A

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE:

IN WHICH
The WORDS are deduced from their ORIGINALS,
AND
ILLUSTRATED in their DIFFERENT SIGNIFICATIONS
BY
EXAMPLES from the beſt WRITERS.

TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED,
A HISTORY of the LANGUAGE,
AND
AN ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

BY SAMUEL JOHNSON.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

THE FOURTH EDITION, REVISED BY THE AUTHOR.

Cum tabulis animum cenſoris ſumet honeſti:
Audebit quæcunque parum ſplendoris habebunt,
Et ſine pondere erunt, et honore indigna ferentur.
Verba movere loco; quamvis invita recedant,
Et verſentur adhuc intra penetralia Veſtæ:
Obſcurata diu populo bonus eruet, atque
Proferet in lucem ſpecioſa vocabula rerum,
Quæ priſcis memorata Catonibus atque Cethegis,
Nunc ſitus informis premit et deſerta vetuſtas. HOR.

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BRITANNICVM

A

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

L, A liquid conſonant, which preſerves always the ſame ſound in Engliſh. In the Saxon it was aſpirated, a hlaꝼ, *loaf*; hlæꝼꝺıᵹ, *lady*.

At the end of a monoſyllable it is always doubled; as, *ſhall*; *ſtill*; *full*, except after a diphthong; as, *fail*; *feel*; *veal*; *cool*. In a word of more ſyllables it is written ſingle; as, *channel*; *canal*; *tendril*. It is ſometimes put before *e*, and ſounded feebly after it; as, *bible*; *title*.

LA. *interject.* [corrupted by an effeminate pronunciation from *lo*; unleſs it be the French *la*.] See; look; behold.

La you! if you ſpeak ill of the devil,
How he takes it at heart. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

LA´BDANUM. *n. ſ.* A reſin, of a ſtrong not unpleaſant ſmell, and an aromatic, but not agreeable taſte. This juice exſudates from a low ſpreading ſhrub in Crete. *Hill.*

To **LA´BEFY.** *v. a.* [*labefacio*, Latin.] To weaken; to impair. *Dict.*

LA´BEL. *n. ſ.* [*labellum*, Latin.] 1. A ſmall ſlip or ſcrip of writing. 2. Any thing appendant to a larger writing. 3. [In law.] A narrow ſlip of paper or parchment affixed to a deed or writing, in order to hold the appending ſeal. So alſo any paper, annexed by way of addition or explication to any will or teſtament, is called a *label* or codicil. *Harris.*

(1.) ——— When wak'd, I found
This *label* on my boſom; whoſe containing
Is ſo from ſenſe in hardneſs, that I can
Make no collection of it. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

(2.) On the *label* of lead, the heads of St. Peter and St. Paul are impreſſed from the papal ſeal. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

(3.) God join'd my heart to Romeo's; thou our hands;
And ere this hand by thee to Romeo ſeal'd,
Shall be the *label* to another deed,
Or my true heart with treacherous revolt
Turn to another, this ſhall ſlay them both. *Shakeſp.*

LA´BENT. *adj.* [*labens*, Lat.] Sliding; gliding; ſlipping. *Dict.*

LA´BIAL. *adj.* [*labialis*, Latin.] Uttered by the lips.

The Hebrews have aſſigned which letters are *labial*, which dental, and which guttural. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Some particular affection of ſound in its paſſage to the lips, will ſeem to make ſome compoſition in any vowel which is *labial*. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

LA´BIATED. *adj.* [*labium*, Latin.] Formed with lips.

LA´BIODENTAL. *adj.* [*labium* and *dentalis*.] Formed or pronounced by the co-operation of the lips and teeth.

The dental conſonants are very eaſy: and firſt the *labiodentals*, *f*, *v*, alſo the linguadentals, *th*, *dh*. *Holder.*

LABO´RANT. *n. ſ.* [*laborans*, Lat.] A chemiſt. Not in uſe.

I can ſhew you a ſort of fixt ſulphur, made by an induſtrious *laborant*. *Boyle.*

LA´BORATORY. *n. ſ.* [*laboratoire*, French.] A chemiſt's work-room.

It would contribute to the hiſtory of colours, if chemiſts would in their *laboratory* take a heedful notice, and give us a faithful account, of the colours obſerved in the ſteam of bodies, either ſublimed or diſtilled. *Boyle.*

The flames of love will perform thoſe miracles they of the furnace boaſt of, would they employ themſelves in this *laboratory*. *Decay of Piety.*

LABO´RIOUS. *adj.* [*laborieux*, French; *laborioſus*, Lat.] 1. Diligent in work; aſſiduous. 2. Requiring labour; tireſome; not eaſy.

(1.) That which makes the clergy glorious, is to be knowing in their profeſſions, unſpotted in their lives, active and *laborious* in their charges, bold and reſolute in oppoſing ſeducers, and daring to look vice in the face; and, laſtly, to be gentle, courteous, and compaſſionate to all. *South.*

A ſpacious cave within its farmoſt part,
Was hew'd and faſhion'd by *laborious* art,
Through the hill's hollow ſides. *Dryden.*

To his *laborious* youth conſum'd in war,
And laſting age, adorn'd and crown'd with peace. *Prior.*

(2.) Do'ſt thou love watchings, abſtinence, and toil,
Laborious virtues all? learn them from Cato. *Addiſon.*

LABO´RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *laborious*.] With labour; with toil.

The folly of him, who pumps very *laboriouſly* in a ſhip, yet neglects to ſtop the leak. *Decay of Piety.*

——— I chuſe *laboriouſly* to bear
A weight of woes, and breathe the vital air. *Pope.*

LABO´RIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *laborious*.] 1. Toilſomeneſs; difficulty. 2. Diligence; aſſiduity.

(1.) The parallel holds in the gainleſſneſs, as well as the *laboriouſneſs* of the work; thoſe wretched creatures, buried in earth and darkneſs, were never the richer for all the ore they digged; no more is the inſatiate miſer. *Decay of Piety.*

LA´BOUR. *n. ſ.* [*labeur*, French; *labor*, Latin.] 1. The act of doing what requires a painful exertion of ſtrength, or weariſome perſeverance; pains; toil; travail; work. 2. Work to be done. 3. Exerciſe; motion with ſome degree of violence. 4. Childbirth; travail.

(1.) If I find her honeſt, I loſe not my *labour*; if ſhe be otherwiſe, it is *labour* well beſtowed. *Shakeſp.*

I ſent to know your faith, leſt the tempter have tempted you, and our *labour* be in vain. 1 *Theſ.* iii. 5.

(2.) Being a *labour* of ſo great difficulty, the exact performance thereof we may rather wiſh than look for. *Hooker.*

If you had been the wife of Hercules
Six of his *labours* you'd have done, and ſav'd
Your huſband ſo much ſweat. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

(3.) Moderate *labour* of the body conduces to the preſervation of health, and curing many initial diſeaſes; but the toil of the mind deſtroys health, and generates maladies. *Harvey.*

(4.) Sith of womens *labours* thou haſt charge,
And generation goodly, doeſt enlarge,
Incline thy will to affect our wiſhful vow. *Spenſer.*

Not knowing 'twas my *labour*, I complain
Of ſudden ſhootings, and of grinding pain;
My throws come thicker, and my cries encreas'd,
Which with her hand the conſcious nurſe ſuppreſs'd. *Dryd.*

Not one woman of two hundred dies in *labour*. *Graunt.*

His heart is in continual *labour*; it even travails with the obligation, and is in pangs 'till it be delivered. *South's Serm.*

To LA'BOUR. *v. n.* [*laboro*, Latin.] 1. To toil; to act with painful effort. 2. To do work; to take pains. 3. To move with difficulty. 4. To be diſeaſed with. [*Morbo laborare*, Latin.] Not in uſe. 5 To be in diſtreſs; to be preſſed. 6. To be in child-birth; to be in travail.

(1.) When ſhall I come to th' top of that ſame hill?
—You do climb up it now; look how we *labour*. *Shakeſp.*

For your highneſs' good I ever *labour'd*,
More than mine own. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Who is with him?
—None but the fool, who *labours* to out-jeſt
His heart-ſtruck injuries. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Let more work be laid upon the men, that they may *labour* therein. *Exod.* v. 9.

He is ſo touch'd with the memory of her benevolence and protection, that his ſoul *labours* for an expreſſion to repreſent it. *Notes on the Odyſſey.*

Epaphras ſaluteth you, always *labouring* fervently for you in prayers, that ye may ſtand perfect. *Col.* iv. 12.

(2.) The matter of the ceremonies had wrought, for the moſt part, only upon light-headed weak men, whoſe ſatisfaction was not to be *laboured* for. *Clarendon.*

A *labouring* man that is given to drunkenneſs, ſhall not be rich. *Eccluſ.* xix. 1.

That in the night they may be a guard to us, and *labour* on the day. *Neh.* iv. 22.

As a man had a right to all he could employ his labour upon, ſo he had no temptation to *labour* for more than he could make uſe of. *Locke.*

(3.) The ſtone that *labours* up the hill,
Mocking the lab'rer's toil, returning ſtill,
Is love. *Granville.*

(4.) ——— They abound with horſe,
Of which one want our camp doth only *labour*. *B. Johnſon.*

I was called to another, who in childbed *laboured* of an ulcer in her left hip. *Wiſeman.*

(5.) To this infernal lake the fury flies,
Here hides her hated head, and frees the *lab'ring* ſkies. *Dryd.*

Trumpets and drums ſhall fright her from the throne,
As ſounding cymbals aid the *lab'ring* moon. *Dryden's Aur.*

This exerciſe will call down the favour of Heaven upon you, to remove thoſe afflictions you now *labour* under from you. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

(6.) There lay a log unlighted on the earth,
When ſhe was *lab'ring* in the throws of birth;
For th' unborn chief the fatal ſiſters came,
And rais'd it up, and toſs'd it on the flame. *Dryd. Ovid.*

Here, like ſome furious prophet, Pindar rode,
And ſeem'd to *labour* with th' inſpiring God. *Pope.*

To LA'BOUR. *v. a.* 1. To work at; to move with difficulty; to form with labour; to proſecute with effort. 2. To beat; to belabour.

(1.) To uſe brevity, and avoid much *labouring* of the work, is to be granted to him that will make an abridgment. 2 *Mac.*

——— Had you requir'd my helpful hand,
Th' artificer and art you might command,
To *labour* arms for Troy. *Dryden's Æneid.*

An eager deſire to know ſomething concerning him, has occaſioned mankind to *labour* the point, under theſe diſadvantages, and turn on all hands to ſee if there were any thing left which might have the leaſt appearance of information. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

(2.) Take, ſhepherd, take a plant of ſtubborn oak,
And *labour* him with many a ſturdy ſtroak. *Dryden.*

LA'BOURER. *n. ſ.* [*laboureur*, French.] 1. One who is employed in coarſe and toilſome work. 2. One who takes pains in any employment.

(1.) If a ſtate run moſt to noblemen and gentlemen, and that the huſbandmen be but as their work-folks and *labourers*, you may have a good cavalry, but never good ſtable foot. *Bacon.*

The ſun but ſeem'd the *lab'rer* of the year,
Each waxing moon ſupply'd her wat'ry ſtore,
To ſwell thoſe tides, which from the line did bear
Their brimful veſſels to the Belgian ſhore. *Dryden.*

Labourers and idle perſons, children and ſtriplings, old men and young men, muſt have divers diets. *Arbuthnot.*

Not balmy ſleep to *lab'rers* faint with pain,
Not ſhow'rs to larks, or ſun-ſhine to the bee,
Are half ſo charming, as thy ſight to me. *Pope.*

Yet hence the poor are cloth'd, the hungry fed,
Health to himſelf, and to his infants bread,
The *lab'rer* bears. *Pope.*

The prince cannot ſay to the merchant, I have no need of thee; nor the merchant to the *labourer*, I have no need of thee. *Swift.*

(2.) Sir, I am a true *labourer*; I earn that I eat; get that I wear; owe no man hate; envy no man's happineſs. *Shakeſp.*

——— The ſtone that labours up the hill,
Mocking the *lab'rer's* toil, returning ſtill,
Is love. *Granville.*

LA'BOURSOME. *adj.* [from *labour*.] Made with great labour and diligence. Not in uſe.

——— Forget
Your *labourſome* and dainty trims, wherein
You made great Jove angry. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

He hath, my lord, by *labourſome* petition,
Wrung from me my ſlow leave. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

LA'BRA. *n. ſ.* [Spaniſh.] A lip. Not uſed. *Hanmer.*

Word of denial in thy *labras* here;
Word of denial, froth and ſcum thou lieſt. *Shakeſp.*

LA'BYRINTH. *n. ſ.* [*labyrinthus*, Latin.] A maze; a place formed with inextricable windings.

——— Suffolk, ſtay;
Thou may'ſt not wander in that *labyrinth*;
There Minotaurs, and ugly treaſons lurk. *Shakeſp.*

——— Words, which would tear
The tender *labyrinth* of a maid's ſoft ear. *Donne.*

——— My clamours tear
The ears ſoft *labyrinth*, and cleft the air. *Sandys.*

The earl of Eſſex had not proceeded with his accuſtomed wearineſs and ſkill; but run into *labyrinths*, from whence he could not diſentangle himſelf. *Clarendon.*

My ſoul is on her journey; do not now
Divert, or lead her back, to loſe herſelf
I' th' maze and winding *labyrinths* o' th' world. *Denham.*

LAC. *n. ſ. Lac* is uſually diſtinguiſhed by the name of a gum, but improperly, becauſe it is inflammable and not ſoluble in water. We have three ſorts of it, which are all the product of the ſame tree. 1. The ſtick *lac*. 2. The ſeed *lac*. 3. The ſhell *lac*. Authours leave us uncertain whether this drug belongs to the animal or the vegetable kingdom. *Hill.*

LACE. *n. ſ.* [*lacet*, French; *laqueus*, Latin.] 1. A ſtring; a cord. 2. A ſnare; a gin. 3. A platted ſtring, with which women faſten their clothes. 4. Ornaments of fine thread curiouſly woven. 5. Textures of thread, with gold or ſilver. 6. Sugar. A cant word: now out of uſe.

(1.) There the fond fly entangled, ſtruggled long,
Himſelf to free thereout; but all in vain:
For ſtriving more, the more in *laces* ſtrong
Himſelf he tied, and wrapt his winges twain
In limy ſnares, the ſubtil loops among. *Spenſer.*

(2.) The king had ſnared been in love's ſtrong *lace*. *Fairfax.*

(3.) O! cut my *lace*, leſt my heart cracking, it
Break too. *Shakeſpeare.*

Doll ne'er was call'd to cut her *lace*,
Or throw cold water in her face. *Swift.*

(4.) Our Engliſh dames are much given to the wearing of coſtly *laces*; and, if they be brought from Italy, they are in great eſteem. *Bacon.*

(5.) He wears a ſtuff, whoſe thread is coarſe and round,
But trimm'd with curious *lace*. *Herbert.*

(6.) If haply he the ſect purſues,
That read and comment upon news;
He takes up their myſterious face,
He drinks his coffee without *lace*. *Prior.*

To La'ce. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To faſten with a ſtring run through eilet holes. 2. To adorn with gold or ſilver textures ſewed on. 3. To embelliſh with variegations. 4. To beat; whether from the form which *L'Eſtrange* uſes, or by corruption of *laſh*.

(1.) I cauſed a fomentation to be made, and put on a *laced* ſock, by which the weak parts were ſtrengthened. *Wiſeman.*

At this, for new replies he did not ſtay,
But *lac'd* his creſted helm, and ſtrode away. *Dryden.*

Theſe glitt'ring ſpoils, now made the victor's gain,
He to his body ſuits; but ſuits in vain:
Meſſapus' helm he finds among the reſt,
And *laces* on, and wears the waving creſt. *Dryden.*

Like Mrs. Primly's great belly; ſhe may *lace* it down before, but it burniſhes on her hips. *Congreve.*

When Jenny's ſtays are newly *lac'd*,
Fair Alma plays about her waiſt. *Prior.*

(2.) It is but a night-gown in reſpect of yours; cloth of gold and coats, and *lac'd* with ſilver. *Shakeſp.*

(3.) ——— Look, love, what envious ſtreaks
Do *lace* the ſevering clouds in yonder Eaſt;
Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day
Stands tiptoe on the miſty mountains tops. *Shakeſp.*

Then clap four ſlices of pilaſter on't,
That, *lac'd* with bits of ruſtic, makes a front. *Pope.*

(4.) Go you, and find me out a man that has no curioſity at all, or I'll *lace* your coat for ye. *L'Eſtrange.*

Laced *Mutton*. An old word for a whore.

Ay, Sir, I, a loſt mutton, gave your letter to her a *lac'd mutton*, and ſhe gave me nothing for my labour. *Shakeſp.*

La'ceman. *n. ſ.* [*lace* and *man*.] One who deals in lace.

I met with a nonjuror, engaged with a *laceman*, whether the late French king was moſt like Auguſtus Cæſar, or Nero. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

La'cerable. *adj.* [from *lacerate*.] Such as may be torn.

Since the lungs are obliged to a perpetual commerce with the air, they muſt neceſſarily lie open to great damages, becauſe of their thin and *lacerable* compoſure. *Harvey.*

To LA'CERATE. *v. a.* [*lacero*, Latin.] To tear; to rend; to ſeparate by violence.

And my ſons *lacerate* and rip up, viper-like, the womb that brought them forth. *Howel's England's Tears.*

The heat breaks through the water, ſo as to *lacerate* and lift up great bubbles too heavy for the air to buoy up, and cauſeth boiling. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

Here *lacerated* friendſhip claims a tear. *Va. of Human Wiſhes.*

Lacera'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *lacerate*.] The act of tearing or rending; the breach made by tearing.

The effects are, extenſion of the great veſſels, compreſſion of the leſſer, and *lacerations* upon ſmall cauſes. *Arbuthnot.*

La'cerative. *adj.* [from *lacerate*.] Tearing; having the power to tear.

Some depend upon the intemperament of the part ulcerated, others upon the continual afflux of *lacerative* humours. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

La'chrymal. *adj.* [*lachrymal*, French.] Generating tears.

It is of an exquiſite ſenſe, that, upon any touch, the tears might be ſqueezed from the *lachrymal* glands, to waſh and clean it. *Chyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

La'chrymary. *adj.* [*lachryma*, Latin.] Containing tears.

How many dreſſes are there for each particular deity? what a variety of ſhapes in the ancient urns, lamps, and *lachrymary* veſſels? *Addiſon.*

Lachryma'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *lachryma*.] **The act of weeping, or ſhedding tears.**

La'chrymatory. *n. ſ.* [*lachrymatoire*, Fr.] A veſſel in which tears are gathered to the honour of the dead.

Laci'niated. *adj.* [from *lacinia*, Lat.] Adorned with fringes and borders.

To LACK. *v. a.* [*laecken*, to leſſen, Dutch.] To want; to need; to be without.

Every good and holy deſire, though it *lack* the form, hath notwithſtanding in itſelf the ſubſtance, and with him the force of prayer, who regardeth the very moanings, groans, and ſighs of the heart. *Hooker.*

A land wherein thou ſhalt eat bread without ſcarceneſs; thou ſhalt not *lack* any thing in it. *Deut.* viii. 9.

One day we hope thou ſhalt bring back,
Dear Bolingbroke, the juſtice that we *lack*. *Daniel.*
Intreat they may; authority they *lack*. *Daniel.*

To Lack. *v. n.* 1. To be in want. 2. To be wanting.

(1.) The lions do *lack* and ſuffer hunger. *Common Prayer.*

(2.) Peradventure there ſhall *lack* five of the fifty righteous; wilt thou deſtroy all the city for lack of five? *Geneſis*, viii. 28.

There was nothing *lacking* to them: David recovered all. 1 *Sam.* xxx. 19.

That which was *lacking* on your part, they have ſupplied. 1 *Cor.* xvi. 17.

Lack. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Want; need; failure. 2. *Lack*, whether noun or verb, is now almoſt obſolete.

(1.) In the ſcripture there neither wanteth any thing, the *lack* whereof might deprive us of life. *Hooker.*

——— Many that are not mad
Have ſure more *lack* of reaſon. *Shakeſp.*

He was not able to keep that place three days, for *lack* of victuals. *Knolles.*

The trenchant blade, toledo truſty,
For want of fighting was grown ruſty,
And eat into itſelf, for *lack*
Of ſomebody to hew and hack. *Hudibras.*

La'ckbrain. *n. ſ.* [*lack* and *brain*.] One that wants wit.

What a *lackbrain* is this? Our plot is as good a plot as ever was laid. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

La'cker. *n. ſ.* A kind of varniſh, which, ſpread upon a white ſubſtance, exhibits a gold colour.

To La'cker. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſmear over with lacker.

What ſhook the ſtage, and made the people ſtare?
Cato's long wig, flower'd gown, and *lacker'd* chair. *Pope.*

La'ckey. *n. ſ.* [*lacquais*, Fr.] An attending ſervant; a foot-boy.

——— They would ſhame to make me
Wait elſe at door: a fellow counſellor,
'Mong boys, and grooms, and *lackeys*! *Shakeſp. Hen.* VIII.

Though his youthful blood be fir'd with wine,
He's cautious to avoid the coach and ſix,
And on the *lackeys* will no quarrel fix. *Dryden's Juv.*

Lacqueys were never ſo ſaucy and pragmatical as they are now-a-days. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

To La'ckey. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attend ſervilely. I know not whether *Milton* has uſed this word very properly.

——— This common body,
Like to a vagabond flag upon the ſtream,
Goes to, and back, *lacqueying* the varying tide,
To rot itſelf with motion. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

So dear to heav'n is ſaintly chaſtity,
That when a ſoul is found ſincerely ſo,
A thouſand liveried angels *lackey* her,
Driving far off each thing of ſin and guilt. *Milton.*

To La'ckey. *v. n.* To act as a foot-boy; to pay ſervile attendance.

Oft have I ſervants ſeen on horſes ride,
The free and noble *lacquey* by their ſide. *Sandys.*

Our Italian tranſlator of the Æneis is a foot poet; he *lackeys* by the ſide of Virgil, but never mounts behind him. *Dryden.*

La'cklinen. *adj.* [*lack* and *linen.*] Wanting ſhirts.

You poor, baſe, raſcally, cheating, *lacklinen* mate; away, you mouldy rogue, away. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

La'ckluſtre. *adj.* [*lack* and *luſtre.*] Wanting brightneſs.

And then he drew a dial from his poke,
And looking on it with *lackluſtre* eye,
Says very wiſely, It is ten a clock. *Shakeſp.*

LACO'NICK. *adj.* [*laconicus*, Lat. *laconique*, Fr.] Short; brief; from *Lacones*, the Spartans, who uſed few words.

I grow *laconick* even beyond laconiciſm; for ſometimes I return only yes, or no, to queſtionary or petitionary epiſtles of half a yard long. *Pope to Swift.*

La'coniſm. *n. ſ.* [*laconiſme*, Fr. *laconiſmus*, Lat.] A conciſe ſtyle: called by *Pope laconiciſm.* See LACONICK.

As the language of the face is univerſal, ſo it is very comprehenſive: no *laconiſm* can reach it. It is the ſhort-hand of the mind, and crowds a great deal in a little room. *Collier of the Aſpect.*

Laco'nically. *adv.* [from *laconick.*] Briefly; conciſely.

Alexander Nequam, a man of great learning, and deſirous to enter into religion there, writ to the abbot *laconically.* *Camden's Remains.*

La'ctary. *adj.* [*lactis*, Lat.] Milky; full of juice like milk.

From *lactary*, or milky plants, which have a white and lacteous juice diſperſed through every part, there ariſe flowers blue and yellow. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

La'ctary. *n. ſ.* [*lactarium*, Lat.] A dairy houſe.

Lacta'tion. *n. ſ.* [*lacto*, Lat.] The act or time of giving ſuck.

La'cteal. *adj.* [from *lac*, Lat.] Milky; conveying chyle of the colour of milk.

As the food paſſes, the chyle, which is the nutritive part, is ſeparated from the excrementitious by the *lacteal* veins; and from thence conveyed into the blood. *Locke.*

La'cteal. *n. ſ.* The veſſel that conveys chyle.

The mouths of the *lecteals* may permit aliment, acrimonious or not ſufficiently attenuated, to enter into people of lax conſtitutions, whereas their ſphincters will ſhut againſt them in ſuch as have ſtrong fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

Lacte'ous. *adj.* [*lacteus*, Lat.] 1. Milky. 2. Lacteal; conveying chyle.

(1.) Though we leave out the *lacteous* circle, yet are there more by four than Philo mentions. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

(2.) The lungs are ſuitable for reſpiration, and the *lacteous* veſſels for the reception of the chyle. *Bentley.*

Lacte'ſcence. *n. ſ.* [*lacteſco*, Lat.] Tendency to milk, or milky colour.

This *lacteſcence* does commonly enſue, when wine, being impregnated with gums, or other vegetable concretions, that abound with ſulphureous corpuſcles, fair water is ſuddenly poured upon the ſolution. *Boyle on Colours.*

Lacte'ſcent. *adj.* [*lacteſcens*, Lat.] Producing milk, or a white juice.

Amongſt the pot-herbs are ſome *lacteſcent* plants, as lettuce and endive, which contain a wholeſome juice. *Arbuthnot.*

Lacti'ferous. *adj.* [*lac* and *fero.*] What conveys or brings milk.

He makes the breaſts to be nothing but glandules, made up of an infinite number of little knots, each whereof hath its excretory veſſel, or *lactiferous* duct. *Ray on the Creation.*

Lad. *n. ſ.* [leode, Saxon, which commonly ſignifies people, but ſometimes, ſays Mr. *Lye*, a boy.] 1. A boy; a ſtripling, in familiar language. 2. A boy; a young man, in paſtoral language.

(1.) ——— We were
Two *lads*, that thought there was no more behind,
But ſuch a day to-morrow as to-day,
And to be boy eternal. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

The poor *lad* who wants knowledge, muſt ſet his invention on the rack, to ſay ſomething where he knows nothing. *Locke.*

Too far from the ancient forms of teaching ſeveral good grammarians have departed, to the great detriment of ſuch *lads* as have been removed to other ſchools. *Watts.*

(2.) For grief whereof the *lad* would after joy,
But pin'd away in anguiſh, and ſelf-will'd annoy. *Spenſer.*

——— The ſhepherd *lad*,
Whoſe offspring on the throne of Judah ſat
So many ages. *Milton.*

LA'DDER. *n. ſ.* [hlædre, Saxon.] 1. A frame made with ſteps placed between two upright pieces. 2. Any thing by which one climbs. 3. A gradual riſe.

(1.) Whoſe compoſt is rotten, and carried in time,
And ſpread as it ſhould be, thrift's *ladder* may climb. *Tuſſ.*

Now ſtreets grow throng'd, and buſy as by day,
Some run for buckets to the hallow'd quire;
Some cut the pipes, and ſome the engines play,
And ſome more bold mount *ladders* to the fire. *Dryden.*

Eaſy in words thy ſtile, in ſenſe ſublime;
'Tis like the *ladder* in the patriarch's dream,
Its foot on earth, its height above the ſkies. *Prior.*

I ſaw a ſtage erected about a foot and a half from the ground, capable of holding four of the inhabitants with two or three ladders to mount it. *Gulliver's Travels.*

(2.) Then took ſhe help to her of a ſervant near about her huſband, whom ſhe knew to be of a haſty ambition; and ſuch a one, who wanting true ſufficiency to raiſe him, would make a *ladder* of any miſchief. *Sidney.*

——— I muſt climb her window,
The *ladder* made of cords. *Shakeſp.*

Northumberland, thou *ladder*, by the which
My couſin Bolingbroke aſcends my throne. *Shakeſp.*

Lowlineſs is young ambition's *ladder*,
Whereto the climber upward turns his face. *Shakeſp.*

(3.) Endow'd with all theſe accompliſhments, we leave him in the full career of ſucceſs, mounting faſt towards the top of the *ladder* eccleſiaſtical, which he hath a fair probability to reach. *Swift.*

Lade. *n. ſ.* *Lade* is the mouth of a river, and is derived from the Saxon lade, which ſignifies a purging or diſcharging; there being a diſcharge of the waters into the ſea, or into ſome great river. *Gibſon's Camden.*

To Lade. *v. a.* preter. *laded*; and part. paſſive, *laded* or *laden.* [from hladen, Saxon.] It is now commonly written *load.* 1. To load; to freight; to burthen. 2. [hladan, to draw, Saxon.] To heave out; to throw out.

(1.) And they *laded* their aſſes with corn, and departed thence. *Geneſis*, xlii. 26.

The experiment which ſheweth the weights of ſeveral bodies in compariſon with water, is of uſe in *lading* of ſhips, and ſhewing what burthen they will bear. *Bacon.*

The veſſels, heavy *laden*, put to ſea
With proſp'rous winds; a woman leads the way. *Dryden.*

Though the peripatetick doctrine does not ſatisfy, yet it is as eaſy to account for the difficulties he charges on it, as for thoſe his own hypotheſis is *laden* with. *Locke.*

(2.) He chides the ſea that ſunders him from them,
Saying, he'll *lade* it dry to have his way. *Shakeſp.*

They never let blood; but ſay, if the pot boils too faſt there is no need of *lading* out any of the water, but only of taking away the fire; and ſo they allay all heats of the blood by abſtinence, and cooling herbs. *Temple.*

If there be ſprings in the ſlate marl, there muſt be help to *lade* or pump it out. *Mortimer.*

La'ding. *n. ſ.* [from *lade.*] Weight; burthen.

Some we made prize, while others burnt and rent
With their rich *lading* to the bottom went. *Waller.*

The ſtorm grows higher and higher, and threatens the utter loſs of the ſhip: there is but one way to ſave it, which is, by throwing its rich *lading* overboard. *South.*

It happened to be foul weather, ſo that the mariners caſt their whole *lading* overboard to ſave themſelves. *L'Eſtrange.*

Why ſhould he ſink where nothing ſeem'd to preſs?
His *lading* little, and his ballaſt leſs. *Swift.*

LA'DLE. *n. ſ.* [hlæꝺle, Saxon, from hlaꝺan; *leagh*, Erſe.] 1. A large ſpoon; a veſſel with a long handle, uſed in throwing out any liquid from the veſſel containing it. 2. The receptacles of a mill wheel, into which the water falling turns it.

(1.) Some ſtirr'd the molten ore with *ladles* great. *Spenſer.*

When the materials of glaſs have been kept long in fuſion, the mixture caſts up the ſuperfluous ſalt, which the workmen take off with *ladles*. *Boyle.*

A *ladle* for our ſilver diſh
Is what I want, is what I wiſh. *Prior.*

LA'DLE-FUL. *n. ſ.* [*ladle* and *full.*]

If a footman be going up with a diſh of ſoup, let the cook with a *ladle-ful* dribble his livery all the way up ſtairs. *Swift.*

LA'DY. *n. ſ.* [hlæꝼꝺıᵹ, Saxon.] 1. A woman of high rank: the title of *lady* properly belongs to the wives of knights, of all degrees above them, and to the daughters of earls, and all of higher ranks. 2. An illuſtrious or eminent woman. 3. A word of complaiſance uſed of women. 4. Miſtreſs, importing power and dominion; as, *lady* of the manor.

(1.) I am much afraid, my *lady*, his mother, play'd falſe with a ſmith. *Shakeſp.*

I would thy huſband were dead; I would make thee my *lady*.——I your *lady*, Sir John? alas, I ſhould be a pitiful *lady*. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

I am ſorry my relation to ſo deſerving a *lady*, ſhould be any occaſion of her danger and affliction. *King Charles.*

(2.) O fooliſh fairy's ſon, what fury mad
Hath thee incens'd to haſte thy doleful fate?
Were it not better I that *lady* had,
Than that thou hadſt repented it too late? *Spenſer.*

Before Homer's time this great *lady* was ſcarce heard of. *Raleigh.*

May every *lady* an Evadne prove,
That ſhall divert me from Aſpaſia's love. *Waller.*

Shou'd I ſhun the dangers of the war,
With ſcorn the Trojans wou'd reward my pains,
And their proud *ladies* with their ſweeping trains. *Dryden.*

We find on medals the repreſentations of *ladies*, that have given occaſion to whole volumes on the account only of a face. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

(3.) ———— Say, good Cæſar,
That I ſome *lady* trifles have reſerv'd,
Immoment toys, things of ſuch dignity
As we greet modern friends withal. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cl.*

I hope I may ſpeak of women without offence to the *ladies*. *Guardian.*

(4.) Of all theſe bounds, even from this line to this,
With ſhadowy foreſts, and with champaigns rich'd,
With plenteous rivers, and wide-ſkirted meads,
We make thee *lady*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

LA'DY-BEDSTRAW. *n. ſ.* [Gallium.] It is a plant of the ſtellate kind. *Miller.*

LA'DY-BIRD.
LA'DY-COW. } *n. ſ.* A ſmall red inſect vaginopennous.
LA'DY-FLY.

Fly *lady-bird*, north, ſouth, or eaſt or weſt,
Fly where the man is found that I love beſt. *Gay.*

This *lady-fly* I take from off the graſs,
Whoſe ſpotted back might ſcarlet red ſurpaſs. *Gay.*

LA'DY-DAY. *n. ſ.* [*lady* and *day.*] The day on which the annunciation of the bleſſed virgin is celebrated.

LA'DY-LIKE. *adj.* [*lady* and *like.*] Soft; delicate; elegant.

Her tender conſtitution did declare,
Too *lady-like* a long fatigue to bear. *Dryden.*

LA'DY-MANTLE. *n. ſ.* [Alchimilla.] A plant. *Miller.*

LA'DYSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *lady.*] The title of a lady.

Madam, he ſends your *ladyſhip* this ring. *Shakeſp.*

If they be nothing but mere ſtateſmen,
Your *ladyſhip* ſhall obſerve their gravity,
And their reſervedneſs, their many cautions,
Fitting their perſons. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

I the wronged pen to pleaſe,
Make it my humble thanks expreſs
Unto your *ladyſhip* in theſe. *Waller.*

'Tis Galla; let her *ladyſhip* but peep. *Dryden's Juv.*

LA'DY'S-SLIPPER. *n. ſ.* [Calceolus.] A plant. *Miller.*

LA'DY'S-SMOCK. *n. ſ.* [Cardamine.] A plant. *Miller.*

When dazies pied, and violets blue,
And *lady's-ſmocks* all ſilver white,
Do paint the meadows much bedight. *Shakeſp.*

See here a boy gathering lilies and *lady-ſmocks*, and there a girl cropping culverkeys and cowſlips, all to make garlands. *Walton's Angler.*

LAG. *adj.* [læng, Saxon, long; *lagg*, Swediſh, the end.] 1. Coming behind; falling ſhort. 2. Sluggiſh; ſlow; tardy. It is out of uſe, but retained in Scotland. 3. Laſt; long delayed.

(1.) ——— I could be well content
To entertain the *lag* end of my life
With quiet hours. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

The ſloweſt footed who come *lag*, ſupply the ſhow of a rearward. *Carew's Survey.*

I am ſome twelve or fourteen moonſhines
Lag of a brother. —— *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

(2.) He, poor man, by your firſt order died,
And that a winged Mercury did bear;
Some tardy cripple had the countermand,
That came too *lag* to ſee him buried. *Shakeſ. Rich. III.*

We know your thoughts of us, that laymen are
Lag ſouls, and rubbiſh of remaining clay,
Which Heav'n, grown weary of more perfect work,
Set upright with a little puff of breath,
And bid us paſs for men. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

(3.) Pack to their old play-fellows; there I take
They may, *cum privilegio*, wear away
The *lag* end of their lewdneſs, and be laugh'd at. *Shakeſpeare.*

LAG. *n. ſ.* 1. The loweſt claſs; the rump; the fag end. 2. He that comes laſt, or hangs behind.

(1.) The reſt of your foes, O gods, the ſenators of Athens, together with the common *lag* of people, what is amiſs in them, make ſuitable for deſtruction. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) The laſt the *lag* of all the race. *Dryden's Virg.*

What makes my ram the *lag* of all the flock. *Pope.*

To LAG. *v. n.* 1. To loiter; to move ſlowly. 2. To ſtay behind; not to come in.

(1.) She paſs'd, with fear and fury wild;
The nurſe went *lagging* after with the child. *Dryden.*

The remnant of his days he ſafely paſt,
Nor found they *lagg'd* too ſlow, nor flow'd too faſt. *Prior.*

(2.) Behind her far away a dwarf did *lag*. *Fairy Queen.*

I ſhall not *lag* behind, nor err
The way, thou leading. *Milton.*

The knight himſelf did after ride,
Leading Crowdero by his ſide,
And tow'd him, if he *lagg'd* behind,
Like boat againſt the tide and wind. *Hudibras.*

——— If he finds a fairy *lag* in light,
He drives the wretch before, and laſhes into night. *Dryden.*

She hourly preſs'd for ſomething new;
Ideas came into her mind
So faſt, his leſſons *lagg'd* behind. *Swift.*

LA'GGER. *n. ſ.* [from *lag.*] A loiterer; an idler; one that loiters behind.

LA'ICAL. *adj.* [*laique*, Fr. *laicus*, Lat. λάος.] Belonging to the laity, or people as diſtinct from the clergy.

In all ages the clerical will flatter as well as the *laical*. *Camden.*

LAID. Preterite participle of *lay*.

Money *laid* up for the relief of widows and fatherleſs children. *2 Mac.* iii. 10.

A ſcheme which was writ ſome years ſince, and *laid* by to be ready on a fit occaſion. *Swift.*

Lain. Preterite participle of *lie*.

Mary ſeeth two angels in white, ſitting, the one at the head, and the other at the feet, where the body of Jeſus had *lain*. *John*, xx. 12.

The parcels had *lain* by, before they were opened, between four and five years. *Boyle.*

Lair. *n. ſ.* [*lai*, in French, ſignifies a wild ſow, or a foreſt: the derivation is eaſy in either ſenſe; or from *leger*, Dutch.] The couch of a boar, or wild beaſt.

——— Out of the ground uproſe,
As from his *lair*, the wild beaſt, where he wons
In foreſt wild, in thicket, brake or den. *Milton.*

But range the foreſt, by the ſilver ſide
Of ſome cool ſtream, where nature ſhall provide
Green graſs and fatt'ning clover for your fare,
And moſſy caverns for your noon-tide *lair*. *Dryd. Virg.*

Laird. *n. ſ.* [Hlaꝼoꞃꝺ, Saxon.] The lord of a manor in the Scottiſh dialect.

Shrive but their title, and their moneys poize,
A *laird* and twenty pence pronounc'd with noiſe,
When conſtru'd but for a plain yeoman go,
And a good ſober two pence, and well ſo. *Cleaveland.*

La'ity. *n. ſ.* [λάος.] 1. The people, as diſtinguiſhed from the clergy. 2. The ſtate of a layman.

(1.) An humble clergy is a very good one, and an humble *laity* too, ſince humility is a virtue that equally adorns every ſtation of life. *Swift.*

(2.) The more uſual cauſe of this deprivation is a mere *laity*, or want of holy orders. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Lake. *n. ſ.* [*lac*, Fr. *lacus*, Latin.] 1. A large diffuſion of inland water. 2. Small plaſh of water. 3. A middle colour, betwixt ultramarine and vermilion, yet it is rather ſweet than harſh. It is made of cochineal. *Dryden.*

(1.) He adds the running ſprings and ſtanding *lakes*,
And bounding banks for winding rivers makes. *Dryden.*

LAMB. *n. ſ.* [*lamb*, Gothick and Saxon.] 1. The young of a ſheep. 2. Typically, the Saviour of the world.

(1.) ——— I'm young; but ſomething
You may deſerve of him through me, and wiſdom,
To offer up a weak, poor, innocent *lamb*,
T' appeaſe an angry god. *Shak. Macbeth.*

The *lamb*, thy riot dooms to bleed to day,
Had he thy knowledge would he ſkip and play? *Pope.*

(2.) Thou *Lamb* of God that takeſt away the ſins of the world, have mercy upon us. *Common Prayer.*

La'mbkin. *n. ſ.* [from *lamb*.] A little lamb.

'Twixt them both they not a *lambkin* left,
And when lambs fail'd, the old ſheeps lives they reſt. *Hubberd's Tale.*

Pan, thou god of ſhepherds all,
Which of our tender *lambkins* takeſt, keep. *Spenſ. Paſt.*

Clean as young *lambkins*, or the gooſe's down,
And like the goldfinch in her Sunday gown. *Gay.*

La'mbative. *adj.* [from *lambo*, to lick.] Taken by licking.

In affections both of lungs and weazon, phyſicians make uſe of ſyrups and *lambative* medicines. *Brown.*

La'mbative. *n. ſ.* A medicine taken by licking with the tongue.

I ſtitch'd up the wound, and let him blood in the arm, adviſing a *lambative*, to be taken as neceſſity ſhould require. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Lambs-wool. *n. ſ.* [*lamb* and *wool*.] Ale mixed with the pulp of roaſted apples.

A cup of *lambs-wool* they drank to him there. *Song of the King dnd the Miller.*

La'mbent. *adj.* [*lambens*, Lat.] Playing about; gliding over without harm.

——— From young Iulus head
A *lambent* flame aroſe, which gently ſpread
Around his brows, and on his temples fed. *Dryden.*

His brows thick fogs, inſtead of glories, grace,
And *lambent* dulneſs play'd around his face. *Dryden.*

Lamdoi'dal. *n. ſ.* [λάμδα and εἶδος.] Having the form of the letter lamda or Λ.

The courſe of the longitudinal ſinus down through the middle of it, makes it adviſeable to trepan at the lower part of the os parietale, or at leaſt upon the *lamdoidal* ſuture. *Sharp's Surgery.*

LAME. *adj.* [laam, lama, Saxon; *lam*, Dutch.] 1. Crippled; diſabled in the limbs. 2. Hobbling; not ſmooth: alluding to the feet of a verſe. 3. Imperfect; unſatisfactory.

(1.) Who reproves the *lame* muſt go upright. *Daniel.*

A greyhound, of a mouſe colour, *lame* of one leg, belongs to a lady. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

(2.) ——— Our authors write,
Whether in proſe, or verſe, 'tis all the ſame;
The proſe is fuſtian, and the numbers *lame*. *Dryden.*

(3.) Shrubs are formed into ſundry ſhapes, by moulding them within, and cutting them without; but they are but *lame* things, being too ſmall to keep figure. *Bacon.*

Swift, who could neither fly nor hide,
Came ſneaking to the chariot ſide;
And offer'd many a *lame* excuſe,
He never meant the leaſt abuſe. *Swift.*

To **Lame.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make lame; to cripple.

I never heard of ſuch another encounter, which *fames* report to follow it, and undoes deſcription to do it. *Shakeſp.*

——— The ſon and heir
Affronted once a cock of noble kind,
And either *lam'd* his legs, or ſtruck him blind. *Dryd.*

If you happen to let the child fall, and *lame* it, never confeſs. *Swift.*

La'mellated. *adj.* [*lamella*, Lat.] Covered with films, or plates.

The *lamellated* antennæ of ſome inſects are ſurpriſingly beautiful, when viewed through a microſcope. *Derham.*

La'mely. *adv.* [from *lame*.] 1. Like a cripple; without natural force or activity. 2. Imperfectly; without a full or complete exhibition of all the parts. 3. Weakly; unſteadily; poorly.

(1.) Thoſe muſcles become callous, and, having yielded to the extenſion, the patient makes ſhift to go upon it, though *lamely*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

(2.) Look not ev'ry lineament to ſee,
Some will be caſt in ſhades, and ſome will be
So *lamely* drawn, you ſcarcely know 'tis ſhe. *Dryden.*

La'meness. *n. ſ.* [from *lame*.] 1. The ſtate of a cripple; loſs or inability of limbs. 2. Imperfection; weakneſs.

(1.) Let blindneſs, *lameneſs* come; are legs and eyes
Of equal value to ſo great a prize? *Dryd. Juv.*
Lameneſs kept me at home. *Digby to Pope.*

(2.) If the ſtory move, or the actor help the *lameneſs* of it with his performance, either of theſe are ſufficient to effect a preſent liking. *Dryd. Spaniſh Friar.*

To **LAME'NT.** *v. n.* [*lamentor*, Lat. *lamenter*, Fr.] To mourn; to wail; to grieve; to expreſs ſorrow.

The night has been unruly where we lay;
And chimneys were blown down: and, as they ſay,
Lamentings heard i' th' air, ſtrange ſcreams of death. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ye ſhall weep and *lament*, but the world ſhall rejoice. *John.*

Jeremiah *lamented* for Joſiah, and all the ſinging-men and women ſpake of Joſiah in their lamentations. *2 Chron.*

Far leſs I now *lament* for one whole world
Of wicked ſons deſtroy'd, than I rejoice
For one man found ſo perfect and ſo juſt,

That God vouchſafes to raiſe another world
From him. *Milton.*

To LAME'NT. *v. a.* To bewail; to mourn; to bemoan; to expreſs ſorrow for.

As you are weary of this weight,
Reſt you, while I *lament* king Henry's corſe. *Shakeſp.*

——— The pair of ſages praiſe;
One pity'd, one contemn'd the woful times,
One laugh'd at follies, one *lamented* crimes. *Dryden.*

LAME'NT. *n. ſ.* [*lamentum*, Lat. from the verb.] 1. Sorrow audibly expreſſed; lamentation; grief uttered in complaints or cries. 2. Expreſſion of ſorrow.

(1.) We, long ere our approaching, heard within
Noiſe, other than the ſound of dance, or ſong!
Torment, and loud *lament*, and furious rage. *Milton.*

——— The loud *laments* ariſe
Of one diſtreſs'd, and maſtiffs mingled cries. *Dryd.*

(2.) ——— To add to your *laments*,
Wherewith you now bedew king Henry's hearſe,
I muſt inform you of a diſmal fight. *Shakeſp.*

LA'MENTABLE. *adj.* [*lamentabilis*, Lat. *lamentable*, Fr. from *lament.*] 1. To be lamented; cauſing ſorrow. 2. Mournful; ſorrowful; expreſſing ſorrow. 3. Miſerable, in a ludicrous or low ſenſe; pitiful; deſpicable.

(1.) The *lamentable* change is from the beſt;
The worſt returns to laughter. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) A *lamentable* tune is the ſweeteſt muſic to a woful mind. *Sidney.*

The victors to their veſſels bear the prize,
And hear behind loud groans, and *lamentable* cries. *Dryd.*

(3.) This biſhop, to make out the diſparity between the heathens and them, flies to this *lamentable* refuge. *Stillingfleet.*

LA'MENTABLY. *adv.* [from *lamentable.*] 1. With expreſſions or tokens of ſorrow; mournfully. 2. So as to cauſe ſorrow. 3. Pitifully; deſpicably.

(1.) The matter in itſelf lamentable, *lamentably* expreſſed by the old prince, greatly moved the two princes to compaſſion. *Sidney.*

(2.) Our fortune on the ſea is out of breath,
And ſinks moſt *lamentably*. *Shak. Ant. and Cleo.*

LAMENTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*lamentatio*, Lat.] Expreſſion of ſorrow; audible grief.

Be't lawful that I invocate thy ghoſt,
To hear the *lamentations* of poor Anne. *Shak. R.* III.

His ſons buried him, and all Iſrael made great *lamentation* for him. 1 *Mac.* ii. 10.

LAME'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *lament.*] He who mourns or laments.

Such a complaint good company muſt pity, whether they think the *lamenter* ill or not. *Spectator.*

LA'MENTINE. *n. ſ.* A fiſh called a ſea-cow or manatee, which is near twenty feet long, the head reſembling that of a cow, and two ſhort feet, with which it creeps on the ſhallows and rocks to get food; but has no fins: the fleſh is commonly eaten. *Bailey.*

LA'MINA. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] Thin plate; one coat laid over another.

LA'MINATED. *adj.* [from *lamina.*] Plated: uſed of ſuch bodies whoſe contexture diſcovers ſuch a diſpoſition as that of plates lying over one another.

From the appoſition of different coloured gravel ariſes, for the moſt part, the *laminated* appearance of a ſtone. *Sharp.*

To LAMM. *v. a.* To beat ſoundly with a cudgel. *Dict.*

LA'MMAS. *n. ſ.* [This word is ſaid by *Bailey*, I know not on what authority, to be derived from a cuſtom, by which the tenants of the archbiſhop of York were obliged, at the time of maſs, on the firſt of Auguſt, to bring a lamb to the altar. In Scotland they are ſaid to wean lambs on this day. It may elſe be corrupted from lattermath.] The firſt of Auguſt.

In 1578 was that famous *lammas* day, which buried the reputation of Don John of Auſtria. *Bacon.*

LAMP. *n. ſ.* [*lampe*, Fr. *lampas*, Lat.] 1. A light made with oil and wick. 2. Any kind of light, in poetical language, real or metaphorical.

(1.) ——— O thieviſh night,
Why ſhould'ſt thou, but for ſome felonious end,
In thy dark lanthorn thus cloſe up the ſtars
That nature hung in heaven, and fill'd their *lamps*
With everlaſting oil, to give due light
To the miſled and lonely traveller? *Milton.*

In *lamp* furnaces I uſed ſpirit of wine inſtead of oil, and the ſame flame has melted foliated gold. *Boyle.*

(2.) Thy gentle eyes ſend forth a quick'ning ſpirit,
And feed the dying *lamp* of life within me. *Rowe.*

——— Cynthia, fair regent of the night,
O may thy ſilver *lamp* from heaven's high bow'r,
Direct my footſteps in the midnight hour. *Gay.*

LA'MPASS. *n. ſ.* [*lampas*, Fr.] A lump of fleſh about the bigneſs of a nut, in the roof of a horſe's mouth, which riſes above the teeth. *Farr. Dict.*

His horſe poſſeſt with the glanders, troubled with the *lampaſs*, infected with the faſhions. *Shakeſp.*

LA'MPBLACK. *n. ſ.* [*lamp* and *black.*] It is made by holding a torch under the bottom of a baſon, and as it is furred ſtriking it with a feather into ſome ſhell, and grinding it with gum water. *Peacham on Drawing.*

LA'MPING. *adj.* [λαμπελάων.] Shining; ſparkling. Not uſed.

Happy lines, on which with ſtarry light
Thoſe *lamping* eyes will deign ſometimes to look. *Spenſer.*

LAMPO'ON. *n. ſ.* [*Bailey* derives it from *lampons*, a drunken ſong. It imports, *let us drink*, from the old French *lamper*, and was repeated at the end of each couplet at carouſals. *Trev.*] A perſonal ſatire; abuſe; cenſure written not to reform but to vex.

They ſay my talent is ſatire; if ſo, it is a fruitful age; they have ſown the dragon's teeth themſelves, and it is but juſt they ſhould reap each other in *lampoons*. *Dryden.*

Make ſatire a *lampoon*. *Pope.*

To LAMPO'ON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To abuſe with perſonal ſatire.

LAMPO'ONER. *n. ſ.* [from *lampoon.*] A ſcribbler of perſonal ſatire.

We are naturally diſpleaſed with an unknown critick, as the ladies are with a *lampooner*, becauſe we are bitten in the dark. *Dryden.*

The ſquibs are thoſe who are called libellers, *lampooners*, and pamphleteers. *Tatler.*

LA'MPREY. *n. ſ.* [*lamproye*, Fr. *lampreye*, Dutch.]

Many fiſh much like the eel frequent both the ſea and freſh rivers; as, the lamprel, *lamprey*, and lamperne. *Walton.*

LA'MPRON. *n. ſ.* A kind of ſea fiſh.

Theſe rocks are frequented by *lamprons*, and greater fiſhes, that devour the bodies of the drowned. *Broome on the Odyſſey.*

LANCE. *n. ſ.* [*lance*, French; *lancea*, Latin.] A long ſpear, which, in the heroick ages, ſeems to have been generally thrown from the hand, as by the Indians at this day. In latter times the combatants thruſt them againſt each other on horſeback. Spear; javelin.

He carried his *lances* which were ſtrong, to give a lancely blow. *Sidney.*

——— Plate ſin with gold,
And the ſtrong *lance* of juſtice hurtleſs breaks:
Arm it in rags, a pigmy's ſtraw doth pierce it. *Shakeſp.*

They ſhall hold the bow and the *lance*. *Jer.* l. 42.

Hector beholds his jav'lin fall in vain,
Nor other *lance*, nor other hope remain;
He calls Deiphobus, demands a ſpear
In vain, for no Deiphobus was there. *Pope.*

To LANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To pierce; to cut. 2. To open chirurgically; to cut in order to a cure.

(1.) With his prepared ſword he charges home
My unprovided body, *lanc'd* my arm. *Shak.*

In their cruel worſhip they *lance* themſelves with knives.
Glanville's Scepſis.

—— Th' infernal miniſter advanc'd,
Seiz'd the due victim, and with fury *lanc'd*
Her back, and piercing through her inmoſt heart,
Drew backward. *Dryden.*

(2.) —— We do *lance*
Diſeaſes in our bodies. *Shakeſp.*

Fell ſorrow's tooth doth never rankle more
Than when it bites, but *lanceth* not the ſore. *Shakeſp.*

That differs as far from our uſual ſeverities, as the *lancings* of a phyſician do from the wounds of an adverſary. *D. Piety.*

———— *Lance* the ſore,
And cut the head; for till the core is found
The ſecret vice is fed. *Dryden.*

———— The ſhepherd ſtands,
And when the *lancing* knife requires his hands,
Vain help, with idle pray'rs, from heav'n demands. *Dryd.*

LA'NCELY. *adj* [from *lance.*] Suitable to a lance. Not in uſe.

He carried his lances, which were ſtrong, to give a *lancely* blow. *Sidney.*

LANCEPE'SADE. *n. ſ.* [*lance ſpezzate*, Fr] The officer under the corporal: not now in uſe among us.

To th' Indies of her arm he flies,
Fraught both with eaſt and weſtern prize,
Which, when he had in vain eſſay'd,
Arm'd like a dapper *lancepeſade*
With Spaniſh pike, he broach'd a pore. *Cleaveland.*

LA'NCET. *n. ſ.* [*lancette*, Fr.] A ſmall pointed, chirurgical inſtrument.

I gave vent to it by an apertion with a *lancet*, and diſcharged white matter. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

A vein, in an apparent blue runneth along the body, and if dexterouſly pricked with a *lancet* emitteth a red drop.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

Hippocrates ſaith, blood-letting ſhould be done with broad *lancets* or ſwords, in order to make a large orifice: the manner of opening a vein then was by ſtabbing or pertuſion, as in horſes. *Arbuthnot.*

To **LANCH.** *v. a.*, [*lancer*, Fr. This word is too often written *launch*: it is only a vocal corruption of *lance*] To dart; to caſt as a lance; to throw; to let fly.

See whoſe arm can *lanch* the ſurer bolt,
And who's the better Jove. *Dryd. and Lee's Oedipus.*

Me, only me, the hand of fortune bore,
Unbleſt to tread that interdicted ſhore:
When Jove tremendous in the ſable deeps,
Launch'd his red light'ning at our ſcatter'd ſhips. *Pope.*

LANÇINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *lancino*, Lat.] Tearing; laceration.

To **LA'NCINATE.** *v. a.* [*lancino*, Lat.] To tear; to rend; to lacerate.

LAND. *n. ſ.* [lanꝺ, Gothick, Saxon, and ſo all the Teutonick dialects.] 1. A country; a region; diſtinct from other countries. 2. Earth; diſtinct from water. 3. It is often uſed in compoſition, as oppoſed to *ſea.* 4. Ground; ſurface of the place. Unuſual. 5. An eſtate real and immovable. 6. Nation; people; the inhabitants of the land. 7. Urine. [hlonꝺ, Saxon.] As probably *land damn* was a coarſe expreſſion in the cant ſtrain, formerly in common uſe, but ſince laid aſide and forgotten, which meant the taking away a man's life. For *land* or *lant* is an old word for urine, and to ſtop the common paſſages and functions of nature is to kill. *Hanmer.*

(1.) The nations of Scythia, like a mountain flood, did overflow all Spain, and quite waſhed away whatſoever reliques that were left of the *land-bred* people.
Spenſer's State of Ireland.

———— Thy ambition,
Thou ſcarlet ſin, robb'd this bewailing *land*
Of noble Buckingham. *Shak. H. VIII.*

What had he done to make him fly the *land*? *Shak.*

The chief men of the *land* had great authority; though the government was monarchical, it was not deſpotick.
Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.

(2.) By *land* they found that huge and mighty country.
Abbot.

Yet, if thou go'ſt by *land*, tho' grief poſſeſs
My ſoul ev'n then, my fears would be the leſs:
But ah! be warn'd to ſhun the wat'ry way. *Dryden.*

They turn their heads to ſea, their ſterns to *land*,
And greet with greedy joy th' Italian ſtrand. *Dryden.*

(3.) The princes delighting their conceits with confirming their knowledge, ſeeing wherein the ſea diſcipline differed from the *land-ſervice*, they had pleaſing entertainment. *Sidney.*

He to-night hath boarded a *land-carrack*;
If it prove lawful prize, he's made for ever. *Shak.*

With eleven thouſand *land-ſoldiers*, and twenty-ſix ſhips of war, we within two months have won one town. *Bacon.*

Neceſſity makes men ingenious and hardy; and if they have but *land-room* or *ſea-room*, they find ſupplies for their hunger.
Hale's Origin of Mankind.

I writ not always in the proper terms of navigation, or *land-ſervice.* *Dryd. Æneid.*

The French are to pay the ſame duties at the dry ports through which they paſs by *land-carriage*, as we pay upon importation or exportation by ſea. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

The Phœnicians carried on a *land-trade* to Syria and Meſopotamia, and ſtopt not ſhort, without puſhing their trade to the Indies. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

The ſpecies brought by *land-carriage* were much better than thoſe which came to Egypt by ſea. *Arbuthnot.*

(4.) Beneath his ſteely caſque he felt the blow,
And roll'd, with limbs relax'd, along the *land.* *Pope.*

(5.) To forfeit all your goods, *lands*, and tenements,
Caſtles, and goods whatſoever, and to be
Out of the king's protection. *Shak. H. VIII.*

He kept himſelf within the bounds of loyalty, and enjoyed certain *lands* and towns in the borders of Polonia. *Knolles.*

This man is freed from ſervile hands,
Of hope to riſe, or fear to fall:
Lord of himſelf, though not of *lands*,
And having nothing, yet hath all. *Wotton.*

(6.) Theſe anſwers in the ſilent night receiv'd,
The king himſelf divulg'd, the *land* believ'd. *Dryd.*

(7.) You are abuſed, and by ſome putter on,
That will be damn'd for't; would I knew the villain,
I would *land-damn* him. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

To **LAND.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſet on ſhore.

The legions, now in Gallia, ſooner *landed*
In Britain. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

He who rules the raging wind,
To thee, O ſacred ſhip, be kind,
Thy committed pledge reſtore,
And *land* him ſafely on the ſhore. *Dryd. Horace.*

Another Typhis ſhall new ſeas explore,
Another Argo *land* the chiefs upon th' Iberian ſhore.
Dryden.

To **LAND.** *v. n.* To come on ſhore.

———— Let him *land*,
And ſolemnly ſee him ſet on to London. *Shakeſp.*

Land ye not, none of you, and provide to be gone from this coaſt within ſixteen days. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

I *land*, with luckleſs omens; then adore
Their gods. *Dryd. Æneid.*

LA'NDED. *adj.* [from *land.*] Having a fortune, not in money but in land; having a real eſtate.

A landleſs knight makes thee a *landed* ſquire. *Shak.*

Men, whoſe living lieth together in one ſhire, are commonly counted greater *landed* than thoſe whoſe livings are diſperſed.
Bacon.

Cromwell's officers, who were for levelling lands while they had none, when they grew *landed* fell to crying up magna charta. *Temple.*

A houſe of commons muſt conſiſt, for the moſt part, of *landed* men. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

La'ndfall. *n. ſ.* [*land* and *fall.*] A ſudden tranſlation of property in land by the death of a rich man.

La'ndflood. *n. ſ.* [*land* and *flood.*] Inundation.

Apprehenſions of the affections of Kent, and all other places, looked like a *landflood*, that might roll they knew not how far. *Clarendon.*

Land-forces. *n. ſ.* [*land* and *force.*] Warlike powers not naval; ſoldiers that ſerve on land.

We behold in France the greateſt *land-forces* that have ever been known under any chriſtian prince. *Temple.*

La'ndholder. *n. ſ.* [*land* and *holder.*] One who holds lands.

Money, as neceſſary to trade, may be conſidered as in his hands that pays the labourer and *landholder*; and if this man want money, the manufacture is not made, and ſo the trade is loſt. *Locke.*

La'ndjobber. *n. ſ.* [*land* and *job.*] One who buys and ſells land for other men.

If your maſter be a miniſter of ſtate, let him be at home to none but *land-jobbers*, or inventers of new funds. *Swift.*

La'ndgrave. *n. ſ.* [*land* and *grave*, a count, German.] A German title of dominion.

La'nding.
La'nding-place. } *n. ſ.* [from *land.*] The top of ſtairs.

Let the ſtairs to the upper rooms be upon a fair, open newel, and a fair *landing-place* at the top. *Bacon.*

The *landing-place* is the uppermoſt ſtep of a pair of ſtairs, viz. the floor of the room you aſcend upon. *Moxon.*

There is a ſtair-caſe that ſtrangers are generally carried to ſee, where the eaſineſs of the aſcent, the diſpoſition of the lights, and the convenient *landing*, are admirably well contrived. *Addiſon.*

What the Romans called veſtibulum was no part of the houſe, but the court and *landing-place* between it and the ſtreet. *Arb.*

La'ndlady. *n. ſ.* [*land* and *lady.*] 1. A woman who has tenants holding from her. 2. The miſtreſs of an inn.

(2.) If a ſoldier drinks his pint, and offers payment in Wood's halfpence, the *landlady* may be under ſome difficulty. *Swift.*

La'ndless. *adj.* [from *land.*] Without property; without fortune.

———— Young Fortinbras
Hath in the ſkirts of Norway, here and there,
Shark'd up a liſt of *landleſs* reſolutes. *Shak. Hamlet.*
A *landleſs* knight hath made a landed ſquire. *Shakeſp.*

La'ndlocked. *adj.* [*land* and *lock.*] Shut in, or incloſed with land.

There are few natural parts better *landlocked*, and cloſed on all ſides, than this ſeems to have been. *Addiſon on Italy.*

La'ndloper. *n. ſ.* [*land* and *loopen*, Dutch.] A landman; a term of reproach uſed by ſeamen of thoſe who paſs their lives on ſhore.

La'ndlord. *n. ſ.* [*land* and *lord.*] 1. One who owns lands or houſes, and has tenants under him. 2. The maſter of an inn.

(1.) This regard ſhall be had, that in no place, under any *landlord*, there ſhall be many of them placed together, but diſperſed. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

It is a generous pleaſure in a *landlord*, to love to ſee all his tenants look fat, ſleek, and contented. *Clariſſa.*

(2.) Upon our arrival at the inn, my companion fetched out the jolly *landlord*, who knew him by his whiſtle. *Addiſon.*

La'ndmark. *n. ſ.* [*land* and *mark.*] Any thing ſet up to preſerve the boundaries of lands.

I' th' midſt, an altar, as the *land-mark*, ſtood,
Ruſtick, of graſſy ſod. *Milton.*

The *land-marks* by which places in the church had been known, were removed. *Clarendon.*

Then *land-marks* limited to each his right;
For all before was common as the light. *Dryden.*

Though they are not ſelf-evident principles, yet if they have been made out from them by a wary and unqueſtionable deduction, they may ſerve as *land-marks*, to ſhew what lies in the direct way of truth, or is quite beſides it. *Locke.*

La'ndscape. *n. ſ.* [*landſchape*, Dutch.] 1. A region, the proſpect of a country. 2. A picture, repreſenting an extent of ſpace, with the various objects in it.

(1.) ——— Lovely ſeem'd,
That *landſcape*! and of pure, now purer air,
Meets his approach. *Milton.*
——— The ſun ſcarce upriſen,
Shot parallel to the earth his dewy ray,
Diſcovering in wild *landſcape* all the eaſt
Of paradiſe, and Eden's happy plains. *Milton.*
Straight mine eyes hath caught new pleaſures,
Whilſt the *landſcape* round it meaſures
Ruſſet lawns and fallows grey,
Where the nibbling flocks do ſtray. *Milton.*

We are like men entertained with the view of a ſpacious *landſcape*, where the eye paſſes over one pleaſing proſpect into another. *Addiſon.*

(2.) As good a poet as you are, you cannot make finer *landſcapes* than thoſe about the king's houſe. *Addiſon.*

Oft in her glaſs the muſing ſhepherd ſpies
The wat'ry *landſcape* of the pendant woods,
And abſent trees, that tremble in the floods. *Pope.*

Land-tax. *n. ſ.* [*land* and *tax.*] Tax laid upon land and houſes.

If mortgages were regiſtered, *land-taxes* might reach the lender to pay his proportion. *Locke.*

Land-waiter. *n. ſ.* [*land* and *waiter.*] An officer of the cuſtoms, who is to watch what goods are landed.

Give a guinea to a knaviſh *land-waiter*, and he ſhall connive at the merchant for cheating the queen of an hundred. *Swift's Examiner.*

La'ndward. *adv.* [from *land.*] Towards the land.

They are invincible by reaſon of the overpouring mountains that back the one, and ſlender fortification of the other to *landward*. *Sandys's Journey.*

Lane. *n. ſ.* [*laen*, Dutch; *lana*, Saxon.] 1. A narrow way between hedges. 2. A narrow ſtreet; an alley. 3. A paſſage between men ſtanding on each ſide.

(1.) ———— All flying
Through a ſtraight *lane*, the enemy full-hearted
Struck down ſome mortally. *Shak. Cymbeline.*
I know each *lane*, and every alley green,
Dingle or buſhy dell, of this wild wood,
And every boſky burn. *Milton.*
Through a cloſe *lane* as I purſu'd my journey. *Otway.*

A pack-horſe is driven conſtantly in a narrow *lane* and dirty road. *Locke.*

(2.) There is no ſtreet, not many *lanes*, where there does not live one that has relation to the church. *Spratt's Sermons.*

(3.) The earl's ſervants ſtood ranged on both ſides, and made the king a *lane*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

La'neret. *n. ſ.* A little hawk.

La'nguage. *n. ſ.* [*language*, Fr. *lingua*, Lat.] 1. Human ſpeech. 2. The tongue of one nation as diſtinct from others. 3. Style; manner of expreſſion.

(1.) We may define *language*, if we conſider it more materially, to be letters, forming and producing words and ſentences; but if we conſider it according to the deſign thereof, then *language* is apt ſigns for communication of thoughts. *Holder.*

(2.) ——— O! good my lord, no Latin;
I am not ſuch a truant ſince my coming,
As not to know the *language* I have liv'd in. *Shakeſp.*
He not from Rome alone, but Greece,
Like Jaſon, brought the golden fleece;
To him that *language*, though to none
Of th' others, as his own was known. *Denham.*
(3.) Though his *language* ſhould not be refin'd,
It muſt not be obſcure and impudent. *Roſcommon.*
Others for *language* all their care expreſs,
And value books, as women, men, for dreſs:
Their praiſe is ſtill—the ſtile is excellent;
The ſenſe, they humbly take upon content. *Pope.*

La'nguaged. *adj.* [from the noun.] Having various languages.

He wand'ring long a wider circle made,
And many *languag'd* nations has ſurvey'd. *Pope.*

LA'NGUAGE-MASTER. *n. ſ.* [*language* and *maſter.*] One whoſe profeſſion is to teach languages.

The third is a ſort of *language-maſter*, who is to inſtruct them in a ſtile proper for a miniſter. *Spectator.*

LA'NGUET. *n. ſ.* [*languette*, Fr.] Any thing cut in the form of a tongue.

LA'NGUID. *adj.* [*languidus*, Latin.] 1. Faint; weak; feeble. 2. Dull; heartleſs.

(1.) Whatever renders the motion of the blood *languid*, diſpoſeth to an acid acrimony; what accelerates the motion of the blood, diſpoſeth to an alkaline acrimony. *Arbuthnot.*

No ſpace can be aſſigned ſo vaſt, but ſtill a larger may be imagined; no motion ſo ſwift or *languid*, but a greater velocity or ſlowneſs may ſtill be conceived. *Bentley.*

(2.) ——— I'll haſten to my troops,
And fire their *languid* ſouls with Cato's virtue. *Addiſon.*

LA'NGUIDLY. *adv.* [from *languid.*] Weakly; feebly.

The menſtruum work'd as *languidly* upon the coral, as it did before. *Boyle.*

LA'NGUIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *languid.*] Weakneſs; feebleneſs; want of ſtrength.

To **LA'NGUISH.** *v. n.* [*languir*, Fr. *langueo*, Latin.] 1. To grow feeble; to pine away; to loſe ſtrength. 2. To be no longer vigorous in motion; not to be vivid in appearance. 3. To ſink or pine under ſorrow, or any ſlow paſſion. 4. To look with ſoftneſs or tenderneſs.

(1.) ——— Let her *languiſh*
A drop of blood a-day; and, being aged,
Die of this folly. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

We and our fathers do *languiſh* of ſuch diſeaſes. 2 *Eſdr.*

What can we expect, but that her *languiſhings* ſhould end in death. *Decay of Piety.*

His ſorrows bore him off; and ſoftly laid
His *languiſh'd* limbs upon his homely bed. *Dryden.*

(2.) ——— The troops with hate inſpir'd,
Their darts with clamour at a diſtance drive,
And only keep the *languiſh'd* war alive. *Dryden.*

(3.) ——— What man who knows
What woman is, yea, what ſhe cannot chuſe
But muſt be, will his free hours *languiſh* out
For aſſur'd bondage? *Shak. Cymbel.*

The land ſhall mourn, and every one that dwelleth therein *languiſh*. *Hoſea*, iv. 3.

I have been talking with a ſuitor here,
A man that *languiſhes* in your diſpleaſure. *Shak. Othello.*

I was about fifteen when I took the liberty to chuſe for myſelf, and have ever ſince *languiſhed* under the diſpleaſure of an inexorable father. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

Let Leonoro conſider, that, at the very time in which ſhe *languiſhes* for the loſs of her deceaſed lover, there are perſons juſt periſhing in a ſhipwreck. *Addiſ. Spect.*

(4.) What poems think you ſoft, and to be read
With *languiſhing* regards, and bending head? *Dryden.*

LA'NGUISH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Soft appearance.

And the blue *languiſh* of ſoft Allia's eye. *Pope.*

——— Then forth he walks,
Beneath the trembling *languiſh* of her beam,
With ſoften'd ſoul. *Thomſon's Spring.*

LA'NGUISHINGLY. *adv.* [from *languiſhing.*] 1. Weakly; feebly; with feeble ſoftneſs. 2. Dully; tediouſly.

(1.) Leave ſuch to tune their own dull rhimes, and know
What's roundly ſmooth, or *languiſhingly* ſlow. *Pope.*

(2.) Alas! my Dorus, thou ſeeſt how long and *languiſhingly* the weeks are paſt over ſince our laſt talking. *Sidney.*

LA'NGUISHMENT. *n. ſ.* [*languiſſemment*, French; from *languiſh.*] 1. State of pining. 2. Softneſs of mien.

(1.) By that count, which lovers books invent,
The ſphere of Cupid forty years contains;
Which I have waſted in long *languiſhment*,
That ſeem'd the longer for my greater pains. *Spenſer.*

(2.) Humility it expreſſes, by the ſtooping or bending of the head; *languiſhment*, when we hang it on one ſide. *Dryden.*

LA'NGUOR. *n. ſ.* [*languor*, Lat. *langueur*, Fr.] 1. Faintneſs; weariſomeneſs. 2. Liſtleſſneſs; inattention. 3. Softneſs; laxity. 4. [In phyſick.] *Languor* and laſſitude ſignifies a faintneſs, which may ariſe from want or decay of ſpirits, through indigeſtion, or too much exerciſe; or from an additional weight of fluids, from a diminution of ſecretion by the common diſcharges. *Quincy.*

(1.) Well hoped I, and fair beginnings had,
That he my captive *languor* ſhould redeem. *Spenſer.*

For theſe, theſe tribunes, in the duſt I write
My heart's deep *languor*, and my ſoul's ſad tears. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) Academical diſputation gives vigour and briſkneſs to the mind thus exerciſed, and relieves the *languor* of private ſtudy and meditation. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

(3.) To iſles of fragrance, lily-ſilver'd vales
Diffuſing *languor* in the panting gales. *Dunciad.*

LA'NGUOROUS. *adj.* [*languoreux*, Fr.] Tedious; melancholy. Not in uſe.

Dear lady, how ſhall I declare thy caſe,
Whom late I left in *languorous* conſtraint? *Spenſer.*

To **LA'NIATE.** *v. a.* [*lanio*, Lat.] To tear in pieces; to rend; to lacerate.

LA'NIFICE. *n. ſ.* [*laniſicium*, Latin.] Woollen manufacture.

The moth breedeth upon cloth and other *laniſices*, eſpecially if they be laid up dankiſh and wet. *Bacon.*

LA'NIGEROUS. *adj.* [*laniger*, Latin.] Bearing wool.

LANK. *adj.* [*lancke*, Dutch.] 1. Looſe; not filled up; not ſtiffened out; not fat; not plump; ſlender. 2. *Milton* ſeems to uſe this word for faint, languid.

(1.) The commons haſt thou rack'd; the clergy's bags
Are *lank* and lean with thy extortions. *Shakeſp.*

Name not Winterface, whoſe ſkin's ſlack,
Lank, as an unthrift's purſe. *Donne.*

We let down into the receiver a great bladder well tied at the neck, but very *lank*, as not containing above a pint of air, but capable of containing ten times as much. *Boyle.*

Moiſt earth produces corn and graſs, but both
Too rank and too luxuriant in their growth.
Let not my land ſo large a promiſe boaſt,
Leſt the *lank* ears in length of ſtem be loſt. *Dryden.*

Now, now my bearded harveſt gilds the plain.
Thus dreams the wretch, and vainly thus dreams on,
Till his *lank* purſe declares his money gone. *Dryden.*

Meagre and *lank* with faſting grown,
And nothing left but ſkin and bone;
They juſt keep life and ſoul together. *Swift.*

(2.) He, piteous of her woes, rear'd her *lank* head,
And gave her to his daughters to imbathe
In nectar'd lavers ſtrew'd with aſphodil. *Milton.*

LA'NKNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *lank.*] Want of plumpneſs.

LA'NNER. *n. ſ.* [*lanier*, French; *lannarius*, Latin.] A ſpecies of hawk.

LA'NSQUENET. *n. ſ.* [*lance* and *knecht*, Dutch.] 1. A common foot-ſoldier. 2. A game at cards.

LA'NTERN. *n. ſ.* [*lanterne*, French; *laterna*, Latin: it is by miſtake often written lanthorn.] 1. A tranſparent caſe for a candle. 2. A lighthouſe; a light hung out to guide ſhips.

(1.) ——— God ſhall be my hope,
My ſtay, my guide, my *lanthorn* to my feet. *Shak.*

Thou art our admiral; thou beareſt the *lanthorn* in the poop, but 'tis in the noſe of thee; thou art the knight of the burning lamp. *Shak. Henry IV.*

A candle laſteth longer in a *lanthorn* than at large. *Bacon.*

Amongſt the excellent acts of that king, one hath the preeminence, the erection and inſtitution of a ſociety, which we call Solomon's houſe; the nobleſt foundation that ever was, and the *lanthorn* of this kingdom. *Bacon's Atlantis.*

——— O thieviſh night,
Why ſhould'ſt thou, but for ſome felonious end,
In thy dark *lanthorn* thus cloſe up the ſtars,
That nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd their lamps
With everlaſting oil? *Milton.*

Vice is like a dark *lanthorn*, which turns its bright ſide only to him that bears it, but looks black and diſmal in another's hand. *Government of the Tongue.*

Judge what a ridiculous thing it were, that the continued ſhadow of the earth ſhould be broken by ſudden miraculous eruptions of light, to prevent the art of the *lantern-maker*. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

Our ideas ſucceed one another in our minds, not much unlike the images in the inſide of a *lanthorn*, turned round by the heat of a candle. *Locke.*

(2.) Caprea, where the *lanthorn* fix'd on high
Shines like a moon through the benighted ſky,
While by its beams the wary ſailor ſteers. *Addiſon.*

LA'NTERN*jaws*. A term uſed of a thin viſage, ſuch as if a candle were burning in the mouth might tranſmit the light.

Being very lucky in a pair of long *lanthorn-jaws*, he wrung his face into a hideous grimace. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

LANU'GINOUS. *adj.* [*lanuginoſus*, Lat.] Downy; covered with ſoft hair.

LAP. *n. ſ.* [læppe, Saxon; *lappe*, German.] 1. The looſe part of a garment, which may be doubled at pleaſure. 2. The part of the cloaths that is ſpread horizontally over the knees as one ſits down, ſo as any thing may lie in it.

(1.) If a joint of meat falls on the ground, take it up gently, wipe it with the *lap* of your coat, and then put it into the diſh. *Swift's Directions to a Footman.*

(2.) It feeds each living plant with liquid ſap,
And fills with flowers fair Flora's painted *lap*. *Spenſer.*
Upon a day, as love lay ſweetly ſlumb'ring
All in his mother's *lap*,
A gentle bee, with his loud trumpet murm'ring,
About him flew by hap. *Spenſer.*
I'll make my haven in a lady's *lap*,
And 'witch ſweet ladies with my words and looks. *Shakeſp.*
——— She bids you
All on the wanton ruſhes lay you down,
And reſt your gentle head upon her *lap*,
And ſhe will ſing the ſong that pleaſeth you. *Shakeſp.*
——— Our ſtirring
Can from the *lap* of Egypt's widow pluck
The ne'er-luſt-wearied Antony. *Shakeſp.*
——— Heav'n's almighty fire
Melts on the boſom of his love, and pours
Himſelf into her *lap* in fruitful ſhow'rs. *Craſhaw.*

Men expect that religion ſhould coſt them no pains, and that happineſs ſhould drop into their *laps*. *Tillotſon.*

He ſtruggles into breath, and cries for aid;
Then, helpleſs, in his mother's *lap* is laid.
He creeps, he walks, and iſſuing into man,
Grudges their life from whence his own began:
Retchleſs of laws, affects to rule alone,
Anxious to reign, and reſtleſs on the throne. *Dryden.*

To **LAP.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To wrap or twiſt round any thing. 2. To involve in any thing.

(1.) He hath a long tail, which, as he deſcends from a tree, he *laps* round about the boughs, to keep himſelf from falling. *Grew's Muſæum.*

About the paper, whoſe two halves were painted with red and blue, and which was ſtiff like thin paſteboard, I *lapped* ſeveral times a ſlender thread of very black ſilk. *Newton.*

(2.) As through the flow'ring foreſt raſh ſhe fled,
In her rude hairs ſweet flowers themſelves did *lap*,
And flouriſhing freſh leaves and bloſſoms did enwrap. *Spenſ.*
The thane of Cawder 'gan a diſmal conflict,
Till that Bellona's bridegroom, *lapt* in proof,
Confronted him. *Shak. Macbeth.*
——— When we both lay in the field,
Frozen almoſt to death, how he did *lap* me,
Ev'n in his garments, and did give himſelf,
All thin and naked, to the numb cold night. *Shakeſp.*
— Ever againſt eating cares,
Lap me in ſoft Lydian airs. *Milton.*
Indulgent fortune does her care employ,
And ſmiling, broods upon the naked boy;
Her garment ſpreads, and *laps* him in the folds,
And cover with her wings from nightly colds. *Dryden.*

Here was the repoſitory of all the wiſe contentions for power between the nobles and commons, *lapt* up ſafely in the boſom of a Nero and a Caligula. *Swift.*

To **LAP.** *v. n.* To be ſpread or turned over any thing.

The upper wings are opacous; at their hinder ends, where they *lap* over, tranſparent, like the wing of a fly. *Grew.*

To **LAP.** *v. n.* [lappian, Saxon; *lappen*, Dutch.] To feed by quick reciprocations of the tongue.

The dogs by the river Nilus' ſide being thirſty, *lap* haſtily as they run along the ſhore. *Digby on Bodies.*

They had ſoups ſerved up in broad diſhes, and ſo the fox fell to *lapping* himſelf, and bade his gueſt heartily welcome. *L'Eſtrange.*

The tongue ſerves not only for taſting, but for maſtication and deglutition, in man, by licking; in the dog and cat kind by *lapping*. *Ray on Creation.*

To **LAP.** *v. a.* To lick up.

——— For all the reſt
They'll take ſuggeſtion, as a cat *laps* milk. *Shakeſp.*
——— Upon a bull
Two horrid lyons rampt, and ſeiz'd, and tugg'd off, bellowlowing ſtill,
Both men and dogs came; yet they tore the hide, and *lapt* their fill. *Chapman's Iliad.*

LA'PDOG. *n. ſ.* [*lap* and *dog*.] A little dog, fondled by ladies in the lap.

One of them made his court to the *lap-dog*, to improve his intereſt with the lady. *Collier.*

Theſe if the laws did that exchange afford,
Would ſave their *lap-dog* ſooner than their lord. *Dryden.*
Lap-dogs give themſelves the rowſing ſhake,
And ſleepleſs lovers juſt at twelve awake. *Pope.*

LA'PFUL. *n. ſ.* [*lap* and *full*.] As much as can be contained in the lap.

One found a wild vine, and gathered thereof wild gourds his *lapful*, and ſhred them into the pot of pottage. *2 Kings.*

Will four per cent. increaſe the number of lenders? if it will not, then all the plenty of money theſe conjurers beſtow upon us, is but like the gold and ſilver which old women believe other conjurers beſtow by whole *lapfulls* on poor credulous girls. *Locke.*

LA'PICIDE. *n. ſ.* [*lapicida*, Latin.] A ſtonecutter. *Dict.*

LA'PIDARY. *n. ſ.* [*lapidaire*, Fr.] One who deals in ſtones or gems.

As a cock was turning up a dunghill, he eſpied a diamond: Well (ſays he) this ſparkling foolery to a *lapidary* would have been the making of him; but, as to any uſe of mine, a barley-corn had been worth forty on't. *L'Eſtrange.*

Of all the many ſorts of the gem kind reckoned up by the *lapidaries*, there are not above three or four that are original. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

To **LA'PIDATE.** *v. a.* [*lapido*, Lat.] To ſtone; to kill by ſtoning. *Dict.*

LAPIDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*lapidatio*, Latin; *lapidation*, Fr.] A ſtoning.

LAPI'DEOUS. *adj.* [*lapideus*, Latin.] Stony; of the nature of ſtone.

There might fall down into the *lapideous* matter, before it was concreted into a ſtone, ſome ſmall toad, which might remain there impriſoned, till the matter about it were condenſed. *Ray on the Creation.*

LAPIDE'SCENCE. *n. ſ.* [*lapideſco*, Latin.] Stony concretion.

Of lapis ceratites, or cornu foſſile, in ſubterraneous cavities, there are many to be found in Germany, which are but the *lapideſcencies*, and putrefactive mutations, of hard bodies. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

LAPIDE'SCENT. *adj.* [*lapideſcens*, Latin.] Growing or turning to ſtone.

LAPIDIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*lapidification*, French.] The act of forming ſtones.

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Induration or *lapidification* of ſubſtances more ſoft is another degree of condenſation. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

LAPIDI'FICK. *adj.* [*lapidifique*, French.] Forming ſtones.

The atoms of the *lapidifick*, as well as ſaline principle, being regular, do concur in producing regular ſtones. *Grew.*

LA'PIDIST. *n. ſ.* [from *lapides*, Latin.] A dealer in ſtones or gems.

Hardneſs, wherein ſome ſtones exceed all other bodies, being exalted to that degree, that art in vain endeavours to counterfeit it, the factitious ſtones of chemiſts in imitation being eaſily detected by an ordinary *lapidiſt*. *Ray.*

LA'PIS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A ſtone.

LA'PIS *Lazuli.* The *lapis lazuli*, or azure ſtone, is a copper ore, very compact and hard, ſo as to take a high poliſh, and is worked into a great variety of toys. It is found in detached lumps, of an elegant blue colour, variegated with clouds of white, and veins of a ſhining gold colour: to it the painters are indebted for their beautiful ultra-marine colour, which is only a calcination of *lapis lazuli*. *Hill.*

LA'PPER. *n. ſ.* [from *lap*.] 1. One who wraps up. 2. One who laps or licks.

(1.) They may be *lappers* of linen, and bailiffs of the manor. *Swift.*

LA'PPET. *n. ſ.* [diminutive of *lap*.] The parts of a head dreſs that hang looſe.

How naturally do you apply your hands to each other's *lappets*, and ruffles, and mantuas? *Swift.*

LAPSE. *n. ſ.* [*lapſus*, Latin.] 1. Flow; fall; glide; ſmooth courſe. 2. Petty errour; ſmall miſtake; ſlight offence; little fault. 3. Tranſlation of right from one to another.

(1.) ———— Round I ſaw
Hill, dale, and ſhady woods, and ſunny plains,
And liquid *lapſe* of murm'ring ſtreams. *Milton.*

Notions of the mind are preſerved in the memory, notwithſtanding *lapſe* of time. *Hale's Origin of Mank.*

(2.) Theſe are petty errors and minor *lapſes*, not conſiderably injurious unto truth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The weakneſs of human underſtanding all will confeſs; yet the confidence of moſt practically diſowns it; and it is eaſier to perſuade them of it from others *lapſes* than their own. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

This ſcripture may be uſefully applied as a caution to guard againſt thoſe *lapſes* and failings, to which our infirmities daily expoſe us. *Rogers.*

It hath been my conſtant buſineſs to examine whether I could find the ſmalleſt *lapſe* in ſtile or propriety through my whole collection, that I might ſend it abroad as the moſt finiſhed piece. *Swift.*

(3.) In a preſentation to a vacant church, a layman ought to preſent within four months, and a clergyman within ſix, otherwiſe a devolution, or *lapſe* of right, happens. *Ayliffe.*

To **LAPSE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To glide ſlowly; to fall by degrees. 2. To fail in any thing; to ſlip; to commit a fault. 3. To ſlip as by inadvertency or miſtake. 4. To loſe the proper time. 5. To fall by the negligence of one proprietor to another. 6. To fall from perfection, truth or faith.

(1.) This diſpoſition to ſhorten our words, by retrenching the vowels, is nothing elſe but a tendency to *lapſe* into the barbarity of thoſe northern nations from whom we are deſcended, and whoſe languages labour all under the ſame defect. *Swift's Letter to the Lord Treaſurer.*

(2.) ———— I have ever verified my friends,
Of whom he's chief, with all the ſize that verity
Would without *lapſing* ſuffer. *Shak. Coriolanus.*
———— To *lapſe* in fulneſs
Is ſorer than to lie for need; and falſhood
Is worſe in kings than beggars. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

(3.) Homer, in his characters of Vulcan and Therſites, has *lapſed* into the burleſque character, and departed from that ſerious air eſſential to an epic poem. *Addiſon.*

Let there be no wilful perverſion of another's meaning; no ſudden ſeiſure of a *lapſed* ſyllable to play upon it. *Watts.*

(4.) ———— Myſelf ſtood out:
For which if I be *lapſed* in this place,
I ſhall pay dear. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*

As an appeal may be deſerted by the appellant's *lapſing* the term of law, ſo it may alſo be deſerted by a lapſe of the term of a judge. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

(5.) If the archbiſhop ſhall not fill it up within ſix months enſuing, it *lapſes* to the king. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

(6.) ———— Once more I will renew
His *lapſed* pow'rs, though forfeit, and inthrall'd
By ſin to foul exorbitant deſires. *Milton.*

A ſprout of that fig-tree which was to hide the nakedneſs of *lapſed* Adam. *Decay of Piety.*

All publick forms ſuppoſe it the moſt principal, univerſal, and daily requiſite to the *lapſing* ſtate of human corruption. *Decay of Piety.*

Theſe were looked on as *lapſed* perſons, and great ſeverities of penance were preſcribed them, as appears by the canons of Ancyra. *Stillingfleet.*

LA'PWING. *n. ſ.* [*lap* and *wing*.] A clamorous bird with long wings.

Ah! but I think him better than I ſay,
And yet would herein others eyes were worſe:
Far from her neſt the *lapwing* cries away;
My heart prays for him, though my tongue do curſe. *Shak.*
And how in fields the *lapwing* Tereus reigns,
The warbling nightingale in woods complains. *Dryden.*

LA'PWORK. *n. ſ.* [*lap* and *work*.] Work in which one part is interchangeably wrapped over the other.

A baſket made of porcupine quills: the ground is a packthread caul woven, into which, by the Indian women, are wrought, by a kind of *lap-work*, the quills of porcupines, not ſplit, but of the young ones intire; mixed with white and black in even and indented waves. *Grew's Muſæum.*

LA'RBOARD. *n. ſ.* The left-hand ſide of a ſhip, when you ſtand with your face to the head: oppoſed to the *ſtarboard*. *Harris.*

Or when Ulyſſes on the *larboard* ſhunn'd
Charybdis, and by the other whirlpool ſteer'd. *Milton.*
Tack to the *larboard*, and ſtand off to ſea,
Veer ſtarboard ſea and land. *Dryden.*

LA'RCENY. *n. ſ.* [*larcin*, French; *latrocinium*, Lat.] Petty theft.

Thoſe laws would be very unjuſt, that ſhould chaſtize murder and petty *larceny* with the ſame puniſhment. *Spectator.*

LARCH. *n. ſ.* [*larix*, Lat.] A tree.

Some botanical criticks tell us, the poets have not rightly followed the traditions of antiquity, in metamorphoſing the ſiſters of Phaëton into poplars, who ought to have been turned into *larch* trees; for that it is this kind of tree which ſheds a gum, and is commonly found on the banks of the Po. *Addiſon on Italy.*

LARD. *n. ſ.* [*lardum*, Latin; *lard*, French.] 1. The greaſe of ſwine. 2. Bacon; the fleſh of ſwine.

(1.) So may thy paſtures with their flow'ry feaſt,
As ſuddenly as *lard*, fat thy lean beaſts. *Donne.*
(2.) By this the boiling kettle had prepar'd,
And to the table ſent the ſmoaking *lard*;
On which with eager appetite they dine,
A ſav'ry bit, that ſerv'd to reliſh wine. *Dryden's Ovid.*
———— The ſacrifice they ſped;
Chopp'd off their nervous thighs, and next prepar'd
T' involve the lean in cauls, and mend with *lard*. *Dryden.*

To **LARD.** *v. a.* [*larder*, French; from the noun.] 1. To ſtuff with bacon. 2. To fatten. 3. To mix with ſomething elſe by way of improvement.

(1.) The *larded* thighs on loaded altars laid. *Dryden's Homer.*

No man *lards* ſalt pork with orange peel,
Or garniſhes his lamb with ſpitch-cockt eel. *King.*
(2.) —— Now Falſtaff ſweats to death,
And *lards* the lean earth as he walks along. *Shakeſp.*

——— Brave ſoldier, doth he lie
Larding the plain? *Shak. Henry V.*

(3.) ——— An exact command,
Larded with many ſeveral ſorts of reaſons. *Shak. Hamlet.*

——— Let no alien interpoſe
To *lard* with wit thy hungry Epſom proſe. *Dryden.*

He *lards* with flouriſhes his long harangue,
'Tis fine, ſayſt thou. *Dryden.*

Swearing by heaven; the poets think this nothing, their plays are ſo much *larded* with it. *Collier's View of the Stage.*

LA'RDER. *n. ſ.* [*lardier*, old French; from *lard.*] The room where meat is kept or ſalted.

This ſimilitude is not borrowed of the *larder* houſe, but out of the ſchool-houſe. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Fleſh is ill kept in a room that is not cool; whereas in a cool and wet *larder* it will keep longer. *Bacon.*

So have I ſeen in *larder* dark,
Of veal a lucid loin. *Dorſet.*

——— Old age,
Moroſe, perverſe in humour, diffident
The more he ſtill abounds, the leſs content:
His *larder* and his kitchen too obſerves,
And now, leſt he ſhould want hereafter, ſtarves. *King.*

LA'RDERER. *n. ſ.* [from *larder.*] One who has the charge of the larder.

LA'RDON. n. ſ. [French.] A bit of bacon.

LARGE. *adj.* [*large*, French; *largus*, Latin.] 1. Big; bulky. 2. Wide; extenſive. 3. Liberal; abundant; plentiful. 4. Copious; diffuſe. 5. *At* LARGE. Without reſtraint; without confinement. 6. *At* LARGE. Diffuſely; in the full extent.

(1.) Charles II. aſked me, What could be the reaſon, that in mountainous countries the men were commonly *larger*, and yet the cattle of all ſorts ſmaller? *Temple.*

Great Theron, *large* of limbs, of giant height. *Dryden.*

Warwick, Leiceſter, and Buckingham, bear a *large* boned ſheep of the beſt ſhape and deepeſt ſtaple. *Mortimer.*

(2.) Their former *large* peopling was an effect of the countries impoveriſhing. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

Let them dwell in the land, and trade therein; for it is *large* enough for them. *Gen.* xxxiv. 21.

There he conquered a thouſand miles wide and *large.* *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

(3.) Thou ſhalt drink of thy ſiſter's cup deep and *large.* *Ezekiel.*

——— Vernal ſuns and ſhowers
Diffuſe their warmeſt, *largeſt* influence. *Thomſon.*

(4.) Skippon gave a *large* teſtimony under his hand, that they had carried themſelves with great civility. *Clarendon.*

I might be very *large* upon the importance and advantages of education, and ſay a great many things which have been ſaid before. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

(5.) If you divide a cane into two, and one ſpeak at the one end, and you lay your ear at the other, it will carry the voice farther than in the air *at large.* *Bacon.*

Thus incorporeal ſpirits to ſmalleſt forms
Reduc'd their ſhapes immenſe; and were *at large*,
Though without number ſtill. *Milton.*

The children are bred up in their father's way; or ſo plentifully provided for, that they are left *at large.* *Sprat.*

—— Your zeal becomes importunate;
I've hitherto permitted it to rave
And talk *at large*; but learn to keep it in,
Leſt it ſhould take more freedom than I'll give it. *Addiſon.*

(6.) Diſcover more *at large* what cauſe that was,
For I am ignorant, and cannot gueſs. *Shakeſp.*

It does not belong to this place to have that point debated *at large.* *Watts.*

LA'RGELY. *adv.* [from *large.*] 1. Widely; extenſively. 2. Copiouſly; diffuſely; amply. 3. Liberally; bounteouſly. 4. Abundantly; without ſparing.

(2.) Where the author treats more *largely*, it will explain the ſhorter hints and brief intimations. *Watts on the Mind.*

(3.) ——— How he lives and eats:
How *largely* gives; how ſplendidly he treats. *Dryden.*

Thoſe, who in warmer climes complain,
From Phœbus's rays they ſuffer pain,
Muſt own, that pain is *largely* paid
By gen'rous wines beneath the ſhade. *Swift.*

(4.) They their fill of love, and love's diſport
Took *largely*; of their mutual guilt the ſeal. *Milton.*

LA'RGENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *large.*] 1. Bigneſs; bulk. 2. Greatneſs; comprehenſion. 3. Extenſion; amplitude. 4. Wideneſs.

(1.) London excells any other city in the whole world, either in *largeneſs*, or number of inhabitants. *Sprat.*

Nor muſt Bumaſtus, his old honours loſe,
In length and *largeneſs* like the dugs of cows. *Dryden.*

(2.) There will be occaſion for *largeneſs* of mind and agreeableneſs of temper. *Collier of Friendſhip.*

(3.) They which would file away moſt from the *largeneſs* of that offer, do in more ſparing terms acknowledge little leſs. *Hocker.*

The ample propoſition that hope makes,
In all deſigns begun on earth below,
Falls in the promiſed *largeneſs.* *Shakeſp.*

Knowing beſt the *largeneſs* of my own heart toward my peoples good and juſt contentment. *King Charles.*

Shall grief contract the *largeneſs* of that heart,
In which nor fear nor anger has a part. *Waller.*

Man as far tranſcends the beaſts in *largeneſs* of deſire, as digty of nature and employment. *Glanville's Apology.*

If the *largeneſs* of a man's heart carry him beyond prudence, we may reckon it illuſtrious weakneſs. *L'Eſtrange.*

(4.) Suppoſing that the multitude and *largeneſs* of rivers ought to continue as great as now; we can eaſily prove, that the extent of the ocean could be no leſs. *Bentley.*

LA'RGESS. *n. ſ.* [*largeſſe*, French.] A preſent; a gift; a bounty.

—— Our coffers with too great a court,
And liberal *largeſs*, are grown ſomewhat light. *Shak.*

He aſſigned two thouſand ducats, for a bounty to me and my fellows: for they give great *largeſſes* where they come. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

A pardon to the captain, and a *largeſs*
Among the ſoldiers, had appeas'd their fury. *Denham.*

The paltry *largeſs* too ſeverely watch'd,
That no intruding gueſts uſurp a ſhare. *Dryden's Juv.*

Irus's condition will not admit of *largeſſes.* *Addiſon.*

LARGI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*largitio*, Latin.] The act of giving. *Dict.*

LARK. *n. ſ.* [lapence, Saxon; *lerk*, Daniſh; *lavrack*, Scottiſh.] A ſmall ſinging bird.

It was the *lark*, the herald of the morn. *Shakeſp.*

Look up a height, the ſhrill-gorg'd *lark* ſo far
Cannot be ſeen or heard. *Shak. King Lear.*

Th' example of the heav'nly *lark*,
Thy fellow poet, Cowley, mark. *Cowley.*

Mark how the *lark* and linnet ſing;
With rival notes
They ſtrain their warbling throats,
To welcome in the ſpring. *Dryden.*

LA'RKER. *n. ſ.* [from *lark.*] A catcher of larks. *Dict.*

LA'RKSPUR. *n. ſ.* [*delphinium.*] A plant.

LA'RVATED. *adj.* [*larvatus*, Lat.] Maſked. *Dict.*

LA'RUM. *n. ſ.* [from *alarum* or *alarm.*] 1. Alarm; noiſe noting danger. 2. An inſtrument that makes a noiſe at a certain hour.

(1.) His *larum* bell might loud and wide be heard,
When cauſe requir'd, but never out of time. *Spenſer.*

The peaking cornute, her huſband, dwelling in a continual *larum* of jealouſy, comes to me in the inſtant of our encounter. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

How far off lie theſe armies?
—Within a mile and half.
—Then ſhall we hear their *larum*, and they ours. *Shak.*

She is become formidable to all her neighbours, as ſhe puts every one to ſtand upon his guard, and have a continual *larum* bell in his ears. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

(2.) Of this nature was that *larum*, which, though it were but three inches big, yet would both wake a man, and of itſelf light a candle for him at any ſet hour. *Wilkins.*

I ſee men as luſty and ſtrong that eat but two meals a day, as others, that have ſet their ſtomachs, like *larums*, to call on them for four or five. *Locke on Education.*

The young Æneas, all at once let down,
Stunn'd with his giddy *larum* half the town. *Dunciad.*

LARY'NGOTOMY. *n. ſ.* [γάρυγξ and τέμνω; *laryngotomie*, Fr.] An operation where the fore-part of the larynx is divided to aſſiſt reſpiration, during large tumours upon the upper parts; as in a quinſey. *Quincy.*

LA'RYNX. *n. ſ.* [λάρυγξ.] The upper part of the trachea, which lies below the root of the tongue, before the pharynx. *Quincy.*

There are thirteen muſcles for the motion of the five cartilages of the *larynx*. *Derham.*

LASCI'VIENT. *adj.* [*laſciviens*, Lat.] Frolickſome; wantoning.

LASCI'VIOUS. *adj.* [*laſcivus*, Lat.] 1. Lewd; luſtful. 2. Wanton; ſoft; luxurious.

(1.) In what habit will you go along?
—Not like a woman; for I would prevent
The looſe encounters of *laſcivious* men. *Shakeſp.*
——— He on Eve
Began to caſt *laſcivious* eyes; ſhe him
As wantonly repaid; in luſt they burn. *Milton.*

Notwithſtanding all their talk of reaſon and philoſophy, and thoſe unanſwerable difficulties which, over their cups, they pretend to have againſt chriſtianity; perſuade but the covetous man not to deify his money, the *laſcivious* man to throw off his lewd amours, and all their giant-like objections againſt chriſtianity ſhall preſently vaniſh. *South.*

(2.) Grim viſag'd war hath ſooth'd his wrinkl'd front;
And now, inſtead of mounting barbed ſteeds,
To fright the ſouls of fearful adverſaries,
He capers nimbly in a lady's chamber,
To the *laſcivious* pleaſing of a lute. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*

LASCI'VIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *laſcivious.*] Wantonneſs; looſeneſs.

The reaſon pretended by Auguſtus was the *laſciviouſneſs* of his elegies, and his art of love. *Dryd. Preface to Ovid.*

LASCI'VIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *laſcivious.*] Lewdly; wantonly; looſely.

LASH. *n. ſ.* [The moſt probable etymology of this word ſeems be that of *Skinner*, from *ſchlagen*, Dutch, to ſtrike; whence *ſlaſh* and *laſh*.] 1. A ſtroke with any thing pliant and tough. 2. The throng or point of the whip which gives the cut or blow. 3. A leaſh, or ſtring in which an animal is held; a ſnare: out of uſe. 4. A ſtroke of ſatire; a ſarcaſm.

(1.) From hence are heard the groans of ghoſts, the pains
Of ſounding *laſhes*, and of dragging chains. *Dryden.*
Rous'd by the *laſh* of his own ſtubborn tail,
Our lion now will foreign foes aſſail. *Dryden.*
(2.) Her whip of cricket's bone, her *laſh* of film,
Her waggoner a ſmall grey-coated gnat. *Shakeſp.*

I obſerved that your whip wanted a *laſh* to it. *Addiſon.*

(3.) The farmer they leave in the *laſh*,
With loſſes on every ſide. *Tuſſer's Huſbandry.*

(4.) The moral is a *laſh* at the vanity of arrogating that to ourſelves which ſucceeds well. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **LASH.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To ſtrike with any thing pliant; to ſcourge. 2. To move with a ſudden ſpring or jerk. 3. To beat; to ſtrike with a ſharp ſound. 4. To ſcourge with ſatire. 5. To tie any thing down to the ſide or maſt of a ſhip: properly to *lace*.

(1.) Let's whip theſe ſtragglers o'er the ſeas again,
Laſh hence theſe over-weening rags of France. *Shakeſp.*
He charg'd the flames, and thoſe that diſobey'd
He *laſh'd* to duty with his ſword of light. *Dryden.*
And limping death, *laſh'd* on by fate,
Comes up to ſhorten half our date. *Dryden's Horace.*
Stern as tutors, and as uncles hard,
We *laſh* the pupil, and defraud the ward. *Dryd. Perſ.*
Leaning on his lance, he mounts his car,
His fiery courſers *laſhing* through the air. *Garth's Ovid.*
(2.) The club hung round his ears, and batter'd brows;
He falls; and *laſhing* up his heels, his rider throws. *Dryd.*
(3.) ——— The winds grow high,
Impending tempeſts charge the ſky;
The lightning flies, the thunder roars,
And big waves *laſh* the frighted ſhores. *Prior.*
(4.) Could penſion'd Boileau *laſh* in honeſt ſtrain,
Flatt'rers and bigots ev'n in Louis' reign. *Pope's Horace.*

To **LASH.** *v. n.* To ply the whip.

They *laſh* aloud, each other they provoke,
And lend their little ſouls at ev'ry ſtroke. *Dryden's Æn.*
Gentle or ſharp, according to thy choice,
To laugh at follies, or to *laſh* at vice. *Dryden's Perſ.*

Let men out of their way *laſh* on ever ſo faſt, they are not at all nearer their journey's end. *South.*

Wheels claſh with wheels, and bar the narrow ſtreet;
The *laſhing* whip reſounds. *Gay's Trivia.*

LA'SHER. *n. ſ.* [from *laſh*.] One that whips or laſhes.

LASS. *n. ſ.* [from *lad* is formed *laddeſs*, by contraction *laſs*. *Hickes.*] A girl; a maid; a young woman: uſed now only of mean girls.

Now was the time for vig'rous lads to ſhow
What love or honour could invite them to;
A goodly theatre, where rocks are round
With reverend age, and lovely *laſſes* crown'd. *Waller.*

A girl was worth forty of our widows; and an honeſt, downright, plain-dealing *laſs* it was. *L'Eſtrange.*

——— They ſometimes an haſty kiſs
Steal from unwary *laſſes*; they with ſcorn,
And neck reclin'd, reſent. *Phillips.*

LA'SSITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*laſſitudo*, Latin; *laſſitude*, French.] 1. Wearineſs; fatigue; the pain ariſing from hard labour. 2. [In phyſick.] *Laſſitude* generally expreſſes that wearineſs which proceeds from a diſtempered ſtate, and not from exerciſe, which wants no remedy but reſt: it proceeds from an increaſe of bulk, from a diminution of proper evacuation, or from too great a conſumption of the fluid neceſſary to maintain the ſpring of the ſolids, as in fevers; or from a vitiated ſecretion of that juice, whereby the fibres are not ſupplied. *Quincy.*

(1.) *Laſſitude* is remedied by bathing, or anointing with oil and warm water; for all *laſſitude* is a kind of contuſion and compreſſion of the parts; and bathing and anointing give a relaxation or emollition. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Aſſiduity in cogitation is more than our embodied ſouls can bear without *laſſitude* or diſtemper. *Glanville's Sceпſis.*

She lives and breeds in air; the largeneſs and lightneſs of her wings and tail ſuſtain her without *laſſitude*. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

Do not over-fatigue the ſpirits, leſt the mind be ſeized with a *laſſitude*, and thereby be tempted to nauſeate, and grow tired. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

From mouth and noſe the briny torrent ran,
And loſt in *laſſitude* lay all the man. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

LA'SSLORN. *n. ſ.* [*laſs* and *lorn*.] Forſaken by his miſtreſs. Not uſed.

——— Brown groves,
Whoſe ſhadow the diſmiſſed batchelor loves,
Being *laſſlorn*. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

LAST. *n. ſ.* [laꞇeꞅꞇ, Saxon; *laetſte*, Dutch.] 1. Lateſt; that which follows all the reſt in time. 2. Hindmoſt; which follows in order of place. 3. Beyond which there is no more. 4. The loweſt; the meaneſt. 5. Next before the preſent; as, *laſt* week. 6. Utmoſt. 7. *At* LAST. In concluſion; at the end. 8. *The* LAST; the end.

(1.) Why are ye the *laſt* to bring the king back? *Samuel.*

O, may ſome ſpark of your celeſtial fire,
The *laſt*, the meaneſt, of your ſons inſpire! *Pope.*

(2.) Merion perſued at greater diſtance ſtill,
Laſt came Admetus, thy unhappy ſon. *Pope.*

(3.) I will ſlay the *laſt* of them with the ſword. *Amos.*

Unhappy ſlave, and pupil to a bell,
Unhappy to the *laſt* the kind releaſing knell. *Cowley.*

The ſwans, that on Cayſter often try'd
Their tuneful ſongs, now ſung their *laſt*, and dy'd. *Addiſon.*

O! may fam'd Brunſwick be the *laſt*,
The *laſt*, the happieſt Britiſh king,
Whom thou ſhalt paint, or I ſhall ſing. *Addiſon.*

But, while I take my *laſt* adieu,
Heave thou no ſigh, nor ſhed a tear. *Prior.*

Here, *laſt* of Britons, let your names be read. *Pope.*

Wit not alone has ſhone on ages paſt,
But lights the preſent, and ſhall warm the *laſt*. *Pope.*

(4.) ——— Antilochus
Takes the *laſt* prize, and takes it with a jeſt. *Pope.*

(6.) ——— Fools ambitiouſly contend
For wit and pow'r; their *laſt* endeavours bend,
T' outſhine each other. *Dryden's Lucretius.*

(7.) Gad, a troop ſhall overcome him; but he ſhall overcome *at* the *laſt*. *Gen.* xlix. 19.

Thus weather-cocks, that for a while
Have turn'd about with ev'ry blaſt,
Grown old, and deſtitute of oil,
Ruſt to a point, and fix *at laſt*. *Freind.*

(8.) All politicians chew on wiſdom paſt,
And blunder on in buſineſs to *the laſt*. *Pope.*

Last. *adv.* 1. The laſt time; the time next before the preſent. 2. In concluſion.

(1.) How long is't now ſince *laſt* yourſelf and I
Were in a maſk? *Shakeſp.*

When *laſt* I dy'd, and, dear! I die
As often as from thee I go,
I can remember yet that I
Something did ſay, and ſomething did beſtow. *Donne.*

(2.) Pleas'd with his idol, he commends, admires,
Adores; and *laſt*, the thing ador'd deſires. *Dryden.*

To Last. *v. n.* [læꞅꞇan, Saxon.] To endure; to continue; to perſevere.

All more *laſting* than beautiful. *Sidney.*

I thought it agreeable to my affection to your grace, to prefix your name before the eſſays: for the Latin volume of them, being in the univerſal language, may *laſt* as long as books *laſt*. *Bacon.*

With ſeveral degrees of *laſting*, ideas are imprinted on the memory. *Locke.*

Theſe are ſtanding marks of facts delivered by thoſe who were eye-witneſſes to them, and which were contrived with great wiſdom to *laſt* till time ſhould be no more. *Addiſon.*

Last. *n. ſ.* [læꞅꞇ, Saxon.] 1. The mould on which ſhoes are formed. 2. [*Laſt*, German.] A load; a certain weight or meaſure.

(1.) The cobler is not to go beyond his *laſt*. *L'Eſtrange.*

A cobler produced ſeveral new grins, having been uſed to cut faces over his *laſt*. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

Should the big *laſt* extend the ſhoe too wide,
Each ſtone would wrench th' unwary ſtep aſide. *Gay.*

La'stery. *n. ſ.* A red colour.

The baſhful blood her ſnowy cheeks did ſpread,
That her became as poliſh'd ivory,
Which cunning craftſman's hand hath overlaid,
With fair vermilion, or pure *laſtery*. *Spenſer.*

La'stage. *n. ſ.* [*leſtage*, Fr. *laſtagie*, Dutch; hlæꞅꞇ, Saxon; a load.] 1. Cuſtom paid for freightage. 2. The ballaſt of a ſhip.

La'sting. *participial adj.* [from *laſt*.] 1. Continuing; durable. 2. Of long continuance; perpetual.

(1.) Every violence offered weakens and impairs, and renders the body leſs durable and *laſting*. *Ray on the Creation.*

(2.) White parents may have black children, as negroes ſometimes have *laſting* white ones. *Boyle on Colours.*

——— The grateful work is done,
The ſeeds of diſcord ſow'd, the war begun:
Frauds, fears, and fury, have poſſeſs'd the ſtate,
And fix'd the cauſes of a *laſting* hate. *Dryden's Æn.*

A ſinew cracked ſeldom recovers its former ſtrength, and the memory of it leaves a *laſting* caution in the man, not to put the part quickly again to any robuſt employment. *Locke.*

La'stingly. *adv.* [from *laſting*.] Perpetually; durably.

La'stingness. *n. ſ.* [from *laſting*.] Durableneſs; continuance.

All more laſting than beautiful, but that the conſideration of the exceeding *laſtingneſs* made the eye believe it was exceeding beautiful. *Sidney.*

Conſider the *laſtingneſs* of the motions excited in the bottom of the eye by light. *Newton's Opticks.*

La'stly. *adv.* [from *laſt*.] 1. In the laſt place. 2. In the concluſion; at laſt; finally.

(1.) I will juſtify the quarrel; ſecondly, balance the forces; and, *laſtly*, propound variety of deſigns for choice, but not adviſe the choice. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

LATCH. *n. ſ.* [*letſe*, Dutch; *laccio*, Italian.] A catch of a door moved by a ſtring, or a handle.

The *latch* mov'd up. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

Then comes roſy health from her cottage of thatch,
Where never phyſician had lifted the *latch*. *Smart.*

To Latch. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To faſten with a latch. 2. [*Lecher*, Fr.] To ſmear.

(1.) He had ſtrength to reach his father's houſe: the door was only *latched*; and, when he had the latch in his hand, he turned about his head to ſee his purſuer. *Locke.*

(2.) But haſt thou yet *latch'd* the Athenian's eyes
With the love juice, as I did bid thee do? *Shakeſp.*

La'tches. *n. ſ.* *Latches* or laſkets, in a ſhip, are ſmall lines like loops, faſtened by ſewing into the bonnets and drablers of a ſhip, in order to lace the bonnets to the courſes, or the drablers to the bonnets. *Harris.*

La'tchet. *n. ſ.* [*lacet*, Fr.] The ſtring that faſtens the ſhoe.

There cometh one mightier than I, the *latchet* of whoſe ſhoes I am not worthy to unlooſe. *Mark*, i. 7.

LATE. *adj.* [læꞇ, Saxon; *laet*, Dutch; in the comparative *latter* for *later*, in the ſuperlative *lateſt* or *laſt*. *Laſt* is abſolute and definite, more than *lateſt*.] 1. Contrary to early; ſlow; tardy; long delayed. 2. Laſt in any place, office, or character. 3. The deceaſed; as, the works of the *late* Mr. Pope. 4. Far in the day or night.

(1.) My haſting days flie on with full career,
But my *late* ſpring no bud nor bloſſom ſheweth. *Milton.*

Juſt was the vengeance, and to *lateſt* days
Shall long poſterity reſound thy praiſe. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

(2.) All the difference between the *late* ſervants, and thoſe who ſtaid in the family, was, that thoſe latter were finer gentlemen. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

Late. *adv.* 1. After long delays; after a long time. It is uſed often with *too*, when the proper time is paſt. 2. In a later ſeaſon. 3. Lately; not long ago. 4. Far in the day or night. 5. *Of late*; lately; in times paſt; near the preſent. *Late* in this phraſe ſeems to be an adjective.

(1.) O boy! thy father gave thee life too ſoon,
And hath bereft thee of thy life *too late*. *Shakeſp.*

A ſecond Silvius after theſe appears,
Silvius Æneas, for thy name he bears;
For arms and juſtice equally renown'd,
Who *late* reſtor'd in Alba ſhall be crown'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

He laughs at all the giddy turns of ſtate,
When mortals ſearch too ſoon, and fear *too late*. *Dryden.*

The *later* it is before any one comes to have theſe ideas, the *later* alſo will it be before he comes to thoſe maxims. *Locke.*

——— I might have ſpar'd his life,
But now it is *too late*. *Philips's Diſtreſt Mother.*

(2.) To make roſes, or other flowers, come *late*, is an experiment of pleaſure; for the antients eſteemed much of the roſa ſera. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

There be ſome flowers which come more early, and others which come more *late*, in the year. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

(3.) They arrived in that pleaſant iſle,
Where ſleeping *late*, ſhe left her other knight. *Spenſer.*

In reaſon's abſence fancy wakes,
Ill-matching words and deeds long paſt or *late*. *Milton.*

——— The goddeſs with indulgent cares,
And ſocial joys, the *late* transform'd repairs. *Pope.*

From freſh paſtures, and the dewy field,
The lowing herds return, and round them throng
With leaps and bounds the *late* impriſon'd young. *Pope.*

(4.) Was it ſo *late*, friend, ere you went to bed,
That you do lie ſo *late?*
—Sir, we were carouſing till the ſecond cock. *Shakeſp.*

Late the nocturnal ſacrifice begun,
Nor ended, till the next returning ſun. *Dryden's Æneid.*

(5.) Who but felt *of late?* *Milton.*

Men have *of late* made uſe of a pendulum, as a more ſteady regulator. *Locke.*

La'ted. *adj.* [from *late.*] Belated; ſurpriſed by the night.

I am ſo *lated* in the world, that I
Have loſt my way for ever. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

The weſt glimmers with ſome ſtreaks of day:
Now ſpurs the *lated* traveller apace
To gain the timely inn. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

La'tely. *adv.* [from *late.*] Not long ago.

Paul found a certain Jew named Aquila, *lately* come from Italy. *Acts*, xviii. 1.

La'teness. *n. ſ.* [from *late.*] Time far advanced.

Lateneſs in life might be improper to begin the world with. *Swift to Gay.*

La'tent. *adj.* [*latens*, Latin.] Hidden; concealed; ſecret.

If we look into its retired movements, and more ſecret *latent* ſprings, we may there trace out a ſteady hand producing good out of evil. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

Who drinks, alas! but to forget; nor ſees,
That melancholy ſloth, ſevere diſeaſe,
Mem'ry confuſ'd, and interrupted thought,
Death's harbingers, lie *latent* in the draught. *Prior.*

What were Wood's viſible coſts I know not, and what were his *latent* is variouſly conjectured. *Swift.*

LA'TERAL. *adj.* [*lateral*, French; *latera*, Latin.] 1. Growing out on the ſide; belonging to the ſide. 2. Placed, or acting on the ſide.

(1.) Why may they not ſpread their *lateral* branches till their diſtance from the centre of gravity depreſs them. *Ray.*

The ſmalleſt veſſels, which carry the blood by *lateral* branches, ſeparate the next thinner fluid or ſerum, the diameters of which *lateral* branches are leſs than the diameters of the blood veſſels. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

(2.) Forth ruſh the Levant, and the ponent winds
Eurus and Zephyr, with their *lateral* noiſe,
Sirocco and Libecchio. *Milton.*

Latera'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *lateral.*] The quality of having diſtinct ſides.

We may reaſonably conclude a right and left *laterality* in the ark, or naval edifice of Noah. *Brown.*

La'terally. *adv.* [from *lateral.*] By the ſide; ſidewiſe.

The days are ſet *laterally* againſt the columns of the golden number. *Holder on Time.*

La'teward. *adv.* [*late* and peaɲϸ, Saxon.] Somewhat late.

LATH. *n. ſ.* [laττa, Saxon; *late*, *latte*, French.] A ſmall long piece of wood uſed to ſupport the tiles of houſes.

With dagger of *lath*. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

Penny-royal and orpin they uſe in the country to trim their houſes; binding it with a *lath* or ſtick, and ſetting it againſt a wall. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Laths are made of heart of oak, for outſide work, as tiling and plaiſtering; and of fir for inſide plaiſtering, and pantile lathing. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

——— The god who frights away,
With his *lath* ſword, the thieves and birds of prey. *Dryden.*

To **Lath.** *v. a.* [*latter*, Fr. from the noun.] To fit up with laths.

A ſmall kiln conſiſts of an oaken frame *lathed* on every ſide. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

The plaiſterers work is commonly done by the yard ſquare for *lathing*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Lath. *n. ſ.* [læð, Saxon. It is explained by *Du Cange*, I ſuppoſe from *Spelman*, *Portio comitatus major tres vel plures hundredas continens:* this is apparently contrary to *Spenſer*, in the following example.] A part of a county.

If all that tything failed, then all that *lath* was charged for that tything; and if the *lath* failed, then all that hundred was demanded for them; and if the hundred, then the ſhire, who would not reſt till they had found that undutiful fellow, which was not ameſnable to law. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

The fee-farms reſerved upon charters granted to cities and towns corporate, and the blanch rents and *lath* ſilver anſwered by the ſheriffs. *Bacon's Office of Alienation.*

Lathe. *n. ſ.* The tool of a turner by which he turns about his matter ſo as to ſhape it by the chizel.

Thoſe black circular lines we ſee on turned veſſels of wood, are the effects of ignition, cauſed by the preſſure of an edged ſtick upon the veſſel turned nimbly in the *lathe*. *Ray.*

To **LA'THER.** *v. n.* [leppan, Saxon] To form a foam.

——— Chuſe water pure,
Such as will *lather* cold with ſoap. *Baynard.*

To **La'ther.** *v. a.* To cover with foam of water and ſoap.

La'ther. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A foam or froth made commonly by beating ſoap with water.

LA'TIN. *adj.* [*Latinus.*] Written or ſpoken in the language of the old Romans.

Auguſtus himſelf could not make a new *Latin* word. *Locke.*

La'tin. *n. ſ.* An exerciſe practiſed by ſchool-boys, who turn Engliſh into Latin.

In learning farther his ſyntaxis, he ſhall not uſe the common order in ſchools for making of *Latins*. *Aſcham.*

La'tinism. *n. ſ.* [*Latiniſme*, French; *latiniſmus*, low Latin.] A Latin idiom; a mode of ſpeech peculiar to the Latin.

Milton has made uſe of frequent tranſpoſitions, *Latiniſms*, antiquated words and phraſes, that he might the better deviate from vulgar and ordinary expreſſions. *Addiſon.*

La'tinist. *n. ſ.* [from *Latin.*] One ſkilled in Latin.

Oldham was conſidered as a good *latiniſt*. *Oldham's Life.*

Lati'nity. *n. ſ.* [*Latinité*, French; *latinitas*, Latin.] Purity of Latin ſtyle; the Latin tongue.

If Shakeſpeare was able to read Plautus with eaſe, nothing in *Latinity* could be hard to him. *Dennis.*

To **La'tinize.** [*Latiniſer*, French; from *Latin.*] To uſe words or phraſes borrowed from the Latin.

I am liable to be charged that I *latinize* too much. *Dryden.*

He uſes coarſe and vulgar words, or terms and phraſes that are *latinized*, ſcholaſtick, and hard to be underſtood. *Watts.*

Latish. *adj.* [from *late.*] Somewhat late.

Latiro'strous. *adj.* [*latus* and *roſtrum*, Lat.] Broadbeaked.

In quadrupeds, in regard of the figure of their heads the eyes are placed at ſome diſtance; in *latiroſtrous* and flat-billed birds they are more laterally ſeated. *Brown.*

La'titancy. *n. ſ.* [from *latitans*, Latin.] Deliteſcence; the ſtate of lying hid.

In vipers ſhe has abridged their malignity by their ſeceſſion or *latitancy*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

La'titant. *adj.* [*latitans*, Latin.] Deliteſcent; concealed; lying hid.

Snakes and lizzards, *latitant* many months in the year, containing a weak heat in a copious humidity, do long ſubſiſt without nutrition. *Brown.*

Force the ſmall *latitant* bubbles of air to diſcloſe themſelves and break. *Boyle.*

It muſt be ſome other ſubſtance *latitant* in the fluid matter, and really diſtinguiſhable from it. *More.*

Latita'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *latito*, Latin.] The ſtate of lying concealed.

La'titude. *n. ſ.* [*latitude*, French; *latitudo*, Latin.] 1. Breadth; width; in bodies of unequal dimenſions the ſhorter axis, in equal bodies the line drawn from right to left. 2. Room; ſpace; extent. 3. The extent of the earth or heavens, reckoned from the equator to either pole: oppoſed to *longitude*. 4. A particular degree, reckoned from the equator. 5. Unreſtrained acceptation; licentious or lax interpretation. 6. Freedom from ſettled rules; laxity. 7. Extent; diffuſion.

(1.) Whether the exact quadrat, or the long ſquare, be the better, I find not well determined; though I muſt prefer the latter, provided the length do not exceed the *latitude* above one third part. *Wotton's Architecture.*

(2.) There is a difference of degrees in mens underſtandings, to ſo great a *latitude*, that one may affirm, that there is a greater difference between ſome men and others, than between ſome men and beaſts. *Locke.*

(3.) We found ourſelves in the *latitude* of thirty degrees two minutes ſouth. *Swift.*

(4.) Another effect the Alps have on Geneva is, that the ſun here riſes later and ſets ſooner than it does to other places of the ſame *latitude*. *Addiſon, on Italy.*

(5.) In ſuch *latitudes* of ſenſe, many that love me and the church well, may have taken the covenant. *King Charles.*

Then in comes the benign *latitude* of the doctrine of goodwill, and cuts aſunder all thoſe hard, pincing cords. *South.*

(6.) In human actions there are no degrees, and preciſe natural limits deſcribed, but a *latitude* is indulged. *Taylor.*

I took this kind of verſe, which allows more *latitude* than any other. *Dryden.*

(7.) Albertus, biſhop of Ratiſbon, for his great learning, and *latitude* of knowledge, ſirnamed Magnus; beſides divinity, hath written many tracts in philoſophy. *Brown.*

Mathematicks, in its *latitude*, is uſually divided into pure and mixed. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

I pretend not to treat of them in their full *latitude*; it ſuffices to ſhew how the mind receives them, from ſenſation and reflection. *Locke.*

Latitudina'rian. *adj.* [*latitudinaire*, French; *latitudinarius*, low Latin.] Not reſtrained; not confined; thinking or acting at large.

Latitudinarian love will be expenſive, and therefore I would be informed what is to be gotten by it. *Collier on Kindneſs.*

Latitudina'rian. *n. ſ.* One who departs from orthodoxy.

La'trant. *adj.* [*latrans*, Latin.] Barking.

Thy care be firſt the various gifts to trace,
The minds and genius of the *latrant* race. *Tickell.*

LATRI'A. *n. ſ.* [λατρεία; *latrie*, Fr.] The higheſt kind of worſhip: diſtinguiſhed by the papiſts from *dulia*, or inferiour worſhip.

The practice of the catholick church makes genuflections, proſtrations, ſupplications, and other acts of *latria* to the croſs. *Stillingfleet on Romiſh Idolatry.*

La'tten. *n. ſ.* [*leton*, French; *latoen*, Dutch; *lattwn*, Welſh.] Braſs; a mixture of copper and calaminaris ſtone.

To make lamp-black, take a torch or link, and hold it under the bottom of a *latten* baſon, and, as it groweth black within, ſtrike it with a feather into ſome ſhell. *Peacham.*

LA'TTER. *adj.* [This is the comparative of *late*, though univerſally written with *tt*, contrary to analogy, and to our own practice in the ſuperlative *lateſt*. When the thing of which the compariſon is made is mentioned, we uſe *later*; as, *this fruit is* later *than the reſt*; but *latter* when no compariſon is expreſſed, but the reference is merely to time; as, *thoſe are* latter *fruits*.

—— —— *Volet uſus*
Quem penes arbitrium eſt, & vis, & norma loquendi]

1. Happening after ſomething elſe. 2. Modern; lately done or paſt. 3. Mentioned laſt of two.

(2.) Hath not navigation diſcovered, in theſe *latter* ages, whole nations at the bay of Soldania? *Locke.*

The difference between reaſon and revelation, and in what ſenſe the *latter* is ſuperior. *Watts.*

La'tterly. *adv.* [from *latter*.] Of late; in the laſt part of life: a low word lately hatched.

Latterly Milton was ſhort and thick. *Richardſon.*

LA'TTICE. *n. ſ.* [*lattis*, French; by *Junius* written *lettice*, and derived from lett ıpen, a hindring iron, or iron ſtop; by *Skinner* imagined to be derived from *latte*, Dutch, a lath, or to be corrupted from *nettice* or *network*: I have ſometimes derived it from *let* and *eye*; *leteyes*, that which *lets* the *eye*. It may be deduced from *laterculus*.] A reticulated window; a window made with ſticks or irons croſſing each other at ſmall diſtances.

My good window of *lattice* fare thee well; thy caſement I need not open, I look through thee. *Shakeſp.*

The mother of Siſera looked out at a window, and cried through the *latteſs*. *Judg.* v. 28.

——— Up into the watch-tower get,
And ſee all things deſpoil'd of fallacies:
Thou ſhalt not peep through *lattices* of eyes,
Nor hear through labyrinths of ears, nor learn
By circuit or collections to diſcern. *Donne.*

The trembling leaves through which he play'd,
Dappling the walk with light and ſhade,
Like *lattice* windows, give the ſpy
Room but to peep with half an eye. *Cleaveland.*

To **La'ttice.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To decuſſate, or croſs; to mark with croſs parts like a lattice.

Lava'tion. *n. ſ.* [*lavatio*, Latin.] The act of waſhing.

Such filthy ſtuff was by looſe lewd varlets ſung before the chariot on the ſolemn day of her *lavation*. *Hakewill.*

La'vatory. *n. ſ.* [from *lavo*, Latin.] A waſh; ſomething in which parts diſeaſed are waſhed.

Lavatories, to waſh the temples, hands, wriſts and jugulars, do potently profligate, and keep off the venom. *Harvey.*

LAUD. *n. ſ.* [*laus*, Latin.] 1. Praiſe; honour paid; celebration. 2. That part of divine worſhip which conſiſts in praiſe.

(1.) Doubtleſs, O gueſt, great *laud* and praiſe were mine,
Reply'd the ſwain, for ſpotleſs faith divine:
If after ſocial rites, and gifts beſtow'd,
I ſtain'd my hoſpitable hearth with blood. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

(2.) We have certain hymns and ſervices, which we ſay daily, of *laud* and thanks to God for his marvellous works. *Bacon.*

In the book of Pſalms, the *lauds* make up a very great part of it. *Government of the Tongue.*

To **Laud.** *v. a.* [*laudo*, Latin.] To praiſe; to celebrate.

O thou almighty and eternal Creator, having conſidered the heavens the work of thy fingers, the moon and the ſtars which thou haſt ordained, with all the company of heaven, we *laud* and magnify thy glorious name. *Bentley.*

La'udable. *adj.* [*laudabilis*, Latin.] 1. Praiſe-worthy; commendable. 2. Healthy; ſalubrious.

(1.) I'm in this earthly world, where to do harm
Is often *laudable*; but to do good, ſometime
Accounted dang'rous folly. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Affectation endeavours to correct natural defects, and has always the *laudable* aim of pleaſing, though it always miſſes it. *Locke.*

(2.) Good blood, and a due projectile motion or circulation, are neceſſary to convert the aliment into *laudable* animal juices. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

La'udableness. *n. ſ.* [from *laudable.*] Praiſe-worthineſs.

La'udably. *adv.* [from *laudable.*] In a manner deſerving praiſe.

Obſolete words may be *laudably* revived, when either they are ſounding or ſignificant. *Dryden.*

La'udanum. *n. ſ.* [A cant word, from *laudo,* Latin.] A ſoporifick tincture.

To **Lave.** *v. n.* [*lavo,* Latin.] 1. To waſh; to bathe. 2. [*Lever,* French.] To throw up; to lade; to draw out.

(1.) Unſafe, that we muſt *lave* our honours
In theſe ſo flatt'ring ſtreams. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

But as I roſe out of the *laving* ſtream,
Heav'n open'd her eternal doors, from whence
The ſpirit deſcended on me like a dove. *Milton.*

With roomy decks, her guns of mighty ſtrength,
Whoſe low-laid mouths each mounting billow *laves,*
Deep in her draught, and warlike in her length,
She ſeems a ſea-waſp flying on the waves. *Dryden.*

(2.) ——— Though hills were ſet on hills,
And ſeas met ſeas to guard thee, I would through:
I'd plough up rocks, ſteep as the Alps, in duſt,
And *lave* the Tyrrhene waters into clouds,
But I would reach thy head. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

Some ſtow their oars, or ſtop the leaky ſides,
Another bolder yet the yard beſtrides,
And folds the ſails; a fourth with labour *laves*
Th' intruding ſeas, and waves ejects on waves. *Dryden.*

To **Lave.** *v. n.* To waſh himſelf; to bathe.

In her chaſte current oft the goddeſs *laves,*
And with celeſtial tears augments the waves. *Pope.*

To **Lave'er.** *v. n.* To change the direction often in a courſe.

How eaſy 'tis when deſtiny proves kind,
With full-ſpread ſails to run before the wind:
But thoſe that 'gainſt ſtiff gales *laveering* go,
Muſt be at once reſolv'd, and ſkilful too. *Dryden.*

La'vender. *n. ſ.* [*lavendula.*] A plant.

It is one of the verticillate plants, whoſe flower conſiſts of one leaf, divided into two lips; the upper lip, ſtanding upright, is roundiſh, and, for the moſt part, bifid; but the under lip is cut into three ſegments, which are almoſt equal: theſe flowers are diſpoſed in whorles, and are collected into a ſlender ſpike upon the top of the ſtalks. *Miller.*

The whole *lavender* plant has a highly aromatick ſmell and taſte, and is famous as a cephalick, nervous, and uterine medicine. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

And then again he turneth to his play,
To ſpoil the pleaſures of that paradiſe:
The wholeſome ſage, and *lavender* ſtill grey,
Rank ſmelling rue, and cummin good for eyes. *Spenſer.*

La'ver. *n. ſ.* [*lavoir,* French; from *lave.*] A waſhing veſſel.

Let us go find the body where it lies
Soak'd in his enemies blood, and from the ſtream
With *lavers* pure, and cleanſing herbs, waſh off
The clodded gore. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

He gave her to his daughters, to imbathe
In nectar'd *lavers* ſtrew'd with aſphodil. *Milton.*

Young Aretus from forth his bridal bow'r
Brought the full *laver* o'er their hands to pour. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To **LAUGH.** *v. n.* [hlahan, Saxon; *lachen,* German and Dutch; *lach,* Scottiſh.] 1. To make that noiſe which ſudden merriment excites. 2. [In poetry.] To appear gay, favourable, pleaſant, or fertile. 3. *To* Laugh *at.* To treat with contempt; to ridicule.

(1.) You ſaw my maſter wink and *laugh* upon you. *Shakeſp.*

There's one did laugh in's ſleep, and one cried, Murther!
They wak'd each other. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

——— At this fuſty ſtuff
The large Achilles, on his preſt-bed lolling,
From his deep cheſt *laughs* out a loud applauſe. *Shakeſp.*

Laughing cauſeth a continued expulſion of the breath with the loud noiſe, which maketh the interjection of *laughing,* ſhaking of the breaſt and ſides, running of the eyes, with water, if it be violent. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

(2.) Entreat her not the worſe, in that I pray
You uſe her well; the world may *laugh* again,
And I may live to do you kindneſs, if
You do it her. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

Then *laughs* the childiſh year with flowrets crown'd. *Dryden.*

The plenteous board, high-heap'd with cates divine,
And o'er the foaming bowl the *laughing* wine. *Pope.*

(3.) ——— Preſently prepare thy grave;
Lie where the light foam of the ſea may beat
Thy grave-ſtone daily: make thine epitaph,
That death in thee *at* others lives may *laugh.* *Shakeſp.*

'Twere better for you, if 'twere not known in council; you'll be *laugh'd at.* *Shakeſp.*

The diſſolute and abandoned, before they are aware of it, are betrayed *to laugh at* themſelves, and upon reflection find, that they are merry at their own expence. *Addiſon.*

No wit to flatter left of all his ſtore;
No fool *to laugh at,* which he valued more. *Pope.*

To **Laugh.** *v. a.* To deride; to ſcorn.

Be bloody, bold and reſolute; *laugh* to ſcorn
The pow'r of man. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

A wicked ſoul ſhall make him to be *laughed* to ſcorn of his enemies. *Eccluſ.* vi. 4.

Laugh. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The convulſion cauſed by merriment; an inarticulate expreſſion of ſudden merriment.

Me gentel Delia beckons from the plain,
Then hid in ſhades, eludes her eager ſwain;
But feigns a *laugh,* to ſee me ſearch around,
And by that *laugh* the willing fair is found. *Pope's Spring.*

La'ughable. *adj.* [from *laugh.*] Such as may properly excite laughter.

Nature hath fram'd ſtrange fellows in her time:
Some that will evermore peep through their eye,
And *laugh* like parrots at a bagpiper;
And others of ſuch vinegar aſpect,
That they'll not ſhow their teeth in way of ſmile,
Though Neſtor ſwear the jeſt be *laughable.* *Shakeſp.*

Caſaubon confeſſes Perſius was not good at turning things into a pleaſant ridicule; or, in other words, that he was not a *laughable* writer. *Dryden's Juv.*

Lau'gher. *n. ſ.* [from *laugh.*] A man fond of merriment.

I am a common *laugher.* *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

Some ſober men cannot be of the general opinion, but the *laughers* are much the majority. *Pope.*

La'ughingly. *adv.* [from *laughing.*] In a merry way; merrily.

La'ughingstock. *n. ſ.* [*laugh* and *ſtock.*] A butt; an object of ridicule.

The forlorn maiden, whom your eyes have ſeen
The *laughingſtock* of fortune's mockerie. *Spenſer.*

Pray you let us not be *laughingſtocks* to other mens humours. *Shakeſp.*

Supine credulous frailty expoſes a man to be both a prey and *laughingſtock* at once. *L'Eſtrange.*

La'ughter. *n. ſ.* [from *laugh.*] Convulſive merriment; an inarticulate expreſſion of ſudden merriment.

——— To be worſt,
The loweſt, moſt dejected thing of fortune,
Stands ſtill in eſperance; lives not in fear.
The lamentable change is from the beſt,
The worſt returns to *laughter.* *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

The act of *laughter,* which is a ſweet contraction of the muſcles of the face, and a pleaſant agitation of the vocal organs, is not merely voluntary, or totally within the juriſdiction of ourſelves. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

We find not that the *laughter* loving dame
Mourn'd for Anchiſes. *Waller.*

Pain or pleaſure, grief or *laughter*. *Prior.*

LA'VISH. *adj.* [Of this word I have been able to find no ſatisfactory etymology. It may be plauſibly derived from to *lave*, to *throw out*; as *profundere opes* is to be *laviſh*.] 1. Prodigal; waſteful; indiſcreetly liberal. 2. Scattered in waſte; profuſe: as, the coſt was *laviſh*. 3. Wild; unreſtrained.

(1.) His jolly brother, oppoſite in ſenſe,
Laughs at his thrift; and *laviſh* of expence,
Quaffs, crams, and guttles, in his own defence. *Dryden.*

The dame has been too *laviſh* of her feaſt,
And fed him till he loaths. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

(3.) Bellona's bridegroom, lapt in proof,
Confronted him, curbing his *laviſh* ſpirit. *Shakeſp.*

To **LA'VISH.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To ſcatter with profuſion; to waſte; to ſquander.

Should we thus lead them to a field of ſlaughter,
Might not th' impartial world with reaſon ſay,
We *laviſh'd* at our deaths the blood of thouſands? *Addiſon.*

LA'VISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *laviſh*.] A prodigal; a profuſe man.

LA'VISHLY. *adv.* [from *laviſh*.] Profuſely; prodigally.

My father's purpoſes have been miſtook;
And ſome about him have too *laviſhly*
Wreſted his meaning and authority. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

Then laughs the childiſh year with flowrets crown'd,
And *laviſhly* perfumes the fields around. *Dryden.*

Praiſe to a wit is like rain to a tender flower; if it be moderately beſtowed, it chears and revives; but if too *laviſhly*, overcharges and depreſſes him. *Pope.*

LA'VISHMENT. } *n. ſ.* [from *laviſh*.] Prodigality; profuſion.
LA'VISHNESS. }

Firſt got with guile, and then preſerv'd with dread,
And after ſpent with pride and *laviſhneſs*. *Fairy Queen.*

To **LAUNCH.** *v. n.* [It is derived by *Skinner* from *lance*, becauſe a ſhip is puſhed into water with great force.] 1. To force a veſſel into the ſea. 2. To rove at large; to expatiate; to make excurſions.

(1.) *Launch* out into the deep, and let down yours nets for a draught. *Luke*, v. 4.

——— So ſhort a ſtay prevails;
He ſoon equips the ſhip, ſupplies the ſails,
And gives the word to *launch*. *Dryden.*

For general hiſtory, Raleigh and Howel are to be had. He who would *launch* farther into the ocean, may conſult Whear. *Locke.*

(2.) From hence that gen'ral care and ſtudy ſprings,
That *launching* and progreſſion of the mind. *Davies.*

Whoever purſues his own thoughts, will find them *launch* out beyond the extent of body into the infinity of ſpace. *Locke.*

Spenſer has not contented himſelf with ſubmiſſive imitation: he *launches* out into very flow'ry paths, which ſtill conduct him into one great road. *Prior's Preface to Solomon.*

He had not acted in the character of a ſuppliant, if he had *launched* out into a long oration. *Broome on the Odyſſey.*

I have *launched* out of my ſubject on this article. *Arbuthnot.*

To **LAUNCH.** *v. a.* 1. To puſh to ſea. 2. To dart from the hand. This perhaps, for diſtinction ſake, might better be written *lanch* or *lance*.

(1.) All art is uſed to ſink epiſcopacy, and *launch* preſbytery, in England. *King Charles.*

With ſtays and cordage laſt he rigg'd the ſhip,
And roll'd on leavers, *launch'd* her in the deep. *Pope.*

(2.) The King of Heav'n, obſcure on high,
Bar'd his red arm, and *launching* from the ſky
His writhen bolt, not ſhaking empty ſmoke,
Down to the deep abyſs the flaming fellow ſtrook. *Dryden.*

LAUND. *n. ſ.* [*lande*, French; *lawn*, Welſh.] Lawn; a plain extended between woods. *Hanmer.*

Under this thick-grown brake we'll ſhroud ourſelves,
For through this *laund* anon the deer will come,
And in this covert will we make our ſtand. *Shakeſp.*

LA'UNDRESS. *n. ſ.* [*lavandiere*, French: *Skinner* imagines that *lavandareſſe* may have been the old word.] A woman whoſe employment is to waſh cloaths.

The counteſs of Richmond would often ſay, On condition the princes of Chriſtendom would march againſt the Turks, ſhe would willingly attend them, and be their *laundreſs*. *Camden.*

Take up theſe cloaths here quickly; carry them to the *laundreſs* in Datchet mead. *Shakeſp.*

The *laundreſs* muſt be ſure to tear her ſmocks in the waſhing, and yet waſh them but half. *Swift.*

LA'UNDRY. *n. ſ.* [as if *lavanderie*] 1. The room in which clothes are waſhed. 2. The act or ſtate of waſhing.

(1.) The affairs of the family ought to be conſulted, whether they concern the ſtable, dairy, the pantry, or *laundry*. *Swift.*

(2.) Chalky water is too fretting, as appeareth in *laundry* of cloaths, which wear out apace. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

LAVO'LTA. *n. ſ.* [*la volte*, French.] An old dance, in which was much turning and much capering. *Hanmer.*

——— I cannot ſing,
Nor heel the high *lavolt*; nor ſweeten talk;
Nor play at ſubtle games. *Shakeſpeare.*

LA'UREATE. *adj.* [*laureatus*, Lat.] Decked or inveſted with a laurel.

Bid Amaranthus all his beauty ſhed,
And daffodillies fill their cups with tears,
To ſtrew the *laureate* hearſe where Lycid lies. *Milton.*

Soft on her lap her *laureate* ſon reclines. *Pope.*

LAUREA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *laureate*.] It denotes, in the Scottiſh univerſities, the act or ſtate of having degrees conferred, as they have in ſome of them a flowery crown, in imitation of laurel among the ancients.

LA'UREL. *n. ſ.* [*laurus*, Lat. *laurier*, French.] A tree, called alſo the cherry bay.

The *laurus* or *laurel* of the antients is affirmed by naturaliſts to be what we call the bay tree. *Ainſworth.*

The *laurel*, meed of mighty conquerors,
And poets ſage. *Fairy Queen.*

The *laurel* or cherry-bay, by cutting away the ſide branches, will riſe to a large tree. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

LA'URELED. *adj.* [from *laurel*.] Crowned or decorated with laurel; laureate.

Hear'ſt thou the news? my friend! th' expreſs is come
With *laurell'd* letters from the camp to Rome. *Dryden.*

Then future ages with delight ſhall ſee
How Plato's, Bacon's, Newton's, looks agree;
Or in fair ſeries *laurell'd* bards be ſhown
A Virgil there, and here an Addiſon. *Pope.*

LAW. *n. ſ.* [laʒa, Saxon; *loi*, French; *lawgh*, Erſe.] 1. A rule of action. 2. A decree, edict, ſtatute, or cuſtom, publickly eſtabliſhed as a rule of juſtice. 3. A decree authoritatively annexing rewards or puniſhments to certain actions. 4. Judicial proceſs. 5. A diſtinct edict or rule. 6. Conformity to law; any thing lawful. 7. The rules or axioms of ſcience; as the *laws* of mechanicks. 8. An eſtabliſhed and conſtant mode or proceſs; a fixed correſpondence of cauſe and effect: as, the *laws* of magnetiſm. 9. The Moſaical inſtitution: diſtinguiſhed from the *goſpel*. 10. The books in which the Jewiſh religion is delivered: diſtinguiſhed from the *prophets*. 11. A particular form or mode of trying and judging; as, *law* martial, *law* mercantile: the eccleſiaſtical *law* whereby we are governed. 12. Juriſprudence; the ſtudy of law: as, a doctor of *law*.

(1.) That which doth aſſign unto each thing the kind, that which doth moderate the force and power, that which doth appoint the form and meaſure of working; the ſame we term a *law*. *Hooker.*

Unhappy man! to break the pious *laws*
Of nature, pleading in his childrens cauſe. *Dryden.*

(2.) Ordain them *laws*, part ſuch as appertain
To civil juſtice, part religious rites. *Milton.*

Our nation would not give *laws* to the Iriſh, therefore now the Iriſh gave *laws* to them. *Davies on Ireland.*

(3.) So many *laws* argue ſo many ſins. *Milton.*

Laws politique among men preſuming man to be rebellious. *Hooker.*

(4.) When every caſe in *law* is right. *Shakeſp.*

——— He hath reſiſted *law*,
And therefore *law* ſhall ſcorn him further trial
Than the ſeverity of public power. *Shakeſp.*

Tom Touchy is a fellow famous for taking the *law* of every body: there is not one in the town where he lives that he has not ſued at a quarter-ſeſſions. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

(5.) One *law* is ſplit into two. *Baker on Learning.*

(6.) ——— In a rebellion,
When what's not meet, but what muſt be, was *law*,
Then were they choſen. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

(8.) Natural agents have their *law*. *Hooker.*

I dy'd, whilſt in the womb he ſtay'd,
Attending Nature's *law*. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

(9.) *Law* can diſcover ſin, but not remove,
Save by theſe ſhadowy expiations. *Milton.*

La'wful. *adj.* [*law* and *full.*] Agreeable to law; conformable to law; allowed by law; legitimate; legal.

It is not *lawful* for thee to have her. *Matt.* xiv. 4.

Gloſter's baſtard ſon was kinder to his father, than my daughters got 'tween the *lawful* ſheets. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

La'wfully. *adv.* [from *lawful.*] Legally; agreeably to law.

——— This bond is forfeit;
And *lawfully* by this the Jew may claim
A pound of fleſh. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Though it be not againſt ſtrict juſtice for a man to do thoſe things which he might otherwiſe *lawfully* do, albeit his neighbour doth take occaſion from thence to conceive in his mind a falſe belief, yet Chriſtian charity will, in many caſes reſtrain a man. *South.*

I may be allowed to tell your lordſhip, the king of poets, what an extent of power you have, and how *lawfully* you may exerciſe it. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*

La'wfulness. *n. ſ.* [from *lawful.*] Legality; allowance of law.

It were an error to ſpeak further, till I may ſee ſome ſound foundation laid of the *lawfulneſs* of the action. *Bacon.*

La'wgiver. *n. ſ.* [*law* and *giver.*] Legiſlator; one that makes laws.

Solomon we eſteem as the *lawgiver* of our nation. *Bacon.*

A law may be very reaſonable in itſelf, although one does not know the reaſon of the *lawgivers.* *Swift.*

La'wgiving. *adj.* [*law* and *giving*] Legiſlative.

Lawgiving heroes, fam'd for taming brutes,
And raiſing cities with their charming lutes. *Waller.*

La'wless. *adj.* [from *law.*] 1. Unreſtrained by any law; not ſubject to law. 2. Contrary to law; illegal.

(1.) The neceſſity of war, which among human actions is the moſt *lawleſs*, hath ſome kind of affinity with the neceſſity of law. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

The *lawleſs* tyrant, who denies
To know their God, or meſſage to regard,
Muſt be compell'd. *Milton.*

Orpheus did not, as poets feign, tame ſavage beaſts,
But men as *lawleſs*, and as wild as they. *Roſcommon.*

Not the gods, nor angry Jove will bear
Thy *lawleſs* wand'ring walks in open air. *Dryd. Æn.*

Blind as the Cyclops, and as blind as he,
They own'd a *lawleſs* ſavage liberty,
Like that our painted anceſtors ſo priz'd
Ere empire's arts their breaſts had civiliz'd. *Dryden.*

He meteor-like, flames *lawleſs* through the void,
Deſtroying others, by himſelf deſtroy'd. *Pope.*

(2.) Take not the quarrel from his powerful arms,
He needs no indirect nor *lawleſs* courſe
To cut off thoſe that have offended him. *Shakep.*

——— We cite our faults,
That they may hold excus'd our *lawleſs* lives. *Shakeſp.*

Thou the firſt, lay down thy *lawleſs* claim;
Thou of my blood who bear'ſt the Julian name. *Dryden.*

La'wlessly. *adv.* [from *lawleſs.*] In a manner contrary to law.

Fear not, he bears an honourable mind,
And will not uſe a woman *lawleſly.* *Shakeſp.*

La'wmaker. *n. ſ.* [*law* and *maker.*] Legiſlator; one who makes laws; a lawgiver.

Their judgment is, that the church of Chriſt ſhould admit no *lawmakers* but the evangeliſts. *Hooker.*

Lawn. *n. ſ.* [*land*, Daniſh; *lawn*, Welſh; *lande*, Fr.] 1. An open ſpace between woods. 2. [*Linon*, French.] Fine linen, remarkable for being uſed in the ſleeves of biſhops.

(1.) Betwixt them *lawns*, or level downs, and flocks,
Grazing the tender herb, were interpos'd. *Milton.*

His mountains were ſhaded with young trees, that gradually ſhot up into groves, woods, and foreſts intermixed with walks, and *lawns*, and gardens. *Addiſon.*

Stern beaſts in trains that by his truncheon fell,
Now griſly forms ſhoot o'er the *lawns* of hell. *Pope.*

Interſpers'd in *lawns* and opening glades,
Thin trees ariſe that ſhun each other's ſhapes. *Pope.*

(2.) ——— Should'ſt thou bleed,
To ſtop the wounds my fineſt *lawn* I'd tear,
Waſh them with tears, and wipe them with my hair. *Prior.*

From high life high characters are drawn,
A ſaint in crape is twice a ſaint in *lawn.* *Pope.*

What awe did the ſlow ſolemn knell inſpire;
The duties by the *lawn* rob'd prelate pay'd,
And the laſt words, that duſt to duſt convey'd! *Tickell.*

La'wsuit. *n. ſ.* [*law* and *ſuit.*] A proceſs in law; a litigation.

The giving the prieſt a right to the tithe would produce *lawſuits* and wrangles; his attendance on the courts of juſtice would leave his people without a ſpiritual guide. *Swift.*

La'wyer. *n. ſ.* [from *law.*] Profeſſor of law; advocate; pleader.

It is like the breath of an unfee'd *lawyer*, you gave me nothing for it. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Is the law evil, becauſe ſome *lawyers* in their office ſwerve from it? *Whitgifte.*

I have entered into a work touching laws, in a middle term, between the ſpeculative and reverend diſcourſes of philoſophers, and the writings of *lawyers.* *Bacon's Holy War.*

The nymphs with ſcorn beheld their foes,
When the defendant's council roſe;
And, what no *lawyer* ever lack'd,
With impudence own'd all the fact. *Swift.*

Lax. *adj.* [*laxus*, Latin.] 1. Looſe; not confined. 2. Diſunited; not ſtrongly combined. 3. Vague; not rigidly exact. 4. Looſe in body, ſo as to go frequently to ſtool; *laxative* medicines are ſuch as promote that diſpoſition. *Quincy.* 5. Slack; not tenſe.

(1.) Inhabit *lax*, ye pow'rs of heav'n! *Milton.*

(2.) In mines, thoſe parts of the earth which abound with ſtrata of ſtone, ſuffer much more than thoſe which conſiſt of gravel, and the like *laxer* matter, which more eaſily give way. *Woodward.*

(3.) Dialogues were only *lax* and moral diſcourſes. *Baker.*

(5.) By a branch of the auditory nerve that goes between the ear and the palate, they can hear thenſelves, though their outward ear be ſtopt by the *lax* membrane to all ſounds that come that way. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Lax. *n. ſ.* A looſeneſs; a diarrhœa.

Laxa'tion. *n. ſ.* [*laxatio*, Latin.] 1. The act of looſening or ſlackening. 2. The ſtate of being looſened or ſlackened.

LA'XATIVE. *adj.* [*laxatif*, French ; *laxo*, Latin.] Having the power to eaſe coſtiveneſs.

Omitting honey, which is of a *laxative* power itſelf ; the powder of loadſtones both rather conſtipate and bind, than purge and looſen the belly. *Brown.*

The oil in wax is emollient, *laxative*, and anodyne. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

LA'XATIVE. *n. ſ.* A medicine ſlightly purgative ; a medicine that relaxes the bowels without ſtimulation.

Nought profits him to ſave abandon'd life,
Nor vomits upward aid, nor downward *laxative*. *Dryd.*

LA'XATIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *laxative*.] Power of eaſing coſtiveneſs.

LA'XITY. *n. ſ.* [*laxitas*, Latin.] 1. Not compreſſion ; not cloſe coheſion. 2. Contrariety to rigorous preciſion ; as, *laxity* of expreſſion. 3. Looſeneſs ; not coſtiveneſs. 4. Slackneſs ; contrariety to tenſion. 5. Openneſs ; not cloſeneſs.

(1.) The former cauſes could never beget whirlpools in a chaos of ſo great a *laxity* and thinneſs. *Bentley.*

(3.) If ſometimes it cauſe any *laxity*, it is in the ſame way with iron unprepared, which will diſturb ſome bodies, and work by purge and vomit. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

(4.) *Laxity* of a fibre, is that degree of coheſion in its parts which a ſmall force can alter, ſo as to increaſe its length beyond what is natural. *Quincy.*

In conſideration of the *laxity* of their eyes, they are ſubject to relapſe. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

(5.) Hold a piece of paper cloſe by the flame of a candle, and by little and little remove it further off, and there is upon the paper ſome part of that which I ſee in the candle, and it grows ſtill leſs and leſs as I remove ; ſo that if I would truſt my ſenſe, I ſhould believe it as very a body upon the paper as in the candle, though infeebled by the *laxity* of the channel in which it flows. *Digby on Bodies.*

LA'XNESS. *n. ſ.* Laxity ; not tenſion ; not preciſion ; not coſtiveneſs.

For the free paſſage of the ſound into the ear, it is requiſite that the tympanum be tenſe, and hard ſtretched ; otherwiſe the *laxneſs* of that membrane will certainly dead and damp the ſound. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

LAY. Preterite of *lie*.

O ! would the quarrel *lay* upon our heads. *Shakeſp.*

He was familiarly acquainted with him at ſuch time as he *lay* embaſſador at Conſtantinople. *Knolles.*

When Ahab had heard thoſe words he faſted, and *lay* in ſackcloth. 1 *Kings*, xxi. 27.

I try'd whatever in the Godhead *lay*. *Dryden.*

He rode to rouze the prey,
That ſhaded by the fern in harbour *lay*,
And thence diſlodged. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

Leaving Rome, in my way to Sienna, I *lay* the firſt night at a village in the territories of the antient Veii. *Addiſon.*

How could he have the retiredneſs of the cloiſter, to perform all thoſe acts of devotion in, when the burthen of the reformation *lay* upon his ſhoulders ! *Francis Atterbury.*

The preſbyterians argued, That if the pretender ſhould invade thoſe parts where the numbers and eſtates of the diſſenters chiefly *lay*, they would ſit ſtill. *Swift.*

To **LAY.** *v. a.* [lecȝan, Saxon ; *leggen*, Dutch.] 1. To place ; to put ; to repoſite. This word being correlative to *lie*, involves commonly *immobility* or *extenſion* ; a puniſhment *laid* is a puniſhment that *cannot be ſhaken off* ; in *immobility* is included weight. One houſe *laid* to another implies *extenſion*. 2. To place along. 3. To beat down corn or graſs. 4. To keep from riſing ; to ſettle ; to ſtill. 5. To fix deep ; to diſpoſe regularly : either of theſe notions may be conceived from the quoted examples ; but regularity ſeems rather implied ; ſo we ſay, to *lay* bricks ; to *lay* planks. 6. To put ; to place. 7. To bury ; to inter. 8. To ſtation or place privily. 9. To ſpread on a ſurface. 10. To paint ; to enamel. 11. To put into any ſtate of quiet. 12. To calm ; to ſtill ; to quiet ; to allay. 13. To prohibit a ſpirit to walk. 14. To ſet on the table. 15. To propagate plants by fixing their twigs in the ground. 16. To wager ; to ſtake. 17. To repoſite any thing. 18. To exclude eggs. 19. To apply with violence ; as, to *lay* blows. 20. To apply nearly. 21. To add ; to conjoin. 22. To put in a ſtate ; implying ſomewhat of diſcloſure. 23. To ſcheme ; to contrive. 24. To charge as a payment. 25. To impute ; to charge. 26. To impoſe, as evil or puniſhment. 27. To enjoin as a duty, or a rule of action. 28. To exhibit ; to offer. 29. To throw by violence. 30. To place in compariſon. 31. *To* LAY *apart*. To reject ; to put away. 32. *To* LAY *aſide*. To put away ; not to retain. 33. *To* LAY *away*. To put from one ; not to keep. 34. *To* LAY *before*. To expoſe to view ; ~~to ſhow~~ ; to diſplay. 35. *To* LAY *by*. To reſerve for ſome future time. 36. *To* LAY *by*. To put from one ; to diſmiſs. 37. *To* LAY *down*. To depoſite as a pledge, equivalent, or ſatisfaction. 38. *To* LAY *down*. To quit ; to reſign. 39. *To* LAY *down*. To commit to repoſe. 40. *To* LAY *down*. To advance as a propoſition. 41. *To* LAY *for*. To attempt by ambuſh, or inſidious practices 42. *To* LAY *forth*. To diffuſe ; to expatiate. 43. *To* LAY *forth*. To place when dead in a decent poſture. 44. *To* LAY *hold of*. To ſeize ; to catch. 45. *To* LAY *in*. To ſtore ; to treaſure. 46. *To* LAY *on*. To apply with violence. 47. *To* LAY *open*. To ſhew ; to expoſe. 48. *To* LAY *over*. To incruſt ; to cover ; to decorate ſuperficially. 49. *To* LAY *out*. To expend. 50. *To* LAY *out*. To diſplay ; to diſcover. 51. *To* LAY *out*. To diſpoſe ; to plan 52. *To* LAY *out*. With the reciprocal pronoun, to exert ; to put forth. 53. *To* LAY *to*. To charge upon. 54. *To* LAY *to*. To apply with vigour. 55. *To* LAY *to*. To haraſs ; to attack. 56. *To* LAY *together*. To collect ; to bring into one view. 57. *To* LAY *under*. To ſubject to. 58. *To* LAY *up*. To confine to the bed or chamber. 59. *To* LAY *up*. To ſtore ; to treaſure ; to repoſite for future uſe.

(1.) He *laid* his robe from him. *Jonah.*

They have *laid* their ſwords under their heads. *Ezekiel.*

Soft on the flow'ry herb I found me *laid*. *Milton.*

——— He ſacrificing *laid*
The entrails on the wood. *Milton.*

(2.) Seek not to be judge, being not able to take away iniquity, leſt at any time thou fear the perſon of the mighty, and *lay* a ſtumbling-block in the way of thy uprightneſs. *Eccluſ.*

A ſtone was *laid* on the mouth of the den. *Daniel.*

(3.) Another ill accident is *laying* of corn with great rains in harveſt. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

—— Let no ſheep there play,
Nor friſking kids the flowery meadows *lay*. *May's Virgil.*

(4.) I'll uſe th' advantage of my power,
And *lay* the ſummer's duſt with ſhowers of blood. *Shakeſp.*

It was a ſandy ſoil, and the way had been full of duſt ; but an hour or two before a refreſhing fragrant ſhower of rain had *laid* the duſt. *Ray on Creation.*

(5.) Schiſmaticks, outlaws, or criminal perſons, are not fit to *lay* the foundation of a new colony. *Bacon.*

I *lay* the deep foundations of a wall,
And Enos, nam'd from me, the city call. *Dryden.*

Men will be apt to call it pulling up the old foundations of knowledge ; I perſuade myſelf, that the way I have purſued *lays* thoſe foundations ſurer. *Locke.*

(6.) Then he offered it to him again ; then he put it by again ; but, to my thinking, he was very loth to *lay* his fingers on it. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

——————— Till us death *lay*
To ripe and mellow, we are but ſtubborn clay. *Donne.*

They ſhall *lay* hands on the ſick, and recover. — *Mark.*

They, who ſo ſtate a queſtion, do no more but ſeparate and diſentangle the parts of it, one from another, and *lay* them, when ſo diſentangled, in their due order. *Locke.*

We to thy name our annual rites will pay,
And on thy altars ſacrifices *lay*. *Pope's Statius.*

(7.) David fell on ſleep, and was *laid* unto his fathers, and ſaw corruption. *Acts*, xiii. 36.

(8.) *Lay* thee an ambuſh for the city behind thee. *Joſ.* viii. 2.

The wicked have *laid* a ſnare for me. *Pſalms.*

Lay not wait, O! wicked man, againſt the dwelling of the righteous. *Prov.* xxiv. 15.

(9.) The colouring upon thoſe maps ſhould be *laid* on ſo thin, as not to obſcure or conceal any part of the lines. *Watts.*

(10.) The pictures drawn in our minds are *laid* in fading colours; and, if not ſometimes refreſhed, vaniſh and diſappear. *Locke.*

(11.) They bragged, that they doubted not but to abuſe, and *lay* aſleep, the queen and council of England. *Bacon.*

(12.) Friends, loud tumults are not *laid*
With half the eaſineſs that they are rais'd. *B. Johnſon.*

Thus paſs'd the night ſo foul, till morning fair
Came forth with pilgrim ſteps in amice grey,
Who with her radiant finger ſtill'd the roar
Of thunder, chas'd the clouds and *laid* the winds. *Milton.*

After a tempeſt, when the winds are *laid*,
The calm ſea wonders at the wrecks it made. *Waller.*

—— I fear'd I ſhould have found
A tempeſt in your ſoul, and came to *lay* it. *Denham.*

At once the wind was *laid*, the whiſp'ring ſound
Was dumb, a riſing earthquake rock'd the ground. *Dryden.*

(13.) The huſband found no charm to *lay* the devil in a petticoat, but the rattling of a bladder with beans in it. *L'Eſtrange.*

(14.) I *laid* meat unto them. *Hoſ.* xi. 4.

(15.) The chief time of *laying* gilliflowers is in July, when the flowers are gone. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

(16.) But ſince you will be mad, and ſince you may
Suſpect my courage, if I ſhould not *lay*;
The pawn I proffer ſhall be full as good. *Dryden's Virgil.*

(17.) The ſparrow hath found an houſe, and the ſwallow a neſt, for herſelf, where ſhe may *lay* her young. *Pſal.* lxxxiv. 3.

(18.) After the egg *lay'd*, there is no further growth or nouriſhment from the female. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

A hen miſtakes a piece of chalk for an egg, and ſits upon it; ſhe is inſenſible of an increaſe or diminution in the number of thoſe ſhe *lays*. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

(19.) *Lay* ſiege againſt it, and build a fort againſt it, and caſt a mount againſt it. *Ezek.* iv. 2.

Never more ſhall my torn mind be heal'd,
Nor taſte the gentle comforts of repoſe!
A dreadful band of gloomy cares ſurround me,
And *lay* ſtrong ſiege to my diſtracted ſoul. *Phillips.*

(20.) She *layeth* her hands to the ſpindle, and her hands hold the diſtaff. *Prov.* xxxi. 19.

It is better to go to the houſe of mourning than to go to the houſe of feaſting; for that is the end of all men, and the living will *lay* it to his heart. *Eccleſ.* vii. 2.

The peacock *laid* it extremely to heart, that, being Juno's darling bird, he had not the nightingale's voice. *L'Eſtrange.*

He that really *lays* theſe two things to heart, the extreme neceſſity that he is in, and the ſmall poſſibility of help, will never come coldly to a work of that concernment. *Duppa.*

(21.) Wo unto them that *lay* field to field. *Iſa.* v. 8.

(22.) If the ſinus lie diſtant, *lay* it open firſt, and cure that apertion before you divide that in ano. *Wiſeman.*

The wars have *laid* whole countries waſte. *Addiſon.*

(23.) Every breaſt ſhe did with ſpirit inflame,
Yet ſtill freſh projects *lay'd* the grey-ey'd dame. *Chapman.*

Homer is like his Jupiter, has his terrors, ſhaking Olympus; Virgil, like the ſame power in his benevolence, counſelling with the gods, *laying* plans for empires. *Pope.*

Don Diego and we have *laid* it ſo, that before the rope is well about thy neck, he will break in and cut thee down. *Arbuthnot.*

(24.) A tax *laid* upon land ſeems hard to the landholder, becauſe it is ſo much money going out of his pocket. *Locke.*

(25.) ———— Preoccupied with what
You rather muſt do, than what you ſhould do,
Made you againſt the grain to voice him conſul;
Lay the fault on us. *Shakeſp.*

How ſhall this bloody deed be anſwered?
It will be *laid* to us, whoſe providence
Should have kept ſhort, reſtrain'd, and out of haunt,
This mad young man. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

We need not *lay* new matter to his charge. *Shakeſp.*

Men groan from out of the city, yet God *layeth* not folly to them. *Job*, xxiv. 12.

Let us be glad of this, and all our fears
Lay on his providence. *Paradiſe Regain'd.*

The writers of thoſe times *lay* the diſgraces and ruins of their country upon the numbers and fierceneſs of thoſe ſavage nations that invaded them. *Temple.*

They *lay* want of invention to his charge; a capital crime. *Dryden's Æneid.*

You repreſented it to the queen as wholly innocent of thoſe crimes which were *laid* unjuſtly to its charge. *Dryden.*

They *lay* the blame on the poor little ones. *Locke.*

There was eagerneſs on both ſides; but this is far from *laying* a blot upon Luther. *Atterbury.*

(26.) The wearieſt and moſt loathed life
That age, ach, penury, impriſonment,
Can *lay* on nature, is a paradiſe
To what we fear of death. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

Thou ſhalt not be to him as an uſurer, neither ſhalt thou *lay* upon him uſury. *Exod.* xx. 25.

The Lord ſhall *lay* the fear of you, and the dread of you upon all the land. *Deut.* xi. 25.

Theſe words were not ſpoken to Adam; neither, indeed, was there any grant in them made to Adam; but a puniſhment *laid* upon Eve. *Locke.*

(27.) It ſeemed good to *lay* upon you no greater burden. *Acts*, xv. 28.

Whilſt you *lay* on your friend the favour, acquit him of the debt. *Wycherley.*

A prince who never diſobey'd,
Not when the moſt ſevere commands were *laid*,
Nor want, nor exile, with his duty weigh'd. *Dryden.*

You ſee what obligation the profeſſion of Chriſtianity *lays* upon us to holineſs of life. *Tillotſon.*

Neglect the rules each verbal critic *lays*,
For not to know ſome trifles is a praiſe. *Pope.*

(28.) It is not the manner of the Romans to deliver any man to die, before that he which is accuſed have the accuſers face to face, and have licence to anſwer for himſelf concerning the crime *laid* againſt him. *Acts*, xxv. 16.

Till he *lays* his indictment in ſome certain country, we do not think ourſelves bound to anſwer. *Atterbury.*

(29.) He bringeth down them that dwell on high; the lofty city he *layeth* it low, even to the ground. *Iſa.* xxvi. 5.

Brave Cæneus *laid* Ortygius on the plain,
The victor Cæneus was by Turnus ſlain. *Dryden.*

He took the quiver, and the truſty bow
Achates us'd to bear; the leaders firſt
He *laid* along, and then the vulgar pierc'd. *Dryden.*

(30.) *Lay* down by thoſe pleaſures the fearful and dangerous thunders and lightnings, and then there will be found no compariſon. *Raleigh.*

(31.) *Lay apart* all filthineſs. *James*, i. 21.

(32.) Let us *lay aſide* every weight, and the ſin which doth ſo eaſily beſet us. *Heb.* xii. 1.

Amaze us not with that majeſtic frown,
But *lay aſide* the greatneſs of your crown. *Waller.*

Roſcommon firſt, then Mulgrave roſe, like light;
The Stagyrite, and Horace, *laid aſide*,
Inform'd by them, we need no foreign guide. *Granville.*

Retention is the power to revive again in our minds thoſe ideas which, after imprinting, have diſappeared, or have been *laid aſide* out of ſight. *Locke.*

When by juſt vengeance guilty mortals periſh,
The gods behold their puniſhment with pleaſure,
And *lay* the uplifted thunder-bolt *aſide*. *Addiſon's Cato.*

(33.) Queen Eſther *laid away* her glorious apparel, and put on the garments of anguiſh. *Eſther*, xiv. 2.

(34.) I cannot better ſatisfy your piety, than by *laying before* you a proſpect of your labours. *Wake.*

That treaty hath been *laid before* the commons. *Swift.*

Their office it is to *lay* the buſineſs of the nation *before* him. *Addiſon.*

(35.) Let every one *lay by* him in ſtore, as God hath proſpered him. 1 *Cor*. xvi. 2.

(36.) Let brave ſpirits that have fitted themſelves for command, either by ſea or land, not be *laid by* as perſons unneceſſary for the time. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

She went away, and *laid by* her veil. *Gen*. xxxviii. 19.

Did they not ſwear to live and die
With Eſſex, and ſtraight *laid* him *by*. *Hudibras.*

For that look, which does your people awe,
When in your throne and robes you give 'em law,
Lay it *by* here, and give a gentler ſmile. *Waller.*

Darkneſs, which faireſt nymphs diſarms,
Defends us ill from Mira's charms;
Mira can *lay* her beauty *by*,
Take no advantage of the eye,
Quit all that Lely's art can take,
And yet a thouſand captives make. *Waller.*

Then he *lays by* the publick care,
Thinks of providing for an heir;
Learns how to get, and how to ſpare. *Denham.*

——— The Tuſcan king,
Laid by the lance, and took him to the ſling. *Dryden.*

Where Dædalus his borrow'd wings *laid by*,
To that obſcure retreat I chuſe to fly. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

My zeal for you muſt *lay* the farther *by*,
And plead my country's cauſe againſt my ſon. *Dryden.*

Fortune, conſcious of your deſtiny,
E'en then took care to *lay* you ſoftly *by*;
And wrapp'd your fate among her precious things,
Kept freſh to be unfolded with your king's. *Dryden.*

Diſmiſs your rage, and *lay* your weapons *by*,
Know I protect them, and they ſhall not die. *Dryden.*

When their diſpleaſure is once declared, they ought not preſently to *lay by* the ſeverity of their brows, but reſtore their children to their former grace with ſome difficulty. *Locke.*

(37.) I *lay down* my life for the ſheep. *John*, x. 15.

——— For her, my lord,
I dare my life *lay down*, and will do't, Sir,
Pleaſe you t' accept it, that the queen is ſpotleſs
I' th' eyes of Heaven. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

(38.) The ſoldier being once brought in for the ſervice, I will not have him to *lay down* his arms any more. *Spenſer's Irel.*

Ambitious conquerors, in their mad career,
Check'd by thy voice, *lay down* the ſword and ſpear. *Blackmore's Creation.*

The ſtory of the tragedy is purely fiction; for I take it up where the hiſtory has *laid* it *down*. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

(39.) I will *lay* me *down* in peace and ſleep. *Pſal*. xlviii.

And they *lay* themſelves *down* upon cloths laid to pledge, by every altar. *Amos*, ii. 8.

We *lay* us *down*, to ſleep away our cares; night ſhuts up the ſenſes. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Some god conduct me to the ſacred ſhades,
Or lift me high to Hamus' hilly crown,
Or in the plains of Tempe *lay* me *down*. *Dryden's Virgil.*

(40.) I have *laid down*, in ſome meaſure, the deſcription of the old known world. *Abbot.*

Kircher *lays* it *down* as a certain principle, that there never was any people ſo rude, which did not acknowledge and worſhip one ſupreme deity. *Stillingfleet.*

I muſt *lay down* this for your encouragement, that we are no longer now under the heavy yoke of a perfect unſinning obedience. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

Plato *lays* it *down* as a principle, that whatever is permitted to befal a juſt man, whether poverty or ſickneſs, ſhall, either in life or death, conduce to his good. *Addiſon.*

From the maxims *laid down* many may conclude, that there had been abuſes. *Swift.*

(41.) He embarked, being hardly *laid for* at ſea by Cortugogli, a famous pirate. *Knolles.*

(42.) O bird! the delight of gods and of men! and ſo he *lays* himſelf *forth* upon the gracefulneſs of the raven. *L'Eſtr.*

(43.) ——— Embalm me,
Then *lay* me *forth*; although unqueen'd, yet like
A queen, and daughter to a king, inter me. *Shakeſp.*

(44.) Then ſhall his father and his mother *lay hold on* him, and bring him out. *Deut*. xxi. 19.

Favourable ſeaſons of aptitude and inclination, be heedfully *laid hold of*. *Locke.*

(45.) Let the main part of the ground employed to gardens or corn be to a common ſtock; and *laid in*, and ſtored up, and then delivered out in proportion. *Bacon.*

A veſſel and proviſions *laid in* large
For man and beaſt. *Milton.*

An equal ſtock of wit and valour
He had *laid in*, by birth a taylor. *Hudibras.*

They ſaw the happineſs of a private life, but they thought they had not yet enough to make them happy, they would have more, and *laid in* to make their ſolitude luxurious. *Dryden.*

Readers, who are in the flower of their youth, ſhould labour at thoſe accompliſhments which may ſet off their perſons when their bloom is gone, and to *lay in* timely proviſions for manhood and old age. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

(46.) We make no excuſes for the obſtinate: blows are the proper remedies; but blows *laid on* in a way different from the ordinary. *Locke on Education.*

(47.) Teach me, dear creature, how to think and ſpeak,
Lay open to my earthy groſs conceit,
Smother'd in errours, feeble, ſhallow, weak,
The folded meaning of your word's deceit. *Shakeſp.*

A fool *layeth open* his folly. *Prov*. xiii. 16.

(48.) Wo unto him that ſaith to the wood, Awake; to the dumb ſtone, Ariſe, it ſhall teach: behold, it is *laid over* with gold and ſilver, and there is no breath at all in the midſt of it. *Habb*. ii. 19.

(49.) Fathers are wont to *lay up* for their ſons,
Thou for thy ſon are bent to *lay out* all. *Milton.*

Tycho Brahe *laid out*, beſides his time and induſtry, much greater ſums of money on inſtruments than any man we ever heard of. *Boyle.*

The blood and treaſure that's *laid out*,
Is thrown away, and goes for nought. *Hudibras.*

If you can get a good tutor, you will never repent the charge; but will always have the ſatisfaction to think it the money, of all other, the beſt *laid out*. *Locke.*

I, in this venture, double gains purſue,
And *laid out* all my ſtock to purchaſe you. *Dryden.*

My father never at a time like this
Would *lay out* his great ſoul in words, and waſte
Such precious moments. *Addiſon's Cato.*

A melancholy thing to ſee the diſorders of a houſhold that is under the conduct of an angry ſtateſwoman, who *lays out* all her thoughts upon the publick, and is only attentive to find out miſcarriages in the miniſtry. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

When a man ſpends his whole life among the ſtars and planets, or *lays out* a twelve-month on the ſpots in the ſun, however noble his ſpeculations may be, they are very apt to fall into burleſque. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

Nature has *laid out* all her art in beautifying the face; ſhe has touched it with vermilion, planted in it a double row of ivory, and made it the ſeat of ſmiles and bluſhes. *Addiſon.*

(50.) He was dangerous, and takes occaſion to *lay out* bigotry, and falſe confidence, in all its colours. *Atterbury.*

(51.) The garden is *laid out* into a grove for fruits, a vineyard, and an allotment for olives and herbs. *Notes on the Odyſ.*

(52.) No ſelfiſh man will be concerned to *lay out* himſelf for the good of his country. *Smalridge.*

(53.) When we began, in courteous manner, to *lay* his unkindneſs *unto* him, he, ſeeing himſelf confronted by ſo many, like a reſolute orator, went not to denial, but to juſtify his cruel falſhood. *Sidney.*

(54.) Let children be hired to *lay to* their bones,
From fallow as needeth, to gather up ſtones. *Tuſſer.*

We ſhould now *lay to* our hands to root them up, and cannot tell for what. *Oxford Reaſons againſt the Covenant.*

(55.) The great maſter having a careful eye over every part of the city, went himſelf unto the ſtation, which was then hardly *laid to* by the Baſſa Muſtapha. *Knolles.*

Whilſt he this, and that, and each man's blow,
Doth eye, defend, and ſhift, being *laid to* ſore;
Backwards he bears. *Daniel's Civil War.*

(56.) If we *lay* all theſe things *together*, and conſider the parts, riſe, and degrees of his ſin, we ſhall find that it was not for nothing. *South.*

Many people apprehend danger for want of taking the true meaſure of things, and *laying* matters rightly *together*. *L'Eſtrange.*

My readers will be very well pleaſed, to ſee ſo many uſeful hints upon this ſubject *laid together* in ſo clear and conciſe a manner. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

One ſeries of conſequences will not ſerve the turn, but many different and oppoſite deductions muſt be examined, and *laid together*, before a man can come to make a right judgment of the point in queſtion. *Locke.*

(57.) A Roman ſoul is bent on higher views,
To civilize the rude unpoliſh'd world,
And *lay* it *under* the reſtraint of laws. *Addiſon's Cato.*

(58.) In the Eaſt-Indies, the general remedy of all ſubject to the gout, is rubbing with hands till the motion raiſe a violent heat about the joints: where it was chiefly uſed, no one was ever troubled much, or *laid up* by that diſeaſe. *Temple.*

(59.) St. Paul did will them of the church of Corinth, every man to *lay up* ſomewhat by him upon the Sunday, till himſelf did come thither, to ſend it to the church of Jeruſalem for relief of the poor there. *Hooker.*

Thoſe things which at the firſt are obſcure and hard, when memory hath *laid* them *up* for a time, judgment afterwards growing explaineth them. *Hooker.*

That which remaineth over, *lay up* to be kept until the morning. *Exod.* xvi. 23.

The king muſt preſerve the revenues of his crown without diminution, and *lay up* treaſures in ſtore againſt a time of extremity. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

The whole was tilled, and the harveſt *laid up* in ſeveral granaries. *Temple.*

I will *lay up* your words for you till time ſhall ſerve. *Dryd.*

This faculty of *laying up*, and retaining ideas, ſeveral other animals have to a great degree, as well as man. *Locke.*

What right, what true, what fit, we juſtly call,
Let this be all my care; for this is all:
To *lay* this harveſt *up*, and hoard with haſte
What every day will want, and moſt, the laſt. *Pope.*

To **LAY.** *v. n.* 1. To bring eggs. 2. To contrive; to form a ſcheme. 3. *To* **LAY** *about.* To ſtrike on all ſides; to act with great diligence and vigour. 4. *To* **LAY** *at.* To ſtrike; to endeavour to ſtrike. 5. *To* **LAY** *in for.* To make overtures of oblique invitation. 6. *To* **LAY** *on.* To ſtrike; to beat without intermiſſion. 7. *To* **LAY** *on.* To act with vehemence: uſed of expences. 8. *To* **LAY** *out.* To take meaſures. 9. *To* **LAY** *upon.* To importune; to requeſt with earneſtneſs and inceſſantly. Obſolete.

(1.) Hens will greedily eat the herb which will make them *lay* the better. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

(2.) Which mov'd the king,
By all the apteſt means could be procur'd,
To *lay* to draw him in by any train. *Daniel's Civil War.*

(3.) At once he wards and ſtrikes, he takes and pays,
Now forc'd to yield, now forcing to invade,
Before, behind, and round *about* him *lays.* *Spenſer.*

And *laid about* in fight more buſily,
Than th' Amazonian dame Pentheſile. *Hudibras.*

In the late ſucceſsful rebellion, how ſtudiouſly did they *lay about* them, to caſt a ſlur upon the king? *South.*

He provides elbow-room enough for his conſcience to *lay about*, and have its full play in. *South.*

(4.) Fiercely the good man did *at* him *lay*,
The blade oft groaned under the blow. *Spenſer.*

The ſword of him that *layeth at* him cannot hold. *Job.*

(5.) I have *laid in* for theſe, by rebating the ſatire, where juſtice would allow it, from carrying too ſharp an edge. *Dryden.*

(6.) His heart *laid on* as if it try'd,
To force a paſſage through his ſide. *Hudibras.*

Anſwer, or anſwer not, 'tis all the ſame,
He *lays* me *on*, and makes me bear the blame. *Dryden.*

(7.) ——— My father has made her miſtreſs
Of the feaſt, and ſhe *lays* it *on.* *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

(8.) I made ſtrict enquiry wherever I came, and *laid out* for intelligence of all places, where the intrails of the earth were laid open. *Woodward.*

(9.) All the people *laid* ſo earneſtly *upon* him to take that war in hand, that they ſaid they would never bear arms more againſt the Turks, if he omitted that occaſion. *Knolles.*

LAY. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. A row; a ſtratum; a layer; one rank in a ſeries, reckoned upwards. 2. A wager.

(1.) A viol ſhould have a *lay* of wire-ſtrings below, as cloſe to the belly as the lute, and then the ſtrings of guts mounted upon a bridge as in ordinary viols, that the upper ſtrings ſtrucken might make the lower reſound. *Bacon.*

Upon this they lay a layer of ſtone, and upon that a *lay* of wood. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

(2.) It is eſteemed an even *lay*, whether any man lives ten years longer: I ſuppoſe it is the ſame, that one of any ten might die within one year. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

LAY. *n. ſ.* [leẏ, leaȝ, Saxon; *ley*, Scottiſh.] Graſſy ground; meadow; ground unplowed, and kept for cattle; more frequently, and more properly, written *lea.*

A tuft of daiſies on a flow'ry *lay*
They ſaw. *Dryden's Flower and Leaf.*

The plowing of *layes* is the firſt plowing up of graſs ground for corn. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

LAY. *n. ſ.* [*lay*, French. It is ſaid originally to ſignify *ſorrow* or *complaint*, and then to have been transferred to poems written to expreſs ſorrow. It is derived by the French from *leſſus*, Latin, a funeral ſong; but it is found likewiſe in the Teutonick dialect: leẏ, leoð, Saxon; *leey*, Daniſh.] A ſong; a poem. It is ſcarcely uſed but in poetry.

To the maiden's ſounding timbrels ſung,
In well attuned notes, a joyous *lay.* *Fairy Queen.*

Soon he ſlumber'd, fearing not be harm'd,
The whiles with a loud *lay*, ſhe thus him ſweetly charm'd.
Spenſer's Fairy Queen.

This is a moſt majeſtic viſion, and
Harmonious charming *lays.* *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

——— Nor then the ſolemn nightingale
Ceas'd warbling, but all night tun'd her ſoft *lays.* *Milton.*

——— If Jove's will
Have link'd that amorous power to thy ſoft *lay*,
Now timely ſing. *Milton.*

He reach'd the nymph with his harmonious *lay*,
Whom all his charms could not incline to ſtay. *Waller.*

On Ceres let him call, and Ceres praiſe,
With uncouth dances, and with country *lays.* *Dryd. Virg.*

Ev'n gods incline their raviſh'd ears,
And tune their own harmonious ſpheres
To his immortal *lays.* *Dennis.*

LAY. *adj.* [*laicus*, Latin; λάος.] Not clerical; regarding or belonging to the people as diſtinct from the clergy.

All this they had by law, and none repin'd,
The pref'rence was but due to Levi's kind:
But when ſome *lay* preferment fell by chance,
The Gourmands made it their inheritance. *Dryden.*

Lay perſons, married or unmarried, being doctors of the civil law, may be chancellors, officials, &c. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

——— It might well ſtartle
Our *lay* unlearned faith. *Rowe.*

LA'YER. *n. ſ.* [from *lay.*] 1. A ſtratum, or row; a bed; one body ſpread over another. 2. A ſprig of a plant. Many trees may be propagated by *layers*: this is to be performed by ſlitting the branches a little way, and laying them under the mould about half a foot; the ground ſhould be firſt made very light, and, after they are laid, they ſhould have a little water given them: if they do not comply well in the laying of them down, they muſt be pegged down with a hook or two; and if they have taken ſufficient root by the next winter, they muſt be cut off from the main plants, and planted in the nurſery: ſome twiſt the branch, or bare the rind; and if it be out of the reach of the ground, they faſten a tub or baſket near the branch, which they fill with good mould, and lay the branch in it. *Miller*. 3. A hen that lays eggs.

(1.) A *layer* of rich mould beneath, and about this natural earth to nouriſh the fibres. *Evelyn's Kalendar*.

The terreſtrial matter is diſpoſed into ſtrata or *layers*, placed one upon another, in like manner as any earthly ſediment, ſettling down from a flood in great quantity, will naturally be. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory*.

(2.) Tranſplant alſo carnation ſeedlings, give your *layers* freſh earth, and ſet them in the ſhade for a week. *Evelyn*.

(3.) The oldeſt are always reckoned the beſt ſitters, and the youngeſt the beſt *layers*. *Mortimer*.

La'yman. *n. ſ.* [*lay* and *man*.] 1. One of the people diſtinct from the clergy. 2. An image uſed by painters in contriving attitudes.

(1.) *Laymen* will neither admoniſh one another themſelves, nor ſuffer miniſters to do it. *Government of the Tongue*.

Since a truſt muſt be, ſhe thought it beſt
To put it out of *laymens* pow'r at leaſt,
And for their ſolemn vows prepar'd a prieſt. *Dryden*.

Where can be the grievance, that an eccleſiaſtical landlord ſhould expect a third part value for his lands, his title as ancient, and as legal, as that of a *layman*, who is ſeldom guilty of giving ſuch beneficial bargains. *Swift*.

(2.) You are to have a *layman* almoſt as big as the life for every figure in particular, beſides the natural figure before you. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy*.

La'ystall. *n. ſ.* An heap of dung.

Scarce could he footing find in that foul way,
For many corſes, like a great *lay-ſtall*
Of murdered men, which therein ſtrewed lay. *Spenſer*.

La'zar. *n. ſ.* [from *Lazarus* in the goſpel.] One deformed and nauſeous with filthy and peſtilential diſeaſes.

They ever after in moſt wretched caſe,
Like loathſome *lazars*, by the hedges lay. *Fairy Queen*.

I'll be ſworn, and ſworn upon't, ſhe never ſhrowded any but *lazars*. *Shakeſp.*

I am weary with drawing the deformities of life, and *lazars* of the people, where every figure of imperfection more reſembles me. *Dryden*.

——— Life he labours to refine
Daily, nor of his little ſtock denies
Fit alms to *lazars* merciful and meek. *Phillips*.

La'zar-house. } **Lazare'tto.** } *n. ſ.* [*lazaret*, French; *lazzaretto*, Italian; from *lazar*.] A houſe for the reception of the diſeaſed; an hoſpital.

——— A place
Before his eyes appear'd, ſad, noiſome, dark,
A *lazar-houſe* it ſeem'd, where were laid
Numbers of all diſeas'd. *Milton*.

La'zarwort. *n. ſ.* [*Laſerpitium*.] A plant.

La'zily. *adv.* [from *lazy*.] Idly; ſluggiſhly; heavily.

Watch him at play, when following his own inclinations; and ſee whether he be ſtirring and active, or whether he *lazily* and liſtleſly dreams away his time. *Locke*.

The eaſtern nations view the riſing fires,
Whilſt night ſhades us, and *lazily* retires. *Creech*.

La'ziness. *n. ſ.* [from *lazy*.] Idleneſs; ſluggiſhneſs; liſtleſſneſs; heavineſs in action; tardineſs.

That inſtance of fraud and *lazineſs*, the unjuſt ſteward, who pleaded that he could neither dig nor beg, would quickly have been brought both to dig and to beg too, rather than ſtarve. *South*.

My fortune you have reſcued, not only from the power of others, but from my own modeſty and *lazineſs*. *Dryden*.

La'zing. *adj.* [from *lazy*.] Sluggiſh; idle.

The hands and the feet mutinied againſt the belly: they knew no reaſon, why the one ſhould be *lazing*, and pampering itſelf with the fruit of the other's labour. *L'Eſtrange*.

The ſot cried, *Utinam hoc eſſet laborare*, while he lay *lazing* and lolling upon his couch. *South*.

La'zuli. *n. ſ.* The ground of this ſtone is blue, veined and ſpotted with white, and a gliſtering or metallick yellow: it appears to be compoſed of, firſt, a white ſparry, or cryſtalline matter; ſecondly, flakes of the golden or yellow talc; thirdly, a ſhining yellow ſubſtance; this fumes off in the calcination of the ſtone, and caſts a ſulphureous ſmell; fourthly, a bright blue ſubſtance, of great uſe among the painters, under the name of ultramarine; and when rich, is found, upon trial, to yield about one-ſixth of copper, with a very little ſilver. *Woodward*.

LA'ZY. *adj.* [This word is derived by a correſpondent, with great probability, from *a l'aiſe*, French; but it is however Teutonick; *lijſer* in Daniſh, and *loſigh* in Dutch, have the ſame meaning; and *Spelman* gives this account of the word: Dividebantur antiqui Saxones, ut teſtatur Nithardus, in tres ordines; Edhilingos, Frilingos & *Lazzos*; hoc eſt nobiles, ingenuos & ſerviles: quam & nos diſtinctionem diu retinuimus. Sed Ricardo autem ſecundo pars ſervorum maxima ſe in libertatem vindicavit; ſic ut hodie apud Anglos rarior inveniatur ſervus, qui mancipium dicitur. Reſtat nihilominus antiquæ appellationis commemoratio. Ignavos enim hodie *lazie* dicimus.] 1. Idle; ſluggiſh; unwilling to work. 2. Slow; tedious.

(1.) Our ſoldiers, like the night-owl's *lazy* flight,
Or like a *lazy* thraſher with a flail,
Fall gently down, as if they ſtruck their friends. *Shakeſp.*

Wicked condemned men will ever live like rogues, and not fall to work, but be *lazy*, and ſpend victuals. *Bacon*.

Whoſe *lazy* waters without motion lay. *Roſcommon*.

The *lazy* glutton ſafe at home will keep,
Indulge his ſloth, and batten with his ſleep. *Dryden*.

Like Eaſtern kings a *lazy* ſtate they keep,
And cloſe confin'd in their own palace ſleep. *Pope*.

Or *lazy* lakes unconſcious of a flood,
Whoſe dull brown Naiads ever ſleep in mud. *Parnel*.

What amazing ſtupidity is it, for men to be negligent of ſalvation themſelves! to ſit down *lazy* and unactive. *Rogers*.

(2.) The ordinary method for recruiting their armies, was now too dull and *lazy* an expedient to reſiſt this torrent. *Clarendon*.

Ld. is a contraction of *lord*.

Lea. *n. ſ.* [leẏ, Saxon, a fallow; leaȝ, Saxon; a paſture.] Ground incloſed, not open. Obſolete.

Greatly agaſt with this pittious plea;
Him reſted the good man on the *lea*. *Spenſer*.

Ceres, moſt bounteous lady, thy rich *leas*
Of wheat, rye, barley, fetches, oats and peas. *Shakeſp.*

——— Her fallow *leas*
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory
Doth root upon. *Shak. Henry V.*

Dry up thy harrow'd veins, and plough torn *leas*,
Whereof ingrateful man with liqu'riſh draughts,
And morſels unctuous, greaſes his pure mind. *Shakeſp.*

——— Such court guiſe,
As mercury did firſt deviſe,
With the mincing Dryades,
On the lawns, and on the *leas*. *Milton*.

The lowing herds wind ſlowly over the *lea*. *Grey*.

LEAD. *n. ſ.* [læꝺ, Saxon.] 1. *Lead* is the heavieſt metal except gold and quickſilver. *Lead* is the ſofteſt of all the metals, and very ductile, though leſs ſo than gold: it is very little ſubject to ruſt, and the leaſt ſonorous of all the metals except gold. The ſpecifick gravity of *lead* is to that of water as 11322 to 1000. *Lead*, when kept in fuſion over a common fire, throws up all other bodies, except gold, that are mixed, all others being lighter, except Mercury, which will not bear that degree of heat: it afterwards vitrifies with the baſer metals, and carries them off, in form of ſcoriæ, to the ſides of the veſſel. The weakeſt acids are the beſt ſolvents for *lead*: it diſſolves very readily in aqua fortis diluted with water, as alſo in vinegar. The ſmoke of *lead* works is a prodigious annoyance, and ſubjects both the workmen, and the cattle that graze about them, to a mortal diſeaſe. *Hill.* 2. [In the plural.] Flat roof to walk on; becauſe houſes are covered with *lead*.

(1.) Thou art a ſoul in bliſs, but I am bound
Upon a wheel of fire; that mine own tears
Do ſcald like molten *lead*. *Shak. King Lear.*

Of *lead*, ſome I can ſhew you ſo like ſteel, and ſo unlike common *lead* ore, that the workmen call it ſteel ore. *Boyle.*

Lead is employed for the refining of gold and ſilver by the cupel; hereof is made common ceruſs with vinegar; of ceruſs, red *lead*; of plumbum uſtum, the beſt yellow ochre; of *lead*, and half as much tin, ſolder for *lead*. *Grew.*

(2.) ———— Stalls, bulks, windows,
Are ſmother'd up, *leads* fill'd, and ridges hors'd
With variable complexions; all agreeing
In earneſtneſs to ſee him. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

I would have the tower two ſtories, and goodly *leads* upon the top, raiſed with ſtatues interpoſed. *Bacon.*

To LEAD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit with lead in any manner.

He faſhioneth the clay with his arm, he applieth himſelf to *lead* it over; and he is diligent to make clean the furnace. *Eccluſ.* xxxviii. 30.

There is a traverſe placed in a loft, at the right hand of the chair, with a privy door, and a carved window of glaſs *leaded* with gold and blue, where the mother ſitteth. *Bacon.*

To LEAD. *v. a.* preter. *I led*; part. *led.* [lædan, Saxon; *leiden*, Dutch.] 1. To guide by the hand. 2. To conduct to any place. 3. To conduct as head or commander. 4. To introduce by going firſt. 5. To guide; to ſhow the method of attaining. 6. To draw; to entice; to allure. 7. To induce; to prevail on by pleaſing motives. 8. To paſs; to ſpend in any certain manner.

(1.) There is a cliff, whoſe high and bending head
Looks fearfully on the confined deep:
Bring me but to the very brim of it,
And I'll repair the miſery, thou doſt bear,
With ſomething rich about me: from that place
I ſhall no *leading* need. *Shak. King Lear.*

Doth not each on the ſabbath looſe his ox or his aſs from the ſtall, and *lead* him away to watering? *Luke*, xiii. 15.

They thruſt him out of the city, and *led* him unto the brow of the hill. *Luke*, iv. 29.

(2.) Save to every man his wife and children, that they may *lead* them away, and depart. 1 *Sam.* xxx. 22.

Then brought he me out of the way, and *led* me about the way without unto the utter gate. *Ezek.* xlvii. 2.

He maketh me to lie down in green paſtures; he *leadeth* me beſide the ſtill waters. *Pſal.* xxiii. 2.

(3.) Would you *lead* forth your army againſt the enemy, and ſeek him where he is to fight? *Spenſer on Ireland.*

He turns head againſt the lion's armed jaws;
And being no more in debt to years than thou,
Leads antient lords, and rev'rend biſhops, on
To bloody battles. *Shak. Henry* IV.

———— If thou wilt have
The *leading* of thy own revenges, take
One half of my commiſſion, and ſet down
As beſt thou art experienc'd. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

He *led* me on to mightieſt deeds,
Above the nerve of mortal arm,
Againſt the uncircumciſ'd, our enemies:
But now hath caſt me off. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Chriſt took not upon him fleſh and blood, that he might conquer and rule nations, *lead* armies, or poſſeſs places. *South.*

He might muſter his family up, and *lead* them out againſt the Indians, to ſeek reparation upon any injury. *Locke.*

(4.) Which may go out before them, and which may go in before them, and which may *lead* them out, and which may bring them in. *Numb.* xxvii. 17.

His guide, as faithful from that day,
As Heſperus that *leads* the ſun his way. *Fairfax.*

(5.) Human teſtimony is not ſo proper to *lead* us into the knowledge of the eſſence of things, as to acquaint us with the exiſtence of things. *Watts's Logick.*

(6.) Appoint him a meeting, give him a ſhew of comfort, and *lead* him on with a fine baited delay. *Shakeſ.*

The lord Cottington, being a maſter of temper, knew how to *lead* him into a miſtake, and then drive him into choler, and then expoſe him. *Clarendon.*

(7.) —— What I did, I did in honour,
Led by th' impartial conduct of my ſoul. *Shakeſp.*

He was driven by the neceſſities of the times, more than *led* by his own diſpoſition, to any rigour of actions. *K. Charles.*

What I ſay will have little influence on thoſe whoſe ends *lead* them to wiſh the continuance of the war. *Swift.*

(8.) The ſweet woman *leads* an ill life with him. *Shakeſp.*

———— So ſhalt thou *lead*
Safeſt thy life, and beſt prepar'd endure
Thy mortal paſſage when it comes. *Milton.*

Him, fair Lavinia, thy ſurviving wife
Shall breed in groves, to *lead* a ſolitary life. *Dryden.*

Luther's life was *led* up to the doctrines he preached, and his death was the death of the righteous. *Fr. Atterbury.*

Celibacy, as then practiſed in the church of Rome, was commonly forced, taken up under a bold vow, and *led* in all uncleanneſs. *Francis Atterbury.*

This diſtemper is moſt incident to ſuch as *lead* a ſedentary life. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To LEAD. *v. n.* 1. To go firſt, and ſhow the way. 2. To conduct as a commander. 3. To ſhow the way, by going firſt.

(1.) I will *lead* on ſoftly, according as the cattle that goeth before me, and the children be able to endure. *Gen.* xxxiii.

(2.) Cyrus was beaten and ſlain under the *leading* of a woman, whoſe wit and conduct made a great figure. *Temple.*

(3.) He left his mother a counteſs by patent, which was a new *leading* example, grown before ſomewhat rare. *Wotton.*

The way of maturing of tobacco muſt be from the heat of the earth or ſun; we ſee ſome *leading* of this in muſk melons ſown upon a hot-bed dunged below. *Bacon.*

The veſſels heavy-laden put to ſea
With proſp'rous gales, a woman *leads* the way. *Dryden.*

LEAD. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Guidance; firſt place: a low deſpicable word.

Yorkſhire takes the *lead* of the other counties. *Herring.*

LE'ADEN. *adj.* [leaden, Saxon.] 1. Made of lead. 2. Heavy; unwilling; motionleſs. 3. Heavy; dull.

(1.) This tiger-footed rage, when it ſhall find
The harm of unſkann'd ſwiftneſs, will, too late,
Tye *leaden* pounds to's heels. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

———— O murth'rous ſlumber!
Lay'ſt thou the *leaden* mace upon my boy,
That plays thee muſick? *Shak. Julius Cæſar.*

A *leaden* bullet ſhot from one of theſe guns againſt a ſtone wall, the ſpace of twenty-four paces from it, will be beaten into a thin plate. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

(2.) If thou do'ſt find him tractable to us,
Encourage him, and tell him all our reaſons:
If he be *leaden*, icy, cold, unwilling,
Be thou ſo too. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

(3.) I'll ſtrive with troubled thoughts to take a nap;
Leſt *leaden* ſlumber poize me down to-morrow,
When I ſhould mount with wings of victory. *Shakeſp.*

LE'ADER. *n. ſ.* [from *lead.*] 1. One that leads, or conducts. 2. Captain; commander. 3. One who goes firſt. 4. One at the head of any party or faction: as, the deteſtable Wharton was the *leader* of the whigs.

(2.) ———— In my tent
I'll draw the form and model of our battle,
Limit each *leader* to his ſeveral charge,
And part in juſt proportion our ſmall ſtrength. *Shakeſp.*

I have given him for a *leader* and commander to the people. *Iſaiah*, lv. 4.

Thoſe eſcaped by flight, not without a ſharp jeſt againſt their *leaders*, affirming, that, as they had followed them into the field, ſo it was good reaſon they ſhould follow them out. *Hayward.*

———— When our Lycians ſee
Our brave examples, they admiring ſay,
Behold our gallant *leaders*. *Denham.*
The brave *leader* of the Lycian crew. *Dryden.*

(3.) Nay, keep your way, little gallant; you were wont to be a follower, now you are a *leader*. *Shakeſp.*

(4.) The underſtandings of a ſenate are enſlaved by three or four *leaders*, ſet to get or to keep employments. *Swift.*

LE'ADING. *participial adj.* Principal; chief; capital.

In organized bodies, which are propagated by ſeed, the ſhape is the *leading* quality, and moſt characteriſtical part, that determines the ſpecies. *Locke.*

Miſtakes ariſe from the influence of private perſons upon great numbers ſtiled *leading* men and parties. *Swift.*

LE'ADING-STRINGS. *n. ſ.* [*lead* and *ſtring*.] Strings by which children, when they learn to walk, are held from falling.

Sound may ſerve ſuch, ere they to ſenſe are grown,
Like *leading-ſtrings*, 'till they can walk alone. *Dryden.*

Was he ever able to walk without *leading-ſtrings*, or ſwim without bladders, without being diſcovered by his hobbling and his ſinking? *Swift.*

LE'ADMAN. *n. ſ.* [*lead* and *man*.] One who begins or leads a dance.

Such a light and mettl'd dance
Saw you never,
And by *leadmen* for the nonce,
That turn round like grindle ſtones. *Ben. Johnſon.*

LE'ADWORT. *n. ſ.* [*lead* and *wort*; *plumbago*.] A flower.

LEAF. *n. ſ. leaves*, plural. [leaf, Saxon; *leaf*, Dutch.] 1. The green deciduous parts of plants and flowers. 2. A part of a book, containing two pages. 3. One ſide of a double door. 4. Any thing foliated, or thinly beaten.

(1.) This is the ſtate of man; to-day he puts forth
The tender *leaves* of hopes, to-morrow bloſſoms. *Shakeſp.*

A man ſhall ſeldom fail of having cherries borne by his graft the ſame year in which his inciſion is made, if his graft have bloſſom buds; whereas if it were only *leaf* buds, it will not bear fruit till the ſecond ſeaſon. *Boyle.*

Thoſe things which are removed to a diſtant view, ought to make but one maſs: as the *leaves* on the trees, and the billows in the ſea. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

(2.) Happy ye *leaves*, when as thoſe lilly hands
Shall handle you. *Spenſer.*

Peruſe my *leaves* through ev'ry part,
And think thou ſeeſt my owner's heart
Scrawl'd o'er with trifles. *Swift.*

(3.) The two *leaves* of the one door were folding. 1 *Kings.*

(4.) Eleven ounces two pence ſterling ought to be of ſo pure ſilver, as is called *leaf* ſilver, and then the melter muſt add of other weight ſeventeen pence halfpenny farthing. *Camden.*

Leaf gold, that flies in the air as light as down, is as truly gold as that in an ingot. *Digby on Bodies.*

To LEAF. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring leaves; to bear leaves.

Moſt trees fall off the *leaves* at autumn; and if not kept back by cold, would *leaf* about the ſolſtice. *Brown.*

LE'AFLESS. *adj.* [from *leaf*.] Naked of leaves.

Bare honeſty without ſome other adornment, being looked on as a *leafleſs* tree, nobody will take himſelf to its ſhelter. *Government of the Tongue.*

Where doves in flocks, the *leafleſs* trees o'erſhade,
And lonely woodcocks haunt the wat'ry glade. *Pope.*

LE'AFY. *adj.* [from *leaf*.] Full of leaves.

The frauds of men were ever ſo,
Since ſummer was firſt *leafy*. *Shakeſp.*

What chance, good lady, hath bereft you thus?
—Dim darkneſs, and this *leafy* labyrinth. *Milton.*

O'er barren mountains, o'er the flow'ry plain,
The *leafy* foreſt, and the liquid main,
Extends thy uncontroul'd and boundleſs reign. *Dryden.*

Her *leafy* arms with ſuch extent were ſpread,
That hoſts of birds, that wing the liquid air,
Perch'd in the boughs. *Dryden's Flower and Leaf.*

So when ſome ſwelt'ring travellers retire
To *leafy* ſhades, near the cool ſunleſs verge
Of Paraba, Braſilian ſtream; her tail
A griſly hydra ſuddenly ſhoots forth. *Philips.*

LEAGUE. *n. ſ.* [*ligue*, French; *ligo*, Latin.] A confederacy; a combination either of intereſt or friendſhip.

You peers, continue this united *league*:
I every day expect an embaſſage
From my Redeemer, to redeem me hence.
And now in peace my ſoul ſhall part to heav'n,
Since I have made my friends at peace on earth. *Shakeſp.*

We come to be informed by yourſelves,
What the conditions of that *league* muſt be. *Shakeſp.*

Thou ſhalt be in *league* with the ſtones of the field; and the beaſts of the field ſhall be at peace with thee. *Job.*

Go break thy *league* with Baaſha, that he may depart from me. 2 *Chron.* xvi. 3.

It is a great error, and a narrowneſs of mind, to think, that nations have nothing to do one with another, except there be either an union in ſovereignty, or a conjunction in pacts or *leagues*: there are other bands of ſociety and implicit confederations. *Bacon's Holy War.*

I, a private perſon, whom my country
As a *league* breaker gave up bound, preſum'd
Single rebellion, and did hoſtile acts. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

———— Oh Tyrians, with immortal hate
Purſue this hated race: and let there be
'Twixt us and them no *league* nor amity. *Denham.*

To LEAGUE. *v. n.* To unite; to confederate.

Where fraud and falſhood invade ſociety, the band preſently breaks, and men are put to a loſs where to *league* and to faſten their dependances. *South.*

LEAGUE. *n. ſ.* [*lieuë*, French.] 1. A league; *leuca*, Latin; from *lech*, Welſh; a ſtone that was uſed to be erected at the end of every league. *Camden.* 2. A meaſure of length, containing three miles.

(2.) Ere the ſhips could meet by twice five *leagues*,
We were encount'red by a mighty rock. *Shakeſp.*

Ev'n Italy, though many a *league* remote,
In diſtant echo's anſwer'd. *Addiſon.*

LE'AGUED. *adj.* [from *league*.] Confederated.

And now thus *leagu'd* by an eternal bond,
What ſhall retard the Britons bold deſigns? *Philips.*

LE'AGUER. *n. ſ.* [*beleggeren*, Dutch.] Siege; inveſtment of a town.

We will bind and hoodwink him ſo, that he ſhall ſuppoſe no other but that he is carried into the *leaguer* of the adverſaries, when we bring him to our own tents. *Shakeſp.*

LEAK. *n. ſ.* [*leck*, *leke*, Dutch.] A breach or hole which lets in water.

There will be always evils, which no art of man can cure: breaches and *leaks* more than man's wit hath hands to ſtop. *Hooker.*

The water ruſhes in, as it doth uſually in the *leak* of a ſhip. *Wilkins.*

Whether ſhe ſprung a *leak* I cannot find,
Or whether ſhe was overſet with wind,
Or that ſome rock below her bottom rent,
But down at once with all her crew ſhe went. *Dryden.*

To LEAK. *v. n.* 1. To let water in or out. 2. To drop through a breach, or diſcontinuity.

(1.) They will allow us ne'er a jordan, and then we *leak* in your chimney. *Shakeſp.*

His feet ſhould be waſhed every day in cold water; and have his ſhoes ſo thin, that they might *leak*, and let in water. *Locke.*

(2.) The water, which will perhaps by degrees *leak* into ſeveral parts, may be emptied out again. *Wilkins.*

———— Golden ſtars hung o'er their heads,
And ſeemed ſo crowded, that they burſt upon 'em,

And dart at once their baleful influence
In *leaking* fire. *Dryden and Lee.*

Le'akage. *n. ſ.* [from *leak.*] Allowance made for accidental loſs in liquid meaſures.

Le'aky. *adj.* [from *leak.*] 1. Battered or pierced, ſo as to let water in or out. 2. Loquacious; not cloſe.

(1.) ——————Thou'rt ſo *leaky,*
That we muſt leave thee to thy ſinking; for
Thy deareſt quit thee. *Shak. Antony and Cleopatra.*

If you have not enjoy'd what youth could give,
But life ſunk through you like a *leaky* ſieve,
Accuſe yourſelf, you liv'd not while you might. *Dryden.*

(2.) Women are ſo *leaky,* that I have hardly met with one that could not hold her breath longer than ſhe could keep a ſecret. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **Lean.** *v. n.* preter. *leaned* or *leant.* [hlinan, Saxon; *lenen,* Dutch.] 1. To incline againſt; to reſt againſt. 2. To propend; to tend towards. 3. To be in a bending poſture

(1.) *Lean* thine aged back againſt mine arm,
And in that caſe I'll tell thee my diſeaſe. *Shakeſp.*

Security is expreſſed among the medals of Gordianus, by a lady *leaning* againſt a pillar, a ſcepter in her hand, before an altar. *Peacham on Drawing.*

The columns may be allowed ſomewhat above their ordinary length, becauſe they *lean* unto ſo good ſupporters. *Wotton.*

Upon his iv'ry ſceptre firſt he *leant,*
Then ſhook his head, that ſhook the firmament. *Dryden.*

Oppreſs'd with anguiſh, panting and o'erſpent,
His fainting limbs againſt an oak he *leant.* *Dryden.*

If God be angry, all our other dependencies will profit us nothing; every other ſupport will fail under us when we come to *lean* upon it, and deceive us in the day when we want it moſt. *Rogers.*

Then *leaning* o'er the rails he muſing ſtood. *Gay.*

'Mid the central depth of black'ning woods,
High rais'd in ſolemn theatre around
Leans the huge elephant. *Thomſon.*

(2.) They delight rather to *lean* to their old cuſtoms, though they be more unjuſt, and more inconvenient. *Spenſer.*

Truſt in the Lord with all thine heart; and *lean* not unto thine own underſtanding. *Prov.* iii. 5.

A deſire *leaning* to either ſide, biaſſes the judgment ſtrangely. *Watts.*

(3.) She *leans* me out at her miſtreſs's chamber window, bids me a thouſand times good night. *Shakeſp.*

Wearied with length of ways, and worn with toil,
She laid her down; and *leaning* on her knees,
Invok'd the cauſe of all her miſeries. *Dryden.*

The gods came downward to behold the wars,
Sharp'ning their ſights, and *leaning* from their ſtars. *Dryden.*

Lean. *adj.* [hlæne, Saxon.] 1. Not fat; meagre; wanting fleſh; bare-boned. 2. Not unctuous; thin; hungry. 3. Low; poor: in oppoſition to *great* or *rich.* 4. Jejune; not comprehenſive; not embelliſhed: as, a *lean* diſſertation.

(1.) You tempt the fury of my three attendants,
Lean famine, quartering ſteel, and climbing fire. *Shakeſp.*

Lean raw-bon'd raſcals! who would e'er ſuppoſe,
They had ſuch courage and audacity! *Shakeſp.*

Lean look'd prophets whiſper fearful change. *Shakeſp.*

I would invent as bitter ſearching terms,
With full as many ſigns of deadly hate,
As *lean*-fac'd envy in her loathſome cave. *Shakeſp.*

Seven other kine came up out of the river, ill-favour'd and *lean*-fleſhed. *Gen.* xli. 3.

Let a phyſician beware how he purge after hard froſty weather, and in a *lean* body, without preparation. *Bacon.*

And fetch their precepts from the cynic tub,
Praiſing the *lean,* and ſallow, abſtinence. *Milton.*

Swear that Adraſtus, and the *lean*-look'd prophet,
Are joint conſpirators. *Dryden and Lee.*

Lean people often ſuffer for want of fat, as fat people may by obſtruction of the veſſels. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

No laughing graces wanton in my eyes;
But hagger'd grief, *lean* looking ſallow care,
Dwell on my brow. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

(2.) There are two chief kinds of terreſtrial liquors, thoſe that are fat and light, and thoſe that are *lean* and more earthy, like common water. *Burnet's Theory.*

(3.) That which combin'd us was moſt great, and let not
A *leaner* action rend us. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Lean. *n. ſ.* That part of fleſh which conſiſts of the muſcle without the fat.

With razors keen we cut our paſſage clean
Through rills of fat, and deluges of *lean.* *Farquhar.*

Le'anly. *adv.* [from *lean.*] Meagerly; without plumpneſs.

Le'anness. *n. ſ.* [from *lean.*] 1. Extenuation of body; want of fleſh; meagerneſs. 2. Want of matter; thinneſs; poverty.

(1.) If thy *leanneſs* loves ſuch food,
There are thoſe, that, for thy ſake,
Do enough. *Ben. Johnſon.*

The ſymptoms of too great fluidity are exceſs of univerſal ſecretions, as of perſpiration, ſweat, urine, liquid dejectures, *leanneſs,* and weakneſs. *Arbuthnot.*

(2.) The poor king Reignier, whoſe large ſtyle
Agrees not with the *leanneſs* of his purſe. *Shakeſp.*

To **Leap.** *v. n.* [hleapan, Saxon; *loup,* Scottiſh.] 1. To jump; to move upward or progreſſively without change of the feet. 2. To ruſh with vehemence. 3. To bound; to ſpring. 4. To fly; to ſtart.

(1.) If I could win a lady at leap-frog, or by vaulting into my ſaddle with my armour on, I ſhould quickly *leap* into a wife. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

A man *leapeth* better with weights in his hands than without; for that the weight, if it be proportionable, ſtrengtheneth the ſinews by contracting them. In *leaping* with weights the arms are firſt caſt backwards and then forwards with ſo much the greater force; for the hands go backward before they take their riſe. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

——————In a narrow pit
He ſaw a lion, and *leap'd* down to it. *Cowley's Davideis.*

Thrice from the ground ſhe *leap'd,* was ſeen to wield
Her brandiſh'd lance. *Dryd. Æneid.*

(2.) God changed the ſpirit of the king into mildneſs, who in a fear *leaped* from his throne, and took her in his arms, till ſhe came to herſelf again. *Eſth.* xv. 8.

After he went into the tent, and found her not, he *leaped* out to the people. *Judith,* xiv. 7.

——— He ruin upon ruin heaps,
And on me, like a furious giant, *leaps.* *Sandys.*

Strait *leaping* from his horſe he rais'd me up. *Rowe.*

(3.) Rejoice ye in that day, and *leap* for joy. *Luke,* vi. 23.

——————I am warm'd, my heart
Leaps at the trumpet's voice, and burns for glory. *Addiſon.*

(4.) He parted frowning from me, as if ruin
Leap'd from his eyes: ſo looks the chafed lion
Upon the daring huntſman that has gall'd him;
Then makes him nothing. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Out of his mouth go burning lamps, and ſparks of fire *leap* out. *Job,* xli. 19.

To **Leap.** *v. a.* 1. To paſs over, or into, by leaping. 2. To compreſs, as beaſts.

(1.) Every man is not of a conſtitution to *leap* a gulf for the ſaving of his country. *L'Eſtrange.*

As one condemn'd to *leap* a precipice,
Who ſees before his eyes the depth below,
Stops ſhort. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

She dares purſue, if they dare lead:
As their example ſtill prevails:
She tempts the ſtream, or *leaps* the pales. *Prior.*

(2.) Too ſoon they muſt not feel the ſting of love:
Let him not *leap* the cow. *Dryden's Georg.*

Leap. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Bound; jump; act of leaping. 2. Space paſſed by leaping. 3. Sudden tranſition. 4. An aſſault of an animal of prey. 5. Embrace of animals. 6 Hazard, or effect of leaping.

(2.) After they have carried their riders ſafe over all *leaps*, and through all dangers, what comes of them in the end but to be broken-winded? *L'Eſtrange.*

(3.) Wickedneſs comes on by degrees, as well as virtue; and ſudden *leaps* from one extreme to another are unnatural. *L'Eſtrange.*

The commons wreſted even the power of chuſing a king intirely out of the hands of the nobles; which was ſo great a *leap*, and cauſed ſuch a convulſion in the ſtate, that the conſtitution could not bear. *Swift.*

(4.) The cat made a *leap* at the mouſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

(5.) How ſhe cheats her bellowing lovers eyes;
The ruſhing *leap*, the doubtful progeny. *Dryden's Æn.*

(6.) Methinks, it were an eaſy *leap*
To pluck bright honour from the pale-fac'd moon. *Shakeſp.*

You take a precipice for no *leap* of danger,
And woo your own deſtruction. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Behold that dreadful downfal of a rock,
Where yon old fiſher views the waves from high!
'Tis the convenient *leap* I mean to try. *Dryden's Theocritus.*

Leap-frog. *n. ſ.* [*leap* and *frog.*] A play of children, in which they imitate the jump of frogs.

If I could win a lady at *leap-frog*, I ſhould quickly leap into a wife. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

Leap-year. *n. ſ.* *Leap-year* or biſſextile is every fourth year, and ſo called from its *leaping* a day more that year than in a common year: ſo that the common year hath 365 days, but the *leap-year* 366; and then February hath 29 days, which in common years hath but 28. To find the *leap-year* you have this rule:

Divide by 4; what's left ſhall be
For *leap-year* 0; for paſt 1, 2, 3. *Harris.*

The reaſon of the name of *leap-year* is, that a day of the week is miſſed; as, if on one year the firſt of March be on Monday, it will on the next year be on Tueſday, but on *leap-year* it will *leap* to Wedneſday.

That the year conſiſteth of 365 days and almoſt ſix hours, wanting eleven minutes; which ſix hours omitted will, in proceſs of time, largely deprave the compute; and this is the occaſion of the biſſextile or *leap-year*. *Brown.*

To LEARN. *v. a.* [leoꞃnian, Saxon.] 1. To gain the knowledge or ſkill of. 2. To teach. [It is obſervable, that in many of the European languages the ſame word ſignifies to learn and to teach; to gain or to impart knowledge.] This ſenſe is now obſolete.

(1.) *Learn* a parable of the fig-tree. *Matt.* xxiv. 32.

He, in a ſhorter time than was thought poſſible, *learned* both to ſpeak and write the Arabian tongue. *Knolles.*

Learn, wretches! *learn* the motions of the mind,
And the great moral end of humankind. *Dryd. Perſius.*

You may rely upon my tender care,
To keep him far from perils of ambition:
All he can *learn* of me, will be to weep! *A. Philips.*

(2.) ——— He would *learn*
The lion ſtoop to him in lowly wiſe,
A leſſon hard. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen.*

You taught me language, and my profit on't
Is, I know not how to curſe: the red plague rid you,
For *learning* me your language. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

A thouſand more miſchances than this one,
Have *learn'd* me how to brook this patiently. *Shakeſp.*

Haſt thou not *learn'd* me how
To make perfumes? *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

To Learn. *v. n.* To take pattern: with *of*.

Take my yoke upon you, and *learn of* me; for I am meek and lowly. *Matt.* xi. 29.

In imitation of ſounds, that man ſhould be the teacher is no part of the matter; for birds will *learn* one *of* another. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Le'arned. *adj.* [from *learn.*] 1. Verſed in ſcience and literature. 2. Skilled; ſkilful; knowing: with *in*. 3. Skilled in ſcholaſtick, as diſtinct from other knowledge.

(1.) It is indifferent to the matter in hand, which way the *learned* ſhall determine of it. *Locke.*

Some by old words to fame have made pretence:
Such labour'd nothings, in ſo ſtrange a ſtyle,
Amaze th' unlearn'd, and make the *learned* ſmile. *Pope.*

The *learned* met with free approach,
Although they came not in a coach. *Swift.*

The beſt account is given of them by their own authors: but I truſt more to the table of the *learned* biſhop of Bath. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

(2.) Though train'd in arms, and *learned in* martial arts,
Thou chuſeſt not to conquer men but hearts. *Granville.*

(3.) Till a man can judge whether they be truths or no, his underſtanding is but little improved: and thus men of much reading are greatly *learned*, but may be little knowing. *Locke.*

Le'arnedly. *adv.* [from *learned.*] With knowledge; with ſkill.

The apoſtle ſeemed in his eyes but *learnedly* mad. *Hooker.*

——— ——— Much
He ſpoke, and *learnedly*, for life; but all
Was either pitied in him, or forgotten. *Shakeſp.*
Every coxcomb ſwears as *learnedly* as they. *Swift.*

Le'arning. *n. ſ.* [from *learn.*] 1. Literature; ſkill in languages or ſciences; generally ſcholaſtick knowledge. 2. Skill in any thing good or bad.

(1.) *Learning* hath its infancy, when it is almoſt childiſh; then its youth, when luxuriant and juvenile; then its ſtrength of years, when ſolid; and, laſtly, its old age, when dry and exhauſt. *Bacon.*

To tongue or pudding thou haſt no pretence,
Learning thy talent is, but mine is ſenſe. *Prior.*

As Moſes was learned in all the wiſdom of the Egyptians, ſo it is manifeſt from this chapter, that St. Paul was a great maſter in all the *learning* of the Greeks. *Bentley.*

(2.) An art of contradiction by way of ſcorn, a *learning* wherewith we were long ſithence forewarned, that the miſerable times whereunto we are fallen ſhould abound. *Hooker.*

Le'arner. *n. ſ.* [from *learn.*] One who is yet in his rudiments; one who is acquiring ſome new art or knowledge.

The late *learners* cannot ſo well take the ply, except it be in ſome minds that have not ſuffered themſelves to fix. *Bacon.*

Nor can a *learner* work ſo cheap as a ſkilful practiſed artiſt can. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

LEASE. *n. ſ.* [*laiſſer*, French. *Spelman.*] 1. A contract by which, in conſideration of ſome payment, a temporary poſſeſſion is granted of houſes or lands. 2. Any tenure.

(1.) Why, couſin, wer't thou regent of the world,
It were a ſhame to let this land by *leaſe*. *Shakeſp.*

Lords of the world have but for life their *leaſe*,
And that too, if the leſſor pleaſe, muſt ceaſe. *Denham.*

I have heard a man talk with contempt of biſhops *leaſes*, as on a worſe foot than the reſt of his eſtate. *Swift.*

(2.) ——— Our high-plac'd Macbeth
Shall live the *leaſe* of nature. *Shakeſp.*

Thou to give the world increaſe,
Short'ned haſt thy own life's *leaſe*. *Milton.*

To Lease. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To let by leaſe.

Where the vicar *leaſes* his glebe, the tenant muſt pay the great tithes to the rector or impropriator, and the ſmall tithes to the vicar. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To Lease. *v. n.* [*leſen*, Dutch.] To glean; to gather what the harveſt men leave.

——— She in harveſt us'd to *leaſe*;
But harveſt done, to chare-work did aſpire,
Meat, drink, and two-pence, was her daily hire. *Dryden.*

Le'aser. *n. ſ.* [from *leaſe.*] Gleaner; gatherer after the reaper.

There were no office which a man from England might not have; and I looked upon all who were born here as only in the condition of *leaſers* and gleaners. *Swift.*

LEASH. *n. ſ.* [*léſſe*, French; *letſe*, Dutch; *laccio*, Italian.] 1. A leather thong, by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a courſer leads his greyhound. *Hanmer.* 2. A tierce; three. 3. A band wherewith to tie any thing in general.

(1.) Holding Corioli in the name of Rome,
Even like a fawning greyhound in the *leaſh*,
To let him ſlip at will. *Shakeſp.*

——— What I was, I am;
More ſtraining on, for plucking back; not following
My *leaſh* unwillingly. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

(2.) I am ſworn brother to a *leaſh* of drawers, and can call them all by their Chriſtian names. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Some thought when he did gabble
Th'ad heard three labourers of Babel,
Or Cerberus himſelf pronounce
A *leaſh* of languages at once. *Hudibras.*

Thou art a living comedy: they are a *leaſh* of dull devils. *Dennis's Letters.*

(3.) The raviſhed ſoul being ſhewn ſuch game, would break thoſe *leaſhes* that tie her to the body. *Boyle.*

To LEASH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind; to hold in a ſtring.

Then ſhould the warlike Harry, like himſelf,
Aſſume the port of Mars; and, at his heels,
Leaſht in like hounds, ſhould famine, ſword, and fire,
Crouch for employment. *Shak. Henry* V.

LE'ASING. *n. ſ.* [leaꞅe, Saxon.] Lies; falſehood.

O ye ſons of men, how long will ye have ſuch pleaſure in vanity, and ſeek after *leaſing?* *Pſal.* iv. 2.

He 'mongſt ladies would their fortunes read
Out of their hands, and merry *leaſings* tell. *Hub. Tale.*

He hates foul *leaſings* and vile flattery,
Two filthy blots in noble gentery. *Hubberd's Tale.*

That falſe pilgrim which that *leaſing* told,
Was indeed old Archimago. *Fairy Queen.*

——— I have ever verified my friends
With all the ſize that verity
Would without lapſing ſuffer: nay, ſometimes,
Like to a bowl upon a ſubtle ground
I've tumbl'd paſt the throw; and in his praiſe
Have almoſt ſtampt the *leaſing*. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

As folks, quoth Richard, prone to *leaſing*,
Say things at firſt, becauſe they're pleaſing;
Then prove what they have once aſſerted,
Nor care to have their lie deſerted:
Till their own dreams at length deceive them,
And oft repeating they believe them. *Prior.*

Trading free ſhall thrive again,
Nor *leaſings* leud affright the ſwain. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

LEAST. *adj.* the ſuperlative of *little.* [læꞅꞇ, Saxon. This word *Wallis* would perſuade us to write *leſt*, that it may be analogous to *leſs*; but ſurely the profit is not worth the change.] Little beyond others; ſmalleſt.

I am not worthy of the *leaſt* of all the mercies ſhewed to thy ſervant. *Gen.* xxxii. 10.

A man can no more have a poſitive idea of the greateſt than he has of the *leaſt* ſpace. *Locke.*

LEAST. *adv.* In the loweſt degree; in a degree below others; leſs than any other way.

He reſolv'd to wave his ſuit,
Or for a while play *leaſt* in ſight. *Hudibras.*

Ev'n that avert; I chuſe it not;
But taſte it as the *leaſt* unhappy lot. *Dryd. Night's Tale.*

No man more truly knows to place a right value on your friendſhip, than he who *leaſt* deſerves it on all other accounts than his due ſenſe of it. *Pope's Letters.*

At LEAST.
At the LEAST.
At LEASTWISE.
} To ſay no more; not to demand or affirm more than is barely ſufficient; at the loweſt degree. 2. It has a ſenſe implying doubt; to ſay no more; to ſay the leaſt; not to ſay all that might be ſaid.

(1.) He who tempts, though in vain, at *leaſt* aſperſes
The tempted with diſhonour. *Milton.*

He from my ſide ſubducting, took perhaps
More than enough; *at leaſt* on her beſtowed
Too much of ornament, in outward ſhow
Elaborate, of inward leſs exact. *Milton.*

Upon the maſt they ſaw a young man, *at leaſt* if he were a man, who ſat as on horſeback. *Sidney.*

Every effect doth after a ſort contain, *at leaſtwiſe* reſemble, the cauſe from which it proceedeth. *Hooker.*

Honour and fame *at leaſt* the thund'rer ow'd,
And ill he pays the promiſe of a God. *Pope.*

The remedies, if any, are to be propoſed from a conſtant courſe of the milken diet, continued *at leaſt* a year. *Temple.*

A fiend may deceive a creature of more excellency than himſelf, *at leaſt* by the tacit permiſſion of the omniſcient Being. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*

(2.) Whether ſuch virtue ſpent now fail'd
New angels to create, if they *at leaſt*
Are his created. *Milton.*

Let uſeful obſervations be *at leaſt* ſome part of the ſubject of your converſation. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

LE'ASY. *adj.* [This word ſeems formed from the ſame root with *loiſir*, French, or *looſe.*] Flimſy; of weak texture. Not in uſe.

He never leaveth, while the ſenſe itſelf be left looſe and *leaſy.* *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

LE'ATHER. *n. ſ.* [leðeꞃ, Saxon; *leaâr*, Erſe.] 1. Dreſſed hides of animals. 2. Skin: ironically. 3. It is often uſed in compoſition for *leathern.*

(1.) He was a hairy man, and girt with a girdle of *leather* about his loins. 2 *Kings*, 1. 8.

And if two boots keep out the weather,
What need you have two hides of *leather?* *Prior.*

(2.) Returning ſound in limb and wind,
Except ſome *leather* loſt behind. *Swift.*

(3.) ——— The ſhepherd's homely curds,
His cold thin drink out of his *leather* bottle;
Is far beyond a prince's delicates. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

LE'ATHERCOAT. *n. ſ.* [*leather* and *coat.*] An apple with a tough rind.

There is a diſh of *leathercoats* for you. *Shakeſp.*

LE'ATHERDRESSER. *n. ſ.* [*leather* and *dreſſer.*] He who dreſſes leather; he who manufactures hides for uſe.

He removed to Cumæ; and by the way was entertained at the houſe of one Tychius, a *leather-dreſſer.* *Pope.*

LE'ATHER-MOUTHED. *adj.* [*leather* and *mouth.*] By a *leather-mouthed* fiſh, I mean ſuch as have their teeth in their throat; as, the chub or cheven. *Walton's Angler.*

LE'ATHERY. *adj.* [from *leather.*] Reſembling leather.

Wormius calls this cruſt a *leathery* ſkin. *Grew's Muſæum.*

LE'ATHERN. *adj.* [from *leather.*] Made of leather.

I ſaw her hand; ſhe has a *leathern* hand,
A free-ſtone colour'd hand: I verily did think
That her old gloves were on. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

The wretched animal heav'd forth ſuch groans,
That their diſcharge did ſtretch his *leathern* coat
Almoſt to burſting. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

In ſilken or in *leathern* purſe retain
A ſplendid ſhilling. *Philips.*

LE'ATHERSELLER. *n. ſ.* [*leather* and *ſeller.*] He who deals in leather, and vends it.

LEAVE. *n. ſ.* [leaꝼe, Saxon; from lẏꝼan, to grant.] 1. Grant of liberty; permiſſion; allowance. 2. Farewell; adieu. In this ſenſe *leave* is *permiſſion to depart.*

(1.) By your *leave*, Ireneus, notwithſtanding all this your careful foreſight, methinks I ſee an evil lurk uneſpied. *Spenſer.*

When him his deareſt Una did behold,
Diſdaining life, deſiring *leave* to dye. *Spenſer.*

I make bold to preſs upon you.
—You're welcome; give us *leave*, drawer. *Shakeſp.*

——— The days
Of Sylla's ſway, when the free ſword took *leave*

To act all that it would. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

Thrice happy ſnake! that in her ſleeve
May boldly creep, we dare not give
Our thoughts ſo unconfin'd a *leave*. *Waller.*

No friend has *leave* to bear away the dead. *Dryden.*

Offended that we fought without his *leave*,
He takes this time his ſecret hate to ſhew. *Dryden.*

One thing more I crave *leave* to offer about ſyllogiſm, before I leave it. *Locke.*

I muſt have *leave* to be grateful to any who ſerves me, let him be never ſo obnoxious to any party: nor did the tory party put me to the hardſhip of aſking this *leave*. *Pope.*

(2.) Take *leave* and part, for you muſt part forthwith. *Shakeſp.*

——— Evils that take *leave*,
On their departure, moſt of all ſhew evil. *Shakeſp.*

There is further compliment of *leave* taking between France and him. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

——— Here my father comes;
A double bleſſing is a double grace;
Occaſion ſmiles upon a ſecond *leave*. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

But my dear nothings, take your *leave*,
No longer muſt you me deceive. *Suckling.*

Many ſtars may be viſible in our hemiſphere, that are not ſo at preſent; and many ſhall take *leave* of our horizon, and appear unto ſouthern habitations. *Brown.*

To LEAVE. *v. a.* pret. *I left*; *I have left*. [Of the derivation of this word the etymologiſts give no ſatisfactory account.] 1. To quit; to forſake. 2. To deſert; to abandon. 3. To depart from, without action; as, I *left* things as I found them. 4. To have remaining at death. 5. Not to deprive of. 6. To ſuffer to remain. 7. Not to carry away. 8. To reject; not to chooſe. 9. To fix as a token or remembrance. 10. To bequeath; to give as inheritance. 11. To give up; to reſign. 12. To permit without interpoſition. 13. To ceaſe to do; to deſiſt from. 14. *To* LEAVE *off*. To deſiſt from; to forbear. 15. *To* LEAVE *off*. To forſake. 16. *To* LEAVE *out*. To omit; to neglect.

(1.) A man ſhall *leave* his father and his mother, and cleave to his wife. *Gen.* ii. 24.

If they love lees, and *leave* the luſty wine,
Envy them not their palates with the ſwine. *B. Johnſon.*

(2.) He that is of an unthankful mind, will *leave* him in danger that delivereth him. *Eccluſ.* xxix. 17.

(3.) When they were departed from him, they *left* him in great diſeaſes. 2 *Chron.* xxiv. 25.

(4.) There be of them that have *left* a name behind them. *Eccluſ.* xliv. 8.

(5.) They ſtill have *left* me the providence of God, and all the promiſes of the goſpel, and my charity to them too. *Taylor.*

(6.) If it be done without order, the mind comprehendeth leſs that which is ſet down; and beſides, it *leaveth* a ſuſpicion, as if more might be ſaid than is expreſſed. *Bacon.*

Theſe things muſt be *left* uncertain to farther diſcoveries in future ages. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

Who thoſe are, to whom this right by deſcent belongs, he *leaves* out of the reach of any one to diſcover from his writings. *Locke.*

(7.) They encamped againſt them, and deſtroyed the increaſe of the earth, and *left* no ſuſtenance for Iſrael. *Judg.* vi. 4.

He ſhall eat the fruit of thy cattle; which alſo ſhall not *leave* thee either corn, wine, or oil. *Deut.* xxviii. 48.

Vaſtius gave ſtrict commandment, that they ſhould *leave* behind them unneceſſary baggage. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

(8.) In all the common incidents of life,
I am ſuperiour, I can take or *leave*. *Steele.*

(9.) This I *leave* with my reader, as an occaſion for him to conſider, how much he may be beholden to experience. *Locke.*

(10.) That peace thou *leav'ſt* to thy imperial line,
That peace, Oh happy ſhade, be ever thine. *Dryden.*

(11.) Thou ſhalt not glean thy vineyard; thou ſhalt *leave* them for the poor and ſtranger. *Lev.* xix. 10.

If a wiſe man were *left* to himſelf, and his own choice, to wiſh the greateſt good to himſelf he could deviſe; the ſum of all his wiſhes would be this, That there were juſt ſuch a being as God is. *Tillotſon.*

(12.) Whether Eſau were a vaſſal, I *leave* the reader to judge. *Locke.*

(13.) Let us return, leſt my father *leave* caring for the aſſes, and take thought for us. 1 *Sam.* ix. 5.

(14.) If, upon any occaſion, you bid him *leave off* the doing of any thing, you muſt be ſure to carry the point. *Locke.*

In proportion as old age came on, he *left off* fox-hunting. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

(15.) He began to *leave off* ſome of his old acquaintance, his roaring and bullying about the ſtreets: he put on a ſerious air. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

(16.) I am ſo fraught with curious buſineſs, that
I *leave out* ceremony. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*
You may partake: I have told 'em who you are.
—I ſhould be loth to be *left out*, and here too. *B. Johnſon.*

What is ſet down by order and diviſion doth demonſtrate, that nothing is *left out* or omitted, but all is there. *Bacon.*

——— Befriend till utmoſt end
Of all thy dues be done, and none *left out*,
Ere nice morn on the Indian ſteep
From her cabin'd loop-hole peep. *Milton.*

——— We aſk, if thoſe ſubvert
Reaſon's eſtabliſh'd maxims, who aſſert
That we the world's exiſtence may conceive,
Though we one atom *out* of matter *leave*? *Blackmore.*

I always thought this paſſage *left out* with a great deal of judgment, by Tucca and Varius, as it ſeems to contradict a part in the ſixth Æneid. *Addiſon on Italy.*

To LEAVE. *v. n.* 1. To ceaſe; to deſiſt. 2. *To* LEAVE *off*. To deſiſt. 3. *To* LEAVE *off*. To ſtop.

(1.) She is my eſſence, and I *leave* to be,
If I be not by her fair influence
Foſter'd, illumin'd, cheriſh'd, kept alive. *Shak.*

And ſince this buſineſs ſo far fair is done,
Let us not *leave* till all our own be won. *Shakeſp.*

He began at the eldeſt, and *left* at the youngeſt. *Geneſis.*

(2.) Grittus, hoping that they in the caſtle would not hold out, *left off* to batter or undermine it, wherewith he perceived he little prevailed. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

But when you find that vigorous heat abate,
Leave off, and for another ſummons wait. *Roſcommon.*

(3.) Wrongs do not *leave off* there where they begin,
But ſtill beget new miſchiefs in their courſe. *Daniel.*

To LEAVE. *v. a.* [from *levy*; *lever*, French.] To levy; to raiſe: a corrupt word, made, I believe, by *Spenſer*, for a rhime.

——— An army ſtrong ſhe *leav'd*,
To war on thoſe which him had of his realm bereav'd. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen.*

LE'AVED. *adj.* [from *leaves*, of *leaf*.] 1. Furniſhed with foliage. 2. Made with leaves or folds.

(2.) I will looſe the loins of kings, to open before him the two *leaved* gates. *Iſa.* xlv. 1.

LE'AVEN. *n. ſ.* [*levain*, French; *levare*, Latin.] 1. Ferment mixed with any body to make it light; particularly uſed of ſour dough mixed in a maſs of bread. 2. Any mixture which makes a general change in the maſs: it generally means ſomething that depraves or corrupts that with which it is mixed.

(1.) It ſhall not be baken with *leaven*. *Lev.* vi. 17.

All fermented meats and drinks are eaſily digeſted; and thoſe unfermented, by barm or *leaven*, are hardly digeſted. *Floyer.*

(2.) Many of their propoſitions ſavour very ſtrong of the old *leaven* of innovations. *King Charles.*

To LE'AVEN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To ferment by ſomething mixed. 2. To taint; to imbue.

(1.) You muſt tarry the *leav'ning*. *Shakeſp.*

Whoſoever eateth *leavened* bread, that ſoul ſhall be ut off. *Exodus*, xii. 17.

Breads we have of ſeveral grains, with divers kinds of *leavenings*, and ſeaſonings; ſo that ſome do extremely move appetites. *Bacon.*

(2.) That cruel ſomething unpoſſeſt,
Corrodes and *leavens* all the reſt. *Prior.*

Le'aver. *n. ſ.* [from *leave.*] One who deſerts or forſakes.

Let the world rank me in regiſter
A maſter-*leaver*, and a fugitive. *Shakeſp.*

Leaves. *n. ſ.* The plural of *leaf.*

Parts fit for the nouriſhment of man in plants are, ſeeds, roots, and fruits; for *leaves* they give no nouriſhment at all. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Le'avings. *n. ſ.* [from *leave.*] Remnant; relicks; offal; refuſe: it has no ſingular.

My father has this morning call'd together,
To this poor hall, his little Roman ſenate,
The *leavings* of Pharſalia. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Then who can think we'll quit the place,
Or ſtop and light at Cloe's head,
With ſcraps and *leavings* to be fed? *Swift.*

Le'avy. *adj.* [from *leaf.*] Full of leaves; covered with leaves: *leafy* is more uſed.

Strephon, with *leavy* twigs of laurel tree,
A garland made on temples for to wear,
For he then choſen was the dignity
Of village lord that Whitſontide to bear. *Sidney.*

Now, near enough: your *leavy* ſcreens throw down,
And ſhow like thoſe you are. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

To **Lech.** *v. a.* [*lecher*, French.] To lick over. *Hanmer.*

Haſt thou yet *leched* the Athenian's eyes
With the love juice? *Shak. Midſummer Night's Dream.*

LE'CHER. *n. ſ.* [Derived by *Skinner* from *luxure*, old French: *luxuria* is uſed in the middle ages in the ſame ſenſe.] A whoremaſter.

I will now take the *leacher*; he's at my houſe; he cannot 'ſcape me. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

You, like a *letcher*, out of whoriſh loins
Are pleas'd to breed out your inheritors. *Shakeſpeare.*

The *lecher* ſoon transforms his miſtreſs; now
In Io's place appears a lovely cow. *Dryden.*

The ſleepy *leacher* ſhuts his little eyes,
About his churning chaps the frothy bubbles riſe. *Dryden.*

——— She yields her charms
To that fair *letcher*, the ſtrong god of arms. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To **Le'cher.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To whore.

Die for adultery? no. The wren goes to't, and the ſmall gilded fly does *letcher* in my ſight. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Gut eats all day, and *letchers* all the night. *B. Johnſon.*

Le'cherous. *adj.* [from *lecher.*] Lewd; luſtful.

The ſapphire ſhould grow foul, and loſe its beauty, when worn by one that is *lecherous*; the emerald ſhould fly to pieces, if it touch the ſkin of any unchaſte perſon. *Derham.*

Le'cherously. *adv.* [from *lecherous*] Lewdly; luſtfully.

Le'cherousness. *n. ſ.* [from *lecherous.*] Lewdneſs.

Le'chery. *n. ſ.* [from *lecher.*] Lewdneſs; luſt.

The reſt welter with as little ſhame in open *lechery*, as ſwine do in the common mire. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Againſt ſuch leudſters, and their *lechery*,
Thoſe that betray them do no treachery. *Shakeſp.*

Le'ction. *n. ſ.* [*lectio*, Lat.] A reading; a variety in copies.

Every critick has his own hypotheſis: if the common text be not favourable to his opinion, a various *lection* ſhall be made authentick. *Watts's Logick.*

LE'CTURE. *n. ſ.* [*lecture*, French.] 1. A diſcourſe pronounced upon any ſubject. 2. The act or practice of reading; peruſal. 3. A magiſterial reprimand; a pedantick diſcourſe.

(1.) Mark him, while Dametas reads his ruſtick *lecture* unto him, how to feed his beaſts before noon, and where to ſhade them in the extreme heat. *Sidney.*

——— Wrangling pedant,
When in muſick we have ſpent an hour,
Your *lecture* ſhall have leiſure for as much. *Shakeſp.*

When letters from Cæſar were given to Ruſticus, he refuſed to open them till the philoſopher had done his *lectures*. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Virtue is the ſolid good, which tutors ſhould not only read *lectures* and talk of, but the labour and art of education ſhould furniſh the mind with, and faſten there. *Locke.*

(2.) In the *lecture* of holy ſcripture, their apprehenſions are commonly confined unto the literal ſenſe of the text. *Brown.*

(3.) Numidia will be bleſt by Cato's *lectures*. *Addiſon.*

To **Le'cture.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To inſtruct formally. 2. To inſtruct inſolently and dogmatically.

To **Le'cture.** *v. n.* To read in publick; to inſtruct an audience by a formal explanation or diſcourſe; as, Wallis *lectured* on geometry.

Le'cturer. *n. ſ.* [from *lecture.*] 1. An inſtructor; a teacher by way of lecture. 2. A preacher in a church hired by the pariſh to aſſiſt the rector or vicar.

(2.) If any miniſter refuſed to admit into his church a *lecturer* recommended by them, and there was not one orthodox or learned man recommended, he was preſently required to attend upon the committee. *Clarendon.*

Le'ctureship. *n. ſ.* [from *lecture.*] The office of a lecturer.

He got a *lectureſhip* in town of ſixty pounds a year, where he preached conſtantly in perſon. *Swift.*

Led. part. pret. of *lead.*

Then ſhall they know that I am the Lord your God, which cauſed them to be *led* into captivity among the heathen. *Ezek.* xxxix. 28.

The leaders of this people cauſed them to err, and they that are *led* of them are deſtroyed. *Iſa.* ix. 16.

As in vegetables and animals, ſo in moſt other bodies, not propagated by ſeed, it is the colour we moſt fix on, and are moſt *led* by. *Locke.*

Ledge. *n. ſ.* [*leggen*, Dutch, to lie.] 1. A row; layer; ſtratum. 2. A ridge riſing above the reſt; or projecting beyond the reſt. 3. Any prominence, or riſing part.

(1.) The loweſt *ledge* or row ſhould be merely of ſtone, cloſely laid, without mortar: a general caution for all parts in building contiguous to board. *Wotton's Architecture.*

(2.) The four parallel ſticks riſing above five inches higher than the handkerchief, ſerved as *ledges* on each ſide. *Gulliver.*

(3.) Beneath a *ledge* of rocks his fleet he hides,
The bending brow above, a ſafe retreat provides. *Dryden.*

Le'dhorse. *n. ſ.* [*led* and *horſe.*] A ſumpter horſe.

Lee. *n. ſ.* [*lie*, French.] 1. Dregs; ſediment; refuſe: commonly *lees*. 2. [Sea term; ſuppoſed by *Skinner* from *l'eau*, French.] It is generally that ſide which is oppoſite to the wind, as the *lee* ſhore is that the wind blows on. To be under the *lee* of the ſhore, is to be cloſe under the weather ſhore. A *leeward* ſhip is one that is not faſt by a wind, to make her way ſo good as ſhe might. To lay a ſhip by the *lee*, is to bring her ſo that all her ſails may lie againſt the maſts and ſhrowds flat, and the wind to come right on her broadſide, ſo that ſhe will make little or no way. *Dict.*

(1.) My cloaths, my ſex, exchang'd for thee,
I'll mingle with the peoples wretched *lee*. *Prior.*

(2.) If we, in the bay of Biſcay, had had a port under our *lee*, that we might have kept our tranſporting ſhips with our men of war, we had taken the Indian fleet. *Raleigh.*

The Hollanders were before Dunkirk with the wind at north weſt, making a *lee* ſhore in all weathers. *Raleigh.*

Unprovided of tackling and victualling, they are forced to ſea by a ſtorm; yet better do ſo than venture ſplitting and ſinking on a *lee* ſhore. *King Charles.*

Him, haply ſlumb'ring on the Norway foam,
The pilot of ſome ſmall night-founder'd ſkiff,
Deeming ſome iſland, oft, as ſeamen tell,
With fixed anchor in his ſcaly rind,

Moors by his ſide under the *lee*, while night
Inveſts the ſea. *Milton.*
——— Batter'd by his *lee* they lay,
The paſſing winds through their torn canvaſs play. *Dryden.*

Leech. *n. ſ.* [læc, Saxon.] 1. A phyſician; a profeſſor of the art of healing: whence we ſtill uſe *cowleech*. 2. A kind of ſmall water ſerpent, which faſtens on animals, and ſucks the blood: it is uſed to draw blood where the lancet is leſs ſafe, whence perhaps the name.

(1.) A *leech*, the which had great inſight
In that diſeaſe of grieved conſcience,
And well could cure the ſame; his name was Patience.
Spenſer's Fairy Queen.
Her words prevail'd, and then the learned *leach*
His cunning hand 'gan to his wounds to lay,
And all things elſe the which his art did teach. *Fa. Qu.*
——— Phyſick is their bane.
The learned *leaches* in deſpair depart,
And ſhake their heads, deſponding of their art. *Dryd.*
Wiſe *leeches* will not vain receipts obtrude:
Deaf to complaints they wait upon the ill,
Till ſome ſafe criſis. *Dryden.*
The hoary wrinkled *leech* has watch'd and toil'd,
Tried every health-reſtoring herb and gum,
And wearied out his painful ſkill in vain. *Rowe.*
——— A ſkilful *leach*,
They ſay, had wrought this bleſſed deed;
This *leach* Arbuthnot was yclept. *Gay's Paſtorals.*
(2.) I drew blood by *leeches* behind his ear. *Wiſeman.*
Sticking like *leeches*, till they burſt with blood,
Without remorſe inſatiably. *Roſcommon.*

To **Leech.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat with medicament.

Le'echcraft. *n. ſ.* [*leech* and *craft*.] The art of healing.

We ſtudy ſpeech, but others we perſuade:
We *leechcraft* learn, but others cure with it. *Davies.*

Leef. *adj.* [*lieve*, *leve*, Dutch.] Kind; fond.

Whilome all theſe were low and *leefe*,
And lov'd their flocks to feed;
They never ſtrove to be the chief,
And ſimple was their weed. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

Leek. *n. ſ.* [leac, Saxon; *loock*, Dutch; *leechk*, Erſe; *porrum*, Latin.] A plant.

Know'ſt thou Fluellen?—Yes.
—Tell him I'll knock his *leek* about his pate,
Upon St. David's day. *Shakeſp.*
Leek to the Welſh, to Dutchmen butter's dear. *Gay.*

We uſe acrid plants inwardly and outwardly in gangrenes; in the ſcurvy, water-creſſes, horſe-radiſh, garlick, or *leek* pottage. *Floyer on Humours.*

LEER. *n. ſ.* [hleaꞃe, Saxon.] 1. An oblique view. 2. A labour'd caſt of countenance.

(1.) I ſpy entertainment in her; ſhe gives the *leer* of invitation. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

——— Aſide the devil turn'd
For envy, yet with jealous *leer* malign
Ey'd them aſkance. *Milton.*
(2.) Damn with faint praiſe, concede with civil *leer*.
Pope.
I place a ſtateſman full before my ſight;
A bloated monſter in all his geer,
With ſhameleſs viſage, and perfidious *leer*. *Swift.*

To **Leer.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To look obliquely; to look archly. 2. To look with a forced countenance.

(1.) I will *leer* upon him as he comes by; and do but mark the countenance that he will give me. *Shak. H. IV.*

I wonder whether you taſte the pleaſure of independency, or whether you do not ſometimes *leer* upon the court. *Swift.*

(2.) Bertran has been taught the arts of courts,
To gild a face with ſmiles, and *leer* a man to ruin. *Dryd.*

Lees. *n. ſ.* [*lie*, French.] Dregs; ſediment: it has ſeldom a ſingular.

The memory of king Richard was ſo ſtrong, that it lay like *lees* at the bottom of mens hearts; and if the veſſel was but ſtirred, it would come up. *Bacon's H. VII.*

If they love *lees*, and leave the luſty wine,
Envy them not their palates with the ſwine. *B. Johnſon.*
Thoſe *lees* that trouble it, refine
The agitated ſoul of generous wine. *Dryden.*

To **Leese.** *v. a.* [*leſen*, Dutch.] To loſe: an old word.

Then ſell to thy profit both butter and cheeſe,
Who buieth it ſooner the more he ſhall *leeſe*. *Tuſſer.*
No cauſe, nor client fat, will Chev'ril *leeſe*,
But as they come on both ſides he takes fees;
And pleaſeth both: for while he melts his greaſe
For this, that wins for whom he holds his peace. *B. Johnſ.*
How in the port our fleet dear time did *leeſe*,
Withering like priſoners, which lie but for fees. *Donne.*

Leet. *n. ſ.* *Leete*, or *leta*, is otherwiſe called a law-day. The word ſeemeth to have grown from the Saxon leðe, which was a court of juriſdiction above the wapentake or hundred, comprehending three or four of them, otherwiſe called thirſhing, and contained the third part of a province or ſhire: theſe juriſdictions, one the other, be now aboliſhed, and ſwallowed up in the county court. *Cowel.*

——— Who has a breaſt ſo pure,
But ſome uncleanly apprehenſions
Keep *leets* and law-days, and in ſeſſions ſit
With meditations lawful? *Shak. Othello.*
You would preſent her at the *leet*,
Becauſe ſhe bought ſtone jugs, and no ſeal'd quarts. *Shak.*

Le'eward. *adj.* [lee and ƿeaꞃd, Saxon.] Towards the wind. See **Lee**.

The claſſicæ were called long ſhips, the onerariæ round, becauſe of their figure approaching towards circular: this figure, though proper for the ſtowage of goods, was not the fitteſt for ſailing, becauſe of the great quantity of *leeward* way, except when they ſailed full before the wind. *Arbuthnot.*

——— Let no ſtateſman dare,
A kingdom to a ſhip compare;
Leſt he ſhall call our commonweal
A veſſel with a double keel;
Which juſt like ours, new rigg'd and man'd,
And got about a league from land,
By change of wind to *leeward* ſide,
The pilot knew not how to guide. *Swift.*

Left. participle preter. of *leave*.

Alas, poor lady! deſolate and *left*;
I weep myſelf to think upon thy words. *Shakeſp.*

Had ſuch a river as this been left to itſelf, to have found its way out from among the Alps, whatever windings it had made, it muſt have formed ſeveral little ſeas. *Addiſon.*

Were I *left* to myſelf, I would rather aim at inſtructing than diverting; but if we will be uſeful to the world, we muſt take it as we find it. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

Left. *adj.* [*lufte*, Dutch; *lævus*, Latin.] Siniſtrous; not right.

That there is alſo in men a natural prepotency in the *right*, we cannot with conſtancy affirm, if we make obſervation in children, who, permitted the freedom of both hands, do oftimes confine it unto the *left*, and are not without great difficulty reſtrained from it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The *right* to Pluto's golden palace guides,
The *left* to that unhappy region tends,
Which to the depth of Tartarus deſcends. *Dryden.*
The gods of greater nations dwell around,
And, on the *right* and *left*, the palace bound;
The commons where they can. *Dryden.*
——— A raven from a wither'd oak,
Left of their lodging was oblig'd to croak:
That omen lik'd him not. *Dryden.*

The *left* foot naked when they march to fight,
But in a bull's raw hide they ſheathe the *right*. *Dryden.*

The man who ſtruggles in the fight,
Fatigues *left* arm as well as *right*. *Prior.*

Left-handed. *adj.* [*left* and *hand*.] Uſing the left-hand rather than right.

The limbs are uſed moſt on the right-ſide, whereby cuſtom helpeth; for we ſee, that ſome are *left-handed*, which are ſuch as have uſed the left-hand moſt. *Bacon.*

For the ſeat of the heart and liver on one ſide, whereby men become *left-handed*, it happeneth too rarely to countenance an effect ſo common: for the ſeat of the liver on the left-ſide is very monſtrous. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Left-handedness. *n. ſ.* [from *left-handed*.] Habitual uſe of the left-hand.

——— Although a ſquint *left-handedneſs*
B' ungracious; yet we cannot want that hand. *Donne.*

Leg. *n. ſ.* [*leg*, Daniſh; *leggur*, Iſlandick.] 1. The limb by which we walk; particularly that part between the knee and the foot. 2. An act of obeiſance; a bow with the leg drawn back. 3. *To ſtand on his own* Legs. To ſupport himſelf. 4. That by which any thing is ſupported on the ground: as, the *leg* of a table.

(1.) They haſte; and what their tardy feet deny'd,
The truſty ſtaff, their better *leg* ſupply'd. *Dryden.*

Purging comfits, and ants eggs,
Had almoſt brought him off his *legs*. *Hudibras.*

Such intrigues people cannot meet with, who have nothing but *legs* to carry them. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

(2.) At court, he that cannot make a *leg*, put off his cap, kiſs his hand, and ſay nothing, has neither *leg*, hands, lip, nor cap. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*

Their horſes never give a blow,
But when they make a *leg*, and bow. *Hudibras.*

If the boy ſhould not put off his hat, nor make *legs* very gracefully, a dancing-maſter will cure that defect. *Locke.*

He made his *leg*, and went away. *Swift.*

(3.) Perſons of their fortune and quality could well have *ſtood upon their own legs*, and needed not to lay in for countenance and ſupport. *Collier of Friendſhip.*

Le'gacy. *n. ſ.* [*legatum*, Latin.] *Legacy* is a particular thing given by the laſt will and teſtament. *Cowel.*

If there be no ſuch thing apparent upon record, they do as if one ſhould demand a *legacy* by force and virtue of ſome written teſtament, wherein there being no ſuch thing ſpecified, he pleadeth that there it muſt needs be, and bringeth arguments from the love or good-will which always the teſtator bore him; imagining, that theſe, or the like proofs, will convict a teſtament to have that in it, which other men can no where by reading find. *Hooker.*

Fetch the will hither, and we ſhall determine
How to cut off ſome charge in *legacies*. *Shak. J. Cæſar.*

Good council is the beſt *legacy* a father can leave a child. *L'Eſtrange.*

——— When he thought you gone
T' augment the number of the bleſs'd above,
He deem'd 'em *legacies* of royal love;
Nor arm'd, his brothers portions to invade,
But to defend the preſent you had made. *Dryden.*

When the heir of this vaſt treaſure knew,
How large a *legacy* was left to you,
He wiſely ty'd it to the crown again. *Dryden.*

Leave to thy children tumult, ſtrife, and war,
Portions of toil, and *legacies* of care. *Prior.*

LE'GAL *adj.* [*legal*, Fr. *leges*, Lat.] 1. Done or conceived according to law. 2. Lawful; not contrary to law. 3. According to the law of the old diſpenſation.

(1.) Whatſoever was before Richard I. was before time of memory; and what is ſince is, in a *legal* ſenſe, within the time of memory. *Hale's Hiſt. of the Common Law.*

(3.) ——— His merits
To ſave them, not their own, though *legal*, works. *Milton.*

Lega'lity. *n. ſ.* [*legalite*, Fr.] Lawfulneſs.

To **Le'galize.** *v. a.* [*legaliſer*, Fr. from *legal*.] To authorize; to make lawful.

If any thing can *legalize* revenge, it ſhould be injury from an extremely obliged perſon: but revenge is ſo abſolutely the peculiar of Heaven, that no conſideration can impower, even the beſt men, to aſſume the execution of it. *South.*

Le'gally. *adv.* [from *legal*.] Lawfully; according to law.

A prince may not, much leſs may inferior judges, deny juſtice, when it is *legally* and competently demanded. *Taylor.*

Le'gatary. *n. ſ.* [*legataire*, Fr. from *legatum*, Lat.] One who has a legacy left.

An executor ſhall exhibit a true inventory of goods, taken in the preſence of fit perſons, as creditors and *legataries* are, unto the ordinary. *Ayliffe.*

Lega'tine. *adj.* [from *legate*.] 1. Made by a legate. 2. Belonging to a legate of the Roman ſee.

(1.) When any one is abſolved from excommunication, it is provided by a *legatine* conſtitution, that ſome one ſhall publiſh ſuch abſolution. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

(2.) All thoſe you have done of late,
By your power *legatine* within this kingdom,
Fall in the compaſs of a præmunire. *Shak.*

Le'gate. *n. ſ.* [*legatus*, Latin; *legat*, Fr. *legato*, Italian.] 1. A deputy; an ambaſſadour. 2. A kind of ſpiritual ambaſſadour from the pope; a commiſſioner deputed by the pope for eccleſiaſtical affairs.

(1.) The *legates* from th' Ætolian prince return:
Sad news they bring, that after all the coſt,
And care employ'd, their embaſſy is loſt. *Dryd. Æneid.*

(2.) Look where the holy *legate* comes apace,
To give us warrant from the hand of Heav'n. *Shak.*

Upon the *legate*'s ſummons, he ſubmitted himſelf to an examination, and appeared before him. *Atterbury.*

Legate'e. *n. ſ.* [from *legatum*, Lat.] One who has a legacy left him.

If he chance to 'ſcape this diſmal bout,
The former *legatees* are blotted out. *Dryd. Juv.*

My will is, that if any of the above-named *legatees* ſhould die before me, that then the reſpective legacies ſhall revert to myſelf. *Swift.*

Lega'tion. *n. ſ.* [*legatio*, Lat.] Deputation; commiſſion; embaſſy.

After a *legation* ad res repetendas, and a refuſal, and a denunciation or indiction of a war, the war is no more confined to the place of the quarrel, but is left at large. *Bacon.*

In attiring, the duke had a fine and unaffected politeneſs, and upon occaſion coſtly, as in his *legations*. *Wotton.*

Lega'tor. *n. ſ.* [from *lego*, Latin.] One who makes a will, and leaves legacies.

——— Suppoſe debate
Betwixt pretenders to a fair eſtate,
Bequeath'd by ſome *legator*'s laſt intent. *Dryden.*

Le'gend. *n. ſ.* [*legenda*, Latin.] 1. A chronicle or regiſter of the lives of ſaints. 2. Any memorial or relation. 3. An incredible unauthentick narrative. 4. Any inſcription; particularly on medals or coins.

(1.) *Legends* being grown in a manner to be nothing elſe but heaps of frivolous and ſcandalous vanities, they have been even with diſdain thrown out, the very neſts which bred them abhorring them. *Hooker.*

There are in Rome two ſets of antiquities, the chriſtian and the heathen; the former, though of a freſher date, are ſo embroiled with fable and *legend*, that one receives but little ſatisfaction. *Addiſon on Italy.*

(2.) And in this *legend* all that glorious deed
Read, whilſt you arm you; arm you whilſt you read. *Fairfax.*

(3.) Who can ſhow the *legends*, that record
More idle tales, or fables ſo abſurd? *Blackmore.*

It is the way of attaining to heaven, that makes profane ſcorners ſo willingly let go the expectation of it. It is not the articles of the creed, but the duty to God and their neighbour, that is ſuch an inconſiſtent incredible *legend*. *Bentley.*

(4.) Compare the beauty and comprehenſiveneſs of *legends* on ancient coins. *Addiſon on Medals.*

Le'ger. *n. ſ.* [from *legger*, Dutch. To lie or remain in a place.] Any thing that lies in a place; as, a *leger* ambaſſadour; a reſident; one that continues at the court to which he is ſent; a leger-book, a book that lies in the compting-houſe.

Lord Angelo, having affairs to heav'n,
Intends you for his ſwift ambaſſador,
Where you ſhall be an everlaſting *leiger*. *Shakeſp.*

——— I've giv'n him that,
Which, if he take, ſhall quite unpeople her
Of *leidgers* for her ſweet. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

If *legier* ambaſſadors or agents were ſent to remain near the courts of princes, to obſerve their motions, ſuch were made choice of as were vigilant. *Bacon.*

——— Who can endear
Thy praiſe too much? thou art Heav'n's *leiger* here,
Working againſt the ſtates of death and hell. *Herbert.*

He withdrew not his confidence from any of thoſe who attended his perſon, who, in truth, lay *leiger* for the covenant, and kept up the ſpirits of their countrymen by their intelligence. *Clarendon.*

I call that a *ledger* bait, which is fixed, or made to reſt, in one certain place, when you ſhall be abſent; and I call that a walking bait which you have ever in motion. *Walton.*

Legerdema'in. *n. ſ.* [contracted perhaps from *legerete de main*, French.] Sleight of hand; juggle; power of deceiving the eye by nimble motion; trick; deception; knack.

——— He ſo light was at *legerdemain*,
That what he touch'd came not to light again. *Hubberd.*

Of all the tricks and *legerdemain* by which men impoſe upon their own ſouls, there is none ſo common as the plea of a good intention. *South.*

Lege'rity. *n. ſ.* [*legerete*, Fr.] Lightneſs; nimbleneſs; quickneſs. A word not in uſe.

When the mind is quicken'd,
The organs though defunct and dead before,
Break up their drowſy grave, and newly move
With caſted ſlough and freſh *legerity*. *Shak.*

Le'gged. *adj.* [from *leg*.] Having legs; furniſhed with legs.

Le'gible. [*legibilis*, Lat.] 1. Such as may be read. 2. Apparent; diſcoverable.

(1.) You obſerve ſome clergymen with their heads held down within an inch of the cuſhion, to read what is hardly *legible*. *Swift.*

(2.) People's opinions of themſelves are *legible* in their countenances. Thus a kind imagination makes a bold man have vigour and enterprize in his air and motion; it ſtamps value and ſignificancy upon his face. *Collier.*

Le'gibly. *adv.* [from *legible*.] In ſuch a manner as may be read.

Le'gion. *n. ſ.* [*legio*, Lat.] 1. A body of Roman ſoldiers, conſiſting of about five thouſand. 2. A military force. 3. Any great number.

(1.) The moſt remarkable piece in Antoninus's pillar is, the figure of Jupiter Pluvius ſending rain on the fainting army of Marcus Aurelius, and thunderbolts on his enemies, which is the greateſt confirmation poſſible of the ſtory of the Chriſtian *legion*. *Addiſon.*

(2.) ——— She to foreign realms
Sends forth her dreadful *legions*. *Phillips.*

(3.) ——— Not in the *legions*
Of horrid hell, can come a devil more damn'd. *Shakeſp.*

The partition between good and evil is broken down; and where one ſin has entered, *legions* will force their way through the ſame breach. *Rogers.*

Le'gionary. *adj.* [from *legion*.] 1. Relating to a legion. 2. Containing a legion. 3. Containing a great indefinite number.

(3.) Too many applying themſelves betwixt jeſt and earneſt, make up the *legionary* body of error. *Brown.*

Legisla'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *legiſlator*, Lat.] The act of giving laws.

Pythagoras joined *legiſlation* to his philoſophy, and, like others, pretended to miracles and revelations from God, to give a more venerable ſanction to the laws he preſcribed. *Lyttleton on the Converſion of St. Paul.*

Legisla'tive. *adj.* [from *legiſlator*.] Giving laws; lawgiving.

Their *legiſlative* frenzy they repent,
Enacting it ſhould make no precedent. *Denham.*

The poet is a kind of lawgiver, and thoſe qualities are proper to the *legiſlative* ſtyle. *Dryden.*

LEGISLA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*legiſlator*, Latin; *legiſlateur*, Fr.] A lawgiver; one who makes laws for any community.

It ſpoke like a *legiſlator*: the thing ſpoke was a law. *South.*

Heroes in animated marble frown,
And *legiſlators* ſeem to think in ſtone. *Pope.*

Legisla'ture. *n. ſ.* [from *legiſlator*, Lat.] The power that makes laws.

Without the concurrent conſent of all three parts of the *legiſlature*, no law is, or can be made. *Hale's Com. Law.*

In the notion of a *legiſlature* is implied a power to change, repeal, and ſuſpend laws in being, as well as to make new laws. *Addiſon.*

By the ſupreme magiſtrate is properly underſtood the legiſlative power; but the word magiſtrate ſeeming to denote a ſingle perſon, and to expreſs the executive power, it came to paſs that the obedience due to the *legiſlature* was, for want of conſidering this eaſy diſtinction, miſapplied to the adminiſtration. *Swift's Sentiments of a Ch. of England Man.*

Legi'timacy. *n. ſ.* [from *legitimate*.] 1. Lawfulneſs of birth. 2. Genuineneſs; not ſpuriouſneſs.

(1.) In reſpect of his *legitimacy*, it will be good. *Ayliffe.*

(2.) The *legitimacy* or reality of theſe marine bodies vindicated, I now inquire by what means they were hurried out of the ocean. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

LEGI'TIMATE. *adj.* [from *legitimus*, Lat. *legitime*, Fr.] Born in marriage; lawfully begotten.

Legitimate Edgar, I muſt have your land;
Our father's love is to the baſtard Edmund. *Shak.*

An adulterous perſon is tied to make proviſion for the children begotten in unlawful embraces, that they may do no injury to the *legitimate*, by receiving a portion. *Taylor.*

To **Legi'timate.** *v. a.* [*legitimer*, Fr. from the adjective.] 1. To procure to any the rights of legitimate birth. 2. To make lawful.

(1.) *Legitimate* him that was a baſtard. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

(2.) It would be impoſſible for any enterprize to be lawful, if that which ſhould *legitimate* it is ſubſequent to it, and can have no influence to make it good or bad. *Dec. of Piety.*

Legi'timately. *adv.* [from *legitimate*.] 1. Lawfully. 2. Genuinely.

(2.) By degrees he roſe to Jove's imperial ſeat,
Thus difficulties prove a ſoul *legitimately* great. *Dryden.*

Legitima'tion. *n. ſ.* [*legitimation*, Fr. from *legitimate*.] 1. Lawful birth. 2. The act of inveſting with the privileges of lawful birth.

(1.) ——— I have diſclaim'd my land;
Legitimation, name, and all is gone:
Then, good my mother, let me know my father. *Shak.*

From whence will ariſe many queſtions of *legitimation*, and what in nature is the difference betwixt a wife and a concubine. *Locke.*

LE'GUME. }
LEGU'MEN. } *n. ſ.* [*legume*, French; *legumen*, Latin.] Seeds not reaped, but gathered by the hand; as, beans: in general, all larger ſeeds; pulſe.

Some *legumens*, as peas or beans, if newly gathered and diſtilled in a retort, will afford an acid ſpirit. *Boyle.*

In the ſpring fell great rains, upon which enſued a moſt deſtructive mildew upon the corn and *legumes*. *Arbuthnot.*

Legu'minous. *adj.* [*legumineux*, Fr. from *legumen*.] Belonging to pulſe; conſiſting of pulſe.

The propereſt food of the vegetable kingdom is taken from the farinaceous ſeeds: as oats, barley, and wheat; or of ſome of the ſiliquoſe or *leguminous*; as, peas or beans. *Arbuthnot.*

LE'ISURABLY. *adv.* [from *leiſurable.*] At leiſure; without tumult or hurry.

Let us beg of God, that when the hour of our reſt is come, the patterns of our diſſolution may be Jacob, Moſes, Joſhua, and David, who *leiſurably* ending their lives in peace, prayed for the mercies of God upon their poſterity. *Hooker.*

LE'ISURABLE. *adj.* [from *leiſure.*] Done at leiſure: not hurried; enjoying leiſure.

A relation inexcuſable in his works of *leiſurable* hours, the examination being as ready as the relation. *Brown.*

LE'ISURE. *n. ſ.* [*loiſir*, French] 1. Freedom from buſineſs or hurry; a vacancy of mind; power to ſpend time according to choice. 2. Convenience of time. 3. Want of leiſure. Not uſed.

(1.) A gentleman fell very ſick, and a friend ſaid to him, Send for a phyſician; but the ſick man anſwered, It is no matter; for if I die, I will die at *leiſure*. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

Where ambition and avarice have made no entrance, the deſire of *leiſure* is much more natural than of buſineſs and care. *Temple.*

You enjoy your quiet in a garden, where you have not only the *leiſure* of thinking, but the pleaſure to think of nothing which can diſcompoſe your mind. *Dryden.*

(2.) We'll make our *leiſures* to attend on yours. *Shak.*

They ſummon'd up their meiny, ſtrait took horſe;
Commanded me to follow, and attend
The *leiſure* of their anſwer. *Shak. K. Lear.*

——— O happy youth!
For whom thy fates reſerve ſo fair a bride:
He ſigh'd, and had no *leiſure* more to ſay,
His honour call'd his eyes another way. *Dryd. Ovid.*

I ſhall leave with him that rebuke, to be conſidered at his *leiſure*. *Locke.*

(3.) More than I have ſaid, loving countrymen;
The *leiſure* and enforcement of the time
Forbids to dwell on. *Shak. R. III.*

LE'ISURELY. *adj.* [from *leiſure.*] Not haſty; deliberate; done without hurry.

He was the wretchedſt thing when he was young,
So long a growing, and ſo *leiſurely*,
That, if the rule were true, he ſhould be gracious. *Shak.*

The earl of Warwick, with a handful of men, fired Leith and Edinburgh, and returned by a *leiſurely* march. *Hayward.*

The bridge is human life: upon a *leiſurely* ſurvey of it, I found that it conſiſted of threeſcore and ten intire arches. *Add.*

LE'ISURELY. *adv.* [from *leiſure.*] Not in a hurry; ſlowly; deliberately.

The Belgians hop'd, that with diſorder'd haſte,
Our deep-cut keels upon the ſands might run;
Or if with caution *leiſurely* we paſt,
Their numerous groſs might charge us one by one. *Dryd.*

We deſcended very *leiſurely*, my friend being careful to count the ſteps. *Addiſon.*

LE'MAN. *n. ſ.* [Generally ſuppoſed to be *laimant*, the lover, French; but imagined by *Junius*, with almoſt equal probability, to be derived from *leef*, Dutch, or leof, Saxon, *beloved* and *man*. This etymology is ſtrongly ſupported by the antient orthography, according to which it was written *leveman.*] A ſweetheart; a gallant; or a miſtreſs. *Hanmer.*

Hold for my ſake, and do him not to dye;
But vanquiſh'd, thine eternal bondſlave make,
And me thy worthy meed unto thy *leman* take. *Spenſer.*

A cup of wine,
That's briſk and fine,
And drink unto the *leman* mine. *Shak. H. IV.*

LE'MMA. *n. ſ.* [λῆμμα; *lemme*, French.] A propoſition previouſly aſſumed.

LE'MON. *n. ſ.* [*limon*, French; *limonium*, low Latin.] 1. The fruit of the lemon-tree. 2. The tree that bears lemons. The *lemon* tree hath large ſtiff leaves; the flower conſiſts of many leaves, which expand in form of a roſe; the fruit is almoſt of an oval figure, and divided into ſeveral cells, in which are lodged hard ſeeds, ſurrounded by a thick fleſhy ſubſtance, which, for the moſt part, is full of an acid juice. There are many varieties of this tree, and the fruit is yearly imported from Liſbon in great plenty. *Miller.*

(1.) The juice of *lemons* is more cooling and aſtringent than that of oranges. *Arbuthnot.*

The dyers uſe it for dying of bright yellows and *lemon* colours.

——— Bear me, Pomona!
To where the *lemon* and the piercing lime,
With the deep orange, glowing through the green,
Their lighter glories blend. *Thomſon.*

LEMONA'DE. *n. ſ.* [from *lemon.*] Liquor made of water, ſugar, and the juice of lemons.

Thou, and thy wife, and children, ſhould walk in my gardens, buy toys, and drink *lemonade*. *Arbuth. J. Bull.*

To LEND. *v. a.* preterite, and part. paſſ. *lent*. [lænan, Saxon; *leenen*, Dutch.] 1. To afford or ſupply, on condition of repayment. 2. To ſuffer to be uſed on condition that it be reſtored. 3. To afford; to grant in general.

(1.) In common worldly things 'tis call'd ungrateful
With dull unwillingneſs to pay a debt,
Which, with a bounteous hand, was kindly *lent*;
Much more to be thus oppoſite with Heav'n. *Shakeſp.*

Thou ſhalt not give him thy money upon uſury, nor *lend* him thy victuals for increaſe. *Lev.* xxv. 37.

They dare not give, and e'en refuſe to *lend*,
To their poor kindred, or a wanting friend. *Dryden.*

(2.) I'll *lend* it thee, my dear, but have no power to give it from me. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

The fair bleſſing we vouchſafe to ſend;
Nor can we ſpare you long, though often we may *lend*.
Dryden to the Dutcheſs of Ormond.

(3.) Covetouſneſs, like the ſea, receives the tribute of all rivers, though unlike it in *lending* any back again. *Decay of Piety.*

Painting and poeſy are two ſiſters ſo like, that they *lend* to each other their name and office: one is called a dumb poeſy, and the other a ſpeaking picture. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

From thy new hope, and from thy growing ſtore,
Now *lend* aſſiſtance, and relieve the poor. *Dryden's Perſ.*

Cato, *lend* me for a while thy patience,
And condeſcend to hear a young man ſpeak. *Addiſon.*

——— Cephiſa, thou
Wilt *lend* a hand to cloſe thy miſtreſs' eyes. *A. Phillips.*

LE'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *lend.*] 1. One who lends any thing. 2. One who makes a trade of putting money to intereſt.

(2.) Let the ſtate be anſwered ſome ſmall matter, and the reſt left to the *lender*; if the abatement be ſmall, it will not diſcourage the *lender*: he that took ten in the hundred, will ſooner deſcend to eight than give over this trade. *Bacon.*

Whole droves of *lenders* croud the bankers doors
To call in money. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

Intereſt would certainly encourage the *lender* to venture in ſuch a time of danger. *Addiſon.*

LENGTH. *n. ſ.* [from lenȝ, Saxon.] 1. The extent of any thing material from end to end; the longeſt line that can be drawn through a body. 2. Horizontal extenſion. 3. Comparative extent; a certain portion of ſpace or time: in this ſenſe it has a plural. 4. Extent of duration or ſpace. 5. Long duration or protraction. 6. Reach or expanſion of any thing. 7. Full extent; uncontracted ſtate. 8. Diſtance. 9. End; latter part of any aſſignable time. 10. *At* LENGTH. [An adverbial mode of ſpeech. It was formerly written *at the length.*] At laſt; in concluſion.

(1.) There is in Ticinum a church that is in *length* one hundred feet, in breadth twenty, and in height near fifty: it reporteth the voice twelve or thirteen times. *Bacon.*

(2.) Mezentius ruſhes on his foes,
And firſt unhappy Acron overthrows;
Stretch'd at his *length* he ſpurns the ſwarthy ground. *Dryden.*

(3.) Large *lengths* of ſeas and ſhores
Between my father and my mother lay. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

To get from th' enemy, and Ralph, free;
Left danger, fears, and foes, behind,
And beat, at leaſt, three *lengths* the wind. *Hudibras.*

Time glides along with undiſcover'd haſte,
The future but a *length* beyond the paſt. *Dryden's Ovid.*

(4.) What *length* of lands, what oceans have you paſs'd,
What ſtorms ſuſtain'd, and on what ſhores been caſt? *Dryden.*

Having thus got the idea of duration, the next thing is to get ſome meaſure of this common duration, whereby to judge of its different *lengths.* *Locke.*

(5.) May Heav'n, great monarch, ſtill augment your bliſs
With *length* of days, and every day like this. *Dryden.*

Such toil requir'd the Roman name,
Such *length* of labour for ſo vaſt a frame. *Dryden's Æn.*

In *length* of time it will cover the whole plain, and make one mountain with that on which it now ſtands. *Addiſon.*

(6.) I do not recommend to all a purſuit of ſciences, to thoſe extenſive *lengths* to which the moderns have advanced. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

(7.) If Lætitia, who ſent me this account, will acquaint me with the worthy gentleman's name; I will inſert it at *length* in one of my papers. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

(8.) He had marched to the *length* of Exeter, which he had ſome thought of beſieging. *Clarendon.*

(9.) Churches purged of things burdenſome, all was brought at the *length* unto that wherein now we ſtand. *Hooker.*

A crooked ſtick is not ſtraitened unleſs it be bent as far on the clear contrary ſide, that ſo it may ſettle itſelf at the *length* in a middle ſtate of evenneſs between them both. *Hooker.*

(10.) *At length, at length,* I have thee in my arms,
Though our malevolent ſtars have ſtruggled hard,
And held us long aſunder. *Dryden's King Arthur.*

To LE'NGTHEN. *v. a.* [from *length.*] 1. To draw out; to make longer; to elongate. 2. To protract; to continue. 3. To protract pronunciation. 4. *To* LENGTHEN *out.* [The particle *out* is only emphatical.] To protract; to extend.

(1.) Relaxing the fibres, is making them flexible, or eaſy to be *lengthened* without rupture. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Falling dews with ſpangles deck'd the glade,
And the low ſun had *lengthen'd* every ſhade. *Pope.*

Frame your mind to mirth and merriment,
Which bars a thouſand harms and *lengthens* life. *Shakeſp.*

Break off thy ſins by righteouſneſs, and thine iniquities by ſhewing mercy to the poor; if it may be a *lengthening* of thy tranquillity. *Dan.* iv. 27.

It is in our power to ſecure to ourſelves an intereſt in the divine mercies that are yet to come, and to *lengthen* the courſe of our preſent proſperity. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

(3.) The learned languages were leſs conſtrained in the quantity of every ſyllable, beſide helps of grammatical figures for the *lengthening* or abbreviation of them. *Dryden.*

(4.) What if I pleaſe to *lengthen out* his date
A day, and take a pride to cozen fate? *Dryden's Aur.*

I'd hoard up every moment of my life,
To *lengthen out* the payment of my tears. *Dryden.*

It *lengthens out* every act of worſhip, and produces more laſting and permanent impreſſions in the mind, than thoſe which accompany any tranſient form of words. *Addiſon.*

To LE'NGTHEN. *v. n.* To grow longer; to increaſe in length.

One may as well make a yard, whoſe parts *lengthen* and ſhrink, as a meaſure of trade in materials, that have not always a ſettled value. *Locke.*

Still 'tis farther from its end;
Still finds its error *lengthen* with its way. *Prior.*

LE'NGTHWISE. *adv.* [*length* and *wiſe.*] According to the length, in a longitudinal direction.

LE'NIENT. *adj.* [*leniens,* Latin.] 1. Aſſuaſive; ſoftening; mitigating. 2. With *of.* 3. Laxative; emollient.

(1.) In this one paſſion man can ſtrength enjoy;
Time, that on all things lays his *lenient* hand,
Yet tames not this; it ſticks to our laſt ſand. *Pope.*

(2.) ——— ——— Conſolatories writ
With ſtudy'd argument, and much perſuaſion ſought,
Lenient of grief and anxious thought. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

(3.) Oils relax the fibres, are *lenient,* balſamick, and abate acrimony in the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

LE'NIENT. *n. ſ.* An emollient, or aſſuaſive application.

I dreſſed it with *lenients.* *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To LE'NIFY. *v. n.* [*lenifier,* old French; *lenio,* Latin.] To aſſuage; to mitigate.

Uſed for ſquinancies and inflammations in the throat, it ſeemeth to have a mollifying and *lenifying* virtue. *Bacon.*

All ſoft'ning ſimples, known of ſov'reign uſe,
He preſſes out, and pours their noble juice;
Theſe firſt infus'd, to *lenify* the pain,
He tugs with pincers, but he tugs in vain. *Dryden.*

LE'NITIVE. *adj.* [*lenitif,* Fr. *lenio,* Lat.] Aſſuaſive; emollient.

Some plants have a milk in them; the cauſe may be an inception of putrefaction: for thoſe milks have all an acrimony, though one would think they ſhould be *lenitive.* *Bacon.*

There is aliment *lenitive* expelling the fœces without ſtimulating the bowels; ſuch are animals oils. *Arbuthnot.*

LE'NITIVE. *n. ſ.* 1. Any thing medicinally applied to eaſe pain. 2. A palliative.

(2.) There are *lenitives* that friendſhip will apply, before it would be brought to decretory rigours. *South's Sermons.*

LE'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*lenitas,* Lat.] Mildneſs; mercy; tenderneſs; ſoftneſs of temper.

——— ——— Henry gives conſent,
Of meer compaſſion, and of *lenity,*
To eaſe your country. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

——— ——— *Lenity* muſt gain
The mighty men, and pleaſe the diſcontent. *Daniel.*

Albeit ſo ample a pardon was proclaimed touching treaſon, yet could not the boldneſs be beaten down either with ſeverity, or with *lenity* be abated. *Hayward.*

——— ——— Theſe jealouſies
Have but one root, the old impriſon'd king,
Whoſe *lenity* firſt pleas'd the gaping crowd:
But when long try'd, and found ſupinely good,
Like Æſop's log, they leapt upon his back. *Dryden.*

LENS. *n. ſ.* From reſemblance to the ſeed of a lental. A glaſs ſpherically convex on both ſides, is uſually called a *lens;* ſuch as is a burning-glaſs, or ſpectacle-glaſs, or an object glaſs of a teleſcope. *Newton's Opticks.*

According to the difference of the *lenſes,* I uſed various diſtances. *Newton's Opticks.*

LENT. part. paſſ. from *lend.*

By Jove the ſtranger and the poor are ſent,
And what to thoſe we give, to Jove is *lent.* *Pope's Odyſſey.*

LENT. *n. ſ.* [lenꞇen, the ſpring, Saxon.] The quadrageſimal faſt; a time of abſtinence; the time from Aſhwedneſday to Eaſter.

Lent is from ſpringing, becauſe it falleth in the ſpring; for which our progenitors, the Germans, uſe *glent.* *Camden.*

LE'NTEN. *adj.* [from *lent.*] Such as is uſed in lent; ſparing.

My lord, If you delight not in man, what *lenten* entertainment the players ſhall receive from you. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

She quench'd her fury at the flood,
And with a *lenten* ſallad cool'd her blood.
Their commons, though but coarſe, were nothing ſcant.
Dryden's Hind and Panther.

Lenti'cular. *adj.* [*lenticulaire*, French.] Doubly convex; of the form of a lens.

The cryſtalline humour is of a *lenticular* figure, convex on both ſides. *Ray on the Creation.*

Le'ntiform. *adj.* [*lens* and *forma*, Latin.] Having the form of a lens.

Lenti'ginous. *adj.* [from *lentigo.*] Scurfy; furfuraceous.

LENTI'GO. *n. ſ.* [Latin] A freckly or ſcurfy eruption upon the ſkin; ſuch eſpecially as is common to women in child-bearing. *Quincy.*

Le'ntil. *n. ſ.* [*lens*, Latin; *lentille*, French.] A plant. It hath a papilionaceous flower, the pointal of which becomes a ſhort pod, containing orbicular ſeeds, for the moſt part convex; the leaves are conjugated, growing to one mid-rib, and are terminated by tendrils. *Miller.*

The Philiſtines were gathered together, where was a piece of ground full of *lentiles*. 2 *Sam.* xxiii. 11.

Le'ntisck. *n. ſ.* [*lentiſcus*, Latin; *lentiſque*, Fr.] *Lentiſck* wood is of a pale brown, almoſt whitiſh, reſinous, fragrant and acrid: it is the tree which produces maſtich, eſteemed aſtringent and balſamick. *Hill.*

Lentiſck is a beautiful evergreen, the maſtich or gum of which is uſed for the teeth or gums. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

Le'ntitude. *n. ſ.* [from *lentus*, Latin.] Sluggiſhneſs; ſlowneſs. *Dict.*

Le'ntner. *n. ſ.* A kind of hawk.

I ſhould enlarge my diſcourſe to the obſervation of the haggard, and the two ſorts of *lentners*. *Walton's Angler.*

LE'NTOR. *n. ſ.* [*lentor*, Latin; *lenteur*, French.] 1. Tenacity; viſcoſity. 2. Slowneſs; delay; ſluggiſh coldneſs. 3. [In phyſick.] That ſizy, viſcid, coagulated part of the blood, which, in malignant fevers, obſtructs the capillary veſſels. *Quincy.*

(1.) Some bodies have a kind of *lentor*, and more depectible nature than others. *Bacon.*

(2.) The *lentor* of eruptions, not inflammatory, points to an acid cauſe. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Le'ntous. *adj.* [*lentus*, Latin.] Viſcous; tenacious; capable to be drawn out.

In this ſpawn of a *lentous* and tranſparent body, are to be diſcerned many ſpecks which become black, a ſubſtance more compacted and terreſtrious than the other; for it riſeth not in diſtillation. *Brown.*

Le'od. *n. ſ.* *Leod* ſignifies the people; or, rather, a nation, country, &c. Thus, *leodgar* is one of great intereſt with the people or nation. *Gibſon's Camden.*

Le'of. *n. ſ.* *Leof* denotes love; ſo *leofwin* is a winner of love; *leofſtan*, beſt beloved: like theſe Agapetus, Eraſmus, Philo, Amandus, &c. *Gibſon's Camden.*

Le'onine. *adj.* [*leoninus*, Latin.] 1. Belonging to a lion; having the nature of a lion. 2. Leonine verſes are thoſe of which the end rhimes to the middle, ſo named from *Leo* the inventor: as,

Gloria factorum *temere conceditur* horum.

Le'opard. *n. ſ.* [*leo* and *pardus*, Latin.] A ſpotted beaſt of prey.

Sheep run not half ſo tim'rous from the wolf,
Or horſe or oxen from the *leopard*,
As you fly from your oft-ſubdued ſlaves. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

A *leopard* is every way, in ſhape and actions, like a cat: his head, teeth, tongue, feet, claws, tail, all like a cat's: he boxes with his fore-feet, as a cat doth her kittens; leaps at the prey, as a cat at a mouſe; and will alſo ſpit much after the ſame manner: ſo that they ſeem to differ, juſt as a kite doth from an eagle. *Grew's Muſæum.*

Before the king tame *leopards* led the way,
And troops of lions innocently play. *Dryden.*

Le'per. *n. ſ.* [*lepra*, *leproſus*, Latin.] One infected with a leproſy.

I am no loathſome *leper*; look on me. *Shakeſp.*

The *leper* in whom the plague is, his cloaths ſhall be rent. *Lev.* xiii. 45.

Le'perous. *adj.* [Formed from *leprous*, to make out a verſe.] Cauſing leproſy; infected with leproſy; leprous.

Upon my ſecure hour thy uncle ſtole,
With juice of curſed hebenon in a viol,
And in the porches of mine ears did pour
The *leperous* diſtilment. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Le'porine. *adj.* [*leporinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a hare; having the nature of a hare.

Lepro'sity. *n. ſ.* [from *leprous.*] Squamous diſeaſe.

If the crudities, impurities, and *leproſities* of metals were cured, they would become gold. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Le'prosy. *n. ſ.* [*lepra*, Latin; *lepre*, French.] A loathſome diſtemper, which covers the body with a kind of white ſcales.

———— Itches, blains,
So all the Athenian boſoms and their crop
Be general *leproſy*. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

It is a plague of *leproſy*. *Lev.* xiii. 3.

Between the malice of my enemies and other mens miſtakes, I put as great a difference as between the itch of novelty and the *leproſy* of diſloyalty. *King Charles.*

Authors, upon the firſt entrance of the pox, looked upon it ſo highly infectious, that they ran away from it as much as the Jews did from the *leproſy*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Le'prous. *adj.* [*lepra*, Latin; *lepreux*, French.] Infected with a leproſy.

The ſilly amorous ſucks his death,
By drawing in a *leprous* harlot's breath. *Donne.*

Lere. *n. ſ.* læꞃe, Saxon; *leere*, Dutch.] A leſſon; lore; doctrine. Obſolete. This ſenſe is ſtill retained in Scotland.

The kid pitying his heavineſs,
Aſked the cauſe of his great diſtreſs;
And alſo who, and whence, that he were,
Though he that had well ycond his *lere*,
Thus melled his talk with many a teare. *Spenſer.*

Le'rry. [from *lere.*] A rating; a lecture. Ruſtick word.

Less. A negative or privative termination. [leaꞅ, Saxon; *loos*, Dutch.] Joined to a ſubſtantive, it implies the abſence or privation of the thing expreſſed by that ſubſtantive: as, a *witleſs* man, a man without wit; *childleſs*, without children; *fatherleſs*, deprived of a father; *pennyleſs*, wanting money.

Less. *adj.* [leaꞅ, Saxon.] The comparative of little: oppoſed to *greater*, or to *ſo great*; not ſo much; not equal.

Mary, the mother of James the *leſs*. *Mar.* xv. 40.

He that thinks he has a poſitive idea of infinite ſpace will find, that he can no more have a poſitive idea of the greateſt than he has of the leaſt ſpace; for in this latter we are capable only of a comparative idea of ſmallneſs, which will always be *leſs* than any one whereof we have the poſitive idea. *Locke.*

All the ideas that are conſidered as having parts, and are capable of increaſe by the addition of any equal or *leſs* parts, afford us, by their repetition, the idea of infinity. *Locke.*

'Tis *leſs* to conquer, than to make wars ceaſe,
And, without fighting, awe the world to peace. *Hallifax.*

Less. *n. ſ.* Not ſo much; oppoſed to *more*, or to *as much*.

They gathered ſome more, ſome *leſs*. *Exod.* xvi. 17.

Thy ſervant knew nothing of this, *leſs* or more. 1 *Sam.*

Yet could he not his cloſing eyes withdraw,
Though *leſs* and *leſs* of Emily he ſaw. *Dryden.*

Less. *adv.* In a ſmaller degree; in a lower degree.

This opinion preſents a *leſs* merry, but not *leſs* dangerous, temptation to thoſe in adverſity. *Decay of Piety.*

The *leſs* ſpace there is betwixt us and the object, and the more pure the air is, by ſo much the more the ſpecies are preſerved and diſtinguiſhed; and, on the contrary, the more ſpace of air there is, and the *leſs* it is pure, ſo much the more the object is confuſed and embroiled. *Dryden.*

Their learning lay chiefly in flouriſh; they were not much wiſer than the *leſs* pretending multitude. *Collier on Pride.*

The *leſs* they themſelves want from others, they will be *leſs* careful to ſupply the neceſſities of the indigent. *Smalridge.*

Happy, and happy ſtill, ſhe might have prov'd,
Were ſhe *leſs* beautiful, or *leſs* belov'd. *Pope's Statius.*

LE'SSEE. *n. ſ.* The perſon to whom a leaſe is given.

To LE'SSEN. *v. a.* [from *leſs.*] 1. To make leſs; to diminiſh in bulk. 2. To diminiſh the degree of any ſtate or quality; to make leſs intenſe. 3. To degrade; to deprive of power or dignity.

(2.) ———— Kings may give
To beggars, and not *leſſen* their own greatneſs. *Denham.*

Though charity alone will not make one happy in the other world, yet it ſhall *leſſen* his puniſhment. *Calamy's Sermons.*

Collect into one ſum as great a number as you pleaſe, this multitude, how great ſoever, *leſſens* not one jot the power of adding to it, or brings him any nearer the end of the inexhauſtible ſtock of number. *Locke.*

This thirſt after fame betrays him into ſuch indecencies as are a *leſſening* to his reputation, and is looked upon as a weakneſs in the greateſt characters. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

Nor are the pleaſures which the brutal part of the creation enjoy, ſubject to be *leſſened* by the uneaſineſs which ariſes from fancy. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

(3.) ———— Who ſeeks
To *leſſen* thee, againſt his purpoſe ſerves
To manifeſt the more thy might. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

St. Paul choſe to magnify his office, when ill men conſpired to *leſſen* it. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To LE'SSEN. *v. n.* To grow leſs; to ſhrink; to be diminiſhed.

All government may be eſteemed to grow ſtrong or weak, as the general opinion in thoſe that govern is ſeen to *leſſen* or increaſe. *Temple.*

The objection *leſſens* much, and comes to no more than this, there was one witneſs of no good reputation. *Atterbury.*

LE'SSER. *adj.* A barbarous corruption of *leſs*, formed by the vulgar from the habit of terminating comparatives in *er*; afterwards adopted by poets, and then by writers of proſe till it has all the authority which a mode originally erroneous can derive from cuſtom.

What great deſpite doth fortune to thee bear,
Thus lowly to abaſe thy beauty bright,
That it ſhould not deface all other *leſſer* light? *Fa. Qu.*
It is the *leſſer* blot, modeſty finds,
Women to change their ſhapes than men their minds. *Shak.*

The mountains, and higher parts of the earth, grow *leſſer* and *leſſer* from age to age: ſometimes the roots of them are weakened by ſubterraneous fires, and ſometimes tumbled by earthquakes into caverns that are under them. *Burnet.*

Cain, after the murder of his brother, cries out, Every man that findeth me ſhall ſlay me. By the ſame reaſon may a man, in the ſtate of nature, puniſh the *leſſer* breaches of that law. *Locke.*

Any heat promotes the aſcent of mineral matter, but more eſpecially of that which is ſubtile, and is conſequently moveable more eaſily, and with a *leſſer* power. *Woodward.*

The larger here, and there the *leſſer* lambs,
The new-fall'n young herd bleating for their dams. *Pope.*

LE'SSER. *adv.* [formed by corruption from *leſs.*]

Some ſay he's mad; others, that *leſſer* hate him,
Do call it valiant fury. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

LE'SSES. *n. ſ.* [*laiſſées*, French.] The dung of beaſts left on the ground.

LE'SSON. *n. ſ.* [*leçon*, French; *lectio*, Latin.] 1. Any thing read or repeated to a teacher, in order to improvement. 2. Precept; notion inculcated. 3. Portions of ſcripture read in divine ſervice. 4. Tune pricked for an inſtrument. 5. A rating lecture.

(1.) ——— I but repeat that *leſſon*
Which I have learn'd from thee. *Denham's Sophy.*

(2.) This day's enſample hath this *leſſon* dear
Deep written in my heart with iron pen,
That bliſs may not abide in ſtate of mortal men. *Fa. Qu.*

Be not jealous over the wife of thy boſom, and teach her not an evil *leſſon* againſt thyſelf. *Eccluſ.* ix. 1.

(3.) Notwithſtanding ſo eminent properties, whereof *leſſons* are happily deſtitute; yet *leſſons* being free from ſome inconveniencies whereunto ſermons are moſt ſubject, they may, in this reſpect, no leſs take, than in other they muſt give the hand which betokeneth pre-eminence. *Hooker.*

(4.) Thoſe good laws were like good *leſſons* ſet for a flute out of tune; of which *leſſons* little uſe can be made, till the flute be made fit to be played on. *Davies on Ireland.*

(5.) She would give her a *leſſon* for walking ſo late, that ſhould make her keep within doors for one fortnight. *Sidney.*

To LE'SSON. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To teach; to inſtruct.

Even in kind love, I do conjure thee,
To *leſſon* me. *Shakeſp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*
Well haſt thou *leſſon'd* us, this ſhall we do. *Shakeſp.*

Children ſhould be ſeaſoned betimes, and *leſſoned* into a contempt and deteſtation of this vice. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

LE'SSOR. *n. ſ.* One who lets any thing to farm, or otherwiſe, by leaſe.

Lords of the world have but for life their leaſe,
And that too, if the *leſſor* pleaſe, muſt ceaſe. *Denham.*

If he demiſes the glebe to a layman, the tenant muſt pay the the ſmall tithes to the vicar, and the great tithes to the *leſſor*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

LEST. *conj.* [from the adjective *leaſt.*] 1. This particle may be ſometimes reſolved into *that not*, meaning prevention or care leſt a thing ſhould happen. 2. It ſometimes means only *that*, with a kind of emphaſis.

(1.) Forty ſtripes he may give him, and not exceed, *leſt* if he ſhould exceed, then thy brother ſhould ſeem vile. *Deut.* xxv.

———— *Leſt* they faint
At the ſad ſentence righteouſly urg'd,
All terror hide. *Milton.*
My labour will ſuſtain me, and *leſt* cold
Or heat ſhould injure us, his timely care
Hath unbeſought provided. *Milton.*

King Luitprand brought hither the corps, *leſt* it might be abuſed by the barbarous nations. *Addiſon on Italy.*

(2.) ———— One doubt
Perſues me ſtill, *leſt* all I cannot die,
Leſt that pure breath of life, the ſpirit of man,
Which God inſpir'd, cannot together periſh
With this corporeal clod. *Milton.*

LE'STERCOCK. *n. ſ.* They have a device of two ſticks filled with corks, and croſſed flatlong, out of whoſe midſt there riſeth a thread, and at the ſame hangeth a ſail; to this engine, termed a *leſtercock*, they tie one end of their boulter, ſo as the wind coming from the ſhore filleth the ſail, and the ſail carrieth the boulter into the ſea, which after the reſpite of ſome hours, is drawn in again by a cord faſtened at the nearer end. *Carew.*

To LET. *v. a.* [lætan, Saxon.] 1. To allow; to ſuffer; to permit. 2. A ſign of the optative mood uſed before the firſt and imperative before the third perſon. Before the firſt perſon ſingular it ſignifies reſolution, fixed purpoſe, or ardent wiſh. 3. Before the firſt perſon plural, *let* implies exhortation. 4. Before the third perſon, ſingular or plural, *let* implies permiſſion. 5. Or precept. 6. Sometimes it implies conceſſion. 7. Before a thing in the paſſive voice, *let* implies command. 8. *Let* has an infinitive mood after it without the particle *to*, as in the former examples.

9. To leave: in this ſenſe it is commonly followed by *alone*. 10. To more than permit; to give. 11. To put to hire; to grant to a tenant. 12. To ſuffer any thing to take a courſe which requires no impulſive violence. In this ſenſe it is commonly joined with a particle. 13. To permit to take any ſtate or courſe. 14. *To* LET *blood*, is elliptical for *to let out blood*. To free it from confinement; to ſuffer it to ſtream out of the vein. 15. *To* LET *blood*, is uſed with a dative of the perſon whoſe blood is let. 16. *To* LET *in*. To admit. 17. If a noun follows, for let *in*, let *into* is required. 18. *To* LET *in*, or *into*. To procure admiſſion. 19. *To* LET *off*. To diſcharge. Originally uſed of an arrow diſmiſſed from the gripe, and therefore ſuffered to fly off the ſtring: now applied to guns. 20. *To* LET *out*. To leaſe out; to give to hire or farm.

(1.) Nay, nay, quoth he, *let* be your ſtrife and doubt. *Fairfax.*

Where there is a certainty and an uncertainty *let* the uncertainty go, and hold to that which is certain. *Bp. Sanderſon.*

On the croud he caſt a furious look,
And wither'd all their ſtrength before he ſpoke;
Back on your lives, *let* be, ſaid he, my prey,
And let my vengeance take the deſtin'd way. *Dryden.*

Remember me; ſpeak, Raymond, will you *let* him?
Shall he remember Leonora? *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

We muſt not *let* go manifeſt truths, becauſe we cannot anſwer all queſtions about them. *Collier.*

One who fixes his thoughts intently on one thing, ſo as to take but little notice of the ſucceſſion of ideas in his mind, *lets* ſlip out of his account a good part of that duration. *Locke.*

A ſolution of mercury in aqua fortis being poured upon iron, copper, tin, or lead, diſſolves the metal, and *lets* go the mercury. *Newton's Opticks.*

(2.) *Let* me die with the Philiſtines. *Judges.*

——— Here *let* me ſit,
And hold high converſe with the mighty dead. *Thomſon.*

(3.) Riſe; *let* us go. *Mark.*

Let us ſeek out ſome deſolate ſhade. *Shakeſp.*

(4.) *Let* Euclid reſt, and Archimedes pauſe. *Milton.*

(5.) *Let* the ſoldiers ſeize him for one of the aſſaſſinates. *Dryden.*

(6.) O'er golden ſands *let* rich Pactolus flow,
Or trees weep amber on the banks of Po,
While by our oaks the precious loads are born,
And realms commanded which thoſe trees adorn. *Pope.*

(7.) *Let* not the objects which ought to be contiguous be ſeparated, and *let* thoſe which ought to be ſeparated be apparently ſo to us; but *let* this be done by a ſmall and pleaſing difference. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

(8.) But one ſubmiſſive word which you *let* fall,
Will make him in good humour with us all. *Dryden.*

The ſeventh year thou ſhalt *let* it reſt, and lie ſtill. *Exod.*

(9.) ——— They did me too much injury,
That ever ſaid I hearken'd for your death.
If it were ſo, I might have *let alone*
Th' inſulting hand of Douglas over you. *Shakeſp.*

The publick outrages of a deſtroying tyranny are but childiſh appetites, *let alone* till they are grown ungovernable. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Let me *alone* to accuſe him afterwards. *Dryd. Sp. Fryar.*

This is of no uſe, and had been better *let alone*: he is fain to reſolve all into preſent poſſeſſion. *Locke.*

Neſtor, do not *let* us *alone* till you have ſhortened our necks, and reduced them to their antient ſtandard. *Addiſon.*

This notion might be *let alone* and deſpiſed, as a piece of harmleſs unintelligible enthuſiaſm. *Rogers's Sermons.*

(10.) There's a letter for you, Sir, if your name be Horatio, as I am *let* to know it is. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

(11.) Solomon had a vineyard at Baal Hamon; he *let* the vineyard unto keepers. *Cant.* viii. 11.

Nothing deadens ſo much the compoſition of a picture, as figures which appertain not to the ſubject: we may call them figures to be *let*. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

She *let* her ſecond floor to a very genteel man. *Tatler.*

A law was enacted, prohibiting all biſhops, and other eccleſiaſtical corporations, from *letting* their lands for above the term of twenty years. *Swift.*

(12.) She *let* them *down* by a cord through the window. *Joſh.*

Launch out into the deep, and *let down* your nets for a draught. *Luke*, v. 4.

Let down thy pitcher, that I may drink. *Gen.* xxiv. 14.

The beginning of ſtrife is as when one *letteth out* water. *Prov.* xvii. 14.

As terebration doth meliorate fruit, ſo doth pricking vines or trees after they be of ſome growth, and thereby *letting forth* gum or tears. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

And if I knew which way to do't,
Your honour ſafe, I'd *let* you *out*. *Hudibras.*

The *letting out* our love to mutable objects doth but enlarge our hearts, and make them the wider marks for fortune to be wounded. *Boyle.*

My heart ſinks in me while I hear him ſpeak,
And every ſlacken'd fibre drops its hold;
Like nature *letting down* the ſprings of life. *Dryden.*

From this point of the ſtory, the poet is *let down* to his traditional poverty. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

You muſt *let* it *down*, that is, make it ſofter by tempering it. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

(13.) Finding an eaſe in not underſtanding, he *let* looſe his thoughts wholly to pleaſure. *Sidney.*

Let reaſon teach impoſſibility in any thing, and the will of man doth *let* it go. *Hooker.*

He was *let* looſe among the woods as ſoon as he was able to ride on horſeback, or carry a gun. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

(14.) ——— Be rul'd by me;
Let's purge this choler without *letting blood*. *Shakeſp.*

His antient knot of dangerous adverſaries
To-morrow are *let blood* at Pomfret caſtle. *Shakeſp.*

Hippocrates *let* great quantities of *blood*, and opened ſeveral veins at a time. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

(15.) As terebration doth meliorate fruit, ſo doth *letting* plants *blood*, as pricking vines, thereby letting forth tears. *Bacon.*

(16.) *Let in* your king, whoſe labour'd ſpirits
Crave harbourage within your city walls. *Shakeſp.*

Roſcetes preſented his army before the gates of the city, in hopes that the citizens would raiſe ſome tumult, and *let* him *in*. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

What boots it at one gate to make defence
And at another to *let in* the foe,
Effeminately vanquiſh'd? *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

The more tender our ſpirits are made by religion, the more eaſy we are to *let in* grief, if the cauſe be innocent. *Taylor.*

They but preſerve the aſhes, thou the flame,
True to his ſenſe, but truer to his fame,
Fording his current where thou find'ſt it low,
Let'ſt in thine own to make it riſe and flow. *Denham.*

To give a period to my life, and to his fears, you're welcome; here's a throat, a heart, or any other part, ready to *let in* death, and receive his commands. *Denham.*

(17.) It is the key *lets* them *into* their very heart, and enables them to command all that is there. *South's Sermons.*

There are pictures of ſuch as have been diſtinguiſhed by their birth or miracles, with inſcriptions, that *let* you *into* the name and hiſtory of the perſon repreſented. *Addiſon.*

Moſt hiſtorians have ſpoken of ill ſucceſs, and terrible events, as if they had been *let into* the ſecrets of Providence, and made acquainted with that private conduct by which the world is governed. *Addiſon.*

Theſe are not myſteries for ordinary readers to be *let into*: *Addiſon.*

As we rode through the town, I was *let into* the characters of all the inhabitants; one was a dog, another a whelp, and another a cur. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

(18.) They ſhould ſpeak properly and correctly, whereby they may *let* their thoughts *into* other mens minds the more eaſily. *Locke.*

As ſoon as they have hewn down any quantity of the rocks, they *let in* their ſprings and reſervoirs among their works. *Addiſon on Italy.*

(19.) Charging my piſtol with powder, I cautioned the emperor not to be afraid, and then *let* it *off* in the air. *Swift.*

To **LET.** *v. a.* [lettan, Saxon.] 1. To hinder; to obſtruct; to oppoſe. 2. *To* **LET**, when it ſignifies *to permit* or *leave*, has *let* in the preterite and part. paſſive; but when it ſignifies *to hinder*, it has *letted*; as, *multa me impedierunt, many things have letted me.* *Introduction to Grammar.*

(1.) Their ſenſes are not *letted* from enjoying their objects: we have the impediments of honour, and the torments of conſcience. *Sidney.*

To glorrify him in all things, is to do nothing whereby the name of God may be blaſphemed; nothing whereby the ſalvation of Jew or Grecian, or any in the church of Chriſt, may be *let* or hindered. *Hooker.*

Leave, ah, leave off, whatever wight thou be,
To *let* a weary wretch from her due reſt,
And trouble dying ſoul's tranquillity! *Fairy Queen.*

Wherefore do ye *let* the people from their works? go you unto your burdens. *Exod.* v. 4.

The myſtery of iniquity doth already work; only he who now *letteth* will *let*, until he be taken out of the way. 2 *Theſ.*

I will work, and who will *let* it? *Iſa.* xliii. 11.

And now no longer *letted* of his prey,
He leaps up at it with enrag'd deſire,
O'erlooks the neighbours with a wide ſurvey,
And nods at every houſe his threatening fire. *Dryden.*

To **LET.** *v. n.* To forbear; to withhold himſelf.

After king Ferdinando had taken upon him the perſon of a fraternal ally to the king, he would not *let* to counſel the king. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

LET. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Hinderance; obſtacle; obſtruction; impediment.

The ſecret *lets* and difficulties in public proceedings are innumerable and inevitable. *Hooker.*

Solyman without *let* preſented his army before the city of Belgrade. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

It had been done e'er this, had I been conſul;
We had had no ſtop, no *let*. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

Juſt judge, two *lets* remove; that free from dread,
I may before thy high tribunal plead. *Sandys on Job.*

To theſe internal diſpoſitions to ſin add the external opportunities and occaſions concurring with them, and removing all *lets* and rubs out of the way, and making the path of deſtruction plain before the ſinner's face; ſo that he may run his courſe freely. *South.*

LET, the termination of diminutive words, from lyte, Saxon, *little, ſmall*; as *rivulet*, a *ſmall* ſtream; *hamlet*, a little village.

LETHA'RGICK. *adj.* [*lethargique*, Fr. from *lethargy.*] Sleepy by diſeaſe, beyond the natural power of ſleep.

Vengeance is as if minutely proclaimed in thunder from heaven, to give men no reſt in their ſins, till they awake from the *lethargick* ſleep, and ariſe from ſo dead, ſo mortiferous a ſtate. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Let me but try if I can wake his pity
From his *lethargick* ſleep. *Denham's Sophy.*

A lethargy demands the ſame cure and diet as an apoplexy from a phlegmatic caſe, ſuch being the conſtitution of the *lethargick.* *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

LETHA'RGICKNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *lethargick.*] Morbid ſleepineſs; drowſineſs to a diſeaſe.

A grain of glory mixt with humbleneſs,
Cures both a fever, and *lethargickneſs.* *Herbert.*

LE'THARGY. *n. ſ.* [ληθαργία; *lethargie*, French.] A morbid drowſineſs; a ſleep from which one cannot be kept awake.

The *lethargy* muſt have his quiet courſe;
If not, he foams at mouth, and by and by
Breaks out to ſavage madneſs. *Shakeſp.*

Though his eye is open, as the morning's
Towards luſts and pleaſures; yet ſo faſt a *lethargy*
Has ſeiz'd his powers towards publick cares and dangers,
He ſleeps like death. *Denham's Sophy.*

Europe lay then under a deep *lethargy*; and was no otherwiſe to be reſcued from it, but by one that would cry mightily. *Atterbury.*

A *lethargy* is a lighter ſort of apoplexy, and demands the ſame cure and diet. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

LE'THARGIED. *adj.* [from the noun.] Laid aſleep; entranced.

His motion weakens, or his diſcernings
Are *lethargied.* *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

LE'THE. *n. ſ.* [λήθη.] Oblivion; a draught of oblivion.

The conquering wine hath ſteept our ſenſe
In ſoft and delicate *lethe.* *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Lethe, the river of oblivion, rolls
Her wat'ry labyrinth, which who ſo drinks
Forgets both joy and grief. *Milton.*

LE'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *let.*] 1. One who lets or permits. 2. One who hinders. 3. One who gives vent to any thing, as, a *blood-letter.*

LE'TTER. *n. ſ.* [*lettre*, French; *litera*, Latin.] 1. One of the elements of ſyllables. 2. A written meſſage; an epiſtle. 3. The verbal expreſſion; the literal meaning. 4. *Letters* without the ſingular: learning. 5. Any thing to be read. 6. Type with which books are printed.

(1.) A ſuperſcription was written over him in *letters* of Greek, Latin, and Hebrew. *Luke*, xxiii. 38.

Thou whoreſon Zed! thou unneceſſary *letter!* *Shakeſp.*

(2.) They uſe to write it on the top of *letters.* *Shakeſp.*

I have a *letter* from her
Of ſuch contents as you will wonder at. *Shakeſp.*

When a Spaniard would write a *letter* by him, the Indian would marvel how it ſhould be poſſible, that he, to whom he came, ſhould be able to know all things. *Abbot.*

The aſſes will do very well for trumpeters, and the hares will make excellent *letter* carriers. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

The ſtile of *letters* ought to be free, eaſy, and natural; as near approaching to familiar converſation as poſſible: the two beſt qualities in converſation are, good humour and good breeding; thoſe *letters* are therefore certainly the beſt that ſhew the moſt of theſe two qualities. *Walſh.*

Mrs. P. B. has writ to me, and is one of the beſt *letter* writers I know; very good ſenſe, civility and friendſhip, without any ſtiffneſs or conſtraint. *Swift.*

(3.) Touching tranſlations of holy ſcripture, we may not diſallow of their painful travels herein, who ſtrictly have tied themſelves to the very original *letter.* *Hooker.*

In obedience to human laws, we muſt obſerve the *letter* of the law, without doing violence to the reaſon of the law, and the intention of the lawgiver. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Thoſe words of his muſt be underſtood not according to the bare rigour of the *letter*, but according to the allowances of expreſſion. *South's Sermons.*

What! ſince the pretor did my fetters looſe,
And left me freely at my own diſpoſe,
May I not live without controul and awe,
Excepting ſtill the *letter* of the law? *Dryden's Perſius.*

(4.) The Jews marvelled, ſaying, How knoweth this man *letters*, having never learned? *John*, vii. 15.

(5.) Good laws are at beſt but a dead *letter.* *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

(6.) The iron ladles that *letter* founders uſe to the caſting of printing *letters*, are kept conſtantly in melting metal. *Moxon.*

To **LE'TTER.** *v. a.* [from *letter.*] To ſtamp with letters.

I obſerved one weight *lettered* on both ſides; and I found on one ſide, written in the dialect of men, and underneath it, calamities; on the other ſide was written, in the language of the gods, and underneath, bleſſings. *Addiſon.*

LE'TTERED. *adj.* [from *letter.*] Literate; educated to learning.

A martial man, not ſweetened by a *lettered* education, is apt to have a tincture of ſourneſs. *Collier on Pride.*

LE'TTUCE. *n. ſ.* [*lactuca*, Latin.] The ſpecies are, common or garden *lettuce*; cabbage *lettuce*; Sileſia *lettuce*;

white and black cos; white cos; red capuchin *lettuce*. *Miller*.

Fat colworts, and comforting purſeline,
Cold *lettuce*, and refreſhing roſemarine. *Spenſer*.

Lettuce is thought to be poiſonous, when it is ſo old as to have milk. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

The medicaments proper to diminiſh milk, are *lettuce*, purſlane, endive. *Wiſeman's Surgery*.

LE'VANT. *adj.* [*levant*, French.] Eaſtern.

—— Thwart of thoſe, as fierce
Forth ruſh the *levant*, and the ponent winds,
Eurus and Zephyr. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*.

LE'VANT. *n. ſ.* The eaſt, particularly thoſe coaſts of the Mediterranean eaſt of Italy.

LEVA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A chirurgical inſtrument, whereby depreſſed parts of the ſkull are lifted up.

Some ſurgeons bring out the bone in the bore; but it will be ſafer to raiſe it up with your *levator*, when it is but lightly retained in ſome part. *Wiſeman's Surgery*.

LEUCOPHLE'GMACY. *n. ſ.* [from *leucophlegmatick*.] Paleneſs, with viſcid juices and cold ſweatings.

Spirits produce debility, flatulency, fevers, *leucophlegmacy*, and dropſies. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*.

LEUCOPHLEGMA'TICK. *adj.* [λευκὸς and φλέγμα.] Having ſuch a conſtitution of body where the blood is of a pale colour, viſcid, and cold, whereby it ſtuffs and bloats the habit, or raiſes white tumours in the feet, legs, or any other parts; and ſuch are commonly aſthmatick and dropſical. *Quincy*.

Aſthmatic perſons have voracious appetites, and for want of a right ſanguification are *leucophlegmatick*. *Arbuthnot*.

LE'VEE. *n. ſ.* [French.] 1. The time of riſing. 2. The concourſe of thoſe who crowd round a man of power in a morning.

(2.) Would'ſt thou be firſt miniſter of ſtate;
To have thy *levees* crouded with reſort,
Of a depending, gaping, ſervile court? *Dryden's Juvenal*.
None of her Sylvan ſubjects made their court,
Levees and couchees paſs'd without reſort. *Dryden*.

LE'VEL. *adj.* [læꝼel, Saxon.] 1. Even; not having one part higher than another. 2. Even with any thing elſe; in the ſame line with any thing. 3. Having no gradations of ſuperiority.

(1.) —— The doors
Diſcover ample ſpaces o'er the ſmooth
And *level* pavement. *Milton*.
The garden, ſeated on the *level* floor,
She left behind. *Dryden's Boccace*.
(2.) Our navy is addreſſed, our pow'r collected,
And ev'ry thing lies *level* to our wiſh. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*
Now ſhaves with *level* wing the deep. *Milton*.

There is a knowledge which is very proper to man, and lies *level to* human underſtanding, the knowledge of our Creator, and of the duty we owe to him. *Tillotſon*.

(3.) Be *level* in preferments, and you will ſoon be as *level* in your learning. *Bentley*.

To LE'VEL. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] 1. To make even; to free from inequalities: as, he *levels* the walks. 2. To reduce to the ſame height with ſomething elſe. 3. To lay flat. 4. To bring to equality of condition. 5. To point in taking aim; to aim. 6. To direct to any end. 7. To ſuit to proportion.

(2.) —— Leſs bright the moon,
But oppoſite in *level'd* weſt was ſet. *Milton*.
He will thy foes with ſilent ſhame confound,
And their proud ſtructures *level* with the ground. *Sandys*.

(3.) We know by experience, that all downright rains do evermore diſſever the violence of outrageous winds, and beat down and *level* the ſwelling and mountainous billows of the ſea. *Raleigh*.

With unreſiſted might the monarch reigns,
He *levels* mountains, and he raiſes plains;
And not regarding diff'rence of degree,
Abas'd your daughter, and exalted me. *Dryden*.

(4.) Reaſon can never aſſent to the admiſſion of thoſe brutiſh appetites which would over-run the ſoul, and *level* its ſuperior with its inferior faculties. *Decay of Piety*.

(5.) —— Each at the head
Level'd his deadly aim. *Milton*.
One to the gunners on St. Jago's tow'r
Bid 'em for ſhame *level* their cannon lower. *Dryden*.
Iron globes which *on* the victor hoſt
Level'd with ſuch impetuous fury ſmote. *Milton*.

The conſtruction I believe is not, globes *level'd on* the hoſt, but globes *level'd* ſmote *on* the hoſt.

(6.) The whole body of puritans was drawn to be abettors of all villainy by a few men, whoſe deſigns from the firſt were *levelled* to deſtroy both religion and government. *Swift*.

(7.) —— Behold the law
And rule of beings in your maker's mind:
And thence, like limbecks, rich ideas draw,
To fit the *levell'd* uſe of humankind. *Dryden*.

To LE'VEL. *v. n.* 1. To aim at; to bring the gun or arrow to the ſame direction with the mark. 2. To conjecture; to attempt to gueſs. 3. To be in the ſame direction with a mark. 4. To make attempts; to aim. 5. To efface diſtinction or ſuperiority; as, infamy is always trying to *level*.

(1.) The glory of God, and the good of his church, was the thing which the apoſtles aimed at, and therefore ought to be the mark whereat we alſo *level*. *Hooker*.

(2.) I pray thee overname them; and as thou nameſt them I will deſcribe them; and, according to my deſcription, *level* at my affection. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice*.

(3.) He to his engine flew,
Plac'd near at hand in open view,
And rais'd it till it *levell'd* right,
Againſt the glow-worm tail of kite. *Hudibras*.
(4.) Ambitious York did *level* at thy crown. *Shakeſp*.

LE'VEL. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] 1. A plane; a ſurface without protuberances or inequalities. 2. Rate; ſtandard; cuſtomary height. 3. Suitable or proportionate height. 4. A ſtate of equality. 5. An inſtrument whereby maſons adjuſt their work. 6. Rule; plan; ſcheme: borrowed from the mechanick *level*. 7. The line of direction in which any miſſive weapon is aimed. 8. The line in which the ſight paſſes.

(1.) After draining of the *level* in Northamptonſhire, innumerable mice did upon a ſudden ariſe. *Hale's Origin of Mank.*

Thoſe bred in a mountainous country overſize thoſe that dwell on low *levels*. *Sandy's Travels*.

(2.) Love of her made us raiſe up our thoughts above the ordinary *level* of the world, ſo as great clerks do not diſdain our conference. *Sidney*.

The praiſes of military men inſpired me with thoughts above my ordinary *level*. *Dryden*.

(3.) It might perhaps advance their minds ſo far
Above the *level* of ſubjection, as
T' aſſume to them the glory of that war. *Daniel*.

(4.) The time is not far off when we ſhall be upon the *level*; I am reſolved to anticipate the time, and be upon the *level* with them now: for he is ſo that neither ſeeks nor wants them. *Atterbury to Pope*.

Providence, for the moſt part, ſet us upon a *level*, and obſerves proportion in its diſpenſations towards us. *Addiſon, Spectator*.

I ſuppoſe, by the ſtile of old friend and the like, it muſt be ſomebody there of his own *level*; among whom his party have, indeed, more friends than I could wiſh. *Swift*.

(5.) The *level* is from two to ten feet long, that it may reach over a conſiderable length of the work: if the plumb-line hang juſt upon the perpendicular, when the *level* is ſet flat down upon the work, the work is level; but if it hangs on either ſide the perpendicular, the floor or work muſt be raiſed on that ſide, till the plumb-line hang exactly on the perpendicular. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes*.

(6.) Be the fair *level* of thy actions laid,
As temp'rance wills, and prudence may perſuade,
And try if life be worth the liver's care. *Prior*.

(7.) ——— I ſtood i' th' *level*
Of a full charg'd confederacy, and gave thanks
To you that choked it. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.
—— As if that name,
Shot from the deadly *level* of a gun,
Did murther her. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Thrice happy is that humble pair,
Beneath the *level* of all care,
Over whoſe heads thoſe arrows fly,
Of ſad diſtruſt and jealouſy. *Waller.*

(8.) Fir'd at firſt ſight with what the muſe imparts,
In fearleſs youth we tempt the heights of arts;
While from the bounded *level* of our mind
Short views we take, nor ſee the lengths behind. *Pope.*

Le'veller. *n. ſ.* [from *level.*] 1. One who makes any thing even. 2. One who deſtroys ſuperiority; one who endeavours to bring all to the ſame ſtate of equality.

(2.) You are an everlaſting *leveller*; you won't allow encouragement to extraordinary merit. *Collier on Pride.*

Le'velness. *n. ſ.* [from *level.*] 1. Evenneſs; equality, of ſurface. 2. Equality with ſomething elſe.

(2.) The river Tiber is expreſſed lying alone, for ſo you muſt remember to draw rivers, to expreſs their *levelneſs* with the earth. *Peacham.*

Le'ven. *n. ſ.* [*levain*, French. Commonly, though leſs properly, written *leaven*; ſee Leaven.] 1. Ferment; that which being mixed in bread makes it riſe and ferment. 2. Any thing capable of changing the nature of a greater maſs.

(2.) The matter fermenteth upon the old *leven*, and becometh more acrid. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

The peſtilential *levains* conveyed in goods. *Arbuthnot.*

Le'ver. *n. ſ.* [*levier*, French.] The ſecond mechanical power, is a balance ſupported by a hypomochlion; only the center is not in the middle, as in the common balance, but near one end; for which reaſon it is uſed to elevate or raiſe a great weight; whence come the name *lever*. *Harris.*

Have you any *leavers* to lift me up again, being down? *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Some draw with cords, and ſome the monſter drive
With rolls and *levers*. *Denham.*

In a *lever*, the motion can be continued only for ſo ſhort a ſpace, as may be anſwerable to that little diſtance betwixt the fulciment and the weight: which is always by ſo much leſſer, as the diſproportion betwixt the weight and the power is greater, and the motion itſelf more eaſy. *Wilk. Math. Magick.*

Some hoiſting *leavers*, ſome the wheels prepare. *Dryden.*

Le'veret. [*lievret*, French.] A young hare.

Their travels o'er that ſilver field does ſhow,
Like track of *leverets* in morning ſnow. *Waller.*

Le'vet. *n. ſ.* [from *lever*, French.] A blaſt on the trumpet; probably that by which the ſoldiers are called in the morning.

He that led the cavalcade,
Wore a ſowgelder's flagellet,
On which he blew as ſtrong a *levet*;
As well-fee'd lawyer on his breviate. *Hudibras.*

Le'verook. *n. ſ.* [laꝼeꞃe, Saxon.] This word is retained in Scotland, and denotes the lark.

The ſmaller birds have their particular ſeaſons; as, the *leverook*. *Walton's Angler.*

If the lufft faa 'twill ſmoore aw the *leverooks*. *Scotch Prov.*

Le'viable. *adj.* [from *levy.*] That may be levied.

The ſums which any agreed to pay, and were not brought in, were to be *leviable* by courſe of law. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Levi'athan. *n. ſ.* [לויתן.] A water animal mentioned in the book of *Job*. By ſome imagined the crocodile, but in poetry generally taken for the whale.

We may, as bootleſs, ſpend our vain command
Upon th' enraged ſoldiers in their ſpoil,
As ſend our precepts to the *leviathan*,
To come aſhore. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

Canſt thou draw out *leviathan* with an hook? *Job.*

More to embroil the deep; *leviathan*,
And his unwieldy train, in dreadful ſport
Tempeſt the looſen'd brine. *Thomſon's Winter.*

To **LE'VIGATE.** *v. a.* [*lævigo*, Latin.] 1. To rub or grind to an impalpable power. 2. To mix till the liquor becomes ſmooth and uniform.

(2.) The chyle is white, as conſiſting of ſalt, oil, and water, much *levigated* or ſmooth. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Leviga'tion. *n ſ.* [from *levigate.*] *Levigation* is the reducing of hard bodies, as coral, tutty, and precious ſtones, into a ſubtile powder, by grinding upon marble with a muller; but unleſs the inſtruments are extremely hard, they will ſo wear as to double the weight of the medicine. *Quincy.*

Le'vite. *n. ſ.* [*levita*, Latin, from *Levi.*] 1. One of the tribe of Levi; one born to the office of prieſthood among the Jews. 2. A prieſt: uſed in contempt.

(1.) In the Chriſtian church, the office of deacons ſucceeded in the place of the *levites* among the Jews, who were as miniſters and ſervants to the prieſts. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Levi'tical. *adj.* [from *levite.*] Belonging to the levites; making part of the religion of the Jews.

By the *levitical* law, both the man and the woman were ſtoned to death; ſo heinous a crime was adultery. *Ayliffe.*

Le'vity. *n. ſ.* [*levitas*, Latin.] 1. Lightneſs; not heavineſs: the quality by which any body has leſs weight than another. 2. Inconſtancy; changeableneſs. 3. Unſteadineſs; laxity of mind. 4. Idle pleaſure; vanity. 5. Trifling gaiety; want of ſeriouſneſs.

(1.) He gave the form of *levity* to that which aſcended: to that which deſcended, the form of gravity. *Raleigh.*

This bubble, by reaſon of its comparative *levity* to the fluidity that encloſes it, would aſcend to the top. *Bentley.*

(2.) They every day broached ſome new thing; which reſtleſs *levity* they did interpret to be their growing in ſpiritual perfection. *Hooker.*

Where wigs with wigs, with ſword-knots ſword-knots ſtrive,
Beaus baniſh beaus, and coaches coaches drive,
This erring mortals *levity* may call. *Pope.*

(3.) I unboſom'd all my ſecrets to thee;
Not out of *levity*, but over-pow'r'd
By thy requeſt. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

(4.) He never employed his omnipotence out of *levity* or oſtentation, but as the neceſſities of men required. *Calamy.*

(5.) Our graver buſineſs frowns at this *levity*. *Shakeſp.*

Hopton abhorred the licence, and the *levities*, with which he ſaw too many corrupted. *Clarendon.*

That ſpirit of religion and ſeriouſneſs vaniſhed, and a ſpirit of *levity* and libertiniſm, infidelity and profaneneſs, ſtarted up in the room of it. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To **LE'VY.** *n. ſ.* [*lever*, French.] 1. To raiſe; to bring together: applied to men. 2. To raiſe, applied to war. This ſenſe, though *Milton*'s, ſeems improper. 3. To raiſe: applied to money.

(1.) He reſolved to finiſh the conqueſt of Ireland, and to that end *levied* a mighty army. *Davies on Ireland.*

(2.) They live in hatred, enmity, and ſtrife,
Among themſelves, and *levy* cruel wars. *Milton.*

(3.) *Levy* a tribute unto the Lord of the men of war. *Numbers.*

Inſtead of a ſhip, he ſhould *levy* upon his county ſuch a ſum of money. *Clarendon.*

Le'vy. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. The act of raiſing money or men. 2. War raiſed.

(1.) They have already contributed all their ſuperfluous hands, and every new *levy* they make muſt be at the expence of their farms and commerce. *Addiſon's State of the War.*

(2.) Treaſon has done his worſt: nor ſteel, nor poiſon,
Malice domeſtick, foreign *levy*, nothing
Can touch him further! *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

LEWD. *adj.* [læꞃede, Saxon.] 1. Lay; not clerical; from leod, *people*. It is ſometimes groſs; ignorant. Obſolete.

2. Wicked; bad; diſſolute. 3. Luſtful; libidinous.

(1.) For *lewd* men this book I writ. *Biſhop Groſthead.*

So theſe great clerks their little wiſdom ſhew
To mock the *lewd*, as learn'd in this as they. *Davies.*

(2.) If ſome be admitted into the miniſtry, either void of learning, or *lewd* in life, are all the reſt to be condemned? *Whitgifte.*

Before they did oppreſs the people, only by colour of a *lewd* cuſtom, they did afterwards uſe the ſame oppreſſions by warrant. *Davies on Ireland.*

(3.) He is not lolling on a *lewd* love bed,
But on his knees at meditation. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.
Then *lewd* Anchemolus he laid in duſt,
Who ſtain'd his ſtepdame's bed with impious luſt. *Dryden.*

Le'wdly. *adv.* [from *lewd.*] 1. Wickedly; naughtily. 2. Libidinouſly; luſtfully.

(1.) A ſort of naughty perſons *lewdly* bent,
Have practis'd dangerouſly againſt your ſtate. *Shakeſp.*
(2.) He lov'd fair lady Eltred, *lewdly* lov'd,
Whoſe wanton pleaſures him too much did pleaſe,
That quite his heart from Guendeline remov'd. *Spenſer.*
So *lewdly* dull his idle works appear,
The wretched texts deſerve no comments here. *Dryden.*

Le'wdness. *n. ſ.* [from *lewd.*] Luſtful licentiouſneſs.

Suffer no *lewdneſs*, nor indecent ſpeech,
Th' apartment of the tender youth to reach. *Dryd. Juv.*

Damianus's letter to Nicholas is an authentick record of the *lewdneſſes* committed under the reign of celibacy. *Atterbury.*

Le'wdster. *n. ſ.* [from *lewd.*] A lecher; one given to criminal pleaſures.

Againſt ſuch *lewdſters*, and their lechery,
Thoſe that betray them do no treachery. *Shakeſpeare.*

LE'WIS D'OR. *n. ſ.* [French.] A golden French coin, in value twelve livres, now ſettled at ſeventeen ſhillings. *Dict.*

Lexico'grapher. *n. ſ.* [λεξικὸν and γράφω; *lexicographe*, French.] A writer of dictionaries; a harmleſs drudge, that buſies himſelf in tracing the original, and detailing the ſignification of words.

Commentators and *lexicographers* acquainted with the Syriac language, have given theſe hints in their writings on ſcripture. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

Lexico'graphy. *n. ſ.* [λεξικὸν and γράφω.] The art or practice of writing dictionaries.

LE'XICON. *n. ſ.* [λεξικὸν.] A dictionary; a book teaching the ſignification of words.

Though a linguiſt ſhould pride himſelf to have all the tongues that Babel cleft the world into, yet if he had not ſtudied the ſolid things in them as well as the words and *lexicons*, yet he were nothing ſo much to be eſteemed a learned man as any yeoman competently wiſe in his mother dialect only. *Milton.*

Ley. *n. ſ.* *Ley*, *lee*, *lay*, are all from the Saxon leaȝ, a field or paſture, by the uſual melting of the letter ȝ or g. *Gibſon's Camden.*

Li'able. *adj.* [*liable*, from *lier*, old French.] Obnoxious; not exempt; ſubject: with *to*.

But what is ſtrength without a double ſhare
Of wiſdom? vaſt, unwieldy, burthenſome,
Proudly ſecure, yet *liable to* fall
By weakeſt ſubtleties. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

The Engliſh boaſt of Spenſer and Milton, who neither of them wanted genius or learning; and yet both of them are *liable* to many cenſures. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

This or any other ſcheme, coming from a private hand, might be *liable to* many defects. *Swift.*

Liar. *n. ſ.* [from *lie.* This word would analogically be *lier*; but this orthography has prevailed, and the convenience of diſtinction from *lier*, he who lies down, is ſufficient to confirm it.] One who tells falſehood; one who wants veracity.

She's like a *liar*, gone to burning hell!
'Twas I that kill'd her. *Shakeſp. Othello.*
He approves the common *liar*, fame,
Who ſpeaks him thus at Rome. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

I do not reject his obſervation as untrue, much leſs condemn the perſon himſelf as a *liar*, whenſoever it ſeems to be contradicted. *Boyle.*

Thy better ſoul abhors a *liar*'s part,
Wiſe is thy voice, and noble is thy heart. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Li'ard. *adj.* 1. Mingled roan. *Markham.* 2. *Liard* in Scotland denotes gray-haired; as, he's a *liard* old man.

Liba'tion. *n. ſ.* [*libatio*, Latin.] 1. The act of pouring wine on the ground in honour of ſome deity. 2. The wine ſo poured.

(1.) In digging new earth pour in ſome wine, that the vapour of the earth and wine may comfort the ſpirits, provided it be not taken for a heathen ſacrifice, or *libation* to the earth. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

(2.) They had no other crime to object againſt the Chriſtians, but that they did not offer up *libations*, and the ſmoke of ſacrifices, to dead men. *Stillingfleet on Rom. Idolatry.*

The goblet then ſhe took, with nectar crown'd,
Sprinkling the firſt *libations* on the ground. *Dryden's Æn.*

Li'bbard. *n. ſ.* [*liebard*, German; *leopardus*, Lat.] A leopard.

——— Make the *libbard* ſtern,
Leave roaring, when in rage he for revenge did yearn. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen.*
The *libbard* and the tiger, as the mole
Riſing, the crumbled earth above them threw. *Milton.*

The torrid parts of Africk are by Piſo reſembled to a *libbard's* ſkin, the diſtance of whoſe ſpots repreſent the diſperſeneſs of habitations, or towns of Africk. *Brerewood.*

LI'BEL. *n. ſ.* [*libellus*, Latin; *libelle*, French.] 1. A ſatire; defamatory writing; a lampoon. 2. [In the civil law.] A declaration or charge in writing againſt a perſon exhibited in court.

(1.) Are we reproached for the name of Chriſt? that ignominy ſerves but to advance our future glory; every ſuch *libel* here becomes panegyrick there. *Decay of Piety.*

Good heav'n! that ſots and knaves ſhould be ſo vain,
To wiſh their vile reſemblance may remain!
And ſtand recorded, at their own requeſt,
To future days, a *libel* or a jeſt. *Dryden.*

To **Li'bel.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſpread defamation; written or printed: it is now commonly uſed as an active verb, without the propoſition *againſt*.

Sweet ſcrauls to fly about the ſtreets of Rome:
What's this but *libelling againſt* the ſenate? *Shakeſp.*
He, like a privileg'd ſpy, whom nothing can
Diſcredit, *libels* now *'gainſt* each great man. *Donne.*

To **Li'bel.** *v. a.* To ſatiriſe; to lampoon.

Is the peerage of England diſhonoured when a peer ſuffers for his treaſon? If he be *libelled*, or any way defamed, he has his ſcandalum magnatum to puniſh the offender. *Dryden.*

But what ſo pure which envious tongues will ſpare?
Some wicked wits have *libelled* all the fair. *Pope.*

Li'beller. *n. ſ.* [from *libel.*] A defamer by writing; a lampooner.

Our common *libellers* are as free from the imputation of wit, as of morality. *Dryden's Juv.*

The ſquibs are thoſe who, in the common phraſe, are called *libellers* and lampooners. *Tatler.*

The common *libellers*, in their invectives, tax the church with an inſatiable deſire of power and wealth, equally common to all bodies of men. *Swift.*

Li'bellous. *adj.* [from *libel.*] Defamatory.

It was the moſt malicious ſurmiſe that had ever been brewed, howſoever countenanced by a *libellous* pamphlet. *Wotton.*

Li'beral. *adj.* [*liberalis*, Latin; *liberal*, French.] 1. Not mean; not low in birth; not low in mind. 2. Becoming a gentleman. 3. Munificent; generous; bountiful; not parſimonious. 4. It has *of* before the thing, and *to* before the perſon.

(3.) Her name was Mercy, well known over all,
To be both gracious and eke *liberal*. *Spenſ. Fa. Queen.*

Sparing would ſhew a worſe ſin that ill doctrine.
Men of his way ſhould be moſt *liberal*,
They're ſet here for examples. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

——— Needs muſt the pow'r
That made us, and for us this ample world,
Be infinitely good, and of his good
As *liberal* and free, as infinite. *Milton.*

The *liberal* are ſecure alone;
For what we frankly give, for ever is our own.
Granville.

(4.) There is no art better than to be *liberal of* praiſe and commendation to others, in that wherein a man's ſelf hath any perfection. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Several clergymen, otherwiſe little fond of obſcure terms, are, in their ſermons, very *liberal of* all thoſe which they find in eccleſiaſtical writers, as if it were our duty to underſtand them. *Swift.*

LIBERA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*liberalitas*, Latin; *liberalité*, French.] Munificence; bounty; generoſity; generous profuſion.

Why ſhould he deſpair, that knows to court
With words, fair looks and *liberality*? *Shakeſp.*

Such moderation with thy bounty join,
That thou may'ſt nothing give that is not thine;
That *liberality* is but caſt away,
Which makes us borrow what we cannot pay. *Denham.*

LI'BERALLY. *adv.* [from *liberal*.] 1. Bounteouſly; bountifully; largely. 2. Not meanly; magnanimouſly.

(1.) If any of you lack wiſdom, let him aſk of God, that giveth to all men *liberally*, and upbraideth not. *James*, i. 5.

LI'BERTINE. *n. ſ.* [*libertin*, French.] 1. One unconfined; one at liberty. 2. One who lives without reſtraint or law. 3. One who pays no regard to the precepts of religion. 4. [In law; *libertinus*, Latin.] A freedman; or rather, the ſon of a freedman.

(1.) ——— When he ſpeaks,
The air, a charter'd *libertine*, is ſtill;
And the mute wonder lurketh in men's ears,
To ſteal his ſweet and honied ſentences. *Shakeſp. Hen.* V.

(2.) Man, the lawleſs *libertine*, may rove
Free and unqueſtion'd. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

Want of power is the only bound that a *libertine* puts to his views upon any of the ſex. *Clariſſa.*

(3.) They ſay this town is full of couzenage,
Diſguiſed cheaters, prating mountebanks,
And many ſuch like *libertines* of ſin. *Shakeſp.*

That word may be applied to ſome few *libertines* in the audience. *Collier's View of the Stage.*

(4.) Some perſons are forbidden to be accuſers on the ſcore of their ſex, as women: others on the ſcorn of their age, as pupils and infants; others on the ſcore of their condition, as *libertines* againſt their patrons. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

LI'BERTINE. *adj.* [*libertin*, French.] Licentious; irreligious.

There are men that marry not, but chuſe rather a *libertine* and impure ſingle life, than to be yoked in marriage. *Bacon.*

Might not the queen make diligent enquiry, if any perſon about her ſhould happen to be of *libertine* principles or morals. *Swift's Project for Advancement of Religion.*

LI'BERTINISM. *n. ſ.* [from *libertine*.] Irreligion; licentiouſneſs of opinions and practice.

That ſpirit of religion and ſeriouſneſs vaniſhed all at once, and a ſpirit of liberty and *libertiniſm*, of infidelity and profaneneſs, ſtarted up in the room of it. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

LI'BERTY. *n. ſ.* [*liberte*, French; *libertas*, Latin.] 1. Freedom, as oppoſed to ſlavery. 2. Exemption from tyranny or inordinate government. 3. Freedom, as oppoſed to neceſſity. 4. Privilege; exemption; immunity. 5. Relaxation of reſtraint: as, he ſees himſelf at *liberty* to chuſe his condition. 6. Leave; permiſſion.

(1.) My maſter knows of your being here, and hath threatened to put me into everlaſting *liberty*, if I tell you of it; for he ſwears, he'll turn me away. *Shakeſp.*

O *liberty*! thou goddeſs, heav'nly bright!
Profuſe of bliſs, and pregnant with delight,
Eternal pleaſure in thy preſence reign. *Addiſon.*

(2.) ——— Juſtly thou abhorr'ſt
The ſon, who on the quiet ſtate of man,
Such trouble brought, affecting to ſubdue
Rational *liberty*; yet know withal,
Since thy original lapſe, true *liberty*
Is loſt, which always with right reaſon dwells. *Milton.*

(3.) *Liberty* is the power in any agent to do, or forbear, any particular action, according to the determination, or thought of the mind, whereby either of them is preferred to the other. *Locke.*

As it is in the motions of the body, ſo it is in the thoughts of our minds: where any one is ſuch, that we have power to take it up, or lay it by, according to the preference of the mind, there we are at *liberty*. *Locke.*

(4.) His majeſty gave not an intire country to any, much leſs did he grant jura regalia, or any extraordinary *liberties*. *Davies.*

(5.) Licenſe they mean, when they cry *liberty*. *Milton.*

(6.) I ſhall take the *liberty* to conſider a third ground, which, with ſome men, has the ſame authority. *Locke.*

LIBI'DINOUS. *adj.* [*libidinoſus*, Latin.] Lewd; luſtful.

None revolt from the faith; becauſe they muſt not look upon a woman to luſt after her, but becauſe they are much more reſtrained from the perpetration of their luſts. If wanton glances and *libidinous* thoughts had been permitted by the goſpel, they would have apoſtatized nevertheleſs. *Bentley.*

LIBI'DINOUSLY. *adv.* [from *libidinous*.] Lewdly; luſtfully.

LI'BRAL. *adj.* [*libralis*, Latin.] Of a pound weight. *Dict.*

LIBRA'RIAN. *n. ſ.* [*librarius*, Latin.] 1. One who has the care of a library. 2. One who tranſcribes or copies books.

(2.) Charybdis thrice ſwallows, and thrice refunds, the waves: this muſt be underſtood of regular tides. There are indeed but two tides in a day, but this is the error of the *librarians*. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

LI'BRARY. *n. ſ.* [*librarie*, French.] A large collection of books, publick or private.

Then as they 'gan his *library* to view,
And antique regiſters for to aviſe,
There chanced to the prince's hand to riſe
An ancient book, hight Briton's monuments. *Fa. Queen.*

I have given you the *library* of a painter, and a catalogue of ſuch books as he ought to read. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

To **LI'BRATE.** *v. a.* [*libro*, Latin.] To poiſe; to balance; to hold in equipoiſe.

LIBRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*libratio*, Latin; *libration*, French.] 1. The ſtate of being balanced. 2. [In aſtronomy.] *Libration* is the balancing motion or trepidation in the firmament, whereby the declination of the ſun, and the latitude of the ſtars, change from time to time. Aſtronomers likewiſe aſcribe to the moon a *libratory* motion, or motion of trepidation, which they pretend is from eaſt to weſt, and from north to ſouth, becauſe that, at full moon, they ſometimes diſcover parts of her diſk which are not diſcovered at other times. Theſe kinds are called, the one a *libration* in longitude, and the other a *libration* in latitude. Beſides this, there is a third kind, which they call an apparent *libration*, and which conſiſts in this, that when the moon is at her greateſt elongation from the ſouth, her axis being then almoſt perpendicular to the plane of the eclíptick, the ſun muſt enlighten towards the north pole of the moon ſome parts which he did not before, and that, on the contrary, ſome parts of thoſe which he enlightened towards the oppoſite pole are obſcured; and this produces the ſame effect which the *libration* in latitude does. *Dict. Trev.*

(1.) This is what may be ſaid of the balance, and the *libration*, of the body. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

——— Their pinions ſtill
In looſe *librations* ſtretch'd, to truſt the void
Trembling refuſe. *Thomſon's Spring.*

(2.) Thoſe planets which move upon their axis, do not all make intire revolutions; for the moon maketh only a kind of *libration*, or a reciprocated motion on her own axis. *Grew.*

LI'BRATORY. *adj.* [from *libro*, Lat.] Balancing; playing like a balance.

LICE, the plural of *louſe*.

Red bliſters riſing on their paps appear,
And flaming carbuncles, and noiſome ſweat,
And clammy dews, that loathſome *lice* beget;
Till the ſlow creeping evil eats his way. *Dryden's Virgil.*

LI'CEBANE. *n. ſ.* [*lice* and *bane*.] A plant.

LI'CENSE. *n. ſ.* [*licentia*, Latin; *licence*, French.] 1. Exorbitant liberty; contempt of legal and neceſſary reſtraint. 2. A grant of permiſſion. 3. Liberty; permiſſion.

(1.) Some of the wiſer ſeeing that a popular *licence* is indeed the many-headed tyranny, prevailed with the reſt to make Muſidorus their chief. *Sidney.*

——— Taunt my faults
With ſuch full *licence*, as both truth and malice
Have power to utter. *Shakeſpeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

They baul for freedom in their ſenſeleſs moods,
And ſtill revolt when truth would ſet them free;
Licence they mean, when they cry liberty. *Milton.*

The privilege that ancient poets claim,
Now turn'd to *licenſe* by too juſt a name. *Roſcommon.*

Though this be a ſtate of liberty, yet it is not a ſtate of *licence*; though man, in that ſtate, have an uncontroulable liberty to diſpoſe of his perſon or poſſeſſions, yet he has not liberty to deſtroy himſelf. *Locke.*

(2.) They ſent ſome to bring them a *licence* from the ſenate. *Judith*, xi. 14.

Thoſe few abſtract names that the ſchools forged, and put into the mouths of their ſcholars, could never yet get admittance into common uſe, or obtain the *licence* of publick approbation. *Locke.*

We procured a *licence* of the duke of Parma to enter the theatre and gallery. *Addiſon on Italy.*

(3.) It is not the manner of the Romans to deliver any man to die, before that he which is accuſed have the accuſers face to face, and have *licence* to anſwer for himſelf. *Acts.*

To LI'CENSE. *v. a.* [*licencier*, French.] 1. To permit by a legal grant. 2. To diſmiſs; to ſend away. Not in uſe.

(1.) ——— Wit's Titans brav'd the ſkies,
And the preſs groan'd with *licens'd* blaſphemies. *Pope.*

(2.) He would play well, and willingly, at ſome games of greateſt attention, which ſhewed, that when he liſted he could *licenſe* his thoughts. *Wotton.*

LI'CENSER. *n. ſ.* [from *licenſe*.] A granter of permiſſion: commonly a tool of power.

LICE'NTIATE. *n. ſ.* [*licentiatus*, low Latin.] 1. A man who uſes licenſe. Not in uſe. 2. A degree in Spaniſh univerſities.

(1.) The *licentiates* ſomewhat licentiouſly, leſt they ſhould prejudice poetical liberty, will pardon themſelves for doubling or rejecting a letter, if the ſenſe fall aptly. *Camden.*

(2.) A man might, after that time, ſue for the degree of a *licentiate* or maſter in this faculty. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To LICE'NTIATE. *v. a.* [*licencier*, French.] To permit; to encourage by licenſe.

We may not hazard either the ſtifling of generous inclinations, or the *licentiating* of any thing that is coarſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

LICE'NTIOUS. *n. ſ.* [*licencieux*, French; *licentioſus*, Lat.] 1. Unreſtrained by law or morality. 2. Preſumptuous; unconfined.

(1.) Later ages pride, like corn-fed ſteed,
Abus'd her plenty, and fat ſwoln encreaſe,
To all *licentious* luſt, and 'gan exceed
The meaſure of her mean, and natural firſt need. *Fa. Qu.*

How would it touch thee to the quick,
Should'ſt thou but hear I were *licentious*?
And that this body, conſecrate to thee,
With ruffian luſt ſhould be contaminate? *Shakeſp.*

(2.) The Tyber, whoſe *licentious* waves,
So often overflow'd the neighbouring fields,
Now runs a ſmooth and inoffenſive courſe. *Roſcommon.*

LICE'NTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *licentious*.] With too much liberty; without juſt reſtraint.

The licentiates ſomewhat *licentiouſly*, will pardon themſelves. *Camden's Remains.*

LICE'NTIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *licentious*.] Boundleſs liberty; contempt of juſt reſtraint.

One error is ſo fruitful, as it begetteth a thouſand children, if the *licentiouſneſs* thereof be not timely reſtrained. *Raleigh.*

This cuſtom has been always looked upon, by the wiſeſt men, as an effect of *licentiouſneſs*, and not of liberty. *Swift.*

During the greateſt *licentiouſneſs* of the preſs, the character of the queen was inſulted. *Swift.*

LICH. *n. ſ.* [lice, Saxon.] A dead carcaſs; whence *lichwake*, the time or act of watching by the dead; *lichgate*, the gate through which the dead are carried to the grave; *Lichfield*, the field of the dead, a city in Staffordſhire, ſo named from martyred chriſtians. *Salve magna parens.* *Lichwake* is ſtill retained in Scotland in the ſame ſenſe.

LI'CHOWL. *n. ſ.* [*lich* and *owl*.] A ſort of owl, by the vulgar ſuppoſed to foretell death.

To LICK. *v. a.* [licean, Saxon; *lecken*, Dutch.] 1. To paſs over with the tongue. 2. To lap; to take in by the tongue. 3. *To* LICK *up*. To devour.

(1.) Æſculapius went about with a dog and a ſhe-goat, both which he uſed much in his cures; the firſt for *licking* all ulcerated wounds, and the goat's milk for the diſeaſes of the ſtomach and lungs. *Temple.*

A bear's a ſavage beaſt;
Whelp'd without form, until the dam
Has *lick'd* it into ſhape and frame. *Hudibras.*

He with his tepid rays the roſe renews,
And *licks* the drooping leaves, and dries the dews. *Dryden.*

I have ſeen an antiquary *lick* an old coin, among other trials, to diſtinguiſh the age of it by its taſte. *Addiſon.*

(2.) ——— At once pluck out
The multitudinous tongue; but let them not *lick*
The ſweet which is their poiſon. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

(3.) Now ſhall this company *lick up* all that are round about us, as the ox *licketh up* the graſs. *Numb.* xxii. 4.

When luxury has *lick'd up* all thy pelf,
Curs'd by thy neighbours, thy truſtees, thyſelf:
Think how poſterity will treat thy name. *Pope's Horace.*

LICK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A blow; rough uſage: a low word.

He turned upon me as round as a chafed boar, and gave me a *lick* acroſs the face. *Dryden.*

LI'CKERISH. } *adj.* [liccepa, a glutton, Saxon. This
LI'CKEROUS. } ſeems to be the proper way of ſpelling the word, which has no affinity with *liquor*, but with *like*.] 1. Nice in the choice of food. 2. Eager; greedy to ſwallow; eager not with hunger but guſt. 3. Nice; delicate; tempting the appetite. This ſenſe I doubt.

(1.) Voluptuous men ſacrifice all ſubſtantial ſatisfaction to a *liquoriſh* palate. *L'Eſtrange.*

(2.) It is never tongue-tied, where fit commendation, whereof womankind is ſo *lickeriſh*, is offered unto it. *Sidney.*

Strephon, fond boy, delighted, did not know
That it was love that ſhin'd in ſhining maid;
But *lick'rous*, poiſon'd, fain to her would go. *Sidney.*

Certain rare manuſcripts, ſought in the moſt remote parts by Erpenius, the moſt excellent linguiſt, had been left to his widow, and were upon ſale to the jeſuits, *liquoriſh* chapmen of all ſuch ware. *Wotton.*

In vain he profer'd all his goods to ſave
His body, deſtin'd to that living grave;
The *liquoriſh* hag rejects the pelf with ſcorn,
And nothing but the man would ſerve her turn. *Dryden.*

In ſome provinces they were ſo *liquoriſh* after man's fleſh, that they would ſuck the blood as it run from the dying man. *Locke.*

(3.) Would'ſt thou ſeek again to trap me here
With *lickeriſh* baits, fit to enſnare a brute? *Milton.*

LI'CKERISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *lickeriſh.*] Niceneſs of palate.

LICORICE. *n. ſ.* [γλυκύῤῥιζα; *liquoricia*, Italian.] A root of ſweet taſte. *Liquorice* root is long and ſlender, externally of a duſky reddiſh brown, but within of a fine yellow, full of juice, and of a taſte ſweeter than ſugar; it grows wild in many parts of France, Italy, Spain, and Germany. The inſpiſſated juice of this root is brought to us from Spain and Holland; from the firſt of which places it obtained the name of Spaniſh juice. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

LI'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A beadle that attended the conſuls to apprehend or puniſh criminals.

——— Saucy *lictors*
Will catch at us like ſtrumpets. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Proconſuls to their provinces
Haſting, or on return, in robes of ſtate,
Lictors and rods the enſigns of their power. *Milton.*

Democritus could feed his ſpleen, and ſhake
His ſides and ſhoulders till he felt 'em ake;
Though in his country-town no *lictors* were,
Nor rods, nor ax, nor tribune. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

LID. *n. ſ.* [hlıꝺ, Saxon; *lied*, German.] 1. A cover; any thing that ſhuts down over a veſſel; any ſtopple that covers the mouth, but not enters it. 2. The membrane that, when we ſleep or wink, is drawn over the eye.

(1.) Hope, inſtead of flying off with the reſt, ſtuck ſo cloſe to the *lid* of the cup, that it was ſhut down upon her. *Addiſon.*

(2.) Do not for ever with thy veiled *lids*,
Seek for thy noble father in the duſt. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Our eyes have *lids*, our ears ſtill ope we keep. *Davies.*

That eye dropp'd ſenſe diſtinct and clear,
As any muſe's tongue could ſpeak;
When from its *lid* a pearly tear
Ran trickling down her beauteous cheek. *Prior.*

——— The rod of Hermes
To ſleep could mortal eye-*lids* fix,
And drive departed ſouls to Styx:
That rod was juſt a type of Sid's,
Which o'er a Britiſh ſenate's *lids*
Could ſcatter opium full as well,
And drive as many ſouls to hell. *Swift.*

LIE. *n. ſ.* [*lie*, French.] Any thing impregnated with ſome other body; as, ſoap or ſalt.

Chamber-*lie* breeds fleas like a loach. *Shakeſp.*

All liquid things concocted by heat become yellow; as, *lye*, wort, &c. *Peacham on Drawing.*

LIE. *n. ſ.* [lıᵹe, Saxon.] 1. A criminal falſehood. 2. A charge of falſehood: to *give* the *lie*, is a formulary phraſe. 3. A fiction. This ſenſe is ludicrous.

(1.) — Thou lieſt, abhorred tyrant; with my ſword
I'll prove the *lie* thou ſpeak'ſt. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

A *lye* is properly an outward ſignification of ſomething contrary to, or at leaſt beſide, the inward ſenſe of the mind; ſo that when one thing is ſignified or expreſſed, and the ſame thing not meant or intended, that is properly a *lye.* *South.*

Truth is the object of our underſtanding, as good is of our will; and the underſtanding can no more be delighted with a *lye*, than the will can chuſe an apparent evil. *Dryden.*

When I hear my neighbour ſpeak that which is not true, and I ſay to him, This is not true, or this is falſe, I only convey to him the naked idea of his error; this is the primary idea: but if I ſay it is a *lie*, the word *lie* carries alſo a ſecondary idea; for it implies both the falſhood of the ſpeech, and my reproach and cenſure of the ſpeaker. *Watts's Logick.*

(2.) That *lie* ſhall lye ſo heavy on my ſword,
That it ſhall render vengeance and revenge;
Till thou the *lie* giver, and that *lie*, reſt
In earth as quiet as thy father's ſkull. *Shakeſp. Richard II.*

It is a contradiction to ſuppoſe, that whole nations of men ſhould unanimouſly *give* the *lie* to what, by the moſt invincible evidence, every one of them knew to be true. *Locke.*

Men will *give* their own experience the *lye*, rather than admit of any thing diſagreeing with theſe tenets. *Locke.*

(3.) The cock and fox, the fool and knave imply;
The truth is moral, though the tale a *lie.* *Dryden.*

To **LIE.** *v. n.* [leoᵹan, Saxon; *liegen*, Dutch.] 1. To utter criminal falſehood. 2. To exhibit falſe repreſentation.

(1.) I know not where he lodges; and for me to deviſe a lodging, and ſay, He lies here, or he lies there, were to *lie* in mine own throat. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

If a ſoul *lye* unto his neighbour in that which was delivered him to keep, he ſhall reſtore. *Lev.*

Should I *lye* againſt my right? *Job*, xxxiv. 6.

(2.) Inform us, will the emp'ror treat?
Or do the prints and paper *lie?* *Swift.*

To **LIE.** *v. n.* pret. *I lay*; *I have lain* or *lien.* [lıeᵹan, Saxon; *liggen*, Dutch.] 1. To reſt horizontally, or with very great inclination againſt ſomething elſe. 2. To reſt; to preſs upon. 3. To be repoſited in the grave. 4. To be in a ſtate of decumbiture. 5. To paſs the time of ſleep. 6. To be laid up or repoſited. 7. To remain fixed. 8. To reſide. 9. To be placed or ſituated, with reſpect to ſomething elſe. 10. To preſs upon afflictively. 11. To be troubleſome or tedious. 12. To be judicially imputed. 13. To be in any particular ſtate. 14. To be in a ſtate of concealment. 15. To be in priſon. 16. To be in a bad ſtate. 17. To be in a helpleſs or expoſed ſtate. 18. To conſiſt. 19. To be in the power; to belong to. 20. To be valid in a court of judicature: as, an action *lieth* againſt one. 21. To coſt; as, it *lies* me in more money. 22. *To* LIE *at.* To importune; to teaze. 23. *To* LIE *by.* To reſt; to remain ſtill. 24. *To* LIE *down.* To reſt; to go into a ſtate of repoſe. 25. *To* LIE *down.* To ſink into the grave. 26. *To* LIE *in.* To be in childbed. 27. *To* LIE *under.* To be ſubject to; to be oppreſſed by. 28. *To* LIE *upon.* To become the matter of obligation or duty. 29. *To* LIE *with.* To converſe in bed. 30. It may be obſerved of this word in general, that it commonly implies ſomething of ſluggiſhneſs, inaction, or ſteadineſs, applied to perſons; and ſome gravity or permanency of condition, applied to things.

(2.) Death *lies* on her like an untimely ſhow'r
Upon the ſweeteſt flow'r of all the field. *Shakeſp.*

Lie heavy on him, earth, for he
Laid many a heavy load on thee. *Epitaph on Vanbrugh.*

(3.) All the kings of the nations *lie* in glory, every one in his own houſe. *Iſa.* xiv. 18.

I will *lie* with my fathers, and thou ſhalt carry me out of Egypt, and bury me in your burying place. *Gen.* xlvii. 30.

(4.) How many good young princes would do ſo; their fathers *lying* ſo ſick as yours at this time is? *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

My little daughter *lieth* at the point of death; I pray thee come and lay thy hands on her, that ſhe may be healed. *Mark.*

(5.) ——— The watchful traveller,
That by the moon's miſtaken light did riſe,
Lay down again, and clos'd his weary eyes. *Dryden.*

Forlorn he muſt, and perſecuted flies;
Climb the ſteep mountain, in the cavern *lie.* *Prior.*

(6.) I have ſeen where copperas is made great variety of them, divers of which I have yet *lying* by me. *Boyle.*

(7.) The Spaniards have but one temptation to quarrel with us, the recovering of Jamaica, for that has ever *lien* at their hearts. *Temple.*

(8.) If thou doeſt well, ſhalt thou not be accepted? and if thou doeſt not well, ſin *lieth* at the door. *Gen.* iv. 7.

(9.) Deſerts, where there *lay* no way. *Wiſdom.*

——— I fly
To thoſe happy climes that *lie*,
Where day never ſhuts his eye. *Milton.*

There *lies* our way, and that our paſſage home. *Dryden.*

Envy *lies* between beings equal in nature, though unequal in circumſtances. *Collier of Envy.*

The buſineſs of a tutor, rightly employed, *lies* out of the road. *Locke on Education.*

What *lies* beyond our poſitive idea towards infinity, *lies* in obſcurity, and has the undeterminate confuſion of a negative idea. *Locke.*

(10.) Thy wrath *lieth* hard upon me, and thou haſt afflicted me with all thy waves. *Pſalms.*

He that commits a ſin ſhall find
The preſſing guilt *lie* heavy on his mind,
Though bribes or favour ſhall aſſert his cauſe. *Creech.*

Shew the power of religion, in abating that particular anguiſh which ſeems to *lie* ſo heavy on Leonora. *Addiſon.*

(11.) Suppoſe kings, beſides the entertainment of luxury, ſhould have ſpent their time, at leaſt what *lay* upon their hands, in chemiſtry, it cannot be denied but princes may paſs their time advantageouſly that way. *Temple.*

I would recommend the ſtudies of knowledge to the female world, that they may not be at a loſs how to employ thoſe hours that *lie* upon their hands. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

(12.) If he ſhould intend his voyage towards my wife, I would turn her looſe to him; and what he gets more of her than ſharp words, let it *lie* on my head. *Shakeſp.*

(13.) If money go before, all ways do *lie* open. *Shakeſp.*

The highways *lie* waſte, the wayfaring man ceaſeth. *Iſa.*

The ſeventh year thou ſhalt let it reſt and *lie* ſtill. *Exod.*

Do not think that the knowledge of any particular ſubject cannot be improved, merely becauſe it has *lain* without improvement. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

(14.) Many things in them *lie* concealed to us, which they who were concerned underſtood at firſt ſight. *Locke.*

(15.) Your impriſonment ſhall not be long;
I will deliver you, or elſe *lie* for you. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

(16.) Why will you *lie* pining and pinching yourſelf in ſuch a loneſome, ſtarving courſe of life? *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

The generality of mankind *lie* pecking at one another, till one by one they are all torn to pieces. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Are the gods to do your drudgery, and you *lie* bellowing with your finger in your mouth? *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

(17.) To ſee a hated perſon ſuperior, and to *lie* under the anguiſh of a diſadvantage, is far enough from diverſion. *Collier.*

It is but a very ſmall comfort, that a plain man, *lying* under a ſharp fit of the ſtone for a week, receives from this fine ſentence. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

As a man ſhould always be upon his guard againſt the vices to which he is moſt expoſed, ſo we ſhould take a more than ordinary care not to *lie* at the mercy of the weather in our moral conduct. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

The maintenance of the clergy is precarious, and collected from a moſt miſerable race of farmers, at whoſe mercy every miniſter *lies* to be defrauded. *Swift.*

(18.) The image of it gives me content already; and I truſt it will grow to a moſt proſperous perfection.
— It *lies* much in your holding up. *Shakeſp.*

He that thinks that diverſion may not *lie* in hard labour, forgets the early riſing, and hard riding of huntſmen. *Locke.*

(19.) Do'ſt thou endeavour, as much as in thee *lies*, to preſerve the lives of all men? *Duppa's Rules for Devotion.*

He ſhews himſelf very malicious if he knows I deſerve credit, and yet goes about to blaſt it, as much as in him *lies*. *Stillingfleet on Idolatry.*

Mars is the warrior's god; in him it *lies*
On whom he favours to confer the prize. *Dryden.*

(23.) Ev'ry thing that heard him play,
Ev'n the billows of the ſea,
Hung their heads, and then *lay by*;
In ſweet muſick is ſuch art,
Killing care, and grief of heart,
Fall aſleep, or hearing die. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

(24.) The leopard ſhall *lie down* with the kid. *Iſa.* xi. 6.

The needy ſhall *lie down* in ſafety. *Iſa.* xiv. 30.

(25.) His bones are full of the ſin of his youth, which ſhall *lie down* with him in the duſt. *Job*, xx. 11.

(26.) As for all other good women that love to do but little work, how handſome it is to *lie in* and ſleep, or to louſe themſelves in the ſun-ſhine, they that have been but a while in Ireland can well witneſs. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

You confine yourſelf moſt unreaſonably. Come; you muſt go viſit the lady that *lies in*. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

She had *lain in*, and her right breaſt had been apoſtemated. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

The doctor has practiſed both by ſea and land, and therefore cures the green ſickneſs and *lyings in*. *Spectator.*

When Florimel deſign'd to *lie* privately *in*;
She choſe with ſuch prudence her pangs to conceal,
That her nurſe, nay her midwife, ſcarce heard her once ſqueal. *Prior.*

Hyſterical affections are contracted by accidents in *lying in*. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

(27.) A generous perſon will *lie under* a great diſadvantage. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

This miſtake never ought to be imputed to Dryden, but to thoſe who ſuffered ſo noble a genius to *lie under* neceſſity. *Pope.*

Europe *lay* then *under* a deep lethargy, and was no otherwiſe to be reſcued but by one that would cry mightily. *Atterb.*

(28.) Theſe are not places merely of favour, the charge of ſouls *lies upon* them; the greateſt account whereof will be required at their hands. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

It ſhould *lie upon* him to make out how matter, by undirected motion, could at firſt neceſſarily fall, without ever erring or miſcarrying, into ſuch a curious formation of human bodies. *Bentley's Sermons.*

(29.) ——— Pardon me, Baſſanio,
For by this ring ſhe *lay with* me. *Shakeſpeare.*

Lief. *adj.* [leof, Saxon; *lief*, Dutch.] Dear; beloved. Obſolete.

My *liefeſt* lord, ſhe thus beguiled had,
For he was fleſh; all fleſh doth frailty breed. *Fa. Qu.*

——— You, with the reſt,
Cauſeleſs have laid diſgraces on my head;
And with your beſt endeavour have ſtirr'd up
My *liefeſt* liege to be mine enemy. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Lief. *adv.* Willingly: now uſed only in familiar ſpeech.

If I could ſpeak ſo wiſely under an arreſt, I would ſend for certain of my creditors; and yet to ſay the truth, I had as *lief* have the foppery of freedom, as the morality of impriſonment. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

Liege. *adj.* [*lige*, French; *ligio*, Italian; *ligius*, low Latin.] 1. Bound by ſome feudal tenure; ſubject: whence *liegeman* for ſubject. 2. Sovereign. [This ſignification ſeems to have accidentally riſen from the former, the lord of *liege men*, being by miſtake called *liege lord*.]

(2.) Did not the whole realm acknowledge Henry for their king and *liege* lord? *Spenſer.*

—— My lady *liege*, ſaid he,
What all your ſex deſire is ſovereignty. *Dryden.*

So much of it as is founded on the law of nature, may be ſtiled natural religion; that is to ſay, a devotedneſs unto God our *liege* lord, ſo as to act in all things according to his will. *Grew's Coſmology.*

Liege. *n. ſ.* Sovereign; ſuperiour lord: ſcarcely in uſe.

O pardon me, my *liege!* but for my tears
I had foreſtall'd this dear and deep rebuke. *Shakeſp.*

The other part reſerv'd I by conſent,
For that my ſovereign *liege* was in my debt. *Shakeſp.*

The natives, dubious whom
They muſt obey, in conſternation wait
Till rigid conqueſt will pronounce their *liege*. *Phillips.*

Li'egeman. *n. ſ.* [from *liege* and *man*.] A ſubject: not in uſe.

This *liegeman* 'gan to wax more bold,
And when he felt the folly of his lord,
In his own kind, he 'gan himſelf unfold. *Fairy Queen.*

Sith then the anceſtors of thoſe that now live, yielded themſelves then ſubjects and *liegemen*, ſhall it not tye their children to the ſame ſubjection? *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Stand, ho! who is there?
— Friends to this ground, and *liegemen* to the Dane. *Shak.*

LI'EGER. *n. ſ.* [more proper *legier*, or *ledger*.] A reſident ambaſſadour.

——— His paſſions and his fears
Lie *liegers* for you in his breaſt, and there
Negotiate your affairs. *Denham's Sophy.*

LI'EN, the participle of *lie*.

One of the people might lightly have *lien* with thy wife. *Gen.* xxvi. 10.

LIENTE'RICK. *adj.* [from *lientery*.] Pertaining to a lientery.

There are many medicinal preparations of iron, but none equal to the tincture made without acids; eſpecially in obſtructions, and to ſtrengthen the tone of the parts; as in *lienterick* and other like caſes. *Grew's Muſæum.*

LI'ENTERY. *n. ſ.* [from λεῖον, *læve*, ſmooth, and ἔντερον, *inteſtinum*, gut; *lienterie*, French.] A particular looſeneſs, or diarrhœa, wherein the food paſſes ſo ſuddenly through the ſtomach and guts, as to be thrown out by ſtool with little or no alteration. *Quincy.*

LI'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *to lie*.] One that reſts or lies down; or remains concealed.

There were *liers* in ambuſh againſt him behind the city. *Joſ.* viii. 14.

LIEU. *n. ſ.* [French.] Place; room: it is only uſed with *in*: *in lieu*, inſtead.

God, of his great liberality, had determined, *in lieu* of man's endeavours, to beſtow the ſame by the rule of that juſtice which beſt beſeemeth him. *Hooker.*

In lieu of ſuch an increaſe of dominions, it is our buſineſs to extend our trade. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

LIEVE. *adv.* [See LIEF.] Willingly.

Speak the ſpeech, I pray you, as I pronounced it to you, trippingly on the tongue: but if you mouth it, as many of our players do, I had as *lieve* the town crier had ſpoke my lines. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Action is death to ſome ſort of people, and they would as *lieve* hang as work. *L'Eſtrange.*

LIEUTE'NANCY. *n. ſ.* [*lieutenance*, French; from *lieutenant*.] 1. The office of a lieutenant. 2. The body of lieutenants.

(1.) If ſuch tricks as theſe ſtrip you out of your *lieutenancy* it had been better you had not kiſſed your three fingers ſo oft. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

(2.) The liſt of undiſputed maſters, is hardly ſo long as the liſt of the *lieutenancy* of our metropolis. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

LIEUTE'NANT. *n. ſ.* [*lieutenant*, French.] A deputy; one who acts by vicarious authority. 2. In war, one who holds the next rank to a ſuperiour of any denomination; as, a general has his *lieutenant* generals, a colonel his *lieutenant* colonel, and a captain ſimply his *lieutenant*.

(1.) ——— Whither away ſo faſt?
— No farther than the tower,
We'll enter all together,
And in good time here the *lieutenant* comes. *Shakeſp.*

I muſt put you in mind of the lords *lieutenants*, and deputy *lieutenants*, of the counties: their proper uſe is for ordering the military affairs, in order to oppoſe an invaſion from abroad, or a rebellion or ſedition at home. *Bacon.*

Killing, as it is conſidered in itſelf without all undue circumſtances, was never prohibited to the lawful magiſtrate, who is the vicegerent or *lieutenant* of God, from whom he derives his power of life and death. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

Sent by our new *lieutenant*, who in Rome,
And ſince from me, has heard of your renown:
I come to offer peace. *Phillips's Briton.*

(2.) It were meet that ſuch captains only were employed as have formerly ſerved in that country, and been at leaſt *lieutenants* there. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

According to military cuſtom the place was good, and the *lieutenant* of the colonel's company might well pretend to the next vacant captainſhip. *Wotton.*

The earl of Eſſex was made *lieutenant* general of the army; the moſt propular man of the kingdom, and the darling of the ſword men. *Clarendon.*

His *lieutenant* engaging againſt his poſitive orders, being beaten by Lyſander, Alcibiades was again baniſhed. *Swift.*

Canſt thou ſo many gallant ſoldiers ſee,
And captains and *lieutenants* ſlight for me? *Gay.*

LIEUTE'NANTSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *lieutenant*.] The rank or office of lieutenant.

LIFE. *n. ſ.* plural *lives*. [liꝼian, to live, Saxon.] 1. Union and co-operation of ſoul with body; vitality; animation, oppoſed to an *inanimate ſtate*. 2. Preſent ſtate; as diſtinct from other parts of human exiſtence. 3. Enjoyment, or poſſeſſion of exiſtence, as oppoſed to *death*. 4. Blood, the ſuppoſed vehicle of life. 5. Conduct; manner of living with reſpect to virtue or vice. 6. Condition; manner of living with reſpect to happineſs and miſery. 7. Continuance of our preſent ſtate: as, half his *life* was ſpent in ſtudy. 8. The living form: oppoſed to *copies*. 9. Exact reſemblance: with *to* before it. 10. General ſtate of man. 11. Common occurrences; human affairs; the courſe of things. 12. Living perſon. 13. Narrative of a life paſt. 14. Spirit; briſkneſs; vivacity; reſolution. 15. Animal, animated exiſtence; animal being. 16. Syſtem of animal nature. 17. Life is alſo uſed of vegetables, and whatever grows and decays.

(1). On thy *life* no more.
— My *life* I never held but as a pawn
To wage againſt thy foes. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

She ſhews a body rather than a *life*,
A ſtatue than a breather. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Let the waters bring forth abundantly the moving creature that hath *life*. *Gen.* i. 20.

The identity of the ſame man conſiſts in nothing but a participation of the ſame continued *life*, by conſtantly fleeting particles of matter, in ſucceſſion vitally united to the ſame organized body. *Locke.*

(2.) O *life*, thou nothing's younger brother!
So like, that we may take the one for t'other!
Dream of a ſhadow! a reflection made
From the falſe glories of the gay reflected bow,
Is more a ſolid thing than thou!
Thou weak built iſthmus, that do'ſt proudly riſe
Up betwixt two eternities;
Yet canſt not wave nor wind ſuſtain,
But, broken and o'erwhelm'd, the ocean meets again. *Cowley.*

When I conſider *life*, 'tis all a cheat,
Yet fool'd by hope men favour the deceit,
Live on, and think to-morrow will repay;
To-morrow's falſer than the former day;
Lies more; and when it ſays we ſhall be bleſt,
With ſome new joy, takes off what we poſſeſt.
Strange cozenage! none would live paſt years again,
Yet all hope pleaſure in what yet remain;
And from the dregs of *life* think to receive
What the firſt ſprightly running could not give:
I'm tir'd of waiting for this chemick gold,
Which fools us young, and beggars us when old. *Dryden.*

Howe'er 'tis well that while mankind
Through *life*'s perverſe meanders errs,
He can imagin'd pleaſures find,
To combat againſt real cares. *Prior.*

So peaceful ſhalt thou end thy bliſsful days,
And ſteal thyſelf from *life* by ſlow decays. *Pope.*

(3.) Then avarice 'gan through his veins to inſpire
His greedy flames, and kindle *life* devouring fire. *Fa. Qu.*

Their complot is to have my *life*:
And, if my death might make this iſland happy,
And prove the period of their tyranny,
I would expend it with all willingneſs. *Shakeſp.*

Nor love thy *life*, nor hate; but what thou liv'ſt

Live well, how long or ſhort permit to Heav'n. *Milton.*

He entreated me not to take his *life*, but exact a ſum of money. *Broome on the Odyſſey.*

(4.) His guiſhing entrails ſmoak'd upon the ground,
And the warm *life* came iſſuing through the wound. *Pope.*

(5.) His faith perhaps in ſome nice tenets might
Be wrong, his *life* I'm ſure was in the right. *Cowley.*

Henry and Edward, brighteſt ſons of fame,
And virtuous Alfred, a more ſacred name;
After a *life* of glorious toils endur'd,
Cloſ'd their long glories with a ſigh. *Pope.*

I'll teach my family to lead good *lives*. *Mrs. Barker.*

(6.) Such was the *life* the frugal Sabines led;
So Remus and his brother god were bred. *Dryden's Virg.*

(7.) Some have not any clear ideas all their *lives*. *Locke.*

Untam'd and fierce the tyger ſtill remains,
And tires his *life* with biting on his chains. *Prior.*

The adminiſtiation of this bank is for *life*, and partly in the hands of the chief citizens. *Addiſon on Italy.*

(8.) That is the beſt part of beauty which a picture cannot expreſs, no, nor the firſt ſight of the *life*. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Let him viſit eminent perſons of great name abroad, that he may tell how the *life* agreeth with the fame. *Bacon.*

He that would be a maſter, muſt draw by the *life* as well as copy from originals, and join theory and experience together. *Collier of the Entertainment of Books.*

(9.) I believe no character of any perſon was ever better drawn *to* the *life* than this. *Denham.*

Rich carvings, portraiture, and imag'ry,
Where ev'ry figure *to* the *life* expreſs'd
The godhead's pow'r. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

He ſaw in order painted on the wall
The wars that fame around the world had blown,
All *to* the *life*, and ev'ry leader known. *Dryden's Æn.*

(10.) ——— Studious they appear
Of arts that poliſh *life*; inventors rare!
Unmindful of their Maker. *Milton.*

All that cheers or ſoftens *life*,
The tender ſiſter, daughter, friend, and wife. *Pope.*

(11.) This I know, not only by reading of books in my ſtudy, but alſo by experience of *life* abroad in the world. *Aſcham.*

Not to know at large of things remote
From uſe, obſcure and ſubtile; but to know
That which before us lies in daily *life*,
Is the prime wiſdom. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

(12.) Why ſhould I play the Roman fool, and die
On my own ſword? whilſt I ſee *lives* the gaſhes
Do better upon them. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

(13.) ——— Plutarch, that writes his *life*,
Tells us, that Cato dearly lov'd his wife. *Pope.*

(14.) The Helots bent thitherward with a new *life* of reſolution, as if their captain had been a root out of which their courage had ſprung. *Sidney.*

They have no notion of *life* and fire in fancy and in words; and any thing that is juſt in grammar and in meaſure is as good oratory and poetry to them as the beſt. *Felton.*

Not with half the fire and *life*,
With which he kiſs'd Amphytrion's wife. *Prior.*

(15.) Full nature ſwarms with *life*. *Thomſon.*

(16.) Lives through all *life*. *Pope.*

LI'FEBLOOD. *n. ſ.* [*life* and *blood.*] The blood neceſſary to life; the vital blood.

—— This ſickneſs doth infect
The very *lifeblood* of our enterpriſe. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

How could'ſt thou drain the *lifeblood* of the child? *Shakeſp.*

His forehead ſtruck the ground,
Lifeblood and life ruſh'd mingled through the wound. *Dryden.*

They loved with that calm and noble value which dwells in the heart, with a warmth like that of *lifeblood*. *Spectator.*

Money, the *lifeblood* of the nation,
Corrupts and ſtagnates in the veins,
Unleſs a proper circulation,
Its motion and its heat maintains. *Swift.*

LIFEEVERLASTING. An Herb. *Ainſworth.*

LI'FEGIVING. *n. ſ.* [*life* and *giving.*] Having the power to give life.

——— His own heart,
Kindled at firſt from heav'n's *lifegiving* fire. *Spenſer.*

——— He ſat deviſing death
To them who liv'd; nor on the virtue thought
Of that *lifegiving* plant. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

LIFEGUA'RD. *n. ſ.* [*life* and *guard.*] The guard of a king's perſon.

LI'FELESS. *adj.* [from *life.*] 1. Dead: deprived of life. 2. Unanimated; void of life. 3. Wanting power, force, or ſpirit. 4. Wanting or deprived of phyſical energy.

(1.) I who make the triumph of to-day,
May of to-morrow's pomp one part appear,
Ghaſtly with wounds, and *lifeleſs* on the bier. *Prior.*

(2.) Was I to have never parted from thy ſide?
As good have grown there ſtill a *lifeleſs* rib! *Milton.*

——— Thus began
Outrage from *lifeleſs* things. *Milton.*

The power which produces their motions, ſprings from ſomething without themſelves: if this power were ſuſpended, they would become a *lifeleſs*, unactive heap of matter. *Cheyne.*

And empty words ſhe gave, and ſounding ſtrain,
But ſenſeleſs, *lifeleſs!* idol void and vain. *Pope.*

(3.) Hopeleſs and helpleſs doth Ægeon wend,
But to procraſtinate his *lifeleſs* end. *Shakeſp.*

Unknowing to command, proud to obey
A *lifeleſs* king, a royal ſhade I lay. *Prior.*

(4.) The other victor-flame a moment ſtood,
Then fell, and *lifeleſs* left th' extinguiſh'd wood. *Dryden.*

LI'FELESLY. *adv.* [from *lifeleſs.*] Without vigour; frigidly; jejunely.

LI'FELIKE. *n. ſ.* [*life* and *like.*] Like a living perſon.

Minerva, *lifelike*, on embodied air,
Impreſs'd the form of Ipthema the fair. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

LI'FESTRING. *n. ſ.* [*life* and *ſtring.*] Nerve; ſtrings imagined to convey life.

Theſe lines are the veins, the arteries,
The undecaying *lifeſtrings* of thoſe hearts
That ſtill ſhall pant, and ſtill ſhall exerciſe
The motion ſpirit and nature both impart. *Daniel.*

LI'FETIME. *n. ſ.* [*life* and *time.*] Continuance or duration of life.

Jordain talked proſe all his *life-time*, without knowing what it was. *Addiſon on Metals.*

LIFEWE'ARY. *adj.* [*life* and *weary.*] Wretched; tired of living.

——— Let me have
A dram of poiſon, ſuch ſoon ſpeeding geer
As will diſperſe itſelf through all the veins,
That the *life-weary* taker may fall dead. *Shakeſp.*

To **LIFT.** *v. a.* [*lyffta*, Swediſh; *loffter*, Daniſh. I *lifted*, or *lift*; I have *lifted*, or *lift.*] 1. To raiſe from the ground; to heave; to elevate; to hold on high. 2. To bear; to ſupport. Not in uſe. 3. To rob; to plunder. Whence the term *ſhoplifter*. 4. To exalt; to elevate mentally. 5. To raiſe in fortune. 6. To raiſe in eſtimation. 7. To exalt in dignity. 8. To elevate; to ſwell, as with pride. 9. *Up* is ſometimes emphatically added to *lift*.

(1.) ——— Filial ingratitude!
Is it not as this mouth ſhould tear this hand
For *lifting* food to't? *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

——— Your gueſts are coming;
Lift up your countenance, as 'twere the day
Of celebration of that nuptial. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Propp'd by the ſpring, it *lifts* aloft the head,
But of a ſickly beauty ſoon to ſhed,
In ſummer living, and in winter dead. *Dryden.*

(2.) So down he fell, that th' earth him underneath
Did groan, as feeble ſo great load to *lift*. *Fairy Queen.*

(3.) So weary bees in little cells repoſe,
But if night robbers *lift* the well-ſtor'd hive,
An humming through their waxen city grows. *Dryden.*

(4.) My heart was *lift* up in the ways of the Lord. 2 *Chron.*

Of Orpheus now no more let poets tell,
To bright Cæcilia greater pow'r is given,
His numbers rais'd a ſhade from hell,
Hers *lift* the ſoul to heav'n. *Pope.*

(5.) The eye of the Lord *lifted* up his head from miſery. *Eccluſ.*

(6.) Neither can it be thought, becauſe ſome leſſons are choſen out of the Apocrypha, that we do offer diſgrace to the word of God, or *lift* up the writings of men above it. *Hooker.*

(7.) ——See to what a godlike height
The Roman virtues *lift* up mortal man! *Addiſon's Cato.*

(8.) *Lifted* up with pride. *Tim.* iii. 6.

Our ſucceſſes have been great, and our hearts have been too much *lifted* up by them, ſo that we have reaſon to humble ourſelves. *Atterbury.*

(9.) He *lift up* his ſpear againſt eight hundred, whom he ſlew at one time. 2 *Sam.* xxiii. 8.

Ariſe, *lift up* the lad, and hold him in thine hand. *Geneſis.*

To LIFT. *v. n.* To ſtrive to raiſe by ſtrength.

Pinch cattle of paſture while ſummer doth laſt,
And *lift* at their tailes ere a winter be paſt. *Tuſſer.*

The mind, by being engaged in a taſk beyond its ſtrength, like the body ſtrained by *lifting* at a weight too heavy, has often its force broken. *Locke.*

LIFT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. The manner of lifting. 2. The act of lifting. 3. Effort; ſtruggle. *Dead lift* is an effort to raiſe what with the whole force cannot be moved; and figuratively any ſtate of impotence and inability. 4. *Lift*, in Scotland, denotes a load or ſurcharge of any thing; as alſo, if one be diſguiſed much with liquor, they ſay, *He has got a great* lift. 5. [In Scottiſh.] The ſky: for in a ſtarry night they ſay, *How clear the* lift *is!* 6. *Lifts* of a ſail are ropes to raiſe or lower them at pleaſure.

(1.) In the *lift* of the feet, when a man goeth up the hill, the weight of the body beareth moſt upon the knees. *Bacon.*

In races, it is not the large ſtride, or high *lift*, that makes the ſpeed. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

(2.) The goat gives the fox a *lift*, and out he ſprings. *L'Eſtrange.*

(3.) Myſelf and Trulla made a ſhift
To help him out at a *dead lift*. *Hudibras.*

Mr. Doctor had puzzled his brains
In making a ballad, but was at a ſtand.
And you freely muſt own, you were at a *dead lift*. *Swift.*

LI'FTER. *n. ſ.* [from *lift*.] One that lifts.

Thou, O Lord, art my glory, and the *lifter* up of mine head. *Pſal.* iii. 3.

To LIG. *v. n.* [*leggen*, Dutch.] To lie.

——Thou kenſt the great care
I have of thy health and thy welfare,
Which many wild beaſts *liggen* in wait,
For to entrap in thy tender ſtate. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

LI'GAMENT. *n. ſ.* [*ligamentum*, from *ligo*, Latin; *ligament*, French.] 1. *Ligament* is a white and ſolid body, ſofter than a cartilage, but harder than a membrane; they have no conſpicuous cavities, neither have they any ſenſe, leſt they ſhould ſuffer upon the motion of the joint: their chief uſe is to faſten the bones, which are articulated together for motion, leſt they ſhould be diſlocated with exerciſe. *Quincy.* 2. [In popular or poetical language.] Any thing which connects the parts of the body. 3. Bond; chain; entanglement.

(1.) Be all their *ligaments* at once unbound,
And their disjointed bones to powder ground. *Sandys.*

The incus is one way joined to the malleus, the other end being a proceſs is fixed with a *ligament* to the ſtapes. *Holder.*

(2.) Though our *ligaments* betimes grow weak,
We muſt not force them till themſelves they break. *Denh.*

(3.) Men ſometimes, upon the hour of departure, do ſpeak and reaſon above themſelves; for then the ſoul, beginning to be freed from the *ligaments* of the body, reaſons like herſelf, and diſcourſes in a ſtrain above mortality. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

LIGAME'NTAL. }
LIGAME'NTOUS. } *adj.* [from *ligament*.] Compoſing a ligament.

The urachos or *ligamental* paſſage is derived from the bottom of the bladder, whereby it diſchargeth the watery and urinary part of its aliment. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The clavicle is inſerted into the firſt bone of the ſternon, and bound in by a ſtrong *ligamentous* membrane. *Wiſeman.*

LIGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ligatio*, Latin.] 1. The act of binding. 2. The ſtate of being bound.

(2.) The ſlumber of the body ſeems to be but the waking of the ſoul: it is the *ligation* of ſenſe, but the liberty of reaſon. *Addiſon.*

LI'GATURE. *n. ſ.* [*ligature*, French; *ligatura*, Latin.] 1. Any thing tied round another; bandage. 2. The act of binding. 3. The ſtate of being bound. Not very proper.

(1.) He deludeth us alſo by philters, *ligatures*, charms, and many ſuperſtitious ways in the cure of diſeaſes. *Brown.*

If you ſlit the artery, and thruſt into it a pipe, and caſt a ſtrait *ligature* upon that part of the artery; notwithſtanding the blood hath free paſſage through the pipe, yet will not the artery beat below the *ligature*; but do but take off the *ligature*, it will beat immediately. *Ray on Creation.*

The many *ligatures* of our Engliſh dreſs check the circulation of the blood. *Spectator.*

I found my arms and legs very ſtrongly faſtened on each ſide to the ground; I likewiſe felt ſeveral ſlender *ligatures* acroſs my body, from my arm-pits to my thighs. *Gulliver's Trav.*

(2.) The fatal nooſe performed its office, and with moſt ſtrict *ligature* ſqueezed the blood into his face. *Arbuth. J. Bull.*

Any ſtoppage of the circulation will produce a dropſy, as by ſtrong *ligature* or compreſſion. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

(3.) Sand and gravel grounds eaſily admit of heat and moiſture, for which they are not much the better, becauſe they let it paſs too ſoon, and contract no *ligature*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

LIGHT. *n. ſ.* [leoht, Saxon.] 1. That material medium of ſight; that body by which we ſee; luminous matter. 2. State of the elements, in which things become viſible: oppoſed to *darkneſs*. 3. Power of perceiving external objects by the eye: oppoſed to *blindneſs*. 4. Day. 5. Life. 6. Artificial illumination. 7. Illumination of mind; inſtruction; knowledge. 8. The part of a picture which is drawn with bright colours, or in which the light is ſuppoſed to fall. 9. Reach of knowledge; mental view. 10. Point of view; ſituation; direction in which the light falls. 11. Publick view; publick notice. 12. The publick. 13. Explanation. 14. Any thing that gives light; a pharos; a taper; any luminous body.

(1.) *Light* is propagated from luminous bodies in time, and ſpends about ſeven or eight minutes of an hour in paſſing from the ſun to the earth. *Newton's Opticks.*

(2.) God called the *light* day; and the darkneſs he called night. *Geneſis.*

So alike thou driv'ſt away
Light and darkneſs, night and day. *Carew.*

(3.) My ſtrength faileth me; as for the *light* of mine eyes, it alſo is gone from me. *Pſalms.*

If it be true that *light* is in the ſoul,
She all in every part, what was the ſight
To ſuch a ſlender ball as th' eye confin'd,
So obvious and ſo eaſy to be quench'd,
And not as feeling through all parts diffus'd,
That ſhe might look at will through ev'ry pore? *Milton.*

(4.) The murderer riſing with the *light* killeth the poor. *Job.*

——Ere the third dawning *light*
Return, the ſtars of morn ſhall ſee him riſe
Out of his grave, freſh as th' dawning light. *Milton.*

(5.) Infants that never ſaw *light*. *Job.*

Swift roll the years, and riſe the expected morn,
O ſpring to *light*, auſpicious babe be born! *Pope.*

(6.) Seven lamps ſhall give *light*. *Numb.*

(7.) Of thoſe things which are for direction of all the parts of our life needful, and not impoſſible to be diſcerned by the *light* of nature itſelf, are there not many which few mens natural capacity hath been able to find out? *Hooker.*

Light may be taken from the experiment of the horſe-tooth ring, how that thoſe things which aſſuage the ſtrife of the ſpirits, do help diſeaſes contrary to the intention deſired. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

I will place within them as a guide
My umpire conſcience, whom if they will hear
Light after *light* well us'd they ſhall attain,
And to the end perſiſting ſafe arrive. *Milton.*

I opened Arioſto in Italian, and the very firſt two lines gave me *light* to all I could deſire. *Dryden.*

If internal *light*, or any propoſition which we take for inſpired, be conformable to the principles of reaſon, or to the word of God, which is atteſted revelation, reaſon warrants it. *Locke.*

The ordinary words of language, and our common uſe of them, would have given us *light* into the nature of our ideas, if conſidered with attention. *Locke.*

The books of Varro concerning navigation are loſt, which no doubt would have given us great *light* in thoſe matters. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

(8.) Never admit two equal *lights* in the ſame picture; but the greater *light* muſt ſtrike forcibly on thoſe places of the picture where the principal figures are; diminiſhing as it comes nearer the borders. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

(9.) *Light*, and underſtanding, and wiſdom, like the wiſdom of the gods, was found in him. *Dan.* v. 11.

We ſaw as it were thick clouds, which did put us in ſome hope of land, knowing how that part of the South ſea was utterly unknown, and might have iſlands or continents that hitherto were not come to *light*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

They have brought to *light* not a few profitable experiments. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

(10.) Frequent conſideration of a thing wears off the ſtrangeneſs of it; and ſhews it in its ſeveral *lights*, and various ways of appearance, to the view of the mind. *South.*

It is impoſſible for a man of the greateſt parts to conſider any thing in its whole extent, and in all its variety of *lights*. *Spectator.*

An author who has not learned the art of ranging his thoughts, and ſetting them in proper *lights*, will loſe himſelf in confuſion. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

(11.) Why am I aſk'd what next ſhall ſee the *light*;
Heav'ns! was I born for nothing but to write? *Pope.*

(12.) Grave epiſtles bringing vice to *light*,
Such as a king might read, a biſhop write. *Pope.*

(13.) I have endeavoured, throughout this diſcourſe, that every former part might give ſtrength unto all that follow, and every latter bring ſome *light* unto all before. *Hooker.*

We ſhould compare places of ſcripture treating of the ſame point: thus one part of the ſacred text could not fail to give *light* unto another. *Locke's Eſſay on St. Paul's Epiſtles.*

(14.) That *light* we ſee is burning in my hall;
How far that little candle throws his beams,
So ſhines a good deed in a naughty world. *Shakeſp.*

Then he called for a *light*, and ſprang in, and fell down before Paul. *Acts*, xvi. 29.

I have ſet thee to be a *light* of the Gentiles, for ſalvation unto the ends of the earth. *Acts*, xiii. 47.

——— Let them be for ſigns,
For ſeaſons, and for days, and circling years;
And let them be for *lights*, as I ordain
Their office in the firmament of heav'n,
To give light on the earth. *Milton.*

I put as great difference between our new *lights* and ancient truths, as between the ſun and a meteor. *Glanville.*

Several *lights* will not be ſeen,
If there be nothing elſe between;
Men doubt becauſe they ſtand ſo thick i' th' ſky,
If thoſe be ſtars that paint the galaxy. *Cowley.*

I will make ſome offers at their ſafety, by fixing ſome marks like *lights* upon a coaſt, by which their ſhips may avoid at leaſt known rocks. *Temple.*

—— He ſtill muſt mourn
The ſun, and moon, and ev'ry ſtarry *light*,
Eclips'd to him, and loſt in everlaſting night. *Prior.*

Light. *adj.* [leoht, Saxon.] 1. Not tending to the centre with great force; not *heavy*. 2. Not burdenſome; eaſy to be worn, or carried, or lifted; not onerous. 3. Not afflictive; eaſy to be endured. 4. Eaſy to be performed; not difficult. 5. Eaſy to be acted on by any power. 6. Not heavily armed. 7. Active; nimble. 8. Unencumbered; unembarraſſed; clear of impediments. 9. Slight; not great. 10. Not denſe; not groſs. 11. Eaſy to admit any influence; unſteady; unſettled; looſe. 12. Gay; airy; wanting dignity or ſolidity; trifling. 13. Not chaſte; not regular in conduct. 14. [From *light*, *n. ſ.*] Bright; clear. 15. Not dark; tending to whiteneſs.

(1.) Hot and cold were in one body fixt,
And ſoft with hard, and *light* with heavy mixt. *Dryden.*

Theſe weights did not exert their natural gravity till they were laid in the golden balance, inſomuch that I could not gueſs which was *light* or heavy whilſt I held them in my hand. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

(2.) Horſe, oxen, plough, tumbrel, cart, waggon, and wain,
The *lighter* and ſtronger the greater thy gaine. *Tuſſer.*

It will be *light*, that you may bear it
Under a cloke that is of any length. *Shakeſp.*

A king that would not feel his crown too heavy, muſt wear it every day; but if he think it too *light*, he knoweth not of what metal it is made. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

(3.) Every *light* and common thing incident into any part of man's life. *Hooker.*

Light ſuff'rings give us leiſure to complain,
We groan, but cannot ſpeak, in greater pain. *Dryden.*

(4.) Well pleas'd were all his friends, the taſk was *light*,
The father, mother, daughter, they invite. *Dryden.*

(5.) Apples of a ripe flavour, freſh and fair,
Mellow'd by winter from their cruder juice,
Light of digeſtion now, and fit for uſe. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

(6.) Paulus Bachitius, with a company of *light* horſemen, lay cloſe in ambuſh, in a convenient place for that purpoſe. *Knolles.*

(7.) He ſo *light* was at legerdemain,
That what he touch'd came not to light again. *Spenſer.*

Aſahel was as *light* of foot as a wild roe. 2 *Sam.* ii. 18.

There Stamford came, for his honour was lame
Of the gout three months together;
But it prov'd, when they fought, but a running gout,
For heels were *lighter* than ever. *Denham.*

——— Youths, a blooming band;
Light bounding from the earth at once they riſe,
Their feet half viewleſs quiver in the ſkies. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

(8.) Unmarried men are beſt maſters, but not beſt ſubjects; for they are *light* to run away. *Bacon.*

(9.) A *light* error in the manner of making the following trials was enough to render ſome of them unſucceſsful. *Boyle.*

(10.) In the wilderneſs there is no bread, nor water, and our ſoul loatheth this *light* bread. *Numb.* xxi. 5.

Light fumes are merry, groſſer fumes are ſad,
Both are the reaſonable ſoul run mad. *Dryden.*

(11.) Falſe of heart, *light* of ear, bloody of hand. *Shakeſp.*

Theſe *light* vain perſons ſtill are drunk and mad
With ſurfeitings, and pleaſures of their youth. *Davies.*

They are *light* of belief, great liſteners after news. *Howell.*

There is no greater argument of a *light* and inconſiderate perſon, than profanely to ſcoff at religion. *Tillotſon.*

(12.) Seneca cannot be too heavy, nor Plautus too *light*. *Shakeſpeare.*

——— Forgive
If fictions *light* I mix with truth divine,
And fill theſe lines with other praiſe than thine. *Fairfax.*

(13.) —Let me not be too *light*,
For a *light* wife doth make a heavy huſband. *Shakeſp.*

(14.) As ſoon as the morning was *light*, the men were ſent away. *Gen.* xliv. 3.

The horſes ran up and down with their tails and mains on a *light* fire. *Knolles.*

(15.) In painting, the light and a white colour are but one and the ſame thing: no colour more reſembles the air than white, and by conſequence no colour which is *lighter*. *Dryden.*

Two cylindric bodies with annular fulci, found with ſharks teeth, and other ſhells, in a *light* coloured clay. *Woodward.*

LIGHT. *adv.* [for *lightly*, by colloquial corruption.] Lightly; cheaply.

Shall we ſet *light* by that cuſtom of reading, from whence ſo precious a benefit hath grown? *Hooker.*

To LIGHT. *v. a.* [from *light*, *n. ſ.*] 1. To kindle; to inflame; to ſet on fire; to make flame. 2. To give light to; to guide by light. 3. To illuminate; to fill with light. 4. *Up* is emphatically joined to *light*. 5. [From the adjective.] To lighten; to eaſe of a burthen.

(1.) Swinging coals about in the wire, throughly *lighted* them. *Boyle.*

This truth ſhines ſo clear, that to go about to prove it, were to *light* a candle to ſeek the ſun. *Glanville.*

The maids, who waited her commands,
Ran in with *lighted* tapers in their hands. *Dryden.*

Be witneſs, gods, and ſtrike Jocaſta dead,
If an immodeſt thought, or low deſire,
Inflam'd my breaſt ſince firſt our loves were *lighted*. *Dryden.*

Abſence might cure it, or a ſecond miſtreſs
Light up another flame, and put out this. *Addiſon's Cato.*

(2.) ——— A beam that falls,
Freſh from the pure glance of thine eye,
Lighting to eternity. *Craſhaw.*

Ah hopeleſs, laſting flames! like thoſe that burn
To *light* the dead, and warm th' unfruitful urn. *Pope.*

(3.) The ſun was ſet, and veſper to ſupply
His abſent beams, had *lighted* up the ſky. *Dryden.*

(4.) No ſun was *lighted up* the world to view.
Dryden's Ovid.

(5.) —— Land ſome of our paſſengers,
And *light* this weary veſſel of her load. *Fairy Queen.*

To LIGHT. *v. n.* [*lickt*, chance, Dutch; preter. *lighted* or *light*, or *lit*.] 1. To happen to find; to fall upon by chance: it has *on* before the thing found. 2. To fall in any particular direction: with *on*. 3. To fall; to ſtrike on: with *on*. 4. [Aliȝƿtan, Saxon.] To deſcend from a horſe or carriage. 5. To ſettle; to reſt; to ſtoop from flight.

(1.) No more ſettled in valour than diſpoſed to juſtice, if either they had *lighted on* a better friend, or could have learned to make friendſhip a child, and not the father of virtue. *Sidney.*

The prince, by chance, did *on* a lady *light*,
That was right fair, and freſh as morning roſe. *Spenſer.*

Haply, your eye ſhall *light upon* ſome toy
You have deſire to purchaſe. *Shakeſp.*

As in the tides of people once up, there want not ſtirring winds to make them more rough; ſo this people did *light upon* two ringleaders. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Of late years, the royal oak did *light upon* count Rhodophil. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

The way of producing ſuch a change on colours may be eaſily enough *lighted on*, by thoſe converſant in the ſolutions of mercury. *Boyle on Colours.*

He ſought by arguments to ſooth her pain;
Nor thoſe avail'd: at length he *lights on* one,
Before two moons their orb with light adorn,
If Heav'n allow me life, I will return. *Dryden.*

Truth, *light upon* this way, is of no more avail to us than error; for what is ſo taken up by us, may be falſe as well as true; and he has not done his duty, who has thus ſtumbled upon truth in his way to preferment. *Locke.*

Whoſoever firſt *lit on* a parcel of that ſubſtance we call gold, could not rationally take the bulk and figure to depend on its real eſſence. *Locke.*

As wily reynard walk'd the ſtreets at night,
On a tragedian's maſk he chanc'd to *light*,
Turning it o'er, he mutter'd with diſdain;
How vaſt a head is here without a brain! *Addiſon.*

A weaker man may ſometimes *light on* notions which have eſcaped a wiſer. *Watts on the Mind.*

(2.) The wounded ſteed curvets; and, rais'd upright,
Lights on his feet before: his hoofs behind
Spring up in air aloft, and laſh the wind. *Dryden's Æneid.*

(3.) He at his foe with furious rigour ſmites,
That ſtrongeſt oak might ſeem to overthrow;
The ſtroke upon his ſhield ſo heavy *lights*,
That to the ground it doubleth him full low. *Spenſer.*

At an uncertain lot none can find themſelves grieved *on* whomſoever it *lighteth*. *Hooker.*

They ſhall hunger no more; neither ſhall the ſun *light on* them, nor any heat. *Rev.* vii. 16.

On me, me only, as the ſource and ſpring
Of all corruption, all the blame *lights* due. *Milton.*

A curſe *lights upon* him preſently after: his great army is utterly ruined, he himſelf ſlain in it, and his head and right hand cut off, and hung up before Jeruſalem. *South.*

(4.) When Naaman ſaw him running after him, he *lighted* down from the chariot to meet him. 2 *Kings*, v. 21.

——— I ſaw 'em ſalute on horſeback,
Beheld them when they *lighted*, how they clung
In their embracement. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Rebekah lifted up her eyes, and when ſhe ſaw Iſaac, ſhe *lighted* off the camel. *Gen.* xxiv. 64.

The god laid down his feeble rays,
Then *lighted* from his glittering coach. *Swift.*

(5.) I plac'd a quire of ſuch enticing birds,
That ſhe will *light* to liſten to their lays. *Shakeſp.*

Then as a bee which among weeds doth fall,
Which ſeem ſweet flow'rs, with luſtre freſh and gay,
She *lights* on that, and this, and taſteth all,
But pleas'd with none, doth riſe and ſoar away. *Davies.*

Plant trees and ſhrubs near home, for bees to pitch on at their ſwarming, that they may not be in danger of being loſt for want of a *lighting* place. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To LI'GHTEN. *v. n.* [liꞇ, liȝꞇ, Saxon.] 1. To flaſh, with thunder. 2. To ſhine like lightning. 3. To fall or light.

(1.) ——— This dreadful night,
That thunders, *lightens*, opens graves, and roars
As doth the lion. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

——— Although I joy in thee,
I have no joy of this contract to-night;
It is too raſh, too unadvis'd, too ſudden,
Too like the light'ning, which doth ceaſe to be
Ere one can ſay it *lightens*. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

The lightning that *lighteneth* out of the one part under heaven, ſheweth unto the other part. *Luke*, xvii. 24.

(2.) Yet looks he like a king: behold his eye,
As bright as is the eagle's, *lightens* forth
Controlling majeſty. *Shakeſp. Richard* II.

(3.) O Lord, let thy mercy *lighten* upon us, as we do put our truſt in thee. *Common Prayer.*

To LI'GHTEN. *v. a.* [from *light*.] 1. To illuminate; to enlighten. 2. To exonerate; to unload. [from *light*, *adj.*] 3. To make leſs heavy. 4. To exhilarate; to cheer.

(1.) Upon his bloody finger he doth wear
A precious ring, that *lightens* all the hole. *Shakeſp.*

O light, which mak'ſt the light which makes the day,
Which ſett'ſt the eye without, and mind within;
Lighten my ſpirit with one clear heav'nly ray,
Which now to view itſelf doth firſt begin. *Davies.*

A key of fire ran all along the ſhore,
And *lighten'd* all the river with a blaze. *Dryden.*

——— Nature from the ſtorm
Shines out afreſh; and through the *lighten'd* air

A higher luſtre, and a clearer calm,
Diffuſive tremble. *Thomſon's Summer.*

(2.) The mariners were afraid, and caſt forth the wares that were in the ſhip into the ſea, to *lighten* it of them. *Jon.* i. 7.

(3.) ——— Long ſince with woe
Nearer acquainted, now I feel by proof,
That fellowſhip in pain divides not ſmart,
Nor *lightens* aught each man's peculiar load. *Milton.*
——— Strive
In offices of love how we may *lighten*
Each other's burden. *Milton.*

(4.) ——— A truſty villain, very oft,
When I am dull with care and melancholy,
Lightens my humour with his merry jeſt. *Shakeſp.*

The audience are grown weary of continued melancholy ſcenes; and few tragedies ſhall ſucceed in this age, if they are not *lightened* with a courſe of mirth. *Dryden.*

LI'GHTER. *n. ſ.* [from *light*, to make *light.*] A heavy boat into which ſhips are lightened or unloaded.

They have cock boats for paſſengers, and *lighters* for burthen. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

He climb'd a ſtranded *lighter*'s height,
Shot to the black abyſs, and plung'd downright. *Pope.*

LI'GHTERMAN. *n. ſ.* [*lighter* and *man.*] One who manages a lighter.

Where much ſhipping is employed, whatever becomes of the merchant, multitudes of people will be gainers; as ſhipwrights, butchers, carmen, and *lightermen.* *Child.*

LIGHTFI'NGERED. *adj.* [*light* and *finger.*] Nimble at conveyance; thieviſh.

LI'GHTFOOT. *adj.* [*light* and *foot.*] Nimble in running or dancing; active.

Him ſo far had born his *lightfoot* ſteed,
Pricked with wrath and fiery fierce diſdain,
That him to follow was but fruitleſs pain. *Fairy Queen.*
And all the troop of *lightfoot* Naiades
Flock all about to ſee her lovely face. *Spenſer.*

LIGHTFO'OT. *n. ſ.* Veniſon. A cant word.

LIGHTHE'ADED. *adj.* [*light* and *head.*] 1. Unſteady; looſe; thoughtleſs; weak. 2. Delirious; diſordered in the mind by diſeaſe.

(1.) The Engliſh Liturgyy, how piouſly and wiſely ſoever framed, had found great oppoſition; the ceremonies had wrought only upon *lightheaded*, weak men, yet learned men excepted againſt ſome particulars. *Clarendon.*

LIGHTHE'ADEDNESS. *n. ſ.* Deliriouſneſs; diſorder of the mind.

LIGHTHE'ARTED. *adj.* [*light* and *heart.*] Gay; merry; airy; cheerful.

LIGHTHO'USE. *n. ſ.* [*light* and *houſe.*] An high building, at the top of which lights are hung to guide ſhips at ſea.

He charged himſelf with the riſque of ſuch veſſels as carried corn in winter; and built a pharos or *lighthouſe.* *Arbuthnot.*

Build two poles to the meridian, with immenſe *lighthouſes* on the top of them. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

LIGHTLE'GGED. *adj.* [*light* and *leg.*] Nimble; ſwift.

Lightlegged Pas has got the middle ſpace. *Sidney.*

LI'GHTLESS. *adj.* [from *light.*] Wanting light; dark.

LI'GHTLY. *adv.* [from *light.*] 1. Without weight. 2. Without deep impreſſion. 3. Eaſily; readily; without difficulty; of courſe. 4. Without reaſon. 5. Without dejection; cheerfully. 6. Not chaſtely. 7. Nimbly; with agility; not heavily or tardily. 8. Gaily; airily; with levity; without heed or care.

(1.) This grave partakes the fleſhly birth,
Which cover *lightly*, gentle earth. *Ben. Johnſon.*

(2.) The ſoft ideas of the cheerful note,
Lightly receiv'd, were eaſily forgot. *Prior.*

(3.) If they write or ſpeak publickly but five words, one of them is *lightly* about the dangerous eſtate of the church of England in reſpect of abuſed ceremonies. *Hooker.*

Believe't not *lightly* that your ſon
Will not exceed the common, or be caught
With cautelous baits and practice. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
Short ſummer *lightly* has a forward ſpring. *Shakeſp.*

(4.) Flatter not the rich; neither do thou willingly or *lightly* appear before great perſonages. *Taylor's Guide.*

Let every man that hath a calling be diligent in purſuance of its employment, ſo as not *lightly*, or without reaſonable occaſion, to neglect it. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

(5.) ——— Bid that welcome
Which comes to puniſh us, and we puniſh it,
Seeming to bear it *lightly.* *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

(6.) If I were *lightly* diſpoſed, I could ſtill perhaps have offers, that ſome, who hold their heads higher, would be glad to accept. *Swift's Story of an injured Lady.*

(7.) Methought I ſtood on a wide river's bank;
When on a ſudden, Toriſmond appear'd,
Gave me his hand, and led me *lightly* o'er;
Leaping and bounding on the billows heads,
Till ſafely we had reach'd the farther ſhore. *Dryden.*

LIGHTMI'NDED. *adj.* [*light* and *mind.*] Unſettled; unſteady.

He that is haſty to give credit is *lightminded.* *Eccl.* xix. 4.

LI'GHTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *light.*] 1. Want of weight; abſence of weight: the contrary to *heavineſs.* 2. Inconſtancy; unſteadineſs. 3. Unchaſtity; want of conduct in women. 4. Agility; nimbleneſs.

(1.) Some are for maſts of ſhips, as fir and pine, becauſe of their length, ſtraightneſs, and *lightneſs.* *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

Suppoſe many degrees of littleneſs and *lightneſs* in particles, ſo as many might float in the air a good while before they fell. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

(2.) For, unto knight there is no greater ſhame,
Than *lightneſs* and inconſtancy in love. *Fairy Queen.*

Of two things they muſt chuſe one; namely, whether they would, to their endleſs diſgrace, with ridiculous *lightneſs*, diſmiſs him, whoſe reſtitution they had in ~~ſo~~ importunate manner deſired, or elſe condeſcend unto that demand. *Hooker.*

As I blow this feather from my face,
Obeying with my wind when I do blow,
And yielding to another when it blows,
Commanded always by the greateſt guſt;
Such is the *lightneſs* of you common men. *Shakeſp.*

(3.) Is it the diſdain of my eſtate, or the opinion of my *lightneſs*, that emboldened ſuch baſe fancies towards me? *Sidney.*

——— Can it be,
That modeſty may more betray our ſenſe,
Than woman's *lightneſs!* *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

LI'GHTNING. *n. ſ.* [from *lighten*, *lightening*, *lightning.*] 1. The flaſh that attends thunder. 2. Mitigation; abatement. [from to *lighten*, to make leſs heavy.]

(1.) *Lightning* is a great flame, very bright, extending every way to a great diſtance, ſuddenly darting upwards, and there ending, ſo that it is only momentaneous. *Muſchenbroek.*

Senſe thinks the *lightning* born before the thunder;
What tells us then they both together are? *Davies.*

Salmoneus, ſuff'ring cruel pains I found
For emulating Jove; the rattling ſound
Of mimick thunder, and the glitt'ring blaze
Of pointed *lightnings*, and their forky rays. *Dryden's Æn.*

No warning of the approach of flame,
Swiftly, like ſudden death, it came;
Like travellers by *lightning* kill'd,
I burnt the moment I beheld. *Granville.*

(2.) How often when men are at the point of death,
Have they been merry? which their keepers call
A *lightning* before death. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

We were once in hopes of his recovery, upon a kind meſſage from the widow; but this only proved a *lightning* before death. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

LIGHTS. *n. ſ.* [ſuppoſed to be called ſo from their lightneſs in proportion to their bulk.] The lungs; the organs of breathing: we ſay, *lights* of other animals, and *lungs* of men.

The complaint was chiefly from the *lights*, a part as of no quick ſenſe, ſo no ſeat for any ſharp diſeaſe. *Hayward.*

LI'GHTSOME. *adj.* [from *light.*] 1. Luminous; nor dark; not obſcure; not opake. 2. Gay; airy; having the power to exhilarate.

(1.) Neither the ſun, nor any thing ſenſible is that light itſelf, which is the cauſe that things are *lightſome*, though it make itſelf, and all things elſe, viſible; but a body moſt enlightened, by whom the neighbouring region, which the Greeks call æther, the place of the ſuppoſed element of fire, is affected and qualified. *Raleigh.*

White walls make rooms more *lightſome* than black. *Bacon.*

Equal poſture, and quick ſpirits, are required to make colours *lightſome*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

——— The ſun
His courſe exalted through the Ram had run
Through Taurus, and the *lightſome* realms of love. *Dryden.*

(2.) It ſuiteth ſo fitly with that *lightſome* affection of joy, wherein God delighteth when his ſaints praiſe him. *Hooker.*

The *lightſome* paſſion of joy was not that which now often uſurps the name; that trivial, vaniſhing, ſuperficial thing, that only gilds the apprehenſion, and plays upon the ſurface of the ſoul. *South.*

LI'GHTSOMENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *lightſome.*] 1. Luminouſneſs; not opacity; not obſcurity; not darkſomeneſs. 2. Cheerfulneſs; merriment; levity.

(1.) It is to our atmoſphere that the variety of colours, which are painted on the ſkies, the *lightſomeneſs* of our air, and the twilight, are owing. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

LIGNA'LOES. *n. ſ.* [*lignum aloes*, Latin.] Aloes wood.

The vallies ſpread forth as gardens by the river's ſide, as the trees of *lignaloes* which the Lord hath planted, and as cedar trees beſide the water. *Numb.* xxiv. 6.

LI'GNEOUS. *adj.* [*ligneus*, Latin; *ligneux*, Fr.] Made of wood; wooden; reſembling wood.

It ſhould be tried with ſhoots of vines, and roots of red roſes; for it may be they, being of a more *ligneous* nature, will incorporate with the tree itſelf. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Ten thouſand ſeeds of the plant harts-tongue, hardly make the bulk of a pepper-corn: now the covers, and the true body of each ſeed, the parenchymous and *ligneous* part of both, and the fibres of thoſe parts, multiplied one by another, afford a hundred thouſand millions of formed atoms, but how many more we cannot define. *Grew.*

LIGNUMVI'TÆ. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Guiacum; a very hard wood.

LI'GURE. *n. ſ.* A precious ſtone.

The third row a *ligure*, an agate, and an amethyſt. *Exod.*

LIKE. *adj.* [lic, Saxon; *liik*, Dutch.] 1. Reſembling; having reſemblance. 2 Equal; of the ſame quantity. 3. [For *likely.*] Probable; credible. 4. Likely; in a ſtate that gives probable expectations. This is, I think, an improper, though frequent uſe.

(1.) Whom art thou *like* in thy greatneſs? *Ezek.* xxxi. 2.

His ſon, or one of his illuſtrious name,
How *like* the former, and almoſt the ſame! *Dryden's Æn.*

As the earth was deſigned for the being of men, why might not all other planets be created for the *like* uſes, each for their own inhabitants? *Bentley.*

This plan, as laid down by him, looks *liker* an univerſal art than a diſtinct logick. *Baker on Learning.*

(2.) More clergymen were impoveriſhed by the late war, than ever in the *like* ſpace before. *Spratt.*

(3.) The trials were made, and it is *like* that the experiment would have been effectual. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

(4.) If the duke continues theſe favours towards you, you are *like* to be much advanced. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

He is *like* to die for hunger, for there is no more bread. *Jer.* xxxviii. 9.

The yearly value thereof is already increaſed double of that it was within theſe few years, and is *like* daily to riſe higher till it amount to the price of our land in England. *Davies.*

Hopton reſolved to viſit Waller's quarters, that he might judge whether he were *like* to purſue his purpoſe. *Clarendon.*

Many were not eaſy to be governed, nor *like* to conform themſelves to ſtrict rules. *Clarendon.*

If his rules of reaſon be not better ſuited to the mind than his rules for health are fitted to our bodies, he is not *like* to be much followed. *Baker on Learning.*

LIKE. *n. ſ.* [This ſubſtantive is ſeldom more than the adjective uſed elliptically; *the like* for the *like thing*, or *like perſon.*] 1. Some perſon or thing reſembling another. 2. Uſed with *had*; near approach; a ſtate like to another ſtate. A ſenſe common, but not juſt: perhaps *had* is a corruption for *was*.

(1.) He was a man, take him for all in all,
I ſhall not look upon his *like* again. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Every *like* is not the ſame, O Cæſar. *Shakeſp.*

Though there have been greater fleets for number, yet for the bulk of the ſhips never the *like*. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Albeit an eagle did bear away a lamb in her talons, yet a raven endeavouring to do the *like* was held entangled. *Hayward.*

One offers, and in offering makes a ſtay;
Another forward ſets, and doth no more;
A third the *like*. *Daniel's Civil War.*

——— His deſire
By converſation with his *like* to help,
Or ſolace his defects. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Two *likes* may be miſtaken. *L'Eſtrange.*

She'd ſtudy to reform the men,
Or add ſome grains of folly more,
To women than they had before;
This might their mutual fancy ſtrike,
Since ev'ry being loves its *like*. *Swift.*

(2.) Report being carried ſecretly from one to another in my ſhip, *had like* to have been my utter overthrow. *Raleigh.*

LIKE. *adv.* 1. In the ſame manner; in the ſame manner as: it is not always eaſy to determine whether it be adverb or adjective. 2. In ſuch a manner as befits. 3. Likely; probably. A popular uſe not analogical.

(1.) The joyous nymphs, and lightfoot fairies,
Which thither came to hear their muſick ſweet,
Now hearing them ſo heavily lament,
Like heavily lamenting from them went. *Spenſer.*

Like as a father pitieth his children, ſo the Lord pitieth them that fear him. *Pſal.* ciii. 13.

Are we proud and paſſionate, malicious and revengeful? Is this to be *like*-minded with Chriſt, who was meek and lowly? *Tillotſon.*

What will be my confuſion, when he ſees me
Neglected, and forſaken *like* himſelf? *Philips.*

They roar'd *like* lions caught in toils, and rag'd:
The man knew what they were, who heretofore
Had ſeen the like lie murther'd on the ſhore. *Waller.*

(2.) Be ſtrong, and quit yourſelves *like* men. 1 *Sam.* iv. 9.

(3.) I like the work well, ere it be demanded,
As *like* enough it will, I'd have it copied. *Shakeſp.*

To LIKE. *v. a.* [lican, Saxon; *liiken*, Dutch.] 1. To chuſe with ſome degree of preference. 2. To approve; to view with approbation, not fondneſs. 3. To pleaſe; to be agreeable to. Now diſuſed.

(1.) As nothing can be ſo reaſonably ſpoken as to content all men, ſo this ſpeech was not of them all *liked*. *Knolles.*

He gave ſuch an account as made it appear that he *liked* the deſign. *Clarendon.*

We *like* our preſent circumſtances well, and dream of no change. *Atterbury.*

(2.) Though they did not *like* the evil he did, yet they *liked* him that did the evil. *Sidney.*

He grew content to mark their ſpeeches, then to marvel at ſuch wit in ſhepherds, after to *like* their company. *Sidney.*

He proceeded from looking to *liking*, and from *liking* to loving. *Sidney.*

——— For ſeveral virtues
I have *lik'd* ſeveral women; never any
With ſo full ſoul. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

I look'd upon her with a ſoldier's eye;

That *liked*, but had a rougher taſk in hand
Than to drive *liking* to the name of love. *Shakeſp.*

Scarce any man paſſes to a *liking* of ſin in others, but by firſt practiſing it himſelf. *South.*

Beaſts can *like*, but not diſtinguiſh too,
Nor their own *liking* by reflection know. *Dryden.*

(3.) Well hoped he, ere long that hardy gueſt,
If ever covetous hand, or luſtful eye,
Or lips he laid on thing that *lik'd* him beſt,
Should be his prey. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen.*

Say, my fair brother now, if this device
Do *like* you, or may you to *like* entice. *Hubberd's Tale.*

This deſire being recommended to her majeſty, it *liked* her to include the ſame within one entire leaſe. *Bacon.*

He ſhall dwell where it *liketh* him beſt. *Deut.*

There let them learn, as *likes* them, to deſpiſe
God and Meſſiah. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

To **Like.** *v. n.* 1. To be pleaſed with: with *of* before the thing approved. Obſolete. 2. To chuſe; to liſt; to be pleaſed.

(1.) *Of* any thing more than *of* God they could not by any means *like*, as long as whatſoever they knew beſides God, they apprehended it not in itſelf without dependency upon God. *Hooker.*

The young ſoldiers did with ſuch cheerfulneſs *like of* this reſolution, that they thought two days a long delay. *Knolles.*

(2.) The man *likes* not to take his brother's wife. *Deut.*

He that has the priſon doors ſet open is perfectly at liberty, becauſe he may either go or ſtay, as he beſt *likes*. *Locke.*

Li'kelihood. } **Li'keliness.** } *n. ſ.* [from *likely*.] 1. Appearance; ſhow. Obſolete. 2. Reſemblance; likeneſs. Obſolete. 3. Probability; veriſimilitude; appearance of truth.

(1.) What of his heart perceive you in his face,
By any *likelihood* he ſhow'd to-day?
—That with no man here he is offended. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) The mayor and all his brethren in beſt ſort,
Like to the ſenators of antique Rome,
Go forth and fetch their conqu'ring Cæſar in.
As by a low, but loving *likelihood*,
Were now the general of our gracious empreſs,
As in good time he may, from Ireland coming,
How many would the peaceful city quit,
To welcome him. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

There is no *likelihood* between pure light and black darkneſs, or between righteouſneſs and reprobation. *Raleigh.*

(3.) As it noteth one ſuch to have been in that age, ſo had there been more, it would by *likelihood* as well have noted many. *Hooker.*

Many of *likelihood* informed me of this before, which hung ſo tottering in the balance, that I could neither believe nor miſdoubt. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

——— It never yet did hurt,
To lay down *likelihood*, and forms of hope. *Shakeſp.*

As there is no *likelihood* that the place could be ſo altered, ſo there is no probability that theſe rivers were turned out of their courſes. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Where things are leaſt to be put to the venture, as the eternal intereſts of the other world ought to be; there every, even the leaſt, probability, or *likelihood* of danger, ſhould be provided againſt. *South.*

There are predictions of our Saviour recorded by the evangeliſts, which were not completed till after their deaths, and had no *likelihood* of being ſo when they were pronounced by our bleſſed Saviour. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

Thus, in all *likelihood*, would it be with a libertine, who ſhould have a viſit from the other world: the firſt horror it raiſed would go off, as new diverſions come on. *Atterbury.*

Li'kely. *adj.* [from *like*.] 1. Such as may be liked; ſuch as may pleaſe. Obſolete. 2. Probable; ſuch as may in reaſon be thought or believed; ſuch as may be thought more reaſonable than the contrary: as, a *likely* ſtory, that is a credible ſtory.

(1.) Theſe young companions make themſelves believe they love at the firſt looking of a *likely* beauty. *Sidney.*

Sir John, they are your *likelieſt* men; I would have you ſerved with the beſt. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Li'kely. *adv.* Probably; as may reaſonably be thought.

While man was innocent, he was *likely* ignorant of nothing that imported him to know. *Glanville's Sceſſis.*

To **Li'ken.** *v. a.* [from *like*.] To repreſent as having reſemblance; to compare.

The prince broke your head for *likening* him to a ſinging man of Windſor. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

——For who, though with the tongue
Of angels, can relate? or to what things
Liken on earth conſpicuous, that may lift
Human imagination to ſuch height
Of God like power? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Li'keness. *n. ſ.* [from *like*.] 1. Reſemblance; ſimilitude. 2. Form; appearance. 3. One who reſembles another; a copy; a counterpart.

(1.) They all do live, and moved are
To multiply the *likeneſs* of their kind. *Spenſer.*

A tranſlator is to make his author appear as charming as he can, provided he maintains his character, and makes him not unlike himſelf. Tranſlation is a kind of drawing after the life, where there is a double ſort of *likeneſs*, a good one and a bad one. *Dryden.*

There will be found a better *likeneſs*, and a worſe; and the better is conſtantly to be choſen. *Dryden.*

(2.) Never came trouble to my houſe in the *likeneſs* of your grace; for trouble being gone, comfort ſhould remain. *Shak.*

It is ſafer to ſtand upon our guard againſt an enemy in the *likeneſs* of a friend, than to embrace any man for a friend in the *likeneſs* of an enemy. *L'Eſtrange.*

(3.) Poor Cupid, ſobbing, ſcarce could ſpeak,
Indeed mamma, I did not know ye:
Alas! how eaſy my miſtake?
I took you for your *likeneſs* Cloe. *Prior.*

Li'kewise. *adv.* [*like* and *wiſe*.] In like manner; alſo; moreover; too.

Jeſus ſaid unto them, I alſo will aſk you one thing, which if ye tell me, I *likewiſe* will tell you by what authority I do theſe things. *Matt.* xxi. 24.

So was it in the decay of the Roman empire, and *likewiſe* in the empire of Almaigne, after Charles the Great, every bird taking a feather. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Spirit of vitriol poured to pure unmixed ſerum, coagulates it as if it had been boiled. Spirit of ſea-ſalt makes a perfect coagulation of the ſerum *likewiſe*, but with ſome different phænomena. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Li'king. *adj.* [Perhaps becauſe plumpneſs is agreeable to the ſight.] Plump; in a ſtate of plumpneſs.

I fear my lord the king, who hath appointed your meat and your drink; for why ſhould he ſee your faces worſe *liking*, than the children which are of your ſort? *Dan.* i. 10.

Li'king. *n. ſ.* [from *like*.] 1. Good ſtate of body; plumpneſs. 2. State of trial. 3. Inclination.

(1.) I'll repent, and that ſuddenly, while I am in ſome *liking*; I ſhall be out of heart ſhortly, and then I ſhall have no ſtrength to repent. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Their young ones are in good *liking*; they grow up with corn. *Job*, xxxix. 4.

Cappadocian ſlaves were famous for their luſtineſs; and, being in good *liking*, were ſet on a ſtall when expoſed to ſale, to ſhew the good habit of their body. *Dryden's Notes to Perſ.*

(2.) The royal ſoul, that, like the lab'ring moon,
By charms of art was hurried down;
Forc'd with regret to leave her native ſphere,
Came but a while on *liking* here. *Dryden.*

(3.) Why do you longer feed on loathed light,
Or *liking* find to gaze on earthly mold? *Fairy Queen.*

Li'king. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Delight in; pleaſure in; with *to*.

There are limits to be ſet betwixt the boldneſs and raſhneſs of a poet; but he muſt underſtand thoſe limits who pretends to judge, as well as he who undertakes to write: and he who has no *liking to* the whole, ought in reaſon to be excluded from cenſuring of the parts. *Dryden.*

LI'LACH. *n. ſ.* [*lilac*, *lilâs*, French.] A tree.
The white thorn is in leaf, and the *lilach* tree. *Bacon.*

LI'LIED. *adj.* [from *lily*.] Embelliſhed with lilies.
Nymphs and ſhepherds dance no more
By ſandy Ladon's *lillied* banks. *Milton.*

LI'LY. *n. ſ.* [*lilium*, Latin.] There are thirty-two ſpecies of this plant, including white *lilies*, orange *lilies*, red *lilies*, and martagons of various ſorts. *Miller.*

Oh! had the monſter ſeen thoſe *lily* hands
Tremble, like aſpen leaves, upon a lute,
And make the ſilken ſtrings delight to kiſs them;
He would not then have touch'd them for his life! *Shakeſp.*

Shipwreck'd upon a kingdom where no pity!
No friends! no hope! no kindred weep for me!
Almoſt no grave allow'd me! like the *lily*,
That once was miſtreſs of the field, and flouriſh'd,
I'll hang my head, and periſh. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Arnus, a river of Italy, is drawn like an old man, by his right ſide a lion, holding forth in his right paw a red *lily*, or flower-de-luce. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Take but the humbleſt *lily* of the field;
And if our pride will to our reaſon yield;
It muſt by ſure compariſon be ſhown,
That on the regal ſeat great David's ſon,
Array'd in all his robes, and types of pow'r,
Shines with leſs glory than that ſimple flow'r. *Prior.*

For her the *lilies* hang their heads, and die. *Pope.*

LILY-DAFFODIL. *n. ſ.* [*lilio-narciſſus*.] A foreign flower.

LILY-HYACINTH. *n. ſ.* [*lilio-hyacinthus*.] It hath a *lily* flower, compoſed of ſix leaves, ſhaped like the flower of hyacinth: the roots are ſcaly, and ſhaped like thoſe of the *lily*. There are three ſpecies of this plant; one with a blue flower, another white, and a third red. *Miller.*

LILY *of the Valley*, or *May lily*. *n. ſ.* [*lilium convallium*.] The flower conſiſts of one leaf, is ſhaped like a bell, and divided at the top into ſix ſegments; the ovary becomes a ſoft globular fruit, containing ſeveral round ſeeds. It is very common in ſhady woods. *Miller.*

Lily of the valley has a ſtrong root that runs into the ground. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

LILYLI'VERED. *adj.* [*lily* and *liver*.] Whitelivered; cowardly.
A baſe, *lilylivered*, action-taking knave. *Shak. King Lear.*

LI'MATURE. *n. ſ.* [*limatura*, Lat.] Filings of any metal; the particles rubbed off by a file.

LIMB. *n. ſ.* [lim, Saxon and Scottiſh; *lem*, Daniſh.] 1. A member; a jointed or articulated part of animals. 2. [*Limbe*, French; *limbus*, Latin.] An edge; a border. A philoſophical word.

(1.) A ſecond Hector, for his grim aſpect,
And large proportion of his ſtrong knit *limbs*. *Shakeſp.*

O! that I had her here, to tear her *limb* meal! *Shakeſp.*

Now am I come each *limb* to ſurvey,
If thy appearance anſwer loud report. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

(2.) By moving the priſms about, the colours again emerged out of the whiteneſs, the violet and the blue at its inward *limb*, and at its outward *limb* the red and yellow. *Newton.*

To LIMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To ſupply with limbs. 2. To tear aſunder; to diſmember.

(1.) ——— As they pleaſe,
They *limb* themſelves, and colour, ſhape, and ſize
Aſſume, as likes them beſt, condenſe, or rare. *Milton.*

LI'MBECK. *n. ſ.* [corrupted by popular pronunciation from *alembick*.] A ſtill.

Her cheeks, on which this ſtreaming nectar fell,
Still'd through the *limbeck* of her diamond eyes. *Fairfax.*

———Fires of Spain, and the line,
Whoſe countries *limbecks* to our bodies be,
Canſt thou for gain bear? *Donne.*

———Call up, unbound,
In various ſhapes, old Proteus from the ſea,
Drain'd through a *limbeck* to his naked form. *Milton.*

The earth, by ſecret conveyances, lets in the ſea, and ſends it back freſh, her bowels ſerving for a *limbeck*. *Howell.*

He firſt ſurvey'd the charge with careful eyes,
Yet judg'd, like vapours that from *limbecks* riſe,
It would in richer ſhowers deſcend again. *Dryden.*

——— The warm *limbeck* draws
Salubrious waters from the nocent brood. *Philips.*

LI'MBED. *adj.* [from *limb*.] Formed with regard to limbs.
A ſteer of five years age, large *limb'd*, and fed,
To Jove's high altars Agamemnon led. *Pope's Iliad.*

LI'MBER. *adj.* Flexible; eaſily bent; pliant; lithe.
You put me off with *limber* vows. *Shakeſp.*

I wonder how, among theſe jealouſies of court and ſtate, Edward Atheling could ſubſiſt, being the indubitate heir of the Saxon line: but he had tried, and found him a prince of *limber* virtues; ſo as though he might have ſome place in his caution, yet he reckoned him beneath his fear. *Wotton.*

At once came forth whatever creeps the ground,
Inſect, or worm: thoſe wav'd their *limber* fans
For wings; and ſmalleſt lineaments exact
In all the liveries deck'd of ſummer's pride. *Milton.*

She durſt never ſtand at the bay, having nothing but her long ſoft *limber* ears to defend her. *More on Atheiſm.*

The muſcles were ſtrong on both ſides of the aſpera arteria, but on the under ſide, oppoſite to that of the œſophagus, very *limber*. *Ray on the Creation.*

LI'MBERNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *limber*.] Flexibility; pliancy.

LI'MBO. *n. ſ.* [*Eo quod ſit* limbus *inferorum* *Du Cange*.] 1. A region bordering upon hell, in which there is neither pleaſure nor pain. Popularly hell. 2. Any place of miſery and reſtraint.

(1.) No, he is in tartar *limbo*, worſe than hell,
A devil in an everlaſting garment hath him,
One whoſe hard heart is button'd up with ſteel. *Shakeſp.*

O what a ſympathy of woe is this!
As far from help as *limbo* is from bliſs. *Shakeſp.*

——— All theſe up-whirl'd aloft
Fly o'er the backſide of the world far off,
Into a *limbo* large, and broad, ſince call'd
The parrdiſe of fools. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

(2.) For he no ſooner was at large,
But Trulla ſtraight brought on the charge;
And in the ſelf-ſame *limbo* put
The knight and ſquire, where he was ſhut. *Hudibras.*

Friar, thou art come off thyſelf, but poor I am left in *limbo*. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

LIME. *n. ſ.* [lim, ᵹelyman, Saxon, to glue.] 1. A viſcous ſubſtance drawn over twigs, which catches and entangles the wings of birds that light upon it. 2. Matter of which mortar is made: ſo called becauſe uſed in cement.

(1.) Poor bird! thou'dſt never fear the net or *lime*,
The pitfall, not the gin. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

You muſt lay *lime*, to tangle her deſires,
By wailful ſonnets, whoſe compoſed rhimes
Should be full fraught with ſerviceable vows. *Shakeſp.*

——— Jollier of this ſtate
Than are new benefic'd miniſters, he throws,
Like nets or *lime* twigs, whereſoe'er he goes,
His title of barriſter on every wench. *Donne.*

A thruſh was taken with a buſh of *lime* twigs. *L'Eſtrange.*

Then toils for beaſts, and *lime* for birds were found,
And deep-mouth'd dogs did foreſt walks ſurround. *Dryden.*

Or court a wife, ſpread out his wily parts
Like nets, or *lime* twigs, for rich widows hearts. *Pope.*

(2.) There are ſo many ſpecies of *lime* ſtone, that we are to underſtand by it in general any ſtone that, upon a proper degree of heat, becomes a white calx, which will make a great ebullition and noiſe on being thrown into water, falling into a looſe white powder at the bottom. The *lime* we have in London is uſually made of chalk, which is weaker than that made of ſtone. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

They were now, like ſand without *lime*, ill bound together, eſpecially as many as were Engliſh, who were at a gaze, looking ſtrange one upon another, not knowing who was faithful to their ſide. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

As when a lofty pile is rais'd,
We never hear the workmen prais'd,
Who bring the *lime*, or place the ſtones,
But all admire Inigo Jones. *Swift.*

Lime is commonly made of chalk, or of any ſort of ſtone that is not ſandy, or very cold. *Mortimer.*

Lime-tree, or **Linden**. *n. ſ.* [Linꝺ, Saxon, *tilia*.] 1. The linden tree. The flower conſiſts of ſeveral leaves, placed orbicularly, in the form of a roſe, having a long narrow leaf growing to the footſtalk of each cluſter of flowers, from whoſe cup riſes the pointal, which becomes teſticulated, of one capſule, containing an oblong ſeed. The timber is uſed by carvers and turners. Theſe trees continue ſound many years, and grow to a conſiderable bulk. Sir Thomas Brown mentions one, in Norfolk, ſixteen yards in circuit. *Miller.* 2. A ſpecies of lemon. [*lime*, French.]

(1.) For her the *limes* their pleaſing ſhades deny,
For her the lilies hang their heads, and die. *Pope.*

(2.) Bear me, Pomona! to thy citron groves!
To where the lemon and the piercing *lime*,
With the deep orange glowing through the green,
Their lighter glories blend. *Thomſon's Summer.*

To **Lime**. *v. a.* [from *lime*.] 1. To entangle; to enſnare. 2. To ſmear with lime. 3. To cement. This ſenſe is out of uſe. 4. To manure ground with lime.

(1.) ——— Oh boſom, black as death!
Oh *limed* ſoul, that, ſtruggling to be free,
Art more engaged. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Example, that ſo terrible ſhows in the wreck of maidenhood, cannot, for all that, diſſuade ſucceſſion, but that they are *limed* with the twigs that threaten them. *Shakeſp.*

The bird that hath been *limed* in a buſh,
With trembling wings miſdoubteth ev'ry buſh,
And I, the hapleſs male to one ſweet bird,
Have now the fatal object in my eye,
Where my poor young was *lim'd*, was caught, and kill'd.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.

(2.) Myſelf have *lim'd* a buſh for her,
And plac'd a quire of ſuch enticing birds,
That ſhe will light to liſten to their lays. *Shakeſp.*

Thoſe twigs in time will come to be *limed*, and then you are all loſt if you do but touch them. *L'Eſtrange.*

(3.) I will not ruinate my father's houſe,
Who gave his blood to *lime* the ſtones together,
And ſet up Lancaſter. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

(4.) Encouragement that abatement of intereſt gave to landlords and tenants, to improve by draining, marling, and *liming*. *Child.*

All ſorts of peaſe love *limed* or marled land. *Mortimer.*

Li'mekiln. *n. ſ.* [*lime* and *kiln*.] Kiln where ſtones are burnt to lime.

The counter gate is as hateful to me, as the reek of a *lime-kiln*. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

They were found in a *lime-kiln*, and having paſſed the fire, each is a little vitrified. *Woodward.*

Li'mestone. *n. ſ.* [*lime* and *ſtone*.] The ſtone of which lime is made.

Fire ſtone and *lime ſtone*, if broke ſmall, and laid on cold lands, muſt be of advantage. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Lime-water. *n. ſ.* *Lime-water*, made by pouring water upon quick lime, with ſome other ingredients to take off its ill flavour, is of great ſervcie internally in all cutaneous eruptions, and diſeaſes of the lungs.
Hill's Materia Medica.

He tried an experiment on wheat infuſed in *lime-water* alone, and ſome in brandy and *lime-water* mixed, and had from each grain a great increaſe. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

LI'MIT. *n. ſ.* [*limite*, French; *limitor*, Latin.] Bound; border; utmoſt reach.

The whole *limit* of the mountain round about ſhall be moſt holy. *Exod.* xliii. 12.

We went, great emperor, by thy command,
To view the utmoſt *limits* of the land;
Ev'n to the place where no more world is found,
But foaming billows beating on the ground. *Dryden.*

To **Li'mit**. *v. a.* [*limiter*, French, from the noun.] 1. To confine with certain bounds; to reſtrain; to circumſcribe; not to leave at large. 2. To reſtrain from a lax or general ſignification: as, *the univerſe is here* limited *to this earth*.

(1.) They tempted God, and *limited* the Holy One of Iſrael.
Pſal. lxxviii. 41.

Thanks I muſt you con, that you
Are thieves profeſt; for there is boundleſs theft
In *limited* profeſſions. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

If a king come in by conqueſt, he is no longer a *limited* monarch. *Swift.*

Limita'neous. *adj.* [from *limit*.] Belonging to the bounds. *Dict.*

Li'mitary. *adj.* [from *limit*.] Placed at the boundaries as a guard or ſuperintendant.

Then, when I am thy captive, talk of chains,
Proud *limitary* cherub! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Limita'tion. *n. ſ.* [*limitation*, French; *limitatio*, Lat.] 1. Reſtriction; circumſcription. 2. Confinement from a lax or undeterminate import.

(1.) *Limitation* of each creature, is both the perfection and the preſervation thereof. *Hooker.*

——— Am I yourſelf,
But, as it were, in ſort of *limitation?* *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

I deſpair, how this *limitation* of Adam's empire to his line and poſterity, will help us to one heir. This *limitation*, indeed, of our author, will ſave thoſe the labour, who would look for him amongſt the race of brutes; but will very little contribute to the diſcovery amongſt men. *Locke.*

If a king come in by conqueſt, he is no longer a limited monarch; if he afterwards conſent to *limitations*, he becomes immediately king de jure. *Swift.*

(2.) The cauſe of error is ignorance, what reſtraints and *limitations* all principles have in regard of the matter whereunto they are applicable. *Hooker.*

Li'mmer *n. ſ.* A mongrel. *Ainſw.*

To **Limn**. *v. a.* [*enluminer*, French, to adorn books with pictures.] To draw; to paint any thing.

Mine eye doth his effigies witneſs,
Moſt truly *limn'd*, and living in your face. *Shakeſp.*
Emblems *limned* in lively colours. *Peacham.*

How are the glories of the field ſpun, and by what pencil are they *limned* in their unaffected bravery? *Glanville.*

Li'mner. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *enlumineur*, a decorator of books with initial pictures.] A painter; a picture-maker.

That divers *limners* at a diſtance, without either copy or deſign, ſhould draw the ſame picture to an undiſtinguiſhable exactneſs, is more conceivable than that matter, which is ſo diverſified, ſhould frame itſelf ſo unerringly, according to the idea of its kind. *Glanville's Sceſis.*

Poets are *limners* of another kind,
To copy out ideas in the mind;
Words are the paint by which their thoughts are ſhown,
And nature is their object to be drawn. *Granville.*

Li'mous. *adj.* [*limoſus*, Latin.] Muddy; ſlimy.

That country became a gained ground by the muddy and *limous* matter brought down by the Nilus, which ſettled by degrees unto a firm land. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

They eſteemed this natural melancholick acidity to be the *limous* or ſlimy fœculent part of the blood. *Floyer.*

Limp. *adj.* [*limpio*, Italian.] 1. Vapid; weak. Not in uſe. 2. It is uſed in ſome provinces, and in Scotland, for *limber*, flexile.

(1.) The chub eats wateriſh, and the fleſh of him is not firm, *limp* and taſteleſs. *Walton's Angler.*

To **Limp**. *v. n.* [limpen, Saxon.] To halt; to walk lamely.

———— An old poor man,
Who after me hath many a weary ſtep
Limp'd in pure love. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*
———— Son of ſixteen,
Pluck the lin'd crutch from thy old *limping* ſire. *Shakeſp.*
———— How far
The ſubſtance of my praiſe doth wrong this ſhadow
In underpriſing it; ſo far this ſhadow
Doth *limp* behind the ſubſtance. *Shakeſp.*

When Plutus, which is riches, is ſent from Jupiter, he *limps* and goes ſlowly; but when he is ſent by Pluto, he runs, and is ſwift of foot. *Bacon.*

Limping death, laſh'd on by fate,
Comes up to ſhorten half our date. *Dryden's Horace.*
The *limping* ſmith obſerv'd the ſadden'd feaſt,
And hopping here and there put in his word. *Dryden.*
Can ſyllogiſm ſet things right?
No: majors ſoon with minors fight:
Or both in friendly conſort join'd,
The conſequence *limps* falſe behind. *Prior.*

Li'mpet. *n. ſ.* A kind of ſhell fiſh. *Ainſw.*

Li'mpid. *adj.* [*limpide*, French; *limpidus*, Lat.] Clear; pure; tranſparent.

The ſprings which were clear, freſh, and *limpid*, become thick and turbid, and impregnated with ſulphur as long as the earthquake laſts. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

———— The brook that purls along
The vocal grove, now fretting o'er a rock,
Gently diffus'd into a *limpid* plain. *Thomſon's Summer.*

Li'mpidness. *n. ſ.* [from *limpid.*] Clearneſs; purity.

Li'mpingly. *adv.* [from *limp.*] In a lame halting manner.

Li'my. *adj.* [from *lime.*] 1. Viſcous; glutinous. 2. Containing lime.

(1.) Striving more, the more in laces ſtrong
Himſelf he tied, and wrapt his winges twain
In *limy* ſnares the ſubtil loops among. *Spenſer.*

(2.) A human ſkull covered with the ſkin, having been buried in ſome *limy* ſoil, was tanned, or turned into a kind of leather. *Grew's Muſæum.*

To **Lin.** *v. n.* [ablınnan, Saxon.] To yield; to give over.

———— Unto his foe he came,
Reſolv'd in mind all ſuddenly to win,
Or ſoon to loſe before he once would *lin.* *Fairy Queen.*

Li'nchpin. *n. ſ.* An iron pin, that keeps the wheel on the axle-tree. *Dict.*

Li'nctus. *n. ſ.* [from *lingo*, Latin.] Medicine licked up by the tongue.

Li'nden. *n. ſ.* [lınd, Saxon.] The lime tree. See **Lime.**

Hard box, and *linden* of a ſofter grain. *Dryden.*
Two neighb'ring trees, with walls encompaſs'd round,
One a hard oak, a ſofter *linden* one. *Dryden.*

Line. *n. ſ.* [*linea*, Latin.] 1. Longitudinal extenſion. 2. A ſlender ſtring. 3. A thread extended to direct any operations. 4. The ſtring that ſuſtains the angler's hook. 5. Lineaments, or marks in the hand or face. 6. Delineation; ſketch. 7. Contour; outline. 8. As much as is written from one margin to the other: a verſe. 9. Rank of ſoldiers. 10. Work thrown up; trench. 11. Method; diſpoſition. 12. Extenſion; limit. 13. Equator; equinoctial circle. 14. Progeny; family, aſcending or deſcending. 15. A *line* is one tenth of an inch. 16. [In the plural.] A letter: as, I read your *lines.* 17. Lint or flax.

(1.) Even the planets, upon this principle, muſt gravitate no more towards the ſun; ſo that they would not revolve in curve *lines*, but fly away in direct tangents, till they ſtruck againſt other planets. *Bentley.*

(2.) Well ſung the Roman bard; all human things,
Of deareſt value, hang on ſlender ſtrings;
O ſee the then ſole hope, and in deſign
Of heav'n our joy, ſupported by a *line.* *Waller.*

A *line* ſeldom holds to ſtrein, or draws ſtreight in length, above fifty or ſixty feet. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

(3.) We as by *line* upon the ocean go,
Whoſe paths ſhall be familiar as the land. *Dryden.*
(4.) Victorious with their *lines* and eyes,
They make the fiſhes and the men their prize. *Waller.*
(5.) ———— Long is it ſince I ſaw him,
But time hath nothing blurr'd thoſe *lines* of favour
Which then he wore. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

I ſhall have good fortune; go to, here's a ſimple *line* of life; here's a ſmall trifle of wives. *Shakeſp.*

Here, while his canting drone-pipe ſcan'd
The myſtic figures of her hand,
He tipples palmeſtry, and dines
On all her fortune-telling *lines.* *Cleaveland.*

(6.) You have generous thoughts turned to ſuch ſpeculations: but this is not enough towards the raiſing ſuch buildings as I have drawn you here the *lines* of, unleſs the direction of all affairs here were wholly in your hands. *Temple.*

The inventors meant to turn ſuch qualifications into perſons as were agreeable to his character, for whom the *line* was drawn. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

(7.) Oh laſting as thoſe colours may they ſhine,
Free as thy ſtroke, yet faultleſs as thy *line!* *Pope.*

(8.) In the preceding *line*, Ulyſſes ſpeaks of Nauſicaa, yet immediately changes into the maſculine gender. *Broome.*

In moving *lines* theſe few epiſtles tell
What fate attends the nymph who loves too well. *Garth.*
(9.) They pierce the broken foe's remoteſt *lines.* *Addiſon.*
(10.) Now ſnatch an hour that favours thy deſigns,
Unite thy forces, and attack their *lines.* *Dryden's Æneid.*
(11.) The heavens themſelves, the planets, and this center,
Obſerve degree, priority, and place,
Inſiſture, courſe, proportion, ſeaſon, form,
Office and cuſtom, in all *line* of order. *Shakeſp.*
(12.) ———— Eden ſtretch'd her *line*
From Auran eaſtward to the royal tow'rs
Of great Seleucia. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
(13.) When the ſun below the *line* deſcends,
Then one long night continued darkneſs joins. *Creech.*
(14.) ———— He chid the ſiſters
When firſt they put the name of king upon me,
And bade them ſpake to him; then prophet-like,
They hail'd him father to a *line* of kings. *Shakeſp.*
He ſends you this moſt memorable *line*,
In ev'ry branch truly demonſtrative,
Willing you overlook this pedigree. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

Some *lines* were noted for a ſtern, rigid virtue, ſavage, haughty, parſimonious and unpopular; others were ſweet and affable.

His empire, courage, and his boaſted *line*,
Were all prov'd mortal. *Roſcommon.*
———— A golden bowl
The queen commanded to be crown'd with wine,
The bowl that Belus us'd, and all the Tyrian *line.* *Dryden.*
———— The years
Ran ſmoothly on, productive of a *line*
Of wiſe heroick kings. *Philips.*

To **Line.** *v. a.* [ſuppoſed by *Junius* from *linum*, linings being often made of linen.] 1. To cover on the inſide. 2. To put any thing in the inſide: a ſenſe rather ludicrous. 3. To guard within. 4. To ſtrengthen by inner works. 5. To cover with ſomething ſoft. 6. To double; to ſtrengthen with help. 7. To impregnate: applied to animals generating.

(1.) A box *lined* with paper to receive the mercury that might be ſpilt. *Boyle.*

(2.) The charge amounteth very high for any one man's purſe, except *lined* beyond ordinary, to reach unto. *Carew.*

Her women are about her: what if I do *line* one of their hands? *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

He, by a gentle bow, divin'd
How well a cully's purſe was *lin'd.* *Swift.*

(3.) Notwithſtanding they had *lined* ſome hedges with muſqueteers, they were totally diſperſed. *Clarendon.*

(4.) *Line* and new repair our towns of war
With men of courage, and with means defendant. *Shakeſp.*
(5.) ———— Son of ſixteen,
Pluck the *lin'd* crutch from thy old limping ſire. *Shakeſp.*
(6.) ———— Who *lin'd* himſelf with hope,
Eating the air, on promiſe of ſupply. *Shakeſp.*

My brother Mortimer doth ſtir
About his title, and hath ſent for you
To *line* his enterpriſe. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

The two armies were aſſigned to the leading of two generals, both of them rather courtiers, and aſſured to the ſtate, than martial men; yet *lined* and aſſiſted with ſubordinate commanders of great experience and valour. *Bacon.*

(7.) Thus from the Tyrian paſtures *lin'd* with Jove
He bore Europa, and ſtill keeps his love. *Creech.*

Li'neage. *n. ſ.* [*linage*, French.] Race; progeny; family, aſcending or deſcending.

Both the *lineage* and the certain ſire
From which I ſprung, from me are hidden yet. *Spenſer.*

Joſeph was of the houſe and *lineage* of David. *Luke*, ii. 4.

The Tirſan cometh forth with all his generation or *lineage*, the males before him, and the females following him; and if there be a mother from whoſe body the whole *lineage* is deſcended, there is a traverſe where ſhe ſitteth. *Bacon.*

———— Men of mighty fame,
And from th' immortal gods their *lineage* came. *Dryden.*

No longer ſhall the widow'd land bemoan
A broken *lineage*, and a doubtful throne,
But boaſt her royal progeny's increaſe,
And count the pledges of her future peace. *Addiſon.*

This care was infuſed by God himſelf, in order to aſcertain the deſcent of the Meſſiah, and to prove that he was, as the prophets had foretold, of the tribe of Judah, and of the *lineage* of David. *Atterbury.*

Li'neal. *adj.* [*linealis*, from *linea*, Latin.] 1. Compoſed of lines; delineated. 2. Deſcending in a direct genealogy. 3. Hereditary; derived from anceſtors. 4. Allied by direct deſcent.

(1.) When any thing is mathematically demonſtrated weak, it is much more mechanically weak; errors ever occurring more eaſily in the management of groſs materials than *lineal* deſigns. *Wotton's Architecture.*

(2.) To re-eſtabliſh, de facto, the right of *lineal* ſucceſſion to paternal government, is to put a man in poſſeſſion of that government which his fathers did enjoy, and he by *lineal* ſucceſſion had a right to. *Locke.*

(3.) Peace be to France, if France in peace permit
Our juſt and *lineal* ent'rance to our own. *Shakeſp. K. John.*
(4.) ———— Queen Iſabel, his grandmother,
Was *lineal* of the lady Ermengere. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

O that your brows my laurel had ſuſtain'd!
Well had I been depos'd if you had reign'd:
The father had deſcended for the ſon;
For only you are *lineal* to the throne. *Dryden.*

Li'neally. *adv.* [from *lineal*.] In a direct line.

If he had been the perſon upon whom the crown had *lineally* and rightfully deſcended, it was good law. *Clarendon.*

Li'neament. *n. ſ.* [*lineament*, French; *lineamentum*, Latin.] Feature; diſcriminating mark in the form.

———— Noble York
Found that the iſſue was not his begot:
Which well appeared in his *lineaments*,
Being nothing like the noble duke, my father. *Shakeſp.*
———— Six wings he wore, to ſhade
His *lineaments* divine. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
———— Man he ſeems
In all his *lineaments*, though in his face
The glimpſes of his father's glory ſhine. *Paradiſe Reg.*

There are not more differences in mens faces, and the outward *lineaments* of their bodies, than there are in the makes and tempers of their minds; only there is this difference, that the diſtinguiſhing characters of the face, and the *lineaments* of the body, grow more plain with time, but the peculiar phyſiognomy of the mind is moſt diſcernible in children. *Locke.*

I may advance religion and morals, by tracing ſome few *lineaments* in the character of a lady, who hath ſpent all her life in the practice of both. *Swift.*

The utmoſt force of boiling water is not able to deſtroy the ſtructure of the tendereſt plant: the *lineaments* of a white lily will remain after the ſtrongeſt decoction. *Arbuthnot.*

Li'near. *adj.* [*linearis*, Latin.] Compoſed of lines; having the form of lines.

Where-ever it is freed from the ſand ſtone, it is covered with *linear* ſtriæ, tending towards ſeveral centers, ſo as to compoſe flat ſtellar figures. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Linea'tion. *n. ſ.* [*lineatio*, from *linea*.] Draught of a line or lines.

There are in the horney ground two white *lineations*, with two of a pale red. *Woodward.*

Li'nen. *n. ſ.* [*linum*, Latin.] Cloth made of hemp or flax.

Here is a baſket, he may creep in; throw foul *linen* upon him, as if going to bucking. *Shakeſp.*

Unſeen, unfelt, the fiery ſerpent ſkims
Between her *linen* and her naked limbs. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Li'nen. *adj.* [*lineus*, Latin.] 1. Made of linen. 2. Reſembling linen.

(1.) A *linen* ſtock on one leg, and a kerſey boot hoſe on the other, gartered with a red and blue liſt. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) Death of thy ſoul! thoſe *linen* cheeks of thine
Are counſellors to fear. What ſoldiers, whey-face? *Shak.*

Linendra'per. *n. ſ.* [*linen* and *draper*.] He who deals in linen.

Ling. *n. ſ.* [*ling*, Iſlandick.] 1. Heath. This ſenſe is retained in the northern counties; yet *Bacon* ſeems to diſtinguiſh them. 2. [*Linghe*, Dutch.] A kind of ſea fiſh.

(1.) Heath, and *ling*, and ſedges. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
(2.) When harveſt is ended take ſhipping, or ride,
Ling, ſalt fiſh, and herring, for Lent to provide. *Tuſſer.*

Our Engliſh bring from thence good ſtore of fiſh, but eſpecially our deepeſt and thickeſt *ling*, which are therefore called iſland *lings*. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

Ling. The termination notes commonly diminution; as, kit-*ling*, and is derived from *klein*, German, *little*; ſometimes a quality; as, firſt*ling*, in which ſenſe *Skinner* deduces it from *langen*, old Teutonick, to belong.

To **Li'nger.** *v. n.* [from lenȝ, Saxon, *long*.] 1. To remain long in languor and pain. 2. To heſitate; to be in ſuſpenſe. 3. To remain long. In an ill ſenſe. 4. To remain long without any action or determination. 5. To wait long in expectation or uncertainty. 6. To be long in producing effect.

(1.) Like wretches, that have *linger'd* long,
We'll ſnatch the ſtrongeſt cordial of our love. *Dryden.*

Better to ruſh at once to ſhades below,
Than *linger* life away, and nouriſh woe. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

(2.) Perhaps thou *ling'reſt*, in deep thoughts detain'd
Of th' enterprize ſo hazardous and high. *Paradiſe Reg.*
(3.) ———— Let order die,
And let this world no longer be a ſtage
To feed contention in a *ling'ring* act. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Ye breth'ren of the lyre, and tuneful voice,
Lament his lot; but at your own rejoice.
Now live ſecure, and *linger* out your days;
The gods are pleas'd alone with Purcel's lays. *Dryden.*

Your very fear of death ſhall make ye try
To catch the ſhade of immortality:
Wiſhing on earth to *linger*, and to ſave
Part of its prey from the devouring grave. *Prior.*

(4.) We have *lingered* about a match between Anne Page and my couſin Slender, and this day we ſhall have our anſwer. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

(5.) ———— I muſt ſollicit
All his concerns as mine:
And if my eyes have pow'r, he ſhould not ſue
In vain, nor *linger* with a long delay. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

(6.) She doth think, ſhe has ſtrange *ling'ring* poiſons.
Shakeſpeare.

To **Li'nger.** *v. a.* To protract; to draw out to length. Out of uſe.

I can get no remedy againſt this conſumption of the purſe. Borrowing only *lingers* and *lingers* it out, but the diſeaſe is incurable. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

She *lingers* my deſires. *Shakeſp.*

Let your brief plagues be mercy,
And *linger* not our ſure deſtructions on. *Shakeſp.*

Li'ngerer. *n. ſ.* [from *linger.*] One who lingers.

Li'ngeringly. *adv.* [from *lingering.*] With delay; tediouſly.

Of poiſons, ſome kill more gently and *lingeringly*, others more violently and ſpeedily, yet both kill. *Hale.*

Li'nget. *n. ſ.* [from *languet*; *lingot*, French.] A ſmall maſs of metal.

Other matter hath been uſed for money, as among the Lacedemonians, iron *lingets* quenched with vinegar, that they may ſerve to no other uſe. *Camden.*

Li'ngo. *n. ſ.* [Portugueſe.] Language; tongue; ſpeech. A low cant word.

I have thoughts to learn ſomewhat of your *lingo*, before I croſs the ſeas. *Congreve's Way of the World.*

Lingua'cious. *adj.* [*linguax*, Latin.] Full of tongue; loquacious; talkative.

Linguade'ntal. *adj.* [*lingua* and *dens*, Latin.] Uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth.

The *linguadentals f, v*, as alſo the *linguadentals th, dh*, he will ſoon learn. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Li'nguist. *n. ſ.* [from *lingua.*] A man ſkilful in languages.

Though a *linguiſt* ſhould pride himſelf to have all the tongues that Babel cleft the world into, yet, if he had not ſtudied the ſolid things in them, as well as the words and lexicons, he were nothing ſo much to be eſteemed a learned man, as any yeoman or tradeſman competently wiſe in his mother dialect only. *Milton on Education.*

Our *linguiſt* received extraordinary rudiments towards a good education. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

Li'ngwort. *n. ſ.* An herb.

Li'niment. *n. ſ.* [*liniment*, French; *linimentum*, Latin.] Ointment; balſam; unguent.

The noſtrils, and the jugular arteries, ought to be anointed every morning with this *liniment* or balſam. *Harvey.*

The wiſe author of nature hath provided on the rump two glandules, which the bird catches hold upon with her bill, and ſqueezes out an oily pap or *liniment*, fit for the inunction of the feathers. *Ray on Creation.*

Li'ning. *n. ſ.* [from *line.*] 1. The inner covering of any thing; the inner double of a garment. 2. That which is within.

(1.) Was I deceived, or did a ſable cloud
Turn forth her ſilver *lining* on the night? *Milton.*

The folds in the griſtle of the noſe is covered with a *lining*, which differs from the facing of the tongue. *Grew's Coſmol.*

The gown with ſtiff embroid'ry ſhining,
Looks charming with a ſlighter *lining*. *Prior.*

(2.) The *lining* of his coffers ſhall make coats
To deck our ſoldiers for theſe Iriſh wars. *Shakeſp.*

Link. *n. ſ.* [*gelencke*, German.] 1. A ſingle ring of a chain. 2. Any thing doubled and cloſed together. 3. A chain; any thing connecting. 4. Any ſingle part of a ſeries or chain of conſequences; a gradation in ratiocination; a propoſition joined to a foregoing and following propoſition. 5. A ſeries: this ſenſe is improper. *Addiſon* has uſed *link* for chain. 6. [From λύχνος.] A torch made of pitch and hards. 7. Perhaps in the quoted paſſage it may mean lamp-black.

(1.) The Roman ſtate, whoſe courſe will yet go on
The way it takes, cracking ten thouſand curbs
Of more ſtrong *links* aſunder, that can ever
Appear in your impediment. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

The moral of that poetical fiction, that the uppermoſt *link* of all the ſeries of ſubordinate cauſes, is faſtened to Jupiter's chair, ſignifies an uſeful truth. *Hale.*

Truths hang together in a chain of mutual dependance; you cannot draw one *link* without attracting others. *Glanville.*

While ſhe does her upward flight ſuſtain,
Touching each *link* of the continued chain,
At length ſhe is oblig'd and forc'd to ſee
A firſt, a ſource, a life, a deity. *Prior.*

(2.) Make a *link* of horſe hair very ſtrong, and faſten it to the end of the ſtick that ſprings. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

(3.) Nor airleſs dungeon, nor ſtrong *links* of iron,
Can be retentive to the ſtrength of ſpirit. *Shakeſp.*

——— I feel
The *link* of nature draw me; fleſh of fleſh,
Bone of my bone thou art. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Fire, flood and earth, and air, by this were bound,
And love, the common *link*, the new creation crown'd.
Dryden's Knight's Tale.

(4.) The thread and train of conſequences in intellective ratiocination is often long, and chained together by divers *links*, which cannot be done in imaginative ratiocination by ſome attributed to brutes. *Judge Hale.*

(5.) Though I have here only choſen this ſingle *link* of martyrs, I might find out others among thoſe names which are ſtill extant, that delivered down this account of our Saviour in a ſucceſſive tradition. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

(6.) O, thou art an everlaſting bonefire light; thou haſt ſaved me a thouſand marks in *links* and torches, walking with thee in the night betwixt tavern and tavern. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Whereas hiſtory ſhould be the torch of truth, he makes her in divers places a fulginous *link* of lies. *Howel.*

Round as a globe, and liquor'd every chink,
Goodly and great he ſails behind his *link*. *Dryden.*

——— One that bore a *link*
On a ſudden clapp'd his flaming cudgel,
Like Linſtock, to the horſe's touch-hole. *Hudibras.*

(7.) There was no *link* to colour Peter's hat. *Shakeſp.*

To **Link.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To complicate; as, the links of a chain. 2. To unite; to conjoin in concord. 3. To join; to connect. 4. To join by confederacy or contract. 5. To connect, as concomitant. 6. To unite or concatenate in a regular ſeries of conſequences.

(1.) ——— Deſcending tread us down
Thus drooping; or with *linked* thunderbolts
Transfix us to the bottom of this gulph. *Milton.*

——— Againſt eating cares,
Lap me in ſoft Lydian airs;
Married to immortal verſe,
Such as the meeting ſoul may pierce
In notes, with many a winding bought
Of *linked* ſweetneſs long drawn out. *Milton.*

(2.) ——— They're ſo *link'd* in friendſhip,
That young prince Edward marries Warwick's daughter.
Shakeſpeare.

(3.) *Link* towns to towns with avenues of oak,
Incloſe whole downs in walls, 'tis all a joke. *Pope.*

So from the firſt eternal order ran,
And creature *link'd* to creature, man to man. *Pope.*

(4.) They make an offer of themſelves into the ſervice of that enemy, with whoſe ſervants they *link* themſelves in ſo near a bond. *Hooker.*

——— Be adviſed for the beſt,
Ere thou thy daughter *link* in holy band
Of wedlock, to that new unknown gueſt. *Fairy Queen.*

Blood in princes *link'd* not in ſuch ſort,
As that it is of any pow'r to tye. *Daniel's Civil War.*

(5.) ——— New hope to ſpring
Out of deſpair; joy, but with fear yet *link'd*. *Milton.*

God has *linkt* our hopes and our duty together.
Decay of Piety.

So gracious hath God been to us, as to *link* together our duty and our intereſt, and to make thoſe very things the inſtances of our obedience, which are the natural means and cauſes of our happineſs. *Tillotſon.*

(6.) Theſe things are *linked*, and, as it were, chained one to another: we labour to eat, and we eat to live, and we live to do good; and the good which we do is as ſeed ſown, with reference unto a future harveſt. *Hooker.*

Tell me, which part it does neceſſitate?
I'll chuſe the other; there I'll *link* th' effect;
A chain, which fools to catch themſelves project! *Dryden.*

By which chain of ideas thus viſibly *linked* together in train, *i. e.* each intermediate idea agreeing on each ſide with thoſe two, it is immediately placed between, the ideas of men and ſelf-determination appear to be connected. *Locke.*

Li'nkboy.
Li'nkman. } *n. ſ.* [*link* and *boy*] A boy that carries a torch to accommodate paſſengers with light.

What a ridiculous thing it was, that the continued ſhadow of the earth ſhould be broken by ſudden miraculous diſcluſions of light, to prevent the officiouſneſs of the *linkboy!* *More.*

Though thou art tempted by the *linkman*'s call,
Yet truſt him not along the lonely wall. *Gay.*
In the black form of cinder wench ſhe came.
O may no *linkboy* interrupt their love! *Gay's Trivia.*

Li'nnet. *n. ſ.* [*linot*, French; *linaria*, Latin.] A ſmall ſinging bird.

The ſwallows make uſe of celandine, the *linnet* of euphragia, for the repairing of their ſight. *More's Antidote.*

Is it for thee the *linnet* pours his throat? *Pope.*

Linse'ed. *n. ſ.* [*ſemen lini*, Latin.] The ſeed of flax, which is much uſed in medicine.

The joints may be cloſed with a cement of lime, *linſeed* oil, and cotton. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Li'nseywoolsey. *adj.* [*linen* and *wool.*] Made of linen and wool mixed. Vile; mean; of different and unſuitable parts.

A lawleſs *linſeywoolſie* brother,
Half of one order, half another. *Hudibras.*
Peel'd, patch'd and pyebald, *linſey-woolſey* brothers,
Grave mummers! ſleeveleſs ſome, and ſhirtleſs others. *Pope's Dunciad.*

Li'nstock. *n. ſ.* [*lunte* or *lente*, Teutonick; *lint* and *ſtock.*] A ſtaff of wood with a match at the end of it, uſed by gunners in firing cannon. *Hanmer.*

——— The nimble gunner
With *lynſtock* now the deviliſh cannon touches,
And down goes all before him. *Shak. Henry V.*
The diſtance judg'd for ſhot of ev'ry ſize,
The *linſtocks* touch, the pond'rous ball expires. *Dryden.*

Lint. *n. ſ.* [*linteum*, Latin; *llin*, Welſh and Erſe.] 1. The ſoft ſubſtance commonly called flax. 2. Linen ſcraped into ſoft woolly ſubſtance to lay on ſores.

(2.) I dreſſed them up with unguentum baſilici cum vitello ovi, upon pledgits of *lint*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Li'ntel. *n. ſ.* [*linteal*, French.] That part of the door frame that lies croſs the door poſts over head.

Take a bunch of hyſop, and dip it in the blood that is in the baſon, and ſtrike the *lintel* and the two ſide poſts. *Exod.*

When you lay any timber on brick work, as *lintels* over windows, lay them in loam, which is a great preſerver of timber. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

Silver the *lintals* deep projecting o'er,
And gold the ringlets that command the door. *Pope's Odyſ.*

Li'on. *n. ſ.* [*lion*, French; *leo*, Latin.] 1. The fierceſt and moſt magnanimous of fourfooted beaſts. 2. A ſign in the zodiack.

(1.) King Richard's ſirname was Cor-de-Lion, for his *lion*-like courage. *Camden's Remains.*

Be *lion*-mettled; proud, and take no care
Who chaſes, who frets, or where conſpirers are;
Macbeth ſhall never vanquiſh'd be. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The ſphinx, a famous monſter in Egypt, had the face of a virgin, and the body of a *lion*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

——— They rejoice
Each with their kind, *lion* with lioneſs;
So fitly them in pairs thou haſt combin'd. *Milton.*
——— See *lion* hearted Richard,
Piouſly valiant, like a torrent ſwell'd
With wintry tempeſts, that diſdains all mounds,
Breaking away impetuous, and involves
Within its ſweep trees, houſes, men, he preſs'd,
Amidſt the thickeſt battle. *Philips.*

(2.) The *lion* for the honours of his ſkin,
The ſqueezing crab, and ſtinging ſcorpion ſhine
For aiding heaven, when giants dar'd to brave
The threat'ned ſtars. *Creech's Manilius.*

Li'oness. *n. ſ.* [feminine of *lion.*] A ſhe lion.

Under which buſh's ſhade, a *lioneſs*
Lay couching head on ground, with catlike watch
When that the ſleeping man ſhould ſtir. *Shakeſp.*
——— The furious *lioneſs*,
Forgetting young ones, through the fields doth roar. *May.*
The greedy *lioneſs* the wolf purſues,
The wolf the kid, the wanton kid the browze. *Dryden.*

If we may believe Pliny, lions do, in a very ſevere manner, puniſh the adulteries of the *lioneſs*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Li'onleaf. *n. ſ.* [*leontopetalon*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

Li'on's-mouth.
Li'on's paw.
Li'on's-tail.
Li'on's tooth. } *n. ſ.* [from *lion.*] The name of an herb.

Lip. *n. ſ.* [lippe, Saxon.] 1. The outer part of the mouth, the muſcles that ſhoot beyond the teeth, which are of ſo much uſe in ſpeaking, that they are uſed for all the organs of ſpeech. 2. The edge of any thing. 3. *To make a lip.* To hang the lip in ſullenneſs and contempt.

(1.) ——— Thoſe happieſt ſmiles
That play'd on her ripe *lip*, ſeem'd not to know
What gueſts were in her eyes. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
No falſhood ſhall defile my *lips* with lies,
Or with a vail of truth diſguiſe. *Sandys's Paraph. on Job.*
Her *lips* bluſh deeper ſweets. *Thomſon's Spring.*

(2.) In many places is a ridge of mountains ſome diſtance from the ſea, and a plain from their roots to the ſhore; which plain was formerly covered by the ſea, which bounded againſt thoſe hills as its firſt ramparts, or as the ledges or *lips* of its veſſel. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

In wounds, the *lips* ſink and are flaccid; a gleet followeth, and the fleſh within withers. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

(3.) A letter for me! It gives me an eſtate of ſeven years health; in which time I will make a *lip* at the phyſician. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Lip.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To kiſs. Obſolete.

——— A hand, that kings
Have *lipt*, and trembled kiſſing. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*
——— Oh! 'tis the fiend's arch mock,
To *lip* a wanton and ſuppoſe her chaſte. *Shakeſp.*

Lipla'bour. *n. ſ.* [*lip* and *labour.*] Action of the lips without concurrence of the mind; words without ſentiments.

Faſting, when prayer is not directed to its own purpoſes, is but *liplabour*. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*

Lipo'thymous. *adj.* [λείπω and θυμὸς.] Swooning; fainting.

If the patient be ſurpriſed with a *lipothymous* languor, and great oppreſſion about the ſtomach and hypochonders, expect no relief from cordials. *Harvey on the Plague.*

Lipo'thymy. *n. ſ.* [λειποθυμία.] Swoon; fainting fit.

The ſenators falling into a *lypothomy*, or deep ſwooning, made up this pageantry of death with a repreſenting of it unto life. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

In *lipothymys* or ſwoonings, he uſed the frication of this finger with ſaffron and gold. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Li'pped. *adj.* [from *lip.*] Having lips.

Li'ppitude. *n. ſ.* [*lippitude*, French; *lippitudo*, Latin.] Blearedneſs of eyes.

Diſeaſes that are infectious are, ſuch as are in the ſpirits and not ſo much in the humours, and therefore paſs eaſily from body to body; ſuch are peſtilences and *lippitudes*. *Bacon.*

Li'pwisdom. *n. ſ.* [*lip* and *wiſdom.*] Wiſdom in talk without practice.

I find that all is but *lipwiſdom*, which wants experience; I now, woe is me, do try what love can do. *Sidney.*

Li'quable. *adj.* [from *liquo*, Latin.] Such as may be melted.

Liqua'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *liquo*, Latin.] 1. The act of melting. 2. Capacity to be melted.

(2.) The common opinion hath been, that cryſtal is nothing but ice and ſnow concreted, and by duration of time, congealed beyond *liquation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To **Li'quate.** *v. n.* [*liquo*, Latin.] To melt; to liquefy.

If the ſalts be not drawn forth before the clay is baked, they are apt to *liquate*. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Liquefa'ction. *n. ſ.* [*liquefactio*, Latin; *liquefaction*, French.] The act of melting; the ſtate of being melted.

Heat diſſolveth and melteth bodies that keep in their ſpirits, as in divers *liquefactions*; and ſo doth time in honey, which by age waxeth more liquid. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The burning of the earth will be a true *liquefaction* or diſſolution of it, as to the exterior region. *Burnet.*

Liquefi'able. *adj.* [from *liquefy.*] Such as may be melted.

There are three cauſes of fixation, the even ſpreading of the ſpirits and tangible parts, the cloſeneſs of the tangible parts, and the jejuneneſs or extreme comminution of ſpirits; the two firſt may be joined with a nature *liquefiable*, the laſt not. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To **LI'QUEFY.** *v. a.* [*liquefier*, French; *liquefacio*, Lat.] To melt; to diſſolve.

That degree of heat, which is in lime and aſhes, being a ſmothering heat, is the moſt proper, for it doth neither *liquefy* nor rarefy; and that is true maturation. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

To **Li'quefy.** *v. n.* To grow limpid.

The blood of St. Januarius *liquefied* at the approach of the ſaint's head. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Lique'scency. *n. ſ.* [*liqueſcentia*, Latin.] Aptneſs to melt.

Lique'scent. *adj.* [*liqueſcens*, Latin.] Melting.

Li'quid. *adj.* [*liquide*, French; *liquidus*, Latin.] 1. Not ſolid; not forming one continuous ſubſtance; fluid. 2. Soft; clear. 3. Pronounced without any jar or harſhneſs. 4. Diſſolved, ſo as not to be obtainable by law.

(1.) Gently rolls the *liquid* glaſs. *Dr. Daniel.*

(2.) ——— Her breaſt, the ſug'red neſt
Of her delicious ſoul, that there does lie,
Bathing in ſtreams of *liquid* melody. *Craſhaw.*

(3.) The many *liquid* conſonants give a pleaſing ſound to the words, though they are all of one ſyllable. *Dryden's Æn.*

Let Carolina ſmooth the tuneful lay,
Lull with Amelia's *liquid* name the nine,
And ſweetly flow through all the royal line. *Pope's Horace.*

(4.) If a creditor ſhould appeal to hinder the burial of his debtor's corpſe, his appeal ought not to be received, ſince the buſineſs of burial requires a quick diſpatch, though the debt be entirely *liquid*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

LI'QUID. *n. ſ.* Liquid ſubſtance liquor.

Be it thy choice, when ſummer heats annoy,
To ſit beneath her leafy canopy,
Quaffing rich *liquids*. *Phillips.*

To **Li'quidate.** *v. a.* [from *liquid.*] To clear away; to leſſen debts.

Liqui'dity. *n. ſ.* [from *liquid.*] Subtilty; thinneſs.

The ſpirits, for their *liquidity*, are more incapable than the fluid medium, which is the conveyer of ſounds, to perſevere in the continued repetition of vocal airs. *Glanville.*

Li'quidness. *n. ſ.* [from *liquid.*] Quality of being liquid; fluency.

Oil of anniſeeds, in a cool place, thickened into the conſiſtence of white butter, which, with the leaſt heat, reſumed its former *liquidneſs*. *Boyle.*

LI'QUOR. *n. ſ.* [*liquor*, Latin; *liqueur*, French.] 1. Any thing liquid: it is commonly uſed of fluids inebriating, or impregnated with ſomething, or made by decoction. 2. Strong drink: in familiar language.

(1.) ——— Nor envy'd them the grape
Whoſe heads that turbulent *liquor* fills with fumes. *Milton.*

Sin taken into the ſoul, is like a *liquor* poured into a veſſel; ſo much of it as it fills, it alſo ſeaſons. *South's Sermons.*

To **Li'quor.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drench or moiſten.

Cart wheels ſqueak not when they are *liquored*. *Bacon.*

Liriconfa'ncy. *n. ſ.* A flower.

Lisne. *n. ſ.* A cavity; a hollow.

In the *liſne* of a rock at Kingſcote in Glouceſterſhire, I found a buſhel of petrified cockles, each near as big as my fiſt. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To **LISP.** *v. n.* [ƿliſp, Saxon.] To ſpeak with too frequent appulſes of the tongue to the teeth or palate, like children.

Come, I cannot cog, and ſay, thou art this and that, like a many of theſe *liſping* hawthorn buds, that come like women in mens apparel, and ſmell like Bucklerſbury in ſimpling time. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Scarce had ſhe learnt to *liſp* a name
Of martyr, yet ſhe thinks it ſhame
Life ſhould ſo long play with that breath,
Which ſpent can buy ſo brave a death. *Craſhaw.*

They ramble not to learn the mode,
How to be dreſt, or how to *liſp* abroad. *Cleaveland.*

Appulſe partial, giving ſome paſſage to breath, is made to the upper teeth, and cauſes a *liſping* ſound, the breath being ſtrained through the teeth. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

As yet a child, nor yet a fool to fame,
I *liſp'd* in numbers, for the numbers came. *Pope.*

Lisp. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The act of liſping.

I overheard her anſwer, with a very pretty *liſp*, O! Strephon, you are a dangerous creature. *Tatler.*

Li'sper. *n. ſ.* [from *liſp.*] One who liſps.

List. *n. ſ.* [*liſte*, French.] 1. A roll; a catalogue. 2. [*Lice*, French.] Incloſed ground in which tilts are run, and combats fought. 3. Bound; limit. 4. [Lyſtan, Saxon.] Deſire; willingneſs; choice. 5. [*Licium*, Latin; *liſſe*, French.] A ſtrip of cloth. 6. A border.

(1.) He was the ableſt emperor of all the *liſt*. *Bacon.*

Some ſay the loadſtone is poiſon, and therefore in the *liſts* of poiſons we find it in many authors. *Brown.*

Bring next the royal *liſt* of Stuarts forth,
Undaunted minds, that rul'd the rugged north. *Prior.*

(2.) Till now alone the mighty nations ſtrove,
The reſt, at gaze, without the *liſts* did ſtand;
And threat'ning France, plac'd like a painted Jove,
Kept idle thunder in his lifted hand. *Dryden.*

Paris thy ſon, and Sparta's king advance,
In meaſur'd *liſts* to toſs the weighty lance;
And who his rival ſhall in arms ſubdue,
His be the dame, and his the treaſure too. *Pope's Iliad.*

(3.) The ocean, overpeering of his *liſt*,
Eats not the flats with more impetuous haſte
Than young Laertes in a riotous head
O'er-bears your officers. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

She within *liſts* my ranging mind hath brought
That now beyond myſelf I will not go. *Davies.*

(4.) —— Alas, ſhe has no ſpeech!
— Too much;
I find it ſtill when I have *liſt* to ſleep. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Nothing of paſſion or peeviſhneſs, or *liſt* to contradict, ſhall have any bias on my judgment. *King Charles.*

He ſaw falſe reynard where he lay full low;
I need not ſwear he had no *liſt* to crow. *Dryden.*

(5.) A linen ſtock on one leg, and a kerſey boot hoſe on the other, gartered with a red and blue *liſt*. *Shakeſp.*

Inſtead of a *liſt* of cotton, or the like filtre we made uſe of a ſiphon of glaſs. *Boyle.*

A *liſt* the cobler's temples ties,
To keep the hair out of his eyes. *Swift.*

(6.) They thought it better to let them ſtand as a *liſt*, or marginal border, unto the Old Teſtament. *Hooker.*

To LIST. *v. n.* [lyſtan, Saxon.] To chuſe; to deſire; to be diſpoſed; to incline.

To fight in field, or to defend this wall,
Point what you *liſt*, I nought refuſe at all. *Fairy Queen.*

Unto them that add to the word of God what them *liſteth*, and make God's will ſubmit unto their will, and break God's commandments for their own tradition's ſake, unto them it ſeemeth not good. *Hooker.*

They imagine, that laws which permit them not to do as they would, will endure them to ſpeak as they *liſt*. *Hooker.*

Let other men think of your devices as they *liſt*, in my judgment they be mere fanſies. *Whitgifte.*

Now by my mother's ſon, and that's myſelf,
It ſhall be moon, or ſtar, or what I *liſt*. *Shakeſp.*

Kings, lords of times, and of occaſions, may
Take their advantage when, and how, they *liſt*. *Daniel.*

——— When they *liſt*, into the womb
That bred them they return; and howl, and gnaw
My bowels, their repaſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

To LIST. *v. a.* [from *liſt*, a roll.] 1. To enliſt; to enroll or regiſter. 2. To retain and enroll ſoldiers; to enliſt. 3. [From *liſt*; encloſed ground.] To encloſe for combats. 4. [From *liſt*, a ſhred or border.] To ſew together, in ſuch a ſort as to make a particoloured ſhow. 5. [Contracted from *liſten*.] To hearken to; to liſten; to attend.

(1.) For a man to give his name to Chriſtianity in thoſe days, was to *liſt* himſelf a martyr, and to bid farewel not only to the pleaſures, but alſo to the hopes of this life. *South.*

They *liſt* with women each degen'rate name,
Who dares not hazard life for future fame. *Dryden's Æn.*

(2.) The lords would, by *liſting* their own ſervants, perſuade the gentlemen in the town to do the like. *Clarendon.*

The king who raiſed this wall appointed a million of ſoldiers, who were *liſted* and paid for the defence of it againſt the Tartars. *Temple.*

Two hundred horſe he ſhall command;
Though few, a warlike and well-choſen band,
Theſe in my name are *liſted*. *Dryden.*

(3.) How dares your pride preſume againſt my laws,
As in a *liſted* field to fight your cauſe?
Unaſk'd the royal grant. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

(4.) Some may wonder at ſuch an accumulation of benefits, like a kind of embroidering or *liſting* of one favour upon another. *Wotton's Life of Buckingham.*

(5.) Then weigh, what loſs your honour may ſuſtain,
If with too credent ear you *liſt* his ſongs;
Or loſe your heart, or your chaſte treaſure open
To his unmaſter'd importunity. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

I, this ſound I better know:
Liſt! I would I could hear mo. *Ben. Johnſon.*

LI'STED. *adj.* Striped; particoloured in long ſtreaks.

——— Over his head beholds
A dewy cloud, and in the cloud a bow
Conſpicuous, with three *liſted* colours gay,
Betok'ning peace from God, and cov'nant new. *Milton.*

——— As the ſhow'ry arch
With *liſted* colours gay, or azure, gules,
Delights, and puzzles the beholder's eyes. *Philips.*

To LI'STEN. *v. a.* To hear; to attend. Obſolete.

Lady, vouchſafe to *liſten* what I ſay. *Shakeſpeare.*

One cried, God bleſs us! and, amen! the other;
As they had ſeen me with theſe hangman's hands
Liſtening their fear I could not ſay, amen. *Shakeſp.*

He, that no more muſt ſay, is *liſtened* more
Than they whom youth and eaſe have taught to gloſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

The wonted roar was up amidſt the woods,
And fill'd the air with barbarous diſſonance,
At which I ceas'd and *liſten'd* them a while. *Milton.*

To LI'STEN. *v. n.* To hearken; to give attention.

Liſten to me, and if you ſpeak me fair,
I'll tell you news. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

Antigonus uſed often to go diſguiſed, and *liſten* at the tents of his ſoldiers; and at a time heard ſome that ſpoke very ill of him: whereupon he ſaid, If you ſpeake ill of me, you ſhould go a little farther off. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

Liſten, O iſles, unto me, and hearken, ye people. *Iſa.* xlix.

When we have occaſion to *liſten*, and give a more particular attention to ſome ſound, the tympanum is drawn to a more than ordinary tenſion. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

On the green bank I ſat, and *liſten'd* long;
Nor till her lay was ended could I move,
But wiſh'd to dwell for ever in the grove. *Dryden.*

He ſhall be receiv'd with more regard,
And *liſten'd* to, than modeſt truth is heard. *Dryden.*

To this humour moſt of our late comedies owe their ſucceſs: the audience *liſtens* after nothing elſe. *Addiſon.*

LI'STNER. *n. ſ.* [from *liſten*.] One that hearkens: a hearkener.

They are light of belief, great *liſtners* after news. *Howel.*

Liſteners never hear well of themſelves. *L'Eſtrange.*

If ſhe conſtantly attends the tea, and be a good *liſtener*, ſhe may make a tolerable figure, which will ſerve to draw in the young chaplain. *Swift.*

The huſh word, when ſpoke by any brother in a lodge, was a warning to the reſt to have a care of *liſteners*. *Swift.*

LI'STLESS. *adj.* [from *liſt*.] 1. Without inclination; without any determination to one thing more than another. 2. Careleſs; heedleſs: with *of*.

(1.) Intemperance and ſenſuality clog mens ſpirits, make them groſs, *liſtleſs*, and unactive. *Tillotſon.*

If your care to wheat alone extend,
Let Maja with her ſiſters firſt deſcend,
Before you truſt in earth your future hope,
Or elſe expect a *liſtleſs*, lazy crop. *Dryden's Virgil.*

——— Lazy lolling ſort
Of ever *liſtleſs* loit'rers, that attend
No cauſe, no truſt. *Pope.*

I was *liſtleſs*, and deſponding. *Gulliver's Travels.*

(2.) The ſick for air before the portal gaſp,
Or idle in their empty hives remain,
Benumb'd with cold, and *liſtleſs of* their gain. *Dryden.*

LI'STLESLY. *adv.* [from *liſtleſs*.] Without thought; without attention.

To know this perfectly, watch him at play, and ſee whether he be ſtirring and active, or whether he lazily and *liſtleſly* dreams away his time. *Locke on Education.*

LI'STLESNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *liſtleſs*.] Inattention; want of deſire.

It may be the palate of the ſoul is indiſpoſed by *liſtleſneſs* or ſorrow. *Taylor.*

LIT, the preterite of *light*; whether *to light* ſignifies *to happen*, or *to ſet on fire*, or *guide with light*.

Believe thyſelf, thy eyes,
That firſt inflam'd, and *lit* me to thy love,
Thoſe ſtars, that ſtill muſt guide me to my joy. *Southerne.*

I *lit* my pipe with the paper. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

LI'TANY. *n. ſ.* [λιτάνεια; *litanie*, French.] A form of ſupplicatory prayer.

Supplications, with ſolemnity for the appeaſing of God's wrath, were, of the Greek church, termed *litanies*, and rogations of the Latin. *Hooker.*

Recollect your ſins that you have done that week, and all your life-time; and recite humbly and devoutly ſome penitential *litanies*. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

LI'TERAL. *adj.* [*literal*, French; *litera*, Latin.] 1. According to the primitive meaning, not figurative. 2. Following the letter, or exact words. 3. Conſiſting of letters; as, the *literal* notation of numbers was known to Europeans before the cyphers.

(1.) Through all the writings of the antient fathers, we ſee that the words, which were, do continue; the only difference is, that whereas before they had a *literal*, they now have a metaphorical uſe, and are as ſo many notes of remembrance unto us, that what they did ſignify in the letter, is accompliſhed in the truth. *Hooker.*

A foundation, being primarily of uſe in architecture, hath no other *literal* notation but what belongs to it in relation to an houſe, or other building, nor figurative, but what is founded in that, and deduced from thence. *Hammond.*

(2.) The fitteſt for publick audience are ſuch as, following a middle courſe between the rigour of *literal* tranſlations and the liberty of paraphraſts, do with greater ſhortneſs and plainneſs deliver the meaning. *Hooker.*

Li'teral. *n. ſ.* Primitive or literal meaning.

How dangerous it is in ſenſible things to uſe metaphorical expreſſions unto the people, and what abſurd conceits they will ſwallow in their *literals*, an example we have in our profeſſion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Li'terally. *adv.* [from *literal*.] 1. According to the primitive import of words; not figuratively. 2. With cloſe adherence to words; word by word.

(1.) That a man and his wife are one fleſh, I can comprehend; yet *literally* taken, it is a thing impoſſible. *Swift.*

(2.) Endeavouring to turn his Niſus and Euryalus as cloſe as I was able, I have performed that epiſode too *literally*; that giving more ſcope to Mezentius and Lauſus, that verſion which has more of the majeſty of Virgil, has leſs of his conciſeneſs. *Dryden.*

So wild and ungovernable a poet cannot be tranſlated *literally*; his genius is too ſtrong to bear a chain. *Dryden.*

Litera'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *literal*.] Original meaning.

Not attaining the true deuteroſcopy and ſecond intention of the words, they are fain to omit their ſuperconſequences, coherences, figures, or tropologies, and are not ſometimes perſuaded beyond their *literalities*. *Brown.*

LITERATI. *n. ſ.* [Italian.] The learned.

I ſhall conſult ſome *leterati* on the project ſent me for the diſcovery of the longitude. *Spectator.*

Li'terature. *n. ſ.* [*literatura*, Lat.] Learning; ſkill in letters.

This kingdom hath been famous for good *literature*; and if preferment attend deſervers, there will not want. *Bacon.*

When men of learning are acted by a knowledge of the world, they give a reputation to *literature*, and convince the world of its uſefulneſs. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Li'tharge. *n. ſ.* [*litharge*, French; *lithargyrum*, Latin.] *Litharge* is properly lead vitrified, either alone or with a mixture of copper. This recrement is of two kinds, *litharge* of gold, and *litharge* of ſilver. It is collected from the furnaces where ſilver is ſeparated from lead, or from thoſe where gold and ſilver are purified by means of that metal. The *litharge* ſold in the ſhops is produced in the copper works, where lead has been uſed to purify that metal, or to ſeparate ſilver from it. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

I have ſeen ſome parcels of glaſs adhering to the teſt or cupel as well as the gold or *litharge*. *Boyle.*

If the lead be blown off from the ſilver by the bellows, it will, in great part, be collected in the form of a darkiſh powder; which, becauſe it is blown off from ſilver, they call *litharge* of ſilver. *Boyle.*

LITHE. *adj.* [liðe, Saxon.] Limber; flexible; pliant; eaſily bent.

——— Th' unwieldy elephant,
To make them mirth, uſ'd all his might, and wreath'd
His *lithe* proboſcis. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Li'theness. *n. ſ.* [from *lithe*.] Limberneſs; flexibility.

Li'ther. *adj.* [from *lithe*.] 1. Soft; pliant. 2. [Lyðeꞃ, Saxon.] Bad; ſorry; corrupt. It is in the work of Robert of Glouceſter written *luther*.

(1.) ——— Thou antick, death,
Two Talbots winged through the *lither* ſky,
In thy deſpight ſhall 'ſcape mortality. *Shakeſp.*

Litho'graphy. *n. ſ.* [λίθος and γραφω.] The art or practice of engraving upon ſtones.

Li'thomancy. *n. ſ.* [λίθος and μαντία.] Prediction by ſtones.

As ſtrange muſt be the *lithomancy*, or divination, from this ſtone, whereby Helenus the prophet foretold the deſtruction of Troy. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Lithontri'ptick. *adj.* [λίθος and τρίϐω; *lithontriptique*, Fr.] Any medicine proper to diſſolve the ſtone in the kidneys or bladder.

Litho'tomist. *n. ſ.* [λίθος and τέμνω.] A chirurgeon who extracts the ſtone by opening the bladder.

Li'thotomy. *n. ſ.* [λίθος and τέμνω.] The art or practice of cutting for the ſtone.

Li'tigant *n. ſ.* [*litigans*, Latin; *litigant*, French.] One engaged in a ſuit of law.

The caſt *litigant* ſits not down with one croſs verdict, but recommences his ſuit. *Decay of Piety.*

The *litigants* tear one another to pieces for the benefit of ſome third intereſt. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Li'tigant. *adj.* Engaged in a juridical conteſt.

Judicial acts are thoſe writings and matters which relate to judicial proceedings, and are ſped in open court at the inſtance of one or both of the parties *litigant*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To **Li'tigate.** *v. a.* [*litigo*, Latin.] To conteſt in law; to debate by judicial proceſs.

To **Li'tigate.** *v. n.* To manage a ſuit; to carry on a cauſe.

The appellant, after the interpoſition of an appeal, ſtill *litigates* in the ſame cauſe. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Litiga'tion. *n. ſ.* [*litigatio*, Latin; from *litigate*.] Judicial conteſt; ſuit of law.

Never one clergyman had experience of both *litigations*, that hath not confeſſed, he had rather have three ſuits in Weſtminſter-hall, than one in the arches. *Clarendon.*

Liti'gious. *adj.* [*litigieux*, French.] 1. Inclinable to law-ſuits; quarrelſome; wrangling. 2. Diſputible; controvertible.

(1.) Soldiers find wars, and lawyers find out ſtill
Litigious men, who quarrels move. *Donne.*

His great aplication to the law, had not infected his temper with any thing poſitive or *litigious*. *Addiſon.*

(2.) In *litigious* and controverted cauſes, the will of God is to have them to do whatſoever the ſentence of judicial and final deciſion ſhall determine. *Hooker.*

No fences parted fields, nor marks, nor bounds,
Diſtinguiſhed acres of *litigious* grounds. *Dryden's Georg.*

Liti'giously. *adv.* [from *litigious*.] Wranglingly.

Liti'giousness. *n. ſ.* [from *litigious*.] A wrangling diſpoſition; inclination to vexatious ſuits.

LI'TTER. *n. ſ.* [*litiere*, French.] 1. A kind of vehiculary bed; a carriage capable of containing a bed hung between two horſes. 2. The ſtraw laid under animals, or on plants. 3. A brood of young. 4. A birth of animals. 5. Any number of things thrown ſluttiſhly about.

(1.) ——— To my *litter* ſtrait;
Weakneſs poſſeſſeth me. *Shakeſp. King John.*

He was carried in a rich chariot *litterwiſe*, with two horſes at each end. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

——— The drowſy frighted ſteeds,
That draw the *litter* of cloſe curtain'd ſleep. *Milton.*

Here modeſt matrons in ſoft *litters* driv'n,
In ſolemn pomp appear. *Dryden's Æn.*

Litters thick beſiege the donor's gate,
And begging lords and teeming ladies wait
The promis'd dole. *Dryden's Juv.*

(2.) To crouch in *litter* of your ſtable planks. *Shakeſp.*

Take off the *litter* from your kernel beds. *Evelyn.*

Their *litter*, is not toſs'd by ſows unclean. *Dryden's Virgil.*

(3.) I do here walk before thee like a ſow that hath overwhelmed all her *litter* but one. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Reflect upon that numerous *litter* of ſtrange, ſenſeleſs opinions, that crawl about the world. *South.*

A wolf came to a ſow, and very kindly offered to take care of her *litter*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Full many a year his hateful head had been
For tribute paid, nor ſince in Cambria ſeen:
The laſt of all the *litter* 'ſcap'd by chance,
And from Geneva firſt infeſted France. *Dryden.*

(4.) Fruitful as the ſow that carry'd
The thirty pigs at one large *litter* farrow'd. *Dryd. Juv.*

(5.) Strephon, who found the room was void,
Stole in, and took a ſtrict ſurvey
Of all the *litter* as it lay. *Swift.*

To Li'tter. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To bring forth: uſed of beaſts, or of human beings in abhorrence or contempt. 2. To cover with things negligently, or ſluttiſhly ſcattered about. 3. To cover with ſtraw. 4. To ſupply cattle with bedding.

(1.) ——— Then was this iſland,
Save for the ſon that ſhe did *litter* here,
A freckled whelp, hag-born, not honour'd with
A human ſhape. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

My father named me Autolycus, being *littered* under Mercury, who, as I am, was likewiſe a ſnapper up of unconſidered trifles. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

The whelps of bears are, at firſt *littering*, without all form or faſhion. *Hakewill on Providence.*

We might conceive that dogs were created blind, becauſe we obſerve they were *littered* ſo with us. *Brown.*

(2.) ——— They found
The room with volumes *litter'd* round. *Swift.*

(3.) He found a ſtall where oxen ſtood,
But for his eaſe well *litter'd* was the floor. *Dryden.*

LI'TTLE. *adj.* [comp. *leſs*, ſuperlat. *leaſt*; *leitels*, Gothick; lẏtel, Saxon.] 1. Small in extent. 2. Not great; ſmall; diminutive; of ſmall bulk. 3. Of ſmall dignity, power, or importance. 4. Not much; not many. 5. Some; not none: in this ſenſe it always ſtands between the article and the noun.

(1.) The coaſt of Dan went out too *little* for them. *Joſh.* xix.

(2.) He ſought to ſee Jeſus, but could not for the preſs, becauſe he was *little* of ſtature. *Luke*, xix. 3.

His ſon, being then very *little*, I conſidered only as wax, to be moulded as one pleaſes. *Locke.*

One wou'd have all things *little*; hence has try'd
Turkey poults, freſh from th' egg, in batter fry'd. *King.*

(3.) When thou waſt *little* in thine own ſight, waſt thou not made the head of the tribes? 1 *Sam.* xv. 17.

He was a very *little* gentleman. *Clarendon.*

All that is paſt ought to ſeem *little* to thee, becauſe it is ſo in itſelf. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

(4.) He muſt be looſed a *little* ſeaſon. *Revelations.*

A *little* ſleep, a *little* ſlumber, a *little* folding of the hands to ſleep; ſo ſhall poverty come upon thee. *Proverbs.*

And now in *little* ſpace
The confines met. *Milton.*

—— By ſad experiment I know
How *little* weight my words with thee can find. *Milton.*

A *little* learning is a dang'rous thing,
Drink deep, or taſte not the Pierian ſpring. *Pope.*

(5.) I leave him to reconcile theſe contradictions, which may plentifully be found in him, by any one who will but read with a *little* attention. *Locke.*

Little. *n. ſ.* 1. A ſmall ſpace. 2. A ſmall part; a ſmall proportion. 3. A ſlight affair. 4. Not much.

(1.) Much was in *little* writ; and all convey'd
With cautious care, for fear to be betray'd. *Dryden.*

(2.) He that deſpiſeth little things, ſhall periſh by *little* and *little*. *Eccluſ.*

The poor remnant of human ſeed which remained in their mountains, peopled their country again ſlowly, by *little* and *little*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

By freeing the precipitated matter from the reſt by filtration, and grinding the white precipitate with water, the mercury will *little* by *little* be gathered into drops. *Boyle.*

I gave thee thy maſter's houſe, and the houſe of Iſrael and Judah; and if that had been too *little*, I would have given ſuch and ſuch things. 2 *Sam.* xii. 8.

They have much of the poetry of Mecænas, but *little* of his liberality. *Dryden's Preface to All for Love.*

Nor grudge I thee the much that Grecians give,
Nor murm'ring take the *little* I receive. *Dryden's Homer.*

There are many expreſſions, which carrying with them no clear ideas, are like to remove but *little* of my ignorance. *Locke.*

(3.) As if 'twere *little* from their town to chaſe,
I through the ſeas purſued their exil'd race. *Dryd. Æn.*

I view with anger and diſdain,
How *little* gives thee joy or pain:
A print, a bronze, a flow'r, a root. *Prior.*

(4.) Theſe they are fitted for, and *little* elſe. *Cheyne.*

Li'ttle. *adv.* 1. In a ſmall degree. 2. In a ſmall quantity. 3. In ſome degree, but not great. 4. Not much.

(1.) The received definition of names ſhould be changed as *little* as poſſible. *Watts's Logick.*

(2.) The poor ſleep *little*. *Otway.*

(3.) Where there is too great a thinneſs in the fluids, ſubacid ſubſtances are proper, though they are a *little* aſtringent. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

(4.) The tongue of the juſt is as choice ſilver; the heart of the wicked is *little* worth. *Prov.* x. 20.

Finding him *little* ſtudious, ſhe choſe rather to endue him with converſative qualities of youth; as, dancing and fencing. *Wotton.*

That poem was infamouſly bad; this parallel is *little* better. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

Several clergymen, otherwiſe *little* fond of obſcure terms, yet in their ſermons were very liberal of all thoſe which they find in eccleſiaſtical writers. *Swift.*

Li'ttleness. *n. ſ.* [from *little*.] 1. Smalneſs of bulk. 2. Meanneſs; want of grandeur. 3. Want of dignity.

(1.) All trying, by a love of *littleneſs*,
To make abridgments, and to draw to leſs;
Even that nothing which at firſt we were. *Donne.*

We may ſuppoſe a great many degrees of *littleneſs* and lightneſs in theſe earthy particles, ſo as many of them might float in the air. *Burnet's Theory.*

(2.) The Engliſh and French, in verſe, are forced to raiſe their language with metaphors, by the pompouſneſs of the whole phraſe, to wear off any *littleneſs* that appears in the particular parts. *Addiſon on Italy.*

(3.) The angelick grandeur, by being concealed, does not awaken our poverty, nor mortify our *littleneſs* ſo much, as if it was always diſplayed. *Collier of Envy.*

Li'ttoral. *v. a.* [*littoris*, Latin.] Belonging to the ſhore.

Li'turgy. *n. ſ.* [λιτουργία; *liturgie*, French.] Form of prayers; formulary of publick devotions.

We dare not admit any ſuch form of *liturgy*, as either appointeth no ſcripture at all, or very little to be read in the church. *Hooker.*

The bleſſedeſt of mortal wights began to be importuned, ſo that a great part of divine *liturgy* was addreſſed ſolely to her. *Howel.*

It is the greateſt ſolemnity of prayer, the moſt powerful *liturgy* and means of impetration in this world. *Taylor.*

To Live. *v. n.* [lẏꝼian, lẏꝼiᵹan, Saxon.] 1. To be in a ſtate of animation; to be not dead. 2. To paſs life in any certain manner with regard to habits; good or ill, happineſs or miſery. 3. To continue in life. 4. To live emphatically; to be in a ſtate of happineſs. 5. To be exempt from death, temporal or ſpiritual. 6. To remain undeſtroyed. 7. To continue; not to be loſt. 8. To converſe; to cohabit: followed by *with*. 9. To feed. 10. To maintain one's ſelf; to be ſupported. 11. To be in a ſtate of motion or vegetation. 12. To be unextinguiſhed.

(1.) Is't night's predominance, or the day's ſhame,
That darkneſs does the face of earth intomb,
When *living* day ſhould kiſs it? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
To ſave the *living*, and revenge the dead,
Againſt one warrior's arms all Troy they led. *Dryden.*

(2.) O death, how bitter is the remembrance of thee to a man that *liveth* at reſt! *Eccluſ.* xli. 1.

Dr. Parker, in his ſermon before them, touched them ſo near for their *living*, that they went near to touch him for his life. *Hayward.*

The condition required of us is a conjuncture of all goſpel graces rooted in the heart, though mixed with much weakneſs, and perhaps with many ſins, ſo they be not wilfully *lived* and died in. *Hammond.*

A late prelate, of a remarkable zeal for the church, were religions to be tried by lives, would have *lived* down the pope, and the whole conſiſtory. *Atterbury.*

If we act by ſeveral broken views, we ſhall *live* and die in miſery. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

If we are firmly reſolved to *live* up to the dictates of reaſon, without any regard to wealth and reputation, we may go through life with ſteadineſs and pleaſure. *Addiſon.*

(3.) ——— Our high-plac'd Macbeth
Shall *live* the leaſe of nature, and pay his breath
To time and mortal cuſtom. *Shakeſp.*
See the minutes how they run?
How many makes the hour full complete,
How many hours bring about the day,
How many days will finiſh up the year,
How many years a mortal man may *live*. *Shakeſp.*

The way to *live* long muſt be, to uſe our bodies ſo as is moſt agreeable to the rules of temperance. *Ray on the Creation.*

(4.) What greater curſe could envious fortune give,
Than juſt to die when I began to *live*? *Dryden.*
Now three and thirty rolling years are fled
Since I began, nor yet begin to *live*. *Brown.*
Live while you live, the Epicure would ſay,
And ſnatch the pleaſures of the preſent day;
Live while you live, the ſacred preacher cries,
And give to God each moment as it flies:
Lord, in my views let both united be,
I *live* to pleaſure when I *live* to thee. *Dodderidge.*

(5.) My ſtatutes and judgments, if a man do, he ſhall *live* in them. *Lev.* xviii. 5.

He died for us, that whether we wake or ſleep, we ſhould *live* together with him. 1 *Theſſ.* v. 10.

(6.) It was a miraculous providence that could make a veſſel, ſo ill manned, *live* upon ſea; that kept it from being daſhed againſt the hills, or overwhelmed in the deeps. *Burnet.*

Mark how the ſhifting winds from weſt ariſe,
And what collected night involves the ſkies!
Nor can our ſhaken veſſels *live* at ſea,
Much leſs againſt the tempeſt force their way. *Dryden.*

(7.) Mens evil manners *live* in braſs, their virtues
We write in water. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.
Sounds which addreſs the ear are loſt and die
In one ſhort hour; but that which ſtrikes the eye
Lives long upon the mind; the faithful ſight
Engraves the knowledge with a beam of light. *Watts.*
The tomb with manly arms and trophies grace.
There high in air memorial of my name
Fix the ſmooth oar, and bid me *live* to fame. *Pope.*

(8.) The ſhepherd ſwains ſhall dance and ſing,
For thy delight each May morning.
If theſe delights thy mind may move,
Then *live with* me, and be my love. *Shakeſp.*

(9.) Thoſe animals that *live* upon other animals have their fleſh more alkaleſcent than thoſe that *live* upon vegetables. *Arbuthnot.*

(10.) A moſt notorious thief; *lived* all his life-time on ſpoils and robberies. *Spenſer.*

They which miniſter about holy things, *live* of the things of the temple. 1 *Cor.* ix. 13.

His goods were all ſeized upon, and a ſmall portion thereof appointed for his poor wife to *live* upon. *Knolles.*

The number of ſoldiers can never be great in proportion to that of people, no more than of thoſe that are idle in a country, to that of thoſe who *live* by labour. *Temple.*

He had been moſt of his time in good ſervice, and had ſomething to *live* on now he was old. *Temple.*

(11.) In a ſpacious cave of *living* ſtone,
The tyrant Æolus, from his airy throne,
With pow'r imperial curbs the ſtruggling winds. *Dryden.*
Cool groves and *living* lakes
Give after toilſome days a ſoft repoſe at night. *Dryden.*

(12.) Pure oil and incenſe on the fire they throw:
Theſe gifts the greedy flames to duſt devour,
Then on the *living* coals red wine they pour. *Dryden.*

Live. *adj.* [from *alive.*] 1. Quick; not dead. 2. Active; not extinguiſhed.

(1.) If one man's ox hurt another that he die, they ſhall ſell the *live* ox, and divide the money. *Exod.*

(2.) A louder ſound was produced by the impetuous eruptions of the halituous flames of the ſaltpetre upon caſting of a *live* coal upon it. *Boyle.*

Li'veless. *adv.* [from *live*.] Wanting life; rather, *lifeleſs.*

Deſcription cannot ſuit itſelf in words,
To demonſtrate the life of ſuch a battle,
In life ſo *liveleſs* as it ſhews itſelf. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

Li'velihood. *n. ſ.* [It appears to me corrupted from *livelode.*] Support of life; maintenance; means of living.

Ah! luckleſs babe! born under cruel ſtar,
And in dead parents baleful aſhes bred;
Full little weeneſt thou what ſorrows are,
Left thee for portion of thy *livelihood!* *Fairy Queen.*

That rebellion drove the lady from thence, to find a *livelihood* out of her own eſtate. *Clarendon.*

He brings diſgrace upon his character, to ſubmit to the picking up of a *livelihood* in that ſtrolling way of canting and begging. *L'Eſtrange.*

It is their profeſſion and *livelihood* to get their living by practices, for which they deſerve to forfeit their lives. *South.*

They have been as often baniſhed out of moſt other places; which muſt very much diſperſe a people, and oblige them to ſeek a *livelihood* where they can find it. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

Trade employs multitudes of hands, and furniſhes the pooreſt of our fellow-ſubjects with the opportunities of gaining an honeſt *livelihood*: the ſkilful or induſtrious find their account in it. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Li'veliness. *n. ſ.* [from *lively.*] 1. Appearance of life. 2. Vivacity; ſprightlineſs.

(1.) That *livelineſs* which the freedom of the pencil makes appear, may ſeem the living hand of nature. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

(2.) Extravagant young fellows, that have *livelineſs* and ſpirit, come ſometimes to be ſet right, and ſo make able and great men; but tame and low ſpirits very ſeldom attain to any thing. *Locke on Education.*

Li'velode. *n. ſ.* [*live* and *lode*, from *lead*; the means of leading life.] Maintenance; ſupport; livelihood.

She gave like bleſſing to each creature,
As well of worldly *livelode* as of life,
That there might be no difference nor ſtrife. *Hubberd.*

Li'velong. *adj.* [*live* and *long*.] 1. Tedious; long in paſſing. 2. Laſting; durable. Not uſed.

(1.) ———— Many a time, and oft,
Have you climb'd up to walls and battlements,
Your infants in your arms; and there have ſate
The *livelong* day, with patient expectation
To ſee great Pompey paſs. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*
The obſcur'd bird clamour'd the *livelong* night. *Shakeſp.*
Young and old come forth to play,
On a ſun-ſhine holiday,
Till the *livelong* day-light fail. *Milton.*

Seek for pleaſure to deſtroy
The ſorrows of this *livelong* night. *Prior.*
How could ſhe ſit the *livelong* day,
Yet never aſk us once to play? *Swift.*
(2.) Thou, in our wonder and aſtoniſhment,
Haſt built thyſelf a *livelong* monument. *Milton.*

Li'vely. *adj.* [*live* and *like.*] 1. Briſk; vigorous; vivacious. 2. Gay; airy. 3. Repreſenting life. 4. Strong; energetick.

(1.) But wherefore comes old Manoa in ſuch haſte,
With youthful ſteps? much *livelier* than ere while
He ſeems; ſuppoſing here to find his ſon,
Or of him bringing to us ſome glad news? *Milton's Ag.*
(2.) Dulneſs delighted, ey'd the *lively* dunce,
Rememb'ring ſhe herſelf was pertneſs once. *Pope.*
Form'd by thy converſe, happily to ſteer
From grave to gay, from *lively* to ſevere. *Pope.*

(3.) Since a true knowledge of nature gives us pleaſure, a *lively* imitation of it in poetry or painting muſt produce a much greater. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

(4.) His faith muſt be not only living, but *lively* too; it muſt be brightened and ſtirred up by a particular exerciſe of thoſe virtues ſpecifically requiſite to a due performance of this duty. *South.*

The colours of the priſm are manifeſtly more full, intenſe and *lively*, than thoſe of natural bodies. *Newton's Opticks.*

Imprint upon their minds, by proper arguments and reflections, a *lively* perſuaſion of the certainty of a future ſtate. *Atterbury.*

Li'velily. } *adv.* 1. Briſkly; vigorouſly. 2. With
Li'vely. } ſtrong reſemblance of life.

(1.) They brought their men to the ſlough, who diſcharging *lively* almoſt cloſe to the face of the enemy, did much amaze them. *Hayward.*

(2.) That part of poetry muſt needs be beſt, which deſcribes moſt *lively* our actions and paſſions, our virtues and our vices. *Dryden's Pref. to his State of Innocence.*

Li'ver. *n. ſ.* [from *live.*] 1. One who lives. 2. One who lives in any particular manner with reſpect to virtue or vice, happineſs or miſery. 3. [From lıꝼeꞃe, Saxon.] One of the entrails.

(1.) Be thy affections undiſturb'd and clear,
Guided to what may great or good appear,
And try if life be worth the *liver*'s care. *Prior.*

(2.) The end of his deſcent was to gather a church of holy chriſtian *livers* over the whold world. *Hammond's Fund.*

If any looſe *liver* have any goods of his own, the ſheriff is to ſeize thereupon. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Here are the wants of children, of diſtracted perſons, of ſturdy wandering beggars and looſe diſorderly *livers*, at one view repreſented. *Atterbury.*

(3.) With mirth and laughter let old wrinkles come:
And let my *liver* rather heat with wine,
Than my heart cool with mortifying groans. *Shakeſp.*
——Reaſon and reſpect
Make *livers* pale, and luſtihood dejected. *Shakeſp.*

Li'vercolour. *adj.* [*liver* and *colour.*] Dark red.

The uppermoſt ſtratum is of gravel; then clay of various colours, purple, blue, red, *livercolour.* *Woodward.*

Li'vergrown. *adj.* [*liver* and *grown.*] Having a great liver.

I enquired what other caſualties was moſt like the rickets, and found that *livergrown* was neareſt. *Graunt.*

Li'verwort. *n. ſ.* [*liver* and *wort*; *lichen.*] A plant.

That ſort of *liverwort* which is uſed to cure the bite of mad dogs, grows on commons, and open heaths, where the graſs is ſhort, on declivities, and on the ſides of pits. This ſpreads on the ſurface of the ground, and, when in perfection, is of an aſh colour; but as it grows old, it alters, and becomes of a dark colour. *Miller.*

Li'very. *n. ſ.* [from *livrer*, French.] 1. The act of giving or taking poſſeſſion. 2. Releaſe from wardſhip. 3. The writ by which poſſeſſion is obtained. 4. The ſtate of being kept at a certain rate. 5. The cloaths given to ſervants. 6. A particular dreſs; a garb worn as a token or conſequence of any thing.

(1.) You do wrongfully ſeize Hereford's right,
Call in his letters patents that he hath
By his attorneys general to ſue
His *livery*, and deny his offered homage. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) Had the two houſes firſt ſued out their *livery*, and once effectually redeemed themſelves from the wardſhip of the tumults, I ſhould then ſuſpect my own judgment. *K. Charles.*

(4.) What *livery* is, we by common uſe in England know well enough, namely, that it is an allowance of horſe meat; as they commonly uſe the word ſtabling, as to keep horſes at *livery*; the which word, I gueſs, is derived of *livering* or *delivering* forth their nightly food; ſo in great houſes, the *livery* is ſaid to be ſerved up for all night, that is, their evening allowance for drink: and *livery* is alſo called the upper weed which a ſerving man wears; ſo called, I ſuppoſe, for that it was delivered and taken from him at pleaſure: ſo it is apparent, that, by the word *livery*, is there meant horſe meat, like as by the coigny is underſtood man's meat. Some ſay it is derived of coin, for that they uſed in their coignies not only to take meat but money; but I rather think it is derived of the Iriſh, the which is a common uſe amongſt landlords of the Iriſh to have a common ſpending upon their tenants, who being commonly but tenants at will, they uſed to take of them what victuals they liſt; for of victuals they were wont to make a ſmall reckoning. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

(5.) My mind for weeds your virtue's *livery* wears. *Sidney.*

Perhaps they are by ſo much the more loth to forſake this argument, for that it hath, though nothing elſe, yet the name of ſcripture, to give it ſome kind of countenance more than the pretext of *livery* coats affordeth. *Hooker.*

——I think, it is our way,
If we will keep in favour with the king,
To be her men, and wear her *livery*. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.
Yet do our hearts wear Timon's *livery*,
That ſee I by our faces. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*
——Ev'ry lady cloath'd in white,
And crown'd with oak and laurel ev'ry knight,
Are ſervants to the leaf, by *liveries* known
Of innocence. *Dryden's Flower and Leaf.*
On others int'reſt her gay *liv'ry* flings:
Int'reſt that waves on party-colour'd wings;
Turn'd to the ſun ſhe caſts a thouſand dyes,
And as ſhe turns the colours fall or riſe. *Dunciad.*

If your dinner miſcarries, you were teized by the footmen coming into the kitchen; and to prove it true, throw a ladleful of broth on one or two of their *liveries.* *Swift.*

(6.) Of fair Urania, fairer than a green,
Proudly bedeck'd in April's *livery.* *Sidney.*
Miſtake me not for my complexion
The ſhadow'd *livery* of the burning ſun,
To whom I am a neighbour, and near bred. *Shakeſp.*
At once came forth whatever creeps the ground,
Inſect, or worm: thoſe wav'd their limber fans,
For wings, and ſmalleſt lineaments exact,
In all the *liveries* deck'd of ſummer's pride,
With ſpots of gold and purple, azure, green. *Milton.*
Now came ſtill evening on, and twilight grey
Had in her ſober *livery* all things clad. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Li'veryman. *n. ſ.* [*livery* and *man.*] 1. One who wears a livery; a ſervant of an inferiour kind. 2. [In London.] A freeman of ſome ſtanding in a company.

(1.) The witneſſes made oath, that they had heard ſome of the *liverymen* frequently railing at their miſtreſs. *Arbuthnot.*

Lives. *n. ſ.* [the plural of *life.*]

So ſhort is life, that every peaſant ſtrives,
In a farm houſe or field, to have three *lives.* *Donne.*

LI'VID. *adj.* [*lividus*, Latin; *lividé*, French.] Diſcoloured, as with a blow; black and blue.

It was a peſtilent fever, not ſeated in the veins or humours, for that there followed no carbuncles, no purple or *livid* ſpots, the maſs of the blood not being tainted. *Bacon.*

Upon my *livid* lips beſtow a kiſs:
O envy not the dead, they feel not bliſs! *Dryden.*

They beat their breaſts with many a bruiſing blow,
Till they turn'd *livid*, and corrupt the ſnow. *Dryden.*

Livi'dity. *n. ſ.* [*lividité*, French; from *livid.*] Diſcoloration, as by a blow.

The ſigns of a tendency to ſuch a ſtate, are darkneſs or *lividity* of the countenance. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Li'ving. *participial adj.* 1. Vigorous; active: as, a *living* faith. 2. Being in motion; having ſome natural energy, or principle of action: as, the *living* green, the *living* ſprings.

Li'ving. *n. ſ.* [from *live.*] 1. Support; maintenance; fortune on which one lives. 2. Power of continuing life. 3. Livelihood. 4. Benefice of a clergyman.

(1.) The Arcadians fought as in unknown place, having no ſuccour but in their hands; the Helots, as in their own place, fighting for their *livings*, wives, and children. *Sidney.*

All they did caſt in of their abundance; but ſhe of her want did caſt in all that ſhe had, even all her *living*. *Mark.*

(2.) There is no *living* without truſting ſome body or other, in ſome caſes. *L'Eſtrange.*

(3.) For ourſelves we may a *living* make.
Hubberd's Tale.

Then may I ſet the world on wheels, when ſhe can ſpin for her *living*. *Shakeſp.*

Iſaac and his wife, now dig for your life,
Or ſhortly you'll dig for your *living*. *Denham.*

Actors muſt repreſent ſuch things as they are capable to perform, and by which both they and the ſcribbler may get their *living*. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

(4.) Some of our miniſters having the *livings* of the country offered unto them, without pains, will, neither for any love of God, nor for all the good they may do, by winning ſouls to God, be drawn forth from their warm neſts. *Spenſer.*

The parſon of the pariſh preaching againſt adultery, Mrs. Bull told her huſband, that they would join to have him turned out of his *living* for uſing perſonal reflections. *Arbuthnot.*

Li'vingly. *adv.* [from *living.*] In the living ſtate.

In vain do they ſcruple to approach the dead, who *livingly* are cadaverous, or fear any outward pollution, whoſe temper pollutes themſelves. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

LI'VRE. *n. ſ.* [French.] The ſum by which the French reckon their money, equal nearly to our ſhilling.

Lixi'vial. *adj.* [from *lixivium*, Latin] 1. Impregnated with ſalts like a lixivium. 2. Obtained by lixivium.

(1.) The ſymptoms of the excretion of the bile vitiated, were a yellowiſh colour of the ſkin, and a *lixivial* urine.
Arbuthnot.

(2.) Helmont conjectured, that *lixivial* ſalts do not pre-exiſt in their alcalizate form. *Boyle.*

Lixi'viate. *adj.* [*lixivieux*, French; from *lixivium.*] Making a lixivium.

In theſe the ſalt and *lixiviated* ſeroſity, with ſome portion of choler, is divided between the guts and the bladder. *Brown.*

Lixiviate ſalts, to which pot-aſhes belong, by piercing the bodies of vegetables, diſpoſe them to part readily with their tincture. *Boyle.*

LIXI'VIUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Lie; water impregnated with alkaline ſalt, produced from the aſhes of vegetables; a liquor which has the power of extraction.

I made a *lixivium* of fair water and ſalt of wormwood, and having frozen it with ſnow and ſalt, I could not diſcern any thing more like to wormwood than to ſeveral other plants. *Boyle.*

Li'zard. *n. ſ.* [*liſarde*, French; *lacertus*, Latin.] An animal reſembling a ſerpent, with legs added to it.

There are ſeveral ſorts of *lizards*; ſome in Arabia of a cubit long. In America they eat *lizards*; it is very probable likewiſe that they were eaten in Arabia and Judæa, ſince Moſes ranks them among the unclean creatures. *Calmet.*

Thou'rt like a foul miſ-ſhapen ſtigmatick,
Mark'd by the deſtinies to be avoided,
As venomous toads, or *lizards* dreadful ſtings. *Shakeſp.*
Adder's fork, and blind worms ſting,

Lizard's leg, and owlet's wing. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Liza'rdital. *n. ſ.* A plant.

Liza'rdstone. *n. ſ.* [*lizard* and *ſtone.*] A kind of ſtone.

L.L.D. [*legum doctor.*] A doctor of the canon and civil laws.

Lo. *interject.* [la, Saxon.] Look; ~~ſee ;~~ behold. It is a word uſed to recall the attention generally to ſome object of ſight; ſometimes to ſomething heard, but not properly; often to ſomething to be underſtood.

Lo! within a ken our army lies. *Shakeſp.*

Now muſt the world point at poor Catherine,
And ſay, *lo!* there is mad Petruchio's wife. *Shakeſp.*

Lo! I have a weapon,
A better never did itſelf ſuſtain,
Upon a ſoldier's thigh. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

———— Thou did'ſt utter,
I am yours for ever.
— Why *lo* you now, I've ſpoke to the purpoſe twice. *Shak.*

For *lo!* he ſung the world's ſtupenduous birth. *Roſcom.*

Lo! heav'n and earth combine
To blaſt our bold deſign. *Dryden's Albion.*

Loach. *n. ſ.* [*loche*, French.] The *loach* is a moſt dainty fiſh; he breeds and feeds in little and clear ſwift brooks or rills, and lives there upon the gravel, and in the ſharpeſt ſtreams: he grows not to be above a finger long, and no thicker than is ſuitable to that length: he is of the ſhape of an eel, and has a beard of wattels like a barbel: he has two fins at his ſides, four at his belly, and one at his tail, dappled with many black or brown ſpots: his mouth, barbel-like, under his noſe. This fiſh is uſually full of eggs or ſpawn, and is by Geſner, and other phyſicians, commended for great nouriſhment, and to be very grateful both to the palate and ſtomach of ſick perſons, and is to be fiſhed for with a ſmall worm, at the bottom, for he ſeldom riſes above the gravel. *Walton's Angler.*

Load. *n. ſ.* [hlaꝺe, Saxon.] 1. A burthen; a freight; lading. 2. Weight; preſſure; encumbrance. 3. Weight, or violence of blows. 4. An thing that depreſſes. 5. As much drink as one can bear.

(1.) Fair plant with fruit ſurcharg'd,
Deigns none to eaſe thy *load*, and taſte thy ſweet? *Milton.*

Then on his back he laid the precious *load*,
And ſought his wonted ſhelter. *Dryden's Nun's Tale.*

Let India boaſt her groves, nor envy we
The weeping amber, and the balmy tree;
While by our oaks the precious *loads* are born,
And realms commanded which theſe trees adorn. *Pope.*

(2.) ——— Jove lighten'd of its *load*
Th' enormous maſs, the labour of a God. *Pope.*

(3.) Like lion mov'd they laid on *load*,
And made a cruel fight. *Chevy Chaſe.*

Far heavier *load* thyſelf expect to feel
From my prevailing arm. *Milton.*

And Mneſtheus laid hard *load* upon his helm. *Dryden.*

(4.) How a man can have a quiet and cheerful mind under a great burden and *load* of guilt, I know not, unleſs he be very ignorant. *Ray on the Creation.*

(5.) There are thoſe that can never ſleep without their *load*, nor enjoy one eaſy thought, till they have laid all their cares to reſt with a bottle. *L'Eſtrange.*

———— The thund'ring god,
Ev'n he withdrew to reſt, and had his *load*. *Dryden.*

To **Load.** *v. a.* preterite, *loaded*; part. *loaden* or *laden.* [hlaꝺan, Saxon.] 1. To burden; to freight. 2. To encumber; to embarraſs. 3. To charge a gun. 4. To make heavy by ſomething appended or annexed.

(1.) At laſt, *laden* with honour's ſpoils
Returns the good Andronicus to Rome. *Shakeſp.*

Your carriages were heavy *loaden*! they are a burden to the beaſt. *Iſa.* xlvi. 1.

(2.) He that makes no reflections on what he reads, only *loads* his mind with a rhapſody of tales, fit in winter nights for the entertainment of others. *Locke.*

(3.) A mariner having diſcharged his gun, and, *loading* it ſuddenly again, the powder took fire. *Wiſeman.*

(4.) Thy dreadful vow, *loaden* with death, ſtill ſounds
In my ſtunn'd ears. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Load. *n. ſ.* [more properly *lode*, as it was anciently written from læðan. Saxon, to lead.] The leading vein in a mine.

The tin lay couched at firſt in certain ſtrakes amongſt the rocks, like the veins in a man's body, from the depth whereof the main *load* ſpreadeth out his branches, until they approach the open air. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Their manner of working in the lead mines, is to follow the *load* as it lieth. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Lo'ader. *n. ſ.* [from *load.*] He who loads.

Lo'adsman. *n. ſ.* [*lode* and *man.*] He who leads the way; a pilot.

Lo'adstar. *n. ſ.* [more properly as it is in *Maundevile*, *lodeſtar*, from læðan, to lead.] The poleſtar; the cynoſure; the leading or guiding ſtar.

She was the *loadſtar* of my life; ſhe the bleſſing of mine eyes; ſhe the overthrow of my deſires, and yet the recompence of my overthrow. *Sidney.*

My Helice, the *loadſtar* of my life. *Spenſer.*

——— O happy fair!
Your eyes are *loadſtars*, and your tongue ſweet air!
More tuneable than lark to ſhepherd's ear
When wheat is green, when hawthorn buds appear. *Shak.*

——— That clear majeſty
Which ſtandeth fix'd, yet ſpreads her heavenly worth,
Lodeſtone to hearts, and *lodeſtar* to all eyes. *Davies.*

Lo'adstone. *n. ſ.* [properly *lodeſtone* or *lædingſtone.* See Loadstar.] The magnet; the ſtone on which the mariners compaſs needle is touched to give it a direction north and ſouth. The *loadſtone* is a peculiar and rich ore of iron, found in large maſſes, of a deep iron-grey where freſh broken, and often tinged with a browniſh or reddiſh colour: it is very heavy, and conſiderably hard, and its great character is that of affecting iron. This ore of iron is found in England, and in moſt other places where there are mines of that metal. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

The uſe of the *loadſtone* was kept as ſecret as any of the other myſteries of the art. *Swift.*

Loaf. *n. ſ.* [from hlaꝼ or laꝼ, Saxon.] 1. A maſs of bread as it is formed by the baker: a loaf is thicker than a cake. 2. Any thick maſs into which a body is wrought.

(1.) ——— Eaſy it is
Of a cut *loaf* to ſteal a ſhive we know. *Shakeſp.*

The bread corn in the town ſufficed not for ſix days: hereupon the ſoldiers entered into proportion; and, to give example, the lord Clinton limited himſelf to a *loaf* a-day. *Hayward.*

With equal force you may break a *loaf* of bread into more and leſs parts than a lump of lead of the ſame bigneſs. *Digby.*

(1.) Your wine becomes ſo limpid, that you may bottle it with a piece of *loaf* ſugar in each bottle. *Mortimer.*

LOAM. *n. ſ.* [lim, laam, Saxon; *limus*, Latin; from λίμνη, a fen, *Junius.*] Fat, unctuous, tenacious earth; marl.

——— The pureſt treaſure
Is ſpotleſs reputation; that away,
Men are but gilded *loam* or painted clay. *Shakeſp.*

Alexander returneth to duſt; the duſt is earth; of earth we make *loam*; and why of that *loam* might they not ſtop a beer barrel? *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

To **Loam.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſmear with loam, marl, or clay; to clay.

The joiſt ends, and girders which be in the walls, muſt be *loamed* all over, to preſerve them from the corroding of the mortar. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

Lo'amy. *adj.* [from *loam.*] Marly.

The mellow earth is the beſt, between the two extremes of clay and ſand, if it be not *loamy* and binding. *Bacon.*

Auricula ſeedlings beſt like a *loamy* ſand, or light moiſt earth; yet rich and ſhaded. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

Loan. *n. ſ.* [hlæn, Saxon.] Any thing lent; any thing given to another, on condition of return or repayment.

The better ſuch ancient revenues ſhall be paid, the leſs need her majeſty aſk ſubſidies, fifteens, and *loans.* *Bacon.*

——— You're on the fret,
Becauſe, in ſo debauch'd and vile an age,
Thy friend and old acquaintance dares diſown
The gold you lent him, and forſwear the *loan.* *Dryden.*

Loath. *adj.* [lað, Saxon.] Unwilling; diſliking; not ready; not inclined.

Theſe freſh and delightful brooks, how ſlowly they ſlide away, as *loth* to leave the company of ſo many things united in perfection! *Sidney.*

With lofty eyes, half *loth* to look ſo low,
She thanked them in her diſdainful wiſe,
Ne other grace vouchſafed them to ſhow
Of princeſs worthy. *Fairy Queen.*

When he heard her anſwers *loth*, he knew
Some ſecret ſorrow did her heart diſtrain. *Fairy Queen.*

To ſpeak ſo indirectly, I am *loth*;
I'd ſay the truth; but to accuſe him ſo,
That is your part. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſure.*

Long doth ſhe ſtay, as *loth* to leave the land,
From whoſe ſoft ſide ſhe firſt did iſſue make,
She taſtes all places, turns to ev'ry hand,
Her flow'ry banks unwilling to forſake. *Davies.*

——— Then wilt thou not be *loth*
To leave this paradiſe, but ſhalt poſſeſs
A paradiſe within thee, happier far! *Milton.*

To pardon willing, and to puniſh *loth*;
You ſtrike with one hand, but you heal with both:
Lifting up all that proſtrate lie, you grieve
You cannot make the dead again to live. *Waller.*

When Æneas is forced to kill Lauſus, the poet ſhews him compaſſionate, and is *loth* to deſtroy ſuch a maſter-piece of nature. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

As ſome faint pilgrim ſtanding on the ſhore,
Firſt views the torrent he would venture o'er;
And then his inn upon the farther ground,
Loth to wade through, and *lother* to go round:
Then dipping in his ſtaff does trial make
How deep it is; and, ſighing, pulls it back. *Dryden.*

I know you ſhy to be oblig'd;
And ſtill more *loath* to be oblig'd by me. *Southern.*

To **Loathe.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To hate; to look on with abhorrence. 2. To conſider with the diſguſt of ſatiety. 3. To ſee food with diſlike.

(1.) Parthenia had learned both liking and miſliking, loving and *loathing.* *Sidney.*

——— They with their filthineſs
Polluted this ſame gentle ſoil long time,
That their own mother *loath'd* their beaſtlineſs. *Spenſer.*

How am I caught with an unwary oath,
Not to reveal the ſecret which I *loath!* *Waller.*

For thee the lion *loaths* the taſte of blood,
And roaring hunts his female through the wood. *Dryden.*

Now his exalted ſpirit *loaths*
Incumbrances of food and cloaths. *Swift.*

(2.) *Loathing* the honey'd cakes, I long for bread. *Cowl.*

Our appetite is extinguiſhed with the ſatisfaction, and is ſucceeded by *loathing* and ſatiety. *Rogers.*

(3.) *Loathing* is a ſymptom known to attend diſorders of the ſtomach; the cure muſt have regard to the cauſe. *Quincy.*

To **Loathe.** *v. n.* 1. To create diſguſt; to cauſe abhorrence. Obſolete. 2. To feel abhorrence or diſguſt.

(1.) Where I was wont to ſeek the honey bee,
The griſly toadſtool grown there might I ſee,
And *loathing* paddocks lording on the ſame. *Spenſer.*

(2.) The fiſh in the river ſhall die, and the river ſtink; and the Egyptians ſhall *loath* to drink of the water. *Exodus.*

Why do I ſtay within this hated place,
Where every object ſhocks my *loathing* eyes? *Rowe.*

Loa'ther. *n. ſ.* [from *loath.*] One that loaths.

Lo'athful. *adj.* [*loath* and *full.*] 1. Abhorring; hating. 2. Abhorred; hated.

(1.) Which he did with *loathful* eyes behold,
He would no more endure. *Hubberd's Tale.*

(2.) Above the reach of *loathful* ſinful luſt,
Whoſe baſe effect, through cowardly diſtruſt
Of his weak wings, dare not to heaven flie. *Spenſer.*

Lo'athingly. *adv.* [from *loath.*] In a faſtidious manner.

Lo'athly. *adj.* [from *loath.*] Hateful; abhorred; exciting hatred.

An huge great dragon, horrible in ſight,
Bred in the *loathly* lakes of Tartary,
With murd'rous ravin. *Fairy Queen.*

The people fear me; for they do obſerve
Unfather'd heirs, and *loathly* births of nature. *Shakeſp.*

Sour-ey'd diſdain, and diſcord ſhall beſtow
The union of your bed with weeds ſo *loathly*,
That you ſhall hate it. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Lo'athly. *adv.* [from *loath.*] Unwillingly; without liking or inclination.

The upper ſtreams make ſuch haſte to have their part of embracing, that the nether, though *lothly*, muſt needs give place unto them. *Sidney.*

—— *Lothly* oppoſite I ſtood
To his unnat'ral purpoſe. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

This ſhews that you from nature *lothly* ſtray,
That ſuffer not an artificial day. *Donne.*

Lo'athness. *n. ſ.* [from *loath.*] Unwillingneſs.

——— The fair ſoul herſelf
Weigh'd between *lothneſs* and obedience,
Which end the beam ſhould bow. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Should we be taking leave,
As long a term as yet we have to live,
The *lothneſs* to depart would grow. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

After they had ſat about the fire, there grew a general ſilence and *lothneſs* to ſpeak amongſt them; and immediately one of the weakeſt fell down in a ſwoon. *Bacon.*

Lo'athsome. *adj.* [from *loath.*] 1. Abhorred; deteſtable. 2. Cauſing ſatiety or faſtidiouſneſs.

(1.) ——— The freſh young fly
Did much diſdain to ſubject his deſire
To *loathſome* ſloth, or hours in eaſe to waſte. *Spenſer.*

While they pervert pure nature's healthful rules
To *loathſome* ſickneſs. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

If we conſider man in ſuch a *loathſome* and provoking condition, was it not love enough that he was permitted to enjoy a being? *South.*

(2.) ———— The ſweeteſt honey
Is *loathſome* in its own deliciouſneſs,
And in the taſte confounds the appetite. *Shakeſp.*

Lo'athsomeness. *n. ſ.* [from *loathſome.*] Quality of raiſing hatred, diſguſt or abhorrence.

The catacombs muſt have been full of ſtench and *loathſomeneſs*, if the dead bodies that lay in them were left to rot in open nitches. *Addiſon.*

Loaves, plural of *loaf.*

Democritus, when he lay a dying, cauſed *loaves* of new bread to be opened, poured a little wine into them; and ſo kept himſelf alive with the odour till a feaſt was paſt. *Bacon.*

Lob. *n. ſ.* 1. Any one heavy, clumſy, or ſluggiſh. 2. Lob's pound; a priſon. Probably a priſon for idlers, or ſturdy beggars. 3. A big worm.

(1.) Farewel, thou *lob* of ſpirits, I'll be gone,
Our queen and all her elves come here anon. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) Crowdero, whom in irons bound,
Thou baſely threw'ſt into *lob*'s pound. *Hudibras.*

(3.) For the trout the dew worm, which ſome alſo call the *lob* worm, and the brandling are the chief. *Walton's Angler.*

To **Lob.** *v. a.* To let fall in a ſlovenly or lazy manner.

The horſemen ſit like fixed candleſticks,
And their poor jades
Lob down their heads, dropping the hide and hips. *Shakeſp.*

Lo'bby. *n. ſ.* [*laube,* German.] An opening before a room.

— His *lobbies* fill with 'tendance,
Rain ſacrificial whiſp'rings in his ear,
Make ſacred even his ſtirrup. *Shakeſp. Tim. of Athens.*

Before the duke's riſing from the table, he ſtood expecting till he ſhould paſs through a kind of *lobby* between that room and the next, where were divers attending him. *Wotton.*

Try your back ſtairs, and let the *lobby* wait,
A ſtratagem in war is no deceit. *King.*

Lobe. *n. ſ.* [*lobe,* French; λοϐὸς.] A diviſion; a diſtinct part: uſed commonly for a part of the lungs.

Nor could the *lobes* of his rank liver ſwell
To that prodigious maſs, for their eternal meal. *Dryden.*

Air bladders from lobuli, which hang upon the bronchia like bunches of grapes; theſe lobuli conſtitute the *lobes*, and the *lobes* the lungs. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

From whence the quick reciprocating breath,
The *lobe* adheſive, and the ſweat of death. *Sewel.*

Lo'bster. *n. ſ.* [lobꞅꞇeꞃ, Saxon.] A cruſtaceous fiſh.

Thoſe that caſt their ſhell, are the *lobſter*, the crab, and crawfiſh. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

It happeneth often that a *lobſter* hath the great claw of one ſide longer than the other. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

LO'CAL. *adj.* [*local,* French; *locus,* Latin.] 1. Having the properties of place. 2. Relating to place. 3. Being in a particular place.

(1.) By aſcending, after that the ſharpneſs of death was overcome, he took the very *local* poſſeſſion of glory, and that to the uſe of all that are his, even as himſelf before had witneſſed, I go to prepare a place for you. *Hooker.*

A higher flight the vent'rous goddeſs tries,
Leaving material world, and *local* ſkies. *Prior.*

(2.) The circumſtance of *local* nearneſs in them unto us, might haply enforce in us a duty of greater ſeparation from them than from thoſe other. *Hooker.*

Where there is only a *local* circumſtance of worſhip, the ſame thing would be worſhipped, ſuppoſing that circumſtance changed. *Stillingfleet.*

(3.) ——— Dream not of their fight,
As of a duel, or the *local* wounds
Of head, or heel. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

How is the change of being ſometimes here, ſometimes there, made by *local* motion in vacuum, without a change in the body moved? *Digby on Bodies.*

Loca'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *local.*] Exiſtence in place; relation of place, or diſtance.

That the ſoul and angels are devoid of quantity and dimenſion, and that they have nothing to do with groſſer *locality*, is generally opinioned. *Glanville.*

Lo'cally. *adj.* [from *local.*] With reſpect to place.

Whether things, in their natures ſo diverſe as body and ſpirit, which almoſt in nothing communicate, are not eſſentially divided, though not *locally* diſtant, I leave to the readers. *Glanville.*

Loca'tion. *n. ſ.* [*locatio,* Latin.] Situation with reſpect to place; act of placing; ſtate of being placed.

To ſay that the world is ſomewhere, means no more than that it does exiſt; this, though a phraſe borrowed from place, ſignifying only its exiſtence, not *location.* *Locke.*

Loch. *n. ſ.* A lake. Scottiſh.

A lake or *loch*, that has no freſh water running into it, will turn into a ſtinking puddle. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*

Lock. *n. ſ.* [loc, Saxon, in both ſenſes.] 1. An inſtrument compoſed of ſprings and bolts, uſed to faſten doors or cheſts. 2. The part of the gun by which fire is ſtruck. 3. A hug; a grapple. 4. Any incloſure. 5. A quantity of hair or wool hanging together. 6. A tuft.

(1.) No gate ſo ſtrong, no *lock* ſo firm and faſt,
But with that piercing noiſe flew open quit or braſt. *F. Qu.*

We have *locks* to ſafeguard neceſſaries,
And pretty traps to catch the petty thieves. *Shakeſp.*

As there are *locks* for ſeveral purpoſes, ſo are there ſeveral inventions in *locks*, in contriving their wards or guards. *Moxon.*

(2.) A gun carries powder and bullets for ſeven charges and diſcharges: under the breech of the barrel is one box for the powder; a little before the *lock*, another for the bullets; behind the cock a charger, which carries the powder to the further end of the *lock*. *Grew's Muſæum.*

(3.) They muſt be practiſed in all the *locks* and gripes of wreſtling, as need may often be in fight to tugg or grapple, and to cloſe. *Milton on Education.*

(4.) Sergeſthus, eager with his beak to preſs
Betwixt the rival gally and the rock,
Shuts up th' unwielding centaur in the *lock*. *Dryden's Æneid.*

(5.) Well might he perceive the hanging of her hair in *locks*, ſome curled, and ſome forgotten. *Sidney.*

A goodly cypreſs, who bowing her fair head over the water, it ſeemeth ſhe looked into it, and dreſſed her green *locks* by that running river. *Sidney.*

His grizly *locks*, long growen and unbound,
Diſordered hung about his ſhoulders round. *Spenſer.*

The bottom was ſet againſt a *lock* of wool, and the ſound was quite deaded. *Bacon.*

They nouriſh only a *lock* of hair on the crown of their heads. *Sandys's Travels.*

A *lock* of hair will draw more than a cable rope. *Grew.*

Behold the *locks* that are grown white
Beneath a helmet in your father's battles. *Addiſon's Cato.*

—— Two *locks* that graceful hung behind
In equal curls, and well-conſpir'd, to deck
With ſhining ringlets her ſmooth iv'ry neck. *Pope.*

(6.) I ſuppoſe this letter will find thee picking of daiſies, or ſmelling to a *lock* of hay. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

To **Lock.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To ſhut or faſten with locks. 2. To ſhut up or confine, as with locks. 3. To cloſe faſt.

(1.) The garden, ſeated on the level floor,
She left behind, and *locking* ev'ry door,
Thought all ſecure. *Dryden.*
(2.) ——— I am *lockt* in one of them;
If you do love me, you will find me out. *Shakeſp.*
——— We do *lock*
Our former ſample in our ſtrong-barr'd gates. *Shakeſp.*
Then ſeek to know thoſe things which makes us bleſt,
And having found them, *lock* them in thy breaſt. *Denham.*
——— The frighted dame
The log in ſecret *lock'd*. *Dryden's Ovid.*

If the door to a council be kept by armed men, and all ſuch whoſe opinions are not liked kept out, the freedom of thoſe within are infringed, and all their acts as void as if they were *locked* in. *Dryden's Æneid.*

One conduces to the poet's completing of his work; the other ſlackens his pace, and *locks* him up like a knight-errant in an enchanted caſtle. *Dryden's Dedicat. to the Æn.*

——— The father of the gods
Confin'd their fury to thoſe dark abodes,
And *lock'd* 'em ſafe within, oppreſs'd with mountain loads. *Dryden's Æneid.*

If one third of the money in trade were *locked* up, muſt not the landholders receive one third leſs? *Locke.*

Always *lock* up a cat in a cloſet where you keep your china plates, for fear the mice may ſteal in and break them. *Swift.*

——— Your wine *lock'd* up,
Plain milk will do the feat. *Pope's Horace.*
(3.) Death blaſts his bloom, and *locks* his frozen eyes. *Gay.*

To **Lock.** *v. n.* 1. To become faſt by a lock. 2. To unite by mutual inſertion.

(1.) For not of wood, nor of enduring braſs,
Doubly diſparted it did *lock* and cloſe,
That when it *locked*, none might through it paſs. *Fa. Qu.*

(2.) Either they *lock* into each other, or ſlip one upon another's ſurface; as much of their ſurfaces touches as make them cohere. *Boyle.*

Lo'cker. *n. ſ.* [from *lock.*] Any thing that is cloſed with a lock; a drawer.

I made *lockers* or drawers at the end of the boat. *R. Cruſoe.*

Lo'cket. *n. ſ.* [*loquet*, French.] A ſmall lock; any catch or ſpring to faſten a necklace, or other ornament.

Where knights are kept in narrow liſts,
With wooden *lockets* 'bout their wriſts. *Hudibras.*

Lo'ckram. *n. ſ.* A ſort of coarſe linen. *Hanmer.*

— The kitchen malkin pins
Her richeſt *lockram* about her reeky neck,
Clamb'ring the walls to eye him. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Lo'ckron. *n. ſ.* A kind of ranunculus.

Locomo'tion. *n. ſ.* [*locus* and *motus*, Lat.] Power of changing place.

All progreſſion, or animal *locomotion*, is performed by drawing on, or impelling forward, ſome part which was before at quiet. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Locomo'tive. *adj.* [*locus* and *moveo*, Lat.] Changing place; having the power of removing or changing place.

I ſhall conſider the motion, or *locomotive* faculty of animals. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

In the night too oft he kicks,
Or ſhows his *locomotive* tricks. *Prior.*

An animal cannot well be defined from any particular, organical part, nor from its *locomotive* faculty, for ſome adhere to rocks. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Lo'cust. *n. ſ.* [*locuſta*, Latin.] A devouring inſect. The Hebrews had ſeveral ſorts of *locuſts*, which are not known among us: the old hiſtorians and modern travellers remark, that *locuſts* are very numerous in Africk, and many places of Aſia; that ſometimes they fall like a cloud upon the country, and eat up every thing they meet with. Moſes deſcribes four ſorts of *locuſts*. Since there was a prohibition againſt uſing *locuſts*, it is not to be queſtioned but that theſe creatures were commonly eaten in Paleſtine, and the neighbouring countries. *Calmet.*

To-morrow will I bring the *locuſts* into thy coaſt. *Exod.*

Air replete with the ſteams of animals, rotting, has produced peſtilential fevers; ſuch have likewiſe been raiſed by great quantities of dead *locuſts*. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

Locust-tree. *n. ſ.* The *locuſt-tree* hath a papilionaceous flower, from whoſe calyx ariſes the pointal, which afterwards becomes an unicapſular hard pod, including roundiſh hard ſeeds, which are ſurrounded with a fungous ſtringy ſubſtance. *Miller.*

Lodestar. See Loadstar.

Lodestone. See Loadstone.

To **Lodge.** *v. a.* [loᵹian, Saxon; *loger*, French.] 1. To place in a temporary habitation. 2. To afford a temporary dwelling; to ſupply with harbour for a night. 3. To place; to plant. 4. To fix; to ſettle. 5. To place in the memory. 6. To harbour or cover. 7. To afford place to. 8. To lay flat.

(1.) When he was come to the court of France, the king ſtiled him by the name of the duke of York; *lodged* him, and accommodated him, in great ſtate. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

(2.) Ev'ry houſe was proud to *lodge* a knight. *Dryden.*

(3.) When on the brink the foaming boar I met,
And in his ſide thought to have *lodg'd* my ſpear,
The deſp'rate ſavage ruſh'd within my force,
And bore me headlong with him down the rock. *Otway.*
He *lodg'd* an arrow in a tender breaſt,
That had ſo often to his own been preſt. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

In viewing again the ideas that are *lodged* in the memory, the mind is more than paſſive. *Locke.*

(4.) By whoſe fell working I was firſt advanc'd,
And by whoſe pow'r I well might *lodge* a fear
To be again diſplac'd. *Shakeſp.*
——— I can give no reaſon,
More than a *lodg'd* hate, and a certain loathing
I bear Antonio. *Shakeſpeare's Merch. of Venice.*

(5.) This cunning the king would not underſtand, though he *lodged* it, and noted it, in ſome particulars. *Bacon's H. VII.*

(6.) The deer is *lodg'd*, I've track'd her to her covert;
Ruſh in at once. *Addiſon's Cato.*

(7.) The memory can *lodge* a greater ſtore of images, than all the ſenſes can preſent at one time. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*

(8.) Though bladed corn be *lodg'd*, and trees blown down,
Though caſtles topple on their warders heads. *Shakeſp.*
We'll make foul weather with deſpiſed tears;

Our ſighs, and they, ſhall *lodge* the ſummer corn,
And make a dearth in this revolting land. *Shakeſp.*

To Lodge. *v. n.* 1. To reſide; to keep reſidence. 2. To take a temporary habitation. 3. To take up reſidence at night. 4. To lay flat.

(1.) Care keeps his watch in ev'ry old man's eye,
And where care *lodgeth*, ſleep will never lie. *Shakeſp.*

Something holy *lodges* in that breaſt,
And with theſe raptures moves the vocal air
To teſtify his hidden reſidence. *Milton.*

And dwells ſuch rage in ſofteſt boſom then?
And *lodge* ſuch daring ſouls in little men? *Pope.*

(2.) ——— Why commands the king,
That his chief followers *lodge* in towns about him,
While he himſelf keepeth in the cold field? *Shakeſp.*

I know not where he *lodges*; and for me to deviſe a lodging, and ſay, he lies here, or he lies there, were to lie in mine own throat. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Thy father is a man of war, and will not *lodge* with the people. *Samuel.*

(3.) ——— My lords
And ſoldiers, ſtay and *lodge* by me this night. *Shakeſp.*

Oh, that I had in the wilderneſs a *lodging* place, of wayfaring men, that I might leave my people! *Jeremiah.*

Here thou art but a ſtranger travelling to thy country; it is therefore a huge folly to be afflicted, becauſe thou haſt a leſs convenient inn to *lodge* in by the way. *Taylor.*

(4.) Long cone wheat they reckon in Oxfordſhire beſt for rank clays; and its ſtraw makes it not ſubject to *lodge*, or to be mildewed. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Lodge. *n. ſ.* [*logis*, French.] 1. A ſmall houſe in a park or foreſt. 2. Any ſmall houſe appendant to a greater; as, the porter's *lodge*.

(1.) He brake up his court, and retired himſelf, his wife and children, into a certain foreſt thereby, which he calleth his deſart, wherein he hath built two fine *lodges*. *Sidney.*

I found him as melancholy as a *lodge* in a warren. *Shakeſp.*

He and his lady both are at the *lodge*,
Upon the north ſide of this pleaſant chace. *Shakeſp.*

Thus at their ſhady *lodge* arriv'd, both ſtood,
Both turn'd, and under open ſky ador'd
The God that made both ſky, air, earth. *Milton.*

Whenever I am turned out, my *lodge* deſcends upon a low-ſpirited family. *Swift.*

Lo'dgement. *n. ſ.* [from *lodge*; *logement*, French.] 1. Diſpoſition or collocation in a certain place. 2. Accumulation; collection. 3. Poſſeſſion of the enemy's work.

(1.) The curious *lodgement* and inoſculation of the auditory nerves. *Derham.*

(2.) An oppreſſed diaphragm from a mere *lodgement* of extravaſated matter. *Sharp's Surgery.*

(3.) The military pedant is making *lodgements*, and fighting battles, from one end of the year to the other. *Addiſon.*

Lo'dger. *n. ſ.* [from *lodge*.] 1. One who lives in rooms hired in the houſe of another. 2. One that reſides in any place.

(1.) Baſe tyke, call'ſt thou me hoſt? now, I ſcorn the term; nor ſhall my Nell keep *lodgers*. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

There were in a family, the man and his wife, three children, and three ſervants or *lodgers*. *Graunt's Bills.*

Thoſe houſes are ſooneſt infected that are crowded with multiplicity of *lodgers*, and naſty families. *Harvey.*

The gentlewoman begged me to ſtep; for that a *lodger* ſhe had taken in was run mad. *Tatler.*

Sylla was reproached by his fellow *lodger*, that whilſt the fellow *lodger* paid eight pounds one ſhilling and fivepence halfpenny for the uppermoſt ſtory, he paid for the reſt twenty-four pounds four ſhillings and four-pence halfpenny. *Arbuth.*

(2.) Look in that breaſt, moſt dirty dear;
Say, can you find but one ſuch *lodger* there? *Pope.*

Lo'dging. *n. ſ.* [from *lodge*.] 1. Temporary habitation; rooms hired in the houſe of another. 2. Place of reſidence. 3. Harbour; covert. 4. Convenience to ſleep on.

(1.) I will in Caſſio's *lodging* loſe this napkin,
And let him find it. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Let him change his *lodging* from one end of the town to another, which is a great adamant of acquaintance. *Bacon.*

——— At night he came
To his known *lodgings*, and his country dame. *Dryden.*

He deſired his ſiſter to bring her away to the *lodgings* of his friend. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Wits take *lodgings* in the ſound of Bow. *Pope.*

(2.) Fair boſom fraught with virtue's richeſt treaſure,
The neſt of love, the *lodging* of delight,
The bower of bliſs, the paradiſe of pleaſure,
The ſacred harbour of that heavenly ſpright. *Spenſer.*

(3.) The hounds were uncoupled; and the ſtag thought it better to truſt to the nimbleneſs of his feet, than to the ſlender fortification of his *lodging*. *Sidney.*

(4.) Their feathers ſerve to ſtuff our beds and pillows, yielding us ſoft and warm *lodging*. *Ray on Creation.*

Loft. *n. ſ.* [*lloft*, Welſh; or from *lift*.] 1. A floor. 2. The higheſt floor. 3. Rooms on high.

(1.) Eutychus fell down from the third *loft*. *Acts.*

There is a traverſe placed in a *loft* above. *Bacon.*

(2.) To lull him in his ſlumber ſoft,
A trickling ſtream from high rock tumbling down,
And ever drizzling rain upon the *loft*,
Mixt with a murmuring wind. *Fairy Queen.*

(3.) Paſſing through the ſpheres of watchful fire,
And hills of ſnow, and *lofts* of piled thunder. *Milton.*

A weaſel once made ſhift to ſlink
In at a corn *loft*, through a chink. *Pope.*

Lo'ftily. *adv.* [from *lofty*.] 1. On high; in an elevated place. 2. Proudly; haughtily. 3. With elevation of language or ſentiment; ſublimely.

(2.) They ſpeak wickedly concerning oppreſſion; they ſpeak *loftily*. *Pſal.* lxxiii. 8.

(3.) My lowly verſe may *loftily* ariſe,
And lift itſelf unto the higheſt ſkies. *Fairy Queen.*

Lo'ftiness. *n. ſ.* [from *lofty*.] 1. Height; local elevation. 2. Sublimity; elevation of ſentiment. 3. Pride; haughtineſs.

(2.) Three poets in three diſtant ages born;
The firſt in *loftineſs* of thought ſurpaſs'd,
The next in majeſty; in both the laſt. *Dryden.*

(3.) Auguſtus and Tiberius had *loftineſs* enough in their temper, and affected to make a ſovereign figure. *Collier.*

Lo'fty. *adj.* [from *loft*, or *lift*.] 1. High; hovering; elevated in place. 2. Elevated in condition or character. 3. Sublime; elevated in ſentiment. 4. Proud; haughty.

(1.) Cities of men with *lofty* gates and tow'rs. *Milton.*

See *lofty* Lebanon his head advance,
See nodding foreſts on the mountains dance. *Pope's Meſſiah.*

(2.) Thus ſaith the high and *lofty* One. *Iſaiah.*

(3.) ——— He knew
Himſelf to ſing and build the *lofty* rhime. *Milton.*

(4.) The eyes of the *lofty* ſhall be humbled. *Iſaiah.*

Lofty and ſour to them that lov'd him not;
But to thoſe men that ſought him, ſweet as Summer. *Shakeſp.*

Man, the tyrant of our ſex, I hate,
A lowly ſervant, but a *lofty* mate. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

Log. *n. ſ.* [The original of this word is not known. *Skinner* derives it from liȝȝan, Saxon, to lie; *Junius* from *logge*, Dut. ſluggiſh; perhaps the Lat. *lignum*, is the true original.] 1. A ſhapeleſs bulky piece of wood. 2. An Hebrew meaſure, which held a quarter of a cab, and conſequently five-ſixths of a pint. According to Dr. Arbuthnot it was a liquid meaſure, the ſeventy-ſecond part of the bath or ephah, and twelfth part of the hin. *Calmet.*

(1.) ——— Would the light'ning had
Burnt up thoſe *logs* that thou'rt injoin'd to pile. *Shakeſp.*

The worms with many feet are bred under *logs* of timber, and many times in gardens, where no *logs* are. *Bacon.*

Some *log*, perhaps, upon the waters ſwam,
An uſeleſs drift, which rudely cut within,

And hollow'd firſt a floating trough became,
And croſs ſome riv'let paſſage did begin. *Dryden.*

(2.) A meat offering mingled with oil, and one *log* of oil. *Lev.*

Lo'garithms. *n. ſ.* [*logarithme*, Fr. λόγος and ἀριθμός.] *Logarithms*, which are the indexes of the ratios of numbers one to another, were firſt invented by Napier lord Merchiſon, a Scottiſh baron, and afterwards completed by Mr. Briggs, Savilian profeſſor at Oxford. They are a ſeries of artificial numbers, contrived for the expedition of calculation, and proceeding in an arithmetical proportion, as the numbers they anſwer to do in a geometrical one: for inſtance,

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512

Where the numbers above, beginning with (0), and arithmetically proportional, are called *logarithms*. The addition and ſubtraction of *logarithms* anſwers to the multiplication and diviſion of the numbers they correſpond with; and this ſaves an infinite deal of trouble. In like manner will the extraction of roots be performed, by diſſecting the *logarithms* of any numbers for the ſquare root, and triſecting them for the cube, and ſo on. *Harris.*

Lo'ggats. *n. ſ. Loggats* is the ancient name of a play or game, which is one of the unlawful games enumerated in the thirty-third ſtatute of Henry VIII. It is the ſame which is now called kittlepins, in which boys often make uſe of bones inſtead of wooden pins, throwing at them with another bone inſtead of bowling. *Hanmer.*

Did theſe bones coſt no more the breeding, but to play at *loggats* with them? *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Lo'ggerhead. *n. ſ.* [*logge*, Dutch, *ſtupid*, and *head*; or rather from *log*, a heavy motionleſs maſs, as *blockhead*.] A dolt; a blockhead; a thickſcul.

——— Where haſt been, Hal?
With three or four *loggerheads*, amongſt three or fourſcore hogſheads. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Says this *loggerhead*, what have we to do to quench other peoples fires? *L'Eſtrange.*

To fall to Loggerheads. } To ſcuffle; to fight without
To go to Loggerheads. } weapons.

A couple of travellers that took up an aſs, fell to *loggerheads* which ſhould be his maſter. *L'Eſtrange.*

Lo'ggerheaded. *adj.* [from *loggerhead*.] Dull; ſtupid; doltiſh.

You *loggerheaded* and unpoliſh'd groom, what! no attendance? *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

LO'GICK. *n. ſ.* [*logique*, French; *logica*, Latin, from λόγος.] The art of reaſoning. One of the ſeven ſciences.

Logick is the art of uſing reaſon well in our inquiries after truth, and the communication of it to others. *Watts's Logick.*

——— Talk *logick* with acquaintance,
And practiſe rhetorick in your common talk. *Shakeſp.*

By a *logick* that left no man any thing which he might call his own, they no more look upon it as the caſe of one man, but the caſe of the kingdom. *Clarendon.*

Here foam'd rebellious *logick*, gagg'd and bound,
There ſtript fair rhetorick languiſh'd on the ground. *Pope.*

Lo'gical. *adj.* [from *logick*.] 1. Pertaining to logick; taught in logick. 2. Skilled in Logick; furniſhed with logick.

(1.) The heretick complained greatly of St. Auguſtine, as being too full of *logical* ſubtilties. *Hooker.*

Thoſe who in a *logical* diſpute keep in general terms, would hide a fallacy. *Dryden's Pref. to Ann. Mirab.*

We ought not to value ourſelves upon our ability, in giving ſubtile rules, and finding out *logical* arguments, ſince it would be more perfection not to want them. *Baker.*

(2.) A man who ſets up for a judge in criticiſm, ſhould have a clear and *logical* head. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

Lo'gically. *adv.* [from *logical*.] According to the laws of logick.

How can her old good man
With honour take her back again?
From hence I *logically* gather,
The woman cannot live with either. *Prior.*

Logi'cian. *n. ſ.* [*logicien*, French; *logicus*, Latin.] A teacher or profeſſor of logick; a man verſed in logick.

If a man can play the true *logician*, and have as well judgment as invention, he may do great matters. *Bacon.*

If we may believe our *logicians*, man is diſtinguiſhed from all other creatures by the faculty of laughter. *Addiſon.*

Each ſtaunch polemick ſtubborn as a rock,
Each fierce *logician* ſtill expelling Locke,
Came whip and ſpur. *Pope's Dunciad.*

A *logician* might put a caſe that would ſerve for an exception. *Swift.*

The Arabian phyſicians were ſubtile men, and moſt of them *logicians*; accordingly they have given method, and ſhed ſubtilty upon their author. *Baker.*

Lo'gman. *n. ſ.* [*log* and *man*.] One whoſe buſineſs is to carry logs.

——— For your ſake
Am I this patient *logman*? *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Lo'gomachy. *n. ſ.* [λογομαχία.] A contention in words; a contention about words.

Forced terms of art did much puzzle ſacred theology with diſtinctions, cavils, quiddities; and ſo transformed her to a meer kind of ſophiſtry and *logomachy*. *Howel.*

Lo'gwood. *n. ſ. Logwood* is of a very denſe and firm texture; is the heart only of the tree which produces it. It is very heavy, and remarkably hard, and of a deep, ſtrong, red colour. It grows both in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, but no where ſo plentifully as on the coaſt of the bay of Campeachy. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

To make a light purple, mingle ceruſe with *logwood* water. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Lo'hock. *n. ſ. Lohock* is an Arabian name for thoſe forms of medicines which are now commonly called Eclegmas, lambatives, or linctuſes. *Quincy.*

Lohocks and pectorals were preſcribed, and veneſection repeated. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Loin. *n. ſ.* [*llwyn*, Welſh.] 1. The back of an animal carved out by the butcher. 2. *Loins*; the reins.

(2.) —— My face I'll grime with filth,
Blanket my *loins*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Thou ſlander of thy heavy mother's womb!
Thou loathed iſſue of thy father's *loins*! *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

—— Virgin mother, hail!
High in the love of Heav'n! yet from my *loins*
Thou ſhalt proceed, and from thy womb the Son
Of God moſt high. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

A multitude! like which the populous north
Pour'd never from her frozen *loins*, to paſs
Rhene, or the Danaw, when her barbarous ſons
Came like a deluge on the ſouth. *Milton.*

To LO'ITER. *v. n.* [*loteren*, Dutch.] To linger; to ſpend time careleſsly; to idle.

Sir John, you *loiter* here too long, being you are to take ſoldiers up in the countries. *Shakeſp.*

—— Whence this long delay?
You *loiter*, while the ſpoils are thrown away. *Dryden.*

Mark how he ſpends his time, whether he unactively *loiters* it away. *Locke.*

If we have gone wrong, let us redeem the miſtake; if we have *loitered*, let us quicken our pace, and make the moſt of the preſent opportunity. *Rogers.*

Lo'iterer. *n. ſ.* [from *loiter*.] A lingerer; an idler; a lazy wretch; one who lives without buſineſs; one who is ſluggiſh and dilatory.

Give gloves to thy reapers a largeſs to cry,
And daily to *loiterers* have a good eye. *Tuſſer's Huſb.*

The poor, by idleneſs or unthriftineſs, are riotous ſpenders, vagabonds, and *loiterers*. *Hayward.*

Where haſt thou been, thou *loiterer?*
Though my eyes clos'd, my arms have ſtill been open'd,
To ſearch if thou wert come. *Otway.*

Providence would only enter mankind into the uſeful knowledge of her treaſures, leaving the reſt to employ our induſtry, that we live not like idle *loiterers* and truants. *More.*

Ever liſtleſs *loit'rers*, that attend
No cauſe, no truſt, no duty, and no friend. *Pope.*

To LOLL. *v. n.* [Of this word the etymology is not known. Perhaps it might be contemptuouſly derived from *lollard*, a name of great reproach before the reformation; of whom one tenet was, that all trades not neceſſary to life are unlawful.] 1. To lean idly; to reſt lazily againſt any thing. 2. To hang out. Uſed of the tongue hanging out in wearineſs or play.

(1.) So hangs, and *lolls*, and weeps upon me; ſo ſhakes and pulls me. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

He is not *lolling* on a lewd love bed,
But on his knees at meditation. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*

Cloſe by a ſoftly murm'ring ſtream,
Where lovers us'd to *loll* and dream. *Hudibras.*

To *loll* on couches, rich with cytron ſteds,
And lay your guilty limbs in Tyrian beds. *Dryden.*

Void of care he *lolls* ſupine in ſtate,
And leaves his buſineſs to be done by fate. *Dryd. Pref.*

But wanton now, and *lolling* at our eaſe,
We ſuffer all the invet'rate ills of peace. *Dryden.*

——— A lazy, *lolling* ſort
Of ever liſtleſs loit'rers. *Dunciad.*

(2.) The triple porter of the Stygian ſeat,
With *lolling* tongue lay fawning at thy feet. *Dryden.*

With harmleſs play amidſt the bowls he paſs'd,
And with his *lolling* tongue aſſay'd the taſte. *Dryden.*

To LOLL. *v. a.* To put out: uſed of the tongue exerted.

All authors to their own defects are blind;
Hadſt thou but, Janus-like, a face behind,
To ſee the people, when ſplay mouths they make,
To mark their fingers pointed at thy back,
Their tongues *loll'd* out a foot. *Dryden's Perſius.*

By Strymon's freezing ſtreams he ſat alone,
Trees bent their heads to hear him ſing his wrongs,
Fierce tygers couch'd around, and *loll'd* their fawning tongues. *Dryden's Virgil.*

LOMP. *n. ſ.* A kind of roundiſh fiſh.

LONE. *adj.* [contracted from *alone*.] 1. Solitary, unfrequented; having no company. 2. Single; not conjoined or neighbouring to others.

(1.) Here the *lone* hour a blank of life diſplays. *Savage.*

Thus vaniſh ſceptres, coronets and balls,
And leave you in *lone* woods, or empty walls. *Pope.*

(2.) No *lone* houſe in Wales, with a mountain and a rookery, is more contemplative than this court. *Pope.*

LO'NELINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *lonely*.] 1. Solitude; want of company. 2. Diſpoſition to ſolitude.

(1.) The huge and ſportful aſſembly grew to him a tedious *lonelineſs*, eſteeming nobody ſince Daiphantus was loſt. *Sidney.*

(2.) ——————— I ſee
The myſtery of your *lonelineſs*, and find
Your ſalt tears head. *Shakeſp.*

LO'NELY. *adj.* [from *lone*.] 1. Solitary. 2. Addicted to ſolitude.

(1.) ——————— I go alone,
Like to a *lonely* dragon; that his fen
Makes fear'd and talk'd of more than ſeen. *Shakeſp.*

—— Why thus cloſe up the ſtars
That nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd their lamps
With everlaſting oil, to give due light
To the miſled and *lonely* traveller. *Milton.*

Time has made you dote, and vainly tell
Of arms imagin'd, in your *lonely* cell. *Dryden's Æneid.*

(2.) ——— When, faireſt princeſs,
You *lonely* thus from the full court retire,
Love and the graces follow to your ſolitude. *Rowe.*

LO'NENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *lone*.] Solitude; diſlike of company.

If of court life you knew the good,
You would leave *loneneſs*. *Donne.*
I can love her who loves *loneneſs* beſt. *Donne.*

LO'NESOME. *adj.* [from *lone*.] Solitary: diſmal.

You either muſt the earth from reſt diſturb,
Or roll around the heavens the ſolar orb;
Elſe what a dreadful face will nature wear?
How horrid will theſe *loneſome* ſeats appear? *Blackmore.*

LONG. *adj.* [*long*, French; *longus*, Latin.] 1. Not ſhort: uſed of time. 2. Not ſhort: uſed of ſpace. 3. Having one of its geometrical dimenſions in a greater degree than either of the other. 4. Of any certain meaſure in length. 5. Not ſoon ceaſing, or at an end. 6. Dilatory. 7. Tedious in narration. 8. Continued by ſucceſſion to a great ſeries. 9. [From the verb, *To long*.] Longing; deſirous; or perhaps, long continued, from the diſpoſition to continue looking at any thing deſired. 10. [In muſick and pronunciation.] Protracted: as, a *long* note; a *long* ſyllable.

(1.) He talk'd a *long* while, even till break of day. *Acts*, xx.
He was deſirous to ſee him of a *long* ſeaſon. *Luke*, xxiii.
(2.) Emp'reſs, the way is ready, and not *long*. *Milton.*
(3.) His branches became *long* becauſe of the waters. *Ezek.*
We made the trial in a *long* necked phial left open at the top. *Boyle.*
(4.) Women eat their children of a ſpan *long*. *Lam.* ii. 20.

Theſe, as a line, their *long* dimenſions drew,
Streaking the ground with ſinuous trace. *Milton.*

——— The figtree ſpreads her arms,
Branching ſo broad and *long*. *Milton.*

—— A pond'rous mace,
Full twenty cubits *long*, he ſwings around. *Pope.*

(5.) Man goeth to his *long* home. *Eccl.* xii. 5.
Honour thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be *long* upon the land. *Exodus*, xx. 12.

They open to themſelves at length a way
Up hither, under *long* obedience try'd. *Milton.*

Him after *long* debate of thoughts revolv'd
Irreſolute, his final ſentence choſe. *Milton.*

Long and ceaſeleſs hiſs. *Milton.*

(6.) Death will not be *long* in coming, and the covenant of the grave is not ſhewed unto thee. *Ecclus.* xiv. 12.

(7.) —— Chief maſt'ry to diſſect,
With *long* and tedious havock, fabled knights. *Milton.*

Reduce, my muſe, the wand'ring ſong,
A tale ſhould never be too *long*. *Prior.*

(8.) But firſt a *long* ſucceſſion muſt enſue. *Milton.*

(9.) Praying for him, and caſting a *long* look that way, he ſaw the galley leave the purſuit. *Sidney.*

By ev'ry circumſtance I know he loves;
Yet he but doubts, and parlies, and caſts out
Many a *long* look-for ſuccour. *Dryden.*

LONG. *adv.* 1. To a great length in ſpace. 2. Not for a ſhort time. 3. In the comparative, it ſignifies for more time; and in the ſuperlative, for moſt time. 4. Not ſoon. 5. At a point of duration far diſtant. 6. [For *along*; *au long*, Fr.] All along; throughout: of time.

(1.) The marble brought, erects the ſpacious dome,
Or forms the pillars *long*-extended rows,
On which the planted grove and penſile garden grows. *Prior.*

(2.) With mighty barres of *long*-enduring braſs. *Fairfax.*

When the trumpet ſoundeth *long*, they ſhall come up to the mount. *Exodus*, xix. 13.

—— The martial Ancus
Furbiſh'd the ruſty ſword again,
Reſum'd the *long*-forgotten ſhield. *Dryden.*

One of theſe advantages, which Corneille has laid down, is the making choice of ſome ſignal and *long*-expected day, whereon the action of the play is to depend. *Dryden.*

So ſtood the pious prince unmov'd, and *long*
Suſtain'd the madneſs of the noiſy throng. *Dryden's Æneid.*

The muſe reſumes her *long*-forgotten lays,
And love, reſtor'd, his ancient realm ſurveys. *Dryden.*

No man has complained that you have diſcourſed too *long* on any ſubject, for you leave us in an eagerneſs of learning more. *Dryden.*

——— Perſia left for you
The realm of Candahar for dow'r I brought,
That *long*-contended prize for which you fought. *Dryden.*

It may help to put an end to that *long*-agitated and unreaſonable queſtion, whether man's will be free or no? *Locke.*

——— Heav'n reſtores
To thy fond wiſh the *long*-expected ſhores. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

(3.) When ſhe could not *longer* hide him, ſhe took for him an ark of bullruſhes. *Exodus*, ii. 3.

Eldeſt parents ſignifies either the eldeſt men and women that have had children, or thoſe who have *longeſt* had iſſue. *Locke.*

(4.) Not *long* after there aroſe againſt it a tempeſtuous wind. *Acts*, xxvii. 14.

(5.) If the world had been eternal, thoſe would have been found in it, and generally ſpread *long* ago, and beyond the memory of all ages. *Tillotſon.*

Say, that you once were virtuous *long* ago?
A frugal, hardy people. *Philips's Briton.*

(6.) ——— Them among
There ſat a man of ripe and perfect age,
Who did them meditate all his life *long*. *Fairy Queen.*

Some ſay that ever 'gainſt that ſeaſon comes,
Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated,
The bird of dawning ſingeth all night *long*,
And then they ſay no ſpirit walks abroad.
The nights are wholeſome, then no planets ſtrike,
No fairy takes, no witch hath power to charm,
So hallow'd and ſo gracious is the time. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

He fed me all my life *long* to this day. *Gen.* xlviii. 15.

Forty years *long* was I grieved with this generation. *Pſalms.*

LONG. *n.* [ȝelanȝ, a fault, Saxon.] By the fault; by the failure. A word now out of uſe, but truly Engliſh.

Reſpective and wary men had rather ſeek quietly their own, and wiſh that the world may go well, ſo it be not *long* of them, than with pains and hazard make themſelves adviſers for the common good. *Hooker.*

Maine, Bloys, Poictiers, and Tours are won away,
Long all of Somerſet, and his delay. *Shakeſ. Henry* VI.

Miſtreſs, all this coil is *long* of you. *Shakeſp.*

If we owe it to him that we know ſo much, it is perhaps *long* of his fond adorers that we know ſo little more. *Glanv.*

To LONG. *v. n.* [*gelangen*, German, to aſk. *Skinner.*] To deſire earneſtly; to wiſh with eagerneſs continued: with *for* or *after* before the thing deſired.

Freſh expectation troubled not the land
With any *long'd for* change, or better ſtate. *Shakeſp.*

And thine eyes ſhall look, and fail with *longing for* them. *Deut.* xxviii. 32.

If earſt he wiſhed, now he *longed* ſore. *Fairfax.*

The great maſter perceived, that Rhodes was the place the Turkiſh tyrant *longed after*. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

If the report be good, it cauſeth love,
And *longing* hope, and well aſſured joy. *Davies.*

His ſons, who ſeek the tyrant to ſuſtain,
And *long for* arbitrary lords again,
He dooms to death deſerv'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

Glad of the gift, the new made warrior goes,
And arms among the Greeks, and *longs for* equal foes. *Dryden.*

Elſe whence this pleaſing hope, this fond deſire,
This *longing after* immortality? *Addiſon's Cato.*

——— There's the tie that binds you;
You *long* to call him father: Marcia's charms
Work in your heart unſeen, and plead for Cato. *Addiſon.*

Nicomedes *longing for* herrings, was ſupplied with freſh ones by his cook, at a great diſtance from the ſea. *Arbuthnot.*

——— Through ſtormy ſeas
I courted dangers, and I *long'd for* death. *A. Philips.*

LONGANI'MITY. *n. ſ.* [*longanimitas*, Latin; *longanimite*, Fr.] Forbearance; patience of offences.

It had overcome the patience of Job, as it did the meekneſs of Moſes, and ſurely had maſtered any but the *longanimity* and laſting ſufferance of God. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

That innocent and holy matron had rather go clad in the ſnowy white robes of meekneſs and *longanimity*, than in the purple mantle of blood. *Howel's England's Tears.*

LO'NGBOAT. *n. ſ.* The largeſt boat belonging to a ſhip.

At the firſt deſcent on ſhoar, he did countenance the landing in his *longboat*. *Wotton.*

They firſt betray their maſters, and then, when they find the veſſel ſinking, ſave themſelves in the *longboat*. *L'Eſtrange.*

LONGE'VITY. *n. ſ.* [*longævus*, Latin.] Length of life.

That thoſe are countries ſuitable to the nature of man, and convenient to live in, appears from the *longevity* of the natives. *Ray on the Creation.*

The inſtances of *longevity* are chiefly amongſt the abſtemious. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

LONGI'MANOUS. *adj.* [*longuemain*, French; *longimanus*, Latin.] Longhanded; having long hands.

The villainy of this Chriſtian exceeded the perſecution of heathens, whoſe malice was never ſo *longimanous* as to reach the ſoul of their enemies, or to extend unto the exile of their elyſiums. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

LONGI'METRY. *n. ſ.* [*longus* and μετρέω; *longimetrie*, Fr.] The art or practice of meaſuring diſtances.

Our two eyes are like two different ſtations in *longimetry*, by the aſſiſtance of which the diſtance between two objects is meaſured. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*

LO'NGING. *n. ſ.* [from *long*.] Earneſt deſire; continual wiſh.

When within ſhort time I came to the degree of uncertain wiſhes, and that thoſe wiſhes grew to unquiet *longings*, when I would fix my thoughts upon nothing, but that within little varying they ſhould end with Philoclea. *Sidney.*

——— I have a woman's *longing*,
An appetite that I am ſick withal,
To ſee great Hector in the weeds of peace. *Shakeſp.*

The will is left to the purſuit of nearer ſatisfactions, and to the removal of thoſe uneaſineſſes which it then feels in its want of, and *longings* after them. *Locke.*

LO'NGINGLY. *adv.* [from *longing*.] With inceſſant wiſhes.

To his firſt bias *longingly* he leans,
And rather would be great by wicked means. *Dryden.*

LO'NGISH. *adj.* [from *long*.] Somewhat long.

LO'NGITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*longitude*, French; *longitudo*, Lat.] 1. Length; the greateſt dimenſion. 2. The circumference of the earth meaſured from any meridian. 3. The diſtance of any part of the earth to the eaſt or weſt of any place. 4. The poſition of any thing to eaſt or weſt.

(1.) The ancients did determine the *longitude* of all rooms, which were longer than broad, by the double of their latitude. *Wotton's Architect.*

The variety of the alphabet was in mere *longitude* only; but the thouſand parts of our bodies may be diverſified by ſituation in all the dimenſions of ſolid bodies; which multiplies all over and over again, and overwhelms the fancy in a new abyſs of unfathomable number. *Bentley.*

This univerſal gravitation is an inceſſant and uniform action by certain and eſtabliſhed laws, according to quantity of matter and *longitude* of diſtance, that it cannot be deſtroyed nor impaired. *Bentley.*

(2.) Some of Magellanus's company were the firſt that did compaſs the world through all the degrees of *longitude*. *Abbot.*

(3.) ——— To conclude;
Of *longitudes*, what other way have we,
But to mark when and where the dark eclipſes be? *Donne.*

His was the method of diſcovering the *longitude* by bomb veſſels. *Arbuth. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

(4.) The *longitude* of a ſtar is its diſtance from the firſt point of numeration toward the eaſt, which firſt point, unto the ancients, was the vernal equinox. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Longitu'dinal. *adj.* [from *longitude*; *longitudinal*, Fr.] Meaſured by the length; running in the longeſt direction.

Longitudinal is oppoſed to tranſverſe: theſe veſiculæ are diſtended, and their *longitudinal* diameters ſtraitened, and ſo the length of the whole muſcle ſhortened. *Cheyne.*

Lo'ngly. *adv.* [from *long.*] Longingly; with great liking.

Maſter, you look'd ſo *longly* on the maid,
Perhaps, you mark not what's the pith of all. *Shakeſp.*

Lo'ngsome. *adj.* [from *long.*] Tedious; weariſome by its length.

They found the war ſo churliſh and *longſome*, as they grew then to a reſolution, that, as long as England ſtood in ſtate to ſuccour thoſe countries, they ſhould but conſume themſelves in an endleſs war. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

When chill'd by adverſe ſnows, and beating rain,
We tread with weary ſteps the *longſome* plain. *Prior.*

Lo'ngsuffering. *adj.* [*long* and *ſuffering.*] Patient; not eaſily provoked.

The Lord God, merciful and gracious, *longſuffering*, and abundant in goodneſs. *Exodus*, xxxiv. 6.

Lo'ngsuffering. *n. ſ.* Patience of offence; clemency.

We infer from the mercy and *longſuffering* of God, that they were themſelves ſufficiently ſecure of his favour. *Rogers.*

Lo'ngtail. *n. ſ.* [*long* and *tail.*] Cut and long tail: a canting term for one or another. A phraſe, I believe, taken from dogs, which belonging to men not qualified to hunt, had their tails cut.

He will maintain you like a gentlewoman.
— Aye, that I will come cut and *longtail* under the degree of a ſquire. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Lo'ngways. *adv.* [This and many other words ſo terminated are corrupted from *wiſe.*] In the longitudinal direction.

This iſland ſtands as a vaſt mole, which lies *longways*, almoſt in a parallel line to Naples. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Lo'ngwinded. *adj.* [*long* and *wind.*] Long-breathed; tedious.

———— My ſimile you minded,
Which, I confeſs, is too *longwinded*. *Swift.*

Lo'ngwise. *adv.* [*long* and *wiſe.*] In the longitudinal direction.

They make a little croſs of a quill, *longwiſe* of that part of the quill which hath the pith, and croſſwiſe of that piece of the quill without pith. *Bacon.*

He was laid upon two beds, the one joined *longwiſe* unto the other, both which he filled with his length. *Hakewill.*

Loo. *n. ſ.* A game at cards.

A ſecret indignation, that all thoſe affections of the mind ſhould be thus vilely thrown away upon a hand at *loo*. *Addiſon.*

In the fights of *loo*. *Pope.*

Lo'obily. *adj.* [*looby* and *like.*] Aukward; clumſy.

The plot of the farce was a grammar ſchool, the maſter ſetting his boys their leſſons, and a *loobily* country fellow putting in for a part among the ſcholars. *L'Eſtrange.*

Lo'oby. *n. ſ.* [Of this word the derivation is unſettled. *Skinner* mentions *lapp*, German, *fooliſh*; and *Junius*, *llabe*, a clown, Welſh, which ſeems to be the true original, unleſs it come from *lob.*] A lubber; a clumſy clown.

———— The vices trace
From the father's ſcoundrel race.
Who could give the *looby* ſuch airs?
Were they maſons, were they butchers? *Swift.*

Loof. *n. ſ.* That part aloft of the ſhip which lies juſt before the cheſs-trees, as far as the bulk head of the caſtle. *Sea Dict.*

To Loof. *v. a.* To bring the ſhip cloſe to a wind.

Lo'ofed. *adj.* [from *aloof.*] Gone to a diſtance.

——— She once being *looft*, Antony
Claps on his ſea-wing, like a doating mallard,
Leaving the fight. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

To Look. *v. n.* [locan, Saxon.] 1. To direct the eye to or from any object: when the preſent object is mentioned, the prepoſition after *look* is either *on* or *at*; if it is abſent, we uſe *for*; if diſtant, *after*: *to* was ſometimes uſed anciently for *at*. 2. To have power of ſeeing. 3. To direct the intellectual eye. 4. To expect. 5. To take care; to watch. 6. To be directed with regard to any object. 7. To have any particular appearance; to ſeem. 8. To have any air, mien, or manner. 9. To form the air in any particular manner, in regarding or beholding. 10. *To* Look *about one.* To be alarmed; to be vigilant. 11. *To* Look *after.* To attend; to take care of; to obſerve with care; anxiety, or tenderneſs. 12. *To* Look *for.* To expect. 13. *To* Look *into.* To examine; to ſift; to inſpect cloſely; to obſerve narrowly. 14. *To* Look *on.* To reſpect; to eſteem; to regard as good or bad. 15. *To* Look *on.* To conſider; to conceive of; to think. 16. *To* Look *on.* To be a mere idle ſpectator. 17. *To* Look *over.* To examine; to try one by one. 18. *To* Look *out.* To ſearch; to ſeek. 19. *To* Look *out.* To be on the watch. 20. *To* Look *to.* To watch; to take care of. 21. *To* Look *to.* To behold.

(1.) Your queen died, ſhe was more worth ſuch gazes
Than what you *look on* now. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

The gods *look* down, and the unnat'ral ſcene
They laugh at. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Abimelech *looked* out at a window, and ſaw Iſaac. *Gen.*

Mine iniquities have taken hold upon me, ſo that I am not able to *look* up. *Pſal.* xl. 12.

He was ruddy, and of a beautiful countenance, and goodly to *look to.* 1 *Sam.* xvi. 12.

The fathers ſhall not *look* back *to* their children. *Jer.*

He had *looked* round about *on* them with anger. *Mark*, iii.

The ſtate would caſt the eye, and *look* about to ſee whether there were any head under whom it might unite. *Bacon.*

Fine devices of arching water without ſpilling, be pretty things to *look on*, but nothing to health. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Froth appears white, whether the ſun be in the meridian, or any where between it and the horizon, and from what place ſoever the beholders *look upon* it. *Boyle on Colours.*

They'll rather wait the running of the river dry, than take pains to *look* about for a bridge. *L'Eſtrange.*

Thus pond'ring, he *look'd* under with his eyes,
And ſaw the woman's tears. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

Bertran if thou dar'ſt, *look* out
Upon yon ſlaughter'd hoſt. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

I cannot, without ſome indignation, *look on* an ill copy of an excellent original; much leſs can I behold with patience Virgil and Homer abuſed to their faces, by a botching interpreter. *Dryden.*

Intellectual beings, in their conſtant endeavours after true felicity, can ſuſpend this proſecution in particular caſes, till they have *looked* before them, and informed themſelves, whether that particular thing lie in their way to their main end. *Locke.*

There may be in his reach a book containing pictures and diſcourſes capable to delight and inſtruct him, which yet he may never take the pains to *look* into. *Locke.*

Towards thoſe who communicate their thoughts in print, I cannot but *look* with a friendly regard, provided there is no tendency in their writings to vice. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

A ſolid and ſubſtantial greatneſs of ſoul *looks* down with a generous neglect on the cenſures and applauſes of the multitude. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

I have nothing left but to gather up the reliques of a wreck, and *look* about me to ſee how few friends I have left. *Pope to Swift.*

The optick nerves of ſuch animals as *look* the ſame way with both eyes, as of men, meet before they come into the brain; but the optick nerves of ſuch animals as do not *look* the ſame way with both eyes, as of fiſhes, do not meet. *Newton's Opticks.*

(2.) Fate ſees thy life lodg'd in a brittle glaſs,
And *looks* it through, but to it cannot paſs. *Dryden.*

(3.) In regard of our deliverance paſt, and our danger preſent and to come, let us *look* up to God, and every man reform his own ways. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

We are not only to *look at* the bare action, but at the reaſon of it. *Stillingfleet.*

The man only ſaved the pigeon from the hawk, that he might eat it himſelf; and if we *look* well about us, we ſhall find this to be the caſe of moſt mediations. *L'Eſtrange.*

They will not *look* beyond the received notions of the place and age, nor have ſo preſumptuous a thought as to be wiſer than their neighbours. *Locke.*

Every one, if he would *look* into himſelf, would find ſome defect of his particular genius. *Locke.*

Change a man's view of things; let him *look* into the future ſtate of bliſs or miſery, and ſee God, the righteous Judge, ready to render every man according to his deeds. *Locke.*

(4.) If he long deferred the march, he muſt *look* to fight another battle before he could reach Oxford. *Clarendon.*

(5.) *Look* that ye bind them faſt. *Shakeſp.*

He that gathered a hundred buſhels of apples, had thereby a property in them: he was only to *look* that he uſed them before they ſpoiled, elſe he robbed others. *Locke.*

(6.) Let thine eyes *look* right on, and let thine eyelids *look* ſtraight before thee. *Prov.* iv. 25.

(7.) ——— I took the way,
Which through a path, but ſcarcely printed, lay;
And *look'd* as lightly preſs'd by fairy feet. *Dryden.*

That ſpotleſs modeſty of private and publick life, that generous ſpirit, which all other Chriſtians ought to labour after, ſhould *look* in us as if they were natural. *Spratt.*

Piety, as it is thought a way to the favour of God; and fortune, as it *looks* like the effect either of that, or at leaſt of prudence and courage, beget authority. *Temple.*

Cowards are offenſive to my ſight;
Nor ſhall they ſee me do an act that *looks*
Below the courage of a Spartan king. *Dryd. Cleomenes.*

To complain of want, and yet refuſe all offers of a ſupply, *looks* very ſullen. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Should I publiſh any favours done me by your lordſhip, I am afraid it would *look* more like vanity than gratitude. *Addiſ.*

Something very noble may be diſcerned, but it *looketh* cumberſome. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

Late, a ſad ſpectacle of woe, he trod
The deſart ſands, and now he *looks* a god. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

From the vices and follies of others, obſerve how ſuch a practice *looks* in another perſon, and remember that it *looks* as ill, or worſe, in yourſelf. *Watts.*

This makes it *look* the more like truth, nature being frugal in her principles, but various in the effects thence ariſing. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

(8.) Nay *look* not big, nor ſtamp, nor ſtare, nor fret,
I will be maſter of what is mine own. *Shakeſp.*

What haſte looks through his eyes?
So ſhould he *look* that ſeems to ſpeak things ſtrange. *Shak.*

Give me your hand, and truſt me you *look* well, and bear your years very well. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Can theſe, or ſuch, be any aids to us?
Look they as they were built to ſhake the world,
Or be a moment to our enterprize? *Ben. Johnſon.*

Though I cannot tell what a man ſays; if he will be ſincere, I may eaſily know what he *looks*. *Collier.*

It will be his lot to *look* ſingular in looſe and licentious times, and to become a by-word. *Atterbury.*

(9.) I welcome the condition of the time,
Which cannot *look* more hideouſly on me,
Than I have drawn it in my fantaſy. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

That which was the worſt now leaſt afflicts me,
Blindneſs: for had I ſight, confuſ'd with ſhame,
How could I once *look* up, or heave the head? *Milton.*

Theſe *look* up to you with reverence, and would be animated by the ſight of him at whoſe ſoul they have taken fire in his writings. *Swift to Pope.*

(10.) It will import thoſe men who dwell careleſs *to look about* them; to enter into ſerious conſultation, how, they may avert that ruin. *Decay of Piety.*

If you find a waſting of your fleſh, then *look about you*, eſpecially if troubled with a cough. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

John's cauſe was a good milch cow, and many a man ſubſiſted his family out of it: however, John began to think it high time *to look about* him. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of John Bull.*

(11.) Mens hearts failing them for fear, and for *Looking after* thoſe things which are coming on the earth. *Luke.*

Politeneſs of manners and knowledge of the world, ſhould principally be *looked after* in a tutor. *Locke on Education.*

A mother was wont to indulge her daughters, when any of them deſired dogs, ſquirrels or birds, but then they muſt be ſure to *look* diligently *after* them, that they were not ill uſed. *Locke on Education.*

My ſubject does not oblige me to *look after* the water, or point forth the place whereunto it is now retreated. *Woodw.*

(12.) Phalantus's diſgrace was engrieved, in lieu of comfort, of Arteſia, who telling him ſhe never *looked for* other, bad him ſeek ſome other miſtreſs. *Sidney.*

Being a labour of ſo great difficulty, the exact performance thereof we may rather wiſh than *look for*. *Hooker.*

——— Thou
Shalt feel our juſtice, in whoſe eaſieſt paſſage
Look for no leſs than death. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

If we ſin wilfully after that we have received the knowledge of the truth, there remaineth no more ſacrifice for ſins, but a certain fearful *looking for* of judgment. *Heb.* x.

In dealing with cunning perſons, it is good to ſay little to them, and that which they leaſt *look for*. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

This miſtake was not ſuch as they *looked for*; and, though the error in form ſeemed to be conſented to, yet the ſubſtance of the accuſation might be ſtill inſiſted on. *Clarendon.*

Inordinate anxiety, and unneceſſary ſcruples in confeſſion, inſtead of ſetting you free, which is the benefit to be *looked for* by confeſſion, perplex you the more. *Taylor.*

Look now *for* no enchanting voice, nor fear
The bait of honied words. *Milton.*

——— Drown'd in deep deſpair,
He dares not offer one repenting prayer:
Amaz'd he lies, and ſadly *looks for* death. *Dryden's Juv.*

I muſt with patience all the terms attend,
Till mine is call'd; and that long *look'd for* day
Is ſtill encumber'd with ſome new delay. *Dryden's Juv.*

This limitation of Adam's empire to his line, will ſave thoſe the labour who would *look for* one heir amongſt the race of brutes, but will very little contribute to the diſcovery of one amongſt men. *Locke.*

(13.) His nephew's levies to him appear'd
To be a preparation 'gainſt the Polack;
But better *look'd into*, he truly found
It was againſt your highneſs. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

The more frequently and narrowly we *look into* the works of nature, the more occaſion we ſhall have to admire their beauty. *Atterbury.*

It is very well worth a traveller's while to *look into* all that lies in his way. *Addiſon on Italy.*

(14.) Ambitious men, if they be checked in their deſires, become ſecretly diſcontent, and *look upon* men and matters with an evil eye. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

——— If a harmleſs maid
Should ere a wife become a nurſe,
Her friends would *look on* her the worſe. *Prior.*

(15.) I *looked on* Virgil as a ſuccinct, majeſtick writer; one who weighed not only every thought, but every word and ſyllable. *Dryden.*

He *looked upon* it as morally impoſſible, for perſons infinitely proud to frame their minds to an impartial conſideration of a religion that taught nothing but ſelf-denial and the croſs. *South.*

Do we not all profeſs to be of this excellent religion? but who will believe that we do ſo, that ſhall *look upon* the actions, and conſider the lives of the greateſt part of Chriſtians. *Tillotſon.*

In the want and ignorance of almoſt all things, they *looked* *upon* themſelves as the happieſt and wiſeſt people of the univerſe. *Locke on Human Underſtanding.*

Thoſe prayers you make for your recovery are to be *looked upon* as beſt heard by God, if they move him to a longer continuance of your ſickneſs. *Wake's Prepar. for Death.*

(16.) I'll be a candle-holder, and *look on.* *Shakeſp.*

Some come to meet their friends, and to make merry; others come only to *look on.* *Bacon's Apophth.*

(17.) *Look o'er* the preſent and the former time,
If no example of ſo vile a crime
Appears, then mourn. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

A young child, diſtracted with the variety of his play-games, tired his maid every day to *look* them *over.* *Locke.*

(18.) When the thriving tradeſman has got more than he can well employ in trade, his next thoughts are to *look out* for a purchaſe. *Locke.*

Where the body is affected with pain or ſickneſs, we are forward enough to *look out* for remedies, to liſten to every one that ſuggeſts them and immediately to apply them. *Atterbury.*

Where a foreign tongue is elegant, expreſſive, and compact, we muſt *look out* for words as beautiful and comprehenſive as can be found. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

The curious are *looking out*, ſome for flattery, ſome for ironies, in that poem; the ſour folks think they have found out ſome. *Swift to Pope.*

(19.) Is a man bound to *look out* ſharp to plague himſelf? *Collier.*

(20.) There is not a more fearful wild fowl than your lion living; and we ought to *look to* it. *Shakeſp.*

Who knocks ſo loud at door?
Look to the door there, Francis. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

Let this fellow be *looked to*: let ſome of my people have a ſpecial care of him. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

Uncleanly ſcruples fear not you; *look to*'t. *Shakeſp.*

Know the ſtate of thy flocks, and *look* well *to* thy herds. *Prov.* xxvii. 33.

When it came once among our people, that the ſtate offered conditions to ſtrangers that would ſtay, we had work enough to get any of our men to *look to* our ſhip. *Bacon.*

If any took ſanctuary for caſe of treaſon, the king might appoint him keepers to *look to* him in ſanctuary. *Bacon.*

The dog's running away with the fleſh, bids the cook *look* better *to* it another time. *L'Eſtrange.*

For the truth of the theory I am in nowiſe concerned; the compoſer of it muſt *look to* that. *Woodward.*

To **LOOK.** *v. a.* 1. To ſeek; to ſearch for. 2. To turn the eye upon. 3. To influence by looks. 4. *To* LOOK *out.* To diſcover by ſearching.

(1.) *Looking* my love, I go from place to place,
Like a young fawn that late hath loſt the hind,
And ſeek each where. *Spenſer.*

(2.) Let us *look* one another in the face. *2 Kings*, xiv. 8.

(3.) Such a ſpirit muſt be left behind!
A ſpirit fit to ſtart into an empire,
And *look* the world to law. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

(4.) Caſting my eye upon ſo many of the general bills as next came to hand, I found encouragement from them to *look out* all the bills I could. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

Whoever has ſuch treatment when he is a man, will *look out* other company, with whom he can be at eaſe. *Locke.*

LOOK. *interj.* [properly the imperative mood of the verb: it is ſometimes *look ye.*] See! lo! behold! obſerve!

Look, where he comes, and my good man too; he's as far from jealouſy as I am from giving him cauſe. *Shakeſp.*

Look you, he muſt ſeem thus to the world: fear not your advancement. *Shakeſp.*

Look, when the world hath feweſt barbarous people, but ſuch as will not marry, except they know means to live, as it is almoſt every where at this day, except Tartary, there is no danger of inundations of people. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Look you! we that pretend to be ſubject to a conſtitution, muſt not carve out our own quality; for at this rate a cobler may make himſelf a lord. *Collier on Pride.*

LOOK. *n. ſ.* 1. Air of the face; mien; caſt of the countenance. 2. The act of looking or ſeeing.

(1.) ——— Thou cream-fac'd loon,
Where got'ſt thou that gooſe *look*? *Shakeſp.*

Thou wilt ſave the afflicted people, but will bring down high *looks.* *Pſal.* xviii. 27.

Then gracious Heav'n for nobler ends deſign'd,
Their *looks* erected, and their clay refin'd. *J. Dryden, jun.*

And though death be the king of terrors, yet pain, diſgrace, and poverty, have frightful *looks*, able to diſcompoſe moſt men. *Locke.*

(2.) Then on the croud he caſt a furious *look*,
And wither'd all their ſtrength. *Dryden.*

When they met they made a ſurly ſtand,
And glar'd, like angry lions, as they paſs'd,
And wiſh'd that ev'ry *look* might be their laſt. *Dryden.*

LO'OKER. *n. ſ.* [from *look.*] 1. One that looks. 2. LOOKER *on.* Spectator, not agent.

(2.) Shepherds poor pipe, when his harſh ſound teſtifies anguiſh, into the fair *looker on*, paſtime not paſſion enters. *Sidney.*

Such labour is then more neceſſary than pleaſant, both to them which undertake it, and for the *lookers on.* *Hooker.*

——— My buſineſs in this ſtate
Made me a *looker on* here in Vienna;
Where I have ſeen corruption boil and bubble
Till it o'er-run the ſtew. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſure.*

Did not this fatal war affront thy coaſt,
Yet ſatteſt thou an idle *looker on*? *Fairfax.*

The Spaniard's valour lieth in the eye of the *looker on*; but the Engliſh valour lieth about the ſoldier's heart: a valour of glory and a valour of natural courage are two things. *Bacon.*

——— The people love him;
The *lookers on*, and the enquiring vulgar,
Will talk themſelves to action. *Denham's Sophy.*

He wiſh'd he had indeed been gone,
And only to have ſtood a *looker on.* *Addiſon's Ovid.*

LOOKING-GLASS. *n. ſ.* [*look* and *glaſs.*] Mirror; a glaſs which ſhows forms reflected.

Command a mirror hither ſtraight,
That it may ſhew me what a face I have.
—Go ſome of you and fetch a *looking-glaſs.* *Shakeſp.*

There is none ſo homely but loves a *looking-glaſs.* *South.*

We ſhould make no other uſe of our neighbours faults, than of a *looking-glaſs* to mend our own manners by. *L'Eſtrange.*

The ſurface of the lake of Nemi is never ruffled with the leaſt breath of wind, which perhaps, together with the clearneſs of its waters, gave it formerly the name of Diana's *looking-glaſs.* *Addiſon on Italy.*

LOOM. *n. ſ.* [from *glomus*, a bottom of thread. *Minſhew.* *Lome* is a general name for a tool or inſtrument. *Junius.*] The frame in which the weavers work their cloth.

He muſt leave no uneven thread in his *loom*, or by indulging to any one ſort of reproveable diſcourſe himſelf, defeat all his endeavours againſt the reſt. *Government of the Tongue.*

Minerva, ſtudious to compoſe
Her twiſted threads, the web ſhe ſtrung,
And o'er a *loom* of marble hung. *Addiſon.*

A thouſand maidens ply the purple *loom*,
To weave the bed, and deck the regal room. *Prior.*

To **LOOM.** *v. n.* [leoman, Saxon.] To appear at ſea. *Skinner.*

LOOM. *n. ſ.* A bird. A *loom* is as big as a gooſe; of a dark colour, dappled with white ſpots on the neck, back, and wings; each feather marked near the point with two ſpots: they breed in Farr Iſland. *Grew's Muſæum.*

LOON. *n. ſ.* [This word, which is now uſed only in Scotland, is the Engliſh word *lown.*] A ſorry fellow; a ſcoundrel; a raſcal.

——— Thou cream-fac'd *loon!*
Where got'ſt thou that gooſe look? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The falſe *loon*, who could not work his will
By open force, employ'd his flatt'ring ſkill:
I hope, my lord, ſaid he, I not offend;
Are you afraid of me that are your friend? *Dryden.*

This young lord had an old cunning rogue, or, as the Scots call it, a falſe *loon* of a grandfather, that one might call a Jack of all trades. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

LOOP. *n. ſ.* [from *loopen*, Dutch, to run.] A double through which a ſtring or leaſe is drawn; an ornamental double or fringe.

Nor any ſkill'd in *loops* of fing'ring fine,
Might in their diverſe cunning ever dare
With this, ſo curious network, to compare. *Spenſer.*

Make me to ſee't, or at leaſt ſo prove it,
That the probation bear no hinge, nor *loop*,
To hang a doubt on. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Bind our crooked legs in hoops
Made of ſhells, with ſilver *loops*. *Ben. Johnſon.*

An old fellow ſhall wear this or that ſort of cut in his cloaths with great integrity, while all the reſt of the world are degenerated into buttons, pockets, and *loops*. *Addiſon.*

Lo'oped. *adj.* [from *loop*.] Full of holes.

Poor naked wretches, whereſoe'er you are,
That 'bide the pelting of this pitileſs ſtorm!
How ſhall your houſeleſs heads and unfed ſides,
Your *loop'd* and window'd raggedneſs, defend you
From ſeaſons ſuch as theſe? *Shak. King Lear.*

Lo'ophole. *n. ſ.* [*loop* and *hole*.] 1. Aperture; hole to give a paſſage. 2. A ſhift; an evaſion.

(1.) The Indian herdſman ſhunning heat,
Shelters in cool, and tends his paſturing herds;
At *loopholes* cut through thickeſt ſhade. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Ere the blabbing Eaſtern ſcout
The nice morn on the Indian ſteep,
From her cabin'd *loophole* peep. *Milton.*

Walk not near yon corner houſe by night; for there are blunderbuſſes planted in every *loophole*, that go off at the ſqueaking of a fiddle. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

(2.) Needleſs, or needful, I not now contend,
For ſtill you have a *loophole* for a friend. *Dryden.*

Lo'opholed. *adj.* [from *loophole*.] Full of holes; full of openings, or void ſpaces.

——This uneaſy *loop-hol'd* gaol,
In which y' are hamper'd by the fetlock,
Cannot but put y' in mind of wedlock. *Hudibras.*

Loord. *n. ſ.* [*loerd*, Dutch; *lourdant*, French; *lurdan*, Erſe; a heavy, ſtupid, or witleſs fellow. *D. Trevoux* derives *lourdant* from *lorde* or *lourde*, a village in Gaſcoigny, the inhabitants of which were formerly noted robbers, ſay they. But dexterity in robbing implies ſome degree of ſubtilty, from which the Gaſcoigns are ſo far removed, that they are aukward and heavy to a proverb. The Erſe imports ſome degree of knavery, but in a ludicrous ſenſe, as in Engliſh, you pretty rogue; though in general it denotes reproachful heavineſs, or ſtupid lazineſs. *Spenſer*'s Scholiaſt ſays, *loord* was wont, among the old Britons, to ſignify a lord; and therefore the Danes, that uſurped their tyranny here in Britain, were called, for more dread than dignity, *lurdans*, i. e. lord Danes, whoſe inſolence and pride was ſo outrageous in this realm, that if it fortuned a Briton to be going over a bridge, and ſaw the Dane ſet foot upon the ſame, he muſt return back till the Dane was clean over, elſe he muſt abide no leſs than preſent death: but being afterward expelled, the name of *lurdane* became ſo odious unto the people whom they had long oppreſſed, that, even at this day, they uſe for more reproach to call the quartan ague the fever *lurdane*. So far the Scholiaſt, but erroneouſly. From *Spenſer*'s own words, it ſignifies ſomething of ſtupid dulneſs rather than magiſterial arrogance. *Macbean.*] A drone.

Siker, thou's but a lazy *loord*,
And rekes much of thy ſwinke,
That with fond terms and witleſs words
To blear mine eyes do'ſt think. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

To **Loose.** *v. a.* [leſan, Saxon.] 1. To unbind; to untie any thing faſtened. 2. To relax. 3. To unbind any one bound. 4. To free from impriſonment. 5. To free from any obligation. 6. To free from any thing that ſhackles the mind. 7. To free from any thing painful. 8. To diſengage.

(1.) The ſhoes of his feet I am not worthy to *looſe*. *Acts.*

Can'ſt thou *looſe* the bands of Orion? *Job.*

Who is worthy to *looſe* the ſeals thereof? *Rev.* v. 2.

This is to cut the knot when we cannot *looſe* it. *Burnet.*

(2.) The joints of his loins were *looſed*. *Daniel.*

(3.) *Looſe* him, and bring him to me. *Luke.*

(4.) The captive haſteneth that he may be *looſed*. *Iſaiah.*

He *looſed*, and ſet at liberty, four or five kings of the people of that country, that Berok kept in chains. *Abbot.*

(5.) Art thou *looſed* from a wife? ſeek not a wife. 1 *Cor.*

(6.) Ay; there's the man, who, *looſ'd* from luſt and pelf,
Leſs to the pretor owes than to himſelf. *Dryden's Perſ.*

(7.) Woman, thou art *looſed* from thy infirmity. *Luke.*

(8.) When heav'n was nam'd, they *looſ'd* their hold again,
Then ſprung ſhe forth, they follow'd her amain. *Dryden.*

To **Loose.** *v. n.* To ſet ſail; to depart by looſing the anchor.

Ye ſhould have hearkened, and not have *looſed* from Crete. *Acts.*

The emperor *looſing* from Barcelona, came to the port of Mago, in the iſland of Minorca. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

Looſing thence by night, they were driven by contrary winds back into his port. *Raleigh.*

Loose. *adj.* [from the verb.] 1. Unbound; untied. 2. Not faſt; not fixed. 3. Not tight; as, a *looſe* robe. 4. Not crowded; not cloſe. 5. Wanton; not chaſte. 6. Not cloſe; not conciſe; lax. 7. Vague; indeterminate; not accurate. 8. Not ſtrict; not rigid. 9. Unconnected; rambling. 10. Lax of body; not coſtive. 11. Diſengaged; not enſlaved. 12. Diſengaged from obligation: commonly with *from*; in the quoted line with *of*. 13. Free from confinement. 14. Remiſs; not attentive. 15. *To break* Loose. To gain liberty. 16. *To let* Loose. To ſet at liberty; to ſet at large; to free from any reſtraint.

(1.) If he ſhould intend his voyage towards my wife, I would turn her *looſe* to him; and what he gets more of her than ſharp words, let it lie on my head. *Shakeſp.*

Lo! I ſee four men *looſe* walking. *Dan.* iii. 25.

(2.) Thoſe few that claſhed might rebound after the colliſion; or if they cohered, yet by the next conflict might be ſeparated again, and ſo on in an eternal viciſſitude of faſt and *looſe*, though without ever conſociating into the bodies of planets. *Bentley.*

(4.) With extended wings a hoſt might paſs,
With horſe and chariots, rank'd in *looſe* array. *Milton.*

(5.) Fair Venus ſeem'd unto his bed to bring
Her, whom he waking evermore did ween
To be the chaſteſt flower that ay did ſpring
On earthly branch, the daughter of a king,
Now a *looſe* leman to vile ſervice bound. *Fairy Queen.*

When *looſe* epiſtles violate chaſte eyes,
She half conſents who ſilently denies. *Dryden's Ovid.*

(6.) If an author be *looſe* and diffuſe in his ſtile, the tranſlator needs only regard the propriety of the *language*. *Felton.*

(7.) It is but a *looſe* thing to ſpeak of poſſibilities, without the particular deſigns; ſo is it to ſpeak of lawfulneſs without the particular caſes. *Bacon's Holy War.*

It ſeems unaccountable to be ſo exact in the quantity of liquor where a ſmall error was of little concern, and to be ſo *looſe* in the doſes of powerful medicines. *Arbuthnot.*

(8.) Becauſe conſcience, and the fear of ſwerving from that which is right, maketh them diligent obſervers of circumſtances, the *looſe* regard whereof is the nurſe of vulgar folly. *Hooker.*

(9.) I dare venture nothing without a ſtrict examination; and am as much aſhamed to put a *looſe* indigeſted play upon the publick, as to offer braſs money in a payment. *Dryden.*

Varrio ſpends whole mornings in running over *looſe* and unconnected pages, and with freſh curioſity is ever glancing over new words and ideas, and yet treaſures up but little knowledge. *Watts on the Mind.*

(10.) What hath a great influence upon the health, is going to ſtool regularly: people that are very *looſe* have ſeldom ſtrong thoughts, or ſtrong bodies. *Locke on Education.*

(11.) Their prevailing principle is, to ſit as *looſe* from pleaſures, and be as moderate in the uſe of them, as they can. *Atterbury.*

(12.) ———— Now I ſtand
Looſe of my vow; but who knows Cato's thoughts? *Addiſ.*

(13.) They did not let priſoners *looſe* homeward. *Iſaiah.*

Wiſh the wildeſt tempeſts *looſe*;
That thrown again upon the coaſt,
I may once more repeat my pain. *Prior.*

(15.) If to *break looſe* from the conduct of reaſon, and to want that reſtraint of examination which keeps us from chuſing the worſe, be liberty, madmen and fools are only the freemen. *Locke.*

Like two black ſtorms on either hand,
Our Spaniſh army and the Indians ſtand;
This only ſpace betwixt the clouds is clear,
Where you, like day, *broke looſe* from both appear. *Dryden.*

(16.) And *let* the living bird *looſe* into the open field. *Lev.* xiv.

We ourſelves make our fortunes good or bad; and when God *lets looſe* a tyrant upon us, or a ſickneſs, if we fear to die, or know not to be patient, the calamity ſits heavy upon us. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

In addition and diviſion, either of ſpace or duration, it is the number of its repeated additions or diviſions that alone remains diſtinct, as will appear to any one who will *let* his thoughts *looſe* in the vaſt expanſion of ſpace, or diviſibility of matter. *Locke.*

If improvement cannot be made a recreation, they muſt be *let looſe* to the childiſh play they fancy; which they ſhould be weaned from, by being made ſurfeit of it. *Locke.*

Loose. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Liberty; freedom from reſtraint. 2. Diſmiſſion from any reſtraining force.

(1.) Come, and forſake thy cloying ſtore,
And all the buſy pageantry
That wiſe men ſcorn, and fools adore:
Come, give thy ſoul a *looſe*, and taſte the pleaſures of the poor. *Dryden's Horace.*

Lucia, might my big ſwoln heart
Vent all its griefs, and give a *looſe* to ſorrow,
Marcia could anſwer thee in ſighs. *Addiſon's Cato.*

The fiery Pegaſus diſdains
To mind the rider's voice, or hear the reins;
When glorious fields and opening camps he views,
He runs with an unbounded *looſe*. *Prior.*

Poets ſhould not, under a pretence of imitating the antients, give themſelves ſuch a *looſe* in lyricks, as if there were no connection in the world. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

(2.) Air at large maketh no noiſe, except it be ſharply percuſſed; as in the ſound of a ſtring, where air is percuſſed by a hard and ſtiff body, and with a ſharp *looſe*. *Bacon.*

Lo'osely. *adv.* [from *looſe.*] 1. Not faſt; not firmly; eaſily to be diſengaged. 2. Without bandage. 3. Without union or connection. 4. Irregularly. 5. Negligently; careleſsly. 6. Unſolidly; meanly; without dignity. 7. Unchaſtely.

(1.) I thought your love eternal: was it ty'd
So *looſely*, that a quarrel could divide? *Dryden's Aureng.*

(2.) Her golden locks for haſte were *looſely* ſhed
About her ears. *Fairy Queen.*

(3.) Part *looſely* wing the region, part more wiſe
In common, rang'd in figure, wedge their way. *Milton.*

He has within himſelf, all degrees of perfection that exiſt *looſely* and ſeparately in all ſecond beings. *Norris.*

(4.) A biſhop, living *looſely*, was charged that his converſation was not according to the apoſtles lives. *Camden.*

(5.) We have not *looſely* through ſilence permitted things to paſs away as in a dream. *Hooker.*

The chiming of ſome particular words in the memory, and making a noiſe in the head, ſeldom happens but when the mind is lazy, or very *looſely* and negligently employed. *Locke.*

(6.) A prince ſhould not be ſo *looſely* ſtudied, as to remember ſo weak a compoſition. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

(7.) The ſtage how *looſely* does Aſtræa tread,
Who fairly puts all characters to bed? *Pope.*

To Lo'osen. *v. n.* [from *looſe.*] To part; to tend to ſeparation.

When the polypus appears in the throat, extract it that way, it being more ready to *looſen* when pulled in that direction than by the noſe. *Sharp's Surgery.*

To Lo'osen. *v. a.* [from *looſe.*] 1. To relax any thing tied. 2. To make leſs coherent. 3. To ſeparate a compages. 4. To free from reſtraint. 5. To make not coſtive.

(2.) After a year's rooting, then ſhaking doth the tree good, by *looſening* of the earth. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

(3.) From their foundation *looſing* to and fro,
They pluck'd the ſeated hills with all their load. *Milton.*

She breaks her back, the *looſen'd* ſides give way,
And plunge the Tuſcan ſoldiers in the ſea. *Dryden's Æn.*

(4.) It reſolves thoſe difficulties which the rules beget; it *looſens* his hands, and aſſiſts his underſtanding. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

(5.) Fear *looſeneth* the belly; becauſe the heat retiring towards the heart, the guts are relaxed in the ſame manner as fear alſo cauſeth trembling. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Lo'oseness. *n. ſ.* [from *looſe.*] 1. State contrary to that of being faſt or fixed. 2. Latitude; criminal levity. 3. Irregularity; neglect of laws. 4. Lewdneſs; unchaſtity. 5. Diarrhœa; flux of the belly.

(1.) The cauſe of the caſting of ſkin and ſhell ſhould ſeem to be the *looſeneſs* of the ſkin or ſhell, that ſticketh not cloſe to the fleſh. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

(2.) A general *looſeneſs* of principles and manners hath ſeized on us like a peſtilence, that walketh not in darkneſs, but waſteth at noon-day. *Atterbury.*

(3.) He endeavoured to win the common people, both by ſtrained curteſy and by *looſeneſs* of life. *Hayward.*

(4.) Courtly court he made ſtill to his dame,
Pour'd out in *looſeneſs* on the graſſy ground,
Both careleſs of his health and of his fame. *Spenſer.*

(5.) Taking cold moveth *looſeneſs* by contraction of the ſkin and outward parts. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

In peſtilent diſeaſes, if they cannot be expelled by ſweat, they fall likewiſe into *looſeneſs*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Fat meats, in phlegmatick ſtomachs, procure *looſeneſs* and hinder retention. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Lo'osestrife. *n. ſ.* [*lyſimachia*, Latin.] An herb. *Miller.*

To LOP. *v. a.* [It is derived by *Skinner* from *laube*, German, a leaf.] 1. To cut the branches of trees. 2. To cut any thing.

(1.) Gentle niece, what ſtern ungentle hands
Have *lopp'd* and hew'd, and made thy body bare
Of her two branches, thoſe ſweet ornaments? *Shakeſp.*

———— Like to pillars,
Or hollow'd bodies, made of oak or fir,
With branches *lopp'd* in wood, or mountain fell'd. *Milton.*

The plants, whoſe luxury was *lopp'd*,
Or age with crutches underprop'd. *Cleaveland.*

The oak, growing from a plant to a great tree, and then *lopped*, is ſtill the ſame oak. *Locke.*

The hook ſhe bore, inſtead of Cynthia's ſpear,
To *lop* the growth of the luxuriant year. *Pope.*

(2.) The gardener may *lop* religion as he pleaſes. *Howel.*

—— So long as there's a head,
Hither will all the mounting ſpirits fly;
Lop that but off. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

All that denominated it paradiſe was *lopped* off by the deluge, and that only left which it enjoyed in common with its neighbour countries. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

Rhyme ſure in needleſs bonds the poet ties,
Procuſtus like, the ax or wheel applies,
To *lop* the mangled ſenſe, or ſtretch it into ſize. *Smith.*

Lop. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. That which is cut from trees. 2. [*Loppa*, Swediſh.] A flea.

(1.) Or ſiker thy head very tottie is,
So on thy corbe ſhoulder it leans amiſs;
Now thyſelf hath loſt both *lop* and top,
As my budding branch thou would'ſt crop. *Spenſer.*

Nor ſhould the boughs grow too big, becauſe they give opportunity to the rain to ſoak into the tree, which will quickly cauſe it to decay, ſo that you muſt cut it down, or elſe both body and *lop* will be of little value. *Mortimer.*

Lope. pret. of *leap*. Obſolete.

With that ſprang forth a naked ſwain,
With ſpotted wings like peacock's train,
And laughing *lope* to a tree. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

Lo'pper. *n. ſ.* [from *lop*.] One that cut trees.

Lo'ppered. *adj.* Coagulated; as, *loppered* milk. *Ainſw.* Thus it is ſtill called in Scotland.

Loqua'cious. *adj.* [*loquax*, Latin.] 1. Full of talk; full of tongue. 2. Speaking. 3. Apt to blab; not ſecret.

(1.) ———— To whom ſad Eve,
Confeſſing ſoon; yet not before her judge
Bold, or *loquacious*, thus abaſh'd reply'd. *Milton.*

In council ſhe gives licence to her tongue,
Loquacious, brawling, ever in the wrong. *Dryden.*

(2.) Blind Britiſh bards, with volant touch
Traverſe *loquacious* ſtrings, whoſe ſolemn notes
Provoke to harmleſs revels. *Philips.*

Loqua'city. *n. ſ.* [*loquacitas*, Latin.] Too much talk.

Why *loquacity* is to be avoided, the wiſe man gives ſufficient reaſon, for in the multitude of words there wanteth not ſin. *Ray on Creation.*

Too great *loquacity*, and too great taciturnity by fits. *Arb.*

LORD. *n. ſ.* [hlaꝼoꞃꝺ, Saxon.] 1. Monarch; ruler; governour. 2. Maſter; ſupreme perſon. 3. A tyrant; an oppreſſive ruler. 4 A huſband. 5. One who is at the head of any buſineſs; an overſeer. 6. A nobleman. 7. A general name for a peer of England. 8. A baron, as diſtinguiſhed from thoſe of higher title. 9. An honorary title applied to officers; as, lord chief juſtice, lord mayor, lord chief baron.

(1.) ———— Man over man
He made not *lord.* *Milton.*

Of Athens he was *lord.* *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

We have our author's only arguments to prove, that heirs are *lords* over their brethren. *Locke.*

They call'd their *lord* Actæon to the game,
He ſhook his head in anſwer to the name. *Addiſon.*

O'er love, o'er fear, extends his wide domain,
Unconquer'd *lord* of pleaſure and of pain.
Vanity of Human Wiſhes.

(2.) —But now I was the *lord*
Of this fair manſion, maſter of my ſervants,
Queen o'er myſelf; and even now, but now,
This houſe, theſe ſervants, and this ſame myſelf
Are yours, my lord. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

(3.) Now being aſſembled into one company, rather without a *lord* than at liberty to accompliſh their miſery, they fall to diviſion. *Hayward.*

'Tis death to fight, but kingly to controul
Lord-like at eaſe, with arbitrary pow'r,
To peel the chiefs, the people to devour. *Dryden.*

(4.) I oft in bitterneſs of ſoul deplor'd
My abſent daughter, and my dearer *lord.* *Pope's Odyſſey.*

(5.) Grant harveſt *lord* more by a peny or two,
To call on his fellows the better to doo. *Tuſſer's Huſb.*

(6.) Thou art a *lord*, and nothing but a *lord.* *Shakeſp.*

(7.) Nor were the crimes objected againſt him ſo clear, as to give convincing ſatisfaction to the major part of both houſes, eſpecially that of the *lords.* *King Charles.*

To **Lord.** *v. n.* To domineer; to rule deſpotically: with *over* before the ſubject of power.

Unrighteous lord of love! what law is this,
That me thou makeſt thus tormented be?
The whiles ſhe *lordeth* in licentious bliſs
Of her free will, ſcorning both thee and me. *Spenſer.*

I ſee them *lording* it in London ſtreets. *Shakeſp.*

Thoſe huge tracts of ground they *lorded over*, begat wealth, wealth uſhered in pride. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

They had by this poſſeſs'd the tow'rs of Gath,
And *lorded over* them whom now they ſerve. *Milton.*

I ſhould chooſe rather to be tumbled into the duſt in blood, bearing witneſs to any known truth of our Lord, than by a denial of truths, through blood and perjury, wade to a ſceptre, and *lord* it in a throne. *South.*

But if thy paſſions *lord* it in thy breaſt,
Art thou not ſtill a ſlave? *Dryden's Perſ.*

The valour of one man th' afflicted throne
Imperial, that once *lorded o'er* the world,
Suſtain'd. *Philips.*

The civilizers! the diſturbers ſay,
The robbers, the corrupters of mankind!
Proud vagabonds! who make the world your home,
And *lord* it where you have no right. *Philips's Briton.*

Lo'rding. *n. ſ.* [from *lord.*] A little lord; a lord in contempt or ridicule.

———— I'll queſtion you
Of my lord's tricks, and yours, when you were boys.
You were pretty *lordings* then! *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

To *lordings* proud I tune my lay,
Who feaſt in bower or hall;
Though dukes they be, to dukes I ſay,
That pride will have a fall. *Swift.*

Lo'rdling. *n. ſ.* A diminutive lord.

Traulus, of amphibious breed,
By the dam from *lordlings* ſprung,
By the ſire exhal'd from dung. *Swift.*

Lo'rdliness. *n. ſ.* [from *lordly.*] 1. Dignity; high ſtation. 2. Pride; haughtineſs.

(1.) Thou vouchſafeſt here to viſit me,
Doing the honour of thy *lordlineſs*
To one ſo weak. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Lo'rdly. *adj.* [from *lord.*] 1. Befitting a lord. 2. Proud; haughty; imperious; inſolent.

(1.) *Lordly* ſins require *lordly* eſtates to ſupport them. *South.*

(2.) Bad, as yourſelf, my lord;
An't like your *lordly*, lord protectorſhip! *Shakeſp.*

Of me as of a common enemy,
So dreaded once, may now exaſperate them,
I know not: lords are *lordieſt* in their wine. *Milton.*

Expect another meſſage more imperious,
More *lordly* thund'ring than thou well wilt bear. *Milton.*

Ev'ry rich and *lordly* ſwain,
With pride wou'd drag about her chain. *Swift.*

Lo'rdly. *adv.* Imperiouſly; deſpotically; proudly.

So when a tyger ſucks the bullock's blood,
A famiſh'd lion, iſſuing from the wood,
Roars *lordly* fierce, and challenges the food. *Dryden.*

Lo'rdship. *n. ſ.* [from *lord.*] 1. Dominion; power. 2. Seigniory; domain. 3. Title of honour uſed to a nobleman not a duke. 4. Titulary compellation of judges, and ſome other perſons in authority and office.

(1.) Let me never know that any baſe affection ſhould get any *lordſhip* in your thoughts. *Sidney.*

It being ſet upon ſuch an inſenſible riſing of the ground, it gives the eye *lordſhip* over a good large circuit. *Sidney.*

They which are accounted to rule over the Gentiles, exerciſe *lordſhip* over them, and their great ones exerciſe authority upon them. *Mark*, x. 42.

Needs muſt the *lordſhip* there from virtue ſlide. *Fairfax.*

(2.) How can thoſe grants of the kings be avoided, without wronging of thoſe lords which had thoſe lands and *lordſhips* given them? *Spenſer on Ireland.*

There is *lordſhip* of the fee, wherein the maſter doth much joy, when he walketh about his own poſſeſſions. *Wotton.*

What lands and *lordſhips* for their owner know
My quondam barber, but his worſhip now. *Dryden.*

(3.) ——— I aſſure your *lordſhip*,
The extreme horrour of it almoſt turn'd me
To air, when firſt I heard it. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

I could not anſwer it to the world, if I gave not your *lordſhip* my teſtimony of being the beſt huſband now living. *Dryden.*

Lore. *n. ſ.* [from læran, to learn.] Leſſon; doctrine; inſtruction.

And, for the modeſt *lore* of maidenhood
Bids me not ſojourn with theſe armed men.
Oh whither ſhall I fly? *Fairfax.*

The law of nations, or the *lore* of war. *Fairfax.*

——— Calm region once,
And full of peace; now toſt, and turbulent!
For underſtanding rul'd not; and the will
Heard not her *lore!* but in ſubjection now
To ſenſual appetite. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

——— The ſubtle fiend his *lore*
Soon learn'd, now milder, and thus anſwer'd ſmooth. *Milton.*

Lo! Rome herſelf, proud miſtreſs now no more
Of arts, but thund'ring againſt heathen *lore.* *Pope.*

Lore. [leoꞃan, Saxon.] Loſt; deſtroyed. Not in uſe.

Lo'rel. *n. ſ.* [from [leoꞃan, Saxon.] An abandoned ſcoundrel. Obſolete.

Siker thou ſpeak'ſt like a lewd *lorell*
Of heaven to deemen ſo:
How be I am but rude and borrell,
Yet nearer ways I know. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

To **Lo'ricate.** *v. a.* To plate over.

Nature hath *loricated*, or plaiſtered over, the ſides of the tympanum in animals with ear-wax, to ſtop and entangle any inſects that ſhould attempt to creep in there. *Ray.*

Lo'rimer. }
Lo'riner. } *n. ſ.* [*lormier*, French.] Bridlecutter.

Lo'riot. *n. ſ.* [*galgulus.*] A kind of bird.

Lorn. pret. paſſ. [of loꞃnan, Saxon.] Forſaken; loſt.

Who after that he had fair Una *lorn*,
Through light miſdeeming of her loyalty. *Fairy Queen.*

To **Lose.** *v. a.* pret. and part. *loſt.* [leoꞃan, Saxon.] 1. To forfeit by unſucceſsful conteſt: the contrary to *win*. 2. To forfeit as a penalty. In this ſenſe is Paradiſe *loſt*. 3. To be deprived of. 4. To ſuffer diminution of. 5. To poſſeſs no longer: contrary to *keep*. 6. To miſs, ſo as not to find. 7. To ſeparate or alienate. It is perhaps in this ſenſe always uſed paſſively, with *to* before that from which the ſeparation is made. 8. To ruin; to ſend to perdition. 9. To bewilder, ſo as that the way is no longer known. 10. To deprive of. 11. Not to employ; not to enjoy. 12. To ſquander, to throw away. 13. To ſuffer to vaniſh from view. 14. To deſtroy by ſhipwreck. 15. To throw away; to employ ineffectually. 16. To miſs; to part with, ſo as not to recover. 17. To be freed from; as, to loſe a *fever*.

(1.) I fought the battle bravely which I *loſt*,
And *loſt* it but to Macedonians. *Dryden.*

——— The lighten'd courſers ran;
They ruſh'd, and won by turns, and *loſt* the day. *Dryden.*

(2.) Fame—few, alas! the caſual bleſſing boaſt,
So hard to gain, ſo eaſy to be *loſt!* *Pope.*

(3.) He *loſt* his right hand with a ſhot, and, inſtead thereof, ever after uſed a hand of iron. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

Who conquer'd him, and in what fatal ſtrife
The youth, without a wound, could *loſe* his life. *Dryden.*

(4.) The fear of the Lord goeth before obtaining of authority; but roughneſs and pride is the *loſing* thereof. *Ecclus.* x. 21.

If ſalt have *loſt* his ſavour, wherewith ſhall it be ſalted? *Matthew.*

(5.) They have *loſt* their trade of woollen drapery. *Graunt.*

No youth ſhall equal hopes of glory give,
The Trojan honour and the Roman boaſt,
Admir'd when living, and ador'd when *loſt*. *Dryden.*

We ſhould never *loſe* ſight of the country, though ſometimes entertained with a diſtant proſpect of it. *Addiſon.*

(6.) Venus wept the ſad diſaſter
Of having *loſt* her fav'rite dove. *Prior.*

(7.) But if to honour *loſt* 'tis ſtill decreed
For you my bowl ſhall flow, my flocks ſhall bleed;
Judge and aſſert my right, impartial Jove. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

When men are openly abandoned, and *loſt* to all ſhame, they have no reaſon to think it hard, if their memory be reproached. *Swift.*

(8.) In ſpite of all the virtue we can boaſt,
The woman that deliberates is *loſt*. *Addiſon.*

(9.) ——— I will go *loſe* myſelf,
And wander up and down to view the city. *Shakeſp.*

Nor are conſtant forms of prayer more likely to flat and hinder the ſpirit of prayer and devotion, than unpremeditated and confuſed variety to diſtract and *loſe* it. *King Charles.*

When the mind purſues the idea of infinity, it uſes the ideas and repetition of numbers, which are ſo many diſtinct ideas, kept beſt by number from running into a confuſed heap, wherein the mind *loſes* itſelf. *Locke.*

But rebel wit deſerts thee oft in vain,
Loſt in the maze of words he turns again. *Pope.*

(10.) How ſhould you go about to *loſe* him a wife he loves with ſo much paſſion? *Temple.*

(11.) The happy have whole days, and thoſe they uſe,
Th' unhappy have but hours, and theſe they *loſe*. *Dryden.*

To *loſe* theſe years which worthier thoughts require,
To *loſe* that health which ſhould thoſe thoughts inſpire. *Sav.*

(12.) ——— I no more complain,
Time, health, and fortune are not *loſt* in vain. *Pope.*

(13.) Like following life in creatures we diſſect,
We *loſe* it in the moment we detect. *Pope.*

Oft in the paſſions' wild rotation toſt,
Our ſpring of action to ourſelves is *loſt*. *Pope.*

(14.) ——— The coaſt
Where firſt my ſhipwreck'd heart was *loſt*. *Prior.*

(15.) He has merit, good nature, and integrity, that are too often *loſt* upon great men, or at leaſt are not all three a match for flattery. *Pope's Letters.*

(16.) Theſe ſharp encounters, where always many more men are *loſt* than are killed or taken priſoners, put ſuch a ſtop to Middleton's march, that he was glad to retire. *Clarendon.*

(17.) His ſeely back the bunch has got
Which Edwin *loſt* before. *Parnel.*

To **Lose.** *v. n.* 1. Not to win. 2. To decline; to fail.

(1.) ——— We'll hear poor rogues
Talk of court news, and we'll talk with them too,
Who *loſes*, and who wins; who's in, who's out. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) ——— Wiſdom in diſcourſe with her
Loſes diſcount'nanc'd, and like folly ſhews. *Milton.*

Lo'seable. *adj.* [from *loſe.*] Subject to privation.

Conſider whether motion, or a propenſity to it, be an inherent quality belonging to atoms in general, and not *loſeable* by them. *Boyle.*

Lo'sel. *n. ſ.* [from loꞃian, Sax. to periſh.] A ſcoundrel; a ſorry worthleſs fellow. A word now obſolete.

Such *loſels* and ſcatterlings cannot eaſily, by any ſheriff, be gotten, when they are challenged for any ſuch fact. *Spenſer.*

A *loſel* wand'ring by the way,
One that to bounty never caſt his mind,
Ne thought of honour ever did aſſay
His baſer breaſt. *Fairy Queen.*

Be not with works of *loſels* wit defamed,
Ne let ſuch verſes poetry be named. *Hubberd's Tale.*

By cambridge a towne I do know,
Whoſe loſſes by *loſſels* doth ſhew
More heere than is needful to tell. *Tuſſer's Huſbandry.*

——— A groſs hag!
And, *loſel*, thou art worthy to be hang'd,
That wilt not ſtay her tongue. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Lo'ser. *n. ſ.* [from *loſe*] One that is deprived of any thing; one that forfeits any thing; one that is impaired in his poſſeſſion or hope: the contrary to *winner* or *gainer*.

With the *loſers* let it ſympathize,
For nothing can ſeem foul to thoſe that win. *Shakeſp.*

No man can be provident of his time that is not prudent in the choice of his company; and if one of the ſpeakers be vain, tedious, and trifling, he that hears, and he that anſwers, are equal *loſers* of their time. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

It cannot laſt, becauſe that act ſeems to have been carried on rather by the intereſt of particular countries, than by that of the whole, which muſt be a *loſer* by it. *Temple.*

——A bull with gilded horns,
Shall be the portion of the conquering chief,
A ſword and helm ſhall chear the *loſer*'s grief. *Dryden.*

Loſers and malecontents, whoſe portion and inheritance is a freedom to ſpeak. *South.*

Loss. *n. ſ.* [from *loſe.*] 1. Detriment; privation; diminution of good: the contrary to *gain*. 2. Miſs; privation. 3. Deprivation; forfeiture. 4. Deſtruction. 5. Fault; puzzle: uſed only in the quoted phraſe. 6. Uſeleſs application.

(1.) The only gain he purchaſed was to be capable of *loſs* and detriment for the good of others. *Hooker.*

An evil natured ſon is the diſhonour of his father that begat him; and a fooliſh daughter is born to his *loſs*. *Ecclus.*

The abatement of price of any of the landholder's commodities, leſſens his income, and is a clear *loſs*. *Locke.*

(2.) If he were dead, what would betide of me?
—No other harm but *loſs* of ſuch a lord.
—The *loſs* of ſuch a lord includes all harms. *Shakeſp.*

(3.) *Loſs* of Eden, till one greater man
Reſtore it, and regain. *Milton.*

(4.) Her fellow ſhips from far her *loſs* deſcry'd;
But only ſhe was ſunk, and all were ſafe beſide. *Dryden.*

There ſucceeded an abſolute victory for the Engliſh, with the ſlaughter of above two thouſand of the enemy, with the *loſs* but of one man, though not a few hurt. *Bacon.*

(5.) Not the leaſt tranſaction of ſenſe and motion in man, but philoſophers are at a *loſs* to comprehend. *South's Sermons.*

Reaſon is always ſtriving, and always at a *loſs*, while it is exerciſed about that which is not its proper object. *Dryden.*

A man may ſometimes be at a *loſs* which ſide to cloſe with. *Baker on Learning.*

(6.) It would be *loſs* of time to explain any farther our ſuperiority to the enemy in numbers of men and horſe. *Addiſon.*

Lost. *participial adj.* [from *loſe.*] No longer perceptible.

In ſeventeen days appear'd your pleaſing coaſt,
And woody mountains, half in vapours *loſt*. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Lot. *n. ſ.* [*hlaut*, Gothick; hloꞇ, Saxon; *lot*, Dutch.] 1. Fortune; ſtate aſſigned. 2. A die, or any thing uſed in determining chances. 3. It ſeems in *Shakeſpeare* to ſignify a lucky or wiſhed chance. 4. A portion; a parcel of goods as being drawn by lot: as, what *lot* of ſilks had you at the ſale? 5. Proportion of taxes; as, to pay ſcot and *lot*.

(1.) Kala at length concluded my ling'ring *lot*:
Diſdain me not, although I be not fair,
Who is an heir of many hundred ſheep,
Doth beauty keep which never ſun can burn,
Nor ſtorms do turn. *Sidney.*

Our own *lot* is beſt; and by aiming at what we have not, we loſe what we have already. *L'Eſtrange.*

Prepar'd I ſtand; he was but born to try
The *lot* of man, to ſuffer and to die. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

(2.) Aaron ſhall caſt *lots* upon the two goats; one *lot* for the Lord, and the other *lot* for the ſcape-goat. *Lev.* xvi. 8.

Their taſks in equal portions ſhe divides,
And where unequal, there by *lots* decides. *Dryden's Virg.*

Ulyſſes bids his friends to caſt *lots*, to ſhew, that he would not voluntarily expoſe them to ſo imminent danger. *Broome.*

(3.) If you have heard your general talk of Rome,
And of his friends there, it is *lots* to blanks
My name hath touch'd your ears; it is Menenius. *Shakeſp.*

Lote *tree* or *nettle tree.* *n. ſ.* A plant. The leaves of the *lote* tree are like thoſe of the nettle. The fruit of this tree is not ſo tempting to us, as it was to the companions of Ulyſſes: the wood is durable, and uſed to make pipes for wind inſtruments: the root is proper for hafts of knives, and was highly eſteemed by the Romans for its beauty and uſe. *Miller.*

LO'TOS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] See **Lote.**

The trees around them all their food produce,
Lotos, the name divine, nectareous juice. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Lo'tion. *n. ſ.* [*lotio*, Latin; *lotion*, French.] A *lotion* is a form of medicine compounded of aqueous liquids, uſed to waſh any part with. *Quincy.*

In *lotions* in women's caſes, he orders two portions of hellebore macerated in two cotylæ of water. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Lo'ttery. *n. ſ.* [*lotterie*, French; from *lot*.] A game of chance; a ſortilege; diſtribution of prizes by chance; a play in which lots are drawn for prizes.

Let high-ſighted tyranny range on,
Till each man drop by *lottery*. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

The *lottery* that he hath deviſed in theſe three cheſts of gold, ſilver, and lead, will never be choſen by any but whom you ſhall rightly love. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Fortune, that with malicious joy
Does man, her ſlave, oppreſs,
Still various and unconſtant ſtill,
Promotes, degrades, delights in ſtrife,
And makes a *lottery* of life. *Dryden's Horace.*

Every warriour may be ſaid to be a ſoldier of fortune, and the beſt commanders to have a *lottery* for their work. *South.*

Lo'vage. *n. ſ.* [*leviſticum*, Latin.] A plant.

LOUD. *adj.* 1. Noiſy; ſtriking the ear with great force. 2. Clamorous; turbulent.

(1.) Contending on the Leſbian ſhore,
His proweſs Philomelides confeſs'd,
And *loud* acclaiming Greeks the victor bleſs'd. *Pope.*

The numbers ſoft and clear,
Gently ſteal upon the ear:
Now *louder*, and yet *louder* riſe,
And fill with ſpreading ſounds the ſkies. *Pope's St. Cæcilia.*

(2.) She is *loud* and ſtubborn; her feet abide not in her houſe. *Prov.*

Lo'udly. *adv.* [from *loud.*] 1. Noiſily; ſo as to be heard far. 2. Clamorouſly; with violence of voice.

(1.) The ſoldier that philoſopher well blam'd,
Who long and *loudly* in the ſchools declaim'd. *Denham.*

(2.) I read above fifty pamphlets, written by as many preſbyterian divines, *loudly* diſclaiming toleration. *Swift.*

Lo'udness. *n. ſ.* Noiſe; force of ſound; turbulence; vehemence or furiouſneſs of clamour.

Had any diſaſter made room for grief, it would have moved according to prudence, and the proportions of the provocation: it would not have ſallied out into complaint or *loudneſs*. *South.*

To **LOVE.** *v. a.* [luꝼian, Saxon.] 1. To regard with paſſionate affection, as that of one ſex to the other. 2. To regard with the affection of a friend. 3. To regard with parental tenderneſs. 4. To be pleaſed with. 5. To regard with reverent unwillingneſs to offend.

(1.) Good ſhepherd, tell this youth what 'tis to *love*.
—It is to be made all of ſighs and tears;
It is to be made all of faith and ſervice;
It is to be all made of fantaſy,
All made of paſſion, and all made of wiſhes;
All adoration, duty, and obedience;
All humbleneſs, all patience, all impatience,
All purity, all trial, all obſervance. *Shak.*

I could not *love* I'm ſure
One who in love were wiſe. *Cowley.*

The jealous man wiſhes himſelf a kind of deity to the perſon he *loves*; he would be the only employment of her thoughts. *Addiſon.*

(2.) None but his brethren he, and ſiſters, knew,
Whom the kind youth prefer'd to me,
And much above myſelf I *lov'd* them too. *Cowley.*

(3.) He that loveth me ſhall be *loved* of my father, and I will *love* him, and will manifeſt myſelf to him. *John.*

(4.) Fiſh uſed to ſalt water delight more in freſh: we ſee that ſalmons and ſmelts *love* to get into rivers, though againſt the ſtream. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Wit, eloquence, and poetry,
Arts which I *lov'd*. *Cowley.*
He *lov'd* my worthleſs rhimes, and, like a friend,
Would find out ſomething to commend. *Cowley.*

(5.) *Love* the Lord thy God with all thine heart. *Deut.* vi. 5.

LOVE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. The paſſion between the ſexes. 2. Kindneſs; good-will; friendſhip. 3. Courtſhip. 4. Tenderneſs; parental care. 5. Liking; inclination to: as, the *love* of one's country. 6. Object beloved. 7. Lewdneſs. 8. Unreaſonable liking. 9. Fondneſs; concord. 10. Principle of union. 11. Pictureſque repreſentation of love. 12. A word of endearment. 13. Due reverence to God. 14. A kind of thin ſilk ſtuff. *Ainſworth.*

(1.) Hearken to the birds-*love*-learned ſong,
The dewie leaves among! *Spenſer's Epithalam.*
While idly I ſtood looking on,
I found th' effect of *love* in idleneſs. *Shakeſp.*
My tales of *love* were wont to weary you;
I know you joy not in a *love* diſcourſe. *Shakeſp.*
I look'd upon her with a ſoldier's eye,
That lik'd, but had a rougher taſk in hand
Than to drive liking to the name of *love*. *Shakeſp.*
What need a vermil-tinctur'd lip for that,
Love-darting eyes, or treſſes like the morn? *Milton.*
Love quarrels oft in pleaſing concord end,
Not wedlock treachery, endang'ring life. *Milton's Agon.*

A *love* potion works more by the ſtrength of charm than nature. *Collier on Popularity.*

You know y' are in my pow'r by making *love*. *Dryden.*
Let mutual joys our mutual truſt combine,
And *love*, and *love*-born confidence be thine. *Pope.*
Cold is that breaſt which warm'd the world before,
And theſe *love*-darting eyes muſt roll no more. *Pope.*

(2.) What love, think'ſt thou, I ſue ſo much to get?
My *love* till death, my humble thanks, my prayers;
That *love* which virtue begs, and virtue grants. *Shakeſp.*

God brought Daniel into favour and tender *love* with the prince. *Dan.* i. 9.

The one preach Chriſt of contention, but the other of *love*. *Phil.* i. 17.

By this ſhall all men know that ye are my diſciples, if ye have *love* one to another. *John,* xiii. 35.

Unwearied have we ſpent the nights,
Till the Ledan ſtars, ſo fam'd for *love*,
Wonder'd at us from above. *Cowley.*

(3.) ——— Demetrius
Made *love* to Nedar's daughter Helena,
And won her ſoul. *Shak. Midſummer Night's Dream.*
If you will marry make your *loves* to me,
My lady is beſpoke. *Shak. King Lear.*

The enquiry of truth, which is the *love*-making or wooing of it; the knowledge of truth, the preference of it; and the belief of truth, the enjoying of it, is the ſovereign good of human nature. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

(4.) No religion that ever was, ſo fully repreſents the goodneſs of God, and his tender *love* to mankind, which is the moſt powerful argument to the love of God. *Tillotſon.*

(5.) In youth, of patrimonial wealth poſſeſt,
The *love* of ſcience faintly warm'd his breaſt. *Fenton.*

(6.) Open the temple gates unto my *love*. *Spenſer.*
If that the world and love were young,
And truth in every ſhepherd's tongue;
Theſe pretty pleaſures might me move,
To live with thee, and be thy *love*. *Shakeſp.*
The baniſh'd never hopes his *love* to ſee. *Dryden.*
The lover and the *love* of human kind. *Pope.*

(7.) He is not lolling on a lewd *love* bed,
But on his knees at meditation. *Shak. Richard III.*

(8.) The *love* to ſin makes a man ſin againſt his own reaſon. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Men in *love* with their opinions may not only ſuppoſe what is in queſtion, but allege wrong matter of fact. *Locke.*

(9.) Come *love* and health to all!
Then I'll ſit down: give me ſome wine; fill full. *Shakeſp.*

Shall I come unto you with rod, or in *love*, and in the ſpirit of meekneſs. 1 *Cor.* iv. 21.

(10.) *Love* is the great inſtrument of nature, the bond and cement of ſociety, the ſpirit and ſpring of the univerſe: *love* is ſuch an affection as cannot ſo properly be ſaid to be in the ſoul, as the ſoul to be in that: it is the whole man wrapt up into one deſire. *South.*

(11.) The lovely babe was born with ev'ry grace:
Such was his form as painters, when they ſhow
Their utmoſt art, on naked *loves* beſtow. *Dryden's Ovid.*

(12.) 'Tis no diſhonour, truſt me, *love*, 'tis none;
I would die for thee. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

(13.) I know that you have not the *love* of God in you. *John.*

Love is of two ſorts, of friendſhip and of deſire; the one betwixt friends, the other betwixt lovers; the one a rational, the other a ſenſitive *love*: ſo our *love* of God conſiſts of two parts, as eſteeming of God, and deſiring of him. *Hammond.*

The *love* of God makes a man chaſte without the laborious arts of faſting, and exterior diſciplines; he reaches at glory without any other arms but thoſe of *love*. *Taylor.*

(14.) This leaf held near the eye, and obverted to the light, appeared ſo full of pores, with ſuch a tranſparency as that of a ſieve, a piece of cypreſs, or *lovehood*. *Boyle on Colours.*

LO'VEAPPLE. *n. ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

LO'VEKNOT. *n. ſ.* [*love* and *knot*.] A complicated figure, by which affection interchanged is figured.

LO'VELETTER. *n. ſ.* [*love* and *letter*.] Letter of courtſhip.

Have I eſcaped *loveletters* in the holyday time of my beauty, and am I now a ſubject for them? *Shakeſp.*

The children are educated in the different notions of their parents; the ſons follow the father, while the daughters read *loveletters* and romances to their mother. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

LO'VELILY. *adv.* [from *lovely*.] Amiably; in ſuch a manner as to excite love.

——— Thou look'ſt
Lovelily dreadful. *Otway's Venice Preſerv'd.*

LO'VELINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *lovely*.] Amiableneſs; qualities of mind or body that excite love.

Carrying thus in one perſon the only two bands of good-will, *lovelineſs* and lovingneſs. *Sidney.*

——— When I approach
Her *lovelineſs*, ſo abſolute ſhe ſeems,
That what ſhe wills to do, or ſay,
Seems wiſeſt, virtuouſeſt, diſcreeteſt, beſt. *Milton.*

If there is ſuch a native *lovelineſs* in the ſex, as to make them victorious when they are in the wrong, how reſiſtleſs is their power when they are on the ſide of truth? *Addiſon.*

LO'VELORN. *adj.* [*love* and *lorn*.] Forſaken of one's love.

The *love-lorn* nightingale,
Nightly to thee her ſad ſong mourneth well. *Milton.*

LO'VELY. *adj.* [from *love*.] Amiable; exciting love.

——— The breaſt of Hecuba,
When ſhe did ſuckle Hector, look'd not *lovelier*
Than Hector's forehead. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Saul and Jonathan were *lovely* and pleaſant in their lives, and in their death they were not divided. 2 *Sam.*

The flowers which it had preſs'd
Appeared to my view,
More freſh and *lovely* than the reſt,
That in the meadows grew. *Denham.*

The Chriſtian religion gives us a more *lovely* character of God than any religion ever did. *Tillotſon.*

——— The fair
With cleanly powder dry their hair;
And round their *lovely* breaſt and head
Freſh flow'rs their mingl'd odours ſhed. *Prior.*

Lo'vemonger. *n. ſ.* [*love* and *monger.*] One who deals in affairs of love.

Thou art an old *lovemonger*, and ſpeakeſt ſkilfully. *Shakeſp.*

Lo'ver. *n. ſ.* [from *love.*] 1. One who is in love. 2. A friend; one who regards with kindneſs. 3. One who likes any thing.

(1.) Love is blind, and *lovers* cannot ſee
The pretty follies that themſelves commit. *Shakeſp.*
Let it be never ſaid, that he whoſe breaſt
Is filled with love, ſhould break a *lover*'s reſt. *Dryden.*
(2.) Your brother and his *lover* have embrac'd. *Shakeſp.*
——— I tell thee, fellow,
Thy general is my *lover*: I have been
The book of his good act, whence men have read
His fame unparallel'd haply amplified. *Shakeſp.*

(3.) To be good and gracious, and a *lover* of knowledge, are amiable things. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Lo'uver. *n. ſ.* [from *l'ouvert*, French; an opening.] An opening for the ſmoke to go out at in the roof of a cottage. *Spenſer.*

Lo'vesecret. *n. ſ.* [*love* and *ſecret.*] Secret between lovers.

What danger, Arimant, is this you fear?
Or what *loveſecret* which I muſt not hear? *Dryden's Aur.*

Lo'vesick. *adj.* [*love* and *ſick.*] Diſordered with love; languiſhing with amorous deſire.

See, on the ſhoar inhabits purple ſpring,
Where nightingales their *loveſick* ditty ſing. *Dryden.*
To the dear miſtreſs of my *loveſick* mind,
Her ſwain a pretty preſent has deſign'd. *Dryden's Virgil.*
Of the reliefs to eaſe a *loveſick* mind,
Flavia preſcribes deſpair. *Granville.*

Lo'vesome. *adj.* [from *love.*] Lovely. A word not uſed.

——— Nothing new can ſpring
Without thy warmth, without thy influence bear,
Or beautiful or *loveſome* can appear. *Dryden's Lucretius.*

Lo'vesong. *n. ſ.* [*love* and *ſong.*] Song expreſſing love.

——— Poor Romeo is already dead!
Stabb'd with a white wench's black eye,
Run through the ear with a *loveſong*. *Shakeſp.*
Loveſong weeds and ſatyrick thorns are grown,
Where ſeeds of better arts were early ſown. *Donne.*

Lo'vesuit. *n. ſ.* [*love* and *ſuit.*] Courtſhip.

His *loveſuit* hath been to me
As fearful as a ſiege. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Lo'vetale. *n. ſ.* [*love* and *tale.*] Narrative of love.

——— The *lovetale*
Infected Sion's daughters with like heat;
Whoſe wanton paſſions in the ſacred porch
Ezekiel ſaw. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
Cato's a proper perſon to entruſt
A *lovetale* with. *Addiſon.*

Lo'vethought. *n. ſ.* [*love* and *thought.*] Amorous fancy.

Away to ſweet beds of flowers,
Lovethoughts lie rich when canopied with bowers. *Shakeſp.*

Lo'vetoy. *n. ſ.* [*love* and *toy.*] Small preſents given by lovers.

Has this amorous gentleman preſented himſelf with any *lovetoys*, ſuch as gold ſnuff-boxes? *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Lo'vetrick. *n. ſ.* [*love* and *trick.*] Art of expreſſing love.

Other diſports than dancing jollities;
Other *lovetricks* than glancing with the eyes. *Donne.*

Lough. *n. ſ.* [*loch*, Iriſh, a lake.] A lake; a large inland ſtanding water.

A people near the northern pole that won,
Whom Ireland ſent from *loughes* and foreſts hore,
Divided far by ſea from Europe's ſhore. *Fairfax.*

Lough Neſs never freezes. *Phil. Tranſ.*

Lo'ving. *participial adj.* [from *love.*] 1. Kind; affectionate. 2. Expreſſing kindneſs.

(1.) ——— So *loving* to my mother,
That he would not let ev'n the winds of heav'n
Viſit her face too roughly. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

This earl was of great courage, and much loved of his ſoldiers, to whom he was no leſs *loving* again. *Hayward.*

(2.) The king took her in his arms till ſhe came to herſelf, and comforted her with *loving* words. *Eſth.* xv. 8.

Lo'vingkindness. *n. ſ.* Tenderneſs; favour; mercy. A ſcriptural word.

Remember, O Lord, thy tender mercies, and thy *lovingkindneſſes*. *Pſal.* xxv. 6.

He has adapted the arguments of obedience to the imperfection of our underſtanding, requiring us to conſider him only under the amiable attributes of goodneſs and *lovingkindneſs*, and to adore him as our friend and patron. *Rogers.*

Lo'vingly. *adv.* [from *loving.*] Affectionately; with kindneſs.

The new king, having no leſs *lovingly* performed all duties to him dead than alive, purſued on the ſiege of his unnatural brother, as much for the revenge of his father, as for the eſtabliſhing of his own quiet. *Sidney.*

It is no great matter to live *lovingly* with good-natured and meek perſons; but he that can do ſo with the froward and perverſe, he only hath true charity. *Taylor.*

Lo'vingness. *n. ſ.* [from *loving.*] Kindneſs; affection.

Carrying thus in one perſon the only two bands of good-will, lovelineſs and *lovingneſs*. *Sidney.*

LOUIS D'OR. *n. ſ.* [French.] A golden coin of France, valued at about twenty ſhillings.

If he is deſired to change a *louis d'or*, he muſt conſider of it. *Spectator.*

To **Lounge.** *v. n.* [*lunderen*, Dutch.] To idle; to live lazily.

Lo'unger. *n. ſ.* [from *lounge.*] An idler.

LOUSE. *n. ſ.* plural *lice.* [luꞅ, Saxon; *luys*, Dutch.] A ſmall animal, of which different ſpecies live on the bodies of men, beaſts, and perhaps of all living creatures.

There were *lice* upon man and beaſt. *Exod.* viii. 18.

Frogs, *lice*, and flies, muſt all his palace fill
With loath'd intruſion. *Milton.*

It is beyond even an atheiſt's credulity and impudence to affirm, that the firſt men might proceed out of the tumours of trees, as maggots and flies are ſuppoſed to do now, or might grow upon trees; or perhaps might be the *lice* of ſome prodigious animals, whoſe ſpecies is now extinct. *Bentley.*

Not that I value the money the fourth part of the ſkip of a *louſe*. *Swift.*

To **Louse.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clean from lice.

As for all other good women, that love to do but little work, how handſome it is to *louſe* themſelves in the ſunſhine, they that have been but a while in Ireland can well witneſs. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

You ſat and *lous'd* him all the ſun-ſhine day. *Swift.*

Lo'usewort. *n. ſ.* The name of a plant; called alſo *rattle* and *cock's-comb.* *Miller.*

Lo'usily. *adv.* [from *louſe.*] In a paltry, mean, and ſcurvy way.

Lo'usiness. *n. ſ.* [from *louſy.*] The ſtate of abounding with lice.

Lo'usy. *adj.* [from *louſe.*] 1. Swarming with lice; overrun with lice. 2. Mean; low born; bred on the dunghil.

(1.) Let him be daub'd with lace, live high and whore,
Sometimes be *louſy*, but be never poor. *Dryden's Juv.*

Sweetbriar and gooſeberry are only *louſy* in dry times, or very hot places. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

(2.) I pray you now remembrance on the *louſy* knave mine hoſt. A *louſy* knave, to have his gibes and his mockeries. *Shakeſpeare.*

Lout. *n. ſ.* [*loete*, old Dutch. Mr. *Lye.*] A mean aukward fellow; a bumpkin; a clown.

Pamela, whoſe noble heart doth diſdain, that the truſt of her virtue is repoſed in ſuch a *lout*'s hands, had yet, to ſhew an obedience, taken on ſhepherdiſh apparel. *Sidney.*

This *lowt*, as he exceeds our lords, the odds
Is, that we ſcarce are men, and you are gods. *Shakeſp.*

—— I have need of ſuch a youth,
That can with ſome diſcretion do my buſineſs;
For 'tis no truſting to yon fooliſh *lout*. *Shakeſp.*

Thus wail'd the *louts* in melancholy ſtrain. *Gay's Paſt.*

To **Lout.** *v. n.* [hlutan, to bend, Saxon.] To pay obeiſance; to bend; to bow; to ſtoop. Obſolete. It was uſed in a good ſenſe.

He fair the knight ſaluted, *louting* low,
Who fair him quitted, as that courteous was. *Spenſer.*

Under the ſand bag he was ſeen,
Louting low, like a for'ſter green. *Ben. Johnſon.*

The palmer, grey with age, with count'nance *lowting* low,
His head ev'n to the earth before the king did bow. *Drayton.*

To **Lout.** *v. a.* This word ſeems in *Shakeſpeare* to ſignify, to overpower.

I am *lowted* by a traitor villain,
And cannot help the noble chevalier. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Lo'utish. *adj.* [from *lout.*] Clowniſh; bumpkinly.

This *loutiſh* clown is ſuch, that you never ſaw ſo ill-favoured a viſar; his behaviour ſuch, that he is beyond the degree of ridiculous. *Sidney.*

Lo'utishly. *adv.* [from *lout.*] With the air of a clown; with the gait of a bumpkin.

Low. *adj.* 1. Not high. 2. Not riſing far upwards. 3. Not elevated in place, or local ſituation. 4. Deſcending far downwards; deep. 5. Not deep; not ſwelling high; ſhallow: uſed of water. 6. Not of high price: as, corn is *low.* 7. Not loud; not noiſy. 8. In latitudes near to the line. 9. Not riſing to ſo great a ſum as ſome other accumulation of particulars. 10. Late in time: as, the *lower* empire. 11. Dejected; depreſſed. 12. Impotent; ſubdued. 13. Not elevated in rank or ſtation; abject. 14. Diſhonourable; betokening meanneſs of mind: as, *low* tricks. 15. Not ſublime; not exalted in thought or diction. 16. Submiſſive; humble; reverent.

(1.) Their wand'ring courſe now high, now *low*, then hid,
Progreſſive, retrograde. *Milton.*

(2.) It became a ſpreading vine of *low* ſtature. *Ezek.* xvii. 6.

(3.) O mighty Cæſar! do'ſt thou lye ſo *low*?
Are all thy conqueſts, glories, triumphs, ſpoils,
Shrunk to this little meaſure? *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

Equal in days and nights, except to thoſe
Beyond the polar circles; to them day
Had unbenighted ſhone, while the *low* ſun,
To recompenſe his diſtance, in their ſight
Had rounded ſtill th' horizon, and not known
Or eaſt or weſt. *Milton.*

Whatſoever is waſhed away from them is carried down into the *lower* grounds, and into the ſea, and nothing is brought back. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

(4.) The *loweſt* bottom ſhook of Erebus. *Milton.*

So high as heav'd the tumid hills, ſo *low*,
Down ſunk a hollow bottom, broad and deep,
Capacious bed of waters. *Milton.*

——— His volant touch
Inſtinct through all proportions *low* and high,
Fled and purſu'd tranſverſe the reſonant fugue. *Milton.*

(5.) As two men were walking by the ſea-ſide at *low* water, they ſaw an oyſter, and both pointed at it together. *L'Eſtrange.*

It is *low* ebb ſure with his accuſer, when ſuch peccadillo's are put in to ſwell the charge. *Atterbury.*

(7.) As when in open air we blow,
The breath, though ſtrain'd, ſounds flat and *low*:
But if a trumpet takes the blaſt,
It lifts it high, and makes it laſt. *Waller.*

The theatre is ſo well contrived, that, from the very deep of the ſtage, the *loweſt* ſound may be heard diſtinctly to the fartheſt part of the audience; and yet, if you raiſe your voice as high as you pleaſe, there is nothing like an echo to cauſe confuſion. *Addiſon on Italy.*

(8.) They take their courſe either high to the north, or *low* to the ſouth. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

(9.) Who can imagine, that in ſixteen or ſeventeen hundred years time, taking the *lower* chronology, that the earth had then ſtood, mankind ſhould be propagated no farther than Judæa? *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

(11.) His ſpirits are ſo *low* his voice is drown'd,
He hears as from afar, or in a ſwoon,
Like the deaf murmur of a diſtant ſound. *Dryden.*

Though he before had gall and rage,
Which death or conqueſt muſt aſſuage;
He grows diſpirited and *low*,
He hates the fight, and ſhuns the foe. *Prior.*

(12.) ———— To be worſt,
The *loweſt*, moſt dejected, thing of fortune,
Stands ſtill in eſperance. *Shakeſp.*

———— Why but to awe,
Why but to keep ye *low* and ignorant. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

To keep them all quiet, he muſt keep them in greater awe and leſs ſplendor; which power he will uſe to keep them as *low* as he pleaſes, and at no more coſt than makes for his own pleaſure. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

(13.) He wooes both high and *low*, both rich and poor. *Shakeſpeare.*

Try in men of *low* and mean education, who have never elevated their thoughts above the ſpade. *Locke.*

(14.) Yet ſometimes nations will decline ſo *low*,
From virtue, which is reaſon, that no wrong
But juſtice, and ſome fatal courſe annexed,
Deprives them of their outward liberty,
Their inward loſt. *Milton.*

(15.) He has not ſo many thoughts that are *low* and vulgar, but, at the ſame time, has not ſo many thoughts that are ſublime and noble. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

In compariſon of theſe divine writers, the nobleſt wits of the heathen world are *low* and dull. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

(16.) ———— I bring them to receive
From thee their names, and pay their fealty
With *low* ſubjection. *Milton.*

From the tree her ſtep ſhe turn'd,
But firſt *low* reverence done, as to the pow'r
That dwelt within. *Milton.*

Low. *adv.* 1. Not aloft; not on high. 2. Not at a high price; meanly. It is chiefly uſed in compoſition. 3. In times approaching towards our own. 4. With a depreſſion of the voice. 5. In a ſtate of ſubjection.

(1.) There under Ebon ſhades and *low*-brow'd rocks,
As ragged as thy locks,
In dark Cimmerian deſert ever dwell. *Milton.*

——— My eyes no object meet
But *low*-hung clouds, that dipt themſelves in rain,
To ſhake their fleeces on the earth again. *Dryden.*

——— No luxury found room
In *low*-rooft houſes and bare walls of lome. *Dryden.*

Vaſt yellow offsprings are the German's pride;
But hotter climates narrower frames obtain,
And *low*-built bodies are the growth of Spain. *Creech.*

We wand'ring go through dreary waſtes,
Where round ſome mould'ring tow'r pale ivy creeps,
And *low*-brow'd rocks hang nodding o'er the deeps. *Pope.*

(2.) Proud of their numbers and ſecure in ſoul,
The confident and over-luſty French:
Do the *low*-rated Engliſh play at dice? *Shakeſp. Hen.* V.

This is the prettieſt *low*-born laſs, that ever
Ran the greenſord; nothing ſhe does or ſeems,
But ſmacks of ſomething greater than herſelf,
Too noble for this place. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Whenever I am turned out, my lodge deſcends upon a *low*-ſpirited creeping family. *Swift.*

Corruption, like a general flood,
Shall deluge all; and av'rice creeping on,
Spread like a *low*-born miſt, and blot the ſun. *Pope.*

(3.) In that part of the world which was firſt inhabited, even as *low* down as Abraham's time, they wandered with their flocks and herds. *Locke.*

(4.) Lucia, ſpeak *low*, he is retir'd to reſt. *Addiſon's Cato.*

(5.) How comes it that, having been once ſo *low* brought, and thoroughly ſubjected, they afterwards lifted up themſelves ſo ſtrongly again? *Spenſer on Ireland.*

To **Low.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To ſink; to make low. Probably miſprinted for *lower*.

The value of guineas was *lowed* from one-and-twenty ſhillings and ſixpence to one-and-twenty ſhillings. *Swift.*

To **Low.** *v. n.* [hloƿan, Saxon. The adjective *low*, not high, is pronounced *lo*, and would rhyme to *no*: the verb *low*, to *bellow*, *lou*; and is by *Dryden* rightly rhymed to *now*.] To bellow as a cow.

Doth the wild aſs bray when he has graſs? or *loweth* the ox over his fodder? *Job*, vi. 5.

The maids of Argos, who, with frantick cries,
And imitated *lowings*, fill'd the ſkies. *Roſcommon.*

Fair Io grac'd his ſhield, but Io now,
With horns exalted ſtands, and ſeems to *low*. *Dryden.*

Had he been born ſome ſimple ſhepherd's heir,
The *lowing* herd, or fleecy ſheep his care. *Prior.*

Lo'wbell. *n. ſ.* [*laeye*, Dutch; leȝ, Saxon; or *log*, Iſlandick, a flame, and *bell*.] A kind of fowling in the night, in which the birds are weakened by a bell, and lured by a flame into a net. *Lowe* denotes a flame in Scotland; and *to lowe*, to flame.

Lowe. The termination of local names. *Lowe*, *loe*, comes from the Saxon hleaƿ, a hill, heap, or barrow; and ſo the Gothick *blaiw* is a monument or barrow. *Gibſon's Camden.*

To **Lo'wer.** *v. a.* [from *low*.] 1. To bring low; to bring down by way of ſubmiſſion. 2. To ſuffer to ſink down. 3. To leſſen; to make leſs in price or value.

(1.) As our high veſſels paſs their wat'ry way,
Let all the naval world due homage pay;
With haſty reverence their top-honours *lower*,
Confeſſing the aſſerted power. *Prior.*

(2.) When water iſſues out of the apertures with more than ordinary rapidity, it bears along with it ſuch particles of looſe matter as it met with in its paſſage through the ſtone, and it ſuſtains thoſe particles till its motion begins to remit, when by degrees it *lowers* them, and lets them fall. *Woodward.*

(3.) The kingdom will loſe by this *lowering* of intereſt, if it makes foreigners withdraw any of their money. *Locke.*

Some people know it is for their advantage to *lower* their intereſt. *Child on Trade.*

To **Lower.** *v. n.* To grow leſs; to fall; to ſink.

——— The preſent pleaſure,
By revolution *low'ring*, does become
The oppoſite of itſelf. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

To **Lo'wer.** *v. n.* [It is doubtful what was the primitive meaning of this word: if it was originally applied to the appearance of the ſky, it is no more than to *grow low*, as the ſky ſeems to do in dark weather: if it was firſt uſed of the countenance, it may be derived from the Dutch *loeren*, to look aſkance: the *ow* ſounds as *ou* in *hour*; in the word *lower*, when it means *to grow*, or *make low*, the *ow* ſound as *o* in *more*.] 1. To appear dark, ſtormy, and gloomy; to be clouded. 2. To frown; to pout; to look ſullen.

(1.) Now is the winter of our diſcontent
Made glorious ſummer by this ſun of York;
And all the clouds that *lowered* upon our houſe,
In the deep boſom of the ocean buried. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

The *low'ring* ſpring, with laviſh rain,
Beats down the ſlender ſtem and bearded grain. *Dryden.*

When the heavens are filled with clouds, and all nature wears a *lowering* countenance, I withdraw myſelf from theſe uncomfortable ſcenes. *Addiſon.*

The dawn is overcaſt, the morning *low'rs*,
And heavily in clouds brings on the day. *Addiſon's Cato.*

If on Swithin's feaſt the welkin *lours*,
And ev'ry penthouſe ſtreams with haſty ſhow'rs,
Twice twenty days ſhall clouds their fleeces drain. *Gay.*

(2.) There was Diana when Actæon ſaw her, and one of her fooliſh nymphs, who weeping and withal *lowering*, one might ſee the workman meant to ſet forth tears of anger. *Sidney.*

He mounts the throne, and Juno took her place,
But ſullen diſcontent ſat *low'ring* on her face;
Then, impotent of tongue, her ſilence broke,
Thus turbulent in rattling tone ſhe ſpoke. *Dryden.*

Lo'wer. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Cloudineſs; gloomineſs. 2. Cloudineſs of look.

(2.) Philoclea was jealous for Zelmane, not without ſo mighty a *lower* as that face could yield. *Sidney.*

Lo'weringly. *adv.* [from *lower*.] With cloudineſs; gloomily.

Lo'wermost. *adj.* [from *low*, *lower*, and *moſt*.] Loweſt.

Plants have their ſeminal parts uppermoſt, living creatures have them *lowermoſt*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

It will alſo happen, that the ſame part of the pipe which was now *lowermoſt*, will preſently become higher, ſo that the water does aſcend by deſcending; aſcending in compariſon to the whole inſtrument, and deſcending in reſpect of its ſeveral parts. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

Lo'wland. *n. ſ.* [*low* and *land*.] The country that is low in reſpect of neighbouring hills; the marſh.

——— What a devil is he?
His errand was to draw the *lowland* damps,
And noiſome vapours, from the foggy fens,
Then breathe the baleful ſtench with all his force. *Dryden.*

No nat'ral cauſe ſhe found from brooks or bogs,
Or marſhy *lowlands*, to produce the fogs. *Dryden.*

Lo'wlily. *adv.* [from *lowly*.] 1. Humbly; without pride. 2. Meanly; without dignity.

Lo'wliness. *n. ſ.* [from *lowly*.] 1. Humility; freedom from pride. 2. Meanneſs; want of dignity; abject depreſſion.

(1.) *Lowlineſs* is young ambition's ladder,
Whereto the climber upward turns his face. *Shakeſp.*

——— The king-becoming graces,
As juſtice, verity, temp'rance, ſtableneſs,
Bounty, perſev'rance, mercy, *lowlineſs*,
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude;
I have no reliſh of them. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

——— Eve,
With *lowlineſs* majeſtick, from her ſeat,
And grace, that won who ſaw to wiſh her ſtay,
Roſe. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

If with a true Chriſtian *lowlineſs* of heart, and a devout fervency of ſoul, we perform them, we ſhall find, that they will turn to a greater account to us, than all the warlike preparations in which we truſt. *Atterbury.*

(2.) They continued in that *lowlineſs* until the diviſion between the two houſes of Lancaſter and York aroſe. *Spenſer.*

The *lowlineſs* of my fortune has not brought me to flatter vice; it is my duty to give teſtimony to virtue. *Dryden.*

Lo'wly. *adj.* [from *low*.] 1. Humble; meek; mild. 2. Mean; wanting dignity; not great. 3. Not lofty; not ſublime.

(1.) Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and *lowly* in heart. *Matt.* xi. 29.

He did bend to us a little, and put his arms abroad: we of our parts ſaluted him in a very *lowly* and ſubmiſſive manner, as looking that from him we ſhould receive ſentence of life or death. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

With cries they fill'd the holy fane;
Then thus with *lowly* voice Ilioneus began. *Dryden.*

The heavens are not pure in his ſight, and he charges even his angels with folly; with how *lowly* a reverence muſt we bow down our ſouls before ſo excellent a Being, and adore a Nature ſo much ſuperior to our own! *Rogers.*

(2.) For from the natal hour diſtinctive names,
One common right the great and *lowly* claims. *Pope.*

(3.) For all who read, and reading not diſdain,
Theſe rural poems, and their *lowly* ſtrain,
The name of Varus oft inſcrib'd ſhall ſee. *Dryd. Silenus.*

Lo'wly. *adv.* [from *low.*] 1. Not highly; meanly; without grandeur; without dignity. 2. Humbly; meekly; modeſtly.

(1.) I will ſhew myſelf highly fed, and *lowly* taught; I know my buſineſs is but to the court. *Shakeſpeare.*

——— 'Tis better to be *lowly* born,
And range with humble livers in content,
Than to be perk'd up in a gliſt'ring grief,
And wear a golden ſorrow. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

——— (2.) Heav'n is for thee too high
To know what paſſes there; be *lowly* wiſe:
Think only what concerns thee, and thy being. *Milton.*

——— Another crowd
Preferr'd the ſame requeſt, and *lowly* bow'd. *Pope.*

Lown. *n. ſ.* [*liun*, Iriſh; *loen*, Dutch, a ſtupid drone.] A ſcoundrel; a raſcal. Not in uſe.

King Stephen was a worthy peer,
His breeches coſt him but a crown,
He thought them ſixpence all too dear,
And therefore call'd the taylor *lown.* *Shakeſp.*

Lo'wness. *n. ſ.* [from *low.*] 1. Contrariety to height; ſmall diſtance from the ground. 2. Meanneſs of character or condition, whether mental or external. 3. Want of rank; want of dignity. 4. Want of ſublimity; contrary to loftineſs of ſtyle or ſentiment. 5. Submiſſiveneſs. 6. Depreſſion; dejection.

(1.) ——— They know
By th' height, the *lowneſs*, or the mean, if dearth,
Or foizon follow. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

The *lowneſs* of the bough where the fruit cometh, maketh the fruit greater, and to ripen better; for you ſhall even ſee, in apricots upon a wall, the greateſt fruits towards the bottom. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

In Gothick cathedrals, the narrowneſs of the arch makes it riſe in height, the *lowneſs* opens it in breadth. *Addiſon.*

(2.) Nothing could have ſubdu'd nature
To ſuch a *lowneſs* but his unkind daughter. *Shakeſp.*

——— Now I muſt
To the young man ſend humble treaties,
And palter in the ſhift of *lowneſs.* *Shakeſp.*

(3.) The name of ſervants has of old been reckoned to imply a certain meanneſs of mind, as *lowneſs* of condition. *South.*

(4.) His ſtile is accommodated to his ſubject, either high or low; if his fault be too much *lowneſs*, that of Perſius is the hardneſs of his metaphors. *Dryden.*

(5.) The people were in ſuch *lowneſs* of obedience as ſubjects were like to yield, who had lived almoſt four-and-twenty years under ſo politick a king as his father. *Bacon.*

(6.) Hence that poverty and *lowneſs* of ſpirit to which a kingdom may be ſubject, as well as a particular perſon. *Swift.*

Lowtho'ughted. *adj.* [*low* and *thought.*] Having the thoughts with-held from ſublime or heavenly meditations; mean of ſentiment; narrow mindedneſs.

Above the ſmoak and ſtir of this dim ſpot,
Which men call earth, and with *lowthoughted* care,
Strive to keep up a frail and feveriſh being. *Milton.*

O grace ſerene! Oh virtue heav'nly fair!
Divine oblation of *lowthoughted* care!
Freſh blooming hope, gay daughter of the ſky,
And faith our early immortality! *Pope.*

Lowspi'rited. *adj.* [*low* and *ſpirit.*] Dejected; depreſſed; not lively; not vivacious; not ſprightly.

Severity carried to the higheſt pitch breaks the mind; and then, in the place of a diſorderly young fellow, you have a *lowſpirited* moped creature. *Locke.*

Loxodro'mick. *n. ſ.* [λοξὸς and δρόμος.] *Loxodromick* is the art of oblique ſailing by the rhomb, which always makes an equal angle with every meridian; that is, when you ſail neither directly under the equator, nor under one and the ſame meridian, but acroſs them: hence the table of rhombs, or the tranſverſe tables of miles, with the table of longitudes and latitudes, by which the ſailor may practically find his courſe, diſtance, latitude, or longitude, is called *loxodromick.* *Harris.*

LO'YAL. *adj.* [*loyal*, French.] 1. Obedient; true to the prince. 2. Faithful in love; true to a lady, or lover.

(1.) ——— Of Gloſter's treachery,
And of the *loyal* ſervice of his ſon,
When I inform'd him, then he call'd me ſot. *Shakeſp.*

The regard of duty in that moſt *loyal* nation overcame all other difficulties. *Knolles.*

Loyal ſubjects often ſeize their prince,
Yet mean his ſacred perſon not the leaſt offence. *Dryden.*

——— Hail wedded love! by thee
Founded in reaſon *loyal*, juſt, and pure. *Milton.*

There Laodamia with Evadne moves,
Unhappy both! but *loyal* in their loves. *Dryden's Æn.*

Lo'yalist. *n. ſ.* [from *loyal.*] One who profeſſes uncommon adherence to his king.

The cedar, by the inſtigation of the *loyaliſts*, fell out with the homebians. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

Lo'yally. *adv.* [from *loyal.*] With fidelity; with true adherence to a king; with fidelity to a lover.

The circling year I wait, with ampler ſtores,
And fitter pomp, to hail my native ſhores;
Then by my realms due homage would be paid,
For wealthy kings are *loyally* obey'd. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Lo'yalty. *n. ſ.* [*loiaulté*, French.] 1. Firm and faithful adherence to a prince. 2. Fidelity to a lady, or lover.

(1.) Though *loyalty*, well held, to fools does make
Our faith meer folly; yet he that can endure
To follow with allegiance a fall'n lord,
Does conquer him that did his maſter conquer. *Shakeſp.*

He had never had any veneration for the court, but only ſuch *loyalty* to the king as the law required. *Clarendon.*

——— Abdiel faithful found
Unſhaken, unſeduc'd, unterrify'd,
His *loyalty* he kept. *Milton.*

——— For *loyalty* is ſtill the ſame,
Whether it win or loſe the game;
True as the dial to the ſun,
Although it be not ſhone upon. *Hudibras.*

Lo'zenge. *n. ſ.* [*loſenge*, French. Of unknown etymology.] 1. A rhomb. 2. *Lozenge* is a form of a medicine made into ſmall pieces, to be held or chewed in the mouth till melted or waſted. 3. A cake of preſerved fruit: both theſe are ſo denominated from the original form, which was rhomboidal.

(1.) The beſt builders reſolve upon rectangular ſquares, as a mean between too few and too many angles; and through the equal inclination of the ſides, they are ſtronger than the rhomb or *loſenge.* *Wotton's Architecture.*

Lp. a contraction for *lordſhip.*

Lu'bbard. *n. ſ.* [from *lubber.*] A lazy ſturdy fellow.

Yet their wine and their victuals thoſe curmudgeon *lubbards*
Lock up from my ſight, in cellars and cupboards. *Swift.*

LU'BBER. *n. ſ.* [of this word the beſt derivation ſeems to be from *lubbed*, ſaid by *Junius* to ſignify in Daniſh *fat.*] A ſturdy drone; an idle, fat, bulky loſel; a booby.

For tempeſt and ſhowers deceiveth a many,
And ling'ring *lubbers* looſe many a penie. *Tuſſer's Huſb.*

Theſe chaſe the ſmaller ſhoals of fiſh from the main ſea into the havens, leaping up and down, puffing like a fat *lubber* out of breath. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

They clap the *lubber* Ajax on the ſhoulder,
As if his feet were on brave Hector's breaſt,
And great Troy ſhrinking. *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſſida.*

A notable *lubber* thou reporteſt him to be. *Shakeſp.*

Tell how the drudging goblin ſweat;
His ſhadowy flail hath threſh'd the corn,
That ten day labourers could not end;
Then lies him down the *lubber* fend. *Milton.*

Venetians do not more uncouthly ride,
Than did your *lubber* ſtate mankind beſtride. *Dryden.*

How can you name that ſuperannuated *lubber*? *Congreve.*

LU'BBERLY. *adj.* [from *lubber.*] Lazy and bulky.

I came at Eaton to marry Mrs. Anne Page; and ſhe's a great *lubberly* boy. *Shakeſp.*

LU'BBERLY. *adv.* Aukwardly; clumſily.

Merry Andrew on the low rope copies *lubberly* the ſame tricks which his maſter is ſo dexterouſly performing on the high. *Dryden's Dedication.*

LU. *n. ſ.* A game at cards.

Ev'n mighty pam who kings and queens o'erthrew,
And mow'd down armies in the fights of *lu.* *Pope.*

To **LU'BRICATE.** *v. a.* [from *lubricus,* Lat.] To make ſmooth or ſlippery; to ſmoothe.

There are aliments which, beſides this *lubricating* quality, ſtimulate in a ſmall degree. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

The patient is relieved by the mucilaginous and the ſaponaceous remedies, ſome of which *lubricate,* and others both *lubricate* and ſtimulate. *Sharp's Surgery.*

To **LU'BRICITATE.** *v. n.* [from *lubricus,* Latin.] To ſmooth; to make ſlippery.

LUBRI'CITY. *n. ſ.* [from *lubricus,* Latin; *lubricite,* Fr.] 1. Slipperineſs; ſmoothneſs of ſurface. 2. Aptneſs to glide over any part, or to facilitate motion. 3. Uncertainty; ſlipperineſs; inſtability. 4. Wantonneſs; lewdneſs.

(2.) Both the ingredients are of a lubricating nature; the mucilage adds to the *lubricity* of the oil, and the oil preſerves the mucilage from inſpiſſation. *Ray on Creation.*

(3.) The manifold impoſſibilities and *lubricities* of matter cannot have the ſame conveniences in any modification. *More.*

He that enjoyed crowns, and knew their worth, excepted them not out of the charge of univerſal vanity; and yet the politician is not diſcouraged at the inconſtancy, of human affairs, and the *lubricity* of his ſubject. *Glanville's Apology.*

A ſtate of tranquillity is never to be attained, but by keeping perpetually in our thoughts the certainty of death, and the *lubricity* of fortune. *L'Eſtrange.*

(4.) From the letchery of theſe fauns, he thinks that ſatyr is derived from them, as if wantonneſs and *lubricity* were eſſential to that poem which ought in all to be avoided. *Dryden.*

LU'BRICK. *adj.* [*lubricus,* Latin.] 1. Slippery; ſmooth on the ſurface. 2. Uncertain; unſteady. 3. Wanton; lewd. [*lubrique,* French.]

(1.) ——— A throng
Of ſhort thick ſobs, whoſe thund'ring volleys float
And roul themſelves over her *lubrick* throat,
In panting murmurs. *Craſhaw.*

(2.) I will deduce him from his cradle through the deep and *lubrick* waves of ſtate, till he is ſwallowed in the gulph of fatality. *Wotton.*

(3.) Why were we hurry'd down
This *lubrick* and adult'rate age;
Nay added fat pollutions of our own,
T'encreaſe the ſteaming ordures of the ſtage? *Dryden.*

LU'BRICOUS. *adj.* [*lubricus,* Latin.] 1. Slippery; ſmooth. 2. Uncertain.

(1.) The parts of water being voluble and *lubricous* as well as fine, it eaſily inſinuates itſelf into the tubes of vegetables, and by that means introduces into them the matter it bears along with it. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

(2.) The judgment being the leading power, if it be ſtored with *lubricous* opinions inſtead of clearly conceived truths, and peremptorily reſolved in them, the practice will be as irregular as the conceptions. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

LUBRIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*lubricus* and *fio,* Latin.] The act of ſmoothing.

A twofold liquor is prepared for the inunction and *lubrification* of the heads of the bones; an oily one, furniſhed by the marrow; a mucilaginous, ſupplied by certain glandules ſeated in the articulations. *Ray on Creation.*

LUBRIFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*lubricus* and *facio,* Latin.] The act of lubricating or ſmoothing.

The cauſe is *lubrifaction* and relaxation, as in medicines emollient; ſuch as milk, honey, and mallows. *Bacon.*

LUCE. *n. ſ.* [perhaps from *lupus,* Latin.] A pike full grown.

They give the dozen white *luces* in their coat. *Shakeſp.*

LU'CENT. *adj.* [*lucens,* Latin.] Shining; bright; ſplendid.

I meant the day-ſtar ſhould not brighter riſe,
Nor lend like influence from his *lucent* ſeat. *Ben. Johnſon.*

——— A ſpot like which perhaps
Aſtronomer in the ſun's *lucent* orb,
Through his glaz'd optick tube yet never ſaw. *Milton.*

LU'CID. *adj.* [*lucidus,* Latin; *lucide,* French.] 1. Shining; bright; glittering. 2. Pellucid; tranſparent. 3. Bright with the radiance of intellect; not darkened with madneſs.

(1.) ——— Over his *lucid* arms
A military veſt of purple flow'd;
Livelier than Melibœan. *Milton.*

It contracts it, preſerving the eye from being injured by too vehement and *lucid* an object, and again dilates it for the apprehending objects more remote in a fainter light. *Ray.*

If a piece of white paper, or a white cloth, or the end of one's finger, be held at the diſtance of about the quarter of an inch, or half an inch, from that part of the glaſs where it is moſt in motion, the electrick vapour which is excited by the friction of the glaſs againſt the hand, will, by daſhing againſt the white paper, cloth, or finger, be put into ſuch an agitation as to emit light, and make the white paper, cloth, or finger, appear *lucid* like a glow-worm. *Newton.*

The pearly ſhell its *lucid* globe unfold,
And Phœbus warm the rip'ning ore to gold. *Pope.*

(2.) ——— On the fertile banks
Of Abbana and Pharphar, *lucid* ſtreams. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

On the tranſparent ſide of a globe, half ſilver and half of a tranſparent metal, we ſaw certain ſtrange figures circularly drawn, and thought we could touch them, till we found our fingers ſtopped by that *lucid* ſubſtance. *Gulliver's Trav.*

(3.) The long diſſentions of the two houſes, which, although they had had *lucid* intervals and happy pauſes, yet they did ever hang over the kingdom, ready to break forth. *Bacon.*

Some beams of wit on other ſouls may fall,
Strike through and make a *lucid* interval;
But Shadwell's genuine night admits no ray,
His riſing fogs prevail upon the day. *Dryden.*

I believed him in a *lucid* interval, and deſired he would pleaſe to let me ſee his book. *Tatler.*

A few ſenſual and voluptuous perſons, may, for a ſeaſon, eclipſe this native light of the ſoul; but can never ſo wholly ſmother and extinguiſh it, but that, at ſome *lucid* intervals, it will recover itſelf again, and ſhine forth to the conviction of their conſcience. *Bentley.*

LUCI'DITY. *n. ſ.* [from *lucid.*] Splendour; brightneſs. *Dict.*

LUCI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*lucifer,* Latin.] Giving light; affording means of diſcovery.

The experiment is not ignoble, and *luciferous* enough, as ſhewing a new way to produce a volatile ſalt. *Boyle.*

LUCI'FICK. *adj.* [*lux* and *facio,* Latin.] Making light; producing light.

When made to converge, and ſo mixed together; though their *lucifick* motion be continued, yet by interfering, that equal motion, which is the colorifick, is interrupted. *Grew.*

Luck. *n. ſ.* [*geluck*, Dutch.] 1. Chance; accident; fortune; hap; caſual event. 2. Fortune, good or bad.

(1.) He forc'd his neck into a nooze,
To ſhew his play at faſt and looſe;
And when he chanc'd t' eſcape, miſtook
For art and ſubtlety, his *luck*. *Hudibras.*

Some ſuch method may be found by human induſtry or *luck*, by which compound bodies may be reſolved into other ſubſtances than they are divided into by the fire. *Boyle.*

(2.) Glad of ſuch *luck* the luckleſs lucky maid,
A long time with that ſavage people ſtaid,
To gather breath in many miſeries. *Spenſer.*
Farewel, good *luck* go with thee. *Shakeſp.*
I did demand what news from Shrewſbury.
He told me, that rebellion had ill *luck*,
And that young Harry Percy's ſpur was cold. *Shakeſp.*

That part of mankind who have had the juſtice, or the *luck*, to paſs, in common opinion, for the wiſeſt, have followed a very different ſcent. *Temple.*

Such, how highly ſoever they may have the *luck* to be thought of, are far from being Iſraelites indeed. *South.*

The gueſts are found too num'rous for the treat,
But all, it ſeems, who had the *luck* to eat,
Swear they ne'er taſted more delicious meat. *Tate's Juv.*

Lu'ckily. *adv.* [from *lucky*.] Fortunately; by good hap.

It is the pencil thrown *luckily* full upon the horſe's mouth, to expreſs the foam, which the painter with all his ſkill could not form. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

It happens *luckily* for the eſtabliſhment of a new race of kings upon the Britiſh throne, that the firſt of this royal line has all high qualifications. *Addiſon.*

Lu'ckiness. *n. ſ.* [from *lucky*.] Good fortune; good hap; caſual happineſs.

He who ſometimes lights on truth, is in the right but by chance; and I know not whether the *luckineſs* of the accident will excuſe the irregularity of his proceeding. *Locke.*

Lu'ckless. *adj.* [from *luck*.] Unfortunate; unhappy.

Glad of ſuch luck, the *luckleſs* lucky maid,
A long time with that ſavage people ſtaid,
To gather breath in many miſeries. *Fairy Queen.*
Never ſhall my thoughts be baſe,
Though *luckleſs*, yet without diſgrace. *Suckling.*
What elſe but his immoderate luſt of pow'r,
Pray'rs made and granted in a *luckleſs* hour? *Dryden.*

Lu'cky. *adj.* [from *luck*; *geluckig*, Dutch.] Fortunate; happy by chance.

But I more fearful, or more *lucky* wight,
Diſmay'd with that deformed, diſmal ſight,
Fled faſt away. *Fairy Queen.*
Perhaps ſome arm more *lucky* than the reſt,
May reach his heart, and free the world from bondage. *Addiſon.*

Lu'crative. *adj.* [*lucratif*, French; *lucrativus*, Lat.] Gainful; profitable; bringing money.

The trade of merchandize being the moſt *lucrative*, may bear uſury at a good rate; other contracts not ſo. *Bacon.*

The diſpoſition of Ulyſſes inclined him to purſue the more dangerous way of living by war, than the more *lucrative* method of life by agriculture. *Broome.*

Lu'cre. *n. ſ.* [*lucrum*, Latin.] Gain; profit; pecuniary advantage. In an ill ſenſe.

——— Malice and *lucre* in them
Have laid this woe here. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*
They all the ſacred myſteries of Heav'n
To their own vile advantages ſhall turn,
Of *lucre* and ambition. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
A ſoul ſupreme in each hard inſtance try'd,
Above all pain, all anger, and all pride,
The rage of pow'r, the blaſt of publick breath,
The luſt of *lucre*, and the dread of death. *Pope.*

Lucri'ferous. *adj.* [*lucrum* and *fero*, Latin.] Gainful; profitable.

Silver was afterwards ſeparated from the gold, but in ſo ſmall a quantity, that experiment, the coſt and pains conſidered, was not *lucriferous*. *Boyle.*

Lucri'fick. *adj.* [*lucrum* and *facio*, Latin.] Producing gain.

Lucta'tion. *n. ſ.* [*luctor*, Latin.] Struggle; effort; conteſt.

To Lu'cubrate. *v. a.* [*lucubror*, Lat.] To watch; to ſtudy by night.

Lucubra'tion. *n. ſ.* [*lucubratio*, Latin.] Study by candle-light; nocturnal ſtudy; any thing compoſed by night.

Thy *lucubrations* have been peruſed by ſeveral of our friends. *Tatler.*

Lucubra'tory. *adj.* [*lucubratorius*, from *lucubror*, Latin.] Compoſed by candle-light.

You muſt have a diſh of coffee, and a ſolitary candle at your ſide, to write an epiſtle *lucubratory* to your friend. *Pope.*

Lu'culent. *adj.* [*luculentus*, Latin.] 1. Clear; tranſparent; lucid. This word is perhaps not uſed in this ſenſe by any other writer. 2. Certain; evident.

(1.) ——— And *luculent* along
The purer rivers flow. *Thomſon's Winter.*

(2.) They are againſt the obſtinate incredulity of the Jews, the moſt *luculent* teſtimonies that Chriſtian religion hath. *Hooker.*

LU'DICROUS. *adj.* [*ludicer*, Lat.] Burleſque; merry; ſportive; exciting laughter.

Plutarch quotes this inſtance of Homer's judgment, in cloſing a *ludicrous* ſcene with decency and inſtruction. *Broome.*

Lu'dicrously. *adv.* [from *ludicrous*.] Sportively; in burleſque; in a manner that may excite laughter.

Lu'dicrousness. *n. ſ.* [from *ludicrous*.] Burleſque; ſportiveneſs; merry caſt or manner; ridiculouſneſs.

Ludifica'tion. *n. ſ.* [*ludificor*, Latin.] The act of mocking, or making ſport with another. *Dict.*

Luff. *n. ſ.* [In Scotland.] The palm of the hand.

To Luff. *v. n.* [or *loof*.] To keep cloſe to the wind. Sea term.

Contract your ſwelling ſails, and *luff* to wind. *Dryden.*

To Lug. *v. a.* [aluccan, to pull; *loga*, Swediſh, the hollow of the hand.] 1. To hall or drag; to pull with rugged violence. 2. *To* **Lug** *out*. To draw a ſword, in burleſque language.

(1.) ——— You gods! why this
Will *lug* your prieſts and ſervants from your ſides. *Shakeſp.*
Thy bear is ſafe, and out of peril,
Though *lugg'd* indeed, and wounded very ill. *Hudibras.*
When ſavage bears agree with bears,
Shall ſecret ones *lug* ſaints by th' ears? *Hudibras.*
See him drag his feeble legs about
Like hounds ill coupled: Jowler *lugs* him ſtill
Through hedges. *Dryden.*
Whoſe pleaſure is to ſee a ſtrumpet tear
A cynick's beard, and *lug* him by the hair. *Dryden.*

Either every ſingle animal ſpirit muſt convey a whole repreſentation, or elſe they muſt divide the image amongſt them, and ſo *lug* off every one his ſhare. *Collier.*

(2.) But buff and beltmen never know theſe cares,
No time, nor trick of law, their action bars;
They will be heard, or they *lug out* and cut. *Dryden.*

To Lug. *v. n.* To drag; to come heavily: perhaps only miſprinted for *lags*.

My flagging ſoul flies under her own pitch,
Like fowl in air, too damp, and *lugs* along,
As if ſhe were a body in a body. *Dryden.*

Lug. *n. ſ.* 1. A kind of ſmall fiſh. 2. [In Scotland.] An ear. 3. *Lug*, a land meaſure; a pole or perch.

(1.) They feed on ſalt unmerchantable pilchards, tag worms, *lugs*, and little crabs. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

(3.) That ample pit, yet far renown'd
For the large leap which Debon did compel
Ceaulin to make, being eight *lugs* of ground. *Spenſer.*

Lu'ggage. *n. ſ.* [from *lug.*] Any thing cumbrous and unwieldy that is to be carried away; any thing of more weight than value.

* Come bring your *luggage* nobly on your back. *Shakeſp.*
——— What do you mean
To doat thus on ſuch *luggage?* *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Think not thou to find me ſlack, or need
Thy politick maxims, or that cumberſome
Luggage of war there ſhewn me. *Milton's Par. Regain'd.*

How durſt thou with that ſullen *luggage*
O' th' ſelf, old ir'n, and other baggage,
T' oppoſe thy lumber againſt us? *Hudibras.*

The mind of man is too light to bear much certainty among the ruffling winds of paſſion and opinion; and if the *luggage* be prized equally with the jewels, none will be caſt out till all be ſhipwrecked. *Glanville.*

A lively faith will bear aloft the mind,
And leave the *luggage* of good works behind. *Dryden.*

I am gathering up my *luggage*, and preparing for my journey. *Swift to Pope.*

Lugu'brious. *adj.* [*lugubre*, French; *lugubris*, Latin.] Mournful; ſorrowful.

A demure, or rather a *lugubrious* look, a whining tone, makes up the ſum of many mens humiliations. *Dec. of P.*

LU'KEWARM. *adj.* [The original of this word is doubted. *Warmth*, in Saxon, is ƿleoð; in old Friſick *blij*; in Dutch *liewte*; whence probably our *luke*, to which *warm* may be added, to determine, by the firſt word, the force of the ſecond; as we ſay, *boiling hot.*] 1. Moderately or mildly warm; ſo warm as to give only a pleaſing ſenſation. 2. Indifferent; not ardent; not zealous.

(1.) A dreary corſe, whoſe life away did paſs,
All wallow'd in his own, yet *lukewarm* blood,
That from his wound yet welled freſh alas! *Fairy Queen.*

May you a better feaſt never behold,
You knot of mouth friends; ſmoke and *lukewarm* water
Is your perfection. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

Bathing the body in *lukewarm* water is of great advantage to contemperate hot and ſharp humours. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Whence is it but from this attractive power that water, which alone diſtils with a gentle *lukewarm* heat, will not diſtil from ſalt of tartar without a great heat? *Newton's Opticks.*

(2.) If ſome few continues ſtedfaſt, it is an obedience ſo *lukewarm* and languiſhing, that it merits not the name of paſſion. *Dryden.*

This ſober conduct is a mighty virtue
In *lukewarm* patriots. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Lu'kewarmly. *adv.* [from the adjective.] 1. With moderate warmth. 2. With indifference.

Lu'kewarmness. *n. ſ.* [from *lukewarm.*] 1. Moderate or pleaſing heat. 2. Indifference; want of ardour.

(2.) Some kind of zeal counts all merciful moderation *lukewarmneſs*. *King Charles.*

The defect of zeal is *lukewarmneſs*, or coldneſs in religion; the exceſs is inordinate heat and ſpiritual fury. *Spratt.*

Go dry your chaff and ſtubble, give fire to the zeal of your faction, and reproach them with *lukewarmneſs*. *Swift.*

To **Lull.** *v. a.* [*lulu*, Daniſh; *lallo*, Latin.] 1. To compoſe to ſleep by a pleaſing ſound. 2. To compoſe; to quiet; to put to reſt.

(1.) ——— There trickled ſoftly down
A gentle ſtream, whoſe murmuring wave did play
Emongſt the pumy ſtones, and made a ſound
To *lull* him ſoft aſleep, that by it lay. *Fairy Queen.*

Such ſweet compulſion doth in muſick lie,
To *lull* the daughters of neceſſity. *Milton.*

Theſe *lull'd* by nightingales embracing ſlept. *Milton.*

(2.) To find a foe it ſhall not be his hap,
And peace ſhall *lull* him in her flow'ry lap. *Milton.*

No more theſe ſcenes my meditations aid,
Or *lull* to reſt the viſionary maid. *Pope.*

By the vocal woods and waters *lull'd*,
And loſt in lonely muſing in a dream. *Thomſon's Spring.*

Lu'llaby. *n. ſ.* [*lallus*, Latin. Quem nutricum fuiſſe deum contendit Turnebus, from *lull:* it is obſervable, that the nurſes call ſleep *by, by*; *lullaby* is therefore *lull to ſleep.*] A ſong to ſtill babes.

Only that noiſe heav'ns rolling circles keſt,
Sung *lullaby*, to bring the world to reſt. *Fairfax.*

Philomel, with melody,
Sing in your ſweet *lullaby*;
Lulla, lulla, lullaby; *lulla, lulla, lullaby.* *Shakeſp.*

If you will let your lady know I am here to ſpeak with her, and bring her along with you, it may make my bounty further.

— Marry, Sir, *lullaby* to your bounty till I come again. *Shakeſp.*

Drinking is the *lullaby* uſed by nurſes to ſtill crying children. *Locke on Education.*

Lumba'go. *n. ſ.* [*lumbi*, Latin, the loins.] *Lumbago's* are pains very troubleſome about the loins, and ſmall of the back, ſuch as precede ague fits and fevers: they are moſt commonly from fullneſs and acrimony, in common with a diſpoſition to yawnings, ſhudderings, and erratick pains in other parts, and go off with evacuation, generally by ſweat and other critical diſcharges of fevers. *Quincy.*

LU'MBER. *n. ſ.* [loma, geloma, Saxon, houſeholdſtuff; *lommering*, the dirt of an houſe, Dutch.] Any thing uſeleſs or cumberſome; any thing of more bulk than value.

——— The very bed was violated
By the coarſe hands of filthy dungeon villains,
And thrown amongſt the common *lumber*. *Otway.*

——— One ſon at home
Concerns thee more than many gueſts to come.
If to ſome uſeful art he be not bred,
He grows mere *lumber*, and is worſe than dead. *Dryden.*

Thy neighbour has remov'd his wretched ſtore,
Few hands will rid the *lumber* of the poor. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

If God intended not the preciſe uſe of every ſingle atom, that atom had been no better than a piece of *lumber*. *Grew.*

——— The poring ſcholiaſts mark;
Wits, who, like owls, ſee only in the dark;
A *lumber*-houſe of books in ev'ry head. *Pope's Dunciad.*

To **Lu'mber.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To heap like uſeleſs goods irregularly.

In Rollo we muſt have ſo much ſtuff *lumbered* together, that not the leaſt beauty of tragedy can appear. *Rymer.*

To **Lu'mber.** *v. n.* To move heavily, as burthened with his own bulk.

——— Firſt let them run at large,
Nor *lumber* o'er the meads, nor croſs the wood. *Dryden.*

Lu'minary. *n. ſ.* [*luminare*, Latin; *luminaire*, French.] 1. Any body which gives light. 2. Any thing which gives intelligence. 3. Any one that inſtructs mankind.

(1.) ——— The great *luminary*
Diſpenſes light from far. *Milton.*

(2.) Sir John Graham, I know not upon what *luminaries* he eſpied in his face, diſſuaded him from marriage. *Wotton.*

(3.) The circulation of the blood, and the weight and ſpring of the air, had been reſerved for a late happy diſcovery by two great *luminaries* of this iſland. *Bentley.*

Lumina'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *lumen.*] Emiſſion of light. *Dict.*

Lu'minous. *adj.* [*lumineux*, French.] 1. Shining; emitting light. 2. Enlightened. 3. Shining; bright.

(1.) Fire burneth wood, making it firſt *luminous*, then black and brittle, and laſtly, broken and incinerate. *Bacon.*

——— Its firſt convex divides
The *luminous* inferior orbs inclos'd,
From chaos. *Milton.*

How came the ſun to be *luminous?* Not from the neceſſity of natural cauſes. *Bentley.*

(2.) Earth may, induſtrious of herſelf, fetch day,
Travelling eaſt; and with her part averſe
From the ſun's beam, meet night; her other part
Still *luminous* by his ray. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

(3.) The moſt *luminous* of the priſmatick colours are the yellow and orange: theſe affect the ſenſes more ſtrongly than all the reſt together. *Newton's Opticks.*

LUMP. *n. ſ.* [*lompe*, Dutch.] 1. A ſmall maſs of any matter. 2. A ſhapeleſs maſs. 3. Maſs undiſtinguiſhed. 4. The whole together; the groſs.

(1.) The weed kal is by the Egyptians uſed firſt for fuel, and then they cruſh the aſhes into *lumps* like a ſtone, and ſo ſell them to the Venetians. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Without this various agitation of the water, how could *lumps* of ſugar or ſalt caſt into it be ſo perfectly diſſolved in it, that the *lumps* themſelves totally diſappear? *Boyle.*

——— A wretch is priſ'ner made;
Whoſe fleſh torn off by *lumps*, the rav'nous foe
In morſels cut. *Tate.*

Ev'ry fragrant flow'r, and od'rous green,
Were ſorted well, with *lumps* of amber laid between. *Dryden.*

To conceive thus of the ſoul's intimate union with an infinite being, and by that union receiving of ideas, leads one into as groſs thoughts, as a country-maid would have of an infinite butter-print, the ſeveral parts whereof being applied to her *lump* of butter, left on it the figure or idea there was preſent need of. *Locke.*

(2.) Hence, heap of wrath, foul indigeſted *lump*;
As crooked in thy manners as thy ſhape. *Shakeſp. Hen. VI.*

Why might not there have been, in this great maſs, huge *lumps* of ſolid matter, which, without any form or order, might be jumbled together? *Keil againſt Burnet.*

(3.) —— All mens honours
Lie like one *lump* before him, to be faſhion'd
Into what pinch he pleaſe. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

It is rare to find any of theſe metals pure; but copper, iron, gold, ſilver, lead, and tin, all promiſcuouſly in one *lump*. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

(4.) If my readers will not go to the price of buying my papers by retail, they may buy them in the *lump*. *Addiſon.*

Other epidemical vices are riſe and predominant only for a ſeaſon, and muſt not be aſcribed to human nature in the *lump*. *Bentley's Sermons.*

The principal gentlemen of ſeveral counties are ſtigmatized in a *lump*, under the notion of being papiſts. *Swift.*

To **LUMP.** *v. a.* To take in the groſs, without attention to particulars.

The expences ought to be *lumped* together. *Ayliffe's Par.*

Boccalini, in his political balance, after laying France in one ſcale, throws Spain into the other, which wanted but very little of being a counterpoiſe: the Spaniards upon this reckoned, that if Spain of itſelf weighed ſo well, they could not fail of ſucceſs when the ſeveral parts of the monarchy were *lumped* in the ſame ſcale. *Addiſon.*

LU'MPFISH. *n. ſ.* [*lump* and *fiſh*.] A ſort of fiſh.

LU'MPING. *adj.* [from *lump*.] Large; heavy; great. A low word.

Nick, thou ſhalt have a *lumping* pennyworth. *Arbuthnot.*

LU'MPISH. *adj.* [from *lump*.] Heavy; groſs; dull; unactive; bulky.

Out of the earth was formed the fleſh of man, and therefore heavy and *lumpiſh*. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

Sylvia is *lumpiſh*, heavy, melancholy. *Shakeſp.*

Love is all ſpirit: fairies ſooner may
Be taken tardy, when they night tricks play,
Than we; we are too dull and *lumpiſh*. *Suckling.*

Little terreſtrial particles ſwimming in it after the groſſeſt were ſunk down, which, by their heavineſs and *lumpiſh* figure, made their way more ſpeedily. *Burnet.*

How dull and how inſenſible a beaſt
Is man, who yet wou'd lord it o'er the reſt?
Philoſophers and poets vainly ſtrove
In every age the *lumpiſh* maſs to move. *Dryden.*

LU'MPISHLY. *adv.* [from *lumpiſh*.] With heavineſs; with ſtupidity.

LU'MPISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Stupid heavineſs.

LU'MPY. *adj.* [from *lump*.] Full of lumps; full of compact maſſes.

One of the beſt ſpades to dig hard *lumpy* clays, but too ſmall for light garden mould. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

LU'NACY. *n. ſ.* [from *luna*, the moon.] A kind of madneſs influenced by the moon; madneſs in general.

Love is merely madneſs, and deſerves as well a dark houſe and a whip as madmen do; and the reaſon why they are not ſo puniſhed and cured is, that the *lunacy* is ſo ordinary, that the whippers are in love too. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

——— Your kindred ſhun your houſe,
As beaten hence by your ſtrange *lunacy*. *Shakeſp.*

There is difference of *lunacy*: I had rather be mad with him, that, when he had nothing, thought all the ſhips that came into the haven his, than with you, who, when you have ſo much coming in, think you have nothing. *Suckling.*

LU'NAR.
LU'NARY. } *adj.* [*lunaire*, Fr. *lunaris*, Lat.] 1. Relating to the moon. 2. Being under the dominion of the moon.

(1.) They that have reſolved that theſe years were but *lunary* years, *viz.* of a month, or Egyptian years, are eaſily confuted. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

Then we upon our globe's laſt verge ſhall go,
And view the ocean leaning on the ſky;
From thence our rolling neighbours we ſhall know,
And on the *lunar* world ſecurely pry. *Dryden.*

(2.) They have denominated ſome herbs ſolar and ſome *lunar*, and ſuch like toys put into great words. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The figure of its ſeed much reſembles a horſeſhoe, which Baptiſta Porta hath thought too low a ſignification, and raiſed the ſame unto a *lunary* repreſentation. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

LU'NARY. *n. ſ.* [*lunaria*, Latin; *lunaire*, Fr.] Moonwort.

Then ſprinkles ſhe the juice of rue
With nine drops of the midnight dew,
From *lunary* diſtilling. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

LU'NATED. *adj.* [from *luna*.] Formed like a half moon.

LU'NATICK. *adj.* [*lunaticus*, Latin.] Mad; having the imagination influenced by the moon.

Bedlam beggars, from low farms,
Sometimes with *lunatick* bans, ſometimes with prayers,
Enforce their charity. *Shakeſp.*

LU'NATICK. *n. ſ.* A madman.

The *lunatick*, the lover, and the poet,
Are of imagination all compact:
One ſees more devils than vaſt hell can hold;
The madman. *Shakeſp. Midſummer Night's Dream.*

I dare enſure any man well in his wits, for one in the thouſand that he ſhall not die a *lunatick* in Bedlam within theſe ſeven years; becauſe not above one in about one thouſand five hundred have done ſo. *Graunt's Bills.*

See the blind beggar dance, the cripple ſing,
The ſot a hero, *lunatick* a king. *Pope.*

The reſidue of the yearly profits ſhall be laid out in purchaſing a piece of land, and in building thereon an hoſpital for the reception of idiots and *lunaticks*. *Swift.*

LUNA'TION *n. ſ.* [*lunaiſon*, French; *luna*, Latin.] The revolution of the moon.

If the *lunations* be obſerved for a cycle of nineteen years, which is the cycle of the moon, the ſame obſervations will be verified for ſucceeding cycles for ever. *Holder on Time.*

LUNCH.
LU'NCHEON. } *n. ſ.* [*Minſhew* derives it from *lonja*, Spaniſh; *Skinner* from *kleinken*, a ſmall piece, Teutonick. It probably comes from *clutch* or *clunch*.] As much food as one's hand can hold.

When hungry thou ſtood'ſt ſtaring like an oaf,
I ſlic'd the *luncheon* from the barley loaf;
With crumbled bread I thicken'd well the meſs. *Gay.*

Lune. *n. ſ.* [*luna*, Latin.] 1. Any thing in the ſhape of an half moon. 2. Fits of lunacy or frenzy; mad freaks. The French ſay of a man fantaſtical or whimſical, *Il a des lunes. Hanmer.* 3. A laiſh: as, the *lune* of a hawk.

(1.) A troop of Janizaries ſtrew'd the field,
Fall'n in juſt ranks or wedges, *lunes*, or ſquares,
Firm as they ſtood. *Watts.*

(2.) ——— Beſtrew them,
Theſe dangerous, unſafe *lunes* i' th' king;
He muſt be told on't, and he ſhall: the office
Becomes a woman beſt. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Lune'tte. *n. ſ.* [French.] A ſmall half moon.—*Lunette* is a covered place made before the courtine, which conſiſts of two faces that form an angle inwards, and is commonly raiſed in foſſes full of water, to ſerve inſtead of a fauſſe braye, and to diſpute the enemy's paſſage: it is ſix toiſes in extent, of which the parapet is four. *Trevoux.*

Lungs. *n. ſ.* [lunzen, Saxon; *long*, Dutch.] The lights; the part by which breath is inſpired and expired.

More would I, but my *lungs* are waſted ſo,
That ſtrength of ſpeech is utterly denied me. *Shakeſp.*

The bellows of his *lungs* begin to ſwell,
Nor can the good receive, nor bad expel. *Dryden.*

Had I a hundred mouths, a hundred tongues,
And throats of braſs inſpir'd with iron *lungs*;
I could not half thoſe horrid crimes repeat,
Nor half the puniſhments thoſe crimes have met. *Dryden.*

Lu'nged. *adj.* [from *lungs.*] Having lungs; having the nature of lungs; drawing in and emitting air, as the lungs in an animal body.

The ſmith prepares his hammer for the ſtroke,
While the *lung'd* bellows hiſſing fire provoke. *Dryden.*

Lung-grown. *adj.* [*lung* and *grown.*] The lungs ſometimes grow faſt to the ſkin that lines the breaſt within; whence ſuch as are detained with that accident are *lung-grown. Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Lu'ngwort. *n. ſ.* [*pulmonaria*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

Luniso'lar. *adj.* [*luniſolaire*, French; *luna* and *ſolaris*, Latin.] Compounded of the revolution of ſun and moon.

Lunt. *n. ſ.* [*lonte*, Dutch.] The matchcord with which guns are fired.

Lu'pine. *n. ſ.* [*lupin*, French; *lupinus*, Latin.] A kind of pulſe.—It has a papilionaceous flower, out of whoſe empalement riſes the pale, which afterward turns into a pod filled with either plain or ſpherical ſeeds: the leaves grow like fingers upon the foot ſtalks. *Miller.*

When Protogenes would undertake any excellent piece, he uſed to diet himſelf with peas and *lupines*, that his invention might be quick and refined. *Peacham on Drawing.*

——— Where ſtalks of *lupines* grew,
Th' enſuing ſeaſon, in return, may bear
The bearded product of the golden year. *Dryden's Georg.*

Lurch. *n. ſ.* [This word is derived by *Skinner* from *l'ourche*, a game of draughts, much uſed, as he ſays, among the Dutch; *ourche* he derives from *arca*; ſo that, I ſuppoſe, thoſe that are loſt are left in *lorche*, in the *lurch* or *box*; whence the uſe of the word.]

To leave in the **Lurch.** To leave in a forlorn or deſerted condition; to leave without help. A ludicrous phraſe.

Will you now to peace incline,
And languiſh in the main deſign,
And *leave* us *in the lurch*. *Denham.*

But though th' art of a different church,
I will not *leave* thee *in the lurch*. *Hudibras.*

Have a care how you keep company with thoſe that, when they find themſelves upon a pinch, will *leave* their friends *in the lurch*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Can you break your word with three of the honeſteſt beſt meaning perſons in the world? It is baſe to take advantage of their ſimplicity and credulity, and *leave* them *in the lurch* at laſt. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of John Bull.*

Flirts about town had a deſign to caſt us out of the faſhionable world, and *leave* us *in the lurch*, by ſome of their late refinements. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

To **Lurch.** *v. n.* [*loeren*, Dutch; or rather from the noun.] 1. To ſhift; to play tricks. 2. To lie in wait: we now rather uſe *lurk*.

(1.) I myſelf, ſometimes leaving goodneſs on my left-hand, and hiding mine honour in my neceſſity, am fain to ſhuffle, to hedge, and to *lurch*. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) While the one was upon wing, the other ſtood *lurching* upon the ground, and flew away with the fiſh. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **Lurch.** *v. a.* [*lurcor*, Latin.] 1. To devour; to ſwallow greedily. 2. To defeat; to diſappoint. A word now uſed only in burleſque. [from the game *lurch.*] 3. To ſteal privily; to filch; to pilfer.

(1.) Too far off from great cities may hinder buſineſs; or too near *lurcheth* all proviſions, and maketh every thing dear. *Bacon.*

(2.) ——— He waxed like a ſea;
And, in the brunt of ſeventeen battles ſince,
He *lurcht* all ſwords o' th' garland. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

God never deſigned the uſe of them to be continual; by putting ſuch an emptineſs in them, as ſhould ſo quickly fail and *lurch* the expectation. *South.*

This is a ſure rule, that will never deceive or *lurch* the ſincere communicant. *South.*

Lu'rcher. *n. ſ.* [from *lurch.*] 1. One that watches to ſteal, or to betray or entrap. 2. A dog that watches for his game. 3. [*Lurco*, Latin.] A glutton; a gormandizer. Not uſed.

(1.) His thefts ſome tradeſman ſpies,
Swift from his play the ſcudding *lurcher* flies;
Whilſt ev'ry honeſt tongue Stop thief reſounds. *Gay.*

(2.) I cannot repreſent thoſe worthies more naturally than under the ſhadow of a pack of dogs, made up of finders, *lurchers*, and ſetters. *Tatler.*

Lure. *n. ſ.* [*leurre*, French; *lore*, Dutch.] 1. Something held out to call a hawk. 2. Any enticement; any thing that promiſes advantage.

(1.) My faulcon now is ſharp and paſſing empty,
And, till ſhe ſtoop, ſhe muſt not be full-gorg'd,
For then ſhe never looks upon her *lure*. *Shakeſp.*

This *lure* ſhe caſt abroad, thinking that this fame and belief would draw, at one time or other, ſome birds to ſtrike upon it. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

A great eſtate to an heir, is as a *lure* to all the birds of prey round about to ſeize on him. *Bacon.*

This ſtiffneck'd pride, nor art nor force can bend,
Nor high-flown hopes to reaſon's *lure* deſcend. *Denham.*

A falc'ner Henry is, when Emma hawks;
With her of tarſels, and of *lures* he talks. *Prior.*

(2.) How many with a ſmile made ſmall account
Of beauty, and her *lures*, eaſily ſcorn'd
All her aſſaults, on worthier things intent? *Milton.*

——— Luxury
Held out her *lure* to his ſuperiour eye,
And griev'd to ſee him paſs contemptuous by. *Madden.*

To **Lure.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To call hawks.

Standing near one that *lured* loud and ſhrill, I had ſuddenly an offence, as if ſomewhat had broken, or been diſlocated in my ear, and immediately after a loud ringing. *Bacon.*

To **Lure.** *v. a.* To attract; to entice; to draw.

——— As when a flock
Of ravenous fowl, though many a league remote,
Againſt the day of battle, to a field
Where armies lie encamp'd, come flying, *lur'd*
With ſcent of living carcaſſes. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

A man ſpent one day in labour, that he might paſs the other at eaſe; and *lured* on by the pleaſure of this bait, when he was in vigour he would provide for as many days as he could. *Temple.*

—— Should you *lure*
From this dark haunt, beneath the tangled roots
Of pendant trees, the monarch of the brook,
Behoves you then to ply your fineſt art. *Thomſon.*

Volumes on ſhelter'd ſtalls expanded lie,
And various ſcience *lures* the learned eye. *Gay's Trivia.*

Lu'rid. *adj.* [*luridus*, Latin.] Gloomy; diſmal. Not uſed.

Slow ſettling o'er the *lurid* grove,
Unuſual darkneſs broods. *Thomſon's Summer.*

To **Lurk.** *v. n.* [probably *lurch* and *lurk* are the ſame word. See LURCH.] To lie in wait; to lie hidden; to lie cloſe.

Far in land a ſavage nation dwelt,
That never taſted grace, nor goodneſs felt;
But like wild beaſts, *lurking* in loathſome den,
And flying faſt as roebuck through the fen,
All naked. *Fairy Queen.*

Milbrook *lurketh* between two hills, a village of ſome eighty houſes, and borrowing his name from a mill and little brook running there through. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

They lay not to live by their worke,
But theeviſhly loiter and *lurke.* *Tuſſer's Huſbandry.*

If ſinners entice thee, conſent not; if they ſay, let us lay wait for blood, let us *lurk* privily for the innocent. *Prov.* i. 11.

The wife, when danger or diſhonour *lurks*,
Safeſt, and ſeemlieſt by her huſband ſtays. *Milton.*

——— See
The *lurking* gold upon the fatal tree. *Dryden's Æneid.*

——— The king unſeen
Lurk'd in her hand, and mourn'd his captive queen;
He ſprings to vengeance. *Pope.*

I do not *lurk* in the dark: I am not wholly unknown to the world: I have ſet my name at length. *Swift.*

Lu'rker. *n. ſ.* [from *lurk.*] A thief that lies in wait.

Lu'rkingplace. *n. ſ.* [*lurk* and *place.*] Hiding place; ſecret place.

Take knowledge of all the *lurkingplaces* where he hideth himſelf. 1 *Sam.* xxiii. 23.

Lu'ſcious. *adj.* [from *delicious*, ſay ſome; but *Skinner* more probably derives it from *luxurious*, corruptly pronounced.] 1. Sweet, ſo as to nauſeate. 2. Sweet in a great degree. 3. Pleaſing; delightful.

(2.) The food that to him now is as *luſcious* as loches, ſhall ſhortly be as bitter as coloquintida. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

With brandiſh'd blade ruſh on him, break his glaſs,
And ſhed the *luſcious* liquor on the ground. *Milton.*

Blown roſes hold their ſweetneſs to the laſt,
And raiſins keep their *luſcious* native taſte. *Dryden.*

(3.) He will bait him in with the *luſcious* propoſal of ſome gainful purchaſe. *South.*

Lu'ſciously. *adv.* [from *luſcious.*] Sweet to a great degree.

Lu'ſciousneſs. *n. ſ.* [from *luſcious.*] Immoderate ſweetneſs.

Can there be greater indulgence in God, than to embitter ſenſualities whoſe *luſciouſneſs* intoxicates us, and to clip wings which carry us from him? *Decay of Piety.*

Peas breed worms by reaſon of the *luſciouſneſs* and ſweetneſs of the grain. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Lu'ſern. *n. ſ.* [*lupus cervarius*, Latin.] A lynx.

Luſh. *adj.* Of a dark, deep, full colour, oppoſite to pale and faint; from *louſche.* *Hanmer.*

How *luſh* and luſty the graſs looks? how green? *Shak.*

Luſk. *adj.* [*luſche*, French.] Idle; lazy; worthleſs. *Dict.*

Lu'ſkiſh. *adj.* [from *luſk.*] Somewhat inclinable to lazineſs or indolence.

Lu'ſkiſhly. *adv.* [from *luſkiſh.*] Lazily; indolently.

Lu'ſkiſhneſs. *n. ſ.* [from *luſkiſh.*] A diſpoſition to lazineſs. *Spenſer.*

Luſo'rious. *adj.* [*luſorius*, Latin.] Uſed in play; ſportive.

Things more open to exception, yet unjuſtly condemned as unlawful; ſuch as the *luſorious* lots, dancing and ſtage-plays. *Biſhop Sanderſon.*

Lu'ſory. *adj.* [*luſorius*, Latin.] Uſed in play.

There might be many entertaining contrivances for the inſtruction of children in geometry and geography, in ſuch alluring and *luſory* methods, which would make a moſt agreeable and laſting impreſſion. *Watts on the Mind.*

LUST. *n. ſ.* [lurt, Saxon; *luſt*, Dutch.] 1. Carnal deſire. 2. Any violent or irregular deſire. 3. Vigour; active power; luſtineſs. Not uſed.

(1.) This our court, infected with their manners,
Shews like a riotous inn, Epicuriſm and *luſt*
Make it more like a tavern or a brothel,
Than a grac'd palace. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Luſt, and rank thoughts. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

They are immoderately given to the *luſt* of the fleſh, making no conſcience to get baſtards. *Abbot.*

When a temptation of *luſt* aſſaults thee, do not reſiſt it by diſputing with it, but flie from it, that is, think not at all of it. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

(2.) I will divide the ſpoil; my *luſt* ſhall be ſatisfied upon them. *Exodus*, xv. 9.

The ungodly, for his own *luſt*, doth perſecute the poor: let them be taken in the crafty wilineſs they imagined. *Pſal.*

Virtue was repreſented by Hercules: he is drawn offering to ſtrike a dragon; by the dragon are meant all manner of *luſts.* *Peacham on Drawing.*

All weigh our acts, and whate'er ſeems unjuſt,
Impute not to neceſſity, but *luſt.* *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

The *luſt* of lucre. *Pope.*

(3.) Trees will grow greater, and bear better fruit, if you put ſalt, or lees of wine, or blood, to the root: the cauſe may be, the increaſing the *luſt* or ſpirit of the root. *Bacon.*

To **Luſt.** *v. n.* 1. To deſire carnally. 2. To deſire vehemently. 3. To liſt; to like. Out of uſe. 4. To have irregular diſpoſitions, or deſires.

(1.) Inconſtant man, that loveth all he ſaw,
And *luſted* after all that he did love. *Roſcommon.*

(2.) Giving ſometimes prodigally; not becauſe he loved them to whom he gave, but becauſe he *luſted* to give. *Sidney.*

The Chriſtian captives in chains could no way move themſelves, if they ſhould unadviſedly *luſt* after liberty. *Knolles.*

(3.) Their eyes ſwell with fatneſs; and they do even what they *luſt.* *Pſal.* lxxiii. 7.

(4.) The mixed multitude fell a *luſting*; and the children of Iſrael alſo wept, and ſaid, Who ſhall give us fleſh to eat? *Numbers.*

The ſpirit that dwelleth in us *luſteth* to envy. *Jam.* iv. 5.

Lu'ſtful. *adj.* [*luſt* and *full.*] 1. Libidinous; having irregular deſires. 2. Provoking to ſenſuality; inciting to luſt.

(1.) Turning wrathful fire to *luſtful* heat,
With beaſtly ſin thought her to have defil'd. *Fa. Queen.*

There is no man that is intemperate or *luſtful*, but beſides the guilt likewiſe ſtains and obſcures his ſoul. *Tillotſon.*

(2.) Thence his *luſtful* orgies he enlarg'd. *Milton.*

Lu'ſtfully. *adv.* [from *luſtful.*] With ſenſual concupiſcence.

Lu'ſtfulneſs. *n. ſ.* [from *luſtful.*] Libidinouſneſs.

Lu'ſtihed. } *n. ſ.* [from *luſty.*] Vigour; ſprightlineſs; corporal ability. Not now in uſe.
Lu'ſtihood. }

—— A goodly perſonage,
Now in his freſheſt flower of *luſtyhed*,
Fit to inflame fair lady with love's rage. *Spenſer.*

—— Reaſon and reſpect
Make livers pale, and *luſtihood* dejected. *Shakeſp.*

—— I'll prove it on his body;
Deſpight his nice fence, and his active practice,
His May of youth and bloom of *luſtyhood.* *Shakeſp.*

Lu'ſtily. *adv.* [from *luſty.*] Stoutly; with vigour; with mettle.

I determine to fight *luſtily* for him. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

—— Now, gentlemen,
Let's tune, and to it *luſtily* a while. *Shakeſp.*

Barbaroſſa took upon him that painful journey, which the old king *luſtily* performed. *Knolles.*

He has fought *luſtily* for her, and deſerves her. *Southerne.*

Lu'stineſs. *n. ſ.* [from *luſty*] Stoutneſs; ſturdineſs; ſtrength; vigour of body.

Freſh Clarion being ready dight,
He with good ſpeed began to take his flight,
Over the fields in his frank *luſtineſs*. *Spenſer's Muiopotmos.*

Where there is ſo great a prevention of the ordinary time, it is the *luſtineſs* of the child; but when it is leſs, it is ſome indiſpoſition of the mother. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Cappadocian ſlaves were famous for their *luſtineſs*, and being in good liking, were ſet on a ſtall to ſhew the good habit of their body, and made to play tricks before the buyers, to ſhew their activity and ſtrength. *Dryden's Perſ.*

Lu'stleſs. *adj.* [from *luſt*] Not vigorous; weak. *Spenſ.*

Lu'stral. *adj.* [*luſtrale*, French; *luſtralis*, Latin.] Uſed in purification.

His better parts by *luſtral* waves refin'd,
More pure, and nearer to æthereal mind. *Garth.*

Lustra'tion. *n. ſ.* [*luſtration*, French; *luſtratio*, Lat.] Purification by water.

—— Job's religious care,
His ſons aſſembles, whoſe united prayer,
Like ſweet perfumes, from golden cenſors riſe;
He with divine *luſtrations* ſanctifies. *Sandys's Paraphraſe.*

That ſpirits are corporeal ſeems a conceit derogative unto himſelf, and ſuch as he ſhould rather labour to overthrow; yet thereby he eſtabliſheth the doctrine of *luſtrations*, amulates, and charms. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

—— Should Io's prieſt command
A pilgrimage to Meroe's burning ſand;
Through deſarts they wou'd ſeek the ſecret ſpring,
And holy water for *luſtration* bring. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

What were all their *luſtrations* but ſo many ſolemn purifyings, to render both themſelves and their ſacrifices acceptable to their gods? *South's Sermons.*

By ardent pray'r, and clear *luſtration*,
Purge the contagious ſpots of human weakneſs;
Impure no mortal can behold Apollo. *Prior.*

Lu'stre. *n. ſ.* [*luſtre*, French.] 1. Brightneſs; ſplendour; glitter. 2. A ſconce with lights. 3. Eminence; renown. 4 [From *luſtre*, Fr. *luſtrum*, Latin.] The ſpace of five years.

(1.) You have one eye left to ſee ſome miſchief on him.
—Leſt it ſee more prevent it; out, vile gelly! where is thy *luſtre* now? *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

To the ſoul time doth perfection give,
And adds freſh *luſtre* to her beauty ſtill. *Davies.*

The ſcorching ſun was mounted high,
In all its *luſtre*, to the noonday ſky. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

Paſs but ſome fleeting years, and theſe poor eyes,
Where now without a boaſt ſome *luſtre* lies;
No longer ſhall their little honours keep,
But only be of uſe to read or weep. *Prior.*

All nature laughs, the groves are freſh and fair,
The ſun's mild *luſtre* warms the vital air. *Pope.*

(2.) Ridotta ſips, and dances till ſhe ſee
The doubling *luſtres* dance as quick as ſhe. *Pope's Horace.*

(3.) His anceſtors continued about four hundred years, rather without obſcurity than with any great *luſtre*. *Wotton.*

I uſed to wonder how a man of birth and ſpirit could endure to be wholly inſignificant and obſcure in a foreign country, when he might live with *luſtre* in his own. *Swift.*

(4.) Both of us have cloſed the tenth *luſtre*, and it is time to determine how we ſhould play the laſt act of the farce. *Bolingb.*

Lu'string. *n. ſ.* [from *luſtre.*] A ſhining ſilk; commonly pronounced *luteſtring*.

Lu'strous. *adj.* [from *luſtre.*] Bright; ſhining; luminous.

Noble heroes, my ſword and yours are kin, good ſparks and *luſtrous*. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

The more *luſtrous* the imagination is, it filleth and fixeth the better. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Lu'stwort. *n. ſ.* [*luſt* and *wort.*] An herb.

Lu'sty. *adj.* [*luſtig*, Dutch.] Stout; vigorous; healthy; able of body.

This *luſty* lady came from Perſia late,
She with the Chriſtians had encounter'd oft. *Spenſer.*

If *luſty* love ſhould go in queſt of beauty,
Where ſhould he find it fairer than in Blanch? *Shakeſp.*

We yet may ſee the old man in a morning,
Luſty as health, come ruddy to the field,
And there purſue the chaſe. *Otway.*

Lu'tanist. *n. ſ.* [from *lute.*] One who plays upon the lute.

Luta'rious. *adj.* [*lutarius*, Latin.] 1. Living in mud. 2. Of the colour of mud.

(2.) A ſcaly tortoiſe-ſhell, of the *lutarious* kind. *Grew.*

LUTE. *n. ſ.* [*luth*, *lut*, French.] 1. A ſtringed inſtrument of muſick. 2. [From *lut*, French; *lutum*, Lat.] A compoſition like clay, with which chemiſts cloſe up their veſſels.

(1.) Orpheus with his *lute* made trees,
And the mountain tops that freeze,
Bow themſelves when he did ſing. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

May muſt be drawn with a ſweet countenance, upon his head a garland of roſes, in one hand a *lute*. *Peacham.*

In a ſadly pleaſing ſtrain
Let the warbling *lute* complain. *Pope's St. Cæcilia.*

A *lute* ſtring will bear a hundred weight without rupture, but at the ſame time cannot exert its elaſticity. *Arbuthnot.*

Lands of ſinging, or of dancing ſlaves,
Love-whiſp'ring woods, and *lute* reſounding waves. *Dunciad.*

(2.) Some temper *lute*, ſome ſpacious veſſels move,
Theſe furnaces erect, and thoſe approve. *Garth.*

To Lute. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cloſe with lute, or chemiſts clay.

Take a veſſel of iron, and let it have a cover of iron well *luted*, after the manner of the chemiſts. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Iron may be ſo heated, that, being cloſely *luted* in a glaſs, it ſhall conſtantly retain the fire. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

Lu'tulent. *adj.* [*lutulentus*, Latin.] Muddy; turbid.

To Lux. } *v. a.* [*luxer*, French; *luxo*, Latin.] To
To Lu'xate. } put out of joint; to disjoint.

Conſider well the *luxated* joint, which way it ſlipped out; it requireth to be returned in the ſame manner. *Wiſeman.*

Deſcending careleſs from his couch, the fall
Lux'd his joint neck, and ſpinal marrow bruis'd. *Phillips.*

Luxa'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *luxo*, Latin.] 1. The act of disjointing. 2. Any thing disjointed.

(2.) The undue ſituation, or connexion of parts, in fractures and *luxations*, are to be rectified by chirurgical means. *Floyer.*

LUXE. *n. ſ.* [French; *luxius*, Lat.] Luxury; voluptuouſneſs. Not uſed.

—— The pow'r of wealth I try'd,
And all the various *luxe* of coſtly pride. *Prior.*

Luxu'riance. } *n. ſ.* [from *luxurians*, Latin.] Exube-
Luxu'riancy. } rance; abundant or wanton plenty or growth.

A fungus prevents healing only by its *luxuriancy*. *Wiſeman.*

Flowers grow up in the garden in the greateſt *luxuriancy* and profuſion. *Spectator.*

While through the parting robe th' alternate breaſt
In full *luxuriance* roſe. *Thomſon's Summer.*

Luxu'riant. *adj.* [*luxurians*, Lat.] Exuberant; ſuperfluouſly; plenteous.

A fluent and *luxuriant* ſpeech becomes youth well, but not age. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

The mantling vine gently creeps *luxuriant*. *Milton.*

If the fancy of Ovid be *luxuriant*, it is his character to be ſo. *Dryden's Pref. to Ovid's Epiſtles.*

Prune the *luxuriant*, th' uncouth refine,
But ſhow no mercy to an empty line. *Pope.*

To **Luxu'riate.** *v. n.* [*luxurior*, Latin.] To grow exuberantly; to ſhoot with ſuperfluous plenty.

Luxu'rious. *adj.* [*luxurieux*, Fr. *luxurioſus*, Latin.] 1. Delighting in the pleaſures of the table. 2. Adminiſtring to luxury. 3. Luſtful; libidinous. 4. Voluptuous; enſlaved to pleaſure. 5. Softening by pleaſure. 6. Luxuriant; exuberant.

(2.) —— Thoſe whom laſt thou ſaw'ſt
In triumph, and *luxurious* wealth, are they
Firſt ſeen in acts of proweſs eminent,
And great exploits; but of true virtue void. *Milton.*

The *luxurious* board. *Anon.*

(3.) She knows the heat of a *luxurious* bed:
Her bluſh is guiltineſs, not modeſty. *Shakeſpeare.*

——— I grant him bloody,
Luxurious, avaricious, falſe, deceitful. *Shakeſp.*

(4.) *Luxurious* cities, where the noiſe
Of riot aſcends above their loftieſt tow'rs. *Milton.*

(5.) Repel the Tuſcan foes, their city ſeize,
Protect the Latins in *luxurious* eaſe. *Dryden.*

(6.) —— Till more hands
Aid us, the work under our labour grows
Luxurious by reſtraint. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Luxu'riously. *adv.* [from *luxurious.*] Delicioully; voluptuouſly.

——— Hotter hours you have
Luxuriouſly pick'd out. *Shakeſp.*

Where mice and rats devour'd poetick bread,
And with heroick verſe *luxuriouſly* were fed. *Dryden.*

He never ſupt in ſolemn ſtate;
Nor day to night *luxuriouſly* did join. *Dryden.*

LU'XURY. *n. ſ.* [*luxuré*, old French; *luxuria*, Latin.] 1. Voluptuouſneſs; addictedneſs to pleaſure. 2. Luſt; lewdneſs. 3. Luxurience; exuberance. 4. Delicious fare.

(1.) —— Egypt with Aſſyria ſtrove
In wealth and *luxury*. *Milton.*

Riches expoſe a man to pride and *luxury*, and a fooliſh elation of heart. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

(2.) —— Urge his hateful *luxury*,
His beſtial appetite in change of luſt,
Which ſtretch'd unto their ſervants, daughters, wives. *Shak.*

(3.) Young trees of ſeveral kinds ſet contiguous in a fruitful ground, with the *luxury* of the trees will incorporate. *Bacon.*

(4.) He cut the ſide of the rock for a garden, and by laying on it earth, furniſhed out a kind of *luxury* for a hermit. *Addiſon.*

Ly. [A very frequent termination both of names of places and of adjectives and adverbs; when *ly* terminates the name of a place, it is derived from leaȝ, Saxon, a field. *Gibſon.* When it ends an adjective or adverb, it is contracted from *lich*, *like*: as, *beaſtly*, *beaſtlike*; *plainly*, *plainlike*.

Lyca'nthropy. *n. ſ.* [*lycantropie*, French. λύκαν and ἀνθρωπος.] A kind of madneſs, in which men have the qualities of wild beaſts.

He ſees like a man in his ſleep, and grows as much the wiſer as the man that dreamt of a *lycanthropy*, and was for ever after wary not to come near a river. *Taylor.*

Lyke. *adj.* for *like.* *Spenſer.*

Ly'ing. *participial noun*, from *lie*, whether it ſignifies to *be recumbent*, or *to ſpeak falſely*, or otherwiſe.

They will have me whipt for ſpeaking true, thou wilt have me whipt for *lying*, and ſometimes I am whipt for holding my peace. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Many tears and temptations befal me by the *lying* in wait of the Jews. *Acts*, xx. 19.

Lymph. *n. ſ.* [*lymphe*, French; *lympha*, Lat.] Water; tranſparent colourleſs liquor.

When the chyle paſſeth through the meſentery, it is mixed with the *lymph*, the moſt ſpirituous and elaborated part of the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Ly'mphated. *adj.* [*lymphatus*, Lat.] Mad. *Dict.*

Ly'mphatick. *n. ſ.* [*lymphatique*, Fr. from *lympha*, Lat.] The *lymphaticks* are ſlender pellucid tubes, whoſe cavities are contracted at ſmall and unequal diſtances: they are carried into the glands of the meſentery, receiving firſt a fine thin lymph from the *lymphatick* ducts, which dilutes the chylous fluid. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*

Upon the death of an animal, the ſpirits may ſink into the veins, or *lymphaticks* and glandules. *Floyer.*

Ly'mpheduct. *n. ſ.* [*lympha* and *ductus*, Latin.] A veſſel which conveys the lymph.

——— The glands,
All artful knots, of various hollow threads,
Which *lympheducts*, an art'ry, nerve, and vein,
Involv'd and cloſe together wound, contain. *Blackmore.*

Ly'nden tree. [*tilia*, Latin.] A plant.

LYNX. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A ſpotted beaſt, remarkable for ſpeed and ſharp ſight.

He that has an idea of a beaſt with ſpots, has but a confuſed idea of a leopard, it not being thereby ſufficiently diſtinguiſhed from a *lynx*. *Locke.*

What modes of ſight betwixt each wide extreme,
The mole's dim curtain, and the *linx*'s beam. *Pope.*

Lyre. *n. ſ.* [*lyre*, Fr. *lyra*, Lat.] A harp; a muſical inſtrument to which poetry is, by poetical writers, ſuppoſed to be ſung.

With other notes then to th' Orphean *lyre*. *Milton.*

My ſofteſt verſe, my darling *lyre*,
Upon Euphelia's toilet lay. *Prior.*

He never touched his *lyre* in ſuch a truly chromatick manner as upon that occaſion. *Arbuth. and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

Ly'rical. } **Ly'rick.** } *adj.* [*lyricus*, Latin; *lyrique*, French.] Pertaining to an harp, or to odes or poetry ſung to an harp; ſinging to an harp.

All his trophies hung and acts enroll'd
In copious legend, or ſweet *lyrick* ſong. *Milton's Agoniſt.*

Somewhat of the purity of Engliſh, ſomewhat of more equal thoughts, ſomewhat of ſweetneſs in the numbers; in one word, ſomewhat of a finer turn, and more *lyrical* verſe, is yet wanting. *Dryden.*

The lute neglected, and the *lyrick* muſe,
Love taught my tears in ſadder notes to flow,
And tun'd my heart to elegies of woe. *Pope.*

Ly'rick. *n. ſ.* A poet who writes ſongs to the harp.

The greateſt conqueror in this nation, after the manner of the old Grecian *lyricks*, did not only compoſe the words of his divine odes, but ſet them to muſick himſelf. *Addiſon.*

Ly'rist. [*lyriſtes*, Latin.] A muſician who plays upon the harp.

His tender theme the charming *lyriſt* choſe
Minerva's anger, and the direful woes
Which voyaging from Troy the victors bore. *Pope.*

M.

M Has, in Engliſh, one unvaried ſound, by compreſſion of the lips; as, *mine*, *tame*, *camp*: it is never mute.

MACARO'ON. *n. ſ.* [*macarone*, Italian.] 1. A coarſe, rude, low fellow; whence *macaronick* poetry, in which the language is purpoſely corrupted. 2. [*Macaron*, French.] A kind of ſweet biſcuit, made of flower, almonds, eggs, and ſugar.

(1.) Like a big wife, at ſight of lothed meat,
Ready to travail; ſo I ſigh and ſweat,
To hear this *macaroon* talk on in vain. *Donne.*

MACAW-TREE. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of the *palm-tree*, very common in the Caribbee iſlands, where the negroes pierce the tender fruit, whence iſſues a pleaſant liquor; and the body of the tree affords a ſolid timber, ſuppoſed by ſome to be a ſort of ebony. *Miller.*

MACA'W. *n. ſ.* A bird in the Weſt-Indies, the largeſt ſpecies of parrot.

MACE. *n. ſ.* [maȝȝa, Saxon; *maça*, Spaniſh.] 1. An enſign of authority borne before magiſtrates. 2. [*Maſſue*, French; *maſſa*, Latin.] A heavy blunt weapon; a club of metal. 3. [*Macis*, Latin.] A kind of ſpice.—The nutmeg is incloſed in a threefold covering, of which the ſecond is *mace*: it is thin and membranaceous, of an oleaginous, and a yellowiſh colour: it has an extremely fragrant, aromatick, and agreeable ſmell, and a pleaſant, but acrid and oleaginous taſte. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

(1.) He mightily upheld that royal *mace*
Which now thou bear'ſt. *Fairy Queen.*

(2.) ——— O murth'rous ſlumber!
Lay'ſt thou thy leaden *mace* upon my boy
That plays thee muſick? *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

The Turkiſh troops breaking in with their ſcymitars and heavy iron *maces*, made a moſt bloody execution. *Knolles.*

Death with his *mace* petrifick ſmote. *Milton.*

With his *mace* their monarch ſtruck the ground,
With inward trembling earth receiv'd the wound,
And riſing ſtreams a ready paſſage found. *Dryden.*
The mighty *maces* with ſuch haſte deſcend,
They break the bones, and make the armour bend. *Dryden.*

(3.) Water, vinegar, and honey, is a moſt excellent ſudorifick: it is more effectual with a little *mace* added to it. *Arbuth.*

MACEA'LE. *n. ſ.* [*mace* and *ale*.] Ale ſpiced with mace.

I preſcribed him a draught of *maceale*, with hopes to diſpoſe him to reſt. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

MA'CEBEARER. *n. ſ.* [*mace* and *bear*.] One who carries the mace before perſons in authority.

I was placed at a quadrangular table, oppoſite to the *macebearer*. *Spectator.*

To MA'CERATE. *v. a.* [*macero*, Latin; *macerer*, French.] 1. To make lean; to wear away. 2. To mortify; to haraſs with corporal hardſhips. 3. To ſteep almoſt to ſolution.

(1.) Recurrent pains of the ſtomach, megrims, and other recurrent head-aches, *macerate* the parts, and render the looks of patients conſumptive and pining. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

(2.) Covetous men are all fools: for what greater folly can there be, or madneſs, than for ſuch a man to *macerate* himſelf when he need not? *Burton on Melancholy.*

Out of an exceſs of zeal they practiſe mortifications; they *macerate* their bodies, and impair their health. *Fiddes.*

(3.) In lotions in womens caſes, he orders two portions of hellebore *macerated* in two cotylæ of water. *Arbuthnot.*

MACERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*maceration*, French; from *macerate*.] 1. The act of waſting, or making lean. 2. Mortification; corporal hardſhip. 3. *Maceration* is an infuſion either with or without heat, wherein the ingredients are intended to be almoſt wholly diſſolved. *Quincy.*

(3.) The ſaliva ſerves for a *maceration* and diſſolution of the meat into a chyle. *Ray on Creation.*

MACE-REED. *n. ſ.* [*typha*.] An herb.

MA'CHINAL. *adj.* [from *machina*, Latin.] Relating to machines. *Dict.*

To MA'CHINATE. *v. a.* [*machinor*, Lat. *machiner*, Fr.] To plan; to contrive.

MACHINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*machinatio*, Lat. *machination*, French; from *machinate*.] Artifice; contrivance; malicious ſcheme.

——— If you miſcarry,
Your buſineſs of the world hath ſo an end,
And *machination* ceaſes. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

O from their *machinations* free,
That would my guiltleſs ſoul betray;
From thoſe who in my wrongs agree,
And for my life their engines lay. *Sandys's Paraphraſe.*

Be fruſtrate all ye ſtratagems of hell,
And deviliſh *machinations* come to nought. *Milton.*

How were they zealous in reſpect to their temporal governors? Not by open rebellion, not by private *machinations*; but in bleſſing and ſubmitting to their emperors, and obeying them in all things but their idolatry. *Spratt.*

MACHI'NE. *n. ſ.* [*machina*, Latin; *machine*, French. This word is pronounced *maſheen*.] 1. Any complicated work in which one part contributes to the motion of another. 2. An engine. 3. Supernatural agency in poems.

(1.) We are led to conceive this great *machine* of the world, to have been once in a ſtate of greater ſimplicity, as to conceive a watch to have been once in its firſt materials. *Burnet.*

In a watch's fine *machine*,
The added movements which declare
How full the moon, how old the year,
Derive their ſecondary pow'r
From that which ſimply points the hour. *Prior.*

(2.) ——— In the hollow ſide,
Selected numbers of their ſoldiers hide;
With inward arms the dire *machine* they load,
And iron bowels ſtuff the dark abode. *Dryden.*

(3.) The marvellous fable includes whatever is ſupernatural, and eſpecially the *machines* of the gods. *Pope.*

Machi'nery. *n. ſ.* [from *machine.*] 1. Enginery; complicated workmanſhip; ſelf-moved engines. 2. The *machinery* ſignifies that part which the deities, angels, or demons, act in a poem. *Pope.*

Ma'chinist. *n. ſ.* [*machineſte*, French; from *machina*, Latin.] A conſtructor of engines or machines.

Ma'cilency. *n. ſ.* [from *macilent.*] Leanneſs. *Dict.*

MA'CILENT. *adj.* [*macilentus*, Latin.] Lean.

Ma'ckerel. *n. ſ.* [*mackereel*, Dutch; *maquereau*, French.] A ſea-fiſh.

Some fiſh are gutted, ſplit, and kept in pickle; as whiting and *mackerel.* *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Law ordered that the Sunday ſhould have reſt;
And that no nymph her noiſy food ſhould ſell,
Except it were new milk or *mackerel.* *King's Cookery.*

Sooner ſhall cats diſport in water clear,
And ſpeckled *mackrels* graze the meadows fair,
Than I forget my ſhepherds wonted love. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

Mackerel-gale ſeems to be, in *Dryden*'s cant, a ſtrong breeze; ſuch, I ſuppoſe, as is deſired to bring *mackerel* freſh to market.

——— They put up every ſail,
The wind was fair, but blew a *mackrel-gale.* *Dryden.*

Ma'crocosm. *n ſ.* [*macrocoſme*, French; μακρὸς and κόσμος.] The whole world, or viſible ſyſtem, in oppoſition to the microcoſm, or world of man.

Macta'tion. *n. ſ.* [*mactatus*, Latin.] The act of killing for ſacrifice.

MA'CULA. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] 1. A ſpot. 2. [In phyſick.] Any ſpots upon the ſkin, whether thoſe in fevers or ſcorbutick habits.

(1.) And laſtly, the body of the ſun may contract ſome ſpots or *maculæ* greater than uſual, and by that means be darkened. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

To Ma'culate. *v. a.* [*maculo*, Latin.] To ſtain; ,to ſport.

Macula'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *maculate.*] Stain; ſpot; taint.

I will throw my glove to death himſelf,
That there's no *maculation* in thy heart. *Shakeſp.*

Ma'cule. *n. ſ.* [*macula*, Latin.] A ſpot; a ſtain.

MAD. *adj.* [ʒemaad, Saxon; *matto*, Italian.] 1. Diſordered in the mind; broken in the underſtanding; diſtracted; delirious without a fever. 2. Expreſſing diſorder of mind. 3. Over-run with any violent or unreaſonable deſire: with *on*, *after*, *of*, perhaps better *for*, before the object of deſire. 4. Enraged; furious.

(1.) Alack, Sir, he is *mad.*
—'Tis the time's plague when madmen lead the blind. *Shak.*

This muſick mads me, let it ſound no more;
For though it have help'd madmen to their wits,
In me, it ſeems, it will make wiſemen *mad.* *Shakeſp.*

Cupid, of thee the poets ſung,
Thy mother from the ſea was ſprung;
But they were *mad* to make thee young. *Denham.*

We muſt bind our paſſions in chains, leſt like *mad*-folks they break their locks and bolts, and do all the miſchief they can. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

A bear, enrag'd at the ſtinging of a bee, ran like *mad* into the bee-garden, and over-turn'd all the hives. *L'Eſtrange.*

Madmen ought not to be *mad*;
But who can help his frenzy? *Dryden's Span. Fryar.*

But ſome ſtrange graces and odd flights ſhe had,
Was juſt not ugly, and was juſt not *mad.* *Pope.*

(2.) ——— His geſtures fierce
He mark'd, and *mad* demeanour when alone. *Milton.*

(3.) It is the land of graven images, and they are *mad upon* their idols. *Jer.* l. 38.

The world is running *mad after* farce, the extremity of bad poetry, or rather the judgment that is fallen upon dramatick writing. *Dryden's Pref. to Cleomenes.*

The people are not ſo very *mad of* acorns, but that they could be content to eat the bread of civil perſons. *Rymer.*

(4.) Holy writ repreſents St. Paul as making havock of the church, and perſecuting that way unto the death, and being exceedingly *mad* againſt them. *Decay of Piety.*

To Mad. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make mad; to make furious; to enrage.

O villain! cried out Zelmane, *madded* with finding an unlooked-for rival. *Sidney.*

—— This will witneſs outwardly,
As ſtrongly as the conſcience does within,
To the *madding* of her lord. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

This *mads* me, that perhaps ignoble hands
Have overlaid him, for they cou'd not conquer. *Dryden.*

To Mad. *v. n.* To be mad; to be furious.

—— The *madding* wheels
Of brazen chariots rag'd: dire was the noiſe
Of conflicts! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

—— She, mixing with a throng
Of *madding* matrons, bears the bride along. *Dryden.*

Mad. *n. ſ.* [maðu, Saxon.] An earth-worm. *Ainſ.*

Ma'dam. *n. ſ.* [*ma dame*, French, my dame.] The term of compliment uſed in addreſs to ladies of every degree. It was anciently ſpoken as in French, with the accent upon the laſt ſyllable.

Certes, *madam*, ye have great cauſe of plaint. *Spenſer.*

Madam, once more you look and move a queen!
Phillips's Diſtreſt Mother.

Ma'dbrain. } *adj.* [*mad* and *brain.*] Diſordered in the
Ma'dbrained. } mind; hotheaded.

I give my hand oppos'd againſt my heart,
Unto a *madbrain* Rudeſby, full of ſpleen. *Shakeſp.*

——— He let fall his book,
And as he ſtoop'd again to take it up,
This *madbrain'd* bridegroom took him ſuch a cuff,
That down fell prieſt and book. *Shakeſp.*

Ma'dcap. *n. ſ.* [*mad* and *cap*; either taking the *cap* for the head, or alluding to the caps put upon diſtracted perſons by way of diſtinction.] A madman; a wild hotbrained fellow.

That laſt is Biron, the merry *madcap* lord;
Not a word with him but a jeſt. *Shakeſp.*

The nimble-footed *madcap* prince of Wales,
And his comrades, that daft the world aſide,
And bid it paſs. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

To Ma'dden. *v. n.* [from *mad.*] To become mad; to act as mad.

The dog-ſtar rages, nay 'tis paſt a doubt,
All Bedlam or Parnaſſus is let out;
Fire in each eye, and papers in each hand,
They rave, recite, and *madden* round the land. *Pope.*

To Ma'dden. *v. a.* To make mad.

Such *mad'ning* draughts of beauty,
As for a while overwhelm'd his raptur'd thought. *Thomſon.*

Ma'dder. *n. ſ.* [maðeꞃe, Saxon.] The flower of the *madder* conſiſts of one ſingle leaf, which is cut into four or five ſegments, and expanded at the top; the flower-cup afterwards becomes a fruit, compoſed of two juicy berries cloſely joined together, containing ſeed for the moſt part, hollowed like a navel; the leaves are rough, and ſurround the ſtalks in whorles. *Miller.*

Madder is cultivated in vaſt quantities in Holland: what the Dutch ſend over for medicinal uſe is the root, which is only dried; but the greateſt quantity is uſed by the dyers, who have it ſent in coarſe powder. *Hill.*

Made, participle preterite of *make.*

Neither hath this man ſinned, nor his parents; but that the works of God ſhould be *made* manifeſt. *John*, ix. 3.

Madefa'ction. *n. ſ.* [*madefacio*, Latin.] The act of making wet.

To all *madefaction* there is required an imbibition. *Bacon.*

To MA'DEFY. *v. a.* [*madefio*, Latin.] To moiſten; to make wet.

MA'DGEHOWLET. *n. ſ.* [*bubo.*] An owl. *Ainſworth.*

MA'DHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*mad* and *houſe.*] A houſe where madmen are cured or confined.

A fellow in a *madhouſe* being aſked how he came there? Why, ſays he, the mad-folks abroad are too many for us, and ſo they have maſtered all the ſober people, and cooped them up here. *L'Eſtrange.*

MA'DLY. *adv.* [from *mad.*] Without underſtanding; furiouſly.

He wav'd a torch aloft, and *madly* vain,
Sought godlike worſhip from a ſervile train. *Dryden.*

MA'DMAN. *n. ſ.* [*mad* and *man.*] A man deprived of his underſtanding.

They ſhall be like *madmen*, ſparing none, but ſtill ſporting. 2 *Eſdr.* xvi. 71.

He that eagerly purſues any thing, is no better than a *madman.* *L'Eſtrange.*

He who ties a *madman's* hands, or takes away his ſword, loves his perſon while he diſarms his frenzy. *South.*

MA'DNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *mad.*] 1. Diſtraction; loſs of underſtanding; perturbation of the faculties. 2. Fury; wildneſs of paſſion; rage.

(1.) Why, woman, your huſband is in his old lunes again: he ſo buffets himſelf on the forehead, that any *madneſs* I ever yet beheld ſeemed but tameneſs and civility to this diſtemper. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

There are degrees of *madneſs* as of folly, the diſorderly jumbling ideas together, in ſome more, ſome leſs. *Locke.*

(2.) The power of God ſets bounds to the raging of the ſea, and reſtrains the *madneſs* of the people. *King Charles.*

He rav'd with all the *madneſs* of deſpair,
He roar'd, he beat his breaſt, and tore his hair. *Dryden.*

MADRI'ER. *n. ſ.* *Madrier*, in war, is a thick plank armed with iron plates, having a cavity ſufficient to receive the mouth of the petard when charged, with which it is applied againſt a gate, or other thing intended to be broken down. *Bailey.*

MA'DRIGAL. *n. ſ.* [*madrigal*, Spaniſh and French, from *mandra*, Latin; whence it was written anciently *mandriale*, Italian.] A paſtoral ſong; any light airy ſhort ſong.—A *madrigal* is a little amorous piece, which contains a certain number of unequal verſes, not tied to the ſcrupulous regularity of a ſonnet, or ſubtilty of an epigram: it conſiſts of one ſingle rank of verſes, and in that differs from a canzonet, which conſiſts of ſeveral ſtrophes, which return in the ſame order and number. *Bailey.*

——— Waters, by whoſe falls
Birds ſing melodious *madrigals.* *Shakeſp.*

His artful ſtrains have oft delay'd
The huddling brook to hear his *madrigal.* *Milton.*

Their tongue is light and trifling in compariſon of the Engliſh; more proper for ſonnets, *madrigals*, and elegies, than heroick poetry. *Dryden.*

MA'DWORT. *n. ſ.* [*mad* and *wort.*] An herb.

MÆRE. *adv.* It is derived from the Saxon mep, famous, great, noted: ſo *ælmere* is all famous; *æthelmere*, famous for nobility. *Gibſon's Camden.*

To MA'FFLE. *v. n.* To ſtammer. *Ainſworth.*

MA'FFLER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſtammerer. *Ainſ.*

MAGAZI'NE. *n. ſ.* [*magazine*, French; from the Arabick *machſan*, a treaſure.] 1. A ſtorehouſe, commonly an arſenal or armoury, or repoſitory of proviſions. 2. Of late this word has ſignified a miſcellaneous pamphlet, from a periodical miſcellany called the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and publiſhed under the name of *Sylvanus Urban*, by *Edward Cave.*

(1.) If it ſhould appear fit to beſtow ſhipping in thoſe harbours, it ſhall be very needful that there be a *magazine* of all neceſſary proviſions and ammunitions. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Plain heroick magnitude of mind;
Their armories and *magazines* contemns. *Milton's Agoniſt.*

Some o'er the publick *magazines* preſide,
And ſome are ſent new forage to provide. *Dryden's Virg.*

Uſeful arms in *magazines* we place,
All rang'd in order, and diſpos'd with grace. *Pope.*

His head was ſo well ſtored a *magazine*, that nothing could be propoſed which he was not maſter of. *Locke.*

MAGE. *n. ſ.* [*magus*, Latin.] A magician. *Spenſer.*

MA'GGOT. *n. ſ.* [*magrod.* Welſh; *millepeda*, Latin; maðu, Saxon.] 1. A ſmall grub, which turns into a fly. 2. Whimſy; caprice; odd fancy. A low word.

(1.) Out of the ſides and back of the common caterpillar we have ſeen creep out ſmall *maggots.* *Ray on Creation.*

From the ſore although the inſect flies,
It leaves a brood of *maggots* in diſguiſe. *Garth.*

(2.) Taffata phraſes, ſilken terms preciſe,
Three-pil'd hyperboles, ſpruce affectation,
Figures pedantical, theſe ſummer flies,
Have blown me full of *maggot* oſtentation:
I do forſwear them.
Henceforth my wooing mind ſhall be expreſt
In ruſſet yeas, and honeſt kerſy noes. *Shakeſp.*

To reconcile our late diſſenters,
Our breth'ren though by other venters,
Unite them and their diff'rent *maggots*,
As long and ſhort ſticks are in faggots. *Hudibras.*

She pricked his *maggot*, and touched him in the tender point; then he broke out into a violent paſſion. *Arbuthnot.*

MA'GGOTTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *maggotty.*] The ſtate of abounding with maggots.

MA'GGOTTY. *adj.* [from *maggot.*] 1. Full of maggots. 2. Capricious; whimſical. A low word.

(2.) To pretend to work out a neat ſcheme of thoughts with a *maggotty* unſettled head, is as ridiculous as to think to write ſtrait in a jumbling coach. *Norris.*

MA'GICAL. *adj.* [from *magick.*] Acting, or performed by ſecret and inviſible powers, either of nature, or the agency of ſpirits.

I'll humbly ſignify what, in his name,
That *magical* word of war, we have effected. *Shakeſp.*

They beheld unveiled the *magical* ſhield of your Arioſto, which dazzled the beholders with too much brightneſs; they can no longer hold up their arms. *Dryden.*

By the uſe of a looking-glaſs, and certain attire made of cambrick, upon her head, ſhe attained to an evil art and *magical* force in the motion of her eyes. *Tatler.*

MA'GICALLY. *adv.* [from *magical.*] According to the rites of magick; by enchantment.

In the time of Valens, divers curious men, by the falling of a ring *magically* prepared, judged that one Theodorus ſhould ſucceed in the empire. *Camden.*

MA'GICK. *n. ſ.* [*magia*, Latin.] 1. The art of putting in action the power of ſpirits: it was ſuppoſed that both good and bad ſpirits were ſubject to magick; yet magick was in general held unlawful; ſorcery; enchantment. 2. The ſecret operations of natural powers.

(1.) ——— She once being looſt,
The noble ruin of her *magick*, Antony,
Claps on his ſea-wing. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

What charm, what *magick*, can over-rule the force of all theſe motives. *Rogers.*

(2.) The writers of natural *magick* attribute much to the virtues that come from the parts of living creatures, as if they did infuſe immaterial virtue into the part ſevered. *Bacon.*

MA'GICK. *adj.* 1. Acting or doing by powers ſuperiour to the known power of nature; enchanted; necromantick. 2. Done or produced by magick.

(1.) Upon the corner of the moon
There hangs a vap'rous drop, profound;
I'll catch it ere it come to ground:
And that diſtill'd by *magick* ſlights
Shall raiſe ſuch artificial ſprights,

As by the ſtrength of their illuſion,
Shall draw him on to his confuſion. *Shakeſpeare's Macb.*
Like caſtles built by *magick* art in air,
That vaniſh at approach, ſuch thoughts appear. *Granville.*
(2.) And the brute earth would lend her nerves, and ſhake
Till all thy *magick* ſtructures rear'd ſo high,
Were ſhatter'd into heaps. *Milton.*

MAGI'CIAN. *n. ſ.* [*magicus*, Latin.] One ſkilled in magick; an enchanter; a necromancer.

What black *magician* conjures up this fiend,
To ſtop devoted charitable deeds. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*
An old *magician*, that did keep
Th' Heſperian fruit, and made the dragon ſleep;
Her potent charms do troubled ſouls relieve,
And, where ſhe liſts, makes calmeſt ſouls to grieve. *Waller.*

There are millions of truths that a man is not concerned to know; as, whether Roger Bacon was a mathematician or a *magician*. *Locke.*

MAGISTE'RIAL. *adj.* [from *magiſter*, Latin.] 1. Such as ſuits a maſter. 2. Lofty; arrogant; proud; inſolent; deſpotick. 3. Chemically prepared, after the manner of a magiſtery.

(1.) Such a government is paternal, not *magiſterial*. *King Charles.*

He bids him attend as if he had the rod over him; and uſes a *magiſterial* authority while he inſtructs him. *Dryden.*

(2.) We are not *magiſterial* in opinions, nor, dictator like, obtrude our notions on any man. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Pretences go a great way with men that take fair words, and *magiſterial* looks, for current payment. *L'Eſtrange.*

Thoſe men are but trepanned who are called to govern, being inveſted with authority, but bereaved of power; which is nothing elſe but to mock and betray them into a ſplendid and *magiſterial* way of being ridiculous. *South.*

(3.) Of corals are chiefly prepared the powder ground upon a marble, and the *magiſterial* ſalt, to good purpoſe in ſome fevers: the tincture is no more than a ſolution of the *magiſterial* ſalt. *Grew's Muſæum.*

MAGISTE'RIALLY. *adv.* [from *magiſterial.*] Arrogantly; with an air of authority.

A downright advice may be miſtaken, as if it were ſpoken *magiſterially*. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Over their pots and pipes, they claim and engroſs all wholly to themſelves, *magiſterially* cenſuring the wiſdom of all antiquity, ſcoffing at all piety, and new modelling the world. *South.*

MAGISTE'RIALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *magiſterial.*] Haughtineſs; airs of a maſter.

Peremptorineſs is of two ſorts; the one a *magiſterialneſs* in matters of opinion, the other a poſitiveneſs in relating matters of fact: in the one we impoſe upon mens underſtandings, in the other on their faith. *Government of the Tongue.*

MA'GISTERY. *n. ſ.* [*magiſterium*, Latin.] *Magiſtery* is a term made uſe of by chemiſts to ſignify ſometimes a very fine powder, made by ſolution and precipitation; as of biſmuth, lead, &c. and ſometimes reſins and reſinous ſubſtances; as thoſe of jalap, ſcamony, &c. but the moſt genuine acceptation is to expreſs that preparation of any body, wherein the whole, or moſt part, is, by the addition of ſomewhat, changed into a body of quite another kind; as when iron or copper is turned into cryſtals of Mars or Venus. *Quincy.*

Paracelſus extracteth the *magiſtery* of wine, expoſing it unto the extremity of cold; whereby the aqueous parts will freeze, but the ſpirit be uncongealed in the centre. *Brown.*

The *magiſtery* of vegetables conſiſts but of the more ſoluble and coloured parts of the plants that afford it. *Boyle.*

MA'GISTRACY. *n. ſ.* [*magiſtratus*, Latin.] Office or dignity of a magiſtrate.

You ſhare the world, her *magiſtracies*, prieſthoods,
Wealth, and felicity, amongſt you, friends. *B. Johnſon.*

He had no other intention but to diſſwade men from *magiſtracy*, or undertaking the publick offices of ſtate. *Brown.*

Some have diſputed even againſt *magiſtracy* itſelf. *Atter.*

Duelling is not only an uſurpation of the divine prerogative, but it is an inſult upon *magiſtracy* and good government. *Clariſſa.*

MA'GISTRALLY. *adv.* [*magiſtralis*, low Latin.] Deſpotically; authoritatively; magiſterially.

What a preſumption is this for one, who will not allow liberty to others, to aſſume to himſelf ſuch a licenſe to controul ſo *magiſtrally*. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

MA'GISTRATE. *n. ſ.* [*magiſtratus*, Latin.] A man publickly inveſted with authority; a governour; an executor of the laws.

— They chuſe their *magiſtrate!*
And ſuch a one as he, who puts his ſhall,
His popular ſhall, againſt a graver bench,
Than ever frown'd in Greece. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

I treat here of thoſe legal puniſhments which *magiſtrates* inflict upon their diſobedient ſubjects. *Decay of Piety.*

MAGNA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*magnalia*, Latin.] A great thing; ſomething above the common rate. Not uſed.

Too greedy of *magnalities*, we make but favourable experiments concerning welcome truths. *Brown.*

MAGNANI'MITY. *n. ſ.* [*magnanimite*, French; *magnanimus*, Latin.] Greatneſs of mind; bravery; elevation of ſoul.

With deadly hue, an armed corſe did lye,
In whoſe dead face he read great *magnanimity*. *Spenſer.*

Let but the acts of the ancient Jews be but indifferently weighed, from whoſe *magnanimity*, in cauſes of moſt extreme hazard, thoſe ſtrange and unwonted reſolutions have grown, which, for all circumſtances, no people under the roof of heaven did ever hitherto match. *Hooker.*

They had enough reveng'd, having reduc'd
Their foe to miſery beneath their fears,
The reſt was *magnanimity* to remit,
If ſome convenient ranſom was propos'd. *Milton's Agoniſt.*

Exploding many things under the name of trifles, is a very falſe proof either of wiſdom or *magnanimity*, and a great check to virtuous actions with regard to fame. *Swift.*

MAGNA'NIMOUS. *adj.* [*magnanimus*, Latin.] Great of mind; elevated in ſentiment; brave.

To give a kingdom hath been thought
Greater and nobler done, and to lay down
Far more *magnanimous*, than to aſſume. *Milton.*
——— In ſtrength
All mortals I excell'd, and great in hopes,
With youthful courage and *magnanimous* thoughts
Of birth from heaven foretold, and high exploits. *Milton.*

Magnanimous induſtry is a reſolved aſſiduity and care, anſwerable to any weighty work. *Grew's Coſmol.*

MAGNA'NIMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *magnanimous.*] Bravely; with greatneſs of mind.

A complete and generous education fits a man to perform juſtly, ſkilfully, and *magnanimouſly*, all the offices of peace and war. *Milton on Education.*

MA'GNET. *n. ſ.* [*magnes*, Latin.] The loadſtone; the ſtone that attracts iron.

Two *magnets*, heav'n and earth, allure to bliſs,
The larger loadſtone that, the nearer this. *Dryden.*

It may be reaſonable to aſk, Whether obeying the *magnet* be eſſential to iron? *Locke.*

MAGNE'TICAL. }
MAGNE'TICK. } *adj.* [from *magnet.*] 1. Relating to the magnet. 2. Having powers correſpondent to thoſe of the magnet. 3. Attractive; having the power to draw things diſtant. 4. *Magnetick* is once uſed by *Milton* for *magnet*.

(1.) Review this whole *magnetick* ſcheme. *Blackmore.*

Water is nineteen times lighter, and by conſequence nineteen times rarer, than gold; and gold is ſo rare as very readily, and without the leaſt oppoſition, to tranſmit the *magnetick* effluvia, and eaſily to admit quickſilver into its pores, and to let water paſs through it. *Newton's Opticks.*

(2.) The magnet acts upon iron through all denſe bodies not *magnetick*, nor red hot, without any diminution of its virtue; as through gold, ſilver, lead, glaſs, water. *Newton's Op.*

(3.) The moon is *magnetical* of heat, as the ſun is of cold and moiſture. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

She ſhould all parts to reunion bow;
She, that had all *magnetick* force alone,
To draw and faſten hundred parts in one. *Donne.*

They, as they move tow'rds his all-chearing lamp,
Turn ſwift their various motions, or are turn'd
By his *magnetick* beam. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

(4.) Draw out with credulous deſire, and lead
At will the manlieſt, reſoluteſt breaſt,
As the *magnetick* hardeſt iron draws. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

Ma'gnetism. *n. ſ.* [from *magnet.*] 1. Power of the loadſtone. 2. Power of attraction.

(1.) Many other *magnetiſms*, and the like attractions through all the creatures of nature. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

(2.) By the *magnetiſm* of intereſt our affections are irreſiſtably attracted. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Magnifi'able. *adj.* [from *magnify.*] Worthy to be extolled or praiſed. Unuſual.

Number, though wonderful in itſelf, and ſufficiently *magnifiable* from its demonſtrable affection, hath yet received adjections from the multiplying conceits of men. *Brown.*

Magni'fical. } *adj.* [*magnificus*, Latin.] Illuſtrious;
Magni'fick. } grand; great; noble. Proper, but little uſed.

The houſe that is to be builded for the Lord muſt be exceeding *magnifical*, of fame and glory throughout all countries. *1 Chron.* xxii. 5.

Thrones, dominations, princedoms, virtues, pow'rs!
If theſe *magnifick* titles yet remain,
Not merely titular. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

O parent! theſe are thy *magnifick* deeds;
Thy trophies! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Magni'ficence. *n. ſ.* [*magnificentia*, Latin.] Grandeur of appearance; ſplendour.

———— This deſert ſoil
Wants not her hidden luſtre, gems, and gold,
Nor want we ſkill or art, from whence to raiſe
Magnificence. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

———— Not Babylon,
Nor great Alcairo, ſuch *magnificence*
Equall'd in all their glories to inſhrine
Belus or Serapis, their gods; or ſeat
Their kings, when Egypt with Aſſyria ſtrove
In wealth and luxury. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

One may obſerve more ſplendour and *magnificence* in particular perſons houſes in Genoa, than in thoſe that belong to the publick. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Magni'ficent. *adj.* [*magnificus*, Latin.] 1. Grand in appearance; ſplendid; pompous. 2. Fond of ſplendour; ſetting greatneſs to ſhow.

(1.) Man he made, and for him built
Magnificent this world. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

It is ſuitable to the *magnificent* harmony of the univerſe, that the ſpecies of creatures ſhould, by gentle degrees, aſcend upward from us toward his perfection, as we ſee they gradually deſcend from us downwards. *Locke.*

Immortal glories in my mind revive,
When Rome's exalted beauties I deſcry,
Magnificent in piles of ruin lie. *Addiſon.*

(2.) If he were *magnificent*, he ſpent with an aſpiring intent: if he ſpared, he heaped with an aſpiring intent. *Sidney.*

Magni'ficently. *adv.* [from *magnificent.*] Pompouſly; ſplendidly.

————Beauty a monarch is,
Which kingly power *magnificently* proves,
By crouds of ſlaves and peopled empire's loves. *Dryden.*

We can never conceive too highly of God; ſo neither too *magnificently* of nature, his handy-work. *Grew's Coſmol.*

MA'GNIFICO. *n. ſ.* [Italian.] A grandee of Venice.

The duke himſelf, and the *magnificoes*
Of greateſt port, have all proceeded with him. *Shakeſp.*

Ma'gnifier. *n. ſ.* [from *magnify.*] 1. One that praiſes; an encomiaſt; an extoller. 2. A glaſs that encreaſes the bulk of any object.

(1.) The primitive *magnifiers* of this ſtar were the Egyptians, who notwithſtanding chiefly regarded it in relation to their river Nilus. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To **MA'GNIFY.** *v. a.* [*magnifico*, Latin.] 1. To make great; to exaggerate; to amplify; to extol. 2. To exalt; to elevate; to raiſe in eſtimation. 3. To raiſe in pride or pretenſion. 4. To encreaſe the bulk of any object to the eye. 5. A cant word for *to have effect.*

(1.) The ambaſſador, making his oration, did ſo *magnify* the king and queen, as was enough to glut the hearers. *Bacon.*

(2.) ———— Greater now in thy return,
Than from the giant-angels: thee that day
Thy thunders *magnify'd*; but to create
Is greater than created to deſtroy. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

(3.) He ſhall exalt and *magnify* himſelf above every god. *Daniel.*

If ye will *magnify* yourſelves againſt me, know now that God hath overthrown me. *Job*, xix. 5.

He ſhall *magnify* himſelf in his heart. *Dan.* viii. 25.

(4.) How theſe red globules would appear, if glaſſes could be found that could *magnify* them a thouſand times more, is uncertain. *Locke.*

By true reflection I would ſee my face?
Why brings the fool a *magnifying* glaſs? *Granville.*

The greateſt *magnifying* glaſſes in the world are a man's eyes, when they look upon his own perſon. *Pope.*

As things ſeem large which we through miſts deſcry,
Dulneſs is ever apt to magnify. *Pope's Eſſay on Criticiſm.*

(5.) My governeſs aſſured my father I had wanted for nothing; that I was almoſt eaten up with the green-ſickneſs: but this *magnifyed* but little with my father. *Spectator.*

Ma'gnitude. *n. ſ.* [*magnitudo*, Latin.] 1. Greatneſs; grandeur. 2. Comparative bulk.

(1.) He with plain heroick *magnitude* of mind,
And celeſtial vigour arm'd,
Their armories and magazines contemns. *Milt. Agoniſt.*

(2.) This tree hath no extraordinary *magnitude*, touching the trunk or ſtem; it is hard to find any one bigger than the reſt. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Never repoſe ſo much upon any man's ſingle counſel, fidelity and diſcretion, in managing affairs of the firſt *magnitude*, that is, matters of religion and juſtice, as to create in yourſelf, or others, a diffidence of your own judgment. *King Charles.*

When I behold this goodly frame, this world,
Of heav'n and earth conſiſting; and compute
Their *magnitudes*; this earth a ſpot, a grain,
An atom, with the firmament compar'd. *Milton.*

Convince the world that you're devout and true;
Whatever be your birth, you're ſure to be
A peer of the firſt *magnitude* to me. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Conceive theſe particles of bodies to be ſo diſpoſed amongſt themſelves, that the intervals of empty ſpaces between them may be equal in *magnitude* to them all; and that theſe particles may be compoſed of other particles much ſmaller, which have as much empty ſpace between them as equals all the *magnitudes* of theſe ſmaller particles. *Newton's Opticks.*

Ma'gpie. *n. ſ.* [from *pie*, *pica*, Latin, and *mag*, contracted from *Margaret*, as *phil* is uſed to a *ſparrow*, and *poll* to a *parrot.*] A bird ſometimes taught to talk.

Augurs, that underſtood relations, have
By *magpies* and by choughs, and rooks brought forth
The ſecret'ſt man of blood. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Diſſimulation is expreſſed by a lady wearing a vizard of two faces, in her right-hand a *magpie*, which Spenſer deſcribed looking through a lattice. *Peacham on Drawing.*

So have I ſeen in black and white,
A prating thing, a *magpie* height,
Majeſtically ſtalk;
A ſtately, worthleſs animal,
That plies the tongue, and wags the tail,
All flutter, pride, and talk. *Swift.*

Ma'gydare. *n. ſ.* [*magudaris*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainſw.*

MAID. } n. ſ. [mæden, mæȝden, Saxon; *maegd*, Dut.]
MAIDEN. } 1. An unmarried woman; a virgin. 2. A woman ſervant. 3. Female.

(1.) ———Your wives, your daughters,
Your matrons, and your *maids*, could not fill up
The ciſtern of my luſt. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
This is a man old, wrinkl'd, faded, wither'd,
And not a *maiden*, as thou ſay'ſt he is. *Shakeſp.*
——— I am not ſolely led
By a nice direction of a *maiden*'s eyes. *Shakeſp.*

She employed the reſidue of her life in repairing of highways, building of bridges, and endowing of *maidens*. *Carew.*

Your deluded wife had been a *maid*;
Down on the bridal bed a *maid* ſhe lay,
A *maid* ſhe roſe at the approaching day. *Dryden's Juv.*
———Let me die, ſhe ſaid,
Rather than loſe the ſpotleſs name of *maid*. *Dryden.*

(2.) My *maid* Neriſſa, and myſelf, mean time,
Will live as maids and widows. *Shakeſp.*
Old Tancred viſited his daughter's bow'r;
Her cheek, for ſuch his cuſtom was, he kiſs'd,
Then bleſs'd her kneeling, and her *maids* diſmiſs'd. *Dryden.*
Her cloſet and the gods ſhare all her time,
Except when, only by ſome *maids* attended,
She ſeeks ſome ſhady ſolitary grove. *Rowe.*
A thouſand *maidens* ply the purple loom,
To weave the bed, and deck the regal room. *Prior.*

(3.) If ſhe bear a *maid* child. *Lev.* xii. 5.

MAID. n. ſ. [*raia vel ſquatina minor.*] A ſpecies of ſkate fiſh.

MA'IDEN. *adj.* 1. Conſiſting of virgins. 2. Freſh; new; unuſed; unpolluted.

(1.) Nor was there one of all the nymphs that rov'd
O'er Mænalus, amid the *maiden* throng
More favor'd once. *Addiſon's Ovid.*
(2.) He fleſhed his *maiden* ſword. *Shakeſp.*
When I am dead, ſtrew me o'er
With *maiden* flowers, that all the world may know
I was a chaſte wife to my grave. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.
By this *maiden* bloſſom in my hand
I ſcorn thee and thy faſhion. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

MA'IDENHAIR. n. ſ. [*maiden* and *hair*; *adiantum.*] This plant is a native of the ſouthern parts of France and in the Mediterranean, where it grows on rocks, and old ruins, from whence it is brought for medicinal uſe.

June is drawn in a mantle of dark graſs green, upon his head a garland of bents, king's-cup, and *maidenhair*. *Peacham.*

MA'IDENHEAD. }
MA'IDENHODE. } n. ſ. [from *maiden*.] 1. Virginity; virginal purity; freedom from contamination. 2. Newneſs; freſhneſs; uncontaminated ſtate. This is now become a low word.
MA'IDENHOOD. }

(1.) And, for the modeſt lore of *maidenhood*,
Bids me not ſojourn with theſe armed men.
Oh whither ſhall I fly; what ſacred wood
Shall hide me from the tyrant? or what den? *Fairfax.*
She hated chambers, cloſets, ſecret mewes,
And in broad fields preſerv'd her *maidenhead*. *Fairfax.*

Example, that ſo terrible ſhews in the wreck of *maidenhood*, cannot for all that diſſuade ſucceſſion, but that they are limed with the twigs that threaten them. *Shakeſp.*

Maidenhood ſhe loves, and will be ſwift
To aid a virgin. *Milton.*
(2.) The devil and miſchance look big
Upon the *maidenhead* of our affairs. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Some who attended with much expectation, at their firſt appearing have ſtained the *maidenhead* of their credit with ſome negligent performance. *Wotton.*

Hope's chaſte kiſs wrongs no joys *maidenhead*,
Then ſpouſal rites prejudge the marriage-bed. *Craſhaw.*

MA'IDENLIP. n. ſ. [*lappago.*] An herb. *Ainſw.*

MA'IDENLY. *adj.* [*maiden* and *like.*] Like a maid; gentle, modeſt, timorous, decent.

———'Tis not *maidenly*;
Our ſex as well as I, may chide you for it. *Shakeſp.*

You virtuous aſs, and baſhful fool; muſt you be bluſhing? what a *maidenly* man at arms are you become? *Shakeſp.*

MA'IDHOOD. n. ſ. [from *maid.*] Virginity.

By *maidhood*, honour, and every thing,
I love thee. *Shakeſpeare's Twelfth Night.*

MA'IDMARIAN. n. ſ. [*puer ludius*, Latin.] A kind of dance, ſo called from a buffoon dreſſed like a man, who plays tricks to the populace.

A ſet of morrice-dancers danced a *maidmarian* with a tabor and pipe. *Temple.*

MA'IDPALE. *adj.* [*maid* and *pale.*] Pale like a ſick virgin.

Change the complection of her *maidpale* peace
To ſcarlet indignation. *Shakeſp.*

MAIDSE'RVANT. n. ſ. A female ſervant.

It is perfectly right what you ſay of the indifference in common friends, whether we are ſick or well; the very *maidſervants* in a family have the ſame notion. *Swift.*

MAJE'STICAL. } *adj.* [from *majeſty.*] 1. Auguſt; having dignity; grand; imperial; regal;
MAJE'STICK. } great of appearance. 2. Stately; pompous; ſplendid. 3. Sublime; elevated; lofty.

(1.) ——— They made a doubt
Preſence *majeſtical* would put him out:
For, quoth the king, an angel ſhalt thou ſee,
Yet fear not thou, but ſpeak audaciouſly. *Shakeſp.*
Get the ſtart of the *majeſtick* world,
And bear the palm alone. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*
We do it wrong, being ſo *majeſtical*,
To offer it the ſhew of violence. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*
——— In his face
Sate meekneſs, heighten'd with *majeſtick* grace. *Denham.*
A royal robe he wore with graceful pride,
Embroider'd ſandals glitter'd as he trod,
And forth he mov'd, *majeſtick* as a god. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

(2.) It was no mean thing which he purpoſed; to perform a work ſo *majeſtical* and ſtately was no ſmall charge. *Hooker.*

(3.) Which paſſage doth not only argue an infinite abundance, both of artizans and materials, but likewiſe of magnificent and *majeſtical* deſires in every common perſon. *Wotton.*

The leaſt portions muſt be of the epick kind; all muſt be grave, *majeſtical*, and ſublime.

MAJE'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *majeſtical.*] With dignity; with grandeur.

From Italy a wand'ring ray
Of moving light illuminates the day;
Northward ſhe bends, *majeſtically* bright,
And here ſhe fixes her imperial light. *Granville.*
So have I ſeen in black and white
A prattling thing, a magpie height,
Majeſtically ſtalk;
A ſtately, worthleſs animal,
That plies the tongue, and wags the tail,
All flutter, pride, and talk. *Swift.*

MA'JESTY. n. ſ. [*majeſtas*, Latin.] 1. Dignity; grandeur; greatneſs of appearance; an appearance awful and ſolemn. 2. Power; ſovereignty. 3. Dignity; elevation of manner. 4. The title of kings and queens.

(1.) The voice of the Lord is full of *majeſty*. *Pſal.* xxix. 4.
The Lord reigneth; he is clothed with *majeſty*. *Pſal.* xciii.
——— Amidſt
Thick clouds and dark, doth Heav'n's all-ruling ſire
Chuſe to reſide, his glory unobſcur'd,
And with the *majeſty* of darkneſs round
Covers his throne. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
Great, without pride, in ſober *majeſty*. *Pope.*

(2.) Thine, O Lord, is the power and *majeſty*. 1 *Chron.* xxix.
To the only wiſe God be glory and *majeſty*. *Jude*, 25.
He gave Nebuchadnezzar thy father *majeſty*. *Dan.* v. 18.

(3.) The firſt in loftineſs of thought ſurpaſs'd,
The next in *majeſty*. *Dryden.*

(4.) ———— Moſt royal *majeſty*,
I crave no more than what your highneſs offer'd,
Nor will you tender leſs. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

I have a garden opens to the ſea,
From whence I can your *majeſty* convey
To ſome nigh friend. *Waller.*

He, who had been always believed a creature of the queen, viſited her *majeſty* but once in ſix weeks. *Clarendon.*

—— I walk in awful ſtate above
The *majeſty* of heaven. *Dryden.*

Mail. *n. ſ.* [*maille*, French; *maglia*, Italian; from *maille*, the meſh of a net. *Skinner.*] 1. A coat of ſteel network worn for defence. 2. Any armour. 3. A poſtman's bundle; a bag. [*male*, *mallete*, French.]

(1.) Being adviſed to wear a privy coat, the duke gave this anſwer, That againſt any popular fury, a ſhirt of *mail* would be but a ſilly defence. *Wotton.*

(2.) We ſtript the lobſter of his ſcarlet *mail.* *Gay.*

Some ſhirts of *mail*, ſome coats of plate put on,
Some dond a curace, ſome a corſlet bright. *Fairfax.*

Some wore coat-armour, imitating ſcale,
And next their ſkin were ſtubborn ſhirts of *mail*;
Some wore a breaſt-plate. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

To **Mail.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To arm defenſively; to cover, as with armour. 2. To bundle in a wrapper.

(1.) The *mailed* Mars ſhall on his altar ſit
Up-to the ears in blood. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

(2.) ———— I am thy married wife,
And thou a prince, protector of this land;
Methinks I ſhould not thus be led along,
Mail'd up in ſhame, with papers on my back. *Shakeſp.*

To **MAIM.** *v. a.* [*maitan*, Gothick, to cut off; *mehaigner*, to maim, old French; *mehaina*, Armorick; *mancus*, Latin.] To deprive of any neceſſary part; to cripple by loſs of a limb: originally written from the French *mayhem*.

You wrought to be a legate; by which power
You *maim'd* the juriſdiction of all biſhops. *Shakeſp.*

The multitude wondered when they ſaw the dumb to ſpeak, the *maimed* to be whole, and the lame to walk; and they glorified God. *Matth.* xv. 31.

Maim. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Privation of ſome eſſential part; lameneſs, produced by a wound or amputation. 2. Injury; miſchief. 3. Eſſential defect.

(1.) Surely there is more cauſe to fear, leſt the want thereof be a *maim*, than the uſe of a blemiſh. *Hooker.*

Humphry, duke of Glo'ſter, ſcarce himſelf,
That bears ſo ſhrewd a *maim*; two pulls at once;
A lady baniſh'd, and a limb lopt off? *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

(2.) ———— Not ſo deep a *maim*,
As to be caſt forth in the common air,
Have I deſerved. *Shakeſp. Richard* II.

(3.) A noble author eſteems it to be a *maim* in hiſtory, that the acts of parliament ſhould not be recited. *Hayward.*

Main. *adj.* [*magne*, old French; *magnus*, Latin.] 1. Principal; chief; leading. 2. Mighty; huge; overpowering; vaſt. 3. Groſs; containing the chief part. 4. Important; forcible.

(1.) In every grand or *main* publick duty which God requireth of his church, there is, beſides that matter and form wherein the eſſence thereof conſiſteth, a certain outward faſhion, whereby the ſame is in decent manner adminiſtered. *Hooker.*

There is a hiſtory in all mens lives,
Figuring the nature of the time deceaſed;
The which obſerv'd a man may propheſy,
With a near aim, of the *main* chance of things
As yet not come to life. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

He is ſuperſtitious grown of late,
Quite from the *main* opinion he had once
Of fantaſy, of dreams, and ceremonies. *Shakeſp.*

There aroſe three notorious and *main* rebellions, which drew ſeveral armies out of England. *Davies on Ireland.*

———— The nether flood,
Which now divided into four *main* ſtreams,
Runs diverſe. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

I ſhould be much for open war, O peers,
If what was urg'd
Main reaſon to perſuade immediate war,
Did not diſſuade me moſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

All creatures look to the *main* chance, that is, food and propagation. *L'Eſtrange.*

Our *main* intereſt is to be as happy as we can, and as long as poſſible. *Tillotſon.*

Nor tell me in a dying father's tone,
Be careful ſtill of the *main* chance, my ſon;
Put out the principal in truſty hands;
Live on the uſe, and never dip thy lands. *Dryden's Perſ.*

Whilſt they have buſied themſelves in various learning, they have been wanting in the one *main* thing. *Baker.*

Nor is it only in the *main* deſign, but they have followed him in every epiſode. *Pope.*

(2.) ———— Think, you queſtion with a Jew,
You may as well go ſtand upon the beach,
And bid the *main* flood bate his uſual height. *Shakeſp.*

———— Seeſt thou what rage
Tranſports our adverſary, whom no bounds,
Nor yet the *main* abyſs,
Wide interrupt, can hold? *Milton.*

(3.) ———— We ourſelf will follow
In the *main* battle, which on either ſide
Shall be well winged with our chiefeſt horſe. *Shakeſp.*

———— All abreaſt
Charg'd our *main* battle's front. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

(4.) This young prince, with a train of young noblemen and gentlemen, but not with any *main* army, came over to take poſſeſſion of his new patrimony. *Davies on Ireland.*

———— That, which thou aright
Believ'ſt ſo *main* to our ſucceſs, I bring. *Milton.*

Main. *n. ſ.* 1. The groſs; the bulk; the greater part. 2. The ſum; the whole; the general. 3. The ocean; the great ſea, as diſtinguiſhed from bays or rivers. 4. Violence; force. 5. [From *manus*, Latin.] A hand at dice. 6. The continent. 7. A hamper. *Ainſw.*

(1.) The *main* of them may be reduced to language, and an improvement in wiſdom, by ſeeing men. *Locke.*

(2.) They allowed the Liturgy and government of the church of England as to the *main.* *King Charles.*

Theſe notions concerning coinage have, for the *main*, been put into writing above twelve months. *Locke.*

(3.) A ſubſtitute ſhines brightly as a king,
Until a king be by; and then his ſtate
Empties itſelf, as doth an inland brook
Into the *main* of waters. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

———— Where's the king?
Bids the wind blow the earth into the ſea;
Or ſwell the curled waters 'bove the *main*,
That things might change. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

He fell, and ſtruggling in the *main*,
Cry'd out for helping hands, but cry'd in vain. *Dryden.*

Say, why ſhould the collected *main*
Itſelf within itſelf contain?
Why to its caverns ſhould it ſometimes creep,
And with delighted ſilence ſleep
On the lov'd boſom of its parent deep? *Prior.*

(4.) ———— He 'gan advance
With huge force, and importable *main*,
And towards him with dreadful fury prance. *Spenſer.*

—— With might and *main*
He haſted to get up again. *Hudibras.*

With might and *main* they chac'd the murd'rous fox,
With brazen trumpets, and inflated box. *Dryden.*

(5.) ———— Were it good,
To ſet the exact wealth of all our ſtates
All at one caſt; to ſet ſo rich a *main*
In the nice hazard of one doubtful hour. *Shakeſp.*

To paſs our tedious hours away,
We throw a merry *main.* *Earl Dorſet's Song.*

Writing is but juſt like dice,
And lucky *mains* make people wiſe:
That jumbled words, if fortune throw them,
Shall, well as Dryden, form a poem. *Prior.*

(6.) In 1589 we turned challengers, and invaded the *main* of Spain. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Ma'inland. *n. ſ.* [*main* and *land.*] Continent. *Spenſer* and *Dryden* ſeem to accent this word differently.

Ne was it Iſland then,
But was all deſolate, and of ſome thought,
By ſea to have been from the Celtick *mainland* brought. *Sp.*
Thoſe whom Tyber's holy foreſts hide,
Or Circe's hills from the *mainland* divide. *Dryden's Æn.*

Ma'inly. *adv.* [from *main.*] 1. Chiefly; principally. 2. Greatly; hugely.

(1.) ———— A brutiſh vice,
Inductive *mainly* to the ſin of Eve. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

They are *mainly* reducible to three. *More.*

The metallick matter now found in the perpendicular intervals of the ſtrata, was originally lodged in the bodies of thoſe ſtrata, being interſperſed amongſt the matter, whereof the ſaid ſtrata *mainly* conſiſt. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

(2.) It was obſerved by one, that himſelf came hardly to a little riches, and very eaſily to great riches; for when a man's ſtock is come to that, that he can expect the prime of markets, and overcome thoſe bargains, which, for their greatneſs, are few mens money, and be partner in the induſtries of younger men, he cannot but increaſe *mainly.* *Bacon.*

Ma'inmast. *n. ſ.* [*main* and *maſt.*] The chief or middle maſt.

———— One dire ſhot,
Cloſe by the board the prince's *mainmaſt* bore. *Dryden.*

A Dutchman, upon breaking his leg by a fall from a *mainmaſt*, told the ſtanders-by, it was a mercy it was not his neck. *Spectator.*

Ma'inpernable. *adj.* Bailable; that may be admitted to give ſurety.

Ma'inpernor. *n. ſ.* Surety; bail.

He enforced the earl himſelf to fly, till twenty-ſix noblemen became *mainpernors* for his appearance at a certain day; but he making default, the uttermoſt advantage was taken againſt his ſureties. *Davies on Ireland.*

Ma'inprise. *n. ſ.* [*main* and *pris*, French.] Delivery into the cuſtody of a friend, upon ſecurity given for appearance; bail.

Sir William Bermingham was executed for treaſon, though the earl of Deſmond was left to *mainprize.* *Davies.*

Give its poor entertainer quarter;
And, by diſcharge or *mainprize*, grant
Deliv'ry from this baſe reſtraint. *Hudibras.*

To **Ma'inprise.** *v. a.* To bail.

Ma'insail. *n. ſ.* [*main* and *ſail.*] The ſail of the mainmaſt.

They committed themſelves unto the ſea, and hoiſted up the *mainſail* to the wind, and made toward ſhore. *Acts.*

Ma'insheet. *n. ſ.* [*main* and *ſheet.*] The ſheet or ſail of the mainmaſt.

Strike, ſtrike the top-ſail; let the *mainſheet* fly,
And furl your ſails. *Dryden.*

Ma'inyard. *n. ſ.* [*main* and *yard.*] The yard of the mainmaſt.

With ſharp hooks they took hold of the tackling which held the *mainyard* to the maſt, then rowing they cut the tackling, and brought the *mainyard* by the board. *Arbuthnot.*

To **MAINTA'IN.** *v. a.* [*maintenir*, French.] 1. To preſerve; to keep; not to ſuffer to change. 2. To defend; to hold out; to make good; nor to reſign. 3. To vindicate; to juſtify; to ſupport. 4. To continue; to keep up; not to ſuffer to ceaſe. 5. To keep up; to ſupport the expence of. 6. To ſupport with the conveniencies of life. 7. To preſerve from failure.

(1.) The ingredients being preſcribed in their ſubſtance, *maintain* the blood in a gentle fermentation, reclude oppilations, and mundify it. *Harvey.*

(2.) This place, theſe pledges of your love, *maintain.* *Dryden.*

God values no man more or leſs, in placing him high or low, but every one as he *maintains* his poſt. *Grew's Coſmol.*

(3.) If any man of quality will *maintain* upon Edward earl of Glo'ſter, that he is a manifold traitor, let him appear. *Shakeſpeare.*

Theſe poſſeſſions being unlawfully gotten, could not be *maintained* by the juſt and honourable law of England. *Dav.*

Lord Roberts was full of contradiction in his temper, and of parts ſo much ſuperior to any in the company, that he could too well *maintain* and juſtify thoſe contradictions. *Clarendon.*

———— *Maintain*
My right, nor think the name of mother vain. *Dryden.*

(4.) *Maintain* talk with the duke, that my charity be not of him perceived. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Some did the ſong, and ſome the choir *maintain*,
Beneath a laurel ſhade. *Dryden.*

(5.) I ſeek not to wax great by others waining;
Sufficeth, that I have *maintains* my eſtate,
And ſends the poor well pleaſed from my gate. *Shakeſp.*

What concerns it you if I wear pearl and gold? I thank my good father I am able to *maintain* it. *Shakeſp.*

(6.) It was St. Paul's choice to *maintain* himſelf by his own labour. *Hooker.*

If a woman *maintain* her huſband, ſhe is full of anger and much reproach. *Eccluſ.* xxv. 22.

It is hard to maintain the truth, but much harder to be *maintained* by it. Could it ever yet feed, cloath, or defend its aſſertors? *South.*

(7.) Here ten thouſand images remain
Without confuſion, and their rank *maintain.* *Blackmore.*

To **Mainta'in.** *v. n.* To ſupport by argument; to aſſert as a tenet.

In tragedy and ſatire I *maintain* againſt ſome of our modern criticks, that this age and the laſt have excelled the ancients. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Mainta'inable. *adj.* [from *maintain.*] Defenſible; juſtifiable.

Being made lord lieutenant of Bulloine, the walls ſore beaten and ſhaken, and ſcarce *maintainable*, he defended the place againſt the Dauphin. *Hayward.*

Mainta'iner. *n. ſ.* [from *maintain.*] Supporter; cheriſher.

He dedicated the work to Sir Philip Sidney, a ſpecial *maintainer* of all learning. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

The *maintainers* and cheriſhers of a regular devotion, a true and decent piety. *South's Sermons.*

Ma'intenance. *n. ſ.* [*maintenant*, French.] 1. Supply of the neceſſaries of life; ſuſtenance; ſuſtentation. 2. Support; protection; defence. 3. Continuance; ſecurity from failure.

(1.) It was St. Paul's choice to maintain himſelf, whereas in living by the churches *maintenance*, as others did, there had been no offence committed. *Hooker.*

God aſſigned Adam *maintenance* of life, and then appointed him a law to obſerve. *Hooker.*

Thoſe of better fortune not making learning their *maintenance*, take degrees with little improvement. *Swift.*

(2.) They knew that no man might in reaſon take upon him to determine his own right, and according to his own determination proceed in *maintenance* thereof. *Hooker.*

The beginning and cauſe of this ordinance amongſt the Iriſh was for the defence and *maintenance* of their lands in their poſterity. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

(4.) Whatſoever is granted to the church for God's honour, and the *maintenance* of his ſervice, is granted to God. *South.*

Ma'intop. *n. ſ.* [*main* and *top.*] The top of the mainmaſt.

From their *maintop* joyful news they hear
Of ſhips, which by their mould bring new ſupplies. *Dryden.*

Dictys could the *maintop*-maſt beſtride,
And down the ropes with active vigour ſlide. *Addiſon.*

MA'JOR. *adj.* [*major*, Latin.] 1. Greater in number, quantity, or extent. 2. Greater in dignity.

(1.) They bind none, no not though they be many, ſaving only when they are the *major* part of a general aſſembly, and then their voices being more in number, muſt overſway their judgments who are fewer. *Hooker.*

The true meridian is a *major* circle paſſing through the poles of the world and the zenith of any place, exactly dividing the eaſt from the weſt. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

In common diſcourſe we denominate perſons and things according to the *major* part of their character: he is to be called a wiſe man who has but few follies. *Watts's Logick.*

(2.) Fall Greek, fall fame, honour, or go, or ſtay,
My *major* vow lies here. *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſſida.*

MA'JOR. *n. ſ.* 1. The officer above the captain; the loweſt field officer. 2. A mayor or head officer of a town. Obſolete. 3. The firſt propoſition of a ſyllogiſm, containing ſome generality. 4. MAJOR-*general.* The general officer of the ſecond rank. 5. MAJOR-*domo, n. ſ.* [*majeur-dome*, French.] One who holds occaſionally the place of maſter of the houſe.

(3.) The *major* of our author's argument is to be underſtood of the material ingredients of bodies. *Boyle.*

(4.) *Major-general* Ravignan returned with the French king's anſwer. *Tatler.*

MAJO'RATION. *n. ſ.* [from *major.*] Encreaſe; enlargement.

There be five ways of *majoration* of ſounds: encloſure ſimple; encloſure with dilation; communication; reflection concurrent; and approach to the ſenſory. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

MAJO'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *major.*] 1. The ſtate of being greater. 2. The greater number. [*majorité*, French.] 3. [From *majores*, Latin.] Anceſtry. 4. Full age; end of minority. 5. Firſt rank. Obſolete. 6. The office of a major.

(1.) It is not plurality of parts without *majority* of parts that maketh the total greater. *Grew's Coſmol.*

(2.) It was highly probable the *majority* would be ſo wiſe as to eſpouſe that cauſe which was moſt agreeable to the publick weal, and by that means hinder a ſedition. *Addiſon.*

As in ſenates ſo in ſchools,
Majority of voices rules. *Prior.*

Decent executions keep the world in awe; for that reaſon the *majority* of mankind ought to be hanged every year. *Arbuthnot.*

(3.) Of evil parents an evil generation, a poſterity not unlike their *majority*; of miſchievous progenitors, a venomous and deſtructive progeny. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

(4.) During the infancy of Henry the IIId, the barons were troubled in expelling the French: but this prince was no ſooner come to his *majority*, but the barons raiſed a cruel war againſt him. *Davies on Ireland.*

(5.) ——— Douglas, whoſe high deeds,
Whoſe hot incurſions, and great name in arms,
Holds from all ſoldiers chief *majority*,
And military title capital. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

MAIZE, or *Indian Wheat. n. ſ.* The whole *maize* plant has the appearance of a reed. This plant is propagated in England only as a curioſity, but in America it is the principal ſupport of the inhabitants, and conſequently propagated with great care. *Miller.*

Maize affords a very ſtrong nouriſhment, but more viſcous than wheat. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To MAKE. *v. a.* [macan, Saxon; *machen*, German; *maken*, Dutch.] 1. To create. 2. To form of materials. 3. To compoſe: as, parts, materials or ingredients. 4. To form by art what is not natural. 5. To produce or effect as the agent. 6. To produce as a cauſe. 7. To do; to perform; to practiſe; to uſe in action. 8. To cauſe to have any quality. 9. To bring into any ſtate or condition. 10. To form; to ſettle; to eſtabliſh. 11. To hold; to keep. 12. To ſecure from diſtreſs; to eſtabliſh in riches or happineſs. 13. To ſuffer; to incur. 14. To commit. 15. To compel; to force; to conſtrain. 16. To do: in this ſenſe it is uſed only in interrogation. 17. To raiſe as profit from any thing. 18. To reach; to tend to; to arrive at; a kind of ſea term. 19. To gain. 20. To force; to gain by force. 21. To exhibit. 22. To pay; to give. 23. To put; to place. 24. To turn to ſome uſe. 25. To incline to; to diſpoſe to. 26. To effect as an argument. 27. To repreſent; to ſhow. 28. To conſtitute. 29. To amount to. 30. To mould; to form. 31. *To* MAKE *away.* To kill; to deſtroy. 32. *To* MAKE *away.* To transfer. 33. *To* MAKE *account.* To reckon; to believe. 34. *To* MAKE *account of.* To eſteem; to regard. 35. *To* MAKE *free with.* To treat without ceremony. 36. *To* MAKE *good.* To maintain; to defend; to juſtify. 37. *To* MAKE *good.* To fulfil; to accompliſh. 38. *To* MAKE *light of.* To conſider as of no conſequence. 39. *To* MAKE *love.* To court; to play the gallant. 40. *To* MAKE *merry.* To feaſt; to partake of an entertainment. 41. *To* MAKE *much of.* To cheriſh; to foſter. 42. *To* MAKE *of. What to make of*, is, how to underſtand. 43. *To* MAKE *of.* To produce from; to effect. 44. *To* MAKE *of.* To conſider; to account; to eſteem. 45. *To* MAKE *of.* To cheriſh; to foſter. Not uſed. 46. *To* MAKE *over.* To ſettle in the hands of truſtees. 47. *To* MAKE *over.* To transfer. 48. *To* MAKE *out.* To clear; to explain; to clear to one's ſelf. 49. *To* MAKE *out.* To prove; to evince. 50. *To* MAKE *ſure of.* To conſider as certain. 51. *To* MAKE *ſure of.* To ſecure to one's poſſeſſion. 52. *To* MAKE *up.* To get together. 53. *To* MAKE *up.* To reconcile; to compoſe. 54. *To* MAKE *up.* To repair. 55. To compoſe, as ingredients. 56. *To* MAKE *up.* To ſhape. 57. *To* MAKE *up.* To ſupply; to make leſs deficient. 58. To compenſate; to balance. 59. *To* MAKE *up.* To ſettle; to adjuſt. 60. *To* MAKE *up.* To accompliſh; to conclude; to complete. 61. This is one of the words ſo frequently occurring, and uſed with ſo much latitude, that its whole extent is not eaſily comprehended, nor are its attenuated and fugitive meanings eaſily caught and reſtrained. The original ſenſe, including either *production* or *formation*, may be traced through all the varieties of application.

(1.) Let us *make* man in our image. *Gen.* i. 26.

The Lord hath *made* all things for himſelf. *Prov.* xvi. 4.

——— Remember'ſt thou
Thy *making*, while the maker gave thee being. *Milton.*

(2.) He faſhioned it with a graving tool, after he had *made* it a molten calf. *Exod.* xxxii. 4.

God hath *made* of one blood all nations of men. *Acts.*

We have no other meaſure, ſave one of the moon, but are artificially *made* out of theſe by compounding or dividing them. *Holder on Time.*

(3.) One of my fellows had the ſpeed of him;
Who, almoſt dead for breath, had ſcarcely more
Than would *make* up his meſſage. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The heav'n, the air, the earth, and boundleſs ſea,
Make but one temple for the deity. *Waller.*

A pint of ſalt of tartar, expoſed unto a moiſt air, will *make* more liquor than the former meaſure will contain. *Brown.*

(4.) There laviſh nature, in her beſt attire,
Pours forth ſweet odours, and alluring ſights;
And art, with her contending, doth aſpire
T' excel the natural with *made* delights. *Spenſer.*

(5.) If I ſuſpect without cauſe, why then *make* ſport at me; then let me be your jeſt. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

When their hearts were merry, they ſaid, Call for Sampſon, that he may *make* us ſport. *Judg.* xvi. 25.

Give unto Solomon a perfect heart to build the palace for the which I have *made* proviſion. 1 *Chron.* xxix. 19.

Thou haſt ſet ſigns and wonders in the land of Egypt, and haſt *made* thee a name. *Jer.* xxxii. 20.

Joſhua *made* peace, and *made* a league with them. *Joſhua.*

——— Both combine
To *make* their greatneſs by the fall of man. *Dryden.*

Egypt, mad with ſuperſtition grown,
Makes gods of monſters. *Tate's Juvenal.*

(6.) Wealth *maketh* many friends; but the poor is ſeparated from his neighbour. *Prov.* xix. 4.

A man's gift *maketh* room for him, and bringeth him before great men. *Prov.* xviii. 16.

The child taught to believe any occurrence to be a good or evil omen, or any day of the week lucky, hath a wide inroad *made* upon the ſoundneſs of his underſtanding. *Watts.*

(7.) Though ſhe appear honeſt to me, yet in other places ſhe enlargeth her mirth ſo far, that there is ſhrewd conſtruction *made* of her. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

She *made* haſte, and let down her pitcher. *Gen.* xxiv. 46.

We *made* prayer unto our God. *Neh.* iv. 9.

He ſhall *make* a ſpeedy riddance of all in the land. *Zeph.*

They all began to *make* excuſe. *Luke,* xiv. 18.

It hath pleaſed them of Macedonia and Achaia to *make* a certain contribution for the poor. *Rom.* xv. 26.

The Venetians, provoked by the Turks with divers injuries, both by ſea and land, reſolved, without delay, to *make* war likewiſe upon him. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

Such muſick as before was never *made*,
But when of old the ſons of morning ſung. *Milton.*

All the actions of his life were ripped up and ſurveyed, and all malicious gloſſes *made* upon all he had ſaid, and all he had done. *Clarendon.*

Says Carneades, ſince neither you nor I love repetitions, I ſhall not now *make* any of what elſe was urged againſt Themiſtius. *Boyle.*

The Phœnicians *made* claim to this man as theirs, and attributed to him the invention of letters. *Hale.*

What hope, O Pantheus! whether can we run!
Where *make* a ſtand? and what may yet be done? *Dryden.*

While merchants *make* long voyages by ſea
To get eſtates, he cuts a ſhorter way. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

To what end did Ulyſſes *make* that journey? Æneas undertook it by the commandment of his father's ghoſt. *Dryden.*

He that will *make* a good uſe of any part of his life, muſt allow a large portion of it to recreation. *Locke.*

——— *Make* ſome requeſt, and I,
Whate'er it be, with that requeſt comply. *Addiſon.*

Were it permitted, he ſhould *make* the tour of the whole ſyſtem of the ſun. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

(8.) She may give ſo much credit to her own laws, as to *make* their ſentence weightier than any bare and naked conceit to the contrary. *Hooker.*

I will *make* your cities waſte. *Lev.* xxvi. 31.

Her huſband hath utterly *made* them void on the day he heard them. *Numb.* xxx. 12.

When he had made a convenient room, he ſet it in a wall, and *made* it faſt with iron. *Wiſ.* xiii. 15.

He *made* the water wine. *John,* iv. 46.

He was the more inflamed with the deſire of battle with Waller, to *make* even all accounts. *Clarendon.*

I bred you up to arms, rais'd you to power,
Permitted you to fight for this uſurper;
All to make ſure the vengeance of this day,
Which even this day has ruin'd. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

In reſpect of actions within the reach of ſuch a power in him, a man ſeems as free as it is poſſible for freedom to *make* him. *Locke.*

(9.) I have *made* thee a god to Pharaoh. *Exod.* vii. 1.

Joſeph *made* ready his chariot, and went up to meet Iſrael. *Gen.* xlvi. 29.

Who *made* thee a prince and a judge over us? *Exod.* ii.

Ye have troubled me to *make* me to ſtink among the inhabitants. *Gen.* xxxiv. 30.

He *made* himſelf of no reputation, and took upon him the form of a ſervant. *Phil.* ii. 7.

He ſhould be *made* manifeſt to Iſrael. *John,* i. 31.

Though I be free from all men, yet have I *made* myſelf ſervant unto all, that I might gain the more. 1 *Cor.* ix. 19.

He hath *made* me a by-word of the people. *Job,* xvii. 6.

Make ye him drunken; for he magnified himſelf againſt the Lord. *Jer.* xlviii. 26.

Joſeph was not willing to *make* her a publick example. *Matth.* i. 19.

By the aſſiſtance of this faculty we have all thoſe ideas in our underſtandings, which, though we do not actually contemplate, yet we can bring in ſight, and *make* appear again, and be the objects of our thoughts. *Locke.*

The Lacedemonians trained up their children to hate drunkenneſs by bringing a drunken man into their company, and ſhewing them what a beaſt he *made* of himſelf. *Watts.*

(10.) Thoſe who are wiſe in courts
Make friendſhips with the miniſters of ſtate,
Nor ſeek the ruins of a wretched exile. *Rowe.*

(11.) Deep in a cave the ſybil *makes* abode. *Dryden.*

(12.) He hath given her his monumental ring, and thinks himſelf *made* in the unchaſte compoſition. *Shakeſp.*

——— This is the night,
That either *makes* me, or foredoes me quite. *Shakeſp.*

Each element his dread command obeys,
Who *makes* or ruins with a ſmile or frown,
Who as by one he did our nation raiſe,
So now he with another pulls us down. *Dryden.*

(13.) The loſs was private that I *made*;
'Twas but myſelf I loſt; I loſt no legions. *Dryden.*

He accuſeth Neptune unjuſtly, who *makes* ſhipwreck a ſecond time. *Bacon.*

(14.) I will neither plead my age nor ſickneſs in excuſe of the faults which I have *made*. *Dryden.*

(15.) That the ſoul in a ſleeping man ſhould be this moment buſy a thinking, and the next moment in a waking man not remember thoſe thoughts, would need ſome better proof than bare aſſertion to *make* it be believed. *Locke.*

They ſhould be *made* to riſe at their early hour; but great care ſhould be taken in waking them, that it be not done haſtily. *Locke.*

(16.) He may aſk this civil queſtion, friend!
What doſt thou *make* a ſhipboard? to what end? *Dryden.*

Gomez; what *mak'ſt* thou here with a whole brotherhood of city bailiffs? *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

(17.) He's in for a commodity of brown pepper; of which he *made* five marks ready money. *Shakeſp.*

Did I *make* a gain of you by any of them I ſent. 2 *Cor.*

If Auletes, a negligent prince, *made* ſo much, what muſt now the Romans *make*, who govern it ſo wiſely. *Arbuthnot.*

If it is meant of the value of the purchaſe, it was very high; it being hardly poſſible to *make* ſo much of land, unleſs it was reckoned at a very low price. *Arbuthnot.*

(18.) Acoſta recordeth, they that ſail in the middle can *make* no land of either ſide. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

——— I've *made* the port already,
And laugh ſecurely at the lazy ſtorm. *Dryden.*

——— They ply their ſhatter'd oars
To neareſt land, and *make* the Libyan ſhoars. *Dryden.*

Did I but purpoſe to embark with thee,
While gentle zephyrs play in proſp'rous gales;
But would forſake the ſhip, and *make* the ſhoar,
When the winds whiſtle, and the tempeſts roar? *Prior.*

(19.) The wind came about, and ſettled in the weſt for many days, ſo as we could *make* little or no way. *Bacon.*

——— I have *made* way
To ſome Philiſtian lords, with whom to treat. *Milton.*

Now mark a little why Virgil is ſo much concerned to make this marriage, it was to *make* way for the divorce which he intended afterwards. *Dryden's Æneid.*

(20.) Rugged rocks are interpos'd in vain;
He *makes* his way o'er mountains, and contemns
Unruly torrents, and unforded ſtreams. *Dryden's Virgil.*

The ſtone wall which divides China from Tartary, is reckoned nine hundred miles long, running over rocks, and *making* way for rivers through mighty arches. *Temple.*

(21.) When thou *makeſt* a dinner, call not thy friends but the poor. *Luke*, xiv. 12.

(22.) He ſhall *make* amends for the harm that he hath done. *Leviticus.*

(23.) You muſt *make* a great difference between Hercules's labours by land, and Jaſon's voyage by ſea for the golden fleece. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

(24.) ——— Whate'er they catch,
Their fury *makes* an inſtrument of war. *Dryden's Æneid.*

(25.) It is not requiſite they ſhould deſtroy our reaſon, that is, to *make* us rely on the ſtrength of nature, when ſhe is leaſt able to relieve us. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

(26.) Seeing they judge this to *make* nothing in the world for them. *Hooker.*

You conceive you have no more to do than, having found the principal word in a concordance, introduce as much of the verſe as will ſerve your turn, though in reality it *makes* nothing for you. *Swift.*

(27.) He is not that gooſe and aſs that Valla would *make* him. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

(28.) Our deſires carry the mind out to abſent-good, according to the neceſſity which we think there is of it, to the *making* or encreaſe of our happineſs. *Locke.*

(29.) Whatſoever they were, it *maketh* no matter to me: God accepteth no man's perſon. *Gal.* ii. 16.

(30.) Lye not erect but hollow, which is in the *making* of the bed; or with the legs gathered up, which is the more wholeſome. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

——— Some undeſerved fault
I'll find about the *making* of the bed. *Shakeſp.*

They mow fern green, and burning of them to aſhes, *make* the aſhes up into balls with a little water. *Mortimer.*

(31.) He will not let ſlip any advantage to *make away* him whoſe juſt title, ennobled by courage and goodneſs, may one day ſhake the ſeat of a never-ſecure tyranny. *Sidney.*

Clarence was, by practice of evil perſons about the king his brother, called thence away, and ſoon after, by ſiniſter means, was clean *made away*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

——— He may have a likely gueſs,
How theſe were they that *made away* his brother. *Shakeſp.*

Trajan would ſay of the vain jealouſy of princes that ſeek to *make away* thoſe that aſpire to their ſucceſſion, that there was never king that did put to death his ſucceſſor. *Bacon.*

My mother I ſlew at my very birth, and ſince have *made away* two of her brothers, and happily to make way for the purpoſes of others againſt myſelf. *Hayward.*

Give poets leave to *make* themſelves *away*. *Roſcommon.*

What multitude of infants have been *made away* by thoſe who brought them into the world. *Addiſon.*

(32.) ——— Debtors,
When they never mean to pay,
To ſome friend *make* all *away*. *Waller.*

(33.) They *made* no *account* but that the navy ſhould be abſolutely maſter of the ſeas. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

(35.) The ſame who have *made free with* the greateſt names in church and ſtate, and expoſed to the world the private miſfortunes of families. *Dunciad.*

(36.) The grand maſter, guarded with a company of moſt valiant knights, drove them out again by force, and *made good* the place. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

When he comes to *make good* his confident undertaking, he is fain to ſay things that agree very little with one another. *Boyle.*

I'll either die, or I'll *make good* the place. *Dryden.*

As for this other argument, that by purſuing one ſingle theme they gain an advantage to expreſs, and work up, the paſſions, I wiſh any example he could bring from them could *make* it *good*. *Dryden on Dramatick Poeſy.*

I will add what the ſame author ſubjoins to *make good* his foregoing remark. *Locke on Education.*

(37.) This letter doth *make good* the friar's words. *Shakeſpeare.*

(38.) They *made light of* it, and went their ways. *Matth.* xxii.

(39.) How happy each of the ſexes would be, if there was a window in the breaſt of every one that *makes* or receives *love*. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

(40.) A hundred pound or two, to *make merry* withal? *Shakeſpeare.*

The king went to Latham, to *make merry* with his mother and the earl. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

A gentleman and his wife will ride to *make merry* with his neighbour, and after a day thoſe two go to a third; in which progreſs they encreaſe like ſnowballs, till through their burthenſome weight they break. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

(41.) The king hearing of their adventure, ſuddenly falls to take pride in *making much of* them, extolling them with infinite praiſes. *Sidney.*

——— The bird is dead
That we have *made ſo much on!* *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

It is good diſcretion not to *make* too *much of* any man at the firſt. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

The eaſy and the lazy *make much of* the gout; and yet *making much of* themſelves too, they take care to carry it preſently to bed, and keep it warm. *Temple.*

(42.) That they ſhould have knowledge of the languages and affairs of thoſe that lie at ſuch a diſtance from them, was a thing we could not tell what to *make of*. *Bacon.*

I paſt the ſummer here at Nimmeguen, without the leaſt remembrance of what had happened to me in the ſpring, till about the end of September, and then I began to feel a pain I knew not what to *make of*, in the ſame joint of my other foot. *Temple.*

There is another ſtatue in braſs of Apollo, with a modern inſcription on the pedeſtal, which I know not what to *make of*. *Addiſon on Italy.*

I deſired he would let me ſee his book: he did ſo, ſmiling: I could not *make* any thing *of* it. *Tatler.*

Upon one ſide were huge pieces of iron, cut into ſtrange figures, which we knew not what to *make of*. *Swift.*

(43.) I am aſtoniſhed, that thoſe who have appeared againſt this paper have *made* ſo very little *of* it. *Addiſon.*

(44.) *Makes* ſhe no more *of* me than of a ſlave? *Dryden.*

(45.) Xaycus was wonderfully beloved, and *made of*, by the Turkiſh merchants, whoſe language he had learned. *Knolles.*

(46.) Widows, who have tried one lover,
Truſt none again till th' have *made over*. *Hudibras.*

The wiſe betimes *make over* their eſtates.
Make o'er thy honour by a deed of truſt,
And give me ſeizure of the mighty wealth. *Dryden.*

(47.) The ſecond mercy *made over* to us by the ſecond covenant, is the promiſe of pardon. *Hammond.*

Age and youth cannot be *made over*: nothing but time can take away years, or give them. *Collier.*

My waiſt is reduced to the depth of four inches by what I have already *made over* to my neck. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Moor, to whom that patent was *made over*, was forced to leave off coining. *Swift.*

(48.) *Make out* the reſt,—I am diſorder'd ſo,
I know not farther what to ſay or do. *Dryd. Indian Emp.*

Antiquaries *make out* the moſt ancient medals from a letter with great difficulty to be diſcerned. *Felton.*

It may ſeem ſomewhat difficult to *make out* the bills of fare for ſome ſuppers. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

(49.) There is no truth which a man may more evidently *make out* to himſelf, than the exiſtence of a God. *Locke.*

Though they are not ſelf-evident principles, yet what may be *made out* from them by a wary deduction, may be depended on as certain and infallible truths. *Locke.*

Men of wit and parts, but of ſhort thoughts and little meditation, diſtruſt every thing for fiction that is not the dictate of ſenſe, or *made out* immediately to their ſenſes. *Burnet.*

We are to vindicate the juſt providence of God in the government of the world, and to endeavour, as well as we can, upon an imperfect view of things, to *make out* the beauty and harmony of all the ſeeming diſcords and irregularities of the divine adminiſtration. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

Scaliger hath *made out*, that the hiſtory of Troy was no more the invention of Homer than of Virgil. *Dryden.*

In the paſſages from divines, moſt of the reaſonings which *make out* both my propoſitions are already ſuggeſted. *Atterbury.*

I dare engage to *make it out*, that they will have their full principal and intereſt at ſix per cent. *Swift.*

(50.) They *made* as *ſure* of health and life, as if both of them were at their diſpoſal. *Dryden.*

(51.) But whether marriage bring joy or ſorrow,
Make ſure of this day, and hang to-morrow. *Dryden.*

(52.) How will the farmer be able to *make up* his rent at quarter-day? *Locke.*

(53.) I knew when ſeven juſtices could not *make up* a quarrel. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

(54.) I ſought for a man among them that ſhould *make up* the hedge, and ſtand in the gap before me for the land. *Ezek.*

(55.) Theſe are the lineaments of flattery, which do together *make up* a face of moſt extreme deformity. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

He is to encounter an enemy *made up* of wiles and ſtratagems; an old ſerpent, a long experienced deceiver. *South.*

Zeal ſhould be *made up* of the largeſt meaſures of ſpiritual love, deſire, hope, hatred, grief, indignation. *Spratt.*

Oh he was all *made up* of love and charms;
Whatever maid could wiſh, or man admire. *Addiſon.*

Harlequin's part is *made up* of blunders and abſurdities. *Addiſon.*

Vines, figs, oranges, almonds, olives, myrtles, and fields of corn, *make up* the moſt delightful little landſkip. *Addiſon.*

Old mould'ring urns, racks, daggers and diſtreſs,
Make up the frightful horror of the place. *Garth.*

The parties among us are *made up* on one ſide of moderate whigs, and on the other of preſbyterians. *Swift.*

(56.) A catapotium is a medicine ſwallowed ſolid, and moſt commonly *made up* in pills. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

(57.) Whatſoever, to *make up* the doctrine of man's ſalvation, is added as in ſupply of the ſcripture's inſufficiency, we reject it. *Hooker.*

I borrowed that celebrated name for an evidence to my ſubject, that ſo what was wanting in my proof might be *made up* in the example. *Glanville.*

Thus think the crowd, who, eager to engage,
Take quickly fire, and kindle into rage;
Who ne'er conſider, but without a pauſe
Make up in paſſion what they want in cauſe. *Dryden.*

If his romantick diſpoſition tranſport him ſo far as to expect little or nothing from this, he might however hope, that the principals would *make* it *up* in dignity and reſpect. *Swift.*

(58.) If they retrench any the ſmaller particulars in their ordinary expence, it will eaſily *make up* the half-penny a-day which we have now under conſideration. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

Thus wiſely ſhe *makes up* her time,
Miſ-ſpent when youth was in its prime. *Glanville.*

There muſt needs be another ſtate to *make up* the inequalities of this, and to ſalve all irregular appearances. *Atterbury.*

(59.) The reaſons you allege, do more conduce
To the hot paſſion of diſtemper'd blood,
Than to *make up* a free determination
'Twixt right and wrong. *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſſida.*

——— Though all at once cannot
See what I do deliver out to each,
Yet I can *make* my audit *up*, that all
From me do back receive the flow'r of all,
And leave me but the bran. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

He was to *make up* his accounts with his lord, and by an eaſy undiſcoverable cheat he could provide againſt the impending diſtreſs. *Rogers's Sermons.*

(60.) There is doubt how far we are to proceed by collection before the full and complete meaſure of things neceſſary be *made up*. *Hooker.*

Is not the lady Conſtance in this troop?
— I know ſhe is not; for this match *made up*,
Her preſence would have interrupted much. *Shakeſp.*

On Wedneſday the general account is *made up* and printed, and on Thurſday publiſhed. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

This life is a ſcene of vanity, that ſoon paſſes away, and affords no ſolid ſatisfaction but in the conſciouſneſs of doing well, and in the hopes of another life: this is what I can ſay upon experience, and what you will find to be true when you come to *make up* the account. *Locke.*

To MAKE. *v. n.* 1. To tend; to travel; to go any way. 2. To contribute; to have effect. 3. To operate; to act as a proof or argument, or cauſe. 4. To ſhow; to appear; to carry appearance. 5. *To* MAKE *away with.* To deſtroy; to kill; to make away. This phraſe is improper. 6. *To* MAKE *for.* To advantage; to favour. 7. *To* MAKE *up for.* To compenſate; to be inſtead. 8. *To* MAKE *with.* To concur.

(1.) Oh me, lieutenant! what villains have done this?
— I think, that one of them is hereabouts,
And cannot *make* away. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

I do beſeech your majeſty *make* up,
Leſt your retirement do amaze your friends. *Shakeſp.*

The earl of Lincoln reſolved to *make* on where the king was, to give him battle, and marched towards Newark. *Bacon.*

There *made* forth to us a ſmall boat, with about eight perſons in it. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Warily provide, that while we *make* forth to that which is better, we meet not with that which is worſe. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

A wonderful erroneous obſervation that *maketh* about, is commonly received contrary to experience. *Bacon.*

—— *Make* on, upon the heads
Of men, ſtruck down like piles, to reach the lives
Of thoſe remain and ſtand. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

The Moors, terrified with the hideous cry of the ſoldiers *making* toward land, were eaſily beaten from the ſhore. *Knolles.*

When they ſet out from mount Sinai they *made* northward unto Riſhmah. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Some ſpeedy way for paſſage muſt be found;
Make to the city by the poſtern gate. *Dryden.*

———— The bull
His eaſier conqueſt proudly did forego;
And *making* at him with a furious bound,
From his bent forehead aim'd a double wound. *Dryden.*

Too late young Turnus the deluſion found
Far on the ſea, ſtill *making* from the ground. *Dryden.*

A man of a diſturbed brain ſeeing in the ſtreet one of thoſe lads that uſed to vex him, ſtepped into a cutler's ſhop, and ſeizing on a naked ſword *made* after the boy. *Locke.*

Seeing a country gentleman trotting before me with a ſpaniel by his horſe's ſide, I *made* up to him. *Addiſon.*

The French king *makes* at us directly, and keeps a king by him to ſet over us. *Addiſon.*

A monſtrous boar ruſht forth; his baleful eyes
Shot glaring fire, and his ſtiff-pointed briſtles
Roſe high upon his back; at me he *made*,
Whetting his tuſks. *Smith's Phædra and Hippolitus.*

(2.) Whatſoever *makes* nothing to your ſubject, and is improper to it, admit not unto your work. *Dryden.*

Blinded he is by the love of himſelf to believe that the right is wrong, and wrong is right, when it *makes* for his own advantage. *Swift.*

(3.) Where neither the evidence of any law divine, nor the ſtrength of any invincible argument, otherwiſe found out by the light of reaſon, nor any notable publick inconvenience doth *make* againſt that which our own laws eccleſiaſtical have inſtituted for the ordering of theſe affairs; the very authority of the church itſelf ſufficeth. *Hooker.*

That which ſhould *make* for them muſt prove, that men ought not to make laws for church regiment, but only keep thoſe laws which in ſcripture they find made. *Hooker.*

It is very needful to be known, and *maketh* unto the right of the war againſt him. *Spenſer.*

Let us follow after the things which *make* for peace. *Rom.*

Perkin Warbeck finding that time and temporizing, which, whilſt his practices were covert, *made* for him, did now, when they were diſcovered, rather *make* againſt him, reſolved to try ſome exploit upon England. *Bacon's Hen.* VII.

A thing may *make* to my preſent purpoſe. *Boyle.*

It *makes* to this purpoſe, that the light-conſerving ſtones in Italy muſt be ſet in the ſun before they retain light. *Digby.*

What avails it me to acknowledge, that I have not been able to do him right in any line; for even my own confeſſion *makes* againſt me. *Dryden's Ded. to the Æn.*

(4.) Joſhua and all Iſrael *made* as if they were beaten before them, and fled. *Joſh.* viii. 15.

It is the unanimous opinion of your friends, that you *make* as if you hanged yourſelf, and they will give it out that you are quite dead. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of John Bull.*

(5.) The women of Greece were ſeized with an unaccountable melancholy, which diſpoſed ſeveral of them to *make away with* themſelves. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

(6.) Compare with indifferency theſe diſparities of times, and we ſhall plainly perceive, that they *make for* the advantage of England at this preſent time. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

None deny there is a God, but thoſe *for* whom it *maketh* that there were no God. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

I was aſſur'd, that nothing was deſign'd
Againſt thee but ſafe cuſtody and hold;
That *made for* me, I knew that liberty
Would draw thee forth to perilous enterprizes. *Milton.*

(7.) Have you got a ſupply of friends to *make up for* thoſe who are gone. *Swift to Pope.*

(8.) Antiquity, cuſtom, and conſent, in the church of God, *making* with that which law doth eſtabliſh, are themſelves moſt ſufficient reaſons to uphold the ſame, unleſs ſome notable publick inconvenience enforce the contrary. *Hooker.*

MAKE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Form; ſtructure; nature.

Thoſe mercurial ſpirits, which were only lent the earth to ſhew men their folly in admiring it, poſſeſs delights of a nobler *make* and nature, which antedate immortality. *Glanville.*

Upon the deceaſe of a lion the beaſts met to chuſe a king: ſeveral put up, but one was not of *make* for a king; another wanted brains or ſtrength. *L'Eſtrange.*

Is our perfection of ſo frail a *make*,
As ev'ry plot can undermine and ſhake. *Dryden.*

Several lies are produced in the loyal ward of Portſoken of ſo feeble a *make*, as not to bear carriage to the Royal Exchange. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

It may be with ſuperior ſouls as with gigantick, which exceed the due proportion of parts, and, like the old heroes of that *make*, commit ſomething near extravagance. *Pope.*

MAKE. *n. ſ.* [maca, ȝemaca, Sax.] Companion; favourite friend.

——The elf therewith aſtonied,
Upſtarted lightly from his looſer *make*,
And his unſteady weapons 'gan in hand to take. *Fairy Queen.*

Bid her therefore herſelf ſoon ready make,
To wait on love amongſt his lovely crew,
Where every one that miſſeth then her *make*,
Shall be by him amearſt with penance due. *Spenſer.*

For ſince the wiſe town,
Has let the ſports down,
Of May games and morris,
The maids and their *makes*
At dances and wakes,
Had their napkins and poſies,
And the wipers for their noſes. *Ben. Johnſon's Owls.*

MA'KEBATE. *n. ſ.* [*make* and *debate.*] Breeder of quarrels.

Love in her paſſions, like a right *makebate*, whiſpered to both ſides arguments of quarrel. *Sidney.*

Outrageous party-writers are like a couple of *makebates*, who inflame ſmall quarrels by a thouſand ſtories. *Swift.*

MA'KER. *n. ſ.* [from *make.*] 1. The Creator. 2. One who makes any thing. 3. One who ſets any thing in its proper ſtate.

(1.) Both in him, in all things, as is meet,
The univerſal *Maker* we may praiſe. *Milton.*

This the divine Cecilia found,
And to her *Maker*'s praiſe confin'd the ſound. *Pope.*

Such plain roofs as piety could raiſe,
And only vocal with the *Maker*'s praiſe. *Pope.*

The power of reaſoning was given us by our *Maker* to purſue truths. *Watts's Logick.*

(2.) Every man in Turky is of ſome trade; Sultan Achmet was a *maker* of ivory rings. *Notes on the Odyſſey.*

I dare promiſe her boldly what few of her *makers* of viſits and compliments dare to do. *Pope's Letters.*

(3.) You be indeed *makers* or marrers of all mens manners within the realm. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

MA'KEPEACE. *n. ſ.* [*make* and *peace.*] Peacemaker; reconciler.

To be a *makepeace* ſhall become my age. *Shakeſp.*

MA'KEWEIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*make* and *weight.*] Any ſmall thing thrown in to make up weight.

Me lonely ſitting, nor the glimmering light
Of *makeweight* candle, nor the joyous talk
Of loving friend delights. *Philips.*

MALACHI'TE. *n. ſ.* This ſtone is ſometimes intirely green, but lighter than that of the nephritick ſtone, ſo as in colour to reſemble the leaf of the mallow, *μαλάχη*, from which it has its name; though ſometimes it is veined with white, or ſpotted with blue or black. *Woodward's Meth. Foſſils.*

MA'LADY. *n. ſ.* [*maladie*, French.] A diſeaſe; a diſtemper; a diſorder of body; ſickneſs.

— Better it is to be private
In ſorrow's torments, than ty'd to the pomp of a palace,
Nurſe inward *maladies*, which, have not ſcope to be breath'd out. *Sidney.*

Phyſicians firſt require, that the *malady* be known thoroughly, afterwards teach how to cure and redreſs it. *Spenſer.*

Say, can you faſt? your ſtomachs are too young:
And abſtinence engender *maladies*. *Shakeſp.*

An accidental violence of motion, has removed that *malady* that has baffled the ſkill of phyſicians. *South.*

Love's a *malady* without a cure;
Fierce love has pierc'd me with his fiery dart,
He fires within, and hiſſes at my heart. *Dryden.*

MALA'NDERS. *n. ſ.* [from *mal andare*, Italian, *to go ill.*] A dry ſcab on the paſtern of horſes.

MA'LAPERT. *adj.* [*mal* and *pert.*] Saucy; quick with impudence; ſprightly without reſpect or decency.

Peace, maſter marquis, you are *malapert*;
Your fire-new ſtamp of honour is ſcarce current. *Shakeſp.*

If thou dar'ſt tempt me further, draw thy ſword.
— What, what? nay, then, I muſt have an ounce or two of this *malapert* blood from you. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

Are you growing *malapert*? Will you force me make uſe of my authority? *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

MA'LAPERTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *malapert.*] Livelineſs of reply without decency; quick impudence; ſaucineſs.

MA'LAPERTLY. *adv.* [from *malapert.*] Impudently; ſaucily.

To **MALA'XATE.** *v. a.* [μαλάττω.] To ſoften, or knead to ſoftneſs, any body.

MALAXA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *malaxate.*] The act of ſoftening.

MALE. *adj.* [*male*, French; *maſculus*, Latin.] Of the ſex that begets, not bears young; not female.

Which ſhall be heir of the two *male* twins, who, by the diſſection of the mother, were laid open to the word? *Locke.*

You are the richeſt perſon in the commonwealth; you have no *male* child; your daughters are all married to wealthy patricians. *Swift's Examiner.*

MALE. *n. ſ.* The he of any ſpecies.

In moſt the *male* is the greater, and in ſome few the female. *Bacon.*

There be more *males* than females, but in different proportions. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

MALE, in compoſition, ſignifies *ill*; from *male*, Latin; *male*, old French.

MALEADMINISTRA'TION. *n. ſ.* Bad management of affairs.

From the practice of the wiſeſt nations, when a prince was laid aſide for *maleadminiſtration*, the nobles and people did reſume the adminiſtration of the ſupreme power. *Swift.*

A general canonical denunciation, is that which is made touching ſuch a matter as properly belongs to the eccleſiaſtical court, for that a ſubject denounces his ſuperior for *maleadminiſtration*, or a wicked life. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

MALECONTE'NT. } *adj.* [*male* and *content.*] Diſcontented; diſſatisfied.
MALECONTE'NTED. }

Brother Clarence, how like you our choice,
That you ſtand penſive, as half *malecontent.* *Shakeſp.*
Poor Clarence! Is it for a wife
That thou art *malecontent?* I will provide thee. *Shakeſp.*

The king, for ſecuring his ſtate againſt mutinous and *malecontented* ſubjects, who might have refuge in Scotland, ſent a ſolemn ambaſſage to conclude a peace. *Bacon.*

They cannot ſignalize themſelves as *malecontents*, without breaking through all the ſofter virtues. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

The uſual way in deſpotick governments is to confine the *malecontent* to ſome caſtle. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

MALECONTE'NTEDLY. *adv.* [from *malecontent.*] With diſcontent.

MALECONTE'NTEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *malecontent.*] Diſcontentedneſs; want of affection to government.

They would aſcribe the laying down my paper to a ſpirit of *malecontentedneſs.* *Spectator.*

MALEDI'CTED. *adj.* [*maledictus*, Latin.] Accurſed. *Dict.*

MALEDI'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*malediction*, French; *maledictio*, Latin.] Curſe; execration; denunciation of evil.

Then let my life long time on earth maintained be,
To wretched me, the laſt, worſt *malediction.* *Sidney.*

The true original cauſe, divine *malediction*, laid by the ſin of man upon theſe creatures which God hath made for the uſe of man, was above the reach of natural capacity. *Hooker.*

In Spain they ſtayed near eight months, during which Buckingham lay under millions of *maledictions*; which, upon the prince's arrival in the weſt, did vaniſh into praiſes. *Wotton.*

MALEFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*male* and *facio*, Latin.] A crime; an offence.

——— Guilty creatures at a play
Have, by the very cunning of the ſcene,
Been ſtruck ſo to the ſoul, that preſently
They have proclaim'd their *malefactions.* *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

MALEFA'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [*male* and *facio*, Lat.] An offender againſt law; a criminal; a guilty perſon.

——— A jaylor to bring forth
Some monſtrous *malefactor.* *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
—— Fear his word,
As much as *malefactors* do your ſword. *Roſcommon.*

It is a ſad thing when men ſhall repair to the miniſtry, not for preferment but refuge; like *malefactors* flying to the altar, only to ſave their lives. *South.*

If their barking dog diſturb her eaſe,
Th' unmanner'd *malefactor* is arraign'd. *Dryden's Juv.*
The *malefactor* goat was laid
On Bacchus' altar, and his forfeit paid. *Dryden.*

MALE'FICK. } *adj.* [*maleficus*, Latin.] Miſchievous; hurtful. *Dict.*
MALE'PIQUE. }

MALEPRA'CTICE. *n. ſ.* [*male* and *practice.*] Practice contrary to rules.

MALE'VOLENCE. *n. ſ.* [*malevolentia*, Latin.] Ill-will; inclination to hurt others; malignity.

——— The ſon of Duncan
Lives in the Engliſh court; and is receiv'd
Of the moſt pious Edward with ſuch grace,
That the *malevolence* of fortune nothing
Takes from his high reſpect. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

MALE'VOLENT. *adj.* [*malevolus*, Latin.] Ill-diſpoſed towards others; unfavourable; malignant.

——— I have thee in my arms
Though our *malevolent* ſtars have ſtruggled hard,
And held us long aſunder. *Dryden's King Arthur.*

MALE'VOLENTLY. *adv.* [from *malevolent.*] Malignly; malignantly; with ill-will.

The oak did not only reſent his fall, but vindicate him from aſperſions *malevolently* caſt upon him. *Howel.*

MA'LICE. *n. ſ.* [*malice*, French; *malitia*, Latin.] 1. Badneſs of deſign; deliberate miſchief. 2. Ill intention to any one; deſire of hurting.

(1.) God hath forgiven me many ſins of *malice*, and therefore ſurely he will pity my infirmities. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

(2.) ——— Duncan is in his grave;
Malice domeſtick, foreign levy, nothing
Can touch him further! *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

When Satan, who late fled before the threats
Of Gabriel out of Eden, now improv'd
In meditated fraud and *malice*, bent
On man's deſtruction, maugre what might hap
Of heavier on himſelf, fearleſs return'd. *Milton.*

To **MA'LICE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard with ill will. Obſolete.

The chaſe why he this fly ſo *maliced*,
Was that his mother which him bore and bred,
The moſt fine-fingered workman on the ground,
Arachne, by his means, was vanquiſh'd. *Spenſer.*

MALI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*malicieux*, French; *malitioſus*, Latin.] Ill-diſpoſed to any one; intending ill; malignant.

——— We muſt not ſtint
Our neceſſary actions in the fear
To cope *malicious* cenſurers; which ever,
As rav'nous fiſhes do a veſſel follow
That is new trimm'd. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*
——— I grant him bloody,
Sudden, *malicious*, ſmacking of ev'ry ſin
That has a name. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
Thou know'ſt what *malicious* foe,
Envying our happineſs, and of his own
Deſpairing, ſeeks to work us woe and ſhame. *Milton.*

The air appearing ſo *malicious* in this morbifick conſpiracy, exacts a more particular regard. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

MALI'CIOUSLY *adv.* [from *malicious.*] With malignity, with intention of miſchief.

An intrigue between his majeſty and a junto of miniſters *maliciouſly* bent againſt me, broke out, and had like to have ended in my utter deſtruction. *Swift.*

MALI'CIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *malicious.*] Malice; intention of miſchief to another.

Not out of envy or *maliciouſneſs*,
Do I forbear to crave your ſpecial aid. *Herbert.*

MA'LIGN. *adj.* [*maligne*, French; *malignus*, Latin: the *g* is mute or liqueſcent.] 1. Unfavourable; ill-diſpoſed to any one; malicious. 2. Infectious; fatal to the body; peſtilential.

(1.) Witchcraft may be by operation of *malign* ſpirits. *Bacon.*

If in the conſtellations war were ſprung,
Two planets, ruſhing from aſpect *malign*
Of fierceſt oppoſition, in mid ſky,
Should combat, and their jarring ſpheres confound. *Milton.*

Of contempt, and the *malign* hoſtile influence it has upon government, every man's experience will inform him. *South.*

(2.) He that turneth the humours back, and maketh the wound bleed inwards, endangereth *malign* ulcers and pernicious impoſthumations. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

To **MALI'GN.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] 1. To regard with envy or malice. 2. To miſchief; to hurt; to harm.

(1.) The people practiſe what miſchiefs and villanies they will againſt private men, whom they *malign*, by ſtealing their goods, or murdering them. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

It is hardly to be thought that any governor ſhould ſo *malign* his ſucceſſor, as to ſuffer an evil to grow up which he might timely have kept under. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Strangers conſpired together againſt him, and *maligned* him in the wilderneſs. *Eccluſ.* xlv. 18.

If it is a pleaſure to be envied and ſhot at, to be *maligned* ſtanding, and to be deſpiſed falling; then is it a pleaſure to be great, and to be able to diſpoſe of men's fortunes. *South.*

MALI'GNANCY. *n. ſ.* [from *malignant.*] 1. Malevolence; malice; unfavourableneſs. 2. Deſtructive tendency.

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(1.) My ſtars ſhine darkly over me; the *malignancy* of my fate might, perhaps, diſtemper yours; therefore I crave your leave, that I may bear my evils alone. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) The infection doth produce a bubo, which, according to the degree of its *malignancy*, either proves eaſily curable, or elſe it proceeds in its venom. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

MALI'GNANT. *adj.* [*malignant*, French.] 1. Malign; envious; unpropitious; malicious; miſchievous; intending or effecting ill. 2. Hoſtile to life: as *malignant* fevers.

(1.) O *malignant* and ill-boding ſtars?
Now art thou come unto a feaſt of death. *Shakeſp.*
Not friended by his wiſh to your high perſon,
His will is moſt *malignant*, and it ſtretches
Beyond you to your friends. *Shakeſp. Hen. VIII.*
To good *malignant*, to bad men benign. *Milton.*

They have ſeen all other notions beſides their own repreſented in a falſe and *malignant* light; whereupon they judge and condemn at once. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

(2.) They hold, that the cauſe of the gout is a *malignant* vapour that falls upon the joint; that the ſwelling is a kindneſs in nature, that calls down humours to damp the malignity of the vapours, and thereby aſſuage the pain. *Temple.*

——— Let the learn'd begin
Th' enquiry, where diſeaſe could enter in;
How thoſe *malignant* atoms forc'd their way,
What in the faultleſs frame they found to make their prey? *Dryden.*

MALI'GNANT. *n. ſ.* 1. A man of ill intention, malevolently diſpoſed. 2. It was a word uſed of the defenders of the church and monarchy by the rebel ſectaries in the civil wars.

(1.) Occaſion was taken, by certain *malignants*, ſecretly to undermine his great authority in the church of Chriſt. *Hooker.*

MALI'GNANTLY. *adv.* [from *malignant*.] With ill intention; maliciouſly; miſchievouſly.

——— Now arriving
At place of potency, and ſway o' th' ſtate,
If he ſhould ſtill *malignantly* remain
Faſt foe to the Plebeians, your voices might
Be curſes to yourſelves. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

MALI'GNER. *n. ſ.* [from *malign*.] 1. One who regards another with ill will. 2. Sarcaſtical cenſurer.

(1.) I thought it neceſſary to juſtify my character in point of cleanlineſs, which my *maligners* call in queſtion. *Swift.*

(2.) Such as theſe are philoſophy's *maligners*, who pronounce the moſt generous contemplations, needleſs unprofitable ſubtleties. *Glanville's Apology.*

MALI'GNITY. *n. ſ.* [*malignité*, French.] 1. Malice; maliciouſneſs. 2. Contrariety to life; deſtructive tendency. 3. Evilneſs of nature.

(1.) Deeds are done which man might charge aright
On ſtubborn fate, or undiſcerning might,
Had not their guilt the lawleſs ſoldiers known,
And made the whole *malignity* their own. *Tickel.*

(2.) Whether any tokens of poiſon did appear, reports are various; his phyſicians diſcerned an invincible *malignity* in his diſeaſe. *Hayward.*

No redreſs could be obtained with any vigour proportionable to the *malignity* of that far-ſpread diſeaſe. *King Charles.*

(3.) This ſhows the high *malignity* of fraud, that in the natural courſe of it tends to the deſtruction of common life, by deſtroying truſt and mutual confidence. *South.*

MALI'GNLY. *adv.* [from *malign*.] Enviouſly; with ill will; miſchievouſly.

Leſt you think I railly more than teach,
Or praiſe *malignly* arts I cannot reach;
Let me for once preſume t' inſtruct the times. *Pope.*

MA'LKIN. *n. ſ.* [from *mal*, of *Mary*, and *kin*, the diminutive termination.] A kind of mop made of clouts for ſweeping ovens; thence a frightful figure of clouts dreſſed up; thence a dirty wench. *Hanmer.*

——— The kitchen *Malkin* pins
Her richeſt lockram 'bout her reechy neck,
Clamb'ring the walls to eye him. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

MALL. *n. ſ.* [*malleus*, Lat. a hammer.] 1. A kind of beater or hammer. 2. A ſtroke; a blow. Not in uſe. 3. A walk where they formerly played with malls and balls. *Moll* is, in Iſlandick, an area or walk ſpread with ſhells.

(1.) He took a *mall*, and after having hollowed the handle, and that part which ſtrikes the ball, he encloſed in them ſeveral drugs. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

(2.) ——— With mighty *mall*,
The monſter mercileſs him made to fall. *Fairy Queen.*
Give that rev'rend head a *mall*
Or two, or three, againſt a wall. *Hudibras.*
(3.) This the beau monde ſhall from the *mall* ſurvey,
And hail with muſick its propitious ray. *Pope.*

To MALL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat or ſtrike with a mall.

MA'LLARD. *n. ſ.* [*malart*, French.] The drake of the wild duck.

Antony claps on his ſea-wing, like a doating *mallard*,
Leaving the fight in height. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

The birds that are moſt eaſy to be drawn are *mallard*, ſhoveler, and gooſe. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Arm your hook with the line, and cut ſo much of a brown *mallard*'s feather as will make the wings. *Walton's Angler.*

MALLEABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *malleable*.] Quality of enduring the hammer; quality of ſpreading under the hammer.

Suppoſing the nominal eſſence of gold to be a body of ſuch a peculiar colour and weight, with the *malleability* and fuſibility, the real eſſence is that conſtitution on which theſe qualities and their union depend. *Locke.*

MA'LLEABLE. *adj.* [*malleable*, French; from *malleus*, Lat. a hammer.] Capable of being ſpread by beating: this is a quality poſſeſſed in the moſt eminent degree by gold, it being more ductile than any other metal; and is oppoſite to friability or brittleneſs. *Quincy.*

Make it more ſtrong for falls, though it come not to the degree to be *malleable*. *Bacon.*

The beaten ſoldier proves moſt manful,
That like his ſword endures the anvil;
And juſtly 's held more formidable,
The more his valour's *malleable*. *Hudibras.*

If the body is compact, and bends or yields inward to preſſion without any ſliding of its parts, it is hard and elaſtick, returning to its figure with a force riſing from the mutual attraction of its parts: if the parts ſlide upon one another, the body is *malleable* or ſoft. *Newton's Opticks.*

MA'LLEABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *malleable*.] Quality of enduring the hammer; malleability; ductility.

The bodies of moſt uſe that are ſought for out of the earth are the metals, which are diſtinguiſhed from other bodies by their weight, fuſibility, and *malleableneſs*. *Locke.*

To MA'LLEATE. *v. a.* [from *malleus*, Lat.] To hammer; to forge or ſhape by the hammer.

He firſt found out the art of melting and *malleating* metals, and making them uſeful for tools. *Denham.*

MA'LLET. *n. ſ.* [*malleus*, Latin.] A wooden hammer.

The veſſel ſoddered up was warily ſtruck with a wooden *mallet*, and thereby compreſſed. *Boyle.*

Their left-hand does the calking iron guide,
The rattling *mallet* with the right they lift. *Dryden.*

MA'LLOWS. *n. ſ.* [*malva*, Latin; *mælepe*, Saxon.] A plant.

Shards or *mallows* for the pot,
That keep the looſen'd body ſound. *Dryden.*

MA'LMSEY. *n. ſ.* 1. A ſort of grape. 2. A kind of wine.

(2.) Metheglin, wort, and *malmſey*. *Shakeſp.*

MALT. *n. ſ.* [mealt, Saxon ; *mout*, Dutch.] Grain ſteeped in water and fermented. then dried on a kiln.

Beer hath *malt* firſt infuſed in the liquor, and is afterwards boiled with the hop. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Ma'ltdust. *n. ſ.* [*malt* and *duſt.*]

Malt-duſt is an enricher of barren land, and a great improver of barley. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Ma'ltfloor. *n. ſ.* [*malt* and *floor.*] A floor to dry malt.

Empty the corn from the ciſtern into the *malt*-floor. *Mortimer.*

To **Malt.** *v. n.* 1. To make malt. 2. To be made malt.

(2.) To houſe it green it will mow-burn, which will make it *malt* worſe. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Ma'ltdrink. *n. ſ.* [*malt* and *drink.*]

All *maltdrinks* may be boiled into the conſiſtence of a ſlimy ſyrup. *Floyer on the Humours.*

Ma'lthorse. *n. ſ.* [*malt* and *horſe.*] It ſeems to have been, in *Shakeſpeare's* time, a term of reproach for a dull dolt.

You peaſant ſwain, you whoreſon, you *malthorſe* drudge. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

Mome, *malthorſe*, capon, coxcomb, idiot, patch. *Shakeſp.*

Ma'ltman.
Maltster. } *n. ſ.* [from *malt.*] One who makes malt.

Sir Arthur the *maltſter!* how fine it will ſound. *Swift.*

Tom came home in the chariot by his lady's ſide ; but he unfortunately taught her to drink brandy, of which ſhe died ; and Tom is now a journeyman *maltſter*. *Swift.*

Malva'ceous. *adj.* [*malva*, Latin.] Relating to mallows.

Malversa'tion. *n. ſ.* [French.] Bad ſhifts ; mean artifices ; wicked and fraudulent tricks.

Mam.
Mamma. } *n. ſ.* [*mamma*, Latin : this word is ſaid to be found for the compellation of *mother* in all languages ; and is therefore ſuppoſed to be the firſt ſyllables that a child pronounces.] The fond word for mother.

Poor Cupid ſobbing ſcarce could ſpeak ;
Indeed, *mamma*, I did not know ye ;
Alas! how eaſy my miſtake ?
I took you for your likeneſs Cloe. *Prior.*

Little maſters and miſſes are great impediments to ſervants ; the remedy is to bribe them, that they may not tell tales to papa and *mamma*. *Swift's Rules to Servants.*

Mamme'e *tree. n. ſ.* The *mammee tree* hath a roſaceous flower, which afterwards becomes an almoſt ſpherical fleſhy fruit, containing two or three ſeeds incloſed in hard rough ſhells. *Miller.*

Ma'mmet. *n. ſ.* [from *mam* or *mamma.*] A puppet, a figure dreſſed up. *Hanmer.*

——— Kate ; this is no world
To play with *mammets*, and to tilt with lips. *Shakeſp.*

Ma'mmiform. *adj.* [*mammiforme*, French ; *mamma* and *forma*, Latin.] Having the ſhape of paps or dugs.

Mammi'llary. *adj.* [*mammillaire*, French ; *mammillaris*, Lat.] Belonging to the paps or dugs.

MA'MMOCK. *n. ſ.* A large ſhapeleſs piece.

The ice was broken into large *mammocks*. *James's Voyage.*

To **Ma'mmock.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tear ; to break ; to pull to pieces.

I ſaw him run after a gilded butterfly ; and he did ſo ſet his teeth, and did tear it ! Oh, I warrant, how he *mammockt* it ! *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

MA'MMON. *n. ſ.* [Syriack.] Riches.

MAN. *n. ſ.* [man, mon, Saxon.] 1. Human being. 2. Not a woman. 3. Not a boy. 4. A ſervant ; an attendant ; a dependant. 5. A word of familiar addreſs, bordering on contempt. 6. It is uſed in a looſe ſignification like the French *on*, one, any one. 7. One of uncommon qualifications. 8. A human being qualified in any particular manner. 9. Individual. 10. Not a beaſt. 11. Wealthy or independant perſon : to this ſenſe ſome refer the quoted paſſage of *Shakeſpeare*, others to the ſenſe next foregoing. 12. When a perſon is not in his ſenſes, we ſay, he is not his own *man*. *Ainſworth.* 13. A moveable piece at cheſs or draughts. 14. **Man** *of war*. A ſhip of war.

(1.) The king is but a *man* as I am ; the violet ſmells to him as it doth to me ; the element ſhews to him as it doth to me, all his ſenſes have but human conditions. *Shakeſp.*

All the weſt bank of Nilus is poſſeſſed by an idolatrous, *man*-eating nation. *Brerewood on Languages.*

A creature of a more exalted kind
Was wanted yet, and then was *man* deſign'd,
Conſcious of thought. *Dryden's Ovid.*

Nature in *man* capacious ſouls hath wrought,
And given them voice expreſſive of their thought ;
In *man* the God deſcends, and joys to find
The narrow image of his greater mind. *Creech's Manilius.*

A combination of the ideas of a certain figure, with the powers of motion, and reaſoning joined to ſubſtance, make the ordinary idea of a *man*. *Locke.*

On human actions reaſon though you can,
It may be reaſon, but it is not *man*. *Pope's Epiſtles.*

(2.) Bring forth *men* children only !
For thy undaunted metal ſhould compoſe
Nothing but males. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

I had not ſo much of *man* in me,
But all my mother came into mine eyes,
And gave me up to tears. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

Every *man* child ſhall be circumciſed. *Gen.* xvii. 10.

Ceneus, a woman once, and once a *man*,
But ending in the ſex ſhe firſt began. *Dryden's Æn.*

A long time ſince the cuſtom began, among people of quality, to keep *men* cooks of the French nation. *Swift.*

(3.) The nurſe's legends are for truths receiv'd,
And the *man* dreams but what the boy believ'd. *Dryden.*

(4.) Now thanked be the great god Pan,
Which thus preſerves my loved life,
Thanked be I that keep a *man*,
Who ended hath this bloody ſtrife :
For if my *man* muſt praiſes have,
What then muſt I that keep the knave ? *Sidney.*

——— My brother's ſervants
Were then my fellows, now they are my *men*. *Shakeſp.*

Such gentlemen as are his majeſty's own ſworn ſervants ſhould be preferred to the charge of his majeſty's ſhips ; choice being made of men of valour and capacity rather than to employ other mens *men*. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

I and my *man* will preſently go ride
Far as the Corniſh mount. *Cowley.*

(5.) You may partake of any thing that we ſay :
We ſpeak no treaſon, *man*. *Shakeſp. Ric.* III.

(6.) This ſame young ſober-blooded boy doth not love me, nor a *man* cannot make him laugh. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

A *man* in an inſtant may diſcover the aſſertion to be impoſſible. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

He is a good-natured *man*, and will give as much as a *man* would deſire. *Stillingfleet.*

By ten thouſand of them a *man* ſhall not be able to advance one ſtep in knowledge. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

Our thoughts will not be directed what objects to purſue, nor be taken off from thoſe they have once fixed on ; but run away with a *man*, in purſuit of thoſe ideas they have in view. *Locke.*

A *man* would expect to find ſome antiquities ; but all they have to ſhow of this nature is an old roſtrum of a Roman ſhip. *Addiſon.*

A *man* might make a pretty landſcape of his own plantation. *Addiſon.*

(7.) Manners maketh *man*. *William of Wickham.*

I dare do all that may become a *man* ;
Who dares do more is none.

——— What beaſt was't then

That made you break this enterpriſe to me?
When you durſt do it, then you were a *man*;
And, to be more than what you were, you would
Be ſo much more the *man*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

He tript me behind, being down, inſulted, rail'd,
And put upon him ſuch a deal of *man*,
That worthied him. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Will reckons he ſhould not have been the *man* he is, had not he broke windows, and knocked down conſtables, when he was a young fellow. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

(8.) Thou art but a youth, and he a *man* of war from his youth. 1 *Sam.* xvii. 33.

(9.) In matters of equity between *man* and *man*, our Saviour has taught us to put my neighbour in the place of myſelf, and myſelf in the place of my neighbour. *Watts's Logick.*

(10.) Thy face, bright Centaur, autumn's heats retain,
The ſofter ſeaſon ſuiting to the *man*. *Creech's Manilius.*

(11.) There would this monſter make a *man*; any ſtrange beaſt there makes a *man*. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

What poor man would not carry a great burthen of gold to be made a *man* for ever. *Tillotſon.*

(14.) A Flemiſh *man of war* lighted upon them, and overmaſtered them. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

To MAN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To furniſh with men. 2. To guard with men. 3. To fortify; to ſtrengthen. 4. To tame a hawk. 5. To attend; to ſerve; to wait on as a *man* or ſervant. 6. To direct in hoſtility; to point; to aim. An obſolete word.

(1.) Your ſhips are not well *mann'd*;
Your mariners are muliteers, or reapers. *Shak.*

There ſtands the caſtle by yond tuft of trees,
Mann'd with three hundred men. *Shak. R.* II.

A navy, to ſecure the ſeas, is *mann'd*;
And forces ſent. *Daniel's Civil War.*

It hath been agreed, that either of them ſhould ſend certain ſhips to ſea well *manned*, and apparelled to fight. *Hayward.*

Their ſhips go as long voyages as any, and are for their burdens as well *manned*. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

He had *manned* it with a great number of tall ſoldiers, more than for the proportion of the caſtle. *Bacon.*

They *man* their boats, and all their young men arm. *Waller.*

The Venetians could ſet out thirty men of war, a hundred gallies, and ten galeaſes; though I cannot conceive how they could *man* a fleet of half the number. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Timoleon forced the Carthaginians out, though they had *manned* out a fleet of two hundred men of war. *Arbuthnot.*

(2.) See, how the ſurly Warwick *mans* the wall. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſummons take of the ſame trumpet's call,
To ſally from one port, or *man* one publick wall. *Tate.*

(3.) Adviſe how war may be beſt upheld,
Mann'd by her two main nerves, iron and gold,
In all her equipage. *Milton.*

Theodoſius having *mann'd* his ſoul with proper reflections, exerted himſelf in the beſt manner he could, to animate his penitent. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

(4.) Another way I have to *man* my haggard,
To make her come; and know her keeper's call;
That is, to watch her. *Shak.*

(5.) Thou whoreſon mandrake, thou art fitter to be worn in my cap than to wait at my heels: I was never *manned* with agate till now. *Shak. H.* IV.

They diſtil their huſbands land
In decoctions, and are *mann'd*
With ten empiricks in their chamber,
Lying for the ſpirit of amber. *B. Johnſon's Foreſt.*

(6.) *Man* but a ruſh againſt Othello's breaſt,
And he retires. *Shak. Othello*

MA'NACLES. *n. ſ.* [*manicles*, Fr. *manicæ*, from *manus* Lat.] Chain for the hands; ſhackles.

For my ſake wear this glove;
It is a *manacle* of love. *Shak. Cymbel.*

——— Thou
Muſt, as a foreign recreant, be led
With *manacles* along our ſtreet. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

Doctrine unto fools is as fetters on the feet, and like *manacles* on the right hand. *Ecclus.* xxi. 19.

The law good men count their ornament and protection; others, their *manacles* and oppreſſion. *K. Charles.*

To MA'NACLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To chain the hands; to ſhackle.

——— We'll beat thy bears to death,
And *manacle* the bearward in their chains. *Shak.*

I'll *manacle* thy neck and feet together. *Shak.*

Is it thus you uſe this monarch, to *manacle* and ſhackle him hand and foot? *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To MA'NAGE. *v. a.* [*menager*, Fr.] 1. To conduct; to carry on. 2. To train a horſe to graceful action. 3. To govern; to make tractable. 4. To wield; to move or uſe eaſily. 5. To huſband; to make the object of caution. 6. To treat with caution or decency: this is a phraſe merely Gallick; not to be imitated.

(1.) The fathers had *managed* the charge of idolatry againſt the heathens. *Stillingfleet.*

Let her at leaſt the vocal braſs inſpire,
And tell the nation in no vulgar ſtrain,
What wars I *manage*, and what wreaths I gain. *Prior.*

(2.) He rode up and down gallantly mounted, *managing* his horſe, and charging and diſcharging his lance. *Knolles.*

They vault from hunters to the *manag'*d ſteed. *Young.*

(3.) Let us ſtick to our point, and we will manage Bull, I'll warrant you. *Arbuth. Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

(4.) Long tubes are cumberſome, and ſcarce to be eaſily *managed*. *Newton.*

(5.) There is no more to *manage!* if I fall,
It ſhall be like myſelf; a ſetting ſun
Should leave a tract of glory in the ſkies. *Dryden.*

The leſs he had to loſe, the leſs he car'd,
To *manage* loathſome life, when love was the reward. *Dryden.*

(6.) Notwithſtanding it was ſo much his intereſt to *manage* his proteſtant ſubjects in the country, he made over his principality to France. *Addiſon on Italy.*

To MA'NAGE. *v. n.* To ſuperintend affairs; to tranſact.

Leave them to manage for thee, and to grant
What their unerring wiſdom ſees thee want. *Dryden.*

MA'NAGE. *n. ſ.* [*meſnage*, *menage*, Fr.] 1. Conduct; adminiſtration. 2. Uſe; inſtrumentality. 3. Government of a horſe. 4. Diſcipline; governance.

(1.) ——— To him put
The *manage* of my ſtate. *Shak. Tempeſt.*

This might have been prevented,
With eaſy arguments of love,
Which now the *manage* of two kingdoms muſt
With fearful, bloody iſſue arbitrate. *Sh. K. John.*

For the rebels which ſtand out in Ireland,
Expedient *manage* muſt be made, my liege,
Ere further leiſure yield them further means. *Shak.*

Young men, in the conduct and *manage* of actions, embrace more than they can hold, and ſtir more than they can quiet. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

The plea of a good intention will ſerve to ſanctify the worſt actions; the proof of which is but too manifeſt from that ſcandalous doctrine of the jeſuits concerning the direction of the intention, and likewiſe from the whole *manage* of the late rebellion. *South.*

(2.) To think to make gold of quickſilver is not to be hoped; for quickſilver will not endure the *manage* of the fire. *Bacon.*

(3.) ——— In thy ſlumbers
I heard thee murmur tales of iron wars,
Speak terms of *manage* to the bounding ſteed. *Shakeſp.*

The horſe you muſt draw in his career with his *manage* and turn, doing the curvetto. *Peacham.*

(4.) Whenever we take a ſtrong biaſs, it is not out of a moral incapacity to do better, but for want of a careful *manage* and diſcipline to ſet us right at firſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

MA'NAGEABLE. *adj.* [from *manage.*] 1. Eaſy in the uſe; not difficult to be wielded or moved. 2. Governable; tractable.

(1.) The conditions of weapons and their improvement are, that they may ſerve in all weathers; and that the carriage may be light and *manageable.* *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Very long tubes, are by reaſon of their length, apt to bend, and ſhake by bending ſo as to cauſe a continual trembling in the objects, whereas by contrivance the glaſſes are readily *manageable.* *Newton's Opticks.*

MA'NAGEABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *manageable.*] 1. Accommodation to eaſy uſe. 2. Tractableneſs; eaſineſs to be governed.

(1.) This diſagreement may be imputed to the greater or leſs exactneſs or *manageableneſs* of the inſtruments employed. *Boyle.*

MA'NAGEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*menagement,* Fr.] 1. Conduct; adminiſtration. 2. Prudence; cunning practice. 3. Practice; tranſaction; dealing.

(1.) An ill argument introduced with deference, will procure more credit than the profoundeſt ſcience with a rough, inſolent, and noiſy *management.* *Locke on Education.*

The wrong *management* of the earl of Godolphin was the only cauſe of the union. *Swift.*

(2.) Mark with what *management* their tribes divide;
Some ſtick to you, and ſome to t'other ſide. *Dryden.*

(3.) He had great *managements* with eccleſiaſticks in the view of being advanced to the pontificate. *Addiſon on Italy.*

MA'NAGER. *n. ſ.* [from *manage.*] 1. One who has the conduct or direction of any thing. 2. A man of frugality; a good huſband.

(1.) A ſkilful *manager* of the rabble, ſo long as they have but ears to hear, needs never enquire whether they have any underſtanding. *South.*

The *manager* opens his ſluice every night, and diſtributes the water into the town. *Addiſon.*

An artful *manager,* that crept between
His friend and ſhame, and was a kind of ſcreen. *Pope.*

(2.) A prince of great aſpiring thoughts: in the main, a *manager* of his treaſure, and yet bountiful, from his own motion, wherever he diſcerns merit. *Temple.*

The moſt ſevere cenſor cannot but be pleaſed with the prodigality of Ovid's wit; though he could have wiſhed, that the maſter of it had been a better *manager.* *Dryden.*

MA'NAGERY. *n. ſ.* [*menagerie,* French.] 1. Conduct; direction; adminiſtration. 2. Huſbandry; frugality. 3. Manner of uſing.

(1.) They who moſt exactly deſcribe that battle, give ſo ill an account of any conduct or diſcretion in the *managery* of that affair, that poſterity would receive little benefit in the moſt particular relation of it. *Clarendon.*

(2.) The court of Rome has, in other inſtances, ſo well atteſted its good *manegery,* that it is not credible crowns are conferred gratis. *Decay of Piety.*

(3.) No expert general will bring a company of raw, untrained men into the field, but will, by little bloodleſs ſkirmiſhes, inſtruct them in the manner of the fight, and teach them the ready *managery* of their weapons. *Decay of Piety.*

MANA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*manatio,* Latin.] The act of iſſuing from ſomething elſe.

MA'NCHE. n. ſ. [Fr.] A ſleeve.

MA'NCHET. *n. ſ.* [*michet,* Fr. *Skinner.*] A ſmall loaf of fine bread.

Take a ſmall toaſt of *manchet,* dipped in oil of ſweet almonds. *Bacon.*

I love to entertain my friends with a frugal collation: a cup of wine, a diſh of fruit, and a *manchet.* *More's Dial.*

MANCHINE'EL *tree. n. ſ.* [*mancanilla,* Latin.] The *manchineel tree* is a native of the Weſt Indies, and grows to the ſize of an oak: its wood is of a beautiful grain, will poliſh well and laſt long, and is therefore much eſteemed: in cutting down thoſe trees, the juice of the bark muſt be burnt out before the work is begun; for it will raiſe bliſters on the ſkin, and burn holes in linen; and if it ſhould flie into the eyes of the labourers, they are in danger of loſing their ſight: the fruit is of the colour and ſize of the golden pippen; many Europeans have ſuffered, and others loſt their lives by eating it: the leaves abound with juice of the ſame nature; cattle never ſhelter themſelves, and ſcarcely will any vegetable grow under their ſhade; yet goats eat this fruit without injury. *Miller.*

To MA'NCIPATE. *v. a.* [*mancipo,* Latin.] To enſlave; to bind; to tie.

Although the regular part of nature is ſeldom varied, yet the meteors, which are in themſelves more unſtable, and leſs *mancipated* to ſtated motions, are oftentimes employed to various ends. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

MANCIPA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *mancipate.*] Slavery; involuntary obligation.

MA'NCIPLE. *n. ſ.* [*manceps,* Lat.] The ſteward of a community; the purveyor: it is particularly uſed of the purveyor of a college.

Their *manciple* fell dangerouſly ill,
Bread muſt be had, their griſt went to the mill:
This ſimkin moderately ſtole before,
Their ſteward ſick, he robb'd them ten times more.
Betterton's Miller of Trompington.

MANDA'MUS. n. ſ. [Latin.] A writ granted by the king, ſo called from the initial word.

MANDARI'N. *n. ſ.* A Chineſe nobleman or magiſtrate.

MA'NDATARY. *n. ſ.* [*mandataire,* Fr. from *mando,* Lat.] He to whom the pope has, by his prerogative, and proper right, given a mandate for his benefice. *Ayliffe.*

MA'NDATE. *n. ſ.* [*mandatum,* Latin.] 1. Command. 2. Precept; charge; commiſſion, ſent or tranſmitted.

(1.) Her force is not any where ſo apparent as in expreſs *mandates* or prohibitions, eſpecially upon advice and conſultation going before. *Hooker.*

The neceſſity of the times caſt the power of the three eſtates upon himſelf, that his *mandates* ſhould paſs for laws, whereby he laid what taxes he pleaſed. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

(2.) ——— Who knows,
If the ſcarce bearded Cæſar have not ſent
His powerful *mandate* to you. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleo.*

——— This Moor,
Your ſpecial *mandate,* for the ſtate affairs,
Hath hither brought. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

He thought the *mandate* forg'd, your death conceal'd.
Dryden.

This dream all powerful Juno ſends, I bear
Her mighty *mandates,* and her words you hear. *Dryd.*

MANDA'TOR. n. ſ. [Latin.] Director.

A perſon is ſaid to be a client to his advocate, but a maſter and *mandator* to his proctor. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

MA'NDATORY. *adj.* [*mandare,* Latin.] Preceptive; directory.

MANDIBLE. *n. ſ.* [*mandibula,* Latin.] The jaw; the inſtrument of manducation.

He ſaith, only the crocodile moveth the upper jaw, as if the upper *mandible* did make an articulation with the cranium. *Grew's Muſæum.*

MANDI'BULAR. *n. ſ.* [from *mandibula,* Lat.] Belonging to the jaw.

MANDI'LION. *n. ſ.* [*mandiglione,* Italian.] A ſoldier's coat. *Skinner.* A looſe garment; a ſleeveleſs jacket. *Ainſworth.*

MA'NDREL. *n. ſ.* [*mandrin,* Fr.] An inſtrument to hold in the lathe the ſubſtance to be turned.

Mandrels are made with a long wooden ſhank, to fit ſtiff into a round hole that is made in the work, that is to be turned; this *mandrel* is a ſhank, or *pin-mandrel.* *Moxon.*

MA'NDRAKE. *n. ſ.* [*mandragoras,* Lat. *mandragore,* Fr.] The flower of the *mandrake* conſiſts of one leaf in the ſhape of a bell, and is divided at the top into ſeveral parts; the root is ſaid to bear a reſemblance to the human form. The reports of tying a dog to this plant, in order to root it up, and prevent the certain death of the perſon who dares to attempt ſuch a deed, and of the groans emitted by it when the violence is offered, are equally fabulous. *Miller.*

Among other virtues, *mandrakes* has been falſely celebrated for rendering barren women fruitful: it has a ſoporifick quality, and the ancients uſed it when they wanted a narcotick of the moſt powerful kind. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

Would curſes kill, as doth the *mandrake*'s groan,
I would invent as bitter ſearching terms,
As curſt, as harſh, and horrible to hear. *Shakeſp.*

——— Not poppy, nor *mandragora*,
Nor all the drowſy ſyrups of the world,
Shall ever med'cine thee to that ſweet ſleep. *Shakeſp.*

And ſhrieks like *mandrakes*, torn out of the earth,
That living mortals, hearing them, run mad. *Shakeſp.*

Go, and catch a falling ſtar,
Get with child a *mandrake* root. *Donne.*

To **Ma'nducate.** *v. a.* [*manduco*, Latin.] To chew; to eat.

Manduca'tion. *n. ſ.* [*manducatio*, Lat.] Eating.

Manducation is the action of the lower jaw in chewing the food, and preparing it in the mouth before it is received into the ſtomach. *Quincy.*

As he who is not a holy perſon does not feed upon Chriſt, it is apparent that our *manducation* muſt be ſpiritual, and therefore ſo muſt the food, and conſequently it cannot be natural fleſh. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

Mane. *n. ſ.* [*maene*, Dutch.] The hair which hangs down on the neck of horſes, or other animals.

Dametas was toſſed from the ſaddle, to the *mane* of the horſe, and thence to the ground. *Sidney.*

A currie comb, *maine* comb, and whip for a jade. *Tuſſer.*

——— The weak wanton Cupid
Shall from your neck unlooſe his am'rous fold;
And, like a dew-drop from the lion's *mane*,
Be ſhook to air. *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſſida.*

The horſes breaking looſe, ran up and down with their tales and *manes* on a light fire. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

A lion ſhakes his dreadful *mane*,
And angry grows. *Waller.*

For quitting both their ſwords and reins,
They graſp'd with all their ſtrength the *manes*. *Hudibras.*

Ma'neater. *n. ſ.* [*man* and *eat*.] A canibal; an antropophagite; one that feeds upon human fleſh.

Ma'ned. *adj.* [from the noun.] Having a mane.

MA'NES. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Ghoſt; ſhade; that which remains of man after death.

Hail, O ye holy *manes!* hail again
Paternal aſhes. *Dryd. Virgil.*

MA'NFUL. *adj.* [*man* and *full*.] Bold; ſtout; daring.

——— A handful
It had devour'd 'twas ſo manful. *Hudibras.*

Ma'nfully. *adv.* [from *manful*.] Boldly; ſtoutly.

Artimeſia behaved herſelf *manfully* in a great fight at ſea, when Xerxes ſtood by as a coward. *Abbot.*

——— I ſlew him *manfully* in fight,
Without falſe 'vantage, or baſe treachery. *Shakeſp.*

He that with this Chriſtian armour *manfully* fights againſt, and repels, the temptations and aſſaults of his ſpiritual enemies; he that keeps his conſcience void of offence, ſhall enjoy peace here, and for ever. *Ray on Creation.*

Ma'nfulness. *n. ſ.* [from *manful*.] Stoutneſs; boldneſs.

Mangco'rn. *n. ſ.* [*mengen*, Dutch, to mingle.] Corn of ſeveral kinds mixed: as, wheat and rye. It is generally pronounced *mung corn*.

Ma'nganese. *n. ſ.* [*manganeſia*, low Lat.] *Manganeſe* is a name the glaſsmen uſe for many different ſubſtances, that have the ſame effect in clearing the foul colour of their glaſs: it is properly an iron ore of a poorer ſort. *Hill.*

Manganeſe is rarely found but in an iron vein. *Woodward.*

MANGE. *n. ſ.* [*demangeaiſon*, Fr.] The itch or ſcab in cattle.

The ſheep died of the rot, and the ſwine of the *mange*. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Tell what criſis does divine
The rot in ſheep, or *mange* in ſwine. *Hudibras.*

Ma'nger. *n. ſ.* [*mangeoire*, Fr.] The place or veſſel in which animals are fed with corn.

A churliſh cur got into a *manger*, and there lay growling to keep the horſes from their provender. *L'Eſtrange.*

Ma'nginess. *n. ſ.* [from *mangy*.] Scabbineſs; infection with the mange.

To **MA'NGLE.** *v. a.* [*mangelen*, Dutch, to be wanting; *mancus*, Lat.] To lacerate; to cut or tear piece-meal; to butcher.

——— Caſſio, you may ſuſpect
Why they ſhould be, that thus have *mangled* you. *Shakeſp.*

——— Your diſhonour
Mangles true judgment, and bereaves the ſtate
Of that integrity which ſhould become it. *Shakeſp.*

Thoughts my tormenters arm'd with deadly ſtings,
Mangle my apprehenſive tendereſt parts,
Exaſperate, exulcerate, and raiſe
Dire inflammation, which no cooling herb,
Or medicinal liquor can aſſuage. *Milt. Agoniſtes.*

The triple porter of the Stygian ſeat,
With lolling tongue, lay fawning at thy feet,
And, ſeiz'd with fear, forgot his *mangled* meat. *Dryd.*

What could ſwords or poiſons, racks or flame,
But *mangle* and disjoint this brittle frame!
More fatal Henry's words; they murder Emma's fame. *Prior.*

It is hard, that not one gentleman's daughter ſhould read her own tongue; as any one may find, who can hear them when they are diſpoſed to *mangle* a play or a novel, where the leaſt word out of the common road diſconcerts them. *Swift.*

They have joined the moſt obdurate conſonants without one intervening vowel, only to ſhorten a ſyllable; ſo that moſt of the books we ſee now-a-days, are full of thoſe *manglings* and abbreviations. *Swift.*

Inextricable difficulties occur by *mangling* the ſenſe, and curtailing authors. *Baker on Learning.*

Ma'ngler. *n. ſ.* [from *mangle*.] A hacker; one that deſtroys bunglingly.

Since after thee may riſe an impious line,
Coarſe *manglers* of the human face divine;
Paint on, till fate diſſolve thy mortal part,
And live and die the monarch of thy art. *Tickel.*

Ma'ngo. *n. ſ.* [*mangoſtan*, Fr.] A fruit of the iſle of Java; brought to Europe pickled.

The fruit with the huſk, when very young, makes a good preſerve, and is uſed to pickle like *mangoes*. *Mortimer.*

What lord of old wou'd bid his cook prepare
Mangoes, portargo, champignons, cavare. *King.*

Ma'ngy. *adj.* [from *mange*.] Infected with the mange; ſcabby.

Away, thou iſſue of a *mangy* dog!
I ſwoon to ſee thee. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

Manha'ter. *n. ſ.* [*man* and *hater*.] Miſanthrope; one that hates mankind.

Ma'nhood. [from *man*.] 1. Human nature. 2. Virility; not womanhood. 3. Virility; not childhood. 4. Courage; bravery; reſolution; fortitude.

(1.) In Seth was the church of God eſtabliſhed; from whom Chriſt deſcended, as touching his *manhood*. *Raleigh.*

——— Not therefore joins the ſon
Manhood to Godhead, with more ſtrength to foil
Thy enemy. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

(2.) 'Tis in my pow'r to be a ſovereign now,
And, knowing more, to make his *manhood* bow. *Dryd.*

(3.) Tetchy and wayward was thy infancy;
Thy ſchool-days frightful, deſp'rate, wild and furious;
Thy prime of *manhood* daring, bold and venturous. *Shakeſp.*
By fraud or force the ſuitor train deſtroy,
And ſtarting into *manhood*, ſcorn the boy. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

(4.) Nothing ſo hard but his valour overcame; which he ſo guided with virtue, that although no man was ſpoken of but he for *manhood*, he was called the courteous Amphialus. *Sidney.*

Mani'ac. } *adj.* [*maniacus*, Lat.] Raging with madneſs; mad to rage.
Mani'acal. }

Epilepſis and *maniacal* lunacies uſually conform to the age of the moon. *Grew's Coſmol.*

Ma'nifest. *adj.* [*manifeſtus*, Latin.] 1. Plain; open; not concealed; not doubtful; apparent. 2. Detected: with *of*.

(1.) They all concur as principles, they have all their forcible operations therein, although not all in like apparent and *manifeſt* manner. *Hooker.*

That which may be known of God is *manifeſt* in them; for God hath ſhewed it unto them. *Rom.* i. 19.

He was fore-ordained before the foundation of the world, but was *manifeſt* in theſe laſt times for you. 1 *Pet.* i. 20.

——— He full
Reſplendent all his father *manifeſt*
Expreſs'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
Thus *manifeſt* to ſight the God appear'd. *Dryd. Æn.*
I ſaw, I ſaw him manifeſt in view,
His voice, his figure, and his geſture knew. *Dryd.*
(2.) Caliſtho there ſtood *manifeſt of* ſhame,
And, turn'd a bear, the northern ſtar became. *Dryd.*

Manife'st. *n. ſ.* [*manifeſte*, Fr. *manifeſto*, Italian.] Declaration; publick proteſtation.

You authentick witneſſes I bring,
Of this my *manifeſt*: that never more
This hand ſhall combat on the crooked ſhore. *Dryd.*

To **Manife'st.** *v. a.* [*manifeſter*, Fr. *manifeſto*, Lat.] To make appear; to make publick; to ſhow plainly; to diſcover.

Thy life did *manifeſt*, thou lov'dſt me not;
And thou wilt have me die aſſured of it. *Shak.*

He that loveth me I will love him, and *manifeſt* myſelf to him. *John*, xiv. 21.

He was pleaſed himſelf to aſſume, and *manifeſt* his will in our fleſh, and ſo not only as God from heaven, but God viſible on earth, to preach reformation among us. *Hammond.*

——— This perverſe commotion
Muſt *manifeſt* thee worthieſt to be heir
Of all things. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
Were he not by law withſtood,
He'd *manifeſt* his own inhuman blood. *Dryd. Juv.*

It may be part of our employment in eternity, to contemplate the works of God, and give him the glory of his wiſdom *manifeſted* in the creation. *Ray on Creation.*

Manifesta'tion. *n. ſ.* [*manifeſtation*, Fr. from *manifeſt*.] Diſcovery; publication; clear evidence.

Though there be a kind of natural right in the noble, wiſe and virtuous, to govern them which are of ſervile diſpoſition; nevertheleſs, for *manifeſtation* of this their right, the aſſent of them who are to be governed ſeemeth neceſſary. *Hooker.*

As the nature of God is excellent, ſo likewiſe is it to know him in thoſe glorious *manifeſtations* of himſelf in the works of creation and providence. *Tillotſon.*

The ſecret manner in which acts of mercy ought to be performed, requires this publick *manifeſtation* of them at the great day. *Atterbury.*

Manife'stible *adj.* [properly *manifeſtable.*] Eaſy to be made evident.

This is *manifeſtible* in long and thin plates of ſteel perforated in the middle, and equilibrated. *Brown.*

Ma'nifestly. *adv.* [from *manifeſt.*] Clearly; evidently; plainly.

We ſee *manifeſtly*, that ſounds are carried with wind. *Bacon.*

Sects, in a ſtate, ſeem to be tolerated becauſe they are already ſpread, while they do not *manifeſtly* endanger the conſtitution. *Swift.*

Ma'nifestness. *n. ſ.* [from *manifeſt.*] Perſpicuity; clear evidence.

MANIFE'STO. *n. ſ.* [Italian.] Publick proteſtation; declaration.

It was propoſed to draw up a *manifeſto*, ſetting forth the grounds and motives of our taking arms. *Addiſon.*

Ma'nifold. *adj.* [*many* and *fold.*] 1. Of different kinds; many in number; multiplied; complicated. 2. *Milton* has an uncommon uſe of it.

(1.) When his eyes did her behold,
Her heart did ſeem to melt in pleaſures *manifold.* *Spenſer.*
Terror of the torments *manifold*,
In which the damned ſouls he did behold. *Spenſer.*
——— If that the king
Have any way your good deſerts forgot,
Which he confeſſeth to be *manifold*,
He bids you name your griefs. *Shakeſp. H. IV.*

If any man of quality will maintain upon Edward earl of Glo'ſter, that he is a *manifold* traitor, let him appear. *Shak.*

They receive *manifold* more in this preſent time, and in the world to come life everlaſting. *Luke*, xviii. 30.

To repreſent to the life the *manifold* uſe of friendſhip, ſee how many things a man cannot do himſelf. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

My ſcope in this experiment is *manifold.* *Boyle.*

We are not got further than the borders of the mineral kingdom, ſo very ample is it, ſo various and *manifold* its productions. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

(2.) ——— They not obeying
Incurr'd, what cou'd they leſs? the penalty;
And *manifold* in ſin deſerv'd to fall. *Milton.*

Manifo'lded. *adj.* [*many* and *fold.*] Having many complications or doubles.

His puiſſant arms about his noble breaſt,
And *manifolded* ſhield, he bound about his wriſt. *F. Queen.*

Manifo'ldly. *adv.* [from *manifold.*] In a manifold manner.

They were *manifoldly* acknowledged the ſavers of that country. *Sidney.*

Mani'glions. *n. ſ.* [in gunnery.] Two handles on the back of a piece of ordnance, caſt after the German form. *Bailey.*

Ma'nikin. *n. ſ.* [*manniken*, Dutch.] A little man.

This is a dear *manikin* to you, Sir Toby.
—I have been dear to him, lad, ſome two thouſand ſtrong. *Sh.*

Ma'niple. *n. ſ.* [*manipilus*, Lat.] 1. A handful. 2. A ſmall band of ſoldiers.

Mani'pular. *adj.* [from *manipulas*, Lat.] Relating to a maniple.

Manki'ller. *n. ſ.* [*man* and *killer.*] Murderer.

To kill *mankillers* man has lawful pow'r,
But not th' extended licence to devour. *Dryd. Fables.*

Manki'nd. *n. ſ.* [*man* and *kind.*] 1. The race or ſpecies of human beings. 2. Reſembling man not woman in form or nature.

(1.) From them I will not hide
My judgments, how with mankind I proceed;
As how with peccant angels late they ſaw. *Milton.*
Erewhile perplex'd with thoughts what would become
Of me and all *mankind*; but now I ſee
His day, in whom all nations ſhall be bleſt. *Milton.*

Plato witneſſeth, that ſoon after *mankind* began to increaſe, they built many cities. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

All *mankind* alike require their grace,
All born to want; a miſerable race. *Pope's Odyſſey.*
(2.) A *mankind* witch! hence with her, out o'door:
A moſt intelligency bawd! *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Ma'nlike. *adj.* [*man* and *like.*] Having the complexion and proper qualities of man.

Such a right *manlike* man, as nature often erring, yet ſhews ſhe would fain make. *Sidney.*

Ma′nless. *adj.* [*man* and *leſs.*] Without men; not manned.

Sir Walter Raleigh was wont to ſay, the Spaniards were ſuddenly driven away with ſquibs; for it was no more but a ſtratagem of fire-boats *manleſs*, and ſent upon the Armada at Calais by the favour of the wind in the night, that put them in ſuch terror, as they cut their cables. *Bacon.*

Ma′nliness. *n. ſ.* [from *manly.*] Dignity; bravery; ſtoutneſs.

Young maſter, willing to ſhew himſelf a man, lets himſelf looſe to all irregularities; and thus courts credit and *manlineſs* in the caſting off the modeſty he has till then been kept in. *Locke.*

Ma′nly. *adj.* [from *man*] 1. Manlike; becoming a man; firm; brave; ſtout; undaunted; undiſmayed. 2. Not womaniſh; not childiſh.

(1.) As did Æneas old Anchiſes bear,
So I bear thee upon my *manly* ſhoulders. *Shakeſp.*

Let's briefly put on *manly* readineſs,
And meet i' th' hall together. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Serene and *manly*, harden'd to ſuſtain
The load of life, and exercis'd in pain. *Dryd. Juv.*

See great Marcellus! how inur'd in toils,
He moves with *manly* grace. *Dryd. Æn.*

(2.) I'll ſpeak between the change of man and boy
With a reed voice; and turn two mincing ſteps
Into a *manly* ſtride. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

Ma′nly. *adv.* [from *man.*] With courage like a man.

Ma′nna. *n. ſ.* *Manna* is properly a gum, and is honey-like juice concreted into a ſolid form, ſeldom ſo dry but it adheres to the fingers: its colour is whitiſh, or browniſh, and it has ſweetneſs, and with it a ſharpneſs that renders it agreeable: *manna* is the product of two different trees, both varieties of the aſh: when the heats are free from rain, theſe trees exſudate a white honey juice, which concretes into what we call *manna.* It is but lately that the world were convinced of the miſtake of *manna* being an aërial produce, by an experiment being made by covering a tree with ſheets in the *manna* ſeaſon, and the finding as much *manna* on it afterwards as on thoſe which were open to the air and dew. *Hill.*

It would be well inquired, whether *manna* doth fall but upon certain herbs, or leaves only. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The *manna* in heaven will ſuit every man's palate. *Locke.*

MA′NNER. *n. ſ.* [*maniere*, French.] 1. Form; method. 2. Cuſtom; habit; faſhion. 3. Certain degree. 4. Sort; kind. 5. Mien; caſt of the look. 6. Peculiar way; diſtinct mode of perſon. 7. Way; mode: of things. 8. *Manners* in the plural: character of the mind. 9. General way of life; morals; habit. 10. [In the plural.] Ceremonious behaviour; ſtudied civility. 11. *To take in the* Manner. To catch in the actual commiſſion of a crime.

(1.) In my divine Emilia make me bleſt,
Find thou the *manner*, and the means prepare,
Poſſeſſion, more than conqueſt, is my care. *Dryd.*

(2.) As the *manner* of ſome is. *New Teſtament.*

(3.) It is in a *manner* done already;
For many carriages he hath diſpatch'd
To the ſea-ſide. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

The bread is in a *manner* common. 1 *Sam.* xxi. 5.

If the envy be general in a *manner* upon all the miniſters of an eſtate, it is truly upon the ſtate itſelf. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

This univerſe we have poſſeſt, and rul'd
In a *manner* at our will, th' affairs of earth. *Milton.*

Auguſtinus does in a *manner* confeſs the charge. *Baker.*

(4.) All *manner* of men aſſembled here in arms againſt God's peace and the king's: we charge you to repair to your dwelling places. *Shak. H. VI.*

A love that makes breath poor, and ſpeech unable,
Beyond all *manner* of ſo much I love you. *Shak.*

What *manner* of men were they whom ye ſlew? *Judges.*

The city may flouriſh in trade, and all *manner* of outward advantages. *Atterbury.*

(5.) Air and *manner* are more expreſſive than words. *Clariſſa.*

Some men have a native dignity in their *manner*, which will procure them more regard by a look, than others can obtain by the moſt imperious commands. *Richardſon's Clariſſa.*

(6.) It can hardly be imagined how great a difference was in the humour, diſpoſition, and *manner*, of the army under Eſſex, and the other under Waller. *Clarendon.*

Some few touches of your lordſhip, which I have endeavoured to expreſs after your *manner*, have made whole poems of mine to paſs with approbation. *Dryden's Juv.*

As man is known by his company, ſo a man's company may be known by his *manner* of expreſſing himſelf. *Swift.*

(7.) The temptations of proſperity inſinuate themſelves after a gentle, but very powerful, *manner.* *Atterbury.*

(8.) His princes are as much diſtinguiſhed by their *manners* as by their dominions; and even thoſe among them, whoſe character ſeem wholly made up of courage, differ from one another as to the particular kinds. *Addiſon.*

(9.) The kinds of muſick have moſt operation upon *manners*: as, to make them warlike; to make them ſoft and effeminate. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Every fool carries more or leſs in his face the ſignature of his *manners*, more legible in ſome than others. *L'Eſtrange.*

We bring our *manners* to the bleſt abodes,
And think what pleaſes us muſt pleaſe the gods. *Dryd.*

(10.) The time will not allow the compliment,
Which very *manners* urge. *Shak. K. Lear.*

Theſe bloody accidents muſt excuſe my *manners*,
That ſo neglected you. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Our griefs and not our *manners* reaſon now. *Shakeſp.*

——— Ungracious wretch,
Fit for the mountains and the barbarous caves,
Where *manners* ne'er were preach'd. *Shak.*

Dear Kate, you and I cannot be confined within the weak liſt of a country's faſhion: we are the makers of *manners*, Kate. *Shak. H. V.*

Good *manners* bound her to invite
The ſtranger dame to be her gueſt that night. *Dryd.*

None but the careleſs and the confident would ruſh rudely into the preſence of a great man. and ſhall we, in our applications to the great God, take that to be religion, which the common reaſon of mankind will not allow to be *manners*? *South.*

——— Your paſſion bends
Its force againſt your neareſt friends;
Which *manners*, decency, and pride,
Have taught you from the world to hide. *Swift.*

(11.) If I melt into melancholy while I write, I ſhall be *taken in the manner*; and I ſit by one too tender to theſe impreſſions. *Donne's Letters.*

Ma′nnerliness. *n. ſ.* [from *mannerly.*] Civility; ceremonious complaiſance.

Others out of *mannerlineſs* and reſpect to God, though they deny this univerſal ſoul of the univerſe, yet have deviſed ſeveral ſyſtems of the univerſe. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Ma′nnerly. *adj.* [from *manner.*] Civil; ceremonious; complaiſant.

Tut; tut; here's a *mannerly* forbearance. *Shak.*

——— Let me have
What thou think'ſt meet, and is moſt *mannerly.* *Shak.*

Fools make a mock at ſin, affront the God whom we ſerve, and vilify religion; not to oppoſe them, by whatever *mannerly* names we may palliate the offence, is not modeſty but cowardice, and a traiterous deſertion of our allegiance to Chriſt. *Rogers.*

Ma′nnerly. *adv.* Civilly; without rudeneſs.

——— When we've ſupp'd,
We'll *mannerly* demand thee of thy ſtory. *Shak.*

Ma′nnikin. *n. ſ.* [*man* and *klein*, German.] A little man; a dwarf.

Ma′nnish. *adj.* [from *man.*] Having the appearance of a man; bold; maſculine; impudent.

Nature had proportioned her without any fault; yet altogether ſeemed not to make up that harmony that Cupid delights in; the reaſon whereof might ſeem a *manniſh* countenance, which overthrew that lovely ſweetneſs, the nobleſt power of womankind, far fitter to prevail by parley than by battle. *Sidney.*

A woman, impudent and *manniſh* grown,
Is not more loath'd than an effeminate man. *Shak.*
When *manniſh* Mevia, that two-handed whore,
Aſtride on horſeback hunts the Tuſcan boar. *Dryd.*

Ma'nor. *n. ſ.* [*manoir*, old French; *manerium*, low Lat. *maner*, Armorick.] *Manor* ſignifies, in common law, a rule or government which a man hath over ſuch as hold land within his fee. Touching the original of theſe *manors*, it ſeems, that, in the beginning, there was a certain compaſs of ground granted by the king to ſome man of worth, for him and his heirs to dwell upon, and to exerciſe ſome juriſdiction, more or leſs, within that compaſs, as he thought good to grant; performing him ſuch ſervices, and paying ſuch yearly rent for the ſame, as he by his grant required: and that afterward this great man parcelled his land to other meaner men, injoining them again ſuch ſervices and rents as he thought good; and by that means, as he became tenant to the king, ſo the inferiors became tenants to him: but thoſe great men, or their poſterity, have alineated theſe manſions and lands ſo given them by their prince, and many for capital offences have forfeited them to the king; and thereby they ſtill remain in the crown, or are beſtowed again upon others. But whoſoever poſſeſſes theſe *manors*, the liberty belonging to them is real and predial, and therefore remains, though the owners be changed. In theſe days, a *manor* rather ſignifies the juriſdiction and royalty incorporeal, than the land or ſite: for a man may have a *manor* in groſs, as the law terms it, that is, the right and intereſt of a court baron, with the perquiſites thereto belonging. *Cowel.*

My parks, my walks, my *manors* that I had,
Ev'n now forſake me; and of all my lands
Is nothing left me? *Shak. H. VI.*
——— Kinſmen of mine,
By this ſo ſicken'd their eſtates, that never
They ſhall abound as formerly. O many
Have broke their backs with laying *manors* on them
For this great journey. *Shak. R. II.*

Manque'ller. *n. ſ.* [man and cƿellan, Saxon.] A murderer; a mankiller; a manſlayer.

This was not Kayne the *manqueller*, but one of a gentler ſpirit and milder ſex, to wit, a woman. *Carew.*

Manse. *n. ſ.* [*manſio*, Lat.] 1. Farm and land. 2. A parſonage houſe.

Ma'nsion. *n. ſ.* [*manſio*, Latin.] 1. The lord's houſe in a manor. 2. Place of reſidence; abode; houſe. 3. Reſidence; abode

(2.) All theſe are but ornaments of that divine ſpark within you, which being deſcended from heaven, could not elſewhere pick out ſo ſweet a *manſion*. *Sidney.*

A fault no leſs grievous, if ſo be it were true, than if ſome king ſhould build his *manſion*-houſe by the model of Solomon's palace. *Hooker.*

To leave his wife, to leave his babes,
His *manſion*, and his titles in a place,
From whence himſelf does fly? he loves us not. *Shak.*
Thy *manſion* wants thee, Adam, riſe
Firſt man, of men innumerable ordain'd;
Firſt father! call'd by thee, I come thy guide
To the garden of bliſs, thy ſeat prepar'd. *Milton.*
A *manſion* is provided thee; more fair
Than this, and worthy Heav'n's peculiar care,
Not fram'd of common earth. *Dryd.*
(3.) Theſe poets near our princes ſleep,
And in one grave their *manſions* keep. *Denham.*

Mansla'ughter. *n. ſ.* [*man* and *ſlaughter.*] 1. Murder; deſtruction of the human ſpecies. 2. [In law.] The act of killing a man not only without fault, though without malice; puniſhed by forfeiture.

(1.) The whole pleaſure of that book ſtandeth in open *manſlaughter* and bold bawdry. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

To overcome in battle, and ſubdue
Nations, and bring home ſpoils, with infinite
Manſlaughter, ſhall be held the higheſt pitch
Of human glory. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

(2.) When a man, throwing at a cock, killed a byſtander, I ruled it *manſlaughter*. *Foſter.*

Mansla'yer. *n. ſ.* [*man* and *ſlay.*] One that has killed another.

Cities for refuge for the *manſlayer*. *Num.* xxxv. 6.

Mansu'ete. *adj.* [*manſuetus*, Lat.] Tame; gentle; not ferocious; not wild.

This holds not only in domeſtick and *manſuete* birds; for then it might be thought the effect of cicuration or inſtitution, but alſo in the wild. *Ray on the Creation.*

Ma'nsuetude. *n. ſ.* [*manſuetude*, Fr. *manſuetudo*, Lat.] Tameneſs; gentleneſs.

The angry lion did preſent his paw,
Which by conſent was given to *manſuetude*;
The fearful hare her ears, which by their law
Humility did reach to fortitude. *Herbert.*

Ma'ntel. *n. ſ.* [*mantel*, old Fr.] Work raiſed before a chimney to conceal it, whence the name, which originally ſignifies a cloak.

From the Italians we may learn how to raiſe fair *mantels* within the rooms, and how to diſguiſe the ſhafts of chimnies. *Wotton's Architecture.*

If you break any china on the *mantletree* or cabinet, gather up the fragments. *Swift.*

Mantele't. *n. ſ.* [*mantelet*, French.] 1. A ſmall cloak worn by women. 2. [In fortification.] A kind of moveable penthouſe, made of pieces of timber ſawed into planks, which being about three inches thick, are nailed one over another to the height of almoſt ſix feet: they are generally caſed with tin, and ſet upon little wheels; ſo that in a ſiege they may be driven before the pioneers, and ſerve as blinds to ſhelter them from the enemy's ſmall-ſhot: there are other *mantelets* covered on the top, whereof the miners make uſe to approach the walls of a town or caſtle. *Harris.*

Manti'ger. *n. ſ.* [*man* and *tiger.*] A large monkey or baboon.

Near theſe was placed, by the black prince of Monomotapas's ſide, the glaring cat-a-mountain, and the man-mimicking *mantiger*. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Ma'ntle. *n. ſ.* [*mantell*, Welſh.] A kind of cloak or garment thrown over the reſt of the dreſs.

We, well-cover'd with the night's black *mantle*,
At unawares may beat down Edward's guard
And ſeize himſelf. *Shak. H. VI.*
Poor Tom drinks the green *mantle* of the ſtanding pool. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*
The day begins to break, and night is fled,
Whoſe pitchy *mantle* over-veil'd the earth. *Shak.*

Their actions were diſguiſed with *mantles*, very uſual in times of diſorder, of religion, and juſtice. *Hayward.*

The herald and children are cloathed with *mantles* of ſattin; but the herald's *mantle* is ſtreamed with gold. *Bacon.*

By which the beauty of the earth appears,
The divers-colour'd *mantle* which ſhe wears. *Sandys.*
——— Before the ſun,
Before the heav'ns thou wert, and at the voice
Of God, as with a *mantle* didſt inveſt
The riſing world of waters dark and deep,
Won from the void and formleſs infinite. *Milton.*

Upon looſening of his *mantle* the eggs fell from him at unawares, and the eagle was a third time defeated. *L'Eſtrange.*

Dan Pope for thy misfortune griev'd,
With kind concern and ſkill has weav'd
A ſilken web ; and ne'er ſhall fade
Its colours : gently has he laid
The *mantle* o'er thy ſad diſtreſs,
And Venus ſhall the texture bleſs. *Prior.*

A ſpacious veil from his broad ſhoulders flew,
That ſet the unhappy Phaeton to view ;
The flaming chariot and the ſteeds it ſhew'd,
And the whole fable in the *mantle* glow'd. *Addiſon.*

To MA'NTLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cloke ; to cover ; to diſguiſe.

As the morning ſteals upon the night,
Melting the darkneſs ; ſo their riſing ſenſes
Begin to chace the ign'rant fumes, that *mantle*
Their clearer reaſon. *Shak. Tempeſt.*

——— I left them
I' th' filthy *mantled* pool beyond your cell,
There dancing up to th' chins. *Shak. Tempeſt.*

To MA'NTLE. *v. n.* [The original of the ſignification of this word is not plain. *Skinner* conſiders it as relative to the expanſion of a *mantle:* as *the hawk* mantleth ; ſhe ſpreads her wings like a *mantle.*] 1. To ſpread the wings as a hawk in pleaſure. 2. To joy ; to revel. 3. To be expanded ; to ſpread luxuriantly. 4. To gather any thing on the ſurface ; to froth. 5. To ferment ; to be in ſprightly agitation.

(1.) The ſwan with arched neck,
Between her white wings *mantling*, rows
Her ſtate with oary feet. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

(2.) My frail fancy fed with full delight
Doth bathe in bliſs, and *mantleth* moſt at eaſe ;
Ne thinks of other heaven, but how it might
Her heart's deſire with moſt contentment pleaſe. *Spenſer.*

(3.) ——— The pair that clad
Each ſhoulder broad, came *mantling* o'er his breaſt
With regal ornament. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

——— The *mantling* vine
Lays forth her purple grape, and gently creeps
Luxuriant. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

I ſaw them under a green *mantling* vine,
That crawls along the ſide of yon ſmall hill,
Plucking ripe cluſters. *Milton.*

You'll ſometimes meet a fop, of niceſt tread,
Whoſe *mantling* peruke veils his empty head. *Gay.*

And where his mazy waters flow,
He gave the *mantling* vine, to grow,
A trophy to his love. *Fenton's Ode to Lord Gower.*

(4.) There are a ſort of men, whoſe viſages
Do cream and *mantle* like a ſtanding pond ;
And do a wilful ſtillneſs entertain,
With purpoſe to be dreſt in an opinion
Of wiſdom, gravity, profound conceit. *Shak.*

It drinketh freſh, flowereth, and *mantleth* exceedingly. *Bacon.*

From plate to plate your eye-balls roll,
And the brain dances to the *mantling* bowl. *Pope's Hor.*

(5.) ——— When *mantling* blood
Flow'd in his lovely cheeks ; when his bright eyes
Sparkl'd with youthful fires ; when ev'ry grace
Shone in the father, which now crowns the ſon. *Smith.*

MA'NTUA. *n. ſ.* [this is perhaps corrupted from *manteau*, Fr.] A lady's gown.

Not Cynthia, when her *mantua's* pin'd awry,
E'er felt ſuch rage, reſentment, and deſpair,
As thou, ſad virgin ! for thy raviſh'd hair. *Pope.*

How naturally do you apply your hands to each other's lappets, ruffles, and *mantuas.* *Swift.*

MA'NTUAMAKER. *n. ſ.* [*mantua* and *maker.*] One who makes gowns for women.

By profeſſion a *mantuamaker:* I am employed by the moſt faſhionable ladies. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

MA'NUAL. *adj.* [*manualis*, Latin ; *manuel*, French.] 1. Performed by the hand. 2. Uſed by the hand.

(1.) The ſpeculative part of painting, without the aſſiſtance of *manual* operation, can never attain to that perfection which is its object. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

(2.) The treaſurer obliged himſelf to procure ſome declaration under his majeſty's ſign *manual.* *Clarendon.*

MA'NUAL. *n. ſ.* A ſmall book, ſuch as may be carried in the hand.

This *manual* of laws, ſtiled the confeſſor's laws, contains but few heads. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

In thoſe prayers which are recommended to the uſe of the devout perſons of your church, in the *manuals* and offices allowed them in our own language, they would be careful to have nothing they thought ſcandalous. *Stillingfleet.*

MANU'BIAL. *adj.* [*manubiæ*, Lat.] Belonging to ſpoil ; taken in war. *Dict.*

MANU'BRIUM. n. ſ. [Latin.] A handle.

Though the ſucker move eaſily enough up and down in the cylinder, by the help of the *manubrium*, yet if the *manubrium* be taken off, it will require a conſiderable ſtrength to move it. *Boyle.*

MANUDU'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*manuductio*, Lat.] Guidance by the hand.

We find no open tract, or conſtant *manuduction*, in this labyrinth. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

That they are carried by the *manuduction* of a rule, is evident from the conſtant regularity of their motion. *Glanville.*

This is a direct *manuduction* to all kind of ſin, by abuſing the conſcience with undervaluing perſuaſions concerning the malignity and guilt even of the fouleſt. *South.*

MANUFA'CTURE. *n. ſ.* [*manus*, and *facio*, Lat. *manufacture*, French.] 1. The practice of making any piece of workmanſhip. 2. Any thing made by art.

(2.) Heav'n's pow'r is infinite : earth, air, and ſea,
The *manufacture* maſs the making pow'r obey. *Dryd.*

The peaſants are clothed in a coarſe kind of canvas, the *manufacture* of the country. *Addiſon on Italy.*

To MANUFA'CTURE. *v. a.* [*manufacturer*, Fr.] 1. To make by art and labour ; to form by workmanſhip. 2. To employ in work ; to work up : as, *we* manufacture *our wool.*

MANUFA'CTURER. *n. ſ.* [*manufacturier*, Fr. *manufacturus*, Lat.] A workman ; an artificer.

In the practices of artificers and the *manufacturers* of various kinds, the end being propoſed, we find out ways of compoſing things for the ſeveral uſes of human life. *Watts.*

To MANU'MISE. *v. a.* [*manumitto*, Lat.] To ſet free ; to diſmiſs from ſlavery.

A conſtant report of a danger ſo eminent run through the whole caſtle, even into the deep dungeons, by the compaſſion of certain *manumiſed* ſlaves. *Knolles.*

——— He preſents
To thee renown'd for piety and force,
Poor captives *manumis'd*, and matchleſs horſe. *Waller.*

MANUMI'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*manumiſſion*, Fr. *manumiſſio*, Lat.] The act of giving liberty to ſlaves.

Slaves wore iron rings until their *manumiſſion* or preferment. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The pileus was ſomewhat like a night-cap, as the ſymbol of liberty, given to ſlaves at their *manumiſſion.* *Arbuth.*

To MANUMI'T. *v. a.* [*manumitto*, Lat.] To releaſe from ſlavery.

Manumit and releaſe him from thoſe drudgeries to vice, under which thoſe remain who live without God. *Government of the Tongue.*

Thou wilt beneath the burthen bow,
And glad receive the *manumitting* blow
On thy ſhav'd ſlaviſh head. *Dryd. Juv.*

MANU'RABLE. *adj.* [from *manure.*] Capable of cultivation.

This book gives an account of the *manurable* lands in every manor. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Manu'rance. *n. ſ.* [from *manure.*] Agriculture; cultivation. An obſolete word, worthy of revival.

Although there ſhould none of them fall by the ſword, yet they being kept from *manurance,* and their cattle from running abroad, by this hard reſtraint they would quickly devour one another. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

To MANU'RE. *v. a.* [*manouvrer,* Fr.] 1. To cultivate by manual labour. 2. To dung; to fatten with compoſts. 3. To fatten as a compoſt.

(1.) They mock our ſcant *manuring,* and require
More hands than ours to lop their wanton growth. *Milton.*

(2.) Fragments of ſhells, reduced by the agitation of the ſea to powder, are uſed for the *manuring* of land. *Woodward.*

(3.) Revenge her ſlaughter'd citizens,
Or ſhare their fate: the corps of half her ſenate
Manure the fields of Theſſaly, while we
Sit here, deliberating in cold debates. *Addiſ. Cato.*

Manu're. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Soil to be laid on lands; dung or compoſt to fatten land.

When the Nile from Pharian fields is fled,
The fat *manure* with heav'nly fire is warm'd. *Dryd.*

Mud makes an extraordinary *manure* for land that is ſandy. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Manu'rement. *n. ſ.* [from *manure.*] Cultivation; improvement.

The *manurement* of wits is like that of ſoils, where before the pains of tilling or ſowing, men conſider what the mold will bear. *Wotton on Education.*

Manu'rer. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] He who manures land; a huſbandman.

Ma'nuscript. *n. ſ.* [*manuſcrit,* Fr. *manuſcriptum,* Lat.] A book written; not printed.

A collection of rare *manuſcripts,* exquiſitely written in Arabick, and ſought in the moſt remote parts by the diligence of Erpenius, the moſt excellent linguiſt, were upon ſale to the jeſuits. *Wotton.*

Her majeſty has peruſed the *manuſcript* of this opera, and given it her approbation. *Dryden.*

Ma'ny. *adj.* comp. *more,* ſuperl. *moſt.* [mæniʒ, Saxon.] 1. Conſiſting of a great number; numerous; more than few. 2. Marking number indefinite, or comparative. 3. Powerful: with *too,* in low language.

(1.) Our enemy, and the deſtroyers of our country, ſlew *many* of us. *Judg.* xvi. 24.

When *many* atoms deſcend in the air, the ſame cauſe which makes them be *many,* makes them be light in proportion to their multitude. *Digby on the Soul.*

Sufficient that thy pray'rs are heard, and death,
Thus due by ſentence, when thou did'ſt tranſgreſs,
Defeated of his ſeizure, *many* days
Giv'n thee of grace, wherein thou may'ſt repent,
And one bad act with *many* deeds well done
May'ſt cover. *Milton.*

The apoſtles never give the leaſt directions to Chriſtians to appeal to the biſhop of Rome for a determination of the *many* differences which, in thoſe times happened among them. *Tillotſon.*

(2.) Both men and women, as *many* as were willing-hearted, brought bracelets. *Exod.* xxxv. 22.

This yet I apprehend not, why to thoſe
Among whom God will deign to dwell on earth,
So *many* and ſo various laws are given;
So *many* laws argue ſo *many* ſins. *Milton.*

(3.) They come to vie power and expence with thoſe that are too high and *too many* for them. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Many. *n. ſ.* [This word is remarkable in the Saxon for its frequent uſe, being written with twenty variations: mæneʒeo, mæneʒo, mæniʒeo, mæniʒo, mæniʒu, mænio, mæniu, mænyʒeo, maneʒeo, maniʒu, maniʒe, maniʒo, meneʒeo, meneʒo, meneʒu, meniʒeo, meniʒo, meniʒu, menio, meniu. *Lye.*] 1. A multitude; a company; a great number; people. 2. *Many,* when it is uſed before a ſingular noun, ſeems to be a ſubſtantive. In converſation, for *many a man* they ſay *a many men.* 3. *Many* is uſed much in compoſition.

(1.) After him the raſcal *many* ran,
Heaped together in rude rabblement. *Fairy Queen.*

O thou fond *many!* with what loud applauſe
Did'ſt thou beat heav'n with bleſſing Bolingbroke. *Shakeſp.*

—— I had a purpoſe now
To lead our *many* to the holy land;
Leſt reſt and lying ſtill might make them look
Too near into my ſtate. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

A care-craz'd mother of a *many* children. *Shakeſpeare.*

The vulgar and the *many* are fit only to be led or driven, but by no means fit to guide themſelves. *South.*

There parting from the king, the chiefs divide,
And wheeling Eaſt and Weſt, before their *many* ride. *Dryd.*

He is liable to a great *many* inconveniencies every moment of his life. *Tillotſon.*

Seeing a great *many* in rich gowns, he was amazed to find that perſons of quality were up ſo early. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

(2.) Thou art a collop of my fleſh,
And for thy ſake have I ſhed *many* a tear. *Shakeſp.*

He is beſet with enemies, the meaneſt of which is not without *many* and *many* a way to the wreaking of a malice. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Broad were their collars too, and every one
Was ſet about with many a coſtly ſtone. *Dryden.*

Many a child can have the diſtinct clear ideas of two and three long before he has any idea of infinite. *Locke.*

Manyco'loured. *adj.* [*many* and *colour.*] Having various colours.

Hail *manycoloured* meſſenger, that ne'er
Do'ſt diſobey the voice of Jupiter. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

He hears not me, but on the other ſide
A *manycolour'd* peacock having ſpy'd,
Leaves him and me. *Donne.*

The hoary majeſty of ſpades appears;
Puts forth one manly leg, to ſight reveal'd,
The reſt his *manycolour'd* robe conceal'd. *Pope.*

Manyco'rnered. *adj.* [*many* and *corner.*] Polygonal; having corners more than twelve: the geometricians have particular names for angular figures up to thoſe of twelve corners.

—— Search thoſe *manycorner'd* minds,
Where woman's crooked fancy turns and winds. *Dryden.*

Manyhe'aded. *adj.* [*many* and *head.*] Having many heads.

Some of the wiſer ſeeing that a popular licence is indeed the *manyheaded* tyranny, prevailed with the reſt to make Muſidorus their chief. *Sidney.*

—— The proud Dueſſa came
High mounted on her *manyheaded* beaſt. *Fairy Queen.*

The *manyheaded* beaſt hath broke,
Or ſhaken from his head, the royal yoke. *Denham.*

Thoſe were the preludes of his fate,
That form'd his manhood to ſubdue
The hydra of the *manyheaded* hiſſing crew. *Dryden.*

Manyla'nguaged. *adj.* [*many* and *language.*] Having many languages.

Seek Atrides on the Spartan ſhore;
He, wand'ring long, a wider circle made,
And *manylanguag'd* nations has ſurvey'd. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Manype'opled. *adj.* [*many* and *people.*] Numerouſly populous.

He from the *manypeopl'd* city flies;
Contemns their labours, and the drivers cries. *Sandys.*

Manyti'mes, an adverbial phraſe. Often; frequently.

They are Roman catholick in the device and legend, which are both *manytimes* taken out of the Scriptures. *Addiſon.*

Map. *n. ſ.* [*mappa,* low Latin.] A geographical picture on which lands and ſeas are delineated according to the longitude and latitude.

Zelmane earneſtly entreated Dorus, that he would beſtow a *map* of his little world upon her, that ſhe might ſee whether it were troubled with ſuch unhabitable climes of cold deſpairs, and hot rages, as her's was. *Sidney.*

I will take the *map* of Ireland, and lay it before me, and make mine eyes my ſchoolmaſters, to give my underſtanding to judge of your plot. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Old coins are like ſo many *maps* for explaining the ancient geography. *Addiſon on ancient Coins.*

O'er the *map* my finger taught to ſtray,
Croſs many a region marks the winding way;
From ſea to ſea, from realm to realm I rove,
And grow a mere geographer by love. *Tickel.*

To Map. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To delineate; to ſet down.

I am near to the place where they ſhould meet, if Piſanio have *mapp'd* it right. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Ma'ple *tree. n. ſ.* [*acer.*] The *maple tree* hath jagged or angular leaves; the ſeeds grow two together in hard-winged veſſels: there are ſeveral ſpecies; the greater *maple* is falſly called the ſycamore tree: the common *maple* is frequent in hedge-rows. *Miller.*

——— The platane round,
The carver holme, the *mapple* ſeldom inward ſound. *Spenſer.*

Of the rotteneſt *maple* wood burnt to aſhes they make a ſtrong lye. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Ma'ppery. *n. ſ.* [from *map.*] The art of planning and deſigning. *Hanmer.*

—— The ſtill and mental parts,
That do contrive how many hands ſhall ſtrike
When fitneſs calls them on;
They call this bedwork, *mapp'ry*, cloſet war. *Shakeſp.*

To Mar. *v. a.* [amẏꞃꞃan, Saxon.] To injure; to ſpoil; to hurt; to miſchief; to damage. Obſolete.

Loſs is no ſhame, nor to be leſs than foe,
But to be leſſer than himſelf, doth *mar*
Both loſer's lot, and victor's praiſe alſo. *Fairy Queen.*

The maſter may here only ſtumble, and perchance fall in teaching, to the *marring* and maiming of the ſcholar in learning. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

When prieſts are more in words than matter,
When brewers *marr* their malt with water. *Shakeſp.*

I pray you *mar* no more trees with writing ſongs in their barks.

— I pray you *mar* no more of my verſes with reading them ill-favouredly. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Beware thine honour, be not then diſgrac'd,
Take care thou *mar* not when thou think'ſt to mend. *Fairf.*

Aumarle became the man that all did *mar*,
Whether through indiſcretion, chance, or worſe. *Daniel.*

The ambition to prevail in great things is leſs harmful than that other, to appear in every thing; for that breeds confuſion, and *marrs* buſineſs, when great in dependencies. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

O! could we ſee how cauſe from cauſe doth ſpring!
How mutually they link'd and folded are:
And here how oft one diſagreeing ſtring
The harmony doth rather make than *marr!* *Davies.*

——— Ire, envy, and deſpair,
Marr'd all his borrow'd viſage, and betray'd
Him counterfeit. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Had ſhe been there, untimely joy through all
Mens hearts diffus'd, had *marr'd* the funeral. *Waller.*

——— Mother!
'Tis much unſafe my ſire to diſobey:
Not only you provoke him to your coſt,
But mirth is *marr'd*, and the good cheer is *loſt.* *Dryden.*

MARANA'THA. *n. ſ.* [Syriack.] It ſignifies, the Lord comes, or, the Lord is come: it was a form of the denouncing or anathematizing among the Jews. St. Paul pronounces, If any love not the Lord Jeſus Chriſt, let him be *anathema maranatha*, which is as much as to ſay, May'ſt thou be devoted to the greateſt of evils, and to the utmoſt ſeverity of God's judgments; may the Lord come quickly to take vengeance of thy crimes. *Calmet.*

Mara'smus. *n. ſ.* [μαρασμὸς, from μαραίνω.] A conſumption, in which perſons waſte much of their ſubſtance. *Quincy.*

——————— Pining atrophy,
Maraſmus, and wide-waſting peſtilence. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

A *maraſmus* imports a conſumption following a fever; a conſumption or withering of the body, by reaſon of a natural extinction of the native heat, and an extenuation of the body, cauſed through an immoderate heat. *Harvey.*

Ma'rble. *n. ſ.* [*marbre*, French; *marmor*, Latin.] 1. Stone uſed in ſtatues and elegant buildings, capable of a bright poliſh, and in a ſtrong heat calcining into lime. 2. Little balls ſuppoſed to be of marble, with which children play. 3. A ſtone remarkable for the ſculpture or inſcription; as, the Oxford *marbles.*

(1.) He plies her hard, and much rain wears the *marble.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Thou *marble* hew'ſt, ere long to part with breath,
And houſes rear'ſt, unmindful of thy death. *Sandys.*

Some dry their corn infected with the brine,
Then grind with *marbles*, and prepare to dine. *Dryden.*

The two flat ſides of two pieces of *marble* will more eaſily approach each other, between which there is nothing but water or air, than if there be a diamond between them; not that the parts of the diamond are more ſolid, but becauſe the parts of water being more eaſily ſeparable, give way to the approach of the two pieces of *marble.* *Locke.*

(2.) *Marbles* taught them percuſſion, and the laws of motion; nut-crackers the uſe of the leaver. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Ma'rble. *adj.* 1. Made of marble. 2. Variegated, or ſtained like marble.

(1.) Pygmalion's fate reverſt is mine,
His *marble* love took fleſh and blood,
All that I worſhipp'd as divine,
That beauty, now 'tis underſtood,
Appears to have no more of life,
Than that whereof he fram'd his wife. *Waller.*

(2.) Shall I ſee far-fetched inventions? ſhall I labour to lay *marble* colours over my ruinous thoughts? or rather, though the pureneſs of my virgin-mind be ſtained, let me keep the true ſimplicity of my word. *Sidney.*

The appendix ſhall be printed by itſelf, ſtitched, and with a *marble* cover. *Swift.*

To Ma'rble. *v. a.* [*marbrer*, French, from the noun.] To variegate, or vein like marble.

Very well ſleeked *marbled* paper did not caſt any of its diſtinct colours upon the wall with an equal diffuſion. *Boyle.*

——————— Marian
Marbled with ſage the hard'ning cheeſe ſhe preſs'd,
And yellow butter Marian's ſkill profeſs'd. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

Marblehea'rted. *adj.* [*marble* and *heart.*] Cruel; inſenſible; hard-hearted.

Ingratitude! thou *marblehearted* fiend,
More hideous, when thou ſhew'ſt thee in a child,
Than the ſea monſter. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Ma'rcasite. *n. ſ.* The term *marcaſite* has been very improperly uſed by ſome for biſmuth, and by others for zink: the more accurate writers however always expreſs a ſubſtance different from either of theſe by it, ſulphureous and metallick. The *marcaſite* is a ſolid hard foſſil, naturally found among the veins of ores, or in the fiſſures of ſtone: the variety of forms this mineral puts on is almoſt endleſs. There are however only three diſtinct ſpecies of it; one of a bright gold colour, another of a bright ſilver, and a third of a dead white: the ſilvery one ſeems to be peculiarly meant by the writers on the *Materia Medica.* *Marcaſite* is very frequent in the mines of Cornwall, where the workmen call it mundick, but more in Germany, where they extract vitriol and ſulphur from it. *Hill.*

The writers of minerals give the name pyrites and *marcaſites* indifferently to the ſame ſort of body: I reſtrain the name of pyrites wholly to the nodules, or thoſe that are found lodged in ſtrata that are ſeparate: the *marcaſite* is part of the matter that either conſtitutes the ſtratum, or is lodged in the perpendicular fiſſures. *Woodward's Met. Foſſils.*

The acid ſalt diſſolved in water is the ſame with oil of ſulphur per campanam, and abounding much in the bowels of the earth, and particularly in *marcaſites*, unites itſelf to the other ingredients of the *marcaſite*, which are bitumen, iron, copper, and earth, and with them compounds alum, vitriol, and ſulphur: with the earth alone it compounds alum; with the metal alone, or metal and earth together, it compounds vitriol; and with the bitumen and earth it compounds ſulphur: whence it comes to paſs, that *marcaſites* abound with thoſe three minerals. *Newton's Opticks.*

Here *marcaſites* in various figures wait,
To ripen to a true metallick ſtate. *Garth's Diſpenſatory.*

MARCH. *n. ſ.* [from *Mars.*] The third month of the year.

March is drawn in tawny, with a fierce aſpect, a helmet upon his head, to ſhew this month was dedicated to Mars. *Peacham on Drawing.*

To MARCH. *v. n.* [*marcher*, Fr. for *varicare*, *Menage*; from *Mars*, *Junius.*] 1. To move in military form. 2. To walk in a grave, deliberate, or ſtately manner.

(1.) ——— Well *march* we on,
To give obedience where 'tis truly ow'd. *Shakeſp.*

He *marched* in battle array with his power againſt Arphaxad. *Jud.* i. 13.

Maccabeus *marched* forth, and ſlew five-and-twenty thouſand perſons. 2 *Mac.* xii. 26.

My father, when ſome days before his death
He ordered me to *march* for Utica,
Wept o'er me. *Addiſon's Cato.*

(2.) Plexirtus finding that if nothing elſe, famine would at laſt bring him to deſtruction, thought better by humbleneſs to creep where by pride he could not *march*. *Sidney.*

Doth York intend no harm to us,
That thus he *marcheth* with thee arm in arm. *Shakeſp.*

Our bodies, ev'ry footſtep that they make,
March towards death, until at laſt they die. *Davies.*

Like thee, great ſon of Jove, like thee,
When clad in riſing majeſty,
Thou *marcheſt* down o'er Delos' hills. *Prior.*
The power of wiſdom *march'd* before. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To MARCH. *v. a.* 1. To put in military movement. 2. To bring in regular proceſſion.

(1.) Cyrus *marching* his army for divers days over mountains of ſnow, the dazzling ſplendor of its whiteneſs prejudiced the ſight of very many of his ſoldiers. *Boyle on Colours.*

(2.) *March* them again in fair array,
And bid them form the happy day;
The happy day deſign'd to wait
On William's fame, and Europe's fate. *Prior.*

MARCH. *n. ſ.* [*marcher*, French.] 1. Military movement; journey of ſoldiers. 2. Grave and ſolemn walk. 3. Deliberate or laborious walk. 4. Signals to move. 5. *Marches*, without ſingular. [*marcu*, Gothick; meaꞃc, Saxon; *marche*, French.] Borders; limits; confines.

(1.) Theſe troops came to the army haraſſed with a long and weariſome *march*, and caſt away their arms and garments, and fought in their ſhirts. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Who ſhould command, by his Almighty nod,
Theſe choſen troops, unconſcious of the road,
And unacquainted with th' appointed end,
Their *marches* to begin, and thither tend. *Blackmore.*

(2.) Waller was ſmooth, but Dryden taught to join
The varying verſe, the full reſounding line,
The long majeſtick *march*, and energy divine. *Pope.*

(3.) We came to the roots of the mountain, and had a very troubleſome *march* to gain the top of it. *Addiſon on Italy.*

(4.) The drums preſently ſtriking up a *march*, they make no longer ſtay, but forward they go directly. *Knolles.*

(5.) ——— They of thoſe *marches*
Shall be a wall ſufficient to defend
Our inland from the pilfering borderers. *Shakeſp.*

The Engliſh colonies were enforced to keep continual guards upon the borders and *marches* round them. *Davies.*

It is not fit that a king of an iſland ſhould have any *marches* or borders but the four ſeas. *Davies on Ireland.*

MA'RCHER *n. ſ.* [from *marcheur*, French.] Preſident of the marches or borders.

Many of our Engliſh lords made war upon the Welſhmen at their own charge; the lands which they gained they held to their own uſe; they were called lords *marchers*, and had royal liberties. *Davies on Ireland.*

MA'RCHIONESS. *n. ſ.* [feminine, formed by adding the Engliſh female termination to the Latin *marchio.*] The wife of a marquis.

——— The king's majeſty
Does purpoſe honour to you, no leſs flowing
Than *marchioneſs* of Pembroke. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

From a private gentlewoman he made me a *marchioneſs*, and from a *marchioneſs* a queen, and now he intends to crown my innocency with the glory of martyrdom. *Bacon's Apophth.*

The lady *marchioneſs*, his wife, ſollicited very diligently the timely preſervation of her huſband. *Clarendon.*

MA'RCHPANE. *n. ſ.* [*maſſepane*, French.] A kind of ſweet bread, or biſcuit.

Along whoſe ridge ſuch bones are met,
Like comfits round in *marchpane* ſet. *Sidney.*

MA'RCID. *adj.* [*marcidus*, Latin.] Lean; pining; withered.

A burning colliquative fever, the ſofter parts being melted away, the heat continuing its aduſtion upon the drier and fleſhy parts, changes into a *marcid* fever. *Harvey.*

He on his own fiſh pours the nobleſt oil;
That to your *marcid* dying herbs aſſign'd,
By the rank ſmell and taſte betrays its kind. *Dryden.*

MA'RCOUR. *n. ſ.* [*marcor*, Latin.] Leanneſs; the ſtate of withering; waſte of fleſh.

Conſidering the exolution and languor enſuing the action of venery in ſome, the extenuation and *marcour* in others, it much abridgeth our days. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

A *marcour* is either imperfect, tending to a leſſer withering, which is curable; or perfect, that is, an entire waſting of the body, excluding all means of cure. *Harvey.*

MARE. *n. ſ.* [maꞃe, Saxon.] 1. The female of a horſe. 2. [From *mara*, the name of a ſpirit imagined by the nations of the north to torment ſleepers.] A kind of torpor or ſtagnation, which ſeems to preſs the ſtomach with a weight; the night hag.

(1.) A pair of courſers born of heav'nly breed,
Whom Circe ſtole from her celeſtial ſire,
By ſubſtituting *mares*, produc'd on earth,
Whoſe wombs conceiv'd a more than mortal birth. *Dryden.*

(2.) Mab, his merry queen by night,
Beſtrides young folks that lie upright,
In elder times the *mare* that height,
Which plagues them out of meaſure. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

Muſhrooms cauſe the incubus, or the *mare* in the ſtomach. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

MA'RESCHAL. *n. ſ.* [*mareſchal*, French, derived by *Junius* from *mare*, the female of an horſe.] A chief commander of an army.

O William, may thy arms advance,
That he may loſe Dinant next year,
And ſo be *mareſchal* of France. *Prior.*

MA'RGARITE. *n. ſ.* [*margarita*, Latin; *marguerite*, Fr.] A pearl.

Silver is the ſecond metal, and ſignifies purity; among the planets it holdeth with luna, among precious ſtones with the *margarite* or pearl. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

MA'RGARITES. *n. ſ.* [*bellis.*] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

MARGE.
MA'RGENT. } *n. ſ.* [*margo*, Latin; *marge*, French.] 1. The border; the brink; the edge; the verge. 2. The edge of a page left blank, or filled with a ſhort note. 3. The edge of a wound or ſore.
MA'RGIN.

(1.) He drew his flaming ſword, and ſtruck
At him ſo fiercely, that the upper *marge*
Of his ſevenfold ſhield away it took. *Fairy Queen.*

——— Never ſince
Met we on hill, in dale, foreſt, or mead,
Or on the beached *margent* of the ſea. *Shakeſp.*

An airy crowd came ruſhing where he ſtood,
Which fill'd the *margin* of the fatal flood. *Dryden's Æn.*

(2.) ——— As much love in rhime,
As would be cramm'd up in a ſheet of paper
Writ on both ſides the leaf, *margent* and all. *Shakeſp.*

Reconcile thoſe two places, which both you and the *margins* of our Bibles acknowledge to be parallel. *Hammond.*

He knows in law, nor text, nor *margent*. *Swift.*

(3.) All the advantage to be gathered from it is only from the evenneſs of its *margin*, the purpoſe will be as fully anſwered by keeping that under only. *Sharp's Surgery.*

MA'RGINAL. *adj.* [*marginal*, French; from *margin*.] Placed, or written on the margin.

We cannot better interpret the meaning of theſe words than pope Leo himſelf expoundeth them, whoſe ſpeech concerning our Lord's aſcenſion may ſerve inſtead of a *marginal* gloſs. *Hooker.*

What remarks you find worthy of your riper obſervation note with a *marginal* ſtar, as being worthy of your ſecond year's review. *Watts's Logick.*

MA'RGINATED. *adj.* [*marginatus*, Lat. from *margin*.] Having a margin.

MA'RGRAVE. *n. ſ.* [*marck* and *graff*, German.] A title of ſovereignty in Germany; in its original import, keeper of the marches or borders.

MA'RIETS. *n. ſ.* [*violæ marianæ*.] A kind of violet. *Dict.*

MA'RIGOLD. *n. ſ.* [*Mary* and *gold*; *caltha*, Lat.] A yellow flower, devoted, I ſuppoſe, to the virgin.

The *marigold* hath a radiated diſcous flower; the petals of them are, for the moſt part, crenated, the ſeeds crooked and rough; thoſe which are uppermoſt long, and thoſe within ſhort: the leaves are long, intire, and, for the moſt part, ſucculent. *Miller.*

Your circle will teach you to draw truly all ſpherical bodies. The moſt of flowers; as, the roſe and *marigold*. *Peacham.*

The *marigold*, whoſe courtier's face
Echoes the ſun, and doth unlace
Her at his riſe. *Cleaveland.*

Fair is the *marigold*, for pottage meet. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

To MA'RINATE. *v. a.* [*mariner*, French.] To ſalt fiſh, and then preſerve them in oil or vinegar.

Why am I ſtyl'd a cook, if I'm ſo loath
To *marinate* my fiſh, or ſeaſon broth. *King's Cookery.*

MARI'NE. *adj.* [*marinus*, Latin.] Belonging to the ſea.

The king was deſirous that the ordinances of England and France, touching *marine* affairs, might be reduced into one form. *Hayward.*

Vaſt multitudes of ſhells, and other *marine* bodies, are found lodged in all ſorts of ſtone. *Woodward.*

No longer Circe could her flame diſguiſe,
But to the ſuppliant God *marine* replies. *Garth's Ovid.*

MARI'NE. *n. ſ.* [*la marine*, French.] 1. Sea-affairs. 2. A ſoldier taken on ſhipboard to be employed in deſcents upon the land.

(1.) Nearchus, who commanded Alexander's fleet, and Oneſicrates his intendant-general of *marine*, have both left relations of the ſtate of the Indies at that time. *Arbuthnot.*

MA'RINER. *n. ſ.* [from *mare*, Latin; *marinier*, French.] A ſeaman; a ſailor.

The merry *mariner* unto his word
Soon hearkened, and her painted boat ſtraightway
Turn'd to the ſhore. *Fairy Queen.*

We oft deceive ourſelves, as did that *mariner* who, miſtaking them for precious ſtones, brought home his ſhip fraught with common pebbles from the Indies. *Glanville.*

——— His buſy *mariners* he haſtes,
His ſhatter'd ſails with rigging to reſtore. *Dryden.*

What *mariner* is not afraid,
To venture in a ſhip decay'd. *Swift.*

MA'RJORAM. *n. ſ.* [*marjorana*, Lat. *marjolaine*, Fr.] A fragrant plant of many kinds; the baſtard kind only grows here.

The nymphs of the mountains would be drawn, upon their heads garlands of honeyſuckles, woodbine, and ſweet *marjoram*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

MA'RISH. *n. ſ.* [*marais*, French; meꞃꞅc, Saxon; *maerſche*, Dutch.] A bog; a fen; a ſwamp; watry ground; a marſh; a moraſs; a moor.

The flight was made towards Dalkeith; which way, by reaſon of the *mariſh* the Engliſh horſe were leaſt able to purſue. *Hayward.*

When they had avenged the blood of their brother, they turned again to the *mariſh* of Jordan. 1 *Mac.* ix. 42.

Lodronius, carried away with the breaking in of the horſemen, was driven into a *mariſh*; where, being ſore wounded, and faſt in the mud, he had done the uttermoſt. *Knolles.*

His limbs he coucheth in the cooler ſhades;
Oft, when heaven's burning eye the fields invades,
To *mariſhes* reſorts. *Sandys's Paraphraſe.*

——— From the other hill
To their fix'd ſtation, all in bright array,
The cherubim deſcended; on the ground
Gliding meteorous, as ev'ning miſt
Ris'n from a river, o'er the *mariſh* glides,
And gathers ground faſt at the labourer's heel. *Milton.*

MA'RISH. *adj.* Mooriſh; fenny; boggy; ſwampy.

It hath been a great endangering to the health of ſome plantations, that they have built along the ſea and rivers, in *mariſh* and unwholeſome grounds. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

The fen and quagmire ſo *mariſh* by kind,
Are to be drained. *Tuſſer's Huſbandry.*

MA'RITAL. *adj.* [*maritus*, Latin; *marital*, French.] Pertaining to a huſband; incident to a huſband.

If any one retains a wife that has been taken in the act of adultery, he incurs the guilt of the crime of bawdry. But becauſe repentance does conſiſt in the mind, and ſince Chriſtian charity, as well as *marital* affection, eaſily induces a belief thereof, this law is not obſerved. *Ayliffe.*

It has been determined by ſome unpolite profeſſors of the law, that a huſband may exerciſe his *marital* authority ſo far, as to give his wife moderate correction. *Art of Tormenting.*

MA'RITATED. *adj.* [from *maritus*, Latin.] Having a huſband. *Dict.*

MARI'TIMAL. }
MA'RITIME. } *adj.* [*maritimus*, Latin; *maritime*, Fr.] 1. Performed on the ſea; marine. 2. Relating to the ſea; naval. 3. Bordering on the ſea.

(1.) I diſcourſed of a *maritimal* voyage, and the paſſages and incidents therein. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

(2.) At the parliament at Oxford, his youth, and want of experience in *maritime* ſervice, had ſomewhat been ſhrewdly touched. *Wotton's Buckingham.*

(3.) The friend, the ſhores *maritimal*
Sought for his bed, and found a place upon which play'd
The murmuring billows. *Chapman's Iliad.*

Ercoco, and the leſs *maritime* kings
Monbaza and Quiloa. *Milton.*

Neptune upbraided them with their ſtupidity and ignorance, that a *maritime* town ſhould neglect the patronage of him who was the god of the ſeas. *Addiſon.*

MARK. *n. ſ.* [*marc*, Welſh; meaꞃc, Saxon; *mercke*, Dutch; *marque*, French.] 1. A token by which any thing is known. 2. A token; an impreſſion. 3. A proof; an evidence. 4. Notice taken. 5. Conveniency of notice. 6. Any thing at which a miſſile weapon is directed. 7. The evidence of a horſe's age. 8. [*Marque*, French.] Licenſe of repriſals. 9. [*Mare*, French.] A ſum of thirteen ſhillings and fourpence. 10. A character made by thoſe who cannot write their names.

(1.) Once was proclaimed throughout all Ireland, that all men ſhould mark their cattle with an open ſeveral *mark* upon their flanks or buttocks, ſo as if they happen to be ſtolen they might appear whoſe they were. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

In the preſent form of the earth there are certain *marks* and indications of its firſt ſtate; with which, if we compare thoſe things that are recorded in ſacred hiſtory, we may diſcover what the earth was in its firſt original. *Burnet.*

The urine is a lixivium of the ſalts in a human body, and the proper *mark* of the ſtate and quantity of ſuch ſalts; and therefore very certain indications for the choice of diet may be taken from the ſtate of urine. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

(2.) But cruel fate, and my more cruel wife,
To Grecian ſwords betray'd my ſleeping life:
Theſe are the monuments of Helen's love,
The ſhame I bear below, the *marks* I bore above. *Dryden.*

'Twas then old ſoldiers cover'd o'er with ſcars,
The *marks* of Pyrrhus, or the Punick wars,
Thought all paſt ſervices rewarded well,
If to their ſhare at leaſt two acres fell. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

At preſent there are ſcarce any *marks* left of a ſubterraneous fire; for the earth is cold, and over-run with graſs and ſhrubs. *Addiſon on Italy.*

(3.) As the confuſion of tongues was a *mark* of ſeparation, ſo the being of one language is a *mark* of union. *Bacon.*

The Argonauts ſailed up the Danube, and from thence paſſed into the Adriatick, carrying their ſhip Argo upon their ſhoulders; a *mark* of great ignorance in geography among the writers of that time. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

(4.) ——— The laws
Stand like the forfeits in a barber's ſhop,
As much for mock as *mark*. *Shakeſp.*

(5.) Upon the north ſea bordereth Stow, ſo called, per eminentiam, as a place of great and good *mark* and ſcope. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

(6.) France was a fairer *mark* to ſhoot at than Ireland, and could better reward the conqueror. *Davies on Ireland.*

——— Be made the *mark*
For all the people's hate, the prince's curſes. *Denham.*

(7.) At four years old cometh the *mark* of tooth in horſes, which hath a hole as big as you may lay a pea within it; and weareth ſhorter and ſhorter every year, till at eight years old the tooth is ſmooth. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

(9.) We give thee for reward a thouſand *marks*. *Shakeſp.*

Thirty of theſe pence make a mancus, which ſome think to be all one with a *mark*, for that manca and mancuſa is tranſlated, in ancient books, by marca. *Camden's Remains.*

Upon every writ for debt or damage, amounting to forty pounds or more, a noble is paid to fine; and ſo for every hundred *marks* more a noble. *Bacon.*

(10.) Here are marriage vows for ſigning;
Set your *marks* that cannot write. *Dryden's King Arthur.*

Lorenzo ſign'd the bargain with his *mark*. *Young.*

To MARK. *v. a.* [*merken*, Dutch; meaꞃcan, Saxon; *marquer*, French.] 1. To impreſs with a token, or evidence. 2. To notify as by a mark. 3. To note; to take notice of. 4. To heed; to regard as valid or important.

(1.) ——— Will it not be received,
When we have *mark'd* with blood thoſe ſleepy two
Of his own chamber, and us'd their very daggers,
That they have don't. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

For our quiet poſſeſſion of things uſeful, they are naturally *marked* where there is need. *Grew's Coſmol.*

(2.) That which was once the index to point out all virtues, does now *mark* out that part of the world where leaſt of them reſides. *Decay of Piety.*

(3.) ——— Alas, poor country!
Where ſighs, and groans, and ſhrieks, that rend the air,
Are made, not *mark'd*! *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Mark them which cauſe diviſions contrary to the doctrine which ye have learned, and avoid them. *Rom.* xvi. 17.

(4.) — Now ſwear, and call to witneſs
Heav'n, hell, and earth, I *mark* it not from one
That breathes beneath ſuch complicated guilt. *Smith.*

To MARK. *v. n.* To note; to take notice.

Men *mark* when they hit, and never *mark* when they miſs, as they do alſo of dreams. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Mark a little why Virgil is ſo much concerned to make this marriage; it is to make way for the divorce which he intended afterwards. *Dryden.*

MA'RKER. *n. ſ.* [*marqueur*, French; from *mark*.] 1. One that puts a mark on any thing. 2. One that notes, or takes notice.

MA'RKET. *n. ſ.* [anciently written *mercat*, of *mercatus*, Lat.] 1. A publick time, and appointed place, of buying and ſelling. 2. Purchaſe and ſale. 3. Rate; price. [*marché*, French.]

(1.) It were good that the privilege of a *market* were given, to enable them to their defence; for there is nothing doth ſooner cauſe civility than many *market* towns, by reaſon of the people repairing often thither will learn civil manners. *Spenſer.*

Miſtreſs, know yourſelf, down on your knees,
And thank Heav'n, faſting, for a good man's love:
For I muſt tell you friendly in your ear,
Sell when you can, you are not for all *markets*. *Shakeſp.*

They counted our life a paſtime, and our time here a *market* for gain. *Wiſd.* xv. 12.

If one buſhel of wheat and two of barley will, in the *market*, be taken one for another, they are of equal worth. *Locke.*

(2.) With another year's continuance of the war, there will hardly be money left in this kingdom to turn the common *markets*, or pay rents. *Temple.*

——— The precious weight
Of pepper and Sabæan incenſe take,
And with poſt-haſte thy running *market* make,
Be ſure to turn the penny. *Dryden's Perſ.*

(3.) 'Twas then old ſoldiers, cover'd o'er with ſcars,
Thought all paſt ſervices rewarded well,
If, to their ſhare, at leaſt two acres fell,
Their country's frugal bounty; ſo of old
Was blood and life at a low *market* ſold. *Dryden's Juv.*

To MA'RKET. *v. n.* To deal at a market; to buy or ſell; to make bargains.

MA'RKET-BELL. *n. ſ.* [*market* and *bell*.] The bell to give notice that trade may begin in the market.

Enter, go in, the *marketbell* is rung. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

MA'RKET-CROSS. *n. ſ.* [*market* and *croſs*.] A croſs ſet up where the market is held.

Theſe things you have articulated,
Proclaim'd at *marketcroſſes*, read in churches,
To face the garment of rebellion
With ſome fine colour. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

MA'RKET-DAY. *n. ſ.* [*market* and *day*.] The day on which things are publickly bought and ſold.

Fool that I was, I thought imperial Rome,
Like Mantua, where on *marketdays* we come,
And thither drive our lambs. *Dryden's Virgil.*

He ordered all the Lucqueſe to be ſeized that were found on a *marketday* in one of his frontier towns. *Addiſon on Italy.*

MA'RKET-FOLKS. *n. ſ.* [*market* and *folks*.] People that come to the market.

Poor *marketfolks*, that come to ſell their corn. *Shakeſp.*

MA'RKET-MAN. *n. ſ.* [*market* and *man*.] One who goes to the market to ſell or buy.

Be wary how you place your words,
Talk like the vulgar ſort of *marketmen*,
That come to gather money for their corn. *Shakeſp.*

The *marketman* ſhould act as if his maſter's whole eſtate ought to be applied to that ſervant's buſineſs. *Swift.*

MA'RKET-MAID. *n. ſ.* [*market* and *maid*.] A woman that goes to buy or ſell.

——— You are come
A *marketmaid* to Rome, and have prevented
The oſtentation of our love. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

MA'RKET-PLACE. *n. ſ.* [*market* and *place*.] Place where the market is held.

The king, thinking he had put up his ſword, becauſe of the noiſe, never took leiſure to hear his anſwer, but made him priſoner, meaning the next morning to put him to death in the *marketplace*. *Sidney.*

The gates he order'd all to be unbarr'd,
And from the *marketplace* to draw the guard. *Dryden.*
Behold the *marketplace* with poor o'erſpread,
The man of Roſs divides the weekly bread. *Pope.*

MA'RKET-PRICE.
MA'RKET-RATE. } *n. ſ.* [*market* and *price* or *rate.*] The price at which any thing is currently ſold.

Money governs the world, and the *marketprice* is the meaſure of the worth of men as well as of fiſhes. *L'Eſtrange.*

He that wants a veſſel, rather than loſe his market will not ſtick to have it at the *marketrate.* *Locke.*

MA'RKET-TOWN. *n. ſ.* A town that has the privilege of a ſtated market; not a village.

Nothing doth ſooner cauſe civility in any country than *markettowns*, by reaſon that people repairing often thither will learn civil manners of the better ſort. *Spenſer.*

No, no, the pope's mitre my maſter Sir Roger ſeized, when they would have burnt him at our *markettown.* *Gay.*

MA'RKETABLE. *adj.* [from *market.*] 1. Such as may be ſold; ſuch for which a buyer may be found. 2. Current in the market.

(1.) A plain fiſh, and no doubt *marketable.* *Shakeſp.*

(2.) The pretorian ſoldiers arrived to that impudence, that after the death of Pertinax they made open ſale of the empire, as if it had been of common *marketable* wares. *Decay of Piety.*

The *marketable* value of any quantities of two commodities are equal, when they will exchange one for another. *Locke.*

MA'RKMAN.
MA'RKSMAN. } *n. ſ.* [*mark* and *man.*] A man ſkilful to hit a mark.

In ſadneſs, couſin, I do love a woman.
—I aim'd ſo near when I ſuppos'd you lov'd.
—A right good *markſman.* *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Whom nothing can procure,
When the wide world runs bias from his will,
To writhe his limbs, and ſhare, not mend the ill:
This is the *markſman*, ſafe and ſure,
Who ſtill is right, and prays to be ſo ſtill. *Herbert.*

An ordinary *markſman* may know certainly when he ſhoots leſs wide at what he aims. *Dryden.*

MARL. *n. ſ.* [*marl*, Welſh; *mergel*, Dutch; *marga*, Latin; *marle*, *marne*, Fr. in Saxon, meꞃᵹ is marrow, with an alluſive ſignification, *marl* being the fatneſs of the earth.] *Marl* is a kind of clay, which is become fatter, and of a more enriching quality, by a better fermentation, and by its having lain ſo deep in the earth as not to have ſpent or weakened its fertilizing quality by any product. *Marl* is ſuppoſed to be much of the nature of chalk, and is believed to be fertile from its ſalt and oily quality. *Quincy.*

We underſtand by the term *marls* ſimple native earths, leſs heavy than the boles or clays, not ſoft and unctuous to the touch, nor ductile while moiſt, dry and crumbly between the fingers, and readily diffuſible in water. *Hill.*

Marl is the beſt compoſt, as having moſt fatneſs, and not heating the ground too much. *Brown's Natural Hiſtory.*

——— Uneaſy ſteps
Over the burning *marl*, not like thoſe ſteps
On heaven's azure. *Milton.*

To **MARL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manure with marl.

Improvements by *marling*, liming, and draining, have been ſince money was at five and ſix per cent. *Child.*

Sandy land *marled* will bear good peaſe. *Mortimer.*

To **MARL.** *v. a.* [from *marline.*] To faſten the ſails with marline. *Ainſworth.*

MA'RLINE. *n. ſ.* [meaꞃn. *Skinner.*] Long wreaths of untwiſted hemp dipped in pitch, with which the ends of cables are guarded againſt friction.

Some the gall'd ropes with dawby *marline* bind,
Or ſearcloth maſts with ſtrong tarpawling coats. *Dryden.*

MA'RLINESPIKE. *n. ſ.* A ſmall piece of iron for faſtening ropes together, or to open the bolt rope when the ſail is to be ſewed in it. *Bailey.*

MA'RLPIT. *n. ſ.* [*marl* and *pit.*] Pit out of which marl is dug.

Several others, of different figures, were found; part of them in a rivulet, the reſt in a *marlpit* in a field. *Woodward.*

MA'RLY. *adj.* [from *marl.*] Abounding with marl.

The oak thrives beſt on the richeſt clay, and will penetrate ſtrangely to come at a *marly* bottom. *Mortimer.*

MA'RMALADE.
MA'RMALET. } *n. ſ.* [*marmelade*, Fr. *marmelo*, Portugueſe, a quince.] *Marmalade* is the pulp of quinces boiled into a conſiſtence with ſugar: it is ſubaſtringent, and grateful to the ſtomach. *Quincy.*

MARMORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*marmor*, Latin.] Incruſtation with marble. *Dict.*

MARMO'REAN. *adj.* [*marmoreus*, Lat.] Made of marble. *Dict.*

MA'RMOSET. *n. ſ.* [*marmouſet*, French.] A ſmall monkey.

——— I will inſtruct thee how
To ſnare the nimble *marmozet.* *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

MARMO'T.
MARMO'TTO. } *n. ſ.* [Italian.]

The *marmotto*, or mus alpinus, as big or bigger than a rabbit, which abſconds all winter, doth live upon its own fat. *Ray on Creation.*

MA'RQUETRY. *n. ſ.* [*marqueterie*, French.] Chequered work; work inlaid with variegation.

MA'RQUIS. *n. ſ.* [*marquis*, French; *marchio*, Latin; *margrave*, German.] 1. In England one of the ſecond order of nobility, next in rank to a duke. 2. *Marquis* is uſed by *Shakeſpeare* for *marchioneſs.* [*marquiſe*, Fr.]

(1.) None may wear ermine but princes, and there is a certain number of ranks allowed to dukes, *marquiſſes*, and earls, which they muſt not exceed. *Peacham on Drawing.*

(2.) ——— You ſhall have
Two noble partners with you: the old ducheſs
Of Norfolk, and the lady *marqueſs* Dorſet. *Shakeſp.*

MA'RQUISATE. *n. ſ.* [*marquiſat*, French.] The ſeigniory of a marquis.

MA'RRER. *n. ſ.* [from *mar.*] One who ſpoils or hurts any thing.

You be indeed makers, or *marrers*, of all mens manners within the realm. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

MA'RRIAGE. *n. ſ.* [*mariage*, French; *maritagium*, low Latin, from *maritus.*] The act of uniting a man and woman for life.

The *marriage* with his brother's wife
Has crept too near his conſcience. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

If that thy bent of love be honourable,
Thy purpoſe *marriage*, ſend me word to-morrow. *Shakeſp.*

The French king would have the diſpoſing of the *marriage* of Bretagne, with an exception, that he ſhould not marry her himſelf. *Bacon.*

Some married perſons, even in their *marriage*, do better pleaſe God than ſome virgins in their ſtate of virginity: they, by giving great example of conjugal affection, by preſerving their faith unbroken, and by educating children in the fear of God, pleaſe God in a higher degree than thoſe virgins whoſe piety is not anſwerable to their opportunities. *Taylor.*

I propoſe that Palamon ſhall be
In *marriage* join'd with beauteous Emily. *Dryden.*

MA'RRIAGE is often uſed adjectively in compoſition.

In a late draught of *marriage*-articles, a lady ſtipulated with her huſband, that ſhe ſhall be at liberty to patch on which ſide ſhe pleaſes. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

I by the honour of my *marriage*-bed,
After young Arthur claim this land for mine. *Shakeſp.*

To theſe whom death again did wed,
This grave's the ſecond *marriage*-bed:
For though the hand of fate could force
'Twixt ſoul and body a divorce,
It could not ſever man and wife,
Becauſe they both liv'd but one life. *Craſhaw.*

There on his arms and once lov'd portrait lay,
Thither our fatal *marriage*-bed convey. *Denham.*

Thou ſhalt come into the *marriage*-chamber. *Tob.* vi. 16.

Neither her worthineſs, which in truth was great, nor his own ſuffering for her, which is wont to endear affection, could fetter his fickleneſs; but, before the *marriage*-day appointed, he had taken to wife Baccha, of whom ſhe complained. *Sidney.*

Virgin awake! the *marriage*-hour is nigh. *Pope.*

——— Give me, to live and die,
A ſpotleſs maid, without the *marriage*-tie. *Dryden.*

MA'RRIAGEABLE. *adj.* [from *marriage.*] 1. Fit for wedlock; of age to be married. 2. Capable of union.

(1.) Every wedding, one with another, produces four children, and that is the proportion of children which any *marriageable* man or woman may be preſumed ſhall have. *Graunt.*

I am the father of a young heireſs, whom I begin to look upon as *marriageable*. *Spectator.*

When the girls are twelve years old, which is the *marriageable* age, their parents take them home. *Swift.*

(2.) ——— They led the vine
To wed her elm; ſhe ſpous'd about him twines
Her *marriageable* arms, and with her brings
Her dow'r, th' adopted cluſters to adorn
His barren leaves. *Milton.*

MA'RRIED. *adj.* [from *marry.*] Conjugal; connubial.

Thus have you ſhun'd the *marry'd* ſtate. *Dryden.*

MA'RROW. *n. ſ.* [meꞃᵹ, Saxon; *ſmerr*, Erſe; *ſmergh*, Scottiſh.] All the bones of the body which have any conſiderable thickneſs have either a large cavity, or they are ſpongious, and full of little cells: in both the one and the other there is an oleagenous ſubſtance, called *marrow*, contained in proper veſicles or membranes, like the fat: in the larger bones this fine oil, by the gentle heat of the body, is exhaled through the pores of its ſmall bladders, and enters ſome narrow paſſages, which lead to ſome fine canals excavated in the ſubſtance of the bone, that the *marrow* may ſupple the fibres of the bones, and render them leſs apt to break. *Quincy.*

Would he were waſted, *marrow*, bones, and all,
That from his loins no hopeful branch may ſpring. *Shak.*

The ſkull hath brains as a kind of *marrow* within it: the back-bone hath one kind of *marrow*, and other bones of the body hath another: the jaw-bones have no *marrow* ſevered, but a little pulp of marrow diffuſed. *Bacon.*

Pamper'd and edify'd their zeal
With *marrow* puddings many a meal. *Hudibras.*

He bit the dart, and wrench'd the wood away,
The point ſtill buried in the *marrow* lay. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

MA'RROW, in the Scottiſh dialect, to this day, denotes a fellow, companion, or aſſociate; as alſo equal match, *he met with his* marrow. [*mari*, huſband, French.]

Though buying and ſelling doth wonderful wel,
Yet chopping and changing I cannot commend
With theef or his *marrow* for fear of il end. *Tuſſer.*

MA'RROWBONE. *n. ſ.* [*bone* and *marrow.*] 1. Bone boiled for the marrow. 2. In burleſque language, the knees.

Upon this he fell down upon his *marrowbones*, and begged of Jupiter to give him a pair of horns. *L'Eſtrange.*

Down on your *marrowbones*, upon your allegiance; and make an acknowledgement of your offences; for I will have ample ſatisfaction. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

MA'RROWFAT. *n. ſ.* A kind of pea.

MA'RROWLESS. *adj.* [from *marrow.*] Void of marrow.

——— Avaunt!
Thy bones are *marrowleſs*, thy blood is cold;
Thou haſt no ſpeculation in thoſe eyes,
Which thou doſt glare with. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

To MA'RRY. *v. a.* [*marier*, French; *maritor*, Latin.] 1. To join a man and woman; as performing the rite. 2. To diſpoſe of in marriage. 3. To take for huſband or wife.

(1.) What! ſhall the curate controul me? Tell him, that he ſhall *marry* the couple himſelf. *Gay's What d'ye call it.*

(2.) When Auguſtus conſulted with Mecænas about the marriage of his daughter Julia, Mecænas took the liberty to tell him, that he muſt either *marry* his daughter to Agrippa, or take away his life; there was no third way, he had made him ſo great. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

(3.) You'd think it ſtrange if I ſhould *marry* her. *Shak.*

As a mother ſhall ſhe meet him, and receive him as a wife *married* of a virgin. *Eccluſ.* xv. 2.

To MA'RRY. *v. n.* To enter into the conjugal ſtate.

—— He hath my good will,
And none but he, to *marry* with Nan Page. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let them *marry* to whom they think beſt. *Num.* xxxvi. 6.

Virgil concludes with the death of Turnus; for after that difficulty was removed, Æneas might *marry*, and eſtabliſh the Trojans. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

MARSH,
MARS,
MAS, } are derived from the Saxon meꞃſc, a fen or fenny place. *Gibſon's Camden.*

MARSH. *n. ſ.* [meꞃſc, Saxon. See MARISH.] A fen; a bog; a ſwamp; a watry tract of land.

In their courſes make that round,
In meadows and in *marſhes* found,
Of them ſo call'd the fayry ground,
Of which they have the keeping. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

Worms for colour and ſhape, alter even as the ground out of which they are got; as the *marſh* worm and the ſtag worm. *Wolton's Angler.*

We may ſee in more conterminous climates great variety in the people thereof; the up-lands in England yield ſtrong, ſinewy, hardy men; the *marſh*-lands, men of large and high ſtature. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Your low meadows and *marſh*-lands you need not lay up till April, except the Spring be very wet, and your *marſhes* very poachy. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

MARSH-MALLOW. *n. ſ.* [*althæa*, Latin.] It is in all reſpects like the mallow, but its leaves are more ſoft and woolly. *Miller.*

MARSH-MARIGOLD. *n. ſ.* [*populago*, Latin.] This flower conſiſts of ſeveral leaves, which are placed circularly, and expand in form of a roſe, in the middle of which riſes the pointal, which becomes a membranaceous fruit, in which there are ſeveral cells, for the moſt part bent downwards, collected into little heads, and full of ſeeds. *Miller.*

And ſet ſoft hyacinths with iron-blue,
To ſhade *marſh-marigolds* of ſhining hue. *Dryden.*

MA'RSHAL. *n. ſ.* [*mareſchal*, Fr. *mareſchallus*, low Lat. from *marſcale*, old French; a word compounded of *mare*, which, in old French, ſignified a horſe, and *ſcale*, a ſort of ſervant; one that has the charge of horſes.] 1. The chief officer of arms. 2. An officer who regulates combats in the liſts. 3. Any one who regulates rank or order at a feaſt, or any other aſſembly. 4. An harbinger; a purſuivant; one who goes before a prince to declare his coming, and provide entertainment.

(1.) —— The duke of Suffolk claims
To be high ſteward; next the duke of Norfolk
To be earl *marſhal*. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) Dares their pride preſume againſt my laws,
As in a liſted field to fight their cauſe?
Unaſk'd the royal grant; no *marſhal* by,
As kingly rites require, nor judge to try. *Dryden.*

(3.) Through the hall there walked to and fro
A jolly yeoman, *marſhal* of the ſame,
Whoſe name was Appetite; he did beſtow
Both gueſts and meats, whenever in they came,
And knew them how to order without blame. *Fairy Queen.*

(4.) Her face, when it was faireſt, had been but as a *marſhal* to lodge the love of her in his mind, which now was ſo well placed as it needed no help of outward harbinger. *Sidney.*

To MA'RSHAL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To arrange; to rank in order. 2. To lead as an harbinger.

(1.) Multitude of jealouſies, and lack of ſome predominant deſire, that ſhould *marſhal* and put in order all the reſt, maketh any man's heart hard to find or ſound. *Bacon.*

It is as unconceivable how it ſhould be the directrix of ſuch intricate motions, as that a blind man ſhould *marſhal* an army. *Glanville's Sceſis.*

Anchiſes look'd not with ſo pleas'd a face,
In numb'ring o'er his future Roman race,
And *marſhalling* the heroes of his name,
As, in their order, next to light they came. *Dryden.*

(2.) Thou *marſhal'ſt* me the way that I was going. *Shak.*

MA'RSHALLER. *n. ſ.* [from *marſhal.*] One that arranges; one that ranks in order.

Dryden was the great refiner of Engliſh poetry, and the beſt *marſhaller* of words. *Trapp's Pref. to the Æneis.*

MA'RSHALSEA. *n. ſ.* [from *marſhal.*] The priſon in Southwark belonging to the marſhal of the king's houſehold.

MA'RSHALSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *marſhal.*] The office of a marſhal.

MARSHE'LDER. *n. ſ.* A gelderroſe, of which it is a ſpecies.

MARSHRO'CKET. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of watercreſſes.

MA'RSHY. *adj.* [from *marſh.*] 1. Boggy; wet; fenny; ſwampy. 2. Produced in marſhes.

(1.) Though here the *marſhy* grounds approach your fields,
And there the ſoil a ſtony harveſt yields. *Dryden's Virgil.*

It is a diſtemper of ſuch as inhabit *marſhy*, fat, low, moiſt ſoils, near ſtagnating water. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

(2.) ———— Feed
With delicates of leaves and *marſhy* weed. *Dryden.*

MART. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *market.*] 1. A place of publick traffick. 2. Bargain; purchaſe and ſale. 3. Letters of *mart.* See MARK.

(1.) Chriſt could not ſuffer that the temple ſhould ſerve for a place of *mart*, nor the apoſtle of Chriſt that the church ſhould be made an inn. *Hooker.*

If any born at Epheſus
Be ſeen at Syracuſan *marts* and fairs,
He dies. *Shakeſp.*

Ezechiel, in the deſcription of Tyre, and the exceeding trade that it had with all the Eaſt as the only *mart* town, reciteth both the people with whom they commerce, and alſo what commodities every country yielded. *Raleigh.*

Many come to a great *mart* of the beſt horſes. *Temple.*

The French, ſince the acceſſion of the Spaniſh monarchy, ſupply with cloth the beſt *mart* we had in Europe. *Addiſon.*

(2.) ——— I play a merchant's part,
And venture madly on a deſperate *mart.* *Shakeſp.*

To MART. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To traffick; to buy or ſell.

Sooth when I was young I wou'd have ranſack'd
The pedlar's ſilken treaſury, you've let him go,
And nothing *marted* with him. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

——— Caſſius, you yourſelf,
Do ſell and *mart* your offices for gold
To undeſervers. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

——— If he ſhall think it fit,
A ſaucy ſtranger in his court to *mart*,
As in a ſtew. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

MA'RTEN. } *n. ſ.* [*marte, martre,* Fr. *martes,* Lat.] 1.
MA'RTERN. } A large kind of weeſel, whoſe fur is much valued. 2. [*Martelet,* Fr.] A kind of ſwallow that builds in houſes; a martlet.

A churchwarden, to expreſs St. Martin's in the Fields, cauſed to be engraved, on the communion cup, a *martin*, a bird like a ſwallow, ſitting upon a mole-hill between two trees. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

MA'RTIAL. *adj.* [*martial,* French; *martialis,* Latin.] 1. Warlike; fighting; given to war; brave. 2. Having a warlike ſhow; ſuiting war. 3. Belonging to war; not civil: not according to the rules or practice of peaceable government. 4. Borrowing qualities from the planet Mars. 5. Having parts or properties of iron, which is called *Mars* by the chemiſts.

(1.) ——— Into my feeble breaſt
Come gently, but not with that mighty rage
Wherewith the *martial* troopes thou doſt infeſt,
And hearts of great heroes doſt enrage. *Fairy Queen.*

— The queen of *martials*,
And Mars himſelf conducted them. *Chapman's Iliad.*

It hath ſeldom been ſeen, that the far ſouthern people have invaded the northern, but contrariwiſe; whereby it is manifeſt, that the northern tract of the world is the more *martial* region. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

His ſubjects call'd aloud for war;
But peaceful kings o'er *martial* people ſet,
Each other's poize and counterbalance are. *Dryden.*

(2.) ———— See
His thouſands, in what *martial* equipage
They iſſue forth! Steel bows and ſhafts their arms,
Of equal dread in flight or in purſuit. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

When our country's cauſe provokes to arms,
How *martial* muſick every boſom warms. *Pope.*

(3.) Let his neck anſwer for it, if there is any *martial* law in the world. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

They proceeded in a kind of *martial* juſtice with enemies, offering them their law before they drew their ſword. *Bacon's Holy War.*

(4.) The natures of the fixed ſtars are aſtrologically differenced by the planets, and eſteemed *martial* or jovial according to the colours whereby they anſwer theſe planets. *Brown.*

MA'RTIALIST. *n. ſ.* [from *martial.*] A warrior; a fighter.

Many brave adventurous ſpirits fell for love of her; amongſt others the high-hearted *martialiſt*, who firſt loſt his hands, then one of his chiefeſt limbs, and laſtly his life. *Howel.*

MA'RTINGAL. *n. ſ.* [*martingale,* French.] It is a broad ſtrap made faſt to the girths under the belly of a horſe, and runs between the two legs to faſten the other end, under the noſeband of the bridle.

MA'RTINMAS. *n. ſ.* [*martin* and *maſs.*] The feaſt of St. Martin; the eleventh of November, commonly corrupted to *martilmaſs* or *martlemaſs.*

Martilmas beefe doth bear good tacke,
When countrey-folke do dainties lacke. *Tuſſer's Huſb.*

MA'RTINET. } *n. ſ.* [*martinet,* French.] A kind of ſwal-
MA'RTLET. } low.

——— This gueſt of Summer,
The temple-haunting *martlet* does approve
By his lov'd manſionry, that heaven's breath
Smells wooingly here. No jutting frieze,
Buttrice, nor coigne of vantage, but this bird
Hath made his pendant bed, and procreant cradle.
Where they moſt breed and haunt, I have obſerv'd
The air is delicate. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

As in a drought the thirſty creatures cry,
And gape upon the gather'd clouds for rain;
Then firſt the *martlet* meets it in the ſky,
And with wet wings joys all the feather'd train. *Dryden.*

MA'RTNETS. *n. ſ.* They are ſmall lines faſtened to the leetch of the ſail, to bring that part of the leetch which is next to the yard-arm cloſe up to the yard, when the ſail is to be furled.

MA'RTYR. *n. ſ.* [μάρτυς; *martyr,* French.] One who by his death bears witneſs to the truth.

Prayers and tears may ſerve a good man's turn; if not to conquer as a ſoldier, yet to ſuffer as a *martyr.* *King Charles.*

Thus could not the mouths of worthy *martyrs* be ſilenced. *Brown.*

Nearer heav'n his virtues ſhone more bright,
Like riſing flames expanding in their height,
The *martyr*'s glory crown'd the ſoldier's fight. *Dryden.*

To be a *martyr* ſignifies only to witneſs the truth of Chriſt; but the witneſſing of the truth was then ſo generally attended with perſecution, that martyrdom now ſignifies not only to witneſs, but to witneſs by death. *South's Sermons.*

The firſt *martyr* for Chriſtianity was encouraged, in his laſt moments, by a viſion of that divine perſon for whom he ſuffered. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

——— Socrates,
Truth's early champion, *martyr* for his God. *Thomſon.*

To MA'RTYR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To put to death for virtue, or true profeſſion. 2. To murder; to deſtroy.

(2.) —You could not beg for grace.
Hark wretches, how I mean to *martyr* you:
This one hand yet is left to cut your throats. *Shakeſp.*

If to every common funeral,
By your eyes *martyr'd*, ſuch grace were allow'd,
Your face would wear not patches, but a cloud. *Suckling.*

Martyr'd with the gout. *Pope.*

Ma'rtyrdom. *n. ſ.* [from *martyr.*] The death of a martyr; the honour of a martyr; teſtimony born to truth by voluntary ſubmiſſion to death.

If an infidel ſhould purſue to death an heretick profeſſing Chriſtianity only for Chriſtian profeſſion ſake, could we deny unto him the honour of *martyrdom?* *Hooker.*

Now that he hath left no higher degree of earthly honour, he intends to crown their innocency with the glory of *martyrdom.* *Bacon.*

——— Herod, whoſe unbleſt
Hand, O! what dares not jealous greatneſs? tore
A thouſand ſweet babes from their mother's breaſt,
The blooms of *martyrdom.* *Craſhaw.*

Wars, hitherto the only argument
Heroic deem'd, chief maſt'ry to diſſect
With long and tedious havoc fabled knights
In battles feign'd; the better fortitude
Of patience and heroic *martyrdom*
Unſung. *Milton.*

What miſts of providence are theſe,
So ſaints, by ſupernatural pow'r ſet free,
Are left at laſt in *martyrdom* to die. *Dryden.*

Martyro'logy. *n. ſ.* [*martyrologe*, Fr. *martyrologium*, Lat.] A regiſter of martyrs.

In the Roman *martyrology*, we find at one time many thouſand martyrs deſtroyed by Diocleſian, being met together in a church, rather than eſcape by offering a little incenſe at their coming out. *Stillingfleet.*

Martyro'logist. *n. ſ.* [*martyrologiſte*, French.] A writer of martyrology.

Ma'rvel. *n. ſ.* [*merveille*, French.] A wonder; any thing aſtoniſhing. Little in uſe.

A *marvel* it were, if a man could eſpy, in the whole ſcripture, nothing which might breed a probable opinion, that divine authority was the ſame way inclinable. *Hooker.*

I am ſcarce in breath, my lord.
—No *marvel*, you have ſo beſtirr'd your valour; you cowardly raſcal! *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

——— ——— *marvel*
My lord protector's hawks do towre ſo well. *Shakeſp.*

Ma'rvel *of Peru.* A flower. *Ainſworth.*

To **Ma'rvel.** *v. n.* [*merveille*, French.] To wonder; to be aſtoniſhed. Diſuſed.

——— You make me *marvel.* *Shakeſp.*

Harry, I do not only *marvel* where thou ſpendeſt thy time, but alſo how thou art accompanied. *Shakeſp.*

—The army *marvelled* at it. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

The countries *marvelled* at thee for thy ſongs, proverbs, and parables. *Ecclus.* xlvii. 17.

Ma'rvellous. *adj.* [*merveilleux*, French.] 1. Wonderful; ſtrange; aſtoniſhing. 2. Surpaſſing credit. 3. *The marvellous* is uſed, in works of criticiſm, to expreſs any thing exceeding natural power, oppoſed to *the probable.*

(1.) She has a *marvellous* white hand, I muſt confeſs. *Shakeſp.*

This is the Lord's doing; it is *marvellous* in our eyes. *Pſalms.*

(2.) The *marvellous* fable includes whatever is ſupernatural, and eſpecially the machines of the gods. *Pope's Pref. to the Iliad.*

Ma'rvellously. *adv.* [from *marvellous.*] Wonderfully; ſtrangely.

You look not well, ſeignior Antonio;
You have too much reſpect upon the world;
They loſe it that do buy it with much care.
Believe me, you are *marvellouſly* chang'd. *Shakeſp.*

The encouragement of his too late ſucceſſes, with which he was *marvellouſly* elated. *Clarendon.*

Ma'rvellousness. *n. ſ.* [from *marvellous.*] Wonderfulneſs; ſtrangeneſs; aſtoniſhingneſs.

MA'SCULINE. *adj.* [*maſculin*, French; *maſculinus*, Lat.] 1. Male; not female. 2. Reſembling man; virile; not ſoft; not effeminate. 3. [In grammar.] It denotes the gender appropriated to the male kind in any word, though not always expreſſing ſex.

(1.) Pray God, ſhe prove not *maſculine* ere long! *Shakeſp.*

His long beard noteth the air and fire, the two *maſculine* elements, exerciſing their operation upon nature being the feminine. *Peacham on Drawing.*

——— O! why did God,
Creator wiſe! that peopl'd higheſt heav'n
With ſpirits *maſculine*, create at laſt
This novelty on earth, this fair defect
Of nature? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

(2.) You find ſomething bold and *maſculine* in the air and poſture of the firſt figure, which is that of Virtue. *Addiſon.*

Ma'sculinely. *adv.* [from *maſculine.*] Like a man.

Aurelia tells me, you have done moſt *maſculinely*,
And play the orator. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

Ma'sculineness. *n. ſ.* [from *maſculine.*] Manniſhneſs; male figure or behaviour.

Mash. *n. ſ.* [*maſche*, Dutch.] 1. The ſpace between the threads of a net, commonly written *meſh.* 2. Any thing mingled or beaten together into an undiſtinguiſhed, or confuſed body. [from *miſchen*, Dutch, to mix, or *maſcher*, French.] 3. A mixture for a horſe.

(1.) To defend againſt the ſtings of bees, have a net knit with ſo ſmall *maſhes* that a bee cannot get through. *Mortimer.*

(3.) Put half a peck of ground malt into a pail, then put to it as much ſcalding water as will wet it well; ſtir it about for half an hour till the water is very ſweet, and give it the horſe lukewarm: this *maſh* is to be given to a horſe after he has taken a purge, to make it work the better, or in the time of great ſickneſs, or after hard labour. *Farrier's Dict.*

When mares foal, they feed them with *maſhes*, and other moiſt food. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To **Mash.** *v. a.* [*maſcher*, French.] 1. To beat into a confuſed maſs. 2. To mix malt and water together in brewing.

(1.) The preſſure would be intolerable, and they would even *maſh* themſelves and all things elſe apieces. *More.*

To break the claw of a lobſter, clap it between the ſides of the dining-room door: thus you can do it without *maſhing* the meat. *Swift's Directions to the Footman.*

(2.) What was put in the firſt *maſhing*-tub draw off, as alſo that liquor in the ſecond *maſhing*-tub. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

MASK. *n. ſ.* [*maſque*, French.] 1. A cover to diſguiſe the face; a viſor. 2. Any pretence or ſubterfuge. 3. A feſtive entertainment, in which the company is maſked. 4. A revel; a piece of mummery; a wild buſtle. 5. A dramatick performance, written in a tragick ſtyle without attention to rules or probability.

(1.) Now Love pulled off his *maſk*, and ſhewed his face unto her, and told her plainly that ſhe was his priſoner. *Sidney.*

Since ſhe did neglect her looking-glaſs,
And throw her ſun-expelling *maſk* away;
The air hath ſtarv'd the roſes in her cheeks,
And pitch'd the lily tincture of her face. *Shakeſp.*

Could we ſuppoſe that a *maſk* repreſented never ſo naturally the general humour of a character, it can never ſuit with the variety of paſſions that are incident to every ſingle perſon in the whole courſe of a play. *Addiſon on Italy.*

(2.) Too plain thy nakedneſs of ſoul eſpy'd,
Why doſt thou ſtrive the conſcious ſhame to hide,
By *maſks* of eloquence, and veils of pride? *Prior.*

(3.) Will you prepare for this *maſque* to-night. *Shakeſp.*

(4.) ——— They in the end agreed,

That at a *maſque* and common revelling,
Which was ordain'd, they ſhould perform the deed. *Daniel.*

This thought might lead me through this world's vain *maſk*,
Content, though blind, had I no other guide. *Milton.*

(5.) Thus I have broken the ice to invention, for the lively repreſentation of floods and rivers neceſſary for our painters and poets in their pictures, poems, comedies, and *maſks*. *Peacham.*

To MASK. *v. a.* [*maſquer*, French.] 1. To diſguiſe with a maſk or viſor. 2. To cover; to hide.

(1.) What will grow of ſuch errors as go *maſked* under the cloke of divine authority, impoſſible it is that the wit of man ſhould imagine, till time have brought forth the fruits of them. *Hooker.*

——— 'Tis not my blood
Wherein thou ſee'ſt me *maſked*. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
Him he knew well, and gueſs'd that it was ſhe;
But being *maſk'd* he was not ſure. *Shakeſp.*

The old Vatican Terence has, at the head of every ſcene, the figures of all the perſons, with their particular diſguiſes; and I ſaw an antique ſtatue *maſked*, which was perhaps deſigned for Gnatho in the Eunuch, for it agrees exactly with the figure he makes in the manuſcript. *Addiſon.*

(2.) I to your aſſiſtance do make love,
Maſking the buſineſs from the common eye,
For ſundry weighty reaſons. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

As when a piece of wanton lawn,
A thin aerial veil is drawn
O'er beauty's face, ſeeming to hide,
More ſweetly ſhows the bluſhing bride:
A ſoul whoſe intellectual beams
No miſts do *maſk*, no lazy ſteams. *Craſhaw.*

To MASK. *v. n.* 1. To revel; to play the mummer. 2. To be diſguiſed any way.

(1.) Thy gown? Why, ay; come, taylor, let us ſee't;
What *maſking* ſtuff's here! *Shakeſp.*
Maſking habits, and a borrow'd name,
Contrive to hide my plenitude of ſhame. *Prior.*

MA'SKER. *n. ſ.* [from *maſk*.] One who revels in a maſk; a mummer.

——— Tell falſe Edward,
That Lewis of France is ſending over *maſkers*,
To revel it with him and his new bride. *Shakeſp.*

Let the ſcenes abound with light, and let the *maſkers* that are to come down from the ſcene have ſome motions upon the ſcene before their coming down. *Bacon.*

The *maſkers* come late, and I think will ſtay,
Like fairies, till the cock crow them away. *Donne.*

MA'SLIN. *adj.* [corrupted from *miſcellane*.] Compoſed of various kinds; as, *maſlin* bread, made of wheat and rye.

MA'SON. *n. ſ.* [*maçon*, French; *machio*, low Latin.] A builder with ſtone.

Many find a reaſon very wittily before the thing be true; that the materials being left rough, are more manageable in the *maſon*'s hand than if they had been ſmooth. *Wotton.*

A *maſon* that makes a wall meets with a ſtone that wants no cutting, and places it in his work. *More.*

MA'SONRY. *n. ſ.* [*maçonerie*, French.] The craft or performance of a maſon.

MASQUERA'DE. *n. ſ.* [from *maſque*.] 1. A diverſion in which the company is maſked. 2. Diſguiſe.

(1.) What guards the purity of melting maids,
In courtly balls and midnight *maſquerades*,
Safe from the treach'rous friend, and daring ſpark,
The glance by day, the whiſper in the dark. *Pope.*

I was upon the frolick this evening, and came to viſit thee in *maſquerade*. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

Truth, of all things the plaineſt and ſincereſt, is forced to gain admittance in diſguiſe, and court us in *maſquerade*. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

To MASQUERA'DE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To go in diſguiſe. 2. To aſſemble in maſks.

(1.) A freak took an aſs in the head, and he goes into the woods, *maſquerading* up and down in a lion's ſkin. *L'Eſtrange.*

(2.) I find that our art hath not gained much by the happy revival of *maſquerading* among us. *Swift.*

MASQUERA'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *maſquerade*.] A perſon in a maſk.

The moſt dangerous ſort of cheats are but *maſqueraders* under the vizor of friends. *L'Eſtrange.*

MASS. *n. ſ.* [*maſſe*, French; *maſſa*, Latin.] 1. A body; a lump; a continuous quantity. 2. A large quantity. 3. Bulk; vaſt body. 4. Congeries; aſſemblage indiſtinct. 5. Groſs body; the general; the bulk. 6. [*Miſſa*, Lat.] The ſervice of the Romiſh church.

If it were not for theſe principles, the bodies of the earth, planets, comets, ſun, and all things in them, would grow cold and freeze, and become inactive *maſſes*. *Newton's Opt.*

Some paſſing into their pores, others adhering in lumps or *maſſes* to their outſides, ſo as wholly to cover and involve it in the *maſs* they together conſtituted. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

(2.) Thy ſumptuous buildings, and thy wife's attire,
Have coſt a *maſs* of publick treaſury. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

He diſcovered to me the richeſt mines which the Spaniards have, and from whence all the *maſs* of gold that comes into Spain is drawn. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

He had ſpent a huge *maſs* of treaſure in tranſporting his army. *Davies on Ireland.*

(3.) The Creator of the world would not have framed ſo huge a *maſs* of earth but for ſome reaſonable creatures to have their habitation. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

This army of ſuch *maſs* and charge,
Led by a delicate and tender prince. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

(4.) The whole knowledge of groupes, of the lights and ſhadows, and of thoſe *maſſes* which Titian calls a bunch of grapes, is, in the prints of Rubens, expoſed clearly to the ſight. *Dryden.*

At diſtance, through an artful glaſs,
To the mind's eye things well appear;
They loſe their forms, and make a *maſs*
Confus'd and black, if brought too near. *Prior.*

Where flowers grow, the ground at a diſtance ſeems covered with them, and we muſt walk into it before we can diſtinguiſh the ſeveral weeds that ſpring up in ſuch a beautiful *maſs* of colours. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

(5.) Comets have power over the groſs and *maſs* of things; but they are rather gazed upon than wiſely obſerved in their effects. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Where'er thou art, he is; th' eternal mind
Acts through all places; is to none confin'd:
Fills ocean, earth, and air, and all above,
And through the univerſal *maſs* does move. *Dryden.*

The *maſs* of the people have opened their eyes, and will not be governed by Clodius and Curio. *Swift.*

If there is not ſufficient quantity of blood and ſtrength of circulation, it may infect the whole *maſs* of the fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

(6.) Burniſhed gold is that manner of gilding which we ſee in old parchment and *maſs* books, done by monks and prieſts; who were very expert herein. *Peacham on Drawing.*

He infers, that then Luther muſt have been unpardonably wicked in uſing *maſſes* for fifteen years. *Atterbury.*

To MASS. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To celebrate maſs.

Their *maſſing* furniture they took from the law, leſt having an altar and a prieſt, they ſhould want veſtments. *Hooker.*

To MASS. *v. a.* [from the noun.] It ſeems once to have ſignified to thicken; to ſtrengthen.

They feared the French might, with filling or *maſſing* the houſe, or elſe by fortifying, make ſuch a piece as might annoy the haven. *Hayward.*

MA'SSACRE. *n. ſ.* [*maſſacre*, French, from *mazzare*, Italian.] 1. Carnage; ſlaughter; butchery; indiſcriminate deſtruction. 2. Murder.

(1.) ——— Of whom ſuch *maſſacre*
Make they, but of their brethren, men of men. *Milton.*

Slaughter grows murder, when it goes too far,
And makes a *maſſacre* what was a war. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

(2.) The tyrannous and bloody act is done;
The moſt arch deed of piteous *maſſacre*,
That ever yet this land was guilty of. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

To **Ma'ssacre.** *v. a.* [*maſſacrer*, French, from the noun.] To butcher; to ſlaughter indiſcriminately.

I'll find a day to *maſſacre* them all,
And raze their faction and their family. *Shakeſp.*

Chriſtian religion, now crumbled into fractions, may, like duſt, be irrecoverably diſſipated, if God do not countermine us, or we recover ſo much ſobriety as to forbear to *maſſacre* what we pretend to love. *Decay of Piety.*

After the miſerable ſlaughter of the Jews, at the deſtruction of Jeruſalem, they were ſcattered into all corners, oppreſſed and deteſted, and ſometims *maſſacred* and extirpated. *Atterb.*

MA'SSICOT. *n. ſ.* [French.] *Maſſicot* is ceruſs calcined by a moderate degree of fire; of this there are three ſorts, ariſing from the different degrees of fire applied in the operation. White *maſſicot* is of a yellowiſh white, and is that which has received the leaſt calcination; yellow *maſſicot* has received more, and gold-coloured *maſſicot* ſtill more. *Trevoux.*

Ma'ssiness.
Ma'ssiveness. } *n. ſ.* [from *maſſy*, *maſſive.*] Weight; bulk; ponderouſneſs.

It was more notorious for the daintineſs of the proviſion ſerved in it, than for the *maſſineſs* of the diſh. *Hakewill.*

MA'SSIVE.
MA'SSY. } *adj.* [*maſſif*, French.] Heavy; weighty; ponderous; bulky; continuous.

——— If you would hurt,
Your ſwords are now too *maſſy* for your ſtrength,
And will not be uplifted. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Perhaps theſe few ſtones and ſling, uſed with invocation of the Lord of Hoſts, may countervail the *maſſive* armour of the uncircumciſed Philiſtine. *Government of the Tongue.*

No ſideboards then with gilded plate were preſs'd,
No ſweating ſlaves with *maſſive* diſhes dreſs'd. *Dryden.*

The more groſs and *maſſive* parts of the terreſtrial globe, the ſtrata of ſtone, owe their order to the deluge. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

If theſe liquors or glaſſes were ſo thick and *maſſy* that no light could get through them, I queſtion not but that they would, like all other opaque bodies, appear of one and the ſame colour in all poſitions of the eye. *Newton's Opticks.*

Th' intrepid Theban hears the burſting ſky,
Sees yawning rocks in *maſſy* fragments fly,
And views aſtoniſh'd from the hills afar,
The floods deſcending, and the wat'ry war. *Pope's Statius.*

MAST. *n. ſ.* [*maſt*, *mât*, French; mæꞅꞇ, Saxon.] 1. The beam or poſt raiſed above the veſſel, to which the ſail is fixed. 2. The fruit of the oak and beech. It has in this ſenſe no plural termination.

(1.) Ten *maſts* attach'd make not the altitude
That thou haſt perpendicularly fallen. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

He dropp'd his anchors, and his oars he ply'd;
Furl'd every ſail, and drawing down the *maſt*,
His veſſel moor'd. *Dryden's Homer.*

(2.) The oaks bear *maſt*, the briars ſcarlet hips:
The bounteous houſewife, nature, on each buſh
Lays her full meſs before you. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

Trees that bear *maſt*, and nuts, are more laſting than thoſe that bear fruits; as oaks and beeches laſt longer than apples and pears. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

When ſheep fed like men upon acorns, a ſhepherd drove his flock into a little oak wood, and up he went to ſhake them down ſome *maſt*. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

The breaking down an old frame of government, and erecting a new, ſeems like the cutting down an old oak and planting a young one: it is true, the grandſon may enjoy the ſhade and the *maſt*, but the planter, beſides the pleaſure of imagination, has no other benefit. *Temple's Miſcel.*

Wond'ring dolphins o'er the palace glide;
On leaves and *maſt* of mighty oaks they brouze,
And their broad fins entangle in the boughs. *Dryden.*

Ma'sted. *adj.* [from *maſt.*] Furniſhed with maſts.

MA'STER. *n. ſ.* [*meeſter*, Dutch; *maiſtre*, French; *magiſter*, Latin.] 1. One who has ſervants: oppoſed to *man* or *ſervant*. 2. A director; a governour. 3. Owner; proprietor; with the idea of governing. 4. A lord; a ruler. 5. Chief; head. 6. Poſſeſſour. 7. Commander of a trading ſhip. 8. One uncontrouled. 9. A compellation of reſpect. 10. A young gentleman. 11. One who teaches; a teacher: correlative to *ſcholar* or *learner*. 12. A man eminently ſkilful in practice or ſcience. 13. A title of dignity in the univerſities; as, *maſter* of arts.

(1.) ——— But now I was the lord
Of this fair manſion, *maſter* of my ſervants,
Queen o'er myſelf; and even now, but now,
This houſe, theſe ſervants, and this ſame myſelf
Are yours, my lord. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Take up thy *maſter*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

My lord Baſſanio gave his ring away
Unto the judge that begg'd it;
The boy, his clerk, begg'd mine;
And neither man nor *maſter* would take aught
But the two rings. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

(2.) If thou be made the *maſter* of a feaſt, be among them as one of the reſt. *Eccluſ.* xxxii. 1.

O thou my friend, my genius, come along,
Thou *maſter* of the poet, and the ſong. *Pope.*

(3.) An orator, who had undertaken to make a panegyrick on Alexander the Great, and who had employed the ſtrongeſt figures of his rhetorick in the praiſe of Bucephalus, would do quite the contrary to that which was expected from him; becauſe it would be believed, that he rather took the horſe for his ſubject than the *maſter*. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

Wiſdom and virtue are the proper qualifications in the *maſter* of a houſe. *Guardian.*

There Cæſar, grac'd with both Minervas, ſhone,
Cæſar, the world's great *maſter*, and his own. *Pope.*

——— Excuſe
The pride of royal blood, that checks my ſoul:
You know, alas! I was not born to kneel,
To ſue for pity, and to own a *maſter*. *Philips.*

(5.) Chief *maſter*-gunner am I of this town,
Something I muſt do to procure me grace. *Shakeſp.*

As a wiſe *maſter*-builder I have laid the foundation, and another buildeth thereon. 1 *Cor.* iii. 10.

The beſt ſets are the heads got from the very tops of the root; the next are the runners, which ſpread from the *maſter* roots. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

(6.) When I have thus made myſelf *maſter* of a hundred thouſand drachms, I ſhall naturally ſet myſelf on the foot of a prince, and will demand the grand vizier's daughter in marriage. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

The duke of Savoy may make himſelf *maſter* of the French dominions on the other ſide of the Rhone. *Addiſon.*

(7.) An unhappy *maſter* is he that is made cunning by many ſhipwrecks; a miſerable merchant, that is neither rich nor wiſe, but after ſome bankrouts. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

A ſailor's wife had cheſnuts in her lap;
Her huſband's to Aleppo gone, *maſter* o' th' Tyger. *Shakeſp.*

(8.) Let ev'ry man be *maſter* of his time
Till ſeven at night. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Great, and increaſing; but by ſea
He is an abſolute *maſter*. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

(9.) *Maſter* doctor, you have brought thoſe drugs. *Shakeſp.*

Stand by, my *maſters*, bring him near the king. *Shakeſp.*

Maſters play here, I will content your pains,
Something that's brief; and bid, good morrow. *Shakeſp.*

(10.) If gaming does an aged ſire entice,
Then my young *maſter* ſwiftly learns the vice. *Dryden.*

Maſter lay with his bedchamber towards the ſouth ſun; miſs lodged in a garret, expoſed to the north wind. *Arbuth.*

Where there are little *maſters* and miſſes in a houſe, they are impediments to the diverſions of the ſervants; the remedy is to bribe them, that they may not tell tales. *Swift.*

(11.) Very few men are wiſe by their own counſel, or learned by their own teaching; for he that was only taught by himſelf had a fool to his *maſter*. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcovery.*

To the Jews join the Egyptians, the firſt *maſters* of learning. *South.*

Maſters and teachers ſhould not raiſe difficulties to their ſcholars; but ſmooth their way, and help them forwards. *Locke.*

(12.) The great mocking *maſter* mock'd not then,
When he ſaid, Truth was buried here below. *Davies.*

Spenſer and Fairfax, great *maſters* of our language, ſaw much farther into the beauties of our numbers than thoſe who followed. *Dryden.*

A man muſt not only be able to judge of words and ſtyle, but he muſt be a *maſter* of them too; he muſt perfectly underſtand his author's tongue, and abſolutely command his own. *Dryden.*

He that does not pretend to painting, is not touched at the commendation of a *maſter* in that profeſſion. *Collier.*

No care is taken to improve young men in their own language, that they may thoroughly underſtand, and be *maſters* of it. *Locke on Education.*

To MA'STER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To be a maſter to; to rule; to govern. 2. To conquer; to overpower; to ſubdue. 3. To execute with ſkill.

(1.) ——— Ay, good faith,
And rather father thee, than *maſter* thee. *Shakeſp.*
(2.) Thrice bleſſed they that *maſter* ſo their blood.
To undergo ſuch maiden pilgrimage. *Shakeſp.*

The princes of Germany did not think him ſent to command the empire, who was neither able to rule his inſolent ſubjects in England, nor *maſter* his rebellious people of Ireland. *Davies on Ireland.*

Then comes ſome third party, that *maſters* both plaintiff and defendant, and carries away the booty. *L'Eſtrange.*

Honour burns in me, not ſo fiercely bright,
But pale as fires when *maſter'd* by the light. *Dryden.*

Obſtinacy and wilful neglects muſt be *maſtered*, even though it coſt blows. *Locke on Education.*

A man can no more juſtly make uſe of another's neceſſity, than he that has more ſtrength can ſeize upon a weaker, *maſter* him to his obedience, and, with a dagger at his throat, offer him death or ſlavery. *Locke.*

The reformation of an habitual ſinner is a work of time and patience; evil cuſtoms muſt be *maſtered* and ſubdued by degrees. *Calamy's Sermons.*

(3.) I do not take myſelf to be ſo perfect in the tranſactions and privileges of Bohemia, as to be fit to handle that part: and I will not offer at that I cannot *maſter*. *Bacon.*

MA'STERDOM. *n. ſ.* [from *maſter*.] Dominion; rule. Not in uſe.

——— You ſhall put
This night's great buſineſs into my diſpatch,
Which ſhall to all our nights and days to come
Give ſolely ſovereign ſway and *maſterdom*. *Shakeſp. Macb.*

MASTER-HAND. *n. ſ.* The hand of a man eminently ſkilful.

Muſick reſembles poetry, in each
Are nameleſs graces which no methods teach,
And which a *maſter-hand* alone can reach. *Pope.*

MASTER-JEST. *n. ſ.* Principal jeſt.

Who ſhall break the *maſter-jeſt*,
And what, and how, upon the reſt. *Hudibras.*

MASTER-KEY. *n. ſ.* The key which opens many locks, of which the ſubordinate keys open each only one.

——— This *maſter-key*
Frees every lock, and leads us to his perſon. *Dryden.*

MASTER-SINEW. *n. ſ.* The *maſter-ſinew* is a large ſinew that ſurrounds the hough, and divides it from the bone by a hollow place, where the wind-galls are uſually ſeated, which is the largeſt and moſt viſible ſinew in a horſe's body; this oftentimes is relaxed or reſtrained. *Farrier's Dict.*

MASTER-STRING. *n. ſ.* Principal ſtring.

——— He touch'd me
Ev'n on the tender'ſt point; the *maſter-ſtring*
That makes moſt harmony or diſcord to me.
I own the glorious ſubject fires my breaſt. *Rowe.*

MASTER-STROKE. *n. ſ.* Capital performance.

Ye ſkilful maſters of Machaon's race,
Who nature's mazy intricacies trace;
Tell how your ſearch has here eluded been,
How oft amaz'd, and raviſh'd you have ſeen,
The conduct, prudence, and ſtupendous art,
And *maſter-ſtrokes* in each mechanick part. *Blackmore.*

MA'STERLESS. *adj.* [from *maſter*.] 1. Wanting a maſter or owner. 2. Ungoverned; unſubdued.

(1.) When all was paſt he took his forelorn weed,
His ſilver ſhield now idle *maſterleſs*. *Fairy Queen.*
——— The foul opinion
You had of her pure honour, gains, or loſes,
Your ſword or mine; or *maſterleſs* leave both
To who ſhall find them. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

MA'STERLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *maſterly*.] Eminent ſkill.

MA'STERLY. *adv.* With the ſkill of a maſter.

——— Thou doſt ſpeak *maſterly*
Young though thou art. *Shakeſp.*
I read a book; I think it very *maſterly* written. *Swift.*

MA'STERLY. *adj.* [from *maſter*.] 1. Suitable to a maſter; artful; ſkilful. 2. Imperious; with the ſway of a maſter.

(1.) As for the warmth of fanſy, the *maſterly* figures, and the copiouſneſs of imagination, he has exceeded all others. *Dryden.*

That clearer ſtrokes of *maſterly* deſign,
Of wiſe contrivance, and of judgment ſhine,
In all the parts of nature we aſſert,
Than in the brighteſt works of human art. *Blackmore.*

A man either diſcovers new beauties, or receives ſtronger impreſſions from the *maſterly* ſtrokes of a great author every time he peruſes him. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

MA'STERPIECE. *n. ſ.* [*maſter* and *piece*] 1. Capital performance; any thing done or made with extraordinary ſkill. 2. Chief excellence.

(1.) This is the *maſterpiece*, and moſt excellent part, of the work of reformation, and is worthy of his majeſty. *Davies.*

'Tis done and 'twas my *maſterpiece*, to work
My ſafety, 'twixt two dangerous extremes:
Scylla and Charybdis. *Denham's Sophy.*

Let thoſe conſider this who look upon it as a piece of art, and the *maſterpiece* of converſation, to deceive, and make a prey of a credulous and well-meaning honeſty. *South.*

This wond'rous *maſterpiece* I fain would ſee;
This fatal Helen, who can wars inſpire. *Dryden's Aureng.*

The fifteenth is the *maſterpiece* of the whole metamorphoſes. *Dryden.*

In the firſt ages, when the great ſouls, and *maſterpieces* of human nature, were produced, men ſhined by a noble ſimplicity of behaviour. *Addiſon.*

(2.) Beating up of quarters was his *maſterpiece*. *Clarendon.*

Diſſimulation was his *maſterpiece*; in which he ſo much excelled, that men were not aſhamed with being deceived but twice by him. *Clarendon.*

MA'STERSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *maſter*.] 1. Dominion; rule; power. 2. Superiority; pre-eminence. 3. Chief work. 4. Skill; knowledge. 5. A title of ironical reſpect.

(2.) For Python ſlain he Pythian games decreed,
Where noble youths for *maſterſhip* ſhould ſtrive,
To quoit, to run, and ſteeds and chariots drive. *Dryden.*
(3.) Two youths of royal blood, renown'd in fight,
The *maſterſhip* of heav'n in face and mind. *Dryden.*
(4.) ——— You were uſed
To ſay extremity was the trier of ſpirits;
That when the ſea was calm all boats alike
Shew'd *maſterſhip* in floating. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

(5.) How now, Signior Launce? what news with your *maſterſhip*. *Shakeſp.*

Maſter-teeth. *n. ſ.* [*maſter* and *teeth.*] The principal teeth.

Some living creatures have their *maſter-teeth* indented one within another like ſaws; as lions and dogs. *Bacon.*

Ma'sterwort. *n. ſ.* [*maſter*, and ƿyrt, Saxon.] A plant.

Maſterwort is raiſed of ſeed, or runners from the roots. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Ma'stery. *n. ſ.* [*maiſtriſe*, French; from *maſter.*] 1. Dominion; rule. 2. Superiority; pre-eminence. 3. Skill; dexterity. 4. Attainment of ſkill or power.

(1.) If divided by mountains, they will fight for the *maſtery* of the paſſages of the tops, and for the towns that ſtand upon the roots. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

(2.) If a man ſtrive for *maſteries*, yet is he not crowned except he ſtrive lawfully. *2 Tim.* ii. 5.

This is the caſe of thoſe that will try *maſteries* with their ſuperiors, and bite that which is too hard. *L'Eſtrange.*

Good men I ſuppoſe to live in a ſtate of mortification, under a perpetual conflict with their bodily appetites, and ſtruggling to get the *maſtery* over them. *Atterbury.*

(3.) ——— Chief *maſt'ry* to diſſect,
With long and tedious havocks fabled knights,
In battles feign'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

He could attain to a *maſtery* in all languages, and ſound the depths of all arts and ſciences. *Tillotſon.*

To give ſufficient ſweetneſs, a *maſtery* in the language is required: the poet muſt have a magazine of words, and have the art to manage his few vowels to the beſt advantage. *Dryden.*

(4.) The learning and *maſtery* of a tongue being unpleaſant in itſelf, ſhould not be cumbered with other difficulties. *Locke.*

Ma'stful. *adj.* [from *maſt.*] Abounding in maſt, or fruit of oak, beech, or cheſnut.

Some from ſeeds inclos'd on earth ariſe,
For thus the *maſtful* cheſnut mates the ſkies. *Dryden.*

Mastica'tion. *n. ſ.* [*maſticatio*, Latin.] The act of chewing.

In birds there is no *maſtication*, or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but in ſuch as are not carnivorous it is immediately ſwallowed into the crop or craw, and thence transferred into the gizzard. *Ray on the Creation.*

Maſtication is a neceſſary preparation of ſolid aliment, without which there can be no good digeſtion. *Arbuthnot.*

Ma'sticatory. *n. ſ.* [*maſticatoire*, French.] A medicine to be chewed only, not ſwallowed.

Remember *maſticatories* for the mouth. *Bacon.*

Salivation and *maſticatories* evacuate conſiderably; ſalivation many pints of phlegm in a day, and very much by chewing tobacco. *Floyer on Humours.*

Ma'stich. *n. ſ.* [*maſtic*, French.] 1. A kind of gum gathered from trees of the ſame name in Scio. 2. A kind of mortar or cement.

(1.) We may apply intercipients upon the temples of *maſtich*; frontals may alſo be applied. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

(2.) As for the ſmall particles of brick and ſtone, the leaſt moiſtneſs would join them together, and turn them into a kind of *maſtich*, which thoſe inſects could not divide. *Addiſon.*

Ma'sticot. *n. ſ.* [*marum*, Latin.] See Massicot.

Grind your *maſticot* with ſaffron in gum water. *Peacham.*

Maſticot is very light, becauſe it is a very clear yellow, and very near to white. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

Ma'stiff. *n. ſ.* *maſtives* plural. [*maſtin*, French; *maſtino*, Italian.] A dog of the largeſt ſize; a bandog; dog kept to watch the houſe.

A ſavage bull, whom two fierce *maſtives* bait,
When rancour doth with rage him once engore,
Forgets with wary ward them to await,
But with his dreadful horns them drives afore. *Spenſer.*

When rank Therſites opes his *maſtiff* jaws,
We ſhall hear muſick, wit, and oracle. *Shakeſp.*

When we knock at a farmer's door, the firſt anſwer ſhall be his vigilant *maſtiff.* *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

Soon as Ulyſſes near th' encloſure drew,
With open mouths the furious *maſtives* flew. *Pope's Odyſ.*

Let the *maſtiffs* amuſe themſelves about a ſheep's ſkin ſtuffed with hay, provided it will keep them from worrying the flock. *Swift.*

Ma'stless. *adj.* [from *maſt.*] Bearing no maſt.

Her ſhining hair, uncomb'd, was looſely ſpread,
A crown of *maſtleſs* oak adorn'd her head. *Dryden.*

Ma'stlin. *n. ſ.* [from *meſler*, French, to mingle; or rather corrupted from *miſcellane.*] Mixed corn; as, wheat and rye.

The tother for one loſe hath twaine
Of *maſtlin*, of rie and of wheat. *Tuſſer's Huſb.*

MAT. *n. ſ.* [meatte, Saxon; *matte*, German; *matta*, Latin.] A texture of ſedge, flags, or ruſhes.

The women and children in the weſt of Cornwall make *mats* of a ſmall and fine kind of bents there growing, which ſerve to cover floors and walls. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

In the worſt inn's worſt room, with *mat* half hung,
The floors of plaiſter, and the walls of dung. *Pope.*

To **Mat.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To cover with mats. 2. To twiſt together; to join like a mat.

(1.) Keep the doors and windows of your conſervatories well *matted*, and guarded from the piercing air. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

(2.) ——— I on a fountain light,
Whoſe brim with pinks was platted;
The banks with daffadillies dight,
With graſs like ſleave was *matted.* *Drayt. Qu. of Cynthia.*

Sometimes beneath an ancient oak,
Or on the *matted* graſs he lies;
No god of ſleep he did invoke,
The ſtream that o'er the pebbles flies,
With gentle ſlumber crowns his eyes. *Dryden.*

He look'd a lion with a gloomy ſtare,
And o'er his eye-brows hung his *matted* hair. *Dryden.*

The ſpleen conſiſteth of muſcular fibres, all *matted*, as in the ſkin, but in more open work. *Grew's Coſmol.*

Ma'tadore. *n. ſ.* [*matador*, a murderer, Spaniſh.] One of the three principal cards in the games of ombre and quadrille, which are always the two black aces, and the deuce in ſpades and clubs, and the ſeventh in hearts and diamonds.

Now move to war her ſable *matadores*,
In ſhow like leaders of the ſwarthy Moors. *Pope.*

MA'TACHIN. *n. ſ.* [French.] An old dance.

Who ever ſaw a *matachin* dance to imitate fighting: this was a fight that did imitate the *matachin*; for they being but three that fought, every one had two adverſaries ſtriking him who ſtruck the third. *Sidney.*

MATCH. *n. ſ.* [*meche*, French; *miccia*, Italian; probably from *mico*, to ſhine, Latin: ſurely not, as *Skinner* conjectures, from the Saxon maca, a companion, becauſe a match is companion to a gun.] 1. Any thing that catches fire; generally a card, rope, or ſmall chip of wood dipped in melted ſulphur. 2. [From μάχη, a fight; or from maca, Saxon, one equal to another.] A conteſt; a game; any thing in which there is conteſt or oppoſition. 3. [From maca, Saxon.] One equal to another; one able to conteſt with another. 4. One that ſuits or tallies with another. 5. A marriage. 6. One to be married.

(1.) Try them in ſeveral bottles *matches*, and ſee which of them laſt longeſt without ſtench. *Bacon.*

He made uſe of trees as *matches* to ſet Druina a fire. *Howel.*

Being willing to try ſomething that would not cheriſh much fire at once, and would keep fire much longer than a coal, we took a piece of *match*, ſuch as ſoldiers uſe. *Boyle.*

(2.) Shall we play the wantons with our woes,
And make ſome pretty *match* with ſhedding tears? *Shakeſp.*

The goat was mine, by ſinging fairly won.
A ſolemn *match* was made; he loſt the prize. *Dryden.*

(3.) Government mitigates the inequality of power, and makes an innocent man, though of the loweſt rank, a *match* for the mightieſt of his fellow-ſubjects. *Addiſon.*

The old man has met with his *match*. *Spectator.*

The natural ſhame that attends vice, makes them zealous to encourage themſelves by numbers, and form a party againſt religion: it is with pride they ſurvey their increaſing ſtrength, and begin to think themſelves a *match* for virtue. *Rogers.*

(5.) ——— The *match*
Were rich and honourable; beſides, the gentleman
Is full of virtue, bounty, worth and qualities,
Beſeeming ſuch a wife as your fair daughter. *Shakeſp.*

Love doth ſeldom ſuffer itſelf to be confined by other *matches* than thoſe of its own making. *Boyle.*

With him ſhe ſtrove to join Lavinia's hand,
But dire portents the purpos'd *match* withſtand. *Dryden.*

(6.) She inherited a fair fortune of her own, and was very rich in a perſonal eſtate, and was looked upon as the richeſt *match* of the Weſt. *Clarendon.*

To **MATCH.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To be equal to. 2. To ſhow an equal. 3. To oppoſe as equal. 4. To ſuit; to proportion. 5. To marry; to give in marriage.

(1.) No ſettled ſenſes of the world can *match*
The pleaſure of that madneſs. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

O thou good Kent, how ſhall I live and work
To *match* thy goodneſs? life will be too ſhort,
And every meaſure fail me. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

(2.) No hiſtory or antiquity can *match* his policies and his conduct. *South.*

(3.) ——— Eternal might
To *match* with their inventions they preſum'd
So eaſy, and of his thunder made a ſcorn. *Milton.*

What though his heart be great, his actions gallant,
He wants a crown to poiſe againſt a crown,
Birth to *match* birth, and power to balance power. *Dryden.*

The ſhepherd's kalendar of Spenſer is not to be *matched* in any modern language. *Dryden.*

(4.) Let poets *match* their ſubject to their ſtrength,
And often try what weight they can ſupport. *Roſcommon.*

——— Mine have been ſtill
Match'd with my birth; a younger brother's hopes. *Rowe.*

Employ their wit and humour in chuſing and *matching* of patterns and colours. *Swift.*

(5.) ——— Great king,
I would not from your love make ſuch a ſtray,
To *match* you where I hate. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Thou doſt proteſt thy love, and would'ſt it ſhow
By *matching* her, as ſhe would *match* her foe. *Donne.*

Them willingly they would have ſtill retain'd,
And *match'd* unto the prince. *Daniel's Civil War.*

When a man thinks himſelf *matched* to one who ſhould be a comfort to him, inſtead thereof he finds in his boſom a beaſt. *South's Sermons.*

A ſenator of Rome, while Rome ſurviv'd,
Would not have *match'd* his daughter with a king. *Addiſon.*

To **MATCH.** *v. n.* 1. To be married. 2. To ſuit; to be proportionate; to tally.

(1.) A thing that may luckily fall out to him that hath the bleſſing to *match* with ſome heroical-minded lady. *Sidney.*

I hold it a ſin to *match* in my kindred. *Shakeſp.*

Let tigers *match* with hinds, and wolves with ſheep,
And every creature couple with his foe. *Dryd. Sp. Fryar.*

All creatures elſe are much unworthy thee,
They *match'd*, and thou alone art left for me. *Dryden.*

MA'TCHABLE. *adj.* [from *match.*] 1. Suitable; equal; fit to be joined. 2. Correſpondent.

(1.) Ye, whoſe high worths ſurpaſſing Paragon,
Could not on earth have found one fit for mate,
Ne but in heaven *matchable* to none,
Why did ye ſtoop unto ſo lowly ſtate. *Spenſer, Sonnet 66.*

(2.) Thoſe at land that are not *matchable* with any upon our ſhores, are of thoſe very kinds which are found no where but in the deepeſt parts of the ſea. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

MA'TCHLESS. *adj.* [from *match.*] Having no equal.

This happy day two lights are ſeen,
A glorious ſaint, a *matchleſs* queen. *Waller.*

Much leſs, in arms, oppoſed thy *matchleſs* force,
When thy ſharp ſpurs ſhall urge thy foaming horſe. *Dryden.*

MA'TCHLESSLY. *adv.* In a manner not to be equalled.

MA'TCHLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *matchleſs.*] State of being without an equal.

MA'TCHMAKER. *n. ſ.* [*match* and *make.*] 1. One who contrives marriages. 2. One who makes matches to burn.

(1.) You came to him to know
If you ſhould carry me, or no;
And would have hir'd him and his imps,
To be your *matchmakers* and pimps. *Hudibras.*

MATE. *n. ſ.* [maca, Saxon; *mate*, Dutch.] 1. A huſband or wife. 2. A companion, male or female. 3. The male or female of animals. 4. One that ſails in the ſame ſhip. 5 One that eats at the ſame table. 6. The ſecond in ſubordination in a ſhip: as, the maſter's *mate*; the chirurgeon's *mate*.

(1.) I that am frail fleſh and earthly wight,
Unworthy match for ſuch immortal *mate*,
Myſelf well wote, and mine unequal fate. *Fairy Queen.*

(2.) Go baſe intruder! over-weening ſlave!
Beſtow thy fawning ſmiles on equal *mates*. *Shakeſp.*

——— My competitor
In top of all deſign, my *mate* in empire,
Friend and companion in the front of war. *Shakeſp.*

——— You knew me once no *mate*
For you; there ſitting where you durſt not ſoar. *Milton.*

Damon, behold yon breaking purple cloud;
Hear'ſt thou not hymns and ſongs divinely loud:
There mounts Amyntas, the young cherubs play
About their godlike *mate*, and ſing him on his way. *Dryd.*

——— Leave thy bride alone:
Go, leave her with her maiden *mates* to play
At ſports more harmleſs, till the break of day. *Dryden.*

(3.) ——— Part ſingle, or with *mate*;
Graze the ſea-ween their paſture, and through groves
Of coral ſtray. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Pliny tells us, that elephants know no copulation with any other than their own proper *mate*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

(4.) What vengeance on the paſſing fleet ſhe pour'd
The maſter frighted, and the *mates* devour'd. *Roſcommon.*

To **MATE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To match; to marry. 2. To be equal to. 3. To oppoſe; to equal. 4. [*Matter*, French; *matar*, Spaniſh.] To ſubdue; to confound; to cruſh. Not in uſe.

(1.) Enſample make of him your hapleſs joy,
And of myſelf now *matted* as you ſee,
Whoſe prouder vaunt, that proud avenging boy,
Did ſoon pluck down, and curb'd my liberty. *Fairy Queen.*

The hind, that would be *mated* by the lion,
Muſt die for love. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

(2.) Some from ſeeds inclos'd on earth ariſe,
For thus the maſtful cheſnut *mates* the ſkies. *Dryden.*

Parnaſſus is its name; whoſe forky riſe
Mounts through the clouds, and *mates* the lofty ſkies:
High on the ſummit of this dubious cliff,
Deucalion wafting moor'd his little ſkiff. *Dryden.*

(3.) I i' th' way of loyalty and truth,
Dare *mate* a ſounder man than Surrey can be,
And all that love his follies. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

(4.) —— That is good deceit
Which *mates* him firſt, that firſt intends deceit. *Shakeſp.*

My ſenſe ſhe 'as *mated*, and amaz'd my ſight. *Shakeſp.*

Why this is ſtrange; go call the abbeſs hither;
I think you are all *mated*, or ſtark mad. *Shakeſp.*

The great effects that may come of induſtry and perſeverance who knoweth not? For audacity doth almoſt bind and *mate* the weaker ſort of minds. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

MATE'RIAL. *adj.* [*materiel*, French; *materialis*, Latin.] 1. Conſiſting of matter; corporeal; not ſpiritual. 2. Important; momentous; eſſential: with *to* before the thing to which relation is noted. 3. Not formal: as though the *material* action was the ſame, it was formally different.

(1.) When we judge our minds we mirrors make,
And as thoſe glaſſes which *material* be,
Forms of *material* things do only take,
For thoughts or minds in them we cannot ſee. *Davies.*

That theſe trees of life and knowledge were *material* trees, though figures of the law and the goſpel, it is not doubted by the moſt religious and learned writers. *Raleigh.*

(2.) We muſt propoſe unto all men certain petitions incident, and very *material* in cauſes of this nature. *Hooker.*

Hold them for catholicks or hereticks, it is not a thing either one way or another, in this queſtion *material*. *Hooker.*

What part of the world ſoever we fall into, the ordinary uſe of this very prayer hath, with equal continuance, accompanied the ſame, as one of the principal and moſt *material* duties of honour done to Chriſt. *Hooker.*

It may diſcover ſome ſecret meaning and intent therein, very *material to* the ſtate of that government. *Spenſer.*

The queſtion is not, whether you allow or diſallow that book, neither is it *material*. *Whitgift.*

He would not ſtay at your petitions made;
His buſineſs more *material*. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Neither is this a queſtion of words, but infinitely *material* in nature. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

I paſs the reſt, whoſe every race and name,
And kinds are leſs *material to* my theme. *Dryden's Virg.*

As for the more *material* faults of writing, though I ſee many of them, I want leiſure to amend them. *Dryden.*

I ſhall, in the account of ſimple ideas, ſet down only ſuch as are moſt *material to* our preſent purpoſe. *Locke.*

In this *material* point, the conſtitution of the Engliſh government far exceeds all others. *Swift.*

MATE'RIALS. *n. ſ.* [this word is ſcarcely uſed in the ſingular; *materiaux*, French.] The ſubſtance of which any thing is made.

The Weſt-Indians, and many nations of the Africans, finding means and *materials*, have been taught, by their own neceſſities, to paſs rivers in a boat of one tree. *Raleigh.*

Intending an accurate enumeration of medical *materials*, the omiſſion hereof affords ſome probability it was not uſed by the ancients. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

David, who made ſuch rich proviſion of *materials* for the building of the temple, becauſe he had dipt his hands in blood, was not permitted to lay a ſtone in that ſacred pile. *South.*

That lamp in one of the heathen temples the art of man might make of ſome ſuch *material* as the ſtone aſbeſtus, which being once enkindled will burn without being conſumed. *Wilkins.*

The *materials* of that building very fortunately ranged themſelves into that delicate order, that it muſt be a very great chance that parts them. *Tillotſon.*

Simple ideas, the *materials* of all our knowledge, are ſuggeſted to the mind only by ſenſation and reflection. *Locke.*

Such a fool was never found,
Who pull'd a palace to the ground,
Only to have the ruins made
Materials for an houſe decay'd. *Swift.*

MATE'RIALIST. *n. ſ.* [from *material.*] One who denies ſpiritual ſubſtances.

He was bent upon making Memmius a *materialiſt*. *Dryden.*

MATE'RIALITY. *n. ſ.* [*materialité*, Fr. from *material.*] Corporeity; material exiſtence; not ſpirituality.

Conſidering that corporeity could not agree with this univerſal ſubſiſtent nature, abſtracting from all *materiality* in his ideas, and giving them an actual ſubſiſtence in nature, he made them like angels, whoſe eſſences were to be the eſſence, and to give exiſtence to corporeal individuals; and ſo each idea was embodied in every individual of its ſpecies. *Digby.*

MATE'RIALLY. *adv.* [from *material.*] 1. In the ſtate of matter. 2. No formally. 3. Importantly; eſſentially.

(1.) I do not mean, that any thing is ſeparable from a body by fire that was not *materially* pre-exiſtent in it. *Boyle.*

(2.) Though an ill intention is certainly ſufficient to ſpoil and corrupt an act in itſelf *materially* good, yet no good intention whatſoever can rectify or infuſe a moral goodneſs into an act otherwiſe evil. *South's Sermons.*

(3.) All this concerneth the cuſtoms of the Iriſh very *materially*; as well to reform thoſe which are evil, as to confirm and continue thoſe which are good. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

MATE'RIALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *material.*] State of being material.

MATE'RIATE. } *adj.* [*materiatus*, Latin.] Conſiſting of
MATE'RIATED. } matter.

After long enquiry of things immerſe in matter, interpoſe ſome ſubject which is immateriate or leſs *materiate*, ſuch as this of ſounds, to the end that the intellect may be rectified, and become not partial. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

MATERIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *materia*, Lat.] The act of forming matter.

Creation is the production of all things out of nothing; a formation not only of matter but of form, and a *materiation* even of matter itſelf. *Brown.*

MATE'RNAL. *adj.* [*materne*, French; *maternus*, Lat.] Motherly; befitting or pertaining to a mother.

The babe had all that infant care beguiles,
And early knew his mother in her ſmiles:
At his firſt aptneſs the *maternal* love
Thoſe rudiments of reaſon did improve. *Dryden.*

MATE'RNITY. *n. ſ.* [*maternites*, French; from *maternus*, Latin.] The character or relation of a mother.

MAT-FE'LON. *n. ſ.* [*matter*, to kill, and *felon*, a thief.] A ſpecies of knap-weed growing wild.

MATHEMA'TICAL. } *adj.* [*mathematicus*, Lat.] Conſider-
MATHEMA'TICK. } ed according to the doctrine of the mathematicians.

——— The Eaſt and Weſt,
Upon the globe, a *mathematick* point
Only divides: thus happineſs and miſery,
And all extremes, are ſtill contiguous. *Denham's Sophy.*

It is as impoſſible for an aggregate of finites to comprehend or exhauſt one infinite, as it is for the greateſt number of *mathematick* points to amount to, or conſtitute a body. *Boyle.*

I ſuppoſe all the particles of matter to be ſituated in an exact and *mathematical* evenneſs. *Bentley.*

MATHEMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *mathematick.*] According to the laws of the mathematical ſciences.

We may be *mathematically* certain, that the heat of the ſun is according to the denſity of the ſun-beams, and is reciprocally proportional to the ſquare of the diſtance from the body of the ſun. *Bentley.*

MATHEMATI'CIAN. *n. ſ.* [*mathematicus*, Latin; *mathematicien*, French.] A man verſed in the mathematicks.

One of the moſt eminent *mathematicians* of the age aſſured me, that the greateſt pleaſure he took in reading Virgil was in examining Æneas's voyage by the map. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

MATHEMA'TICKS. *n. ſ.* [μαθηματικὴ.] That ſcience which contemplates whatever is capable of being numbered or meaſured; and it is either pure or mixt: pure conſiders abſtracted quantity, without any relation to matter; mixt is interwoven with phyſical conſiderations. *Harris.*

The *mathematicks* and the metaphyſicks
Fall to them, as you find your ſtomach ſerves you. *Shakeſp.*

See myſtery to *mathematicks* fly. *Pope.*

MA'THES. *n. ſ.* [*chamamælum ſylveſtre.*] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

MATHE'SIS. *n. ſ.* [μάθησις.] The doctrine of mathematicks.

Mad *matheſis* alone was unconfin'd. *Pope.*

MA'TIN. *adj.* [*matine*, French; *matutinus*, Latin.] Morning; uſed in the morning.

Up roſe the victor angels, and to arms
The *matin* trumpet ſung. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

I waſte the *matin* lamp in ſighs for thee;
Thy image ſteals between my god and me. *Pope.*

MA'TIN. *n. ſ.* Morning.

The glow-worm ſhews the *mattin* to be near,
And gins to pale his uneffectual fire. *Shakeſp.*

Ma'tins. *n. ſ.* [*matines*, French.] Morning worſhip.

The winged choriſters began
To chirp their *mattins*. *Cleaveland.*

By the pontifical, no altar is conſecrated without reliques: the vigils are celebrated before them, and the nocturn and *mattins*, for the ſaints whoſe the reliques are. *Stillingfleet.*

That he ſhould raiſe his mitred creſt on high,
And clap his wings, and call his family
To ſacred rites and vex th' etherial powers
With midnight *mattins*, at uncivil hours. *Dryden.*

Ma'trass. *n. ſ.* [*matras*, French.] *Matraſs* is the name of a chemical glaſs veſſel made for digeſtion or diſtillation, being ſometimes bellied, and ſometimes riſing gradually tapered into a conical figure. *Quincy.*

Protect from violent ſtorms, and the too parching darts of the ſun, your pennached tulips and ranunculus's, covering them with *matraſſes*. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

Ma'trice. *n. ſ.* [*matrix*, Latin.] 1. The womb; the cavity where the fœtus is formed. 2. A mould; that which gives form to ſomething incloſed.

(1.) If the time required in vivifications be of any length, the ſpirit will exhale before the creature be mature, except it be encloſed in a place where it may have continuance of the heat, and cloſeneſs that may keep it from exhaling; and ſuch places are the wombs and *matrices* of the females. *Bacon.*

(2.) Stones that carry a reſemblance of cockles, were formed in the cavities of ſhells; and theſe ſhells have ſerved as *matrices* or moulds to them. *Woodward.*

Ma'tricide. *n. ſ.* [*matricidium*, Latin.] 1. Slaughter of a mother. 2. [*Matricida*, Latin; *matricide*, Fr.] A mother killer. *Ainſ.*

(1.) Nature compenſates the death of the father by the *matricide* and murther of the mother. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To **Matri'culate.** *v. a.* [from matricula: a matrix, quod ea velut matrice contineantur militum nomina. *Ainſ.*] To enter or admit to a memberſhip of the univerſities of England; to enliſt; to enter into any ſociety by ſetting down the name.

He, after ſome trial of his manners and learning, thought fit to enter himſelf of that college, and after to *matriculate* him in the univerſity. *Walton's Life of Sanderſon.*

Matri'culate. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A man matriculated.

Suffer me, in the name of the *matriculates* of that famous univerſity, to aſk them ſome plain queſtions. *Arbuthnot.*

Matricula'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *matriculate.*] The act of matriculating.

A ſcholar abſent from the univerſity for five years, is ſtruck out of the *matriculation* book; and, upon his coming de novo to the univerſity, ought to be again matriculated. *Ayliffe.*

Matrimo'nial. *adj.* [*matrimonial*, French; from *matrimonium*, Lat.] Suitable to marriage; pertaining to marriage; connubial; nuptial; hymeneal.

If he relied upon that title, he could be but a king at curteſy, and have rather a *matrimonial* than a regal power, the right remaining in his queen. *Bacon's Hen.* VII.

So ſpake domeſtick Adam in his care,
And *matrimonial* love. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Since I am turn'd the huſband, you the wife;
The *matrimonial* victory is mine,
Which, having fairly gain'd, I will reſign. *Dryden.*

Matrimo'nially. *adv.* [from *matrimonial.*] According to the manner or laws of marriage.

He is ſo *matrimonially* wedded unto his church, that he cannot quit the ſame, even on the ſcore of going unto a religious houſe. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

MA'TRIMONY. *n. ſ.* [*matrimonium*, Latin.] Marriage; the nuptial ſtate; the contract of man and wife; nuptials.

If any know cauſe why this couple ſhould not be joined in holy *matrimony*, they are to declare it. *Common Prayer.*

MA'TRIX. *n. ſ.* [Latin; *matrice*, Fr.] Womb; a place where any thing is generated or formed; matrice.

If they be not lodged in a convenient *matrix*, they are not excited by the efficacy of the ſun. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Ma'tron. *n. ſ.* [*matrone*, French; *matrona*, Latin.] 1. An elderly lady. 2. An old woman.

(1.) ——— Come, civil night,
Thou ſober-ſuited *matron*, all in black. *Shakeſp.*

——— Your wives, your daughters,
Your *matrons* and your maids, could not fill up
The ciſtern of my luſt. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

She was in her early bloom, with a diſcretion very little inferior to the moſt experienced *matrons*. *Tatler.*

(2.) ——— A *matron* ſage
Supports with homely food his drooping age. *Pope's Odyſ.*

Ma'tronal. *adj.* [*matronalis*, Latin.] Suitable to a matron; conſtituting a matron.

He had heard of the beauty and virtuous behaviour of the queen of Naples, the widow of Ferdinando the younger, being then of *matronal* years of ſeven and twenty. *Bacon.*

Ma'tronly. *adj.* [*matron* and *like.*] Elderly; ancient.

The *matronly* wife plucked out all the brown hairs, and the younger the white. *L'Eſtrange.*

Matro'ss. *n. ſ.* *Matroſſes*, in the train of artillery, are a ſort of ſoldiers next in degree under the gunners, who aſſiſt about the guns in traverſing, ſpunging, firing, and loading them: they carry firelocks, and march along with the ſtore-waggons as a guard, and as aſſiſtants, in caſe a waggon ſhould break. *Bailey.*

Ma'tter. *n. ſ.* [*matiere*, French; *materia*, Latin.] 1. Body; ſubſtance extended. 2. Materials; that of which any thing is compoſed. 3. Subject; thing treated. 4. The whole; the very thing ſuppoſed. 5. Affair; buſineſs: in a familiar ſenſe. 6. Cauſe of diſturbance. 7. Subject of ſuit or complaint. 8. Import; conſequence; importance; moment. 9. Thing; object; that which has ſome particular relation, or is ſubject to particular conſideration. 10. Queſtion conſidered. 11. Space or quantity nearly computed. 12. Purulent running; that which is formed by ſuppuration. 13. *Upon the* Matter. A low phraſe now out of uſe. Conſidering the whole; with reſpect to the main; nearly.

(1.) If then the ſoul another ſoul do make,
Becauſe her pow'r is kept within a bound,
She muſt ſome former ſtuff or *matter* take,
But in the ſoul there is no matter found. *Davies.*

It ſeems probable to me, that God in the beginning formed *matter* in ſolid, maſſy, hard, impenetrable, moveable particles, of ſuch ſizes and figures, and with ſuch other properties, and in ſuch proportion to ſpace as moſt conduced to the end for which he formed them; and that thoſe primitive particles being ſolids are incomparably harder than any porous bodies compounded of them, even ſo very hard as never to wear or break in pieces, no ordinary power being able to divide what God himſelf made one in the firſt creation. *Newton.*

Some have dimenſions of length, breadth, and depth, and have alſo a power of reſiſtance, or exclude every thing of the ſame kind from being in the ſame place: this is the proper character of *matter* or body. *Watts's Logick.*

(2.) The upper regions of the air perceive the collection of the *matter* of tempeſts before the air here below. *Bacon.*

(3.) The ſubject or *matter* of laws in general is thus far forth conſtant, which *matter* is that for the ordering whereof, laws were inſtituted. *Hooker.*

I have words to ſpeak in thy ear will make thee dumb; yet are they much too light for the *matter*. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Son of God, Saviour of men! Thy name
Shall be the copious *matter* of my ſong. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

It is *matter* of the greateſt aſtoniſhment to obſerve the common boldneſs of men. *Decay of Piety.*

——————I ſhall turn
Full fraught with joyful tiding of theſe works,
New *matter* of his praiſe, and of our ſongs. *Dryden.*

This is ſo certain in true philoſophy, that it is *matter* of aſtoniſhment to me how it came to be doubted. *Cheyne.*

(4.) He grants the deluge to have come ſo very near the *matter*, that but very few eſcaped. *Tillotſon.*

(5.) To help the *matter*, the alchemiſts call in many vanities out of aſtrology. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Matters ſucceeded ſo well with him, that every-body was in admiration to ſee how mighty rich he was grown. *L'Eſtrange.*

Never was any thing gotten by ſenſuality and ſloth in *matter* of profit or reputation. *L'Eſtrange.*

A fawn was reaſoning the *matter* with a ſtag, why he ſhould run away from the dogs. *L'Eſtrange.*

Some young female ſeems to have carried *matters* ſo far, that ſhe is ripe for aſking advice. *Spectator.*

—— If chance herſelf ſhould vary,
Obſerve how *matters* would miſcarry. *Prior.*

(6.) Where art thou? What's the *matter* with thee? *Shakeſpeare.*

What's the *matter*, you diſſentious rogues,
That rubbing the poor itch of your opinion,
Make yourſelves ſcabs. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

(7.) Slender, I broke your head; what *matter* have you againſt me?
—Marry, Sir, I have *matter* in my head againſt you. *Shak.*

If the craftſmen have a *matter* againſt any man, the law is open; let them implead one another. *Acts*, xix. 38.

In armies, if the *matter* ſhould be tried by duel between two champions, the victory ſhould go on the one ſide; and yet if tried by the groſs, it would go on the other. *Bacon.*

(8.) If I had had time to have made new liveries, I would have beſtowed the thouſand I borrowed of you: but it is no *matter*, this poor ſhew doth better. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

And pleaſe yourſelves this day;
No *matter* from what hands you have the play. *Dryden.*

A prophet ſome, and ſome a poet cry,
No *matter* which, ſo neither of them lye,
From ſteepy Othrys' top to Pilus drove
His herd. *Dryden.*

Pleas'd or diſpleas'd, no *matter* now 'tis paſt;
The firſt who dares be angry breathes his laſt. *Granville.*

(9.) The king of Armenia had in his company three of the moſt famous men for *matters* of arms. *Sidney.*

Plato reprehended a young man for entering into a diſſolute houſe; the young man ſaid, Why for ſo ſmall a *matter?* Plato replied, But cuſtom is no ſmall *matter*. *Bacon.*

Many times the things deduced to judgment may be meum and tuum, when the reaſon and conſequence thereof may trench to point of eſtate. I call *matter* of eſtate not only the parts of ſovereignty, but whatſoever introduceth any great alteration, or dangerous precedent. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

It is a maxim in ſtate, that all countries of new acqueſt, till they be ſettled, are rather *matters* of burden than of ſtrength. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

(10.) Upon the whole *matter*, it is abſurd to think that conſcience can be kept in order without frequent examination. *South.*

(11.) Away he goes to the market-town, a *matter* of ſeven miles off, to enquire if any had ſeen his aſs. *L'Eſtrange.*

I have thoughts to tarry a ſmall *matter* in town, to learn ſomewhat of your lingo. *Congreve's Way of the World.*

(12.) In an inflamed tubercle in the great angle of the left eye, the *matter* being ſuppurated, I opened it. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

(13.) In their ſuperiors it quencheth jealouſy, and layeth their competitors aſleep; ſo that *upon the matter*, in a great wit deformity is an advantage to riſing. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Upon the matter, in theſe prayers I do the ſame thing I did before, ſave only that what before I ſpake without book I now read. *Biſhop Sanderſon.*

The elder, having conſumed his whole fortune, when forced to leave his title to his younger brother, left *upon the matter* nothing to ſupport it. *Clarendon.*

Waller, with Sir William Balfour, exceeded in horſe, but were, *upon the matter*, equal in foot. *Clarendon.*

If on one ſide there are fair proofs, and no pretence of proof on the other, and that the difficulties are moſt preſſing on that ſide which is deſtitute of proof, I deſire to know, whether this be not *upon the matter* as ſatisfactory to a wiſe man as a demonſtration. *Tillotſon.*

To MA'TTER. *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To be of importance; to import. It is uſed with only *it*, *this*, *that*, or *what* before it. 2. To generate matter by ſuppuration.

(1.) *It matters* not, ſo they deny it all;
And can but carry the lye conſtantly. *Ben. Johnſon's Catil.*

It matters not how they were called, ſo we know who they are. *Locke.*

If Petrarch's muſe did Laura's wit rehearſe;
And Cowley flatter'd dear Orinda's verſe;
She hopes from you—Pox take her hopes and fears,
I plead her ſex's claim: *what matters* hers? *Prior.*

(2.) Deadly wounds inward bleed, each ſlight ſore *mattereth*. *Sidney.*

The herpes beneath *mattered*, and were dried up with common epuloticks. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To MA'TTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard; not to neglect: as, *I* matter *not that calumny.*

Laws my Pindarick parents *matter'd* not. *Bramſton.*

MA'TTERY. *adj.* [from *matter.*] Purulent; generating matter.

The putrid vapours colliquate the phlegmatick humours of the body, which tranſcending to the lungs, cauſes their *mattery* cough. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

MA'TTOCK. *n. ſ.* [mattuc, Saxon.] 1. A kind of toothed inſtrument to pull up weeds. 2. A pickax.

(1.) Give me that *mattock*, and the wrenching iron. *Shakeſpeare.*

(2.) You muſt dig with *mattock* and with ſpade,
And pierce the inmoſt centre of the earth. *Shakeſp.*

The Turks laboured with *mattocks* and pick-axes to dig up the foundation of the wall. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

To deſtroy mountains was more to be expected from earthquakes than corroſive waters, and condemneth the judgment of Xerxes, that wrought through mount Athos with *mattocks*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

MA'TTRESS. *n. ſ.* [*matras*, French; *attras*, Welſh.] A kind of quilt made to lie upon.

Their *mattreſſes* were made of feathers and ſtraw, and ſometimes of furs from Gaul. *Arbuthnot.*

Nor will the raging fever's fire abate,
With golden canopies and beds of ſtate;
But the poor patient will as ſoon be found
On the hard *mattreſs*, or the mother ground. *Dryden.*

MATURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *maturo*, Latin.] 1. The ſtate of growing ripe. 2. The act of ripening. 3. [In phyſick.] *Maturation*, by ſome phyſical writers, is applied to the ſuppuration of excrementitious or extravaſated juices into matter, and differs from concoction or digeſtion, which is the raiſing to a greater perfection the alimentary and natural juices in their proper canals. *Quincy.*

(1.) One of the cauſes why grains and fruits are more nouriſhing than leaves is, the length of time in which they grow to *maturation*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

There is the *maturation* of fruits, the *maturation* of drinks, and the *maturation* of impoſthumes; as alſo other *maturations* of metals. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

(2.) We have no heat to ſpare in Summer; it is very well if it be ſufficient for the *maturation* of fruits. *Bentley.*

MA'TURATIVE. *adj.* [from *maturo*, Latin.] 1. Ripening; conducive to ripeneſs. 2. Conducive to the ſuppuration of a ſore.

(1.) Between the tropicks and equator their ſecond Summer is hotter, and more *maturative* of fruits than the former. *Brown.*

(2.) Butter is *maturative*, and is profitably mixed with anodynes and ſuppuratives. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

MATU'RE. *adj.* [*maturus*, Latin.] 1. Ripe; perfected by time. 2. Brought near to completion. 3. Well-diſpoſed; fit for execution; well-digeſted.

(1.) When once he was *mature* for man;
In Britain where was he,
That could ſtand up his parallel,
Or rival object be? *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Their prince is a man of learning and virtue, *mature* in years and experience, who has ſeldom vanity to gratify. *Addiſ.*

Mature the virgin was of Egypt's race,
Grace ſhap'd her limbs, and beauty deck'd her face. *Prior.*

How ſhall I meet, or how accoſt the ſage,
Unſkill'd in ſpeech, nor yet *mature* of age. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

(2.) This lies glowing, and is *mature* for the violent breaking out. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

———— Here i' th' ſands
Thee I'll rake up; and in the *mature* time,
With this ungracious paper ſtrike the ſight
Of the death-practis'd duke. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

To MATURE. *v. a.* [*maturo*, Latin.] 1. To ripen; to advance to ripeneſs. 2. To advance towards perfection.

(1.) Prick an apple with a pin full of holes, not deep, and ſmear it a little with ſack, to ſee if the virtual heat of the wine will not *mature* it. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

(2.) Love indulg'd my labours paſt,
Matures my preſent, and ſhall bound my laſt. *Pope.*

MATU'RELY. *adv.* [from *mature.*] 1. Ripely; completely. 2. With counſel well-digeſted. 3. Early; ſoon. A latiniſm.

(2.) A prince ought *maturely* to conſider, when he enters on a war, whether his coffers be full, and his revenues clear of debts. *Swift.*

(3.) We are ſo far from repining at God, that he hath not extended the period of our lives to the longevity of the antediluvians; that we give him thanks for contracting the days of our trial, and receiving us more *maturely* into thoſe everlaſting habitations above. *Bentley.*

MATU'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*maturité*, French; *maturitas*, Lat.] Ripeneſs; completion.

It may not be unfit to call ſome of young years to train up for thoſe weighty affairs, againſt the time of greater *maturity*. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Impatient nature had taught motion
To ſtart from time, and cheerfully to fly
Before, and ſeize upon *maturity*. *Craſhaw.*

Various mortifications muſt be undergone, many difficulties and obſtructions conquered, before we can arrive at a juſt *maturity* in religion. *Rogers's Sermons.*

MA'UDLIN. *adj.* [*Maudlin* is the corrupt appellation of *Magdalen*, who is drawn by painters with ſwoln eyes, and diſordered look; a drunken countenance, ſeems to have been ſo named from a ludicrous reſemblance to the picture of *Magdalen*.] Drunk; fuddled; approaching to ebriety.

And the kind *maudling* crowd melts in her praiſe.
Southern's Spartan Dame.

She largely, what ſhe wants in words, ſupplies
With *maudling* eloquence of trickling eyes. *Roſcommon.*

MA'UDLIN. *n. ſ.* [*ageratum*, Latin.] A plant.

The flowers of the *maudlin* are digeſted into looſe umbels. *Miller.*

MA'UGRE. *adv.* [*malgré*, French.] In ſpite of; notwithſtanding. It is now out of uſe.

This, *maugre* all the world, will I keep ſafe;
Or ſome of you ſhall ſmoke for it in Rome. *Shakeſp.*

Maugre thy ſtrength, place, youth, and eminence;
Thy valour, and thy heart; thou art a traitor. *Shakeſp.*

I through the ample air in triumph high
Shall lead hell captive; *maugre* hell! and ſhow
The pow'rs of darkneſs bound. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Maugre all which, 'twas to ſtand faſt,
As long as monarchy ſhould laſt. *Hudibras.*

He propheſied of the ſucceſs of his goſpel; which, after his death, immediately took root, and ſpread itſelf every-where, *maugre* all oppoſition or perſecution. *Burnet.*

MA'VIS. *n. ſ.* [*mauvis*, French.] A thruſh, or bird like a thruſh. An old word.

The world that cannot deem of worthy things,
When I do praiſe her, ſay I do but flatter;
So doth the cuckow, when the *mavis* ſings,
Begins his witleſs note apace to clear. *Spenſer's Sonnets.*

In birds, kites have a reſemblance with hawks, and blackbirds with thruſhes and *maviſes*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To MAUL. *v. a.* [from *malleus*, Latin.] To beat; to bruiſe; to hurt in a coarſe or butcherly manner.

Will he who ſaw the ſoldier's mutton fiſt,
And ſaw thee *maul'd*, appear within the liſt,
To witneſs truth? *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Once ev'ry week poor Hannibal is *maul'd*,
The theme is given, and ſtrait the council's call'd,
Whether he ſhould to Rome directly go. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

I had ſome repute for proſe;
And, till they drove me out of date,
Could *maul* a miniſter of ſtate. *Swift's Miſcel.*

But fate with butchers plac'd thy prieſtly ſtall,
Meek modern faith to murder, hack and *maul*. *Pope.*

MAUL. *n. ſ.* [*malleus*, Latin.] A heavy hammer; commonly written *Mall*.

A man that beareth falſe witneſs is a *maul*, a ſword, and a ſharp arrow. *Prov.* xxv. 18.

MAUND. *n. ſ.* [manꝺ, Saxon; *mande*, French.] A handbaſket.

To MA'UNDER. *v. n.* [*maudire*, French.] To grumble; to murmur.

He made me many viſits *maundring* as if I had done him a diſcourteſy in leaving ſuch an opening. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

MA'UNDERER. *n. ſ.* [from *maunder.*] A murmurer; a grumbler.

MAUNDY-THURSDAY. *n. ſ.* [derived by *Spelman* from *mande*, a hand baſket, in which the king was accuſtomed to give alms to the poor: by others from dies *mandati*, the day on which our Saviour gave his great *mandate*, That we ſhould love one another.] The Thurſday before Good-friday.

MAUSOLE'UM. *n. ſ.* [Latin; *mauſolée*, French. A name which was firſt given to a ſtately monument erected by his queen Artimeſia to her huſband Mauſolus, king of Caria.] A pompous funeral monument.

MAW. *n. ſ.* [maᵹa, Saxon; *maeghe*, Dutch.] 1. The ſtomach of animals, and of human beings, in contempt. 2. The craw of birds.

(1.) So oft in feaſts with coſtly changes clad,
To crammed *maws* a ſprat new ſtomach brings. *Sidney.*

We have heats of dungs, and of bellies and *maws* of living creatures, and of their bloods. *Bacon.*

Though plenteous, all too little ſeems,
To ſtuff this *maw*, this vaſt unhidebound corps. *Milton.*

The ſerpent, who his *maw* obſcene had fill'd,
The branches in his curl'd embraces held. *Dryden.*

(2.) Granivorous birds have the mechaniſm of a mill; their *maw* is the hopper which holds and ſoftens the grain, letting it down by degrees into the ſtomach, where it is ground by two ſtrong muſcles; in which action they are aſſiſted by ſmall ſtones, which they ſwallow for the purpoſe. *Arbuthnot.*

MA'WKISH. *adj.* [perhaps from *maw.*] Apt to give ſatiety; apt to cauſe loathing.

Flow, Welſted! flow, like thine inſpirer beer,
So ſweetly *mawkiſh*, and ſo ſmoothly dull. *Pope.*

MA'WKISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *mawkiſh.*] Aptneſs to cauſe loathing.

MA'WMET. *n. ſ.* [or *mammet*; from *mam* or *mother.*] A puppet, anciently an idol.

MA'WMISH. *adj.* [from *mawm* or *mawmet*.] Fooliſh; idle; nauſeous.

It is one of the moſt nauſeous, *mawmiſh* mortifications, for a man to have to do with a punctual, finical fop. *L'Eſtrange.*

Maw-worm. *n. ſ.* [*maw* and *worm.*] Ordinary gut-worms looſen, and ſlide off from, the intern tunick of the guts, and frequently creep into the ſtomach for nutriment, being attracted thither by the ſweet chyle; whence they are called ſtomach or *maw worms.* *Harvey on Conſ.*

Ma'xillar. } *adj.* [*maxillaris*, Latin.] Belonging to
Ma'xillary. } the jaw-bone.

The greateſt quantity of hard ſubſtance continued is towards the head; there is the ſkull, the teeth, and the *maxillary* bones. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Ma'xim. *n. ſ.* [*maxime*, French; *maximum*, Lat.] An axiom; a general principle; a leading truth.

This *maxim* out of love I teach. *Shakeſp.*

It is a *maxim* in ſtate, that all countries of new acqueſt, till ſettled, are rather matters of burden than ſtrength. *Bacon.*

Yet, as in duty bound, they ſerve him on;
Nor eaſe, nor wealth, nor life itſelf regard,
For 'tis their *maxim*, love is love's reward. *Dryden.*

That the temper, the ſentiments, the morality of men, is influenced by the example and diſpoſition of thoſe they converſe with, is a reflexion which has long ſince paſſed into proverbs, and been ranked among the ſtanding *maxims* of human wiſdom. *Rogers.*

May, auxiliary verb, preterite *might.* [magan, Saxon; *moghen*, Dutch.] 1. To be at liberty; to be permitted; to be allowed: as, you *may* do for me [*per me licet*] all you can. 2. To be poſſible; in the words *may be.* 3. To be by chance. 4. To have power. 5. A word expreſſing deſire.

(1.) He that is ſent out to travel with the thoughts of a man, deſigning to improve himſelf, *may* get into the converſation of perſons of condition. *Locke on Education.*

(2.) It *may be*, I ſhall otherwiſe bethink me. *Shakeſp.*

(3.) Be the workmen what they *may be*, let us ſpeak of the work. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

How old *may* Phillis *be*, you aſk,
Whoſe beauty thus all hearts engages?
To anſwer is no eaſy taſk,
For ſhe has really two ages. *Prior.*

(4.) This alſo tendeth to no more but what the king *may* do: for what he *may* do is of two kinds; what he *may* do as juſt, and what he *may* do as poſſible. *Bacon.*

Make the moſt of life you *may.* *Bourne.*

(5.) *May* you live happily and long for the ſervice of your country. *Dryden's Dedicat. to the Æneis.*

May-*be.* Perhaps; *it* may be *that.*

May-be, that better reaſon will aſſuage
The raſh revenger's heart, words well diſpos'd
Have ſecret pow'r t' appeaſe inflamed rage. *Fairy Queen.*
May-be the amorous count ſolicits her
In the unlawful purpoſe. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*
'Tis nothing yet, yet all thou haſt to give;
Then add thoſe *may-be* years thou haſt to live. *Dryden.*

What they offer is bare *may-be* and ſhift, and ſcarce ever amounts to a tolerable reaſon. *Creech.*

May. *n. ſ.* [*Maius*, Latin.] 1. The fifth month of the year; the confine of Spring and Summer. 2. The early or gay part of life.

(1.) *May* muſt be drawn with a ſweet and amiable countenance, clad in a robe of white and green, embroidered with daffidils, hawthorns, and blue bottles. *Peacham.*

Hail! bounteous *May*, that doſt inſpire,
Mirth and youth, and warm deſire;
Woods and groves are of thy dreſſing,
Hill and dale doth boaſt thy bleſſing. *Milton.*

(2.) On a day, alack the day!
Love, whoſe month is ever *May*,
'Spied a bloſſom paſſing fair,
Playing in the wanton air. *Shakeſp. Love's Labour Loſt.*
Maids are *May* when they are maids,
But the ſky changes when they are wives. *Shakeſp.*
——— My liege
Is in the very *May*-morn of his youth,
Ripe for exploits. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*
I'll prove it on his body, if he dare;
Deſpight his nice fence, and his active practice,
His *May* of youth, and bloom of luſtihood. *Shakeſp.*

To May. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To gather flowers on May morning.

When merry May firſt early calls the morn,
With merry maids a *maying* they do go. *Sidney.*
Cupid with Aurora playing,
As he met her once a *maying.* *Milton.*

May-bug. *n. ſ.* [*May* and *bug.*] A chaffer. *Ainſ.*

May-day. *n. ſ.* [*May* and *day.*] The firſt of May.

——— 'Tis as much impoſſible,
Unleſs we ſweep them from the door with cannons,
To ſcatter 'em, as 'tis to make 'em ſleep
On *May-day* morning. *Shakeſp.*

May-flower. *n. ſ.* [*May* and *flower.*] A plant.

The plague, they report, hath a ſcent of the *May-flower.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

May-fly. *n. ſ.* [*May* and *fly.*] An inſect.

He loves the *May-fly*, which is bred of the cod-worm or caddis. *Walton's Angler.*

May-game. *n. ſ.* [*May* and *game.*] Diverſion; ſport; ſuch as are uſed on the firſt of May.

The king this while, though he ſeemed to account of the deſigns of Perkin but as a *May-game*, yet had given order for the watching of beacons upon the coaſts. *Bacon.*

Like early lovers, whoſe unpractis'd hearts
Were long the *May-game* of malicious arts,
When once they find their jealouſies were vain,
With double heat renew their fires again. *Dryden.*

May-lily. *n. ſ.* [*ephemeron.*] The ſame with lily of the valley.

May-pole. *n. ſ.* [*May* and *pole.*] Pole to be danced round in May.

Amid the area wide ſhe took her ſtand,
Where the tall *May-pole* once o'er-look'd the ſtrand. *Pope.*

May-weed. *n. ſ.* [*May* and *weed.*] A ſpecies of chamomile, called alſo ſtinking chamomile, which grows wild. *Miller.*

The *Maie-weed* doth burne, and the thiſtle doth freat,
The fitches pull downward both rie and the wheat. *Tuſſer.*

MA'YOR. *n. ſ.* [*Major*, Latin.] The chief magiſtrate of a corporation, who, in London and York, is called *Lord Mayor.*

When the king once heard it; out of anger,
He ſent command to the lord *mayor* ſtrait
To ſtop the rumour. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

The *mayor* locked up the gates of the city. *Knolles.*

Wou'dſt thou not rather chuſe a ſmall renown,
To be the *mayor* of ſome poor paltry town. *Dryden.*

Ma'yoralty. *n. ſ.* [from *mayor.*] The office of a mayor.

It is incorporated with a *mayoralty*, and nameth burgeſſes to the parliament. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

There was a ſharp proſecution againſt Sir William Capel, for miſgoverning in his *mayoralty.* *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Ma'yoress. *n. ſ.* [from *mayor.*] The wife of the mayor.

Ma'zard. *n. ſ.* [*maſchoire*, French.] A jaw. *Hanmer.*

Now my lady Worm's chapleſs, and knockt about the *mazard* with a ſexton's ſpade. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Where thou might'ſt ſtickle without hazard
Of outrage to thy hide and *mazard.* *Hudibras.*

MAZE. *n. ſ.* [*Miſſen*, Dutch, to miſtake; *maſe*, a whirlpool, *Skinner.*] 1. A labyrinth; a place of perplexity and winding paſſages. 2. Confuſion of thought; uncertainty; perplexity.

(1.) Circular baſe of riſing folds, that tower'd
Fold above fold, a ſurging *maze.* *Milton.*
The ways of Heav'n are dark and intricate,
Puzzled with *mazes* and perplex'd with errour,
Our underſtanding ſearches them in vain. *Addiſon.*
He, like a copious river, pour'd his ſong
O'er all the *mazes* of enchanted ground. *Thomſon.*

(2.) He left in himſelf nothing but a *maze* of longing, and a dungeon of ſorrow. *Sidney.*

While they ſtudy how to bring to paſs that religion may ſeem but a matter made, they loſe themſelves in the very *maze* of their own diſcourſes, as if reaſon did even purpoſely forſake them, who of purpoſe forſake God, the author thereof. *Hooker.*

I have thruſt myſelf into this *maze*,
Haply to wive and thrive as beſt I may. *Shakeſp.*
Others apart ſat on a hill retir'd,
In thoughts more elevate, and reaſon'd high
Of providence, foreknowledge, will and fate,
Fix'd fate, free-will, foreknowledge abſolute,
And found no end, in wand'ring *mazes* loſt. *Milton.*

To MAZE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bewilder; to confuſe.

Much was I *maz'd* to ſee this monſter kind,
In hundred forms to change his fearful hue. *Spenſer.*

MAZY. *adj.* [from *maze.*] Perplexed with windings; confuſed.

How from that ſapphire fount the criſped brooks,
Rolling on orient pearl and ſands of gold,
With *mazy* error, under pendant ſhades,
Ran nectar. *Milton.*
The Lapithæ to chariots add the ſtate
Of bits and bridles, taught the ſteed to bound,
To run the ring, and trace the *mazy* round. *Dryden.*

MA'ZER. *n. ſ.* [*maeſer*, Dutch, a knot of maple.] A maple cup.

Then, lo! Perigot, the pledge which I plight,
A *mazer* ywrought of the maple ware,
Wherein is enchaſed many a fair ſight
Of bears and tygers that make fierce war. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

Virgil obſerves, like Theocritus, a juſt decorum, both of the ſubject and the perſons, as in the paſtoral, where one of his ſhepherds deſcribes a bowl, or *mazer*, curiouſly carved. *Dryden.*

M. D. *Medicinæ doctor*, doctor of phyſick.

ME. 1. The oblique caſe of *I*. 2. *Me* is ſometimes a kind of ludicrous expletive. 3. It is ſometimes uſed ungrammatically for *I*; as, *methinks.*

(1.) *Me*, only *me*, the hand of fortune bore,
Unbleſt to tread an interdicted ſhore. *Pope's Odyſſey.*
For *me* the fates ſeverely kind, ordain
A cool ſuſpenſe. *Pope.*

(2.) He thruſts *me* himſelf into the company of three or four gentlemanlike dogs, under the duke's table. *Shakeſp.*

He preſently, as greatneſs knows itſelf,
Steps *me* a little higher than his vow
Made to my father, while his blood was poor. *Shakeſp.*

I, acquainted with the ſmell before, knew it was Crab, and goes *me* to the fellow that whips the dogs. *Shakeſp.*

I followed *me* cloſe, came in foot and hand, and, with thought, ſeven of the eleven I paid. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

(3.) *Me* rather had, my heart might feel your love,
Than my unpleas'd eye ſee your courteſy. *Shakeſp.*

ME'ACOCK. *n. ſ.* [*mes coq. Skinner.*] An uxorious or effeminate man.

ME'ACOCK. *adj.* Tame; timorous; cowardly.

———'Tis a world to ſee,
How tame, when men and women are alone,
A *meacock* wretch can make the curſteſt ſhrew. *Shakeſp.*

MEAD. *n. ſ.* [mæꝺo, Saxon; *meethe*, Dutch; *meth*, German; *hydromeli*, Lat.] A kind of drink made of water and honey.

Though not ſo ſolutive a drink as *mead*, yet it will be more grateful to the ſtomach. *Bacon.*

He ſheers his over-burden'd ſheep;
Or *mead* for cooling drink prepares,
Of virgin honey in the jars. *Dryden.*

MEAD. } MEA'DOW. } *n. ſ.* [mæꝺe, Saxon.] Ground ſomewhat watery, not plowed, but covered with graſs and flowers. *Mead* is a word chiefly poetical.

Where all things in common do reſt,
Corne feeld with the paſture and *mead*,
Yet what doth it ſtand you in ſtead? *Tuſſer's Huſb.*
A band ſelect from forage drives
A herd of beeves, fair oxen, and fair kine,
From a fat *meadow* ground. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
Paints her, 'tis true, with the ſame hand which ſpreads,
Like glorious colours, through the flow'ry *meads*,
When laviſh nature with her beſt attire
Cloaths the gay ſpring, the ſeaſon of deſire. *Waller.*
Yet ere to-morrow's ſun ſhall ſhew his head,
The dewy paths of *meadows* we will tread,
For crowns and chaplets to adorn thy bed. *Dryden.*

MEADOW-SAFFRON. *n. ſ.* [*colchicum*, Latin.] A plant.

The *meadow ſaffron* hath a flower conſiſting of one leaf, ſhaped like a lily, riſing in form of a ſmall tube, and is gradually widened into ſix ſegments; it has likewiſe a ſolid, bulbous root, covered with a membranous ſkin. *Miller.*

MEADOW-SWEET. *n. ſ.* [*ulmaria*, Latin.] A plant.

ME'AGER. *adj.* [*maigre*, French; *macer*, Latin.] 1. Lean; wanting fleſh; ſtarven. 2. Poor; hungry.

(1.) Thou art ſo lean and *meagre* waxen late,
That ſcarce thy legs uphold thy feeble gate. *Hubberd.*
Now will the canker ſorrow eat my bud,
And chaſe the native beauty from his cheek,
And he will look as hollow as a ghoſt,
As dim and *meagre* as an ague's fit. *Shakeſp. King John.*
——— *Meager* were his looks,
Sharp miſery had worn him to the bones. *Shakeſp.*

Whatſoever their neighbour gets, they loſe, and the very bread that one eats makes t'other *meager*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Fierce famine with her *meagre* face,
And fevers of the fiery race,
In ſwarms th' offending wretch ſurround,
All drooping on the blaſted ground:
And limping death, laſh'd on by fate,
Comes up to ſhorten half our date. *Dryden.*
(2.) Canaan's happy land, when worn with toil,
Requir'd a Sabbath year to mend the *meagre* ſoil. *Dryden.*

To ME'AGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make lean.

It cannot be, that I ſhould be ſo ſhamefully betrayed, and as a man *meagered* with long watching and painful labour, laid himſelf down to ſleep. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

ME'AGERNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *meager*.] 1. Leanneſs; want of fleſh. 2. Scantneſs; bareneſs.

(2.) Poynings, the better to make compenſation of the *meagerneſs* of his ſervice in the wars by acts of peace, called a parliament. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

MEAK. *n. ſ.* A hook with a long handle.

A *meake* for the peaſe, and to ſwing up the brake. *Tuſſer's Huſbandry.*

MEAL. *n. ſ.* [male, Saxon, repaſt or portion.] 1. The act of eating at a certain time. 2. A repaſt; the food eaten. 3. A part; a fragment. 4. [Mælepe, Saxon; *meel*, Dutch; *mahlen*, to grind, German.] The flour or edible part of corn.

(1.) Boaz ſaid unto her, at *meal* time, Come eat, and dip thy morſel. *Ruth*, ii. 14.

The quantity of aliment neceſſary to keep the animal in a due ſtate of vigour, ought to be divided into *meals* at proper intervals. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

(2.) ——— What ſtrange fiſh
Hath made his *meal* on thee? *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Give them great *meals* of beef, and iron and ſteel, they will eat like wolves, and fight like devils. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

They made m' a miſer's feaſt of happineſs,
And could not furniſh out another *meal*. *Dryden.*

(3.) That yearly rent is ſtill paid into the hanaper, even as the former caſualty itſelf was wont to be, in parcel *meal*, brought in and anſwered there. *Bacon.*

(4.) In the bolting and ſifting of near fourteen years of ſuch power and favour, all that came out could not be expected to be pure and fine *meal*, but muſt have a mixture of padar and bran in this lower age of human fragility. *Wotton.*

An old weaſel conveys himſelf into a *meal*-tub for the mice to come to her, ſince ſhe could not go to them. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **Meal.** *v. a.* [*meler*, French.] To ſprinkle; to mingle.

——————Were he *meal'd*
With that which he corrects, then were he tyrannous. *Shak.*

Me'alman. *n. ſ.* [*meal* and *man*] One that deals in meal.

Me'aly. *adj.* [from *meal*] 1. Having the taſte or ſoft inſipidity of meal; having the qualities of meal. 2. Beſprinkled, as with meal.

(1.) The *mealy* parts of plants diſſolved in water make too viſcid an aliment. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

(2.) With four wings, as all farinaceous and *mealy*-winged animals, as butterflies and moths. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Like a gay inſect, in his ſummer ſhine,
The fop light fluttering ſpreads his *mealy* wings. *Thomſon.*

Mealy-mouthed. *adj.* [imagined by *Skinner* to be corrupted from *mild-mouthed* or *mellow-mouthed*: but perhaps from the ſore mouths of animals, that, when they are unable to comminute their grain, muſt be fed with meal.] Soft mouthed; unable to ſpeak freely.

She was a fool to be *mealy-mouthed* where nature ſpeaks ſo plain. *L'Eſtrange.*

Mealymo'uthedness. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Baſhfulneſs; reſtraint of ſpeech.

Mean. *adj.* [mœne, Saxon.] 1. Wanting dignity; of low rank or birth. 2. Low-minded; baſe; ungenerous; ſpiritleſs. 3. Contemptible; deſpicable. 4. Low in the degree of any good quality; low in worth; low in power. 5. [*Moyen*, French.] Middle; moderate; without exceſs. 6. Intervening; intermediate.

(1.) She was ſtricken with moſt obſtinate love to a young man but of *mean* parentage, in her father's court, named Antiphilus; ſo *mean*, as that he was but the ſon of her nurſe, and by that means, without other deſert, became known of her. *Sidney.*

This faireſt maid of fairer mind;
By fortune *mean*, in nature born a queen. *Sidney.*

Let pale-fac'd fear keep with the *mean*-born man,
And find no harbour in a royal heart. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

True hope is ſwift, and flies with ſwallow wings:
Kings it makes gods, and *meaner* creatures kings. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) The ſhepherd knows not thunder from a tabor,
More than I know the ſound of Marcius' tongue
From every *meaner* man. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Can you imagine I ſo *mean* could prove,
To ſave my life by changing of my love? *Dryden.*

We faſt not to pleaſe men, nor to promote any *mean*, worldly intereſt. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

(3.) The Roman legions, and great Cæſar found
Our fathers no *mean* foes. *Philips.*

(4.) Some things are good, yet in ſo *mean* a degree of goodneſs, that many are only not diſproved nor diſallowed of God for them. *Hooker.*

French wheat is bearded, and requireth the beſt ſoil, recompenſing the ſame with a profitable plenty; and not wheat, ſo termed becauſe it is unbearded, is contented with a *meaner* earth, and contenting with a ſuitable gain. *Carew.*

The lands be not holden of her majeſty, but by a *mean* tenure in ſoccage, or by knight's ſervice at the moſt. *Bacon.*

By this extortion he ſuddenly grew from a *mean* to a mighty eſtate, inſomuch that his ancient inheritance being not one thouſand marks yearly, he became able to diſpend ten thouſand pounds. *Davies on Ireland.*

To peaceful Rome new laws ordain;
Call'd from his *mean* abode a ſceptre to ſuſtain. *Dryden.*

I have ſacrificed much of my own ſelf-love, in preventing not only many *mean* things from ſeeing the light, but many which I thought tolerable. *Pope.*

(5.) He ſaw this gentleman, one of the propereſt and beſt-graced men that ever I ſaw, being of middle age and a *mean* ſtature. *Sidney.*

Now read with them thoſe organick arts which enable men to diſcourſe and write, and according to the fitteſt ſtyle of lofty, *mean*, or lowly. *Milton on Education.*

(6.) In the *mean* while the heaven was black with clouds and wind, and there was a great rain. 1 *Kings*, xviii. 45.

Mean. *n. ſ.* [*moyen*, French.] 1. Mediocrity; middle rate; medium. 2. Meaſure; regulation. Not uſed. 3. Interval; interim; mean time. 4. Inſtrument; meaſure; that which is uſed in order to any end. 5. It is often uſed in the plural, and by ſome not very grammatically with an adjective ſingular: the ſingular is in this ſenſe now rarely uſed. 6. *By all* Means. Without doubt; without heſitation; without fail. 7. *By no* Means. Not in any degree; not at all. 8. *Means* are likewiſe uſed for revenue; fortune; probably from *deſmenes*.

9. Mean-time. } In the intervening time: ſometimes
Mean-while. } an adverbial mode of ſpeech.

(1.) ——— He tempering goodly well
Their contrary diſlikes with loved *means*,
Did place them all in order, and compell
To keep themſelves within their ſundry reigns,
Together link'd with adamantine chains. *Spenſer.*

——————Oft 'tis ſeen
Our *mean* ſecurities, and our mere defects
Prove our commodities. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Temperance with golden ſquare,
Betwixt them both can meaſure out a *mean*. *Shakeſp.*

There is a *mean* in all things, and a certain meaſure wherein the good and the beautiful conſiſt, and out of which they never can depart. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

But no authority of gods and men
Allow of any *mean* in poeſie. *Roſcommon.*

Againſt her then her forces prudence joins,
And to the golden *mean* herſelf confines. *Denham.*

(2.) The rolling ſea reſounding ſoft,
In his big baſe them fitly anſwered,
And on the rock the waves breaking aloft,
A ſolemn *mean* unto them meaſured. *Fairy Queen.*

(3.) But ſith this wretched woman overcome,
Of anguiſh rather than of crime hath been,
Reſerve her cauſe to her eternal doom,
And in the *mean* vouchſafe her honourable tomb. *Spenſer.*

(4.) Pamela's noble heart would needs gratefully make known the valiant *mean* of her ſafety. *Sidney.*

As long as that which Chriſtians did was good, and no way ſubject to juſt reproof, their virtuous converſation was a *mean* to work the heathens converſion unto Chriſt. *Hooker.*

It is no excuſe unto him who, being drunk, committeth inceſt, and alledgeth that his wits were not his own; in as much as himſelf might have choſen whether his wits ſhould by that *mean* have been taken from him. *Hooker.*

I'll deviſe a *mean* to draw the Moor
Out of the way, that your converſe and buſineſs
May be more free. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

No place will pleaſe me ſo, no *mean* of death,
As here by Cæſar and by you cut off. *Shakeſp.*

Nature is made better by no *mean*,
But nature makes that *mean*; ſo over that art
Which, you ſay, adds to nature, is an art
That nature makes. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

(5.) ——————The more baſe art thou,
To make ſuch *means* for her as thou haſt done,
And leave her on ſuch ſlight conditions. *Shakeſp.*

By this *means* he had them the more at vantage, being tired and harraſſed with a long march. *Bacon's Henry* III.

Becauſe he wanted *means* to perform any great action, he made *means* to return the ſooner. *Davies on Ireland.*

——————Strong was their plot,
Their parties great, *means* good, the ſeaſon fit,
Their practiſe cloſe, their faith ſuſpected not. *Daniel.*

By this *means* not only many helpleſs perſons will be provided for, but a generation will be bred up not perverted by any other hopes. *Spratt's Sermons.*

Who is there that hath the leiſure and *means* to collect all the proofs concerning moſt of the opinions he has, ſo as ſafely to conclude that he hath a clear and full view. *Locke.*

A good character, when eſtabliſhed, ſhould not be reſted in as an end, but only employed as a *means* of doing ſtill farther good. *Atterbury.*

It renders us careleſs of approving ourſelves to God by religious duties, and, by that *means*, ſecuring the continuance of his goodneſs. *Atterbury.*

(7.) The wine on this ſide of the lake is *by no means* ſo good as that on the other. *Addiſon on Italy.*

(8.) Your *means* are ſlender, your waſte is great. *Shakeſp.*

For competence of life I will allow you,
That lack of *means* enforce you not to evil;
And, as we hear you do reform yourſelves,
Give you advancement. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

Eſſex did not build or adorn any houſe; the queen perchance ſpending his time, and himſelf his *means.* *Wotton.*

(9.) ———————— *Mean-while*
The world ſhall burn, and from her aſhes ſpring
New heav'n and earth. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Mean-time the rapid heav'ns rowl'd down the light,
And on the ſhaded ocean ruſh'd the night. *Dryden.*

Mean-time her warlike brother on the ſeas,
His waving ſtreamers to the winds diſplays. *Dryden.*

Mean-time, in ſhades of night Æneas lies;
Care ſeiz'd his ſoul, and ſleep forſook his eyes. *Dryden.*

Mean-while I'll draw up my Numidian troops,
And, as I ſee occaſion, favour thee. *Addiſon's Cato.*

The Roman legions were all recalled to help their country againſt the Goths; *mean-time* the Britons, left to ſhift for themſelves, and harraſſed by inroads from the Picts, were forced to call in the Saxons for their defence. *Swift.*

To Mean. *v. n.* [*meenen*, Dutch.] 1. To have in the mind; to purpoſe. 2. To think; to have the power of thought.

(1.) Theſe delights if thou can'ſt give,
Mirth, with thee I *mean* to live. *Milton.*

(2.) And he who now to ſenſe, now nonſenſe leaning,
Means not, but blunders round about a meaning. *Pope.*

To Mean. *v. a.* 1. To purpoſe; to intend; to deſign. 2. To intend; to hint covertly; to underſtand.

(1.) Ye thought evil againſt me; but God *meant* it unto good, to ſave much people alive. *Gen.* l. 20.

And life more perfect have attain'd than fate
Meant me, by venturing higher than my lot. *Milton.*

I practis'd it to make you taſte your chear
With double pleaſure, firſt prepar'd by fear:
So loyal ſubjects often ſeize their prince,
Yet *mean* his ſacred perſon not the leaſt offence. *Dryden.*

(2.) When your children ſhall ſay, What *mean* you by this ſervice? ye ſhall ſay, It is the paſſover. *Exod.* xii. 26.

I forſake an argument on which I could delight to dwell; I *mean* your judgment in your choice of friends. *Dryden.*

Whatever was *meant* by them, it could not be that Cain, as elder, had a natural dominion over Abel. *Locke.*

Mea'nder. *n. ſ.* [*Meander* is a river in Phrygia remarkable for its winding courſe.] Maze; labyrinth; flexuous paſſage; ſerpentine winding; winding courſe.

Phyſicians, by the help of anatomical diſſections, have ſearched into thoſe various *meanders* of the veins, arteries, and integrals of the body. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

'Tis well, that while mankind
Through fate's perverſe *meander* errs,
He can imagin'd pleaſures find,
To combat againſt real cares. *Prior.*

While ling'ring rivers in *meanders* glide,
They ſcatter verdant life on either ſide;
The vallies ſmile, and with their flow'ry face,
And wealthy births confeſs the flood's embrace. *Blackmore.*

Law is a bottomleſs pit: John Bull was flattered by the lawyers, that his ſuit would not laſt above a year; yet ten long years did Hocus ſteer his cauſe through all the *meanders* of the law, and all the courts. *Arbuthnot.*

Mea'ndrous. *adj.* [from *meander.*] Winding; flexuous.

Me'aning. *n. ſ.* [from *mean.*] 1. Purpoſe; intention. 2. Habitual intention. 3. The ſenſe; the thing underſtood. 4. Senſe; power of thinking.

(1.) I am no honeſt man, if there be any good *meaning* toward you. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

(2.) Some whoſe *meaning* hath at firſt been fair,
Grow knaves by uſe, and rebels by deſpair. *Roſcommon.*

(3.) The *meaning*, not the name, I call: for thou,
Not of the muſes nine. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Theſe loſt the ſenſe their learning to diſplay,
And thoſe explain'd the *meaning* quite away. *Pope.*

No word more frequently in the mouths of men than conſcience; and the *meaning* of it is, in ſome meaſure, underſtood: however, it is a word extremely abuſed by many, who apply other *meanings* to it which God Almighty never intended. *Swift.*

(4.) He was not ſpiteful though he wrote a ſatyr,
For ſtill there goes ſome *meaning* to ill-nature. *Dryden.*

True no *meaning* puzzles more than wit. *Pope.*

Me'anly. *adv.* [from *mean.*] 1. Moderately; not in a great degree. 2. Without dignity; poorly. 3. Without greatneſs of mind; ungenerouſly. 4. Without reſpect.

(1.) Dr. Metcalfe, maſter of St. John's College, a man *meanly* learned himſelf, but not *meanly* affectioned to ſet forward learning in others. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

In the reign of Domitian, poetry was but *meanly* cultivated; but painting eminently flouriſhed. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

(2.) It was the winter wild,
While the heav'n-born child,
All *meanly* wrapt in the rude manger lies. *Milton.*

The Perſian ſtate will not endure a king
So *meanly* born. *Denham's Sophy.*

(3.) Would you *meanly* thus rely
On power, you know, I muſt obey. *Prior.*

(4.) Our kindred, and our very names, ſeem to have ſomething deſirable in them: we cannot bear to have others think *meanly* of them. *Watts's Logick.*

Me'anness. *n. ſ.* [from *mean.*] 1. Want of excellence. 2. Want of dignity; low rank; poverty. 3. Lowneſs of mind. 4. Sordidneſs; niggardlineſs.

(1.) The miniſter's greatneſs or *meanneſs* of knowledge to do other things, ſtandeth in this place as a ſtranger, with whom our form of Common Prayer hath nothing to do. *Hooker.*

This figure is of a latter date by the *meanneſs* of the workmanſhip. *Addiſon on Italy.*

(2.) No other nymphs have title to mens hearts,
But as their *meanneſs* larger hopes imparts. *Waller.*

Poverty, and *meanneſs* of condition, expoſe the wiſeſt to ſcorn, it being natural for men to place their eſteem rather upon things great than good. *South.*

(3.) The name of ſervants has been reckoned to imply a certain *meanneſs* of mind, as well as lowneſs of condition. *South.*

Meant, perf. and part. paſſ. of *To mean.*

By Silvia if thy charming ſelf be *meant*;
If friendſhip be thy virgin vows extent:
O! let me in Aminta's praiſes join;
Her's my eſteem ſhall be, my paſſion thine. *Prior.*

Mease. *n. ſ.* [probably a corruption of *meaſure*: as, a *meaſe* of herrings is five hundred.] *Ainſw.*

ME'ASLES. *n. ſ.* [*morbilli*, Latin.] 1. *Meaſles* are a critical eruption in a fever, well known in the common practice. *Quincy.* 2. A diſeaſe of ſwine. 3. A diſeaſe of trees.

(1.) ——— My lungs
Coin words till their decay, againſt thoſe *meaſles*,
Which we diſdain ſhould tetter us, yet ſeek
The very way to catch them. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Before the plague of London, inflammations of the lungs were rife and mortal, as likewiſe the *meaſles.* *Arbuthnot.*

(2.) One, when he had an unlucky old grange, would needs ſell it, and proclaimed the virtues of it; nothing ever thrived on it, no owner of it ever died in his bed; the ſwine died of the *meaſles*, and the ſheep of the rot. *B. Johnſon's Diſcovery.*

(3.) Fruit-bearers are often infected with the *meaſles*, by being ſcorched with the ſun. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Me'asled. *adj.* [from *meaſles*.] Infected with the meaſles.

——— Thou vermin wretched,
As e'er in *meaſled* pork was hatched;
Thou tail of worſhip, that doſt grow
On rump of juſtice as of cow. *Hudibras.*

Me'asly. *adj.* [from *meaſles*.] Scabbed with the meaſles.

Laſt trotted forth the gentle ſwine,
To eaſe herſelf againſt the ſtump,
And diſmally was heard to whine,
All as ſhe ſcrubb'd her *meaſly* rump. *Swift.*

Me'asurable. *adj.* [from *meaſure*.] 1. Such as may be meaſured; ſuch as may admit of computation. 2. Moderate; in ſmall quantity.

(1.) God's eternal duration is permanent and indiviſible, not *meaſurable* by time and motion, nor to be computed by number of ſucceſſive moments. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Me'asurableness. *n. ſ.* [from *meaſurable*.] Quality of admitting to be meaſured.

Me'asurably. *adv.* [from *meaſurable*.] Moderately.

Wine *meaſurably* drunk, and in ſeaſon, bringeth gladneſs of the heart. *Eccluſ.* xxxi. 28.

ME'ASURE. *n. ſ.* [*meſure*, French; *menſura*, Latin.] 1. That by which any thing is meaſured. 2. The rule by which any thing is adjuſted or proportioned. 3. Proportion; quantity ſettled. 4. A ſtated quantity: as, a meaſure of wine. 5. Sufficient quantity. 6. Allotment; portion allotted. 7. Degree; quantity. 8. Proportionate time; muſical time. 9. Motion harmonically regulated. 10. A ſtately dance. This ſenſe is, I believe, obſolete. 11. Moderation; not exceſs. 12. Limit; boundary. In the ſame ſenſe is Μέτρον

Τρεῖς ἐτίων δεκάδας τριάδιας δύο, μέτρον ἔθηκαν
Ἡμετέρης Βιοτῆς μάντιες αἰθέριοι.
Ἀρκοῦμαι τούτοισιν.

13. Any thing adjuſted. 14. Syllables metrically numbered; metre. 15. Tune; proportionate notes. 16. Mean of action; mean to an end. The original of this phraſe refers to the neceſſity of *meaſuring* the ground upon which any ſtructure is to be raiſed, or any diſtant effect to be produced, as in ſhooting at a mark. Hence he that proportioned his means to his end was ſaid to *take right meaſures*. By degrees *meaſures* and *means* were confounded, and any thing done for an end, and ſometimes any tranſaction abſolutely, is called a *meaſure*, with no more propriety than if, becauſe an archer might be ſaid to have taken wrong *meaſures* when his mark was beyond his reach, we ſhould ſay that it was a bad *meaſure* to uſe a heavy arrow. 17. To have hard *meaſure*; to be hardly treated.

(1.) ——————— A taylor's news,
Who ſtood with ſhears and *meaſure* in his hand,
Standing on ſlippers, which his nimble haſte
Had falſely thruſt upon contrary feet,
Told of many a thouſand. *Shakeſp. King John.*

A concave *meaſure*, of known and denominated capacity, ſerves to meaſure the capaciouſneſs of any other veſſel. *Holder.*

All magnitudes are capable of being meaſured; but it is the application of one to another which makes actual *meaſure*. *Holder on Time.*

When Moſes ſpeaks of *meaſures*, for example, of an ephah, he preſumes they knew what *meaſure* he meant: that he himſelf was ſkilled in weights and *meaſures*, arithmetick and geometry, there is no reaſon to doubt. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

(2.) He lived according to nature, the other by ill cuſtoms, and *meaſures* taken by other mens eyes and tongues. *Taylor.*

God's goodneſs is the *meaſure* of his providence. *More.*

I expect, from thoſe that judge by firſt ſight and raſh *meaſures*, to be thought fond or inſolent. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

(3.) *Meaſure* is that which perfecteth all things, becauſe every thing is for ſome end; neither can that thing be available to any end, which is not proportionable thereunto; and to proportion as well exceſſes as defects are oppoſite. *Hooker.*

I enter not into the particulars of the law of nature, or its *meaſures* of puniſhment; yet there is ſuch a law. *Locke.*

(4.) Be large in mirth, anon we'll drink a *meaſure*
The table round. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

(5.) ——————— I'll never pauſe again,
Till either death hath clos'd theſe eyes of mine,
Or fortune given me *meaſure* of revenge. *Shakeſp.*

(6.) ——— Good Kent, how ſhall I live and work
To match thy goodneſs? life will be too ſhort,
And every *meaſure* fail me. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

We will not boaſt of things without our *meaſure*, but according to the meaſure of the rule which God hath diſtributed to us, a *meaſure* to reach even unto you. 2 *Cor.* x. 13.

——————— If elſe thou ſeek'ſt
Ought, not ſurpaſſing human *meaſure*, ſay. *Milton.*

Our religion ſets before us not the example of a ſtupid ſtoick, who had, by obſtinate principles, hardened himſelf againſt all pain beyond the common *meaſures* of humanity, but an example of a man like ourſelves. *Tillotſon.*

(7.) I have laid down, in ſome *meaſure*, the deſcription of the old world. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

There is a great *meaſure* of diſcretion to be uſed in the performance of confeſſion, ſo that you neither omit it when your own heart may tell you that there is ſomething amiſs, nor overſcrupulouſly purſue it when you are not conſcious to yourſelf of notable failings. *Taylor's Guide to a Penitent.*

The rains were but preparatory in ſome *meaſure*, and the violence and conſummation of the deluge depended upon the diſruption of the great abyſs. *Burnet's Theory.*

(8.) Amaryllis breathes thy ſecret pains,
And thy fond heart beats *meaſure* to thy ſtrains. *Prior.*

(9.) My legs can keep no *meaſure* in delight,
When my poor heart no meaſure keeps in grief:
Therefore no dancing, girl, ſome other ſport. *Shakeſp.*

As when the ſtars in their æthereal race,
At length have roll'd around the liquid ſpace,
From the ſame point of heav'n their courſe advance,
And move in *meaſures* of their former dance. *Dryden.*

(10.) Wooing, wedding, and repenting, is as a Scotch jig, a *meaſure* and a cinque pace; the firſt ſuit is hot and haſty, like a Scotch jig, and full as fantaſtical; the wedding mannerly, modeſt as a *meaſure*, full of ſtate and anchentry. *Shakeſp.*

Now are our brows bound with victorious wreaths,
Our ſtern alarms chang'd to merry meetings,
Our dreadful marches to delightful *meaſures*. *Shakeſp.*

(11.) O love, be moderate, allay thy ecſtaſy;
In *meaſure* reign thy joy, ſcant this exceſs;
I feel too much thy bleſſing, make it leſs,
For fear I ſurfeit. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Hell hath enlarged herſelf, and opened her mouth without *meaſure*. *Iſa.* vi. 14.

(12.) Lord make me to know mine end, and the *meaſure* of my days what it is, that I may know how frail I am. *Pſal.*

(13.) Chriſt reveals to us the *meaſures* according to which God will proceed in diſpenſing his rewards. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

(14.) I addreſſed them to a lady, and affected the ſoftneſs of expreſſion, and the ſmoothneſs of *meaſure*, rather than the height of thought. *Dryden.*

The numbers themſelves, though of the heroick *meaſure*, ſhould be the ſmootheſt imaginable. *Pope.*

(15.) The joyous nymphs and light-foot fairies,
Which thither came to hear their muſick ſweet,
And to the *meaſures* of their melodies
Did learn to move their nimble-ſhifting feet. *Spenſer.*

(16.) His majeſty found what wrong *meaſures* he had taken in the conferring that truſt, and lamented his error. *Clarendon.*

To **Me'asure.** *v. a.* [*meſurer*, French; *menſuro*, Latin.] 1. To compute the quantity of any thing by ſome ſettled rule. 2. To paſs through; to judge of extent by marching over. 3. To judge of quantity or extent, or greatneſs. 4. To adjuſt; to proportion. 5. To mark out in ſtated quantities. 6. To allot or diſtribute by meaſure.

(1.) Archidamus having received from Philip, after the victory of Cheronea, proud letters, writ back, that if he *meaſured* his own ſhadow he would find it no longer than it was before his victory. *Bacon's Apophth.*

(2.) A true devoted pilgrim is not weary
To *meaſure* kingdoms with his feeble ſteps. *Shakeſp.*
I'll tell thee all my whole device
At the park-gate; and therefore haſte away
For we muſt *meaſure* twenty miles to-day. *Shakeſp.*
——— The veſſel ploughs the ſea,
And *meaſures* back with ſpeed her former way. *Dryden.*

(3.) Great are thy works, Jehovah; infinite
Thy pow'r! What thought can *meaſure* thee, or tongue
Relate thee? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

(4.) To ſecure a contented ſpirit, *meaſure* your deſires by your fortunes, not your fortunes by your deſires. *Taylor.*

Silver is the inſtrument as well as meaſure of commerce; and 'tis by the quantity of ſilver he gets for any commodity in exchange that he *meaſures* the value of the commodity he ſells. *Locke.*

(5.) What thou ſeeſt is that portion of eternity which is called time, *meaſured* out by the ſun, and reaching from the beginning of the world to its conſummation. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

(6.) With what meaſure you mete, it ſhall be *meaſured* to you again. *Matth.* vii. 2.

Me'asureless. *adj.* [from *meaſure.*] Immenſe; immeaſurable.

He ſhut up in *meaſureleſs* content. *Shakeſp.*

Me'asurement. *n. ſ.* [from *meaſure.*] Menſuration; act of meaſuring.

Me'asurer. *n. ſ.* [from *meaſure.*] One that meaſures.

Me'asuring. *adj.* [from *meaſure.*] It is applied to a caſt not to be diſtinguiſhed in its length from another but by meaſuring.

——— When luſty ſhepherds throw
The bar by turns, and none the reſt out-go
So far, but that the beſt are *meas'ring* caſts,
Their emulation and their paſtime laſts. *Waller.*

Meat. *n. ſ.* [*met*, French.] 1. Fleſh to be eaten. 2. Food in general.

(1.) To his father he ſent ten ſhe aſſes laden with corn, and bread, and *meat*, for his father by the way. *Gen.* xlv. 23.

Carnivoræ, and birds of prey, are no good *meat*; but the reaſon is, rather the cholerick nature of thoſe birds than their feeding upon fleſh; for pewets and ducks feed upon fleſh, and yet are good *meat*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

There was a multitude of exciſes; as, the vectigal macelli, a tax upon *meat*. *Arbuthnot.*

(2.) Never words were muſick to thine ear,
And never *meat* ſweet-ſavour'd in thy taſte,
Unleſs I ſpake or carv'd. *Shakeſp. Comedy of Errours.*

Meats for the belly, and the belly for *meats*; but God ſhall deſtroy both. 1 *Cor.* vi. 13.

Me'ated. *adj.* [from *meat.*] Fed; foddered.

Strong oxen and horſes, wel ſhod and wel clad,
Wel *meated* and uſed. *Tuſſer's Huſb.*

Meathe. *n. ſ.* [*medd*, Welſh, unde *mede*, meddwi ebrius ſum.] Drink; properly of honey.

——— For drink the grape
She cruſhes, inoffenſive muſt, and *meathes*
From many a berry. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Me'azling. *part.* generally called *mizzling*.

The air feels more moiſt when the water is in ſmall than in great drops; in *meazling* and ſoaking rain, than in great ſhowers. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

Mecha'nical. } *adj.* [*mechanicus*, Latin; *mechanique*,
Mecha'nick. } French; from μηχανὴ.] 1. Conſtructed by the laws of mechanicks. 2. Skilled in mechanicks; bred to manual labour. 3. Mean; ſervile; of mean occupation.

(1.) Many a fair precept in poetry, is like a ſeeming demonſtration in mathematicks, very ſpecious in the diagram, but failing in the *mechanick* operation. *Dryden.*

The main buſineſs of natural philoſophy, is to argue from phenomena without feigning hypotheſes, and to deduce cauſes from effects till we come to the very firſt cauſe, which certainly is not *mechanical*; and not only to unfold the mechaniſm of the world, but chiefly to reſolve theſe, and ſuch like queſtions. *Newton's Opticks.*

(3.) Know you not, being *mechanical*, you ought not walk upon a labouring day, without the ſign of your profeſſion? *Shakeſp.*

Hang him, *mechanical* ſalt-butter rogue; I will ſtare him out of his wits; I will hew him with my cudgel. *Shakeſp.*

——— *Mechanick* ſlaves,
With greaſy aprons, rules, and hammers, ſhall
Uplift us to the view. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
To make a god, a hero, or a king,
Deſcend to a *mechanick* dialect. *Roſcommon.*

Mecha'nick. *n. ſ.* A manufacturer; a low workman.

——— Do not bid me
Diſmiſs my ſoldiers, or capitulate
Again with Rome's *mechanicks*. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

A third proves a very heavy philoſopher, who poſſibly would have made a good *mechanick*, and have done well enough at the uſeful philoſophy of the ſpade or the anvil. *South.*

Mecha'nicks. *n. ſ.* [*mechanica*, Latin.] Dr. Wallis defines *mechanicks* to be the geometry of motion, a mathematical ſcience, which ſhews the effects of powers, or moving forces, ſo far as they are applied to engines, and demonſtrates the laws of motion. *Harris.*

The rudiments of geography, with ſomething of *mechanicks*, may be eaſily conveyed into the minds of acute young perſons. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

Salmoneus was a great proficient in *mechanicks*, and inventor of a veſſel which imitated thunder. *Broome.*

Mecha'nically. *adv.* [from *mechanick.*] According to the laws of mechaniſm.

They ſuppoſe even the common animals that are in being, to have been formed *mechanically* among the reſt. *Ray.*

Later philoſophers feign hypotheſes for explaining all things *mechanically*, and refer other cauſes to metaphyſicks. *Newton.*

Mecha'nicalness. *n. ſ.* [from *mechanick.*] 1. Agreeableneſs to the laws of mechaniſm. 2. Meanneſs.

Mechani'cian. *n. ſ.* [*mechanicien*, French.] A man profeſſing or ſtudying the conſtruction of machines.

Some were figured like male, others like female ſcrews, as *mechanicians* ſpeak. *Boyle.*

Me'chanism. *n. ſ.* [*mechaniſme*, French.] 1. Action according to mechanick laws. 2. Conſtruction of parts depending on each other in any complicated fabrick.

(1.) After the chyle has paſſed through the lungs, nature continues her uſual *mechaniſm*, to convert it into animal ſubſtances. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

He acknowledges nothing beſides matter and motion; ſo that all muſt be performed either by *mechaniſm* or accident, either of which is wholly unaccountable. *Bentley.*

Mecho'acan. *n. ſ.* [from the place.] *Mechoacan* is a large root, twelve or fourteen inches long: the plant which affords it is a ſpecies of bindweed, and its ſtalks are angular: the root in powder is a gentle and mild purgative. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

Meco'nium. *n. ſ.* [μηκώνιον.] 1. Expreſſed juice of poppy. 2. The firſt excrement of children.

(2.) Infants new-born have a *meconium*, or ſort of dark-coloured excrement in the bowels. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Me'dal. *n. ſ.* [*medaille*, French; probably from *metallum*, Lat.] 1. An ancient coin. 2. A piece ſtamped in honour of ſome remarkable performance.

(1.) The Roman *medals* were their current money: when an action deſerved to be recorded on a coin, it was ſtampt, and iſſued out of the mint. *Addiſon, Guardian.*

MEDA'LLICK. *adj.* [from *medal.*] Pertaining to medals.

You will never, with all your *medallick* eloquence, perſuade Eugenius, that it is better to have a pocketful of Otho's than of Jacobus's. *Addiſon on Medals.*

MEDA'LLION. *n. ſ.* [*medaillon*, French.] A large antique ſtamp or medal.

Medalions, in reſpect of the other coins, were the ſame as modern medals in reſpect of modern money. *Addiſon.*

ME'DALLIST. *n. ſ.* [*medailliſte*, Fr.] A man ſkilled or curious in medals.

As a *medalliſt*, you are not to look upon a cabinet of medals as a treaſure of money, but of knowledge. *Addiſon.*

To **ME'DDLE.** *v. n.* [*middelen*, Dutch.] 1. To have to do: in this ſenſe it is always followed by *with.* 2. To interpoſe; to act in any thing. 3. To interpoſe or intervene importunely or officiouſly.

(1.) It is reported that caſſia, when gathered, is put into the ſkins of beaſts newly flayed, which breeding worms, they devour the pith and marrow, and ſo make it hollow; but *meddle* not *with* the back, becauſe it is bitter. *Bacon.*

With the power of it upon the ſpirits of men we will only *meddle.* *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

I have thus far been an upright judge, not *meddling with* the deſign or diſpoſition. *Dryden.*

(2.) For my part, I'll not *meddle* nor make any farther. *Shakeſp.*

In every turn of ſtate, without *meddling* on either ſide, he has always been favourable to merit. *Dryden.*

The civil lawyers have pretended to determine concerning the ſucceſſion of princes; but, by our author's principles, have *meddled* in a matter that belongs not to them. *Locke.*

What haſt thou to do to *meddle* with the affairs of my family? to diſpoſe of my eſtate, old boy? *Arbuthnot.*

(3.) Why ſhould'ſt thou *meddle* to thy hurt. *2 Kings*, xiv. 10.

It is an honour for a man to ceaſe from ſtrife: but every fool will be *meddling.* *Prov.* xx. 3.

This *meddling* prieſt longs to be found a fool. *Rowe.*

Let me ſhake off th' intruſive cares of day,
And lay the *meddling* ſenſes all aſide. *Thomſon's Winter.*

To **ME'DDLE.** *v. a.* [from *meſler*, Fr.] To mix; to mingle. Obſolete.

He that had well ycon'd his lere,
Thus *medled* his talk with many a teare. *Spenſer.*

A *meddled* ſtate of the orders of the goſpel, and ceremonies of popery, is not the beſt way to baniſh popery. *Hooker.*

ME'DDLER. *n. ſ.* [from *meddle.*] One who buſies himſelf with things in which he has no concern.

Do not drive away ſuch as bring thee information, as *meddlers*, but accept of them in good part. *Bacon.*

This may be applied to thoſe that aſſume to themſelves the merits of other mens ſervices, *meddlers*, boaſters, and impertinents. *L'Eſtrange.*

ME'DDLESOME. *adj.* Intermeddling; as, *a meddleſome, buſy body.* *Ainſworth.*

MEDIASTINE. *n ſ.* [French; *mediaſtinum*, Latin.] The fimbriated body about which the guts are convolved.

None of the membranes which inveſt the inſide of the breaſt but may be the ſeat of this diſeaſe, the *mediaſtine* as well as the pleura. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

To **ME'DIATE.** *v. n.* [from *medius*, Latin.] 1. To interpoſe as an equal friend to both parties; to act indifferently between contending parties; to intercede. 2. To be between two.

(1.) The corruption of manners in the world, we ſhall find owing to ſome *mediating* ſchemes that offer to comprehend the different intereſts of ſin and religion. *Rogers.*

(2.) By being crowded, they exclude all other bodies that before *mediated* between the parts of their body. *Digby.*

To **ME'DIATE.** *v. a.* 1. To effect by mediation. 2. To limit by ſomething in the middle.

(1.) The earl made many profeſſions of his deſire to interpoſe, and *mediate* a good peace between the nations. *Clarendon.*

I poſſeſs chemiſts and corpuſcularians of advantages by the confederacy I am *mediating* between them. *Boyle.*

(2.) They ſtyled a double ſtep, the ſpace from the elevation of one foot to the ſame foot ſet down again, *mediated* by a ſtep of the other foot, a pace, equal to five feet. *Holder.*

ME'DIATE. *adj.* [*mediat*, French; *medius*, Latin.] 1. Interpoſed; intervening. 2. Middle; between two extremes. 3. Acting as a means. Unuſual.

(1.) Soon the *mediate* clouds ſhall be diſpell'd;
The ſun ſhall ſoon be face to face beheld. *Prior.*

(2.) Anxious we hover in a *mediate* ſtate,
Betwixt infinity and nothing. *Prior.*

(3.) The moſt important care of a new king, was his marriage for *mediate* eſtabliſhment of the royal line. *Wotton.*

ME'DIATELY. *adv.* [from *mediate.*] By a ſecondary cauſe; in ſuch a manner that ſomething acts between the firſt cauſe and the laſt effect.

God worketh all things amongſt us *mediately* by ſecondary means; the which means of our ſafety being ſhipping and ſea-forces, are to be eſteemed as his gifts, and then only available and beneficial when he vouchſafeth his grace to uſe them aright. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Peſtilent contagion is propagated immediately by converſing with infected perſons, and *mediately* by peſtilent ſeminaries propagated through the air. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

MEDIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*mediation*, French; from *medius*, Lat.] 1. Interpoſition; intervention; agency between two parties, practiſed by a common friend. 2. Agency interpoſed; intervenient power. 3. Interceſſion; entreaty for another.

(1.) Some nobler token I have kept apart
For Livia and Octavia, to induce
Their *mediation.* *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Noble offices thou may'ſt effect
Of *mediation*, after I am dead,
Between his greatneſs and thy other brethren. *Shakeſp.*

The king ſought unto them to compoſe thoſe troubles between him and his ſubjects; they accordingly interpoſed their *mediation* in a round and princely manner. *Bacon.*

(2.) The paſſions have their reſidence in the ſenſitive appetite: for inaſmuch as man is a compound of fleſh as well as ſpirit, the ſoul, during its abode in the body, does all things by the *mediation* of theſe paſſions. *South's Sermons.*

It is utterly unconceivable, that inanimate brute matter, without the *mediation* of ſome immaterial being, ſhould operate upon other matter without mutual contact. *Bentley.*

MEDIA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*mediateur*, French.] 1. One that intervenes between two parties. 2. An interceſſour; an entreater for another; one who uſes his influence in favour of another. 3. One of the characters of our bleſſed Saviour.

(1.) You had found by experience the trouble of all mens confluence, and for all matters to yourſelf, as a *mediator* between them and their ſovereign. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

(2.) It is againſt the ſenſe of the law, to make ſaints or angels to be *mediators* between God and them. *Stillingfleet.*

(3.) A *mediator* is conſidered two ways, by nature or by office, as the fathers diſtinguiſh. He is a *mediator* by nature, as partaking of both natures divine and human; and *mediator* by office, as tranſacting matters between God and man. *Waterl.*

Man's friend, his *mediator*, his deſign'd,
Both ranſom and redeemer voluntary. *Milton.*

MEDIATO'RIAL. }
MEDIA'TORY. } *adj.* [from *mediator.*] Belonging to a mediator.

All other effects of Chriſt's *mediatorial* office are accounted for from the truth of his reſurrection. *Fiddes's Sermons.*

MEDIA'TORSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *mediator.*] The office of a mediator.

MEDIA'TRIX. *n. ſ.* [*medius*, Lat.] A female mediator. *Ainſworth.*

MEDIC. *n. ſ.* [*medica*, Latin.] A plant.

ME'DICAL. *adj.* [*medicus*, Lat.] Phyſical; relating to the art of healing; medicinal.

In this work attempts will exceed performances, it being compoſed by ſnatches of time, as *medical* vacation would permit. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ME'DICALLY. *adv.* [from *medical.*] Phyſically; medicinally.

That which promoted this conſideration, and *medically* advanced the ſame, was the doctrine of Hippocrates. *Brown.*

ME'DICAMENT. *n. ſ.* [*medicament*, French; *medicamentum*, Latin.] Any thing uſed in healing; generally topical applications.

Admonitions, fraternal or paternal, then publick reprehenſions; and, upon the unſucceſsfulneſs of theſe milder *medicaments*, the uſe of ſtronger phyſick, the cenſures. *Hammond.*

A cruel wound was cured by ſcalding *medicaments*, after it was putrified; and the violent ſwelling and bruiſe of another was taken away by ſcalding it with milk. *Temple's Miſcel.*

MEDICAME'NTAL. *adj.* [*medicamenteux*, French; from *medicament.*] Relating to medicine, internal or topical.

MEDICAME'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *medicamental*]. After the manner of medicine; with the power of medicine.

The ſubſtance of gold is invincible by the powerfulleſt action of natural heat; and that not only alimentally in a ſubſtantial mutation, but alſo *medicamentally* in any corporeal converſion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To **ME'DICATE.** *v. a.* [*medico*, Latin.] To tincture or impregnate with any thing medicinal.

The fumes, ſteams, and ſtenches of London, do ſo *medicate* and impregnate the air about it, that it becomes capable of little more. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

To this may be aſcribed the great effects of *medicated* waters. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

MEDICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *medicate.*] 1. The act of tincturing or impregnating with medicinal ingredients. 2. The uſe of phyſick.

(1.) The watering of the plant with an infuſion of the medicine may have more force than the reſt, becauſe the *medication* is oft renewed. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

(2.) He adviſeth to obſerve the equinoxes and ſolſtices, and to decline *medication* ten days before and after. *Brown.*

MEDI'CINABLE. *adj.* [*medicinalis*, Lat.] Having the power of phyſick.

Old oil is more clear and hot in *medicinable* uſe. *Bacon.*

Accept a bottle made of a ſerpentine ſtone, which gives any wine infuſed therein for four and twenty hours the taſte and operation of the Spaw water, and is very *medicinable* for the cure of the ſpleen. *Wotton.*

The hearts and galls of pikes are *medicinable*. *Walton.*

MEDICI'NAL. *adj.* [*medicinalis*, Latin: this word is now commonly pronounced *medicinal*, with the accent on the ſecond ſyllable; but more properly, and more agreeably to the beſt authorities, *medicinal.*] 1. Having the power of healing; having phyſical virtue. 2. Belonging to phyſick.

(1.) Come with words as *medicinal* as true,
Honeſt as either; to purge him of that humour
That preſſes him from ſleep. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*
Thoughts my tormentors arm'd with deadly ſtings,
Mangle my apprehenſive tendereſt parts;
Exaſperate, exulcerate and raiſe
Dire inflammation, which no cooling herb
Nor *medicinal* liquor can aſſuage. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*
The ſecond cauſes took the ſwift command,
The *medicinal* head, the ready hand;
All but eternal doom was conquer'd by their art. *Dryden.*
(2.) Learn'd he was in *med'cinal* lore,
For by his ſide a pouch he wore,
Replete with ſtrange hermetick powder,
That wounds nine miles point-blank with ſolder. *Butler.*

Such are called *medicinal*-days by ſome writers, wherein no criſis or change is expected, ſo as to forbid the uſe of medicines: but it is moſt properly uſed for thoſe days wherein purging, or any other evacuation, is more conveniently complied with. *Quincy.*

Medicinal-hours are thoſe wherein it is ſuppoſed that medicines may be taken, commonly reckoned in the morning faſting, about an hour before dinner, about four hours after dinner, and going to bed; but times are to be governed by the ſymptoms and aggravation of the diſtemper. *Quincy.*

MEDI'CINALLY. *adv.* [from *medicinal.*] Phyſically.

The witneſſes that leech-like liv'd on blood,
Sucking for them were *med'cinally* good. *Dryd.*

ME'DICINE. *n. ſ.* [*medicine*, French; *medicina*, Latin.] It is generally pronounced as if only of two ſyllables, *med'cine.*] Phyſick; any remedy adminiſtered by a phyſician.

O, my dear father! reſtauration, hang
Thy *medicine* on my lips; and let this kiſs
Repair thoſe violent harms. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

A merry heart doth good like a *medicine*; but a broken ſpirit drieth the bones. *Prov.* xvii. 22.

I wiſh to die, yet dare not death endure;
Deteſt the *med'cine*, yet deſire the cure. *Dryden.*

To **ME'DICINE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To operate as phyſick. Not uſed.

Not all the drowſy ſyrups of the world,
Shall ever *medicine* thee to that ſweet ſleep
Which thou owedſt yeſterday. *Shakeſp.*

MEDI'ETY. *n. ſ.* [*mediete*, Fr. *medietas*, Latin.] Middle ſtate; participation of two extremes; half.

They contained no fiſhy compoſure, but were made up of man and bird; the human *mediety* variouſly placed not only above but below. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

MEDIO'CRITY. *n. ſ.* [*mediocrite*, Fr. *mediocritas*, Latin.] 1. Moderate degree; middle rate. 2. Moderation; temperance.

(1.) Men of age ſeldom drive buſineſs home to the full period, but content themſelves with a *mediocrity* of ſucceſs. *Bacon.*

There appeared a ſudden and marvellous converſion in the duke's caſe, from the moſt exalted to the moſt depreſſed, as if his expedition had been capable of no *mediocrities*. *Wotton.*

He likens the *mediocrity* of wit to one of a mean fortune, who manages his ſtore with great parſimony; but who, with fear of running into profuſeneſs, never arrives to the magnificence of living. *Dryd. State of Innocence.*

Getting and improving our knowledge in ſubſtances only by experience and hiſtory, is all that the weakneſs of our faculties in this ſtate of *mediocrity*, while we are in this world, can attain to. *Locke.*

(2.) Leſt appetite, in the uſe of food, ſhould lead us beyond that which is meet, we owe obedience to that law of reaſon which teacheth *mediocrity* in meats and drinks. *Hooker.*

When they urge us to extreme oppoſition againſt the church of Rome, do they mean we ſhould be drawn unto it only for a time, and afterwards return to a *mediocrity*. *Hooker.*

To **ME'DITATE.** *v. a.* [*mediter*, Fr. *meditor*, Latin.] 1. To plan; to ſcheme; to contrive. 2. To think on; to revolve in the mind.

(1.) Some affirmed that I *meditated* a war; God knows, I did not then think of war. *K. Charles.*

Like a lion that unheeded lay,
Diſſembling ſleep, and watchful to betray,
With inward rage he *meditates* his prey. *Dryden.*

Before the *memory* of the flood was loſt, men *meditated* the ſetting up a falſe religion at Babel. *Forbes.*

(2.) ———— Them among
There ſet a man of ripe and perfect age,
Who did them *meditate* all his life long. *F. Queen.*

Bleſſed is the man that doth *meditate* good things in wiſdom, and that reaſoneth of holy things. *Eccluſ.* xiv. 20.

To **ME'DITATE.** *v. n.* To think; to muſe; to contemplate; to dwell on with intenſe thought. It is commonly uſed of pious contemplation.

His delight is in the law of the Lord, and in his law doth he *meditate* night and day. *Pſal.* i. 2.

I will *meditate* alſo of all thy work, and talk of all thy doings. *Pſal.* lxxvii. 12.

Meditate till you make ſome act of piety upon the occaſion of what you *meditate*; either get ſome new arguments againſt a ſin, or ſome new encouragements to virtue. *Taylor.*

To worſhip God, to ſtudy his will, to *meditate* upon him, and to love him; all theſe being pleaſure and peace. *Tillotſ.*

MEDITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*meditation*, Fr. *meditatio*, Lat.] 1. Deep thought; cloſe attention; contrivance; contemplation. 2. Thought employed upon ſacred objects. 3. A ſeries of thoughts, occaſioned by any object or occurrence. In this ſenſe are books of *meditations.*

(1.) I left the *meditations* wherein I was, and ſpake to her in anger. *2 Eſd.* x. 5.

——— 'Tis moſt true,
That muſing *meditation* moſt affects
The penſive ſecrecy of deſert cell. *Milton.*

Some thought and *meditation* are neceſſary; and a man may poſſibly be ſo ſtupid as not to have God in all his thoughts, or to ſay in his heart, there is none. *Bentley.*

(2.) His name was heavenly contemplation;
Of God and goodneſs was his *meditation.* *F. Queen.*

Thy thoughts to nobler *meditations* give,
And ſtudy how to die, not how to live. *Granville.*

ME'DITATIVE. *adj.* [from *meditate.*] 1. Addicted to meditation. *Ainſw.* 2. Expreſſing intention or deſign.

MEDITERRA'NE.
MEDITERRA'NEAN.
MEDITERRA'NEOUS. } *adj.* [*medius* and *terra*; *mediterranée*, Fr.] 1. Encircled with land. 2. Inland; remote from the ſea.

(1.) In all that part that lieth on the north ſide of the *mediterrane* ſea, it is thought not to be the vulgar tongue. *Brerewood.*

(2.) It is found in mountains and *mediterraneous* parts; and ſo it is a fat and unctuous ſublimation of the earth. *Brown.*

We have taken a leſs height of the mountains than is requiſite, if we reſpect the *mediterraneous* mountains, or thoſe that are at a great diſtance from the ſea. *Burnet.*

ME'DIUM. *n. ſ.* [*medium*, Latin.] 1. Any thing intervening. 2. Any thing uſed in ratiocination, in order to a concluſion; the middle term in an argument, by which propoſitions are connected. 3. The middle place or degree; the juſt temperature between extremes.

(1.) Whether any other liquors, being made *mediums*, cauſe a diverſity of ſound from water, it may be tried. *Bacon.*

——— I muſt bring together
All theſe extremes; and muſt remove all *mediums*,
That each may be the other's object. *Denham.*

Seeing requires light and a free *medium*, and a right line to the objects; we can hear in the dark, immured, and by curve lines. *Holder.*

He, who looks upon the ſoul through its outward actions, often ſees it through a deceitful *medium*, which is apt to diſcolour the object. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

The parts of bodies on which their colours depend, are denſer than the *medium* which pervades their interſtices. *Newton.*

Againſt filling the heavens with fluid *mediums*, unleſs they be exceeding rare, a great objection ariſes from the regular and very laſting motions of the planets and comets in all manner of courſes through the heavens. *Newton's Opticks.*

(2.) This cannot be anſwered by thoſe *mediums* which have been uſed. *Dryden's Juv.*

We, whoſe underſtandings are ſhort, are forced to collect one thing from another, and in that proceſs we ſeek out proper *mediums.* *Baker on Learning.*

(3.) The juſt *medium* of this caſe lies betwixt the pride and the abjection, the two extremes. *L'Eſtrange.*

ME'DLAR. *n. ſ.* [*meſpilus*, Latin.] 1. A tree. The leaves of the *medlar* are either whole, and ſhaped like thoſe of the laurel, as in the manured ſorts; or laciniated, as in the wild ſorts: the flower conſiſts of five leaves, which expand in form of a roſe: the fruits are umbilicated, and are not eatable till they decay; and have, for the moſt part, five hard ſeeds in each. *Miller.* 2. The fruit of that tree.

(1.) Now will he ſit under a *medlar* tree,
And wiſh his miſtreſs were that kind of fruit,
Which maids call *medlars.* *Shakeſp. Rom. and Jul.*

(2.) You'll be rotten ere you be half ripe,
And that's the right virtue of the *medlar.* *Shakeſp.*

October is drawn in a garment of yellow and carnation; with a baſket of ſervices, *medlars*, and cheſnuts. *Peacham.*

No rotten *medlars*, whilſt there be
Whole orchards in virginity. *Cleaveland.*

Men have gather'd from the hawthorn's branch
Large *medlars*, imitating regal crowns. *Philips.*

To ME'DLE.
To ME'DLY. } *v. a.* To mingle. *Spenſer.*

ME'DLY. *n. ſ.* [from *meddle* for *mingle.*] A mixture; a miſcellany; a mingled maſs. It is commonly uſed with ſome degree of contempt.

Some imagined that the powder in the armory had taken fire; others, that troops of horſemen approached: in which *medly* of conceits they bare down one upon another, and joſtled many into the tower ditch. *Hayward.*

Love is a *medley* of endearments, jars,
Suſpicions, quarrels, reconcilements, wars;
Then peace again. *Walſh.*

They count their toilſome marches, long fatigues,
Unuſual faſtings, and will bear no more
This *medley* of philoſophy and war. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Mahomet began to knock down his fellow citizens, and to fill all Arabia with an unnatural *medley* of religion and bloodſhed. *Addiſon.*

There are that a compounded fluid drain
From different mixtures: and the blended ſtreams,
Each mutually correcting each, create
A pleaſurable *medley.* *Philips.*

ME'DLEY. *adj.* Mingled; confuſed.

——— I'm ſtrangely diſcompos'd;
Qualms at my heart, convulſions in my nerves,
Within my little world make *medley* war. *Dryden.*

MEDU'LLAR.
MEDU'LLARY. } *adj.* [*medullaire*, Fr. from *medulla*, Lat.] Pertaining to the marrow.

Theſe little emiſſaries, united together at the cortical part of the brain, make the *medullar* part, being a bundle of very ſmall, thread-like chanels or fibres. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*

The back, for the ſecurity of that *medullary* ſubſtance that runs down its cavity, is bent after the manner of the catenarian curve. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*

MEED. *n. ſ.* [meꝺ, Saxon; *miete*, Teutonick.] 1. Reward; recompenſe. Now rarely uſed. 2. Preſent; gift.

(1.) He knows his *meed*, if he be ſpide,
To be a thouſand deaths, and ſhame beſide. *Spenſer.*

Whether in beauties glory did exceed,
A roſy garland was the victor's *meede.* *F. Queen.*

——— Thanks to men
Of noble minds is honourable *meed.* *Shakeſp.*

He muſt not float upon his wat'ry bier
Unwept, and welter to the parching wind,
Without the *meed* of ſome melodious tear. *Milton.*

If ſo, a cloak and veſture be my *meed*
Till his return no title ſhall I plead. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

(2.) ——— Plutus, the god of gold,
Is but his ſteward: no *meed* but he repays
Seven-fold above itſelf. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

MEEK. *adj.* [*minkr*, Iſlandick.] 1. Mild of temper; not proud; not rough; not eaſily provoked; ſoft; gentle. 2. Expreſſing humility and gentleneſs.

(1.) Moſes was very *meek* above all men. *Numb.* xii. 3.

But he her fears to ceaſe,
Sent down the *meek*-ey'd peace. *Milton.*

We ought to be very cautious and *meek*-ſpirited, till we are aſſured of the honeſty of our anceſtors. *Collier.*

(2.) ——— Both confeſs'd
Humbly their faults, and pardon begg'd, with tears
Watering the ground, and with their ſighs the air
Frequenting, ſent from hearts contrite, in ſign
Of ſorrow unfeign'd, and humiliation *meek*. *Milton.*

To **Me'eken.** *v. a.* [from *meek.*] To make meek; to ſoften. This word I have found no where elſe.

The glaring lion ſaw, his horrid heart
Was *meeken'd*, and he join'd his ſullen joy. *Thomſon.*

Me'ekly. *adv.* [from *meek.*] Mildly; gently; not ruggedly; not proudly.

Be therefore, O my dear lords, pacify'd,
And this miſ-ſeeming diſcord *meekly* lay aſide. *F. Queen.*
No pride does with your riſing honours grow,
You *meekly* look on ſuppliant crowds below. *Stepney.*

Me'ekness. *n. ſ.* [from *meek.*] Gentleneſs; mildneſs; ſoftneſs of temper.

That pride and *meekneſs* mixt by equal part,
Do both appear t' adorn her beauty's grace. *Spenſer.*
You ſign your place and calling, in full ſeeming,
With *meekneſs* and humility; but your heart
Is cramm'd with arrogancy, ſpleen, and pride. *Shakeſp.*

When his diſtemper attack'd him, he ſubmitted to it with great *meekneſs* and reſignation, as became a Chriſtian. *Atterbury.*

Meer. *adj.* See **Mere.** Simple; unmixed.

Meer. *n. ſ.* [See **Mere.**] A lake; a boundary.

Me'ered. *adj.* Relating to a boundary; *meer* being a boundary, or mark of diviſion. *Hanmer.*

What, although you fled! why ſhould he follow you?
The itch of his affection ſhould not then
Have nickt his captainſhip; at ſuch a point,
When half to half the world oppos'd, he being
The *meered* queſtion. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleo.*

Meet. *adj.* [of obſcure etymology.] 1. Fit; proper; qualified: applied both to perſons and things. Now rarely uſed. 2. **Meet** *with.* Even with. [from *meet*, the verb.] A low expreſſion.

(1.) Ah! my dear love, why do you ſleep thus long,
When *meeter* were that you ſhould now awake? *Spenſer.*

If the election of the miniſter ſhould be committed to every pariſh, would they chuſe the *meeteſt*? *Whitgift.*

I am a tainted wether of the flock,
Meeteſt for death. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*
To be known ſhortens my laid intent,
My boon I make it, that you know me not,
Till time and I think *meet*. *Shak. K. Lear.*
What, at any time have you heard her ſay?
—That, Sir, which I will not report after her.
—You may to me, and 'tis moſt *meet* you ſhould. *Shak.*
——— York is *meeteſt* man
To be your regent in the realm of France. *Shakeſp.*

The eye is very proper and *meet* for ſeeing. *Bentley.*

(2.) Niece, you tax Signior Benedict too much; but he'll be *meet with* you. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Meet.** *v. a.* pret. *I met*; *I have met*; particip. *met.* [metan, Saxon, to find; *moeten*, Dutch.] 1. To come face to face; to encounter, by travelling in oppoſite directions. 2. To encounter in hoſtility. 3. To encounter unexpectedly. 4. To join another in the ſame place. 5. To cloſe one with another. 6. To find; to be treated with; to light on. 7. To aſſemble from different parts.

(1.) *Met'ſt* thou my poſts? *Shakeſp.*

His daughter came out to *meet* him with timbrels and dances. *Judges*, xi. 34.

Mean while our primitive great ſire, to *meet*
His godlike gueſt, walks forth. *Milton.*
(2.) ——— To *meet* the noiſe
Of his almighty engine, he ſhall hear
Infernal thunder. *Milton.*
——— So match'd they ſtood;
For never but once more was either like
To *meet* ſo great a foe. *Milton.*
(3.) So judge thou ſtill preſumptuous, till the wrath,
Which thou incurr'ſt by flying, *meet* thy flight
Sev'nfold, and ſcourge that wiſdom back to hell. *Milton.*
(4.) When ſhall we three *meet* again,
In thunder, lightning, or in rain? *Shak. Macbeth.*
——— Chance may lead where I may *meet*
Some wand'ring ſpirit of Heav'n by fountain ſide
Or in thick ſhade retir'd. *Milton.*
——— I knew not, till I *met*
My friends, at Ceres' now deſerted ſeat. *Dryd.*
——— Not look back to ſee,
When what we love we ne'er muſt *meet* again. *Dryd.*

(5.) The nearer you come to the end of the lake, the mountains on each ſide grow higher, till at laſt they *meet*. *Addiſon.*

(6.) Had I a hundred mouths, a hundred tongues,
I could not half thoſe horrid crimes repeat,
Nor half the puniſhments thoſe crimes have *met*. *Dryd.*
Of vice or virtue, whether bleſt or curſt,
Which *meets* contempt, or which compaſſion firſt. *Pope.*
——— To me no greater joy,
Than that your labours *meet* a proſp'rous end, *Granville.*
(7.) Their choice nobility and flower
Met from all parts to ſolemnize this feaſt. *Milton.*

To **Meet.** *v. n.* 1. To encounter; to cloſe face to face. 2. To encounter in hoſtility. 3. To aſſemble; to come together. 4 *To* **Meet** *with.* To light on; to find; it includes, ſometimes obſcurely, the idea of ſomething unexpected. 5. *To* **Meet** *with.* To join. 6. *To* **Meet** *with.* To ſuffer unexpectedly. 7. To encounter; to engage. 8. A latiniſm. To obviate; *occurrere objecto.* 9. To advance half way. 10. To unite; to join: as, theſe rivers *meet* at ſuch a place and join.

(2.) Then born to diſtance by the tides of men,
Like adamant and ſteel they *meet* again. *Dryd.*

(3.) They appointed a day to *meet* in together. 2 *Mac.*

The materials of that building happily *met* together, and very fortunately ranged themſelves into that delicate order, that it muſt be a very great chance that parts them. *Tillotſon.*

(4.) When he cometh to experience of ſervice abroad, he maketh as worthy a ſoldier as any nation he *meeteth with*. *Spenſer.*

We *met with* many things worthy of obſervation. *Bacon.*

Hercules' *meeting with* pleaſure and virtue, was invented by Prodicus, who lived before Socrates. *Addiſon.*

What a majeſty and force does one *meet with* in theſe ſhort inſcriptions: are not you amazed to ſee ſo much hiſtory gathered into ſo ſmall a compaſs? *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

(5.) Falſtaff at that oak ſhall *meet with* us. *Shakeſp.*

(6.) He, that hath ſuffer'd this diſorder'd ſpring,
Hath now himſelf *met with* the fall of leaf. *Shakeſp.*
A little ſum you mourn, while moſt have met
With twice the loſs, and by as vile a cheat. *Creech.*
(7.) ——— Royal miſtreſs,
Prepare to *meet with* more than brutal fury
From the fierce prince. *Rowe's Ambitious Stepmother.*

(8.) Before I proceed farther, it is good to *meet with* an objection, which if not removed, the concluſion of experience from the time paſt to the preſent will not be ſound. *Bacon.*

(9.) He yields himſelf to the man of buſineſs with reluctancy, but offers himſelf to the viſits of a friend with facility, and all the *meeting* readineſs of deſire. *South.*

——— Our *meeting* hearts
Conſented ſoon, and marriage made us one. *Rowe.*

Me'eter. *n. ſ.* [from *meet.*] One that accoſts another.

——— There are beſide
Laſcivious *meeters*, to whoſe venom'd ſound
The open ear of youth doth always liſten. *Shakeſp.*

Me'eting. *n. ſ.* [from *meet.*] 1. An aſſembly; a convention. 2. An interview. 3. A conventicle; an aſſembly of Diſſenters. 4. A conflux: as, the meeting of two rivers.

(1.) If the fathers and huſbands of thoſe, whoſe relief this your *meeting* intends, were of the houſhold of faith, then their relicts and children ought not to be ſtrangers to the good that is done in it, if they want it. *Spratt's Serm.*

Since the ladies have been left out of all *meetings* except parties at play, our converſation hath degenerated. *Swift.*

(2.) Let's be revenged on him; let's appoint him a *meeting*, and lead him on with a fine baited delay. *Shak.*

MEETING-HOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*meeting* and *houſe.*] Place where Diſſenters aſſemble to worſhip.

His heart miſgave him that the churches were ſo many *meeting-houſes*; but I ſoon made him eaſy. *Addiſon.*

ME'ETLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Fitly; properly.

ME'ETNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *meet.*] Fitneſs; propriety.

ME'GRIM. *n. ſ.* [from *Hemicrany*, *migrain*, *megrim*, ἡμικρανία.] Diſorder of the head.

In every *megrim* or vertigo there is an obtenebration joined with a ſemblance of turning round. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

There ſcreen'd in ſhades from day's deteſted glare,
Spleen ſighs for ever on her penſive bed,
Pain at her ſide, and *megrim* at her head. *Pope.*

To MEINE. *v. a.* To mingle. *Ainſw.*

ME'INY. *n. ſ.* [meniᵹu, Saxon. See MANY. *Meſnie*, Fr.] A retinue; domeſtick ſervants.

They ſummon'd up their *meiny*; ſtrait took horſe;
Commanded me to follow, and attend. *Shakeſp.*

MELANAGO'GUES. *n. ſ.* [from μέλανος and ἄγω.] Such medicines as are ſuppoſed particularly to purge off black choler.

MELANCHO'LICK. *adj.* [from *melancholy.*] 1. Diſordered with melancholy; fanciful; hypochondriacal; gloomy. 2. Unhappy; unfortunate; cauſing ſorrow.

(1.) If he be mad or angry, or *melancholick*, or ſprightly, he will paint whatſoever is proportionable to any one. *Dryd.*

The commentators on old Ari-
Stotle, 'tis urged, in judgment vary:
They to their own conceits have brought
The image of his general thought:
Juſt as the *melancholick* eye
Sees fleets and armies in the ſky. *Prior.*

(2.) The king found himſelf at the head of his army, after ſo many accidents and *melancholick* perplexities. *Clarend.*

MELANCHO'LY. *n. ſ.* [*melancolie*, Fr. from μέλανος and χολὴ.] 1. A diſeaſe, ſuppoſed to proceed from a redundance of black bile; but it is better known to ariſe from too heavy and too viſcid blood: its cure is in evacuation, nervous medicines, and powerful ſtimuli. *Quincy.* 2. A kind of madneſs, in which the mind is always fixed on one object. 3. A gloomy, penſive, diſcontented temper.

(2.) I have neither the ſcholer's *melancholy*, which is emulation; nor the muſician's, which is fantaſtical; nor the courtier's, which is proud; nor the ſoldier's, which is ambitious; nor the lawyer's, which is politick; nor the lady's, which is nice; nor the lover's, which is all theſe; but it is a *melancholy* of mine own, compounded of many ſimples, extracted from many objects, and, indeed, the ſundry contemplation of my travels, in which my often rumination wraps me in a moſt humorous ſadneſs. *Shak. As you like it.*

Moonſtruck madneſs, moping *melancholy*. *Milton.*

(3.) He proteſted, that he had only been to ſeek ſolitary places by an extreme *melancholy* that had poſſeſſed him. *Sidney.*

All theſe gifts come from him; and if we murmur here, we may at the next *melancholy* be troubled, that God did not make us angels. *Taylor's holy living.*

This *melancholy* flatters, but unmans you;
What is it elſe but penury of ſoul,
A lazy froſt, a numbneſs of the mind? *Dryden.*
In thoſe deep ſolitudes and awful cells,
Where heav'nly penſive contemplation dwells,
And ever-muſing *melancholy* reigns. *Pope.*

MELANCHO'LY. *adj.* [*melancolique*, Fr.] 1. Gloomy; diſmal. 2. Diſeaſed with melancholy; fanciful; habitually dejected.

(1.) ——— Think of all our miſeries
But as ſome *melancholy* dream, which has awak'd us
To the renewing of our joys. *Denham.*
If in the *melancholy* ſhades below,
The flames of friends and lovers ceaſe to glow;
Yet mine ſhall ſacred laſt, mine undecay'd,
Burn on through death, and animate my ſhade. *Pope.*

(2.) How now, ſweet Frank; art thou *melancholy*. *Shak.*

He obſerves Lamech more *melancholy* than uſual, and imagines it to be from a ſuſpicion he has of his wife Adah, whom he loved. *Locke.*

MELICE'RIS. *n. ſ.* [μελικηρὶς.] *Meliceris* is a tumour incloſed in a cyſtis, and conſiſting of matter like honey. If the matter reſembles milk curds, the tumour is called atheroma; if like honey, *meliceris*; and if compoſed of fat, or a ſuety ſubſtance, ſteatoma. *Sharp.*

ME'LILOT. *n. ſ.* [*melilot*, French; *melilotus*, Latin.] A plant.

To ME'LIORATE. *v. a.* [*meliorer*, Fr. from *melior.*] To better; to improve.

Grafting *meliorates* the fruit; for that the nouriſhment is better prepared in the ſtock than in the crude earth. *Bacon.*

But when we graft, or buds inoculate,
Nature by art we nobly *meliorate*. *Denham.*

A man ought by no means to think that he ſhould be able ſo much to alter or *meliorate* the humour of an ungrateful perſon by any acts of kindneſs. *South.*

Caſtration ſerves to *meliorate* the fleſh of thoſe beaſts that ſuffer it. *Graunt.*

——— Much labour is requir'd in trees,
Well muſt the ground be digg'd, and better dreſs'd,
New ſoil to make, and *meliorate* the reſt. *Dryd. Virg.*

MELIORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*melioration*, Fr. from *meliorate.*] Improvement; act of bettering.

For the *melioration* of muſick there is yet much left, in this point of exquiſite conſorts to try. *Bacon.*

MELIO'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *melior.*] State of being better. A word very elegant, but not uſed.

Men incline unto them which are ſofteſt, and leaſt in their way, in deſpight of them that hold them hardeſt to it; ſo that this colour of *meliority* and pre-eminence is a ſign of weakneſs. *Bacon.*

The order and beauty of the inanimate parts of the world, the diſcernable ends of them, the *meliority* above what was neceſſary to be, do evince, by a reflex argument, that it is the workmanſhip not of blind mechaniſm, but of an intelligent and benign agent. *Bentley.*

To MELL. *v. n.* [*meler*, *ſe meler*, Fr.] To mix; to meddle. Obſolete.

It fathers fits not with ſuch things to *mell*. *Spenſer.*
Here is a great deal of good matter
Loſt for lack of telling:
Now I ſee thou doſt but clatter,
Harm may come of *melling*. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

MELLI'FEROUS. *adj.* Productive of honey. *Dict.*

MELLIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*mellifico*, Lat.] The art or practice of making honey; production of honey.

In judging of the air, many things beſides the weather ought to be obſerved: in ſome countries, the ſilence of graſs-hoppers, and want of *mellification* in bees. *Arbuthnot.*

MELLI'FLUENCE. *n. ſ.* [*mel* and *fluo*, Latin.] A honied flow; a flow of ſweetneſs.

MELLI'FLUENT. }
MELLI'FLUOUS. } *adj.* [*mel* and *fluo*, Lat.] Flowing with honey; flowing with ſweetneſs.

A *mellifluous* voice, as I am a true knight. *Shak.*

As all thoſe things which are moſt *mellifluous* are ſooneſt changed into choler and bitterneſs, ſo are our vanities and pleaſures converted into the bittereſt ſorrows. *Raleigh.*

Innumerous ſongſters, in the freſhening ſhade
Of new ſprung leaves, their modulations mix
Mellifluous. *Thomſon's Spring.*

Me'llow. *adj.* [mearƿa, ſoft, Saxon, *Skinner:* more nearly from *mollis*, *molle*, *mollow*, *mellow*; though *r* is indeed eaſily changed into *l* in common ſpeech.] 1. Soft with ripeneſs; full ripe. 2. Soft in ſound. 3. Soft; unctuous. 4. Drunk; melted down with drink.

(1.) A ſtorm or robbery, call it what you will,
Shook down my *mellow* hangings, nay, my leaves.
Shakeſpeare.

An apple in my hand works different effects upon my ſenſes: my eye tells me it is green; my noſe, that it hath a *mellow* ſcent; and my taſte, that it is ſweet. *Digby.*

——— A little longer,
And Nature drops him down without your ſin,
Like *mellow* fruit, without a winter ſtorm. *Dryd.*

(2.) Of ſeven ſmooth joints a *mellow* pipe I have,
Which with his dying breath Damætas gave. *Dryd.*

(3.) Camomile ſheweth *mellow* grounds fit for wheat.
Bacon.

(4.) Greedy of phyſicians frequent fees,
From female *mellow* praiſe he takes degrees. *Roſcommon.*

In all thy humours, whether grave or *mellow*,
Thou'rt ſuch a teſty, touchy, pleaſant fellow;
Haſt ſo much wit, and mirth, and ſpleen about thee,
There is no living with thee, nor without thee. *Addiſon.*

To **Me'llow.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To ripen; to mature; to ſoften by ripeneſs; to ripen by age. 2. To ſoften. 3. To mature to perfection.

(1.) ——— Lord Aubrey Vere
Was done to death, and more than ſo, my father;
Even in the downfall of his *mellow'd* years. *Shak.*

The royal tree hath left us royal fruit,
Which *mellow'd* by the ſtealing hours of time,
Will well become the ſeat of majeſty. *Shak. R.* III.

On foreign mountains may the ſun refine
The grape's ſoft juice, and *mellow* it to wine. *Addiſon.*

(2.) They plough in the wheat ſtubble in December; and if the weather prove froſty to *mellow* it, they do not plough it again till April. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

(3.) This epiſode, now the moſt pleaſing entertainment of the Æneis, was ſo accounted in his own age, and before it was *mellowed* into that reputation which time has given it.
Dryden.

To **Me'llow.** *v. n.* To be matured; to ripen.

Though no ſtone tell thee what I was, yet thou
In my grave's inſide ſee'ſt, what thou art now;
Yet thou'rt not ſo good, till us death lay
To ripe and *mellow* there, we're ſtubborn clay. *Donne.*

Me'llowness. *n. ſ.* [from *mellow.*] 1. Maturity of fruits; ripeneſs; ſoftneſs by maturity. 2. Maturity; full age.

(1.) My reaſon can conſider greenneſs, *mellowneſs*, ſweetneſs, or coldneſs, ſingly, and without relation to any other quality that is painted in me by the ſame apple. *Digby of Bodies.*

The Spring, like youth, freſh bloſſoms doth produce,
But Autumn makes them ripe, and fit for uſe:
So age a mature *mellowneſs* doth ſet
On the green promiſes of youthful heat. *Denham.*

Meloco'ton. *n. ſ.* [*melocotone*, Spaniſh; *malum cotoneum*, Lat.] A quince. Obſolete.

In apricots, peaches, or *melocotones* upon a wall, the greateſt fruits are towards the bottom. *Bacon.*

Melo'dious. *adj.* [from *melody.*] Muſical; harmonious.

Fountains! and ye that warble, as ye flow,
Melodious murmurs; warbling tune his praiſe. *Milton.*

And oft with holy hymns he charm'd their ears;
A muſick more *melodious* than the ſpheres. *Dryd.*

Melo'diously. *adv.* [from *melodious.*] Muſically; harmoniouſly.

Melo'diousness. *n. ſ.* [from *melodious.*] Harmoniouſneſs; muſicalneſs.

ME'LODY. *n. ſ.* [μελωδία.] Muſick; ſweetneſs of ſound.

The prophet David having ſingular knowledge not in poetry alone but in muſick alſo, judging them both to be things moſt neceſſary for the houſe of God, left behind him a number of divinely indited poems, and was farther the author of adding unto poetry *melody* in public prayer, *melody* both vocal and inſtrumental, for the raiſing up of men's hearts, and the ſweetening of their affections towards God. *Hooker.*

Singing and making *melody* in your hearts to the Lord.
Epheſians.

Why rather, ſleep, lieſt thou in ſmoky cribs,
And huſht with buzzing night flies to thy ſlumber;
Than in the perfum'd chambers of the great,
And lull'd with ſounds of ſweeteſt *melody*. *Shakeſp.*

Lend me your ſongs, ye nightingales: Oh pour
The mazy-running ſoul of *melody*
Into my varied verſe. *Thomſon's Spring.*

Me'lon. *n. ſ.* [*melon*, Fr. *melo*, Lat.] 1. A plant. The flower of the *melon* conſiſts of one leaf, which is of the expanded bell ſhape, cut into ſeveral ſegments, and exactly like thoſe of the cucumber: ſome of theſe flowers are barren, not adhering to the embrio; others are fruitful, growing upon the embrio, which is afterwards changed into a fruit, for the moſt part of an oval ſhape, ſmooth or wrinkled, and divided into three ſeminal apartments, which ſeem to be cut into two parts, and contain many oblong ſeeds. *Miller.* 2. The fruit.

(2.) We remember the fiſh which we did eat in Egypt freely; the cucumbers and the *melons*. *Numb.* xi. 5.

Melon-thi'stle. *n. ſ.* [*melocactus*, Lat.] The whole plant of the *melon-thiſtle* hath a ſingular appearance.
Miller.

To **Melt.** *v. a.* [meltan, Saxon.] 1. To diſſolve; to make liquid; commonly by heat. 2. To diſſolve; to break in pieces. 3. To ſoften to love or tenderneſs. 4. To waſte away.

(1.) How they would *melt* me out of my fat drop by drop, and liquor fiſhermens boots with me! *Shakeſp.*

When the *melting* fire burneth, the fire cauſeth the waters to boil. *Iſa.* lxiv. 2.

This price, which is given above the value of the ſilver in our coin, is given only to preſerve our coin from being *melted* down. *Locke.*

The rock's high ſummit in the temple's ſhade,
Nor heat could *melt*, nor beating ſtorm invade. *Pope.*

If your butter when *melted* taſtes of braſs, it is your maſter's fault, who will not allow you a ſilver ſaucepan.
Swift.

(2.) To take in pieces this frame of nature, and *melt* it down into its firſt principles; and then to obſerve how the divine wiſdom wrought all theſe things into that beautiful compoſition; is a kind of joy, which pierceth the mind. *Burnet.*

(3.) The mighty maſter ſmil'd to ſee
That love was in the next degree:
'Twas but a kindred ſound to move,
For pity *melts* the mind to love. *Dryd. Alexander's Feaſt.*

Alas! the ſtory *melts* away my ſoul. *Addiſon's Cato.*

(4.) Thou would'ſt have plung'd thyſelf
In general riot, *melted* down thy youth
In different beds of luſt. *Shak. Timon of Athens.*

To **Melt.** *v. n.* 1. To become liquid; to diſſolve; to be made fluid. 2. To be ſoftened to pity, or any gentle paſſion; to grow tender, mild, or gentle. 3. To be diſſolved; to loſe ſubſtance. 4. To be ſubdued by affliction.

(1.) Let them *melt* away as waters which run continually.
Pſalms.

The roſe is fragrant, but it fades in time;
The violet ſweet, but quickly paſt the prime;
While lilies hang their heads and ſoon decay,
And whiter ſnow in minutes *melts* away. *Dryden.*

——— I *melt*, and am not
Of ſtronger earth than others. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

——— Dighton and Forreſt ;
Albeit, they were fleſht villains, bloody dogs,
Melting with tenderneſs and mild compaſſion,
Wept like two children in their death's ſad ſtory. *Shak.*
This ſaid ; the mov'd aſſiſtants *melt* in tears. *Dryd.*
Melting into tears, the pious man
Deplor'd ſo ſad a ſight. *Dryd.*

(3.) —— Whither are they vaniſh'd !
Into the air ; and what ſeem'd corporal
Melted as breath into the wind. *Shak. Macbeth.*
——— Beauty is a witch,
Againſt whoſe charms faith *melteth* into blood. *Shak.*

(4.) My ſoul *melteth* for heavineſs : ſtrengthen thou me. *Pſalms.*

Me'lter. *n. ſ.* [from *melt.*] One that melts metals.

Miſo and Mopſa, like a couple of foreſwat *melters*, were getting the pure ſilver of their bodies out of the ore of their garments. *Sidney.*

This the author attributes to the remiſſneſs of the former *melters*, in not exhauſting the ore. *Derham's Phyſico-Theol.*

Me'ltingly. *adv.* [from *melting.*] Like ſomething melting.

Zelmane lay upon a bank, that her tears falling into the water, one might have thought ſhe began *meltingly* to be metamorphoſed to the running river. *Sidney.*

Me'lwel. *n. ſ.* A kind of fiſh.

Me'mber. *n. ſ.* [*membre*, Fr. *membrum*, Latin.] 1. A limb ; a part appendant to the body. 2. A part of a diſcourſe or period ; a head ; a clauſe. 3. Any part of an integral. 4. One of a community.

(1.) It is profitable for thee that one of thy *members* ſhould periſh, and not that thy whole body ſhould be caſt into hell. *Matthew.*

The tongue is a little *member*, and boaſteth great things. *Jam.* iii. 5.

If ſhape it might be call'd, that ſhape had none,
Diſtinguiſhable in *member*, joint, or limb. *Milton.*

(2.) Where the reſpondent limits or diſtinguiſhes any propoſition, the opponent muſt prove his own propoſition according to that *member* of the diſtinction in which the reſpondent denied it. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

(3.) In poetry as in architecture, not only the whole but the principal *members*, ſhould be great. *Addiſon.*

(4.) My going to demand juſtice upon the five *members*, my enemies loaded with obloquies. *K. Charles.*

Mean as I am, yet have the Muſes made
Me free, a *member* of the tuneful trade. *Dryd.*

Sienna is adorned with many towers of brick, which, in the time of the commonwealth, were erected to ſuch of the *members* as had done ſervice to their country. *Addiſon.*

Me'mbrane. *n. ſ.* [*membrane*, Fr. *membrana*, Lat.] A *membrane* is a web of ſeveral ſorts of fibres, interwoven together for the covering and wrapping up ſome parts : the fibres of the *membranes* give them an elaſticity, whereby they can contract, and cloſely graſp the parts they contain, and their nervous fibres give them an exquiſite ſenſe, which is the cauſe of their contraction ; they can, therefore, ſcarcely ſuffer the ſharpneſs of medicines, and are difficultly united when wounded. *Quincy.*

The chorion, a thick *membrane* obſcuring the formation, the dam doth after tear aſunder. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

——— They obſtacle find none
Of *membrane*, joint, or limb, excluſive bars :
Eaſier than air with air, if ſpirits embrace,
Total they mix. *Milton.*

The inner *membrane* that involved the ſeveral liquors of the egg remained unbroken. *Boyle.*

Membrana'ceous.
Membra'neous.
Me'mbranous.
adj. [*membraneux*, Fr. from *membrana*, Lat.] Conſiſting of membranes.

Lute-ſtrings, which are made of the *membraneous* parts of the guts ſtrongly wreathed, ſwelled ſo much as to break in wet weather. *Boyle.*

Great conceits are raiſed of the involution or *membranous* covering called the ſilly-how. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

Such birds as are carnivorous have no gizzard, or muſculous, but a *membranous* ſtomach ; that kind of food being torn into ſmall flakes by the beak, may be eaſily concocted by a *membranous* ſtomach. *Ray on Creation.*

Anodyne ſubſtances, which take off contractions of the *membranous* parts, are diuretick. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Birds of prey have *membranaceous*, not muſcular ſtomachs. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

MEME'NTO. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A memorial notice ; a hint to awaken the memory.

Our maſter, for his learning and piety, is not only a precedent to his own ſubjects, but to foreign princes ; yet he is but a man, and ſeaſonable *memento's* may be uſeful. *Bacon.*

Is not the frequent ſpectacle of other people's deaths a *memento* ſufficient to make you think of your own ? *L'Eſtrange.*

Memo'ir. *n. ſ.* [*memoire*, French.] 1. An account of tranſactions familiarly written. 2. Hint ; notice ; account of any thing.

(1.) Be our great maſter's future charge
To write his own *memoirs*, and leave his heirs
High ſchemes of government and plans of war. *Prior.*

(2.) There is not in any author a computation of the revenues of the Roman empire, and hardly any *memoirs* from whence it might be collected. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Me'morable. *adj.* [*memorable*, Fr. *memorabilis*, Latin.] Worthy of memory ; not to be forgotten.

Nothing I ſo much delight to recount, as the *memorable* friendſhip that grew betwixt the two princes. *Sidney.*

From this deſire, that main deſire proceeds,
Which all men have ſurviving fame to gain,
By tombs, by books, by *memorable* deeds,
For ſhe that this deſires doth ſtill remain. *Davies.*

Dares Ulyſſes for the prize contend,
In ſight of what he durſt not once defend ;
But baſely fled that *memorable* day,
When I from Hector's hands redeem'd the flaming prey. *Dryden.*

Me'morably. *adv.* [from *memorable.*] In a manner worthy of memory.

MEMORA'NDUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A note to help the memory.

I reſolved to new pave every ſtreet, and entered a *memorandum* in my pocket-book accordingly. *Guardian.*

Nature's fair table-book, our tender ſouls,
We ſcrawl all o'er with old and empty rules,
Stale *memorandums* of the ſchools. *Swift.*

Memo'rial. *adj.* [*memorial*, French ; *memorialis*, Latin.] 1. Preſervative of memory. 2. Contained in memory.

(1.) Thy maſter now lies thinking in his bed
Of thee and me, and ſighs, and takes my glove,
And gives *memorial* dainty kiſſes to it. *Shakeſp.*

May I, at the concluſion of a work, which is a kind of monument of Pope's partiality to me, place the following lines as an inſcription *memorial* of it. *Broome.*

The tomb with manly arms and trophies raiſe ;
There high in air *memorial* of my name
Fix the ſmooth oar, and bid me live to fame. *Pope.*

(2.) The caſe is with the *memorial* poſſeſſions of the greateſt part of mankind : a few uſeful things mixed with many trifles fill up their memories. *Watts.*

Memo'rial. *n. ſ.* 1. A monument ; ſomething to preſerve memory. 2. Hint to aſſiſt the memory. 3. An addreſs ; reminding of ſervices and ſoliciting reward.

(1.) Churches have names ; ſome as *memorials* of peace, ſome of wiſdom, ſome in memory of the Trinity itſelf, ſome of Chriſt under ſundry titles ; of the bleſſed Virgin not a few ; many of one apoſtle, ſaint, or martyr ; many of all. *Hooker.*

A *memorial* unto Iſrael, that no ſtranger offer incenſe before the Lord. *Num.* xvi. 43.

All the laws of this kingdom have ſome monuments or *memorials* thereof in writing, yet all of them have not their original in writing; for ſome of thoſe laws have obtained their force by immemorial uſage. *Hale.*

In other parts like deeds deſerv'd
Memorial, where the might of Gabriel fought. *Milton.*

Reflect upon a clear, unblotted, acquitting conſcience, and feed upon the ineffable comforts of the *memorial* of a conquered temptation. *South's Sermons.*

Medals are ſo many monuments conſigned over to eternity, that may laſt when all other *memorials* of the ſame age are worn out or loſt. *Addiſon on Medals.*

(2.) He was a prince ſad, ſerious, and full of thoughts and ſecret obſervations, and full of notes and *memorials* of his own hand touching perſons. *Bacon's H. VII.*

Memorials written with king Edward's hand ſhall be the ground of this hiſtory. *Hayward.*

MEMO'RIALIST. *n. ſ.* [from *memorial*.] One who writes memorials.

I muſt not omit a memorial ſetting forth, that the *memorialiſt* had, with great diſpatch, carried a letter from a certain lord to a certain lord. *Spectator.*

MEMORI'ZE. *v. a.* [from *memory*.] 1. To record; to commit to memory by writing. 2. To cauſe to be remembered.

(1.) They neglect to *memorize* their conqueſt of the Indians, eſpecially in thoſe times in which the ſame was ſuppoſed. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Let their names that were bravely loſt be rather *memorized* in the full table of time; for my part, I love no ambitious pains in an eloquent deſcription of miſeries. *Wotton.*

(2.) ——— They meant
To *memorize* another Golgotha. *Shak.*

ME'MORY. *n. ſ.* [*memoire*, French; *memoria*, Latin.] 1. The power of retaining or recollecting things paſt; retention; reminiſcenſe; recollection. 2. Exemption from oblivion. 3. Time of knowledge. 4. Memorial; monumental record. 5. Reflection; attention. Not in uſe.

(1.) *Memory* is the power to revive again in our minds thoſe ideas which after imprinting have diſappeared, or have been laid aſide out of ſight. *Locke.*

The *memory* is perpetually looking back, when we have nothing preſent to entertain us: it is like thoſe repoſitories in animals that are filled with ſtores of food, on which they may ruminate, when their preſent paſture fails. *Addiſon, Spect.*

(2.) That ever-living man of *memory*,
Henry the Fifth! *Shak. H. VI.*

(3.) Thy requeſt think now fulfill'd, that aſk'd
How firſt this world, and face of things, began,
And what, before thy *memory*, was done. *Milton.*

(4.) ——— Be better ſuited;
Theſe weeds are *memories* of thoſe worſer hours:
I pr'ythee put them off. *Shak. K. Lear.*

A ſwan in *memory* of Cycnus ſhines;
The mourning ſiſters weep in wat'ry ſigns. *Addiſon.*

(5.) When Duncan is aſleep, his two chamberlains
Will I with wine and waſſel ſo convince,
That *memory*, the warder of the brain,
Shall be a fume. *Shak. Macbeth.*

MEN, the plural of *man*.

Wits live obſcurely, *men* know not how; or die obſcurely, *men* mark not when. *Aſcham.*

For *men*, there are to be conſidered the valour and number: the old obſervation is not untrue, that the Spaniards valour lieth in the eye of the looker-on; but the Engliſh valour lieth about the ſoldier's heart. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

He thought fit that the king's affairs ſhould entirely be conducted by the ſoldiers and *men* of war. *Clarendon.*

MEN-PLE'ASER. *n. ſ.* [*men* and *pleaſer*.] One too careful to pleaſe others.

Servants be obedient to them that are your maſters: not with eye-ſervice, as *men-pleaſers*; but as the ſervants of Chriſt, doing the will of God from the heart. *Eph.* vi. 6.

To **ME'NACE.** *v. a.* [*menacer*, French.] To threaten; to threat.

Who ever knew the heavens *menace* ſo? *Shak.*
Your eyes do *menace* me: why look you pale? *Shak.*
My maſter knows not but I am gone hence,
And fearfully did *menace* me with death,
If I did ſtay to look on his intents. *Shak.*
——— From this league
Peep'd harms that *menac'd* him. *Shak. H. VIII.*
What ſhou'd he do? 'Twas death to go away,
And the god *menac'd* if he dar'd to ſtay. *Dryd. Fables.*

ME'NACE. *n. ſ.* [*menace*, Fr. from the verb.] Threat.

He that would not believe the *menace* of God at firſt, it may be doubted, whether, before an ocular example, he believed the curſe at laſt. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The Trojans view the duſty cloud from far,
And the dark *menace* of the diſtant war. *Dryd. Æneis.*

ME'NACER. *n. ſ.* [*menaceur*, Fr. from *menace*.] A threatener; one that threats.

Hence *menacer*! nor tempt me into rage:
This roof protects thy raſhneſs. But begone! *Philips.*

MENA'GE. *n. ſ.* [French.] A collection of animals.

I ſaw here the largeſt *menage* that I ever met with. *Addiſ.*

ME'NAGOGUE. *n. ſ.* [μῆνες and ἄγω.] A medicine that promotes the flux of the menſes.

To **MEND.** *v. a.* [*emendo*, Latin.] 1. To repair from breach or decay. 2. To correct; to alter for the better. 3. To help; to advance. 4. To improve; to increaſe.

(1.) They gave the money to the workmen to repair and *mend* the houſe. 2 *Chron.* xxxiv. 10.

(2.) The beſt ſervice they could do to the ſtate, was to *mend* the lives of the perſons who compoſed it. *Temple.*

You need not deſpair, by the aſſiſtance of his growing reaſon, to *mend* the weakneſs of his conſtitution. *Locke.*

Name a new play and he's the poet's friend;
Nay, ſhow'd his faults—but when would poets *mend*? *Pope.*

Their opinion of Wood, and his project, is not *mended*. *Swift.*

(3.) Whatever is new is unlooked for; and ever it *mends* ſome, and impairs others: and he that is holpen takes it for a fortune, and he that is hurt for a wrong. *Bacon.*

If, to avoid ſucceſſion in eternal exiſtence, they recur to the punctum ſtans of the ſchools, they will thereby very little *mend* the matter, or help us to a more poſitive idea of infinite duration. *Locke.*

Though in ſome lands the graſs is but ſhort, yet it *mends* garden herbs and fruit. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

(4.) Death comes not at call; juſtice divine
Mends not her ſloweſt pace, for pray'r, or cries. *Milton.*
When upon the ſands the traveller,
Sees the high ſea come rolling from afar,
The land grow ſhort, he *mends* his weary pace,
While death behind him covers all the place. *Dryd.*
He ſaw the monſter *mend* his pace; he ſprings,
As terror had increas'd his feet with wings. *Dryd.*

To **MEND.** *v. n.* To grow better; to advance in any good; to be changed for the better.

ME'NDABLE. *adj.* [from *mend*.] Capable of being mended. A low word.

MENDA'CITY. *n. ſ.* [from *mendax*, Lat.] Falſehood.

In this delivery there were additional *mendacities*; for the commandment forbid not to touch the fruit, and poſitively ſaid, Ye ſhall ſurely die; but ſhe, extenuating, replied, Leſt ye die. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

ME'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *mend*.] One who makes any change for the better.

What trade art thou? A trade that I may uſe with a ſafe conſcience; a *mender* of bad ſoals. *Shak. Jul. Cæſar.*

ME'NDICANT. *adj.* [*mendicans*, Latin.] Begging; poor to a ſtate of beggary.

Be not righteous over-much, is applicable to thoſe who, out of an exceſs of zeal, practice mortifications, whereby they macerate their bodies; or to thoſe who voluntarily reduce themſelves to a poor and *mendicant* ſtate. *Fiddes.*

Me'ndicant. *n. ſ.* [*mendicant*, French.] A beggar; one of ſome begging fraternity in the Romiſh church.

To Me'ndicate. *v. a.* [*mendico*, Latin, *mendier*, French.] To beg; to aſk alms.

Mendi'city. *n. ſ.* [*mendicitas*, Latin; *mendicite*, French.] The life of a beggar.

Mends for *amends*.

Let her be as ſhe is: If ſhe be fair, 'tis the better for her; and if ſhe be not, ſhe has the *mends* in her own hands. *Shak.*

Me'nial. *adj.* [from *meiny* or *many*; menı, Saxon; or *meſnie*, old French.] 1. Belonging to the retinue, or train of ſervants. 2. *Swift* ſeems not to have known the meaning of this word.

(1.) Two *menial* dogs before their maſter preſs'd;
Thus clad, and guarded thus, he ſeeks his kingly gueſt. *Dryd. Æneis.*

(2.) The women attendants perform only the moſt *menial* offices. *Gulliver's Travels.*

Me'nial. *n. ſ.* One of the train of ſervants.

Meni'nges. *n. ſ.* [μενιγγος.] The *meninges* are the two membranes that envelope the brain, which are called the pia mater and dura mater; the latter being the exterior involucrum, is, from its thickneſs, ſo denominated.

The brain being expoſed to the air groweth fluid, and is thruſt forth by the contraction of the *meninges*. *Wiſeman.*

Meno'logy. *n. ſ.* [μηνόλογιον; *menologe*, French.] A regiſter of months.

In the Roman martyrology we find, at one time, many thouſand martyrs deſtroyed by Diocleſian: the *menology* ſaith they were twenty thouſand. *Stillingfleet.*

Me'now. *n. ſ.* [*phoxinus.*] commonly *minnew*. A fiſh.

Me'nsal. *adj.* [*menſalis*, Latin.] Belonging to the table; tranſacted at table. A word yet ſcarcely naturaliſed.

Converſation either mental or *menſal*. *Clariſſa.*

Me'nstrual. *adj.* [*menſtrual*, French; *menſtruus*, Lat.] 1. Monthly; happening once a month; laſting a month. 2. Pertaining to a menſtruum. [*menſtreux*, Fr.]

(1.) She turns all her globe to the ſun, by moving in her *menſtrual* orb, and enjoys night and day alternately, one day of her's being equal to fourteen days and nights of ours. *Bentley.*

(2.) The diſſents of the *menſtrual* or ſtrong waters hinder the incorporation, as well as thoſe of the metal. *Bacon.*

Me'nstruous. *adj.* [*menſtruus*, Latin.] 1. Having the catamenia. 2. Happening to women at certain times.

(1.) ——— O thou of late belov'd,
Now like a *menſtruous* woman art remov'd. *Sandys's Par.*

(2.) Many, from being women, have proved men at the firſt point of their *menſtruous* eruptions. *Brown.*

Me'nstruum. *n. ſ.* [This name probably was derived from ſome notion of the old chemiſts about the influence of the moon in the preparation of diſſolvents.]

All liquors are called *menſtruums* which are uſed as diſſolvents, or to extract the virtues of ingredients by infuſion, decoction. *Quincy.*

Enquire what is the proper *menſtruum* to diſſolve metal, what will touch upon the one and not upon the other, and what ſeveral *menſtrua* will diſſolve any metal. *Bacon.*

White metalline bodies muſt be excepted, which, by reaſon of their exceſſive denſity, ſeem to reflect almoſt all the light incident on their firſt ſuperficies, unleſs by ſolution in *menſtruums* they be reduced into very ſmall particles, and then they become tranſparent. *Newton's Opticks.*

Mensurabi'lity. *n. ſ.* [*menſurabilité*, French.] Capacity of being meaſured.

Me'nsurable. *adj.* [*menſura*, Lat.] Meaſurable; that may be meaſured.

We meaſure our time by law and not by nature. The ſolar month is no periodical motion, and not eaſily *menſurable*, and the months unequal among themſelves, and not to be meaſured by even weeks or days. *Holder.*

Me'nsural. *adj.* [from *menſura*, Latin.] Relating to meaſure.

To Me'nsurate. *v. a.* [from *menſura*, Latin.] To meaſure; to take the dimenſion of any thing.

Mensura'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *menſura*, Latin.] The act or practice of meaſuring; reſult of meaſuring.

After giving the *menſuration* and argumentation of Dr. Cumberland, it would not have been fair to have ſuppreſſed thoſe of another prelate. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Me'ntal. *adj.* [*mentale*, French; *mentis*, Latin.] Intellectual; exiſting in the mind.

——— What a *mental* power
This eye ſhoots forth? How big imagination
Moves in this lip? To the dumbneſs of the geſture
One might interpret. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

So deep the pow'r of theſe ingredients pierc'd,
Ev'n to the inmoſt ſeat of *mental* ſight,
That Adam now enforc'd to cloſe his eyes,
Sunk down, and all his ſpirits became entranc'd. *Milton.*

The metaphor of taſte would not have been ſo general, had there not been a conformity between the *mental* taſte and that ſenſitive taſte that affects the palate. *Addiſon.*

If the ideas be not innate, there was a time when the mind was without thoſe principles; for where the ideas are not, there can be no knowledge, no aſſent, no *mental* or verbal propoſitions about them. *Locke.*

She kindly talk'd, at leaſt three hours,
Of plaſtick forms, and *mental* pow'rs. *Prior.*

Thoſe inward repreſentations of ſpirit, thought, love, and hatred, are pure and *mental* ideas, belonging to the mind, and carry nothing of ſhape or ſenſe in them. *Watts.*

Me'ntally. *adv.* [from *mental*.] Intellectually; in the mind; not practically or externally, but in thought or meditation.

If we conſider the heart the firſt principle of life, and *mentally* divide it into its conſtituent parts, we find nothing but what is in any muſcle of the body. *Bentley.*

Me'ntion. *n. ſ.* [*mention*, Fr. *mentio*, Latin.] 1. Oral or written expreſſion, or recital of any thing. 2. Curſory or incidental nomination.

(1.) Think on me when it ſhall be well with thee; and make *mention* of me unto Pharoah. *Gen.* xl. 14.

The Almighty introduces the propoſal of his laws rather with the *mention* of ſome particular acts of kindneſs, than by reminding mankind of his ſeverity. *Rogers.*

(2.) ——— Haply *mention* may ariſe
Of ſomething not unſeaſonable to aſk. *Milton.*

To Me'ntion. *v. a.* [*mentionner*, Fr. from the noun.] To write or expreſs in words or writing.

I will *mention* the loving kindneſſes of the Lord, and the praiſes of the Lord. *Iſa.* lxiii. 7.

Theſe *mentioned* by their names were princes in their families. 1 *Chron.* iv. 38.

All his tranſgreſſions ſhall be *mentioned*. *Ezek.* xviii.

——— Joys
Then ſweet, now ſad to *mention*, through dire change
Befall'n us unforeſeen, unthought of. *Milton.*

No more be *mentioned* then of violence
Againſt ourſelves, and wilful barrenneſs. *Milton.*

Mephi'tical. *adj.* [*mephitis*, Latin.] Ill ſavoured; ſtinking.

Mephitical exhalations are poiſonous or noxious ſteems iſſuing out of the earth, from what cauſe ſoever. *Quincy.*

Mera'cious. *adj.* [*meracus*, Latin.] Strong; racy.

Me'rcable. *adj.* [*mercor*, Latin.] To be ſold or bought. *Dict.*

Me'rcantant. *n. ſ.* [*mercatante*, Italian.] This word in *Shakeſpeare* ſeems to ſignify a foreigner, or foreign trader.

—— What is he ?
— A *mercantant*, or elſe a pedant,
I know not what but formal in apparel. *Shakeſp.*

ME'RCANTILE. *adj.* Trading ; commercial : relating to traders.

The expedition of the Argonauts was partly *mercantile*, partly military. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Let him travel and fulfil the duties of the military or *mercantile* life ; let proſperous or adverſe fortune call him to the moſt diſtant parts of the globe, ſtill let him carry on his knowledge, and the improvement of his ſoul. *Watts.*

ME'RCAT. *n. ſ.* [*mercatus*, Lat.] Market ; trade.

With irreſiſtible majeſty and authority our Saviour removed the exchange, and drove the *mercat* out of the temple. *Spratt.*

ME'RCATURE. *n. ſ.* [*mercatura*, Lat.] The practice of buying and ſelling.

ME'RCENARINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *mercenary.*] Venality ; reſpect to hire or reward.

To forego the pleaſures of ſenſe, and undergo the hardſhips that attend a holy life, is ſuch a kind of *mercenarineſs*, as none but a reſigned, believing ſoul is likely to be guilty of ; if fear itſelf, and even the fear of hell, may be one juſtifiable motive of mens actions. *Boyle.*

ME'RCENARY. *adj.* [*mercenaire*, French ; *mercenarius*, Latin.] 1. Venal ; hired ; ſold for money. 2. Too ſtudious of profit ; acting only for hire.

(1.) Many of our princes, woe the while !
Lie drown'd, and ſoked in *mercenary* blood. *Shakeſp.*

Divers Almains, who ſerved in the garriſons, being merely *mercenary*, did eaſily incline to the ſtrongeſt. *Hayward.*

(2.) The appellation of ſervant imports a *mercenary* temper, and denotes ſuch an one as makes his reward both the ſole motive and meaſure of his obedience. *South's Sermons.*

'Twas not for nothing I the crown reſign'd ;
I ſtill muſt own a *mercenary* mind. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

ME'RCENARY. *n. ſ.* [*mercenaire*, Fr.] A hireling ; one retained or ſerving for pay.

He a poor *mercenary* ſerves for bread ;
For all his travel, only cloth'd and fed. *Sandys's Paraph.*

ME'RCER. *n. ſ.* [*mercier*, French.] One who ſells ſilks.

The draper and *mercer* may meaſure religion as they pleaſe, and the weaver caſt her upon what loom he pleaſe. *Howel.*

ME'RCERY. *n. ſ.* [*mercerie*, French ; from *mercer.*] Trade of mercers; traffick of ſilks.

The *mercery* is gone from out of Lombard-ſtreet and Cheapſide into Paternoſter-row and Fleet-ſtreet. *Graunt.*

To **ME'RCHAND.** *v. n.* [*marchander*, French.] To tranſact by traffick.

Ferdinando *merchanded* with France for the reſtoring Rouſſiglion and Perpignan, oppignorated to them. *Bacon.*

ME'RCHANDISE. *n. ſ.* [*marchandiſe*, French.] 1. Traffick; commerce; trade. 2. Wares; any thing to be bought or ſold.

(1.) If a ſon, that is ſent by his father about *merchandiſe*, fall into ſome leud action, his wickedneſs, by your rule, ſhould be impoſed upon his father. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

If he pay thee to the utmoſt farthing, thou haſt forgiven nothing : it is *merchandiſe*, and not forgiveneſs, to reſtore him that does as much as you can require. *Taylor.*

(2.) Fair when her breaſt, like a rich laden bark
With precious *merchandiſe*, ſhe forth doth lay. *Spenſer.*

Thou ſhalt not ſell her at all for money ; thou ſhalt not make *merchandiſe* of her. *Deut.* xxi. 14.

As for any *merchandiſe* you have brought, ye ſhall have your return in *merchandiſe* or in gold. *Bacon.*

So active a people will always have money, whilſt they can ſend what *merchandiſes* they pleaſe to Mexico. *Addiſon.*

To **ME'RCHANDISE.** *v. n.* To trade ; to traffick ; to exerciſe commerce.

The Phœnicians, of whoſe exceeding *merchandiſing* we read ſo much in ancient hiſtories, were Canaanites, whoſe very name ſignifies merchants. *Brerewood on Languages.*

ME'RCHANT. *n. ſ.* [*merchand*, French.] One who trafficks to remote countries.

France hath flaw'd the league, and hath attach'd
Our *merchants* goods at Bourdeaux. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VIII.

The Lord hath given a commandment againſt the *merchant* city to deſtroy the ſtrong holds thereof. *Iſa.* xxiii. 11.

The moſt celebrated *merchants* in the world were ſituated in the iſland of Tyre. *Addiſon.*

ME'RCHANTLY. } *adj.* [from *merchant.*] Like a mer-
ME'RCHANTLIKE. } chant. *Ainſworth.*

ME'RCHANT-MAN. *n. ſ.* [*merchant* and *man.*] A ſhip of trade.

Pirates have fair winds and a calm ſea, when the juſt and peaceful *merchant-man* hath them. *Taylor.*

In the time of Auguſtus and Tiberius, the ſouthern coaſts of Spain ſent great fleets of *merchant-men* to Italy. *Arbuthnot.*

ME'RCHANTABLE. *adj.* [*mercabilis*, Latin ; from *merchant.*] Fit to be bought or ſold.

Why they placed this invention in the beaver, beſide the medical and *merchantable* commodity of caſtor, or parts conceived to be bitten away, might be the ſagacity of that animal. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ME'RCIABLE. *adj.* [from *mercy.*] This word in *Spenſer* ſignifies *merciful.* Not uſed.

Nought but well mought him betight :
He is ſo meek, wiſe, *merciable*,
And with his word his work is convenable. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

ME'RCIFUL. *adj.* [*mercy* and *full.*] Compaſſionate ; tender ; kind ; unwilling to puniſh ; willing to pity and ſpare.

Be *merciful*, O Lord, unto thy people thou haſt redeemed. *Deut.* xxi. 8.

———— Obſerve
His providence, and on him ſole depend,
Merciful over all his works ; with good
Still overcoming evil. *Milton.*

ME'RCIFULLY. *adv.* [from *merciful.*] Tenderly ; mildly ; with pity ; with compaſſion.

Make the true uſe of thoſe afflictions which his hand, *mercifully* ſevere, hath been pleaſed to lay upon thee. *Atterbury.*

ME'RCIFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *merciful.*] Tenderneſs ; willingneſs to ſpare.

The band that ought to knit all theſe excellencies together is a kind *mercifulneſs* to ſuch a one, as is in his ſoul devoted to ſuch perfections. *Sidney.*

Uſe the means ordinary and lawful, among which *mercifulneſs* and liberality is one, to which the promiſe of ſecular wealth is moſt frequently made. *Hammond.*

ME'RCILESS. *adj.* [from *mercy.*] Void of mercy ; pitileſs ; hard hearted ; cruel ; ſevere.

—— His mother *mercileſs*,
Moſt *mercileſs* of women Wyden hight,
Her other ſon faſt ſleeping did oppreſs,
And with moſt cruel hand him murdered pitileſs. *Spenſer.*

The foe is *mercileſs*, and will not pity. *Shakeſp.*

Think not their rage ſo deſperate t' eſſay
An element more *mercileſs* than they. *Denham.*

—— What God ſo mean,
So *mercileſs* a tyrant to obey ! *Dryden's Juv.*

Whatever ravages a *mercileſs* diſtemper may commit, ſhe ſhall have one man as much her admirer as ever. *Pope.*

The torrent *mercileſs* imbibes
Commiſſions, perquiſites, and bribes. *Swift.*

ME'RCILESSLY. *adv.* [from *mercileſs.*] In a manner void of pity.

ME'RCILESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *mercileſs.*] Want of pity.

MERCU'RIAL. *adj.* [*mercurialis*, Lat.] 1. Formed under the influence of mercury ; active ; ſprightly. 2. Conſiſting of quickſilver : as *mercurial* medicines.

(1.) I know the ſhape of 's leg : this is his hand,
His foot *mercurial*, his martial thigh,
The brawns of Hercules. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

This youth was ſuch a *mercurial*, as could make his own part, if at any time he chanced to be out. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Tully conſidered the diſpoſitions of a ſincere, more ignorant, and leſs *mercurial* nation, by dwelling on the pathetick part. *Swift.*

MERCURIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *mercury.*] The act of mixing any thing with quickſilver.

I add the ways of *mercurification.* *Boyle.*

ME'RCURY. *n. ſ.* [*mercurius*, Latin.] 1. The chemiſt's name for quickſilver is *mercury.* *Hill.* 2. Sprightly qualities. 3. A news-paper; ſo called from Mercury, the intelligencer of the gods. *Ainſworth.* 4. It is now applied, in cant phraſe, to the carriers of news and pamphlets.

(1.) The gall of animals and *mercury* kill worms: and the water in which *mercury* is boiled has this effect. *Arbuthnot.*

(2.) Thus the *mercury* of man is fix'd,
Strong grows the virtue with his nature mix'd;
The droſs cements what elſe were too refin'd,
And in one int'reſt body acts with mind. *Pope.*

ME'RCURY. *n. ſ.* [*mercurialis*, Latin.] A plant. Herb *mercury* is of an emollient nature, and is eaten in the manner of ſpinach, which, when cultivated in a garden, it greatly excels. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

MERCURY'S *finger. n. ſ.* [*hermodactylus*, Lat.] Wild ſaffron.

ME'RCY. *n. ſ.* [*merci*, French, contracted from *miſericordia*, Latin.] 1. Tenderneſs; goodneſs; pity; willingneſs to ſpare and ſave; clemency; mildneſs; unwillingneſs to puniſh. 2. Pardon. 3. Diſcretion; power of acting at pleaſure.

(1.) Oh heav'n have *mercy* on me!
— I ſay, amen.
And have you *mercy* too? *Shakeſp.*

—— *Mercy* is not ſtrain'd;
It droppeth, as the gentle rain from heav'n,
Upon the place beneath. It is twice bleſs'd;
It bleſſeth him that gives and him that takes. *Shakeſp.*

Thou, O God, art gracious, long-ſuffering, and in *mercy* ordering all. *Wiſd.* xv. 1.

Examples of juſtice muſt be made for terror to ſome; examples of *mercy* for comfort to others: the one procures fear, and the other love. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Good heav'n, whoſe darling attribute we find
Is boundleſs grace, and *mercy* to mankind,
Abhors the cruel. *Dryden.*

We adore his undeſerved *mercy* towards us, that he made us the chief of the viſible creation. *Bentley's Sermons.*

(2.) —— 'Twere a paper loſt,
As offer'd *mercy* is. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

—— Cry *mercy* lords,
That you have ta'en a tardy ſluggard here. *Shakeſp.*

I cry thee *mercy* with all my heart, for ſuſpecting a friar of the leaſt good-nature. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

(3.) —— Condition!
What good condition can a treaty find
I' th' part that is at *mercy?* *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

The moſt authentick record of ſo ancient a family ſhould lie at the *mercy* of every infant who flings a ſtone. *Pope.*

A lover is ever complaining of cruelty while any thing is denied him; and when the lady ceaſes to be cruel, ſhe is, from the next moment, at his *mercy.* *Swift.*

MERCY-SEAT. *n. ſ.* [*mercy* and *ſeat.*] The *mercy-ſeat* was the covering of the ark of the covenant, in which the tables of the law were depoſited: it was of gold, and at its two ends were fixed the two cherubims, of the ſame metal, which with their wings extended forwards, ſeemed to form a throne for the majeſty of God, who in ſcripture is repreſented as ſitting between the cherubims, and the ark was his footſtool: it was from hence that God gave his oracles to Moſes, or to the high-prieſt that conſulted him. *Calmet.*

Make a *mercy-ſeat* of pure gold. *Exod.* xxv. 17.

MERE. *adj.* [*merus*, Latin.] That or this only; ſuch and nothing elſe; this only.

Scotland hath foiſons to fill up your will
Of your *mere* own. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

I have engag'd myſelf to a dear friend,
Engag'd my friend to his *mere* enemy,
To feed my means. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

The *mere* Iriſh were not admitted to the benefit of the laws of England, until they had purchaſed charters of denization. *Davies on Ireland.*

From *mere* ſucceſs nothing can be concluded in favour of any nation upon whom it is beſtowed. *Atterbury.*

What if the head, the eye, or ear repin'd,
To ſerve *mere* engines to the ruling mind. *Pope.*

Let eaſtern tyrants from the light of heav'n
Seclude their boſom ſlaves, meanly poſſeſs'd
Of a *mere*, lifeleſs, violated form. *Thomſon's Spring.*

MERE or *mer*, in the beginning, middle, or end, ſignify the ſame with the Saxon meꞃe, a pool or lake. *Gibſon.*

MERE. *n. ſ.* [meꞃe, Saxon.] 1. A pool; commonly a large pool or lake: as, *Winander mere.* 2. A boundary.

(1.) *Meres* ſtored both with fiſh and fowl. *Camden.*

(2.) The miſlayer of a *mere*-ſtone is to blame: but it is the unjuſt judge that is the capital remover of land-marks, who defineth amiſs of lands. *Bacon.*

ME'RELY. *adv.* [from *mere.*] Simply; only; thus and no other way; for this and for no other end or purpoſe.

Which thing we ourſelves would grant, if the uſe thereof had been *merely* and only myſtical. *Hooker.*

Theſe external manners of laments
Are *merely* ſhadows to the unſeen grief,
That ſwells with ſilence in the tortur'd ſoul. *Shakeſp.*

It is below reaſonable creatures to be converſant in ſuch diverſions as are *merely* innocent, and have nothing elſe to recommend them. *Addiſon.*

Above a thouſand bought his almanack *merely* to find what he ſaid againſt me. *Swift.*

Prize not your life for other ends
Than *merely* to oblige your friends. *Swift.*

MERETRI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*meretricius*, *meretrix*, Latin.] Whoriſh; ſuch as is practiſed by proſtitutes; alluring by falſe ſhow.

Our degenerate underſtandings having ſuffered a ſad divorce from their deareſt object, defile themſelves with every *meretricious* ſemblance, that the variety of opinion preſents them with. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Not by affected, *meretricious* arts,
But ſtrict harmonious ſymmetry of parts. *Roſcommon.*

MERETRI'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *meretricious.*] Whoriſhly; after the manner of whores.

MERETRI'CIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *meretricious.*] Falſe allurement like thoſe of ſtrumpets.

MERI'DIAN. *n. ſ.* [*meridien*, French; *meridies*, Latin.] 1. Noon; mid-day. 2. The line drawn from north to ſouth, which the ſun croſſes at noon. 3. The particular place or ſtate of any thing. 4. The higheſt point of glory or power.

(1.) He promis'd in his Eaſt a glorious race,
Now ſunk from his *meridian*, ſets apace. *Dryden.*

(2.) The true *meridian* is a circle paſſing through the poles of the world, and the zenith or vertex of any place, exactly dividing the eaſt from the weſt. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The ſun or moon, riſing or ſetting, our idea repreſents bigger than when on the *meridian.* *Watts's Logick.*

(3.) All other knowledge merely ſerves the concerns of this life, and is fitted to the *meridian* thereof: they are ſuch as will be of little uſe to a ſeparate ſoul. *Hale.*

(4.) I've touch'd the higheſt point of all my greatneſs,
And from that full *meridian* of my glory
I haſte now to my ſetting. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VIII.

Your full majeſty at once breaks forth
In the *meridian* of your reign. *Waller.*

MERI'DIAN. *adj.* 1. Being at the point of noon. 2. Extended from north to ſouth. 3. Raiſed to the higheſt point.

(1.) Sometimes tow'rds Eden, which now in his view
Lay pleaſant, his griev'd look he fixes ſad;
Sometimes tow'rds heav'n, and the full blazing ſun,
Which now ſat high in his *meridian* tow'r. *Milton.*

(2.) Compare the *meridian* line afforded by magnetical needles with one mathematically drawn, obſerve the variation of the needle, or its declination from the true *meridian* line. *Boyle.*

MERI'DIONAL. *adj.* [*meridional*, French.] 1. Southern. 2. Southerly; having a ſouthern aſpect.

(1.) In the ſouthern coaſt of America or Africa, the ſouthern point varieth toward the land, as being diſpoſed that way by the *meridional* or proper hemiſphere. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

(2.) All offices that require heat, as kitchens, ſtillatories, and ſtoves, ſhould be *meridional.* *Wotton's Architect.*

MERIDIONA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *meridional.*] Poſition in the ſouth; aſpect towards the ſouth.

MERI'DIONALLY. *adv.* [from *meridional.*] In the direction of the meridian.

The Jews, not willing to lie as their temple ſtood, do place their bed from north to ſouth, and delight to ſleep *meridionally.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

ME'RIT. *n. ſ.* [*meritum*, Latin; *merite*, French] 1. Deſert; excellence deſerving honour or reward. 2. Reward deſerved. 3. Claim; right; character with reſpect to deſert of good or evil.

(1.) She deem'd I well deſerv'd to die,
And made a *merit* of her cruelty. *Dryden.*
Roſcommon, not more learn'd than good,
With manners gen'rous as his noble blood;
To him the wit of Greece and Rome was known,
And ev'ry author's *merit* but his own. *Pope.*
——— She valu'd nothing leſs
Than titles, figure ſhape, and dreſs;
That *merit* ſhould be chiefly plac'd
In judgment, knowledge, wit, and taſte. *Swift.*
(2.) Thoſe laurel groves, the *merits* of thy youth,
Which thou from Mahomet didſt greatly gain,
While bold aſſertor of reſiſtleſs truth,
Thy ſword did godlike liberty maintain. *Prior.*
(3.) —— You have the captives; uſe them
As we ſhall find their *merits* and our ſafety
May equally determine. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

As I am ſtudious to promote the honour of my native country, I put Chaucer's *merits* to the trial, by turning ſome of the Canterbury tales into our language. *Dryden.*

When a point hath been well examined, and our own judgment ſettled, after a large ſurvey of the *merits* of the cauſe, it would be a weakneſs to continue fluttering. *Watts.*

To ME'RIT. *v. a.* [*meriter*, French.] 1. To deſerve; to have a right to claim any thing as deſerved. 2. To deſerve; to earn: it is uſed generally of good, but ſometimes of ill.

(1.) Amply have *merited* of me, of all
Th' infernal empire. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

A man at beſt is uncapable of *meriting* any thing from God. *South's Sermons.*

(2.) Whatſoever jewels I have *merited*, I am ſure I have received none, unleſs experience be a jewel; that I have purchaſed at an infinite rate. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

If ſuch rewards to vanquiſh'd men are due,
What prize may Niſus from your bounty claim,
Who *merited* the firſt rewards and fame. *Dryden.*

MERITO'RIOUS. *adj.* [*meritoire*, French; from *merit.*] Deſerving of reward; high in deſert.

Inſtead of ſo great and *meritorious* a ſervice, in bringing all the Iriſh to acknowledge the king for their liege, they did great hurt. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

The war that hath ſuch a foundation will not only be reputed juſt, but holy and *meritorious.* *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Sufficient means of redemption and ſalvation, by the ſatiſfactory and *meritorious* death and obedience of the incarnate Son of God, Jeſus Chriſt, God bleſſed for ever. *Sanderſon.*

This is not only the moſt prudent, but the moſt *meritorious* charity, which we can practiſe. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

MERITO'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *meritorious.*] In ſuch a manner as to deſerve reward.

He carried himſelf *meritoriouſly* in foreign employments in time of the interdict, which held up his credit among the patriots. *Wotton.*

MERITO'RIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *meritorious.*] The act or ſtate of deſerving well.

There was a full perſuaſion of the high *meritoriouſneſs* of what they did; but ſtill there was no law of God to ground it upon, and conſequently it was not conſcience. *South.*

ME'RITOT. *n. ſ.* [*oſcillum*, Latin.] A kind of play. *Ainſworth.*

ME'RLIN. *n. ſ.* A kind of hawk.

Not yielding over to old age his country delights, he was at that time following a *merlin.* *Sidney.*

ME'RMAID. *n. ſ.* [*mer*, the ſea; and *maid.*] A ſea woman; an animal with a woman's head and fiſh's tail.

I'll drown more ſailors than the *mermaid* ſhall. *Shakeſp.*
—— Thou remembreſt,
Since once I ſat upon a promontory,
And heard a *mermaid* on a dolphin's back
Uttering ſuch dulcet and harmonious breath,
That the rude ſea grew civil at her ſong. *Shakeſp.*
Did ſenſe perſuade Ulyſſes not to hear
The *mermaids* ſongs, which ſo his men did pleaſe,
That they were all perſuaded, through the ear,
To quit the ſhip and leap into the ſeas? *Davies.*

Few eyes have eſcaped the picture of a *mermaid*: Horace his monſter, with woman's head above and fiſhy extremity below, anſwers the ſhape of the ancient ſyrens that attempted upon Ulyſſes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

MERMAID'S TRUMPET. *n. ſ.* A kind of fiſh. *Ainſ.*

ME'RRILY. *adv.* [from *merry.*] Gaily; airily; cheerfully; with mirth; with gaiety; with laughter.

Merrily, merrily, ſhall we live now,
Under the bloſſom that hangs on the bough. *Shakeſp.*

When men come to borrow of your maſters, they approach ſadly, and go away *merrily.* *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

A paiſan of France thinks of no more than his coarſe bread and his onions, his canvaſs clothes and wooden ſhoes, labours contentedly on working days, and dances or plays *merrily* on holidays. *Temple's Miſcel.*

Merrily ſing, and ſport, and play,
For 'tis Oriana's nuptial day. *Granville.*

ME'RRIMAKE. *n. ſ.* [*merry* and *make.*] A feſtival; a meeting for mirth; merry pranks.

Thenot now nis the time of *merrymake*,
Nor Pan to herie, nor with love to play,
Sike mirth in May is meeteſt for to make,
Or Summer ſhade, under the cocked hay. *Spenſer's Paſt.*
—— The knight did not forbear,
Her honeſt mirth and pleaſure to partake,
But when he ſaw her gibe, and toy, and geare,
And paſs the bounds of modeſt *merrimake*,
Her dalliance he deſpiſed. *Fairy Queen.*

To ME'RRIMAKE. *v. a.* To feaſt; to be jovial.

With thee 'twas Marian's dear delight
To moil all day, and *merrimake* at night. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

ME'RRIMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *merry.*] Mirth; gaiety; cheerfulneſs; laughter.

Who when they heard that piteous ſtrained voice,
In haſte forſook their rural *merriment.* *Fairy Queen.*

A number of *merriments* and jeſts, wherewith they have pleaſantly moved much laughter at our manner of ſerving God. *Hooker.*

—— Methought it was the ſound
Of riot and ill-managed *merriment.* *Milton.*

ME'RRINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *merry.*] Mirth; merry diſpoſition.

The ſtile ſhall give us cauſe to climb in the *merrineſs.* *Shakeſp.*

ME'RRY. *adj.* 1. Laughing; loudly cheerful; gay of heart. 2. Cauſing laughter. 3. Proſperous.

(1.) They drank and were *merry* with him. *Gen.* xliii. 34.

The vine languiſheth, all the *merry*-hearted ſigh. *Iſa.* xxiv.

Some that are of an ill and melancholy nature, incline the company into which they come to be ſad and ill-diſpoſed; and others that are of a jovial nature, do diſpoſe the company to be *merry* and cheerful. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Man is the *merrieſt* ſpecies of the creation; all above and below him are ſerious. *Addiſon.*

(2.) You kill'd her huſband, and for that vile fault
Two of her brothers were condemn'd to death;
My hand cut off, and made a *merry* jeſt. *Shakeſp.*

(3.) In my ſmall pinnace I can ſail,
Contemning all the bluſt'ring roar;
And running with a *merry* gale,
With friendly ſtars my ſafety ſeek,
Within ſome little winding creek,
And ſee the ſtorm aſhore. *Dryden.*

To make MERRY. To junket; to be jovial.

They trod the grapes and *made merry*, and went into the houſe of their God. *Judg.* ix. 27.

A fox 'ſpy'd a bevy of jolly, goſſiping wenches *making merry* over a diſh of pullets. *L'Eſtrange.*

MERRY-A'NDREW. *n. ſ.* A buffoon; a zany; a jack-pudding.

He would be a ſtateſman becauſe he is a buffoon; as if there went no more to the making of a counſellor than the faculties of a *merry-andrew* or tumbler. *L'Eſtrange.*

The firſt who made the experiment was a *merry-andrew*. *Spectator.*

ME'RRYTHOUHT. *n. ſ.* [*merry* and *thought.*] A forked bone on the body of fowls; ſo called becauſe boys and girls pull in play at the two ſides, the longeſt part broken off betokening priority of marriage.

Let him not be breaking *merrythoughts* under the table with my couſin. *Echard's Contempt of the Clergy.*

MESERA'ICK. *n. ſ.* [μεσάραιον; *meſaraique*, French: analogy requires it *meſaraick.*] Belonging to the myſentery.

It taketh leave of the permanent parts at the mouths of the *meſeraicks*, and accompanieth the inconvertible portion into the ſiege. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The moſt ſubtile part of the chyle paſſeth immediately into the blood by the abſorbent veſſels of the guts, which diſcharge themſelves into the *meſeraick* veins. *Arbuthnot.*

ME'RSION. *n. ſ.* [*merſio*, Latin.] The act of ſinking, or thruſting over head. *Ainſw.*

MESE'EMS, imperſonal verb. [*me* and *ſeems*, or *it ſeems to me*: for this word it is now too common to uſe *methinks* or *methought*, an ungrammatical word.] I think; it appears to me; methinks.

Alas, of ghoſts I hear the ghaſtly cries;
Yet there, *meſeems*, I hear her ſinging loud. *Sidney.*
Meſeemed by my ſide a royal maid,
Her dainty limbs full ſoftly down did lay. *Fairy Queen.*

To that general ſubjection of the land *meſeems* that the cuſtom or tenure can be no bar nor impeachment. *Spenſer.*

ME'SENTERY. *n: ſ.* [μεσεντέριον; *meſentere*, Fr.] That round which the guts are convolved.

When the chyle paſſeth through the *meſentery*, it is mixed with the lymph. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

MESENTE'RICK. *adj.* [*meſenterique*, French; from *meſentery.*] Relating to the meſentery.

They are carried into the glands of the *meſentery*, receiving a fine lymph from the lymphatick ducts, which dilutes this chylous fluid, and ſcours its containing veſſels, which, from the *meſenterick* glands, unite in large channels, and paſs directly into the common receptacle of the chyle. *Cheyne.*

MESH. *n. ſ.* [*maeſche*, Dutch; *mache*, old French: it were therefore better written, as it is commonly pronounced, *maſh.*] The interſtice of a net; the ſpace between the threads of a net.

The drovers hang ſquare nets athwart the tide thorough which the ſhoal of pilchard paſſing, leave many behind entangled in the *meaſhes*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Such a hare is madneſs the youth, to ſkip o'er the *maſhes* of good counſel the cripple. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

He ſpreads his ſubtle nets from ſight,
With twinkling glaſſes to betray
The larks that in the *meſhes* light. *Dryden.*

With all their mouths the nerves the ſpirits drink,
Which through the cells of the fine ſtrainers ſink:
Theſe all the channel'd fibres ev'ry way,
For motion and ſenſation, ſtill convey:
The greateſt portion of th' arterial blood,
By the cloſe ſtructure of the parts withſtood,
Whoſe narrow *meſhes* ſtop the groſſer flood. *Blackmore.*

To MESH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To catch in a net; to enſnare.

The flies by chance *meſh't* in her hair,
By the bright radiance thrown
From her clear eyes, rich jewels were,
They ſo like diamonds ſhone. *Drayton.*

ME'SHY. *adj.* [from *meſh.*] Reticulated; of net-work.

Some build his houſe, but thence his iſſue barre,
Some make his *meaſhy* bed, but reave his reſt. *Carew.*
Caught in the *meſhy* ſnare, in vain they beat
Their idle wings. *Thomſon.*

ME'SLIN. *n. ſ.* [from *meſler*, French, to mix; or rather corruptly pronounced for *miſcellane.* See MASLIN.] Mixed corn: as, wheat and rie.

What reaſon is there which ſhould but induce, and therefore much leſs enforce, us to think, that care of old diſſimilitude between the people of God and the heathen nations about them, was any more the cauſe of forbidding them to put on garments of ſundry ſtuff, than of charging them withal not to ſow their fields with *meſlin*. *Hooker.*

If worke for the threſher ye mind for to have,
Of wheat and of *meſtlin* unthreſhed go ſave. *Tuſſer.*

MESOLEU'CYS. *n. ſ.* [μεσόλευκος.] A precious ſtone, black, with a ſtreak of white in the middle. *Dict.*

MESO'LOGARITHMS. *n. ſ.* [μέσος, λόγος, and αρίθμος.] The logarithms of the coſines and tangents, ſo denominated by *Kepler*. *Harris.*

MESO'MELAS. *n. ſ.* [μεσομέλας.] A precious ſtone with a black vein parting every colour in the midſt. *Bailey.*

ME'SPISE. *n. ſ.* [probably miſprinted for *meſpriſe*; *meſpris*, Fr.] Contempt; ſcorn.

Mammon was much diſpleas'd, yet not he choſe
But bear the rigour of his bold *meſpiſe*,
And thence him forward led, him further to entice. *Spenſer.*

MESS. *n. ſ.* [*mes*, old French; *meſſo*, Italian; *miſſus*, Latin; *mes*, Gothick; meꞅe, Saxon, a diſh.] A diſh; a quantity of food ſent to table together.

The bounteous huſwife, nature, on each buſh
Lays her full *meſs* before you. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*
—— Now your traveller,
He and his toothpick at my worſhip's *meſs*. *Shakeſp.*

I had as lief you ſhould tell me of a *meſs* of porridge. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Herbs and other country *meſſes*,
Which the neat-handed Phillis dreſſes. *Milton.*

Had either of the crimes been cooked to their palates, they might have changed *meſſes*. *Decay of Piety.*

From him he next receives it thick or thin,
As pure a *meſs* almoſt as it came in. *Pope.*

To MESS. *v. n.* To eat; to feed.

ME'SSAGE. *n. ſ.* [*meſſage*, Fr.] An errand; any thing committed to another to be told to a third.

—— She doth diſplay
The gate with pearls and rubies richly dight,
Through which her words ſo wiſe do make their way,
To bear the *meſſage* of her gentle ſpright. *Spenſer.*
May one, that is a herald and a prince,
Do a fair *meſſage* to his kingly ears! *Shakeſp.*
She is fair, and, fairer than that word,

Of wond'rous virtues; ſometimes from her eyes
I did receive fair ſpeechleſs *meſſages*. *Shakeſp.*

——Gently haſt thou told
Thy *meſſage*, which might elſe in telling wound,
And in performing end us. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Let the miniſter be low, his intereſt inconſiderable, the word will ſuffer for his ſake; the *meſſage* will ſtill find reception according to the dignity of the meſſenger. *South.*

The welcome *meſſage* made, was ſoon receiv'd;
'Twas to be wiſh'd and hop'd, but ſcarce believ'd. *Dryden.*

ME'SSENGER. *n. ſ.* [*meſſager*, French.] One who carries an errand; one who comes from another to a third; one who brings an account or foretoken of any thing; an harbinger; a forerunner.

Came running in, much like a man diſmaid,
A *meſſenger* with letters, which his meſſage ſaid. *Spenſer.*

——Yon grey lines,
That fret the clouds, are *meſſengers* of day. *Shakeſp.*

The earl diſpatched *meſſengers* one after another to the king, with an account of what he heard and believed he ſaw, and yet thought not fit to ſtay for an anſwer. *Clarendon.*

Joy touch'd the *meſſenger* of heav'n; he ſtay'd
Entranc'd, and all the bliſsful haunt ſurvey'd. *Pope.*

MESSI'AH. *n. ſ.* [from the Hebrew.] The Anointed; the Chriſt; the Saviour of the world; the Prince of peace.

Great and publick oppoſition the magiſtrates made againſt Jeſus, the man of Nazareth, when he appeared as the *Meſſiah*. *Watts on the Mind.*

MESSI'EURS. *n. ſ.* [French, plural of *monſieur*.] Sirs; gentlemen.

ME'SSMATE. *n. ſ.* [*meſs* and *mate*.] One who eats at the ſame table.

ME'SSUAGE. *n. ſ.* [*meſſuagium*, law Latin; formed perhaps from *meſnage* by miſtake of the *n* in court-hand for *u*, they being written alike, *meſnage* from *maiſon*, French.] The houſe and ground ſet apart for houſehold uſes.

MET, the preterite and part. of *meet*.

A ſet of well-meaning gentlemen in England, not to be *met* with in other countries, take it for granted they can never be wrong ſo long as they oppoſe miniſters of ſtate. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

METAGRA'MMATISM. *n. ſ.* [μετὰ and γράμμα.] Anagrammatiſm, or *metagrammatiſm*, is a diſſolution of a name into its letters, as its elements, and a new connexion of it by artificial tranſpoſition, without addition, ſubtraction, or change of any letter, into different words, making ſome perfect ſenſe applicable to the perſon named. *Camden.*

META'BASIS. *n. ſ.* [Greek.] In rhetorick, a figure by which the orator paſſes from one thing to another. *Dict.*

META'BOLA. *n. ſ.* [μεταβολὴ] In medicine, a change of time, air, or diſeaſe.

METACA'RPUS. *n. ſ.* [μετακάρπιον.] In anatomy, a bone of the arm made up of four bones, which are joined to the fingers. *Dict.*

The conjunction is called ſynarthroſis; as in the joining of the carpus to the *metacarpus*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

METACA'RPAL. *adj.* [from *metacarpus*.] Belonging to the metacarpus. *Dict.*

It will facilitate the ſeparation in the joint, when you cut the finger from the *metacarpal* bone. *Sharp's Surgery.*

ME'TAL. *n. ſ.* [*metal*, French; *metallum*, Latin.] 1. We underſtand by the term *metal* a firm, heavy, and hard ſubſtance, opake, fuſible by fire, and concreting again when cold into a ſolid body ſuch as it was before, which is malleable under the hammer, and is of a bright, gloſſy, and glittering ſubſtance where newly cut or broken. The *metals* are ſix in number: 1. gold; 2. ſilver; 3. copper; 4. tin; 5. iron; and, 6. lead; of which gold is the heavieſt, lead the ſecond in weight, then ſilver, then copper, and iron is the lighteſt except tin: ſome have added mercury, or quickſilver to the number of *metals*; but as it wants malleability, the criterion of *metals*, it is more properly ranked among the ſemi *metals*. *Mat. Med.* 2. Courage; ſpirit. In this ſenſe it is more frequently written *mettle*. 3. Upon this ſignification the quoted ambiguity is founded.

(1.) Metalliſts uſe a kind of terrace in their veſſels for fining *metals*, that the melted *metal* run not out. *Moxon.*

(2.) Being glad to find their companions had ſo much *metal*, after a long debate the major part carried it. *Clarendon.*

(3.) Both kinds of *metal* he prepar'd,
Either to give blows or to ward;
Courage and ſteel both of great force,
Prepar'd for better or for worſe. *Hudibras.*

METALE'PSIS. *n. ſ.* [μετάληψις.] A continuation of a trope in one word through a ſucceſſion of ſignifications. *Bailey.*

META'LLICAL. } *adj.* [from *metallum*, Lat. *metallique*, Fr.]
META'LLICK. } Partaking of metal; containing metal; conſiſting of metal.

The ancients obſerving in that material a kind of *metallical* nature, or fuſibility, ſeem to have reſolved it to nobler uſe; an art now utterly loſt. *Wotton's Architecture.*

The lofty lines abound with endleſs ſtore
Of min'ral treaſure, and *metallick* oar. *Blackmore.*

METALLI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*metallum* and *fero*, Latin.] Producing metals. *Dict.*

META'LLINE. *adj.* [from *metal*.] 1. Impregnated with metal. 2. Conſiſting of metal.

(1.) *Metalline* waters have virtual cold in them; put therefore wood or clay into ſmith's water, and try whether it will not harden. *Bacon.*

(2.) Though the quickſilver were brought to a very cloſe and lovely *metalline* cylinder, not interrupted by interſperſed bubbles, yet having cauſed the air to be again drawn out of the receiver, ſeveral little bubbles diſcloſed themſelves. *Boyle.*

ME'TALLIST. *n. ſ.* [from *metal*; *metalliſte*, Fr.] A worker in metals; ſkilled in metals.

Metalliſts uſe a kind of terrace in their veſſels for fining metals, that the melted metal run not out; it is made of quicklime and ox blood. *Moxon's Mech. Exerciſes.*

ME'TALLOGRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [*metallum* and γράφω.] An account or deſcription of metals. *Dict.*

META'LLURGIST. *n. ſ.* [*metallum* and ἔργον.] A worker in metals.

META'LLURGY. *n. ſ.* [*metallum* and ἔργον.] The art of working metals, or ſeparating them from their ore.

To METAMO'RPHOSE. *v. a.* [*metamorphoſer*, Fr. μεταμορφόω.] To change the form or ſhape of any thing.

Thou, Julia, thou haſt *metamorphos'd* me;
Made me neglect my ſtudies, loſe my time. *Shakeſp.*

They became degenerate and *metamorphoſed* like Nebuchadnezzar, who, though he had the face of a man, had the heart of a beaſt. *Davies on Ireland.*

The impoſſibility to conceive ſo great a prince and favourite ſo ſuddenly *metamorphoſed* into travellers, with no train, was enough to make any man unbelieve his five ſenſes. *Wotton.*

From ſuch rude principles our form began;
And earth was *metamorphos'd* into man. *Dryden's Ovid.*

METAMO'RPHOSIS. *n. ſ.* [*metamorphoſe*, Fr. μεταμόρφωσις.] 1. Transformation; change of ſhape. 2. It is applied by *Harvey* to the changes an animal undergoes, both in its formation and growth; and by ſeveral to the various ſhapes ſome inſects in particular paſs through, as the ſilk-worm, and the like. *Quincy.*

(1.) His whole oration ſtood upon a ſhort narration, what was the cauſer of this *metamorphoſis*. *Sidney.*

Obſcene talk is grown ſo common, that one would think we were fallen into an age of *metamorphoſis*, and that the brutes did not only poetically but really ſpeak. *Gov. Tongue.*

What! my noble colonel in *metamorphoſis*! On what occaſion are you transformed? *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

There are probable machines in epick poems, where the gods are no leſs actors than the men; but the leſs credible ſort, ſuch as *metamorphoſes*, are far more rare. *Broome.*

ME'TAPHOR. *n. ſ.* [*metaphore*, Fr. μετάφορα.] The application of a word to an uſe to which, in its original import, it cannot be put: as, he *bridles* his anger; he *deadens* the ſound; the Spring *awakes* the flowers. A metaphor is a ſimile comprized in a word; the Spring putting in action the powers of vegetation, which were torpid in the Winter, as the powers of a ſleeping animal are excited by awaking him.

The work of tragedy is on the paſſions, and in a dialogue; both of them abhor ſtrong *metaphors*, in which the epopœa delights. *Dryden's Ded. to Virgil's Æneis.*

One died in *metaphor*, and one in ſong. *Pope.*

Metapho'rical. **Metapho'rick.** } *adj.* [*metaphorique*, Fr. from *metaphor.*] Not literal; not according to the primitive meaning of the word; figurative.

The words which were do continue; the only difference is, that whereas before they had a literal, they now have a *metaphorical* uſe. *Hooker.*

Metaphra'se. *n. ſ.* [μετάφρασις.] A mere verbal tranſlation from one language into another.

This tranſlation is not ſo looſe as paraphraſe, nor ſo cloſe as *metaphraſe*. *Dryden.*

Metaphra'st. *n. ſ.* [*metaphraſte*, Fr. μετάφραστης.] A literal tranſlator; one who tranſlates word for word from one language into another.

Metaphy'sical. **Metaphy'sick.** } *adj.* 1. Verſed in metaphyſicks; relating to metaphyſicks. 2. In *Shakeſpeare* it means ſupernatural or preternatural.

(2.) —— Hie thee hither,
To chaſtiſe with the valour of my tongue
All that impedes thee from the golden round,
Which fate, and *metaphyſical* aid, doth ſeem
To have crown'd thee withal. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Metaphy'sick. **Metaphy'sicks.** } *n. ſ.* [*metaphyſique*, Fr. μεταφυσικὴ.] Ontology; the doctrine of the general affections of ſubſtances exiſting.

The mathematicks and the *metaphyſicks*,
Fall to them as you find your ſtomach ſerves you. *Shakeſp.*

Call her the *metaphyſicks* of her ſex,
And ſay ſhe tortures wits as quartans vex
Phyſicians. *Cleaveland.*

If ſight be cauſed by intromiſſion, or receiving in, the form of contrary ſpecies ſhould be received confuſedly together, which how abſurd, it is, Ariſtotle ſhews in his *metaphyſicks*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

See phyſick beg the Stagyrite's defence!
See *metaphyſick* call for aid on ſenſe! *Pope's Dunciad.*

The topicks of ontology or *metaphyſick*, are cauſe, effect, action, paſſion, identity, oppoſition, ſubject, adjunct, and ſign. *Watts's Logick.*

Me'taplasm. *n. ſ.* [μεταπλασμὸς.] A figure in rhetorick, wherein words or letters are tranſpoſed contrary to their natural order. *Dict.*

Metasta'sis. *n. ſ.* [μετάστασις.] Tranſlation or removal.

His diſeaſe was a dangerous aſthma; the cauſe a *metaſtaſis*, or tranſlation of tartarous humours from his joints to his lungs. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Metata'rsal. *adj.* [from *metatarſus.*] Belonging to the metatarſus.

The bones of the toes, and part only of the *metatarſal* bones, may be carious; in which caſe cut off only ſo much of the foot as is diſordered. *Sharp's Surgery.*

Metata'rsus. *n. ſ.* [μετὰ and ταρσὸς.] The middle of the foot, which is compoſed of five ſmall bones connected to thoſe of the firſt part of the foot. *Dict.*

The conjunction is called ſynarthroſis, as in the joining the tarſus to the *metatarſus*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Meta'thesis. *n. ſ.* [μετάθεσις.] A tranſpoſition.

To **Mete.** *v. a.* [*metior*, Latin.] To meaſure; to reduce to meaſure.

I will divide Shechem, and *mete* the valley of Succoth. *Pſalms.*

To meaſure any diſtance by a line, apply ſome known meaſure wherewith to *mete* it. *Holder.*

Though you many ways purſue
To find their length, you'll never *mete* the true,
But thus; take all that ſpace the ſun
Metes out, when every daily round is run. *Creech.*

Me'tewand. **Me'teyard.** } *n. ſ.* [*mete* and *yard*, or *wand.*] A ſtaff of a certain length wherewith meaſures are taken.

A true touchſtone, a ſure *metewand*, lieth before their eyes. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Ye ſhall do no unrighteouſneſs in *meteyard*, weight, or meaſure. *Lev.* xix. 35.

To **Metempsycho'se.** *v. a.* [from *metempſychoſis.*] To tranſlate from body to body. A word not received.

The ſouls of uſurers after their death, Lucian affirms to be *metempſychoſed*, or tranſlated into the bodies of aſſes, and there remain certain years, for poor men to take their pennyworth out of their bones. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

Metempsycho'sis. *n. ſ.* [μετεμψύχωσις.] The tranſmigration of ſouls from body to body.

From the opinion of *metempſychoſis*, or tranſmigration of the ſouls of men into the bodies of beaſts, moſt ſuitable unto their human condition, after his death Orpheus the muſician became a ſwan. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Me'teor. *n. ſ.* [*meteore*, Fr. μετέωρα.] Any bodies in the air or ſky that are of a flux and tranſitory nature.

Look'd he or red, or pale or ſad, or merrily?
What obſervation mad'ſt thou in this caſe,
Of his heart's *meteors* tilting in his face? *Shakeſp.*

She began to caſt with herſelf from what coaſt this blazing ſtar muſt riſe upon the horizon of Ireland; for there had the like *meteor* ſtrong influence before. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Theſe burning fits but *meteors* be,
Whoſe matter in thee ſoon is ſpent:
Thy beauty, and all parts which are in thee,
Are an unchangeable firmament. *Donne.*

Then flaming *meteors*, hung in air, were ſeen,
And thunders rattled through a ſky ſerene. *Dryden's Æn.*

Why was I rais'd the *meteor* of the world,
Hung in the ſkies, and blazing as I travell'd,
Till all my fires were ſpent; and then caſt downward
To be trod out by Cæſar? *Dryden's All for Love.*

O poet, thou hadſt been diſcreeter,
Hanging the monarch's hat ſo high,
If thou hadſt dubb'd thy ſtar a *meteor*,
Which did but blaze, and rove, and die. *Prior.*

Meteorolo'gical. *adj.* [from *meteorology.*] Relating to the doctrine of meteors.

Others are conſiderable in *meteorological* divinity. *Brown.*

Make diſquiſition whether theſe unuſual lights be newcome gueſts, or old inhabitants in heaven, or *meteorological* impreſſions not tranſcending the upper region, or whether to be ranked among celeſtial bodies. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

Meteoro'logist. *n. ſ.* [from *meteorology.*] A man ſkilled in meteors, or ſtudious of them.

The *meteorologiſts* obſerve, that amongſt the four elements which are the ingredients of all ſublunary creatures, there is a notable correſpondency. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

Meteoro'logy. *n. ſ.* [μετέωρα and λέγω.] The doctrine of meteors.

In animals we deny not a natural *meteorology*, or innate preſentation of wind and weather. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Mete'orous. *adj.* [from *meteor.*] Having the nature of a meteor.

—— From the o'er hill
To their fixt ſtation, all in bright array,
The cherubim deſcended, on the ground
Gliding *meteorous*, as ev'ning miſt,
Riſ'n from a river. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Me'ter. *n. ſ.* [from *mete.*] A meaſurer: as, a coal-*meter*, a land-*meter*.

METHE'GLIN. *n. ſ.* [*meddyglyn*, Welſh, from *medd* and *glyn*, to glue, *Minſhew*; or medclyg, a phyſician, and llyn, drink, becauſe it is a medicinal drink.] Drink made of honey boiled with water and fermented.

White-handed miſtreſs, one ſweet word with thee.
—Honey, and milk, and ſugar, there is three.
—Nay then two treys; and if you grow ſo nice,
Metheglin, wort, and malmſey. *Shakeſp.*

T' allay the ſtrength and hardneſs of the wine,
And with old Bacchus new *metheglin* join. *Dryden.*

METHI'NKS, verb imperſonal. [*me* and *thinks*. This is imagined to be a Norman corruption, the French being apt to confound *me* and *I*.] I think; it ſeems to me; meſeems. See MESEEMS, which is more ſtrictly grammatical, though leſs in uſe. *Methinks* was uſed even by thoſe who uſed likewiſe *meſeems*.

In all ages poets have been had in ſpecial reputaion, and, *methinks*, not without great cauſe; for, beſides their ſweet inventions, and moſt witty lays, they have always uſed to ſet forth the praiſes of the good and virtuous. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

If he chooſe out ſome expreſſion which does not vitiate the ſenſe, I ſuppoſe he may ſtretch his chain to ſuch a latitude; but by innovation of thoughts, *methinks*, he breaks it. *Dryden.*

There is another circumſtance, which, *methinks*, gives us a very high idea of the nature of the ſoul, in regard to what paſſes in dreams, that innumerable multitude and variety of ideas which then ariſe in her. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

Methinks already I your tears ſurvey. *Pope.*

ME'THOD. *n. ſ.* [*methode*, French; μέθοδος.] *Method*, taken in the largeſt ſenſe, implies the placing of ſeveral things, or performing ſeveral operations in ſuch an order as is moſt convenient to attain ſome end. *Watts.*

To ſee wherein the harm which they feel conſiſteth, the ſeeds from which it ſprang, and the *method* of curing it, belongeth to a ſkill the ſtudy whereof is full of toil, and the practice beſet with difficulties. *Hooker.*

If you will jeſt with me know my aſpect,
And faſhion your demeanour to my looks,
Or I will beat this *method* in your ſconce. *Shakeſp.*

It will be in vain to talk to you concerning the *method* I think beſt to be obſerved in ſchools. *Locke on Education.*

Notwithſtanding a faculty be born with us, there are ſeveral *methods* for cultivating and improving it, and without which it will be very uncertain. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

METHO'DICAL. *adj.* [*methodique*, Fr. from *method*.] Ranged or proceeding in due or juſt order.

The obſervations follow one another without that *methodical* regularity requiſite in a proſe author. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

Let me appear, great Sir, I pray,
Methodical in what I ſay. *Addiſon's Roſamond.*

He can take a body to pieces, and diſpoſe of them where he pleaſes: to us, perhaps not without the appearance of irretrievable confuſion; but, with reſpect to his own knowlege, into the moſt regular and *methodical* repoſitories. *Rogers.*

METHO'DICALLY. *adv.* [from *methodical*.] According to method and order.

To begin *methodically*, I ſhould enjoin you travel; for abſence doth remove the cauſe, removing the object. *Suckling.*

All the rules of painting are *methodically*, conciſely, and clearly delivered in this treatiſe. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

To **ME'THODIZE.** *v. a.* [from *method*.] To regulate; to diſpoſe in order.

Reſolv'd his unripe vengeance to defer,
The royal ſpy retir'd again unſeen,
To brood in ſecret on his gather'd ſpleen,
And *methodize* revenge. *Dryden's Boccace.*

The man who does not know how to *methodiſe* his thoughts, has always a barren ſuperfluity of words; the fruit is loſt amidſt the exuberance of leaves. *Spectator.*

One who brings with him any obſervations which he has made in his reading of the poets, will find his own reflections *methodized* and explained, in the works of a good critick. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

Thoſe rules of old diſcover'd, not deviſ'd
Are nature ſtill, but nature *methodiſ'd*. *Pope.*

ME'THODIST. *n. ſ.* [from *method*.] 1. A phyſician who practiſes by theory. 2. One of a new kind of puritans lately ariſen, ſo called from their profeſſion to live by rules and in conſtant method.

(1.) Our warieſt phyſicians, not only chemiſts but *methodiſts*, give it inwardly in ſeveral conſtitutions and diſtempers. *Boyle.*

METHO'UGHT, the preterite of *methinks*. See METHINKS and MESEEMS. I thought; it appeared to me. I know not that any author has *meſeemed*, though it is more grammatical, and deduced analogically from *meſeems*.

Methought, a ſerpent eat my heart away,
And you ſat ſmiling at his cruel prey. *Shakeſp.*

——Since I ſought
By pray'r th' offended deity t' appeaſe;
Kneel'd, and before him humbl'd all my heart.
Methought, I ſaw him placable, and mild,
Bending his ear: perſuaſion in me grew
That I was heard with favour; peace return'd
Home to my breaſt; and to my memory
His promiſe, "That thy ſeed ſhall bruiſe our foe." *Milton.*

——In theſe
I found not what, *methought*, I wanted ſtill. *Milton.*

Methought I ſtood on a wide river's bank,
Which I muſt needs o'erpaſs, but knew not how. *Dryden.*

METONY'MICAL. *adj.* [from *metonymy*.] Put by metonymy for ſomething elſe.

METONY'MICALLY. *adv.* [from *metonymical*.] By metonymy; not literally.

The diſpoſition of the coloured body, as that modifies the light, may be called by the name of a colour *metonymically*, or efficiently; that is, in regard of its turning the light that rebounds from it, or paſſes through it, into this or that particular colour. *Boyle on Colours.*

METO'NYMY. *n. ſ.* [*metonymie*, Fr. μετωνυμία.] A rhetorical figure, by which one word is put for another, as the matter for the materiate; *he died by ſteel*, that is, by a ſword.

They differ only as cauſe and effect, which by a *metonymy* uſual in all ſorts of authors, are frequently put one for another. *Tillotſon.*

METOPO'SCOPY. *n. ſ.* [*metopoſcopie*, French; μέτωπον and σκέπτω.] The ſtudy of phyſiognomy; the art of knowing the characters of men by the countenance.

ME'TRE. *n. ſ.* [*metrum*, Latin; μέτρον.] Speech confined to a certain number and harmonick diſpoſition of ſyllables; verſe; meaſure; numbers.

For the *metre* ſake, ſome words be driven awry which require a ſtraighter placing in plain proſe. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Abuſe the city's beſt good men in *metre*,
To laugh at lords. *Pope.*

ME'TRICAL. *adj.* [*metricus*, Latin; *metrique*, French.] 1. Pertaining to metre or numbers. 2. Conſiſting of verſes: as, *metrical* precepts.

METRO'POLIS. *n. ſ.* [*metropolis*, Latin; *metropole*, Fr. μήτηρ and ϖόλις.] The mother city; the chief city of any country or diſtrict.

His eyes diſcovers unaware
The goodly proſpect of ſome foreign land,
Firſt ſeen: or ſome renown'd *metropolis*,
With gliſtering ſpires and pinnacles adorn'd. *Milton.*

——Reduc'd in careful watch
Round their *metropolis*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

We ſtopped at Pavia, that was once the *metropolis* of a kingdom, but at preſent a poor town. *Addiſon on Italy.*

METROPO'LITAN. *n. ſ.* [*metropolitanus*, Latin.] A biſhop of the mother church; an archbiſhop.

He was promoted to Canterbury upon the death of Dr. Bancroft, that *metropolitan*, who underſtood the church excellently, and countenanced men of the greateſt parts in learning. *Clarendon.*

METROPO'LITAN. *adj.* Belonging to a metropolis.

Their patriarch, of a covetous deſire to enrich himſelf, had forborn to inſtitute *metropolitan* biſhops. *Raleigh.*

METROPOLI'TICAL. *adj.* [from *metropolis.*] Chief or principal of cities.

He fearing the power of the Chriſtians was gone as far as Gratia, the *metropolitical* city of Stiria. *Knolles.*

ME'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *metal*, but commonly written ſo when the metaphorical ſenſe is uſed.] 1. Spirit; ſpritelineſs; courage. 2. Subſtance: this at leaſt ſhould be *metal*.

(1.) What a blunt fellow is this grown to be?
He was quick *mettle* when he went to ſchool. *Shakeſpeare.*

I had rather go with ſir prieſt than ſir knight: I care not who knows ſo much of my *mettle*. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

Upon this heavineſs of the king's forces, interpreted to be fear and want of *mettle*, divers reſorted to the ſeditious. *Hayward's Edw. VI.*

He had given ſo frequent teſtimony of ſignal courage in ſeveral actions, that his *mettle* was never ſuſpected. *Clarendon.*

'Tis more to guide than ſpur the muſe's ſteed,
Reſtrain his fury, than provoke his ſpeed;
The winged courſer, like a gen'rous horſe,
Shows moſt true *mettle* when you check his courſe. *Pope.*

(2.) Oh thou! whoſe ſelf-ſame *mettle*,
Whereof thy proud child, arrogant man, is puft,
Engenders the black toad, and adder blue. *Shakeſp.*

ME'TTLED. *adj.* [from *mettle.*] Spritely; courageous; full of ardour; full of fire.

Such a light and *metall'd* dance
Saw you never. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Nor would you find it eaſy to compoſe
The *mettled* ſteeds, when from their noſtrils flows
The ſcorching fire that in their entrails glows. *Addiſon.*

ME'TTLESOME. *adj.* [from *mettle.*] Spritely; lively; gay; briſk; airy; fiery; courageous.

Their force differs from true ſpirit, as much as a vicious from a *mettleſome* horſe. *Tatler.*

ME'TTLESOMELY. *adv.* [from *mettleſome.*] With ſpritelineſs.

MEW. *n. ſ.* [*mue*, French.] 1. A cage; an incloſure; a place where any thing is confined. 2. [Mæƿ, Saxon.] A ſea-fowl.

(1.) Forth-coming from her darkſome *mew*,
Where ſhe all day did hide her heated hew. *Spenſer.*

There then ſhe does transform to monſtrous hues,
And horribly miſ-ſhapes with ugly ſights,
Captiv'd eternally in iron *mews*,
And darkſome dens, where Titan his face never ſhews. *Spenſer.*

Her lofty hand would of itſelf refuſe
To touch the dainty needle or nice thread;
She hated chambers, cloſets, ſecret *mews*,
And in broad fields preſerv'd her maidenhead. *Fairfax.*

(2.) Among the firſt ſort we reckon coots, ſanderlings, and *meawes*. *Carew.*

The veſſel ſticks, and ſhews her open'd ſide,
And on her ſhatter'd maſt the *mews* in triumph ride. *Dryden.*

To MEW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To ſhut up; to confine; to impriſon; to incloſe. 2. To ſhed the feathers. It is, I believe, uſed in this ſenſe, becauſe birds are, by cloſe confinement, brought to ſhed their feathers. 3. [*Miauler*, French.] To cry as a cat.

(1.) ——He in dark corners *mew'd*,
Mutter'd of matters as their books them ſhew'd. *Hubberd.*

Why ſhould your fears, which, as they ſay, attend
The ſteps of wrong, then move you to *mew* up
Your tender kinſman. *Shakeſp. King John.*

Fair Hermia, queſtion your deſires;
Know of your youth, examine well your blood,
Whether if you yield not to your father's choice,
You can endure the livery of a nun;
For aye to be in ſhady cloiſter *mew'd*
To live a barren ſiſter all your life,
Chanting faint hymns to the cold, fruitleſs moon. *Shakeſp.*

More pity that the eagle ſhould be *mew'd*,
While kites and buzzards prey at liberty. *Shakeſpeare.*

——Feign them ſick,
Cloſe *mew'd* in their ſedans, for fear of air. *Dryden's Juv.*

It is not poſſible to keep a young gentleman from vice by a total ignorance of it, unleſs you will all his life *mew* him up in a cloſet, and never let him go into company. *Locke.*

(2.) I ſhould diſcourſe of hawks, and then treat of their ayries, *mewings*, caſting, and renovation of their feathers. *Walton.*

The ſun hath *mew'd* his beams from off his lamp,
And majeſty defac'd the royal ſtamp. *Cleaveland.*

Nine times the moon had *mew'd* her horns, at length
With travel weary, unſupply'd with ſtrength,
And with the burden of her womb oppreſt,
Sabean fields afford her needful reſt. *Dryden.*

(3.) Let Hercules himſelf do what he may,
The cat will *mew*, the dog will have his day. *Shakeſp.*

They are not improveable beyond their own genius: a dog will never learn to *mew*, nor a cat to bark. *Grew.*

To MEWL. *v. n.* [*miauler*, French.] To ſquall as a child.

——The infant
Mewling and puking in the nurſe's arms. *Shakeſp.*

MEZE'REON. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of ſpurge lawrel.—*Mezereon* is common in our gardens, and on the Alps and Pyrenean mountains: every part of this ſhrub is acrid and pungent, and inflames the mouth and throat. *Hill.*

ME'ZZOTINTO. *n. ſ.* [Italian.] A kind of graving, ſo named as nearly reſembling paint, the word importing half-painted: It is done by beating the whole into aſperity with a hammer, and then rubbing it down with a ſtone to the reſemblance intended.

MEYNT. *adv.* Mingled. Obſolete.

The ſalt Medway, that trickling ſtreams
Adown the dales of Kent,
Till with the elder brother Thames
His brackiſh waves be *meynt*. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

MI'ASM. *n. ſ.* [from μιαίνω, inquino, to infect.] Such particles or atoms as are ſuppoſed to ariſe from diſtempered, putrefying, or poiſonous bodies, and to affect people at a diſtance.

The plague is a malignant fever, cauſed through peſtilential *miaſms* inſinuating into the humoral and conſiſtent parts of the body. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

MICE, the plural of *mouſe*.

Mice that mar the land. 1 *Sam.* vi. 5.

MICHA'ELMASS. *n. ſ.* [*Michael* and *maſs.*] The feaſt of the archangel *Michael*, celebrated on the twenty-ninth of September.

They compounded to furniſh ten oxen after *Michaelmaſs* for thirty pounds price. *Carew.*

To MICHE. *v. n.* To be ſecret or covered; to lie hid. *Hanmer.*

Marry this is *miching* malicho; it means miſchief. *Shakeſp.*

MI'CHER. *n. ſ.* [from *miche.*] A lazy loiterer, who ſkulks about in corners and by-places, and keeps out of ſight; a hedge-creeper. *Mich* or *mick* is ſtill retained in the cant language for an indolent, lazy fellow. It is uſed in the weſtern counties for a truant boy.

How tenderly her tender hands between
In ivory cage ſhe did the *micher* bind. *Sidney.*

Shall the bleſſed ſon of heav'n prove a *micher*, and eat blackberries? a queſtion not to be aſked. Shall the ſon of England prove a thief, and take purſes? a queſtion to be aſked. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

MI'CKLE. *adj.* [micel, Saxon.] Much; great. Obſolete. In Scotland it is pronounced *muckle*.

This reade is rife that oftentime
Great cumbers fall unſoft:
In humble dales is footing faſt,
The trode is not ſo tickle,
And though one fall through heedleſs haſte,
Yet is his miſs not *mickle*. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

Many a little makes a *mickle*. *Camden's Remains.*

If I to-day die with Frenchmens rage,
To morrow I ſhall die with *mickle* age. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

O, *mickle* is the pow'rful grace, that lies
In plants, herbs, ſtones, and their true qualities. *Shakeſp.*

All this tract that fronts the falling ſun,
A noble peer, of *mickle* truſt and power,
Has in his charge. *Milton.*

MICROCO'SM. *n. ſ.* [μίκρος and κόσμος.] The little world. Man is ſo called as being imagined, by ſome fanciful philoſophers, to have in him ſomething analogous to the four elements.

You ſee this in the map of my *microcoſm*. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

She to whom this world muſt itſelf refer,
As ſuburbs, or the *microcoſm* of her;
She, ſhe is dead; ſhe's dead, when thou know'ſt this,
Thou know'ſt how lame a creeple this world is. *Donne.*

As in this our *microcoſm*, the heart
Heat, ſpirit, motions gives to every part:
So Rome's victorious influence did diſperſe
All her own virtues through the univerſe. *Denham.*

Philoſophers ſay, that man is a *microcoſm*, or little world, reſembling in miniature every part of the great; and the body natural may be compared to the body politick. *Swift.*

MI'CROGRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [μικρὸς and γράφω.] The deſcription of the parts of ſuch very ſmall objects as are diſcernible only with a microſcope.

The honey-bag is the ſtomach, which they always fill to ſatisfy and to ſpare, vomiting up the greater part of the honey to be kept againſt winter: a curious deſcription and figure of the ſting ſee in Mr. Hook's *micrography*. *Grew's Muſæum.*

MI'CROSCOPE. *n. ſ.* [μίκρος and σκοπέω; *microſcope*, French.] An optick inſtrument, contrived various ways to give to the eye a large appearance of many objects which could not otherwiſe be ſeen.

If the eye were ſo acute as to rival the fineſt *microſcopes*, and to diſcern the ſmalleſt hair upon the leg of a gnat, it would be a curſe, and not a bleſſing, to us; it would make all things appear rugged and deformed; the moſt finely poliſhed cryſtal would be uneven and rough; the ſight of our own ſelves would affright us; the ſmootheſt ſkin would be beſet all over with ragged ſcales and briſtly hairs. *Bentley.*

The critick eye, that *microſcope* of wit,
Sees hairs and pores, examines bit by bit. *Dunciad.*

MICRO'METER. *n. ſ.* [μίκρος and μέτρον; *micrometre*, French.] An inſtrument contrived to meaſure ſmall ſpaces.

MICROSCO'PICAL. } *adj.* [from *microſcope*.] 1. Made by
MICROSCO'PICK. } a microſcope. 2. Aſſiſted by a microſcope. 3. Reſembling a microſcope.

(1.) Make *microſcopical* obſervations of the figure and bulk of the conſtituent parts of all fluids. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

(2.) Evading even the *microſcopic* eye!
Full nature ſwarms with life. *Thomſon's Summer.*

(3.) Why has not man a *microſcopick* eye?
For this plain reaſon, Man is not a fly.
Say what the uſe, were finer opticks given,
T' inſpect a mite, not comprehend the heav'n? *Pope.*

MID. *adj.* [contracted from *middle*, or derived from *mid*, Dutch.] 1. Middle; equally between two extremes. 2. It is much uſed in compoſition.

(1.) No more the mounting larks, while Daphne ſings,
Shall, liſting in *mid* air, ſuſpend their wings. *Pope.*

Ere the *mid* hour of night, from tent to tent,
Unweary'd, through th' num'rous hoſt he paſt. *Rowe.*

MID-COURSE. *n. ſ.* [*mid* and *courſe*.] Middle of the way.

——— Why in the Eaſt
Darkneſs ere day's *mid-courſe*? and morning light,
More orient in yon weſtern cloud, that draws
O'er the blue firmament a radiant white. *Milton.*

MID-DAY. *adj.* [*mid* and *day*.] Meridional, being at noon.

Who ſhoots at the *mid-day* ſun, though he be ſure he ſhall never hit the mark, yet as ſure he is he ſhall ſhoot higher than he who aims but at a buſh. *Sidney.*

His ſparkling eyes, replete with awful fire,
More dazzled and drove back his enemies,
Than *mid-day* ſun fierce bent againſt their faces. *Shakeſp.*

Did he not lead you through the *mid-day* ſun,
And clouds of duſt? Did not his temples glow
In the ſame ſultry winds and ſcorching heats? *Addiſon.*

MID-DAY. *n. ſ.* Noon, meridian.

Who have before, or ſhall write after thee,
Their works, though toughly laboured, will be
Like infancy or age to man's firm ſtay,
Or early or late twilights to *mid-day*. *Donne.*

MI'DDEST. ſuperl. of *mid*, *middeſt*, *midſt*.

Yet the ſtout fairy 'mongſt the *middeſt* crowd,
Thought all their glory vain in knightly view. *Spenſer.*

MI'DDLE. *adj.* [mıddle, Saxon.] 1. Equally diſtant from the two extremes. 2. Intermediate; intervening. 3. Middle finger; the long finger.

(1.) The loweſt virtues draw praiſe from the common people; the *middle* virtues work in them aſtoniſhment; but of the higheſt virtues they have no ſenſe. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

A *middle* ſtation of life, within reach of thoſe conveniencies which the lower orders of mankind muſt neceſſarily want, and yet without embarraſſment of greatneſs. *Rogers.*

To deliver all his fleet to the Romans, except ten *middle*-ſized brigantines. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

I like people of *middle* underſtanding and *middle* rank. *Swift.*

(2.) Will, ſeeking good, finds many *middle* ends. *Davies.*

(3.) You firſt introduce the *middle* finger of the left-hand. *Sharp.*

MI'DDLE. *n. ſ.* 1. Part equally diſtant from two extremities; the part remote from the verge. 2. The time that paſſes, or events that happen, between the beginning and end.

(1.) There come people down by the *middle* of the land. *Judges.*

With roof ſo low that under it
They never ſtand, but lie or ſit;
And yet ſo foul, that whoſo's in,
Is to the *middle* leg in priſon. *Hudibras.*

(2.) The cauſes and deſigns of an action are the beginning; the effects of theſe cauſes, and the difficulties met with in the execution of theſe deſigns, are the *middle*; and the unravelling and reſolution of theſe difficulties are the end. *Dryden.*

MIDDLE-AGED. *adj.* [*middle* and *age*.] Placed about the middle of life.

A *middle-aged* man, that was half grey, half brown, took a fancy to marry two wives. *L'Eſtrange.*

The *middle-aged* ſupport faſting the beſt, becauſe of the oily parts abounding in the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

I found you a very young man, and left you a *middle-aged* one: you knew me a *middle-aged* man, and now I am an old one. *Swift.*

MI'DDLEMOST. *adj.* [from *middle*.] Being in the middle.

Why have not ſome beaſts more than four feet, ſuppoſe ſix, and the *middlemoſt* ſhorter than the reſt. *More.*

The outmoſt fringe vaniſhed firſt, and the *middlemoſt* next, and the innermoſt laſt. *Newton's Opticks.*

The outward ſtars, with their ſyſtems of planets, muſt neceſſarily have deſcended toward the *middlemoſt* ſyſtem of the univerſe, whither all would be moſt ſtrongly attracted from all parts of a finite ſpace. *Bentley's Sermons.*

MI'DDLING. *adj.* [from *middle*.] 1. Of middle rank; of condition equally remote from high and low. 2. Of moderate ſize; having moderate qualities of any kind.

(1.) A *middling* ſort of a man, left well enough to paſs by his father, could never think he had enough ſo long as any man had more. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

(2.) The bigneſs of a church ought to be no greater than that unto which the voice of a preacher of *middling* lungs will eaſily extend. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

Longinus preferred the ſublime genius that ſometimes errs, to the *middling* or indifferent one, which makes few faults, but ſeldom riſes to any excellence. *Dryden.*

MI'DLAND. *adj.* [*mid* and *land.*] 1. That which is remote from the coaſt. 2. In the midſt of the land; mediterranean.

(1.) The ſame name is given to the inlanders, or *midland* inhabitants of this iſland, by Cæſar. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The *midland* towns abounding in wealth, ſhews that her riches are intern and domeſtick. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

The various dialects of the Engliſh in the North and Weſt, render their expreſſions many times unintelligible to the other, and both ſcarce intelligible to the *midland.* *Hale.*

(2.) There was the Plymouth ſquadron now come in,
Which twice on Biſcay's working bay had been,
And on the *midland* ſea the French had aw'd. *Dryden.*

MIDGE. *n. ſ.* [mıcʒe, Saxon.] A gnat.

MID-HEAVEN. *n. ſ.* [*mid* and *heaven.*] The middle of the ſky.

But the hot hell that always in him burns
Though in *mid-heaven,* ſoon ended his delight. *Milton.*

MI'DLEG. *n. ſ.* [*mid* and *leg.*] Middle of the leg.

He had fifty attendants, young men all, in white ſatten, looſe coats to the *midleg,* and ſtockings of white ſilk. *Bacon.*

MI'DMOST. *adj.* [from *mid,* or contracted from *middlemoſt:* this is one of the words which have not a comparative, though they ſeem to have a ſuperlative degree.] The middle.

Now van to van the foremoſt ſquadrons meet,
The *midmoſt* battles haſting up behind. *Dryden.*
——— Hear himſelf repine
At fate's unequal laws; and at the clue,
Which, mercileſs in length, the *midmoſt* ſiſter drew. *Dryden.*

What dulneſs dropt among her ſons impreſt,
Like motion, from one circle to the reſt:
So from the *midmoſt* the nutation ſpreads
Round, and more round o'er all the ſea of heads. *Pope.*

MI'DNIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*mid* and *night.* *Milton* ſeems to have accented this laſt ſyllable.] The noon of night; the depth of night; twelve at night.

To be up after *midnight,* and to go to bed then, is early; ſo that to go to bed after *midnight,* is to go betimes. *Shakeſp.*

By night he fled, and at *midnight* return'd
From compaſſing the earth; cautious of day. *Milton.*

After this time came on the *midnight* of the church, wherein the very names of the councils were forgotten, and men did only dream of what had paſt. *Stillingfleet.*

In all that dark *midnight* of popery there were ſtill ſome gleams of light, ſome witneſſes that aroſe to give teſtimony to the truth. *Atterbury.*

They can tell what altitude the dog-ſtar had at *midnight* or midnoon in Rome when Julius Cæſar was ſlain. *Watts.*

MI'DNIGHT. *adj.* Being in the middle of the night.

How now, you ſecret, black and *midnight* hags?
What is't you do? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

I hope my *midnight* ſtudies, to make our countries flouriſh in myſterious and beneficent arts, have not ungratefully affected your intellects. *Bacon.*

Some ſolitary cloiſter will I chuſe,
Coarſe my attire, and ſhort ſhall be my ſleep,
Broke by the melancholy *midnight* bell. *Dryden's Sp. Fryar.*

MI'DRIFF. *n. ſ.* [mıðhꞃıꝼe, Saxon.] The diaphragm.

The *midriff* divides the trunk of the body into two cavities; the thorax and abdomen: it is compoſed of two muſcles; the firſt and ſuperior of theſe ariſes from the ſternum, and the ends of the laſt ribs on each ſide. The ſecond and inferior muſcle comes from the vertebræ of the loins by two productions, of which that on the right ſide comes from the firſt, ſecond, and third vertebræ of the loins; that on the left ſide is ſomewhat ſhorter; and both theſe productions join and make the lower part of the *midriff.* *Quincy.*

Whereat he inly rag'd, and as they talk'd,
Smote him into the *midriff* with a ſtone
That beat out life. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

In the gullet, where it perforateth the *midriff,* the carneous fibres of that muſcular part are inflected. *Ray.*

MID-SEA. *n. ſ.* [*mid* and *ſea.*] The Mediterranean ſea.

Our Tyrrhene Pharos, that the *mid-ſea* meets
With its embrace, and leaves the land behind. *Dryden.*

MI'DSHIPMAN. *n. ſ.* [from *mid, ſhip,* and *man.*] *Midſhipmen* are officers aboard a ſhip, whoſe ſtation is ſome on the quarter-deck, others on the poop. Their buſineſs is to mind the braces, to look out, and to give about the word of command from the captain and other ſuperior officers: they alſo aſſiſt on all occaſions, both in ſailing the ſhip, and in ſtoring and rummaging the hold. *Harris.*

MIDST. *n. ſ.* Middle.

All is well when nothing pleaſes but God, being thankful in the *midſt* of his afflictions. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

Ariſe, ye ſubtle ſpirits, that can ſpy
When love is enter'd in a female's eye;
You that can read it in the *midſt* of doubt,
And in the *midſt* of frowns can find it out. *Dryden.*

MIDST. *adj.* [contracted from *middeſt,* the ſuperlative of *mid.*] Midmoſt; being in the middle.

On earth join all ye creatures to extol
Him firſt, Him laſt, Him *midſt,* and without end. *Milton.*

In the Slighted Maid, there is nothing in the firſt act but what might have been ſaid or done in the fifth; nor any thing in the *midſt* which might not have been placed in the beginning. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

MIDSTRE'AM. *n. ſ.* [*mid* and *ſtream.*] Middle of the ſtream.

The *midſtream*'s his; I creeping by the ſide,
And ſhoulder'd off by his impetuous tide. *Dryden.*

MI'DSUMMER. *n. ſ.* [*mid* and *ſummer.*] The ſummer ſolſtice, reckoned to fall on June the twenty-firſt.

However orthodox my ſentiments relating to publick affairs may be while I am now writing, they may become criminal enough to bring me into trouble before *Midſummer.* *Swift.*

At eve laſt *Midſummer* no ſleep I ſought. *Gay's Paſt.*

MI'DWAY. *n. ſ.* [*mid* and *way.*] The part of the way equally diſtant from the beginning and end.

No *midway* 'twixt theſe extremes at all. *Shakeſp.*

He were an excellent man that were made in the *midway* between him and Benedick; the one is too like an image, and ſays nothing; and the other too like my lady's eldeſt ſon, evermore tattling. *Shakeſp. Much ado about nothing.*

Pity and ſhame! that they, who to live well
Stood ſo fair, ſhould turn aſide to tread
Paths indirect, or in the *midway* faint! *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The hare laid himſelf down about *midway,* and took a nap; for I can fetch up the tortoiſe when I pleaſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

How didſt thou arrive at this place of darkneſs, when ſo many rivers of the ocean lie in the *midway.* *Broome.*

MI'DWAY. *adj.* Being in the middle between two places.

——— How fearful
And dizzy 'tis, to caſt one's eyes ſo low!
The crows and choughs that wing the *midway* air,
Shew ſcarce ſo groſs as beetles. *Shakeſp.*

MI'DWAY. *adv.* In the middle of the paſſage.

With dry eyes, and with an open look,
She met his glance *midway.* *Dryden's Boccace.*

MI'DWIFE. *n. ſ.* [This is derived, both by *Skinner* and *Junius,* from mıð or *meed,* a reward, and ƿıꝼ, Saxon.] A woman who aſſiſts women in childbirth.

When man doth die, our body, as the womb,
And as a *midwife,* death directs it home. *Donne.*

Without a *midwife* theſe their throws ſuſtain,
And bowing, bring their iſſue forth with pain. *Sandys.*

There ſaw I how the ſecret felon wrought,
And treaſon lab'ring in the traitor's thought,
And *midwife* time the ripen'd plot to murder brought.
Dryden's Knight's Tale.

I had as clear a notion of the relation of brothers between them, as if I had all the ſkill of a *midwife*. *Locke.*

But no man, ſure! e'er left his houſe
And ſaddl'd ball with thoughts ſo wild,
To bring a *midwife* to his ſpouſe,
Before he knew ſhe was with child. *Prior.*

Mi'dwifery. *n. ſ.* [from *midwife*.] 1. Aſſiſtance given at childbirth. 2. Trade of a midwife. 3. Act of production; help to production; co-operation in production.

(3.) So haſty fruits, and too ambitious flow'rs,
Scorning the *midwifry* of rip'ning ſhow'rs,
In ſpight of froſts, ſpring from th' unwilling earth. *Stepney.*

There was never any thing propounded for publick good, that did not meet with oppoſition; ariſing from the humour of ſuch as would have nothing brought into the world but by their own *midwifry*. *Child's Diſcourſe on Trade.*

Mi'dwinter. *n. ſ.* [*mid* and *winter*.] The winter ſolſtice; December the twenty-firſt.

Begin when the ſlow waggoner deſcends,
Nor ceaſe your ſowing till *Midwinter* ends. *Dryden.*

Mien. *n. ſ.* [*mine*, French.] Air; look; manner.

In her alone that owns this book is ſeen
Clorinda's ſpirit, and her lofty *mien*. *Waller.*

What can have more the figure and *mien* of a ruin than craggs, rocks, and cliffs? *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

One, in whom an outward *mien* appear'd,
And turn ſuperior to the vulgar herd. *Prior.*

What winning graces, what majeſtick *mien*,
She moves a goddeſs, and ſhe looks a queen. *Pope.*

Might, the preterite of *may*.

Matters of ſuch conſequence ſhould be in plain words, as little liable as *might* be to doubt. *Locke.*

Might. *n. ſ.* [mıᵹƿꞇ, Saxon.] Power; ſtrength; force.

——— What ſo ſtrong,
But wanting reſt, will alſo want of *might*. *Spenſer.*

Quoth ſhe, great grief will not be told,
And can more eaſily be thought than ſaid;
Right ſo, quoth he, but he that never would,
Could never; will to *might* gives greateſt aid. *Spenſer.*

An oath of mickle *might*. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

Wherefore ſhould not ſtrength and *might*
There fail, where virtue fails. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Might *and main.* Utmoſt force; higheſt degree of ſtrength.

With *might and main* they chac'd the murd'rous fox,
With brazen trumpets and inflated box. *Dryden.*

This privilege the clergy in England formerly contended for with all *might and main*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Mi'ghtily. *adv* [from *mighty*.] 1. With great power; powerfully; efficaciouſly; forcibly. 2. Vehemently; vigorouſly; violently. 3. In a great degree; very much. This is a ſenſe ſcarcely to be admitted but in low language.

(1.) With whom ordinary means will prevail, ſurely the power of the word of God, even without the help of interpreters, in God's church worketh *mightily*, not unto their confirmation alone which are converted, but alſo to their converſion which are not. *Hooker.*

(2.) Do as adverſaries do in law, ſtrive *mightily*, but eat and drink as friends. *Shakeſp.*

(3.) Therein thou wrong'ſt thy children *mightily*. *Shakeſp.*

There's ne'er a one of you but truſts a knave,
That *mightily* deceives you. *Shakeſp. Titus Andronicus.*

An aſs and an ape conferring grievances: the aſs complained *mightily* for want of horns, and the ape for want of a tail. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Theſe happening nearer home made ſo laſting impreſſions upon their minds, that the tradition of the old deluge was *mightily* obſcured, and the circumſtances of it interwoven and confounded with thoſe of theſe later deluges. *Woodward.*

I was *mightily* pleaſed with a ſtory applicable to this piece of philoſophy. *Spectator.*

Mi'ghtiness. *n. ſ.* [from *mighty*.] Power; greatneſs; height of dignity.

——— Think you ſee them great,
And follow'd with gen'ral throng and ſweat
Of thouſand friends; then in a moment ſee,
How ſoon this *mightineſs* meets miſery. *Shak. Henry VIII.*

Will't pleaſe your *mightineſs* to waſh your hands? *Shakeſpeare.*

Mi'ghty. *adj.* [from *might*.] 1. Strong; valiant. 2. Powerful; having great command. 3. Powerful by influence. 4. Great in number. 5. Strong in corporeal or intellectual power. 6. Impetuous; violent. 7. Vaſt; enormous; bulky. 8. Excellent; of ſuperiour eminence. 9. Forcible; efficacious. 10. Expreſſing or implying power. 11. Important; momentous. 12. It is often uſed to expreſs power, bulk, or extent, in a ſenſe of terrour or cenſure.

(1.) The ſhield of the *mighty* is vilely caſt away. *Samuel.*

He is wiſe in heart, and *mighty* in ſtrength. *Job.*

——— Amazement ſeiz'd
The rebel thrones, but greater rage to ſee
Thus foil'd their *mightieſt*. *Milton.*

(2.) Nimrod began to be a *mighty* one in the earth. *Gen.*

The Creator, calling forth by name
His *mighty* angels, gave them ſev'ral charge. *Milton.*

(3.) Jove left the bliſsful realms above,
Such is the pow'r of mighty love. *Dryden.*

(4.) ——— He from him will raiſe
A *mighty* nation. *Milton.*

——— The dire event
Hath loſt us heav'n, and all this *mighty* hoſt
In horrible deſtruction laid thus low. *Milton.*

(5.) Woe to them that are *mighty* to drink wine. *Iſaiah.*

Thou fall'ſt where many *mightier* have been ſlain. *Broome.*

(6.) A ruſhing like the ruſhing of *mighty* waters. *Iſaiah.*

Intreat the Lord, for it is enough, that there be no more *mighty* thunderings and hail. *Exodus.*

(7.) They ſank as lead in the *mighty* waters. *Exodus.*

Giants of *mighty* bone and bold empriſe. *Milton.*

(8.) Lydiate excell'd the *mighty* Scaliger and Selden. *Eachard.*

The *mighty* maſter ſmil'd. *Dryden.*

(9.) Great is truth, and *mighty* above all things. *Eſdras.*

(10.) If the *mighty* works which have been done in thee had been done in Sodom, it would have remained. *Matthew.*

(11.) I'll ſing of heroes and of kings,
In *mighty* numbers *mighty* things. *Cowley.*

(12.) There aroſe a *mighty* famine in the land. *Luke.*

The enemies of religion are but braſs and iron, their miſchiefs *mighty*, but their materials mean. *Delany.*

Mi'ghty. *adv.* In a great degree. Not to be uſed but in very low language.

Lord of his new hypotheſis he reigns:
He reigns; How long? Till ſome uſurper riſe,
And he too *mighty* thoughtful, *mighty* wiſe:
Studies new lines. *Prior.*

Migra'tion. *n. ſ.* [*migratio*, *migro*, Latin.] 1. Act of changing reſidence; removal from one habitation to another. 2. Change of place; removal.

(1.) Ariſtotle diſtinguiſheth their times of generation, latitancy, and *migration*, ſanity, and venation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

(2.) Although ſuch alterations, tranſitions, *migrations* of the centre of gravity, and elevations of new iſlands, had actually happened, yet theſe ſhells could never have been repoſed thereby in the manner we find them. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

Milch. *adj.* [from *milk*.] Giving milk.

— Herne doth, at ſtill of midnight,
Walk round about an oak, with ragged horns;
And then he blaſts the tree, and takes the cattle,
And makes *milch* kine yield blood. *Shakeſp.*

When ſhe ſaw Pyrrhus make malicious ſport,

In mincing with his ſword her huſband's limbs,
The inſtant burſt of clamour that ſhe made,
Would have made *milch* the burning eyes of heav'n. *Shak.*

The beſt mixtures of water in ponds for cattle, to make them more *milch*, fatten, or keep them from murrain, may be chalk and nitre. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Not above fifty-one have been ſtarved, excepting infants at nurſe, cauſed rather by careleſſneſs and infirmity of the *milch* women. *Grant's Bills of Mortality.*

With the turneps they feed ſheep, *milch*-cows, or fatting cattle. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

MILD. *adj.* [milꝺ, Saxon.] 1. Kind; tender; good; indulgent; merciful; compaſſionate; clement; ſoft; not ſevere; not cruel. 2. Soft; gentle; not violent. 3. Not acrid; not corroſive; not acrimonious; demulcent; aſſuaſive; mollifying; lenitive. 4. Not ſharp; mellow; ſweet; having no mixture of acidity.

(1.) The execution of juſtice is committed to his judges, which is the ſeverer part; but the *milder* part, which is mercy, is wholly left in the king. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

If that *mild* and gentle god thou be,
Who doſt mankind below with pity ſee. *Dryden.*

It teaches us to adore him as a *mild* and merciful being, of infinite love to his creatures. *Rogers's Sermons.*

(2.) The roſy morn reſigns her light,
And *milder* glory to the noon. *Waller.*

Nothing reſerv'd or ſullen was to ſee,
But ſweet regards, and pleaſing ſanctity;
Mild was his accent, and his action free. *Dryden.*

Sylvia's like autumn ripe, yet *mild* as May,
More bright than noon, yet freſh as early day. *Pope.*

The folding gates diffus'd a ſilver light,
And with a *milder* gleam refreſh'd the ſight. *Addiſon.*

(3.) Their qualities are changed by rendering them acrimonious or *mild*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

(4.) The Iriſh were tranſplanted from the woods and mountains into the plains, that, like fruit trees, they might grow the *milder*, and bear the better and ſweeter fruit. *Davies.*

Suppoſe your eyes ſent equal rays
Upon two diſtant pots of ale,
Nor knowing which was *mild* or ſtale. *Prior.*

MI'LDEW. *n. ſ.* [milꝺeape, Saxon.] *Mildew* is a diſeaſe in plants, cauſed by a dewy moiſture which falls on them, and continuing, for want of the ſun's heat, to draw it up, by its acrimony corrodes, gnaws, and ſpoils the plant: or, *mildew* is rather a concrete ſubſtance, which exſudes through the pores of the leaves. What the gardeners commonly call *mildew* is an inſect, found in great plenty, preying upon this exſudation. Others ſay, that *mildew* is a thick, clammy vapour, exhaled in the Spring and Summer from the plants, bloſſoms, and even the earth itſelf, in cloſe, ſtill weather, where there is neither ſun nor wind. Miller thinks the true cauſe of the *mildew* appearing moſt upon plants which are expoſed to the Eaſt, is a dry temperature in the air when the wind blows from that point, which ſtops the pores of the plants, and prevents their perſpiration; whereby the juices of the plants are concreted upon the ſurface of their leaves, which being of a ſweetiſh nature, inſects are inticed thereto. *Hill.*

Down fell the *mildew* of his ſurgared words. *Fairfax.*

The *mildew* cometh by cloſeneſs of air; and therefore in hills, or champaign grounds, it ſeldom cometh. *Bacon.*

Soon blaſting *mildews* black'ned all the grain. *Dryden.*

To MI'LDEW. *v. a.* To taint with mildew.

Here is your huſband, like a *mildew'd* ear,
Blaſting his wholeſome brother. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

He *mildews* the white wheat, and hurts the poor creatures of the earth. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Morals ſnatch from Plutarch's tatter'd page,
A *mildew'd* Bacon, or Stagyra's ſage. *Gay's Trivia.*

MI'LDLY. *adv.* [from *mild.*] 1. Tenderly; not ſeverely. 2. Gently; not violently.

(1.) ——— Prince, too *mildly* reigning,
Ceaſe thy ſorrow and complaining. *Dryden.*

(2.) The air once heated maketh the flame burn more *mildly*, and ſo helpeth the continuance. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

MI'LDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *mild.*] 1. Gentleneſs; tenderneſs; mercy; clemency. 2. Contrariety to acrimony.

(1.) This milky gentleneſs and courſe of yours;
You are much more at taſk for want of wiſdom,
Than prais'd for harmful *mildneſs*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

The ſame majeſtic *mildneſs* held its place;
Nor loſt the monarch in his dying face. *Dryden.*

I ſaw with what a brow you brav'd your fate;
Yet with what *mildneſs* bore your father's hate. *Dryden.*

His probity and *mildneſs* ſhows
His care of friends and ſcorn of foes. *Addiſon.*

MILE. *n. ſ.* [*mille paſſus*, Lat.] The uſual meaſure of roads in England, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty yards, or five thouſand two hundred and eighty feet.

We muſt meaſure twenty *miles* to-day. *Shakeſp.*

Within this three *mile* may you ſee it coming,
A moving grove. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

When the enemy appeared, the foot and artillery were four *miles* behind. *Clarendon.*

Millions of *miles*, ſo rapid is their race,
To cheer the earth they in few moments paſs. *Blackmore.*

MI'LESTONE. *n. ſ.* [*mile* and *ſtone.*] Stone ſet to mark the miles.

MI'LFOIL. *n. ſ.* [*millefolium*, Latin.] A plant, the ſame with yarrow.

Milfoil and honey-ſuckles pound,
With theſe alluring ſavours ſtrew the ground. *Dryden.*

MI'LIARY. *adj.* [*milium*, Latin, millet; *miliaire*, Fr.] Small; reſembling a millet ſeed.

The ſcarf-ſkin is compoſed of ſmall ſcales, between which the excretory ducts of the *miliary* glands open. *Cheyne.*

MI'LIARY *fever.* A fever that produces ſmall eruptions.

MI'LICE. *n. ſ.* [French.] Standing force. A word innovated by *Temple*, but unworthy of reception.

The two and twentieth of the prince's age is the time aſſigned by their conſtitutions for his entering upon the publick charges of their *milice*. *Temple.*

MI'LITANT. *adj.* [*militans*, Latin; *militante*, Fr.] 1. Fighting; proſecuting the buſineſs of a ſoldier. 2. Engaged in warfare with hell and the world. A term applied to the church of Chriſt on earth, as oppoſed to the church triumphant.

(1.) Againſt foul fiends they aid us *militant*;
They for us fight; they watch and duly ward,
And their bright ſquadrons round about us plant. *Spenſer.*

(2.) Then are the publick duties of religion beſt ordered, when the *militant* church doth reſemble, by ſenſible means, that hidden dignity and glory wherewith the church triumphant in heaven is beautified. *Hooker.*

The ſtate of a Chriſtian in this world is frequently compared to a warfare: and this alluſion has appeared ſo juſt, that the character of *militant* has obtained as the common diſtinction of that part of Chriſt's church ſojourning here in this world from that part of the family at reſt. *Rogers.*

MI'LITAR. } *adj.* [*militaris*, Latin; *militaire*, Fr. *Militar*
MI'LITARY. } is now wholly out of uſe.] 1. Engaged in the life of a ſoldier; ſoldierly. 2. Suiting a ſoldier; pertaining to a ſoldier; warlike. 3. Effected by ſoldiers.

(1.) He will maintain his argument as well as any *military* man in the world. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

(2.) In the time of Severus and Antoninus, many, being ſoldiers, had been converted unto Chriſt, and notwithſtanding continued ſtill in that *military* courſe of life. *Hooker.*

Although he were a prince in *militar* virtue approved, yet his cruelties weighed down his virtues. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

——— Numbers numberleſs
The city gates out-pour'd, light-armed troops
In coats of mail and *military* pride. *Milton's Par. Regain.*

The wreaths his grandſire knew to reap
By active toil, and *military* ſweat,
Pining incline their ſickly leaves. *Prior.*

(3.) He was with general applauſe, and great cries of joy, in a kind of *militar* election or recognition, ſaluted king. *Bacon.*

MILI'TIA. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The trainbands; the ſtanding force of a nation.

Let any prince think ſoberly of his forces, except his *militia* be good and valiant ſoldiers. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

The *militia* was ſo ſettled by law, that a ſudden army could be drawn together. *Clarendon.*

Unnumbered ſpirits round thee fly,
The light *militia* of the lower ſky. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

MILK. *n. ſ.* [meolc, Saxon; *melck*, Dutch.] 1. The liquor with which animals feed their young from the breaſt. 2. Emulſion made by contuſion of ſeeds.

(1.) — Come to my woman's breaſts,
And take my *milk* for gall. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
——— I fear thy nature,
It is too full o' th' *milk* of human kindneſs
To catch the neareſt way. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Milk is the occaſion of tumours of divers kinds. *Wiſeman.*

Illuſtrious robes of ſatin and of ſilk,
And wanton lawns more ſoft and white than *milk*.
Beaumont's Pſyche.

When *milk* is dry'd with heat,
In vain the milkmaid tugs an empty teat. *Dryden.*

I concluded, if the gout continued, to confine myſelf wholly to the *milk* diet. *Temple's Miſcel.*

Broths and *milk*-meats are windy to ſtomachs troubled with acid ferments. *Floyer on the Humours.*

(2.) Piſtachoes, ſo they be good and not muſty, joined with almonds in almond *milk*, or made into a *milk* of themſelves, like unto almond *milk*, are an excellent nouriſher. *Bacon.*

To **MILK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To draw milk from the breaſt by the hand. 2. To ſuck.

(1.) Capacious chargers all around were laid
Full pails, and veſſels of the *milking* trade. *Pope's Odyſſey.*
(2.) ——— I have given ſuck, and know
How tender 'tis to love the babe that *milks* me. *Shakeſp.*

MI'LKEN. *adj.* [from *milk*.] Conſiſting of milk.

The remedies are to be propoſed from a conſtant courſe of the *milken* diet, continued at leaſt a year. *Temple.*

MI'LKER. *n. ſ.* [from *milk*.] One that milks animals.

His kine with ſwelling udders ready ſtand,
And lowing for the pail invite the *milker*'s hand. *Dryden.*

MI'LKINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *milky*.] Softneſs like that of milk; approach to the nature of milk.

Would I could ſhare thy balmy, even temper,
And *milkineſs* of blood. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

The ſaltneſs and oylineſs of the blood abſorbing the acid of the chyle, it loſes its *milkineſs*. *Floyer on the Humours.*

MI'LKLIVERED. *adj.* [*milk* and *liver*.] Cowardly; timorous; faint-hearted.

——— *Milklivered* man!
That bear'ſt a cheek for blows, a head for wrongs. *Shakeſp.*

MI'LKMAID. *n. ſ.* [*milk* and *maid*.] Woman employed in the dairy.

— When milk is dry with heat,
In vain the *milkmaid* tugs an empty teat. *Dryden's Virgil.*

A lovely *milkmaid* he began to regard with an eye of mercy. *Addiſon.*

MI'LKMAN. *n. ſ.* [*milk* and *man*.] A man who ſells milk.

MI'LKPAIL. *n. ſ.* [*milk* and *pail*.] Veſſel into which cows are milked.

That very ſubſtance which laſt week was grazing in the field, waving in the *milkpail*, or growing in the garden, is now become part of the man. *Watts's Impr. of the Mind.*

MI'LKPAN. *n. ſ.* [*milk* and *pan*.] Veſſel in which milk is kept in the dairy.

Sir Fulke Grevil had much and private acceſs to Queen Elizabeth, and did many men good; yet he would ſay merrily of himſelf, that he was like Robin Goodfellow: for when the maids ſpilt the *milkpans*, or kept any racket, they would lay it upon Robin: ſo what tales the ladies about the queen told her, or other bad offices that they did, they would put it upon him. *Bacon's Apophth.*

MILKPO'TTAGE. *n. ſ.* [*milk* and *pottage*.] Food made by boiling milk with water and oatmeal.

For breakfaſt and ſupper, milk and *milkpottage* are very fit for children. *Locke.*

MI'LKSCORE. *n. ſ.* [*milk* and *ſcore*.] Account of milk owed for, ſcored on a board.

He is better acquainted with the *milkſcore* than his ſteward's accounts. *Addiſon.*

MI'LKSOP. *n. ſ.* [*milk* and *ſop*.] A ſoft, mild, effeminate, feeble-minded man.

Of a moſt notorious thief, which lived all his life-time of ſpoils, one of their bards will ſay, that he was none of the idle *milkſops* that was brought up by the fire ſide, but that moſt of his days he ſpent in arms, and that he did never eat his meat before he had won it with his ſword. *Spenſer.*

A *milkſop*, one that never in his life
Felt ſo much cold as over ſhoes in ſnow. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

We have as good paſſions as yourſelf; and a woman was never deſigned to be a *milkſop*. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

But give him port and potent ſack;
From *milkſop* he ſtarts up mohack. *Prior.*

MI'LKTOOTH. *n. ſ.* [*milk* and *tooth*.] *Milkteeth* are thoſe ſmall teeth which come forth before when a foal is about three months old, and which he begins to caſt about two years and a half after, in the ſame order as they grew. *Farrier's Dict.*

MI'LKTHISTLE. *n. ſ.* [*milk* and *thiſtle*: plants that have a white juice are named milky.] An herb.

MI'LKTREFOIL. *n. ſ.* [*cytiſus*.] An herb.

MI'LKVETCH. *n. ſ.* [*aſtragalus*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

MI'LKWEED. *n. ſ.* [*milk* and *weed*.] A plant.

MI'LKWHITE. *adj.* [*milk* and *white*.] White as milk.

She a black ſilk cap on him begun
To ſet, for foil of his *milkwhite* to ſerve. *Sidney.*
Then will I raiſe aloft the *milkwhite* roſe,
With whoſe ſweet ſmell the air ſhall be perfum'd. *Shakeſp.*
——— The bolt of Cupid fell,
It fell upon a little weſtern flower;
Before *milkwhite*, now purple with love's wound;
And maidens call it love in idleneſs. *Shakeſp.*
A *milkwhite* goat for you I did provide;
Two *milkwhite* kids run friſking by her ſide. *Dryden.*

MI'LKWORT. *n. ſ.* [*milk* and *wort*.] A bell-ſhaped flower.

MI'LKWOMAN. *n. ſ.* [*milk* and *woman*.] A woman whoſe buſineſs is to ſerve families with milk.

Even your *milkwoman* and your nurſery-maid have a fellow-feeling. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of John Bull.*

MI'LKY. *adj.* [from *milk*.] 1. Made of milk. 2. Reſembling milk. 3. Yielding milk. 4. Soft; gentle; tender; timorous.

(2.) Not taſteful herbs that in theſe gardens riſe,
Which the kind ſoil with *milky* ſap ſupplies,
Can move the god. *Pope.*

Some plants upon breaking their veſſels yield a *milky* juice. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

(3.) Perhaps my paſſion he diſdains,
And courts the *milky* mothers of the plains. *Roſcommon.*
(4.) Has friendſhip ſuch a faint and *milky* heart,
It turns in leſs than two nights. *Shakeſp.*
This *milky* gentleneſs and courſe of yours,
You are much more at taſk for want of wiſdom,
Than prais'd for harmful mildneſs. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

MILKY-WAY. *n. ſ.* [*milky* and *way*.] The galaxy.—The *milky-way*, or via lactea, is a broad white path or track, encompaſſing the whole heavens, and extending itſelf in ſome places with a double path, but for the moſt part with a ſingle one. Some of the ancients, as Ariſtotle, imagined that this path conſiſted only of a certain exhalation hanging in the air; but, by the teleſcopical obſervations of this age, it hath been diſcovered to conſiſt of an innumerable quantity of fixed ſtars, different in ſituation and magnitude, from the confuſed mixture of whoſe light its whole colour is ſuppoſed to be occaſioned. *Harris.*

Nor need we with a prying eye ſurvey
The diſtant ſkies to find the *milky-way*:
It forcibly intrudes upon our ſight. *Creech's Manilius.*

How many ſtars there muſt be, a naked eye may give us ſome faint glimpſe, but much more a good teleſcope, directed towards that region of the ſky called the *milky-way*. *Cheyne.*

MILL. *n. ſ.* [μύλη; *mola*, Lat. *melin*, Welſh; mẏln, Saxon; *moulin*, Fr. *molen*, Dutch.] An engine or fabrick in which corn is ground to meal, or any other body is comminuted. In general an engine in which any operation is performed by means of wind or water; ſometimes it is uſed of engines turned by the hand, or by animal force.

The table, and we about it, did all turn round by water which ran under, and carried it about as a *mill*. *Sidney.*

Olives ground in *mills* their fatneſs boaſt. *Dryden.*

A miller had his arm and ſcapula torn from his body by a rope twiſted round his wriſt, and ſuddenly drawn up by the *mill*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

To Mill. *v. a.* [from the noun; μυλεῖν; *mila*, Iſlandick.] 1. To grind; to comminute. 2. To beat up chocolate. 3. To ſtamp coin in the mints.

(3.) It would be better for your *milled* medals, if they carried the whole legend on their edges; but at the ſame time that they are lettered on the edges, they have other inſcriptions on the face and the reverſe. *Addiſon.*

Wood's halfpence are not *milled*, and therefore more eaſily counterfeited. *Swift.*

Mi'll-cog. *n. ſ.* [*mill* and *cog*.] The denticulations on the circumference of wheels, by which they lock into other wheels.

The timber is uſeful for *mill cogs*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Mi'll-dam. *n. ſ.* [*mill* and *dam*.] The mound, by which the water is kept up to raiſe it for the mill.

A layer of lime and of earth is a great advantage in the making heads of ponds and *mill-dams*. *Mortimer.*

Mi'll-horse. *n. ſ.* Horſe that turns a mill.

A *mill-horſe*, ſtill bound to go in one circle. *Sidney.*

Millmo'untains. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſ.*

Mi'll-teeth. *n. ſ.* [*mill* and *teeth*.] The grinders; *dentes molares*, double teeth.

The beſt inſtruments for cracking bones and nuts are grinders or *mill-teeth*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Millena'rian. *n. ſ.* [from *millenarius*, Lat. *millenaire*, Fr.] One who expects the millennium.

Mi'llenary. *adj.* [*millenaire*, Fr. *millenarius*, Latin] Conſiſting of a thouſand.

The *millenary* ſeſtertium, in good manuſcripts, is marked with a line croſs the top thus $\overline{\text{HS}}$. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Mi'llenist. *n. ſ.* [from *mille*, Lat.] One that holds the millennium.

MILLE'NNIUM. n. ſ. [Latin.] A thouſand years; generally taken for the thouſand years during which, according to an ancient tradition in the church, grounded on a doubtful text in the Apocalypſe, our bleſſed Saviour ſhall reign with the faithful upon earth after the reſurrection, before the final completion of beatitude.

We muſt give a full account of that ſtate called the *millennium*. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Mille'nnial. *adj.* [from *millennium*, Lat.] Pertaining to the millennium.

To be kings and prieſts unto God, is the characteriſtick of thoſe that are to enjoy the *millennial* happineſs. *Burnet.*

Mi'llepedes. *n. ſ.* [*millepieds*, French; *mille* and *pes*, Latin.] Wood-lice, ſo called from their numerous feet.

If pheaſants and partridge are ſick, give them *millepedes* and earwigs, which will cure them. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Mi'ller. *n. ſ.* [from *mill*.] One who attends a mill.

More water glideth by the mill
Than wots the *miller* of. *Shakeſp.*

Gillius, who made enquiry of *millers* who dwelt upon its ſhore, received anſwer, that the Euripus ebbed and flowed four times a day. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Mi'ller. *n. ſ.* A fly. *Ainſ.*

Mi'ller's-thumb. *n. ſ.* [*miller* and *thumb*.] A ſmall fiſh found in brooks, called likewiſe a bullhead.

Mille'simal. *adj.* [*milleſimus*, Lat.] Thouſandth; conſiſting of thouſandth parts.

To give the ſquare root of the number two, he laboured long in *milleſimal* fractions, till he confeſſed there was no end. *Watts on the Mind.*

Mi'llet. *n. ſ.* [*milium*, Lat. *mil* and *millet*, Fr.] 1. A plant. The *millet* hath a looſe divided panicle, and each ſingle flower hath a calyx, conſiſting of two leaves, which are inſtead of petals, to protect the ſtamina and piſtillum of the flower, which afterwards becomes an oval, ſhining ſeed. This plant was originally brought from the eaſtern countries, where it is ſtill greatly cultivated, from whence we are annually furniſhed with this grain, which is by many perſons much eſteemed for puddings. *Miller.* 2. A kind of fiſh; unleſs it be miſprinted for *mullet*.

(1.) In two ranks of cavities is placed a roundiſh ſtudd, about the bigneſs of a grain of *millet*. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Millet is diarrhetick, cleanſing, and uſeful, in diſeaſes of the kidneys. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

(2.) Some fiſh are gutted, ſplit, and kept in pickle; as whiting, mackerel, *millet*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Mi'llener. *n. ſ.* [I believe from *Milaner*, an inhabitant of Milan, as a Lombard is a banker.] One who ſells ribands and dreſſes for women.

He was perfumed like a *milliner*;
And, 'twixt his finger and his thumb, he held
A pouncet box, which ever and anon
He gave his noſe. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

The mercers and *milliners* complain of her want of publick ſpirit. *Tatler.*

If any one aſks Flavia to do ſomething in charity, ſhe will toſs him half a crown, or a crown and tell him, if he knew what a long *milliner*'s bill ſhe had juſt received, he would think it a great deal for her to give. *Law.*

Mi'llion. *n. ſ.* [*million*, Fr. *milliogne*, Italian.] 1. The number of an hundred myriads, or ten hundred thouſand. 2. A proverbial name for any very great number.

(1.) Within thine eyes, ſat twenty thouſand deaths,
In thy hands clutch'd as many *millions*, in
Thy lying tongue both numbers. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) That the three angles of a triangle are equal to two right ones, is a truth more evident than many of thoſe propoſitions that go for principles; and yet there are *millions* who know not this at all. *Locke.*

There are *millions* of truths that a man is not concerned to know. *Locke.*

She found the poliſh'd glaſs, whoſe ſmall convex
Enlarges to ten *millions* of degrees
The mite, inviſible elſe. *Philips.*

Midſt thy own flock, great ſhepherd, be receiv'd;
And glad all heav'n with *millions* thou haſt ſav'd. *Prior.*

Mi'llionth. *adj.* [from *million*.] The ten hundred thouſandth.

The firſt embrion of an ant is ſuppoſed to be as big as that of an elephant; which nevertheleſs can never arrive to the *millionth* part of the other's bulk. *Bentley.*

Mi'llstone. *n. ſ.* [*mill* and *ſtone*.] The ſtone by which corn is comminuted.

No man ſhall take the nether or the upper *millſtone* to pledge. *Deut.* xxiv. 6.

Æſop's beaſts ſaw farther into a *millſtone* than our mobile. *L'Eſtrange.*

Milt. *n. ſ.* [*mildt*, Dutch.] 1. The ſperm of the male fiſh. 2. [Milt, Saxon.] The ſpleen.

(1.) You ſhall ſcarce take a carp without a *melt*, or a female without a roe or ſpawn. *Walton's Angler.*

To **Milt.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To impregnate the roe or ſpawn of the female fiſh.

Mi'lter. *n. ſ.* [from *milt.*] The he of any fiſh, the ſhe being called ſpawner.

The ſpawner and *milter* labour to cover their ſpawn with ſand. *Walton's Angler.*

Mi'ltwort. *n. ſ.* [*aſplenon.*] An herb. *Ainſ.*

MIME. *n. ſ.* [*mime*, French; μῖμος; *mimus*, Latin.] A buffoon who practiſes geſticulations, either repreſentative of ſome action, or merely contrived to raiſe mirth.

Think'ſt thou, *mime*, this is great? *Ben. Johnſon.*

To **Mime.** *v. n.* To play the mime.

Think'ſt thou, mime, this is great? or that they ſtrive
Whoſe noiſe ſhall keep thy *miming* moſt alive,
Whilſt thou doſt raiſe ſome player from the grave,
Out-dance the babion, or out-boaſt the brave. *B. Johnſon.*

Mi'mer. *n. ſ.* [from *mime.*] A mimick; a buffoon.

Jugglers and dancers, anticks, mummers, *mimers.* *Milton.*

Mi'mical. *adj.* [*mimicus*, Latin.] Imitative; befitting a mimick; acting the mimick.

Man is of all creatures the moſt *mimical* in geſtures, ſtyles, ſpeech, faſhion, or accents. *Wotton on Education.*

A *mimical* daw would needs try the ſame experiment; but his claws were ſhackled. *L'Eſtrange.*

Singers and dancers entertained the people with light ſongs and *mimical* geſtures, that they might not go away melancholy from ſerious pieces of the theatre. *Dryden's Juv.*

Mi'mically. *adv.* [from *mimical.*] In imitation; in a mimical manner.

Mi'mick. *n. ſ.* [*mimicus*, Latin.] 1. A ludicrous imitator; a buffoon who copies another's act or manner ſo as to excite laughter. 2. A mean or ſervile imitator.

(1.) Like poor Andrew I advance,
Falſe *mimick* of my maſter's dance:
Around the cord awhile I ſprawl,
And thence, though ſlow, in earneſt fall. *Prior.*

(2.) Of France the *mimick*, and of Spain the prey. *Anon.*

Mi'mick. *adj.* [*mimicus*, Latin.] Imitative.

In Reaſon's abſence *mimick* fancy wakes
To imitate her; but misjoining ſhapes,
Wild work produces oft, and moſt in dreams. *Milton.*

The buſy head with *mimick* art runs o'er
The ſcenes and actions of the day before. *Swift.*

To **Mi'mick.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To imitate as a buffoon; to ridicule by a burleſque imitation.

——— Morpheus expreſs'd
The ſhape of man, and imitated beſt;
The walk, the words, the geſture, could ſupply,
The habit *mimick*, and the mien belye. *Dryden.*

Who wou'd with care ſome happy fiction frame;
So *mimicks* truth, it looks the very ſame. *Granville.*

Mi'mickry. *n. ſ.* [from *mimick.*] Burleſque imitation.

By an excellent faculty in *mimickry*, my correſpondent tells me he can aſſume my air, and give my taciturnity a ſlyneſs which diverts more than any thing I could ſay. *Spectator.*

Mimo'grapher. *n. ſ.* [*mimus* and γράφω.] A writer of farces. *Dict.*

Mina'cious. *adj.* [*minax*, Latin.] Full of threats.

Mina'city. *n. ſ.* [from *minax*, Latin.] Diſpoſition to uſe threats.

Mi'natory. *adj.* [*minor*, Latin.] Threatening.

The king made a ſtatute monitory and *minatory*, towards juſtices of peace, that they ſhould duly execute their office, inviting complaints againſt them. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

To **Mince.** *v. a.* [contracted, as it ſeems, from *miniſh*, or from *mincer*; *mince*, French, ſmall.] 1. To cut into very ſmall parts. 2. To mention any thing ſcrupulouſly, by a little at a time; to palliate; to extenuate. 3. To ſpeak with affected ſoftneſs; to clip the words.

(1.) She ſaw Pyrrhus make malicious ſport,
In *mincing* with his ſword her huſband's limbs. *Shakeſp.*

With a good chopping-knife *mince* the two capons as ſmall as ordinary *minced* meat. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

What means the ſervice of the church ſo imperfectly, and by halves, read over? What makes them *mince* and mangle that in their practice, which they could ſwallow whole in their ſubſcriptions? *South's Sermons.*

——— Revive the wits;
But murder firſt and *mince* them all to bits. *Dunciad.*

(2.) I know no ways to *mince* it in love, but directly to ſay I love you. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

——— Iago,
Thy honeſty and love doth *mince* this matter,
Making it light to Caſſio. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

——— Theſe gifts,
Saving your *mincing*, the capacity
Of your ſoft cheveril conſcience would receive,
If you might pleaſe to ſtretch it. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

I'll try to force you to your duty:
For ſo it is, howe'er you *mince* it,
Ere we part, I ſhall evince it. *Hudibras.*

—— Siren; now *mince* the ſin,
And mollify damnation with a phraſe.
Say you conſented not to Sancho's death,
But barely not forbade it. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

If to *mince* his meaning, I had either omitted ſome part of what he ſaid, or taken from the ſtrength of his expreſſion, I certainly had wronged him. *Dryden.*

Theſe, ſeeing no where water enough to effect a general deluge, were forced to *mince* the matter, and make only a partial one of it, reſtraining it to Aſia. *Woodward.*

(3.) Behold yon ſimpering dame, whoſe face between her forks preſages ſnow; that *minces* virtue, and does ſhake the head to hear of pleaſure's name. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

To **Mince.** *v. n.* 1. To walk nicely by ſhort ſteps; to act with appearance of ſcrupulouſneſs and delicacy; to affect nicely. 2. To ſpeak ſmall and imperfectly.

(1.) By her ſide did ſit the bold Sanſloy,
Fit mate for ſuch a *mincing* minion,
Who in her looſeneſs took exceeding joy. *Fairy Queen.*

——— I'll turn two *mincing* ſteps
Into a manly ſtride. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

A harlot form ſoft ſliding by,
With *mincing* ſtep ſmall voice, and languid eye. *Dunciad.*

(2.) The reeve, miller, and cook, are as much diſtinguiſhed from each other, as the *mincing* lady prioreſs and the broad-ſpeaking wife of Bath. *Dryden's Fables.*

Mi'ncingly. *adv.* [from *mince.*] In ſmall parts; not fully.

Juſtice requireth nothing *mincingly*, but all with preſſed and heaped, and even over-enlarged meaſure. *Hooker.*

MIND. *n. ſ.* [ȝemynd, Saxon.] 1. The intelligent power. 2. Intellectual capacity. 3. Liking; choice; inclination; propenſion; affection. 4. Thoughts; ſentiments. 5. Opinion. 6. Memory; remembrancy.

(1.) I am a very fooliſh, fond old man;
I fear I am not in my perfect *mind.* *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

This word being often uſed for the ſoul giving life, is attributed abuſively to madmen, when we ſay that they are of a diſtracted *mind*, inſtead of a broken underſtanding: which word, *mind*, we uſe alſo for opinion; as, I am of this or that *mind*: and ſometimes for men's conditions or virtues; as, he is of an honeſt *mind*, or a man of a juſt *mind*: ſometimes for affection; as, I do this for my *mind*'s ſake; ſometimes for the knowledge of principles, which we have without diſcourſe: oftentimes for ſpirits, angels, and intelligences: but as it is uſed in the proper ſignification, including both the underſtanding agent and paſſible, it is deſcribed to be a pure, ſimple, ſubſtantial act, not depending upon matter, but having relation to that which is intelligible, as to his firſt object: or more at large thus; a part or particle of the ſoul, whereby it doth underſtand, not depending upon matter, nor needing any organ, free from paſſion coming from without, and apt to be diſſevered as eternal from that which is mortal. *Raleigh.*

I thought th' eternal *Mind*
Had made us maſters. *Dryden.*

(2.) We ſay that learning's endleſs, and blame fate
For not allowing life a longer date,
He did the utmoſt bounds of knowledge find,
He found them not ſo large as was his *mind*. *Cowley.*

(3.) Our queſtion is, Whether all be ſin which is done without direction by ſcripture, and not whether the Iſraelites did at any time amiſs, by following their own *minds* without aſking counſel of God. *Hooker.*

We will conſider of your ſuit,
And come ſome other time to know our *mind*. *Shakeſp.*

Being ſo hard to me that brought your *mind*,
I fear ſhe'll prove as hard to you in telling her *mind*. *Shak.*

I will have nothing elſe but only this;
And now methinks I have a *mind* to it. *Shakeſp.*

Be of the ſame *mind* one towards another. *Rom.* xii. 16.

Haſt thou a wife after thy *mind?* forſake her not. *Eccluſ.*

They had a *mind* to French Britain; but they have let fall their bit. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

——— Sudden *mind* aroſe
In Adam, not to let th' occaſion paſs,
Given him by this great conference, to know
Of things above this world. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Waller coaſted on the other ſide of the river, but at ſuch a diſtance that he had no *mind* to be engaged. *Clarendon.*

He had a great *mind* to do it. *Clarendon.*

All the arguments to a good life will be very inſignificant to a man that hath a *mind* to be wicked, when remiſſion of ſins may be had upon ſuch cheap terms. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

Suppoſe that after eight years peace he hath a *mind* to infringe any of his treaties, or invade a neighbouring ſtate, what oppoſition can we make? *Addiſon.*

(4.) ——— Th' ambiguous god,
In theſe myſterious words, his *mind* expreſt,
Some truths reveal'd, in terms involv'd the reſt. *Dryden.*

(5.) The earth was not of my *mind*,
If you ſuppoſe as fearing you, it ſhook. *Shakeſp.*

Theſe men are of the *mind*, that they have clearer ideas of infinite duration than of infinite ſpace, becauſe God has exiſted from all eternity; but there is no real matter coextended with infinite ſpace. *Locke.*

The gods permitting traitors to ſucceed,
Become not parties in an impious deed;
And, by the tyrant's murder, we may find,
That Cato and the gods were of a *mind*. *Granville.*

(6.) The king knows their diſpoſition; a ſmall touch will put him in *mind* of them. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

——— When he brings
Over the earth a cloud, will therein ſet
His triple-colour'd bow, whereon to look,
And call to *mind* his covenant. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Theſe, and more than I to *mind* can bring,
Menalcas has not yet forgot to ſing. *Dryden.*

The cavern's mouth alone was hard to find,
Becauſe the path diſuſ'd was out of *mind*. *Dryden.*

They will put him in *mind* of his own waking thoughts, ere theſe dreams had as yet made their impreſſions on his fancy. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

A wholeſome law time out of *mind*;
Had been confirm'd by fate's decree. *Swift.*

To **MIND.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To mark; to attend. 2. To put in mind; to remind.

(1.) His mournful plight is ſwallowed up unwares,
Forgetful of his own that *minds* another's cares. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen.*

Not then miſtruſt, but tender love injoins,
That I ſhould *mind* thee oft; and *mind* thou me! *Milton.*

If, in the raving of a frantick muſe,
And *minding* more his verſes than his way,
Any of theſe ſhould drop into a well. *Roſcommon.*

Ceaſe to requeſt me; let us *mind* our way;
Another ſong requires another day. *Dryden.*

He is daily called upon by the word, the miniſters, and inward ſuggeſtions of the holy ſpirit, to attend to thoſe proſpects, and *mind* the things that belong to his peace. *Rogers.*

(2.) Let me be puniſhed, that have *minded* you
Of what you ſhould forget. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

I deſire to *mind* thoſe perſons of Saint Auſtin. *Burnet.*

This *minds* me of a cobbling colonel. *L'Eſtrange.*

I ſhall only *mind* him, that the contrary ſuppoſition, if it could be proved, is of little uſe. *Locke.*

To **MIND.** *v. n.* To incline; to be diſpoſed.

When one of them *mindeth* to go into rebellion, he will convey away all his lordſhips to feoffees in truſt. *Spenſer.*

MI'NDED. *adj.* [from *mind.*] 1. Diſpoſed; inclined; affected. 2. *Minded* is uſed in compounds: as, *high-minded.* We ſay likewiſe *low-minded.*

(1.) ——— We come to know
How you ſtand *minded* in the weighty diff'rence
Between the king and you. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Whoſe fellowſhip therefore unmeet for thee,
Good reaſon was thou freely ſhould'ſt diſlike,
And be ſo *minded* ſtill. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

If men were *minded* to live virtuouſly, to believe a God would be no hindrance to any ſuch deſign, but very much for its advancement. *Tillotſon.*

Pyrrhus is nobly *minded*; and I fain
Would live to thank him. *Philips.*

(2.) I am not *high-minded*, I have no proud looks. *Pſalms.*

MI'NDFUL. *adj.* [*mind* and *full.*] Attentive; heedful; having memory.

I acknowledge the uſefulneſs of your directions, and I promiſe you to be *mindful* of your admonitions. *Hammond.*

MI'NDFULLY. *adv.* [from *mindful.*] Attentively; heedfully.

MI'NDFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *mindful.*] Attention; regard.

MI'NDLESS. *adj.* [from *mind.*] 1. Inattentive; regardleſs. 2. Not endued with a mind; having no intellectual powers. 3. Stupid; unthinking.

(1.) Curſed Athens, *mindleſs* of thy worth,
Forget now thy great deeds, when neighbour ſtates,
But for thy ſword and fortune, trod upon them. *Shakeſp.*

As the ſtrong eagle in the ſilent wood,
Mindleſs of warlike rage, and hoſtile care,
Plays round the rocky cliff, or cryſtal flood. *Prior.*

(2.) God firſt made angels bodileſs, pure, *minds*;
Then other things, which *mindleſs* bodies be;
Laſt, he made man. *Davies.*

(3.) Pronounce thee a groſs lowt, a *mindleſs* ſlave,
Or elſe a hovering temporizer. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

MIND-STRICKEN. *adj.* [*mind* and *ſtricken.*] Moved; affected in his mind.

He had been ſo *mind-ſtricken* by the beauty of virtue in that noble king, though not born his ſubject, he ever profeſſed himſelf his ſervant. *Sidney.*

MINE, pronoun poſſeſſive. [myn, Saxon; *mein*, German; *mien*, French; *meus*, Latin. It was anciently the practice to uſe *my* before a conſonant and *mine* before a vowel, which euphony ſtill requires to be obſerved. *Mine* is always uſed when the ſubſtantive precedes: as, *this is* my *cat*; *this cat is* mine.] Belonging to me.

Thou art a ſoul in bliſs, but I am bound
Upon a wheel of fire; that *mine* own tears
Do ſcald like molten lead. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

When a wiſe man gives thee better counſel, give me *mine* again. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

If thou be'ſt ſlain, and with no ſtroke of *mine*,
My wife and children's ghoſts will haunt me ſtill. *Shakeſp.*

A friend of *mine* is come to me, and I have nothing to ſet before him. *Luke.*

That palm is *mine*. *Dryden.*

MINE. *n. ſ.* [*mine*, French; *mwyn* or *mwn*, Welſh, from *maen lapis*, in the plural *meini.*] 1. A place or cavern in the earth which contains metals or minerals. 2. A cavern dug under any fortification that it may ſink for want of ſupport; or, in modern war, that powder may be lodged in it, which being fired at a proper time, whatever is over it may be blown up and deſtroyed.

(1.) Though ſtreighter bounds your fortune did confine,
In your large heart was found a wealthy *mine*. *Waller.*

A workman, to avoid idleneſs, worked in a groove or *mine*-pit thereabouts, which was little eſteemed. *Boyle.*

A *mine*-digger may meet with a gem, which he knows not what to make of. *Boyle.*

The heedleſs *mine*-man aims only at the obtaining a quantity of ſuch a metal as may be vendible. *Boyle.*

(2.) By what eclipſe ſhall that ſun be defac'd?
What *mine* hath eiſt thrown down ſo fair a tower?
What ſacrilege hath ſuch a ſaint diſgrac'd? *Sidney.*

Build up the walls of Jeruſalem, which you have broken down, and fill up the *mines* that you have digged. *Whitgift.*

——— Others to a city ſtrong
Lay ſiege, encamp'd; by batt'ry, ſcale and *mine*,
Aſſaulting. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

To Mine. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dig mines or burrows; to form any hollows underground.

The ranging ſtork in ſtately beeches dwells;
The climbing goats on hills ſecurely feed;
The *mining* coneys ſhroud in rocky cells. *Wotton.*

Of this various matter the terreſtrial globe conſiſts from its ſurface to the greateſt depth we ever dig or *mine*. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

To Mine. *v. a.* To ſap; to ruin by mines; to deſtroy by ſlow degrees, or ſecret means.

It will but ſkin and film the ulcerous place,
While rank corruption, *mining* all within,
Infects unſeen. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

They *mined* the walls, laid the powder, and rammed the mouth; but the citizens made a countermine. *Hayward.*

Mi'ner. *n. ſ.* [*mineur*, French; from *mine*.] 1. One that digs for metals. 2. One who makes military mines.

(1.) By me king's palaces are puſh'd to ground,
And *miners* cruſh'd beneath their mines are found. *Dryden.*

(2.) As the bombardeer levels his miſchief at cities, the *miner* buſies himſelf in ruining private houſes. *Tatler.*

MI'NERAL. *n. ſ.* [*minerale*, Latin.] Foſſile body; matter dug out of mines. All metals are minerals, but all minerals are not metals. Minerals in the reſtrained ſenſe are bodies that may be melted but not malleated.

—— She did confeſs, ſhe had
For you a mortal *mineral*; which, being took,
Should by the minute feed on life, and ling'ring
By inches waſte you. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

The *minerals* of the kingdom, of lead, iron, copper, and tin, are of great value. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Part hidden veins digg'd up, nor hath this earth
Entrails unlike, of *mineral* and ſtone. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Minerals; nitre with vitriol; common ſalt with allum; and ſulphur with vitriol. *Woodward.*

Mi'neral. *adj.* Conſiſting of foſſile bodies.

By experience upon bodies in any mine, a man may conjecture at the metallick or *mineral* ingredients of any maſs found there. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

Mi'neraliſt. *n. ſ.* [from *mineral*.] One ſkilled or employed in minerals.

A mine-digger may meet with a gem or a mineral, which he knows not what to make of till he ſhews it a jeweller or a *mineraliſt*. *Boyle.*

The metals and minerals which are lodged in the perpendicular intervals do ſtill grow, to ſpeak in the *mineraliſt's* phraſe, or receive additional increaſe. *Woodward.*

Minera'logiſt. *n. ſ.* [*mineralogie*, French; from *mineral* and λόγος.] One who diſcourſes on minerals.

Many authors deny it, and the exacteſt *mineralogiſts* have rejected it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Minera'logy. *n. ſ.* [from *mineral* and λόγος.] The doctrine of minerals.

Mine'ver. *n. ſ.* A ſkin with ſpecks of white. *Ainſw.*

To MI'NGLE. *v. a.* 1. To mix; to join; to compound; to unite with ſomething ſo as to make one maſs. 2. To contaminate; to make of diſſimilar parts. 3. To confuſe.

(1.) ——— Sulphurous and nitrous foam
They found, they *mingled*, and with ſubtle art,
Concocted and aduſted, they reduc'd
To blackeſt grain. *Milton.*

Lament with me! with me your ſorrows join,
And *mingle* your united tears with mine! *Walſh.*

Our ſex, our kindred, our houſes, and our very names, we are ready to *mingle* with ourſelves, and cannot bear to have others think meanly of them. *Watts's Logick.*

(2.) ——— To confound the race
Of mankind in one root, and Earth with Hell
To *mingle* and involve. *Milton.*

The beſt of us appear contented with a *mingled*, imperfect virtue. *Rogers's Sermons.*

(3.) —— There *mingle* broils. *Milton.*

To Mi'ngle. *v. n.* To be mixed; to be united with.

Ourſelf will *mingle* with ſociety,
And play the humble hoſt. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Alcimus had defiled himſelf wilfully in the times of their *mingling* with the Gentiles. 2 *Mac.* xiv. 13.

——— Nor prieſts, nor ſtateſmen,
Could have completed ſuch an ill as that,
If women had not *mingled* in the miſchiefs. *Rowe.*

She, when ſhe ſaw her ſiſter nymphs, ſuppreſs'd
Her riſing fears, and *mingled* with the reſt. *Addiſon.*

Mi'ngle. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Mixture; medley; confuſed maſs.

——— Trumpeters,
With brazen din blaſt you the city's ear,
Make *mingle* with our rattling tabourines. *Shakeſp.*

Neither can I defend my Spaniſh Fryar; though the comical parts are diverting, and the ſerious moving, yet they are of an unnatural *mingle*. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

Mi'ngler. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] He who mingles.

Mi'niature. *n. ſ.* [*miniature*, French; from *minimum*, Latin.] 1. Painting in water-colours with powders tempered with water. A mode of painting almoſt appropriated to ſmall figures. 2. Repreſentation in a ſmall compaſs; repreſentation leſs than the reality. 3. *Gay* has improperly made it an adjective.

(2.) The water, with twenty bubbles, not content to have the picture of their face in large, would in each of theſe bubbles ſet forth the *miniature* of them. *Sidney.*

If the ladies ſhould once take a liking to ſuch a diminutive race, we ſhould ſee mankind epitomized, and the whole ſpecies in *miniature*: in order to keep our poſterity from dwindling, we have inſtituted a tall club. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

——— The hidden ways
Of nature would'ſt thou know? how firſt ſhe frames
All things in *miniature*? thy ſpecular orb
Apply to well diſſected kernels: lo!
Strange forms ariſe, in each a little plant
Unfolds its boughs: obſerve the ſlender threads
Of firſt beginning trees, their roots, their leaves,
In narrow ſeeds deſcrib'd. *Philips.*

(3.) Here ſhall the pencil bid its colours flow,
And make a *miniature* creation grow. *Gay.*

Mi'nikin. *adj.* Small; diminutive. Uſed in ſlight contempt.

Sleepeſt, or wakeſt thou, jolly ſhepherd,
Thy ſheep be in the corn;
And for one blaſt of thy *minikin* mouth,
Thy ſheep ſhall take no harm. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Mi'nikin. *n. ſ.* A ſmall ſort of pins.

Mi'nim. *n. ſ.* [from *minimus*, Latin.] 1. A ſmall being; a dwarf. 2. This word is applied, in the northern counties, to a ſmall ſort of fiſh, which they pronounce *mennim*. See Minnow.

(1.) ——— Not all
Minims of nature; ſome of ſerpent-kind,
Wond'rous in length, and corpulence, involv'd
Their ſnaky folds, and added wings. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

MI'NIMUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A being of the leaſt ſize.

——— Get you gone, you dwarf,
You *minimus* of hind'ring knot graſs made;
You bead, you acorn. *Shakeſp.*

MI'NION. *n. ſ.* [*mignon*, French.] A favourite; a darling; a low dependant; one who pleaſes rather than benefits. A word of contempt, or of ſlight and familiar kindneſs.

Minion, ſaid ſhe; indeed I was a pretty one in thoſe days; I ſee a number of lads that love you. *Sidney.*

They were made great courtiers, and in the way of *minions*, when advancement, the moſt mortal offence to envy, ſtirred up their former friend to overthrow them. *Sidney.*

One, who had been a ſpecial *minion* of Andromanas, hated us for having diſpoſſeſſed him of her heart. *Sidney.*

——— Go rate thy *minions*;
Becomes it thee to be thus bold in terms
Before thy ſovereign? *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*
His company muſt do his *minions* grace,
Whilſt I at home ſtarve for a merry look. *Shakeſpeare.*

Edward ſent one army into Ireland; not for conqueſt, but to guard the perſon of his *minion* Piers Gaveſton. *Davies.*

If a man ſhould launch into the hiſtory of human nature, we ſhould find the very *minions* of princes linked in conſpiracies againſt their maſter. *L'Eſtrange.*

The drowſy tyrant by his *minions* led,
To regal rage devotes ſome patriot's head. *Swift.*

MI'NIOUS. *adj.* [from *minium*, Latin.] Of the colour of red lead or vermillion.

Some conceive, that the Red Sea receiveth a red and *minious* tincture from ſprings that fall into it. *Brown.*

To MI'NISH. *v. a.* [from *diminiſh*; *minus*, Latin.] To leſſen; to lop; to impair.

Ye ſhall not *miniſh* ought from your bricks of your daily taſk. *Exod.* v. 19.

They are *miniſhed* and brought low through oppreſſion. *Pſal.* cvii. 39.

Another law was to bring in the ſilver of the realm to the mint, in making all clipt, *miniſhed*, or impaired coins of ſilver, not to be current in payments. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

MI'NISTER. *n. ſ.* [*miniſter*, Latin; *miniſtre*, French.] 1. An agent; one who is employed to any end; one who acts not by any inherent authority, but under another. 2. One who is employed in the adminiſtration of government. 3. One who ſerves at the altar; one who performs ſacerdotal functions. 4. A delegate; an official. 5. An agent from a foreign power without the dignity of an ambaſſadour.

(1.) You, whom virtue hath made the princeſs of felicity, be not the *miniſter* of ruin. *Sidney.*

Rumble thy belly full; ſpit fire, ſpout rain,
Nor rain, wind, thunder, fire, are my daughters;
I tax not you, you elements, with unkindneſs:
But yet I call you ſervile *miniſters*,
That have with two pernicious daughters join'd
Your high-engender'd battles, 'gainſt a head
So old and white as this. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

——— Th' infernal *miniſter* advanc'd,
Seiz'd the due victim. *Dryden's Theodore and Honoria.*

Other ſpirits govern'd by the will,
Shoot through their tracks, and diſtant muſcles fill;
This ſovereign, by his arbitrary nod,
Reſtrains or ſends his *miniſters* abroad. *Blackmore.*

(2.) Kings muſt be anſwerable to God, but the *miniſters* to kings, whoſe eyes, ears, and hands they are, muſt be anſwerable to God and man. *Bacon.*

(3.) Epaphras, a faithful *miniſter* of Chriſt. 1 *Col.* i. 7.

The *miniſters* are always preaching, and the governors putting forth edicts againſt dancing and gaming. *Addiſon.*

The *miniſters* of the goſpel are eſpecially required to ſhine as lights in the world, becauſe the diſtinction of their ſtation renders their conduct more obſervable; and the preſumption of their knowledge, and the dignity of their office, gives a peculiar force and authority to their example. *Rogers.*

Calidus contents himſelf with thinking, that he never was a friend to hereticks and infidels; that he has always been civil to the *miniſter* of his pariſh, and very often given ſomething to the charity-ſchools. *Law.*

(4.) ——— If wrongfully
Let God revenge; for I may never lift
An angry arm againſt his *miniſter*. *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.

To MI'NISTER. *v. a.* [*miniſtro*, Latin.] To give; to ſupply; to afford.

All the cuſtoms of the Iriſh would *miniſter* occaſion of moſt ample diſcourſe of the original and antiquity of that people. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Now he that *miniſtereth* ſeed to the ſower, both *miniſter* bread for your food and multiply your ſeed ſown. 2 *Cor.* ix.

——— The wounded patient bears
The artiſt's hand that *miniſters* the cure. *Otway's Orphan.*

To MI'NISTER. *v. n.* 1. To attend; to ſerve in any office. 2. To give medicines. 3. To give ſupplies of things needful; to give aſſiſtance; to contribute; to afford. 4. To attend on the ſervice of God.

(1.) ——— At table Eve
Miniſter'd naked, and their flowing cups
With pleaſant liquors crown'd. *Milton.*

(2.) Can'ſt thou not *miniſter* to a mind diſeas'd,
Pluck from the memory a rooted ſorrow,
Raze out the written troubles of the brain? *Shak. Macbeth.*

(3.) Others *miniſtered* unto him of their ſubſtance. *Luke.*

He who has a ſoul wholly void of gratitude, ſhould ſet his ſoul to learn of his body; for all the parts of that *miniſter* to one another. *South.*

There is no truth which a man may more evidently make out than the exiſtence of a God; yet he that ſhall content himſelf with things as they *miniſter* to our pleaſures and paſſions, and not make enquiry a little farther into their cauſes and ends, may live long without any notion of ſuch a being. *Locke.*

Thoſe good men, who take ſuch pleaſure in relieving the miſerable for Chriſt's ſake, would not have been leſs forward to *miniſter* unto Chriſt himſelf. *Atterbury.*

Faſting is not abſolutely good, but relatively, and as it *miniſters* to other virtues. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

(4.) Whether propheſy, let us propheſy according to the proportion of faith; or miniſtry, let us wait on our *miniſtring*. *Rom.* xii. 7.

MINISTE'RIAL. *adj.* [from *miniſter*.] 1. Attendant; acting at command. 2. Acting under ſuperiour authority. 3. Sacerdotal; belonging to the eccleſiaſticks or their office. 4. Pertaining to miniſters of ſtate, or perſons in ſubordinate authority.

(1.) Underſtanding is in a man; courage and vivacity in the lion; ſervice, and *miniſterial* officiouſneſs, in the ox. *Brown.*

From eſſences unſeen, celeſtial names,
Enlight'ning ſpirits, and *miniſterial* flames,
Lift we our reaſon to that ſovereign cauſe,
Who bleſs'd the whole with life. *Prior.*

(2.) For the *miniſterial* officers in court there muſt be an eye unto them. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Abſtinence, the apoſtle determines, is of no other real value in religion, than as a *miniſterial* cauſe of moral effects; as it recalls us from the world, and gives a ſerious turn to our thoughts. *Rogers's Sermons.*

(3.) Theſe ſpeeches of Jerom and Chryſoſtom plainly allude unto ſuch *miniſterial* garments as were then in uſe. *Hooker.*

MINISTE'RIALLY. *adv.* In a miniſterial manner.

Supremacy of office, by mutual agreement and voluntary œconomy, belongs to the father; while the ſon, out of voluntary condeſcenſion, ſubmits to act *miniſterially*, or in capacity of mediator. *Waterland.*

MI'NISTERY. *n. ſ.* [*miniſterium*, Lat.] Office; ſervice. This word is now contracted to *miniſtry*, but uſed by *Milton* as four ſyllables.

They that will have their chamber filled with a good ſcent, make ſome odoriferous water be blown about it by their ſervants mouths that are dextrous in that *miniſtery*. *Digby.*

——— This temple to frequent
With *miniſteries* due, and ſolemn rites. *Milton.*

MI'NISTRAL. *adj.* [from *miniſter.*] Pertaining to a miniſter.

MI'NISTRANT. *adj.* [from *miniſter.*] Attendant; acting at command. *Pope* accents it, not according to analogy, on the ſecond ſyllable.

———— Him thrones, and pow'rs,
Princedoms, and dominations *miniſtrant*,
Accompany'd to heav'n-gate. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
Miniſtrant to their queen with buſy care,
Four faithful handmaids the ſoft rites prepare. *Pope.*

MINISTRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *miniſtro*, Latin.] 1. Agency; intervention; office of an agent delegated or commiſſioned by another. 2. Service; office; eccleſiaſtical function.

(1.) God made him the inſtrument of his providence to me, as he hath made his own land to him, with this difference, that God, by his *miniſtration* to me, intends to do him a favour. *Taylor's living holy.*

Though ſometimes effected by the immediate fiat of the divine will, yet I think they are moſt ordinarily done by the *miniſtration* of angels. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

(2.) The profeſſion of a clergyman is an holy profeſſion, becauſe it is a *miniſtration* in holy things, an attendance at the altar. *Law.*

If the preſent *miniſtration* be more glorious than the former, the miniſter is more holy. *Atterbury.*

MI'NISTRY. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *miniſtery*; *miniſterium*, Lat.] 1. Office; ſervice. 2. Office of one ſet apart to preach; eccleſiaſtical function. 3. Agency; interpoſition. 4. Buſineſs. 5. Perſons employed in the publick affairs of a ſtate.

(1.) So far is an indiſtinction of all perſons, and, by conſequence, an anarchy of all things, ſo far from being agreeable to the will of God, declared in his great houſhold, the world, and eſpecially in all the *miniſtries* of his proper houſehold the church, that there was never yet any time, I believe, ſince it was a number, when ſome of its members were not more ſacred than others. *Spratt's Sermons.*

(2.) Their *miniſtry* perform'd, and race well run,
Their doctrine and their ſtory written left,
They die. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Saint Paul was miraculouſly called to the *miniſtry* of the goſpel, and had the whole doctrine of the goſpel from God by immediate revelation; and was appointed the apoſtle of the Gentiles for propagating it in the heathen world. *Locke.*

(3.) The natural world he made after a miraculous manner; but directs the affairs of it ever ſince by ſtanding rules, and the ordinary *miniſtry* of ſecond cauſes. *Atterbury.*

To all but thee in fits he ſeem'd to go,
And 'twas my *miniſtry* to deal the blow. *Parnel.*

The poets introduced the *miniſtry* of the gods, and taught the ſeparate exiſtence of human ſouls. *Bentley.*

(4.) ——— He ſafe from loud alarms,
Abhorr'd the wicked *miniſtry* of arms. *Dryd. Æneid.*

(5.) I converſe in full freedom with many conſiderable men of both parties; and if not in equal number, it is purely accidental, as happening to have made acquaintance at court more under one *miniſtry* than another. *Swift.*

MI'NIUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Melt lead in a broad earthen veſſel unglazed, and ſtir it continually till it be calcined into a grey powder; this is called the calx of lead; continue the fire, ſtirring it in the ſame manner, and it becomes yellow; in this ſtate it is uſed in painting, and is called maſticot or maſſicot; after this put it into a reverberatory furnace, and it will calcine further, and become of a fine red, which is the common *minium* or red lead: among the ancients *minium* was the name for cinnabar: the modern *minium* is uſed externally, and is excellent in cleanſing and healing old ulcers. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

MI'NNOCK. *n. ſ.* Of this word I know not the preciſe meaning. It is not unlikely that *minnock* and *minx* are originally the ſame word.

An aſs's nole I fixed on his head;
Anon his Thiſbe muſt be anſwered,
And forth my *minnock* comes. *Shakeſp.*

MI'NNOW. *n. ſ.* [*menue*, French.] A very ſmall fiſh; a pink: a corruption of *minim*, which ſee.

Hear you this triton of the *minnows*? *Shak.*

The *minnow*, when he is in perfect ſeaſon, and not ſick, which is only preſently after ſpawning, hath a kind of dappled or waved colour, like a panther, on his ſides, inclining to a greeniſh and ſky colour, his belly being milk-white, and his back almoſt black or blackiſh: he is a ſharp biter at a ſmall worm in hot weather, and in the Spring they make excellent *minnow* tanſies; for being waſhed well in ſalt, and their heads and tails cut off, and their guts taken out, being fried with yolks of eggs, primroſes, and tanſy. *Walton's Angler.*

The nimble turning of the *minnow* is the perfection of *minnow*-fiſhing. *Walton's Angler.*

MI'NOR. *adj.* [Latin.] 1. Petty; inconſiderable. 2. Leſs; ſmaller.

(1.) If there are petty errours and *minor* lapſes, not conſiderably injurious unto faith, yet is it not ſafe to contemn inferiour falſities. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

(2.) They altered this cuſtom from caſes of high concernment to the moſt trivial debates, the *minor* part ordinarily entering their proteſt. *Clarendon.*

The difference of a third part in ſo large and collective an account is not ſtrange, if we conſider how differently they are ſet in *minor* and leſs miſtakeable numbers. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

MI'NOR. *n. ſ.* 1. One under age; one whoſe youth cannot yet allow him to manage his own affairs. 2. The ſecond or particular propoſition in the ſyllogiſm.

(1.) King Richard the Second, the firſt ten years of his reign, was a *minor*. *Davies on Ireland.*

He and his muſe might be *minors*, but the libertines are full grown. *Collier's View of the Stage.*

Long as the year's dull circle ſeems to run,
When the briſk *minor* pants for twenty-one. *Pope.*

The nobleſt blood of England having been ſhed in the grand rebellion, many great families became extinct, or ſupported only by *minors*. *Swift.*

A *minor* or infant cannot be ſaid to be contumacious, becauſe he cannot appear as a defendant in court, but by his guardian. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

(2.) The ſecond or *minor* propoſition was, that this kingdom hath cauſe of juſt fear of overthrow from Spain. *Bacon.*

He ſuppoſed that a philoſopher's brain was like a foreſt, where ideas are ranged like animals of ſeveral kinds; that the major is the male, the *minor* the female, which copulate by the middle term, and engender the concluſion. *Arbuthnot.*

To MI'NORATE. *v. a.* [from *minor*, Latin.] To leſſen; to diminiſh. A word not yet admitted into the language.

This it doth not only by the advantageous aſſiſtance of a tube, but by ſhewing in what degrees diſtance *minorates* the object. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

MINORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *minorate.*] The act of leſſening; diminution; decreaſe. A word not admitted.

Bodies emit virtue without abatement of weight, as is moſt evident in the loadſtone, whoſe efficiencies are communicable without a *minoration* of gravity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

We hope the mercies of God will conſider our degenerated integrity unto ſome *minoration* of our offences. *Brown.*

MINO'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*minorité*, Fr. from *minor*, Lat.] 1. The ſtate of being under age. 2. The ſtate of being leſs. 3. The ſmaller number: as, the *minority* held for that queſtion in oppoſition to the majority.

(1.) I mov'd the king, my maſter, to ſpeak in the behalf of my daughter, in the *minority* of them both. *Shak.*

He is young, and his *minority*
Is put into the truſt of Richard Gloſter. *Shakeſpeare.*

Theſe changes in religion ſhould be ſtaid, until the king were of years to govern by himſelf: this the people apprehending worſe than it was, a queſtion was raiſed, whether, during the king's *minority*, ſuch alterations might be made or no. *Hayward's Edw.* VI.

Henry the Eighth, doubting he might die in the *minority* of his ſon, procured an act to paſs, that no ſtatute made during the *minority* of the king ſhould bind him or his ſucceſſors, except it were confirmed by the king at his full age. But the firſt act that paſſed in king Edward the Sixth's time, was a repeal of that former act; at which time nevertheleſs the king was minor. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

If there be evidence, that it is not many ages ſince nature was in her *minority*, this may be taken for a good proof that ſhe is not eternal. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Their counſels are warlike and ambitious, though ſomething tempered by the *minority* of their king. *Temple.*

(2.) From this narrow time of geſtation may enſue a *minority*, or ſmallneſs in the excluſion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Mi'notaur. *n. ſ.* [*minotaure*, French; *minos* and *taurus.*] A monſter invented by the poets, half man and half bull, kept in Dædalus's labyrinth.

Thou may'ſt not wander in that labyrinth,
There *minotaurs*, and ugly treaſons lurk. *Shakeſp.*

Mi'nster. *n. ſ.* [mynꞅꞇeꞃe, Saxon.] A monaſtery; an eccleſiaſtical fraternity; a cathedral church. The word is yet retained at York and Litchfield.

Mi'nstrel. *n. ſ.* [*meneſtril*, Spaniſh; *meneſtrallus*, low Latin.] A muſician; one who plays upon inſtruments.

Hark how the *minſtrels* 'gin to ſhrill aloud
Their merry muſick that reſounds from far,
The pipe, the tabor, and the trembling croud,
That well agree withouten breach or jar. *Spenſer.*

——— I will give you the *minſtrel.*
—Then I will give you the ſerving creature. *Shakeſp.*

I to the vulgar am become a jeſt;
Eſteemed as a *minſtrel* at a feaſt. *Sandys's Paraphraſe.*

——————These fellows
Were once the *minſtrels* of a country ſhow;
Follow'd the prizes through each paltry town,
By trumpet-cheeks and bloated faces known. *Dryden.*

Often our ſeers and poets have confeſs'd,
That muſick's force can tame the furious beaſt;
Can make the wolf, or foaming boar reſtrain
His rage; the lion drop his creſted mane,
Attentive to the ſong; the lynx forget
His wrath to man, and lick the *minſtrel*'s feet. *Prior.*

Mi'nstrelsey. *n. ſ.* [from *minſtrel.*] 1. Muſick; inſtrumental harmony. 2. A number of muſicians.

(1.) Apollo's ſelf will envy at his play,
And all the world applaud his *minſtrelſey.* *Davies.*

That loving wretch that ſwears,
'Tis not the bodies marry, but the minds,
Which he in her angelick finds,
Would ſwear as juſtly, that he hears,
In that day's rude hoarſe *minſtrelſey*, the ſpheres. *Donne.*

——————I began,
Wrapt in a pleaſing fit of melancholy,
To meditate my rural *minſtrelſey*,
Till fancy had her fill. *Milton.*

(2.) Miniſtring ſpirits train'd up in feaſt, and ſong!
Such haſt thou arm'd the *minſtrelſey* of heav'n. *Milton.*

Mint. *n. ſ.* [minꞇe, Saxon; *menthe*, Fr. *mentha*, Latin.] A plant.

Then rubb'd it o'er with newly-gather'd *mint*,
A wholeſome herb, that breath'd a grateful ſcent. *Dryden.*

Mint. *n. ſ.* [*munte*, Dutch; myneꞇian, *to coin*, Saxon.] 1. The place where money is coined. 2. Any place of invention.

(1.) What is a perſon's name or face, that receives all his reputation from the *mint*, and would never have been known had there not been medals. *Addiſon on Medals.*

(2.) A man in all the world's new faſhion planted,
That hath a *mint* of phraſes in his brain. *Shakeſp.*

As the *mints* of calumny are at work, a great number of curious inventions are iſſued out, which grow current among the party. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

To **Mint.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To coin; to ſtamp money. 2. To invent; to forge.

(1.) Another law was, to bring in the ſilver of the realm to the mint, in making all clipped coins of ſilver not to be current in payments, without giving any remedy of weight; and ſo to ſet the mint on work, and to give way to new coins of ſilver which ſhould be then *minted.* *Bacon's Henry* VII.

(2.) Look into the titles whereby they hold theſe new portions of the crown, and you will find them of ſuch natures as may be eaſily *minted.* *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Mi'ntage. *n. ſ.* [from *mint.*] 1. That which is coined or ſtamped. 2. The duty paid for coining. *Ainſw.*

(1.) —————— Its pleaſing poiſon
The viſage quite transforms of him that drinks,
And the inglorious likeneſs of a beaſt
Fixes inſtead, unmoulding reaſon's *mintage*
Character'd in the face. *Milton.*

Mi'nter. *n. ſ.* [from *mint.*] Coiner.

Sterling ought to be of pure ſilver called leaf ſilver, the *minter* muſt add other weight, if the ſilver be not pure. *Camden.*

Mi'ntman. *n. ſ.* [*mint* and *man.*] One ſkilled in coinage.

He that thinketh Spain to be ſome great over-match for this eſtate, is no good *mintman*; but takes greatneſs of kingdoms according to their bulk and currency, and not after their intrinſick value. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Mi'ntmaster. *n. ſ.* [*mint* and *maſter.*] 1. One who preſides in coinage. 2. One who invents.

(1.) That which is coined, as *mintmaſters* confeſſed, is allayed with about a twelfth part of copper. *Boyle.*

(2.) The great *mintmaſters* of theſe terms, the ſchoolmen and metaphyſicians, have wherewithal to content him. *Locke.*

Mi'nuet. *n. ſ.* [*menuet*, French.] A ſtately regular dance.

The tender creature could not ſee his fate,
With whom ſhe'd danc'd a *minuet* ſo late. *Stepney.*

John has aſſurance to ſet up for a *minuet* dancer. *Spectator.*

Mi'num. *n. ſ.* 1. [With printers.] A ſmall ſort of printing letter. 2. [With muſicians.] A note of ſlow time, two of which make a ſemibrief, as two crotchets make a minum; two quavers a crotchet, and two ſemiquavers a quaver. *Bailey.*

(2.) He's the courageous captain of compliments; he fights as you ſing prickſongs, keeps time, diſtance, and proportion; reſts his *minum*, one, two, and the third in your boſom. *Shak.*

Minu'te. *adj.* [*minutus*, Lat.] Small; little; ſlender; ſmall in bulk; ſmall in conſequence.

Some *minute* philoſophers pretend,
That with our days our pains and pleaſures end. *Denham.*

Such an univerſal ſuperintendency has the eye and hand of providence over all, even the moſt *minute* and inconſiderable things. *South's Sermons.*

Into ſmall parts the wond'rous ſtone divide,
Ten thouſand of *minuteſt* ſize expreſs
The ſame propenſion which the large poſſeſs. *Blackmore.*

The ſerum is attenuated by circulation, ſo as to paſs into the *minuteſt* channels, and become fit nutriment for the body. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

In all diviſions we ſhould conſider the larger and more immediate parts of the ſubject, and not divide it at once into the more *minute* and remote parts. *Watts's Logick.*

MI'NUTE. *n. ſ.* [*minutum*, Latin.] 1. The ſixtieth part of an hour. 2. Any ſmall ſpace of time. 3. The firſt draught of any agreement in writing; this is common in the Scottiſh law: as, have you made a *minute* of that contract?

(1.) ——— This man ſo complete,
Who was enroll'd 'mongſt wonders, and when we,

Almoſt with liſt'ning raviſh'd, could not find
His hour of ſpeech a *minute*. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

(2.) They walk'd about me ev'ry *minute* while;
And if I did but ſtir out of my bed,
Ready they were to ſhoot me to the heart. *Shakeſp.*

——— The ſpeed of gods
Time counts not, though with ſwifteſt *minutes* wing'd.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.

Gods! that the world ſhould turn
On *minutes* and on moments. *Denham's Sophy.*

Experience does every *minute* prove the ſad truth of this aſſertion. *South's Sermons.*

Tell her, that I ſome certainty may bring;
I go this *minute* to attend the king. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

To Mi'nute. *v. a.* [*minuter*, French.] To ſet down in ſhort hints.

I no ſooner heard this critick talk of my works, but I *minuted* what he had ſaid, and reſolved to enlarge the plan of my ſpeculations. *Spectator.*

Mi'nute-book. *n. ſ.* [*minute* and *book*.] Book of ſhort hints.

Mi'nute-glass. *n. ſ.* [*minute* and *glaſs*.] Glaſs of which the ſand meaſures a minute.

Minu'tely. *adv.* [from *minute*.] To a ſmall point; exactly; to the leaſt part; nicely.

In this poſture of mind it was impoſſible for him to keep that ſlow pace, and obſerve *minutely* that order of ranging all he ſaid, from which reſults an obvious perſpicuity. *Locke.*

——— Change of night and day,
And of the ſeaſons ever ſtealing round,
Minutely faithful. *Thomſon's Summer.*

Mi'nutely. *adv.* [from *minute*, the ſubſtantive.] 1. Every minute; with very little time intervening. 2. [In the quoted paſſage it ſeems rather to be an adjective, as *hourly* is both the adverb and adjective.] Happening every minute.

(1.) What is it but a continued perpetuated voice from heaven, reſounding for ever in our ears? As if it were *minutely* proclaimed in thunder from heaven, to give men no reſt in their ſins, no quiet from Chriſt's importunity till they ariſe from ſo mortiferous a ſtate. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

(2.) Now *minutely* revolts upbraid his faith-breach,
Thoſe he commands, move only in command,
Nothing in love. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Minu'teness. *n. ſ.* [from *minute*.] Smallneſs; exility; inconſiderableneſs.

The animal ſpirit and inſenſible particles never fall under our ſenſes by reaſon of their *minuteneſs*. *Bentley.*

Mi'nute-watch. *n. ſ.* [*minute* and *watch*.] A watch in which minutes are more diſtinctly marked than in common watches which reckon by the hour.

Caſting our eyes upon a *minute-watch*, we found that from the beginning of the pumping, about two minutes after the coals had been put in glowing, to the total diſappearing of the fire, there had paſſed but three minutes. *Boyle.*

Minx. *n. ſ.* [contracted, I ſuppoſe, from *minnock*.] A young, pert, wanton girl.

——— Lewd *minx!*
Come, go with me apart. *Shakeſp.*

Some torches bore, ſome links,
Before the proud virago *minx*. *Hudibras.*

She, when but yet a tender *minx*, began
To hold the door, but now ſets up for man. *Dryden.*

MI'RACLE. *n. ſ.* [*Miracle*, French; *miraculum*, Latin.] 1. A wonder; ſomething above human power. 2. [In theology.] An effect above human or natural power, performed in atteſtation of ſome truth.

(1.) ——— Nothing almoſt ſees *miracles*
But miſery. *Shak. King Lear.*

Virtuous and holy, choſen from above,
To work exceeding *miracles* on earth. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Be not offended, nature's *miracle*,
Thou art allotted to be ta'en by me. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

(2.) The *miracles* of our Lord are peculiarly eminent above the lying wonders of demons, in that they were not made out of vain oſtentation of power, and to raiſe unprofitable amazement; but for the real benefit and advantage of men, by feeding the hungry, healing all ſorts of diſeaſes, ejecting of devils, and reviving the dead. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Mira'culous. *adj.* [*miraculeux*, French; from *miracle*.] Done by miracle; produced by miracle; effected by power more than natural.

Arithmetical progreſſion might eaſily demonſtrate how faſt mankind would increaſe, overpaſſing as *miraculous*, though indeed natural, that example of the Iſraelites, who were multiplied in two hundred and fifteen years from ſeventy unto ſix hundred thouſand able men. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Reſtore this day, for thy great name,
Unto his ancient and *miraculous* right. *Herbert.*

——— Why this ſtrength
Miraculous yet remaining in thoſe rocks?
His might continues in thee not for naught. *Milton's Ag.*

At the firſt planting of the Chriſtian religion, God was pleaſed to accompany it with a *miraculous* power. *Tillotſon.*

Mira'culously. *adv.* [from *miraculous*.] By miracle; by power above that of nature.

It was a ſingular providence of God, to draw thoſe northern heathen nations down into thoſe Chriſtian parts, where they might receive Chriſtianity, and to mingle nations ſo remote *miraculouſly*, to make one blood and kindred of all people, and each to have knowledge of him. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Turnus was to be ſlain that very day; and Æneas, wounded as he was, could not have engaged him in ſingle combat, unleſs his hurt had been *miraculouſly* healed. *Dryden.*

Mira'culousness. *n. ſ.* [from *miraculous*.] The ſtate of being effected by miracle; ſuperiority to natural power.

MIRADO'R. *n. ſ.* [Spaniſh, from *mirar*, to look.] A balcony; a gallery whence ladies ſee ſhows.

Mean time your valiant ſon, who had before
Gain'd fame, rode round, to ev'ry *mirador*;
Beneath each lady's ſtand a ſtop he made,
And bowing, took th' applauſes which they paid. *Dryden.*

Mire. *n. ſ.* [*moer*, Dutch.] Mud; dirt at the bottom of water.

——— He his rider from her lofty ſteed
Would have caſt down, and trod in dirty *mire*. *Spenſer.*

Here's that, which is too weak to be a ſinner, honeſt water, which ne'er left man i' th' *mire*. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

I'm Ralph himſelf, your truſty ſquire,
Wh' has dragg'd your donſhip out o' th' *mire*. *Hudibras.*

I appeal to any man's reaſon, whether it be not better that there ſhould be a diſtinction of land and ſea, than that all ſhould be *mire* and water. *More againſt Atheiſm.*

Now plung'd in *mire*, now by ſharp brambles torn. *Roſc.*

To Mire. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To whelm in the mud; to ſoil with mud.

Why had I not, with charitable hand,
Took up a beggar's iſſue at my gates?
Who ſmeer'd thus, and *mir'd* with infamy,
I might have ſaid no part of it is mine. *Shakeſp.*

Mire. *n. ſ.* [*myr*, Welſh; mýra, Saxon; *mier*, Dutch.] An ant; a piſmire.

Mi'riness. *n. ſ.* [from *miry*.] Dirtineſs; fullneſs of mire.

Mi'rksome. *adj.* [*morck*, dark, Daniſh. In the derivatives of this ſet, no regular orthography is obſerved: it is common to write *murky*, to which the reſt ought to conform.] Dark; obſcure.

Through *mirkſome* air her ready way ſhe makes.
Fairy Queen.

Mi'rror. *n. ſ.* [*miroir*, French; *mirar*, Spaniſh, to look.] 1. A looking-glaſs; any thing which exhibits repreſentations of objects by reflection. 2. It is uſed for pattern; for that on which the eye ought to be fixed; as, men look in a glaſs to adjuſt their mien or dreſs; an exemplar; an archetype.

(1.) And in his waters which your *mirror* make,
Behold your faces as the cryſtal bright. *Spenſer's Epith.*

That pow'r which gave me eyes the world to view,
To view myſelf infus'd an inward light,
Whereby my ſoul, as by a *mirror* true,
Of her own form may take a perfect ſight. *Davies.*

——— Leſs bright the moon,
But oppoſite in levell'd Weſt was ſet
His *mirror*, with full face borrowing her light
From him. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Mirroir of poets, *mirroir* of our age,
Which her whole face beholding on thy ſtage,
Pleas'd and diſpleas'd with her own faults, endures
A remedy like thoſe whom muſick cures. *Waller.*

By chance he ſpy'd a *mirroir* while he ſpoke,
And gazing there beheld his alter'd look;
Wond'ring, he ſaw his features and his hue,
So much were chang'd, that ſcarce himſelf he knew. *Dryd.*

Late as I rang'd the cryſtal wilds of air,
In the clear *mirroir* of thy ruling ſtar,
I ſaw, alas! ſome dread event impend. *Pope.*

(2.) The works of nature are no leſs exact, than if ſhe did both behold and ſtudy how to expreſs ſome abſolute ſhape or *mirror* always preſent before her. *Hooker.*

O goddeſs, heavenly bright,
Mirrour of grace and majeſty divine. *Fairy Queen.*

How far'ſt thou, *mirror* of all martial men? *Shakeſp.*

Mirroir of ancient faith in early youth. *Dryden.*

MI'RROR STONE. *n. ſ.* [*ſelenites*, Lat.] A kind of tranſparent ſtone. *Ainſw.*

MIRTH. *n. ſ.* [myꞃhðe, Saxon.] Merriment; jollity; gaiety; laughter.

To give a kingdom for a *mirth*, to ſit,
And keep the turn of tippling with a ſlave. *Shakeſp.*

His eye begets occaſion for his wit;
For every object that the one doth catch,
The other turns to a *mirth*-moving jeſt. *Shakeſp.*

Moſt of the appearing *mirth* in the world is not *mirth* but art: the wounded ſpirit is not ſeen, but walks under a diſguiſe. *South's Sermons.*

With genial joy to warm the ſoul,
Bright Helen mix'd a *mirth*-inſpiring bowl. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

MI'RTHFUL. *adj.* [*mirth* and *full.*] Merry; gay; cheerful.

——— No ſimple word,
That ſhall be utter'd at our *mirthful* board,
Shall make us ſad next morning. *Ben. Johnſon.*

The feaſt was ſerv'd; the bowl was crown'd;
To the king's pleaſure went the *mirthful* round. *Prior.*

MI'RTHLESS. *adj.* [from *mirth.*] Joyleſs; cheerleſs.

MI'RY. *adj.* [from *mire.*] 1. Deep in mud; muddy. 2. Conſiſting of mire.

(1.) Thou ſhould'ſt have heard how her horſe fell, and ſhe under her horſe: thou ſhould'ſt have heard in how *miry* a place, how ſhe was bemoiled. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

All men who lived lazy lives, and died natural deaths, by ſickneſs or by age, went into vaſt caves under-ground, all dark and *miry*, full of noiſome creatures, and there grovelled in endleſs ſtench and miſery. *Temple.*

Deep, through a *miry* lane ſhe pick'd her way,
Above her ancle roſe the chalky clay. *Gay's Trivia.*

So have I ſeen ill-coupled hounds
Drag diff'rent ways in *miry* grounds. *Swift.*

(2.) Shall thou and I ſit round about ſome fountain
Looking all downwards to behold our cheeks,
How they are ſtain'd like meadows, yet not dry,
With *miry* ſlime left on them by a flood? *Shakeſp.*

MIS, an inſeparable particle uſed in compoſition to mark an ill ſenſe, or depravation of the meaning: as, *chance*, luck; *miſchance*, ill luck; *computation*, reckoning; *miſcomputation*, falſe reckoning; *to like*, to be pleaſed; *to miſlike*, to be offended; from *mes* in Teutonick and French, uſed in the ſame ſenſe. Of this it is difficult to give all the examples; but thoſe that follow will ſufficiently explain it.

MISACCEPTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *acceptation.*] The act of taking in a wrong ſenſe.

MISADVE'NTURE. *n. ſ.* [*meſaventure*, French; *mis* and *adventure.*] Miſchance; misfortune; ill luck; bad fortune.

Your looks are pale and wild, and do import
Some *miſadventure*. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

When a commander, either upon neceſſity or *miſadventure*, falleth into danger, it much advanceth both his reputation and enterprize, if bravely he behaveth himſelf. *Hayward.*

The body conſiſted, after all the loſſes and *miſadventures*, of no leſs than ſix thouſand foot. *Clarendon.*

Diſtinguiſh betwixt *miſadventure* and deſign. *L'Eſtrange.*

The trouble of a *miſadventure* now and then, that reaches not his innocence or reputation, may not be an ill way to teach him more caution. *Locke on Education.*

MISADVE'NTURED. *adj.* [from *miſadventure.*] Unfortunate.

From forth the fatal loins of theſe two foes,
A pair of ſtarcroſt lovers take their life;
Whoſe *miſadventur'd* piteous overthrows
Do with their death bury their parents ſtrife. *Shakeſp.*

MISADVI'SED. *adj.* [*mis* and *adviſe* /.] Ill directed.

MISA'IMED. *adj.* [*mis* and *aim.*] Not aimed rightly.

The idle ſtroke enforcing furious way,
Miſſing the mark of his *miſaimed* ſight,
Did fall to ground. *Fairy Queen.*

MI'SANTHROPE. } *n. ſ.* [*miſanthrope*, French; μισάνθρωπος.] A hater of mankind.
MISA'THROPOS. }

I am *miſanthropos*, and hate mankind. *Shakeſp.*

Alas, poor dean! his only ſcope
Was to be held a *miſanthrope*;
This into gen'ral odium drew him. *Swift.*

MISA'NTHROPY. *n. ſ.* [*miſanthropie*, French; from *miſanthrope.*] Hatred of mankind.

MISAPPLICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *application.*] Application to a wrong purpoſe.

The indiſtinction of many in the community of name, or the *miſapplication* of the act of one unto another, hath made ſome doubt thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The vigilance of thoſe who preſide over theſe charities is ſo exemplary, that perſons diſpoſed to do good can entertain no ſuſpicions of the *miſapplication* of their bounty. *Atterbury.*

It is our duty to be provident for the future, and to guard againſt whatever may lead us into *miſapplications* of it. *Rogers.*

To **MISAPPLY'.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *apply.*] To apply to wrong purpoſes.

Virtue itſelf turns vice, being *miſapplied*,
And vice ſometime by actions dignified. *Shakeſp.*

The holy treaſure was to be reſerved, and iſſued for holy uſes, and not *miſapplied* to any other ends. *Howel.*

He that knows, that whiteneſs is the name of that colour he has obſerved in ſnow, will not *miſapply* that word as long as he retains that idea. *Locke.*

To **MISSAPPREHE'ND.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *apprehend.*] Not to underſtand rightly.

That your reaſonings may loſe none of their force by my *miſapprehending* or miſrepreſenting them, I ſhall give the reader your arguments. *Locke.*

MISAPPREHE'NSION. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *apprehenſion.*] Miſtake; not right apprehenſion.

It is a degree of knowledge to be acquainted with the cauſes of our ignorance: what we have to ſay under this head, will equally concern our *miſapprehenſions* and errors. *Glanville.*

To **MISASCRI'BE.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *aſcribe.*] To aſcribe falſly.

That may be *miſaſcribed* to art which is the bare production of nature. *Boyle.*

To **MISASSI'GN.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *aſſign.*] To aſſign erroneouſly.

We have not *miſaſſigned* the cauſe of this phenomenon. *Boyle.*

To **MISBECO'ME.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *become.*] Not to become; to be unſeemly; not to ſuit.

Either ſhe has a poſſibility in that which I think impoſſible, or elſe impoſſible loves need not *miſbecome* me. *Sidney.*

——— What to the dauphin from England?
—Scorn and defiance, ſlight regard, contempt,
And any thing that may not *miſbecome*
The mighty ſender. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

That boldneſs which lads get amongſt play-fellows, has ſuch a mixture of rudeneſs and ill-turn'd confidence, that thoſe *miſbecoming* and diſingenuous ways of ſhifting in the world muſt be unlearned to make way for better principles. *Locke.*

Portius, thou may'ſt rely upon my conduct;
Thy father will not act what *miſbecomes* him. *Addiſon.*

MISBEGO'T. } *adj.* [*begot* or *begotten* with *mis.*] Unlawfully or irregularly begotten.
MISBEGO'TTEN. }

——— Contaminated, baſe,
And *miſbegotten* blood, I ſpill of thine. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Your words have taken ſuch pains, as if they labour'd
To bring man-ſlaughter into form, ſet quarrelling
Upon the head of valour; which, indeed,
Is valour *miſbegot*, and came into the world
When ſects and factions were but newly born. *Shakeſp.*

The *miſbegotten* infant grows,
And, ripe for birth, diſtends with deadly throes
The ſwelling rind, with unavailing ſtrife,
To leave the wooden womb, and puſhes into life. *Dryden.*

To **MISBEHA'VE.** *v. n.* [*mis* and *behave.*] To act ill or improperly.

MISBEHA'VED. *adj.* [*mis* and *behaved.*] Untaught; ill-bred; uncivil.

Happineſs courts thee in her beſt array;
But, like a *miſbehav'd* and ſullen wench,
Thou pout'ſt upon thy fortune and thy love. *Shakeſp.*

MISBEHA'VIOUR. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *behaviour.*] Ill conduct; bad practice.

The *miſbehaviour* of particular perſons does not at all affect their cauſe, ſince a man may act laudably in ſome reſpects, who does not ſo in others. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

MISBELI'EF. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *belief.*] Falſe religion; a wrong belief.

MISBELI'EVER. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *believer.*] One that holds a falſe religion, or believes wrongly.

Yes, if I drew it with a curſt intent
To take a *miſbeliever* to my bed,
It muſt be ſo. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

To **MISCA'LCULATE.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *calculate.*] To reckon wrong.

After all the care I have taken, there may be, in ſuch a multitude of paſſages, ſeveral miſquoted, miſinterpreted, and *miſcalculated.* *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To **MISCA'L.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *call.*] To name improperly.

My heart will ſigh when I *miſcal* it ſo. *Shak. Rich.* II.

The third act, which connects propoſitions and deduceth concluſions from them, the ſchools call diſcourſe; and we ſhall not *miſcal* it if we name it reaſon. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

What you *miſcal* their folly is their care. *Dryden.*

MISCA'RRIAGE. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *carriage.*] 1. Unhappy event of our undertaking; failure; ill conduct. 2. Abortion; act of bringing forth before the time.

(1.) Reſolutions of reforming do not always ſatisfy juſtice, nor prevent vengeance for former *miſcarriages.* *King Charles.*

When a counſellor, to ſave himſelf,
Would lay *miſcarriages* upon his prince,
Expoſing him to publick rage and hate,
O, 'tis an act as infamouſly baſe,
As, ſhould a common ſoldier ſculk behind,
And thruſt his general in the front of war. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

If the neglect or abuſe of the liberty he had, to examine what would really make for his happineſs, miſleads him, the *miſcarriages* that follow on it muſt be imputed to his own election. *Locke.*

A great part of that time which the inhabitants of the former earth had to ſpare, and whereof they made ſo ill uſe, was now employed in digging and plowing; and the exceſs of fertility which contributed ſo much to their *miſcarriages*, was retracted and cut off. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſtory.*

——— Your cures aloud you tell,
But wiſely your *miſcarriages* conceal. *Garth's Diſpenſatory.*

How, alas! will he appear in that awful day, when even the failings and *miſcarriages* of the righteous ſhall not be concealed, though the mercy of God be magnified in their pardon. *Rogers's Sermons.*

(2.) There muſt be *miſcarriages* and abortions; for there died many women with child. *Graunt.*

To **MISCA'RRY.** *v. n.* [*mis* and *carry.*] 1. To fail; not to have the intended event; not to ſucceed; to be loſt in an enterpriſe; not to reach the effect intended. 2. To have an abortion.

(1.) Have you not heard of Frederick, the great ſoldier, who *miſcarried* at ſea. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

Our ſiſter's man is certainly *miſcarried.* *Shakeſp.*
Is it concluded he ſhall be protector?
—It is determin'd, not concluded yet:
But ſo it muſt be if the king *miſcarry.* *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

——— If you *miſcarry*,
Your buſineſs of the world hath ſo an end,
And machination ceaſes. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Sweet Baſſanio, my ſhips have all *miſcarried*, my creditors grow cruel, my eſtate is very low. *Shak. Merchant of Venice.*

I could mention ſome projects which I have brought to maturity, and others which have *miſcarried.* *Addiſon's Guardian.*

No wonder that this expedient ſhould ſo often *miſcarry*, which requires ſo much art and genius to arrive at any perfection in it. *Swift.*

(2.) Give them a *miſcarrying* womb and dry breaſts. *Hoſea*, ix. 14.

So many politick conceptions ſo elaborately formed and wrought, and grown at length ripe for a delivery, do yet, in the iſſue, *miſcarry* and prove abortive. *South's Sermons.*

His wife *miſcarried*; but the abortion proved a female fœtus. *Pope and Arbuthnot.*

You have proved yourſelf more tender of another's embrios, than the fondeſt mothers are of their own; for you have preſerved every thing that I *miſcarried* of. *Pope.*

MISCELLA'NE. *n. ſ.* [*miſcellaneus*, Latin. This is corrupted into *maſlin* or *meſlin.*] Mixed corn: as wheat and rye.

It is thought to be of uſe to make ſome *miſcellane* in corn; as if you ſow a few beans with wheat, your wheat will be the better. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

MISCELLA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*miſcellaneus*, Latin.] Mingled; compoſed of various kinds.

Being *miſcellaneous* in many things, he is to be received with ſuſpicion; for ſuch as amaſs all relations muſt err in ſome, and without offence be unbelieved in many. *Brown.*

And what the people but a herd confus'd,
A *miſcellaneous* rabble, who extol
Things vulgar, and well weigh'd ſcarce worth the praiſe. *Milton's Paradiſe Reg.*

MISCELLA'NEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *miſcellaneous.*] Compoſition of various kinds.

MI'SCELLANY. *adj.* [*miſcellaneus*, Lat.] Mixed of various kinds.

The power of Spain conſiſteth in a veteran army, compounded of *miſcellany* forces of all nations. *Bacon.*

MI'SCELLANY. *n. ſ.* A maſs formed out of various kinds.

I acquit myſelf of the preſumption of having lent my name to recommend *miſcellanies* or works of other men. *Pope.*

When they have join'd their pericranies,
Out ſkips a book of *miſcellanies.* *Swift.*

To **MISCA'ST.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *caſt.*] To take a wrong account of.

Men *miſcaſt* their days; for in their age they deduce the account not from the day of their birth, but the year of our Lord wherein they were born. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

MISCHA'NCE. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *chance.*] Ill luck; ill fortune; misfortune; miſhap.

The lady Cecopria ſent him to excuſe the *miſchance* of her beaſts ranging in that dangerous ſort. *Sidney.*

Extreme dealing had driven her to put herſelf with a great lady, by which occaſion ſhe had ſtumbled upon ſuch *miſchances* as were little for the honour of her family. *Sidney.*

View theſe letters, full of bad miſchance,
France is revolted. *Shak. H.* VI.

——— Sleep rock thy brain,
And never come *miſchance* between us twain. *Shak.*

Nothing can be a reaſonable ground of deſpiſing a man but ſome fault chargeable upon him; and nothing can be a fault that is not naturally in a man's power to prevent; otherwiſe, it is a man's unhappineſs, his *miſchance* or calamity, but not his fault. *South's Sermons.*

MI'SCHIEF. *n. ſ.* [*meſchef*, old French.] 1. Harm, hurt; whatever is ill and injuriouſly done. 2. Ill conſequence; vexatious affair.

(1.) The law in that caſe puniſheth the thought; for better is a *miſchief* than an inconvenience. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Come you murth'ring miniſters!
Wherever in your ſightleſs ſubſtances
You wait on nature's *miſchief.* *Shak. Macbeth.*
Thy tongue deviſeth *miſchiefs.* *Pſal.* lii. 2.
Was I the cauſe of *miſchief*, or the man,
Whoſe lawleſs luſt the fatal war began? *Dryd. Æn.*

(2.) States call in foreigners to aſſiſt them againſt a common enemy; but the *miſchief* was, theſe allies would never allow that the common enemy was ſubdued. *Swift.*

To **MI'SCHIEF.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hurt; to harm; to injure.

If the greateſt inward heat be not ſweetened by meekneſs, or not governed by prudence, can it bring to our ſouls any benefit? rather it *miſchiefs* them. *Spratt's Sermons.*

MI'SCHIEFMAKER. *n. ſ.* [from *miſchief* and *make.*] One who cauſes miſchief.

MISCHIEF-MAKING. *adj.* Cauſing harm.

Come not thou with *miſchief-making* beauty,
To interpoſe between us, look on him. *Rowe.*

MI'SCHIEVOUS. *adj.* [from *miſchief.*] 1. Harmful; hurtful; deſtructive; noxious; pernicious; injurious; wicked: uſed both of perſons and things. 2. Spiteful; malicious. *Ainſw.*

(1.) This falſe, wily, doubling diſpoſition is intolerably *miſchievous* to ſociety. *South's Sermons.*

I'm but a half-ſtrain'd villain yet;
But mongrel *miſchievous.* *Dryden.*

He had corrupted or deluded moſt of his ſervants, telling them that their maſter was run mad; that he had diſinherited his heir, and was going to ſettle his eſtate upon a pariſh-boy; that if he did not look after their maſter he would do ſome very *miſchievous* thing. *Arbuth. Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

MI'SCHIEVOUSLY. *adv.* [from *miſchief.*] Noxiouſly; hurtfully; wickedly.

Nor was the cruel deſtiny content
To ſweep at once her life and beauty too;
But like a harden'd felon took a pride
To work more *miſchievouſly* ſlow,
And plunder'd firſt, and then deſtroy'd. *Dryden.*

MI'SCHIEVOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *miſchievous.*] Hurtfulneſs; pernicouſneſs; wickedneſs.

Compare the harmleſſneſs, the tenderneſs, the modeſty, and the ingenuous pliableneſs, which is in youth, with the *miſchievouſneſs*, the ſlyneſs, the craft, the impudence, the falſehood, and the confirmed obſtinacy found in an aged, long-practiſed ſinner. *South's Sermons.*

MI'SCIBLE. *adj.* [from *miſceo*, Latin.] Poſſible to be mingled.

Acid ſpirits are ſubtile liquors which come over in diſtillations, not inflammable, *miſcible* with water. *Arbuthnot.*

MISCITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *citation.*] Unfair or falſe quotation.

Being charged with *miſcitation* and unfair dealing, it was requiſite to ſay ſomething; honeſty is a tender point. *Collier.*

To **MISCI'TE.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *cite.*] To quote wrong.

MISCLA'IM. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *claim.*] Miſtaken claim.

Error, *miſclaim* and forgetfulneſs, become ſuitors for ſome remiſſion of extreme rigour. *Bacon.*

MISCOMPUTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *computation.*] Falſe reckoning.

It was a general misfortune, and *miſcomputation* of that time, that the party had ſo good an opinion of their own reputation and intereſt. *Clarendon.*

To **MISCONCE'IVE.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *conceive.*] To miſjudge; to have a falſe notion of.

Ne let falſe whiſpers, breeding hidden fears,
Break gentle ſleep with *miſconceived* doubt. *Spenſer.*

Our endeavour is not ſo much to overthrow them with whom we contend, as to yield them juſt and reaſonable cauſes of thoſe things, which, for want of due conſideration heretofore, they *miſconceived.* *Hooker.*

Miſconceived Joan of Arc hath been
A virgin from her tender infancy. *Shak. H.* VI.

MISCONCE'IT. } *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *conceit*, and *conception.*] Falſe opinion; wrong notion.
MISCONCE'PTION.

The other which inſtead of it we are required to accept, is only by error and *miſconceit* named the ordinance of Jeſus Chriſt; no one proof being as yet brought forth, whereby it may clearly appear to be ſo in very deed. *Hooker.*

It cannot be that our knowledge ſhould be other than an heap of *miſconception* and error. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Great errors and dangers reſult out of a *miſconception* of the names of things. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

It will be a great ſatisfaction to ſee thoſe pieces of moſt ancient hiſtory, which have been chiefly preſerved in ſcripture, confirmed anew, and freed from thoſe *miſconceptions* or miſrepreſentations which made them ſit uneaſy upon the ſpirits even of the beſt men. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

MISCO'NDUCT. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *conduct.*] Ill behaviour; ill management.

They are induſtriouſly proclaimed and aggravated by ſuch as are guilty or innocent of the ſame ſlips or *miſconducts* in their own behaviour. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

It highly concerned them to reflect, how great obligations both the memory of their paſt *miſconduct*, and their preſent advantages, laid on them, to walk with care and circumſpection. *Rogers's Sermons.*

To **MISCONDU'CT.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *conduct.*] To manage amiſs; to carry on wrong.

MISCONJE'CTURE. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *conjecture.*] A wrong gueſs.

I hope they will plauſibly receive our attempts, or candidly correct our *miſconjectures.* *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

To **MISCONJE'CTURE.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *conjecture.*] To gueſs wrong.

MISCONSTRU'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *conſtruction.*] Wrong interpretation of words or things.

It pleas'd the king his maſter very lately
To ſtrike at me upon his *miſconſtruction*,
When he conjunct, and flatt'ring his diſpleaſure,
Tript me behind. *Shak. K. Lear.*

Others conceive the literal acceptation to be a *miſconſtruction* of the ſymbolical expreſſion. *Brown.*

Thoſe words were very weakly inſerted where they are ſo liable to *miſconſtruction.* *Stillingfleet.*

To **MISCO'NSTRUE.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *conſtrue.*] To interpret wrong.

That which by right expoſition buildeth up Chriſtian faith, being *miſconſtrued* breedeth error; between true and falſe conſtruction the difference reaſon muſt ſhew. *Hooker.*

We would have had you heard
The manner and purpoſe of his treaſons;

That you might well have ſignified the ſame
Unto the citizens, who, haply may,
Miſconſtrue us in him. *Shak. R.* III.

Many of the unbelieving Iſraelites would have *miſconſtrued* this ſtory of mankind. *Raleigh.*

Do not, great Sir, *miſconſtrue* his intent,
Nor call rebellion what was prudent care,
To guard himſelf by neceſſary war. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

A virtuous emperor was much afflicted to find his actions *miſconſtrued* and defamed by a party. *Addiſon.*

Misconti'nuance. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *continuance.*] Ceſſation; intermiſſion.

To **Misco'unsel.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *counſel.*] To adviſe wrong.

Every thing that is begun with reaſon
Will come by ready means unto his end,
But things *miſcounſeled* muſt needs miſwend. *Spenſer.*

To **Misco'unt.** *v. a.* [*meſcounter*, Fr. *mis* and *count.*] To reckon wrong.

Mi'screance. } *n. ſ.* [from *meſcreance* or *meſcroiance*,
Mi'screancy. } Fr.] Unbelief; falſe faith; adherence to a falſe religion.

If thou wilt renounce thy *miſcreance*,
And my true liegeman yield thyſelf for ay,
Life will I grant thee for thy valiance. *Spenſer.*

The more uſual cauſes of deprivation are murther, manſlaughter, hereſy, *miſcreancy*, atheiſm, ſimony. *Ayliffe.*

MI'SCREANT. *n. ſ.* [*meſcreant*, Fr.] 1. One that holds a falſe faith; one who believes in falſe gods. 2. A vile wretch.

(1.) Their prophets juſtly condemned them as an adulterous ſeed, and a wicked generation of *miſcreants*, which had forſaken the living God. *Hooker.*

(2.) Now by Apollo, king,
Thou ſwear'ſt thy gods in vain.
—O vaſſal! *miſcreant!* *Shak. K. Lear.*

If extraordinary lenity proves ineffectual, thoſe *miſcreants* ought to be made ſenſible that our conſtitution is armed with force. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Miscrea'te. } *adj.* [*mis* and *created.*] Formed unna-
Miscre'ated. } turally or illegitimately; made as by a blunder of nature.

Then made he head againſt his enemies,
And Ymner ſlew or Logris *miſcreate.* *F. Queen.*

Eftſoons he took that *miſcreated* fair,
And that falſe other ſprite, on whom he ſpread
A ſeeming body of the ſubtile air. *Spenſer.*

——— God forbid, my lord,
That you ſhould faſhion, wreſt, or bow your reading;
With opening titles *miſcreate*, whoſe right
Suits not in native colours with the truth. *Shakeſp.*

Misde'ed. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *deed.*] Evil action.

——— O God,
If thou wilt be aveng'd on my *miſdeeds*,
Yet execute thy wrath on me alone. *Shak. R.* III.

Evils, which our own *miſdeeds* have wrought. *Milton.*

Chas'd from a throne, abandon'd, and exil'd
For foul *miſdeeds* were puniſhments too mild. *Dryd.*

To **Misde'em.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *deem.*] To judge ill of; to miſtake.

All unweeting an enchanter bad
His ſenſe abus'd, and made him to *miſdeem*
My loyalty, not ſuch as it did ſeem. *F. Queen.*

Beſides, were we unchangeably in will,
And of a wit that nothing could *miſdeem*;
Equal to God, whoſe wiſdom ſhineth ſtill
And never errs, we might ourſelves eſteem. *Davies.*

To **Misdeme'an.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *demean.*] To behave ill.

——— From frailty
And want of wiſdom, you, that beſt ſhould teach us,
Have *miſdemean'd* yourſelf. *Shak. H.* VIII.

Misdeme'anor. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *demean.*] Offence; ill behaviour; ſomething leſs than an atrocious crime.

The houſe of commons have only power to cenſure the members of their own houſe, in point of election, or *miſdemeanors*, in or towards that houſe. *Bacon.*

It is no real diſgrace to the church merely to loſe her privileges, but to forfeit them by her fault or *miſdemeanor.* *South.*

Theſe could never have touched the head, or ſtopped the ſource of theſe unhappy *miſdemeanors*, for which the puniſhment was ſent. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

Misdevo'tion. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *devotion.*] Miſtaken piety.

A place, where *miſdevotion* frames
A thouſand prayers to ſaints, whoſe very names
The church knew not, heav'n knows not yet. *Donne.*

Misdi'et. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *diet.*] Improper food.

A dropſy through his fleſh did flow,
Which by *miſdiet* daily greater grew. *F. Queen.*

To **Misdisti'nguish.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *diſtinguiſh.*] To make wrong diſtinctions.

If we imagine a difference where there is none, becauſe we diſtinguiſh where we ſhould not, it may not be denied that we *miſdiſtinguiſh.* *Hooker.*

To **Misdo'.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *do.*] To do wrong; to commit a crime.

Afford me place to ſhew what recompence
T'wards thee I intend for what I have *miſdone.* *Milton.*

To **Misdo'.** *v. n.* To commit faults.

——— Try the erring ſoul
Not wilfully *miſdoing*, but unaware
Miſled. *Milton's Par. Regain'd.*

I have *miſdone*, and I endure the ſmart,
Loth to acknowledge, but more loth to part. *Dryden.*

Misdo'er. *n. ſ.* [from *miſdo.*] An offender; a criminal; a malefactor.

Were they not contained in duty with a fear of law, which inflicteth ſharp puniſhments to *miſdoers*, no man ſhould enjoy any thing. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Misdo'ing. *n. ſ.* [from *miſdo.*] Offence; deviation from right.

The worſt is, to think ourſelves ſafe ſo long as we keep our injuries from the knowledge of men, and out of our own view, without any awe of that all-ſeeing eye that obſerves all our *miſdoings.* *L'Eſtrange.*

To **Misdo'ubt.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *doubt.*] To ſuſpect of deceit or danger.

If ſhe only *miſdoubted* me, I were in heaven; for quickly I would bring ſufficient aſſurance. *Sidney.*

I do not *miſdoubt* my wife, but I would be loth to turn them both together; a man may be too confident. *Shakeſp.*

The bird that hath been limed in a buſh,
With trembling wings *miſdoubteth* every buſh;
And I, the hapleſs male to one ſweet bird,
Have now the fatal object in my eye,
Where my poor young was lim'd, was caught and kill'd.
Shakeſp. Henry VI.

If you *miſdoubt* me that I am not ſhe,
I know not how I ſhall aſſure you farther. *Shakeſp.*

To believe his wiles my truth can move,
Is to *miſdoubt* my reaſon or my love. *Dryden.*

Misdo'ubt. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *doubt.*] 1. Suſpicion of crime or danger. 2. Irreſolution; heſitation.

(1.) He cannot ſo preciſely weed this land,
As his *miſdoubts* preſent occaſion;
His foes are ſo enrooted with his friends,
That, plucking to unfix an enemy,
He doth unfaſten ſo and ſhake a friend. *Shak. H.* IV.

(2.) York, ſteel thy fearful thoughts,
And change *miſdoubt* to reſolution. *Shak. H.* VI.

MISE. n. ſ. [French.] Iſſue. Law term. *Dict.*

To **Misemplo'y.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *employ.*] To uſe to wrong purpoſes.

Their frugal fathers gains they *miſemploy*,
And turn to point and pearl; and ev'ry female toy. *Dryd.*

Some taking things upon truſt, *miſemploy* their power by lazily enſlaving their minds to the dictates of others. *Locke.*

That vain and fooliſh hope, which is *miſemployed* on temporal objects, produces many ſorrows. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

They grew diſſolute and prophane: and by *miſemploying* the advantages which God had thrown into their lap, provoked him to withdraw them. *Atterbury.*

MISEMPLO'YMENT. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *employment.*] Improper application.

An improvident expence, and *miſemployment* of their time and faculties. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

MI'SER. *n. ſ.* [*miſer*, Latin.] 1. A wretched perſon; one overwhelmed with calamity. 2. A wretch; a mean fellow. 3. A wretch covetous to extremity; one who in wealth makes himſelf miſerable by the fear of poverty. This is the only ſenſe now in uſe.

(1.) Do not diſdain to carry with you the woful words of a *miſer* now deſpairing; neither be afraid to appear before her, bearing the baſe title of the ſender. *Sidney.*

I wiſh that it may not prove ſome ominous foretoken of misfortune to have met with ſuch a *miſer* as I am. *Sidney.*

Fair ſon of Mars, that ſeek with warlike ſpoil
And great atchievements, great yourſelf to make,
Vouchſafe to ſtay your ſteed for humble *miſer*'s ſake.
Spenſer.

(2.) Decrepid *miſer!* baſe ignoble wretch!
I am deſcended of a gentler blood. *Shak. H. VI.*

(3.) Though ſhe be dearer to my ſoul than reſt
To weary pilgrims, or to *miſers* gold,
Rather than wrong Caſtalio I'd forget her. *Otway's Orph.*

No ſilver ſaints by dying *miſers* giv'n,
Here brib'd the rage of ill-requited heav'n;
But ſuch plain roofs as piety could raiſe,
And only vocal with the Maker's praiſe. *Pope.*

MI'SERABLE. *adj.* [*miſerable*, French; *miſer*, Latin.] 1. Unhappy; calamitous; wretched. 2. Wretched; worthleſs. 3. Culpably parſimonious; ſtingy. In low language. 4. Deſpicable; wretched; mean: as, *a* miſerable *perſon.*

(1.) ——— O nation *miſerable*,
With an untitled tyrant, bloody ſcepter'd!
When ſhalt thou ſee thy wholeſome days again? *Shakeſp.*

Moſt *miſerable* is the deſire that's glorious. *Shak.*
What's more *miſerable* than diſcontent? *Shak.*

There will be a future ſtate, and then how *miſerable* is the voluptuous unbeliever left in the lurch. *South.*

What hopes delude thee, *miſerable* man? *Dryd. Æn.*

(2.) *Miſerable* comforters are ye all. *Job*, xvi. 2.

MI'SERABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *miſerable.*] State of miſery.

MI'SERABLY. *adv.* [from *miſerable.*] 1. Unhappily; calamitouſly. 2. Wretchedly; meanly. 3. Covetouſly. *Ainſworth.*

(1.) Of the five employed by him, two of them quarrelled, one of which was ſlain, and the other hanged for it; the third drowned himſelf; the fourth, though rich, came to beg his bread; and the fifth was *miſerably* ſtabbed to death. *South.*

(2.) As the love I bear you makes me thus invite you, ſo the ſame love makes me aſhamed to bring you to a place, where you ſhall be ſo, not ſpoken by ceremony but by truth, *miſerably* entertained. *Sidney.*

MI'SERY. *n. ſ.* [*miſeria*, Latin; *miſere*, Fr.] 1. Wretchedneſs; unhappineſs. 2. Calamity; misfortune; cauſe of miſery. 3. [From *miſer.*] Covetouſneſs; avarice. Not in uſe. *Miſer* now ſignifies not an *unhappy*, but a *covetous* man; yet *miſery* now ſignifies not *covetouſneſs* but *unhappineſs.*

(1.) My heart is drown'd with grief,
My body round engirt with *miſery.* *Shak. H. VI.*

Happineſs, in its full extent, is the utmoſt pleaſure we are capable of, and *miſery* the utmoſt pain. *Locke.*

Perhaps it may be found more eaſy to forget the language than to part entirely with thoſe tempers which we learnt in *miſery.* *Law.*

(2.) When we our betters ſee bearing our woes,
We ſcarcely think our *miſeries* our foes. *Shak.*

The gods from heav'n ſurvey the fatal ſtrife,
And mourn the *miſeries* of human life. *Dryd. Æn.*

(3.) He look'd upon things precious, as they were
The common muck o' th' world: he covets leſs
Than *miſery* itſelf would give. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

In a fabrick of forty thouſand pounds charge, I wiſh thirty pounds laid out before in an exact model; for a little *miſery* may eaſily breed ſome abſurdity of greater charge. *Wotton.*

MISESTE'EM. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *eſteem.*] Diſregard; ſlight.

To **MISFA'SHION.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *faſhion.*] To form wrong.

A thing in reaſon impoſſible, through their *misfaſhioned* preconceit, appeared unto them no leſs certain, than if nature had written it in the very foreheads of all the creatures of God. *Hakewill on Providence.*

To **MISFO'RM.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *form.*] To put in an ill form.

His monſtrous ſcalp down to his teeth it tore,
And that *misformed* ſhape misſhapen more. *Spenſer.*

MISFO'RTUNE. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *fortune.*] Calamity; ill luck; want of good fortune.

Fortune thus 'gan ſay, miſery and *misfortune* is all one,
And of *misfortune*, fortune hath only the gift. *Sidney.*

What world's delight, or joy of living ſpeech,
Can heart ſo plung'd in ſea of ſorrows deep,
And heaped with ſo huge *misfortunes* reach? *Spenſer.*

Conſider why the change was wrought,
You'll find it his *misfortune*, not his fault. *Addiſon.*

To **MISGI'VE.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *give.*] To fill with doubt; to deprive of confidence. It is uſed always with the reciprocal pronoun.

As Henry's late preſaging propheſy
Did glad my heart with hope of this young Richmond;
So doth my heart *miſgive me* in theſe conflicts
What may befal him, to his harm or ours. *Shak.*

This is ſtrange! Who hath got the right Anne?
My heart *miſgives me.* *Shak. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Yet oft his heart divine of ſomething ill,
Miſgave him. *Milton.*

His heart *miſgave* him, that theſe were ſo many meeting-houſes; but, upon communicating his ſuſpicions, I ſoon made him eaſy. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

MISGI'VING. *n. ſ.* [from *miſgive.*] Doubt; diſtruſt.

If a conſcience thus qualified and informed, be not the meaſure by which a man may take a true eſtimate of his abſolution, the ſinner is left in the plunge of infinite doubts, ſuſpicions, and *miſgivings*, both as to the meaſures of his preſent duty, and the final iſſues of his future reward. *South.*

To **MISGO'VERN.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *govern.*] To govern ill; to adminiſter unfaithfully.

Solyman charged him bitterly, that he had *miſgoverned* the ſtate, and inverted his treaſures to his own uſe. *Knolles.*

MISGO'VERNED. *adj.* [from *miſgovern.*] Rude; uncivilised.

Rude, *miſgovern'd* hands, from window tops,
Threw duſt and rubbiſh on King Richard's head. *Shak.*

MISGO'VERNANCE. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *governance.*] Irregularity.

Thy muſe too long ſlumbereth in ſorrowing,
Lulled aſleep through love's *miſgovernance.* *Spenſer.*

MISGO'VERNMENT. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *government.*] 1. Ill adminiſtration of publick affairs. 2. Ill management. 3. Irregularity; inordinate behaviour.

(1.) Men lay the blame of thoſe evils whereof they know not the ground, upon publick *miſgovernment.* *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

(2.) Men are miſerable, if their education hath been ſo undiſciplined, as to leave them unfurniſhed of ſkill to ſpend their time; but moſt miſerable, if ſuch *miſgovernment* and unſkilfulneſs make them fall into vicious company. *Taylor.*

(3.) There is not chaſtity enough in language
Without offence to utter them: thus, pretty lady,
I am ſorry for thy much *miſgovernment*. *Shak.*

Misgui'dance. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *guidance.*] Falſe direction.

The Nicene council fixed the equinox the twenty-firſt of March for the finding out of Eaſter: which has cauſed the *miſguidance* from the ſun which we lie under in reſpect of Eaſter, and the moveable feaſts. *Holder on Time.*

Whoſoever deceives a man, makes him ruin himſelf; and by cauſing an error in the great guide of his actions, his judgment, he cauſes an error in his choice, the *miſguidance* of which muſt naturally engage him to his deſtruction. *South.*

To **Misgui'de.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *guide.*] To direct ill; to lead the wrong way.

Hunting after arguments to make good one ſide of a queſtion, and wholly to neglect thoſe which favour the other, is wilfully to *miſguide* the underſtanding; and is ſo far from giving truth its due value, that it wholly debaſes it. *Locke.*

Miſguided prince! no longer urge thy fate,
Nor tempt the hero to unequal war. *Prior.*
Of all the cauſes which conſpire to blind
Man's erring judgment, and *miſguide* the mind,
What the weak head with ſtrongeſt biaſs rules,
Is pride, the never-failing vice of fools. *Pope.*

Misha'p. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *hap.*] Ill chance; ill luck; calamity.

To tell you what miſerable *miſhaps* fell to the young prince of Macedon his couſin, I ſhould too much fill your ears with ſtrange horrours. *Sidney.*

Since we are thus far entered into the conſideration of her *miſhaps*, tell me, have there been any more ſuch tempeſts wherein ſhe hath thus wretchedly been wrecked. *Spenſer.*

Sir knight, take to you wonted ſtrength,
And maſter theſe *miſhaps* with patient might. *Spenſer.*
Rome's readieſt champions, repoſe you here,
Secure from worldly chances and *miſhaps*. *Shak.*
——— It cannot be
But that ſucceſs attends him: if *miſhap*,
Ere this he had return'd, with fury driv'n
By his avengers; ſince no place like this
Can fit his puniſhment, or your revenge.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.

If the worſt of all *miſhaps* hath fallen,
Speak; for he could not die unlike himſelf. *Denham.*

Mi'shmash. *n. ſ. Ainſ.* A low word. A mingle or hotchpotch.

To **Misinfe'r.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *infer.*] To infer wrong.

Neſtorius teaching rightly, that God and man are diſtinct natures, did thereupon *miſinfer*, that in Chriſt thoſe natures can by no conjunction make one perſon. *Hooker.*

To **Misinfo'rm.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *inform.*] To deceive by falſe accounts.

Some belonged to a man of great dignity, and not as that wicked Simon had *miſinformed*. 2 *Mac.* iii. 11.

By no means truſt to your ſervants, who miſlead you, or *miſinform* you; the reproach will lie upon yourſelf. *Bacon.*
——— Bid her well beware,
Leſt by ſome fair-appearing good ſurpriz'd,
She dictate falſe; and *miſinform* the will
To do what God expreſly hath forbid. *Milton.*

Misinforma'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *miſinform.*] Falſe intelligence; falſe accounts.

Let not ſuch be diſcouraged as deſerve well, by *miſinformation* of others, perhaps out of envy or treachery. *Bacon.*

The vengeance of God, and the indignation of men, will join forces againſt an inſulting baſeneſs, when backed with greatneſs, and ſet on by *miſinformation*. *South's Serm.*

To **Misinte'rpret.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *interpret.*] To explain to a wrong ſenſe, or wrong intention.

The gentle reader reſts happy to hear the worthieſt works *miſinterpreted*, the cleareſt actions obſcured, and the innocenteſt life traduced. *B. Johnſon.*

After all the care I have taken, there may be ſeveral paſſages miſquoted and *miſrepreſented*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To **Misjo'in.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *join.*] To join unfitly or improperly.

In reaſon's abſence mimick fancy wakes
To imitate her; but *miſjoining* ſhapes,
Wild work produces oft, and moſt in dreams;
Ill-matching words, and deeds, long paſt, or late. *Milton.*
Luther, more miſtaking what he read,
Miſjoins the ſacred body with the bread. *Dryd.*

To **Misju'dge.** *v. n.* [*mis* and *judge.*] To form falſe opinions; to judge ill.

——— You *miſjudge*;
You ſee through love, and that deludes your ſight;
As, what is ſtraight, ſeems crooked through the water.
Dryd. All for Love.

By allowing himſelf in what is innocent, he breeds offence to his weak and *miſjudging* neighbour. *Atterbury.*

——— Inſenſate!
Too long *miſjudging* have I thought thee wiſe,
But ſure relentleſs folly ſteels thy breaſt. *Pope.*

To **Misju'dge.** *v. a.* To miſtake; to judge ill of.

Where we *miſjudge* the matter, a miſcarriage draws pity after it; but when we are tranſported by pride, our ruin lies at our own door. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **Misla'y.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *lay.*] To lay in a wrong place.

Mean time my worthy wife, our arms *miſlay'd*,
And from beneath my head my ſword convey'd. *Dryd.*

The fault is generally *miſlaid* upon nature; and there is often a complaint of want of parts, when the fault lies in want of a due improvement. *Locke.*

If the butler be the tell-tale, *miſlay* a ſpoon, ſo as he may never find it. *Swift's Rule to Servants.*

Misla'yer. *n. ſ.* [from *miſlay.*] One that puts in the wrong place.

The *miſlayer* of a meer ſtone is to blame; but the unjuſt judge is the capital remover of land-marks, when he defineth amiſs of lands. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

To **Misle'ad.** *v. a.* preterite and part. paſſive, *miſled.* [*mis* and *lead.*] To guide a wrong way; to betray to miſchief or miſtake.

Take, oh take thoſe lips away,
That ſo ſweetly were forſworn;
And thoſe eyes, the break of day,
Lights that do *miſlead* the morn. *Shak.*
Poor *miſled* men: your ſtates are yet worthy pity.
If you would hear, and change your ſavage minds,
Leave to be mad. *B. Johnſon's Catiline.*
Truſt not ſervants who *miſlead* or miſinform you. *Bacon.*
——— O thieviſh night,
Why ſhould'ſt thou but for ſome felonious end,
In thy dark lanthorn thus cloſe up the ſtars,
That nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd their lamps
With everlaſting oil, to give due light
To the *miſled* and lonely traveller. *Milton.*
What can they teach and not *miſlead*:
Ignorant of themſelves, of God much more? *Milton.*
Thou who haſt taught me to forgive the ill,
And recompence, as friends, the good *miſled*;
If mercy be a precept of thy will,
Return that mercy on thy ſervant's head. *Dryd.*

The imagination, which is of ſimple perception, doth never of itſelf, and directly, *miſlead* us; yet it is the almoſt fatal means of our deception. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Whatever neceſſity determines to the purſuit of real bliſs, the ſame neceſſity eſtabliſhes ſuſpence, and ſcrutiny of each ſucceſſive deſire, whether the ſatisfaction of it does not interfere with our true happineſs, and *miſlead* us from it. *Locke.*

'Tis hard to ſay, if greater want of ſkill
Appear in writing or in judging ill:
But of the two leſs dang'rous is th' offence
To tire our patience, than *miſlead* our ſenſe. *Pope.*

Misle'ader. *n. ſ.* [from *miſlead.*] One that leads to ill.

When thou doſt hear I am as I have been,
Approach me, and thou ſhalt be as thou waſt,
The tutor and the feeder of my riots;
Till then I baniſh thee on pain of death,
As I have done the reſt of my *miſleaders.* *Shak.*

They have diſclaimed and abandoned thoſe heretical phantaſies touching our Saviour, wherein by their *miſleaders* they had been anciently plunged. *Brerewood on Languages.*

To **Misli'ke.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *like.*] To diſapprove; to be not pleaſed with; to diſlike.

It was hard to ſay, whether he more liked his doings, or *miſliked* the effect of his doings. *Sidney.*

Tertullian was not deceived in the place; but Aquinas, who *miſliked* this opinion, followed a worſe. *Raleigh.*

Judge not the preacher, for he is thy judge:
If thou *miſlike* him, thou conceiv'ſt him not. *Herbert.*

Misli'ke. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Diſapprobation; diſtaſte.

Setting your ſcorns and your *miſlike* aſide,
Tell me ſome reaſon, why the lady Gray
Should not become my wife. *Shak. H. VI.*

Their angry geſtures with *miſlike* diſcloſe,
How much his ſpeech offends their noble ears. *Fairfax.*

Misli'ker. *n. ſ.* [from *miſlike.*] One that diſapproves.

Open flatterers of great men, privy *miſlikers* of good men, fair ſpeakers with ſmiling countenances. *Aſcham.*

Mi'slen. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *miſcellane.*] Mixed corn: as, wheat and rie.

They commonly ſow thoſe lands with wheat, *miſlen*, and barley. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

To **Mi'sle.** *v. n.* [from *miſt.*] To rain in imperceptible drops, like a thick miſt: properly *miſtle.*

——— Ynough, thou mourned haſt,
Now ginnes to *mizzle*, hie we homeward faſt. *Spenſer.*

The very ſmall drops of a *miſling* rain deſcending through a freezing air, do each of them ſhoot into one of thoſe figured icicles. *Grew's Coſmol.*

This cold precipitates the vapours either in dews, or, if the vapours more copiouſly aſcend, they are condenſed into *miſling*, or into ſhowers of ſmall rain, falling in numerous, thick, ſmall drops. *Derham's Phyſico-Theol.*

In *miſling* days when I my threſher heard,
With nappy beer I to the barn repair'd. *Gay's Paſt.*

To **Misli've.** *v. n.* [*mis* and *live.*] To live ill.

Should not thilke God, that gave him that good,
Eke cheriſh his child if in his ways he ſtood,
For if he *miſlive* in leudneſs and luſt,
Little boots all the wealth and the truſt. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

To **Misma'nage.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *manage.*] To manage ill.

The debates of princes councils would be in danger to be *miſmanaged*, ſince thoſe who have a great ſtroke in them are not always perfectly knowing in the forms of ſyllogiſm. *Locke.*

Misma'nagement. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *management.*] Ill management; ill conduct.

It is *miſmanagement* more than want of abilities, that men have reaſon to complain of in thoſe that differ. *Locke.*

The falls of fav'rites, projects of the great,
Of old *miſmanagements*, taxations new,
All neither wholly falſe, nor wholly true. *Pope.*

To **Misma'rk.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *mark.*] To mark with the wrong token.

Things are *miſmarked* in contemplation and life for want of application or integrity. *Collier on Human Reaſon.*

To **Misma'tch.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *match.*] To match unſuitably.

What at my years forſaken! had I
Ugly, or old, *miſmatcht* to my deſires,
My natural defects had taught me
To ſet me down contented. *Southern's Spartan Dame.*

To **Misna'me.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *name.*] To call by the wrong name.

They make one man's fancies, or perhaps failings, confining laws to others, and convey them as ſuch to their ſucceeders, who are bold to *miſname* all unobſequiouſneſs to their incogitancy, preſumption. *Boyle on Colours.*

MISNO'MER. *n. ſ.* [French.] In law, an indictment, or any other act vacated by a wrong name.

To **Misobse'rve.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *obſerve.*] Not to obſerve accurately.

They underſtand it as early as they do language; and, if I *miſobſerve* not, they love to be treated as rational creatures ſooner than is imagined. *Locke on Education.*

Miso'gamist. *n. ſ.* [μισῶ and γάμος.] A marriage hater.

Miso'gyny. *n. ſ.* [μισῶ and γυνὴ.] Hatred of women.

To **Miso'rder.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *order.*] To conduct ill; to manage irregularly.

If the child miſs either in forgetting a word, or *miſordering* the ſentence, I would not have the maſter frown. *Aſcham.*

Yet few of them come to any great age, by reaſon of their *miſordered* life when they were young. *Aſcham.*

The time *miſorder'd* doth in common ſenſe
Crowd us, and cruſh us to this monſtrous form,
To hold our ſafety up. *Shak. H. IV.*

Miso'rder. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Irregularity; diſorderly proceedings.

When news was brought to Richard the Second, that his uncles, who ſought to reform the *miſorders* of his counſellors, were aſſembled in a wood near unto the court, merrily demanded of one Sir Hugh a Linne, who had been a good military man, but was then ſomewhat diſtraught of his wits, what he would adviſe him to do? Iſſue out, quoth Sir Hugh, and ſlay them every mother's ſon; and when thou haſt ſo done, thou haſt killed all the faithful friends thou haſt in England. *Camden's Remains.*

Miso'rderly. *adj.* [from *miſorder.*] Irregular; unlawful.

His over-much fearing of you drives him to ſeek ſome *miſorderly* ſhift, to be helped by ſome other book, or to be prompted by ſome other ſcholar. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

To **Mispe'l.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *ſpell.*] To ſpell wrong.

She became a profeſt enemy to the arts and ſciences, and ſcarce ever wrote a letter to him without wilfully *miſpelling* his name. *Spectator.*

To **Mispend.** *v. a.* preterite and part. paſſive *miſpent.* [*mis* and *ſpend.*] 1. To ſpend ill; to waſte; to conſume to no purpoſe; to throw away. 2. To waſte, with the reciprocal pronoun.

(1.) What a deal of cold buſineſs doth a man *miſpend* the better part of life in? In ſcattering compliments, tendering viſits, gathering and venting news. *B. Johnſon's Diſcovery.*

Let him now endeavour to redeem what he hath *miſpent* by employing more of that leiſure in this duty for the future. *Duty of Man.*

Firſt guilty conſcience does the mirrour bring,
Then ſharp remorſe ſhoots out her angry ſting;
And anxious thoughts, within themſelves at ſtrife,
Upbraid the long *miſpent*, luxurious life. *Dryd.*

I this writer's want of ſenſe arraign,
Treat all his empty pages with diſdain,
And think a grave reply *miſpent* and vain. *Blackmore.*

He who has lived with the greateſt care will find, upon a review of his time, that he has ſomething to redeem; but he who has *miſpent* much has ſtill a greater concern. *Rogers.*

Wiſe men retrieve, as far as they are able, every *miſpent* or unprofitable hour which has ſlipped from them. *Rogers.*

(2.) Now let the arched knife their thirſty limbs
Diſſever, for the genial moiſture due
To apples, otherwiſe *miſpends itſelf*
In barren twigs. *Philips.*

Mispe'nder *n. ſ.* [from *miſpend.*] One who ſpends ill or prodigally.

I ſuſpect the excellency of thoſe mens parts who are diſſolute, and careleſs *miſpenders* of their time. *Norris.*

MISPERSUA'SION. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *perſuaſion.*] Wrong notion; falſe opinion.

Some *miſperſuaſions* concerning the Divine Attributes tend to the corrupting mens manners. *Decay of Piety.*

To **MISPLA'CE.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *place.*] To put in a wrong place.

I'll have this crown of mine cut from my ſhoulders,
Before I'll ſee the crown ſo foul *miſplac'd.* *Shak.*
What little arts govern the world! we need not
An armed enemy or corrupted friend,
When ſervice but *miſplac'd*, or love miſtaken,
Performs the work. *Denham's Sophy.*

Is a man betrayed by ſuch agents as he employs? He *miſplaced* his confidence, took hypocriſy for fidelity, and ſo relied upon the ſervices of a pack of villains. *South.*

Shall we repine at a little *miſplaced* charity; we, who could no way foreſee the effect! *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To **MISPO'INT.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *point.*] To confuſe ſentences by wrong punctuation.

To **MISPRI'SE.** *v. a.* Sometimes it ſignifies miſtaken, from the French verb *meſprendre*; ſometimes undervalued or diſdained, from the French verb *mepriſer.* *Hanmer.* It is in both ſenſes wholly obſolete. 1. To miſtake. 2. To ſlight; to ſcorn; to deſpiſe.

(1.) You ſpend your paſſion on a *miſpris'd* mood;
I am not guilty of Lyſander's blood. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) He's ſo much in the heart of the world, and eſpecially of my own people who beſt know him, that I am altogether *miſpriſed.* *Shak. As you like it.*

Pluck indignation on thy head;
By the *miſpriſing* of a maid, too virtuous
For the contempt of empire. *Shak.*

MISPRI'SION. *n. ſ.* [from *miſpriſe.*] 1. Scorn; contempt. Not in uſe. 2. Miſtake; miſconception. Not in uſe. 3. [In common law.] It ſignifies neglect, negligence, or overſight.—*Miſpriſion* of treaſon is the concealment, or not diſcloſing, of known treaſon; for the which the offenders are to ſuffer impriſonment during the king's pleaſure, loſe their goods and the profits of their lands during their lives. *Miſpriſion* of felony, is the letting any perſon, committed for treaſon or felony, or ſuſpicion of either, to go before he be indicted. *Cowel.*

(1.) ——— Here take her hand,
Proud ſcornful boy, unworthy this good gift!
That doth in vile *miſpriſion* ſhackle up
My love, and her deſert. *Shakeſp.*
(2.) Thou haſt miſtaken quite,
And laid thy love juice on ſome true love's ſight;
Of thy *miſpriſion* muſt perforce enſue
Some true love turn'd, and not a falſe turn'd true. *Shak.*

We feel ſuch or ſuch a ſentiment within us, and herein is no cheat or *miſpriſion*; it is truly ſo, and our ſenſe concludes nothing of its riſe. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

To **MISPROPO'RTION.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *proportion.*] To join without due proportion.

MISPRO'UD. *adj.* [*mis* and *proud.*] Vitiouſly proud. Obſolete.

Now I fall, thy tough commixtures melt,
Impairing Henry, ſtrength'ning *miſproud* York. *Shak.*

To **MISQUO'TE.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *quote.*] To quote falſly.

Look how we can, or ſad, or merrily,
Interpretation will *miſquote* our looks. *Shak. H. IV.*

After all the care I have taken, there may be ſeveral paſſages *miſquoted.* *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To **MISRECI'TE.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *recite.*] To recite not according to the truth.

He *miſrecites* the argument, and denies the conſequence, which is clear. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

To **MISRE'CKON.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *reckon.*] To reckon wrong; to compute wrong.

Whoever finds a miſtake in the ſum total, muſt allow himſelf out, though after repeated trials he may not ſee in which article he has *miſreckoned.* *Swift.*

To **MISRELA'TE.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *relate.*] To relate inaccurately or falſly.

To ſatisfy me that he *miſrelated* not the experiment, he brought two or three ſmall pipes of glaſs, which gave me the opportunity of trying it. *Boyle.*

MISRELA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *miſrelate.*] Falſe or inaccurate narrative.

Mine aim was only to preſs home thoſe things in writing, which had been agitated between us by word of mouth; a courſe much to be preferred before verbal conferences, as being leſs ſubject to miſtakes and *miſrelations*, and wherein paralogiſms are more quickly detected. *Bramhall.*

To **MISREME'MBER.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *remember.*] To miſtake by truſting to memory.

If I much *miſremember* not, I had ſuch a ſpirit from peas kept long enough to loſe their verdure. *Boyle.*

To **MISREPO'RT** *v. a.* [*mis* and *report.*] To give a falſe account of; to give an account diſadvantageous and falſe.

His doctrine was *miſreported*, as though he had every where preached this, not only concerning the Gentiles, but alſo touching the Jews. *Hooker.*

——— A man that never yet
Did, as he vouches, *miſreport* your grace. *Shak.*

The wrong judgment that miſleads us, and makes the will often faſten on the worſt ſide, lies in *miſreporting* upon the various compariſons of theſe. *Locke.*

MISREPO'RT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Falſe account; falſe and malicious repreſentation.

——— We defend him not,
Only deſire to know his crime: 'tis poſſible
It may be ſome miſtake or *miſreport*,
Some falſe ſuggeſtion, or malicious ſcandal. *Denham.*

As by flattery a man is uſually brought to open his boſom to his mortal enemy, ſo by detraction, and a ſlanderous *miſreport* of perſons, he is often brought to ſhut the ſame even to his beſt and trueſt friends. *South's Sermons.*

To **MISREPRESE'NT.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *repreſent.*] To repreſent not as it is; to falſify to diſadvantage: *mis* often ſignifies not only errour, but malice or miſchief.

Two qualities neceſſary to a reader before his judgment ſhould be allowed are, common honeſty and common ſenſe; and that no man could have *miſrepreſented* that paragraph, unleſs he were utterly deſtitute of one or both. *Swift.*

While it is ſo difficult to learn the ſprings of ſome facts, and ſo eaſy to forget the circumſtances of others, it is no wonder they ſhould be ſo groſly *miſrepreſented* to the publick by curious and inquiſitive heads, who proceed altogether upon conjectures. *Swift.*

MISREPRESENTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *miſrepreſent.*] 1. The act of miſrepreſenting. 2. Account maliciouſly falſe.

(1.) They have prevailed by *miſrepreſentations*, and other artifices, to make the ſucceſſor look upon them as the only perſons he can truſt. *Swift.*

(2.) Since I have ſhewn him his foul miſtakes and injurious *miſrepreſentations*, it will become him publickly to own and retract them. *Atterbury.*

MISRU'LE. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *rule.*] Tumult; confuſion; revel; unjuſt domination.

In the portal plac'd, the heav'n-born maid,
Enormous riot, and *miſrule* ſurvey'd. *Pope.*
And through his airy hall the loud *miſrule*
Of driving tempeſt, is for ever heard. *Thomſon.*

MISS. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *miſtreſs.* *Bailey.*] 1. The term of honour to a young girl. 2. A ſtrumpet; a concubine; a whore; a proſtitute.

(1.) Where there are little maſters and *miſſes* in a houſe, they are great impediments to the diverſions of the ſervants. *Swift.*

(2.) All women would be of one piece,
The virtuous matron and the *miſs.* *Hudibras.*
This gentle cock, for ſolace of his life,
Six *miſſes* had before his lawful wife. *Dryden.*

To **Miss.** *v. n.* [*miſſen*, Dutch and German.] *Miſſed* preter. *miſſed* or *miſt* part. 1. Not to hit by the mind; to miſtake. 2. Not to hit by manual aim. 3. To fail of obtaining. 4. To diſcover ſomething to be unexpectedly wanting. 5. To be without. 6. To omit. 7. To perceive want of.

(1.) ——— To heav'n their prayers
Flew up, nor *miſs'd* the way. *Milton.*

Nor can I *miſs* the way, ſo ſtrongly drawn
By this new-felt attraction, and inſtinct. *Milton.*

(2.) The life you boaſted to your jav'lin giv'n,
Prince, you have *miſs'd*. *Pope.*

(3.) If ſhe deſired above all things to have Orgalus, Orgalus feared nothing but to *miſs* Parthenia. *Sidney.*

So may I, blind fortune leading me,
Miſs that, which one unworthier may attain;
And die with grieving. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

Where ſhall a maid's diſtracted heart find reſt,
If ſhe can *miſs* it in her lover's breaſt? *Dryd.*

When a man *miſſes* his great end, happineſs, he will acknowledge he judged not right. *Locke.*

(4.) Without him I found a weakneſs, and a miſtruſtfulneſs of myſelf, as one ſtrayed from his beſt ſtrength, when at any time I *miſſed* him. *Sidney.*

In vain have I kept all that this fellow hath in the wilderneſs, ſo that nothing was *miſſed*. 1 *Sam.* xxv. 21.

(5.) We cannot *miſs* him; he does make our fire,
Fetch in our wood. *Shak. Tempeſt.*

(6.) He that is ſo tender of himſelf, that he can never find in his heart ſo much as to *miſs* a meal, by way of puniſhment for his faults, ſhews he is not much fallen out with himſelf. *Duty of Man.*

She would never *miſs* one day,
A walk ſo fine, a ſight ſo gay. *Prior.*

(7.) My redoubl'd love and care,
May ever tend about thee to old age
With all things grateful chear'd, and ſo ſupply'd,
That what by me thou haſt loſt thou leaſt ſhalt *miſs*. *Milt.*

He who has a firm, ſincere friend, may want all the reſt without *miſſing* them. *South.*

To **Miss.** *v. n.* 1. To fly wide; not to hit. 2. Not to ſucceed. 3. To fail; to miſtake. 4. To be loſt; to be wanting. 5. To miſcarry; to fail; as by accident. 6. To fail to obtain, learn, or find: ſometimes with *of* before the object.

(1.) ——— Flying bullets now
To execute his rage, appear too ſlow,
They *miſs* or ſweep but common ſouls away. *Waller.*

(2.) The general root of ſuperſtition is, that men obſerve when things *hit*, and not when they *miſs*; and commit to memory the one, and forget and paſs over the other. *Bacon.*

(4.) ——— My lord,
Upon my lady's *miſſing*, came to me
With his ſword drawn. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

Thy ſhepherds we hurt not, neither was there ought *miſſing* unto them. 1 *Sam.* xxv. 7.

For a time caught up to God, as once
Moſes was in the mount, and *miſſing* long,
And the great Thiſbite, who on fiery wheels
Rode up to heaven, yet once again to come. *Milton.*

(5.) Th' invention all admir'd, and each, how he
To be th' inventor *miſs'd*, ſo eaſy it ſeem'd,
Once found, which yet unfound moſt would have thought
Impoſſible. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

(6.) Grittus *miſſing* of the Moldavian fell upon Maylat. *Knolles.*

The moral and relative perfections of the Deity are eaſy to be underſtood by us; upon the leaſt reflection we cannot *miſs* of them. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Miss. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Loſs; want. 2. Miſtake; errour. 3. Hurt; harm. Obſolete.

(1.) I could have better ſpar'd a better man.
Oh, I ſhould have a heavy *miſs* of thee,
If I were much in love with vanity. *Shak. H.* IV.

If theſe papers have that evidence in them, there will be no great *miſs* of thoſe which are loſt, and my reader may be ſatiſfied without them. *Locke.*

(2.) He did without any great *miſs* in the hardeſt points of grammar. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

(3.) In humble dales is footing faſt,
The trode is not ſo tickle,
And though one fall through heedleſs haſte,
Yet is his *miſſe* not mickle. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

Mi'ssal. *n. ſ.* [*miſſale*, Latin; *miſſel*, French.] The maſs book.

By the rubrick of the *miſſal*, in every ſolemn maſs, the prieſt is to go up to the middle of the altar. *Stillingfleet.*

To **Missa'y.** *v. n.* [*mis* and *ſay.*] 1. To ſpeak ill of; to cenſure. Obſolete. 2. To ſay wrong.

(1.) Their ill behaviour garres men *miſſay*,
Both of their doctrine and their fay. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

(2.) Diggon Davie, I bid her godday,
Or Diggon her is, or I *miſſay*. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

We are not dwarfs, but of equal ſtature, if Vives *miſſay* not. *Hakewill on Providence.*

To **Misse'em.** *v. n.* [*mis* and *ſeem.*] 1. To make falſe appearance. 2. To miſbecome. Obſolete both.

(1.) ——— Foul Dueſſa meet,
Who with her witchcraft and *miſſeeming* ſweet
Inveigled her to follow her deſires unmeet. *F. Queen.*

(2.) Never knight I ſaw in ſuch *miſſeeming* plight. *F. Queen.*

To **Misse'rve.** *v. a.* [*mis* and *ſerve.*] To ſerve unfaithfully.

Great men, who *miſſerved* their country, were fined very highly. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To **Missha'pe.** *v. a.* part. *miſhaped* and *miſhapen.* [*mis* and *ſhape.*] 1. To ſhape ill; to form ill; to deform. 2. In *Shakeſpeare*, perhaps, it once ſignifies ill directed: as, *to ſhape a courſe.*

(1.) A rude *miſhapen*, monſtruous rabblement. *F. Queen.*

His monſtruous ſcalp down to his teeth it tore,
And that misformed ſhape, *miſhaped* more. *F. Queen.*

Him then ſhe does transform to monſtruous hues,
And horribly *miſhapes* with ugly ſights,
Captiv'd eternally in iron mews. *F. Queen.*

Let the *miſhaped* trunk that bears this head
Be round impaled with a glorious crown. *Shakeſp.*

Pride will have a fall: the beautiful trees go all to the wreck here, and only the *miſhapen* and deſpicable dwarf is left ſtanding. *L'Eſtrange.*

Pluto hates his own *miſhapen* race,
Her ſiſter furies fly her hideous face. *Dryd. Æn.*

They make bold to deſtroy ill-formed and *miſhapen* productions. *Locke.*

The Alps broken into ſo many ſteps and precipices, form one of the moſt irregular, *miſhapen* ſcenes in the world. *Addiſ.*

We ought not to believe that the banks of the ocean are really deformed, becauſe they have not the form of a regular bulwark; nor that the mountains are *miſhapen*, becauſe they are not exact pyramids or cones. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Some figures monſtrous and *miſhap'd* appear
Conſider'd ſingly, or beheld too near,
Which but proportion'd to their ſite or place,
Due diſtance reconciles to form and grace. *Pope.*

(2.) Thy wit, that ornament to ſhape and love,
Miſhapen in the conduct of them both,
Like powder in a ſkill-leſs ſoldier's flaſk,
I ſet on fire. *Shak. Rom. and Jul.*

Mi'ssile. *adj.* [*miſſilis*, Latin.] Thrown by the hand; ſtriking at diſtance.

We bend the bow, or wing the *miſſile* dart. *Pope.*

Mi'ssion. *n. ſ.* [*miſſio*, Latin.] 1. Commiſſion; the ſtate of being ſent by ſupreme authority. 2. Perſons ſent on any account, uſually to propagate religion. 3. Diſmiſſion; diſcharge. Not in uſe. 4. Faction; party. Not in uſe.

(1.) Her ſon tracing the deſart wild,
All his great work to come before him ſet,
How to begin, how to accompliſh beſt,
His end of being on earth, and *miſſion* high. *Milton.*

The divine authority of our *miſſion*, and the powers veſted in us by the high-prieſt of our profeſſion, Chriſt Jeſus, are publickly diſputed and denied. *Atterbury.*

(2.) In theſe ſhips there ſhould be a *miſſion* of three of the brethren of Solomon's houſe, to give us knowledge of the ſciences, manufactures, and inventions of all the world, and bring us books and patterns; and that the brethren ſhould ſtay abroad till the new *miſſion*. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

(3.) In Cæſar's army, ſomewhat the ſoldier's would have had, yet only demanded a *miſſion* or diſcharge, though with no intention it ſhould be granted, but thought to wrench him to their other deſires; whereupon with one cry they aſked *miſſion*. *Bacon's Apophth.*

(4.) Glorious deeds, in theſe fields of late,
Made emulous *miſſions* 'mongſt the gods themſelves,
And drove great Mars to faction. *Shak.*

MI'SSIONARY. } MI'SSIONER. } *n. ſ.* [*miſſionaire*, Fr.] One ſent to propagate religion.

You mention the preſbyterian *miſſionary*, who hath been perſecuted for his religion. *Swift.*

Like mighty *miſſioner* you come,
Ad partes infidelium. *Dryd.*

MI'SSIVE. *adj.* [*miſſive*, French.] 1. Such as is ſent. 2. Uſed at diſtance.

(1.) The king grants a licence under the great ſeal, called a congé d'eſlire, to elect the perſon he has nominated by his letters *miſſive*. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

(2.) In vain with darts a diſtant war they try,
Short, and more ſhort, the *miſſive* weapons fly. *Dryd.*

MI'SSIVE. n. ſ. [French.] 1. A letter ſent: it is retained in Scotland in that ſenſe. 2. A meſſenger. Both obſolete.

(1.) Great aids came in to him; partly upon *miſſives*, and partly voluntary from many parts. *Bacon's H. VII.*

(2.) Rioting in Alexandria, you
Did pocket up my letters; and with taunts
Did gibe my *miſſive* out of audience. *Shak.*

While wrapt in the wonder of it came *miſſives* from the king, who all hail'd me thane of Cawder. *Shak. Macbeth.*

To MISSPE'AK. *v. a.* [*mis* and *ſpeak.*] To ſpeak wrong.

——— A mother delights to hear
Her early child *miſſpeak* half-utter'd words. *Donne.*

To MISSPE'AK. *v. n.* To blunder in ſpeaking.

It is not ſo; thou haſt *miſſpoke*, miſheard;
Tell o'er thy tale again. *Shak. K. Lear.*

MIST. *n. ſ.* [mıſꞇ, Saxon.] 1. A low thin cloud; a ſmall thin rain not perceived in ſingle drops. 2. Any thing that dims or darkens.

(1.) Old Chaucer, like the morning ſtar,
To us diſcovers day from far;
His light thoſe *miſts* and clouds diſſolv'd
Which our dark nation long involv'd. *Denh.*

And *miſts* condens'd to clouds obſcure the ſky;
And clouds diſſolv'd, the thirſty ground ſupply. *Roſcom.*

As a *miſt* is a multitude of ſmall but ſolid globules, which therefore deſcend; ſo a vapour, and therefore a watry cloud, is nothing elſe but a congeries of very ſmall and concave globules, which therefore aſcend to that height, in which they are of equal weight with the air, where they remain ſuſpended, till by ſome motion in the air, being broken, they deſcend in ſolid drops; either ſmall, as in a *miſt*, or bigger, when many of them run together, as in rain. *Grew.*

But hov'ring *miſts* around his brows are ſpread,
And night with ſable ſhades involves his head. *Dryd.*

A cloud is nothing but a *miſt* flying high in the air, as a *miſt* is nothing but a cloud here below. *Locke.*

(2.) My peoples eyes once blinded with ſuch *miſts* of ſuſpicion, they are miſled into the moſt deſperate actions. *King Charles.*

His paſſion caſt a *miſt* before his ſenſe,
And either made or magnify'd th' offence. *Dryd.*

To MIST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cloud; to cover with a vapour or ſteam.

——— Lend me a looking-glaſs;
If that her breath will *miſt* or ſtain the ſtone,
Why then ſhe lives. *Shak. K. Lear.*

MISTA'KEABLE. *adj.* [from *miſtake.*] Liable to be conceived wrong.

It is not ſtrange to ſee the difference of a third part in ſo large an account, if we conſider how differently they are ſet forth in minor and leſs *miſtakeable* numbers. *Brown.*

To MISTA'KE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *take.*] To conceive wrong; to take ſomething for that which it is not.

Theſe did apprehend a great affinity between their invocation of ſaints and the heathen idolatry, or elſe there was no danger one ſhould be *miſtaken* for the other. *Stillingfleet.*

This will make the reader very much *miſtake*, and miſunderſtand his meaning. *Locke.*

Fancy paſſes for knowledge, and what is prettily ſaid is *miſtaken* for ſolid. *Locke.*

Fools into the notion fall,
That vice or virtue there is none at all:
Aſk your own heart, and nothing is ſo plain,
'Tis to *miſtake* them coſts the time and pain. *Pope.*

To MISTA'KE. *v. n.* To err; not to judge right.

Seeing God found folly in his angels; mens judgments, which inhabit theſe houſes of clay, cannot be without their *miſtakings*. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

Seldom any one *miſtakes* in his names of ſimple ideas, or applies the name red to the idea green. *Locke.*

Servants *miſtake*, and ſometimes occaſion miſunderſtanding among friends. *Swift.*

MISTA'EN. pret. and part. paſſ. of *miſtake* for *miſtaken*, and ſo retained in Scotland.

This dagger hath *miſta'en*, for lo! the ſheath
Lies empty on the back of Mountague,
The point miſheathed in my daughter's boſom. *Shak.*

To be MISTA'KEN. To err. [*To miſtake* has a kind of reciprocal ſenſe; *I miſtake, je me trompe. I am miſtaken*, means, *I miſconceive, I am in an errour*; more frequently than *I am ill underſtood*; but, *my opinion is miſtaken*, means *my opinion is not rightly underſtood.*]

The towns, neither of the one ſide nor the other, willingly opening their gates to ſtrangers, nor ſtrangers willingly entering for fear of being *miſtaken*. *Sidney.*

——— England is ſo idly king'd:
—You are too much *miſtaken* in this king:
Queſtion, your grace, the late ambaſſadors,
How modeſt in exception, and withal
How terrible in conſtant reſolution. *Shak. H. V.*

Miſtaken Brutus thought to break their yoke,
But cut the bond of union with that ſtroke. *Waller.*

MISTA'KE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Miſconception; errour.

He never ſhall find out fit mate; but ſuch
As ſome misfortune brings him, or *miſtake*. *Milton.*

Infallibility is an abſolute ſecurity of the underſtanding from all poſſibility of *miſtake* in what it believes. *Tillotſon.*

Thoſe terrors are not to be charged upon religion, which proceed either from the want of religion, or ſuperſtitious *miſtakes* about it. *Bentley.*

MISTA'KINGLY. *adv.* [from *miſtaking.*] Erroneouſly; falſly.

The error is not in the eye, but in the eſtimative faculty, which *miſtakingly* concludes that colour to belong to the wall which does indeed belong to the object. *Boyle on Colours.*

To MISTA'TE. *v. a.* [*mis* and *ſtate.*] To ſtate wrong.

They *miſtate* the queſtion, when they talk of preſſing ceremonies. *Biſhop Sanderſon.*

To MISTE'ACH. *v. a.* [*mis* and *teach.*] To teach wrong.

Such guides ſhall be ſet over the ſeveral congregations as will be ſure to *miſteach* them. *Biſhop Sanderſon.*

The extravagances of the lewdeſt life are the more conſummate diſorders of a *miſtaught* or neglected youth. *L'Eſtrange.*

To Miste'll. *v. a.* [*mis* and *tell.*] To tell unfaithfully or inaccurately.

To Miste'mper. *v. a.* [*mis* and *temper.*] To temper ill; to diſorder.

This inundation of *miſtemper'd* humour.
Reſts by you only to be qualified. *Shak. K. John.*

Mi'ster. *adj.* [from *meſtier*, trade, Fr.] What *miſter*, what *kind* of. Obſolete.

The redcroſs knight toward him croſſed faſt,
To weet what *miſter* wight was ſo diſmay'd,
There him he finds all ſenſeleſs and aghaſt. *Spenſer.*

To Miste'rm. *v. a.* [*mis* and *term.*] To term erroneouſly.

Hence baniſhed, is baniſh'd from the world;
And world exil'd is death. That baniſhed
Is death *miſterm'd*. *Shak. Rom. and Jul.*

To Misthi'nk. *v. a.* [*mis* and *think.*] To think ill; to think wrong.

How will the country, for theſe woful chances,
Miſthink the king, and not be ſatisfy'd. *Shak.*

We, the greateſt, are *miſthought*
For things that others do. *Shak. Ant. and Cleo.*

Thoughts! which how found they harbour in thy breaſt,
Adam! *Miſthought* of her to thee ſo dear! *Milton.*

To Misti'me. *v. a.* [*mis* and *time.*] Not to time right; not to adapt properly with regard to time.

Mi'stiness. *n. ſ.* [from *miſty.*] Cloudineſs; ſtate of being overcaſt.

The ſpeedy depredation of air upon watry moiſture, and verſion of the ſame into air, appeareth in the ſudden vaniſhing of vapours from glaſs, or the blade of a ſword, ſuch as doth not at all detain or imbibe the moiſture, for the *miſtineſs* ſcattereth immediately. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Mi'stion. *n. ſ.* [from *miſtus*, Latin.] The ſtate of being mingled.

In animals many actions are mixt, and depend upon their living form as well as that of *miſtion*, and though they wholly ſeem to retain unto the body, depart upon diſunion. *Brown.*

Both bodies do, by the new texture reſulting from their *miſtion*, produce colour. *Boyle on Colours.*

Mistleto'e. *n. ſ.* [mıſꞇelꞇan, Saxon; *miſtel*, Daniſh, *birdlime*, and ꞇan, *a twig.*] A plant. The flower of the *miſtletoe* conſiſts of one leaf, which is ſhaped like a baſon, divided into four parts, and beſet with warts; the ovary which is produced in the female flowers is placed in a remote part of the plant from the male flowers, and conſiſts of four ſhorter leaves; this becomes a round berry full of a glutinous ſubſtance, incloſing a plain heart-ſhaped ſeed: this plant is always produced from ſeed, and is not to be cultivated in the earth, but will always grow upon trees; from whence the ancients accounted it a ſuper-plant, who thought it to be an excreſcence on the tree without ſeed. The manner of its propagation is as follows: the *miſtletoe* thruſh, which feeds upon the berries of this plant in winter when it is ripe, doth open the ſeed from tree to tree; for the viſcous part of the berry, which immediately ſurrounds the ſeed, doth ſometimes faſten it to the outward part of the bird's beak, which, to get diſengaged of, he ſtrikes his beak at the branches of a neighbouring tree, and ſo leaves the ſeed ſticking by this viſcous matter to the bark, which, if it lights upon a ſmooth part of the tree, will faſten itſelf, and the following winter put out and grow: the trees which this plant doth moſt readily take upon are the apple, the aſh, and ſome other ſmooth rind trees: whenever a branch of an oak tree hath any of theſe plants growing upon it, it is cut off, and preſerved by the curious in their collections of natural curioſities. *Miller.*

If ſnowe do continue, ſheepe hardly that fare
Crave *miſtle* and ivie for them for to ſpare. *Tuſſer.*

A barren and deteſted vale, you ſee it is:
The trees, though Summer, yet forlorn and lean,
O'ercome with moſs, and baleful *miſſelto*. *Shak.*

Miſſeltoe groweth chiefly upon crab trees, apple trees, ſometimes upon hazles, and rarely upon oaks; the *miſſeltoe* whereof is counted very medicinal: it is ever green Winter and Summer, and beareth a white gliſtering berry; and it is a plant utterly differing from the plant upon which it groweth. *Bacon.*

——— All your temples ſtrow
With laurel green, and ſacred *miſletoe*. *Gay's Trivia.*

Mi'stlike. *adj.* [*miſt* and *like.*] Reſembling a miſt.

——— Good Romeo, hide thyſelf.
—Not I, unleſs the breath of heart-ſick groans,
Miſtlike infold me from the ſearch of eyes. *Shak.*

Misto'ld, particip. paſſ. of *miſtell.*

Misto'ok, particip. paſſ. of *miſtake.*

Look nymphs, and ſhepherds look,
What ſudden blaze of majeſty,
Too divine to be *miſtook*. *Milton.*

Mi'stress. *n. ſ.* [*maiſtreſſe*, *maitreſſe*, Fr.] 1. A woman who governs: correlative to *ſubject* or to *ſervant*. 2. A woman who has ſomething in poſſeſſion. 3. A woman ſkilled in any thing. 4. A woman teacher. 5. A woman beloved and courted. 6. A term of contemptuous addreſs. 7. A whore; a concubine.

(1.) Here ſtood he in the dark, his ſharp ſword out,
Mumbling of wicked charms, conj'ring the moon
To ſtand 's auſpicious *miſtreſs*. *Shak. K. Lear.*

——— Let us prepare
Some welcome for the *miſtreſs* of the houſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

——— Like the lily,
That once was *miſtreſs* of the field and flouriſh'd,
I'll hang my head and periſh. *Shakeſp. H. VIII.*

He'll make your Paris louvre ſhake for it,
Were it the *miſtreſs* court of mighty Europe. *Shakeſp.*

I will not charm my tongue; I'm bound to ſpeak;
My *miſtreſs* here lies murther'd in her bed. *Shak. Othello.*

The late queen's gentlewoman! a knight's daughter!
To be her *miſtreſs' miſtreſs*! the queen's queen. *Shak.*

Rome now is *miſtreſs* of the whole world, ſea and land, to either pole. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

Wonder not, ſov'reign *miſtreſs*! if perhaps
Thou can'ſt, who art ſole wonder; much leſs arm
Thy looks, the heav'n of mildneſs, with diſdain. *Milton.*

Thoſe who aſſert the lunar orb preſides
O'er humid bodies, and the ocean guides;
Whoſe waves obſequious ebb, or ſwelling run
With the declining or encreaſing moon;
With reaſon ſeem her empire to maintain
As *miſtreſs* of the rivers and the main. *Blackmore.*

What a miſerable ſpectacle, for a nation that had been *miſtreſs* at ſea ſo long! *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

(2.) There had ſhe enjoyed herſelf while ſhe was *miſtreſs* of herſelf, and had no other thoughts but ſuch as might ariſe out of quiet ſenſes. *Sidney.*

Ages to come, that ſhall your bounty hear,
Will think you *miſtreſs* of the Indies were;
Though ſtreighter bounds your fortune did confine,
In your large heart was found a wealthy mine. *Waller.*

(3.) A letter deſires all young wives to make themſelves *miſtreſſes* of Wingate's Arithmetick. *Addiſon, Spect.*

(4.) Erect publick ſchools, provided with the beſt and ableſt maſters and *miſtreſſes*. *Swift.*

(5.) They would not ſuffer the prince to confer with, or very rarely to ſee, his *miſtreſs*, whom they pretended he ſhould forthwith marry. *Clarendon.*

Nice honour ſtill engages to requite
Falſe *miſtreſſes* and proud with ſlight for ſlight. *Granville.*

(6.) ——— Look you pale, *miſtreſs*,
Do you perceive the ghaſtneſs of her eye? *Shak.*

Mistru'st. *n. ſ.* [*mis* and *truſt.*] Diffidence; ſuſpicion; want of confidence.

He needs not our *miſtruſt*, ſince he delivers
Our offices, and what we have to do,
To the direction juſt. *Shak. Macbeth.*
Not then *miſtruſt*, but tender love, injoins
That I ſhould mind thee oft; and mind thou me! *Milton.*

To MISTRU'ST. *v. a.* [*mis* and *truſt.*] To ſuſpect; to doubt; to regard with diffidence.

Will any man allege thoſe human infirmities, as reaſons why theſe things ſhould be *miſtruſted* or doubted of. *Hooker.*

By a divine inſtinct, mens minds *miſtruſt*
Enſuing danger; as by proof we ſee,
The waters ſwell before a boiſterous ſtorm. *Shak.*
Fate her own book *miſtruſted* at the ſight,
On that ſide war, on this a ſingle fight. *Cowley.*

The relation of a Spartan youth, that ſuffered a fox concealed under his robe to tear out his bowels, is *miſtruſted* by men of buſineſs. *Brown.*

The gen'rous train complies,
Nor fraud *miſtruſts* in virtue's fair diſguiſe. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

MISTRU'STFUL. *adj.* [*miſtruſt* and *full.*] Diffident; doubting.

——— I hold it cowardice
To reſt *miſtruſtful*, where a noble heart
Hath pawn'd an open hand in ſign of *love*. *Shak.*
Here the *miſtruſtful* fowl no harm ſuſpects,
So ſafe are all things which our king protects. *Waller.*

MISTRU'STFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *miſtruſtful.*] Diffidence; doubt.

Without him I found a weakneſs, and a *miſtruſtfulneſs* of myſelf, as one ſtrayed from his ſtrength, when at any time I miſt him. *Sidney.*

MISTRU'STFULLY. *adv.* [from *miſtruſtful.*] With ſuſpicion; with miſtruſt.

MISTRU'STLESS. *adj.* [from *miſtruſt.*] Confident; unſuſpecting.

Where he doth in ſtream *miſtruſtleſs* play,
Veil'd with night's robe, they ſtalk the ſhore abroad. *Carew.*

MI'STY. *adj.* [from *miſt.*] 1. Clouded; overſpread with miſts. 2. Obſcure; dark; not plain.

(1.) The morrow fair with purple beams
Diſpers'd the ſhadows of the *miſty* night. *F. Queen.*
Loud howling wolves arouſe the jades,
That drag the tragick melancholy night;
Who with their drowſy, ſlow, and flagging wings
Clip dead mens graves; and from their *miſty* jaws
Breathe foul contagious darkneſs in the air. *Shak.*

Parents overprize their children, while they behold them through the vapours of affection, which alter the appearance, as things ſeem bigger in *miſty* mornings. *Wotton.*

Now ſmoaks with ſhow'rs the *miſty* mountain ground,
And floated fields lie undiſtinguiſh'd round. *Pope.*

To MISUNDERSTA'ND. *v. a.* [*mis* and *underſtand.*] To miſconceive; to miſtake.

The words of Tertullian, as they are by them alledged, are *miſunderſtood*. *Hooker.*

He failed in diſtinguiſhing two regions, both called Eden, and altogether *miſunderſtood* two of the four rivers. *Raleigh.*

In vain do men take ſanctuary in ſuch *miſunderſtood* expreſſions as theſe; and from a falſe perſuaſion that they cannot reform their lives, never go about it. *South.*

This if it be neglected, will make the reader very much miſtake and *miſunderſtand* his meaning. *Locke.*

Were they only deſigned to inſtruct the three ſucceeding generations, they are in no danger of being *miſunderſtood*. *Addiſ.*

The example of a good man is the beſt direction we can follow in the performance of our duty; the moſt exact rules and precepts are ſubject to be *miſunderſtood*; ſome at leaſt will miſtake their meaning. *Rogers's Sermons.*

MISUNDERSTA'NDING. *n. ſ.* [from *miſunderſtand.*] 1. Diſſention; difference; diſagreement. 2. Errour; miſconception.

(1.) There is a great *miſunderſtanding* betwixt the corpuſcular philoſophers and the chemiſts. *Boyle.*

Servants miſtake, and ſometimes occaſion *miſunderſtandings* among friends. *Swift.*

(2.) Sever the conſtruction of the injury from the point of contempt, imputing it to *miſunderſtanding* or fear. *Bacon.*

MISU'SAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *miſuſe.*] 1. Abuſe; ill uſe. 2. Bad treatment.

To MISU'SE. *v. a.* [*meſuſer*, Fr. *mis* and *uſe.*] To treat or uſe improperly; to abuſe.

You *miſuſe* the rev'rence of your place,
As a falſe favourite doth his prince's name
In deeds diſhon'rable. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

It hath been their cuſtom ſhamefully to *miſuſe* the fervent zeal of men to religious arms, by converting the monies that have been levied for ſuch wars to their own ſervices. *Raleigh.*

Bacchus, that firſt from out the purple grape
Cruſh'd the ſweet poiſon of *miſuſed* wine. *Milton.*

Machiavel makes it appear, that the weakneſs of Italy, once ſo ſtrong, was cauſed by the corrupt practices of the papacy, in depriving and *miſuſing* religion. *South.*

MISU'SE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Evil or cruel treatment. 2. Wrong or erroneous uſe. 3. Miſapplication; abuſe.

(1.) Upon whoſe dead corpſe there was ſuch *miſuſe*,
Such beaſtly, ſhameleſs transformation,
By thoſe Welſhwomen done, as may not be
Without much ſhame retold. *Shak. H. IV.*

(2.) How names taken for things miſlead the underſtanding, the attentive reading of philoſophical writers would diſcover, and that in words little ſuſpected of any ſuch *miſuſe*. *Locke.*

(3.) We have reaſon to humble ourſelves before God by faſting and prayer, leſt he ſhould puniſh the *miſuſe* of our mercies, by ſtopping the courſe of them. *Atterbury.*

To MISWE'EN. *v. n.* [*mis* and *ween.*] To miſjudge; to diſtruſt. Obſolete.

Latter times things more unknown ſhall ſhow,
Why then ſhould witleſs man ſo much *miſween*. *Fairy Queen.*

To MISWE'ND. *v. n.* [*mis* and pendan, Saxon.] To go wrong. Obſolete.

Every thing begun with reaſon,
Will come by ready means unto his end:
But things miſcounſelled muſt needs *miſwend*. *Hubberd.*
In this maze ſtill wand'red and *miſwent*,
For heaven decreed to conceal the ſame,
To make the miſcreant more to feel his ſhame. *Fairfax.*

MI'SY. *n. ſ.* A kind of mineral. *Miſy* contains no vitriol but that of iron: it is a very beautiful mineral, of a fine bright yellow colour, of friable ſtructure, and reſembles the golden marcaſites. *Hill.*

MITE. *n. ſ.* [*mite*, Fr. *mijt*, Dutch.] 1. A ſmall inſect found in cheeſe or corn; a weevil. 2. The twentieth part of a grain. 3. Any thing proverbially ſmall; the third part of a farthing. 4. A ſmall particle.

(1.) Virginity breeds *mites*, like a cheeſe, conſumes itſelf to the very paring, and dies with feeding its own ſtomach. *Shak.*

The poliſh'd glaſs, whoſe ſmall convex
Enlarges to ten millions of degrees,
The *mite* inviſible elſe, of nature's hand
Leaſt animal. *Philips.*

The idea of two is as diſtinct from the idea of three, as the magnitude of the earth from that of a *mite*. *Locke.*

(2.) The Seville piece of eight contains thirteen pennyweight twenty-one grains and fifteen *mites*, of which there are twenty in the grain, of ſterling ſilver, and is in value forty-three Engliſh pence and eleven hundredths of a penny. *Arbuthnot.*

(3.) Though any man's corn they do bite,
They will not allow him a *mite*. *Tuſſer.*
Are you defrauded, when he feeds the poor,
Our *mite* decreaſes nothing of your ſtore. *Dryden.*
Did I e'er my *mite* with-hold
From the impotent and old. *Swift.*

(4.) Put blue-bottles into an ant-hill, they will be ſtained with red, becauſe the ants thruſt in their ſtings, and inſtil into them a ſmall *mite* of their ſtinging liquor, which hath the ſame effect as oil of vitriol. *Ray on Creation.*

MITE'LLA. *n. ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

MI'THRIDATE. *n. ſ.* [*mithridate*, French.] *Mithridate* is one of the capital medicines of the ſhops, conſiſting of a great number of ingredients, and has its name from its inventor Mithridates, king of Pontus. *Quincy.*

But you of learning and religion,
And virtue, and ſuch ingredients, have made
A *mithridate*, whoſe operation
Keeps off, or cures, what can be done or ſaid. *Donne.*

MI'THRIDATE *muſtard.* *n. ſ.* [*thlaſpi*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

MI'TIGANT. *adj.* [*mitigans*, Latin.] Lenient; lenitive.

To MI'TIGATE. *v. a.* [*mitigo*, Lat. *mitiger*, French.] 1. To temper; to make leſs rigorous. 2. To alleviate; to make mild; to aſſuage. 3. To mollify; to make leſs ſevere; to ſoften. 4. To cool; to moderate.

(1.) We could greatly wiſh, that the rigour of their opinion were allayed and *mitigated*. *Hooker.*

(2.) Miſhaps are maſter'd by advice diſcreet,
And counſel *mitigates* the greateſt ſmart. *Fairy Queen.*

All it can do is, to deviſe how that which muſt be endured may be *mitigated*, and the inconveniences thereof countervailed as near as may be, that, when the beſt things are not poſſible, the beſt may be made of thoſe that are. *Hooker.*

(3.) ——— I undertook
Before thee: and, not repenting, this obtain
Of right, that I may *mitigate* their doom,
On me deriv'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

(4.) A man has frequent opportunity of *mitigating* the fierceneſs of a party, of ſoftening the envious, quieting the angry, and rectifying the prejudiced. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

MITIGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*mitigatio*, Lat. *mitigation*, French. from *mitigate*.] Abatement of any thing penal, harſh, or painful.

The king would not have one penny abated of that granted to him by parliament, becauſe it might encourage other countries to pray the like releaſe or *mitigation*. *Bacon.*

They cauſed divers ſubjects to be indicted of ſundry crimes; and when the bills were found they committed them, and ſuffered them to languiſh long in priſon, to extort from them great fines and ranſoms, which they termed compoſitions and *mitigations*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

MI'TRE. *n. ſ.* [*mitre*, French; *mitra*, Latin.] 1. An ornament for the head. 2. A kind of epiſcopal crown.

(1.) Nor Pantheus, thee, thy *mitre* nor the bands
Of awful Phœbus, ſav'd from impious hands. *Dryden.*

(2.) Biſhopricks or burning, *mitres* or faggots, have been the rewards of different perſons, according as they pronounced theſe conſecrated ſyllables, or not. *Watts.*

MI'TRE. } *n. ſ.* [Among workmen.] A kind of joining
MI'TER. } two boards together. *Miller.*

MI'TRED. *adj.* [*mitre*, French; from *mitre*.] Adorned with a mitre.

Shall the loud herald our ſucceſs relate,
Or *mitred* prieſt appoint the ſolemn day? *Prior.*

Mitred abbots, among us, were thoſe that were exempt from the dioceſan's juriſdiction, as having within their own precincts epiſcopal authority, and being lords in parliament were called abbots ſovereign. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

MI'TTENT. *adj.* [*mittens*, Latin.] Sending forth; emitting.

The fluxion proceedeth from humours peccant in quantity or quality, thruſt forth by the part *mittent* upon the inferior weak parts. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

MI'TTENS. *n. ſ.* [*mitaines*, French.] It is ſaid that *mit* is the original word; whence *mitten*, the plural, and afterwards *mittens*, as in *chicken*. 1. Coarſe gloves for the winter. 2. Gloves that cover the arm without covering the fingers. 3. To handle one without *mittens*. To uſe one roughly. A low phraſe. *Ainſw.*

(1.) December muſt be expreſſed with a horrid aſpect, as alſo January clad in Iriſh rug, holding in furred *mittens* the ſign of Capricorn. *Peacham on Drawing.*

MI'TTIMUS. [Latin.] A warrant by which a juſtice commits an offender to priſon.

To MIX. *v. a.* [*miſſchen*, Dutch; *miſceo*, Latin.] 1. To unite to ſomething elſe. 2. To unite various ingredients into one maſs. 3. To form of different ſubſtances or kinds. 4. To join; to mingle; to confuſe.

(1.) Ephraim hath *mixed* himſelf among the people. *Hoſea*, vii. 8.

(2.) A *mixed* multitude went up with them, and flocks and herds. *Exod.* xii. 38.

He ſent out of his mouth a blaſt of fire, and out of his lips a flaming breath, and out of his tongue he caſt out ſparks and tempeſts; and they were all *mixt* together. 2 *Eſdr.*

Air, and ye elements, the eldeſt birth
Of nature's womb, that in quaternion run
Perpetual circle, multiform; and *mix*
And nouriſh all things. *Milton.*

(3.) I have choſen an argument, *mixt* of religious and civil conſiderations; and likewiſe *mixt* between contemplative and active. *Bacon's Holy War.*

(4.) Brothers, you *mix* your ſadneſs with ſome fear;
This is the Engliſh not the Turkiſh court. *Shakeſp.*

She turns, on hoſpitable thoughts intent;
What choice to chooſe for delicacy beſt,
What order, ſo contriv'd as not to *mix*
Taſtes, nor well join'd, inelegant, but bring
Taſte after taſte, upheld with kindeſt change. *Milton.*

To MIX. *v. n.* To be united into one maſs, not by junction of ſurfaces, but by mutual intromiſſion of parts.

But is there yet no other way, beſides
Theſe painful paſſages, how we may come
To death, and *mix* with one connatural duſt? *Milton.*
——— If ſpirits embrace,
Total they *mix*, union of pure with pure
Deſiring; or reſtrain'd conveyance need
As fleſh to *mix* with fleſh, or ſoul with ſoul. *Milton.*

MI'XEN. *n. ſ.* [mixen, Saxon.] A dunghill; a layſtal.

MI'XTION. *n. ſ.* [*mixtion*, Fr. from *mix*.] Mixture; confuſion of one thing with another.

Others perceiving this rule to fall ſhort, have pieced it out by the *mixtion* of vacuity among bodies, believing it is that which makes one rarer than another. *Digby on Bodies.*

They are not to be lightly paſſed over as elementary or ſubterraneous *mixtions*. *Brown.*

MI'XTLY. *adv.* [from *mix*.] With coalition of different parts into one.

MI'XTURE. *n. ſ.* [*mixtura*, Latin.] 1. The act of mixing; the ſtate of being mixed. 2. A maſs formed by mingled ingredients. 3. That which is added and mixed.

(1.) O happy *mixture*, wherein things contrary do ſo qualify and correct the one the danger of the other's exceſs, that neither boldneſs can make us preſume, as well as we are kept under with the ſenſe of our own wretchedneſs; nor, while we truſt in the mercy of God through Chriſt Jeſus, fear be able to tyrannize over us! *Hooker.*

Thoſe liquors are expelled out of the body which, by their *mixture*, convert the aliment into an animal liquid. *Arbuthn.*

——— I, by baleful furies led,
With monſtrous *mixture* ſtain'd my mother's bed. *Pope.*

(2.) Come vial—What if this *mixture* do not work at all? *Shakeſp.*

While we live in this world, where good and bad men are blended together, and where there is alſo a *mixture* of good and evil wiſely diſtributed by God, to ſerve the ends of his providence. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

(3.) Neither can God himſelf be otherwiſe underſtood, than as a mind free and diſentangled from all corporeal *mixtures*, perceiving and moving all things. *Stillingfleet.*

Cicero doubts whether it were poſſible for a community to exiſt, that had not a prevailing *mixture* of piety in its conſtitution. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Mi'zmaze. *n. ſ.* [A cant word, formed from *maze* by reduplication.] A maze; a labyrinth.

Thoſe who are accuſtomed to reaſon have got the true key of books, and the clue to lead them through the *mizmaze* of variety of opinions and authors to truth. *Locke.*

Mi'zzen. *n. ſ.* [*mezaen*, Dutch.] The *mizzen* is a maſt in the ſtern or back part of a ſhip: in ſome large ſhips there are two ſuch maſts, that ſtanding next the main maſt is called the main *mizzen*, and the other near the poop the bonaventure *mizzen*: the length of a *mizzen* maſt is half that of the main maſt, or the ſame with that of the maintop maſt from the quarterdeck, and the length of the *mizzen* topmaſt is half that. *Bailey.*

A commander at ſea had his leg fractured by the fall of his *mizzen* topmaſt. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Mi'zzy. *n. ſ.* A bog; a quagmire. *Ainſw.*

Mnemo'nicks. *n. ſ.* [μνημονικὴ.] The act of memory.

Mo. *adj.* [ma, Saxon; *mae*, Scottiſh.] Making greater number; more. Obſolete.

——— Calliope and muſes *mo*,
Soon as your oaken pipe begins to ſound
Their ivory lutes lay by. *Spenſer.*
With oxbows and oxyokes, with other things *mo*,
For oxteem and horſeteem in plough for to go. *Tuſſer.*

Mo. *adv.* Further; longer. Obſolete.

Sing no more ditties, ſing no *mo*
Of dumps ſo dull and heavy;
The frauds of men were ever ſo,
Since Summer was firſt leafy. *Shakeſp.*

To **MOAN.** *v. a.* [from mænan, Saxon, to grieve.] To lament; to deplore.

To **Moan.** *v. n.* To grieve; to make lamentation.

The gen'rous band redreſſive ſearch'd
Into the horrors of the gloomy jail,
Unpity'd and unheard, where miſery *moans*. *Thomſon.*

Moan. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Lamentation; audible ſorrow; grief expreſſed in words or cries.

——— I have diſabled mine eſtate,
By ſhewing ſomething a more ſwelling port,
Than my faint means would grant continuance;
Nor do I now make *moan* to be abridg'd
From ſuch a noble rate. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*
The freſh ſtream ran by her, and murmur'd her *moans*;
The ſalt tears fell from her, and ſoften'd the ſtones. *Shakeſp.*
Sullen *moans*,
Hollow groans,
And cries of tortur'd ghoſts. *Pope's St. Cæcilia.*

Moat. *n. ſ.* [*motte*, French, a mound; *mota*, low Latin.] A canal of water round a houſe or caſtle for defence.

The caſtle I found of good ſtrength, having a great *moat* round about it, the work of a noble gentleman, of whoſe unthrifty ſon he had bought it. *Sidney.*

The fortreſs thrice himſelf in perſon ſtorm'd;
Your valour bravely did th' aſſault ſuſtain,
And fill'd the *moats* and ditches with the ſlain. *Dryden.*
No walls were yet, nor fence, nor *mote*, nor mound,
Nor drum was heard. *Dryden's Ovid.*

To **Moat.** *v. a.* [*motter*, French, from the noun.] To ſurround with canals by way of defence.

I will preſently to St. Luke's; there at the *moated* Grange reſides this dejected Mariana. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

An arm of Lethe, with a gentle flow,
The palace *moats*, and o'er the pebbles creeps,
And with ſoft murmurs calls the coming ſleeps. *Dryden.*

He ſees he can hardly approach greatneſs, but, as a *moated* caſtle, he muſt firſt paſs the mud and filth with which it is encompaſſed. *Dryden.*

Mob. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *mobile*, Latin.] The crowd; a tumultuous rout.

Parts of different ſpecies jumbled together, according to the mad imagination of the dawber; a very monſter in a Bartholomew-fair, for the *mob* to gape at. *Dryden.*

Dreams are but interludes, which fancy makes;
When monarch reaſon ſleeps, this mimick wakes;
Compounds a medley of diſjointed things,
A court of coblers, and a *mob* of kings. *Dryden.*

A cluſter of *mob* were making themſelves merry with their betters. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Mob. *n. ſ.* [from *moble*.] A kind of female undreſs for the head.

To **Mob.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To haraſs, or overbear by tumult.

Mo'bbish. *adj.* [from *mob*.] Mean; done after the manner of the mob.

To **Mo'ble.** *v. a.* [ſometimes written *mable*, perhaps by a ludicrous alluſion to the French *je m' habille*.] To dreſs groſsly or inelegantly.

But who, oh! hath ſeen the *mobled* queen,
Run barefoot up and down. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Mo'bby. *n. ſ.* An American drink made of potatoes.

Mo'bile. *n. ſ.* [*mobile*, French.] The populace; the rout; the mob.

Long experience has found it true of the unthinking *mobile*, that the cloſer they ſhut their eyes the wider they open their hands. *South's Sermons.*

The *mobile* are uneaſy without a ruler, they are reſtleſs with one. *L'Eſtrange.*

Mobi'lity. *n. ſ.* [*mobilité*, French; *mobilitas*, Latin.] 1. *Mobility* is the power of being moved. *Locke.* 2. Nimbleneſs; activity. 3. [In cant language.] The populace. 4. Fickleneſs; inconſtancy.

(1.) Iron, having ſtood long in a window, being thence taken, and by a cork balanced in water, where it may have a free *mobility*, will bewray a kind of inquietude. *Wotton.*

The preſent age hath attempted perpetual motions, whoſe revolutions might out-laſt the exemplary *mobility*, and outmeaſure time itſelf. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

You tell, it is ingenite, active force,
Mobility, or native power to move
Words, which mean nothing. *Blackmore.*

(2.) The Romans had the advantage by the bulk of their ſhips, and the fleet of Antiochus in the ſwiftneſs and *mobility* of theirs, which ſerved them in great ſtead in the flight. *Arbuth.*

(3.) She ſingled you out with her eye as commander in chief of the *mobility*. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

Mocho-stone. *n. ſ.* [from *Mocha*, therefore more properly *Mocha-ſtone*.] *Mocho-ſtones* are related to the agate, of a clear horny grey, with declinations repreſenting moſſes, ſhrubs, and branches, in black, brown, or red, in ſubſtance of the ſtone. *Woodward.*

To **MOCK.** *v. a.* [*mocquer*, French; *moccio*, Welſh.] 1. To deride; to laugh at; to ridicule. 2. To deride by imitation; to mimick in contempt. 3. To defeat; to elude. 4. To fool; to tantalize; to play on contemptuouſly.

(1.) ——— All the regions
Do ſeemingly revolt; and who reſiſt
Are *mock'd* for valiant ignorance,
And periſh conſtant fools. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
——— Many thouſand widows
Shall this his mock, *mock* out of their dear huſbands;
Mock mothers from their ſons, *mock* caſtles down. *Shakeſp.*
We'll diſhorn the ſpirit,
And *mock* him home to Windſor. *Shakeſp.*

I am as one *mocked* of his neighbour; the juſt, upright man is *mocked* to ſcorn. *Job*, xii. 4.

(2.) I long, till Edward fall by war's miſchance,
For *mocking* marriage with a dame of France. *Shakeſp.*
(3.) My father is gone into his grave,
And with his ſpirit ſadly I ſurvive,
To *mock* the expectations of the world;
To fruſtrate prophecies, and to raze out
Rotten opinion. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.
(4.) ——— He will not
Mock us with his bleſt ſight, then ſnatch him hence,

Soon we ſhall ſee our hope return. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

——— Why do I overlive?
Why am I *mock'd* with death, and lengthen'd out
To deathleſs pain? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Heav'n's fuller influence *mocks* our dazzl'd ſight,
Too great its brightneſs, and too ſtrong its light. *Prior.*

To Mock. *v. n.* To make contemptuous ſport.

Pluck down my officers, break my decrees;
For now a time is come to *mock* at form. *Shakeſp.*

A ſtallion horſe is as a *mocking* friend; he neigheth under every one. *Eccluſ.* xxiii. 6.

A reproach unto the heathen, and a *mocking* to all countries. *Ezek.* xxii. 4.

When thou *mockeſt*, ſhall no man make thee aſhamed? *Job.*

Mock. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Ridicule; act of contempt; fleer; ſneer; gibe; flirt. 2. Imitation; mimickry.

(1.) Tell the pleaſant prince this *mock* of his
Hath turn'd his balls to gun-ſtones. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

Oh, 'tis the ſpight of hell, the fiend's arch *mock*,
To lip a wanton, and ſuppoſe her chaſte. *Shakeſp.*

Fools make a *mock* at ſin. *Prov.* xiv. 9.

What ſhall be the portion of thoſe who have affronted God, derided his word, and made a *mock* of every thing that is ſacred? *Tillotſon.*

Colin makes *mock* at all her piteous ſmart,
A laſs that Cic'ly hight, had won his heart. *Gay.*

(2.) Now reach a ſtrain, my lute,
Above her *mock*, or be for ever mute. *Craſhaw.*

Mock. *adj.* Falſe; counterfeit; not real.

The *mock* aſtrologer, El aſtrologo fingido. *Dryden.*

That ſuperior greatneſs and *mock* majeſty, which is aſcribed to the prince of fallen angels, is admirably preſerved. *Spect.*

Mo'ckable. *adj.* [from *mock.*] Expoſed to deriſion.

Thoſe that are good manners at the court, are as ridiculous in the country, as the behaviour of the country is moſt *mockable* at court. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Mock-privet.
Mock-willow. } *n. ſ.* Plants. *Ainſw.*

Mo'ckel. *adj.* [the ſame with *mickle.* See Mickle. This word is variouſly written *mickle, mickel, mochil, mochel, muckle.*] Much; many.

The body bigg, and mightily pight,
Thoroughly rooted, and wond'rous height,
Whilom had been the king of the field,
And *mockell* maſt to the huſband did yield. *Spenſer.*

Mo'cker. *n. ſ.* [from *mock.*] 1. One who mocks; a ſcorner; a ſcoffer; a derider. 2. A deceiver; an eluſory impoſtor.

(1.) Our very prieſts muſt become *mockers*, if they ſhall encounter ſuch ridiculous ſubjects as you are. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let them have a care how they intrude upon ſo great and holy an ordinance, in which God is ſo ſeldom mocked but it is to the *mocker*'s confuſion. *South's Sermons.*

Mo'ckery. *n. ſ.* [*mocquerie*, French.] 1. Deriſion; ſcorn; ſportive inſult. 2. Ridicule; contemptuous merriment. 3. Sport; ſubject of laughter. 4. Vanity of attempt; deluſory labour; vain effort. 5. Imitation; counterfeit appearance; vain ſhow.

(1.) The forlorn maiden, whom your eyes have ſeen
The laughing-ſtock of fortune's *mockeries*,
Am the only daughter of a king and queen.
Spenſer's Fairy Queen.

Why ſhould publick *mockery* in print be a better teſt of truth than ſevere railing ſarcaſms. *Watts.*

Grace at meals is now generally ſo performed, as to look more like a *mockery* upon devotion, than any ſolemn application of the mind unto God. *Law.*

(2.) A new method they have of turning things that are ſerious into *mockery*; an art of contradiction by way of ſcorn, wherewith we were long ſithence forewarned. *Hooker.*

(3.) What cannot be preſerv'd when fortune takes,
Patience her injury a *mockery* makes. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Of the holy place they made a *mockery*. 2 *Mac.* viii. 17.

(4.) It is as the air, invulnerable;
And our vain blows malicious *mockery*. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

(5.) To have done, is to hang quite out of faſhion,
Like ruſty mail in monumental *mockery*. *Shakeſp.*

What though no friends in ſable weeds appear,
Grieve for an hour, perhaps, then mourn a year,
And bear about the *mockery* of woe
To midnight dances. *Pope's Miſcel.*

Mocking-bird. *n. ſ.* [*mocking* and *bird.*] An American bird, which imitates the note of other birds.

Mo'ckingly. *adv.* [from *mockery.*] In contempt; petulantly; with inſult.

Mocking-stock. *n. ſ.* [*mocking* and *ſtock.*] A butt for merriment.

Mo'dal. *adj.* [*modale*, French; *modalis*, Latin.] Relating to the form or mode, not the eſſence.

When we ſpeak of faculties of the ſoul, we aſſert not with the ſchools their real diſtinction from it, but only a *modal* diverſity. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Moda'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *modal.*] Accidental difference; modal accident.

The motions of the mouth by which the voice is diſcriminated, are the natural elements of ſpeech; and the application of them in their ſeveral compoſitions, or words made of them, to ſignify things, or the *modalities* of things, and ſo to ſerve for communication of notions, is artificial. *Holder.*

MODE. *n. ſ.* [*mode*, French; *modus*, Latin.] 1. External variety; accidental diſcrimination; accident. 2. Gradation; degree. 3. Manner; method; form; faſhion. 4. State; quality. 5. [*Mode*, French.] Faſhion; cuſtom.

(1.) A *mode* is that which cannot ſubſiſt in and of itſelf, but is always eſteemed as belonging to, and ſubſiſting by, the help of ſome ſubſtance, which, for that reaſon, is called its ſubject. *Watts's Logick.*

Few allow *mode* to be called a being in the ſame perfect ſenſe as a ſubſtance is, and ſome *modes* have evidently more of real entity than others. *Watts's Logick.*

(2.) What *modes* of ſight betwixt each wide extreme,
The mole's dim curtain, and the linx's beam;
Of ſmell, the headlong lioneſs between,
And hound ſagacious on the tainted green. *Pope.*

(3.) ——— Our Saviour beheld
A table richly ſpread, in regal *mode*,
With diſhes pil'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Reg.*

The duty itſelf being reſolved upon, the *mode* of doing it may eaſily be found. *Taylor's Guide to a Penitent.*

(4.) ——— My death
Changes the *mode*; for what in me was purchas'd,
Falls upon thee in a much fairer ſort,
For thou the garland wear'ſt ſucceſſively. *Shakeſp.*

(5.) There are certain garbs and *modes* of ſpeaking, which vary with the times; the faſhion of our clothes being not more ſubject to alteration than that of our ſpeech. *Denham.*

We are to prefer the bleſſings of Providence before the ſplendid curioſities of *mode* and imagination. *L'Eſtrange.*

They were invited from all parts; and the favour of learning was the humour and *mode* of the age. *Temple.*

As we ſee on coins the different faces of perſons, we ſee too their different habits and dreſſes, according to the *mode* that prevailed. *Addiſon on Medals.*

Tho' wrong the *mode*, comply; more ſenſe is ſhewn
In wearing others follies than your own. *Young.*

If faith itſelf has diff'rent dreſſes worn,
What wonder *modes* in wit ſhould take their turn? *Pope.*

MO'DEL. *n. ſ.* [*modele*, French; *modulus*, Latin.] 1. A repreſentation in little of ſomething made or done. 2. A Copy to be imitated. 3. A mould; any thing which ſhows or gives the ſhape of that which it incloſes. 4. Standard; that by which any thing is meaſured. 5. In *Shakeſpeare* it ſeems to have two unexampled ſenſes.

Something repreſentative. 6. Something ſmall and diminutive; for *module*, a ſmall meaſure: which, perhaps, is likewiſe the meaning of the example affixed to the third ſenſe.

(1.) I'll draw the form and *model* of our battle;
Limit each leader to his ſeveral charge,
And part in juſt proportion our ſmall ſtrength. *Shakeſp.*

You have the *models* of ſeveral ancient temples, though the temples and the gods are periſhed. *Addiſon.*

(2.) A fault it would be if ſome king ſhould build his manſion-houſe by the *model* of Solomon's palace. *Hooker.*

They cannot ſee ſin in thoſe means they uſe, with intent to reform to their *models* what they call religion. *K. Charles.*

(3.) Nothing can we call our own but death;
And that ſmall *model* of the barren earth,
Which ſerves as paſte and cover to our bones. *Shakeſp.*

(4.) As he who preſumes ſteps into the throne of God, ſo he that deſpairs meaſures providence by his own little contracted *model.* *South.*

(5.) ——— I have commended to his goodneſs
The *model* of our chaſte loves, his young daughter. *Shak.*

(6.) England! *model* to thy inward greatneſs,
Like little body with a mighty heart. *Shakeſp.*

To **Mo'del.** *v. a.* [*modeler*, French.] To plan; to ſhape; to mould; to form; to delineate.

When they come to *model* heav'n,
And calculate the ſtars, how they will wield
The mighty frame. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The government is *modelled* after the ſame manner with that of the Cantons, as much as ſo ſmall a community can imitate thoſe of ſo large an extent. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Mo'deller. *n. ſ.* [from *model.*] Planner; ſchemer; contriver.

Our great *modellers* of gardens have their magazines of plants to diſpoſe of. *Spectator.*

MO'DERATE. *adj.* [*moderatus*, Latin; *moderé*, French.] 1. Temperate; not exceſſive. 2. Not hot of temper. 3. Not luxurious; not expenſive. 4. Not extreme in opinion; not ſanguine in a tenet. 5. Placed between extremes; holding the mean. 6. Of the middle rate.

(1.) Sound ſleep cometh of *moderate* eating, but pangs of the belly are with an inſatiable man. *Ecclus.* xxxi. 20.

(2.) A number of *moderate* members managed with ſo much art as to obtain a majority, in a thin houſe, for paſſing a vote, that the king's conceſſions were a ground for a future ſettlement. *Swift.*

Fix'd to one part, but *mod'rate* to the reſt. *Pope.*

(3.) There's not ſo much left as to furniſh out
A *moderate* table. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

(4.) Theſe are tenets which the *moderateſt* of the Romaniſts will not venture to affirm. *Smalridge.*

(5.) Quietly conſider the trial that hath been thus long had of both kinds of reformation; as well this *moderate kind*, which the church of England hath taken, as that other more extreme and rigorous, which certain churches elſewhere have better liked. *Hooker.*

(6.) More *moderate* gifts might have prolong'd his date,
Too early fitted for a better ſtate. *Dryden.*

To **Mo'derate.** *v. a.* [*moderor*, Latin; *moderer*, French.] 1. To regulate; to reſtrain; to ſtill; to pacify; to quiet; to repreſs. 2. To make temperate; to qualify.

(1.) With equal meaſure ſhe did *moderate*
The ſtrong extremities of their rage. *Spenſer.*

(2.) Ye ſwarthy nations of the torrid zone,
How well to you is this great bounty known?
For frequent gales from the wide ocean riſe
To fan your air, and *moderate* your ſkies. *Blackmore.*

By its aſtringent quality it *moderates* the relaxing quality of warm water. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Mo'derately. *adv.* [from *moderate.*] 1. Temperately; mildly. 2. In a middle degree.

(2.) Each nymph but *moderately* fair,
Commands with no leſs rigor here. *Waller.*

Blood in a healthy ſtate, when let out, its red part ſhould congeal ſtrongly and ſoon, in a maſs *moderately* tough, and ſwim in the ſerum. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Mo'derateness. *n. ſ.* [from *moderate.*] State of being moderate; temperateneſs. *Moderateneſs* is commonly uſed of things, and *moderation* of perſons.

Modera'tion. *n. ſ.* [*moderatio*, Latin.] 1. Forbearance of extremity; the contrary temper to party violence; ſtate of keeping a due mean betwixt extremes. 2. Calmneſs of mind; equanimity. [*moderation*, French.] 3. Frugality in expenſe. *Ainſw.*

(1.) Was it the purpoſe of theſe churches, which aboliſhed all popiſh ceremonies, to come back again to the middle point of evenneſs and *moderation?* *Hooker.*

A zeal in things pertaining to God, according to knowledge, and yet duly tempered with candor and prudence, is the true notion of that much talked of, much miſunderſtood virtue, *moderation.* *Atterbury.*

In *moderation* placing all my glory,
While tories call me whig, and whigs a tory. *Pope.*

(2.) ——— Equally inur'd
By *moderation* either ſtate to bear,
Proſperous, or adverſe. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Modera'tor. *n. ſ.* [*moderator*, Latin; *moderateur*, Fr.] 1. The perſon or thing that calms or reſtrains. 2. One who preſides in a diſputation, to reſtrain the contending parties from indecency, and confine them to the queſtion.

(1.) Angling was, after tedious ſtudy, a calmer of unquiet thoughts, a *moderator* of paſſions, and a procurer of contentedneſs. *Walton's Angler.*

(2.) Sometimes the *moderator* is more troubleſome than the actor. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

How does Philopolis ſeaſonably commit the opponent with the reſpondent, like a long-practiſed *moderator?* *More.*

The firſt perſon who ſpeaks when the court is ſet, opens the caſe to the judge, chairman, or *moderator* of the aſſembly, and gives his own reaſons for his opinion. *Watts.*

MO'DERN. *n. ſ.* [*moderne*, French; from *modernus*, low Latin; ſuppoſed a caſual corruption of *hodiernus*. Vel potius ab adverbio *modò*, modernus, ut a *die* diurnus. *Ainſw.*] 1. Late; recent; not ancient; not antique. 2. In *Shakeſpeare*, vulgar; mean; common.

(1.) Some of the ancient, and likewiſe divers of the *modern* writers, that have laboured in natural magick, have noted a ſympathy between the ſun and certain herbs. *Bacon.*

The glorious parallels then downward bring
To *modern* wonders, and to Britain's king. *Prior.*

(2.) Trifles, ſuch as we preſent *modern* friends withal. *Shakeſpeare.*

——— The juſtice
With eyes ſevere and beard of formal cut,
Full of wiſe ſaws and *modern* inſtances. *Shakeſp.*

We have our philoſophical perſons to make *modern* and familiar things ſupernatural and cauſeleſs. *Shakeſp.*

Mo'derns. *n. ſ.* Thoſe who have lived lately, oppoſed to the ancients.

There are *moderns* who, with a ſlight variation, adopt the opinion of Plato. *Boyle on Colours.*

Some by old words to fame have made pretence;
Ancients in phraſe, mere *moderns* in their ſenſe! *Pope.*

Mo'dernism. *n. ſ.* [from *modern.*] Deviation from the ancient and claſſical manner. A word invented by *Swift.*

Scribblers ſend us over their traſh in proſe and verſe, with abominable curtailings and quaint *moderniſms.* *Swift.*

To **Mo'dernise.** *v. a.* [from *modern.*] To adapt ancient compoſitions to modern perſons or things; to change ancient to modern language.

Mo'dernness. *n. ſ.* [from *modern.*] Novelty.

MO'DEST. *adj.* [*modeſte*, French; *modeſtus*, Latin.] 1. Not arrogant; not preſumptuous; not boaſtful; baſhful. 2. Not impudent; not forward. 3. Not looſe; not unchaſte. 4. Not exceſſive; not extreme; moderate; within a mean.

(1.) Of boaſting more than of a tomb afraid;
A ſoldier ſhould be *modeſt* as a maid. *Young.*

(2.) Reſolve me with all *modeſt* haſte, which way
Thou might'ſt deſerve, or they impoſe this uſage. *Shak.*

Her face, as in a nymph, diſplay'd
A fair fierce boy, or in a boy betray'd
The bluſhing beauties of a *modeſt* maid. *Dryden's Ovid.*

(3.) Mrs. Ford, the honeſt woman, the *modeſt* wife, the virtuous creature, that hath the jealous fool to her huſband. *Shakeſpeare.*

(4.) There appears much joy in him, even ſo much that joy could not ſhew itſelf *modeſt* enough without a badge of bitterneſs. *Shak.*

During the laſt four years, by a *modeſt* computation, there have been brought into Breſt above ſix millions ſterling in bullion. *Addiſon.*

MO'DESTLY. *adv.* [from *modeſt.*] 1. Not arrogantly; not preſumptuouſly. 2. Not impudently; not forwardly; with reſpect. 3. Not looſely; not lewdly; with decency. 4. Not exceſſively; with moderation.

(1.) Tho' learn'd, well-bred; and tho' well-bred, ſincere,
Modeſtly bold, and humanly ſevere. *Pope.*

I may *modeſtly* conclude, that whatever errors there may be in this play, there are not thoſe which have been objected to it. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

Firſt he *modeſtly* conjectures,
His pupil might be tir'd with lectures:
Which help'd to mortify his pride,
Yet gave him not the heart to chide. *Swift.*

(2.) ——— I, your glaſs,
Will *modeſtly* diſcover to yourſelf
That of yourſelf, which yet you know not of. *Shak.*

MO'DESTY. *n. ſ.* [*modeſtie*, French; *modeſtas*, Latin.] 1. Not arrogance; not preſumptuouſneſs. 2. Not impudence; not forwardneſs: as, *his petition was urged with* modeſty. 3. Moderation; decency. 4. Chaſtity; purity of manners.

(1.) They cannot, with *modeſty*, think to have found out abſolutely the beſt which the wit of men may deviſe. *Hooker.*

(3.) ——A lord will hear you play;
But I am doubtful of your *modeſties*,
Leſt over eying of his odd behaviour,
You break into ſome merry paſſion. *Shakeſp.*

(4.) ———— Would you not ſwear,
All you that ſee her, that ſhe were a maid,
By theſe exterior ſhews? But ſhe is more,
Her bluſh is guiltineſs, not *modeſty*. *Shakeſp.*

Of the general character of women, which is *modeſty*, he has taken a moſt becoming care; for his amorous expreſſions go no farther than virtue may allow. *Dryden.*

Talk not to a lady in a way that *modeſty* will not permit her to anſwer. *Clariſſa.*

MO'DESTY-PIECE. *n. ſ.* A narrow lace which runs along the upper part of the ſtays before, being part of the tucker, is called the *modeſty-piece.* *Addiſon's Guardian.*

MO'DICUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Small portion; pittance.

What *modicums* of wit he utters: his evaſions have ears thus long. *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſſida.*

——— Though hard their fate,
A cruiſe of water, and an ear of corn,
Yet ſtill they grudg'd that *modicum*. *Dryden.*

MODIFI'ABLE. *adj.* [from *modify.*] That may be diverſified by accidental differences.

It appears to be more difficult to conceive a diſtinct, viſible image in the uniform, invariable, eſſence of God, than in variouſly *modifiable* matter; but the manner how I ſee either ſtill eſcapes my comprehenſion. *Locke.*

MODI'FICABLE. *adj.* [from *modify.*] Diverſifiable by various modes.

MODIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*modification*, French.] The act of modifying any thing, or giving it new accidental differences of external qualities or mode.

The chief of all ſigns is human voice, and the ſeveral *modifications* thereof by the organs of ſpeech, the letters of the alphabet, formed by the motions of the mouth. *Holder.*

The phænomena of colours in refracted or reflected light, are not cauſed by new *modifications* of the light variouſly impreſſed, according to the various terminations of the light and ſhadow. *Newton's Opticks.*

If theſe powers of cogitation, volition and ſenſation, are neither inherent in matter as ſuch, nor acquirable to matter by any motion and *modification* of it, it neceſſarily follows that they proceed from ſome cogitative ſubſtance, ſome incorporeal inhabitant within us, which we call ſpirit. *Bentley.*

To **MO'DIFY.** *v. a.* [*modifier*, French.] 1. To change the external qualities or accidents of any thing; to ſhape. 2. To ſoften; to moderate.

(1.) Yet there is that property in all letters, of aptneſs to be conjoined in ſyllables and words through the voluble motions of the organs, that they *modify* and diſcriminate the voice without appearing to diſcontinue it. *Holder.*

The middle parts of the broad beam of white light which fell upon the paper, did, without any confine of ſhadow to *modify* it, become coloured all over with one uniform colour, the colour being always the ſame in the middle of the paper as at the edges. *Newton's Opticks.*

(2.) ——— Of his grace
He *modifies* his firſt ſevere decree,
The keener edge of battle to rebate. *Dryden.*

To **MO'DIFY.** *v. n.* To extenuate.

After all this diſcanting and *modifying* upon the matter, there is hazard on the yielding ſide. *L'Eſtrange.*

MODI'LLON. *n. ſ.* [French; *modiolus*, Latin.] *Modillons*, in architecture, are little brackets which are often ſet under the corinthian and compoſite orders, and ſerve to ſupport the projecture of the larmier or drip: this part muſt be diſtinguiſhed from the great model, which is the diameter of the pillar; for, as the proportion of an edifice in general depends on the diameter of the pillar, ſo the ſize and number of the *modillons*, as alſo the interval between them, ought to have due relation to the whole fabrick. *Harris.*

The *modillons* or dentelli make a noble ſhow by their graceful projections. *Spectator.*

MO'DISH. *adj.* [from *mode.*] Faſhionable; formed according to the reigning cuſtom.

But you, perhaps, expect a *modiſh* feaſt,
With am'rous ſongs, and wanton dances grac'd. *Dryden.*

Hypocriſy, at the faſhionable end of the town, is very different from hypocriſy in the city; the *modiſh* hypocrite endeavours to appear more vitious than he really is, the other kind of hypocrite more virtuous. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

MO'DISHLY. *adv.* [from *modiſh.*] Faſhionably.

Young children ſhould not be much perplexed about putting off their hats, and making legs *modiſhly*. *Locke.*

MO'DISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *modiſh.*] Affectation of the faſhion.

To **MO'DULATE.** *v. a.* [*modulor*, Latin.] To form ſound to a certain key, or to certain notes.

The noſe, lips, teeth, palate, jaw, tongue, weaſan, lungs, muſcles of the cheſt, diaphragm, and muſcles of the belly, all ſerve to make or *modulate* the ſound. *Grew's Coſmol.*

Could any perſon ſo *modulate* her voice as to deceive ſo many. *Broome.*

Echo propagates around
Each charm of *modulated* ſound. *Anon.*

MODULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *modulate*; *modulation*, Fr.] 1. The act of forming any thing to certain proportion. 2. Sound modulated; harmony; melody.

(1.) The number of the ſimple original minerals have not been rightly fixt: the matter of two or more kinds being mixed together, and by the different proportion and *modulation* of that matter variouſly diverſified, have been reputed all different kinds. *Woodward.*

The ſpeech, as it is a ſound reſulting from the *modulation* of the air, has moſt affinity to the ſpirit, but, as it is uttered by

the tongue, has immediate cognation with the body, and ſo is the fitteſt inſtrument to manage a commerce between the inviſible powers of human ſouls cloathed in fleſh.

Government of the Tongue.

(2.) Innumerous ſongſters, in the freſhening ſhade,
Their *modulations* mix, melliſluous. *Thomſon's Spring.*

MO'DULATOR. *n. ſ.* [from *modulate.*] He who forms ſounds to a certain key; a tuner; that which modulates.

The tongue is the grand inſtrument of taſte, the faithful judge of all our nouriſhment, the artful *modulator* of our voice, and the neceſſary ſervant of maſtication. *Derham.*

MO'DULE. *n. ſ.* [*modulus*, Latin.] An empty repreſentation; a model; an external form.

My heart hath one poor ſtring to ſtay it by,
Which holds but till thy news be uttered;
And then, all this thou ſee'ſt, is but a clod
And *module* of confounded royalty. *Shakeſp. King John.*

MO'DUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Something paid as a compenſation for tithes on the ſuppoſition of being a moderate equivalent.

One terrible circumſtance of this bill, is turning the tithe of flax and hemp into what the lawyers call a *modus*, or a certain ſum in lieu of a tenth part of the product. *Swift.*

MO'DWALL. *n. ſ.* [*picus.*] A bird. *Ainſw.*

MOE. *adj.* [ma, Saxon. See Mo.] More; a greater number.

The chronicles of England mention no *moe* than only ſix kings bearing the name of Edward ſince the conqueſt, therefore it cannot be there ſhould be more. *Hooker.*

MO'HAIR. *n. ſ.* [*mohere*, *moire*, French.] Thread or ſtuff made of camels or other hair.

She, while her lover pants upon her breaſt,
Can mark the figures on an Indian cheſt,
And when ſhe ſees her friend in deep deſpair,
Obſerves how much a chintz exceeds *mohair*. *Pope.*

MO'HOCK. *n. ſ.* The name of a cruel nation of America given to ruffians who infeſted, or rather were imagined to infeſt, the ſtreets of London.

From milk-ſop he ſtarts up *mohock*. *Prior.*
Who has not trembled at the *mohock*'s name? *Gay.*

Thou haſt fallen upon me with the rage of a mad dog, or a *mohock*. *Dennis.*

MO'IDERED. *adj.* [properly *moddered*, or *mudded.*] Crazed. *Ainſw.*

MO'IDOR. *n. ſ.* A Portugal coin, rated at one pound ſeven ſhillings.

MO'IETY. *n. ſ.* [*moitié*, French, from *moien*, the middle.] Half; one of two equal parts.

This company being divided into two equal *moieties*, the one before, the other ſince the coming of Chriſt; that part which, ſince the coming of Chriſt, partly hath embraced, and partly ſhall embrace, the Chriſtian religion, we term as by a more proper name, the church of Chriſt. *Hooker.*

——— The death of Antony
Is not a ſingle doom, in that name lay
A *moiety* of the world. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Touch'd with human gentleneſs and love,
Forgive a *moiety* of the principal. *Shakeſp.*

The militia was ſettled, a *moiety* of which ſhould be nominated by the king, and the other *moiety* by the parliament. *Cl.*

As this is likely to produce a ceſſation of arms among one half of our iſland, it is reaſonable that the more beautiful *moiety* of his majeſty's ſubjects ſhould eſtabliſh a truce. *Addiſ.*

To **MOIL.** *v. a.* [*mouiller*, French.] 1. To dawb with dirt. 2. To weary.

(1.) All they which were left were *moiled* with dirt and mire by reaſon of the deepneſs of the rotten way. *Knolles.*

(2.) No more tug one another thus, nor *moil* yourſelves, receive
Prize equal. *Chapman's Iliad.*

To **MOIL.** *v. n.* [*mouiller*, French.] 1. To labour in the mire. 2. To toil; to drudge.

Moil not too much under ground, for the hope of mines is very uncertain. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

(2.) The name of the laborious *William Noy*, attorney-general to Charles the Firſt, was anagrammatiſed, *I moyl in Law.* *Howel.*

They toil and *moil* for the intereſt of their maſters, that in requital break their hearts. *L'Eſtrange.*

Oh the endleſs miſery of the life I lead! cries the *moiling* huſband; to ſpend all my days in ploughing. *L'Eſtrange.*

Now he muſt *moil* and drudge for one he loaths. *Dryden.*

With thee 'twas Marian's dear delight
To *moil* all day, and merry-make at night. *Gay's Paſt.*

MOIST. *adj.* [*moiſte*, *moite*, French.] 1. Wet, not dry; wet, not liquid; wet in a ſmall degree. 2. Juicy; ſucculent.

(1.) ——— The hills to their ſupply
Vapor, and exhalation duſk and *moiſt*,
Sent up amain. *Milton.*

Why were the *moiſt* in number ſo outdone,
That to a thouſand dry they are but one. *Blackmore.*

Many who live well in a dry air, fall into all the diſeaſes that depend upon a relaxation in a *moiſt* one. *Arbuthnot.*

Nor yet, when *moiſt* Arcturus clouds the ſky,
The woods and fields their pleaſing toils deny. *Pope.*

To **MOIST.** } *v. a.* [from *moiſt.*] To make damp; to
To **MO'ISTEN.** } make wet to a ſmall degree; to damp.

Write till your ink be dry; and with your tears
Moiſt it again; and frame ſome feeling line. *Shakeſp.*

His breaſts are full of milk, and his bones are *moiſtened* with marrow. *Job*, xxi. 24.

A pipe a little *moiſtened* on the inſide, ſo as there be no drops left, maketh a more ſolemn ſound than if the pipe were dry. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

When torrents from the mountains fall no more, the ſwelling river is reduced into his ſhallow bed, with ſcarce water to *moiſten* his own pebbles. *Dryden's Æn.*

MO'ISTENER. *n. ſ.* [from *moiſten.*] The perſon or thing that moiſtens.

MO'ISTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *moiſt.*] Dampneſs; wetneſs in a ſmall degree.

Pleaſure both kinds take in the *moiſtneſs* and denſity of the air. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The ſmall particles of brick or ſtone the leaſt *moiſtneſs* would join together. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

MO'ISTURE. *n. ſ.* [*moiteur*, French; from *moiſt.*] 1. State of being moiſt; moderate wetneſs. 2. Small quantity of liquid.

(1.) Sometimes angling to a little river near hand, which, for the *moiſture* it beſtowed upon roots of ſome flouriſhing trees, was rewarded with their ſhadow. *Sidney.*

Set ſuch plants as require much *moiſture* upon ſandy, dry grounds. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

While dryneſs *moiſture*, coldneſs heat reſiſts,
All that we have, and that we are, ſubſiſts. *Denham.*

(2.) ——— All my body's *moiſture*
Scarce ſerves to quench my furnace-burning heat. *Shakeſp.*

If ſome penurious ſource by chance appear'd
Scanty of waters, when you ſcoop'd it dry,
And offer'd the full helmet up to Cato,
Did he not daſh th' untaſted *moiſture* from him. *Addiſon.*

MOKES *of a net.* The meſhes. *Ainſw.*

MO'KY. *adj.* Dark: as, *moky* weather. *Ainſw.* It ſeems a corruption of *murky*. In ſome places they call it *muggy*. Duſky; cloudy.

MOLE. *n. ſ.* [mœl, Saxon; *mole*, French; *mola*, Latin.] 1. A *mole* is a formleſs concretion of extravaſated blood, which grows into a kind of fleſh in the uterus, and is called a falſe conception. *Quincy.* 2. A natural ſpot or diſcoloration of the body. 3. [From *moles*, Latin; *mole*, French.] A mound; a dyke. 4. [*Talpa.*] A little beaſt that works under-ground.

(2.) To nouriſh hair upon the *moles* of the face, is the perpetuation of a very antient cuſtom. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Such in painting are the warts and *moles*, which, adding a likeneſs to the face, are not therefore to be omitted. *Dryden.*

That Timothy Trim and Jack were the ſame perſon, was proved, particularly by a *mole* under the left pap. *Arbuthnot.*

The peculiarities in Homer are marks and *moles*, by which every common eye diſtinguiſhes him. *Pope.*

(3.) Sion is ſtreightened on the north ſide by the ſea-ruined wall of the *mole*. *Sandys.*

With aſphaltick ſlime the gather'd beach
They faſten'd; and the *mole* immenſe wrought on
Over the foaming deep high-arch'd; a bridge
Of length prodigious. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The great quantities of ſtones dug out of the rock could not eaſily conceal themſelves, had they not been conſumed in the *moles* and buildings of Naples. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Bid the broad arch the dang'rous flood contain,
The *mole* projected break the roaring main. *Pope.*

(4.) Tread ſoftly, that the blind *mole* may not
Hear a foot fall; we now are near his cell. *Shakeſp.*

What is more obvious than a *mole*, and yet what more palpable argument of Providence? *More.*

Moles have perfect eyes, and holes for them through the ſkin, not much bigger than a pin's head. *Ray on Creation.*

Thy arts of building from the bee receive;
Learn of the *mole* to plow, the worm to weave. *Pope.*

Mo'lebat. *n. ſ.* [*arthragoriſcus.*] A fiſh. *Ainſw.*

Mo'lecast. *n. ſ.* [*mole* and *caſt.*] Hillock caſt up by a mole.

In Spring let the *molecaſts* be ſpread, becauſe they hinder the mowers. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Mo'lecatcher. *n. ſ.* [*mole* and *catcher.*] One whoſe employment is to catch moles.

Get *moulecatcher* cunningly moule for to kill,
And harrow and caſt abroad every hill. *Tuſſer's Huſb.*

Mo'lehill. *n. ſ.* [*mole* and *hill.*] Hillock thrown up by the mole working underground. It is uſed proverbially, in hyperboles, or compariſons from ſomething ſmall.

You feed your ſolitarineſs with the conceits of the poets, whoſe liberal pens can as eaſily travel over mountains as *molehills*. *Sidney.*

The rocks, on which the ſalt-ſea billows beat,
And Atlas' tops, the clouds in height that paſs,
Compar'd to his huge perſon *molehills* be. *Fairfax.*

A churchwarden, to expreſs Saint Martin's in the Fields, cauſed to be engraved a martin ſitting upon a *molehill* between two trees. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

Our politician having baffled conſcience, muſt not be nonpluſed with inferior obligations; and, having leapt over ſuch mountains, lie down before a *molehill*. *South's Sermons.*

Mountains, which to your Maker's view
Seem leſs than *molehills* do to you. *Roſcommon.*

Strange ignorance! that the ſame man who knows
How far yond' mount above this *molehill* ſhows,
Should not perceive a difference as great
Between ſmall incomes and a vaſt eſtate! *Dryden's Juv.*

Mole'st. *v. a.* [*moleſter*, Fr. *moleſtus*, Latin.] To diſturb; to trouble; to vex.

If they will firmingly perſiſt concerning points which hitherto have been diſputed of, they muſt agree that they have *moleſted* the church with needleſs oppoſition. *Hooker.*

No man ſhall meddle with them, or *moleſt* them in any matter. 1 *Mac.* x. 35.

Pleaſure and pain ſignify whatſoever delights or *moleſts* us. *Locke.*

——— Both are doom'd to death;
And the dead wake not to *moleſt* the living. *Rowe.*

Molesta'tion. *n. ſ.* [*moleſtia*, Latin, from *moleſt.*] Diſturbance; uneaſineſs cauſed by vexation.

Though uſeleſs unto us, and rather of *moleſtation*, we refrain from killing ſwallows. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

An internal ſatisfaction and acquieſcence, or diſſatisfaction and *moleſtation* of ſpirit, attend the practice of virtue and vice reſpectively. *Norris's Miſcel.*

Mole'ster. *n. ſ.* [from *moleſt.*] One who diſturbs.

Mo'letrack. *n. ſ.* [*mole* and *track.*] Courſe of the mole under ground.

The pot-trap is a deep earthen veſſel ſet in the ground, with the brim even with the bottom of the *moletracks*. *Mortimer.*

Mo'lewarp. *n. ſ.* [*mole* and peoppan, Saxon. See Mouldwarp.] A mole.

The *mole-warp's* brains mixt therewithal,
And with the ſame the piſmire's gall. *Drayton's Nimphid.*

Mo'llient. *adj.* [*molliens*, Latin.] Softening.

Mo'llifiable. *adj.* [from *mollify.*] That may be ſoftened.

Mollifica'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *mollify.*] 1. The act of mollifying or ſoftening. 2. Pacification; mitigation.

(1.) For induration or *mollification*, it is to be inquired what will make metals harder and harder, and what will make them ſofter and ſofter. *Bacon.*

(2.) Some *mollification*, ſweet lady. *Shakeſp.*

Mo'llifier. *n. ſ.* [from *mollify.*] 1. That which ſoftens; that which appeaſes. 2. He that pacifies or mitigates.

(1.) The root hath a tender, dainty heat; which, when it cometh above ground to the ſun and air, vaniſheth; for it is a great *mollifier*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

To Mo'llify. *v. a.* [*mollio*, Latin; *mollir*, French.] 1. To ſoften; to make ſoft. 2. To aſſuage. 3. To appeaſe; to pacify; to quiet. 4. To qualify; to leſſen any thing harſh or burdenſome.

(2.) Neither herb, nor *mollifying* plaiſter, reſtored them to health. *Wiſd.* xvi. 12.

Sores have not been cloſed, neither bound up, neither *mollified* with ointment. *Iſa.* i. 6.

(3.) Thinking her ſilent imaginations began to work upon ſomewhat, to *mollify* them, as the nature of muſick is to do, I took up my harp. *Sidney.*

He brought them to theſe ſavage parts,
And with ſweet ſcience *mollify'd* their ſtubborn hearts. *Spen.*

The crone, on the wedding-night, finding the knight's averſion, ſpeaks a good word for herſelf, in hope to *mollify* the ſullen bridegroom. *Dryden.*

(4.) They would, by yielding to ſome things, when they refuſed others, ſooner prevail with the houſes to *mollify* their demands, than at firſt to reform them. *Clarendon.*

Cowley thus paints Goliah:

The valley, now, this monſter ſeem'd to fill,
And we, methought, look'd up to him from our hill;

where the two words, ſeem'd and methought, have *mollified* the figure. *Dryden's Pref. to his State of Innocence.*

Mo'lten. part. paſſ. from *melt*.

Braſs is *molten* out of the ſtone. *Job*, xxviii. 2.

In a ſmall furnace made of a temperate heat; let the heat be ſuch as may keep the metal *molten*, and no more. *Bacon.*

Love's myſtick form the artizans of Greece
In wounded ſtone, or *molten* gold expreſs. *Prior.*

Mo'ly. *n. ſ.* [*moly*, Latin; *moly*, French.] A plant.

Moly, or wild garlick, is of ſeveral ſorts; as the great *moly* of Homer, the Indian *moly*, the *moly* of Hungary, ſerpent's *moly*, the yellow *moly*, Spaniſh purple *moly*, Spaniſh ſilver-capped *moly*, Dioſcorides's *moly*, the ſweet *moly* of Montpelier: the roots are tender, and muſt be carefully defended from froſts: as for the time of their flowering the *moly* of Homer flowers in May, and continues till July, and ſo do all the reſt except the laſt, which is late in September: they are hardy, and will thrive in any ſoil. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

——— The ſovereign plant he drew,
And ſhew'd its nature, and its wond'rous pow'r,
Black was the root, but milky white the flower;
Molly the name. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Molo'sses. }
Mola'sses. } *n. ſ.* [*mellazo*, Italian.] Treacle; the ſpume or ſcum of the juice of the ſugar-cane.

Mome. *n. ſ.* A dull, ſtupid blockhead, a ſtock, a poſt: this owes its original to the French word *momon*, which ſignifies the gaming at dice in maſquerade, the rule of which is, that a ſtrict ſilence is to be obſerved; whatſoever ſum one ſtakes another covers, but not a word is to be ſpoken; hence alſo comes our word *mum* for ſilence. *Hanmer.*

Mome, malthorſe, capon, coxcomb, idiot, patch!
Either get thee from the door, or ſit down at the hatch. *Shak.*

MO'MENT. *n. ſ.* [*moment*, Fr. *momentum*, Latin.] 1. Conſequence; importance; weight; value. 2. Force; impulſive weight; actuating power. 3. An indiviſible particle of time.

(1.) We do not find that our Saviour reproved them of error, for thinking the judgment of the ſcribes to be worth the objecting, for eſteeming it to be of any *moment* or value in matters concerning God. *Hooker.*

I have ſeen her die twenty times upon far poorer *moment*. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

What towns of any *moment* but we have? *Shakeſp.*

It is an abſtruſe ſpeculation, but alſo of far leſs *moment* and conſequence to us than the others; ſeeing that without this we can evince the exiſtence of God. *Bentley's Sermons.*

(2.) The place of publick prayer is a circumſtance in the outward form, which hath *moment* to help devotion. *Hooker.*

Can theſe or ſuch be any aid to us?
Look they as they were built to ſhake the world?
Or be a *moment* to our enterprize? *Ben. Johnſon.*

Touch with lighteſt *moment* of impulſe
His free-will, to her own inclining left
In even ſcale. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

He is a capable judge; can hear both ſides with an indifferent ear; is determined only by the *moments* of truth, and ſo retracts his paſt errours. *Norris.*

(3.) If I would go to hell for an eternal *moment*, or ſo, I could be knighted. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

The flighty purpoſe never is o'ertook,
Unleſs the deed go with it: from this *moment*
The very firſtlings of my heart ſhall be
The firſtlings of my hand. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The imaginary reaſoning of brutes is not a diſtinct reaſoning, but performed in a phyſical *moment*. *Hale.*

While I a moment name, a *moment*'s paſt;
I'm nearer death in this verſe than the laſt;
What then is to be done? Be wiſe with ſpeed;
A fool at forty is a fool indeed. *Young.*

Yet thus receiving and returning bliſs
In this great *moment*, in this golden now,
When ev'ry trace of what, or when, or how,
Shou'd from my ſoul by raging love be torn. *Prior.*

Mome'ntally. *adv.* [from *momentum*, Latin.] For a moment.

Air but *momentally* remaining in our bodies, hath no proportionable ſpace for its converſion, only of a length enough to refrigerate the heart. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Momenta'neous. } *adj.* [*momentanée*, French; *momentaneus*, Latin.] Laſting but a moment.
Mo'mentany.

Small difficulties, when exceeding great good is ſure to enſue; and, on the other ſide, *momentany* benefits, when the hurt which they draw after them is unſpeakable, are not at all to be reſpected. *Hooker.*

Flame above is durable and conſiſtent; but with us it is a ſtranger and *momentany*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Mo'mentary. *adj.* [from *moment*.] Laſting for a moment; done in a moment.

—— *Momentary* as a ſound,
Swift as a ſhadow, ſhort as any dream. *Shakeſp.*

——— Scarce could the ſhady king
The horrid ſum of his intentions tell,
But ſhe, ſwift as the *momentary* wing
Of light'ning, or the words he ſpoke, left hell. *Craſhaw.*

Swift as thought the flitting ſhade
Through air his *momentary* journey made. *Dryden.*

Onions, garlick, pepper, ſalt and vinegar, taken in great quantities, excite a *momentary* heat and fever. *Arbuthnot.*

Mome'ntous. *adj.* [from *momentum*, Lat.] Important; weighty; of conſequence.

Great Anne, weighing th' events of war
Momentous, in her prudent heart thee choſe. *Philips.*

If any falſe ſtep be made in the more *momentous* concerns of life, the whole ſcheme of ambitious deſigns is broken. *Addiſon.*

It would be a very weak thing to give up ſo *momentous* a point as this, only becauſe it has been conteſted. *Waterl.*

Mo'mmery. *n. ſ.* [or *mummery*, from *mummer*, *momerie*, Fr.] An entertainment in which maſkers play frolicks. See Mome.

——— All was jollity,
Feaſting and mirth, light wantonneſs and laughter,
Piping and playing, minſtrelſy and maſking,
Till life fled from us like an idle dream,
A ſhew of *mommery* without a meaning. *Rowe.*

Mo'nachal. *adj.* [*monacal*, French; *monachalis*, Latin; μοναχικὸς.] Monaſtick; relating to monks, or conventual orders.

Mo'nachism. *n. ſ.* [*monachiſme*, French.] The ſtate of monks; the monaſtick life.

Mo'nad. } *n. ſ.* [μονὰς.] An indiviſible thing.
Mo'nade.

Diſunity is the natural property of matter, which of itſelf is nothing but an infinite congeries of phyſical *monads*. *More.*

MO'NARCH. *n. ſ.* [*monarch*, Fr. μόναρχος.] 1. A governour inveſted with abſolute authority; a king. 2. One ſuperiour to the reſt of the ſame kind. 3. Preſident.

(1.) ——————— I was
A morſel for a *monarch*. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Your brother kings and *monarchs* of the earth
Do all expect that you ſhould rouſe yourſelf. *Shakeſp.*

The father of a family or nation, that uſes his ſervants like children, and adviſes with them in what concerns the commonweal, and thereby is willingly obeyed by them, is what the ſchools mean by a *monarch*. *Temple.*

(2.) The *monarch* oak, the patriarch of the trees,
Three centuries he grows and three he ſtays
Supreme in ſtate, and in three more decays. *Dryden.*

With eaſe diſtinguiſh'd is the regal race,
One *monarch* wears an open, honeſt face;
Shap'd to his ſize, and godlike to behold,
His royal body ſhines with ſpecks of gold. *Dryden's Virg.*

Return'd with dire remorſeleſs ſway,
The *monarch* ſavage rends the trembling prey. *Pope's Odyſ.*

(3.) Come, thou *monarch* of the vine,
Plumpy Bacchus, with pink eyne,
In thy vats our cares be drown'd. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

Mona'rchal. *adj.* [from *monarch*.] Suiting a monarch; regal; princely; imperial.

Satan, whom now tranſcendent glory rais'd
Above his fellows, with *monarchal* pride,
Conſcious of higheſt worth, unmov'd thus ſpake. *Milton.*

Mona'rchical. *adj.* [*monarchique*, Fr. μοναρχικὸς, from *monarch*.] Veſted in a ſingle ruler.

That ſtorks will only live in free ſtates, is a pretty conceit to advance the opinion of popular policies, and from antipathies in nature to diſparage *monarchical* government. *Brown.*

The decretals reſolve all into a *monarchical* power at Rome. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

To Mo'narchise. *v. n.* [from *monarch*.] To play the king.

Allowing him a breath, a little ſcene
To *monarchize*, be fear'd, and kill with looks. *Shakeſp.*

Mo'narchy. *n. ſ.* [*monarchie*, Fr. μοναρχία.] 1. The government of a ſingle perſon. 2. Kingdom; empire.

(1.) While the *monarchy* flouriſhed, theſe wanted not a protector. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

(2.) ——————— I paſt
Unto the kingdom of perpetual night.
The firſt that there did greet my ſtranger ſoul,
Was my great father-in-law, renowned Warwick,

Who cried aloud, What ſcourge for perjury
Can this dark *monarchy* afford falſe Clarence. *Shakeſp.*
—— This ſmall inheritance
Contenteth me, and 's worth a *monarchy*. *Shakeſp.*

MO'NASTERY. *n. ſ.* [*monaſtere*, Fr. *monaſterium*, Lat.] Houſe of religious retirement; convent; abby; cloiſter. It is uſually pronounced, and often written, *monaſtry*.

Then courts of kings were held in high renown;
There, virgins honourable vows receiv'd,
But chaſte as maids in *monaſteries* liv'd. *Dryden.*

In a *monaſtery* your devotions cannot carry you ſo far towards the next world, as to make this loſe the ſight of you. *Pope.*

MONA'STICK. } *adj.* [*monaſtique*, Fr. *monaſticus*, Lat.] Re-
MONA'STICAL. } ligiouſly recluſe; pertaining to a monk.

I drave my ſuitor to forſwear the full ſtream of the world, and to live in a nook merely *monaſtick*. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

The ſilicious and hairy veſts of the ſtricteſt orders of friers derive the inſtitution of their *monaſtick* life from the example of John and Elias. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

When young, you led a life *monaſtick*,
And wore a veſt eccleſiaſtick;
Now in your age you grow fantaſtick. *Denham.*

MONA'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *monaſtick*.] Recluſely; in the manner of a monk.

I have a dozen years more to anſwer for, all *monaſtically* paſſed in this country of liberty and delight. *Swift.*

MO'NDAY. *n. ſ.* [from *moon* and *day*.] The ſecond day of the week.

MO'NEY. *n. ſ.* [*monnoye*, French; *moneta*, Latin. It has properly no plural except when money is taken for a ſingle piece; but *monies* was formerly uſed for ſums.] Metal coined for the purpoſes of commerce.

Importune him for *monies*; be not ceaſt
With ſlight denial. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*
The jealous wittolly knave hath maſſes of *money*. *Shakeſp.*
—— You need my help, and you ſay,
Shylock, we would have *monies*. *Shakeſp.*
I will give thee the worth of it in *money*. 1 *Kings*, xxi. 2.
—— Wives the readieſt helps
To betray heady huſbands, rob the eaſy,
And lend the *monies* on return of luſt. *B. Johnſon.*

Money differs from uncoined ſilver, in that the quantity of ſilver in each piece of *money* is aſcertained by the ſtamp it bears, which is a publick voucher. *Locke.*

My diſcourſe to the hen-peck'd has produced many correſpondents; ſuch a diſcourſe is of general uſe, and every married man's *money*. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

Shall I withhold a little *money* or food from my fellow creature, for fear he ſhould not be good enough to receive it from me. *Law.*

People are not obliged to receive any *monies*, except of their own coinage by a publick mint. *Swift.*

Thoſe huckſterers or *money* jobbers will be found neceſſary, if this braſs *money* is made current in the exchequer. *Swift.*

MO'NEYBAG. *n. ſ.* [*money* and *bag*.] A large purſe.

Look to my houſe; I am right loth to go;
There is ſome ill a brewing towards my reſt,
For I did dream of *moneybags* to-night. *Shakeſp.*

My place was taken up by an ill-bred puppy, with a *moneybag* under each arm. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

MO'NEYBOX. *n. ſ.* [*money* and *box*.] A till; repoſitory of ready coin.

MO'NEYCHANGER. *n. ſ.* [*money* and *change*.] A broker in money.

The uſurers or *moneychangers* being a ſcandalous employment at Rome, is a reaſon for the high rate of intereſt. *Arbuth.*

MO'NEYED. *adj.* [from *money*.] Rich in money: often uſed in oppoſition to thoſe who are poſſeſſed of lands.

Invite *moneyed* men to lend to the merchants, for the continuing and quickening of trade. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

If exportation will not balance importation, away muſt your ſilver go again, whether *moneyed* or not *moneyed*; for where goods do not, ſilver muſt pay for the commodities you ſpend. *Locke.*

Several turned their money into thoſe funds, merchants as well as other *moneyed* men. *Swift.*

With theſe meaſures fell in all *monied* men; ſuch as had raiſed vaſt ſums by trading with ſtocks and funds, and lending upon great intereſt. *Swift.*

MO'NEYER. *n. ſ.* [*monnoyer-eur*, Fr. from *money*.] 1. One that deals in money; a banker. 2. A coiner of money.

MO'NEYLESS. *adj.* [from *money*.] Wanting money; penniless.

The ſtrong expectation of a good certain ſalary will outweigh the loſs by bad rents received out of lands in *moneyleſs* times. *Swift.*

MO'NEYMATTER. *n. ſ.* [*money* and *matter*.] Account of debtor and creditor.

What if you and I Nick ſhould enquire how *moneymatters* ſtand between us? *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of John Bull.*

MO'NEYSCRIVENER. *n. ſ.* [*money* and *ſcrivener*.] One who raiſes money for others.

Suppoſe a young unexperienced man in the hands of *moneyſcriveners*; ſuch fellows are like your wire-drawing mills, if they get hold of a man's finger, they will pull in his whole body at laſt. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of John Bull.*

MO'NEYWORT. *n. ſ.* A plant.

MO'NEYSWORTH. *n. ſ.* [*money* and *worth*.] Something valuable; ſomething that will bring money.

There is either money or *moneyſworth* in all the controverſies of life; for we live in a mercenary world, and it is the price of all things in it. *L'Eſtrange.*

MO'NGCORN. *n. ſ.* [mang, Saxon, and *corn*.] Mixed corn: as, wheat and rie; miſcellane, or maſlin.

MO'NGER. *n. ſ.* [mangere, Saxon, a trader; from mangian, Saxon, to trade.] A dealer; a ſeller. It is ſeldom or never uſed alone, or otherwiſe than after the name of any commodity to expreſs a ſeller of that commodity: as, a *fiſhmonger*; and ſometimes a medler in any thing: as, a *whoremonger*; a *newſmonger*.

Do you know me? — Yes, excellent well, you are a fiſhmonger. *Shakeſp.*

—— Th' impatient ſtates monger
Could now contain himſelf no longer. *Hudibras.*

MO'NGREL. *adj.* [as *mongcorn*, from mang, Saxon, or *mengen*, to mix, Dutch.] Of a mixed breed; commonly written *mungrel* for *mangrel*.

—— This zealot
Is of a *mongrel*, divers kind,
Clerick before, and lay behind. *Hudibras.*
Ye *mongrel* work of heav'n, with human ſhapes,
That have but juſt enough of ſenſe to know
The maſter's voice. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*
I'm but a half-ſtrain'd villain yet,
But *mongrel* miſchievous. *Dryden.*
—— Baſe, groveling, worthleſs wretches;
Mongrels in faction; poor faint-hearted traitors. *Addiſon.*
His friendſhip ſtill to few confin'd,
Were always of the middling kind;
No fools of rank, or *mongrel* breed,
Who fain wou'd paſs for lords indeed. *Swift's Miſcel.*

MO'NIMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *moneo*, Latin.] It ſeems here to ſignify inſcription.

Some others were driven and diſtent
Into great ingots and to wedges ſquare,
Some in round plates withouten *moniment*. *Fairy Queen.*

To MO'NISH. *v. a.* [*moneo*, Latin.] To admoniſh, of which it is a contraction.

Moniſh him gently, which ſhall make him both willing to amend, and glad to go forward in love. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

MO'NISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *moniſh*.] An admoniſher; a monitor.

MONI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*monitio*, Latin; *monition*, Fr.] 1. Information; hint. 2. Inſtruction; document.

(1.) We have no viſible *monition* of the returns of any other periods, ſuch as we have of the day, by ſucceſſive light and darkneſs. *Holder on Time.*

(2.) Unruly ambition is deaf, not only to the advice of friends, but to the counſels and *monitions* of reaſon itſelf. *L'Eſtrange.*

Then after ſage *monitions* from his friends,
His talents to employ for nobler ends,
He turns to politicks his dang'rous wit. *Swift.*

Mo'nitor. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] One who warns of faults, or informs of duty; one who gives uſeful hints. It is uſed of an upper ſcholar in a ſchool commiſſioned by the maſter to look to the boys in his abſence.

You need not be a *monitor* to the king; his learning is eminent: be but his ſcholar, and you are ſafe. *Bacon.*

It was the privilege of Adam innocent to have theſe notions alſo firm and untainted, to carry his *monitor* in his boſom, his law in his heart, and to have ſuch a conſcience as might be its own caſuiſt. *South's Sermons.*

We can but divine who it is that ſpeaks; whether Perſius himſelf, or his friend and *monitor*, or a third perſon. *Dryden.*

The pains that come from the neceſſities of nature, are *monitors* to us to beware of greater miſchiefs. *Locke.*

Mo'nitory *adj.* [*monitoire*, Fr. *monitorius*, Lat.] Conveying uſeful inſtruction; giving admonition.

Loſſes, miſcarriages, and diſappointments, are *monitory* and inſtructive. *L'Eſtrange.*

He is ſo taken up ſtill, in ſpite of the *monitory* hint in my eſſay, with particular men, that he neglects mankind. *Pope.*

Mo'nitory. *n. ſ.* Admonition; warning.

A king of Hungary took a biſhop in battle, and kept him priſoner; whereupon the pope writ a *monitory* to him, for that he had broken the privilege of holy church. *Bacon.*

MONK. *n. ſ.* [monec, Saxon; *monachus*, Latin; μοναχὸς.] One of a religious community bound by vows to certain obſervances.

'Twould prove the verity of certain words,
Spoke by a holy *monk*. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Abdemeleck, as one weary of the world, gave over all, and betook himſelf to a ſolitary life, and became a melancholy Mahometan *monk*. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

The droniſh *monks*, the ſcorn and ſhame of manhood,
Rouſe and prepare once more to take poſſeſſion,
And neſtle in their ancient hives again. *Rowe.*

Monks, in ſome reſpects, agree with regulars, as in the ſubſtantial vows of religion; but in other reſpects, *monks* and regulars differ; for that regulars, vows excepted, are not tied up to ſo ſtrict a rule of life as *monks* are. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Mo'nkey. *n. ſ.* [*monikin*, a little man.] 1. An ape; a baboon; a jackanapes. An animal bearing ſome reſemblance of man. 2. A word of contempt, or ſlight kindneſs.

(1.) One of them ſhewed me a ring that he had of your daughter for a *monkey*: Tubal, it was my turquoiſe; I would not have given it for a wilderneſs of *monkeys*. *Shakeſp.*

More new-fangled than an ape; more giddy in my deſires than a *monkey*. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Other creatures, as well as *monkeys*, deſtroy their young ones by ſenſeleſs fondneſs. *Locke on Education.*

With glittering gold and ſparkling gems they ſhine,
But apes and *monkeys* are the gods within. *Granville.*

(2.) This is the *monkey*'s own giving out; ſhe is perſuaded I will marry her. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Poor *monkey*! how wilt thou do for a father? *Shakeſp.*

Mo'nkery. *n. ſ.* [from *monk*.] The monaſtick life.

Neither do I meddle with their evangelical perfection of vows, nor the dangerous ſervitude of their raſh and impotent votaries, nor the inconveniences of their *monkery*. *Hall.*

Mo'nkhood. *n. ſ.* [*monk* and *hood*.] The character of a monk.

He had left off his *monkhood* too, and was no longer obliged to them. *Atterbury.*

Mo'nkish. *adj.* [from *monk*.] Monaſtick; pertaining to monks; taught by monks.

Thoſe publick charities are a greater ornament to this city than all its wealth, and do more real honour to the reformed religion, than redounds to the church of Rome from all thoſe *monkiſh* and ſuperſtitious foundations of which ſhe vainly boaſts. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Riſe, riſe, Roſcommon, ſee the Blenheim muſe,
The dull conſtraint of *monkiſh* rhyme refuſe. *Smith.*

Monks-hood. *n. ſ.* [*conſolida regalis.*] A plant. *Ainſ.*

Monks-rhubarb. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of dock: its roots are uſed in medicine.

Mo'nochord. *n. ſ.* [μόνος and χορδὴ.] 1. An inſtrument of one ſtring: as the trumpet marine. *Harris.* 2. A kind of inſtrument anciently of ſingular uſe for the regulating of ſounds: the ancients made uſe of it to determine the proportion of ſounds to one another. When the chord was divided into two equal parts, ſo that the terms were as one to one, they called them uniſons; but if as two to one, they called them octaves or diſapaſons; when they were as three to two, they called them fifths or diapentes; if they were as four to three, they called them fourths or diateſſerons; if as five to four, they called it diton, or a tierce major; but if as ſix to five, then they called it a demi-diton, or a tierce minor; and, laſtly, if the terms were as twenty-four to twenty five, they called it a demiton or dieze; the *monochord* being thus divided, was properly that which they called a ſyſtem, of which there were many kinds, according to the different diviſions of the *monochord*. *Harris.*

Mono'cular. } *adj.* [μόνος and *oculus*.] One-eyed;
Mono'culous. } having only one eye.

He was well ſerved who, going to cut down an antient white hawthorn tree, which, becauſe ſhe budded before others, might be an occaſion of ſuperſtition, had ſome of the prickles flew into his eyes, and made him *monocular*. *Howel.*

Thoſe of China repute the reſt of the world *monoculous*. *Glanville's Sceſſis.*

Mo'nody. *n. ſ.* [μονωδία; *monodie*, Fr.] A poem ſung by one perſon not in dialogue.

Mono'gamist. *n. ſ.* [μόνος and γάμος; *monogame*, Fr.] One who diſallows ſecond marriages.

Mono'gamy. *n. ſ.* [*monogamie*, Fr. μόνος and γαμέω.] Marriage of one wife.

Mo'nogram. *n. ſ.* [μόνος and γράμμα; *monogramme*, Fr.] A cypher; a character compounded of ſeveral letters.

Mo'nologue. *n. ſ.* [μόνος and λόγος; *monologue*, Fr.] A ſcene in which a perſon of the drama ſpeaks by himſelf; a ſoliloquy.

He gives you an account of himſelf, and of his returning from the country, in *monologue*; to which unnatural way of narration Terence is ſubject in all his plays. *Dryden.*

Mo'nomachy. *n. ſ.* [μονομαχία; μόνος and μάχη.] A duel; a ſingle combat.

Mo'nome. *n. ſ.* [*monome*, Fr.] In algebra, a quantity that has but one denomination or name; as, a b, a a b, a a a b. *Harris.*

Monope'talous. *adj.* [*monopetale*, Fr. μόνος and πέταλον.] It is uſed for ſuch flowers as are formed out of one leaf, howſoever they may be ſeemingly cut into many ſmall ones, and thoſe fall off together. *Quincy.*

Mono'polist. *n. ſ.* [*monopoleur*, Fr. One who by engroſſing or patent obtains the ſole power or privilege of vending any commodity.

To **Mono'polize.** *v. a.* [μόνος and πωλέω; *monopoler*, French.] To have the ſole power or privilege of vending any commodity.

He has ſuch a prodigious trade, that if there is not ſome ſtop put, he will *monopolize*; nobody will ſell a yard of drapery, or mercery ware, but himſelf. *Arbuthnot.*

Mono'poly. *n. ſ.* [μονοπωλία; *monopole*, French; μόνος and πωλέω.] The excluſive privilege of ſelling any thing.

If I had a *monopoly* on't they would have part on't. *Shakeſp.*

How could he anſwer't, ſhould the ſtate think fit,
To queſtion a *monopoly* of wit. *Cowley.*

One of the moſt oppreſſive *monopolies* imaginable; all others can concern only ſomething without us, but this faſtens upon our nature, yea upon our reaſon. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

Shakeſpeare rather writ happily than knowingly and juſtly; and Johnſon, who by ſtudying Horace, had been acquainted with the rules, yet ſeemed to envy to poſterity that knowledge, and to make a *monopoly* of his learning. *Dryden's Juv.*

MONO'PTOTE. *n. ſ.* [μόνος and πτῶσις.] A noun uſed only in ſome one oblique caſe. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

MONO'STICH. *n. ſ.* [μονόστιχον.] A compoſition of one verſe.

MONOSYLLA'BICAL. *adj.* [from *monoſyllable.*] Conſiſting of words of one ſyllable.

MONOSY'LLABLE. *n. ſ.* [*monoſyllable*, French; μόνος and συλλαβὴ.] A word of only one ſyllable.

—— My name of Ptolemy!
It is ſo long it aſks an hour to write it:
I'll change it into Jove or Mars!
Or any other civil *monoſyllable*,
That will not tire my hand. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

Poets although not inſenſible how much our language was already over-ſtocked with *monoſyllables*, yet, to ſave time and pains, introduced that barbarous cuſtom of abbreviating words, to fit them to the meaſure of their verſes. *Swift.*

Monoſyllable lines, unleſs artfully managed, are ſtiff or languiſhing; but may be beautiful to expreſs melancholy. *Pope.*

MONOSY'LLABLED. *adj.* [*monoſyllabe*, Fr. from *monoſyllable.*] Conſiſting of one ſyllable.

Nine taylors, if rightly ſpell'd,
Into one man are *monoſyllabled.* *Cleaveland.*

MONO'TONY. *n. ſ.* [μονοτονία; μόνος and τόνος; *monotonie*, Fr.] Uniformity of ſound; want of variety in cadence.

I could object to the repetition of the ſame rhimes within four lines of each other as tireſome to the ear through their *monotony.* *Pope's Letters.*

MO'NSIEUR. *n. ſ.* [French.] A term of reproach for a Frenchman.

—— A Frenchman his companion;
An eminent *monſieur*, that, it ſeems, much loves
A Gallian girl. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

MONSO'ON. *n. ſ.* [*monſon*, *monçan*, Fr.] *Monſoons* are ſhifting trade winds in the Eaſt Indian ocean, which blow periodically; ſome for half a year one way, others but for three months, and then ſhift and blow for ſix or three months directly contrary. *Harris.*

The *monſoons* and trade winds are conſtant and periodical even to the thirtieth degree of latitude all around the globe, and ſeldom tranſgreſs or fall ſhort of thoſe bounds. *Ray.*

MO'NSTER. *n. ſ.* [*monſtre*, Fr. *monſtrum*, Latin.] 1. Something out of the common order of nature. 2. Something horrible for deformity, wickedneſs, or miſchief.

(1.) Methinks heroic poeſie till now,
Like ſome fantaſtic fairy land did ſhew,
Gods, devils, nymphs, witches, and giants race,
And all but man in man's chief work had place.
Then like ſome worthy knight with ſacred arms,
Doſt drive the *monſters* thence, and end the charms. *Cowley.*

It ought to be determined whether *monſters* be really a diſtinct ſpecies; we find, that ſome of theſe monſtrous productions have none of thoſe qualities that accompany the eſſence of that ſpecies from whence they derive. *Locke.*

(2.) —— If ſhe live long,
And, in the end, meet the old courſe of death,
Women will all turn *monſters.* *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

All human virtue to its lateſt breath,
Finds envy never conquer'd but by death:
The great Alcides ev'ry labour paſt,
Had ſtill this *monſter* to ſubdue at laſt. *Pope.*

To MO'NSTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put out of the common order of things. Not in uſe.

———— Her offence
Muſt be of ſuch unnatural degree
That *monſters* it. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

I had rather have one ſcratch my head i' th' ſun,
When the alarum were ſtruck, than idly ſit
To hear my nothings *monſter'd.* *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

MONSTRO'SITY. } *n. ſ.* [from *monſtrous.*] The ſtate
MONSTRUO'SITY. } of being monſtrous, or out of the common order of the univerſe. *Monſtroſity* is more analogous.

This is the *monſtruoſity* in love, that the will is infinite, and the execution confin'd. *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſſida.*

Such a tacit league is againſt ſuch routs and ſhoals of people, as have utterly degenerated from nature, as have in their very body and frame of eſtate a *monſtroſity.* *Bacon.*

We read of monſtrous births, but we often ſee a greater *monſtroſity* in educations: thus, when a father has begot a man, he trains him up into a beaſt. *South's Sermons.*

By the ſame law *monſtroſity* could not incapacitate from marriage, witneſs the caſe of hermaphrodites.
Arbuthnot and Pope.

MO'NSTROUS. *adj.* [*monſtreux*, Fr. *monſtroſus*, Latin.] 1. Deviating from the ſtated order of nature. 2. Strange; wonderful. Generally with ſome degree of diſlike. 3. Irregular; enormous. 4. Shocking; hateful.

(1.) —— Nature there perverſe,
Brought forth all *monſtrous*, all prodigious things,
Hydras, and gorgons, and chimeras dire. *Milton.*

Every thing that exiſts has its particular conſtitution; and yet ſome *monſtrous* productions have few of thoſe qualities which accompany the eſſence of that ſpecies from whence they derive their originals. *Locke.*

(2.) Is it not *monſtrous* that this player here
But in a fiction, in a dream of paſſion,
Could force his ſoul ſo to his conceit,
That, from her working, all his viſage wan'd? *Shakeſp.*

O *monſtrous!* but one halfpenny worth of bread to this intolerable deal of ſack. *Shakeſp.*

(3.) No *monſtrous* height, or breadth, or length appear,
The whole at once is bold and regular. *Pope.*

(4.) This was an invention given out by the Spaniards, to ſave the *monſtrous* ſcorn their nation received. *Bacon.*

MO'NSTROUS. *adv.* Exceedingly; very much. A cant term.

Oil of vitriol and petroleum, a dram of each, turn into a mouldy ſubſtance, there reſiding a fair cloud in the bottom, and a *monſtrous* thick oil on the top. *Bacon.*

She was eaſily put off the hooks, and *monſtrous* hard to be pleaſed again. *L'Eſtrange.*

Add, that the rich have ſtill a gibe in ſtore,
And will be *monſtrous* witty on the poor. *Dryden's Juv.*

MO'NSTROUSLY. *adv.* [from *monſtrous.*] 1. In a manner out of the common order of nature; ſhockingly; terribly; horribly. 2. To a great or enormous degree.

(1.) Tiberius was bad enough in his youth, but ſuperlatively and *monſtrouſly* ſo in his old age. *South's Sermons.*

(2.) ———— He walks;
And that ſelf chain about his neck,
Which he forſwore moſt *monſtrouſly* to have. *Shakeſp.*

Theſe truths with his example you diſprove,
Who with his wife is *monſtrouſly* in love. *Dryden's Juv.*

MO'NSTROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *monſtrous.*] Enormity; irregular nature or behaviour.

—— See the *monſtrouſneſs* of man,
When he looks out in an ungrateful ſhape! *Shakeſpeare.*

MO'NTANT. *n. ſ.* [French.] A term in fencing.

Vat be all you, one, two, tree, four, come for?
—To ſee thee fight, to ſee thee paſs thy puncto, thy ſtock, thy traverſe, thy diſtance, thy *montant.* *Shakeſp.*

MONTE'RO. *n. ſ.* [Spaniſh.] A horſeman's cap.

His hat was like a helmet, or Spaniſh *montero.* *Bacon.*

Monte'th. *n. ſ.* [from the name of the inventor.] A veſſel in which glaſſes are waſhed.

New things produce new words, and thus *monteth*
Has by one veſſel ſav'd his name from death. *King.*

MONTH. *n. ſ.* [monaꝺ, Saxon.] A ſpace of time either meaſured by the ſun or moon: the lunar month is the time between the change and change, or the time in which the moon comes to the ſame point: the ſolar month is the time in which the ſun paſſes through a ſign of the zodiack: the calendar months by which we reckon time, are unequally of thirty or one-and-thirty days, except February, which is of twenty-eight, and in leap year of twenty-nine.

Till the expiration of your *month*,
Sojourn with my ſiſter. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

From a *month* old even unto five years old. *Lev.* xxvii. 6.

Months are not only lunary, and meaſured by the moon, but alſo ſolary, and terminated by the motion of the ſun, in thirty degrees of the ecliptick. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

As many *months* as I ſuſtain'd her hate,
So many years is ſhe condemn'd by fate,
To daily death. *Dryden's Theo. and Honoria.*

Month's *mind. n. ſ.* Longing deſire.

You have a *month's mind* to them. *Shakeſp.*

For if a trumpet ſound, or drum beat,
Who has not a *month's mind* to combat? *Hudibras.*

Mo'nthly. *adj.* [from *month.*] 1. Continuing a month; performed in a month. 2. Happening every month.

(1.) I would aſk concerning the *monthly* revolutions of the moon about the earth, or the diurnal ones of the earth upon its own axis, whether theſe have been finite or infinite. *Bentley.*

(2.) The youth of heav'nly birth I view'd,
For whom our *monthly* victims are renew'd. *Dryden.*

Mo'nthly. *adv.* Once in a month.

If the one may very well *monthly*, the other may as well even daily, be iterated. *Hooker.*

O ſwear not by the moon, th' inconſtant moon,
That changes *monthly* in her circled orb;
Leſt that thy love prove likewiſe variable. *Shakeſp.*

MONTO'IR. *n. ſ.* [French.] In horſemanſhip, a ſtone as high as the ſtirrups, which Italian riding-maſters mount their horſes from, without putting their foot in the ſtirrup. *Dict.*

Montro'ss. *n. ſ.* An under gunner, or aſſiſtant to a gunner, engineer, or fire-maſter. *Dict.*

MO'NUMENT. *n. ſ.* [*monument*, Fr. *monumentum*, Latin.] 1. Any thing by which the memory of perſons or things is preſerved; a memorial. 2. A tomb; a cenotaph; ſomething erected in memory of the dead.

(1.) In his time there remained the *monument* of his tomb in the mountain Jaſius. *Raleigh.*

He is become a notable *monument* of unproſperous diſloyalty. *King Charles.*

So many grateful altars I would rear
Of graſſy turf; and pile up every ſtone
Of luſtre from the brook; in memory,
Or *monument* to ages: and thereon
Offer ſweet-ſmelling gums. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

—— Of ancient Britiſh art
A pleaſing *monument*, not leſs admir'd
Than what from Attick or Etruſcan hands
Aroſe. *Philips.*

Collect the beſt *monuments* of our friends, their own images in their writings. *Pope to Swift.*

(2.) On your family's old *monument*
Hang mournful epitaphs, and do all rites
That appertain unto a burial. *Shakeſp.*

The flowers which in the circling valley grow,
Shall on his *monument* their odours throw. *Sandys's Paraph.*

—— In a heap of ſlain,
Two youthful knights they found beneath a load oppreſt
Of ſlaughter'd foes, whom firſt to death they ſent,
The trophies of their ſtrength, a bloody *monument*. *Dryden.*

With thee on Raphael's *monument* I mourn,
Or wait inſpiring dreams at Maro's urn. *Pope's Miſcel.*

Monume'ntal. *adj.* [from *monument.*] 1. Memorial; preſerving memory. 2. Raiſed in honour of the dead; belonging to a tomb.

(1.) When the ſun begins to fling
His flaring beams, me, goddeſs, bring
To arched walks of twilight groves,
And ſhadows brown that Sylvan loves,
Of pine or *monumental* oak. *Milton.*

The deſtruction of the earth was the moſt *monumental* proof that could have been given to all the ſucceeding ages of mankind. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

The poliſh'd pillar different ſculptures grace,
A work outlaſting *monumental* braſs. *Pope.*

(2.) —— Perſeverance keeps honour bright:
To have done, is to hang quite out of faſhion,
Like ruſty mail in *monumental* mockery. *Shakeſp.*

I'll not ſcar that whiter ſkin of her than ſnow,
And ſmooth as *monumental* alabaſter. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Therefore if he needs muſt go,
And the fates will have it ſo,
Softly may he be poſſeſt
Of his *monumental* reſt. *Craſhaw.*

MOOD. *n. ſ.* [*mode*, French; *modus*, Latin.] 1. The form of an argument. 2. Stile of muſick. 3. The change the verb undergoes in ſome languages, as the Greek, Latin, and French, to ſignify various intentions of the mind is called *mood. Clarke's Latin Grammar.* 4. [From *mod*, Gothick; moꝺ, Saxon; *mode*, Dutch; and generally in all Teutonick dialects.] Temper of mind; ſtate of mind as affected by any paſſion; diſpoſition. 5. Anger; rage; heat of mind. *Mod*, in Gothick, ſignifies habitual temper.

(1.) *Mood* is the regular determination of propoſitions according to their quantity and quality, *i. e.* their univerſal or particular affirmation or negation. *Watts's Logick.*

Ariſtotle reduced our looſe reaſonings to certain rules, and made them conclude in *mode* and figure. *Baker on Learning.*

(2.) —— They move
In perfect phalanx, to the Dorian *mood*
Of flutes, and ſoft recorders. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

—— Their ſound ſeems a tune
Harſh, and of diſſonant *mood* from his complaint. *Milton.*

(4.) The trembling ghoſts, with ſad amazed *mood*,
Chattering their iron teeth, and ſtaring wide
With ſtony eyes. *Fairy Queen.*

The kingly beaſt upon her gazing ſtood,
With pity calm'd, down fell his angry *mood*. *Fairy Queen.*

Eyes unuſed to the melting *mood*,
Drop tears as faſt as the Arabian trees
Their medicinal gum. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Clorinda changed to ruth her warlike *mood*,
Few ſilver drops her vermil cheeeks depaint. *Fairfax.*

Solyman, in a melancholy *mood*, walked up and down in his tent a great part of the night. *Knolles.*

—— She was in fitteſt *mood*
For cutting corns, or letting blood. *Hudibras.*

Theſe two kids t' appeaſe his angry *mood*
I bear, of which the furies give him good. *Dryden.*

—— He now profuſe of tears,
In ſuppliant *mood* fell proſtrate at our feet. *Addiſon.*

(5.) That which we move for our better inſtruction's ſake, turneth into anger and choler in them; yet in their *mood* they caſt forth ſomewhat wherewith, under pain of greater diſpleaſure, we muſt reſt contented. *Hooker.*

Mo'ody. *adj.* [from *mood.*] 1. Angry; out of humour. 2. Mental; intellectual: moꝺ in Saxon ſignifies the mind.

(1.) How now, moody?
What is't thou canſt demand? *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

—— Chide him rev'rently,
When you perceive his blood inclin'd to mirth;
But being *moody*, give him line and ſcope,

Till that his paſſions, like a whale on ground,
Confound themſelves with working. *Shakeſp. Hen. IV.*

Every peeviſh, *moody* malecontent
Shall ſet the ſenſeleſs rabble in an uproar? *Rowe.*

(2.) Give me ſome muſick; muſick, *moody* food
Of us that trade in love. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

MOON. *n. ſ.* [μηνὴ; *mena*, Gothick; mena, Saxon; *mona*, Iſlandick; *maane*, Daniſh; *mane*, German; *maen*, Dutch.] 1. The changing luminary of the night, called by poets Cynthia or Phœbe. 2. A month. 3. [In fortification.] It is uſed in compoſition to denote a figure reſembling a creſcent: as, a half *moon*.

(1.) The *moon* ſhines bright: 'twas ſuch a night as this,
When the ſweet wind did gently kiſs the trees
And they did make no noiſe. *Shakeſp.*

Diana hath her name from moiſten, which is the property of the *moon*, being by nature cold and moiſt, and is feigned to be a goddeſs huntreſs. *Peacham.*

Beneath the mighty ocean's wealthy caves,
Beneath th' eternal fountain of all waves,
Where their vaſt court the mother waters keep,
And undiſturb'd by *moons*, in ſilence ſleep. *Cowley.*

Ye *moon* and ſtars bear witneſs to the truth! *Dryden.*

Moon beam. *n. ſ.* [*moon* and *beam.*] Rays of lunar light.

The diviſion and quavering, which pleaſe ſo much in muſick, have an agreement with the glittering of light, as the *moonbeams* playing upon a wave. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

On the water the *moon-beams* played, and made it appear like floating quickſilver. *Dryden on Dramatick Poeſy.*

Moon-calf. *n. ſ.* [*moon* and *calf.*] 1. A monſter; a falſe conception: ſuppoſed perhaps anciently to be produced by the influence of the moon. 2. A dolt; a ſtupid fellow.

(1.) How cam'ſt thou to be the ſiege of this *moon-calf*. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) The potion works not on the part deſign'd,
But turns his brain, and ſtupifies his mind;
The ſotted *moon-calf* gapes. *Dryden's Juv.*

Moon-eyed. *adj.* [*moon* and *eye.*] 1. Having eyes affected by the revolutions of the moon. 2. Dim eyed; purblind. *Ainſ.*

Moonfe'rn. *n. ſ.* [*hemionitis.*] A plant. *Ainſ.*

Moon-fish. *n. ſ.* *Moon-fiſh* is ſo called, becauſe the tail fin is ſhaped like a half-moon, by which, and his odd truſſed ſhape, he is ſufficiently diſtinguiſhed. *Grew's Muſæum.*

Mo'onless. *adj.* [from *moon.*] Not enlightened by the moon.

Aſſiſted by a friend, one *moonleſs* night,
This Palamon from priſon took his flight. *Dryden.*

Mo'onlight. *n. ſ.* [*moon* and *light.*] The light afforded by the moon.

Their biſhop and his clergy, being departed from them by *moonlight*, to chooſe in his room any other biſhop, had been altogether impoſſible. *Hooker.*

Thou haſt by *moonlight* at her window ſung,
With feigning voice, verſes of feigning love. *Shakeſp.*

Mo'onlight. *adj.* Illuminated by the moon.

If you will patiently dance in our round,
And ſee our *moonlight* revels, go with us. *Shakeſp.*

What beck'ning ghoſt along the *moonlight* ſhade
Invites my ſteps, and points to yonder glade? *Pope.*

Moon-seed. *n. ſ.* [*meniſpermum*, Latin.] The *moon-ſeed* hath a roſaceous flower, which afterward becomes the fruit or berry, in which is included one flat ſeed, which is, when ripe, hollowed like the appearance of the moon. *Miller.*

Mo'onshine. *n. ſ.* [*moon* and *ſhine.*] 1. The luſter of the mood. 2. [In burleſque.] A month.

(1.) Pinch him, and burn him, and turn him about,
Till candles, and ſtarlight, and *moonſhine* be out. *Shakeſp.*

I, by the *moonſhine*, to the windows went;
And, ere I was aware, ſigh'd to myſelf. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

(2.) I am ſome twelve or fourteen *moonſhines*
Lag of a brother. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Mo'onshine. } *adj.* [*moon* and *ſhine.*] Illuminated by
Mo'onshiny. } the moon: both ſeem a popular corruption of *moonſhining*.

Fairies, black, grey, green, and white,
You *moonſhine* revellers, and ſhades of night. *Shakeſp.*

Although it was a fair *moonſhine* night, the enemy thought not fit to aſſault them. *Clarendon.*

I went to ſee them in a *moonſhiny* night. *Addiſon.*

Mo'onstone. *n. ſ.* A kind of ſtone. *Ainſ.*

Mo'onstruck. *adj.* [*moon* and *ſtruck.*] Lunatick; affected by the moon.

Demoniack phrenſy, moaping melancholy,
And *moonſtruck* madneſs. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Moon-trefoil. *n. ſ.* [*medicago*, Latin.] A plant. The *moon-trefoil* hath a plain orbiculated fruit, ſhaped like an half-moon. *Miller.*

Mo'onwort. *n. ſ.* [*moon* and *wort.*] Stationflower; honeſty.

Mo'ony. *adj.* [from *moon.*] Lunated; having a creſcent for the ſtandard reſembling the moon.

——Encount'ring fierce
The Solymean ſultan, he o'erthrew
His *moony* troops, returning bravely ſmear'd
With Panim blood. *Philips.*

The Soldan galls th' Illyrian coaſt;
But ſoon the miſcreant *moony* hoſt
Before the victor-croſs ſhall fly. *Fenton.*

MOOR. *n. ſ.* [*moer*; Dutch; *modder*, Teutonick, clay.] 1. A marſh; a fen; a bog; a tract of low and watry grounds. 2. [*Maurus*, Latin.] A negro; a black-a-moor.

(1.) While in her girliſh age ſhe kept ſheep on the *moor*, it chanced that a London merchant paſſing by ſaw her, and liked her, begged her of her poor parents, and carried her to his home. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

In the great level near Thorny, ſeveral trees of oak and fir ſtand in firm earth below the *moor*. *Hale.*

Let the marſh of Elſham Bruges tell,
What colour were their waters that ſame day,
And all the *moor* 'twixt Elverſham and Dell. *Spenſer.*

(2.) I ſhall anſwer that better than you can the getting up of the negro's belly; the *moor* is with child by you. *Shakeſp.*

To **Moor.** *v. a.* [*morer*, French.] To faſten by anchors or otherwiſe.

Three more fierce Eurus in his angry mood
Daſh'd on the ſhallows of the moving ſand,
And in mid ocean left them *moor'd* at hand. *Dryden.*

To **Moor.** *v. n.* To be fixed by anchors; to be ſtationed.

——Æneas gain'd Cajeta's bay:
At length on oozy ground his gallies *moor*,
Their heads are turn'd to ſea, their ſterns to ſhore. *Dryden.*

My veſſel, driv'n by a ſtrong guſt of wind,
Moor'd in a Chian creek. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

He viſited the top of Taurus and the famous Ararat, where Noah's ark firſt *moor'd*. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

To blow a **Moor.** [at the fall of a deer, corrupted from *a mort*, French.] To ſound the horn in triumph, and call in the whole company of hunters. *Ainſ.*

Mo'orcock. *n. ſ.* [*moor* and *cock.*] The male of the moorhen.

Mo'orhen. *n. ſ.* [*moor* and *hen.*] A fowl that feeds in the fens without web feet.

Water fowls, as ſea-gulls and *moorhens*, when they flock and fly together from the ſea towards the ſhores, foreſhew rain and wind. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Mo'orish. *adj.* [from *moor.*] Fenny; marſhy; watry.

In the great level near Thorny, ſeveral oaks and firs have lain there till covered by the inundation of the freſh and ſalt waters, and mooriſh earth exaggerated upon them. *Hale.*

——Along the *mooriſh* fens
Sighs the ſad genius of the coming ſtorm. *Thomſon.*

Mo'orland. *n. ſ.* [*moor* and *land.*] Marſh; fen; watry ground.

In the ſouth part of Staffordſhire they go to the north for ſeed corn, and they of the north to the ſouth, except in the *moorlands.* *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Or like a bridge that joins a mariſh
To *moorlands* of a different pariſh. *Swift.*

Mo'orstone. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of granite.

The third ſtratum is of great rocks of *moorſtone* and ſandy earth. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Mo'ory. *adj.* [from *moor.*] Marſhy; fenny; watry.

The duſt the fields and paſtures covers,
As when thick miſts ariſe from *moory* vales. *Fairfax.*

In Eſſex, *moory*-land is thought the moſt proper. *Mortimer.*

Moose. *n. ſ.* The large American deer; the biggeſt of the ſpecies of deer.

To **Moot.** *v. a.* [from motian, mot, gemot, *meeting together*, Saxon; or perhaps, as it is a law term, from *mot*, French.] To plead a mock cauſe; to ſtate a point of law by way of exerciſe, as was commonly done in the inns of court at appointed times.

Moot *caſe* or *point.* A point or caſe unſettled and diſputable, ſuch as may properly afford a topick or diſputation.

In this *moot caſe* your judgment to refuſe,
Is preſent death. *Dryden's Juv.*

Would you not think him crack'd who would require another to make an argument on a *moot point*, who underſtands nothing of our laws? *Locke on Education.*

Let us drop both our pretences; for I believe it is a *moot-point*, whether I am more likely to make a maſter Bull, or you a maſter Strutt. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of John Bull.*

Mo'oted. *adj.* Plucked up by the root. *Ainſw.*

Mo'oter. *n. ſ.* [from *moot.*] A diſputer of moot points.

Mop. *n. ſ.* [*moppa*, Welſh; *mappa*, Latin.] 1. Pieces of cloth, or locks of wool, fixed to a long handle, with which maids clean the floors. 2. [Perhaps corrupted from *mock.*] A wry mouth made in contempt.

(1.) Such is that ſprinkling which ſome careleſs quean
Flirts on you from her *mop*, but not ſo clean.
You fly, invoke the gods; then turning, ſtop
To rail; ſhe ſinging ſtill whirls on her *mop.* *Swift.*

(2.) Each one tripping on his toe
Will be here with *mop* and mow. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

To **Mop.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rub with a mop.

To **Mop.** *v. n.* [from *mock.*] To make wry mouths in contempt.

Five fiends have been in poor Tom at once; of luſt, as Obidicut; Hobbididen, prince of dumbneſs; Mahu, of ſtealing; Mohu, of murder; and Flibbertigibbet, of *mopping* and mowing, who ſince poſſeſſes chamber-maids. *Shakeſp.*

An aſs fell a *mopping* and braying at a lion. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **MOPE.** *v. n.* [Of this word I cannot find a probable etymology.] To be ſtupid; to drowſe; to be in a conſtant day-dream; to be ſpiritleſs, unactive and inattentive; to be ſtupid and delirious.

What a wretched and peeviſh fellow is this king of England, to *mope* with his fat-brain'd followers. *Shakeſp.*

Eyes without feeling, feeling without ſight,
Ears without hands or eyes, ſmelling ſans all,
Or but a ſickly part of one true ſenſe
Could not ſo *mope.* *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Ev'n in a dream, were we divided from them,
And were brought *moping* hither. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Inteſtine ſtone, and ulcer, cholick pangs,
Demoniack phrenſy, *moping* melancholy,
And moon-ſtruck madneſs. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The buſy craftſman and o'erlabour'd hind,
Forget the travel of the day in ſleep;
Care only wakes, and *moping* penſiveneſs;
With meagre diſcontented looks they ſit,
And watch the waſting of the midnight taper. *Rowe.*

To **Mope.** *v. a.* To make ſpiritleſs; to deprive of natural powers.

They ſay there are charms in herbs, ſaid he, and ſo threw a handful of graſs; which was ſo ridiculous, that the young thief took the old man to be *moped.* *L'Eſtrange.*

Severity breaks the mind; and then in the place of a diſorderly young fellow, you have a low-ſpirited *moped* creature. *Locke on Education.*

Mope-eyed. *adj.* Blind of one eye. *Ainſ.*

Mo'ppet. }
Mo'psey. } *n. ſ.* [perhaps from *mop.*] A puppet made of rags, as a mop is made; a fondling name for a girl.

Our ſovereign lady: made for a queen?
With a globe in one hand, and a ſceptre in t'other?
A very pretty *moppet!* *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

Mo'pus. *n. ſ.* [A cant word from *mope.*] A drone; a dreamer.

I'm grown a mere *mopus*; no company comes
But a rabble of tenants. *Swift's Miſcel.*

MO'RAL. *adj.* [*moral*, French; *moralis*, Latin.] 1. Relating to the practice of men towards each other, as it may be virtuous or criminal; good or bad. 2. Reaſoning or inſtructing with regard to vice and virtue. 3. Popular; cuſtomary; ſuch as is known or admitted in the general buſineſs of life.

(1.) Keep at the leaſt within the compaſs of *moral* actions, which have in them vice or virtue. *Hooker.*

Laws and ordinances poſitive he diſtinguiſheth from the laws of the two tables, which were *moral.* *Hooker.*

In *moral* actions divine law helpeth exceedingly the law of reaſon to guide life, but in ſupernatural it alone guideth. *Hooker.*

Now, brandiſh'd weapons glitt'ring in their hands,
Mankind is broken looſe from *moral* bands;
No rights of hoſpitality remain,
The gueſt, by him who harbour'd him, is ſlain. *Dryden.*

(2.) France ſpreads his banners in our noiſeleſs land,
With plumed helm thy ſlay'r begins his threats,
Whilſt thou, a *moral* fool, ſit'ſt ſtill and crieſt. *Shakeſp.*

(3.) Phyſical and mathematical certainty may be ſtiled infallible; and *moral* certainty may properly be ſtiled indubitable. *Wilkins.*

We have found, with a *moral* certainty, the ſeat of the Moſaical abyſs. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Mathematical things are capable of the ſtricteſt demonſtration; concluſions in natural philoſophy are capable of proof by an induction of experiments; things of a *moral* nature by *moral* arguments, and matters of fact by credible teſtimony. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

A *moral* univerſality, is when the predicate agrees to the greateſt part of the particulars which are contained under the univerſal ſubject. *Watts's Logick.*

Mo'ral. *n. ſ.* 1. Morality; practice or doctrine of the duties of life: this is rather a French than Engliſh ſenſe. 2. The doctrine inculcated by a fiction; the accommodation of a fable to form the morals.

(1.) Their *moral* and œconomy,
Moſt perfectly they made agree. *Prior.*

(2.) —Benedictus! why benedictus? you have ſome *moral* in this benedictus.
—*Moral!* No, by my troth I have no moral meaning; I meant plain holy thiſtle. *Shakeſp. Much ado about nothing.*

Expound the meaning or *moral* of his ſigns and tokens. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

The *moral* is the firſt buſineſs of the poet, as being the ground-work of his inſtruction; this being formed, he contrives ſuch a deſign or fable as may be moſt ſuitable to the *moral.* *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

I found a *moral* firſt, and then ſtudied for a fable, but could do nothing that pleaſed me. *Swift to Gay.*

To **Mo'ral.** *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To moraliſe; to make moral reflections. Not in uſe.

—— When I did hear
The motley fool thus *moral* on the time,
My lungs began to crow like chanticleer,
That fools ſhould be ſo deep contemplative. *Shakeſp.*

Mo'ralist. *n. ſ.* [*moraliſte*, French.] One who teaches the duties of life.

The advice given by a great *moraliſt* to his friend, was that he ſhould compoſe his paſſions; and let that be the work of reaſon, which would certainly be the work of time. *Addiſon.*

Mora'lity. *n. ſ.* [*moralité*, Fr. from *moral.*] 1. The doctrine of the duties of life; ethicks. 2. The form of an action which makes it the ſubject of reward, or puniſhment.

(1.) The ſyſtem of *morality*, to be gathered out of the writings of ancient ſages, falls very ſhort of that delivered in the goſpel. *Swift's Miſcel.*

A neceſſity of ſinning is as impoſſible in *morality*, as any the greateſt difficulty can be in nature. *Baker on Learning.*

(2.) The *morality* of an action is founded in the freedom of that principle, by virtue of which it is in the agent's power, having all things ready and requiſite to the performance of an action, either to perform or not perform it. *South's Sermons.*

To **Mo'ralize.** *v. a.* [*moraliſer*, French.] 1. To apply to moral purpoſes; to explain in a moral ſenſe. 2. In *Spenſer* it ſeems to mean, to furniſh with manners or examples. 3. In *Prior*, who imitates the foregoing line, it has a ſenſe not eaſily diſcovered, if indeed it has any ſenſe.

(1.) He 'as left me here behind to expound the meaning or moral of his ſigns and tokens.
— I pray thee *moralize* them. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*

Did he not *moralize* this ſpectacle?
— O yes, into a thouſand ſimilies. *Shakeſp.*

This fable is *moralized* in a common proverb. *L'Eſtrange.*

(2.) Fierce warres and faithful loves ſhall *moralize* my ſong. *Fairy Queen.*

(3.) High as their trumpets tune his lyre he ſtrung,
And with his prince's arms he *moraliz'd* his ſong. *Prior.*

To **Mo'ralize.** *v. n.* To ſpeak or write on moral ſubjects.

Mo'ralizer. *n. ſ.* [from *moralize.*] He who *moralizes*.

Mo'rally. *adv.* [from *moral.*] 1. In the ethical ſenſe. 2. According to the rules of virtue. 3. Popularly; according to the common occurrences of life; according to the common judgment made of things.

(1.) By good, good *morally* ſo called, bonum honeſtum, ought chiefly to be underſtood; and that the good of profit or pleaſure, the bonum utile or jucundum, hardly come into any account here. *South's Sermons.*

Becauſe this, of the two brothers killing each other, is an action *morally* unnatural; therefore, by way of preparation, the tragedy would have begun with heaven and earth in diſorder, ſomething phyſically unnatural. *Rymer.*

(2.) To take away rewards and puniſhments, is only pleaſing to a man who reſolves not to live *morally*. *Dryden.*

(3.) It is *morally* impoſſible for an hypocrite to keep himſelf long upon his guard. *L'Eſtrange.*

I am from the nature of the things themſelves *morally* certain, and cannot make any doubt of it, but that a mind free from paſſion and prejudice is more fit to paſs a true judgment than ſuch a one as is byaſſed by affections and intereſts. *Wilkins.*

The concurring accounts of many ſuch witneſſes render it *morally*, or, as we might ſpeak, abſolutely impoſſible that theſe things ſhould be falſe. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Mo'rals. *n. ſ.* [without a ſingular.] The practice of the duties of life; behaviour with reſpect to others.

Some, as corrupt in their *morals* as vice could make them, have yet been ſolicitous to have their children ſoberly, virtuouſly, and piouſly brought up. *South's Sermons.*

Learn then what *morals* criticks ought to ſhew:
'Tis not enough wit, art, and learning join;
In all you ſpeak, let truth and candour ſhine. *Pope.*

Mora'ss. *n. ſ.* [*marais*, French.] Fen; bog; moor.

Landſchapes point out the faireſt and moſt fruitful ſpots, as well as the rocks, and wilderneſſes, and *moraſſes* of the country. *Watts on the Mind.*

—— Nor the deep *moraſs*
Refuſe, but through the ſhaking wilderneſs
Pick your nice way. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

Mo'rbid. *adj.* [*morbidus*, Latin.] Diſeaſed; in a ſtate contrary to health.

Though every human conſtitution is *morbid*, yet are there diſeaſes conſiſtent with the common functions of life. *Arbuthnot.*

Mo'rbidness. *n. ſ.* [from *morbid.*] State of being diſeaſed.

Morbi'fical. } *adj.* [*morbus* and *facio*, Latin; *morbifique*,
Morbi'fick. } Fr.] Cauſing diſeaſes.

The air appearing ſo malicious in this *morbifick* conſpiracy, exacts a more particular regard; wherefore initiate conſumptives muſt change their air. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

This diſeaſe is cured by the critical reſolution, concoction, and evacuation of the *morbifick* matter. *Arbuthnot.*

Morbo'se. *adj.* [*morboſus*, Latin.] Proceeding from diſeaſes; not healthy.

Malphighi, under galls, comprehends all preternatural and *morboſe* tumours and excreſcences of plants. *Ray on Creation.*

Morbo'sity. *n. ſ.* [from *morboſus*, Latin.] Diſeaſed ſtate. A word not in uſe.

The inference is fair, from the organ to the action, that they have eyes, therefore ſome ſight was deſigned, if we except the caſual impediments or *morboſities* in individuals. *Brown.*

Morda'cious. *adj.* [*mordax*, Latin.] Biting; apt to bite.

Morda'city. *n. ſ.* [*mordacitas*, Lat. *mordacite*, Fr. from *mordax*, Latin.] Biting quality.

It is to be inquired, whether there be any menſtruum to diſſolve any metal that is not fretting or corroding, and openeth the body by ſympathy, and not by *mordacity*, or violent penetration. *Bacon.*

Mo'rdicant. *adj.* [*mordeo*, Lat. *mordicant*, Fr.] Biting; acrid.

He preſumes, that the *mordicant* quality of bodies muſt proceed from a fiery ingredient; whereas the light and inflammable parts muſt be driven away by that time the fire has reduced the body to aſhes. *Boyle.*

Mordica'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *mordicant.*] The act of corroding or biting.

Another cauſe is *mordication* of the orifices, eſpecially of the meſentery veins; as any thing that is ſharp and biting doth provoke the part to expel, and muſtard provoketh ſneezing. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

MORE. *adj.* [maꞃe, Saxon; the comparative of *ſome* or *great.*] 1. In greater quantity; in greater degree. 2. In greater number. [The comparative of *ſome* or *many.*] 3. Greater. Now out of uſe. 4. Added to ſome former number.

(1.) Wrong not that wrong with *more* contempt. *Shakeſp.*

Theſe kind of knaves in this plainneſs
Harbour *more* craft, and *more* corrupter ends
Than twenty ſilky ducking obſervants. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Their riches were *more* than that they might dwell together. *Gen.* xxxvi. 7.

Let *more* work be laid upon the men, that they may labour. *Exod.* v. 9.

Then crown my joys, or cure my pain;
Give me *more* love, or more diſdain. *Carew.*

(2.) He had ſo many languages in ſtore,
That only fame ſhall ſpeak of him in *more*. *Cowley.*

(3.) Of India the *more* and the *leſs*. *Mandeville.*

Both *more* and *leſs* have given him the revolt. *Shakeſp.*

The *more* part adviſed to depart. *Acts*, xxvi. 12.

(4.) One *more* citizen to ſybil give. *Dryden.*
I'm tir'd of rhyming, and would fain give o'er,
But Montague demands one labour *more*. *Addiſon.*
—— Great Dryden's friends before,
With open arms receiv'd one poet *more*. *Pope.*

More. *adv.* 1. To a greater degree. 2. The particle that forms the comparative degree. 3. Again; a ſecond time. 4. Longer; yet continuing; with the negative particle.

(1.) He loved Rachel *more* than Leah. *Gen.* xxix. 30.

The ſpirits of animate bodies are all, in ſome degree, *more* or leſs kindled. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Some were of opinion, that feeling *more* and *more* in himſelf the weight of time, he was not unwilling to beſtow upon another ſome part of the pains. *Wotton.*

The *more* the kindled combat riſes higher,
The *more* with fury burns the blazing fire. *Dryden's Æn.*

As the blood paſſeth through narrower channels, the redneſs diſappears *more* and *more*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

The *more* God has bleſſed any man with eſtate or quality, juſt ſo much leſs in proportion is the care he takes in the education of his children. *Swift's Miſcel.*

(2.) I am fall'n out with my *more* headier will,
To take the indiſpos'd and ſickly fit
For the ſound man. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

May you long live a happy inſtrument for your king and country: happy here, and *more* happy hereafter. *Bacon.*

The advantages of learning are *more* laſting than thoſe of arms. *Collier on Pride.*

(3.) Little did I think I ſhould ever have buſineſs of this kind on my hands *more*. *Tatler.*

(4.) Caſſius is no *more*! Oh, ſetting ſun!
As in thy red rays thou doſt ſink to-night,
So in his red blood Caſſius' day is ſet. *Shakeſp.*

More. *n. ſ.* [A kind of comparative from *ſome* or *much*.] 1. A greater quantity; a greater degree. Perhaps ſome of theſe examples which are adduced under the adverb, with *the* before *more*, ſhould be placed here; but I rather think *the more* to be adverbial. 2. Greater thing; other thing. 3. Second time; longer time. 4. It is doubtful whether the word, in this uſe, be a noun or adverb.

(1.) ———— Were I king,
I ſhould cut off the nobles for their lands;
And my *more* having would be as a ſauce
To make me hunger more. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

An heroick poem requires ſome great action of war; and as much or *more* of the active virtue than the ſuffering. *Dryden.*

The Lord do ſo, and much *more*, to Jonathan. 1 *Sam.*

From hence the greateſt part of ills deſcend,
When luſt of getting *more* will have no end. *Dryden.*

They that would have *more* and *more* can never have enough; no, not if a miracle ſhould interpoſe to gratify their avarice. *L'Eſtrange.*

A mariner having let down a large portion of his ſounding line, he reaches no bottom, whereby he knows the depth to be ſo many fathoms and *more*; but how much that *more* is, he hath no diſtinct notion. *Locke.*

(2.) They, who ſo ſtate a queſtion, do no *more* but ſeparate the parts of it one from another, and lay them ſo in their due order. *Locke.*

(3.) They ſteer'd their courſe to the ſame quiet ſhore,
Not parted long, and now to part no *more*. *Pope.*

(4.) The dove returned not again unto him any *more*. *Gen.* viii.

Pr'ythee be ſatisfy'd; he ſhall be aided,
Or I'll no *more* be king. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

Delia, the queen of love, let all deplore!
Delia, the queen of beauty, is now no *more*. *Walſh.*

Mo'rel. *n. ſ.* [*ſolanum*, Latin.] 1. The *morel* is a plant, of which there are ſeveral ſpecies; when the flower ſheds there ſucceeds a ſpherical fruit, pretty hard, at firſt green like an olive, then black, full of a limpid juice and a great number of ſeeds. *Trevoux.* 2. A kind of cherry.

(1.) Spungy *morels* in ſtrong ragouſts are found,
And in the ſoup the ſlimy ſnail is drown'd. *Gay's Trivia.*

(2.) *Morel* is a black cherry, fit for the conſervatory before it be thorough ripe, but it is bitter eaten raw. *Mortimer.*

Mo'reland. *n. ſ.* [moꞃlanꝺ, Saxon; moꞃ, a mountain, and lanꝺ.] A mountainous or hilly country: a tract of Staffordſhire is called the *Morlands*, from being hilly.

Moreo'ver. *n. ſ.* [*more* and *over*.] Beyond what has been mentioned; beſides; likewiſe; alſo; over and above.

— *Moreover*, he hath left you all his walks. *Shakeſp.*

———— He did hold me dear
Above this world; adding thereto, *moreover*,
That he would wed me, or elſe die my lover. *Shakeſp.*

Moreover by them is thy ſervant warned. *Pſal.* xix. 11.

Morgla'y. *n. ſ.* A deadly weapon. *Ainſ.* *Glaive* and *morte*, French, and *glay môbr*, Erſe, a two-handed broadſword, which ſome centuries ago was the highlander's weapon.

Mori'gerous. *adj.* [*moriger*, Lat.] Obedient; obſequious.

Mo'rion. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] A helmet; armour for the head; a caſque.

For all his majeſty's ſhips a proportion of ſwords, targets, *morions*, and cuiras of proof ſhould be allowed. *Raleigh.*

Poliſh'd ſteel that caſt the view aſide,
And creſted *morions* with their plumy pride. *Dryden.*

Mori'sco. *n. ſ.* [*moriſco*, Spaniſh.] A dancer of the morris or mooriſh dance.

———— I have ſeen
Him caper upright like a wild *moriſco*,
Shaking the bloody darts, as he his bells. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

Mo'rkin. *n. ſ.* [Among hunters.] A wild beaſt, dead through ſickneſs or miſchance. *Bailey.*

Mo'rling. } *n. ſ.* [*mort*, French.] Wool plucked from
Mo'rtling. } a dead ſheep. *Ainſ.*

MO'RMO. *n. ſ.* [ἡ μορμὼ.] Bugbear; falſe terrour.

MORN. *n. ſ.* [maꞃne, Saxon.] The firſt part of the day; the morning. *Morn* is not uſed but by the poets.

The cock, that is the trumpet to the *morn*,
Doth with his lofty and ſhrill-ſounding throat,
Awake the god of day. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Can you forget your golden beds,
Where you might ſleep beyond the *morn*. *Lee.*

Friendſhip ſhall ſtill thy evening feaſts adorn,
And blooming peace ſhall ever bleſs thy *morn*. *Prior.*

Mo'rning. *n. ſ.* [*morgen*, Teutonick; but our *morning* ſeems rather to come from *morn*.] The firſt part of the day, from the firſt appearance of light to the end of the firſt fourth part of the ſun's daily courſe.

One maſter Brook hath ſent your worſhip a *morning*'s draught of ſack. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

By the ſecond hour in the *morning*
Deſire the earl to ſee me. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

Morning by *morning* ſhall it paſs over. *Iſa.* xxviii. 19.

What ſhall become of us before night, who are weary ſo early in the *morning*? *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

The *morning* is the proper part of the day for ſtudy. *Dryden.*

Every *morning* ſees her early at her prayers, ſhe rejoices in the beginning of every day, becauſe it begins all her pious rules of holy living, and brings the freſh pleaſures of repeating them. *Law.*

Mo'rning. *adj.* Being in the early part of the day.

———— She looks as clear
As *morning* roſes newly waſh'd with dew. *Shakeſpeare.*

Your goodneſs is as a *morning* cloud, and as the early dew it goeth away. *Hoſ.* vi. 4.

Let us go down after the Philiſtines by night, and ſpoil them until the *morning* light. 1 *Sam.* xiv. 36.

The twining jeſſamine and bluſhing roſe,
With laviſh grace their *morning* ſcents diſcloſe. *Prior.*

All the night they ſtem the liquid way,
And end their voyage with the *morning* ray. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Mo'rning-gown. *n. ſ.* A looſe gown worn before one is formally dreſſed.

Seeing a great many in rich *morning-gowns*, he was amazed to find that perſons of quality were up ſo early. *Addiſon.*

Mo'rning-star. *n. ſ.* The planet Venus when ſhe ſhines in the morning.

Bright as doth the *morning-ſtar* appear,
Out of the Eaſt, with flaming locks bedight,
To tell the dawning day is drawing near. *Fairy Queen.*

MORO'SE. *adj.* [*moroſus*, Latin.] Sour of temper; peeviſh; ſullen.

Without theſe precautions, the man degenerates into a cynick, the woman into a coquette; the man grows ſullen and *moroſe*, the woman impertinent. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

Some have deſerved cenſure for a *moroſe* and affected taciturnity, and others have made ſpeeches, though they had nothing to ſay. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

Moro'sely. *adv.* [from *moroſe*.] Sourly; peeviſhly.

Too many are as *moroſely* poſitive in their age, as they were childiſhly ſo in their youth. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Moro'seness. *n. ſ.* [from *moroſe*.] Sourneſs; peeviſhneſs.

Take care that no ſourneſs and *moroſeneſs* mingle with our ſerious frame of mind. *Nelſon.*

Learn good humour, never to oppoſe without juſt reaſon; abate ſome degrees of pride and *moroſeneſs*. *Watts.*

Moro'sity. *n. ſ.* [*moroſitas*, Latin; from *moroſe*.] Moroſeneſs; ſourneſs; peeviſhneſs.

—— Why then be ſad,
But entertain no *moroſity*, brothers, other
Than a joint burthen laid upon us. *Shakeſp.*

—— Some *moroſities*
We muſt expect, ſince jealouſy belongs
To age, of ſcorn, and tender ſenſe of wrongs. *Denham.*

The pride of this man, and the popularity of that; the levity of one, and the *moroſity* of another. *Clarendon.*

Mo'rris. } *n. ſ.* [that is *mooriſh* or *moriſco-dance*.]
Mo'rris-dance. } 1. A dance in which bells are gingled, or ſtaves or ſwords claſhed, which was learned by the Moors, and was probably a kind of Pyrrhick or military dance. 2. *Nine mens* Mo'rris. A kind of play with nine holes in the ground.

(1.) The queen ſtood in ſome doubt of a Spaniſh invaſion, though it proved but a *morris-dance* upon our waves. *Wotton.*

One in his catalogue of a feigned library, ſets down this title of a book, The *morris-dance* of hereticks. *Bacon.*

The ſounds and ſeas, with all their finny drove,
Now to the moon in wavering *morrice* move. *Milton.*

I took delight in pieces that ſhewed a country village, *morrice-dancing*, and peaſants together by the ears. *Peacham.*

Four reapers danced a *morrice* to oaten pipes. *Spectator.*

(2.) The folds ſtand empty in the drowned field,
And crows are fatted with the murrain flock;
The *nine mens morris* is fill'd up with mud. *Shakeſp.*

Mo'rris-dancer. *n. ſ.* [*morris* and *dance*.] One who dances *a la moreſca*, the mooriſh dance.

There went about the country a ſet of *morris-dancers*, compoſed of ten men, who danced a maid marian to a tabor and pipe. *Temple.*

Mo'rphew. *n. ſ.* [*morphee*, French; *morphæa*, low Lat. *morfea*, Italian.] A ſcurf on the face.

Mo'rrow. *n. ſ.* [*morgen*, *morghen*, Dutch. The original meaning of *morrow* ſeems to have been *morning*, which being often referred to on the preceding day, was underſtood in time to ſignify the whole day next following.] 1. The day after the preſent day. 2. *To* Mo'rrow. [This is an idiom of the ſame kind, ſuppoſing *morrow* to mean originally *morning*: as, *to night*; *to day*.] On the day after this current day. 3. *To morrow* is ſometimes, I think improperly, uſed as a noun.

(1.) —— I would not buy
Their mercy at the price of one fair word;
To have 't with ſaying, good *morrow*. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

—— Thou
Can'ſt pluck night from me, but not lend a *morrow*. *Shakeſp.*

The Lord did that thing on the *morrow*. *Exod.* ix. 6.

Peace, good reader, do not weep,
Peace, the lovers are aſleep;
Let them ſleep, let them ſleep on,
Till this ſtormy night be gone,
And the eternal *morrow* dawn,
Then the curtains will be drawn,
And they weaken with the light,
Whoſe day ſhall never ſleep in night. *Craſhaw.*

To morrow you will live, you always cry,
In what far country doth this *morrow* lie?
That 'tis ſo mighty long ere it arrive:
Beyond the Indies does this *morrow* live?
'Tis ſo far fetch'd this *morrow*, that I fear
'Twill be both very old, and very dear.
To morrow will I live, the fool does ſay,
To day itſelf 's too late, the wiſe liv'd yeſterday. *Cowley.*

(2.) *To morrow* comes; 'tis noon; 'tis night;
This day like all the former flies;
Yet on he runs to ſeek delight
To morrow, till to night he dies. *Prior.*

(3.) Our yeſterday's *to morrow* now is gone,
And ſtill a new *to morrow* does come on.
We by *to morrows* draw out all our ſtore,
Till the exhauſted well can yield no more. *Cowley.*

To morrow is the time when all is to be rectified. *Spectator.*

Morse. *n. ſ.* [*phoca*.] A ſea-horſe.

That which is commonly called a ſea-horſe is properly called a *morſe*, and makes not out that ſhape. *Brown.*

It ſeems to have been a tuſk of the *morſe* or waltron, called by ſome the ſea-horſe. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Mo'rsel. *n. ſ.* [*morſellus*, low Latin; from *morſus*.] 1. A piece fit for the mouth; a mouthful. 2. A piece; a meal. 3. A ſmall quantity. Not proper.

(1.) Yet cam'ſt thou to a *morſel* of this feaſt,
Having fully din'd before. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

And me his parent would full ſoon devour
For want of other prey, but knows that I
Should prove a bitter *morſel*, and his bane. *Milton.*

Every *morſel* to a ſatisfied hunger, is only a new labour to a tired digeſtion. *South's Sermons.*

—— He boils the fleſh,
And lays the mangled *morſels* in a diſh. *Dryden.*

—— A wretch is priſ'ner made,
Whoſe fleſh torn off by lumps, the rav'nous foe
In *morſels* cut, to make it farther go. *Tate's Juvenal.*

A letter to the keeper of the lion requeſted that it may be the firſt *morſel* put into his mouth. *Addiſon.*

(2.) On theſe herbs, and fruits and flow'rs,
Feed firſt; on each beaſt next, and fiſh and fowl,
No homely *morſels*! *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

A dog croſſing a river with a *morſel* of fleſh in his mouth, ſaw, as he thought, another dog under the water, upon the very ſame adventure. *L'Eſtrange.*

(3.) Of the *morſels* of native and pure gold, he had ſeen ſome weighed many pounds. *Boyle.*

Mo'rsure. *n. ſ.* [*morſure*, French; *morſura*, Latin.] The act of biting.

MORT. *n. ſ.* [*morte*, French.] 1. A tune ſounded at the death of the game. 2. [*Morgt*, Iſlandick.] A great quantity. Not in elegant uſe, but preſerved colloquially in many parts.

(1.) To be making practis'd ſmiles,
As in a looking-glaſs, and to ſigh as 'twere
The *mort* o' th' deer; oh that is entertainment
My boſom likes not. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Mo'rtal. *adj.* [*mortalis*, Lat. *mortel*, Fr.] 1. Subject to death; doomed ſometime to die. 2. Deadly; deſtructive; procuring death. 3. Bringing death. 4. Inferring divine condemnation; not venial. 5. Human; belonging to man. 6. Extreme; violent. A low word.

(1.) —— Nature does require
Her times of preſervation, which, perforce,
I her frail ſon amongſt my breth'ren *mortal*
Muſt give my attendance to. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

This corruptible muſt put on incorruption, and this *mortal* muſt put on immortality. 1 *Cor*. xv. 53.

Heav'nly powers, where ſhall we find ſuch love!
Which of ye will be *mortal* to redeem
Man's mortal crime; and juſt, th' unjuſt to ſave. *Milton*.

The day thou eat'ſt thereof, my ſole command
Tranſgreſt, inevitably thou ſhalt die;
From that day *mortal*: and this happy ſtate
Shalt loſe. *Milton's Par. Loſt*.

(2.) ——— Come all you ſpirits
That tend on *mortal* thoughts, unſex me here,
And fill me from the crown to th' toe, top full
Of cruelty. *Shakeſp. Macbeth*.

The *mortaleſt* poiſons practiſed by the Weſt Indians, have ſome mixture of the blood, fat, or fleſh of man. *Bacon*.

——— The fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whoſe *mortal* taſte
Brought death into the world, and all our woe. *Milton*.

Some circumſtances have been great diſcouragers of trade, and others are abſolutely *mortal* to it. *Temple*.

Hope not, baſe man! unqueſtion'd hence to go,
For I am Palamon, thy *mortal* foe. *Dryden*.

(3.) Safe in the hand of one diſpoſing pow'r,
Or in the natal, or the *mortal* hour. *Pope's Eſſay on Man*.

(4.) Though every ſin of itſelf be *mortal*, yet all are not equally *mortal*; but ſome more, ſome leſs. *Perkins*.

(5.) They met me in the day of ſucceſs; and I have learned by the perfected report, they have more in them than *mortal* knowledge. *Shakeſp. Macbeth*.

—— Macbeth
Shall live the leaſe of nature, pay his breath
To time and *mortal* cuſtom. *Shakeſp. Macbeth*.

——— The voice of God
To *mortal* ear is dreadful; they beſeech,
That Moſes might report to them his will,
And terror ceaſe. *Milton's Par. Loſt*.

Succeſs, the mark no *mortal* wit,
Or ſureſt hand can always hit. *Butler*.

No one enjoyment but is liable to be loſt by ten thouſand accidents, out of all mortal power to prevent. *South's Serm*.

(6.) The birds were in a *mortal* apprehenſion of the beetles, till the ſparrow reaſoned them into underſtanding. *L'Eſtrange*.

The nymph grew pale and in a *mortal* fright,
Spent with the labour of ſo long a flight;
And now deſpairing, caſt a mournful look
Upon the ſtreams. *Dryden*.

MO'RTAL. *n. ſ.* 1. Man; human being. 2. This is often uſed in ludicrous language.

(1.) Warn poor *mortals* left behind. *Tickel*.

(2.) I can behold no *mortal* now;
For what's an eye without a brow? *Prior*.

MORTA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *mortal*.] 1. Subjection to death; ſtate of a being ſubject to death. 2. Death. 3. Power of deſtruction. 4. Frequency of death. 5. Human nature.

(1.) —— When I ſaw her die,
I then did think on your *mortality*. *Carew*.

I point out miſtakes in life and religion, that we might guard againſt the ſprings of error, guilt, and ſorrow, which ſurround us in every ſtate of *mortality*. *Watts's Logick*.

(2.) ——— I beg *mortality*,
Rather than life preſerv'd with infamy. *Shakeſp*.

——— Gladly would I meet
Mortality my ſentence. *Milton's Par. Loſt*.

(3.) *Mortality* and mercy in Vienna
Live in thy tongue and heart. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſure*.

(4.) The riſe of keeping thoſe accounts firſt began in the year 1592, being a time of great *mortality*. *Graunt*.

(5.) A ſingle viſion ſo tranſports them, that it makes up the happineſs of their lives; *mortality* cannot bear it often. *Dryden*.

Take theſe tears, *mortality*'s relief,
And till we ſhare your joys, forgive our grief. *Pope*.

MO'RTALLY. *adv.* [from *mortal*.] 1. Irrecoverably; to death. 2. Extremely; to extremity. A low ludicrous word.

(1.) In the battle of Landen you were not only dangerouſly, but, in all appearance, *mortally* wounded. *Dryden*.

(2.) Adrian *mortally* envied poets, painters, and artificers, in works wherein he had a vein to excel. *Bacon's Eſſays*.

Know all, who wou'd pretend to my good grace
I *mortally* diſlike a damning face. *Granville*.

MO'RTAR. *n. ſ.* [*mortarium*, Lat. *mortier*, Fr.] 1. A ſtrong veſſel in which materials are broken by being pounded with a peſtle. 2. A ſhort wide cannon out of which bombs are thrown.

(1.) Except you could bray Chriſtendom in a *mortar*, and mould it into a new paſte, there is no poſſibility of an holy war. *Bacon*.

The action of the diaphragm and muſcles ſerves for the comminution of the meat in the ſtomach by their conſtant agitation upwards and downwards, reſembling the pounding of materials in a *mortar*. *Ray on Creation*.

(2.) Thoſe arms which for nine centuries had brav'd
The wrath of time on antique ſtone engrav'd,
Now torn by *mortars* ſtand yet undefac'd
On nobler trophies by thy valour rais'd. *Granville*.

MO'RTAR. *n. ſ.* [*morter*, Dutch; *mortier*, French.] Cement made of lime and ſand with water, and uſed to join ſtones or bricks. *Mortar*, in architecture, is a preparation of lime and ſand mixed up with water, ſerving as a cement, and uſed by maſons and bricklayers in building of walls of ſtone and brick. Wolfius obſerves, that the ſand ſhould be dry and ſharp, ſo as to prick the hands when rubbed, yet not earthy, ſo as to foul the water it is waſhed in: he alſo finds fault with maſons and bricklayers as committing a great errour, in letting their lime ſlacken and cool before they make up their *mortar*, and alſo in letting their *mortar* cool and die before they uſe it; therefore he adviſes, that if you expect your work to be well done, and to continue long, to work up the lime quick, and but a little at a time, that the *mortar* may not lie long before it be uſed.

I will tread this unbolted villain into *mortar*, and daub the wall of a jakes with him. *Shakeſp. King Lear*.

They had brick for ſtone, and ſlime for *mortar*. *Gen*. xi. 3.

Lime hot out of the kiln mixed ſoft with water, putting ſand to it, will make better *mortar* than other. *Mortimer*.

MO'RTGAGE. *n. ſ.* [*mort* and *gage*, French.] 1. A dead pledge; a thing put into the hands of a creditor. 2. The ſtate of being pledged.

(1.) Th' eſtate runs out, and *mortgages* are made,
Their fortune ruin'd, and their fame betray'd. *Dryden*.

The Romans do not ſeem to have known the ſecret of paper credit, and ſecurities upon *mortgages*. *Arbuthnot*.

——— The broker,
Bent on ſome *mortgage*, to avoid reproach,
He ſeeks bye ſtreets, and ſaves th' expenſive coach. *Gay*.

(2.) The land is given in *mortgage* only, with full intention to be redeemed within one year. *Bacon's Office of Alienation*.

To MO'RTGAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pledge; to put to pledge; to make over to a creditor as a ſecurity.

Let men contrive how they diſentangle their *mortgaged* ſouls. *Decay of Piety*.

They make the widows *mortgag'd* ox their prey. *Sandys*.

Their not abating of their expenſive way of living, has forced them to *mortgage* their beſt manors. *Arbuthnot*.

Some have his lands, but none his treaſur'd ſtore,
Lands unmanur'd by us, and *mortgag'd* o'er and o'er. *Harte*.

MORTGAGE'E. *n. ſ.* [from *mortgage*.] He that takes or receives a mortgage.

An act may paſs for publick regiſtries of land; by which all purchaſers or *mortgagees* may be ſecured of all monies they lay out. *Temple's Miſcel*.

MO'RTGAGER. *n. ſ.* [from *mortgage*.] He that gives a mortgage.

MORTI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*mortifer*, Latin.] Fatal; deadly; deſtructive.

What is it but a continued perpetuated voice from heaven, to give men no reſt in their ſins, no quiet from Chriſt's importunity, till they awake from the lethargick ſleep, and ariſe from ſo dead, ſo *mortiferous* a ſtate, and permit him to give them life. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Theſe murmurings, like a *mortiferous* herb, are poiſonous even in their firſt ſpring. *Government of the Tongue.*

MORTIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*mortification*, Fr. from *mortify*.] 1. The ſtate of corrupting, or loſing the vital qualities; gangrene. 2. Deſtruction of active qualities. 3. The act of ſubduing the body by hardſhips and macerations. 4. Humiliation; ſubjection of the paſſions. 5. Vexation; trouble.

(1.) It appeareth in the gangrene, or *mortification* of fleſh, either by opiates, or intenſe colds. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

My griefs ferment and rage,
Nor leſs than wounds immedicable,
Rankle and feſter, and gangrene,
To black *mortification*. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

(2.) Inquire what gives impediment to union or reſtitution, which is called *mortification*; as when quickſilver is mortified with turpentine. *Bacon.*

(3.) A diet of ſome fiſh is more rich and alkaleſcent than that of fleſh, and therefore very improper for ſuch as practiſe *mortification*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

(4.) The *mortification* of our luſts has ſomething in it that is troubleſome, yet nothing that is unreaſonable. *Tillotſon.*

You ſee no real *mortification*, or ſelf-denial, no eminent charity, no profound humility, no heavenly affection, no true contempt of the world, no Chriſtian weakneſs, no ſincere zeal, or eminent piety, in the common lives of Chriſtians. *Law.*

(5.) It is one of the vexatious *mortifications* of a ſtudious man, to have his thoughts diſordered by a tedious viſit. *L'Eſtrange.*

We had the *mortification* to loſe the ſight of Munich, Augſburg, and Ratiſbon. *Addiſon on Italy.*

To MO'RTIFY. *v. a.* [*mortifier*, French.] 1. To deſtroy vital qualities. 2. To deſtroy active powers, or eſſential qualities. 3. To ſubdue inordinate paſſions. 4. To macerate or haraſs, in order to reduce the body to compliance with the mind. 5. To humble; to depreſs; to vex.

(2.) What gives impediment to union or reſtitution is called mortification, as when quickſilver is *mortified* with turpentine or ſpittle. *Bacon.*

He *mortified* pearls in vinegar, and drunk them up. *Hakew.*

Oil of tartar per deliquium has a great faculty to find out and *mortify* acid ſpirits. *Boyle.*

(3.) The breath no ſooner left his father's body,
But that his wildneſs *mortified* in him,
Seem'd to die too. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

Suppreſs thy knowing pride,
Mortify thy learned luſt,
Vain are thy thoughts, while thou thyſelf art duſt. *Prior.*

He modeſtly conjectures,
His pupil might be tir'd with lectures,
Which help'd to *mortify* his pride. *Swift.*

(4.) ——— Their dear cauſes
Would to the bleeding and the grim alarm
Excite the *mortified* man. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

We *mortify* ourſelves with fiſh, and think we fare coarſely if we abſtain from fleſh. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Mortify'd he was to that degree,
A poorer than himſelf he would not ſee. *Dryden.*

With faſting *mortify'd*, worn out with tears,
And bent beneath the load of ſev'nty years. *Harte.*

(5.) Let my liver rather heat with wine,
Than my heart cool with *mortifying* groans. *Shakeſp.*

He is controuled by a nod, *mortified* by a frown, and tranſported by a ſmile. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

How often is the ambitious man *mortified* with the very praiſes he receives, if they do not riſe ſo high as he thinks they ought. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

To MO'RTIFY. *v. n.* 1. To gangrene; to corrupt. 2. To be ſubdued; to die away. 3. To practiſe religious ſeverities.

(1.) Try it with capon laid abroad, to ſee whether it will *mortify* and become tender ſooner; or with dead flies with water caſt upon them, to ſee whether it will putrefy. *Bacon.*

(3.) This makes him careful of every temper of his heart, give alms to all that he hath, watch, and faſt, and *mortify*, and live according to the ſtricteſt rules of temperance, meekneſs and humanity. *Law.*

MO'RTISE. *n. ſ.* [*mortaiſe*, *mortoiſe*, French.] A hole cut into wood that another piece may be put into it and form a joint.

A fuller blaſt ne'er ſhook our battlements;
If it hath ruffian'd ſo upon the ſea,
What ribs of oak, when mountains melt on them,
Can hold the *mortiſe*. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Under one ſkin are parts variouſly mingled, ſome with cavities, as *morteſſes* to receive, others with tenons to fit cavities. *Ray.*

To MO'RTISE. *v. a.* 1. To cut with a mortiſe; to join with a mortiſe. 2. It ſeems in the quoted paſſage improperly uſed.

(1.) ——— 'Tis a maſſy wheel,
To whoſe huge ſpoke ten thouſand leſſer things
Are *mortis'd* and adjoin'd. *Shakeſ. Hamlet.*

The walls of ſpiders legs are made,
Well *mortis'd* and finely laid. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

(2.) The one half of the ſhip being finiſh'd, and by help of a ſcrew launched into the water, the other half was joined by great braſs nails *mortiſed* with lead. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

MO'RTMAIN. *n. ſ.* [*morte* and *main*, Fr.] Such a ſtate of poſſeſſion as makes it unalienable; whence it is ſaid to be in a *dead hand*, in a hand that cannot ſhift away the property.

It were meet that ſome ſmall portion of lands were allotted, ſince no more *mortmains* are to be looked for. *Spenſer.*

MO'RTPAY. *n. ſ.* [*mort* and *pay*.] Dead pay; payment not made.

This parliament was merely a parliament of war, with ſome ſtatutes conducing thereunto; as the ſevere puniſhing of *mortpayes*, and keeping back of ſoldiers wages. *Bacon.*

MO'RTRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *mortier de ſageſſe*. *Skinner.*] A diſh of meat of various kinds beaten together.

A *mortreſs* made with the brawn of capons, ſtamped, ſtrained, and mingled with like quantity of almond butter, is excellent to nouriſh the weak. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

MO'RTUARY. *n. ſ.* [*mortuaire*, French; *mortuarium*, Lat.] A gift left by a man at his death to his pariſh church, for the recompence of his perſonal tythes and offerings not duly paid in his life-time. *Harris.*

MOSA'ICK. *adj.* [*moſaique*, Fr. ſuppoſed corrupted from *muſæus*, Latin.] *Moſaick* is a kind of painting in ſmall pebbles, cockles, and ſhells of ſundry colours; and of late days likewiſe with pieces of glaſs figured at pleaſure; an ornament in truth, of much beauty, and long life, but of moſt uſe in pavements and floorings. *Wotton's Archi.*

——— Each beauteous flow'r,
Iris all hues, roſes, and jeſſamin,
Rear'd high their flouriſh'd heads between, and wrought
Moſaick. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The moſt remarkable remnant of it is a very beautiful *moſaick* pavement, the fineſt I have ever ſeen in marble; the parts are ſo well joined together, that the whole piece looks like a continued picture. *Addiſon on Italy.*

MO'SCHATEL. *n. ſ.* [*moſchatellina*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

MOSQUE. *n. ſ.* [*moſquée*, French; *moſchit*, Turkiſh.] A Mahometan temple.

MOSS. *n. ſ.* [*muſcus*, Latin; meoꞅ, Saxon.] A plant. Though *moſs* was formerly ſuppoſed to be only an excreſcence produced from the earth and trees, yet it is no leſs a perfect plant than thoſe of greater magnitude, having roots, flowers, and ſeeds, yet cannot be propagated from ſeeds by any art: the botaniſts diſtinguiſh it into many ſpecies: it chiefly flouriſhes in cold countries, and in the winter ſeaſon, and is many times very injurious to fruit trees: the only remedy in ſuch caſes, is to cut down part of the trees, and plough up the ground between thoſe left remaining; and in the Spring, in moiſt weather, you ſhould with an iron inſtrument ſcrape off the *moſs*. *Miller.*

Moſs is a kind of mould of the earth and trees; but it may be better ſorted as a rudiment of germination. *Bacon.*

Houſes then were caves, or homely ſheds,
With twining oziers fenc'd, and *moſs* their beds. *Dryden.*

Such *moſſes* as grow upon walls, roofs of houſes, and other high places, have ſeeds that, when ſhaken out of their veſſels, appear like vapour or ſmoke. *Ray on the Creation.*

To Moss. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with moſs.

An oak whoſe boughs were *moſs'd* with age,
An high top bald with dry antiquity. *Shakeſp.*

——— Will theſe *moſs'd* trees,
That have out-liv'd the eagle, page thy heels,
And ſkip when thou point'ſt out. *Shakeſp.*

Mo'ssiness. *n. ſ.* [from *moſſy.*] The ſtate of being covered or overgrown with moſs.

The herbs withered at the top, ſheweth the earth to be very cold, and ſo doth the *moſſineſs* of trees. *Bacon.*

Mo'ssy. *adj.* [from *moſs.*] Overgrown with moſs; covered with moſs.

Old trees are more *moſſy* far than young; for that the ſap is not ſo frank as to riſe all to the boughs, but tireth by the way, and putteth out moſs. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

About the *moſſy* brooks and ſprings,
And all inferiour beauteous things. *Cowley.*

The *moſſy* fountains and the ſylvan ſhades
Delight no more. *Pope's Meſſiah.*

MOST. *adj.* the ſuperlative of *more.* [mæꞅꞇ, Saxon; *meeſt,* Dutch.] 1. Conſiſting of the greateſt number; conſiſting of the greateſt quantity. 2. Greateſt. Obſolete.

(1.) Garden fruits which have any acrimony in them, and *moſt* ſorts of berries, will produce diarrhœas. *Arbuthnot.*

He thinks *moſt* ſorts of learning flouriſhed among them, and I, that only ſome ſort of learning was kept alive by them. *Pope.*

(2.) They all repair'd both *moſt* and leaſt. *Spenſer.*

Most. *adv.* [*maiſts,* Gothick; mæꞅꞇ, Saxon; *meeſt,* Dutch; *meſt,* Daniſh.] 1. In the greateſt degree. 2. The particle noting the ſuperlative degree.

(1.) ——— Coward dogs
Moſt ſpend their mouths, when what they ſeem to threaten
Runs far before them. *Shakeſp.*

—— He for whoſe only ſake,
Or *moſt* for his, ſuch toils I undertake. *Dryden's Æn.*

Whilſt comprehended under that conſciouſneſs, the little finger is as much a part of itſelf as what is *moſt* ſo. *Locke.*

That which will *moſt* influence their carriage will be the company they converſe with, and the faſhion of thoſe about them. *Locke on Education.*

(2.) Competency of all other proportions is the *moſt* incentive to induſtry; too little makes men deſperate, and too much careleſs. *Decay of Piety.*

The faculties of the ſupreme ſpirit *moſt* certainly may be enlarged without bounds. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*

Most. [this is a kind of ſubſtantive, being, according to its ſignification, ſingular or plural.] 1. The greateſt number: in this ſenſe it is plural. 2. The greateſt value: in this ſenſe ſingular. 3. The greateſt degree; the greateſt quantity; the utmoſt.

(1.) Many of the apoſtles immediate diſciples ſent or carried the books of the four evangeliſts to *moſt* of the churches they had planted. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

Gravitation not being eſſential to matter, ought not to be reckoned among thoſe laws which ariſe from the diſpoſition of bodies, ſuch as *moſt* of the laws of motion are. *Cheyne.*

(2.) The report of this repulſe flying to London, the *moſt* was made of that which was true, and many falſities added. *Hayward.*

A covetous man makes the *moſt* of what he has, and can get, without regard to Providence or Nature. *L'Eſtrange.*

(3.) A Spaniard will live in Iriſh ground a quarter of a year, or ſome months at the *moſt.* *Bacon.*

Mo'stick. *n. ſ.* A painter's ſtaff on which he leans his hand when he paints. *Ainſworth.*

Mo'stly. *adv.* [from *moſt.*] For the greateſt part.

This image of God, namely, natural reaſon, if totally or *moſtly* defaced, the right of government doth ceaſe. *Bacon.*

Mo'stwhat. *n. ſ.* [*moſt* and *what.*] For the moſt part. Obſolete.

God's promiſes being the ground of hope, and thoſe promiſes being but ſeldom abſolute, *moſtwhat* conditionate, the Chriſtian grace of hope muſt be proportioned and attemperate to the promiſe; if it exceed that temper and proportion, it becomes a tympany of hope. *Hammond.*

Mota'tion. *n. ſ.* Act of moving. *Dict.*

Mote. *n. ſ.* [moꞇ, Saxon; *atomus,* Latin.] A ſmall particle of matter; any thing proverbially little.

You found his *mote,* the king your *mote* did ſee;
But I a beam do find in each of three. *Shakeſp.*

The little *motes* in the ſun do ever ſtir, though there be no wind. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Mote for *might,* or *muſt.* [*moet,* Dutch.] Obſolete.

——— Moſt ugly ſhapes,
Such as dame Nature ſelf *mote* fear to ſee,
Or ſhame, that ever ſhould ſo foul defects
From her moſt cunning hand eſcaped be. *Fairy Queen.*

Moth. *n. ſ.* [moð, Saxon.] A ſmall winged inſect that eats cloaths and hangings.

All the yarn Penelope ſpun in Ulyſſes's abſence, did but fill Ithaca full of *moths.* *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Every ſoldier in the wars ſhould do as every ſick man in his bed, waſh every *moth* out of his conſcience. *Shakeſp.*

He as a rotten thing conſumeth, as a garment that is *moth* eaten. *Job,* xiii. 28.

Let *moths* through pages eat their way,
Your wars, your loves, your praiſes be forgot,
And make of all an univerſal blot. *Dryden's Juv.*

MO'THER. *n. ſ.* [moðoꞃ, Saxon; *moder,* Daniſh; *moeder,* Dutch.] 1. A woman that has born a child; correlative to ſon or daughter. 2. That which has produced any thing. 3. That which has preceded in time: as, a *mother* church to chapels. 4. That which requires reverence and obedience. 5. Hyſterical paſſion; ſo called, as being imagined peculiar to women. 6. A familiar term of addreſs to an old woman; or to a woman dedicated to religious auſterities. 7. [*Moeder,* Dutch, from *modder,* mud.] A thick ſubſtance concreting in liquors; the lees or ſcum concreted. 8. [More properly *modder*; *modde,* Dutch.] A young girl. Now totally obſolete.

(1.) Let thy *mother* rather feel thy pride, than fear
Thy dangerous ſtoutneſs. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Come ſit down every *mother*'s ſon,
And rehearſe your parts. *Shakeſp.*

I had not ſo much of man in me,
But all my *mother* came into mine eyes,
And gave me up to tears. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

(2.) — Alas, poor country! It cannot
Be call'd our *mother,* but our grave. *Shakeſpeare.*

The reſemblance of the conſtitution and diet of the inhabitants to thoſe of their *mother* country, occaſion a great affinity in the popular diſeaſes. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

The ſtrongeſt branch leave for a ſtandard, cutting off the reſt cloſe to the body of the *mother* plant. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

(4.) The good of *mother* church, as well as that of civil ſociety, renders a judicial practice neceſſary. *Ayliffe's Parer.*

(5.) This ſtopping of the ſtomach might be the *mother*; foraſmuch as many were troubled with *mother* fits, although few returned to have died of them. *Graunt's Bills.*

(7.) If the body be liquid, and not apt to putrefy totally, it will caſt up a *mother,* as the *mothers* of diſtilled waters. *Bacon.*

Potted fowl, and fiſh come in ſo faſt,
That ere the firſt is out the ſecond ſtinks,
And mouldy *mother* gathers on the brinks. *Dryden.*

(8.) A ſling for a *mother*, a bow for a boy,
A whip for a carter. *Tuſſer's Huſbandry.*

Mo'ther *adj.* Had at the birth; native.

For whatſoever *mother* wit or art
Could work, he put in proof. *Hubberd's Tale.*

Where did you ſtudy all this goodly ſpeech?
— It is extempore, from my *mother* wit. *Shakeſp.*

Boccace lived in the ſame age with Chaucer, had the ſame genius, and followed the ſame ſtudies: both writ novels, and each of them cultivated his *mother* tongue. *Dryden.*

At length divine Cecilia came,
Inventreſs of the vocal frame,
Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds,
And added length to ſolemn ſounds,
With nature's *mother* wit, and arts unknown before. *Dryd.*

To **Mo'ther.** *v. n.* To gather concretion.

They oint their naked limbs with *mother'd* oil. *Dryden.*

Mother *in law. n. ſ.* [*mother* and *law.*] The mother of a huſband or wife.

I am come to ſet at variance the daughter in law againſt the *mother in law.* *Matth.* x. 35.

Mo'ther *of pearl.* A kind of coarſe pearl; the ſhell in which pearls are generated.

——— His mortal blade
In ivory ſheath, ycarv'd with curious ſlights,
Whoſe hilt was burniſh'd gold, and handle ſtrong
Of *mother-pearl.* *Fairy Queen.*

They were of onyx, ſometimes of *mother of pearl.* *Hakewill.*

Mo'therhood. *n. ſ.* [from *mother.*] The office or character of a mother.

Thou ſhalt ſee the bleſſed mother-maid
Exalted more for being good,
Than for her intereſt of *motherhood.* *Donne.*

Mo'therless. *adj.* [from *mother.*] Deſtitute of a mother; orphan of a mother.

I might ſhew you my children, whom the rigour of your juſtice would make complete orphans, being already *motherleſs.* *Waller's Speech to the Houſe of Commons.*

My concern for the three poor *motherleſs* children obliges me to give you this advice. *Arbuthnot.*

Mo'therly. *adj.* [from *mother* and *like.*] Belonging to a mother; ſuitable to a mother.

They can owe no leſs than child-like obedience to her that hath more than *motherly* power. *Hooker.*

They termed her the great mother, for her *motherly* care in cheriſhing her brethren whilſt young. *Raleigh.*

Within her breaſt though calm, her breaſt though pure,
Motherly cares and fears got head, and rais'd
Some troubled thoughts. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

When I ſee the *motherly* airs of my little daughters when playing with their puppets, I cannot but flatter myſelf that their huſbands and children will be happy in the poſſeſſion of ſuch wives and mothers. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

Though ſhe was a truly good woman, and had a ſincere *motherly* love for her ſon John, yet there wanted not thoſe who endeavoured to create a miſunderſtanding between them. *Arbuthnot.*

Mo'therly. *adv.* [from *mother.*] In manner of a mother.

Th' air doth not *motherly* ſit on the earth,
To hatch her ſeaſons, and give all things birth. *Donne.*

Mother *of thyme. n. ſ.* [*ſerpyllum*, Latin.] It hath trailing branches, which are not ſo woody and hard as thoſe of thyme, but in every other reſpect is the ſame. *Miller.*

Mo'therwort. *n. ſ.* [*cardiaca*, Latin.] A plant.

Mo'thery. *adj.* [from *mother.*] Concreted; full of concretions; dreggy; feculent: uſed of liquors.

Mothmu'llein. *n. ſ.* [*blattaria*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

Mo'thwort. *n. ſ.* [*moth* and *wort.*] An herb.

Mo'thy. *adj.* [from *moth.*] Full of moths.

His horſe hipp'd with an old *mothy* ſaddle, the ſtirrups of no kindred. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

MO'TION. *n. ſ.* [*motion*, French; *motio*, Latin.] 1. The act of changing place: oppoſed to *reſt.* 2. That part of philoſophy which conſiders bodies as acting on each other; to which belong the laws of *motion.* 3. Animal life and action. 4. Manner of moving the body; port; gait. 5. Change of poſture; action. 6. Military march, or remove. 7. Agitation; inteſtine action. 8. Direction; tendency. 9. Impulſe communicated. 10. Tendency of the mind; thought impreſſed. 11. Propoſal made. 12. [In old language.] A puppet-ſhow.

(1.) Immediate are the acts of God, more ſwift
Than time or *motion.* *Milton.*

——— The ſedentary Earth,
Serv'd by more noble than herſelf, attains
Her end without leaſt *motion.* *Milton.*

(3.) — Devoid of ſenſe and *motion.* *Milton.*

——— The ſoul
O'er miniſterial members does preſide,
To all their various provinces divide,
Each member move, and ev'ry *motion* guide. *Blackmore.*

(4.) Speaking or mute, all comelineſs and grace
Attend thee, and each word, each *motion* form. *Milton.*

Virtue too, as well as vice, is clad
In fleſh and blood ſo well, that Plato had
Beheld, what his high fancy once embrac'd,
Virtue with colours, ſpeech and *motion* grac'd. *Waller.*

(5.) By quick inſtinctive *motion* up I ſprung. *Milton.*

Encourag'd thus ſhe brought her younglings nigh,
Watching the *motions* of her patron's eye. *Dryden.*

(6.) ——— See the guards
By me encamp'd on yonder hill, expect
Their *motion.* *Milton.*

(7.) ——— My womb
Prodigious *motion* felt, and rueful throes. *Milton.*

Ceaſe, ceaſe thou foaming ocean,
For what's thy troubled *motion*
To that within my breaſt? *Gay.*

(8.) In our proper *motion* we aſcend. *Milton.*

(9.) Whether that *motion*, vitality and operation, were by incubation, or how elſe, the manner is only known to God. *Raleigh.*

Carnality within raiſes all the combuſtion without: this is the great wheel to which the clock owes its *motion.* *Dec. of Pi.*

Love awakes the ſleepy vigour of the ſoul,
And bruſhing o'er, adds *motion* to the pool. *Dryden.*

(10.) Let a good man obey every good *motion* riſing in his heart, knowing that every ſuch *motion* proceeds from God. *South.*

(11.) What would you with me?
— Your father and my uncle have made *motions*; if it be my luck, ſo; if not, happy man be his dole. *Shakeſp.*

If our queen and this young prince agree,
I'll join my younger daughter, and my joy,
To him forthwith, in holy wedlock bands.
— Yes, I agree, and thank you for your *motion.* *Shakeſp.*

(12.) He compaſſed a *motion* of the prodigal ſon, and married a tinker's wife, within a mile where my land lies. *Shak.*

To **Mo'tion.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To propoſe.

Mo'tionless. *adj.* [from *motion.*] Wanting motion; being without motion.

We cannot free the lady that ſits here,
In ſtony fetters fixt, and *motionleſs.* *Milton.*

Ha! Do I dream? Is this my hop'd ſucceſs?
I grow a ſtatue, ſtiff and *motionleſs.* *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

Should our globe have had a greater ſhare
Of this ſtrong force, by which the parts cohere;
Things had been bound by ſuch a pow'rful chain,
That all would fix'd and *motionleſs* remain. *Blackmore.*

Mo'tive. *adj.* [*motivus*, Latin.] 1. Cauſing motion; having moment. 2. Having the power to move; having power to change place ; having power to paſs foremoſt to motion.

(1.) Shall every *motive* argument uſed in ſuch kind of conferences be made a rule for others ſtill to conclude the like by, concerning all things of like nature, when as probable inducements may lead them to the contrary ? *Hooker*.

(2.) The nerves ſerve for the conveyance of the *motive* faculty from the brain ; the ligatures for the ſtrengthening of them, that they may not flag in motion. *Wilkins*.

We aſk you whence does *motive* vigour flow ? *Blackmore*.

That fancy is eaſily diſproved from the *motive* power of ſouls embodied, and the gradual increaſe of men and animals. *Bentley*.

Mo'tive. *n. ſ.* [*motif*, French.] 1. That which determines the choice ; that which incites the action. 2. Mover. Not in uſe.

(1.) Hereof we have no commandment, either in nature or ſcripture, which doth exact them at our hands ; yet thoſe *motives* there are in both, which draw moſt effectually our minds unto them. *Hooker*.

Why in that rawneſs left you wife and children,
Thoſe precious *motives*, thoſe ſtrong knots of love,
Without leave-taking ? *Shakeſp. Macbeth*.

What can be a ſtronger *motive* to a firm truſt on our Maker, than the giving us his ſon to ſuffer for us. *Addiſon*.

The *motive* for continuing in the ſame ſtate is only the preſent ſatisfaction in it ; the *motive* to change is always ſome uneaſineſs. *Locke*.

(2.) Heaven brought me up to be my daughter's dower ;
As it hath fated her to be my *motive*
And helper to a huſband. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

— Her wanton ſpirits look out
At every joint, and *motive* of her body. *Shakeſp*.

Mo'tley. *adj.* [ſuppoſed to be corrupted from *medley*, perhaps from *mothlike* coloured, ſpotted or variegated like a garden *moth*.] Mingled of various colours.

They that come to ſee a fellow
In a long *motley* coat, guarded with yellow,
Will be deceiv'd. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Expence and after-thought, and idle care,
And doubts of *motley* hue, and dark deſpair. *Dryden*.

Enquire from whence this *motley* ſtyle
Did firſt our Roman purity defile. *Dryden's Perſius*.

Traulus, of amphibious breed,
Motley fruit of mungril ſeed ;
By the dam from lordlings ſprung,
By the ſire exhal'd from dung. *Swift*.

Mo'tor. *n. ſ.* [*moteur*, French ; from *moveo*, Latin.] A mover.

Thoſe bodies being of a congenerous nature, do readily receive the impreſſions of their *motor*, and, if not fettered by their gravity, conform themſelves to ſituations, wherein they beſt unite unto their animator. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*.

Mo'tory. *adj.* [*motorius*, Latin.] Giving motion.

The bones, were they dry, could not, without great difficulty, yield to the plucks and attractions of the *motory* muſcles. *Ray on the Creation*.

Mo'tto. *n. ſ.* [*motto*, Italian.] A ſentence or word added to a device, or prefixed to any thing written.

It may be ſaid to be the *motto* of human nature, rather to ſuffer than to die. *L'Eſtrange*.

We ought to be meek-ſpirited, till we are aſſured of the honeſty of our anceſtors ; for covetouſneſs and circumvention make no good *motto* for a coat. *Collier*.

It was the *motto* of a biſhop eminent for his piety and good works in king Charles the ſecond's reign, *Inſervi Deo & lætare*, Serve God and be chearful. *Addiſon's Freeholder*.

To **Move.** *v. a.* [*moveo*, Latin.] 1. To put out of one place into another ; to put in motion. 2. To give an impulſe to. 3. To propoſe ; to recommend. 4. To perſuade ; to prevail on ; to diſpoſe by ſomething determining the choice. 5. To affect ; to touch pathetically ; to ſtir paſſion. 6. To make angry. 7. To put into commotion. 8. To incite ; to produce by incitement. 9. To conduct regularly in motion.

(1.) Sinai itſelf was moved at the preſence of God. *Pſal.* lxviii.

At this my heart trembleth, and is *moved* out of his place. *Job*, xxvii. 1.

(2.) He ſorrows now, repents, and prays contrite,
My motions in him ; longer than they *move* ;
His heart I know, how variable and vain
Self-left. *Milton*.

The pretext of piety is but like the hand of a clock, ſet indeed more conſpicuouſly, but directed wholly by the ſecret *movings* of carnality within. *Decay of Piety*.

The will being the power of directing our operative faculties to ſome action, for ſome end, cannot at any time be *moved* towards what is judged at that time inattainable. *Locke*.

(3.) If the firſt conſultation be not ſufficient, the will may *move* a review, and require the underſtanding to inform itſelf better. *Biſhop Bramhall againſt Hobbes*.

They are to be blamed alike, who *move* and who decline war upon particular reſpects. *Hayward's Edw.* VI.

They find a great inconvenience in *moving* their ſuits by an interpreter. *Davies on Ireland*.

To Indamora you my ſuit muſt *move*. *Dryden*.

(4.) ——— A thouſand knees,
Ten thouſand years together, naked, faſting,
Upon a barren mountain, and ſtill Winter
In ſtorm perpetual, could not *move* the gods
To look that way thou wert. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale*.

Grittus offered the Tranſylvanians money ; but minds deſirous of revenge were not *moved* with gold. *Knolles*.

Sometimes the poſſibility of preferment prevailing with the credulous, expectation of leſs expence with the covetous, opinion of eaſe with the fond, and aſſurance of remoteneſs with the unkind parents, have *moved* them without diſcretion, to engage their children in adventures of learning, by whoſe return they have received but ſmall contentment. *Wotton*.

Could any power of ſenſe the Roman *move*
To burn his own right hand ? *Davies*.

That which *moves* a man to do any thing, muſt be the apprehenſion and expectation of ſome good from the thing which he is about to do. *South's Sermons*.

When ſhe ſaw her reaſons idly ſpent,
And could not *move* him from his fix'd intent,
She flew to rage. *Dryden's Æn*.

But when no female arts his mind could *move*,
She turn'd to furious hate her impious love. *Dryden's Æn*.

What can thy mind to this long journey *move*,
Or need'ſt thou abſence to renew thy love ? *Dryden*.

(5.) If he ſee aught in you that makes him like,
That any thing he ſees, which *moves* his liking,
I can with eaſe tranſlate it to my will. *Shakeſp. King John*.

It was great ign'rance, Gloſter's eyes being out,
To let him live ; where he arrives he *moves*
All hearts againſt us. *Shakeſp. King Lear*.

Should a ſhipwreck'd ſailor ſing his woe,
Would'ſt thou be *mov'd* to pity, or beſtow
An alms ? *Dryden's Perſius*.

Images are very ſparingly to be introduced ; their proper place is in poems and orations, and their uſe is to *move* pity or terror, compaſſion and reſentment. *Felton on the Claſſicks*.

O let thy ſiſter, daughter, handmaid *move*,
Or all thoſe tender names in one, thy love. *Pope*.

(6.) ——— From thoſe bloody hands
Throw your diſtemper'd weapons to the ground,
And hear the ſentence of your *moved* prince. *Shakeſp*.

(7.) When they were come to Bethlehem, all the city was *moved* about them. *Ruth*, i. 19.

(8.) Then feed on thoughts, that voluntary *move*
Harmonious numbers. *Milton*.

(9.) ——— They, as they *move*
Their ſtarry dance in numbers that compute
Days, months, and years, tow'rds his all cheering lamp,
Turn ſwift their various motions. *Milton*.

To **Move.** *v. n.* 1. To be in a ſtate of changing place ; not to be at reſt. 2. To have a particular direction of paſſage. 3. To go from one place to another. 4. To have vital action. 5. To walk; to bear the body. 6. To march as an army. 7. To go forward. 8. To change the poſture of the body in ceremony.

(1.) —— Whether Heav'n *move* or Earth
Imports not, if thou reckon right. *Milton.*

The ſenſes repreſent the earth as immoveable; for though it do *move* in itſelf, it reſts to us who are carried with it. *Glan.*

(2.) ———— The ſun
Had firſt his precept ſo to *move*, ſo ſhine,
As might affect the earth with cold and heat. *Milton.*

(3.) I look'd toward Birnam, and anon, methought,
The wood began to *move*.
Within this three mile may you ſee it coming;
I ſay a *moving* grove. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

On the green bank I ſat and liſten'd long,
Nor till her lay was ended could I *move*,
But wiſh'd to dwell for ever in the grove. *Dryden.*

This ſaying, that God is the place of ſpirits, being literal, makes us conceive that ſpirits *move* up and down, and have their diſtances and intervals in God, as bodies have in ſpace. *Locke.*

When we are come to the utmoſt extremity of body, what is there that can put a ſtop, and ſatisfy the mind, that it is at the end of ſpace, when it is ſatisfied that body itſelf can *move* into it? *Locke.*

Any thing that *moves* round about in a circle in leſs time than our ideas are wont to ſucceed one another in our minds, is not perceived to *move*, but ſeems to be a perfect entire circle of that matter. *Locke.*

———— The goddeſs *moves*
To viſit Paphos, and her blooming groves. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

(4.) In him we live, *move*, and have our being. *Acts*, xvii. 28.

Every *moving* thing that liveth ſhall be meat for you. *Gen.*

(5.) See great Marcellus! how inur'd in toils
He *moves* with manly grace, how rich with regal ſpoils. *Dryden's Æn.*

(6.) ———— Anon they *move*
In perfect phalanx to the Dorian mood. *Milton.*

(7.) Through various hazards and events we *move*
To Latium. *Dryden's Æn.*

(8.) When Haman ſaw Mordecai that he ſtood not up, nor *moved* for him, he was full of indignation. *Eſth.* v. 9.

Move. *n. ſ.* The act of moving, commonly uſed at cheſs.

I ſaw two angels play'd the mate;
With man alas no otherwiſe it proves,
An unſeen hand makes all their *moves*. *Cowley.*

Mo'veable. *adj.* [from *move.*] 1. Capable of being moved; not fixed; portable; ſuch as may be carried from place to place. 2. Changing the time of the year.

(1.) In the vaſt wilderneſs, when the people of God had no ſettled habitation, yet a *moveable* tabernacle they were commanded of God to make. *Hooker.*

When he made his prayer, he found the boat he was in *moveable* and unbound, the reſt remained ſtill faſt. *Bacon.*

Any heat whatſoever promotes the aſcent of mineral matter, which is ſubtile, and is conſequently *moveable* more eaſily. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

Any who ſees the Teverone muſt conclude it to be one of the moſt *moveable* rivers in the world, that it is ſo often ſhifted out of one channel into another. *Addiſon on Italy.*

(2.) The lunar month is natural and periodical, by which the *moveable* feſtivals of the Chriſtian church are regulated. *Holder.*

Mo'veables. *n. ſ.* [*meubles*, French.] Goods; furniture; diſtinguiſhed from real or immoveable poſſeſſions: as, lands or houſes.

———— We ſeize
The plate, coin, revenues, and *moveables*,
Whereof our uncle Gaunt did ſtand poſſeſs'd. *Shakeſp.*

— Let him that moved you hither,
Remove you hence; I knew you at the firſt
You were a *moveable*.
— Why, what's a *moveable*?
— A join'd ſtool. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

Surveys rich *moveables* with curious eye,
Beats down the price, and threatens ſtill to buy. *Dryden.*

Mo'veableness. *n. ſ.* [from *moveable.*] Mobility; poſſibility to be moved.

Mo'veably. *adv.* [from *moveable.*] So as it may be moved.

His back-piece is compoſed of eighteen plates, *moveably* joined together by as many intermediate ſkins. *Grew.*

Mo'veless. *adj.* Unmoved; not to be put out of the place.

The lungs, though untouched, will remain *moveleſs* as to any expanſion or contraction of their ſubſtance. *Boyle.*

The Grecian phalanx, *moveleſs* as a tow'r,
On all ſides batter'd, yet reſiſts his pow'r. *Pope's Iliad.*

Mo'vement. *n. ſ.* [*mouvement*, French.] 1. Manner of moving. 2. Motion.

(1.) What farther relieves deſcriptions of battles, is the art of introducing pathetick circumſtances about the heroes, which raiſe a different *movement* in the mind, compaſſion and pity. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

Under workmen are expert enough at making a ſingle wheel in a clock, but are utterly ignorant how to adjuſt the ſeveral parts, or regulate the *movement*. *Swift.*

(2.) Could he whoſe laws the rolling planets bind,
Deſcribe or fix one *movement* of the mind. *Pope.*

Mo'vent. *adj.* [*movens*, Latin.] Moving.

If it be in ſome part *movent*, and in ſome part quieſcent, it muſt needs be a curve line, and ſo no radius. *Grew's Coſ.*

Mo'vent. *n. ſ.* [*movens*, Lat.] That which moves another.

That there is a motion which makes the viciſſitudes of day and night, ſenſe may aſſure us; but whether the ſun or earth be the common *movent*, cannot be determined but by a further appeal. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Mo'ver. *n. ſ.* [from *move.*] 1. The perſon or thing that gives motion. 2. Something that moves, or ſtands not ſtill. 3. A propoſer.

(1.) O thou eternal *mover* of the heav'ns,
Look with a gentle eye upon this wretch. *Shakeſp.*

The ſtrength of a ſpring were better aſſiſted by the labour of ſome intelligent *mover*, as the heavenly orbs are ſuppoſed to be turned. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

(2.) You as the ſoul, as the firſt *mover*, you
Vigour and life on ev'ry part beſtow. *Waller.*

So orbs from the firſt *mover* motion take,
Yet each their proper revolutions make. *Dryden.*

(3.) See here theſe *movers*, that do prize their honours
At a crack'd drachm; cuſhions, leaden ſpoons,
Ere yet the fight be done, pack up. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

If any queſtion be moved concerning the doctrine of the church of England expreſſed in the thirty-nine articles, give not the leaſt ear to the *movers* thereof. *Bacon.*

Mo'ving. *participial adj.* [from *move.*] Pathetick; touching; adapted to affect the paſſions.

———— Great Jupiter,
The *moving* pray'r of Æacus did grant,
And into men and women turn'd the ant. *Blackmore.*

Movingly. *adv.* [from *moving.*] Pathetically; in ſuch a manner as to ſeize the paſſions.

The choice and flower of all things profitable in other books, the Pſalms do both more briefly and more *movingly* expreſs, by reaſon of that poetical form wherewith they are written. *Hook.*

I would have had them write more *movingly*. *Shakeſp.*

His air, his voice, his looks, and honeſt ſoul,——
Speak all ſo *movingly* in his behalf,
I dare not truſt myſelf to hear him talk. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Mought. for *might.* Obſolete.

Mould. *n. ſ.* [*moegel*, Swediſh.] 1. A kind of concretion on the top or outſide of things kept motionleſs and damp; now diſcovered by microſcopes to be perfect plants. 2. [Molð, Saxon.] Earth; ſoil; ground in which any thing grows.—Thoſe *moulds* that are of a bright cheſnut or hazelly colour are accounted the beſt; next to that, the dark grey and ruſſet *moulds* are accounted beſt; the light and dark aſh-colour are reckoned the worſt, ſuch as are uſually found on common or heathy ground: the clear tawny is by no means to be approved, but that of a yellowiſh colour is reckoned the worſt of all; this is commonly found in wild and waſte parts of the country, and for the moſt part produces nothing but goſs, furz, and fern. All good lands after rain, or breaking up by the ſpade, will emit a good ſmell; that being always the beſt that is neither too unctuous or too lean, but ſuch as will eaſily diſſolve; of a juſt conſiſtence between ſand and clay. *Miller*. 3. Matter of which any thing is made. 4. [*Molde*, Spaniſh; *moule*, French.] The matrix in which any thing is caſt; in which any thing receives its form. 5. Caſt; form. 6. The future or contexture of the ſkull. *Ainſw.* 7. It is uſed in a ſenſe a litte ſtrained by *Shakeſpeare*.

(1.) All *moulds* are inceptions of putrefaction, as the *moulds* of pies and fleſh, which *moulds* turn into worms. *Bacon.*

Moſs is a kind of *mould* of the earth and trees, but may be better ſorted as a rudiment of germination. *Bacon.*

Another ſpecial affinity is between plants and *mould*, or putrefaction; for all putrefaction, if it diſſolve not in arefaction, will, in the end, iſſue into plants. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The malt made in Summer is apt to contract *mould*. *Mort.*

A hermit, who has been ſhut up in his cell in a college, has contracted a ſort of *mould* and ruſt upon his ſoul, and all his airs have aukwardneſs in them. *Watts.*

(2.) Though worms devour me, though I turn to *mould*,
Yet in my fleſh I ſhall his face behold. *Sandys's Paraph.*

The black earth, every-where obvious on the ſurface of the ground, we call *mould*. *Woodward.*

(3.) ——— When the world began,
One common maſs compos'd the *mould* of man. *Dryden.*

Nature form'd me of her ſofteſt *mould*,
Enfeebled all my ſoul with tender paſſions,
And ſunk me even below my weak ſex. *Addiſon's Cato.*

(4.) If the liturgies of all the ancient churches be compared, it may be perceived they had all one original *mould*. *Hooker.*

A dangerous preſident were left for the caſting of prayers into certain poetical *moulds*. *Hooker.*

French churches all caſt according unto that *mould* which Calvin had made. *Hooker.*

My wife comes foremoſt; then the honour'd *mould*
Wherein this trunk was fram'd. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

You may have fruit in more accurate figures, according as you make the *moulds*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

——— The liquid ore he drain'd
Into fit *moulds* prepar'd; from which he form'd
Firſt his own tools: then what might elſe be wrought
Fuſile, or grav'n in metal. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

We may hope for new heavens and a new earth, more pure and perfect than the former; as if this was a refiner's fire, to purge out the droſs and coarſe parts, and then caſt the maſs again into a new and better *mould*. *Burnet.*

Sure our ſouls were near allied, and thine
Caſt in the ſame poetick *mould* with mine. *Dryden.*

Here in fit *moulds* to Indian nations known,
Are caſt the ſeveral kinds of precious ſtone. *Blackmore.*

(5.) ——— No mates for you,
Unleſs you were of gentler, milder *mould*. *Shakeſp.*

William earl of Pembroke was a man of another *mould*, and making, being the moſt univerſally beloved of any man of that age; and, having a great office, he made the court itſelf better eſteemed, and more reverenced in the country. *Claren.*

——— Nor virtue, wit, nor beauty, could
Preſerve from death's hand this their heav'nly *mould*. *Carew.*

——— Learn
What creatures there inhabit, of what *mould*,
Or ſubſtance, how endu'd, and what their pow'er,
And where their weakneſs. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

So muſt the writer, whoſe productions ſhould
Take with the vulgar, be of vulgar *mould*. *Waller.*

From their main top joyful news they hear
Of ſhips, which by their *mould* bring new ſupplies. *Dryd.*

Hans Carvel, impotent and old,
Married a laſs of London *mould*. *Prior.*

(7.) — New honours come upon him,
Like our ſtrange garments cleave not to their *mould*,
But with the end of uſe. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

To **Mould.** *v. a.* [from the noun] To contract concreted matter; to gather mould.

In woods, in waves, in wars ſhe wants to dwell,
And will be found with peril and with pain;
Ne can the man that *moulds* in idle cell
Unto her happy manſion attain. *Fairy Queen.*

There be ſome houſes wherein ſweet meats will relent, and baked meats will *mould*, more than in others. *Bacon.*

To **Mould.** *v. a.* To cover with mould; to corrupt by mould.

Very coarſe, hoary, *moulded* bread the ſoldiers thruſt upon their ſpears, railing againſt Ferdinand, who made no better proviſion. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

To **Mould.** *v. a.* [from the noun] 1. To form; to ſhape; to model. 2. To knead: as, to *mould* bread. *Ainſworth.*

(1.) ——————— I feel
Of what coarſe metal ye are *moulded*. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Here is the cap your worſhip did beſpeak;
Why this was *moulded* on a poringer,
A velvet diſh; fie, fie, 'tis lewd. *Shakeſp.*

The king had taken ſuch liking of his perſon, that he reſolved to make him a maſter-piece, and to *mould* him platonically to his own idea. *Wotton's Buckingham.*

Did I requeſt thee, Maker! from my clay
To *mould* me man? *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

He forgeth and *mouldeth* metals, and builds houſes. *Hale.*

By education we may *mould* the minds and manners of youth into what ſhape we pleaſe, and give them the impreſſions of ſuch habits as ſhall ever afterwards remain. *Atterbury.*

Then roſe the ſeed of chaos, and of night,
Of dull and venal a new world to *mould*,
And bring Saturnian days of lead and gold. *Dunciad.*

A faction in England, under the name of puritan, *moulded* up their new ſchemes of religion with republican principles in government. *Swift.*

——— For you alone he ſtole
The fire that forms a manly ſoul;
Then, to compleat it ev'ry way,
He *moulded* it with female clay. *Swift's Miſcel.*

Fabellus would never learn any moral leſſons till they were *moulded* into the form of ſome fiction or fable like thoſe of Æſop. *Watts.*

Mo'uldable. *adj.* [from *mould.*] That may be moulded.

The differences of figurable and not figurable, *mouldable* and not *mouldable*, are plebeian notions. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Mo'ulder. *n. ſ.* [from *mould.*] He who moulds.

To **Mo'ulder.** *v. n.* [from *mould.*] To be turned to duſt; to periſh in duſt; to be diminiſhed; to wear or waſte away.

If he had ſat ſtill, the enemies army would have *mouldered* to nothing, and been expoſed to any advantage he would take. *Clarendon.*

Whatſoever *moulders*, or is waſted away, is carried into the lower grounds, and nothing brought back again. *Burnet.*

Thoſe formed ſtones deſpoiled of their ſhells, and expoſed upon the ſurface of the ground, in time decay, wear, and *moulder* away, and are frequently found defaced, and broken to pieces. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

To them by ſmiling Jove 'twas giv'n,
Great William's glories to recall,
When ſtatues *moulder*, and when arches fall. *Prior.*

Finding his congregation *moulder* every Sunday, and hearing what was the occaſion of it, he reſolved to give his pariſh a little Latin in his turn. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

To **Mo'ulder.** *v. a.* [from *mould.*] To turn to duſt; to crumble.

The natural hiſtories of Switzerland talk of the fall of thoſe rocks when their foundations have been *mouldered* with age, or rent by an earthquake. *Addiſon on Italy.*

With nodding arches, broken temples ſpread,
The very tombs now vaniſh'd like their dead;
Some felt the ſilent ſtroke of *mould'ring* age,
Some, hoſtile fury. *Pope.*

Mo'uldiness. *n. ſ.* [from *mouldy.*] The ſtate of being mouldy.

Fleſh, fiſh, and plants, after a *mouldineſs*, rottenneſs, or corrupting, will fall to breed worms. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Mo'ulding. *n. ſ.* [from *mould.*] Ornamental cavities in wood or ſtone.

Hollow *mouldings* are required in the work. *Moxon.*

Mo'uldwarp. *n. ſ.* [molꝺ and ƿeoꞃpan, Saxon. This is I believe the proper and original name of the *talpa*: a *mould-warp* is a creature that *turns mould.* The word is ſtill retained, though ſometimes pronounced *mouldywarp*.] A mole; a ſmall animal that throws up the earth.

Above the reach of loathful ſinful luſt,
Whoſe baſe effect through cowardly diſtruſt
Of his own wings, dare not to heaven flie,
But like a *mould-warp* in the earth doth lie. *Spenſer.*

While they play the *mould-warps*, unſavory damps diſtemper their heads with annoyance only for the preſent. *Carew.*

With gins we betray the vermin of the earth, namely, the fichat and the *mouldwarp*. *Walton's Angler.*

Mo'uldy. *adj.* [from *mould.*] Overgrown with concretions.

Is thy name *mouldy?*
— Yea.
— 'Tis the more time thou wert us'd.
— Ha, ha, ha; moſt excellent. Things that are *mouldy* lack uſe. Well ſaid, Sir John. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

The marble looks white, as being expoſed to the winds and ſalt ſea-vapours, that by continually fretting it preſerve it from that *mouldy* colour which others contract. *Addiſon.*

To Moult. *v. n.* [*muyten*, Dutch.] To ſhed or change the feathers; to loſe feathers.

Some birds upon *moulting* turn colour, as Robin-red-breaſts, after their *moulting*, grow to be red again by degrees. *Bacon.*

Time ſhall *moult* away his wings,
E'er he ſhall diſcover
In the wide whole world again
Such a conſtant lover. *Suckling.*

The widow'd turtle hangs her *moulting* wings,
And to the woods in mournful murmur ſings. *Garth.*

To Mounch. } *v. a.* [*mouch*, to eat much. *Ainſ.* This
To Maunch. } word is retained in Scotland, and denotes the obtunded action of toothleſs gums on a hard cruſt, or any thing eatable: it ſeems to be a corruption of the French word *manger*. *Macbean.*]

A ſailor's wife had cheſnuts in her lap,
And *mounch't*, and *mounch't*, and *mounch't*. *Shak. Macbeth.*

Mound. *n. ſ.* [munꝺian, Saxon, to defend.] Any thing raiſed to fortify or defend: uſually a bank of earth and ſtone.

His broad branches laden with rich fee,
Did ſtretch themſelves without the utmoſt bound
Of this great garden, compaſs'd with a *mound*. *Fair. Qu.*

The ſea's a thief, whoſe liquid ſurge reſolves
The *mounds* into ſalt tears. *Shak. Timon of Athens.*

—— God had thrown
That mountain as his garden *mound*, high rais'd. *Milton.*

Such as broke through all *mounds* of law, ſuch as laughed at the ſword of vengeance which divide juſtice brandiſhed in their faces. *South's Sermons.*

Nor cold ſhall hinder me with horns and hounds
To third the thickets, or to leap the *mounds*. *Dryden.*

The ſtate of Milan is like a vaſt garden ſurrounded by a noble *mound*-work of rocks and mountains. *Addiſon.*

To Mound. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fortify with a mound.

MOUNT. *n. ſ.* [*mont*, French; *mons*, Latin.] 1. A mountain; a hill. 2. An artificial hill raiſed in a garden, or other place. 3. A publick treaſure; a bank. Now obſolete.

(1.) Jacob offered ſacrifice upon the *mount*. *Gen.* xxxi. 54.

Behold yon mountain's hoary height,
Made higher with new *mounts* of ſnow. *Dryden.*

(2.) He might ſee what *mounts* they had in ſhort time caſt, and what a number there was of warlike ſoldiers. *Knolles.*

(3.) Theſe examples confirmed me in a reſolution to ſpend my time wholly in writing; and to put forth that poor talent God hath given me, not to particular exchanges, but to banks or *mounts* of perpetuity, which will not break. *Bacon.*

To MOUNT. *v. n.* [*monter*, French.] 1. To riſe on high. 2. To tower; to be built up to great elevation. 3. To get on horſeback. 4. [For *amount.*] To attain in value.

(1.) Doth the eagle *mount* up at thy command, and make her neſt on high? *Job*, iii. 27.

I'll ſtrive, with troubl'd thoughts, to take a nap;
Leſt leaden ſlumber poize me down to-morrow,
When I ſhould *mount* with wings of victory. *Shakeſp.*
—— A baſe ignoble mind,
That *mounts* no higher than a bird can ſoar. *Shakeſp.*

The fire of trees and houſes *mounts* on high,
And meets half-way new fires that ſhow'r from ſky. *Cowley.*

If the liturgy ſhould be offered to them, it would kindle jealouſy, and as the firſt range of that ladder which ſhould ſerve to *mount* over all their cuſtoms. *Clarendon.*

Ambitious meteors ſet themſelves upon the wing, taking every occaſion of drawing upward to the ſun; not conſidering, that they have no more time allowed them in their *mounting* than the ſingle revolution of a day; and that when the light goes from them, they are of neceſſity to fall. *Dryden.*

(2.) Though his excellency *mount* up to the heavens, and his head reach unto the clouds, yet he ſhall periſh. *Job*, xx. 6.

(3.) He cry'd, oh! and *mounted*. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

(4.) Bring then theſe bleſſings to a ſtrict account,
Make fair deductions, ſee to what they *mount*. *Pope.*

To Mount. *v. a.* 1. To raiſe aloft; to lift on high. 2. To aſcend; to climb. 3. To place on horſeback; to furniſh with horſes. 4. To embelliſh with ornaments. 5. *To* Mount *guard.* To do duty and watch at any particular poſt. 6. *To* Mount *a cannon.* To ſet a piece on its wooden frame for the more eaſy carriage and management in firing it.

(1.) The fire that *mounts* the liquor till it runs o'er,
Seeming to augment, waſtes it. *Shakeſp.*

What power is it which *mounts* my love ſo high,
That makes me ſee, and cannot feed mine eye? *Shakeſp.*

The air is ſo thin, that a bird has therein no feeling of her wings, or any reſiſtance of air to *mount* herſelf by. *Raleigh.*

(2.) Shall we *mount* again the rural throne,
And rule the country kingdoms, once our own? *Dryden.*

(3.) Three hundred horſes, in high ſtables fed,
Of theſe he choſe the faireſt and the beſt,
To *mount* the Trojan troop. *Dryden's Æn.*

Clear reaſon, acting in conjunction with a well-diſciplined, but ſtrong and vigorous fancy, ſeldom fail to attain their end: fancy without reaſon, is like a horſe without a rider; and reaſon without fancy is not well *mounted*. *Grew's Coſ.*

Mo'untain. *n. ſ.* [*montaigne*, French.] 1. A large hill; a vaſt protuberance of the earth. 2. Any thing proverbially huge.

(1.) And by his falſe worſhip ſuch pow'r he did gain,
As kept him o' th' *mountain*, and us on the plain. *Raleigh.*

The ark no more now flotes, but ſeems on ground,
Faſt on the top of ſome high *mountain* fix'd. *Milton.*

From Acmon's hands a rolling ſtone there came,
So large, it half deſerv'd a *mountain*'s name! *Dryden.*

(2.) I had been drowned; a death that I abhor; for the water ſwells a man, and what ſhould I have been when I had been ſwelled? I ſhould have been a *mountain* of mummy. *Shakeſp.*

She did corrupt frail nature with ſome bribe,
To make an envious *mountain* on my back,
Where ſits deformity to mock my body. *Shakeſp.*

Mo'untain. *adj.* [*montanus*, Latin.] Found on the mountains; pertaining to the mountains; growing on the mountains.

Now for our *mountain* ſport, up to yond hill,
Your legs are young. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

You may as well forbid the *mountain* pines
To wag their high tops, and to make a noiſe,
When they are fretted with the guſts of heav'n. *Shakeſp.*

Mountaine'er. *n. ſ.* [from *mountain.*] 1. An inhabitant of the mountains. 2. A ſavage; a free booter; a ruſtick.

(1.) A few *mountaineers* may eſcape, to continue human race: and yet illiterate ruſticks, as *mountaineers* always are. *Bentley.*

Amiternian troops, of mighty fame,
And *mountaineers*, that from Severus came. *Dryden's Æn.*

(2.) Yield, ruſtick *mountaineer*. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

No ſavage, fierce bandit, or *mountaineer*,
Will dare to ſoil her virgin purity. *Milton.*

Mo'untainet. *n. ſ.* [from *mountain.*] A hillock; a ſmall mount. Elegant; but not in uſe.

Her breaſts ſweetly roſe up like two fair *mountainets* in the pleaſant vale of Tempe. *Sidney.*

Mo'untainous. *adj.* [from *mountain.*] 1. Hilly; full of mountains. 2. Large as mountains; huge; bulky. 3. Inhabiting mountains.

(1.) The aſcent of the land from the ſea to the foot of the mountains, and the height of the mountains from the bottom to the top, are to be computed, when you meaſure the height of a mountain, or of a *mountainous* land, in reſpect of the ſea. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

(2.) What cuſtom wills in all things, ſhou'd we do't,
Mountainous error wou'd be too highly heapt
For truth to o'erpeer. *Shakeſp.*

On earth, in air, amidſt the ſeas and ſkies,
Monntainous heaps of wonders riſe;
Whoſe tow'ring ſtrength will ne'er ſubmit
To reaſon's batteries, or the mines of wit. *Prior.*

(3.) In deſtructions by deluge and earthquake, the remnant which hap to be reſerved are ignorant and *mountainous* people, that can give no account of the time paſt. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Mo'untainousness. *n. ſ.* [from *mountainous.*] State of being full of mountains.

Armenia is ſo called from the *mountainouſneſs* of it. *Brerew.*

Mo'untain-parsley. *n. ſ.* [*oreoſolinum*, Latin.] A plant.

Mo'untain-rose. *n. ſ.* [*chamærbododendron*, Lat.] A plant.

Mo'untant. *adj.* [*montant*, French.] Riſing on high.

——— Hold up, you ſluts,
Your aprons *mountant*; you're not oathable,
Although, I know, you'll ſwear. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

Mo'untebank. *n. ſ.* [*montare* in *banco*, Italian.] 1. A doctor that mounts a bench in the market, and boaſts his infallible remedies and cures. 2. Any boaſtful and falſe pretender.

(1.) I bought an unction of a *mountebank*
So mortal, that but dip a knife in it,
Where it draws blood, no cataplaſm ſo rare,
Can ſave the thing from death. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

She, like a *mountebank*, did wound
And ſtab herſelf with doubts profound,
Only to ſhew with how ſmall pain
The ſores of faith are cur'd again. *Hudibras.*

But Æſchylus, ſays Horace in ſome page,
Was the firſt *mountebank* that trod the ſtage. *Dryden.*

It looks like a *mountebank* to boaſt infallible cures. *Baker.*

(2.) As nimble jugglers, that deceive the eye,
Diſguiſed cheaters, prating *mountebanks*,
And many ſuch like libertines of ſin. *Shakeſp.*

There are *mountebanks*, and ſmatterers in ſtate. *L'Eſtrange.*

Nothing ſo impoſſible in nature but *mountebanks* will undertake. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of John Bull.*

To **Mo'untebank.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cheat by falſe boaſts or pretences.

——— I'll *mountebank* their loves,
Cog their hearts from them. *Shakeſp. Coriolus.*

Mo'untenance. *n. ſ.* Amount of a thing in ſpace. Obſolete.

This ſaid, they both a furlong's *mountenance*
Retir'd, their ſteeds to runne an even race. *Spenſer.*

Mo'unter. *n. ſ.* [from *mount.*] One that mounts.

Though they to the earth were thrown,
Yet quickly they regain'd their own,
Such nimbleneſs was never ſhown;
They were two gallant *mounters*. *Drayton's Nimphid.*

Few bankers will to heav'n be *mounters*. *Swift.*

Mo'unty. *n. ſ.* [*montee*, French.] The riſe of a hawk.

The ſport which Baſilius would ſhew to Zelmane, was the *mounty* at a heron, which getting up on his waggling wings with pain, as though the air next to the earth were not fit to fly through, now diminiſhed the ſight of himſelf. *Sidney.*

To **Mourn.** *v. n.* [muꞃnan, Saxon.] 1. To grieve; to be ſorrowful. 2. To wear the habit of ſorrow. 3. To preſerve appearance of grief.

(1.) Abraham came to *mourn* for Sarah, and to weep. *Gen.*

My vineyard being deſolate, *mourneth* unto me. *Jer.* xii.

They made an appointment to *mourn* with him, and to comfort him. *Job*, ii. 11.

They rejoice at the preſence of the ſun, and *mourn* at the abſence thereof. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

——— Next came one
Who *mourn'd* in earneſt, when the captive ark
Maim'd his brute image, head and hands lopt off. *Milton.*

(2.) We *mourn* in black; why *mourn* we not in blood? *Shakeſpeare.*

——— Friends in ſable weeds appear,
Grieve for an hour, perhaps then *mourn* a year;
And bear about the mockery of woe
To midnight dances, and the puppet ſhow. *Pope.*

(3.) Feign thyſelf to be a mourner, and put on *mourning* apparel. 2 *Sam.* xiv. 2.

——— Publiſh it that ſhe is dead;
Maintain a *mourning* oſtentation,
Hang mournful epitaphs. *Shakeſp. Much ado about nothing.*

To **Mourn.** *v. a.* 1. To grieve for; to lament. 2. To utter in a ſorrowful manner.

(1.) ——— A flood thee alſo drown'd,
And ſunk thee as thy ſons; till gently rear'd
By th' angel, on thy feet thou ſtoodſt at laſt,
Though comfortleſs, as when a father *mourns*
His children, all in view deſtroy'd at once. *Milton.*

The muſe that *mourns* him now his happy triumph ſung. *Dryden.*

Portius himſelf oft falls in tears before me,
As if he *mourn'd* his rival's ill ſucceſs. *Addiſon's Cato.*

(2.) ——— The love lorn nightingale
Nightly to thee her ſad ſong *mourneth* well. *Milton.*

Mourne. *n. ſ.* [*morne*, French.] The round end of a ſtaff; the part of a lance to which the ſteel part is fixed, or where it is taken off.

He carried his lances, which though ſtrong to give a lancely blow indeed, yet ſo were they coloured with hooks near the *mourne*, that they prettily repreſented ſheep hooks. *Sidney.*

Mo'urner. *n. ſ.* [from *mourn.*] 1. One that mourns; one that grieves. 2. One who follows a funeral in black. 3. Something uſed at funerals.

(1.) The kindred of the queen muſt die at Pomfret.
—Indeed I am no *mourner* for that news,
Becauſe they have been ſtill my adverſaries. *Shakeſp.*

To cure thy woe, ſhe ſhews thy fame;
Leſt the great *mourner* ſhould forget
That all the race whence orange came,
Made virtue triumph over fate. *Prior.*

From noiſe and riot he devoutly kept,
Sigh'd with the ſick, and with the *mourner* wept. *Harte.*

(2.) A woman that had two daughters buried one, and *mourners* were provided to attend the funeral. *L'Eſtrange.*

He lives to be chief *mourner* for his ſon;
Before his face his wife and brother burn. *Dryden.*

(3.) The *mourner* eugh and builder oak were there. *Dryden.*

Mo'urnful. *adj.* [*mourn* and *full.*] 1. Having the appearance of ſorrow. 2. Cauſing ſorrow. 3. Sorrowful; feeling ſorrow. 4. Betokening ſorrow; expreſſive of grief.

(1.) No funeral rites, nor man in *mournful* weeds,
Nor *mournful* bell ſhall ring her burial. *Shakeſp.*

The winds within the quiv'ring branches play'd,
And dancing trees a *mournful* muſick made. *Dryden.*

(2.) ——— Upon his tomb,
Shall be engrav'd the ſack of Orleans;
The treach'rous manner of his *mournful* death. *Shakeſp.*

(3.) ——— The *mournful* fair,
Oft as the rolling years return,
With fragrant wreaths and flowing hair,
Shall viſit her diſtinguiſh'd urn. *Prior.*

(4.) No *mournful* bell ſhall ring her burial. *Shakeſp.*

On your family's old monument
Hang *mournful* epitaphs. *Shakeſp.*

Mo'urnfully. *adv.* [from *mournful.*] Sorrowfully; with ſorrow.

Beat the drum, that it ſpeak *mournfully*. *Shakeſp.*

Mo'urnfulness. *n. ſ.* [from *mournful.*] 1. Sorrow; grief. 2. Show of grief; appearance of ſorrow.

Mo'urning. *n. ſ.* [from *mourn.*] 1. Lamentation; ſorrow. 2. The dreſs of ſorrow.

(1.) Wo is me, who will deliver me in thoſe days? the beginning of ſorrows and great *mournings*. 2 *Eſdr.* xvi. 18.

(2.) They through the maſter-ſtreet the corps convey'd,
The houſes to their tops with black were ſpread,
And ev'n the pavements were with *mourning* hid. *Dryden.*

Mo'urningly. *adv.* [from *mourning.*] With the appearance of ſorrowing.

The king ſpoke of him admiringly and *mourningly*. *Shakeſp.*

Mouse. plural *mice.* *n. ſ.* [muꞅ, Saxon; *mus*, Latin.] The ſmalleſt of all beaſts; a little animal haunting houſes and corn fields, deſtroyed by cats.

The eagle England being in prey,
To her unguarded neſt the weazel Scot
Comes ſneaking, and ſo ſucks her princely eggs;
Playing the *mouſe* in abſence of the cat. *Shakeſp.*

Where *mice* and rats devour'd poetick bread,
And with heroick verſe luxuriouſly were fed. *Dryden.*

This ſtructure of hair I have obſerved in the hair of cats, rats, and *mice*. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

To Mouse. *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To catch mice. 2. I ſuppoſe it means, in the quoted paſſage, ſly; inſidious, or predatory; rapacious; intereſted.

(1.) A falcon tow'ring, in his pride of place
Was by a *mouſing* owl hawk'd and kill'd. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) A whole aſſembly of *mouſing* ſaints, under the maſk of zeal and good nature, lay many kingdoms in blood. *L'Eſtra.*

Mouse-ear. *n. ſ.* [*myoſotis*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

Mousehunt. *n. ſ.* [*mouſe* and *hunt.*] Mouſer; one that hunts mice.

You have been a *mouſe-hunt* in your time,
But I will watch you. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Mouse-hole. *n. ſ.* [*mouſe* and *hole.*] Small hole; hole at which a mouſe only may run in.

He puts the prophets in a *mouſe-hole*: the laſt man ever ſpeaks the beſt reaſon. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

He can creep in at a *mouſe-hole*, but he ſoon grows too big ever to get out again. *Stillingfleet.*

Mo'user. *n. ſ.* [from *mouſe.*] One that catches mice.

Puſs, a madam, will be a *mouſer* ſtill. *L'Eſtrange.*

When you have fowl in the larder, leave the door open, in pity to the cat, if ſhe be a good *mouſer*. *Swift.*

Mo'usetail. *n. ſ.* [*myoſura.*] An herb.

Mo'usetrap. *n. ſ.* [*mouſe* and *trap.*] A ſnare or gin in which mice are taken.

Many analogical motions in animals, I have reaſon to conclude, in their principle are not ſimply mechanical, although a *mouſe-trap*, or Architas dove, move mechanically. *Hale.*

Madam's own hand the *mouſe-trap* baited. *Prior.*

MOUTH. *n. ſ.* [muð, Saxon.] 1. The aperture in the head of any animal at which the food is received. 2. The opening, that at which any thing enters; the entrance; the part of a veſſel by which it is filled and emptied. 3. The inſtrument of ſpeaking. 4. A ſpeaker; a rhetorician; the principal orator. In burleſque language. 5. Cry; voice. 6. Diſtortion of the mouth; wry face, in this ſenſe, is ſaid to *make mouths*. 7. *Down in the* Mouth. Dejected; clouded in the countenance.

(1.) The dove came in; and lo, in her *mouth* was an olive leaf. *Gen.* viii. 11.

There can be no reaſon given, why a viſage ſomewhat longer, or a wider *mouth*, could not have conſiſted with a ſoul. *Locke.*

(2.) He came and lay at the *mouth* of the haven, daring them to fight. *Knolles.*

Set a candle lighted in the bottom of a baſon of water, and turn the *mouth* of a glaſs over the candle, and it will make the water riſe. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The *mouth* is low and narrow; but, after having entered pretty far in, the grotto opens itſelf in an oval figure. *Addiſon.*

The navigation of the Arabick gulf being more dangerous toward the bottom than the *mouth*, Ptolemy built Berenice at the entry of the gulf. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

(3.) ——— Riotous madneſs,
To be entangled with theſe *mouth*-made vows,
Which break themſelves in ſwearing. *Shakeſp.*

Either our hiſtory ſhall with full *mouth*
Speak freely of our acts; or elſe our grave,
Like Turkiſh mute, ſhall have a tongueleſs *mouth*,
Not worſhipp'd with a waxen epitaph. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

Call the damſel, and inquire at her *mouth*. *Gen.* xxiv. 57.

Every body's *mouth* will be full on it for the firſt four days, and in four more the ſtory will talk itſelf aſleep. *L'Eſtrange.*

Having frequently in our *mouths* the name eternity, we think we have a poſitive idea of it. *Locke.*

There is a certain ſentence got into every man's *mouth*, that God accepts the will for the deed. *South's Sermons.*

(4.) Every coffee-houſe has ſome particular ſtateſman belonging to it, who is the *mouth* of the ſtreet where he lives. *Addiſon.*

(5.) ——— Coward dogs
Moſt ſpend their *mouths*, when what they ſeem to threaten
Runs far before them. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

——— The boar
Deals glancing wounds; the fearful dogs divide,
All ſpend their *mouth* aloft, but none abide. *Dryden.*

You don't now thunder in the capitol,
With all the *mouths* of Rome to ſecond thee. *Addiſon.*

(6.) Perſevere, counterfeit ſad looks
Make *mouths* upon me when I turn my back. *Shakeſp.*

Againſt whom made ye a wide *mouth*, and draw out the tongue. *Iſa.* lvii. 4.

Why they ſhould keep running aſſes at Coleſhill, or how making *mouths* turns to account in Warwickſhire more than any other parts of England, I cannot comprehend. *Addiſon.*

(7.) But, upon bringing the net aſhore, it proved to be only one great ſtone, and a few little fiſhes; upon this diſappointment they were *down in the mouth*. *L'ſtrange.*

To Mouth. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſpeak big; to ſpeak in a ſtrong and loud voice; to vociferate.

——— Nay, an thou'lt *mouth*
I'll rant as well as thou. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

When Progne's or Thyeſtes' feaſt they write,
And for the *mouthing* actor verſe indite;

Thou neither like a bellows ſwell'ſt thy face,
Nor canſt thou ſtrain thy throat. *Dryden's Perſius.*
I'll bellow out for Rome, and for my country,
And *mouth* at Cæſar till I ſhake the ſenate. *Addiſon.*

To **Mouth.** *v. a.* 1. To utter with a voice affectedly big; to roll in the mouth with tumult. 2. To chew; to eat; to grind in the mouth. 3. To ſeize in the mouth. 4. To form by the mouth.

(1.) Speak the ſpeech as I pronounced it, trippingly on the tongue: but if you *mouth* it, I had as lieve the town-crier had ſpoke my lines. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Twitch'd by the ſleeve he *mouths* it more and more,
Till with white froth his gown is ſlaver'd o'er. *Dryden.*

(2.) Corne carried let ſuch as be poore go and glean,
And after they cattel to *mouth* it up clean. *Tuſſer's Huſban.*

Death lines his dead chaps with ſteel,
The ſwords of ſoldiers are his teeth, his phangs;
And now he feaſts *mouthing* the fleſh of men. *Shakeſp.*

(3.) He keeps them, like an apple, in the corner of his jaw; firſt *mouth'd* to be laſt ſwallow'd. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Lucilius never fear'd the times;
Mutius and Lupus both by name he brought,
He *mouth'd* them, and betwixt his grinders caught. *Dryden.*

(4.) In regard the cub comes forth involved in the chorion, a thick membrane obſcuring the formation, and which the dam doth after tear aſunder; the beholder at firſt ſight imputes the enſuing form to the *mouthing* of the dam. *Brown.*

Mo'uthed. *adj.* [from *mouth.*] 1. Furniſhed with a mouth. 2. In compoſition, foul *mouthed* or contumelious; mealy *mouthed* or baſhful; and a hard *mouthed* horſe, or a horſe not obedient to the bit.

(1.) One tragick ſentence if I dare deride,
Which Betterton's grave action dignify'd,
Or well-*mouth'd* Booth with emphaſis proclaims. *Pope.*

Mo'uth-friend. *n. ſ.* [*mouth* and *friend.*] One who profeſſes friendſhip without intending it.

May you a better feaſt never behold,
You knot of *mouth-friends*: ſmoke and lukewarm water
Is your perfection. *Shakeſp.*

Mo'uthful. *n. ſ.* [*mouth* and *full.*] 1. What the mouth contains at once. 2. Any proverbially ſmall quantity.

(2.) A goat going out for a *mouthful* of freſh graſs, charged her kid not to open the door till ſhe came back. *L'Eſtrange.*

You to your own Aquinum ſhall repair,
To take a *mouthful* of ſweet country air. *Dryden's Juv.*

Mo'uth-honour. *n. ſ.* [*mouth* and *honour.*] Civility outwardly expreſſed without ſincerity.

Honour, love, obedience, troops of friends,
I muſt not look to have; but in their ſtead,
Curſes not loud but deep, *mouth-honour*, breath. *Shakeſp.*

Mo'uthless. *adj.* [from *mouth.*] Being without a mouth.

Mow. *n. ſ.* [mope, Saxon, a heap.] A loft or chamber where hay or corn is laid up: hay in *mow*, is hay laid up in a houſe; hay in *rick*, is hay heaped together in a field.

——— Learne ſkilfullie how
Each grain for to laie by itſelf on a *mow*. *Tuſſer's Huſban.*
Where'er I gad, I Blouzelind ſhall view,
Woods, dairy, barn, and *mows* our paſſion knew. *Gay.*
Beans when moiſt give in the *mow*. *Mortimer's Huſban.*

To **Mow.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in a mow.

To **Mow.** *v. a.* preter *mowed*, part. *mown*. [mapan, Saxon. *Mow* the noun, and *mow* the verb, meaning to put in a *mow*, is pronounced as *now*; *mow* to *cut*, as *mo*.] 1. To cut with a ſcythe. 2. To cut down with ſpeed and violence.

(1.) Of all the ſeed that in my youth was ſowne,
Was nought but brakes and brambles to be *mown*. *Spenſer.*
——— The care you have
To *mow* down thorns that would annoy our foot,
Is worthy praiſe. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*
——— Forth he goes,
Like to a harveſt man, that's taſk'd to *mow*
Or all, or loſe his hire. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

It was the latter growth after the king's *mowings*. *Amos.*

——— Whatever
The ſcythe of time *mows* down, devour unſpar'd. *Milton.*

Beat, roll and *mow* carpet-walks and cammomile. *Evelyn.*

(2.) He will *mow* down all before him, and leave his paſſage poll'd. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

What valiant foemen, like to autumn's corn,
Have we *mow'd* down. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*
Thou and I, marching before our troops,
May taſte fate to 'em; *mow* 'em out a paſſage,
Begin the noble harveſt of the field. *Dryden's All for Love.*
Stands o'er the proſtrate wretch, and as he lay,
Vain tales inventing, and prepar'd to pray,
Mows off his head. *Dryden's Æneid.*

To **Mow.** *v. n.* To gather the harveſt.

Gold, though the heavieſt metal, hither ſwims:
Ours is the harveſt where the Indians *mow*,
We plough the deep, and reap what others ſow. *Waller.*

Mow. *n. ſ.* [probably corrupted from *mouth*; *moue*, Fr.] Wry mouth; diſtorted face. This word is now out of uſe, but retained in Scotland.

The very abjects came together againſt me unawares, making *mows* at me. *Pſal.* xxxv. 15. *Common Prayer.*

——— Apes and monkeys,
'Twixt two ſuch ſhe's, would chatter this way, and
Contemn with *mows* the other. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Thoſe that would make *mowes* at him while my father lived, give twenty ducats apiece for his picture in little. *Shakeſp.*

To **Mow.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make mouths; to diſtort the face.

Some Smithfield ruffian takes up ſome new *mowing* with the mouth, ſome wrenching with the ſhoulder, ſome freſh, new oath, that will run round in the mouth. *Aſcham.*

For every trifle are they ſet upon me;
Sometimes likes apes that *mow* and chatter at me,
And after bite me. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

To **Mo'wburn.** *v. n.* [*mow* and *burn.*] To ferment and heat in the mow for want of being dry.

Houſe it not green, leſt it *mowburn*. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

Mo'wer. *n. ſ.* [from *mow*; ſounded as *mo-er.*] One who cuts with a ſcythe.

Set *mowers* a mowing, where medow is grown. *Tuſſer.*
The ſtrawy Greeks, ripe for his edge,
Fall down before him like the *mower*'s ſwath. *Shakeſp.*
——— All elſe cut off,
As Tarquin did the poppy-heads, or *mowers*
A field of thiſtles. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

Mowers and reapers, who ſpend the moſt part of the hot Summer days expoſed to the ſun, have the ſkin of their hands of a darker colour than before. *Boyle.*

Mo'xa. *n. ſ.* An Indian moſs, uſed in the cure of the gout by burning it on the part aggrieved. *Temple.*

Mo'yle. *n. ſ.* A mule; an animal generated between the horſe and the aſs.

Ordinary huſbandmen ſhould quit breeding of horſes, and betake themſelves to *Moyles*; a beaſt which will fare hardly, live very long, draw indifferently well, carry great burthens, and hath alſo a pace ſwift and eaſy enough. *Carew.*

'Twould tempt a *moyle* to fury. *May.*

Much. *adj.* [*mycker*, Swediſh; *mucho*, Spaniſh.] 1. Large in quantity; long in time: oppoſed to *little*. 2. Many in number: oppoſed to *few*.

(1.) Thou ſhalt carry *much* ſeed out, and ſhalt gather but little in; for the locuſt ſhall conſume it. *Deut.* xxiv. 38.

I am well ſerved, to take ſo *much* pains for one reſolved to make away with himſelf. *L'Eſtrange.*

You were preſſed for the ſea-ſervice, and got off with *much* ado. *Swift's Rules to Servants.*

(2.) ——— Let us know
If 'twill tie up thy diſcontented ſword,
And carry back to Sicily *much* tall youth,
That elſe muſt periſh here. *Shak. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Much. *adv.* 1. In a great degree; by far: before ſome word of compariſon. 2. To a certain degree. 3. To a great degree. 4. Often, or long. 5. Nearly.

(1.) Iſaac, thou art *much* mightier than we. *Gen.* xxvi. 16.

Excellent ſpeech becometh not a fool, *much* leſs do lying lips a prince. *Prov.* xvii. 17.

We have had fathers of our fleſh which corrected us, and we gave them reverence; ſhall we not *much* rather be in ſubjection unto the Father of ſpirits, and live? *Heb.* xii. 9.

If they eſcaped not who refuſed him that ſpoke on earth, *much* more ſhall not we eſcape, if we turn away from him that ſpeaketh from heaven. *Heb.* xii. 25.

——— Full of doubt I ſtand,
Whether I ſhould repent me now of ſin
By me done or occaſioned, or rejoice
Much more, that *much* more good thereof ſhall ſpring. *Milt.*

Patron or interceſſor none appear'd,
Much leſs that durſt upon his own head draw
The deadly forfeiture. *Milton.*

(2.) He charged them that they ſhould tell no man: but the more he charged them, ſo *much* the more a great deal they publiſhed it. *Mark,* vii. 36.

There is, ſaid Michael, if thou well obſerve,
The rule of not too *much*, by temp'rance taught. *Milton.*

(3.) Henceforth I fly not death, nor would prolong
Life *much*, bent rather how I may be quit
Faireſt and eaſieſt of this cumbrous charge. *Milton.*

So ſpake, ſo wiſh'd *much* humbled Eve, but fate
Subſcrib'd not. *Milton.*

Somewhat aw'd, I ſhook with holy fear,
Yet not ſo *much* but that I noted well
Who did the moſt in ſong and dance excel. *Dryden.*

To thee thy *much*-afflicted mother flies,
And on thy ſuccour and thy faith relies. *Dryden.*

——— Your *much*-lov'd fleet ſhall ſoon
Beſiege the petty monarchs of the land. *Dryd.*

If his rules of reaſon be not better than his rules for health, he is not like to be *much* follow'd. *Baker on Learning.*

Oh *much* experienc'd man! *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Sad from my natal hour my days have ran,
A *much* afflicted, much enduring man. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

(4.) You pine, you languiſh, love to be alone,
Think *much*, ſpeak little, and in ſpeaking, ſigh. *Dryd.*

Homer ſhall laſt, like Alexander, long,
As *much* recorded, and as often ſung. *Granville.*

(5.) All left the world *much* as they found it, ever unquiet, ſubject to changes and revolutions. *Temple.*

Much. *n. ſ.* 1. A great deal; multitude in number; abundance in quantity: oppoſed to *a little*. 2. More than enough; a heavy ſervice or burthen. 3. Any aſſignable quantity or degree. 4. An uncommon thing; ſomething ſtrange. 5. *To make* **Much** *of.* To treat with regard; to fondle; to pamper.

(1.) They gathered againſt Moſes and Aaron, and ſaid, Ye take too *much* upon you. *Numb.* xvi. 3.

Nor grudge I thee the *much* the Grecians give,
Nor murm'ring take the little I receive. *Dryd. Iliad.*

They have *much* of the poetry of Mecænas, but little of his liberality. *Dryden's Pref. to All for Love.*

——— The fate of love is ſuch,
That ſtill it ſees too little or too *much*. *Dryden.*

Much ſuff'ring heroes next their honours claim;
Thoſe of leſs noiſy and leſs guilty fame,
Fair virtue's ſilent train. *Pope's Temple of Fame.*

(2.) Thou think'ſt it *much* to tread the ooze
Of the ſalt deep. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

He thought not *much* to clothe his enemies. *Milton.*

This gracious act the ladies all approve,
Who thought it *much* a man ſhould die for love,
And with their miſtreſs join'd in cloſe debate. *Dryden.*

(3.) The waters covered the chariots and horſemen; there remained not ſo *much* as one. *Exod.* xiv. 28.

We will cut wood out of Lebanon as *much* as thou ſhalt need. *2 Chron.* ii. 16.

The matter of the univerſe was created before the flood; and if any more was created, then there muſt be as *much* annihilated to make room for it. *Burnet's Theory.*

Who is there of whom we can with any rational aſſurance, or perhaps ſo *much* as likelihood, affirm, here is a man whoſe nature is renewed, whoſe heart is changed. *South.*

(4.) It was *much* that one that was ſo great a lover of peace ſhould be happy in war. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

It is *much*, if men were from eternity, that they ſhould not find out the way of writing all that long duration which had paſt before that time. *Tillotſon.*

(5.) Though he knew his diſcourſe was to entertain him from a more ſtreight parley, yet he durſt not but kiſs his rod, and gladly make *much* of that entertainment which ſhe allotted unto him. *Sidney.*

The king underſtanding of their adventure, ſuddenly falls to take a pride in making *much* of them, extolling them with infinite praiſes. *Sidney.*

——— When thou cameſt firſt,
Thou ſtroak'd'ſt, and mad'ſt *much* of me; and would'ſt give me
Water with berries in't. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Much *at one.* Nearly of equal value; of equal influence.

Then prayers are vain as curſes, *much at one*
In a ſlave's mouth, againſt a monarch's pow'r. *Dryden.*

Mu'chwhat. *adv.* [*much* and *what.*] Nearly.

The motion being conveyed from the brain of man to the fancy of another, it is there receiv'd; and the ſame kind of ſtrings being moved, and *much-what* after the ſame manner as in the firſt imaginant. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

The bigneſs of her body and bill, as likewiſe the form of them, is *muchwhat* as follows. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

If we will diſbelieve every thing, becauſe we cannot know all things, we ſhall do *much-what* as wiſely as he who would not uſe his legs becauſe he had no wings to fly. *Locke.*

Unleſs he can prove cælibatum a man or a woman, this Latin will be *muchwhat* the ſame with a ſoleciſm. *Atterbury.*

Much is often uſed in a kind of compoſition with participles both active and paſſive: when it is joined with a paſſive, as *much loved*, it ſeems to be an adverb; when it is joined with an active, as *much enduring*, it may be more properly conſidered as a noun.

Mu'chel. *adj.* for *muckle* or *mickle.* [mycel, Saxon.] Much.

He had in arms abroad won *muchel* fame,
And fill'd far lands with glory of his might. *Fairy Queen.*

MU'CID. *adj.* [*mucidus*, Latin; *mucre*, French.] Slimy; muſty.

Mu'cidness. *n. ſ.* [from *mucid.*] Slimineſs; muſtineſs. *Ainſworth.*

MU'CILAGE. *n. ſ.* [*mucilage*, French.] A ſlimy or viſcous maſs; a body with moiſture ſufficient to hold it together.

Diſſolution of gum tragacanth, and oil of ſweet almonds, do commingle, the oil remaining on the top till they be ſtirred, and make the *mucilage* ſomewhat more liquid. *Bacon.*

Your alaternus ſeed move with a broom, that the ſeeds clog not together, unleſs you will ſeparate it from the *mucilage*, for then you muſt a little bruiſe it wet. *Evelyn.*

Both the ingredients improve one another; for the *mucilage* adds to the lubricity of the oil, and ~~the oil~~ preſerves the *mucilage* from inſpiſſation. *Ray on the Creation.*

Mucila'ginous. *adj.* [*mucilagineux*, French, from *mucilage.*] Slimy; viſcous; ſoft with ſome degree of tenacity.

There is a twofold liquor prepared for the inunction and lubrification of the heads or ends of the bones; an oily one, furniſhed by the marrow; and a *mucilaginous*, ſupplied by certain glandules ſeated in the articulations. *Ray on Creation.*

There is a ſort of magnetiſm in all, not *mucilaginous* but reſinous gums, even in common roſin. *Grew's Coſmol.*

Mucila'ginous *glands.* *Mucilaginous glands* are of two ſorts: ſome are ſmall, and in a manner milliary glands;

the other ſort are conglomerated, or many glandules collected and planted one upon another. *Quincy.*

Mucila'ginousness. *n. ſ.* [from *mucilaginous.*] Slimineſs; viſcoſity.

Muck. *n. ſ.* [meox, Saxon; *myer*, Iſlandick.] 1. Dung for manure of grounds. 2. Any thing low, mean, and filthy. 3. *To run a* Muck, ſignifies, I know not from what derivation, to run madly and attack all that we meet.

(1.) Hale out thy *mucke*, and plow out thy ground. *Tuſſer.*

It is uſual to help the ground with *muck*, and likewiſe to recomfort with *muck* put to the roots; but to water it with *muck* water, which is like to be more forcible, is not practiſed. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The ſwine may ſee the pearl, which yet he values but with the ordinary *muck*. *Glanville's Apology.*

——— There are, who
Rich foreign mold, on their ill-natur'd land
Induce laborious, and with fat'ning *muck*
Beſmear the roots. *Philips.*

Morning inſects that in *muck* begun,
Shine, buzz and fly-blow in the ſetting ſun. *Pope.*

(2.) Reward of worldly *muck* doth foully blend,
And low abaſe the high heroick ſpirit
That joys for crowns. *Fairy Queen.*

(3.) Frontleſs and ſatire-proof he ſcow'rs the ſtreets,
And *runs an* Indian *muck* at all he meets. *Dryden.*

Satire's my weapon, but I'm too diſcreet
To *run a muck*, and tilt at all I meet. *Pope's Horace.*

To **Muck.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manure with muck; to dung.

Thy garden plot lately wel trenched and *muckt*
Would now be twifallowed. *Tuſſer.*

Mu'ckender. *n. ſ.* [*mouchoir*, French; *mocadero*, Spaniſh; *muccinium*, low Latin.] A handkerchief.

For thy dull fancy a *muckender* is fit,
To wipe the ſlabberings of thy ſnotty wit. *Dorſet.*

To **Mu'cker.** *v. n.* [from *muck.*] To ſcramble for money; to hoard up; to get or ſave meanly: a word uſed by *Chaucer*, and ſtill retained in converſation.

Mu'ckerer. *n. ſ.* [from *mucker.*] One that muckers.

Mu'ckhill. *n. ſ.* [*muck* and *hill.*] A dunghill.

Old Euclio in Plautus, as he went from home, ſeeing a crowſcrat upon the *muck-hill*, returned in all haſte, taking it for an ill ſign his money was digged up. *Burton.*

Mu'ckiness. *n. ſ.* [from *mucky.*] Naſtineſs; filth.

Mu'ckle. *adj.* [mẏcel, Saxon.] Much.

Mu'cksweat. *n. ſ.* [*muck* and *ſweat*: in this low word, *muck* ſignifies wet, moiſt.] Profuſe ſweat.

Mu'ckworm. *n. ſ.* [*muck* and *worm.*] 1. A worm that lives in dung. 2. A miſer; a curmudgeon.

(2.) Worms ſuit all conditions;
Miſers are *muck-worms*, ſilkworms beaus,
And dead-watches phyſicians. *Swift's Miſcel.*

Mu'cky. *adj.* [from *muck.*] Naſty; filthy.

Mucky filth his branching arms annoys,
And with uncomely weeds the gentle wave accloys. *Fairy Queen.*

Mu'cous. *adj.* [*mucoſus*, Latin.] Slimy; viſcous.

The ſalamander being cold in the fourth, and moiſt in the third degree, and having alſo a *mucous* humidity above and under the ſkin, may a while endure the flame. *Brown.*

About theſe the nerves and other veſſels make a fine web, covered over with a *mucous* ſubſtance, to moiſten theſe papillæ pyramidales. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

Mu'cousness. *n. ſ.* [from *mucous.*] Slime; viſcoſity.

MU'CRO. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A point.

The *mucro*, or point of the heart inclineth unto the left, by this poſition giving way unto the aſcenſion of the midriff. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Mu'cronated. *adj.* [*mucro*, Latin.] Narrowed to a ſharp point.

Gems are here ſhot into cubes conſiſting of ſix ſides, and *mucronated* or terminating in a point. *Woodward.*

Mu'culent. *adj.* [from *mucus*, Lat.] Viſcous; ſlimy. *Dict.*

MU'CUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] It is more properly uſed for that which flows from the papillary proceſſes through the os cribriforme into the noſtrils; but it is alſo uſed for any ſlimy liquor or moiſture, as that which daubs over and guards the bowels and all the chief paſſages in the body; and it is ſeparated by the mucilaginous glands. *Quincy.*

In the action of chewing, the *mucus* mixeth with the aliment: the *mucus* is an humour different from the ſpittle, and the great quantity of air which it contains helps to diſſolve the aliment. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

MUD. *n. ſ.* [*modder*, Dutch.] The ſlime and uliginous matter at the bottom of ſtill water.

The pureſt ſpring is not ſo free from *mud*,
As I am clear from treaſon. *Shak. Henry* VI.

Water in *mud* doth putrefy, as not able to preſerve itſelf. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The channel was dried up, and the fiſh left dead and ſticking in the *mud*. *L'Eſtrange.*

The force of the fluid will ſeparate the ſmalleſt particles, ſo as to leave vacant interſtices, which will be again filled up by particles carried on by the ſucceeding fluid, as a bank by the *mud* of the current, which muſt be reduced to that figure which gives leaſt reſiſtance to the current. *Arbuthnot.*

——— A fountain in a darkſome wood,
Nor ſtain'd with falling leaves nor riſing *mud*. *Addiſon.*

To **Mud.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To bury in the ſlime or mud. 2. To make turbid; to pollute with dirt; to daſh with dirt; to foul by ſtirring up the ſediment.

(1.) ——————— I wiſh
Myſelf were *mudded* in that oozy bed,
Where my ſon lies. *Shak. Tempeſt.*

(2.) I ſhall not ſtir in the waters which have been already *mudded* by ſo many contentious enquiries. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Mu'ddily. *adv.* [from *muddy.*] Turbidly; with foul mixture.

Lucilius writ not only looſely and *muddily*, with little art, and much leſs care, but alſo in a time which was not yet ſufficiently purged from barbariſm. *Dryden.*

Mu'ddiness. *n. ſ.* [from *muddy.*] Turbidneſs; foulneſs cauſed by mud, dregs, or ſediment.

Our next ſtage brought us to the mouth of the Tiber: the ſeaſon of the year, the *muddineſs* of the ſtream, with the many green trees hanging over it, put me in mind of the delightful image that Virgil has given when Æneas took the firſt view of it. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Turn the bottle upſide down; by this means you will not loſe one drop, and the froth will conceal the *muddineſs*. *Swift.*

To **Mu'ddle.** *v. a.* [from *mud.*] 1. To make turbid; to foul; to make muddy. 2. To make half drunk; to cloud or ſtupify.

(1.) The neighbourhood told him, he did ill to *muddle* the water and ſpoil the drink. *L'Eſtrange.*

Yet let the goddeſs ſmile or frown,
Bread we ſhall eat, or white or brown;
And in a cottage, or a court,
Drink fine champagne, or *muddl'd* port. *Prior.*

(2.) I was for five years often drunk, always *muddled*; they carried me from tavern to tavern. *Arbuth. Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

Epicurus ſeems to have had his brains ſo *muddled* and confounded, that he ſcarce ever kept in the right way, though the main maxim of his philoſophy was to truſt to his ſenſes, and follow his noſe. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Mu'ddy. *adj.* [from *mud.*] 1. Turbid; foul with mud. 2. Impure; dark; groſs. 3. Soiled with mud. 4. Dark; not bright. 5. Cloudy in mind; dull.

(1.) A woman mov'd is like a fountain troubled,
Muddy, ill-ſeeming, thick, bereft of beauty. *Shak.*

Her garments, heavy with their drink,

Pull'd the poor wretch from her melodious lay
To *muddy* death. *Shak. Hamlet.*

Carry it among the whitſters in Datchet mead, and there empty it in the *muddy* ditch cloſe by the Thames. *Shakeſp.*

Who can a pure and cryſtal current bring
From ſuch a *muddy* and polluted ſpring? *Sandys's Paraph.*

I ſtrove in vain th' infected blood to cure,
Streams will run *muddy* where the ſpring's impure. *Roſcom.*

Till by the fury of the ſtorm full blown,
The *muddy* bottom o'er the clouds is thrown. *Dryden.*

Out of the true fountains of ſcience painters and ſtatuaries are bound to draw, without amuſing themſelves with dipping in ſtreams which are often *muddy*, at leaſt troubled; I mean the manner of their maſters after whom they creep. *Dryden.*

(2.) There's not the ſmalleſt orb which thou behold'ſt,
But in his motion like an angel ſings,
Still quiring to the young-ey'd cherubims;
Such harmony is in immortal ſounds;
But whilſt this *muddy* veſture of decay
Doth groſly cloſe us in, we cannot hear it. *Shakeſp.*

If you chuſe, for the compoſition of ſuch ointment, ſuch ingredients as do make the ſpirits a little more groſs or *muddy*, thereby the imagination will fix the better. *Bacon.*

(3.) ———— His paſſengers
Expos'd in *muddy* weeds, upon the miry ſhore. *Dryden.*

(4.) ———— The black
A more inferior ſtation ſeeks,
Leaving the fiery red behind,
And mingles in her *muddy* cheeks. *Swift's Miſcel.*

(5.) Do'ſt think I am ſo *muddy*, ſo unſettled,
To appoint myſelf in this vexation. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

———— Yet I,
A dull and *muddy*-mettled raſcal, peak,
Like John-a-dreams, unpregnant in my cauſe,
And can ſay nothing. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

To **Mu'ddy.** *v. a.* [from *mud.*] To make muddy; to cloud; to diſturb.

———— The people *muddied*
Thick and unwholeſome in their thoughts and whiſpers.
Shakeſpeare.

Exceſs, either with an apoplexy, knocks a man on the head; or with a fever, like fire in a ſtrong-water-ſhop, burns him down to the ground; or if it flames not out, charks him to a coal; *muddies* the beſt wit, and makes it only to flutter and froth high. *Grew's Coſmol.*

Mu'dsucker. *n. ſ.* [*mud* and *ſucker.*] A ſea fowl.

In all water-fowl, their legs and feet correſpond to that way of life; and in *mudſuckers*, two of the toes are ſomewhat joined, that they may not eaſily ſink. *Derham.*

Mudwa'll. *n. ſ.* [*mud* and *wall.*] 1. A wall built without mortar, by throwing up mud and ſuffering it to dry. 2. [*apiaſter.*] A bird ſo called. *Ainſw.*

(1.) If conſcience contract ruſt or ſoil, a man may as well expect to ſee his face in a *mudwall*, as that ſuch a conſcience ſhould give him a true report of his condition. *South.*

Mudwa'lled. *adj.* [*mud* and *wall.*] Having a mudwall.

As folks from *mudwall'd* tenement
Bring landlords pepper-corn for rent;
Preſent a turkey, or a hen,
To thoſe might better ſpare them ten. *Prior.*

To **Mue.** *v. a.* [*muer*, French.] To moult; to change feathers.

Muff. *n. ſ.* [*muff*, Swediſh.] A ſoft cover for the hands in Winter.

Feel but the difference ſoft and rough,
This a gantlet, that a *muff*. *Cleaveland.*

What! no more favours, not a ribbon more,
Not fan, not *muff*. *Suckling.*

The lady of the ſpotted *muff* began. *Dryden.*

A child that ſtands in the dark upon his mother's *muff*, ſays he ſtands upon ſomething, he knows not what. *Locke.*

To **Mu'ffle.** *v. a.* [from *mouſle*, French, a winterglove.] 1. To cover from the weather. 2. To blindfold. 3. To conceal; to involve.

(1.) His *muffled* feature ſpeaks him a recluſe,
His ruins prove him a religious houſe. *Cleaveland.*

You muſt be *muffled* up like ladies. *Dryden.*

The face lies *muffled* up within the garment. *Addiſon.*

Balbutius *muffled* in his ſable cloke,
Like an old Druid from his hollow oak. *Young.*

(2.) Alas that love, whoſe view is *muffled* ſtill,
Should without eyes ſee pathways to his ill. *Shakeſp.*

We've caught the woodcock, and will keep him *muffled*.
Shak. All's well that ends well.

Our underſtandings lie grovelling in this lower region, *muffled* up in miſts and darkneſs. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Loſs of ſight is the miſery of life, and uſually the forerunner of death: when the malefactor comes once to be *muffled*, and the fatal cloth drawn over his eyes, we know that he is not far from his execution. *South.*

———— Bright Lucifer
That night his heav'nly form obſcur'd with tears;
And ſince he was forbid to leave the ſkies,
He *muffled* with a cloud his mournful eyes. *Dryden.*

One *muffled* up in the infallibility of his ſect, will not enter into debate with a perſon that will queſtion any of thoſe things which to him are ſacred. *Locke.*

(3.) This is one of the ſtrongeſt examples of a perſonation that ever was: although the king's manner of ſhewing things by pieces, and by dark lights, hath ſo *muffled* it, that it hath left it almoſt as a myſtery. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

No *muffling* clouds, nor ſhades infernal, can
From his inquiry hide offending man. *Sandys's Paraph.*

The thoughts of kings are like religious groves,
The walks of *muffled* gods. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

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To **Mu'ffle.** *v. n.* [*maſſalen*, *moffelen*, Dutch.] To ſpeak inwardly; to ſpeak without clear and diſtinct articulation.

The freedom or apertneſs and vigour of pronouncing, as in the Bocca Romana, and giving ſomewhat more of aſpiration; and the cloſeneſs and *muffling*, and lazineſs of ſpeaking, render the ſound of ſpeech different. *Holder.*

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(1.) Fortune is painted with a *muffler* before her eyes, to ſignify to you that Fortune is blind. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

Mr. Hales has found out the beſt expedients for preventing immediate ſuffocation from tainted air, by breathing through *mufflers*, which imbibe theſe vapours. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

(2.) There is no woman's gown big enough for him; otherwiſe he might put on a hat, a *muffler*, and a handkerchief, and ſo eſcape. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

The Lord will take away your tinkling ornaments, chains, bracelets, and *mufflers*. *Iſa.* iii. 19.

Mu'fti. *n. ſ.* [a Turkiſh word.] The high prieſt of the Mahometans.

MUG. *n. ſ.* [*Skinner* derives it from *mwgl*, Welſh, warm.] A cup to drink in.

Ah Bowzybee, why didſt thou ſtay ſo long?
The *mugs* were large, the drink was wond'rous ſtrong. *Gay.*

Mu'ggy. } *adj.* [corrupted from *mucky*, for *damp.*]
Mu'ggish. } Moiſt; damp; mouldy.

Cover with *muggy* ſtraw to keep it moiſt. *Mortimer.*

Mu'ghouse. *n. ſ.* [*mug* and *houſe.*] An alehouſe; a low houſe of entertainment.

Our ſex has dar'd the *mughouſe* chiefs to meet,
And purchas'd fame in many a well fought ſtreet. *Tickel.*

Mu'gient. *adj.* [*mugiens*, Latin.] Bellowing.

That a bittern maketh that *mugient* noiſe or bumping, by putting its bill into a reed, or by putting the ſame in water or mud, and after a while retaining the air, but ſuddenly excluding it again, is not eaſily made out. *Brown.*

Mu'gwort. *n. ſ.* [mugƿyꞃꞇ, Saxon; *artemiſia*, Latin.] The flowers and fruit of the *mugwort* are very like thoſe the other ſort are conglomerated, or many glandules collected and planted one upon another. *Quincy.*

Mucila'ginousness. *n. ſ.* [from *mucilaginous.*] Slimineſs; viſcoſity.

Muck. *n. ſ.* [meox, Saxon; *myer*, Iſlandick.] 1. Dung for manure of grounds. 2. Any thing low, mean, and filthy. 3. *To run a* **Muck**, ſignifies, I know not from what derivation, to run madly and attack all that we meet.

(1.) Hale out thy *mucke*, and plow out thy ground. *Tuſſer.*

It is uſual to help the ground with *muck*, and likewiſe to recomfort with *muck* put to the roots; but to water it with *muck* water, which is like to be more forcible, is not practiſed. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The ſwine may ſee the pearl, which yet he values but with the ordinary *muck*. *Glanville's Apology.*

——— There are, who
Rich foreign mold, on their ill-natur'd land
Induce laborious, and with fat'ning *muck*
Beſmear the roots. *Philips.*

Morning inſects that in *muck* begun,
Shine, buzz and fly-blow in the ſetting ſun. *Pope.*

(2.) Reward of worldly *muck* doth foully blend,
And low abaſe the high heroick ſpirit
That joys for crowns. *Fairy Queen.*

(3.) Frontleſs and ſatire-proof he ſcow'rs the ſtreets,
And *runs an* Indian *muck* at all he meets. *Dryden.*

Satire's my weapon, but I'm too diſcreet
To *run a muck*, and tilt at all I meet. *Pope's Horace.*

To **Muck.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manure with muck; to dung.

Thy garden plot lately wel trenched and *muckt*
Would now be twifallowed. *Tuſſer.*

Mu'ckender. *n. ſ.* [*mouchoir*, French; *mocadero*, Spaniſh; *muccinium*, low Latin.] A handkerchief.

For thy dull fancy a *muckender* is fit,
To wipe the ſlabberings of thy ſnotty wit. *Dorſet.*

To **Mu'cker.** *v. n.* [from *muck.*] To ſcramble for money; to hoard up; to get or ſave meanly: a word uſed by *Chaucer*, and ſtill retained in converſation.

Mu'ckerer. *n. ſ.* [from *mucker.*] One that muckers.

Mu'ckhill. *n. ſ.* [*muck* and *hill.*] A dunghill.

Old Euclio in Plautus, as he went from home, ſeeing a crowſcrat upon the *muck-hill*, returned in all haſte, taking it for an ill ſign his money was digged up. *Burton.*

Mu'ckiness. *n. ſ.* [from *mucky.*] Naſtineſs; filth.

Mu'ckle. *adj.* [mẏcel, Saxon.] Much.

Mu'cksweat. *n. ſ.* [*muck* and *ſweat*; in this low word, *muck* ſignifies wet, moiſt.] Profuſe ſweat.

Mu'ckworm. *n. ſ.* [*muck* and *worm.*] 1. A worm that lives in dung. 2. A miſer; a curmudgeon.

(2.) Worms ſuit all conditions;
Miſers are *muck-worms*, ſilkworms beaus,
And dead-watches phyſicians. *Swift's Miſcel.*

Mu'cky. *adj.* [from *muck.*] Naſty; filthy.

Mucky filth his branching arms annoys,
And with uncomely weeds the gentle wave accloys. *Fairy Queen.*

Mu'cous. *adj.* [*mucoſus*, Latin.] Slimy; viſcous.

The ſalamander being cold in the fourth, and moiſt in the third degree, and having alſo a *mucous* humidity above and under the ſkin, may a while endure the flame. *Brown.*

About theſe the nerves and other veſſels make a fine web, covered over with a *mucous* ſubſtance, to moiſten theſe papillæ pyramidales. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

Mu'cousness. *n. ſ.* [from *mucous.*] Slime; viſcoſity.

MU'CRO. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A point.

The *mucro*, or point of the heart inclineth unto the left, by this poſition giving way unto the aſcenſion of the midriff. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Mu'cronated. *adj.* [*mucro*, Latin.] Narrowed to a ſharp point.

Gems are here ſhot into cubes conſiſting of ſix ſides, and *mucronated* or terminating in a point. *Woodward.*

Mu'culent. *adj.* [from *mucus*, Lat.] Viſcous; ſlimy. *Dict.*

MU'CUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] It is more properly uſed for that which flows from the papillary proceſſes through the os cribriforme into the noſtrils; but it is alſo uſed for any ſlimy liquor or moiſture, as that which daubs over and guards the bowels and all the chief paſſages in the body; and it is ſeparated by the mucilaginous glands. *Quincy.*

In the action of chewing, the *mucus* mixeth with the aliment: the *mucus* is an humour different from the ſpittle, and the great quantity of air which it contains helps to diſſolve the aliment. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

MUD. *n. ſ.* [*modder*, Dutch.] The ſlime and uliginous matter at the bottom of ſtill water.

The pureſt ſpring is not ſo free from *mud*,
As I am clear from treaſon. *Shak. Henry* VI.

Water in *mud* doth putrefy, as not able to preſerve itſelf. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The channel was dried up, and the fiſh left dead and ſticking in the *mud*. *L'Eſtrange.*

The force of the fluid will ſeparate the ſmalleſt particles, ſo as to leave vacant interſtices, which will be again filled up by particles carried on by the ſucceeding fluid, as a bank by the *mud* of the current, which muſt be reduced to that figure which gives leaſt reſiſtance to the current. *Arbuthnot.*

——— A fountain in a darkſome wood,
Nor ſtain'd with falling leaves nor riſing *mud*. *Addiſon.*

To **Mud.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To bury in the ſlime or mud. 2. To make turbid; to pollute with dirt; to daſh with dirt; to foul by ſtirring up the ſediment.

(1.) ——— I wiſh
Myſelf were *mudded* in that oozy bed,
Where my ſon lies. *Shak. Tempeſt.*

(2.) I ſhall not ſtir in the waters which have been already *mudded* by ſo many contentious enquiries. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Mu'ddily. *adv.* [from *muddy.*] Turbidly; with foul mixture.

Lucilius writ not only looſely and *muddily*, with little art, and much leſs care, but alſo in a time which was not yet ſufficiently purged from barbariſm. *Dryden.*

Mu'ddiness. *n. ſ.* [from *muddy.*] Turbidneſs; foulneſs cauſed by mud, dregs, or ſediment.

Our next ſtage brought us to the mouth of the Tiber: the ſeaſon of the year, the *muddineſs* of the ſtream, with the many green trees hanging over it, put me in mind of the delightful image that Virgil has given when Æneas took the firſt view of it. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Turn the bottle upſide down; by this means you will not loſe one drop, and the froth will conceal the *muddineſs*. *Swift.*

To **Mu'ddle.** *v. a.* [from *mud.*] 1. To make turbid; to foul; to make muddy. 2. To make half drunk; to cloud or ſtupify.

(1.) The neighbourhood told him, he did ill to *muddle* the water and ſpoil the drink. *L'Eſtrange.*

Yet let the goddeſs ſmile or frown,
Bread we ſhall eat, or white or brown;
And in a cottage, or a court,
Drink fine champagne, or *muddl'd* port. *Prior.*

(2.) I was for five years often drunk, always *muddled*; they carried me from tavern to tavern. *Arbuth. Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

Epicurus ſeems to have had his brains ſo *muddled* and confounded, that he ſcarce ever kept in the right way, though the main maxim of his philoſophy was to truſt to his ſenſes, and follow his noſe. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Mu'ddy. *adj.* [from *mud.*] 1. Turbid; foul with mud. 2. Impure; dark; groſs. 3. Soiled with mud. 4. Dark; not bright. 5. Cloudy in mind; dull.

(1.) A woman mov'd is like a fountain troubled,
Muddy, ill-ſeeming, thick, bereft of beauty. *Shak.*
Her garments, heavy with their drink,

Pull'd the poor wretch from her melodious lay
To *muddy* death. *Shak. Hamlet.*

Carry it among the whitſters in Datchet mead, and there empty it in the *muddy* ditch cloſe by the Thames. *Shakeſp.*

Who can a pure and cryſtal current bring
From ſuch a *muddy* and polluted ſpring? *Sandys's Paraph.*

I ſtrove in vain th' infected blood to cure,
Streams will run *muddy* where the ſpring's impure. *Roſcom.*

Till by the fury of the ſtorm full blown,
The *muddy* bottom o'er the clouds is thrown. *Dryden.*

Out of the true fountains of ſcience painters and ſtatuaries are bound to draw, without amuſing themſelves with dipping in ſtreams which are often *muddy*, at leaſt troubled; I mean the manner of their maſters after whom they creep. *Dryden.*

(2.) There's not the ſmalleſt orb which thou behold'ſt,
But in his motion like an angel ſings,
Still quiring to the young-ey'd cherubims;
Such harmony is in immortal ſounds;
But whilſt this *muddy* veſture of decay
Doth groſly cloſe us in, we cannot hear it. *Shakeſp.*

If you chuſe, for the compoſition of ſuch ointment, ſuch ingredients as do make the ſpirits a little more groſs or *muddy*, thereby the imagination will fix the better. *Bacon.*

(3.) ———— His paſſengers
Expos'd in *muddy* weeds, upon the miry ſhore. *Dryden.*

(4.) ———— The black
A more inferior ſtation ſeeks,
Leaving the fiery red behind,
And mingles in her *muddy* cheeks. *Swift's Miſcel.*

(5.) Do'ſt think I am ſo *muddy*, ſo unſettled,
To appoint myſelf in this vexation. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

———— Yet I,
A dull and *muddy*-mettled raſcal, peak,
Like John-a-dreams, unpregnant in my cauſe,
And can ſay nothing. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

To **Mu'ddy.** *v. a.* [from *mud.*] To make muddy; to cloud; to diſturb.

———— The people *muddied*
Thick and unwholeſome in their thoughts and whiſpers. *Shakeſpeare.*

Exceſs, either with an apoplexy, knocks a man on the head; or with a fever, like fire in a ſtrong-water-ſhop, burns him down to the ground; or if it flames not out, charks him to a coal; *muddies* the beſt wit, and makes it only to flutter and froth high. *Grew's Coſmol.*

Mu'dsucker. *n. ſ.* [*mud* and *ſucker.*] A ſea fowl.

In all water-fowl, their legs and feet correſpond to that way of life; and in *mudſuckers*, two of the toes are ſomewhat joined, that they may not eaſily ſink. *Derham.*

Mudwa'll. *n. ſ.* [*mud* and *wall.*] 1. A wall built without mortar, by throwing up mud and ſuffering it to dry. 2. [*apiaſter.*] A bird ſo called. *Ainſw.*

(1.) If conſcience contract ruſt or ſoil, a man may as well expect to ſee his face in a *mudwall*, as that ſuch a conſcience ſhould give him a true report of his condition. *South.*

Mudwa'lled. *adj.* [*mud* and *wall.*] Having a mudwall.

As folks from *mudwall'd* tenement
Bring landlords pepper-corn for rent;
Preſent a turkey, or a hen,
To thoſe might better ſpare them ten. *Prior.*

To **Mue.** *v. a.* [*muer*, French.] To moult; to change feathers.

Muff. *n. ſ.* [*muff*, Swediſh.] A ſoft cover for the hands in Winter.

Feel but the difference ſoft and rough,
This a gantlet, that a *muff*. *Cleaveland.*

What! no more favours, not a ribbon more,
Not fan, not *muff*. *Suckling.*

The lady of the ſpotted *muff* began. *Dryden.*

A child that ſtands in the dark upon his mother's *muff*, ſays he ſtands upon ſomething, he knows not what. *Locke.*

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Mu'gwort. *n. ſ.* [*mugƿyrt*, Saxon; *artemiſia*, Latin.] The flowers and fruit of the *mugwort* are very like thoſe of the wormwood, but grow erect upon the branches. *Miller.*

Some of the moſt common ſimples with us in England are comfry, bugle, Paul's-betony, and *mugwort.* *Wiſeman.*

MULA'TTO. *n. ſ.* [Spaniſh; *mulat*, French; from *mulus*, Lat.] One begot between a white and a black, as a mule between different ſpecies or animals.

Mu'lberry. } *n. ſ.* [moꝛbeꝛiᵹ, Saxon; *morus*, Lat.]
Mu'lberry *tree.* } 1. The *mulberry-tree* hath large, rough, roundiſh leaves; the male flowers, or katkins, which have a calyx conſiſting of four leaves, are ſometimes produced upon ſeparate trees, at other times at remote diſtances from the fruit on the ſame tree: the fruit is compoſed of ſeveral protuberances, to each of which adhere four ſmall leaves; the ſeeds are roundiſh, growing ſingly in each protuberance; it is planted for the delicacy of the fruit. The white *mulberry* is commonly cultivated for its leaves to feed ſilkworms, in France and Italy, tho' the Perſians always make uſe of the common black *mulberry* for that purpoſe. *Miller.* 2. The fruit of the tree.

(1.) Morton, archbiſhop of Canterbury, was content to uſe *mor* upon a *tun*; and ſometimes a *mulberry-tree*, called morus in Latin, out of a tun. *Camden's Remains.*

(2.) ——— The ripeſt *mulberry*,
That will not hold the handling. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

A body black, round, with ſmall grain like tubercles on the ſurface; not very unlike a *mulberry*. *Woodward's Foſſils.*

Mulct. *n. ſ.* [*mulcta*, Latin.] A fine; a penalty: uſed commonly of pecuniary penalty.

Doe you then Argive Hellena, with all her treaſure here
Reſtore to us, and pay the *mulct*, that by your vows is due. *Chapman.*

Becauſe this is a great part, and Euſebius hath ſaid nothing, we will, by way of *mulct* or pain, lay it upon him. *Bacon.*

Look humble upward, ſee his will diſcloſe
The forfeit firſt, and then the fine impoſe;
A *mulct* thy poverty could never pay,
Had not eternal wiſdom found the way. *Dryden.*

To **Mulct.** *v. a.* [*mulcto*, Latin; *mulcter*, French.] To puniſh with fine or forfeiture.

Marriage without conſent of parents they do not make void, but they *mulct* it in the inheritors; for the children of ſuch marriages are not admitted to inherit above a third part of their parents inheritance. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Mule. *n. ſ.* [*mule*, *mulet*, French; *mula*, Latin.] An animal generated between a he aſs and a mare, or ſometimes between a horſe and a ſhe aſs.

You have among you many a purchas'd ſlave,
Which, like your aſſes, and your dogs, and *mules*,
You uſe in abject and in ſlaviſh part. *Shakeſp.*

Five hundred aſſes yearly took the horſe,
Producing *mules* of greater ſpeed and force. *Sandys.*

Thoſe effluvia in the male ſeed have the greateſt ſtroke in generation, as is demonſtrable in a mule, which doth more reſemble the parent, that is, the aſs, than the female. *Ray.*

Twelve young *mules*, a ſtrong laborious race. *Pope.*

Mu'leteer. *n. ſ.* [*muletier*, French; *mulio*, Lat.] Mule-driver; horſe-boy.

——————— Baſe *muleteers*,
Like peaſant foot-boys, do they keep the walls,
And dare not take up arms like gentlemen. *Shakeſp.*

Your ſhips are not well mann'd,
Your mariners are *muleteers*, reapers. *Shakeſp.*

Mulie'brity. *n. ſ.* [*muliebris*, Latin.] Womanhood; the contrary to virility; the manners and character of woman.

To **Mull.** *v. a.* [*mollitus*, Latin.] 1. To ſoften and diſpirit, as wine is when burnt and ſweetened. *Hanmer.* 2. To heat any liquor, and ſweeten and ſpice it.

(1.) Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy
Mull'd, deaf, ſleepy, inſenſible. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

(2.) Drink new cyder *mull'd*, with ginger warm. *Gay.*

Mulle'in. *n. ſ.* [*verbaſcum*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

Mu'ller. *n. ſ.* [*mouleur*, French.] A ſtone held in the hand with which any powder is ground upon a horizontal ſtone. It is now often called improperly *mullet*.

The beſt grinder is the porphyry, white or green marble, with a *muller* or upper ſtone of the ſame, cut very even without flaws or holes; you may make a *muller* alſo of a flat pebble, by grinding it ſmooth at a grind-ſtone. *Peacham.*

Mu'llet. *n. ſ.* [*mullus*, Latin; *mulet*, French.] A ſea fiſh.

Of carps and *mullets* why prefer the great?
Yet for ſmall turbots ſuch eſteem profeſs. *Pope's Horace.*

Mu'lligrubs. *n. ſ.* Twiſting of the guts; ſometimes ſullenneſs. *Ainſw.*

Mu'llock. *n. ſ.* Rubbiſh. *Ainſw.*

Mulse. *n. ſ.* [*mulſum.*] Wine boiled and mingled with honey. *Dict.*

Multa'ngular. *adj.* [*multus* and *angulus*, Latin.] Many cornered; having many corners; polygonal.

Multa'ngularly. *adv.* [from *multangular.*] Polygonally; with many corners.

Granates are *multangularly* round. *Grew's Coſmol.*

Multa'ngularness. *n. ſ.* [from *multangular.*] The ſtate of being polygonal, or having many corners.

Multica'psular. *adj.* [*multus* and *capſula*, Latin.] Divided into many partitions or cells. *Dict.*

Multica'vous. *adj.* [*multus* and *cavus.*] Full of holes. *Dict.*

Multifa'rious. *adj.* [*multifarius*, Lat.] Having great multiplicity; having different reſpects; having great diverſity in itſelf.

There is a *multifarious* artifice in the ſtructure of the meaneſt animal. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

When we conſider this ſo *multifarious* congruity of things in reference to ourſelves, how can we with-hold from inferring, that that which made both dogs and ducks made them with a reference to us? *More's Antidotes againſt Atheiſm.*

His ſcience is not moved by the guſts of fancy and humour, which blow up and down the *multifarious* opinioniſts. *Glanville to Albius.*

We could not think of a more comprehenſive expedient, whereby to aſſiſt the frail and torpent memory through ſo *multifarious* and numerous an employment. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

Multifa'riously. *adv.* [from *multifarius.*] With multiplicity; with great variety of modes or relations.

If only twenty-four parts may be ſo *multifariouſly* placed, as to make many millions of millions of differing rows: in the ſuppoſition of a thouſand parts, how immenſe muſt that capacity of variation be? *Bentley's Sermons.*

Multifa'riousness. *n. ſ.* [from *multifarius.*] Multiplied diverſity.

According to the *multifariouſneſs* of this imitability, ſo are the poſſibilities of being. *Norris's Miſcel.*

Multi'fidous. *adj.* [*multifidus*, Latin.] Having many partitions; cleft into many branches.

Theſe animals are only excluded without ſight which are multiparous and *multifidous*, which have many at a litter, and have feet divided into many portions. *Brown.*

Mu'ltiform. *adj.* [*multiformis*, Lat.] Having various ſhapes or appearances.

——— Ye that in quaternion run
Perpetual circle, *multiform*. *Milton.*

The beſt way to convince is proving, by ocular demonſtration, the *multiform* and amazing operations of the air-pump and the load-ſtone. *Watts.*

Multifo'rmity. *n. ſ.* [*multiformis*, Latin.] Diverſity of ſhapes or appearances ſubſiſting in the ſame thing.

Multila'teral. *adj.* [*multus* and *lateralis*, Latin.] Having many ſides. *Dict.*

Multilo'quous. *adj.* [*multiloquus*, Latin.] Very talkative. *Dict.*

Multino'minal. *adj.* [*multus* and *nomen*, Lat.] Having many names. *Dict.*

Multi'parous. *adj.* [*multiparus*, Lat.] Bringing many at a birth.

Double formations do often happen to *multiparous* generations, more eſpecially that of ſerpents, whoſe conceptions being numerous, and their eggs in chains, they may unite into various ſhapes, and come out in mixed formations. *Brown.*

Animals feeble and timorous are generally *multiparous*; or if they bring forth but few at once, as pigeons, they compenſate that by their often breeding. *Ray on the Creation.*

Mu'ltipede. *n. ſ.* [*multipeda*, Latin.] An inſect with many feet; a ſow or wood-louſe. *Bailey.*

Mu'ltiple. *adj.* [*multiplex*, Latin.] A term in arithmetick, when one number contains another ſeveral times: as nine is the *multiple* of three, containing it three times. Manifold.

Multipli'able. *adj.* [*multipliable*, French; from *multiply*.] Capable to be multiplied.

Multipli'ableness. *n. ſ.* [from *multipliable*.] Capacity of being multiplied.

Multiplica'ble. *adj.* [from *multiplico*, Latin.] Capable of being arithmetically multiplied.

Multiplica'nd. *n. ſ.* [*multiplicandus*, Latin.] The number to be multiplied in arithmetick.

Multiplication hath the *multiplicand*, or number to be multiplied; the multiplier, or number given, by which the *multiplicand* is to be multiplied, and the product, or number produced by the other two. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

Multiplica'te. *adj.* [from *multiplico*, Latin.] Conſiſting of more than one.

In this *multiplicate* number of the eye, the object ſeen is not multiplied, and appears but one, though ſeen with two or more eyes. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

Multiplica'tion. *n. ſ.* [*multiplication*, French; *multiplicatio*, Latin.] 1. The act of multiplying or increaſing any number by addition or production of more of the ſame kind. 2. [In arithmetick.] *Multiplication* is the increaſing of any one number by another, ſo often as there are units in that number, by which the one is increaſed. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

(1.) Although they had divers ſtiles for God, yet under many appellations they acknowledged one divinity; rather conceiving thereby the evidence or acts of his power in ſeveral ways than a *multiplication* of eſſence, or real diſtractions of unity in any one. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

(2.) A man had need be a good arithmetician to underſtand this author's works: his deſcription runs on like a *multiplication* table. *Addiſon on ancient Medals.*

Multiplica'tor. *n. ſ.* [*multiplicateur*, Fr. from *multiplico*, Latin.] The number by which another number is multiplied.

Multipli'city. *n. ſ.* [*multiplicite*, French.] 1. More than one of the ſame kind. 2. State of being many.

(1.) Had they diſcourſed rightly but upon this one principle, that God was a being infinitely perfect, they could never have aſſerted a *multiplicity* of gods: for, can one God include in him all perfection, and another God include in him all perfections too? Can there be any more than all? And if this all be in one, can it be alſo in another? *South's Sermons.*

Company, he thinks, leſſens the ſhame of vice, by ſharing it; and abates the torrent of a common odium, by deriving it into many channels; and therefore if he cannot wholly avoid the eye of the obſerver, he hopes to diſtract it at leaſt by a *multiplicity* of the object. *South's Sermons.*

(2.) You equal Donne in the variety, *multiplicity*, and choice of thoughts. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*

Multipli'cious. *adj.* [*multiplex*, Lat.] Manifold. Not uſed.

Amphiſbæna is not an animal of one denomination; for that animal is not one, but *multiplicious*, or many, which hath a duplicity or gemination of principal parts. *Brown.*

Mu'ltiplier. *n. ſ.* [from *multiply*.] 1. One who multiplies or increaſes the number of any thing. 2. The multiplicator in arithmetick.

(1.) Broils and quarrels are alone the great accumulators and *multipliers* of injuries. *Decay of Piety.*

(2.) Multiplication hath the multiplicand and the *multiplier*, or number given, by which the multiplicand is to be multiplied. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

To **MU'LTIPLY.** *v. a.* [*multiplier*, French; *multiplico*, Latin.] 1. To increaſe in number; to make more by generation, accumulation, or addition. 2. To perform the proceſs of arithmetical multiplication.

(1.) He clappeth his hands amongſt us, and *multiplieth* his words againſt God. *Job*, xxxiv. 37.

He ſhall not *multiply* horſes. *Deut.* xvii. 16.

His birth to our juſt fear gave no ſmall cauſe,
But his growth now to youth's full flower diſplaying
All virtue, grace, and wiſdom, to atchieve
Things higheſt, greateſt, *multiplies* my fears. *Milton.*

(2.) From one ſtock of ſeven hundred years, *multiplying* ſtill by twenty, we ſhall find the product to be one thouſand three hundred forty-ſeven millions three hundred ſixty-eight thouſand four hundred and twenty. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To **Mu'ltiply.** *v. n.* 1. To grow in number. 2. To increaſe themſelves.

(1.) The *multiplying* brood of the ungodly ſhall not thrive. *Wiſd.* iv. 3.

(2.) The *multiplying* villanies of nature
Do ſwarm upon him. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

We ſee the infinitely fruitful and productive power of this way of ſinning; how it can increaſe and *multiply* beyond all bounds and meaſures of actual commiſſion. *South's Sermons.*

Multi'potent. *adj.* [*multus* and *potens*, Lat.] Having manifold power; having power to do many different things.

—— By Jove *multipotent*,
Thou ſhould'ſt not bear from me a Greekiſh member.
Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.

Multipre'sence. *n. ſ.* [*multus* and *præſentia*, Latin.] The power or act of being preſent in more places than one at the ſame time.

This ſleeveleſs tale of tranſubſtantiation was ſurely brought into the world, and upon the ſtage, by that other fable of the *multipreſence* of Chriſt's body. *Hall.*

Multi'scious. *adj.* [*multiſcius*, Latin.] Having variety of knowledge.

Multisili'quous. *adj.* [*multus* and *ſiliqua*, Lat.] The ſame with corniculate: uſed of plants, whoſe ſeed is contained in many diſtinct ſeed-veſſels. *Bailey.*

Multi'sonous. *adj.* [*multiſonus*, Lat.] Having many ſounds. *Dict.*

MU'LTITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*multitude*, French; *multitudo*, Lat.] 1. The ſtate of being many; the ſtate of being more than one. 2. Number collective; a ſum of many; more than one. 3. A great number, looſely and indefinitely. 4. A crowd or throng; the vulgar.

(2.) It is impoſſible that any *multitude* can be actually infinite, or ſo great that there cannot be a greater. *Hale.*

(3.) It is a fault in a *multitude* of preachers, that they utterly neglect method in their harangues. *Watts.*

(4.) He the vaſt hiſſing *multitude* admires. *Addiſon.*

Multitu'dinous. *adj.* [from *multitude*.] 1. Having the appearance of a multitude. 2. Manifold.

(1.) Will all great Neptune's ocean waſh this blood
Clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather
Thy *multitudinous* ſea incarnardine,
Making the green one red. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

(2.) ———— At once pluck out
The *multitudinous* tongue, let them not lick
The ſweet that is their poiſon. *Shakeſp.*

Multi'vagant.
Multi'vagous. } *adj.* [*multivagus*, Latin.] That wanders or ſtrays much abroad. *Dict.*

Multi'vious. *adj.* [*multus* and *via*, Lat.] Having many ways; manifold. *Dict.*

Multo'cular. *adj.* [*multus* and *oculus*, Latin.] Having more eyes than two.

Flies are *multocular*, having as many eyes as there are perforations in their corneæ. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

Mum. *interject.* [Of this word the ſuppoſed original is mentioned in *mome*: it may be obſerved, that when it is pronounced it leaves the lips cloſed. *Mumme*, Daniſh, a maſk; whence *mummers* and *maſkers* are the ſame. *Upton.*] A word denoting prohibition to ſpeak, or reſolution not to ſpeak; ſilence; huſh.

But to his ſpeech he aunſwered nowhit,
But ſtood ſtill mute, as if he had beene dum,
Ne ſigne of ſence did ſhew, ne common wit,
As one with griefe and anguiſhe ove-cum,
And unto every thing did aunſwere *mum*. *Spenſer.*

Mum then, and no more proceed. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Well ſaid, maſter: *mum!* and gave your fill. *Shakeſp.*

The citizens are *mum*, ſay not a word. *Shak. Rich.* III.

Intruſt it under ſolemn vows
Of *mum*, and ſilence, and the roſe. *Hudibras.*

Mum. *n. ſ.* [*mumme*, German.] Ale brewed with wheat.

In Shenibank, upon the river Elbe, is a ſtorehouſe for the wheat of which *mum* is made at Brunſwick. *Mortimer.*

——— Sedulous and ſtout
With bowls of fat'ning *mum*. *Philips.*

The clam'rous crowd is huſh'd with mugs of *mum*,
Till all tun'd equal ſend a general hum. *Pope.*

To **Mu'mble.** *v. n.* [*mompelen*, Dutch; *mutio*, Latin.] 1. To ſpeak inwardly; to grumble; to mutter; to ſpeak with imperfect ſound or articulation. 2. To chew; to bite ſoftly; to eat with the lips cloſe.

(1.) As one then in a dream, whoſe drier brain
Is toſt with troubled ſights, and fancies weake,
He *mumbled* ſoft, but would not all his ſilence break.
Spenſer's Fairy Queen.

——— Peace, you *mumbling* fool;
Utter your gravity o'er a goſſip's bowl. *Shakeſp.*

A wrinkled hag, with age grown double,
Picking dry ſticks, and *mumbling* to herſelf. *Otway.*

(2.) The man, who laugh'd but once to ſee an aſs
Mumbling to make the groſs-grain'd thiſtles paſs,
Might laugh again to ſee a jury chaw
The prickles of unpalateable law. *Dryden.*

To **Mu'mble.** *v. a.* 1. To utter with a low inarticulate voice. 2. To mouth gently. 3. To ſlubber over; to ſuppreſs; to utter imperfectly.

(1.) Some carrytale, ſome pleaſeman, ſome ſlight zany,
Some *mumble*-news; told our intents before. *Shakeſp.*

——— Here ſtood he in the dark,
Mumbling of wicked charms, conj'ring the moon
To ſtand 's auſpicious miſtreſs. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

He with *mumbled* pray'rs attones the deity. *Dryden's Juv.*

(2.) ——— Spaniels civilly delight
In *mumbling* of the game they dare not bite. *Pope.*

(3.) The raiſing of my rabble is an exploit of conſequence; and not to be *mumbled* up in ſilence for all her pertneſs. *Dryden.*

Mu'mbler. *n. ſ.* [from *mumble*.] One that ſpeaks inarticulately; a mutterer.

Mu'mblingly. *adv.* [from *mumbling*.] With inarticulate utterance.

To **Mumm.** *v. a.* [*mumme*, Daniſh.] To maſk; to frolick in diſguiſe.

——— The thriftleſs games
With *mumming* and with maſking all around. *Hubberd.*

Mu'mmer. *n. ſ.* [*mumme*, Daniſh.] A maſker; one who performs frolicks in a perſonated dreſs.

If you chance to be pinch'd with the colick, you make faces like *mummers*. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Jugglers and dancers, anticks, *mummers*. *Milton.*

I began to ſmoke that they were a parcel of *mummers*. *Addiſon.*

Peel'd, pach'd and pyebald, linſey-woolſey brothers;
Grave *mummers!* *Pope's Dunciad.*

Mu'mmery. *n. ſ.* [*momerie*, French.] Maſking; frolick in maſks; foolery. This is ſometimes written *mommery*.

Here mirth's but *mummery*,
And ſorrows only real be. *Wotton.*

This open day-light doth not ſhew the maſques and *mummeries*, and triumphs of the world, half ſo ſtately as candlelight. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

——— Your fathers
Diſdain'd the *mummery* of foreign ſtrollers. *Fenton.*

Mu'mmy. *n. ſ.* [*mumie*, French; *mumia*, Latin; derived by *Salmaſius* from *amomum*, by *Bochart* from the Arabick.] 1. A dead body preſerved by the Egyptian art of embalming.—We have two ſubſtances for medicinal uſe under the name of *mummy*: one is the dried fleſh of human bodies embalmed with myrrh and ſpice; the other is the liquor running from ſuch *mummies* when newly prepared, or when affected by great heat, or by damps: this is ſometimes of a liquid, ſometimes of a ſolid form, as it is preſerved in vials, or ſuffered to dry: the firſt kind is brought in large pieces, of a friable texture, light and ſpungy, of a blackiſh brown colour, and often black and clammy on the ſurface; it is of a ſtrong but not agreeable ſmell: the ſecond, in its liquid ſtate, is a thick, opake, and viſcous fluid, of a blackiſh and a ſtrong, but not diſagreeable ſmell: in its indurated ſtate it is a dry, ſolid ſubſtance, of a fine ſhining black colour and cloſe texture, eaſily broken, and of a good ſmell: this ſort is extremely dear, and the firſt ſort ſo cheap, that we are not to imagine it to be the ancient Egyptian *mummy*. What our druggiſts are ſupplied with is the fleſh of any bodies the Jews can get, who fill them with the common bitumen ſo plentiful in that part of the world, and adding aloes, and ſome other cheap ingredients, ſend them to be baked in an oven till the juices are exhaled, and the embalming matter has penetrated. *Hill's Mat. Med.* 2. *Mummy* is uſed among gardeners for a ſort of wax uſed in the planting and grafting of trees. *Chambers.* 3. *To beat to a* **Mummy.** To beat ſoundly. *Ainſ.*

(1.) ——— ——— The ſilk
Was dy'd in *mummy*, which the ſkilful
Conſerv'd of maidens hearts. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

It is ſtrange how long carcaſes have continued uncorrupt, as appeareth in the *mummies* of Egypt, having laſted ſome of them three thouſand years. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Sav'd by ſpice, like *mummies*, many a year,
Old bodies of philoſophy appear. *Dunciad.*

To **Mump.** *v. a.* [*mompelen*, Dutch.] 1. To nibble; to bite quick; to chew with a continued motion. 2. To talk low and quick. 3. [In cant language.] To go a begging. *Ainſ.*

(1.) ——Let him not pry nor liſten,
Nor friſk about the houſe
Like a tame *mumping* ſquirrel with a bell on. *Otway.*

Mu'mper. *n. ſ.* [In cant language.] A beggar.

Mumps. *n. ſ.* [*mompelen*, Dutch.] Sullenneſs; ſilent anger. *Skinner.*

Mumps. *n. ſ.* The ſquinancy. *Ainſ.*

To **Munch.** *v. a.* [*manger*, French.] To chew by great mouthfuls. This is likewiſe written to *mounch*; ſee **Mounch.**

Say, ſweet love, what thou deſir'ſt to eat?
—Truly, a peck of provender; I could *munch* your good dry oats. *Shakeſp. Midſummer Night's Dream.*

To **Munch.** *v. n.* To chew eagerly by great mouthfuls.

It is the ſon of a mare that's broken looſe, and *munching* upon the melons. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

Mu'ncher. *n. ſ.* [from *munch*.] One that munches.

Mund. *n. ſ.* *Mund* is peace, from which our lawyers call a breach of the peace, *mundbrech*: ſo Eadmund is happy peace; Æthelmund, noble peace; Ælmund, all peace; with which theſe are much of the ſame import: Irenæus, Heſychius, Lenis, Pacatus, Sedatus, Tranquillus, &c. *Gibſon's Camden.*

Munda'ne. *adj.* [*mundanus*, Latin.] Belonging to the world.

The platonical hypotheſis of a *mundane* ſoul will relieve us. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

The atoms which now conſtitute heaven and earth, being once ſeparate in the *mundane* ſpace, could never without God, by their mechanical affections, have convened into this preſent frame of things. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Munda'tion. *n. ſ.* [*mundus*, Latin.] The act of cleanſing.

Munda'tory. *adj.* [from *mundus*, Latin.] Having the power to cleanſe.

Mu'ndick. *n. ſ.* A kind of marcaſite or ſemimetal found in tin mines.

When any metals were in conſiderable quantity, theſe bodies loſe the name of marcaſites, and are called ores: in Cornwal and the Weſt they call them *mundick.* *Woodward.*

Beſides ſtones, all the ſorts of *mundick* are naturally figured. *Grew's Coſmol.*

Mundifica'tion *n. ſ.* [*mundus* and *facio*, Lat.] Cleanſing any body, as from droſs, or matter of inferior account to what is to be cleanſed. *Quincy.*

Mundi'ficative. *adj.* [*mundus* and *facio*, Latin.] Cleanſing; having the power to cleanſe.

Gall is very *mundificative*, and, was a proper medicine to clear the eyes of Tobit. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

We incarned with an addition to the fore-mentioned *mundificative.* *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To **MU'NDIFY.** *v. a.* [*mundus* and *facio*, Lat.] To cleanſe; to make clean.

Simple wounds, ſuch as are *mundified* and kept clean, do not need any other hand but that of nature. *Brown.*

The ingredients actuate the ſpirits, abſorb the inteſtinal ſuperfluities, and *mundify* the blood. *Harvey.*

Mundi'vagant. *adj.* [*mundivagus*, Lat.] Wandering through the world. *Dict.*

Mundu'ngus. *n. ſ.* Stinking tobacco. A cant word.

Exhale *mundungus* ill perfuming ſcent. *Philips.*

Mu'nerary. *adj.* [from *munus*, Latin.] Having the nature of a gift.

Mu'ngrel. *n. ſ.* [frequently written *mongrel.* See Mongrel.] Any thing generated between different kinds; any thing partaking of the qualities of different cauſes or parents.

Maſtiff, greyhound, *mungrel* grim,
Hound or ſpaniel brache or hym,
Or bobtail tike, or trundle tail. *Shakeſp.*

Mu'ngrel. *adj.* Generated between different natures; baſeborn; degenerate.

Thou art the compoſition of a knave, beggar, coward, pander, and the ſon and heir of *mungrel* bitch. *Shakeſp.*

My people are grown half wild, they would not precipitate themſelves elſe into ſuch a mixt *mungrel* war. *Howel.*

Mungrel curs bawl, ſnarle and ſnap, where the fox flies before them, and clap their tails between the legs when an adverſary makes head againſt them. *L'Eſtrange.*

A foreign ſon is ſought and a mix'd *mungrel* brood. *Dryden.*

Muni'cipal. *adj.* [*municipal*, French; *municipalis*, *municipium*, Latin.] Belonging to a corporation.

A counſellor, bred up in the knowledge of the *municipal* and ſtatute laws, may honeſtly inform a juſt prince how far his prerogative extends. *Dryden.*

Muni'ficence. *n. ſ.* [*munificence*, French; *munificentia*, Latin.] 1. Liberality; the act of giving. 2. In *Spenſer* it is uſed, as it ſeems, for fortification or ſtrength, from *munitiones facere.*

(1.) A ſtate of poverty obſcures all the virtues of liberality and *munificence.* *Addiſon, Spectator.*

(2.) ——— Their importune ſway
This land invaded with like violence,
Until that Locrine for his realms defence,
Did head againſt them make, and ſtrong *munificence.* *Spenſer.*

MUNI'FICENT. *adj.* [*munificus*, Latin.] Liberal; generous.

Is he not our moſt *munificent* benefactor, our wiſeſt counſellor and moſt potent protector. *Atterbury.*

Muni'ficently. *adv.* [from *munificent.*] Liberally; generouſly.

Mu'niment. *n. ſ.* [*munimentum*, Latin.] 1. Fortification; ſtrong hold. 2. Support; defence. 3. Record; writing upon which claims and rights are founded.

(2.) ——— The arm our ſoldier,
Our ſteed the leg, the tongue our trumpeter;
With other *muniments* and petty helps
In this our fabrick. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

To **Muni'te.** *v. a.* [*munio*, Latin.] To fortify; to ſtrengthen. A word not in uſe.

Heat doth attenuate, and the more groſs and tangible parts contract, both to avoid vacuum, and to *munite* themſelves againſt the force of the fire. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Men, in the procuring or *muniting* of religious unity, muſt not diſſolve the laws of charity and human ſociety. *Bacon.*

Muni'tion. *n. ſ.* [*munition*, Fr. *munitio*, Lat.] 1. Fortification; ſtrong hold. 2. Ammunition; materials for war.

(1.) Victors under-pin their acqueſts jure belli, that they might not be loſt by the continuation of external forces of ſtanding armies, caſtles, garriſons, *munitions.* *Hale.*

(2.) ——— What penny hath Rome borne,
What men provided, what *munition* ſent,
To underprop this action? *Shakeſp. King John.*

The king of Tripolie in every hold
Shut up his men, *munition* and his treaſure. *Fairfax.*

It is a city, ſtrong and well ſtored with *munition.* *Sandys.*

Mu'nnion. *n. ſ.* The upright poſts, that divide the ſeveral lights in a window frame, are called *munnions.* *Moxon.*

Mu'rage. *n. ſ.* [from *murus*, Latin.] Money paid to keep walls in repair.

Mu'ral. *adj.* [*muralis*, *urus*, Latin.] Pertaining to a wall.

——— And repair'd
Her *mural* breach, returning whence it rowl'd. *Milton.*

In the nectarine and the like delicate *mural* fruit, the later your pruning, the better. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

A ſoldier would venture his life for a *mural* crown. *Addiſon.*

MU'RDER. *n. ſ.* [moꞃðoꞃ, moꞃðeꞃ, Sax. *murdrum*, law Lat. the etymology requires that it ſhould be written, as it anciently often was, *murther*; but of late the word itſelf has commonly, and its derivatives univerſally, been written with *d.*] The act of killing a man unlawfully; the act of killing criminally.

Blood hath been ſhed ere now, i' th' olden time,
Ere human ſtatute purg'd the general weal;
Ay, and ſince too, *murders* have been perform'd
Too terrible for th' ear. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Slaughter grows *murder* when it goes too far,
And makes a maſſacre what was a war. *Dryden.*

The killing of their children had, in the account of God, the guilt of *murder*, as the offering them to idols had the guilt of idolatry. *Locke.*

To **Mu'rder.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To kill a man unlawfully. 2. To deſtroy; to put an end to.

(1.) If he dies, I *murder* him, not they. *Dryden.*

(2.) Can'ſt thou quake and change thy colour,
Murder thy breath in middle of a word,
And then again begin, and ſtop again. *Shakeſp.*
——— Let the mutinous winds
Strike the proud cedars to the fiery ſun;
Murd'ring impoſſibility, to make
What cannot be, ſlight work. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Mu'rder. *interj.* An outcry when life is in danger.

Kill men i' th' dark! where be theſe bloody thieves?
Ho *murther! murther!* *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Mu'rderer. *n. ſ.* [from *murder.*] One who has ſhed human blood unlawfully; one who has killed a man criminally.

Thou doſt kill me with thy falſehood, and it grieves me not to die; but it grieves me that thou art the *murderer*. *Sidney.*

——— I am his hoſt,
Who ſhould againſt his *murd'rer* ſhut the door,
Not bear the knife myſelf. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Thou tell'ſt me there is *murder* in mine eyes:
'Tis pretty ſure,
That eyes that are the frail'ſt and ſofteſt things,
Who ſhut their coward gates on atomies,
Should be call'd tyrants, butchers, *murderers*. *Shakeſp.*

The very horrour of the fact had ſtupified all curioſity, and ſo diſperſed the multitude, that even the *murderer* himſelf might have eſcaped. *Wotton.*

Like ſome rich or mighty *murderer*,
Too great for priſon, which he breaks with gold,
Who freſher for new miſchiefs, does appear,
And dares the world to tax him with the old. *Dryden.*

This ſtranger having had a brother killed by the conſpirator, and having ſought in vain for an opportunity of revenge, chanced to meet the *murderer* in the temple. *Addiſon.*

With equal terrors, not with equal guilt,
The *murderer* dreams of all the blood he ſpilt. *Swift.*

Mu'rderess. *n. ſ.* [from *murderer.*] A woman that commits murder.

When by thy ſcorn, O *murd'reſs!* I am dead,
Then ſhall my ghoſt come to thy bed,
And thee feign'd veſtal in worſe arms ſhall ſee. *Donne.*
Diana's vengeance on the victor ſhown,
The *murd'reſs* mother, and conſuming ſon. *Dryden.*
Art thou the *murd'reſs* then of wretched Laius. *Dryden.*

Mu'rderment. *n. ſ.* [from *murder.*] The act of killing unlawfully. Not in uſe.

To her came meſſage of the *murderment*. *Fairfax.*

Mu'rderous. *adj.* [from *murder.*] Bloody; guilty of murder; addicted to blood.

Upon thy eye-balls *murd'rous* tyranny
Sits in grim majeſty to fright the world. *Shakeſp.*
Oh *murd'rous* coxcomb! what ſhould ſuch a fool
Do with ſo good a wife? *Shakeſp. Othello.*
——— Enforc'd to fly
Thence into Egypt, till the *murd'rous* king
Were dead, who ſought his life; and miſſing, fill'd
With infant blood the ſtreets of Bethlehem. *Milton.*
If ſhe has deform'd this earthly life
With *murd'rous* rapine and ſeditious ſtrife;
In everlaſting darkneſs muſt ſhe lie. *Prior.*

Mure. *n. ſ.* [*mur*, Fr. *murus*, Lat.] A wall. Not in uſe.

The inceſſant care and labour of his mind
Hath wrought the *mure*, that ſhould confine it in,
So thin, that life looks through and will break out.
Shakeſpeare.

To **Mure.** *v. a.* [*murer*, Fr. from *murus*, Latin.] To incloſe in walls.

All the gates of the city were *mured* up, except ſuch as were reſerved to ſally out at. *Knolles.*

Mu'renger. *n. ſ.* [*murus*, Lat.] An overſeer of a wall.
Ainſworth.

Muria'tick. *adj.* Partaking of the taſte or nature of brine, from muria, brine or pickle. *Quincy.*

If the ſcurvy be entirely *muriatick*, proceeding from a diet of ſalt fleſh or fiſh, antiſcorbutick vegetables may be given with ſucceſs, but tempered with acids. *Arbuthnot.*

Murk. *n. ſ.* [*morck*, Daniſh, dark.] Darkneſs; want of light.

Ere twice in *murk* and occidental damp,
Moiſt Heſperus hath quench'd his ſleepy lamp. *Shakeſp.*

Murk. *n. ſ.* Huſks of fruit.

Mu'rky. *adj.* [*morck*, Daniſh.] Dark; cloudy; wanting light.

—— The *murkieſt* den,
The moſt opportune place, the ſtrong'ſt ſuggeſtion
Shall never melt mine honour into luſt. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*
So ſcented the grim feature, and up turn'd
His noſtrils wide into the *murky* air,
Sagacious of his quarry. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
A *murky* ſtorm deep low'ring o'er our heads
Hung imminent, that with impervious gloom
Oppos'd itſelf to Cynthia's ſilver ray. *Addiſon.*

MU'RMUR. *n. ſ.* [*murmur*, Lat. *murmure*, Fr.] 1. A low ſhrill noiſe. 2. A complaint half ſuppreſſed; a complaint not openly uttered.

(1.) Flame as it moveth within itſelf, or is blown by a bellows, giveth a *murmur* or interiour ſound. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

When the wing'd colonies firſt tempt the ſky,
Or ſetting, ſeize the ſweets the bloſſoms yield,
Then a low *murmur* runs along the field. *Pope.*
——— Black Melancholy ſits,
Deepens the *murmur* of the falling floods,
And breathes a browner horror on the woods. *Pope.*
(2.) Some diſcontents there are; ſome idle *murmurs*;
How idle *murmurs!*
The doors are all ſhut up; the wealthier ſort,
With arms acroſs, and hats upon their eyes,
Walk to and fro before their ſilent ſhops. *Dryden.*

To **Mu'rmur.** *v. n.* [*murmuro*, Lat. *murmurer*, Fr.] 1. To give a low ſhrill ſound. 2. To grumble; to utter ſecret and ſullen diſcontent: with *at* before things, and *againſt* before perſons.

(1.) ——— The *murmuring* ſurge,
That on th' unnumber'd idle pebbles chafes,
Can ſcarce be heard ſo high. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
Amid an iſle around whoſe rocky ſhore
The foreſts *murmur*, and the ſurges roar,
A goddeſs guards in her enchanted dome. *Pope.*
The buſy bees with a ſoft *murmuring* ſtrain,
Invite to gentle ſleep the lab'ring ſwain. *Dryden.*
(2.) The good we have enjoy'd from heav'n's free will;
And ſhall we *murmur* to endure the ill? *Dryden.*

Murmur not *at* your ſickneſs, for thereby you will ſin againſt God's providence. *Wake's Prep. for Death.*

The good conſequences of this ſcheme, which will execute itſelf without *murmuring againſt* the goverment, are very viſible.
Swift.

Mu'rmurer. *n. ſ.* [from *murmur.*] One who repines; one who complains ſullenly; a grumbler; a repiner; a complainer.

——— Heav'n's peace be with him!
That's chriſtian care enough; for living *murmurers*
There's places of rebuke. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

The *murmurer* is turned off to the company of thoſe doleful creatures, which were to inhabit the ruins of Babylon.
Government of the Tongue.

Still might the diſcontented *murmurer* cry,
Ah hapleſs fate of man! ah wretch doom'd once to die.
Blackmore on the Creation.

Mu'rnival. *n. ſ.* [*morneſle*, Fr. from *morner*, to ſtun.] Four cards of a ſort. *Skinner and Ainſworth.*

Mu'rrain. *n. ſ.* [The etymology of this word is not clear; *mur* is an old word for a catarrh, which might well anſwer to the glanders; *muriana*, low Latin. *Skinner* derives it from *mori*, to die.] The plague in cattle.

Away ragg'd rams, care I what *murrain* kill. *Sidney.*

Some trials would be made of mixtures of water in ponds for cattle, to make them more milch, to fatten, or to keep them from *murrain*. *Bacon.*

—— A hallowed band
Cou'd tell what *murrains*, in what months begun. *Garth.*

Murre. *n. ſ.* A kind of bird.

Among the firſt ſort we reckon coots, meawes, *murres*, creyſers and curlews. *Carew.*

Mu'rrey. *adj.* [*moree*, Fr. *morello*, Italian; from *moro*, a moor.] Darkly red.

Leaves of ſome trees turn a little *murrey* or reddiſh. *Bacon.*

They employ it in certain proportions, to tinge their glaſs both with red colour, or with a purpliſh or *murrey*. *Boyle.*

Painted glaſs of a ſanguine red, will not aſcend in powder above a *murrey*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Cornelius jumps out, a ſtocking upon his head, and a waiſtcoat of *murrey*-coloured ſattin upon his body. *Arbuth.*

Mu'rrion. *n. ſ.* [often written *morion*. See Morion. *Junius* derives it from *murus*, a wall.] A helmet; a caſque; armour for the head.

Their beef they often in their *murrious* ſtew'd,
And in their baſket-hilts their bev'rage brew'd. *King.*

Murth *of Corn.* *n. ſ.* Plenty of grain. *Ainſw.*

Mu'scadel.
Mu'scadine. } *adj.* [*muſcat*, *muſcadel*, Fr. *moſcatello*, Italian; either from the fragrance reſembling the nutmeg, *nux moſcata*, or from *muſca*, a fly; flies being eager of thoſe grapes.] A kind of ſweet grape, ſweet wine and ſweet pear.

—— He quafft off the *muſcadel*,
And threw the ſops all in the ſexton's face. *Shakeſp.*

MU'SCLE. *n. ſ.* [*muſcle*, Fr. *muſculus*, Lat. muncula, Sax.] 1. *Muſcle* is a bundle of thin and parallel plates of fleſhy threads or fibres, incloſed by one common membrane: all the fibres of the ſame plate are parallel to one another, and tied together at extremely little diſtances by ſhort and tranſverſe fibres: the fleſhy fibres are compoſed of other ſmaller fibres, incloſed likewiſe by a common membrane: each leſſer fibre conſiſts of very ſmall veſicles or bladders, into which we ſuppoſe the veins, arteries and nerves to open, for every muſcle receives branches of all thoſe veſſels, which muſt be diſtributed to every fibre: the two ends of each muſcle or the extremities of the fibres are, in the limbs of animals, faſtened to two bones, the one moveable, the other fixed; and therefore, when the muſcles contract, they draw the moveable bone according to the direction of their fibres. *Quincy.* 2. A bivalve ſhell-fiſh.

(1.) The inſtruments of motion are the *muſcels*, the fibres whereof, contracting themſelves, move the ſeveral parts of the body. *Locke.*

(2.) Of ſhell-fiſh, there are wrinkles, limpers, cockles and *muſcles*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

It is the obſervation of Ariſtotle, that oyſters and *muſcels* grow fuller in the waxing of the moon. *Hakewill.*

Two pair of ſmall *muſcle* ſhells was found in a limeſtone quarry. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Musco'sity. *n. ſ.* [*muſcoſus*, Latin.] Moſſineſs.

Mu'scular. *adj.* [from *muſculus*, Lat.] Relating to muſcles; performed by muſcles.

By the *muſcular* motion and perpetual flux of the liquids, a great part of the liquids are thrown out of the body. *Arbuthnot.*

Muscula'rity. *n. ſ.* [from *muſcular*.] The ſtate of having muſcles.

The guts of a ſturgeon, taken out and cut to pieces, will ſtill move, which may depend upon their great thickneſs and *muſcularity*. *Grew's Muſæum.*

Mu'sculous. *adj.* [*muſculeux*, Fr. *muſculoſus*, Latin.] 1. Full of muſcles; brawny. 2. Pertaining to a muſcle.

(2.) The uvea has a *muſculous* power, and can dilate and contract that round hole, called the pupil of the eye, for the better moderating the tranſmiſſion of light. *More.*

Muse. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Deep thought; cloſe attention; abſence of mind; brown ſtudy. 2. The power of poetry.

(1.) The tidings ſtrange did him abaſhed make,
That ſtill he ſat long time aſtoniſhed
As in great *muſe*, ne word to creature ſpake. *Fairy Queen.*

——— He was fill'd
With admiration and deep *muſe*, to hear
Of things ſo high and ſtrange. *Milton.*

(2.) Begin my *muſe*. *Cowley.*

—— The *muſe*-inſpired train
Triumph, and raiſe their drooping heads again. *Waller.*

Lodona's fate, in long oblivion caſt,
The *muſe* ſhall ſing, and what ſhe ſings ſhall laſt. *Pope.*

To **MUSE.** *v. n.* [*muſer*, Fr. *muyſen*, Dutch; *muſſo*, Latin.] 1. To ponder; to think cloſe; to ſtudy in ſilence. 2. To be abſent of mind; to be attentive to ſomething not preſent; to be in a brown ſtudy. 3. To wonder; to be amazed.

(1.) If he ſpake courteouſly, he angled the people's hearts; if he were ſilent, he *muſed* upon ſome dangerous plot. *Sidney.*

St. Auguſtine, ſpeaking of devout men, noteth, how they daily frequented the church, how attentive ear they give unto the chapters read, how careful they were to remember the ſame, and to *muſe* thereupon by themſelves. *Hooker.*

—— Cæſar's father oft,
When he hath *muſ'd* of taking kingdoms in,
Beſtow'd his lips on that unworthy place,
As it rain'd kiſſes. *Shakeſp.*

My mouth ſhall ſpake of wiſdom: and my heart *muſe* of underſtanding. *Pſalm* xlix. 3.

Her face upon a ſudden glittered, ſo that I was afraid of her, and *muſed* what it might be. 2 *Eſdras*, x. 25.

All men *muſed* in their hearts of John, whether he were the Chriſt or not. *Luke*, iii. 15.

On theſe he *muſ'd* within his thoughtful mind. *Dryden.*

We *muſe* ſo much on the one, that we are apt to overlook and forget the other. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

——— Man ſuperiour walks
Amid the glad creation, *muſing* praiſe,
And looking lively gratitude. *Thomſon's Spring.*

(2.) Why haſt thou loſt the freſh blood in thy cheeks?
And given my treaſures and my rights of thee,
To thick-ey'd *muſing* and curs'd melancholy. *Shakeſp.*

You ſuddenly aroſe and walk'd about,
Muſing and ſighing with your arms acroſs. *Shakeſp.*

——— The ſad king
Feels ſudden terror and cold ſhivering,
Liſts not to eat, ſtill *muſes*, ſleeps unſound. *Daniel.*

(3.) *Muſe* not that I thus ſuddenly proceed;
For what I will, I will. *Shakeſp.*

——— Do not *muſe* at me,
I have a ſtrange infirmity. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Mu'seful. *adj.* [from *muſe*.] Deep thinking; ſilently thoughtful.

Full of *muſeful* mopings, which preſage
The loſs of reaſon, and conclude in rage. *Dryden.*

Mu'ser. *n. ſ.* [from *muſe*.] One who muſes; one apt to be abſent of mind.

Mu'set. *n. ſ.* [in hunting.] The place through which the hare goes to relief. *Bailey.*

Muse'um. *n. ſ.* [μυσεῖον.] A repoſitory of learned curioſities.

Mu'shroom. *n. ſ.* [*muſcheron*, French.] 1. *Muſhrooms* are by curious naturaliſts eſteemed perfect plants, though their flowers and ſeeds have not as yet been diſcovered: the true champignon or *muſhroom* appears at firſt of a roundiſh form like a button, the upper part of which, as alſo the ſtalk, is very white, but being opened, the under part is of a livid fleſh colour, but the fleſhy part, when broken, is very white; when they are ſuffered to remain undiſturbed, they will grow to a large ſize, and explicate themſelves almoſt to a flatneſs, and the red part underneath will change to a dark colour: in order to cultivate them, open the ground about the roots of the *muſhrooms*, where you will find the earth very often full of ſmall white knobs, which are the off-ſets or young *muſhrooms*; theſe ſhould be carefully gathered, preſerving them in lumps with the earth about them, and planted in hot beds. *Miller*. 2. An upſtart; a wretch riſen from the dunghill; a director of a company.

(2.) Muſhrooms come up in a night, and yet they are unſown; and therefore ſuch as are upſtarts in ſtate, they call in reproach *muſhrooms*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Tully, the humble *muſhroom* ſcarcely known,
The lowly native of a country town. *Dryden.*

Mu'ſhroomstone. *n. ſ.* [*muſhroom* and *ſtone.*] A kind of foſſil.

Fifteen *muſhroomſtones* of the ſame ſhape. *Woodward.*

MU'SICK. *n. ſ.* [μουσικὴ; *muſique*, Fr.] 1. The ſcience of harmonical ſounds. 2. Inſtrumental or vocal harmony. 3. Entertainments of inſtrumental harmony.

(1.) The man that hath no *muſick* in himſelf,
Nor is not mov'd with concord of ſweet ſounds,
Is fit for treaſons. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Now look into the *muſick*-maſter's gains,
Where noble youth at vaſt expence is taught,
But eloquence not valu'd at a groat. *Dryden's Juv.*

(2.) ——— When ſhe ſpake,
Sweet words, like droping honey, ſhe did ſhed;
And 'twixt the pearls and rubies ſoftly brake
A ſilver ſound, that heavenly *muſick* ſeem'd to make.
Fairy Queen.

——— Such *muſick*
Before was never made,
But when of old the ſons of morning ſung. *Milton.*

By *muſick* minds an equal temper know,
Nor ſwell too high, nor ſink too low;
Warriours ſhe fires with animated ſounds,
Pours balm into the bleeding lover's wounds. *Pope.*

We have dancing-maſters and *muſick*-maſters.
Arbuthnot and Pope.

(3.) What *muſick*, and dancing, and diverſions, and Pſalms, are to many in the world, that prayers and devotions, and Pſalms are to you. *Law.*

Mu'sical. *adj.* [*muſical*, Fr. from *muſick.*] 1. Harmonious; melodious; ſweet ſounding. 2. Belonging to muſick.

(1.) ——— The merry birds
Chanted above their chearful harmony
And made emongſt themſelves a ſweet conſort,
That quicken'd the dull ſp'rit with *muſical* comfort.
Fairy Queen.

Sweet bird that ſhunn'ſt the noiſe of folly,
Moſt *muſical*, moſt melancholy;
Thee chauntreſs oft the wood among,
I woo to hear thy even-ſong. *Milton.*

Neither is it enough to give his author's ſenſe, in poetical expreſſions and in *muſical* numbers. *Dryden.*

(2.) Several *muſical* inſtruments are to be ſeen in the hands of Apollo's muſes, which might give great light to the diſpute between the ancient and modern muſick. *Addiſon.*

Mu'sically. *adv.* [from *muſical.*] Harmoniouſly; with ſweet ſound.

——— Valentine, *muſically* coy,
Shun'd Phædra's arms. *Addiſon.*

Mu'sicalness. *n. ſ.* [from *muſical.*] Harmony.

Musi'cian. *n. ſ.* [*muſicus*, Lat. *muſicien*, Fr.] One ſkilled in harmony; one who performs upon inſtruments of muſick.

Though the *muſicians* that ſhall play to you,
Stand in the air a thouſand leagues from hence;
Yet ſtrait they ſhall be here. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

The nightingale, if ſhe ſhould ſing by day,
When every gooſe is cackling, would be thought
No better a *muſician* than the wren. *Shakeſp.*

A painter may make a better face than ever was; but he muſt do it by a kind of felicity, as a *muſician* that maketh an excellent air in muſick, and not by rule. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

The praiſe of Bacchus then the ſweet *muſician* ſung;
Of Bacchus ever fair and ever young. *Dryden.*

MUSK. *n. ſ.* [*muſchio*, Italian; *muſc*, Fr.] *Muſk* is a dry, light and friable ſubſtance of a dark blackiſh colour, with ſome tinge of a purpliſh or blood colour in it, feeling ſomewhat ſmooth or unctuous: its ſmell is highly perfumed, and too ſtrong to be agreeable in any large quantity; its taſte is bitteriſh it is brought from the Eaſt Indies, moſtly from the kingdom of Bantam, ſome from Tonquin and Cochin China; the animal which produces it is of a very ſingular kind, not agreeing with any eſtabliſhed genus: it is of the ſize of a common goat but taller: the bag which contains the *muſk*, is three inches long and two wide, and ſituated in the lower part of the creature's belly. *Hill.*

Some putrefactions and excrements yield excellent odours; as civet and *muſk*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Musk. *n. ſ.* [*muſca*, Latin.] Grape hyacinth or grape flower.

Mu'skapple. *n. ſ.* A kind of apple. *Ainſw.*

Mu'skcat. *n. ſ.* [*muſk* and *cat.*] The animal from which muſk is got.

Mu'skcherry. *n. ſ.* A ſort of cherry. *Ainſw.*

MU'SKET. *n. ſ.* [*mouſquet*, French; *moſquetto*, Italian, a ſmall hawk. Many of the fire arms are named from animals.] 1. A ſoldier's handgun. 2. A male hawk of a ſmall kind, the female of which is the ſparrow hawk; ſo that eyas *muſket* is a young unfledged male hawk of that kind. *Hanmer.*

(1.) ——————— Thou
Waſt ſhot at with fair eyes, to be the mark
Of ſmoky *muſkets*. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

We practiſe to make ſwifter motions than any you have out of your *muſkets*. *Bacon.*

They charge their *muſkets*, and with hot deſire
Of full revenge, renew the fight with fire. *Waller.*

He perceived a body of their horſe within *muſket*-ſhot of him, and advancing upon him. *Clarendon.*

One was brought to us, ſhot with a *muſket*-ball on the right ſide of his head. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

(2.) ——— Here comes little Robin.—
How now my eyas *muſket*, what news with you. *Shakeſp.*

The *muſket* and the coyſtrel were too weak,
Too fierce the falcon; but above the reſt,
The noble buzzard ever pleas'd me beſt. *Dryden.*

Musketee'r. *n. ſ.* [from *muſket.*] A ſoldier whoſe weapon is his muſket.

Notwithſtanding they had lined ſome hedges with *muſketeers*, they purſued them till they were diſperſed. *Clarendon.*

Musketoo'n. *n. ſ.* [*mouſqueton*, Fr.] A blunderbuſs; a ſhort gun of a large bore. *Dict.*

Mu'skiness. *n. ſ.* [from *muſk.*] The ſcent of muſk.

Muskme'lon. *n. ſ.* [*muſk* and *melon.*] A fragrant melon.

The way of maturation of tobacco muſt be from the heat of the earth or ſun; we ſee ſome leading of this in *muſkmelons*, which are ſown upon a hot bed dunged below, upon a bank turned upon the ſouth ſun. *Bacon.*

Mu'skpear. *n. ſ.* [*muſk* and *pear.*] A fragrant pear.

Mu'skrose. *n. ſ.* [*muſk* and *roſe.*] A roſe ſo called, I ſuppoſe, from its fragrance.

In May and June come roſes of all kinds, except the *muſk*, which comes later. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Thyrſis, whoſe artful ſtrains have oft delay'd
The huddling brook to hear his madrigal,
And ſweeten'd every *muſkroſe* of the dale. *Milton.*

The *muſkroſe* will, if a luſty plant, bear flowers in autumn without cutting. *Boyle.*

Mu'sky. *adj.* [from *muſk.*] Fragrant; ſweet of ſcent.

There eternal ſummer dwells,
And weſt winds, with *muſky* wing,
About the cedar'n allies fling
Nard and Caſſia's balmy ſmells. *Milton.*

Mu'slin. *n. ſ.* [*mouſſelin*, French.] A fine ſtuff made of cotton.

By the uſe of certain attire made of cambrick or *muſlin* upon her head, ſhe attained to ſuch an evil art in the motion of her eyes. *Tatler.*

In half-whipt *muſlin* needles uſeleſs lie,
And ſhuttle-cocks acroſs the counter fly. *Gay.*

Mu'srol. *n. ſ.* [*muſerole*, French.] The noſeband of a horſe's bridle. *Bailey.*

Muss. *n. ſ.* A ſcramble.

—— When I cry'd hoa!
Like boys unto a *muſs*, kings would ſtart forth,
And cry, Your will? *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Mussita'tion. *n. ſ.* [*muſſito*, Latin.] Murmur; grumble.

Mu'ssulman. *n. ſ.* A Mahometan believer.

MUST. *verb imperfect.* [*muſſen*, Dutch.] To be obliged; to be by neceſſity. It is only uſed before a verb. *Muſt* is of all perſons and tenſes, and uſed of perſons and things.

Do you confeſs the bond?
—— I do.
—— Then *muſt* the Jew be merciful.
—— On what compulſion *muſt* I? tell me that. *Shakeſp.*

Muſt I needs bring thy ſon unto the land from whence thou cameſt? *Gen.* xxiv. 5.

Fade, flowers, fade, nature will have it ſo;
'Tis but what we *muſt* in our Autumn do. *Waller.*

Becauſe the ſame ſelf-exiſtent being neceſſarily is what he is, 'tis evident that what he may be, or hath the power of being, he *muſt* be. *Grew.*

Every father and brother of the convent has a voice in the election, which *muſt* be confirmed by the pope. *Addiſon.*

MUST. *n. ſ.* [*muſtum*, Latin.] New wine; new wort.

If in the *muſt* of wine, or wort of beer, before it be tunned, the burrage ſtay a ſmall time, and be often changed, it makes a ſovereign drink for melancholy. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

As a ſwarm of flies in vintage time,
About the wine-preſs where ſweet *muſt* is pour'd
Beat off, returns as oft with humming ſound. *Milton.*

The wine itſelf was ſuiting to the reſt,
Still working in the *muſt*, and lately preſs'd. *Dryden.*

A frugal man that with ſufficient *muſt*
His caſks repleniſh'd yearly; he no more
Deſir'd, nor wanted. *Philips.*

Liquors in the act of fermentation, as *muſt* and new ale, produce ſpaſms in the ſtomach. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To Must. *v. a.* [*mws*, Welſh, ſtinking; *mos*, Dutch, mouldineſs; or perhaps from *moiſt*.] To mould; to make mouldy.

Others are made of ſtone and lime; but they are ſubject to give and be moiſt, which will *muſt* corn. *Mortimer.*

To Must. *v. n.* To grow mouldy.

Musta'ches. *n. ſ.* [*muſtaches*, French.] Whiſkers; hair on the upper lip.

This was the manner of the Spaniards, to cut off their beards, ſave only their *muſtaches*, which they wear long. *Spenſer.*

Mu'stard. *n. ſ.* [*mwſtard*, Welſh; *mouſtard*, Fr. *ſinapi*.] A plant. *Miller.*

The pancakes were naught, and the *muſtard* was good. *Shakeſp.*

Sauce like himſelf, offenſive to its foes,
The roguiſh *muſtard*, dang'rous to the noſe. *King.*

Muſtard, in great quantities, would quickly bring the blood into an alkaline ſtate, and deſtroy the animal. *Arbuthnot.*

—— 'Tis your's to ſhake the ſoul,
With thunder rumbling from the *muſtard* bowl. *Pope.*

Stick your candle in a bottle, a coffee cup, or a *muſtard* pot. *Swift.*

To Mu'ster. *v. n.* To aſſemble in order to form an army.

Why does my blood thus *muſter* to my heart,
So diſpoſſeſſing all my other parts
Of neceſſary fitneſs? *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſure.*

They reach the deſtin'd place,
And *muſter* there, and round the centre ſwarm,
And draw together. *Blackmore's Creation.*

To MU'STER. *v. a.* [*mouſteren*, Dutch.] To bring together; to form into an army.

The captain, half of whoſe ſoldiers are dead, and the other quarter never *muſtered* nor ſeen, demands payment of his whole account. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Had we no quarrel to Rome, but that
Thou art thence baniſh'd, we would *muſter* all
From twelve to ſeventy. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

I'll *muſter* up my friends, and meet your grace. *Shakeſp.*

The principal ſcribe of the hoſt *muſtered* the people. 2 *Kings.*

—— I could *muſter* up, as well as you,
My giants and my witches too. *Donne.*

A daw tricked himſelf up with all the gay feathers he could *muſter*. *L'Eſtrange.*

—— Old Anchiſes
Review'd his *muſter'd* race, and took the tale. *Dryden.*

All the wiſe ſayings and advices which philoſophers could *muſter* up to this purpoſe, have proved ineffectual to the common people. *Tillotſon.*

A man might have three hundred and eighteen men in his family, without being heir to Adam, and might *muſter* them up, and lead them out againſt the Indians. *Locke.*

Having *muſtered* up all the forces he could think of, the clouds above, and the deeps below: theſe, ſays he, are all the ſtores we have for water; and Moſes directs us to no other for the cauſes of the deluge. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

Mu'ster. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. A review of a body of forces. 2. A regiſter of forces muſtered. 3. A collection: as, a *muſter* of peacocks. *Ainſworth.* 4. *To paſs* Muster. To be allowed.

(1.) —— All the names
Of thy confederates too, be no leſs great
In hell than here: that when we would repeat
Our ſtrengths in *muſter*, we may name you all. *B. Johnſon.*

(2.) Ye publiſh the *muſters* of your own bands, and proclaim them to amount to thouſands. *Hooker.*

Deception takes wrong meaſures, and makes falſe *muſters*, which ſounds a retreat inſtead of a charge, and a charge inſtead of a retreat. *South's Sermons.*

(4.) Such excuſes will not *paſs muſter* with God, who will allow no man's idleneſs to be the meaſure of poſſible or impoſſible. *South's Sermons.*

Double dealers may *paſs muſter* for a while; but all parties waſh their hands of them in the concluſion. *L'Eſtrange.*

Mu'sterbook. *n. ſ.* [*muſter* and *book*.] A book in which the forces are regiſtered.

Shadow will ſerve for Summer: prick him; for we have a number of ſhadows to fill up the *muſterbook*. *Shakeſp. H. IV.*

Mu'stermaster. *n. ſ.* [*muſter* and *maſter*.] One who ſuperintends the muſter to prevent frauds.

A noble gentleman, then *muſtermaſter*, was appointed embaſſador unto the Turkiſh emperor. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

Muſtermaſters carry the ableſt men in their pockets. *Ral.*

Mu'ster-roll. *n. ſ.* [*muſter* and *roll*.] A regiſter of forces.

How many inſignificant combatants are there in the Chriſtian camp, that only lend their names to fill up the *muſter-roll*, but never dream of going upon ſervice? *Decay of Piety.*

One tragick ſentence, if I dare deride,
Which Betterton's grave action dignify'd;
Or well-mouth'd Booth with emphaſis proclaims,
Though but perhaps a *muſter-roll* of names. *Pope.*

Mu'stily. *adv.* [from *muſty*.] Mouldily.

Mu'stiness. *n. ſ.* [from *muſty*.] Mould; damp foulneſs.

Keep them dry and free from *muſtineſs*. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

Mu'sty. *adj.* [from *muſt*.] 1. Mouldy; ſpoiled with damp; moiſt and fetid. 2. Stale; ſpoiled with age. 3. Vapid with fetidneſs. 4. Dull; heavy; wanting activity; wanting practice in the occurrences of life.

(1.) ——— Was't thou fain, poor father
To hovel thee with ſwine and rogues forlorn,
In ſhort and *muſty* ſtraw. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Piſtachoes, ſo they be good and not *muſty*, made into a milk, are an excellent nouriſher. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Let thoſe that go by water to Graveſend prefer lying upon the boards, than on *muſty* infectious ſtraw. *Harvey.*

(2.) While the graſs grows—the proverb is ſomewhat *muſty*. *Shakeſp.*

(3.) Let not, like Nævius, every error paſs;
The *muſty* wine, foul cloth, or greaſy glaſs. *Pope.*

(4.) Xantippe, being married to a bookiſh man who has no knowledge of the world, is forced to take his affairs into her own hands, and to ſpirit him up now and then, that he may not grow *muſty* and unfit for converſation. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

MUTABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*mutabilite*, Fr. *mutabilis*, Latin.] 1. Changeableneſs; not continuance in the ſame ſtate. 2. Inconſtancy; change of mind.

(1.) The *mutability* of that end, for which they are made, maketh them alſo changeable. *Hooker.*

My fancy was the air, moſt free,
And full of *mutability*,
Big with chimeras. *Suckling.*

Plato confeſſes that the heavens and the frame of the world are corporeal, and therefore ſubject to *mutability*. *Stillingfleet.*

(2.) Ambitions, covetings, change of prides, diſdain,
Nice longings, ſlanders, *mutability*. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

MU'TABLE. *adj.* [*mutabilis*, Latin.] 1. Subject to change; alterable. 2. Inconſtant; unſettled.

(1.) Of things of the moſt accidental and *mutable* nature, accidental in their production, and *mutable* in their continuance, yet God's preſcience is as certain in him as the memory is or can be in us. *South's Sermons.*

(2.) For the *mutable* rank-ſcented many,
Let them regard me, as I do not flatter. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

——— I ſaw thee *mutable*
Of fancy, fear'd leſt one day thou would'ſt leave me. *Milton.*

MU'TABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *mutable*.] Changeableneſs; uncertainty; inſtability.

MUTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*mutation*, Fr. *mutatio*, Latin.] Change; alteration.

——— His honour
Was nothing but *mutation*, ay, and that
From one bad thing to worſe. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

The viciſſitude or *mutations* in the ſuperior globe are no fit matter for this preſent argument. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

To make plants grow out of the ſun or open air is a great *mutation* in nature, and may induce a change in the ſeed. *Bacon.*

MUTE. *adj.* [*muet*, French; *mutus*, Latin.] 1. Silent; not vocal; not having the uſe of voice. 2. Having nothing to ſay.

(1.) Why did he reaſon in my ſoul implant,
And ſpeech, th' effect of reaſon? To the *mute*
My ſpeech is loſt; my reaſon to the brute. *Dryden.*

Mute ſolemn ſorrow, free from female noiſe,
Such as the majeſty of grief deſtroys. *Dryden.*

(2.) Say ſhe be *mute*, and will not ſpeak a word,
Then I'll commend her volubility. *Shakeſp.*

——— All ſat *mute*,
Pondering the danger with deep thoughts. *Milton.*

— All the heav'nly choir ſtood *mute*
And ſilence was in heav'n. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

— The whole perplex'd ignoble crowd,
Mute to my queſtions, in my praiſes loud,
Echo'd the word. *Prior.*

MUTE. *n. ſ.* 1. One that has no power of ſpeech. 2. A letter which without a vowel can make no ſound.

(1.) Either our hiſtory ſhall with full mouth
Speak freely of our acts; or elſe our grave,
Like Turkiſh *mute*, ſhall have a tongueleſs mouth. *Shakeſp.*

——— Your *mute* I'll be;
When my tongue blabs, then let mine eyes not ſee. *Shakeſp.*

He that never hears a word ſpoken, no wonder if he remain ſpeechleſs; as one muſt do, who from an infant ſhould be bred up amongſt *mutes*, and have no teaching. *Holder.*

Let the figures, to which art cannot give a voice, imitate the *mutes* in their actions. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

(2.) Grammarians note the eaſy pronunciation of a *mute* before a liquid, which doth not therefore neceſſarily make the preceding vowel long. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

To **MUTE.** *v. n.* [*mutir*, French.] To dung as birds.

Mine eyes being open, the ſparrows *muted* warm dung into mine eyes. *Tob.* ii. 10.

——— I could not fright the crows,
Or the leaſt bird from *muting* on my head. *Ben. Johnſon.*

The bird not able to digeſt the fruit, from her inconverted *muting* ariſeth this plant. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

MU'TELY. *adv.* [from *mute*.] Silently; not vocally.

Driving dumb Silence from the portal door,
Where he had *mutely* ſat two hours before. *Milton.*

To **MU'TILATE.** *v. a.* [*mutiler*, French; *mutilo*, Latin.] To deprive of ſome eſſential part.

Such fearing to concede a monſtroſity, or *mutilate* the integrity of Adam, preventively conceive the creation of thirteen ribs. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Sylburgius juſtly complains that the place is *mutilated*. *Stillingfleet.*

Among the *mutilated* poets of antiquity there is none whoſe fragments are ſo beautiful as thoſe of Sappho. *Addiſon.*

Ariſtotle's works were corrupted, from Strabo's account of their having been *mutilated* and conſumed with moiſture. *Baker.*

MUTILA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*mutilation*, French; *mutilatio*, from *mutilo*, Latin.] Deprivation of a limb, or any eſſential part.

The ſubject had been oppreſſed by fines, impriſonments, *mutilations*, pillories, and baniſhments. *Clarendon.*

Mutilations are not tranſmitted from father to ſon, the blind begetting ſuch as can ſee: cripples, mutilate in their own perſons, do come out perfect in their generations. *Brown.*

MU'TINE. *n. ſ.* [*mutin*, Fr.] A mutineer; a mover of inſurrection. Not in uſe.

In my heart there was a kind of fighting,
That would not let me ſleep; methought I lay
Worſe than the *mutines* in the bilboes. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

— Like the *mutines* of Jeruſalem,
Be friends a while. *Shakeſp. King John.*

MUTINE'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *mutin*, Fr.] A mover of ſedition; an oppoſer of lawful authority.

The war of the duke of Urbin, head of the Spaniſh *mutineers*, was unjuſt. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Set wide the mufti's garden-gate;
For there our *mutineers* appoint to meet. *Dryden.*

They have caſhiered ſeveral of their followers as *mutineers*, who have contradicted them in political converſations. *Addiſon.*

MU'TINOUS. *adj.* [*mutiné*, French.] Seditious; buſy in inſurrection; turbulent.

— It tauntingly replied
To th' diſcontented members, th' *mutinous* parts,
That envied his receipt. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

The laws of England ſhould be adminiſtered, and the *mutinous* ſeverely ſuppreſſed. *Hayward.*

Lend me your guards, that if perſuaſion fail,
Force may againſt the *mutinous* prevail. *Waller.*

My ears are deaf with this impatient crowd;
Their wants are now grown *mutinous* and loud. *Dryden.*

MU'TINOUSLY. *adv.* [from *mutinous*.] Seditiouſly; turbulently.

A woman, a young woman, a fair woman, was to govern a people in nature *mutinouſly* proud, and always before uſed to hard governours. *Sidney.*

Men imprudently often, ſeditiouſly and *mutinouſly* ſometimes, employ their zeal for perſons. *Spratt's Sermons.*

MU'TINOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *mutinous*.] Seditiouſneſs; turbulence.

To **MU'TINY.** *v. n.* [*mutiner*, Fr.] To riſe againſt authority; to make inſurrection; to move ſedition.

The ſpirit of my father begins to *mutiny* againſt this ſervitude. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

The people *mutiny*, the fort is mine,
And all the ſoldiers to my will incline. *Waller.*

When Cæſar's army *mutinied*, and grew troubleſome, no argument could appeaſe them. *South's Sermons.*

Mu'tiny. *n. ſ.* [from the verb] Inſurrection; ſedition.

The king fled to a ſtrong caſtle, where he was gathering forces to ſuppreſs this *mutiny*. *Sidney.*

— I' th' war,
Their *mutinies* and revolts, wherein they ſhew'd
Moſt valour, ſpoke not for them. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

— In moſt ſtrange poſtures
We've ſeen him ſet himſelf.
— There is a *mutiny* in's mind. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

— Leſs than if this frame
Of heav'n were falling, and theſe elements
In *mutiny* had from her axle torn
The ſtedfaſt earth. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Soldiers grow pernicious to their maſter who becomes their ſervant, and is in danger of their *mutinies*, as much as any government of ſeditious. *Temple.*

To **MU'TTER.** *v. n.* [*mutire*, *muſſare*, Lat.] To grumble; to murmur.

What would you aſk me, that I would deny,
Or ſtand ſo *mutt'ring* on? *Shakeſp. Othello.*

How! what does his caſhier'd worſhip *mutter?* *Shakeſp.*

Sky lowr'd, and *mutt'ring* thunder ſome ſad drops
Wept, at completing of the mortal ſin
Original! *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

They may treſpaſs, and do as they pleaſe; no man dare accuſe them, not ſo much as *mutter* againſt them. *Burton.*

Bold Britons, at a brave bear-garden fray,
Are rous'd; and clatt'ring ſticks cry, play, play, play:
Mean time your filthy foreigner will ſtare,
And *mutter* to himſelf, ha, *gens barbare!*
And it is well he *mutters*, well for him;
Our butchers elſe would tear him limb from limb. *Dryden.*

When the tongue of a beautiful female was cut out, it could not forbear *muttering*. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

To **Mu'tter.** *v. a.* To utter with imperfect articulation; to grumble forth.

Amongſt the ſoldiers this is *muttered*,
That here you maintain ſev'ral factions. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

— A kind of men, ſo looſe of ſoul,
That in their ſleep will *mutter* their affairs. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Your lips have ſpoken lies, your tongue hath *muttered* perverſeneſs. *Iſa.* lix. 2.

— A hateful prattling tongue
That blows up jealouſies, and heightens fears,
By *muttering* pois'nous whiſpers in mens ears. *Creech.*

Mu'tter. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Murmur; obſcure utterance.

— Without his rod revers'd,
And backward *mutters* of diſſevering power,
We cannot free the lady. *Milton.*

Mu'tterer. *n. ſ.* [from *mutter*.] Grumbler; murmurer.

Mu'tteringly. *adv.* [from *muttering*.] With a low voice; without diſtinct articulation.

MU'TTON. *n. ſ.* [*mouton*, French.] 1. The fleſh of ſheep dreſſed for food. 2. A ſheep. Now only in ludicrous language.

(1.) The fat of roaſted *mutton* or beef, falling on the birds, will baſte them. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

(2,) Here's too ſmall a paſture for ſuch ſtore of *muttons*. *Shakeſp.*

The fleſh of *muttons* is better taſted where the ſheep feed upon wild thyme and wholeſome herbs. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Within a few days were brought out of the country two thouſand *muttons*. *Hayward's Edward* VI.

Muttonfi'st. *n. ſ.* [*mutton* and *fiſt*.] A hand large and red.

Will he who ſaw the ſoldiers *muttonfiſt*,
And ſaw thee maul'd appear within the liſt
To witneſs truth. *Dryden's Juv.*

MU'TUAL. *adj.* [*mutuel*, French; *mutuus*, Lat.] Reciprocal; each acting in return or correſpondence to the other.

—— Note a wild and wanton herd,
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and neighing loud,
If they perchance but hear a trumpet ſound,
You ſhall perceive them make a *mutual* ſtand,
By the ſweet power of muſick. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

What ſhould moſt excite a *mutual* flame,
Your rural cares and pleaſures are the ſame. *Pope.*

Mu'tually. *adv.* [from *mutual*.] Reciprocally; in return.

—— He never bore
Like labour with the reſt, where th' other inſtruments
Did ſee, and hear, deviſe, inſtruct, walk, feel,
And *mutually* participate. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Dear love I bear to fair Anne Page,
Who *mutually* hath anſwer'd my affection. *Shakeſp.*

The tongue and pen *mutually* aſſiſt one another, writing what we ſpeak, and ſpeaking what we write. *Holder.*

Pellucid ſubſtances act upon the rays of light at a diſtance, in refracting, reflecting and inflecting them, and the rays *mutually* agitate the parts of thoſe ſubſtances at a diſtance for heating them. *Newton's Opticks.*

They *mutually* teach, and are taught, that leſſon of vain confidence and ſecurity. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

May I the ſacred pleaſures know
Of ſtricteſt amity, nor ever want
A friend with whom I *mutually* may ſhare
Gladneſs and anguiſh. *Philips.*

Mutua'lity. *n ſ.* [from *mutual*.] Reciprocation.

Villanous thoughts, Roderigo! when theſe *mutualities* ſo marſhal the way, hard at hand comes the incorporate concluſion. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Muzzle. *n. ſ.* [*muſeau*, French.] 1. The mouth of any thing; the mouth of a man in contempt. 2. A faſtening for the mouth, which hinders to bite.

(1.) But ever and anon turning her *muzzle* toward me, ſhe threw ſuch a proſpect upon me, as might well have given a ſurfeit to any weak lover's ſtomach. *Sidney.*

Huygens has proved, that a bullet continuing in the velocity with which it leaves the *muzzle* of the cannon, would require twenty-five years to paſs from us to the ſun. *Cheyne.*

If the poker be out of the way, or broken, ſtir the fire with the tongs; if the tongs be not at hand, uſe the *muzzle* of the bellows. *Swift's Rules to Servants.*

(2.) The fifth Harry from curbed licence plucks
The *muzzle* of reſtraint; and the wild dog
Shall fleſh his tooth on ev'ry innocent. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

—— Greyhounds, ſnowy fair,
And tall as ſtags, ran looſe, and cours'd around his chair;
With golden *muzzles* all their mouths were bound. *Dryden.*

To **Muzzle.** *v. n.* To bring the mouth near.

The bear *muzzles*, and ſmells to him, puts his noſe to his mouth and to his ears, and at laſt leaves him. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **Mu'zzle.** *v. a.* 1. To bind the mouth. 2. To fondle with the mouth cloſe. A low word. 3. To reſtrain from hurt.

(1.) This butcher's cur is venom-mouth'd, and I
Have not the pow'r to *muzzle* him; therefore beſt
Not wake him in his ſlumber. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

The bear, the boar, and every ſavage name,
Wild in effect, though in appearance tame,
Lay waſte thy woods, deſtroy thy bliſsful bow'r,
And *muzzled* though they ſeem, the mutes devour. *Dryden.*

Through the town with ſlow and ſolemn air,
Led by the noſtril, walks the *muzzled* bear. *Gay's Paſt.*

(2.) The nurſe was then *muzzling* and coaxing of the child. *L'Eſtrange.*

(3.) —— My dagger *muzzled*
Leſt it ſhould bite maſter, and ſo prove,
As ornaments oft do, too dangerous. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

My. pronoun poſſeſſive. [See **Mine**.] Belonging to me. *My* is uſed before a ſubſtantive, and *mine* anciently and properly before a vowel. *My* is now commonly uſed indifferently before both. *My* is uſed when the ſubſtantive follows, and *mine* when it goes before: as, *this is* my *book*; *this book is* mine.

Her feet ſhe in *my* neck doth place. *Spenſer.*

I conclude *my* reply with the words of a Chriſtian poet. *Bramhall.*

If *my* ſoul had free election
To diſpoſe of her affection. *Waller.*

I ſhall preſent *my* reader with a journal. *Addiſon.*

MY'NCHEN. *n. ſ.* [mẏncƿen, Saxon.] A nun. *Dict.*

MY'OGRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [μυογραφία.] A deſcription of the muſcles.

MY'OLOGY. *n. ſ.* [*myologie*, Fr.] The deſcription and doctrine of the muſcles.

To inſtance in all the particulars, were to write a whole ſyſtem of *myology*. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*

MY'OPY. *n. ſ.* [μυωψ.] Shortneſs of ſight.

MY'RIAD. *n. ſ.* [μύριας.] 1. The number of ten thouſand. 2. Proverbially any great number.

(2.) ——— Aſſemble thou,
Of all thoſe *myriads*, which we lead, the chief. *Milton.*

Are there legions of devils who are continually deſigning and working our ruin? there are alſo *myriads* of good angels who are more cheerful and officious to do us good. *Tillotſon.*

Safe ſits the goddeſs in her dark retreat;
Around her, *myriads* of ideas wait,
And endleſs ſhapes. *Prior.*

MY'RMIDON. *n. ſ.* [μυρμηδὼν.] Any rude ruffian; ſo named from the ſoldiers of Achilles.

The maſs of the people will not endure to be governed by Clodius and Curio, at the head of their *myrmidons*, though theſe be ever ſo numerous, and compoſed of their own repreſentatives. *Swift.*

MYRO'BALAN. *n. ſ.* [*myrobalanus*, Lat] A fruit. The *myrobalans* are a dried fruit, of which we have five kinds: they are fleſhy, generally with a ſtone and kernal, having the pulpy part more or leſs of an auſtere acrid taſte: they are the production of five different trees growing in the Eaſt Indies, where they are eaten preſerved. *Hill.*

The *myrobalan* hath parts of contrary natures; for it is ſweet, and yet aſtringent. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

MYRO'POLIST. *n. ſ.* [μῦρον and ϖωλέω.] One who ſells unguents.

MYRRH. *n. ſ.* [*myrrha*, Latin; *myrrhe*, Fr.] A gum. *Myrrh* is a vegetable product of the gum reſin kind, ſent to us in looſe granules from the ſize of a pepper-corn to that of a walnut, of a reddiſh brown colour, with more or leſs of an admixture of yellow: its taſte is bitter and acrid with a peculiar aromatick flavour, but very nauſeous: its ſmell is ſtrong, but not diſagreeable: it is brought from Ethiopia, but the tree which produces it is wholly unknown. Our *myrrh* is the very drug known by the ancients under the ſame name. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

The *myrrhe* ſweet bleeding in the bitter wound. *Spenſer.*

I dropt in a little honey of roſes, with a few drops of tincture of *myrrh*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

MY'RRHINE. *adj.* [*myrrhinus*, Latin.] Made of the myrrhine ſtone.

——— How they quaff in gold,
Cryſtal and *myrrhine* cups imboſs'd with gems
And ſtuds of pearl. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

MY'RTIFORM. *adj.* [*myrtus* and *form.*] Having the ſhape of myrtle.

MY'RTLE. *n. ſ.* [*myrtus*, Latin; *myrte*, French.] A fragrant tree ſacred to Venus. The flower of the *myrtle* conſiſts of ſeveral leaves diſpoſed in a circular order, which expand in form of a roſe; upon the top of the foot-ſtalk is the ovary, which has a ſhort ſtarlike cup, divided at the top into five parts, and expanded; the ovary becomes an oblong umbilicated fruit, divided into three cells, which are full of kidney-ſhaped ſeeds. *Miller.*

There will I make thee beds of roſes,
With a thouſand fragrant poſies;
A cap of flowers, and a girdle
Imbroider'd all with leaves of *myrtle*. *Shakeſp.*

I was of late as petty to his ends,
As is the morning dew on the *myrtle* leaf
To his grand ſea. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Democritus would have Concord like a fair virgin, holding in one hand a pomegranate, in the other a bundle of *myrtle*; for ſuch is the nature of theſe trees, that if they be planted though a good ſpace one from the other, they will meet, and with twining one embrace the other. *Peacham.*

Nor can the muſe the gallant Sidney paſs
The plume of war! with early lawrels crown'd
The lover's *myrtle* and the poet's bay. *Thomſon's Summer.*

MYSE'LF. *n. ſ.* [*my* and *ſelf*] 1. An emphatical word added to *I*: as *I* myſelf *do it*, that is, not I by proxy; not another. 2. The reciprocal of *I*, in the oblique caſe. 3. *I* is ſometimes omitted, to give force to the ſentence.

(1.) ——— As his hoſt,
I ſhould againſt his murth'rer ſhut the door,
Nor bear the knife *myſelf*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

(2.) They have miſſed another pain, againſt which I ſhould have been at a loſs to defend *myſelf*. *Swift's Examiner.*

(3.) *Myſelf* ſhall mount the roſtrum in his favour,
And try to gain his pardon. *Addiſon.*

MYSTAGO'GUE. *n. ſ.* [μυϛαγωγὸς; *myſtagogus*, Latin.] One who interprets divine myſteries; alſo one who keeps church relicks, and ſhews them to ſtrangers. *Bailey.*

MYSTE'RIARCH. *n. ſ.* [μυϛήριον and ἀρχὴ.] One preſiding over myſteries.

MYSTE'RIOUS. *adj.* [*myſterieux*, French; from *myſtery*.] 1. Inacceſſible to the underſtanding; awfully obſcure. 2. Artfully perplexed.

(1.) ——— God at laſt
To Satan, firſt in ſin, his doom apply'd,
Though in *myſterious* terms. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Then the true Son of knowledge firſt appear'd,
And the old dark *myſterious* clouds were clear'd. *Denham.*

(2.) Thoſe princes who were diſtinguiſhed for *myſterious* ſkill in government, found, by the event, that they had ill conſulted their own quiet, or the happineſs of their people. *Swift.*

MYSTE'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *myſterious*.] 1. In a manner above underſtanding. 2. Obſcurely; enigmatically.

(2.) Our duty of preparation contained in this one word, try or examine, being after the manner of myſteries, *myſteriouſly* and ſecretly deſcribed, there is reaſon to believe that there is in it very much duty. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

Each ſtair *myſteriouſly* was meant. *Milton.*

MYSTE'RIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *myſterious*.] 1. Holy obſcurity. 2. Artful difficulty or perplexity.

(1.) My purpoſe is, to gather together into an union all thoſe ſeveral portions of truth, and differing apprehenſions of *myſteriouſneſs*. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

To MY'STERIZE. *v. a.* [from *myſtery*.] To explain as enigmas.

Myſterizing their enſigns, they make the particular ones of the twelve tribes accommodable unto the twelve ſigns of the zodiack. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

MY'STERY. *n. ſ.* [μυϛήριον; *myſtere*, Fr.] 1. Something above human intelligence; ſomething awfully obſcure. 2. An enigma; any thing artfully made difficult. 3. A trade; a calling: in this ſenſe it ſhould, according to *Warburton*, be written *miſtery*, from *meſtier*, French, a trade.

(1.) They can judge as fitly of his worth,
As I can of thoſe *myſteries* which heav'n
Will not have earth to know. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Upon holy days, let the matter of your meditations be according to the *myſtery* of the day; and to your ordinary devotions of every day, add the prayer which is fitted to the *myſtery*. *Taylor.*

If God ſhould pleaſe to reveal unto us this great *myſtery* of the Trinity, or ſome other *myſteries* in our holy religion, we ſhould not be able to underſtand them, unleſs he would beſtow on us ſome new faculties of the mind. *Swift.*

(2.) To thy great comfort in this *myſtery* of ill opinions, here's the twin brother of thy letter. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Important truths ſtill let your fables hold,
And moral *myſteries* with art unfold. *Granville.*

(3.) And that which is the nobleſt *myſterie*,
Brings to reproach and common infamy. *Spenſer.*
Inſtruction, manners, *myſteries* and trades,
Degrees, obſervances, cuſtoms, and laws,
Decline to your confounding contraries. *Shakeſp.*

My'stical. } *adj.* [*myſticus*, Latin.] 1. Sacredly obſcure.
My'stick. } 2. Involving ſome ſecret meaning; emblematical. 3. Obſcure; ſecret.

(1.) Let God himſelf that made me, let not man that knows not himſelf, be my inſtructor concerning the *myſtical* way to heaven. *Hooker.*

From ſalvation all fleſh being excluded this way, God hath revealed a way *myſtical* and ſupernatural. *Hooker.*

(2.) Ye five other wand'ring fires! that move
In *myſtick* dance not without ſong, reſound
His praiſe, who out of darkneſs call'd up light. *Milton.*

It is Chriſt's body in the ſacrament and out of it; but in the ſacrament not the natural truth, but the ſpiritual and *myſtical*. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

It is plain from the Apocalypſe, that *myſtical* Babylon is to be conſumed by fire. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

(3.) Leſt new fears diſturb the happy ſtate,
Know, I have ſearch'd the *myſtick* rolls of fate. *Dryden.*

My'stically. *adv.* [from *myſtical.*] In a manner, or by an act, implying ſome ſecret meaning.

Theſe two in thy ſacred boſom hold,
Till *myſtically* join'd but one they be. *Donne.*

My'sticalness. *n. ſ.* [from *myſtical.*] Involution of ſome ſecret meaning.

Mytholo'gical. *adj.* [from *mythology.*] Relating to the explication of fabulous hiſtory.

The original of the conceit was probably hieroglyphical, which after became *mythological*, and by tradition ſtole into a total verity, which was but partially true in its covert ſenſe and morality. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Mytholo'gically. *adv.* [from *mythological.*] In a manner ſuitable to the ſyſtem of fables.

Mytho'logist. *n. ſ.* [from *mythology.*] A relator or expoſitor of the ancient fables of the heathens.

The grammarians and *mythologiſts* ſeem to be altogether unacquainted with his writings. *Creech.*

It was a celebrated problem among the ancient *mythologiſts*, What was the ſtrongeſt thing, what the wiſeſt, and what the greateſt? *Norris's Miſcel.*

To **Mytho'logize.** *v. n.* [from *mythology.*] To relate or explain the fabulous hiſtory of the heathens.

Mytho'logy. *n. ſ.* [μύθος and λόγος; *mythologie*, French.] Syſtem of fables; explication of the fabulous hiſtory of the gods of the heathen world.

The modeſty of *mythology* deſerves to be commended: the ſcenes there are laid at a diſtance; it is once upon a time, in the days of yore, and in the land of Utopia. *Bentley.*

N.

N, A ſemivowel, has in Engliſh an invariable ſound: as, *no*, *name*, *net*; it is ſometimes after *m* almoſt loſt; as, *condemn*; *contemn*.

To **Nab.** *v. a.* [*nappa*, Swediſh.] To catch unexpectedly; to ſeize without warning. A word ſeldom uſed but in low language.

Na'cker or **Naker.** *n. ſ.* [*concha margritifera*, Latin] A ſhell that contained a pearl.

NA'DIR. *n. ſ.* [Arabick.] The point under foot directly oppoſite to the zenith.

As far as four bright ſigns comprize,
The diſtant zenith from the *nadir* lies. *Creech.*

Naff. *n. ſ.* [*mergus cirrhatus.*] A kind of tufted ſea-bird.

Nag. *n. ſ.* [*nagge*, Dutch.] 1. A ſmall horſe. A horſe in familiar language. 2. A paramour in contempt.

(1.) A hungry lion would fain have been dealing with good horſe-fleſh, but the *nag* would be too fleet. *L'Eſtrange.*

Thy *nags*, the leaneſt things alive,
So very hard thou lov'ſt to drive. *Prior.*

(2.) Your ribauld *nag* of Egypt
Hoiſts ſails, and flies. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleo.*

NAIL. *n. ſ.* [nœᵹl, Saxon; *nagel*, German.] 1. The hard cruſt or horny ſubſtance at the ends of the fingers and toes. 2. The talons of birds; the claws or paws of beaſts. 3. A ſpike of metal by which things are faſtened together. 4. A ſtud; a boſs. 5. A meaſure of length; two inches and a quarter. 6. *On the nail.* Readily; immediately; without delay. I once ſuppoſed it from a counter ſtudded with nails, but have ſince found in an old record, *ſolvere ſuper unguem.* It therefore means into the hand.

(1.) My *nails* can reach unto thine eyes. *Shakeſp.*

The meaneſt ſculptor in th' Æmilian ſquare,
Can imitate in braſs, the *nails* and hair;
Expert in trifles. *Dryden.*

The *nails* of our fingers give ſtrength to thoſe parts in the various functions they are put to; and defend the numerous nerves and tendons that are under them. *Ray.*

(3.) As one *nail* by ſtrength drives out another;
So the remembrance of my former love
Is by a newer object ſoon forgotten. *Shakeſp.*

For the body of ſhips, no nation doth equal England, nor for the oaken timber to build them; and we need not borrow iron for ſpikes or *nails*, to faſten them together. *Bacon.*

The load-ſtone mines in the ſhore of India, are ſo placed in abundance and vigor, that it proves an adventure of hazard to paſs thoſe coaſts in a ſhip with iron *nails*. *Brown.*

——— A beechen pall
Hung by the handle, on a driven *nail*. *Dryden.*

An equivocal word uſed for the *nail* of the hand or foot, and for an iron *nail* to faſten any thing. *Watts.*

(4.) For not the deſk with ſilver *nails*,
Nor bureau of expence,
Nor ſtandiſh well japan'd avails
To writing of good ſenſe. *Swift.*

(6.) We want our money *on the nail*,
The banker's ruin'd if he pays. *Swift's Poems.*

To **Nail.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To faſten with nails. 2. To ſtud with nails.

(1.) To the croſs he *nails* thy enemies,
The law that is againſt thee, and the ſins
Of all mankind, with him are crucify'd. *Milton.*

He claſp'd his hand upon the wounded part.
The ſecond ſhaft came ſwift and uneſpy'd,
And pierc'd his hand, and *nail'd* it to his ſide. *Dryd.*

(2.) In golden armour glorious to behold,
The rivets of your arms were *nail'd* with gold. *Dryd.*

Na'iler. *n. ſ.* [from *nail.*] One whoſe trade is to forge nails; a nail-maker.

NA'KED. *adj.* [nacoꝺ, Saxon.] 1. Wanting cloaths; uncovered; bare. 2. Unarmed; defenceleſs; unprovided. 3. Plain; evident; not hidden. 4. Mere; bare; wanting the neceſſary additions; ſimple; abſtracted.

(1.) A philoſopher being aſked in what a wiſe man differed from a fool? anſwered, ſend them both *naked* to thoſe who know them not, and you ſhall perceive. *Bacon.*

He pitying how they ſtood
Before him *naked* to the air, that now
Muſt ſuffer change;
As father of his family, he clad
Their nakedneſs with ſkins of beaſts. *Milton.*

(2.) Had I but ſerv'd my God with half the zeal
I ſerv'd my king, he would not in mine age,
Have left me *naked* to mine enemies. *Shakeſp. H.* VIII.

——— Ungrateful men,
Behold my boſom *naked* to your ſwords,
And let the man that's injur'd ſtrike the blow. *Addiſon.*

(3.) The truth appears ſo *naked* on my ſide,
That any purblind eye may find it out. *Shakeſp. H.* VI.

(4.) Not that God doth require nothing unto happineſs at the hands of men, ſaving only a *naked* belief, for hope and charity we may not exclude; but that without belief all other things are as nothing, and it is the ground of thoſe other divine virtues. *Hooker.*

Na'kedly. *adv.* 1. Without covering. 2. Simply; merely; barely; in the abſtract. 3. Diſcoverably; evidently.

(2.) Though ſeveral ſingle letters *nakedly* conſidered, are found to be articulations only of ſpirit or breath, and not of breath vocalized; yet there is that property in all letters of aptneſs, to be conjoined in ſyllables. *Holder.*

(3.) So blinds the ſharpeſt counſels of the wiſe
This overſhadowing Providence on high,
And dazzleth all their cleareſt ſighted eyes,
That they ſee not how *nakedly* they lie. *Daniel.*

Na'kedness. *n. ſ.* [from *naked.*] 1. Nudity; want of covering. 2. Want of proviſion for defence. 3. Plainneſs; evidence; want of concealment.

(1.) My face I'll grime with filth;
And with preſented *nakedneſs* out-face
The winds and perſecutions of the ſky. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

Nor he their outward only, with the ſkins
Of beaſts; but inward *nakedneſs*, much more
Opprobrious! with his robe of righteouſneſs
Arraying, cover'd from his father's ſight. *Milton.*

I entreat my gentle readers to ſow on their tuckers again, and not to imitate the *nakedneſs*, but the innocence of their mother Eve, *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Thou to be ſtrong muſt put off every dreſs,
Thy only armour is thy *nakedneſs*. *Prior.*

(2.) Spies, to ſee the *nakedneſs* of the land are come. *Geneſis.*

Why ſeek'ſt thou to cover with excuſe
That which appears in proper *nakedneſs?* *Shakeſp.*

Nall. *n. ſ.* An awl, ſuch as collar-makers or ſhoemakers uſe.

Whole bridle and ſaddle, whitleather and *nall*,
With collars and harneſs. *Tuſſer.*

NAME. *n. ſ.* [*nama*, Saxon; *naem*, Dutch.] 1. The diſcriminative appellation of an individual. 2. The term by which any kind of ſpecies is diſtinguiſhed. 3. Perſon. 4. Reputation; character. 5. Renown; fame; celebrity; eminence; praiſe; remembrance; memory; diſtinction; honour. 6. Power delegated; imputed character. 7. Fictitious imputation. 8. Appearance; not reality; aſſumed character. 9. An opprobrious appellation.

(1.) What is thy *name?*
Thou'lt be afraid to hear it.
No: though thou call'ſt thyſelf a hotter *name*
Than any is in hell.
My *name*'s Macbeth. *Shak.*

He called their *names* after the *names* his father had called them. *Gen.* xxvi. 18.

Thouſands there were in darker fame that dwell,
Whoſe *names* ſome nobler poem ſhall adorn. *Dryden.*

(2.) What's in a *name?* That which we call a roſe,
By any other *name* would ſmell as ſweet. *Shakeſp.*

If every particular idea that we take in, ſhould have a diſtinct *name*, *names* muſt be endleſs. *Locke.*

(3.) They liſt with women each degen'rate *name*,
Who dares not hazard life for future fame. *Dryd.*

(4.) The king's army was the laſt enemy the weſt had been acquainted with, and had left no good *name* behind. *Clarendon.*

(5.) What men of *name* reſort to him?
Sir Walter Herbert, a renowned ſoldier;
And Rice ap Thomas with a valiant crew,
And many others of great *name* and worth. *Shakeſp.*

Viſit eminent perſons of great *name* abroad; to tell how the life agreeth with the fame. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Here reſt thy bones in rich Heſperia's plains,
Thy *name*, 'tis all a ghoſt can have, remains. *Dryd.*

——— A hundred knights
Approv'd in fight, and men of mighty *name*. *Dryd.*

Theſe ſhall be towns of mighty fame,
Tho' now they lie obſcure, and lands without a *name*. *Dryden.*

Bartolus is of great *name*; whoſe authority is as much valued amongſt the modern lawyers, as Papinian's was among the ancients. *Baker on Learning.*

(6.) ——— In the *name* of the people,
And in the power of us the tribunes, we
Baniſh him. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

(7.) When Ulyſſes with fallacious arts,
Had forg'd a treaſon in my patron's *name*,
My kinſman fell. *Dryd. Æn.*

(8.) I'll to him again, in the *name* of Brook;
He'll tell me all thy purpoſe. *Shak. Mer. W. of Windſor.*

There is a friend which is only a friend in *name*. *Ecclus.*

(9.) ——— The huſband
Bids her confeſs; calls her ten thouſand *names*;
In vain ſhe kneels. *Granville.*

Like the watermen of Thames
I row by, and call them *names*. *Swift's Miſcel.*

To **Name.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To diſcriminate by a particular appellation impoſed. 2. To mention by name. 3. To ſpecify; to nominate. 4. To utter; to mention. 5. To entitle.

(1.) I mention here a ſon of the king's whom Florizel
I now *name* to you; and with ſpeed ſo pace
To ſpeak of Perdita. *Shakeſp.*

Thou haſt had ſeven huſbands, neither waſt thou *named* after any of them. *Tob.* iii. 8.

His name was called Jeſus, which was ſo *named* of the angel before he was conceived. *Luke*, ii. 21.

——— Thus was the building left
Ridiculous, and the work, Confuſion, *nam'd*. *Milton.*

(2.) Accuſtom not thy mouth to ſwearing; neither uſe thyſelf to the *naming* of the Holy One. *Ecclus.* xxiii. 9.

My tongue could *name* whate'er I ſaw. *Milton.*
Thoſe whom the fables *name* of monſtrous ſize. *Milton.*

(3.) Did my father's godſon ſeek your life?
He whom my father *nam'd?* your Edgar. *Shak.*

Bring me him up whom I ſhall *name*. 1 *Sam.* xxviii. 8.

Let any one *name* that propoſition, whoſe terms or ideas were either of them innate. *Locke.*

(4.) Let my name be *named* on them. *Gen.* xlviii. 16.

(5.) Celeſtial, whether among the thrones, or *nam'd*
Of them the higheſt. *Milton.*

Na'meless. *adj.* [from *name.*] 1. Not diſtinguiſhed by any diſcriminative appellation. 2. One of which the name is not known or mentioned.

(1.) On the cold earth lies th' unregarded king,
A headleſs carcaſs, and a *nameleſs* thing. *Denham.*

——— The milky way,
Fram'd of many *nameleſs* ſtars. *Waller.*

Thy reliques, Rowe, to this fair ſhrine we truſt;
And ſacred, place by Dryden's awful duſt;
Beneath a rude and *nameleſs* ſtone he lies,
To which thy tomb ſhall guide enquiring eyes. *Pope.*

(2.) Little credit is due to accuſations of this kind, when they come from ſuſpected, that is, from *nameleſs* pens. *Atterbury.*

Such imag'ry of greatneſs ill became
A *nameleſs* dwelling, and an unknown name. *Harte.*

Na'mely. *adv.* [from *name.*] Particularly; ſpecially; to mention by name.

It can be to nature no injury, that of her we ſay the ſame which diligent beholders of her works have obſerved; *namely*, that ſhe provideth for all living creatures nouriſhment which may ſuffice. *Hooker.*

Which of theſe ſorrows is he ſubject to?
To none of theſe, except it be the laſt;
Namely, ſome love that drew him oft from home. *Shak.*

The council making remonſtrances unto queen Elizabeth of the continual conſpiracies againſt her life; and *namely*, that a man was lately taken, who ſtood ready in a very ſuſpicious manner to do the deed; adviſed her to go leſs abroad weakly attended. But the queen anſwered, that ſhe had rather be dead, than put in cuſtody. *Bacon.*

For the excellency of the ſoul, *namely* its power of divining in dreams; that ſeveral ſuch divinations have been made, none can queſtion. *Addiſon, Spect.*

Solomon's choice does not only inſtruct us in that point of hiſtory, but furniſhes out a very fine moral to us; *namely*, that he who applies his heart to wiſdom, does at the ſame time take the moſt proper method for gaining long life, riches, and reputation. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Na'mer. *n. ſ.* [from *name.*] One who calls or knows any by name.

Na'mesake. *n. ſ.* One that has the ſame name with another.

Nor does the dog-fiſh at ſea, much more make out the dog of land, than that his cognominal, or *nameſake* in the heavens. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

One author is a mole to another: it is impoſſible for them to diſcover beauties; they have eyes only for blemiſhes: they can indeed ſee the light, as is ſaid of their *nameſakes*; but immediately ſhut their eyes. *Addiſon.*

NAP. *n. ſ.* [hnæppan, Saxon, to ſleep.] 1. Slumber; a ſhort ſleep. A word ludicrouſly uſed. 2. [hnoppa, Sax.] Down; villous ſubſtance.

(1.) Mopſa ſat ſwallowing of ſleep with open mouth, making ſuch a noiſe, as no body could lay the ſtealing of a *nap* to her charge. *Sidney.*

Let your bounty take a *nap*, and I will awake it anon. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſun had long ſince in the lap
Of Thetis, taken out his *nap*. *Hudibras.*

So long as I'm at the forge you are ſtill taking your *nap*. *L'Eſtrange.*

(2.) Amongſt thoſe leaves ſhe made a butterfly
With excellent device and wondrous flight;
The velvet *nap*, which on his wings doth lie,
The ſilken down, with which his back is dight. *Spenſer.*

Jack Cade the clothier means to dreſs the Commonwealth, and ſet a new *nap* upon it. *Shak.*

Plants, though they have no prickles, have a kind of downy or velvet rind upon their leaves; which down or *nap* cometh of a ſubtil ſpirit, in a ſoft or fat ſubſtance. *Bacon.*

Ah! where muſt needy poet ſeek for aid
When duſt and rain at once his coat invade;
His only coat! where duſt confus'd with rain
Roughens the *nap*, and leaves a mingled ſtain. *Swift.*

To Napp. *v. a.* [hnœppan, Saxon.] To ſleep; to be drowſy or ſecure; to be ſupinely careleſs.

They took him *napping* in his bed. *Hudibras.*

A wolf took a dog *napping* at his maſter's door. *L'Eſtrange.*

What is ſeriouſly related by Helmont, that foul linen, ſtopt in a veſſel that hath wheat in it, will in twenty-one days time turn the wheat into mice; without conjuring, one may gueſs to have been the philoſophy and information of ſome houſewife, who had not ſo carefully covered her wheat, but that the mice could come at it, and were there taken *napping* juſt when they had made an end of their good chear. *Bentley.*

Na'ptaking. *n. ſ.* [*nap* and *take.*] Surprize; ſeizure on a ſudden; unexpected onſet, like that made on men aſleep.

Naptakings, aſſaults, ſpoilings, and firings, have in our forefathers days, between us and France, been common. *Carew.*

NAPE. *n. ſ.* [Of uncertain etymology. *Skinner* imagines it to come from *nap*, the hair that grows on it; *Junius* with his uſual Greek ſagacity, from νάπη, a *hill*; perhaps from the ſame root with *knob.*] The joint of the neck behind.

Turn your eyes towards the *napes* of your necks, and make but an interiour ſurvey of your good ſelves. *Shak.*

Domitian dreamed, the night before he was ſlain, that a golden head was growing out of the *nape* of his neck. *Bacon.*

Na'pery. *n. ſ.* [*naperia*, Ital.] Table-linen. *Dict.*

Na'phew. *n. ſ.* [*napus*, Lat.] An herb.

Na'phtha. *n. ſ.* [*naphtha*, Latin.] *Naphtha* is a very pure, clear, and thin mineral fluid, of a very pale yellow, with a caſt of brown in it. It is ſoft and oily to the touch, of a ſharp and unpleaſing taſte, and of a briſk and penetrating ſmell; of the bituminous kind. It is extremely ready to take fire. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

Strabo repreſents it as a liquation of bitumen. It ſwims on the top of the water of wells and ſprings. That found about Babylon is in ſome ſprings whitiſh, tho' it be generally black, and differs little from Petroleum. *Woodward.*

Na'ppiness. *n. ſ.* [from *nappy.*] The quality of having a nap.

Na'pkin. *n. ſ.* [from *nap*; which etymology is oddly favoured by *Virgil*, *Tonſiſque ferunt mantilia villis*; *naperia*, Italian.] 1. Cloaths uſed at table to wipe the hands. 2. A handkerchief. Obſolete. This ſenſe is retained in Scotland.

(1.) By art were weaved *napkins*, ſhirts, and coats, inconſumptible by fire. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The ſame matter was woven into a *napkin* at Louvain, which was cleanſed by being burnt in the fire. *Wilkins.*

Napkins, Heliogabalus had of cloth of gold, but they were moſt commonly of linen, or ſoft wool. *Arbuthnot.*

(2.) I am glad I have found this *napkin*;
This was her firſt remembrance from the Moor. *Shak.*

Na'pless. *adj.* [from *nap.*] Wanting nap; threadbare.

Were he to ſtand for conſul, ne'er would he
Appear in th' market place, nor on him put
The *napleſs* veſture of humility. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

Na'ppy. *adj.* [from *nap.* Mr. *Lye* derives it from nappe, Saxon, a cup.] Frothy; ſpumy: from *nap*; whence apples and ale are called lamb's wool.

When I my threſher heard,
With *nappy* beer I to the barn repair'd. *Gay's Paſt.*

NARCI'SSUS. n. ſ. [Latin; *narciſſe*, French.] A daffodil.

——— Nor *Narciſſus* fair
As o'er the fabled mountain hanging ſtill. *Thomſon.*

Narco'tick. *adj.* [ναρκόω; *narcotique*, French.] Producing torpor, or ſtupefaction.—*Narcotick*, includes all that part of the materia medica, which any way produces ſleep, whether called by this name, or hypnoticks, or opiates. *Quincy.*

The ancients eſteemed it *narcotick* or ſtupefactive, and it is to be found in the liſt of poiſons by *Dioſcorides.* *Brown.*

Nard. *n. ſ.* [*nardus*, Latin; νάρδος, Gr.] 1. Spikenard; a kind of ointment. 2. An odorous ſhrub.

(1.) ——— He now is come
Into the bliſsful field, thro' groves of myrrh,
And flow'ring odours, caſſia, *nard* and balm. *Milton.*

(2.) Smelt, o' the bud o' the briar,
Or the *nard* in the fire. *B. Johnſon's Underwoods.*

Nare. *n. ſ.* [*naris*, Latin.] A noſtril; not uſed, except as in the following paſſage, in affectation.

There is a Machiavelian plot,
Though every *nare* olfact it not. *Hudibras.*

Na'rwhale. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of whale.

Thoſe long horns preſerved as precious beauties, are but the teeth of *narwhales.* *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

Na'rrable. *adj.* [from *narro*, Latin.] Capable to be told or related.

To Na'rrate. *v. a.* [*narro*, Latin.] To relate; to tell: a word only uſed in Scotland.

NARRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*narratio*, Latin; *narration*, French.] Account; relation; hiſtory.

He did doubt the of truth the *narration.* *Abbot.*

They that deſire to look into the *narrations* of the ſtory, or the variety of the matter we have been careful might have profit. *2 Mac.* ii. 24.

This commandment, containing, among other things, a *narration* of the creation of the world, is commonly read. *White.*

Homer introduces the beſt inſtructions, in the midſt of the plaineſt *narrations.* *Broome on the Odyſſey.*

Na'rrative. *adj.* [*narratif-ve*, French; from *narro*, Lat.] 1. Relating; giving an account. 2. Storytelling; apt to relate things paſt.

(1.) To judicial acts credit ought to be given, though the words be *narrative.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

(2.) Age, as *Davenant* ſays, is always *narrative.* *Dryden.*

The poor, the rich, the valiant and the ſage,
And boaſting youth, and *narrative* old age. *Pope.*

Na'rrative. *n. ſ.* A relation; an account; a ſtory.

In the inſtructions I give to others, concerning what they ſhould do, take a *narrative* of what you have done. *South.*

Cynthio was much taken with my *narrative.* *Tatler.*

Na'rratively. *adv.* [from *narrative.*] By way of relation.

The words of all judicial acts are written *narratively*, unleſs it be in ſentences wherein diſpoſitive and enacting terms are made uſe of. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

Narra'tor. *n. ſ.* [*narrateur*, French; from *narro*, Lat.] A teller; a relater.

Conſider whether the *narrator* be honeſt and faithful, as well as ſkilful; whether he hath no peculiar gain or profit by believing or reporting it. *Watts's Logick.*

NA'RROW. *adj.* [neaꞃu, Saxon; from nyꞃ.] 1. Not broad or wide, having but a ſmall diſtance from ſide to ſide. 2. Small; of no great extent: uſed of time as well as place. 3. Covetous; avaritious. 4. Contracted;

of confined ſentiments; ungenerous. 5. Near; within a ſmall diſtance. 6. Cloſe; vigilant; attentive.

(1.) ——— Edward from Belgia,
Hath paſs'd in ſafety thro' the *narrow* ſeas. *Shak.*

The angel ſtood in a *narrow* place, where was no way to turn either to the right hand or to the left. *Num.* ii. 26.

In a *narrow*-bottom'd ditch cattle cannot turn. *Mortim.*

By being too few, or of an improper figure and dimenſion to do their duty in perfection, they become *narrow* and incapable of performing their native function. *Blackmore.*

(2.) From this *narrow* time of geſtation may enſue a ſmallneſs in the excluſion; but this inferreth no informity. *Brown.*

Though the Jews were but a ſmall nation, and confined to a *narrow* compaſs in the world, yet the firſt riſe of letters and languages is truly to be aſcribed to them. *Wilkins.*

(3.) To *narrow* breaſts he comes all wrapt in gain,
To ſwelling hearts he ſhines in honour's fire. *Sidney.*

(4.) Nothing more ſhakes any ſociety than mean diviſions between the ſeveral orders of its members, and their *narrow*-hearted repining at each other's gain. *Spratt.*

The greateſt underſtanding is *narrow*. How much of God and nature is there, whereof we never had any idea? *Grew's Coſmologia ſacra.*

The hopes of good from thoſe whom we gratify, would produce a very *narrow* and ſtinted charity. *Smalridge.*

A ſalamander grows familiar with a ſtranger at firſt ſight, and is not ſo *narrow*-ſpirited as to obſerve, whether the perſon ſhe talks to, be in breeches or in petticoats. *Addiſon.*

It is with *narrow* ſoul'd people as with narrow-neck'd bottles; the leſs they have in them the more noiſe they make in pouring it out. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

(5.) Then Mneſtheus to the head his arrow drove,
But made a glancing ſhot, and miſs'd the dove;
Yet miſs'd ſo *narrow*, that he cut the cord
Which faſten'd by the foot the flitting bird. *Dryden.*

(6.) ——— The orb he roam'd
With *narrow* ſearch; and with inſpection deep
Conſider'd ev'ry creature, which of all
Moſt opportune might ſerve his wiles. *Milton.*

Many malicious ſpies are ſearching into the actions of a great man, who is not always the beſt prepared for ſo *narrow* an inſpection. *Addiſon, Spect.*

To **Na'rrow.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] 1. To diminiſh with reſpect to breadth or wideneſs. 2. To contract; to impair in dignity of extent or influence. 3. To contract in ſentiment or capacity of knowledge. 4. To confine; to limit. 5. [In farriery.] A horſe is ſaid to *narrow*, when he does not take ground enough, and does not bear far enough out to the one hand or to the other. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

(1.) In the wall he made *narrowed* reſts, that the beams ſhould not be faſtened in the walls of the houſe. 1 *Kings*, vi. 6.

By reaſon of the great continent of Braſilia, the needle deflecteth towards the land twelve degrees; but at the Straits of Magellan, where the land is *narrowed*, and the ſea on the other ſide, it varieth about five or ſix. *Brown.*

A government, which by alienating the affections, loſing the opinions, and croſſing the intereſts of the people, leaves out of its compaſs the greateſt part of their conſent, may juſtly be ſaid, in the ſame degrees it loſes ground, to *narrow* its bottom. *Temple.*

(2.) One ſcience is incomparably above all the reſt, where it is not by corruption *narrowed* into a trade, for mean or ill ends, and ſecular intereſts; I mean, theology, which contains the knowledge of God and his creatures. *Locke.*

(3.) Deſuetude does contract and *narrow* our faculties, ſo that we can apprehend only thoſe things in which we are converſant. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

How hard it is to get the mind, *narrowed* by a ſcanty collection of common ideas, to enlarge itſelf to a more copious ſtock. *Locke.*

Lo! ev'ry finiſh'd ſon returns to thee;
Bounded by nature, *narrow'd* ſtill by art,
A trifling head, and a contracted heart. *Pope.*

(4.) I moſt find fault with his *narrowing* too much his own bottom, and his unwary ſapping the foundation on which he ſtands. *Waterland.*

By admitting too many things at once into one queſtion, the mind is dazzled and bewildered; whereas by limiting and *narrowing* the queſtion, you take a fuller ſurvey of the whole. *Watts's Logick.*

Our knowledge is much more *narrow'd*, if we confine ourſelves to our own ſolitary reaſonings, without much reading. *Watts.*

Na'rrowly. *adv.* [from *narrow*] 1. With little breadth or wideneſs; with ſmall diſtance between the ſides. 2. Contractedly; without extent. 3. Cloſely; vigilantly; attentively. 4. Nearly; within a little. 5. Avariciouſly; ſparingly.

(2.) The church of England is not ſo *narrowly* calculated that it cannot fall in with any regular ſpecies of government. *Swift.*

(3.) ——— My fellow-ſchoolmaſter
Doth watch Bianca's ſteps ſo *narrowly*. *Shak.*

If it be *narrowly* conſidered, this colour will be reprehended or encountered, by imputing to all excellencies in compoſitions a kind of poverty. *Bacon.*

For a conſiderable treaſure hid in my vineyard, ſearch *narrowly* when I am gone. *L'Eſtrange.*

A man's reputation draws eyes upon him that will *narrowly* inſpect every part of him. *Addiſon.*

(4.) Some private veſſels took one of the Aquapulca ſhips, and very *narrowly* miſſed of the other. *Swift.*

Na'rrowness. *n. ſ.* [from *narrow.*] 1. Want of breadth or wideneſs. 2. Want of extent; want of comprehenſion. 3. Confined ſtate; contractedneſs. 4. Meanneſs; poverty. 5. Want of capacity.

(1.) In our Gothic cathedrals, the *narrowneſs* of the arch makes it riſe in height, or run out in length. *Addiſon on Italy.*

(2.) That prince, who ſhould be ſo wiſe and godlike, as by eſtabliſhed laws of liberty to ſecure protection and encouragement to the honeſt induſtry of mankind, againſt the oppreſſion of power, and *narrowneſs* of party, will quickly be too hard for his neighbours. *Locke's Works.*

(3.) The moſt learned and ingenious ſociety in Europe, confeſs the *narrowneſs* of human attainments. *Glanvil'e.*

Cheap vulgar arts, whoſe *narrowneſs* affords
No flight for thoughts, but poorly ſticks at words. *Denham.*

The Latin, a ſevere and compendious language, often expreſſes that in one word, which either the barbarity or the *narrowneſs* of modern tongues cannot ſupply in more. *Dryden.*

(4.) If God will fit thee for this paſſage, by taking off thy load, and emptying thy bags, and ſo ſuit the *narrowneſs* of thy fortune to the narrowneſs of the way thou art to paſs, is there any thing but mercy in all this? *South.*

(5.) Another diſpoſition in men, which makes them improper for philoſophical contemplations, is not ſo much from the *narrowneſs* of their ſpirit and underſtanding, as becauſe they will not take time to extend them. *Burnet's Theory.*

Nas. [from *ne has*, or *has not.*] Obſolete.

For pity'd is miſhap that *nas* remedy,
But ſcorn'd been deeds of fond foolery. *Spenſer.*

Na'sal. *adj.* [*naſus*, Lat.] Belonging to the noſe.

To pronounce the *naſals*, and ſome of the vowels ſpiritally, the throat is brought to labour, and it makes a gutteral pronunciation. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

When the diſcharge leſſens, paſs a ſmall probe through the *naſal* duct into the noſe every time it is dreſt, in order to dilate it a little. *Sharp's Surgery.*

Na'sicornous. *adj.* [*naſus* and *cornu.*] Having the horn on the noſe.

Some unicorns are among inſects; as thoſe four kinds of *naſicornous* beetles deſcribed by Moffetus. *Brown.*

NA'STY. *adj.* [*naſt*, *nat*, German, wet.] 1. Dirty; filthy; ſordid; nauſeous; polluted. 2. Obſcene; leud.

(1.) Sir Thomas More, in his anſwer to Luther, has thrown out the greateſt heap of *naſty* language that perhaps ever was put together. *Atterbury.*

A nice man, is a man of *naſty* ideas. *Swift.*

Na'stily. *adv.* [from *naſty*.] 1. Dirtily; filthily; nauſeouſly. 2. Obſcenely; groſsly.

(1.) The moſt pernicious infection next the plague, is the ſmell of the jail, when priſoners have been long and cloſe and *naſtily* kept. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Na'stiness. *n. ſ.* [from *naſty*.] 1. Dirt; filth. 2. Obſcenity; groſſneſs of ideas.

(1.) This cauſed the ſeditious to remain within their ſtation, which by reaſon of the *naſtineſs* of the beaſtly multitude, might more fitly be termed a kennel than a camp. *Hayward.*

Haughty and huge, as high Dutch bride,
Such *naſtineſs* and ſo much pride
Are oddly join'd by fate. *Swift.*

(2.) Their *naſtineſs*, their dull obſcene talk and ribauldry, cannot but be very nauſeous and offenſive to any who does not baulk his own reaſon, out of love to their vice. *South.*

A divine might have employed his pains to better purpoſe, than in the *naſtineſs* of Plautus and Ariſtophanes. *Dryd.*

Na'tal. *adj.* [*natal*, Fr. *natalis*, Lat.] Native; relating to nativity.

Since the time of Henry III. princes children took names from their *natal* places, as Edward of Carnarvon, Thomas of Brotherton. *Camden.*

Propitious ſtar! whoſe ſacred pow'r
Preſided o'er the monarch's *natal* hour,
Thy radiant voyages for ever run. *Prior.*

Nata'tion. *n. ſ.* [*natatio*, Latin.] The act of ſwimming.

In progreſſive motion, the arms and legs move ſucceſſively; but in *natation* both together. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

Na'thless. *adv.* [*na*, that is, *not the leſs*, Saxon] Nevertheleſs; formed thus, *natheleſs*, *nath'leſs*. Obſolete.

Nath'leſs, my brother ſince we paſſed are
Unto this point, we will appeaſe our jar. *Spenſer.*

——— The torrid clime
Smote on him ſore beſides, vaulted with fire.
Nathleſs he ſo endur'd, 'till on the beach
Of that inflamed ſea he ſtood, and call'd
His legions. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Na'thmore. *adv.* [*na the more.*] Never the more. Obſolete.

Yet *nathmore* by his bold hearty ſpeech,
Could by his blood-frozen heart embolden'd be. *Spenſer.*

NA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*nation*, French; *natio*, Latin.] 1. A people diſtinguiſhed from another people; generally by their language, original, or government. 2. A great number: emphatically.

(1.) If Edward III. had proſpered in his French wars, and peopled with Engliſh the towns which he won, as he began at Calais driving out the French, his ſucceſſors holding the ſame courſe, would have filled all France with our *nation*. *Raleigh.*

A *nation* properly ſignifies a great number of families derived from the ſame blood, born in the ſame country, and living under the ſame government. *Temple.*

(2.) When after battle I the field have ſeen
Spread o'er with ghaſtly ſhapes, which once were men;
A *nation* cruſht! a nation of the brave!
A realm of death! and on this ſide the grave!
Are there, ſaid I, who from this ſad ſurvey,
This human chaos, carry ſmiles away! *Young.*

Na'tional. *adj.* [*national*, Fr. from *nation.*] 1. Publick; general; not private; not particular. 2. Bigoted to one's own country.

(1.) They in their earthly Canaan plac'd,
Long time ſhall dwell and proſper: but when ſins
National interrupt their public peace. *Milton.*

Such a *national* devotion inſpires men with ſentiments of religious gratitude, and ſwells their hearts with joy and exultation. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

The aſtoniſhing victories our armies have been crowned with, were in ſome meaſure the bleſſings returned upon that *national* charity which has been ſo conſpicuous. *Addiſon.*

God, in the execution of his judgments, never viſits a people with public and general calamities, but where their ſins are public and *national* too. *Rogers.*

Na'tionally. *adv.* [from *national.*] With regard to the nation.

The term adulterous chiefly relates to the Jews, who being *nationally* eſpouſed to God by covenant, every ſin of theirs was in a peculiar manner ſpiritual adultery. *South.*

Na'tionalness. *n. ſ.* [from *national.*] Reference to the people in general.

NA'TIVE. *adj.* [*nativus*, Lat. *natif ve*, Fr.] 1. Produced by nature; natural, not artificial. 2. Natural; ſuch as is according to nature; original. 3. Conferred by birth; belonging by birth. 4. Relating to the birth; pertaining to the time or place of birth. 5. Original; that which gave being.

(1.) She more ſweet than any bird on bough,
Would oftentimes amongſt them bear a part,
And ſtrive to paſs, as ſhe could well enough,
Their *native* muſick by her ſkilful art. *Spenſer.*

This doctrine doth not enter by the ear,
But of itſelf is *native* in the breaſt. *Davies.*

(2.) The members retired to their homes, reaſſume the *native* ſedateneſs of their temper. *Swift.*

(3.) But ours is a privilege ancient and *native*,
Hangs not on an ordinance, or power legiſlative;
And firſt, 'tis to ſpeak whatever we pleaſe. *Denham.*

(4.) If theſe men have defeated the law, and outrun *native* puniſhment; though they can outſtrip men they have no wings to fly from God. *Shak. H. V.*

Many of our bodies ſhall, no doubt,
Find *native* graves. *Shak. H. V.*

(5.) Have I now ſeen death? is this the way
I muſt return to *native* duſt? O ſight
Of terror, foul, and ugly to behold. *Milton.*

Na'tive. *n. ſ.* 1. One born in any place; original inhabitant. 2. Offspring.

(1.) Make no extirpation of the *natives*, under pretence of planting religion, God ſurely will no way be pleaſed with ſuch ſacrifices. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Tully, the humble muſhroom ſcarcely known,
The lowly *native* of a country town. *Dryd. Juv.*

There ſtood a monument to Tacitus the hiſtorian, to the emperors Tacitus and Florianus, *natives* of the place. *Addiſon.*

Our *natives* have a fuller habit, ſquarer, and more extended cheſts, than the people that be beyond us to the ſouth. *Blackmore.*

(2.) ——— Th' accuſation,
All cauſe unborn, could never be the *native*
Of our ſo frank donation. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

Na'tiveness. *n. ſ.* [from *native.*] State of being produced by nature.

Nati'vity. *n. ſ.* [*nativite*, Fr.] 1. Birth; iſſue into life. 2. Time; place, or manner of birth. 3. State or place of being produced.

(1.) Concluding ever with a thankſgiving for the *nativity* of our Saviour, in whoſe birth the births of all are only bleſſed. *Bacon.*

They looked upon thoſe as the true days of their *nativity*, wherein they were freed from the pains and ſorrows of a troubleſome world. *Nelſon.*

(2.) My huſband, and my children both,
And you the calenders of their *nativity*,
Go to a goſſip's feaſt. *Shak. Comedy of Errours.*

They ſay there is divinity in odd numbers, either in *nativity*, chance or death. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

When I vow, I weep; and vows ſo born,
In their *nativity* all truth appears. *Shak. Mid. N. Dream.*

Thy birth and thy *nativity* is of Canaan. *Ezek.* xvi. 3.

(3.) Theſe, in their dark *nativity*, the deep
Shall yield us, pregnant with infernal flame. *Milton.*

NA'TURAL. *adj.* [*naturalis*, Latin; *naturel*, French.] 1. Produced or effected by nature; not artificial. 2. Illegitimate; not legal. 3. Beſtowed by nature; not acquired. 4. Not forced; not farfetched; dictated by nature. 5. Following the ſtated courſe of things. 6. Conſonant to natural notions. 7. Diſcoverable by reaſon, not revealed. 8. Tender; affectionate by nature. 9. Unaffected; according to truth and reality. 10. Oppoſed to violent: as, a *natural* death.

(1.) There is no *natural* motion of any particular heavy body, which is perpetual, yet it is poſſible from them to contrive ſuch an artificial revolution as ſhall conſtantly be the cauſe of itſelf. *Wilkins's Dedalus.*

(2.) This would turn the vein of that we call *natural*, to that of legal propagation; which has ever been encouraged as the other has been diſfavoured by all inſtitutions. *Temple.*

(3.) If there be any difference in *natural* parts, it ſhould ſeem that the advantage lies on the ſide of children born from noble and wealthy parents. *Swift.*

(4.) I will now deliver a few of the propereſt and *naturalleſt* conſiderations that belong to this piece. *Wotton.*

(5.) If ſolid piety, humility, and a ſober ſenſe of themſelves, is much wanted in that ſex, it is the plain and *natural* conſequence of a vain and corrupt education. *Law.*

(6.) Such unnatural connections become, by cuſtom, as *natural* to the mind as ſun and light: fire and warmth go together, and ſo ſeem to carry with them as *natural* an evidence as ſelf-evident truths themſelves. *Locke.*

(7.) I call that *natural* religion, which men might know, and ſhould be obliged unto, by the meer principles of reaſon, improved by conſideration and experience, without the help of revelation. *Wilkins.*

(8.) To leave his wife, to leave his babes,
He wants the *nat'ral* touch. *Shak. Macbeth.*

(9.) What can be more *natural* than the circumſtances in the behaviour of thoſe women who had loſt their huſbands on this fatal day. *Addiſon.*

Na'tural. *n. ſ.* [from *nature.*] 1. An idiot; one whom nature debars from underſtanding; a fool. 2. Native; original inhabitant. Not in uſe. 3. Gift of nature; nature; quality. Not in uſe.

(1.) That a monſter ſhould be ſuch a *natural.* *Shakeſp.*

Take the thoughts of one out of that narrow compaſs he has been all his life confined to, you will find him no more capable of reaſoning than a perfect *natural.* *Locke.*

(2.) The inhabitants and *naturals* of the place, ſhould be in a ſtate of freemen. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

Oppreſſion, in many places, wears the robes of juſtice, which domineering over the *naturals* may not ſpare ſtrangers, and ſtrangers will not endure it. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

(3.) The wretcheder are the contemners of all helps; ſuch as preſuming on their own *naturals*, deride diligence, and mock at terms when they underſtand not things. *Ben. Johnſon.*

To conſider them in their pure *naturals*, the earl's intellectual faculties were his ſtronger part, and the duke, his practical. *Wotton.*

Na'turalist. *n. ſ.* [from *natural.*] A ſtudent in phyſicks, or natural philoſophy.

Admirable artifice! wherewith Galen, though a mere *naturaliſt*, was ſo taken, that he could not but adjudge the honour of a hymn to the wiſe Creator. *More.*

It is not credible, that the *naturaliſts* could be deceived in his account of a place that lay in the neighbourhood of Rome. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Naturaliza'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *naturalize.*] The act of inveſting aliens with the privileges of native ſubjects.

The Spartans were nice in point of *naturalization*; whereby, while they kept their compaſs, they ſtood firm; but when they did ſpread, they became a windfal. *Bacon.*

Encouragement may be given to any merchants that ſhall come over and turn a certain ſtock of their own, as *naturalization*, and freedom from cuſtoms the two firſt years. *Temple.*

Enemies, by taking advantage of the general *naturalization* act, invited over foreigners of all religions. *Swift.*

To Na'turalize. *v. a.* [from *natural.*] 1. To adopt into a community; to inveſt with the privileges of native ſubjects. 2. To make natural; to make eaſy like things natural.

(1.) The lords informed the king, that the Iriſh might not be *naturalized* without damage to themſelves or the crown. *Davies.*

(2.) He riſes freſh to his hammer and anvil; cuſtom has *naturalized* his labour to him. *South*

Na'turally. *adv.* [from *natural.*] 1. According to the power or impulſes of unaſſiſted nature. 2. According to nature; without affectation; with juſt repreſentation. 3. Spontaneouſly; without art; without cultivation: as there is no place where wheat *naturally* grows.

(1.) Our ſovereign good is deſired *naturally*; God, the author of that natural deſire, hath appointed natural means whereby to fulfil it; but man having utterly diſabled his nature unto theſe means, hath had other revealed, and hath received from heaven a law to teach him, how that which is deſired *naturally*, muſt now ſupernaturally be attained. *Hooker.*

If ſenſe be not certain in the reports it makes of things to the mind, there can be *naturally* no ſuch thing as certainty or knowledge. *South.*

When you have once habituated your heart to a ſerious performance of holy interceſſion, you have done a great deal to render it incapable of ſpite and envy, and to make it *naturally* delight in the happineſs of mankind. *Law.*

(2.) Theſe things ſo in my ſong, I *naturally* may ſhow;
Now as the mountain high; then as the valley low;
Here fruitful as the mead; there, as the heath be bare;
Then, as the gloomy wood, I may be rough, tho' rare. *Dray.*

——— That part
Was aptly fitted, and *naturally* perform'd. *Shakeſp.*

This anſwers fitly and *naturally* to the place of the abyſs before the deluge, incloſ'd within the earth. *Burnet.*

The thoughts are to be meaſured only by their propriety; that is, as they flow more or leſs *naturally* from the perſons and occaſions. *Dryden.*

Na'turalness. *n. ſ.* [from *natural.*] 1. The ſtate of being given or produced by nature. 2. Conformity to truth and reality; not affectation.

(1.) The *naturalneſs* of a deſire, is the cauſe that the ſatisfaction of it is pleaſure, and pleaſure importunes the will; and that which importunes the will, puts a difficulty on the will refuſing or forbearing it. *South.*

(2.) He muſt underſtand what is contained in the temperament of the eyes, in the *naturalneſs* of the eyebrows. *Dryden.*

Horace ſpeaks of theſe parts in an ode that may be reckoned among the fineſt for the *naturalneſs* of the thought, and the beauty of the expreſſion. *Addiſon.*

NA'TURE. *n. ſ.* [*natura*, Latin; *nature*, French.] 1. An imaginary being ſuppoſed to preſide over the material and animal world. 2. The native ſtate or properties of any thing, by which it is diſcriminated from others. 3. The conſtitution of an animated body. 4. Diſpoſition of mind; temper. 5. The regular courſe of things. 6. The compaſs of natural exiſtence. 7. The conſtitution and appearances of things. 8. Natural affection, or reverence; native ſenſations. 9. The ſtate or operation of the material world. 10. Sort; ſpecies. 11. Sentiments or images adapted to nature, or conformable to truth and reality. 12. Phyſicks; the ſcience which teaches the qualities of things. 13. Of this word which occurs ſo frequently, with ſignifications ſo various, and ſo difficultly defined, Boyle has given an explication, which deſerves to be epitomiſed.

Nature ſometimes means the Authour of Nature, or *natura naturans*; as, *nature* hath made man partly corporeal and partly immaterial. For *nature* in this ſenſe may be uſed the word *creator*.

Nature ſometimes means that on whoſe account a thing is what it is, and is called, as when we define the nature of an angle. For *nature* in this ſenſe may be uſed *eſſence* or *quality*.

Nature ſometimes means what belongs to a living creature at its nativity, or accrues to it by its birth, as when we ſay, a man is noble by *nature*, or a child is *naturally* forward. This may be expreſſed by ſaying, *the man was born ſo*; or, *the thing was generated ſuch*.

Nature ſometimes means an internal principle of local motion, as we ſay, the ſtone falls, or the flame riſes by *nature*; for this we may ſay, that *the motion up or down is ſpontaneous*, or *produced by its proper cauſe*.

Nature ſometimes means the eſtabliſhed courſe of things corporeal; as, *nature* makes the night ſucceed the day. This may be termed *eſtabliſhed order*, or *ſettled courſe*.

Nature means ſometimes the aggregate of the powers belonging to a body, eſpecially a living one; as when phyſicians ſay, that *nature* is ſtrong, or *nature* left to herſelf, will do the cure. For this may be uſed, *conſtitution*, *temperament*, or *ſtructure of the body*.

Nature is put likewiſe for the ſyſtem of the corporeal works of God; as there is no phœnix or chimera in *nature*. For *nature* thus applied, we may uſe *the world*, or *the univerſe*.

Nature is ſometimes indeed commonly taken for a kind of ſemideity. In this ſenſe it is beſt not to uſe it at all.
Boyle's Free Enquiry into the received Notion of Nature.

(1.) Thou, *nature*, art my goddeſs; to thy law
My ſervices are bound. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

When it was ſaid to Anaxagoras, the Athenians have condemned you to die; he ſaid, and *nature* them. *Bacon.*

Let the poſtilion *nature* mount, and let
The coachman art be ſet. *Cowley.*

——— Heav'n beſtows
At home all riches that wiſe *nature* needs. *Cowley.*

Simple *nature* to his hope has giv'n,
Beyond the cloud-topt hill an humbler heav'n. *Pope.*

(2.) Why leap'd the hills, why did the mountains ſhake,
What ail'd them their fix'd *natures* to forſake. *Cowley.*

Between the animal and rational province, ſome animals have a dark reſemblance of the influxes of reaſon: ſo between the corporeal and intellectual world, there is man participating much of both *natures*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

The *nature* of brutes, beſides what is common to them with plants, doth conſiſt in having ſuch faculties, whereby they are capable of apprehending external objects, and of receiving pain or pleaſure from them. *Wilkins.*

(3.) *Nature*, as it grows again tow'rd earth,
Is faſhion'd for the journey, dull and heavy. *Shakeſp.*

——— We're not ourſelves,
When *nature*, being oppreſt, commands the mind
To ſuffer with the body. *Shak. King Lear.*

(4.) Nothing could have ſubdu'd *nature*
To ſuch a lowneſs but his unkind daughters. *Shak.*

A credulous father, and a brother noble,
Whoſe nature is ſo far from doing harms,
That he ſuſpects none; on whoſe fooliſh honeſty
My practices ride eaſy. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

(5.) ——— My end
Was wrought by *nature*, not by vile offence. *Shakeſp.*

(6.) If their dam may be judge, the young apes are the moſt beautiful things in *nature*. *Glanville.*

(7.) The works, whether of poets, painters, moraliſts, or hiſtorians, which are built upon general *nature*, live for ever; while thoſe which depend for their exiſtence on particular cuſtoms and habits, a partial view of nature, or the fluctuation of faſhion, can only be coeval with that which firſt raiſed them from obſcurity. *Reynolds.*

(8.) ——— Have we not ſeen
The murd'ring ſon aſcend his parent's bed,
Thro' violated *nature* force his way,
And ſtain the ſacred womb where once he lay? *Pope.*

(9.) He binding *nature* faſt in fate,
Left conſcience free and will. *Pope.*

(10.) A diſpute of this *nature* cauſed miſchief in abundance betwixt a king and an archbiſhop. *Dryden.*

(11.) Only *nature* can pleaſe thoſe taſtes which are unprejudiced and refined. *Addiſon.*

Nature and Homer were, he found, the ſame. *Pope.*

(12.) *Nature* and *nature*'s laws lay hid in night,
God ſaid, let Newton be, and all was light. *Pope.*

Natu'rity. *n. ſ.* [from *nature*.] The ſtate of being produced by nature. A word not uſed.

This cannot be allowed, except we impute that unto the firſt cauſe which we impoſe not on the ſecond; or what we deny unto nature we impute unto *naturity*. *Brown.*

Na'val. *adj.* [*naval*, Fr. *navalis*, Latin.] 1. Conſiſting of ſhips. 2. Belonging to ſhips.

(1.) —— Encamping on the main,
Our *naval* army had beſieged Spain;
They that the whole world's monarchy deſign'd,
Are to their ports by our bold fleet confin'd. *Waller.*

As our high veſſels paſs their watry way,
Let all the *naval* world due homage pay. *Prior.*

(2.) Maſters of ſuch numbers of ſtrong and valiant men, as well as of all the *naval* ſtores that furniſh the world. *Temple.*

NAVE. *n. ſ.* [naf, Saxon.] 1. The middle part of the wheel in which the axle moves. 2. [From *navis*, *nave*, old Fr.] The middle part of the church diſtinct from the aiſles or wings.

(1.) Out, out, thou ſtrumpet fortune! all you gods
In general ſynod take away her pow'r;
Break all the ſpokes and fellies from her wheel,
And bowl the round *nave* down the hill of heav'n,
As low as to the fiends. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

In the wheels of waggons the hollows of the *naves*, by their ſwift rotations on the ends of the axle-trees, produce a heat ſometimes ſo intenſe as to ſet them on fire. *Ray.*

(2.) It comprehends the *nave* or body of the church, together with the chancel. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Na'vel. *n. ſ.* [nafela, navela, Saxon.] 1. The point in the middle of the belly, by which embryos communicate with the parent. 2. The middle; the interiour part.

(1.) ——— Imbraſides addreſt
His javeline at him, and ſo ript his *navill*, that the wound,
As endleſsly it ſhut his eyes, ſo open'd on the ground,
It powr'd his entrailes. *Chapman.*

As children, while within the womb they live,
Feed by the *navel*: here they feed not ſo. *Davies.*

The uſe of the *navel* is to continue the infant unto the mother, and by the veſſels thereof to convey its aliments. *Brown.*

Me from the womb the midwife muſe did take,
She cut my *navel*. *Cowley.*

There is a ſuperintending Providence, that ſome animals will hunt for the teat before they are quite gotten out of the ſecundines and parted from the *navelſtring*. *Derham.*

(2.) ———Being preſt to the war,
Even when the *navel* of the ſtate was touch'd,
They would not tread the gates. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Within the *navel* of this hideous wood,
Immur'd in cypreſs ſhades, a ſorcerer dwells. *Milton.*

Na'velgall. *n. ſ.* *Navelgall* is a bruiſe on the top of the chine of the back, behind the ſaddle, right againſt the *navel*, occaſioned either by the ſaddle being ſplit behind, or the ſtuffing being wanting, or by the crupper buckle ſitting down in that place, or ſome hard weight or knobs lying directly behind the ſaddle.

Na'velwort. *n. ſ.* [*cotyledon*.] A plant. It hath the appearance of houſeleek. *Miller.*

Na'vew. *n. ſ.* [*napus*, Lat. *navet*, *naveau*, French.] A plant. It agrees in moſt reſpects with the turnep; but has a leſſer root, and ſomewhat warmer in taſte. In the iſle of Ely the ſpecies, which is wild, is very much cultivated, it being the cole ſeed from which they draw the oil. *Miller.*

NAUGHT. *adj.* [naƿht, naƿiht, Saxon; that is, *ne aught*, not any thing.] Bad; corrupt; worthleſs: it is now hardly uſed but in ludicrous language.

With them that are able to put a difference between things *naught* and things indifferent in the church of Rome, we are yet at controverſy about the manner of removing that which is *naught*. *Hooker.*

Thy ſiſter's *naught*: Oh Regan! ſhe hath tied
Sharp-tooth'd unkindneſs like a vulture here. *Shakeſp.*

NAUGHT. *n. ſ.* Nothing. This is commonly, though improperly, written *nought*. See AUGHT and OUGHT.

——— Be you contented
To have a ſon ſet your decrees at *naught*,
To pluck down juſtice from your awful bench. *Shakeſp.*

NA'UGHTILY. *adv.* [from *naughty*.] Wickedly; corruptly.

NA'UGHTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *naughty*.] Wickedneſs; badneſs. Slight wickedneſs or perverſeneſs, as of children.

No remembrance of *naughtineſs* delights but mine own; and methinks the accuſing his traps might in ſome manner excuſe my fault, which certainly I loth to do. *Sidney.*

NA'UGHTY. *adj.* The ſame with *naught*. 1. Bad; wicked; corrupt. 2. It is now ſeldom uſed but in ludicrous cenſure.

(1.) A prince of great courage and beauty, but foſtered up in blood by his *naughty* father. *Sidney.*

——— Theſe *naughty* times
Put bars between the owners and their rights. *Shakeſp.*

How far that little candle throws his beams!
So ſhines a good deed in a *naughty* world. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) If gentle ſlumbers on thy temples creep,
But *naughty* man, thou doſt not mean to ſleep,
Betake thee to thy bed. *Dryden.*

NAVI'CULAR. *adj.* [*navicularis*, Lat. *naviculaire*, French.] In anatomy, the third bone in each foot that lies between the aſtragalus and oſſa cuneiformia. *Dict.*

NA'VIGABLE. *adj.* [*navigable*, Fr. *navigabilis*, Latin.] Capable of being paſſed by ſhips or boats.

The firſt peopled cities were all founded upon theſe *navigable* rivers or their branches, by which the one might give ſuccour to the other. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

Many have motioned to the council of Spain, the cutting of a *navigable* channel through this ſmall iſthmus, ſo to ſhorten their common voyages to China, and the Moluccoes. *Heylyn.*

—— Almighty Jove ſurveys
Earth, air, and ſhores, and *navigable* ſeas. *Dryden.*

NA'VIGABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *navigable*.] Capacity to be paſſed in veſſels.

To NA'VIGATE. *v. n.* [*navigo*, Latin; *naviger*, Fr.] To ſail; to paſs by water.

The Phœnicians *navigated* to the extremities of the weſtern ocean. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To NA'VIGATE. *v. a.* To paſs by ſhips or boats.

Druſus, the father of the emperor Claudius, was the firſt who *navigated* the northern ocean. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

NAVIGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*navigation*, Fr. from *navigate*.] 1. The art or practice of paſſing by water. 2. Veſſels of *navigation*.

(1.) Our ſhipping for number, ſtrength, mariners, and all things that appertain to *navigation*, is as great as ever. *Bacon.*

The loadſtone is that great help to *navigation*. *More.*

Rude as their ſhips, was *navigation* then,
No uſeful compaſs or meridian known;
Coaſting, they kept the land within their ken,
And knew no north but when the poleſtar ſhone. *Dryden.*

When Pliny names the Pœni as inventors of *navigation*, it muſt be underſtood of the Phœnicians, from whom the Carthaginians are deſcended. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

(2.) Tho' you untie the winds, and let them fight
Againſt the churches, tho' the yeſty waves
Confound and ſwallow *navigation* up. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

NAVIGA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*navigateur*, Fr. from *navigate*.] Sailor; ſeaman; traveller by water.

By the ſounding of *navigators*, that ſea is not three hundred and ſixty foot deep. *Brerewood.*

The rules of *navigators* muſt often fail. *Brown.*

The contrivance may ſeem difficult, becauſe the ſubmarine *navigators* will want winds, tides, and the ſight of the heavens. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magic.*

This terreſtrial, globe, which before was only a globe in ſpeculation, has ſince been ſurrounded by the boldneſs of many *navigators*. *Temple.*

NAU'LAGE. *n. ſ.* [*naulum*, Latin.] The freight of paſſengers in a ſhip.

NAU'MACHY. *n. ſ.* [*naumachie*, Fr. *naumachia*, Lat.] A mock ſea fight.

To NAU'SEATE. *v. n.* [from *nauſea*, Lat.] To grow ſqueamiſh; to turn away with diſguſt.

Don't over-fatigue the ſpirits, leſt the mind be ſeized with a laſſitude, and *nauſeate*, and grow tired of a particular ſubject before you have finiſhed it. *Watts on the Mind.*

To NAU'SEATE. *v. a.* 1. To loath; to reject with diſguſt. 2. To ſtrike with diſguſt.

(1.) While we ſingle out ſeveral diſhes, and reject others, the ſelection ſeems arbitrary; for many are cry'd up in one age, which are decryed and *nauſeated* in another. *Brown.*

Old age, with ſilent pace, comes creeping on,
Nauſeates the praiſe, which in her youth ſhe won,
And hates the muſe by which ſhe was undone. *Dryd.*

The patient *nauſeates* and loaths wholeſome foods. *Black.*

Thoſe heads, as ſtomachs, are not ſure the beſt,
Which *nauſeate* all, and nothing can digeſt. *Pope.*

(2.) He let go his hold and turned from her, as if he were *nauſeated*, then gave her a laſh with his tail. *Swift.*

NAU'SEOUS. *adj.* [from *nauſea*, Latin; *nauſeé*, French.] Loathſome; diſguſtful; regarded with abhorrence.

Thoſe trifles wherein children take delight,
Grow *nauſeous* to the young man's appetite.
And from thoſe gaieties our youth requires
To exerciſe their minds, our age retires. *Denham.*

Food of a wholeſome juice is pleaſant to the taſte and agreeable to the ſtomach, 'till hunger and thirſt be well appeaſed, and then it begins to be leſs pleaſant, and at laſt even *nauſeous* and loathſome. *Ray.*

Old thread-bare phraſes will often make you go out of your way to find and apply them, and are *nauſeous* to rational hearers. *Swift.*

NAU'SEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *nauſeous*.] Loathſomely; diſguſtfully.

This, though cunningly concealed, as well knowing how *nauſeouſly* that drug would go down in a lawful monarchy, which was preſcribed for a rebellious commonwealth, yet they always kept in reſerve. *Dryden.*

——— Their ſatire's praiſe;
So *nauſeouſly* and ſo unlike they paint. *Garth's Diſp.*

NAU'SEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *nauſeous*.] Loathſomeneſs; quality of raiſing diſguſt.

The *nauſeouſneſs* of ſuch company diſguſts a reaſonable man, when he ſees he can hardly approach greatneſs but as a moated caſtle; he muſt firſt paſs through the mud and filth with which it is encompaſſed. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

NAU'TICAL. } *adj.* [*nauticus*, Latin.] Pertaining to ſailors.
NAU'TICK. }

He elegantly ſhewed by whom he was drawn, which depainted the *nautical* compaſs with *aut magnes, aut magna. Cam.*

NAU'TILUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin; *nautile*, Fr.] A ſhell fiſh furniſhed with ſomething analogous to oars and a ſail.

Learn of the little *nautilus* to ſail,
Spread the thin oar and catch the driving gale. *Pope.*

Na'vy. *n. ſ.* [from *navis*, Latin.] An aſſembly of ſhips, commonly ſhips of war; a fleet.

On the weſtern coaſt rideth a puiſſant *navy*. *Shak. Rich.* III.

Levy money, and return the ſame to the treaſurer of the *navy* for his majeſty's uſe. *Clarendon.*

The narrow ſeas can ſcarce their *navy* bear,
Or crowded veſſels can their ſoldiers hold. *Dryden.*

Nay. *adv.* [*na*, Saxon, or *ne aye.*] 1. No; an adverb of negation. 2. Not only ſo, but more. A word of amplification. 3. Word of refuſal.

(1.) Diſputes in wrangling ſpend the day,
Whilſt one ſays only yea, and t'other *nay*. *Denham.*

(2.) A good man always profits by his endeavour, yea, when he is abſent; *nay*, when dead, by his example and memory; ſo good authors in their ſtile. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcovery.*

He catechized the children in his chamber, giving liberty, *nay* invitation to as many as would, to come and hear. *Fell.*

This is then the allay of Ovid's writings, which is ſufficiently recompenſed by its other excellencies; *nay*, this very fault is not without its beauties; for the moſt ſevere cenſor cannot but be pleaſed. *Dryden.*

If a ſon ſhould ſtrike his father, not only the criminal but his whole family would be rooted out, *nay*, the inhabitants of the place where he lived, would be put to the ſword, *nay*, the place itſelf would be razed. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

(3.) They have beaten us openly uncondemned, being Romans, and have caſt us into priſon; and now do they thruſt us out privily? *nay* verily; but let them come themſelves and fetch us out. *Acts*, xvi. 37.

The fox made ſeveral excuſes, but the ſtork would not be ſaid *nay*; ſo that at laſt he promiſed him to come. *L'Eſtrange.*

He that will not when he may,
When he would he ſhall have *nay*. *Prov.*

Na'yword. *n. ſ.* [*nay* and *word.*] 1. The ſide of denial; the ſaying nay. Not in uſe. 2. A proverbial reproach; a bye word. 3. A watchword. Not in uſe.

(1.) You would believe my ſaying,
Howe'er you lean to th' *nayword*. *Shakeſp. Wint. Tale.*

(2.) If I do not gull him into a *nayword*, and make him a common recreation, do not think I have wit enough to lie ſtraight in my bed. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

(3.) I have ſpoke with her; and we have a *nayword* how to know one another. I come to her in white, and cry mum; ſhe cries budget; and by that we know one another. *Shakeſp.*

Ne. *adv.* [Saxon. This particle was formerly of very frequent uſe, both ſingly and by contraction in compound words: as, *nill* for *ne will* or *will not*; *nas* for *ne has* or *has not*; *nis* for *ne is* or *is not*.] Neither; and not.

His warlike ſhield all cover'd cloſely was,
Ne might of mortal eye be ever ſeen,
Not made of ſteel, nor of enduring braſs. *Spenſer.*

Neaf. *n. ſ.* [*neſi*, Iſlandick.] A fiſt. It is retained in Scotland; and in the plural *neaves.*

Give me thy *neaf*, Monſieur Muſtardſeed. *Shakeſp.*

To **Neal.** *v. a.* [onœlan, Saxon; to kindle.] To temper by a gradual and regulated heat.

The workmen let it cool by degrees in ſuch relentings of fire, as they call their *nealing* heats; leſt it ſhould ſhiver by a violent ſucceeding of air in the room of fire. *Digby.*

This did happen for want of the glaſſes being gradually cooled or *nealed*. *Boyle.*

If you file, engrave, or punch upon your ſteel, *neal* it firſt, becauſe it will make it ſofter, and conſequently work eaſier. The common way is to give it a blood-red heat in the fire, then let it cool of itſelf. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

To **Neal.** *v. n.* To be tempered in fire.

Reduction is chiefly effected by fire, wherein if they ſtand and *neal*, the imperfect metals vapour away. *Bacon.*

Neap. *adj.* [neꞃꝼloꝺ, Saxon; næꝼꞇıᵹ, poor.] Low; decreſcent. Uſed only of the tide, and therefore ſometimes uſed ſubſtantively.

The mother of waters, the great deep, hath loſt nothing of her ancient bounds. Her motion of ebbing and flowing, of high ſprings and dead *neaps*, are as conſtant as the changes of the moon. *Hakewill on Providence.*

How doth the ſea conſtantly obſerve its ebbs and flows, its ſprings and *neap*-tides, and ſtill retain its ſaltneſs, ſo convenient for the maintenance of its inhabitants. *Ray.*

NEAR. *prep.* [neꞃ, Saxon; *naer*, Dutch and Scottiſh.] At no great diſtance from; cloſe to; nigh; not far from. It is uſed both of place and time.

——— I have heard thee ſay,
No grief did ever come ſo near thy heart,
As when thy lady and thy true love died. *Shakeſp.*

Thou thought'ſt to help me, and ſuch thanks I give,
As one *near* death to thoſe who wiſh him live. *Shakeſp.*

With blood the dear alliance ſhall be bought,
And both the people *near* deſtruction brought. *Dryden.*

To the warlike ſteed thy ſtudies bend,
Near Piſa's flood the rapid wheels to guide. *Dryden's Virg.*

This child was very *near* being excluded out of the ſpecies of man, barely by his ſhape. *Locke.*

Near. *adv.* 1. Almoſt. 2. At hand; not far off. Unleſs it be rather in this ſenſe an adjective. 3. Within a little.

(1.) Whoſe fame by every tongue is for her minerals hurl'd,
Near from the mid-day's point thro'out the weſtern world. *Drayton.*

(2.) Thou art *near* in their mouth, and far from their reins. *Jer.* xii. 2.

He ſerv'd great Hector, and was ever *near*,
Not with his trumpet only, but his ſpear. *Dryden's Æn.*

(3.) Self-pleaſing and humourous minds are ſo ſenſible of every reſtraint, as they will go *near* to think their girdles and garters to be bonds and ſhackles. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

This eagle ſhall go *near*, one time or other, to take you for a hare. *L'Eſtrange.*

He that paid a buſhel of wheat per acre, would pay now about twenty-five pounds per annum; which would be *near* about the yearly value of the land. *Locke.*

The Caſtilian would rather have died in ſlavery than paid ſuch a ſum as he found would go *near* to ruin him. *Addiſon.*

Near. *adj.* 1. Not diſtant in place, or time. [Sometimes it is doubtful whether *near* be an adjective or adverb.] 2. Advanced towards the end of an enterpriſe or diſquiſition. 3. Direct; ſtraight; not winding. 4. Cloſe; not rambling; obſervant of ſtyle or manner of the thing copied. 5. Cloſely related. 6. Intimate; familiar; admitted to confidence. 7. Touching; preſſing; affecting; dear. 8. Parſimonious, inclining to covetouſneſs; as, a *near* man.

(1.) This city is *near* to flee unto. *Gen.* xix. 20.

Accidents, which however dreadful at a diſtance, at a *nearer* view loſt much of their terrour. *Fell.*

The will free from the determination of ſuch deſires, is left to the purſuit of *nearer* ſatisfactions. *Locke.*

After he has continued his doubling in his thoughts, and enlarged his idea as much as he pleaſes, he is not one jot *nearer* the end of ſuch addition than at firſt ſetting out. *Locke.*

Whether they *nearer* liv'd to the bleſt times,
When man's Redeemer bled for human crimes;
Whether the hermits of the deſart fraught
With living practice, by example taught. *Harte.*

(2.) Unleſs they add ſomewhat elſe to define more certainly what ceremonies ſhall ſtand for beſt, in ſuch ſort that all churches in the world ſhould know them to be the beſt, and ſo know them that there may not remain any queſtion about this point; we are not a whit the *nearer* for that they have hitherto ſaid. *Hooker.*

(3.) Taught to live the *neareſt* way. *Milton.*

To meaſure life, learn then betimes, and know
Tow'rd ſolid good what leads the *neareſt* way. *Milton.*

(4.) Hannibal Caro's, in the Italian, is the *neareſt*, the moſt poetical, and the moſt ſonorous of any tranſlation of the Æneid. Yet though he takes the advantage of blank verſe, he commonly allows two lines for one in Virgil, and does not always hit his ſenſe. *Dryden.*

(5.) If one ſhall approach to any that is *near* of kin to him. *Lev.* xviii. 6.

(6.) If I had a ſuit to maſter Shallow, I would humour his men with the imputation of being *near* their *maſter*. *Shakeſp.*

(7.) Ev'ry minute of his being thruſts
Againſt my *near'ſt* of life. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

He could never judge that it was better to be deceived than not, in a matter of ſo great and *near* concernment. *Locke.*

Near *hand.* Cloſely; without acting or waiting at a diſtance.

The entring *near hand* into the manner of performance of that which is under deliberation, hath overturned the opinion of the poſſibility or impoſſibility. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Nea'rly. *adv.* [from *near.*] 1. At no great diſtance; not remotely. 2. Cloſely; preſſingly. 3. In a niggardly manner.

(1.) Many are the enemies of the prieſthood: they are diligent to obſerve whatever may *nearly* or remotely blemiſh it. *Atterbury.*

(2.) *Nearly* it now concerns us, to be ſure
Of our omnipotence. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

It concerneth them *nearly*, to preſerve that government which they had truſted with their money. *Swift.*

Nea'rness. *n. ſ.* [from *near.*] 1. Cloſeneſs; not remoteneſs; approach. 2. Alliance of blood or affection. 3. Tendency to avarice; caution of expenſe.

(1.) God, by reaſon of *nearneſs*, forbad them to be like the Canaanites or Egyptians. *Hooker.*

Delicate ſculptures be helped with *nearneſs*, and groſs with diſtance; which was well ſeen in the controverſy between Phidias and Alcmenes about the ſtatue of Venus. *Wotton.*

Thoſe bleſſed ſpirits that are in ſuch a *nearneſs* to God, may well be all fire and love, but you at ſuch a diſtance cannot find the effects of it. *Duppa.*

The beſt rule is to be guided by the *nearneſs*, or diſtance at which the repetitions are placed in the original. *Pope.*

(2.) Whether there be any ſecret paſſages of ſympathy between perſons of near blood; as, parents, children, brothers and ſiſters. There be many reports in hiſtory, that upon the death of perſons of ſuch *nearneſs*, men have had an inward feeling of it. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

(3.) It ſhews in the king a *nearneſs*, but yet with a kind of juſtneſs. So theſe little grains of gold and ſilver, helped not a little to make up the great heap. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

NEAT. *n. ſ.* [neaꞇ, nẏꞇen, Saxon; *naut*, Iſlandick and Scottiſh.] 1. Black cattle; oxen. It is commonly uſed collectively. 2. A ſingle cow or ox.

(1.) The ſteer, the heifer, and the calf,
Are all call'd *neat.* *Shakeſp. Wint. Tale.*

Smoak preſerveth fleſh; as we ſee in bacon, *neats* tongues, and martlemas beef. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

His droves of aſſes, camels, herds of *neat*,
And flocks of ſheep, grew ſhortly twice as great. *Sandys.*

What care of *neat*, or ſheep is to be had,
I ſing, Mecænas. *May's Virgil.*

Some kick'd untill they can feel, whether
A ſhoe be Spaniſh or *neats* leather. *Hudibras.*

As great a drover, and as great
A critick too, in hog or *neat.* *Hudibras.*

Set it in rich mould, with *neats* dung and lime. *Mortimer.*

(2.) Who both by his calf and his lamb will be known,
May well kill a *neat* and a ſheep of his own. *Tuſſer.*

Go and get me ſome repaſt.—
What ſay you to a *neat's* foot?—
'Tis paſſing good; I prythee, let me have it. *Shakeſp.*

Neat. *adj.* [*net*, French; *nitidus*, Latin.] 1. Elegant, but without dignity. 2. Cleanly. 3. Pure; unadulterated; unmingled: now uſed only in the cant of trade, but formerly more extenſive.

(1.) The thoughts are plain, yet admit a little quickneſs and paſſion; the expreſſion humble, yet as pure as the language will afford; *neat*, but not florid; eaſy, and yet lively. *Pope.*

(2.) Herbs and other country meſſes,
Which the *neat*-handed Phyllis dreſſes. *Milton.*

If you were to ſee her, you would wonder what poor body it was, that was ſo ſurpriſingly *neat* and clean. *Law.*

(3.) Tuns of ſweet old wines, along the wall;
Neat and divine drink. *Chapman's Odyſſey.*

When the beſt of Greece beſides, mixe ever, at our cheere,
My good old ardent wine, with ſmall; and our inferiour
mates
Drinke even that mixt wine meaſured too; thou drinkſt
without thoſe crutes
Our old wine, *neate.* *Chapman.*

Ne'atherd. *n. ſ.* [neaꝺẏꞃꝺ, Saxon.] A cowkeeper; one who has the care of black cattle. Βȣ́κολος, *bubulcus.*

There *netherd* with cur and his horn,
Be a fence to the meadow and corn. *Tuſſer.*

The ſwains and tardy *neatherds* came, and laſt
Menalcas, wet with beating winter maſt. *Dryden.*

Ne'atly. *adv.* [from *neat*] 1. Elegant, but without dignity; ſprucely. 2. Cleanlily.

(1.) I will never truſt a man again for keeping his ſword clean; nor believe he can have every thing in him, by wearing his apparel *neatly.* *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

— To love an altar built,
Of twelve vaſt French romances *neatly* gilt. *Pope.*

Ne'atness. *n. ſ.* [from *neat.*] 1. Spruceneſs; elegance without dignity. 2. Cleanlineſs.

(1.) Pelagius carped at the curious *neatneſs* of men's apparel. *Hooker.*

Neb. *n. ſ.* [nebbe, Saxon.] 1. Noſe; beak; mouth. Retained in the north. 2. [In Scotland.] The bill of a bird. See Nib.

(1.) How ſhe holds up the *neb!* the bill to him,
And arms her with the boldneſs of a wife. *Shakeſp.*

Take a glaſs with a belly and a long *neb.* *Bacon.*

NE'BULA. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] It is applied to appearances, like a cloud in the human body; as alſo to films upon the eyes.

Ne'bulous. *adj.* [*nebuloſus*, Latin.] Miſty; cloudy.

Ne'cessaries. *n. ſ.* [from *neceſſary.*] Things not only convenient but needful; things not to be left out of daily uſe. *Quibus doleat natura negatis.*

The ſupernatural *neceſſaries* are, the preventing, aſſiſting, and renewing grace of God, which we ſuppoſe God ready to annex to the revelation of his will, in the hearts of all that with obedient humble ſpirits receive and ſincerely embrace it. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

We are to aſk of God ſuch *neceſſaries* of life as are needful to us, while we live here. *Duty of Man.*

The right a ſon has, to be maintained and provided with the *neceſſaries* and conveniencies of life, out of his father's ſtock, gives him a right to ſucceed to his father's property for his own good. *Locke.*

Ne'cessarily. *adv.* [from *neceſſary.*] 1. Indiſpenſably. 2. By inevitable conſequence. 3. By fate; not freely.

(1.) I would know by ſome ſpecial inſtance, what one article of Chriſtian faith, or what duty required *neceſſarily* unto all mens ſalvation there is, which the very reading of the word of God is not apt to notify. *Hooker.*

Every thing is endowed with ſuch a natural principle, whereby it is *neceſſarily* inclined to promote its own preſervation and well-being. *Wilkins.*

(2.) They who recall the church unto that which was at the firſt, muſt *neceſſarily* ſet bounds and limits unto their ſpeeches. *Hooker.*

(3.) The church is not of ſuch a nature as would *neceſſarily*, once begun, preſerve itſelf for ever. *Pearſon.*

They ſubjected God to the fatal chain of cauſes, whereas they ſhould have reſolved the neceſſity of all inferiour events into the free determination of God himſelf; who executes *neceſſarily*, that which he firſt propoſed freely. *South.*

Ne'cessariness. *n. ſ.* [from *neceſſary.*] The ſtate of being neceſſary.

NE'CESSARY. *adj.* [*neceſſarius*, Latin.] 1. Needful; indiſpenſably requiſite. 2. Not free; fatal; impelled by fate. 3. Concluſive; deciſive by inevitable conſequence.

(1.) Being it is impoſſible we ſhould have the ſame ſanctity which is in God, it will be *neceſſary* to declare what is this holineſs which maketh men be accounted holy ones, and called ſaints. *Pearſon.*

All greatneſs is in virtue underſtood;
'Tis only *neceſſary* to be good. *Dryden's Aureng.*

A certain kind of temper is *neceſſary* to the pleaſure and quiet of our minds, conſequently to our happineſs; and that is holineſs and goodneſs. *Tillotſon.*

The Dutch would go on to challenge the military government and the revenues, and reckon them among what ſhall be thought *neceſſary* for their barrier. *Swift.*

(2.) ——— Death, a *neceſſary* end,
Will come when it will come. *Shakeſp.*

(3.) They reſolve us not, what they unſterſtand by the commandment of the word; whether a literal and formal commandment, or a commandment inferred by any *neceſſary* inference. *White.*

No man can ſhew by any *neceſſary* argument, that it is naturally impoſſible that all the relations concerning America ſhould be falſe. *Tillotſon's Preface.*

To **Nece'ssitate.** *v. a.* [from *neceſſitas*, Latin.] To make neceſſary; not to leave free; to exempt from choice.

Haſt thou proudly aſcribed the good thou haſt done to thy own ſtrength, or imputed thy ſins and follies to the *neceſſitating* and inevitable decrees of God. *Duppa's Rules for Devotion.*

The marquis of Newcaſtle being preſſed on both ſides, was *neceſſitated* to draw all his army into York. *Clarendon.*

—— Man ſeduc'd
And flatter'd out of all, believing lies
Againſt his Maker: no decree of mine
Concurring to *neceſſitate* his fall. *Milton.*

Our voluntary ſervice he requires,
Not our *neceſſitated.* *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Neither the Divine Providence, or his determinations, perſuaſions, or inflexions of the underſtanding, or will of rational creatures doth deceive the underſtanding, or pervert the will, or *neceſſitate* or incline either to any moral evil. *Hale.*

The politician never thought that he might fall dangerouſly ſick, and that ſickneſs *neceſſitate* his removal from the court. *South.*

Th' Eternal, when he did the world create
And other agents did *neceſſitate*;
So what he order'd they by nature do;
Thus light things mount, and heavy downward go,
Man only boaſts an arbitrary ſtate. *Dryden.*

The perfections of any perſon may create our veneration; his power, our fear; and his authority ariſing thence, a ſervile and *neceſſitated* obedience; but love can be produced only by kindneſs. *Rogers.*

Necessita'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *neceſſitate.*] The act of making neceſſary; fatal compulſion.

This neceſſity, grounded upon the *neceſſitation* of a man's will without his will, is ſo far from leſſening thoſe difficulties which flow from the fatal deſtiny of the Stoicks, that it increaſeth them. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

Where the law makes a certain heir, there is a *neceſſitation* to one; where the law doth not name a certain heir, there is no *neceſſitation* to one, and there they have power or liberty to chooſe. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

Nece'ssitied. *adj.* [from *neceſſity.*] In a ſtate of want. Not uſed.

This ring was mine, and when I gave it Helen,
I bad her, if her fortunes ever ſtood
Neceſſitied to help, that by this token
I would relieve her. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

Nece'ssitous. *adj.* [from *neceſſity.*] Preſſed with poverty.

They who were envied, found no ſatisfaction in what they were envied for, being poor and *neceſſitous.* *Clarendon.*

In legal ſeiſures, and righting himſelf on thoſe who, though not perfectly inſolvent, are yet very *neceſſitous*, a good man will not be haſty in going to extremities. *Kettlewell.*

There are multitudes of *neceſſitous* heirs and penurious parents, parſons in pinching circumſtances, with numerous families of children. *Arbuthnot.*

Nece'ssitousness. *n. ſ.* [from *neceſſitous.*] Poverty; want; need.

Univerſal peace is demonſtration of univerſal plenty, for where there is want and *neceſſitouſneſs*, there will be quarrelling. *Burnet's Theory.*

Nece'ssitude. *n. ſ.* [from *neceſſitudo*, Latin.] 1. Want; need. 2. Friendſhip.

(1.) The mutual *neceſſitudes* of human nature neceſſarily maintain mutual offices between them. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Nece'ssity. *n. ſ.* [*neceſſitas*, Latin.] 1. Cogency; compulſion; fatality. 2. State of being neceſſary; indiſpenſableneſs. 3. Want; need; poverty. 4. Things neceſſary for human life. 5. Cogency of argument; inevitable conſequence. 6. Violence; compulſion.

(1.) ——— *Neceſſity* and chance
Approach not me; and what I will is fate. *Milton.*

Though there be no natural *neceſſity*, that ſuch things muſt be ſo, and that they cannot poſſibly be otherwiſe, without implying a contradiction; yet may they be ſo certain as not to admit of any reaſonable doubt concerning them. *Wilkins.*

(2.) Urge the *neceſſity*, and ſtate of times. *Shakeſp. Richard III.*

Racine uſed the chorus in his Eſther, but not that he found any *neceſſity* of it: it was only to give the ladies an occaſion of entertaining the king with vocal muſick. *Dryden.*

We ſee the *neceſſity* of an augmentation, to bring the enemy to reaſon. *Addiſon.*

(3.) The art of our *neceſſities* is ſtrange,
That can make vile things precious. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

The cauſe of all the diſtractions in his court or army, proceeded from the extreme poverty, and *neceſſity* his majeſty was in. *Clarendon.*

We are firſt to conſult our own *neceſſities*, but then the *neceſſities* of our neighbours have a chriſtian right to a part of what we have to ſpare. *L'Eſtrange.*

(4.) Theſe ſhould be hours for *neceſſities*,
Not for delights; times to repair our nature
With comforting repoſe, and not for us
To waſte theſe times. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

Great part of the world are free from the *neceſſities* of labour and employment, and have their time and fortunes in their own diſpoſal. *Law.*

(5.) There never was a man of ſolid underſtanding, whoſe apprehenſions are ſober, and by a penſive inſpection adviſed, but that he hath found by an irreſiſtible *neceſſity*, one true God and everlaſting being. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

Good-nature or beneficence and candour, is the product of right reaſon; which of *neceſſity* will give allowance to the failings of others. *Dryden.*

(6.) ————— Never ſhall
Our heads get out; if once within we be,
But ſtay compell'd by ſtrong *neceſſitie.* *Chapman.*

NECK. *n. ſ.* [hneca, Saxon; *neck*, Dutch.] 1. The part between the head and body. 2. A low narrow part. 3. *On the* Neck; immediately after; from one following another cloſely. 4. To break the neck of an affair; to hinder any thing being done; or, to do more than half.

(1.) He'll beat Aufidius' head below his knee,
And thread upon his *neck.* *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

The length of the face twice exceedeth that of the *neck.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

She clapp'd her leathern wing againſt your tow'rs,
And thruſt out her long *neck*, even to your doors. *Dryden.*

I look on the tucker to be the ornament and defence of the female *neck.* *Addiſon.*

(2.) The acceſs of the town was only by a *neck* of land, between the ſea on the one part, and the harbour water on the other. *Bacon.*

Thou walk'ſt as on a narrow mountain's *neck*,
A dreadful height, with ſcanty room to tread. *Dryden.*

(3.) ——— He depos'd the king,
And, *on the neck* of that, taſk'd the whole ſtate. *Shakeſp.*

The ſecond way to aggregate ſin, is by addition of ſin to ſin, and that is done ſundry ways; firſt by committing one ſin *on the neck* of another; as David ſinned, when he added murther to adultery. *Perkins.*

Inſtantly *on the neck* of this came news, that Ferdinando and Iſabella had concluded a peace. *Bacon.*

NE'CKBEEF. *n. ſ.* [*neck* and *beef.*] The coarſe fleſh of the neck of cattle, ſold to the poor at a very cheap rate.

They'll ſell (as cheap as *neckbeef*) for counters. *Swift.*

NE'CKCLOATH. *n. ſ.* [*neck* and *cloath.*] That which men wear on their neck.

Will ſhe with huſwife's hand provide thy meat,
And ev'ry ſunday morn thy *neckcloath* plait? *Gay.*

NE'CKATEE. } *n. ſ.* A gorget; handkerchief for a
NE'CKERCHIEF. } woman's neck.

NE'CKLACE. *n. ſ.* [*neck* and *lace.*] An ornamental ſtring of beads or precious ſtones, worn by women on their neck.

Ladies, as well then as now, wore eſtates in their ears. Both men and women wore torques, chains, or *necklaces* of ſilver and gold ſet with precious ſtones. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Or loſe or heart, or *necklace*, at a ball. *Pope.*

NE'CKWEED. *n. ſ.* [*neck* and *weed.*] Hemp: in ridicule.

NE'CROMANCER. *n. ſ.* [νεκρὸς and μάντις.] One who by charms can converſe with the ghoſts of the dead; a conjurer; an inchanter.

I am employed like the general who was forced to kill his enemies twice over, whom a *necromancer* had raiſed to life. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

NE'CROMANCY. *n. ſ.* [νεκρὸς and μάντις; *necromance*, Fr.] 1. The art of revealing future events, by communication with the dead. 2. Enchantment; conjuration.

(1.) The reſurrection of Samuel is nothing but deluſion in the practice of *necromancy* and popular conception of ghoſts. *Brown.*

(2.) He did it partly by *necromancy*, wherein he was much ſkilled. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

This palace ſtandeth in the air,
By *necromancy* placed there,
That it no tempeſts needs to fear. *Drayton.*

NE'CTARED. *adj.* [from *nectar.*] Tinged with nectar; mingled with nectar; abounding with nectar.

He gave her to his daughters to imbathe
In *nectar'd* leaves ſtrew'd with aſphodil. *Milton.*

How charming is divine philoſophy!
Not harſh and crabbed, as dull fools ſuppoſe,
But muſical as is Apollo's lute,
And a perpetual feaſt of *nectar'd* ſweets,
Where no crude ſurfeit reigns. *Milton.*

He with the Nais wont to dwell,
Leaving the *nectar'd* feaſts of Jove. *Fenton.*

NECTA'REOUS. *adj.* [*nectareus*, Latin.] Reſembling nectar; ſweet as nectar.

Annual for me, the grape, the roſe renew,
The juice *nectareous* and the balmy dew. *Pope.*

NE'CTARINE. *adj.* [from *nectar.*] Sweet as nectar.

To their ſupper-fruits they fell;
Nectarine fruit. *Milton.*

NE'CTARINE. *n. ſ.* [*nectarine*, French.] A fruit of the plum kind. This fruit differs from a peach in having a ſmooth rind and the fleſh firmer. *Miller.*

The only *nectarines* are the murry and the French; of the laſt there are two ſorts, one, which is the beſt, very round, and the other ſomething long; of the murry there are ſeveral ſorts. *Temple.*

NEED. *n. ſ.* [neoꝺ, Saxon; *nood*, Dutch.] 1. Exigency; preſſing difficulty; neceſſity. 2. Want; diſtreſsful poverty. 3. Want; lack of any thing for uſe.

(1.) The very ſtream of his life, and the buſineſs he hath helmed, muſt, upon a warranted *need*, give him a better proclamation. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

That ſpirit that firſt ruſh'd on thee,
In the camp of Dan,
Be efficacious in thee now at *need.* *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

In thy native innocence proceed,
And ſummon all thy reaſon at thy *need.* *Dryden.*

(2.) ——— Famine is in thy cheeks;
Need and oppreſſion ſtare within thine eyes,
Contempt and beggary hang upon thy back. *Shakeſp.*

Defer not to give to him that is in *need.* *Ecclus.* iv. 3.

The diſtant heard, by fame, her pious deeds;
And laid her up for their extreameſt *needs*;
A future cordial for a fainting mind. *Dryden.*

God ſometimes calls upon thee to relieve the *needs* of thy brother, ſometimes the neceſſities of thy country, and ſometimes the urgent wants of thy prince. *South.*

(3.) God grant we never may have *need* of you. *Shakeſp.*

God who ſees all things intuitively, neither ſtands in *need* of logic, nor uſes it. *Baker.*

To NEED. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To want; to lack; to be in want of; to require.

——— Baſeſt beggars
Are in the pooreſt thing ſuperfluous;
Allow not nature more than nature *needs.*
Man's life is cheap as beaſts. *Shak. King Lear.*

The whole *need* not a phyſician, but the ſick. *Matthew.*

Thou thy regal ſceptre ſhalt lay by,
For regal ſceptre then no more ſhall *need.* *Milton.*

To aſk whether the will has freedom? is to aſk, whether one power has another? A queſtion too abſurd to *need* an anſwer. *Locke.*

To NEED. *v. n.* 1. To be wanted; to be neceſſary. 2. To have neceſſity of any thing; to be in want of any thing.

(1.) More ample ſpirit than hitherto was wont,
Here *needs* me whiles the famous anceſtors
Of my moſt dreadful ſovereign I recount. *Spenſer.*

When we have done it, we have done all that is in our power, and all that *needs.* *Locke.*

(2.) We have inſtances of perception whilſt we are aſleep: but how incoherent and how little conformable to the perfection of a rational being, thoſe who are acquainted with dreams *need* not be told. *Locke.*

He that would diſcourſe of things, as they agree in the complex idea of extenſion and ſolidity, *needed* but uſe the word body. *Locke.*

NEE'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *need.*] One that wants any thing.

—— If the time thruſt forth
A cauſe for thy repeal, we ſhall not ſend
O'er the vaſt world, to ſeek a ſingle man;
And loſe advantage, which doth ever cool
In th' abſence of the *needer.* *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

NEE'DFUL. *adj.* [*need* and *full.*] Neceſſary; indiſpenſably requiſite.

Give us all things that be *needful*, both for our ſouls and bodies. *Common Prayer.*

Do you conſent we ſhall acquaint him with it,
As *needful* in our loves, fitting our duty? *Shak. Hamlet.*

All things *needful* for defence abound,
Mneſtheus, and brave Sereſthus walk the round. *Dryden.*

To my preſent purpoſe it is not *needful* to uſe arguments, to evince the world to be finite. *Locke.*

A lonely deſart and an empty land,
Shall ſcarce afford, for *needful* hours of reſt,
A ſingle houſe to their benighted gueſt. *Addiſon on Italy.*

NEE'DFULLY. *adv.* [from *needful.*] Neceſſarily.

——— They who
Dare for theſe poems, yet both aſk and read,
And like them too; muſt *needfully*, tho' few,
Be of the beſt. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Nee'dfulness. *n. ſ.* [from *needful.*] Neceſſity.

Nee'dily. *adv.* [from *needy.*] In poverty; poorly.

Nee'diness. *n. ſ.* [from *needy.*] Want; poverty.

Whereas men have many reaſons to perſuade; to uſe them all at once, weakneth them. For it argueth a *neediness* in every of the reaſons, as if one did not truſt to any of them, but fled from one to another. *Bacon.*

NEE'DLE. *n. ſ.* [nædl, Saxon.] 1. A ſmall inſtrument pointed at one end to pierce cloath, and perforated at the other to receive the thread, uſed in ſewing. 2. The ſmall ſteel bar which in the mariners compaſs ſtands regularly north and ſouth.

(1.) For him you waſte in tears your widow'd hours,
For him your curious *needle* paints the flowers. *Dryden.*

The moſt curious works of art, the ſharpeſt fineſt *needle*, doth appear as a blunt rough bar of iron coming from the furnace of the forge. *Wilkins.*

(2.) Go bid the *needle* its dear north forſake,
To which with trembling rev'rence it doth bend. *Cowley.*

The uſe of the loadſtone, and the mariners *needle* was not then known. *Burnet's Theory.*

Nee'dle-fish. *n. ſ.* [*belone*; *needle* and *fiſh.*] A kind of ſea fiſh.

One rhomboidal bony ſcale of the *needle-fiſh.* *Woodward.*

Nee'dleful. *n. ſ.* [*needle* and *full.*] As much thread as is generally put at one time in the needle.

Nee'dler. }
Nee'dlemaker. } *n. ſ.* [from *needle.*] He who makes needles.

Nee'dlework. *n. ſ.* [*needle* and *work.*] 1. The buſineſs of a ſempſtreſs. 2. Embroidery by the needle.

(2.) In *needleworks* and embroideries, it is more pleaſing to have a lively work upon a lightſome ground, than a dark and melancholy work upon a lightſome ground. *Bacon.*

In a curious brede of *needlework*, one colour falls away by ſuch juſt degrees, and another riſes ſo inſenſibly, that we ſee the variety without being able to diſtinguiſh the total vaniſhing of the one from the firſt appearance of the other. *Addiſon.*

Nee'dless. *adj.* [from *need.*] 1. Unneceſſary; not requiſite. 2. Not wanting. Out of uſe.

(1.) Their exception againſt eaſineſs, as if that did nouriſh ignorance, proceedeth altogether of a *needleſs* jealouſy. *Hooker.*

This ſudden ſtab of rancour I miſdoubt;
Pray God, I ſay, I prove a *needleſs* coward. *Shak. R. III.*

Would not theſe be great and *needleſs* abatements of their happineſs, if it were confined within the compaſs of this life only. *Atterbury.*

Money we either lock up in cheſts, or waſte it in *needleſs* and ridiculous expences upon ourſelves, whilſt the poor and the diſtreſſed want it for neceſſary uſes. *Law.*

(2.) For his weeping in the *needleſs* ſtream,
Poor dear, quoth he, thou mak'ſt a teſtament,
As worldings do, giving thy ſum of more
To that which had too much. *Shakeſp. As you Like it.*

Nee'dlesly. *adv.* [from *needleſs.*] Unneceſſarily; without need.

We render languages more difficult to be learnt, and *needleſly* advance orthography into a troubleſome art. *Holder.*

Nee'dlessness. *n. ſ.* [from *needleſs.*] Unneceſſarineſs.

To explain St. Paul's epiſtles, after ſo great a train of expoſitors, might ſeem cenſurable for its *needleſſneſs*, did not daily examples of pious and learned men juſtify it. *Locke.*

Nee'dment. *n. ſ.* [from *need.*] Something neceſſary.

——— Behind
His ſcrip did hang, in which his *needments* he did bind. *Sp.*

Needs. *adv.* [neder, Saxon, unwilling.] Neceſſarily; by compulſion; indiſpenſably.

The general and perpetual voice of men is as the ſentence of God himſelf; for that which all men have at all times learned, nature herſelf muſt *needs* have taught. *Hooker.*

God muſt *needs* have done the thing which they imagine was to be done. *Hooker.*

I muſt *needs* after him, madam, with my letter. *Shakeſp.*

Another being elected and his ambaſſadors returned, he would *needs* know the cauſe of his repulſe. *Davies.*

—— I perceive
Thy mortal ſight to fail: objects divine
Muſt *needs* impair, and weary human ſenſe. *Milton.*

To ſay the principles of nature muſt *needs* be ſuch as philoſophy makes them, is to ſet bounds to omnipotence. *Glanv.*

A trial at law muſt *needs* be innocent in itſelf, when nothing elſe corrupts it; becauſe it is a thing which we cannot but want, and there is no living in this world without it. *Kettlew.*

—— I have affairs below,
Which I muſt *needs* diſpatch before I go. *Dryden.*

Nee'dy. *adj.* [from *need.*] Poor; neceſſitous; diſtreſſed by poverty.

Their gates to all were open evermore,
And one ſat waiting ever them before,
To call in comers by, that *needy* were and poor. *Spenſer.*

— In his *needy* ſhop a tortoiſe hung,
An alligator ſtuff'd, and other ſkins
Of ill-ſhap'd fiſhes. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

The poor and *needy* praiſe thy name. *Pſ.* lxxiv. 21.

We bring into the world a poor *needy* uncertain life, ſhort at the longeſt, and unquiet at the beſt. *Temple.*

Being put to right himſelf upon the *needy*, he will look upon it as a call from God to charity. *Kettlewell.*

Nuptials of form, of int'reſt, or of ſtate,
Thoſe ſeeds of pride are fruitful in debate:
Let happy men for gen'rous love declare,
And chuſe the *needy* virgin, chaſte and fair. *Granville.*

To relieve the *needy*, and comfort the afflicted, are duties that fall in our way every day. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

Ne'er. [for *never.*]

It appears I am no horſe,
That I can argue and diſcourſe;
Have but two legs, and *ne'er* a tail. *Hudibras.*

To **Neese.** *v. n.* [*nyſe*, Daniſh; *nieſen*, Dutch.] To ſneeſe; to diſcharge flatulencies by the noſe. Retained in Scotland.

He went up and ſtretched himſelf upon him; and the child *neeſed* ſeven times, and opened his eyes. 2 *Kings*, iv. 35.

By his *neeſings* a light doth ſhine, and his eyes are like the eye-lids of the morning. *Job*, xli. 18.

NEF. *n. ſ.* [old French; from *nave.*] The body of a church; the nave.

The church of St. Juſtina, by Palladio, is the moſt handſome, luminous, diſencumbered building in Italy. The long *nef* conſiſts of a row of five cupolas, the croſs one has on each ſide a ſingle cupola deeper than the others. *Addiſon.*

Nefa'rious. *adj.* [*nefarius*, Latin.] Wicked; abominable.

The moſt *nefarious* baſtards, are they whom the law ſtiles inceſtuous baſtards, which are begotten between aſcendants and deſcendants, and between collateral, as far as the divine prohibition extends. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

NEGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*negatio*, Lat. *negation*, Fr.] 1. Denial: the contrary to *affirmation.* 2. Deſcription by denial, or excluſion, or exception. 3. Argument drawn from denial.

(1.) Our aſſertions and *negations* ſhould be yea and nay, for whatſoever is more than theſe is ſin. *Rogers.*

(2.) *Negation* is the abſence of that which does not naturally belong to the thing we are ſpeaking of, or which has no right, obligation, or neceſſity to be preſent with it; as when we ſay a ſtone is inanimate, or blind, or deaf. *Watts's Logick.*

Chance ſignifies, that all events called caſual, among inanimate bodies, are mechanically and naturally produced according to the determinate figures, textures, and motions of thoſe bodies, with this only *negation*, that thoſe inanimate bodies are not conſcious of their own operations. *Bentley.*

(3.) It may be proved in the way of *negation*, that they came not from Europe, as having no remainder of the arts, learning, and civilities of it. *Heylyn.*

Ne'gative. *adj.* [*negatif*, Fr. *negativus*, Lat.] 1. Denying: contrary to *affirmative.* 2. Implying only the abſence of ſomething. 3. Having the power to withhold, though not to compel.

(2.) There is another way of denying Chriſt with our mouths which is *negative*, when we do not acknowledge and confeſs him. *South.*

Conſider the neceſſary connection that is between the *negative* and poſitive part of our duty. *Tillotſon.*

(3.) Denying me any power of a *negative* voice as king, they are not aſhamed to ſeek to deprive me of the liberty of uſing my reaſon with a good conſcience. *King Charles.*

Ne'gative. *n. ſ.* 1. A propoſition by which ſomething is denied. 2. A particle of denial; as, *not*.

(1.) Of *negatives* we have the leaſt certainty; they are uſually hardeſt, and many times impoſſible to be proved. *Tillotſon.*

(2.) A purer ſubſtance is defin'd,
But by an heap of *negatives* combin'd;
Aſk what a ſpirit is, you'll hear them cry,
It hath no matter, no mortality. *Cleaveland.*

Ne'gatively. *adv.* [from *negative.*] 1. With denial; in the form of denial; not affirmatively. 2. In form of ſpeech implying the abſence of ſomething.

(1.) When I aſked him whether he had not drunk at all? he anſwered *negatively.* *Boyle.*

(2.) The fathers draw arguments from the Scripture *negatively* in reproof of that which is evil; Scriptures teach it not, avoid it therefore. *Hooker.*

To this I ſhall ſuggeſt ſomething by way of anſwer, both *negatively* and poſitively. *Wilkins.*

I ſhall ſhew what this image of God in man is, *negatively*, by ſhewing wherein it does not conſiſt; and poſitively, by ſhewing wherein it does. *South.*

To **NEGLE'CT.** *v. a.* [*neglectus*, Latin.] 1. To omit by careleſſneſs. 2. To treat with ſcornful heedleſſneſs. 3. To poſtpone.

(1.) ——— Heaven,
Where honour due and rev'rence none *neglects.* *Milton.*

(2.) If he *neglect* to hear them, tell it unto the church. *Mat.*

This my long ſuff'ring and my day of grace,
Thoſe who *neglect* and ſcorn ſhall never taſte. *Milton.*

(3.) I have been long a ſleeper; but I truſt
My abſence doth *neglect* no great deſign,
Which by my preſence might have been concluded. *Shakeſp.*

Negle'ct. *n. ſ.* [*neglectus*, Latin.] 1. Inſtance of inattention. 2. Careleſs treatment; ſcornful inattention. 3. Negligence; frequency of neglect. 4. State of being unregarded.

(2.) I have perceived a moſt faint *neglect* of late, which I have rather blamed as my own jealous curioſity, than as a very pretence or purpoſe of unkindneſs. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

(3.) Age breeds *neglect* in all, and actions
Remote in time, like objects remote in place,
Are not beheld at half their greatneſs. *Denham.*

(4.) Reſcue my poor remains from vile *neglect*,
With virgin honours let my herſe be deck't,
And decent emblem. *Prior.*

Negle'cter. *n. ſ.* [from *neglect.*] One who neglects.

Negle'ctful. *adj.* [*neglect* and *full.*] 1. Heedleſs; careleſs; inattentive: with *of.* 2. Treating with indifference.

(1.) Moral ideas not offering themſelves to the ſenſes, but being to be framed to the underſtanding, people are *neglectful of* a faculty they are apt to think wants nothing. *Locke.*

Though the Romans had no great genius for trade, yet they were not entirely *neglectful of* it. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

(2.) If the father careſs them when they do well, ſhew a cold and *neglectful* countenance to them upon doing ill, it will make them ſenſible of the difference. *Locke on Education.*

Negle'ctfully. *adv.* [from *neglectful.*] With heedleſs inattention; careleſs indifference. A word not uſed.

Negle'ction. *n. ſ.* [from *neglect.*] The ſtate of being negligent.

Sleeping *neglection* doth betray to loſs
The conqueſts of our ſcarce cold conquerors. *Shakeſp.*

Negle'ctive. *adj.* [from *neglect.*] Inattentive to; regardleſs of.

I wanted not probabilities ſufficient to raiſe jealouſies in any king's heart, not wholly ſtupid, and *neglective* of the publick peace. *King Charles.*

NE'GLIGENCE. *n. ſ.* [*negligence*, Fr. *negligentia*, Lat.] 1. Habit of omitting by heedleſſneſs, or of acting careleſsly. 2. Inſtance of neglect.

(2.) She let it drop by *negligence*,
And, to th' advantage, I being here, took't up. *Shakeſp.*

Ne'gligent. *adj.* [*negligent*, Fr. *negligens*, Latin.] 1. Careleſs; heedleſs; habitually inattentive. 2. Careleſs of any particular: with *of* before a noun. 3. Scornfully regardleſs.

(1.) My ſons, be not now *negligent*; for the Lord hath choſen you to ſtand before him. *2 Chron.* xxix. 11.

(2.) Her daughters ſee her great zeal for religion; but then they ſee an equal earneſtneſs for all ſorts of finery. They ſee ſhe is not *negligent of* her devotion; but then they ſee her more careful to preſerve her complexion. *Law.*

We have been *negligent* in not hearing his voice. *Bar.* i. 19.

(3.) Let ſtubborn pride poſſeſs thee long,
And be thou *negligent* of fame;
With ev'ry muſe to grace thy ſong,
May'ſt thou deſpiſe a poet's name. *Swift's Miſcel.*

Ne'gligently. *adv.* [from *negligent.*] 1. Careleſsly; heedleſsly; without exactneſs. 2. With ſcornful inattention.

(1.) Inſects have voluntary motion, and therefore imagination; and whereas ſome of the ancients have ſaid that their motion is indeterminate, and their imagination indefinite, it is *negligently* obſerved; for ants go right forwards to their hills, and bees know the way to their hives. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

——— Of all our elder plays,
This and Philaſter have the loudeſt fame;
Great are their faults, and glorious is their flame.
In both our Engliſh genius is expreſt,
Lofty and bold, but *negligently* dreſt. *Waller.*

In comely figure rang'd my jewels ſhone,
Or *negligently* plac'd for thee alone. *Prior.*

To **Nego'tiate.** *v. n.* [*negocier*, Fr. from *negotium*, Lat.] To have intercourſe of buſineſs; to traffick; to treat: whether of publick affairs, or private matters.

Have you any commiſſion from your lord to *negotiate* with my face? *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

She was a buſy *negotiating* woman, and in her withdrawing chamber had the fortunate conſpiracy for the king againſt king Richard been hatched. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

It is a common error in *negociating*; whereas men have many reaſons to perſuade, they ſtrive to uſe them all at once, which weakeneth them. *Bacon.*

They that received the talents to *negotiate* with, did all of them, except one, make profit of them. *Hammond.*

A ſteward to embezzle thoſe goods he undertakes to manage; an embaſſador to betray his prince for whom he ſhould *negotiate*; are crimes that double their malignity from the quality of the actors. *Decay of Piety.*

I can diſcover none of theſe intercourſes and negotiations, unleſs that Luther *negotiated* with a black boar. *Atterbury.*

Negotia'tion. *n. ſ.* [*negociation*, Fr. from *negotiate.*] Treaty of buſineſs, whether publick or private.

Oil is ſlow, ſmooth, and ſolid; ſo are Spaniards obſerved to be in their motion: Though it be a queſtion yet unreſolved, whether their affected gravity and ſlowneſs in their *negotiations* have tended more to their prejudice or advantage. *Howard.*

They ceaſed not from all worldly labour and *negotiation.* *White.*

Negotia'tor. *n. ſ.* [*negociateur*, French; from *negotiate.*] One employed to treat with others.

Thoſe who have defended the proceedings of our *negotiators* at Gertruydenburg, dwell much upon their zeal in endeavouring to work the French up to their demands; but ſay nothing to juſtify thoſe demands. *Swift.*

NE'GRO. *n. ſ.* [Spaniſh; *negre*, Fr.] A blackmoor.

Negroes tranſplanted into cold and flegmatic habitations, continue their hue in themſelves and their generations. *Brown.*

Neif. *n. ſ.* [*neſi*, Iſlandick; *neef*, Scottiſh.] Fiſt. It is likewiſe written *neaf.*

Sweet knight, I kiſs thy *neif.* *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

To Neigh. *v. n.* [hnæȝan, Saxon; *negen*, Dutch.] To utter the voice of a horſe or mare.

Note a wild and wanton herd,
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and *neighing* loud. *Shakeſp.*

They were as fed horſes, every one *neighed.* *Jer.* v. 8.

Run up the ridges of the rocks amain;
And with ſhrill *neighings* fill the neighbouring plain. *Dryden.*

The gen'rous horſe, that nobly wild,
Neighs on the hills, and dares the angry lion. *Smith.*

Neigh. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The voice of an horſe.

It is the prince of palfreys; his *neigh* is like the bidding of a monarch, and his countenance enforces homage. *Shakeſp.*

NEI'GHBOUR. *n. ſ.* [neȝebuꞃ, Saxon.] 1. One who lives near to another. 2. One who lives in familiarity with another; a word of civility. 3. Any thing next or near. 4. Intimate; confidant. 5. [In divinity.] One partaking of the ſame nature, and therefore entitled to good offices.

(1.) He ſent ſuch an addition of foot, as he could draw out of Oxford, and the *neighbouring* garriſons. *Clarendon.*

A kid ſometimes for feſtivals he ſlew,
The choicer part was his ſick *neighbour*'s due. *Harte.*

(2.) Maſters, my good friends, mine honeſt *neighbours*,
Will you undo yourſelves? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

(3.) This man ſhall ſet me packing;
I'll lug the guts into the *neighbour* room. *Shakeſp.*

(4.) The deep revolving witty Buckingham
No more ſhall be the *neighbour* to my counſels. *Shakeſp.*

(5.) Sins againſt men are injuries; hurts, loſſes and damages, whereby our *neighbour* is in his dignity, life, chaſtity, wealth, good name, or any way juſtly offended, or by us hindred. *Perkins.*

The goſpel allows no ſuch term as a ſtranger; makes every man my *neighbour.* *Spratt's Sermons.*

You ſhould always change and alter your interceſſions, according as the needs and neceſſities of your *neighbours* or acquaintance ſeem to require. *Law.*

To Ne'ighbour. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To adjoin to; to confine on. 2. To acquaint with; to make near to.

(1.) Wholeſome berries thrive and ripen beſt,
Neighbour'd by fruit of baſer quality. *Shakeſp. H. V.*

—— Give me thy hand,
Be pilot to me, and thy places ſhall
Still *neighbour* mine. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Theſe grow on the leiſurely aſcending hills that *neighbour* the ſhore. *Sandys's Journey.*

Things nigh equivalent and *neighbouring* value,
By lot are parted. *Prior.*

(2.) That being of ſo young days brought up with him,
And ſince ſo *neighbour'd* to his youth and 'haviour. *Shakeſp.*

Nei'ghbourhood. *n. ſ.* [from *neighbour.*] 1. Place adjoining. 2. State of being near each other. 3. Thoſe that live within reach of communication.

(1.) One in the *neighbourhood* mortally ſick of the ſmall-pox, deſiring the doctor to come to him. *Fell.*

—— I could not bear
To leave thee in the *neighbourhood* of death,
But flew in all the haſte of love to find thee. *Addiſon's Cato.*

(2.) Conſider ſeveral ſtates in a *neighbourhood*; in order to preſerve peace between theſe ſtates, it is neceſſary they ſhould be formed into a balance. *Swift.*

(3.) How ill mean *neighbourhood* your genius ſuits?
To live like Adam midſt an herd of brutes! *Harte.*

Nei'ghbourly. *adj.* [from *neighbour.*] Becoming a neighbour; kind; civil.

The Scottiſh lord hath a *neighbourly* charity in him; for he borrowed a box of the ear of the Engliſhman, and ſwore he would pay when he was able. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Ven.*

The Woodberry ſo nigh, and *neighbourly* doth live,
With Abberley his friend. *Drayton.*

He ſteals my cuſtomers; twelve he has under bonds never to return; judge if this be *neighbourly* dealing. *Arbuthnot.*

Nei'ghbourly. *adv.* [from *neighbour.*] With ſocial civility.

NEI'THER. *conjunct.* [naƿðeꞃ, Saxon, *ne either.*] 1. Not either. A particle uſed in the firſt branch of a negative ſentence, and anſwered by *nor.* 2. It is ſometimes the ſecond branch of a negative or prohibition to any ſentence. 3. Sometimes at the end of a ſentence it follows as a negative; and though not very grammatically, yet emphatically, after another negative; in old Engliſh two negatives denied.

(1.) Fight *neither* with ſmall *nor* great, ſave only with the king. 1 *Kings*, xxii. 31.

Men lived at home, *neither* intent upon any foreign merchandiſe, *nor* inquiſitive after the lives and fortunes of their neighbours. *Helyn.*

(2.) Ye ſhall *not* eat of it, *neither* ſhall ye touch it. *Gen.* iii. 3.

This commandment ſtandeth *not* for a cypher, *neither* is it read and expounded in vain among Chriſtians. *White.*

(3.) If it be thought that it is the greatneſs of diſtance, whereby the ſound cannot be heard; we ſee that lightnings and coruſcations, near at hand, yield *no* ſound *neither.* *Bacon.*

Men come not to the knowledge of which are thought innate, 'till they come to the uſe of reaſon, *nor* then *neither.* *Locke.*

Nei'ther. *pronoun.* Not either; nor one nor other.

He *neither* loves,
Nor either cares for him. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Which of them ſhall I take?
Both, one, or *neither? neither* can be enjoy'd
If both remain alive. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

The balance, by a propenſity to either ſide, inclined to *neither.* *Fell.*

Suffice it that he's dead; all wrongs die with him:
Thus I abſolve myſelf, and excuſe him,
Who ſav'd my life and honour, but praiſe *neither.* *Dryden.*

Experience makes us ſenſible of both, though our narrow underſtandings can comprehend *neither.* *Locke.*

They lived with the friendſhip and equality of brethren, *neither* lord, *neither* ſlave to his brother; but independent of each other. *Locke.*

Ne'nuphar. *n. ſ.* [*nymphæa*, Latin.] Water lily, or water roſe.

Neo'phyte. *n. ſ.* [*neophyte*, Fr. νεὸς and φυω.] One regenerated; a convert.

Neote'rick. *adj.* [*neotericus*, Lat.] Modern; novel; late.

We are not to be guided either by the miſreports of ſome ancients, or the capricio's of one or two *neotericks.* *Grew.*

Nep. *n. ſ.* [*nepeta*, Lat.] An herb.

Ne'penthe. *n. ſ.* [νὴ and πένϑος.] A drug that drives away all pains.

There where no paſſion, pride, or ſhame tranſport,
Lull'd with the ſweet *nepenthe* of a court;
There where no fathers, brothers, friends diſgrace,
Once break their reſt nor ſtir them from their place. *Pope.*

NE'PHEW. *n. ſ.* [*nepos*, Latin; *neveu*, French.] 1. The ſon of a brother or ſiſter. 2. The grandſon. Out of uſe. 3. Deſcendant, however diſtant. Out of uſe.

(1.) Immortal offspring of my brother Jove:
My brighteſt *nephew* and whom beſt I love. *Dryden.*

I aſk, whether in the inheriting of this paternal power, the grandſon by a daughter, hath a right before a *nephew* by a brother? *Locke.*

(2.) With what intent they were firſt publiſhed, thoſe words of the *nephew* of Jeſus do plainly ſignify, after that my grandfather Jeſus had given himſelf to the reading of the law and the prophets, and other books of our fathers, and had gotten therein ſufficient judgment, he propoſed alſo to write ſomething pertaining to learning and wiſdom. *Hooker.*

Her ſire at length is kind,
Prepares his empire for his daughter's eaſe,
And for his hatching *nephews* ſmooths the ſeas. *Dryden.*

(3.) All the ſons of theſe five brethren reign'd
By due ſucceſs, and all their *nephews* late,
Even thrice eleven deſcents the crown retain'd. *Spenſer.*

NEPHRI'TICK. *adj.* [νεφριτικος; *nephretique*, Fr.] 1. Belonging to the organs of urine. 2. Troubled with the ſtone. 3. Good againſt the ſtone.

(2.) The diet of *nephritic* perſons ought to be oppoſite to the alkaleſcent nature of the ſalts in their blood. *Arbuthnot.*

(3.) The *nephritic* ſtone is commonly of an uniform duſky green; but ſome ſamples I have ſeen of it that are variegated with white, black, and ſometimes yellow. *Woodward.*

NE'POTISM. *n. ſ.* [*nepotiſme*, French; *nepos*, Latin.] Fondneſs for nephews.

To this humour of *nepotiſm* Rome owes its preſent ſplendor; for it would have been impoſſible to have furniſhed out ſo many glorious palaces with ſuch a profuſion of pictures and ſtatues, had not the riches of the people fallen into different families. *Addiſon on Italy.*

NERVE. *n. ſ.* [*nervus*, Latin; *nerf*, French.] 1. The organs of ſenſation paſſing from the brain to all parts of the body.—The *nerves* do ordinarily accompany the arteries through all the body; they have alſo blood veſſels, as the other parts of the body. Wherever any *nerve* ſends out a branch, or receives one from another, or where two *nerves* join together, there is generally a ganglio or plexus. *Quincy.* 2. It is uſed by the poets for ſinew or tendon.

(1.) What man dare, I dare.
Approach thou like the rugged Ruſſian bear;
Take any ſhape but that, and my firm *nerves*
Shall never tremble. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

(2.) ——————If equal powers
Thou wouldſt inflame, amid my *nerves*, as then
I could encounter with three hundred men. *Chapman.*

Strong Tharyſmed diſcharged a ſpeeding blow
Full on his neck, and cut the *nerves* in two. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

NE'RVELESS. *adj.* [from *nerve.*] Without ſtrength.

There ſunk Thalia, *nerveleſs*, faint and dead,
Had not her ſiſter Satire held her head. *Dunciad.*

NE'RVOUS. *adj.* [*nervoſus*, Latin.] 1. Well ſtrung; ſtrong, vigorous. 2. Relating to the nerves; having the ſeat in the nerves. 3. [In medical cant.] Having weak or diſeaſed nerves.

(1.) What *nervous* arms he boaſts, how firm his tread,
His limbs how turn'd. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

(2.) The venal torrent, murm'ring from afar,
Whiſper'd no peace to calm this *nervous* war;
And Philomel, the ſiren of the plain,
Sung ſoporific uniſons in vain. *Harte.*

(3.) Poor, weak, *nervous* creatures. *Cheney.*

NE'RVY. *adj.* [from *nerve.*] Strong; vigorous. Not in uſe.

Death, that dark ſpirit, in his *nervy* arm doth lie,
Which being advanc'd, declines, and then men die. *Shak.*

NE'SCIENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *neſcio*, Latin.] Ignorance; the ſtate of not knowing.

Many of the moſt accompliſhed wits of all ages, have reſolved their knowledge into Socrates his ſum total, and after all their pains in queſt of ſcience, have ſat down in a profeſſed *neſcience*. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

NESH. *adj.* [neꞅc, Saxon.] Soft; tender; eaſily hurt. *Skinner.*

NESS. 1. A termination added to an adjective to change it into a ſubſtantive, denoting *ſtate* or *quality*; as, *poiſonous, poiſonouſneſs*; *turbid, turbidneſs*; *lovely, lovelineſs*; from næꞅꞅe, Saxon. 2. The termination of many names of places where there is a headland or promontory; from neꞅe, Saxon; a *noſe of land*, or headland: as INVERNESS.

NEST. *n. ſ.* [neꞅꞇ, Saxon.] 1. The bed formed by the bird for incubation and feeding her young. 2. Any place where animals are produced. 3. An abode: place of reſidence; a receptacle. Generally in a bad ſenſe: as, a *neſt* of rogues and thieves. 4. A warm cloſe habitation, generally in contempt. 5. Boxes or drawers; little pockets or repoſitories.

(1.) If a bird's *neſt* chance to be before thee in the way, thou ſhalt not take the dam with the young. *Deut.* xxii. 6.

Th' example of the heav'nly lark,
Thy fellow poet Cowley, mark,
Above the ſkies let thy proud muſick ſound,
Thy humble *neſt* build on the ground. *Cowley.*

(2.) Redi found that all kinds of putrefaction did only afford a *neſt* and aliment for the eggs and young of thoſe inſects he admitted. *Bentley.*

(3.) ——— Come from that *neſt*
Of death, contagion, and unnatural ſleep. *Shakeſp.*

(4.) Some of our miniſters having livings offered unto them, will neither, for zeal of religion, nor winning ſouls to God, be drawn forth from their warm *neſts*. *Spenſer.*

To NEST. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To build neſts.

The cedar ſtretched his branches as far as the mountains of the moon, and the king of birds *neſted* within his leaves. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

NE'STEGG. *n. ſ.* [*neſt* and *egg.*] An egg left in the neſt to keep the hen from forſaking it.

Books and money laid for ſhew,
Like *neſteggs*, to make clients lay. *Hudibras.*

To NE'STLE. *v. n.* [from *neſt.*] To ſettle; to harbour; to lie cloſe and ſnug, as a bird in her neſt.

Their purpoſe was, to fortify in ſome ſtrong place of the wild country, and there *neſtle* 'till ſuccours came. *Bacon.*

A cock got into a ſtable was *neſtling* in the ſtraw among the horſes. *L'Eſtrange.*

The king's fiſher wonts commonly by the waterſide, and *neſtles* in hollow banks. *L'Eſtrange.*

Flutt'ring there they *neſtle* near the throne
And lodge in habitations not their own. *Dryden.*

The floor is ſtrowed with ſeveral plants, among which the ſnails *neſtle* all the winter. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Mark where the ſhy directors creep,
Nor to the ſhore approach too nigh;
The monſters *neſtle* in the deep,
To ſeize you in your paſſing by. *Swift's Miſcel.*

To NE'STLE. *v. a.* 1. To houſe, as in a neſt. 2. To cheriſh, as a bird her young.

(1.) ——— Poor heart!
That labour'ſt yet to *neſtle* thee,
Thou think'ſt by hov'ring here to get a part,
In a forbidden or forbidding tree. *Donne.*

Cupid found a downy bed,
And *neſtl'd* in his little head. *Prior.*

(2.) This Ithacus, ſo highly is endear'd
To this Minerva, that her hand is ever in his deeds:
She, like his mother, *neſtles* him. *Chapman's Iliad.*

NE'STLING. *n. ſ.* [from *neſtle.*] A bird juſt taken out of the neſt.

NET. *n. ſ.* [*nati*, Gothick; neꞇ, Saxon.] 1. A texture woven with large interſtices or meſhes, uſed commonly as a ſnare for animals. 2. Any thing made with interſtitial vacuities.

(1.) Poor bird! thou'dſt never fear the *net*, nor lime,
The pitfall nor the gin. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Impatience intangles us like the fluttering of a bird in a *net*, but cannot at all eaſe our trouble. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

(2.) He made *nets* of chequered work for the chapiters, upon the top of the pillars. 1 *Kings*, vii. 17.

——— The vegetative tribes,
Wrapt in a filmy *net*, and clad with leaves. *Thomſon.*

NE'THER. *adj.* [neoðeꞃ, Saxon; *neder*, Dutch. It has the form of a comparative, but is never uſed in expreſſed, but only in implied compariſon; for we ſay the *nether* part, but never ſay this part is *nether* than that, nor is any poſitive in uſe, though it ſeems compriſed in the word *beneath*. *Nether* is not now much in uſe.] 1. Lower; not upper. 2. Being in a lower place. 3. Infernal; belonging to the regions below.

(1.) No man ſhall take the *nether* or the upper millſtone to pledge; for he taketh a man's life to pledge. *Deut.* xxiv. 6.

In his picture are two principal errors, the one in the complexion and hair, the other in the mouth, which commonly they draw with a full and *nether* great lip. *Peacham.*

——— This odious offspring,
Thine own begotten, breaking violent way
Tore through my entrails; that with fear and pain
Diſtorted, all my *nether* ſhape thus grew
Transform'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The upper part whereof was whey,
The *nether*, orange mix'd with grey. *Hudibras.*

A beauteous maid above, but magic arts,
With barking dogs deform'd her *nether* parts. *Roſcommon.*

As if great Atlas from his height
Shou'd ſink beneath his heav'nly weight,
And with a mighty flaw, the flaming wall
Shou'd gape immenſe, and ruſhing down o'erwhelm this *nether* ball. *Dryden.*

Two poles turn round the globe;
The firſt ſublime in heaven, the laſt is whirl'd
Below the regions of the *nether* world. *Dryden.*

(2.) This ſhews you are above,
You juſtices, that theſe our *nether* crimes,
So ſpeedily can venge. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

Numberleſs were thoſe bad angels, ſeen
Hov'ring on wing under the cope of hell,
'Twixt upper, *nether*, and ſurrounding fires. *Milton.*

(3.) ——— No leſs deſire
To found this *nether* empire, which might riſe,
In emulation, oppoſite to heav'n. *Milton.*

The gods with hate beheld the *nether* ſky,
The ghoſts repine. *Dryden's Æn.*

NE'THERMOST. *n. ſ.* [ſuperl. of *nether*.] Loweſt.

Great is thy mercy toward me, and thou haſt delivered my ſoul from the *nethermoſt* hell. *Pſalm* lxxxvi. 13.

Undaunted to meet there whatever pow'r
Or ſpirit, of the *nethermoſt* abyſs
Might in that noiſe reſide. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

All that can be ſaid of a liar lodged in the very *nethermoſt* hell, is this, that if the vengeance of God could prepare any place worſe than hell for ſinners, hell itſelf would be too good for him. *South.*

Heraclitus tells us, that the eclipſe of the ſun was after the manner of a boat, when the concave, as to our ſight, appears uppermoſt, and the convex *nethermoſt*. *Keil ag. Burnet.*

NE'TTING. *n. ſ.* A reticulated piece of work.

NE'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [neꞇel, Saxon.] A ſtinging herb well known.

The ſtrawberry grows underneath the *nettle.* *Shakeſp.*

Some ſo like to thorns and *nettles* live,
That none for them can, when they periſh, grieve. *Waller.*

To **NE'TTLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſting; to irritate; to provoke.

The princes were ſo *nettled* at the ſcandal of this affront, that every man took it to himſelf. *L'Eſtrange.*

Although at every part of the Apoſtles diſcourſe ſome of them might be uneaſy and *nettled*, yet a moderate ſilence and attention was ſtill obſerved. *Bentley.*

NE'TWORK. *n. ſ.* [*net* and *work*.] Any thing reticulated or decuſſated, at equal diſtances, with interſtices between the interſections.

Nor any ſkill'd in workmanſhip emboſs'd;
Nor any ſkil'd in loops of fing'ring fine;
Might in their diverſe cunning ever dare,
With this ſo curious *network* to compare. *Spenſer.*

A large cavity in the ſinciput was filled with ribbons, lace, and embroidery, wrought together in a curious piece of *net-work*. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

Whoever contemplates with becoming attention this curious and wonderful *net-work* of veins, muſt be tranſported with admiration. *Blackmore.*

NE'VER. *adv.* [*ne ever*, næꝼꞃe, Saxon; *ne* æꝼꞃe, *not ever.*] 1. At no time. 2. It is uſed in a form of ſpeech handed down by the beſt writers, but lately accuſed, I think, with juſtice, of ſoleciſm; as, *he is miſtaken though never ſo wiſe.* It is now maintained, that propriety requires it to be expreſſed thus, *he is miſtaken though* ever *ſo wiſe*; that is, *he is miſtaken* how *wiſe* ſoever *he be.* The common mode can only be defended by ſupplying a very harſh and unprecedented ellipſis; *he is miſtaken though ſo wiſe* as *never* was *any:* ſuch however is the common uſe of the word among the beſt authors. 3. In no degree. 4. It ſeems in ſome phraſes to have the ſenſe of an adjective. Not any; but in reality it is *not ever.* 5. It is much uſed in compoſition: as, *never*-ending, having no end; of which ſome examples are ſubjoined.

(1.) *Never*, alas, the dreadful name
That fuels the infernal flame. *Cowley.*

Never any thing was ſo unbred as that odious man. *Congr.*

By its own force deſtroy'd, fruition ceas'd,
And always weary'd, I was *never* pleas'd. *Prior.*

Death ſtill draws nearer, *never* ſeeming near. *Pope.*

(2.) Be it *never* ſo true which we teach the world to believe, yet if once their affections begin to be alienated, a ſmall thing perſuadeth them to change their opinions. *Hooker.*

Aſk me *never* ſo much dowry and gift, and I will give according as ye ſhall ſay. *Gen.* xxxiv. 12.

In a living creature, though *never* ſo great, the ſenſe and the affects of any one part of the body, inſtantly make a tranſcurſion throughout the whole body. *Bacon.*

They deſtroyed all, were it *never* ſo pleaſant, within a mile of the town. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Death may be ſudden to him, though it comes by *never* ſo ſlow degrees. *Duty of Man.*

He that ſhuts his eyes againſt a ſmall light, would not be brought to ſee that which he had no mind to ſee, let it be placed in *never* ſo clear a light, and *never* ſo *near* him. *Atterbury.*

That prince whom you eſpouſe, although *never* ſo vigorouſly, is the principal in war, you but a ſecond. *Swift.*

(3.) Whoſoever has a friend to guide him, may carry his eyes in another man's head, and yet ſee *never* the worſe. *South.*

(4.) He anſwered him to *never* a word, inſomuch that the governour marvelled. *Matt.* xxvii. 14.

(5.) Nature aſſureth us by *never*-failing experienee, and reaſon by infallible demonſtration, that our times upon the earth have neither certainty nor durability. *Raleigh.*

But a ſmooth and ſtedfaſt mind,
Gentle thoughts and calm deſires,
Hearts with equal love combin'd,
Kindle *never*-dying fires. *Carew.*

Ye myrtles brown, with ivy *never* ſear,
I come to pluck your berries harſh and crude. *Milton.*

Your *never*-failing ſword made war to ceaſe,
And now you heal us with the acts of peace. *Waller.*

So corn in fields, and in the garden flow'rs,
Revive and raiſe themſelves with mod'rate ſhow'rs;
But over-charg'd with *never*-ceaſing rain,
Become too moiſt. *Waller.*

Our heroes of the former days,
Deſerv'd and gain'd their *never*-fading bays. *Roſcommon.*

Not Thracian Orpheus ſhould tranſcend my lays,
Nor Linus crown'd with *never*-fading bays. *Dryden.*

Leucippus, with his *never*-erring dart. *Dryden's Ovid.*

Farewel, ye *never*-opening gates. *Dryden.*

He to quench his drought ſo much inclin'd,
May ſnowy fields and nitrous paſtures find;
Meet ſtores of cold ſo greedily purſu'd,
And be refreſh'd with *never*-waſting food. *Blackmore.*

Norton hung down his *never*-bluſhing head,
And all was huſh'd, as folly's ſelf lay dead. *Pope.*

What the weak head with ſtrongeſt biaſs rules,
Is pride, the *never*-failing vice of fools. *Pope.*

Thy buſy *never*-meaning face,
Thy ſcrew'd up front, thy ſtate grimace. *Swift.*

Neverthele'ss. *adv.* [*never the leſs.*] Notwithſtanding that.

They plead that even ſuch ceremonies of the church of Rome as contain in them nothing which is not of itſelf agreeable to the word of God, ought *nevertheleſs* to be aboliſhed. *Hooker.*

Many of our men were gone to land, and our ſhips ready, to depart; *nevertheleſs* the admiral, with ſuch ſhips only as could ſuddenly be put in readineſs, made forth towards them. *Bacon.*

Creation muſt needs infer providence; and God's making the world, irrefragably proves that he governs it too; or that a being of a dependent nature remains *nevertheleſs* independent upon him in that reſpect. *South.*

Neu'rology. *n. ſ.* [νεῦρον and λόγος.] A deſcription of the nerves.

Neu'rotomy. *n. ſ.* [νεῦρον and τέμνω.] The anatomy of the nerves.

NEU'TER. *adj.* [*neuter*, Latin; *neutre*, Fr.] 1. Indifferent; not engaged on either ſide. 2. [In grammar.] A noun that implies no ſex.

(1.) The general diviſion of the Britiſh nation is into whigs and tories; there being very few, if any, who ſtand *neuter* in the diſpute, without ranging themſelves under one of theſe denominations. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

(2.) The adjectives are *neuter*, and animal muſt be underſtood to make it grammar. *Dryden.*

A verb *neuter* is that which ſignifies neither action nor paſſion, but ſome ſtate or condition of being; as, *ſedeo*, I ſit. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

Neu'ter. *n. ſ.* One indifferent and unengaged.

The learned heathens may be looked upon as *neuters* in the matter, when all theſe prophecies were new to them, and their education had left the interpretation of them indifferent. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

Neu'tral. *adj.* [*neutral*, French.] 1. Indifferent; not acting; not engaged on either ſide. 2. Indifferent; neither good nor bad. 3. Neither acid nor alkaline.

(1.) Who can be wiſe, amaz'd, temp'rate and furious,
Loyal and *neutral*, in a moment? No man. *Shakeſp.*

He no ſooner heard that king Henry was ſettled by his victory, but forthwith he ſent ambaſſadors unto him, to pray that he would ſtand *neutral*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

The allies may be ſupplied for money, from Denmark and other *neutral* ſtates. *Addiſon on the War.*

(2.) Some things good, and, ſome things ill do ſeem,
And *neutral* ſome, in her fantaſtic eye. *Davies.*

(3.) Salts which are neither acid nor alkaline, are called *neutral*. *Arbuthnot.*

Neu'tral. *n. ſ.* One who does not act nor engage on either ſide.

The treacherous who have miſled others, and the *neutrals* and the falſe-hearted friends and followers, who have ſtarted aſide like a broken bow, are to be noted. *Bacon.*

Neutra'lity. *n. ſ.* [*neutralite*, French.] 1. A ſtate of indifference; of neither friendſhip nor hoſtility. 2. A ſtate between good and evil.

(1.) Men who poſſeſs a ſtate of *neutrality* in times of publick danger, deſert the intereſt of their fellow-ſubjects. *Addiſon.*

The king, late griefs revolving in his mind,
Theſe reaſons for *neutrality* aſſign'd. *Garth's Ovid.*

All pretences to *neutrality* are juſtly exploded, only intending the ſafety and eaſe of a few individuals, while the publick is embroiled. This was the opinion and practice of the latter Cato. *Swift.*

(2.) There is no health: phyſicians ſay, that we
At beſt enjoy but a *neutrality*. *Donne.*

Neu'trally. *adv.* [from *neutral.*] Indifferently; on either part.

NEW. *adj.* [*newyd*, Welſh; neoƿ, Saxon; *neuf*, Fr.] 1. Not old; freſh; lately produced, made or had; novel. *New* is uſed of things and *young* of perſons. 2. Not being before. 3. Modern; of the preſent time. 4. Different from the former. 5. Not antiquated; having the effect of novelty. 6. Not habituated; not familiar. 7. Renovated; repaired ſo as to recover the firſt ſtate. 8. Freſh after any thing. 9. Not of ancient extraction.

(1.) What's the *neweſt* grief?———
— That of an hour's age doth hiſs the ſpeaker;
Each minute teems a *new* one. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

(2.) Do not all men complain how little we know, and how much is ſtill unknown? And can we never know more, unleſs ſomething *new* be diſcovered? *Burnet.*

(3.) Whoever converſes much among old books, will be ſomething hard to pleaſe among *new*. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

(4.) Steadfaſtly purpoſing to lead a *new* life. *Common Prayer.*

(5.) There names inſcrib'd unnumber'd ages paſt,
From time's firſt birth, with time itſelf ſhall laſt;
Theſe ever *new*, nor ſubject to decays,
Spread and grow brighter with the length of days. *Pope.*

(6.) Such aſſemblies, though had for religion's ſake, may ſerve the turn of heretics, and ſuch as privily will inſtil their poiſon into *new* minds. *Hooker.*

Seiz'd with wonder and delight,
Gaz'd all around me, *new* to the tranſporting ſight. *Dryden.*

Twelve mules, a ſtrong laborious race,
New to the plough, unpractis'd in the trace. *Pope.*

(7.) Men, after long emaciating diets, wax plump, fat, and almoſt *new*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

(8.) Nor dare we truſt ſo ſoft a meſſenger,
New from her ſickneſs to that northern air. *Dryden.*

(9.) A ſuperior capacity for buſineſs, and a more extenſive knowledge, are ſteps by which a *new* man often mounts to favour, and outſhines the reſt of his contemporaries. *Addiſon.*

New. *adv.* This is, I think, only uſed in compoſition for *newly*, which the following examples may explain.

As ſoon as ſhe had written them, a new ſwarm of thoughts ſtinging her mind, ſhe was ready with her foot to give the *new*-born letters both to death and burial. *Sidney.*

God hath not then left this to chuſe that, neither would reject that to chuſe this, were, it not for ſome *new*-grown occaſion, making that which hath been better worſe. *Hooker.*

So dreadfully he towards him did paſs,
Forelifting up aloft his ſpeckled breaſt,
And often bounding on the bruiſed graſs,
As for great joyance of his *new*-come gueſt. *Spenſer.*

——— Your maſter's lines
Are full of *new*-found oaths; which he will break
As eaſily as I do tear this paper. *Shakeſpeare.*

Will you with thoſe infirmities ſhe owes,
Unfriended, *new*-adopted to our hate,
Dower'd with our curſe, and ſtranger'd with our oath,
Take her or leave her? *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

——— Leſt by a multitude
The *new*-heal'd wound of malice ſhould break out. *Shakeſp.*

Now hath my ſoul brought forth her prodigy,
And I a gaſping, *new*-deliver'd mother,
Have woe to woe, ſorrow to ſorrow join'd. *Shakeſp. R. II.*

He ſaw heav'n bloſſom with a *new-born* light,
On which, as on a glorious ſtranger gaz'd
The golden eyes of night; whoſe beams made bright;
The way to Beth'lem, and as boldly blaz'd;
Nor aſk'd leave of the ſun, by day as night. *Craſhaw.*

I've ſeen the morning's lovely ray
Hover o'er the *new*-born day;
With roſy wings ſo richly bright,
As if he ſcorn'd to think of night,
When a ruddy ſtorm, whoſe ſcoul
Made heaven's radiant face look foul,
Call'd for an untimely night
To blot the newly bloſſom'd light. *Craſhaw.*

Some tree, whoſe broad ſmooth leaves together ſow'd,
And girded on our loins, may cover round
Thoſe middle parts; that this *new*-comer ſhame,
There ſit not, and reproach us as unclean. *Milton.*

Their father's ſtate,
And *new* entruſted ſceptre. *Milton.*

The *new*-created world, which fame in heav'n
Long had foretold. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

—— His evil
Thou uſeſt, and from thence createſt more good,
Witneſs this *new*-made world, another heav'n. *Milton.*

All clad in liveliest colours, freſh and fair
As the bright flowers that crown'd their brighter hair;
All in that *new*-blown age which does inſpire
Warmth in themſelves, in their beholders fire. *Cowley.*

If it could, yet that it ſhould always run them into ſuch a machine as is already extant, and not often into ſome *new*-faſhioned one, ſuch as was never ſeen before, no reaſon can be aſſigned or imagined. *Ray on the Creation.*

This Engliſh edition is not ſo properly a tranſlation, as a new compoſition, there being ſeveral additional chapters in it, and ſeveral *new* moulded. *Burnet's Theory.*

New-found lands accrue to the prince whoſe ſubject makes the firſt diſcovery. *Burnet's Theory.*

Let this be nature's frailty, or her fate,
Or Iſgrim's counſel, her *new*-choſen mate. *Dryden.*

Shewn all at once you dazzled ſo our eyes,
As *new*-born Pallas did the gods ſurpriſe;
When ſpringing forth from Jove's *new*-cloſing wound,
She ſtruck the warlike ſpear into the ground. *Dryden.*

A bird *new*-made, about the banks ſhe plies,
Not far from ſhore, and ſhort excurſions tries. *Dryden.*

——— Our houſe has ſent to-day
T' inſure our *new*-built veſſel, call'd a play. *Dryden.*

—— Then curds and cream,
And *new*-laid eggs, which Baucis' buſy care
Turn'd by a gentle fire, and roaſted rare. *Dryd. Boccace.*

When pleading Matho, born abroad for air,
With his fat paunch fills his *new* faſhioned chair. *Dryden.*

A *new*-form'd faction does your power oppoſe,
The fight's confus'd, and all who met were foes. *Dryden.*

—— If thou ken'ſt from far
Among the Pleiads a *new*-kindled ſtar;
If any ſparkles than the reſt more bright,
'Tis ſhe that ſhines in that propitious light. *Dryden.*

If we conſider *new*-born children, we ſhall have little reaſon to think that they bring many ideas into the world with them. *Locke.*

Drummers with vellom-thunder ſhake the pile,
To greet the *new*-made bride. *Gay's Trivia.*

Ah Blouzelind! I love thee more by half,
Than does their fawns, or cows the *new*-fall'n calf. *Gay.*

The proctor exhibits his proxy from the dean and chapter, and preſents the *new*-elected biſhop to the vicar-general. *Ayl.*

The *new*-fallen young here bleating for their dams,
The larger here, and there the leſſer lambs. *Pope.*

Learn all the *new*-faſhion words and oaths. *Swift.*

NEWFA'NGLED. *adj.* [*new* and *fangle.*] Formed with vain or fooliſh love of novelty.

At Chriſtmas I no more deſire a roſe,
Than wiſh a ſnow in May's *newfangled* ſhows;
But like of each thing, that in ſeaſon grows. *Shakeſp.*

Thoſe charities are not *newfangled* devices of yeſterday, but are moſt of them as old as the reformation. *Atterbury.*

NEWFA'NGLEDNESS. } *n. ſ.* [from *newfangled.*] Vain
NEWFA'NGLENESS. } and fooliſh love of novelty.

So to *newfangleneſs* both of manner, apparel, and each thing elſe, by the cuſtom of ſelf-guilty evil, glad to change though often for a worſe. *Sidney.*

Yet he them in *newfangleneſs* did paſs. *Hubberd's Tale.*

The women would be loth to come behind the faſhion in *newfangledneſs* of the manner, if not in coſtlineſs of the matter. *Carew.*

NE'WEL. *n. ſ.* 1. The compaſs round which the ſtaircaſe is carried. 2. Novelty. *Spenſer.*

(1.) Let the ſtairs to the upper rooms be upon a fair open *newel*, and finely railed in. *Bacon.*

NE'WING. *n. ſ.* [from *new.*] Yeſt or barm.

NE'WLY. *adv.* [from *new.*] 1. Freſhly; lately. 2. In a manner different from the former. 3. In a manner not exiſting before.

(1.) Her breath indeed thoſe hands have *newly* ſtopp'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

They *newly* learned by the king's example, that attainders do not interrupt the conveying of title to the crown. *Bacon.*

Her lips were red, and one was thin,
Compar'd to that was next her chin;
Some bee had ſtung it *newly.* *Suckling.*
He rubb'd it o'er with *newly* gather'd mint. *Dryden.*

(2.) Such is the power of that ſweet paſſion,
That it all ſordid baſeneſs doth repel,
And the refined mind doth *newly* faſhion
Into a fairer form. *Spenſer's Hymn on Love.*

NE'WNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *new.*] 1. Freſhneſs; lateneſs; recentneſs; ſtate of being lately produced. 2. Novelty; unacquaintance. 3. Something lately produced. 4. Innovation; late change. 5. Want of practice.

(1.) Their ſtories, if they had been preſerved, and what elſe was performed in that *newneſs* of the world, there could nothing of more delight have been left to poſterity. *Raleigh.*

——— In theſe diſturbances,
And *newneſs* of a wav'ring government,
T' avenge them of their former grievances. *Daniel.*

When Horace writ his ſatyrs, the monarchy of his Cæſar was in its *newneſs*, and the government but juſt made eaſy to his conquered people. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

(2.) Words borrowed of antiquity do lend majeſty to ſtile, they have the authority of years, and out of their intermiſſion do win to themſelves a kind of grace like *newneſs.* *Ben. Johnſ.*

Newneſs in great matters, was a worthy entertainment for a mind; it was an high taſte, fit for the reliſh. *South.*

(3.) There are ſome *newneſſes* of Engliſh, tranſlated from the beauties of modern tongues, as well as from the elegances of the Latin; and here and there ſome old words are ſprinkled, which, for their ſignificance and ſound, deſerved not to be antiquated. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

(4.) ——— Away, my friends, new flight;
And happy *newneſs* that intends old right. *Shakeſp.*

(5.) His device was to come without any device, all in white like a new knight, but ſo new as his *newneſs* ſhamed moſt of the others long exerciſe. *Sidney.*

NEWS. *n. ſ.* without the ſingular, unleſs it be conſidered as ſingular; *Milton* has joined it with a ſingular verb. [from *new*; *nouvelles*, Fr.] 1. Freſh account of any thing. 2. Something not heard before. 3. Papers which give an account of the tranſactions of the preſent times.

(1.) As he was ready to be greatly advanced for ſome noble pieces of ſervice which he did, he heard *news* of me. *Sidney.*

When Rhea heard theſe *news*, ſhe fled from her huſband to her brother Saturn. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

Evil *news* rides faſt, while good *news* baits. *Milton.*

With ſuch amazement as weak mothers uſe,
And frantick geſture, he receives the *news.* *Waller.*

We talk in ladies chambers love and *news.* *Cowley.*

Now the books, and now the bells,
And now our act the preacher tells,
To edify the people;
All our divinity is *news*,
And we have made of equal uſe
The pulpit and the ſteeple. *Denham.*

The amazing *news* of Charles at once was ſpread,
At once the general voice declared
Our gracious prince was dead. *Dryden.*

They have *news* gatherers and intelligencers diſtributed into their ſeveral walks, who bring in their reſpective quotas, and make them acquainted with the diſcourſe of the whole kingdom. *Spectator.*

(2.) It is no *news* for the weak and poor to be a prey to the ſtrong and rich. *L'Eſtrange.*

(3.) Their papers, filled with a different party ſpirit, divide the people into different ſentiments, who generally conſider rather the principles than the truth of the *news*-writer. *Addiſon.*

Advertiſe both in every *news*-paper; and let it not be your fault or mine, if our countrymen will not take warning. *Swift.*

News-monger. *n. ſ.* [*news* and *monger*.] One that deals in news; one whoſe employment it is to hear and to tell news.

——— Many tales devis'd,
Which oft the ear of greatneſs needs muſt hear,
By ſmiling pick-thanks and baſe *news-mongers*. *Shakeſp.*

This was come as a judgment upon him for laying aſide his father's will, and turning ſtock-jobber, *news-monger*, and buſy body, meddling with other people's affairs. *Arbuthnot.*

Newt. *n. ſ.* [eꝼeꞇe, Saxon. *Newt* is ſuppoſed by *Skinner* to be contracted from *an evet*.] Eft; ſmall lizard: they are ſuppoſed to be appropriated ſome to the land, and ſome to the water: they are harmleſs.

O thou! whoſe ſelf-ſame mettle,
Whereof thy proud child, arrogant man, is puft,
Engenders the black toad, and adder blue,
The gilded *newt*, and eyeleſs venom'd worm. *Shakeſp.*

Newts and blind worms do no wrong;
Come not near our fairy queen. *Shak. Mid. Night's Dream.*

Such humidity is obſerved in *newets* and water-lizards, eſpecially if their ſkins be perforated or pricked. *Brown.*

New-year's-gift. *n. ſ.* [*new*, *year*, and *gift*.] Preſent made on the firſt day of the year.

If I be ſerved ſuch a trick, I'll have my brains taken out and buttered, and give them to a dog for a *new-year's-gift*. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

When he ſat on the throne diſtributing *new-years-gifts*, he had his altar of incenſe by him, that before they received gifts they might caſt a little incenſe into the fire; which all good chriſtians refuſed to do. *Stillingfleet.*

NEXT. *adj.* [nexꞇ, Saxon, by a colloquial change from neꝩꞅꞇ or nẏꝩꞅꞇ, the ſuperlative of neꝩ or nẏꝩ; *neeſt*, Scottiſh.] 1. Neareſt in place; immediately ſucceeding in order. 2. Neareſt in time. 3. Neareſt in any gradation.

(1.) Want ſupplieth itſelf of what is *next*, and many times the *next* way. *Bacon.*

——— The queen already ſat
High on a golden bed; her princely gueſt
Was *next* her ſide, in order ſat the reſt. *Dryden's Virg.*

The *next* in place and puniſhment were they,
Who prodigally throw their ſouls away. *Dryden.*

(2.) The good man warn'd us from his text,
That none could tell whoſe turn ſhould be the *next*. *Gay.*

(3.) If the king himſelf had ſtaid at London, or, which had been the *next* beſt, kept his court at York, and ſent the army on their proper errand, his enemies had been ſpeedily ſubdued. *Clarendon.*

O fortunate young man! at leaſt your lays
Are *next* to his, and claim the ſecond praiſe. *Dryden.*

Finite and infinite, being by the mind looked on as modifications of expanſion and duration, the *next* thing to be conſidered, is, how the mind comes by them. *Locke.*

That's a difficulty *next* to impoſſible. *Rowe.*

There, bleſt with health, with buſineſs unperplext,
This life we reliſh, and enſure the *next*. *Young.*

Next. *adv.* At the time or turn immediately ſucceeding.

——— Th' unwary nymph
Deſir'd of Jove, when next he ſought her bed,
To grant a certain gift. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

Nias. *adj.* [*niais*, French.] Simple, ſilly, and fooliſh.

A *nias* hawk is one taken newly from the neſt, and not able to help itſelf; and hence niſey, a ſilly perſon. *Bailey.*

NIB. *n. ſ.* [neb, Saxon, the face; *nebbe*, Dutch, the bill.] 1. The bill or neck of a bird. See Neb. 2. The point of any thing, generally of a pen.

(2.) A tree called the bejuco, which twines about other trees, with its end hanging downwards, travellers cut the *nib* off it, and preſently a ſpout of water runs out from it as clear as cryſtal. *Derham.*

Ni'bbed. *adj.* [from *nib*.] Having a nib.

To **Ni'bble.** *v. a.* [from *nib*, the beak or mouth.] 1. To bite by little at a time; to eat ſlowly. 2. To bite as a fiſh does the bait.

(1.) Thy turfy mountains, where live *nibbling* ſheep,
And flat meads thatch'd with ſtover them to keep. *Shakeſp.*

It is the roſe that bleeds, when he
Nibbles his nice phlebotomy. *Cleaveland.*

Had not he better have born Wat's *nibbling* of his plants and roots now, than the huntſman's eating of him out of houſe and home? *L'Eſtrange.*

Many there are who *nibble* without leave;
But none, who are not born to taſte, ſurvive. *Granville.*

(2.) ——— The roving trout
Greedily ſucks in the twining bait,
And tugs and *nibbles* the fallacious meat. *Gay.*

To **Ni'bble.** *v. n.* 1. To bite at. 2. To carp at; to find fault with.

(1.) As pidgeons bills, ſo wedlock would be *nibbling*. *Shakeſpeare.*

They gape at rich revenues which you hold,
And fain would *nibble* at your grandame gold. *Dryden.*

If you would be *nibbling*, here is a hand to ſtay your ſtomach. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

This fiſh plunging himſelf in mud, and then lifting up his head a little, caſts out the ſtring; which the little fiſhes taking for a worm, and *nibbling* at it, he immediately plucks them both in together. *Grew's Muſæum.*

(2.) Inſtead of returning a full anſwer to my book, he manifeſtly falls a *nibbling* at one ſingle paſſage in it. *Tillotſon.*

Ni'bbler. *n. ſ.* [from *nibble*.] One that bites by little at a time.

NICE. *adj.* [neꞅe, Saxon, ſoft.] 1. Accurate in judgment to minute exactneſs; ſuperfluouſly exact. It is often uſed to expreſs a culpable delicacy. 2. Delicate; ſcrupulouſly and minutely cautious. 3. Faſtidious; ſqueamiſh. 4. Eaſily injured; delicate. 5. Formed with minute exactneſs. 6. Requiring ſcrupulous exactneſs. 7. Refined. 8. Having lucky hits. This ſignification is not in uſe. 9. *To make* Nice. To be ſcrupulous: perhaps from *faire le delicat*.

(1.) Such a man was Argalus, as hardly the *niceſt* eye can find a ſpot in. *Sidney.*

Nor be ſo *nice* in taſte myſelf to know,
If what I ſwallow be a truſh or no. *Dryd. Perſius.*

Thus criticks, of leſs judgment than caprice,
Curious, not knowing, not exact, but *nice*,
Form ſhort ideas, and offend in arts
As moſt in manners, by a love to parts. *Pope.*

Our author, happy in a judge ſo *nice*,
Produc'd his play, and begg'd the knight's advice. *Pope.*

She is ſo *nice* and critical in her judgment, ſo ſenſible of the ſmalleſt error, that the maid is often forced to dreſs and undreſs her daughters three or four times a day. *Law.*

(2.) The letter was not *nice*, but full of charge
Of dear import. *Shak. Rom. and Jul.*

Dear love! continue *nice* and chaſte;
For if you yield, you do me wrong;
Let duller wits to love's end haſte,
I have enough to woo thee long. *Donne.*

Of honour men at firſt, like women *nice*,
Raiſe maiden ſcruples at unpractis'd vice. *E. Hallifax.*

Having been compiled by Gratian, in an ignorant age, we ought not be too *nice* in examining it. *Baker.*

(3.) ——— God hath here
Varied his bounty ſo with new delights,
As may compare with heaven; and to taſte,
Think not I ſhall be *nice*. *Milton.*

(4.) With how much eaſe is a young muſe betray'd?
How *nice* the reputation of the maid? *Roſcommon.*

(5.) Indulge me but in love, my other paſſions
Shall riſe and fall by virtue's *niceſt* rules. *Addiſon's Cato.*

(6.) Suppoſing an injury done, it is a *nice* point to proportion the reparation to the degree of the indignity. *L'Eſtrange.*

My progreſs in making this *nice* and troubleſome experiment, I have ſet down more at large. *Newton's Optics.*

(7.) A *nice* and ſubtile happineſs I ſee
Thou to thyſelf propoſeſt, in the choice
Of thy aſſociates, Adam; and wilt taſte
No pleaſure, tho' in pleaſure ſolitary. *Milton.*

(8.) ———— When my hours
Were *nice* and lucky, men did ranſom lives
Of me for jeſts. *Shak. Ant. and Cleo.*

(9.) He that ſtands upon a ſlipp'ry place,
Makes nice of no vile hold to ſtay him up. *Shak. K. John.*

NI'CELY. *adv.* [from *nice.*] 1. Accurately; minutely; ſcrupulouſly. 2. Delicately.

(1.) ———. Knaves in this plainneſs
Harbour more craft, and more corrupter ends,
Than twenty ſilky ducking obſervants
That ſtretch their duties *nicely.* *Shak. K. Lear.*

What mean thoſe ladies which, as tho'
They were to take a clock to pieces, go
So *nicely* about the bride. *Donne.*

He ought to ſtudy the grammar of his own tongue, that he may underſtand his own country-ſpeech *nicely,* and ſpeak it properly. *Locke.*

The next thing of which the doſes ought to be *nicely* determined, are opiates. *Arbuth. on Coins.*

At *nicely* carving ſhew thy wit;
But ne'er preſume to eat a bit. *Swift's Miſcel.*

(2.) The inconveniences attending the beſt of governments, we quickly feel, and are *nicely* ſenſible of the ſhare that we bear in them. *Atterbury.*

NI'CENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *nice.*] 1. Accuracy; minute exactneſs. 2. Superfluous delicacy or exactneſs.

(1.) Where's now that labour'd *niceneſs* in thy dreſs,
And all thoſe arts that did the ſpark expreſs. *Dryden.*

(2.) A ſtrange *niceneſs* were it in me to refrain that from the ears of a perſon repreſenting ſo much worthineſs, which I am glad even to rocks and woods to utter. *Sidney.*

Only ſome little boats, from Gaul that did her feed
With trifles, which ſhe took for *niceneſs* more than need. *Drayton.*

Unlike the *niceneſs* of our modern dames,
Affected nymphs, with new affected names. *Dryden.*

———— Nor place them where
Roaſt crabs offend the *niceneſs* of their noſe. *Dryd.*

NI'CETY. *n. ſ.* [from *nice.*] 1. Minute accuracy of thought. 2. Accurate performance, or obſervance. 3. Faſtidious delicacy; ſqueamiſhneſs. 4. Minute obſervation; punctilious diſcrimination; ſubtilty. 5. Delicate management; cautious treatment. 6. Effeminate ſoftneſs. 7. Niceties, in the plural, is generally applied to dainties or delicacies in eating.

(1.) Nor was this *nicety* of his judgment confined only to literature, but was the ſame in all other parts of art. *Prior.*

(2.) As for the workmanſhip of the old Roman pillars, the ancients have not kept to the *nicety* of proportion and the rules of art ſo much as the moderns. *Addiſon on Italy.*

(3.) He them with ſpeeches meet
Does fair intreat; no courting *nicety,*
But ſimple true, and eke unfeigned ſweet. *Spenſer.*

So love doth loath diſdainful *nicety.* *Spenſer.*

(4.) If reputation attend theſe conqueſts, which depend on the fineneſs and *niceties* of words, it is no wonder if the wit of men ſo employed, ſhould perplex and ſubtilize the ſignification of ſounds. *Locke.*

His concluſions are not built upon any *niceties,* or ſolitary and uncommon appearances, but on the moſt ſimple and obvious circumſtances of theſe terreſtrial bodies. *Woodward.*

(5.) Love ſuch *nicety* requires,
One blaſt will put out all his fires. *Swift's Poems.*

NI'CHAR. *n. ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

NICHE. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] A hollow in which a ſtatue may be placed.

Niches, containing figures of white ſtone or marble, ſhould not be coloured in their concavity too black. *Wotton.*

They not from temples, nor from gods refrain,
But the poor lares from the *niches* ſeize,
If they be little images that pleaſe. *Dryden.*

On the ſouth a long majeſtick race
Of Ægypt's prieſts, the gilded *niches* grace. *Pope.*

The heirs to titles and large eſtates are well enough qualified to read pamphlets againſt religion and high flying: whereby they fill their *niches,* and carry themſelves through the world with that dignity which beſt becomes a ſenator and a ſquire. *Swift's Miſcel.*

NICK. *n. ſ.* [*nicke,* Teutonick, the twinkling of an eye.] 1. Exact point of time at which there is neceſſity or convenience. 2. A notch cut in any thing. [Corrupted from *nock* or *notch.* 3 A ſcore; a reckoning: from reckonings kept anciently upon tallies, or notched ſticks. 4. A winning throw. [*niche,* French; a ludicrous trick.]

(1.) That great inſtrument of ſtate ſuffered the fatal thread to be ſpun out to that length for ſome politick reſpects, and then to cut it off in the very *nick.* *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

What in our watches that in us is found,
So to the height and *nick* we up be wound,
No matter by what hand or trick. *Suckling.*

That trick,
Had it come in the *nick,*
Had touch'd us to the quick. *Denham.*

Though dame fortune ſeem to ſmile,
And leer upon him for a while;
She'll after ſhew him in the *nick*
Of all his glories a dog trick. *Hudibras.*

And ſome with ſymbols, ſigns, and tricks,
Engraved in planetary *nicks,*
With their own influences will fetch them
Down from their orbs, arreſt and catch them. *Hudibras.*

This *nick* of time is the critical occaſion for the gaining of a point. *L'Eſtrange.*

(3.) Launce his man told me, he lov'd her art of all *nick.* *Shakeſpeare.*

(4.) Come, ſeven's the main,
Cries Ganymede; the uſual trick
Seven, ſlur a ſix, eleven a *nick.* *Prior.*

To **NICK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To hit; to touch luckily; to perform by ſome ſlight artifice uſed at the lucky moment. 2. To cut in nicks or notches. 3. To ſuit, as tallies cut in nicks. 4. To defeat or cozen, as at dice; to diſappoint by ſome trick or unexpected turn.

(1.) Is not the winding up of witneſs
A *nicking* more than half the bus'neſs? *Hudibras.*

The juſt ſeaſon of doing things muſt be *nick'd,* and all accidents improved. *L'Eſtrange.*

Take away paſſion while it is predominant and afloat, and juſt in the critical height of it, *nick* it with ſome lucky or unlucky word, and you may certainly over-rule it. *South.*

(2.) His beard they have ſing'd off with brands of fire;
And ever as it blaz'd they threw on him
Great pails of puddled mire to quench the hair.
My maſter preaches patience, and the while
His man with ſciſſars *nicks* him like a fool. *Shakeſp.*

Breaks watchmen's heads, and chairmen's glaſſes,
And thence proceeds to *nicking* ſaſhes. *Prior.*

(3.) Words *nicking* and reſembling one another, are applicable to different ſignifications. *Camden's Remains.*

(4.) ——— Why ſhould he follow you?
The itch of his affection ſhould not then
Have *nick'd* his captainſhip, at ſuch a point. *Shakeſp.*

NI'CKNAME. *n. ſ.* [*nom de nique,* French.] A name given in ſcoff or contempt; a term of deriſion; an opprobrious or contemptuous appellation.

The time was when men were had in price for learning; now letters only make men vile. He is upbraidingly called a poet, as if it were a contemptible *nickname.* *Ben. Johnſon.*

My mortal enemy hath not only falſely ſurmiſed me to be a feigned perſon, giving me *nicknames,* but alſo hath offered large ſums of money to corrupt the princes with whom I have been retained. *Bacon's H. VII.*

So long as her tongue was at liberty, there was not a word got from her, but the ſame *nickname* in deriſion. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **Ni'ckname.** *v. a.* To call by an opprobrious appellation.

You *nickname* virtue vice;
For virtues office never breaks men's troth. *Shakeſp.*
Leſs ſeem theſe facts which treaſons *nickname* force,
Than ſuch a fear'd ability for more. *Denham.*

To **Ni'ctate.** *v. a.* [*nicto*, Latin.] To wink.

There are ſeveral parts peculiar to brutes, which are wanting in man; as the ſeventh or ſuſpenſory muſcle of the eye, the *nictating* membrane, and the ſtrong aponeuroſes on the ſides of the neck. *Ray.*

Nide. *n. ſ.* [*nidus*, Latin.] A brood: as, a *nide* of pheaſants.

Ni'dget. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *nithing* or *niding*. The opprobrious term with which the man was anciently branded who refuſed to come to the royal ſtandard in times of exigency.] A coward; a daſtard.

There was one true Engliſh word of greater force than them all, now out of all uſe; it ſignifieth no more than abject, baſeminded, falſe-hearted, coward, or *nidget*. *Camden.*

Nidifica'tion. *n. ſ.* [*nidificatio*, Latin.] The act of building neſts.

That place, and that method of *nidification*, doth abundantly anſwer the creature's occaſions. *Derham.*

Ni'ding. *adj.* [from nið, Saxon, vileneſs.] *Niding*, an old Engliſh word ſignifying abject, baſe-minded, falſe-hearted, coward, or nidget. *Carew.*

Ni'dorous. *adj.* [*nidoreux*, from *nidor*.] Reſembling the ſmell or taſte of roaſted fat.

Incenſe and *nidorous* ſmells, ſuch as of ſacrifices, were thought to intoxicate the brain, and to diſpoſe men to devotion; which they may do by a kind of contriſtation of the ſpirits, and partly alſo by heating and exalting them. *Bacon.*

The ſigns of the functions of the ſtomach being depraved, are eructations with the taſte of the aliment, acid, *nidoroſe*, or fœtid, reſembling the taſte of rotten eggs. *Arbuthnot.*

Nidoro'sity. *n. ſ.* [from *nidorous*.] Eructation with the taſte of undigeſted roaſt meat.

The cure of this *nidoroſity* is, by vomiting and purging. *Floyer on the Humours.*

Nidula'tion. *n. ſ.* [*nidulor*, Lat.] The time of remaining in the neſt.

The ground of this popular practice might be the common opinion concerning the virtue prognoſtic of halcyons, the natural regard they have unto the winds, and they unto them again, more eſpecially remarking in the time of their *nidulation*, and bringing forth their young. *Brown.*

Niece. *n. ſ.* [*niece*, *niepce*, French; *neptis*, Latin.] The daughter of a brother or ſiſter.

——— My *niece* Plantagenet,
Led in the hand of her kind aunt of Gloſter. *Sh. R.* III.
While he thus his *niece* beſtows,
About our iſle he builds a wall. *Waller.*

NI'GGARD. *n. ſ.* [*ninggr*, Iſlandick.] A miſer; a curmudgeon; a ſordid, avaricious, parcimonious fellow.

Then let thy bed be turned from fine gravel to weeds or mud.
Let ſome unjuſt *niggards* make weres to ſpoil thy beauty. *Sidney.*
Be not a *niggard* of your ſpeech. *Shak. Macbeth.*
Serve him as a grudging maſter,
As a penurious *niggard* of his wealth. *Milton.*
Be *niggards* of advice on no pretence;
For the worſt avarice is that of ſenſe. *Pope.*

Ni'ggard. *adj.* 1. Sordid; avaricious; parcimonious. 2. Sparing; wary.

(1.) ——— One ſhe found
With all the gifts of bounteous nature crown'd,
Of gentle blood; but one whoſe *niggard* fate
Had ſet him far below her high eſtate. *Dryden.*

(2.) Moſt free of queſtion, but to our demands
Niggard in his reply. *Shak. Hamlet.*

To **Ni'ggard.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtint; to ſupply ſparingly.

The deep of night is crept upon our talk,
And nature muſt obey neceſſity;
Which we will *niggard* with a little reſt. *Shak.*

Ni'ggardish. *adj.* [from *niggard*.] Having ſome diſpoſition to avarice.

Ni'ggardliness. *n. ſ.* [from *niggardly*.] Avarice; ſordid parcimony.

Niggardlineſs is not good huſbandry, nor generoſity profuſion. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

Ni'ggardly. *adj.* [from *niggard*.] 1. Avaricious; ſordidly parcimonious. 2. Sparing; wary.

(1.) Where the owner of the houſe will be bountiful, it is not for the ſteward to be *niggardly*. *Hall.*

Love a penurious god, very *niggardly* of his opportunities, muſt be watched like a hard-hearted treaſurer. *Dryden.*

Why are we ſo *niggardly* to ſtop at one fifth? Why do we not raiſe it one full moiety, and double our money? *Locke.*

Providence not *niggardly* but wiſe,
Here laviſhly beſtows, and there denies,
That by each other's virtues we may riſe. *Granville.*

Tiberius was noted for his *niggardly* temper; he uſed only to give to his attendants their diet. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

(2.) I know your mind, and I will ſatisfy it; neither will I do it like a *niggardly* anſwerer, going no farther than the bounds of the queſtion. *Sidney.*

Ni'ggardly. *adv.* Sparingly; parcimoniouſly.

I have long loved her, followed her, ingroſs'd opportunities to meet her; feed every ſlight occaſion that could but *niggardly* give me ſight of her. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Ni'ggardliness. *n. ſ.* [from *niggard*.] Avarice; ſordid parcimony. Not uſed.

All preparations, both for food and lodging, ſuch as would make one deteſt *niggardlineſs*, it is ſo ſluttiſh a vice. *Sidney.*

NIGH. *prep.* [nyh, Saxon.] At no great diſtance from.

——— They ſhone
Stars diſtant, but *nigh* hand ſeem'd other worlds. *Milton.*
Nigh this receſs, with terror they ſurvey,
Where death maintains his dread tyrannic ſway. *Garth.*

Nigh. *adv.* 1. Not at a great diſtance, either in time or place, or courſe of events: when it is uſed of time, it is applied to time future. 2. To a place near. 3. Almoſt; as, he was *nigh* dead.

(1.) He was ſick *nigh* unto death. *Phil.* ii. 27.

(2.) Mordecai ſent letters both *nigh* and far. *Eſther.*

He drew *nigh*, and to me held,
Ev'n to my mouth, of that ſame fruit held part
Which he had pluck'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
I will defer that anxious thought,
And death, by fear, ſhall not be *nigher* brought. *Dryd.*

Nigh. *adj.* 1. Near; not diſtant; not remote: either in time or place. 2. Allied cloſely by blood.

(1.) The figtree putteth out leaves, ſummer is *nigh*. *Matthew.*

The loud tumult ſhews the battle *nigh*. *Prior.*
Now too *nigh* th' archangel ſtood. *Milton.*

(2.) He committed the protection of his ſon Aſanes to two of his *nigh* kinſmen and aſſured friends. *Knolles.*

His uncle or uncle's ſon, or any that is *nigh* of kin unto him of his family, may redeem him. *Lev.* xxv. 49.

To **Nigh.** *v. n.* [from the particle.] To approach; to advance; to draw near.

Now day is done, and night is *nighing* faſt. *Hubberd.*

Ni'ghly. *adv.* [from *nigh* the adjective.] Nearly; within a little.

A man born blind, now adult, was taught by his touch to diſtinguiſh between a cube and a ſphere of the ſame metal, and *nighly* of the ſame bigneſs. *Locke.*

Ni'ghness. *n. ſ.* [from *nigh*.] Nearneſs; proximity.

NIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*nauts*, Gothick; nıhꞇ, Saxon; *nuit*, Fr.] 1. The time of darkneſs; the time from ſun-ſet to ſunriſe. 2. The end of the day of life; death. 3. State or time of ignorance or obſcurity. 4. State of being not underſtood; unintelligibility. 5. It is much uſed in compoſition.

(1.) The duke of Cornwall, and Regan his dutcheſs, will be here this *night*. *Shak. K. Lear.*

In the morning he ſhall devour the prey, and at *night* divide the ſpoil. *Gen.* xlix. 27.

Let them ſleep, let them ſleep on,
'Till this ſtormy *night* be gone,
And th' eternal morrow dawn;
Then the curtains will be drawn;
And they waken with that light,
Whoſe day ſhall never ſleep in *night*. *Craſhaw.*

Dire Tiſiphone there keeps the ward,
Girt in her ſanguine gown by *night* and day,
Obſervant of the ſouls that paſs the downward way. *Dryden.*

(2.) She cloſ'd her eyes in everlaſting *night*. *Dryd.*

(3.) When learning after the long Gothick *night*,
Fair o'er the weſtern world diffus'd her light. *Anon.*

(4.) Nature and Nature's works lay hid in night. *Pope.*

To **Night.** *adverbially.* In this night; at this night.

There came men in hither *to-night* of the children of Iſrael, to ſearch out the country. *Joſh.* ii. 2.

Nightbra'wler. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *brawler.*] One who raiſes diſturbances in the night.

You unlace your reputation,
And ſpend your rich opinion for the name
Of a *night brawler*. *Shak. Othello.*

Ni'ghtcap. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *cap.*] A cap worn in bed; or in undreſs.

The rabblement houted, and clapt their chopt hands, and threw up their ſweaty *night-caps*. *Shak. Jul. Cæſar.*

Great mountains have a perception of the diſpoſition of the air to tempeſts ſooner than the vallies below; and therefore they ſay in Wales, when certain hills have their *night-caps* on, they mean miſchief. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

How did the humbled ſwain deteſt
His prickly beard, and hairy breaſt!
His *night-cap* border'd round with lace,
Could give no ſoftneſs to his face. *Swift.*

Ni'ghtcrow. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *crow*; *nycticorax*, Latin.] A bird that cries in the night.

The owl ſhriek'd at thy birth, an evil ſign;
The *night-crow* cry'd, a boding luckleſs time. *Shak.*

Ni'ghtdew. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *dew.*] Dew that wets the ground in the night.

All things are huſh'd, as nature's ſelf lay dead,
The mountains ſeem to nod their drowſy head;
The little birds in dreams their ſongs repeat,
And ſleeping flowers beneath the *night-dew* ſweat;
E'en luſt and envy ſleep. *Dryd. Ind. Emperor.*

Ni'ghtdog. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *dog.*] A dog that hunts in the night. Uſed by deer-ſtealers.

When *night-dogs* run, all ſorts of deer are chaſed. *Shak.*

Ni'ghtdress. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *dreſs.*] The dreſs worn at night.

The fair ones feel ſuch maladies as theſe,
When each new *night-dreſs* gives a new diſeaſe. *Pope.*

Ni'ghted. *adj.* [from *night.*] Darkened; clouded; black.

It was great ign'rance, Glo'ſter's eyes being out,
To let him live: Edmund, I think, is gone;
In pity of his miſery to diſpatch
His *nighted* life. *Shak. K. Lear.*

Good Hamlet, caſt thy *nighted* colour off,
And let thine eye look like a friend on Denmark. *Shak.*

Nightfa'ring. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *fare.*] Travelling in the night.

Will-a-Wiſp miſleads *night-faring* clowns,
O'er hills, and ſinking bogs, and pathleſs downs. *Gay.*

Ni'ghtfire. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *fire.*] Ignis fatuus; Will-a-Wiſp.

Fooliſh *night-fires*, women's and children's wiſhes,
Chaſes in arras, gilded emptineſs:
Theſe are the pleaſures here. *Herbert.*

Ni'ghtfly. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *fly.*] Moth that flies in the night.

Why rather ſleep, lies thou in ſmoaky cribs,
And huſh't with buzzing *night-flies* to thy ſlumber;
Than in the perfum'd chambers of the great,
And lull'd with ſounds of ſweeteſt melody. *Shak.*

Nightfou'ndered. *adj.* [from *night* and *founder.*] Loſt or diſtreſſed in the night.

Either ſome one like us *night foundered* here,
Or elſe ſome neighbour woodman, or at worſt,
Some roving robber calling to his fellows. *Milton.*

Ni'ghtgown. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *gown.*] A light gown uſed for an undreſs.

Since his majeſty went into the field,
I have ſeen her riſe from her bed, throw
Her *night-gown* upon her. *Shak. Macbeth.*

They have put me in a ſilk *night-gown*, and a gaudy fool's cap. *Addiſon's Guard.*

To meagre muſe-rid mope, aduſt and thin,
In a dun *night-gown* of his own looſe ſkin. *Pope.*

Ni'ghthag. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *hag.*] Witch ſuppoſed to wander in the night.

Nor uglier follows the *nighthag*, when called
In ſecret, riding through the air ſhe comes
Lur'd with the ſmell of infant-blood, to dance
With Lapland witches. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Ni'ghtingale. *n. ſ.* [from *night* and galan, Saxon, to ſing; *galm*, Teutonick, is a ſound or echo.] 1. A ſmall bird that ſings in the night with remarkable melody; Philomel. 2. A word of endearment.

(1.) ——— I think,
The *nightingale*, if ſhe ſhould ſing by day,
When every gooſe is cackling, would be thought
No better a muſician than the wren. *Shak.*

Although the wezon, throtle, and tongue, be the inſtruments of voice, and by their agitations concur in thoſe delightful modulations, yet cannot we aſſign the cauſe unto any particular formation; and I perceive the *nightingale* hath ſome diſadvantage in the tongue. *Brown.*

Thus the wiſe *nightingale* that leaves her home,
Purſuing conſtantly the chearful ſpring,
To foreign groves does her old muſick bring. *Waller.*

(2.) ——— My *nightingale*!
We'll beat them to their beds. *Shak. Ant. and Cleo.*

Ni'ghtly. *adv.* [from *night.*] 1. By night. 2. Every night.

(1.) Thee Sion! and the flow'ry brooks beneath,
That waſh thy hallow'd feet, and warbling flow,
Nightly I viſit. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

——— Let all things ſuffer,
Ere we will eat our meal in fear, and ſleep
In the affliction of thoſe terrible dreams
That ſhake us *nightly*. *Shak. Macbeth.*

(2.) Soon as the evening ſhades prevail,
The moon takes up the wondrous tale,
And *nightly* to the liſt'ning earth
Repeats the ſtory of her birth. *Addiſon, Spect.*

Ni'ghtly. *adj.* [from *night.*] Done by night; acting by night; happening by night.

May the ſtars and ſhining moon attend
Your *nightly* ſports, as you vouchſafe to tell
What nymphs they were who mortal forms excel. *Dryd.*

Soon as the flocks ſhook off the *nightly* dews,
Two ſwains, whom love kept wakeful and the muſe,
Pour'd o'er the whit'ning vale their fleecy care. *Pope.*

NI'GHTMAN. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *man.*] One who carries away ordure in the night.

NI'GHTMARE. *n. ſ.* [*night*, and according to *Temple*, *mara*, a ſpirit that, in the northern mythology, was related to torment or ſuffocate ſleepers.] A morbid oppreſſion in the night, reſembling the preſſure of weight upon the breaſt.

Saint Withold footed thrice the would,
He met the *nightmare*, and her name he told;
Bid her alight, and her troth plight. *Shak. K. Lear.*

The forerunners of an apoplexy are, dulneſs, drowſineſs, vertigoes, tremblings, oppreſſions in ſleep, and *night-mares*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

NI'GHTPIECE. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *piece.*] A picture ſo coloured as to be ſuppoſed ſeen by candle light; not by the light of the day.

He hung a great part of the wall with *night-pieces*, that ſeemed to ſhow themſelves by the candles which were lighted up; and were ſo inflamed by the ſun-ſhine which fell upon them, that I could ſcarce forbear crying out fire. *Addiſon.*

NI'GHTRAIL. *n. ſ.* [*night* and ꞃeꝣl, Saxon, a gown or robe.] A looſe cover thrown over the dreſs at night.

An antiquary will ſcorn to mention a pinner or *night-rail*; but will talk as gravely as a father of the church on the vitta and peplus. *Addiſon on Medals.*

NIGHTRA'VEN. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *raven*; *nycticorax.*] A bird ſuppoſed of ill omen, that cries loud in the night.

The ill-fac't owl, death's dreadful meſſenger,
The hoarſe *night-raven*, trump of doleful drere. *Spenſer.*

I pray his bad voice bode no miſchief:
I had as lief have heard the *night-raven*,
Come what plague would have come after it. *Shak.*

NIGHTRO'BBER. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *robber.*] One who ſteals in the dark.

Highways ſhould be fenced on both ſides, whereby thieves and *night-robbers* might be more eaſily purſued and encountered. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

NI'GHTRULE. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *rule.*] A tumult in the night.

——— How now, mad ſprite,
What *night-rule* now about this haunted grove? *Shak.*

NI'GHTSHADE. *n. ſ.* [nihꞇ ꞅcaꝺa, Saxon.] A plant of two kinds; 1. Common nightſhade. [*ſolanum.*] 2. Deadly nightſhade. [*belladona.*]

NIGHTSHI'NING. *adj.* [*night* and *ſhine*] Shewing brightneſs in the night.

None of theſe noctiluca, or *night-ſhining* bodies, have been obſerved in any of the antient ſepulchres. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

NI'GHTSHRIEK. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *ſhriek.*] A cry in the night.

I have almoſt forgot the taſte of fears:
The time has been, my ſenſes would have cool'd
To hear a *night ſhriek*; and my fell of hair
Would at a diſmal treatiſe rouſe and ſtir,
As life were in't. *Shak. Macbeth.*

NI'GHTTRIPPING. *adj.* [*night* and *trip.*] Going lightly in the night.

——— Could it be prov'd,
That ſome *night tripping* fairy had exchang'd
In cradle cloaths, our children where they lay,
Then would I have his Harry, and he mine. *Shak.*

NI'GHTWALK. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *walk.*] Walk in the night.

If in his *night-walk* he met with irregular ſcholars, he took their *names*, and a promiſe to appear, unſent for, next morning. *Walton's Life of Sanderſon.*

NI'GHTWALKER. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *walk.*] One who roves in the night upon ill deſigns.

Men that hunt ſo, be privy ſtealers, or *night-walkers*. *Aſcham.*

NIGHTWA'RBLING. *adj.* [*night* and *warble.*] Singing in the night.

——— Now is the pleaſant time,
The cool, the ſilent, ſave where ſilence yields
To the *night-warbling* bird. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

NI'GHTWARD. *adj.* [*night* and *ward.*] Approaching towards night.

Their *night-ward* ſtudies, wherewith they cloſe the day's work. *Milton on Education.*

NI'GHTWATCH. *n. ſ.* [*night* and *watch.*] A period of the night as diſtinguiſhed by change of the watch.

I remember thee upon my bed, and meditate on thee in the *night-watches*. *Pſalm* lxiii. 6.

NIGRE'SCENT. *adj.* [*nigreſcens*, Latin.] Growing black; approaching to blackneſs.

NIGRIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*niger* and *facio*, Lat.] The act making black.

NIHI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*nihilité*, French; *nihilum*, Latin.] Nothingneſs; the ſtate of being nothing.

Not being is conſidered as excluding all ſubſtance, and then all modes are alſo neceſſarily excluded; and this we call pure *nihility*, or mere nothing. *Watts's Logick.*

To **NILL.** *v. a.* [from *ne will*, nillan, Saxon.] Not to will; to refuſe; to reject.

Certes, ſaid he, I *nill* thine offer'd grace,
Ne to be made ſo happy do intend,
Another bliſs before mine eyes I place,
Another happineſs, another end. *Spenſer.*

In all affections ſhe concurreth ſtill;
If now, with man and wife to will and *nill*
The ſelf-ſame things, a note of concord be,
I know no couple better can agree. *B. Johnſon.*

NILL. *n. ſ.* The ſhining ſparks of braſs in trying and melting the ore.

To **NIM.** *v. a.* [*nemen*, Dutch, to take.] To take. In cant, to ſteal.

They'll queſtion Mars, and by his look
Detect who 'twas that *nimm'd* a cloak. *Hudibras.*

They could not keep themſelves honeſt of their fingers, but would be *nimming* ſomething or other for the love of thieving. *L'Eſtrange.*

NI'MBLE. *adj.* [from *nim*, or numan, Saxon; tractable.] Quick; active; ready; ſpeedy; lively; expeditious.

They being *nimbler* jointed than the reſt,
And more induſtrious, gathered more ſtore. *Spenſer.*

You *nimble* lightnings, dart your blinding flames
Into her ſcornful eyes. *Shak. K. Lear.*

You have dancing ſhoes
With *nimble* ſoles. *Shak. Romeo and Jul.*

His off'ring ſoon propitious fire from heaven,
Conſum'd with *nimble* glance and grateful ſteam;
The others not, for his was not ſincere. *Milton.*

Thro' the mid ſeas the *nimble* pinnace ſails,
Aloof from Crete before the northern gales. *Pope.*

NI'MBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *nimble.*] Quickneſs; activity; ſpeed; agility; readineſs; dexterity; celerity; expedition; ſwiftneſs.

The hounds were ſtraight uncoupled, and ere long the ſtag thought it better to truſt to the *nimbleneſs* of his feet, than to the ſlender fortification of his lodging. *Sidney.*

Himſelf ſhewing at one inſtant both readineſs and *nimbleneſs*. *Sidney.*

All things are therefore partakers of God; they are his offſpring, his influence is in them, and the perſonal wiſdom of God is for that very cauſe ſaid to excel in *nimbleneſs* or agility, to pierce into all intellectual, pure and ſubtile ſpirits, to go through all, and to reach unto every thing. *Hooker.*

——— We, lying ſtill,
Are full of reſt, defence and *nimbleneſs*. *Shak.*

Ovid ranged over all Parnaſſus with great *nimbleneſs* and agility; but as he did not much care for the toil requiſite to climb the upper part of the hill, he was generally roving about the bottom. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

NI'MBLEWITTED. *adj.* [*nimble* and *wit.*] Quick; eager to ſpeak.

Sir Nicholas Bacon, when a certain *nimble-witted* counſellor at the bar, who was forward to ſpeak, did interrupt him often, ſaid unto him, There is a great difference betwixt you and me; a pain to me to ſpeak, and a pain to you to hold your peace. *Bacon.*

NI'MBLY. *adv.* [from *nimble.*] Quickly; ſpeedily; actively.

He capers *nimbly* in a lady's chamber,
To the laſcivious playing of a lute. *Shak. R.* III.

——— The air
Nimbly and ſweetly recommends itſelf. *Shak.*

Moſt legs can *nimbly* run, tho' ſome be lame. *Davies.*

The liquor we poured from the cryſtals, and ſet it in a digeſting furnace to evaporate more *nimbly.* *Boyle.*

NI'MBLESS. *n. ſ.* Nimbleneſs. *Spenſer.*

NI'MIETY. *n. ſ.* [*nimietas*, ſchool Latin.] The ſtate of being too much.

NI'MMER. *n. ſ.* [from *nim.*] A thief; a pilferer.

NI'NCOMPOOP. *n. ſ.* [A corruption of the Latin *non compos.*] A fool; a trifler.

An old ninnyhammer, a dotard, a *nincompoop*, is the beſt language ſhe can afford me. *Addiſ.*

NINE. *adj.* [*niun*, Gothick; nıᵹon, Saxon.] One more than eight; one leſs than ten.

The weyward ſiſters,
Thus do go about, about,
Thrice to thine and thrice to mine,
And thrice again, to make up *nine.* *Shakeſp. Macb.*

A thouſand ſcruples may ſtartle at firſt, and yet in concluſion prove but a *nine*-days wonder. *L'Eſtrange.*

At ninety *nine* a modern and a dunce. *Pope.*

The faults are *nine* in ten owing to affectation, and not to the want of underſtanding. *Swift.*

NI'NEFOLD. *n. ſ.* [*nine* and *fold.*] Nine times; any thing nine times repeated.

——— This huge convex of fire,
Outrageous to devour, immures us round *ninefold.* *Milt.*

NI'NEPENCE. *n. ſ.* [*nine* and *pence.*] A ſilver coin valued at nine-pence.

Three ſilver pennies, and a *nine-pence* bent. *Gay's Paſt.*

NI'NEPINS. *n. ſ.* [*nine* and *pin.*] A play where nine pieces of wood are ſet up on the ground to be thrown down by a bowl.

A painter made bloſſoms upon trees in December, and ſchool-boys playing at *nine-pins* upon ice in July. *Peacham.*

For as when merchants break, o'erthrown
Like *nine-pins*, they ſtrike others down. *Hudibras.*

NI'NESCORE. *adj.* [*nine* and *ſcore.*] Nine times twenty.

Eugenius has two hundred pounds a year; but never values himſelf above *nine-ſcore*, as not thinking he has a right to the tenth part, which he always appropriates to charitable uſes. *Addiſon, Spect.*

NI'NETEEN. *adj.* [nıᵹontyne, Saxon.] Nine and ten; one leſs than twenty.

Nineteen in twenty of perplexing words might be changed into eaſy ones, ſuch as occur to ordinary men. *Swift.*

NI'NETEENTH. *adj.* [nıᵹonteoða, Saxon.] The ordinal of nineteen; the ninth after the tenth.

In the *nineteenth* year of king Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon, came Nebuzaradan. 2 *Kings*, xxv. 8.

NI'NETY. *adj.* [hundnıᵹontıᵹ, Saxon.] Nine times ten.

Enos lived *ninety* years and begat Cainan. *Gen.* v. 9.

NINTH. *adj.* [neᵹoða, Saxon.] That which precedes the tenth; the firſt after the eight; the ordinal of nine.

Upon a ſtrict obſervation of many, I have not found any that ſee the *ninth* day. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

NI'NTIETH. *adj.* [hundnıᵹonteoᵹoða, Saxon.] The ordinal of ninety; the tenth nine times told.

NINNY. *n. ſ.* [*nino*, a child, Spaniſh.] A fool; a ſimpleton.

What a pied *ninny's* this? *Shak. Tempeſt.*

The dean was ſo ſhabby, and look'd like a *ninny*,
That the captain ſuppos'd he was a curate. *Swift.*

NI'NNYHAMMER. *n. ſ.* [from *ninny.*] A ſimpleton.

Have you no more manners than to rail at Hocus, that has ſaved that clod-pated, numſkull'd, *ninny-hammer* of yours from ruin, and all his family. *Arbuth. J. Bull.*

To **NIP.** *v. a.* [*nijpen*, Dutch.] 1. To pinch off with the nails; to bite with the teeth. 2. To cut off by any ſlight means. 3. To blaſt; to deſtroy before full growth. 4. To pinch as froſt. 5. To vex; to bite. 6. To ſatiriſe; to ridicule; to taunt ſarcaſtically.

(1.) In oranges and lemons, the *nipping* of their rind giveth out their ſmell more. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

(2.) The ſmall ſhoots that extract the ſap of the moſt leading branches, muſt be *nipt* off. *Mortimer.*

(3.) This is the ſtate of man; to-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hopes, to-morrow bloſſoms,
And bears his bluſhing honours thick upon him;
The third day comes a froſt, a killing froſt;
And when he thinks, good eaſy man, full ſurely
His greatneſs is a ripening, *nips* his root;
And then he falls as I do. *Shak. H.* VIII.

A flower doth ſpread and dye,
Thou would'ſt extend me to ſome good,
Before I were by froſt's extremity *nipt* in the bud. *Herbert.*

——— His delivery now proves
Abortive, as the firſt-born bloom of ſpring,
Nipt with the lagging rear of winter's froſt. *Milton.*

Had he not been *nipped* in the bud, he might have made a formidable figure in his own works among poſterity. *Addiſon.*

From ſuch encouragement it is eaſy to gueſs to what perfection I might have brought this work, had it not been *nipt* in the bud. *Arbuth. J. Bull.*

(4.) The air bites ſhrewdly, it is very cold.—
—It is a *nipping* and an eager air. *Shak. Hamlet.*

When iſicles hang by the wall,
And Dick the ſhepherd blows his nail;
When blood is *nipt*, and ways be foul,
Then nightly ſings the ſtaring owl. *Shak. Love's L. Loſt.*

(5.) And ſharp remorſe his heart did prick and *nip*,
That drops of blood thence like a well did play. *Spenſer.*

(6.) But the right gentle mind would bite his lip
To hear the javel ſo good men to *nip.* *Hubberd's Tale.*

Quick wits commonly be in deſire new-fangled; in purpoſe unconſtant; bold with any perſon; buſy in every matter; ſoothing ſuch as be preſent, *nipping* any that is abſent. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

NIP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. A pinch with the nails or teeth. 2. A ſmall cut. 3. A blaſt. 4. A taunt; a ſarcaſm.

(1.) I am ſharply taunted, yea, ſometimes with pinches, *nips*, and bobs. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

(2.) What this a ſleeve? 'tis like a demicannon;
What up and down carv'd like an apple-tart?
Here's ſnip, and *nip*, and cut, and ſliſh, and ſlaſh,
Like to a cenſer in a barber's ſhop. *Shakeſp.*

(3.) So haſty fruits and too ambitious flow'rs,
Scorning the midwifry of rip'ning ſhow'rs,
In ſpite of froſts, ſpring from th' unwilling earth,
But find a *nip* untimely as their birth. *Stepney.*

NI'PPER. *n. ſ.* [from *nip.*] A ſatiriſt. Out of uſe.

Ready backbiters, ſore *nippers*, and ſpiteful reporters privily of good men. *Aſcham.*

NI'PPERS. *n. ſ.* [from *nip.*] Small pincers.

NI'PPINGLY. *adv.* [from *nip.*] With bitter ſarcaſm.

NI'PPLE. *n. ſ.* [nypele, Saxon.] 1. The teat; the dug; that which the ſucking young take into their mouths. 2. It is uſed by *Chapman* of a man. 3. The orifice at which any animal liquor is ſeparated.

(1.) ——— The babe that milks me.—
I would, while it was ſmiling in my face,
Have pluckt my *nipple* from his boneleſs gums. *Shakeſp.*

In creatures that nouriſh their young with milk, are adapted the *nipples* of the breaſt to the mouth and organs of ſuction. *Ray on the Creation.*

(2.) ——— As his foe, went then ſuffis'd away,
Thoas Ætolius threw a dart, that did his pile convey
Above his *nipple*, through his lungs. *Chapman.*

(3.) In moſt other birds there is only one gland, in which are divers little cells ending in two or three larger cells, lying under the *nipple* of the oil bag. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

Ni'pplewort. *n. ſ.* [Lampſana.] A weed.

Nisi Prius. *n. ſ.* [In law.] A judicial writ, which lieth in caſe where the inqueſt is panelled and returned before the juſtices of the bank; the one party or the other making Petition to have this writ for the eaſe of the country. It is directed to the ſheriff, commanding that he cauſe the men impanelled to come before the juſtices in the ſame county for the determining of the cauſe there, except it be ſo difficult that it need great deliberation: in which caſe, it is ſent again to the bank. It is ſo called from the firſt words of the writ *niſi apud talem locum prius venerint*; whereby it appeareth, that juſtices of aſſizes and juſtices of *niſi prius* differ. So that juſtices of *niſi prius* muſt be one of them before whom the cauſe is depending in the bench, with ſome other good men of the county aſſociated to him. *Cowel.*

Nit. *n. ſ.* [hnitu, Saxon.] The egg of a louſe, or ſmall animal.

The whame, or burrel-fly, is vexatious to horſes in ſummer, not by ſtinging them, but only by their bombilious noiſe, or tickling them in ſticking their *nits*, or eggs, on the hair. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

Ni'tency. *n. ſ.* [*nitentia*, Latin.] 1. Luſtre; clear brightneſs. 2. [From the Latin, *nitor*.] Endeavour; ſpring to expand itſelf.

(2.) The atoms of fire accelerate the motion of theſe particles; from which acceleration their ſpring, or endeavour outward will be augmented; that is, thoſe zones will have a ſtrong *nitency* to fly wider open. *Boyle.*

Ni'thing. *n. ſ.* [or *niding*; See Niding.] A coward, daſtard, poltroon.

Ni'tid. *adj.* [*nitidus*, Latin.] Bright; ſhining; luſtrous.

We reſtore old pieces of dirty gold to a clean and *nitid* yellow, by putting them into fire and aqua fortis, which take off the adventitious filth. *Boyle on Colours.*

Ni'tre. *n. ſ.* [*nitre*, French; *nitrum*, Latin.] The ſalt which we know at this time, under the name of *nitre* or ſalt-petre, is a cryſtalline pellucid, but ſomewhat whitiſh ſubſtance, of an acrid and bitteriſh taſte, impreſſing a peculiar ſenſe of coldneſs upon the tongue. This ſalt, though it affords, by means of fire, an acid ſpirit capable of diſſolving almoſt every thing, yet manifeſts no ſign of its containing any acid at all in its crude ſtate. *Nitre* is of the number of thoſe ſalts which are naturally blended in imperceptible particles in earths, ſtones, and other foſſil ſubſtances, as the particles of metals are in their ores: it is ſometimes however found pure, in form of an efloreſcence, either on its ores or on the ſurface of old walls; theſe efloreſcences diſſolved in proper water, ſhooting into regular and proper cryſtals of *nitre*. The earth from which *nitre* is made, both in Perſia and the Eaſt-Indies, is a kind of yellowiſh marl found in the bare cliffs of the ſides of hills expoſed to the northern and eaſtern winds, and never in any other ſituation. The natrum or *nitre* of the ancients, is a genuine, native, and pure ſalt, extremely different from our *nitre*, and from all other native ſalts; being a fixed alkali plainly of the nature of thoſe made by fire from vegetables, yet being capable of a regular cryſtallization, which thoſe ſalts are not. It is found on or very near the ſurface of the earth, in thin flat cakes, ſpungy, light, and friable; and when pure, of a pale browniſh white colour. In ſcripture we find that the ſalt called *nitre* would ferment with vinegar, and had an abſterſive quality, properties which perfectly agree with this ſalt, but not with ſalt-petre, as do many different qualities aſcribed to it by the ancients. *Hill on Foſſils.*

—— Some tumultuous cloud,
Inſtinct with fire and *nitre*, hurried him. *Milton.*

Some ſteep their ſeed, and ſome in cauldrons boil,
With vigorous *nitre* and with lees of oil. *Dryden.*

Ni'trous. *adj.* [*nitreux*, Fr. from *nitre*.] Impregnated with nitre; conſiſting of nitre.

Earth and water, mingled by the heat of the ſun, gather *nitrous* fatneſs more than either of them have ſeverally. *Bacon.*

The northern air being more fully charged with thoſe particles ſuppoſed *nitrous*, which are the aliment of fire, is fitteſt to maintain the vital heat in that activity which is ſufficient to move ſuch an unwieldy bulk with due celerity. *Ray.*

He to quench his drought ſo much inclin'd,
May ſnowy fields and *nitrous* paſtures find,
Meet ſtores of cold ſo greedily purſu'd,
And be refreſh'd with never-waſting food. *Blackmore.*

Ni'try. *adj.* [from *nitre*.] Nitrous.

Winter my theme confines; whoſe *nitry* wind
Shall cruſt the ſlabby mire, and kennels bind. *Gay.*

Ni'ttily. *adv.* [from *nitty*.] Louſily.

One Bell was put to death at Tyburn for moving a new rebellion; he was a man *nittily* needy, and therefore adventrous. *Hayward.*

Ni'tty. *adj.* [from *nit*.] Abounding with the eggs of lice.

Ni'val. *adj.* [*nivalis*, Latin.] Abounding with ſnow. *Dict.*

Ni'veous. *adj.* [*niveus*, Latin.] Snowy; reſembling ſnow.

Cinabar becomes red by the acid exhalation of ſulphur, which otherwiſe preſents a pure and *niveous* white. *Brown.*

Ni'zy. *n. ſ.* [from *niais*.] A dunce; a ſimpleton. A low word.

True critics laugh, and bid the trifling *niſy*
Go read Quintilian. *Anon.*

NO. *adv.* [na, Saxon.] 1. The word of refuſal: contrary to *yea* or *yes*. 2. The word of denial, oppoſite to conceſſion or affirmation. 3. It ſometimes confirms a foregoing negative. 4. It ſometimes ſtrengthens a following negative; *no not*, not even.

(1.) ——— Our courteous Antony,
Whom ne'er the word of *no*, woman heard ſpeak,
Being barber'd ten times o'er, goes to the feaſt. *Shakeſp.*

Henceforth my wooing mind ſhall be expreſt,
In ruſſet yeas and honeſt kerſy *noes*. *Shakeſp.*

If you will not conſider theſe things now, the time will ſhortly come when you ſhall conſider them whether you will or *no*. *Calamy's Sermons.*

(2.) I think it would not ſort amiſs, to handle the queſtion, whether a war for the propagation of the Chriſtian faith, without another cauſe of hoſtility, be lawful or *no*, and in what caſes? *Bacon.*

(3.) ——— My name's Macbeth:—
—The Devil himſelf could not pronounce a title
More hateful to mine ear.—
—*No*, nor more fearful. *Shakeſpeare.*

——— Never more
This hand ſhall combat on the crooked ſhore:
No; let the Grecian pow'rs oppreſt in fight,
Unpity'd periſh in their tyrant's ſight. *Dryd. Homer.*

(4.) *No not* the bow which ſo adorns the ſkies,
So glorious is, or boaſts ſo many dies. *Waller.*

No. *adj.* 1. Not any; none. 2. It ſeems an adjective in theſe phraſes, *no* longer, *no* more, *no* where; though ſometimes it may be ſo commodiouſly changed to *not*, that it ſeems an adverb: as, the days are yet *no* ſhorter. 3. *No one*; none; not any one.

(1.) Let there be *no* ſtrife between me and thee. *Gen.* xiii. 8.

Some dire miſfortune to portend,
No enemy can match a friend. *Swift.*

Woman and fool are two hard things to hit,
For true *no* meaning puzzles more than wit. *Pope.*

No wit to flatter left of all his ſtore
No fool to laugh at, which he valued more. *Pope.*

No weeping orphan ſaw his father's ſtores,
Our ſhrines irradiate, or imblaze the floors. *Pope.*

——— Our bard
No common object to your ſight diſplays. *Pope.*

Poor Edwin was *no* vulgar boy. *Beattie.*

(2.) When we ſaw that they were *no* where, we came to Samuel. 1 *Sam.* x. 14.

In vain I reach my feeble hands to join
In ſweet embraces; ah! *no* longer thine. *Dryden.*

(3.) *No one* who doeth good to thoſe only from whom he expects to receive good, can ever be fully ſatisfied of his own ſincerity. *Smalridge.*

To NOBI'LITATE. *v. a.* [*nobilito*, Lat.] To ennoble; to make noble.

NOBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*nobilitas*, Latin.] 1. Antiquity of family joined with ſplendour. 2. Rank or dignity of ſeveral degrees, conferred by ſovereigns. *Nobility* in England is extended to five ranks; duke, marquis, earl, viſcount, baron. 3. The perſons of highrank; the perſons who are exalted above the commons. 4. Dignity; grandeur; greatneſs.

(1.) When I took up Boccace unawares, I fell on the ſame argument of preferring virtue to *nobility* of blood, and titles, in the ſtory of Sigiſmunda. *Dryden.*

——— Long galleries of anceſtors,
Challenge, nor wonder, or eſteem from me,
"Virtue alone is true *nobility*." *Dryden.*

(3.) ——— It is a purpos'd thing,
To curb the will of the *nobility*. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

(4.) Though ſhe hated Amphialus, yet the *nobility* of her courage prevailed over it; and ſhe deſired he might be pardoned that youthful errour; conſidering the reputation he had to be the beſt knight in the world; ſo as hereafter he governed himſelf, as one remembering his fault. *Sidney.*

But ah, my muſe, I would thou hadſt facility
To work my goddeſs ſo by thy invention,
On me to caſt thoſe eyes where ſhine *nobility*. *Sidney.*

Baſe men, being in love, have then a *nobility* in their natures more than is native to them. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

They thought it great their ſov'reign to controul,
And nam'd their pride, *nobility* of ſoul. *Dryden.*

NO'BLE. *adj.* [*noble*, Fr. *nobilis*, Latin.] 1. Of an ancient and ſplendid family. 2. Exalted to a rank above commonalty. 3. Great; worthy; illuſtrious: both men and things. 4. Exalted; elevated; ſublime. 5. Magnificent; ſtately: as, a *noble* parade. 6. Free; generous; liberal. 7. Principal; capital: as, the heart is one of the *noble* parts of the body.

(2.) ——— From virtue firſt began,
The diff'rence that diſtinguiſh'd man from man:
He claim'd no title from deſcent of blood,
But that which made him *noble*, made him good. *Dryden.*

(3.) Thus this man died, leaving his death for an example of a *noble* courage, and a memorial of virtue. 2 *Mac.* vi. 31.

To vice induſtrious, but to *nobler* deeds
Tim'rous. *Milton.*

A *noble* ſtroke he lifted high,
Which hung not, but with tempeſt fell. *Milton.*

Thoſe two great things that ſo engroſs the deſires and deſigns of both the *nobler* and ignobler ſort of mankind, are to be found in religion; namely, wiſdom and pleaſure. *South.*

(4.) My ſhare in pale Pyrene I reſign,
And claim no part in all the mighty nine:
Statues, with winding ivy crown'd belong
To *nobler* poets, for a *nobler* ſong. *Dryden.*

NO'BLE. *n. ſ.* 1. One of high rank. 2. A coin rated at ſix ſhillings and eight-pence; the ſum of ſix and eightpence.

(1.) Upon the *nobles* of the children of Iſrael he laid not his hand. *Exodus.*

How many *nobles* then ſhould hold their places,
That muſt ſtrike ſail to ſpirits of vile ſort! *Shakeſp.*

What the *nobles* once ſaid in parliament, Nolumus leges Angliæ mutari, is imprinted in the hearts of all the people. *Bacon.*

The *nobles* amongſt the Romans took care in their laſt wills, that they might have a lamp in their monuments. *Wilkins.*

See all our *nobles* begging to be ſlaves,
See all our fools aſpiring to be knaves. *Pope.*

It may be the diſpoſition of young *nobles*, that they expect the accompliſhments of a good education without the leaſt expence of time or ſtudy. *Swift's Modern Education.*

The ſecond natural diviſion of power, is of ſuch men who have acquired large poſſeſſions, and conſequently dependencies; or deſcend from anceſtors who have left them great inheritances, together with an hereditary authority: theſe eaſily unite in thoughts and opinions. Thus commences a great council or ſenate of *nobles*, for the weighty affairs of the nation. *Swift.*

Men ſhould preſs forward in Fame's glorious chace,
Nobles look backward, and ſo loſe the race. *Young.*

(2.) He coined *nobles*, of noble, fair, and fine gold. *Camden.*

— Many fair promotions
Are daily given, to ennoble thoſe
That ſcarce, ſome two days ſince, were worth a *noble*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Upon every writ procured for debt or damage, amounting to forty pounds or more, a *noble*, that is ſix ſhillings and eightpence, is, and uſually hath been paid to fine. *Bacon.*

NO'BLE *liverwort.* [Hepatica.] A plant.

NO'BLEMAN. *n. ſ.* [*noble* and *man.*] One who is ennobled.

——— If I bluſh,
It is to ſee a *nobleman* want manners. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VIII.

The *nobleman* is he, whoſe noble mind
Is fill'd with inborn worth. *Dryden's Wife of Bath.*

NO'BLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *noble.*] 1. Greatneſs; worth; dignity; magnanimity. 2. Splendour of deſcent; luſtre of pedigree.

(1.) ——— The *nobleneſs* of life
Is to do this; when ſuch a mutual pair,
And ſuch a twain can do't. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

——— Any thing
That my ability may undergo,
And *nobleneſs* impoſe. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

——— True *nobleneſs* would
Learn him forbearance from ſo foul a wrong. *Shakeſp.*

He that does as well in private between God and his own ſoul, as in public, hath given himſelf a teſtimony that his purpoſes are full of honeſty, *nobleneſs*, and integrity. *Taylor.*

Greatneſs of mind, and *nobleneſs*, their ſeat
Build in her lovelieſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

There is not only a congruity herein between the *nobleneſs* of the faculty and the object, but alſo the faculty is enriched and advanced by the worth of the object. *Hale.*

You have not only been careful of my fortune, which was the effect of your *nobleneſs*, but you have been ſolicitous of my reputation, which is that of your kindneſs. *Dryden.*

NO'BLESS. *n. ſ.* [*nobleſſe*, French.] 1. Nobility. This word is not now uſed in any ſenſe. 2. Dignity; greatneſs. 3. Noblemen collectively.

(1.) Fair branch of *nobleſs*, flower of chivalry,
That with your worth the world amazed make. *Spenſer.*

(2.) Thou whoſe *nobleſs* keeps one ſtature ſtill,
And one true poſture, tho' beſieg'd with ill. *Ben. Johnſon.*

(3.) Let us haſte to hear it,
And call the *nobleſs* to the audience. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

I know no reaſon we ſhould give that advantage to the commonalty of England to be foremoſt in brave actions, which

the *nobleſs* of France would never ſuffer in their peaſants.
Dryden.

No'bly. *adv.* [from *noble*.] 1. Of ancient and ſplendid extraction. 2. Greatly; illuſtriouſly; magnanimouſly. 3. Grandly; ſplendidly.

(1.) Only a ſecond laurel did adorn
His Collegue Catulus, tho' *nobly* born:
He ſhar'd the pride of the triumphal bay,
But Marius won the glory of the day. *Dryden.*

(2.) Did he not ſtraight the two delinquents tear,
That were the ſlaves of drink and thralls of ſleep?
Was not that *nobly* done? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

This fate he could have 'ſcap'd, but would not loſe
Honour for life; but rather *nobly* choſe
Death from their fears, than ſafety from his own. *Denham.*

(3.) There could not have been a more magnificent deſign than that of Trajan's pillar. Where could an emperor's aſhes have been ſo *nobly* lodged, as in the midſt of his metropolis, and on the top of ſo exalted a monument. *Addiſon on Italy.*

No'body. *n. ſ.* [*no* and *body*.] No one; not any one.

This is the tune of our catch plaid by the picture of *nobody*.
Shakeſp. Tempeſt.

It fell to Coke's turn, for whom *nobody* cared, to be made the ſacrifice; and he was out of his office. *Clarendon.*

If in company you offer ſomething for a jeſt, and *nobody* ſeconds you on your own laughter, you may condemn their taſte, and appeal to better judgments; but in the mean time you make a very indifferent figure. *Swift's Miſcel.*

No'cent. *adj.* [*nocens*, Latin.] 1. Guilty; criminal. 2. Hurtful; miſchievous.

(1.) The earl of Devonſhire being intereſted in the blood of York, that was rather feared than *nocent*; yet as one, that might be the object of others plots, remained priſoner in the Tower during the king's life. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

(2.) His head, well-ſtor'd with ſubtile wiles:
Not yet in horrid ſhade, or diſmal den,
Nor *nocent* yet; but on the graſſy herb,
Fearleſs unfear'd he ſlept. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

——— The warm limbec draws
Salubrious waters from the *nocent* brood. *Philips.*

They meditate whether the virtues of the one will exalt or diminiſh the force of the other, or correct any of its *nocent* qualities. *Watts on the Mind.*

Nock. *n. ſ.* [*nocchia*, Italian.] 1. A ſlit; a nick; a notch. 2. The fundament. *Les feſſes.*

(2.) When the date of *nock* was out,
Off dropt the ſympathetick ſnout. *Hudibras.*

To Nock. *v. a.* To place upon the notch.

——— Then tooke he up his bow
And *nocke* his ſhaft, the ground whence all their future griefe did grow. *Chapman.*

Nocta'mbulo. *n. ſ.* [*nox* and *ambulo*, Latin.] One who walks in his ſleep.

Reſpiration being carried on in ſleep, is no argument againſt its being voluntary. What ſhall we ſay of *noctambulos*? There are voluntary motions carried on without thought, to avoid pain. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

Nocti'dial. *adj.* [*noctis* and *dies*.] Compriſing a night and a day.

The *noctidial* day, the lunar periodic month, and the ſolar year, are natural and univerſal; but incommenſurate each to another, and difficult to be reconciled. *Holder.*

Nocti'ferous. *adj.* [*nox* and *fero*.] Bringing night.
Dict.

Nocti'vagant. *adj.* [*noctivagus*, Latin.] Wandering in the night. *Dict.*

No'ctuary. *n. ſ.* [from *noctis*, Latin.] An account of what paſſes by night.

I have got a parcel of viſions and other miſcellanies in my *noctuary*, which I ſhall ſend to enrich your paper. *Addiſon.*

No'cturn. *n. ſ.* [*nocturne*, Fr. *nocturnus*, Latin.] An office of devotion performed in the night.

The reliques being conveniently placed before the church-door, the vigils are to be celebrated that night before them, and the *nocturn* and the mattins for the honour of the ſaints whoſe the reliques are. *Stillingfleet.*

NOCTU'RNAL. *adj.* [*nocturnus*, Latin.] Nightly.

From gilded roofs depending lamps diſplay
Nocturnal beams, that emulate the day. *Dryden.*

I beg leave to make you a preſent of a dream, which may ſerve to lull your readers 'till ſuch time as you yourſelf ſhall gratify the public with any of your *nocturnal* diſcoveries. *Addiſon.*

Noctu'rnal. *n. ſ.* An inſtrument by which obſervations are made in the night.

That projection of the ſtars which includes all the ſtars in our horizon, and therefore reaches to the thirty-eight degree and a half of ſouthern latitude, though its centre is the north pole, gives us a better view of the heavenly bodies as they appear every night to us; and it may ſerve for a *nocturnal*, and ſhew the true hour of the night. *Watts.*

To NOD. *v. n.* [Of uncertain derivation: *νεύω*, Gr. *nuto*, Lat. *amneidio*, Welſh.] 1. To decline the head with a quick motion. 2. To pay a ſlight bow. 3. To bend downwards with quick motion. 4. To be drowſy.

(1.) Let every feeble rumour ſhake your hearts;
Your enemies with *nodding* of their plumes,
Fan you into deſpair. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Cleopatra had *nodded* him to her. *Shakeſp.*

——— On the faith of Jove rely,
When *nodding* to thy ſuit he bows the ſky. *Dryden.*

(2.) — Caſſius muſt bend his body,
If Cæſar careleſly but *nod* on him. *Shakeſp.*

(3.) When a pine is hewn on the plains,
And the laſt mortal ſtroke alone remains,
Lab'ring in pangs of death, and threatning all,
This way and that ſhe *nods*, conſidering where to fall.
Dryden.

— He climbs the mountain rocks,
Fir'd by the *nodding* verdure of its brow. *Thomſon.*

(4.) Your two predeceſſors were famous for their dreams and viſions, and contrary to all other authors, never pleaſed their readers more than when they were *nodding*. *Addiſon.*

Nod. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. A quick declination of the head. 2. A quick declination. 3. The motion of the head in drowſineſs. 4. A ſlight obeiſance.

(1.) Children being to be reſtrained by the parents only in vicious things; a look or *nod* only ought to correct them when they do amiſs. *Locke on Education.*

A mighty king I am, an earthly God;
Nations obey my word, and wait my *nod*:
And life or death depend on my decree. *Prior.*

(2.) Like a drunken ſailor on a maſt,
Ready with every *nod* to tumble down
Into the fatal bowels of the deep. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

(3.) Every drowſy *nod* ſhakes their doctrine who teach, that the ſoul is always thinking. *Locke.*

(4.) Will he give you the *nod*?
Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.

Since the wiſdom of their choice is rather to have my cap than my heart, I will practiſe the inſinuating *nod*, and be off to them moſt counterfeitly. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Noda'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *nodo*.] The ſtate of being knotted, or act of making knots.

No'dder. *n. ſ.* [from *nod*.] One who makes nods.

A ſet of *nodders*, winkers, and whiſperers, whoſe buſineſs is to ſtrangle all other offspring of wit in their birth. *Pope.*

No'ddle. *n. ſ.* [hnol, Saxon.] A head; in contempt.

——— Her care ſhall be
To comb your *noddle* with a three-legg'd ſtool. *Shakeſp.*

Let our wines without mixture, or ſtain, be all fine,
Or call up the maſter and break his dull *noddle*. *B. Johnſ.*

My head's not made of braſs,
As friar Bacon's *noddle* was. *Hudibras.*

He would not have it ſaid before the people, that images are to be worſhipped with Latria, but rather the contrary, becauſe diſtinctions neceſſary to defend it are too ſubtile for their *noddles*. *Stillingfleet.*

Come, maſter, I have a project in my *noddle*, that ſhall bring my miſtreſs to you back again, with as good will as ever ſhe went from you. *L'Eſtrange.*

Why ſhould'ſt thou try to hide thyſelf in youth?
Impartial Proſerpine beholds the truth;
And laughing at ſo fond and vain a taſk,
Will ſtrip thy hoary *noddle* of its maſk. *Addiſon.*
Thou that art ever half the city's grace,
And add'ſt to ſolemn *noddles*, ſolemn pace. *Fenton.*

NO'DDY. *n. ſ.* [from *naudin*, French.] A ſimpleton; an idiot.

The whole race of bawling, fluttering *noddies*, by what title ſoever dignified, are a-kin to the aſs in this fable. *L'Eſtrange.*

NODE. *n. ſ.* [*nodus*, Latin.] 1. A knot; a knob. 2. A ſwelling on the bone. 3. Interſection.

(2.) If *nodes* be the cauſe of the pain, foment with ſpirit of wine wherein opium and ſaffron have been diſſolved. *Wiſeman.*

(3.) All theſe variations are finiſhed in nineteen years, nearly agreeing with the courſe of the *nodes*; i. e. the points in the ecliptic where the moon croſſeth that circle as ſhe paſſeth to her northern or ſouthern latitude; which *nodes* are called the head and tail of the dragon. *Holder.*

NODO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *nodoſus*, Latin.] Complication; knot.

Theſe the midwife cutteth off, contriving them into a knot cloſe unto the body of the infant; from whence enſueth that tortuoſity, or complicated *nodoſity* we call the navel. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

NO'DOUS. *adj.* [*nodoſus*, Latin.] Knotty; full of knots.

This is ſeldom affected with the gout, and when that becometh *nodous*, men continue not long after. *Brown.*

NO'DULE. *n. ſ.* [*nodulus*, Latin.] A ſmall lump.

Thoſe minerals in the ſtrata, are either found in grains, or elſe they are amaſſed into balls, lumps, or *nodules*: which *nodules* are either of an irregular price, or of a figure ſomewhat more regular. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

NO'GGEN. *adj.* Hard; rough; harſh.

He put on a hard, coarſe, *noggen* ſhirt of Pendrels. *Eſcape of King Charles.*

NO'GGIN. *n. ſ.* [*noſſel*, German.] A ſmall mug.

Frog laughed in his ſleeve, gave the ſquire the other *noggin* of brandy, and clapped him on the back. *Arbuthnot.*

NOI'ANCE. *n. ſ.* [See ANNOIANCE.] Miſchief; inconvenience.

To borrow to-day, and to-morrow to mis,
For lender and [illegible]rower *noiance* it is. *Tuſſer.*
The ſingle and peculiar life is bound,
With all the ſtrength and armour of the mind,
To keep itſelf from *noiance*. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

To NOIE. *v. a.* To annoy. An old word diſuſed.

Let ſervant be ready with mattock in hand,
To ſtub out the buſhes that *noieth* the land. *Tuſſer.*

NOI'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *noie.*] One who annoys. An old word in diſuſe.

The north is a *noier* to graſs of all ſuits,
The eaſt a deſtroyer to herbs and all fruits. *Tuſſer.*

NOI'OUS. *adj.* [*noioſo*, Italian.] Hurtful; miſchievous; troubleſome; inconvenient. Obſolete.

Being bred in a hot country, they found much hair on their faces to be *noious* unto them. *Spenſer.*

The falſe Dueſſa leaving *noious* night,
Return'd to ſtately palace of dame Pride. *Spenſer.*
But neither darkneſs foul, nor filthy bands,
Nor *noious* ſmell his purpoſe could withhold. *Spenſer.*

NOISE. *n. ſ.* [*noiſe*, French.] 1. Any kind of ſound. 2. Outcry; clamour; boaſting or importunate talk. 3. Occaſion of talk. 4. A concert. Obſolete.

(1.) *Noiſes*, as of waters falling down, ſounded about them, and ſad viſions appeared unto them. *Wiſd.* xvii. 4.

Whether it were a whiſtling ſound, or a melodious *noiſe* of birds among the ſpreading branches, theſe things made them ſwoon. *Wiſd.* xvii. 18.

Great motions in nature paſs without ſound or *noiſe*. The heavens turn about in a moſt rapid motion, without *noiſe* to us perceived; though in ſome dreams they have been ſaid to make an excellent muſick. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

——— Fear
Shakes your hearts, while thro' the iſle they hear
A laſting *noiſe*, as horrid and as loud
As thunder makes, before it breaks the cloud. *Waller.*

(2.) What *noiſe* have we had about tranſplantation of diſeaſes, and transfuſion of blood. *Baker on Learning.*

(3.) Socrates lived in Athens during the great plague, which has made ſo much *noiſe* through all ages, and never caught the leaſt infection. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

To NOISE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſound loud.

——— Harm
Thoſe terrors, which thou ſpeak'ſt of, did me none;
Tho' *noiſing* loud and threatning nigh. *Milton.*

To NOISE. *v. a.* To ſpread by rumour, or report.

All theſe ſayings were *noiſed* abroad throughout all the hill country. *Luke* i. 65.

I ſhall not need to relate the affluence of young nobles from hence into Spain, after the voice of our prince's being there had been quickly *noiſed*. *Wotton.*

They might buz and whiſper it one to another; and tacitly withdrawing from the preſence of the apoſtle, they then lift up their voices and *noiſed* it about the city. *Bentley.*

NOI'SEFUL. *adj.* [*noiſe* and *full.*] Loud; clamorous.

That eunuch, guardian of rich Holland's trade,
Whoſe *noiſeful* valour does no foe invade,
And weak aſſiſtance with his friends deſtroy. *Dryden.*

NOI'SELESS. *adj.* [from *noiſe.*] Silent; without ſound.

——— On our quick'ſt decrees,
Th' inaudible and *noiſeleſs* foot of time
Steals, ere we can effect them. *Shakeſp.*
So *noiſeleſs* would I live, ſuch death to find,
Like timely fruit, not ſhaken by the wind,
But ripely dropping from the ſapleſs bough. *Dryden.*
Convinc'd, that *noiſeleſs* piety might dwell
In ſecular retreats, and flouriſh well. *Harte.*

NOI'SINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *noiſy.*] Loudneſs of ſound; importunity of clamour.

NOI'SEMAKER. *n. ſ.* [*noiſe* and *maker.*] Clamourer.

The iſſue of all this noiſe is, the making of the *noiſemakers* ſtill more ridiculous. *L'Eſtrange.*

NOI'SOME. *adj.* [*noioſo*, Italian.] 1. Noxious; miſchievous; unwholeſome. 2. Offenſive; diſguſting.

(1.) In caſe it may be proved, that among the number of rites and orders common unto both, there are particulars, the uſe whereof is utterly unlawful in regard of ſome ſpecial bad and *noiſome* quality; there is no doubt but we ought to relinquiſh ſuch rites and orders, what freedom ſoever we have to retain the other ſtill. *Hooker.*

The brake and the cockle are *noiſome* too much. *Tuſſer.*

All my plants I ſave from nightly ill
Of *noiſome* winds, and blaſting vapours chill. *Milton.*
Graviſca *noiſome* from the neighb'ring fen,
And his own Cære ſent three hundred men. *Dryden.*
The *noiſome* peſt'lence, that in open war
Terrible, marches through the mid-day air,
And ſcatters death. *Prior.*
(2.) The ſeeing theſe effects, will be
Both *noiſome* and infectious. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Foul words are but foul wind, and foul wind is but foul breath, and foul breath is *noiſome*. *Shakeſp. Much Ado.*

The filthineſs of his ſmell was *noiſome* to all his army. 2 *Mac.* ix. 9.

An error in the judgment, is like an impoſtem in the head, which is always *noiſome*, and frequently mortal. *South.*

NOI'SOMELY. *adv.* [from *noiſome.*] With a fœtid ſtench; with an infectious ſteam.

NOI'SOMENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *noiſome.*] Aptneſs to diſguſt; offenſiveneſs.

If he muſt needs be ſeen, with all his filth and *noiſomeneſs* about him, he promiſes himſelf however, that it will be ſome allay to his reproach, to be but one of many to march in a troop. *South.*

Noi'sy. *adj.* [from *noiſe.*] 1. Sounding loud. 2. Clamorous; turbulent.

(2.) O leave the *noiſy* town, O come and ſee
Our country cotts, and live content with me! *Dryden.*

To *noiſy* fools a grave attention lend. *Smith.*

Although he employs his talents wholly in his cloſet, he is ſure to raiſe the hatred of the *noiſy* crowd. *Swift.*

Noll. *n. ſ.* [hnol, Saxon.] A head; a noddle.

An aſs's *noll* I fixed on his head. *Shakeſp.*

NO'LI me tangere. [Latin.] 1. Kind of cancerous ſwelling, exaſperated by applications. 2. A plant.

(2.) *Noli me tangere* may be planted among your flowers, for the rarity of it. *Mortimer.*

Noli'tion. *n. ſ.* [*nolitio*, Latin.] Unwillingneſs: oppoſed to *volition.*

Proper acts of the will are, volition, *nolition*, choice, reſolution, and command, in relation to ſubordinate faculties. *Hale.*

No'mancy. *n. ſ.* [*nomance*, *nomancie*, Fr. *nomen*, Latin; and μαντεία, Greek.] The art of divining the fates of perſons by the letters that form their names. *Dict.*

No'mbles. *n. ſ.* The entrails of a deer.

NOMENCLA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin; *nomenclateur*, French.] One who calls things or perſons by their proper names.

There were a ſet of men in old Rome called *nomenclators*; men who could call every man by his name. *Addiſon.*

Are envy, pride, avarice, and ambition, ſuch ill *nomenclators* that they cannot furniſh appellations for their owners? *Swift.*

Nomencla'ture. *n. ſ.* [*nomenclature*, French; *nomenclatura*, Latin.] 1. The act of naming. 2. A vocabulary; a dictionary.

(1.) To ſay where notions cannot fitly be reconciled, that there wanteth a term or *nomenclature* for it, is but a ſhift of ignorance. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

(2.) The watry plantations fall not under that *nomenclature* of Adam, which unto terreſtrious animals aſſigned a name appropriate unto their natures. *Brown.*

No'minal. *adj.* [*nominalis*, Lat.] Referring to names rather than to things; not real; titular.

Profound in all the *nominal*,
And real ways beyond them all. *Hudibras.*

The *nominal* definition, or derivation of the word is not ſufficient to deſcribe the nature of it. *Pearſon.*

The *nominal* eſſence of gold is that complex idea the word gold ſtands for; as a body yellow, of a certain weight, malleable, fuſible and fixed. But the real eſſence is the conſtitution of the inſenſible parts of that body on which thoſe qualities depend. *Locke.*

Were theſe people as anxious for the doctrines eſſential to the church of England, as they are for the *nominal* diſtinction of adhering to its intereſts. *Addiſon.*

No'minally. *adv.* [from *nominal.*] By name; with regard to a name; titularly.

To NO'MINATE. *v. a.* [*nomino*, Latin.] 1. To name; to mention by name. 2. To entitle; to call. 3. To ſet down; to appoint by name.

(1.) Suddenly to *nominate* them all,
It is impoſſible. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

One lady, I may civilly ſpare to *nominate*, for her ſex's ſake, whom he termed the ſpider of the court. *Wotton.*

(2.) Aread, old father, why of late
Didſt thou behight me born of Engliſh blood,
Whom all a fairy's ſon doen *nominate.* *Spenſer.*

(3.) If you repay me not on ſuch a day, let the forfeit
Be *nominated* for an equal pound
Of your fair fleſh to be cut off. *Shakeſp.*

Never having intended, never deſigned any heir in that ſenſe, we cannot expect he ſhould *nominate* or appoint any perſon to it. *Locke.*

Nomina'tion. *n. ſ.* [*nomination*, French; from *nominate.*] 1. The act of mentioning by name. 2. The power of appointing.

(1.) The forty-one immediate electors of the duke, muſt be all of ſeveral families, and of them twenty-five at leaſt concur to this *nomination.* *Wotton.*

Hammond was named to be of the aſſembly of divines; his invincible loyalty to his prince, and obedience to his mother, the church, not being ſo valid arguments againſt his *nomination*, as the repute of his learning and virtue were on the other part, to have ſome title to him. *Fell.*

(2.) The *nomination* of perſons to places, being ſo principal and inſeparable a flower of his crown, he would reſerve to himſelf. *Clarendon.*

In England the king has the *nomination* of an archbiſhop; and after *nomination*, he ſends a congé d'elire to the dean and chapter, to elect the perſon elected by him. *Ayliffe.*

No'minative. *n. ſ.* [In grammar, *nominatif*, French.] The caſe that primarily deſignates the name of any thing, and is called right, in oppoſition to the other caſes called oblique.

NON. *adv.* [Latin.] Not. It is never uſed ſeparately, but ſometimes prefixed to words with a negative power.

Since you to *non*-regardance caſt my faith,
Live you the marble-breaſted tyrant ſtill. *Shakeſp.*

Behold alſo there a lay *non*-reſidency of the rich, which in times of peace, too much neglecting their habitations, may ſeem to have provoked God to neglect them. *Holyday.*

A mere inclination to matters of duty, men reckon a willing of that thing; when they are juſtly charged with an actual *non*-performance of what the law requires. *South.*

For an account at large of biſhop's Sanderſon's laſt judgment concerning God's concurrence, or *non*-concurrence with the actions of men, and the poſitive entity of ſins of commiſſion, I refer you to his letters. *Pierce.*

The third ſort of agreement or diſagreement in our ideas, which the perception of the mind is employed about, is coexiſtence, or *non*-exiſtence in the ſame ſubject. *Locke.*

It is not a *non-act*, which introduces a cuſtom, a cuſtom being a common uſage. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

In the imperial chamber this anſwer is not admitted, viz. I do not believe it as the matter is alledged. And the reaſon of this *non*-admiſſion is, its great uncertainty. *Ayliffe.*

An apparitor came to the church, and informed the parſon, that he muſt pay the tenths to ſuch a man; and the biſhop certified the eccleſiaſtical court under his ſeal on the *non*-payment of them, that he refuſed to pay them. *Ayliffe.*

The *non*-appearance of perſons to ſupport the united ſenſe of both houſes of parliament, can never be conſtrued as a general diffidence of being able to ſupport the charge againſt the patent and patentee. *Swift.*

This may be accounted for by the turbulence of paſſions upon the various and ſurpriſing turns of good and evil fortune, in a long evening at play; the mind being wholly taken up, and the conſequence of *non*-attention ſo fatal. *Swift.*

No'nage. *n. ſ.* [*non* and *age.*] Minority; time of life before legal maturity.

In him there is a hope of government;
Which in his *nonage*, counſel under him,
And in his full and ripen'd years, himſelf
Shall govern well. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

Be love but there, let poor ſix years
Be pos'd with the matureſt fears
Man trembles at we ſtraight ſhall find
Love knows no *nonage* nor the mind. *Craſhaw.*

We have a miſtaken apprehenſion of antiquity, calling that ſo which in truth is the world's *nonage.* *Glanville.*

'Tis neceſſary that men ſhould firſt be out of their *nonage*, before they can attain to an actual uſe of this principle: and withal, that they ſhould be ready to exert and exerciſe their faculties. *Wilkins.*

Thoſe charters were not avoidable for the king's *nonage*;

and if there could have been any ſuch pretence, that alone would not avoid them. *Hale.*

After Chaucer there was a Spenſer, a Harrington, a Fairfax, before Waller and Denham were in being; and our numbers were in their *nonage* 'till theſe laſt appeared. *Dryden.*

In their tender *nonage*, while they ſpread
Their ſpringing leaves, and lift their infant head,
Indulge their childhood, and the nurſling ſpare. *Dryden.*

Nonce. *n. ſ.* [The original of this word is uncertain; *Skinner* imagines it to come from *own* or *once*; or from *nutz*, German, *need* or *uſe*: *Junius* derives it leſs probably from *noiance*, to do *for the nonce*; being, according to him, to do it *merely for miſchief*.] Purpoſe; intent; deſign. Not now in uſe.

——— I ſaw a wolf
Nurſing two whelps; I ſaw her little ones
In wanton dalliance the teat to crave,
While ſhe her neck wreath'd from them for the *nonce*. *Spenſer.*

They uſed at firſt to fume the fiſh in a houſe built for the *nonce*. *Carew.*

When in your motion you are hot,
And that he calls for drink, I'll have prepar'd him
A chalice for the *nonce*. *Shak. Hamlet.*

Such a light and metall'd dance,
Saw you never;
And they lead men for the *nonce*,
That turn round like grindle-ſtones. *B. Johnſon.*

——— A voider for the *nonce*,
I wrong the devil ſhould I pick their bones. *Cleaveland.*

Coming ten times for the *nonce*,
I never yet could ſee it flow but once. *Cotton.*

Nonconfo'rmity. *n. ſ.* [*non* and *conformity*.] 1. Refuſal of compliance. 2. Refuſal to join in the eſtabliſhed religion.

(1.) The will of our Maker, whether diſcovered by reaſon or revelation, carries the higheſt authority with it; a conformity or *nonconformity* to it, determines their actions to be morally good or evil. *Watts's Logick.*

(2.) Since the liturgy, rites, and ceremonies of our church, are ſo much ſtruck at, and all upon a plea of conſcience, it will concern us to examine the force of this plea, which our adverſaries are ſtill ſetting up as the grand pillar and butteres of *nonconformity*. *South's Sermons.*

The lady will plead the toleration which allows her *nonconformity* in this particular. *Addiſon, Spect.*

Nonconfo'rmist. *n. ſ.* [*non* and *conformiſt*.] One who refuſes to join in the eſtabliſhed worſhip.

On his death-bed he declared himſelf a *non-conformiſt*, and had a fanatick preacher to be his ſpiritual guide. *Swift.*

None. *adj.* [ne one, nan, ne ane, Saxon.] 1. Not one: uſed both of perſons and things. 2. Not any: *no* was in this ſenſe uſed anciently before a conſonant, and *none* before a vowel. 3. Not other. 4. *None of* ſometimes ſignifies only emphatically *nothing*. 5. *None* is always uſed when it relates to a ſubſtantive going before; as, we ſhall have *no* wine: wine we ſhall have *none*. 6. *None* ſeems originally to have ſignified according to its derivation, *not one*, and therefore to have had no plural, but it is now uſed plurally.

(1.) Ye ſhall flee when *none* purſueth you. *Lev.* xxvi. 17.

That killing power is *none* of thine,
I gave it to thy voice and eyes:
Thy ſweets, thy graces, all are mine;
Thou art my ſtar, ſhin'ſt in my ſkies. *Carew.*

That fowl which is *none* of the lighteſt, can eaſily move itſelf up and down in the air without ſtirring its wings. *Wilkins.*

Another, which is *none* of the leaſt advantages of hope is, its great efficacy in preſerving us from ſetting too high a value on preſent enjoyments. *Addiſon, Spect.*

(2.) Six days ſhall ye gather it, but on the ſabbath there ſhall be *none*. *Exodus*, xvi. 26.

Thy life ſhall hang in doubt, and thou ſhalt have *none* aſſurance of this life. *Deut.* xxviii. 66.

Before the deluge, the air was calm; *none* of thoſe tumultuary motions of vapours, which the mountains and winds cauſe in ours. *Burnet's Theory.*

The moſt glaring and notorious paſſages, are *none* of the fineſt. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

(3.) This is *none* other but the houſe of God, and the gate of heaven. *Gen.* xxviii. 17.

(4.) My people would not hearken to my voice: and Iſrael would *none of* me. *Pſ.* lxxxi. 11.

(6.) Terms of peace were *none*
Vouchſaf'd. *Milton.*

——— In at this gate *none* paſs
The vigilance here plac'd, but ſuch as come
Well known from Heav'n. *Milton.*

——— Nor think though men were *none*
That heav'n would want ſpectators, God want praiſe. *Milton.*

None'ntity. *n. ſ.* [*non* and *entity*.] 1. Nonexiſtence, the negation of being. 2. A thing not exiſting.

(1.) When they ſay nothing from nothing, they muſt underſtand it as excluding all cauſes. In which ſenſe it is moſt evidently true; being equivalent to this propoſition, that nothing can make itſelf, or, nothing cannot bring its no-ſelf out of *nonentity* into ſomething. *Bentley.*

(2.) There was no ſuch thing as rendering evil for evil, when evil was truly a *nonentity*, and no where to be found. *South.*

We have heard, and think it pity that your inquiſitive genius ſhould not be better employed, than in looking after that theological *nonentity*. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Nonexi'stence. *n. ſ.* [*non* and *exiſtence*.] 1. Inexiſtence; negation of being. 2. The thing not exiſting.

A method of many writers, which depreciates the eſteem of miracles is, to ſalve not only real verities, but alſo *nonexiſtences*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Nonju'ring. *adj.* [*non* and *juro*, Latin.] Belonging to thoſe who will not ſwear allegiance to the Hanoverian family.

This objection was offered me by a very pious, learned, and worthy gentleman of the *nonjuring* party. *Swift.*

Nonju'ror. *n. ſ.* [from *non* and *juror*.] One who conceiving James II. unjuſtly depoſed, refuſes to ſwear allegiance to thoſe who have ſucceeded him.

Nonna'turals. *n. ſ.* [*non naturalia*.] Phyſicians reckon theſe to be ſix, viz. air, meat and drink, ſleep and watching, motion and reſt, retention and excretion, and the paſſions of the mind.

The ſix *nonnaturals* are ſuch as neither naturally conſtitutive, nor merely deſtructive, do preſerve or deſtroy according unto circumſtances. *Brown.*

Nonpare'il. *n. ſ.* [*non* and *pareil*, French.] 1. Excellence unequalled. 2. A kind of apple. 3. Printers letter of a ſmall ſize, on which ſmall Bibles and Common Prayers are printed.

(1.) My lord and maſter loves you: O ſuch love
Could be but recompenc'd tho' you were crown'd
The *nonpareil* of beauty. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*

No'nplus. *n. ſ.* [*non* and *plus*, Latin.] Puzzle; inability to ſay or do more. A low word.

Let it ſeem never ſo ſtrange and impoſſible, the *nonplus* of my reaſon will yield a fairer opportunity to my faith. *South.*

One or two rules, on which their concluſions depend, in moſt men have governed all their thoughts: take theſe from them and they are at a loſs, and their underſtanding is perfectly at a *nonplus*. *Locke.*

Such an artiſt did not begin the matter at a venture, and when put to a *nonplus*, pauſe and heſitate which way he ſhould proceed; but he had firſt in his comprehenſive intellect a compleat idea of the whole organical body. *Bentley.*

To No'nplus. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To confound; to puzzle; to put to a ſtand; to ſtop.

Nor is the compoſition of our own bodies the only wonder; we are as much *nonpluſt* by the moſt contemptible worm and plant. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

——— His parts were ſo accompliſht,
That right or wrong he ne'er was *nonpluſt*. *Hudibras.*

That ſin that is a pitch beyond all thoſe, muſt needs be ſuch an one as muſt *nonplus* the devil himſelf to proceed farther. *South.*

What, you are confounded, and ſtand mute?
Somewhat *nonpluſt* to hear you deny your name. *Dryden.*

Tom has been eloquent for half an hour together, when he has been *nonpluſed* by Mr. Dry's deſiring him to tell what it was that he endeavoured to prove. *Spectator.*

Nonre'sidence. *n. ſ.* [*non* and *reſidence.*] Failure of reſidence.

If the character of perſons choſen into the church had been regarded, there would be fewer complaints of *nonreſidence*. *Swift.*

Nonre'sident. *n. ſ.* [*non* and *reſident.*] One who neglects to live at the proper place.

As to nonreſidents, there are not ten clergymen in the kingdom who can be termed *nonreſidents*. *Swift.*

Nonresi'stance. *n. ſ.* [*non* and *reſiſtance.*] The principle of not oppoſing the king; ready obedience to a ſuperiour.

NO'NSENSE. *n. ſ.* [*non* and *ſenſe.*] 1. Unmeaning or ungrammatical language. 2. Trifles; things of no importance. A low word.

(1.) 'Till underſtood, all tales,
Like *nonſenſe*, are not true nor falſe. *Hudibras.*

Many copies diſperſed gathering new faults, I ſaw more *nonſenſe* than I could have crammed into it. *Dryden.*

This *nonſenſe* got into all the following editions by a miſtake of the ſtage editors. *Pope on Shakeſp.*

(2.) What's the world to him,
'Tis *nonſenſe* all. *Thomſon.*

Nonse'nsical. *adj.* [from *nonſenſe.*] Unmeaning; fooliſh.

They had produced many other inept combinations, or aggregate forms of particular things, and *nonſenſical* ſyſtems of the whole. *Ray on the Creation.*

Nonse'nsicalness. *n. ſ.* [from *nonſenſical.*] Ungrammatical jargon; fooliſh abſurdity.

Nonso'lvent. *n. ſ.* [*non* and *ſolvent.*] Who cannot pay his debts.

Nonsolu'tion. *n. ſ.* [*non* and *ſolution.*] Failure of ſolution.

Athenæus inſtances ænigmatical propoſitions, and the forfeitures and rewards upon their ſolution and *nonſolution*. *Broome.*

Nonspa'ring. *adj.* [*non* and *ſparing.*] Mercileſs; all-deſtroying.

——— Is't I expoſe
Thoſe tender limbs of thine to the event
Of the *nonſparing* war. *Shak. All's well that Ends well.*

To **Nonsui't.** *v. a.* [*non* and *ſuit.*] To deprive of the benefit of a legal proceſs for ſome failure in the management.

The addreſſes of both houſes of parliament, the council, and the declarations of moſt counties and corporations, are laid aſide as of no weight, and the whole kingdom of Ireland *nonſuited*, in default of appearance. *Swift.*

Noo'dle. *n. ſ.* [from *noddle* or *noddy.*] A fool; a ſimpleton.

Nook. *n. ſ.* [from *een*, *boeck*, German. A corner; a covert made by an angle or interſection.

——— Safely in harbour
Is the king's ſhip, in the deep *nook*, where once
Thou call'dſt me up. *Shak. Tempeſt.*

Buy a foggy and dirty farm
In that *nook* ſhotten iſle of Albion. *Shak. H. V.*

Thus entred ſhe the light-excluding cave,
And through it ſought ſome inmoſt *nooke* to ſave
The gold. *Chapman.*

The ſavages were driven out of their great Ards, into a little *nook* of land near the river of Strangford; where they now poſſeſs a little territory. *Davies.*

Meander, who is ſaid ſo intricate to be,
Hath not ſo many turns, nor crankling *nooks* as ſhe. *Drayton.*

——— Unſphere
The ſpirit of Plato to unfold
What worlds or what vaſt regions hold
Th' immortal mind that hath forſook
Her manſion in this fleſhly *nook*. *Milt. Poems.*

——— Ithuriel and Zephon,
Search thro' this garden, leave unſearch'd no *nook*. *Milton.*

A third form'd within the ground
A various mold; and from the boiling cells,
By ſtrange conveyance, fill'd each hollow *nook*. *Milton.*

NOON. *n. ſ.* [non, Saxon; *nawn*, Welſh; *none*, Erſe; ſuppoſed to be derived from *nona*, Latin, the *ninth hour*, at which their *cœna* or chief meal was eaten; whence the other nations called the time of their *dinner* or chief meal, though earlier in the day, by the ſame name.] 1. The middle hour of the day; twelve; the time when the ſun is in the meridian; midday. 2. It is taken for midnight.

(1.) Fetch forth the ſtocks, there ſhall he ſit 'till *noon*.—
'Till *noon*! 'till night, my lord. *Shak. K. Lear.*

The day already half his race had run,
And ſummon'd him to due repaſt at *noon*. *Dryd.*

If I turn my eyes at *noon* towards the ſun, I cannot avoid the ideas which the light or ſun produces in me. *Locke.*

In days of poverty his heart was light:
He ſung his hymns at morning, *noon* and night. *Harte.*

(2.) Full before him at the *noon* of night,
He ſaw a quire of ladies. *Dryd.*

Noon. *adj.* Meridional.

How oft the *noon*, how oft the midnight bell,
That iron tongue of death! with ſolemn knell,
On folly's errands, as we vainly roam,
Knocks at our hearts, and finds our thoughts from home? *Young.*

Noo'nday. *n. ſ.* [*noon* and *day.*] Midday.

The bird of night did ſit,
Ev'n at *noonday*, upon the market-place,
Houting and ſhrieking. *Shak. Julius Cæſar.*

The dimneſs of our intellectual eyes, Ariſtotle fitly compares to thoſe of an owl at *noonday*. *Boyle.*

Noo'nday. *adj.* Meridional.

The ſcorching ſun was mounted high,
In all its luſtre to the *noonday* ſky. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

Noo'ning *n. ſ.* [from *noon.*] Repoſe or repaſt at noon.

Noo'ntide. *n. ſ.* [*noon* and *tide.*] Midday; time of noon.

Sorrow breaks ſeaſons and repoſing hours,
Makes the night morning, and the *noontide* night. *Shak.*

Noo'ntide. *adj.* Meridional.

Phaeton hath tumbled from his car,
And made an evening at the *noontide* prick. *Shakeſp.*

All things in beſt order to invite
Noontide repaſt, or afternoon's repoſe. *Milton.*

We expect the morning red in vain;
'Tis hid in vapours, or obſcur'd in rain.
The *noontide* yellow we in vain require;
'Tis black in ſtorm, or red in light'ning fire. *Prior.*

NOOSE. *n. ſ.* [*noſada*, entangled; a word found in the gloſſes of *Lipſius*. Mr. *Lye.*] A running knot which the more it is drawn binds the cloſer.

Can'ſt thou with a weak angle ſtrike the whale?
Catch with a hook, or with a *nooſe* inthral? *Sandys.*

Where the hangman does diſpoſe,
To ſpecial friend the knot of *nooſe*. *Hudibras.*

They run their necks into a *nooſe,*
They'd break 'em after, to break looſe. *Hudibras.*
Falſely he falls into ſome dangerous *nooſe,*
And then as meanly labours to get looſe. *Dryd.*
A rope and a *nooſe* are no jeſting matters. *Arbuth. J. Bull.*

To **Noose.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie in a nooſe; to catch; to entrap.

The ſin is woven with threads of different ſizes, the leaſt of them ſtrong enough to *nooſe* and entrap us. *Gov. of Tongue.*

Nope. *n. ſ.* [*rubicilla.*] A kind of bird called a bullfinch or redtail.

Nor. *conjunct.* [*ne or.*] 1. A particle marking the ſecond or ſubſequent branch of a negative propoſition: correlative to *neither* or *not.* 2. Two negatives are ſometimes joined, but not according to the propriety of our preſent language, though rightly in the Saxon. 3. *Neither* is ſometimes included in *nor,* but not elegantly. 4. *Nor* is in poetry uſed in the firſt branch for *neither.*

(1.) I neither love, *nor* fear thee. *Shakeſp.*
Neither love will twine, *nor* hay. *Marvel.*
(2.) ——— Mine eyes,
Which I have darted at thee, hurt thee not;
Nor, I am ſure there is *no* force in eyes
That can do hurt. *Shak. As you like it.*
(3.) Before her gates, hill wolves and lions lay;
Which with her virtuous drugs ſo tame ſhe made,
That wolfe, *nor* lion, would one man invade. *Chapman.*
Pow'r, diſgrace, *nor* death could ought divert
Thy glorious tongue thus to reveal thy heart. *Daniel.*
Simois *nor* Xanthus ſhall be wanting there;
A new Achilles ſhall in arms appear. *Dryd.*
(4.) Idle nymph, I pray thee, be
Modeſt, and not follow me,
I *nor* love myſelf, *nor* thee. *B. Johnſon.*
Nor did they not perceive their evil plight,
Or the fierce pains not feel. *Milton.*
But how perplext, alas! is human fate?
I whom *nor* avarice, *nor* pleaſures move;
Yet muſt myſelf be made a ſlave to love. *Walſh.*

NORTH. *n. ſ.* [noꞃð, Saxon.] The point oppoſite to the ſun in the meridian.

More unconſtant than the wind; who wooes
Ev'n now the frozen boſom of the *north;*
And being anger'd puffs away from thence,
Turning his face to the dew dropping ſouth. *Shakeſp.*
The tyrannous breathing of the *north,*
Shakes all our buds from blowing. *Shak. Cymbel.*
—— Fierce Boreas iſſues forth
T' invade th' frozen waggon of the *north.* *Dryd.*

North. *adj.* Northern; being in the north.

This ſhall be your *north* border from the great ſea to mount Hor. *Num.* xxxiv. 7.

Northea'st. *n. ſ.* [*noordeaſt,* Dutch.] The point between the north and eaſt.

John Cabot, a Venetian, the father of Sebaſtian Cabot, in behalf of Henry the Seventh of England, diſcovered all the *north-eaſt* coaſts hereof, from the cape of Florida in the ſouth, to Newfoundland and Terra d'Labrador in the north. *Heylyn.*

The inferiour ſea towards the ſoutheaſt, the Ionian towards the ſouth, and the Adriatick on the *northeaſt* ſide, were commanded by three different nations. *Arbuthnot.*

No'rtherly. *adj.* [from *north.*] Being towards the north.

The *northerly* and ſoutherly winds, commonly eſteemed the cauſes of cold and warm weather, are really the effects of the cold or warmth of the atmoſphere. *Derham.*

No'rthern. *adj.* [from *north.*] Being in the north.

Proud *northern* lord, Clifford of Cumberland. *Shak.*

If we erect a red-hot wire until it cool, and hang it up with wax and untwiſted ſilk, where the lower end which cooled next the earth doth reſt, that is the *northern* point. *Brown.*

Northsta'r. *n. ſ.* [*north* and *ſtar.*] The poleſtar; the lode-ſtar.

If her breath were as terrible as her terminations, there were no living near her, ſhe would infect to the *northſtar.* *Shak.*

No'rthward. *adj.* [*north* and ƿeaꞃð, Saxon.] Being towards the north.

No'rthward.
No'rthwards. } *adv.* [*north* and ƿeaꞃð, Saxon.] Towards the north.

Miſlike me not for my complexion,
The ſhadow'd livery of the burniſh'd ſun.
Bring me the faireſt creature *northward* born,
Where Phœbus' fire ſcarce thaws the icicles,
And prove whoſe blood is reddeſt. *Shakeſp.*

Going *northward* aloof, as long as they had any doubt of being purſued, at laſt they croſſed the ocean to Spain. *Bacon.*

Northward beyond the mountains we will go,
Where rocks lie cover'd with eternal ſnow. *Dryd.*

A cloſe priſoner in a room, twenty foot ſquare, being at the northſide of his chamber, is at liberty to walk twenty foot ſouthward, not walk twenty foot *northward.* *Locke.*

Northwe'st. *n. ſ.* [*north* and *weſt.*] The point between the north and weſt.

The bathing places that they may remain under the ſun until evening, he expoſeth unto the ſummer ſetting, that is *northweſt.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Northwi'nd. *n. ſ.* [*north* and *wind.*] The wind that blows from the north.

The clouds were fled,
Driven by a keen *northwind.* *Milton.*
When the fierce *northwind,* with his airy forces
Rears up the Baltick to a foaming fury. *Watts.*

NOSE. *n. ſ.* [noꞅe, noꞅa, Saxon.] 1. The prominence on the face, which is the organ of ſcent and the emunctory of the brain. 2. The end of any thing. 3. Scent; ſagacity. 4. *To lead by the* Nose. To drag by force; as a bear by his ring. To lead blindly. 5. *To truſt one's* Nose *into* the affairs of others. To be meddling with other people's matters; to be a buſy body. 6. *To put one's* Nose *out of* joint. To put one out in the affections of another.

(1.) Down with the *noſe,*
Take the bridge quite away
Of him that, his particular to forefend,
Smells from the gen'ral weal. *Shak. Timon.*
Noſe of Turks and Tartars lips. *Shak. Macbeth.*
——— Our decrees,
Dead to infliction, to themſelves are dead;
And liberty plucks juſtice by the *noſe.* *Sh. M. of Ven.*

There can be no reaſon given why a viſage ſomewhat longer, or a *noſe* flatter, could not have conſiſted with ſuch a ſoul. *Locke.*

Poetry takes me up ſo entirely, that I ſcarce ſee what paſſes under my *noſe.* *Pope's Letters.*

(2.) The lungs are as bellows, the aſpera arteria is the *noſe* of the bellows. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

(3.) We are not offended with a dog for a better *noſe* than his maſter. *Collier on Envy.*

(4.) Tho' authority be a ſtubborn bear,
Yet he is oft *led by the noſe* with gold. *Shak. W. Tale.*

In ſuits which a man doth not underſtand, it is good to refer them to ſome friend, but let him chuſe well his referendaries, elſe he may be *led by the noſe.* *Bacon.*

That ſome occult deſign doth lie
In bloody cynarctomachy,
Is plain enough to him that knows,
How ſaints *lead* brothers *by the noſe.* *Hudibras.*

This is the method of all popular ſhams, when the multitude are to be *led by the noſes* into a fool's paradiſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **Nose.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To ſcent; to ſmell. 2. To face; to oppoſe.

(1.) *Noſe* him as you go up the ſtairs. *Shak. Hamlet.*

To **Nose.** *v. n.* To look big; to bluſter.

Adult'rous Anthony
Gives his potent regiment to a trull
That *noſes* it againſt us. *Shakeſp.*

NO'SEBLEED. *n. ſ.* [*noſe* and *bleed*; *millefolium.*] A kind of herb.

NO'SEGAY. *n. ſ.* [*noſe* and *gay.*] A poſy; a bunch of flowers.

She hath four and twenty *noſegays* for the ſhearers. *Shakeſpeare.*

——— ——— Ariel ſought
The cloſe receſſes of the virgin's thought;
As on the *noſegay* in her breaſt reclin'd,
He watch'd the ideas riſing in her mind. *Pope.*

Get you gone in the country to dreſs up *noſegays* for a holyday. *Arbuth. Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

NO'SELESS. *adj.* [from *noſe.*] Wanting a noſe; deprived of the noſe.

——— Mangled Myrmidons,
Noſeleſs, and handleſs, hackt and chipt, come to him. *Shakeſpeare.*

NO'SESMART. *n. ſ.* [*noſe* and *ſmart*; *naſturtium.*] The herb creſſes.

NOSO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [νόσος and λόγος.] Doctrine of diſeaſes.

NOSOPOE'TICK. [νόσος and ποιέω.] Producing diſeaſes.

The qualities of the air are *noſopoetick*; that is, have a power of producing diſeaſes. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

NO'STRIL. *n. ſ.* [*noſe* and ðyꞃl, a hole, Saxon.] The cavity in the noſe.

Turn then my freſheſt reputation to
A ſavour that may ſtrike the dulleſt *noſtril.* *Shak.*

Stinks which the *noſtrils* ſtraight abhor, are not the moſt pernicious. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

He form'd thee, Adam, and in thy *noſtrils* breath'd
The breath of life. *Milton.*

The ſecondary action ſubſiſteth in concomitancy with the other; ſo the *noſtrils* are uſeful both for reſpiration and ſmelling, but the principal uſe is ſmelling. *Brown.*

Theſe ripe fruits recreate the *noſtrils* with their aromatic ſcent. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

NO'STRUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A medicine not yet made publick, but remaining in ſome ſingle hand.

Very extraordinary, and one of his *noſtrums*, let it be writ upon his monument, *Hic jacet auctor hujus argumenti*; for no body ever uſed it before. *Stillingfleet.*

What drop or *noſtrum* can this plague remove? *Pope.*

NOT. *adv.* [ne auꝩꞇ, Saxon; *niet*, Dutch.] 1. The particle of negation, or refuſal. 2. The firſt member of a negative ſentence, followed by *nor* or *neither.* 3. A word of exception. 4. A word of prohibition, or deprecation. 5. It denotes ceſſation or extinction. No more.

(1.) If thou be the world's great parent,
How falls it then that with thy furious fervour
Thou doſt afflict as well the *not* deſerver,
As him that doth thy lovely heſts deſpiſe? *Spenſer.*

His countenance likes me *not.* *Shak. K. Lear.*

The man held his peace, to wit whether the Lord had made his journey proſperous or *not.* *Gen.* xxiv. 21.

The queſtion is, may I do it, or may I *not* do it? *Sanderſon.*

He is invulnerable, I *not.* *Milton.*

Let each man do as to his fancy ſeems;
I wait, *not* I, till you have better dreams. *Dryden.*

This objection hinders *not* but that the heroic action enterpriſed for the Chriſtian cauſe, and executed happily, may be as well executed now as it was of old. *Dryden.*

Grammar being to teach men *not* to ſpeak, but to ſpeak correctly: where rhetoric is *not* neceſſary, grammar may be ſpared. *Locke on Education.*

This day, be bread and peace my lot;
All elſe beneath the ſun
Thou know'ſt if beſt beſtow'd or *not*,
And let thy will be done. *Pope's Univerſal Prayer.*

(2.) I was *not* in ſafety, *neither* had I reſt. *Job.*

Not for price nor reward. *Iſaiah.*

(3.) I will for this afflict the ſeed of David, but *not* for ever. *Kings.*

(4.) Stand in awe, and ſin *not.* *Pſalms.*

Forſake me *not*, O Lord; O my God, be *not* far from me. *Pſalms.*

(5.) Thine eyes are upon me, and I am *not.* *Job.* vii. 8.

NO'TABLE. *adj.* [*notable*, Fr. *notabilis*, Latin.] 1. Remarkable; memorable; obſervable: it is now ſcarcely uſed, but in irony. 2. Careful; buſtling: in contempt and irony.

(1.) The ſucceſs of thoſe wars was too *notable* to be unknown to your ears; which, it ſeems, all worthy fame hath glory to come unto. *Sidney.*

The ſame is notified in the *notableſt* places of the dioceſs. *Whitegifte.*

At Kilkenny, many *notable* laws were enacted, which ſhew, for the law doth beſt diſcover enormities, how much the Engliſh colonies were corrupted. *Davies.*

Two young men appeared *notable* in ſtrength, excellent in beauty, and comely in apparel. 2 *Mac.* iii. 26.

They bore two or three charges from the horſe with *notable* courage, and without being broken. *Clarendon.*

Both armies lay ſtill without any *notable* action, for the ſpace of ten days. *Clarendon.*

Varro's aviary is ſtill ſo famous, that it is reckoned for one of thoſe *notables* which foreign nations record. *Addiſon.*

It is impoſſible but a man muſt have firſt paſſed this *notable* ſtage, and got his conſcience thoroughly debauched and hardened, before he can arrive to the height of ſin. *South.*

(2.) This abſolute monarch was as *notable* a guardian of the fortunes, as of the lives of his ſubjects. When any man grew rich, to keep him from being dangerous to the ſtate, he ſent for all his goods. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

NO'TABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *notable.*] Appearance of buſineſs; importance: in contempt.

NO'TABLY. *adv.* [from *notable.*] 1. Memorably; remarkably. 2. With conſequence; with ſhew of importance: ironically.

(1.) This we ſee *notably* proved, in that the oft polling of hedges conduces much to their laſting. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Herein doth the endleſs mercy of God *notably* appear, that he vouchſafeth to accept of our repentance, when we repent, though not in particular as we ought to do. *Perkins.*

(2.) Mention Spain or Poland, and he talks very *notably*; but if you go out of the gazette, you drop him. *Addiſon.*

NOTA'RIAL. *adj.* [from *notary.*] Taken by a notary.

It may be called an authentick writing, though not a publick inſtrument, through want of a *notarial* evidence. *Ayliffe.*

NO'TARY. *n. ſ.* [*notaire*, French; from *notarius*, Latin.] An officer whoſe buſineſs it is to take notes of any thing which may concern the publick.

There is a declaration made to have that very book, and no other ſet abroad, wherein their preſent authoriſed *notaries* do write thoſe things fully and only, which being written and there read, are by their own open teſtimony acknowledged to be their own. *Hooker.*

Go with me to a *notary*, ſeal me there
Your bond. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

One of thoſe with him, being a *notary*, made an entry of this act. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

So I but your recorder am in this,
Or mouth and ſpeaker of the univerſe,
A miniſterial *notary*; for 'tis
Not I, but you and fame that make this verſe. *Donne.*

They have in each province, intendants and *notaries.* *Temple.*

NOTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*notatio*, Latin.] 1. The act or practice of recording any thing by marks; as by figures or letters. 2. Meaning; ſignification.

(1.) *Notation* teaches how to deſcribe any number by certain notes and characters, and to declare the value thereof being ſo deſcribed, and that is by degrees and periods. *Cocker.*

(2.) A ſoundation being primarily of uſe in architecture, hath no other literal *notation* but what belongs to it in relation to a building. *Hammond.*

Conſcience, according to the very *notation* of the word, imports a double knowledge; one of a divine law, and the other of a man's own action; and ſo is the application of a general law, to a particular inſtance of practice. *South.*

NOTCH. *n. ſ.* [*nocchia*, Italian.] 1. A nick; a hollow cut in any thing; a nock. 2. It ſeems to be erroneouſly uſed for *nich*.

(1.) The convex work is compoſed of black and citrin pieces in the margin, of a pyramidical figure appoſitely ſet, and with tranſverſe *notches*. *Grew's Muſæum.*

From his rug the ſkew'r he takes,
And on the ſtick ten equal *notches* makes:
There take my tally of ten thouſand pound. *Swift.*

He ſhew'd a comma ne'er could claim
A place in any Britiſh name;
Yet making here a perfect botch,
Thruſts your poor vowel from his *notch*. *Swift.*

To **Notch.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut in ſmall hollows.

He was too hard for him directly: before Corioli, he ſcotcht him and *notcht* him like a carbonado. *Shakeſp.*

The convex work is compoſed of black and citrin pieces, cancellated and tranſverſely *notched*. *Grew's Muſæum.*

From him whoſe quills ſtand quiver'd at his ear,
To him who *notches* ſticks at Weſtminſter. *Pope.*

Notchwee'd. *n. ſ.* [*notch* and *weed*; *atriplex olida*.] An herb called orach.

Note. [for *ne mote*.] May not.

Ne let him then admire,
But yield his ſenſe to be too blunt and baſe
That *note* without an hound fine footing trace. *Spenſer.*

NOTE. *n. ſ.* [*nota*, Latin; *notte*, French.] 1. Mark; token: as Bellarmine's *notes* of the church. 2. Notice; heed. 3. Reputation; conſequence. 4. Reproach; ſtigma. 5. Account; information; intelligence; notice. Not uſed. 6. State of being obſerved. 7. Tune; voice; harmonick or melodious ſound. 8. Single ſound in muſick. 9. Short hint; ſmall paper; memorial regiſter. 10. Abbreviation; ſymbol; muſical character. 11. A ſmall letter. 12. A written paper. 13. A paper given in confeſſion of a debt. 14. Explanatory annotation.

(1.) Whoſoever appertain to the viſible body of the church, they have alſo the *notes* of external profeſſion whereby the world knoweth what they are. *Hooker.*

(2.) Give order to my ſervants that they take
No *note* at all of our being abſent hence. *Shakeſp.*

I will beſtow ſome precepts on this virgin,
Worthy the *note*. *Shak. All's Well that ends well.*

(3.) Divers men of *note* have been brought into England. *Abbot*

Andronicus and Junia are of *note* among the apoſtles. *Romans.*

As for metals, authors of good *note* aſſure us, that even they have been obſerved to grow. *Boyle.*

(4.) The more to aggravate the *note*,
With a foul traytor's name ſtuff I thy throat. *Shakeſp.*

(5.) ——— She that from Naples
Can have no *note*; unleſs the ſun were poſt,
The man i' th' moon's too ſlow. *Shak. Tempeſt.*

In ſuits of favour, the firſt coming ought to take little place; ſo far forth conſideration may be had of his truſt, that if intelligence of the matter could not otherwiſe have been had but by him, advantage be not taken of the *note*, but the party left to his other means, and in ſome ſort recompenſed for his diſcovery. *Bacon.*

(6.) Small matters come with great commendation, becauſe they are continually in uſe and in *note*: whereas the occaſion of any great virtue cometh but on feſtivals. *Bacon.*

(7.) Theſe are the *notes* wherewith are drawn from the hearts of the multitude ſo many ſighs; with theſe tunes their minds are exaſperated againſt the lawful guides and governors of their ſouls. *Hooker.*

The wakeful bird tunes her nocturnal *note*. *Milton.*

I now muſt change theſe *notes* to tragick. *Milton.*

You that can tune your ſounding ſtring ſo well,
Of ladies beauties and of love to tell;
Once change your *note*, and let your lute report
The juſteſt grief that ever touch'd the court. *Waller.*

One common *note* on either lyre did ſtrike,
And knaves and fools we both abhorr'd alike. *Dryden.*

(8.) From harmony, from heavenly harmony!
This univerſal frame began:
From harmony to harmony,
Thro' all the compaſs of the *notes* it ran,
The diapaſon cloſing full in man. *Dryden.*

(9.) ——— He will'd me
In heedfull'ſt reſervation to beſtow them,
As *notes* whoſe faculties incluſive were,
More than they were in note. *Shakeſp.*

In the body's priſon ſo ſhe lies,
As through the body's windows ſhe muſt look,
Her divers pow'rs of ſenſe to exerciſe,
By gathering *notes* out of the world's great book. *Davies.*

(10.) Contract it into a narrow compaſs by ſhort *notes* and abbreviations. *Baker on Learning.*

(11.) A hollow cane within her hand ſhe brought,
But in the concave had incloſ'd a *note*. *Dryden.*

(12.) I cannot get over the prejudice of taking ſome little offence at the clergy, for perpetually reading their ſermons; perhaps my frequent hearing of foreigners, who never make uſe of *notes*, may have added to my diſguſt. *Swift.*

(13.) His *note* will go farther than my bond. *Arbuth. John Bull.*

(14.) The beſt writers have been perplexed with *notes*, and obſcured with illuſtrations. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

This put him upon a cloſe application to his ſtudies. He kept much at home, and writ *notes* upon Homer and Plautus. *Law.*

To **Note.** *v. a.* [*noto*, Latin; *noter*, French.] 1. To obſerve; to remark; to heed; to attend; to take notice of. 2. To deliver; to ſet down. 3. To charge with a crime: with *of* or *for*. 4. [In muſick.] To ſet down the notes of a tune.

(1.) The fool hath much pined away.
No more of that, I have *noted* it well. *Shak. K. Lear.*

If much you *note* him,
You ſhall offend him. *Shak. Macbeth.*

Some things may in paſſing be fitly *noted*. *Hammond.*

——— I began to *note*
The ſtormy Hyades, the rainy goat. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

Wandring from clime to clime, obſervant ſtray'd,
Their manners *noted*, and their ſtates ſurvey'd. *Pope.*

(2.) Saint Augſtin ſpeaking of devout men, *noteth* how they daily frequented the church, how attentive ear they gave unto the leſſons and chapters read. *Hooker.*

Note it in a book, that it may be for ever and ever. *Iſaiah*, xxx. 8.

Sine veſte Dianam, agrees better with Livia, who had the fame of chaſtity, than with either of the Julia's, who were both *noted* of incontinency. *Dryden.*

No'tebook. *n. ſ.* [*note* and *book*.] A book in which notes and memorandums are ſet down.

Caſſius all his faults obſerv'd;
Set in a *notebook*, learn'd, and conn'd by rote,
To caſt into my teeth. *Shak. Julius Cæſar.*

No'ted. *part. adj.* [from *note*.] Remarkable; eminent; celebrated.

A *noted* chymiſt procured a privilege, that none but he ſhould vend a ſpirit. *Boyle.*

Juſtinian's laws, if we may believe a *noted* author, have not the force of laws in France or Holland. *Baker.*

No'ter. *n. ſ.* [from *note*.] He who takes notice.

No'thing. *n. ſ.* [*no* and *thing*; *nathing*, Scottiſh.] 1. Negation of being; nonentity; univerſal negation: oppoſed to *ſomething*. 2. Nonexiſtence. 3. Not any thing; no particular thing. 4. No other thing. 5. No quantity or degree. 6. No importance; no uſe; no value. 7. No poſſeſſion or fortune. 8. No difficulty; no trouble. 9. A thing of no proportion. 10. Trifle; ſomething of no conſideration or importance. 11. *Nothing* has a kind of adverbial ſignification. In no degree; not at all.

(1.) It is moſt certain, that there never could be *nothing*. For, if there could have been an inſtant, wherein there was *nothing*, then either *nothing* made ſomething, or ſomething made itſelf; and ſo was, and acted, before it was. But if there never could be *nothing*; then there is, and was, a being of neceſſity, without any beginning. *Grew.*

We do not create the world from *nothing* and by *nothing*; we aſſert an eternal God to have been the efficient cauſe of it. *Bentley.*

This *nothing* is taken either in a vulgar or philoſophical ſenſe; ſo we ſay there is *nothing* in the cup, in a vulgar ſenſe, when we mean there is no liquor in it; but we cannot ſay there is *nothing* in the cup, in a ſtrict philoſophical ſenſe, while there is air in it. *Watts's Logick.*

(2.) Mighty ſtates characterleſs are grated
To duſty *nothing*. *Shak. Troilus and Creſſida.*

(3.) There ſhall *nothing* die. *Exodus*, ix. 4.

Yet had his aſpect *nothing* of ſevere,
But ſuch a face as promis'd him ſincere. *Dryden.*

Philoſophy wholly ſpeculative, is barren and produces *nothing* but vain ideas. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

Nothing at all was done, while any thing remained undone. *Addiſon on the War.*

(4.) *Nothing* but a ſteady reſolution brought to practice; God's grace uſed, his commandments obeyed, and his pardon begged; *nothing* but this will intitle you to God's acceptance. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

Words are made to declare ſomething; where they are, by thoſe who pretend to inſtruct, otherwiſe uſed, they conceal indeed ſomething; but that which they conceal, is *nothing* but the ignorance, error, or ſophiſtry of the talker, for there is, in truth, *nothing* elſe under them. *Locke.*

(5.) The report which the troops of horſe make, would add *nothing* of courage to their fellows. *Clarendon.*

(6.) The outward ſhew of churches, draws the rude people to the reverencing and frequenting thereof, whatever ſome of our late too nice fools ſay, there is *nothing* in the ſeemly form of the church. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

Behold, ye are of *nothing*, and your work of naught. *Iſaiah.*

(7.) A moſt homely ſhepherd; a man that from very *nothing* is grown into an unſpeakable eſtate. *Sh. Winter's Tale.*

(8.) We are induſtrious to preſerve our bodies from ſlavery, but we make *nothing* of ſuffering our ſouls to be ſlaves to our luſts. *Ray on the Creation.*

(9.) The charge of making the ground, and otherwiſe is great, but *nothing* to the profit. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

(10.) I had rather have one ſcratch my head i' th' ſun,
When the alarum were ſtruck, than idly ſit
To hear my *nothings* monſter'd. *Shakeſp.*

My dear *nothings*, take your leave,
No longer muſt you me deceive. *Craſhaw.*

'Tis *nothing*, ſays the fool; but ſays the friend,
This *nothing*, Sir, will bring you to your end.
Do I not ſee your dropſy-belly ſwell? *Dryden.*

That period includes more than a hundred ſentences that might be writ to expreſs multiplication of *nothings*, and all the fatiguing perpetual buſineſs of having no buſineſs to do. *Pope's Letters.*

Narciſſus is the glory of his race;
For who does *nothing* with a better grace? *Young.*

(11.) Who will make me a liar, and make my ſpeech *nothing* worth? *Job*, xxiv. 25.

Auria, *nothing* diſmayed with the greatneſs of the Turk's fleet, ſtill kept on his courſe. *Knolles's Hiſt.*

But Adam with ſuch counſel *nothing* ſway'd. *Milton.*

No'thingness. *n. ſ.* [from *nothing*.] 1. Nihility; nonexiſtence. 2. Nothing; thing of no value.

(1.) His art did expreſs
A quinteſſence even from *nothingneſs*,
From dull privations, and lean emptineſs. *Donne.*

(2.) I a *nothingneſs* in deed and name,
Did ſcorn to hurt his forfeit carcaſe. *Hudibras.*

No'tice. *n. ſ.* [*notice*, French; *notitia*, Latin.] 1. Remark; heed; obſervation; regard. 2. Information; intelligence given or received.

(1.) The thing to be regarded in taking *notice* of a child's miſcarriage is, what root it ſprings from. *Locke.*

This is done with little *notice*: very quick the actions of the mind are performed. *Locke.*

How ready is envy to mingle with the *notices* which we take of other perſons! *Watts.*

(2.) I have given him *notice*, that the duke of Cornwal and his ducheſs will be here. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Notifica'tion. *n. ſ.* [*notification*, French; from *notify*.] Act of making known; repreſentation by marks or ſymbols.

Four or five torches elevated or depreſſed out of their order, either in breadth or longways, may, by agreement, give great variety of *notifications*. *Holder on Speech.*

To **No'tify.** *v. a.* [*notifier*, Fr. *notifico*, Latin.] To declare; to make known; to publiſh.

There are other kind of laws, which *notify* the will of God. *Hooker.*

Good and evil operate upon the mind of man, by thoſe reſpective appellations by which they are *notified* and conveyed to the mind. *South.*

This ſolar month is by civil ſanction *notified* in authentic calendars the chief meaſure of the year: a kind of ſtandard by which we meaſure time. *Holder.*

NO'TION. *n. ſ.* [*notion*, French; *notio*, Latin.] 1. Thought; repreſentation of any thing formed by the mind; idea; image; conception. 2. Sentiment; opinion. 3. Senſe; underſtanding; intellectual power. This ſenſe is frequent in Shakeſpeare, but not in uſe.

(1.) Being we are at this time to ſpeak of the proper *notion* of the church, therefore I ſhall not look upon it as comprehending any more than the ſons of men. *Pearſon.*

The fiction of ſome beings which are not in nature; ſecond *notions*, as the logicians call them, has been founded on the conjunction of two natures, which have a real ſeparate being. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

Many actions are puniſhed by law, that are acts of ingratitude; but this is merely accidental to them, as they are ſuch acts; for if they were puniſhed properly under that *notion*, and upon that account, the puniſhment would equally reach all actions of the ſame kind. *South.*

What hath been generally agreed on, I content myſelf to aſſume under the *notion* of principles, in order to what I have farther to write. *Newton's Opticks.*

There is nothing made a more common ſubject of diſcourſe than nature and it's laws; and yet few agree in their *notions* about theſe words. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

That *notion* of hunger, cold, ſound, colour, thought, wiſh, or fear, which is in the mind, is called the idea of hunger, cold, ſound, wiſh, *&c.* *Watts's Logick.*

(2.) God had bid dwell far off all anxious cares,
And not moleſt us; unleſs we ourſelves
Seek them with wand'ring thoughts and *notions* vain. *Milton.*

It would be incredible to a man who has never been in France, ſhould one relate the extravagant *notion* they entertain of themſelves, and the mean opinion they have of their neighbours. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Senſual wits they were, who, it is probable, took pleaſure in ridiculing the *notion* of a life to come. *Atterbury.*

(3.) His *notion* weakens, his diſcernings
Are lethargy'd. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

So told, as earthly *notion* can receive. *Milton.*

No'tional. *adj.* [from *notion*.] 1. Imaginary; ideal;

intellectual; ſubſiſting only in idea; viſionary; fantaſtical. 2. Dealing in ideas, not realities.

(1.) The general and indefinite contemplations and notions, of the elements and their conjugations, of the influences of heaven, are to be ſet aſide, being but *notional* and ill-limited; and definite axioms are to be drawn out of meaſured inſtances. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Happineſs, object of that waking dream
Which we call life, miſtaking; fugitive theme
Of my purſuing verſe, ideal ſhade,
Notional good, by fancy only made. *Prior.*

We muſt be wary, leſt we aſcribe any real ſubſiſtence or perſonality to this nature or chance; for it is merely a *notional* and imaginary thing; an abſtract univerſal, which is properly nothing; a conception of our own making, occaſioned by our reflecting upon the ſettled courſe of things; denoting only thus much, that all thoſe bodies move and act according to their eſſential properties, without any conſciouſneſs or intention of ſo doing. *Bentley.*

(2.) The moſt forward *notional* dictators ſit down in a contented ignorance. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Notiona'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *notional.*] Empty, ungrounded opinion. A word not in uſe.

I aimed at the advance of ſcience, by diſcrediting empty and talkative *notionality.* *Glanville.*

No'tionally. *adv.* [from *notional.*] In idea; mentally; in our conception, though not in reality.

The whole rational nature of man conſiſts of two faculties, underſtanding and will, whether really or *notionally* diſtinct, I ſhall not diſpute. *Norris's Miſcel.*

Notori'ety. *n. ſ.* [*notorieté*, Fr. from *notorious.*] Publick knowledge; publick expoſure.

We ſee what a multitude of pagan teſtimonies may be produced for all thoſe remarkable paſſages: and indeed of ſeveral, that more than anſwer your expectation, as they were not ſubjects in their own nature ſo expoſed to publick *notoriety.* *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

NOTO'RIOUS. *adj.* [*notorious*, Latin; *notoire*, French.] Publickly known; evident to the world; apparent; not hidden. It is commonly uſed of things known to their diſadvantage; whence by thoſe who do not know the true ſignification of the word, an atrocious crime is called a *notorious* crime, whether publick or ſecret.

What need you make ſuch ado in cloaking a matter too *notorious.* *Whitgifte.*

The goodneſs of your intercepted packets
You writ to the pope againſt the king; your goodneſs,
Since you provoke me, ſhall be moſt *notorious.* *Shakeſp.*

I ſhall have law in Epheſus,
To your *notorious* ſhame. *Shakeſp. Com. of Err.*

In the time of king Edward III. the impediments of the conqueſt of Ireland are *notorious.* *Davies.*

This preſbyterian man of war congratulates a certain *notorious* murther, committed by a zealot of his own devotion. *White.*

We think not fit to condemn the moſt *notorious* malefactor before he hath had licence to propoſe his plea. *Fell.*

What *notorious* vice is there that doth not blemiſh a man's reputation? *Tillotſon.*

The inhabitants of Naples have been always very *notorious* for leading a life of lazineſs and pleaſure, which ariſes partly out of the plenty of their country, and partly out of the temper of their climate. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The biſhops have procured ſome ſmall advancement of rents; although it be *notorious* that they do not receive the third penny of the real value. *Swift's Miſcel.*

Noto'riously. *adv.* [from *notorious.*] Publickly; evidently; openly.

The expoſing himſelf *notoriouſly*, did ſometimes change the fortune of the day. *Clarendon.*

This is *notoriouſly* diſcoverable in ſome differences of brake or fern. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Ovid tells us, that the cauſe was *notoriouſly* known at Rome, though it be left ſo obſcure to after ages. *Dryden.*

Should the genius of a nation be more fixed in government, than in morals, learning, and complexion; which do all *notoriouſly* vary in every age. *Swift.*

Noto'riousness. *n. ſ.* [from *notorious.*] Publick fame; notoriety.

To **Nott.** *v. a.* To ſhear. *Ainſ.*

No'twheat. *n. ſ.* [*not* and *wheat.*] Of wheat there are two ſorts; French, which is bearded, and requireth the beſt ſoil, and *notwheat*, ſo termed becauſe it is unbearded, being contented with a meaner earth. *Carew.*

Notwithsta'nding. *conj.* [This word, though in conformity to other writers called here a conjunction, is properly a participial adjective, as it is compounded of *not* and *withſtanding*, and anſwers exactly to the Latin *non obſtante*; it is moſt properly and analogically uſed in the ablative caſe abſolute with a noun; as, *he is rich notwithſtanding his loſs*; it is not ſo proper to ſay, *he is rich notwithſtanding he has loſt much*; yet this mode of writing is too frequent, *Addiſon* has uſed it: but when a ſentence follows, it is more grammatical to inſert *that*; as, *he is rich notwithſtanding* that *he has loſt much.* When *notwithſtanding* is uſed abſolutely, the expreſſion is elliptical, *this* or *that* being underſtood, as in the quoted paſſages of *Hooker.*] 1. Without hinderance or obſtruction from. 2. Although. This uſe is not proper. 3. Nevertheleſs; however.

(1.) Thoſe on whom Chriſt beſtowed miraculous cures, were ſo tranſported that their gratitude made them, *notwithſtanding* his prohibition, proclaim the wonders he had done for them. *Decay of Piety.*

(2.) A perſon languiſhing under an ill habit of body, may loſe ſeveral ounces of blood, *notwithſtanding* it will weaken him for a time, in order to put a new ferment into the remaining maſs, and draw into it freſh ſupplies. *Addiſon.*

(3.) They which honour the law as an image of the wiſdom of God himſelf, are *notwithſtanding* to know that the ſame had an end in Chriſt. *Hooker.*

The knowledge is ſmall, which we have on earth concerning things that are done in heaven: *notwithſtanding* this much we know even of ſaints in heaven, that they pray. *Hooker.*

He hath a tear for pity, and a hand
Open as day, for melting charity:
Yet *notwithſtanding*, being incens'd, he's flint;
As humourous as winter. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

NO'TUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The ſouthwind.

With adverſe blaſt upturns them from the ſouth,
Notus and Afer black, with thund'rous clouds
From Sierra Liona. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Nova'tion. *n. ſ.* [*novatio*, Latin.] The introduction of ſomething new.

NOVA'TOR *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The introducer of ſomething new.

NO'VEL. *adj.* [*novellus*, Latin; *nouvelle*, French.] 1. New; not ancient; not uſed of old; unuſual. 2. [In the civil law.] Appendant to the code, and of later enaction.

(1.) The Preſbyterians are exacters of ſubmiſſion to their *novel* injunctions, before they are ſtamped with the authority of laws. *King Charles.*

It is no *novel* uſurpation, but though void of other title, has the preſcription of many ages. *Decay of Piety.*

Such is the conſtant ſtrain of this bleſſed ſaint, who every where brands the Arian doctrine, as the new, *novel*, upſtart hereſy, folly and madneſs. *Waterland.*

(2.) By the *novel*-conſtitutions, burial may not be denied to any one. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

No'vel. *n. ſ.* [*nouvelle*, French.] 1. A ſmall tale, generally of love. 2. A law annexed to the code.

(1.) Nothing of a foreign nature; like the trifling *novels* which Arioſto inſerted in his poems. *Dryden.*

Her mangl'd fame in barb'rous paſtime loſt,
The coxcomb's *novel* and the drunkard's toaſt. *Prior.*

(2.) By the civil law, no one was to be ordained a preſbyter till he was thirty-five years of age: though by a later *novel* it was ſufficient, if he was above thirty. *Ayliffe.*

No'velist. *n. ſ.* [from *novel.*] 1. Innovator; aſſertor of novelty. 2. A writer of novels.

(1.) Teleſius, who hath renewed the philoſophy of Parmenides, is the beſt of *noveliſts.* *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The fathers of this ſynod were not ſchiſmatical, or *noveliſts* in the matter of the ſabbath. *White.*

———— Ariſtotle roſe,
Who nature's ſecrets to the world did teach,
Yet that great ſoul our *noveliſts* impeach. *Denham.*

The fooleries of ſome affected *noveliſt* have diſcredited new diſcoveries. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

The abettors and favourers of them he ranks with the Abonites, Argemonites, and Samoſatenians, condemn'd hereticks, brands them as *noveliſts* of late appearing. *Waterland.*

No'velty. *n. ſ.* [*nouveaute,* French.] 1. Newneſs; ſtate of being unknown to former times. 2. Freſhneſs; recentneſs; newneſs with reſpect to a particular perſon.

(1.) They which do that which men of account did before them, are, although they do amiſs, yet the leſs faulty, becauſe they are not the authors of harm: and doing well, their actions are freed from prejudice or *novelty.* *Hooker.*

(2.) *Novelty* is only in requeſt; and it is dangerous to be aged in any kind of courſe. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

As religion entertains our ſpeculations with great objects, ſo it entertains them with new; and *novelty* is the great parent of pleaſure; upon which account it is that men are ſo much pleaſed with variety. *South.*

NOVE'MBER. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The eleventh month of the year, or the ninth reckoned from March, which was, when the Romans named the months, accounted the firſt.

November is drawn in a garment of changeable green, and black upon his head. *Peacham on Drawing.*

No'venary. *n. ſ.* [*novenarius,* Lat.] Number of nine; nine collectively.

Ptolomy by parts and numbers implieth climacterical years; that is, ſeptenaries and *novenaries.* *Brown.*

Looking upon them as in their original differences and combinations, and as ſelected out of a natural ſtock of nine quaternions, or four *novenaries,* their nature and differences lie moſt obvious to be underſtood. *Holder.*

Nove'rcal. *adj.* [*novercalis,* from *noverca,* Lat.] Having the manner of a ſtepmother; beſeeming a ſtepmother.

When the whole tribe of birds by incubation, produce their young, it is a wonderful deviation, that ſome few families ſhould do it in a more *novercal* way. *Derham.*

Nought. *n. ſ.* [ne auƿt, not any thing, Saxon: as therefore we write *aught* not *ought* for *any thing,* we ſhould, according to analogy, write *naught* not *nought* for *nothing*; but a cuſtom has irreverſibly prevailed of uſing *naught* for *bad,* and *nought* for *nothing.*] 1. Not any thing; nothing. 2. In no degree. A kind of adverbial ſignification, which *nothing* has ſometimes. 3. *To ſet at* Nought. Not to value; to ſlight; to ſcorn; to diſregard.

(1.) Who cannot ſee this palpable device?
Yet who ſo bold, but ſays he ſees it not?
Bad is the world, and it will come to *nought,*
When ſuch ill dealings muſt be ſeen in thought. *Shakeſp.*

Such ſmiling rogues as theſe ſooth ev'ry paſſion;
Renege, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks
With ev'ry gale and vary of their maſters,
As knowing *nought,* like dogs, but following. *Shakeſp.*

Ye are of nothing, and your work of *nought.* *Iſ.* xli. 24.

Be fruſtrate all ye ſtratagems of hell,
And deviliſh machinations come to *nought.* *Milton.*

(2.) In young Rinaldo fierce deſires he ſpy'd,
And noble heart, of reſt impatient,
To wealth or ſovereign power he *nought* apply'd. *Fairfax.*

(3.) Ye have *ſet at nought* all my counſel, and would none of my reproof. *Prov.* i. 25.

No'vice. *n. ſ.* [*novice,* French; *novitius,* Latin.] 1. One not acquainted with any thing; a freſh man; one in the rudiments of any knowledge. 2. One who has entered a religious houſe, but not yet taken the vow; a probationer.

(1.) ———— Triple-twin'd whore! 'tis thou
Haſt ſold me to this *novice.* *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Bring me to the ſight of Iſabella,
A *novice* of this place. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſure.*

You are *novices*; 'tis a world to ſee
How tame, when men and women are alone,
A meacock wretch can make the curſteſt ſhrew. *Shakeſp.*

We have *novices* and apprentices, that the ſucceſſion of the former employed men do not fail. *Bacon.*

If any unexperienced young *novice* happens into the fatal neighbourhood of ſuch peſts, preſently they are plying his full purſe and his empty pate. *South.*

I am young, a *novice* in the trade,
The fool of love, unpractis'd to perſuade;
And want the ſoothing arts that catch the fair,
But caught myſelf lie ſtruggling in the ſnare.
And ſhe I love, or laughs at all my pain,
Or knows her worth too well, and pays me with diſdain. *Dryden.*

In theſe experiments I have ſet down ſuch circumſtances by which either the phenomenon might be rendered more conſpicuous, or a *novice* might more eaſily try them, or by which I did try them only. *Newton's Opticks.*

Novi'tiate. *n. ſ.* [*noviciat,* French.] 1. The ſtate of a novice; the time in which the rudiments are learned. 2. The time ſpent in a religious houſe, by way of trial, before the vow is taken.

(1.) This is ſo great a maſterpiece in ſin, that he muſt have paſſed his tyrocinium or *novitiate* in ſinning, before he come to this, be he never ſo quick a proficient. *South.*

No'vity. *n. ſ.* [*novitas,* Latin.] Newneſs; novelty.

Some conceive ſhe might not yet be certain, that only man was privileged with ſpeech, and being in the *novity* of the creation and unexperience of all things, might not be affrighted to hear a ſerpent ſpeak. *Brown.*

Noul. The crown of the head. See Noll. *Spenſer.*

Nould. Ne would; would not. *Spenſer.*

Noun. *n. ſ.* [*noun,* old Fr. *nomen,* Latin.] The name of any thing in grammar.

A *noun* is the name of a thing, whether ſubſtance, mode or relation, which in ſpeech is uſed to ſignify the ſame when there is occaſion to affirm or deny any thing about it, or to expreſs any relation it has to any other thing. *Clarke.*

Thou haſt men about thee, that uſually talk of a *noun* and a verb, and ſuch abominable words as no chriſtian ear can endure to hear. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

The boy, who ſcarce has paid his entrance down,
To his proud pedant, or declin'd a *noun.* *Dryden.*

To NOU'RISH. *v. a.* [*nourrir,* French; *nutrio,* Latin.] 1. To encreaſe or ſupport by food, or aliment of any kind. 2. To ſupport; to maintain. 3. To encourage; to foment. Out of uſe. 4. To train, or educate. 5. To promote growth or ſtrength, as food.

(1.) He planteth an aſh, and the rain doth *nouriſh* it. *Iſaiah,* xliv. 14.

Thro' her *nouriſh'd* powers enlarg'd by thee,
She ſprings aloft. *Thomſon's Summer.*

You are to honour, improve, and perfect the ſpirit that is within you: you are to prepare it for the kingdom of heaven, to *nouriſh* it with the love of God, and of virtue, to adorn it with good works, and to make it as holy and heavenly as you can. *Law.*

(2.) Whilſt I in Ireland *nouriſh* a mighty band,
I will ſtir up in England ſome black ſtorm. *Shakeſp.*

Him will I follow, and this houſe forgo
That *nouriſht* me a maid. *Chapman.*

Pharaoh's daughter took him up, and *nouriſhed* him for her own ſon. *Acts*, vii. 21.

(3.) What madneſs was it with ſuch proofs to *nouriſh* their contentions, when there were ſuch effectual means to end all controverſy? *Hooker.*

In ſoothing them, we *nouriſh* 'gainſt our ſenate
The cockle of rebellion. *Shakeſp.*

Yet to *nouriſh* and advance the early virtue of young perſons was his more choſen deſire. *Fell.*

Gorgias hired ſoldiers, and *nouriſhed* war continually with the Jews. 2 *Mac.* x. 14.

(4.) Thou ſhalt be a good miniſter of Jeſus Chriſt, *nouriſhed* up in the words of faith. 1 *Tim.* iv. 6.

I travel not, neither do I *nouriſh* up young men, nor bring up virgins. *Iſ.* xxiii. 4.

(5.) In vegetables there is one part more nouriſhing than another; as grains and roots *nouriſh* more than their leaves. *Bac.*

To **Nou'rish.** *v. n.* To gain nouriſhment. Unuſual.

Fruit trees grow full of moſs, which is cauſed partly by the coldneſs of the ground, whereby the parts *nouriſh* leſs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Nou'rishable. *adj.* [from *nouriſh.*] Suſceptive of nouriſhment.

The chyle is mixed herewith, partly for its better converſion into blood, and partly for its more ready adheſion to all the *nouriſhable* parts. *Grew's Coſmol.*

Nou'risher. *n. ſ.* [from *nouriſh.*] The perſon or thing that nouriſhes.

Sleep, chief *nouriſher* in life's feaſt. *Shakeſp.*

A reſtorer of thy life, and a *nouriſher* of thine old age. *Ruth.*

Milk warm from the cow is a great *nouriſher*, and a good remedy in conſumptions. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Bran and ſwine's dung laid up together to rot, is a very great *nouriſher* and comforter to a fruit tree. *Bacon.*

——————— Pleaſe to taſte
Theſe bounties, which our *nouriſher* hath cauſ'd
The earth to yield. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Nou'rishment. *n. ſ.* [*nouriſſement*, French.] 1. That which is given or received, in order to the ſupport or encreaſe of growth or ſtrength; food; ſuſtenance; nutriment. 2. Nutrition; ſupport of ſtrength. 3. Suſtentation; ſupply of things needful.

(1.) When the *nouriſhment* grows unfit to be aſſimilated, or the central heat grows too feeble to aſſimilate it, the motion ends in confuſion, putrefaction, and death. *Newton's Opticks.*

(2.) ——————— By temperance taught,
In what thou eat'ſt and drink'ſt; ſeeking from thence
Due *nouriſhment*, no gluttonous delight. *Milton.*

The limbs are exhauſted by what is called an atrophy, and grow lean and thin by a defect of *nouriſhment*, occaſioned by an inordinate ſcorbutick or erratick heat. *Blackmore.*

(3.) He inſtructeth them, that as in the one place they uſe to refreſh their bodies, ſo they may in the other learn to ſeek the *nouriſhment* of their ſouls. *Hooker.*

Nou'rsling. *n. ſ.* The creature nurſed, nurſling. *Spenſer.*

Nou'riture. *n. ſ.* [*nourriture*, French: this was afterwards contracted to *nurture.*] Education; inſtitution.

Thither the great magician Merlin came,
As was his uſe, oftimes to viſit me;
For he had charge my diſcipline to frame,
And tutors *nouriture* to overſee. *Spenſer.*

To **NOU'SEL.** *v. a.* [The ſame I believe with *nuzzle*, and both in their original import, corrupted from *nurſle.*] To nurſe up.

Bald friars and knaviſh ſhavelings ſought to *nouſel* the common people in ignorance, leſt being once acquainted with the truth of things, they would in time ſmell out the untruth of their packed pelf and maſſpenny religion. *Spenſer.*

To **Nou'sel.** *v. a.* [*nuzzle, noozle, nooſe*, or *noſel*; from *noſe.*] To entrap; to enſnare; as in a nooſe or trap. They *nuzzle* hogs to prevent their digging, that is, put a ring in their noſes.

NOW. *adv.* [*nu*, Saxon; *nun*, German.] 1. At this time, at the time preſent. 2. A little while ago; almoſt at the preſent time. 3. At one time; at another time. 4. It is ſometimes a particle of connection, like the French *or*, and Latin *autem*; as, if this be true, he is guilty; *now* this is true, therefore he is guilty. 5. After this; ſince things are ſo: in familiar ſpeech. 6. *Now and then*; at one time and another uncertainly. This word means, with regard to time, what is meant by *here and there*, with reſpect to place. 7. *Now and then* are applied to places conſidered as they riſe to notice in ſucceſſion.

(1.) Thy ſervants trade hath been about cattle, from our youth even until *now*. *Gen.* xlvi. 34.

Refer all the actions of this ſhort and dying life to that ſtate which will ſhortly begin, but never have an end; and this will approve itſelf to be wiſdom at laſt, whatever the world judge of it *now*. *Tillotſon.*

Now that languages abound with words ſtanding for ſuch combinations, an unuſual way of getting theſe complex ideas, is by the explication of thoſe terms that ſtand for them. *Locke.*

A patient of mine is *now* living, in an advanced age, that thirty years ago did, at ſeveral times, caſt up from the lungs a large quantity of blood. *Blackmore.*

(2.) *Now* the blood of twenty thouſand men
Did triumph in my face, and they are fled. *Shakeſp.*

——————— How frail our paſſions!
They that but *now* for honour and for plate,
Made the ſea bluſh, with blood reſign their hate. *Waller.*

(3.) *Now* high, *now* low, *now* maſter up, *now* miſs. *Pope.*

(4.) *Now* whatſoever he did or ſuffered, the end thereof was to open the doors of the kingdom of heaven, which our iniquities had ſhut up. *Hooker.*

He ſeeks their hate with greater devotion than they can render it him. *Now* to affect the malice of the people, is as bad as that which he diſlikes, to flatter them. *Shakeſp.*

Then cried they all again, ſaying, Not this man but Barabbas; *now* Barabbas was a robber. *St. John.*

Natural reaſon perſuades man to love his neighbour, becauſe of ſimilitude of kind: becauſe mutual love is neceſſary for man's welfare and preſervation, and every one deſires another ſhould love him. *Now* it is a maxim of Nature, that one do to others, according as he would himſelf be done to. *White.*

Pheaſants which are granivorous birds, the young live moſtly upon ants eggs. *Now* birds, being of a hot nature, are very voracious, therefore there had need be an infinite number of inſects produced for their ſuſtenance. *Ray.*

The other great and undoing miſchief which befals men, is by their being miſrepreſented. *Now* by calling evil good, a man is miſrepreſented to others in the way of ſlander and detraction. *South.*

Helim bethought himſelf, that the firſt day of the full moon of the month Tizpa, was near at hand. *Now* it is a received tradition among the Perſians, that the ſouls of the royal family, who are in a ſtate of bliſs, do, on the firſt full moon after their deceaſe, paſs through the eaſtern gate of the black palace. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

——————— The praiſe of doing well
Is to the ear, as ointment to the ſmell.
Now if ſome flies, perchance, however ſmall,
Into the alabaſter urn ſhould fall,
The odours die. *Prior.*

The only motives that can be imagined of obedience to laws, are either the value and certainty of rewards, or an apprehenſion of juſtice and ſeverity. *Now* neither of theſe, excluſive of the other, is the true principle of our obedience to God. *Rogers.*

A human body a forming in ſuch a fluid in any imaginable poſture, will never be reconcileable to this hydroſtatical law. There will be always ſomething lighter beneath, and ſomething heavier above. *Now* what can make the heavier particles of bone aſcend above the lighter ones of fleſh, or depreſs theſe below thoſe, againſt the tendency of nature. *Bentley.*

(5.) How ſhall any man diſtinguiſh *now* betwixt a paraſite and a man of honour, where hypocriſy and intereſt look ſo like duty and affection? *L'Eſtrange.*

(6.) *Now and then* they ground themſelves on human authority, even when they moſt pretend divine. *Hooker.*

Now and then ſomething of extraordinary, that is any thing of your production, is requiſite to refreſh your character. *Dryden.*

A moſt effectual argument againſt ſpontaneous generation is, that there is no new ſpecies produced, which would *now and then* happen, were there any ſuch thing. *Ray.*

He who reſolves to walk by the goſpel rule of forbearing all revenge, will have opportunities every *now and then* to exerciſe his forgiving temper. *Atterbury.*

They *now and then* appear in the offices of religion, and avoid ſome ſcandalous enormities. *Rogers.*

(7.) A mead here, there a heath, and *now and then* a wood. *Drayton.*

Now. *n. ſ.* Preſent moment. A poetical uſe.

Nothing is there to come, and nothing paſt,
But an eternal *now* does ever laſt. *Cowley.*

She vaniſh'd, we can ſcarcely ſay ſhe dy'd,
For but a *now* did heav'n and earth divide:
This moment perfect health, the next was death. *Dryden.*

Not leſs ev'n in this deſpicable *now*,
Than when my name fill'd Africk with affrights. *Dryden.*

No'wadays. *adv.* [This word, though common and uſed by the beſt writers, is perhaps barbarous.] In the preſent age.

Not ſo great as it was wont of yore,
It's *nowadays*, ne half ſo ſtraight and ſore. *Spenſer.*

Reaſon and love keep little company together *nowadays*. *Shakeſp. Midſummer Night's Dream.*

It was a veſtal and a virgin fire, and differed as much from that which paſſes by this name *nowadays*, as the vital heat from the burning of a fever. *South.*

Such are thoſe principles, which by reaſon of the bold cavils of perverſe and unreaſonable men, we are *nowadays* put to defend. *Tillotſon.*

——— What men of ſpirit *nowadays*,
Come to give ſober judgment of new plays. *Garrick.*

No'wed. *adj.* [*noué*, French.] Knotted; inwreathed.

Reuben is conceived to bear three barres waved, Judah a lion rampant, Dan a ſerpent *nowed*. *Brown.*

Nowes. *n. ſ.* [from *nou*, old French.] The marriage knot. Out of uſe.

Thou ſhalt look round about and ſee
Thouſands of crown'd ſouls throng to be
Themſelves thy crown, ſons of thy *nowes*;
The virgin births with which they ſpouſe
Made fruitful thy fair ſoul. *Craſhaw.*

No'where. *adv.* [*no* and *where*.] Not in any place.

Some men, of whom we think very reverendly, have in their books and writings *nowhere* mentioned or taught that ſuch things ſhould be in the church. *Hooker.*

True pleaſure and perfect freedom are *nowhere* to be found but in the practice of virtue. *Tillotſon.*

No'wise. *n. ſ.* [*no* and *wiſe*: this is commonly ſpoken and written by ignorant barbarians, *noways*.] Not in any manner or degree.

A power of natural gravitation, without contact or impulſe, can in *nowiſe* be attributed to mere matter. *Bentley.*

NO'XIOUS. *adj.* [*noxius*, Latin.] 1. Hurtful; harmful; baneful; miſchievous; deſtructive; pernicious; unwholeſome. 2. Guilty; criminal. 3. Unfavourable; unkindly.

(1.) Preparation and correction, is not only by addition of other bodies, but ſeparation of *noxious* parts from their own. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Kill *noxious* creatures, where 'tis ſin to ſave,
This only juſt prerogative we have. *Dryden.*

See pale Orion ſheds unwholſome dews,
Ariſe, the pines a *noxious* ſhade diffuſe;
Sharp Boreas blows, and nature feels decay,
Time conquers all, and we muſt time obey. *Pope.*

Noxious ſeeds of the diſeaſe are contained in a ſmaller quantity in the blood. *Blackmore.*

(2.) Thoſe who are *noxious* in the eye of the law, are juſtly puniſhed by them to whom the execution of the law is committed. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

(3.) Too frequent an appearance in places of much reſort, is *noxious* to ſpiritual promotions. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

No'xiousness. *n. ſ.* [from *noxious*.] Hurtfulneſs; inſalubrity.

The writers of politicks have warned us of the *noxiouſneſs* of this doctrine to all civil governments, which the chriſtian religion is very far from diſturbing. *Hammond.*

No'xiously. *adv.* [from *noxious*.] Hurtfully; perniciouſly.

No'zle. *n. ſ.* [from *noſe*.] The noſe; the ſnout; the end.

It is nothing but a paltry old ſconce, with the *nozle* broke off. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

To Nu'bble. *v. a.* [properly to *knubble*, or *knobble*, from *knob*, for a clenched fiſt.] To bruiſe with handy cuffs. *Ainſw.*

Nu'biferous. *adj.* [*nubifer*, Latin.] Bringing clouds. *Dict.*

To Nu'bilate. *v. a.* [*nubilo*, Lat.] To cloud. *Dict.*

Nu'bile. *adj.* [*nubile*, Fr. *nubilis*, Latin.] Marriageable; fit for marriage.

The cowſlip ſmiles, in brighter yellow dreſt,
Than that which veils the *nubile* virgin's breaſt. *Prior.*

Nuci'ferous. *adj.* [*nuces* and *fero*, Latin.] Nutbearing. *Dict.*

NU'CLEUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A kernel; any thing about which matter is gathered or conglobated.

The cruſts are each in all parts nearly of the ſame thickneſs, their figure ſuited to the *nucleus*, and the outer ſurface of the ſtone exactly of the ſame form with that of the *nucleus*. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Nu'dation. *n. ſ.* [*nudation*, Fr. *nudo*, Latin.] The act of making bare or naked.

Nu'dity. *n. ſ.* [*nudité*, French; *nudus*, Latin.] Naked parts.

There are no ſuch licences permitted in poetry any more than in painting, to deſign and colour obſcene *nudities*. *Dryden.*

Nu'el. See Newel.

Nuga'city. *n. ſ.* [*nugacis*, Latin.] Futility; trifling talk or behaviour.

Nuga'tion. *n. ſ.* [*nugor*, Latin.] The act or practice of trifling.

The opinion, that putrefaction is cauſed either by cold, or peregrine and preternatural heat, is but *nugation*. *Bacon.*

Nu'gatory. *adj.* [*nugatorius*, Latin.] Trifling; futile; inſignificant.

Some great men of the laſt age, before the mechanical philoſophy was revived, were too much addicted to this *nugatory* art: when occult quality, and ſympathy and antipathy were admitted for ſatisfactory explications of things. *Bentley.*

Nui'sance. *n. ſ.* [*nuiſance*, French.] 1. Something noxious or offenſive. 2. [In law.] Something that incommodes the neighbourhood.

(1.) This is the liar's lot, he is accounted a peſt and a *nuiſance*; a perſon marked out for infamy and ſcorn. *South.*

A wiſe man who does not aſſiſt with his counſels, a rich man with his charity, and a poor man with his labour, are perfect *nuiſances* in a commonwealth. *Swift's Miſcel.*

(2.) *Nuſances*, as neceſſary to be ſwept away, as dirt out of the ſtreets. *Kettlewell.*

To Null. *v. a.* [*nullus*, Latin.] To annul; to annihilate; to deprive of efficacy or exiſtence.

Thy fair enchanted cup, and warbling charms,
No more on me have power, their force is *nulled*. *Milton.*

Reaſon hath the power of *nulling* or governing all other operations of bodies. *Grew's Coſmol.*

Null. *adj.* [*nullus*, Latin.] Void; of no force; ineffectual.

With what impatience muſt the muſe behold
The wife, by her procuring huſband ſold?
For tho' the law makes *null* th' adult'rous deed
Of lands to her, the cuckold may ſucceed. *Dryden.*

Their orders are accounted to be *null* and invalid by many. *Leſley.*

The pope's confirmation of the church lands to thoſe who hold them by king Henry's donation, was *null* and fraudulent. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

Null. *n. ſ.* Something of no power, or no meaning. Marks in ciphered writing which ſtand for nothing, and are inſerted only to puzzle, are called *nulls*.

If part of the people be ſomewhat in the election, you cannot make them *nulls* or ciphers in the privation or tranſlation. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Nullibi'ety. *n. ſ.* [from *nullibi*, Latin.] The ſtate of being nowhere.

To **Nu'llify.** *v. a.* [from *nullus*, Lat.] To annul; to make void.

Nu'llity. *n. ſ.* [*nullité*, French.] 1. Want of force or efficacy. 2. Want of exiſtence.

(1.) It can be no part of my buſineſs to overthrow this diſtinction, and to ſhew the *nullity* of it; which has been ſolidly done by moſt of our polemick writers. *South.*

The juriſdiction is opened by the party, in default of juſtice from the ordinary, as by appeals or *nullities*. *Ayliffe.*

(2.) A hard body ſtruck againſt another hard body, will yield an exteriour ſound, in ſo much as if the percuſſion be over ſoft, it may induce a *nullity* of ſound; but never an interiour ſound. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

NUMB. *adj.* [benumen, benumeð, Saxon.] 1. Torpid; deprived in a great meaſure of the power of motion and ſenſation; chill; motionleſs. 2. Producing chillneſs; benumbing.

(1.) Like a ſtony ſtatue, cold and *numb*. *Shakeſp.*

Leaning long upon any part maketh it *numb* and aſleep; for that the compreſſion of the part ſuffereth not the ſpirits to have free acceſs; and therefore when we come out of it, we feel a ſtinging or pricking, which is the re-entrance of the ſpirits. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

(2.) —— When we both lay in the field,
Frozen almoſt to death, how he did lap me
Ev'n in his garments, and did give himſelf
All thin and naked to the *numb* cold night. *Shakeſp.*

To **Numb.** *v. a.* To make torpid; to make dull of motion or ſenſation; to deaden; to ſtupify.

—— Bedlam beggars, with roaring voices
Strike in their *numb'd* and mortify'd bare arms,
Pins, wooden pricks, nails, ſprigs of roſemary;
And with this horrible object, from low farms,
Inforce their charity. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

—— She can unlock
The claſping charm, and thaw the *numbing* ſpell. *Milton.*

Plough naked, ſwain, and naked ſow the land,
For lazy winter *numbs* the lab'ring hand. *Dryden.*

—— Nought ſhall avail
The pleaſing ſong, or well repeated tale,
When the quick ſpirits their warm march forbear,
And *numbing* coldneſs has unbrac'd the ear. *Prior.*

Nu'mbedness. *n. ſ.* [from *numbed.*] Torpor; interruption of ſenſation.

If the nerve be quite divided, the pain is little, only a kind of ſtupor or *numbedneſs*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To **NU'MBER.** *v. a.* [*nombrer*, French; *numero*, Latin.] 1. To count; to tell; to reckon how many. 2. To reckon as one of the ſame kind.

(1.) If a man can *number* the duſt of the earth, then ſhall thy ſeed alſo be *numbered*. *Gen.* xiii. 16.

I will *number* you to the ſword. *Iſ.* lxv. 12.

The gold, the veſt, the tripods *number'd* o'er,
All theſe he found. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

(2.) He was numbered with the tranſgreſſors, and bare the ſin of many. *Iſ.* liii. 12.

Nu'mber. *n. ſ.* [*nombre*, French; *numerus*, Latin.] 1. The ſpecies of quantity by which it is computed how many. 2. Any particular aggregate of units, as *even* or *odd*. 3. Many; more than one. 4. Multitude that may be counted. 5. Comparative multitude. 6. Aggregated multitude. 7. Harmony; proportions calculated by *number*. 8. Verſes; poetry. 9. [In grammar.] In the noun is the variation or change of termination to ſignify a *number* more than one. When men firſt invented names, their application was to ſingle things; but ſoon finding it neceſſary to ſpeak of ſeveral things of the ſame kind together, they found it likewiſe neceſſary to vary or alter the noun. *Clark's Latin Grammar.*

(1.) Hye thee, from this ſlaughter-houſe,
Leſt thou increaſe the *number* of the dead. *Shakeſp. R. III.*

The ſilver, the gold, and the veſſels, were weighed by *number* and by weight. *Ezra*, viii. 34.

There is but one gate for ſtrangers to enter at, that it may be known what *numbers* of them are in the town. *Addiſon.*

(2.) This is the third time; I hope good luck lies in odd *numbers*: they ſay there is divinity in odd *numbers*, either in nativity, chance, or death. *Shakeſp. M. W. of Windſor.*

(3.) Much of that we are to ſpeak may ſeem to a *number* perhaps tedious, perhaps obſcure, dark, and intricate. *Hooker.*

Water lilly hath a root in the ground; and ſo have a *number* of other herbs that grow in ponds. *Bacon.*

Ladies are always of great uſe to the party they eſpouſe, and never fail to win over *numbers*. *Addiſon.*

(4.) Of him came nations and tribes out of *number*. 2 *Eſd.* iii. 7.

Loud as from numbers without *number*. *Milton.*

(5.) *Number* itſelf importeth not much in armies, where the people are of weak courage: for, as Virgil ſays, it never troubles a wolf how many the ſheep be. *Bacon.*

(6.) If you will, ſome few of you ſhall ſee the place; and then you may ſend for your ſick, and the reſt of your *number*, which ye will bring on land. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Sir George Summers, ſent thither with nine ſhips and five hundred men, loſt a great part of their *numbers* in the iſle of Bermudaz. *Heylyn.*

(7.) ———— They, as they move
Their ſtarry dance in *numbers* that compute
Days, months, and years, tow'rds his all-chearing lamp,
Turn ſwift. *Milton.*

(8.) Then feed on thoughts that voluntary move,
Harmonious *numbers*, as the wakeful bird
Sings darkling. *Milton.*

Yet ſhould the muſes bid my *numbers* roll
Strong as their charms, and gentle as their ſoul. *Pope.*

(9.) How many *numbers* is in nouns? —
— Two. *Shakeſp. Merry W. of Windſor.*

Nu'mberer. *n. ſ.* [from *number.*] He who numbers.

Nu'mberless. *adj.* [from *number.*] Innumerable; more than can be reckoned.

—— I forgive all;
There cannot be thoſe *numberleſs* offences
'Gainſt me. *Shakeſp.*

About his chariot *numberleſs* were pour'd
Cherub and ſeraph. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

—— Deſerts ſo great,
Though *numberleſs*, I never ſhall forget. *Denham.*

The ſoul converſes with *numberleſs* beings of her own creation. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

Travels he then a hundred leagues,
And ſuffers *numberleſs* fatigues. *Swift's Miſcell.*

Nu'mbles. *n. ſ.* [*nombles*, Fr.] The entrails of a deer. *Bailey.*

Nu'mbness. *n. ſ.* [from *numb.*] Torpor; interruption of action or ſenſation; deadneſs; ſtupefaction.

—— Stir, nay, come away;
Bequeath to death your *numbneſs*; for from him
Dear life redeems you. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

——'Till length of years
And ſedentary *numbneſs* craze my limbs
To a contemptible old age obſcure. *Milton.*

——— Cold *numbneſs* ſtrait bereaves
Her corps of ſenſe, and th' air her ſoul receives. *Denham.*

Silence is worſe than the fierceſt and loudeſt accuſations; ſince it may proceed from a kind of *numbneſs* or ſtupidity of conſcience, and an abſolute dominion obtained by ſin over the ſoul, ſo that it ſhall not ſo much as dare to complain, or make a ſtir. *South.*

Nu'merable. *adj.* [*numerabilis*, Latin.] Capable to be numbered.

Nu'meral. *adj.* [*numerus*, Fr. from *numerus*, Lat.] Relating to number; conſiſting of number.

Some who cannot retain the ſeveral combinations of numbers in their diſtinct orders, and the dependance of ſo long a train of *numeral* progreſſions, are not able all their life-time regularly to go over any moderate ſeries of numbers. *Locke.*

Nu'merally. *adv.* [from *numeral.*] According to number.

The blaſts and undulary breaths thereof, maintain no certainty in their courſe; nor are they *numerally* fear'd by navigators. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Nu'merary. *adj.* [*numerus*, Lat.] Any thing belonging to a certain number.

A ſupernumerary canon, when he obtains a prebend, becomes a *numerary* canon. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Numera'tion. *n. ſ.* [*numeration*, Fr. *numeratio*, Lat.] 1. The art of numbering. 2. Number contained. 3. The rule of arithmetick which teaches the notation of numbers, and method of reading numbers regularly noted.

(1.) *Numeration* is but ſtill the adding of one unite more, and giving to the whole a new name or ſign, whereby to know it from thoſe before and after. *Locke.*

(2.) In the legs or organs of progreſſion in animals, we may obſerve an equality of length, and parity of *numeration.* *Brown.*

NUMERA'TOR. n. ſ. [Latin.] 1. He that numbers. 2. [*Numerateur*, Fr.] That number which ſerves as the common meaſure to others.

Nume'rical. *adj.* [from *numerus*, Latin.] 1. Numeral; denoting number; pertaining to numbers. 2. The ſame not only in kind or ſpecies, but number.

(1.) The *numerical* characters are helps to the memory, to record and retain the ſeveral ideas about which the demonſtration is made. *Locke.*

(2.) Contemplate upon his aſtoniſhing works, particularly in the reſurrection and reparation of the ſame *numerical* body, by a re-union of all the ſcattered parts. *South.*

Nume'rically. *adv.* [from *numerical.*] With reſpect to ſameneſs in number.

I muſt think it improbable, that the ſulphur of antimony would be but *numerically* different from the diſtilled butter or oil of roſes. *Boyle.*

Nu'merist. *n. ſ.* [from *numerus*, Latin.] One that deals in numbers.

We cannot aſſign a reſpective fatality unto each which is concordant unto the doctrine of the *numeriſts.* *Brown.*

Numero'sity. *n. ſ.* [from *numeroſus*, Latin.] 1. Number; the ſtate of being numerous. 2. Harmony; numerous flow.

(1.) Of aſſertion if *numeroſity* of aſſertors were a ſufficient demonſtration, we might ſit down herein as an unqueſtionable truth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Nu'merous. *adj.* [*numeroſus*, Latin.] 1. Containing many; conſiſting of many; not few; many. 2. Harmonious; conſiſting of parts rightly numbered; melodious; muſical.

(1.) Queen Elizabeth was not ſo much obſerved for having a *numerous*, as a wiſe council. *Bacon.*

——We reach our foes,
Who now appear ſo *numerous* and bold. *Waller.*

Many of our ſchiſms in the weſt were never heard of by the *numerous* Chriſtian churches in the eaſt of Aſia. *Leſley.*

Thy heart, no ruder than the rugged ſtone,
I might, like Orpheus, with my *num'rous* moan
Melt to compaſſion. *Waller.*

His verſes are ſo *numerous*, ſo various, and ſo harmonious, that only Virgil, whom he profeſſedly imitated, has ſurpaſſed him. *Dryden.*

Nu'merousness. *n. ſ.* [from *numerous.*] 1. The quality of being *numerous.* 2. Harmony; muſicalneſs.

(2.) That which will diſtinguiſh his ſtyle is, the *numerouſneſs* of his verſe. There is nothing ſo delicately turned in all the Roman language. *Dryden.*

Nu'mmary. *adj.* [from *nummus*, Latin.] Relating to money.

The money drachma in proceſs of time decreaſed; but all the while the ponderal drachma continued the ſame, juſt as our ponderal libra remains as it was, though the *nummary* hath much decreaſed. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Nu'mmular. *adj.* [*nummularius*, Latin.] Relating to money. *Dict.*

Nu'mskull. *n. ſ.* [Probably from *numb*, dull, torpid, inſenſible, and *ſkull.*] 1. A dullard; a dunce; a dolt; a blockhead. 2. The head. In burleſque.

(1.) They have talked like *numſkulls.* *Arb. and Pope.*

(2.) Or toes and fingers, in this caſe,
Of *numſkulls* ſelf ſhould take the place. *Prior.*

Nu'mskulled. *adj.* [from *numſkull.*] Dull; ſtupid; doltiſh.

Hocus has ſaved that clod-pated, *numſkulled*, ninnyhammer of yours from ruin, and all his family. *Arbuthnot.*

Nun. *n. ſ.* A woman dedicated to the ſeverer duties of religion, ſecluded in a cloiſter from the world, and debarred by a vow from the converſe of men.

—— My daughters
Shall all be praying *nuns*, not weeping queens. *Shakeſp.*

A devout *nun* had vowed to take ſome young child, and beſtow her whole life, and utmoſt induſtry to bring it up in ſtrict piety. *Hammond.*

The moſt blooming toaſt in the iſland might have been a *nun.* *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

——— Ev'ry ſhepherd was undone,
To ſee her cloiſter'd like a *nun.* *Swift's Miſcell.*

Nun. *n. ſ.* [*parus minor.*] A kind of bird. *Ainſ.*

Nu'nciature. *n. ſ.* [from *nuncio*, Latin.] The office of a nuncio.

NU'NCIO. n. ſ. [Italian, from *nuncio*, Latin.] 1. A meſſenger; one that brings tidings. 2. A kind of ſpiritual envoy from the pope.

(1.) She will attend it better in thy youth,
Than in a *nuncio* of more grave aſpect. *Shakeſp.*

They honoured the *nuncios* of the ſpring; and the Rhodians had a ſolemn ſong to welcome in the ſwallow. *Brown.*

(2.) This man was honoured with the character of *nuncio* to the Venetians. *Atterbury.*

Nu'nchion. *n. ſ.* A piece of victuals eaten between meals.

Laying by their ſwords and trunchions,
They took their breakfaſts or their *nunchions.* *Hudibras.*

Nuncupa'tive. } *adj.* [*nuncupatus*, Lat. *nuncupatif*, Fr.]
Nuncupa'tory. } 1. Publickly or ſolemnly declaratory. 2. Verbally pronounced, not written.

Nu'ndinal. } *adj.* [*nundinal*, Fr. from *nundinæ*, Lat.]
Nu'ndinary. } Belonging to fairs. *Dict.*

Nu'nnery. *n. ſ.* [from *nun.*] A houſe of nuns; of women under a vow of chaſtity, dedicated to the ſeverer duties of religion.

I put your ſiſter into a *nunnery*, with a ſtrict command not to ſee you, for fear you ſhould have wrought upon her to have taken the habit. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

NU'PTIAL. *adj.* [*nuptial*, French; *nuptialis*, Latin.] Pertaining to marriage; conſtituting marriage: uſed or done in marriage.

—— Confirm that amity
With *nuptial* knot, if thou vouchſafe to grant
Bona to England's king. *Shakeſp.*

Becauſe propagation of families proceedeth from the *nuptial* copulation, I deſired to know of him what laws and cuſtoms they had concerning marriage. *Bacon.*

—— Then all in heat
They light the *nuptial* torch. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Whoever will partake of God's ſecrets, muſt pare off whatſoever is amiſs, not eat of this ſacrifice with a defiled head, nor come to this feaſt without a *nuptial* garment. *Taylor.*

Fir'd with her love, and with ambition led,
The neighb'ring princes court her *nuptial* bed. *Dryden.*

Let our eternal peace be ſeal'd by this,
With the firſt ardour of a *nuptial* kiſs. *Dryd. Aurengzebe.*

Nu'ptials. *n. ſ.* like the Latin without ſingular. [*nuptiæ*, Lat.] 1. Marriage. 2. It is in Shakeſpeare ſingular, but contrarily to uſe.

(1.) This is the triumph of the nuptial day,
My better *nuptials*, which in ſpite of fate,
For ever join me to my dear Morat. *Dryd. Aurengzebe.*

(2.) Lift up your countenance, as 'twere the day
Of celebration of that *nuptial*, which
We two have ſworn ſhall come. *Shakeſp. W. Tale.*

NURSE. *n. ſ.* [*nourrice*, French.] 1. A woman that has the care of another's child. 2. A woman that has care of a ſick perſon. 3. One who breeds, educates, or protects. 4. An old woman in contempt. 5. The ſtate of being nurſed. 6. In compoſition, any thing that ſupplies food.

(1.) Unnatural curioſity has taught all women, but the beggar, to find out *nurſes*, which neceſſity only ought to commend. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

(2.) —— Never maſter had,
A page ſo kind, ſo duteous, diligent,
So feat, ſo *nurſe*-like. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

One Mrs. Quickly, which is in the manner of his *nurſe*, or his dry *nurſe* or his cook. *Shakeſp. M. W. of Windſor.*

(3.) Rome, the *nurſe* of judgment,
Invited by your noble ſelf, hath ſent
One general tongue unto us. *Shakeſp. H. VIII.*

—— We muſt loſe
The country, our dear *nurſe*, or elſe thy perſon
Our comfort in the country. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

(4.) Can tales more ſenſeleſs, ludicrous, and vain,
By winter-fires old *nurſes* entertain? *Blackmore.*

(5.) Can wedlock know ſo great a curſe,
As putting huſbands out to *nurſe*? *Cleaveland.*

(6.) Put into your breeding pond three melters for one ſpawner; but if into a *nurſe* pond or feeding pond, then no care is to be taken. *Walton's Angler.*

To **Nurse.** *v. a.* [from the noun, or by contraction from *nouriſh*; *nourrir*, Fr.] 1. To bring up a child or any thing young. 2. To bring up a child not one's own. 3. To feed; to keep; to maintain. 4. To tend the ſick. 5. To pamper; to foment; to encourage; to ſoften; to cheriſh.

(1.) I was *nurſed* in ſwaddling cloaths with cares. *Wiſ.* vii. 7.

Him in Egerian groves Aricia bore,
And *nurs'd* his youth along the marſhy ſhore. *Dryden.*

(2.) Shall I call a nurſe of the Hebrew women, that ſhe may *nurſe* the child? *Ex.* ii. 7.

(3.) Thy daughters ſhall be *nurſed* at thy ſide. *Iſ.* lx. 4.

Our monarchs were acknowledged here,
That they their churches *nurſing* fathers were. *Denham.*

—— The Niſeans in their dark abode,
Nurs'd ſecretly with milk the thriving God. *Addiſon.*

(5.) And what is ſtrength, but an effect of youth, which if time *nurſe*, how can it ever ceaſe? *Davies.*

By what fate has vice ſo thriven amongſt us, and by what hands been *nurs'd* up into ſo uncontrouled a dominion? *Locke.*

Nu'rser. *n. ſ.* [from *nurſe.*] 1. One that nurſes. Not uſed. 2. A promoter; a fomenter.

(1.) See where he lies, inherſed in the arms
Of the moſt bloody *nurſer* of his harms. *Shakeſp.*

Nu'rsery. *n. ſ.* [from *nurſe.*] 1. The act or office of nurſing. 2. That which is the object of a nurſe's care. 3. A plantation of young trees to be tranſplanted to other ground. 4. Place where young children are nurſed and brought up. 5. The place or ſtate where any thing is foſtered or brought up, from a *nurſery* of children, or whence any thing is to be removed from a *nurſery* of trees.

(1.) I lov'd her moſt, and thought to ſet my reſt
On her kind *nurſery*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

(2.) She went forth among her fruits and flow'rs
To viſit how they proſper'd, bud and bloom
Her *nurſery*: they at her coming ſprung,
And touch'd by her fair tendance gladlier grew. *Milton.*

(3.) Your *nurſery* of ſtocks ought to be in a more barren ground than the ground is whereunto you remove them. *Bacon.*

My paper is a kind of *nurſery* for authors, and ſome who have made a good figure here, will hereafter flouriſh under their own names. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

(4.) I' th' ſwathing cloaths, the other from their *nurſery*
Were ſtol'n. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

You ſee before you the ſpectacle of a Plantagenet, who hath been carried from the *nurſery* to the ſanctuary, from the ſanctuary to the direful priſon, from the priſon to the hand of the cruel tormentor, and from that hand to the wide wilderneſs; for ſo the world hath been to me. *Bacon.*

Forthwith the devil did appear,
Not in the ſhape in which he plies
At miſs's elbow when ſhe lies;
Or ſtands before the *nurs'ry* doors,
To take the naughty boy that roars. *Prior.*

They have public *nurſeries*, where all parents are obliged to ſend their infants to be educated. *Swift.*

(5.) This keeping of cows is of itſelf a very idle life, and a fit *nurſery* for a thief. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

To ſee fair Padua, *nurſery* of arts,
I am arriv'd from fruitful Lombardy. *Shakeſp.*

A luxurious court is the *nurſery* of diſeaſes; it breeds them, it encourages, nouriſhes, and entertains them. *L'Eſtrange.*

—— A *nurſery* erects its head,
Where queens are form'd and future heroes bred;
Where unfledg'd actors learn to laugh and cry. *Dryden.*

Nu'rsling. *n. ſ.* [from *nurſe.*] One nurſed up; a fondling.

Then was ſhe held in ſovereign dignity,
And made the *nurſling* of nobility. *Spenſer.*

I was his *nurſling* once, and choice delight,
His deſtin'd from the womb. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

In their tender nonage, while they ſpread
Their ſpringing leaves and lift their infant head,
Indulge their childhood, and the *nurſling* ſpare. *Dryden.*

NU'RTURE. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *nourriture*, French.] 1. Food; diet. 2. Education; inſtitution. Little uſed.

(1.) For this did th' angel twice deſcend?
Ordain'd thy *nurture* holy, as of a plant
Select and ſacred. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

(2.) She ſhould take order for bringing up of wards in good *nurture*, not ſuffer them to come into bad hands. *Spenſer.*

—— The thorny point
Of bare diſtreſs, hath ta'en from me the ſhew
Of ſmooth civility; yet am I inland bred,
And know ſome *nurture*. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

To **Nu'rture.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To educate; to train; to bring up. 2. To *nurture up*; to bring by care and food to maturity.

(1.) Thou broughteſt it up with thy righteouſneſs, and *nurturedſt* it in thy law, and reformedſt it with thy judgment. 2 *Eſdr.* viii. 12.

He was *nurtured* where he had been born in his firſt rudiments, till the years of ten. *Wotton.*

When an inſolent deſpiſer of diſcipline, *nurtured* into impudence, ſhall appear before a church governour, ſeverity and reſolution are that governour's virtues. *South.*

(2.) They ſuppoſe mother earth to be a great animal, and to have *nurtured up* her young offspring with a conſcious tenderneſs. *Bentley.*

To NU'STLE. *v. a.* To fondle; to cheriſh. Corrupted from *nurſle.* See NUZZLE. *Ainſ.*

NUT. *n. ſ.* [hnut, Saxon; *noot,* Dutch; *noix,* Fr.] 1. The fruit of certain trees: it conſiſts of a kernel covered by a hard ſhell. If the ſhell and kernel are in the centre of a pulpy fruit, they then make not a nut but a ſtone. 2. A ſmall body with teeth, which correſpond with the teeth of wheels.

(1.) ——— One chanc'd to find a *nut*
In the end of which a hole was cut,
Which lay upon a hazel root,
There ſcatter'd by a ſquirrel;
Which out the kernel gotten had;
When quoth this Fay, dear queen be glad,
Let Oberon be ne'er ſo mad,
I'll ſet you ſafe from peril. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

Nuts are hard of digeſtion, yet poſſeſs ſome good medicinal qualities. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

(2.) This faculty may be more conveniently uſed by the multiplication of ſeveral wheels, together with *nuts* belonging unto each, that are uſed for the roaſting of meat. *Wilkins.*

Clocks and jacks, though the ſcrews and teeth of the wheels and *nuts* be never ſo ſmooth, yet if they be not oiled, will hardly move. *Ray on the Creation.*

NU'TBROWN. *adj.* [*nut* and *brown.*] Brown like a nut kept long.

Young and old come forth to play,
Till the live-long daylight fail,
Then to the ſpicy *nutbrown* ale. *Milton's Poems.*

When this *nutbrown* ſword was out,
With ſtomach huge he laid about. *Hudibras.*

Two milk-white kids run friſking by her ſide,
For which the *nutbrown* laſs, Erithacis,
Full often offer'd many a ſavoury kiſs. *Dryden.*

King Hardicnute, midſt Danes and Saxons ſtout,
Carous'd in *nutbrown* ale, and din'd on grout. *King.*

NU'TCRACKERS. *n. ſ.* [*nut* and *crack.*] An inſtrument uſed to encloſe nuts and break them by preſſure.

He caſt every human feature out of his countenance, and became a pair of *nutcrackers.* *Addiſon, Spectator.*

NU'TGALL. *n. ſ.* [*nut* and *gall.*] Hard excreſcence of an oak.

In vegetable excretions, maggots terminate in flies of conſtant ſhapes, as in the *nutgalls* of the outlandiſh oak. *Brown.*

NU'THATCH.
NU'TJOBBER. } *n. ſ.* [*picus martius.*] A bird. *Ainſ.*
NU'TPECKER.

NU'THOOK. *n. ſ.* [*nut* and *hook.*] 1. A ſtick with a hook at the end to pull down boughs that the nuts may be gathered. 2. It was anciently, I know not why, a name of contempt.

Nuthook, nuthook, you lie. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

NU'TMEG. *n. ſ.* [*nut* and *muguèt,* French.] The *nutmeg* is a kernel of a large fruit not unlike the peach, and ſeparated from that and from its inveſtient coat, the mace, before it is ſent over to us; except that the whole fruit is ſometimes ſent over in preſerve, by way of ſweet-meat, or as a curioſity. There are two kinds of *nutmeg*; the male, which is long and cylindrical, but it has leſs of the fine aromatick flavour than the female, which is of the ſhape of an olive. *Hill.*

The ſecond integument, a dry and floſculous coat, commonly called mace; the fourth, a kernel included in the ſhell, which lieth under the mace, is the ſame we call *nutmeg.* *Brown.*

I to my pleaſant gardens went,
Where *nutmegs* breathe a fragrant ſcent. *Sandys.*

NU'TSHELL. *n. ſ.* [*nut* and *ſhell.*] 1. The hard ſubſtance that incloſes the kernel of the nut. 2. It is uſed proverbially for any thing of little value.

(1.) I could be bounded in a *nutſhell* and count myſelf a king of infinite ſpace. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

It ſeems as eaſy to me, to have the idea of ſpace empty of body, as to think of the hollow of a *nutſhell* without a kernel. *Locke.*

(2.) A fox had me by the back, and a thouſand pound to a *nutſhell,* I had never got off again. *L'Eſtrange.*

NU'TTREE. *n. ſ.* [*nut* and *tree.*] A tree that bears nuts.

Of trees you ſhall have the *nuttree* and the oak. *Peacham.*

Like beating *nuttrees,* makes a larger crop. *Dryden.*

NUTRICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*nutricatio,* Lat.] Manner of feeding or being fed.

Beſides the teeth, the tongue of this animal is a ſecond argument to overthrow this airy *nutrication.* *Brown.*

NU'TRIMENT. *n. ſ.* [*nutrimentum,* Lat.] That which feeds or nouriſhes; food; aliment.

——— This ſlave
Has my lord's meat in him,
Why ſhould it thrive and turn to *nutriment?* *Shakeſp.*

The ſtomach returns what it has received, in ſtrength and *nutriment,* diffuſed into all the parts of the body. *South.*

Does not the body thrive and grow,
By food of twenty years ago?
And is not virtue in mankind,
The *nutriment* that feeds the mind? *Swift's Miſcell.*

NUTRIME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *nutriment.*] Having the qualities of food; alimental.

By virtue of this oil vegetables are *nutrimental,* for this oil is extracted by animal digeſtion as an emulſion. *Arbuthnot.*

NUTRI'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *nutritio, nutrio,* Lat. *nutrition,* Fr.] 1. The act or quality of nouriſhing, ſupporting ſtrength, or encreaſing growth. 2. That which nouriſhes; nutriment. Leſs properly.

(1.) New parts are added to our ſubſtance to ſupply our continual decayings; nor can we give a certain account how the aliment is ſo prepared for *nutrition,* or by what mechaniſm it is ſo regularly diſtributed. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

The obſtruction of the glands of the meſentery is a great impediment to *nutrition*; for the lymph in thoſe glands is a neceſſary conſtituent of the aliment before it mixeth with the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

(2.) Fix'd like a plant on his peculiar ſpot,
To draw *nutrition,* propagate, and rot. *Pope.*

NUTRI'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *nutrio,* Latin.] Having the quality of nouriſhing.

——— O may'ſt thou often ſee
Thy furrows whiten'd by the woolly rain
Nutritious! ſecret nitre lurks within. *Philips.*

The heat equal to incubation is only *nutritious*; and the *nutritious* juice itſelf reſembles the white of an egg in all its qualities. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

NU'TRITIVE. *adj.* [from *nutrio,* Latin.] Nouriſhing; nutrimental; alimental.

While the ſecretory, or ſeparating glands, are too much widened and extended, they ſuffer a great quantity of *nutritive* juice to paſs through. *Blackmore.*

NU'TRITURE. *n. ſ.* [from *nutrio,* Latin.] The power of nouriſhing. Not uſed.

Never make a meal of fleſh alone, have ſome other meat with it of leſs *nutriture.* *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

To NU'ZZLE. *v. a.* [This word, in its original ſignification, ſeems corrupted from *nurſle*; but when its original meaning was forgotten, writers ſuppoſed it to come from *nozzle,* or *noſe,* and in that ſenſe uſed it.] 1. To nurſe; to foſter. 2. To go with the noſe down like a hog.

(1.) Old men long *nozzled* in corruption, ſcorning them that would ſeek reformation. *Sidney.*

(2.) He charged through an army of lawyers, ſometimes with ſword in hand, at other times *nuzzling* like an eel in the mud. *Arbuthnot's John Bull.*

Sir Roger ſhook his ears, and *nuzzled* along, well ſatisfied that he was doing a charitable work. *Arbuth. J. Bull.*

The bleſſed benefit, not there confin'd,
Drops to the third, who *nuzzles* cloſe behind. *Pope.*

Nymph. *n. ſ.* [νύμφη; *nympha*, Lat.] 1. A goddeſs of the woods, meadows, or waters. 2. A lady. In poetry.

(1.) And as the moiſture which the thirſty earth
Sucks from the ſea, to fill her empty veins,
From out her womb at laſt doth take a birth,
And runs a *nymph* along the graſſy plains. *Davies.*

(2.) This reſolve no mortal dame,
None but thoſe eyes cou'd have o'erthrown;
The *nymph* I dare not, need not name. *Waller.*

Ny'mphish. *adj.* [from *nymph.*] Relating to nymphs; lady-like.

Tending all to *nymphiſh* war. *Drayton.*

Nys. [A corruption of *ne is.*] None is; not is. Obſolete.

Thou findeſt fault, where *nys* to be found,
And buildeſt ſtrong work upon a weak ground. *Spenſer.*

O.

O Has in Engliſh a long ſound; as. *drone*, *groan*, *ſtone*, *alone*, *cloke*, *broke*, *coal*, *droll*; or ſhort, *got*, *knot*, *ſhot*, *prong*, *long*. It is uſually denoted long by a ſervile *a* ſubjoined; as, *moan*, or by *e* at the end of the ſyllable; as, *bone:* when theſe vowels are not appended, it is generally ſhort, except before *ll*; as, *droll*, *ſcroll*, and even then ſometimes ſhort; as, *loll*. 1. *O* is uſed as an interjection of wiſhing or exclamation. 2. *O* is uſed with no great elegance by *Shakeſpeare* for a circle or oval:

(1.) *O* that we, who have reſiſted all the deſigns of his love, would now try to defeat that of his anger! *Decay of Piety.*

O! were he preſent, that his eyes and hands
Might ſee, and urge, the death which he commands. *Dryden.*

(2.) ——— Can this cockpit hold
The vaſty field of France? or may we cram
Within this wooden *O*, the very caſks
That did affright the air at Agincourt? *Shakeſp.*

OAF. *n. ſ.* [This word is variouſly written; *auff*, *oſe*, and *oph*; it ſeems a corruption of *ouph*, a demon or fairy; in German *alf*, from which *elf:* and means properly the ſame with *changeling*; a fooliſh child left by malevolent *ouphs* or *fairies*, in the place of one more witty, which they ſteal away.] 1. A changeling; a fooliſh child left by the fairies. 2. A dolt; a blockhead; an idiot.

(1.) Theſe, when a child haps to be got,
Which after proves an idiot,
When folk perceives it thriveth not,
The fault therein to ſmother:
Some ſilly doating brainleſs calf,
That underſtands things by the half,
Says that the fairy left this *oaf*,
And took away the other. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

Oa'fish. *adj.* [from *oaf*.] Stupid; dull; doltiſh.

Oa'fishness. *n. ſ.* [from *oafiſh*.] Stupidity; dulneſs.

OAK. *n. ſ.* [ac, æc, Saxon; which, ſays *Skinner*, to ſhew how eaſy it is to play the fool, under a ſhew of literature and deep reſearches, I will, for the diverſion of my reader, derive from οἶκος, a houſe; the oak being the beſt timber for building. *Skinner* ſeems to have had *Junius* in his thoughts, who on this very word has ſhewn his uſual fondneſs for Greek etymology, by a derivation more ridiculous than that by which *Skinner* has ridiculed him. *Ac* or *oak*, ſays the grave critick, ſignified among the Saxons, like *robur* among the Latins, not only an *oak* but *ſtrength*, and may be well enough derived, *non incommode deduci poteſt*, from ἀλκὴ, ſtrength; by taking the three firſt letters and then ſinking the λ, as is not uncommon; *quercus*.] The *oak*-tree hath male flowers, or katkins, which conſiſt of a great number of ſmall ſlender threads. The embryos, which are produced at remote diſtances from theſe on the ſame tree, do afterwards become acorns, which are produced in hard ſcaly cups: the leaves are ſinuated. The ſpecies are five. *Miller.*

He return'd with his brows bound with *oak*. *Shakeſp.*

——— He lay along
Under an *oak*, whoſe antique root peeps out
Upon the brook that brawls along this wood. *Shakeſp.*

No tree beareth ſo many baſtard fruits as the *oak:* for beſides the acorns, it beareth galls, *oak* apples, *oak* nuts, which are inflammable, and *oak* berries, ſticking cloſe to the body of the tree without ſtalk. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The monarch *oak*, the patriarch of the trees,
Shoots riſing up and ſpreads by ſlow degrees:
Three centuries he grows, and three he ſtays
Supreme in ſtate; and in three more decays. *Dryden.*

An *oak* growing from a plant to a great tree, and then lopped, is ſtill the ſome *oak*. *Locke.*

A light earthy, ſtony, and ſparry matter, incruſted and affixed to *oak* leaves. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Let India boaſt her plants, nor envy we
The weeping amber and the balmy tree,
While by our *oaks* the precious loads are born,
And realms commanded which thoſe trees adorn. *Pope.*

Oak *Evergreen*. *n. ſ.* [*ilex*.] The fruit is an acorn like the common *oak*. The wood of this tree is accounted very good for many ſorts of tools and utenſils; and affords the moſt durable charcoal in the world. *Miller.*

Oaka'pple. *n. ſ.* [*oak* and *apple*.] A kind of ſpongy excreſcence on the oak.

Another kind of excreſcence is an exudation of plants joined with putrefaction, as in *oakapples*, which are found chiefly upon the leaves of oaks. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Oa'ken. *adj.* [from *oak*.] Made of oak; gathered from oak.

No nation doth equal England for *oaken* timber wherewith to build ſhips. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

—— By lot from Jove I am the pow'r
Of this fair wood, and live in *oaken* bow'r. *Milton.*

Clad in white velvet all their troop they led,
With each an *oaken* chaplet on his head. *Dryden.*

An *oaken* garland to be worn on feſtivals, was the recompenſe of one who had covered a citizen in battle. *Addiſon.*

He ſnatched a good tough *oaken* cudgel and began to brandiſh it. *Arbuthnot's J. Bull.*

Oa'kenpin. *n. ſ.* An apple.

Oakenpin, ſo called from its hardneſs, is a laſting fruit, yields excellent liquor, and is near the nature of the Weſtbury apple, though not in form. *Mortimer.*

Oa'kum. *n. ſ.* [A word probably formed by ſome corruption.] Cords untwiſted and reduced to hemp, with which, mingled with pitch, leaks are ſtopped.

They make their *oakum*, wherewith they chalk the ſeams of the ſhips, of old ſeer and weather beaten ropes, when they are over ſpent and grown ſo rotten as they ſerve for no other uſe but to make rotten *oakum*, which moulders and waſhes away with every ſea as the ſhips labour and are toſſed. *Raleigh.*

Some drive old *oakum* thro' each ſeam and rift;
Their left hand does the calking-iron guide;
The rattling mallet with the right they lift. *Dryden.*

OAR. *n. ſ.* [aꞃe, Saxon; perhaps by alluſion to the common expreſſion of plowing the water, from the ſame root with *ear*, to plow, *aro*, Lat.] A long pole with a broad end, by which veſſels are driven in the water, the reſiſtance made by water to the oar puſhing on the veſſel.

——— Th' *oars* were ſilver,
Which to the tune of flutes kept ſtroke, and made
The water which they beat, to follow faſter,
As amorous of their ſtrokes. *Shakeſp. Jul. Cæſar.*

So tow'rds a ſhip the *oar*-finn'd gallies ply,
Which wanting ſea to ride, or wind to fly,
Stands but to fall reveng'd. *Denham's Poems.*

In ſhipping ſuch as this, the Iriſh kern
And untaught Indian, on the ſtream did glide,
E'er ſharp-keel'd boats to ſtem the flood did learn,
Or fin-like *oars* did ſpread from either ſide. *Dryden.*

Its progreſſive motion may be effected by the help of ſeveral *oars*, which in the outward ends of them ſhall be like the fins of a fiſh to contract and dilate. *Wilkins.*

To **Oar.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To row.

He more undaunted on the ruin rode,
And *oar'd* with labouring arms along the flood. *Pope.*

To **Oar.** *v. a.* To impel by rowing.

——— His bold head
'Bove the contentious waves he kept, and *oar'd*
Himſelf with his good arms in luſty ſtrokes
To th' ſhore. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Oa'ry. *adj.* [from *oar*.] Having the form or uſe of oars.

——— The ſwan with arched neck,
Between her white wings mantling, proudly rows
Her ſtate with *oary* feet. *Milton.*

His hair transforms to down, his fingers meet,
In ſkinny films, and ſhape his *oary* feet. *Addiſon.*

Oast. *n. ſ.* A kiln. Not in uſe.

Empty the binn into a hog-bag, and carry them immediately to the *oaſt* or kiln, to be dried. *Mortimer.*

Oatca'ke. *n. ſ.* [*oat* and *cake*.] Cake made of the meal of oats.

Take a blue ſtone they make haver or *oatcakes* upon, and lay it upon the croſs bars of iron. *Peacham.*

Oa'ten. *adj.* [from *oat*.] Made of oats; bearing oats.

When ſhepherds pipe on *oaten* ſtraws,
And merry larks are ploughmens clocks. *Shakeſp.*

OATH. *n. ſ.* [*aith*, Gothick; að, Saxon. The diſtance between the noun *oath*, and the verb *ſwear*, is very obſervable, as it may ſhew that our oldeſt dialect is formed from different languages.] An affirmation, negation, or promiſe, corroborated by the atteſtation of the Divine Being.

Read over Julia's heart, thy firſt beſt love,
For whoſe dear ſake thou then did'ſt rend thy faith
Into a thouſand *oaths*; and all thoſe *oaths*
Deſcended into perjury to love me. *Shakeſp.*

——— All the *oath*-rites ſaid,
I then aſcended her adorned bed. *Chapman.*

We have conſultations, which inventions ſhall be publiſhed, which not: and take an *oath* of ſecrecy for the concealing of thoſe which we think fit to keep ſecret. *Bacon.*

Thoſe called to any office of truſt, are bound by an *oath* to the faithful diſcharge of it: but an *oath* is an appeal to God, and therefore can have no influence, except upon thoſe who believe that he is. *Swift.*

Oa'thable. *adj.* [from *oath*. A word not uſed.] Capable of having an oath adminiſtered.

——— You're not *oathable*,
Altho' I know you'll ſwear
Into ſtrong ſhudders th' immortal gods. *Shakeſp.*

Oathbrea'king. *n. ſ.* [*oath* and *break*.] Perjury; the violation of an oath.

His *oathbreaking* he mended thus,
By now forſwearing that he is forſworn. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

Oa'tmalt. *n. ſ.* [*oat* and *malt*.] Malt made of oats.

In Kent they brew with one half *oatmalt*, and the other half barleymalt. *Mortimer.*

Oa'tmeal. *n. ſ.* [*oat* and *meal*.] Flower made by grinding oats.

Oatmeal and butter, outwardly applied, dry the ſcab on the head. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Our neighbours tell me oft, in joking talk,
Of aſhes, leather, *oatmeal*, bran, and chalk. *Gay.*

Oa'tmeal. *n. ſ.* [*panicum*.] An herb. *Ainſw.*

Oats. *n. ſ.* [aten, Saxon.] A grain, which in England is generally given to horſes, but in Scotland ſupports the people.

It is of the graſs leaved tribe; the flowers have no petals, and are diſpoſed in a looſe panicle: the grain is eatable. The meal makes tolerable good bread. *Miller.*

The *oats* have eaten the horſes. *Shakeſp.*

It is bare mechaniſm, no otherwiſe produced than the turning of a wild *oatbeard*, by the inſinuation of the particles of moiſture. *Locke.*

For your lean cattle, fodder them with barley ſtraw firſt, and the *oat* ſtraw laſt. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

His horſe's allowance of *oats* and beans, was greater than the journey required. *Swift.*

Oa'tthistle. *n. ſ.* [*oat* and *thiſtle*.] An herb. *Ainſ.*

Obambula'tion. *n. ſ.* [*obambulatio*, from *obambulo*, Lat.] The act of walking about. *Dict.*

To **Obdu'ce.** *v. a.* [*obduco*, Latin.] To draw over as a covering.

No animal exhibits its face in the native colour of its ſkin but man; all others are covered with feathers, hair, or a cortex that is *obduced* over the cutis. *Hale.*

Obdu'ction. *n. ſ.* [from *obductio*, *obduco*, Latin.] The act of covering, or laying a cover.

Obdu'racy. *n. ſ.* [from *obdurate*.] Inflexible wickedneſs; impenitence; hardneſs of heart.

Thou think'ſt me as far in the Devil's book, as thou and Falſtaff, for *obduracy* and *perſiſtency*. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

God may, by a mighty grace, hinder the abſolute completion of ſin in final *obduracy*. *South.*

OBDU'RATE *adj.* [*obduratus*, Latin.] 1. Hard of heart; inflexibly obſtinate in ill; hardened; impenitent. 2. Hardened; firm; ſtubborn: always with ſome degree of evil. 3. Harſh; rugged.

(1.) Oh! let me teach thee for thy father's ſake,
That gave thee life, when well he might have ſlain thee;
Be not *obdurate*, open they deaf ears. *Shakeſp.*

——— If when you make your pray'rs,
God ſhould be ſo *obdurate* as yourſelves,
How would it fare with your departed ſouls? *Shakeſp.*

Women are ſoft, mild, pitiful, and flexible;
Thou ſtern, *obdurate*, flinty, rough, remorſeleſs. *Shakeſp.*

To convince the proud what ſigns avail,
Or wonders move th' *obdurate* to relent;
They harden'd more, by what might more reclaim. *Milton.*

Obdurate as you are, oh! hear at leaſt
My dying prayers, and grant my laſt requeſt. *Dryden.*

(2.) Sometimes the very cuſtom of evil makes the heart *obdurate* againſt whatſoever inſtructions to the contrary. *Hooker.*

— A pleaſing ſorcery could charm
Pain for a while, or anguiſh, and excite
Fallacious hope, or arm th' *obdurate* breaſt
With ſtubborn patience, as with triple ſteel. *Milton.*

No ſuch thought ever ſtrikes his marble, *obdurate* heart, but it preſently flies off and rebounds from it. It is impoſſible for a man to be thorough-paced in ingratitude, till he has ſhook off all fetters of pity and compaſſion. *South.*

(3.) They joined the moſt *obdurate* conſonants without one intervening vowel. *Swift.*

Obdu'rately. *adv.* [from *obdurate*.] Stubbornly; inflexibly; impenitently.

Obdu'rateness. *n. ſ.* [from *obdurate.*] Stubbornneſs; inflexibility; impenitence.

Obdura'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *obdurate.*] Hardneſs of heart; ſtubbornneſs.

What occaſion it had given them to think, to their greater *obduration* in evil, that through a froward and wanton deſire of innovation, we did conſtrainedly thoſe things, for which conſcience was pretended? *Hooker.*

This barren ſeaſon is always the reward of obſtinate *obduration.* *Hammond.*

Obdu'red. *adj.* [*obduratus,* Latin.] Hardened; inflexible; impenitent.

This ſaw his hapleſs foes, but ſtood *obdur'd,*
And to rebellious fight rallied their pow'rs
Inſenſate. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Obe'dience. *n. ſ.* [*obedience,* Fr. *obedientia,* Latin.] Obſequiouſneſs; ſubmiſſion to authority; compliance with command or prohibition.

If you violently proceed againſt him, it would ſhake in pieces the heart of his *obedience.* *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

——— Thy huſband
Craves no other tribute at thy hands,
But love, fair looks, and true *obedience.* *Shakeſp.*

His ſervants ye are, to whom ye obey, whether of ſin unto death, or of *obedience* unto righteouſneſs. *Rom.* vi. 16.

It was both a ſtrange commiſſion, and a ſtrange *obedience* to a commiſſion, for men ſo furiouſly aſſailed, to hold their hands. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

In vain thou bidſt me to forbear,
Obedience were rebellion here. *Cowley.*

—— Nor can this be,
But by fulfilling that which thou didſt want,
Obedience to the law of God, impos'd
On penalty of death. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

We muſt beg the grace and aſſiſtance of God's ſpirit to enable us to forſake our ſins, and to walk in *obedience* to him. *Duty of Man.*

The *obedience* of men is to imitate the *obedience* of angels, and rational beings on earth, are to live unto God, as rational beings in heaven live unto him. *Law.*

OBE'DIENT. *adj.* [*obediens,* Latin.] Submiſſive to authority; compliant with command or prohibition; obſequious.

To this end did I write, that I might know the proof of you, whether ye be *obedient* in all things. 2 *Cor.* ii. 9.

To this her mother's plot
She, ſeemingly *obedient,* likewiſe hath
Made promiſe. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Religion hath a good influence upon the people, to make them *obedient* to government, and peaceable one towards another. *Tillotſon.*

The chief his orders gives; th' *obedient* band,
With due obſervance, wait the chief's command. *Pope.*

Obedie'ntial. *adj.* [*obedientiel,* Fr. from *obedient.*] According to the rule of obedience.

Faith is ſuch as God will accept of, when it affords fiducial reliance on the promiſes, and *obediential* ſubmiſſion to the command. *Hammond.*

Faith is then perfect, when it produces in us a fiduciary aſſent to whatever the goſpel has revealed, and an *obediential* ſubmiſſion to the commands. *Wake's Prep. for Death.*

Obe'diently. *adv.* [from *obedient.*] With obedience.

We ſhould behave ourſelves reverently and *obediently* towards the Divine Majeſty, and juſtly and charitably towards men. *Tillotſon.*

Obe'isance. *n. ſ.* [*obeïſance,* Fr. This word is formed by corruption from *abaiſance,* an act of reverence.] A bow; a courteſy; an act of reverence made by inclination of the body or knee.

—— Bartholomew my page,
See dreſt in all ſuits like a lady;
Then call him Madam, do him all *obeiſance.* *Shakeſp.*

Bathſheba bowed and did *obeiſance* unto the king. 1 *K.* i. 16.

—— The lords and ladies paid
Their homage, with a low *obeiſance* made;
And ſeem'd to venerate the ſacred ſhade. *Dryden.*

Obe'lisk. *n. ſ.* [*obeliſcus,* Latin.] 1. A magnificent high piece of ſolid marble, or other fine ſtone, having uſually four faces, and leſſening upwards by degrees, till it ends in a point like a pyramid. *Harris.* 2. A mark of cenſure in the margin of a book, in the form of a dagger [†].

(1.) Between the ſtatues *obeliſks* were plac'd,
And the learn'd walls with hieroglyphicks grac'd. *Pope.*

(2.) He publiſhed the tranſlation of the Septuagint, having compared it with the Hebrew, and noted by aſteriſks what was defective, and by *obeliſks* what redundant. *Grew.*

Obequita'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *obequito,* Latin.] The act of riding about.

Oberra'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *oberro,* Latin.] The act of wandering about.

OBE'SE. *adj.* [*obeſus,* Latin.] Fat; loaden with fleſh.

Obe'seness. } *n. ſ.* [from *obeſe.*] Morbid fatneſs; in-
Obe'sity. } cumbrance of fleſh.

On theſe many diſeaſes depend; as on the ſtraitneſs of the cheſt, a phthiſis; on the largeneſs of the veins, an atrophy; on their ſmallneſs, *obeſity.* *Grew's Coſmol.*

To **Obe'y.** *v. a.* [*obeïr,* French; *obedio,* Latin.] 1. To pay ſubmiſſion to; to comply with, from reverence to authority. 2. It had formerly ſometimes *to* before the perſon obeyed, which *Addiſon* has mentioned as one of *Milton*'s latiniſms; but it is frequent in old writers; when we borrowed the French word we borrowed the ſyntax, *obeir au roi.*

(1.) —— The will of Heav'n
Be done in this and all things! I *obey.* *Shak. Henry* VIII.

I am aſham'd, that women are ſo ſimple
To ſeek for rule, ſupremacy, and ſway,
When they are bound to ſerve, love, and *obey.* *Shakeſp.*

Let not ſin reign in your mortal body, that ye ſhould *obey* it in the luſts thereof. *Rom.* vi. 12.

The ancient Britons yet a ſceptred king *obeyed.* *Drayton.*

Was ſhe thy God, that her thou didſt *obey,*
Before his voice? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Africk and India ſhall his pow'r *obey,*
He ſhall extend his propagated ſway
Beyond the ſolar year, without the ſtarry way. *Dryden.*

(2.) He commanded the trumpets to ſound; *to* which the two brave knights *obeying,* they performed their courſes, breaking their ſtaves. *Sidney.*

The flit bark, *obeying to* her mind,
Forth launched quickly, as ſhe did deſire. *Spenſer.*

His ſervants ye are, *to* whom ye *obey.* *Rom.* vi. 16.

Nor did they not perceive the evil plight
In which they were, or the fierce pains not feel,
Yet *to* their general's voice they ſoon *obey'd.* *Milton.*

O'BJECT. *n. ſ.* [*objet,* Fr. *objectum,* Latin.] 1. That about which any power or faculty is employed. 2. Something preſented to the ſenſes to raiſe any affection or emotion in the mind. 3. [In grammar.] Any thing influenced by ſomewhat elſe.

(1.) ———————— Pardon
The flat unrais'd ſpirit, that hath dar'd,
On this unworthy ſcaffold to bring forth
So great an *object.* *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

They are her fartheſt reaching inſtrument,
Yet they no beams unto their *objects* ſend;
But all the rays are from their *objects* ſent,
And in the eyes with pointed angles end. *Davies.*

The *object* of true faith is, either God himſelf, or the word of God: God who is believed in, and the word of God as the rule of faith, or matter to be believed. *Hammond.*

The act of faith is applicated to the *object* according to the nature of it; to what is already paſt, as paſt; to what is to come, as ſtill to come; to that which is preſent, as it is ſtill preſent. *Pearſon.*

Thoſe things in ourſelves, are the only proper *objects* of our zeal, which, in others, are the unqueſtionable ſubjects of our praiſes. *Spratt.*

Truth is the *object* of our underſtanding, as good is of the will. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

As you have no miſtreſs to ſerve, ſo let your own ſoul be the *object* of your daily care and attendance. *Law.*

(2.) Diſhonour not your eye
By throwing it on any other *object*. *Shakeſp.*

Why elſe this double *object* in our ſight,
Of flight purſu'd in the air, and o'er the ground. *Milton.*

This paſſenger felt ſome degree of concern, at the ſight of ſo moving an *object*, and therefore withdrew. *Atterbury.*

(3.) The accuſative after a verb tranſitive, or a ſentence in room thereof, is called, by grammarians, the *object* of the verb. *Clarke.*

Obje'ctglass. *n. ſ.* Glaſs remoteſt from the eye.

An *objectglaſs* of a teleſcope I once mended, by grinding it on pitch with putty, and leaning eaſily on it in the grinding, leſt the putty ſhould ſcratch it. *Newton's Opt.*

To **Obje'ct.** *v. a.* [*objecter*, Fr. *objicio*, *objectum*, Latin.] 1. To oppoſe; to preſent in oppoſition. 2. To propoſe as a charge criminal; or a reaſon adverſe: with *to* or *againſt*.

(1.) Flowers growing ſcattered in divers beds, will ſhew more ſo as that they be *object* to view at once. *Bacon.*

—— Pallas to their eyes
The miſt *objected*, and condens'd the ſkies. *Pope.*

(2.) Were it not ſome kind of blemiſh to be like unto Infidels and Heathens, it would not ſo uſually be *objected*; men would not think it any advantage in the cauſe of religion to be able therewith juſtly to charge their adverſaries. *Hooker.*

The book requireth due examination, and giveth liberty to *object* any crime againſt ſuch as are to be ordered. *Whitgifte.*

Men in all deliberations find eaſe to be of the negative ſide, and affect a credit to *object* and foretel difficulties: for when propoſitions are denied, there is an end of them; but if they be allowed, it requireth a new work; which falſe point of wiſdom is the bane of buſineſs. *Bacon.*

The old truth was, *object* ingratitude, and ye *object* all crimes: and is it not as old a truth, is it not a higher truth, *object* rebellion, and ye *object* all crimes. *Holyday.*

This the adverſaries of faith have too much reaſon to *object againſt* too many of its profeſſors; but *againſt* the faith itſelf nothing at all. *Spratt's Sermons.*

It was *objected againſt* a late painter, that he drew many graceful pictures, but few of them were like. *Dryden.*

Others *object* the poverty of the nation, and difficulties in furniſhing greater ſupplies. *Addiſon's State of the War.*

There was but this ſingle fault that Eraſmus, though an enemy, could *object to* him. *Atterbury.*

Obje'ction. *n. ſ.* [*objection*, Fr. *objectio*, Latin.] 1. The act of preſenting any thing in oppoſition. 2. Criminal charge. 3. Adverſe argument. 4. Fault found.

(2.) —— Speak on, Sir,
I dare your worſt *objections*. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

(3.) There is ever between all eſtates a ſecret war. I know well this ſpeech is the *objection* and not the deciſion; and that it is after refuted. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Whoſoever makes ſuch *objections* againſt an hypotheſis, hath a right to be heard, let his temper and genius be what it will. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

(4.) I have ſhewn your verſes to ſome, who have made that *objection* to them. *Walſh's Letter.*

O'BJECTIVE. *adj.* [*objectif*, Fr. *objectus*, Latin.] 1. Belonging to the object; contained in the object. 2. Made an object; propoſed as an object; reſiding in objects.

(1.) Certainty, according to the ſchools, is diſtinguiſhed into *objective* and ſubjective. *Objective* certainty is when the propoſition is certainly true in itſelf; and ſubjective, when we are certain of the truth of it. The one is in things, the other in our minds. *Watts's Logick.*

(2.) If this one ſmall piece of nature ſtill affords new matter for our diſcovery, when ſhould we be able to ſearch out the vaſt treaſuries of *objective* knowledge that lies within the compaſs of the univerſe? *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

O'bjectively. *adv.* [from *objective*.] 1. In manner of an object. 2. In the ſtate of an object.

(1.) This may fitly be called a determinate idea, when, ſuch as it is at any time *objectively* in the mind, it is annexed, and without variation determined to an articulate ſound, which is to be ſteadily the ſign of that ſame object of the mind. *Locke.*

(2.) The baſiliſk ſhould be deſtroyed, in regard he firſt receiveth the rays of his antipathy and venomous emiſſion, which *objectively* move his ſenſe. *Brown.*

O'bjectiveness. *n. ſ.* [from *objective*.] The ſtate of being an object.

Is there ſuch a motion or *objectiveneſs* of external bodies, which produceth light? The faculty of light is fitted to receive that impreſſion or *objectiveneſs*, and that *objectiveneſs* fitted to that faculty. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Obje'ctor. *n. ſ.* [from *object*.] One who offers objections; one who raiſes difficulties.

But theſe *objectors* muſt the cauſe upbraid,
That has not mortal man, immortal made. *Blackmore.*

Let the *objectors* conſider, that theſe irregularities muſt have come from the laws of mechaniſm. *Bentley.*

Obit. [a corruption of *obiit*, or *obivit*.] Funeral obſequies. *Ainſw.*

To **OBJU'RGATE.** *v. a.* [*objurgo*, Latin.] To chide; to reprove.

Objurga'tion. *n. ſ.* [*objurgatio*, Lat.] Reproof; reprehenſion.

If there be no true liberty, but all things come to paſs by inevitable neceſſity, then what are all interrogations and *objurgations*, and reprehenſions and expoſtulations? *Bramhall.*

Obju'rgatory. *adj.* [*objurgatorius*, Latin.] Reprehenſory; culpatory; chiding.

Obla'te. *adj.* [*oblatus*, Latin.] Flatted at the poles. Uſed of a ſpheroid.

By gravitation bodies on this globe will preſs towards its center, though not exactly thither, by reaſon of the *oblate* ſpheroidical figure of the earth, ariſing from its diurnal rotation about its axis. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

Obla'tion. *n. ſ.* [*oblation*, Fr. *oblatus*, Lat.] An offering; a ſacrifice; any thing offered as an act of worſhip or reverence.

She looked upon the picture before her, and ſtraight ſighed, and ſtraight tears followed, as if the idol of duty ought to be honoured with ſuch *oblations*. *Sidney.*

Many conceive in the *oblation* of Jephtha's daughter, not a natural but a civil kind of death, and a ſeparation from the world. *Brown.*

The will gives worth to the *oblation*, as to God's acceptance, ſets the pooreſt giver upon the ſame level with the richeſt. *South.*

The kind *oblation* of a falling tear. *Dryden.*

Behold the coward, and the brave,
All make *oblations* at this ſhrine. *Swift.*

Oblecta'tion. *n. ſ.* [*oblectatio*, Latin.] Delight; pleaſure.

To **O'BLIGATE.** *v. a.* [*obligo*, Latin.] To bind by contract or duty.

Obliga'tion. *n. ſ.* [*obligatio*, from *obligo*, Latin; *obligation*, French.] 1. The binding power of any oath, vow, duty; contract. 2. An act which binds any man to ſome performance. 3. Favour by which one is bound to gratitude.

(1.) ——— Your father loſt a father;
That father his; and the ſurvivor bound
In filial *obligation*, for ſome term,
To do obſequious ſorrow. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

There was no means for him as a Chriſtian, to ſatisfy all *obligations* both to God and man, but to offer himſelf for a mediator of an accord and peace. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Nothing can be more reaſonable than that ſuch creatures ſhould be under the *obligation* of accepting ſuch evidence, as in itſelf is ſufficient for their conviction. *Wilkins.*

The better to ſatisfy this *obligation*, you have early cultivated the genius you have to arms. *Dryden.*

No ties can bind, that from conſtraint ariſe,
Where either's forc'd, all *obligation* dies. *Granville.*

(2.) The heir of an obliged perſon is not bound to make reſtitution, if the *obligation* paſſed only by a perſonal act; but if it paſſed from his perſon to his eſtate, then the eſtate paſſes with all its burthen. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*

(3.) Where is the *obligation* of any man's making me a preſent of what he does not care for himſelf? *L'Eſtrange.*

So quick a ſenſe did the Iſraelites entertain of the merits of Gideon, and the *obligation* he had laid upon them, that they tender him the regal and hereditary government of that people. *South.*

O'BLIGATORY. *adj.* [*obligatoire*, Fr. from *obligate.*] Impoſing an obligation; binding; coercive: with *to* or *on*.

And concerning the lawfulneſs, not only permiſſively, but whether it be not *obligatory to* Chriſtian princes and ſtates. *Bacon.*

As long as the law is *obligatory*, ſo long our obedience is due. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*

A people long uſed to hardſhips, look upon themſelves as creatures at mercy, and that all impoſitions laid on them by a ſtronger hand, are legal and *obligatory*. *Swift.*

If this patent is *obligatory on* them, it is contrary to acts of parliament, and therefore void. *Swift.*

To **OBLI'GE.** *v. a.* [*obliger*, Fr. *obligo*, Latin.] 1. To bind; to impoſe obligation; to compel to ſomething. 2. To indebt; to lay obligations of gratitude. 3. To pleaſe; to gratify.

(1.) All theſe have moved me, and ſome of them *obliged* me to commend theſe my labours to your grace's patronage. *White.*

The church hath been thought fit to be called Catholick, in reference to the univerſal obedience which it preſcribeth; both in regard of the perſons, *obliging* men of all conditions, and in relation to the precepts, requiring the performance of all the evangelical commands. *Pearſon.*

Religion *obliges* men to the practice of thoſe virtues which conduce to the preſervation of our health. *Tillotſon.*

The law muſt *oblige* in all precepts, or in none. If it *oblige* in all, all are to be obeyed; if it *oblige* in none, it has no longer the authority of law. *Rogers.*

(2.) He that depends upon another, muſt
Oblige his honour with a boundleſs truſt. *Waller.*

Since love *obliges* not, I from this hour
Aſſume the right of man's deſpotic power. *Dryden.*

Vain wretched creature, how art thou miſled,
To think thy wit theſe godlike notions bred!
Theſe truths are not the product of thy mind,
But dropt from heav'n, and of a nobler kind:
Reveal'd religion firſt inform'd thy ſight,
And reaſon ſaw not, till faith ſprung the light.
Thus man by his own ſtrength to heaven would ſoar,
And wou'd not be *obliged* to God for more. *Dryden.*

When int'rſt calls off all her ſneaking train,
When all th' *oblig'd* deſert, and all the vain,
She waits or to the ſcaffold or the cell. *Pope.*

To thoſe hills we are *obliged* for all our metals, and with them for all the conveniencies and comforts of life. *Bentley.*

(3.) A great man gets more by *obliging* his inferiour, than by diſdaining him; as a man has a greater advantage by ſowing and dreſſing his ground, than he can have by trampling upon it. *South.*

Some natures are ſo ſour and ſo ungrateful, that they are never to be *obliged*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Happy the people, who preſerve their honour
By the ſame duties that *oblige* their prince! *Add. Cato.*

OBLI'GEE. *n. ſ.* [from *oblige.*] The perſon bound by a legal or written contract.

OBLI'GEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*obligement*, French.] Obligation.

I will not reſiſt, whatever it is, either of divine or human *obligement*, that you lay upon me. *Milton's Education.*

Let this fair princeſs but one minute ſtay,
A look from her will your *obligements* pay. *Dryden.*

OBLI'GER. *n. ſ.* He who binds by contract.

OBLI'GING. *part. adj.* [*obligeant*, French; from *oblige.*] Civil; complaiſant; reſpectful; engaging.

Nothing could be more *obliging* and reſpectful than the lion's letter was, in appearance; but there was death in the true intent. *L'Eſtrange.*

Monſeigneur Strozzi has many curioſities, and is very *obliging* to a ſtranger who deſires the ſight of them. *Addiſon.*

—*Obliging* creatures! make me ſee
All that diſgrac'd my betters, met in me. *Pope.*

So *obliging* that he ne'er *oblig'd*. *Pope.*

OBLI'GINGLY. *adv.* [from *obliging.*] Civilly; complaiſantly.

Eugenius informs me very *obligingly*, that he never thought he ſhould have diſliked any paſſage in my paper. *Addiſon.*

I ſee her taſte each nauſeous draught,
And ſo *obligingly* am caught;
I bleſs the hand from whence they came,
Nor dare diſtort my face for ſhame. *Swift's Miſcell.*

OBLI'GINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *obliging.*] 1. Obligation; force. 2. Civility; complaiſance.

(1.) They look into them not to weigh the *obligingneſs*, but to quarrel the difficulty of the injunctions: not to direct practice, but excuſe prevarications. *Decay of Piety.*

OBLIQUA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*obliquatio*, from *obliquo*, Latin.] Declination from ſtraightneſs or perpendicularity; obliquity.

The change made by the *obliquation* of the eyes, is leaſt in colours of the denſeſt than in thin ſubſtances. *Newt. Opt.*

OBLI'QUE. *adj.* [*oblique*, Fr. *obliquus*, Latin.] 1. Not direct; not perpendicular; not parallel. 2. Not direct; indirect; by a ſide glance. 3. [In grammar.] Any caſe in nouns except the nominative.

(1.) ——— One by his view
Mought deem him born with ill-diſpos'd ſkies,
When *oblique* Saturn ſat in the houſe of th' agonies. *Spenſ.*

If ſound be ſtopped and repercuſſed, it cometh about on the other ſide in an *oblique* line. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

May they not pity us, condemn'd to bear
The various heav'n of an *obliquer* ſphere;
While by fix'd laws, and with a juſt return,
They feel twelve hours that ſhade, for twelve that burn. *Prior.*

Bavaria's ſtars muſt be accus'd which ſhone,
That fatal day the mighty work was done,
With rays *oblique* upon the gallic ſun. *Prior.*

It has a direction *oblique* to that of the former motion. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

Criticks form a general character from the obſervation of particular errors, taken in their own *oblique* or imperfect views; which is as unjuſt, as to make a judgment of the beauty of a man's body, from the ſhade it caſts in ſuch and ſuch a poſition. *Broome on the Odyſſey.*

(2.) Has he given the lie
In circle, or *oblique*, or ſemicircle,
Or direct parallel; you muſt challenge him. *Shakeſp.*

OBLI'QUELY. *adv.* [from *oblique.*] 1. Not directly; not perpendicularly. 2. Not in the immediate or direct meaning.

(1.) Of meridian altitude, it hath but twenty-three degrees, ſo that it plays but *obliquely* upon us, and as the ſun doth about the twenty-third of January. *Brown.*

— Declining from the noun of day,
The ſun *obliquely* ſhoots his burning ray. *Pope.*

(2.) They haply might admit the truths *obliquely* levelled, which baſhfulneſs perſuaded not to enquire for. *Fell.*

His diſcourſe tends *obliquely* to the detracting from others, or the extolling of himſelf. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

OBLI'QUENESS. } *n. ſ.* [*obliquité*, Fr. from *oblique.*] 1. Deviation from phyſical rectitude; deviation from paralleliſm or perpendicularity. 2. Deviation from moral rectitude.
OBLI'QUITY. }

(1.) Which elſe to ſeveral ſpheres thou muſt aſcribe,
Mov'd contrary with thwart *obliquities*. *Milton.*

(2.) There is in rectitude, beauty; as contrariwiſe in *obliquity*, deformity. *Hooker.*

Count Rhodophill cut out for government and high affairs, and balancing all matters in the ſcale of his high underſtanding, hath rectified all *obliquities*. *Howel.*

For a rational creature to conform himſelf to the will of God in all things, carries in it a rational rectitude or goodneſs; and to diſobey or oppoſe his will in any thing, imports a moral *obliquity*. *South.*

To OBLI'TERATE. *v. a.* [*oblitero*, *ob* and *litera*, Latin.] 1. To efface any thing written. 2. To wear out; to deſtroy; to efface.

(2.) Wars and deſolations *obliterate* many ancient monuments. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Let men conſider themſelves as enſnared in that unhappy contract, which has rendered them part of the Devil's poſſeſſion, and contrive how they may *obliterate* that reproach, and diſentangle their mortgaged ſouls. *Decay of Piety.*

Theſe ſimple ideas, the underſtanding can no more refuſe to have, or alter, or blot them out, than a mirrour can refuſe, alter, or *obliterate* the images, which the objects ſet before it produce. *Locke.*

Oblitera'tion. *n. ſ.* [*obliteratio*, Latin.] Effacement; extinction.

Conſidering the caſualties of wars, tranſmigrations, eſpecially that of the general flood, there might probably be an *obliteration* of all thoſe monuments of antiquity that ages precedent at ſome time have yielded. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Obli'vion. *n. ſ.* [*oblivio*, Latin.] 1. Forgetfulneſs; ceſſation of remembrance. 2. Amneſty; general pardon of crimes in a ſtate.

(1.) Water-drops have worn the ſtones of Troy,
And blind *oblivion* ſwallow'd cities up,
And mighty ſtates characterleſs are grated
To duſty nothing. *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſſida.*

Thou ſhouldſt have heard many things of worthy memory, which now ſhall die in *oblivion*, and thou return unexperienced to thy grave. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

Knowledge is made by *oblivion*, and to purchaſe a clear and warrantable body of truth, we muſt forget and part with much we know. *Brown.*

Can they imagine, that God has therefore forgot their ſins, becauſe they are not willing to remember them? Or will they meaſure his pardon by their own *oblivion*. *South.*

Among our crimes *oblivion* may be ſet;
But 'tis our king's perfection to forget. *Dryden.*

(2.) By the act of *oblivion*, all offences againſt the crown, and all particular treſpaſſes between ſubject and ſubject, were pardoned, remitted, and utterly extinguiſhed. *Davies.*

Obli'vious. *adj.* [*obliviosus*, Latin.] Cauſing forgetfulneſs.

Raze out the written troubles of the brain,
And with ſome ſweet *oblivious* antidote
Cleanſe the ſtuff'd boſom. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

——— The Britiſh ſouls
Exult to ſee the crouding ghoſts deſcend
Unnumber'd; well aveng'd, they quit the cares
Of mortal life, and drink th' *oblivious* lake. *Philips.*

Oh born to ſee what none can ſee awake!
Behold the wonders of th' *oblivious* lake. *Pope.*

OBLO'NG. *adj.* [*oblong*, Fr. *oblongus*, Latin.] Longer than broad; the ſame with a rectangle parallelogram, whoſe ſides are unequal. *Harris.*

The beſt figure of a garden I eſteem an *oblong* upon a deſcent. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

Every particle, ſuppoſing them globular or not very *oblong*, would be above nine million times their own length from any other particle. *Bentley.*

Oblo'ngly. *adv.* [from *oblong*.] In an oblong form.

The ſurface of the temperate climates is larger than it would have been, had the globe of our earth or of the planets been either ſpherical, or *oblongly* ſpheroidical. *Cheyne.*

Oblo'ngness. *n. ſ.* [from *oblong*.] The ſtate of being oblong.

O'bloquy. *n. ſ.* [*obloquor*, Latin.] 1. Cenſorious ſpeech; blame; ſlander; reproach. 2. Cauſe of reproach; diſgrace. Not proper.

(1.) Reaſonable moderation hath freed us from being deſervedly ſubject unto that bitter kind of *obloquy*, whereby as the church of Rome doth, under the colour of love towards thoſe things which be harmleſs, maintain extremely moſt hurtful corruptions; ſo we peradventure might be upbraided, that under colour of hatred towards thoſe things that are corrupt, we are on the other ſide as extreme, even againſt moſt harmleſs ordinances. *Hooker.*

Here new aſperſions, with new *obloquies*,
Are laid on old deſerts. *Daniel's Civil War.*

Canſt thou with impious *obloquy* condemn,
The juſt decree of God, pronounc'd and ſworn? *Milton.*

Shall names that made your city the glory of the earth, be mentioned with *obloquy* and detraction? *Addiſon.*

Every age might perhaps produce one or two true genius, if they were not ſunk under the cenſure and *obloquy* of ploding, ſervile, imitating pedants. *Swift.*

(2.) My chaſtity's the jewel of our houſe,
Bequeathed down from many anceſtors;
Which were the greateſt *obloquy* i' th' world
In me to loſe. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

Obmute'scence. *n. ſ.* [from *obmuteſco*, Latin.] Loſs of ſpeech.

A vehement fear often produceth *obmuteſcence*. *Brown.*

OBNO'XIOUS. *adj.* [*obnoxius*, Latin.] 1. Subject. 2. Liable to puniſhment. 3. Reprehenſible; not of ſound reputation. 4. Liable; expoſed.

(1.) I propound a character of juſtice in a middle form, between the ſpeculative diſcourſes of philoſophers, and the writings of lawyers, which are tied and *obnoxious* to their particular laws. *Bacon's Holy War.*

(2.) All are *obnoxious*, and this faulty land,
Like fainting Heſter, does before you ſtand,
Watching your ſceptre. *Waller.*

We know ourſelves *obnoxious* to God's ſevere juſtice, and that he is a God of mercy and hateth ſin; and that we might not have the leaſt ſuſpicion of his unwillingneſs to forgive, he hath ſent his only begotten ſon into the world, by his diſmal ſufferings and curſed death, to expiate our offences. *Calamy.*

Thy name, O Varus, if the kinder pow'rs
Preſerve our plains, and ſhield the Mantuan tow'rs,
Obnoxious by Cremona's neighb'ring crime,
The wings of ſwans, and ſtronger pinion'd rhime
Shall raiſe aloft. *Dryden.*

(3.) Conceiving it moſt reaſonable to ſearch for primitive truth in the primitive writers, and not to ſuffer his underſtanding to be prepoſſeſt by the contrived and intereſted ſchemes of modern, and withal *obnoxious* authors. *Fell.*

(4.) Long hoſtility had made their friendſhip weak in itſelf, and more *obnoxious* to jealouſies and diſtruſts. *Hayward.*

But what will not ambition and revenge
Deſcend to? who aſpires, muſt down as low
As high he ſoar'd; *obnoxious* firſt or laſt,
To baſeſt things. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

——— Beaſts lie down,
To dews *obnoxious* on the graſſy floor. *Dryden.*

They leave the government a trunk naked, defenceleſs, and *obnoxious* to every ſtorm. *Davenant.*

Obno'xiously. *adv.* [from *obnoxious*.] In a ſtate of ſubjection; in the ſtate of one liable to puniſhment.

Obno'xiousness. *n. ſ.* [from *obnoxious*.] Subjection; liableneſs to puniſhment.

To **Obnu'bilate.** *v. a.* [*obnubilo*, Latin.] To cloud; to obſcure.

O'bole. *n. ſ.* [*obolus*, Latin.] In pharmacy, twelve grains. *Ainſworth.*

Obre'ption. *n. ſ.* [*obreptio*, Latin.] The act of creeping in with ſecrecy or by ſurpriſe.

To **Obro'gate.** *v. a.* [*obrogo*, Latin.] To proclaim a contrary law for the diſſolution of the former. *Dict.*

OBSCE'NE. *adj.* [*obſcene*, Fr. *obſcœnus*, Latin.] 1. Immodeſt; not agreeable to chaſtity of mind; cauſing lewd ideas. 2. Offenſive; diſguſting. 3. Inauſpicious; ill omened.

(1.) Chemos th' *obſcene* dread of Moab's ſons. *Milton.*

Words that were once chaſte, by frequent uſe grow *obſcene*, and uncleanly. *Watts's Logick.*

(2.) A girdle foul with greaſe binds his *obſcene* attire. *Dryden.*

Home as they went, the ſad diſcourſe renew'd,
Of the relentleſs dame to death purſu'd,
And of the ſight *obſcene* ſo lately view'd. *Dryden.*

(3.) Care ſhuns thy walks, as at the chearful light
The groaning ghoſts, and birds *obſcene* take flight. *Dryden.*

It is the ſun's fate like your's, to be diſpleaſing to owls and *obſcene* animals, who cannot bear his luſtre. *Pope's Letters.*

OBSCE'NELY. *adv.* [from *obſcene.*] In an impure and unchaſte manner.

OBSCE'NENESS. } *n. ſ.* [*obſcenite*, Fr. from *obſcene.*] Im-
OBSCE'NITY. } purity of thought or language; unchaſtity; lewdneſs.

Mr. Cowley aſſerts plainly, that *obſcenity* has no place in wit. *Dryden.*

Thoſe fables were tempered with the Italian ſeverity, and free from any note of infamy or *obſceneneſs*. *Dryden.*

——— Thou art wickedly devout,
In Tiber ducking thrice by break of day,
To waſh th' *obſcenities* of night away. *Dryden.*

No pardon vile *obſcenity* ſhould find,
Tho' wit and art conſpire to move your mind. *Pope.*

OBSCURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*obſcuratio*, Lat.] 1. The act of darkening. 2. A ſtate of being darkened.

(2.) As to the ſun and moon, their *obſcuration* or change of colour happens commonly before the eruption of a fiery mountain. *Burnet.*

OBSCU'RE. *adj.* [*obſcur*, Fr. *obſcurus*, Lat.] 1. Dark; unenlightened; gloomy, hindering ſight. 2. Living in the dark. 3. Not eaſily intelligible; abſtruſe; difficult. 4. Not noted; not obſervable.

(1.) Whoſo curſeth his father or mother, his lamp ſhall be put out in *obſcure* darkneſs. *Prov.* xx. 20.

Who ſhall tempt with wand'ring feet
The dark unbottom'd infinite abyſs,
And thro' the palpable *obſcure* find out
His uncouth way? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

(2.) The *obſcure* bird clamour'd the live-long night. *Shakeſp.*

(3.) I explain ſome of the moſt *obſcure* paſſages, and thoſe which are moſt neceſſary to be underſtood, and this according to the manner wherein he uſed to expreſs himſelf. *Dryden.*

(4.) He ſays, that he is an *obſcure* perſon; one, I ſuppoſe, that is in the dark. *Atterbury.*

To OBSCU'RE. *v. a.* [*obſcuro*, Lat.] 1. To darken; to make dark. 2. To make leſs viſible. 3. To make leſs intelligible. 4. To make leſs glorious, beautiful, or illuſtrious. 5. To conceal; to make unknown.

(1.) They are all couched in a pit hard by Herne's oak, with *obſcured* lights; which at the very inſtant of Falſtaff's and our meeting, they will at once diſplay to the night. *Shakeſp.*

Sudden the thunder blackens all the ſkies,
And the winds whiſtle, and the ſurges roll
Mountains on mountains, and *obſcure* the pole. *Pope.*

(2.) What muſt I hold a candle to my ſhames?
They in themſelves, good ſooth, are too, too light.
Why, 'tis an office of diſcovery, love,
And I ſhould be *obſcur'd*. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

Thinking by this retirement to *obſcure* himſelf from God, he infringed the omniſciency and eſſential ubiquity of his Maker. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

(3.) By private conſent it hath been uſed in dangerous times to *obſcure* writing, and make it hard to be read by others not acquainted with the intrigue. *Holder.*

There is ſcarce any duty which has been ſo *obſcured* by the writings of learned men, as this. *Wake.*

(4.) Think'ſt thou, vain ſpirit, thy glories are the ſame,
And ſeeſt not ſin *obſcures* thy godlike frame?
I know thee now by thy ungrateful pride,
That ſhows me what thy faded looks did hide. *Dryden.*

(5.) ——— O might I here
In ſolitude live ſavage, in ſome glade
Obſcur'd, where higheſt woods, impenetrable
To ſun or ſtarlight, ſpread their umbrage broad. *Milton.*

OBSCU'RELY. *adv.* [from *obſcure.*] 1. Not brightly; not luminouſly; darkly. 2. Out of ſight; privately; without notice; not conſpicuouſly. 3. Not clearly; not plainly; darkly to the mind.

(2.) Such was the riſe of this prodigious fire,
Which in mean buildings firſt *obſcurely* bred,
From thence did ſoon to open ſtreets aſpire. *Dryden.*

——— There live retir'd,
Content thyſelf to be *obſcurely* good. *Addiſon's Cato.*

(3.) The woman's ſeed at firſt *obſcurely* told,
Now amplier known, thy ſaviour and thy lord. *Milton.*

OBSCU'RENESS. } *n. ſ.* [*obſcuritas*, Lat. *obſcurite*, Fr.]
OBSCU'RITY. } 1. Darkneſs; want of light. 2. Unnoticed ſtate; privacy. 3. Darkneſs of meaning.

(1.) Lo! a day of darkneſs and *obſcurity*, tribulation and anguiſh upon the earth. *Eſther*, xi. 8.

Should Cynthia quit thee, Venus, and each ſtar,
It would not form one thought dark as mine are:
I could lend them *obſcureneſs* now, and ſay,
Out of myſelf there ſhould be no more day. *Donne.*

(2.) You are not for *obſcurity* deſign'd,
But, like the ſun, muſt cheer all human kind. *Dryden.*

(3.) Not to mention that *obſcureneſs* that attends prophetic raptures, there are divers things knowable by the bare light of nature, which yet are ſo uneaſy to be ſatisfactorily underſtood by our imperfect intellects, that let them be delivered in the cleareſt expreſſions, the notions themſelves will yet appear obſcure. *Boyle on Colours.*

That this part of ſacred ſcripture had difficulties in it: many cauſes of *obſcurity* did readily occur to me. *Locke.*

What lies beyond our poſitive idea towards infinity, lies in *obſcurity*, and has the undeterminate confuſion of a negative idea, wherein I know I do not comprehend all I would, it being too large for a finite capacity. *Locke.*

OBSECRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*obſecratio*, from *obſecro*, Lat.] Intreaty; ſupplication.

That theſe were comprehended under the ſacra, is manifeſt from the old form of *obſecration*. *Stillingfleet.*

OBSE'QUIES. *n. ſ.* [*obſequies*, French. I know not whether this word be not anciently miſtaken for *exequies*, *exequiæ*, Latin: this word, however, is apparently derived from *obſequium.*] 1. Funeral rites; funeral ſolemnities. 2. It is found in the ſingular, perhaps more properly.

(1.) There was Dorilaus valiantly requiting his friends help, in a great battle deprived of life, his *obſequies* being not more ſolemnized by the tears of his partakers, than the blood of his enemies. *Sidney.*

Fair Juliet, that with angels doſt remain,
Accept this lateſt favour at my hand;
That living honour'd thee, and being dead,
With fun'ral *obſequies* adorn thy tomb. *Shakeſp.*

I ſpare the widows tears, their woeful cries,
And howling at their huſbands *obſequies*;
How Theſeus at theſe fun'rals did aſſiſt,
And with what gifts the mourning dames diſmiſt. *Dryden.*

His body ſhall be royally interr'd,
I will, myſelf,
Be the chief mourner at his *obſequies*. *Dryden.*

Alas! poor Poll, my Indian talker dies,
Go birds and celebrate his *obſequies*. *Creech.*

(2.) Or tune a ſong of victory to me,
Or to thyſelf, ſing thine own *obſequy*. *Craſhaw.*

Him I'll ſolemnly attend,
With ſilent *obſequy* and funeral train,
Home to his father's houſe. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

OBSE'QUIOUS. *adj.* [from *obſequium*, Latin.] 1. Obedient; compliant; not reſiſting. 2. In *Shakeſpeare*, it ſeems to ſignify, funeral; ſuch as the rites of funerals require.

(1.) Adore not ſo the riſing ſon, that you forget the father, who raiſed you to this height; nor be you ſo *obſequious* to the father, that you give juſt cauſe to the ſon to ſuſpect that you neglect him. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

At his command th' up-rooted hills retir'd
Each to his place; they heard his voice, and went
Obſequious. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

I follow'd her; ſhe what was honour knew,
And with *obſequious* majeſty, approv'd
My pleaded reaſon. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

See how th' *obſequious* wind and liquid air
The Theban ſwan does upward bear. *Cowley.*

A genial cheriſhing heat acts ſo upon the fit and *obſequious* matter, as to organize and faſhion it according to the exigencies of its own nature. *Boyle.*

——— His ſervants weeping,
Obſequious to his orders, bear him hither. *Addiſon's Cato.*

The vote of an aſſembly, which we cannot reconcile to public good, has been conceived in a private brain, afterwards ſupported by an *obſequious* party. *Swift.*

(2.) ——— Your father loſt a father;
That father his; and the ſurvivor bound
In filial obligation, for ſome term,
To do *obſequious* ſorrow. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Obse'quiously. *adv.* [from *obſequious.*] 1 Obediently; with compliance. 2. In *Shakeſpeare* it ſignifies, with funeral rites; with reverence for the dead.

(1.) They riſe, and with reſpectful awe,
At the word giv'n, *obſequiouſly* withdraw. *Dryden.*

We cannot reaſonably expect, that any one ſhould readily and *obſequiouſly* quit his own opinion, and embrace ours with a blind reſignation. *Locke.*

(2.) — I a while *obſequiouſly* lament
The untimely fall of virtuous Lancaſter. *Shakeſp. R. III.*

Obse'quiousness. *n. ſ.* [from *obſequious.*] Obedience; compliance.

They apply themſelves both to his intereſt and humour, with all the arts of flattery and *obſequiouſneſs*, the ſureſt and the readieſt way to advance a man. *South.*

Obse'rvable. *adj.* [from *obſervo*, Latin.] Remarkable; eminent; ſuch as may deſerve notice.

They do bury their dead with *obſervable* ceremonies. *Abbot.*

Theſe proprieties affixed unto bodies from conſiderations deduced from eaſt, weſt, or thoſe *obſervable* points of the ſphere, will not be juſtified from ſuch foundations. *Brown.*

I took a juſt account of every *obſervable* circumſtance of the earth, ſtone, metal, or other matter, from the ſurface quite down to the bottom of the pit, and entered it carefully into a journal. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

The great and more *obſervable* occaſions of exerciſing our courage, occur but ſeldom. *Rogers.*

Obse'rvably. *adv.* [from *obſervable.*] In a manner worthy of note.

It is prodigious to have thunder in a clear ſky, as is *obſervably* recorded in ſome hiſtories. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Obse'rvance. *n. ſ.* [*obſervance*, Fr. *obſervo*, Latin.] 1. Reſpect; ceremonial reverence. 2. Religious rite. 3. Attentive practice. 4. Rule of practice. 5. Careful obedience. 6. Obſervation; attention. 7. Obedient regard; reverential attention.

(1.) In the wood, a league without the town,
Where I did meet thee once with Helena,
To do *obſervance* on the morn of May. *Shakeſp.*

Arcite left his bed, reſolv'd to pay
Obſervance to the month of merry May. *Dryden.*

(2.) Some repreſent to themſelves the whole of religion as conſiſting in a few eaſy *obſervances*, and never lay the leaſt reſtraint on the buſineſs or diverſions of this life. *Rogers.*

(3.) Uſe all th' *obſervance* of civility,
Like one well ſtudied in a ſad oſtent
To pleaſe his grandam. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

——— I love rigid honeſty,
And ſtrict *obſervance* of impartial laws. *Roſcommon.*

If the divine laws were propoſed to our *obſervance*, with no other motive than the advantages attending it, they would be little more than an advice. *Rogers's Sermons.*

(4.) There are other ſtrict *obſervances*;
As, not to ſee a woman. *Shakeſp. Love's Labour Loſt.*

(5.) We muſt attend our Creator in all thoſe ordinances which he has preſcribed to the *obſervance* of his church. *Rogers.*

(6.) There can be no obſervation or experience of greater certainty, as to the increaſe of mankind, than the ſtrict and vigilant *obſervance* of the calculations and regiſters of the bills of births and deaths. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

(7.) Having had ſuch experience of his fidelity and *obſervance* abroad, he found himſelf engaged in honour to ſupport him. *Wotton.*

Obse'rvant. *adj.* [*obſervans*, Latin.] 1. Attentive; diligent; watchful. 2. Obedient; reſpectful: with *of*. 3. Reſpectfully attentive: with *of*. 4. Meanly dutiful; ſubmiſſive.

(1.) Theſe writers, which gave themſelves to follow and imitate others, were *obſervant* ſectators of thoſe maſters they admired. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Wandring from clime to clime *obſervant* ſtray'd,
Their manners noted, and their ſtates ſurvey'd. *Pope.*

(2.) We are told how *obſervant* Alexander was *of* his maſter Ariſtotle. *Digby on the Soul, Dedication.*

(3.) She now *obſervant of* the parting ray,
Eyes the calm ſun ſet of thy various day. *Pope.*

(4.) How could the moſt baſe men attain to honour but by ſuch an *obſervant* ſlaviſh courſe. *Raleigh.*

Obse'rvant. *n. ſ.* [This word has the accent on the firſt ſyllable in *Shakeſpeare.*] A ſlaviſh attendant. Not in uſe.

Theſe kind of knaves in this plainneſs,
Harbour more craft, and more corrupter ends,
Than twenty ſilky ducking *obſervants*
That ſtretch their duties nicely. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

Observa'tion. *n. ſ.* [*obſervatio*, from *obſervo*, Latin; *obſervation*, Fr.] 1. The act of obſerving, noting, or remarking. 2. Notion gained by obſerving; note; remark; animadverſion. 3. Obedience; ritual practice.

(1.) Theſe cannot be infuſed by *obſervation*, becauſe they are the rules by which men take their firſt apprehenſions and *obſervations* of things; as the being of the rule muſt be before its application to the thing directed by it. *South.*

The rules of our practice are taken from the conduct of ſuch perſons as fall within our *obſervation*. *Rogers.*

(2.) In matters of human prudence, we ſhall find the greateſt advantage by making wiſe *obſervations* on our conduct, and of the events attending it. *Watts's Logick.*

(3.) He freed and delivered the Chriſtian church from the external *obſervation* and obedience of all ſuch legal precepts, as were not ſimply, and formally moral. *White.*

Observa'tor. *n. ſ.* [*obſervateur*, Fr. from *obſervo*, Lat.] One that obſerves; a remarker.

The *obſervator* of the bills of mortality, hath given us the beſt account of the number that late plagues have ſwept away. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

She may be handſome, yet be chaſte, you ſay,—
Good *obſervator*, not ſo faſt away. *Dryden.*

Obse'rvatory. *n. ſ.* [*obſervatoire*, French.] A place built for aſtronomical obſervations.

Another was found near the *obſervatory* in Greenwich Park. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

To **OBSE'RVE.** *v. a.* [*obſerver*, Fr. *obſervo*, Lat.] 1. To watch; to regard attentively. 2. To find by attention; to note. 3. To regard or keep religiouſly. 4. To practiſe ritually. 5. To obey; to follow.

(1.) Remember, that as thine eye *obſerves* others, ſo art thou *obſerved* by angels and by men. *Taylor.*

(2.) It is *obſerved*, that many men who have ſeemed to repent when they have thought death approaching, have yet, after it hath pleaſed God to reſtore them to health, been as wicked, perhaps worſe, as ever they were. *Duty of Man.*

If our idea of infinity be got from the power we *obſerve* in ourſelves, of repeating without end our own ideas, it may be demanded why we do not attribute infinity to other ideas, as well as theſe of ſpace and duration. *Locke.*

One may *obſerve* them diſcourſe and reaſon pretty well, of ſeveral other things, before they can tell twenty. *Locke.*

(3.) A night to be much *obſerved* unto the Lord, for bringing them out of Egypt. *Ex.* xii. 42.

(4.) In the days of Enoch, people *obſerved* not circumciſion, or the Sabbath. *White.*

To OBSE'RVE. *v. n.* 1. To be attentive. 2. To make a remark.

(1.) *Obſerving* men may form many judgments by the rules of ſimilitude and proportion, where cauſes and effects are not entirely the ſame. *Watts's Logick.*

(2.) I *obſerve,* that when we have an action againſt any man, we muſt for all that look upon him as our neighbour, and love him as ourſelves, paying him all that juſtice, peace and charity, which are due to all perſons. *Kettlewell.*

Wherever I have found her notes to be wholly another's, which is the caſe in ſome hundreds, I have barely quoted the true proprietor, without *obſerving* upon it. *Pope's Letters.*

OBSE'RVER. *n. ſ.* [from *obſerve.*] 1. One who looks vigilantly on perſons and things; cloſe remarker. 2. One who looks on; the beholder. 3. One who keeps any law or cuſtom or practice.

(1.) ——— He reads much;
He is a great *obſerver*; and he looks
Quite through the deeds of men. *Shakeſp. Jul. Cæſar.*

——— Angelo,
There is a kind of character in thy life,
That to th' *obſerver* doth thy hiſtory
Fully unfold. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

Careful *obſervers* may foretel the hour,
By ſure prognoſtics when to dread a ſhow'r. *Swift.*

(2.) If a ſlow pac'd ſtar had ſtol'n away,
From the *obſerver*'s marking, he might ſtay
Three hundred years to ſee't again. *Donne.*

Company, he thinks, leſſens the ſhame of vice, by ſharing it; and therefore, if he cannot wholly avoid the eye of the *obſerver,* he hopes to diſtract it at leaſt by a multiplicity of objects. *South.*

Sometimes purulent matter may be diſcharged from the glands in the upper part of the wind pipe, while the lungs are ſound and uninfected, which now and then has impoſed on undiſtinguiſhing *obſervers.* *Blackmore.*

(3.) Many nations are ſuperſtitious, and diligent *obſervers* of old cuſtoms, which they receive by tradition from their parents, by recording of their bards and chronicles. *Spenſer.*

The king after the victory, as one that had been bred under a devout mother, and was in his nature a great *obſerver* of religious forms, cauſed Te Deum to be ſolemnly ſung in the preſence of the whole army upon the place. *Bacon.*

He was ſo ſtrict an *obſerver* of his word, that no conſideration whatever could make him break it. *Prior.*

Himſelf often read uſeful diſcourſes to his ſervants on the Lord's day, of which he was always a very ſtrict and ſolemn *obſerver.* *Atterbury.*

OBSE'RVINGLY. *adv.* [from *obſerving.*] Attentively; carefully.

There is ſome ſoul of goodneſs in things evil,
Would men *obſervingly* diſtil it out. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

OBSE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*obſeſſio,* Lat.] 1. The act of beſieging. 2. The firſt attack of Satan, antecedent to poſſeſſion.

OBSI'DIONAL. *adj.* [*obſidionalis,* Latin.] Belonging to a ſiege. *Dict.*

O'BSOLETE. *adj.* [*obſoletus,* Latin.] Worn out of uſe; diſuſed; unfaſhionable.

Obſolete words may be laudably revived, when they are more ſounding, or more ſignificant than thoſe in practice. *Dryden.*

What if there be an old dormant ſtatute or two againſt him, are they not now *obſolete.* *Swift.*

OBSOLE'TENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *obſolete.*] State of being worn out of uſe; unfaſhionableneſs.

OBSTA'CLE. *n. ſ.* [*obſtacle,* Fr. *obſtaculum,* Latin.] Something oppoſed; hinderance; obſtruction.

Conſcience is a bluſhing ſhame-fac'd ſpirit,
That mutinies in a man's boſom: it fills
One full of *obſtacles.* *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

If all *obſtacles* were cut away,
And that my path were even to the crown,
As the ripe reverence and due of birth. *Shakeſp. R.* III.

Diſparity in age ſeems a greater *obſtacle* to an intimate friendſhip than inequality of fortune. For the humours, buſineſs, and diverſions, of young and old, are generally very different. *Collier on Friendſhip.*

Some conjectures about the origin of mountains and iſlands, I am obliged to look into, that they may not remain as *obſtacles* to the leſs ſkilful. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

What more natural and uſual *obſtacle* to thoſe who take voyages, than winds and ſtorms. *Pope.*

OBSTETRICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *obſtetricor,* Lat.] The office of a midwife.

OBSTE'TRICK. *adj.* [from *obſtetrix,* Lat.] Midwifiſh; befitting a midwife; doing the midwife's office.

There all the learn'd ſhall at the labour ſtand,
And Douglas lend his ſoft *obſtetrick* hand. *Pope.*

O'BSTINACY. *n. ſ.* [*obſtination,* French; *obſtinatio,* Latin; from *obſtinate.*] Stubbornneſs; contumacy; pertinacy; perſiſtency.

Chuſing rather to uſe extremities, which might drive men to deſperate *obſtinacy,* than apply moderate remedies. *K. Ch.*

Moſt writers uſe their words looſely and uncertainly, and do not make plain and clear deductions of words one from another, which were not difficult to do, did they not find it convenient to ſhelter their ignorance, or *obſtinacy,* under the obſcurity of their terms. *Locke.*

What crops of wit and honeſty appear,
From ſpleen, from *obſtinacy,* hate or fear. *Pope.*

O'BSTINATE. *adj.* [*obſtinatus,* Lat.] Stubborn; contumacious; fixed in reſolution. Abſolutely uſed, it has an ill ſenſe; but relatively, it is neutral.

——— The queen is *obſtinate,*
Stubborn to juſtice, apt t' accuſe it, and
Diſdainful to be try'd by't. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

——— Yield,
Except you mean with *obſtinate* repulſe,
To ſlay your ſov'reign. *Shakeſpeare.*

I have known great cures done by *obſtinate* reſolutions of drinking no wine. *Temple.*

—— Her father did not fail to find
In all ſhe ſpoke, the greatneſs of her mind;
Yet thought ſhe was not *obſtinate* to die,
Nor deem'd the death ſhe promis'd was ſo nigh. *Dryden.*

—— Look on Simo's mate;
No aſs ſo meek, no aſs ſo *obſtinate.* *Pope.*

O'BSTINATELY. *adv.* [from *obſtinate.*] Stubbornly; inflexibly; with unſhaken determination.

Pembroke abhorred the war as *obſtinately,* as he loved hunting and hawking. *Clarendon.*

A Greek made himſelf their prey,
T' impoſe on their belief, and Troy betray;
Fix'd on his aim, and *obſtinately* bent
To die undaunted, or to circumvent. *Dryden.*

The man reſolv'd, and ſteady to his truſt,
Inflexible to ill, and *obſtinately* juſt,
Can the rude rabble's influence deſpiſe. *Addiſon.*

My ſpouſe maintains her royal truſt,
Tho' tempted chaſte, and *obſtinately* juſt. *Pope.*

O'BSTINATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *obſtinate.*] Stubbornneſs.

OBSTIPA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *obſtipo,* Latin.] The act of ſtopping up any paſſage.

OBSTRE'PEROUS. *adj.* [*obſtreperus,* Lat.] Loud; clamorous; noiſy; turbulent; vociferous.

Theſe *obſtreperous* ſcepticks are the bane of divinity, who are ſo full of the ſpirit of contradiction, that they raiſe daily new diſputes. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

Theſe *obſtreperous* villains ſhout, and know not for what they make a noiſe. *Dryden.*

The players do not only connive at his *obſtreperous* approbation, but repair at their own coſt whatever damages he makes. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

OBSTRE'PEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *obſtreperous.*] Loudly; clamorouſly; noiſily.

OBSTRE'PEROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *obſtreperous.*] Loudneſs; clamour; noiſe; turbulence.

OBSTRI'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *obſtrictus*, Latin.] Obligation; bond.

—— He hath full right t' exempt
Whom ſo it pleaſes him by choice,
From national *obſtriction.* *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

To **OBSTRU'CT.** *v. a.* [*obſtruo*, Lat.] 1. To block up; to bar. 2. To oppoſe; to retard; to hinder; to be in the way of.

(1.) ——— He them beholding, ſoon
Comes down to ſee their city, ere the tow'r
Obſtruct Heav'n-tow'rs. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

In their paſſage through the glands in the lungs, they *obſtruct* and ſwell them with little tumours. *Blackmore.*

Fat people are ſubject to weakneſs in fevers, becauſe the fat, melted by feveriſh heat, *obſtructs* the ſmall canals. *Arbuthnot.*

(2.) ——— No cloud interpos'd,
Or ſtar to *obſtruct* his ſight. *Milton.*

OBSTRU'CTER. *n. ſ.* [from *obſtruct.*] One that hinders or oppoſes.

OBSTRU'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*obſtructio*, Lat. *obſtruction*, Fr. from *obſtruct.*] 1. Hinderance; difficulty. 2. Obſtacle; impediment; that which hinders. 3. [In phyſick.] The blocking up of any canal in the human body, ſo as to prevent the flowing of any fluid through it, on account of the increaſed bulk of that fluid, in proportion to the diameter of the veſſel. *Quincy.* 4. In *Shakeſpeare* it once ſignifies ſomething heaped together.

(1.) Sure God by theſe diſcoveries did deſign,
That his clear light thro' all the world ſhould ſhine;
But the *obſtruction* from that diſcord ſprings,
The prince of darkneſs makes 'twixt Chriſtian kings. *Denk.*

(2.) All *obſtructions* in parliament, that is, all freedom in differing in votes, and debating matters with reaſon and candour, muſt be taken away. *King Charles.*

In his winter quarters the king expected to meet with all the *obſtructions* and difficulties his enraged enemies could lay in his way. *Clarendon.*

Whenever a popular aſſembly free from *obſtructions*, and already poſſeſſed of more power than an equal balance will allow, ſhall continue to think that they have not enough, I cannot ſee how the ſame cauſes can produce different effects among us, from what they did in Greece and Rome. *Swift.*

(4.) Aye, but to die, and go we know not where;
To lie in cold *obſtruction*, and to rot;
This ſenſible warm motion to become
A kneaded clod. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

OBSTRU'CTIVE. *adj.* [*obſtructif*, Fr. from *obſtruct.*] Hindering; cauſing impediment.

Having thus ſeparated this doctrine of God's predetermining all events from three other things confounded with it, it will now be diſcernible how noxious and *obſtructive* this doctrine is to the ſuperſtructing all good life. *Hammond.*

OBSTRU'CTIVE. *n. ſ.* Impediment; obſtacle.

The ſecond *obſtructive* is that of the fiduciary, that faith is the only inſtrument of his juſtification, and excludes good works from contributing any thing toward it. *Hammond.*

O'BSTRUENT. *adj.* [*obſtruens*, Lat.] Hindering; blocking up.

OBSTUPEFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*opſtupefacio*, Latin.] The act of inducing ſtupidity, or interruption of the mental powers.

OBSTUPEFA'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *obſtupefacio*, Latin.] Obſtructing the mental powers; ſtupifying.

The force of it is *obſtupefactive*, and no other. *Abbot.*

To **OBTA'IN.** *v. a.* [*obtenir*, Fr. *obtineo*, Latin.] 1. To gain; to acquire; to procure. 2. To impetrate; to gain by the conceſſion or excited kindneſs of another.

(1.) May be that I may *obtain* children by her. *Gen.* xvi. 2.

We have *obtained* an inheritance. *Eph.* i. 11.

The juices of the leaves are *obtained* by expreſſion. *Arb.*

(2.) In ſuch our prayers cannot ſerve us as means to *obtain* the thing we deſire. *Hooker.*

By his own blood he entered in once into the holy place, having *obtained* eternal redemption for us. *Heb.* ix. 12.

If they could not be *obtained* of the proud tyrant, then to conclude peace with him upon any conditions. *Knolles.*

Some pray for riches, riches they *obtain*;
But watch'd by robbers for their wealth are ſlain. *Dryden.*

The concluſion of the ſtory I forbore, becauſe I could not *obtain* from myſelf to ſhew Abſalom unfortunate. *Dryden.*

Whatever once is denied them, they are certainly not to *obtain* by crying. *Locke on Education.*

To **OBTA'IN.** *v. n.* 1. To continue in uſe. 2. To be eſtabliſhed; to ſubſiſt in nature or practice. 3. To prevail; to ſucceed. Not in uſe.

(1.) The Theodoſian Code, ſeveral hundred years after Juſtinian's time, did *obtain* in the weſtern parts of Europe. *Baker.*

(2.) Our impious uſe no longer ſhall *obtain*,
Brothers no more, by brothers, ſhall be ſlain. *Dryden.*

The ſituation of the ſun and earth, which the theoriſt ſuppoſes, is far from being preferable to this which at preſent *obtains*, that this hath infinitely the advantage of it. *Woodw.*

Where waſting the publick treaſure has *obtained* in a court, all good order is baniſhed. *Davenant.*

The general laws of fluidity, elaſticity, and gravity, *obtain* in animal and inanimate tubes. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

(3.) There is due from the judge to the advocate, ſome commendation where cauſes are fair pleaded; eſpecially towards the ſide which *obtaineth* not. *Bacon.*

OBTA'INABLE. *adj.* [from *obtain.*] 1. To be procured. 2. To be gained.

(1.) Spirits which come over in diſtillations, miſcible with water, and wholly combuſtible, are *obtainable* from plants by previous fermentation. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

(2.) What thinks he of his redemption, and the rate it coſt, not being *obtainable* unleſs God's only Son would come down from heaven, and be made man, and pay down his own life for it. *Kettlewell.*

OBTA'INER. *n. ſ.* [from *obtain.*] He who obtains.

To **OBTE'MPERATE.** *v. a.* [*obtemperer*, French; *obtempero*, Lat.] To obey. *Dict.*

To **OBTE'ND.** *v. a.* [*obtendo*, Lat.] 1. To oppoſe; to hold out in oppoſition. 2. To pretend; to offer as the reaſon of any thing.

(2.) Thou doſt with lies the throne invade,
Obtending Heav'n for whate'er ills befall. *Dryden.*

OBTENEBRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ob* and *tenebræ*, Lat.] Darkneſs; the ſtate of being darkened; the act of darkening; cloudineſs.

In every megrim or vertigo, there is an *obtenebration* joined with a ſemblance of turning round. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

OBTE'NSION. *n. ſ.* [from *obtend.*] The act of obtending.

To **OBTE'ST.** *v. a.* [*obteſtor*, Latin.] To beſeech; to ſupplicate.

——————— Suppliants demand
A truce, with olive branches in their hand;
Obteſt his clemency, and from the plain
Beg leave to draw the bodies of their ſlain. *Dryden.*

OBTESTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*obteſtatio*, Latin; from *obteſt.*] Supplication; entreaty.

OBTRECTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*obtrecto*, Latin.] Slander; detraction; calumny.

To **OBTRU'DE.** *v. a.* [*obtrudo*, Latin.] To thruſt into any place or ſtate by force or impoſture; to offer with unreaſonable importunity.

It is their torment, that the thing they ſhun doth follow them, truth, as it were, even *obtruding* itſelf into their knowledge, and not permitting them to be ſo ignorant as they would be. *Hocker.*

There may be as great a vanity in retiring and withdrawing men's conceits from the world, as in *obtruding* them. *Bacon.*

Some things are eaſily granted; the reſt ought not to be *obtruded* upon me with the point of the ſword. *King Charles.*

Who can abide, that againſt their own doctors ſix books ſhould, by their fatherhoods of Trent, be, under pain of a curſe, imperiouſly *obtruded* upon God and his church? *Hall.*

Why ſhouldſt thou then *obtrude* this diligence
In vain, where no acceptance it can find? *Milton.*

Whatever was not by them thought neceſſary, muſt not by us be *obtruded* on, or forced into that catalogue. *Hammond.*

A cauſe of common error is the credulity of men; that is, an eaſy aſſent to what is *obtruded*, or believing at firſt ear what is delivered by others. *Brown.*

The objects of our ſenſes *obtrude* their particular ideas upon our minds, whether we will or no; and the operations of our minds will not let us be without ſome obſcure notions of them. *Locke.*

Whether thy great forefathers came
From realms that bear Veſputio's name;
For ſo conjectures would *obtrude*,
And from thy painted ſkin conclude. *Swift.*

Obtru'der. *n. ſ.* [from *obtrude.*] One that obtrudes.

Do juſtice to the inventors or publiſhers of the true experiments, as well as upon the *obtruders* of falſe ones. *Boyle.*

Obtru'sion. *n. ſ.* [from *obtruſus*, Lat.] The act of obtruding.

No man can think it other than the method of ſlavery, by ſavage rudeneſs and importunate *obtruſions* of violence, to have the miſt of his errour and paſſion diſpelled. *K. Charles.*

Obtru'sive. *adj.* [from *obtrude.*] Inclined to force one's ſelf, or any thing elſe, upon others.

Not obvious, not *obtruſive*, but retir'd
The more deſirable. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

To **Obtu'nd.** *v. a.* [*obtundo*, Latin.] To blunt; to dull; to quell; to deaden.

Avicen countermands letting blood in cholerick bodies, becauſe he eſteems the blood a bridle of gall, *obtunding* its acrimony and fierceneſs. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Obtura'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *obturatus*, Latin.] The act of ſtopping up any thing with ſomething ſmeared over it.

Obtusa'ngular. *adj.* [from *obtuſe* and *angle.*] Having angles larger than right angles.

OBTU'SE. *adj.* [*obtuſus*, Latin.] 1. Not pointed; not acute. 2. Not quick; dull; ſtupid. 3. Not ſhrill; obſcure: as, an *obtuſe* ſound.

(2.) ——— Thy ſenſes then
Obtuſe, all taſte of pleaſures muſt forego. *Milton.*

Obtu'sely. *adv.* [from *obtuſe.*] 1. Without a point. 2. Dully; ſtupidly.

Obtu'seness. *n. ſ.* [from *obtuſe.*] Bluntneſs; dulneſs.

Obtu'sion. *n. ſ.* [from *obtuſe.*] 1. The act of dulling. 2. The ſtate of being dulled.

(2.) *Obtuſion* of the ſenſes, internal and external. *Harvey.*

Obve'ntion. *n. ſ.* [*obvenio*, Latin.] Something happening not conſtantly and regularly, but uncertainly; incidental advantage.

When the country grows more rich and better inhabited, the tythes and other *obventions*, will alſo be more augmented and better valued. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

To **Obve'rt.** *v. a.* [*obverto*, Lat.] To turn towards.

The laborant with an iron rod ſtirred the kindled part of the nitre, that the fire might be more diffuſed, and more parts might be *obverted* to the air. *Boyle.*

A man can from no place behold, but there will be amongſt innumerable ſuperficieculæ, that look ſome one way, and ſome another, enough of them *obverted* to his eye to afford a confuſed idea of light. *Boyle on Colours.*

An erect cone placed in an horizontal plane, at a great diſtance from the eye, we judge to be nothing but a flat circle, if its baſe be *obverted* towards us. *Watts's Logick.*

To **O'bviate.** *v. a.* [from *obvius*, Lat. *obvier*, Fr.] To meet in the way; to prevent by interception.

To lay down every thing in its full light, ſo as to *obviate* all exceptions, and remove every difficulty, would carry me out too far. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſtory.*

O'BVIOUS. *adj.* [*obvius*, Latin.] 1. Meeting any thing; oppoſed in front to any thing. 2. Open; expoſed. 3. Eaſily diſcovered; plain: evident; eaſily found: *Swift* has uſed it harſhly for *eaſily intelligible.*

(1.) ——— I to the evil turn
My *obvious* breaſt; arming to overcome
By ſuffering, and earn reſt from labour won. *Milton.*

(2.) Whether ſuch room in nature unpoſſeſt
Only to ſhine, yet ſcarce to contribute
Each orb a glimpſe of light, convey'd ſo far
Down to this habitable, which returns
Light back to them, is *obvious* to diſpute. *Milton.*

(3.) ——— Why was the ſight
To ſuch a tender ball as th' eye confin'd,
So *obvious* and ſo eaſy to be quench'd? *Milton.*

——— Entertain'd with ſolitude,
Where *obvious* duty ere while appear'd unſought. *Milton.*

They are ſuch lights as are only *obvious* to every man of ſenſe, who loves poetry and underſtands it. *Dryden.*

I am apt to think many words difficult or obſcure, which are *obvious* to ſcholars. *Swift.*

Theſe ſentiments, whether they be impreſſed on the ſoul, or ariſe as *obvious* reflections of our reaſon, I call natural, becauſe they have been found in all ages. *Rogers.*

All the great lines of our duty are clear and *obvious*; the extent of it underſtood, the obligation acknowledged, and the wiſdom of complying with it freely confeſſed. *Rogers.*

O'bviously. *adv.* [from *obvious.*] 1. Evidently; apparently. 2. Eaſily to be found. 3. Naturally.

(1.) All purely identical propoſitions *obviouſly* and at firſt bluſh, contain no inſtruction. *Locke.*

(2.) For France, Spain, and other foreign countries, the volumes of their laws and lawyers have *obviouſly* particulars concerning place and precedence of their magiſtrates and dignities. *Selden.*

(3.) We may then more *obviouſly*, yet truly liken the civil ſtate to bulwarks, and the church to a city. *Holyday.*

O'bviousness. *n. ſ.* [from *obvious.*] State of being evident or apparent.

Slight experiments are more eaſily and cheaply tried; I thought their eaſineſs or *obviouſneſs* fitter to recommend than depricate them. *Boyle.*

To **Obu'mbrate.** *v. a.* [*obumbro*, Lat.] To ſhade; to cloud.

The rays of royal majeſty reverberated ſo ſtrongly upon Villerio, diſpelled all thoſe clouds which did hang over and *obumbrate* him. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

Obumbra'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *obumbro*, Latin.] The act of darkening or clouding.

OCCA'SION. *n. ſ.* [*occaſion*, Fr. *occaſio*, Lat.] 1. Occurrence; caſualty; incident. 2. Opportunity; convenience. 3. Accidental cauſe. 4. Reaſon not cogent, but opportune. 5. Incidental need; caſual exigence.

(1.) The laws of Chriſt we find rather mentioned by *occaſion* in the writings of the Apoſtles, than any ſolemn thing directly written to comprehend them in legal ſort. *Hooker.*

(2.) Me unweeting, and unware of ſuch miſhap,
She brought to miſchief through *occaſion*,
Where this ſame wicked villain did me light upon. *Spenſer.*

Becauſe of the money returned in our ſacks are we brought in, that he may ſeek *occaſion*, fall upon us, and take us for bondmen. *Gen.* xliii. 18.

Uſe not liberty for an *occaſion*. *Gal.* v. 13.

——— Let me not let paſs
Occaſion which now ſmiles. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

I'll take th' *occaſion* which he gives to bring
Him to his death. *Waller.*

With a mind as great as theirs he came
To find at home *occaſion* for his fame,
Where dark confuſions did the nations hide. *Waller.*

From this admonition they took only *occaſion* to redouble their fault, and to ſleep again. *South.*

This one has *occaſion* of obſerving more than once in ſeveral fragments of antiquity, that are ſtill to be ſeen in Rome. *Addiſon on Italy.*

(3.) Have you ever heard what was the *occaſion* and firſt beginning of this cuſtom? *Spenſer on Ireland.*

That woman that cannot make her fault her huſband's *occaſion*, let her never nurſe her child herſelf, for ſhe will breed it like a fool. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

——— The fair for whom they ſtrove,
Nor thought, when ſhe beheld the fight from far,
Her beauty was th' *occaſion* of the war. *Dryden.*

Concerning ideas lodged in the memory, and upon *occaſion* revived by the mind, it takes notice of them as of a former impreſſion. *Locke.*

(4.) Your own buſineſs calls on you,
And you embrace th' *occaſion* to depart. *Shakeſp.*

(5.) ——— Never maſter had
A page ſo kind, ſo duteous, diligent,
So tender over his *occaſions*. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Antony will uſe his affection where it is:
He married but his *occaſion* here. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

My *occaſions* have found time to uſe them toward a ſupply of money. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

They who are deſirous of a name in painting, ſhould read with diligence, and make their obſervations of ſuch things as they find for their purpoſe, and of which they may have *occaſion*. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

Syllogiſm is made uſe of on *occaſion* to diſcover a fallacy hid in a rhetorical flouriſh. *Locke.*

The ancient canons were very well fitted for the *occaſion* of the church in its purer ages. *Baker on Learning.*

God hath put us into an imperfect ſtate, where we have perpetual *occaſion* of each other's aſſiſtance. *Swift.*

A prudent chief not always muſt diſplay
His pow'rs in equal ranks, and fair array,
But with th' *occaſion* and the place comply,
Conceal his force, nay, ſeem ſometimes to fly. *Pope.*

To **OCCA'SION.** *v. a.* [*occaſionner*, Fr. from the noun.] 1. To cauſe caſually. 2. To cauſe; to produce. 3. To influence.

(1.) Who can find it reaſonable that the ſoul ſhould, in its retirement, during ſleep, never light on any of thoſe ideas it borrowed not from ſenſation, preſerve the memory of no ideas but ſuch, which being *occaſioned* from the body, muſt needs be leſs natural to a ſpirit. *Locke.*

The good Pſalmiſt condemns the fooliſh thoughts, which a reflection on the proſperous ſtate of his affairs had ſometimes *occaſioned* in him. *Atterbury.*

(2.) I doubt not, whether the great encreaſe of that diſeaſe may not have been *occaſioned* by the cuſtom of much wine introduced into our common tables. *Temple.*

A conſumption may be *occaſioned* by running ſores, or ſinuous fiſtulas, whoſe ſecret caves and winding burrows empty themſelves by copious diſcharges. *Blackmore.*

By its ſtyptic quality it effects the nerves, very often *occaſioning* tremors. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

(3.) If we enquire what it is that *occaſions* men to make ſeveral combinations of ſimple ideas into diſtinct modes, and neglect others which have as much an aptneſs to be combined, we ſhall find the reaſon to be the end of language. *Locke.*

OCCA'SIONAL. *adj.* [*occaſionel*, Fr. from *occaſion*.] 1. Incidental; caſual. 2. Producing by accident. 3. Produced by occaſion or incidental exigence.

(1.) Thus much is ſufficient out of ſcripture, to verify our explication of the deluge, according to the Moſaical hiſtory of the flood, and according to many *occaſional* reflections diſperſed in other places of ſcripture concerning it. *Burnet.*

(2.) The ground or *occaſional* original hereof, was the amazement and ſudden ſilence the unexpected appearance of wolves does often put upon travellers. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

(3.) Beſides theſe conſtant times, there are likewiſe *occaſional* times for the performance of this duty. *Duty of Man.*

Thoſe letters were not writ to all;
Nor firſt intended but *occaſional*,
Their abſent ſermons. *Dryd. Hind and Panth.*

OCCA'SIONALLY. *adv.* [from *occaſional*.] According to incidental exigence; incidentally.

Authority and reaſon on her wait,
As one intended firſt, not after made
Occaſionally. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

I have endeavoured to interweave with the aſſertions ſome of the proofs whereon they depend, and *occaſionally* ſcatter ſeveral of the more important obſervations throughout the work. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

OCCA'SIONER. *n. ſ.* [from *occaſion*.] One that cauſes, or promotes by deſign or accident.

She with true lamentations made known to the world, that her new greatneſs did no way comfort her in reſpect of her brother's loſs, whom ſhe ſtudied all means poſſible to revenge upon every one of the *occaſioners*. *Sidney.*

Some men will load me as if I were a wilful and reſolved *occaſioner* of my own and my ſubjects miſeries. *K. Charles.*

In caſe a man dig a pit and leave it open, whereby it happeneth his neighbour's beaſt to fall thereinto and periſh, the owner of the pit is to make it good, in as much as he was the *occaſioner* of that loſs to his neighbour. *Sanderſon.*

OCCECA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*occæcatio*, from *occæco*, Lat.] The act of blinding or making blind.

Thoſe places ſpeak of obduration and *occecation*, ſo as if the blindneſs that is in the minds, and hardneſs that is in the hearts of wicked men, were from God. *Sanderſon.*

O'CCIDENT. *n. ſ.* [from *occidens*, Latin.] The weſt.

——— The envious clouds are bent
To dim his glory, and to ſtain the tract
Of his bright paſſage to the *occident*. *Shakeſp. R. II.*

OCCIDE'NTAL. *adj.* [*occidentalis*, Latin.] Weſtern.

Ere twice in murk and *occidental* damp,
Moiſt Heſperus hath quench'd his ſleepy lamp. *Shakeſp.*

If ſhe had not been drained, ſhe might have tiled her palaces with *occidental* gold and ſilver. *Howel.*

Eaſt and weſt have been the obvious conceptions of philoſophers, magnifying the condition of India above the ſetting and *occidental* climates. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

OCCI'DUOUS. *adj.* [*occidens*, Latin.] Weſtern.

OCCI'PITAL. *adj.* [*occipitalis*, Lat.] Placed in the hinder part of the head.

O'CCIPUT. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The hinder part of the head.

——— His broad-brim'd hat
Hangs o'er his *occiput* moſt quaintly,
To make the knave appear more ſaintly. *Butler.*

OCCI'SION. *n. ſ.* [from *occiſio*, Lat.] The act of killing.

To **OCCLU'DE.** *v. n.* [*occludo*, Latin.] To ſhut up.

They take it up, and roll it upon the earths, whereby *occluding* the pores they conſerve the natural humidity, and ſo prevent corruption. *Brown.*

OCCLU'SE. *adj.* [*occluſus*, Latin.] Shut up; cloſed.

The applauſe is either plenary and *occluſe*, ſo as to preclude all paſſages of breath or voice through the mouth; or elſe partial and pervious, ſo as to give them ſome paſſages out of the mouth. *Holder on Speech.*

OCCLU'SION. *n. ſ.* [from *occluſio*, Latin.] The act of ſhutting up.

OCCU'LT. *adj.* [*occulte*, Fr. *occultus*, Lat.] Secret; hidden; unknown; undiſcoverable.

——— If his *occult* guilt
Do not itſelf unkennel in one ſpeech,
It is a damned ghoſt that we have ſeen. *Shakeſp. Haml.*

An artiſt will play a leſſon on an inſtrument without minding a ſtroke; and our tongues will run diviſions in a tune not miſſing a note, even when our thoughts are totally engaged elſewhere: which effects are to be attributed to ſome ſecret act of the ſoul, which to us is utterly *occult*, and without the ken of our intellects. *Glanville.*

Theſe inſtincts we call *occult* qualities; which is all one with ſaying that we do not underſtand how they work. *L'Eſtrange.*

Theſe are manifeſt qualities, and their cauſes only are *occult*. And the Ariſtotelians give the name of *occult* qualities not to manifeſt qualities, but to ſuch qualities only as they ſuppoſed to lie hid in bodies, and to be the unknown cauſes of manifeſt effects. *Newton's Opticks.*

Occulta'tion. *n. ſ.* [*occultatio*, Latin.] In aſtronomy, is the time that a ſtar or planet is hid from our ſight, when eclipſed by interpoſition of the body of the moon, or ſome other planet between it and us. *Harris.*

Occu'ltness. *n. ſ.* [from *occult.*] Secretneſs; ſtate of being hid.

O'ccupancy. *n. ſ.* [from *occupans*, Latin.] The act of taking poſſeſſion.

Of moveables, ſome are things natural; others, things artificial. Property in the firſt is gained by *occupancy*, in the latter by improvement. *Warburton on Literary Property.*

O'ccupant. *n. ſ.* [*occupans*, Latin.] He that takes poſſeſſion of any thing.

Of beaſts and birds the property paſſeth with the poſſeſſion, and goeth to the *occupant*; but of civil people not ſo. *Bacon.*

To **O'ccupate.** *v. a.* [*occupo*, Latin.] To poſſeſs; to hold; to take up.

Drunken men are taken with a plain deſtitution in voluntary motion; for that the ſpirits of the wine oppreſs the ſpirits animal, and *occupate* part of the place where they are, and ſo make them weak to move. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Occupa'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *occupation*, Fr. *occupatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of taking poſſeſſion. 2. Employment; buſineſs. 3. Trade; calling; vocation.

(1.) Spain hath enlarged the bounds of its crown within this laſt ſixſcore years, much more than the Ottomans: I ſpeak not of matches or unions, but of arms, *occupations*, invaſions. *Bacon.*

(2.) Such were the diſtreſſes of the then infant world; ſo inceſſant their *occupations* about proviſion for food, that there was little leiſure to commit any thing to writing. *Woodward.*

In your moſt buſy *occupations*, when you are never ſo much taken up with other affairs, yet now and then ſend up an ejaculation to the God of your ſalvation. *Wake.*

(3.) The red peſtilence ſtrike all trades in Rome,
And *occupations* periſh. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

He was of the ſame craft with them, and wrought, for by their *occupation* they were tent-makers. *Acts*, xviii. 3.

O'ccupier. *n. ſ.* [from *occupy*.] 1. A poſſeſſour; one who takes into his poſſeſſion. 2. One who follows any employment.

(1.) If the title of *occupiers* be good in a land unpeopled, why ſhould it be bad accounted in a country peopled thinly? *Raleigh.*

(2.) Thy merchandiſe and the *occupiers* of thy merchandiſe, ſhall fall into the midſt of the ſeas. *Ezek.* xxvii. 27.

To **O'CCUPY.** *v. a.* [*occuper*, Fr. *occupo*, Lat.] 1. To poſſeſs; to keep; to take up. 2. To buſy; to employ. 3. To follow as buſineſs. 4. To uſe; to expend.

(1.) How ſhall he that *occupieth* the room of the unlearned ſay Amen at thy giving of thanks, ſeeing he underſtandeth not what thou ſayeſt? 1 *Cor.* xiv. 16.

Powder being ſuddenly fired altogether, upon this high rarefaction, requireth a greater ſpace than before its body *occupied*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

He muſt aſſert infinite generations before that firſt deluge; and then the earth could not receive them, but the infinite bodies of men muſt *occupy* an infinite ſpace. *Bentley's Sermons.*

(2.) An archbiſhop may have cauſe to *occupy* more chaplains than ſix. *Act of H. VIII.*

They *occupied* themſelves about the ſabbath, yielding exceeding praiſe to the Lord. 2 *Mac.* viii. 27.

How can he get wiſdom that driveth oxen and is *occupied* in their labours, and whoſe talk is of bullocks? *Ecc.* xxxviii. 25.

He that giveth his mind to the law of the Moſt High, and is *occupied* in the meditation thereof, will ſeek out the wiſdom of all the ancient, and be *occupied* in propheſies. *Eccluſ.* xxxix. 1.

(3.) They *occupy* their buſineſs in deep waters. *Common Prayer.*

Mariners were in thee to *occupy* thy merchandiſe. *Ez.* xxvii. 9.

(4.) All the gold *occupied* for the work, was twenty and nine talents. *Exodus*, xxxviii. 24.

To **O'ccupy.** *v. n.* To follow buſineſs.

He called his ten ſervants, and delivered them ten pounds, and ſaid unto them, *Occupy* till I come. *Luke*, xix. 13.

To **OCCU'R.** *v. n.* [*occurro*, Latin.] 1. To be preſented to the memory or attention. 2. To appear here and there. 3. To claſh; to ſtrike againſt; to meet. 4. To obviate; to intercept; to make oppoſition to. A latiniſm.

(1.) There doth not *occur* to me any uſe of this experiment for profit. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

The mind ſhould be always ready to turn itſelf to the variety of objects that *occur*, and allow them as much conſideration as ſhall be thought fit. *Locke.*

The far greater part of the examples that *occur* to us, are ſo many encouragements to vice and diſobedience. *Rogers.*

(2.) In ſcripture though the word heir *occur*, yet there is no ſuch thing as heir in our author's ſenſe. *Locke.*

(3.) Bodies have a determinate motion according to the degrees of their external impulſe, their inward principle of gravitation, and the reſiſtance of the bodies they *occur* with. *Bentley.*

(4.) Before I begin that I muſt *occur* to one ſpecious objection againſt this propoſition. *Bentley.*

Occu'rrence. *n. ſ.* [*occurrence*, Fr. from *occur*: this was perhaps originally *occurrents.*] 1. Incident; accidental event. 2. Occaſional preſentation.

(1.) In education moſt time is to be beſtowed on that which is of the greateſt conſequence in the ordinary courſe and *occurrences* of that life the young man is deſigned for. *Locke.*

(2.) Voyages detain the mind by the perpetual *occurrence* and expectation of ſomething new. *Watts.*

Occu'rrent. *n. ſ.* [*occurrent*, Fr. *occurrens*, Lat.] Incident; any thing that happens.

Contentions were as yet never able to prevent two evils, the one a mutual exchange of unſeemly and unjuſt diſgraces, the other a common hazard of both, to be made a prey by ſuch as ſtudy how to work upon all *occurrents*, with moſt advantage in private. *Hooker's Dedication.*

He did himſelf certify all the news and *occurrents* in every particular, from Calice, to the mayor and aldermen of London. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Occu'rsion. *n. ſ.* [*occurſum*, Latin.] Claſh; mutual blow.

In the reſolution of bodies by fire, ſome of the diſſipated parts may, by their various *occurſion* occaſioned by the heat, ſtick cloſely. *Boyle.*

Now ſhould thoſe active particles, ever and anon juſtled by the *occurſion* of other bodies, ſo orderly keep their cells without alteration of ſite. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

O'CEAN. *n. ſ.* [*ocean*, Fr. *oceanus*, Latin.] 1. The main; the great ſea. 2. Any immenſe expanſe.

(1.) The golden ſun ſalutes the morn,
And, having gilt the *ocean* with his beams,
Gallops the zodiack. *Shakeſp. Tit. Andron.*

Will all great Neptune's *ocean* waſh this blood
Clean from my hand? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

(2.) Time, in general, is to duration, as place to expanſion. They are ſo much of thoſe boundleſs *oceans* of eternity and immenſity, as is ſet out and diſtinguiſhed from the reſt, to denote the poſition of finite real beings, in thoſe uniform, infinite *oceans* of duration and ſpace. *Locke.*

O'cean. *adj.* [This is not uſual, though conformable to the original import of the word.] Pertaining to the main or great ſea.

In bulk as huge as that ſea-beaſt
Leviathan, which God of all his works
Created hugeſt that ſwim th' *ocean* ſtream. *Milton.*

——— Bounds were ſet
To darkneſs, ſuch as bound the *ocean* wave. *Milton.*

Ocea'nick. *adj.* [from *ocean.*] Pertaining to the ocean. *Dict.*

Oce'llated. *adj.* [*ocellatus*, Lat.] Reſembling the eye.

The white butterfly lays its offspring on cabbage leaves; a very beautiful reddiſh *ocellated* one. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

O'chre. *n. ſ.* [*ochre*, *ocre*, Fr. ὤχρα.] The earths diſtinguiſhed by the name of *ochres* are thoſe which have rough or naturally duſty ſurfaces, are but ſlightly coherent in their texture, and are compoſed of fine and ſoft argillaceous particles, and are readily diffuſible in water. They are of various colours; ſuch as red, yellow, blue, green, black. The yellow ſort are called *ochres* of iron, and the blue *ochres* of copper. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

O'chreous. *adj.* [from *ochre.*] Conſiſting of ochre.

In the interſtices of the flakes is a grey, chalky, or *ochreous* matter. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

O'chrey. *adj.* [from *ochre.*] Partaking of ochre.

This is conveyed about by the water; as we find in earthy, *ochrey*, and other looſe matter. *Woodward.*

O'chimy. *n. ſ.* [formed by corruption from *alchimy.*] A mixed baſe metal.

O'CTAGON. *n. ſ.* [ὀκτὼ and γωνία.] In geometry, a figure conſiſting of eight ſides and angles; and this, when all the ſides and angles are equal, is called a regular *octagon*, which may be inſcribed in a circle. *Harris.*

Octa'gonal. *adj.* [from *octagon.*] Having eight angles and ſides.

Octa'ngular. *adj.* [*octo* and *angulus*, Latin.] Having eight angles. *Dict.*

Octa'ngularness. *n. ſ.* [from *octangular.*] The quality of having eight angles. *Dict.*

Octa'nt. } *adj.* In aſtrology, is, when a planet is in ſuch
Octi'le. } an aſpect or poſition with reſpect to another, that their places are only diſtant an eighth part of a circle or fortyfive degrees. *Dict.*

Octa've. *n. ſ.* [*octave*, Fr. *octavus*, Lat.] 1. The eighth day after ſome peculiar feſtival. 2. [In muſick.] An eighth or an interval of eight ſounds. 3. Eight days together after a feſtival. *Ainſ.*

OCTA'VO. [Lat.] A book is ſaid to be in *octavo* when a ſheet is folded into eight leaves. *Dict.*

They accompany the ſecond edition of the original experiments, which were printed firſt in Engliſh in *octavo*. *Boyle.*

Octe'nnial. *adj.* [from *octennium*, Lat.] 1. Happening every eighth year. 2. Laſting eight years.

OCTO'BER. *n. ſ.* [*October*, Latin; *octobre*, Fr.] The tenth month of the year, or the eighth numbered from March.

October is drawn in a garment of yellow and carnation; upon his head a garland of oak leaves, in his right hand the ſign ſcorpio, in his left a baſket of ſerviſes. *Peacham.*

Octoe'drical. *adj.* Having eight ſides. *Dict.*

Octo'genary. *adj.* [*octogeni*, Latin.] Of eighty years of age. *Dict.*

O'ctonary. *adj.* [*octonarius*, Latin.] Belonging to the number eight. *Dict.*

Octono'cular. *adj.* [*octo* and *oculus.*] Having eight eyes.

Moſt animals are binocular; ſpiders for the moſt part *octonocular*, and ſome ſenocular. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

Octope'talous. *adj.* [ὀκτὼ and πέταλον, Gr.] Having eight flower leaves. *Dict.*

O'ctostyle. *n. ſ.* [ὀκτὼ and στῦλος, Gr.] In the ancient architecture, is the face of a building or ordonnance containing eight columns. *Harris.*

O'ctuple. *adj.* [*octuplus*, Lat.] Eight fold. *Dict.*

O'CULAR. *adj.* [*oculaire*, Fr. from *oculus*, Latin.] Depending on the eye; known by the eye.

——— Prove my love a whore,
Be ſure of it: give me the *ocular* proof,
Or thou hadſt better have been born a dog. *Shakeſp.*

He that would not believe the menace of God at firſt, it may be doubted whether before an *ocular* example he believed the curſe at firſt. *Brown.*

O'cularly. *adv.* [from *ocular.*] To the obſervation of the eye.

The ſame is *ocularly* confirmed by Vives upon Auſtin. *Brown.*

O'culate. *adj.* [*oculatus*, Lat.] Having eyes; knowing by the eye.

O'culist. *n. ſ.* [from *oculus*, Lat.] One who profeſſes to cure diſtempers of the eyes.

If there be a ſpeck in the eye, we take them off; but he were a ſtrange *oculiſt* who would pull out the eye. *Bacon.*

I am no *oculiſt*, and if I ſhould go to help one eye and put out the other, we ſhould have an untoward buſineſs. *L'Eſtr.*

O'CULUS *beli.* [Latin.] The *oculus beli* of jewellers, probably of Pliny, is an accidental variety of the agat kind; having a grey horny ground, circular delineations, and a ſpot in the middle, reſembling the eye; whence its name. *Woodward.*

ODD. *adj.* [*udda*, Swediſh.] 1. Not even; not diviſible into equal numbers. 2. More than a round number; indefinitely exceeding any number ſpecified. 3. Particular; uncouth; extraordinary; not like others; not to be numbered among any claſs. In a ſenſe of contempt or diſlike. 4. Not noted; not taken into the common account; unheeded. 5. Strange; unaccountable; fantaſtical. 6. Uncommon; particular. 7. Unlucky. 8. Unlikely; in appearance improper.

(1.) This is the third time; I hope
Good luck lies in *odd* numbers. *Shakeſp.*

What verity there is in that numeral conceit, in the lateral diviſion of man by even and *odd*; aſcribing the *odd* unto the right ſide, and the even unto the left; and ſo by parity, or imparity of letters in mens names, to determine misfortunes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

(2.) The account of the profits of Ulſter, from the fifth year of Edward IIId. until the eighth, do amount but to nine hundred and *odd* pounds. *Davies on Ireland.*

Sixteen hundred and *odd* years after the earth was made, it was deſtroyed in a deluge of water. *Burnet's Theory.*

The year, without regard to days, ends with an *odd* day and *odd* hours, *odd* minutes and *odd* ſeconds of minutes, ſo that it cannot be meaſured by any even number of days, hours, or minutes. *Holder on Time.*

(3.) Her madneſs hath the *oddeſt* frame of ſenſe,
Such a dependency of thing on thing,
As e'er I heard in madneſs. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

Of thee, kind boy, I aſk no red and white,
To make up my delight,
No *odd* becoming graces,
Black eyes, or little know not what's in faces. *Suckling.*

When I broke looſe from writers who have employed their wit and parts in propagating of vice, I did not queſtion but I ſhould be treated as an *odd* kind of a fellow. *Spectator.*

No fool Pythagoras was thought;
He made his liſt'ning ſcholars ſtand,
Their mouth ſtill cover'd with their hand:
Elſe, may be, ſome *odd* thinking youth,
Might have refus'd to let his ears
Attend the muſick of the ſpheres. *Prior.*

This blue colour being made by nothing elſe than by reflexion of a ſpecular ſuperficies, ſeems ſo *odd* a phenomenon and ſo difficult to be explained by the vulgar hypotheſis of philoſophers, that I could not but think it deſerved to be taken notice of. *Newton's Opticks.*

——— So proud I am no ſlave,
So impudent I own myſelf no knave,
So *odd*, my country's ruin makes me grave. *Pope.*

To counterpoiſe this hero of the mode,
Some for renown are ſingular, and *odd*;
What other men diſlike is ſure to pleaſe
Of all mankind theſe dear antipodes. *Young.*

(4.) I left him cooling of the air with ſighs,
In an *odd* angle of the iſle. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

There are yet miſſing ſome few *odd* lads that you remember not. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

(5.) How ſtrange or *odd* ſoe'er I bear myſelf,
As I, perchance, hereafter ſhall think meet,
To put an antick diſpoſition on. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

It is an *odd* way of uniting parties to deprive a majority of part of their ancient right, by conferring it on a faction, who had never any right at all. *Swift.*

Patients have ſometimes coveted *odd* things which have relieved them; as ſalt and vinegar. *Arbuthnot on Aliment.*

With ſuch *odd* maxims to thy flocks retreat,
Nor furniſh mirth for miniſters of ſtate. *Young.*

(6.) The *odd* man to perform all three perfectly is, Joannes Sturmius. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

(7.) The truſt Othello puts him in,
On ſome *odd* time of his infirmity,
Will ſhake this iſland. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

(8.) Mr. Locke's Eſſay would be a very *odd* book for a man to make himſelf maſter of, who would get a reputation by critical writings. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

O'DDLY. *adv.* [from *odd.* This word and *oddneſs*, ſhould, I think, be written with one *d*; but the writers almoſt all combine againſt it.] 1. Not evenly. 2. Strangely; particularly; irregularly; unaccountably; uncouthly; contrarily to cuſtom.

(2.) How *oddly* will it ſound, that I,
Muſt aſk my child forgiveneſs. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

One man is preſſed with poverty, and looks ſomewhat *oddly* upon it. *Collier on the Spleen.*

The dreams of ſleeping men are made up of the waking man's ideas, though for the moſt part *oddly* put together. *Locke.*

This child was near being excluded out of the ſpecies of man barely by his ſhape. It is certain a figure a little more *oddly* turned had caſt him, and he had been executed. *Locke.*

The real eſſence of ſubſtances we know not; and therefore are ſo undetermined in our nominal eſſences, which we make ourſelves, that if ſeveral men were to be aſked concerning ſome *oddly*-ſhaped fetus, whether it were a man or no? one ſhould meet with different anſwers. *Locke.*

Her aukward love indeed was *oddly* fated;
She and her Polly were too near related. *Prior.*

As maſters in the clare obſcure,
With various light your eyes allure:
A flaming yellow here they ſpread;
Draw off in blue, or charge in red;
Yet from theſe colours *oddly* mix'd,
Your ſight upon the whole is fix'd. *Prior.*

They had ſeen a great black ſubſtance lying on the ground very *oddly*-ſhaped. *Swift.*

Foſſils are very *oddly* and elegantly ſhaped, according to the modification of their conſtituent ſalts, or the cavities they are formed in. *Bentley.*

O'DDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *odd.*] 1. The ſtate of being not even. 2. Strangeneſs; particularity; uncouthneſs; irregularity.

(2.) Coveting to recommend himſelf to poſterity, Cicero begged it as an alms of the hiſtorians, to remember his conſulſhip: and obſerve the *oddneſs* of the event; all their hiſtories are loſt, and the vanity of his requeſt ſtands recorded in his own writings. *Dryden.*

A knave is apprehenſive of being diſcovered; and this habitual concern puts an *oddneſs* into his looks. *Collier.*

My wife fell into a violent diſorder, and I was a little diſcompoſed at the *oddneſs* of the accident. *Swift.*

ODDS. *n. ſ.* [from *odd.*] 1. Inequality; exceſs of either compared with the other. 2. More than an even wager; more likely than the contrary. 3. Advantage; ſuperiority. 4. Quarrel; debate; diſpute.

(1.) Between theſe two caſes there are great *odds*. *Hooker.*

The caſe is yet not like, but there appeareth great *odds* between them. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

I will lay the *odds* that ere this year expire,
We bear our civil ſwords and native fire,
As far as France. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

——— I chiefly who enjoy
So far the happier lot, enjoying thee
Pre-eminent by ſo much *odds*. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

——— Shall I give him to partake
Full happineſs with me? or rather not;
But keep the *odds* of knowledge in my pow'r
Without co-partner? *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Cromwel, with *odds* of number and of fate,
Remov'd this bulwark of the church and ſtate. *Waller.*

All theſe, thus unequally furniſhed with truth, and advanced in knowledge, I ſuppoſe of equal natural parts; all the *odds* between them has been the different ſcope that has been given to their underſtandings to range in. *Locke.*

Judging is balancing an account, and determining on which ſide the *odds* lie. *Locke.*

(2.) Since every man by nature is very prone to think the beſt of himſelf; and of his own condition; it is *odds* but he will find a ſhrewd temptation. *South.*

The preſbyterian party endeavoured one day to introduce a debate about repealing the teſt clauſe, when there appeared at leaſt four to one *odds* againſt them. *Swift.*

Some biſhop beſtows upon them ſome inconſiderable benefice, when 'tis *odds* they are already encumbered with a numerous family. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

(3.) And tho' the ſword, ſome underſtood,
In force had much the *odds* of wood,
'Twas nothing ſo; both ſides were balanc'd
So equal, none knew which was valiant'ſt. *Hudibras.*

(4.) ——— I can't ſpeak
Any beginning to this peeviſh *odds*. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

——— What is the night?
Almoſt at *odds* with the morning, which is which. *Shakeſp.*

He flaſhes into one groſs crime or other,
That ſets us all at *odds*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

The fox, the ape, and the humble-bee,
Were ſtill at *odds*, being but three;
Until the gooſe came out of door,
And ſtaid the *odds* by adding four. *Shakeſp. Love's Lab. Loſt.*

Gods of whatſoe'er degree,
Reſume not what themſelves have given,
Or any brother God in heav'n;
Which keeps the peace among the Gods,
Or they muſt always be at *odds*. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

ODE. *n. ſ.* [ὠδὴ.] A poem written to be ſung to muſick; a lyrick poem; the ode is either of the greater or leſs kind. The leſs is characteriſed by ſweetneſs and eaſe; the greater by ſublimity, rapture, and quickneſs of tranſition.

A man haunts the foreſt that abuſes our young plants with carving Roſalind on their barks; hangs *odes* upon hawthorns, and elegies on brambles, all forſooth deifying the name of Roſalind. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

O run, prevent them with thy humble *ode*,
And lay it lowly at his bleſſed feet. *Milton.*

What work among you ſcholar Gods!
Phœbus muſt write him am'rous *odes*;
And thou, poor couſin, muſt compoſe
His letters in ſubmiſſive proſe. *Prior.*

O'DIBLE. *adj.* [from *odi.*] Hateful. *Dict.*

O'DIOUS. *adj.* [*odieux*, Fr. *odioſus*, Latin.] 1. Hateful; deteſtable; abominable. 2. Expoſed to hate. 3. Cauſing hate; invidious. 4. A word expreſſive of diſguſt: uſed by women.

(1.) For ever all goodneſs will be moſt charming; for ever all wickedneſs will be moſt *odious*. *Spratt.*

Hatred is the paſſion of defence, and there is a kind of hoſtility included in its very eſſence. But then, if there could have been hatred in the world, when there was ſcarce any thing *odious*, it would have acted within the compaſs of its proper object. *South.*

Let not the Trojans, with a feign'd pretence
Of proffer'd peace, delude the Latian prince:
Expel from Italy that *odious* name. *Dryden.*

—— She breathes the *odious* fume
Of nauſeous ſteams, and poiſons all the room. *Granville.*

(2.) Another means for raiſing money, was, by inquiring after offences of officers in great place, who as by unjuſt dealing they became moſt *odious*, ſo by juſtice in their puniſhments the prince acquired both love and applauſe. *Hayward.*

He had rendered himſelf *odious* to the parliament. *Clarend.*

(3.) ———— The ſeventh from thee,
The only righteous in a world perverſe,
And therefore hated, therefore ſo beſet
With foes, for daring ſingle to be juſt,
And utter *odious* truth, that God would come
To judge them with his ſaints. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

(4.) Green fields, and ſhady groves, and cryſtal ſprings,
And larks, and nightingales, are *odious* things;
But ſmoke, and duſt, and noiſe, and crowds delight. *Young.*

O'DIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *odious.*] 1. Hatefully; abominably. 2. Invidiouſly; ſo as to cauſe hate.

(1.) Had thy love, ſtill *odiouſly* pretended,
Been as it ought, ſincere, it would have taught thee
Far other reas'nings. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

(2.) Arbitrary power no ſober man can fear, either from the king's diſpoſition or his practice; or even where you would *odiouſly* lay it, from his miniſters. *Dryden.*

O'DIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *odious.*] 1. Hatefulneſs. 2. The ſtate of being hated.

(1.) Have a true ſenſe of his ſin, of its *odiouſneſs*, and of its danger. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

(2.) There was left of the blood royal, an aged gentleman of approved goodneſs, who had gotten nothing by his couſin's power but danger from him, and *odiouſneſs* for him. *Sidney.*

O'DIUM. n. ſ. [Latin.] Invidiouſneſs; quality of provoking hate.

The *odium* and offences which ſome men's rigour or remiſneſs had contracted upon my government, I was reſolved to have expiated. *King Charles.*

She threw the *odium* of the fact on me,
And publickly avow'd her love to you. *Dryden.*

Projectors, and inventors of new taxes being hateful to the people, ſeldom fail of bringing *odium* upon their maſter. *Davenant.*

ODONTA'LGICK. *adj.* [ὀδὼν and ἄλγος.] Pertaining to the tooth-ach.

O'DORATE. *adj.* [*odoratus*, Latin.] Scented; having a ſtrong ſcent, whether fœtid or fragrant.

Smelling is with a communication of the breath, or vapour of the object *odorate.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

ODORI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*odorifer*, Latin.] Giving ſcent; uſually, ſweet of ſcent; fragrant; perfumed.

A bottle of vinegar ſo buried, came forth more lively and *odoriferous*, ſmelling almoſt like a violet. *Bacon.*

There ſtood in this roome preſſes that encloſed
Robes *odoriferous.* *Chapman.*

———— Gentle gales
Fanning their *odoriferous* wings diſpenſe
Native perfumes, and whiſper whence they ſtole
Theſe balmy ſpoils. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Smelling bodies ſend forth effluvias of ſteams, without ſenſibly waſting. A grain of muſk will ſend forth *odoriferous* particles for ſcores of years, without its being ſpent. *Locke.*

ODORI'FEROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *odoriferous.*] Sweetneſs of ſcent; fragrance.

O'DOROUS. *adj.* [*odorus*, Latin.] Fragrant; perfumed; ſweet of ſcent.

Such fragrant flowers do give moſt *odorous* ſmell,
But her ſweet odour did them all excel. *Spenſer.*

Their private roofs on *od'rous* timber borne,
Such as might palaces for kings adorn. *Waller.*

We ſmell, becauſe parts of the *odorous* body touch the nerves of our noſtrils. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

O'DOUR. *n. ſ.* [*odor*, Latin. *odeur*, French.] 1. Scent, whether good or bad. 2. Fragrance; perfume; ſweet ſcent.

(1.) Democritus, when he lay a dying, ſent for loaves of new bread, which having opened and poured a little wine into them, he kept himſelf alive with the *odour* till a certain feaſt was paſt. *Bacon.*

Infuſions in air, for ſo we may call *odours*, have the ſame diverſities with infuſions in water; in that the ſeveral *odours* which are in one flower or other body, iſſue at ſeveral times, ſome earlier, ſome later. *Bacon.*

They refer ſapor unto ſalt, and *odour* unto ſulphur; they vary much concerning colour. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Where ſilver riv'lets play thro' flow'ry meads,
And woodbines give their ſweets, and limes their ſhades,
Black kennels abſent *odours* ſhe regrets,
And ſtops her noſe at beds of violets. *Young.*

(2.) Me ſeem'd I ſmelt a garden of ſweet flow'rs,
That dainty *odours* from them threw around,
For damſels fit to deck their lovers' bow'rs. *Spenſer.*

By her interceſſion with the king ſhe would lay a moſt ſeaſonable and popular obligation upon the whole nation, and leave a pleaſant *odour* of her grace and favour to the people behind her. *Clarendon.*

The Levites burned the holy incenſe in ſuch quantities as refreſhed the whole multitude with its *odours*, and filled all the region about them with perfume. *Addiſon.*

OE. This combination of vowels does not properly belong to our language, nor is ever found but in words derived from the Greek, and not yet wholly conformed to our manner of writing: *oe* has in ſuch words the ſound of *E.*

OECONO'MICKS. *n. ſ.* [οἰκονομικὸς; *œconomique*, Fr. from *oeconomy.* Both it and its derivatives are under *economy.*] Management of houſehold affairs.

A prince's leaving his buſineſs wholly to his miniſters, is as dangerous an errour in politicks, as a maſter's committing all to his ſervant, is in *oeconomicks.* *L'Eſtrange.*

OECUME'NICAL *adj.* [οἰκȣμενικὸς, from οἰκȣμενη] General; reſpecting the whole habitable world.

This Nicene council was not received as an *oecumenical* council in any of the eaſtern patriarchates, excepting only that of Conſtantinople. *Stillingfleet.*

We muſt not make a computation of the Catholick church from that part of it which was within the compaſs of the Roman empire, though called *oecumenical.* *Leſley.*

OEDE'MA. *n. ſ.* [οἴδημα, from οἰδέω, to ſwell.] A tumour. It is now and commonly by ſurgeons confined to a white, ſoft, inſenſible tumour, proceeding from cold and aqueous humours, ſuch as happen to hydropick conſtitutions. *Quincy.*

OEDEMA'TICK. } *adj.* [from *oedema.*] Pertaining to an
OEDE'MATOUS. } oedema.

It is primarily generated out of the effuſion of melancholick blood, or ſecondarily out of the dregs and remainder of a phlegmonous or *oedematick* tumour. *Harvey.*

The great diſcharge of matter, and the extremity of pain, waſted her, *oedematous* ſwellings aroſe in her legs, and ſhe languiſhed and died. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

OEI'LIAD. *n. ſ.* [from *oeil*, French.] Glance; wink; token of the eye.

She gave *oeiliads* and moſt ſpeaking looks
To noble Edmund. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

O'ER. contracted from *over.* See OVER.

His tears defac'd the ſurface of the well,
With circle after circle as they fell,
And now the lovely face but half appears,
O'*er*-run with wrinkles and defac'd with tears. *Addiſon.*

OESOPHA'GUS. *n. ſ.* [from ὀισὸς, wicker, from ſome ſimilitude in the ſtructure of this part to the contexture of that; and φάγω, to eat.] The gullet; a long, large, and round canal, that deſcends from the mouth, lying all along between the windpipe and the joints of the neck and back, to the fifth joint of the back, where it turns a little to the right, and gives way to the deſcending artery; and both run by one another, till at the ninth the *oeſophagus* turns again to the left, pierces the midriff, and is continued to the left orifice of the ſtomach. *Quincy.*

Wounds penetrating the *oeſophagus* and *aſpera arteria*, require to be ſtitched cloſe, eſpecially thoſe of the *oeſophagus*, where the ſuſtenance and ſaliva ſo continually preſſeth into it. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Of. *prep.* [of, Saxon.] 1. It is put before the ſubſtantive that follows another in conſtruction; as *of theſe part were ſlain*; that is, *part of theſe*. 2. It is put among ſuperlative adjectives. 3. From. 4. Concerning; relating to. 5. Out of. 6. Among. 7. By. This ſenſe was once very frequent, but is not now in uſe. 8. According to. 9 Noting power, ability, choice, or ſpontaneity. With the reciprocal pronoun. 10. Noting properties, qualities, or condition. 11. Noting extraction. 12. Noting adherence, or belonging. 13. Noting the matter of any thing. 14 Noting the motive. 15. Noting form or manner of exiſtence. 16. Noting ſomething that has ſome particular quality. 17. Noting faculties of power granted. 18. Noting preference, or poſtponence. 19. Noting change of one ſtate to another. 20. Noting cauſality. 21. Noting proportion. 22. Noting kind or ſpecies. 23. It is put before an indefinite expreſſion of time: as, *of* late, in late times; *of* old, in old time.

(1.) I cannot inſtantly raiſe up the groſs
Of full three thouſand ducats. *Shakeſp.*

He to his natural endowments *of* a large invention, a ripe judgment, and a ſtrong memory, has joined the knowledge *of* the liberal arts. *Dryden.*

All men naturally fly to God in extremity, and the moſt atheiſtical perſon in the world, when forſaken of all hopes *of* any other relief, is forced to acknowledge him. *Tillotſon.*

The rouſing *of* the mind with ſome degrees *of* vigour, does ſet it free from thoſe idle companions. *Locke.*

The value *of* land is raiſed only by a greater plenty of money. *Locke.*

They will receive it at laſt with an ample accumulation *of* intereſt. *Smallridge.*

(2.) The moſt renowned *of* all are thoſe to whom the name is given Philippinæ. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

We profeſs to be animated with the beſt hopes *of* any men in the world. *Tillotſon.*

At midnight, the moſt diſmal and unſeaſonable time *of* all other, all thoſe virgins aroſe and trimmed their lamps. *Tillotſon.*

We are not to deſcribe our ſhepherds as ſhepherds at this day really are, but as they may be conceived then to have been, when the beſt *of* men followed the employment. *Pope.*

Peace, *of* all worldly bleſſings, is the moſt valuable. *Smallr.*

(3.) The captain of the Helots, with a blow whoſe violence grew *of* fury, not *of* ſtrength, or *of* ſtrength proceeding *of* fury, ſtruck Palladius upon the ſide of the head. *Sidney.*

One that I brought up *of* a puppey, one that
I ſav'd from drowning. *Shakeſp. Two Gent. of Verona.*

He borrowed a box of the ear *of* the Engliſhman, and ſwore he would pay him again when he was able. *Shakeſp.*

It was called Corcyra *of* Corcyra, the daughter of Æſopus. *Sandys's Travels.*

(4.) The quarrel is not now *of* fame and tribute,
Or *of* wrongs done unto confederates,
But for your own republick. *Ben. Johnſon.*

This cannot be underſtood *of* the firſt diſpoſition of the waters, as they were before the flood. *Burnet.*

All have this ſenſe *of* war. *Smallridge.*

(5.) Yet *of* this little he had ſome to ſpare,
To feed the famiſh'd and to clothe the bare. *Dryden.*

Look once again, and for thy huſband loſt,
Lo all that's left *of* him, thy huſband's ghoſt. *Dryden.*

(6.) He is the only perſon *of* all others for an epic poem. *Dryden.*

Of all our heroes thou canſt boaſt alone,
That Jove, whene'er he thunders, calls thee ſon. *Dryden.*

Neither can I call to mind any clergyman *of* my own acquaintance who is wholly exempt from this error. *Swift.*

(7.) ——— She dying
Shall be lamented, pitied, and excus'd
Of every bearer. *Shakeſp.*

Like heav'n in all, like earth in this alone,
That tho' great ſtates by her ſupport do ſtand,
Yet ſhe herſelf ſupported is *of* none,
But by the finger of the Almighty's hand. *Davies.*

I was friendly entertained *of* the Engliſh conſul. *Sandys.*

Leſt a more honourable man than thoſe be bidden *of* him. *Nelſon's Feſtivals.*

(8.) ——— The ſenate
And people of Rome, *of* their accuſtom'd greatneſs,
Will ſharply and ſeverely vindicate
Not only any fact, but any practice
'Gainſt the ſtate. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

They do *of* right belong to you, being moſt of them firſt preached amongſt you. *Tillotſon's Dedication.*

—— Tancred, whoſe delight
Was plac'd in his fair daughter's daily ſight,
Of cuſtom, when his ſtate affairs were done
Would paſs his pleaſing hours with her alone. *Dryden.*

(9.) Some ſoils put forth odorate herbs *of* themſelves; as wild thyme. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Of himſelf man is confeſſedly unequal to his duty. *Steph.*

The Venice glaſſes would crack *of* themſelves. *Boyle.*

——— *Of* himſelf is none,
But that eternal infinite and one,
Who never did begin, who ne'er can end;
On him all beings, as their ſource, depend. *Dryden.*

The thirſty cattle, *of* themſelves obtain'd
From water, and their graſſy fare diſdain'd. *Dryden.*

To aſſert mankind to have been *of* himſelf, and without a cauſe, hath this invincible objection againſt it, that we plainly ſee every man to be from another. *Tillotſon.*

No particle of matter, nor any combination of particles; that is, no bodies can either move *of* themſelves, or *of* themſelves alter the direction of their motion. *Cheyne.*

A free people, as ſoon as they fall into any acts of civil ſociety, do *of* themſelves divide into three powers. *Swift.*

Howe'er it was civil in angel or elf,
For he ne'er could have filled it ſo well *of* himſelf. *Swift.*

(10.) He was a man *of* a decayed fortune, and *of* no good education. *Clarendon.*

The colour of a body may be changed by a liquor which of itſelf is *of* no colour, provided it be ſaline. *Boyle.*

The freſh eglantine exhal'd a breath,
Whoſe odours were *of* pow'r to raiſe from death. *Dryden.*

A man may ſuſpend the act of his choice from being determined for or againſt the thing propoſed, till he has examined whether it be really *of* a nature, in itſelf and conſequences, to make him happy or no. *Locke.*

The value of land is raiſed, when remaining *of* the ſame fertility it comes to yield more rent. *Locke.*

(11.) Lunsford was a man *of* an ancient family in Suſſex. *Clarendon.*

Mr. Rowe was born *of* an ancient family in Devonſhire, that for many ages had made a handſome figure in their country. *Rowe's Life.*

(12.) Tubal, a wealthy Hebrew *of* my tribe,
Will furniſh me. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Pray that in towns and temples *of* our own,
The name of great Anchiſes may be known. *Dryden.*

(13.) The chariot was all *of* cedar, gilt and adorned with cryſtal, ſave that the fore-end had pannels of ſaphires, ſet in borders *of* gold, and the hinder end the like *of* emeralds of the Peru colour. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

The common materials which the ancients made their ſhips *of*, were the wild aſh, the evergreen oak, the beech, and the alder. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

(14.) It was not *of* my own choice I undertook this work. *Dryden.*

Our ſov'reign Lord has ponder'd in his mind
The means to ſpare the blood of gentle kind;
And *of* his grace and inborn clemency,
He modifies his firſt ſevere decree. *Dryden.*

(15.) As if our Lord, even of purpoſe to prevent this fancy of extemporal and voluntary prayers, had not left *of* his own framing, one which might remain as a part of the church liturgy, and ſerve as a pattern whereby to frame all other prayers with efficacy, yet without ſuperfluity of words. *Hooker.*

(16.) Mother, ſays the thruſh, never had any ſuch a friend as I have *of* this ſwallow. No, ſays ſhe, nor ever mother ſuch a fool as I have *of* this ſame thruſh. *L'Eſtrange.*

(17.) If any man miniſter, let him do it as *of* the ability which God giveth. 1 *Peter*, iv. 11.

(18.) Your highneſs ſhall repoſe you at the Tower.
— I do not like the Tower *of* any place. *Shakeſp.*

(19.) O miſerable *of* happy! is this the end
Of this new glorious world, and me ſo late
The glory of that glory, who now become
Accurs'd, *of* bleſſed? *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

(20.) Good nature, by which I mean beneficence and candour, is the product of right reaſon; which *of* neceſſity will give allowance to the failures of others, by conſidering that there is nothing perfect in mankind. *Dryden.*

(21.) How many are there *of* an hundred, even amongſt ſcholars themſelves. *Locke.*

(22.) To cultivate the advantages of ſucceſs, is an affair *of* the cabinet; and the neglect of this ſucceſs may be of the moſt fatal conſequence to a nation. *Swift.*

(23.) *Of* late, divers learned men have adopted the three hypoſtatical principles. *Boyle on Colours.*

In days *of* old there liv'd, of mighty fame,
A valiant prince, and Theſeus was his name. *Dryden.*

Off. *adv.* [*af*, Dutch.] 1. Of this adverb the chief uſe is to conjoin it with verbs: as, to *come off*; to *fly off*; to *take off*; which are found under the verbs. 2. It is generally oppoſed to *on*: as, to lay *on*; to take *off*. In this caſe it ſignifies, diſunion; ſeparation; breach of continuity. 3. It ſignifies diſtance. 4. In painting or ſtatuary it ſignifies projection or relief. 5. It ſignifies evaneſcence; abſence or departure. 6. It ſignifies any kind of diſappointment; defeat; interruption; adverſe diviſion: as, the affair is *off*; the match is *off*. 7. On the oppoſite ſide of a queſtion. 8. From; not toward. 9. *Off* hand; not ſtudied. 10. *To be off*. In common talk, ſignifies to recede from an intended contract or deſign. 11. *To come off*. To eſcape by ſome accident or ſubterfuge. 12. *To get off*. To make eſcape. 13. *To go off*. To deſert; to abandon. 14. *To go off*. Applied to guns, to take fire and be diſcharged; borrowed from the arrow and bow. 15. *Well* or *ill off*. Having good or bad ſucceſs. 16. *Off*, whether alone or in compoſition, means either literally or figuratively, diſjunction, abſence, privation, or diſtance.

(2.) Since the wiſdom of their choice is rather to have my cap than my heart, I will practice the inſinuating nod, and be *off* to them moſt counterfitly. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

Where are you, Sir John? come, *off* with your boots. *Shakeſp.*

—— See
The lurking gold upon the fatal tree;
Then rend it *off*. *Dryden.*

A piece of ſilver coined for a ſhilling, that has half the ſilver clipped *off*, is no more a ſhilling than a piece of wood, which was once a ſealed yard, is ſtill a yard, when one half of it is broke *off*. *Locke.*

(3.) Weſt of this foreſt, ſcarcely *off* a mile,
In goodly form comes on the enemy. *Shakeſp.*

About thirty paces *off* were placed harquebuſiers. *Knolles.*

(4.) ——'Tis a good piece;
This comes *off* well and excellent. *Shakeſp.*

(5.) Competitions intermit, and go *off* and on as it happens, upon this or that occaſion. *L'Eſtrange.*

(7.) The queſtions noway touch upon puritaniſm, either *off* or on. *Sanderſon.*

(8.) Philoclea, whoſe delight of hearing and ſeeing was before a ſtay from interrupting her, gave herſelf to be ſeen unto her with ſuch a lightening of beauty upon Zelmane, that neither ſhe could look *on*, nor would look *off*. *Sidney.*

(9.) Several ſtarts of fancy *off* hand look well enough. *L'Eſtrange.*

Off. *interject.* An expreſſion of abhorrence, or command to depart.

Off, or I fly for ever from thy ſight. *Smith's Phædr.*

Off. *prep.* 1. Not on. 2. Diſtant from.

(1.) I continued feeling again the ſame pain; and finding it grow violent I burnt it, and felt no more after the third time; was never *off* my legs, nor kept my chamber a day. *Temple.*

(2.) Cicero's Tuſculum was at a place called Grotto Ferrate, about two miles *off* this town, though moſt of the modern writers have fixed it to Freſcati. *Addiſon on Italy.*

O'ffal. *n. ſ.* [*off fall*, ſays *Skinner*, that which falls from the table: perhaps from *offa*, Latin.] 1. Waſte meat; that which is not eaten at the table. 2. Carrion; coarſe fleſh. 3. Refuſe; that which is thrown away as of no value. 4. Any thing of no eſteem.

(1.) He let out the *offals* of his meat to intereſt, and kept a regiſter of ſuch debtors in his pocket-book. *Arbuthnot.*

(2.) I ſhould have fatted all the region kites
With this ſlave's *offal*. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Cram'd, and gorg'd, nigh burſt,
With ſuck'd and glutted *offal*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

(3.) To have right to deal in things ſacred, was accounted an argument of a noble and illuſtrious deſcent; God would not accept the *offals* of other profeſſions. *South.*

—— If a man bemoan his lot,
That after death his mouldring limbs ſhall rot,
A ſecret ſting remains within his mind;
The fool is to his own caſt *offals* kind. *Dryden.*

They commonly fat hogs with *offal* corns. *Mortimer.*

(4.) What traſh is Rome? what rubbiſh and what *offal*? *Shakeſp.*

OFFE'NCE. *n. ſ.* [*offenſe*, Fr. *offenſa*, from *offendo*, Lat.] 1. Crime; act of wickedneſs. 2. A tranſgreſſion. 3. Injury. 4. Diſpleaſure given; cauſe of diſguſt; ſcandal. 5. Anger; diſpleaſure conceived. 6. Attack; act of the aſſailant.

(1.) Thither with ſpeed their haſty courſe they ply'd
Where Chriſt the Lord for our *offences* dy'd. *Fairfax.*

Thou haſt ſtol'n that, which after ſome few hours
Were thine without *offence*. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

(2.) If, by the law of nature, every man hath not a power to puniſh *offences* againſt it, I ſee not how the magiſtrates of any community can puniſh an alien of another country. *Locke.*

(3.) I have given my opinion againſt the authority of two great men, but I hope without *offence* to their memories; for I loved them living, and reverence them dead. *Dryden.*

(4.) Giving no *offence* in any thing, that the miniſtry be not blamed. 2 *Cor.* vi. 3.

He remembered the injury of the children of Bean, who had been a ſnare and an *offence* unto the people. 1 *Mac.* iv.

The pleaſures of the touch are greater than thoſe of the other ſenſes; as in warming upon cold, or refrigeration upon heat: for as the pains of the touch are greater than the *offences* of other ſenſes, ſo likewiſe are the pleaſures. *Bacon.*

By great and ſcandalous *offences*, by incorrigible miſdemeanours, we may incur the cenſure of the church. *Pearſon.*

(5.) Earneſt in every preſent humour, and making himſelf brave in his liking, he was content to give them juſt cauſe of *offence* when they had power to make juſt revenge. *Sidney.*

(6.) Courteſy that ſeemed incorporated in his heart, would not be perſuaded to offer any *offence*, but only to ſtand upon the beſt defenſive guard. *Sidney.*

I have equal ſkill in all the weapons of *offence*. *Richardſ.*

Offe'nceful. *adj.* [*offence* and *full.*] Injurious; giving diſpleaſure.

It ſeems your moſt *offenceful* act
Was mutually committed. *Shak. Meaſure for Meaſ.*

Offe'nceless. *adj.* [from *offence.*] Unoffending; innocent.

You are but now caſt in his mood, a puniſhment more in policy than in malice; even ſo as one would beat his *offenceleſs* dog to affright an imperious lion. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

To **Offe'nd.** *v. a.* [*offendo*, Latin.] 1. To make angry; to diſpleaſe. 2. To aſſail; to attack. 3. To tranſgreſs; to violate. 4. To injure.

(1.) ——— If much you note him
You ſhall *offend* him, and extend his paſſion,
Feed and regard him not. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Three ſorts of men my ſoul hateth, and I am greatly *offended* at their life. *Ecclus.* xxv. 2.

The emperor himſelf came running to the place in his armour, ſeverely reproving them of cowardice who had forſaken the place, and grievouſly *offended* with them who had kept ſuch negligent watch. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Groſs ſins are plainly ſeen, and eaſily avoided by perſons that profeſs religion. But the indiſcreet and dangerous uſe of innocent and lawful things, as it does not ſhock and *offend* our conſciences, ſo it is difficult to make people at all ſenſible of the danger of it. *Law.*

(2.) He was fain to defend himſelf, and withal ſo to *offend* him, that by an unlucky blow the poor Philoxenus fell dead at his feet. *Sidney.*

(3.) ——— ——— Many fear
More to *offend* the law. *Ballad.*

(4.) Cheaply you ſin, and puniſh crimes with eaſe,
Not as th' *offended*, but th' offenders pleaſe. *Dryden.*

To **Offe'nd.** *v. n.* 1. To be criminal; to tranſgreſs the law. 2. To cauſe anger. 3. To commit tranſgreſſion: with *againſt.*

(1.) This man that of earthly matter maketh graven images, knoweth himſelf to *offend* above all others. *Wiſd.* xiv. 13.

Whoſoever ſhall keep the whole law, and yet *offend* in one point, he is guilty of all. *James*, ii. 10.

The biſhops therefore of the church of England did noways *offend* by receiving from the Roman church into our divine ſervice, ſuch materials, circumſtances or ceremonies as were religious and good. *White.*

(2.) I ſhall *offend*, either to detain or give it. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

(3.) Our language is extremely imperfect, and in many inſtances it *offends againſt* every part of grammar. *Swift.*

Offe'nder. *n. ſ.* [from *offend.*] 1. A criminal; one who has committed a crime; a tranſgreſſor; a guilty perſon. 2. One who has done an injury.

(1.) All that watch for iniquity are cut off, that make a man an *offender* for a word. *Iſ.* xxix. 21.

Every actual ſin, beſides the three former, muſt be conſidered with a fourth thing, to wit, a certain ſtain, or blot, which it imprints and leaves in the *offender.* *Perkins.*

So like a fly the poor *offender* dies;
But like the waſp, the rich eſcapes and flies. *Denham.*

How ſhall I loſe the ſin, yet keep the ſenſe,
And love th' *offender*, yet deteſt th' offence? *Pope.*

The conſcience of the *offender* ſhall be ſharper than an avenger's ſword. *Clariſſa.*

He that, without a neceſſary cauſe, abſents himſelf from publick prayers, cuts himſelf off from the church, which hath always been thought ſo unhappy a thing, that it is the greateſt puniſhment the governors of the church can lay upon the worſt *offender.* *Duty of Man.*

(2.) All vengeance comes too ſhort,
Which can purſue th' *offender.* *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Offe'ndress. *n. ſ.* [from *offender.*] A woman that offends.

Virginity murthers itſelf, and ſhould be buried in highways out of all ſanctified limit, as a deſperate *offendreſs* againſt nature. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

Offe'nsive. *adj.* [*offenſif*, Fr. from *offenſus*, Lat.] 1. Cauſing anger; diſpleaſing; diſguſting. 2. Cauſing pain; injurious. 3. Aſſailant; not defenſive.

(1.) Since no man can do ill with a good conſcience, the conſolation which we herein ſeem to find is but a meer deceitful pleaſing of ourſelves in error, which muſt needs turn to our greater grief, if that which we do to pleaſe God moſt, be for the manifold defects thereof *offenſive* unto him. *Hooker.*

It ſhall ſuffice, to touch ſuch cuſtoms of the Iriſh as ſeem *offenſive* and repugnant to good governmet. *Spenſer.*

(2.) It is an excellent opener for the liver, but *offenſive* to the ſtomach. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The ſun was in Cancer, in the hotteſt time of the year, and the heat was very *offenſive* to me. *Brown's Travels.*

Some particular acrimony in the ſtomach ſometimes makes it *offenſive*, and which cuſtom at laſt will overcome. *Arbuthnot.*

(3.) He recounted the benefits and favours that he had done him, in provoking a mighty and opulent king by an *offenſive* war in his quarrel. *Bacon.*

We enquire concerning the advantages and diſadvantages betwixt thoſe military *offenſive* engines uſed among the ancients, and thoſe of theſe latter ages. *Wilkins.*

Their avoiding, as much as poſſible, the defenſive part, where the main ſtreſs lies, and keeping themſelves chiefly to the *offenſive*; perpetually objecting to the Catholick ſcheme, inſtead of clearing up the difficulties, which clog their own. *Waterland.*

Offe'nsively. *adv* [from [*offenſive.*] 1. Miſchievouſly; injuriouſly. 2. So as to cauſe uneaſineſs or diſpleaſure. 3. By way of attack; not defenſively.

(1.) In the leaſt thing done *offenſively* againſt the good of men, whoſe benefit we ought to ſeek for as our own, we plainly ſhew that we do not acknowledge God to be ſuch as indeed he is. *Hooker.*

(2.) A lady had her ſight diſordered, ſo that the images in her hangings did appear to her, if the room were not extraordinarily darkened, embelliſhed with ſeveral *offenſively* vivid colours. *Boyle on Colours.*

Offe'nsiveness. *n. ſ.* [from *offenſive.*] 1. Injuriouſneſs; miſchief. 2. Cauſe of diſguſt.

(2.) The muſcles of the body, being preſerved ſound and limber upon the bones, all the motions of the parts might be explicated with the greateſt eaſe and without any *offenſiveneſs.* *Grew's Muſæum.*

To **O'ffer.** *v. a.* [*offero*, Lat. *offrir*, Fr.] 1. To preſent; to exhibit any thing ſo as that it may be taken or received. 2. To ſacrifice; to immolate; to preſent as an act of worſhip: often with *up*, emphatical. 3. To bid, as a price or reward. 4. To attempt; to commence. 5 To propoſe.

(1.) Some ideas forwardly *offer* themſelves to all men's underſtandings; ſome ſort of truths reſult from any ideas, as ſoon as the mind puts them into propoſitions. *Locke.*

Servants placing happineſs in ſtrong drink, make court to my young maſter, by *offering* him that which they love. *Locke.*

The heathen women under the Mogul, *offer* themſelves to the flames at the death of their huſbands. *Collier.*

(2.) They *offered* unto the Lord of the ſpoil which they had brought, ſeven hundred oxen. 2 *Chron.* xv. 11.

An holy prieſthood to *offer up* ſpiritual ſacrifices. 1 *Pet.* ii. 5.

Whole herds of *offer'd* bulls about the fire,
And briſtled boars and woolly ſheep expire. *Dryden.*

When a man is called upon to *offer up* himſelf to his conſcience, and to reſign to juſtice and truth, he ſhould be ſo far from avoiding the liſts, that he ſhould rather enter with inclination, and thank God for the honour. *Collier.*

(3.) Nor ſhouldſt thou *offer* all thy little ſtore,
Will rich Iolas yield, but *offer* more. *Dryden.*

(4.) Lyſimachus armed about three thouſand men, and began firſt to *offer* violence. 2 *Mac.* iv. 40.

(5.) In that extent wherein the mind wanders in remote ſpeculations, it ſtirs not one jot beyond thoſe ideas which ſenſe or reflection have *offered* for its contemplation. *Locke.*

Our author *offers* no reaſon. *Locke.*

To O'ffer. *v. n.* 1. To be preſent; to be at hand; to preſent itſelf. 2. To make an attempt. 3. With *at*; to make an attempt.

(1.) Th' occaſion *offers*, and the youth complies. *Dryden.*

(2.) No thought can imagine a greater heart to ſee and contemn danger, where danger would *offer* to make any wrongful threatning upon him. *Sidney.*

We came cloſe to the ſhore, and *offered* to land. *Bacon.*

One *offers*, and in *off'ring* makes a ſtay;
Another forward ſets, and doth no more. *Dan. Civ. War.*

I would treat the pope and his cardinals roughly, if they *offered* to ſee my wife without my leave. *Dryden.*

(3.) I will not *offer at* that I cannot maſter. *Bacon.*

I hope they will take it well that I ſhould *offer at* a new thing, and could forbear preſuming to meddle where any of the learned pens have ever touched before. *Graunt.*

Write down and make ſigns to him to pronounce them, and guide him by ſhewing him by the motion of your own lips to *offer at* one of thoſe letters; which being the eaſieſt, he will ſtumble upon one of them. *Holder.*

The maſquerade ſucceeded ſo well with him, that he would be *offering at* the ſhepherd's voice and call too. *L'Eſtrange.*

It contains the grounds of his doctrine, and *offers at* ſomewhat towards the diſproof of mine. *Atterbury.*

Without *offering at* any other remedy, we haſtily engaged in a war, which hath coſt us ſixty millions. *Swift.*

O'ffer. *n. ſ.* [*offre*, Fr. from the verb.] 1. Propoſal of advantage to another. 2. Firſt advance. 3. Propoſal made. 4. Price bid; act of bidding a price. 5. Attempt; endeavour. 6. Something given by way of acknowledgment.

(1.) Some nymphs there are, too conſcious of their face;
Theſe ſwell their proſpects, and exalt their pride,
When *offers* are diſdain'd, and love deny'd. *Pope.*

(2.) ——— Force compels this *offer*,
And it proceeds from policy, not love.—
—Mowbray, you overween to take it ſo:
This *offer* comes from mercy, not from fear. *Shakeſp.*

——— What wouldſt beg, Laertes,
That ſhall not be my *offer*, not thy aſking? *Shakeſpeare.*

(3.) —— The *offers* he doth make,
Were not for him to give, nor them to take. *Daniel.*

I enjoined all the ladies to tell the company, in caſe they had been in the ſiege, and had the ſame *offer* made them as the good women of that place, what every one of them would have brought off with her, and have thought moſt worth the ſaving. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

It carries too great an imputation of ignorance, or folly, to quit and renounce former tenets upon the *offer* of an argument which cannot immediately be anſwered. *Locke.*

The Arians, Eunomians and Macedonians, were then formally and ſolemnly challenged by the Catholicks, to refer the matter in diſpute to the concurring judgment of the writers that lived before the controverſy began; but they declined the *offer*. *Waterland.*

(4.) When ſtock is high, they come between,
Making by ſecond hand their *offers*;
Then cunningly retire unſeen,
With each a million in his coffers. *Swift.*

(5.) Many motions, though they be unprofitable to expel that which hurteth, yet they are *offers* of nature, and cauſe motions by conſent; as in groaning, or crying upon pain. *Bacon.*

It is in the power of every one to make ſome eſſay, ſome *offer* and attempt, ſo as to ſhew that the heart is not idle or inſenſible, but that it is full and big, and knows itſelf to be ſo, though it wants ſtrength to bring forth. *South's Sermons.*

One ſees in it a kind of *offer* at modern architecture, but at the ſame time that the architect has ſhown his diſlike of the Gothic manner, one may ſee that they were not arrived at the knowledge of the true way. *Addiſon on Italy.*

(6.) Fair ſtreams that do vouchſafe in your clearneſs to repreſent unto me my blubbered face, let the tribute *offer* of my tears procure your ſtay a while with me, that I may begin yet at laſt to find ſomething that pities me. *Sidney.*

O'fferer. *n. ſ.* [from *offer.*] 1. One who makes an offer. 2. One who ſacrifices, or dedicates in worſhip.

(1.) ——— ——— Bold *offerers*
Of ſuite and gifts to thy renowned wife. *Chapman.*

(2.) If the mind of the *offerer* be good, this is the only thing God reſpecteth. *Hooker.*

When he commanded Abraham to ſacrifice Iſaac, the place of the offering was not left undetermined, and to the *offerer's* diſcretion. *South's Sermons.*

O'ffering. *n. ſ.* [from *offer.*] A ſacrifice; any thing immolated, or offered in worſhip.

Plucking the entrails of an *offering* forth,
They could not find a heart within the beaſt. *Shakeſp.*

They are polluted *offerings*, more abhorr'd
Than ſpotted livers in the ſacrifice. *Shakeſpeare.*

When thou ſhalt make his ſoul an *offering* for ſin, he ſhall ſee his ſeed. *Iſ.* liii. 10.

——— The gloomy god
Stood mute with awe, to ſee the golden rod;
Admir'd the deſtin'd *off'ring* to his queen,
A venerable gift ſo rarely ſeen. *Dryden.*

What nations now to Juno's pow'r will pray,
Or *off'rings* on my ſlighted altars lay? *Dryden's Virgil.*

—— I'll favour her,
That my awaken'd ſoul may take her flight,
Renew'd in all her ſtrength, and freſh with life,
An *offering* fit for heaven. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Inferior offerings to thy god of vice
Are duly paid in fiddles, cards, and dice. *Young.*

Offe'rtory. *n. ſ.* [*offertoire*, French.] The act of offering.

He went into St. Paul's church, where he made *offertory* of his ſtandards, and had orizons and Te Deum ſung. *Bacon.*

The adminiſtration of the ſacrament he reduced to an imitation, though a diſtant one, of primitive frequency, to once a month, and therewith its anciently inſeparable appendant, the *offertory*. *Fell.*

Offe'rture. *n. ſ.* [from *offer.*] Offer; propoſal of kindneſs. A word not in uſe.

Thou haſt prevented us with *offertures* of thy love, even when we were thine enemies. *King Charles.*

O'FFICE. *n. ſ.* [*office*, Fr. *officium*, Lat.] 1. A publick charge or employment; magiſtracy. 2. Agency; peculiar uſe. 3. Buſineſs; particular employment. 4. Act of good or ill voluntarily tendered. 5. Act of worſhip. 6. Formulary of devotions. 7. Rooms in a houſe appropriated to particular buſineſs. 8. [*Officina*, Lat.] Place where buſineſs is tranſacted.

(1.) ——— You have contriv'd to take
From Rome all ſeaſon'd *office*, and to wind
Yourſelf into a power tyrannical. *Shakeſp. Coriol.*

Methought this ſtaff, mine *office*-badge in court,
Was broke in twain. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

The inſolence of *office*. *Shakeſp.*

It is the magiſtrate's *office*, to hear cauſes or ſuits at law, and to decide them. *Kettleworth.*

(2.) All things that you ſhould uſe to do me wrong,
Deny their *office*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

In this experiment the ſeveral intervals of the teeth of the comb do the *office* of ſo many priſms, every interval producing the phenomenon of one priſm. *Newton's Opticks.*

(3.) The ſun was ſunk, and after him the ſtar
Of Heſperus, whoſe *office* is to bring
Twilight upon the earth. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

(4.) ——— Wolves and bears
Caſting their ſavageneſs aſide, have done
Like *offices* of pity. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Mrs. Ford, I ſee you are obſequious in your love, and I profeſs requital to a hair's breadth; not only in the ſimple *office* of love, but in all the accouſtrement, complement, and ceremony of it. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

I would I could do a good *office* between you. *Shakeſp.*

The wolf took occaſion to do the fox a good *office*. *L'Eſtra.*

You who your pious *offices* employ,
To ſave the reliques of abandon'd Troy. *Dryden's Virgil.*

(5.) ———————— This gate
Inſtructs you how t'adore the heavens, and bows you
To morning's holy *office*. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

(6.) Whoſoever hath children or ſervants, let him take care that they ſay their prayers before they begin their work: the Lord's prayer, the ten commandments, and the creed, is a very good *office* for them, if they are not fitted for more regular *offices*. *Taylor.*

(7.) What do we but draw anew the model
In fewer *offices?* at leaſt deſiſt
To build at all. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Let *offices* ſtand at diſtance, with ſome low galleries to paſs from them to the palace itſelf. *Bacon.*

(8.) What ſhall good old York ſee there,
But empty lodgings and unfurniſh'd walls,
Unpeopled *offices*, untroden ſtones? *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.

Empſon and Dudley, though they could not but hear of theſe ſcruples in the king's conſcience, yet as if the king's ſoul and his money were in ſeveral *offices*, that the one was not to intermeddle with the other, went on with as great rage as ever. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

He had ſet up a kind of *office* of addreſs; his general correſpondencies by letters. *Fell.*

To **O'ffice.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To perform; to diſcharge; to do.

———— I will be gone, altho'
The air of Paradiſe did fan the houſe,
And angels *offic'd* all. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

O'fficer. *n. ſ.* [*officier*, French.] 1. A man employed by the publick. 2. A commander in the army. 3. One who has the power of apprehending criminals, or man accountable to the law.

(1.) ———— 'Tis an office of great worth,
And you an *officer* fit for the place. *Shakeſp.*

Submit you to the people's voices,
Allow their *officers*, and be content
To ſuffer lawful cenſure. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

The next morning there came to us the ſame *officer* that came to us at firſt to conduct us to the ſtranger's houſe. *Bacon.*

If it ſhould fall into the French hands, all the princes would return to be the ſeveral *officers* of his court. *Temple.*

As a magiſtrate or great *officer* he locks himſelf up from all approaches. *South's Sermons.*

Birds of prey are an emblem of rapacious *officers*. A ſuperior power takes away by violence from them, that which by violence they took away from others. *L'Eſtrange.*

Since he has appointed *officers* to hear it, a ſuit at law in itſelf muſt needs be innocent. *Kettleworth.*

(2.) If he did not nimbly ply the ſpade,
His ſurly *officer* ne'er fail'd to crack
His knotty cudgel on his tougher back. *Dryden.*

I ſummon'd all my *officers* in haſte,
All came reſolv'd to die in my defence. *Dryden.*

The bad diſpoſition he made in landing his men, ſhews him not only to be much inferiour to Pompey as a ſea *officer*, but to have had little or no ſkill in that element. *Arbuthnot.*

(3.) The thieves are poſſeſt with fear
So ſtrongly, that they dare not meet each other;
Each takes his fellow for an *officer*. *Shak. Henry* IV.

———— We charge you
To go with us unto the *officers*. *Shak. Henry* VI.

O'fficered. *adj.* [from *officer*.] Commanded; ſupplied with commanders.

What could we expect from an army *officered* by Iriſh papiſts and outlaws. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Offi'cial. *adj.* [*official*, French; from *office*.] 1. Conducive; appropriate with regard to uſe. 2. Pertaining to a publick charge.

(1.) In this animal are the guts, the ſtomach, and other parts *official* unto nutrition, which, were its aliment the empty reception of air, their proviſions had been ſuperfluous. *Brown.*

(2.) ———————— The tribunes
Endue you with the people's voice. Remains
That in th' *official* marks inveſted, you
Anon do meet the ſenate. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

Offi'cial. *n ſ.* *Official* is that perſon to whom the cognizance of cauſes is committed by ſuch as have eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction. *Ayliffe.*

A poor man found a prieſt over familiar with his wife, and becauſe he ſpake it abroad and could not prove it, the prieſt ſued him before the biſhop's *official* for defamation. *Camden.*

Offi'cialty. *n. ſ.* [*officialite*, Fr. from *official*.] The charge or poſt of an official.

The office of an *officialty* to an archdeacon. *Ayliffe.*

To **Offi'ciate.** *v. a.* [from *office*.] To give, in conſequence of office.

All her number'd ſtars that ſeem to rowl
Spaces incomprehenſible, for ſuch
Their diſtance argues, and their ſwift return
Diurnal, merely to *officiate* light
Round this opacous earth, this punctual ſpot. *Milton.*

To **Offi'ciate.** *v. n.* 1. To diſcharge an office, commonly in worſhip. 2. To perform an office for another.

(1.) No miniſter *officiating* in the church, can with a good conſcience omit any part of that which is commanded by the aforeſaid law. *Sanderſon.*

Who of the biſhops or prieſts that *officiates* at the altar, in the places of their ſepulchres, ever ſaid we offer to thee Peter or Paul? *Stillingfleet.*

To prove curates no ſervants, is to reſcue them from that contempt which they will certainly fall into under this notion; which conſidering the number of perſons *officiating* this way, muſt be very prejudicial to religion. *Collier.*

Offici'nal. *adj.* [from *officina*, a ſhop.] Uſed in a ſhop, or belonging to it: thus *officinal* plants and drugs are thoſe uſed in the ſhops.

OFFI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*officieux*, French; *officioſus*, Latin.] 1. Kind; doing good offices. 2. Importunely forward.

(1.) Yet, not to earth are thoſe bright luminaries
Officious; but to thee, earth's habitant. *Milton.*

(2.) ———————— You are too *officious*
In her behalf that ſcorns your ſervices. *Shakeſp.*

At Taunton they killed in fury an *officious* and eager commiſſioner for the ſubſidy. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

———————— Cato, perhaps
I'm too *officious*, but my forward cares
Would fain preſerve a life of ſo much value. *Addiſon.*

Offi'ciously. *adv.* [from *officious*.] 1. Importunately forward. 2. Kindly; with unaſked kindneſs.

(1.) The moſt corrupt are moſt obſequious grown,
And thoſe they ſcorn'd, *officiouſly* they own. *Dryden.*

———————— Flatt'ring crouds *officiouſly* appear,
To give themſelves, not you, an happy year. *Dryden.*

(2.) ———————— Let thy goats *officiouſly* be nurſt,
And led to living ſtreams to quench their thirſt. *Dryden.*

Offi'ciousness. *n. ſ.* [from *officious*.] 1. Forwardneſs of civility, or reſpect, or endeavour. Commonly in an ill ſenſe. 2. Service.

(1.) I ſhew my *officiouſneſs* by an offering, though I betray my poverty by the meaſure. *South.*

(2.) In whom is required underſtanding as in a man, courage and vivacity as in a lion, ſervice and miniſterial *officiouſneſs* as in the ox, and expedition as in the eagle. *Brown.*

O'ffing. *n. ſ.* [from *off*.] The act of ſteering to a diſtance from the land.

O'ffset. *n. ſ.* [*off* and *ſet*.] Sprout; ſhoot of a plant.

They are multiplied not only by the ſeed, but many alſo by the root, producing *offſets* or creeping under ground. *Ray.*

Some plants are raiſed from any part of the root, others by *offſets*, and in others the branches ſet in the ground will take root. *Locke.*

Offscou'ring. *n. ſ.* [*off* and *ſcour.*] Recrement; part rubbed away in cleaning any thing.

Thou haſt made us as the *offscouring* and refuſe in the midſt of the people. *Lam.* iii. 45.

Being accounted, as St. Paul ſays, the very filth of the world, and the *off-ſcouring* of all things. *Kettlewell.*

O'ffspring. *n. ſ.* [*off* and *ſpring.*] 1. Propagation; generation. 2. The thing propagated or generated; children; deſcendants. 3. Production of any kind.

(1.) All things coveting to be like unto God in being ever, that which cannot hereunto attain perſonally, doth ſeem to continue itſelf by *offspring* and propagation. *Hooker.*

(2.) ——— When the fountain of mankind
Did draw corruption, and God's curſe, by ſin;
This was a charge, that all his heirs did bind,
And all his *offspring* grew corrupt therein. *Davies.*

——— To the Gods alone
Our future *offspring*, and our wives are known. *Dryden.*

His principal actor is the ſon of a goddeſs, not to mention the *offspring* of other deities. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

(3.) ——— Tho' both fell before their hour,
Time on their *offspring* hath no pow'r;
Nor fire nor fate their bays ſhall blaſt,
Nor death's dark vail their days o'ercaſt. *Denham.*

To **OFFU'SCATE.** *v. a.* [*offuſco*, Latin; *offuſquer*, Fr.] To dim; to cloud; to darken.

Offusca'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *offuſcate.*] The act of darkening.

Oft. *adv.* [opt, Saxon.] Often; frequently; not rarely; not ſeldom.

In labours more abundant, in ſtripes above meaſure, in priſons more frequent, in deaths *oft.* 2 *Cor.* ii. 23.

It may be a true faith, for ſo much as it is; it is one part of true faith, which is *oft* miſtaken for the whole. *Hamm.*

Favours to none, to all ſhe ſmiles extends,
Oft ſhe rejects, but never once offends. *Pope.*

O'ften. *adv.* [from opt, Saxon; in the comparative, oftner; ſuperlative, oftneſt.] Oft; frequently; many times; not ſeldom.

——— The queen that bore thee,
Oftner upon her knees than on her feet,
Died ev'ry day ſhe liv'd. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Uſe a little wine for thy ſtomach's ſake, and thine *often* infirmities. 1 *Tim.* v. 23.

In journeying *often*, in perils in the wilderneſs. 2 *Cor.* ii. 26.

A luſty black-brow'd girl, with forehead broad and high,
That *often* had bewitcht the ſea-gods with her eye. *Drayt.*

Who does not more admire Cicero as an author, than as a conſul of Rome, and does not *oftner* talk of the celebrated writers of our own country in former ages, than of any among their contemporaries? *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Oftenti'mes. *adv.* [*often* and *times.* From the compoſition of this word it is reaſonable to believe, that *oft* was once an adjective, of which *often* was the plural; which ſeems retained in the phraſe *thine often infirmities.* See **Often.**] Frequently; many times; often.

Is our faith in the bleſſed Trinity a matter needleſs, to be ſo *oftentimes* mentioned and opened in the principal part of that duty which we owe to God, our publick prayer? *Hooker.*

The difficulty was by what means they could ever arrive to places *oftentimes* ſo remote from the ocean. *Woodward.*

It is equally neceſſary that there ſhould be a future ſtate, to vindicate the juſtice of God, and ſolve the preſent irregularities of Providence, whether the beſt men be *oftentimes* only, or always the moſt miſerable. *Atterbury.*

Oftti'mes. *adv* [*oft* and *times.*] Frequently; often.

——— *Ofttimes* nothing profits more
Than ſelf-eſteem, grounded on juſt and right,
Well-manag'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Ofttimes before I hither did reſort,
Charm'd with the converſation of a man
Who led a rural life. *Dryden and Lee.*

Oge'e. } *n. ſ.* A ſort of moulding in architecture, conſiſting of a round and a hollow; almoſt in the form of an S, and is the ſame with what Vitruvius calls cima. Cima reverſa, is an *ogee* with the hollow downwards. *Harris.*
Ogi've. }

To **O'gle.** *v. a.* [*oogh*, an eye, Dutch.] To view with ſide glances, as in fondneſs; or with a deſign not to be heeded.

From their high ſcaffold with a trumpet cheek,
And *ogling* all their audience, then they ſpeak. *Dryden.*

If the female tongue will be in motion, why ſhould it not be ſet to go right? Could they talk of the different aſpects and conjunctions of planets, they need not be at the pains to comment upon *oglings* and clandeſtine marriages. *Addiſon.*

Whom is he *ogling* yonder? himſelf in his looking-glaſs. *Arbuthnot.*

O'gler. *n. ſ.* [*ooghеler*, Dutch.] A ſly gazer; one who views with ſide glances.

Upon the diſuſe of the neck-piece, the tribe of *oglers* ſtared the fair ſex in the neck rather than in the face. *Addiſon.*

Jack was a prodigious *ogler*; he would *ogle* you the outſide of his eye inward, and the white upward. *Arbuthnot.*

O'glio. *n. ſ.* [from *olla*, Spaniſh.] A diſh made by mingling different kinds of meat; a medley; a hotchpotch.

Theſe general motives of the common good, I will not ſo much as once offer up to your lordſhip, though they have ſtill the upper end; yet, like great *oglios*, they rather make a ſhew than provoke appetite. *Suckling.*

Where is there ſuch an *oglio* or medley of various opinions in the world again, as thoſe men entertain in their ſervice, without any ſcruple as to the diverſity of their ſects and opinions? *King Charles.*

He that keeps an open houſe, ſhould conſider that there are *oglios* of gueſts, as well as of diſhes, and that the liberty of a common table is as good as a tacit invitation to all ſorts of intruders. *L'Eſtrange.*

O'gresses. *n. ſ.* [in heraldry.] Cannon balls of a black colour. *Ainſw.*

Oh. *interject.* An exclamation denoting pain, ſorrow, or ſurpriſe.

——————— He,
Like a full acorn'd boar, a churning on,
Cry'd, *oh!* and mounted. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

Oh me! all the horſe have got over the river, what ſhall we do? *Walton's Angler.*

——————— My eyes confeſs it,
My every action ſpeaks my heart aloud;
But *oh*, the madneſs of my high attempt
Speaks louder yet! *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

OIL *n. ſ.* [oœl, Saxon; *oleum*, Latin.] 1. The juice of olives expreſſed. 2. Any fat, greaſy, unctuous, thin matter. 3. The juices of vegetables, whether expreſſed or drawn by the ſtill that will not mix with water.

(1.) Bring pure *oil* olive beaten for the light. *Ex.* xxvii. 20.

(2.) In moſt birds there is only one gland; in which are divers cells, ending in two or three larger cells, lying under the nipple of the *oil* bag. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

(3.) *Oil* with chemiſts called ſulphur, is the ſecond of their hypoſtatical, and of the true five chymical principles. It is an inflammable, unctuous, ſubtile ſubſtance, which uſually riſes after the ſpirit. The chemiſts attribute to this principle all diverſity of colours. There are two ſorts of *oil*, one, which will ſwim upon water, as *oil* of aniſeed and lavender, which the chemiſts call eſſential; and another kind, which probably is mixt with ſalts, and will ſink in water, as the *oil* of guaiacum and cloves. *Harris.*

After this expreſſed *oil*, we made trial of a diſtilled one; and for that purpoſe made choice of the common *oil* or ſpirit. *Boyle.*

A curious artiſt long inur'd to toils
Of gentler ſort, with combs, and fragrant *oils*,
Whether by chance, or by ſome god inſpir'd,
So toucht his curls, his mighty ſoul was fir'd. *Young.*

To OIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſmear or lubricate with oil.

The men fell a rubbing of armour, which a great while had lain *oiled*. *Wotton.*

Amber will attract ſtraws thus *oiled*, it will convert the needles of dials, made either of braſs or iron, although they be much *oiled*, for in thoſe needles conſiſting free upon their center there can be no adheſion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Swift *oils* many a ſpring which Harley moves. *Swift.*

OI'LCOLOUR. *n. ſ.* [*oil* and *colour.*] Colour made by grinding coloured ſubſtances in oil.

Oilcolours, after they are brought to their due temper, may be preſerved long in ſome degree of ſoftneſs, kept all the while under water. *Boyle.*

OI'LINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *oily.*] Unctuouſneſs; greaſineſs; quality approaching to that of oil.

Baſil hath fat and ſucculent leaves; which *oilineſs*, if drawn forth by the ſun, will make a very great change. *Bacon.*

Wine is inflammable, ſo as it hath a kind of *oilineſs*. *Bacon.*

Smoke from unctuous bodies and ſuch whoſe *oilineſs* is evident, he nameth nidor. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Chyle has the ſame principles as milk, viſcidity from the caſeous parts, an *oilineſs* from the butyraceous parts, and an acidity from the tartareous. *Floyer.*

The fleſh of animals which live upon other animals, is moſt antiacid; though offenſive to the ſtomach ſometimes by reaſon of their *oilineſs*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

OI'LMAN. *n. ſ.* [*oil* and *man.*] One who trades in oils and pickles.

OI'LSHOP. *n. ſ.* [*oil* and *ſhop.*] A ſhop where oils and pickles are ſold.

OI'LY. *adj.* [from *oil.*] 1. Conſiſting of oil; containing oil; having the qualities of oil. 2. Fat; greaſy.

(1.) The cloud, if it were *oily* or fatty, will not diſcharge; not becauſe it ſticketh faſter, but becauſe air preyeth upon water and flame, and fire upon oil. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Watry ſubſtances are more apt to putrify than *oily*. *Bacon.*

Flame is groſſer than groſs fire, by reaſon of the mixture with it of that viſcous *oily* matter, which, being drawn out of the wood and candle, ſerves for fewel. *Digby.*

(2.) This *oily* raſcal is known as well as Paul's;
Go call him forth. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

OI'LYGRAIN. *n. ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

OI'LYPALM. *n. ſ.* A tree. It grows as high as the mainmaſt of a ſhip. The inhabitants make an oil from the pulp of the fruit, and draw a wine from the body of the trees, which inebriates; and with the rind of theſe trees they make mats to lie on. *Miller.*

To OINT. *v. a.* [*oint*, Fr.] To anoint; to ſmear with ſomething unctuous.

They *oint* their naked limbs with mother'd oil,
Or from the founts where living ſulphurs boil,
They mix a med'cine to foment their limbs. *Dryden.*
Iſmarus was not wanting to the war,
Directing *ointed* arrows from afar;
And death with poiſon arm'd. *Dryden's Æneid.*

OI'NTMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *oint.*] Unguent; unctuous matter to ſmear any thing.

Life and long health that gracious *ointment* gave,
And deadly wounds could heal, and rear again
The ſenſeleſs corpſe appointed for the grave. *Spenſer.*

O'KER. *n. ſ.* [See OCHRE.] A colour.

And Klaius taking for his younglings cark,
Leſt greedy eyes to them might challenge lay,
Buſy with *oker* did their ſhoulders mark. *Sidney.*

Red *oker* is one of the moſt heavy colours; yellow *oker* is not ſo, becauſe it is clearer. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

OLD. *adj.* [ealꝺ, Saxon; *alt*, German.] 1. Paſt the middle part of life; not young. 2. Decayed by time. 3. Of long continuance; begun long ago. 4. Not new. 5. Ancient; not modern. 6. Of any ſpecified duration. 7. Subſiſting before ſomething elſe. 8. Long practiſed. 9. A word to ſignify in burleſque language, more than enough. 10. *Of old*; long ago; from ancient times.

(1.) To *old* age ſince you yourſelf aſpire,
Let not *old* age diſgrace my high deſire. *Sidney.*
He wooes high and low, young and *old*. *Shakeſp.*
Wanton as girls, as *old* wives fabulous. *Cowley.*
'Tis greatly wiſe to know, before we're told,
The melancholy news that we grow *old*. *Young.*

(2.) Raiment waxed not *old* upon thee. *Deut.*

(3.) When Gardiner was ſent over as ambaſſador into France, with great pomp, he ſpoke to an *old* acquaintance of his that came to take his leave of him. *Camden's Remains.*

(4.) Ye ſhall eat of the *old* ſtore. *Levit.*

The vine beareth more grapes when it is young; but grapes that make better wine when it is *old*; for that the juice is better concocted. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

(5.) The Genoeſe are cunning, induſtrious, and inured to hardſhip; which was the character of the *old* Ligurians. *Addiſon.*

(6.) How *old* art thou? Not ſo young, Sir, to love a woman for ſinging; nor ſo *old* to doat on her for any thing. I have years on my back forty-eight. *Shak. King Lear.*

Plead you to me, fair dame, I know you not.
In Epheſus I am but two hours *old*,
As ſtrange unto your town as to your talk. *Shakeſp.*
——— He did enfold
Within an oxe hide, flea'd at nine years *old*,
All th' airie blaſts, that were of ſtormie kinds. *Chapman.*

Any man that ſhall live to ſee thirty perſons deſcended of his body alive together, and all above three years *old*, makes this feaſt, which is done at the coſt of the ſtate. *Bacon.*

(7.) Equal ſociety with them to hold,
Thou need'st not make new ſongs, but ſing the *old*. *Cowley.*
The Latian king, unleſs he ſhall ſubmit,
Own his *old* promiſe, and his new forget,
Let him in arms the pow'r of Turnus prove. *Dryden.*

He muſt live in danger of his houſe falling about his ears, and will find it cheaper to build it from the ground in a new form; which may not be ſo convenient as the *old*. *Swift.*

(8.) Then ſaid I unto her that was *old* in adulteries, will they now commit whoredoms with her? *Ezek.* xxiii. 43.

(9.) Here will be *old* Utis; it will be an excellent ſtratagem. *Shakeſp.*

Here's a knocking indeed; if a man were porter of hell gate, he ſhould have *old* turning the key. *Shakeſpeare.*

(10.) Theſe things they cancel, as having been inſtituted in regard of occaſions peculiar to the times *of old*, and as being now ſuperfluous. *Hooker.*

Whether ſuch virtue ſpent *of old* now fail'd
More angels to create. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
A land there is, Heſperia nam'd *of old*,
The ſoil is fruitful, and the men are bold;
Now call'd Italia, from the leader's name. *Dryd.*
In days *of old* there liv'd of mighty fame,
A valiant prince, and Theſeus was his name. *Dryden.*

OLDFA'SHIONED. [*old* and *faſhion.*] Formed according to obſolete cuſtom.

Some are offended that I turned theſe tales into modern Engliſh; becauſe they look on Chaucer as a dry, *oldfaſhioned* wit, not worth reviving. *Dryden.*

He is one of thoſe *oldfaſhioned* men of wit and pleaſure, that ſhews his parts by raillery on marriage. *Addiſon.*

O'LDEN. *adj.* [from *old*; perhaps the Saxon plural.] Ancient. This word is not now in uſe.

Blood hath been ſhed ere now, i' th' *olden* time,
Ere human ſtatute purg'd th' gen'ral weal. *Shakeſp.*

O'LDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *old.*] Old age; antiquity; not newneſs; quality of being old.

This policy and reverence of ages, makes the world bitter to the beſt of our times; keeps our fortunes from us till our *oldneſs* cannot reliſh them. *Shak. King Lear.*

OLEA'GINOUS. *adj.* [*oleaginus*, Lat. from *oleum*, *oleagineux*, French.] Oily; unctuous.

The ſap when it firſt enters the roots, is earthy, watery, poor, and ſcarce *oleaginous*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Olea'ginousness. *n. ſ.* [from *oleaginous.*] Oilineſs.

In ſpeaking of the *oleaginouſneſs* of urinous ſpirits, I employ the word moſt rather than all. *Boyle.*

Ole'ander. *n. ſ.* [*oleandre*, Fr.] The plant roſebay.

OLE'ASTER. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Wild olive; a ſpecies of olive. It is a native of Italy, but will endure the cold of our climate, and grow to the height of ſixteen or eighteen feet. It blooms in June, and perfumes the circumambient air to a great diſtance. *Miller.*

Ole'ose. *adj.* [*oleoſus*, Latin.] Oily.

Rain water may be endued with ſome vegetating or prolifick virtue, derived from ſome ſaline or *oleoſe* particles it contains. *Ray on the Creation.*

In falcons is a ſmall quantity of gall, the *oleous* parts of the chyle being ſpent moſt on the fat. *Floyer on the Humours.*

To **Olfa'ct.** *v. a.* [*olfactus*, Latin.] To ſmell. A burleſque word.

There is a Machiavilian plot,
Tho' every nare *olfact* it not. *Hudibras.*

Olfa'ctory. *adj.* [*olfactoire*, Fr. from *olfacio*, Latin.] Having the ſenſe of ſmelling.

Effluvias, or inviſible particles that come from bodies at a diſtance, immediately affect the *olfactory* nerves. *Locke.*

O'lid.
O'lidous. } *adj.* [*olidus*, Latin.] Stinking; fœtid.

In a civet cat a different and offenſive odour proceeds partly from its food, that being eſpecially fiſh, whereof this humour may be a garous excretion and *olidous* ſeparation. *Brown.*

The fixt ſalt would have been not unlike that of men's urine; of which *olid* and deſpicable liquor I choſe to make an inſtance, becauſe chemiſts are not wont to take care for extracting the fixt ſalt of it. *Boyle.*

Oliga'rchy. *n. ſ.* [ὀλιγαρχία.] A form of government which places the ſupreme power in a ſmall number; ariſtocracy.

The worſt kind of *oligarchy*, is, when men are governed indeed by a few, and yet are not taught to know what thoſe few be, whom they ſhould obey. *Sidney.*

We have no ariſtocracies but in contemplation, all *oligarchies*, wherein a few men domineer, do what they liſt. *Burton.*

After the expedition into Sicily, the Athenians choſe four hundred men for adminiſtration of affairs, who became a body of tyrants, and were called an *oligarchy*, or tyranny of the few; under which hateful denomination they were ſoon after depoſed. *Swift.*

O'lio. *n. ſ.* [*olla*, Spaniſh.] A mixture; a medley. See **Oglio.**

Ben Johnſon, in his Sejanus and Catiline, has given us this *olio* of a play, this unnatural mixture of comedy and tragedy. *Dryden on Dramatick Poetry.*

I am in a very chaos to think I ſhould ſo forget myſelf. But I have ſuch an *olio* of affairs, I know not what to do. *Congreve's Way of the World.*

O'litory. *n. ſ.* [*olitor*, Latin.] Belonging to the kitchen garden.

Gather your *olitory* ſeeds. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

Oliva'ster. *adj.* [*olivaſtre*, French.] Darkly brown; tawny.

The countries of the Abyſſenes, Barbary, and Peru, where they are tawny, *olivaſter* and pale, are generally more ſandy. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

O'live. *n. ſ.* [*olive*, Fr. *olea*, Latin.] A plant producing oil; the emblem of peace; the fruit of the tree. The leaves are for the moſt part oblong and ever-green; the flower conſiſts of one leaf, the lower part of which is hollowed, but the upper part is divided into four parts; the ovary, which is fixed in the center of the flower cup, becomes an oval, ſoft, pulpy fruit, abounding with a fat liquor incloſing an hard rough ſtone. *Miller.*

To thee, heav'ns, in thy nativity,
Adjudg'd an *olive* branch and laurel crown,
As likely to be bleſt in peace and war. *Shak. Henry VI.*

In the purlews of this foreſt, ſtands
A ſheepcote fenc'd about with *olive* trees. *Shakeſp.*

The ſeventh year thou ſhalt let it reſt. In like manner thou ſhalt deal with thy vineyard and *olive* yard. *Ex.* xxiii. 11.

Their *olive* bearing town. *Dryden's Æneid.*

It is laid out into a grove, a vineyard, and an allotment for *olives* and herbs. *Broome.*

O'mbre. *n. ſ.* [*hombre*, Spaniſh.] A game of cards played by three.

He would willingly carry her to the play; but ſhe had rather go to lady Centaure's and play at *ombre*. *Tatler.*

When *ombre* calls his hand and heart are free,
And, join'd to two, he fails not to make three. *Young.*

Ome'ga. *n. ſ.* [ωμέγα.] The laſt letter of the alphabet, therefore taken in the Holy Scripture for the laſt.

I am alpha and *omega*, the beginning and the ending. *Rev.*

O'melet. *n. ſ.* [*omelette*, French.] A kind of pancake made with eggs.

O'mened. *adj.* [from *omen.*] Containing prognoſticks.

——— Fame may prove,
Or *omen'd* voice, the meſſenger of Jove,
Propitious to the ſearch. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

O'MEN. *n. ſ.* [*omen*, Latin.] A ſign good or bad; a prognoſtick.

Hammond would ſteal from his fellows into places of privacy, there to ſay his prayers, *omens* of his future pacifick temper and eminent devotion. *Fell.*

When young kings begin with ſcorn of juſtice,
They make an *omen* to their after reign. *Dryd.*

The ſpeech had *omen* that the Trojan race
Should find repoſe, and this the time and place. *Dryden.*

Chooſe out other ſmiling hours,
Such as have lucky *omens* ſhed
O'er forming laws and empires riſing. *Prior.*

OME'NTUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The cawl, called alſo reticulum, from its ſtructure, reſembling that of a net. When the peritonæum is cut, as uſual, and the cavity of the abdomen laid open, the *omentum* or cawl preſents itſelf firſt to view. This membrane, which is like a wide and empty bag, covers the greateſt part of the guts. *Quincy.*

O'mer. *n. ſ.* A Hebrew meaſure about three pints and a half Engliſh. *Bailey.*

To **O'minate.** *v. a.* [*ominor*, Latin.] To foretoken; to ſhew prognoſticks.

This *ominates* ſadly, as to our diviſions with the Romaniſts. *Decay of Piety.*

Omina'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *ominor*, Latin.] Prognoſtick.

The falling of ſalt is an authentick preſagement of ill luck, yet the ſame was not a general prognoſtick of future evil among the ancients; but a particular *omination* concerning the breach of friendſhip. *Brown.*

O'minous. *adj.* [from *omen.*] 1. Exhibiting bad tokens of futurity; foreſhewing ill; inauſpicious. 2. Exhibiting tokens good or ill.

(1.) Let me be duke of Clarence;
For Glo'ſter's dukedom is *ominous*. *Shak. Henry VI.*

— Pomfret, thou bloody priſon,
Fatal and *ominous* to noble peers. *Shak. Rich. III.*

Theſe accidents the more rarely they happen, the more *ominous* are they eſteemed, becauſe they are never obſerved but when ſad events do enſue. *Hayward.*

Roving the Celtic and Iberian fields,
He laſt betakes him to this *ominous* wood. *Milton.*

As in the heathen worſhip of God, a ſacrifice without an heart was accounted *ominous*; ſo in the chriſtian worſhip of him, an heart without a ſacrifice is worthleſs. *South.*

——— Pardon a father's tears,
And give them to Charinus' memory;
May they not prove as *ominous* to thee. *Dryden.*

(2.) Though he had a good *ominous* name to have made a peace, nothing followed. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

It brave to him, and *ominous* does appear,
To be oppos'd at firſt, and conquer here. *Cowley.*

O'MINOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ominous.*] With good or bad omen.

O'MINOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ominous*] The quality of being ominous.

OMI'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*omiſſus*, Lat.] 1. Neglect to do ſomething; forbearance of ſomething to be done. 2. Neglect of duty, oppoſed to commiſſion or perpetration of crimes.

(1.) Whilſt they were held back purely by doubts and ſcruples, and want of knowledge without their own faults, their *omiſſion* was fit to be connived at. *Kettlewell.*

If he has made no proviſion for this change, the *omiſſion* can never be repaired, the time never redeemed. *Rogers.*

(2.) *Omiſſion* to do what is neceſſary,
Seals a commiſſion to a blank of danger. *Shakeſp.*

The moſt natural diviſion of all offences, is into thoſe of *omiſſion* and thoſe of commiſſion. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

To **OMI'T.** *v. a.* [*omitto*, Lat.] 1. To leave out; not to mention. 2. To neglect to practiſe.

(1.) Theſe perſonal compariſons I *omit*, becauſe I would ſay nothing that may ſavour of a ſpirit of flattery. *Bacon.*

Great Cato there, for gravity renown'd,
Who can *omit* the Gracchi, who declare
The Scipio's worth? *Dryden.*

(2.) Her father *omitted* nothing in her education, that might make her the moſt accompliſhed woman of her age. *Addiſon.*

OMI'TTANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *omit.*] Forbearance. Not in uſe.

He ſaid, mine eyes were black, and my hair black;
And now I am remember'd, ſcorn'd at me!
I marvel why I anſwer'd not again;
But that's all one, *omittance* is no quittance. *Shakeſp.*

OMNIFA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*omnifariam*, Latin.] Of all varieties or kinds.

Theſe particles could never of themſelves, by *omnifarious* kinds of motion, whether fortuitous or mechanical, have fallen into this viſible ſyſtem. *Bentley.*

But if thou *omnifarious* drinks woud'ſt brew;
Beſides the orchard, ev'ry hedge and buſh
Affords aſſiſtance. *Philips.*

OMNI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*omnis* and *fero*, Latin.] All-bearing. *Dict.*

OMNI'FICK. *adj.* [*omnis* and *facio*, Lat.] All creating.

Silence, ye troubled waves, and thou deep, peace!
Said then th' *omnifick* word, your diſcord end. *Milton.*

O'MNIFORM. *adj.* [*omnis* and *forma*, Latin.] Having every ſhape. *Dict.*

OMNI'GENOUS. *adj.* [*omnigenus*, Lat.] Conſiſting of all kinds. *Dict.*

OMNI'PARITY. *n. ſ.* [*omnis* and *par*, Latin.] General equality.

Their own working heads effect, without commandment of the word, to wit, *omniparity* of churchmen. *White.*

OMNI'POTENCE.
OMNI'POTENCY. } *n. ſ.* [*omnipotentia*, Lat.] Almighty power; unlimited power.

——— Whatever fortune
Can give or take, love wants not, or deſpiſes;
Or by his own *omnipotence* ſupplies. *Denham.*

As the ſoul bears the image of the divine wiſdom, ſo this part of the body repreſents the *omnipotency* of God, whilſt it is able to perform ſuch wonderful effects. *Wilkins.*

The greateſt danger is from the greateſt power, and that is *omnipotency.* *Tillotſon.*

How are thy ſervants bleſt, O Lord,
How ſure is their defence,
Eternal wiſdom is their guide,
Their help, *omnipotence.* *Addiſon.*

—— Will *omnipotence* neglect to ſave
The ſuffering virtue of the wiſe and brave. *Pope.*

OMNI'POTENT. *adj.* [*omnipotens*, Latin.] Almighty; powerful without limit; all-powerful.

You were alſo Jupiter, a ſwan, for the love of Leda; oh *omnipotent* love! how near the god drew to the complexion of a gooſe? *Shak. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

The perfect being muſt needs be *omnipotent*; both as ſelf-exiſtent and as immenſe: for he that is ſelf-exiſtent, having the power of being, hath the power of allbeing; equal to the cauſe of all being, which is to be *omnipotent.* *Grew.*

OMNIPRE'SENCE. *n. ſ.* [*omnis* and *præſens*, Latin.] Ubiquity; unbounded preſence.

——— He alſo went
Inviſible, yet ſtaid, ſuch privilege
Hath *omnipreſence.* *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Adam, thou know'ſt his *omnipreſence* fills
Land, ſea, and air. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The ſoul is involved and preſent to every part: and if my ſoul can have its effectual energy upon my body with eaſe, with how much more facility can a being of immenſe exiſtence and *omnipreſence*, of infinite wiſdom and power, govern a great but finite univerſe? *Hale.*

OMNI'PRESENT. *adj.* [*omnis* and *præſens*, Latin.] Ubiquitary; preſent in every place.

Omniſcient maſter, *omnipreſent* king,
To thee, to thee, my laſt diſtreſs I bring. *Prior.*

OMNI'SCIENCE.
OMNI'SCIENCY. } *n. ſ.* [*omnis* and *ſcientia*, Lat.] Boundleſs knowledge; infinite wiſdom.

In all this miſconſtruction of my actions, as I have no judge but God above me, ſo I can have comfort to appeal to his *omniſcience.* *King Charles.*

Thinking by retirement to obſcure himſelf from God, Adam infringed the *omniſciency* and eſſential ubiquity of his Maker, who, as he created all things, is beyond and in them all. *Brown.*

An immenſe being does ſtrangely fill the ſoul; and omnipotency, *omniſciency*, and infinite goodneſs, enlarge the ſpirit while it fixtly looks upon them. *Burnet.*

Since thou boaſt'ſt th' *omniſcience* of a God,
Say in what cranny of Sebaſtian's ſoul,
Unknown to me, ſo loath'd a crime is lodg'd? *Dryden.*

OMNI'SCIENT. *adj.* [*omnis* and *ſcio*, Latin.] Infinitely wiſe; knowing without bounds; knowing every thing.

By no means truſt to your own judgment alone; for no man is *omniſcient.* *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

——— What can 'ſcape the eye
Of God all-ſeeing, or deceive his heart
Omniſcient. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Whatſoever is known, is ſome way preſent; and that which is preſent, cannot but be known by him who is *omniſcient.* *South.*

It is one of the natural notions belonging to the Supreme Being, to conceive of him that he is *omniſcient.* *Wilkins.*

Omniſcient maſter, omnipreſent king,
To thee, to thee, my laſt diſtreſs I bring. *Prior.*

OMNI'SCIOUS. *adj.* [*omnis* and *ſcio*, Latin.] All-knowing. Not in uſe.

I dare not pronounce him *omniſcious*, that being an attribute individually proper to the Godhead, and incommunicable to any created ſubſtance. *Hakewill on Providence.*

OMNI'VOROUS. *adj.* [*omnis* and *voro*, Lat.] All-devouring. *Dict.*

OMO'PLATE. *n. ſ.* [ὦμος and πλατὺς.] The ſhoulder-blade. *Dict.*

OMPHALO'PTICK. *n. ſ.* [ὀμφαλὸς and ὀπτικὸς.] An optic glaſs that is convex on both ſides, commonly called a convex lens. *Dict.*

ON. *prep.* [*aen*, Dutch; *an*, German.] 1. It is put before the word, which ſignifies that which is under, that by which any thing is ſupported, which any thing ſtrikes by falling, which any thing covers, or where any thing is fixed. 2. It is put before any thing that is the ſubject of action. 3. Noting addition or accumulation. 4. Noting a ſtate of progreſſion. 5. It ſometimes notes elevation. 6. Noting approach or invaſion. 7. Noting dependance or reliance. 8. At, noting place. 9. It denotes the motive or occaſion of any thing. 10. It denotes the time at which any thing happens: as, this happened *on* the firſt day. *On* is uſed, I think, only before day or hour, not before denominations of longer time. 11. It is put before the object of ſome paſſion. 12. In forms of denunciation it is put before the thing threatened. 13. Noting imprecation. 14. Noting invocation. 15. Noting the ſtate of a thing fired. This ſenſe ſeems peculiar, and is perhaps an old corruption of *a fire*. 16. Noting ſtipulation or condition. 17. Noting diſtinction or oppoſition. 18. Before *it*, by corruption, it ſtands for *of*. 19. Noting the manner of an event. 20. *On*, the ſame with *upon*. See Upon.

(1.) He is not lolling *on* a lewd love bed,
But *on* his knees at meditation. *Shak. R.* III.
———— What news?—
—Richmond is *on* the ſeas.—
—There let him ſink and be the ſeas *on* him. *Shakeſp.*

Diſtracted terror knew not what was beſt;
On what determination to abide. *Daniel's Civil War.*

How ſoon hath Time, the ſuttle thief of youth,
Stol'n *on* his wing my three and twentieth year. *Milton.*

As ſome to witneſs truth, Heav'n's call obey,
So ſome *on* earth muſt, to confirm it, ſtay. *Dryden.*

———— They ſtooping low,
Perch'd *on* the double tree. *Dryden.*

On me, *on* me let all thy fury fall,
Nor err from me, ſince I deſerve it all. *Pope.*

(2.) Th' unhappy huſband, huſband now no more,
Did *on* his tuneful harp his loſs deplore. *Dryden.*

(3.) Miſchiefs *on* miſchiefs, greater ſtill and more,
The neighb'ring plain with arms is cover'd o'er. *Dryden.*

(4.) Ho Mæris! whither *on* thy way ſo faſt?
This leads to town. *Dryden.*

(5.) Chuſe next a province for thy vineyard's reign,
On hills above, or in the lowly plain. *Dryden.*

The ſpacious firmament *on* high. *Addiſon.*

(6.) Their navy ploughs the wat'ry main,
Yet ſoon expect it *on* your ſhores again. *Dryden.*

(7.) *On* God's providence and *on* your bounty, all their preſent ſupport and future hopes depend. *Smallridge.*

(8.) ———— *On* each ſide her,
Stood pretty dimpled boys, like ſmiling
Cupids. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleo.*

(9.) The ſame prevalence of genius, the world cannot pardon your concealing, *on* the ſame conſideration; becauſe we neither have a living Varus nor a Horace. *Dryden.*

The joy of a monarch for the news of a victory, muſt not be expreſſed like the ecſtacy of a harlequin *on* the receipt of a letter from his miſtreſs. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

The beſt way to be uſed by a father *on* any occaſion, to reform any thing he wiſhes mended in his ſon. *Locke.*

We abſtain *on* ſuch ſolemn occaſions from things lawful, out of indignation that we have often gratified ourſelves in things unlawful. *Smallridge's Sermons.*

(10.) In the ſecond month, *on* the twenty-ſeventh day. *Geneſis.*

(11.) Compaſſion *on* the king commands me ſtoop. *Shak.*

Cou'd tears recal him into wretched life,
Their ſorrow hurts themſelves; *on* him is loſt. *Dryden.*

(12.) Hence *on* thy life; the captive maid is mine,
Whom not for price or pray'rs I will reſign. *Dryd.*

(13.) Sorrow *on* thee, and all the pack of you,
That triumph thus upon my miſery! *Shakeſp.*

(14.) *On* thee, dear wife, in deſerts all alone
He call'd. *Dryd. Virg. Georg.*

(15.) — The earth ſhook to ſee the heavens *on* fire,
And not in fear of your nativity. *Shak. H.* IV.

The horſes burnt as they ſtood faſt tied in the ſtables, or by chance breaking looſe, ran up and down with their tails and mains *on* a light fire. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

His fancy grows in the progreſs, and becomes *on* fire like a chariot wheel by its own rapidity. *Pope's Preface to Iliad.*

(16.) I can be ſatisfied *on* more eaſy terms. *Dryd.*

(17.) The Rhodians, *on* the other ſide, mindful of their former honour, valiantly repulſed the enemy. *Knolles.*

(18.) ———— This tempeſt,
Daſhing the garment of this peace, aboded
The ſudden breach *on't*. *Shak. H.* VIII.

A thriving gameſter has but a poor trade *on't*, who fills his pockets at the price of his reputation. *Locke's Education.*

(19.) ———— Note,
How much her grace is alter'd *on* the ſudden? *Shak.*

On. *adv.* 1. Forward; in ſucceſſion. 2. Forward; in progreſſion. 3. In continuance; without ceaſing. 4. Not off: as, he is neither *on* nor off; that is, he is irreſolute. 5. Upon the body, as part of dreſs. His cloaths were neither *on* nor *off*; they were diſordered. See Off. 6. It notes reſolution to advance forward; not backward. 7. It is through almoſt all its ſignifications oppoſed to *off*, and means approach, junction, addition, or preſence.

(1.) As he forebore one act, ſo he might have forborn another, and after that another, and ſo *on*, till he had by degrees weakened, and at length mortified and extinguiſhed the habit itſelf. *South's Sermons.*

If the tenant fail the landlord, he muſt fail his creditor, and he his, and ſo *on*. *Locke.*

Theſe ſmaller particles are again compoſed of others much ſmaller, all which together are equal to all the pores or empty ſpaces between them; and ſo *on* perpetually till you come to ſolid particles, ſuch as have no pores. *Newton.*

(2.) *On* indeed they went; but oh! not far;
A fatal ſtop travers'd their head-long courſe. *Daniel.*

So ſaying, *on* he led his radiant files. *Milton.*

My haſting days fly *on* with full career. *Milton.*

Hopping and flying, thus they led him *on*
To the ſlow lake. *Dryden.*

What kindled in the dark the vital flame,
And ere the heart was form'd, puſh'd *on* the red'ning ſtream. *Blackmore on Creation.*

Go to, I did not mean to chide you;
On with your tale. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

(3.) Let them ſleep, let them ſleep *on*,
Till this ſtormy night be gone,
And th' eternal morrow dawn. *Craſhaw.*

Sing *on*, ſing *on*, for I can ne'er be cloy'd. *Dryden.*

You roam about, and never are at reſt;
By new deſires, that is, new torments ſtill poſſeſt:
As in a fev'riſh dream you ſtill drink *on*,
And wonder why your thirſt is never gone. *Dryden.*

The peaſants defy the ſun; they work *on* in the hotteſt part of the day without intermiſſion. *Locke.*

(5.) A long cloak he had *on*. *Sidney.*

Stiff in brocade, and pinch'd in ſtays,
Her patches, paint, and jewels *on*;
All day let envy view her face,
And Phyllis is but twenty-one. *Prior.*

A painted veſt prince Voltager had on,
Which from a naked Pict his grandſire won. *Blackmore.*

(6.) Since 'tis decreed, and to this period lead
A thouſand ways, the nobleſt path we'll tread;
And bravely *on*, till they or we, or all,
A common ſacrifice to honour fall. *Denham.*

On. *interject.* A word of incitement or encouragement to attack; elliptically for *go on*.

Therefore *on*, or ſtrip your ſword ſtark-naked; for meddle you muſt. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*

———— Cheerly *on*, couragious friends,
To reap the harveſt of perpetual peace,
By this one bloody trial of ſharp war. *Shak. R.* III.

On then, my muſe! and fools and knaves expoſe,
And, ſince thou can'ſt not make a friend, make foes. *Young.*

Once. *adv.* [from *one.*] 1. One time. 2. A ſingle time. 3. The ſame time. 4. At a point of time indiviſible. 5. One time, though no more. 6. At the time immediate. 7. Formerly; at a former time. 8. *Once* ſeems to be rather a noun than an adverb, when it has *at* before it, and when it is joined with an adjective: as, *this once, that once.*

(1.) Trees that bear maſt, are fruitful but *once* in two years; the cauſe is, the expence of ſap. *Bacon.*

Forthwith from out the ark a raven flies,
And after him the ſurer meſſenger,
A dove, ſent forth *once*, and again to ſpy
Green trees or ground. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Once every morn he march'd, and *once* at night. *Cowley.*

You came out like ſome great monarch, to take a town but *once* a year, as it were for your diverſion, though you had no need to extend your territories. *Dryden.*

O virgin! daughter of eternal night,
Give me this *once* thy labour, to ſuſtain
My right, and execute my juſt diſdain. *Dryden.*

——— In your tuneful lays,
Once more reſound the great Apollo's praiſe. *Pope.*

(2.) Who this heir is, he does not *once* tell us. *Locke.*

(3.) At *once* with him they roſe:
Their riſing all at *once* was as the ſound
Of thunder heard remote. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Fir'd with this thought, at *once* he ſtrain'd the breaſt,
And on the lips a burning kiſs impreſs'd. *Dryden.*

(4.) Night came on, not by degrees prepared,
But all at *once*; at *once* the winds ariſe,
The thunders roll. *Dryd. Cimon and Iphig.*

Now that the fixed ſtars, by reaſon of their immenſe diſtance, appear like points, unleſs ſo far as their light is dilated by refraction, may appear from hence, that when the moon paſſes over them and eclipſes them, their light vaniſhes, not gradually, like that of the planets, but all at *once*. *Newton.*

(5.) Fuſcinus, thoſe ill deeds that ſully fame,
In blood *once* tainted, like a current run
From the lewd father to the lewder ſon. *Dryden.*

(6.) This hath all its force at *once*, upon the firſt impreſſion, and is ever afterwards in a declining ſtate. *Atterbury.*

(7.) Thereon his arms and *once*-lov'd portrait lay,
Thither our fatal marriage-bed convey. *Denham.*

My ſoul had *once* ſome fooliſh fondneſs for thee,
But hence 'tis gone. *Addiſon.*

ONE. *adj.* [an, œne, Saxon; *een*, Dutch; *ein*, German; ἓν, Gr.] 1. Leſs than two; ſingle; denoted by an unite. 2. Indefinitely: any; ſome one. 3. It is added to *any*. 4. Different; diverſe: oppoſed to *another*. 5. One of two oppoſed to *the other*. 6. Not many; the ſame. 7. Particularly one. 8. Some future.

(1.) The man he knew was one that willingly,
For *one* good luck would hazard all. *Daniel.*

Pindarus the poet, and one of the wiſeſt, acknowledged alſo *one* God the moſt high, to be the father and creator of all things. *Raleigh.*

Love him by parts in all your num'rous race,
And from thoſe parts from *one* collected grace;
Then when you have refin'd to that degree,
Imagine all in *one*, and think that *one* is he. *Dryden.*

(2.) ——— We ſhall
Preſent our ſervices to a fine new prince,
One of theſe days. *Shakeſp.*

I took pains to make thee ſpeak, taught thee each hour
One thing or other. *Shak. Tempeſt.*

(3.) When *any one* heareth the word of the kingdom, and underſtandeth it not, then cometh the wicked one and catcheth away that which was ſown in his heart. *Matt.* xiii. 19.

If *any one* prince made a felicity in this life, and left fair fame after death, without the love of his ſubjects, there were ſome colour to deſpiſe it. *Suckling.*

(4.) What a precious comfort to have ſo many, like brothers, commanding *one another*'s fortunes. *Shakeſp.*

It is *one* thing to draw outlines true, the features like, the proportions exact, the colouring tolerable, and *another* thing to make all theſe graceful. *Dryden.*

Suppoſe the common depth of the ſea, taking *one* place with *another*, to be about a quarter of a mile. *Burnet.*

It is *one* thing to think right, and *another* thing to know the right way to lay our thoughts before others with advantage and clearneſs. *Locke.*

My legs were cloſed together by ſo many wrappers *one* over *another*, that I looked like an Egyptian mummy. *Addiſon.*

There can be no reaſon why we ſhould prefer any *one* action to *another*, but becauſe we have greater hopes of advantage from the *one* than from the other. *Smallridge.*

Two bones rubbed hard againſt *one another*, or with a file, produce a fetid ſmell. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

At *one* time they keep their patients ſo warm, as almoſt to ſtifle them, and all of a ſudden the cold regimen is in vogue. *Baker on Learning.*

(5.) Aſk from the *one* ſide of heaven unto *the other*, whether there hath been any ſuch thing as this. *Deut.* iv. 32.

Both the matter of the ſtone and marchaſite, had been at once fluid bodies, till *one* of them, probably the marchaſite, firſt growing hard, *the other*, as being yet of a more yielding conſiſtence, accommodated itſelf to the harder's figure. *Boyle.*

(6.) The church is therefore *one*, though the membes may be many; becauſe they all agree in *one* faith. There is *one* Lord and *one* faith, and that truth once delivered to the ſaints, which whoſoever ſhall receive, embrace, and profeſs, muſt neceſſarily be accounted *one* in reference to that profeſſion: for if a company of believers become a church by believing, they muſt alſo become *one* church by believing *one* truth. *Pearſon.*

(7.) ——— One day when Phæbe fair,
With all her band was following th' chaſe,
This nymph quite tir'd with heat of ſcorching air,
Sat down to reſt. *Spenſer.*

One day, in turning ſome uncultur'd ground,
In hopes a free-ſtone quarry might be found,
His mattock met reſiſtance, and behold
A caſket burſt, with diamonds fill'd, and gold. *Harte.*

(8.) Heav'n waxeth old, and all the ſpheres above
Shall *one* day faint, and their ſwift motion ſtay;
And time itſelf, in time ſhall ceaſe to move,
But the ſoul ſurvives and lives for aye. *Davies.*

ONE. *n. ſ.* [There are many uſes of the word *one*, which ſerve to denominate it a ſubſtantive, though ſome of them may ſeem rather to make it a pronoun relative, and ſome may perhaps be conſidered as conſiſtent with the nature of an adjective, the ſubſtantive being underſtood. 1. A ſingle perſon. 2. A ſingle maſs or aggregate. 3. The firſt hour. 4. The ſame thing. 5. A perſon, indefinitely and looſe. 6. A perſon, by way of eminence. 7. A diſtinct or particular perſon. 8. Perſons united. 9. Concord; agreement; one mind. 10. [*On*, *l'on*, French. It is uſed ſometimes as a general or indefinite nominative for any man, any perſon. For *one* the Engliſh formerly uſed *men*; as, *they live obſcurely*, men *know not how*; *or die obſcurely*, men *mark not when*. *Aſcham.* For which it would now be ſaid, *one knows not how*, *one knows not when*; or, *it is not known how*.] Any perſon; any man indefinitely. 11. A perſon of particular character. 12. *One* has ſometimes a plural, either when it ſtands for perſons indefinitely; as, *the* great ones *of the world*: or when it relates to ſome thing going before, and is only the repreſentative of the antecedent noun. This relative mode of ſpeech, whether ſingular or plural, is in my ear not very elegant, yet is uſed by good authors. 13. *One another*, is a mode of ſpeech very frequent; as, *they love* one another; that is, *one of them loves another*: *the ſtorm beats the trees againſt* one another; that is, *one againſt another*.

(1.) If *one* by *one* you wedded all the world,
She you kill'd would be unparallel'd. *Shakeſp.*

Although the beauties, riches, honours, ſciences, virtues, and perfections of all men were in the preſent poſſeſſion of *one*, yet ſomewhat beyond and above all this there would ſtill be ſought and earneſtly thirſted for. *Hooker.*

From his lofty ſteed he flew,
And raiſing *one* by *one* the ſuppliant crew,
To comfort each. *Dryd. Knight's Tale.*

If *one* muſt be rejected, *one* ſucceed,
Make him my Lord, within whoſe faithful breaſt
Is fix'd my image, and who loves me beſt. *Dryden.*

When join'd in *one*, the good, the fair, the great,
Deſcends to view the muſe's humble ſeat. *Granville.*

(2.) It is *one* thing only as a heap is one. *Blackmore.*

(3.) Till 'tis *one* o'clock, our dance of cuſtom
Let us not forget. *Shak. Merry W. of Windſor.*

(4.) —— I anſwer'd not again;
But that's all *one*. *Shakeſp.*

To be in the underſtanding, and not to be underſtood, is all *one* as to ſay any thing is, and is not in the underſtanding. *Locke.*

(5.) A good acquaintance with method will greatly aſſiſt every *one* in ranging human affairs. *Watts's Logick.*

(6.) ———— Ferdinand
My father, king of Spain, was reckon'd *one*,
The wiſeſt prince that there had reign'd. *Shakeſp.*

(7.) That man ſhould be the teacher is no part of the matter; for birds will learn one of another. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

No nations are wholly aliens and ſtrangers the *one* to the other. *Bacon's Holy War.*

The obedience of the *one* to the call of grace, when the other, ſuppoſed to have ſufficient, if not an equal meaſure, obeys not, may reaſonably be imputed to the humble, malleable, melting temper. *Hammond.*

One or other ſees a little box which was carried away with her, and ſo diſcovers her to her friends. *Dryd.*

(8.) As I have made ye *one*, lords, *one* remain:
So I grow ſtronger, you more honour gain. *Shakeſp.*

(9.) The king was well inſtructed how to carry himſelf between Ferdinando and Philip, reſolving to keep them at *one* within themſelves. *Bacon's H.* VII.

He is not at *one* with himſelf what account to give of it. *Tillotſon.*

(10.) It is not ſo worthy to be brought to heroical effects by fortune or neceſſity, like Ulyſſes and Æneas, as by *one*'s own choice and working. *Sidney.*

One may be little the wiſer for reading this dialogue, ſince it neither ſets forth what Erona is, nor what the cauſe ſhould be which threatens her with death. *Sidney.*

One would imagine theſe to be the expreſſions of a man bleſſed with eaſe, affluence and power; not of one who had been juſt ſtripped of all thoſe advantages. *Atterbury.*

For provoking of urine, *one* ſhould begin with the gentleſt firſt. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

For ſome time *one* was not thought to underſtand Ariſtotle, unleſs he had read him with Averroe's comment. *Baker.*

(11.) ——— Then muſt you ſpeak
Of *one* that lov'd not wiſely, but too well;
Of *one* not eaſily jealous; but being wrought
Perplex'd in the extreme. *Shak. Othello.*

With lives and fortunes truſting *one*
Who ſo diſcreetly us'd his own. *Waller.*

Edward I. was *one* who very well knew how to uſe a victory, as well as obtain it. *Hale.*

One who contemned divine and human laws. *Dryden.*

Forgive me, if that title I afford
To *one*, whom Nature meant to be a lord. *Harte.*

(12.) Be not found here; hence with your little *ones*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Does the ſon receive a natural life? The ſubject enjoys a civil *one*: that's but the matter, this the form. *Holyday.*

Theſe ſucceſſes are more glorious which bring benefit to the world, than ſuch ruinous *ones* as are dyed in human blood. *Glanville.*

He that will overlook the true reaſon of a thing which is but *one*, may eaſily find many falſe *ones*, error being infinite. *Tillotſon.*

The following plain rules and directions, are not the leſs uſeful becauſe they are plain *ones*. *Atterbury.*

There are many whoſe waking thoughts are wholly employed on their ſleeping *ones*. *Addiſon, Spect.*

Arbitrary power tends to make a man a bad ſovereign, who might poſſibly have been a good *one*, had he been inveſted with an authority limited by law. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

This evil fortune which attends extraordinary men, hath been imputed to divers cauſes that need not be ſet down, when ſo obvious an *one* occurs, that when a great genius appears, the dunces are all in conſpiracy againſt him. *Swift.*

(13.) In democratical governments, war did commonly unite the minds of men; when they had enemies abroad, they did not contend with *one another* at home. *Davenant.*

ONE *berry*. *n. ſ.* [*aconitum*, Lat.] Wolf'sbane, or monk's-bane.

O'NEEYED. *adj.* [*one* and *eye*.] Having only one eye.

A ſign-poſt dauber wou'd diſdain to paint
The *oneey'd* heroe on his elephant. *Dryden.*

——— The mighty family
Of *one-eyed* brothers haſten to the ſhore. *Addiſon.*

ONEIROCRI'TICAL. *adj.* [ὀνειροκριτικὸς, Gr. *oneirocritique*, French; it ſhould therefore according to analogy be written *onirocritical* and *onirocritick*.] Interpretative of dreams.

If a man has no mind to paſs by abruptly from his imagined to his real circumſtances, he may employ himſelf in that new kind of obſervation which my *oneirocritical* correſpondent has directed him to make. *Addiſon, Spect.*

ONEIROCRI'TICK. *n. ſ.* [ὀνειροκριτικὸς, Gr.] An interpreter of dreams.

Having ſurveyed all ranks and profeſſions, I do not find in any quarter of the town an *oneirocritick*, or an interpreter of dreams. *Addiſon, Spect.*

O'NENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *one*.] Unity; the quality of being one.

Our God is one, or rather very *oneneſs* and mere unity, having nothing but itſelf in itſelf, and not conſiſting, as all things do beſides God, of many things. *Hooker.*

The *oneneſs* of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, referring to the ſeveral hypoſtaſes, is the one eternal indiviſible divine nature, and the eternity of the ſon's generation, and his co-eternity, and his conſubſtantiality with the father when he came down from Heaven and was incarnate. *Hammond.*

O'NERARY. *adj.* [*onerarius*, Lat. *oneraiſe*, Fr.] Fitted for carriage or burthens; compriſing a burthen.

To **O'NERATE.** *v. a.* [*onero*, Latin.] To load; to burthen.

ONERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *onerate*.] The act of loading. *Dictionary.*

O'NEROUS. *adj.* [*onereux*, Fr. *oneroſus*, Lat.] Burthenſome; oppreſſive.

A baniſhed perſon, abſent out of neceſſity, retains all things *onerous* to himſelf, as a puniſhment for his crime. *Ayliffe.*

O'NION. *n. ſ.* [*oignon*, Fr. *cæpe*.] A plant.

If the boy have not a woman's gift
To rain a ſhower of commanded tears,
An *onion* will do well. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*

I an aſs, am *onion*-ey'd. *Shak. Ant. and Cleo.*

This is ev'ry cook's opinion,
No ſav'ry diſh without an *onion*:
But leſt your kiſſing ſhould be ſpoil'd,
Your *onions* muſt be thoroughly boil'd. *Swift.*

O'NLY. *adj.* [from *one*, *onely*, or *onelike*.] 1. Single; one and no more. 2. This and no other. 3. This above all other: as, he is the *only* man for muſick.

(1.) Of all whom fortune to my ſword did bring,
This *only* man was worth the conquering. *Dryden.*

(2.) The *only* child of ſhadeful Savernake. *Drayton.*

The logick now in uſe has long poſſeſſed the chair, as the *only* art taught in the ſchools for the direction of the mind in the ſtudy of the ſciences. *Locke.*

O'NLY. *adv.* 1. Simply; ſingly; merely; barely. 2. So and no otherwiſe. 3. Singly without more: as, *only begotten*.

(1.) I propoſe my thoughts *only* as conjectures. *Burnet.*

The poſterity of the wicked inherit the fruit of their father's vices; and that not *only* by a juſt judgment, but from the natural courſe of things. *Tillotſon.*

All who deſerve his love, he makes his own;
And to be lov'd himſelf, needs *only* to be known. *Dryd.*

The practice of virtue is attended not *only* with preſent quiet and ſatisfaction, but with comfortable hope of a future recompence. *Nelſon.*

Nor muſt this contrition be exerciſed by us, *only* for groſſer evils; but when we live the beſt. *Wake.*

(2.) Every imagination of the thoughts of his heart, was *only* evil continually. *Gen.* vi. 5.

O'NOMANCY. *n. ſ.* [ὄνομα and μαντεία.] Divination by a name.

Deſtinies were ſuperſtitiouſly, by *onomancy*, deciphered out of names, as though the names and natures of men were ſuitable, and fatal neceſſities concurred herein with voluntary motion. *Camden.*

ONOMA'NTICAL. *adj.* [ὄνομα and μάντις.] Predicting by names.

Theodatus, when curious to know the ſucceſs of his wars againſt the Romans, an *onomantical* or name-wiſard Jew, willed him to ſhut up a number of ſwine and give ſome of them Roman names, others Gothiſh names with ſeveral marks, and there to leave them. *Camden.*

O'NSET. *n. ſ.* [*on* and *ſet.*] 1. Attack; ſtorm; aſſault; firſt brunt. 2. Something added or *ſet on* by way of ornamental appendage. This ſenſe, ſays *Nicholſon*, is ſtill retained in Northumberland, where *onſet* means a *tuft.*

(1.) As well the ſoldier dieth, which ſtandeth ſtill, as he that gives the braveſt *onſet.* *Sidney.*

——— All breathleſs, weary, faint,
Him ſpying, with freſh *onſet* he aſſail'd,
And kindling new his courage, ſeeming queint,
Struck him ſo hugely, that through great conſtraint
He made him ſtoop. *Spenſer.*

——— The ſhout
Of battle now began, and ruſhing ſound
Of *onſet.* *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Sometimes it gains a point; and preſently it finds itſelf baffled and beaten off; yet ſtill it renews the *onſet*, attacks the difficulty afreſh; plants this reaſoning and that argument, like ſo many intellectual batteries, till at length it forces a way into the obſtinate encloſed truth. *South.*

Without men and proviſions it is impoſſible to ſecure conqueſts that are made in the firſt *onſets* of an invaſion. *Addiſon.*

——— Obſerve
The firſt impetuous onſets of his grief;
Uſe every artifice to keep him ſtedfaſt. *Philips.*

(2.) I will with deeds requite thy gentleneſs;
And for an *onſet*, Titus, to advance
Thy name and honourable family,
Lavinia will I make my empreſs. *Shak. Tit. And.*

To O'NSET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſet upon; to begin. Not uſed.

This for a while was hotly *onſetted* and a reaſonable price offered, but ſoon cooled again. *Carew*

O'NSLAUGHT. *n. ſ.* [*on* and *ſlay.* See SLAUGHTER.] Attack; ſtorm; onſet. Not in uſe.

——— They made a halt
To view the ground, and where t' aſſault,
Then call'd a council, which was beſt,
By ſiege or *onſlaught* to inveſt
The enemy; and 'twas agreed
By ſtorm and *onſlaught* to proceed. *Hudibras.*

ONTO'LOGIST. *n. ſ.* [from *ontology.*] One who conſiders the affections of being in general; a metaphyſician.

ONTO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [ὄντα and λόγος.] The ſcience of the affections of being in general; metaphyſicks.

The modes, accidents and relations that belong to various beings, are copiouſly treated of in metaphyſicks, or more properly *ontology.* *Watts's Logick.*

O'NWARD. *adv.* [onpeapꝺ, Saxon.] 1. Forward; progreſſively. 2. In a ſtate of advanced progreſſion. 3. Somewhat farther.

(1.) ——— My lord,
When you went *onward* on this ended action,
I look'd upon her with a ſoldier's eye. *Shakeſp.*

Satan was now at hand, and from his ſeat
The monſter moving *onward* came as faſt,
With horrid ſtrides. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Him thro' the ſpicy foreſt *onward* come
Adam diſcern'd, as in the door he ſat
Of his cool bow'r. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Not one looks backward, *onward* ſtill he goes,
Yet ne'er looks forward farther than his noſe. *Pope.*

(2.) Philoxenus came to ſee how *onward* the fruits were of his friends labour. *Sidney.*

You are already ſo far *onward* of your way, that you have forſaken the imitation of ordinary converſe. *Dryd.*

(3.) A little *onward* lend thy guiding hand
To theſe dark ſteps, a little farther on. *Milton.*

O'NYCHA. *n. ſ.* It is found in two different ſenſes in ſcripture.——The odoriferous ſnail or ſhell, and the ſtone onyx. The greateſt part of commentators explain it by the onyx or odoriferous ſhell. The onyx is fiſhed for in the Indies, where grows the ſpicanardi, the food of this fiſh and what makes its ſhell ſo aramatick. *Calmet.*

Take ſweet ſpices, *onycha*, and galbanum. *Ex.* xxx. 34.

O'NYX. *n. ſ.* [ὄνυξ.] The *onyx* is a ſemipellucid gem, of which there are ſeveral ſpecies, but the blueiſh white kind, with brown and white zones, is the true *onyx* legitima of the ancients. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

Nor are her rare endowments to be ſold,
For glittering ſand by Ophir ſhown,
The blue-ey'd ſaphir, or rich *onyx* ſtone. *Sandys.*

The *onyx* is an accidental variety of the agat kind: it is of a dark horny colour, in which is a plate of a bluiſh white, and ſometimes of red: when on one or both ſides the white there happens to lie alſo a plate of a reddiſh or freſh colour, the jewellers call the ſtone a ſardonyx. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

OOZE. *n. ſ.* [either from *eaux*, waters, Fr. or pæꞅ, wetneſs, Saxon.] 1. Soft mud; mire at the bottom of water; ſlime. 2. Soft flow; ſpring. This ſeems to be the meaning in *Prior.* 3. The liquor of a tanner's vat.

(1.) My ſon i' th' *ooze* is bedded. *Shak. Tempeſt.*

Some carried up into their grounds the *ooze* or ſalt water mud, and found good profit thereby. *Carew.*

Old father Thames rais'd up his rev'rend head,
Deep in his *ooze* he ſought his ſedgy bed,
And ſhrunk his waters back into his urn. *Dryden.*

(2.) From his firſt fountain and beginning *ooze*,
Down to the ſea each brook and torrent flows. *Prior.*

To OOZE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To flow by ſtealth; to run gently; to drain away.

When the contracted limbs were cramp'd, even then
A wat'riſh humour ſwell'd and *ooz'd* agen. *Dryden.*

——— The lilly drinks
The latent rill, ſcarce *oozing* thro' the graſs. *Thomſon.*

O'OZY. *adj.* [from *ooze.*] Miry; muddy; ſlimy.

——— From his *oozy* bed,
Old father Thames advanc'd his rev'rend head. *Pope.*

To OPA'CATE. *v. a.* [*opaco*, Latin.] To ſhade; to cloud; to darken; to obſcure.

The ſame corpuſcles upon the unſtopping of the glaſs, did *opacate* that part of the air they moved in. *Boyle.*

OPA'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*opacite*, Fr. *opacitas*, Lat.] Cloudineſs; want of tranſparency.

Can any thing eſcape eyes in whoſe opticks there is no *opacity?* *Brown.*

Had there not been any night, ſhadow or *opacity*, we ſhould never have had any determinate conceit of darkneſs. *Glanv.*

How much any body hath of colour, ſo much hath it of *opacity*, and by ſo much the more unfit is it to tranſmit the ſpecies. *Ray on the Creation.*

The leaſt parts of almoſt all bodies, are in ſome meaſure tranſparent; and the *opacity* of thoſe bodies ariſeth from the multitude of reflections cauſed in their internal parts. *Newton.*

OPA'COUS. *adj.* [*opacus*, Latin.] Dark; obſcure; not tranſparent.

When he perceives that *opacous* bodies do not hinder the eye from judging light to have an equal diffuſion through the whole place that it irradiates, he can have no difficulty to allow air, that is diaphanous, and more ſubtile far than they, and conſequently, diviſible into leſſer atoms; and having leſſer pores, gives leſs ſcope to our eyes to miſs light. *Digby.*

——— Upon the firm *opacous* globe
Of this round world, whoſe firſt convex divides
The luminous inferior orbs, incloſ'd
From chaos, and th' inroad of darkneſs old,
Satan alighted. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

O'PAL. *n. ſ.* [*opalus.*] The *opal* is a very elegant and ſingular kind of ſtone, it hardly comes within the rank of the pellucid gems, being much more opake, and leſs hard. It is in the pebble ſhape, from the head of a pin to the bigneſs of a walnut. It is naturally bright, and ſhows all its beauty without the help of the lapidary: in colour it reſembles the fineſt mother of pearl; its baſis ſeeming a bluiſh or greyiſh white, but with a property of reflecting all the colours of the rainbow, as turned differently to the light. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

Thy mind is a very *opal.* *Shak. T. Night.*

Th' empyreal heav'n, extended wide
In circuit, undetermin'd ſquare or round;
With *opal* tow'rs, and battlements adorn'd
Of living ſaphir. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

We have this ſtone from Germany, and is the ſame with the *opal* of the ancients. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

OPA'QUE. *adj.* [*opacus,* Latin.] Dark; not tranſparent; cloudy.

——— They
Shot upward ſtill direct, whence no way round
Shadow from body *opaque* can fall. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Theſe diſappearing fixt ſtars were actually extinguiſhed and turned into more *opaque* and groſs planet-like bodies. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*

To OPE. } *v. a.* [open, Saxon; *op,* Iſlandick, a hole.
To O'PEN. } *Ope* is uſed only in poetry, when one ſyllable is more convenient than two.] 1. To uncloſe; to unlock; to put into ſuch a ſtate as that the inner parts may be ſeen or entered: the contrary to *ſhut.* 2. To ſhow; to diſcover. 3. To divide; to break. 4. To explain; to diſcloſe. 5. To begin; to make the initial exhibition.

(1.) The world's mine oyſter,
Which I with ſword will *open.* *Shakeſp. M. W. of Windſor.*

Before you fight, *ope* this letter. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

They conſent to work us harm and woe,
To *ope* the gates, and ſo let in our foe. *Fairfax.*

If a man *open* a pit and not cover it, and an ox fall therein, the owner of the pit ſhall make it good. *Ex.* xxi. 23.

Let us paſs through your land, and none ſhall do you any hurt; howbeit they would not *open* unto him. 1 *Mac.* v. 48.

Open thy mouth for the dumb in the cauſe of all ſuch as are appointed to deſtruction. *Prov.* xxxi. 8.

Adam, now *ope* thine eyes; and firſt behold
Th' effects which thy original crime hath wrought
In ſome to ſpring from thee. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The draw-bridges at Amſterdam part in the middle, and a veſſel, though under ſail, may paſs them without the help of any one on ſhore; for the maſt-head, or break water of the ſhip bearing againſt the bridge in the middle, *opens* it. *Brown.*

——— Our fleet Apollo ſends,
Where Tuſcan Tyber rolls with rapid force,
And where Numicus *opes* his holy ſource. *Dryden.*

When firſt you *ope* your doors, and paſſing by
The ſad ill-omen'd object meets your eye. *Dryden.*

My old wounds are *open'd* at this view,
And in my murd'rer's preſence bleed anew. *Dryden.*

When the matter is made, the ſide muſt be *opened* to let it out. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

(2.) The Engliſh did adventure far for to *open* the north parts of America. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

(3.) The wall of the cathedral church was *opened* by an earthquake, and ſhut again by a ſecond. *Addiſon on Italy.*

(4.) Some things wiſdom *openeth* by the ſacred books of ſcripture, ſome things by the glorious works of nature. *Hooker.*

Paul reaſoned with them out of the ſcriptures, *opening* and alleging, that Chriſt muſt needs have ſuffered and riſen again from the dead. *Acts,* xvii. 3.

After the earl of Lincoln was ſlain, the king *opened* himſelf to ſome of his council, that he was ſorry for the earl's death, becauſe by him he might have known the bottom of his danger. *Bacon's H.* VII.

Gramont governour of Bayonne, took an exquiſite notice of their perſons and behaviour, and *opened* himſelf to ſome of his train, that he thought them to be gentlemen of much more worth than their habits bewrayed. *Wotton.*

A friend who relates his ſucceſs, talks himſelf into a new pleaſure; and by *opening* his misfortunes, leaves part of them behind him. *Collier on Friendſhip.*

(5.) You retained him only for the *opening* of your cauſe, and your main lawyer is yet behind. *Dryd. Ep. to the Whigs.*

Homer *opens* his poem with the utmoſt ſimplicity and modeſty; he continually grows upon the reader. *Notes on Odyſ.*

To OPE. } *v. n.* 1. To uncloſe itſelf; not to remain
To O'PEN. } ſhut; not to continue cloſed. 2. To bark. A term of hunting.

(1.) ——— The hundred doors
Ope of themſelves; a ruſhing whirlwind roars
Within the cave. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Unnumber'd treaſures *ope* at once,
From each ſhe nicely culls with curious toil,
And decks the goddeſs. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

(2.) If I cry out thus upon no trail, never truſt me when I *open* again. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

The night reſtores our actions done by day;
As hounds in ſleep will *open* for their prey. *Dryden.*

Hark! the dog *opens,* take thy certain aim;
The woodcock flutters. *Gay's Rural Sports.*

OPE. } *adj.* [*Ope* is ſcarcely uſed but by old authors, and
O'PEN. } by them in the primitive not figurative ſenſe.] 1. Uncloſed; not ſhut. 2. Plain; apparent; evident; publick. 3. Not wearing diſguiſe; clear; artleſs; ſincere. 4. Not clouded; clear. 5. Not hidden; expoſed to view. 6. Not reſtrained; not denied; not precluded. 7. Not cloudy; not gloomy. 8. Uncovered. 9. Expoſed; without defence. 10. Attentive.

(1.) The gates are *ope*; now prove good ſeconds;
'Tis for the followers fortune widens them;
Not for the fliers. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Moſt ſacrilegious murther hath broke *ope*
The Lord's anointed temple, and ſtole thence
The life o' th' building. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Then ſent Sanballat his ſervant, with an *open* letter in his hand. *Neh.* vi. 5.

With the ſame key ſet *ope* the door
Wherewith you lock'd it faſt before. *Cleaveland.*

——— Thro' the gate,
Wide *open* and unguarded, Satan paſs'd. *Milton.*

They meet the chiefs returning from the fight,
And each with *open* arms embrac'd her choſen knight. *Dryden.*

He, when Æneas on the plain appears,
Meets him with *open* arms and falling tears. *Dryden.*

The bounce broke *ope* the door. *Dryden.*

The door was *ope,* they blindly grope the way. *Dryden.*

(2.) They crucify to themſelves the Son of God afreſh, and put him to an *open* ſhame. *Heb.* vi. 6.

He irefully enrag'd would needs to *open* arms. *Drayton.*

Th' under-work, tranſparent, ſhews too plain:
Where *open* acts accuſe, th' excuſe is vain. *Daniel.*

(3.) He was ſo ſecret therein, as not daring to be *open,* that to no creature he ever ſpake of it. *Sidney.*

Lord Cordes, the hotter he was againſt the Engliſh in time of war, had the more credit in a negotiation of peace; and beſides was held a man *open* and of good faith. *Bacon.*

The French are always *open*, familiar, and talkative; the Italians ſtiff, ceremonious, and reſerved. *Addiſon.*

This reſerved myſterious way of acting towards perſons, who in right of their poſts expected a more *open* treatment, was imputed to ſome hidden deſign. *Swift.*

His generous, *open*, undeſigning heart,
Has begg'd his rival to ſollicit for him. *Addiſon's Cato.*

(4.) With dry eyes, and with an *open* look,
She met his glance midway. *Dryden's Boccace.*

———— Then ſhall thy Craggs
On the caſt ore another Pollio ſhine;
With aſpect *open* ſhall erect his head. *Pope.*

(5.) In that little ſpot of ground that lies between thoſe two great oceans of eternity, we are to exerciſe our thoughts, and lay *open* the treaſures of the divine wiſdom and goodneſs hid in this part of nature and providence. *Burnet.*

Moral principles require reaſoning and diſcourſe to diſcover the certainty of their truths: they lie not *open* as natural characters engraven on the mind. *Locke.*

(6.) If Demetrius and the craftſmen have a matter againſt any man, the law is *open* and there are deputies; let them implead one another. *Acts*, xix. 38.

(7.) An *open* and warm winter portendeth a hot and dry ſummer. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

(8.) Here is better than the *open* air. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

And when at laſt in pity, you will die,
I'll watch your birth of immortality;
Then, turtle-like, I'll to my mate repair;
And teach you your firſt flight in *open* air. *Dryden.*

(9.) The ſervice that I truly did his life,
Hath left me *open* to all injuries. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

(10.) Thine eyes are *open* upon all the ſons of men, to give every one according to his ways. *Jer.* xxxii. 19.

The eyes of the Lord are upon the righteous, and his ears are *open* unto their cry. *Pſ.* xxxiv. 15.

O'PENER. *n. ſ.* [from *open.*] 1. One that opens; one that unlocks; one that uncloſes. 2. Explainer; interpreter. 3. That which ſeparates; diſuniter.

(1.) ——— True *opener* of mine eyes,
Much better ſeems this viſion, and more hope
Of peaceful days portends, than thoſe two paſt. *Milton.*

(2.) To us, the imagin'd voice of heav'n itſelf;
The very *opener* and intelligencer
Between the grace, the ſanctities of heav'n,
And our dull workings. *Shak. Henry* IV.

(3.) There may be ſuch *openers* of compound bodies, becauſe there wanted not ſome experiments in which it appeared. *Boyle.*

OPENEY'ED. *adj.* [*open* and *eye.*] Vigilant; watchful.

While you here do ſnoring lie,
Openeyed conſpiracy
His time doth take. *Shak. Tempeſt.*

OPENHA'NDED. *adj.* [*open* and *hand.*] Generous; liberal; munificent.

Good heav'n who renders mercy back for mercy,
With *openhanded* bounty ſhall repay you. *Rowe.*

OPENHEA'RTED. *adj.* [*open* and *heart.*] Generous; candid; not meanly ſubtle.

I know him well; he's free and *openhearted.* *Dryden.*

Of an *openhearted* generous miniſter you are not to ſay that he was in an intrigue to betray his country; but in an intrigue with a lady. *Arbuthnot.*

OPENHEA'RTEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [*open* and *heart.*] Liberality; frankneſs; ſincerity; munificence; generoſity.

O'PENING. *n. ſ.* [from *open.*] 1. Aperture; breach. 2. Diſcovery at a diſtance; faint knowledge; dawn.

(1.) The fire thus up, makes its way through the cracks and *openings* of the earth. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſtory.*

(2.) God has been pleaſed to diſſipate this confuſion and chaos, and to give us ſome *openings*, ſome dawnings of liberty and ſettlement. *South's Sermons.*

The *opening* of your glory was like that of light; you ſhone to us from afar and diſcloſed your firſt beams on diſtant nations. *Dryden.*

O'PENLY. *adv.* [from *open.*] 1. Publickly; not ſecretly; in ſight; not obſcurely. 2. Plainly; apparently; evidently; without diſguiſe.

(1.) Their actions always ſpoken of with great honour, are now called *openly* into queſtion. *Hooker.*

Prayers are faulty, not whenſoever they be *openly* made, but when hypocriſy is the cauſe of open praying. *Hooker.*

Why ſhould you have put me to deny
This claim which now you wear ſo *openly.* *Shakeſp.*

———— I knew the time,
Now full, that I no more ſhould live obſcure,
But *openly* begin, as beſt becomes
The authority which I deriv'd from heav'n. *Milton.*

How groſly and *openly* do many of us contradict the precepts of the goſpel, by our ungodlineſs and worldly luſts. *Tillotſon.*

We expreſs our thanks by *openly* owning our parentage, and paying our common devotions to God on this day's ſolemnity. *Atterbury.*

(2.) ———— Darah
Too *openly* does love and hatred ſhow:
A bounteous maſter, but a deadly foe. *Dryden.*

OPENMOU'THED. *adj.* [*open* and *mouth.*] Greedy; ravenous; clamorous; vociferous.

Up comes a lion *openmouthed* towards the aſs. *L'Eſtrange.*

O'PENNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *open.*] 1. Plainneſs; clearneſs; freedom from obſcurity or ambiguity. 2. Plainneſs; freedom from diſguiſe.

(1.) Deliver with more *openneſs* your anſwers
To my demands. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

(2.) The noble *openneſs* and freedom of his reflexions, are expreſſed in lively colours. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

Theſe letters all written in the *openneſs* of friendſhip, will prove what were my real ſentiments. *Pope's Letters.*

O'PERA. *n. ſ.* [Italian.] An *opera* is a poetical tale or fiction, repreſented by vocal and inſtrumental muſick, adorned with ſcenes, machines, and dancing. *Dryden's Preface to Albion.*

You will hear what plays were acted that week, which is the fineſt ſong in the *opera.* *Law.*

O'PERABLE. *adj.* [from *operor*, Latin.] To be done; practicable. Not in uſe.

Being uncapable of *operable* circumſtances, or rightly to judge the prudentiality of affairs, they only gaze upon the viſible ſucceſs, and thereafter condemn or cry up the whole progreſſion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

O'PERANT. *adj.* [*operant*, French.] Active; having power to produce any effect. A word not in uſe, though elegant.

———— Earth, yield me roots!
Who ſeeks far better of thee, ſauce his palate
With thy moſt *operant* poiſon. *Shak. Timon.*

I muſt leave thee, love, and ſhortly too;
My *operant* powers their functions leave to do. *Shak.*

To O'PERATE. *v. n.* [*operor*, Latin; *operer*, Fr.] To act; to have agency; to produce effects: with *on* before the ſubject of operation.

The virtues of private perſons *operate* but *on* a few; their ſphere of action is narrow, and their influence is confined to it. *Atterbury.*

Bodies produce ideas in us, manifeſtly by impulſe, the only way which we can conceive bodies *operate* in. *Locke.*

It can *operate on* the guts and ſtomach, and thereby produce diſtinct ideas. *Locke.*

A plain convincing reaſon *operates on* the mind, both of a learned and ignorant hearer as long as they live. *Swift.*

Where cauſes *operate* freely, with a liberty of indifference to this or the contrary, the effect will be contingent, and the certain knowledge of it belongs only to God. *Watts.*

OPERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*operatio*, Latin; *operation*, French.] 1. Agency; production of effects; influence. 2. Action; effect. This is often confounded with the former ſenſe. 3. [In chirurgery.] The part of the art of healing which depends on the uſe of inſtruments. 4. The motions or employments of an army.

(1.) There are in men *operations*, natural, rational, ſupernatural, ſome politick, ſome finally eccleſiaſtical. *Hooker.*

By all the *operations* of the orbs,
From whom we do exiſt and ceaſe to be,
Here I diſclaim all my paternal care. *Shak. King Lear.*

All *operations* by tranſmiſſion of ſpirits, and imagination, work at a diſtance and not at touch. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

Waller's preſence had an extraordinary *operation* to procure any thing deſired. *Clarendon.*

——— The tree whoſe *operation* brings
Knowledge of good and ill, ſhun to taſte. *Milton.*

If the *operation* of theſe ſalts be in convenient glaſſes promoted by warmth, the aſcending ſteams may eaſily be caught and reduced into a penetrant ſpirit. *Boyle.*

Speculative painting, without the aſſiſtance of manual *operation*, can never attain to perfection, but ſlothfully languiſhes; for it was not with his tongue that Apelles performed his noble works. *Dryd. Du Freſnoy.*

The pain and ſickneſs cauſed by manna, are the effects of its *operation* on the ſtomach and guts by the ſize, motion and figure of its inſenſible parts. *Locke.*

(2.) Repentance and renovation conſiſt not in the ſtrife, wiſh, or purpoſe, but in the actual *operations* of good life. *Hammond.*

Many medicinal drugs of rare *operation*. *Heylin.*

——— That falſe fruit,
Far other *operation* firſt diſplay'd,
Carnal deſire inflaming. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The offices appointed, and the powers exerciſed in the church, by their inſtitution and *operation* are holy. *Pearſon.*

In this underſtanding piece of clock-work, his body as well as other ſenſeleſs matter has colour, warmth and ſoftneſs. But theſe qualities are not ſubſiſtent in thoſe bodies, but are *operations* of fancy begotten in ſomething elſe. *Bentley.*

O'PERATIVE. *adj.* [from *operate.*] Having the power of acting; having forcible agency; active; vigorous; efficacious.

To be over curious in ſearching how God's all-piercing and *operative* ſpirit diſtinguiſhing gave form to the matter of the univerſal, is a ſearch like unto his, who not contented with a known ford, will preſume to paſs over the greateſt rivers in all parts where he is ignorant of their depths. *Raleigh.*

Many of the nobility endeavoured to make themſelves popular, by ſpeaking in parliament againſt thoſe things which were moſt grateful to his majeſty; and he thought a little diſcountenance upon thoſe perſons would ſuppreſs that ſpirit within themſelves, or make the poiſon of it leſs *operative* upon others. *Clarendon.*

In actions of religion we ſhould be zealous, active and *operative*, ſo far as prudence will permit. *Taylor.*

This circumſtance of the promiſe muſt give life to all the reſt, and make them *operative* toward the producing of good life. *Decay of Piety.*

It holds in all *operative* principles, eſpecially in morality; in which, not to proceed, is certainly to go backward. *South.*

The will is the concluſion of an *operative* ſyllogiſm. *Norris.*

OPERA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*operateur*, Fr. from *operate.*] One that performs any act of the hand; one who produces any effect.

An imaginary *operator* opening the firſt with a great deal of nicety, upon a curſory view it appeared like the head of another. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

To adminiſter this doſe, there cannot be fewer than fifty thouſand *operators*, allowing one *operator* to every thirty. *Swift.*

OPERO'SE. *adj.* [*operoſus*, Latin.] Laborious; full of trouble and tediousneſs.

Such an explication is purely imaginary, and alſo very *operoſe*; they would be as hard put to it to get rid of this water, when the deluge was to ceaſe, as they were at firſt to procure it. *Burnet's Theory.*

Written language, as it is more *operous*, ſo it is more digeſted, and is permanent. *Holder.*

OPHIO'PHAGOUS. *adj.* [ὄφις and φάγω.] Serpent-eating. Not uſed.

All ſnakes are not of ſuch poiſonous qualities as common opinion preſumeth; as is confirmable from *ophiophagous* nations, and ſuch as feed upon ſerpents. *Brown.*

OPHI'TES. *n. ſ.* A ſtone, reſembling a ſerpent. *Ophites* has a duſky greeniſh ground, with ſpots of a lighter green, oblong, and uſually near ſquare. *Woodward.*

OPHTHA'LMICK. *adj.* [*ophthalmique*, Fr. from ὀφθαλμος, Gr.] Relating to the eye.

O'PHTHALMY. *n. ſ.* [*ophthalmie*, French; from ὀφθαλμος, Greek.] A diſeaſe of the eyes, being an inflammation in the coats, proceeding from arterious blood gotten out of the veſſels and collected into thoſe parts. *Dict.*

The uſe of cool applications, externally, is moſt eaſy to the eye; but after all, there will ſometimes enſue a troubleſome *ophthalmy*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

O'PIATE. *n. ſ.* A medicine that cauſes ſleep.

They choſe atheiſm as an *opiate*, to ſtill thoſe frightning apprehenſions of hell, by inducing a dulneſs and lethargy of mind, rather than to make uſe of that native and ſalutary medicine, a hearty repentance. *Bentley.*

Thy thoughts and muſic change with ev'ry line;
No ſameneſs of a prattling ſtream is thine,
Which, with one uniſon of murmur flows,
Opiate of inattention and repoſe. *Harte.*

O'PIATE. *adj.* Soporiferous; ſomniferous; narcotick; cauſing ſleep.

The particular ingredients of thoſe magical ointments, are *opiate* and ſoporiferous. For anointing of the forehead and back bone, is uſed for procuring dead ſleeps. *Bacon.*

——— All their ſhape
Spangled with eyes, more numerous than thoſe
Of Argus, and more wakeful than to drouze,
Charm'd with Arcadian pipe, the paſt'ral reed
Of Hermes, or his *opiate* rod. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Lettuce, which has a milky juice with an anodyne or *opiate* quality reſolvent of the bile, is proper for melancholy. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

O'PIFICE. *n. ſ.* [*opificium*, Lat.] Workmanſhip; handiwork. *Dict.*

O'PIFICER. *n. ſ.* [*opifex*, Latin.] One that performs any work; artiſt. A word not received.

There is an infinite diſtance betwixt the poor mortal artiſt, and the almighty *opificer*. *Bentley's Sermons.*

O'PINABLE. *adj.* [*opinor*, Latin.] Which may be thought. *Dict.*

OPINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*opinor*, Lat.] Opinion; notion. *Dict.*

OPINA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*opinor*, Latin.] One who holds an opinion.

Conſider againſt what kind of *opinators* the reaſon above given is levelled. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To OPI'NE. *v. n.* [*opinor*, Latin.] To think; to judge; to be of opinion.

Fear is an ague, that forſakes
And haunts by fits thoſe whom it takes;
And they'll *opine* they feel the pain
And blows they felt to-day, again. *Hudibras.*

In matters of mere ſpeculation, it is not material to the welfare of government, or themſelves, whether they *opine* right or wrong, and whether they be philoſophers or no. *South.*

But I, who think more highly of our kind,
Opine, that nature, as in duty bound,
Deep hid the ſhining miſchief under gound. *Pope.*

OPI'NIATIVE. *adj.* [from *opinion.*] 1. Stiff in a preconceived notion. 2. Imagined; not proved.

(2.) It is difficult to find out truth, becauſe it is in ſuch inconſiderable proportions ſcattered in a maſs of *opiniative* uncertainties; like the ſilver in Hiero's crown of gold. *Glanvill.*

Opinia'tor. *n. ſ.* [*opiniatre,* French.] One fond of his own notion; inflexible; adherent to his own opinion.

What will not *opiniators* and ſelf-believing men diſpute of and make doubt of? *Raleigh.*

Eſſex left lord Roberts governour; a man of a ſour and ſurly nature, a great *opiniator,* and one who muſt be overcome before he would believe that he could be ſo. *Clarendon.*

For all his exact plot, down was he caſt from all his greatneſs, and forced to end his days in a mean condition; as it is pity but all ſuch politick *opiniators* ſhould. *South.*

OPINIA'TRE. *adj.* [French.] Obſtinate; ſtubborn.

Inſtead of an able man, you deſire to have him an inſignificant wrangler, *opiniatre* in diſcourſe, and priding himſelf in contradicting others. *Locke.*

Opinia'trety. } *n. ſ.* [*opiniatretè,* French.] Obſtinacy; inflexibility; determination of mind; ſtubbornneſs. This word, though it has been tried in different forms, is not yet received, nor is it wanted.
Opi'niatry. }

Leſt popular *opiniatry* ſhould ariſe, we will deliver the chief opinions. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The one ſets the thoughts upon wit and falſe colours, and not upon truth; the other teaches fallacy, wrangling and *opiniatry.* *Locke on Education.*

So much as we ourſelves comprehend of truth and reaſon, ſo much we poſſeſs of real and true knowledge. The floating of other mens opinions in our brains, make us not one jot the more knowing, though they happen to be true: what in them was ſcience, is in us but *opiniatrety.* *Locke.*

I can paſs by *opiniatry* and the buſy meddling of thoſe who thruſt themſelves into every thing. *Woodward's Letters.*

I was extremely concerned at his *opiniatrety* in leaving me: but he ſhall not get rid ſo. *Pope.*

OPI'NION. *n. ſ.* [*opinion,* Fr. *opinio,* Latin.] 1. Perſwaſion of the mind, without proof or certain knowledge. 2. Sentiments; judgment; notion. 3. Favourable judgment.

(1.) *Opinion* is a light, vain, crude and imperfect thing, ſettled in the imagination, but never arriving at the underſtanding, there to obtain the tincture of reaſon. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Opinion is, when the aſſent of the underſtanding is ſo far gained by evidence of probability, that it rather inclines to one perſwaſion than to another, yet not altogether without a mixture of incertainty or doubting. *Hale.*

Time wears out the fictions of *opinion,* and doth by degrees diſcover and unmaſk that fallacy of ungrounded perſwaſions; but confirms the dictates and ſentiments of nature. *Wilkins.*

Bleſt be the princes who have fought
For pompous names, or wide dominion,
Since by their error we are taught,
That happineſs is but *opinion.* *Prior.*

(2.) Where no ſuch ſettled cuſtom hath made it law, there it hath force only according to the ſtrength of reaſon and circumſtances joined with it, or as it ſhews the *opinion* and judgment of them that made it; but not at all as if it had any commanding power of obedience. *Selden.*

Can they make it out againſt the common ſenſe and *opinion* of all mankind, that there is no ſuch thing as a future ſtate of miſery for ſuch as have lived ill here. *South.*

Charity itſelf commands us, where we know no ill, to think well of all; but friendſhip, that always goes a pitch higher, gives a man a peculiar right and claim to the good *opinion* of his friend. *South.*

We may allow this to be his *opinion* concerning heirs, that where there are divers children the eldeſt ſon has the right to be heir. *Locke.*

Philoſophers are of *opinion,* that infinite ſpace is poſſeſſed by God's infinite omnipreſence. *Locke.*

A ſtory out of Boccalini ſufficiently ſhews us the *opinion* that judicious author entertained of the criticks. *Addiſon.*

(3.) In actions of arms ſmall matters are of great moment, eſpecially when they ſerve to raiſe an *opinion* of commanders. *Hayward.*

Howſoever I have no *opinion* of thoſe things; yet ſo much I conceive to be true, that ſtrong imagination hath more force upon things living, than things merely inanimate. *Bacon.*

If a woman had no *opinion* of her own perſon and dreſs, ſhe would never be angry at thoſe who are of the opinion with herſelf. *Law.*

To Opi'nion. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To opine; to think. A word out of uſe, and unworthy of revival.

The Stoicks *opinioned* the ſouls of wiſe men dwell about the moon, and thoſe of fools wandered about the earth: whereas the Epicureans held nothing after death. *Brown.*

That the ſoul and the angels are devoid of quantity and dimenſion, is generally *opinioned.* *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Opi'nionative. *adj.* [from *opinion.*] Fond of preconceived notions; ſtubborn.

Striking at the root of pedantry and *opinionative* aſſurance, would be no hindrance to the world's improvement. *Glanv.*

One would rather chuſe a reader without art, than one ill inſtructed with learning, but *opinionative* and without judgment. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Opi'nionatively. *adv.* [from *opinionative.*] Stubbornly.

Opi'nionativeness. *n. ſ.* [from *opinionative.*] Obſtinacy.

Opi'nionist. *n. ſ.* [*opinioniſte,* Fr. from *opinion.*] One fond of his own notions.

Every conceited *opinioniſt* ſets up an infallible chair in his own brain. *Glanville to Albius.*

Opi'parous. *adj.* [*opiparus,* Lat.] Sumptuous. *Dict.*

Opitula'tion. *n. ſ.* [*opitulatio,* Latin.] An aiding; an helping. *Dict.*

O'pium. *n. ſ.* A juice, partly of the reſinous, partly of the gummy kind. It is brought to us in flat cakes or maſſes, very heavy and of a denſe texture, not perfectly dry: its colour is a dark browniſh yellow; its ſmell is of a dead faint kind; and its taſte very bitter and very acrid. It is brought from Natolia, Egypt, and the Eaſt-Indies, produced from the white garden poppy; with which the fields of Aſia-Minor are in many places ſown. When the heads grow to maturity, but are yet ſoft, green and full of juice, inciſions are made in them, and from every one of theſe a few drops flow of a milky juice, which ſoon hardens into a ſolid conſiſtence. The fineſt *opium* proceeds from the firſt inciſions. What we generally have is the mere crude juice, worked up with water, or honey ſufficient to bring it into form. Externally applied it is emollient, relaxing and diſcutient, and greatly promotes ſuppuration. A moderate doſe of *opium* taken internally, is generally under a grain, yet cuſtom will make people bear a dram, but in that caſe nature is vitiated. Its firſt effect is the making the patient cheerful; it removes melancholy, and diſſipates the dread of danger; the Turks always take it when they are going to battle: it afterwards quiets the ſpirits, eaſes pain, and diſpoſes to ſleep. After the effect is over, the pain generally returns in a more violent manner; the ſpirits become lower than before, and the pulſe languid. An immoderate doſe of *opium* brings on drunkenneſs, cheerfulneſs and loud laughter, at firſt, and, after many terrible ſymptoms, death itſelf. Thoſe who have accuſtomed themſelves to an immoderate uſe of *opium,* are apt to be faint, idle, and thoughtleſs; they loſe their appetite, and grow old before their time. *Hill.*

Sleep hath forſook and giv'n me o'er
To death's benumbing *opium* as my only cure. *Milton.*

The colour and taſte of *opium* are, as well as its ſoporific or anodyne virtues, mere powers depending on its primary qualities, whereby it is fitted to produce different operations on different parts of our bodies. *Locke.*

O'ple-tree. *n. ſ.* [*opulus,* ople and *tree.*] A ſort of tree. *Ainſw.*

OPOBALSAMUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Balm of Gilead.

OPO'PONAX. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A gum reſin in ſmall looſe granules, and ſometimes in large maſſes, of a ſtrong diſagreeable ſmell, and an acrid and extremely bitter taſte; brought to us from the Eaſt, and known to the Greeks; but we are entirely ignorant of the plant which produces this drug. *Hill.*

O'ppidan. *n. ſ.* [*oppidanus*, Lat.] A townſman; an inhabitant of a town.

To **Oppi'gnerate.** *v. a.* [*oppignero*, Latin.] To pledge; to pawn. Not in uſe.

The duke of Guiſe Henry was the greateſt uſurer in France, for that he had turned all his eſtate into obligations; meaning that he had ſold and *oppignorated* all his patrimony, to give large donatives to other men. *Bacon.*

Ferdinando merchanded with France, for the reſtoring Rouſſillion and Perpignan, *oppignorated* to them. *Bacon.*

To **O'PPILATE.** *v. a.* [*oppilo*, Latin; *oppiler*, Fr.] To heap up obſtruction.

Oppila'tion. *n. ſ.* [*oppilation*, Fr. from *oppilate.*] Obſtruction; matter heaped together.

The ingredients preſcribed in their ſubſtance actuate the ſpirits, recluſe *oppilations*, and mundify the blood. *Harvey.*

O'ppilative. *adj.* [*oppilative*, Fr.] Obſtructive.

Opple'ted *adj.* [*oppletus*, Lat.] Filled; crowded.

Oppo'nent. *adj.* [*opponens*, Lat.] Oppoſite; adverſe.

Ere the foundations of this earth were laid,
It was *opponent* to our ſearch ordain'd,
That joy, ſtill ſought, ſhould never be attain'd. *Prior.*

Oppo'nent. *n. ſ.* [*opponens*, Latin.] 1. Antagoniſt; adverſary. 2. One who begins the diſpute by raiſing objections to a tenet, correlative to the defendant or reſpondent.

(2.) Inaſmuch as ye go about to deſtroy a thing which is in force, and to draw in that which hath not as yet been received, to impoſe on us that which we think not ourſelves bound unto; that therefore ye are not to claim in any conference other than the plaintiffs or *opponents* part. *Hooker.*

How becomingly does Philopolis exerciſe his office, and ſeaſonably commit the *opponent* with the reſpondent, like a long practiſed moderator. *More.*

OPPORTU'NE. *adj.* [*opportune*, French; *opportunus*, Latin.] Seaſonable; convenient; fit; timely; well-timed; proper.

There was nothing to be added to this great king's felicity, being at the top of all worldly bliſs, and the perpetual conſtancy of his proſperous ſucceſſes, but an *opportune* death to withdraw him from any future blow of fortune. *Bacon.*

— Will lift us up in ſpite of fate,
Near our ancient ſeat; perhaps in view
Of thoſe bright confines, whence with neighb'ring arms
And *opportune* excurſion, we may chance
Re-enter heav'n. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Conſider'd every creature, which of all
Moſt *opportune* might ſerve his wiles; and found
The ſerpent ſubtleſt beaſt of all the field. *Milton.*

Opportu'nely. *adv.* [from *opportune.*] Seaſonably; conveniently; with opportunity either of time or place.

He was reſolved to chuſe a war rather than to have Bretagne carried by France, being ſituate ſo *opportunely* to annoy England either for coaſt or trade. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Againſt theſe there is a proper objection, that they offend uniformity; whereof I am therefore *opportunely* induced to ſay ſomewhat. *Wotton's Architecture.*

The experiment does *opportunely* ſupply the deficiency. *Boyle.*

Opportu'nity. *n. ſ.* [*opportunité*, Fr. *opportunitas*, Latin.] Fit time; fit place; time; convenience; ſuitableneſs of circumſtances to any end.

A wiſe man will make more *opportunities* than he finds. Mens behaviour ſhould be like their apparel, not too ſtrait but free for exerciſe. *Bacon.*

——— *Opportunity*, like a ſudden guſt,
Hath ſwell'd my calmer thoughts into a tempeſt.
Accurſed *opportunity!*
That work'ſt our thoughts into deſires, deſires
To reſolutions; thoſe being ripe and quicken'd,
Thou giv'ſt them birth, and bring'ſt them forth to action. *Denham.*

Tho' their advice be good, their counſel wiſe,
Yet length ſtill loſes *opportunities*. *Denham.*

I had an *opportunity* to ſee the clouds deſcend, and after it was paſt, to aſcend again ſo high as to get over part of the mountain. *Brown's Travels.*

Neglect no *opportunity* of doing good, nor check thy deſire of doing it, by a vain fear of what may happen. *Atterbury.*

All poets have taken an *opportunity* to give long deſcriptions of the night. *Broome.*

To **OPPO'SE.** *v. a.* [*oppoſer*, French; *oppono*, Latin.] 1. To act againſt; to be adverſe; to hinder; to reſiſt. 2. To put in oppoſition; to offer as an antagoniſt or rival. 3. To place as an obſtacle. 4. To place in front; to place over againſt.

(1.) ——— There's no bottom, none
In my voluptuouſneſs: and my deſire
All continent impediments wou'd o'erbear,
That did *oppoſe* my will. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

(2.) If all men are not naturally equal, I am ſure all ſlaves are; and then I may, without preſumption, *oppoſe* my ſingle opinion to his. *Locke.*

(3.) ——— Since he ſtands obdurate,
And that no lawful means can carry me
Out of his envy's reach, I do *oppoſe*
My patience to his fury. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

I thro' the ſeas purſu'd their exil'd race,
Engag'd the heav'ns, *oppos'd* the ſtormy main;
But billows roar'd and tempeſts rag'd in vain. *Dryden.*

(4.) ——— Her grace ſat down
In a rich chair of ſtate; *oppoſing* freely
The beauty of her perſon to the people. *Shakeſp.*

To **Oppo'se.** *v. n.* 1. To act adverſely. 2. To object in a diſputation; to have the part of raiſing difficulties againſt a tenet ſuppoſed to be right.

(1.) A ſervant, thrill'd with remorſe,
Oppos'd againſt the act, bending his ſword
To his great maſter. *Shak. King Lear.*

He practiſed to diſpatch ſuch of the nobility as were like to *oppoſe* againſt his miſchievous drift, and in ſuch ſort to encumber and weaken the reſt, that they ſhould be no impediments to him. *Hayward.*

Oppo'seless. *adj.* [from *oppoſe.*] Irreſiſtible; not to be oppoſed.

I could bear it longer, and not fall
To quarrel with your great *oppoſeleſs* wills. *Shakeſp.*

Oppo'ser. *n. ſ.* [from *oppoſe.*] One that oppoſes; antagoniſt; enemy; rival.

——— Now the fair goddeſs fortune
Fall deep in love with thee, and her great charms
Miſguide thy *oppoſers* ſwords: bold gentleman!
Proſperity be thy page. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

Brave wits that have made eſſays worthy of immortality; yet by reaſon of envious and more popular *oppoſers*, have ſubmitted to fate, and are almoſt loſt in oblivion. *Glanville.*

I do not ſee how the miniſters could have continued in their ſtations, if their *oppoſers* had agreed about the methods by which they ſhould be ruined. *Swift.*

— A hardy modern chief,
A bold *oppoſer* of divine belief. *Blackmore.*

O'PPOSITE. *adj.* [*oppoſite*, French; *oppoſitus*, Latin.] 1. Placed in front; facing each other. 2. Adverſe; repugnant. 3. Contrary.

(1.) ——— To th' other five,
Their planetary motions and aſpects,

In ſextile, ſquare, trine and *oppoſite*,
Of noxious efficacy. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

(2.) Nothing of a foreign nature, like the trifling novels, by which the reader is miſled into another ſort of pleaſure, *oppoſite* to that which is deſigned in an epick poem. *Dryden.*

This is a proſpect very uneaſy to the luſts and paſſions, and *oppoſite* to the ſtrongeſt deſires of fleſh and blood. *Rogers.*

(3.) In this fallen ſtate of man religion begins with repentance and converſion, the two *oppoſite* terms of which are God and ſin. *Tillotſon.*

Particles of ſpeech have divers, and ſometimes almoſt *oppoſite* ſignifications. *Locke.*

O'PPOSITE. *n. ſ.* Adverſary; opponent; antagoniſt; enemy.

To the beſt and wiſeſt, while they live, the world is continually a froward *oppoſite*, a curious obſerver of their defects and imperfections; their virtues it afterwards as much admireth. *Hooker.*

He is the moſt ſkilful, bloody, and fatal *oppoſite* that you could have found in Illyria. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*

The knight whom fate or happy chance
Shall grace his arms ſo far in equal fight,
From out the bars to force his *oppoſite*,
The prize of valour and of love ſhall gain. *Dryden.*

O'PPOSITELY. *adv.* [from *oppoſite.*] 1. In ſuch a ſituation as to face each other. 2. Adverſely.

(1.) The leſſor pair are joined edge to edge, but not *oppoſitely* with their points downward, but upward. *Grew.*

(2.) I oft have ſeen, when corn was ripe to mow,
And now in dry, and brittle ſtraw did grow,
Winds from all quarters *oppoſitely* blow. *May's Virgil.*

O'PPOSITENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *oppoſite.*] The ſtate of being oppoſite.

OPPOSI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*oppoſition*, Fr. *oppoſitio*, Latin.] 1. Situation ſo as to front ſomething oppoſed; ſtanding over againſt. 2. Hoſtile reſiſtance. 3. Contrariety of affection. 4. Contrariety of intereſt; contrariety of meaſures. 5. Contrariety of meaning; diverſity of meaning. 6. Inconſiſtency.

(2.) ——————— He
Cry'd Oh! and mounted; found no *oppoſition*
From what he look'd for ſhould oppoſe. *Shak.*

Virtue which breaks thro' *oppoſition*,
And all temptation can remove,
Moſt ſhines, and moſt is acceptable above. *Milton.*

He conſiders Lauſus reſcuing his father at the hazard of his own life, as an image of himſelf when he took Anchiſes on his ſhoulders, and bore him ſafe thro' the rage of the fire and the *oppoſition* of his enemies. *Dryd. Du Freſnoy.*

(3.) They who never tried the experiment of a holy life, meaſure the laws of God not by their intrinſical goodneſs, but by the reluctancy and *oppoſition* which they find in their own hearts. *Tillotſon.*

(4.) When the church is taken for the perſons making profeſſion of the chriſtian faith, the catholick is often added in *oppoſition* to hereticks and ſchiſmaticks. *Pearſon.*

(5.) The parts of every true *oppoſition* do always both concern the ſame ſubject, and have reference to the ſame thing, ſith otherwiſe they are but in ſhew oppoſite, not in truth. *Hooker.*

The uſe of language and cuſtom of ſpeech, in all authors I have met with, has gone upon this rule, or maxim, that excluſive terms are always to be underſtood in *oppoſition* only to what they are oppoſed to, and not in oppoſition to what they are not oppoſed to. *Waterland.*

(6.) Reaſon can never permit the mind to reject a greater evidence, to embrace what is leſs evident, nor allow it to entertain probability in *oppoſition* to knowledge and certainty. *Locke.*

To **OPPRESS.** *v. a.* [*oppreſſus*, Lat.] 1. To cruſh by hardſhip or unreaſonable ſeverity. 2. To overpower; to ſubdue.

(1.) Iſrael and Judah were *oppreſſed* together, and all that took them captives held them faſt, they refuſed to let them go. *Jeremiah.*

Alas! a mortal moſt *oppreſt* of thoſe
Whom fate has loaded with a weight of woes. *Pope.*

(2.) ——————— We're not ourſelves,
When nature, being *oppreſt*, commands the mind
To ſuffer with the body. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

——————— In blazing height of noon,
The ſun *oppreſs'd*, is plung'd in thickeſt gloom. *Thomſon.*

OPPRE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*oppreſſion*, Fr. from *oppreſs.*] 1. The act of oppreſſing; cruelty; ſeverity. 2. The ſtate of being oppreſſed; miſery. 3. Hardſhip; calamity. 4. Dulneſs of ſpirit; laſſitude of body.

(1.) If thou ſeeſt the *oppreſſions* of the poor, marvel not at the matter, for he that is higher than the higheſt regardeth. *Eccleſ.*

(2.) ——————— Famine is in thy cheeks;
Need and *oppreſſion* ſtare within thine eyes,
Contempt and beggary hang upon thy back. *Shak.*

Cæſar himſelf has work, and our *oppreſſion*
Exceeds what we expected. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

(3.) We are all ſubject to the ſame accidents; and when we ſee any under particular *oppreſſion*, we ſhould look upon it as the common lot of human nature. *Addiſon.*

(4.) Drouſineſs, *oppreſſion*, heavineſs, and laſſitude, are ſigns of a too plentiful meal. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

OPPRE'SSIVE. *adj.* [from *oppreſs.*] 1. Cruel; inhuman; unjuſtly exactious or ſevere. 2. Heavy; overwhelming.

(2.) ——— Alicia, reach thy friendly arm,
And help me to ſupport that feeble frame,
That nodding totters with *oppreſſive* woe,
And ſinks beneath its load. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

To eaſe the ſoul of one *oppreſſive* weight,
This quits an empire, that embroils a ſtate. *Pope.*

OPPRE'SSOR. *n. ſ.* [*oppreſſeur*, Fr. from *oppreſs.*] One who haraſſes others with unreaſonable or unjuſt ſeverity.

I from *oppreſſors* did the poor defend,
The fatherleſs, and ſuch as had no friend. *Sandys.*

The cries of orphans, and th' *oppreſſor*'s rage,
Had reach'd the ſtars. *Dryden.*

Power when employed to relieve the oppreſſed, and to puniſh the *oppreſſor*, becomes a great bleſſing. *Swift.*

OPPRO'BRIOUS. *adj.* [from *opprobrium*, Lat.] 1. Reproachful; diſgraceful; cauſing infamy; ſcurrilous. 2. Blaſted with infamy.

(1.) Himſelf pronounceth them bleſſed, that ſhould for his name ſake be ſubject to all kinds of ignominy and *opprobrious* malediction. *Hooker.*

They ſee themſelves unjuſtly aſperſed, and vindicate themſelves in terms no leſs *opprobrious*, than thoſe by which they are attacked. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

(2.) ——— I will not here defile
My unſtain'd verſe with his *opprobrious* name. *Daniel.*

Solomon he led by fraud to build
His temple right againſt the temple of God,
On the *opprobrious* hill. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

OPPRO'BRIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *opprobrious.*] Reproachfully; ſcurrilouſly.

Think you, this little prating York
Was not incenſed by his ſubtle mother,
To taunt and ſcorn you thus *opprobriouſly*. *Shakeſp. R. III.*

OPPRO'BRIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *opprobrious.*] Reproachfulneſs; ſcurrility.

To **OPPU'GN.** *v. a.* [*oppugno*, Lat.] To oppoſe; to attack; to reſiſt.

For the eccleſiaſtical laws of this land we are led by a great reaſon to obſerve, and ye be by no neceſſity bound to *oppugn* them. *Hooker.*

They ſaid the manner of their impeachment they could not but conceive did *oppugn* the rights of parliament. *Clarendon.*

If nothing can *oppugn* his love,
And virtue envious ways can prove,

What cannot he confide to do
That brings both love and virtue too? *Hudibras.*

The ingredients reclude oppilations, mundify the blood, and *oppugn* putrefaction. *Harvey.*

OPPU'GNANCY. *n. ſ.* [from *oppugn.*] Oppoſition.

Take but degree away, untune that ſtring,
And hark what diſcord follows, each thing meets
In meer *oppugnancy.* *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſſida.*

OPPU'GNER. *n. ſ.* [from *oppugn.*] One who oppoſes or attacks.

The modern and degenerate Jews be, upon the ſcore of being the great patrons of man's free will, not cauſeleſsly eſteemed the great *oppugners* of God's free grace. *Boyle.*

OPSI'MATHY. *n. ſ.* [ὀψιμαθεια.] Late education; late erudition.

OPSONA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*opſonatio,* Latin.] Catering; a buying proviſions. *Dict.*

O'PTABLE. *adj.* [*optabilis,* Latin.] Deſirable; to be wiſhed.

O'PTATIVE. *adj.* [*optativus,* Latin.] Expreſſive of deſire. [In grammar.] The verb undergoes in Greek a different formation to ſignify wiſhing, which is called the *optative* mood. *Clarke.*

O'PTICAL. *n. ſ.* [ὀπτικος.] Relating to the ſcience of opticks.

It ſeems not agreeable to what anatomiſts and *optical* writers deliver, touching the relation of the two eyes to each other. *Boyle.*

OPTI'CIAN. *n. ſ.* [from *optick.*] One ſkilled in opticks.

O'PTICK. *adj.* [ὀπτικος, *optique,* Fr.] 1. Viſual; producing viſion; ſubſervient to viſion. 2. Relating to the ſcience of viſion.

(1.) May not the harmony and diſcord of colours ariſe from the proportions of the vibrations propagated through the fibres of the *optic* nerves into the brain, as the harmony and diſcord of ſounds ariſe from the proportions of the vibrations of the air? *Newton's Opticks.*

(2.) Where our maſter handleth the contractions of pillars, we have an *optic* rule, that the higher they are, the leſs ſhould be always their diminution aloft, becauſe the eye itſelf doth contract all objects, according to the diſtance. *Wotton.*

O'PTICK. *n. ſ.* An inſtrument of ſight; an organ of ſight.

Can any thing eſcape the perſpicacity of eyes which were before light, and in whoſe *opticks* there is no opacity. *Brown.*

Our corporeal eyes we find
Dazzle the *opticks* of our mind. *Denham.*

You may neglect, or quench, or hate the flame,
Whoſe ſmoke too long obſcur'd your riſing name,
And quickly cold indiff'rence will enſue,
When you love's joys thro' honour's *optick* view. *Prior.*

Why has no man a microſcopick eye?
For this plain reaſon, man is not a fly.
Say what the uſe, were finer *opticks* giv'n,
T' inſpect a mite, not comprehend the heav'n. *Pope.*

O'PTICKS. *n. ſ.* [ὀπτικη.] The ſcience of the nature and laws of viſion.

No ſpherical body of what bigneſs ſoever illuminates the whole ſphere of another, although it illuminate ſomething more than half of a leſſer, according unto the doctrine of *opticks.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Thoſe who deſire ſatisfaction muſt go to the admirable treatiſe of *opticks* by Sir Iſaac Newton. *Cheyne.*

O'PTIMACY. *n. ſ.* [*optimates,* Lat.] Nobility; body of nobles.

In this high court of parliament there is a rare co-ordination of power, a wholeſome mixture betwixt monarchy, *optimacy,* and democracy. *Howel.*

OPTI'MITY. *n. ſ.* [from *optimus.*] The ſtate of being beſt.

O'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*optio,* Lat.] Choice; election.

He decrees to puniſh the contumacy finally, by aſſigning them their own *options.* *Hammond.*

Tranſplantation muſt proceed from the *option* of the people, elſe it ſounds like an exile; ſo the colonies muſt be raiſed by the leave of the king and not by his command. *Bacon.*

Which of theſe two rewards we will receive, he hath left to our *option.* *Smallridge.*

O'PULENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*opulence,* Fr. *opulentia,* Latin.]
O'PULENCY. } Wealth; riches; affluence.

It muſt be a diſcovery of the infinite flatteries that follow youth and *opulency.* *Shakeſp. Timon.*

After eight years ſpent in outward *opulency* and inward murmur, that it was not greater; after vaſt ſums of money and great wealth gotten, he died unlamented. *Clarendon.*

He had been a perſon not only of great *opulency,* but authority. *Atterbury.*

There in full *opulence* a banker dwelt,
Who all the joys and pangs of riches felt;
His ſide-board glitter'd with imagin'd plate,
And his proud fancy held a vaſt eſtate. *Swift.*

O'PULENT. *adj.* [*opulent,* Fr. *opulentus,* Lat.] Rich; wealthy; affluent.

He made him his ally, and provoked a mighty and *opulent* king by an offenſive war in his quarrel. *Bacon.*

To begin with the ſuppoſed policy of gratifying only the rich and *opulent.* Does our wiſe man think that the grandee whom he courts does not ſee through all the little plots of his courtſhip. *South.*

O'PULENTLY. *adv.* [from *opulent.*] Richly; with ſplendour.

OR. *conjunct.* [oðeꞃ, Saxon.] 1. A disjunctive particle, marking diſtribution, and ſometimes oppoſition. 2. It correſponds to *either*; he muſt *either* fall *or* fly. 3. It ſometimes, but rather inelegantly, ſtands for *either.* 4. *Or* is ſometimes redundant, but is then more properly omitted. 5. [Oꞃ, or æꞃe, Sax.] Before; *or ever,* is *before ever.* Obſolete.

(1.) Inquire what the antients thought concerning this world, whether it was to periſh *or* no; whether to be deſtroyed or to ſtand eternally? *Burnet.*

He my muſe's homage ſhould receive,
If I cou'd write, *or* Holles cou'd forgive. *Garth.*

By intenſe ſtudy, *or* application to buſineſs that requires little action, the digeſtion of foods will ſoon proceed more ſlowly, and with more uneaſineſs. *Blackmore.*

Every thing that can be divided by the mind into two or more ideas, is called complex. *Watts's Logick.*

(2.) At Venice you may go to any houſe *either* by land or water. *Addiſon.*

(3.) For thy vaſt bounties are ſo numberleſs,
That them *or* to conceal, or elſe to tell,
Is equally impoſſible. *Cowley.*

(4.) How great ſoever the ſins of any unreformed perſon are, Chriſt died for him becauſe he died for all, only he muſt reform and forſake his ſins, *or* elſe he ſhall never receive benefit of his death. *Hammond.*

(5.) *Or* we go to the declaration of this pſalm, it ſhall be convenient to ſhew who did write this pſalm. *Fiſher.*

——The dead man's knell
Is there ſcarce aſk'd for whom, and good men's lives
Expire before the flowers in their caps,
Dying *or e'er* they ſicken. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Learn before thou ſpeak, and uſe phyſick *or ever* thou be ſick. *Ecclus.* xviii. 19.

OR. *n. ſ.* [French.] Gold. A term of heraldry.

——The ſhow'ry arch
With liſted colours gay, *or,* azure, gules,
Delights and puzzles the beholders eyes. *Philips.*

O'RACH. *n. ſ.* [*atriplex.*] There are thirteen ſpecies; garden *orach,* was cultivated as a culinary herb, and uſed as ſpinach, though it is not generally liked by the Engliſh, but ſtill eſteemed by the French. *Miller.*

O'RACLE. *n. ſ.* [*oracle,* Fr. *oraculum,* Lat.] 1. Something delivered by ſupernatural wiſdom. 2. The place where, or perſon of whom the determinations of heaven are enquired. 3. Any perſon or place where certain deciſions are obtained. 4. One famed for wiſdom; one whoſe determinations are not to be diſputed.

(1.) The main principle whereupon our belief of all things therein contained dependeth, is, that the ſcriptures are the *oracles* of God himſelf. *Hooker.*

(2.) Why, by the verities on thee made good,
May they not be my *oracles* as well,
And ſet me up in hope? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

God hath now ſent his living *oracle*
Into the world to teach his final will,
And ſends his ſpirit of truth henceforth to dwell,
In pious hearts, an inward *oracle*,
To all truth requiſite for men to know. *Milton.*

(3.) There mighty nations ſhall enquire their doom,
The world's great *oracle* in times to come. *Pope.*

To O'RACLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To utter oracles. A word not received.

No more ſhalt thou by *oracling* abuſe
The gentiles. *Milton.*

ORA'CULAR.
ORA'CULOUS. } *adj.* [from *oracle.*] 1. Uttering oracles; reſembling oracles. 2. Poſitive; authoritative; magiſterial; dogmatical. 3. Obſcure; ambiguous; like the anſwers of ancient oracles.

(1.) Thy counſel would be as the oracle of
Urim and thummim, thoſe *oraculous* gems
On Aaron's breaſt, or tongue of ſeers old
Infallible. *Milton's Paradiſe Reg.*

Here Charles contrives the ord'ring of his ſtates,
Here he reſolves his neighb'ring princes fates:
What nation ſhall have peace, where war be made,
Determin'd is in this *orac'lous* ſhade. *Waller.*

They have ſomething venerable and *oracular*, in that unadorned gravity and ſhortneſs in the expreſſion. *Pope.*

Th' *orac'lous* ſeer frequents the Pharian coaſt,
Proteus a name tremendous o'er the main. *Pope.*

(2.) Though their general acknowledgments of the weakneſs of human underſtanding look like cold and ſceptical diſcouragements; yet the particular expreſſions of their ſentiments are as *oraculous* as if they were omniſcient. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

(3.) He ſpoke *oraculous* and ſly,
He'd neither grant the queſtion, nor deny. *King.*

ORA'CULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *oraculous.*] In manner of an oracle.

The teſtimonies of antiquity, and ſuch as paſs *oraculouſly* amongſt us, were not always ſo exact as to examine the doctrine they delivered. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Hence riſe the branching beech and vocal oak,
Where Jove of old *oraculouſly* ſpoke. *Dryden.*

ORA'CULOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *oracular.*] The ſtate of being oracular.

O'RAISON. *n. ſ.* [*oraiſon*, Fr. *oratio*, Latin.] Prayer; verbal ſupplication, or oral worſhip: more frequently written *oriſon*. This word is pronounced ſhort both by *Shakeſpeare* and *Dryden*; *oriſon* is ſometimes long and ſometimes ſhort.

Stay, let's hear the *oraiſons* he makes. *Shakeſp.*

Buſineſs might ſhorten, not diſturb her pray'r;
Heav'n had the beſt, if not the greater ſhare:
An active life, long *oraiſons* forbids,
Yet ſtill ſhe pray'd, for ſtill ſhe pray'd by deeds. *Dryden.*

O'RAL. *adj.* [*oral*, Fr. *os*, *oris*, Lat.] Delivered by mouth; not written.

Oral diſcourſe, whoſe tranſient faults dying with the ſound that gives them life, and ſo not ſubject to a ſtrict review, more eaſily eſcapes obſervation. *Locke on Education.*

St. John was appealed to as the living oracle of the church; and as his *oral* teſtimony laſted the firſt century, many have obſerved, that by a particular providence ſeveral of our Saviour's diſciples, and of the early converts, lived to a very great age, that they might perſonally convey the truth of the goſpel to thoſe times which were very remote. *Addiſon.*

O'RALLY. *adv.* [from *oral.*] By mouth; without writing.

Oral tradition were incompetent without written monuments to derive to us the original laws of a kingdom, becauſe they are complex, not *orally* traducible to ſo great a diſtance of ages. *Hale's Common Law.*

O'RANGE. *n. ſ.* [*orange*, Fr. *aurantia*, Lat.] The leaves have two lobes or appendages at their baſe like ears, and cut in form of a heart; the fruit is round and depreſſed, and of a yellow colour when ripe, in which it differs from the citron and lemon. The ſpecies are eight. *Miller.*

I will diſcharge it in your ſtraw-colour'd beard, your *orange* tawny beard. *Shakeſp. Midſummer Night's Dream.*

The notary came aboard, holding in his hand a fruit like an *orange*, but of colour between *orange*, tawny and ſcarlet, which caſt a moſt excellent odour, and is uſed for a preſervative againſt infection. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

The ideas of *orange* colour and azure, produced in the mind by the ſame infuſion of lignum nephriticum, are no leſs diſtinct ideas than thoſe of the ſame colours taken from two different bodies. *Locke.*

—— Fine *oranges*, ſauce for your veal,
Are charming when ſqueez'd in a pot of brown ale. *Swift.*

The punic granate op'd its roſe-like flow'rs.
The *orange* breath'd its aromatic pow'rs. *Harte.*

O'RANGERY. *n. ſ.* [*orangerie*, Fr.] Plantation of oranges.

A kitchen garden is a more pleaſant ſight than the fineſt *orangery*, or artificial green houſe. *Spectator.*

O'RANGEMUSK. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of pear.

O'RANGEWIFE. *n. ſ.* [*orange* and *wife.*] A woman who ſells oranges.

You wear out a good wholeſome forenoon in hearing a cauſe between an *orangewife* and a foſſet ſeller. *Shakeſp.*

O'RANGETAWNEY. *adj.* [*orange* and *tawney.*] Red, reſembling an orange.

Baronets, or knights of Nova Scotia, are commonly diſtinguiſhed from others by a ribbon of *orangetawney*. *Heylyn.*

ORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*oration*, Fr. *oratio*, Lat.] A ſpeech made according to the laws of rhetorick; a harangue; a declamation.

—— There ſhall I try,
In my *oration*, how the people take
The cruel iſſue of theſe bloody men. *Shakeſp. Jul. Cæſ.*

This gives life and ſpirit to every thing that is ſpoken, awakens the dulleſt ſpirits, and adds a ſingular grace and excellency both to the perſon and his *oration*. *Watts.*

ORATO'RICAL. *adj.* [from *oratour.*] Rhetorical; befitting an oratour.

Where he ſpeaks in an *oratorical*, affecting, or perſuaſive way, let this be explained by other places where he treats of the ſame theme in a doctrinal way. *Watts.*

O'RATOUR. *n. ſ.* [*orateur*, Fr. *orator*, Lat.] 1. A publick ſpeaker; a man of eloquence. 2. A petitioner. This ſenſe is uſed in addreſſes to chancery.

(1.) Poor queen and ſon! your labour is but loſt:
For Warwick is a ſubtle *orator*. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

As when of old ſome *orator* renown'd,
In Athens or free Rome, where eloquence
Flouriſh'd, ſince mute! to ſome great cauſe addreſs'd,
Stood in himſelf collected; while each part,
Motion, each act, won audience. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

It would be altogether vain and improper in matters belonging to an *orator* to pretend to ſtrict demonſtration. *Wilkins.*

The conſtant deſign of both theſe *orators* in all their ſpeeches, was to drive ſome one particular point. *Swift.*

I have liſtened to an *orator* of this ſpecies, without being able to underſtand one ſingle ſentence. *Swift.*

—— Both *orators* ſo much renown'd,
In their own depths of eloquence were drown'd. *Dryden.*

O'RATORY. *n. ſ.* [*oratoria ars*, Lat.] 1. Eloquence; rhetorical expreſſion. 2. Exerciſe of eloquence. 3. [*Oratoire*, French.] *Oratory* ſignifies a private place, which is deputed and allotted for prayer alone, and not for the general celebration of divine ſervice. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

(1.) Each paſture ſtored with ſheep feeding with ſober ſecurity, while the pretty lambs with bleating *oratory* craved the dams comfort. *Sidney.*

——When a world of men
Could not prevail with all their *oratory*,
Yet hath a woman's kindneſs over-rul'd. *Shakeſp.*

When my *oratory* grew tow'rd end,
I bid them that did love their country's good,
Cry, God ſave Richard. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

——Sighs now breath'd
Unutterable, which the ſpirit of pray'r
Inſpir'd, and wing'd for heav'n with ſpeedier flight
Than loudeſt *oratory*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

By this kind of *oratory* and profeſſing to decline their own inclinations and wiſhes, purely for peace and unity, they prevailed over thoſe who were ſtill ſurpriſed. *Clarendon.*

Hammond's ſubjects were ſuch as had greateſt influence on practice, which he preſt with moſt affectionate tenderneſs, making tears part of his *oratory*. *Fell.*

The former, who had to deal with a people of much more politeneſs, learning, and wit, laid the greateſt weight of his *oratory* upon the ſtrength of his arguments. *Swift.*

Come harmleſs characters, that no one hit,
Come Henley's *oratory*, Oſborn's wit. *Pope.*

(2.) The Romans had ſeiſed upon the fleet of the Antiates, among which there were ſix armed with roſtra, with which the conſul Menenius adorned the publick place of *oratory*. *Arbuthnot.*

(3.) They began to erect to themſelves *oratories* not in any ſumptuous or ſtately manner, which neither was poſſible by reaſon of the poor eſtate of the church, and had been perilous in regard of the world's envy towards them. *Hooker.*

Do not omit thy prayers for want of a good *oratory* or place to pray in; nor thy duty for want of temporal encouragements. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

ORB. *n. ſ.* [*orbe*, Fr. *orbis*, Latin.] 1. Sphere; orbicular body. 2. Circular body. 3. Mundane ſphere; celeſtial body; light of heaven. 4. Wheel; any rolling body. 5. Circle; line drawn round. 6. Circle deſcribed by any of the mundane ſpheres. 7. Period; revolution of time. 8. Sphere of action. 9 It is applied by *Milton* to the eye, as being luminous and ſpherical.

(1.) A mighty collection of water incloſed in the bowels of the earth, conſtitutes an huge *orb* in the interior or central parts; upon the ſurface of which *orb* of water the terreſtrial ſtrata are expanded. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

(2.) They with a ſtorm of darts to diſtance drive
The Trojan chief; who held at bay from far,
On his Vulcanian *orb* ſuſtain'd the war. *Dryden.*

(3.) ———In the floor of heav'n
There's not the ſmalleſt *orb* which thou behold'ſt
But in his motion like an angel ſings,
Still quiring to the young-ey'd cherubims. *Shakeſp.*

(4.) ———The *orbs*
Of his fierce chariot roll'd as with the ſound
Of torrent floods. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

(5.) Does the ſon learn action from the father? Yet all his activity is but in the epicycle of a family: whereas a ſubject's motion is in a larger *orb*. *Holyday.*

(6.) Aſtronomers, to ſolve the phenomena, framed to their conceit eccentricks and epicycles, and a wonderful engine of *orbs*, though no ſuch things were. *Bacon.*

With ſmiling aſpect you ſerenely move,
In your fifth *orb*, and rule the realm of love. *Dryden.*

(7.) ———Self-begot, ſelf-rais'd,
By our own quick'ning pow'r, when fatal courſe
Had circled his full *orb*, the birth mature
Of this our native heav'n. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

(8.) ———Will you again unknit
This churliſh knot of all abhorred war,
And move in that obedient *orb* again,
Where you did give a fair and nat'ral light. *Shakeſp.*

(9.) A drop ſerene hath quench'd their *orbs*,
Or dim ſuffuſion veil'd. *Milton.*

Orba'tion. *n. ſ.* [*orbatus*, Lat.] Privation of parents or children.

O'rbed. *adj.* [from *orb*.] 1. Round; circular; orbicular. 2. Formed into a circle. 3. Rounded.

(1.) ——All thoſe ſayings will I overſwear,
And all thoſe ſwearings keep as true in ſoul,
As doth that *orbed* continent the fire,
That ſevers day from night. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

(2.) Truth and juſtice then
Will down return to men,
Orb'd in a rainbow, and like glories wearing. *Milton.*

(3.) ——A golden axle did the work uphold,
Gold was the beam, the wheels were *orb'd* with gold. *Add.*

Orbi'cular. *adj.* [*orbiculaire*, Fr. *orbiculatus*, Lat.] 1. Spherical. 2. Circular; approaching to circularity.

(1.) He ſhall monarchy with thee divide
Of all things, parted by th' empyreal bounds,
His quadrature from thy *orbicular* world. *Milton.*

(2.) The form of their bottom is not the ſame; for whereas before it was of an *orbicular* make, they now look as if they were preſſed. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

By a circle I underſtand not here a perfect geometrical circle, but an *orbicular* figure, whoſe length is equal to its breadth, and which as to ſenſe may ſeem circular. *Newton.*

Orbi'cularly. *adv.* [from *orbicular*.] Spherically; circularly.

Orbi'cularneſs. *n. ſ.* [from *orbicular*.] The ſtate of being orbicular.

Orbi'culated. *adj.* [*orbiculatus*, Lat.] Moulded into an orb.

O'rbit. *n. ſ.* [*orbite*, Fr. *orbita*, Latin.] 1. The line deſcribed by the revolution of a planet. 2. A ſmall orb. Not proper.

(1.) Suppoſe more ſuns in proper *orbits* roll'd,
Diſſolv'd the ſnows and chac'd the polar cold. *Blackm.*

Suppoſe the earth placed nearer to the ſun, and revolve for inſtance in the *orbit* of Mercury; there the whole ocean would even boil with extremity of heat, and be all exhaled into vapours; all plants and animals would be ſcorched. *Bentley.*

(2.) Attend, and you diſcern it in the fair
Conduct and finger, or reclaim a hair;
Or roll the lucid *orbit* of an eye;
On in full joy elaborate a ſigh. *Young.*

O'rbity. *n. ſ.* [*orbus*, Latin.] Loſs, or want of parents or children. *Bacon.*

O'rby. *adj.* [from *orb*.] Reſembling an orb. Not uſed.

It ſmote Atrides *orbie* targe; but runne not through the braſſe. *Chapman.*

———When, now arraid
The world was with the ſpring; and *orbie* houres
Had gone the round againe, through herbs and flowers. *Chapman.*

Orc. *n. ſ.* [*orca*, Lat. ὄρυγα.] A ſort of ſea-fiſh. *Ainſ.*

An iſland ſalt and bare,
The haunt of ſeals and *orcs*, and ſea-maws clang. *Milton.*

O'rchal. *n. ſ.* A ſtone from which a blue colour is made. *Ainſw.*

O'rchanet. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſ.*

O'rchard. *n. ſ.* [either *hortyard* or *wortyard*, ſays *Skinner*; oꞃtȝeaꞃꝺ, Saxon, *Junius*.] A garden of fruit-trees.

Planting of *orchards* is very profitable, as well as pleaſurable. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

They overcome their riches, not by making
Baths, *orchards*, fiſh pools. *Ben. Johnſon.*

His parſonage-houſe from an incommodious ruin he had rendered a fair and pleaſant dwelling, with the conveniences of gardens and *orchards*. *Fell.*

Her private *orchards* wall'd on ev'ry ſide,
To lawleſs Sylvans all acceſs deny'd. *Pope.*

O'RCHESTRE. *n. ſ.* [French; ὀρχήστρα.] The place where the muſicians are ſet at a publick ſhow.

Ord. *n. ſ.* An edge or ſharpneſs; as in *ordhelm*, *ordbright*, &c. and in the Iſlandiſh tongue *ord* ſignifies a ſpear or dart.

Gibſon.—*Ord*, in old Engliſh, ſignified *beginning*; whence probably the proverbial phraſe *odds* [*ords*] *and ends*, for ſcraps or remnants, and perhaps *orts* for waſte proviſion.

To ORDA'IN. *v. a.* [*ordino*, Lat. *ordonner*, Fr.] 1. To appoint; to decree. 2. To eſtabliſh; to ſettle; to inſtitute. 3. To ſet in an office. 4. To inveſt with miniſterial function, or ſacerdotal power.

(1.) Know the cauſe why muſick was *ordain'd*;
Was it not to refreſh the mind of man
After his ſtudies, or his uſual pain. *Shakeſp.*

Jeroboam *ordained* a feaſt. 1 *Kings*, xii. 32.

As many as were *ordained* to eternal life, believed. *Acts.*

He commanded us to teſtify that it is he which was *ordained* of God to be the judge of quick and dead. *Acts*, x. 42.

To ſouls oppreſs'd and dumb with grief,
The Gods *ordain* this kind relief,
That muſick ſhould in ſounds convey
What dying lovers dare not ſay. *Waller.*

— The fatal tent,
The ſcene of death, and place *ordain'd* for puniſhment. *Dryden.*

My reaſon bends to what thy eyes *ordain*;
For I was born to love, and thou to reign. *Prior.*

(2.) ——— Mulmutius
Ordain'd our laws, whoſe uſe the ſword of Cæſar
Hath too much mangled. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

I will *ordain* a place for Iſrael. 1 *Chron.* xvii. 9.

God from Sinai deſcending, will himſelf
In thunder, lightning, and loud trumpets ſound,
Ordain them laws. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Some laws *ordain*, and ſome attend the choice
Of holy ſenates, and elect by voice. *Dryden.*

(3.) All ſignified unto you by a man, who is *ordained* over the affairs, ſhall be utterly deſtroyed. *Eſther*, xiii. 6.

(4.) Meletius was *ordained* by Arian biſhops, and yet his ordination was never queſtioned. *Stillingfleet.*

ORDA'INER. *n. ſ.* [from *ordain*.] He who ordains.

O'RDEAL. *n. ſ.* [oꞃdal, Sax. *ordalium*, low Lat. *ordalie*, Fr.] A trial by fire or water, by which the perſon accuſed appealed to Heaven, by walking blindfold over hot bars of iron; or being thrown, I ſuppoſe, into the water; whence the vulgar trial of witches.

Their *ordeal* laws they uſed in doubtful caſes, when clear proofs wanted. *Hakewill on Providence.*

In the time of king John, the purgation per ignem et aquam, or the trial by *ordeal* continued; but it ended with this king. *Hale.*

O'RDER. *n. ſ.* [*ordo*, Lat. *ordre*, Fr.] 1. Method; regular diſpoſition. 2. Eſtabliſhed proceſs. 3. Proper ſtate. 4. Regularity; ſettled mode. 5. Mandate; precept; command. 6. Rule; regulation. 7. Regular government. 8. A ſociety of dignified perſons diſtinguiſhed by marks of honour. 9. A rank, or claſs. 10. A religious fraternity. 11. [In the plural.] Hierarchical ſtate. 12. Means to an end. 13. Meaſures; care. 14. [In architecture.] A ſyſtem of the ſeveral members, ornaments, and proportions of columns and pilaſters; or it is a regular arrangement of the projecting parts of a building, eſpecially thoſe of a column; ſo as to form one beautiful whole: or *order* is a certain rule for the proportions of columns, and for the figures which ſome of the parts ought to have, on the account of the proportions that are given them. There are five *orders* of columns; three of which are Greek, *viz.* the doric, ionic, and corinthian; and two Italian, *viz.* the tuſcan and compoſite. The whole is compoſed of two parts at leaſt, the column and the entablature, and of four parts at the moſt; where there is a pedeſtal under the columns, and one acroter or little pedeſtal on the top of the entablature. The column has three parts; the baſe, the ſhaft, and the capital; which parts are all different in the ſeveral *orders*. In the tuſcan *order*, any height being given, divide it into ten parts and three quarters, called diameters, by diameters is meant the thickneſs of the ſhaft at the bottom, the pedeſtal having two; the column with baſe and capital, ſeven; and the entablature one and three quarters. In the doric *order*, the whole height being given, is divided into twelve diameters or parts, and one third; the pedeſtal having two and one third, the column eight, and the entablature two. In the ionic *order*, the whole height is divided into thirteen diameters and a half, the pedeſtal having two and two thirds, the column nine, and the entablature one and four fifths. In the corinthian *order*, the whole height is divided into fourteen diameters and a half, the pedeſtal having three, the column nine and a half, and the entablature two. In the compoſite *order*, the whole height is divided into fifteen diameters and one third; the pedeſtal having three and one third, the column ten, and the entablature two. In a colonnade or range of pillars, the intercolumniation or ſpace between columns in the tuſcan *order*, is four diameters. In the doric *order*, two and three quarters; in the ionic *order*, two and a quarter; in the corinthian *order*, two; and in the compoſite *order*, one and a half. *Builder's Dict.*

(1.) To know the true ſtate of Solomon's houſe, I will keep this *order*; I will ſet forth the end of our foundation, the inſtruments for our works, the ſeveral employments aſſigned, and the ordinances we obſerve. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

As St. Paul was full of the doctrine of the goſpel; ſo it lay all clear and in *order*, open to his view. *Locke.*

(2.) The moderator, when either of the diſputants breaks the rules, may interpoſe to keep them to *order*. *Watts.*

(3.) Any of the faculties wanting, or out of *order*, produce ſuitable defects in mens underſtandings. *Locke.*

(4.) This *order* with her ſorrow ſhe accords,
Which orderleſs all form of *order* brake. *Daniel.*

Kings are the fathers of their country, but unleſs they keep their own eſtates, they are ſuch fathers as the ſons maintain, which is againſt the *order* of Nature. *Davenant.*

(5.) Give *order* to my ſervants, that they take
No note of our being abſent. *Shakeſp. Mer. of Ven.*

If the lords of the council iſſued out any *order* againſt them, or if the king ſent a proclamation for their repair to their houſes, preſently ſome nobleman publiſhed a proteſtation againſt thoſe *orders* and proclamations. *Clarendon.*

Upon this new fright, an *order* was made by both houſes for diſarming all the papiſts in England; upon which, and the like *orders*, though ſeldom any thing was after done, yet it ſerved to keep up the apprehenſions in the people, of dangers and deſigns, and to diſincline them from any reverence or affection to the queen. *Clarendon.*

When chriſtians became a diſtinct body, courts were ſet up by the *order* of the Apoſtles themſelves, to miniſter judicial proceſs. *Kettleworth.*

I have received an *order* under your hand for a thouſand pounds in words at length. *Tatler.*

(6.) The church hath authority to eſtabliſh that for an *order* at one time, which at another time it may aboliſh, and in both do well. *Hooker.*

(7.) The night, their number, and the ſudden act
Would daſh all *order*, and protect their fact. *Daniel.*

As there is no church, where there is no *order*, no miniſtry; ſo where the ſame *order* and miniſtry is, there is the ſame church. *Pearſon.*

(8.) ——————Elves,
The ſeveral chairs of *order* look you ſcour,
With juice of balm and ev'ry precious flow'r. *Shakeſp.*

Princes many times make themſelves deſires, and ſet their hearts upon toys; ſometimes upon a building, ſometimes upon erecting of an *order*. *Bacon.*

She left immortal trophies of her fame,
And to the nobleſt *order* gave the name. *Dryden.*

By ſhining marks, diſtinguiſh'd they appear,
And various *orders* various enſigns bear. *Granville.*

(9.) The king commanded the high prieſt and the prieſts of the ſecond *order*, to bring forth out of the temple all the veſſels. *2 Kings*, xxiii. 4.

—— Th' Almighty ſeeing,
From his tranſcendent ſeat the ſaints among,
To thoſe bright *orders* utter'd thus his voice. *Milton.*

Like uſe you make of the equivocal word dignity, which is of *order*, or office, or dominion; or nature; and you artificially blend and confound all together. *Waterland.*

(10.) Find a bare foot brother out,
One of our *order* to aſſociate me,
Here viſiting the ſick. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

(11.) If the faults of men in *orders* are only to be judged among themſelves, they are all in ſome ſort parties. *Dryden.*

Having in his youth made a good progreſs in learning, that he might dedicate himſelf more intirely to religion, he entered into holy *orders*, and in a few years became renowned for his ſanctity of life. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

When Ouranius firſt entered into holy *orders*, he had haughtineſs in his temper, a great contempt and diſregard for all fooliſh and unreaſonable people; but he has prayed away this ſpirit. *Law.*

(12.) Virgins muſt remember, that the virginity of the body is only excellent in *order* to the purity of the ſoul; for in the ſame degree that virgins live more ſpiritually than other perſons, in the ſame degree is their virginity a more excellent ſtate. *Taylor's Rule of living Holy.*

We ſhould behave reverently towards the Divine Majeſty, and juſtly towards men; and in *order* to the better diſcharge of theſe duties, we ſhould govern ourſelves in the uſe of ſenſual delights, with temperance. *Tillotſon.*

The beſt knowledge is that which is of greateſt uſe in *order* to our eternal happineſs. *Tillotſon.*

What we ſee is in *order* only to what we do not ſee; and both theſe ſtates muſt be joined together. *Atterbury.*

One man purſues power in *order* to wealth, and another wealth in *order* to power, which laſt is the ſafer way, and generally followed. *Swift.*

(13.) It were meet you ſhould take ſome *order* for the ſoldiers, which are now firſt to be diſcharged and diſpoſed of ſome way; which may otherwiſe grow to as great inconvenience as all this that you have quit us from. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

——— Provide me ſoldiers,
Whilſt I take *order* for mine own affairs. *Shakeſp.*

The money promiſed unto the king, he took no *order* for, albeit Soſtratus required it. *2 Mac.* iv. 27.

If any of the family be diſtreſſed, *order* is taken for their relief and competent means to live. *Bacon.*

To **O'RDER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To regulate; to adjuſt; to manage; to conduct. 2. To manage; to procure. 3. To methodiſe; to diſpoſe fitly. 4. To direct; to command. 5. To ordain to ſacerdotal function.

(1.) To him that *ordereth* his converſation aright, will I ſhew the ſalvation of God. *Pſ.* l. 23.

As the ſun when it ariſeth in the heaven, ſo is the beauty of a good wife in the *ordering* of her houſe. *Ecclus.* xxvi. 16.

Thou haſt *ordered* all in meaſure, number, and weight. *Wiſd.* xi. 20.

Bias being aſked how a man ſhould *order* his life? anſwered, as if a man ſhould live long, or die quickly. *Bacon.*

(2.) The kitchin clerk that hight digeſtion,
Did *order* all the cates in ſeemly wiſe. *Spenſer.*

(3.) Theſe were the *orderings* of them in their ſervice, to come into the houſe of the Lord. *1 Chron.* xxiv. 19.

(5.) The book requireth due examination, and giveth liberty to object any crime againſt ſuch as are to be *ordered*. *Whitgift.*

To **O'RDER.** *v. n.* To give command; to give direction.

So ſpake the univerſal Lord, and ſeem'd
So *ordering*. *Milton.*

O'RDERER. *n. ſ.* [from *order*.] One that orders, methodiſes, or regulates.

That there ſhould be a great diſpoſer and *orderer* of all things, a wiſe rewarder and puniſher of good and evil, hath appeared ſo equitable to men, that they have concluded it neceſſary. *Suckling.*

O'RDERLESS. *adj.* [from *order*.] Diſorderly; out of rule.

All form is formleſs, order *orderleſs*,
Save what is oppoſite to England's love. *Shakeſp.*

O'RDERLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *orderly*.] Regularity; methodicalneſs.

O'RDERLY. *adj.* [from *order*.] 1. Methodical; regular. 2. Obſervant of method. 3. Not tumultuous; well regulated. 4. According with eſtabliſhed method.

(1.) The book requireth but *orderly* reading. *Hooker.*

(2.) ——— Then to their dams
Lets in their yong; and wondrous *orderly*,
With manly haſte, diſpatcht his houſwifery. *Chapman.*

(3.) Balfour, by an *orderly* and well-governed march, paſſed in the king's quarters without any conſiderable loſs, to a place of ſafety. *Clarendon.*

(4.) As for the orders eſtabliſhed, ſith the law of Nature, of God and man, do all favour that which is in being, till *orderly* judgment of deciſion be given againſt it, it is but juſtice to exact obedience of you. *Hooker.*

A clergy reformed from popery in ſuch a manner, as happily to preſerve the mean between the two extremes, in doctrine, worſhip, and government, perfected this reformation by quiet and *orderly* methods, free from thoſe confuſions and tumults that elſewhere attended it. *Atterbury.*

O'RDERLY. *adv.* [from *order*.] Methodically; according to order; regularly; according to rule.

All parts of knowledge have been thought by wiſe men to be then moſt *orderly* delivered and proceeded in, when they are drawn to their firſt original. *Hooker.*

Aſk him his name, and *orderly* proceed
To ſwear him. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

—— Make it *orderly* and well,
According to the faſhion of the time. *Shakeſp.*

It is walled with brick and ſtone, intermixed *orderly*. *Sandys.*

How ſhould thoſe active particles, juſtled by the occurſion of other bodies, whereof there is an infinite ſtore, ſo *orderly* keep their cells without any alteration of ſite. *Glanville.*

In the body, when the principal parts, the heart and liver do their offices, and all the inferior ſmaller veſſels act *orderly* and duly, there ariſes a ſweet enjoyment upon the whole, which we call health. *South's Sermons.*

O'RDINABLE. *adj.* [*ordino*, Lat.] Such as may be appointed.

All the ways of œconomy God hath uſed toward a rational creature, to reduce mankind to that courſe of living which is moſt perfectly agreeable to our nature, and by the mercy of God *ordinable* to eternal bliſs. *Hammond.*

O'RDINAL. *adj.* [*ordinal*, Fr. *ordinalis*, Lat.] Noting order: as, ſecond, third.

The moon's age is thus found, add to the epact the day of the month and the *ordinal* number of that month from March incluſive, becauſe the epact begins at March, and the ſum of thoſe, caſting away thirty or twenty-nine, as often as it ariſeth, is the age of the moon. *Holder.*

O'RDINAL. *n. ſ.* [*ordinal*, Fr. *ordinale*, Lat.] A ritual; a book containing orders. *Ainſ.*

O'RDINANCE. *n. ſ.* [*ordonnance*, Fr.] 1. Law; rule; preſcript. 2. Obſervance commanded. 3. Appointment. 4. A cannon. It is now generally written for diſtinction *ordnance*; its derivation is not certain; perhaps when the word *cannon* was firſt introduced, it was miſtaken for *canon*, and ſo not improperly tranſlated *ordinance*. It is commonly uſed in a collective ſenſe for more cannons than one.

(1.) It ſeemeth hard to plant any ſound *ordinance*, or reduce them to a civil government; ſince all their ill cuſtoms are permitted unto them. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

—— Let Richard and Elizabeth,
The true ſucceeders of each royal houſe,
By God's fair *ordinance* conjoin together. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) One *ordinance* ought not to exclude the other, much leſs to diſparage the other, and leaſt of all to undervalue that which is the moſt eminent. *Taylor.*

(3.) Things created to ſhew bare heads,
When one but of my *ordinance* ſtood up,
To ſpeak of peace or war. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

(4.) Caves and womby vaultages of France,
Shall chide your treſpaſs and return your mock,
In ſecond accent to his *ordinance.* *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

O'RDINARILY. *adv.* [from *ordinary.*] 1. According to eſtabliſhed rules; according to ſettled method. 2. Commonly; uſually.

(1.) We are not to look that the church ſhould change her publick laws and ordinances, made according to that which is judged *ordinarily*, and commonly fitteſt for the whole, although it chance that for ſome particular men the ſame be found inconvenient. *Hooker.*

Springs and rivers do not derive the water which they *ordinarily* refund, from rain. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

(2.) The inſtances of human ignorance were not only clear ones, but ſuch as are not ſo *ordinarily* ſuſpected. *Glanville.*

Prayer ought to be more than *ordinarily* fervent and vigorous before the ſacrament. *South.*

O'RDINARY. *adj.* [*ordinarius*, Latin.] 1. Eſtabliſhed; methodical; regular. 2. Common; uſual. 3. Mean; of low rank. 4. Ugly; not handſome: as, ſhe is an *ordinary* woman.

(1.) Though in arbitrary governments there may be a body of laws obſerved in the *ordinary* forms of juſtice, they are not ſufficient to ſecure any rights to the people; becauſe they may be diſpenſed with. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

The ſtanding *ordinary* means of conviction failing to influence them, it is not to be expected that any extraordinary means ſhould be able to do it. *Atterbury.*

Through the want of a ſincere intention of pleaſing God in all our actions, we fall into ſuch irregularities of life, as by the *ordinary* means of grace we ſhould have power to avoid. *Law.*

(2.) Yet did ſhe only utter her doubt to her daughters, thinking, ſince the worſt was paſt ſhe would attend a further occaſion, leſt over much haſte might ſeem to proceed of the *ordinary* miſlike between ſiſters in law. *Sidney.*

It is ſufficient that Moſes have the *ordinary* credit of an hiſtorian given him. *Tillotſon.*

This deſignation of the perſon our author is more than *ordinary* obliged to take care of, becauſe he hath made the conveyance, as well as the power itſelf, ſacred. *Locke.*

There is nothing more *ordinary* than children's receiving into their minds propoſitions from their parents; which being faſtened by degrees, are at laſt, whether true or falſe, riveted there. *Locke.*

Method is not leſs requiſite in *ordinary* converſation, than in writing. *Addiſon.*

(3.) Theſe are the paths wherein ye have walked, that are of the *ordinary* ſort of men; theſe are the very ſteps ye have trodden, and the manifeſt degrees whereby ye are of your guides and directors trained up in that ſchool. *Hooker.*

Men of common capacity, and but *ordinary* judgment, are not able to diſcern what things are fitteſt for each kind and ſtate of regiment. *Hooker.*

Every *ordinary* reader, upon the publiſhing of a new poem, has will and ill-nature enough to turn ſeveral paſſages of it into ridicule, and very often in the right place. *Addiſon.*

My ſpeculations, ſold ſingle, are delights for the rich and wealthy; after ſome time they come to the market in great quantities, and are every *ordinary* man's money. *Addiſon.*

You will wonder how ſuch an *ordinary* fellow as Wood, could get his majeſty's broad ſeal. *Swift.*

O'RDINARY. *n. ſ.* 1. Eſtabliſhed judge of eccleſiaſtical cauſes. 2. Settled eſtabliſhment. 3. Actual and conſtant office. 4. Regular price of a meal. A place of eating eſtabliſhed at a certain price.

(1.) ——— The evil will
Of all their pariſhioners they had conſtrain'd,
Who to the *ordinary* of them complain'd. *Hubberd.*

If fault be in theſe things any where juſtly found, law hath refered the whole diſpoſition and redreſs thereof to the *ordinary* of the place. *Hooker.*

(2.) Spain had no other wars ſave thoſe which were grown into an *ordinary*; now they have coupled therewith the extraordinary of the Valtoline and Palatinate. *Bacon.*

(3.) Villiers had an intimation of the king's pleaſure to be his cup-bearer at large; and the ſummer following he was admitted in *ordinary.* *Wotton.*

He at laſt accepted, and was ſoon after made chaplain in *ordinary* to his majeſty. *Fell.*

(4.) ——— Our courteous Antony,
Being barber'd ten times o'er, goes to the feaſt;
And for his *ordinary* pays his heart
For what his eyes eat only. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

(5.) They reckon all their errors for accompliſhments; and all the odd words they have picked up in a coffee-houſe, or a gaming *ordinary* are produced as flowers of ſtyle. *Swift.*

To **O'RDINATE.** *v. a.* [*ordinatus*, Latin.] To appoint.

Finding how the certain right did ſtand,
With full conſent this man did *ordinate*
The heir apparent to the crown and land. *Daniel.*

O'RDINATE. *adj.* [*ordinatus*, Lat.] Regular; methodical.

Ordinate figures are ſuch as have all their ſides, and all their angels equal. *Ray on the Creation.*

ORDINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ordinatio*, Lat. from *ordinate.*] 1. Eſtabliſhed order or tendency conſequent on a decree. 2. The act of inveſting any man with ſacerdotal power.

(1.) Every creature is good, partly by creation, and partly by *ordination.* *Perkins.*

Virtue and vice have a natural *ordination* to the happineſs and miſery of life reſpectively. *Norris.*

(2.) Though ordained by Arian biſhops, his *ordination* was never queſtioned. *Stillingfleet.*

St. Paul looks upon Titus as advanced to the dignity of a prime ruler of the church, and entruſted with a large dioceſe under the immediate government of their reſpective elders; and thoſe deriving authority from his *ordination.* *South.*

O'RDNANCE. *n. ſ.* [This was anciently written more frequently *ordinance*; but *ordnance* is uſed for diſtinction.] Cannon; great guns.

Have I not heard great *ordnance* in the field?
And heav'n's artillery thunder in the ſkies? *Shakeſp.*

When a ſhip ſeels or rolls in foul weather, the breaking looſe of *ordnance* is a thing very dangerous. *Raleigh.*

There are examples of wounded perſons that have roared for anguiſh and torment at the diſcharge of *ordnance*, though at a very great diſtance. *Bentley.*

ORDO'NNANCE. *n. ſ.* [French.] Diſpoſition of figures in a picture.

O'RDURE. *n. ſ.* [*ordure*, French; from *ſordes*, Lat. *Skinner.*] Dung; filth.

Gard'ners with *ordure* hide thoſe roots
That ſhall firſt ſpring and be moſt delicate. *Shakeſp.*

Working upon human *ordure*, and by long preparation rendering it odoriferous, he terms it *zibetta occidentalis.* *Brown.*

We added fat pollutions of our own,
T' encreaſe the ſteaming *ordures* of the ſtage. *Dryden.*

Renew'd by *ordure*'s ſympathetick force,
As oil'd with magic juices for the courſe,
Vig'rous he riſes. *Pope.*

ORE. *n. ſ.* [oꞃe, or oꞃa, Saxon; *oor*, Dutch, a mine.] 1. Metal unrefined; metal yet in its foſſil ſtate. 2. Metal.

(1.) Round about him lay on every ſide,
Great heaps of gold that never would be ſpent;
Of which ſome were rude *ore* not purify'd
Of Mulciber's devouring element. *Spenſer.*

They would have brought them the gold *ore* aboard their ſhips. *Raleigh's Apology.*

—— A hill not far,
Shone with a gloſſy ſcurf, undoubted ſign
That in his womb was hid metallic *ore*,
The work of ſulphur. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

—— Who have labour'd more
To ſearch the treaſures of the Roman ſtore,
Or dig in Grecian mines for purer *ore*? *Roſcommon.*

Quick-ſilver ore of this mine is the richeſt of all ores I have yet ſeen, for ordinarily it contains in it half quick-ſilver, and in two parts of *ore*, one part of quick-ſilver, and ſometimes in three parts of *ore*, two parts of quick-ſilver. *Brown.*

— We walk in dreams on fairy land,
Where golden *ore* lies mixt with common ſand. *Dryden.*

Thoſe who unripe veins in mines explore,
On the rich bed again the warm turf lay,
'Till time digeſts the yet imperfect *ore*,
And know it will be gold another day. *Dryden.*

Thoſe profounder regions they explore,
Where metals ripen in vaſt cakes of *ore*. *Garth.*

(2.) ——— The liquid *ore* he drain'd
Firſt his own tools; then what might elſe be wrought,
Fuſile, or grav'n in metal. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

O'REWEED. } **O'REWOOD.** } *n. ſ.* A weed either growing upon the rocks under high water mark, or broken from the bottom of the ſea by rough weather, and caſt upon the next by the wind and flood. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

O'RFGILD. *n. ſ.* The reſtitution of goods or money taken away by a thief by violence, if the robbery was committed in the day-time. *Ainſworth.*

O'RGAL. *n. ſ.* Lees of wine.

O'RGAN. *n. ſ.* [*organe*, Fr. ὄργανον.] 1. Natural inſtrument; as the tongue is the organ of ſpeech, the lungs of reſpiration. 2. An inſtrument of muſick conſiſting of pipes filled with wind and of ſtops, touched by the hand. [*Orgue*, Fr.]

(1.) When he ſhall hear ſhe died upon his words,
The ever lovely *organ* of her life
Shall come apparell'd in more precious habit,
Than when ſhe liv'd indeed. *Shakeſp.*

For a mean and *organ*, by which this operative virtue might be continued, God appointed the light to be united, and gave it alſo motion and heat. *Raleigh.*

The aptneſs of birds is not ſo much in the conformity of the *organs* of ſpeech, as in their attention. *Bacon.*

——— Wit and will
Can judge and chuſe, without the body's aid;
Tho' on ſuch objects they are working ſtill,
As thro' the body's *organs* are convey'd. *Davies.*

(2.) A hand of a vaſt extenſion, and a prodigious number of fingers playing upon all the *organ* pipes in the world, and making every one ſound a particular note. *Keil.*

While in more lengthen'd notes and ſlow,
The deep, majeſtick, ſolemn *organs* blow. *Pope.*

ORGA'NICAL. } **ORGA'NICK.** } *adj.* [*organique*, Fr. *organicus*, Lat.] 1. Conſiſting of various parts co-operating with each other. 2. Inſtrumental; acting as inſtruments of nature or art, to a certain end. 3. Reſpecting organs.

(1.) He rounds the air, and breaks the hymnick notes
In birds, heav'n's choriſters, *organick* throats;
Which, if they did not die, might ſeem to be
A tenth rank in the heavenly hierarchy. *Donne.*

——— He with ſerpent tongue
Organick, or impulſe of vocal air,
His fraudulent temptation thus began. *Milton.*

The *organical* ſtructure of human bodies, whereby they live and move and are vitally informed by the ſoul, is the workmanſhip of a moſt wiſe, powerful, and beneficent being. *Bentley.*

(2.) Read with them thoſe *organick* arts which enable men to diſcourſe and write perſpicuouſly, elegantly, and according to the fitteſt ſtyle of lofty, mean, or lowly. *Milton.*

(3.) She could not produce a monſter of any thing that hath more vital and *organical* parts than a rock of marble. *Ray.*

They who want the ſenſe of diſcipline, or hearing, are by conſequence deprived of ſpeech, not by any immediate *organical* indiſpoſition, but for want of diſcipline. *Holder.*

ORGA'NICALLY. *adv.* [from *organical.*] By means of organs or inſtruments; by organical diſpoſition of parts.

All ſtones, metals, and minerals, are real vegetables; that is, grow *organically* from ſeeds, as well as plants. *Locke.*

ORGA'NICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *organical.*] State of being organical.

O'RGANISM. *n. ſ.* [from *organ.*] Organical ſtructure.

How admirable is the natural ſtructure or *organiſm* of bodies. *Grew's Coſmol.*

O'RGANIST. *n. ſ.* [*organiſte*, Fr. from *organ.*] One who plays on the organ.

An *orgainſt* ſerves that office in a publick choir. *Boyle.*

ORGANIZA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *organize.*] Construction in which the parts are ſo diſpoſed as to be ſubſervient to each other.

Every man's ſenſes differ as much from others in their figure, colour, ſite, and infinite other peculiarities in the *organization*, as any one man's can from itſelf, through divers accidental variations. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

That being then one plant, which has ſuch an *organization* of parts in one coherent body, partaking of one common life, it continues to be the ſame plant, though that life be communicated to new particles of matter, in a like continued *organization*. *Locke.*

To **O'RGANIZE.** *v. a.* [*organiſer*, Fr. from *organ.*] To conſtruct ſo as that one part co-operates with another; to form organically.

As the ſoul doth *organize* the body, and give unto every member that ſubſtance, quantity and ſhape, which nature ſeeth moſt expedient, ſo the inward grace of ſacraments may teach what ſerveth beſt for their outward form. *Hooker.*

A genial and cheriſhing heat ſo acts upon the fit and obſequious matter, wherein it was harboured, as to *organize* and faſhion that diſpoſed matter according to the exigencies of its own nature. *Boyle.*

Thoſe nobler faculties in the mind, matter *organized* could never produce. *Ray on the Creation.*

The identity of the ſame man conſiſts in a participation of the ſame continued life, by conſtantly fleeting particles in ſucceſſion vitally united to the ſame *organized* body. *Locke.*

O'RGANLOFT. *n. ſ.* [*organ* and *loft.*] The loft where the organs ſtand.

Five young ladies of no ſmall fame for their great ſeverity of manners, would go no where with their lovers but to an *organloft* in a church, where they had a cold treat and ſome few opera ſongs. *Tatler.*

O'RGANPIPE. *n. ſ.* [*organ* and *pipe.*] The pipe of a muſical organ.

——— The thunder,
That deep and dreadful *organpipe* pronounc'd
The name of Proſper. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

O'RGANY. *n. ſ.* [*origanum*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainſ.*

ORGA'SM. *n. ſ.* [*orgaſme*, Fr. ὀργασμος.] Sudden vehemence.

This rupture of the lungs, and conſequent ſpitting of blood, uſually ariſes from an *orgaſm*, or immoderate motion of the blood. *Blackmore.*

By means of the curious lodgment and inoſculation of the auditory nerves, the *orgaſms* of the ſpirits ſhould be allayed, and perturbations of the mind quieted. *Derham.*

O'RGEIS. *n. ſ.* A ſea-fiſh, called likewiſe *organling*. Both ſeem a corruption of the orkneyling, as being taken on the Orkney coaſt. *Ainſ.*

O'RGIES. *n. ſ.* [*orgies*, Fr. *orgia*, Lat.] Mad rites of Bacchus; frantick revels.

——— Theſe are nights
Solemn to the ſhining rites
Of the fairy prince and knights,
While the moon their *orgies* lights. *Ben. Johnſon.*

She feign'd nocturnal *orgies*; left my bed,
And, mix'd with Trojan dames, the dances led. *Dryden.*

ORGI'LLOUS. *adj.* [*orgueilleux*, Fr.] Proud; haughty. Not in uſe.

——— From iſles of Greece
The princes *orgillous*, their high blood chafed,
Have to the port of Athens ſent their ſhips. *Shakeſp.*

O'richalch. *n. ſ.* [*orichalcum*, Lat.] Braſs.

Not Bilbo ſteel, nor braſs from Corinth ſet,
Nor coſtly *orichalch* from ſtrange Phœnice,
But ſuch as could both Phœbus' arrows ward,
And th' hailing darts of heav'n beating hard. *Spenſer.*

O'RIENT. *adj.* [*oriens*, Latin.] 1. Riſing as the ſun. 2. Eaſtern; oriental. 3. Bright; ſhining; glittering; gaudy; ſparkling.

(1.) Moon that now meet'ſt the *orient* ſun, now fly'ſt
With the fix'd ſtars. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

When fair morn *orient* in heav'n appear'd. *Milton.*

(3.) The liquid drops of tears that you have ſhed,
Shall come again transform'd to *orient* pearl;
Advantaging their loan with intereſt,
Oftentimes double gain of happineſs. *Shakeſp.*

There do breed yearly an innumerable company of gnats, whoſe property is to fly unto the eye of the lion, as being a bright and *orient* thing. *Abbot on the World.*

We have ſpoken of the cauſe of *orient* colours in birds; which is by the fineneſs of the ſtrainer. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

——— Morning light
More *orient* in yon weſtern cloud, that draws
O'er the blue firmament a radient white. *Milton.*

In thick ſhelter of black ſhades imbowr'd,
He offers to each weary traveller
His *orient* liquor in a cryſtal glaſs,
To quench the drouth of Phœbus. *Milton.*

The chiefs about their necks the ſcutcheons wore,
With *orient* pearls and jewels powder'd o'er. *Dryden.*

O'rient. *n. ſ.* [*orient*, Fr.] The eaſt; the part where the ſun firſt appears.

ORIE'NTAL. *adj.* [*oriental*, French.] Eaſtern; placed in the eaſt; proceeding from the eaſt.

Your ſhips went as well to the pillars of Hercules, as to Pequin upon the *oriental* ſeas, as far as to the borders of the eaſt Tartary. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Some aſcribing hereto the generation of gold, conceive the bodies to receive ſome appropriate influence from the ſun's aſcendent and *oriental* radiations. *Brown.*

Orie'ntal. *n. ſ.* An inhabitant of the eaſtern parts of the world.

They have been of that great uſe to following ages, as to be imitated by the Arabians and other *orientals*. *Grew.*

Orie'ntalism. *n. ſ.* [from *oriental*.] An idiom of the eaſtern languages; an eaſtern mode of ſpeech.

Orienta'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *oriental*.] State of being oriental.

His revolution being regular, it hath no efficacy peculiar from its *orientality*, but equally diſperſeth his beams. *Brown.*

O'rifice. *n. ſ.* [*orifice*, Fr. *orificium*, Lat.] Any opening or perforation.

The prince of Orange, in his firſt hurt by the Spaniſh boy, could find no means to ſtanch the blood, but was fain to have the *orifice* of the wound ſtopped by men's thumbs, ſucceeding one another for the ſpace of two days. *Bacon.*

——— Their mouths
With hideous *orifice* gap'd on us wide,
Portending hollow truce. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Ætna was bored through the top with a monſtrous *orifice*. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Blood-letting, Hippocrates ſaith, ſhould be done with broad lancets or ſwords, in order to make a large *orifice* by ſtabbing or pertuſion. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

O'riflamb. *n. ſ.* [probably a corruption of *auriflamma*, Lat. or *flamme d'or*, Fr. in like manner as *orpiment* is corrupted.] A golden ſtandard. *Ainſ.*

O'rigan. *n. ſ.* [*origan*, Fr. *origanum*, Lat.] Wild marjorum.

I ſaw her in her proper hue,
Bathing herſelf in *origan* and thyme. *Spenſer.*

O'rigin. } **Ori'ginal.** } *n. ſ.* [*origine*, Fr. *origo*, Lat.] 1. Beginning; firſt exiſtence. 2. Fountain; ſource; that which gives beginning or exiſtence. 3. Firſt copy; archetype; that from which any thing is tranſcribed or tranſlated. In this ſenſe *origin* is not uſed. 4. Derivation; deſcent.

(1.) The ſacred hiſtorian only treats of the *origins* of terreſtrial animals. *Bentley's Sermons.*

(2.) Nature which contemns its *origin*,
Cannot be border'd certain in itſelf. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

If any ſtation upon earth be honourable, theirs was; and their poſterity therefore have no reaſon to bluſh at the memory of ſuch an *original*. *Atterbury.*

Some philoſophers have placed the *original* of power in admiration, either of ſurpaſſing form, great valour, or ſuperior underſtanding. *Davenant.*

Original of beings! pow'r divine!
Since that I live and that I think, is thine. *Prior.*

——— Theſe great orbs,
Primitive founts, and *origins* of light. *Prior.*

(3.) Compare this tranſlation with the *original*, the three firſt ſtanzas are rendered almoſt word for word, not only with the ſame elegance, but with the ſame turn of expreſſion. *Addiſon.*

External material things, as the objects of ſenſation; and the operations of our minds within, as the objects of reflection; are the only *originals* from whence all our ideas take their beginnings. *Locke.*

(4.) They, like the ſeed from which they ſprung, accurſt
Againſt the gods immortal hatred nurſt;
An impious, arrogant, and cruel brood,
Expreſſing their *original* from blood. *Dryden.*

ORI'GINAL. *adj.* [*originel*, Fr. *originalis*, Latin.] Primitive; priſtine; firſt.

The *original* queſtion was, whether God hath forbidden the giving any worſhip to himſelf by an image? *Stillingfleet.*

Had Adam obeyed God, his *original* perfection, the knowledge and ability God at firſt gave him, would ſtill have continued. *Wake's Prep. for Death.*

You ſtill, fair mother, in your offſpring trace
The ſtock of beauty deſtin'd for the race;
Kind nature, forming them the pattern took,
From heav'n's firſt work, and Eve's *original* look. *Prior.*

Ori'ginally. *adv.* [from *original*.] 1. Primarily; with regard to the firſt cauſe; from the beginning. 2. At firſt. 3. As the firſt author.

(1.) A very great difference between a king that holdeth his crown by a willing act of eſtates, and one that holdeth it *originally* by the law of nature and deſcent of blood. *Bacon.*

As God is *originally* holy in himſelf, ſo he might communicate his ſanctity to the ſons of men, whom he intended to bring unto the fruition of himſelf. *Pearſon.*

A preſent bleſſing upon our faſts, is neither *originally* due from God's juſtice, nor becomes due to us from his veracity. *Smallridge's Sermons.*

(2.) The metallic and mineral matter, found in the perpendicular intervals of the ſtrata, was *originally*, and at the time of the deluge, lodged in the bodies of thoſe ſtrata. *Woodward.*

(3.) For what *originally* others writ,
May be ſo well diſguis'd and ſo improv'd,
That with ſome juſtice it may paſs for yours. *Roſcommon.*

Ori'ginalness. *n. ſ.* [from *original*.] The quality or ſtate of being original.

Ori'ginary. *adj.* [*originaire*, Fr. from *origin*.] 1. Productive; cauſing exiſtence. 2. Primitive; that which was the firſt ſtate.

(1.) The production of animals in the *originary* way, requires a certain degree of warmth, which proceeds from the ſun's influence. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

(2.) Remember I am built of clay, and muſt
Reſolve to my *originary* duſt. *Sandys on Job.*

To **Ori'ginate.** *v. a.* [from *origin*.] To bring into exiſtence.

To **Ori'ginate.** *v. n.* To take exiſtence.

Origina'tion. *n. ſ.* [*originatio*, Lat. from *originate*.] 1. The act or mode of bringing into exiſtence; firſt production. 2. Deſcent from a primitive.

(1.) The tradition of the *origination* of mankind ſeems to be univerſal; but the particular methods of that *origination* excogitated by the heathen, were particular. *Hale.*

This eruca is propagated by animal parents, to wit, butterflies, after the common *origination* of all caterpillars. *Ray.*

Deſcartes firſt introduced the fancy of making a world, and deducing the *origination* of the univerſe from mechanical principles. *Keil.*

(2.) The Greek word uſed by the apoſtles to expreſs the church, ſignifies, a calling forth, if we look upon the *origination.* *Pearſon.*

O'RISONS. *n. ſ.* [*oraiſon*, French. This word is variouſly accented; *Shakeſpeare* has the accent both on the firſt and ſecond ſyllables; *Milton* and *Craſhaw* on the firſt, others on the ſecond.] A prayer; a ſupplication.

—— Nymph, in thy *oriſons*
Be all thy ſins remember'd. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Alas! your too much love and care of me
Are heavy *oriſons* 'gainſt this poor wretch. *Shakeſp.*

He went into St. Paul's church, where he had *oriſons* and Te Deum ſung. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

——— My wakeful lay ſhall knock
At th' oriental gates, and duly mock
The early larks ſhrill *oriſons*, to be
An anthem at the day's nativity. *Craſhaw.*

His daily *oriſons* attract our ears. *Sandys on Job.*

Lowly they bow'd, adoring, and began
Their *oriſons*, each morning duly paid. *Milton.*

So went he on with his *oriſons*,
Which, if you mark them well, were wiſe ones. *Cotton.*

——— Here at dead of night
The hermit oft, mid his *oriſons*, hears
Aghaſt the voice of time diſparting tow'rs. *Dyer.*

The mid-night-clock atteſts my fervent pray'rs,
The riſing ſun my *oriſons* declares. *Harte.*

ORK. *n. ſ.* [*orca*, Lat.] A ſort of great fiſh.

O'RLOP. *n. ſ.* [*overloop*, Dutch.] The middle deck. *Skinner.*

A ſmall ſhip of the king's called the Penſie, was aſſailed by the Lyon, a principal ſhip of Scotland; wherein the Penſie ſo applied her ſhot, that the Lyon's *oreloop* was broken, her ſails and tackling torn; and laſtly, ſhe was boarded and taken. *Hayward.*

O'RNAMENT. *n. ſ.* [*ornamentum*, Lat. *ornement*, Fr.] 1. Embelliſhment; decoration. 2. Something that embelliſhes. 3. Honour; that which confers dignity.

(1.) So may the outward ſhows be leaſt themſelves;
The world is ſtill deceiv'd with *ornament.* *Shakeſp.*

(2.) Ivorie, wrought in *ornaments* to decke the cheekes of horſe. *Chapman.*

——— The Tuſcan chief, to me has ſent
Their crown, and ev'ry regal *ornament.* *Dryden.*

No circumſtances of life can place a man ſo far below the notice of the world, but that his virtues or vices will render him, in ſome degree, an *ornament* or diſgrace to his profeſſion. *Rogers.*

(3.) They are abuſed and injured, and betrayed from their only perfection, whenever they are taught, that any thing is an *ornament* in them, that is not an *ornament* in the wiſeſt amongſt mankind. *Law.*

The perſons of different qualities in both ſexes, are indeed allowed their different *ornaments*; but theſe are by no means coſtly, being rather deſigned as marks of diſtinction than to make a figure. *Addiſon on Italy.*

ORNAME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *ornament.*] Serving to decoration; giving embelliſhment.

Some think it moſt *ornamental* to wear their bracelets on their wriſts, others about their ancles. *Brown.*

If the kind be capable of more perfection, though rather in the *ornamental* parts of it, than the eſſential, what rules of morality or reſpect have I broken, in naming the defects that they may hereafter be amended. *Dryden.*

Even the Heathens have eſteemed this variety not only *ornamental* to the earth, but a proof of the wiſdom of the Creator. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

If no advancement of knowledge can be had from univerſities, the time there ſpent is loſt; every *ornamental* part of education is better taught elſewhere. *Swift on Religion.*

ORNAME'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *ornamental.*] In ſuch a manner as may confer embelliſhment.

ORNA'MENTED. *adj.* [from *ornament.*] Embelliſhed; bedecked. This is, I think, a word of late introduction, not very elegant.

O'RNATE. *adj.* [*ornatus*, Lat.] Bedecked; decorated; fine.

—— What thing of ſea or land,
Female of ſex it ſeems,
That ſo bedeck'd, *ornate* and gay,
Comes this way ſailing. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

O'RNATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ornate.*] Finery; ſtate of being embelliſhed.

O'RNATURE. *n. ſ.* [*ornatus*, Lat.] Decoration. *Ainſ.*

ORNI'SCOPIST. *n. ſ.* [ὄρνις and ἴσκοπα.] One who examines the flight of birds in order to foretel futurity.

ORNITHO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [ὄρνις and λόγος.] A diſcourſe on birds.

O'RPHAN. *n. ſ.* [ὀρφανὸς; *orphelin*, Fr.] A child who has loſt father or mother, or both.

Poor *orphan* in the wide world ſcattered,
As budding branch rent from the native tree,
And thrown forth until it be withered:
Such is the ſtate of man. *Spenſer.*

Who can be bound by any ſolemn vow
To reave the *orphan* of his patrimony,
To wring the widow from her cuſtom'd right,
And have no other reaſon for his wrong,
But that he was bound by a ſolemn oath? *Shakeſp.*

Sad widows, by thee rifled, weep in vain,
And ruin'd *orphans* of thy rapes complain. *Sandys.*

The ſea with ſpoils his angry bullets ſtrow,
Widows and *orphans* making as they go. *Waller.*

——— Pity, with a parent's mind,
This helpleſs *orphan* whom thou leav'ſt behind. *Dryden.*

Collections were made for the relief of the poor, whether widows or *orphans.* *Nelſon.*

O'RPHAN. *adj.* [*orphelin*, Fr.] Bereft of parents.

This king left *orphan* both of father and mother, found his eſtate, when he came to age, ſo disjointed even in the nobleſt and ſtrongeſt limbs of government, that the name of a king was grown odious. *Sidney.*

O'RPHANAGE. } *n. ſ.* [*orphelinage*, Fr. from *orphan.*] State
O'RPHANISM. } of an orphan.

O'RPIMENT. *n. ſ.* [*auripigmentum*, Lat. *orpiment*, *orpin*, Fr.] True and genuine *orpiment* is a foliaceous foſſil, of a fine and pure texture, remarkably heavy, and its colour is a bright and beautiful yellow, like that of gold. It is not hard but very tough, eaſily bending without breaking. *Orpiment* has been ſuppoſed to contain gold, and is found in mines of gold, ſilver, and copper, and ſometimes in the ſtrata of marl. *Hill.*

For the golden colour, it may be made by ſome ſmall mixture of *orpiment*, ſuch as they uſe to braſs in the yellow alchymy; it will eaſily recover that which the iron loſeth. *Bacon.*

ORPHA'NOTROPHY. *n. ſ.* [ὀρφανὸς and τροφὴ.] An hoſpital for orphans.

O'RPINE. *n. ſ.* [*orpin*, Fr. *telephon*, Lat.] Liverer or roſe root, *anacampſeros*, *Telephum*, or *Rhodia radis.* A plant. *Miller.*

Cool violets and *orpine* growing ſtill,
Embathed balm and cheerful galingale. *Spenſer.*

O'RRERY. *n. ſ.* An inſtrument which by many complicated movements repreſents the revolutions of the heavenly bodies. It was firſt made by Mr. Rowley, a mathematician born at Litchfield, and ſo named from his patron the earl of Orrery; by one or other of this family almoſt every art has been encouraged or improved.

O'RRIS. *n. ſ.* [*oris*, Latin.] A plant and flower. *Miller.*

The nature of the *orris* root is almoſt ſingular; for roots that are in any degree ſweet, it is but the ſame ſweetneſs with the wood or leaf; but the *orris* is not ſweet in the leaf; neither is the flower any thing ſo ſweet as the root. *Bacon.*

O'RRIS. *n. ſ.* [old Fr.] A ſort of gold or ſilver lace.

ORTS. *n. ſ.* ſeldom with a ſingular. [This word is derived by *Skinner* from *ort*, German, the *fourth part of any thing*; by Mr. *Lye* more reaſonably from *ordu*, Iriſh, a fragment. In Anglo Saxon, *ord* ſignifies the beginning; whence in ſome provinces *odds* and *ends*, for *ords* and *ends* ſignify remnants, ſcattered pieces, refuſe; from *ord* thus uſed probably came *ort*.] Refuſe; things left or thrown away. Obſolete.

He muſt be taught, and train'd, and bid go forth;
A barren-ſpirited fellow, one that feeds
On abject *orts* and imitations. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

The fractions of her faith, *orts* of her love,
The fragments, ſcraps, the bits, and greaſy reliques
Of her o'er eaten faith, are bound to Diomede. *Shakeſp.*

Much good do't you then;
Brave pluſh and velvet men,
Can feed on *orts* and ſafe in your ſtage-cloths,
Dare quit, upon your oaths,
The ſtagers, and the ſtage-wrights too. *Ben. Johnſon.*

O'RTHODOX. } *adj.* [ὄρθος and δοκέω; *orthodox*, French.]
ORTHODO'XAL. } Sound in opinion and doctrine; not heretical. *Orthodoxal* is not uſed.

Be you perſuaded and ſettled in the true proteſtant religion profeſſed by the church of England; which is as ſound and *orthodox* in the doctrine thereof, as any Chriſtian church in the world. *Bacon.*

An uniform profeſſion of one and the ſame *orthodoxal* verity, which was once given to the ſaints in the holy Apoſtles days. *White.*

Eternal bliſs is not immediately ſuperſtructed on the moſt *orthodox* beliefs; but as our Saviour ſaith, If ye know theſe things, happy are ye if ye do them; the doing muſt be firſt ſuperſtructed on the knowing or believing, before any happineſs can be built on it. *Hammond.*

Origen and the two Clemens's, their works were originally *orthodox*, but had been afterwards corrupted, and interpolated by hereticks in ſome parts of them. *Waterland.*

O'RTHODOXLY. *adv.* [from *orthodox*.] With ſoundneſs of opinion.

The doctrine of the church of England, expreſſed in the thirty-nine articles, is ſo ſoundly and ſo *orthodoxly* ſettled, as cannot be queſtioned without extreme danger to the honour of our religion. *Bacon.*

O'RTHODOXY. *n. ſ.* [ὀρθοδοξία; *orthodoxie*, Fr. from *orthodox*.] Soundneſs in opinion and doctrine.

Baſil himſelf bears full and clear teſtimony to Gregory's *orthodoxy*. *Waterland.*

I do not attempt explaining the myſteries of the chriſtian religion, ſince Providence intended there ſhould be myſteries, it cannot be agreeable to piety, *orthodoxy*, or good ſenſe, to go about it. *Swift.*

O'RTHODROMICKS. *n. ſ.* [from ὀρθὸς and δρόμος.] The art of ſailing in the arc of ſome great circle, which is the ſhorteſt or ſtraighteſt diſtance between any two points on the ſurface of the globe. *Harris.*

O'RTHODROMY. *n. ſ.* [ὄρθος and δρόμος; *orthodromie*, French.] Sailing in a ſtraight courſe.

O'RTHOGON. *n. ſ.* [ὄρθος and γωνια.] A rectangled figure.

The ſquare will make you ready for all manner of compartments; your cylinder for vaulted turrets and round buildings; your *orthogon* and pyramid, for ſharp ſteeples. *Peacham.*

ORTHO'GONAL. *adj.* [*orthogonel*, Fr. from *orthogon*.] Rectangular.

O'RTHOGRAPHER. *n. ſ.* [ὄρθος and γράφω.] One who ſpells according to the rules of grammar.

He was wont to ſpeak plain, like an honeſt man and a ſoldier; and now he is turn'd *orthographer*, his words are juſt ſo many ſtrange diſhes. *Shakeſp.*

ORTHOGRA'PHICAL. *adj.* [from *orthography*.] 1. Rightly ſpelled. 2 Relating to the ſpelling. 3. Delineated according to the elevation, not the ground-plot.

(2.) I received from him the following letter, which, after having rectified ſome little *orthographical* miſtakes, I ſhall make a preſent of to the public. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

(3.) In the *orthographical* ſchemes there ſhould be a true delineation and the juſt dimenſions of each face, and of what belongs to it. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

ORTHOGRA'PHICALLY. *adv.* [from *orthographical*.] 1. According to the rules of ſpelling. 2. According to the elevation.

ORTHO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [ὄρθος and γράφω; *orthographie* Fr.] 1. The part of grammar which teaches how words ſhould be ſpelled. 2. The art or practice of ſpelling. 3. The elevation of a building delineated.

(1.) This would render languages much more eaſy to be learned, as to reading and pronouncing, and eſpecially as to the writing them, which now as they ſtand we find to be troubleſome, and it is no ſmall part of grammar which treats of *orthography* and right pronunciation. *Holder.*

(2.) In London they clip their words after one manner about the court, another in the city, and a third in the ſuburbs; all which reduced to writing, would entirely confound *orthography*. *Swift.*

(3.) You have the *orthography* or upright of this groundplat, and the explanation with a ſcale of feet and inches. *Moxon.*

ORTHO'PNOEA. *n. ſ.* [ὀρθοπνοια; *orthopnée*, Fr.] A diſorder of the lungs, in which reſpiration can be performed only in an upright poſture.

His diſeaſe was an aſthma oft turning to an *orthopnœa*; the cauſe a tranſlation of tartarous humours from his joints to his lungs. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

O'RTIVE. *adj.* [*ortive*, Fr. *ortivus*, Latin.] Relating to the riſing of any planet or ſtar.

O'RTOLAN. *n. ſ.* [French.] A ſmall bird accounted very delicious.

Nor *ortolans* nor godwits. *Cowley.*

O'RVAL. *n. ſ.* [*orvale*, Fr. *orvala*, Latin.] The herb clary. *Dict.*

ORVIE'TAN. *n. ſ.* [*orvietano*, Italian; ſo called from a mountebank at Orvieto in Italy.] An antidote or counter poiſon; a medicinal compoſition or electuary, good againſt poiſon. *Bailey.*

OSCHEO'CELE. *n. ſ.* [ὄσχεον and κήλη.] A kind of hernia when the inteſtines break into the ſcrotum. *Dict.*

OSCILLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*oſcillum*, Lat.] The act of moving backward and forward like a pendulum.

OSCI'LLATORY. *adj.* [*oſcillum*, Lat.] Moving backwards and forwards like a pendulum.

The actions upon the ſolids are ſtimulating or increaſing their vibrations, or *oſcillatory* motions. *Arbuthnot.*

OSCI'TANCY. *n. ſ.* [*oſcitantia*, Lat.] 1. The act of yawning. 2. Unuſual ſleepineſs; careleſſneſs.

(2.) If perſons of circumſpect piety have been overtaken, what ſecurity can there be for our wreckleſs *oſcitancy*? *Government of the Tongue.*

It might proceed from the *oſcitancy* of tranſcribers, who, to diſpatch their work the ſooner, uſed to write all numbers in cyphers. *Addiſon, Spect.*

OSCI'TANT. *adj.* [*oſcitans*, Latin.] 1. Yawning; unuſually ſleepy. 2. Sleepy; ſluggiſh.

(2.) Our *oſcitant* lazy piety gave vacancy for them, and they will now lend none back again. *Decay of Piety.*

OSCITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*oſcito*, Lat.] The act of yawning.

I ſhall defer conſidering this ſubject till I come to my treatiſe of *oſcitation*, laughter, and ridicule. *Tatler.*

O'SIER. *n. ſ.* [*oſier*, Fr. *vitex.*] A tree of the willow kind, growing by the water, of which the twigs are uſed for baſket-work.

The rank of *oſiers*, by the murmuring ſtream,
Left on your right hand, brings you to the place. *Shak.*

Ere the ſun advance his burning eye,
I muſt fill up this *oſier* cage of ours
With baleful weeds and precious juiced flowers. *Shakeſp.*

Car comes crown'd with *ozier*, ſegs and weeds. *Drayton.*

Bring them for food ſweet boughs and *oſiers* cut,
Nor all the winter long thy hay rick ſhut. *May's Virg.*

Like her no nymph can willing *oſiers* bend,
In baſket-works, which painted ſtreaks commend. *Dryd.*

——— Along the marſhes ſpread,
We made the *oſier* fringed bank our bed. *Pope.*

O'SMUND. *n. ſ.* A plant. It is ſometimes uſed in medicine. It grows upon bogs in divers parts of England. *Miller.*

O'SPRAY. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *oſſifraga*, Latin.] The ſea-eagle, of which it is reported, that when he hovers in the air, all the fiſh in the water turn up their bellies, and lie ſtill for him to ſeize which he pleaſes. *Hanmer.*

——— I think he'll be to Rome
As is the *oſpray* to the fiſh who takes it,
By ſovereignty of nature. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

Among the fowls ſhall not be eaten, the eagle, the oſſifrage, and the *oſpray.* *Numb.* xi. 13.

O'SSELET. *n. ſ.* [French.] A little hard ſubſtance ariſing on the inſide of a horſe's knee, among the ſmall bones; it grows out of a gummy ſubſtance which faſtens thoſe bones together. *Farrier's Dict.*

OSSI'CLE. *n. ſ.* [*oſſiculum*, Lat.] A ſmall bone.

There are three very little bones in the ear, upon whoſe right conſtitution depends the due tenſion of the tympanum; and if the action of one little muſcle, which ſerves to draw one of theſe *oſſicles*, fixt to the tympanum, be loſt or abated, the tenſion of that membrane ceaſing, ſound is hindered from coming into the ear. *Holder on Speech.*

OSSI'FICK. *adj.* [*oſſa* and *facio*, Lat.] Having the power of making bones, or changing carneous or membranous to bony ſubſtance.

If the caries be ſuperficial, and the bone firm, you may by medicaments conſume the moiſture in the caries, dry the bone, and diſpoſe it, by virtue of its *oſſifick* faculty, to thruſt out callus, and make ſeparation of its caries. *Wiſeman.*

OSSIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *oſſify*.] Change of carneous, membranous, or cartilaginous, into bony ſubſtance.

Oſſifications or indurations of the artery, appear ſo conſtantly in the beginnings of aneuriſms, that it is not eaſy to judge whether they are the cauſe or the effect of them. *Sharp.*

OSSI'FRAGE. *n. ſ.* [*oſſifraga*, Latin; *oſſifrague*, French.] A kind of eagle, whoſe fleſh is forbid under the name of gryphon. The *oſſifraga* or *oſpray*, is thus called, becauſe it breaks the bones of animals in order to come at the marrow. It is ſaid to dig up bodies in church-yards, and eat what it finds in the bones, which has been the occaſion that the Latins call it *avis buſtaria.* See OSPRAY. *Calmet.*

To **O'SSIFY.** *v. a.* [*oſſa* and *facio.*] To change to bone.

The dilated aorta every where in the neighbourhood of the cyſt is generally *oſſifyed.* *Sharp's Surgery.*

OSSI'VOROUS. *adj.* [*oſſa* and *voro.*] Devouring bones.

The bone of the gullet is not in all creatures alike anſwerable to the body or ſtomach: as in the fox, which feeds on bones, and ſwallows whole, or with little chewing; and next in a dog and other *oſſivorous* quadrupeds, it is very large. *Derham's Phyſico Theology.*

O'SSUARY. *n. ſ.* [*oſſuarium*, Lat.] A charnel houſe; a place where the bones of dead people are kept. *Dict.*

OST.
OUST. } *n. ſ.* A veſſel upon which hops or malt are dried. *Dictionary.*

OSTE'NSIBLE. *adj.* [*oſtendo*, Lat.] Such as is proper or intended to be ſhewn.

OSTE'NSIVE. *adj.* [*oſtentif*, Fr. *oſtendo*, Lat.] Showing; betokening.

O'STENT. *n. ſ.* [*oſtentum*, Latin.] 1. Appearance; air; manner; mien. 2. Show; token. Theſe ſenſes are peculiar to *Shakeſpeare.* 3. A portent; a prodigy; any thing ominous.

(1.) Uſe all the obſervance of civility,
Like one well ſtudied in a ſad *oſtent*,
To pleaſe his grandam. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

(2.) Be merry, and employ your chiefeſt thoughts
To courtſhip, and ſuch fair *oſtents* of love
As ſhall conveniently become you there. *Shakeſp.*

(3.) To ſtirre our zeales up, that admir'd, whereof a fact
ſo cleane
Of all ill as our ſacrifice, ſo fearfull an *oſtent*
Should be the iſſue. *Chapman.*

Latinus, frighted with this dire *oſtent*,
For council to his father Faunus went;
And ſought the ſhades renown'd for propheſy,
Which near Albunia's ſulph'rous fountain lie. *Dryd.*

OSTENTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*oſtentation*, Fr. *oſtentatio*, Latin.] 1. Outward ſhow; appearance. 2. Ambitious diſplay; boaſt; vain ſhow. This is the uſual ſenſe. 3. A ſhow; a ſpectacle. Not in uſe.

(1.) If theſe ſhows be not outward, which of you
But is four Volſcians?—
—March on my fellows;
Make good this *oſtentation*, and you ſhall
Divide in all with us. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

——— You are come
A market-maid to Rome, and have prevented
The *oſtentation* of our love. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) If all theſe ſecret ſprings of detraction fail, yet a vain *oſtentation* of wit ſets a man on attacking an eſtabliſhed name, and ſacrificing it to the mirth and laughter of thoſe about him. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

He knew that good and bountiful minds were ſometimes inclined to *oſtentation*, and ready to cover it with pretence of inciting others by their example, and therefore checks this vanity: Take heed, ſays he, that you do not your alms before men, to be ſeen. *Atterbury.*

With all her luſtre, now, her lover warms;
Then out of *oſtentation*, hides her charms. *Young.*

The great end of the art is to ſtrike the imagination. The painter is therefore to make no *oſtentation* of the means by which this is done; the ſpectator is only to feel the reſult in his boſom. *Reynolds.*

(3.) The king would have me preſent the princeſs with ſome delightful *oſtentation*, ſhow, pageant, antick, or firework. *Shak. Love's Labour Loſt.*

OSTENTA'TIOUS. *adj.* [*oſtento*, Lat.] Boaſtful; vain; fond of ſhow; fond to expoſe to view.

Your modeſty is ſo far from being *oſtentatious* of the good you do, that it bluſhes even to have it known; and therefore I muſt leave you to the ſatisfaction of your own conſcience, which, though a ſilent panegyrick, is yet the beſt. *Dryden.*

They let Ulyſſes into his diſpoſition, and he ſeems to be ignorant, credulous, and *oſtentatious.* *Broome on Odyſſey.*

OSTENTA'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *oſtentatious.*] Vainly; boaſtfully.

OSTENTA'TIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *oſtentatious.*] Vanity; boaſtfulneſs.

OSTENTA'TOUR. *n. ſ.* [*oſtentateur*, Fr. *oſtento*, Lat.] A boaſter; a vain ſetter to ſhow.

OSTE'OCOLLA. *n. ſ.* [ὄστεον and κολλάω; *oſteocolle*, French.]

Oſteocolla is frequent in Germany, and has long been famous for bringing on a callus in fractured bones. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

Oſteocolla is a ſpar, generally coarſe, concreted with earthy or ſtony matter, precipitated by water, and incruſted upon ſticks, ſtones, and other like bodies. *Woodward.*

OSTEO'COPE. *n. ſ.* [ὄϛεον and κόπτω; *oſteocope*, Fr.] Pains in the bones, or rather in the nerves and membranes that encompaſs them. *Dict.*

OSTEO'LOGY. *n ſ.* [ὀϛέον and λέγω; *oſteologie*, Fr.] A deſcription of the bones.

Richard Farloe, well known for his acuteneſs in diſſection of dead bodies, and his great ſkill in *oſteology*, has now laid by that practice. *Tatler.*

OSTI'ARY. *n. ſ.* [*oſtium*, Lat.] The opening at which a river diſembogues itſelf.

It is received, that the Nilus hath ſeven *oſtiaries*, that is, by ſeven channels diſburtheneth itſelf into the ſea. *Brown.*

O'STLER. *n. ſ.* [*hoſtelier*, Fr.] The man who takes care of horſes at an inn.

The ſmith, the *oſtler*, and the boot-catcher, ought to partake. *Swift's Direction to the Groom.*

O'STLERY. *n. ſ.* [*hoſtelerie*, Fr.] The place belonging to the oſtler.

O'STRACISM. *n. ſ.* [ὀϛρακισμὸς; *oſtraciſme*, French.] A manner of paſſing ſentence, in which the note of acquittal or condemnation was marked upon a ſhell which the voter threw into a veſſel. Baniſhment; publick cenſure.

Virtue in courtiers hearts
Suffers an *oſtraciſm*, and departs;
Profit, eaſe, fitneſs, plenty, bid it go,
But whither, only knowing you, I know. *Donne.*

Publick envy is as an *oſtraciſm*, that eclipſeth men when they grow too great; and therefore it is a bridle to keep them within bounds. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Hyperbolus by ſuffering did traduce
The *oſtraciſm*, and ſham'd it out of uſe. *Cleaveland.*

This man, upon a ſlight and falſe accuſation of favouring arbitrary power, was baniſhed by *oſtraciſm*; which in Engliſh would ſignify, that they voted he ſhould be removed from their preſence and council for ever. *Swift.*

O'STRACITES *n. ſ.* *Oſtracites* expreſſes the common oyſter in its foſſil ſtate. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

O'STRICH. *n. ſ.* [*autruche*, Fr. *ſtruthio*, Lat.] *Oſtrich* is ranged among birds. It is very large, its wings very ſhort, and the neck about four or five ſpans. The feathers of its wings are in great eſteem, and are uſed as an ornament for hats, beds, canopies: they are ſtained of ſeveral colours, and made into pretty tufts. They are hunted by way of courſe, for they never fly; but uſe their wings to aſſiſt them in running more ſwiftly. The *oſtrich* ſwallows bits of iron or braſs, in the ſame manner as other birds will ſwallow ſmall ſtones or gravel, to aſſiſt in digeſting or comminuting their food. It lays its eggs upon the ground, hides them under the ſand, and the ſun hatches them. *Calmet.*

I'll make thee eat iron like an *oſtrich*, and ſwallow my ſword like a great pin, ere thou and I part. *Shakeſp.*

Gaveſt thou the goodly wings unto the peacock? or wings and feathers unto the *oſtrich*. *Job.* xxxix. 13.

The Scots errant fight, and fight to eat,
Their *oſtrich* ſtomachs make their ſwords their meat. *Cleaveland.*

Modern *oſtriches* are dwindled to mere larks, in compariſon with thoſe of the ancients. *Arbuthnot.*

OTACOU'STICK. *n. ſ.* [ὦτα and ἀκούω; *otacouſtique*, Fr.] An inſtrument to facilitate hearing.

In a hare, which is very quick of hearing, it is ſupplied with a bony tube; which, as a natural *otacouſtick*, is ſo directed backward, as to receive the ſmalleſt and moſt diſtant ſound that comes behind her. *Grew's Coſmol.*

O'THER. *pron.* [oðeꞃ, Sax. *autre*, Fr.] 1. Not the ſame; not this; different. In this ſenſe it ſeems an adjective, yet in the plural, when the ſubſtantive is ſuppreſſed, it has contrarily to the nature of adjectives a plural termination; as, *of laſt week three days were fair, the others rainy.* 2. Not I, or he, but ſome one elſe: in this ſenſe it is a ſubſtantive, and has a genitive and plural. 3. Not the one, not this, but the contrary. 4. Correlative to *each.* 5. Something beſides. 6. The next 7. The third paſt. 8. It is ſometimes put elliptically for *other thing*; ſomething different.

(1.) Of good actions ſome are better than *other* ſome. *Hooker.*

Will it not be received
That they have don't,
Who dares receive it *other?* *Shak. K. Lear.*

The diſmayed matrons and maidens, ſome in their houſes, *other* ſome in the churches, with floods of tears and lamentable cries, poured forth their prayers to the Almighty, craving his help in that their hard diſtreſs. *Knolles.*

He that will not give juſt occaſion to think, that all government in the world is the product only of force and violence, and that men live together by no *other* rules but that of beaſts, where the ſtrongeſt carries; and ſo lay a foundation for perpetual diſorder and miſchief, tumult, ſedition and rebellion; things that the followers of that hypotheſis ſo loudly cry out againſt, muſt of neceſſity find out another ſtate of government. *Locke.*

No leaſes ſhall ever be made *other* than leaſes for years not exceeding thirty-one, in poſſeſſion, and not in reverſion or remainder. *Swift.*

(2.) ——— Were I king,
I ſhould cut off the nobles for their lands;
Deſire his jewels, and this *other*'s houſe. *Shakeſp.*

Phyſicians are ſome of them ſo conformable to the humour of the patient, as they preſs not the cure of the diſeaſe; and ſome *other* are ſo regular in proceeding according to art, as they reſpect not the condition of the patient. *Bacon.*

The confuſion ariſes, when the one will put their ſickle into the *other*'s harveſt. *Leſley.*

Never allow yourſelves to be idle, whilſt *others* are in want of any thing that your hands can make for them. *Law.*

The king had all he crav'd, or could compel,
And all was done—let *others* judge how well. *Daniel.*

(3.) There is that controling worth in goodneſs, that the will cannot but like and deſire it; and on the *other* ſide, that odious deformity in vice, that it never offers itſelf to the affections of mankind, but under the diſguiſe of the *other.* *South.*

(4.) In lowlineſs of mind let *each* eſteem *other* better than themſelves. *Phil.* ii. 3.

Scotland and thou did *each* in *other* live,
Nor would'ſt thou her, nor could ſhe thee ſurvive. *Dryden.*

(5.) The learning of Latin being nothing but the learning of words, join as much *other* real knowledge with it as you can. *Locke on Education.*

(6.) ——— Thy air,
Thou *other* gold bound brow, is like the firſt;
A third is like the former. *Shak. Macbeth.*

(7.) Bind my hair up; as 'twas yeſterday:
No, nor the t' *other* day. *B. Johnſon.*

(8.) I can expect no *other* from thoſe that judge by ſingle ſights and raſh meaſures, than to be thought fond or inſolent. *Glanville.*

O'THERGATES. *adv.* [*other* and *gate*, for way.] In another manner.

If ſir Toby had not been in drink, he would have tickled you *othergates* than he did. *Shak. T. Night.*

O'THERGUISE. *adj.* [*other* and *guiſe*. This is often pronounced and ſometimes written *otherguess*.] Of another kind.

O'THERWHERE. *adv.* [*other* and *where*.] In other places.

As Jews they had acceſs to the temple and ſynagogues, but as Chriſtians they were of neceſſity forced otherwhere to aſſemble themſelves. *Hooker.*

His godlike acts, and his temptations fierce,
And former ſufferings, *otherwhere* are found. *Milton.*

O'THERWHILE. *adv.* [*other* and *while*.] At other times.

O'THERWISE. *adv.* [*other* and *wiſe.*] 1. In a different manner. 2. By other cauſes. 3. In other reſpects.

(1.) They only plead that whatſoever God revealeth, as neceſſary for all Chriſtian men to do and believe, the ſame we ought to embrace, whether we have received it by writing or *otherwiſe*, which no man denieth. *Hooker.*

The whole church hath not tied the parts unto one and the ſame thing, they being therein left each to their own choice, may either do as others do, or elſe *otherwiſe*, without any breach of duty at all. *Hooker.*

The evidences for ſuch things are not ſo infallible, but that there is a poſſibility, that the things may be *otherwiſe*. *Wilkins.*

In theſe good things, what all others ſhould practiſe, we ſhould ſcarce know to practice *otherwiſe*. *Spratt.*

Thy father was a worthy prince,
And merited, alas! a better fate;
But heaven thought *otherwiſe*. *Addiſon's Cato.*

(2.) Sir John Norris failed in the attempts of Liſborn, and returned with the loſs, by ſickneſs and *otherwiſe*, of eight thouſand men. *Raleigh.*

(3.) It is ſaid truly, that the beſt men *otherwiſe*, are not always the beſt in regard of ſociety. *Hooker.*

Men ſeldom conſider God any *otherwiſe*, than in relation to themſelves, and therefore want ſome extraordinary benefits to excite their attention and engage their love. *Rogers.*

O'TTER. *n. ſ.* [oꞇeꞃ, Saxon; *lutra.*] An amphibious animal that prays upon fiſh.

The toes of the *otter*'s hinder feet, for the better ſwimming, are joined together with a membrane, as in the bevir; from which he differs principally in his teeth, which are canine; and in his tail, which is felin, or a long taper: ſo that he may not be unfitly called *putoreus aquaticus*, or the water polecat. He makes himſelf burrows on the water ſide, as a bevir; is ſometimes tamed and taught, by nimbly ſurrounding the fiſhes to drive them into the net. *Grew.*

At the lower end of the hall is a large *otter*'s ſkin ſtuffed with hay. *Addiſon, Spect.*

Would you preſerve a num'rous finny race?
Let your fierce dogs the rav'nous *otter* chaſe;
Th' amphibious monſter ranges all the ſhores,
Darts thro' the waves, and ev'ry haunt explores. *Gay.*

O'VAL. *adj.* [*ovale*, Fr. *ovum*, an egg.] Oblong; reſembling the longitudinal ſection of an egg.

The mouth is low and narrow, but, after having entered pretty far in the grotto, opens itſelf on both ſides in an *oval* figure of an hundred yards. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Mercurius, neareſt to the central ſun,
Does in an *oval* orbit, circling run;
But rarely is the object of our ſight,
In ſolar glory ſunk. *Blackmore.*

O'VAL. *n. ſ.* A triangle is that which has three angles, or an *oval* is that which has the ſhape of an egg. *Watts's Logick.*

OVA'RIOUS. *adj.* [from *ovum.*] Conſiſting of eggs.

——— He to the rocks
Dire clinging gathers his *ovarious* food. *Thomſon.*

O'VARY. *n. ſ.* [*ovaire*, Fr. *ovarium*, Lat.] The part of the body in which impregnation is performed.

The *ovary* or part where the white involveth it, is in the ſecond region of the matrix, which is ſomewhat long and inverted. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

OVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ovation*, Fr. *ovatio*, Latin.] A leſſer triumph among the Romans allowed to thoſe commanders who had won a victory without much bloodſhed, or defeated ſome leſs formidable enemy. *Dict.*

O'UBAT. } *n. ſ.* [*erucha piloſa.*] A ſort of caterpillar;
O'UBUST. } an inſect. *Dict.*

OUCH. *n. ſ.* An ornament of gold or jewels.

Ouches or ſpangs, as they are of no great coſt, ſo they are of moſt glory. *Bacon.*

OUCH of a boar. The blow given by a boar's tuſk *Ainſworth.*

O'VEN. *n. ſ.* [oꝼen, Saxon.] An arched cavity heated with fire to bake bread.

He loudly bray'd, that like was never heard,
And from his wide devouring *oven* ſent
A flake of fire, that flaſhing in his beard
Him all amaz'd. *Spenſer.*

Here's yet in the world hereafter, the kneading, the making of the cake, the heat of the *oven*, and the baking. *Shakeſp.*

Bats have been found in *ovens* and other hollow cloſe places, matted one upon another; and therefore it is likely that they ſleep in winter, and eat nothing. *Bacon.*

O'VER hath a double ſignification in the names of places, according to the different ſituations of them. If the place be upon or near a river, it comes from the Saxon oꝼꞃe, a brink or bank: but if there is in the neighbourhood another of the ſame name, diſtinguiſhed by the addition of nether, then *over* is from the Gothick *ufar*, above. *Gibſon's Camden.*

O'VER. *prep* [*ufar*, Gothick; oꝼꞃe, Saxon.] 1. Above; with reſpect to excellence or dignity. 2. Above, with regard to rule or authority. Oppoſed to *under*. 3. Above in place. Oppoſed to *below* 4. Acroſs; from ſide to ſide: as *he leaped* over *the brook*. 5. Through, diffuſively. 6. Upon. 7. Before. This is only uſed in *over* night. 8. It is in all ſenſes written by contraction *o'er*.

(1.) How happy ſome, *o'er* other ſome can be!
Thro' Athens I am thought as fair as ſhe. *Shakeſp.*

Young Pallas ſhone conſpicuous *o'er* the reſt;
Gilded his arms, embroider'd was his veſt. *Dryden.*

High, *over* all, was your great conduct ſhown,
You ſought our ſafety, but forgot your own. *Dryden.*

The commentary which attends this poem, will have one advantage *over* moſt commentaries, that it is not made upon conjectures. *Pope.*

It will afford field enough for a divine to enlarge on, by ſhewing the advantages which the Chriſtian world has *over the* Heathen. *Swift.*

(2.) The church has *over* her biſhops, able to ſilence the factious, no leſs by their preaching than by their authority. *South.*

Captain, yourſelf are the fitteſt to live and reign not *over*, but next and immediately *under* the people. *Dryd.*

(3.) He was more than *over* ſhoes in love. *Shakeſp.*

The ſtreet ſhould ſee as ſhe walkt *over* head. *Shakeſp.*

Thrice happy is that humble pair,
Beneath the level of all care;
Over whoſe heads thoſe arrows fly,
Of ſad diſtruſt and jealouſy. *Waller.*

(4.) Come *o'er* the brook Beſſy to me,
She dares not come *over* to thee. *Shakeſp.*

Certain lakes and pits, ſuch as that of Avennes, poiſon birds which fly *over* them. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The geeſe fly *o'er* the barn, the bees in arms
Drive headlong from their waxen cells in ſwarms. *Dryd.*

(5.) All the world *over*, thoſe that received not the commands of Chriſt and his doctrines of purity and perſeverance, were ſignally deſtroyed. *Hammond.*

(6.) Wiſe governours have as great a watch *over* fames, as they have of the actions and deſigns. *Bacon.*

——— Angelic quires
Sung heav'nly anthems of his victory
O'er temptation and the tempter proud. *Milton.*

(7.) On their intended journey to proceed,
And *over* night whatſo thereto did need. *Hubberd.*

O'VER. *adv.* 1. Above the top. 2. More than a quantity aſſigned. 3. From ſide to ſide. 4. From one to another. 5. From a country beyond the ſea. 6. On the ſurface. 7. Paſt. This is rather the ſenſe of an adjective. 8. Throughout; completely. 9. With repetition; another time. 10. Extraordinary; in a great degree. 11. OVER *and above.* Beſides; beyond what was at firſt ſuppoſed or immediately intended. 12. OVER *againſt.* Oppoſite;

regarding in front. 13. *To give over.* To ceaſe from. 14. *To give over.* To attempt to help no longer; as, *his phyſicians have* given *him* over; *his friends who adviſed him, have* given *him* over. 15. In compoſition it has a great variety of ſignifications; it is arbitrarily prefixed to nouns, adjectives, or other parts of ſpeech in a ſenſe equivalent to more than enough; too much.

(1.) Give, and it ſhall be given unto you; good meaſure, preſſed down and ſhaken together and running *over*, ſhall men give. *Luke*, vi. 38.

(2.) Even here likewiſe the laws of nature and reaſon be of neceſſary uſe; yet ſomewhat *over* and beſides them is neceſſary, namely human and poſitive law. *Hooker*.

When they had mete it, he that gathered much had nothing *over*, and he that gathered little had no lack. *Ex.* xvi. 18.

The ordinary ſoldiers having all their pay, and a month's pay *over*, were ſent into their countries. *Hayward*.

The eaſtern people determined their digit by the breadth of barley-corns, ſix making a digit, and twenty-four a hand's breadth: a ſmall matter *over* or under. *Arbuthnot*.

(3.) The fan of an Indian king, made of the feathers of a peacock's tail, compoſed into a round form, bound altogether with a circular rim, above a foot *over*. *Grew*.

(4.) This golden cluſter the herald delivereth to the Tirſan, who delivereth it *over* to that ſon that he had choſen. *Bacon*.

(5.) It hath a white berry, but is not brought *over* with the coral. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

They brought new cuſtoms and new vices *o'er*;
Taught us more arts than honeſt men require. *Philips*.

(6.) The firſt came out red all *over*, like an hairy garment. *Geneſis*.

(7.) Soliman pauſing upon the matter, the heat of his fury being ſomething *over*, ſuffered himſelf to be intreated. *Knolles*.

Meditate upon the effects of anger; and the beſt time to do this, is to look back upon anger when the fit is *over*. *Bacon*.

What the garden choiceſt bears
To ſit and taſte, till this meridian heat
Be *over*, and the ſun more cool decline. *Milton*.

The act of ſtealing was ſoon *over*, and cannot be undone, and for it the ſinner is only anſwerable to God or his vicegerent. *Taylor's Rule of living holy*.

He will, as ſoon as his firſt ſurprize is *over*, begin to wonder how ſuch a favour came to be beſtowed on him. *Atterbury*.

There youths and nymphs in conſort gay,
Shall hail the riſing, cloſe the parting day;
With me, alas! with me thoſe joys are *o'er*,
For me the vernal garlands bloom no more. *Pope*.

(8.) ———— Well,
Have you read *o'er* the letters I ſent you? *Shakeſp.*

Let them argue *over* all the topicks of divine goodneſs and human weakneſs, yet how trifling muſt be their plea! *South's Sermons*.

(9.) He *o'er* and *o'er* divides him,
'Twixt his unkindneſs and his kindneſs. *Shakeſp.*

Sitting or ſtanding ſtill confin'd to roar,
In the ſame verſe, the ſame rules *o'er* and *o'er*. *Dryden*.

Longing they look, and gaping at the ſight,
Devour her *o'er* and *o'er* with vaſt delight. *Dryden*.

Thou, my Hector, art thyſelf alone,
My parents, brothers, and my lord in one:
O kill not all my kindred *o'er* again,
Nor tempt the dangers of the duſty plain;
But in this tow'r, for our defence, remain. *Dryd.*

When children forget, or do an action aukwardly, make them do it *over* and *over* again, till they are perfect. *Locke*.

If this miracle of Chriſt's riſing from the dead, be not ſufficient to convince a reſolved libertine, neither would the riſing of one now from the dead be ſufficient for that purpoſe; ſince it would only be the doing that *over* again which hath been done already. *Atterbury*.

The moſt learned will never find occaſion to act *over* again what is fabled of Alexander the Great, that when he had conquered the eaſtern world, he wept for want of more worlds to conquer. *Watts*.

He cramm'd his pockets with the precious ſtore,
And ev'ry night review'd it *o'er* and *o'er*. *Harte*.

(10.) The word ſymbol ſhould not ſeem to be *over* difficult. *Baker*.

Moſes took the redemption money of them that were *over and above*. *Numb.* iii. 49.

He gathered a great maſs of treaſure, and *gained over and above* the good will and eſteem of all people wherever he came. *L'Eſtrange*.

(12.) In Ticinum is a church with windows only from above. It reporteth the voice thirteen times, if you ſtand by the cloſe end of the wall, *over againſt* the door. *Bacon*.

I viſit his picture, and place myſelf *over againſt* it whole hours together. *Addiſon, Spect.*

Over againſt this church ſtands a large hoſpital, erected by a ſhoemaker. *Addiſon on Italy*.

(13.) Theſe when they praiſe, the world believes no more,
Than when they promiſe to *give* ſcribling *o'er*. *Pope*.

(15.) ———— Deviliſh Macbeth,
By many of theſe trains hath ſought to win me
Into his pow'r; and modeſt wiſdom plucks me
From *over-credulous* haſte. *Shak. Macbeth*.

St. Hierom reporteth, that he ſaw a ſatyr; but the truth hereof I will not raſhly impugn, or *over-boldly* affirm. *Peacham*.

Theſe *over-buſy* ſpirits, whoſe labour is their only reward, hunt a ſhadow and chaſe the wind. *Decay of Piety*.

If the ferment of the breaſt be vigorous, an *over-fermentation* in the part, produceth a phlegmon. *Wiſeman*.

A gangrene doth ariſe in phlegmons, through the unſeaſonable application of *over-cold* medicaments. *Wiſeman*.

Poets, like lovers, ſhould be bold and dare,
They ſpoil their buſineſs with an *over-care*:
And he who ſervilely creeps after ſenſe,
Is ſafe, but ne'er will reach an excellence. *Dryden*.

———— Wretched man! *o'erfeeds*
His cramm'd deſires, with more than nature needs. *Dryd.*

Bending o'er the cup, the tears ſhe ſhed,
Seem'd by the poſture to diſcharge her head,
O'er-fill'd before. *Dryd. Boccace*.

As they are likely to *over-flouriſh* their own caſe, their flattery is hardeſt to be diſcovered: for who would imagine himſelf guilty of putting tricks upon himſelf? *Collier*.

He has afforded us only the twilight of probability; ſuitable to that ſtate of mediocrity he has placed us in here; wherein to check our *over-confidence* and preſumption, we might, by every day's experience, be made ſenſible of our ſhortſightedneſs. *Locke*.

This part of grammar has been much neglected, as ſome others *over-diligently* cultivated. It is eaſy for men to write one after another, of caſes and genders. *Locke*.

It is an ill way of eſtabliſhing this truth, and ſilencing atheiſts, to take ſome men's having that idea of God in their minds, for the only proof of a deity; and out of an *overfondneſs* of that darling invention, caſhier all other arguments. *Locke*.

A grown perſon ſurfeiting with honey, no ſooner hears the name of it, but his fancy immediately carries ſickneſs and qualms to his ſtomach: had this happened to him by an *overdoſe* of honey, when a child, all the ſame effects would have followed, but the cauſe would have been miſtaken, and the antipathy counted natural. *Locke*.

Take care you *over-burn* not the turf; it is only to be burnt ſo as may make it break. *Mortimer*.

Don't *over-fatigue* the ſpirits, leſt the mind be ſeized with a laſſitude, and thereby nauſeate and grow tir'd of a particular ſubject. *Watts*.

The memory of the learner ſhould not be too much crowded with a tumultuous heap of ideas, one idea effaces another. An *over-greedy* graſp does not retain the largeſt handful. *Watts*.

To O'VER-ABOUND. *v. n.* [*over* and *abound*.] To abound more than enough.

———— Both imbibe
Fitting congenial juice, ſo rich the ſoil,
So much does fructuous moiſture *o'er-abound*. *Philips*.

The learned, never *over-abounding* in tranſitory coin, ſhould not be diſcontented. *Pope's Letters.*

To **O'VER-ACT.** *v. a.* [*over* and *act.*] To act more than enough.

You *over-act*, when you ſhould undergo:
A little call yourſelf again, and think. *B. Johnſon.*

Princes courts may *over-act* their reverence, and make themſelves laughed at for their fooliſhneſs and extravagant relative worſhip. *Stillingfleet.*

Good men often blemiſh the reputation of their piety, by *over-acting* ſome things in religion; by an indiſcreet zeal about things wherein religion is not concerned. *Tillotſon.*

He *over-acted* his part; his paſſions, when once let looſe, were too impetuous to be managed. *Atterbury.*

To **OVER-A'RCH.** *v. a.* [*over* and *arch.*] To cover as with an arch.

Where high Ithaca o'erlooks the floods,
Brown with *o'er-arching* ſhades and pendant woods. *Pope.*

To **OVER-A'WE.** *v. a.* [*over* and *awe.*] To keep in awe by ſuperiour influence.

The king was preſent in perſon to overlook the magiſtrates, and to *over-awe* theſe ſubjects with the terror of his ſword. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Her graceful innocence, her every air,
Of geſture, or leaſt action, *over-aw'd*
His malice. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

I could be content to be your chief tormenter, ever paying you mock reverence, and ſounding in your ears, the empty title which inſpired you with preſumption, and *over-awed* my daughter to comply. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

——— A thouſand fears
Still *over-awe* when ſhe appears. *Granville's Poems.*

To **OVER-BA'LANCE.** *v. a.* To weigh down; to preponderate.

Not doubting but by the weight of reaſon I ſhould counterpoiſe the *over-balancings* of any factions. *K. Charles.*

The hundred thouſand pounds per annum, wherein we *overbalance* them in trade, muſt be paid us in money. *Locke.*

When theſe important conſiderations are ſet before a rational being, acknowledging the truth of every article, ſhould a bare ſingle poſſibility be of weight enough to *over-balance* them. *Rogers.*

OVER-BA'LANCE. *n. ſ.* [*over* and *balance.*] Something more than equivalent.

Our exported commodities would, by the return, encreaſe the treaſure of this kingdom above what it can ever be by other means, than a mighty *over-balance* of our exported to our imported commodities. *Temple.*

The mind ſhould be kept in a perfect indifference, not inclining to either ſide, any further than the *over balance* of probability gives it the turn of aſſent and belief. *Locke.*

OVER-BA'TTLE. *adj.* [Of this word I know not the derivation; *batten* is to grow fat, and to *battle*, is at Oxford to feed on truſt.] Too fruitful; exuberant.

In the church of God ſometimes it cometh to paſs, as in *over-battle* grounds; the fertile diſpoſition whereof is good, yet becauſe it exceedeth due proportion, it bringeth abundantly through too much rankneſs, things leſs profitable, whereby that which principally it ſhould yield, either prevented in place or defrauded of nouriſhment, faileth. *Hooker.*

To **OVER-BE'AR.** *v. a.* [*over* and *bear.*] To repreſs; to ſubdue; to whelm; to bear down.

What more ſavage than man, if he ſee himſelf able by fraud to over-reach, or by power to *over-bear* the laws? *Hooker.*

——— My deſire
All continent impediment would *over-bear*,
That did oppoſe my will. *Shak. Macbeth.*

The ocean o'er-peering of his liſt,
Eats not the flats with more impetuous haſte
Than young Laertes, in a riotous head
O'er-bears your officers. *Shakeſp.*

Our counſel, it pleas'd your highneſs
To *over-bear*. *Shak. K. John.*

Glo'ſter, thou ſhalt well perceive,
That nor in birth or for authority,
The biſhop will be *over-borne* by thee. *Shakeſp.*

The Turkiſh commanders, with all their forces, aſſailed the city, thruſting their men into the breaches by heaps, as if they would, with very multitude, have diſcouraged or *overborn* the Chriſtians. *Knolles.*

The point of reputation, when news firſt came of the battle loſt, did *over-bear* the reaſon of war. *Bacon.*

Yet fortune, valour, all is *over-born*,
By numbers; as the long reſiſting bank
By the impetuous torrent. *Denham.*

A body may as well be *over-born* by the violence of a ſhallow, rapid ſtream, as ſwallowed up in the gulph of ſmooth water. *L'Eſtrange.*

Crowding on the laſt the firſt impel;
Till *over-born* with weight the Cyprians fell. *Dryd.*

The judgment, if ſwayed by the *over-bearing* of paſſion, and ſtored with lubricous opinions inſtead of clearly conceived truths, will be erroneous. *Glanville's Sceps.*

Take care that the memory of the learner be not too much crowded with a tumultuous heap, or *over-bearing* multitude of documents at one time. *Watts.*

The horror or loathſomneſs of an object may *over-bear* the pleaſure which reſults from its greatneſs, novelty, or beauty. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

To **OVER-BI'D.** *v. a.* [*over* and *bid.*] To offer more than equivalent.

You have *o'er-bid* all my paſt ſufferings,
And all my future too. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

To **OVER-BLO'W.** *v. n.* [*over* and *blow.*] To be paſt its violence.

Led with delight, they thus beguile the way,
Until the bluſtring ſtorm is *over-blown*. *Spenſer.*

All thoſe tempeſts being *over-blown*, there long after aroſe a new ſtorm which over-run all Spain. *Spenſer.*

This ague fit of fear is *over-blown*,
An eaſy taſk it is to win our own. *Shak. R. II.*

——— Seiz'd with ſecret joy,
When ſtorms are *over-blown*. *Dryd. Virgil.*

To **OVER-BLO'W.** *v. a.* [*over* and *blow.*] To drive away as clouds before the wind.

Some angel that beholds her there,
Inſtruct us to record what ſhe was here;
And when this cloud of ſorrow's *over-blown*,
Thro' the wide world we'll make her graces known. *Waller.*

OVER-BO'ARD. *adv.* [*over* and *board.* See BOARD.] Off the ſhip; out of the ſhip.

The great aſſembly met again; and now he that was the cauſe of the tempeſt being thrown *over-board*, there were hopes a calm ſhould enſue. *Howel.*

A merchant having a veſſel richly fraught at ſea in a ſtorm, there is but one certain way to ſave it, which is, by throwing its rich lading *over-board*. *South.*

The trembling dotard, to the deck he drew,
And hoiſted up and *over-board* he threw;
This done, he ſeized the helm. *Dryden.*

He obtained liberty to give them only one ſong before he leaped *over-board*, which he did, and then plunged into the ſea. *L'Eſtrange.*

Though great ſhips were commonly bad ſea-boats, they had a ſuperiour force in a ſea engagement: the ſhock of them being ſometimes ſo violent, that it would throw the crew on the upper deck of leſſer ſhips *over-board*. *Arbuthnot.*

To **OVER-BU'LK.** *v. a.* [*over* and *bulk.*] To oppreſs by bulk.

——— The feeding pride,
In rank Achilles, muſt or now be cropt,
Or ſhedding, breed a nurſery of like evils,
To *over-bulk* us all. *Shak. Troilus and Creſſida.*

To **OVER-BU'RDEN.** *v. a.* [*over* and *burthen.*] To load with too great weight.

If ſhe were not cloyed with his company, and that ſhe thought not the earth *over-burthened* with him, ſhe would cool his fiery grief. *Sidney.*

To **Over-bu'y.** *v. a.* [*over* and *buy.*] To buy too dear.

He, when want requires, is only wiſe,
Who ſlights not foreign aids, nor *over-buys*;
But on our native ſtrength, in time of need relies. *Dryden.*

To **Over-ca'rry.** *v. a.* [*over* and *carry.*] To hurry too far; to be urged to any thing violent or dangerous.

He was the king's uncle, but yet of no capacity to ſucceed; by reaſon whereof his natural affection and duty was leſs eaſy to be *over-carried* by ambition. *Hayward.*

To **Over-ca'st.** *v. a.* part. *over-caſt.* [*over* and *caſt.*] 1. To cloud; to darken; to cover with gloom. 2. To cover. This ſenſe is hardly retained but by needle-women, who call that which is incircled with a thread, *overcaſt.* 3. To rate too high in computation.

(1.) ——— As they paſt,
The day with clouds was ſudden *over-caſt.* *Spenſer.*

Hie, Robin, *over-caſt* the night;
The ſtarry welkin cover thou anon,
With drooping fogs, as black as Acheron. *Shakeſp.*

Our days of age are ſad and *over-caſt*, in which we find that of all our vain paſſions and affections paſt, the ſorrow only abideth. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

I of fumes and humid vapours made,
No cloud in ſo ſerene a manſion find,
To *over-caſt* her ever ſhining mind. *Waller.*

Thoſe clouds that *over-caſt* our morn ſhall fly,
Diſpell'd to fartheſt corners of the ſky. *Dryd.*

The dawn is *over-caſt*, the morning lours,
And heavily in clouds brings on the day. *Addiſon.*

(2.) When malice would work that which is evil, and in working avoid the ſuſpicion of an evil intent, the colour wherewith it *over-caſteth* itſelf is always a fair and plauſible pretence of ſeeking to further that which is good. *Hooker.*

Their arms abroad with gray moſs *over-caſt*,
And their green leaves trembling with every blaſt. *Spenſer.*

(3.) The king in his accompt of peace and calms, did much *over-caſt* his fortunes, which proved full of broken ſeas, tides, and tempeſts. *Bacon's H. VII.*

To **Over-cha'rge.** *v. a.* [*over* and *charge.*] 1. To oppreſs; to cloy; to ſurcharge. 2. To load; to crowd too much. 3. To burthen. 4. To rate too high. 5. To fill too full. 6. To load with too great a charge.

(1.) On air we feed in every inſtant, and on meats but at times; and yet the heavy load of abundance, wherewith we oppreſs and *over-charge* nature, maketh her to ſink unawares in the mid-way. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

A man may as well expect to grow ſtronger by always eating, as wiſer by always reading. Too much *over-charges* nature, and turns more into diſeaſe than nouriſhment. *Collier.*

(2.) Our language is *over-charged* with conſonants. *Pope.*

(3.) He whiſpers to his pillow,
The ſecrets of his *over-charged* ſoul. *Shakeſp.*

(4.) Here's Glo'ſter, a foe to citizens,
O'er-charging your free purſes with large fines. *Shakeſp.*

(5.) Her heart is but *o'er-charg'd*; ſhe will recover. *Shakeſpeare.*

The fumes of paſſion do as really intoxicate, and confound the judging and diſcerning faculty, as the fumes of drink diſcompoſe and ſtupify the brain of a man *over-charged* with it. *South.*

If they would make diſtinct abſtract ideas of all the varieties in human actions, the number muſt be infinite, and the memory *over-charged* to little purpoſe. *Locke.*

The action of the Iliad and Æneid in themſelves exceeding ſhort, are ſo beautifully extended by the invention of epiſodes, that they make up an agreeable ſtory ſufficient to employ the memory without *over-charging* it. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

(6.) ——— They were
As cannons *over-charg'd* with double cracks. *Shakeſp.*

Who in deep mines, for hidden knowledge toils,
Like guns *o'er-charg'd*, breaks, miſſes, or recoils. *Denham.*

To **Over-clo'ud.** *v. a.* [*over* and *cloud.*] To cover with clouds.

The ſilver empreſs of the night
O'er-clouded, glimmers in a fainter light. *Tickel.*

To **Over-clo'y.** *v. a.* [*over* and *cloy.*] To fill beyond ſatiety.

A ſcum of Britons and baſe lackey peaſants,
Whom their *o'er-cloyed* country vomits forth
To deſperate adventures and deſtruction. *Shakeſp.*

To **Overco'me.** *v. a.* pret. *I overcame*; part. paſſ. *overcome*; anciently *overcomen*, as in *Spenſer.* [*overcomen*, Dutch.] 1. To ſubdue; to conquer; to vanquiſh. 2. To ſurmount. 3. To over-flow; to ſurcharge. 4. To come over or upon; to invade ſuddenly. Not in uſe.

(1.) They *overcomen*, were deprived
Of their proud beauty, and the one moiety
Transformed to fiſh, for their bold ſurquedry. *Spenſer.*

——— This wretched woman, *overcome*
Of anguiſh rather than of crime hath been. *Spenſer.*

Of whom a man is *overcome*, of the ſame is he brought in bondage. *2 Pet.* ii. 19.

Fire by thicker air *o'ercome*,
And downward forc'd in earth's capacious womb,
Alters its particles; is fire no more. *Prior.*

(2.) Miranda is a conſtant relief to poor people in their miſfortunes and accidents; there are ſometimes little misfortunes that happen to them, which of themſelves they could never be able to *overcome.* *Law.*

——— (3.) The unfallow'd glebe
Yearly *o'ercomes* the granaries with ſtores. *Philips.*

(4.) ——— Can't ſuch things be,
And *overcome* us like a ſummer's cloud,
Without our ſpecial wonder? *Shak. Macbeth.*

To **Overco'me.** *v. n.* To gain the ſuperiority.

That thou mighteſt be juſtified in thy ſayings, and mighteſt *overcome* when thou art judged. *Rom.* iii. 4.

Overco'mer. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] He who overcomes.

To **Over-co'unt.** *v. a.* [*over* and *count.*] To rate above the true value.

Thou know'ſt how much
We do *o'er-count* thee. *Shak. Ant. and Cleo.*

To **Over-co'ver.** *v. a.* [*over* and *cover.*] To cover compleatly.

Shut me nightly in a charnel houſe,
O'er-cover'd quite with dead men's rattling bones,
With reeky ſhanks and yellow chapleſs ſkulls. *Shakeſp.*

To **Over-cro'w.** *v. a.* [*over* and *crow.*] To crow as in triumph.

A baſe varlet, that being but of late grown out of the dunghil, beginneth now to *over-crow* ſo high mountains, and make himſelf the great protector of all out-laws. *Spenſer.*

To **Overdo'.** *v. a.* [*over* and *do.*] To do more than enough.

Any thing ſo *over-done* is from the purpoſe of playing; whoſe end is to hold the mirrour up to nature. *Shakeſp.*

Nature ſo intent upon finiſhing her work, much oftner *over-does* than under-does. You ſhall hear of twenty animals with two heads, for one that hath none. *Grew.*

When the meat is *over-done*, lay the fault upon your lady who hurried you. *Swift.*

To **Over-dre'ss.** *v. a.* [*over* and *dreſs.*] To adorn laviſhly.

In all, let Nature never be forgot;
But treat the goddeſs like a modeſt fair,
Nor *over-dreſs*, nor leave her wholly bare. *Pope.*

To **Over-dri've.** *v. a.* [*over* and *drive.*] To drive too hard, or beyond ſtrength.

The flocks and herds with young, if men ſhould *over-drive* one day, all will die. *Gen.* xxxiii. 13.

To Over-ey'e. *v. a.* [*over* and *eye.*] 1. To ſuperintend. 2. To obſerve; to remark.

(2.) I am doubtful of your modeſties,
Leſt *over-eying* of his odd behaviour,
You break into ſome merry paſſion. *Shakeſp.*

To Over-e'mpty. *v. a.* [*over* and *empty.*] To make too empty.

The women would be loth to come behind the faſhion in newfangledneſs of the manner, if not in coſtlineſs of the matter, which might *over-empty* their huſbands purſes. *Carew.*

O'verfal. *n. ſ.* [*over* and *fall.*] Cataract.

Toſtatus addeth, that thoſe which dwell near thoſe falls of water, are deaf from their infancy, like thoſe that dwell near the *overfals* of Nilus. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

To Over-flo'at. *v. n.* [*over* and *float.*] To ſwim; to float.

The town is fill'd with ſlaughter, and *o'er-floats*
With a red deluge, their increaſing moats. *Dryd.*

To Over-flo'w. *v. n.* [*over* and *flow.*] 1. To be fuller than the brim can hold. 2. To exuberate; to abound.

(1.) While our ſtrong walls ſecure us from the foe,
E'er yet with blood our ditches *over-flow.* *Dryd.*

Had I the ſame conſciouſneſs that I ſaw Noah's flood, as that I ſaw the *over-flowing* of the Thames laſt winter, I could not doubt, that I who ſaw the Thames *over-flowed*, and viewed the flood at the general deluge, was the ſame ſelf. *Locke.*

(2.) A very ungrateful return to the author of all we enjoy, but ſuch as an *over-flowing* plenty too much inclines men to make. *Rogers.*

To Over-flo'w. *v. a.* pret. *over flowed*, part. paſſ. *over-flowed*, or *over-flown.* 1. To fill beyond the brim. 2. To deluge; to drown; to over-run; to over-power.

(1.) Suppoſe thyſelf in as great a ſadneſs as ever did oad thy ſpirit, wouldſt thou not bear it cheerfully if thou wert ſure that ſome excellent fortune would relieve and recompence thee ſo as to *over-flow* all thy hopes. *Taylor.*

New milk that all the winter never fails,
And all the ſummer *over-flows* the pales. *Dryden.*

(2.) The Scythians, at ſuch time as the northern nations *overflowed* all Chriſtendom, came down to the ſea-coaſt. *Spenſer.*

Cladius *over-flowed* th' unhappy coaſt. *Dryd.*

Do not the Nile and the Niger make yearly inundations in our days, as they have formerly done? and are not the countries ſo *over-flown*, ſtill ſituate between the tropicks? *Bentley.*

Sixteen hundred and odd years after the earth was made, it was *over-flowed* and deſtroyed in a deluge of water, that overſpread the face of the whole earth, from pole to pole, and from eaſt to weſt. *Burnet.*

Thus oft by mariners are ſhewn,
Earl Godwin's caſtles *over-flown.* *Swift.*

O'ver-flow. *n. ſ.* [*over* and *flow.*] Inundation; more than fulneſs; ſuch a quantity as runs over; exuberance.

Did he break out into tears?—
In great meaſure—
—A kind *over-flow* of kindneſs. *Shakeſp.*

Where there are great *over-flows* in fens, the drowning of them in winter maketh the ſummer following more fruitful; for that it keepeth the ground warm. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

It requires pains to find the coherence of abſtruſe writings: ſo that it is not to be wondered, that St. Paul's epiſtles have, with many, paſſed for disjointed pious diſcourſes, full of warmth and zeal and *over-flows* of light, rather than for calm, ſtrong, coherent reaſonings all through. *Locke.*

After every *over-flow* of the Nile, there was not always a menſuration. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

The expreſſion may be aſcribed to an *over-flow* of gratitude in the general diſpoſition of Ulyſſes. *Broome.*

Over-flo'wing. *n. ſ.* [from *over-flow.*] Exuberance; copiouſneſs.

When men are young, they might vent the *over-flowings* of their fancy that way. *Denham's Dedication.*

When the *over-flowings* of ungodlineſs make us afraid, the miniſters of religion cannot better diſcharge their duty of oppoſing it. *Rogers.*

Over-flo'wingly. *adv.* [from *over-flowing.*] Exuberantly; in great abundance. A word not elegant nor in uſe.

Nor was it his indigence that forced him to make the world; but his goodneſs preſſed him to impart the goods which he ſo *over-flowingly* abounds with. *Boyle.*

To Over-fly'. *v. a.* [*over* and *fly.*] To croſs by flight.

——— A ſailing kite
Can ſcarce *o'er-fly* them in a day and night. *Dryden.*

Over-fo'rwardness. *n. ſ.* [*over* and *forwardneſs.*] Too great quickneſs; too great readineſs.

By an *over-forwardneſs* in courts to give countenance to frivolous exceptions, though they make nothing to the true merit of the cauſe, it often happens that cauſes are not determined according to their merits. *Hale.*

To Over-fre'ight. *v. a.* pret. *over-freighted*; part. *over-fraught.* [*over* and *freight.*] To load too heavily; to fill with too great quantity.

A boat *over-freighted* with people, in rowing down the river, was, by the extreme weather, ſunk. *Carew.*

——— Grief, that does not ſpeak,
Whiſpers the *o'er-fraught* heart and bids it break. *Shak.*

——— Sorrow has ſo *o'er-fraught*
This ſinking barque, I ſhall not live to ſhew
How I abhor my firſt raſh crime. *Denham.*

To Over-ge't. *v. a.* [*over* and *get.*] To paſs; to leave behind.

With ſix hours hard riding, through ſo wild places as it was rather the cunning of my horſe ſometimes, than of myſelf, ſo rightly to hit the way, I *over-got* them a little before night. *Sidney.*

To Over-gla'nce. *v. a.* [*over* and *glance.*] To look haſtily over.

I have, but with a curſory eye,
O'er-glanc'd the articles. *Shak. H. V.*

To Over-go'. *v. a.* [*over* and *go.*] 1. To ſurpaſs; to excel. 2. To cover. Obſolete.

(1.) Thinking it beyond the degree of humanity to have a wit ſo far *over-going* his age, and ſuch dreadful terror proceed from ſo excellent beauty. *Sidney.*

Great Nature hath laid down at laſt,
That mighty birth wherewith ſo long ſhe went,
And *over-went* the times of ages paſt,
Here to lye in upon our ſoft content. *Daniel.*

(2.) All which, my thoughts ſay, they ſhall never do,
But rather, that the earth ſhall *overgo*
Some one at leaſt. *Chapman.*

To Over-go'rge. *v. a.* [*over* and *gorge.*] To gorge too much.

——— Art thou grown great,
And, like ambitious Sylla, *over-gorg'd.* *Shakeſp.*

Over-gre'at. *adj.* [*over* and *great.*] Too great.

Though putting the mind unprepared upon an unuſual ſtreſs ought to be avoided; yet this muſt not run it, by an *over-great* ſhyneſs of difficulties, into a lazy ſauntring about obvious things. *Locke.*

To Overgro'w. *v. a.* [*over* and *grow.*] 1. To cover with growth. 2. To riſe above.

(1.) Roof and floor, and walls were all of gold,
But *over-grown* with duſt and old decay,
And hid in darkneſs that none could behold
The hue thereof. *Spenſer.*

——— The woods and deſart caves,
With wild thyme and the gadding vine *o'ergrown*,
And all their echo's mourn. *Milton.*

(2.) If the binds be very ſtrong and much *over-grown* the poles, ſome adviſe to ſtrike off their heads with a long ſwitch. *Mortimer.*

To Over-gro'w. *v. n.* To grow beyond the fit or natural ſize.

One part of his army, with incredible labour, cut away thorough the thick and *over-grown* woods, and ſo came to Solyman. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

A huge *over-grown* ox was grazing in a meadow. *L'Eſtrange.*

Him for a happy man I own,
Whoſe fortune is not *over-grown.* *Swift.*

OVER-GRO'WTH. *n. ſ.* [*over* and *growth.*] Exuberant growth.

The *over-growth* of ſome complexion,
Oft breaking down the pales and forts of reaſon. *Shakeſp.*

The fortune in being the firſt in an invention, doth cauſe ſometimes a wonderful *over-growth* in riches. *Bacon.*

Suſpected to a ſequent king, who ſeeks
To ſtop their *over-growth*, as in-mate gueſts
Too numerous. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

To **OVER-HA'LE.** *v. a.* [*over* and *hale.*] 1. To ſpread over. 2. To examine over again: as, he *over-haled* my account.

(1.) ——— The welked Phœbus gan availe
His weary wain, and now the froſty night
Her mantle black thro' heaven gan *over-hale.* *Spenſer.*

To **OVER-HA'NG.** *v. a.* [*over* and *hang.*] To jut over; to impend over.

Lend the eye a terrible aſpect,
Let the brow overwhelm it,
As fearfully as doth a galled rock
O'er-hang and jutty his confounded baſe. *Shakeſp.*

Hide me ye foreſts, in your cloſeſt bow'rs,
Where flows the murm'ring brook, inviting dreams,
Where bord'ring hazle *over-hangs* the ſtreams. *Gay.*

If you drink tea upon a promontary that *over-hangs* the ſea, it is preferable to an aſſembly. *Pope.*

To **OVER-HA'NG.** *v. n.* To jut over.

The reſt was craggy cliff, that *over-hang*
Still as it roſe, impoſſible to climb. *Milton.*

To **OVER-HA'RDEN.** *v. a.* [*over* and *harden.*] To make too hard.

By laying it in the air, it has acquired ſuch a hardneſs, that it was brittle like *over-hardened* ſteel. *Boyle.*

OVER-HE'AD. *adv.* [*over* and *head.*] Aloft; in the zenith; above; in the cieling.

——— *Over-head* the moon
Sits arbitreſs, and nearer to the earth
Wheels her pale courſe. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The four ſtars *over-head*, repreſent the four children. *Addiſon.*

To **OVER-HE'AR.** *v. a.* [*over* and *heur.*] To hear thoſe who do not mean to be heard.

——— I am inviſible,
And I will *over-hear* their conference. *Shakeſp.*

They had a full ſight of the Infanta at a maſk dancing, having *over-heard* two gentlemen who were tending towards that ſight, after whom they preſſed. *Wotton.*

That ſuch an enemy we have who ſeeks
Our ruin, both by thee inform'd I learn,
And from the parting angel *over-heard.* *Milton.*

They were ſo loud in their diſcourſe, that a black-berry from the next hedge *over-heard* them. *L'Eſtrange.*

——— The nurſe,
Though not the words, the murmurs *over-heard.* *Dryd.*

The witneſs *over-hearing* the word pillory repeated, ſlunk away privately. *Addiſon.*

To **OVER-HE'AT.** *v. a.* [*over* and *heat.*] To heat too much.

Pleas'd with the form and coolneſs of the place,
And *over-heated* by the morning chace. *Addiſon.*

It muſt be done upon the receipt of the wound, before the patient's ſpirits be *over-heated* with pain or fever. *Wiſeman.*

To **OVER-HE'ND.** *v. a.* [*over* and *hend.*] To overtake; to reach.

Als his fair Leman flying through a brook,
He *over-hent* nought moved with her piteous look. *Spenſer.*

To **OVER-JO'Y.** *v. a.* [*over* and *joy.*] To tranſport; to raviſh.

He that puts his confidence in God only, is neither *overjoyed* in any great good things of this life, nor ſorrowful for a little thing. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

The biſhop, partly aſtoniſhed and partly *over-joyed* with theſe ſpeeches, was ſtruck into a ſad ſilence for a time. *Hayward.*

This love-ſick virgin, *over-joy'd* to find
The boy alone; ſtill follow'd him behind. *Addiſon.*

OVER-JO'Y. *n. ſ.* Tranſport; ecſtacy.

The mutual conf'rence that my mind hath had,
Makes me the bolder to ſalute my king
With ruder terms; ſuch as my wit affords,
And *over-joy* of heart doth miniſter. *Shak. H. VI.*

To **OVER-RI'PEN.** *v. a.* [*over* and *ripen.*] To make too ripe.

Why droops my lord, like *over-ripen'd* corn,
Hanging the head with Ceres's plenteous load? *Shakeſp.*

To **OVERLA'BOUR.** *v. a.* [*over* and *labour.*] To take too much pains on any thing; to haraſs with toil.

She without noiſe will over-ſee
His children and his family;
And order all things till he come,
Sweaty and *over-labour'd* home. *Dryden.*

To **OVERLA'DE.** *v. a.* [*over* and *lade.*] To over-burthen.

Thus to throng and *over-lade* a ſoul
With love, and then to have a room for fear,
That ſhall all that controul,
What is it but to rear
Our paſſions and our hopes on high,
That thence they may deſcry
The nobleſt way how to deſpair and die? *Suckling.*

OVERLA'RGE. *adj.* [*over* and *large.*] Larger than enough.

Our attainments cannot be *over-large*, and yet we manage a narrow fortune very unthriftily. *Collier.*

OVERLA'SHINGLY. *adv.* [*over* and *laſh.*] With exaggeration. A mean word, now obſolete.

Although I be far from their opinion who write too *overlaſhingly*, that the Arabian tongue is in uſe in two third parts of the inhabited world, yet I find that it extendeth where the religion of Mahomet is profeſſed. *Brerewood.*

To **OVERLA'Y.** *v. a.* [*over* and *lay.*] 1. To oppreſs by too much weight or power. 2. To ſmother with too much or too cloſe covering. 3. To ſmother; to cruſh; to overwhelm. 4. To cloud; to over-caſt. 5. To cover ſuperficially. 6. To join by ſomething laid over.

(1.) Some commons are barren, the nature is ſuch,
And ſome *over-layeth* the commons too much. *Tuſſer.*

Not only that mercy which keepeth from being *over-laid* and oppreſt, but mercy which ſaveth from being touched with grievous miſeries. *Hooker.*

When any country is *overlaid* by the multitude which live upon it, there is a natural neceſſity compelling it to diſburthen itſelf and lay the load upon others. *Raleigh.*

We praiſe the things we hear with much more willingneſs than thoſe we ſee; becauſe we envy the preſent, and reverence the paſt; thinking ourſelves inſtructed by the one, and *over-laid* by the other. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Good laws had been antiquated by the courſe of time, or *over-laid* by the corruption of manners. *K. Charles.*

Our ſins have *over-laid* our hopes. *K. Charles.*

The ſtrong Emetrius came in Arcite's aid,
And Palamon with odds was *over-laid.* *Dryden.*

(2.) Nor then deſtroys it with too fond a ſtay,
Like mothers, which their infants *over-lay.* *Milton.*

The new-born babes by nurſes *over-laid.* *Dryd.*

(3.) They quickly ſtifled and *over-laid* thoſe infant principles of piety and virtue, ſown by God in their hearts; ſo that they brought a voluntary darkneſs and ſtupidity upon their minds. *South's Sermons.*

The gods have made your noble mind for me,
And her inſipid ſoul for Ptolemy:

A heavy lump of earth without deſire,
A heap of aſhes that *o'er-lays* your fire. *Dryden.*

The ſtars, no longer *over-lay'd* with weight,
Exert their heads from underneath the maſs,
And upward ſhoot. *Dryd.*

Seaſon the paſſions of a child with devotion, which ſeldom dies; though it may ſeem extinguiſhed for a while, it breaks out as ſoon as misfortunes have brought the man to himſelf. The fire may be covered and *over-laid*, but cannot be entirely quenched and ſmothered. *Addiſon, Spect.*

In preaching, no men ſucceed better than thoſe who truſt to the fund of their own reaſon, advanced but not *over-laid* by commerce with books. *Swift.*

(4.) Phœbus' golden race it did attaint,
As when a cloud his beams doth *over-lay.* *Spenſer.*

(5.) The *over-laying* of their chapiters was of ſilver, and all the pillars were filleted with ſilver. *Ex.* xxxviii. 17.

By his preſcript a ſanctuary is fram'd
Of cedar, *over-laid* with gold. *Milton.*

(6.) ——— Thou us impower'd
To fortify thus far, and *over-lay*,
With this portentous bridge, the dark abyſs. *Milton.*

To Overle'ap. *v. a.* [*over* and *leap.*] To paſs by a jump.

——————— A ſtep
On which I muſt fall down or elſe *o'er-leap*,
For in my way it lies. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

In vain did nature's wiſe command
Divide the waters from the land;
If daring ſhips and men prophane,
Th' eternal fences *over-leap*,
And paſs at will the boundleſs deep. *Dryden.*

O'verleather. *n. ſ.* [*over* and *leather.*] The part of the ſhoe that covers the foot.

I have ſometimes more feet than ſhoes; or ſuch ſhoes as my toes look through the *over-leather.* *Shakeſp.*

Overli'ght. *n. ſ.* [*over* and *light.*] Too ſtrong light.

An *over-light* maketh the eyes dark, inſomuch as perpetual looking againſt the ſun would cauſe blindneſs. *Bacon.*

To Overli've. *v. a.* [*over* and *live.*] To live longer than another; to ſurvive; to out-live.

Muſidorus, who ſhewed a mind not to *over-live* Pyrocles, prevailed. *Sidney.*

He concludes in hearty prayers,
That your attempts may *over-live* the hazard
And fearful meeting of their oppoſite. *Shakeſp.*

They *over-lived* that envy, and had their pardons afterwards. *Hayward.*

To Overli've. *v. n.* To live too long.

——————— Why do I *over-live?*
Why am I mock'd with death, and lengthen'd out
To deathleſs pain? *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Overli'ver. *n. ſ.* [from *over-live.*] Survivor; that which lives longeſt.

A peace was concluded, to continue for both the kings lives, and the *over-liver* of them. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

To Overlo'ad. *v. a.* [*over* and *load.*] To burthen with too much.

The memory of youth is charged and *over-loaded*, and all they learn is meer jargon. *Felton.*

Men *overloaded* with a large eſtate
May ſpill their treaſure in a nice conceit;
The rich may be polite, but oh! 'tis ſad,
To ſay you're curious, when we ſwear you're mad. *Young.*

Overlo'ng. *adj.* [*over* and *long.*] Too long.

I have tranſgreſſed the laws of oratory, in making my periods and parentheſis *over-long.* *Boyle.*

To Overlo'ok. *v. a.* [*over* and *look.*] 1. To view from a higher place. 2. To examine by the eye; to peruſe. 3. To ſuperintend; to over-ſee. 4. To review. 5. To paſs by indulgently. 6. To neglect; to ſlight.

(1.) The pile *o'er-look'd* the town, and drew the ſight,
Surpris'd at once with rev'rence and delight. *Dryd.*

I will do it with the ſame reſpect to him, as if he were alive, and *over-looking* my paper while I write. *Dryden.*

(2.) Wou'd I had *o'er-look'd* the letter. *Shakeſp*

(3.) He was preſent in perſon to *over-look* the magiſtrates, and to over-awe thoſe ſubjects with the terror of his ſword. *Spenſer.*

In the greater out pariſhes many of the poor pariſhioners through neglect do periſh, for want of ſome heedful eye to *over-look* them. *Graunt.*

(4.) The time and care that are required,
To *over-look* and file, and poliſh well,
Fright poets from that neceſſary toil. *Roſcommon.*

(5.) This part of good-nature which conſiſts in the pardoning and *over looking* of faults, is to be exerciſed only in doing ourſelves juſtice in the ordinary commerce of life. *Addiſon.*

In vain do we hope that God will *over-look* ſuch high contradiction of ſinners, and pardon offences committed againſt the plain convictions of conſcience. *Rogers.*

(6.) Of the two relations, Chriſt *over-locked* the meaner, and denominated them ſolely from the more honourable. *South.*

To *over-look* the entertainment before him, and languiſh for that which lies out of the way, is ſickly and ſervile. *Collier.*

The ſuffrage of our poet laureat ſhould not be *over-looked.* *Addiſon.*

Religious fear, when produced by juſt apprehenſions of a divine power, naturally *over-looks* all human greatneſs that ſtands in competition with it, and extinguiſhes every other terror. *Addiſon.*

The happieſt of mankind, *over-looking* thoſe ſolid bleſſings which they already have, ſet their hearts upon ſomewhat they want. *Atterbury.*

They *over-look* truth in the judgments they paſs on adverſity and proſperity. The temptations that attend the former they can eaſily ſee, and dread at a diſtance; but they have no apprehenſions of the dangerous conſequences of the latter. *Atterbury.*

Overlo'oker. *n. ſ.* [*over* and *look.*] The original word ſignifies an *over-looker*, or one who ſtands higher than his fellows and over-looks them. *Watts.*

O'verloop. *n. ſ.* The ſame with *orlop.*

In extremity we carry our ordnance better than we were wont, becauſe our nether *over-loops* are raiſed commonly from the water; to wit, between the lower part of the port and the ſea. *Raleigh.*

Overma'sted. *adj.* [*over* and *maſt.*] Having too much maſt.

Cloanthus better mann'd, purſu'd him faſt,
But his *o'er-maſted* galley check'd his haſte. *Dryden.*

To Overma'ster. *v. a.* [*over* and *maſter.*] To ſubdue; to govern.

For your deſire to know what is between us,
O'er-maſter it as you may. *Shak. Hamlet.*

So ſleeps a pilot, whoſe poor bark is preſt
With many a mercileſs *o'er-maſt'ring* wave. *Craſhaw.*

They are *over-maſtered* with a ſcore of drunkards, the only ſoldiery left about them, or elſe comply with all the rapines and violences. *Milton on Education.*

To Overma'tch. *v. a.* [*over* and *match.*] To be too powerful; to conquer; to oppreſs by ſuperiour force.

——— I have ſeen a ſwan
With boothleſs labour ſwim againſt the tide,
And ſpend her ſtrength with *over-matching* waves. *Shakeſp.*

——— Sir William Lucy, with me
Set from our *o'er-match'd* forces forth for aid. *Shakeſp.*

——— Aſſiſt, leſt I who erſt
Thought none my equal, now be *over-match'd.* *Par. Reg.*

How great ſoever our curioſity be, our exceſs is greater, and does not only *over-match*, but ſupplant it. *Decay of Piety.*

He from that length of time dire omens drew,
Of Engliſh *over-match'd*, and Dutch too ſtrong,
Who never fought three days but to purſue. *Dryd.*

It moves our wonder, that a foreign gueſt
Should *over-match* the moſt, and match the beſt. *Dryd.*

OVERMA'TCH. *n. ſ.* [*over* and *match.*] One of ſuperiour powers; one not to be overcome.

Spain is no *over-match* for England, by that which leadeth all men; that is, experience and reaſon. *Bacon.*

Eve was his *over-match*, who ſelf-deceiv'd
And raſh, before-hand had no better weigh'd
The ſtrength he was to cope with or his own. *Milton.*

In a little time there will ſcarce be a woman of quality in Great-Britain, who would not be an *over-match* for an Iriſh prieſt. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

OVER-ME'ASURE. *n. ſ.* [*over* and *meaſure.*] Something given over the due meaſure.

To **OVER-MI'X.** *v. a.* [*over* and *mix.*] To mix with too much.

Thoſe things that parts o'er-rule, no joys ſhall know,
Or little pleaſure *over-mixt* with woe. *Creech.*

OVERMO'ST. *adj.* [*over* and *moſt.*] Higheſt; over the reſt in authority. *Ainſ.*

OVERMU'CH. *adj.* [*over* and *much.*] Too much; more than enough.

It was the cuſtom of thoſe former ages, in their *over-much* gratitude, to advance the firſt authors of any uſeful diſcovery among the number of their gods. *Wilkins.*

An *over-much* uſe of ſalt, beſides that it occaſions thirſt and *over-much* drinking, has other ill effects. *Locke.*

OVERMU'CH. *adv.* In too great a degree.

The fault which we find in them is, that they *over-much* abridge the church of her power in theſe things. Whereupon they re-charge us, as if in theſe things we gave the church a liberty which hath no limits or bounds. *Hooker.*

——— Perhaps
I alſo erred, in *over-much* admiring
What ſeem'd in thee ſo perfect, that I thought
No evil durſt attempt thee. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Dejećt not then ſo *over-much* thyſelf,
Who haſt of ſorrow thy full load beſides. *Milton.*

OVERMU'CH. *n. ſ.* More than enough.

By attributing *over-much* to things,
Leſs excellent, as thou thyſelf perceiv'ſt. *Milton.*

With reſpect to the bleſſings the world enjoys, even good men may aſcribe *over-much* to themſelves. *Grew.*

OVERMU'CHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *over-much.*] Exuberance; ſuper-abundance. A word not uſed, nor elegant.

There are words that do as much raiſe a ſtyle, as others can depreſs it; ſuperlation and *over-muchneſs* amplifies. It may be above faith, but not above a mean. *Ben. Johnſon.*

OVERNI'GHT. *n. ſ.* [*over* and *night.* This ſeems to be uſed by *Shakeſpeare* as a noun, but by *Addiſon* more properly, as I have before placed it, as a noun with a propoſition.] Night before bed-time.

If I had given you this at *over-night*,
She might have been o'erta'en. *Shakeſp.*

Will. confeſſes that for half his life his head ached every morning with reading men *over-night.* *Addiſon.*

To **OVERNA'ME.** *v. a.* [*over* and *name.*] To name in a ſeries.

Over-name them; and as thou nameſt them I will deſcribe them. *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*

To **OVERO'FFICE.** *v. a.* [*over* and *office.*] To inſult by virtue of an office.

This might be the fate of a politician which this aſs *over-offices.* *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

OVEROFFI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*over* and *officious.*] Too buſy; too importunate.

This is an *over-officious* truth, and is always at a man's heels; ſo that if he looks about him, he muſt take notice of it. *Collier on Reaſon.*

To **OVERPA'SS.** *v. a.* [*over* and *paſs.*] 1. To croſs. 2. To over-look; to paſs with diſregard. 3. To omit in a reckoning. 4. To omit; not to receive; not to compriſe.

(1.) I ſtood on a wide river's bank,
Which I muſt needs *o'er-paſs*,
When on a ſudden Toriſmond appear'd,
Gave me his hand, and led me lightly o'er. *Dryd.*

What have my Scyllas and my Syrtes done,
When theſe they *o'er-paſs*, and thoſe they ſhun? *Dryd.*

(2.) The complaint about pſalms and hymns might as well be *over-paſt* without any anſwer, as it is without any cauſe brought forth. *Hooker.*

I read the ſatire thou entitleſt firſt,
And laid aſide the reſt, and *over-paſt*,
And ſwore, I thought the writer was accurſt,
That his firſt ſatire had not been his laſt. *Harrington.*

Remember that Pellean conqueror,
A youth, how all the beauties of the eaſt
He ſlightly view'd, and ſlightly *over-paſs'd.* *Milton.*

(3.) Arithmetical progreſſion demonſtrates how faſt mankind would increaſe, *over-paſſing* as miraculous, though indeed natural, that example of the Iſraelites who were multiplied in two hundred and fifteen years, from ſeventy to ſixty thouſand able men. *Raleigh.*

(4.) If the grace of him which ſaveth *overpaſs* ſome, ſo that the prayer of the church for them be not received, this we may leave to the hidden judgments of righteouſneſs. *Hooker.*

OVERPA'ST. *part. adj.* [from *over-paſs.*] Gone; paſt.

What canſt thou ſwear by now?—
—By time to come,—
That thou haſt wronged in the time *over-paſt.* *Shak.*

To **OVERPA'Y.** *v. a.* [*over* and *pay.*] To reward beyond the price.

——— Take this purſe of gold,
And let me buy your friendly help thus far,
Which I will *over-pay*, and pay again,
When I have found it. *Shakeſp.*

You have yourſelf, your kindneſs *overpaid*,
He ceaſes to oblige who can upbraid. *Dryden.*

Wilt thou with pleaſure hear thy lover's ſtrains,
And with one heav'nly ſmile *o'er-pay* his pains. *Prior.*

To **OVERPE'RCH.** *v. a.* [*over* and *perch.*] To fly over.

With love's light wings did I *o'er-perch* theſe walls,
For ſtony limits cannot hold out long. *Shakeſp.*

To **OVERPE'ER.** *v. a.* [*over* and *peer.*] To over-look; to hover above. It is now out of uſe.

The ocean *over-peering* of his liſt,
Eats not the flats with more impetuous haſte,
Than young Laertes, in a riotous head,
O'er-bears your officers. *Shak. Hamlet.*

Your Argoſies with portly ſail,
Do *over-peer* the petty traffickers,
That curt'ſy to them, do them reverence. *Shakeſp.*

Mountainous error wou'd be too highly heap'd,
For truth to *o'er-peer.* *Shak. Coriolanus.*

Thus yield's the cedar to the ax's edge,
Whoſe top branch *o'er-peer'd* Jove's ſpreading tree,
And kept low ſhrubs from winter's pow'rful wind. *Shak.*

They are invincible by reaſon of the *over-peering* mountains that back the one, and ſlender fortifications of the other to land-ward. *Sandys's Journey.*

O'VERPLUS. *n. ſ.* [*over* and *plus.*] Surplus; what remains more than ſufficient.

Some other ſinners there ariſe, from which that *overplus* of ſtrength in perſuaſion doth ariſe. *Hooker's Preface.*

A great deal too much of it was made, and the *overplus* remained ſtill in the mortar. *L'Eſtrange.*

It would look like a fable to report, that this gentleman gives away all which is the *overplus* of a great fortune. *Addiſon.*

To **OVERPLY'.** *v. a.* [*over* and *ply.*] To employ too laborioully.

What ſupports me, doſt thou aſk?
The conſcience, friend, t' have loſt them *over-ply'd*,
In liberty's defence. *Milton's Poems.*

To **Overpo'iſe.** *v. a.* [*over* and *poiſe.*] To outweigh.

Whether cripples who have loſt their thighs will float; their lungs being able to waft up their bodies, which are in others *over-poiſed* by the hinder legs; we have not made experiment. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

——— The ſcale
O'er-pois'd by darkneſs, lets the night prevail;
And day, that lengthen'd in the ſummer's height,
Shortens till winter, and is loſt in night. *Creech.*

Overpo'iſe. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Preponderant weight.

Horace, in his firſt and ſecond book of odes, was ſtill riſing, but came not to his meridian till the third. After which his judgment was an *over-poiſe* to his imagination. He grew too cautious to be bold enough, for he deſcended in his fourth by ſlow degrees. *Dryden.*

Some *over-poiſe* of ſway, by turns they ſhare,
In peace the people, and the prince in war. *Dryd.*

To **Overpo'wer.** *v. a.* [*over* and *power.*] To be predominant over; to oppreſs by ſuperiority.

Now in danger try'd, now known in arms
Not to be *over-power'd.* *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

As much light *over-powers* the eye, ſo they who have weak eyes, when the ground is covered with ſnow, are wont to complain of too much light. *Boyle.*

Reaſon allows none to be confident, but him only who governs the world, who knows all things, and can do all things; and can neither be ſurpriſed nor *over-powered.* *South.*

After the death of Craſſus, Pompey found himſelf outwitted by Cæſar; he broke with him, *over-powered* him in the ſenate, and cauſed many unjuſt decrees to paſs againſt him. *Dryden's Dedicat. to Æneid.*

The hiſtorians make theſe mountains the ſtandards of the riſe of the water; which they could never have been, had they not been ſtanding, when they did ſo riſe and *over-power* the earth. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

Inſpiration is, when ſuch an *over-powering* impreſſion of any propoſition is made upon the mind by God himſelf, that gives a convincing and indubitable evidence of the truth and divinity of it. *Watts's Logick.*

To **Overpre'ſs.** *v. a.* [*over* and *preſs.*] To bear upon with irreſiſtible force; to overwhelm; to cruſh.

Having an excellent horſe under him, when he was *over-preſſed* by ſome, he avoided them. *Sidney.*

Michael's arm main promontories flung,
And *over-preſs'd* whole legions weak with ſin. *Roſcom.*

When a prince enters on a war, he ought maturely to conſider whether his coffers be full, his people rich by a long peace and free trade, not *over-preſſed* with many burthenſome taxes. *Swift.*

To **Overpri'ze.** *v. a.* [*over* and *prize.*] To value at too high price.

Parents *over-prize* their children, while they behold them through the vapours of affection. *Wotton.*

Overra'nk. *adj.* [*over* and *rank.*] Too rank.

It produces *over-rank* binds. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To **Overra'te.** *v. a.* [*over* and *rate.*] To rate at too much.

While vain ſhows and ſcenes you *over-rate,*
'Tis to be fear'd,———
That as a fire the former houſe o'erthrew,
Machines and tempeſts will deſtroy the new. *Dryd.*

To avoid the temptations of poverty, it concerns us not to *over-rate* the conveniencies of our ſtation, and in eſtimating the proportion fit for us, to fix it rather low than high; for our deſires will be proportioned to our wants, real or imaginary, and our temptations to our deſires. *Rogers.*

To **Overre'ach.** *v. a.* [*over* and *reach.*] 1. To riſe above. 2. To deceive; to go beyond; to circumvent. A ſagacious man is ſaid to have a long *reach.*

(1.) The mountains of Olympus, Atho and Atlas, *over-reach* and ſurmount all winds and clouds. *Raleigh.*

Sixteen hundred years after the earth was made, it was overflowed in a deluge of water in ſuch exceſs, that the floods *over-reached* the tops of the higheſt mountains. *Burnet.*

(2.) What more cruel than man, if he ſee himſelf able by fraud to *over-reach,* or by power to over-bear the laws whereunto he ſhould be ſubject. *Hooker.*

I have laid my brain in the ſun and dried it, that it wants matter to prevent ſo groſs *over-reaching.* *Shakeſp.*

Shame to be overcome, or *over-reach'd,*
Would utmoſt vigour raiſe, and rais'd unite. *Milton.*

A man who had been matchleſs held
In cunning, *over-reach'd* where leaſt he thought,
To ſave his credit, and for very ſpight
Still will be tempting him who foils him ſtill. *Milton.*

There is no pleaſanter encounter than a trial of ſkill betwixt ſharpers to *over-reach* one another. *L'Eſtrange.*

Forbidding oppreſſion, defrauding and *over-reaching* one another, perfidiouſneſs and treachery. *Tillotſon.*

We may no more ſue for them than we can tell a lie, or ſwear an unlawful oath, or *over-reach* in their cauſe, or be guilty of any other tranſgreſſion. *Kettleworth.*

Such a principle is ambition, or a deſire of fame, by which many vicious men are *over-reached,* and engaged contrary to their natural inclinations in a glorious and laudable courſe of action. *Addiſon, Spect.*

John had got an impreſſion that Lewis was ſo deadly cunning a man, that he was afraid to venture himſelf alone with him; at laſt he took heart of grace; let him come up, quoth he, it is but ſticking to my point, and he can never *over-reach* me. *Hiſtory of John Bull.*

To **Overre'ach.** *v. n.* A horſe is ſaid to *over-reach,* when he brings his hinder feet too far forwards, and ſtrikes his toes againſt his fore ſhoes. *Farrier's Dict.*

Overre'acher. *n. ſ.* [from *over-reach.*] A cheat; a deceiver.

To **Overre'ad.** *v. a.* [*over* and *read.*] To peruſe.

The contents of this is the return of the duke; you ſhall anon *over-read* it at your pleaſure. *Shakeſp.*

To **Over-re'd.** *v. a.* [*over* and *red.*] To ſmear with red.

Prick thy face and *over-red* thy fear,
Thou lilly liver'd boy. *Shak. Macbeth.*

To **Overro'aſt.** *v. a.* [*over* and *roaſt.*] To roaſt too much.

——— 'Twas burnt and dried away,
And better 'twere, that both of us did faſt,
Since of ourſelves, ourſelves are cholerick,
Than feed it with ſuch *over-roaſted* fleſh. *Shakeſp.*

To **Overru'le.** *v. a.* [*over* and *rule.*] 1. To influence with predominant power; to be ſuperiour in authority. 2. To govern with high authority; to ſuperintend. 3. To ſuperſede: as in law to *over-rule* a plea, is to reject it as incompetent.

(1.) Which humour perceiving to *over-rule* me, I ſtrave againſt it. *Sidney.*

That which the church by her eccleſiaſtical authority ſhall probably think and deſire to be true or good, muſt in congruity of reaſon *over-rule* all other inferior arguments whatſoever. *Hooker.*

Except our own private, and but probable reſolutions, be by the law of publick determinations *over-ruled,* we take away all poſſibility of ſociable life in the world. *Hooker.*

What if they be ſuch as will be *over-ruled* with ſome one, whom they dare not diſpleaſe. *Whitgifte.*

His paſſion and animoſity *over-ruled* his conſcience. *Clarendon.*

A wiſe man ſhall *over-rule* his ſtars, and have a greater influence upon his own content, than all the conſtellations and planets of the firmament. *Taylor.*

He is acted by a paſſion which abſolutely *over-rules* him; and ſo can no more recover himſelf, than a bowl rolling down an hill ſtop itſelf in the midſt of its career. *South.*

'Tis temerity for men to venture their lives upon unequal encounters; unleſs where they are obliged by an *over-ruling* impulſe of conſcience and duty. *L'Eſtrange.*

A man may, by the influence of an *over-ruling* planet, be inclined to luſt, and yet by the force of reaſon overcome that bad influence. *Swift.*

(2.) Wherefore does he not now come forth and openly *over-rule*, as in other matters he is accuſtomed? *Hayward.*

(3.) Thirty acres make a farthing land, nine farthings a Corniſh acre, and four Corniſh acres a knight's fee. But this rule is *over-ruled* to a greater or leſſer quantity, according to the fruitfulneſs or barrenneſs of the ſoil. *Carew.*

To OVERRU'N. *v. a.* [*over* and *run.*] 1. To haraſs by incurſions; to ravage; to rove over in a hoſtile manner. 2. To out-run; to paſs behind. 3. To overſpread; to cover all over. 4. To miſchief by great numbers; to peſter. 5. To injure by treading down. 6. Among printers, to be obliged to change the diſpoſition of the lines and words in correcting, by reaſon of the inſertions.

(1.) Thoſe barbarous nations that *over-ran* the world, poſſeſſed thoſe dominions, whereof they are now ſo called. *Spenſer.*

——— Till the tears ſhe ſhed,
Like envious floods *o'er-ran* her lovely face,
She was the faireſt creature in the world. *Shakeſp.*

They err, who count it glorious to ſubdue
By conqueſt far and wide, to *over-run*
Large countries, and in field great battles win,
Great cities by aſſault. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

——— The nine
Their fainting foes to ſhameful flight compell'd,
And with reſiſtleſs force *o'er-run* the field. *Dryden.*

Guſtavus Adolphus could not enter this part of the empiſe after having *over-run* moſt of the reſt. *Addiſon.*

A commonwealth may be *over-run* by a powerful neighbour, which may produce bad conſequences upon your trade and liberty. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

(2.) Pyrocles being come to ſixteen, *over-run* his age in growth, ſtrength, and all things following it, that not Muſidorus could perform any action on horſe or foot more ſtrongly, or deliver that ſtrength more nimbly, or become the delivery more gracefully, or employ all more virtuouſly. *Sidney.*

——— We may out-run
By violent ſwiftneſs, that which we run at,
And loſe by *over-running*. *Shak. H.* VIII.

Ahimaz ran by the way of the plain, and *over-ran* Cuſhi. 2 *Sam.* xviii. 23.

Galilæus noteth, that if an open trough, wherein water is be driven faſter than the water can follow, the water gathereth upon an heap towards the hinder end, where the motion began; which he ſuppoſeth, holding the motion of the earth to be the cauſe of the ebbing and flowing of the ocean; becauſe the earth *over-runneth* the water. *Bacon.*

(3.) With an *over-running* flood he will make an utter end of the place. *Nah.* i. 8.

This diſpoſition of the parts of the earth, ſhews us the footſteps of ſome kind of ruin which happened in ſuch a way, that at the ſame time a general flood of waters would neceſſarily *over-run* the whole earth. *Burnet.*

His tears defac'd the ſurface of the well,
And now the lovely face but half appears,
O'er-run with wrinkles and deform'd with tears. *Addiſon.*

(4.) To flatter fooliſh men into a hope of life where there is none, is much the ſame with betraying people into an opinion, that they are in a virtuous and happy ſtate, when they are *over-run* with paſſion and drowned in their luſts. *L'Eſtrange.*

Were it not for the inceſſant labours of this induſtrious animal, Egypt would be *over-run* with crocodiles. *Addiſon.*

Such proviſion made, that a country ſhould not want ſprings as were convenient for it; nor be *over-run* with them, and afford little or nothing elſe; but a ſupply every where ſuitable to the neceſſities of each climate and region of the globe. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

To OVERRU'N. *v. n.* To overflow; to be more than full.

——— Though you have left me,
Yet ſtill my ſoul *o'er-runs* with fondneſs towards you. *Smith.*

Cattle in incloſures ſhall always have freſh paſture, that now is all trampled and *over-run*. *Spenſer.*

To OVERSE'E. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſee.*] 1. To ſuperintend; to overlook. 2. To overlook; to paſs by unheeded; to omit.

(1.) He had charge my diſcipline to frame,
And tutors nouriture to *overſee*. *Spenſer.*

She without noiſe will *overſee*
His children and his family. *Dryden.*

(2.) I who reſolve to *overſee*
No lucky opportunity,
Will go to council to adviſe
Which way t' encounter, or ſurpriſe. *Hudibras.*

OVERSE'EN. *part.* [from *overſee.*] Miſtaken; deceived.

A common received error is never utterly overthrown, till ſuch times as we go from ſigns unto cauſes, and ſhew ſome manifeſt root or fountain thereof common unto all, whereby it may clearly appear how it hath come to paſs that ſo many have been *overſeen*. *Hooker.*

Such overſeers, as the overſeers of this building, would be ſo *overſeen* as to make that which is narrower, contain that which is larger. *Holyday.*

They rather obſerved what he had done, and ſuffered for the king and for his country, without farther enquiring what he had omitted to do, or been *overſeen* in doing. *Clarendon.*

OVERSE'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *overſee.*] 1. One who overlooks; a ſuperintendent. 2. An officer who has the care of the parochial proviſion for the poor.

(1.) There are in the world certain voluntary *overſeers* of all books, whoſe cenſure would fall ſharp on us. *Hooker.*

Jehiel and Azariah were *overſeers* unto Cononiah. *Chron.*

To entertain a gueſt, with what a care,
Wou'd he his houſhold ornaments prepare;
Harraſs his ſervants, and as *o'erſeer* ſtand,
To keep them working with a threat'ning wand.
Clean all my plate, he cries. *Dryd.*

(2.) The church-wardens and *overſeers* of the poor might find it poſſible to diſcharge their duties, whereas now in the greater out-pariſhes many of the poorer pariſhioners, through neglect, do periſh for want of ſome heedful eye to overlook them. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

To OVERSE'T. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſet*] 1. To turn bottom upwards; to throw off the baſis; to ſubvert. 2. To throw out of regularity.

(1.) ——— The tempeſts met,
The ſailors maſter'd, and the ſhip *o'er-ſet*. *Dryden.*

It is forced through the hiatus's at the bottom of the ſea with ſuch vehemence, that it puts the ſea into horrible perturbation, even when there is not the leaſt breath of wind; *overſetting* ſhips in the harbours, and ſinking them. *Woodward.*

Would the confederacy exert itſelf, as much to annoy the enemy, as they do for their defence, we might bear them down with the weight of our armies, and *over-ſet* the whole power of France. *Addiſon on the War.*

(2.) His action againſt Catiline ruined the conſul, when it ſaved the city; for it ſo ſwelled his ſoul, that ever afterwards it was apt to be *over-ſet* with vanity. *Dryden.*

To OVERSE'T. *v. n.* To fall off the baſis; to turn upſide down.

Part of the weight will be under the axle-tree, which will ſo far counterpoiſe what is above it, that it will very much prevent the *over-ſetting*. *Mortimer.*

To OVERSHA'DE. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſhade.*] To cover with any thing that cauſes darkneſs.

Dark cloudy death *o'er-ſhades* his beams of life,
And he nor ſees, nor hears us. *Shakeſp.*

No great and mighty ſubject might eclipſe or *over-ſhade* the imperial power. *Bacon.*

If a wood of leaves *o'er-ſhade* the tree,
In vain the hind ſhall vex the treſhing floor,
For empty chaff and ſtraw will be thy ſtore. *Dryden.*

Should we mix our friendly talk,
O'er-ſhaded in that fav'rite walk;
Both pleas'd with all we thought we wanted. *Prior.*

To Oversha'dow. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſhadow.*] 1. To throw a ſhadow over any thing. 2. To ſhelter; to protect; to cover with ſuperiour influence.

(1.) Weeds choak and *over-ſhadow* the corn, and bear it down, or ſtarve and deprive it of nouriſhment. *Bacon.*

——— Death,
Let the damps of thy dull breath
Over-ſhadow even the ſhade,
And make darkneſs ſelf afraid. *Craſhaw.*

Darkneſs muſt *over-ſhadow* all his bounds,
Palpable darkneſs, and blot out three days. *Milton.*

(2.) My *over-ſhadowing* ſpirit and might, with thee
I ſend along: ride forth and bid the deep
Within appointed bounds. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

——— On her ſhould come
The Holy Ghoſt, and the power of the higheſt
O'er-ſhadow her. *Milton.*

To Oversho'ot. *v. n.* [*over* and *ſhoot.*] To fly beyond the mark.

Often it drops, or *over-ſhoots* by the diſproportions of diſtance or application. *Collier on Reaſon.*

To Overshoot. *v. a.* 1. To ſhoot beyond the mark. 2. To paſs ſwiftly over. 3. [With the reciprocal pronoun.] To venture too far; to aſſert too much.

(1.) Every inordinate appetite defeats its own ſatisfaction, by *over-ſhooting* the mark it aims at. *Tillotſon.*

(2.) High-rais'd on fortune's hill, new apples he ſpies,
O'erſhoots the valley which beneath him lies,
Forgets the depths between, and travels with his eyes. *Harte.*

(3.) Leave it to themſelves to conſider, whether they have in this point or not *over-ſhot themſelves*; which is quickly done, even when our meaning is moſt ſincere. *Hooker.*

In finding fault with the laws I doubt me, you ſhall much *over-ſhoot yourſelf*, and make me the more diſlike your other diſlikes of that government. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

For any thing that I can learn of them, you have *over-ſhot yourſelf* in reckoning. *Whitgifte.*

O'versight. *n. ſ.* [from *over* and *ſight.*] 1. Superintendence. 2. Miſtake; errour.

(1.) They gave the money being told unto them, that had the *over-ſight* of the houſe. *2 Kings*, xii. 11.

Feed the flock of God, taking the *over-ſight* thereof, not by conſtraint, but willingly. *1 Pet.* v. 2.

(2.) Amongſt ſo many huge volumes, as the infinite pains of St. Auguſtine have brought forth, what one hath gotten greater love, commendation, and honour, than the book wherein he carefully owns his *over-ſights* and ſincerely condemneth them. *Hooker's Preface.*

They watch their opportunity to take advantage of their adverſaries *over-ſight*. *Kettlewell.*

Not ſo his ſon, he mark'd this *over-ſight*,
And then miſtook reverſe of wrong for right. *Pope.*

To Oversi'ze. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſize.*] 1. To ſurpaſs in bulk. 2. [*Over* and *ſize*, a compoſt with which maſons cover walls.] To plaſter over.

(1.) Thoſe bred in a mountainous country, *over-ſize* thoſe that dwell on low levels. *Sandys's Journey.*

(2.) He, thus *o'er-ſiz'd* with coagulate gore,
Old grandſire Priam ſeeks. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

To Overski'p. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſkip.*] 1. To paſs by leaping. 2. To paſs over. 3. To eſcape.

(1.) Preſume not ye that are ſheep, to make yourſelves guides of them that ſhould guide you; neither ſeek ye to *over-ſkip* the fold, which they about you have pitched. *Hooker.*

(2.) Mark if to get them ſhe *o'er-ſkip* the reſt,
Mark if ſhe read them twice, or kiſs the name. *Donne.*

(3.) When that hour *o'er-ſkips* me in the day,
Wherein I ſigh not, Julia, for thy ſake;
The next enſuing hour ſome foul miſchance
Torment me. *Shakeſp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

Who alone ſuffers, ſuffers moſt i' th' mind;
But then the mind much ſuff'rance does *o'er-ſkip*,
When grief hath mates and bearing fellowſhip. *Shakeſp.*

To Oversle'ep. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſleep.*] To ſleep too long.

To Oversli'p. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſlip.*] To paſs undone, unnoticed, or unuſed; to neglect.

The careleſſneſs of the juſtices in impoſing this rate, or the negligence of the conſtables in collecting it, or the backwardneſs of the inhabitants in paying the ſame, *over-ſlipped* the time. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

He that hath *over-ſlipt* ſuch opportunities, is to bewail and retrieve them betimes. *Hammond.*

It were injurious to *over-ſlip* a noble act in the duke during this employment, which I muſt celebrate above all his expences. *Wotton.*

To Oversno'w. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſnow.*] To cover with ſnow.

Theſe I wielded while my bloom was warm,
Ere age unſtrung my nerves, or time *o'er-ſnow'd* my head. *Dryden's Æneis.*

Overso'ld. *part.* [from *overſel.*] Sold at too high a price.

——— Life with eaſe I can diſclaim,
And think it *over-ſold* to purchaſe fame. *Dryden.*

Overso'on. *adv.* [*over* and *ſoon.*] Too ſoon.

The lad may prove well enough, if he *over-ſoon* think not too well of himſelf, and will bear away that he heareth of his elders. *Sidney.*

Overspe'nt. *part.* [*over* and *ſpend.*] Wearied; haraſſed; foreſpent. The verb *overſpend* is not uſed.

Theſtylis, wild thyme, and garlick beats,
For harveſt-hinds, *o'erſpent* with toil and heats. *Dryden.*

To Overspre'ad. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſpread.*] To cover over; to fill; to ſcatter over.

Whether they were Spaniards, Gauls, Africans, Gothes, or ſome other which did *overſpread* all Chriſtendom, it is impoſſible to affirm. *Spenſer.*

Of the three ſons of Noah was the whole earth *overſpread.* *Gen.* ix. 19.

Darkneſs Europe's face did *overſpread*,
From lazy cells, where ſuperſtition bred. *Denham.*

Not a deluge that only over-run ſome particular region; but that *overſpread* the face of the whole earth from pole to pole, and from eaſt to weſt. *Burnet.*

To Oversta'nd. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſtand.*] To ſtand too much upon conditions.

Her's they ſhall be, ſince you refuſe the price;
What madman would *o'erſtand* his market twice. *Dryden.*

To Oversta're. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſtare.*] To ſtare widely.

Some warlike ſign muſt be uſed; either a ſlovenly buſkin, or an *overſtaring* frounced head. *Aſcham.*

To Oversto'ck. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſtock.*] To fill too full; to crowd.

Had the world been eternal, it muſt long ere this have been *overſtocked*, and become too narrow for the inhabitants. *Wilkins.*

If raillery had entered the old Roman coins, we ſhould have been *overſtocked* with medals of this nature. *Addiſon.*

Some biſhop, not *overſtocked* with relations, or attached to favourites, beſtows ſome inconſiderable benefice. *Swift.*

Since we are ſo bent upon enlarging our flocks, it may be worth enquiring what we ſhall do with our wool, in caſe Barnſtaple ſhould be ever *overſtocked.* *Swift.*

To Oversto're. *v. a.* [*over* and *ſtore.*] To ſtore with too much.

Fiſhes are more numerous than beaſts or birds, as appears by their numerous ſpawn; and if all theſe ſhould come to maturity, even the ocean itſelf would have been long ſince *overſtored* with fiſh. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To **Overstra'in.** *v. n.* [*over* and *ſtrain.*] To make too violent efforts.

Craſſus loſt himſelf, his equipage, and his army, by *overſtraining* for the Parthian gold. *Collier.*

He wiſhed all painters would imprint this leſſon deeply in their memory, that with *overſtraining* and earneſtneſs of finiſhing their pieces, they often did them more harm than good. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

To **Overstra'in.** *v. a.* To ſtretch too far.

Confeſſors were apt to *overſtrain* their privileges, in which St. Cyprian made a notable ſtand againſt them. *Ayliffe.*

To **Overswa'y.** *v. a.* [*over* and *ſway.*] To over-rule; to bear down.

When they are the major part of a general aſſembly, then their voices being more in number, muſt *overſway* their judgments who are fewer. *Hooker.*

Great command *o'erſways* our order. *Shakeſp.*

Some great and powerful nations *over-ſway* the reſt. *Heylyn.*

To **Overswe'll.** *v. a.* [*over* and *ſwell.*] To riſe above.

Fill, Lucius, 'till the wine *o'erſwell* the cup;
I cannot drink too much of Brutus' love. *Shakeſp.*

When his banks the prince of rivers, Po,
Doth *overſwell*, he breaks with hideous fall. *Fairfax.*

O'vert. *adj.* [*ouvert*, Fr.] Open; publick; apparent.

——— To vouch this, is no proof,
Without more certain and more *overt* teſt,
Than theſe thin habits and poor likelihoods. *Shakeſp.*

Overt and apparent virtues bring forth praiſe; but there be ſecret and hidden virtues that bring forth fortune; certain deliveries, of a man's ſelf. *Bacon.*

My repulſe at Hull, was the firſt *overt* eſſay to be made how patiently I could bear the loſs of my kingdoms. *King Charles.*

The deſign of their deſtruction may have been projected in the dark; but when all was ripe, their enemies proceeded to ſo many *overt* acts in the face of the nation, that it was obvious to the meaneſt. *Swift.*

Whereas human laws can reach no farther than to reſtrain the *overt* action, religion extends to the ſecret motions of the ſoul. *Rogers.*

O'vertly. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Openly.

To **Overta'ke.** *v. a.* [*over* and *take.*] 1. To catch any thing by purſuit; to come up to ſomething going before. 2. To take by ſurprize.

(1.) We durſt not continue longer ſo near her confines, leſt her plagues might ſuddenly *overtake* us before we did ceaſe to be partakers with her ſins. *Hooker.*

If I had given you this at over-night,
She might have been *o'ertaken*; and yet ſhe writes
Purſuit would be but vain. *Shakeſp.*

——— I ſhall ſee
The winged vengeance *overtake* ſuch children. *Shakeſp.*

The enemy ſaid, I will purſue, I will *overtake*, I will divide the ſpoil. *Exod.* xv. 9.

My ſoul, more earneſtly releas'd,
Will out-ſtrip hers, as bullets flown before
A later bullet may *o'ertake*, the powder being more. *Donne.*

To thy wiſhes move a ſpeedy pace,
Or death will ſoon *o'ertake* thee in the chace. *Dryden.*

How muſt he tremble for fear vengeance ſhould *overtake* him, before he made his peace with God? *Rogers.*

(2.) If a man be *overtaken* in a fault ye which are ſpiritual reſtore ſuch an one in the ſpirit of meekneſs. *Gal.* vi. 1.

If it fall out, that through infirmity we be *overtaken* by any temptation, we muſt labour to riſe again, and turn from one ſin to God by new and ſpeedy repentance. *Perkins.*

To **Overta'sk.** *v. a.* [*over* and *taſk.*] To burthen with too heavy duties or injunctions.

That office is performed by the parts with difficulty, becauſe they were *overtaſked.* *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

To **Overta'x.** *v. a.* [*over* and *tax.*] To tax too heavily.

To **OVERTHRO'W.** *v. a.* [*over* and *throw*; preter. *overthrew*; part. *overthrown.*] 1. To turn upſide down. 2. To throw down. 3. To ruin; to demoliſh. 4. To defeat; to conquer; to vanquiſh. 5. To deſtroy; to ſubvert; to miſchief; to bring to nothing.

(1.) Pittacus was a wiſe and valiant man, but his wife *overthrew* the table when he had invited his friends. *Taylor.*

(2.) The *overthrown* he rais'd, and as a herd
Drove them before him. *Milton.*

(3.) When the walls of Thebes he *overthrew*,
His fatal hand my royal father ſlew. *Dryden.*

(4.) Our endeavour is not ſo much to *overthrow* them with whom we contend, as to yield them reaſonable cauſes. *Hooker.*

To Sujah next, your conquering army drew,
Him they ſurpris'd, and eaſily *o'erthrew.* *Dryden.*

(5.) She found means to have us accuſed to the king, as though we went about ſome practiſe to *overthrow* him in his own eſtate. *Sidney.*

——— Here's Glo'ſter
O'er-charging your free purſes with large fines,
That ſeeks to *overthrow* religion. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Thou walkeſt in peril of thy *overthrowing.* *Eccl.* xiii. 13.

God *overthroweth* the wicked for their wickedneſs. *Prov.*

O loſs of one in heav'n, to judge of wiſe
Since Satan fell, whom folly *overthrew.* *Milton.*

Overthro'w. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. The ſtate of being turned upſide down. 2. Ruin; deſtruction. 3. Defeat; diſcomfiture. 4. Degradation.

(2.) Of thoſe chriſtian oratories, the *overthrow* and ruin is deſired, not by infidels, pagans, or Turks, but by a ſpecial refined ſect of Chriſtian believers. *Hooker.*

They return again into Florida, to the murther and *overthrow* of their own countrymen. *Abbot.*

——— I ſerve my mortal foe,
The man who cauſ'd my country's *overthrow.* *Dryden.*

(3.) From without came to mine eyes the blow,
Whereto mine inward thoughts did faintly yield;
Both theſe conſpir'd poor reaſon's *overthrow*;
Falſe in myſelf, thus have I loſt the field. *Sidney.*

——— Quiet ſoul, depart;
For I have ſeen our enemies *overthrow.* *Shakeſp.*

From theſe divers Scots feared more harm by victory than they found among their enemies by their *overthrow.* *Hayw.*

——— Poor Hannibal is maul'd,
The theme is giv'n, and ſtrait the council's call'd,
Whether he ſhould to Rome directly go,
To reap the fruit of the dire *overthrow.* *Dryden.*

(4.) His *overthrow* heap'd happineſs upon him;
For then, and not 'till then he felt himſelf,
And found the bleſſedneſs of being little. *Shakeſp.*

Overthro'wer. *n. ſ.* [from *overthrow.*] He who overthrows.

OVERTHWA'RT. *adj.* [*over* and *thwart.*] 1. Oppoſite; being over againſt. 2. Croſſing any thing perpendicularly. 3. Perverſe; adverſe; contradictious; croſs.

(1.) We whiſper, for fear our *overthwart* neighbours
Should hear us, and betray us to the government. *Dryd.*

(3.) Two or three acts diſpoſed them to croſs and oppoſe any propoſition; and that *overthwart* humour was diſcovered to rule in the breaſts of many. *Clarendon.*

Overthwa'rt. *prep.* Acroſs; as *he laid a plank* overthwart *the brook.* This is the original uſe.

Overthwa'rtly. *adv.* [from *overthwart.*] 1. Acroſs; tranſverſely. 2. Pervicaciouſly; perverſely.

(1.) The brawn of the thigh ſhall appear, by drawing ſmall hair ſtrokes from the hip to the knee, ſhadowed again *overthwart.* *Peacham on Drawing.*

Overthwa'rtness. *n. ſ.* [from *overthwart.*] 1. Poſture acroſs. 2. Pervicacity; perverſeneſs.

Overto'ok. *pret.* and *part. paſſ.* of *overtake.*

To **Overto'p.** *v. a.* [*over* and *top.*] 1. To riſe above; to raiſe the head above. 2. To excel; to ſurpaſs. 3. To obſcure; to make of leſs importance by ſuperiour excellence.

(1.) Pile your duſt upon the quick and dead,
T' *o'er-top* old Pelion or the ſkyiſh head
Of blue Olympus. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*
In the dance the graceful goddeſs leads
The quire of nymphs, and *overtops* their heads. *Dryden.*

(2.) ——— Who ever yet
Have ſtood to charity, and diſplay'd th' effects
Of diſpoſition gentle and of wiſdom
O'ertopping woman's power. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

As far as the ſoul *o'ertops* the body, ſo far its pains, or rather mournful ſenſations, exceed thoſe of the carcaſe. *Harvey.*

(3.) Whereas he had been heretofore an arbiter of Europe, he ſhould now grow leſs, and be *over-topped* by ſo great a conjunction. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

——— One whom you love,
Had champion kill'd, or trophy won,
Rather than thus be *overtopt*,
Wou'd you not wiſh his laurels cropt? *Swift.*

To Overtri'p. *v. a.* [*over* and *trip.*] To trip over; to walk lightly over.

——— In ſuch a night,
Did Thiſbe fearfully *o'ertrip* the dew,
And ſaw the lion's ſhadow ere himſelf,
And ran diſmay'd away. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

O'verture. *n. ſ.* [*ouverture*, French.] 1. Opening; diſcloſure; diſcovery. 2. Propoſal; ſomething offered to conſideration.

(1.) ——— I wiſh
You had only in your ſilent judgment try'd it,
Without more *overture*. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

(2.) Mac Murugh moved Henry to invade Ireland, and made an *overture* unto him for obtaining of the ſovereign lordſhip thereof. *Davies on Ireland.*

All theſe fair *overtures*, made by men well eſteemed for honeſt dealing, could not take place. *Hayward.*

——— We with open breaſt
Stand ready to receive them, if they like
Our *overture*, and turn not back perverſe. *Milton.*

Withſtand the *overtures* of ill, and be intent and ſerious in good. *Fell.*

The earl of Pembroke who abhorred the war, promoted all *overtures* towards accommodation with great importunity. *Clarendon.*

If a convenient ſupply offers itſelf to be ſeiſed by force or gained by fraud, human nature perſuades us to hearken to the inviting *overture*. *Rogers.*

Suppoſe five hundred men propoſing, debating and voting according to their own little or much reaſon, abundance of indigeſted and abortive, many pernicious and fooliſh *overtures* would ariſe. *Swift.*

To Overtu'rn. *v. a.* [*over* and *turn.*] 1. To throw down; to topple down; to ſubvert; to ruin. 2. To over-power; to conquer.

(1.) He is wiſe in heart and mighty in ſtrength—which removeth the mountains, and *overturneth* them in his anger. *Job.*

Theſe will ſometimes *overturn*, and ſometimes ſwallow up towns, and make a general confuſion in nature. *Burnet.*

This he obviates, by ſaying we ſee all the ideas in God; which is an anſwer to this objection, but ſuch an one as *overturns* his whole hypotheſis, and renders it uſeleſs and as unintelligible, as any of thoſe he has laid aſide. *Locke.*

But he comes round about again, and *overturns* every ſtone that he had laid. *Leſley.*

If we will not encourage publick works of beneficence, till we are ſecure that no ſtorm ſhall *overturn* what we help to build; there is no room left for charity. *Atterbury.*

A monument of deathleſs fame,
A woman's hand *o'erturns*. *Rowe.*

(2.) Pain exceſſive *overturns* all patience. *Milton.*

Overtu'rner. *n. ſ.* [from *overturn.*] Subverter.

I have brought before you a robber of the publick treaſury, an *overturner* of law and juſtice, and the deſtruction of the Sicilian province.

To Overva'lue. *v. a.* [*over* and *value.*] To rate at too high a price.

We have juſt cauſe to ſtand in ſome fear, leaſt by thus *overvaluing* their ſermons they make the price and eſtimation of ſcripture, otherwiſe notified, to fall. *Hooker.*

To *overvalue* human power is likewiſe an argument of human weakneſs. *Holyday.*

To Overvei'l. *v. a.* [*over* and *veil.*] To cover.

The day begins to break, and night is fled;
Whoſe pitchy mantle *overveil'd* the earth. *Shakeſp.*

To Overvo'te. *v. a.* [*over* and *vote.*] To conquer by plurality of votes.

The lords and commons might be content to be *overvoted* by the major part of both houſes, when they had uſed each their own freedom. *King Charles.*

To Overwa'tch. *v. n.* [*over* and *watch.*] To ſubdue with long want of reſt.

—— Morpheus is diſpatch'd;
Which done, the lazy monarch *overwatch'd*,
Down from his propping elbow drops his head,
Diſſolv'd in ſleep, and ſhrinks within his bed. *Dryden.*

Overwa'tched. *adj.* Tired with too much watching.

While the dog hunted in the river, he had withdrawn himſelf to pacify with ſleep his *over-watched* eyes. *Sidney.*

Overwea'k. *adj.* [*over* and *weak.*] Too weak; too feeble.

Paternal perſuaſions, after mankind began to forget the original giver of life, became in all *overweak* to reſiſt the firſt inclination of evil; or after, when it became habitual, to conſtrain it. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

To Overwea'ry. *v. a.* [*over* and *weary.*] To ſubdue with fatigue.

Might not Palinurus fall aſleep and drop into the ſea, having been *over-wearied* with watching. *Dryden.*

To Overwea'ther. *v. a.* [*over* and *weather.*] To batter by violence of weather.

How like a younker or a prodigal,
The ſkarfed bark puts from her native bay,
Hugg'd and embraced by the ſtrumpet wind!
How like the prodigal doth ſhe return,
With *over-weather'd* ribs and ragged ſails,
Lean, rent, and beggar'd by the ſtrumpet wind. *Shakeſp.*

To Overwe'en. *v. n.* [*over* and *ween.*] To think too highly; to think with arrogance.

To reach beyond the truth of any thing in thought; eſpecially in the opinion of a man's ſelf. *Hanmer.*

Oft have I ſeen a hot *o'erweening* cur,
Run back and bite, becauſe he was with-held. *Shakeſp.*

My maſter hath ſent for me, to whoſe feeling ſorrows I might be ſome allay, or I *o'erween* to think ſo. *Shakeſp.*

Laſh hence theſe *overweening* rags of France,
Theſe famiſh'd beggars, weary of their lives. *Shakeſp.*

My eye's too quick, my heart *o'erweens* too much,
Unleſs my hand and ſtrength could equal them. *Shakeſp.*

Take heed of *overweening*, and compare
Thy peacock's feet with thy gay peacock's train;
Study the beſt and higheſt things that are,
But of thyſelf an humble thought retain. *Davies.*

—— They that *overween*,
And at thy growing virtues fret their ſpleen,
No anger find in thee. *Milton.*

——— Satan might have learnt
Leſs *overweening*, ſince he fail'd in Job,
Whoſe conſtant perſeverance overcame
Whate'er his cruel malice could invent. *Milton.*

No man is ſo bold, raſh, and *overweening* of his own works, as an ill painter and a bad poet. *Dryden.*

Enthuſiaſm, though founded neither on reaſon nor revela- but riſing from the conceits of a warmed or *overweening* works more powerfully on the perſuaſions and actions than either or both together. *Locke.*

Men of fair minds and not given up to the *overweening* of ſelf-flattery, are frequently guilty of it: and, in many caſes, one with amazement hears the arguings, and is aſtoniſhed at the obſtinacy of a worthy man who yields not to the evidence of reaſon. *Locke.*

Now enters *overweening* pride,
And ſcandal ever gaping wide. *Swift.*

OVERWEE'NINGLY. *adv.* [from *overween.*] With too much arrogance; with too high an opinion.

To OVERWEI'GH. *v. a.* [*over* and *weigh.*] To preponderate.

Sharp and ſubtile diſcourſes of wit, procure many times very great applauſe, but being laid in the balance with that which the habit of ſound experience delivereth, they are *overweighed.* *Hooker.*

My unſoil'd name, the auſtereneſs of my life,
Will ſo your accuſation *overweigh,*
That you ſhall ſtifle in your own report. *Shakeſp.*

OVERWEI'GHT. *n. ſ.* [*over* and *weight.*] Preponderance.

Sinking into water is but an *overweight* of the body, in reſpect of the water. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To OVERWHE'LM. *v. a.* [*over* and *whelm.*] 1. To cruſh underneath ſomething violent and weighty. 2. To overlook gloomily.

(1.) What age is this, where honeſt men,
Plac'd at the helm,
A ſea of ſome foul mouth or pen,
Shall *overwhelm?* *Ben. Johnſon.*

Back do I toſs theſe treaſons to thy head
With the hell hated lie *o'erwhelm* thy heart. *Shakeſp.*

How trifling an apprehenſion is the ſhame of being laughed at by fools, when compared with that everlaſting ſhame and aſtoniſhment which ſhall *overwhelm* the ſinner, when he ſhall appear before the tribunal of Chriſt. *Rogers.*

Blind they rejoice, though now even now they fall;
Death haſtes amain; one hour *o'erwhelms* them all. *Pope.*

(2.) ——— Let the brow *o'erwhelm* it,
As fearfully as doth a galled rock
O'erhang and jutty his confounded baſe. *Shakeſp.*

—— An apothecary late I noted
In tatter'd weeds with *overwhelming* brows,
Culling of ſimples. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

OVERWHE'LMINGLY. *adv.* [from *overwhelming.*] In ſuch a manner as to overwhelm. Inelegant, and not in uſe.

Men ſhould not tolerate themſelves one minute in any known ſin, nor impertinently betray their ſouls to ruin for that which they call light and trivial; which is ſo indeed in reſpect of the acqueſt, but *overwhelmingly* ponderous in regard of the pernicious conſequents. *Decay of Piety.*

OVERWI'SE *adj.* [*over* and *wiſe.*] Wiſe to affectation.

Make not thyſelf *overwiſe.* *Eccl.* vii. 16.

OVERWROU'GHT. *part.* [*over* and *wrought.*] 1. Laboured too much. 2. Worked all over. 3. It has in *Shakeſpeare* a ſenſe which I know not well how to reconcile to the original meaning of the word, and therefore conclude it miſprinted for *overraught*; that is, *overreached* or cheated.

(1.) Apelles ſaid of Protogenes, that he knew not when to give over. A work may be *overwrought*, as well as underwrought: too much labour often takes away the ſpirit, by adding to the poliſhing; ſo that there remains nothing but a dull correctneſs, a piece without any conſiderable faults, but with few beauties. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

(2.) Of Gothic ſtructure was the northern ſide,
O'erwrought with ornaments of barbarous pride. *Pope.*

(3.) ——— By ſome device or other,
The villain is *o'erwrought* of all my money:
They ſay this town is full of cozenage. *Shakeſp.*

OVERWO'RN. *part.* [*over* and *worn.*] 1. Worn out; ſubdued by toil. 2. Spoiled by time.

(1.) With watching *overworn*, with cares oppreſt,
Unhappy I had laid me down to reſt. *Dryden.*

(2.) The jealous *o'erworn* widow and herſelf,
Are mighty goſſips in this monarchy. *Shakeſp.*

OVERYEA'RED. *adj.* [*over* and *year.*] Too old.

—— Among them dwelt
A maid, whoſe fruit was ripe, not *overyeared.* *Fairfax.*

OVERZEA'LOUS. *adj.* [*over* and *zealous.*] Too zealous.

It is not of ſuch weighty neceſſity to determine one way or the other, as ſome *overzealous* for or againſt the immateriality of the ſoul, have been forward to make the world believe. *Locke.*

OUGHT. *n. ſ.* [aphit, that is, *a whit*, Saxon. This word is therefore more properly written *aught.* See AUGHT.] Any thing; not nothing.

For *ought* that I can underſtand, there is no part but the bare Engliſh pale, in which the Iriſh have not the greateſt footing. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

He aſked him if he ſaw *ought.* *Mark*, viii. 23.

To do *ought* good never will be our taſk;
But ever to do ill our ſole delight. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Univerſal Lord! be bounteous ſtill
To give us only good; and if the night
Have gather'd *ought* of evil, or conceal'd,
Diſperſe it, as now light diſpels the dark. *Milton.*

OUGHT. *verb imperfect*; in the ſecond perſon *oughteſt.* [This word the etymologiſts make the preterite of *owe*, but it has often a preſent ſignification.] 1. [Preterite of *owe.*] Owed; was bound to pay; have been indebted. 2. To be obliged by duty. 3. To be fit; to be neceſſary. 4. Applied to perſons it has a ſenſe not eaſily explained. To be fit, or neceſſary that he ſhould. 5. *Ought* is both of the preſent and paſt tenſes, and of all perſons except the ſecond ſingular.

(1.) Apprehending the occaſion, I will add a continuance to that happy motion, and beſides give you ſome tribute of the love and duty I long have *ought* you. *Spelman.*

This blood which men by treaſon ſought,
That followed, ſir, which to myſelf I *ought.* *Dryden.*

(2.) Know how thou *oughteſt* to behave. *Timothy.*

Speak boldly as I *ought* to ſpeak. *Epheſians.*

She acts juſt as ſhe *ought,*
But never, never reach'd one gen'rous thought. *Pope.*

Judges *ought* to remember, that their office is to interpret law, and not to make or give law. *Bacon.*

We *ought* to profeſs our dependance upon him, and our obligations to him for the good things we enjoy. We *ought* to publiſh to the world our ſenſe of his goodneſs with the voice of praiſe, and tell of all his wondrous works. We *ought* to comfort his ſervants and children in their afflictions, and relieve his poor diſtreſſed members in their manifold neceſſities, for he that giveth alms, ſacrificeth praiſe. *Nelſon.*

(3.) Theſe things *ought* not ſo to be. *James.*

If grammar *ought* to be taught, it muſt be to one that can ſpeak the language already. *Locke.*

(4.) *Ought* not Chriſt to have ſuffered. *Luke.*

O'VIFORM. *adj.* [*ovum* and *forma*, Lat.] Having the ſhape of an egg.

This notion of the mundane egg, or that the world was *oviform*, hath been the ſenſe and language of all antiquity. *Burnet.*

OVI'PAROUS. *adj.* [*ovum* and *pario*, Latin.] Bringing forth eggs; not viviparous.

That fiſhes and birds ſhould be *oviparous*, is a plain ſign of providence. *More's Ant. againſt Atheiſm.*

Birds and *oviparous* creatures have eggs enough at firſt conceived in them to ſerve them for many years laying. *Ray.*

OUNCE. *n. ſ.* [*once*, Fr. *uncia*, Latin.] A name of weight of different value in different denominations of weight. In troy weight, an *ounce* is twenty-penny weight; a pennyweight, twenty-four grains.

——— The blood he hath loſt,
Which I dare vouch is more than that he hath
By many an *ounce*, he dropt it for his country. *Shakeſp.*

A ſponge dry weigheth one *ounce* twenty-ſix grains; the ſame ſponge being wet, weigheth fourteen *ounces* ſix drams and three quarters. *Bacon.*

Ounce. *n. ſ.* [*once*, French; *onza*, Spaniſh.] An animal between a panther and a cat.

——— The *ounce*,
The libbard, and the tiger, as the mole
Riſing, the crumbled earth above them threw
In hillocks. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Ouphe. *n. ſ.* [*auff*, Teutonick.] A fairy; a goblin.

Nan Page and my little ſon, we'll dreſs,
Like urchins, *ouphes*, and fairies, green and white. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ou'phen. *adj.* [from *ouphe.*] Elfiſh.

Fairies, black, gray, green, and white,
Ye moon-ſhine revellers and ſhades of night,
You *ouphen* heirs of fixed deſtiny,
Attend your office. *Shakeſp.*

Our. *pron. poſſ.* [ure, Saxon.] 1. Pertaining to us; belonging to us. 2. When the ſubſtantive goes before, it is written *ours.*

(1.) ——— You ſhall
Lead *our* firſt battle, brave Macduff, and we
Shall take upon us what elſe remains. *Shakeſp.*

Our wit is given almighty God to know,
Our will is given to love him being known;
But God could not be known to us below,
But by his works which through the ſenſe are ſhown.

So in *our* little world this ſoul of ours
Being only one, and to one body ty'd,
Doth uſe on divers objects divers powers,
And ſo are her effects diverſify'd. *Davies.*

Our ſoul is the very ſame being it was yeſterday, laſt year, twenty years ago. *Beattie.*

(2.) Edmund, whoſe virtue in this inſtance,
So much commands itſelf, you ſhall be *ours!* *Shakeſp.*

Thou that haſt faſhion'd twice this ſoul of *ours*,
So that ſhe is by double title thine. *Davies.*

——— Be *ours*, who e'er thou art,
Forget the Greeks. *Denham.*

Taxallan, ſhook by Montezuma's powers,
Has, to reſiſt his forces, call'd in *ours.* *Dryden.*

The ſame thing was done by them in ſuing in their courts, which is now done by us in ſuing in *ours.* *Kettleworth.*

Reading furniſhes the mind only with materials of knowledge, it is thinking makes what we read *ours:* it is not enough to cram ourſelves with a great load of collections, unleſs we chew them over again, they will not give us ſtrength. *Locke.*

Their organs are better diſpoſed than *ours*, for receiving grateful impreſſions from ſenſible objects. *Atterbury.*

Ourse'lves. *reciprocal pronoun.* [the plural of myſelf.] 1. We; not others: it is added to *we* by way of emphaſis or oppoſition. 2. Us; not others, in the oblique caſes.

(1.) *We ourſelves* might diſtinctly number in words a great deal farther than we uſually do, would we find out but ſome fit denominations to ſignify them by. *Locke.*

(2.) Safe in *ourſelves*, while on *ourſelves* we ſtand,
The ſea is ours, and that defends the land. *Dryden.*

Our confeſſion is not intended to inſtruct God, who knows our ſins much better than ourſelves do, but it is to humble *ourſelves*, and therefore we muſt not think to have confeſſed aright till that be done. *Duty of Man.*

Ourse'lf is uſed in the regal ſtyle.

——— To make ſociety
The ſweeter welcome, we will keep *ourſelf*
Till ſupper-time alone. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

——— We *ourſelf* will follow
In the main battle. *Shakeſp.*

Not ſo much as a treaty can be obtained, unleſs we would denude *ourſelf* of all force to defend us. *Clarendon.*

Ouse. *n. ſ.* Tanners bark; rather *ooſe.* *Ainſ.*

Ou'sel. *n. ſ.* [oſle, Saxon.] A blackbird.

The merry lark her mattins ſings aloft,
The thruſh replies, the mavis deſcant plays,
The *ouſel* ſhrills, the ruddock warbles ſoft;
So goodly all agree, with ſweet conſent,
To this day's merriment. *Spenſer.*

The *ouſel* cock ſo black of hue,
With orange tawney bill. *Shakeſp.*

Thruſhes and *ouſels*, or blackbirds, were commonly ſold for three pence a-piece. *Hakewill on Providence.*

To **Oust.** *v. a.* [*ouſter*, *ôter*, French.] 1. To vacate; to take away. 2. To deprive; to eject.

(1.) Multiplication of actions upon the caſe were rare formerly, and thereby wager of law *ouſted*, which, diſcouraged many ſuits. *Hale.*

(2.) Though the deprived biſhops and clergy went out upon account of the oaths, yet this made no ſchiſm. No not even when they were actually deprived and *ouſted* by act of parliament. *Leſley.*

Out. *adv.* [ut, Saxon; *uyt*, Dutch.] 1. Not within. 2. It is generally oppoſed to *in*. 3. In a ſtate of diſcloſure. 4. Not in confinement or concealment. 5. From the place or houſe. 6. From the inner part. 7. Not at home; as, when you called I was *out*. 8. In a ſtate of extinction. 9. In a ſtate of being exhauſted. 10. Not in employment; not in office. 11. Not in any ſport or party. 12. To the end. 13. Loudly; without reſtraint. 14. Not in the hands of the owner. 15. In an errour. 16. At a loſs; in a puzzle. 17. With torn cloaths. The parts being *out*, that is, not covered. 18. Away, ſo as to conſume. 19. Deficient; as, *out* of pocket, noting loſs. 20. It is uſed emphatically before *alas*. 21. It is added emphatically to verbs of diſcovery.

(1.) The gown with ſtiff embroid'ry ſhining,
Looks charming with a ſlighter lining;
The *out*, If Indian figures ſtain,
The inſide muſt be rich and plain. *Prior.*

(2.) That blind raſcally boy, that abuſes every one's eyes becauſe his own are *out*, let him be judge how deep I am in love. *Shakeſp.*

(3.) Fruits and grains are half a year in concocting; whereas leaves are *out* and perfect in a month. *Bacon.*

(4.) ——— Nature her cuſtom holds,
Let ſhame ſay what it will; when theſe are gone,
The woman will be *out.* *Shakeſp.*

(5.) *Out* with the dog, ſays one; what cur is that? ſays another: whip him *out*, ſays the third. *Shakeſp.*

(6.) This is the place where the prieſts ſhall boil the treſpaſs offering; that they bear it not *out* into the utter court, to ſanctify the people. *Ezek.* xlvi. 20.

(8.) It was great ign'rance, Gloſter's eyes being *out*,
To let him live; where he arrives he moves
All hearts. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

This candle burns not clear; 'tis I muſt ſnuff it,
Then *out* it goes. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Bid thy ceremony give thee cure!
Think'ſt thou the firy fever will go *out*
With titles blown from adulation. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

Her candle goeth not *out* by night. *Prov.* xxxi. 18.

(9.) When the butt is *out* we will drink water, not a drop before; bear up and board them. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Large coals are propereſt for dreſſing meat; and when they are *out*, if you happen to miſcarry in any diſh, lay the fault upon want of coals. *Swift.*

(10.) So we'll live and hear poor rogues
Talk of court news, and we'll talk with them too,
Who loſes, and who wins; who's in, who's *out.* *Shakeſp.*

(11.) The knave will ſtick by thee: he will not *out*, he is true bred. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

I am not ſo as I ſhould be;
But I'll ne'er *out.* *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

I never was *out* at a mad frolick, though this is the maddeſt I ever undertook. *Dryden.*

(12.) ——— Hear me *out*
He reap'd no fruit of conqueſt, but theſe bleſſings. *Dryden.*

You have ſtill your happineſs in doubt,
Or elſe 'tis paſt, and you have dream'd it *out.* *Dryden.*

The tale is long, nor have I heard it *out*
Thy father knows it all. *Addiſon's Cato.*

(13.) At all I laugh, he laughs no doubt;
The only difference is, I dare laugh *out*. *Pope.*

(14.) If the laying of taxes upon commodities does affect the land that is *out* at rack rent, it is plain it does equally affect all the other land in England too. *Locke.*

Thoſe lands were *out* upon leaſes of four years, after the expiration of which tenants were obliged to renew. *Arbuthnot.*

(15.) As he that hath been often told his fault,
And ſtill perſiſts, is as impertinent,
As a muſician that will always play,
And yet is always *out* at the ſame note. *Roſcommon.*

You are mightily *out* to take this for a token of eſteem, which is no other than a note of infamy. *L'Eſtrange.*

This I have noted for the uſe of thoſe who, I think, are much *out* in this point. *Kettlewell.*

According to Hobbes's compariſon of reaſoning with caſting up accounts, whoever finds a miſtake in the ſum total, muſt allow himſelf *out*, though after repeated trials he may not ſee in which article he has miſreckoned. *Swift.*

(16.) Like a dull actor now:
I have forgot my part, and I am *out*,
Even to a full diſgrace. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

This youth was ſuch a mercurial, as the like hath ſeldom been known; and could make his own part, if at any time he chanced to be *out*. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

(17.) ——— Evidences ſwore;
Who hither coming *out* at heels and knees,
For this had titles. *Dryden.*

(18.) Let all perſons avoid niceneſs in their cloathing or diet, becauſe they dreſs and comb *out* all their opportunities of morning devotion, and ſleep *out* the care for their ſouls. *Taylor.*

(19.) Upon the great Bible, he was *out* fifty pounds, and reimburſt himſelf only by ſelling two copies. *Fell.*

(20.) *Out alas!* no ſea, I find,
Is troubled like a lover's mind. *Suckling.*

(21.) If ye will not do ſo, be ſure your ſin will find you *out*. *Num.* xxxii. 23.

OUT. *interject.* 1. An expreſſion of abhorrence or expulſion. 2. It has ſometimes *upon* after it.

(1.) *Out* on thee, rude man! thou doſt ſhame thy mother. *Shakeſp.*

Out Varlet from my ſight. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Out, you mad headed ape! a weazel hath not ſuch a deal of ſpleen. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Out of my door, you witch! you hag!
Out, out, out. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Out, out, hyena; theſe are thy wonted arts,
To break all faith. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

(2.) *Out upon* this half fac'd fellowſhip. *Shakeſp.*

Out upon it, I have lov'd
Three whole days together;
And am like to love three more,
If it prove fair weather. *Suckling.*

OUT *of. prep.* [*Of* ſeems to be the prepoſition, and *out* only to modify the ſenſe of *of*.] 1. From; noting produce. 2. Not in; noting excluſion, diſmiſſion, abſence, or dereliction. 3. No longer in. 4. Not in; noting unfitneſs. 5. Not within; relating to a houſe. 6. From; noting copy. 7. From; noting reſcue. 8. Not in; noting exorbitance or irregularity. 9. From one thing to ſomething different. 10. To a different ſtate from; in a different ſtate. 11. Not according to. 12. To a different ſtate from; noting ſeparation. 13. Beyond. 14. Deviating from; noting irregularity. 15. Paſt; without; noting ſomething worn out or exhauſted. 16. By means of. 17. In conſequence of; noting the motive or reaſon. 18. *Out of hand*; immediately: as that is eaſily uſed which is ready in the hand.

(1.) So many Neroes and Caligulas,
Out of theſe crooked ſhores muſt daily raiſe. *Spenſer.*

Thoſe bards coming many hundred years after, could not know what was done in former ages, nor deliver certainty of any thing, but what they feigned *out of* their own unlearned heads. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Alders and aſhes have been ſeen to grow out of ſteeples; but they manifeſtly grow *out of* clefts. *Bacon.*

Juices of fruits are watry and oily: among the watry are all the fruits *out of* which drink is expreſſed; as the grape, the apple, the pear, and cherry. *Bacon.*

He is ſofter than Ovid; he touches the paſſions more delicately, and performs all this *out of* his own fund, without diving into the ſciences for a ſupply. *Dryden.*

(2.) ——— The ſacred nymph
Was *out of* Dian's favour, as it then befel. *Fairy Queen.*

——— Guiltineſs
Will ſpeak, though tongues were *out of* uſe. *Shak.*

The cavern's mouth alone was hard to find,
Becauſe the path diſus'd was *out of* mind. *Dryd.*

My retreat the beſt companions grace,
Chiefs *out of* war, and ſtateſmen *out of* place. *Pope.*

——— Does he fancy we can ſit,
To hear his *out of* faſhion wit?
But he takes up with younger folks,
Who, for his wine, will bear his jokes. *Swift.*

They are *out of* their element, and logic is none of their talent. *Baker on Learning.*

(3.) Enjoy the preſent ſmiling hour;
And put it *out of* fortune's pow'r. *Dryd.*

(4.) He is witty *out of* ſeaſon; leaving the imitation of nature, and the cooler dictates of his judgment. *Dryden.*

Thou'lt ſay my paſſion's *out of* ſeaſon,
That Cato's great example and misfortunes
Should both conſpire to drive it from my thoughts. *Addiſon.*

(5.) Court holy water in a dry houſe, is better than the rain waters *out of* door. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

(6.) St. Paul quotes one of their poets for this ſaying, notwithſtanding T. G's cenſure of them *out of* Horace. *Stillingfleet.*

(7.) Chriſtianity recovered the law of nature *out of* all thoſe errors with which it was overgrown in the times of paganiſm. *Addiſ. Freeholder.*

(8.) Why publiſh it at this juncture; and ſo, *out of* all method, apart and before the work. *Swift.*

Uſing old thread-bare phraſes, will often make you go *out of* your way to find and apply them. *Swift.*

(9.) He that looks on the eternal things that are not ſeen, will, through thoſe opticks, exactly diſcern the vanity of all that is viſible; will neither be frighted nor flattered *out of* his duty. *Decay of Piety.*

Words are able to perſuade men *out of* what they find and feel, and to reverſe the very impreſſions of ſenſe. *South.*

(10.) That noble and moſt ſovereign reaſon,
Like ſweet bells jangl'd *out of* tune and harſh;
That unmatch'd form and feature of blown youth,
Blaſted with extaſy. *Shak. Hamlet.*

When the mouth is *out of* taſte, it maketh things taſte ſometimes ſalt, chiefly bitter, and ſometimes *loathſome*, but never ſweet. *Bacon.*

By the ſame fatal blow, the earth fell *out of* that regular form wherein it was produced at firſt, into all theſe irregularities in its preſent form. *Burnet on the Earth.*

They all at once employ their thronging darts,
But *out of* order thrown, in air they join,
And multitude makes fruſtrate the deſign. *Dryden.*

(11.) That there be an equality, ſo that no man acts or ſpeaks *out of* character. *Broome's View of Ep. Poem.*

(12.) Whoſoever doth meaſure by number, muſt needs be greatly *out of* love with a thing that hath ſo many faults; whoſoever by weight cannot chuſe but eſteem very highly of that wherein the wit of ſo ſcrupulous adverſaries hath not hitherto obſerved any defect, which themſelves can ſeriouſly think to be of moment. *Hooker.*

If ridicule were employed to laugh men *out of* vice and folly, it might be of ſome uſe; but it is made uſe of to laugh men *out of* virtue and good ſenſe, by attacking every thing ſolemn and ſerious. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

(13.) Amongſt thoſe things which have been received with great reaſon, ought that to be reckoned which the antient practiſe of the church hath continued *out of* mind. *Hooker.*

What, *out of* hearing gone? no ſound, no word?
Alack, where are you? *Shak.*

I have been an unlawful bawd, time *out of* mind. *Shak.*

Few had ſuſpicion of their intentions, till they were both *out of* diſtance to have their converſion attempted. *Clarendon.*

With a longer peace, the power of France with ſo great revenues, and ſuch application, will not encreaſe every year *out of* proportion to what ours will do. *Temple.*

He ſhall only be priſoner at the ſoldiers quarters; and when I am *out of* reach, he ſhall be releaſed. *Dryd.*

We ſee people lulled aſleep with ſolid and elaborate diſcourſes of piety, who would be tranſported *out of* themſelves by the bellowings of enthuſiaſm. *Addiſon.*

Milton's ſtory was tranſacted in regions that lie *out of* the reach of the ſun and the ſphere of the day. *Addiſon.*

Women weep and tremble at the ſight of a moving preacher, though he is placed quite *out of* their hearing. *Addiſon.*

The Supream Being has made the beſt arguments for his own exiſtence, in the formation of the heavens and the earth, and which a man of ſenſe cannot forbear attending to, who is *out of* the noiſe of human affairs. *Addiſon.*

(14.) Heaven defend but ſtill I ſhould ſtand ſo,
So long as *out of* limit, and true rule,
You ſtand againſt anointed majeſty! *Shak.*

(15.) ——— I am *out of* breath,
—How art thou *out of* breath, when thou haſt breath?
To ſay to me that thou art *out of* breath? *Shakeſp.*

Out of hope to do any good, he directed his courſe to Corone. *Knolles.*

He found himſelf left far behind,
Both *out of* heart and *out of* wind. *Hudibras.*

I publiſhed ſome fables, which are *out of* print. *Arbuth.*

(16.) *Out of* that will I cauſe thoſe of Cyprus to mutiny. *Shakeſpeare.*

(17.) She is perſuaded I will marry her, *out of* her own love and flattery, not *out of* my promiſe. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

The pope, *out of* the care of an univerſal father, had in the conclave divers conſultations about an holy war againſt the Turk. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Not *out of* cunning, but a train
Of atoms juſtling in his brain,
As learn'd philoſophers give out. *Hudibras.*

Cromwell accuſed the earl of Mancheſter, of having betrayed the parliament *out of* cowardice. *Clarendon.*

Thoſe that have recourſe to a new creation of waters, are ſuch as do it *out of* lazineſs and ignorance, or ſuch as do it *out of* neceſſity. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Diſtinguiſh betwixt thoſe that take ſtate upon them, purely *out of* pride and humour, and thoſe that do the ſame in compliance with the neceſſity of their affairs. *L'Eſtrange.*

Make them conformable to laws, not only for wrath and *out of* fear of the magiſtrate's power, which is but a weak principle of obedience; but *out of* conſcience, which is a firm and laſting principle. *Tillotſon.*

What they do not grant *out of* the generoſity of their nature, they may grant *out of* mere impatience. *Smallridge.*

Our ſucceſſes have been the conſequences of a neceſſary war; in which we engaged, not *out of* ambition, but for the defence of all that was dear to us. *Atterbury.*

(18.) He bade to open wide his brazen gate,
Which long time had been ſhut, and *out of hand*,
Proclaimed joy and peace through all his ſtate. *Spenſer.*

——— No more ado,
But gather we our forces *out of hand*,
And ſet upon our boaſting enemy. *Shakeſp.*

To **OUT.** *v. a.* To deprive by expulſion.

The members of both houſes who withdrew, were counted deſerters, and *outed* of their places in parliament. *K. Charles.*

The French having been *outed* of their holds. *Heylyn.*

So many of their orders, as were *outed* from their fat poſſeſſions, would endeavour a re-entrance againſt thoſe whom they account hereticks. *Dryd.*

OUT, in compoſition, generally ſignifies ſomething beyond or more than another; but ſometimes it betokens emiſſion, excluſion, or ſomething external.

To **OUTA'CT.** *v. a.* [*out* and *act.*] To do beyond.

He has made me heir to treaſures,
Would make me *out-act* a real widow's whining. *Otway.*

To **OUTBA'LANCE.** *v. a.* [*out* and *balance.*] To overweigh; to preponderate.

Let dull Ajax bear away my right,
When all his days *outbalance* this one night. *Dryd.*

To **OUTBAR.** *v. a.* [*out* and *bar.*] To ſhut out by fortification.

Theſe to *outbar* with painful pionings,
From ſea to ſea he heap'd a mighty mound. *Spenſer.*

To **OUTBI'D.** *v. a.* [*out* and *bid.*] To over-power by bidding a higher price.

——— If in thy heart
New love created be by other men,
Which have their ſtocks entire, and can in tears,
In ſighs, in oaths, in letters *outbid* me,
This new love may beget new fears. *Donne.*

For Indian ſpices, for Peruvian gold,
Prevent the greedy, and *outbid* the bold. *Pope.*

OUTBI'DDER. *n. ſ.* [*out* and *bid.*] One that out-bids.

OUTBLO'WED. *adj.* [*out* and *blow.*] Inflated; ſwollen with wind.

At their roots grew floating palaces,
Whoſe *outblown* bellies cut the yielding ſeas. *Dryd.*

OU'TBORN. *adj.* [*out* and *born.*] Foreign; not native.

OU'TBOUND *adj.* [*out* and *bound.*] Deſtinated to a diſtant voyage; not coming home.

Triumphant flames upon the water float,
And *outbound* ſhips at home their voyage end. *Dryd.*

To **OUTBRA'VE.** *v. a.* [*out* and *brave.*] To bear down and defeat by more daring, inſolent, and ſplendid appearance.

I would out-ſtare the ſterneſt eyes that look,
Outbrave the heart moſt daring on the earth,
To win thee, lady. *Shak.*

Here Sodom's tow'rs raiſe their proud tops on high,
The tow'rs, as well as men, *out-brave* the ſky. *Cowley.*

We ſee the danger, and by fits take up ſome faint reſolution to *outbrave* and break through it. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **OUTBRA'ZEN.** *v. a.* [*out* and *brazen.*] To bear down with impudence.

OU'TBREAK. *n. ſ.* [*out* and *break.*] That which breaks forth; eruption.

—— Breathe his faults ſo quaintly,
That they may ſeem the taints of liberty,
The flaſh and *outbreak* of a fiery mind. *Shak.*

To **OUTBREA'THE.** *v. a.* [*out* and *breath.*] 1. To weary by having better breath. 2. To expire.

(1.) ——— Mine eyes ſaw him
Rendering faint quittance, wearied and *outbreath'd*,
To Henry Monmouth. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) That ſign of laſt *outbreathed* life did ſeem. *Spenſer.*

OUTCA'ST. *part.* [*out* and *caſt.* It may be obſerved, that both the participle and the noun are indifferently accented on either ſyllable. It ſeems moſt analagous to accent the participle on the laſt, and the noun on the firſt.] 1. Thrown into the air as refuſe, as unworthy of notice. 2. Baniſhed; expelled.

(1.) Abandon ſoon, I read, the caitive ſpoil
Of that ſame *outcaſt* carcaſs. *Spenſer.*

(2.) ——— Behold, inſtead
Of us *outcaſt*, exil'd, his new delight
Mankind created. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

OUTCA'ST. *n. ſ.* Exile; one rejected; one expelled.

Let's be no ſtoicks, nor no ſtocks,

Or ſo devote to Ariſtotle,
As Ovid, be an *outcaſt* quite abjur'd. *Shakeſp.*

O blood-beſpotted Neapolitan,
Outcaſt of Naples, England's bloody ſcourge! *Shakeſp.*

For me, *outcaſt* of human race,
Love's anger only waits, and dire diſgrace. *Prior.*

He dies ſad *outcaſt* of each church and ſtate!
And harder ſtill flagitious, yet not great. *Pope.*

To OUTCRA'FT. *v. a.* [*out* and *craft.*] To excel in cunning.

—— Italy hath *outcrafted* him,
And he's at ſome hard point. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

O'UTCRY. *n. ſ.* [*out* and *cry.*] 1. Cry of vehemence; cry of diſtreſs; clamour. 2. Clamour of deteſtation. 3. A publick ſale; an auction. *Ainſw.*

(1.) Theſe *outcries* the magiſtrates there ſhun, ſince they are readily hearkened unto here. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

So ſtrange thy *outcry*, and thy words ſo ſtrange
Thou interpoſeſt, that my ſudden hand
Prevented, ſpares. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

——— I make my way
Where noiſes, tumults, *outcries*, and alarms
I heard. *Denham.*

(2.) There is not any one vice, incident to the mind of man, againſt which the world has raiſed ſuch a loud and univerſal *outcry*, as againſt ingratitude. *South.*

To OUTDA'RE. *v. a.* [*out* and *dare.*] To venture beyond.

Myſelf, my brother, and his ſon,
That brought you home, and boldly did *outdare*
The dangers of the time. *Shakeſp.*

To OUTDA'TE. *v. a.* [*out* and *date.*] To antiquate.

Works and deeds of the law, in thoſe places, ſignify legal obedience, or circumciſion, and the like judaical *outdated* ceremonies; faith, the evangelical grace of giving up the whole heart to Chriſt, without any ſuch judaical obſervances. *Hammond.*

To OUTDO'. *v. a.* [*out* and *do.*] To excel; to ſurpaſs; to perform beyond another.

He hath in this action *outdone* his former deeds doubly. *Shakeſpeare.*

What brave commander is not proud to ſee
Thy brave Melantius in his gallantry?
Our greateſt ladies love to ſee their ſcorn
Outdone by thine, in what themſelves have worn. *Waller.*

Heav'nly love ſhall *outdo* helliſh hate,
Giving to death, and dying to redeem,
So dearly to redeem what helliſh hate
So eaſily deſtroy'd. *Milton.*

Here let theſe who boaſt in mortal things,
Learn how their greateſt monuments of fame,
And ſtrength, and art, are eaſily *outdone*
By ſpirits reprobate. *Milton.*

An impoſtor *outdoes* the original. *L'Eſtrange.*

Now all the gods reward and bleſs my ſon;
Thou haſt this day thy father's youth *outdone.* *Dryd.*

I muſt confeſs the encounter of that day
Warm'd me indeed, but quite another way;
Not with the fire of youth, but generous rage,
To ſee the glories of my youthful age
So far *outdone.* *Dryd.*

The boy's mother deſpiſed for not having read a ſyſtem of logick, *outdoes* him in it. *Locke.*

I grieve to be *outdone* by Gay,
In my own humourous biting way. *Swift.*

To OUTDWE'L. *v. a.* [*out* and *dwell.*] To ſtay beyond.

——— He *outdwels* his hour,
For lovers ever run before the clock. *Shak.*

OU'TER. *adj.* [from *out.*] That which is without: oppoſed to *inner.*

The kidney is a conglomerated gland only in the *outer* part: for the inner part, whereof the papillæ are compoſed, is muſcular. *Grew's Coſmol.*

OU'TERLY. *adv.* [from *outer.*] Towards the outſide.

In the lower jaw, two tuſks like thoſe of a boar, ſtanding *outerly*, an inch behind the cutters. *Grew's Muſæum.*

OU'TERMOST. *adj.* [ſuperlative, from *outer.*] Remoteſt from the midſt.

Try if three bells were made one within another, and air betwixt each; and the *outermoſt* bell were chimed with a hammer, how the ſound would differ from a ſingle bell. *Bacon.*

The *outermoſt* corpuſcles of a white body, have their various little ſurfaces of a ſpecular nature. *Boyle.*

Many handſome contrivances of draw-bridges I had ſeen, ſometimes many upon one bridge, and not only one after, or behind another, but alſo ſometimes two or three on a breaſt, the *outermoſt* ones ſerving for the retreat of the foot, and the middle for the horſe and carriages. *Brown's Travels.*

To OUTFA'CE. *v. a.* [*out* and *face.*] 1. To brave; to bear down by ſhew of magnanimity; to bear down with impudence. 2. To ſtare down.

(1.) We ſhall have old ſwearing
That they did give the rings away to men;
But we'll *outface* them and out-ſwear them too. *Shak.*

——— Doſt thou come hither
To *outface* me with leaping in her grave?
Be buried quick with her, and ſo will I. *Shak.*

——— Be fire with fire;
Threaten the threatener; and *outface* the brow
Of bragging horror. *Shak. King John.*

They bewrayed ſome knowledge of their perſons, but were *outfaced.* *Wotton.*

(2.) We behold the ſun and enjoy his light, as long as we look towards it circumſpectly: we warm ourſelves ſafely while we ſtand near the fire; but if we ſeek to *outface* the one, to enter into the other, we forthwith become blind or burnt. *Raleigh.*

To OUTFA'WN. *v. a.* [*out* and *fawn.*] To excel in fawning.

——— In affairs of leſs import,
That neither do us good nor hurt,
And they receive as little by,
Outfawn as much and out comply;
And ſeem as ſcrupulouſly juſt
To bait the hooks for greater truſt. *Hudibras.*

To OUTFLY'. *v. a.* [*out* and *fly.*] To leave behind in flight.

His evaſion wing'd thus ſwift with ſcorn,
Cannot *outfly* our apprehenſions. *Shakeſp.*

——— Horoſcop's great ſoul,
Rais'd on the pinions of the bounding wind,
Outflew the rack, and left the hours behind. *Garth.*

OUTFO'RM. *n. ſ.* [*out* and *form.*] External appearance.

Cupid, who took vain delight
In meer *outforms*, until he loſt his ſight,
Hath chang'd his ſoul, and made his object you. *Ben. Johnſon.*

To OUTFRO'WN. *v. a.* [*out* and *frown.*] To frown down; to over-bear by frowns.

For thee, oppreſſed king, am I caſt down,
Myſelf could elſe *outfrown* falſe fortune's frown. *Shak.*

OU'TGATE. *n. ſ.* [*out* and *gate.*] Outlet; paſſage outwards.

Thoſe places are ſo fit for trade, having moſt convenient *out-gates* by divers ways to the ſea, and in-gates to the richeſt parts of the land, that they would ſoon be enriched. *Spenſer.*

To OUTGI'VE. *v. a.* [*out* and *give.*] To ſurpaſs in giving.

The bounteous play'r *outgave* the pinching lord. *Dryd.*

To OUTGO'. *v. a.* pret. *outwent*; part. *outgone.* [*out* and *go.*] 1. To ſurpaſs; to excel. 2. To go beyond; to leave behind in going. 3. To circumvent; to overreach.

(1.) For frank, well ordered and continual hoſpitality, he *outwent* all ſhew of competence. *Carew.*

While you practiſed the rudiments of war, you *out-went* all other captains; and have ſince found none but yourſelf alone to ſurpaſs. *Dryd.*

Where they apply themſelves, none of their neighbours *out go* them. *Locke on Education.*

(2.) Many ran afoot thither out of all cities, and *out-went* them, and came unto him. *Mark*, vi. 33.

(3.) ———— Molleſſon
Thought us to have *out-gone*
With a quaint invention. *Denham.*

To OUTGRO'W. *v. a.* [*out* and *grow.*] To ſurpaſs in growth; to grow too great or too old for any thing.

——— Much their work *outgrew*,
The hands diſpatch of two, gard'ning ſo wide. *Milton.*

When ſome virtue much *outgrows* the reſt,
It ſhoots too faſt and high. *Dryden.*

This eſſay wears a dreſs that poſſibly is not ſo ſuitable to the graver geniuſes, who have *outgrown* all gaieties of ſtile and youthful reliſhes. *Glanville's Scepſis, Pref.*

The lawyer, the tradeſman, the mechanic, have found ſo many arts to deceive, that they far *outgrow* the common prudence of mankind. *Swift.*

OU'TGUARD. *n. ſ.* [*out* and *guard.*] One poſted at a diſtance from the main body, as a defence.

As ſoon as any foreign object preſſes upon the ſenſe, thoſe ſpirits which are poſted upon the *out-guards*, immediately ſcowre off to the brain. *South.*

You beat the *outguards* of my maſter's hoſt. *Dryden.*

Theſe *out-guards* of the mind are ſent abroad,
And ſtill patrolling beat the neighb'ring road,
Or to the parts remote obedient fly,
Keep poſts advanc'd, and on the frontier lye. *Blackmore.*

To OUTJE'ST. *v. a.* [*out* and *jeſt.*] To over-power by jeſting.

The fool labours to *outjeſt*
His heart-ſtruck injuries. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

To OUTKNA'VE. *v. a.* [*out* and *knave.*] To ſurpaſs in knavery.

The world calls it out-witting a man, when he's only *outknaved.* *L'Eſtrange.*

OUTLA'NDISH. *adj.* [*out* and *land.*] Not native; foreign.

———— Yourſelf tranſplant
A while from hence: perchance *outlandiſh* ground
Bears no more wit than ours; but yet more ſcant
Are thoſe diverſions there which here abound. *Donne.*

Tedious waſte of time to ſit and hear
So many hollow compliments and lies,
Outlandiſh flatteries. *Milton.*

Upon the approach of the king's troops under general Wills, who was uſed to the *outlandiſh* way of making war, we put in practice paſſive obedience. *Addiſon.*

To OUTLA'ST. *v. a.* [*out* and *laſt.*] To ſurpaſs in duration.

Good houſewives, to make their candles burn the longer, lay them in bran, which makes them harder; inſomuch as they will *out-laſt* other candles of the ſame ſtuff, half in half. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Summer's chief honour if thou hadſt *outlaſted*,
Bleak winter's force that made thy bloſſoms dry. *Milton.*

The preſent age hath attempted perpetual motions, whoſe revolutions might *outlaſt* the exemplary mobility, and outmeaſure time itſelf. *Brown.*

——— What may be hop'd,
When not from Helicon's imagin'd ſpring,
But ſacred writ, we borrow what we ſing?
This with the fabrick of the world begun,
Elder than light, and ſhall *outlaſt* the ſun. *Waller.*

OU'TLAW. *n. ſ.* [utlaga, Saxon.] One excluded from the benefit of the law. A robber; a bandit.

An *outlaw* in a caſtle keeps. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Gathering unto him all the ſcatterlings and *outlaws* out of the woods and mountains, he marched forth into the Engliſh pale. *Spenſer.*

As long as they were out of the protection of the law; ſo as every Engliſhman might kill them, how ſhould they be other than *outlaws* and enemies to the crown of England? *Davies on Ireland.*

You may as well ſpread out the unſun'd heaps
Of miſers treaſure by an *outlaw*'s den,
And tell me it is ſafe, as bid me hope
Danger will let a helpleſs maiden paſs. *Milton.*

A drunkard is *outlawed* from all worthy and creditable converſe: men abhor, loath, and deſpiſe him. *South.*

To OU'TLAW. *v. a.* To deprive of the benefits and protection of the law.

——— I had a ſon
Now *outlaw'd* from my blood; he ſought my life. *Shakeſpeare.*

—— He that is drunken,
Is *outlaw'd* by himſelf: all kind of ill
Did with his liquor ſlide into his veins. *Herbert.*

Like as there are particular perſons *outlawed* and proſcribed by civil laws, ſo are there nations that are *outlawed* and proſcribed by the law of nature and nations. *Bacon.*

All thoſe ſpiritual aids are withdrawn, which ſhould aſſiſt him to good, or fortify him againſt ill; and like an *outlawed* perſon he is expoſed to all that will aſſault him. *Decay of Piety.*

OU'TLAWRY. *n. ſ.* [from *outlaw.*] A decree by which any man is cut off from the community, and deprived of the protection of the law.

By proſcription and bills of *outlawry*,
Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus,
Have put to death an hundred ſenators. *Shak.*

Divers were returned knights and burgeſſes for the parliament; many of which had been by Richard III. attainted by *outlawries.* *Bacon's Henry* VII.

To OU'TLEAP. *v. a.* [*out* and *leap.*] To paſs by leaping; to ſtart beyond.

OU'TLEAP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Sally; flight; eſcape.

Since youth muſt have ſome liberty, ſome *outleaps*, they might be under the eye of a father, and then no very great harm can come of it. *Locke on Educat.*

OU'TLET. *n. ſ.* [*out and let.*] Paſſage outwards; diſcharge outwards; egreſs; paſſage of egreſs.

Colonies and foreign plantations, are very neceſſary, as *outlets* to a populous nation. *Bacon.*

The enemy was deprived of that uſeful *out-let.* *Clarendon.*

So 'ſcapes th' inſulting fire his narrow jail,
And makes ſmall *outlets* into open air. *Dryden.*

Have a care that theſe members be neither the inlets nor *outlets* of any vices; that they neither give admiſſion to the temptation, nor be expreſſive of the conception of them. *Ray.*

OU'TLINE. *n. ſ.* [*out* and *line.*] Contour; line by which any figure is defined; extremity.

Painters, by their *outlines*, colours, lights, and ſhadows, repreſent the ſame in their pictures. *Dryden.*

To OUTLI'VE. *v. a.* [*out* and *live.*] To live beyond; to ſurvive.

—— With theſe moſſed trees,
That have *outliv'd* the eagle, page thy keels,
And ſkip when thou point'ſt out. *Shakeſp.*

Die two months ago, and not forgotten,
Yet then there is hopes a great man's memory
May *outlive* his life half a year. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

He that *outlives* this day, and comes ſafe home,
Will ſtand a tiptoe when this day is nam'd. *Shakeſp.*

His courage was ſo ſignal that day, that too much could not be expected from it, if he had *outlived* it. *Clarendon.*

——— Thou muſt *outlive*
Thy youth, thy ſtrength, thy beauty, which will change
To wither'd, weak, and gray. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Time, which made them their fame *outlive*
To Cowley ſcarce did ripeneſs give. *Denham.*

The ſoldier grows leſs apprehenſive, by computing upon the diſproportion of thoſe that *outlive* a battle, to thoſe that fall in it. *L'Eſtrange.*

——— Since we have loſt
Freedom, wealth, honour, which we value moſt,
I wiſh they would our lives a period give;
They live too long who happineſs *outlive*. *Dryd.*

It is of great conſequence where noble families are gone to decay; becauſe their titles *outlive* their eſtates. *Swift.*

Pray *outlive* me, and then die as ſoon as you pleaſe. *Swiſt.*

Two bacon flitches made his Sunday's chear;
Some the poor had, and ſome *outliv'd* the year. *Harte.*

OUTLI'VER. *n. ſ.* [*out* and *live*] A ſurviver.

To OUTLO'OK. *v. a.* [*out* and *look.*] To face down; to browbeat.

I cull'd theſe fiery ſpirits from the world,
To *outlook* conqueſt, and to win renown,
Ev'n in the jaws of danger and of death. *Shakeſp.*

To OUTLU'STRE. *v. a.* [*out* and *luſtre.*] To excel in brightneſs.

She went before others I have ſeen, as that diamond of yours *outluſtres* many I have beheld. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

OUTLY'ING. *part. adj.* [*out* and *lie.*] Not in the common courſe of order. Removed from the general ſcheme.

The laſt ſurvey I propoſed of the four *outlying* empires, was that of the Arabians. *Temple.*

We have taken all the *out-lying* parts of the Spaniſh monarchy, and made impreſſions upon the very heart of it. *Addiſon.*

To OUTMEA'SURE. *v. a.* [*out* and *meaſure.*] To exceed in meaſure.

The preſent age hath attempted perpetual motions and engines, and thoſe revolutions might out-laſt the exemplary mobility, and *out-meaſure* time itſelf. *Brown.*

To OUTNU'MBER. *v. a.* [*out* and *number.*] To exceed in number.

The ladies came in ſo great a body to the opera, that they *outnumbered* the enemy. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

To OUTMA'RCH. *v. a.* [*out* and *march.*] To leave behind in the march.

The horſe *out-marched* the foot, which, by reaſon of the heat, was not able to uſe great expedition. *Clarendon.*

OU'TMOST. *adj.* [*out* and *moſt.*] Remoteſt from the middle.

——— Chaos retir'd,
As from her *outmoſt* works a broken foe. *Milton.*

If any man ſuppoſe that it is not reflected by the air, but by the *outmoſt* ſuperficial parts of the glaſs, there is ſtill the ſame difficulty. *Newton's Opticks.*

The generality of men are readier to fetch a reaſon from the immenſe diſtance of the ſtarry heavens, and the *outmoſt* walls of the world. *Bentley.*

OUTPA'RISH. *n. ſ.* [*out* and *pariſh.*] Pariſh not lying within the walls.

In the greater *outpariſhes* many of the poor pariſhioners, through neglect, do periſh for want of ſome heedful eye to overlook them. *Bentley.*

OUTPA'RT. *n. ſ.* [*out* and *part.*] Part remote from the centre or main body.

He is appointed to ſupply the biſhop's juriſdiction and other judicial offices in the *outparts* of his dioceſe. *Ayliffe.*

To OUTPA'CE. *v. a.* [*out* and *pace.*] To outgo; to leave behind.

——— Orion's ſpeed
Could not *outpace* thee; or the horſe Laomedon did breed. *Chapman's Iliads.*

To OUTPOU'R. *v. a.* [*out* and *pour.*] To emit; to ſend forth in a ſtream.

He looked and ſaw what number, numberleſs
The city gates *outpour'd*; light arm'd troops
In coats of mail and military pride. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

To OUTPRI'ZE. *v. a.* [*out* and *prize.*] To exceed in the value ſet upon it.

Either your unparagon'd miſtreſs is dead, or
She's *outpriz'd* by a trifle. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

To OU'TRAGE. *v. a.* [*outrager*, French.] To injure violently or contumeliouſly; to inſult roughly and tumultuouſly.

Ah heavens! that do this hideous act behold,
And heavenly virgin thus *outraged* ſee;
How can the vengeance juſt ſo long withhold! *Spenſer.*

The news put divers young bloods into ſuch a fury, as the Engliſh embaſſadors were not without peril to be *outraged*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Baſe and inſolent minds *outrage* men, when they have hopes of doing it without a return. *Atterbury.*

This interview *outrages* all decency; ſhe forgets her modeſty, and betrays her virtue, by giving too long an audience. *Broome.*

To OU'TRAGE. *v. n.* To commit exorbitancies. Not in uſe.

Three or four great ones in court will *outrage* in apparel, huge hoſe, monſtrous hats, and gariſh colours. *Aſcham.*

OU'TRAGE. *n. ſ.* [*outrage*, French.] 1. Open violence; tumultuous miſchief. 2. This word ſeems to be uſed by *Philips* for mere commotion, without any ill import, contrary to the univerſal uſe of writers.

(1.) He wrought great *outrages*, waſting all the country where he went. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

He doth himſelf in ſecret ſhrowd,
To fly the vengeance for his *outrage* due. *Spenſer.*

——— In that beaſtly fury
He has been known to commit *outrage*,
And cheriſh factions. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

Uncharitably with me have you dealt,
And ſhamefully my hopes by you are butcher'd;
My charity is *outrage*. *Shak. Richard III.*

(2.) See with what *outrage* from the froſty north,
The early valiant Swede draws forth his wings
In battailous array. *Philips.*

OUTRA'GIOUS. *adj.* [*outrageux*, French.] It ſhould, I think, be written *outrageous*; but the cuſtom ſeems otherwiſe.] 1. Violent; furious; raging; exorbitant; tumultuous; turbulent. 2. Exceſſive; paſſing reaſon or decency. 3. Enormous; atrocious.

(1.) Under him they committed divers the moſt *outragious* villanies, that a baſe multitude can imagine. *Sidney.*

As ſhe went her tongue did walk,
In foul reproach and terms of vile deſpight,
Provoking him by her *outragious* talk,
To heap more vengeance on that wretched wight. *Spenſer.*

They view'd the vaſt immeaſurable abyſs,
Outragious as a ſea, dark, waſteful, wild. *Milton.*

When he knew his rival freed and gone,
He ſwells with wrath; he makes *outragious* moan:
He frets, he fumes, he ſtares, he ſtamps the ground;
The hollow tow'r with clamours rings around. *Dryden.*

(2.) My characters of Antony and Cleopatra, though they are favourable to them, have nothing of *outragious* panegyrick. *Dryden's Du Freſny.*

(3.) Think not, although in writing I prefer'd
The manner of thy vile *outragious* crimes,
That therefore I have forg'd. *Shak. Henry VI.*

OUTRA'GIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *outragious.*] Violently; tumultuouſly; furiouſly.

That people will have colour of employment given them, by which they will poll and ſpoil ſo *outragiouſly*, as the very enemy cannot do worſe. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Let luſt burn never ſo *outragiouſly* for the preſent, yet age will in time chill thoſe heats. *South.*

OUTRA'GIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *outragious.*] Fury; violence.

Virgil, more diſcreet than Homer, has contented himſelf with the partiality of his deities, without bringing them to the *outragiouſneſs* of blows. *Dryd.*

To OUTREA'CH. *v. a.* [*out* and *reach.*] To go beyond.

This uſage is derived from ſo many deſcents of ages, that the cauſe and author *outreach* remembrance. *Carew.*

Our forefathers could never dream ſo high a crime as parricide, whereas this *outreaches* that fact, and exceeds the regular diſtinctions of murder. *Brown.*

To OUTRI'DE. *v. a.* [*out* and *ride.*] To paſs by riding.

This advantage age from youth hath won,
As not to be *outridden*, though out-run. *Dryd.*

OUT-RI'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *out* and *rider.*] A ſummoner whoſe office is to cite men before the ſheriff. *Dict.*

OUTRI'GHT. *adv.* [*out* and *right.*] 1. Immediately; without delay. 2. Completely.

(1.) When theſe wretches had the ropes about their necks, the firſt was to be pardoned, the laſt hanged *outright*. *Arbuthnot.*

(2.) By degrees accompliſh'd in the beaſt,
He neigh'd *outright*, and all the ſteed expreſt. *Addiſon.*

To **OUTROA'R.** *v. a.* [*out* and *roar.*] To exceed in roaring.

—— O that I were
Upon the hill of Baſan, to *outroar*
The horned herd! *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

OUTRO'DE. *n. ſ.* [*out* and *rode.*] Excurſion.

He ſet horſemen and footmen, to the end that iſſuing out, they might make *outrodes* upon the ways of Judea. 1 *Mac.* xv. 41.

To **OUTRO'OT.** *v. a.* [*out* and *root.*] To extirpate; to eradicate.

—— Pernicious diſcord ſeems
Outrooted from our more than iron age;
Since none, not ev'n our kings, approach their temples
With any mark of war's deſtructive rage,
But ſacrifice unarm'd. *Rowe's Amb. Stepmother.*

To **OUTRU'N.** *v. a.* [*out* and *run.*] 1. To leave behind in running. 2. To exceed.

(1.) By giving th' houſe of Lancaſter leave to breathe,
It will *outrun* you, father, in the end. *Shak.*
The expedition of my violent love
Outruns the pauſer reaſon. *Shak. Macbeth.*
—— We may *outrun*,
By violent ſwiftneſs, that which we run at. *Shakeſp.*

When things are come to the execution, there is no ſecrecy comparable to celerity, like the motion of a bullet in the air, which flieth ſo ſwift as it *outruns* the eye. *Bacon.*

This advantage age from youth hath won,
As not to be out-ridden, though *outrun*. *Dryd.*

(2.) We *outrun* the preſent income, as not doubting to reimburſe ourſelves out of the profits of ſome future project. *Addiſon.*

To **OUTSAI'L.** *v. a.* [*out* and *ſail.*] To leave behind in ſailing.

The word ſignifies a ſhip that *outſails* other ſhips. *Broome.*

OUTSCA'PE. *n. ſ.* [*out* and *ſcape.*] Power of eſcaping.

—— It paſt
Our powers to liſt aſide a log ſo vaſt,
As barr'd all *outſcape*. *Chapman.*

To **OUTSCO'RN.** *v. a.* [*out* and *ſcorn.*] To bear down or confront by contempt; to deſpiſe; not to mind.

He ſtrives in his little world of man t' *outſcorn*
The to and fro conflicting wind and rain. *Shakeſp.*

To **OUTSE'L.** *v. a.* [*out* and *ſell.*] 1. To exceed in the price for which a thing is ſold; to ſell at a higher rate than another. 2. To gain an higher price.

(1.) It would ſoon improve to ſuch a height, as to *outſel* our neighbours, and thereby advance the proportion of our exported commodities. *Temple.*

(2.) Her pretty action did *ouſel* her gift,
And yet enrich'd it too. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

To **OUTSHI'NE.** *v. a.* [*out* and *ſhine.*] 1. To emit luſtre. 2. To excel in luſtre.

(1.) Witneſs my ſon, now in the ſhade of death;
Whoſe bright *outſhining* beams thy cloudy wrath
Hath in eternal darkneſs folded up. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

(2.) By Shakeſpeare's, Johnſon's, Fletcher's lines,
Our ſtage's luſtre Rome's *outſhines*. *Denham.*

Beauty and greatneſs are ſo eminently joined in your royal highneſs, that it were not eaſy for any but a poet to determine which of them *outſhines* the other. *Dryden.*

Homer does not only *outſhine* all other poets in the variety, but alſo in the novelty of his characters. *Addiſon.*

We ſhould ſee ſuch as would *outſhine* the rebellious part of their fellow-ſubjects, as much in their gallantry as in their cauſe. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Such accounts are a tribute due to the memory of thoſe only, who have *outſhone* the reſt of the world by their rank as well as their virtues. *Atterbury.*

—— Happy you!
Whoſe charms as far all other nymphs *outſhine*,
As others gardens are excell'd by thine. *Pope.*

To **OUTSHOO'T.** *v. a.* [*out* and *ſhoot.*] 1. To exceed in ſhooting. 2. To ſhoot beyond.

(1.) —— The forward youth
Will learn to *outſhoot* you in your proper bow. *Dryden.*

(2.) Men are reſolved never to *outſhoot* their foreſathers mark; but write one after another, and ſo the dance goes round in a circle. *Norris.*

OUTSI'DE. *n. ſ.* [*out* and *ſide*] 1. Superficies; ſurface; external part. 2. Extreme part; part remote from the middle. 3. Superficial appearance. 4. The utmoſt. A barbarous uſe. 5. Perſon; external man. 6. Outer ſide; part not incloſed.

(1.) What pity that ſo exquiſite an *outſide* of a head ſhould not have one grain of ſenſe in it. *L'Eſtrange.*

The leathern *outſide*, boiſt'rous as it was,
Gave way and bent. *Dryden.*

(2.) Hold an arrow in a flame for the ſpace of ten pulſes, and when it cometh forth, thoſe parts which were on the *outſides* of the flame are blacked and turned into a coal. *Bacon.*

(3.) You ſhall find his vanities foreſpent
Were but the *outſide* of the Roman Brutus,
Covering diſcretion with a coat of folly. *Shakeſp.*

The ornaments of converſation, and the *outſide* of faſhionable manners, will come in their due time. *Locke.*

Created beings ſee nothing but our *outſide*, and can therefore only frame a judgment of us from our exterior actions. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

(4.) Two hundred load upon an acre, they reckon the *outſide* of what is to be laid. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

(5.) Fortune forbid, my *outſide* have not charm'd her! *Shakeſpeare.*

Your *outſide* promiſeth as much as can be expected from a gentleman. *Bacon.*

What admir'ſt thou, what tranſports thee ſo?
An *outſide?* fair, no doubt, and worthy well
Thy cheriſhing and thy love. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

(6.) I threw open the door of my chamber, and found the family ſtanding on the *outſide*. *Spectator.*

To **OUTSI'T.** *v. a.* [*out* and *ſit.*] To ſit beyond the time of any thing.

He that prolongs his meals and ſacrifices his time, as well as his other conveniences, to his luxury, how quickly does he *outſit* his pleaſure. *South.*

To **OUTSLE'EP.** *v. a.* [*out* and *ſleep.*] To ſleep beyond.

Lovers, to bed; 'tis almoſt fairy time:
I fear we ſhall *outſleep* the coming morn. *Shakeſp.*

To **OUTSPE'AK.** *v. a.* [*out* and *ſpeak.*] To ſpeak ſomething beyond; to exceed.

Rich ſtuffs and ornaments of houſhold
I find at ſuch proud rate, that it *outſpeaks*
Poſſeſſion of a ſubject. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

To **OUTSPO'RT.** *v. a.* [*out* and *ſport.*] To ſport beyond.

Let's teach ourſelves that honourable ſtop,
Not to *outſport* diſcretion. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

To **OUTSPREA'D.** *v. a.* [*out* and *ſpread.*] To extend; to diffuſe.

With ſails *outſpread* we fly. *Pope.*

To **OUTSTA'ND.** *v. a.* [*out* and *ſtand.*] 1. To ſupport; to reſiſt. 2. To ſtand beyond the proper time.

(1.) Each could demoliſh the other's work with eaſe enough, but not a man of them tolerably defend his own; which was ſure never to *outſtand* the firſt attack that was made. *Woodward.*

(2.) I have *outſtood* my time, which is material
To th' tender of our preſent. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

To **OUTSTA'ND.** *v. n.* To protuberate from the main body.

To **OUTSTA'RE.** *v. a.* [*out* and *ſtare.*] To face down; to brow-beat; to outface with effrontery.

I would *outſtare* the ſterneſt eyes that look,
To win thee, lady. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*
Theſe curtain'd windows, this ſelf-priſon'd eye,
Outſtares the lids of large-lookt tyranny. *Craſhaw.*

OUTSTRE'ET. *n. ſ.* [*out* and *ſtreet.*] Street in the extremities of a town.

To OUTSTRE'TCH. *v. a.* [*out* and *ſtretch.*] To extend; to ſpread out.

Make him ſtand upon the mole-hill,
That caught at mountains with *out-ſtretched* arms. *Shak.*
Out-ſtretch'd he lay, on the cold ground, and oft
Curs'd his creation. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
— A mountain, at whoſe verdant feet
A ſpacious plain, *out-ſtretch'd* in circuit wide
Lay pleaſant. *Milton's Paradiſe Reg.*
—— Does Theſeus burn?
And muſt not ſhe with *out-ſtretch'd* arms receive him?
And with an equal ardour meet his vows. *Smith.*

To OU'TSTRIP. *v. a.* [This word *Skinner* derives from *out* and *ſpritzen*, to *ſpout*, German. I know not whether it might not have been originally *out-trip*, the *ſ* being afterward inſerted.] To outgo; to leave behind in a race.

If thou wilt *out-ſtrip* death, go croſs the ſeas,
And live with Richmond from the reach of hell. *Shakeſp.*
Do not ſmile at me, that I boaſt her off;
For thou ſhalt find, ſhe will *out-ſtrip* all praiſe,
And make it halt behind her. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*
Thou both their graces in thyſelf haſt more
Out-ſtript, than they did all that went before. *B. Johnſon.*
— My ſoul, more earneſtly releas'd,
Will *out ſtrip* hers; as bullets flown before
A latter bullet may o'ertake, the powder being more. *Donne.*

A fox may be out-witted, and a hare *out-ſtript*. *L'Eſtrange.*

He got the ſtart of them in point of obedience, and thereby *out-ſtript* them at length in point of knowledge. *South.*

With ſuch array Harpalice beſtrode
Her Thracian courſer, and *out-ſtrip'd* the rapid flood. *Dryd.*

To OU'T-SWEETEN. *v. a.* [*out* and *ſweeten*] To excel in ſweetneſs.

The leaf of eglantine, which not to ſlander,
Out-ſweeten'd not thy breath. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

OUTSWEA'R. *v. a.* [*out* and *ſwear.*] To over-power by ſwearing.

— We ſhall have old ſwearing,
But we'll out-face them, and *out-ſwear* them too. *Shak.*

To OUT-TO'NGUE. *v. a.* [*out* and *tongue.*] To bear down by noiſe.

—— Let him do his ſpite:
My ſervices which I have done the ſignory,
Shall *out-tongue* his complaints. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

To OUTTA'LK. *v. a.* [*out* and *talk.*] To over-power by talk.

This gentleman will *out-talk* us all. *Shakeſp.*

To OUT-VA'LUE. *v. a.* [*out* and *value.*] To tranſcend in price.

He gives us in this life an earneſt of expected joys, that *out-values* and tranſcends all thoſe momentary pleaſures it requires us to forſake. *Boyle.*

To OUTVE'NOM. *v. a.* [*out* and *venom*] To exceed in poiſon.

—— 'Tis ſlander;
Whoſe edge is ſharper than the ſword, whoſe tongue
Out-venoms all the worms of Nile. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

To OUTVI'E. *v. a.* [*out* and *vie.*] To exceed; to ſurpaſs.

For folded flocks, on fruitful plains,
Fair Britain all the world *outvies*. *Dryden.*

One of theſe petty ſovereigns will be ſtill endeavouring to equal the pomp of greater princes, as well as to *out-vie* thoſe of his own rank. *Addiſon.*

To OUT-VI'LLAIN. *v. a.* [*out* and *villain.*] To exceed in villany.

He hath *out-villain'd* villainy ſo far, that the rarity redeems him. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

To OUTVOI'CE. *v. a.* [*out* and *voice.*] To out-roar; to exceed in clamour.

——— The Engliſh beach
Pales in the flood with men, with wives and boys,
Whoſe ſhouts and claps *out-voice* the deep-mouth'd ſea. *Shakeſpeare.*

To OUTVO'TE. *v. a.* [*out* and *vote.*] To conquer by plurality of ſuffrages.

They were *out-voted* by other ſects of philoſophers, neither for fame, nor number leſs than themſelves. *South.*

To OUTWA'LK. *v. a.* [*out* and *walk.*] To leave one in walking.

OUTWA'LL. *n. ſ.* [*out* and *wall.*] 1. Outward part of a building. 2. Superficial appearance.

(2.) For confirmation that I am much more
Than my *out-wall*, open this purſe and take
What it contains. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

OU'TWARD. *adj.* [uꞇƿeaꞃꝺ, Saxon.] 1. Materially external. 2. External; oppoſed to *inward*: viſible. 3. Extrinſick; adventitious. 4. Foreign, not inteſtine. 5. Tending to the out-parts. 6. [In theology.] Carnal; corporeal; not ſpiritual.

(2.) If theſe ſhews be not *outward*, which of you
But is four Volſcians. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
Oh what may man within him hide,
Though angel on the *outward* ſide. *Shakeſp.*

His calls and invitations of us to that repentance, not only *outward*, in the miniſtry of the word, but alſo inward, by the motions of the ſpirit. *Duty of Man.*

He took a low'ring leave; but who can tell
What *outward* hate might inward love conceal. *Dryden.*
(3.) Princes have their titles for their glories,
An *outward* honour, for an inward toil. *Shakeſp.*
Part in peace, and having mourn'd your ſin,
For *outward* Eden loſt, find paradiſe within. *Dryden.*

(4.) It was intended to raiſe an *outward* war to join with ſome ſedition within doors. *Hayward.*

(5.) The fire will force its *outward* way,
Or, in the priſon pent, conſume the prey. *Dryden.*

(6.) When the ſoul being inwardly moved to lift itſelf up by prayer, the *outward* man is ſurprized in ſome other poſture; God will rather look to the inward motions of the mind, than to the *outward* form of the body. *Duppa.*

We may alſo pray againſt temporal puniſhments, that is, any *outward* affliction, but this with ſubmiſſion to God's will, according to the example of Chriſt. *Duty of Man.*

OU'TWARD. *n. ſ.* External form.

——— I do not think
So fair an *outward*, and ſuch ſtuff within,
Endows a man but him. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

OU'TWARD. *adv.* 1. To foreign parts: as, a ſhip *outward* bound. 2. To the outer parts.

OU'TWARDLY. *adv.* [from *outward.*] 1. Externally: oppoſed to *inwardly*. 2. In appearance not ſincerely.

(1.) That which inwardly each man ſhould be, the church *outwardly* ought to teſtify. *Hooker.*

Griev'd with diſgrace, remaining in their fears:
However ſeeming *outwardly* content,
Yet th' inward touch their wounded honour bears. *Daniel.*

(2.) Many wicked men are often touched with ſome inward reverence for that goodneſs which they cannot be perſuaded to practiſe; nay, which they *outwardly* ſeem to deſpiſe. *Spratt.*

OU'TWARDS. *adv.* Towards the out-parts.

Do not black bodies conceive heat more eaſily from light than thoſe of other colours do, by reaſon that the light falling on them is not reflected *outwards*, but enters the bodies, and is often reflected and refracted within them until it be ſtifled and loſt. *Newton's Opticks.*

To OUTWEA'R. *v. a.* [*out* and *wear.*] 1. To paſs tediouſly. 2. To laſt longer than ſomething elſe.

(1.) By the ſtream, if I the night *out-wear*,
Thus ſpent already how ſhall nature bear
The dews deſcending and nocturnal air. *Pope.*

To Outwe'ed. *v. a.* [*out* and *weed.*] To extirpate as a weed.

Wrath is a fire, and jealouſy a weed;
The ſparks ſoon quench, the ſpringing weed *out-weed.* *Spenſer.*

To Outwei'gh. *v. a* [*out* and *weigh.*] 1. To exceed in gravity. 2. To preponderate; to excel in value or influence.

(1.) Theſe inſtruments require ſo much ſtrength for the ſupporting of the weight to be moved, as may be equal unto it: beſides that other ſuper-added power whereby it is *out-weighed* and moved. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magic.*

(2.) If any think brave death *out-weighs* bad life,
Let him expreſs his diſpoſition. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

All your care is for your prince I ſee,
Your truth to him *out-weighs* your love to me. *Dryden.*

Whenever he finds the hardſhip of his ſlavery *out-weigh* the value of his life, it is in his power, by reſiſting the will of his maſter, to draw on himſelf the death he deſires. *Locke.*

The marriage of the clergy is attended with the poverty of ſome of them, which is balanced and *out-weighed* by many ſingle advantages. *Atterbury.*

To Outwe'll. *v. a.* [*out* and *well.*] To pour out. Not in uſe.

As when old father Nilus 'gins to ſwell,
With timely pride about the Ægyptian vale,
His fattie waves do fertile ſline *out-well,*
And overflow each plain and lowly dale. *Spenſer.*

To Outwi't. *v. a.* [*out* and *wit.*] The cheat; to overcome by ſtratagem.

The truer hearted any man is, the more liable he is to be impoſed on; and then the world calls it *out-witting* a man, when he is only out-knaved. *L'Eſtrange.*

Juſtice forbids defrauding, or going beyond our brother in any manner, when we can over-reach and *out-wit* him in the ſame. *Kettlewell.*

After the death of Craſſus, Pompey found himſelf *out-witted* by Cæſar and broke with him. *Dryden.*

Nothing is more equal in juſtice, and indeed more natural in the direct conſequence of effects and cauſes, than for men wickedly wiſe to *out-wit* themſelves; and for ſuch as wreſtle with Providence, to trip up their own heels. *South.*

Ou'twork. *n. ſ.* [*out* and *work.*] The parts of a fortification next the enemy.

Take care of our *out-work,* the navy royal, which are the walls of the kingdom; and every great ſhip is an impregnable fort; and our many ſafe and commodious ports as the redoubts to ſecure them. *Bacon.*

Death hath taken in the *out-works,*
And now aſſails the fort; I feel, I feel him
Gnawing my heart-ſtrings. *Denham.*

Outwo'rn. *part.* [from *out-wear.*] Conſumed or deſtroyed by uſe.

Better at home lie bed-rid, idle,
Inglorious, unemploy'd, with age *out-worn.* *Milton.*

To Outwre'st. *v. a.* [*out* and *wreſt.*] To extort by violence.

—— The growing anguiſh
Rankled ſo ſore and feſter'd inwardly,
Till that the truth thereof I did *out-wreſt.* *Spenſer.*

Outwrou'ght. *part.* [*out* and *wrought.*] Out-done; exceeded in efficacy.

—— In your violent acts,
The fall of torrents and the noiſe of tempeſts,
The boyling of Carybdis, the ſea's wildneſs,
The eating force of flames, and wings of winds,
Be all *out-wrought* by your tranſcendent furies. *B. Johnſon.*

To Outwo'rth. *v. a.* [*out* and *worth.*] To excel in value.

———— A beggar's book
Out-worths a noble's blood. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

To Owe. *v. a.* [*eg aa,* I *owe,* or I *ought,* Iſlandick.] 1. To be obliged to pay; to be indebted. 2. To be obliged to aſcribe; to be obliged for. 3. To have from any thing as the conſequence of a cauſe. 4. To poſſeſs; to be the right owner of. For *owe,* which is, in this ſenſe, obſolete, we now uſe *own.*

(1.) I *owe* you much, and, like a witleſs youth,
That which I *owe* is loſt. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Let none ſeek needleſs cauſes to approve
The faith they *owe.* *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

A ſon *owes* help and honour to his father; and is a ſubject leſs indebted to the king. *Holyday.*

All your parts of pious duty done,
You *owe* your Ormond nothing but a ſon. *Dryden.*

Thou haſt deſerv'd more love than I can ſhow,
But 'tis thy fate to give, and mine to *owe.* *Dryden.*

If, upon the general balance of trade, Engliſh merchants *owe* to foreigners one hundred thouſand pounds, if commodities do not, our money muſt go out to pay it. *Locke.*

(2.) By me upheld, that he may know how frail
His fall'n condition is, and to me *owe*
All his deliv'rance, and to none but me. *Milton.*

(3.) O deem thy fall not *ow'd* to man's decree,
Jove hated Greece, and puniſh'd Greece in thee. *Pope.*

(4.) ——— Thou doſt here uſurp
The name thou *ow'ſt* not, and haſt put thyſelf
Upon this iſland as a ſpy. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Fate, ſhew thy force; ourſelves we do not *owe;*
What is decreed muſt be; and be this ſo. *Shakeſp.*

Not poppy nor mandragora,
Nor all the drowſy ſirups of the world,
Shall ever med'cine thee to that ſweet ſleep
Which thou *owed'ſt* yeſterday. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

——— If any happy eye
This roving wanton ſhall deſcry,
Let the finder ſurely know
Mine is the wag; 'tis I that *owe*
The winged wand'rer. *Craſhaw.*

Owing. *part.* [from *owe.* A practice has long prevailed among writers, to uſe *owing,* the active participle of *owe,* in a paſſive ſenſe, for *owed* or *due.* Of this impropriety ſome writers were aware, and having no quick ſenſe of the force of Engliſh words, have uſed *due,* in the ſenſe of conſequence or imputation, which by other writers is only uſed of *debt.* We ſay, the money is *due* to me; they ſay likewiſe, the effect is *due* to the cauſe.] 1. Conſequential. 2. Due as a debt. Here *due* is undoubtedly the proper word. 3. Imputable to, as an agent.

(1.) This was *owing* to an indifference to the pleaſures of life, and an averſion to the pomps of it. *Atterbury.*

(2.) ——— You are both too bold;
I'll teach you all what's *owing* to your queen. *Dryden.*

The debt, *owing* from one country to the other, cannot be paid without real effects ſent thither to that value. *Locke.*

(3.) If we eſtimate things, what in them is *owing* to nature, and what to labour, we ſhall find in moſt of them $\frac{99}{100}$ to be on the account of labour. *Locke.*

The cuſtom of particular impeachments was not limited any more than that of ſtruggles between nobles and commons, the ruin of Greece was *owing* to the former, as that of Rome was to the latter. *Swift.*

Owl.
O'wlet. } *n. ſ.* [*ule,* Saxon; *hulote,* French and Scottiſh.] A bird that flies about in the night and catches mice.

Adder's fork, and blind worm's ſting,
Lizard's leg, and *owlet's* wing
For a charm. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

—— Return to her!
No! rather I abjure all roofs, and chuſe
To be a comrade with the wolf and *owl.* *Shakeſp.*

'Twas when the dog-ſtar's unpropitious ray
Smote ev'ry brain, and wither'd every bay;
Sick was the ſun, the *owl* forſook his bow'r. *Dunciad.*

Then lady Cynthia, miſtreſs of the ſhade,
Goes, with the faſhionable *owls,* to bed. *Young.*

O'wler. *n. ſ.* One who carries contraband goods: in the legal ſenſe, one that carries out wool illicitly. Perhaps from the neceſſity of carrying on an illicit trade by night: but rather, I believe, a corruption of *wooller,* by a colloquial neglect of the *w*, ſuch as is often obſerved in *woman*, and by which *goodwife* is changed to *goody*. *Wooller*, *ooller*, *owler*.

By running goods, theſe graceleſs *owlers* gain. *Swift.*
We underſtand by ſome *owlers*, old people die in France.
Tatler.

OWN. *n. ſ.* [agen, Saxon; *eygen*, Dutch.] 1. This is a word of no other uſe than as it is added to the poſſeſſive pronouns, my, thy, his, our, your, their. It ſeems to be a ſubſtantive; as, *my own*, *my peculiar*: but is, in reality, the participle paſſive of the verb *owe*, in the participle *owen* or *own*: *my own*; the thing *owned* by, or belonging to me. 2. It is added generally by way of emphaſis or corroboration. 3. Sometimes it is added to note oppoſition or contradiſtinction; domeſtick; not foreign; mine, his, or yours; not another's.

(1.) Inachus in his cave alone,
Wept not another's loſſes, but his *own*. *Dryden.*

(2.) I yet never was forſworn,
Scarcely have coveted what was my *own*. *Shakeſp.*

Every nation made gods of their *own*, and put them in high places. *2 Kings*, xvii. 29.

For my *own* ſhare one beauty I deſign,
Engage your honours that ſhe ſhall be mine. *Dryden.*

It is conceit rather than underſtanding, if it muſt be under the reſtraint of receiving and holding opinions by the authority of any thing but their *own* perceived evidence. *Locke.*

Will ſhe thy linen waſh, or hoſen darn,
And knit thee gloves made of her *own* ſpun yarn. *Gay.*

Paſſion and pride were to her ſoul unknown,
Convinc'd that virtue only is our *own*. *Pope.*

(3.) Theſe toils abroad, theſe tumults with his *own*,
Fell in the revolution of one year. *Daniel.*

There's nothing ſillier than a crafty knave out-witted, and beaten at his *own* play. *L'Eſtrange.*

To OWN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To acknowledge; to avow for one's own. 2. To poſſeſs; to claim; to hold by right. 3. To avow. 4. To confeſs; not to deny.

(1.) When you come, find me out,
And *own* me for your ſon. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

(2.) Tell me, ye Trojans, for that name you *own*;
Nor is your courſe upon our coaſts unknown. *Dryden.*

Others on earth o'er human race preſide,
Of theſe the chief, the care of nations *own*,
And guard with arms divine the Britiſh throne. *Pope.*

(3.) Nor hath it been thus only amongſt the more civilized nations; but the barbarous Indians likewiſe have *owned* that tradition. *Wilkins.*

—— I'll venture out alone,
Since you, fair princeſs, my protection *own*. *Dryden.*

(4.) Make this truth ſo evident, that thoſe who are unwilling to *own* it may yet be aſhamed to deny it. *Tillotſon.*

Others will *own* their weakneſs of underſtanding. *Locke.*

It muſt be *owned*, that, generally ſpeaking, good parents are never more fond of their daughters, than when they ſee them too fond of themſelves. *Law.*

O'WNERSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *owner*.] Property; rightful poſſeſſion.

In a real action, the proximate cauſe is the property or *ownerſhip* of the thing in controverſy. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

O'WNER. *n. ſ.* [from *own*.] One to whom any thing belongs; maſter; rightful poſſeſſour.

———— A bark
Stays but till her *owner* comes aboard. *Shakeſp.*

It is not enough to break into my garden,
Climbing my walls in ſpight of me the *owner*,
But thou wilt brave me. *Shakeſpeare.*

Here ſhew favour, becauſe it happeneth that the *owner* hath incurred the forfeiture of eight years profit of his lands, before he cometh to the knowledge of the proceſs againſt him. *Bacon.*

They intend advantage of my labours,
With no ſmall profit daily to my *owners*. *Milton.*

Theſe wait the *owners* laſt deſpair,
And what's permitted to the flames invade. *Dryden.*

A freehold, though but in ice and ſnow, will make the *owner* pleaſed in the poſſeſſion, and ſtout in the defence of it.
Addiſon's Freeholder.

That ſmall muſcle draws the noſe upwards, when it expreſſes the contempt which the *owner* of it has upon ſeeing any thing he does not like. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

Victory hath not made us inſolent, nor have we taken advantage to gain any thing beyond the honour of reſtoring every one's right to their juſt *owners*. *Atterbury.*

What is this wit, which muſt our cares employ?
The *owner*'s wife, that other men enjoy. *Pope.*

OWRE. *n. ſ.* [*urus jubatus*, Latin.] A beaſt. *Ainſworth.*

OX. *n. ſ.* plur. OXEN. [oxa, Saxon; *oxe*, Daniſh.] 1. The general name for black cattle. 2. A caſtrated bull.

(1.) The black *ox* hath not trod on his foot. *Camden.*

Sheep run not half ſo tim'rous from the wolf,
Or horſe or *oxen* from the leopard,
As you fly from your oft-ſubdued ſlaves. *Shakeſp.*

I ſaw the river Clitumnus, celebrated by the poets for making cattle white that drink of it. The inhabitants of that country have ſtill the ſame opinion, and have a great many *oxen* of a whitiſh colour to confirm them in it. *Addiſon.*

(2.) The horns of *oxen* and cows are larger than the bulls; which is cauſed by abundance of moiſture. *Bacon.*

Although there be naturally more males than females, yet artificially, that is, by making geldings, *oxen* and weathers, there are fewer. *Graunt.*

The field is ſpacious I deſign to ſow,
With *oxen* far unfit to draw the plough. *Dryden.*

— The frowning bull
And *ox* half-rais'd. *Thomſon's Summer.*

OXBA'NE. *n. ſ.* [*buphonum*.] A plant. *Ainſworth.*

O'XEYE. *n. ſ.* [*buphthalmus*.] A plant. *Miller.*

O'XFLY. *n. ſ.* [from *ox* and *fly*; *talbanus*, Lat.] A fly of a particular kind.

OXGA'NG *of land*. *n. ſ.* Twenty acres. *Ainſ.*

OXHE'AL. *n. ſ.* [from *ox* and *heal*; *hellebori nigri radix*.] A plant. *Ainſworth.*

OXLI'P. *n. ſ.* [from *ox* and *lip*; *veris primula*, Lat.] The ſame with *cowſlip*, a vernal flower.

A bank whereon the wild thyme blows,
Where *oxlip* and the nodding violet grows. *Shakeſp.*

OXSTA'LL. *n. ſ.* [*ox* and *ſtall*.] A ſtand for oxen.

O'XTONGUE. *n. ſ.* [*bugloſſa*.] A plant. *Ainſ.*

O'XYCRATE. *n. ſ.* [ὀξύκρατον, *oxycrat*, Fr. οξὺς and κεράω.] A mixture of warer and vinegar.

Apply a mixture of the ſame powder, with a compreſs preſt out of *oxycrate*, and a ſuitable bandage. *Wiſeman.*

O'XYMEL. *n. ſ.* [ὀξύμελι, οξὺς, and μελι.] A mixture of vinegar and honey.

In fevers, the aliments preſcribed by Hippocrates, were ptiſans and decoctions of ſome vegetables, with *oxymel* or the mixture of honey and vinegar. *Arbuthnot.*

OXYMO'RON. *n. ſ.* [ὀξύμωρον.] A rhetorical figure, in which an epithet of a quite contrary ſignification is added to any word.

OXY'RRHODINE. *n. ſ.* [ὀξύῤῥοδινον, ὀξὺς and ῥόδον.] A mixture of two parts of oil of roſes with one of vinegar of roſes.

The ſpirits, opiates, and cool things, readily compoſe *oxyrrhodines*. *Floyer on the Humours.*

O'YER. *n. ſ.* [*oyer*, old French, to hear.] A court of *oyer* and terminer, is a judicature where cauſes are heard and determined.

OYE'S. [*oyez*, *hear ye*, French.] Is the introduction to any proclamation or advertiſement given by the publick criers both in England and Scotland. It is thrice repeated.

Fairies, black, grey, green, and white,
Attend your office and your quality.
Crier hobgoblin make the fairy *O yes*. *Shakeſp.*

O yes! if any happy eye
This roving wanton ſhall deſcry;

Let the finder ſurely know
Mine is the wag. *Craſhaw.*

OY'LETHOLE. *n. ſ.* See **OYLET.** [It may be written *oylet*, from *oeillet*, French; but *eylet* ſeems better.

Diſtinguiſh'd ſlaſhes deck the great,
As each excels in birth or ſtate;
His *oyletholes* are more and ampler,
The king's own body was a ſamplar. *Prior.*

O'YSTER. *n. ſ.* [*oeſter*, Dutch; *huitre*, French.] A bivalve teſtaceous fiſh.

I will not lend thee a penny—
— Why then the world's mine *oyſter* which I with ſword will open. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Rich honeſty dwells like your miſer, ſir, in a poor houſe; as your pearl in your foul *oyſter*. *Shakeſp.*

Another maſs held a kind of *oyſter* ſhell, and other bivalves. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

There may be many ranks of beings in the inviſible world as ſuperior to us, as we are ſuperior to all the ranks of being in this viſible world; though we deſcend below the *oyſter* to the leaſt animated atoms diſcovered by microſcopes. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

— Where *oyſter* tubs in rows
Are rang'd beſide the poſts, there ſtay thy haſte. *Gay.*

O'YSTERWENCH. }
O'YSTERWOMAN. } *n. ſ.* [*oyſter* and *wench*, or *woman.*] A woman whoſe buſineſs is to ſell oyſters. Proverbially: A low woman.

Off goes his bonnet to an *oyſterwench*. *Shakeſp.*

The *oyſterwomen* lock'd their fiſh up,
And trudg'd away to cry no biſhop. *Hudibras.*

OZÆ'NA. *n. ſ.* [ὄζαινα, from ὄζω; *ozene*, Fr.] An ulcer in the inſide of the noſtrils that gives an ill ſtench. *Quincy.*

P.

P Is a labial conſonant, formed by a ſlight compreſſion of the anteriour part of the lips; as *pull*, *pelt*. It is confounded by the Germans and Welſh with *b*: it has an uniform ſound: it is ſometimes mute before *t*; as *accompt*, *receipt*; but the mute *p* is in modern orthography commonly omitted.

Pa'bular. *adj.* [*pabulum*, Lat.] Affording aliment or provender.

Pabula'tion. *n. ſ.* [*pabulum*, Lat.] The act of feeding or procuring provender.

Pa'bulous. *adj.* [*pabulum*, Lat.] Alimental; affording aliment.

We doubt the air is the *pabulous* ſupply of fire, much leſs that flame is properly air kindled. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PABULUM. [Lat.] Food; ſupport. A technical word.

PACE. *n. ſ.* [*pas*, French] 1. Step; ſingle movement in walking. 2. Gait; manner of walk. 3. Degree of celerity. To *keep* or *hold pace*, is not to be left behind. 4. Step; gradation of buſineſs. A galliciſm. 5. A meaſure of five feet. The quantity ſuppoſed to be meaſured by the foot from the place where it is taken up to that where it is ſet down. 6. A particular movement which horſes are taught, though ſome have it naturally made, by lifting the legs on the ſame ſide together.

(1.) ——— Behind her death,
Cloſe following *pace* for *pace*, not mounted yet
On his pale horſe. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

(2.) He himſelf went but a kind of languiſhing *pace*, with his eyes ſometimes caſt up to heaven, as though his fancies ſtrove to mount higher. *Sidney.*

He ſaw Menaleas come with heavy *pace*;
Wet were his eyes, and chearleſs was his face. *Addiſon.*

(3.) To morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty *pace* from day to day,
To the laſt ſyllable of recorded time;
And all our yeſterdays have lighted fools
The way to duſky death. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

——— Bring me word
How the world goes, that to the *pace* of it
I may ſpur on my journey. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

——— Nor her winged ſpeede,
The faulcon gentle could for *pace* exceed. *Chapman.*

His teachers were fain to reſtrain his forwardneſs; that his brothers, under the ſame training, might hold *pace* with him. *Wotton's Buckingham.*

The beggar ſings ev'n when he ſees the place,
Beſet with thieves, and never mends his *pace*. *Dryden.*
He mended *pace* upon the touch. *Hudibras.*
Marcia would anſwer thee in ſighs, keep *pace*
With all thy woes, and count out tear for tear. *Addiſon.*

Hudibras applied his ſpur to one ſide of his horſe, as not doubting but the other would keep *pace* with it. *Addiſon.*

(4.) The firſt *pace* neceſſary for his majeſty to make, is to fall into confidence with Spain. *Temple.*

(5.) Meaſuring land by walking over it, they ſtyled a double ſtep; i. e. the ſpace from the elevation of one foot, to the ſame foot ſet down again, mediated by a ſtep of the other foot; a *pace* equal to five foot; a thouſand of which *paces* made a mile. *Holder on Time.*

The violence of tempeſts never moves the ſea above ſix *paces* deep. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

(6.) They rode, but authors having not
Determin'd whether *pace* or trot;
That's to ſay, whether tollutation,
As they do term it, or ſuccuſſation. *Hudibras.*

To **Pace.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To move on ſlowly. 2. To move. 3. [Uſed of horſes.] To move by raiſing the legs on the ſame ſide together.

(1.) He ſoft arrived on the graſſie plain,
And fairly *paced* forth with eaſy pain. *Spenſer.*

——— As we *pac'd* along
Upon the giddy footing of the hatches,
Methought, that Glo'ſter ſtumbl'd. *Shakeſp. R. III.*

——— I beheld
Criſpinus, both in birth and manners vile,
Pacing in pomp with cloak of Tyrian dye,
Chang'd oft a day. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

The moon roſe in the cleareſt ſky I ever ſaw, by whoſe ſolemn light I *paced* on ſlowly without interruption. *Pope.*

The nymph, obedient to divine command,
To ſeek Ulyſſes, *pac'd* along the ſand. *Pope.*

(2.) Remember well, with ſpeed ſo *pace*,
To ſpeak of Perdita. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

To **Pace.** *v. a.* 1. To meaſure by ſteps. 2. To direct to go; to regulate in motion.

(1.) Where is the horſe that doth untread again
His tedious meaſures with th' unbated fire,
That he did *pace* them firſt. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Ven.*

(2.) If you can, *pace* your wiſdom
In that good path that I would wiſh it go,
And you ſhall have your boſom on this wretch. *Shakeſp.*

Pa'ced. *adj.* [from *pace*.] Having a particular gait.

Revenge is ſure, though ſometimes ſlowly *pac'd*;
Awake, awake, or ſleeping ſleep thy laſt. *Dryden.*

Pa'cer. *n. ſ.* [from *pace*.] He that paces.

Pacifica'tion. *n. ſ.* [*pacification*, Fr. from *pacify*.] 1. The act of making peace. 2. The act of appeaſing or pacifying.

(1.) He ſent forthwith to the French king his chaplain, chuſing him becauſe he was a churchman, as beſt ſorting with an embaſſy of *pacification*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

David, by an happy and ſeaſonable *pacification*, was took off from acting that bloody tragedy. *South.*

(2.) A world was to be ſaved by a *pacification* of wrath, through the dignity of that ſacrifice which ſhould be offered. *Hooker.*

Pacifica'tor. *n. ſ.* [*pacificateur*, Fr. from *pacify*.] Peace-maker.

He ſet and kept on foot a continual treaty of peace; beſides he had in conſideration the bearing the bleſſed perſon of a *pacificator*. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

Paci'ficatory. *adj.* [from *pacificator.*] Tending to make peace.

Paci'fick. *adj.* [*pacifique*, Fr. *pacificus*, Lat.] Peace-making; mild; gentle; appeaſing.

God now in his gracious *pacifick* manner comes to treat with them. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

—— Returning, in his bill
An olive leaf he brings, *pacifick* ſign. *Milton.*

Pa'cifier. *n. ſ.* [from *pacify.*] One who pacifies.

To **PA'CIFY.** *v. a.* [*pacifier*, Fr. *pacifico*, Lat.] To appeaſe; to ſtill reſentment; to quiet an angry perſon; to compoſe any deſire.

While the dog hunted in the river, he had withdrawn to *pacify* with ſleep his over-watched eyes. *Sidney.*

Menelaus promiſed Ptolemy money, if he would *pacify* the king. 2 *Mac.* iv. 45.

The Moſt High is not *pacified* for ſin by the multitude of ſacrifices. *Ecclus.* xxxiv. 19.

In his journey he heard news of the victory, yet he went on as far as York, to *pacify* and ſettle thoſe countries. *Bacon.*

O villain! to have wit at will upon all other occaſions, and not one diverting ſyllable now at a pinch to *pacify* our miſtreſs. *L'Eſtrange.*

Nor William's pow'r, nor Mary's charms
Could or repel, or *pacify* his arms. *Prior.*

PACK, *n. ſ.* [*pack*, Dutch.] 1. A large bundle of any thing tied up for carriage. 2. A burden; a load. 3. A due number of cards. 4. A number of hounds hunting together. 5. A number of people confederate in any bad deſign or practice. 6. Any great number, as to quantity and preſſure: as, a *pack* or world of troubles. *Ainſw.*

(1.) Themiſtocles ſaid to the king of Perſia, that ſpeech was like cloth of Arras, opened and put abroad, whereby the imagery appears in figures; whereas in thoughts they lie but as in *packs*. *Bacon.*

Had ſly Ulyſſes at the ſack
Of Troy, brought thee his pedlar's *pack*. *Cleaveland.*
Our knight did bear no leſs a *pack*,
Of his own buttocks on his back. *Hudibras.*

(2.) ——— I rather choſe,
To croſs my friend in his intended drift,
Than, by concealing it, heap on your head
A *pack* of ſorrows. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Ven.*

But when they took notice how ſtupid a beaſt it was, they loaded it with *packs* and burdens, and ſet boys upon the back of it. *L'Eſtrange.*

(3.) Women to cards may be compar'd, we play
A round or two, when us'd we throw away,
Take a freſh *pack*. *Granville.*

It is wonderful to ſee perſons of ſenſe paſſing away a dozen hours together in ſhuffling and dividing a *pack* of cards. *Addiſon.*

(4.) Two ghoſts join their *packs* to hunt her o'er the plain. *Dryden.*

The fury fires the *pack*! they ſnuff, they vent,
And feed their hungry noſtrils with the ſcent. *Dryden.*
The ſavage ſoul of game is up at once,
The *pack* full-opening various. *Thomſon's Summer.*

(5.) You panderly raſcals! there's a knot, a gang, a *pack*, a conſpiracy, againſt me. *Shakeſp. Mer. Wives of Wind.*

Never ſuch a *pack* of knaves and villains, as they who now governed in the parliament. *Clarendon.*

Bickerſtaff is more a man of honour, than to be an accomplice with a *pack* of raſcals that walk the ſtreets on nights. *Swift.*

To **Pack.** *v. a.* [*packen*, Dutch.] 1. To bind up for carriage. 2. To ſend in a hurry. 3. To ſort the cards ſo as that the game ſhall be iniquitouſly ſecured. It is applied to any iniquitous procurement of colluſion. 4. To unite picked perſons in ſome bad deſign.

(1.) A poor merchant driven on unknown land,
That had by chance *pack'd* up his choiceſt treaſure
In one dear caſket, and ſav'd only that. *Otway.*

Reſolv'd for ſea, the ſlaves thy baggage *pack*,
Each ſaddled with his burden on his back. *Dryden.*

What we looked upon as brains, were an heap of ſtrange materials, *packed* up with wonderful art in the ſkull. *Addiſon.*

(2.) He cannot live, I hope, and muſt not die,
Till George be *pack'd* with poſt horſe up to heav'n. *Shakeſp.*
(3.) ——— Enos has
Packt cards with Cæſar, and falſe play'd. *Shakeſp.*

There be that can *pack* cards and yet cannot play well; ſo there are ſome that are good in canvaſſes and factions, that are otherwiſe weak men. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

The judge ſhall jobb, the biſhop bite the town,
And mighty dukes *pack* cards for half a crown. *Pope.*
(4.) When they have *pack'd* a parliament,
We'll once more try th' expedient:
Who can already muſter friends,
To ſerve for members to our ends. *Hudibras.*

Brutes, called men, in full cry *pack'd* by the court or country, run down in the houſe of commons, a deſerted horned beaſt of the court. *Wycherly.*

So many greater fools than they,
Will *pack* a crowded audience the third day. *Southern.*

The expected council was dwindling into a conventicle; a *pack'd* aſſembly of Italian biſhops, not a free convention of fathers from all quarters. *Atterbury.*

To **Pack.** *v. n.* 1. To tie up goods. 2. To go off in a hurry; to remove in haſte. 3. To concert bad meaſures; to confederate in ill; to practiſe unlawful confederacy or colluſion.

(1.) The marigold, whoſe courtier's face
Ecchoes the ſun, and doth unlace
Her at his riſe, at his full ſtop
Packs and ſhuts up her gaudy ſhop. *Cleaveland.*
(2.) New farmer thinketh each hour a day,
Until the old farmer be *packing* away. *Tuſſer.*
—— Rogues, hence, avaunt!
Seek ſhelter, *pack*. *Shakeſp. M. W. of Windſor.*

The wind no ſooner came good, but away *pack* the gallies with all the haſte they could. *Carew.*

A thief kindled his torch at Jupiter's altar, and then robbed the temple: as he was *packing* away with his ſacrilegious burden, a voice purſued him. *L'Eſtrange.*

If they had been an hundred more, they had been all ſent *packing* with the ſame anſwer. *Stillingfleet.*

Pack hence, and from the cover'd benches riſe,
This is no place for you. *Dryden.*
Poor Stella muſt *pack* off to town,
From purling ſtreams and fountains bubbling
To Liffy's ſtinking tide at Dublin. *Swift.*

(3.) That this ſo profitable a merchandize, riſeth not to a proportionable enhauncement with other leſs beneficial commodities, they impute partly to the eaſtern buyers *packing*, partly to the owners not venting the ſame. *Carew.*

Go *pack* with him. *Shakeſp. Titus Andronicus.*

Pa'ckcloath. *n. ſ.* [*pack* and *cloath.*] A cloath in which goods are tied up.

Pa'cker. *n. ſ.* [from *pack.*] One who binds up bales for carriage.

Pa'cket. *n. ſ.* [*pacquet*, French.] 1. A ſmall pack; a mail of letters. 2. A ſmall bundle, as of a mountebank's medicines. 3. The poſt ſhip, the ſhip that brings letters periodically.

(1.) ——— In the dark
Grop'd I to find out them,
Finger'd their *packet*, and in fine withdraw. *Shakeſp.*

There paſſed continually *packets* and diſpatches between the two kings. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

His *packets* returned with large acceſſions of objections and advertiſements. *Fell.*

—— Upon your late command
To guard the paſſages, and ſearch all *packets*,
This to the prince was intercepted. *Denham.*

(3.) People will wonder how the news could come, eſpecially if the wind be fair when the *packet* goes over. *Swift.*

To **PA'CKET.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind up in parcels.

My reſolution is to ſend you all your letters, well ſealed and *packeted.* *Swift.*

PA'CKHORSE. *n. ſ.* [*pack* and *horſe.*] A horſe of burden; a horſe employed in carrying goods.

Ere you were queen, ay, or your huſband king,
I was a *packhorſe* in his great affairs. *Shakeſp.*

It is not to be expected that a man, who drudges on in a laborious trade, ſhould be more knowing in the variety of things done in the world, than a *packhorſe* who is driven conſtantly forwards and backwards to market, ſhould be ſkilled in the geography of the country. *Locke.*

PA'CKSADDLE. *n. ſ.* [*pack* and *ſaddle.*] A ſaddle on which burdens are laid.

Your beards deſerve not ſo honourable a grave as to ſtuff a butcher's cuſhion, or to be entombed in an aſſes *packſaddle.* *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

That brave prancing courſer, hath been ſo broken and brought low by her, that he will patiently take the bit and bear a *packſaddle* or panniers. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

The bunch on a camel's back may be inſtead of a *packſaddle* to receive the burthen. *More againſt Atheiſm.*

PA'CKTHREAD. *n. ſ.* [*pack* and *thread.*] Strong thread uſed in tying up parcels.

—— About his ſhelves
Remnants of *packthread,* and old cakes of roſes
Were thinly ſcatter'd. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Jul.*

Girding of the body of the tree about with *packthread,* reſtraineth the ſap. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

I can compare ſuch productions to nothing but rich pieces of patchwork, ſewed together with *packthread.* *Felton.*

His horſe is vicious for which reaſon I tie him cloſe to his manger with a *packthread.* *Addiſon, Spectator.*

The cable was about as thick as *packthread.* *Swift.*

PA'CKWAX. *n. ſ.* Several parts peculiar to brutes, are wanting in man; as the ſtrong aponeuroſes of the neck, called *packwax.* *Ray.*

PACT. *n. ſ.* [*pact,* Fr. *pactum,* Latin.] A contract; a bargain; a convent.

The queen, contrary to her *pact* and agreement concerning the marriage of her daughter, delivered her daughters out of ſanctuary unto king Richard. *Bacon.*

PA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*paction,* Fr. *pactio,* Latin.] A bargain; a covenant.

The French king ſent for Matthew earl of Levenox, to remove the earl of Arraine from the regency of Scotland, and reverſe ſuch *pactions* as he had made. *Hayward.*

There never could be any room for contracts or *pactions,* between the ſupreme being and his intelligent creatures. *Cheyne.*

PACTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*pactio,* Lat.] Settled by covenant.

PAD. *n. ſ.* [from paað, Sax. whence likewiſe path, or paað.] 1. The road; a foot-path. 2. An eaſy paced horſe. 3. A robber that infeſts the roads on foot. 4. A low ſoft ſaddle; a cuſhion or bolſter; properly a ſaddle or bolſter ſtuffed with ſtraw. [*Pajado,* Spaniſh, of *paja,* ſtraw.]

(1.) We have ſeen this to be the diſcipline of the ſtate, as well as of the *pad.* *L'Eſtrange.*

The ſquire of the *pad* and the knight of the poſt,
Find their pains no more baulk'd, and their hopes no more
croſt. *Prior.*

(2.) Let him walk a foot with his *pad* in his hand; but let not them be accounted no poets who mount and ſhew their horſemanſhip. *Dryden's Ded. to Juvenal.*

A grey *pad* is kept in the ſtable with great care, out of regard to his paſt ſervices. *Addiſon.*

I would have ſet you on an eaſier *pad,* and relieved the wandering knight with a night's lodging. *Pope's Letters.*

(4.) Tremellius was called ſcropha or ſow, becauſe he hid his neighbour's ſow under a *pad,* and commanded his wife to lie thereon; he ſware that he had no ſow but the great ſow that lay there, pointing to the *pad* and the ſow his wife. *Camden.*

We ſhall not need to ſay what lack
Of leather was upon his back;
For that was hidden under *pad.* *Hudibras.*

To **PAD.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To travel gently. 2. To rob on foot. 3. To beat a way ſmooth and level.

PA'DAR. *n. ſ.* Grouts; coarſe flower.

In the bolting and ſifting of near fourteen years of ſuch power and favour, all that came out could not be expected to be pure and fine meal, but muſt have amongſt it *padar* and bran in this lower age of human fragility. *Wotton.*

PA'DDER. *n. ſ.* [from *pad.*] A robber; a foot highwayman.

Spurr'd as jockies uſe, to break,
Or *padders* to ſecure a neck. *Hudibras.*

Worſe than all the clatt'ring tiles, and worſe
Than thouſand *padders* is the poet's curſe;
Rogues that in dog days cannot rhime forbear,
But without mercy read, to make you hear. *Dryden.*

If he advanced himſelf by a voluntary engaging in unjuſt quarrels, he has no better pretence to honour than what a reſolute and ſucceſsful *padder* may challenge. *Collier.*

To **PA'DDLE.** *v. n.* [*patouiller,* Fr.] 1. To row; to beat water as with oars. 2. To play in the water. 3. To finger.

(1.) As the men were *paddling* for their lives. *L'Eſtrange.*

Paddling ducks the ſtanding lake deſire. *Gay.*

(2.) The brain has a very unpromiſing aſpect for thinking: it looks like an odd ſort of bog for fancy to *paddle* in. *Collier.*

A wolf lapping at the head of a fountain, ſpyed a lamb *paddling* a good way off. *L'Eſtrange.*

(3.) *Paddling* palms, and pinching fingers,
And making practis'd-ſmiles,
As in a looking-glaſs. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

PA'DDLE. *n. ſ.* [*pattal,* Welſh.] 1. An oar, particularly that which is uſed by a ſingle rower in a boat. 2. Any thing broad like the end of an oar.

(2.) Have a *paddle* upon thy weapon. *Deut.* xxiii. 13.

PA'DDLER. *n. ſ.* [from *paddle.*] One who paddles. *Ainſworth.*

PA'DDLE-STAFF. *n. ſ.* [from *paddle* and *ſtaff.*] A ſtaff headed with broad iron.

PA'DDOCK. *n. ſ.* [paða, Saxon; *padde,* Dutch.] A great frog or toad.

Where I was wont to ſeek the honey bee,
Working her former rooms in waxen frame;
The griſly toad ſtool grown there mought I ſee,
And loathing *paddocks* lording on the ſame. *Spenſer.*

The *paddock,* or frog *paddock,* breeds on the land, is bony and big, eſpecially the ſhe. *Walton.*

The water ſnake whom fiſh and *paddocks* fed,
With ſtaring ſcales lies poiſon'd. *Dryden.*

PA'DDOCK. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *parrack.*] A ſmall incloſure for deer, or other animals.

PADELI'ON. *n. ſ.* [*pas de lion,* Fr. *pes leonis,* Lat.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

PA'DLOCK. *n. ſ.* [*padde,* Dutch.] A lock hung on a ſtaple to hold on a link.

Let all her ways be unconfin'd;
And clap your *padlock* on her mind. *Prior.*

To **PA'DLOCK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To faſten with a padlock.

Some illiterate people have *padlock'd* all thoſe pens that were to celebrate their heroes, by ſilencing grub-ſtreet. *John Bull.*

PAD-NAG. *n. ſ.* [from *pad* and *nag.*] An ambling nag.

An eaſy *pad-nag* to ride out a mile. *Dr. Pope.*

PA'DOWPIPE. *n. ſ.* [*pes leoninus,* Latin.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

PÆ'AN. *n. ſ.* [from the ſongs ſung at feſtivals to Apollo, beginning *Io pæan.*] A ſong of triumph.

O may I live to hail the glorious day,
And ſing loud *pæans* thro' the crouded way. *Roſcommon.*
See from each clime the learn'd their incenſe bring:
Hear, in all tongues conſenting *pæans* ring. *Pope.*

PA'GAN. *n. ſ.* [paganiſc, Saxon; *paganus*, Latin; from *pagus*, a village; the villages continuing heathen after the cities were chriſtian.] A Heathen; one not a Chriſtian.

Pa'gan. *adj.* Heatheniſh.

Their cloaths are after ſuch a *pagan* cut too,
That ſure they have worn out Chriſtendom. *Shakeſp.*
The ſecret ceremonies I conceal,
Uncouth, perhaps unlawful, to reveal;
But ſuch they were as *Pagan* uſe requir'd. *Dryden.*

Pa'ganism. *n. ſ.* [*paganiſm*, Fr. from *pagan*.] Heatheniſm.

The name of popery is more odious than very *paganiſm* amongſt divers of the more ſimple ſort. *Hooker.*

Our labarum, in a ſtate of *paganiſm* you have on a coin of Tiberius. It ſtands between two other enſigns. *Addiſon.*

PAGE. *n. ſ.* [*page*, French.] 1. One ſide of the leaf of a book. 2. [*page*, Fr.] A young boy attending, rather in formality than ſervitude, on a great perſon.

(1.) If a man could have opened one of the *pages* of the divine counſel, and ſeen the event of Joſeph's being ſold, he might have dried up the young man's tears. *Taylor.*

Thy name to Phœbus and the muſes known,
Shall in the front of ev'ry *page* be ſhown. *Dryden.*

A printer divides a book into ſheets, the ſheets into *pages*, the *pages* into lines, and the lines into letters. *Watts.*

(2.) —— The fair goddeſs Fortune
Fall deep in love with thee, and her great charms
Miſguide thy oppoſers ſwords!
Proſperity be thy *page*. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
—— *Pages* following him,
Even at the heels in golden multitudes. *Shakeſp.*

He had two *pages* of honour, on either hand one. *Bacon.*

Where is this mankind now? who lives to age
Fit to be made Methuſalem his *page*. *Donne.*
This day thou ſhalt my rural *pages* ſee,
For I have dreſs'd them both to wait on thee. *Dryden.*

Philip of Macedon had a *page* attending in his chamber, to tell him every morning, Remember, O king, that thou art mortal. *Wake's Prep. for Death.*

To **Page.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To mark the pages of a book. 2. To attend as a page.

(2.) ——— Will theſe moſs trees
That have out-liv'd the eagle, *page* thy heels
And ſkip when thou point'ſt out. *Shakeſp.*

PA'GEANT. *n. ſ.* [Of this word the etymologiſts give no ſatisfactory account. It may perhaps be *payen geant*, *a pagan giant*, a repreſentation of triumph uſed at return from holy wars; as we have yet the Saracen's head.] 1. A ſtatue in a ſhow. 2. Any ſhow; a ſpectacle of entertainment. 3. It is uſed in a proverbial and general ſenſe for any thing ſhowy without ſtability or duration.

(2.) When all our *pageants* of delight were plaid,
Our youth got me to play the woman's part,
And I was trim'd in madam Julia's gown. *Shakeſp.*
I'll play my part in fortune's *pageant*. *Shakeſp.*
This wide and univerſal theatre,
Preſents more woful *pageants* than the ſcene
Wherein we play. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*
Strange and unnatural, let's ſtay and ſee
This *pageant* of a prodigy. *Cowley.*

The poets contrived the following *pageant* or machine for the pope's entertainment; a huge floating mountain that was ſplit in the top in imitation of Parnaſſus. *Addiſon.*

(3.) Thus unlamented paſs the proud away
The gaze of fools, and *pageant* of a day. *Pope.*
The breath of others raiſes our renown,
Our own as ſoon blows the *pageant* down. *Young.*

Pa'geant. *adj.* Showy; pompous; oſtentatious; ſuperficial.

Were ſhe ambitious, ſhe'd diſdain to own
The *pageant* pomp of ſuch a ſervile throne. *Dryden.*

To **Pa'geant.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To exhibit in ſhow; to repreſent.

With ridiculous and aukward action,
Which, ſlanderer, he imitation calls,
He *pageants* us. *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſſida.*

Pa'geantry. *n. ſ.* [from *pageant*.] Pomp; ſhow.

Inconveniences are conſequent to dogmatizing, ſuppoſing men in the right; but if they be in the wrong, what a ridiculous *pageantry* is it to ſee ſuch a philoſophical gravity ſet man out a ſolecism. *Governm. of the Tongue.*

Such *pageantry* be to the people ſhown;
There boaſt thy horſe's trappings and thy own. *Dryden.*

Pa'ginal. *adj.* [*pagina*, Latin.] Conſiſting of pages.

An expreſſion proper unto the *paginal* books of our times, but not ſo agreeable unto volumes or rolling books, in uſe among the Jews. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Pa'god. *n. ſ.* [a corruption of *poutghad*, which in the Perſian ſignifies a houſe of idols. *Fryer's travels.*] 1. An Indian idol. 2. The temple of the idol.

(1.) They worſhip idols called *pagods*, after ſuch a terrible repreſentation as we make of devils. *Stillingfleet.*

(2.) See thronging millions to the *pagod* run,
And offer country, parent, wife, or ſon. *Pope.*

Paid. the preterite and participle paſſive of *pay*.

This puniſhment purſues the unhappy maid,
And thus the purple hair is dearly *paid*. *Dryden.*

Pai'gles. *n. ſ.* [*paralyſis*, Lat.] Flowers; alſo called cowſlips. *Dict.*

Pail. *n. ſ.* [*paila*, Spaniſh] A wooden veſſel in which milk or water is commonly carried.

In the country when wool is new ſhorn, they ſet *pails* of water in the ſame room, to increaſe the weight. *Bacon.*

New milk that all the winter never fails,
And all the ſummer overflows the *pails*. *Dryden.*

Pai'lful. *n. ſ.* [*pail* and *full*.] The quantity that a pail will hold.

Yond ſame cloud cannot chuſe but fall by *pailfuls*. *Shak.*

Pailma'il. *adj.* [The ſame with *pallmall*, a beater or *mall* to ſtrike the ball.] Violent; boiſterous.

A ſtroke with a *pailmail* beetle upon a bowl, makes it fly from it. *Digby on the Soul.*

Pain. *n. ſ.* [*peine*, Fr. pin, Sax. *pœna*, Lat.] 1. Puniſhment denounced. 2. Penalty; puniſhment. 3. Senſation of uneaſineſs. 4. [In the plural.] Labour; work; toil. 5. Labour; taſk. The ſingular is, in this ſenſe, obſolete. 6. Uneaſineſs of mind, about ſomething abſent or future; anxiety; ſolicitude. 7. The throws of childbirth.

(1.) There the princeſſes determining to bathe themſelves, thought it was ſo priviledged a place, upon *pain* of death, as no body durſt preſume to come thither. *Sidney.*

On *pain* of death no perſon being ſo bold,
Or daring hardy, as to touch the liſt. *Shakeſp. R. III.*
Interpoſe, on *pain* of my diſpleaſure,
Betwixt their ſwords. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

None ſhall preſume to fly under *pain* of death, with wings of any other man's making. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

(2.) Becauſe Euſebius hath yet ſaid nothing, we will by way of mulct or *pain*, lay it upon him. *Bacon.*

(3.) As the *pains* of the touch are greater than the offences of the other ſenſes; ſo likewiſe are the pleaſures. *Bacon.*

Pain is perfect miſery, the worſt
Of evils; and exceſſive, overturns
All patience. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
He would believe, but yet is ſtill in *pain*,
Preſſes the pulſe, and feels the leaping vein. *Dryden.*

What *pain* do you think a man muſt feel, when his conſcience lays this folly to his charge. *Law.*

(4.) Many have taken the *pains* to go out of Europe to reſide as friars in America. *Abbot's Deſcrip. of the World.*

One laboureth and taketh *pains*, maketh haſte, and is ſo much the more behind. *Ecclus.* xi. 11.

The *pains* they had taken, was very great. *Clarendon.*

If philoſophy be uncertain, the former will conclude it vain; and the latter may be in danger of pronouncing the ſame on their *pains*, who ſeek it, if after all their labour they muſt reap the wind, mere opinion and conjecture. *Glanville.*

She need no weary ſteps aſcend,
All ſeems before her feet to bend;
And here, as ſhe was born ſhe lies,
High without taking *pains* to riſe. *Waller.*

The deaf perſon muſt be diſcreetly treated, and by pleaſant uſage wrought upon, to take ſome *pains* at it, watching your ſeaſons and taking great care, that he may not hate his taſk but do it chearfully. *Holder.*

If health be ſuch a bleſſing, it may be worth the *pains* to diſcover the regions where it grows, and the ſprings that feed it. *Temple.*

They called him a thouſand fools for his *pains*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Some natures the more *pains* a man takes to reclaim them, the worſe they are. *L'Eſtrange.*

——— Her nimble feet refuſe
Their wonted ſpeed, and ſhe took *pains* to loſe. *Dryden.*
The fame with *pains* we gain, but loſe with eaſe,
Sure ſome to vex, but never all to pleaſe. *Pope.*

A reaſonable clergyman, if he will be at the *pains*, can make the moſt ignorant man comprehend what is his duty, and convince him that he ought to perform it. *Swift.*

(5.) He ſoft arrived on the graſſy plain,
And fairly paced forth with eaſy *pain*. *Spenſer.*
T'one *paine* in a cottage dothe take,
When t'other trim bowers do make. *Tuſſer.*
When of the dew, which th' eye and ear do take,
From flow'rs abroad and bring into the brain,
She doth within both wax and honey make:
This work is hers, this is her proper *pain*. *Davies.*
When a lion ſhakes his dreadful mane,
And angry grows, if he that firſt took *pain*
To tame his youth, approach the haughty beaſt,
He bends to him, but frights away the reſt. *Waller.*
(6.) ——— It bid her feel
No future *pain* for me; but inſtant wed
A lover more proportion'd to her bed. *Prior.*

If the church were once thus ſettled, we need then be in leſs *pain* for the religion of our prince. *Leſley.*

(7.) She bowed herſelf and travelled; for her *pains* came upon her. 1 *Sam.* iv. 19.

To **Pain.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To afflict; to torment; to make uneaſy. 2. [With the reciprocal pronoun.] To labour. Little uſed.

(1.) I am *pained* at my very heart, becauſe thou haſt heard, O my ſoul, the ſound of the trumpet. *Jer.* iv. 19.

She drops a doubtful word that *pains* his mind,
And leaves a rankling jealouſy behind. *Dryden.*

Exceſs of cold as well as heat, *pains* us, becauſe it is equally deſtructive to that temper which is neceſſary to the preſervation of life. *Locke.*

Pleaſure aroſe in thoſe very parts of his leg, that juſt before had been ſo much *pained* by the fetter. *Addiſon.*

(2.) Though the lord of the liberty do *pain himſelf* to yield equal juſtice unto all, yet can there not but great abuſes lurk in ſo abſolute a privilege. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

He *pained himſelf* to raiſe his note. *Dryden.*

Pa'inful. *adj.* [*pain* and *full.*] 1. Full of pain; miſerable; beſet with affliction. 2. Giving pain; afflictive. 3. Difficult; requiring labour. 4. Induſtrious; laborious; exerciſing labour.

(1.) Is there yet no other way, beſides
Theſe *painful* paſſages, how we may come
To death. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

(2.) Evils have been more *painful* to us in the proſpect, than by their actual preſſure. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

——— I am ſick of this bad world!
The day light and the ſun grow *painful* to me. *Addiſon.*

Long abſtinence may be *painful* to acid conſtitutions, by the uneaſy ſenſation it creates in the ſtomach. *Arbuthnot.*

(3.) ——— The *painful* ſervice,
The extreme dangers, and the drops of blood
Shed for my thankleſs country, are requited
But with that ſurname. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

When I thought to know this, it was too *painful* for me. *Pſalm* lxxiii. 16.

Surat he took, and thence preventing fame,
By quick and *painful* marches hither came. *Dryden.*
Ev'n I, tho' ſlow to touch the *painful* ſtring,
Awake from ſlumber, and attempt to ſing. *Smith.*
(4.) To dreſs the vines new labour is requir'd,
Nor muſt the *painful* huſbandman be tir'd. *Dryden.*

Great abilities when employed as God directs, do but make the owners of them greater and more *painful* ſervants to their neighbours: however, they are real bleſſings when in the hands of good men. *Swift.*

Pa'infully. *adv.* [from *painful.*] 1. With great pain or affliction. 2. Laboriouſly; diligently.

(2.) Such as ſit in eaſe at home, raiſe a benefit out of their hunger and thirſt, that ſerve their prince and country *painfully* abroad. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Robin red-breaſt *painfully*
Did cover them with leaves. *Children in the Wood.*

Pa'infulness. *n. ſ.* [from *painful.*] 1. Affliction; ſorrow; grief. 2. Induſtry; laboriouſneſs.

(1.) With diamond in window-glaſs ſhe graved,
Erona die, and end this ugly *painfulneſs*. *Sidney.*

No cuſtom can make the *painfulneſs* of a debauch eaſy, or pleaſing to a man; ſince nothing can be pleaſant that is unnatural. *South.*

(2.) *Painfulneſs*, by feeble means ſhall be able to gain that which in the plenty of more forcible inſtruments, is through ſloth and negligence loſt. *Hooker.*

Pai'nim. *n. ſ.* [*payen*, French.] Pagan; infidel.

The croſs hath been an ancient bearing, even before the birth of our Saviour, among the *Painims* themſelves. *Peacham.*

Whole brigades one champion's arms o'erthrow,
Slay *Painims* vile that force the fair. *Tickel.*

Pai'nim. *adj.* Pagan; infidel.

——— Champions bold,
Defy'd the beſt of *Painim* chivalry,
To mortal combat, or carriere with lance. *Milton.*
The Solymean ſultan he o'erthrew,
His moony troops returning bravely ſmear'd
With *Painim* blood effuſ'd. *Philips.*

Pai'nless. *adj.* [from *pain.*] Free from pain; void of trouble.

He frequently bleſt God for ſo far indulging to his infirmities, as to make his diſeaſe ſo *painleſs* to him. *Fell.*

The deaths thou ſhow'ſt are forc'd;
Is there no ſmooth deſcent? no *painleſs* way
Of kindly mixing with our native clay? *Dryden.*

Painsta'ker. *n. ſ.* [*pains* and *take.*] Labourer; laborious perſon.

I'll prove a true *painſtaker* day and night:
I'll ſpin and card, and keep our children tight. *Gay.*

Painsta'king. *adj.* [*pains* and *take.*] Laborious; induſtrious.

To **PAINT.** *v. a.* [*peindre*, French.] 1. To repreſent by delineation and colours. 2. To cover with colours repreſentative of ſomething. 3. To repreſent by colours, appearances, or images. 4. To deſcribe; to repreſent. 5. To colour; to diverſify. 6. To deck with artificial colours in fraud or oſtentation.

(1.) Live to be the ſhew and gaze o' th' time,
We'll have thee as our rarer monſters are,
Painted upon a pole. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

(2.) Who fears a ſentence or an old man's ſaw,
Shall by a *painted* cloth be kept in awe. *Shakeſp.*

(3.) Till we from an author's words *paint* his very thoughts in our minds, we do not underſtand him. *Locke.*

When folly grows romantick we muſt *paint* it;
Come then the colours and the ground prepare. *Pope.*

(4.) The lady is diſloyal. ———

— Diſloyal ? —
— The word is too good to *paint* out her wickedneſs.
Shakeſpeare.

(5.) Such is his will that *paints*
The earth with colours freſh,
The darkeſt ſkies with ſtore of ſtarry lights. *Spenſer.*

(6.) Hath not old cuſtom made this life more ſweet
Than that of *painted* pomp ? are not theſe woods
More free from peril than the court. *Shakeſp.*

Jezebel *painted* her face and tired her head. 2 *Kings*, ix. 30.

To Paint. *v. n.* To lay colours on the face.

Oh ! if to dance all night, and dreſs all day,
Charm'd the ſmall pox, or chas'd old age away,
To patch, nay ogle, might become a ſaint,
Nor would it ſure be ſuch a ſin to *paint*. *Pope.*

Paint. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Colours repreſentative of any thing. 2. Colours laid on the face.

(1.) —— Poets are limners
To copy out ideas in the mind,
Words are the *paint* by which their thoughts are ſhown,
And nature is their object to be drawn. *Granville.*

The church of the annunciation looks beautiful in the inſide, all but one corner of it being covered with ſtatues, gilding, and *paint*. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Her charms in breathing *paint* engage,
Her modeſt cheek ſhall warm a future age. *Pope.*

(2.) Together lay her pray'r book and her *paint*. *Anon.*

Arts on the mind, like *paint* upon the face,
Fright him, that's worth your love, from your embrace.
Young.

Pai'nter. *n. ſ.* [*peintre*, Fr. from *paint*.] One who profeſſes the art of repreſenting objects by colours.

In the placing let ſome care be taken how the *painter* did ſtand in the working. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Beauty is only that which makes all things as they are in their proper and perfect nature ; which the beſt *painters* always chuſe by contemplating the forms of each. *Dryden.*

Pai'nting. *n. ſ.* [from *paint*.] 1. The art of repreſenting objects by delineation and colours. 2. Picture ; the painted reſemblance. 3. Colours laid on.

(1.) If *painting* be acknowledged for an art, it follows that no arts are without their precepts. *Dryden.*

———— 'Tis in life as 'tis in *painting*,
Much may be right, yet much be wanting. *Prior.*

(2.) This is the very *painting* of your fear ;
This is the air-drawn dagger which you ſaid,
Led you to Duncan. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Painting is welcome ;
The *painting* is almoſt the natural man :
For ſince diſhonour trafficks with man's nature,
He is but outſide : pencil'd figures are
Ev'n ſuch as they give out. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

(3.) ———— If any ſuch be here
That love this *painting*, wherein you ſee me ſmear'd,
Let him expreſs his diſpoſition. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

Pai'nture. *n. ſ.* [*peinture*, Fr.] The art of painting. A French word.

(1.) To the next realm ſhe ſtretch'd her ſway,
For *painture* near adjoining lay,
A plenteous province. *Dryden.*
——— The ſhow'ry arch,
With liſted colours gay, or, azure, gules,
Delights and puzzles the beholders eye,
That views the watry brede with thouſand ſhews
Of *painture* vary'd. *Philips.*

PAIR. *n. ſ.* [*paire*, Fr. *par*, Lat.] 1. Two things ſuiting one another, as a *pair* of gloves. 2. A man and wife. 3. Two of a ſort ; a couple ; a brace.

(2.) ———— O when meet now
Such *pairs* in love and mutual honour join'd ? *Milton.*
——— Baucis and Philemon there
Had liv'd long marry'd and a happy *pair* ;
Now old in love. *Dryden.*

(3.) All his lovely looks, his pleaſing fires,
All his ſweet motions, all his taking ſmiles,
He does into one *pair* of eyes convey. *Suckling.*

The many *pairs* of nerves branching themſelves to all the parts of the body, are wonderful to behold. *Ray.*

To Pair. *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To be joined in pairs ; to couple ; as male and female. 2. To ſuit ; to fit as a counterpart.

(1.) ———— Our dance, I pray ;
Your hand, my Perdita ; ſo turtles *pair*. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) Had our prince ſeen the hour, he had *pair'd*
Well with this lord ; there was not a full month
Between their births. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*
———— Ethelinda !
My heart was made to fit and *pair* with thine,
Simple and plain, and fraught with artleſs tenderneſs. *Rowe.*

To Pair. *v. a.* 1. To join in couples. 2. To unite as correſpondent or oppoſite.

(1.) Minds are ſo hardly match'd, that ev'n th' firſt,
Tho' *pair'd* by heav'n, in Paradiſe were curs'd. *Dryd.*

(2.) Turtles and doves with diff'ring hues unite,
And gloſſy jet is *pair'd* with ſhining white. *Pope.*

PA'LACE. *n. ſ.* [*palais*, Fr. *palatium*, Latin.] A royal houſe ; an houſe eminently ſplendid.

———— You forgot,
We with colours ſpread,
March'd thro' the city to the *palace* gates. *Shakeſp.*
Palaces and pyramids do ſlope
Their heads to their foundations. *Shak. Macbeth.*

The *palace* yard is fill'd with floating tides,
And the laſt comers bear the former to the ſides. *Dryd.*

The ſuns bright *palace* on high columns rais'd,
With burning gold and flaming jewels blaz'd. *Addiſon.*

The old man early roſe, walk'd forth and ſate
On poliſh'd ſtone before his *palace* gate. *Pope.*

Pala'cious. *adj.* [from *palace*.] Royal ; noble ; magnificent.

London encreaſes daily, turning of great *palacious* houſes into ſmall tenements. *Graunt.*

Pala'nquin. *n. ſ.* Is a kind of covered carriage uſed in the eaſtern countries, that is ſupported on the ſhoulders of ſlaves, and wherein perſons of diſtinction are carried.

Pa'latable. *adj.* [from *palate*.] Guſtful ; pleaſing to the taſte.

There is nothing ſo difficult as the art of making advice agreeable. How many devices have been made uſe of to render this bitter potion *palatable*. *Addiſon.*

They by th' alluring odour drawn in haſte,
Fly to the dulcet cates, and crowding ſip
Their *palatable* bane. *Philips.*

PA'LATE. *n. ſ.* [*palatum*, Latin.] 1. The inſtrument of taſte, the upper part or roof of the mouth. 2. Mental reliſh ; intellectual taſte.

(1.) ———— Let their beds
Be made as ſoft as yours, and let their *palates*
Be ſeaſon'd with ſuch viands. *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*

Theſe ivory feet were carved into the ſhape of lions ; without theſe their greateſt dainties could not reliſh to their *palates*.
Hakewill on Providence.

Light and colours come in only by the eyes ; all kind of ſounds only by the ears ; the ſeveral taſtes and ſmells by the noſe and *palate*. *Locke.*

By nerves about our *palate* plac'd,
She likewiſe judges of the taſte :
Elſe, diſmal thought ! our warlike men
Might drink thick port for fine champagne. *Prior.*

The vulgar boil, the learned roaſt an egg ;
Hard taſk to hit the *palate* of ſuch gueſts. *Pope.*

(2.) It may be the *palate* of the ſoul is indiſpoſed by liſtleſſneſs or ſorrow. *Taylor.*

The men of nice *palates* could not reliſh Ariſtotle, as dreſt up by the ſchoolmen. *Baker on Learning.*

Pa'latick. *adj.* [from *palate*.] Belonging to the palate ; or roof of the mouth.

The three labials, P. B. M. are parallel to the three gingival T. D. N. and to the three *palatic* K. G. L. *Holder.*

PA'LATINE. *n. ſ.* [*palatin*, French; from *palatinus* of *palatium*, Lat.] One inveſted with regal rights and prerogatives.

Theſe abſolute *palatines* made barons and knights, did exerciſe high juſtice in all points within their territories. *Davies.*

PA'LATINE. *adj.* Poſſeſſing royal privileges.

Many of thoſe lords, to whom our kings had granted thoſe petty kingdoms, did exerciſe *jura regalia*, inſomuch as there were no leſs than eight counties *palatine* in Ireland at one time. *Davies on Ireland.*

PALE. *adj.* [*pale*, Fr. *pallidus*, Lat.] 1. Not ruddy; not freſh of colour; wan; white of look. 2. Not high coloured; approaching to colourleſs tranſparency. 3. Not bright; not ſhining; faint of luſtre; dim.

(1.) Look I ſo *pale*, lord Dorſet, as the reſt?
Ay, my good lord; and no man in the preſence;
But his red colour hath forſook his cheeks. *Shakeſp.*
——— Was the hope drunk
Wherein you dreſt yourſelf; hath it ſlept ſince?
And wakes it now to look ſo green and *pale*. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) When the urine turns *pale*, the patient is in danger. *Arbuthnot.*

(3.) The night, methinks, is but the day light ſick,
It looks a little *paler*. *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*

To PALE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make pale.

The glow-worm ſhews the matin to be near,
And 'gins to *pale* his uneffectual fire. *Shak. Hamlet.*
To teach it good and ill, diſgrace or fame,
Pale it with rage, or redden it with ſhame. *Prior.*

PALE. *n. ſ.* [*palus*, Latin.] 1. Narrow piece of wood joined above and below to a rail, to incloſe grounds. 2. Any incloſure. 3. Any diſtrict or territory. 4. The *pale* is the third and middle part of the ſcutcheon, being derived from the chief to the baſe, or nether part of the ſcutcheon, with two lines. *Peacham.*

(1.) Get up o' th' rail, I'll peck you o'er the *pales* elſe. *Shak.*

As their example ſtill prevails,
She tempts the ſtream, or leaps the *pales*. *Prior.*

Deer creep through when a *pale* tumbles down. *Mortimer.*

(2.) A ceremony, which was then judged very convenient for the whole church, even by the whole, thoſe few excepted, which brake out of the common *pale*. *Hooker.*

Let my due feet never fail
To walk the ſtudious cloiſter's *pale*,
And love the high embowed roof. *Milton.*

Having been born within the *pale* of the church, and ſo brought up in the Chriſtian religion, by which we have been partakers of thoſe precious advantages of the word and ſacraments. *Duty of Man.*

He hath propoſed a ſtanding revelation, ſo well confirmed by miracles, that it ſhould be needleſs to recur to them for the conviction of any man born within the *pale* of chriſtianity. *Atterbury.*

Confine the thoughts to exerciſe the breath;
And keep them in the *pale* of words till death. *Dunciad.*

(3.) There is no part but the bare Engliſh *pale*, in which the Iriſh have not the greateſt footing. *Spenſer.*

The lords juſtices put arms into the hands of divers noblemen of that religion, within the *pale*. *Clarendon.*

To PALE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To incloſe with pales. 2. To incloſe; to encompaſs.

(1.) The diameter of the hill of twenty foot, may be *paled* in with twenty deals of a foot broad. *Mortimer.*

(2.) Whate'er the ocean *pales*, or ſky inclips,
Is thine. *Shak. Ant. and Cleo.*
——— The Engliſh beech
Pales in the flood with men, with wives and boys. *Shakeſp.*
Will you *pale* your head in Henry's glory,
And rob his temples of the diadem,
Now in his life? *Shak. H. IV.*

PA'LEEYED. *adj.* [*pale* and *eye*.] Having eyes dimmed.

No nightly trance, or breathed ſpell,
Inſpires the *paleey'd* prieſt from the prophetic cell. *Milton.*
Shrines, where their vigils *paleey'd* virgins keep,
And pitying ſaints, whoſe ſtatues learn to weep. *Pope.*

PALEFA'CED. *adj.* [*pale* and *face*.] Having the face wan.

Why have they dar'd to march
So many miles upon her peaceful boſom,
Frighting her *palefac'd* villages with war. *Shakeſp.*
Let *palefac'd* fear keep with the mean born man,
And find no harbour in a royal heart. *Shakeſp.*

PA'LELY. *adv.* [from *pale*.] Wanly; not freſhly; not ruddily.

PA'LENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pale*.] 1. Wanneſs; want of colour; want of freſhneſs; ſickly whiteneſs of look. 2. Want of colour; want of luſtre.

(1.) Her blood durſt not yet come to her face, to take away the name of *paleneſs* from her moſt pure whiteneſs. *Sidney.*

The blood the virgin's cheek forſook,
A livid *paleneſs* ſpreads o'er all her look. *Pope.*
(2.) ——— The *paleneſs* of this flow'r
Bewray'd the faintneſs of my maſter's heart. *Shakeſp.*

PA'LENDAR. *n. ſ.* A kind of coaſting veſſel. Obſolete.

Solyman ſent over light horſemen in great *palendars*, which running all along the ſea coaſt, carried the people and the cattle. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

PA'LEOUS. *adj.* [*palea*, Lat.] Huſky; chaffy.

This attraction we tried in ſtraws and *paleous* bodies. *Brown.*

PA'LETTE. *n. ſ.* [*palette*, Fr.] A light board on which a painter holds his colours when he paints.

Let the ground of the picture be of ſuch a mixture, as there may be ſomething in it of every colour that compoſes your work, as it were the contents of your *palette*. *Dryden.*

Ere yet thy pencil tries her nicer toils,
Or on thy *palette* lie the blended oils,
Thy careleſs chalk has half atchiev'd thy art,
And her juſt image makes Cleora ſtart. *Tickel.*
——— When ſage Minerva roſe,
From her ſweet lips ſmooth elocution flows,
Her ſkilful hand an iv'ry *palette* grac'd,
Where ſhining colours were in order plac'd. *Gay.*

PA'LFREY. *n. ſ.* [*palefroy*, Fr.] A ſmall horſe fit for ladies: it is always diſtinguiſhed in the old books from a war horſe.

Her wanton *palfrey* all was overſpread
With tinſel trappings, woven like a wave. *Spenſer.*

The damſel is mounted on a white *palfrey*, as an emblem of her innocence. *Addiſon, Spect.*

The ſmiths and armorers on *palfreys* ride. *Dryden.*

PA'LFREYED. *adj.* [from *palfrey*.] Riding on a palfrey.

Such dire atchievements ſings the bard that tells,
Of *palfrey'd* dames, bold knights and magick ſpells. *Tickel.*

PALIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*palus*, Lat.] The act or practice of making ground firm with piles.

I have ſaid nothing of *palification* or piling of the ground-plot commanded by Vitruvius, when we build upon a moiſt ſoil. *Wotton.*

PA'LINDROME. *n. ſ.* [παλινδρομία, πάλιν and δρομέω.] A word or ſentence which is the ſame read backward or forwards; as, *madam*; or this ſentence, *Subi dura a rudibus.*

PA'LINODE.
PA'LINODY. } *n. ſ.* [παλινῳδία.] A recantation.

I, of thy excellence, have oft been told;
But now my raviſht eyes thy face behold:
Who therefore in this weeping *palinod*
Abhor myſelf, that have diſpleas'd my God,
In duſt and aſhes mourn. *Sandys's Paraph. on Job.*

PALISA'DE.
PALISA'DO. } *n. ſ.* [*paliſade*, Fr. *paliſado*, Span. from *palus*, Latin.] Pales ſet by way of incloſure or defence.

The Trojans round the place a rampire caſt,
And *paliſades* about the trenches plac'd. *Dryden.*

The wood is uſeful for *paliſadoes* for fortifications, being very hard and durable. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

The city is ſurrounded with a ſtrong wall, and that wall guarded with *paliſades*. *Broome on Odyſſey.*

To **Palisa'de.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To incloſe with paliſades.

Pa'lish. *adj.* [from *pale.*] Somewhat pale.

Spirit of nitre makes with copper a *paliſh* blue; ſpirit of urine a deep blue. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

Pall. *n. ſ.* [*pallium*, Latin.] 1. A cloak or mantle of ſtate. 2. The mantle of an archbiſhop. 3. The covering thrown over the dead.

(1.) ——— With princely pace,
As fair Aurora in her purple *pall*,
Out of the Eaſt the dawning day doth call;
So forth ſhe comes. *Spenſer.*
——— Let gorgeous tragedy
In ſcepter'd *pall* come ſweeping by. *Milton.*

(2.) An archbiſhop ought to be conſecrated and anointed, and after conſecration he ſhall have the *pall* ſent him. *Ayliffe.*

(3.) The right ſide of the *pall* old Egeus kept,
And on the left the royal Theſeus wept. *Dryden.*

To **Pall.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cloak; to inveſt.

——— Come thick night
And *pall* thee in the dunneſt ſmoak of hell,
That my keen knife ſee not the wound it makes. *Shakeſp.*

To **Pall.** *v. n.* [Of this word the etymologiſts give no reaſonable account: perhaps it is only a corruption of *pale*, and was applied originally to colours.] To grow vapid; to become inſipid.

Empty one bottle into another ſwiftly, leſt the drink *pall*. *Bac.*

Beauty ſoon grows familiar to the lover,
Fades in the eye, and *palls* upon the ſenſe. *Addiſon.*

To **Pall.** *v. a.* 1. To make inſipid or vapid. 2. To impair ſpritelineſs; to diſpirit. 3. To weaken; to impair. 4. To cloy.

(1.) Reaſon and reflection, repreſenting perpetually to the mind the meanneſs of all ſenſual gratifications, blunt the edge of his keeneſt deſires, and *pall* his enjoyments. *Atterbury.*

Wit, like wine, from happier climates brought,
Daſh'd by theſe rogues, turns Engliſh common draught,
They *pall* Moliere's and Lopez' ſprightly ſtrain. *Swift.*
(2.) ——— A miracle
Their joy with unexpected ſorrow *pall'd.* *Dryden.*
——— Ungrateful man,
Baſe, barbarous man, the more we raiſe our love
The more we *pall*, and cool, and kill his ardour. *Dryden.*
(3.) ——— For this,
I'll never follow thy *pall'd* fortunes more. *Shakeſp.*

(4.) *Palled* appetite is humorous, and muſt be gratified with ſauces rather than food. *Tatler.*

Pa'llet. *n. ſ.* [*paillet*, in *Chaucer*; which was probably the French word from *paille*, ſtraw, and ſecondarily, a bed.] 1. A ſmall bed; a mean bed. 2. [*palette*, French.] A ſmall meaſure, formerly uſed by chirurgeons. 3. [In heraldry; *palus minor*, Lat.] A little poſt.

(1.) Why rather, ſleep, lieſt thou in ſmoaky cribs,
Upon uneaſy *pallets* ſtretching thee,
And huſht with buzzing night flies to thy ſlumber;
Than in the perfum'd chambers of the great,
Under the canopies of coſtly ſtate,
And lull'd with ſounds of ſweeteſt melody? *Shakeſp.*

His ſecretary was laid in a *pallet* near him for ventilation of his thoughts. *Wotton's Buckingham.*

If your ſtray attendance be yet lodg'd,
Or ſhroud within theſe limits, I ſhall know
Ere morrow wake, or the low-rooſted lark
From her thatch'd *pallet* rouſe. *Milton.*

(2.) A ſurgeon drew from a patient in four days, twenty-ſeven *pallets*, every *pallet* containing three ounces. *Hakewill.*

Pallma'll. *n. ſ.* [*pila* and *malleus*, Lat. *pale maille*, Fr.] A play in which the ball is ſtruck with a mallet through an iron ring.

Pa'lliament. *n. ſ.* [*pallium*, Lat.] A dreſs; a robe.

——— The people of Rome,
Send thee by me their tribune,
This *palliament* of white and ſpotleſs hue. *Shakeſp.*

Pa'lliardise. *n. ſ.* [*pailliardiſe*, French.] Fornication; whoring. Obſolete.

To **PALLIATE.** *v. a.* [*pallio*, Lat. from *pallium*, a cloak; *pallier*, Fr.] 1. To cover with excuſe. 2. To extenuate; to ſoften by favourable repreſentations. 3. To cure imperfectly or temporarily, not radically; to eaſe, not cure.

(1.) They never hide or *palliate* their vices, but expoſe them freely to view. *Swift.*

(2.) The fault is to extenuate, *palliate*, and indulge. *Dry.*

Pallia'tion. *n. ſ.* [*palliation*, Fr. from *palliate.*] 1. Extenuation; alleviation; favourable repreſentation. 2. Imperfect or temporary, not radical cure; mitigation; not cure.

(1.) I ſaw clearly through all the pious diſguiſes and ſoft *palliations* of ſome men. *King Charles.*

Such bitter invectives againſt other mens faults, and indulgence or *palliation* of their own, ſhews their zeal lies in their ſpleen. *Government of the Tongue.*

(2.) If the juſt cure of a diſeaſe be full of peril, let the phyſician reſort to *palliation*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Pa'lliative. *adj.* [*palliatif*, Fr. from *palliate.*] 1. Extenuating; favourably repreſentative. 2. Mitigating, not removing; temporarily or partially, not radically curative.

Conſumption pulmonary ſeldom admits of other than a *palliative* cure, and is generally incurable when hereditary. *Arbuth.*

Pa'lliative. *n. ſ.* [from *palliate.*] Something mitigating; ſomething alleviating.

It were more ſafe to truſt to the general averſion of our people againſt this coin, than apply thoſe *palliatives* which weak, perfidious, or abject politicians adminiſter. *Swift.*

Pa'llid. *adj.* [*pallidus*, Latin.] Pale; not high-coloured; not bright: *pallid* is ſeldom uſed of the face.

Of every ſort, which in that meadow grew,
They gather'd ſome; the violet *pallid* blue. *Spenſer.*
When from the *pallid* ſky the ſun deſcends. *Thomſon.*
Whilſt, on the margin of the beaten road,
Its *pallid* bloom ſick-ſmelling hen-bane ſhow'd. *Harte.*

PALM. *n. ſ.* [*palma*, Lat. *palmier*, Fr.] 1. A tree of great variety of ſpecies; of which the branches were worn in token of victory; it therefore implies ſuperiority. There are twenty-one ſpecies of this tree, of which the moſt remarkable are, the greater *palm* or date-tree. The dwarf *palm* grows in Spain, Portugal, and Italy, from whence the leaves are ſent hither and made into flag-brooms. The oily *palm* is a native of Guinea and Cape Verd iſland, but has been tranſplanted to Jamaica and Barbadoes. It grows as high as the main maſt of a ſhip. *Miller.* 2. Victory; triumph. [*palme*, Fr.] 3. The hand ſpread out; the inner part of the hand. [*palma*, Latin.] 4. A hand, or meaſure of length, compriſing three inches. [*palme*, Fr.]

(1.) Get the ſtart of the majeſtick world,
And bear the *palm* alone. *Shak. Jul. Cæſar.*

Nothing better proveth the excellency of this ſoil, than the abundant growing of the *palm*-trees without labour of man. This tree alone giveth unto man whatſoever his life beggeth at nature's hand. *Raleigh.*

Above others who carry away the *palm* for excellence, is Maurice Landgrave of Heſs. *Peacham of Muſick.*

Fruits of *palm*-tree, pleaſanteſt to thirſt
And hunger both. *Milton.*
Thou youngeſt virgin, daughter of the ſkies,
Whoſe *palms* new pluck'd from Paradiſe,
With ſpreading branches more ſublimely riſe. *Dryd.*
(2.) Namur ſubdu'd is England's *palm* alone;
The reſt beſieg'd; but we conſtrain'd the town. *Dryd.*
(3.) By this virgin *palm* now kiſſing thine,
I will be thine. *Shakeſp.*

Drinks of extreme thin parts fretting, put upon the back of your hand, will, with a little ſtay, paſs through to the *palm*, and yet taſte mild to the mouth. *Bacon.*

Seeking my ſucceſs in love to know,
I try'd th' infallible prophetick way,
A poppy-leaf upon my *palm* to lay. *Dryden.*

(4.) The length of a foot is a ſixth part of the ſtature; a ſpan one eighth of it; a *palm* or hand's breadth one twenty-fourth; a thumb's breadth or inch one ſeventy-ſecond; a forefinger's breadth one ninety-ſixth. *Holder on Time.*

Henry VIII. of England, Francis I. of France, and Charles V. emperor, were ſo provident, as ſcarce a *palm* of ground could be gotten by either, but that the other two would ſet the balance of Europe upright again. *Bacon.*

The ſame hand into a fiſt may cloſe,
Which inſtantly a *palm* expanded ſhows. *Denham.*

To **PALM.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To conceal in the palm of the hand, as jugglers. 2. To impoſe by fraud. 3. To handle. 4. To ſtroak with the hand. *Ainſw.*

(1.) *Palming* is held foul play amongſt gameſters. *Dryd.*
They *palm'd* the trick that loſt the game. *Prior.*

(2.) If not by ſcriptures, how can we be ſure,
Reply'd the panther, what tradition's pure?
For you may *palm* upon us new for old. *Dryden.*

Moll White has made the country ring with ſeveral imaginary exploits *palmed* upon her. *Addiſon, Spect.*

(3.) Frank carves very ill, yet will *palm* all the meat. *Prior.*

PA'LMER. *n. ſ.* [from *palm.*] A pilgrim: they who returned from the holy land carried branches of palm.

My ſceptre, for a *palmer*'s walking ſtaff. *Shakeſp.*

Behold yon iſle, by *palmers*, pilgrims trod,
Men bearded, bald, cowl'd, uncowl'd, ſhod, unſhod. *Pope.*

PA'LMERWORM. *n. ſ.* [*palmer* and *worm*] A worm covered with hair, ſuppoſed to be ſo called becauſe he wanders over all plants.

A fleſh fly, and one of thoſe hairy worms that reſemble caterpillars and are called *palmer-worms*, being conveyed into one of our ſmall receivers, the bee and the fly lay with their bellies upward, and the worm ſeemed ſuddenly ſtruck dead. *Boyle.*

PALME'TTO. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of the palm-tree: It grows in the Weſt-Indies to be a very large tree; with the leaves the inhabitants thatch their houſes. Theſe leaves, before they are expanded, are cut and brought into England to make womens plaited hats; and the berries of theſe trees were formerly much uſed for buttons.

Broad o'er my head the verdant cedars wave,
And high *palmettos* lift their graceful ſhade. *Thomſon.*

PALMI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*palma* and *fero*, Latin.] Bearing palms. *Dict.*

PA'LMIPEDE. *adj.* [*palma* and *pes*, Latin.] Webfooted; having the toes joined by a membrane.

It is deſcribed like fiſſipedes, whereas it is *palmipede* or finfooted like ſwans. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Water-fowl which are *palmipede*, are whole footed, have very long necks, and yet but ſhort legs, as ſwans. *Ray.*

PA'LMISTER. *n. ſ.* [from *palma*, Lat.] One who deals in palmiſtry. *Dict.*

PA'LMISTRY. *n. ſ.* [*palma*, Lat.] 1. The cheat of foretelling fortune by the lines of the palm. 2. *Addiſon* uſes it humorouſly for the action of the hand.

(1.) We ſhall not query what truth is in *palmiſtry*, or in divination from lines of our hands of high denomination. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Here while his canting drone-pipe ſcan'd,
The myſtick figures of her hand,
He tipples *palmiſtry*, and dines
On all her fortune-telling lines. *Cleaveland.*

With the fond maids in *palmiſtry* he deals;
They tell the ſecret firſt which he reveals. *Prior.*

(2.) Going to relieve a common beggar, he found his pocket was picked; that being a kind of *palmiſtry* at which this vermin are very dexterous. *Addiſon, Spect.*

PA'LMY. *adj.* [from *palm.*] Bearing palms.

In the moſt high and *palmy* ſtate of Rome,
A little ere the mightieſt Julius fell,
The graves ſtood tenantleſs. *Shak. Hamlet.*

She paſs'd the region which Panchea join'd,
And flying, left the *palmy* plains behind. *Dryden.*

PALPABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *palpable.*] Quality of being perceivable to the touch.

He firſt found out *palpability* of colours; and by the delicacy of his touch, could diſtinguiſh the different vibrations of the heterogeneous rays of light. *Mart. Scriblerus.*

PA'LPABLE. *adj.* [*palpable*, Fr. *palpor*, Latin.] 1. Perceptible by the touch. 2. Groſs; coarſe; eaſily detected. 3. Plain; eaſily perceptible.

(1.) ——— Art thou but
A dagger of the mind, a falſe creation?
I ſee thee yet in form as *palpable*,
As this which now I draw. *Shak. Macbeth.*

Darkneſs muſt overſhadow all his bounds,
Palpable darkneſs! and blot out three days. *Milton.*

(2.) That groſſer kind of heatheniſh idolatry, whereby they worſhipped the very works of their own hands, was an abſurdity to reaſon ſo *palpable*, that the prophet David, comparing idols and idolaters together, maketh almoſt no odds between them. *Hooker.*

They grant we err not in *palpable* manner, we are not openly and notoriouſly impious. *Hooker.*

He muſt not think to ſhelter himſelf from ſo *palpable* an abſurdity, by this impertinent diſtinction. *Tillotſon.*

Having no ſurer guide, it was no wonder that they fell into groſs and *palpable* miſtakes. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

(3.) That they all have ſo teſtified, I ſee not how we ſhould poſſibly wiſh a proof more *palpable*, than this manifeſtly received and every where continued cuſtom of reading them publickly. *Hooker.*

They would no longer be content with the inviſible monarchy of God, and God diſmiſſed them to the *palpable* dominion of Saul. *Holyday.*

Since there is ſo much diſſimilitude between cauſe and effect in the more palpable phænomena, we can expect no leſs between them and their inviſible efficients. *Glanville.*

PA'LPABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *palpable.*] Quality of being palpable; plainneſs; groſſneſs.

PA'LPABLY. *adv.* [from *palpable.*] 1. In ſuch a manner as to be perceived by the touch. 2. Groſsly; plainly.

(2.) Clodius was acquitted by a corrupt jury, that had *palpably* taken ſhares of money, before they gave up their verdict, they prayed of the ſenate a guard, that they might do their conſciences juſtice. *Bacon.*

PALPA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*palpatio*, *palpor*, Latin.] The act of feeling.

To **PA'LPITATE.** *v. a.* [*palpito*, Lat. *palpiter*, Fr.] To beat as the heart; to flutter; to go *pit a pat.*

PALPITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*palpitation*, French; from *palpitate.*] Beating or panting; that alteration in the pulſe of the heart, upon frights or any other cauſes, which makes it felt: for a natural uniform pulſe goes on without diſtinction.

The heart ſtrikes five hundred ſort of pulſes in an hour; and hunted into ſuch continual *palpitations*, through anxiety and diſtraction, that fain would break it. *Harvey.*

I knew the good company too well to feel any *palpitations* at their approach. *Tatler.*

Anxiety and *palpitations* of the heart, are a ſign of weak fibres. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

——— Her boſom heaves
With *palpitations* wild. *Thomſon's Spring.*

PA'LSGRAVE. *n. ſ.* [*paltſgraff*, German.] A count or earl who has the overſeeing of a prince's palace. *Dict.*

PA'LSICAL. *adj.* [from *palſy.*] Afflicted with the palſy; paralytick.

PA'LSIED. *adj.* [from *palſy.*] Diſeaſed with a palſy.

——— *Pall'd*, thy blazed youth
Becomes aſſuaged, and doth beg the alms
Of *palſied* eld. *Shak. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

Though ſhe breathes in a few pious peaceful ſouls, like a *palſied* perſon, ſhe ſcarce moves a limb. *Decay of Piety.*

Let not old age long ſtretch his *palſy'd* hand,
Thoſe who give late are importun'd each day. *Gay.*

Pa'lsy. *n. ſ.* [*paralyſis*, Lat. thence *paralyſy*, *paraſy*, *palaſy*, *palſy*.] A privation of motion or feeling, or both, proceeding from ſome cauſe below the cerebellum, joined with a coldneſs, flaccidity, and at laſt waſting of the parts. If this privation be in all the parts below the head, except the thorox and heart, it is called a paraplegia ;if in one ſide only, a hemiplegia ; if in ſome parts only of one ſide, a paralyſis. There is a threefold diviſion of a *palſy* ; a privation of motion, ſenſation remaining ; a privation of ſenſation, motion remaining ; and laſtly, a privation of both together. *Quincy.*

The *palſy*, and not fear, provokes me. *Shakeſp.*

A *palſy* may as well ſhake an oak, as ſhake the delight of conſcience. *South.*

To **Pa'lter.** *v. n.* [from *paltron*, *Skinner*.] To ſhift ; to dodge ; to play tricks. Not in uſe.

——— I muſt
To the young man ſend humble treaties,
And *palter* in the ſhift of lowneſs. *Shakeſp.*

Be theſe juggling fiends no more believ'd,
That *palter* with us in a double ſenſe ;
That keep the word of promiſe to our ear,
And break it to our hope. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Romans, that have ſpoke the word,
And will not *palter* ? *Shak. Jul. Cæſar.*

To **Pa'lter.** *v. a.* To ſquander : as, he *palters* his fortune. *Ainſw.*

Pa'lterer. *n. ſ.* [from *palter.*] An unſincere dealer ; a ſhifter.

Pa'ltriness. *n. ſ.* [from *paltry.*] The ſtate of being paltry.

PA'LTRY. *adj.* [*poltron*, French, a ſcoundrel ; *paltrocca*, a low whore, Italian.] Sorry ; worthleſs ; deſpicable ; contemptible ; mean.

Then turn your forces from this *paltry* ſiege,
And ſtir them up againſt a mightier taſk. *Shakeſp.*

A very diſhoneſt *paltry* boy, as appears in leaving his friend here in neceſſity, and denying him. *Shakeſp.*

Whoſe compoſt is *paltry* and carried too late,
Such huſbandry uſeth that many do hate. *Tuſſer.*

For knights are bound to feel no blows,
From *paltry* and unequal foes. *Hudibras.*

It is an ill habit to ſquander away our wiſhes upon *paltry* fooleries. *L'Eſtrange.*

When ſuch *paltry* ſlaves preſume
To mix in treaſon, if the plot ſucceeds,
They're thrown neglected by ; but if it fails,
They're ſure to die like dogs. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Pa'ly. *adj.* [from *pale.*] Pale. Uſed only in poetry.

Fain would I go to chafe his *paly* lips,
With twenty thouſand kiſſes. *Shak. H. VI.*

——— From camp to camp,
Fire anſwers fire, and through their *paly* flames
Each battle ſees the others umber'd face. *Shakeſp.*

A dim gleam the *paly* lanthorn throws
O'er the mid pavement. *Gay.*

Pam. *n. ſ.* [probably from *palm*, victory, as *trump* from *triumph.*] The knave of clubs.

Ev'n mighty *pam* that kings and queens o'erthrew,
And mow'd down armies in the fights of lu. *Pope.*

To **Pa'mper.** *v. a.* [*pamberare*, Italian.] To glut ; to fill with food ; to ſaginate ; to feed luxuriouſly.

It was even as two phyſicians ſhould take one ſick body in hand, of which the former would miniſter all things meet to purge and keep under the body, the other to *pamper* and ſtrengthen it ſuddenly again ; whereof what is to be looked for but a moſt dangerous relapſe ? *Spenſer.*

You are more intemperate in your blood
Than Venus, or thoſe *pampered* animals
That rage in ſavage ſenſuality. *Shakeſp.*

They are contented as well with mean food, as thoſe that with the rarities of the earth do *pamper* their voracities. *Sandys.*

Praiſe ſwelled thee to a proportion ready to burſt, it brought thee to feed upon the air, and to ſtarve thy ſoul, only to *pamper* thy imagination. *South.*

——— With food
Diſtend his chine and *pamper* him for ſport. *Dryd.*

His lordſhip lolls within at eaſe,
Pamp'ring his paunch with foreign rarities. *Dryd.*

To *pamper'd* innocence devoted fall,
Prime of the flock and choiceſt of the ſtall. *Pope.*

PA'MPHLET. *n. ſ.* [*par un filet*, French.] Whence this word is written anciently, and by *Caxton*, *paunflet.*] A ſmall book ; properly a book ſold unbound, and only ſtitched.

Com'ſt thou with deep premeditated lines,
With written *pamphlets* ſtudiouſly devis'd ? *Shak.*

I put forth a ſlight *pamphlet* about the elements of architecture. *Wotton.*

Since I have been reading many Engliſh *pamphlets* and tractates of the ſabbath, I can hardly find any treatiſe wherein the uſe of the common ſervice by the miniſter, and the due frequenting thereof by the people, is once named among the duties or offices of ſanctifying the Lord's-day. *White.*

He could not, without ſome tax upon himſelf and his miniſters for the not executing the laws, look upon the bold licence of ſome in printing *pamphlets*. *Clarendon.*

As when ſome writer in a publick cauſe,
His pen, to ſave a ſinking nation, draws,
While all is calm, his arguments prevail,
'Till pow'r diſcharging all her ſtormy bags,
Flutters the feeble *pamphlet* into rags. *Swift.*

To **Pa'mphlet.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To write ſmall books.

I put pen to paper, and ſomewhat I have done, though in a poor *pamphleting* way. *Howel.*

Pamphlete'er. *n. ſ.* [from *pamphlet.*] A ſcribbler of ſmall books.

The ſquibs are thoſe who in the common phraſe are called libellers, lampooners, and *pamphleteers*. *Tatler.*

With great injuſtice I have been pelted by *pamphleteers*. *Swift.*

To **Pan.** *v. a.* An old word denoting to cloſe or join together. *Ainſw.*

Pan. *n. ſ.* [ponne, Saxon.] 1. A veſſel broad and ſhallow, in which proviſions are dreſſed or kept. 2. The part of the lock of the gun that holds the powder. 3. Any thing hollow ; as, the brain *pan*.

(1.) This were but to leap out of the *pan* into the fire. *Spenſer.*

——— The pliant braſs is laid
On anvils, and of heads and limbs are made,
Pans, cans. *Dryden.*

(2.) Our attempts to fire the gun-powder in the *pan* of the piſtol, ſucceeded not. *Boyle.*

Panace'a. *n. ſ.* [*panacée*, Fr. πανάκεια.] An univerſal medicine.

Panace'a. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſw.*

Panada } **Pana'do.** } *n. ſ.* [from *panis*, bread.] Food made by boiling bread in water.

Their diet ought to be very ſparing ; gruels, *panados*, and chicken broth. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Pa'ncake. *n. ſ.* [*pan* and *cake.*] Thin pudding baked in the frying-pan.

A certain knight ſwore by his honour they were good *pancakes*, and ſwore by his honour the muſtard was naught. *Shakeſpeare.*

The flour makes a very good *pancake*, mixed with a little wheat flour. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

Pancra'tical. *adj.* [πᾶν and κραῖος.] Excelling in all the gymnaſtick exerciſes.

He was the moſt *pancratical* man of Greece, and, as Galen reporteth, able to perſiſt erect upon an oily plank, and not to be removed by the force of three men. *Brown.*

Pa'ncreas. *n. ſ.* [πᾶν and κρέας.] The *pancreas* or ſweet bread, is a gland of the conglomerate ſort, ſituated between the bottom of the ſtomach and the vertebræ of the loins: it lies acroſs the abdomen, reaching from the liver to the ſpleen, and is ſtrongly tied to the peritonæum, from which it receives its common membranes. It weighs commonly four or five ounces. It is about ſix fingers breadth long, two broad, and one thick. Its ſubſtance is a little ſoft and ſupple. *Quincy.*

Pancrea'tick. *adj.* [from *pancreas.*] Contained in the pancreas.

In man and viviparous quadrupeds, the food moiſtened with the ſaliva is firſt chewed, then ſwallowed into the ſtomach, and ſo evacuated into the inteſtines, where being mixed with the choler and *pancreatick* juice, it is further ſubtilized, and eaſily finds its way in at the ſtreight orifices of the lacteous veins. *Ray on the Creation.*

The bile is ſo acrid, that nature has furniſhed the *pancreatick* juice to temper its bitterneſs. *Arbuthnot.*

Pa'ncy. } **Pa'nsy.** } *n. ſ.* [corrupted, I ſuppoſe, from *panacey*; *panacea.*] A flower: a kind of violet.

The daughters of the flood have ſearch'd the mead
For violets pale, and cropp'd the poppy's head;
Pancies to pleaſe the ſight, and caſſia ſweet to ſmell. *Dryd.*

The real eſſence of gold is as impoſſible for us to know, as for a blind man to tell in what flower the colour of a *panſy* is, or is not to be found, whilſt he has no idea of the colour of a *panſy.* *Locke.*

From the brute beaſts humanity I learn'd,
And in the *panſy*'s life God's providence diſcern'd. *Harte.*

Pa'ndect. *n. ſ.* [*pandecta*, Latin.] 1. A treatiſe that comprehends the whole of any ſcience. 2. The digeſt of the civil law.

(1.) It were to be wiſhed, that the commons would form a *pandect* of their power and privileges, to be confirmed by the entire legiſlative authority. *Swift.*

Pande'mick. *adj.* [πᾶς and δῆμος.] Incident to a whole people.

Thoſe inſtances bring a conſumption, under the notion of a *pandemick* or endemick, or rather vernacular diſeaſe to England. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

PA'NDER. *n. ſ.* [This word is derived from *Pandarus*, the pimp in the ſtory of *Troilus* and *Creſſida*; it was therefore originally written *pandar*, till its etymology was forgotten.] A pimp; a male bawd; a procurer. An agent for the luſt or ill deſigns of another.

Let him with his cap in hand,
Like a baſe *pander*, hold the chamber door
Whilſt by a ſlave
His faireſt daughter is contaminated. *Shak. Henry V.*

Thou art the *pander* to her diſhonour, and equally to me diſloyal. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

If ever you prove falſe to one another, ſince I have taken ſuch pains to bring you together, let all pitiful goers between be called *panders* after my name. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

The ſons of happy Punks, the *pander*'s heir,
Are privileged
To clap the firſt, and rule the theatre. *Dryd.*

Thou haſt confeſs'd thyſelf the conſcious *pandar*
Of that pretended paſſion;
A ſingle witneſs infamouſly known,
Againſt two perſons of unqueſtion'd fame. *Dryd.*

My obedient honeſty was made
The *pander* to thy luſt and black ambition. *Rowe.*

To **Pa'nder.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pimp; to be ſubſervient to luſt or paſſion.

——— Proclaim no ſhame,
When the compulſive ardour gives the charge,
Since firſt itſelf as actively doth burn,
And reaſon *panders* will. *Shak. Hamlet.*

Pa'nderly. *adj.* [from *pander.*] Pimping; pimplike.

Oh you *panderly* raſcals! there's a conſpiracy againſt me. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Pandicula'tion. *n. ſ.* [*pandiculans*, Latin.] The reſtleſſneſs, ſtretching, and uneaſineſs that uſually accompany the cold fits of an intermitting fever.

Windy ſpirits, for want of a due volatilization, produce in the nerves a *pandiculation*, or oſcitation, or ſtupor, or cramp in the *muſcles.* *Floyer on the Humours.*

Pane. *n. ſ.* [*paneau*, French.] 1. A ſquare of glaſs. 2. A piece mixed in variegated works with other pieces.

(1.) The letters appear'd reverſe thro' the *pane*,
But in Stella's bright eyes they were plac'd right again. *Swift.*

The face of Eleanor owes more to that ſingle *pane* than to all the glaſſes ſhe ever conſulted. *Pope's Letters.*

(2.) ——— Him all repute
For his device in handſoming a ſuit,
To judge of lace, pink, *panes*, print, and plait,
Of all the court to have the beſt conceit. *Donne.*

PANEGY'RICK. *n. ſ.* [*panegyrique*, Fr. πανήγυρις] An elogy; an encomiaſtick piece.

The Athenians met at the ſepulchres of thoſe ſlain at Marathon, and there made *panegyricks* upon them. *Stillingfleet.*

That which is a ſatyr to other men muſt be a *panegyrick* to your lordſhip. *Dryden.*

As he continues the exerciſes of theſe eminent virtues, he may be one of the greateſt men that our age has bred; and leave materials for a *panegyrick*, not unworthy the pen of ſome future Pliny. *Prior.*

To chaſe our ſpleen, when themes like theſe increaſe,
Shall *panegyric* reign, and cenſure ceaſe. *Young.*

Panegy'rist. *n. ſ.* [from *panegyrick*; *panegyriſte*, Fr.] One that writes praiſe; encomiaſt.

Add theſe few lines out of a far more ancient *panegyriſt* in the time of Conſtantine the great. *Camden.*

Pa'nel. *n. ſ.* [*panellum*, law Latin; *paneau*, French.] 1. A ſquare, or piece of any matter inſerted between other bodies. 2. [Panel, *panellum*, Lat. of the French, *panne*, id eſt, *pellis* or *paneau*, a piece or pane in Engliſh.] A ſchedule or roll, containing the names of ſuch jurors, as the ſheriff provides to paſs upon a trial. And empannelling a jury, is nothing but the entering them into the ſheriff's roll or book. *Cowel.*

(1.) The chariot was all of cedar, ſave that the fore end had *panels* of ſapphires, ſet in borders of gold. *Bacon.*

Maximilian, his whole hiſtory is digeſted into twenty-four ſquare *panels* of ſculpture in bas relief. *Addiſon on Italy.*

This fellow will join you together as they join wainſcot; then one of you will prove a ſhrunk *panel*, and, like green timber, warp. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

A bungler thus, who ſcarce the nail can hit,
With driving wrong will make the *panel* ſplit. *Swift.*

(2.) Then twelve of ſuch as are indifferent, and are returned upon the principal *panel*, or the tales, are ſworn to try the ſame, according to evidence. *Hale's Hiſt. of England.*

PANG. *n. ſ.* [either from *pain*, or *bang*, Dutch, uneaſy.] Extreme pain; ſudden paroxyſm of torment.

——— Say, that ſome lady
Hath for your love as great a *pang* of heart,
As you have for Olivia. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*

See how the *pangs* of death do make him grin! *Shak.*

——— Suff'rance made
Almoſt each *pang* a death. *Shak. Henry VIII.*

Earth trembl'd from her entrails, as again
In *pangs*; and nature gave a ſecond groan. *Milton.*

Juno pitying her diſaſtrous fate,
Sends Iris down, her *pangs* to mitigate. *Denham.*

——— My ſon advance
Still in new impudence, new ignorance.
Succeſs let others teach, learn thou from me
Pangs without birth, and fruitleſs induſtry. *Dryden.*

——— I will gave way
To all the *pangs* and fury of deſpair. *Addiſon.*

———I ſaw the hoary traitor
Grin in the *pangs* of death, and bite the ground. *Addiſon.*
Ah! come not, write not, think not once of me,
Nor ſhare one *pang* of all I felt for thee. *Pope.*

To **PANG.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To torment cruelly.

———If fortune divorce
It from the bearer; 'tis a ſuff'rance *panging*,
As ſoul and bodies parting. *Shak.*
———I grieve myſelf
To think, when thou ſhalt be diſedg'd by her,
Whom now thou tir'ſt on, how thy memory
Will then be *pang'd* by me. *Shakeſp.*

PA'NICK. *adj.* [from *pan*, groundleſs fears being ſuppoſed to be ſent by Pan.] Violent without cauſe, applied to fear.

The ſudden ſtir and *panical* fear, when chantecleer was carried away by reynard. *Camden's Remains.*

Which many reſpect to be but a *panick* terror, and men do fear, they juſtly know not what. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

I left the city in a *panic* fright;
Lions they are in council, lambs in fight. *Dryd.*

PA'NNADE. *n. ſ.* The curvet of a horſe. *Ainſw.*

PA'NNEL. *n. ſ.* [*panneel*, Dutch; *paneau*, French.] A kind of ruſtick ſaddle.

A *pannel* and wanty, pack-ſaddle and ped,
With line to fetch litter, and halters for hed. *Tuſſer.*
His ſtrutting ribs on both ſides ſhow'd,
Like furrows he himſelf had plow'd;
For underneath the ſkirt of *pannel*,
'Twixt every two there was a channel. *Hudibras.*

PA'NNEL. *n. ſ.* The ſtomach of a hawk. *Ainſw.*

PA'NNICLE. } **PA'NNICK.** } *n. ſ.* A plant. The *pannicle* is a plant of the millet kind, differing from that, by the diſpoſition of the flowers and ſeeds, which, of this, grow in a cloſe thick ſpike: It is ſowed in ſeveral parts of Europe, in the fields, as corn for the ſuſtenance of the inhabitants; it is frequently uſed in particular places of Germany to make bread. *Miller.*

September is drawn with a chearful countenance; in his left hand a handful of millets, oats, and *pannicle*. *Peacham.*

Pannick affords a ſoft demulcent nouriſhment. *Arbuthnot.*

PANNI'ER. *n. ſ.* [*panier*, French.] A baſket; a wicker veſſel, in which fruit, or other things, are carried on a horſe.

———The worthleſs brute
Now turns a mill, or drags a loaded life,
Beneath two *panniers*, and a baker's wife. *Dryd.*

We have reſolved to take away their whole club in a pair of *panniers*, and impriſon them in a cupboard. *Addiſon.*

PANO'PLY. *n. ſ.* [πανοπλία.] Complete armour.

———In arms they ſtood
Of golden *panoply*, refulgent hoſt!
Soon banded. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

We had need to take the chriſtian *panoply*, to put on the whole armour of God. *Ray on the Creation.*

PA'NSY. *n. ſ.* A flower. See **PANCY.**

To **PANT.** *v. n.* [*panteler*, old French.] 1. To palpitate; to beat as the heart in ſudden terrour, or after hard labour. 2. To have the breaſt heaving, as for want of breath. 3. To play with intermiſſion. 4. To long; to wiſh earneſtly: with *after* or *for*.

(1.) Yet might her piteous heart be ſeen to *pant* and quake. *Spenſer.*

Below the bottom of the great abyſs,
There where one centre reconciles all things,
The world's profound heart *pants*. *Craſhaw.*

If I am to loſe by ſight the ſoft *pantings*, which I have always felt, when I heard your voice, pull out theſe eyes before they lead me to be ungrateful. *Tatler.*

(2.) Pluto *pants* for breath from out his cell,
And opens wide the grinning jaws of hell. *Dryd.*

Miranda will never have her eyes ſwell with fatneſs, or *pant* under a heavy load of fleſh, till ſhe has changed her religion. *Law.*

(3.)———The whiſp'ring breeze
Pants on the leaves, and dies upon the trees. *Pope.*

(4.) They *pant after* the duſt of the earth, on the head of the poor. *Amos*, ii. 7.

Who *pants for* glory, finds but ſhort repoſe,
A breath revives him, and a breath o'erthrows. *Pope.*

PANT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Palpitation; motion of the heart.

———Leap thou, attire and all,
Through proof of harneſs, to my heart, and there
Ride on the *pants* triumphing. *Shak.*

PA'NTALOON. *n. ſ.* [*pantalon*, Fr.] A man's garment anciently worn, in which the breeches and ſtockings were all of a piece. *Hanmer.*

———The ſixth age ſhifts
Into the lean and ſlipper'd *pantaloon*,
With ſpectacles on noſe, and pouch on ſide. *Shak.*
———The French we conquer'd once,
Now give us laws for *pantaloons*,
The length of breeches and the gathers. *Hudibras.*

PA'NTESS. *n. ſ.* [*dyſpnœa.*] The difficulty of breathing in a hawk. *Ainſw.*

PANTHE'ON. *n. ſ.* [πάνθειον.] A temple of all the gods.

PA'NTHER. *n. ſ.* [πάνθηρ, *panthera*, Lat. *panthere*, Fr.] A ſpotted wild beaſt; a pard.

———An it pleaſe your majeſty,
To hunt the *panther* and the hart with me,
With horn and hound. *Shakeſp.*

Pan, or the univerſal, is painted with a goat's face, about his ſhoulders a *panther's* ſkin. *Peacham.*

———The *panther's* ſpeckled hide,
Flow'd o'er his armour with an eaſy pride. *Pope.*

PA'NTILE. *n. ſ.* A gutter tile.

PA'NTINGLY. *adv.* [from *panting*.] With palpitation.

She heav'd the name of father
Pantingly forth, as if it preſt her heart. *Shak.*

PA'NTLER. *n. ſ.* [*panetier*, Fr.] The officer in a great family, who keeps the bread. *Hanmer.*

———When my old wife liv'd,
She was both *pantler*, butler, cook. *Shakeſp.*

He would have made a good *pantler*, he would have chipped bread well. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

PA'NTOFLE. *n. ſ.* [*pantoufle*, French; *pantofula*, Italian.] A ſlipper.

Melpomene has on her feet, her high cothurn or tragick *pantofles* of red velvet and gold, beſet with pearls. *Peacham.*

PA'NTOMIME. *n. ſ.* [πᾶς and μῖμος; *pantomime*, French.] 1. One who has the power of univerſal mimickry; one who expreſſes his meaning by mute action; a buffoon. 2. A ſcene; a tale exhibited, only in geſture and dumbſhow.

(1.) Not that I think thoſe *pantomimes*,
Who vary action with the times,
Are leſs ingenious in their art,
Than thoſe who duly act one part. *Hudibras.*

(2.) He put off the repreſentation of *pantomimes* till late hours, on market-days. *Arbuthnot.*

PA'NTON. *n. ſ.* A ſhoe contrived to recover a narrow and hoof-bound heel. *Farrier's Dict.*

PA'NTRY. *n. ſ.* [*paneterie*, Fr. *panarium*, Latin.] The room in which proviſions are repoſited.

The Italian artizans diſtribute the kitchen, *pantry*, bakehouſe under ground. *Wotton's Architecture.*

What work they make in the *pantry* and the larder. *L'Eſtrange.*

He ſhuts himſelf up in the *pantry* with an old gipſy, once in a twelvemonth. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

PAP. *n. ſ.* [*papa*, Italian; *pappe*, Dutch; *papilla*, Latin.] 1. The nipple; the dug ſucked. 2. Food made for infants, with bread boiled in water. 3. The pulp of fruit. *Ainſw.*

(1.) ——— Some were ſo from their ſource endu'd,
By great dame nature, from whoſe fruitful *pap*,
Their well-heads ſpring. *Spenſer.*

——— Out ſword, and wound
The *pap* of Pyramus.—
Ay, that left *pap*, where heart doth hop. *Shakeſp.*

An infant making to the *paps* would preſs,
And meets inſtead of milk, a falling tear. *Dryden.*

In weaning young creatures, the beſt way is never to let them ſuck the *paps*. *Ray on the Creation.*

That Timothy Trim, and Jack were the ſame perſon, was proved, particularly by a mole under the left *pap*. *Arbuthnot.*

(2.) Sleep then a little, *pap* content is making. *Sidney.*

The noble ſoul by age grows luſtier;
We muſt not ſtarve, nor hope to pamper her
With woman's milk and *pap* unto the end. *Donne.*

Let the powder, after it has done boiling, be well beaten up with fair water to the conſiſtence of thin *pap*. *Boyle.*

Pa'pa. *n. ſ.* [παππᾶς; *papa*, Lat.] A fond name for father, uſed in many languages.

Where there are little maſters and miſſes in a houſe, bribe them, that they may not tell tales to *papa* and mama. *Swift.*

Papa'cy. *n. ſ.* [*papat*, *papauté*, French; from *papa*, the pope] Popedom; office and dignity of biſhops of Rome.

Now there is aſcended to the *papacy* a perſonage, that though he loves the chair of the *papacy* well, yet he loveth the carpet above the chair. *Bacon.*

Pa'pal. *adj.* [*papal*, French.] Popiſh; belonging to the pope; annexed to the biſhoprick of Rome.

The pope releaſed Philip from the oath, by which he was bound to maintain the privileges of the Netherlands; this *papal* indulgence hath been the cauſe of ſo many hundred thouſand ſlain. *Raleigh.*

Pa'paw. *n. ſ.* [*papaya*, low Lat. *papaya*, *papayer*, Fr.] A plant.

—— The fair *papaw*,
Now but a ſeed, preventing nature's law,
In half the circle of the haſty year,
Projects a ſhade, and lovely fruits does wear. *Waller.*

Papa'verous. *adj.* [*papavereus*; from *papaver*, Lat. a poppy.] Reſembling poppies.

Mandrakes afford a *papaverous* and unpleaſant odour, whether in the leaf or apple. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PA'PER. *n. ſ.* [*papier*, French; *papyrus*, Latin.] 1. Subſtance on which men write and print; made by macerating linen rags in water, and then grinding them to pulp and ſpreading them in thin ſheets. 2. Piece of paper. 3. Single ſheet printed, or written. It is uſed particularly of eſſays or journals, or any thing printed on a ſheet. [*Feuille volante.*] 4. It is uſed for deeds of ſecurity; or bills of reckoning.

(1.) I have ſeen her unlock her cloſet, take forth *paper*. *Shakeſpeare.*

(2.) 'Tis as impoſſible to draw regular characters on a trembling mind, as on a ſhaking *paper*. *Locke on Educat.*

(3.) What ſee you in thoſe *papers*, that you loſe
So much complexion? look ye how they change!
Their cheeks are *paper*. *Shak. Henry* V.

(4.) He was ſo careleſs after bargains, that he never received ſcript of *paper* of any to whom he ſent, nor bond of any for performance of covenants. *Fell.*

Nothing is of more credit or requeſt, than a petulant *paper*, or ſcoffing verſes. *Ben. Johnſon.*

They brought a *paper* to me to be ſign'd. *Dryd.*

Do the prints and *papers* lie? *Swift.*

Pa'per. *adj.* Any thing ſlight or thin.

There is but a thin *paper* wall between great diſcoveries and a perfect ignorance of them. *Burnet.*

To **Pa'per.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regiſter.

——— He makes up the file
Of all the gentry: and his own letter
Muſt fetch in him he *papers*. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Pa'permaker. *n. ſ.* [*paper* and *make*.] One who makes paper.

Pa'permill. *n. ſ.* [*paper* and *mill*.] A mill in which rags are ground for paper.

Thou haſt cauſed printing to be uſed; and contrary to the king, and his dignity, thou haſt built a *paper-mill*. *Shak.*

Pape'scent. *adj.* Containing pap; inclinable to pap.

Demulcent, and of eaſy digeſtion, moiſtening and reſolvent of the bile, are vegetable ſopes; as honey, and the juices of ripe fruits, ſome of the cooling, lacteſcent, *papeſcent* plants; as cichory and lettuce. *Arbuthn. on Aliments.*

PAPI'LIO. *n. ſ.* [Lat. *papillon*, Fr.] A butterfly; a moth of various colours.

Conjecture cannot eſtimate all the kinds of *papilios*, natives of this iſland, to fall ſhort of three hundred. *Ray.*

Papiliona'ceous. *adj.* [from *papilio*, Latin.] The flowers of ſome plants are called *papilionaceous* by botaniſts, which repreſent ſomething of the figure of a butterfly, with its wings diſplayed: and here the petala, or flower leaves, are always of a diform figure: they are four in number, but joined together at the extremities; one of theſe is uſually larger than the reſt, and is erected in the middle of the flower, and by ſome called vexillum: the plants that have this flower, are of the leguminous kind; as peaſe, vetches, &c. *Quincy.*

All leguminous plants are, as the learned ſay, *papilionaceous*, or bear butterflied flowers. *Harte.*

Pa'pillary. } *adj.* [from *papilla*.] Having emulgent
Pa'pillous. } veſſels, or reſemblance of paps.

Malpighi concludes, becauſe the outward cover of the tongue is perforated, under which lie *papillary* parts, that in theſe the taſte lieth. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

Nutritious materials that ſlip through the defective *papillary* ſtrainers. *Blackmore.*

The *papillous* inward coat of the inteſtines is extremely ſenſible. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

PA'PIST. *n. ſ.* [*papiſte*, French; *papiſta*, Latin.] One that adheres to the communion of the pope and church of Rome.

The principal clergymen had frequent conferences with the prince, to perſuade him to change his religion, and become a *papiſt*. *Clarendon.*

Papi'stical. *adj.* [from *papiſt*.] Popiſh; adherent to popery.

There are ſome *papiſtical* practitioners among you. *Whitg.*

Papi'stry. *n. ſ.* [from *papiſt*.] Popery; the doctrine of the Romiſh church.

Papiſtry, as a ſtanding pool, covered and overflowed all England. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

A great number of pariſhes in England conſiſt of rude and ignorant men, drowned in *papiſtry*. *Whitgifte.*

Pa'ppous. *adj.* [*pappoſus*, low Latin.] Having that ſoft light down, growing out of the ſeeds of ſome plants; ſuch as thiſtles, dandelyon, hawk-weeds, which buoys them up ſo in the air, that they can be blown any where about with the wind: and, therefore, this diſtinguiſhes one kind of plants, which is called pappoſa, or pappoſi flores. *Quincy.*

Another thing argumentative of providence is, that *pappous* plumage growing upon the tops of ſome ſeeds, whereby they are wafted with the wind, and by that means diſſeminated far and wide. *Ray on the Creation.*

Dandelion, and moſt of the *pappous* kind, have long numerous feathers, by which they are wafted every way. *Derham.*

Pa'ppy. *adj.* [from *pap*.] Soft; ſucculent; eaſily divided.

Theſe were converted into fens, where the ground, being ſpungy, ſucked up the water, and the looſened earth ſwelled into a ſoft and *pappy* ſubſtance. *Burnet.*

Its tender and *pappy* fleſh cannot, at once, be fitted to be nouriſhed by ſolid diet. *Ray on the Creation.*

PAR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] State of equality; equivalence;

equal value. This word is not elegantly uſed, except as a term of traffick.

To eſtimate the *par*, it is neceſſary to know how much ſilver is in the coins of the two countries, by which you charge the bill of exchange. *Locke.*

Exchequer bills are below *par*. *Swift.*

My friend is the ſecond after the treaſurer; the reſt of the great officers are much upon a *par*. *Swift.*

Pa'rable. *adj.* [*parabilis*, Latin.] Eaſily procured. Not in uſe.

They were not well-wiſhers unto *parable* phyſic, remedies eaſily acquired, who derived medicines from the phœnix. *Bro.*

PA'RABLE. *n. ſ.* [παραβολὴ; *parabole*, Fr.] A ſimilitude; a relation under which ſomething elſe is figured.

Balaam took up his *parable*, and ſaid. *Numbers*, xxiii. 7.

In the *parable* of the talents, our Saviour plainly teacheth us, that men are rewarded according to the improvements they make. *Nelſon.*

What is thy fulſome *parable* to me?
My body is from all diſeaſes free. *Dryden.*

PA'RABOLA. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The *parabola* is a conick ſection, ariſing from a cone's being cut by a plane parallel to one of its ſides, or parallel to a plane that touches one ſide of the cone. *Harris.*

Had the velocities of the ſeveral planets been greater or leſs than they are now, at the ſame diſtances from the ſun, they would not have revolved in concentrick circles as they do, but have moved in hyperbolas or *parabolas*, or in ellipſes, very excentrick. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Parabo'lical. } *adj.* [*parabolique*, French; from *parable*.] 1. Expreſſed by parable or ſimilitude. 2. Having the nature or form of a parabola. [from *parabola*.]
Parabo'lick. }

(1.) Such from the text decry the *parabolical* expoſition of Cajetan. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The ſcheme of theſe words is figurative, as being a *parabolical* deſcription of God's vouchſafing to the world the invaluable bleſſing of the goſpel, by the ſimilitude of a king. *South.*

(2.) The pellucid coat of the eye doth not lie in the ſame ſuperficies with the white, but riſeth up a hillock above its convexity, and is of an hyperbolical or *parobolical* figure. *Ray.*

The incident ray will deſcribe, in the refracting medium, the *parabolick* curve. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

Parabo'lically. *adv.* [from *parabolical*.] 1. By way of parable or ſimilitude. 2. In the form of a parabola.

(1.) Theſe words, notwithſtanding *parabolically* intended, admit no literal inference. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Para'bolism. *n. ſ.* In algebra, the diviſion of the terms of an equation, by a known quantity that is involved or multiplied in the firſt term. *Dict.*

Para'boloid. *n. ſ.* [παραβολὴ and εἶδος.] A paraboliform curve in geometry, whoſe ordinates are ſuppoſed to be in ſubtriplicate, ſubquadruplicate, &c. ratio of their reſpective abſciſſæ: There is another ſpecies; for if you ſuppoſe the parameter, multiplied into the ſquare of the abſciſſa, to be equal to the cube of the ordinate; then the curve is called a ſemicubical *paraboloid*. *Harris.*

Paracente'sis. *n. ſ.* [παρακέντησις, παρακεντέω, to pierce; *paracenteſe*, Fr.] That operation, whereby any of the venters are perforated to let out any matter; as tapping in a tympany. *Quincy.*

Parace'ntrical. } *adj.* [παρὰ and κέντρον.] Deviating from circularity.
Parace'ntrick. }

Since the planets move in the elliptick orbits, in one of whoſe foci the ſun is, and, by a radius from the ſun, deſcribe equal areas in equal times, we muſt find out a law for the *paracentrical* motion, that may make the orbits elliptic. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

Para'de. *n. ſ.* [*parade*, French.] 1. Show; oſtentation. 2. Proceſſion; aſſembly of pomp. 3. Military order. 4. Place where troops draw up to do duty and mount guard. 5. Guard; poſture of defence.

(1.) He is not led forth as to a review, but as to a battle; nor adorned for *parade*, but execution. *Granville.*

Be rich; but of your wealth make no *parade*,
At leaſt, before your maſter's debts are paid. *Swift.*

(2.) The rites perform'd, the parſon paid,
In ſtate return'd the grand *parade*. *Swift.*

(3.) ——— The cherubim ſtood arm'd
To their night-watches in warlike *parade*. *Milton.*

(5.) Accuſtom him to make judgment of men by their inſide, which often ſhews itſelf in little things, when they are not in *parade*, and upon their guard. *Locke on Education.*

Pa'radigm. *n. ſ.* [παράδειγμα.] Example.

Paradisi'acal. *adj.* [from *paradiſe*.] Suiting paradiſe; making paradiſe.

The antients expreſs the ſituation of *paradiſiacal* earth in reference to the ſea. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Such a mediocrity of heat would be ſo far from exalting the earth to a more happy and *paradiſiacal* ſtate, that it would turn it to a barren wilderneſs. *Woodw. Nat. Hiſt.*

The ſummer is a kind of heaven, when we wander in a *paradiſiacal* ſcene, among groves and gardens; but, at this ſeaſon, we are like our poor firſt parents, turned out of that agreeable, though ſolitary life, and forced to look about for more people to help to bear our labours, to get into warmer houſes, and hive together in cities. *Pope.*

PA'RADISE. *n. ſ.* [παράδεισος; *paradiſe*, French.] 1. The bliſsful regions, in which the firſt pair was placed. 2. Any place of felicity.

(1.) Longer in that *paradiſe* to dwell,
The law I gave to nature him forbids. *Milton.*

(2.) Conſideration, like an angel, came,
And whipt th' offending Adam out of him;
Leaving his body as a *paradiſe*,
T' invelope and contain celeſtial ſpirits. *Shakeſp.*

If ye ſhould lead her into a fool's *paradiſe*,
It were very groſs behaviour. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Why, nature, bower the ſpirit of a fiend
In mortal *paradiſe* of ſuch ſweet fleſh. *Shak.*

——— The earth
Shall all be *paradiſe*, far happier place,
Than this of Eden, and far happier days. *Milton.*

PA'RADOX. *n. ſ.* [*paradoxe*, Fr. παράδοξος.] A tenet contrary to received opinion; an aſſertion contrary to appearance; a poſition in appearance abſurd.

A gloſſe there is to colour that *paradox*, and make it appear in ſhew not to be altogether unreaſonable. *Hooker.*

You undergo too ſtrict a *paradox*,
Striving to make an ugly deed look fair. *Shak.*

'Tis an unnatural *paradox* in the doctrine of cauſes, that evil ſhould proceed from goodneſs. *Holyday.*

In their love of God, men can never be too affectionate: it is as true, though it may ſeem a *paradox*, that in their hatred of ſin, men may be ſometimes too paſſionate. *Spratt.*

'Tis not poſſible for any man in his wits, though never ſo much addicted to *paradoxes*, to believe otherwiſe, but that the whole is greater than the part; that contradictions cannot be both true; that three and three make ſix; that four is more than three. *Wilkins.*

Parado'xical. *adj.* [from *paradox*.] 1. Having the nature of a paradox. 2. Inclined to new tenets, or notions contrary to received opinions.

(1.) What hath been every where opinioned by all men, is more than *paradoxical* to diſpute. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Strange it is, how the curioſity of men, that have been active in the inſtruction of beaſts, among thoſe many *paradoxical* and unheard-of imitations, ſhould not attempt to make one ſpeak. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Theſe will ſeem ſtrange and *paradoxical* to one that takes a proſpect of the world. *Norris.*

Parado'xically. *adv.* [from *paradox*.] In a paradoxical manner; in a manner contrary to received opinions.

If their vanity of appearing ſingular puts them upon advancing paradoxes, and proving them as *paradoxically*, they are uſually laught at. *Collier on Pride.*

PARADO'XICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *paradox.*] State of being paradoxical.

PARADOXO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [from *paradox.*] The uſe of paradoxes.

Perpend the difficulty, which obſcurity, or unavoidable *paradoxology*, muſt put upon the attempter. *Brown.*

PARAGO'GE. *n. ſ.* [παραγωγὴ; *paragoge*, French.] A figure whereby a letter or ſyllable is added at the end of a word, without adding any thing to the ſenſe of it; as *vaſt*, *vaſtly*. *Dict.*

PA'RAGON. *n. ſ.* [*paragon*, from *parage*, equality, old French; *paragone*, Italian.] 1. A model; a pattern; ſomething ſupremely excellent. 2. Companion; fellow.

(1.) —— An angel! or, if not,
An earthly *paragon*. *Shak.*

Tunis was never graced before with ſuch a *paragon* to their queen. *Shak. Tempeſt.*

(2.) Alone he rode without his *paragon*. *Spenſer.*

To PA'RAGON. *v. a.* [*paragonner*, French.] 1. To compare: to parallel; to mention in competition. 2. To equal; to be equal to.

(1.) The picture of Pamela, in little form, he wore in a tablet, purpoſing to *paragon* the little one with Arteſia's length, not doubting but even, in that little quantity, the excellency of that would ſhine through the weakneſs of the other. *Sidney.*

I will give thee bloody teeth,
If thou with Cæſar *paragon* again
My man of men. *Shakeſp.*

—— Proud ſeat
Of Lucifer, ſo by alluſion call'd
Of that bright ſtar to Satan *paragon'd*. *Milton.*

(2.) ——— He hath atchiev'd a maid
That *paragons* deſcription and wild fame;
One that excels the quirks of blazoning pens. *Shak.*

We will wear our mortal ſtate with her,
Catharine our queen, before the primeſt creature
That's *paragon'd* i' th' world. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

PA'RAGRAPH. *n. ſ.* [*paragraphe*, Fr. παραγραφὴ.] A diſtinct part of a diſcourſe.

Of his laſt *paragraph*, I have tranſcribed the moſt important parts. *Swift.*

PARAGRA'PHICALLY. *adv.* [from *paragraph.*] By paragraphs; with diſtinct breaks or diviſions.

PARALLA'CTICAL. } *adj.* [from *parallax.*] Pertaining to
PARALLA'CTICK. } a parallax.

PA'RALLAX. *n. ſ.* [παράλλαξις.] The diſtance between the true and apparent place of the ſun, or any ſtar viewed from the ſurface of the earth.

By what ſtrange *parallax* or optick ſkill
Of viſion multiply'd. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

Light moves from the ſun to us in about ſeven or eight minutes time, which diſtance is about 70,000,000 Engliſh miles, ſuppoſing the horizontal *parallax* of the ſun to be about twelve ſeconds. *Newton's Opticks.*

PA'RALLEL. *adj.* [παράλληλος; *parallele*, French.] 1. Extended in the ſame direction, and preſerving always the ſame diſtance. 2. Having the ſame tendency. 3. Continuing the reſemblance through many particulars; equal; like.

(1.) Diſtorting the order and theory of cauſes perpendicular to their effects, he draws them aſide unto things whereto they run *parallel*, and their proper motions would never meet together. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

(2.) When honour runs *parallel* with the laws of God and our country, it cannot be too much cheriſhed; but when the dictates of honour are contrary to thoſe of religion and equity, they are the great depravations of human nature. *Addiſon.*

(3.) The foundation principle of peripateticiſm is exactly *parallel* to an acknowledged nothing. *Glanville.*

I ſhall obſerve ſomething *parallel* to the wooing and wedding ſuit in the behaviour of perſons of figure. *Addiſon.*

In the *parallel* place before quoted. *Leſley.*

Compare the words and phraſes in one place of an author, with the ſame in other places of the ſame author, which are generally called *parallel* places. *Watts.*

PA'RALLEL. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] 1. Line continuing its courſe, and ſtill remaining at the ſame diſtance from another line. 2. Line on the globe marking the latitude. 3. Direction conformable to that of another line. 4. Reſemblance; conformity continued through many particulars; likeneſs. 5. Compariſon made. 6. Any thing reſembling another.

(1.) Who made the ſpider *parallels* deſign,
Sure as De Moivre, without rule or line? *Pope.*

(3.) Diſſentions, like ſmall ſtreams, are firſt begun,
Scarce ſeen they riſe, but gather as they run;
So lines, that from their *parallel* decline,
More they proceed, the more they ſtill diſjoin. *Garth.*

(4.) Such a reſemblance of all parts,
Life, death, age, fortune, nature, arts;
She lights her torch at theirs to tell,
And ſhew the world this *parallel*. *Denham.*

'Twixt earthly females and the moon,
All *parallels* exactly run. *Swift's Miſcellany.*

(5.) The *parallel* holds in the gainleſneſs, as well as laborioufneſs of the work. *Decay of Piety.*

A reader cannot be more rationally entertained, than by comparing and drawing a *parallel* between his own private character, and that of other perſons. *Addiſon.*

(6.) Thou ungrateful brute, if thou wouldſt find thy *parallel*, go to hell, which is both the region and the emblem of ingratitude. *South's Sermons.*

For works like theſe, let deathleſs journals tell,
None but thyſelf can be thy *parallel*. *Pope.*

To PA'RALLEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To place, ſo as always to keep the ſame direction with another line. 2. To keep in the ſame direction; to level. 3. To correſpond to. 4. To be equal to; to reſemble through many particulars. 5. To compare.

(1.) The Azores having a middle ſituation between theſe continents and that vaſt tract of America, the needle ſeemeth equally diſtracted by both, and diverting unto neither, doth *parallel* and place itſelf upon the true meridian. *Brown.*

(2.) The loyal ſufferers abroad became ſubjected to the worſt effect of baniſhment, and even there expelled and driven from their flights: ſo *paralelling* in their exigencies the moſt immediate objects of that monſter's fury. *Fell.*

—— His life is *parallel'd*
Ev'n with the ſtroke and line of his great juſtice. *Shakeſp.*

(3.) That he ſtretched out the north over the empty places, ſeems to *parallel* the expreſſion of David, he ſtretched out the earth upon the waters, *Burnet.*

(4.) In the fire, the deſtruction was ſo ſwift, ſudden, vaſt and miſerable, as nothing can *parallel* in ſtory. *Dryden.*

(5.) I *parallel'd* more than once, our idea of ſubſtance, with the Indian philoſopher's he-knew-not-what, which ſupported the tortoiſe. *Locke.*

PARALLE'LISM. *n. ſ.* [*paralleliſme*, Fr. from *parallel.*] State of being parallel.

The *paralleliſm* and due proportionated inclination of the axis of the earth. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

Speaking of the *paralleliſm* of the axis of the earth, I demand, whether it be better to have the axis of the earth ſteady and perpetually *parallel* to itſelf, or to have it careleſly tumble this way and that way. *Ray on the Creation.*

PARALLE'LOGRAM. *n. ſ.* [παράλληλος and γράμμα; *parallelograme*, French.] In geometry, a right lined quadrilateral figure, whoſe oppoſite ſides are parallel and equal. *Harris.*

The experiment we made in a loadſtone of a *parallelogram*, or long figure, wherein only inverting the extremes, as it came out of the fire, we altered the poles. *Brown.*

We may have a clear idea of the area of a *parallelogram*, without knowing what relation it bears to the area of a triangle. *Watts's Logick.*

PARALLELOGRA'MICAL. *adj.* [from *parallelogram.*] Having the properties of a parallelogram..

PARALLELO'PIPED. *n. ſ.* [from *parallelopipede*, French.] A ſolid figure contained under ſix parallelograms, the oppoſites of which are equal and parallel; or it is a priſm, whoſe baſe is a parallelogram: it is always triple to a pyramid of the ſame baſe and height. *Harris.*

Two priſms alike in ſhape I tied ſo, that their axes and oppoſite ſides being parallel, they compoſed a *parallelopiped.* *Newton's Opticks.*

Cryſtals that hold lead are yellowiſh, and of a cubic or *parallelopiped* figure. *Woodward.*

PA'RALOGISM. *n. ſ.* [παραλόγισμος; *paralogiſme*, Fr.] A falſe argument.

That becauſe they have not a bladder of gall, like thoſe we obſerve in others, they have no gall at all, is a *paralogiſm* not admittible, a fallacy that dwells not in a cloud, and needs not the ſun to ſcatter it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Modern writers, making the drachma leſs than the denarius, others equal, have been deceived by a double *paralogiſm*, in ſtanding too nicely upon the bare words of the ancients, without examining the things. *Arbuthnot.*

If a ſyllogiſm agree with the rules given for the conſtruction of it, it is called a true argument: if it diſagree with theſe rules, it is a *paralogiſm*, or falſe argument. *Watts.*

PA'RALOGY. *n. ſ.* Falſe reaſoning.

That Methuſelah was the longeſt liver of all the poſterity of Adam, we quietly believe; but that he muſt needs be ſo, is perhaps below *paralogy* to deny. *Brown.*

PA'RALYSIS. [παράλυσις; *paralyſie*, Fr.] A palſy.

PARALY'TICAL. } *adj.* [from *paralyſis*; *paralytique*, Fr.]
PARALY'TICK. } Palſied; inclined to palſy.

Nought ſhall it profit, that the charming fair,
Angelic, ſofteſt work of heav'n, draws near
To the cold ſhaking *paralytick* hand,
Senſeleſs of beauty. *Prior.*

If a nerve be cut, or ſtreightly bound, that goes to any muſcle, that muſcle ſhall immediately loſe its motion; which is the caſe of *paralyticks.* *Derham.*

The difficulties of breathing and ſwallowing, without any tumour after long diſeaſes, proceed commonly from a reſolution or *paralytical* diſpoſition of the parts. *Arbuthnot.*

PARA'METER. *n. ſ.* The latus rectum of a parabola, is a third proportional to the abſciſſa and any ordinate; ſo that the ſquare of the ordinate is always equal to the rectangle under the *parameter* and abſciſſa: but, in the ellipſis and hyberbola, it has a different proportion. *Harris.*

PARAMO'UNT. *adj.* [*par* and *mount.*] 1. Superiour; having the higheſt juriſdiction: as lord *paramount*, the chief of the ſeignory: with *to.* 2. Eminent; of the higheſt order.

(1.) Leagues within the ſtate are ever pernicious to monarchies; for they raiſe an obligation, *paramount to* obligation of ſovereignty, and make the king, tanquam unus ex nobis. *Bacon.*

The dogmatiſt's opinioned aſſurance is *paramount to* argument. *Glanville.*

If all power be derived from Adam, by divine inſtitution, this is a right antecedent and *paramount to* all government; and therefore the poſitive laws of men cannot determine that which is itſelf the foundation of all law. *Locke.*

Mankind, ſeeing the apoſtles poſſeſſed of a power plainly *paramount to* the powers of all the known beings, whether angels or dæmons, could not queſtion their being inſpired by God. *Weſt on the Reſurrection.*

(2.) John a Chamber was hanged upon a gibbet raiſed a ſtage higher in the midſt of a ſquare gallows, as a traitor *paramount*; and a number of his chief accomplices were hanged upon the lower ſtory round him. *Bacon.*

PA'RAMOUNT. *n. ſ.* The chief.

In order came the grand infernal peers,
'Midſt came their mighty *paramount.* *Milton.*

PA'RAMOUR. *n. ſ.* [*par* and *amour*, Fr.] 1. A lover or wooer. 2. A miſtreſs. It is obſolete in both ſenſes, though not inelegant or unmuſical.

(1.) ——— Upon the floor
A lovely bevy of fair ladies ſat,
Courted of many a jolly *paramour*,
The which them did in modeſtwiſe amate,
And each one ſought his lady to aggrate. *Spenſer.*
——— No ſeaſon then for her
To wanton with the ſun her luſty *paramour.* *Milton.*
(2.) ——— Shall I believe
That unſubſtantial death is amorous,
And that the lean abhorred monſter keeps
Thee here in dark to be his *paramour.* *Shakeſp.*

PA'RANYMPH. *n. ſ.* [παρὰ and νύμφη; *paranymphe*, Fr.] 1. A brideman; one who leads the bride to her marriage. 2. One who countenances or ſupports another.

(1.) ——— The Timnian bride
Had not ſo ſoon prefer'd
Thy *paranymph*, worthleſs to thee compar'd,
Succeſſor in thy bed. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

(2.) Sin hath got a *paranymph* and a ſollicitor, a warrant and an advocate. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

PA'RAPEGM. *n. ſ.* [παραπήγμα, παραπήγνυμι.] A brazen table fixed to a pillar, on which laws and proclamations were anciently engraved: alſo a table ſet up publickly, containing an account of the riſing and ſetting of the ſtars, eclipſes of the ſun and moon, the ſeaſons of the year, &c. whence aſtrologers give this name to the tables, on which they draw figures according to their art. *Philips.*

Our forefathers, obſerving the courſe of the ſun, and marking certain mutations to happen in his progreſs through the zodiac, ſet them down in their *parapegms*, or aſtronomical canons. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PA'RAPET. *n. ſ.* [*parapet*, Fr. *parapetto*, Italian.] A wall breaſt high.

There was a wall or *parapet* of teeth ſet in our mouth to reſtrain the petulancy of our words. *Ben. Johnſon.*

PARAPHIMO'SIS. *n. ſ.* [παραφίμωσις; *paraphimoſe*, Fr.] A diſeaſe when the præputium cannot be drawn over the glans.

PARAPHERNA'LIA. *n. ſ.* [Lat. *paraphernaux*, Fr.] Goods in the wife's diſpoſal.

PA'RAPHRASE. *n. ſ.* [παράφρασις; *paraphraſe*, Fr.] A looſe interpretation; an explanation in many words.

All the laws of nations were but a *paraphraſe* upon this ſtanding rectitude of nature, that was ready to enlarge itſelf into ſuitable determinations, upon all emergent objects and occaſions. *South.*

In *paraphraſe*, or tranſlation with latitude, the author's words are not ſo ſtrictly followed as his ſenſe, and that too amplified, but not altered: ſuch is Mr. Waller's tranſlation of Virgil's fourth Æneid. *Dryden.*

To PA'RAPHRASE. *v. a.* [*pharaphraſer*, Fr. παράφραζω] To interpret with laxity of expreſſion; to tranſlate looſely.

We are put to conſtrue and *paraphraſe* our own words, to free ourſelves from the ignorance and malice of our adverſaries. *Stillingfleet.*

What needs he *paraphraſe* on what we mean,
We were at worſt but wanton; he's obſcene. *Dryden.*

Where tranſlation is impracticable, they may *paraphraſe.*— But it is intolerable, that, under a pretence of *paraphraſing* and tranſlating, a way ſhould be ſuffered of treating authors to a manifeſt diſadvantage. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

PA'RAPHRAST. *n. ſ.* [*paraphraſte*, Fr. παραφραςής.] A lax interpreter; one who explains in many words.

The fitteſt for publick audience are ſuch, as following a middle courſe between the rigor of literal tranſlators and the liberty of *paraphraſts*, do, with great ſhortneſs and plainneſs deliver the meaning. *Hooker.*

The Chaldean *paraphraſt* renders Gerah by Meath. *Arbuth.*

PARAPHRA'STICAL. PARAPHRA'STICK. } *adj.* [from *paraphraſe.*] Lax in interpretation; not literal; not verbal.

PARAPHRENI'TIS. *n. ſ.* [παρὰ and φρενῖτις; *paraphreneſie*, Fr.] *Paraphrenitis* is an inflammation of the diaphragm. The ſymptoms are a violent fever, a moſt exquiſite pain increaſed upon inſpiration, by which it is diſtinguiſhed from a pleuriſy, in which the greateſt pain is in expiration. *Arbuthnot.*

PARAQUE'TO. *n. ſ.* A little parrot.

PA'RASANG. *n. ſ.* [*paraſanga.*] A Perſian meaſure of length.

Since the mind is not able to frame an idea of any ſpace without parts, inſtead thereof it makes uſe of the common meaſures, which, by familiar uſe, in each country, have imprinted themſelves on the memory; as inches and feet, or cubits and *paraſangs.* *Locke.*

PA'RASITE. *n. ſ.* [*paraſite*, Fr. *paraſita*, Latin.] One that frequents rich tables, and earns his welcome by flattery.

——— He is a flatterer,
A *paraſite*, a keeper back of death,
Who gently would diſſolve the bands of life,
Which falſe hopes linger. *Shakeſp.*

Moſt ſmiling, ſmooth, deteſted *paraſites*,
Courteous deſtroyers, affable wolves, meek bears,
You fools of fortune. *Shakeſp.*

Diogenes, when mice came about him, as he was eating, ſaid, I ſee, that even Diogenes nouriſheth *paraſites.* *Bacon.*

——— Thou, with trembling fear,
Or like a fawning *paraſite*, obey'd;
Then to thyſelf aſcrib'ſt the truth foretold. *Milton.*

The people ſweat not for their king's delight,
T' enrich a pimp, or raiſe a *paraſite.* *Dryden.*

PARASI'TICAL. PARASI'TICK. } *adj.* [*paraſitique*, Fr. from *paraſite.*] Flattering; wheedling.

The biſhop received ſmall thanks for his *paraſitick* preſentation. *Hakewill on Providence.*

Some *paraſitick* preachers have dared to call thoſe martyrs, who died fighting againſt me. *King Charles.*

PA'RASOL. *n. ſ.* A ſmall canopy or umbrello carried over the head, to ſhelter from rain and the heat of the ſun. *Dict.*

PARASYNA'XIS. *n. ſ.* In the civil law, a conventicle or unlawful meeting. *Dict.*

To PA'RBOIL. *v. a.* [*parbouiller*, French.] To half boil; to boil in part.

Parboil two large capons upon a ſoft fire, by the ſpace of an hour, till, in effect, all the blood be gone. *Bacon.*

— From the ſea into the ſhip we turn,
Like *parboil'd* wretches, on the coals to burn. *Donne.*

Like the ſcum, ſtarved men did draw,
From *parboil'd* ſhoes and boots. *Donne.*

To PA'RBREAK. *v. n.* [*brecker*, Dutch.] To vomit. Obſolete.

PA'RBREAK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Vomit. Obſolete.

Her filthy *parbreak* all the place defiled has. *Spenſer.*

PA'RCEL. *n. ſ.* [*parcelle*, French; *particula*, Latin.] 1. A ſmall bundle. 2. A part of the whole; part taken ſeparately. 3. A quantity or maſs. 4. A number of perſons: in contempt. 5. Any number or quantity: in contempt.

(2.) Women, Silvius, had they mark'd him
In *parcels*, as I did, would have gone near
To fall in love with him. *Shakeſp.*

I drew from her a prayer of earneſt heart,
That I would all my pilgrimage delate;
Whereof by *parcels* ſhe had ſomething heard,
But not diſtinctively. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

—— An inventory thus importing,
The ſeveral *parcels* of his plate, his treaſure,
Rich ſtuffs and ornaments of houſhold. *Shakeſp.*

With what face could ſuch a great man have begged ſuch a *parcel* of the crown lands, one a vaſt ſum of money, another the forfeited eſtate. *Davenant.*

I have known penſions given to particular perſons, any one of which, if divided into ſmaller *parcels*, and diſtributed to thoſe, who diſtinguiſh themſelves by wit or learning, would anſwer the end. *Swift.*

The ſame experiments ſucceed on two *parcels* of the white of an egg, only it grows ſomewhat thicker upon mixing with an acid. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

(3.) What can be rationally conceived in ſo tranſparent a ſubſtance as water for the production of theſe colours, beſides the various ſizes of its fluid and globular *parcels.* *Newton.*

(4.) —— This youthful *parcel*
Of noble batchelors ſtand at my beſtowing. *Shakeſp.*

(5.) They came to this concluſion; that, unleſs they could, by a *parcel* of fair words and pretences, engage them into a confederacy, there was no good to be done. *L'Eſtrange.*

To PA'RCEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To divide into portions. 2. To make up into a maſs.

(1.) If they allot and *parcel* out ſeveral perfections to ſeveral deities, do they not, by this, aſſert contradictions, making deity only to ſuch a meaſure perfect? whereas a deity implies perfection beyond all meaſure. *South.*

Thoſe ghoſtly kings would *parcel* out my pow'r,
And all the fatneſs of my land devour. *Dryden.*

(2.) What a wounding ſhame, that mine own ſervant ſhould *parcel* the ſum of my diſgraces by addition of his envy. *Shak.*

PA'RCENER. *n. ſ.* [In common law.] When one dies poſſeſſed of an eſtate, and having iſſue only daughters, or his ſiſters be his heirs; ſo that the lands deſcend to thoſe daughters or ſiſters: theſe are called *parceners*, and are but as one heir. *Dict.*

PA'RCENARY. *n. ſ.* [from *parſonier*, Fr.] A holding or occupying of land by more perſons pro indiviſo, or by joint tenants, otherwiſe called coparceners: for if they refuſe to divide their common inheritance, and chuſe rather to hold it jointly, they are ſaid to hold in parcinarie. *Cowel.*

To PARCH. *v. a.* [from περικάιειν, ſays Junius; from *percoquo*, ſays *Skinner*; neither of them ſeem ſatisfied with their conjecture: perhaps from *peruſtus*, burnt, to *peruſt*, to *parch*; perhaps from *parchment*, the effect of fire upon parchment being almoſt proverbial.] To burn ſlightly and ſuperficially; to ſcorch; to dry up.

Hath thy fiery heart ſo *parcht* thine entrails,
That not a tear can fall. *Shakeſp.*

Did he ſo often lodge in open field
In winter's cold, and ſummer's *parching* heat,
To conquer France. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

——— Torrid heat,
And vapours as the Libyan air aduſt,
Began to *parch* that temperate clime. *Milton.*

I'm ſtupify'd with ſorrow, paſt relief
Of tears; *parch'd* up and wither'd with my grief. *Dryden.*

Without this circular motion of our earth, one hemiſphere would be condemned to perpetual cold and darkneſs, the other continually roaſted and *parched* by the ſun beams. *Ray.*

——— The Syrian ſtar
With his ſultry breath infects the ſky;
The ground below is *parch'd*, the heav'ns above us fry. *Dryden.*

—— Full fifty years
I have endur'd the biting winter's blaſt,
And the ſeverer heats of *parching* ſummer. *Rowe.*

The ſkin grows *parched* and dry, and the whole body lean and meagre. *Blackmore.*

A man diſtreſſed with thirſt in the *parched* places of the wilderneſs, ſearches every pit, but finds no water. *Rogers.*

To PARCH. *v. n.* To be ſcorched.

We were better *parch* in Africk ſun,
Than in the pride and ſalt ſcorn of his eyes. *Shakeſpeare.*

If to prevent the acroſpiring, it be thrown thin, many corns will dry and *parch* into barley. *Mortimer.*

Pa'rchment. *n. ſ.* [*parchemin*, French; *pergamena*, Latin.] Skins dreſſed for the writer. Among traders, the ſkins of ſheep are called parchment, thoſe of calves vellum.

Is not this a lamentable thing, that the ſkin of an innocent lamb ſhould be made *parchment*; that *parchment*, being ſcribbled o'er, ſhould undo a man. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

In the coffin, that had the books, they were found as freſh as if newly written, being written in *parchment*, and covered with watch candles of wax. *Bacon.*

Like flying ſhades before the clouds we ſhew,
We ſhrink like *parchment* in conſuming flame. *Dryden.*

Pa'rchment-maker. *n. ſ.* [*parchment* and *maker.*] He who dreſſes parchment.

Pard. } **Pa'rdale.** } *n. ſ.* [*pardus*, *pardalis*, Latin.] The leopard; in poetry, any of the ſpotted beaſts.

The *pardale* ſwift, and the tyger cruel. *Spenſer.*

As fox to lambs, as wolf to heifer's calf;
As *pard* to the hind, or ſtep-dame to her ſon. *Shakeſp.*

Ten brace of grey-hounds, ſnowy fair,
And tall as ſtags, ran looſe, and cours'd around his chair,
A match for *pards* in flight, in grappling for the bear. *Dryden.*

To **PA'RDON.** *v. a.* [*pardonner*, French.] 1. To excuſe an offender. 2. To forgive a crime. 3. To remit a penalty. 4. *Pardon me*, is a word of civil denial, or ſlight apology.

(1.) When I beheld you in Cilicia,
An enemy to Rome, I *pardon'd* you. *Dryden.*

(2.) I will *pardon* all their iniquities. *Jerem.*

Forgiveneſs to the injur'd does belong,
But they ne'er *pardon* who commit the wrong. *Dryden.*

(3.) That thou may'ſt ſee the diff'rence of our ſpirit,
I *pardon* thee thy life before thou aſk it. *Shakeſp.*

(4.) Sir, *pardon me*, it is a letter from my brother. *Shakeſp.*

Pa'rdon. *n. ſ.* [*pardon*, Fr. from the verb.] 1. Forgiveneſs of an offender. 2. Forgiveneſs of a crime. 3. Remiſſion of penalty. 4. Forgiveneſs received. 5. Warrant of forgiveneſs, or exemption from puniſhment.

(2.) He that pleaſeth great men, ſhall get *pardon* for iniquity. *Ecclus.* xx. 27.

A ſlight pamphlet, about the elements of architecture, hath been entertained with ſome *pardon* among my friends. *Wotton.*

But infinite in *pardon* is my judge. *Milton.*

What better can we do than proſtrate fall
Before him reverent, and there confeſs
Humbly our faults, and *pardon* beg, with tears
Wat'ring the ground. *Milton.*

—— There might you ſee
Indulgencies, diſpenſes, *pardons*, bulls,
The ſport of Winds. *Milton.*

(4.) A man may be ſafe as to his condition, but, in the mean time, dark and doubtful as to his apprehenſions; ſecure in his *pardon*, but miſerable in the ignorance of it; and ſo paſſing all his days in the diſconſolate, uneaſy viciſſitudes of hopes and fears, at length go out of the world, not knowing whither he goes. *South's Sermons.*

(5.) The battle done, and they within our power,
Shall never ſee his *pardon*. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

Pa'rdonable. *adj.* [*pardonable*, Fr. from *pardon.*] Venial; excuſable.

That which we do being evil, is notwithſtanding by ſo much more *pardonable*, by how much the exigencies of ſo doing, or the difficulty of doing otherwiſe is greater, unleſs this neceſſity or difficulty have originally riſen from ourſelves. *Hooker.*

A blind man ſitting in the chimney corner is *pardonable* enough, but ſitting at the helm, he is intolerable. *South.*

What Engliſh readers, unacquainted with Greek or Latin, will believe me, when we confeſs we derive all that is *pardonable* in us from ancient fountains. *Dryden.*

Pa'rdonableness. *n. ſ.* [from *pardonable.*] Venialneſs; ſuſceptibility of pardon.

Saint John's word is, all ſin is tranſgreſſion of the law; Saint Paul's, the wages of ſin is death: put theſe two together, and this conceit of the natural *pardonableneſs* of ſin vaniſhes away. *Hall.*

Pa'rdonably. *adv.* [from *pardonable.*] Venially; excuſably.

I may judge when I write more or leſs *pardonably*. *Dryden.*

Pa'rdoner. *n. ſ.* [from *pardon.*] 1. One who forgives another. 2. One of the fellows that carried about the pope's indulgencies, and ſold them to ſuch as would buy them, againſt whom Luther incenſed the people of Germany. *Cowel.*

(1.) This is his pardon, purchas'd by ſuch ſin,
For which the *pardoner* himſelf is in. *Shakeſp.*

To **Pare.** *v. a.* [This word is reaſonably deduced by *Skinner* from the French phraſe, *parer les ongles*, to dreſs the horſes hoofs when they are ſhaved by the farrier: thus we firſt ſaid, *pare* your nails; and from thence transferred the word to general uſe.] To cut off extremities or the ſurface; to cut away by little and little; to diminiſh. If *pare* be uſed before the thing diminiſhed, it is followed immediately by its accuſative; if it precedes the thing taken away, or agrees in the paſſive voice with the thing taken away, as a nominative, it then requires a particle, as *away*, *off*.

The creed of Athanaſius, and that ſacred hymn of glory, than which nothing doth ſound more heavenly in the ears of faithful men, are now reckoned as ſuperfluities, which we muſt in any caſe *pare away*, leſt we cloy God with too much ſervice. *Hooker.*

——— I have not alone
Imploy'd you where high profits might come home;
But *par'd* my preſent havings to beſtow
My bounties upon you. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

I am a man, whom fortune hath cruelly ſcratch'd.
—'Tis too late to *pare* her nails now. *Shakeſp.*

The lion, mov'd with pity, did endure
To have his princely paws all *par'd away*. *Shakeſp.*

The king began to *pare* a little the privilege of clergy, ordaining that clerks convict, ſhould be burned in the hand. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Pick out of tales the mirth, but not the ſin,
He *pares* his apple, that will cleanly feed. *Herbert.*

Whoever will partake of God's ſecrets, muſt firſt look into his own, he muſt *pare off* whatſoever is amiſs, and not without holineſs approach to the holieſt of all holies. *Taylor.*

All the mountains were *pared off* the earth, and the ſurface ~~of it~~ lay even, or in an equal convexity every where with the ſurface of the ſea. *Burnet.*

The moſt poetical parts, which are deſcription and images, were to be *pared away*, when the body was ſwollen into too large a bulk for the repreſentation of the ſtage. *Dryden.*

The ſword, as it was juſtly drawn by us, ſo can it ſcarce ſafely be ſheathed, 'till the power of the great troubler of our peace be ſo far *pared* and reduced, as that we may be under no apprehenſions. *Atterbury.*

'Twere well if ſhe would *pare* her nails. *Pope.*

Parego'rick. *adj.* [παρηγορικὸς.] Having the power in medicine to comfort, mollify and aſſuage. *Dict.*

PARE'NCHYMA *n. ſ.* [παρέγχυμα.] A ſpongy or porous ſubſtance; in phyſick, a part through which the blood is ſtrained for its better fermentation and perfection. *Dict.*

Parenchy'matous. } **Parenchy'mous.** } *adj.* [from *parenchyma.*] Relating to the parenchyma; ſpongy.

Ten thouſand ſeeds of the plant, hart's tongue, hardly make the bulk of a pepper-corn. Now the covers and true body of each ſeed, the *parenchymatous* and ligneous parts of both moderately multiplied, afford an hundred thouſand millions of formed atoms in the ſpace of a pepper-corn. *Grew.*

Thoſe parts, formerly reckoned *parenchymatous*, are now found to be bundles of exceedingly ſmall threads. *Cheyne.*

Parene'tick. *adj.* [παραινετικὸς.] Hortatory.

Pare'nesis. *n. ſ.* [παραίνεσις.] Perſuaſion; exhortation. *Dict.*

PA'RENT. *n. ſ.* [*parent*, Fr. *parens*, Latin.] A father or mother..

All true virtues are to honour true religion as their *parent*, and all well-ordered commonweales to love her as their chiefeſt ſtay. *Hooker.*

His cuſtom was, during the warmer ſeaſon of the year, to ſpend an hour before evening-prayer in catechiſing; whereat the *parents* and older ſort were wont to be preſent. *Fell.*

—— As a publick *parent* of the ſtate,
My juſtice, and thy crime, requires thy fate. *Dryden.*

In vain on the diſſembl'd mother's tongue
Had cunning art, and ſly perſuaſion hung;
And real care in vain and native love
In the true *parent*'s panting breaſt had ſtrove. *Prior.*

Pa'rentage. *n. ſ.* [*parentage*, Fr. from *parent*.] Extraction; birth; condition with reſpect to the rank of parents.

A gentleman of noble *parentage*,
Of fair demeaſns, youthful and nobly allied. *Shakeſp.*

Though man eſteem thee low of *parentage*,
Thy father is th' eternal king. *Milton.*

—— To his levee go,
And from himſelf your *parentage* may know. *Dryden.*

We find him not only boaſting of his *parentage*, as an Iſraelite at large, but particularizing his deſcent from Benjamin. *Atterbury.*

Pare'ntal. *adj.* [from *parent*.] Becoming parents; pertaining to parents.

It overthrows the careful courſe and *parental* proviſion of nature, whereby the young ones newly excluded, are ſuſtained by the dam. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Theſe eggs hatched by the warmth of the ſun into little worms, feed without any need of *parental* care. *Derham.*

Young ladies, on whom *parental* controul ſits heavily, give a man of intrigue room to think, that they want to be parents. *Clariſſa.*

Parenta'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *parento*, Latin.] Something done or ſaid in honour of the dead.

PARE'NTHESIS. *n. ſ.* [*parentheſe*, Fr. παρὰ, ἐν and τίθημι.] A ſentence ſo included in another ſentence, as that it may be taken out, without injuring the ſenſe of that which incloſes it: being commonly marked thus, ( ).

In vain is my perſon excepted by a *parentheſis* of words, when ſo many are armed againſt me with ſwords. *K. Charles.*

In his Indian relations, are contained ſtrange and incredible accounts; he is ſeldom mentioned, without a derogatory *parentheſis*, in any author. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

——— Thou ſhalt be ſeen,
Tho' with ſome ſhort *parentheſis* between,
High on the throne of wit. *Dryden.*

Don't ſuffer every occaſional thought to carry you away into a long *parentheſis*, and thus ſtretch out your diſcourſe, and divert you from the point in hand. *Watts's Logick.*

Parenthe'tical. *adj.* [from *parentheſis*.] Pertaining to a parentheſis.

Pa'rer. *n. ſ.* [from *pare*.] An inſtrument to cut away the ſurface.

A hone and a *parer*, like ſole of a boot,
To pare away graſſe, and to raiſe up the root. *Tuſſer.*

Pa'rergy. *n. ſ.* [παρὰ and ἔργον.] Something unimportant; ſomething done by the by.

Scripture being ſerious, and commonly omitting ſuch *parergies*, it will be unreaſonable to condemn all laughter. *Brown.*

PA'RGET. *n. ſ.* Plaſter laid upon roofs of rooms.

Gold was the *parget*, and the cieling bright
Did ſhine all ſcaly with great plates of gold;
The floor with jaſp and emerald was dight. *Spenſer.*

Of Engliſh talc, the coarſer ſort is called plaſter or *parget*: the finer, ſpaad. *Woodward.*

To **Pa'rget.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To plaſter; to cover with plaſter.

There are not more arts of diſguiſing or corporeal blemiſhes than our moral; and yet, while we thus paint and *parget* our own deformities, we cannot allow any the leaſt imperfection of another's to remain undetected. *Gov. Tongue.*

Pa'rgeter. *n. ſ.* [from *parget*.] A plaſterer.

Parhe'lion. *n. ſ.* [παρὰ and ἥλιος.] A mock ſun.

To neglect that ſupreme reſplendency, that ſhines in God, for thoſe dim repreſentations of it, that we ſo doat on in the creature, is as abſurd, as it were for a Perſian to offer his ſacrifice to a *parhelion*, inſtead of adoring the ſun. *Boyle.*

Pari'etal. *adj.* [from *paries*, Latin.] Conſtituting the ſides or walls.

The lower part of the *parietal* and upper part of the temporal bones were fractured. *Sharp's Surgery.*

Pari'etary. *n. ſ.* [*parietaire*, Fr.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

Pa'ring. *n. ſ.* [from *pare*.] That which is pared off any thing; the rind.

Virginity breeds mites, much like a cheeſe; and conſumes itſelf to the very *paring*. *Shakeſp.*

To his gueſt, tho' no way ſparing,
He eat himſelf the rind and *paring*. *Pope.*

In May, after rain, pare off the ſurface of the earth, and with the *parings* raiſe your hills high, and enlarge their breadth. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Pa'ris. *n. ſ.* [*aconitum*.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

PA'RISH. *n. ſ.* [*parochia*, low Lat. *paroiſſe*, Fr. of the Greek παροικία, *i. e. accolarum conventus, accolatus, ſacra vicinia*.] The particular charge of a ſecular prieſt. Every church is either cathedral, conventual, or parochial: cathedral is that, where there is a biſhop ſeated, ſo called *à* cathedra: conventual conſiſts of regular clerks, profeſſing ſome order of religion, or of a dean and chapter, or other college of ſpiritual men: parochial is that which is inſtituted for ſaying divine ſervice, and adminiſtring the holy ſacraments to the people, dwelling within a certain compaſs of ground near unto it. Our realm was firſt divided into *pariſhes* by Honorius, archbiſhop of Canterbury, in the year of our Lord 636. *Cowel.*

Dametas came piping and dancing, the merrieſt man in a *pariſh*. *Sidney.*

By the Catholick church is meant no more than the common church, into which all ſuch perſons as belonged to that *pariſh*, in which it was built, were wont to congregate. *Pearſon.*

The tythes, his *pariſh* freely paid, he took;
But never ſu'd, or curs'd with bell or book. *Dryden.*

Pa'rish. *adj.* 1. Belonging to the pariſh; having the care of the pariſh. 2. Maintained by the pariſh.

(1.) A *pariſh* prieſt was of the pilgrim train,
An awful, reverend and religious man. *Dryden.*

Not *pariſh* clerk, who calls the pſalms ſo clear. *Gay.*

The office of the church is performed by the *pariſh* prieſt, at the time of his interment. *Ayliffe.*

A man, after his natural death, was not capable of the leaſt *pariſh* office. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scrib.*

The *pariſh* allowance to poor people, is very ſeldom a comfortable maintenance. *Law.*

(2.) The ghoſt and the *pariſh* girl are entire new characters. *Gay.*

Pari'shioner. *n. ſ.* [*paroiſſien*, Fr. from *pariſh*.] One that belongs to the pariſh.

I praiſe the Lord for you, and ſo may my *pariſhioners*; for their ſons are well tutored by you. *Shakeſp.*

Hail biſhop Valentine, whoſe day this is,
All the air is thy dioceſe;
And all the chirping choriſters
And other birds are thy *pariſhioners*. *Donne.*

In the greater out pariſhes, many of the *pariſhioners*, thro' neglect, do periſh. *Graunt.*

I have depoſited thirty marks, to be diſtributed among the poor *pariſhioners*. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

Pa'ritor. *n. ſ.* [for *apparitor*.] A beadle; a ſummoner of the courts of civil law.

You ſhall be ſummoned by an hoſt of *paritours*; you ſhall be ſentenced in the ſpiritual court. *Dryden.*

Pa'rity. *n. ſ.* [*parité*, Fr. *paritas*, Lat.] Equality; reſemblance.

We may here juſtly tax the diſhoneſty and ſhamefulneſs of the mouths, who have upbraided us with the opinion of a certain ſtoical *parity* of ſins. *Hall.*

That Chriſt or his apoſtles ever commanded to ſet up ſuch a *parity* of preſbyters, and in ſuch a way as thoſe Scots endeavour, I think is not very diſputable. *K. Charles.*

Survey the total ſet of animals, and we may, in their legs or organs of progreſſion, obſerve an equality of length and *parity* of numeration; not any to have an odd leg, or the movers of one ſide not exactly anſwered by the other. *Brown.*

Thoſe accidental occurrences, which excited Socrates to the diſcovery of ſuch an invention, might fall in with that man that is of a perfect *parity* with Socrates. *Hale.*

Their agreement, in eſſential characters, makes rather an identity than a *parity*. *Glanville.*

Women could not live in that *parity* and equality of expence with their huſbands, as now they do. *Graunt.*

By an exact *parity* of reaſon, we may argue, if a man has no ſenſe of thoſe kindneſſes that paſs upon him, from one like himſelf, whom he ſees and knows, how much leſs ſhall his heart be affected with the grateful ſenſe of his favours, whom he converſes with only by imperfect ſpeculations, by the diſcourſes of reaſon, or the diſcoveries of faith. *South.*

PARK. *n. ſ.* [peaꞃꞃuc, Sax. *parc*, Fr.] A piece of ground incloſed and ſtored with wild beaſts of chaſe, which a man may have by preſcription or the king's grant. Manwood, in his foreſt-law, defines it thus: a park is a place for privilege for wild beaſts of venery, and alſo for other wild beaſts that are beaſts of the foreſt and of the chaſe: and thoſe wild beaſts are to have a firm peace and protection there, ſo that no man may hurt or chaſe them within the park, without licenſe of the owner: a park is of another nature, than either a chaſe or a warren; for a park muſt be incloſed, and may not lie open; if it does, it is a good cauſe of ſeizure into the king's hands: and the owner cannot have action againſt ſuch as hunt in his park, if it lies open. *Cowel.*

We have *parks* and incloſures of all ſorts of beaſts and birds, which we uſe not only for view or rareneſs, but likewiſe for diſſections and trials. *Bacon.*

To **PARK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To incloſe as in a park.

How are we *park'd*, and bounded in a pale?
A little herd of England's tim'rous deer,
Maz'd with a yelping kennel of French curs. *Shakeſp.*

PA'RKER. *n. ſ.* [from *park.*] A park-keeper. *Ainſworth.*

PA'RKLEAVES. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

PARLE. *n. ſ.* [from *parler*, French.] Converſation; talk; oral treaty; oral diſcuſſion of any thing.

——— Of all the gentlemen,
That every day with *parle* encounter me,
In thy opinion, which is worthieſt love. *Shakeſp.*

Our trumpet call'd you to this general *parle*. *Shakeſp.*

The biſhop, by a *parle*, is, with a ſhow
Of combination, cunningly betray'd. *Daniel.*

Why meet we thus, like wrangling advocates,
To urge the juſtice of our cauſe with words?
I hate this *parle*; 'tis tame: if we muſt meet,
Give me my arms. *Rowe's Ambitious Step-mother.*

To **PA'RLEY.** *v. n.* [from *parler*, French.] To treat by word of mouth; to talk; to diſcuſs any thing orally. It is much uſed in war for a meeting of enemies to talk.

A Turk deſired the captain to ſend ſome, with whom they might more conveniently *parley*. *Knolles's Hiſt.*

He *parleys* with her a while, as imagining ſhe would adviſe him to proceed. *Broome.*

PA'RLEY. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Oral treaty; talk; conference; diſcuſſion by word of mouth.

Seek rather by *parley* to recover them, than by the ſword. *Sidney.*

Well, by my will, we ſhall admit no *parley*:
A rotten caſe abides no handling. *Shakeſp.*

Summon a *parley*, we will talk with him. *Shakeſp.*

Let us reſolve never to have any *parley* with our luſts, but to make ſome conſiderable progreſs in our repentence. *Calamy.*

Parley and holding intelligence with guilt in the moſt trivial things, he pronounced as treaſon to ourſelves, as well as unto God. *Fell.*

No gentle means could be eſſay'd;
'Twas beyond *parley* when the ſiege was laid. *Dryden.*

Force never yet a generous heart did gain;
We yield on *parley*, but are ſtorm'd in vain. *Dryden.*

Yet when ſome better fated youth
Shall with his am'rous *parley* move thee,
Reflect one moment on his truth,
Who, dying thus, perſiſts to love thee. *Prior.*

PA'RLIAMENT. *n. ſ.* [*parliamentum*, low Latin; *parlement*, French.] In England, is the aſſembly of the king and three eſtates of the realm; namely, the lords ſpiritual, the lords temporal, and commons, for the debating of matters touching the commonwealth, eſpecially the making and correcting of laws; which aſſembly or court is, of all others, the higheſt, and of greateſt authority. *Cowel.*

— The king is fled to London,
To call a preſent court of *parliament*. *Shakeſp.*

Far be the thought of this from Henry's heart,
To make a ſhambles of the *parliament* houſe. *Shakeſp.*

The true uſe of *parliaments* is very excellent; and be often called, and continued as long as is neceſſary. *Bacon.*

I thought the right way of *parliaments* the moſt ſafe for my crown, as beſt pleaſing to my people. *King Charles.*

Theſe are mob readers: if Virgil and Martial ſtood for *parliament* men, we know who would carry it. *Dryden.*

PARLIAME'NTARY. *adj.* [from *parliament.*] Enacted by parliament; pertaining to parliament.

To the three firſt titles of the two houſes, or lines, and conqueſt, were added two more; the authorities *parliamentary* and papal. *Bacon.*

Many things, that obtain as common law, had their original by *parliamentary* acts or conſtitutions, made in writings by the king, lords, and commons. *Hale.*

Credit to run ten millions in debt, without *parliamentary* ſecurity, I think to be dangerous and illegal. *Swift.*

PA'RLOUR. *n. ſ.* [*parloir*, French; *parlatorio*, Italian.] 1. A room in monaſteries, where the religious meet and converſe. 2. A room in houſes on the firſt floor, elegantly furniſhed for reception or entertainment.

(2.) Can we judge it a thing ſeemly for a man to go about the building of an houſe to the God of heaven, with no other appearance than if his end were to rear up a kitchen or a *parlour* for his own uſe. *Hooker.*

Back again fair Alma led them right,
And ſoon into a goodly *parlour* brought. *Spenſer.*

It would be infinitely more ſhameful, in the dreſs of the kitchen, to receive the entertainments of the *parlour*. *South.*

Roof and ſides were like a *parlour* made
A ſoft receſs, and a cool ſummer ſhade. *Dryden.*

The firſt, forgive my verſe if too diffuſe,
Perform'd the kitchen's and the *parlour's* uſe;
The ſecond, better bolted and immur'd,
From wolves his out-door family ſecured. *Harte.*

PA'RLOUS. *adj.* [This might ſeem to come from *parler*, Fr. to ſpeak; but *Junius* derives it, I think, rightly, from *perilous*, in which ſenſe it anſwers to the Latin *improbus*.] Keen; ſprightly; waggiſh.

——— Midas durſt communicate
To none but to his wife his ears of ſtate;
One muſt be truſted, and he thought her fit,
As paſſing prudent, and a *parlous* wit. *Dryden.*

PA'RLOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *parlous.*] Quickneſs; keenneſs of temper.

PARMA'CITTY. *n. ſ.* Corruptedly for *ſperma ceti*. *Ainſw.*

PA'RNEL. *n. ſ.* [The diminutive of *petronella*.] A punk; a ſlut. Obſolete. *Skinner.*

PARO'CHIAL. *adj.* [*parochialis*, from *parochia*, low Latin.] Belonging to a pariſh.

The married ſtate of *parochial* paſtors hath given them the opportunity of ſetting a more exact and univerſal pattern of holy living, to the people committed to their charge. *Atterb.*

PA'RODY. *n. ſ.* [*parodie*, Fr. παρῳδία.] A kind of writing, in which the words of an author or his thoughts are taken, and by a ſlight change adapted to ſome new purpoſe.

The imitations of the ancients are added together with ſome of the *parodies* and alluſions to the moſt excellent of the moderns. *Pope's Dunciad.*

To PA'RODY. *v. a.* [*parodier*, Fr. from *parody.*] To copy by way of parody.

I have tranſlated, or rather *parodied*, a poem of Horace, in which I introduce you adviſing me. *Pope.*

PARO'NYMOUS. *adj.* [παρώνυμος.] Reſembling another word.

Shew your critical learning in the etymology of terms, the ſynonimous and the *paronymous* or kindred names. *Watts.*

PARO'LE. *n. ſ.* [*parole*, French.] Word given as an aſſurance; promiſe given by a priſoner not to go away.

Love's votaries enthral each other's ſoul,
'Till both of them live but upon *parole*. *Cleaveland.*

Be very tender of your honour, and not fall in love; becauſe I have a ſcruple whether you can keep your *parole*, if you become a priſoner to the ladies. *Swift.*

PARONOMA'SIA. *n. ſ* [παρωνομασία.] A rhetorical figure, in which, by the change of a letter or ſyllable, ſeveral things are alluded to. It is called, in Latin, *agnominatio.* *Dict.*

PA'ROQUET. *n. ſ.* [*parroquet*, or *perroquet*, Fr.] A ſmall ſpecies of parrot.

The great, red and blue, are parrots; the middlemoſt, called popinjays; and the leſſer, *parroquets*: in all above twenty ſorts. *Grew.*

I would not give my *paroquet*
For all the doves that ever flew. *Prior.*

PARONY'CHIA. *n. ſ.* [παρονυχία; *paronychie*, Fr.] A preternatural ſwelling or ſore under the root of the nail in one's finger; a felon; a whitlow. *Dict.*

PA'ROTID. *adj.* [*parotide*, Fr. παρωτὶς, παρὰ and ὦτα.] Salivary: ſo named becauſe near the ears.

Beaſts and birds, having one common uſe of ſpittle, are furniſhed with the *parotid* glands, which help to ſupply the mouth with it. *Grew.*

PA'ROTIS. *n. ſ.* [πάρωτις.] A tumour in the glandules behind and about the ears, generally called the emunctories of the brain; though, indeed, they are the external fountains of the ſaliva of the mouth. *Wiſeman.*

PA'ROXYSM. *n. ſ.* [παροξυσμὸς; *paroxyſme*, French.] A fit; periodical exacerbation of a diſeaſe.

I fancied to myſelf a kind of eaſe, in the change of the *paroxyſm*. *Dryd.*

Amorous girls, through the fury of an hyſterick *paroxyſm*, are caſt into a trance for an hour. *Harvey.*

The greater diſtance of time there is between the *paroxyſms*, the fever is leſs dangerous, but more obſtinate. *Arbuthnot.*

PA'RRICIDE. *n. ſ.* [*parricide*, French; *parricida*, Latin.] 1. One who deſtroys his father. 2. One who deſtroys or invades any to whom he owes particular reverence: as his country or patron. 3. [*Parricide*, French; *parricidium*, Latin.] The murder of a father; murder of one to whom reverence is due.

(1.) ——I told him the revenging gods
'Gainſt *parricides* did all the thunder bend;
Spoke with how manifold and ſtrong a bond
The child was bound to th' father. *Shakeſp.*

(3.) Although he were a prince in military virtue approved, and likewiſe a good law-maker; yet his cruelties and *parricides* weighed down his virtues. *Bacon.*

Morat was always bloody, now he's baſe;
And has ſo far in uſurpation gone,
He will by *parricide* ſecure the throne. *Dryd.*

PARRICI'DAL. } *adj.* [from *parricida*, Latin.] Relating
PARRICI'DIOUS. } to parricide; committing parricide.

He is now paid in his own way, the *parricidious* animal, and puniſhment of murtherers is upon him. *Brown.*

PA'RROT. *n. ſ.* [*perroquet*, French.] A particoloured bird of the ſpecies of the hooked bill, remarkable for the exact imitation of the human voice. See PAROQUET.

Some will ever more peep through their eyes,
And laugh like *parrots* at a bag-piper. *Shakeſp.*

Who taught the *parrot* human notes to try?
'Twas witty want, fierce hunger to appeaſe. *Dryd.*

To PA'RRY. *v. n.* [*parer*, French.] To put by thruſts; to fence.

A man of courage, who cannot fence, and will put all upon one thruſt, and not ſtand *parrying*, has the odds againſt a moderate fencer. *Locke.*

——I could
By dint of logick ſtrike thee mute:
With learned ſkill, now puſh, now *parry*,
From Darii to Bocardo vary. *Prior.*

To PARSE. *v. a.* [from *pars*, Latin.] To reſolve a ſentence into the elements or parts of ſpeech. It is a word only uſed in grammar ſchools.

Let him conſtrue the letter into Engliſh, and *parſe* it over perfectly. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Let ſcholars reduce the words to their original, to the firſt caſe of nouns, or firſt tenſe of verbs, and give an account of their formations and changes, their ſyntax and dependencies, which is called *parſing*. *Watts on the Mind.*

PARSIMO'NIOUS. *adj.* [from *parſimony.*] Covetous; frugal; ſparing. It is ſometimes of a good, ſometimes of a bad ſenſe.

A prodigal king is nearer a tyrant, than a *parſimonious*; for ſtore at home draweth not his contemplations abroad, but want ſupplieth itſelf of what is next. *Bacon.*

Extraordinary funds for one campaign may ſpare us the expence of many years, whereas a long *parſimonious* war will drain us of more men and money. *Addiſon.*

Parſimonious age and rigid wiſdom. *Rowe.*

PARSIMO'NIOUSLY *adv.* [from *parſimonious.*] Covetouſly; frugally; ſparingly.

Our anceſtors acted *parſimoniouſly*, becauſe they only ſpent their own treaſure for the good of their poſterity; whereas we ſquandered away the treaſures of our poſterity. *Swift.*

PARSIMO'NIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *parſimonious.*] A diſpoſition to ſpare and ſave.

PA'RSIMONY. *n. ſ.* [*parſimonia*, Latin.] Frugality; covetouſneſs; niggardlineſs; ſaving temper.

The ways to enrich are many: *parſimony* is one of the beſt, and yet is not innocent; for it withholdeth men from works of liberality. *Bacon.*

Theſe people, by their extreme *parſimony*, ſoon grow into wealth from the ſmalleſt beginnings. *Swift.*

PA'RSLEY. *n. ſ.* [*perſil*, French; *apium*, Latin; *perſli*, Welſh.] An herb.

A wench married in the afternoon, as ſhe went to the garden for *parſley* to ſtuff a rabbit. *Shak.*

Green beds of *parſley* near the river grow. *Dryd.*

Sempronia dug Titus out of the *parſley*-bed, as they uſe to tell children, and thereby became his mother. *Locke.*

PA'RSNEP. *n. ſ.* [*paſtinaca*, Latin.] A plant.

November is drawn in a garment of changeable green, and bunches of *parſneps* and turneps in his right hand. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

PA'RSON. *n. ſ.* [Derived either from *perſona*, becauſe the *parſon* omnium *perſonam* in eccleſia ſuſtinet; or from *parochianus*, the pariſh prieſt.] 1. The prieſt of a pariſh; one that has a parochial charge or cure of ſouls. 2. A clergyman. 3. It is applied to the teachers of the preſbyterians.

(1.) Abbot was preferred by king James to the biſhoprick of Coventry and Litchfield, before he had been *parſon*, vicar, or curate of any pariſh church. *Clarendon.*

(2.) Sometimes comes ſhe with a tithe pig's tail,
Tickling the *parſon* as he lies aſleep;
Then dreams he of another benefice. *Shakeſp.*

PA'RSONAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *parſon.*] The benefice of a pariſh.

I have given him the *parſonage* of the pariſh. *Addiſon.*

PART. *n. ſ.* [*pars*, Latin.] 1. Something leſs than the whole; a portion; a quantity taken from a larger quantity. 2. Member. 3. Particular; diſtinct ſpecies. 4. Ingredient in a mingled maſs. 5. That which, in diviſion, falls to each. 6. Proportional quantity. 7. Share; concern. 8. Side; party; intereſt; faction: to take *part*, is to act in favour of another. 9. Something relating or belonging. 10. Particular office or character. 11. Character appropriated in a play. 12. Buſineſs; duty. 13. Action; conduct. 14. Relation reciprocal. 15. *In good part; in ill part:* as well done; as ill done. 16. [In the plural.] Qualities; powers; faculties, or accompliſhments. 17. [In the plural.] Quarters; regions; diſtricts. 18. *For the moſt part.* Commonly; oftener than otherwiſe.

(1.) Helen's cheeks, but not her heart,
Atalanta's better *part*. *Shak.*

The people ſtood at the nether *part* of the mount. *Exodus.*

This law wanted not *parts* of prudent and deep foreſight; for it took away occaſion to pry into the king's title. *Bacon.*

The citizens were for the moſt *part* ſlain or taken. *Knolles.*

—— Henry had divided
The perſon of himſelf into four *parts*. *Daniel.*

Theſe conclude that to happen often, which happeneth but ſometimes; that never, which happeneth but ſeldom; and that always, which happeneth for the moſt *part*. *Brown.*

Beſides his abilities as a ſoldier, which were eminent, he had very great parts of breeding, being a very great ſcholar in the political *parts* of learning. *Clarendon.*

When your judgment ſhall grow ſtronger, it will be neceſſary to examine, *part* by *part*, thoſe works which have given reputation to the maſters. *Dryden.*

Of heavenly *part*, and *part* of earthly blood;
A mortal woman mixing with a god. *Dryd.*

Our ideas of extenſion and number, do they not contain a ſecret relation of the *parts*? *Locke.*

(2.) He fully poſſeſſed the revelation he had received from God; all the *parts* were formed, in his mind, into one harmonious body. *Locke.*

(3.) Euſebia brings them up to all kinds of labour that are proper for women, as ſowing, knitting, ſpinning, and all other *parts* of houſewifery. *Law.*

(4.) Many irregular and degenerate *parts*, by the defective œconomy of nature, continue complicated with the blood. *Blackmore.*

(5.) Go not without thy wife, but let me bear
My *part* of danger, with an equal ſhare. *Dryden.*

Had I been won, I had deſerv'd your blame;
But ſure my *part* was nothing but the ſhame. *Dryden.*

(6.) It was ſo ſtrong, that never any fill'd
A cup, where that was but by drops inſtill'd,
And drunke it off; but 'twas before allaid
With twenty *parts* in water. *Chapman.*

(7.) Foraſmuch as the children are partakers of fleſh and blood, he alſo took *part* of the ſame. *Hebrews*, ii. 14.

Sheba ſaid, we have no *part* in David, neither have we inheritance in the ſon of Jeſſe. 2 *Sam.* xx. 1.

The ungodly made a covenant with death, becauſe they are worthy to take *part* with it. *Wiſdom*, i. 16.

Agamemnon provokes Apollo, whom he was willing to appeaſe afterwards at the coſt of Achilles, who had no *part* in his fault. *Pope.*

(8.) —— Michael Caſſio,
When I have ſpoken of you diſpraiſingly,
Hath ta'en your *part*. *Shakeſpeare.*

And that he might on many props repoſe,
He ſtrengths his own, and who his *part* did take. *Daniel.*

Let not thy divine heart
Forethink me any ill;
Deſtiny may take thy *part*,
And may thy fears fulfill. *Donne.*

—— Some other pow'r
Might have aſpir'd, and me, tho' mean,
Drawn to his *part*. *Milton.*

Call up their eyes, and fix them on your example; that ſo natural ambition might take *part* with reaſon and their intereſt to encourage imitation. *Glanville.*

A brand preſerv'd to warm ſome prince's heart,
And make whole kingdoms take her brother's *part*. *Waller.*

The arm thus waits upon the heart,
So quick to take the bully's *part*;
That one, tho' warm, decides more ſlow,
Than t' other executes the blow. *Prior.*

(9.) For Zelmane's *part*, ſhe would have been glad of the fall, which made her bear the ſweet burden of Philoclea, but that ſhe feared ſhe might receive ſome hurt. *Sidney.*

For my *part*, I would entertain the legend of my love with quiet hours. *Shak. Henry* IV.

For your *part*, it not appears to me,
That you ſhould have an inch of any ground
To build a grief upon. *Shak. Henry* IV.

For my *part*, I have no ſervile end in my labour, which may reſtrain or embaſe the freedom of my judgment. *Wotton.*

For my *part*, I think there is nothing ſo ſecret that ſhall not be brought to light, within the world. *Burnet.*

(10.) The pneumatical part, which is in all tangible bodies, and hath ſome affinity with the air, performeth the *parts* of the air: as, when you knock upon an empty barrel, the ſound is, in part, created by the air on the outſide, and, in part, by the air in the inſide. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Store of plants, the effects of nature; and where the people did their *part*, ſuch increaſe of maize. *Heylyn.*

Accuſe not nature, ſhe hath done her *part*;
Do thou but thine. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

(11.) ——— That *part*
Was aptly fitted, and naturally performed. *Shakeſp.*

Have you the lion's *part* written? give it me, for I am ſlow of ſtudy. *Shak. Midſummer Night's Dream.*

God is the maſter of the ſcenes: we muſt not chuſe which *part* we ſhall act; it concerns us only to be careful, that we do it well. *Taylor's holy Living.*

(12.) Let them be ſo furniſhed and inſtructed for the military *part*, as they may defend themſelves. *Bacon.*

(13.) ——— Find him, my lord,
And chide him hither ſtraight: this *part* of his
Conjoins with my diſeaſe. *Shakeſp.*

(14.) Inquire not whether the ſacraments confer grace by their own excellency, becauſe they, who affirm they do, require ſo much duty on our *parts*, as they alſo do, who attribute the effect to our moral diſpoſition. *Taylor.*

The ſcripture tells us the terms of this covenant of God's *part* and our's; namely, that he will be our God, and we ſhall be his people. *Tillotſon.*

It might be deem'd, on our hiſtorian's *part*,
Or too much negligence, or want of art,
If he forgot the vaſt magnificence
Of royal Theſeus. *Dryden.*

(15.) God accepteth it *in good part*, at the hands of faithful men. *Hooker.*

(16.) Who is courteous, noble, liberal, but he that hath the example before his eyes of Amphialus; where are all heroical *parts*, but in Amphialus? *Sidney.*

Such licentious *parts* tend, for the moſt part, to the hurt of the Engliſh, or maintenance of their own lewd liberty. *Spenſer.*

I conjure thee, by all the *parts* of man,
Which honour does acknowledge. *Shak.*

Solomon was a prince adorned with ſuch *parts* of mind, and exalted by ſuch a concurrence of all proſperous events to make him magnificent. *South.*

The Indian princes diſcover fine *parts* and excellent endowments, without improvement. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

Any employment of our talents, whether of our *parts*, our time or money, that is not ſtrictly according to the will of God, that is not for ſuch ends as are ſuitable to his glory, are as great abſurdities and failings. *Law.*

(17.) Although no man was, in our *parts*, ſpoken of, but he, for his manhood; yet, as though therein he excelled himſelf, he was called the courteous Amphialus. *Sidney.*

When he had gone over thoſe *parts*, he came into Greece. *Acts*, xx. 2.

All *parts* reſound with tumults, plaints, and fears,
And griſly death, in ſundry ſhapes, appears. *Dryd.*

(18.) Of a plain and honeſt nature, *for the moſt part*, they were found to be. *Heylyn.*

PART. *adv.* Partly; in ſome meaſure.

For the fair kindneſs you have ſhew'd me,
And *part* being prompted, by your preſent trouble,
I'll lend you ſomething. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*

To PART. *v. a.* 1. To divide; to ſhare; to diſtribute. 2. To ſeparate; to diſunite. 3. To break into pieces. 4. To keep aſunder. 5. To ſeparate combatants. 6. To ſecern.

(1.) All that believed, ſold their goods, and *parted* them to all men, as every man had need. *Acts*, ii. 45.

—Jove himſelf no leſs content wou'd be
To *part* his throne, and ſhare his heav'n with thee. *Pope.*

(2.) Nought but death ſhall *part* thee and me. *Ruth*, i. 17.

——— All the world,
As 'twere the buſ'neſs of mankind to *part* us,
Is arm'd againſt my love. *Dryden.*

(3.) *Part* it in pieces, and pour oil thereon. *Levit.* ii. 6.

(4.) —— In the narrow ſeas, that *part*
The French and Engliſh, there miſcarried
A veſſel of our country. *Shak.*

(5.) ——— Who ſaid
King John did fly, an hour or two before
The ſtumbling night did *part* our weary powers. *Shak.*

—— Jove did both hoſts ſurvey,
And, when he pleas'd to thunder, *part* the fray. *Waller.*

(6.) The liver minds his own affair,
And *parts* and ſtrains the vital juices. *Prior.*

To PART. *v. n.* 1. To be ſeparated. 2. To quit each other. 3. To take farewell. 4. To have ſhare. 5. [*Partir*, French.] To go away; to ſet out. 6. *To* PART *with*. To quit; to reſign; to loſe; to be ſeparated from.

(1.) —— Powerful hands will not *part*
Eaſily from poſſeſſion won with arms. *Milton.*
'Twas for him much eaſier to ſubdue
Thoſe foes he fought with, than to *part* from you. *Dryden.*

(2.) He wrung Baſſanio's hand, and ſo they *parted*. *Shak.*

This was the deſign of a people, that were at liberty to *part* aſunder, but deſired to keep in one body. *Locke.*

What! *part*, for ever *part*? unkind Iſmena;
Oh! can you think, that death is half ſo dreadful,
As it would be to live without thee. *Smith.*

If it pleaſes God to reſtore me to my health, I ſhall make a third journey; if not, we muſt *part*, as all human creatures have *parted*. *Swift.*

(3.) ———— Ere I could
Give him that *parting* kiſs, which I had ſet
Betwixt two charming words, comes in my father. *Shak.*

Nuptial bow'r! by me adorn'd, from thee
How ſhall I *part*, and whither wander? *Milton.*

Upon his removal, they *parted* from him with tears in their eyes. *Swift.*

(4.) As his part is, that goeth down to the battle, ſo ſhall his part be, that tarrieth by the ſtuff; they ſhall *part* alike. *Iſaiah.*

(5.) So *parted* they; the angel up to heaven
From the thick ſhade, and Adam to his bow'r. *Milton.*

——— Thy father
Embrac'd me, *parting* for th' Etrurian land. *Dryden.*

(6.) For her ſake, I do rear up her boy;
And for her ſake, I will not *part with* him. *Shak.*

An affectionate wife, when in fear of *parting with* her beloved huſband, heartily deſired of God his life or ſociety, upon any conditions that were not ſinful. *Taylor.*

Celia, for thy ſake, I *part*
With all that grew ſo near my heart;
And that I may ſucceſsful prove,
Transform myſelf to what you love. *Waller.*

Thou marble hew'ſt, ere long to *part with* breath,
And houſes rear'ſt, unmindful of thy death. *Sandys.*

Lixiviate ſalts, though, by piercing the bodies of vegetables, they diſpoſe them to *part* readily *with* their tincture, yet ſome tinctures they do not only draw out, but likewiſe alter. *Boyle.*

The ideas of hunger and warmth are ſome of the firſt that children have, and which they ſcarce ever *part with*. *Locke.*

What a deſpicable figure muſt mock-patriots make, who venture to be hanged for the ruin of thoſe civil rights, which their anceſtors, rather than *part with*, choſe to be cut to pieces in the field of battle? *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

The good things of this world ſo delight in, as remember, that we are to *part with* them, to exchange them for more durable enjoyments. *Atterbury.*

As for riches and power, our Saviour plainly determines, that the beſt way to make them bleſſings, is to *part with* them. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

PA'RTABLE. *adj.* [from *part*.] Diviſible; ſuch as may be parted.

His hot love was *partable* among three other of his miſtreſſes. *Camden's Remains.*

PA'RTAGE. *n. ſ.* [*partage*, Fr.] Diviſion; act of ſharing or parting. A word merely French.

Men have agreed to a diſproportionate and unequal poſſeſſion of the earth, having found out a way, how a man may fairly poſſeſs more land, than he himſelf can uſe the product of, by receiving, in exchange, for the overplus, gold and ſilver: this *partage* of things, in an equality of private poſſeſſions, men have made practicable out of the bounds of ſociety, without compact, only by putting a value on gold and ſilver, and tacitly agreeing in the uſe of money. *Locke.*

To PARTA'KE. *v. n.* preterite, *I partook*: participle paſſive, *partaken*. [*part* and *take*.] 1. To have ſhare of any thing; to take ſhare with: it is commonly uſed with *of* before the thing ſhared. *Locke* uſes it with *in*. 2. To participate; to have ſomething of the property, nature, claim, or right. 3. To be admitted to; not to be excluded. 4. To combine; to unite in ſome bad deſign. A juridical ſenſe.

(1.) *Partake* and uſe my kingdom as your own,
And ſhall be yours while I command the crown. *Dryden.*

How far brutes *partake in* this faculty, is not eaſy to determine. *Locke.*

Truth and falſhood have no other trial, but reaſon and proof which they made uſe of to make themſelves knowing, and ſo muſt others too, that will *partake in* their knowledge. *Locke.*

(2.) The attorney of the dutchy of Lancaſter *partakes* partly *of* a judge, and partly of an attorney-general. *Bacon.*

(3.) You may *partake of* any thing we ſay;
We ſpeak no treaſon. *Shak. Rich.* III.

(4.) As it prevents factions and *partakings*, ſo it keeps the rule and adminiſtration of the laws uniform. *Hale.*

To PARTA'KE. *v. a.* 1. To ſhare; to have part in. 2. To admit to part; to extend participation to. Obſolete.

(1.) By and by, thy boſom ſhall *partake*
The ſecrets of my heart. *Shak.*

——— At ſeaſon fit,
Let her with thee *partake*, what thou haſt heard. *Milton.*

—— My royal father lives,
Let ev'ry one *partake* the general joy. *Dryd.*

(2.) My friend, hight Philemon, I did *partake*
Of all my love, and all my privity,
Who greatly joyous ſeemed for my ſake. *Spenſer.*

Your exultation *partake* to every one. *Shak.*

PARTA'KER. *n. ſ.* [from *partake*.] 1. A partner in poſſeſſions; a ſharer of any thing; an aſſociate with: commonly with *of* before the thing partaken. 2. Sometimes with *in* before the thing partaken: perhaps *of* is beſt before a thing, and *in* before an action. 3. Accomplice; aſſociate.

(1.) They whom earneſt lets hinder from being *partakers of* the whole, have yet, through length of divine ſervice, opportunity for acceſs unto ſome reaſonable part thereof. *Hooker.*

——— Didſt thou
Make us *partakers of* a little gain;
That now our loſs might be ten times as much. *Shak.*

With ſuch ſhe muſt return at ſetting light,
Tho' not *partaker*, witneſs of their night. *Prior.*

His bittereſt enemies were *partakers of* his kindneſs, and he ſtill continued to entreat them to accept of life from him, and, with tears, bewailed their infidelity. *Calamy.*

(2.) Wiſh me *partaker in* thy happineſs,
When thou do'ſt meet good hap. *Shak.*

If we had been in the days of our fathers, we would not have been *partakers* with them in the blood of the prophets. *Matthew*, xxiii. 30.

(3.) Thou conſentedſt, and haſt been *partaker* with adulterers. *Pſalm* l. 18.

He took upon him the perſon of the duke of York, and drew with him complices and *partakers*. *Bacon.*

PA'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from *part.*] One that parts or ſeparates.

The *parter* of the fray was night, which, with her black arms, pulled their malicious ſights one from the other. *Sidney.*

PA'RTERRE. *n. ſ.* [*parterre*, French.] A level diviſion of ground, that, for the moſt part, faces the ſouth and beſt front of an houſe, and is furniſhed with greens and flowers. *Miller.*

There are as many kinds of gardening, as of poetry; your makers of *parterres* and flower gardens are epigrammatiſts and ſonneteers. *Spectator.*

The vaſt *parterres* a thouſand hands ſhall make;
Lo! Cobham comes, and floats them with a lake. *Pope.*

PA'RTIAL. *adj.* [*partial*, French.] 1. Inclined antecedently to favour one party in a cauſe, or one ſide of the queſtion more than the other. 2. Inclined to favour without reaſon: with *to* before the part favoured. 3. Affecting only one part; ſubſiſting only in a part; not general; not univerſal; not total.

(1.) Ye have not kept my ways, but have been *partial* in the law. *Mal.* ii. 9.

Self-love will make men *partial* to themſelves and friends, and ill-nature, paſſion, and revenge will carry them too far in puniſhing others; and hence, God hath appointed governments to reſtrain the partiality and violence of men. *Locke.*

(2.) Thus kings heretofore who ſhowed themſelves *partial to* a party, had the ſervice only of the worſt part of their people. *Davenant.*

Authors are *partial to* their wit, 'tis true,
But are not criticks to their judgment too. *Pope.*

In theſe, one may be ſincerer to a reaſonable friend, than to a fond and *partial* parent. *Pope.*

(3.) If we compare theſe *partial* diſſolutions of the earth with an univerſal diſſolution, we may as eaſily conceive an univerſal deluge from an univerſal diſſolution, as a *partial* deluge from a *partial*. *Burnet's Theory.*

That which weakens religion, will at length deſtroy it; for the weakening of a thing is only a *partial* deſtruction of it. *South.*

All diſcord, harmony, not underſtood;
All *partial* evil, univerſal good. *Pope.*

PARTIA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*partialité*, French; from *partial.*] Unequal ſtate of the judgment and favour of one above the other, without juſt reaſon.

Then would the Iriſh party cry out *partiality*, and complain he is not uſed as a ſubject, he is not ſuffered to have the free benefit of the law. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Partiality is properly the underſtanding's judging according to the inclination of the will and affections, and not according to the exact truth of things, or the merits of the cauſe. *South's Sermons.*

As there is a *partiality* to opinions, which is apt to miſlead the underſtanding; ſo there is alſo a *partiality* to ſtudies, which is prejudicial to knowledge. *Locke.*

To PARTIALI'ZE. *v. a.* [*partialiſer*, French; from *partial.*] To make partial. A word, perhaps, peculiar to *Shakeſpeare*, and not unworthy of general uſe.

Such neighbour-nearneſs to our ſacred blood
Should nothing privilege him, nor *partialize*
Th' unſtooping firmneſs of my upright ſoul. *Shak.*

PA'RTIALLY. *adv.* [from *partial.*] 1. With unjuſt favour or diſlike. 2. In part; not totally.

(2.) That ſtole into a total verity, which was but *partially* true in its covert ſenſe. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The meſſage he brought, opened a clear proſpect of eternal ſalvation, which had been but obſcurely and *partially* figured in the ſhadows of the law. *Rogers.*

PARTIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *partible.*] Diviſibility; ſeparability.

PA'RTIBLE. *adj.* [from *part.*] Diviſible; ſeparable.

Make the moulds *partible*, glued or cemented together, that you may open them, when you take out the fruit. *Bacon.*

The ſame body, in one circumſtance, is more weighty, and, in another, is more *partible*. *Digby on the Soul.*

PARTI'CIPABLE. *adj.* [from *participate.*] Such as may be ſhared or partaken.

Plato, by his ideas, means only the divine eſſence with this connotation, as it is variouſly imitable or *participable* by created beings. *Norris's Miſcellanies.*

PARTI'CIPANT. *adj.* [*participant*, Fr. from *participate.*] Sharing; having ſhare or part: with *of.*

During the parliament, he publiſhed his proclamation, offering pardon to all ſuch as had taken arms, or been *participant of* any attempts againſt him; ſo as they ſubmitted themſelves. *Bacon.*

The prince ſaw he ſhould confer with one *participant of* more than monkiſh ſpeculations. *Wotton.*

If any part of my body be ſo mortified, as it becomes like a rotten branch of a tree, it putrefies, and is not *participant of* influence derived from my ſoul, becauſe it is now no longer in it to quicken it. *Hale.*

To PARTI'CIPATE. *v. n.* [*participo*, Latin; *participer*, French.] 1. To partake; to have ſhare. 2. With *of.* 3. With *in.* 4. To have part of more things than one. 5. To have part of ſomething common with another.

(1.) ——— Th' other inſtruments
Did ſee, and hear, deviſe, inſtruct, walk, feel;
And mutually *participate*. *Shak.*

(2.) An aged citizen brought forth all his proviſions, and ſaid, that as he did communicate unto them his ſtore, ſo would he *participate of* their wants. *Hayward.*

(3.) His delivery, and thy joy thereon,
In both which we, as next, *participate*. *Milton.*

(4.) Few creatures *participate of* the nature of plants and metals both. *Bacon.*

God, when heav'n and earth he did create,
Form'd man, who ſhould *of* both *participate*. *Denham.*

Thoſe bodies, which are under a light, which is extended and diſtributed equally through all, ſhould *participate of* each others colours. *Dryden.*

(5.) The ſpecies of audibles ſeem to *participate* more with local motion, like percuſſions made upon the air. *Bacon.*

To PARTI'CIPATE. *v. a.* To partake; to receive part of; to ſhare.

As Chriſt's incarnation and paſſion can be available to no man's good, which is not made partaker of Chriſt, neither can we *participate* him without his preſence. *Hooker.*

The French ſeldom atchieved any honourable acts without Scottiſh hands, who therefore are to *participate* the glory with them. *Camden's Remains.*

——— Fellowſhip,
Such as I ſeek, fit to *participate*
All rational delight; wherein the brute
Cannot be human conſort. *Milton.*

PARTICIPA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*participation*, French; from *participate.*] 1. The ſtate of ſharing ſomething in common. 2. The act or ſtate of receiving or having part of ſomething. 3. Diſtribution; diviſion into ſhares.

(1.) Civil ſociety doth more content the nature of man, than any private kind of ſolitary living; becauſe, in ſociety, this good of mutual *participation* is ſo much larger. *Hooker.*

Their ſpirits are ſo married in conjunction, with the *participation* of ſociety, that they flock together in conſent, like ſo many wild geeſe. *Shak. Henry IV.*

A joint coronation of himſelf and his queen might give any countenance of *participation* of title. *Bacon.*

(2.) All things ſeek the higheſt, and covet more or leſs the *participation* of God himſelf. *Hooker.*

Thoſe deities are ſo by *participation*, and ſubordinate to the ſupreme. *Stillingfleet.*

What an honour, that God ſhould admit us into ſuch a bleſſed *participation* of himſelf? *Atterbury.*

Convince them, that brutes have the leaſt *participation* of thought, and they retract. *Bentley.*

Your genius ſhould mount above that miſt, in which its *participation* and neighbourhood with earth long involved it. *Pope.*

(3.) It ſufficeth not, that the country hath wherewith to ſuſtain even more than to live upon it, if means be wanting whereby to drive convenient *participation* of the general ſtore into a great number of well-deſervers. *Raleigh.*

Partici'pial. *adj.* [*participialis*, Lat.] Having the nature of a participle.

Partici'pially. *adv.* [from *participle.*] In the ſenſe or manner of a participle.

PA'RTICIPLE. *n. ſ.* [*participium*, Latin.] 1. A word partaking at once the qualities of a noun and verb. 2. Any thing that participates of different things. Not uſed.

(1.) A *participle* is a particular ſort of adjective, formed from a verb, and together with its ſignification of action, paſſion, or ſome other manner of exiſtence, ſignifying the time thereof. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

(2.) The *participles* or confiners between plants and living creatures, are ſuch as are fixed, though they have a motion in their parts: ſuch as, oyſters and cockles. *Bacon.*

Pa'rticle. *n. ſ.* [*particule*, French; *particula*, Latin.] 1. Any ſmall portion of a greater ſubſtance. 2. A word unvaried by inflexion.

(1.) From any of the other unreaſonable demands, the houſes had not given their commiſſioners authority in the leaſt *particle* to recede. *Clarendon.*

There is not one grain in the univerſe, either too much or too little, nothing to be added, nothing to be ſpared: nor ſo much as any one *particle* of it, that mankind may not be either the better or the worſe for, according as 'tis applied. *L'Eſtra.*

— With *particles* of heav'nly fire,
The God of nature did his ſoul inſpire. *Dryd.*

——— Curious wits,
With rapture, with aſtoniſhment reflect,
On the ſmall ſize of atoms, which unite
To make the ſmalleſt *particle* of light. *Blackmore.*

It is not impoſſible, but that microſcopes may at length, be improved to the diſcovery of the *particles* of bodies, on which their colours depend. *Newton's Opticks.*

Bleſt with more *particles* of heav'nly flame. *Granville.*

(2.) 'Till Arianiſm had made it a matter of ſharpneſs and ſubtilty of wit to be a ſound believing chriſtian, men were not curious what ſyllables or *particles* of ſpeech they uſed. *Hooker.*

The Latin varies the ſignification of verbs and nouns, not as the modern languages, by *particles* prefixed, but by changing the laſt ſyllables. *Locke on Education.*

Particles are the words, whereby the mind ſignifies what connection it gives to the ſeveral affirmations and negations, that it unites in one continued reaſoning or narration. *Locke.*

In the Hebrew tongue, there is a *particle*, conſiſting but of one ſingle letter, of which there are reckoned up above fifty ſeveral ſignifications. *Locke.*

Parti'cular. *adj.* [*particulier*, French.] 1. Relating to ſingle perſons; not general. 2. Individual; one diſtinct from others. 3. Noting properties or things peculiar. 4. Attentive to things ſingle and diſtinct. 5. Single; not general; one among many. 6. Odd; having ſomething that eminently diſtinguiſhes him from others. This is commonly uſed in a ſenſe of contempt.

(1.) He, as well with general orations, as *particular* dealing with men of moſt credit, made them ſee how neceſſary it was. *Sidney.*

As well for *particular* application to ſpecial occaſions, as alſo in other manifold reſpects, infinite treaſures of wiſdom are abundantly to be found in the holy ſcripture. *Hooker.*

(2.) Whereſoever one plant draweth ſuch a *particular* juice out of the earth, as it qualifieth the earth, ſo as that juice, which remaineth, is fit for the other plant; there the neighbourhood doth good. *Bacon.*

This is true of actions conſidered in their general nature or kind, but not conſidered in their *particular* individual inſtances. *South.*

Artiſts, who propoſe only the imitation of ſuch a *particular* perſon, without election of ideas, have often been reproached for that omiſſion. *Dryden.*

(3.) Of this prince there is little *particular* memory; only that he was very ſtudious and learned. *Bacon.*

(4.) I have been *particular* in examining the reaſon of children's inheriting the property of their fathers, becauſe it will give us farther light in the inheritance of power. *Locke.*

(5.) Rather performing his general commandment, which had ever been, to embrace virtue, than any new *particular*, ſprung out of paſſion, and contrary to the former. *Sidney.*

Parti'cular. *n. ſ.* 1. A ſingle inſtance; a ſingle point. 2. Individual; private perſon. 3. Private intereſt. 4. Private character; ſingle ſelf; ſtate of an individual. 5. A minute detail of things ſingly enumerated. 6. *In particular.* Peculiarly; diſtinctly.

(1.) I muſt reſerve ſome *particulars*, which it is not lawful for me to reveal? *Bacon.*

Thoſe notions are univerſal, and what is univerſal muſt needs proceed from ſome univerſal conſtant principle; the ſame in all *particulars*, which can be nothing elſe but human nature. *South.*

Having the idea of an elephant or an angle in my mind, the firſt and natural enquiry is, whether ſuch a thing does exiſt? and this knowledge is only of *particulars*. *Locke.*

The maſter could hardly ſit on his horſe for laughing, all the while he was giving me the *particulars* of this ſtory. *Addiſon.*

Veſpaſian he reſembled in many *particulars*. *Swift.*

(2.) It is the greateſt intereſt of *particulars*, to advance the good of the community. *L'Eſtrange.*

(3.) Our wiſdom muſt be ſuch, as doth not propoſe to itſelf τὸ ἴδιον our own *particular*, the partial and immoderate deſire whereof poiſoneth whereſoever it taketh place; but the ſcope and mark, which we are to aim at, is the publick and common good. *Hooker.*

They apply their minds even with hearty affection and zeal, at the leaſt, unto thoſe branches of publick prayer, wherein their own *particular* is moved. *Hooker.*

——— His general lov'd him
In a moſt dear *particular*. *Shak.*

We are likewiſe to give thanks for temporal bleſſings, whether ſuch as concern the publick, as the proſperity of the church, or nation, and all remarkable deliverances afforded to either; or elſe ſuch as concern our *particular*. *Duty of Man.*

(4.) For his *particular*, I'll receive him gladly;
But not one follower. *Shak. King Lear.*

(5.) The reader has a *particular* of the books, wherein this law was written. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

(6.) Invention is called a muſe, authors aſcribe to each of them *in particular*, the ſciences which they have invented. *Dryden.*

And if we will take them, as they were directed, *in particular* to her, or in her, as their repreſentative, to all other women, they will, at moſt, concern the female ſex only, and import no more but that ſubjection, they ſhould ordinarily be in, to their huſbands. *Locke.*

This *in particular* happens to the lungs. *Blackmore.*

Particula'rity. *n. ſ.* [*particularité*, Fr. from *particular.*] 1. Diſtinct notice or enumeration. 2. Singleneſs; individuality; ſingle act; ſingle caſe. 3. Petty account; private incident. 4. Something belonging to ſingle perſons. 5. Something peculiar.

(1.) So did the boldneſs of their affirmation accompany the greatneſs of what they did affirm, even deſcending to *particularities*, what kingdoms he ſhould overcome. *Sidney.*

(2.) Knowledge imprinted in the minds of all men, whereby both general principles for directing of human actions are comprehended, and concluſions derived from them, upon which concluſions groweth, in *particularity*, the choice of good and evil. *Hooker.*

(3.) To ſee the titles that were moſt agreeable to ſuch an emperor, the flatteries that he lay moſt open to, with the like *particularities* only to be met with on medals, are certainly not a little pleaſing. *Addiſon.*

(4.) Let the general trumpet blow his blaſt,
Particularities and petty ſounds
To ceaſe. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

(5.) I ſaw an old heathen alter, with this *particularity*, that it was hollowed like a diſh at one end; but not the end on which the ſacrifice was laid. *Addiſon on Italy.*

He applied himſelf to the coquette's heart; there occurred many *particularities* in this diſſection. *Addiſon.*

To **PARTI'CULARIZE.** *v. a.* [*particulariſer*, Fr. from *particular*.] To mention diſtinctly; to detail; to ſhew minutely.

The leanneſs that afflicts us, is an inventory to *particularize* their abundance. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

He not only boaſts of his parentage as an Iſraelite, but *particularizes* his deſcent from Benjamin. *Atterbury.*

PARTI'CULARLY. *adv.* [from *particular*.] 1. Diſtinctly; ſingly; not univerſally. 2. In an extraordinary degree.

(1.) Providence, that univerſally caſts its eye over all the creation, is yet pleaſed more *particularly* to faſten it upon ſome. *South's Sermons.*

(2.) This exact propriety of Virgil, I *particularly* regarded as a great part of his character. *Dryden.*

With the flower and the leaf I was ſo *particularly* pleaſed, both for the invention and the moral, that I commend it to the reader. *Dryden.*

To **PARTI'CULATE.** *v. a.* [from *particular*.] To make mention ſingly. Obſolete.

I may not *particulate* of Alexander Hales, the irrefragable doctor. *Camden's Remains.*

PA'RTISAN. *n. ſ.* [*pertuiſane*, French.] 1. A kind of pike or halberd. 2. [From *parti*, French.] An adherent to a faction. 3. The commander of a party detached from the main body upon ſome ſudden excurſion. 4. A commander's leading ſtaff. *Ainſw.*

(1.) ——— Let us
Find out the prettieſt dazied plot we can,
And make him with our pikes and *partiſans*
A grave. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*
Shall I ſtrike at it with my *partiſan*. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

(2.) Some of theſe *partiſans* concluded, the government had hired men to be bound and pinnioned. *Addiſon.*

I would be glad any *partiſan* would help me to a tolerable reaſon, that, becauſe Clodius and Curio agree with me in a few ſingular notions, I muſt blindly follow them in all. *Swift.*

PARTI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*partition*, Fr. *partitio*, Latin.] 1. The act of dividing; a ſtate of being divided. 2. Diviſion; ſeparation; diſtinction. 3. Part divided from the reſt; ſeparate part. 4. That by which different parts are ſeparated. 5. Part where ſeparation is made.

(1.) ——— We grew together,
Like to a double cherry, ſeeming parted,
But yet an union in *partition*. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) We have, in this reſpect, our churches divided by certain *partition*, although not ſo many in number as theirs. *Hooker.*

——— Can we not
Partition make with ſpectacles ſo precious
'Twixt fair and foul. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*
We ſhall be winnow'd with ſo rough a wind,
That ev'n our corn ſhall ſeem as light as chaff,
And good from bad find no *partition*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The day, month and year, meaſured by them, are uſed as ſtandard meaſures, as likely others arbitrarily deduced from them by *partition* or collection. *Holder on Time.*

(3.) Lodg'd in a ſmall *partition*; and the reſt
Ordain'd for uſes to his Lord beſt known. *Milton.*

(4.) It doth not follow, that God, without reſpect, doth teach us to erect between us and them a *partition* wall of difference, in ſuch things indifferent as have been diſputed of. *Hooker.*

Make *partitions* of wood in a hogſhead, with holes in them, and mark the difference of their ſound from that of an hogſhead without ſuch *partitions*. *Bacon.*

——— *Partition* firm and ſure,
The waters underneath from thoſe above
Dividing. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Encloſures our factions have made in the church, become a great *partition* wall to keep others out of it. *Decay of Piety.*

At one end of it, is a great *partition*, deſigned for an opera. *Addiſon.*

The *partition* between good and evil is broken down; where one ſin has entered, legions will force their way. *Rogers.*

(5.) The mound was newly made, no ſight could paſs
Betwixt the nice *partitions* of the graſs,
The well-united ſods ſo cloſely lay. *Dryden.*

To **PARTI'TION.** *v. a.* To divide into diſtinct parts.

Theſe ſides are uniform without, though ſeverally *partitioned* within. *Bacon.*

PA'RTLET. *n. ſ.* A name given to a hen; the original ſignification being a ruff band, or covering for the neck. *Hanmer.*

Thou dotard, thou art woman tir'd; unrooſted
By thy dame *partlet* here. *Shakeſp.*
Tir'd with pinn'd ruffs, and fans, and *partlet* ſtrips. *Hall.*
Dame *partlet* was the ſovereign of his heart;
He feather'd her. *Dryden's Fables.*

PA'RTLY. *adv.* [from *part*.] In ſome meaſure; in ſome degree; in part.

That part, which, ſince the coming of Chriſt, *partly* hath embraced, and *partly* ſhall hereafter embrace the chriſtian religion, we term, as by a more proper name, the church of Chriſt. *Hooker.*

They thought it reaſonable to do all poſſible honour to their memories; *partly* that others might be encouraged to the ſame patience and fortitude, and *partly* that virtue, even in this world, might not loſe its reward. *Nelſon.*

The inhabitants of Naples have been always very notorious for leading a life of lazineſs and pleaſure, which I take to ariſe out of the wonderful plenty of their country, that does not make labour ſo neceſſary to them, and *partly* out of the temper of their climate, that relaxes the fibres of their bodies, and diſpoſes the people to ſuch an idle indolent humour. *Addiſon on Italy.*

PA'RTNER. *n. ſ.* [from *part*.] 1. Partaker; ſharer; one who has part in any thing; aſſociate. 2. One who dances with another.

(1.) ——— My noble *partner*;
You greet with preſent grace. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Thoſe of the race of Sem were no *partners* in the unbelieving work of the tower. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

——— To undergo
Myſelf the total crime; or to accuſe
My other ſelf, the *partner* of my life. *Milton.*

Sapor, king of Perſia, had an heaven of glaſs, which ſitting in his eſtate, he trod upon, calling himſelf brother to the ſun and moon, and *partner* with the ſtars. *Peacham.*

The ſoul continues in her action, till her *partner* is again qualified to bear her company. *Addiſon.*

(2.) Lead in your ladies every one; ſweet *partner*,
I muſt not yet forſake you. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

To **PA'RTNER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To join; to aſſociate with a partner.

——— A lady who
So fair, and faſten'd to an empery,
Would make the great'ſt king double to be *partner'd*
With tomboys, hired with ſelf-exhibition,
Which your own coffers yield. *Shakeſp.*

PA'RTNERSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *partner*.] 1. Joint intereſt or property. 2. The union of two or more in the ſame trade.

(1.) —— He does poſſeſſion keep,
And is too wiſe to hazard *partnerſhip*. *Dryden.*

(2.) 'Tis a neceſſary rule in alliances, *partnerſhips* and all manner of civil dealings, to have a ſtrict regard to the diſpoſition of thoſe we have to do withal. *L'Eſtrange.*

Pa'rtook. Preterite of *partake*.

Pa'rtridge. *n. ſ.* [*perdrix*, Fr. *pertris*, Welſh; *perdix*, Lat.] A bird of game.

The king is come out to ſeek a flea, as when one doth hunt a *partridge* in the mountains. 1 *Sam.* xxvi. 20.

Partu'rient. *adj.* [*parturiens*, Lat.] About to bring forth.

Parturi'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *parturio*, Latin.] The ſtate of being about to bring forth.

Conformation of parts is required, not only unto the previous conditions of birth, but, alſo unto the *parturition* or very birth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Pa'rty. *n. ſ.* [*partié*, French.] 1. A number of perſons confederated by ſimilarity of deſigns or opinions in oppoſition to others; a faction. 2. One of two litigants. 3. One concerned in any affair. 4. Side; perſons engaged againſt each other. 5. Cauſe; ſide. 6. A ſelect aſſembly. 7. Particular perſon; a perſon diſtinct from, or oppoſed to, another. 8. A detachment of ſoldiers: as, he commanded the *party* ſent thither.

(1.) When any of theſe combatants ſtrips his terms of ambiguity, I ſhall think him a champion for truth, and not the ſlave of vain glory or a *party*. *Locke.*

This account of *party* patches will appear improbable to thoſe, who live at a diſtance from the faſhionable world. *Addiſon.*

Party writers are ſo ſenſible of the ſecret virtue of an *innuendo*, that they never mention the q—n at length. *Spectat.*

This *party* rage in women only ſerves to aggravate animoſities that reign among them. *Addiſon.*

As he never leads the converſation into the violence and rage of *party* diſputes, I liſtened to him with pleaſure. *Tatler.*

Diviſion between thoſe of the ſame *party*, expoſes them to their enemies. *Pope.*

The moſt violent *party* men are ſuch, as, in the conduct of their lives, have diſcovered leaſt ſenſe of religion or morality. *Swift.*

(2.) When you are hearing a matter between *party* and *party*, if pinched with the cholick, you make faces like mummers, and diſmiſs the controverſy more entangled by your hearing: all the peace you make in their cauſe, is calling both *parties* knaves. *Shakeſp.*

The cauſe of both *parties* ſhall come before the judges. *Exodus*, xxii. 9.

If a biſhop be a *party* to a ſuit, and excommunicates his adverſary; ſuch excommunication ſhall not bar his adverſary from action. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

(3.) The child was priſoner to the womb, and is
Free'd and enfranchis'd; not a *party* to
The anger of the king, nor guilty of
The treſpaſs of the queen. *Shakeſp.*
—— I do ſuſpect this traſh
To be a *party* in this injury. *Shakeſp.*

(4.) Our foes compell'd by need, have peace embrac'd:
The peace, both *parties* want, is like to laſt. *Dryden.*

(5.) Ægle came in, to make their *party* good. *Dryden.*

(6.) Let me extol a cat, on oyſters fed,
I'll have a *party* at the Bedford-head. *Pope.*

If the clergy would a little ſtudy the arts of converſation, they might be welcome at every *party*, where there was the leaſt regard for politeneſs or good ſenſe. *Swift.*

(7.) As ſhe paced on, ſhe was ſtopped with a number of trees, ſo thickly placed together, that ſhe was afraid ſhe ſhould, with ruſhing through, ſtop the ſpeech of the lamentable *party*, which ſhe was ſo deſirous to underſtand. *Sidney.*

The miniſter of juſtice may, for publick example, virtuouſly will the execution of that *party*, whoſe pardon another, for conſanguinity's ſake, as virtuouſly may deſire. *Hooker.*

If the jury found, that the *party* ſlain was of Engliſh race, it had been adjudged felony. *Davies on Ireland.*

How ſhall this be compaſt? canſt thou bring me to the *party?* *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

The ſmoke received into the noſtrils, cauſes the *party* to lie as if he were drunk. *Abbot's Deſcript. of the World.*

The imagination of the *party* to be cured, is not needful to concur; for it may be done without the knowledge of the *party* wounded. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

He that confeſſes his ſin, and prays for pardon, hath puniſhed his fault: and then there is nothing left to be done by the offended *party*, but to return to charity. *Taylor.*

Though there is a real difference between one man and another, yet the *party*, who has the advantage uſually magnifies the inequality. *Collier on Pride.*

Party-co'loured. *adj.* [*party* and *coloured*.] Having diverſity of colours.

—— The fulſome ewes,
Then conceiving, did, in yeaning time,
Fall *party-colour'd* lambs. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

The leopard was valuing himſelf upon the luſtre of his *party-coloured* ſkin. *L'Eſtrange.*

—— From one father both,
Both girt with gold, and clad in *party-colour'd* cloth. *Dryden.*

Conſtrain'd him in a bird, and made him fly
With *party-colour'd* plumes a chattering pie. *Dryden.*

I looked with as much pleaſure upon the little *party-coloured* aſſembly, as upon a bed of tulips. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

Nor is it hard to beautify each month
With files of *party-colour'd* fruits. *Philips.*

Four knaves in garb ſuccinct, a truſty band,
And *party-coloured* troops, a ſhining train,
Draw forth to combat on the velvet plain. *Pope.*

Party-ju'ry. *n. ſ.* [In law.] A jury in ſome trials half foreigners and half natives.

Pa'rty-man. *n. ſ.* [*party* and *man*.] A factious perſon; an abettor of a party.

Pa'rty-wall. *n. ſ.* [*party* and *wall*.] Wall that ſeparates one houſe from the next.

'Tis an ill cuſtom among bricklayers to work up a whole ſtory of the *party-walls*, before they work up the fronts. *Moxon.*

PA'RVIS. *n. ſ.* [Fr.] A church or church porch: applied to the mootings or law-diſputes among young ſtudents in the inns of courts, and alſo to that diſputation at Oxford, called *diſputatio in parvis*. *Bailey.*

Pa'rvitude. *n. ſ.* [from *parvus*, Latin.] Littleneſs; minuteneſs. Not uſed.

The little ones of *parvitude* cannot reach to the ſame floor with them. *Glanville.*

Pa'rvity. *n. ſ.* [from *parvus*, Lat.] Littleneſs; minuteneſs. Not uſed.

What are theſe for fineneſs and *parvity*, to thoſe minute animalcula diſcovered in pepper water. *Ray.*

PAS. *n. ſ.* [French.] Precedence; right of going foremoſt.

In her poor circumſtances, ſhe ſtill preſerv'd the mien of a gentlewoman; when ſhe came into any full aſſembly, ſhe would not yield the *pas* to the beſt of them. *Arbuthnot.*

Pa'schal. *adj.* [*paſcal*, French; *paſchalis*, Latin.] 1. Relating to the paſſover. 2. Relating to Eaſter.

Pash. *n. ſ.* [*paz*, Spaniſh, a kiſs.] A face. *Hanmer.*

Thou want'ſt a rough *paſh*, and the ſhoots that I have,
To be full like me. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

To **Pash.** *v. a.* [*perſſen*, Dutch.] To ſtrike; to cruſh.

—— With my armed fiſt
I'll *paſh* him o'er the face. *Shakeſp.*

Thy cunning engines have with labour rais'd
My heavy hanger, like a mighty weight,
To fall and *paſh* thee dead. *Dryden.*

Pasque-flower. *n. ſ.* [*pulſatilla*, Latin.] A flower. *Miller.*

Pa'squil.
Pa'squin.
Pasquina'de. } *n. ſ.* [from *paſquino*, a ſtatue at Rome, to which they affix any lampoon or paper of ſatirical obſervation.] A lampoon.

He never valued any *paſquils* that were dropped up and down, to think them worthy of his revenge. *Howel.*

The *paſquils*, lampoons, and libels, we meet with now-a-days, are a ſort of playing with the four and twenty letters, without ſenſe, truth, or wit. *Tatler.*

To **Pass.** *v. n.* [*paſſer*, French; *paſſus*, a ſtep, Latin.] 1. To go; to move from one place to another; to be progreſſive. Commonly with ſome particle. 2. To go; to make way. 3. To make a change from one thing to another. 4. To vaniſh; to be loſt. 5. To be ſpent; to go away progreſſively. 6. To be at an end; to be over. 7. To die; to paſs from the preſent life to another ſtate. 8. To be changed by regular gradation. 9. To go beyond bounds. Obſolete. 10. To be in any ſtate. 11. To be enacted. 12. To be effected; to exiſt. Unleſs this may be thought a noun with the articles ſuppreſſed, and be explained thus: it came to the *paſs* that. 13. To gain reception; to become current: as, this money will not *paſs*. 14. To be practiſed artfully or ſucceſsfully. 15. To be regarded as good or ill. 16. To occur; to be tranſacted. 17. To be done. 18. To heed; to regard. Not in uſe. 19. To determine finally; to judge capitally. 20. To be ſupremely excellent. 21. To thruſt; to make a puſh in fencing. 22. To omit. 23. To go through the alimentary duct. 24. To be in a tolerable ſtate. 25. *To* Pass *away*. To be loſt; to glide off. 26. *To* Pass *away*. To vaniſh.

(1.) Tell him his long trouble is *paſſing*
Out of this world. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

If I have found favour in thy ſight, *paſs* not *away* from thy ſervant. *Geneſis.*

While my glory *paſſeth by*, I will put thee in a clift of the rock, and will cover thee, while I *paſs by*. *Exodus*, xxxiii. 22.

Thus will I cut off him that *paſſeth out*, and him that returneth. *Ezekiel*, xxxv. 7.

This heap and this pillar be witneſs, that I will not *paſs over* to thee, and that thou ſhall not *paſs over* it and this pillar unto me for harm. *Geneſis*, xxxi. 52.

An idea of motion not *paſſing on*, is not better than idea of motion at reſt. *Locke.*

Heedleſs of thoſe cares, with anguiſh ſtung,
He felt their fleeces as they *paſs'd along*. *Pope.*

If the cauſe be viſible, we ſtop at the inſtrument, and ſeldom *paſs on* to him that directed it. *Wake's Prep. for Death.*

(2.) Her face, her hands were torn
With *paſſing* through the brakes. *Dryden.*

(3.) Others diſſatisfied with what they have, and not truſting to thoſe innocent ways of getting more, fall to others, and *paſs* from juſt to unjuſt. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

(4.) Truſt not too much to that enchanting face:
Beauty's a charm, but ſoon the charm will *paſs*. *Dryden.*

(5.) The time, when the thing exiſted, is the idea of that ſpace of duration, which *paſſed* between ſome fixed period and the being of that thing. *Locke.*

We ſee, that one who fixes his thoughts very intently on one thing, ſo as to take but little notice of the ſucceſſion of ideas that *paſs* in his mind, whilſt he is taken up with that earneſt contemplation, lets ſlip out of his account a good part of that duration, and thinks that time ſhorter than it is. *Locke.*

(6.) ———Their officious haſte,
Who would before have born him to the ſky,
Like eager Romans, ere all rites were *paſt*,
Did let too ſoon the ſacred eagle fly. *Dryden.*

(7.) The pangs of death do make him grin;
Diſturb him not, let him *paſs* peaceably. *Shakeſp.*

(8.) Inflammations are tranſlated from other parts to the lungs; a pleuriſy eaſily *paſſeth* into a peripneumony. *Arbuthnot.*

(9.) Why this *paſſes*, Mr. Ford:—you are not to go looſe any longer, you muſt be pinnioned. *Shakeſp.*

(10.) I will cauſe you to *paſs* under the rod, and I will bring you into the bond of the covenant. *Ezekiel*, xx. 37.

(11.) Many of the nobility ſpoke in parliament againſt thoſe things, which were moſt grateful to his majeſty, and which ſtill *paſſed*, notwithſtanding their contradiction. *Clarendon.*

Neither of theſe bills have yet *paſſed* the houſe of commons, and ſome think they may be rejected. *Swift.*

(12.) I have heard it enquired, how it might be brought to *paſs* that the church ſhould every where have able preachers to inſtruct the people. *Hooker.*

When the caſe required diſſimulation, if they uſed it, it came to *paſs* that the former opinion of their good faith made them almoſt inviſible. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

(13.) That trick, ſaid ſhe, will not *paſs* twice. *Hudibras.*

Though frauds may *paſs* upon men, they are as open as the light to him that ſearches the heart. *L'Eſtrange.*

Their excellencies will not *paſs* for ſuch in the opinion of the learned, but only as things which have leſs of error in them. *Dryden.*

Falſe eloquence *paſſeth* only where true is not underſtood, and no body will commend bad writers, that is acquainted with good. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

The groſſeſt ſuppoſitions *paſs* upon them, that the wild Iriſh were taken in toyls; but that, in ſome time, they would grow tame. *Swift.*

(14.) This practice hath moſt ſhrewdly *paſt* upon thee;
But when we know the grounds and authors of it,
Thou ſhalt be both the plaintiff and the judge. *Shakeſp.*

(15.) He rejected the authority of councils, and ſo do all the reformed; ſo that this won't *paſs* for a fault in him, 'till 'tis proved one in us. *Atterbury.*

(16.) If we would judge of the nature of ſpirits, we muſt have recourſe to our own conſciouſneſs of what *paſſes* within our own mind. *Watts's Logick.*

(17.) Zeal may be let looſe in matters of direct duty, as in prayers, provided that no indirect act *paſs* upon them to defile them. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

(18.) As for theſe ſilken-coated ſlaves, I *paſs* not;
It is to you, good people, that I ſpeak,
O'er whom, in time to come, I hope to reign. *Shakeſp.*

(19.) Though well we may not *paſs* upon his life,
Without the form of juſtice: yet our pow'r
Shall do a court'ſy to our wrath. *Shakeſp.*

(20.) Sir Hudibras's *paſſing* worth,
The manner how he ſallied forth. *Underwood.*

(21.) To ſee thee fight, to ſee thee *paſs* thy puncto. *Shakeſp.*

——— Both advance
Againſt each other, and with ſword and lance
They laſh, they foin, they *paſs*, they ſtrive to bore
Their corſlets. *Dryden.*

(22.) Full piteous ſeems young Alma's caſe,
As in a luckleſs gameſter's place,
She would not play, yet muſt not *paſs*. *Prior.*

(23.) Subſtances hard cannot be diſſolved, but they will *paſs*; but ſuch, whoſe tenacity exceeds the powers of digeſtion, will neither *paſs*, nor be converted into aliment. *Arbuthnot.*

(24.) A middling ſort of man was left well enough to *paſs* by his father, but could never think he had enough, ſo long as any had more. *L'Eſtrange.*

(25.) Defining the ſoul to be a ſubſtance that always thinks, can ſerve but to make many men ſuſpect, that they have no ſouls at all, ſince they find a good part of their lives *paſs away* without thinking. *Locke.*

To **Pass.** *v. a.* 1. To go beyond. 2. To go through: as, the horſe *paſſed* the river. 3. To ſpend; to live through. 4. To impart to any thing the power of moving. 5. To carry haſtily. 6. To transfer to another proprietor. 7. To ſtrain; to percolate. 8. To vent; to pronounce. 9. To utter ceremoniouſly. 10. To utter ſolemnly; or judicially. 11. To tranſmit; to procure to go. 12. To put an end to. 13. To ſurpaſs; to excel. 14. To omit;

to neglect; whether to do or to mention. 15. To tranſcend; to tranſgreſs. 16. To admit; to allow. 17. To enact a law. 18. To impoſe fraudulently. 19. To practice artfully; to make ſucceed. 20. To ſend from one place to another: as, *paſs* that beggar to his own pariſh. 21. *To* Pass *away*. To ſpend; to waſte. 22. *To* Pass *by*. To excuſe; to forgive. 23. *To* Pass *by*. To neglect; to diſregard. 24. *To* Pass *over*. To omit; to let go unregarded.

(1.) As it is advantageable to a phyſician to be called to the cure of a declining diſeaſe; ſo it is for a commander to ſuppreſs a ſedition, which has *paſſed* the height: for in both the noxious humour doth firſt weaken, and afterwards waſte to nothing. *Hayward.*

(3.) Were I not aſſured he was removed to advantage, I ſhould *paſs* my time extremely ill without him. *Collier.*

You know in what deluding joys we *paſs*
The night that was by heav'n decreed our laſt. *Dryden.*

We have examples of ſuch, as *paſs* moſt of their nights without dreaming. *Locke.*

The people, free from cares ſerene and gay,
Paſs all their mild untroubled hours away. *Addiſon.*

In the midſt of the ſervice, a lady, who had *paſſed* the winter at London with her huſband, entered the congregation. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

(4.) Dr. Thurſton thinks the principal uſe of inſpiration to be, to move, or *paſs* the blood, from the right to the left ventricle of the heart. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

(5.) I had only time to *paſs* my eye over the medals, which are in great number. *Addiſon on Italy.*

(6.) He that will *paſs* his land,
As I have mine, may ſet his hand
And heart unto this deed, when he hath read;
And make the purchaſe ſpread. *Herbert.*

(7.) They ſpeak of ſevering wine from water, *paſſing* it through ivy wood. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

(8.) How many thouſands take upon them to *paſs* their cenſures on the perſonal actions of others, and pronounce boldly on the affairs of the publick. *Watts.*

They will commend the work in general, but *paſs* ſo many ſly remarks upon it afterwards, as ſhall deſtroy all their cold praiſes. *Watts on the Mind.*

(9.) Many of the lords and ſome of the commons *paſſed* ſome compliments to the two lords. *Clarendon.*

(10.) All this makes it more prudent, rational and pious to ſearch our own ways, than to *paſs* ſentence on other men. *Hammond.*

He *paſt* his promiſe, and was as good as his word. *L'Eſtrange.*

(11.) Waller *paſſed* over five thouſand horſe and foot by Newbridge. *Clarendon.*

(12.) ——— This night
We'll *paſs* the buſineſs privately and well. *Shakeſp.*

(13.) She more ſweet than any bird on bough
Would oftentimes amongſt them bear a part,
And ſtrive to *paſs*, as ſhe could well enough,
Their native muſick by her ſkilful art. *Spenſer.*

Whom do'ſt thou *paſs* in beauty. *Ezekiel*, xxxii. 19.

Martial, thou gav'ſt far nobler epigrams
To thy Domitian, than I can my James;
But in my royal ſubject I *paſs* thee,
Thou flattered'ſt thine, mine cannot flatter'd be. *Ben. Johnſon.*

The anceſtor and all his heirs,
Though they in number *paſs* the ſtars of heav'n,
Are ſtill but one. *Davies.*

(14.) If you fondly *paſs* our proffer'd offer,
'Tis not the rounder of your old fac'd walls
Can hide you. *Shakeſp. King John.*

Let me o'erleap that cuſtom; for I cannot
Put on the gown, ſtand naked, and entreat them;
Pleaſe you that I may *paſs* this doing. *Shakeſp.*

I *paſs* the wars, that ſpotted linxes make
With their fierce rivals. *Dryden.*

I *paſs* their warlike pomp, their proud array. *Dryden.*

(15.) They did *paſs* thoſe bounds, and did return ſince that time. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

(16.) The money of every one that *paſſeth* the account, let the prieſts take. *2 Kings*, xii. 4.

I'll *paſs* them all upon account,
As if your nat'ral ſelf had don't. *Hudibras.*

(17.) How does that man know, but the decree may be already *paſſed* againſt him, and his allowance of mercy ſpent. *South.*

Among the laws that *paſs'd*, it was decreed,
That conquer'd Thebes from bondage ſhould be freed. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

Could the ſame parliament which addreſſed with ſo much zeal and earneſtneſs againſt this evil, *paſs* it into a law. *Swift.*

His majeſty's miniſters propoſed the good of the nation, when they adviſed the *paſſing* this patent. *Swift.*

(18.) Th' indulgent mother did her care employ,
And *paſs'd* it on her huſband for a boy. *Dryden.*

(19.) Time lays frauds, and after that diſcovery there is no *paſſing* the ſame trick upon the mice. *L'Eſtrange.*

(21.) The father waketh for the daughter, leſt ſhe *paſs away* the flower of her age. *Eccluſ.* xlii. 9.

(22.) However God may *paſs by* ſingle ſinners in this world; yet when a nation combines againſt him, the wicked ſhall not go unpuniſhed. *Tillotſon.*

(23.) How far ought this enterprize to wait upon theſe other matters, to be mingled with them, or to *paſs by* them, and give law to them, as inferior unto itſelf? *Bacon.*

It conduces much to our content, if we *paſs by* thoſe things which happen to our trouble, and conſider that which is proſperous; that, by the repreſentation of the better, the worſe may be blotted out. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Certain paſſages of ſcripture we cannot, without injury to truth, *paſs by* here in ſilence. *Burnet's Theory.*

(24.) Better to *paſs* him o'er, than to relate
The cauſe I have your mighty ſire to hate. *Dryden.*

It does not belong to this place to have that point debated, nor will it hinder our purſuit to *paſs* it *over* in ſilence. *Watts.*

The poet *paſſes* it *over* as haſtily as he can, as if he were afraid of ſtaying in the cave. *Dryden.*

The queen aſked him, who he was; but he *paſſes over* this without any reply, and reſerves the greateſt part of his ſtory to a time of more leiſure. *Broome.*

Pass. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. A narrow entrance; an avenue. 2. Paſſage; road. 3. A permiſſion to go or come any where. 4. An order by which vagrants or impotent perſons are ſent to their place of abode. 5. Puſh; thruſt in fencing. 6. State; condition.

(1.) —— The ſtraight *paſs* was damm'd
With dead men. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

It would be eaſy to defend the *paſſes* into the whole country, that the king's army ſhould never be able to enter. *Clarendon.*

Truth is a ſtrong hold, fortified by God and nature, and diligence is properly the underſtanding's laying ſiege to it; ſo that it muſt be perpetually obſerving all the avenues and *paſſes* to it, and accordingly making its approaches. *South.*

(2.) The Tyrians had no *paſs* to the Red Sea, but through the territory of Solomon, and by his ſufferance. *Raleigh.*

—— Pity tempts the *paſs*;
But the tough metal of my heart reſiſts. *Dryden.*

(3.) They ſhall protect all that come in, and ſend them to the lord deputy, with their ſafe conduct or *paſs*, to be at his diſpoſition. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

—— We bid this be done,
When evil deeds have their permiſſive *paſs*,
And not the puniſhment. *Shakeſp.*

—— Give quiet *paſs*
Through your dominions for this enterprize. *Shakeſp.*

My friends remembered me of home; and ſaid,
If ever fate would ſigne my *paſſe*; delaid
It ſhould be now no more. *Chapman.*

A gentleman had a *paſs* to go beyond the ſeas. *Clarendon.*

(5.) 'Tis dangerous when the baſer nature comes

Between the *paſs* and fell incenſed points
Of mighty oppoſites. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

The king hath laid, that in a dozen *paſſes* between you and him, he ſhall not exceed you three hits. *Shakeſp.*

With ſeeming innocence the crowd beguil'd;
But made the deſperate *paſſes*, when he ſmil'd. *Dryden.*

(6.) To what a *paſs* are our minds brought, that, from the right line of virtue, are wryed to theſe crooked ſhifts. *Sidney.*

After King Henry united the roſes, they laboured to reduce both Engliſh and Iriſh, which work, to what *paſs* and perfection it was brought, in queen Elizabeth's reign, hath been declared. *Davies's State of Ireland.*

—— In my feare of hoſpitable Jove,
Thou did'ſt to this *paſſe*, my affections move. *Chapman.*

I could ſee plate, hangings and paintings about my houſe till you had the ordering of me, but I am now brought to ſuch *paſs*, that I can ſee nothing at all. *L'Eſtrange.*

Matters have been brought to this *paſs*, that if one among a man's ſons had any blemiſh, he laid him aſide for the miniſtry, and ſuch an one was preſently approved. *South.*

PA'SSABLE. *adj.* [*paſſible*, Fr. from *paſs*.] 1. Poſſible to be paſſed or travelled through or over. 2. Supportable; tolerable; allowable. 3. Capable of admiſſion or reception. 4. Popular; well received. This is a ſenſe leſs uſual.

(1.) His body is a *paſſable* carkaſs, if he be not hurt. It is a thoroughfare for ſteel. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Antiochus departed in all haſte, weening in his pride to make the land navigable, and the ſea *paſſable* by foot. *2 Mac.*

(2.) They are crafty and of a *paſſable* reach of underſtanding. *Howel.*

Lay by Virgil, my verſion will appear a *paſſable* beauty when the original muſe is abſent. *Dryden.*

White and red well mingled on the face, make what was before but *paſſable*, appear beautiful. *Dryden.*

(3.) In counterfeits, it is with men as with falſe money; one piece is more or leſs *paſſable* than another. *L'Eſtrange.*

Theſe ſtage advocates are not only without truth, but without colour: could they have made the ſlander *paſſable*, we ſhould have heard farther. *Collier.*

(4.) Where there is no eminent odds in ſufficiency, it is better to take with the more *paſſable*, than with the more able. *Bacon.*

A man of the one faction, which is moſt *paſſable* with the other, commonly giveth beſt way. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

PASSA'DO. *n. ſ.* [Italian.] A puſh; a thruſt.

A duelliſt, a gentleman of the very firſt houſe; ah! the mortal *paſſado*. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

PA'SSAGE. *n. ſ.* [*paſſage*, French.] 1. Act of paſſing; travel; courſe; journey. 2. Road; way. 3. Entrance or exit; liberty to paſs. 4. The ſtate of decay. Not in uſe. 5. Intellectual admittance; mental acceptance. 6. Occurrence; hap. 7. Unſettled ſtate; aptneſs by condition or nature to change the place of abode. 8. Incident; tranſaction. 9. Management; conduct. 10. Part of a book; ſingle place in a writing. [*Endroit*, Fr.]

(1.) The ſtory of ſuch a *paſſage* was true, and Jaſon with the reſt went indeed to rob Colchos, to which they might arrive by boat. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

So ſhalt thou beſt prepar'd endure
Thy mortal *paſſage* when it comes. *Milton.*

All have liberty to take fiſh, which they do by ſtanding in the water by the holes, and ſo intercepting their *paſſage* take great plenty of them, which otherwiſe would follow the water under ground. *Brown's Travels.*

Live like thoſe who look upon themſelves as being only on their *paſſage* through this ſtate, but as belonging to that which is to come. *Atterbury.*

Though the *paſſage* be troubleſome, yet it is ſecure, and ſhall in a little time bring us eaſe and peace at the laſt. *Wake.*

In ſouls prepar'd, the *paſſage* is a breath
From time t' eternity, from life to death. *Harte.*

(2.) Human actions are ſo uncertain, as that ſeemeth the beſt courſe, which hath moſt *paſſages* out of it. *Bacon.*

The land enterprize of Panama was grounded upon a falſe account, that the *paſſages* towards it were no better fortified than Drake had left them. *Bacon.*

Is there yet no other way beſides
Theſe painful *paſſages*, how we may come
To death, and mix with our connatural duſt. *Milton.*

Againſt which open'd from beneath
A *paſſage* down to th' earth, a *paſſage* wide. *Milton.*

To bleed to death was one of the moſt deſirable *paſſages* out of this world. *Fell.*

When the *paſſage* is open, land will be turned moſt to great cattle; when ſhut, to ſheep. *Temple.*

The Perſian army had advanced into the ſtraight *paſſages* of Cilicia, by which means Alexander with his ſmall army was able to fight and conquer them. *South.*

The *paſſage* made by many a winding way,
Reach'd e'en the room, in which the tyrant lay. *Dryden.*

He plies him with redoubled ſtrokes;
Wheels as he wheels; and with his pointed dart
Explores the neareſt *paſſage* to his heart. *Dryden.*

I wiſhed for the wings of an eagle, to fly away to thoſe happy ſeats; but the genius told me there was no *paſſage* to them, except through the gates of death. *Addiſon.*

I have often ſtopped all the *paſſages* to prevent the ants going to their own neſt. *Addiſon.*

When the gravel is ſeparated from the kidney, oily ſubſtances relax the *paſſages*. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

(3.) What, are my doors oppos'd againſt my *paſſage*. *Shakeſp.*

—— You ſhall furniſh me
With cloake, and coate, and make my *paſſage* free
For lov'd Dulichius. *Chapman.*

(4.) Would ſome part of my young years
Might but redeem the *paſſage* of your age. *Shakeſp.*

(5.) I would render this treatiſe intelligible to every rational man, however little verſed in ſcholaſtick learning, among whom I expect it will have a fairer *paſſage* than among thoſe deeply imbued with other principles. *Digby.*

(6.) It is no act of common *paſſage*, but
A ſtrain of rareneſs. *Shakeſp.*

(7.) Traders in Ireland are but factors; the cauſe muſt be rather an ill opinion of ſecurity than of gain: the laſt intices the poorer traders, young beginners, or thoſe of *paſſage*; but without the firſt, the rich will never ſettle in the country. *Temple.*

In man the judgment ſhoots at flying game;
A bird of *paſſage*! loſt as ſoon as found;
Now in the moon perhaps, now under ground. *Pope.*

(8.) This buſineſs as it is a very high *paſſage* of ſtate, ſo it is worthy of ſerious conſideration. *Hayward.*

Thou do'ſt in thy *paſſages* of life
Make me believe that thou art only mark'd
For the hot vengeance of heav'n. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

(9.) Upon conſideration of the conduct and *paſſage* of affairs in former times, the ſtate of England ought to be cleared of an imputation caſt upon it. *Davies on Ireland.*

(10.) A critic who has no taſte nor learning, ſeldom ventures to praiſe any *paſſage* in an author who has not been before received by the publick. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

As to the cantos, all the *paſſages* are as fabulous as the viſion at the beginning. *Pope.*

How commentators each dark *paſſage* ſhun,
And hold their farthing candle to the ſun. *Young.*

PA'SSED. Preterite and participle of *paſs*.

Why ſayeſt thou my way is hid from the Lord, and my judgment is *paſſed* over from my God. *Iſaiah*, xl. 27.

He affirmed, that no good law *paſſed* ſince king William's acceſſion, except the act for preſerving the game. *Addiſon.*

The deſcription of a life, *paſſed* away in vanity and among the ſhadows of pomp, may be ſoon finely drawn in the ſame place. *Addiſon, Spect.*

PA'SSENGER. *n. ſ.* [*paſſager*, French.] 1. A traveller; one who is upon the road; a wayfarer. 2. One who hires in any vehicle the liberty of travelling.

(1.) All the way, the wanton damſel found
New mirth, her *paſſenger* to entertain. *Spenſer.*
What hallowing, and what ſtir is this?
Theſe are my mates that make their wills their law,
Have ſome unhappy *paſſenger* in chaſe. *Shakeſp.*
The nodding horror of whoſe ſhady brows
Threats the forlorn and wand'ring *paſſenger*. *Milton.*

Apelles, when he had finiſhed any work, expoſed it to the ſight of all *paſſengers*, and concealed himſelf to hear the cenſure of his faults. *Dryd. Du Freſnoy.*

(2.) The diligent pilot in a dangerous tempeſt doth attend the unſkilful words of a *paſſenger*. *Sidney.*

PASSENGER *falcon. n. ſ.* A kind of migratory hawk. *Ainſworth.*

PA'SSER. *n. ſ.* [from *paſs*.] One who paſſes; one that is upon the road.

Under you ride the home and foreign ſhipping in ſo near a diſtance, that, without troubling the *paſſer* or borrowing Stentor's voice, you may confer with any in the town. *Carew.*

——— Have we ſo ſoon forgot,
When, like a matron, butcher'd by her ſons,
And caſt beſide ſome common way a ſpectacle
Of horror and affright to *paſſers* by,
Our groaning country bled at every vein. *Rowe.*

PASSIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*paſſibilite*, French; from *paſſible*.] Quality of receiving impreſſions from external agents.

The laſt doubt, touching the *paſſibility* of the matter of the heavens, is drawn from the eclipſes of the ſun and moon. *Hakewill on Providence.*

PA'SSIBLE. *adj.* [*paſſible*, Fr. *paſſibilis*, Latin.] Suſceptive of impreſſions from external agents.

Theodoret diſputeth with great earneſtneſs, that God cannot be ſaid to ſuffer; but he thereby meaneth Chriſt's divine nature againſt Apollinarius, which held even deity itſelf *paſſible*. *Hooker.*

PA'SSIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *paſſible*.] Quality of receiving impreſſions from external agents.

It drew after it the hereſy of the *paſſibleneſs* of the deity; the deity of Chriſt was become, in their conceits, the ſame nature with the humanity that was paſſible. *Brerewood.*

PASSING. *participial adj.* [from *paſs*.] 1. Supreme; ſurpaſſing others; eminent. 2. It is uſed adverbially to enforce the meaning of another word. Exceeding.

(1.) No ſtrength of arms ſhall win this noble fort,
Or ſhake this puiſſant wall, ſuch *paſſing* might
Have ſpells and charms, if they be ſaid aright. *Fairfax.*
(2.) Oberon is *paſſing* fell and wroth. *Shakeſp.*
Paſſing many know it; and ſo many,
That of all nations there abides not any,
From where the morning riſes and the ſun
To where even and night their courſes run. *Chapman.*
Many in each region *paſſing* fair
As the noon ſky; more like to goddeſſes
Than mortal creatures. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
She was not only *paſſing* fair,
But was withal diſcreet and debonair. *Dryd.*
Full ſoon by bonfire and by bell
We learnt our liege was *paſſing* well. *Gay.*

PA'SSINGBELL. *n. ſ.* [*paſſing* and *bell*.] The bell which rings at the hour of departure, to obtain prayers for the paſſing ſoul: it is often uſed for the bell, which rings immediately after death.

——— Thoſe loving papers,
Thicken on you now, as pray'rs aſcend
To heaven in troops at a good man's *paſſingbell*. *Donne.*
——— A talk of tumult, and a breath
Would ſerve him as his *paſſingbell* to death. *Daniel.*
Before the *paſſingbell* begun,
The news through half the town has run. *Swift.*

PA'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*paſſion*, Fr. *paſſio*, Latin.] 1. Any effect cauſed by external agency. 2. Suſceptibility of effect from external action. 3. Violent commotion of the mind. 4. Anger. 5. Zeal; ardour. 6. Love. 7. Eagerneſs. 8. Emphatically. The laſt ſuffering of the Redeemer of the world.

(1.) A body at reſt affords us no idea of any active power to move, and when ſet in motion, it is rather a *paſſion* than an action in it. *Locke.*

(2.) The differences of mouldable and not mouldable, ſciſſible and not ſciſſible, and many other *paſſions* of matter are plebeian notions, applied to the inſtruments men ordinarily practiſe. *Bacon.*

(3.) All the other *paſſions* fleet to air,
As doubtful thoughts and raſh embrac'd deſpair. *Shakeſp.*
Thee every thing becomes, to chide, to laugh,
To weep: whoſe every *paſſion* fully ſtrives
To make itſelf in thee fair and admired. *Shakeſp.*
——— I am doubtful, leſt
You break into ſome merry *paſſion*,
And ſo offend him:
If you ſhould ſmile, he grows impatient. *Shakeſp.*
In loving thou do'ſt well, in *paſſion* not;
Wherein true love conſiſts not. *Milton.*
——— Cruel his eye, but caſt
Signs of remorſe and *paſſion*, to behold
The fellows of his crime condemn'd
For ever now to have their lot in pain. *Milton.*
Paſſion's too fierce to be in fetters bound,
And nature flies him like enchanted ground. *Dryden.*

All the art of rhetorick, beſides order and perſpicuity, only moves the *paſſions*, and thereby miſleads the judgment. *Locke.*

(4.) The word *paſſion* ſignifies the receiving any action in a large philoſophical ſenſe; in a more limited philoſophical ſenſe, it ſignifies any of the affections of human nature; as love, fear, joy, ſorrow: but the common people confine it only to anger. *Watts.*

(5.) Where ſtateſmen are ruled by faction and intereſt, they can have no *paſſion* for the glory of their country, nor any concern for the figure it will make. *Addiſon on Medals.*

(6.) ——— For your love,
You kill'd her father: you confeſs'd you drew
A mighty argument to prove your *paſſion* for the daughter. *Dryd. and Lee's Oedipus.*
——— He, to grate me more;
Publickly own'd his *paſſion* for Ameſtris. *Rowe.*
Survey yourſelf, and then forgive your ſlave,
Think what a *paſſion* ſuch a form muſt have. *Granville.*

(7.) Abate a little of that violent *paſſion* for fine cloaths, ſo predominant in your ſex. *Swift.*

(8.) He ſhewed himſelf alive after his *paſſion*, by many infallible proofs. *Acts*, i. 3.

To PA'SSION. *v. n.* [*paſſionner*, Fr. from the noun.] To be extremely agitated; to expreſs great commotion of mind. Obſolete.

——— 'Twas Ariadne *paſſioning*
For Theſeus' perjury and unjuſt flight. *Shakeſp.*

PA'SSION-FLOWER. *n. ſ.* [*granadilla*, Latin.] A flower. *Miller.*

PA'SSION-WEEK. *n. ſ.* The week immediately preceding Eaſter, named in commemoration of our Saviour's crucifixion.

PA'SSIONATE. *adj.* [*paſſionne*, Fr.] 1. Moved by paſſion; feeling or expreſſing great commotion of mind. 2. Eaſily moved to anger.

(1.) My whole endeavour is to reſolve the conſcience, and to ſhew what, in this controverſy, the heart is to think, if it will follow the light of ſound and ſincere judgment, without either cloud of prejudice or miſt of *paſſionate* affection. *Hooker.*

Thucydides obſerves, that men are much more *paſſionate* for injuſtice than for violence; becauſe the one coming as from an equal ſeems rapine; when the other proceeding from one ſtronger is but the effect of neceſſity. *Clarendon.*

In his prayers, as his attention was fixt and ſteddy, ſo was it inflamed with *paſſionate* fervors. *Fell.*

Good angels looked upon this ſhip of Noah's with a *paſſionate* concern for its ſafety. *Burnet.*

Men, upon the near approach of death, have been rouzed up into ſuch a lively ſenſe of their guilt, ſuch a *paſſionate* degree of concern and remorſe, that, if ten thouſand ghoſts had appeared to them, they ſcarce could have had a fuller conviction of their danger. *Atterbury.*

(2.) Homer's Achilles is haughty and *paſſionate*, impatient of any reſtraint by laws, and arrogant in arms. *Prior.*

To **Pa'ssionate.** *v. a.* [from *paſſion.*] An old word. Obſolete. 1. To affect with paſſion. 2. To expreſs paſſionately.

(1.) Great pleaſure mix'd with pitiful regard,
That godly king and queen did *paſſionate*,
Whilſt they his pitiful adventures heard,
That oft they did lament his luckleſs ſtate. *Spenſer.*

(2.) Thy niece and I want hands,
And cannot *paſſionate* our tenfold grief
With folded arms. *Shak. Titus Andron.*

Pa'ssionately. *adv.* [from *paſſionate.*] 1. With paſſion; with deſire, love or hatred; with great commotion of mind. 2. Angrily.

(1.) Whoever *paſſionately* covets any thing he has not, has loſt his hold. *L'Eſtrange.*

If ſorrow expreſſes itſelf never ſo loudly and *paſſionately*, and diſcharge itſelf in never ſo many tears, yet it will no more purge a man's heart, than the waſhing of his hands can cleanſe the rottenneſs of his bones. *South's Sermons.*

I made Meleſinda, in oppoſition to Nourmahal, a woman *paſſionately* loving of her huſband, patient of injuries and contempt, and conſtant in her kindneſs. *Dryd.*

(2.) They lay the blame on the poor little ones, ſometimes *paſſionately* enough, to divert it from themſelves. *Locke.*

Pa'ssionateness. *n. ſ.* [from *paſſionate.*] 1. State of being ſubject to paſſion. 2. Vehemence of mind.

(2.) To love with ſome *paſſionateneſs* the perſon you would marry, is not only allowable but expedient. *Boyle.*

PA'SSIVE. *adj.* [*paſſif*, French; *paſſivus*, Latin.] 1. Receiving impreſſion from ſome external agent. 2. Unreſiſting; not oppoſing. 3. Suffering; not acting. 4. [In grammar.] A verb *paſſive* is that which ſignifies paſſion or the effect of action: as, *doceor*, I am taught. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

(1.) ——— High above the ground
Their march was, and the *paſſive* air upbore
Their nimble tread. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The active informations of the intellect, filling the *paſſive* reception of the will, like form cloſing with matter, grew actuate into a third and diſtinct perfection of practice. *South.*

As the mind is wholly *paſſive* in the reception of all its ſimple ideas, ſo it exerts ſeveral acts of its own, whereby, out of its ſimple ideas, the other is formed. *Locke.*

The *vis inertiæ* is a *paſſive* principle by which bodies perſiſt in their motion or reſt, receive motion in proportion to the force impreſſing it, and reſiſt as much as they are reſiſted: by this principle alone, there never could have been any motion in the world. *Newton's Opticks.*

(2.) Not thoſe alone, who *paſſive* own her laws,
But who, weak rebels, more advance her cauſe. *Pope.*

Pa'ssively. *adv.* [from *paſſive.*] 1. With a paſſive nature. 2. Without agency.

(1.) Though ſome are *paſſively* inclin'd,
The greater part degenerate from their kind. *Dryd.*

(2.) A man may not only *paſſively* and involuntary be rejected, but alſo may, by an act of his own, caſt out or reject himſelf. *Pearſon.*

Pa'ssiveness. *n. ſ.* [from *paſſive.*] 1. Quality of receiving impreſſion from external agents. 2. Paſſibility; power of ſuffering. 3. Patience; calmneſs.

(2.) We ſhall loſe our *paſſiveneſs* with our being, and be as incapable of ſuffering as heaven can make us. *Decay of Piety.*

(3.) Gravity and *paſſiveneſs* in children is not from diſcretion but phlegme. *Fell.*

Passi'vity. *n. ſ.* [from *paſſive.*] Paſſiveneſs. An innovated word.

There being no mean between penetrability and impenetrability, between *paſſivity* and activity, theſe being contrary and oppoſite, the infinite rarefaction of the one quality is the poſition of its contrary. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

Pa'ssover. *n. ſ.* [*paſs* and *over.*] 1. A feaſt inſtituted among the Jews in memory of the time when God, ſmiting the firſt born of the Egyptians, *paſſed over* the habitations of the Hebrews. 2. The ſacrifice killed.

(1.) The Jews *paſſover* was at hand, and Jeſus went up. *Jo.* ii. 13.

The Lord's *paſſover*, commonly called Eaſter, was ordered by the common law to be celebrated every year on a Sunday. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

(2.) Take a lamb, and kill the *paſſover*. *Exodus*, xii. 21.

Pa'ssport. *n. ſ.* [*paſſport*, French.] Permiſſion of paſſage.

Under that pretext, fain ſhe would have given a ſecret *paſſport* to her affection. *Sidney.*

Giving his reaſon *paſſport* for to paſs
Whither it would, ſo it would let him die. *Sidney.*

Let him depart; his *paſſport* ſhall be made,
And crowns for convoy put into his purſe. *Shakeſp.*

Having uſed extreme caution in granting *paſſports* to Ireland, he conceived that paper not to have been delivered. *Clarendon.*

The goſpel has then only a free admiſſion into the aſſent of the underſtanding, when it brings a *paſſport* from a rightly diſpoſed will, as being the faculty of dominion, that commands all, that ſhuts out, and lets in, what objects it pleaſes. *South.*

——— Admitted in the ſhining throng,
He ſhows the *paſſport* which he brought along;
His *paſſport* is his innocence and grace,
Well known to all the natives of the place. *Dryd.*

At our meeting in another world;
For thou haſt drunk thy *paſſport* out of this. *Dryd.*

Dame nature gave him comelineſs and health,
And fortune, for a *paſſport*, gave him wealth. *Harte.*

Past. *participial adj.* [from *paſs.*] 1. Not preſent; not to come. 2. Spent; gone through; undergone.

(1.) *Paſt*, and to come, ſeem beſt; things preſent worſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

For ſeveral months *paſt*, papers have been written upon the beſt publick principle, the love of our country. *Swift.*

This not alone has ſhone on ages *paſt*,
But lights the preſent, and ſhall warm the laſt. *Pope.*

(2.) A life of glorious labours *paſt*. *Pope.*

Past. *n. ſ.* Elliptically uſed for paſt time.

The *paſt* is all by death poſſeſt,
And frugal fate that guards the reſt,
By giving bids us live to-day. *Fenton.*

Past. *prepoſition.* 1. Beyond in time. 2. No longer capable of. 3. Beyond; out of reach of. 4. Beyond; further than. 5. Above; more than.

(1.) Sarah was delivered of a child, when ſhe was *paſt* age. *Hebrews*, xi. 11.

(2.) Fervent prayers he made, when he was eſteemed *paſt* ſenſe, and ſo ſpent his laſt breath in committing his ſoul unto the Almighty. *Hayward.*

Paſt hope of conqueſt 'twas his lateſt care
Like falling Cæſar decently to dye. *Dryd.*

Many men have not yet ſinned themſelves *paſt* all ſenſe or feeling, but have ſome regrets; and when their ſpirits are at any time diſturbed with the ſenſe of their guilt, they are for a little time more watchful over their ways; but they are ſoon diſheartened. *Calamy's Serm.*

(3.) ———— We muſt not
Proſtitute our *paſt* cure malady
To empiricks. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*

What's gone, and what's *paſt* help,
Should be *paſt* grief. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

That France and Spain were taught the uſe of ſhipping by the Greeks and Phœnicians is a thing *paſt* queſtioning. *Heylyn.*

Love, when once *paſt* government, is conſequently *paſt* ſhame. *L'Eſtrange.*

Her life ſhe might have had; but the deſpair
Of ſaving his, had put it *paſt* her care. *Dryd.*

I'm ſtupify'd with ſorrow, *paſt* relief
Of tears. *Dryd.*

That the bare receiving a ſum ſhould ſink a man into a ſervile ſtate, is *paſt* my comprehenſion. *Collier on Pride.*

That he means paternal power, is *paſt* doubt from the inference he makes. *Locke.*

(4.) We will go by the king's high way, until we be *paſt* thy borders. *Numb.* xxi. 22.

(5.) The northern Iriſh Scots have bows not *paſt* three quarters of a yard long, with a ſtring of wreathed hemp and their arrows not much above an ell. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

The ſame inundation was not deep, not *paſt* forty foot from the ground. *Bacon.*

PASTE. *n. ſ.* [*paſte*, Fr.] 1. Any thing mixed up ſo as to be viſcous and tenacious: ſuch as flour and water for bread or pies; or various kinds of earth mingled for the potter. 2. Flour and water boiled together ſo as to make a cement. 3. Artificial mixture, in imitation of precious ſtones.

(1.) Except you could bray Chriſtendom in a mortar, and mould it into a new *paſte*, there is no poſſibility of an holy war. *Bacon's Holy War.*

With particles of heav'nly fire
The God of nature did his ſoul inſpire;
Which wiſe Prometheus temper'd into *paſte*,
And, mixt with living ſtreams, the godlike image caſt. *Dryd.*

When the gods moulded up the *paſte* of man,
Some of their dough was left upon their hands. *Dryd.*

He has the whiteſt hand that ever you ſaw, and raiſes *paſte* better than any woman. *Addiſon, Spect.*

To **Paste.** *v. a.* [*paſter*, Fr. from the noun.] To faſten with paſte.

By *paſting* the vowels and conſonants on the ſides of dice, his eldeſt ſon played himſelf into ſpelling. *Locke.*

Young creatures have learned their letters and ſyllables, by having them *paſted* upon little flat tablets. *Watts.*

Pa'steboard. *n. ſ.* [*paſte* and *board*.] Maſſes made anciently by paſting one paper on another: now made ſometimes by macerating paper and caſting it in moulds, ſometimes by pounding old cordage, and caſting it in forms.

Tintoret made chambers of board and *paſteboard*, proportioned to his models, with doors and windows, through which he diſtributed, on his figures, artificial lights. *Dryden.*

I would not make myſelf merry even with a piece of *paſteboard*, that is inveſted with a publick character. *Addiſon.*

Pa'steboard. *adj.* Made of paſteboard.

Put ſilkworms on whited brown paper into a *paſteboard* box. *Mortimer.*

Pa'stel. *n. ſ.* [*glaſtum.*] An herb. *Ainſw.*

Pa'stern. *n. ſ.* [*paſturon*, French.] 1. That part of the leg of a horſe between the joint next the foot and the hoof. 2. The legs of an human creature, in contempt.

(1.) I will not change my horſe with any that treads on four *paſterns*. *Shak. H. V.*

The colt that for a ſtallion is deſign'd,
Upright he walks on *paſterns* firm and ſtraight,
His motions eaſy, prancing in his gait. *Dryd.*

Being heavy, he ſhould not tread ſtiff, but have a *paſtern* made him, to break the force of his weight: by this his body hangs on the hoof, as a coach doth by the leathers. *Grew.*

(2.) So ſtraight ſhe walk'd, and on her *paſterns* high:
If ſeeing her behind, he lik'd her pace,
Now turning ſhort, he better lik'd her face. *Dryd.*

Pa'stil. *n. ſ.* [*paſtillus*, Lat. *paſtille*, French.] A roll of paſte.

To draw with dry colours, make long *paſtils*, by grinding red lead with ſtrong wort, and ſo roll them up like pencils, drying them in the ſun. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Pa'stime. *n. ſ.* [*paſs* and *time.*] Sport; amuſement; diverſion.

It was more requiſite for Zelmane's hurt to reſt, than ſit up at thoſe *paſtimes*; but ſhe, that felt no wound but one, earneſtly deſired to have the paſtorals. *Sidney.*

I'll be as patient as a gentle ſtream,
And make a *paſtime* of each weary ſtep,
'Till the laſt ſtep has brought me to my love. *Shak.*

Paſtime paſſing excellent,
If huſbanded with modeſty. *Shak.*

——— With theſe
Find *paſtime*, and bear rule; thy realm is large. *Milton.*

A man, much addicted to luxury, recreation and *paſtime*, ſhould never pretend to devote himſelf entirely to the ſciences, unleſs his ſoul be ſo refined, that he can taſte theſe entertainments eminently in his cloſet. *Watts.*

Pa'stor. *n. ſ.* [*paſtor*, Latin; *paſteur*, old French.] 1. A ſhepherd. 2. A clergyman who has the care of a flock; one who has ſouls to feed with ſound doctrine.

(1.) Receive this preſent by the muſes made,
The pipe on which the Aſcræan *paſtor* play'd. *Dryden.*

The *paſtor* ſhears their hoary beards,
And eaſes of their hair the loaden herds. *Dryden.*

(2.) The *paſtor* maketh ſuits of the people, and they with one voice teſtify a general aſſent thereunto, or he joyfully beginneth, and they with like alacrity follow, dividing between them the ſentences wherewith they ſtrive, which ſhall much ſhew his own, and ſtir up others zeal to the glory of God. *Hooker.*

The firſt branch of the great work belonging to a *paſtor* of the church, was to teach. *South.*

All biſhops are *paſtors* of the common flock. *Leſley.*

A breach in the general form of worſhip was reckoned too unpopular to be attempted, neither was the expedient then found out of maintaining ſeparate *paſtors* out of private purſes. *Swift.*

Pa'storal. *adj.* [*paſtoralis*, Latin; *paſtoral*, French.] 1. Rural; ruſtick; beſeeming ſhepherds; imitating ſhepherds. 2. Relating to the care of ſouls.

(1.) In thoſe *paſtoral* paſtimes, a great many days were ſent to follow their flying predeceſſors. *Sidney.*

(2.) Their lord and maſter taught concerning the *paſtoral* care he had over his own flock. *Hooker.*

The biſhop of Saliſbury recommended the tenth ſatire of Juvenal, in his *paſtoral* letter, to the ſerious peruſal of the divines of his dioceſe. *Dryden.*

Pa'storal. *n. ſ.* A poem in which any action or paſſion is repreſented by its effects upon a country life; or according to the common practice in which ſpeakers take upon them the character of ſhepherds; an idyl; a bucolick.

Paſtoral is an imitation of the action of a ſhepherd, the form of this imitation is dramatick or narrative, or mixed of both, the fable ſimple, the manners not too polite nor too ruſtick. *Pope.*

The beſt actors in the world, for tragedy, comedy, hiſtory, *paſtoral.* *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

There ought to be the ſame difference between *paſtorals* and elegies, as between the life of the country and the court; the latter ſhould be ſmooth, clean, tender and paſſionate: the thoughts may be bold, more gay, and more elevated than in *paſtoral.* *Walſh.*

Pa'stry. *n. ſ.* [*paſtiſſerie*, Fr. from *paſte.*] 1. The act of making pies. 2. Pies or baked paſte. 3. The place where paſtry is made.

(1.) Let never freſh machines your *paſtry* try,
Unleſs grandees or magiſtrates are by,
Then you may put a dwarf into a pie. *King.*

(2.) ——— Remember
The ſeed cake, the *paſtries* and the furmenty pot. *Tuſſer.*

Beaſts of chaſe, or fowls of game,
In *paſtry* built, or from the ſpit, or boil'd,
Gris amber ſteam'd. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

(3.) They call for dates and quinces in the *paſtry.* *Shakeſp.*

Pa'stry-cook. *n. ſ.* [*paſtry* and *cook.*] One whoſe trade is to make and ſell things baked in paſte.

I wiſh you knew what my huſband has paid to the *paſtry-cooks* and confectioners. *Arbuthnot.*

Pa'sturable. *adj.* [from *paſture.*] Fit for paſture.

Pa'sturage. *n. ſ.* [*paſturage*, French.] 1. The buſineſs of feeding cattle. 2. Lands grazed by cattle. 3. The uſe of paſture.

(1.) I wiſh there were ordinances, that whoſoever keepeth twenty kine, ſhould keep a plough going; for otherwiſe all men would fall to *paſturage*, and none to huſbandry. *Spenſer.*

(2.) France has a ſheep by her to ſhew, that the riches of the country conſiſted chiefly in flocks and *paſturage*. *Addiſon.*

(3.) Cattle fatted by good *paſturage*, after violent motion, die ſuddenly. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Pa'sture. *n. ſ.* [*paſture*, French.] 1. Food; the act of feeding. 2. Ground on which cattle feed. 3. Human culture; education. Not uſed.

(1.) Unto the conſervation is required a ſolid *paſture*, and a food congenerous unto nature. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

(2.) ——— A careleſs herd,
Full of the *paſture*, jumps along by him,
And never ſtays. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

When there was not room for their herds to feed together, they, by conſent, ſeparated and enlarged their *paſture* where it beſt liked them. *Locke.*

——— The new tribes look abroad
On nature's common, far as they can ſee
Or wing, their range and *paſture*. *Thomſon's Spring.*

(3.) From the firſt *paſtures* of our infant age,
To elder cares and man's ſeverer page
We laſh the pupil. *Dryden.*

To **Pa'sture.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place in a paſture.

To **Pa'sture.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To graze on the ground.

The cattle in the fields and meadows green;
Thoſe rare and ſolitary; theſe in flocks
Paſturing at once, and in broad herds upſprung. *Milton.*

Pa'sty. *n. ſ.* [*paſte*, French.] A pie of cruſt raiſed without a diſh.

—— Of the paſte a coffin will I rear,
And make two *paſties* of your ſhameful heads. *Shakeſp.*

I will confeſs what I know; if ye pinch me like a *paſty*, I can ſay no more. *Shakeſp.*

If you'd fright an alderman and mayor,
Within a *paſty* lodge a living hare. *King.*

——— A man of ſober life,
Not quite a madman, though a *paſty* fell,
And much too wiſe to walk into a well. *Pope.*

Pat. *adj.* [from *pas*, Dutch, *Skinner.*] Fit; convenient; exactly ſuitable either as to time or place. This is a low word, and ſhould not be uſed but in burleſque writings.

Pat pat; and here's a marvellous convenient place for our rehearſal. *Shakeſp. Midſummer Night's Dream.*

Now I might do it *pat*, now he is praying. *Shakeſp.*

They never ſaw two things ſo *pat*,
In all reſpects, as this and that. *Hudibras.*

Zuinglius dreamed of a text, which he found very *pat* to his doctrine of the Euchariſt. *Atterbury.*

He was ſorely put to't at the end of a verſe,
Becauſe he could find no word to come *pat* in. *Swift.*

Pat. *n. ſ.* [*patte*, Fr. is a foot, and thence *pat* may be a blow with the foot.] 1. A light quick blow; a tap. 2. Small lump of matter beat into ſhape with the hand.

(1.) The leaſt noiſe is enough to diſturb the operation of his brain; the *pat* of a ſhuttle-cock, or the creaking of a jack will do. *Collier on human Reaſon.*

To **Pat.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtrike lightly; to tap.

Children prove, whether they can rub upon the breaſt with one hand, and *pat* upon the forehead with another, and ſtraightways they *pat* with both. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Gay *pats* my ſhoulder, and you vaniſh quite. *Pope.*

Pa'tache. *n. ſ.* A ſmall ſhip. *Ainſworth.*

Pa'tacoon. *n. ſ.* A Spaniſh coin worth four ſhillings and eight pence Engliſh. *Ainſworth.*

To **Patch.** *v. n.* [*pudtzer*, Daniſh; *pezzare*, Italian.] 1. To cover with a piece ſewed on. 2. To decorate the face with ſmall ſpots of black ſilk. 3. To mend clumſily; to mend ſo as that the original ſtrength or beauty is loſt. 4. To make up of ſhreds or different pieces. Sometimes with *up* emphatical.

(1.) They would think themſeves miſerable in a *patched* coat, and yet their minds appear in a pie bald livery of coarſe patches and borrowed ſhreds. *Locke.*

(2.) In the middle boxes, were ſeveral ladies who *patched* both ſides of their faces. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

We begg'd her but to *patch* her face,
She never hit one proper place. *Swift.*

(3.) Any thing mended, is but *patch'd*. *Shakeſp.*

Phyſick can but mend our crazy ſtate,
Patch an old building, not a new create. *Dryden.*

Broken limbs, common prudence ſends us to the ſurgeons to piece and *patch up*. *L'Eſtrange.*

(4.) If we ſeek to judge of thoſe times, which the ſcriptures ſet us down without error, by the reigns of the Aſſyrian princes, we ſhall but *patch up* the ſtory at adventure, and leave it in confuſion. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

His glorious end was a *patch'd* work of fate,
Ill ſorted with a ſoft effeminate life. *Dryden.*

There is that viſible ſymmetry in a human body, as gives an intrinſick evidence, that it was not formed ſucceſſively and *patched up* by piece meal. *Bentley.*

Enlarging an author's ſenſe, and building fancies of our own upon his foundation, we may call paraphraſing; but more properly changing, adding, *patching*, piecing. *Felton.*

PATCH. *n. ſ.* [*pezzo*, Italian.] 1. A piece ſewed on to cover a hole. 2. A piece inſerted in moſaick or variegated work. 3. A ſmall ſpot of black ſilk put on the face. 4. A ſmall particle; a parcel of land. 5. A paltry fellow. Obſolete.

(1.) *Patches* ſet upon a little breach,
Diſcredit more in hiding of the flaw,
Than did the flaw before it was ſo patch'd. *Shakeſp.*

If the ſhoe be ript, or *patches* put;
He's wounded! ſee the plaiſter on his foot. *Dryden.*

(2.) They ſuffer their minds to appear in a pie-bald livery of coarſe *patches* and borrowed ſhreds, ſuch as the common opinion of thoſe they converſe with clothe them in. *Locke.*

(3.) How! providence! and yet a Scottiſh crew!
Then madam nature wears black *patches* too. *Cleaveland.*

——— If to every common funeral,
By your eyes martyr'd, ſuch grace were allow'd
Your face wou'd wear not *patches*, but a cloud. *Suckling.*

They were patched differently, and caſt hoſtile glances upon one another, and their *patches* were placed in different ſituations as party-ſignals to diſtinguiſh friends from foes. *Addiſon.*

This the morning omens ſeem'd to tell;
Thrice from my trembling hand the *patch*-box fell. *Pope.*

(4.) We go to gain a little *patch* of ground,
That hath in it no profit but the name. *Shakeſp.*

(5.) What a py'd ninny's this? thou ſcurvy *patch*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pa'tcher. *n. ſ.* [from *patch.*] One that patches; a botcher.

Pa'tchery. *n. ſ.* [from *patch.*] Botchery; bungling work. Forgery. A word not in uſe.

You hear him cogg, ſee him diſſemble,
Know his groſs *patchery*, love him, and feed him,
Yet remain aſſur'd that he's a made-up villain. *Shakeſp.*

Pa'tchwork. *n. ſ.* [*patch* and *work.*] Work make by ſewing ſmall pieces of different colours interchangeably together.

When my cloaths were finiſhed, they looked like the *patch-work*, only mine were all of a colour. *Swift.*

Whoever only reads to tranſcribe ſhining remarks, without entering into the genius and ſpirit of the author, will be apt to be miſled out of the regular way of thinking; and all the product of all this will be found a manifeſt incoherent piece of *patchwork*. *Swift.*

Foreign her air, her robe's diſcordant pride
In *patchwork* flutt'ring. *Pope.*

To *patch-work* learn'd quotations are ally'd,
Both ſtrive to make our poverty our pride. *Young.*

Pate. *n. ſ.* [This is derived by *Skinner* from *tête*, French.] The head. Now commonly uſed in contempt or ridicule, but anciently in ſerious language.

Senſeleſs man, that himſelf doth hate,
To love another;
Here take thy lover's token on thy *pate*. *Spenſer.*

——— Behold the deſpaire
By cuſtome and covetous *pates*,
By gaps and opening of gates. *Tuſſer.*

He is a traitor, let him to the tower,
And crop away that factious *pate* of his. *Shakeſp.*

Steal by line and level is an excellent paſs of *pate*. *Shakeſpeare.*

——— That ſly devil,
That broker that ſtill breaks the *pate* of faith,
That daily breakvow. *Shakeſp.*

—— Who dares
Say this man is a flatterer. The learned *pate*
Ducks to the golden fool. *Shakeſp.*

——— Thank your gentler fate
That, for a bruis'd or broken *pate*,
Has freed you from thoſe knobs that grow
Much harder on the married brow. *Hudibras.*

If only ſcorn attends men for aſſerting the church's dignity, many will rather chuſe to neglect their duty, than to get a broken *pate* in the church's ſervice. *South.*

If any young novice happens into the neighbourhood of flatterers, preſently they are plying his full purſe and empty *pate* with addreſſes ſuitable to his vanity. *South.*

Pa′ted. *adj.* [from *pate.*] Having a pate. It is uſed only in compoſition: as, long-*pated* or cunning; ſhallow-*pated* or fooliſh.

Patefa′ction. *n. ſ.* [*patefactio*, Latin.] Act or ſtate of opening. *Ainſ.*

Pa′ten. *n. ſ.* [*patina*, Latin.] A plate. Not in uſe.

—— The floor of heav'n
Is thick inlaid with *patens* of bright gold;
There's not the ſmalleſt orb which thou behold'ſt,
But in his motion like an angel ſings. *Shakeſp.*

Pa′tent. *adj.* [*patens*, Latin; *patent*, French.] 1. Open to the peruſal of all: as, letters *patent*. 2. Something appropriated by letters patent.

(1.) In Ireland, where the king diſpoſes of biſhopricks merely by his letters *patent*, without any Congé d'Elire, which is ſtill kept up in England; though to no other purpoſe, than to ſhew the ancient right of the church to elect her own biſhops. *Leſley.*

(2.) Madder is eſteemed a commodity that will turn to good profit; ſo that, in king Charles the firſt's time, it was made a *patent* commodity. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Pa′tent. *n. ſ.* A writ conferring ſome excluſive right or privilege.

If you are ſo fond over her iniquity, give her *patent* to offend; if it touch not you, it comes near no body. *Shakeſp.*

So will I grow, ſo live, ſo die,
Ere I will yield my virgin *patent* up
Unto his lordſhip. *Shakeſp. Midſum. Night's Dream.*

We are cenſured as obſtinate, in not complying with a royal *patent*. *Swift.*

Patentee′. *n. ſ.* [from *patent.*] One who has a patent.

If his tenant and *patentee* diſpoſe of his gift, without his kingly conſent, the lands ſhall revert to the king. *Bacon.*

In the patent granted to lord Dartmouth, the ſecurities obliged the *patentee* to receive his money back upon every demand. *Swift.*

Pater-noster. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] The Lord's prayer.

Pate′rnal. *adj.* [*paternus*, Latin; *paternel*, French.] 1. Fatherly; having the relation of a father; pertaining to a father. 2. Hereditary; received in ſucceſſion from one's father.

(1.) I diſclaim all my *paternal* care,
Propinquity and property of blood,
And as a ſtranger to my heart and me
Hold thee. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Grace ſignifies the *paternal* favour of God to his elect children. *Hammond.*

Admonitions fraternal or *paternal* of his fellow chriſtians or governors of the church. *Hammond.*

They ſpend their days in joy unblam'd; and dwell
Long time in peace, by families and tribes,
Under *paternal* rule. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

(2.) Men plough with oxen of their own
Their ſmall *paternal* field of corn. *Dryden.*

He held his *paternal* eſtate from the bounty of the conqueror. *Dryden.*

——— Retreat betimes
To thy *paternal* ſeat, the Sabine field,
Where the great Cato toil'd with his own hands. *Addiſon.*

Pate′rnity. *n. ſ.* [from *paternus*, Lat. *paternité*, French.] Fatherſhip; the relation of a father.

The world, while it had ſcarcity of people, underwent no other dominion than *paternity* and elderſhip. *Raleigh.*

A young hair, kept ſhort by his father, might be known by his countenance; in this caſe, the *paternity* and filiation leave very ſenſible impreſſions. *Arbuthnot.*

This origination in the divine *paternity*, as biſhop Pearſon ſpeaks, hath antiently been looked upon as the aſſertion of the unity. *Waterland.*

Path. *n. ſ.* [pað, Saxon.] Way; road; track. In converſation it is uſed of a narrow way to be paſſed on foot; but in ſolemn language means any paſſage.

For darkneſs, where is the place thereof? that thou ſhouldſt know the *paths* to the houſe thereof. *Job*, xxxviii. 20.

On the glad earth the golden age renew,
And thy great father's *path* to heav'n purſue. *Dryd.*

The dewy *paths* of meadows we will tread. *Dryden.*

There is but one road by which to climb up, and they have a very ſevere law againſt any that enters the town by another *path*, leſt any new one ſhould be worn on the mountain. *Addiſon on Italy.*

PATHE′TICAL. }
PATHE′TICK. } *adj.* [παθητικὸς; *pathetique*, French.] Affecting the paſſions; paſſionate; moving.

——— His page that handful of wit;
'Tis moſt *pathetical*. *Shak.*

How *pathetick* is that expoſtulation of Job, when, for the trial of his patience, he was made to look upon himſelf in this deplorable condition. *Spectator.*

Tully conſidered the diſpoſitions of a ſincere and leſs mercurial nation, by dwelling on the *pathetick* part. *Swift.*

While thus *pathetick* to the prince he ſpoke,
From the brave youth the ſtreaming paſſion broke. *Pope.*

Pathe′tically. *adv.* [from *pathetical.*] In ſuch a manner as may ſtrike the paſſions.

Theſe reaſons, ſo *pathetically* urged and ſo admirably raiſed by the proſopopœia of nature, ſpeaking to her children with ſo much authority, deſerve the pains I have taken. *Dryden.*

Pathe′ticalness. *n. ſ.* [from *pathetical.*] Quality of being pathetick; quality of moving the paſſions.

Pa′thless. *adj.* [from *path.*] Untrodden; not marked with paths.

Aſk thou the citizens of *pathleſs* woods;
What cut the air with wings, what ſwim in floods. *Sandys.*

Like one that had been led aſtray
Through the heav'ns wide *pathleſs* way. *Milton.*

In fortune's empire blindly thus we go,
And wander after *pathleſs* deſtiny,
Whoſe dark reſorts ſince prudence cannot know;
In vain it would provide. *Dryden.*

Through miſts obſcure, ſhe wings her tedious way,
Now wanders dazzl'd with too bright a day;
And from the ſummit of a *pathleſs* coaſt
Sees infinite, and in that ſight is loſt. *Pricr.*

Pathognomo'nick. *adj.* [παθογνωμονικὸς, πάθος and γινώσκω.] Such ſigns of a diſeaſe as are inſeparable, deſigning the eſſence or real nature of the diſeaſe; not ſymptomatick. *Quincy.*

He has the true *pathognomonick* ſign of love, jealouſy; for no body will ſuffer his miſtreſs to be treated ſo. *Arbuthnot.*

Patholo'gical. *adj.* [*pathologique*, French; from *pathology.*] Relating to the tokens or diſcoverable effects of a diſtemper.

Pa'thologist. *n. ſ.* [πάθος and λέγω.] One who treats of pathology.

PA'THOLOGY. *n. ſ.* [πάθος and λέγω; *pathologie*, Fr.] That part of medicine which relates to the diſtemper, with their differences, cauſes and effects incident to the human body. *Quincy.*

Pa'thway. *n. ſ.* [*path* and *way.*] A road; in common acceptation, a narrow way to be paſſed on foot.

Alas, that love, whoſe view is muffl'd ſtill,
Should without eyes ſee *pathways* to his ill. *Shak.*

In the way of righteouſneſs is life, and in the *pathway* thereof there is no death. *Proverbs*, xii. 28.

When in the middle *pathway* baſks the ſnake;
O lead me, guard me from the ſultry hours. *Gay.*

Pa'tible. *adj.* [from *patior*, Lat.] Sufferable; tolerable. *Dict.*

Pa'tibulary. *adj.* [*patibulaire*, Fr. from *patibulum*, Latin.] Belonging to the gallows. *Dict.*

Pa'tience. *n. ſ.* [*patience*, French; *patientia*, Latin.] 1. The power of ſuffering; calm endurance of pain or labour. 2. The quality of expecting long without rage or diſcontent; long ſuffering. 3. Perſeverance; continuance of labour. 4. The quality of bearing offences without revenge or anger. 5. Sufferance; permiſſion. 6. An herb. A ſpecies of dock.

(1.) —— The king becoming graces,
Devotion, *patience*, courage, fortitude;
I have no reliſh of them. *Shak. Macbeth.*

Chriſtian fortitude and *patience* have their opportunity in times of affliction and perſecution. *Spratt's Sermons.*

Frequent debauch to habitude prevails,
Patience of toil and love of virtue fails. *Prior.*

(2.) Neceſſary *patience* in ſeeking the Lord, is better than he that leadeth his life without a guide. *Eccluſ.* xx. 32.

Have *patience* with me, and I will pay thee all. *Matthew.*

(3.) He learnt with *patience*, and with meekneſs taught;
His life was but the comment of his thought. *Harte.*

(4.) The hermit then aſſum'd a bolder tone,
His rage was kindled, and his *patience* gone. *Harte.*

(5.) By their *patience*, be it ſpoken, the apoſtles preached as well when they wrote, as when they ſpake the goſpel. *Hooker.*

(6.) *Patience*, an herb, makes a good boiled ſallad. *Mortimer.*

Pa'tient. *adj.* [*patient*, French; *patiens*, Latin.] 1. Having the quality of enduring: with *of* before the thing endured. 2. Calm under pain or affliction. 3. Not revengeful againſt injuries. 4. Not eaſily provoked. 5. Perſevering; calmly diligent. 6. Not haſty; not viciouſly eager or impetuous.

(1.) To this outward ſtructure was joined ſtrength of conſtitution, *patient of* ſevereſt toil and hardſhip. *Fell.*

Wheat, which is the beſt ſort of grain, of which the pureſt bread is made, is *patient of* heat and cold. *Ray.*

(2.) Be *patient*, and I will ſtay. *Shak. Henry* VI.

Griev'd, but unmov'd, and *patient of* your ſcorn,
I die. *Dryd. Theocritus.*

(4.) Warn them that are unruly, ſupport the weak, be *patient* toward all men. 1 *Theſſalonians*, v. 14.

(5.) Whatever I have done is due to *patient* thought. *Newton.*

(6.) —— Too induſtrious to be great,
Nor *patient* to expect the turns of fate,
They open'd camps deform'd by civil fight. *Prior.*

Pa'tient. *n. ſ.* [*patient*, French.] 1. That which receives impreſſions from external agents. 2. A perſon diſeaſed. It is commonly uſed of the relation between the ſick and the phyſician. 3. It is ſometimes, but rarely uſed abſolutely for a ſick perſon.

(1.) Malice is a paſſion ſo impetuous and precipitate, that it often involves the agent and the *patient*. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

To proper *patients* he kind agents brings,
In various leagues binds diſagreeing things. *Creech.*

Action and paſſion are modes which belong to ſubſtances: when a ſmith with a hammer ſtrikes a piece of iron, the hammer and the ſmith are both agents or ſubjects of action; the one ſupreme, and the other ſubordinate: the iron is the *patient* or the ſubject of paſſion, in a philoſophical ſenſe, becauſe it receives the operation of the agent. *Watts's Logick.*

(2.) You deal with me like a phyſician, that ſeeing his *patient* in a peſtilent fever, ſhould chide inſtead of adminiſtring help, and bid him be ſick no more. *Sidney.*

Through ignorance of the diſeaſe, through unreaſonableneſs of the time, inſtead of good he worketh hurt, and out of one evil throweth the *patient* into many miſeries. *Spenſer.*

A phyſician uſes various methods for the recovery of ſick perſons; and though all of them are diſagreeable, his *patients* are never angry. *Addiſon.*

(3.) Nor will the raging fever's fire abate
With golden canopies or beds of ſtate;
But the poor *patient* will as ſoon be found
On the hard matreſs or the mother ground. *Dryd.*

It is wonderful to obſerve, how inapprehenſive theſe *patients* are of their diſeaſe, and backward to believe their caſe is dangerous. *Blackmore.*

To **Pa'tient.** *v. a.* [*patienter*, Fr.] To compoſe one's ſelf; to behave with patience. Obſolete.

Patient yourſelf, madam, and pardon me. *Shak.*

Pa'tiently. *adv.* [from *patient.*] 1. Without rage under pain or affliction. 2. Without vicious impetuoſity; with calm diligence.

(1.) Lament not Eve, but *patiently* reſign
What juſtly thou haſt loſt. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

—— Ned is in the gout,
Lies rack'd with pain, and you without,
How patiently you hear him groan!
How glad the caſe is not your own. *Swift.*

(2.) That which they grant, we gladly accept at their hands, and wiſh that *patiently* they would examine how little cauſe they have to deny that which as yet they grant not. *Hooker.*

Could men but once be perſuaded *patiently* to attend to the dictates of their own minds, religion would gain more proſelytes. *Calamy's Sermons.*

Pa'tine. *n. ſ.* [*patina*, Latin.] The cover of a chalice. *Ainſw.*

Pa'tly. *adv.* [from *pat.*] Commodiouſly; fitly.

PA'TRIARCH. *n. ſ.* [*patriarche*, French; *patriarcha*, Latin.] 1. One who governs by paternal right; the father and ruler of a family. 2. A biſhop ſuperiour to archbiſhops.

(1.) So ſpake the *patriarch* of mankind; but Eve
Perſiſted, yet ſubmiſs. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The monarch oak, the *patriarch* of the trees,
Shoots riſing up, and ſpreads by ſlow degrees,
Three centuries he grows, and three he ſtays
Supreme in ſtate; and in three more decays. *Dryden.*

(2.) The *patriarchs* for an hundred years had been of one houſe, to the prejudice of the church, and there yet remained one biſhop of the ſame kindred. *Raleigh.*

Where ſecular primates were heretofore given, the eccleſiaſtical laws have ordered *patriarchs* and eccleſiaſtical primates to be placed. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Patria'rchal. *adj.* [*patriarchal*, French; from *patriarch.*] 1. Belonging to patriarchs; ſuch as was poſſeſſed or enjoyed by patriarchs. 2. Belonging to hierarchical patriarchs.

(1.) Such drowſy ſedentary ſouls have they,
Who would to *patriarchal* years live on,
Fix'd to hereditary clay,
And know no climate but their own. *Norris.*

Nimrod enjoyed this *patriarchal* power; but he againſt right enlarged his empire, by ſeizing violently on the rights of other lords. *Locke.*

(2.) Archbiſhops or metropolitans in France are immediately ſubject to the pope's juriſdiction; and, in other places, they are immediately ſubject to the *patriarchal* ſees. *Ayliffe.*

Pa'triarchate. } *n. ſ.* [*patriarchat*, French; from *patriarch.*] A biſhoprick ſuperiour to archbiſhopricks.
Pa'triarchship. }

Between eccleſiaſtical, the queſtions are as ancient as the differences between Rome and any other of the old *patriarchats.* *Selden.*

Prelacies may be termed the greater benefices; as that of the pontificate, a *patriarchſhip* and archbiſhoprick. *Ayliffe.*

Pa'triarchy. *n. ſ.* Juriſdiction of a patriarch; patriarchate.

Calabria pertained to the patriarch of Conſtantinople, as appeareth in the novel of Leo Sophus, touching the precedence of metropolitans belonging to that *patriarchy.* *Brerewood.*

Patri'cian. *adj.* [*patricien*, Fr. *patricius*, Latin.] Senatorial; noble; not plebeian.

——— I ſee
Th' inſulting tyrant prancing o'er the field,
His horſe's hoofs wet with *patrician* blood. *Addiſon.*

Patri'cian. *n. ſ.* A nobleman.

Noble *patricians*, patrons of my right,
Defend the juſtice of my cauſe with arms. *Shak.*
You'll find Gracchus, from *patrician* grown
A fencer and the ſcandal of the town. *Dryden.*

Your daughters are all married to wealthy *patricians.* *Swift.*

Patrimo'nial. *adj.* [*patrimonial*, Fr. from *patrimony.*] Poſſeſſed by inheritance.

The expence of the duke of Ormond's own great *patrimonial* eſtate, that came over at that time, is of no ſmall conſideration in the ſtock of this kingdom. *Temple.*

Their *patrimonial* ſloth the Spaniards keep,
And Philip firſt taught Philip how to ſleep. *Dryden.*

Patrimo'nially. *adv.* [from *patrimonial.*] By inheritance.

Good princes have not only made a diſtinction between what was their own *patrimonially*, as the civil law books term it, and what the ſtate had an intereſt in. *Davenant.*

PA'TRIMONY. *n. ſ.* [*patrimonium*, Lat. *patrimoine*, Fr.] An eſtate poſſeſſed by inheritance.

Incloſures they would not forbid, for that had been to forbid the improvement of the *patrimony* of the kingdom. *Bacon.*

So might the heir, whoſe father hath, in play,
Waſted a thouſand pounds of ancient rent,
By painful earning of one groat a day,
Hope to reſtore the *patrimony* ſpent. *Davies.*

——— In me all
Poſterity ſtands curs'd! fair *patrimony*
That I muſt leave ye, ſons. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

For his redemption, all my *patrimony*
I am ready to forego and quit. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Their ſhips like waſted *patrimonies* ſhew;
Where the thin ſcatt'ring trees admit the light,
And ſhun each other's ſhadows as they grow. *Dryden.*

——— The ſhepherd laſt appears,
And with him all his *patrimony* bears;
His houſe and houſhold gods, his trade of war,
His bow and quiver, and his truſty cur. *Dryd.*

PA'TRIOT. *n. ſ.* 1. One whoſe ruling paſſion is the love of his country. 2. It is ſometimes uſed for a factious diſturber of the government.

(1.) *Patriots* who for ſacred freedom ſtood. *Tickel.*
——— The firm *patriot* there,
Who made the welfare of mankind his care,
Shall know he conquer'd. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Here tears ſhall flow from a more gen'rous cauſe,
Such tears as *patriots* ſhed for dying laws. *Pope.*

Pa'triotism. *n. ſ.* [from *patriot.*] Love of one's country; zeal for one's country.

To **Patro'cinate.** *v. a.* [*patrocinor*, Latin; *patrociner*, old French.] To patroniſe; to protect; to defend. *Dict.*

Patro'l. *n. ſ.* [*patrouille*, *patouille*, old French.] 1. The act of going the rounds in a garriſon to obſerve that orders are kept. 2. Thoſe that go the rounds.

(2.) O thou! by whoſe almighty nod the ſcale
Of empire riſes, or alternate falls,
Send forth the ſaving virtues round the land
In bright *patrol.* *Thomſon's Summer.*

To **Patro'l.** *v. n.* [*patrouiller*, Fr.] To go the rounds in a camp or garriſon.

Theſe outguards of the mind are ſent abroad
And ſtill *patrolling* beat the neighb'ring road,
Or to the parts remote obedient fly,
Keep poſts advanc'd, and on the frontier lie. *Blackmore.*

PA'TRON. *n. ſ.* [*patron*, French; *patronus*, Latin.] 1. One who countenances, ſupports or protects. Commonly a wretch who ſupports with inſolence, and is paid with flattery. 2. A guardian ſaint. 3. Advocate; defender; vindicator. 4. One who has donation of eccleſiaſtical preferment.

(1.) I'll plead for you, as for my *patron.* *Shakeſp.*

Ne'er let me paſs in ſilence Dorſet's name;
Ne'er ceaſe to mention the continu'd debt,
Which the great *patron* only would forget. *Prior.*

(2.) Thou amongſt thoſe ſaints, whom thou do'ſt ſee,
Shall be a ſaint, and thine own nation's friend
And *patron.* *Spenſer.*

St. Michael is mentioned as the *patron* of the Jews, and is now taken by the Chriſtians, as the protector general of our religion. *Dryden.*

(3.) We are no *patrons* of thoſe things; the beſt defence whereof is ſpeedy redreſs and amendment. *Hooker.*

Whether the minds of men have naturally imprinted on them the ideas of extenſion and number, I leave to thoſe who are the *patrons* of innate principles. *Locke.*

(4.) Far more the *patrons* than the clerks inflame,
Patrons of ſenſe afraid, but not of vice
Or ſwoln with pride, or ſunk in avarice. *Weſley.*

Pa'tronage. *n. ſ.* [from *patron.*] 1. Support; protection. 2. Guardianſhip of ſaints. 3. Donation of a benefice; right of conferring a benefice.

(1.) Lady, moſt worthy of all duty, how falls it out, that you, in whom all virtue ſhines, will take the *patronage* of fortune, the only rebellious handmaid againſt virtue. *Sidney.*

Here's *patronage*, and here our heart deſcries,
What breaks its bonds, what draws the cloſer ties,
Shows what rewards our ſervices may gain,
And how too often we may court in vain. *Creech.*

(2.) From certain paſſages of the poets, ſeveral ſhips made choice of ſome god or other for their guardians, as among the Roman Catholicks every veſſel is recommended to the *patronage* of ſome particular ſaint. *Addiſon.*

To **Pa'tronage.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To patroniſe; to protect. A bad word.

Dar'ſt thou maintain the former words thou ſpak'ſt?
Yes, ſir, as well as you dare *patronage*
The envious barking of your ſaucy tongue. *Shak.*

——— An out-law in a caſtle keeps,
And uſes it to *patronage* his theft. *Shak.*

Patro'nal. *adj.* [from *patronus*, Latin.] Protecting; ſupporting; guarding; defending; doing the office of a patron.

The name of the city being diſcovered unto their enemies, their penates and *patronal* gods might be called forth by charms. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Pa'troness. *n. ſ.* [feminine of *patron*; *patrona*, Latin.]

1. A female that defends, countenances or ſupports. 2. A female guardian ſaint.

(1.) Of cloſe eſcapes the aged *patroneſs*,
Blacker than earſt, her ſable mantle ſpred,
When with two truſty maids in great diſtreſs,
Both from mine uncle and my realm I fled. *Fairfax.*

All things ſhould be guided by her direction, as the ſovereign *patroneſs* and protectreſs of the enterpriſe. *Bacon.*

Befriend me night, beſt *patroneſs* of grief,
Over the pole thy thickeſt mantle throw. *Milton.*

He petitioned his *patroneſs*, who gave him for anſwer, that providence had aſſigned every bird its proportion. *L'Eſtrange.*

It was taken into the protection of my *patroneſſes* at court. *Swift.*

To PA'TRONISE. *v. a.* [from *patron.*] To protect; to ſupport; to defend; to countenance.

Churchmen are to be had in due reſpect for their work ſake, and protected from ſcorn; but if a clergyman be looſe and ſcandalous, he muſt not be *patroniſed* nor winked at. *Bacon.*

All tenderneſs of conſcience againſt good laws, is hypocriſy, and *patroniſed* by none but men of deſign, who look upon it as the fitteſt engine to get into power. *South.*

I have been eſteemed and *patroniſed* by the grandfather, the father and the ſon. *Dryden.*

PATRONY'MICK. *n. ſ.* [πατρονυμικὸς, *patrorymique*, Fr.] Name expreſſing the name of the father or anceſtor: as, *Tydides*, the ſon of Tydeus.

It ought to be rendered the ſon, Tectonides being a *patronymick*. *Broome.*

PA'TTEN *of a pillar. n. ſ.* Its baſe. *Ainſw.*

PA'TTEN. *n. ſ.* [*patin*, Fr.] A ſhoe of wood with an iron ring, worn under the common ſhoe by women to keep them from the dirt.

Their ſhoes and *pattens* are ſnouted and piked more than a finger long, crooking upwards, which they call crackowes, which were faſtened to the knees with chains of gold and ſilver. *Camden's Remains.*

——— Good houſewives
Underneath th' umbrella's oily ſhed,
Safe through the wet on clinking *pattens* tread. *Gay.*

PA'TTENMAKER. *n. ſ.* [*patten* and *maker.*] He that makes pattens.

To PA'TTER. *v. n.* [from *patte*, French; the foot.] To make a noiſe like the quick ſteps of many feet.

Pattr'ing hail comes pouring on the main,
When Jupiter deſcends in harden'd rain. *Dryden.*

The ſtealing ſhower is ſcarce to *patter* heard
By ſuch as wander through the foreſt walks. *Thomſon.*

PA'TTERN. *n. ſ.* [*patron*, French; *patroon*, Dutch.] 1. The original propoſed to imitation; the archetype; that which is to be copied; an exemplar. 2. A ſpecimen; a part ſhown as a ſample of the reſt. 3. An inſtance; an example. 4. Any thing cut out in paper to direct the cutting of cloth.

(1.) As though your deſire were, that the churches of old ſhould be *patterns* for us to follow, and even glaſſes wherein we might ſee the practice of that which by you is gathered out of ſcripture. *Hooker.*

I will be the *pattern* of all patience;
I will ſay nothing. *Shak. King Lear.*

A *pattern* to all princes living with her,
And all that ſhall ſucceed. *Shak. Henry* VIII.

The example and *pattern* of the church of Rome. *Clarend.*

Loſe not the honour you have early won,
But ſtand the blameleſs *pattern* of a ſon. *Dryden.*

Meaſure the excellency of a virtuous mind; not as it is the copy, but the *pattern* of regal power. *Grew.*

Patterns to rule by are to be ſought for out of good, not looſe reigns. *Davenant.*

This *pattern* ſhould be our guide, in our preſent ſtate of pilgrimage. *Atterbury.*

Chriſtianity commands us to act after a nobler *pattern*, than the virtues even of the moſt perfect men. *Rogers.*

Take *pattern* by our ſiſter ſtar,
Delude at once and bleſs our ſight;
When you are ſeen, be ſeen from far,
And chiefly chuſe to ſhine by night. *Swift.*

(2.) A gentleman ſends to my ſhop for a *pattern* of ſtuff; if he like it, he compares the *pattern* with the whole piece, and probably we bargain. *Swift.*

(3.) What God did command touching Canaan, the ſame concerneth not us otherwiſe than only as a fearful *pattern* of his juſt diſpleaſure againſt ſinful nations. *Hooker.*

To PA'TTERN. *v. a.* [*patronner*, French; from the noun.] 1. To make in imitation of ſomething; to copy. 2. To ſerve as an example to be followed. Neither ſenſe is now much in uſe.

(1.) Ay, ſuch a place there is, where we did hunt,
Pattern'd by that the poet here deſcribes. *Shak.*

(2.) When I that cenſure him do ſo offend,
Let mine own judgment *pattern* out my death,
And nothing come in partial. *Shak.*

PA'VAN.
PA'VIN. } *n. ſ.* A kind of light tripping dance. *Ainſw.*

PAUCI'LOQUY. *n. ſ.* [*pauciloquium*, Latin.] Sparing and rare ſpeech. *Dict.*

PAU'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*paucitas*, from *paucus*, Latin.] 1. Fewneſs; ſmallneſs of number. 2. Smallneſs of quantity.

(1.) The multitude of pariſhes, and *paucity* of ſchools. *Hooker.*

In ſuch ſlender corpuſcles as thoſe of colour, may eaſily be conceived a greater *paucity* of protuberant corpuſcles. *Boyle.*

Socrates well underſtood what he ſaid touching the rarity and *paucity* of friends. *L'Eſtrange.*

(2.) This *paucity* of blood is agreeable to many other animals: as, lizards, frogs, and other fiſhes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To PAVE. *v. a.* [*pavio*, Latin; *paver*, French.] 1. To lay with brick or ſtone; to floor with ſtone. 2. To make a paſſage eaſy.

(1.) ——— Should ſhe kneel down,
Her brother's ghoſt his *paved* bed would break,
And take her hence in horrour. *Shak.*

Let not the court be *paved*, for that ſtriketh up a great heat in ſummer, and much cold in winter. *Bacon.*

——— From this chymic flame
I ſee a city of more precious mold,
With ſilver *pav'd*, and all divine with gold. *Dryd.*

The ſtreets are *paved* with brick or freeſtone. *Addiſon.*

(2.) It might open and *pave* a prepared way to his own title. *Bacon.*

PA'VEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*pavimentum*, Lat.] Stones or bricks laid on the ground; ſtone floor; floor is uſed of ſtone, but *pavement* never of wood.

The marble *pavement* cloſes, he is enter'd
Into his radiant roof. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

A broad and ample road, whoſe duſt is gold,
And *pavement* ſtars ſeen in the galaxy. *Milton.*

The long laborious *pavement* here he treads,
That to proud Rome th' admiring nations leads. *Addiſon.*

The foundation of Roman ways was made of rough ſtone joined together with cement; upon this was laid another layer, conſiſting of ſmall ſtones and cement, to plane the inequalities of the lower ſtratum in which the ſtones of the upper *pavement* were fixed: for there can be no very durable *pavement*, but a double one. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

PA'VER.
PA'VIER. } *n. ſ.* [from *pave.*] One who lays with ſtones.

For thee the ſturdy *paver* thumps the ground,
Whilſt ev'ry ſtroke his lab'ring lungs reſound. *Gay.*

PAVI'LION. *n. ſ.* [*pavillon*, French.] A tent; a temporary or moveable houſe.

Flowers being under the trees, the trees were to them a *pavilion*, and the flowers to the trees a moſaical floor. *Sidney.*

——— She did lie
In her *pavilion*, cloth of gold, of tiſſue. *Shak.*

He, only he, heav'n's blew *pavilion* ſpreads,
And on the ocean's dancing billows treads. *Sandys.*

It was uſual for the enemy, when there was a king in the field, to demand in what part of the camp he reſided, that they might avoid firing upon the royal *pavilion*. *Addiſon.*

———The glowing fury ſprings,
Once more invades the guilty dome, and ſhrouds
Its bright *pavilions* in a veil of clouds. *Pope.*

To **Pavi'lion.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To furniſh with tents. 2 To be ſheltered by a tent.

(1.) ——— Jacob in Mahanaim ſaw
The field *pavilion'd* with his guardians bright. *Milton.*
(2.) With his batt'ning flocks the careful ſwain
Abides *pavilion'd* on the graſſy plain.

Paunch. *n. ſ.* [*panſe*, French; *pança*, Spaniſh; *pantex*, Latin.] The belly; the region of the guts.

Demades, the orator, was talkative, and would eat hard; Antipater would ſay of him, that he was like a ſacrifice, that nothing was left of it but the tongue and the *paunch*. *Bacon.*

Pleading Matho born abroad for air,
With his fat *paunch* fills his new-faſhion'd chair. *Dryd.*

To **Paunch.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pierce or rip the belly; to exenterate; to take out the paunch; to eviſcerate.

——— With a log
Batter his ſkull, or *paunch* him with a ſtake. *Shak.*
Chiron attack'd Talthibius with ſuch might,
One paſs had *paunch'd* the huge hydropick knight. *Garth.*

Pau'per. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A poor perſon; one who receives alms.

Pause. *n. ſ.* [*pauſe*, French; *pauſa*, low Latin; παύω.] 1. A ſtop; a place or time of intermiſſion. 2. Suſpenſe; doubt. 3. Break; paragraph; apparent ſeparation of the parts of a diſcourſe. 4. Place of ſuſpending the voice marked in writing thus —. 5. A ſtop or intermiſſion of muſick.

(1.) Neither could we ever come to any *pauſe*, whereon to reſt our aſſurance this way. *Hooker.*

Comes a fellow crying out for help,
And Caſſio following with determin'd ſword,
To execute upon him; this gentleman
Steps in to Caſſio, and intreats his *pauſe*. *Shak.*
Some *pauſe* and reſpite only I require,
Till with my tears I ſhall have quench'd my fire. *Denham.*

The puniſhment muſt always be rigorouſly exacted, and the blows by *pauſes* laid on till they reach the mind, and you perceive the ſigns of a true ſorrow. *Locke.*

Whilſt thoſe exalted to primeval light,
Only perceive ſome little *pauſe* of joys
In thoſe great moments, when their god employs
Their miniſtry. *Prior.*
What *pauſe* from woe, what hopes of comfort bring
The names of wiſe or great. *Prior.*

Our diſcourſe is not kept up in converſation, but falls into more *pauſes* and intervals than in our neighbouring countries. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

(2.) Like a man to double buſineſs bound,
I ſtand in *pauſe* where I ſhall firſt begin
And both neglect. *Shak. Hamlet.*

(3.) He writes with warmth, which uſually neglects method, and thoſe partitions and *pauſes* which men, educated in the ſchools, obſerve. *Locke.*

To **PAUSE.** *v. n.* 1. To wait; to ſtop; not to proceed; to forbear for a time, uſed both of ſpeech and action. 2. To deliberate. 3. To be intermitted.

(1.) ——— Tarry; *pauſe* a day or two,
Before you hazard: for in chuſing wrong
I loſe your company; therefore forbear a while. *Shakeſ.*
Give me leave to read philoſophy,
And, while I *pauſe*, ſerve in your harmony. *Shak.*
Pauſing a while, thus to herſelf ſhe mus'd. *Milton.*
As one who in his journey baits at noon,
Though bent on ſpeed, ſo here th' archangel *paus'd*,
Between a world deſtroy'd and world reſtor'd. *Milton.*
(2.) Bear Worceſter to death, and Vernon too,
Other offenders we will *pauſe* upon. *Shak. Henry IV.*

Solyman *pauſing* a little upon the matter, the heat of his fury being over, ſuffered himſelf to be intreated. *Knolles.*

(3.) What awe did the ſlow ſolemn knell inſpire,
The pealing organ, and the *pauſing* choir,
And the laſt words, that duſt to duſt convey'd! *Tickel.*

Pa'user. *n. ſ.* [from *pauſe*.] He who pauſes; he who deliberates.

The expedition of my violent love
Outruns the *pauſer*, reaſon. *Shak. Macbeth.*

PAW. *n. ſ.* [*pawen*, Welſh.] 1. The foot of a beaſt of prey. 2. Hand. In contempt.

(1.) ——— One choſe his ground,
Whence ruſhing he might ſureſt ſeize them both
Grip'd in each *paw*. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The bear, that tears the prey, and when purſued, leaſt he become a prey, goes backward into his den that the hunter rather miſtakes, than finds the way of his *paw*. *Holyday.*

The bee and ſerpent know their ſtings, and the bear the uſe of his *paws*. *More againſt Atheiſm.*

If lions had been brought up to painting, where you have one lion under the feet of a man, you ſhould have had twenty men under the *paw* of a lion. *L'Eſtrange.*

——— Each claims poſſeſſion,
For both their *paws* are faſtened on the prey. *Dryden.*
(2.) ——— Be civil to the wretch imploring,
And lay your *paws* upon him without roaring. *Dryden.*

To **Paw.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To draw the fore foot along the ground.

The fiery courſer, when he hears from far,
The ſprightly trumpets and the ſhouts of war,
Pricks up his ears, and trembling with delight
Shifts place, and *paws*, and hopes the promis'd fight. *Dryd.*
Th' impatient courſer pants in every vein,
And *pawing*, ſeems to beat the diſtant plain,
Hills, vales, and floods appear already croſs'd,
And ere he ſtarts, a thouſand ſteps are loſt. *Pope.*

Once, a fiery horſe, pawing with his hoof, ſtruck a hole in my handkerchief. *Swift.*

To **Paw.** *v. a.* 1. To ſtrike with a drawn ſtroke of the fore foot. 2. To handle roughly. 3. To fawn; to flatter. *Ainſw.*

(1.) His hot courſer *paw'd* th' Hungarian plain,
And adverſe legions ſtood the ſhock in vain. *Tickel.*

Pa'wed. *adj.* [from *paw*.] 1. Having paws. 2. Broad footed.

PAWN. *n. ſ.* [*pand*, Dutch; *pan*, French.] 1. Something given to pledge as a ſecurity for money borrowed or promiſe made. 2. The ſtate of being pledged. 3. A common man at cheſs.

(1.) Her oath for love, her honour's *pawn*. *Shak.*

As for mortgaging and pawning, men will not take *pawns* without uſe; or they will look for the forfeiture. *Bacon.*

He retains much of his primitive eſteem, that abroad his very word will countervail the bond or *pawn* of another. *Howel.*

Here's the very heart, and ſoul, and life-blood of Gomez; *pawns* in abundance, till the next bribe helps their huſbands to redeem them. *Dryd. Spaniſh Fryar.*

(2.) Sweet wife, my honour is at *pawn*,
And, but my going, nothing can redeem it. *Shak.*
Redeem from broking *pawn* the blemiſh'd crown,
Wipe off the duſt that hides our ſceptre's gilt. *Shak.*
(3.) Here I a *pawn* admire,
That ſtill advancing high'r,
At top of all became
Another thing and name. *Cowley.*

To **Pawn.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pledge; to give in pledge. It is now ſeldom uſed but of pledges given for money.

——— I hold it cowardice
To reſt miſtruſtful, where a noble heart
Hath *pawn'd* an open hand in ſign of love. *Shak.*

Let's lead him on with a fine baited delay, 'till he hath *pawn'd* his horſes. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

I dare *pawn* down my life for him, that he hath writ this to feel my affection to your honour. *Shak.*

Will you thus break your faith? ——
I *pawn'd* you none:
I promiſ'd you redreſs. *Shak. Henry* IV.

I'll *pawn* the little blood which I have left,
To ſave the innocent. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

If any thought annoys the gallant youth,
'Tis dear remembrance of that fatal glance,
For which he lately *pawn'd* his heart. *Waller.*

She who before had mortgag'd her eſtate,
And *pawn'd* the laſt remaining piece of plate. *Dryden.*

One part of the nation is *pawn'd* to the other, with hardly a poſſibility of being ever redeemed. *Swift.*

PA'WNBROKER. *n. ſ.* [*pawn* and *broker.*] One who lends money upon pledge.

The uſurers or money-changers were a ſort of a ſcandalous employment at Rome; thoſe money-ſcriveners ſeem to have been little better than our *pawnbrokers*. *Arbuthnot.*

To **PAY.** *v. a.* [*paier*, French; *apagar*, Spaniſh; *pacare*, Latin.] 1. To diſcharge a debt. It is applied to debts of duty, as well as debts of commerce. 2. It is oppoſed to *borrow*. 3. To diſmiſs one to whom any thing is due with his money: as, he had *paid* his labourers. 4. To atone; to make amends by ſuffering: with *for* before the cauſe of payment. 5. To beat. 6. To reward; to recompenſe. 7. To give the equivalent for any thing bought.

(1.) You have done enough, and have perform'd
A ſaint-like ſorrow; and indeed paid down
More penitence, than done treſpaſs. *Shak.*

Your ſon has *paid* a ſoldier's debt;
He only liv'd but till he was a man. *Shak.*
She does what ſhe will, ſay what ſhe will, take all, *pay* all.
Shak. Merry Wives of Windſor.

——— The king and prince
Then *paid* their off'rings in a ſacred grove
To Hercules. *Dryd.*

An hundred talents of ſilver did the children of Ammon *pay*. *2 Chronicles*, xxvii. 5.

I have peace offerings with me; this day have I *paid my* vows. *Proverbs*, vii. 14.

(2.) The wicked borroweth, and *payeth* not again. *Pſalms.*

(4.) If this prove true, they'll *pay for't*. *Shak.*

Bold Prometheus, whoſe untam'd deſire
Rival'd the ſun with his own heav'nly fire,
Now doom'd the Scythian vulture's endleſs prey,
Severely *pays for* animating clay. *Roſcommon.*

Men of parts, who were to act according to the reſult of their debates, and often *pay for* their miſtakes with their heads, found thoſe ſcholaſtick forms of little uſe to diſcover truth. *Locke.*

(5.) I follow'd me cloſe, and, with a thought, ſeven of the eleven I *paid*. *Shak. Henry* IV.

Forty things more, my friends, which you know true,
For which, or *pay* me quickly, or I'll *pay* you. *B. Johnſon.*

(6.) She I love, or laughs at all my pain,
Or knows her worth too well; and *pays* me with diſdain.
Dryd. Knight's Tale.

(7.) Riches are got by conſuming leſs of foreign commodities, than what by commodities or labour is *paid for*. *Locke.*

It is very poſſible for a man that lives by cheating, to be very punctual in *paying* for what he buys; but then every one is aſſured that he does not do ſo out of any principle of true honeſty. *Law.*

PAY. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Wages; hire; money given in return for ſervice.

Come on, brave ſoldiers, doubt not of the day;
And, that once gotten, doubt not of large *pay*. *Shak.*

The ſoldier is willing to be converted, for there is neither *pay* nor plunder to be got. *L'Eſtrange.*

Money, inſtead of coming over for the *pay* of the army, has been tranſmitted thither for the *pay* of thoſe forces called from thence. *Temple.*

Here only merit conſtant *pay* receives,
Is bleſt in what it takes, and what it gives. *Pope.*

PA'YABLE. *adj.* [*paiable*, French; from *pay.*] 1. Due; to be paid. 2. Such as there is power to pay.

(1.) The marriage-money, the princeſs brought, was *payable* ten days after the ſolemnization. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

The farmer rates or compounds the ſums of money *payable* to her majeſty, for the alienation of lands, made without or by licence. *Bacon.*

(2.) To repay by a return equivalent, is not in every one's power; but thanks are a tribute *payable* by the pooreſt. *South.*

PA'YDAY. *n. ſ.* [*pay* and *day.*] Day on which debts are to be diſcharged or wages paid.

Labourers pay away all their wages, and live upon truſt till next *payday*. *Locke.*

PA'YER. *n. ſ.* [*paieur*, French; from *pay.*] One that pays.

PA'YMASTER. *n. ſ.* [*pay* and *maſter.*] One who is to pay; one from whom wages or reward is received.

Howſoever they may bear ſail for a time, yet are they ſo ſure *paymaſters* in the end, that few have held out their lives ſafely. *Hayward.*

If we deſire that God ſhould approve us, it is a ſign we do his work, and expect him our *paymaſter*. *Taylor.*

PA'YMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *pay.*] 1. The act of paying. 2. The thing given in diſcharge of debt or promiſe. 3. A reward. 4. Chaſtiſement; ſound beating. *Ainſw.*

(1.) Perſons of eminent virtue, when advanced, are leſs envied, for their fortune ſeemeth but due unto them; and no man envieth the *payment* of a debt. *Bacon.*

(2.) Thy huſband commits his body
To painful labour both by ſea and land,
And craves no other tribute at thy hands
But love, fair looks, and true obedience;
Too little *payment* for ſo great a debt. *Shak.*

(3.) ——— Give her an hundred marks.
—An hundred marks! by this light I'll ha' more.
An ordinary groom is for ſuch *payment*. *Shak.*

The wages that ſin bargains with the ſinner, are life, pleaſure and profit; but the wages it pays him with, are death, torment and deſtruction: he that would underſtand the falſehood and deceit of ſin thoroughly, muſt compare its promiſes and its *payments* together. *South.*

To **PAYSE.** *v. n.* [Uſed by *Spenſer* for *poiſe.*] To balance.

Ne was it iſland then, ne was it *pays'd*
Amid the ocean waves, but was all deſolate. *Spenſer.*

PA'YSER. *n. ſ.* [for *poiſer.*] One that weighs.

To manage this coinage, porters bear the tin, *payzers* weigh it, a ſteward, comptroller and receiver keep the account. *Carew.*

PEA. *n. ſ.* [*piſum*, Latin; piſa, Saxon; *pois*, French.] A *pea* hath a papilionaceous flower, and out of his empalement riſes the pointal, which becomes a long pod full of roundiſh ſeeds; the ſtalks are fiſtulous and weak, and ſeem to perforate the leaves by which they are embraced; the other leaves grow by pairs along the midrib, ending in a tendril. The ſpecies are ſixteen: 1. The greater garden pea, with white flowers and fruit. 2. Hotſpur pea. 3. Dwarf pea. 4. French dwarf pea. 5. Pea with an eſculent huſk. 6. Sickle pea. 7. Common white pea. 8. Green rouncival pea. 9. Grey pea. 10. Maple rouncival pea. 11. Roſe pea. 12. Spaniſh moretto pea. 13. Marrowfat or Dutch admiral pea. 14. Union pea. 15. Sea pea. 16. Pig pea. *Miller.*

PEACE. *n. ſ.* [*paix*, French; *pax*, Latin.] 1. Reſpite from war. 2. Quiet from ſuits or diſturbances. 3. Reſt from any commotion. 4. Stilneſs from riots or tumults. 5. Reconciliation of differences. 6. A ſtate not hoſtile. 7. Reſt; quiet; content; freedom from terrour; heavenly reſt. 8. Silence; ſuppreſſion of the thoughts. 9. [In law.] That general ſecurity and quiet which the king warrants to his ſubjects, and of which he therefore avenges the violation; every forcible injury is a breach of the king's *peace*.

(1.) Preſerve us in *peace*; ſo preſerve us in *peace*, that war may be always more odious to us than neceſſity. *Holyday.*

The Dane and Swede rouz'd up to fierce alarms,
Bleſs the wiſe conduct of her pious arms;
Soon as her fleets appear, their terrours ceaſe,
And all the northern world lies huſh'd in *peace*. *Addiſon.*

(2.) The king gave judgment againſt Warren, and commanded that Sherborn ſhould hold his land in *peace*. *Davies.*

(4.) Keep *peace* upon your lives; he dies that ſtrikes again. *Shakeſpeare.*

All aſſembled here in arms againſt God's *peace* and the king's, we charge you to repair to your dwelling places. *Shakeſpeare.*

Shallow, you have yourſelf been a great fighter, though now a man of *peace*. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

(5.) Let him make *peace* with me. *Iſaiah*, xxvii. 5.

(6.) If I have rewarded evil unto him that was at *peace* with me, let the enemy perſecute my ſoul. *Pſalm* vii. 4.

There be two falſe *peaces* or unities: the one grounded upon an implicit ignorance. *Bacon.*

(7.) Well, *peace* be with him that hath made us heavy!
— *Peace* be with us, leſt we be heavier. *Shakeſp.*

Peace be unto thee, fear not, thou ſhalt not die. *Judg.* vii. 23.

The God of hope fill you with all joy and *peace* in believing, that ye may abound in hope. *Romans*, xv. 13.

Religion directs us rather to ſecure inward *peace* than outward eaſe, to be more careful to avoid everlaſting torment than light afflictions. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

(8.) ——— 'Twill out;—I *peace!*
No, I will ſpeak as liberal as the air. *Shakeſp.*

In an examination, a freed ſervant, who had much power with Claudius, very ſaucily had almoſt all the words; and amongſt other things, he aſked in ſcorn one of the examinates, who was a freed ſervant of Scribonianus: I pray, Sir, if Scribonianus had been emperor, what would you have done? he anſwered, I would have ſtood behind his chair and held my *peace*. *Bacon.*

She ſaid; and held her *peace*: Æneas went
Sad from the cave. *Dryden.*

PEACE. *interjection.* A word commanding ſilence.

Peace! fear, thou comeſt too late, when already the arm is taken. *Sidney.*

——— Hark! *peace!*
It was the owl that ſhriek'd, the fatal bellman,
Which gives the ſtern'ſt good night. *Shakeſp.*
Peace, good reader do not weep;
Peace, the lovers are aſleep. *Craſhaw.*
But *peace*, I muſt not quarrel with the will
Of higheſt diſpenſation. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*
Silence, ye troubled waves, and, thou deep, *peace!*
Said then th' omnific word. *Milton.*
—— I prythee *peace!*
Perhaps ſhe thinks they are too near of blood. *Dryden.*

PEA'CE-OFFERING. *n. ſ.* [*peace* and *offer.*] Among the Jews, a ſacrifice or gift offered to God for atonement and reconciliation for a crime or offence.

A ſacrifice of *peace-offering* offer without blemiſh. *Lev.* iii. 1.

PEA'CEABLE. *adj.* [from *peace.*] 1. Free from war; free from tumult. 2. Quiet; undiſturbed. 3. Not violent; not bloody. 4. Not quarrelſome; not turbulent.

(1.) The reformation of England was introduced in a *peaceable* manner, by the ſupreme power in parliament. *Swift.*

(2.) The laws were firſt intended for the reformation of abuſes and *peaceable* continuance of the ſubject. *Spenſer.*

Lie, Philo, untouch'd on my *peaceable* ſhelf,
Nor take it amiſs, that ſo little I heed thee;
I've no envy to thee, and ſome love to myſelf,
Then why ſhould I anſwer; ſince firſt I muſt read thee. *Prior.*

(3.) The Chaldeans flattered both Cæſar and Pompey with long lives and a happy and *peaceable* death; both which fell out extremely contrary. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

(4.) The moſt *peaceable* way for you, if you do take a thief, is to let him ſhew himſelf, and ſteal out of your company. *Shakeſpeare.*

Theſe men are *peaceable*, therefore let them dwell in the land and trade. *Geneſis*, xxxiv. 21.

PEA'CEABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *peaceable*] Quietneſs; diſpoſition to peace.

Plant in us all thoſe precious fruits of piety, juſtice, and charity, and *peaceableneſs*, and bowels of mercy toward all others. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

PEA'CEABLY. *adv.* [from *peaceable.*] 1. Without war; without tumult. 2. Without tumults or commotion. 3. Without diſturbance.

(1.) To his crown, ſhe him reſtor'd,
In which he dy'd, made ripe for death by eld,
And after will'd it ſhould to her remain,
Who *peaceably* the ſame long time did weld. *Spenſer.*

(2.) The balance of power was provided for, elſe Piſiſtratus could never have governed ſo *peaceably*, without changing any of Solon's laws. *Swift.*

(3.) The pangs of death do make him grin;
Diſturb him not, let him paſs *peaceably*. *Shakeſp.*

PEA'CEFUL. *adj.* [*peace* and *full.*] 1. Quiet; not in war: a poetical word. 2. Pacifick; mild. 3. Undiſturbed; ſtill; ſecure.

(1.) That rouz'd the Tyrrhene realm with loud alarms,
And *peaceful* Italy involv'd in arms. *Dryden.*
(2.) As one diſarm'd, his anger all he loſt;
And thus with *peaceful* words uprais'd her ſoon. *Milton.*
The *peaceful* power that governs love repairs,
To feaſt upon ſoft vows and ſilent pray'rs. *Dryden.*
(3.) Succeeding monarchs heard the ſubjects cries,
Nor ſaw diſpleas'd the *peaceful* cottage riſe. *Pope.*

PEA'CEFULLY. *adv.* [from *peaceful.*] 1. Without war. 2. Quietly; without diſturbance. 3. Mildly; gently.

(2.) Our lov'd earth; where *peacefully* we ſlept,
And far from heav'n quiet poſſeſſion kept. *Dryden.*

PEA'CEFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *peaceful.*] Quiet; freedom from war or diſturbance.

PEA'CEMAKER. *n. ſ.* [*peace* and *maker.*] One who reconciles differences.

——— Peace, good queen;
And whet not on theſe too too furious peers,
For bleſſed are the *peacemakers*. *Shakeſp.*
——— Think us,
Thoſe we profeſs, *peacemakers*, friends and ſervants. *Shakeſpeare.*

PEACEPA'RTED. *adj.* [*peace* and *parted.*] Diſmiſſed from the world in peace.

We ſhould prophane the ſervice of the dead
To ſing a requiem, and ſuch reſt to her
As to *peaceparted* ſouls. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

PEACH. *n. ſ.* [*peſche*, Fr. *malum perſicum*, Lat.] A tree and fruit. *Miller.*

September is drawn with a chearful countenance: in his left hand a handful of millet, withal carrying a cornucopia of ripe *peaches*, pears and pomegranates. *Peacham.*

—— The ſunny wall,
Preſents the downy *peach*. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

To **PEACH.** *v. n.* [Corrupted from *impeach.*] To accuſe of ſome crime.

If you talk of *peaching*, I'll *peach* firſt, and ſee whoſe oath will be believed; I'll trounce you. *Dryden.*

PEACH-COLOURED. *adj.* [*peach* and *colour.*] Of a colour like a peach.

One Mr. Caper comes to jail at the ſuit of Mr. Threepile the mercer, for ſome four ſuits of *peach-coloured* ſattin, which now peaches him a beggar. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

PEA'CHICK. *n. ſ.* [*pea* and *chick.*] The chicken of a peacock.

Does the ſniveling *peachick* think to make a cuckold of me. *Southern.*

Pea'cock. *n. ſ.* [papa, Saxon; *pavo*, Lat. Of this word the etymology is not known: perhaps it is *peak* cock, from the tuſt of feathers on its head; the peak of women being an ancient ornament: if it be not rather a corruption of *beaucoq*, Fr. from the more ſtriking luſtre of its ſpangled train.] A fowl eminent for the beauty of his feathers, and particularly of his tail.

Let frantick Talbot triumph for a while;
And, like a *peacock*, ſweep along his tail. *Shakeſp.*

The birds that are hardeſt to be drawn, are the tame birds; as cock, turky-cock and *peacock*. *Peacham.*

The *peacock*, not at thy command, aſſumes
His glorious train; nor oſtrich her rare plumes. *Sandys.*

The *peacock*'s plumes thy tackle muſt not fail,
Nor the dear purchaſe of the ſable's tail. *Gay.*

Pea'hen. *n. ſ.* [*pea* and *hen*; *pava*, Lat.] The female of the peacock.

Peak. *n. ſ.* [peac, Saxon; *pique*, *pic*, French.] 1. The top of a hill or eminence. 2. Any thing acuminated. 3. The riſing forepart of a head-dreſs.

(1.) ——— Thy ſiſter ſeek
Or on Meander's bank or Latmus' *peak*. *Prior.*

To **Peak.** *v. n.* [*pequeno*, Spaniſh, *little*, perhaps *lean*: but I believe this word has ſome other derivation: we ſay a withered man has a ſharp face; Falſtaff dying, is ſaid to have *a noſe as ſharp as a pen*: from this obſervation, a ſickly man is ſaid to *peak* or grow acuminated, from *pique*.] 1. To look ſickly. 2. To make a mean figure; to ſneak.

(1.) Weary ſe'nnights, nine times nine,
Shall he dwindle, *peak* and pine. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

(2.) I, a dull and muddy mettled raſcal, *peak*,
Like John a dreams, unpregnant of my cauſe. *Shakeſp.*

The *peaking* cornuto her huſband, dwelling in a continual larum of jealouſy, comes me in the inſtant of our encounter. *Shakeſp.*

Peal. *n. ſ.* [Perhaps from *pello*, *pellere tympana*.] 1. A ſucceſſion of loud ſounds: as, of bells, thunder, cannon, loud inſtruments. 2. It is once uſed by *Shakeſpeare* for a low dull noiſe, but improperly.

(1.) They were ſaluted by the way, with a fair *peal* of artillery from the tower. *Hayward.*

The breach of faith cannot be ſo highly expreſſed, as in that it ſhall be the laſt *peal* to call the judgments of God upon men. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Woods of oranges will ſmell into the ſea perhaps twenty miles; but what is that, ſince a *peal* of ordnance will do as much, which moveth in a ſmall compaſs. *Bacon.*

——— A peal ſhall rouſe their ſleep;
Then all thy ſaints aſſembled, thou ſhalt judge
Bad men and angels. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

——— I myſelf,
Vanquiſh'd with a *peal* of words, O weakneſs!
Gave up my fort of ſilence to a woman. *Milton.*

From the Moors camp the noiſe grows louder ſtill;
Peals of ſhuts that rend the heav'ns. *Dryden.*

Oh! for a *peal* of thunder that would make
Earth, ſea and air, and heaven and Cato tremble. *Addiſ.*

(2.) — Ere to black Hecat's ſummons
The ſhard-born beetle with his drowſy hums,
Hath rung night's yawning *peal*, there ſhall be done
A deed of dreadful note. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

To **Peal.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play ſolemnly and loud.

Let the *pealing* organ blow,
To the full-voic'd quire below,
In ſervice high and anthems clear,
As may with ſweetneſs through mine ear,
Diſſolve me into extaſies,
And bring all heav'n before my eyes. *Milton.*

The *pealing* organ, and the pauſing choir;
And the laſt words, that duſt to duſt convey'd. *Tickel.*

To **Peal.** *v. a.* 1. To aſſail with noiſe. 2. To ſtir with ſome agitation; as, to *peal* the pot, is when it boils to ſtir the liquor therein with a ladle. *Ainſ.*

(1.) — Nor was his ear leſs *peal'd*
With noiſes loud and ruinous, than when Bellona ſtorms,
With all her batt'ring engines bent to raſe
Some capital city. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Pear. *n. ſ.* [*poire*, French; *pyrum*, Latin.] The ſpecies are eighty-four: 1. Little muſk *pear*, commonly called the ſupreme. 2. The Chio *pear*, commonly called the little baſtard muſk *pear*. 3. The haſting *pear*, commonly called the green chiſſel. 4. The red muſcadelle, it is alſo called the faireſt. 5. The little muſcat. 6. The jargonelle. 7. The Windſor *pear*. 8. The orange muſk. 9. Great blanket. 10. The little blanket *pear*. 11. Long ſtalked blanket *pear*. 12. The ſkinleſs *pear*. 13. The muſk robin *pear*. 14. The muſk drone *pear*. 15. The green orange *pear*. 16. Caſſolette. 17. The Magdalene *pear*. 18. The great onion *pear*. 19. The Auguſt muſcat. 20. The roſe *pear*. 21. The perfumed *pear*. 22. The ſummer bon chrêtien, or good chriſtian. 23. Salviati. 24. Roſe water *pear*. 25. The choaky *pear*. 26. The ruſſelet *pear*. 27. The prince's *pear*. 28. The great mouth water *pear*. 29. Summer burgamot. 30. The Autumn burgamot. 31. The Swiſs burgamot. 32. The red butter *pear*. 33. The dean's *pear*. 34. The long green *pear*; it is called the Autumn month water *pear*. 35. The white and grey monſieur John. 36. The flowered muſcat. 37. The vine *pear*. 38. Rouſſeline *pear*. 39. The knave's *pear*. 40. The green ſugar *pear*. 41. The marquis's *pear*. 42. The burnt cat; it is alſo called the virgin of Xantonee. 43. Le Beſidery; it is alſo called from Heri, which is a foreſt in Bretagne between Bennes and Nantes, where this *pear* was found. 44. The craſane, or burgamot craſane; it is alſo called the flat butter *pear*. 45. The lanſac, or dauphin *pear*. 46. The dry martin. 47. The villain of Anjou; it is alſo called the tulip *pear* and the great orange. 48. The large ſtalked *pear*. 49. The Amadot *pear*. 50. Little lard *pear*. 51. The good Lewis *pear*. 52. The colmar *pear*; it is alſo called the manna *pear* and the late burgamot. 53. The winter long green *pear*, or the landry wilding. 54. La virgoule, or la virgoleuſe. 55. Poire d'Ambrette; this is ſo called from its muſky flavour, which reſembles the ſmell of the ſweet ſultan flower, which is called Ambrette in France. 56. The winter thorn *pear*. 57. The St. Germain *pear*, or the unknown of la Fare; it being firſt diſcovered upon the banks of a river called by that name in the pariſh of St. Germain. 58. The St. Auguſtine. 59. The Spaniſh bon chrêtien. 60. The pound *pear*. 61. The wilding of Caſſoy, a foreſt in Brittany, where it was diſcovered. 62. The lord Martin *pear*. 63. The winter citron *pear*; it is alſo called the muſk orange *pear* in ſome places. 64. The winter roſſelet. 65. The gate *pear*: this was diſcovered in the province of Poictou, where it was much eſteemed. 66. Bergamotte Bugi; it is alſo called the Eaſter burgamot. 67. The winter bon chrêtien *pear*. 68. Catillac or cadillac. 69. La paſtourelle. 70. The double flowering *pear*. 71. St. Martial; it is alſo called the angelic *pear*. 72. The wilding of Chaumontelle. 73. Carmelite. 74. The union *pear*. 75. The aurate. 76. The fine preſent; it is alſo called St. Sampſon. 77. Le rouſſelet de reims. 78. The ſummer thorn *pear*. 79. The egg *pear*; ſo called from the figure of its fruit, which is ſhaped like an egg. 80. The orange tulip *pear*. 81. La manſuette. 82. The German muſcat. 83. The Holland burgamot. 84. The *pear* of Naples. *Miller.*

They would whip me with their fine wits, till I were as creſt-faln as a dried *pear*. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

Auguſt ſhall bear the form of a young man, of a choleric aſpect, upon his arm a baſket of *pears*, plums and apples. *Peacham.*

——— The juicy *pear*
Lies in a ſoft profuſion ſcatter'd round. *Thomſon.*

PEARCH. *n. ſ.* [*pertica*, Lat.] 1. A long pole for various uſes. 2. A kind of fiſh.

PEARCH-STONE. *n. ſ.* [from *pearch* and *ſtone.*] A ſort of ſtone.

PEARL. *n. ſ.* [*perle*, Fr. *perla*, Spaniſh: ſuppoſed by *Salmaſius* to come from *ſpherula*, Latin.] 1. *Pearls*, though eſteemed of the number of gems by our jewellers, are but a diſtemper in the creature that produces them: the fiſh in which pearls are moſt frequently found is the Eaſt Indian berbes or *pearl* oyſter: others are found to produce *pearls*; as the common oyſter, the muſcle, and various other kinds: but the Indian *pearls* are ſuperior to all: ſome *pearls* have been known of the ſize of a pigeon's egg; as they increaſe in ſize, they are leſs frequent and more valued: the true ſhape of the *pearl* is a perfect round; but ſome of a conſiderable ſize are of the ſhape of a pear, and ſerve for ear-rings. *Hill.* 2. [Poetically.] Any thing round and clear, as a drop.

(1.) A *pearl* julep was made of a diſtilled milk. *Wiſeman.*

— Flow'rs purfled, blue and white,
Like ſaphire, *pearl*, in rich embroidery
Buckled below fair knighthood's bending knee. *Shakeſp.*

Cataracts *pearl*-coloured, and thoſe of the colour of burniſhed iron, are eſteemed proper to endure the needle. *Sharp.*

(2.) — Dropping liquid *pearl*,
Before the cruel queen, the lady and the girl
Upon their tender knees begg'd mercy. *Drayton.*

PEARL. *n. ſ.* [*albugo*, Lat.] A white ſpeck or film growing on the eye. *Ainſworth.*

PEA'RLED. *adj.* [from *pearl.*] Adorned or ſet with pearls.

——— The water nymphs
Held up their *pearled* wriſts, and took her in,
Bearing her ſtraight to aged Nereus' hall. *Milton.*

PEA'RLEYED. *adj.* [*pearl* and *eye.*] Having a ſpeck in the eye.

PEA'RLGRASS. }
PEA'RLPLANT. } *n. ſ.* Plants. *Ainſworth.*
PEA'RLWORT. }

PEA'RLY. *adj.* [from *pearl*] 1. Abounding with pearls; containing pearls. 2. Reſembling pearls.

(1.) Some in their *pearly* ſhells at eaſe, attend
Moiſt nutriment. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

(2.) Which when ſhe heard, full *pearly* floods
I in her eyes might view. *Drayton.*

'Tis ſweet the bluſhing morn to view,
And plains adorn'd with *pearly* dew. *Dryden.*

For what the day devours, the nightly dew
Shall to the morn in *pearly* drops renew. *Dryden.*

Another was inveſted with a *pearly* ſhell, having the futures finely diſplayed upon its ſurface. *Woodward.*

PEARMAI'N. *n. ſ.* An apple.

Pearmain is an excellent and well known fruit. *Mortimer.*

PEA'RTREE. *n. ſ.* [*pear* and *tree.*] The tree that bears pears.

The *peartree* criticks will have to borrow his name of πῦρ, fire. *Bacon.*

PEA'SANT. *n. ſ.* [*paiſant*, Fr.] A hind; one whoſe buſineſs is rural labour.

He holdeth himſelf a gentleman, and ſcorneth to work, which, he ſaith, is the life of a *peaſant* or churl. *Spenſer.*

I had rather coin my heart, than wring
From the hard hands of *peaſants* their vile traſh. *Shakeſp.*

The poor *peaſants* in the Alpine countries, divertiſed themſelves in the fields, and after their labour, would be lively and briſk. *Brown's Travels.*

'Tis difficult for us, who are bred up with the ſame infirmities about us with which we were born, to raiſe our thoughts and imaginations to thoſe intellectual perfections that attended our nature in the time of innocence, as it is for a *peaſant* bred up in the obſcurities of a cottage, to fancy in his mind the unſeen ſplendours of a court. *South's Sermons.*

The citizens bring two thouſand men, with which they could make head againſt twelve thouſand *peaſants*. *Addiſon.*

PEA'SANTRY. *n. ſ.* Peaſants; ruſticks; country people.

How many then ſhould cover, that ſtand bare:
How much low *peaſantry* would then be gleaned
From the true ſeed of honour? how much honour
Pickt from the chaff. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

The *peaſantry* in France under a much heavier preſſure of want and poverty than the day-labourers of England of the reformed religion, underſtood it much better than thoſe of a higher condition among us. *Locke.*

PEA'SCOD. } *n. ſ.* [*pea*, *cod* and *ſhell.*] The huſk that
PEA'SHELL. } contains peas.

Thou art a ſheal'd *peaſcod*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

I ſaw a green caterpillar as big as a ſmall *peaſcod*. *Walton.*

As *peaſcods* once I pluck'd, I chanc'd to ſee
One that was cloſely fill'd with three times three,
I o'er the door the ſpell in ſecret laid. *Gay.*

PEASE. *n. ſ.* [*Pea*, when it is mentioned as a ſingle body, makes *peas*; but when ſpoken of collectively, as food or a ſpecies, it is called *peaſe*, anciently *peaſon*; pıſa; Saxon; *pois*, French; *piſo*, Italian; *piſum*, Latin.] Food of peaſe.

Sowe *peaſon* and beans in the wane of the moon;
Who ſoweth them ſooner, he ſoweth too ſoone. *Tuſſer.*

Peaſe, deprived of any aromatic parts, are mild and demulcent, but, being full of aerial particles, are flatulent. *Arbuthnot.*

PEAT. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of turf uſed for fire.

Turf and *peat*, and cowſheards are cheap fuels and laſt long. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

Carew, in his ſurvey of Cornwall, mentions nuts found in *peat*-earth two miles Eaſt of St. Michael's mount. *Woodward.*

PEAT. *n. ſ.* [from *petit*, Fr.] A little fondling; a darling; a dear play thing. It is now commonly called *pet*.

A pretty *peat*! it is beſt put finger in the eye,
An ſhe knew why. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

——— A citizen and his wife
Both riding on one horſe, upon the way
I overtook; the wench a pretty *peat*. *Donne.*

PE'BBLE. } *n. ſ.* [pæbolſtana, Saxon.] A ſtone
PE'BBLESTONE. } diſtinct from flints, being not in layers, but in one homogeneous maſs, though ſometimes of many colours. Popularly a ſmall ſtone.

Through the midſt of it ran a ſweet brook, which did both hold the eye open with her azure ſtreams, and yet ſeek to cloſe the eye with the purling noiſe it made upon the *pebble-ſtones* it ran over. *Sidney.*

The biſhop and the duke of Glo'ſter's men,
Forbidden late to carry any weapon,
Have fill'd their pockets full of *pebbleſtones*. *Shakeſp.*

Suddenly a file of boys deliver'd ſuch a ſhower of *pebbles* looſe ſhot, that I was fain to draw mine honour in. *Shak.*

You may ſee *pebbles* gathered together, and a cruſt of cement between them, as hard as the *pebbles*. *Bacon.*

——— Collecting toys,
As children gath'ring *pebbles* on the ſhore. *Milton.*

Winds murmur'd through the leaves your long delay;
And fountains o'er the *pebbles* chid your ſtay. *Dryden.*

Another body, that hath only the reſemblance of an ordinary *pebble*, ſhall yield a metallic and valuable matter. *Woodw.*

PEBBLE CRYSTAL. *n. ſ.*

The cryſtal, in form of nodules, is found lodged in the earthy ſtrata left in a train by the water departing at the concluſion of the deluge: this ſort, called by the lapidaries *pebble-cryſtal*, is in ſhape irregular. *Woodward.*

PE'BBLED. *adj.* [from *pebble.*] Sprinkled or abounding with pebbles.

This bank fair ſpreading in a *pebbled* ſhore. *Thomſon.*

PEBBLY. *adj.* [from *pebble*] Full of pebbles.

Strow'd bibulous above I ſee the ſands,
The *pebbly* gravel next. *Thomſon.*

Peccabi'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *peccable.*] State of being ſubject to ſin.

Where the common *peccability* of mankind is urged to induce commiſeration towards the offenders; if this be of force in ſin, where the concurrence of the will renders the perſon more inexcuſable, it will ſurely hold much more in bare error which is purely involuntary. *Decay of Piety.*

PE'CCABLE. *adj.* [from *pecco*, Lat.] Liable to ſin.

Peccadi'llo. *n. ſ.* [Spaniſh; *peccadille*, French.] A petty fault; a ſlight crime; a venial offence.

He means thoſe little vices, which we call follies and the defects of the human underſtanding, or at moſt the *peccadillos* of life, rather than the tragical vices to which men are hurried by their unruly paſſions. *Dryden.*

'Tis low ebb with his accuſers, when ſuch *peccadilos* as theſe are put in to ſwell the charge. *Atterbury.*

Pe'ccancy. *n. ſ.* [from *peccant.*] Bad quality.

Apply refrigerants without any preceding evacuation, becauſe the diſeaſe took its original merely from the diſaffection of the part, and not from the *peccancy* of the humours. *Wiſeman.*

PE'CCANT. *adj.* [*peccant*, Fr. *peccans*, Latin.] 1. Guilty; criminal. 2. Ill diſpoſed; corrupt; bad; offenſive to the body; injurious to health. It is chiefly uſed in medical writers. 3 Wrong; bad; deficient; unformal.

(1.) —— From them I will not hide
My judgments, how with mankind I proceed;
As how with *peccant* angels late they ſaw. *Milton.*

That ſuch a *peccant* creature ſhould diſapprove and repent of every violation of the rules of juſt and honeſt, this right reaſon could not but infer. *South's Sermons.*

(2.) With laxatives preſerve your body ſound,
And purge the *peccant* humours that abound. *Dryden.*

Such as have the bile *peccant* or deficient are relieved by bitters, which are a ſort of ſubſidiary gall. *Arbuthnot.*

(3.) Nor is the party cited bound to appear, if the citation be *peccant* in form or matter. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Peck. *n ſ.* [from pocca, or perhaps from fat, a veſſel. *Skinner.*] 1. The fourth part of a buſhel. 2. Proverbially. [In low language.] A great deal.

(1.) Burn our veſſels, like a new
Seal'd *peck* or buſhel, for being true. *Hudibras.*

To every hill of aſhes, ſome put a *peck* of unſlacked lime, which they cover with the aſhes till rain ſlacks the lime, and then they ſpread them. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

He drove about his turnips in a cart;
And from the ſame machine ſold *pecks* of peaſe. *King.*

(2.) Her finger was ſo ſmall, the ring
Would not ſtay on which they did bring;
It was too wide a *peck*;
It look'd like the great collar juſt
About our young colt's neck. *Suckling.*

To **PECK.** *v. a.* [*becquer*, French; *picken*, Dutch.] 1. To ſtrike with the beak as a bird. 2. To pick up food with the beak. 3. To ſtrike with any pointed inſtrument. 4. To ſtrike; to make blows. 5. The quoted paſſage is perhaps more properly written to *pick*, to *throw*.

(2.) She was his only joy, and he her pride,
She, when he walk'd, went *pecking* by his ſide. *Dryden.*

Can any thing be more ſurpriſing, than to conſider Cicero obſerving, with a religious attention, after what manner the chickens *pecked* the grains of corn thrown them. *Addiſon.*

(3.) With a pick-ax of iron about ſixteen inches long, ſharpened at the one end to *peck*, and flat headed at the other to drive little iron wedges to cleave rocks. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

(4.) Two contrary factions, both inveterate enemies of our church, which they are perpetually *pecking* and ſtriking at with the ſame malice. *South's Sermons.*

They will make head againſt a common enemy, whereas mankind lie *pecking* at one another, till they are torn to pieces. *L'Eſtrange.*

(5.) Get up o' th' rail, I'll *peck* you o'er the pales elſe. *Shak.*

Pe'cker. *n. ſ.* [from *peck.*] 1. One that pecks. 2. A kind of bird: as, the wood *pecker*.

(2.) The titmouſe and the *peckers* hungry brood,
And Progne with her boſom ſtain'd in blood. *Dryden.*

Pe'ckled. *adj.* [corrupted from *ſpeckled.*] Spotted; varied with ſpots.

Some are *peckled*, ſome greeniſh. *Walton's Angler.*

Pecti'nal. *n. ſ.* [from *pecten*, Lat. a comb.]

There are other fiſhes whoſe eyes regard the heavens, as plain and cartilaginous fiſhes, as *pectinals*, or ſuch as have their bones made laterally like a comb. *Brown.*

Pe'ctinated. *adj.* [from *pecten.*] Standing from each other like the teeth of a comb.

To ſit croſs legg'd or with our fingers *pectinated*, is accounted bad. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Pectina'tion. *n. ſ.* The ſtate of being pectinated.

The complication or *pectination* of the fingers was an hieroglyphic of impediment. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Pe'ctoral. *adj.* [from *pectoralis*, Latin.] Belonging to the breaſt.

Being troubled with a cough, *pectorals* were preſcribed, and he was thereby relieved. *Wiſeman.*

Pe'ctoral. *n. ſ.* [*pectorale*, Lat. *pectoral*, Fr.] A breaſt plate.

Pe'culate. } *n. ſ.* [*peculatus*, Latin; *peculat*, French.]
Pecula'tion. } Robbery of the publick; theft of publick money.

Pecula'tor. [Latin.] Robber of the publick.

PECU'LIAR. *adj.* [*peculiaris*, from *peculium*, Lat. *pecule*, Fr.] 1. Appropriate; belonging to any one with excluſion of others. 2. Not common to other things. 3. Particular; ſingle. To join *moſt* with *peculiar*, though found in *Dryden*, is improper.

(1.) I agree with Sir William Temple, that the word humour is *peculiar* to our Engliſh tongue; but not that the thing itſelf is *peculiar* to the Engliſh, becauſe the contrary may be found in many Spaniſh, Italian and French productions. *Swift.*

(2.) The only ſacred hymns they are that chriſtianity hath *peculiar* unto itſelf, the other being ſongs too of praiſe and of thankſgiving, but ſongs wherewith as we ſerve God, ſo the Jews likewiſe. *Hooker.*

One *peculiar* nation to ſelect
From all the reſt, of whom to be invok'd. *Milton.*

Space and duration being ideas that have ſomething very abſtruſe and *peculiar* in their nature, the comparing them one with another may be of uſe for their illuſtration. *Locke.*

(3.) I neither fear, nor will provoke the war;
My fate is Juno's moſt *peculiar* care. *Dryden.*

Pecu'liar. *n. ſ.* 1. The property; the excluſive property. 2. Something abſcinded from the ordinary juriſdiction.

(1.) By tincture or reflection, they augment
Their ſmall *peculiar*. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Revenge is ſo abſolutely the *peculiar* of heaven, that no conſideration whatever can empower even the beſt men to aſſume the execution of it. *South's Sermons.*

(2.) Certain *peculiars* there are, ſome appertaining to the dignities of the cathedral church at Exon. *Carew.*

Some *peculiars* exempt from the juriſdiction of the biſhops. *Leſley.*

Peculia'rity. *n. ſ.* [from *peculiar.*] Particularity; ſomething found only in one.

If an author poſſeſſed any diſtinguiſhing marks of ſtyle or *peculiarity* of thinking, there would remain in his leaſt ſucceſsful writings ſome few tokens whereby to diſcover him. *Swift.*

Pecu'liarly. *adv.* [from *peculiar.*] 1. Particularly; ſingly. 2. In a manner not common to others.

(1.) That is *peculiarly* the effect of the ſun's variation. *Woodward.*

(2.) Thus Tivy boaſts this beaſt *peculiarly* her own. *Drayton.*

When his danger encreaſed, he then thought fit to pray *peculiarly* for him. *Fell.*

PECU'NIARY. *adj.* [*pecuniarius*, from *pecunia*, Lat. *pecuniaire*, Fr.] 1. Relating to money. 2. Conſiſting of money.

(1.) Their impoſtures delude not only unto *pecuniary* defraudations, but the irreparable deceit of death. *Brown.*

(2.) Pain of infamy is a ſeverer puniſhment upon ingenuous natures than a *pecuniary* mulct. *Bacon.*

The injured perſon might take a *pecuniary* mulct by way of attonement. *Broome.*

PED. *n. ſ.* [commonly pronounced *pad.*] 1. A ſmall packſaddle. A *ped* is much ſhorter than a pannel, and is raiſed before and behind, and ſerves for ſmall burdens. 2. A baſket; a hamper.

(1.) A pannel and wanty, packſaddle and *ped*. *Tuſſer.*

(2.) A haſk is a wicker *ped*, wherein they uſe to carry fiſh. *Spenſer.*

PEDAGO'GICAL. *adj.* [*pedagogue.*] Suiting or belonging to a ſchoolmaſter.

PE'DAGOGUE. *n. ſ.* [*pedagogus*, Lat. παιδαγωγὸς, παὶς and ἄγω.] One who teaches boys; a ſchoolmaſter; a pedant.

Few *pedagogues* but curſe the barren chair,
Like him who hang'd himſelf for mere deſpair
And poverty. *Dryden.*

To **PE'DAGOGUE.** *v. a.* [παιδαγωγέω, from the noun.] To teach with ſuperciliouſneſs.

This may confine their younger ſtiles,
Whom Dryden *pedagogues* at Will's;
But never cou'd be meant to tie
Authentic wits, like you and I. *Prior.*

PE'DAGOGY. *n. ſ.* [παιδαγωγία.] Preparatory diſcipline.

The old ſabbath appertained to the *pedagogy* and rudiments of the law; and therefore when the great maſter came and fulfilled all that was prefigured by it, it then ceaſed. *White.*

In time the reaſon of men ripening to ſuch a pitch, as to be above the *pedagogy* of Moſes's rod and the diſcipline of types, God thought fit to diſplay the ſubſtance without the ſhadow. *South's Sermons.*

PE'DAL. *adj.* [*pedalis*, Lat.] Belonging to a foot. *Dict.*

PE'DALS. *n. ſ.* [*pedalis*, Lat. *pedales*, Fr.] The large pipes of an organ: ſo called becauſe played upon and ſtopt with the foot. *Dict.*

PEDA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*pedaneus*, Lat.] Going on foot. *Dict.*

PE'DANT. *n. ſ.* [*pedant*, French.] 1. A ſchoolmaſter. 2. A man vain of low knowledge; a man awkwardly oſtentatious of his literature.

(1.) A *pedant* that keeps a ſchool i' th' church. *Shakeſp.*

The boy who ſcarce has paid his entrance down
To his proud *pedant*, or declin'd a noun. *Dryden.*

(2.) The *pedant* can hear nothing but in favour of the conceits he is amorous of. *Glanville.*

The preface has ſo much of the *pedant*, and ſo little of the converſation of men in it, that I ſhall paſs it over. *Addiſon.*

In learning let a nymph delight,
The *pedant* gets a miſtreſs by't. *Swift.*

Purſuit of fame with *pedants* fills our ſchools,
And into coxcombs burniſhes our fools. *Young.*

PEDA'NTIC. } *adj.* [*pedanteſque*, Fr. from *pedant.*] Awk-
PEDA'NTICAL. } wardly oſtentatious of learning.

Mr. Cheeke had eloquence in the Latin and Greek tongues; but for other ſufficiencies *pedantick* enough. *Hayward.*

When we ſee any thing in an old ſatyriſt, that looks forced and *pedantic*, we ought to conſider how it appeared in the time the poet writ. *Addiſon.*

The obſcurity is brought over them by ignorance and age, made yet more obſcure by their *pedantical* elucidators. *Felton.*

A ſpirit of contradiction is ſo *pedantick* and hateful, that a man ſhould watch againſt every inſtance of it. *Watts.*

We now believe the Copernican ſyſtem; yet we ſhall ſtill uſe the popular terms of ſun-riſe and ſun-ſet, and not introduce a new *pedantick* deſcription of them from the motion of the earth. *Bentley's Sermons.*

PEDA'NTICALLY. *adv.* [from *pedantical.*] With awkward oſtentation of literature.

The earl of Roſcommon has excellently rendered it; too faithfully is, indeed, *pedantically*; 'tis a faith like that, which proceeds from ſuperſtition. *Dryden.*

PE'DANTRY. *n. ſ.* [*pedanterie*, Fr.] Awkward oſtentation of needleſs learning.

'Tis a practice that ſavours much of *pedantry*, a reſerve of puerility we have not ſhaken off from ſchool. *Brown.*

Horace has enticed me into this *pedantry* of quotation. *Cowley.*

Make us believe it, if you can: it is in Latin, if I may be allowed the *pedantry* of a quotation, *non perſuadebis, etiamſi perſuaſeris.* *Addiſon's Freedolder.*

From the univerſities the young nobility are ſent for fear of contracting any airs of *pedantry* by a college education. *Swift.*

To **PE'DDLE.** *v. n.* To be buſy about trifles. *Ainſ.* It is commonly written *piddle*: as, what *piddling* work is here.

PEDERE'RO. *n. ſ.* [*pedrero*, Spaniſh, from *piedra*, a ſtone with which they charged it.] A ſmall cannon managed by a ſwivel. It is frequently written *paterero.*

PE'DESTAL. *n. ſ.* [*piedſtal*, Fr.] The lower member of a pillar; the baſis of a ſtatue.

——— The poet bawls
And ſhakes the ſtatues and the *pedeſtals*. *Dryden.*

In the centre of it was a grim idol; the forepart of the *pedeſtal* was curiouſly emboſſed with a triumph. *Addiſon.*

So ſtiff, ſo mute! ſome ſtatue you would ſwear
Stept from its *pedeſtal* to take the air. *Pope.*

PEDE'STRIOUS. *adj.* [*pedeſtris*, Latin.] Not winged; going on foot.

Men conceive they never lie down, and enjoy not the poſition of reſt, ordained unto all *pedeſtrious* animals. *Brown.*

PE'DICLE. *n. ſ.* [from *pedis*, Lat. *pedicule*, Fr.] The footſtalk, that by which a leaf or fruit is fixed to the tree.

The cauſe of the holding green, is the cloſe and compact ſubſtance of their leaves and *pedicles*. *Bacon.*

PEDI'CULAR. *adj.* [*pedicularis*, Lat. *pediculaire*, French.] Having the phthiriaſis or louſy diſtemper. *Ainſworth.*

PE'DIGREE. *n. ſ.* [*per* and *degre*, *Skinner.*] Genealogy; lineage; account of deſcent.

I am no herald to enquire of men's *pedigrees*, it ſufficeth me if I know their virtues. *Sidney.*

—— You tell a *pedigree*
Of threeſcore and two years, a ſilly time. *Shakeſp.*

Alterations of ſirnames, which in former ages have been very common, have obſcured the truth of our *pedigrees*, that it will be no little labour to deduce many of them. *Camden.*

To the old heroes hence was giv'n
A *pedigree* which reach'd to heav'n. *Waller.*

The Jews preſerved the *pedigrees* of their ſeveral tribes, with a more ſcrupulous exactneſs than any other nation. *Atterbury.*

PE'DIMENT. *n. ſ.* [*pedis*, Lat.] In architecture, an ornament that crowns the ordonances, finiſhes the fronts of buildings, and ſerves as a decoration over gates, windows and niches: it is ordinarily of a triangular form, but ſometimes makes the arch of a circle. *Dict.*

PE'DLER. *n. ſ.* [a *petty dealer*; a contraction produced by frequent uſe.] One who travels the country with ſmall commodities.

All as a poor *pedler* he did wend,
Bearing a truſſe of trifles at his backe;
As bells and babies and glaſſes in his packe. *Spenſer.*

If you did but hear the *pedler* at the door, you would never dance again after a tabor and pipe. *Shakeſp.*

He is wit's *pedler*, and retails his wares
At wakes and waſſals, meetings, markets, fairs. *Shakeſ.*

Had ſly Ulyſſes at the ſack
Of Troy brought thee his *pedler's* pack. *Cleaveland.*

A narrow education may beget among ſome of the clergy in poſſeſſion ſuch contempt for all innovators, as merchants have for *pedlers*. *Swift.*

Atlas was ſo exceeding ſtrong,
He bore the ſkies upon his back,
Juſt as a *pedler* does his pack. *Swift.*

Pe'dlery. *adj.* [from *pedler.*] Wares ſold by pedlers.

The ſufferings of thoſe of my rank are trifles in compariſon of what all thoſe are who travel with fiſh, poultry, *pedlery* ware to ſell. *Swift.*

Pe'ddling. *adj.* Petty dealing; ſuch as pedlers have.

So ſlight a pleaſure I may part with, and find no miſs; this *peddling* profit I may reſign, and 'twill be no breach in my eſtate. *Decay of Piety.*

Pedoba'ptism. *n. ſ.* [πάιδος and βάπλισμα.] Infant baptiſm. *Dict.*

Pedoba'ptist. *n. ſ.* [πάιδος and βαπλιςὴς.] One that holds or practiſes infant baptiſm.

To Peel. *v. a.* [*peler*, Fr. from *pellis.*] 1. To decorticate; to flay. 2. [from *piller*, to rob.] To plunder. According to analogy this ſhould be written *pill.*

(1.) The ſkilful ſhepherd *peel'd* me certain wands,
And ſtuck them up before the fulſome ewes. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) Who once juſt and temp'rate conquer'd well,
But govern ill the nations under yoke,
Peeling their provinces, exhauſted all
But luſt and rapine. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained.*

Lord-like at eaſe, with arbitrary pow'r,
To *peel* the chiefs, the people to devour;
Theſe, traitor, are thy talents. *Dryden.*

PEEL. *n. ſ.* [*pellis*, Latin; *pelure*, French.] The ſkin or thin rind of any thing.

Peel. *n. ſ.* [*paelle*, Fr.] A broad thin board with a long handle, uſed by bakers to put their bread in and out of the oven.

Pee'ler. *n. ſ.* [from *peel.*] 1. One who ſtrips or flays. 2. A robber; a plunderer.

(2.) Yet otes with her ſucking a *peeler* is found,
Both ill to the maiſter and worſe to ſome ground. *Tuſſer.*

As 'tis a *peeler* of land, ſow it upon lands that are rank. *Mortimer.*

To PEEP. *v. n.* [This word has no etymology, except that of *Skinner*, who derives it from *ophefſen*, Dutch, to *to lift up*; and of *Caſaubon*, who derives it from ὀπιπευτὴς, a *ſpy*; perhaps it may come from *pip*, *pipio*, Latin, *to cry as young birds:* when the chickens firſt broke the ſhell and cried, they were ſaid to begin to *pip* or *peep*; and the word that expreſſed the act of crying, was by miſtake applied to the act of appearing that was at the ſame time: this is offered till ſomething better may be found.] 1. To make the firſt appearance. 2. To look ſlily, cloſely or curiouſly; to look through any crevice.

(1.) She her gay painted plumes diſordered,
Seeing at laſt herſelf from danger rid,
Peeps forth and ſoon renews her native pride. *Spenſer.*

——— Your youth
And the true blood, which *peeps* forth fairly through it,
Do plainly give you out an unſtain'd ſhepherd. *Shakeſp.*

England and France might through their amity,
Breed him ſome prejudice; for from this league,
Peep'd harms that menac'd him. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

— I can ſee his pride
Peep through each part of him. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

The tim'rous maiden-bloſſoms on each bough
Peept forth from their firſt bluſhes; ſo that now
A thouſand ruddy hopes ſmil'd in each bud,
And flatter'd every greedy eye that ſtood. *Craſhaw.*

With words not hers, and more than human ſound,
She makes th' obedient ghoſts *peep* trembling through the ground. *Roſcommon.*

Earth, but not at once, her viſage rears,
And *peeps* upon the ſeas from upper grounds. *Dryden.*

Fair as the face of nature did appear,
When flowers firſt *peep'd*, and trees did bloſſoms bear,
And winter had not yet deform'd th' inverted year. *Dryden.*

Printing and letters had juſt *peep'd* abroad in the world; and the reſtorers of learning wrote very eagerly againſt one another. *Atterbury.*

Though but the very white end of the ſprout *peep* out in the outward part of the couch, break it open, you will find the ſprout of a greater largeneſs. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

So pleas'd at firſt the tow'ring Alps we try,
And the firſt clouds and mountains ſeem the laſt;
But thoſe attain'd, we tremble to ſurvey
The growing labours of the lengthen'd way;
Th' increaſing proſpect tires our wand'ring eyes,
Hills *peep* o'er hills, and Alps on Alps ariſe. *Pope.*

Moſt ſouls but *peep* out once an age,
Dull ſullen pris'ners in the body's cage. *Pope.*

(2.) Who is the ſame, which at my window *peeps.* *Spenſ.*

—— Come thick night!
That my keen knife ſee not the wound it makes;
Nor heav'n *peep* through the blanket of the dark,
To cry hold. *Shakeſ. Macbeth.*

Nature hath fram'd ſtrange fellows in her time;
Some that will evermore *peep* through their eyes,
And laugh like parrots at a bag-piper. *Shakeſp.*

A fool will *peep* in at the door. *Eccluſ.* xxi. 23.

The trembling leaves through which he play'd,
Dappling the walk with light and ſhade,
Like lattice-windows give the ſpy
Room but to *peep* with half an eye. *Cleaveland.*

All doors are ſhut, no ſervant *peeps* abroad,
While others outward went on quick diſpatch. *Dryden.*

The daring flames *peept* in, and ſaw from far
The awful beauties of the ſacred quire;
But ſince it was prophan'd by civil war,
Heav'n thought it fit to have it purg'd by fire. *Dryden.*

— From each tree
The feather'd people look down to *peep* on me. *Dryden.*

Thoſe remote and vaſt bodies were formed not merely to be *peept* at through an optick glaſs. *Bentley's Sermons.*

O my muſe, juſt diſtance keep;
Thou art a maid, and muſt not *peep.* *Prior.*

In vain his little children *peeping* out
Into the mingling ſtorm, demand their fire. *Thomſon.*

Peep. *n. ſ.* 1. Firſt appearance: as, at the *peep* and firſt break of day. 2. A ſly look.

(2.) Would not one think, the almanackmaker was crept out of his grave to take t' other *peep* at the ſtars. *Swift.*

Pee'per. *n. ſ.* Young chickens juſt breaking the ſhell.

Diſhes I chuſe, though little, yet genteel;
Snails the firſt courſe, and *peepers* crown the meal. *Bramſt.*

Pee'phole. } *n. ſ.* [*peep* and *hole.*] Hole through
Pee'pinghole. } which one may look without being diſcovered.

The fox ſpied him through a *peepinghole* he had found out to ſee what news. *L'Eſtrange.*

By the *peepholes* in his creſt,
Is it not virtually confeſt,
That there his eyes took diſtant aim. *Prior.*

PEER. *n. ſ.* [*pair*, French.] 1. Equal; one of the ſame rank. 2. One equal in excellence or endowments. 3. Companion; fellow. 4. A nobleman as diſtinct from a commoner; of nobility we have five degrees, who are all nevertheleſs called *peers*, becauſe their eſſential privileges are the ſame.

(1.) — His *peers* upon this evidence
Have found him guilty of high treaſon. *Shakeſp.*

Amongſt a man's *peers*, a man ſhall be ſure of familiarity; and therefore it is good a little to keep ſtate. *Bacon.*

Oh! what is man, great Maker of mankind!
That thou to him ſo great reſpect do'ſt bear!
That thou adorn'ſt him with ſo bright a mind,
Mak'ſt him a king, and ev'n an angel's *peer.* *Davies.*

(2.) All theſe did wiſe Uliſſes lead, in counſell *peer* to Jove. *Chapman.*

In ſong he never had his *peer*,
From ſweet Cecilia down to chanticleer. *Dryden.*

(3.) He all his *peers* in beauty did ſurpaſs. *Spenſer.*
If you did move to-night,
In the dances, with what ſpight
Of your *peers* you were beheld,
That at every motion ſwell'd. *Ben. Johnſon.*
Who bear the bows were knights in Arthur's reign,
Twelve they, and twelve the *peers* of Charlemagne. *Dryd.*
(4.) I ſee thee compaſt with thy kingdom's *peers*,
That ſpeak my ſalutation in their minds:
Hail king of Scotland. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
King Henry's *peers* and chief nobility
Deſtroy'd themſelves, and loſt the realm of France. *Shakeſp.*
Be juſt in all you ſay, and all you do;
Whatever be your birth, you're ſure to be
A *peer* of the firſt magnitude to me. *Dryden.*

To **Peer.** *v. n.* [By contraction from *appear.*] 1. To come juſt in ſight. 2. To look narrowly; to peep.

(1.) As the ſun breaks through the darkeſt clouds,
So honour *peereth* in the meaneſt habit. *Shakeſp.*
Yet a many of your horſemen *peer*,
And gallop o'er the field. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*
Ev'n through the hollow eyes of death
I ſpy life *peering*. *Shakeſp.*
See how his gorget *peers* above his gown,
To tell the people in what danger he was. *Ben. Johnſon.*
(2.) Now for a clod like hare in form they *peer*,
Now bolt and cudgel ſquirrels leap do move,
Now the ambitious lark with mirrour clear
They catch, while he, fool! to himſelf makes love. *Sidney.*
——Hell itſelf will paſs away,
And leave her dolorous manſion to the *peering* day. *Milton.*
Peering in maps for ports, and peers, and roads,
And every object that might make me fear
Misfortune to my ventures. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Ven.*

Pee'rage. *n. ſ.* [*pairie*, Fr. from *peer.*] 1. The dignity of a peer. 2. The body of peers.

(1.) His friendſhips he to few confin'd;
No fools of rank or mongrel breed,
Who fain would paſs for Lords indeed;
Where titles give no right or power,
And *peerage* is a wither'd flower. *Swift.*

(2.) Not only the penal laws are in force againſt papiſts, and their number is contemptible, but alſo the *peerage* and commons are excluded from parliament. *Dryden.*

Pee'rdom. *n. ſ.* [from *peer.*] Peerage. *Ainſworth.*

Pee'ress. *n. ſ.* [female of *peer.*] The lady of a peer; a woman ennobled.

Stateſman and patriot ply alike the ſtocks;
Peereſs and butler ſhare alike the box. *Pope.*

Pee'rless. *adj.* [from *peer.*] Unequalled; having no peer.

——I bind,
On pain of puniſhment, the world to weet,
We ſtand up *peerleſs*. *Shakeſp.*
Her *peerleſs* feature, joined with her birth,
Approves her fit for none, but for a king. *Shakeſp.*
——Heſperus, that led
The ſtarry hoſt, rode brighteſt; till the moon,
Riſing in clouded majeſty, at length
Apparent queen, unveil'd her *peerleſs* light. *Milton.*
——Such muſic worthieſt were to blaze
The *peerleſs* light of her immortal praiſe,
Whoſe luſtre leads us. *Milton.*
Her dreſs, her ſhape, her matchleſs grace,
Were all obſerv'd, as well as heav'nly face;
With ſuch a *peerleſs* majeſty ſhe ſtands,
As in that day ſhe took the crown. *Dryden.*

Pee'rlessness. *n. ſ.* [from *peerleſs.*] Univerſal ſuperiority.

PEE'VISH. *adj.* [This word *Junius*, with more reaſon than he commonly diſcovers, ſuppoſes to be formed by corruption from *perverſe*; *Skinner* rather derives it from *beeiſh*, as we ſay *waſpiſh.*] 1. Petulant; waſpiſh; eaſily offended; irritable; iraſcible; ſoon angry; perverſe; moroſe; querulous; full of expreſſions of diſcontent; hard to pleaſe. 2. Expreſſing diſcontent, or fretfulneſs.

(1.) She is *peeviſh*, ſullen, froward,
Proud, diſobedient, ſtubborn, lacking duty. *Shakeſp.*
If thou haſt the metal of a king,
Being wrong'd as we are by this *peeviſh* town,
Turn thou the mouth of thy artillery,
As we will ours, againſt theſe ſaucy walls. *Shakeſp.*

Neither will it be ſatire or *peeviſh* invective to affirm, that infidelity and vice are not much diminiſhed. *Swift.*

(2.) For what can breed more *peeviſh* incongruities,
Than man to yield to female lamentations. *Sidney.*
——I will not preſume
To ſend ſuch *peeviſh* tokens to a king. *Shakeſp.*

Thoſe deſerve to be doubly laughed at, that are *peeviſh* and angry for nothing to no purpoſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

Pee'vishly. *adv.* [from *peeviſh.*] Angrily; querulouſly; moroſely.

He was ſo *peeviſhly* opinionative and proud, that he would neither aſk nor hear the advice of any. *Hayward.*

Pee'vishness. *n. ſ.* [from *peeviſh.*] Iraſcibility; querulouſneſs; fretfulneſs; perverſeneſs.

Some miſcarriages in government might eſcape through the *peeviſhneſs* of others, envying the publick ſhould be managed without them. *King Charles.*

It will be an unpardonable, as well as childiſh *peeviſhneſs*, if we undervalue the advantages of our knowledge, and neglect to improve it. *Locke.*

——You may find
Nothing but acid left behind:
From paſſing you may then be freed,
When *peeviſhneſs* and ſpleen ſucceed. *Swift.*

Peg. *n. ſ.* [*pegghe*, Teutonick.] 1. A piece of wood driven into a hole, which does the office of an iron nail. 2. The pins of an inſtrument in which the ſtrings are ſtrained. 3. *To take a* Peg *lower*; to depreſs; to ſink: perhaps from relaxing the cords of muſical inſtruments. 4. The nickname of Margaret.

(1.) Solid bodies foreſhew rain; as boxes and *pegs* of wood, when they draw and wind hard. *Bacon.*

The teeth are about thirty in each jaw; all of them claviculares or *peg* teeth, not much unlike the tuſks of a maſtiff. *Grew's Muſæum.*

If he be cholerick, we ſhall treat him like his little friend, and hang him upon a *peg* till he comes to himſelf. *Addiſon.*

The *pegs* and nails in a great building, though they are but little valued in themſelves, are abſolutely neceſſary to keep the whole frame together. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

A finer petticoat can neither make you richer, more virtuous or wiſe, than if it hung upon a *peg*. *Swift.*

(2.) You are well tun'd now; but I'll let down
The *pegs* that make this muſick. *Shakeſp. Othello.*
(3.) Remember how in arms and politicks,
We ſtill have worſted all your holy tricks,
Trepann'd your party with intrigue,
And took your grandees down a *peg*. *Hudibras.*

To **Peg.** *v. a.* To faſten with a peg.

——I will rend an oak,
And *peg* thee in his knotty entrails, till
Thou'ſt howl'd away twelve winters. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Taking the ſhoots of the paſt ſpring, and *pegging* them down in very rich earth, by that time twelvemonth they will be ready to remove. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

Pelf. *n. ſ.* [In low Latin, *pelfra*, not known whence derived; *peuffe*, in Norman, is *frippery.*] Money; riches.

The thought of this doth paſs all worldly *pelf*. *Sidney.*
——Hardy elf,
Thou dareſt view my direful countenance,
I read thee raſh and heedleſs of thyſelf,
To trouble my ſtill ſeat and heaps of precious *pelf*. *Spenſer.*
Of traffick or return ſhe never taketh care;
Not provident of *pelf*, as many iſlands are. *Drayton.*
Immortal gods, I crave no *pelf*;
I pray for no man but myſelf. *Shakeſp.*

He call'd his money in;
But the prevailing love of *pelf*
Soon ſplit him on the former ſhelf:
He put it out again. *Dryden's Horace.*
To the poor if he refus'd his *pelf*,
He us'd them full as kindly as himſelf. *Swift.*

Pe'lican. *n. ſ.* [*pelicanus*, low Lat. *pellican*, Fr.] There are two ſorts of *pelicans*; one lives upon the water and feeds upon fiſh; the other keeps in deſerts, and feeds upon ſerpents and other reptiles: the *pelican* has a peculiar tenderneſs for its young; it generally places its neſt upon a craggy rock: the *pelican* is ſuppoſed to admit its young to ſuck blood from its breaſt. *Calmet.*

— Should diſcarded fathers
Have this little mercy on their fleſh;
'Twas this fleſh begot thoſe *pelican* daughters. *Shakeſ.*

The *pelican* hath a beak broad and flat, like the ſlice of apothecaries. *Hakewill on Providence.*

PE'LLET. *n. ſ.* [from *pila*, Lat. *pelote*, Fr.] 1. A little ball. 2 A bullet; a ball to be ſhot.

(1.) A cube or *pellet* of yellow wax as much as half the ſpirit of wine, burnt only eighty-ſeven pulſes. *Bacon.*

That which is ſold to the merchants, is made into little *pellets*, and ſealed. *Sandys.*

I dreſſed with little *pellets* of lint. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

(2.) The force of gunpowder hath been aſcribed to rarefaction of the earthy ſubſtance into flame, and ſo followeth a dilatation; and therefore, leſt two bodies ſhould be in one place, there muſt needs alſo follow an expulſion of the *pellet* or blowing up of the mine: but theſe are ignorant ſpeculations; for flame, if there were nothing elſe, will be ſuffocated with any hard body, ſuch as a *pellet* is, or the barrel of a gun; ſo as the hard body would kill the flame. *Bacon.*

How ſhall they reach us in the air with thoſe *pellets* they can hardly roll upon the ground. *L'Eſtrange.*

In a ſhooting trunk, the longer it is to a certain limit, the more forcibly the air paſſes and drives the *pellet*. *Ray.*

Pe'lleted. *adj.* [from *pellet.*] Conſiſting of bullets.

——— My brave Egyptians all,
By the diſcandying of this *pelleted* ſtorm,
Lie graveleſs. *Shakeſp.*

Pe'llicle. *n. ſ.* [*pellicula*, Latin.] 1. A thin ſkin. 2. It is often uſed for the film which gathers upon liquors impregnated with ſalts or other ſubſtances, and evaporated by heat.

(1.) After the diſcharge of the fluid, the *pellicle* muſt be broke. *Sharp's Surgery.*

Pe'llitory. *n. ſ.* [*parietaria*, Lat.] An herb.

Pe'llmell. *n. ſ.* [*peſle meſle*, Fr.] Confuſedly; tumultuouſly; one among another; with confuſed violence.

When we have daſh'd them to the ground,
Then defie each other; and *pell mell*
Make work upon ourſelves. *Shakeſp. King John.*

Never yet did inſurrection want
Such moody beggars, ſtarving for a time
Of *pell mell* havock and confuſion. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

After theſe ſenators have in ſuch manner, as your grace hath heard, battered epiſcopal government, with their paperſhot, then they fall *pell-mell* upon the ſervice book. *White.*

He knew when to fall on *pellmell*,
To fall back and retreat as well. *Hudibras.*

Pells. *n. ſ.* [*pellis*, Lat.] Clerk of the *pells*, an officer belonging to the exchequer, who enters every teller's bill into a parchment roll called *pellis acceptorum*, the roll of receipts; and alſo makes another roll called *pellis exituum*, a roll of the diſburſements. *Bailey.*

PELLU'CID. *adj.* [*pellucidus*, Lat.] Clear; tranſparent; not opake; not dark.

The colours are owing to the intermixture of foreign matter with the proper matter of the ſtone: this is the caſe of agates and other coloured ſtones, the colours of ſeveral whereof may be extracted, and the bodies rendered as *pellucid* as cryſtal, without ſenſibly damaging the texture. *Woodward.*

If water be made warm in any *pellucid* veſſel emptied of air, the water in the vacuum will bubble and boil as vehemently as it would in the open air in a veſſel ſet upon the fire, till it conceives a much greater heat. *Newton's Opticks.*

Pelluci'dity. }
Pellu'cidness. } *n. ſ.* [from *pellucid.*] Tranſparency; clearneſs; not opacity.

The air is a clear and pellucid menſtruum, in which the inſenſible particles of diſſolved matter float, without troubling the *pellucidity* of the air; when on a ſudden by a precipitation they gather into viſible miſty drops that make clouds. *Locke.*

We conſider their *pellucidneſs* and the vaſt quantity of light, that paſſes through them without reflection. *Keil.*

Pelt. *n. ſ.* [from *pellis*, Lat.] 1. Skin; hide. 2. The quarry of a hawk all torn. *Ainſworth.*

(1.) The camel's hair is taken for the ſkin or *pelt* with the hair upon it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

A ſcabby tetter on their *pelts* will ſtick,
When the raw rain has pierc'd them to the quick. *Dryden.*

Pelt-monger. *n. ſ.* [*pellio*, Lat. *pelt* and *monger.*] A dealer in raw hides.

To **Pelt.** *v. a.* [*poltern*, German, *Skinner*; contracted from *pellet*, Mr. *Lye.*] 1. To ſtrike with ſomething thrown. It is generally uſed of ſomething thrown, rather with teazing frequency than deſtructive violence. 2. To throw; to caſt.

(1.) Poor naked wretches whereſoe'er you are
That bide the *pelting* of this pitileſs ſtorm!
How ſhall your houſeleſs heads and unfed ſides,
Your loop'd and window'd raggedneſs defend you. *Shakeſp.*

Do but ſtand upon the foaming ſhore,
The chiding billows ſeem to *pelt* the clouds. *Shakeſp.*

No zealous brother there would want a ſtone
To maul us cardinals, and *pelt* pope Joan. *Dryden.*

Obſcure perſons have inſulted men of great worth, and *pelted* them from coverts with little objections. *Atterbury.*

The whole empire could hardly ſubdue me, and I might eaſily with ſtones *pelt* the metropolis to pieces. *Swift.*

(2.) My Phillis me with *pelted* apples plies,
Then tripping to the woods the wanton hies. *Dryden.*

Pe'lting. *adj* This word in *Shakeſpeare* ſignifies, I know not why, mean; paltry; pitiful.

Could great men thunder, Jove could ne'er be quiet;
For every *pelting* petty officer
Would uſe his heav'n for thunder. *Shakeſp.*

——— Fogs falling in the land,
Have every *pelting* river made ſo proud,
That they have overborn their continents. *Shakeſp.*

They from ſheepcotes and poor *pelting* villages
Enforce their charity. *Shakeſp.*

A tenement or *pelting* farm. *Shakeſp.*

PE'LVIS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The lower part of the belly.

Pen. *n. ſ.* [*penna*, Latin.] 1. An inſtrument of writing. 2. Feather. 3. Wing; though even here it may mean *feather*. 4. [From pennan, Saxon.] A ſmall incloſure; a coop.

(1.) Never durſt poet touch a *pen* to write,
Until his ink were temper'd with love's ſighs. *Shakeſp.*

—— Eternal deities!
Who write whatever time ſhall bring to paſs,
With *pens* of adamant on plates of braſs. *Dryden.*

He takes the papers, lays them down again;
And with unwilling fingers, tries the *pen*. *Dryden.*

He remembers not that he took off *pen* from paper till he had done. *Fell.*

I can, by deſigning the letters, tell what new idea it ſhall exhibit the next moment, barely by drawing my *pen* over it, which will neither appear, if my hands ſtand ſtill; or though I move my *pen*, if my eyes be ſhut. *Locke.*

(2.) The *pens* that did his pinnions bind,
Were like main-yards with flying canvas lin'd. *Spenſer.*

(3.) ——— Feather'd ſoon and fledg'd,
They ſumm'd their *pens*; and ſoaring th' air ſublime,
With clang deſpis'd the ground. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

(4.) My father ſtole two geeſe out of a *pen*. *Shakeſp.*

The cook was ordered to dreſs capons for ſupper, and take the beſt in the *pen*. *L'Eſtrange.*

She in *pens* his flocks will fold. *Dryden's Horace.*

Ducks in thy ponds, and chickens in thy *pens*,
And be thy turkeys num'rous as thy hens. *King.*

To **Pen.** *v. a.* preter. and part. paſſ. *pent.* [pennan and pindan, Saxon.] 1. To coop; to ſhut up; to incage; to impriſon in a narrow place. 2. [From the noun; pret. and part. paſſ. *penned.*] To write. It probably meant at firſt only the manual exerciſe of the pen, or mechanical part of writing; but it has been long uſed with relation to the ſtyle or compoſition.

(1.) Away with her and *pen* her up. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

——— My heavy ſon
Private in his chamber *pens* himſelf. *Shakeſp.*

The plaiſter alone would *pen* the humour already contained in the part, and forbid new humour. *Bacon.*

Their armour help'd their harm, cruſh'd in and bruis'd,
Into their ſubſtance *pent.* *Milton.*

—— As when a prowling wolf,
Whom hunger drives to ſeek new haunt for prey,
Watching where ſhepherds *pen* their flocks at eve
In hurdled cotes, amid the field ſecure,
Leaps o'er the fence with eaſe into the fold. *Milton.*

The glaſs, wherein it is *penned* up, hinders it to deliver itſelf by an expanſion of its parts. *Boyle.*

The prevention of miſchief is preſcribed by the Jewiſh cuſtom; they *pen* up their daughters, and permit them to be acquainted with none. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Ah! that your bus'neſs had been mine,
To *pen* the ſheep. *Dryden.*

(2.) For prey theſe ſhepherds two he took,
Whoſe metal ſtiff he knew he could not bend
With hearſay pictures, or a window look,
With one good dance or letter finely *penn'd.* *Sidney.*

I would be loth to caſt away my ſpeech; for, beſides that it is excellently well *penn'd*, I have taken great pains to con it. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

Read this challenge, mark but the *penning* of it. *Shakeſp.*

A ſentence ſpoken by him in Engliſh, and *penned* out of his mouth by four good ſecretaries, for trial of our orthography, was ſet down by them. *Camden's Remains.*

He frequented ſermons, and *penned* notes with his own hand. *Hayward on Edward VI.*

The precepts *penned*, or preached by the holy Apoſtles, were as divine and as perpetual in reſpect of obligation. *White.*

The digeſting my thoughts into order, and the ſetting them down in writing was neceſſary; for without ſuch ſtrict examination, as the *penning* them affords, they would have been disjointed and roving ones. *Digby on the Soul.*

Almoſt condemn'd, he mov'd the judges thus:
Hear, but inſtead of me, my Oedipus;
The judges hearing with applauſe, at th' end
Freed him, and ſaid, no fool ſuch lines had *penn'd.* *Denh.*

Gentlemen ſhould extempore, or after a little meditation, ſpeak to ſome ſubject without *penning* of any thing. *Locke.*

Should I publiſh the praiſes that are ſo well *penned*, they would do honour to the perſons who write them. *Addiſon.*

Twenty fools I never ſaw
Come with petitions fairly *penned*,
Deſiring I ſhould ſtand their friend. *Swift.*

Pe'nal. *adj.* [*penal*, Fr. from *pœna*, Lat.] 1. Denouncing puniſhment; enacting puniſhment. 2. Uſed for the purpoſes of puniſhment; vindictive.

(1.) Gratitude plants ſuch generoſity in the heart of man, as ſhall more effectually incline him to what is brave and becoming than the terror of any *penal* law. *South.*

(2.) Adamantine chains and *penal* fire. *Milton.*

Pena'lity. *n. ſ.* [*penalité*, old French.] Liableneſs to puniſhment; condemnation to puniſhment.

Many of the ancients denied the Antipodes, and ſome unto the *penality* of contrary affirmations; but the experience of navigations, can now aſſert them beyond all dubitation. *Brown.*

Pe'nalty. *n. ſ.* [from *penalité*, old French.] 1. Puniſhment; cenſure; judicial infliction. 2. Forfeiture upon non performance.

(1.) Political power is a right of making laws with *penalties* of death, and conſequently all leſs *penalties*, for preſerving property, and employing the force of the community in the execution of laws. *Locke.*

Beneath her footſtool, ſcience groans in chains,
And wit dreads exile, *penalties* and pains. *Dunciad.*

(2.) Lend this money, not as to thy friend,
But lend it rather to thine enemy,
Who, if he break, thou may'ſt with better face
Exact the *penalty.* *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

Pe'nnance. *n. ſ.* [*penence*, old French; for *penitence.*] Infliction either publick or private, ſuffered as an expreſſion of repentance for ſin.

And bitter *pennance*, with an iron whip,
Was wont him once to diſciple every day. *Spenſer.*

—— Mew her up,
And make her bear the *pennance* of her tongue. *Shakeſp.*

No penitentiary, though he enjoined him never ſo ſtraight *pennance* to expiate his firſt offence, would have counſelled him to have given over purſuit of his right. *Bacon.*

—— The ſcourge
Inexorable, and the torturing hour
Calls us to *pennance.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

A Lorain ſurgeon, who whipped the naked part with a great rod of nettles till all over bliſtered, perſuaded him to perform this *pennance* in a ſharp fit he had. *Temple.*

Pence. *n. ſ.* The plural of *penny*; formed from *pennies*, by a contraction uſual in the rapidity of colloquial ſpeech.

The ſame ſervant found one of his fellow ſervants, which owed him an hundred *pence*, and took him by the throat. *Mat.*

Pe'ncil. *n. ſ.* [*penicillum*, Latin.] 1. A ſmall bruſh of hair which painters dip in their colours. 2. A black lead pen, with which cut to a point they write without ink. 3. Any inſtrument of writing without ink.

(1.) The Indians will perfectly repreſent in feathers whatſoever they ſee drawn with *pencils.* *Heylyn.*

Pencils can by one ſlight touch reſtore
Smiles to that changed face, that wept before. *Dryden.*

For thee the groves green liv'ries wear,
For thee the graces lead the dancing hours,
And nature's ready *pencil* paints the flow'rs. *Dryden.*

A ſort of pictures there is, wherein the colours, as laid by the *pencil* on the table, mark out very odd figures. *Locke.*

The faithful *pencil* has deſign'd
Some bright idea of the maſter's mind,
Where a new world leaps out at his command,
And ready nature waits upon his hand. *Pope.*

(2.) Mark with a pen or *pencil* the moſt conſiderable things in the books you deſire to remember. *Watts.*

To **Pe'ncil.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To paint.

Painting is almoſt the natural man;
For ſince diſhonour trafficks with man's nature,
He is but outſide: *pencil'd* figures are
Ev'n ſuch as they give out. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

Pulſe of all kinds diffus'd their od'rous pow'rs,
Where nature *pencils* butterflies on flow'rs. *Harte.*

Pe'ndant. *n. ſ.* [*pendant*, French.] 1. A jewel hanging in the ear. 2. Any thing hanging by way of ornament. 3. A pendulum. Obſolete. 4. A ſmall flag in ſhips.

(1.) ———— The ſpirits
Some thrid the mazy ringlets of her hair,
Some hang upon the *pendents* of her ear. *Pope.*

(2.) Unripe fruit, whoſe verdant ſtalks do cleave
Cloſe to the tree, which grieves no leſs to leave
The ſmiling *pendant* which adorns her ſo,
And until Autumn, on the bough ſhould grow. *Waller.*

(3.) To make the ſame *pendant* go twice as faſt as it did, or make every undulation of it in half the time it did, make the line, at which it hangs, double in geometrical proportion to the line at which it hanged before. *Digby on the Soul.*

Pe'ndence. *n. ſ.* [from *pendeo*, Lat.] Slopeneſs; inclination.

The Italians give the cover a graceful *pendence* or ſlopeneſs, dividing the whole breadth into nine parts, whereof two ſhall ſerve for the elevation of the higheſt top or ridge from the loweſt. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Pe'ndency. *n. ſ.* [from *pendeo*, Latin.] Suſpenſe; delay of deciſion.

The judge ſhall pronounce in the principal cauſe, nor can the appellant allege *pendency* of ſuit. *Ayliffe.*

Pe'ndent. *adj.* [*pendens*, Latin; ſome write *pendant*, from the French.] 1. Hanging. 2. Jutting over. 3. Supported above the ground.

(1.) Quaint in green ſhe ſhall be looſe enrob'd
With ribbons *pendent*, flaring about her head. *Shakeſp.*
I ſometimes mournful verſe indite, and ſing
Of deſperate lady near a purling ſtream,
Or lover *pendent* on a willow tree. *Philips.*
(2.) ——— A *pendent* rock,
A forked mountain, or blue promontory
With trees upon't, that nod unto the world,
And mock her eyes with air. *Shakeſp.*
(3.) They brought, by wond'rous art
Pontifical, a ridge of *pendent* rock
Over the vex'd abyſs. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Pe'nding. *n. ſ.* [*pendente lite.*] Depending; remaining yet undecided.

A perſon *pending* ſuit with the dioceſan, ſhall be defended in the poſſeſſion. *Ayliffe.*

Penduloʹsity. } *n. ſ.* [from *pendulous.*] The ſtate
Pe'ndulousness. } of hanging; ſuſpenſion.

His ſlender legs he encreaſed by riding, that is, the humours deſcended upon their *pendulosity*, having no ſupport or ſuppedaneous ſtability. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PE'NDULOUS. *adj.* [*pendulus*, Latin.] Hanging; not ſupported below.

All the plagues, that in the *pendulous* air
Hang fated o'er men's faults, light on thy daughters. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bellerophon's horſe, fram'd of iron, and placed between two loadſtones with wings expanded, hung *pendulous* in the air. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The grinders are furniſhed with three roots, and in the upper jaw often four, becauſe theſe are *pendulous.* *Ray.*

Pe'ndulum. *n. ſ.* [*pendulus*, Lat. *pendule*, Fr.] Any weight hung ſo as that it may eaſily ſwing backwards and forwards, of which the great law is, that its oſcillations are always performed in equal time.

Upon the bench I will ſo handle 'em,
That the vibration of this *pendulum*
Shall make all taylors yards of one
Unanimous opinion. *Hudibras.*

PE'NETRABLE *adj.* [*penetrable*, Fr. *penetrabilis*, Lat.] 1. Such as may be pierced; ſuch as may admit the entrance of another body. 2. Suſceptive of moral or intellectual impreſſion.

(1.) ——— Let him try thy dart,
And pierce his only *penetrable* part. *Dryden.*
(2.) —— I am not made of ſtone,
But *penetrable* to your kind entreaties. *Shakeſp.*
—— Peace,
And let me wring your heart, for ſo I ſhall,
If it be made of *penetrable* ſtuff. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Penetrabiʹlity. *n. ſ.* [from *penetrable.*] Suſceptibility of impreſſion from another body.

There being no mean between *penetrability* and impenetrability, paſſivity and activity, they being contrary; therefore the infinite rarefaction of the one quality is the poſition of its contrary. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

Pe'netrail. *n. ſ.* [*penetralia*, Latin.] Interiour parts. Not in uſe.

The heart reſiſts purulent fumes, into whoſe *penetrails* to inſinuate ſome time muſt be allowed. *Harvey.*

Pe'netrancy. *n. ſ.* [from *penetrant.*] Power of entering or piercing.

The ſubtility, activity, and *penetrancy* of its effluvia no obſtacle can ſtop or repel, but they will make their way through all bodies. *Ray on the Creation.*

PE'NETRANT. *adj.* [*penetrant*, Fr.] Having the power to pierce or enter; ſharp; ſubtile.

If the operation of theſe ſalts be in convenient glaſſes promoted by warmth, the aſcending ſteams may eaſily be caught and reduced into a *penetrant* ſpirit. *Boyle.*

The food, mingled with ſome diſſolvent juices, is evacuated into the inteſtines, where it is further ſubtilized and rendered ſo fluid and *penetrant*, that the finer part finds its way in at the ſtreight orifices of the lacteous veins. *Ray.*

To **PE'NETRATE.** *v. a.* [*penetro*, Lat. *penetrer*, Fr.] 1. To pierce; to enter beyond the ſurface; to make way into a body. 2. To affect the mind. 3. To reach the meaning.

(1.) Marrow is, of all other oily ſubſtances, the moſt *penetrating.* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

(3.) There ſhall we clearly ſee the uſes of theſe things, which here were too ſubtile for us to *penetrate.* *Ray.*

To **Pe'netrate.** *v. n.* 1. To make way. 2. To make way by the mind.

(1.) Court virtues bear, like gems, the higheſt rate,
Born where heav'n's influence ſcarce can *penetrate*:
Though the ſame ſun with all diffuſive rays
Smile in the roſe, and in the diamond blaze,
We praiſe the ſtronger effort of his pow'r,
And always ſet the gem above the flow'r. *Pope.*

(2.) If we reached no farther than metaphor, we rather fancy than know, and are not yet *penetrated* into the inſide and reality of the thing. *Locke.*

Penetraʹtion. *n. ſ.* [*penetration*, Fr. from *penetrate.*] 1. The act of entering into any body. 2. Mental entrance into any thing abſtruſe. 3. Acuteneſs; ſagacity.

(1.) ——— It warms
The univerſe, and to each inward part
With gentle *penetration* though unſeen
Shoots inviſible virtue even to the deep. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

(2.) A *penetration* into the abſtruſe difficulties and depths of modern algebra and fluxions, is not worth the labour of thoſe who deſign either of the three learned profeſſions. *Watts.*

(3.) The proudeſt admirer of his own parts might conſult with others, though of inferior capacity and *penetration.* *Watts.*

Pe'netrative. *adj.* [from *penetrate.*] 1. Piercing; ſharp; ſubtile. 2. Acute; ſagacious; diſcerning. 3. Having the power to impreſs the mind.

(1.) Let not air be too groſs, nor too *penetrative*, nor ſubject to any foggy noiſomeneſs from fens. *Wotton.*

(2.) O thou, whoſe *penetrative* wiſdom found
The ſouth ſea rocks and ſhelves, where thouſands drown'd. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*
(3.) ——— Would'ſt thou ſee
Thy maſter thus with pleacht arms, bending down
His corrigible neck, his face ſubdu'd
To *penetrative* ſhame. *Shakeſp.*

Pe'netrativeness. *n. ſ.* [from *penetrative.*] The quality of being penetrative.

Pe'nguin. *n. ſ.* [*anſer magellanicus*, Latin.] 1. A bird. This bird was found with this name, as is ſuppoſed, by the firſt diſcoverers of America; and *penguin* ſignifying in Welſh a white head, and the head of this fowl being white, it has been imagined, that America was peopled from Wales; whence *Hudibras*: "Britiſh Indians nam'd from *penguins.*" *Grew* gives another account of the name, deriving it from *pinguis*, Lat. *fat*; but is, I believe, miſtaken. 2. A fruit.

(1.) The *penguin* is ſo called from his extraordinary fatneſs: for though he be no higher than a large gooſe, yet he weighs ſometimes ſixteen pounds: his wings are extreme ſhort and little, altogether unuſeful for flight, but by the help whereof he ſwims very ſwiftly. *Grew's Muſæum.*

(2.) The *penguin* is very common in the Weſt Indies, where the juice of its fruit is often put into punch, being of a ſharp acid flavour: there is alſo a wine made of the juice of this fruit, but it will not keep good long. *Miller.*

PENINSULA. *n. ſ.* [Lat. *pene inſula*; *peninſule*, Fr.] A piece of land almoſt ſurrounded by the ſea, but joined by a narrow neck to the main.

Aſide of Milbrook lieth the *peninſula* of Inſwork, on whoſe neckland ſtandeth an ancient houſe. *Carew.*

Peni'nsulated. *adj.* [from *peninſula.*] Almoſt ſurrounded by water.

PE'NITENCE. *n. ſ.* [*penitence*, Fr. *pœnitentia*, Lat.] Repentance; ſorrow for crimes; contrition for ſin, with amendments of life or change of the affections.

Death is deferr'd, and *penitence* has room
To mitigate, if not reverſe the doom. *Dryden.*

PE'NITENT. *adj.* [*penitent*, Fr. *pœnitens*, Lat.] Repentant; contrite for ſin; ſorrowful for paſt tranſgreſſions, and reſolutely amending life.

—— Much it joys me
To ſee you become ſo *penitent*. *Shakeſp.*
Nor in the land of their captivity
Humbled themſelves, or *penitent* beſought
The God of their forefathers. *Milton's Paradiſe Reg.*
Provoking God to raiſe them enemies;
From whom as oft he ſaves them *penitent*. *Milton.*
The proud he tam'd, the *penitent* he chear'd,
Nor to rebuke the rich offender fear'd,
His preaching much, but more his practice wrought
A living ſermon of the truths he taught. *Dryden.*

Pe'nitent. *n. ſ.* 1. One ſorrowful for ſin. 2. One under cenſures of the church, but admitted to pennance. 3. One under the direction of a confeſſor.

(1.) Concealed treaſures ſhall be brought into uſe by the induſtry of converted *penitents*, whoſe carcaſes the impartial laws ſhall dedicate to the worms of the earth. *Bacon.*

The repentance, which is formed by a grateful ſenſe of the divine goodneſs towards him, is reſolved on while all the appetites are in their ſtrength: the *penitent* conquers the temptations of ſin in their full force. *Rogers.*

(2.) The counterfeit Dionyſius deſcribes the practice of the church, that the catechumens and *penitents* were admitted to the leſſons and pſalms, and then excluded. *Stillingfleet.*

Penite'ntial. *adj.* [from *penitence.*] Expreſſing penitence; enjoined as pennance.

I have done pennance for contemning love,
Whoſe high imperious thoughts have puniſh'd me
With bitter faſts and *penitential* groans. *Shakeſp.*

Is it not ſtrange, that a rational man ſhould adore leeks and garlick, and ſhed *penitential* tears at the ſmell of a deified onion. *South.*

Penite'ntial. *n. ſ.* [*penitenciel*, Fr. *pœnitentiale*, low Latin.] A book directing the degrees of pennance.

The *penitentials* or book of pennance contained ſuch matters as related to the impoſing of pennance, and the reconciliation of the perſon that ſuffered pennance. *Ayliffe.*

Penite'ntiary. *n. ſ.* [*penitencier*, Fr. *pœnitentiarius*, low Latin.] 1. One who preſcribes the rules and meaſures of pennance. 2. A penitent; one who does pennance. 3. The place where pennance is enjoined. *Ainſworth.*

(1.) Upon the loſs of Urbin, the duke's undoubted right, no *penitentiary*, though he had enjoined him never ſo ſtraight pennance to expiate his firſt offence, would have counſelled him to have given over purſuit of his right, which he proſperouſly reobtained. *Bacon.*

The great *penitentiary* with his counſellors preſcribes the meaſure of pennance. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

(2.) A priſon reſtrained John Northampton's liberty, who, for abuſing the ſame in his unruly mayoralty of London, was condemned hither as a perpetual *penitentiary*. *Carew.*

To maintain a painful fight againſt the law of ſin, is the work of the *penitentiary*. *Hammond.*

Pe'nitently. *adv.* [from *penitent.*] With repentance; with ſorrow for ſin; with contrition.

Pe'nknife. *n. ſ.* [*pen* and *knife.*] A knife uſed to cut pens.

Some ſchoolmen, fitter to guide *penknives* than ſwords, preciſely ſtand upon it. *Bacon.*

We might as ſoon fell an oak with a *penknife*. *Holyday.*

Pe'nman. *n. ſ.* [*pen* and *man.*] 1. One who profeſſes the act of writing. 2. An author; a writer.

(2.) The four evangeliſts, within fifty years after our Saviour's death, conſigned to writing that hiſtory, which had been publiſhed only by the apoſtles and diſciples: the further conſideration of theſe holy *penmen* will fall under another part of this diſcourſe. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

The deſcriptions which the evangeliſts give, ſhew that both our bleſſed Lord and the holy *penmen* of his ſtory were deeply affected. *Atterbury.*

Pe'nnached. *adj.* [*pennachè*, Fr.] Applied to flowers when the ground of the natural colour of their leaves is radiated and diverſified neatly without any confuſion. *Trevoux.*

Carefully protect from violent rain your *pennached* tulips, covering them with matraſſes. *Evelyn.*

Pe'nnant. *n. ſ.* [*pennon*, Fr.] 1. A ſmall flag, enſign or colours. 2. A tackle for hoiſting things on board. *Ainſworth.*

Pe'nnated. *adj* [*pennatus*, Latin.] 1. Winged. 2. *Pennated*, amongſt botaniſts, are thoſe leaves of plants as grow directly one againſt another on the ſame rib or ſtalk; as thoſe of aſh and walnut-tree. *Quincy.*

Pe'nner. *n. ſ.* [from *pen.*] 1. A writer. 2. A pencaſe. *Ainſ.* So it is called in Scotland.

Pe'nniless. *adj.* [from *penny.*] Moneyleſs; poor; wanting money.

Pe'nnon. *n. ſ.* [*pennon*, Fr.] A ſmall flag or colour.

Her yellow locks criſped like golden wire,
About her ſhoulders weren looſely ſhed,
And when the wind amongſt them did inſpire,
They waved like a *pennon* wide diſpred. *Spenſer.*
—— Harry ſweeps through our land
With *pennons* painted in the blood of Harfleur. *Shakeſp.*
High on his pointed lance his *pennon* bore,
His Cretan fight, the conquer'd Minotaur. *Dryden.*

PE'NNY. *n. ſ.* plural *pence.* [peniᵹ, Saxon.] 1. A ſmall coin, of which twelve make a ſhilling: a penny is the radical denomination from which Engliſh coin is numbered, the copper halfpence and farthings being only *nummorum famuli*, a ſubordinate ſpecies of coin. 2. Proverbially. A ſmall ſum. 3. Money in general.

(1.) She ſighs and ſhakes her empty ſhoes in vain,
No ſilver *penny* to reward her pain. *Dryden.*
One frugal on his birth-day fears to dine,
Does at a *penny*'s coſt in herbs repine. *Dryden.*
(2.) ———— You ſhall hear
The legions, now in Gallia, ſooner landed
In our not fearing Britain, than have tidings
Of any *penny* tribute paid. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*
We will not lend thee a *penny*. *Shakeſp.*

Becauſe there is a latitude of gain in buying and ſelling, take not the utmoſt *penny* that is lawful, for although it be lawful, yet it is not ſafe. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

(3.) Pepper and Sabean incenſe take;
And with poſt-haſte thy running markets make;
Be ſure to turn the *penny*. *Dryden.*

It may be a contrivance of ſome printer, who hath a mind to make a *penny*. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

Pe'nnyroyal, or *pudding graſs.* *n. ſ.* [*pulegium*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

Pe'nnyweight. *n. ſ.* [*penny* and *weight.*] A weight containing twenty-four grains troy weight.

The Sevil piece of Eight is $1\frac{1}{2}$ *pennyweight* in the pound worſe than the Engliſh ſtandard, weighs fourteen *pennyweight*, contains thirteen *pennyweight*, twenty-one grains and fifteen mites, of which there are twenty in the grain of ſterling ſilver, and is in value forty-three Engliſh pence and eleven hundredths of a penny. *Arbuthnot on Coin.*

Pe'nnywise. *adj.* [*penny* and *wiſe.*] One who ſaves ſmall ſums at the hazard of larger; one who is a niggard on improper occaſions.

Be not *pennywiſe*; riches have wings and fly away of themſelves. *Bacon.*

Pe'nnyworth. *n. ſ.* [*penny* and *worth.*] 1. As much as is bought for a penny. 2. Any purchaſe; any thing bought or ſold for money. 3. Something advantageouſly bought; a purchaſe got for leſs than it is worth. 4. A ſmall quantity.

(2.) As for corn it is nothing natural, ſave only for barley and oats, and ſome places for rye; and therefore the larger *pennyworths* may be allowed to them. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Pirates may make cheap *penn'worths* of their pillage,
And purchaſe friends. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

I ſay nothing to him, for he hath neither Latin, French nor Italian, and you may come into court, and ſwear that I have a poor *pennyworth* of the Engliſh. *Shakeſp.*

Lucian affirms, that the ſouls of uſurers after their death are tranſlated into the bodies of aſſes, and there remain certain days for poor men to take their *pennyworths* out of their bones and ſides by cudgel and ſpur. *Peacham.*

Though in purchaſes of church lands men have uſually the cheapeſt *pennyworths*, yet they have not always the beſt bargains. *South.*

(3.) For fame he pray'd, but let the event declare
He had no mighty *penn'worth* of his pray'r. *Dryden.*

(4.) My friendſhip I diſtribute in *pennyworths* to thoſe about me and who diſpleaſe me leaſt. *Swift.*

PE'NSILE. *adj.* [*penſilis*, Latin.] 1. Hanging; ſuſpended. 2. Supported above the ground.

(1.) Two trepidations; the one manifeſt and local, as of the bell when it is *penſile*; the other ſecret, of the minute parts. *Bacon.*

—— This ethereal ſpace,
Yielding to earth and ſea the middle place,
Anxious I aſk you, how the *penſile* ball
Should never ſtrive to riſe, nor never fear to fall. *Prior.*

(2.) The marble brought, erects the ſpacious dome,
Or forms the pillars long-extended rows,
On which the planted grove and *penſile* garden grows. *Prior.*

Pe'nsileness. *n. ſ.* [from *penſile.*] The ſtate of hanging.

PE'NSION. *n. ſ.* [*penſion*, Fr.] An allowance made to any one without an equivalent. In England it is generally underſtood to mean pay given to a ſtate hireling for treaſon to his country.

A charity beſtowed on the education of her young ſubjects has more merit than a thouſand *penſions* to thoſe of a higher fortune. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

He has liv'd with the great without flattery, and been a friend to men in power without *penſions*. *Pope.*

Chremes, for airy *penſions* of renown,
Devotes his ſervice to the ſtate, and crown. *Young.*

To **Pe'nsion.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſupport by an arbitrary allowance

One might expect to ſee medals of France in the higheſt perfection, when there is a ſociety *penſioned* and ſet apart for the deſigning of them. *Addiſon on Medals.*

The hero William, and the martyr Charles,
One knighted Blackmore, and one *penſion'd* Quarles. *Pope.*

Pe'nsionary. *adj.* [*penſionnaire*, French.] Maintained by penſions.

——— Scorn his houſhold policies,
His ſilly plots and *penſionary* ſpies. *Donne.*

They were devoted by *penſionary* obligations to the olive. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

Pe'nsioner. *n. ſ.* [from *penſion.*] 1. One who is ſupported by an allowance paid at the will of another; a dependant. 2. A ſlave of ſtate hired by a ſtipend to obey his maſter.

(1.) Prices of things neceſſary for ſuſtentation, grew exceſſive to the hurt of *penſioners*, ſoldiers, and all hired ſervants. *Camden.*

—— Hovering dreams,
The fickle *penſioners* of Morpheus' train. *Milton.*

Thoſe perſons whom he truſted with his greateſt ſecret and greateſt buſineſs, his charity, ſeldom had recourſe to him, but he would make enquiry for new *penſioners*. *Fell.*

The rector is maintained by the perquiſites of the curate's office, and therefore is a kind of *penſioner* to him. *Collier.*

(2.) In Britain's ſenate he a ſeat obtains,
And one more *penſioner* St. Stephen gains. *Pope.*

PE'NSIVE. *adj.* [*penſif*, French; *penſivo*, Italian.] 1. Sorrowfully thoughtful; ſorrowful; mournfully ſerious; melancholy. 2. It is generally and properly uſed of perſons; but *Prior* has applied it to things.

(1.) Think it ſtill a good work, which they in their *penſive* care for the well beſtowing of time account waſte. *Hooker.*

Are you at leiſure, holy father, —
— My leiſure ſerves me, *penſive* daughter, now. *Shakeſp.*

Anxious cares the *penſive* nymph oppreſt,
And ſecret paſſions labour'd in her breaſt. *Pope.*

(2.) We at the ſad approach of death ſhall know
The truth, which from theſe *penſive* numbers flow,
That we purſue falſe joy, and ſuffer real woe. *Prior.*

Pe'nsively. *adv.* [from *penſive.*] With melancholy; ſorrowfully; with gloomy ſeriouſneſs.

——— So fair a lady did I ſpy,
On herbs and flowers ſhe walked *penſively*
Mild, but yet love ſhe proudly did forſake. *Spenſer.*

Pe'nsiveness. *n. ſ.* [from *penſive.*] Melancholy; ſorrowfulneſs; gloomy ſeriouſneſs.

Concerning the bleſſings of God, whether they tend unto this life or the life to come, there is great cauſe why we ſhould delight more in giving thanks than in making requeſts for them, inaſmuch as the one hath *penſiveneſs* and fear, the other always joy annexed. *Hooker.*

—— Would'ſt thou unlock the door
To cold deſpairs and gnawing *penſiveneſs*. *Herbert.*

Pent. part. paſſ. of *pen.* Shut up.

——— Cut my lace aſunder,
That my *pent* heart may have ſome ſcope to beat. *Shakeſp.*

The ſon of Clarence have I *pent* up cloſe. *Shakeſp.*

The ſoul pure fire, like ours, of equal force;
But *pent* in fleſh, muſt iſſue by diſcourſe. *Dryden.*

Pent up in Utica he vainly forms
A poor epitome of Roman greatneſs. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Pentaca'psular. *adj.* [πέντε and *capſular.*] Having five cavities.

Pe'ntachord. *adj.* [πέντε and χορδὴ.] An inſtrument with five ſtrings.

Pentae'drous. *adj.* [πέντε and ἕδρα.] Having five ſides.

The *pentaedrous* columnar coralloid bodies are compoſed of plates ſet lengthways, and paſſing from the ſurface to the axis. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

PE'NTAGON. *n. ſ.* [*pentagon*, Fr. πέντε and γωνία.] A figure with five angles.

I know of that famous piece at Capralora, caſt by Baroccio into the form of a *pentagon* with a circle inſcribed. *Wotton.*

Penta'gonal. *adj.* [from *pentagon.*] Quinquangular; having five angles.

The body being cut tranſverſely, its ſurface appears like a net made up of *pentagonal* meſhes, with a *pentagonal* ſtar in each meſh. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Penta'meter. *n. ſ.* [*pentametre*, Fr. *pentametrum*, Lat.] A Latin verſe of five feet.

Mr. Diſtich may poſſibly play ſome *pentameters* upon us, but he ſhall be anſwered in Alexandrines. *Addiſon.*

Penta'ngular. *adj.* [πέντε and *angular*.] Five cornered.

His thick and bony ſcales ſtand in rows, ſo as to make the fleſh almoſt *pentangular*. *Grew.*

Pentape'talous. *adj.* [πέντε and *petala*, Lat] Having five petals or leaves.

Penta'spast. *adj.* [*pentaſpaſte*, Fr. πέντε and σπάω.] An engine with five pullies. *Dict.*

Penta'stick. *n. ſ.* [πέντε and στίχος.] A compoſition conſiſting of five verſes.

Pe'ntastyle. *n. ſ.* [πέντε and στυλος.] In architecture, a work in which are five rows of columns. *Dict.*

Pe'ntateuch. *n. ſ.* [πέντε and τεῦχος; *pentateuque*, Fr.] The five books of Moſes.

The author in the enſuing part of the *pentateuch* makes not unfrequent mention of the angels. *Bentley.*

PE'NTECOST. *n. ſ.* [πεντηκοςὴ; *pentacoſte*, Fr.] 1. A feaſt among the Jews. 2. Whitſuntide.

(1.) *Pentecoſt* ſignifies the fiftieth, becauſe this feaſt was celebrated the fiftieth day after the ſixteenth of Niſan, which was the ſecond day of the feaſt of the paſſover: the Hebrews call it the feaſt of weeks, becauſe it was kept ſeven weeks after the paſſover: they then offered the firſt fruits of the wheat harveſt, which then was completed: it was inſtituted to oblige the Iſraelites to repair to the temple, there to acknowledge the Lord's dominion, and alſo to render thanks to God for the law he had given them from mount Sinai, on the fiftieth day after their coming out of Egypt. *Calmet.*

(2.) 'Tis ſince the nuptial of Lucentio,
Come *pentecoſt* as quickly as it will
Some five and twenty years. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Penteco'stal. *adj.* [from *pentecoſt.*] Belonging to Whitſuntide.

I have compoſed ſundry collects, made up out of the church collects with ſome little variation; as the collects advential, quadrageſimal, paſchal or *pentecoſtal.* *Sanderſon.*

Pe'nthouse. *n. ſ.* [*pent*, from *pente*, Fr. and *houſe.*] A ſhed hanging out aſlope from the main wall.

This is the *penthouſe* under which Lorenzo deſir'd us to make a ſtand. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Sleep ſhall neither night nor day
Hang upon his *penthouſe* lid. *Shakeſp.*

The Turks lurking under their *penthouſe*, laboured with mattocks to dig up the foundation of the wall. *Knolles.*

Thoſe defenſive engines, made by the Romans into the form of *penthouſes* to cover the aſſailants from the weapons of the beſieged, would he preſently batter in pieces with ſtones and blocks. *Wilkins.*

My *penthouſe* eye-brows and my ſhaggy beard
Offend your ſight; but theſe are manly ſigns. *Dryden.*
——— The chill rain
Drops from ſome *penthouſe* on her wretched head. *Rowe.*

Pe'ntice. *n. ſ.* [*aptentir*, French; *pendice*, Italian. It is commonly ſuppoſed a corruption of *penthouſe*; but perhaps *pentice* is the true word.] A ſloping roof.

Climes that fear the falling and lying of much ſnow, ought to provide more inclining *pentices.* *Wotton.*

Pe'ntile. *n. ſ.* [*pent* and *tile.*] A tile formed to cover the ſloping part of the roof: they are often called pantiles.

Pentiles are thirteen inches long, with a button to hang on the laths; they are hollow and circular. *Moxon.*

Pent *up. part. adj.* [*pent*, from *pen* and *up.*] Shut up.

—— Cloſe *pent up* guilts
Rive your concealing continents. *Shakeſ. K. Lear.*

PENU'LTIMATE. *adj.* [*penultimus*, Latin.] Laſt but one.

Penu'mbra. *n. ſ.* [*pene* and *umbra*, Latin.] An imperfect ſhadow, that part of the ſhadow which is half light.

The breadth of this image anſwered to the ſun's diameter, and was about two inches and the eighth part of an inch, including the *penumbra.* *Newton.*

Penu'rious. *adj.* [from *penuria*, Latin.] 1. Niggardly; ſparing; not liberal; ſordidly mean. 2. Scant; not plentiful.

(1.) What more can our *penurious* reaſon grant
To the large whale or caſtled elephant. *Prior.*
(2.) Some *penurious* ſpring by chance appear'd
Scanty of water. *Addiſon.*

Penu'riously. *adv.* [from *penurious.*] Sparingly; not plentifully.

Penu'riousness. *n. ſ.* [from *penurious.*] 1. Niggardlineſs; parſimony. 2. Scantineſs; not plenty.

(1.) If we conſider the infinite induſtry and *penuriouſneſs* of that people, it is no wonder that, notwithſtanding they furniſh as great taxes as their neighbours, they make a better figure. *Addiſon.*

PE'NURY. *n. ſ.* [*penuria*, Lat.] Poverty; indigence.

The *penury* of the eccleſiaſtical eſtate. *Hooker.*

Who can perfectly declare
The wondrous cradle of thy infancy?
When thy great mother Venus firſt thee bare,
Begot of plenty and of *penury.* *Spenſer.*
—— Sometimes am I king;
Then treaſon makes me wiſh myſelf a beggar;
And ſo I am: then cruſhing *penury*
Perſuades me, I was better when a king;
Then I am king'd again. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

All innocent they were expoſed to hardſhip and *penury*, which, without you, they could never have eſcaped. *Spratt.*

Let them not ſtill be obſtinately blind,
Still to divert the good deſign'd,
Or with malignant *penury*
To ſtarve the royal virtues of his mind. *Dryden.*
May they not juſtly to our climes upbraid
Shortneſs of night, and *penury* of ſhade. *Prior.*

Pe'ony. *n. ſ.* [*pæonia*, Latin.] A flower. *Miller.*

A phyſician had often tried the *peony* root unſeaſonably gathered without ſucceſs; but having gathered it when the decreaſing moon paſſes under Aries, and tied the ſlit root about the necks of his patients, he had freed more than one from epileptical fits. *Boyle.*

Pe'ople. *n. ſ.* [*peuple*, Fr. *populus*, Lat.] 1. A nation; thoſe who compoſe a community. In this ſenſe is read *peoples.* 2. The vulgar. 3. The commonalty; not the princes or nobles. 4. Perſons of a particular claſs. 5. Men, or perſons in general. In this ſenſe, the word *people* is uſed indefinitely, like *ou* in French.

(1.) Propheſy again before many *peoples* and nations and tongues. *Revelations*, x. 11.

Ants are a *people* not ſtrong, yet they prepare their meat in ſummer. *Proverbs*, xxx. 25.

What is the city but the *people?*
True, the *people* are the city. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
(2.) I muſt like beaſts or common *people* dye,
Unleſs you write my elegy. *Cowley.*
———— The knowing artiſt may
Judge better than the *people*, but a play
Made for delight,
If you approve it not, has no excuſe. *Waller.*
(3.) ———— Of late
When corn was given gratis, you repin'd,
Scandl'd the ſuppliants; for the *people* call'd them
Time-pleaſers, flatterers. *Shakeſp.*
Myſelf ſhall mount the roſtrum in his favour,
And ſtrive to gain his pardon from the *people.* *Addiſon.*

(4.) If a man temper his actions to content every combination of *people*, the muſick will be the fuller. *Bacon.*

A ſmall red flower in the ſtubble fields country *people* call the wincopipe. *Bacon.*

(5.) The frogs petitioning for a king, bids *people* have a care of ſtruggling with heaven. *L'Eſtrange.*

People were tempted to lend by great premiums and large intereſt. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

Watery liquor will keep an animal from ſtarving by diluting the fluids; for *people* have lived twenty-four days upon nothing but water. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

People in adverſity ſhould preſerve laudable cuſtoms. *Clariſſa.*

To **Pe'ople.** *v. a.* [*peupler*, French.] To ſtock with inhabitants.

Suppoſe that Brute, or whoſoever elſe that firſt *peopled* this iſland, had arrived upon Thames, and called the iſland after his name Britannia. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

He would not be alone, who all things can;
But *peopled* heav'n with angels, earth with man. *Dryden.*
— Beauty a monarch is,
Which kingly power magnificently proves
By crouds of ſlaves, and *peopled* empire loves. *Dryden.*
A *peopl'd* city made a deſert place. *Dryden.*
Imperious death directs his ebon lance;
Peoples great Henry's tombs, and leads up Holben's dance. *Prior.*

Pepa'sticks. *n. ſ.* [πεπαίνω.] Medicines which are good to help the rawneſs of the ſtomach and digeſt crudities. *Dict.*

Pe'pper. *n. ſ.* [*piper*, Lat. *poivre*, Fr.] We have three kinds of *pepper*; the black, the white, and the long, which are three different fruits produced by three diſtinct plants: black *pepper* is a dried fruit of the ſize of a vetch and roundiſh, but rather of a deep brown than a black colour: with this we are ſupplied from Java, Malabar and Sumatra, and the plant has the ſame heat and fiery taſte that we find in the *pepper*: white *pepper* is commonly factitious, and prepared from the black by taking off the outer bark, but there is a rarer ſort, which is a genuine fruit naturally white: long *pepper* is a fruit gathered while unripe and dried, of an inch or an inch and half in length, and of the thickneſs of a large gooſe quill. *Hill.*

Scatter o'er the blooms the pungent duſt
Of *pepper*, fatal to the froſty tribe. *Thomſon's Spring.*

To **Pe'pper.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To ſprinkle with pepper. 2. To beat; to mangle with ſhot or blows.

(2.) I have *peppered* two of them; two I have paid, two rogues in buckram ſuits. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Pe'pperbox. *n. ſ.* [*pepper* and *box*.] A box for holding pepper.

I will not take the leacher; he cannot creep into a halfpenny purſe nor into a *pepperbox*. *Shakeſp.*

Pe'ppercorn. *n. ſ.* [*pepper* and *corn*.] Any thing of inconſiderable value.

Our performances, though dues, are like thoſe *peppercorns* which freeholders pay their landlord to acknowledge that they hold all from him. *Boyle.*

Folks from mud-wall'd tenement
Bring landlords *peppercorn* for rent. *Prior.*

Pe'ppermint. *n. ſ.* [*pepper* and *mint*; *piperitis*.] Mint eminently hot.

Pe'pperwort. *n. ſ.* [*pepper* and *wort*.] A plant. *Miller.*

Pe'ptick. *adj.* [πεπτικός.] What helps digeſtion. *Ainſ.*

Peracu'te. *n. ſ.* [*peracutus*, Lat.] Very ſharp; very violent.

Malign, continual *peracute* fevers, after moſt dangerous attacks, ſuddenly remit of the ardent heat. *Harvey.*

Peradve'nture. *adv.* [*par adventure*, Fr.] 1. Perhaps; may be; by chance. 2. Doubt; queſtion. It is ſometimes uſed as a noun, but not gracefully nor properly.

(1.) That wherein they might not be like unto either, was ſuch *peradventure* as had been no whit leſs unlawful. *Hooker.*

As you return, viſit my houſe; let our old acquaintance be renew'd; *peradventure* I will with you to court. *Shakeſp.*

What *peradventure* may appear very full to me, may appear very crude and maimed to a ſtranger. *Digby.*

(2.) Though men's perſons ought not to be hated, yet without all *peradventure* their practices juſtly may. *South.*

To **PERA'GRATE.** *v. a.* [*peragro*, Lat.] To wander over; to ramble through. *Dict.*

Peragra'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *peragrate*.] The act of paſſing through any ſtate or ſpace.

A month of *peragration* is the time of the moon's revolution from any part of the zodiac unto the ſame again, and this containeth but twenty-ſeven days and eight hours. *Brown.*

The moon has two accounts which are her months or years of revolution; one her periodic month, or month of *peragration* which chiefly reſpects her own proper motion or place in the zodiack, by which ſhe like the ſun performs her revolution round the zodiack from any one point to the ſame again. *Holder on Time.*

To **PERA'MBULATE.** *v. a.* [*perambulo*, Lat.] 1. To walk through. 2. To ſurvey, by paſſing through. 3. To viſit the boundaries of the pariſh.

(2.) Perſons the lord deputy ſhould nominate to view and *perambulate* Iriſh territories, and thereupon to divide and limit the ſame. *Davies on Ireland.*

Perambula'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *perambulate*.] 1. The act of paſſing through or wandering over. 2. A travelling ſurvey. 3. A diſtrict; limit of juriſdiction. 4. Survey of the bounds of the pariſh annually performed.

(1.) The duke looked ſtill for the coming back of the Armada, even when they were wandering and making their *perambulation* of the northern ſeas. *Bacon.*

(2.) France is a ſquare of five hundred and fifty miles traverſe, thronging with ſuch multitudes, that the general calcul, made in the laſt *perambulation*, exceeded eighteen millions. *Howel.*

(3.) It might in point of conſcience be demanded, by what authority a private perſon can extend a perſonal correction beyond the perſons and bounds of his own *perambulation*. *Holyday.*

Perca'se. *adv.* [*par* and *caſe*.] Perchance; perhaps. Not uſed.

A virtuous man will be virtuous in ſolitudine, and not only in theatro, though *percaſe* it will be more ſtrong by glory and fame, as an heat which is doubled by reflexion. *Bacon.*

Pe'rceant. *adj.* [*perçant*, Fr.] Piercing; penetrating. Obſolete.

Wond'rous quick and *perceant* was his ſpright
As eagle's eyes, that can behold the ſun. *Spenſer.*

Percei'vable. *adj.* [from *perceive*.] Perceptible; ſuch as falls under perception.

The body, though it really moves, yet not changing *perceivable* diſtance with ſome other bodies, as faſt as the ideas of our own minds will follow one another, ſeems to ſtand ſtill; as the hands of clocks. *Locke.*

That which we perceive when we ſee figure, as *perceivable* by ſight, is nothing but the termination of colours. *Locke.*

Percei'vably. *adv.* [from *perceivable*.] In ſuch a manner as may be obſerved or known.

To **PERCEI'VE.** *v. a.* [*percipio*, Lat.] 1. To diſcover by ſome ſenſible effects. 2. To know; to obſerve. 3. To be affected by.

(1.) ———— Conſider,
When you above *perceive* me like a crow,
That it is place which leſſens and ſets off. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) Jeſus *perceived* in his ſpirit, that they ſo reaſoned within themſelves. *Mark*, ii. 8.

His ſons come to honour, and he knoweth it not; and they are brought low, but he *perceiveth* it not. *Job*, xiv. 21.

'Till we ourſelves ſee it with our own eyes, and *perceive* it by our own underſtandings, we are ſtill in the dark. *Locke.*

How do they come to know that themſelves think, when they themſelves do not *perceive* it. *Locke.*

(3.) The upper regions of the air *perceive* the collection of the matter of tempeſts before the air here below. *Bacon.*

Perceptibi'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *perceptible*.] 1. The ſtate of being an object of the ſenſes or mind; the ſtate of being perceptible. 2. Perception; the power of perceiving. Not proper.

(2.) The illumination is not ſo bright and fulgent, as to obſcure or extinguiſh all *perceptibility* of the reaſon. *More.*

PERCE'PTIBLE. *adj.* [*perceptible*, Fr. *perceptus*, Lat.] Such as may be known or obſerved.

No ſound is produced but with a *perceptible* blaſt of the air, and with ſome reſiſtance of the air ſtrucken. *Bacon.*

When I think, remember or abſtract; theſe intrinſick operations of my mind are not *perceptible* by my ſight, hearing, taſte, ſmell, or feeling. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

It perceives them immediately, as being immediately objected to and *perceptible* to the ſenſe as I perceive the ſun by my ſight. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

In the anatomy of the mind, as of the body, more good will accrue to mankind by attending to the large, open and *perceptible* parts, than by ſtudying too much finer nerves. *Pope.*

Perce'ptibly. *adv.* [from *perceptible*.] In ſuch a manner as may be perceived.

The woman decays *perceptibly* every week. *Pope.*

Perce'ption. *n. ſ.* [*perception*, Fr. *perceptio*, Lat.] 1. The power of perceiving; knowledge; conſciouſneſs. 2. The act of perceiving; obſervation. 3. Notion; idea. 4. The ſtate of being affected by ſomething.

(1.) Matter hath no life nor *perception*, and is not conſcious of its own exiſtence. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Perception is that act of the mind, or rather a paſſion or impreſſion, whereby the mind becomes conſcious of any thing; as when I feel hunger, thirſt, cold, or heat. *Watts.*

(3.) By the inventors, and their followers that would ſeem not to come too ſhort of the *perceptions* of the leaders, they are magnified. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

(4.) Great mountains have a *perception* of the diſpoſition of the air to tempeſts ſooner than the vallies below; and therefore they ſay in Wales, when certain hills have their night caps on, they mean miſchief. *Bacon.*

This experiment diſcovereth *perception* in plants to move towards that which ſhould comfort them, though at a diſtance. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

PERCE'PTIVE. *adj.* [*perceptus*, Lat.] Having the power of perceiving.

There is a difficulty that pincheth: the ſoul is awake and ſollicited by external motions, for ſome of them reach the *perceptive* region in the moſt ſilent repoſe and obſcurity of night: what is it then that prevents our ſenſations. *Glanville.*

Whatever the leaſt real point of the eſſence of the *perceptive* part of the ſoul does perceive, every real point of the *perceptive* muſt perceive at once. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

Percepti'vity. *n. ſ.* [from *perceptive.*] The power of perception or thinking. *Locke.*

Perch. *n. ſ.* [*perca*, Lat. *perche*, Fr.] The *perch* is one of the fiſhes of prey, that, like the pike and trout, carries his teeth in his mouth, he dare venture to kill and deſtroy ſeveral other kinds of fiſh: he has a hooked or hog back, which is armed with ſtiff briſtles, and all his ſkin armed with thick hard ſcales, and hath two fins on his back: he ſpawns but once a year, and is held very nutritive. *Walton's Angler.*

Perch. *n. ſ.* [*pertica*, Lat. *perche*, Fr.] 1. A meaſure of five yards and a half; a pole. 2. [*perche*, Fr.] Something on which birds rooſt or ſit.

(2.) For the narrow *perch* I cannot ride. *Dryden.*

To **Perch.** *v. n.* [*percher*, Fr. from the noun.] To ſit or rooſt as a bird.

He *percheth* on ſome branch thereby,
To weather him and his moiſt wings to dry. *Spenſer.*

The world is grown ſo bad,
That wrens make prey, where eagles dare not *perch.* *Shakeſpeare.*

The morning muſes *perch* like birds, and ſing
Among his branches. *Craſhaw.*

Let owls keep cloſe within the tree, and not *perch* upon the upper boughs. *South.*

They wing'd their flight aloft, then ſtooping low,
Perch'd on the double tree, that bears the golden bough. *Dryden.*

Glory like the trembling eagle ſtood
Perch'd on my beaver: in the Granic flood,
When fortune's ſelf my ſtandard trembling bore,
And the pale fates ſtood frighted on the ſhore. *Lee.*

Hoſts of birds that wing the liquid air,
Perch'd in the boughs, had nightly lodging there. *Dryden.*

To **Perch.** *v. a.* To place on a perch.

It would be notoriouſly perceptible, if you could *perch* yourſelf as a bird on the top of ſome high ſteeple. *More.*

—— As evening dragon came,
Aſſailant on the *perched* rooſts,
And neſts in order rang'd
Of ſome villatic fowl. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Percha'nce. *adv.* [*per* and *chance.*] Perhaps; peradventure.

How long within this wood intend you ſtay?—
— *Perchance* till after Theſeus' wedding day. *Shakeſp.*

Finding him by nature little ſtudious, ſhe choſe rather to endue him with ornaments of youth; as dancing and fencing, not without aim then *perchance* at a courtier's life. *Wotton.*

Only Smithfield ballad *perchance* to embalm the memory of the other. *L'Eſtrange.*

Pe'rchers. *n. ſ.* Paris candles uſed in England in ancient times; alſo the larger ſort of wax candles, which were uſually ſet upon the altar. *Bailey.*

Perci'pient *adj.* [*percipiens*, Lat.] Perceiving; having the power of perception.

No article of religion hath credibility enough for them; yet theſe cautious and quickſighted gentlemen can wink and ſwallow this ſottiſh opinion about *percipient* atoms. *Bentley.*

Senſation and perception are not inherent in matter as ſuch; for if it were ſo, every ſtock or ſtone would be a *percipient* and rational creature. *Bentley.*

Perci'pient. *n. ſ.* One that has the power of perceiving.

The ſoul is the ſole *percipient*, which hath animadverſion and ſenſe properly ſo called, and the body is only the receiver of corporeal impreſſions. *Glanville's Sceſpſis.*

Nothing in the extended *percipient* perceives the whole, but only part. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

Perclo'se. *n. ſ.* [*per* and *cloſe.*] Concluſion; laſt part. Obſolete.

By the *percloſe* of the ſame verſe, vagabond is underſtood for ſuch an one as travelleth in fear of revengement. *Raleigh.*

To **PE'RCOLATE.** *v. a.* [*percolo*, Latin.] To ſtrain through.

The evidences of fact are *percolated* through a vaſt period of ages. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Percola'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *percolate.*] The act of ſtraining; purification or ſeparation by ſtraining.

Experiments touching the ſtraining and paſſing of bodies one through another, they call *percolation.* *Bacon.*

Water paſſing through the veins of the earth is rendered freſh and potable, which it cannot be by any *percolations* we can make, but the ſaline particles will paſs through a tenfold filtre. *Ray on the Creation.*

To **Percu'ss.** *v. a.* [*percuſſus*, Lat.] To ſtrike.

Flame *percuſſed* by air giveth a noiſe; as in blowing of the fire by bellows; and ſo likewiſe flame *percuſſing* the air ſtrongly. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Percu'ssion. *n. ſ.* [*percuſſio*, Lat. *percuſſion*, Fr.] 1. The act of ſtriking; ſtroke. 2. Effect of ſound in the ear.

(1.) —— With thy grim looks, and,
The thunder-like *percuſſing* of thy ſounds,
Thou mad'ſt thine enemies ſhake. *Shakeſp.*

The *percuſſion* of the greater quantity of air is produced by the greatneſs of the body percuſſing. *Bacon.*

Some note, that the times when the ſtroke or *percuſſion* of an envious eye doth moſt hurt are, when the party envied is beheld in glory. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

The vibrations or tremors excited in the air by *percuſſion* continue a little time to move from the place of *percuſſion* in concentric ſpheres to great diſtances. *Newton's Opticks.*

Marbles taught him *percuſſion* and the laws of motion, and tops the centrifugal motion. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

(2.) In double rhymes the *percuſſion* is ſtronger. *Rymer.*

Percu'tient. *n. ſ.* [*percutiens*, Latin.] Striking; having the power to ſtrike.

Inequality of ſounds is accidental, either from the roughneſs or obliquity of the paſſage, or from the doubling of the *percutient.* *Bacon.*

Perdi'tion. *n. ſ.* [*perditio*, Lat. *perdition*, Fr.] 1. Deſtruction; ruin; death. 2. Loſs. 3. Eternal death.

(1.) Upon tidings now arrived, importing the meer *perdition* of the Turkiſh fleet, every man puts himſelf in triumph. *Shakeſp.*

We took ourſelves for free men, ſeeing there was no danger of our utter *perdition*, and lived moſt joyfully; going abroad, and ſeeing what was to be ſeen. *Bacon.*

Quick let us part! *Perdition*'s in thy preſence,
And horror dwells about thee. *Addiſon's Cato.*

(2.) ———— There's no ſoul loſt,
Nay not ſo much *perdition* as an hair
Betid to any creature in the veſſel
Thou ſaw'ſt ſink. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

(3.) As life and death, mercy and wrath, are matters of knowledge, all men's ſalvation and ſome men's endleſs *perdition* are things ſo oppoſite, that whoever doth affirm the one, muſt neceſſarily deny the other. *Hooker.*

Men once fallen away from undoubted truth, do after wander for ever more in vices unknown, and daily travel towards their eternal *perdition.* *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

PE'RDUE. *adv.* [This word, which among us is adverbially taken, comes from the French *perdue*, or forlorn hope: as *perdue* or advanced centinel.] Cloſe; in ambuſh.

Few minutes he had lain *perdue*,
To guard his deſp'rate avenue. *Hudibras.*

PE'RDULOUS. *adj.* [from *perdo*, Lat.] Loſt; thrown away.

There may be ſome wandering *perdulous* wiſhes of known impoſſibilities; as a man who hath committed an offence, may wiſh he had not committed it: but to chuſe efficaciouſly and impoſſibly, is as impoſſible as an impoſſibility. *Bramhall.*

PE'RDURABLE. *adj.* [*perdurable*, Fr. *perduro*, Lat.] Laſting; long continued. A word not in uſe, nor accented according to analogy.

Confeſs me knit to thy deſerving with cables of *perdurable* toughneſs. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

O *perdurable* ſhame; let's ſtab ourſelves. *Shakeſp.*

——— The vig'rous ſweat
Doth lend the lively ſprings their *perdurable* heat. *Drayton.*

PE'RDURABLY. *adv.* [from *perdurable.*] Laſtingly.

Why would he for the momentary trick,
Be *perdurably* fin'd. *Shakeſp. Merſure for Meaſ.*

PERDURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*perduro*, Lat.] Long continuance. *Ainſworth.*

PERE'GAL. adj. [French.] Equal. Obſolete.

Whilom thou waſt *peregal* to the beſt,
And wont to make the jolly ſhepherds glad;
With piping and dancing, did paſs the reſt. *Spenſer.*

To PE'REGRINATE. *v. n.* [*peregrinus*, Lat.] To travel; to live in foreign countries. *Dict.*

PEREGRINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *peregrinus*, Lat.] Travel; abode in foreign countries.

It was agreed between them, what account he ſhould give of his *peregrination* abroad. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

It is not amiſs to obſerve the heads of doctrine, which the apoſtles agreed to publiſh in all their *peregrinations.* *Hammond.*

That we do not contend to have the earth paſs for a paradiſe, we reckon it only as the land of our *peregrination*, and aſpire after a better country. *Bentley.*

PE'REGRINE. *adj.* [*peregrin*, old Fr. *peregrinus*, Lat.] Foreign; not native; not domeſtick.

The received opinion, that putrefaction is cauſed by cold or *peregrine* and preternatural heat, is but nugation. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To PERE'MPT. *v. a.* [*peremptus*, Lat.] To kill; to cruſh. A law term.

Nor is it any objection, that the cauſe of appeal is *perempted* by the deſertion of an appeal: becauſe the office of the judge continues after ſuch inſtance is *perempted.* *Ayliffe.*

PERE'MPTION. *n. ſ.* [*peremptio*, Lat. *peremption*, French.] Cruſh; extinction. Law term.

This *peremption* of inſtance was introduced in favour of the publick, leſt ſuits ſhould be rendered perpetual. *Ayliffe.*

PERE'MPTORILY. *adv.* [from *peremptory.*] Abſolutely; poſitively; ſo as to cut off all farther debate.

Norfolk denies them *peremptorily.* *Daniel.*

Not to ſpeak *peremptorily* or concluſively, touching the point of poſſibility, till they have heard me deduce the means of the execution. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Some organs are ſo *peremptorily* neceſſary, that the extinguiſhment of the ſpirits doth ſpeedily follow, but yet ſo as there is an interim. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

In all conferences it was inſiſted *peremptorily*, that the king muſt yield to what power was required. *Clarendon.*

God's laws *peremptorily* injoin us, and the things therein implied do ſtraitly oblige us to partake of the holy ſacrament. *Kettlewell.*

Some talk of letters before the deluge; but that is a matter of mere conjecture, and nothing can be *peremptorily* determined either the one way or the other. *Woodward.*

Never judge *peremptorily* on firſt appearances. *Clariſſa.*

PERE'MPTORINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *peremptory.*] Poſitiveneſs; abſolute deciſion; dogmatiſm.

Peremptorineſs is of two ſorts; the one a magiſterialneſs in matters of opinion; the other a poſitiveneſs in relating matters of fact. *Government of the Tongue.*

Self conceit and *peremptorineſs* in a man's own opinion are not commonly reputed vices. *Tillotſon.*

PERE'MPTORY. *adj.* [*peremptorius*, low Lat. *peremptoire*, Fr. from *peremptus*, killed.] Dogmatical; abſolute; ſuch as deſtroys all further expoſtulation.

—— If I entertaine
As *peremptorie* a deſire, to levell with the plaine
A citie, where they loved to live; ſtand not betwixt my ire
And what it aimes at. *Chapman.*

As touching the apoſtle, wherein he was ſo reſolute and *peremptory*, our Lord Jeſus Chriſt made manifeſt unto him, even by intuitive revelation, wherein there was no poſſibility of errour. *Hooker.*

He may have fifty-ſix exceptions *peremptory* againſt the jurors, of which he ſhall ſhew no cauſe. *Spenſer.*

To-morrow be in readineſs to go;
Excuſe it not for I am *peremptory.* *Shakeſp.*

——— Not death himſelf
In mortal fury is half ſo *peremptory*,
As we to keep this city. *Shakeſp. King John.*

Though the text and the doctrine run *peremptory* and abſolute, whoſoever denies Chriſt, ſhall aſſuredly be denied by him; yet ſtill there is a tacit condition, unleſs repentance intervene. *South.*

The more modeſt confeſs, that learning was to give us a fuller diſcovery of our ignorance, and to keep us from being *peremptory* and dogmatical in our determinations. *Collier.*

He would never talk in ſuch a *peremptory* and diſcouraging manner, were he not aſſured that he was able to ſubdue the moſt powerful oppoſition againſt the doctrine which he taught. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

PERE'NNIAL. *adj.* [*perennis*, Latin.] 1. Laſting through the year. 2. Perpetual; unceaſing.

(1.) If the quantity were preciſely the ſame in theſe *perennial* fountains, the difficulty would be greater. *Cheyne.*

(2.) The matter wherewith theſe *perennial* clouds are raiſed, is the ſea that ſurrounds them. *Harvey.*

PERE'NNITY. *n. ſ.* [from *perennitas*, Lat.] Equality of laſting through all ſeaſons; perpetuity.

That ſprings have their origin from the ſea, and not from rains and vapours, I conclude from the *perennity* of divers ſprings. *Denham's Phyſico-Theology.*

PE'RFECT. *adj.* [*perfectus*, Lat. *parfait*, Fr.] 1. Complete; conſummate; finiſhed; neither defective nor redundant. 2. Fully informed; fully ſkilful. 3. Pure; blameleſs; clear; immaculate. This is a ſenſe chiefly theological. 4. Confident; certain.

(1.) We count thoſe things *perfect*, which want nothing requiſite for the end whereto they were inſtituted. *Hooker.*

——— Anon they move
In *perfect* phalanx. *Milton.*

Uriel, no wonder if thy *perfect* ſight
See far and wide. *Milton.*

Whoever thinks a *perfect* work to ſee,
Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er ſhall be. *Pope.*

As full as *perfect* in a hair, as heart. *Pope.*

(2.) ——— Within a ken our army lies;
Our men more *perfect* in the uſe of arms,
Our armour all as ſtrong, our cauſe the beſt;
Then reaſon wills our hearts ſhould be as good. *Shakeſp.*

Fair dame! I am not to you known,
Though in your ſtate of honour I am *perfect.* *Shakeſp.*

I do not take myſelf to be ſo *perfect* in the privileges of Bohemia, as to handle that part; and will not offer at that I cannot maſter. *Bacon.*

(3.) My parts, my title, and my *perfect* ſoul
Shall manifeſt me rightly. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Thou ſhalt be *perfect* with the Lord thy God. *Deut.* xviii.

(4.) Thou art *perfect* then, our ſhip hath touch'd upon
The deſerts of Bohemia. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

To PE'RFECT. *v. a.* [*perfectus*, from *perficio*, Latin; *parfaire*, French.] 1. To finiſh; to complete; to conſummate; to bring to its due ſtate. 2. To make ſkilful; to inſtruct fully.

(1.) If we love one another, God dwelleth in us, and his love is *perfected* in us. 1 *John*, iv. 12.

Beauty now muſt *perfect* my renown;
With that I govern'd him that rules this iſle. *Waller.*

In ſubſtances reſt not in the ordinary complex idea commonly received, but enquire into the nature and properties of the things themſelves, and thereby *perfect* our ideas of their diſtinct ſpecies. *Locke.*

Endeavour not to ſettle too many habits at once, leſt by variety you confound them, and ſo *perfect* none. *Locke.*

What toil did honeſt Curio take
To get one medal wanting yet,
And *perfect* all his Roman ſet. *Prior.*

(2.) ——— Her cauſe and yours
I'll *perfect* him withal, and he ſhall bring you
Before the duke. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

PE'RFECTER. *n. ſ.* [from *perfect.*] One that makes perfect.

This practice was altered; they offered not to Mercury, but to Jupiter the *perfecter*. *Broome on the Odyſſey.*

PERFE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*perfectio*, Lat. *perfection*, Fr.] 1. The ſtate of being perfect. 2. Something that concurs to produce ſupreme excellence. In this ſenſe it has a plural. 3. Attribute of God. 4. Exact reſemblance.

(1.) Man doth ſeek a triple *perfection*; firſt a ſenſual, conſiſting in thoſe things which very life itſelf requireth, either as neceſſary ſupplements or as ornaments thereof; then an intellectual, conſiſting in thoſe things which none underneath man is capable of; laſtly, a ſpiritual and divine, conſiſting in thoſe things whereunto we tend by ſupernatural means here, but cannot here attain. *Hooker.*

It is a judgment maim'd and moſt imperfect,
That will confeſs *perfection* ſo could err
Againſt all rules of nature. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

True virtue being united to the heavenly grace of faith makes up the higheſt *perfection*. *Milton on Education.*

No human underſtanding being abſolutely ſecured from miſtake by the *perfection* of its own nature, it follows that no man can be infallible but by ſupernatural aſſiſtance. *Tillotſ.*

Many things impoſſible to thought,
Have been by need to full *perfection* brought. *Dryden.*

Too few, or of an improper figure and dimenſion to do their duty in *perfection*. *Blackmore.*

The queſtion is not, whether goſpel *perfection* can be fully attained; but whether you come as near it as a ſincere intention, and careful diligence can carry you. *Law.*

(2.) What tongue can her *perfections* tell,
In whoſe each part all pens may dwell. *Sidney.*

An heroick poem requires, as its laſt *perfection*, the accompliſhment of ſome extraordinary undertaking, which requires more of the active virtue than the ſuffering. *Dryden.*

(3.) If God be infinitely holy, juſt and good, he muſt take delight in thoſe creatures that reſemble him moſt in theſe *perfections*. *Atterbury.*

To PERFE'CTIONATE. *v. a.* [*perfectionner*, Fr. from *perfection.*] To make perfect; to advance to perfection. This is a word propoſed by *Dryden*, but not received nor worthy of reception.

Painters and ſculptors chuſing the moſt elegant natural beauties, *perfectionate* the idea, and advance their art above nature itſelf in her individual productions; the utmoſt maſtery of human performance. *Dryden.*

He has founded an academy for the progreſs and *perfectionating* of painting. *Dryden.*

PERFE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *perfect.*] Conducing to bring to perfection: with *of*.

Praiſe and adoration are actions *perfective of* our ſouls. *More.*

Eternal life ſhall not conſiſt in endleſs love; the other faculties ſhall be employed in actions ſuitable to, and *perfective of* their natures. *Ray on the Creation.*

PERFE'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *perfective.*] In ſuch a manner as brings to perfection.

As virtue is ſeated fundamentally in the intellect, ſo *perfectively* in the fancy; ſo that virtue is the force of reaſon in the conduct of our actions and paſſions to a good end. *Grew.*

PE'RFECTLY. *adv.* [from *perfect.*] 1. In the higheſt degree of excellence. 2. Totally; completely. 3. Exactly; accurately.

(2.) Chawing little ſponges dipt in oil, when *perfectly* under water, he could longer ſupport the want of reſpiration. *Boyle.*

Words recal to our thoughts thoſe ideas only which they have been wont to be ſigns of, but cannot introduce any *perfectly* new and unknown ſimple ideas. *Locke.*

(3.) We know bodies and their properties moſt *perfectly*. *Locke.*

PE'RFECTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *perfect.*] 1. Completeneſs; conſummate excellence; perfection. 2. Goodneſs; virtue. A ſcriptural word. 3. Skill.

(2.) Put on charity, which is the bond of *perfectneſs*. *Coll.* iii. 14.

(3.) Is this your *perfectneſs*? *Shakeſp.*

PERFI'DIOUS. *adj.* [*perfidus*, Lat. *perfide*, Fr.] 1. Treacherous; falſe to truſt; guilty of violated faith. 2. Expreſſing treachery; proceeding from treachery.

(1.) Tell me *perfidious*, was it fit
To make my cream a perquiſite,
And ſteal to mend your wages. *Widow and Cat.*

(2.) ——— O ſpirit accurs'd
Forſaken of all good, I ſee thy fall
Determin'd and thy hapleſs crew involv'd
In this *perfidious* fraud. *Milton.*

PERFI'DIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *perfidious.*] Treacherouſly; by breach of faith.

——— *Perfidiouſly*
He has betray'd your buſineſs, and given up
For certain drops of ſalt, your city Rome. *Shakeſp.*

They eat *perfidiouſly* their words,
And ſwear their ears through two inch boards. *Hudibras.*

Can he not deliver us poſſeſſion of ſuch places as would put him in a worſe condition, whenever he ſhould *perfidiouſly* renew the war. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

PERFI'DIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *perfidious.*] The quality of being perfidious.

Some things have a natural deformity in them; as perjury, *perfidiouſneſs* and ingratitude. *Tillotſon.*

PE'RFIDY. *n. ſ.* [*perfidia*, Lat. *perfidie*, Fr.] Treachery; want of faith; breach of faith.

PE'RFLABLE. *adj.* [from *perflo*, Lat.] Having the wind driven through.

To PE'RFLATE. *v. a.* [*perflo*, Lat.] To blow through.

If Eaſtern winds did *perflate* our climates more frequently, they would clarify and refreſh our air. *Harvey.*

The firſt conſideration in building of cities, is to make them open, airy and well *perflated*. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

PERFLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *perflate.*] The act of blowing through.

Miners, by *perflations* with large bellows, give motion to the air, which ventilates and cools the mines. *Woodward.*

To PE'RFORATE. *v. a.* [*perforo*, Lat.] To pierce with a tool; to bore.

Draw the bough of a low fruit tree newly budded without twiſting, into an earthen pot *perforate* at the bottom, and then cover the pot with earth, it will yield a very large fruit. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

A *perforated* bladder does not ſwell. *Boyle.*

The labour'd chyle pervades the pores,
In all th' arterial *perforated* ſhores. *Blackmore.*

The aperture was limited by an opaque circle placed between the eye-glaſs and the eye, and *perforated* in the middle with a little round hole for the rays to paſs through to the eye. *Newton's Opticks.*

Worms *perforate* the guts. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

PERFORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *perforate.*] 1. The act of piercing or boring. 2. Hole; place bored.

(1.) The likelieſt way is the *perforation* of the body of the tree in ſeveral places one above another, and the filling of the holes. *Bacon.*

The induſtrious *performation* of the tendons of the ſecond joints of fingers and toes, and the drawing the tendons, of the third joints through them. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

(2.) That the nipples ſhould be made ſpongy, and with ſuch *perforations* as to admit paſſage to the milk, are arguments of providence. *Ray on the Creation.*

PERFORA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *perforate.*] The inſtrument of boring.

The patient placed in a convenient chair, dipping the trocar in oil, ſtab it ſuddenly through the teguments, and withdrawing the *perforator*, leave the waters to empty by the canula. *Sharp's Surgery.*

PERFO'RCE. *adv.* [*per* and *force.*] By violence; violently.

——— Guyon to him leaping, ſtaid
His hand, that trembled as one terrify'd;
And though himſelf were at the ſight diſmay'd,
Yet him *perforce* reſtrain'd. *Spenſer.*

Jealous Oberon would have the child,
But ſhe *perforce* withholds the loved boy. *Shakeſp.*

——— She amaz'd, her cheeks
All trembling and ariſing, full of ſpots,
And pale with death at hand, *perforce* ſhe breaks
Into the inmoſt rooms. *Peacham on Poetry.*

To PERFO'RM. *v. a.* [*performare*, Italian.] To execute; to do; to diſcharge; to atchieve an undertaking; to accompliſh.

All three ſet among the foremoſt ranks of fame for great minds to attempt, and great force to *perform* what they did attempt. *Sidney.*

—— Haſt thou, ſpirit,
Perform'd to point the tempeſt that I bad thee. *Shakeſp.*

What cannot you and I *perform* upon
Th' unguarded Duncan. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

I will cry unto God that *performeth* all things for me. *Pſalm* lvii. 2.

Let all things be *performed* after the law of God diligently. 1 *Eſdras*, viii. 21.

——— Thou, my love,
Perform his fun'rals with paternal care. *Dryden.*

You *perform* her office in the ſphere,
Born of her blood, and make a new Platonick year. *Dryden.*

He effectually performed his part, with great integrity, learning and acuteneſs; with the exactneſs of a ſcholar, and the judgment of a compleat divine. *Waterland.*

To PERFO'RM. *v. n.* To ſucceed in an attempt.

When a poet has *performed* admirably in ſeveral illuſtrious places, we ſometimes alſo admire his very errours. *Watts.*

PERFO'RMABLE. *adj.* [from *perform.*] Practicable; ſuch as may be done.

Men forget the relations of hiſtory, affirming that elephants have no joints, whereas their actions are not *performable* without them. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PERFO'RMANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *perform.*] 1. Completion of ſomething deſigned; execution of ſomething promiſed. 2. Compoſition; work. 3. Action; ſomething done.

(1.) His promiſes were, as he then was, mighty;
But his *performance*, as he now is, nothing. *Shakeſp.*

Promiſing is the very air o' th' time; it opens the eyes of expectation: *performance* is ever the duller for his act, and but in the plainer kind of people, the deed is quite out of uſe. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

Perform the doing of it; that as there was a readineſs to will, ſo there may be a *performance.* 2 *Cor.* viii. 11.

The only means to make him ſucceſsful in the *performance* of theſe great works, was to be above contempt. *South.*

Men may, and muſt differ in their employments; but yet they muſt all act for the ſame ends, as dutiful ſervants of God, in the right and pious *performance* of their ſeveral callings. *Law.*

(2.) In the good poems of other men, I can only be ſure, that 'tis the hand of a good maſter; but in your *performances* 'tis ſcarcely poſſible for me to be deceived. *Dryden.*

Few of our comic *performances* give good examples. *Clariſſa.*

(3.) In this ſlumbry agitation, beſides her walking and other actual *performances*, what have you heard her ſay. *Shakeſp.*

PERFO'RMER. *n. ſ.* [from *perform.*] 1. One that performs any thing. 2. It is generally applied to one that makes a publick exhibition of his ſkill.

(1.) The merit of ſervice is ſeldom attributed to the true and exact *performer.* *Shakeſp.*

To PERFRI'CATE. *v. n.* [*perfrico*, Latin.] To rub over. *Dict.*

PERFU'MATORY. *adj.* [from *perfume.*] That which perfumes.

PERFU'ME. *n. ſ.* [*perfume*, Fr.] 1. Strong odour of ſweetneſs uſed to give ſcents to other things. 2. Sweet odour; fragrance.

(1.) Pomanders and knots of powders for drying rheums are not ſo ſtrong as *perfumes*; you may have them continually in your hand, whereas *perfumes* you can take but at times. *Bacon.*

Perfumes, though groſs bodies that may be ſenſibly waſted, yet fill the air, ſo that we can put our noſe in no part of the room where a *perfume* is burned, but we ſmell it. *Digby.*

(2.) Ev'n the rough rocks with tender myrtle bloom,
And trodden weeds ſend out a rich *perfume.* *Addiſon.*

No rich *perfumes* refreſh the fruitful field,
Nor fragrant herbs their native incenſe yield. *Pope.*

Pinks and roſes bloom,
And ev'ry bramble ſheds *perfume.* *Gay.*

To PERFU'ME. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſcent; to impregnate with ſweet ſcent.

——— Your papers
Let me have them very well *perfum'd*,
For ſhe is ſweeter than *perfume* itſelf
To whom they go. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shew.*

Why rather, ſleep, lieſt thou in ſmoky cribs,
And huſht with buzzing night-flies to thy ſlumber
Than in the *perfum'd* chambers of the great,
Under the canopies of coſtly ſtate,
And lull'd with ſounds of ſweeteſt melody. *Shakeſp.*

Then will I raiſe aloft the milk-white roſe,
With whoſe ſweet ſmell the air ſhall be *perfum'd.* *Shakeſpeare.*

The diſtilled water of wild poppy, mingled at half with roſe water, take with ſome mixture of a few cloves in a *perfuming* pan. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

Smells adhere to hard bodies; as in *perfuming* of gloves, which ſheweth them corporeal. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The pains ſhe takes are vainly meant,
To hide her amorous heart,
'Tis like *perfuming* an ill ſcent,
The ſmell's too ſtrong for art. *Granville.*

See ſpicy clouds from lowly Sharon riſe,
And Carmel's flow'ry top *perfumes* the ſkies. *Pope.*

PERFU'MER. *n. ſ.* [from *perfume.*] One whoſe trade is to ſell things made to gratify the ſcent.

A moſs the *perfumers* have out of apple trees that hath an excellent ſcent. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Firſt iſſued from *perfumers* ſhops
A croud of faſhionable fops. *Swift.*

PERFU'NCTORILY. *adv.* [*perfunctorie*, Latin.] Careleſly; negligently; in ſuch a manner as to ſatisfy external form.

His majeſty caſting his eye *perfunctorily* upon it, and believing it had been drawn by mature advice, no ſooner received it, than he delivered it to the lord keeper. *Clarendon.*

Lay ſeriouſly to heart the clearneſs and evidence of theſe proofs, and not *perfunctorily* paſs over all the paſſages of the goſpel, which are written on purpoſe that we may believe, without weighing them. *Lucas.*

Whereas all logic is reducible to the four principal operations of the mind, the two firſt of theſe have been handled by Ariſtotle very *perfunctorily*; of the fourth he has ſaid nothing at all. *Baker on Learning.*

PERFU'NCTORY. *adj.* [*perfunctorie*, Lat.] Slight; careleſs; negligent.

A tranſient and *perfunctory* examination of things leads men into conſiderable miſtakes, which a more correct and rigorous ſcrutiny would have detected. *Woodward.*

To PERFU'SE. *v. a.* [*perfuſus*, Lat.] To tincture; to overſpread.

Theſe dregs immediately *perfuſe* the blood with melancholy, and cauſe obſtructions. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

PERHA'PS. *adv.* [*per* and *hap.*] Peradventure; it may be.

Perhaps the good old man that kiſs'd his ſon,
And left a bleſſing on his head,
His arms about him ſpread,
Hopes yet to ſee him ere his glaſs be run. *Flatman.*

Somewhat excellent may be invented, *perhaps* more excellent than the firſt deſign, though Virgil muſt be ſtill excepted, when that *perhaps* takes place. *Dryden.*

His thoughts inſpir'd his tongue,
And all his ſoul receiv'd a real love,
Perhaps new graces darted from her eyes
Perhaps ſoft pity charm'd his yielding ſoul,
Perhaps her love, *perhaps* her kingdom charm'd him. *Smith.*

It is not his intent to live in ſuch ways, as, for ought we know, God may *perhaps* pardon, but to be diligent in ſuch ways, as we know that God will infallibly reward. *Law.*

PE'RIAPT. *n. ſ.* [περιάπτω.] Amulet; charm worn as preſervatives againſt diſeaſes or miſchief. *Hanmer.*

The regent conquers, and the Frenchmen fly:
Now help, ye charming ſpells and *periapts*. *Shakeſp.*

PERICA'RDIUM. *n. ſ.* [περὶ and καρδία; *pericarde*, French.] The *pericardium* is a thin membrane of a conick figure that reſembles a purſe, and contains the heart in its cavity: its baſis is pierced in five places, for the paſſage of the veſſels which enter and come out of the heart: the uſe of the *pericardium* is to contain a ſmall quantity of clear water, which is ſeparated by ſmall glands in it, that the ſurface of the heart may not grow dry by its continual motion. *Quincy.*

PERICA'RPIUM. *n. ſ.* [*pericarpe*, French.] In botany, a pellicle or thin membrane encompaſſing the fruit or grain of a plant, or that part of a fruit that envelops the ſeed.

Beſides this uſe of the pulp or *pericarpium* for the guard of the ſeed, it ſerves alſo for the ſuſtenance of animals. *Ray.*

PERICLITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *periclitor*, Lat. *pericliter*, French.] 1. The ſtate being in danger. 2. Trial; experiment.

PERICRA'NIUM. *n. ſ.* [from περὶ and *cranium*; *pericrane*, French.] The *pericranium* is the membrane that covers the ſkull: it is a very thin and nervous membrane of an exquiſite ſenſe, ſuch as covers immediately not only the cranium, but all the bones of the body, except the teeth; for which reaſon it is alſo called the perioſteum. *Quincy.*

Having divided the *pericranium*, I ſaw a fiſſure running the whole length of the wound. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

PERI'CULOUS. *adj.* [*periculoſus*, Lat.] Dangerous; jeopardous; hazardous. A word not in uſe.

As the moon every ſeventh day arriveth unto a contrary ſign, ſo Saturn, which remaineth about as many years in one ſign, and holdeth the ſame conſideration in years as the moon in days, doth cauſe theſe *periculous* periods. *Brown.*

PERIE'RGY. *n. ſ.* [περὶ and ἔργον] Needleſs caution in an operation; unneceſſary dilligence.

PERIGE'E. } *n. ſ.* [περὶ and γῆ; *perigée*, French.] Is a
PERIGE'UM. } point in the heavens, wherein a planet is ſaid to be in its neareſt diſtance poſſible from the earth. *Harris.*

By the proportion of its motion, it was at the creation, at the beginning of Aries, and the *perigeum* or neareſt point in Libra. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PERIHE'LIUM. *n. ſ.* [περὶ and ἥλιος; *perihelie*, Fr.] Is that point of a planet's orbit, wherein it is neareſt the ſun. *Harris.*

Sir Iſaac Newton has made it probable, that the comet, which appeared in 1680, by approaching to the ſun in its *perihelium*, acquired ſuch a degree of heat, as to be 50000 years a cooling. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

PE'RIL. *n. ſ.* [*peril*, Fr. *perikel*, Dutch; *periculum*, Lat.] 1. Danger; hazard; jeopardy. 2. Denunciation; danger denounced.

(1.) Dear Pyrocles, be liberal unto me of thoſe things, which have made you indeed precious to the world, and now doubt not to tell of your *perils*. *Sidney.*

——— How many *perils* do infold
The righteous man to make him daily fall. *Spenſer.*

In the act what *perils* ſhall we find,
If either place, or time, or other courſe,
Cauſe us to alter th' order now aſſign'd. *Daniel.*

The love and pious duty which you pay,
Have paſs'd the *perils* of ſo hard a way. *Dryden.*

Strong, healthy and young people are more in *peril* by peſtilential fevers, than the weak and old. *Arbuthnot.*

(2.) ——— I told her,
On your diſpleaſure's *peril*,
She ſhould not viſit you. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

PE'RILOUS. *adj.* [*perileux*, Fr. from *peril.*] 1. Dangerous; hazardous; full of danger. 2. It is uſed by way of emphaſis, or ludicrous exaggeration of any thing bad. 3. Smart; witty. In this ſenſe it is, I think, only applied to children, and probably obtained its ſignification from the notion, that children eminent for wit, do not live; a witty boy was therefore a *perilous* boy, or a boy in danger. It is vulgarly *parlous*.

(1.) Alterations in the ſervice of God, for that they impair the credit of religion, are therefore *perilous* in common-weals, which have no continuance longer than religion hath all reverence done unto it. *Hooker.*

—— Her guard is chaſtity,
She that has that is clad in compleat ſteel,
And like a quiver'd nymph with arrows keen
May trace huge foreſts and unharbour'd heaths,
Infamous hills and ſandy *perilous* wilds. *Milton.*

Dictate propitious to my duteous ear,
What arts can captivate the changeful ſeer:
For *perilous* th' aſſay, unheard the toil
T' elude the preſcience of a God by guile. *Pope.*

(2.) Thus was th' accompliſh'd ſquire endu'd
With gifts and knowledge *per'lous* ſhrewd. *Hudibras.*

(3.) ——— 'Tis a *per'lous* boy,
Bold, quick, ingenious, forward, capable;
He's all the mother's from the top to toe. *Shakeſp.*

PE'RILOUSLY. *adv.* [from *perilous.*] Dangerouſly.

PE'RILOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *perilous.*] Dangerouſneſs.

PERI'METER. *n. ſ.* [περὶ and μετρέω; *perimetre*, Fr.] The compaſs or ſum of all the ſides which bound any figure of what kind ſoever, whether rectilinear or mixed.

By compreſſing the glaſſes ſtill more, the diameter of this ring would increaſe, and the breadth of its orbit or *perimeter* decreaſe, until another new colour emerged in the centre of the laſt. *Newton's Opticks.*

PE'RIOD. *n. ſ.* [*periode*, Fr.] περίοδος.] 1. A circuit. 2. Time in which any thing is performed, ſo as to begin again in the ſame manner. 3. A ſtated number of years; a round of time, at the end of which the things compriſed within the calculation ſhall return to the ſtate in which they were at the beginning. 4. The end or concluſion. 5. The ſtate at which any thing terminates. 6. Length of duration. 7. A complete ſentence from one full ſtop to another. 8. A courſe of events, or ſeries of things memorably terminated; as, the *periods* of an empire.

(2.) Tell theſe, that the ſun is fixed in the centre, that the earth with all the planets roll round the ſun in their ſeveral *periods*; they cannot admit a ſyllable of this new doctrine. *Watts.*

(3.) A cycle or *period* is an account of years that has a beginning and end, and begins again as often as it ends. *Holder.*

We ſtile a leſſer ſpace a cycle, and a greater by the name of *period*; and you may not improperly call the beginning of a large *period* the epocha thereof. *Holder on Time.*

(4.) If my death might make this iſland happy,
And prove the *period* of their tyranny,
I would expend it with all willingneſs;
But mine is made the prologue to their play. *Shakeſp.*

There is nothing ſo ſecret that ſhall not be brought to light within the compaſs of our world; whatſoever concerns this ſublunary world in the whole extent of its duration, from the chaos to the laſt *period*. *Burnet's Theory.*

What anxious moments paſs between
The birth of plots and their laſt fatal *periods*.
Oh! 'tis a dreadful interval of time. *Addiſon.*

(5.) Beauty's empires, like to greater ſtates,
Have certain *periods* ſet, and hidden fates. *Suckling.*

Light-conſerving ſtones muſt be ſet in the ſun before they retain light, and the light will appear greater or leſſer, until they come to their utmoſt *period*. *Digby.*

(6.) Some experiment would be made how by art to make plants more laſting than their ordinary *period*; as to make a ſtalk of wheat laſt a whole year. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

(7.) *Periods* are beautiful, when they are not too long: for ſo they have their ſtrength too as in a pike or javelin. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Is this the confidence you gave me,
Lean on it ſafely, not a *period*
Shall be unſaid for me. *Milton.*

Syllogiſm is made uſe of to diſcover a fallacy, cunningly wrapt up in a ſmooth *period*. *Locke.*

For the aſſiſtance of memories, the firſt words of every *period* in every page may be written in diſtinct colours. *Watts.*

(8.) ——— From the tongue
Th' unfiniſh'd *period* falls. *Thomſon's Spring.*

To **PE'RIOD.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put an end to. A bad word.

——— Your letter he deſires
To thoſe have ſhut him up, which failing to him,
Periods his comfort. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

PERIO'DICK. }
PERIO'DICAL. } *adj.* [*periodique*, Fr. from *period*.] 1. Circular; making a circuit; making a revolution. 2. Happening by revolution at ſome ſtated time. 3. Regular; performing ſome action at ſtated times. 4. Relating to periods or revolutions.

(1.) Was the earth's *periodick* motion always in the ſame plane with that of the diurnal, we ſhould miſs of thoſe kindly increaſes of day and night. *Derham.*

Four moons perpetually roll round the planet Jupiter, and are carried along with him in his *periodical* circuit round the ſun. *Watts on the Mind.*

(2.) Aſtrological undertakers would raiſe men out of ſome ſlimy ſoil, impregnated with the influence of the ſtars upon ſome remarkable and *periodical* conjunctions. *Bentley.*

(3.) The confuſion of mountains and hollows furniſhed me with a probable reaſon for thoſe *periodical* fountains in Switzerland, which flow only at ſuch particular hours of the day. *Addiſon.*

(4.) It is implicitly denied by Ariſtotle in his politicks, in that diſcourſe againſt Plato, who meaſured the viciſſitude and mutation of ſtates by a *periodical* fatality of number. *Brown.*

PERIO'DICALLY. *adv.* [from *periodical*.] At ſtated periods.

The three tides ought to be underſtood of the ſpace of the night and day, then there will be a regular flux and reflux thrice in that time every eight hours *periodically*. *Broome.*

PERIO'STEUM. *n. ſ.* [περὶ and ὄστεον; *perioſte*, Fr.] All the bones are covered with a very ſenſible membrane, called the *perioſteum*. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

PERI'PHERY. *n. ſ.* [περὶ and φέρω; *peripherie*, Fr.] Circumference.

Neither is this ſole vital faculty ſufficient to exterminate noxious humours to the *periphery* or outward parts. *Harvey.*

To **PE'RIPHRASE.** *v. a.* [*periphraſer*, Fr.] To expreſs one word by many; to expreſs by circumlocution.

PERI'PHRASIS. *n. ſ.* [περίφρασις; *periphraſe*, Fr.] Circumlocution; uſe of many words to expreſs the ſenſe of one:, as, for *death*, we may ſay, *the loſs of life*.

——— She contains all bliſs,
And makes the world but her *periphraſis*. *Cleaveland.*

They make the gates of Thebes and the mouths of this river a conſtant *periphraſis* for this number ſeven. *Brown.*

They ſhew their learning uſeleſly, and make a long *periphraſis* on every word of the book they explain. *Watts.*

The *periphraſes* and circumlocutions, by which Homer expreſſes the ſingle act of dying, have ſupplied ſucceeding poets with all their manners of phraſing it. *Pope.*

PERIPHRA'STICAL. *adj.* [from *periphraſis*.] Circumlocutory; expreſſing the ſenſe of one word in many.

PERIPNEU'MONY. }
PERIPNEUMO'NIA. } *n. ſ.* [περὶ and πνεύμων; *peripneumonie*, Fr.] An inflammation of the lungs.

Lungs oft imbibing phlegmatick and melancholick humours, are now and then deprehended ſchirrous, by diſſipation of the ſubtiler parts, and lapidification of the groſſer that may be left indurated, through the groſs reliques of *peripneumonia* or inflammation of the lungs. *Harvey.*

A *peripneumony* is the laſt fatal ſymptom of every diſeaſe; for no body dies without a ſtagnation of the blood in the lungs, which is the total extinction of breath. *Arbuthnot.*

To **PE'RISH.** *v. n.* [*perir*, French; *pereo*, Latin.] 1. To die; to be deſtroyed; to be loſt; to come to nothing. It ſeems to have *for* or *with* before a cauſe, and *by* before an inſtrument. Locke has *by* before the cauſe. 2. To be in a perpetual ſtate of decay. 3. To be loſt eternally.

(1.) ——— I burn, I pine, I *periſh*,
If I atchieve not this young modeſt girl. *Shakeſp.*

If I have ſeen any *periſh* for want of cloathing, then let mine arm fall from my ſhoulder-blade. *Job*, xxxi. 29.

He keepeth back his ſoul from the pit, and his life from *periſhing by* the ſword. *Job*, xxxiii. 18.

They *periſh* quickly from off the good land. *Deut.* xi. 18.

I *periſh with* hunger. *Luke*, xv. 17.

The ſick, when their caſe comes to be thought deſperate, are carried out and laid on the earth to *periſh* without aſſiſtance or pity. *Locke.*

Characters drawn on duſt, that the firſt breath of wind effaces, are altogether as uſeful as the thoughts of a ſoul that *periſh* in thinking. *Locke.*

Expoſing their children, and leaving them in the fields, to *periſh by* want, has been the practice. *Locke.*

Still when the luſt of tyrant pow'r ſucceeds,
Some Athens *periſhes*, or ſome Tully bleeds. *Pope.*

In the Iliad, the anger of Achilles had cauſed the death of ſo many Grecians; and in the Odyſſey, the ſubjects *periſhed* through their own fault. *Pope.*

(2.) Duration, and time which is a part of it, is the idea we have of *periſhing* diſtance, of which no two parts exiſt together, but follow in ſucceſſion; as expanſion is the idea of laſting diſtance, all whoſe parts exiſt together. *Locke.*

(3.) Theſe, as natural brute beaſts made to be deſtroyed, ſpeak evil of the things they underſtand not, and ſhall utterly *periſh*. *2 Peter*, ii. 12.

O ſuffer me not to *periſh* in my ſins, Lord careſt thou not that I *periſh*, who wilt that all ſhould be ſaved, and that none ſhould *periſh*. *Moreton's Daily Exerciſe.*

To **PE'RISH.** *v. a.* To deſtroy; to decay. Not in uſe.

The ſplitting rocks cow'r'd in the ſinking ſands,
And would not daſh me with their ragged ſides;
Becauſe thy flinty heart, more hard than they,
Might in thy palace *periſh* Margaret. *Shakeſp. H. VI.*

Riſe, prepar'd in black, to mourn thy *periſh'd* lord. *Dryden.*

He was ſo reſerved, that he would impart his ſecrets to nobody; whereupon this cloſeneſs did a little *periſh* his underſtandings. *Collier on Friendſhip.*

Familiar now with grief your ears refrain,
And in the public woe forget your own,
You weep not for a *periſh'd* lord alone. *Pope.*

PE'RISHABLE. *adj.* [from *periſh.*] Liable to periſh; ſubject to decay; of ſhort duration.

We derogate from his eternal power to aſcribe to them the ſame dominion over our immortal ſouls, which they have over all bodily ſubſtances and *periſhable* natures. *Raleigh.*

To theſe purpoſes nothing can ſo much contribute as medals of undoubted authority not *periſhable* by time, nor confined to any certain place. *Addiſon.*

It is princes greateſt preſent felicity to reign in their ſubjects hearts; but theſe are too *periſhable* to preſerve their memories, which can only be done by the pens of faithful hiſtorians. *Swift.*

Human nature could not ſuſtain the reflection of having all its ſchemes and expectations to determine with this frail and *periſhable* compoſition of fleſh and blood. *Rogers.*

Thrice has he ſeen the *periſhable* kind
Of men decay. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

PE'RISHABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *periſhable.*] Liableneſs to be deſtroyed; liableneſs to decay.

Suppoſe an iſland ſeparate from all commerce, but having nothing becauſe of its commonneſs and *periſhableneſs*, fit to ſupply the place of money; what reaſon could any have to enlarge poſſeſſions beyond the uſe of his family? *Locke.*

PERISTA'LTICK. *adj.* [περιστέλλω; *periſtaltique*, French.] *Periſtaltick* motion is that vermicular motion of the guts, which is made by the contraction of the ſpiral fibres, whereby the excrements are preſſed downwards and voided. *Quincy.*

The *periſtaltick* motion of the guts, and the continual expreſſion of the fluids, will not ſuffer the leaſt matter to be applied to one point the leaſt inſtant. *Arbuthnot.*

PERISTE'RION. *n. ſ.* The herb vervain. *Dict.*

PERISTY'LE. *n. ſ.* [*periſtile*, French.] A circular range of pillars.

The Villa Gordiana has a *periſtyle* of two hundred pillars. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

PE'RISYSTOLE. *n. ſ.* [περὶ and συστολὴ.] The pauſe or interval betwixt the two motions of the heart or pulſe; namely, that of the ſyſtole or contraction of the heart, and that of diaſtole or dilatation. *Dict.*

PERITONE'UM. *n. ſ.* [περιτόναιον; *peritoine*, Fr.] This lies immediately under the muſcles of the lower belly, and is a thin and ſoft membrane, which encloſes all the bowels contained in the lower belly, covering all the inſide of its cavity. *Dict.*

Wounds penetrating into the belly, are ſuch as reach no farther inward than to the *peritoneum*. *Wiſeman.*

PE'RJURE. *n. ſ.* [*perjurus*, Lat.] A perjured or forſworn perſon. A word not in uſe.

Hide thee, thou bloody hand,
Thou *perjure*, thou ſimular of virtue,
Thou art inceſtuous. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

To PE'RJURE. *v. a.* [*perjuro*, Latin.] To forſwear; to taint with perjury. It is uſed with the reciprocal pronoun: as, *he perjured himſelf*.

Who ſhould be truſted now, when the right hand
Is *perjur'd* to the boſom. *Shakeſp.*

The law is not made for a righteous man, but for the lawleſs and diſobedient, for *perjured* perſons. 1 *Tim.* i. 10.

PE'RJURER. *n. ſ.* [from *perjure.*] One that ſwears falſely.

The common oath of the Scythians was by the ſword and fire; for that they accounted thoſe two ſpecial divine powers, which ſhould work vengeance on the *perjurers*. *Spenſer.*

PE'RJURY. *n. ſ.* [*perjurium*, Lat.] Falſe oath.

My great father in law, renowned Warwick,
Cried aloud —— What ſcourge for *perjury*
Can this dark monarchy afford falſe Clarence,
And ſo he vaniſh'd. *Shakeſp. R.* III.

PE'RIWIG. *n. ſ.* [*perruque*, Fr.] Adſcititious hair; hair not natural, worn by way of ornament or concealment of baldneſs.

Her hair is auburn, mine is perfect yellow;
If that be all the difference in his love,
I'll get me ſuch a colour'd *periwig*. *Shakeſp.*

It offends me to hear a robuſteous *periwig*-pated fellow tear a paſſion to tatters, to ſplit the ears of the groundlings. *Shak.*

——— The ſun's
Diſhevel'd beams and ſcatter'd fires
Serve but for ladies *periwigs* and tires
In lovers ſonnets. *Donne.*

Madam Time, be ever bald,
I'll not thy *periwig* be call'd. *Cleaveland.*

For vailing of their viſages his highneſs and the marquiſs bought each a *periwig*, ſomewhat to overſhadow their foreheads. *Wotton.*

They uſed falſe hair or *periwigs*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

From her own head Megara takes
A *periwig* of twiſted ſnakes. *Swift.*

To PE'RIWIG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dreſs in falſe hair.

Now when the winter's keener breath began
To cryſtallize the Baltick ocean,
To glaze the lakes, to bridle up the floods,
And *periwig* with ſnow the bald-pate woods. *Sylveſter.*

Near the door an entrance gapes,
Crouded round with antick ſhapes,
Diſcord *periwig'd* with ſnakes,
See the dreadful ſtrides ſhe takes. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

PE'RIWINKLE. *n. ſ.* 1. A ſmall ſhell fiſh; a kind of fiſh ſnail. 2. [*Clematis.*] A plant.

(1.) Thetis is repreſented by a lady of a browniſh complexion, her hair diſhevelled about her ſhoulders, upon her head a coronet of *periwinkle* and eſcalop ſhells. *Peacham.*

(2.) There are in uſe for the prevention of the cramp, bands of green *periwinkle* tied about the calf of the leg. *Bacon.*

The common ſimples with us are comfry, bugle, ladies mantle, and *periwinkle*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To PERK. *v. n.* [from *perch*, *Skinner.*] To hold up the head with an affected briſkneſs.

If, after all, you think it a diſgrace,
That Edward's miſs thus *perks* it in your face;
To ſee a piece of failing fleſh and blood,
In all the reſt ſo impudently good;
Faith, let the modeſt matrons of the town
Come here in crouds, and ſtare the ſtrumpet down. *Pope.*

To PERK. *v. a.* To dreſs; to prank.

——— 'Tis better to be lowly born,
And range with humble livers in content,
Than to be *perk'd* up in a gliſt'ring grief,
And wear a golden ſorrow. *Shakeſp. H.* VIII.

PERK. *adj.* Perk; briſk; airy. Obſolete.

——— My ragged ronts
Wont in the winds, and wag their wriggle tails,
Peark as a peacock, but nought avails. *Spenſer.*

PE'RLOUS. *adj.* [from *perilous.*] Dangerous; full of hazard.

——— A *perlous* paſſage lies,
Where many maremaids haunts, making falſe melodies. *Spenſer.*

——— Late he far'd
In Phædria's fleet bark over the *perlous* ſhard. *Spenſer.*

PE'RMAGY. *n. ſ.* A little Turkiſh boot. *Dict.*

PE'RMANENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *permanent.*] 1. Duration;
PE'RMANENCY. } conſiſtency; continuance in the ſame ſtate; laſtingneſs. 2. Continuance in reſt.

(1.) Salt, they ſay, is the baſis of ſolidity and *permanency* in compound bodies, without which the other four elements might be variouſly blended together, but would remain incompacted. *Boyle.*

Shall I diſpute whether there be any ſuch material being that hath ſuch a *permanence* or fixedneſs in being. *Hale.*

From the *permanency* and immutability of nature hitherto, they argued its *permanency* and immutability for the future. *Burnet's Theory.*

(2.) Such a punctum to our conceptions is almoſt equivalent to *permanency* and reſt. *Bentley.*

PE'RMANENT. *adj.* [*permanent*, French, *permanens*, Latin.] 1. Durable; not decaying; unchanged. 2. Of long continuance.

(1.) If the authority of the maker do prove unchangeableneſs in the laws which God hath made, then muſt all laws which he hath made be neceſſarily forever *permanent*, though they be but of circumſtance only. *Hooker.*

That eternal duration ſhould be at once, is utterly unconceivable, and that one *permanent* inſtant ſhould be commenſurate or rather equal to all ſucceſſions of ages. *More.*

Pure and unchang'd, and needing no defence
From ſins, as did my frailer innocence;
Their joy ſincere, and with no more ſorrow mixt,
Eternity ſtands *permanent* and fixt. *Dryden.*

(2.) His meaning is, that in theſe, or ſuch other light injuries, which either leave no *permanent* effect, or only ſuch as may be born without any great prejudice, we ſhould exerciſe our patience. *Kettlewell.*

Pe'rmanently. *adv.* [from *permanent.*] Durably; laſtingly.

It does, like a compact or conſiſtent body, deny to mingle *permanently* with the contiguous liquor. *Boyle.*

Perma'nsion. *n. ſ.* [from *permaneo*, Latin.] Continuance.

Although we allow that hares may exchange their ſex ſometimes, yet not in that viciſſitude it is preſumed; from female unto male, and from male to female again, and ſo in a circle without a permanſion in either. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Pe'rmeable. *adj.* [from *permeo*, Lat.] Such as may be paſſed through.

The pores of a bladder are not eaſily *permeable* by air. *Boyle.*

To **PE'RMEATE.** *v. a.* [*permeo*, Lat.] To paſs through.

This heat evaporates and elevates the water of the abyſs, pervading not only the fiſſures, but the very bodies of the ſtrata, *permeating* the interſtices of the ſand, or other matter whereof they conſiſt. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

Pe'rmeant. *adj.* [*permeans*, Lat.] Paſſing through.

It entereth not the veins, but taketh leave of the *permeant* parts at the mouths of the meſeraicks. *Brown.*

Permea'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *permeate.*] The act of paſſing through.

Permi'scible. *adj.* [from *permiſceo*, Lat.] Such as may be mingled.

Permi'ssible. *adj.* [*permiſſus*, Latin.] What may be permitted.

Permi'ssion. *n. ſ.* [*permiſſion*, Fr. *permiſſus*, Lat.] Allowance; grant of liberty.

With thy *permiſſion* then, and thus forewarn'd,
The willinger I go. *Milton.*

You have given me *permiſſion* for this addreſs, and encouraged me by your peruſal and approbation. *Dryd.*

PERMI'SSIVE. *adj.* [from *permitto*, Latin.] 1. Granting liberty, not favour; not hindering, though not approving. 2. Granted; ſuffered without hinderance; not authoriſed or favoured.

(1.) ——— We bid this be done,
When evil deeds have their *permiſſive* paſs,
And not the puniſhment. *Shak. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

Hypocriſy, the only evil that walks
Inviſible, except to God alone
By his *permiſſive* will, through heav'n and earth. *Milton.*

(2.) If this doth authoriſe uſury, which before was but *permiſſive*, it is better to mitigate uſury by declaration, than to ſuffer it to rage by connivance. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Thus I embolden'd ſpake, and freedom us'd
Permiſſive, and acceptance found. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

——— Clad
With what *permiſſive* glory ſince his fall
Was left him, or falſe glitter. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Permi'ssively. *adv.* [from *permiſſive.*] By bare allowance; without hinderance.

As to a war for the propagation of the Chriſtian faith, I would be glad to hear ſpoken concerning the lawfulneſs, not only *permiſſively*, but whether it be not obligatory to chriſtian princes to deſign it. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Permi'stion. *n. ſ.* [*permiſtus*, Latin.] The act of mixing.

To **PERMI'T.** *v. a.* [*permitto*, Latin; *permettre*, French.] 1. To allow without command. 2. To ſuffer, without authoriſing or approving. 3. To allow; to ſuffer. 4. To give up; to reſign.

(1.) What things God doth neither command nor forbid, the ſame he *permitteth* with approbation either to be done or left undone. *Hooker.*

(3.) Women keep ſilence in the churches; for it is not *permitted* unto them to ſpeak. 1 *Corinthians*, xiv. 34.

Ye gliding ghoſts, *permit* me to relate
The myſtick wonders of your ſilent ſtate. *Dryd.*

Age oppreſſes us by the ſame degrees that it inſtructs us, and *permits* not that our mortal members, which are frozen with our years, ſhould retain the vigour of our youth. *Dryden.*

We ſhould not *permit* an allowed, poſſible, great and weighty good to ſlip out of our thoughts, without leaving any reliſh, any deſire of itſelf there. *Locke.*

After men have acquired as much as the laws *permit* them, they have nothing to do but to take care of the publick. *Swift.*

(4.) Nor love thy life, nor hate; but what thou liv'ſt,
Live well; how long, how ſhort, *permit* to heav'n. *Milton.*

If the courſe of truth be *permitted* unto itſelf, it cannot eſcape many errours. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

To the gods *permit* the reſt. *Dryden.*

Whate'er can urge ambitious youth to fight,
She pompouſly diſplays before their ſight;
Laws, empire, all *permitted* to the ſword. *Dryden.*

Let us not aggravate our ſorrows,
But to the gods *permit* th' event of things. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Permi't. *n. ſ.* A written permiſſion from an officer for tranſporting of goods from place to place, ſhowing the duty on them to have been paid.

Permi'ttance. *n. ſ.* [from *permit.*] Allowance; forbearance of oppoſition; permiſſion. A bad word.

When this ſyſtem of air comes, by divine *permittance*, to be corrupted by poiſonous acrimonious ſteams, what havock is made in all living creatures? *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

Permi'xtion. *n. ſ.* [from *permiſtus*, Latin.] The act of mingling; the ſtate of being mingled.

They fell into the oppoſite extremity of one nature in Chriſt, the divine and human natures in Chriſt, in their conceits, by *permixtion* and confuſion of ſubſtances, and of properties growing into one upon their adunation. *Brerewood.*

Permuta'tion. *n. ſ.* [*permutation*, French; *permutatio*, Latin.] Exchange of one for another.

A *permutation* of number is frequent in languages. *Bentley.*

Gold and ſilver, by their rarity, are wonderfully fitted for this uſe of *permutation* for all ſorts of commodities. *Ray.*

To **Permu'te.** *v. a.* [*permuto*, Latin; *permuter*, French.] To exchange.

Permu'ter. *n. ſ.* [*permutant*, Fr. from *permute.*] An exchanger; he who permutes.

PERNI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*pernicioſus*, Lat. *pernicieux*, French.] 1. Miſchievous in the higheſt degree; deſtructive. 2. [*Pernix*, Latin.] Quick. An uſe which I have found only in *Milton*, and which, as it produces an ambiguity, ought not to be imitated.

(1.) To remove all out of the church, whereat they ſhew themſelves to be ſorrowful, would be, as we are perſuaded, hurtful, if not *pernicious* thereunto. *Hooker.*

—— I call you ſervile miniſters,
That have with two *pernicious* daughters join'd
Your high engender'd battles, 'gainſt a head
So old and white as this. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*
—— Let this *pernicious* hour
Stand ay accurſed in the kalendar! *Shakeſp.*
(2.) ———— Part incentive reed
Provide, *pernicious* with one touch to fire. *Milton.*

Perni'ciously. *adv.* [from *pernicious.*] Deſtructively; miſchievouſly; ruinouſly.

Some wilful wits wilfully againſt their own knowledge, *perniciouſly* againſt their own conſcience, have taught. *Aſcham.*

———— All the commons
Hate him *perniciouſly*, and wiſh him
Ten fathom deep. *Shakeſp. H. VIII.*

Perni'ciousness. *n. ſ.* [from *pernicious.*] The quality of being pernicious.

Perni'city. *n. ſ.* [from *pernix*, Lat.] Swiftneſs; celerity.

Others armed with hard ſhells, others with prickles, the reſt that have no ſuch armature endued with great ſwiftneſs or *pernicity*. *Ray on the Creation.*

Perora'tion. *n. ſ.* [*peroratio*, Latin.] The concluſion of an oration.

What means this paſſionate diſcourſe?
This *peroration* with ſuch circumſtances? *Shak.*
True woman to the laſt—my *peroration*
I come to ſpeak in ſpite of ſuffocation. *Smart.*

To Perpe'nd. *v. a.* [*perpendo*, Latin.] To weigh in the mind; to conſider attentively.

Thus it remains and the remainder thus;
Perpend. *Shak. Hamlet.*
Perpend, my princeſs, and give ear. *Shakeſp.*

Conſider the different conceits of men, and duly *perpend* the imperfection of their diſcoveries. *Brown.*

Perpe'nder. *n. ſ.* [*perpigne*, Fr.] A coping ſtone.

Perpe'ndicle. *n. ſ.* [*perpendicule*, Fr. *perpendiculum*, Lat.] Any thing hanging down by a ſtrait line. *Dict.*

PERPENDI'CULAR. *adj.* [*perpendiculaire*, Fr. *perpendicularis*, Lat.] 1. Croſſing any other line at right angles. Of two lines, if one be perpendicular, the other is perpendicular too. 2. Cutting the horizon at right angles.

(1.) If in a line oblique their atoms rove,
Or in a *perpendicular* they move;
If ſome advance not ſlower in their race,
And ſome more ſwift, how could they be entangl'd. *Black.*

The angle of incidence, is that angle, which the line, deſcribed by the incident ray, contains with the *perpendicular* to the reflecting or refracting ſurface at the point of incidence. *Newton's Opticks.*

(2.) Some define the *perpendicular* altitude of the higheſt mountains to be four miles. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Perpendi'cular. *n. ſ.* A line croſſing the horizon at right angles.

Though the quantity of water thus riſing and falling be nearly conſtant as to the whole, yet it varies in the ſeveral parts of the globe; by reaſon that the vapours float in the atmoſphere, and are not reſtored down again in a *perpendicular* upon the ſame preciſe tract of land. *Woodward.*

Perpendi'cularly. *adv.* [from *perpendicular.*] 1. In ſuch a manner as to cut another line at right angles. 2. In the direction of a ſtraight line up and down.

(2.) Ten maſts attacht make not the altitude reach,
Which thou haſt *perpendicularly* fall'n. *Shakeſp.*

Irons refrigerated North and South, not only acquire a directive faculty, but if cooled upright and *perpendicularly*, they will alſo obtain the ſame. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Shoot up an arrow *perpendicularly* from the earth, the arrow will return to your foot again. *More.*

All weights naturally move *perpendicularly* downward. *Ray.*

Perpendicula'rity. *n. ſ.* [from *perpendicular.*] The ſtate of being perpendicular.

The meeting of two lines is the primary eſſential mode or difference of an angle; the *perpendicularity* of theſe lines is the difference of a right angle. *Watts's Logick.*

Perpe'nsion. *n. ſ.* [from *perpend.*] Conſideration. Not in uſe.

Unto reaſonable *perpenſions* it hath no place in ſome ſciences. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To PE'RPETRATE. *v. a.* [*perpetro*, Latin; *perpetrer*, Fr.] 1. To commit; to act. Always in an ill ſenſe. 2. It is uſed by *Butler* in a neutral ſenſe, in compliance with his verſe, but not properly.

(1.) —— Hear of ſuch a crime
As tragick poets, ſince the birth of time,
Ne'er feign'd a thronging audience to amaze;
But true and *perpetrated* in our days. *Tate's Juvenal.*
My tender infants or my careful ſire,
Theſe they returning will to death require,
Will *perpetrate* on them the firſt deſign,
And take the forfeit of their heads for mine. *Dryden.*
The foreſt, which, in after-times,
Fierce Romulus, for *perpetrated* crimes,
A ſacred refuge made. *Dryden.*
(2.) Succeſs, the mark no mortal wit,
Or ſureſt hand can always hit;
For whatſoe'er we *perpetrate*,
We do but row, we're ſteer'd by fate. *Hudibras.*

Perpetra'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *perpetrate.*] 1. The act of committing a crime. 2. A bad action.

(1.) A deſperate diſcontented aſſaſſinate would, after the *perpetration*, have honeſted a meer private revenge. *Wotton.*

A woman, who lends an ear to a ſeducer, may be inſenſibly drawn into the *perpetration* of the moſt violent acts. *Clariſſa.*

(2.) The ſtrokes of divine vengeance, as of men's own conſciences, always attend injurious *perpetrations*. *K. Charles.*

Perpe'tual. *adj.* [*perpetuel*, Fr. *perpetuus*, Latin.] 1. Never ceaſing; eternal with reſpect to futurity. 2. Continual; uninterrupted; perennial. 3. Perpetual ſcrew. A ſcrew which acts againſt the teeth of a wheel, and continues its action without end.

(1.) Under the ſame moral, and therefore under the ſame *perpetual* law. *Holyday.*

Mine is a love, which muſt *perpetual* be,
If you can be ſo juſt as I am true. *Dryd.*
(2.) —— Within thoſe banks rivers now
Stream, and *perpetual* draw their humid train. *Milton.*

By the muſcular motion and *perpetual* flux of the liquids, a great part of them is thrown out of the body. *Arbuthnot.*

(3.) A *perpetual* ſcrew hath the motion of a wheel and the force of a ſcrew, being both infinite. *Wilkins's Math. Mag.*

Perpe'tually. *adv.* [from *perpetual.*] Conſtantly; continually; inceſſantly.

This verſe is every where ſounding the very thing in your ears; yet the numbers are *perpetually* varied, ſo that the ſame ſounds are never repeated twice. *Dryden.*

In paſſing from them to great diſtances, doth it not grow denſer and denſer *perpetually*; and thereby cauſe the gravity of thoſe great bodies towards one another? *Newton's Opticks.*

The bible and common prayer book in the vulgar tongue, being *perpetually* read in churches, have proved a kind of ſtandard for language, eſpecially to the common people. *Swift.*

To PERPE'TUATE. *v. a.* [*perpetuer*, Fr. *perpetuo*, Latin.] 1. To make perpetual; to preſerve from extinction; to eternize. 2. To continue without ceſſation or intermiſſion.

(1.) Medals, that are at preſent only mere curioſities, may be of uſe in the ordinary commerce of life, and at the ſame time *perpetuate* the glories of her majeſty's reign. *Addiſon.*

Man cannot deviſe any other method ſo likely to preſerve and *perpetuate* the knowledge and belief of a revelation, ſo neceſſary to mankind. *Forbes.*

(2.) What is it, but a continued *perpetuated* voice from heaven, reſounding for ever in our ears? to give men no reſt in their ſins, no quiet from Chriſt's importunity, 'till they awake from their lethargick ſleep and ariſe from ſo mortiferous a ſtate, and permit him to give them life. *Hammond.*

PERPETUA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *perpetuate.*] The act of making perpetual; inceſſant continuance.

Nouriſhing hair upon the moles of the face, is the *perpetuation* of a very ancient cuſtom. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PERPETU'ITY. *n. ſ.* [*perpetuité*, Fr. *perpetuitas*, Lat.] 1. Duration to all futurity. 2. Exemption from intermiſſion or ceſſation. 3. Something of which there is no end.

(1.) For men to alter thoſe laws, which God for *perpetuity* hath eſtabliſhed, were preſumption moſt intolerable. *Hooker.*

——— Yet am I better
Than one that's ſick o' th' gout, ſince he had rather
Groan ſo in *perpetuity*, than be cur'd
By the ſure phyſician, death. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

——— Time as long again
Would be fill'd up with our thanks;
And yet we ſhould, for *perpetuity*,
Go hence in debt. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Nothing wanted to his noble and heroical intentions, but only to give *perpetuity* to that which was in his time ſo happily eſtabliſhed. *Bacon.*

There can be no other aſſurance of the *perpetuity* of this church, but what we have from him that built it. *Pearſon.*

(2.) A cycle or period begins again as often as it ends, and ſo obtains a *perpetuity*. *Holder.*

What the goſpel enjoins is a conſtant diſpoſition of mind to practiſe all chriſtian virtues, as often as time and opportunity require; and not a *perpetuity* of exerciſe and action; it being impoſſible at one and the ſame time to diſcharge variety of duties. *Nelſon.*

(3.) A meſs of pottage for a birth-right, a preſent repaſt for a *perpetuity*. *South.*

The ennobling property of the pleaſure, that accrues to a man from religion, is, that he that has the property, may be alſo ſure of the *perpetuity*. *South.*

The laws of God as well as of the land
Abhor a *perpetuity* ſhould ſtand;
Eſtates have wings, and hang in fortune's power. *Pope.*

To PERPLE'X. *v. a.* [*perplexus*, Latin.] 1. To diſturb with doubtful notions; to entangle; to make anxious; to teaſe with ſuſpenſe or ambiguity; to diſtract; to embarraſs; to puzzle. 2. To make intricate; to involve; to complicate. 3. To plague; to torment; to vex. A ſenſe not proper, nor uſed.

(1.) Being greatly *perplexed* in his mind, he determined to go into Perſia. 1 *Mac.* iii. 31.

Themſelves with doubts the day and night *perplex*. *Denh.*

He *perplexes* the minds of the fair ſex with nice ſpeculations of philoſophy, when he ſhould engage their hearts. *Dryden.*

We can diſtinguiſh no general truths, or at leaſt ſhall be apt to *perplex* the mind. *Locke.*

My way of ſtating the main queſtion is plain and clear; yours obſcure and ambiguous: mine is fitted to inſtruct and inform; yours to *perplex* and confound a reader. *Waterland.*

(2.) ——— Their way
Lies through the *perplex'd* paths of this drear wood. *Milt.*

We both are involv'd
In the ſame intricate *perplext* diſtreſs. *Addiſon's Cato.*

What was thought obſcure, *perplexed*, and too hard for our weak parts, will lie open to the underſtanding in a fair view. *Locke.*

(3.) Chloe's the wonder of her ſex,
'Tis well her heart is tender,
How might ſuch killing eyes *perplex*,
With virtue to defend her. *Granville.*

PERPLE'X. *adj.* [*perplex*, Fr. *perplexus*, Lat.] Intricate; difficult. *Perplexed* is the word in uſe.

How the ſoul directs the ſpirits for the motion of the body, according to the ſeveral animal exigents, is *perplex* in the theory. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

PERPLE'XEDLY. *adv.* [from *perplexed.*] Intricately; with involution.

PERPLE'XEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *perplexed.*] 1. Embarraſſment; anxiety. 2. Intricacy; involution; difficulty.

(2.) Obſcurity and *perplexedneſs* have been caſt upon St. Paul's Epiſtles from without. *Locke.*

PERPLE'XITY. *n. ſ.* [*perplexité*, Fr.] 1. Anxiety; diſtraction of mind. 2. Entanglement; intricacy.

(1.) The fear of him ever ſince hath put me into ſuch *perplexity*, as now you found me. *Sidney.*

Perplexity not ſuffering them to be idle, they think and do, as it were, in a phrenſy. *Hooker.*

The royal virgin, which beheld from far,
In penſive plight and ſad *perplexity*,
The whole atchievements of this doubtful war,
Came running faſt to greet his victory. *Spenſer.*

(2.) Let him look for the labyrinth; for I cannot diſcern any, unleſs in the *perplexity* of his own thoughts. *Stillingfleet.*

PERPOTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*per* and *poto*, Latin.] The act of drinking largely.

PE'RQUISITE. *n. ſ.* [*perquiſitus*, Lat.] Something gained by a place or office over and above the ſettled wages.

Tell me, perfidious, was it fit
To make my cream a *perquiſite*,
And ſteal to mend your wages. *Widow and Cat.*

To an honeſt mind, the beſt *perquiſites* of a place are the advantages it gives a man of doing good. *Addiſon.*

To what your lawful *perquiſites* amount. *Swift.*

PE'RQUISITED. *adj.* [from *perquiſite.*] Supplied with perquiſites.

But what avails the pride of gardens rare,
However royal, or however fair,
If *perquiſited* varlets frequent ſtand,
And each new walk muſt a new tax demand. *Savage.*

PERQUISI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*perquiſitus*, Lat. An accurate enquiry; a thorough ſearch. *Ainſw.*

PE'RRY. *n. ſ.* [*poiré*, French; from *poire.*] Cyder made of pears.

Perry is the next liquor in eſteem after cyder, in the ordering of which, let not your pears be over ripe before you grind them; and with ſome ſorts of pears, the mixing of a few crabs in the grinding is of great advantage, making *perry* equal to the redſtreak cyder. *Mortimer.*

To PE'RSECUTE. *v. a.* [*perſecuter*, Fr. *perſecutus*, Latin.] 1. To haraſs with penalties; to purſue with malignity. It is generally uſed of penalties inflicted for opinions. 2. To perſue with repeated acts of vengeance or enmity. 3. To importune much: as, he *perſecutes* me with daily ſolicitations.

(1.) I *perſecuted* this way unto the death. *Acts*, xxii. 4.

(2.) They might have fallen down, being *perſecuted* of vengeance, and ſcattered abroad. *Wiſdom*, xi. 20.

——— Relate,
For what offence the queen of heav'n began
To *perſecute* ſo brave, ſo juſt a man! *Dryden.*

PERSECU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*perſecution*, Fr. *perſecutio*, Latin; from *perſecute.*] 1. The act or practice of perſecuting. 2. The ſtate of being perſecuted.

(1.) The Jews raiſed *perſecution* againſt Paul and Barnabas, and expelled them. *Acts* xiii. 50.

He endeavoured to prepare his charge for the reception of the impending *perſecution*; that they might adorn their profeſſion, and not at the ſame time ſuffer for a cauſe of righteouſneſs, and as evil-doers. *Fell.*

Heavy *perſecution* ſhall ariſe
On all, who in the worſhip perſevere
Of ſpirit and truth. *Milton.*

The deaths and ſufferings of the primitive chriſtians had a great ſhare in the converſion of thoſe learned Pagans, who lived in the ages of *perſecution*. *Addiſon.*

(2.) Our necks are under *perſecution*; we labour and have no reſt. *Lam.* v. 5.

Chriſtian fortitude and patience had their opportunity in times of affliction and *perſecution*. *Spratt's Sermons.*

Pe'rsecutor. *n. ſ.* [*perſecuteur*, Fr. from *perſecute.*] One who haraſſes others with continued malignity.

What man can do againſt them, not afraid,
Though to the death; againſt ſuch cruelties
With inward conſolations recompens'd;
And oft ſupported ſo, as ſhall amaze
Their proudeſt *perſecutors*. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Henry rejected the pope's ſupremacy, but retained every corruption beſides, and became a cruel *perſecuter*. *Swift.*

Perseve'rance. *n. ſ.* [*perſeverance*, Fr. *perſeverantia*, Lat. This word was once improperly accented on the ſecond ſyllable.] 1. Perſiſtance in any deſign or attempt; ſteadineſs in purſuits; conſtancy in progreſs. It is applied alike to good and ill. 2. Continuance in a ſtate of grace.

(1.) ——— The king becoming graces,
Bounty, *perſev'rance*, mercy, lowlineſs;
I have no reliſh of them. *Shak. Macbeth.*

Perſeverance keeps honour bright:
To have done, is to hang quite out of faſhion,
Like ruſty mail in monumental mockery. *Shakeſp.*

They hate repentance more than *perſeverance* in a fault. *King Charles.*

Wait the ſeaſons of providence with patience and *perſeverance* in the duties of our calling, what difficulties ſoever we may encounter. *L'Eſtrange.*

Patience and *perſeverance* overcome the greateſt difficulties. *Clariſſa.*

And *perſeverance* with his batter'd ſhield. *Brooke.*

(2.) We place the grace of God in the throne, to rule and reign in the whole work of converſion, *perſeverance*, and ſalvation. *Hammond.*

Perseve'rant. *adj.* [*perſeverant*, Fr. *perſeverans*, Latin.] Perſiſting; conſtant. *Ainſw.*

To **Perseve're.** *v. n.* [*perſevero*, Lat. *perſeverer*, French. This word was anciently accented leſs properly on the ſecond ſyllable.] To perſiſt in an attempt; not to give over; not to quit the deſign.

But my rude muſick, which was wont to pleaſe
Some dainty ears, cannot with any ſkill
The dreadful tempeſt of her wrath appeaſe,
Nor move the dolphin from her ſtubborn will;
But in her pride ſhe doth *perſevere* ſtill. *Spenſer.*

Thrice happy, if they know
Their happineſs, and *perſevere* upright! *Milton.*

Thus beginning, thus we *perſevere*;
Our paſſions yet continue what they were. *Dryd.*

To *perſevere* in any evil courſe, makes you unhappy in this life, and will certainly throw you into everlaſting torments in the next. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

Persev'eringly. *adv.* [from *perſevere.*] With perſeverance.

To **PERSI'ST.** *v. n.* [*perſiſto*, Lat. *perſiſter*, Fr.] To perſevere; to continue firm; not to give over.

Nothing can make a man happy, but that which ſhall laſt as long as he laſts; for an immortal ſoul ſhall *perſiſt* in being, not only when profit, pleaſure and honour, but when time itſelf ſhall ceaſe. *South.*

If they *perſiſt* in pointing their batteries againſt particular perſons, no laws of war forbid the making repriſals. *Addiſon.*

Persi'stance. } *n. ſ.* [from *perſiſt.* *Perſiſtence* ſeems
Persi'stency. } more proper.] 1. The ſtate of perſiſting; ſteadineſs; conſtancy; perſeverance in good or bad. 2. Obſtinacy; obduracy; contumacy.

(1.) The love of God better can conſiſt with the indeliberate commiſſions of many ſins, than with an allowed *perſiſtance* in any one. *Government of the Tongue.*

(2.) Thou think'ſt me as far in the devil's book, as thou and Falſtaff, for obduracy and *perſiſtency*. *Shakeſp.*

Persi'stive. *adj.* [from *perſiſt.*] Steady; not receding from a purpoſe; perſevering.

The protractive tryals of great Jove,
To find *perſiſtive* conſtancy in men. *Shakeſp.*

PE'RSON. *n. ſ.* [*perſonne.* Fr. *perſona*, Latin.] 1. Individual or particular man or woman. 2. Man or woman conſidered as oppoſed to things, or diſtinct from them. 3. Individual; man or woman. 4. Human being; conſidered with reſpect to mere corporal exiſtence. 5. Man or woman conſidered as preſent, acting or ſuffering. 6. A general looſe term for a human being; one; a man. 7. One's ſelf; not a repreſentative. 8. Exteriour appearance. 9. Man or woman repreſented in a fictitious dialogue. 10. Character. 11. Character of office. 12. [In grammar.] The quality of the noun that modifies the verb.

(1.) A *perſon* is a thinking intelligent being, that has reaſon and reflection, and can conſider itſelf as itſelf, the ſame thinking thing, in different times and places. *Locke.*

(2.) A zeal for *perſons* is far more eaſy to be perverted, than a zeal for things. *Spratt.*

To that we owe the ſafety of our *perſons* and the propriety of our poſſeſſions. *Atterbury.*

(3.) This was then the church, which was daily increaſed by the addition of other perſons received into it. *Pearſon.*

(4.) 'Tis in her heart alone that you muſt reign;
You'll find her *perſon* difficult to gain. *Dryden.*

(5.) If I am traduc'd by tongues which neither know
My faculties nor *perſon*;
'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough brake
That virtue muſt go through. *Shak. H.* VIII.

The rebels maintained the fight for a ſmall time, and for their *perſons* ſhewed no want of courage. *Bacon.*

(6.) Be a *perſon*'s attainments ever ſo great, he ſhould always remember, that he is God's creature. *Clariſſa.*

(7.) When I purpoſed to make a war by my lieutenant, I made declaration thereof to you by my chancellor; but now that I mean to make a war upon France in *perſon*, I will declare it to you myſelf. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Our Saviour in his own *perſon*, during the time of his humiliation, duly obſerved the ſabbath of the fourth commandment, and all other legal rites and obſervations. *White.*

The king in *perſon* viſits all around,
Comforts the ſick, congratulates the ſound,
And holds for thrice three days a royal feaſt. *Dryden.*

(8.) ——— For her own *perſon*,
It beggar'd all deſcription. *Shakeſp.*

(9.) All things are lawful unto me, ſaith the apoſtle, ſpeaking, as it ſeemeth, in the *perſon* of the chriſtian gentile for the maintenance of liberty in things indifferent. *Hooker.*

Theſe tables Cicero pronounced under the *perſon* of Craſſus, were of more uſe and authority than all the books of the philoſophers. *Baker on Learning.*

(10.) From his firſt appearance upon the ſtage, in his new *perſon* of a ſycophant or jugler, inſtead of his former *perſon* of a prince, he was expoſed to the deriſion of the courtiers and the common people, who flocked about him, that one might know where the owl was, by the flight of birds. *Bacon.*

He hath put on the *perſon* not of a robber and murtherer, but of a traitor to the ſtate. *Hayward.*

(11.) I then did uſe the *perſon* of your father;
The image of his power lay then in me:
And in th' adminiſtration of his law,
While I was buſy for the commonwealth,
Your highneſs pleaſed to forget my place. *Shakeſp.*

How different is the ſame man from himſelf, as he ſuſtains the *perſon* of a magiſtrate and that of a friend. *South.*

(12.) Dorus the more bluſhed at her ſmiling, and ſhe the more ſmiled at his bluſhing; becauſe he had, with the remembrance of that plight he was in, forgot in ſpeaking of himſelf the third *perſon*. *Sidney.*

In ſpeaking of himſelf in the firſt *perſon* ſingular has ſo various meanings, his uſe of the firſt *perſon* plural is with greater latitude. *Locke.*

Pe'rsonable. *adj.* [from *perſon.*] 1. Handſome; graceful; of good appearance. 2. [In law.] One that may maintain any plea in a judicial court. *Ainſw.*

(1.) Were it true that her ſon Ninias had ſuch a ſtature, as that Semiramis, who was very *perſonable*, could be taken for him; yet it is unlikely that ſhe could have held the empire forty-two years after by any ſuch ſubtilty. *Raleigh.*

Pe'rsonage. *n. ſ.* [*perſonage*, French.] 1. A conſiderable perſon; man or woman of eminence. 2. Exteriour appearance; air; ſtature. 3. Character aſſumed. 4. Character repreſented.

(1.) It was a new ſight fortune had prepared to thoſe woods, to ſee theſe great *perſonages* thus run one after the other. *Sidney.*

It is not eaſy to reſearch the actions of eminent *perſonages*, how much they have blemiſhed by the envy of others, and what was corrupted by their own felicity. *Wotton.*

(2.) ——— She hath made compare
Between our ſtatures, ſhe hath urg'd his height;
And with her *perſonage*, her tall *perſonage*,
She hath prevail'd with him. *Shak.*

The lord Sudley was fierce in courage, courtly in faſhion, in *perſonage* ſtately, in voice magnificent, but ſomewhat empty of matter. *Hayward.*

(3.) The great diverſion is maſking: the Venetians, naturally grave, love to give into the follies of ſuch ſeaſons, when diſguiſed in a falſe *perſonage*. *Addiſon on Italy.*

(4.) Some perſons muſt be found out, already known by hiſtory, whom we may make the actors and *perſonages* of this fable. *Broome of Epic Poems.*

Pe'rsonal. *adj.* [*perſonel*, French; *perſonalis*, Latin.] 1. Belonging to men or women, not to things; not real. 2. Affecting individuals or particular people; peculiar; proper to him or her; relating to one's private actions or character. 3. Preſent; not acting by repreſentative. 4. Exteriour; corporal. 5. [In law.] Something moveable; ſomething appendant to the perſon, as money; not real, as land. 6. [In grammar.] A perſonal verb is that which has all the regular modification of the three perſons; oppoſed to imperſonal that has only the third.

(1.) Every man ſo termed by way of *perſonal* difference only. *Hooker.*

(2.) ——— For my part,
I know no *perſonal* cauſe to ſpurn at him;
But for the general. *Shak. Julius Cæſar.*

It could not mean, that Cain as elder had a natural dominion over Abel, for the words are conditional; if thou doeſt well, and ſo *perſonal* to Cain. *Locke.*

Public reproofs of ſin are general, though by this they loſe a great deal of their effect; but in private converſations the application may be more *perſonal*, and the proofs when ſo directed come home. *Rogers.*

If he imagines there may be no *perſonal* pride, vain fondneſs of themſelves, in thoſe that are patched and dreſſed out with ſo much glitter of art or ornament, let him only make the experiment. *Law.*

(3.) The fav'rites that the abſent king
In deputation left,
When he was *perſonal* in the Iriſh war. *Shak.*

This immediate and *perſonal* ſpeaking of God Almighty to Abraham, Job, and Moſes, made not all his precepts and dictates, delivered in this manner, ſimply and eternally moral; for ſome of them were *perſonal*, and many of them ceremonial and judicial. *White.*

(4.) This heroic conſtancy determined him to deſire in marriage a princeſs, whoſe *perſonal* charms were now become the leaſt part of her character. *Addiſon.*

(5.) This ſin of kind not *perſonal*
But real and hereditary was. *Davies.*

Persona'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *perſonal.*] The exiſtence or individuality of any one.

Perſon belongs only to intelligent agents, capable of a law, and happineſs and miſery: this *perſonality* extends itſelf beyond preſent exiſtence to what is paſt, only by conſciouſneſs, whereby it imputes to itſelf paſt actions, juſt upon the ſame ground that it does the preſent. *Locke.*

Pe'rsonally. *adv.* [from *perſonal.*] 1. In perſon; in preſence; not by repreſentative. 2. With reſpect to an individual; particularly. 3. With regard to numerical exiſtence.

(1.) Approbation not only they give, who *perſonally* declare their aſſent by voice, ſign or act, but alſo when others do it in their names. *Hooker.*

I could not *perſonally* deliver to her
What you commanded me, but by her woman
I ſent your meſſage. *Shak. Henry VIII.*

There are many reaſons, why matters of ſuch a wonderful nature ſhould not be taken notice of by thoſe Pagan writers, who lived before our Saviour's diſciples had *perſonally* appeared among them. *Addiſon.*

(2.) She bore a mortal hatred to the houſe of Lancaſter, and *perſonally* to the king. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

(3.) The converted man is *perſonally* the ſame he was before, and is neither born nor created a-new in a proper literal ſenſe. *Rogers.*

To **Pe'rsonate.** *v. a.* [from *perſona*, Latin.] 1. To repreſent by a fictitious or aſſumed character, ſo as to paſs for the perſon repreſented. 2. To repreſent by action or appearance; to act. 3. To pretend hypocritically, with the reciprocal pronoun. 4. To counterfeit; to feign. Little in uſe. 5. To reſemble. 6. To make a repreſentative of, as in picture. Out of uſe. 7. To deſcribe. Out of uſe.

(1.) This lad was not to *perſonate* one, that had been long before taken out of his cradle, but a youth that had been brought up in a court, where infinite eyes had been upon him. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

(2.) Herſelf a while ſhe lays aſide, and makes
Ready to *perſonate* a mortal part. *Craſhaw.*

(3.) It has been the conſtant practice of the Jeſuits to ſend over emiſſaries, with inſtructions to *perſonate* themſelves members of the ſeveral ſects amongſt us. *Swift.*

(4.) Piety is oppoſed to that *perſonated* devotion, under which any kind of impiety is diſguiſed. *Hammond's Fundam.*

Thus I have played with the dogmatiſt in a *perſonated* ſcepticiſm. *Glanville's Sceptis.*

(5.) The lofty cedar *perſonates* thee. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

(6.) Whoſe eyes are on this ſovereign lady fixt,
One do I *perſonate* of Timon's frame,
Whom fortune with her iv'ry hand wafts to her. *Shak.*

(7.) I am thinking, what I ſhall ſay; it muſt be a *perſonating* of himſelf; a ſatyr againſt the ſoftneſs of proſperity. *Shak.*

I will drop in his way ſome obſcure epiſtles of love, wherein, by the colour of his beard, the ſhape of his leg, the manner of his gait, the expreſſure of his eye, forehead and complexion, he ſhall find himſelf moſt feelingly *perſonated*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Persona'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *perſonate.*] Counterfeiting of another perſon.

This being one of the ſtrangeſt examples of a *perſonation* that ever was, it deſerveth to be diſcovered and related at the full. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Personifica'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *perſonify.*] Proſopopœia; the change of things to perſons: as,
Confuſion heard his voice. *Milton.*

To **Perso'nify.** *v. a.* [from *perſon.*] To change from a thing to a perſon.

Pe'rspective. *n. ſ.* [*perſpectif*, French; *perſpicio*, Lat.] 1. A glaſs through which things are viewed. 2. The ſcience by which things are ranged in picture, according to their appearance in their real ſituation. 3. View; viſto.

(1.) If it tend to danger, they turn about the *perſpective*, and ſhew it ſo little, that he ſcarce can diſcern it. *Denham.*

It may import us in this calm, to hearken to the ſtorms raiſing abroad; and by the beſt *perſpectives*, to diſcover from what coaſt they break. *Temple.*

You hold the glaſs, but turn the *perſpective*,
And farther off the leſſen'd object drive. *Dryden.*

Faith for reaſon's glimmering light ſhall give
Her immortal *perſpective*. *Prior.*

(2.) Medals have repreſented their buildings according to the rules of *perſpective*. *Addiſon on Medals.*

(3.) Lofty trees, with ſacred ſhades,
And *perſpectives* of pleaſant glades,
Where nymphs of brighteſt form appear. *Dryden.*

Pe'rspective. *adj.* Relating to the ſcience of viſion; optick; optical.

We have *perſpective* houſes, where we make demonſtrations of all lights and radiations; and out of things uncoloured and tranſparent, we can repreſent unto you all ſeveral colours. *Bacon.*

PERSPICA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*perſpicax*, Lat.] Quickſighted; ſharp of ſight.

It is as nice and tender in feeling, as it can be *perſpicacious* and quick in ſeeing. *South.*

Perspica'ciousness. *n. ſ.* [from *perſpicacious.*] Quickneſs of ſight.

Perspica'city. *n. ſ.* [*perſpicacité*, French.] Quickneſs of ſight.

He that laid the foundations of the earth cannot be excluded the ſecrecy of the mountains; nor can there any thing eſcape the *perſpicacity* of thoſe eyes, which were before light, and in whoſe opticks there is no opacity. *Brown.*

Perspi'cience. *n. ſ.* [*perſpiciens*, Lat.] The act of looking ſharply. *Dict.*

Pe'rspicil. *n. ſ.* [*perſpicillum*, Lat.] A glaſs through which things are viewed; an optick glaſs. Little uſed.

——— Let truth be
Ne'er ſo far diſtant, yet chronology,
Sharp-ſighted as the eagle's eye, that can
Out-ſtare the broad beam'd day's meridian,
Will have a *perſpicil* to find her out,
And through the night of error and dark doubt,
Diſcern the dawn of truth's eternal ray,
As when the roſy morn buds into day. *Craſhaw.*

The *perſpicil*, as well as the needle, hath enlarged the habitable world. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Perspicu'ity. *n. ſ.* [*perſpicuité*, French; from *perſpicuous*] 1. Tranſparency; tranſlucency; diaphaneity. 2. Clearneſs to the mind; eaſineſs to be underſtood; freedom from obſcurity or ambiguity.

(1.) As for diaphaneity and *perſpicuity* it enjoyeth that moſt eminently, as having its earthy and ſalinous parts ſo exactly reſolved, that its body is left imporous. *Brown.*

(2.) The verſes containing precepts, have not ſo much need of ornament as of *perſpicuity*. *Dryd.*

Perſpicuity conſiſts in the uſing of proper terms for the thoughts, which a man would have paſs from his own mind into that of another's. *Locke on Reading.*

PERSPI'CUOUS. *adj.* [*perſpicuus*, Latin.] 1. Tranſparent; clear; ſuch as may be ſeen through; diaphanous; tranſlucent; not opake. 2. Clear to the underſtanding; not obſcure; not ambiguous.

(1.) As contrary cauſes produce the like effects, ſo even the ſame proceed from black and white; for the clear and *perſpicuous* body effecteth white, and that white a black. *Peacham.*

(2.) The purpoſe is *perſpicuous* even as ſubſtance,
Whoſe groſſneſs little characters ſum up. *Shak.*

All this is ſo *perſpicuous*, ſo undeniable, that I need not be over induſtrious in the proof of it. *Spratt.*

Perspi'cuously. *adv.* [from *perſpicuous.*] Clearly; not obſcurely.

The caſe is no ſooner made than reſolved; if it be made not enwrapped, but plainly and *perſpicuouſly*. *Bacon.*

Perspi'cuousness. *n. ſ.* [from *perſpicuous.*] Clearneſs; freedom from obſcurity; tranſparence; diaphaneity.

Perspi'rable. *adj.* [from *perſpire.*] 1. Such as may be emitted by the cuticular pores. 2. Perſpiring; emitting perſpiration. Not proper.

(1.) In an animal under a courſe of hard labour, aliment too vaporous or *perſpirable* will ſubject it to too ſtrong a perſpiration, debility and ſudden death. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

(2.) Hair cometh not upon the palms of the hands or ſoles of the feet, which are parts more *perſpirable*: and children are not hairy, for that their ſkins are moſt *perſpirable*. *Bacon.*

That this attraction is performed by effluviums, is plain and granted by moſt; for electricks will not commonly attract, unleſs they become *perſpirable*. *Brown.*

Perspira'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *perſpire.*] Excretion by the cuticular pores.

Inſenſible *perſpiration* is the laſt and moſt perfect action of animal digeſtion. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Perspi'rative. *adj.* [from *perſpire.*] Performing the act of perſpiration.

To **PERSPI'RE.** *v. n.* [*perſpiro*, Lat.] 1. To perform excretion by the cuticular pores. 2. To be excreted by the ſkin.

(2.) Water, milk, whey taken without much exerciſe, ſo as to make them *perſpire*, relax the belly. *Arbuthnot.*

To **Perstri'nge.** *v. a.* [*perſtringo*, Latin.] To gaze upon; to glance upon *Dict.*

Persua'dable. *adj.* [from *perſuade.*] Such as may be perſuaded.

To **PERSUA'DE** *v. a.* [*perſuadeo*, Latin; *perſuader*, Fr.] 1. To bring to any particular opinion. 2. To influence by argument or expoſtulation. *Perſuaſion* ſeems rather applicable to the paſſions, and *argument* to the reaſon; but this is not always obſerved. 3. To inculcate by argument or expoſtulation. 4. To treat by perſuaſion. A mode of ſpeech not in uſe.

(1.) Let every man be fully *perſuaded* in his own mind. *Romans.*

We are *perſuaded* better things of you, and things that accompany ſalvation. *Hebrews*, vi. 9.

Joy over them that are *perſuaded* to ſalvation. 2 *Eſdras*, vii.

Let a man be ever ſo well *perſuaded* of the advantages of virtue, yet, till he hungers and thirſts after righteouſneſs, his will will not be determined to any action in purſuit of this confeſſed great good. *Locke.*

Men ſhould ſeriouſly *perſuade* themſelves, that they have here no abiding place, but are only in their paſſage to the heavenly Jeruſalem. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

(2.) Philoclea's beauty not only *perſuaded*, but ſo *perſuaded* as all hearts muſt yield: Pamela's beauty uſed violence, and ſuch as no heart could reſiſt. *Sidney.*

They that were with Simon, being led with covetouſneſs, were *perſuaded* for money. 2 *Mac.* x. 20.

To ſit croſs-leg'd, or with our fingers pectinated, is accounted bad, and friends will *perſuade* us from it. *Brown.*

How incongruous would it be for a mathematician to *perſuade* with eloquence to uſe all imaginable inſinuations and intreaties that he might prevail with his hearers to believe that *three and three make ſix.* *Wilkins.*

I ſhould be glad, if I could *perſuade* him to write ſuch another critick on any thing of mine; for when he condemns any of my poems, he makes the world have a better opinion of them. *Dryden.*

(3.) To children, afraid of vain images, we *perſuade* confidence by making them handle and look nearer ſuch things. *Taylor.*

(4.) Twenty merchants have all *perſuaded* with him;
But none can drive him from the envious plea
Of forfeiture. *Shak.*

Persua'der. *n. ſ.* [from *perſuade*] One who influences by perſuaſion; an importunate adviſer.

The earl, ſpeaking in that imperious language wherein the king had written, did not irritate the people, but make them conceive by the haughtineſs of delivery of the king's errand, that himſelf was the author or principal *perſuader* of that counſel. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

——— He ſoon is mov'd
By ſuch *perſuaders* as are held upright. *Daniel's Civil War.*

——— Hunger and thirſt at once,
Pow'rful *perſuaders*! quicken'd at the ſcent
Of that alluring fruit, urg'd me ſo keen. *Milton.*

PERSUA'SIBLE. *adj.* [*perſuaſibilis*, Latin; *perſuaſible*, French; from *perſuadeo*, Latin.] To be influenced by perſuaſion.

It makes us apprehend our own intereſt in that obedience, makes us tractable and *perſuaſible*, contrary to that brutiſh ſtubbornneſs of the horſe and mule, which the Pſalmiſt reproaches. *Government of the Tongue.*

Persua'sibleness. *n. ſ.* [from *perſuaſible.*] The quality of being flexible by perſuaſion.

Persua'sion. *n. ſ.* [*perſuaſion*, French; from *perſuaſus*, Latin.] 1. The act of perſuading; the act of influencing by expoſtulation; the act of gaining or attempting the paſſions. 2. The ſtate of being perſuaded; opinion.

(1.) If 't prove thy fortune, Polydore, to conquer,
For thou haſt all the arts of fine *perſuaſion*,
Truſt me, and let me know thy love's ſucceſs. *Otway.*

(2.) The moſt certain token of evident goodneſs is, if the general *perſuaſion* of all men does ſo account it. *Hooker.*

You are abus'd in too bold a *perſuaſion*. *Shak.*

When we have no other certainty of being in the right, but our own *perſuaſions* that we are ſo; this may often be but making one error the gage for another. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

The obedient and the men of practice ſhall ride upon thoſe clouds, and triumph over their preſent imperfections; till *perſuaſion* paſs into knowledge, and knowledge advance into aſſurance, and all come at length to be compleated in the beatifick viſion. *South.*

Persua'sive. *adj.* [*perſuaſif*, French; from *perſuade.*] Having the power of perſuading; having influence on the paſſions.

In prayer, we do not ſo much reſpect what precepts art delivereth, touching the method of *perſuaſive* utterance in the preſence of great men, as what doth moſt avail to our own edification in piety and godly zeal. *Hooker.*

Let Martius reſume his farther diſcourſe, as well for the *perſuaſive* as for the conſult, touching the means that may conduce unto the enterprize. *Bacon.*

Notwithſtanding the weight and fitneſs of the arguments to perſuade, and the light of man's intellect to meet this *perſuaſive* evidence with a ſuitable aſſent, no aſſent followed, nor were men thereby actually perſuaded. *South.*

Persua'sively. *adv.* [from *perſuaſive.*] In ſuch a manner as to perſuade.

——— The ſerpent with me
Perſuaſively hath ſo prevail'd, that I
Have alſo taſted. *Milton.*

Many who live upon their eſtates cannot ſo much as tell a ſtory, much leſs ſpeak clearly and *perſuaſively* in any buſineſs. *Locke on Education.*

Persua'siveness. *n. ſ.* [from *perſuaſive.*] Influence on the paſſions.

An opinion of the ſucceſsfulneſs of the work being as neceſſary to found a purpoſe of undertaking it, as either the authority of commands, or the *perſuaſiveneſs* of promiſes, or pungency of menaces can be. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Persua'sory. *adj.* [*perſuaſorius*, Lat. from *perſuade.*] Having the power to perſuade.

Neither is this *perſuaſory*. *Brown.*

PERT. *adj.* [*pert*, Welſh; *pert*, Dutch; *appert*, French.] 1. Lively; briſk; ſmart. 2. Saucy; petulant; with bold and garrulous loquacity.

(1.) Awake the *pert* and nimble ſpirit of mirth;
Turn melancholy forth to funerals. *Shak.*
—— On the tawny ſands and ſhelves,
Trip the *pert* fairies and the dapper elves. *Milton.*
From *pert* to ſtupid ſinks ſupinely down,
In youth a coxcomb, and in age a clown. *Spectator.*

(2.) All ſervants might challenge the ſame liberty, and grow *pert* upon their maſters; and when this ſaucineſs became univerſal, what leſs miſchief could be expected than an old Scythian rebellion? *Collier on Pride.*

A lady bids me in a very *pert* manner mind my own affairs, and not pretend to meddle with their linnen. *Addiſon.*

———— Vaneſſa
Scarce liſt'ned to their idle chat,
Further than ſometimes by a frown,
When they grew *pert*, to pull them down. *Swift.*

To **PERTA'IN.** *v. n.* [*pertineo*, Lat.] To belong; to relate.

As men hate thoſe that affect that honour by ambition, which *pertaineth* not to them, ſo are they more odious, who through fear betray the glory which they have. *Hayward.*

A cheveron or rafter of an houſe, a very honourable bearing, is never ſeen in the coat of a king, becauſe it *pertaineth* to a mechanical profeſſion. *Peacham.*

Perterebra'tion. *n. ſ.* [*per* and *terebratio*, Lat.] The act of boring through. *Ainſw.*

Pertina'cious. *adj.* [from *pertinax.*] 1. Obſtinate; ſtubborn; perverſely reſolute. 2. Reſolute; conſtant; ſteady.

(1.) One of the diſſenters appeared to Dr. Sanderſon to be ſo bold, ſo troubleſome and illogical in the diſpute, as forced him to ſay, that he had never met with a man of more *pertinacious* confidence and leſs abilities. *Walton.*

(2.) Diligence is a ſteady, conſtant and *pertinacious* ſtudy, that naturally leads the ſoul into the knowledge of that, which at firſt ſeemed locked up from it. *South.*

Pertina'ciously. *adv.* [from *pertinacious.*] Obſtinately; ſtubbornly.

They deny that freedom to me, which they *pertinaciouſly* challenge to themſelves. *King Charles.*

Others have ſought to eaſe themſelves of all the evil of affliction by diſputing ſubtilly againſt it, and *pertinaciouſly* maintaining that afflictions are no real evils, but only in imagination. *Tillotſon.*

Metals *pertinaciouſly* reſiſt all tranſmutation; and though one would think they were turned into a different ſubſtance, yet they do but as it were lurk under a vizard. *Ray.*

Pertina'city. } *n. ſ.* [*pertinacia*, Latin; from
Pertina'ciousness. } *pertinacious.*] 1. Obſtinacy; ſtubbornneſs. 2. Reſolution; conſtancy.

(1.) In this reply, was included a very groſs miſtake, and if with *pertinacity* maintained, a capital errour. *Brown.*

PE'RTINACY. *n. ſ.* [from *pertinax.*] 1. Obſtinacy; ſtubbornneſs; perſiſtency. 2. Reſolution; ſteadineſs; conſtancy.

(1.) Their *pertinacy* is ſuch, that when you drive them out of one form, they aſſume another. *Duppa.*

It holds forth the *pertinacy* of ill fortune, in purſuing people into their graves. *L'Eſtrange.*

(2.) St. Gorgonia prayed with paſſion and *pertinacy*, till ſhe obtained relief. *Taylor.*

Pe'rtinence. } *n. ſ.* [from *pertineo*, Latin.] Juſtneſs of
Pe'rtinency. } relation to the matter in hand; propriety to the purpoſe; appoſiteneſs.

I have ſhewn the fitneſs and *pertinency* of the apoſtle's diſcourſe to the perſons he addreſſed to, whereby it appeareth that he was no babbler, and did not talk at random. *Bentley.*

PE'RTINENT. *adj.* [*pertinens*, Latin; *pertinent*, Fr.] 1. Related to the matter in hand; juſt to the purpoſe; not uſeleſs to the end propoſed; appoſite; not foreign from the thing intended. 2. Relating; regarding; concerning. In this ſenſe the word now uſed is *pertaining.*

(1.) My caution was more *pertinent*
Than the rebuke you give it. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

I ſet down, out of experience in buſineſs, and converſation in books, what I thought *pertinent* to this buſineſs. *Bacon.*

Here I ſhall ſeem a little to digreſs, but you will by and by find it *pertinent*. *Bacon.*

If he could find *pertinent* treatiſes of it in books, that would reach all the particulars of a man's behaviour; his own ill-faſhioned example would ſpoil all. *Locke.*

(2.) Men ſhall have juſt cauſe, when any thing *pertinent* unto faith and religion is doubted of, the more willingly to incline their minds towards that which the ſentence of ſo grave, wiſe and learned in that faculty ſhall judge moſt ſound. *Hooker.*

Pe'rtinently. *adv.* [from *pertinent.*] Appoſitely; to the purpoſe.

Be modeſt and reſerved in the preſence of thy betters, ſpeaking little, anſwering *pertinently*, not interpoſing without leave or reaſon. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

Pe'rtinentness. *n. ſ.* [from *pertinent.*] Appoſiteneſs. *Dict.*

Perti'ngent. *adj.* [*pertingens*, Latin.] Reaching to; touching. *Dict.*

Pe'rtly. *adv.* [from *pert.*] 1. Briſkly; ſmartly. 2. Saucily; petulantly.

(1.) I find no other difference betwixt the common town-wits and the downright country fools, than that the firſt are *pertly* in the wrong, with a little more gaiety; and the laſt neither in the right nor the wrong. *Pope.*

(2.) Yonder walls, that *pertly* front your town,
Yond towers, whoſe wanton tops do buſs the clouds,
Muſt kiſs their own feet. *Shak.*

When you *pertly* raiſe your ſnout,
Fleer, and gibe, and laugh, and flout;
This, among Hibernian aſſes,
For ſheer wit, and humour paſſes. *Swift.*

Pe'rtness. *n. ſ.* [from *pert.*] 1. Briſk folly; ſaucineſs; petulance. 2. Petty livelineſs; ſpritelineſs without force, dignity or ſolidity.

(1.) Dullneſs delighted ey'd the lively dunce,
Remembring ſhe herſelf was *pertneſs* once. *Pope.*

(2.) There is in Shafteſbury's works a lively *pertneſs* and a parade of literature; but it is hard that we ſhould be bound to admire the reveries. *Watts on the Mind.*

Pertra'nsient. *adj.* [*pertranſiens*, Lat.] Paſſing over. *Dict.*

To PERTU'RB. } *v. a.* [*perturbo*, Latin.] 1. To
To PERTU'RBATE. } diſquiet; to diſturb; to deprive of tranquillity. 2. To diſorder; to confuſe; to put out of regularity.

(1.) Reſt, reſt, *perturbed* ſpirit. *Shak.*

His waſting fleſh with anguiſh burns,
And his *perturbed* ſoul within him mourns. *Sandys.*

(2.) They are content to ſuffer the penalties annexed, rather than *perturb* the publick peace. *King Charles.*

The inſervient and brutal faculties controul'd the ſuggeſtions of truth; pleaſure and profit overſwaying the inſtructions of honeſty, and ſenſuality *perturbing* the reaſonable commands of virtue. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The acceſſion or ſeceſſion of bodies from the earth's ſurface *perturb* not the equilibration of either hemiſphere. *Brown.*

Perturba'tion. *n. ſ.* [*perturbatio*, Lat. *perturbation*, Fr.] 1. Diſquiet of mind; deprivation of tranquillity. 2. Reſtleſſneſs of paſſions. 3. Diſturbance; diſorder; confuſion; commotion. 4. Cauſe of diſquiet. 5. Commotion of paſſions.

(1.) Love was not in their looks, either to God,
Nor to each other: but apparent guilt,
And ſhame, and *perturbation*, and deſpair. *Milton.*

The ſoul as it is more immediately and ſtrongly affected by this part, ſo doth it manifeſt all its paſſions and *perturbations* by it. *Ray on the Creation.*

(2.) Natures, that have much heat, and great and violent deſires and *perturbations*, are not ripe for action, till they have paſſed the meridian of their years. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

(3.) Although the long diſſentions of the two houſes had had lucid intervals, yet they did ever hang over the kingdom, ready to break forth into new *perturbations* and calamities. *Bacon.*

(4.) O poliſh'd *perturbation!* golden care!
That keep'ſt the ports of ſlumber open wide
To many a watchful night: ſleep with it now,
Yet not ſo ſound, and half ſo deeply ſweet,
As he, whoſe brow with homely biggen bound,
Sleeps out the watch of night. *Shak. Henry* IV.

(5.) Reſtore yourſelves unto your temper, fathers;
And, without *perturbation*, hear me ſpeak. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Perturba'tour. *n. ſ.* [*perturbator*, Lat. *perturbateur*, Fr.] Raiſer of commotions.

Pertu'sed. *adj.* [*pertuſus*, Latin.] Bored; punched; pierced with holes. *Dict.*

Pertu'sion. *n. ſ.* [from *pertuſus*, Latin.] 1. The act of piercing or punching. 2. Hole made by punching or piercing.

(1.) The manner of opening a vein in Hippocrates's time, was by ſtabbing or *pertuſion*, as it is performed in horſes. *Arbuthnot.*

(2.) An empty pot without earth in it, may be put over a fruit the better, if ſome few *pertuſions* be made in the pot. *Bacon.*

To PERVA'DE. *v. a.* [*pervado*, Lat.] 1. To paſs through an aperture; to permeate. 2. To paſs through the whole extenſion.

(1.) The labour'd chyle *pervades* the pores
In all the arterial perforated ſhores. *Blackmore.*

Paper dipped in water or oil, the oculus mundi ſtone ſteeped in water, linen-cloth oiled or varniſhed, and many other ſubſtances ſoaked in ſuch liquors as will intimately *pervade* their little pores, become by that means more tranſparent than otherwiſe. *Newton's Opticks.*

(2.) Matter, once bereaved of motion, cannot of itſelf acquire it again, nor till it be ſtruck by ſome other body from without, or be intrinſically moved by an immaterial ſelf-active ſubſtance, that can penetrate and *pervade* it. *Bentley.*

—— What but God?
Pervades, adjuſts and agitates the whole. *Thomſon.*

Perva'sion. *n. ſ.* [from *pervade.*] The act of pervading or paſſing through.

If fuſion be made rather by the ingreſs and tranſcurſions of the atoms of fire, than by the bare propagation of that motion, with which fire beats upon the outſide of the veſſels, that contain the matter to be melted; both thoſe kinds of fluidity, aſcribed to ſaltpetre, will appear to be cauſed by the *pervaſion* of a foreign body. *Boyle.*

PE'RVERSE. *adj.* [*pervers*, Fr. *perverſus*, Lat.] 1. Diſtorted from the right. 2. Obſtinate in the wrong; ſtubborn; untractable. 3. Petulant; vexatious; peeviſh; deſirous to croſs and vex; croſs.

(1.) ———— And nature breeds
Perverſe, all monſtrous, all prodigious things. *Milton.*

(2.) Then for the teſtimony of truth haſt born
Univerſal reproach; far worſe to bear
Than violence; for this was all thy care
To ſtand approv'd in ſight of God, though worlds
Judg'd thee *perverſe*. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

To ſo *perverſe* a ſex all grace is vain,
It gives them courage to offend again. *Dryden.*

(3.) ———— O gentle Romeo,
If thou doſt love, pronounce it faithfully,
Or if you think I am too quickly won,
I'll frown and be *perverſe*, and ſay thee nay,
So thou wilt wooe: but elſe not for the world. *Shak.*

Perve'rsely. *adv.* [from *perverſe.*] With intent to vex; peeviſhly; vexatiouſly; ſpitefully; croſsly; with petty malignity.

Men *perverſely* take up picques and diſpleaſures at others, and then every opinion of the diſliked perſon muſt partake of his fate. *Decay of Piety.*

Men that do not *perverſely* uſe their words, or on purpoſe ſet themſelves to cavil, ſeldom miſtake the ſignification of the names of ſimple ideas. *Locke.*

A patriot is a dangerous poſt,
When wanted by his country moſt,
Perverſely comes in evil times,
Where virtues are imputed crimes. *Swift.*

Perve'rseness. *n. ſ.* [from *perverſe.*] 1. Petulance; peeviſhneſs; ſpiteful croſſneſs. 2. Perverſion; corruption. Not in uſe.

(1.) Virtue hath ſome *perverſeneſs*; for ſhe will
Neither believe her good, nor others ill. *Donne.*

Her whom he wiſhes moſt, ſhall ſeldom gain
Through her *perverſeneſs*; but ſhall ſee her gain'd
By a far worſe. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The *perverſeneſs* of my fate is ſuch,
That he's not mine, becauſe he's mine too much. *Dryden.*

When a friend in kindneſs tries
To ſhew you where your error lies,
Conviction does but more incenſe;
Perverſeneſs is your whole defence. *Swift.*

(2.) Neither can this be meant of evil governours or tyrants; for they are often eſtabliſhed as lawful potentates; but of ſome *perverſeneſs* and defection in the nation itſelf. *Bacon.*

PERVE'RSION. *n. ſ.* [*perverſion*, Fr. from *perverſe*.] The act of perverting; change to ſomething worſe.

Women to govern men, ſlaves freemen, are much in the ſame degree; all being total violations and *perverſions* of the laws of nature and nations. *Bacon.*

He ſuppoſes that whole reverend body are ſo far from diſliking popery, that the hopes of enjoying the abby lands would be an effectual incitement to their *perverſion*. *Swift.*

PERVE'RSITY. *n. ſ.* [*perverſité*, Fr. from *perverſe*.] Perverſeneſs; croſsneſs.

What ſtrange *perverſity* is this of man!
When 'twas a crime to taſte th' inlightning tree,
He could not then his hand refrain. *Norris.*

To PERVE'RT. *v. a.* [*perverto*, Latin; *pervertir*, Fr.] 1. To diſtort from the true end or purpoſe. 2. To corrupt; to turn from the right; oppoſed to convert, which is to turn from the wrong to the right.

(1.) Inſtead of good they may work ill, and *pervert* juſtice to extreme injuſtice. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

If thou ſeeſt the oppreſſion of the poor, and violent *perverting* of juſtice in a province, marvel not. *Eccluſ.* v. 8.

——— If then his providence
Out of our evil ſeek to bring forth good,
Our labour muſt be to *pervert* that end,
And out of good ſtill to find means of evil. *Milton.*

He has *perverted* my meaning by his gloſſes; and interpreted my words into blaſphemy, of which they were not guilty. *Dryden.*

Porphyry has wrote a volume to explain this cave of the nymphs with more piety than judgment; and another perſon has *perverted* it into obſcenity; and both allegorically. *Broome.*

We cannot charge any thing upon their nature, 'till we take care that it is *perverted* by their education. *Law.*

(2.) The heinous and deſpiteful act
Of Satan, done in Paradiſe, and how
He in the ſerpent had *perverted* Eve,
Her huſband ſhe, to taſte the fatal fruit,
Was known in heav'n. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The ſubtle practices of Eudoxius, biſhop of Conſtantinople, in *perverting* and corrupting the moſt pious Emperor Valens. *Waterland.*

PERVE'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from *pervert*.] 1. One that changes any thing from good to bad; a corrupter. 2. One who diſtorts any thing from the right purpoſe.

(1.) Where a child finds his own parents his *perverters*, he cannot be ſo properly born, as damned into the world. *South.*

(2.) He that reads a prohibition in a divine law, had need be well ſatisfied about the ſenſe he gives it, leſt he incur the wrath of God, and be found a *perverter* of his law. *Stillingfleet.*

PERVE'RTIBLE. *adj.* [from *pervert*.] That may be eaſily perverted. *Ainſw.*

PERVICA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*pervicax*, Latin.] Spitefully obſtinate; peeviſhly contumacious.

May private devotions be efficacious upon the mind of one of the moſt *pervicacious* young creatures! *Clariſſa.*

Gondibert was in fight audacious,
But in his ale moſt *pervicacious*. *Denham.*

PERVICA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *pervicacious*.] With ſpiteful obſtinacy.

PERVICA'CIOUSNESS.
PERVICA'CITY.
PE'RVICACY. } *n. ſ.* [*pervicacia*, Latin; from *pervicacious*.] Spiteful obſtinacy.

PE'RVIOUS. *adj.* [*pervius*, Latin.] 1. Admitting paſſage; capable of being permeated. 2. Pervading; permeating. This ſenſe is not proper.

(1.) The Egyptians uſed to ſay, that unknown darkneſs is the firſt principle of the world; by darkneſs they mean God, whoſe ſecrets are *pervious* to no eye. *Taylor.*

——— Leda's twins
Conſpicuous both, and both in act to throw
Their trembling lances brandiſh'd at the foe,
Nor had they miſs'd; but he to thickets fled,
Conceal'd from aiming ſpears, not *pervious* to the ſteed. *Dryden.*

Thoſe lodged in other earth, more lax and *pervious*, decayed in tract of time, and rotted at length. *Woodward.*

(2.) What is this little, agile, *pervious* fire,
This flutt'ring motion which we call the mind? *Prior.*

PE'RVIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pervious*.] Quality of admitting a paſſage.

The *perviouſneſs* of our receiver to a body much more ſubtile than air, proceeded partly from the looſer texture of that glaſs the receiver was made of, and partly from the enormous heat, which opened the pores of the glaſs. *Boyle.*

There will be found another difference beſides that of *perviouſneſs*. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

PERU'KE. *n. ſ.* [*peruque*, Fr.] A cap of falſe hair; a periwig.

I put him on a linen cap, and his *peruke* over that. *Wiſeman.*

To PERU'KE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dreſs in adſcititious hair.

PERU'KEMAKER. *n. ſ.* [*peruke* and *maker*.] A maker of perukes; a wigmaker.

PERU'SAL. [from *peruſe*.] The act of reading.

As pieces of miniature muſt be allowed a cloſer inſpection, ſo this treatiſe requires application in the *peruſal*. *Woodward.*

If upon a new *peruſal* you think it is written in the very ſpirit of the ancients, it deſerves your care, and is capable of being improved. *Atterbury.*

To PERU'SE. *v. a.* [*per* and *uſe*.] 1. To read. 2. To obſerve; to examine.

(1.) *Peruſe* this writing here, and thou ſhalt know
The treaſon. *Shak. Richard* II.

The petitions being thus prepared, do you conſtantly ſet apart an hour in a day to *peruſe* thoſe petitions. *Bacon.*

Carefully obſerve, whether he taſtes the diſtinguiſhing perfections or the ſpecifick qualities of the author whom he *peruſes*. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

(2.) ——— I hear the enemy;
Out ſome light horſemen, and *peruſe* their wings. *Shak.*

——— I've *peruſ'd* her well;
Beauty and honour in her are ſo mingled,
That they have caught the king. *Shak.*

Myſelf I then *peruſ'd*, and limb by limb
Survey'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

PERU'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *peruſe*.] A reader; examiner.

The difficulties and heſitations of every one will be according to the capacity of each *peruſer*, and as his penetration into nature is greater or leſs. *Woodward.*

PESA'DE. *n. ſ.* *Peſade* is a motion a horſe makes in raiſing or lifting up his forequarters, keeping his hind legs upon the ground without ſtirring. *Farrier's Dict.*

PE'SSARY. *n. ſ.* [*peſſaire*, Fr.] Is an oblong form of medicine, made to thruſt up into the uterus upon ſome extraordinary occaſions.

Of cantharides he preſcribes five in a *peſſary*, cutting off their heads and feet, mixt with myrrh. *Arbuthnot.*

PEST. *n. ſ.* [*peſte*, Fr. *peſtis*, Lat.] 1. Plague; peſtilence. 2. Any thing miſchievous or deſtructive.

(1.) ——— Let fierce Achilles
The god propitiate, and the *peſt* aſſuage. *Pope.*

(2.) At her words the helliſh *peſt*
Forbore. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Of all virtues juſtice is the beſt;
Valour without it is a common *peſt*. *Waller.*

The *peſt* a virgin's face and boſom bears,
High on her crown a riſing ſnake appears,
Guards her black front, and hiſſes in her hairs. *Pope.*

To **Pe'ster.** *v. a.* [*peſter*, Fr.] 1. To diſturb; to perplex; to haraſs; to turmoil. 2. To encumber.

(1.) —— Who then ſhall blame
His *peſter'd* ſenſes to recoil and ſtart,
When all that is within him does condemn
Itſelf for being there. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

He hath not fail'd to *peſter* us with meſſage,
Importing the ſurrender of thoſe lands. *Shakeſp.*

We are *peſtered* with mice and rats, and to this end the cat is very ſerviceable. *More againſt Atheiſm.*

A multitude of ſcribblers daily *peſter* the world with their inſufferable ſtuff. *Dryden.*

They did ſo much *peſter* the church and delude the people, that contradictions themſelves aſſerted by Rabbies were equally revered by them as the infallible will of God. *South.*

At home he was purſu'd with noiſe;
Abroad was *peſter'd* by the boys. *Swift.*

(2.) ——— Fitches and peaſe
For *peſt'ring* too much on a hovel they lay. *Tuſſer.*

The people crowding near within the *peſter'd* room. *Drayton.*

Confin'd and *peſter'd* in this pinfold here,
Strive to keep up a frail and feveriſh being. *Milton.*

Pe'sterer. *n. ſ.* [from *peſter.*] One that peſters or diſturbs.

Pe'sterous. *adj.* [from *peſter.*] Encumbering; cumberſome.

In the ſtatute againſt vagabonds note the diſlike the parliament had of goaling them, as that which was chargeable, *peſterous*, and of no open example. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Pe'sthouse. *n. ſ.* [from *peſt* and *houſe.*] An hoſpital for perſons infected with the plague.

Pesti'ferous. *adj.* [from *peſtifer*, Lat.] 1. Deſtructive; miſchievous. 2. Peſtilential; malignant; infectious.

(1.) Such is thy audacious wickedneſs,
Thy leud, *peſtif'rous* and diſſentious pranks,
The very infants prattle of thy pride. *Shakeſp.*

You, that have diſcover'd ſecrets, and made ſuch *peſtiferous* reports of men nobly held, muſt die. *Shakeſpeare.*

(2.) It is eaſy to conceive how the ſteams of *peſtiferous* bodies taint the air, while they are alive and hot. *Arbuthnot.*

Pe'stilence. *n. ſ.* [*peſtilence*, Fr. *peſtilentia*, Latin.] Plague; peſt; contagious diſtemper.

The red *peſtilence* ſtrike all trades in Rome,
And occupations periſh. *Shakeſp.*

When my eyes beheld Olivia firſt,
Methought ſhe purg'd the air of *peſtilence*. *Shakeſp.*

Pe'stilent. *adj.* [*peſtilent*, Fr. *peſtilens*, Lat.] 1. Producing plagues; malignant. 2. Miſchievous; deſtructive. 3. In ludicrous language, it is uſed to exaggerate the meaning of another word.

(1.) Great ringing of bells in populous cities diſſipated *peſtilent* air, which may be from the concuſſion of the air, and not from the ſound. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Hoary moulded bread the ſoldiers thruſting upon their ſpears railed againſt king Ferdinand, who with ſuch corrupt and *peſtilent* bread would feed them. *Knolles.*

To thoſe people that dwell under or near the equator, a perpetual ſpring would be a moſt *peſtilent* and inſupportable ſummer. *Bentley.*

(2.) There is nothing more contagious and *peſtilent* than ſome kinds of harmony; than ſome nothing more ſtrong and potent unto good. *Hooker.*

Which precedent, of *peſtilent* import,
Againſt thee, Henry, had been brought. *Daniel.*

The world abounds with *peſtilent* books, written againſt this doctrine. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

(3.) ——— One *peſtilent* fine,
His beard no bigger though than thine,
Walked on before the reſt. *Suckling.*

Pestile'ntial. *adj.* [*peſtilenciel*, Fr. *peſtilens*, Lat.] 1. Partaking of the nature of peſtilence; producing peſtilence; infectious; contagious. 2. Miſchievous; deſtructive; pernicious.

(1.) Theſe with the air paſſing into the lungs, infect the maſs of blood, and lay the foundation of peſtilential fevers. *Woodward.*

—— Fire involv'd
In *peſtilential* vapours, ſtench and ſmoak. *Addiſon.*

(2.) If goverment depends upon religion, then this ſhews the *peſtilential* deſign of thoſe that attempt to disjoin the civil and eccleſiaſtical intereſts. *South.*

Pe'stilently. *adv.* [from *peſtilent.*] Miſchievouſly; deſtructively.

Pestilla'tion. *n. ſ.* [*piſtillum*, Lat.] The act of pounding or breaking in a mortar.

The beſt diamonds are comminuble, and ſo far from breaking hammers, that they ſubmit unto *peſtillation*, and reſiſt not any ordinary peſtle. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Pe'stle. *n. ſ.* [*piſtillum*, Lat.] An inſtrument with which any thing is broken in a mortar.

What real alteration can the beating of the *peſtle* make in any body, but of the texture of it. *Locke.*

Upon our vegetable food the teeth and jaws act as the *peſtle* and mortar. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Pestle *of Pork.* *n. ſ.* A gammon of bacon. *Ainſworth.*

Pet. *n. ſ.* [This word is of doubtful etymology; from *deſpit*, Fr. or *impetus*, Lat. perhaps it may be derived ſome way from *petit*, as it implies only a little fume or fret.] 1. A ſlight paſſion; a ſlight fit of peeviſhneſs. 2. A lamb taken into the houſe, and brought up by hand. A cade lamb. [Probably from *petit*, little.] See Peat. *Hanmer.*

(1.) ——— If all the world
Should in a *pet* of temperance feed on pulſe,
Drink the clear ſtream, and nothing wear but freeze,
Th' all-giver would be unthankt, would be unprais'd. *Milton.*

If we cannot obtain every vain thing we aſk, our next buſineſs is to take *pet* at the refuſal. *L'Eſtrange.*

Life, given for noble purpoſes, muſt not be thrown up in a *pet*, nor whined away in love. *Collier.*

They cauſe the proud their viſits to delay,
And ſend the godly in a *pet* to pray. *Pope.*

PE'TAL. *n. ſ.* [*petalum*, Latin.] *Petal* is a term in botany, ſignifying thoſe fine coloured leaves that compoſe the flowers of all plants: whence plants are diſtinguiſhed into monopetalous, whoſe flower is one continued leaf; tripetalous, pentapetalous and polypetalous, when they conſiſt of three, five or many leaves. *Quincy.*

Pe'talous. *adj.* [from *petal.*] Having petals.

Pe'tar. }
Pe'tard. } *n. ſ.* [*petard*, Fr. *petardo*, Italian.] A *petard* is an engine of metal, almoſt in the ſhape of an hat, about ſeven inches deep, and about five inches over at the mouth; when charged with fine powder well beaten, it is covered with a madrier or plank, bound down faſt with ropes, running through handles, which are round the rim near the mouth of it: this *petard* is applied to gates or barriers of ſuch places as are deſigned to be ſurprized, to blow them up: they are alſo uſed in countermines to break through into the enemies galleries. *Military Dict.*

'Tis the ſport to have the engineer
Hoiſt with his own *petar*. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Find all his having and his holding,
Reduc'd t' eternal noiſe and ſcolding;
The conjugal *petard* that tears
Down all portcullices of ears. *Hudibras.*

Pete'chial. *adj.* [from *petechiæ*, Lat.] Peſtilentially ſpotted.

In London are many fevers with buboes and carbuncles, and many *petechial* or ſpotted fevers. *Arbuthnot.*

Pe'ter-wort. *n. ſ.* [*Aſcyren.*] A plant.

PE'TIT. *adj.* [French.] Small; inconſiderable.

By what ſmall *petit* hints does the mind recover a vaniſhing notion. *South.*

When a friend in kindneſs tries
To ſhew you where your error lies,
Conviction does but more incenſe;
Perverſeneſs is your whole defence. *Swift.*

(2.) Neither can this be meant of evil governours or tyrants; for they are often eſtabliſhed as lawful potentates; but of ſome *perverſeneſs* and defection in the nation itſelf. *Bacon.*

Perve'rsion. *n. ſ.* [*perverſion*, Fr. from *perverſe.*] The act of perverting; change to ſomething worſe.

Women to govern men, ſlaves freemen, are much in the ſame degree; all being total violations and *perverſions* of the laws of nature and nations. *Bacon.*

He ſuppoſes that whole reverend body are ſo far from diſliking popery, that the hopes of enjoying the abby lands would be an effectual incitement to their *perverſion*. *Swift.*

Perve'rsity. *n. ſ.* [*perverſité*, Fr. from *perverſe.*] Perverſeneſs; croſsneſs.

What ſtrange *perverſity* is this of man!
When 'twas a crime to taſte th' inlightning tree,
He could not then his hand refrain. *Norris.*

To **PERVE'RT.** *v. a.* [*perverto*, Latin; *pervertir*, Fr.] 1. To diſtort from the true end or purpoſe. 2. To corrupt; to turn from the right; oppoſed to convert, which is to turn from the wrong to the right.

(1.) Inſtead of good they may work ill, and *pervert* juſtice to extreme injuſtice. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

If thou ſeeſt the oppreſſion of the poor, and violent *perverting* of juſtice in a province, marvel not. *Eccluſ.* v. 8.

——— If then his providence
Out of our evil ſeek to bring forth good,
Our labour muſt be to *pervert* that end,
And out of good ſtill to find means of evil. *Milton.*

He has *perverted* my meaning by his gloſſes; and interpreted my words into blaſphemy, of which they were not guilty. *Dryden.*

Porphyry has wrote a volume to explain this cave of the nymphs with more piety than judgment; and another perſon has *perverted* it into obſcenity; and both allegorically. *Broome.*

We cannot charge any thing upon their nature, 'till we take care that it is *perverted* by their education. *Law.*

(2.) The heinous and deſpiteful act
Of Satan, done in Paradiſe, and how
He in the ſerpent had *perverted* Eve,
Her huſband ſhe, to taſte the fatal fruit,
Was known in heav'n. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The ſubtle practices of Eudoxius, biſhop of Conſtantinople, in *perverting* and corrupting the moſt pious Emperor Valens. *Waterland.*

Perve'rter. *n. ſ.* [from *pervert.*] 1. One that changes any thing from good to bad; a corrupter. 2. One who diſtorts any thing from the right purpoſe.

(1.) Where a child finds his own parents his *perverters*, he cannot be ſo properly born, as damned into the world. *South.*

(2.) He that reads a prohibition in a divine law, had need be well ſatisfied about the ſenſe he gives it, leſt he incur the wrath of God, and be found a *perverter* of his law. *Stillingfleet.*

Perve'rtible. *adj.* [from *pervert.*] That may be eaſily perverted. *Ainſw.*

PERVICA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*pervicax*, Latin.] Spitefully obſtinate; peeviſhly contumacious.

May private devotions be efficacious upon the mind of one of the moſt *pervicacious* young creatures! *Clariſſa.*

Gondibert was in fight audacious,
But in his ale moſt *pervicacious*. *Denham.*

Pervica'ciously. *adv.* [from *pervicacious.*] With ſpiteful obſtinacy.

Pervica'ciousness.
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(3.) ——— One *peſtilent* fine,
His beard no bigger though than thine,
Walked on before the reſt. *Suckling.*

Pestile'ntial. *adj.* [*peſtilenciel*, Fr. *peſtilens*, Lat.] 1. Partaking of the nature of peſtilence; producing peſtilence; infectious; contagious. 2. Miſchievous; deſtructive; pernicious.

(1.) Theſe with the air paſſing into the lungs, infect the maſs of blood, and lay the foundation of peſtilential fevers. *Woodward.*

—— Fire involv'd
In *peſtilential* vapours, ſtench and ſmoak. *Addiſon.*

(2.) If goverment depends upon religion, then this ſhews the *peſtilential* deſign of thoſe that attempt to disjoin the civil and eccleſiaſtical intereſts. *South.*

Pe'stilently. *adv.* [from *peſtilent.*] Miſchievouſly; deſtructively.

Pestilla'tion. *n. ſ.* [*piſtillum*, Lat.] The act of pounding or breaking in a mortar.

The beſt diamonds are comminuble, and ſo far from breaking hammers, that they ſubmit unto *peſtillation*, and reſiſt not any ordinary peſtle. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Pe'stle. *n. ſ.* [*piſtillum*, Lat.] An inſtrument with which any thing is broken in a mortar.

What real alteration can the beating of the *peſtle* make in any body, but of the texture of it. *Locke.*

Upon our vegetable food the teeth and jaws act as the *peſtle* and mortar. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Pestle *of Pork. n. ſ.* A gammon of bacon. *Ainſworth.*

Pet. *n. ſ.* [This word is of doubtful etymology; from *deſpit*, Fr. or *impetus*, Lat. perhaps it may be derived ſome way from *petit*, as it implies only a little fume or fret.] 1. A ſlight paſſion; a ſlight fit of peeviſhneſs. 2. A lamb taken into the houſe, and brought up by hand. A cade lamb. [Probably from *petit*, little.] See Peat. *Hanmer.*

(1.) ——— If all the world
Should in a *pet* of temperance feed on pulſe,
Drink the clear ſtream, and nothing wear but freeze,
Th' all-giver would be unthankt, would be unprais'd. *Milton.*

If we cannot obtain every vain thing we aſk, our next buſineſs is to take *pet* at the refuſal. *L'Eſtrange.*

Life, given for noble purpoſes, muſt not be thrown up in a *pet*, nor whined away in love. *Collier.*

They cauſe the proud their viſits to delay,
And ſend the godly in a *pet* to pray. *Pope.*

PE'TAL. *n. ſ.* [*petalum*, Latin.] *Petal* is a term in botany, ſignifying thoſe fine coloured leaves that compoſe the flowers of all plants: whence plants are diſtinguiſhed into monopetalous, whoſe flower is one continued leaf; tripetalous, pentapetalous and polypetalous, when they conſiſt of three, five or many leaves. *Quincy.*

Pe'talous. *adj.* [from *petal.*] Having petals.

Pe'tar. }
Pe'tard. } *n. ſ.* [*petard*, Fr. *petardo*, Italian.] A *petard* is an engine of metal, almoſt in the ſhape of an hat, about ſeven inches deep, and about five inches over at the mouth; when charged with fine powder well beaten, it is covered with a madrier or plank, bound down faſt with ropes, running through handles, which are round the rim near the mouth of it: this *petard* is applied to gates or barriers of ſuch places as are deſigned to be ſurprized, to blow them up: they are alſo uſed in countermines to break through into the enemies galleries. *Military Dict.*

'Tis the ſport to have the engineer
Hoiſt with his own *petar.* *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Find all his having and his holding,
Reduc'd t' eternal noiſe and ſcolding;
The conjugal *petard* that tears
Down all portcullices of ears. *Hudibras.*

Pete'chial. *adj.* [from *petechiæ*, Lat.] Peſtilentially ſpotted.

In London are many fevers with buboes and carbuncles, and many *petechial* or ſpotted fevers. *Arbuthnot.*

Pe'ter-wort. *n. ſ.* [*Aſcyren.*] A plant.

PE'TIT. *adj.* [French.] Small; inconſiderable.

By what ſmall *petit* hints does the mind recover a vaniſhing notion. *South.*

PETI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*petitio*, Latin.] 1. Requeſt; intreaty; ſupplication; prayer. 2. Single branch or article of a prayer.

(1.) We muſt propoſe unto all men certain *petitions* incident and very material in cauſes of this nature. *Hooker.*

——— My next poor *petition*
Is, that his noble grace would have ſome pity
Upon my wretched women. *Shakeſp.*

Let my life be given at my *petition*, and my people at my requeſt. *Eſther*, vii. 3.

Thou didſt chooſe this houſe to be called by thy name, and to be a houſe of prayer and *petition* for thy people. 1 *Mac.* vii.

We muſt not only ſend up *petitions* and thoughts now and then to heaven, but muſt go through all our worldly buſineſs with a heavenly ſpirit. *Law.*

(2.) Then pray'd that ſhe might ſtill poſſeſs his heart,
And no pretending rival ſhare a part;
This laſt *petition* heard of all her pray'r. *Dryden.*

To **PETI'TION.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſolicit; to ſupplicate.

You have *petition'd* all the gods
For my proſperity. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

The mother *petitioned* her goddeſs to beſtow upon them the greateſt gift that could be given. *Addiſon.*

PETI'TIONARILY. *adv.* [from *petitionary*.] By way of begging the queſtion.

This doth but *petitionarily* infer a dextrality in the heavens, and we may as reaſonably conclude a right and left laterality in the ark of Noah. *Brown.*

PETI'TIONARY. *adj.* [from *petition*.] 1. Supplicatory; coming with petitions. 2. Containing petitions or requeſts.

(1.) Pardon thy *petitionary* countrymen. *Shakeſp.*

It is our baſe *petitionary* breath
That blows 'em to this greatneſs. *Ben. Johnſon.*

(2.) *Petitionary* prayer belongeth only to ſuch as are in themſelves impotent, and ſtand in need of relief from others. *Hooker.*

I return only yes or no to queſtionary and *petitionary* epiſtles of half a yard long. *Swift.*

PETI'TIONER. *n. ſ.* [from *petition*.] One who offers a petition.

When you have received the petitions, and it will pleaſe the *petitioners* well to deliver them into your own hand, let your ſecretary firſt read them, and draw lines under the material parts. *Bacon.*

What pleaſure can it be to be encumbered with dependences, thronged and ſurrounded with *petitioners*. *South.*

Their prayers are to the reproach of the *petitioners*, and to the confuſion of vain deſires. *L'Eſtrange.*

His woes broke out, and begg'd relief
With tears, the dumb *petitioners* of grief. *Dryden.*

The Roman matrons preſented a petition to the fathers; this raiſed ſo much raillery upon the *petitioners*, that the ladies never after offered to direct the lawgivers of their country. *Addiſon.*

PE'TITORY. *adj.* [*petitorius*, Lat. *petitoire*, Fr.] Petitioning; claiming the property of any thing. *Ainſworth.*

PE'TRE. *n. ſ.* [from *petra*, a ſtone.] Nitre; ſalt petre. See NITRE.

Powder made of impure and greaſy *petre*, hath but a weak emiſſion, and gives but a faint report. *Brown.*

The veſſel was firſt well nealed to prevent cracking, and covered to prevent the falling in of any thing, that might unſeaſonably kindle the *petre*. *Boyle.*

Nitre, while it is in its native ſtate, is called *petre*-ſalt, when refined ſalt-*petre*. *Woodward.*

PETRE'SCENT. *adj.* [*petreſcens*, Latin.] Growing ſtone; becoming ſtone.

A cave, from whoſe arched roof there dropped down a *petreſcent* liquor, which oftentimes before it could fall to the ground congealed. *Boyle.*

PETRIFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *petreſio*, Lat.] 1. The act of turning to ſtone; the ſtate of being turned to ſtone. 2. That which is made ſtone.

(1.) Its concretive ſpirit has the ſeeds of *petrifaction* and gorgon within itſelf. *Brown.*

(2.) Look over the variety of beautiful ſhells, *petrifactions*, ores, minerals, ſtones, and other natural curioſities. *Cheyne.*

PETRIFA'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *petrifacio*, Lat.] Having the power to form ſtone.

There are many to be found, which are but the lapideſcences and *petrifactive* mutation of bodies. *Brown.*

PETRIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*petrification*, Fr. from *petrify*.] A body formed by changing other matter to ſtone.

In theſe ſtrange *petrifications*, the hardening of the bodies ſeems to be effected principally, if not only, as in the induration of the fluid ſubſtances of an egg into a chick, by altering the diſpoſition of their parts. *Boyle.*

PETRI'FICK. *adj.* [*petrificus*, Lat.] Having the power to change to ſtone.

——— Winter's breath,
A nitrous blaſt that ſtrikes *petrifick* death. *Savage.*

——— The aggregated ſoil
Death with his mace *petrifick*, cold and dry,
As with a trident, ſmote. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

To **PE'TRIFY.** *v. a.* [*petrifier*, Fr. *petra* and *fio*, Lat.] 1. To change to ſtone. 2. To make callous; to make obdurate.

(1.) A few reſemble *petrified* wood. *Woodward.*

(2.) Schiſm is markt out by the apoſtle to the Hebrews, as a kind of *petrifying* crime, which induces induration. *Decay of Piety.*

Though their ſouls be not yet wholly *petrified*, yet every act of ſin makes gradual approaches to it. *Decay of Piety.*

Full in the midſt of Euclid dip at once,
And *petrify* a genius to a dunce. *Pope.*

Who ſtifle nature, and ſubſiſt on art,
Who coin the face, and *petrify* the heart. *Young.*

To **PE'TRIFY.** *v. n.* To become ſtone.

Like Niobe we marble grow,
And *petrify* with grief. *Dryden.*

PETRO'L. }
PETRO'LEUM. } *n. ſ.* [*petrole*, Fr.] *Petrol* or *petroleum* is a liquid bitumen, black, floating on the water of ſprings. *Woodward.*

PE'TRONEL. *n. ſ.* [*petrinal*, Fr.] A piſtol; a ſmall gun uſed by a horſeman.

And he with *petronel* upheav'd,
Inſtead of ſhield the blow receiv'd,
The gun recoil'd as well it might. *Hudibras.*

PE'TTICOAT. *n. ſ.* [*petit* and *coat*.] The lower part of a woman's dreſs.

What trade art thou, Fuble?—A woman's taylor, ſir.—Wilt thou make as many holes in an enemy's battle, as thou haſt done in a woman's *petticoat*. *Shakeſp.*

Her feet beneath her *petticoat*,
Like little mice, ſtole in and out,
As if they fear'd the light. *Suckling.*

It is a great compliment to the ſex, that the virtues are generally ſhewn in *petticoats*. *Addiſon.*

To fifty choſen ſylphs, of ſpecial note,
We truſt th' important charge, the *petticoat*;
Oft have we known that ſevenfold fence to fail,
Though ſtiff with hoops, and arm'd with ribs of whale. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

PETTIFO'GGER. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *pettivoguer*; *petit* and *voguer*, Fr.] A petty ſmall-rate lawyer.

The worſt conditioned and leaſt cliented *petivoguers* get, under the ſweet bait of revenge, more plentiful proſecution of actions. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Your *pettifoggers* damn their ſouls
To ſhare with knaves in cheating fools. *Hudibras.*

Conſider, my dear, how indecent it is to abandon your ſhop and follow *pettifoggers*; there is hardly a plea between two country eſquires about a barren acre, but you draw yourſelf in as bail, ſurety or ſolicitor. *Arbuthnot's J. Bull.*

Phyſicians are apt to deſpiſe empyrics, lawyers, *Pettifoggers*, merchants and pedlars. *Swift.*

Pe'ttiness. *n. ſ.* [from *petty.*] Smallneſs; littleneſs; inconſiderableneſs; unimportance.

The loſſes we have borne, the ſubjects we
Have loſt, and the diſgrace we have digeſted;
To anſwer which, his *pettineſs* would bow under. *Shakeſ.*

Pe'ttish. *adj.* [from *pet.*] Fretful; peeviſh.

Nor doth their childhood prove their innocence;
They're froward, *pettiſh*, and unus'd to ſmile. *Creech.*

Pe'ttishness. *n. ſ.* [from *pettiſh.*] Fretfulneſs; peeviſhneſs.

Like children, when we loſe our favourite plaything, we throw away the reſt in a fit of *pettiſhneſs*. *Collier.*

Pe'ttitoes. *n. ſ.* [*petty* and *toe.*] 1. The feet of a ſucking pig. 2. Feet in contempt.

(2.) My good clown grew ſo in love with the wenches ſong, that he would not ſtir his *pettitoes*, till he had both tune and words. *Shakeſ. Winter's Tale.*

Pe'tto. *n. ſ.* [Italian.] The breaſt; figuratively privacy.

Pe'tty. *adj.* [*petit*, Fr.] Small; inconſiderable; inferiour; little.

— When he had no power;
But was a *petty* ſervant to the ſtate,
He was your enemy. *Shakeſ. Coriolanus.*

It is a common experience, that dogs know the dog-killer; when, as in time of infection, ſome *petty* fellow is ſent out to kill the dogs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

It importeth not much, ſome *petty* alteration or difference it may make. *Bacon.*

Will God incenſe his ire
For ſuch a *petty* treſpaſs. *Milton.*

From thence a thouſand leſſer poets ſprung,
Like *petty* princes from the fall of Rome. *Denham.*

They believe one only chief and great God, which hath been from all eternity; who when he propoſed to make the world, made firſt other gods of a principal order; and after, the ſun, moon and ſtars, as *petty* gods. *Stillingfleet.*

By all I have read of *petty* commonwealths, as well as the great ones, it ſeems to me, that a free people do of themſelves divide into three powers. *Swift.*

Bolonia water'd by the *petty* Rhine. *Addiſon.*

Can an example be given, in the whole courſe of this war, where we have treated the *pettieſt* prince, with whom we have had to deal, in ſo contemptuous a manner. *Swift.*

Pe'ttcoy. *n. ſ.* [*gnaphalium minus.*] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

Pe'tulance. }
Pe'tulancy. } *n. ſ.* [*petulance*, Fr. *petulantia*, Latin.] Saucineſs; peeviſhneſs; wantonneſs.

It was excellently ſaid of that philoſopher, that there was a wall or parapet of teeth ſet in our mouth, to reſtrain the *petulancy* of our words. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Such was others *petulancy*, that they joyed to ſee their betters ſhamefully outraged and abuſed. *King Charles.*

Wiſe men knew that which looked like pride in ſome, and like *petulance* in others, would, by experience in affairs and converſation amongſt men, be in time wrought off. *Clarendon.*

However their numbers, as well as their inſolence and perverſeneſs increaſed, many inſtances of *petulancy* and ſcurrility are to be ſeen in their pamphlets. *Swift.*

There appears in our age a pride and *petulancy* in youth, zealous to caſt off the ſentiments of their fathers and teachers. *Watts's Logick.*

Pe'tulant. *adj.* [*petulans*, Lat. *petulant*, Fr.] 1. Saucy; perverſe. 2. Wanton.

(1.) If the opponent ſees victory to incline to his ſide, let him ſhew the force of his argument, without too importunate and *petulant* demands of an anſwer. *Watts.*

(2.) The tongue of a man is ſo *petulant*, and his thoughts ſo variable, that one ſhould not lay too great a ſtreſs upon any preſent ſpeeches and opinions. *Spectator.*

Pe'tulantly. *adv.* [from *petulant.*] With petulance; with ſaucy pertneſs.

Pew. *n. ſ.* [*puye*, Dutch.] A ſeat incloſed in a church.

When Sir Thomas More was lord chancellor, he did uſe, at maſs, to ſit in the chancel, and his lady in a *pew*. *Bacon.*

Should our ſex take it into their heads to wear trunk breeches at church, a man and his wife would fill a whole *pew*. *Addiſon.*

She decently, in form, pays heav'n its due;
And makes a civil viſit to her *pew*. *Young.*

Pe'wet. *n. ſ.* [*piewit*, Dutch, *vannellus.*] 1. A water fowl. 2. The lapwing. *Ainſworth.*

(1.) We reckon the dip-chick, ſo named of his diving and littleneſs, puffins, *pewets*, meawes. *Carew.*

Pe'wter. *n. ſ.* [*peauter*, Dutch.] 1. A compound of metals; an artificial metal. 2. The plates and diſhes in a houſe.

(1.) Nine parts or more of tin, with one of regulus of antimony, compoſe *pewter*. *Pemberton.*

Coarſe *pewter* is made of fine tin and lead. *Bacon.*

The *pewter*, into which no water could enter, became more white, and liker to ſilver, and leſs flexible. *Bacon.*

Pewter diſhes, with water in them, will not melt eaſily, but without it they will; nay, butter or oil, in themſelves inflammable, yet, by their moiſture, will hinder melting. *Bacon.*

(2.) The eye of the miſtreſs was wont to make her *pewter* ſhine. *Addiſon.*

Pe'wterer. *n. ſ.* [from *pewter.*] A ſmith who works in pewter.

He ſhall charge you and diſcharge you with the motion of a *pewterer*'s hammer. *Shakeſp. H. IV.*

We cauſed a ſkilful *pewterer* to cloſe the veſſel in our preſence with ſoder exquiſitely. *Boyle.*

Phæno'menon. *n. ſ.* See Phenomenon. This has ſometimes *phænomena* in the plural. [φαινομενον.] An appearance in the works of nature.

The paper was black, and the colours intenſe and thick, that the *phænomenon* might be conſpicuous. *Newton.*

Phagede'na. *n. ſ.* [φαγέδαινα; from φάγω, *edo*, to eat.] An ulcer, where the ſharpneſs of the humours eats away the fleſh.

Phagede'nick. }
Phagede'nous. } *adj.* [*phagedenique*, Fr.] Eating; corroding.

Phagedenick medicines, are thoſe which eat away fungous or proud fleſh. *Dict.*

A bubo, according to its malignancy, either proves eaſily curable, or terminates in a *phagedenous* ulcer with jagged lips. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

When they are very putrid and corroſive, which circumſtances give them the name of foul *phagedenick* ulcers, ſome ſpirits of wine ſhould be added to the fomentation. *Sharp.*

Pha'lanx. *n. ſ.* [*phalanx*, Lat. *phalange*, Fr.] A troop of men cloſely embodied.

Far otherwiſe th' inviolable ſaints,
In cubic *phalanx* firm, advanc'd entire
Invulnerable, impenetrably arm'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The Grecian *phalanx*, moveleſs as a tow'r,
On all ſides batter'd, yet reſiſts his pow'r. *Pope.*

Pha'ntasm. }
Phanta'sma. } *n. ſ.* [φάντασμα, φαντασία; *phantaſme*, *phantaſie*, Fr.] Vain and airy appearance; ſomething appearing only to imagination.

—— All the interim is
Like a *phantaſma* or a hideous dream. *Shakeſ.*

This armado is a Spaniard that keeps here in court
A *phantaſm*, a monarcho, and one that makes ſport
To the prince and his book-mates. *Shakeſp.*

They believe, and they believe amiſs, becauſe they be but *phantaſms* or apparitions. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

If the great ones were in forwardneſs, the people were in fury, entertaining this airy body or *phantaſm* with incredible affection; partly out of their great devotion to the houſe of York, partly out of proud humour. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

——— Why,
In this infernal vale firſt met, thou call'ſt
Me father, and that *phantaſm* call'ſt my ſon. *Milton.*

Aſſaying, by his deviliſh art, to reach
The organs of her fancy, and with them forge
Illuſions, as he liſt, *phantaſms* and dreams. *Milton.*

Phanta'stical.
Phanta'stick. } See Fantastical.

Pha'ntom. *n. ſ.* [*phantome*, French.] 1. A ſpectre; an apparition. 2. A fancied viſion.

(1.) If he cannot help believing, that ſuch things he ſaw and heard, he may ſtill have room to believe that, what this airy *phantom* ſaid is not abſolutely to be relied on. *Atterbury.*

A conſtant vapour o'er the palace flies;
Strange *phantoms* riſing as the miſts ariſe;
Dreadful as hermit's dreams in haunted ſhades,
Or bright as viſions of expiring maids. *Pope.*

(2.) Reſtleſs and impatient to try every overture of preſent happineſs, he hunts a *phantom* he can never overtake. *Rogers.*

As Pallas will'd, along the ſable ſkies,
To calm the queen, the *phantom* ſiſter flies. *Pope.*

Pharisa'ical. *adj.* [from *phariſee.*] Ritual; externally religious, from the ſect of the Phariſees, whoſe religion conſiſted almoſt wholly in ceremonies.

The cauſes of ſuperſtition are pleaſing and ſenſual rites, exceſs of outward and *phariſaical* holineſs, over-great reverence of traditions, which cannot but load the church. *Bacon.*

Suffer us not to be deluded with *phariſaical* waſhings inſtead of chriſtian reformers. *King Charles.*

Pharmace'utical.
Pharmace'utick. } *adj.* [φαρμακευτικὸς, from φαρμακεύω.] Relating to the knowledge or art of pharmacy, or preparation of medicines.

Pharmaco'logist. *n. ſ.* [φάρμακον and λέγω.] One who writes upon drugs.

The oſteocolla is recommended by the *pharmacologiſts* as an abſorbent and conglutinator of broken bones. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Pharmaco'logy. *n. ſ.* [φάρμακον and λέγω.] The knowledge of drugs and medicines.

Pharmacopoei'a. *n. ſ.* [φάρμακον and ποιέω; *pharmacopée*, Fr.] A diſpenſatory; a book containing rules for the compoſition of medicines.

Pharmaco'polist. *n. ſ.* [φάρμακον and πωλέω; *pharmacopole*, Fr.] An apothecary; one who ſells medicines.

Pha'rmacy. *n. ſ.* [from φάρμακον, a medicine; *pharmacie*, Fr.] The art or practice of preparing medicines; the trade of an apothecary.

Each doſe the goddeſs weighs with watchful eye,
So nice her art in impious *pharmacy.* *Garth.*

Pha'ros.
Phare. } *n. ſ.* [from *pharos* in Egypt.] A light-houſe; a lantern from the ſhore to direct ſailors.

He augmented and repaired the port of Oſtia, built a *pharos* or light-houſe. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Pharyngo'tomy. *n. ſ.* [φάρυγξ and τέμνω.] The act of making an inciſion into the wind-pipe, uſed when ſome tumour in the throat hinders reſpiration.

Pha'sels. *n. ſ.* [*phaſeoli*, Lat.] French beans. *Ainſworth.*

Pha'sis. *n. ſ.* In the plural *phaſes.* [φασις; *phaſe*, Fr.] Appearance exhibited by any body; as the changes of the moon.

All the hypotheſes yet contrived, were built upon too narrow an inſpection of the *phaſes* of the univerſe. *Glanville.*

He o'er the ſeas ſhall love, or fame purſue;
And other months, another *phaſis* view;
Fixt to the rudder, he ſhall boldly ſteer,
And paſs thoſe rocks which Tiphys us'd to fear. *Creech.*

Phasm. *n. ſ.* [φάσμα.] Appearance; phantom; fancied apparition.

Thence proceed many aereal fictions and *phaſms*, and chymæras created by the vanity of our own hearts or ſeduction of evil ſpirits, and not planted in them by God. *Hammond.*

Phe'asant. *n. ſ.* [*faiſan*, Fr. *phaſianus*, from *Phaſis*, the river of Cholchos.] A kind of wild cock.

The hardeſt to draw are tame birds; as the cock, peacock and *pheaſant.* *Peacham on Drawing.*

Preach as I pleaſe, I doubt our curious men
Will chuſe a *pheaſant* ſtill before a hen. *Pope.*

Pheer. *n. ſ.* A companion. See Feer. *Spenſer.*

To **Pheese.** *v. a.* [perhaps to *feaze.*] To comb; to fleece; to curry.

An he be proud with me, I'll *pheeſe* his pride. *Shakeſ.*

Pheni'copter. *n. ſ.* [φοινικόπτερος; *phœnicopterus*, Lat.] A kind of bird, which is thus deſcribed by *Martial*:

Dat mihi penna rubens nomen ſed lingua guloſis
Noſtra ſapit; quid ſi garrula lingua foret?

He blended together the livers of guiltheads, the brains of pheaſants and peacocks, tongues of *phenicopters*, and the melts of lampres. *Hakewill on Providence.*

Phe'nix. *n. ſ.* [φόινιξ; *phœnix*, Lat.] The bird which is ſuppoſed to exiſt ſingle, and to riſe again from its own aſhes.

There is one tree, the *phenix* throne; one *phenix*
At this hour reigning there. *Shakeſ. Tempeſt.*

To all the fowls he ſeems a *phenix.* *Milton.*

Having the idea of a *phenix* in my mind, the firſt enquiry is, whether ſuch a thing does exiſt. *Locke.*

Pheno'menon. *n. ſ.* [φαίνομενον; *phenomene*, Fr. it is therefore often written *phænomenon*; but being naturaliſed, it has changed the *æ*, which is not in the Engliſh language, to *e*. But if it has the original plural termination *phænomena*, it ſhould, I think, be written with *æ*.] 1. Appearance; viſible quality. 2. Any thing that ſtrikes by any new appearance.

(1.) Short-ſighted minds are unfit to make philoſophers, whoſe buſineſs it is to deſcribe, in comprehenſive theories, the *phenomena* of the world and their cauſes. *Burnet.*

Theſe are curioſities of little or no moment to the underſtanding the *phænomenon* of nature. *Newton.*

The moſt conſiderable *phenomenon*, belonging to terreſtrial bodies, is gravitation, whereby all bodies in the vicinity of the earth preſs towards its centre. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Phi'al. *n. ſ.* [*phiala*, Lat. *phiôle*, Fr.] A ſmall bottle.

Upon my ſecure hour thy uncle ſtole
With juice of curſed hebenon in a *phial.* *Shakeſ.*

He proves his explications by experiments made with a *phial* of water, and with globes of glaſs filled with water. *Newt.*

Phila'nthropy. *n. ſ.* [φιλέω and ἄνθροπος.] Love of mankind; good nature.

Such a tranſient temporary good nature is not that *philanthropy*, that love of mankind, which deſerves the title of a moral virtue. *Addiſon.*

Phili'ppick. *n. ſ.* [from the invectives of Demoſthenes againſt Philip of Macedon.] Any invective declamation.

Philo'loger. *n. ſ.* [φιλόλογος.] One whoſe chief ſtudy is language; a grammarian; a critick.

Philologers and critical diſcourſes, who look beyond the ſhell and obvious exteriors of things, will not be angry with our narrower explorations. *Brown.*

You expect, that I ſhould diſcourſe of this matter like a naturaliſt, not a *philologer.* *Boyle.*

The beſt *philologers* ſay, that the original word does not only ſignify domeſtick, as oppoſed to foreign, but alſo private, as oppoſed to common. *Spratt's Sermons.*

Philolo'gical. *adj.* [from *philology.*] Critical; grammatical.

Studies, called *philological*, are hiſtory, language, grammar, rhetorick, poeſy and criticiſm. *Watts.*

He who pretends to the learned profeſſions, if he doth not ariſe to be a critick himſelf in *philological* matters, ſhould frequently converſe with dictionaries, paraphraſts, commentators or other criticks, which may relieve any difficulties. *Watts.*

Philo'logist. *n. ſ.* See Philologer. A critick; a grammarian.

PHILO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [φιλολογία; *philologie*, Fr.] Criticiſm; grammatical learning. See Philological.

Temper all diſcourſes of *philology* with interſperſions of morality. *Walker.*

Phi'lomel.
Philome'la. } *n. ſ.* [from *Philomela*, changed into a bird.] The nightingale.

Time drives the flocks from field to fold,
When rivers rage, and rocks grow cold,
And *philomel* becometh dumb. *Shakeſ.*
Admires the jay the inſect's gilded wings,
Or hears the hawk, when *philomela* ſings. *Pope.*

PHI'LOMOT. *adj.* [corrupted from *feuille morte*, a dead leaf.] Coloured like a dead leaf.

One of them was blue, another yellow, and another *philomot*, the fourth was of a pink colour, and the fifth of a pale green. *Addiſon.*

PHILO'SOPHEME. *n. ſ.* [φιλοσόφημα.] Principle of reaſoning; theorem. An unuſual word.

You will learn how to addreſs yourſelf to children for their benefit, and derive ſome uſeful *philoſophemes* for your own entertainment. *Watts.*

PHILO'SOPHER. *n. ſ.* [*philoſophus*, Lat. *philoſophe*, Fr.] A man deep in knowledge, either moral or natural.

Many ſound in belief have been alſo great *philoſophers*. *Hooker's Eccleſiaſtical Polity.*

The *philoſopher* hath long ago told us, that according to the divers nature of things, ſo muſt the evidences for them be; and that 'tis an argument of an undiſciplined wit not to acknowledge this. *Wilkins.*

They all our fam'd *philoſophers* defie,
And would our faith by force of reaſon try. *Dryden.*

If the *philoſophers* by fire had been ſo wary in their obſervations and ſincere in their reports, as thoſe, who call themſelves *philoſophers*, ought to have been, our acquaintance with the bodies here about us had been yet much greater. *Locke.*

Adam, in the ſtate of innocence, came into the world a *philoſopher*, which ſufficiently appeared by his writing the natures of things upon their names; he could view eſſences in themſelves, and read forms without the comment of their reſpective properties. *South.*

PHILO'SOPHERS *ſtone.* *n. ſ.* A ſtone dreamed of by alchemiſts, which, by its touch, converts baſe metals into gold.

—— That ſtone
Philoſophers in vain ſo long have ſought. *Milton.*

PHILOSO'PHICK. } *adj.* [*philoſophique*, Fr. from *philoſophy*.] 1. Belonging to philoſophy; ſuitable to a philoſopher; formed by philoſophy. 2. Skilled in philoſophy. 3. Frugal; abſtemious.
PHILOSO'PHICAL. }

(1.) Others in virtue plac'd felicity:
The ſtoic laſt in *philoſophick* pride
By him call'd virtue; and his virtuous man,
Wiſe, perfect in himſelf, and all poſſeſſing. *Milton.*

How could our chymick friends go on
To find the *philoſophick* ſtone. *Prior.*

When the ſafety of the public is endangered, the appearance of a *philoſophical* or affected indolence muſt ariſe either from ſtupidity or perfidiouſneſs. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

(2.) We have our *philoſophical* perſons to make modern and familiar, things ſupernatural and cauſeleſs. *Shakeſ.*

Acquaintance with God is not a ſpeculative knowledge, built on abſtracted reaſonings about his nature and eſſence, ſuch as *philoſophical* minds often buſy themſelves in, without reaping from thence any advantage towards regulating their paſſions, but practical knowledge. *Atterbury.*

(3.) This is what nature's wants may well ſuffice:
But ſince among mankind ſo few there are,
Who will conform to *philoſophick* fare,
I'll mingle ſomething of our times to pleaſe. *Dryden.*

PHILOSO'PHICALLY. *adv.* [from *philoſophical*.] In a philoſophical manner; rationally; wiſely.

The law of commonweales that cut off the right hand of malefactors, if *philoſophically* executed, is impartial; otherwiſe the amputation not equally puniſheth all. *Brown.*

No man has ever treated the paſſion of love with ſo much delicacy of thought and of expreſſion, or ſearched into the nature of it more *philoſophically* than Ovid. *Dryden.*

If natural laws were once ſettled, they are never to be reverſed; to violate and infringe them, is the ſame as what we call miracle, and doth not ſound very *philoſophically* out of the mouth of an atheiſt. *Bentley's Sermons.*

To **PHILO'SOPHIZE.** *v. a.* [from *philoſophy*.] To play the philoſopher; to reaſon like a philoſopher; to moralize; to ſearch into nature; to enquire into the cauſes of effects.

Qualities occult to Ariſtotle, muſt be ſo to us; and we muſt not *philoſophize* beyond ſympathy and antipathy. *Glanville.*

The wax *philoſophized* upon the matter, and finding out at laſt that it was burning, made the brick ſo hard, caſt itſelf into the fire. *L'Eſtrange.*

Two doctors of the ſchools were *philoſophizing* upon the advantages of mankind above all other creatures. *L'Eſtrange.*

Some of our *philoſophizing* divines have too much exalted the faculties of our ſouls, when they have maintained, that by their force mankind has been able to find out God. *Dryden.*

PHI'LOSOPHY. *n. ſ.* [*philoſophie*, Fr. *philoſophia*, Latin.] 1. Knowledge natural or moral. 2. Hypotheſis or ſyſtem upon which natural effects are explained. 3. Reaſoning; argumentation. 4. The courſe of ſciences read in the ſchools.

(1.) I had never read, heard or ſeen any thing, I had never any taſte of *philoſophy* nor inward feeling in myſelf, which for a while I did not call to my ſuccour. *Sidney.*

—— Hang up *philoſophy*;
Unleſs *philoſophy* can make a Juliet,
Diſplant a town, reverſe a prince's doom,
It helps not. *Shakeſ.*

The progreſs you have made in *philoſophy*, hath enabled you to benefit yourſelf with what I have written. *Digby.*

(2.) We ſhall in vain interpret their words by the notions of our *philoſophy*, and the doctrines in our ſchools. *Locke.*

(3.) Of good and evil much they argu'd then
Vain wiſdom all and falſe *philoſophy*. *Milton.*

His deciſions are the judgment of his paſſions not of his reaſon, the *philoſophy* of the ſinner not of the man. *Rogers.*

PHI'LTER. *n. ſ.* [φίλτρον; *philtre*, Fr.] Something to cauſe love.

—— The melting kiſs that ſips
The jellied *philtre* of her lips. *Cleaveland.*

This cup a cure for both our ills has brought,
You need not fear a *philter* in the draught. *Dryden.*

A *philter* that has neither drug nor enchantment in it, love if you would raiſe love. *Addiſon.*

To **PHI'LTER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To charm to love.

Let not thoſe that have repudiated the more inviting ſins, ſhew themſelves *philtred* and bewitched by this. *Gov. of Tong.*

PHIZ. *n. ſ.* [This word is formed by a ridiculous contraction from *phyſiognomy*, and ſhould therefore, if it be written at all, be written *phyz*.] The face, in a ſenſe of contempt.

His air was too proud, and his features amiſs,
As if being a traitor had alter'd his *phiz*. *Stepney.*

PHLEBO'TOMIST. *n. ſ.* [*phlebotomiſte*, Fr. from φλέψ and τέμνω.] One that opens a vein; a bloodletter.

To **PHLEBO'TOMIZE.** *v. a.* [*phlebotomiſer*, Fr. from *phlebotomy*.] To let blood.

The frail bodies of men muſt have an evacuation for their humours, and be *phlebotomized*. *Howel's England's Tears.*

PHLEBO'TOMY. *n. ſ.* [φλεβοτομια, φλέψ, φλεβος, vena, and τέμνω; *phlebotomie*, Fr.] Bloodletting; the act or practice of opening a vein for medical intentions.

Phlebotomy is not cure, but miſchief; the blood ſo flowing as if the body were all vein. *Holyday.*

Although in diſpoſitions of the liver or ſpleen, conſiderations are made in *phlebotomy* to their ſituation, yet, when the heart is affected, it is thought as effectual to bleed on the right as the left. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Pains for the ſpending of the ſpirits, come neareſt to the copious and ſwift loſs of ſpirits by *phlebotomy*. *Harvey.*

PHLEGM. *n. ſ.* [φλέγμα; *phlegme*, Fr.] 1. The watery humour of the body, which, when it predominates, is ſuppoſed to produce ſluggiſhneſs or dulneſs. 2. Water among the chymiſts.

(1.) Make the proper uſe of earth extreme,
And write with fury, but correct with *phlegm*. *Roſcommon.*

He who ſupreme in judgment, as in wit,
Might boldly cenſure, as he boldly writ,
Yet judg'd with coolneſs, though he ſung with fire;
His precepts teach, but what his works inſpire.
Our critics take a contrary extreme,
They judge with fury, but they write with *phle'm*. *Pope.*

Let melancholy rule ſupreme,
Choler preſide, or blood or *phlegm*,
It makes no diff'rence in the caſe
Nor is complexion honour's place. *Swift.*

(2.) A linen cloth, dipped in common ſpirit of wine, is not burnt by the flame, becauſe the *phlegm* of the liquor defends the cloth. *Boyle.*

PHLE'GMAGOGUES. *n. ſ.* [φλέγμα and ἄγω; *phlegmagogue*, Fr.] A purge of the milder ſort, ſuppoſed to evacuate phlegm and leave the other humours.

The pituitous temper of the ſtomachick ferment muſt be corrected, and *phlegmagogues* muſt evacuate it. *Floyer.*

PHLEGMA'TICK. *adj.* [φλεγματικὸς; *phlegmatique*, Fr. from *phlegm*.] 1. Abounding in phlegm. 2. Generating phlegm. 3. Watery. 4. Dull; cold; frigid.

(1.) The putrid vapours, though exciting a fever, do colliquate the *phlegmatick* humours of the body. *Harvey.*

Chewing and ſmoking of tobacco is only proper for *phlegmatick* people. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

(2.) A neat's foot, I fear, is too *phlegmatick* a meat. *Shakeſp.*

Negroes, tranſplanted into cold and *phlegmatick* habitations, continue their hue in themſelves and generations. *Brown.*

(3.) Spirit of wine is inflammable by means of its oily parts, and being diſtilled often from ſalt of tartar, grows by every diſtillation more and more aqueous and *phlegmatick*. *Newton.*

(4.) As the inhabitants are of a heavy *phlegmatick* temper, if any leading member has more fire than comes to his ſhare, it is quickly tempered by the coldneſs of the reſt. *Addiſon.*

Who but a huſband ever could perſuade
His heart to leave the boſom of thy love,
For any *phlegmatick* deſign of ſtate. *Southern.*

PHLE'GMON. *n. ſ.* [φλεγμονὴ.] An inflammation; a burning tumour.

Phlegmon or inflammation is the firſt degeneration from good blood, and neareſt of kin to it. *Wiſeman.*

PHLE'GMONOUS. *adj.* [from *phlegmon*.] Inflammatory; burning.

It is generated ſecondarily out of the dregs and remainder of a *phlegmonous* or œdematick tumour. *Harvey.*

PHLEME. *n. ſ.* [from *phlæbotomus*, Lat.] A fleam, ſo it is commonly written; an inſtrument which is placed on the vein and driven into it with a blow; particularly in bleeding of horſes.

PHLOGI'STON. *n. ſ.* [φλογιςὸς, from φλέγω.] 1. A chemical liquor extremely inflammable. 2. The inflammable part of any body.

PHO'NICKS. *n. ſ.* [from φωνὴ.] The doctrine of ſounds.

PHONOCA'MPTICK. *adj.* [φωνὴ and κάμπτω.] Having the power to inflect or turn the ſound, and by that to alter it.

The magnifying the ſound by the polyphoniſms or repercuſſions of the rocks, and other *phonocamptick* objects. *Derham.*

PHO'SPHOR. } *n. ſ.* [*phoſphorus*, Lat.] 1. The mor-
PHO'SPHORUS. } ning ſtar. 2. A chemical ſubſtance which, expoſed to the air, takes fire.

(1.) Why ſit we ſad when *phoſphorus* ſhines ſo clear. *Pope.*

(2.) *Phoſphorus* is obtained by diſtillation from urine putrified, by the force of a very vehement and long continued fire. *Pemberton.*

Of lambent flame you have whole ſheets in a handful of *phoſphor*. *Addiſon.*

Liquid and ſolid *phoſphorus* ſhow their flames more conſpicuouſly, when expoſed to the air. *Cheyne.*

PHRASE. *n. ſ.* [φράσις.] 1. An idiom; a mode of ſpeech peculiar to a language. 2. An expreſſion; a mode of ſpeech. 3. Style; expreſſion.

(2.) —— Now mince the ſin,
And mollify damnation with a *phraſe*:
Say you conſented not to Sancho's death,
But barely not forbad it. *Dryden.*

To fear the Lord, and depart from evil, are *phraſes* which the ſcripture uſeth to expreſs the ſum of religion. *Tillotſon.*

(3.) —— Thou ſpeak'ſt
In better *phraſe* and matter than thou didſt. *Shakeſp.*

To PHRASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtyle; to call; to term.

—— Theſe ſuns,
For ſo they *phraſe* them, by their heralds challenged
The noble ſpirits to arms. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

PHRASEO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [φράσις and λέγω.] 1. Style; diction. 2. A phraſe book. *Ainſworth.*

(1.) The ſcholars of Ireland ſeem not to have the leaſt conception of a ſtile, but run on in a flat *phraſeology*, often mingled with barbarous terms. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

PHRENI'TIS. *n. ſ.* [φρενῖτις.] Madneſs; inflammation of the brain.

It is allowed to prevent a *phrenitis*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

PHRENE'TICK. } *adj.* [φρενητικὸς; *phrenitique*, French.]
PHRE'NTICK. } Mad; inflamed in the brain; frantick.

Phreneticks imagine they ſee that without, which their imagination is affected with within. *Harvey.*

What œſtrum, what *phrenetick* mood,
Makes you thus laviſh of your blood. *Hudibras.*

The world was little better than a common fold of *phrenticks* and bedlams. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

PHRE'NSY. *n. ſ.* [from φρενῖτις; *phreneſie*, Fr. whence, by contraction, *phrenſy*.] Madneſs; franticneſs. This is too often written *frenzy*.] See FRENZY.

Many never think on God, but in extremity of fear, and then perplexity not ſuffering them to be idle, they think and do as it were in a *phrenſy*. *Hooker.*

Demoniack *phrenſy*, moping melancholy. *Milton.*

Would they only pleaſe themſelves in the deluſion, the *phrenſy* were more innocent; but lunaticks will needs be kings. *Decay of Piety.*

Phrenſy or inflammation of the brain, profuſe hemorrhages from the noſe reſolve, and copious bleeding in the temporal arteries. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

PHTHI'SICAL. *adj.* [φθισικὸς; *phtyſique*, Fr. from *phthiſick*.] Waſting.

Collection of purulent matter in the capacity of the breaſt if not ſuddenly cured, doth undoubtedly impell the patient into a *phthiſical* conſumption. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

PHTHI'SICK. *n. ſ.* [φθίσις; *phtyſie*, French.] A conſumption.

His diſeaſe was a *phthiſick* or aſthma oft incurring to an orthopnea. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

PHTHI'SIS. *n. ſ.* [φθίσις.] A conſumption.

If the lungs be wounded deep, though they eſcape the firſt nine days, yet they terminate in a *phthiſis* or fiſtula. *Wiſeman.*

PHILA'CTERY. *n. ſ.* [φυλακτήριον; *phylactere*, French.] A bandage on which was inſcribed ſome memorable ſentence.

The *philacteries* on their wriſts and foreheads were looked on as ſpells, which would yield them impunity for their diſobedience. *Hammond.*

—— Golden ſayings,
On large *phylacteries* expreſſive writ,
Were to the foreheads of the Rabbins ty'd. *Prior.*

PHY'SICAL. *adj.* [*phyſique*, Fr. from *phyſick*.] 1. Relating to nature or to natural philoſophy; not moral. 2. Pertaining to the ſcience of healing: as, a *phyſical* treatiſe, *phyſical* herbs. 3. Medicinal; helpful to health. 4. Reſembling phyſick: as, a *phyſical* taſte.

(1.) The *phyſical* notion of neceſſity, that without which the work cannot poſſibly be done; it cannot be affirmed of all the articles of the creed, that they are thus neceſſary. *Hammond.*

I call that *phyſical* certainty which doth depend upon the evidence of ſenſe, which is the firſt and higheſt kind of evidence, of which human nature is capable. *Wilkins.*

To reflect on thoſe innumerable ſecrets of nature and *phyſical* philoſophy, which Homer wrought in his allegories, what a new ſcene of wonder may this afford us! *Pope.*

Charity in its origin is a *phyſical* and neceſſary conſequence of the principle of re-union. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

(3.) Is Brutus ſick? and is it *phyſical*
To walk unbraced, and ſuck up the humours
Of the dank morning. *Shakeſp. Jul. Cæſar.*

The blood, I drop, is rather *phyſical*
Than dangerous to me. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

PHY'SICALLY. *adv.* [from *phyſical.*] 1. According to nature; by natural operation; in the way or ſenſe of natural philoſophy; not morally. 2. According to the ſcience of medicine; according to the rules of medicine.

(1.) Time meaſuring out their motion, informs us of the periods and terms of their duration, rather than effecteth or *phyſically* produceth the ſame. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The outward act of worſhip may be conſidered *phyſically* and abſtractly from any law, and ſo it depends upon the nature of the intention, and morally, as good or evil; and ſo it receives its denomination from the law. *Stillingfleet.*

Though the act of the will commanding, and the act of any other faculty, executing that which is ſo commanded, be *phyſically* and in the preciſe nature of things diſtinct, yet morally as they proceed from one entire, free, moral agent, may paſs for one and the ſame action. *South's Sermons.*

I do not ſay, that the nature of light conſiſts in ſmall round globules, for I am not now treating *phyſically* of light or colours. *Locke.*

(2.) He that lives, *phyſically*, muſt live miſerably. *Cheney.*

PHYSI'CIAN. *n. ſ.* [*phyſicien*, Fr. from *phyſick.*] One who profeſſes the art of healing.

——Thruſt not the *phyſician*,
His antidotes are poiſon, and he ſlays
More than you rob. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

Some *phyſicians* are ſo conformable to the humour of the patient, as they preſs not the true cure of the diſeaſe, and others are ſo regular, as they reſpect not ſufficiently the condition of the patient. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

His gratulatory verſe to king Henry, is not more witty than the epigram upon the name of Nicolaus an ignorant *phyſician*, who had been the death of thouſands. *Peacham of Poetry.*

Taught by thy art divine, the ſage *phyſician*
Eludes the urn; and chains, or exiles death. *Prior.*

PHY'SICK. *n. ſ.* [φυσικὴ, which, originally ſignifying natural philoſophy, has been transferred in many modern languages to medicine.] 1. The ſcience of healing. 2. Medicines; remedies. 3. [In common phraſe.] A purge.

(1.) Were it my buſineſs to underſtand *phyſick*, would not the ſafer way be to conſult nature herſelf in the hiſtory of diſeaſes and their cures, than eſpouſe the principles of the dogmatiſts, methodiſts or chymiſts. *Locke.*

(2.) In itſelf we deſire health, *phyſick* only for health's ſake. *Hooker.*

Uſe *phyſick* or ever thou be ſick. *Eccluſ.* xviii. 19.

Prayer is the beſt *phyſick* for many melancholy diſeaſes. *Peacham.*

He 'ſcapes the beſt, who nature to repair
Draws *phyſick* from the fields in draughts of vital air. *Dryden.*

As all ſeaſons are not proper for *phyſick*, ſo all times are not fit for purging the body politick. *Davenant.*

(3.) The people uſe *phyſick* to purge themſelves of humours. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

To **PHY'SICK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To purge; to treat with phyſick; to cure.

The labour we delight in, *phyſicks* pain. *Shakeſp.*

It is a gallant child; one that indeed *phyſicks* the ſubject, makes old hearts freſh. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Give him allowance as the worthier man;
For that will *phyſick* the great myrmidon
Who broils in loud applauſe. *Shakeſp.*

In virtue and in health we love to be inſtructed, as well as *phyſicked* with pleaſure. *L'Eſtrange.*

PHYSICO'THEOLOGY. *n. ſ.* [from *phyſico* and *theology.*] Divinity enforced or illuſtrated by natural philoſophy.

PHYSIO'GNOMER. }
PHYSIO'GNOMIST. } *n. ſ.* [*phyſionomiſte*, Fr. from *phyſiognomy.*] One who judges of the temper or future fortune by the features of the face.

Digonius, when he ſhould have been put to death by the Turk, a *phyſiognomer* wiſhed he might not die, becauſe he would ſow much diſſention among the Chriſtians. *Peacham.*

Apelles made his pictures ſo very like, that a *phyſiognomiſt* and fortune-teller, foretold by looking on them the time of their deaths, whom thoſe pictures repreſented. *Dryden.*

Let the *phyſiognomiſts* examine his features. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

PHYSIOGNO'MICK. }
PHYSIOGNOMO'NICK. } *adj.* [φυσιογνωμονικὸς; from *phyſiognomy.*] Drawn from the contemplation of the face; converſant in contemplation of the face.

PHYSIO'GNOMY. *n. ſ.* [for *phyſiognomony*; φυσιογνωμονία; *phyſionomie*, Fr.] 1. The act of diſcovering the temper, and foreknowing the fortune by the features of the face. 2. The face; the caſt of the look.

(1.) In all *phyſiognomy*, the lineaments of the body will diſcover thoſe natural inclinations of the mind which diſſimulation will conceal, or diſcipline will ſuppreſs. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

(2.) The aſtrologer, who ſpells the ſtars,
Miſtakes his globes, and in her brighter eye
Interprets heaven's *phyſiognomy*. *Cleaveland.*

They'll find i' th' *phyſiognomies*
O' th' planets all men's deſtinies. *Hudibras.*

The end of portraits conſiſts in expreſſing the true temper of thoſe perſons which it repreſents, and to make known their *phyſiognomy*. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

The diſtinguiſhing characters of the face, and the lineaments of the body, grow more plain and viſible with time and age; but the peculiar *phyſiognomy* of the mind is moſt diſcernible in children. *Locke.*

PHYSIOLO'GICAL. *adj.* [from *phyſiology.*] Relating to the doctrine of the natural conſtitution of things.

Some of them ſeem rather metaphyſical than *phyſiological* notions. *Boyle.*

PHYSIO'LOGIST. *n. ſ.* [from *phyſiology.*] One verſed in phyſiology; a writer of natural philoſophy.

PHYSIO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [φύσις and λέγω; *phyſiologie*, Fr.] The doctrine of the conſtitution of the works of nature.

Diſputing *phyſiology* is of no accommodation to your deſigns. *Glanville.*

Philoſophers adapted their deſcription of the deity to the vulgar, otherwiſe the conceptions of mankind could not be accounted for from their *phyſiology*. *Bentley.*

PHY'SY. *n. ſ.* I ſuppoſe the ſame with *fuſee*. See FUSEE.

Some watches are made with four wheels, ſome have ſtrings and *phyſies*, and others none. *Locke.*

PHYTI'VOROUS. *adj.* [φυτὸν and *voro*, Lat.] That eats graſs or any vegetable.

Hairy animals with only two large foreteeth, are all *phytivorous*, and called the hare-kind. *Ray.*

PHYTO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [φυτὸν and γράφω.] A deſcription of plants.

PHY'TOLOGY. *n. ſ.* [φυτὸν and λέγω.] The doctrine of plants; botanical diſcourſe.

PI'ACLE. *n. ſ.* [*piaculum*, Lat.] An enormous crime. A word not uſed.

To tear the paps that gave them ſuck, can there be a greater *piacle* againſt nature, can there be a more execrable and horrid thing. *Howel's England's Tears.*

PIA'CULAR. }
PIA'CULOUS. } *adj.* [*piacularis*, from *piaculum*, Lat.] 1. Expiatory; having the power to atone. 2. Such as requires expiation. 3. Criminal; atrociouſly bad.

(2.) It was *piaculous* unto the Romans to pare their nails upon the nundinæ, obſerved every ninth day. *Brown.*

(3.) While we think it ſo *piaculous* to go beyond the ancients, we muſt neceſſarily come ſhort of genuine antiquity and truth. *Glanville.*

PI'A-MATER. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] A thin and delicate membrane, which lies under the dura mater, and covers immediately the ſubſtance of the brain.

PI'ANET. *n. ſ.* [*picus varius.*] 1. A bird; the leſſer woodpecker. *Bailey.* 2. The magpie. This name is retained in Scotland.

PIA'STER. *n. ſ.* [*piaſtra*, Italian.] An Italian coin, about five ſhillings ſterling in value. *Dict.*

PIAZZA. *n. ſ.* [Italian.] A walk under a roof ſupported by pillars.

He ſtood under the *piazza*. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Scriblerus.*

PI'CA. *n. ſ.* Among printers, a particular ſize of their types or letters. It is probably ſo called from having been firſt uſed among us in printing the *pye*, an old book of liturgy.

PICARO'ON. *n. ſ.* [from *picare*, Italian.] A robber; a plunderer.

Corſica and Majorca in all wars have been the neſts of *picaroons.* *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

PI'CCAGE. *v. a.* [*piccagium*, low Lat.] Money paid at fairs for breaking ground for booths. *Ainſworth.*

To **PICK.** *v. a.* [*picken*, Dutch.] 1. To cull; to chuſe; to ſelect; to glean; to gather here and there. It has commonly *out* after it when it implies ſelection, and *up* when it means caſual occurrence. 2. To take up; to gather; to find induſtriouſly. 3. To ſeparate from any thing uſeleſs or noxious, by gleaning out either part; to clean by picking away filth. 4 To clean, by gathering off gradually any thing adhering. 5. [*Piquer*, Fr.] To pierce; to ſtrike with a ſharp inſtrument. 6. To ſtrike as with bill or beak; to peck. 7. [*Picare*, Italian.] To rob. 8. To open a lock by a pointed inſtrument. 9. *To pick a hole in one's coat.* A proverbial expreſſion for finding fault with another.

(1.) This fellow *picks up* wit as pigeons peas. *Shakeſp.*

——— He hath *pick'd out* an act,
Under whoſe heavy ſenſe your brother's life
Falls into forfeit. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

—— Truſt me, ſweet,
Out of this ſilence yet I *pick'd* a welcome;
And in the modeſty of fearful duty
I read as much, as from the rattling tongue
Of ſaucy and audacious eloquence. *Shakeſp.*

Contempt putteth an edge upon anger more than the hurt itſelf; and when men are ingenious in *picking out* circumſtances of contempt, they do kindle their anger much. *Bacon.*

The want of many things fed him with hope, that he ſhould out of theſe his enemies diſtreſſes *pick* ſome fit occaſion of advantage. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

They muſt *pick* me *out* with ſhackles tir'd,
To make them ſport with blind activity. *Milton.*

What made thee *pick* and chuſe her *out*,
T' employ their ſorceries about. *Hudibras.*

How many examples have we ſeen of men that have been *picked up* and relieved out of ſtarving neceſſities, afterwards conſpire againſt their patrons. *L'Eſtrange.*

If he would compound for half, it ſhould go hard but he'd make a ſhift to *pick* it *up*. *L'Eſtrange.*

A painter would not be much commended, who ſhould *pick out* this cavern from the whole Æneids; he had better leave them in their obſcurity. *Dryden.*

Imitate the bees, who *pick* from every flower that which they find moſt proper to make honey. *Dryden.*

He that is nouriſhed by the acorns he *picked up* under an oak in the wood, has appropriated them to himſelf. *Locke.*

He aſked his friends about him, where they had *picked up* ſuch a blockhead. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

The will may *pick* and chuſe among theſe objects, but it cannot create any to work on. *Cheyne's Philoſ. Principles.*

Deep through a miry lane ſhe *pick'd* her way,
Above her ankle roſe the chalky clay. *Gay.*

Thus much he may be able to *pick out*, and willing to transfer into his new hiſtory; but the reſt of your character will probably be dropped, on account of the antiquated ſtile they are delivered in. *Swift.*

Heav'n, when it ſtrives to poliſh all it can
Its laſt, beſt work, but forms a ſofter man,
Picks from each ſex, to make the fav'rite bleſt,
Your love of pleaſure, our deſire of reſt. *Pope.*

(2.) You owe me money, Sir John, and now you *pick* a quarrel to beguile me of it. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

It was believed, that Perkin's eſcape was not without the king's privity, who had him all the time of his flight in a line; and that the king did this, to *pick* a quarrel to put him to death. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

They are as peeviſh company to themſelves as to their neighbours; for there's not one circumſtance in nature, but they ſhall find matters to *pick* a quarrel at. *L'Eſtrange.*

Pick the very refuſe of thoſe harveſt fields. *Thomſon.*

She has educated ſeveral poor children, that were *picked up* in the ſtreets, and put them in a way of honeſt employment. *Law.*

(3.) For private friends: his anſwer was
He could not ſtay to *pick* them in a pile
Of muſty chaff. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

It hath been noted by the ancients, that it is dangerous to *pick* one's ears whilſt he yawneth; for that in yawning, the minor parchment of the ear is extended by the drawing of the breath. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

He *picks* and culls his thoughts for converſation, by ſuppreſſing ſome, and communicating others. *Addiſon.*

(4.) Hope is a pleaſant premeditation of enjoyment; as when a dog expects, till his maſter has done *picking* a bone. *More.*

You are not to waſh your hands, till you have *picked* your ſallad. *Swift.*

(5.) *Pick* an apple with a pin full of holes not deep, and ſmear it with ſpirits, to ſee if the virtual heat of the ſtrong waters will not mature it. *Bacon.*

In the face, a wart or fiery puſtule, heated by ſcratching or *picking* with nails, will terminate corroſive. *Wiſeman.*

(6.) The eye that mocketh at his father, the ravens of the valley ſhall *pick* out. *Proverbs*, xxx. 17.

(7.) The other night I fell aſleep here, and had my pocket *pickt*; this houſe is turn'd bawdy-houſe, they *pick* pockets. *Shakeſpeare.*

They have a deſign upon your pocket, and the word conſcience is uſed only as an inſtrument to *pick* it. *South.*

(8.) ——— Did you ever find,
That any art could *pick* the look, or power
Could force it open. *Denham.*

To **PICK.** *v. n.* 1. To eat ſlowly and by ſmall morſels. 2. To do any thing nicely and leiſurely.

(1.) Why ſtand'ſt thou *picking*? is thy palate ſore,
That bete and radiſhes will make thee roar. *Dryden.*

(2.) He was too warm on *picking* work to dwell,
But faggoted his notions as they fell,
And if they rhym'd and rattl'd, all was well. *Dryden.*

PICK. *n. ſ.* [*pique*, French.] A ſharp-pointed iron tool.

What the miners call chert and whern, the ſtone-cutters nicomia, is ſo hard, that the *picks* will not touch it; it will not ſplit but irregularly. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

PI'CKAPACK. *adv.* [from *pack*, by a reduplication very common in our language.] In manner of a pack.

In a hurry ſhe whips up her darling under her arms, and carries the other a *pickapack* upon her ſhoulders. *L'Eſtrange.*

PI'CKAXE. *n. ſ.* [*pick* and *axe.*] An axe not made to cut but pierce; an axe with a ſharp point.

Their tools are a *pickaxe* of iron, ſeventeen inches long, ſharpened at the one end to peck, and flat-headed at the other to drive iron wedges. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

I'll hide my maſter from the flies, as deep
As theſe poor *pickaxes* can dig. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

— As when bands
Of pioneers, with ſpade and *pickaxe* arm'd,
Forerun the royal camp, to trench a field. *Milton.*

Pi'ckback. *adj.* [corrupted perhaps from *pickpack.*] On the back.

As our modern wits behold,
Mounted a *pickback* on the old,
Much farther off. *Hudibras.*

Pi'cked. *adj.* [*pique*, Fr.] Sharp; ſmart.

Let the ſtake be made *picked* at the top, that the jay may not ſettle on it. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To **Pickee'r.** *v. a.* [*piccare*, Italian.] 1. To pirate; to pillage; to rob. *Ainſworth.* 2. To make a flying ſkirmiſh.

(2.) No ſooner could a hint appear,
But up he ſtarted to *pickeer*,
And made the ſtouteſt yield to mercy,
When he engag'd in controverſy. *Hudibras.*

Pi'cker. *n. ſ.* [from *pick.*] 1. One who picks or culls. 2. A pickaxe; an inſtrument to pick with.

(1.) The *pickers* pick the hops into the hair-cloth. *Mortimer.*

(2.) With an iron *picker* clear the earth out of the hills. *Mortimer.*

Pi'ckerel. *n. ſ.* [from *pike.*] A ſmall pike.

Pi'ckerel-weed. *n. ſ.* [from *pike.*] A water plant, from which pikes are fabled to be generated.

The luce or pike is the tyrant of the freſh waters; they are bred, ſome by generation, and ſome not; as of a weed called *pickerel-weed*, unleſs Goſner be miſtaken. *Wotton.*

Pi'ckle. *n. ſ.* [*pekel*, Dutch.] 1. Any kind of ſalt liquor, in which fleſh or other ſubſtance is preſerved. 2. Thing kept in pickle. 3. Condition; ſtate. A word of contempt and ridicule.

(1.) Thou ſhalt be whipt with wire, and ſtew'd in brine,
Smarting in lingring *pickle*. *Shakeſp.*

Some fiſh are gutted, ſplit and kept in *pickle*; as whiting and mackerel. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

He inſtructs his friends that dine with him in the beſt *pickle* for a walnut. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

A third ſort of antiſcorbuticks are called aſtringent; as capers, and moſt of the common *pickles* prepared with vinegar. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

(3.) How cam'ſt thou in this *pickle*. *Shakeſp.*

A phyſician undertakes a woman with ſore eyes; his way was to dawb 'em with ointments, and while ſhe was in that *pickle*, carry off a ſpoon. *L'Eſtrange.*

Poor Umbra, left in this abandon'd *pickle*,
E'en ſits him down. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

Pi'ckle or *pightel.* *n. ſ.* A ſmall parcel of land incloſed with a hedge, which in ſome countries is called a *pingle.* *Philips.*

To **Pi'ckle.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To preſerve in pickle. 2. To ſeaſon or imbue highly with any thing bad: as a *pickled* rogue, or one conſummately villanous.

(1.) Autumnal cornels next in order ſerv'd,
In lees of wine well *pickl'd* and preſerv'd. *Dryden.*

They ſhall have all, rather than make a war,
The Straits, the Guiney-trade, the herrings too;
Nay, to keep friendſhip, they ſhall *pickle* you. *Dryden.*

Pi'ckleherring. *n. ſ.* [*pickle* and *herring.*] A jack-pudding; a merry-andrew; a zany; a buffoon.

Another branch of pretenders to this art, without horſe or *pickleherring*, lie ſnug in a garret. *Spectator.*

The *pickleherring* found the way to ſhake him, for upon his whiſtling a country jig, this unlucky wag danced to it with ſuch a variety of grimaces, that the countryman could not forbear ſmiling, and loſt the prize. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

Pi'cklock. *n. ſ.* [*pick* and *lock.*] 1. An inſtrument by which locks are opened without the key. 2. The perſon who picks locks.

(1.) We take him to be a thief too, Sir; for we have found upon him, Sir, a ſtrange *picklock*. *Shakeſ.*

Scipio, having ſuch a *picklock*, would ſpend ſo many years in battering the gates of Carthage. *Brown.*

It corrupts faith and juſtice, and is the very *picklock* that opens the way into all cabinets. *L'Eſtrange.*

Thou raiſedſt thy voice to deſcribe the powerful Betty or the artful *picklock*, or Vulcan ſweating at his forge, and ſtamping the queen's image on viler metals. *Arbuthnot.*

Pi'ckpocket. }
Pi'ckpurse. } *n. ſ.* [*pick* and *pocket*, or *purſe.*] A thief who ſteals, by putting his hand privately into the pocket or purſe.

I think he is not a *pickpurſe* nor a horſeſtealer. *Shakeſp.*

It is reaſonable, when Eſquire South is loſing his money to ſharpers and *pickpockets*, I ſhould lay out the fruits of my honeſt induſtry in a law ſuit. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

Pickpockets and highwaymen obſerve ſtrict juſtice among themſelves. *Bentley's Sermons.*

His fellow *pickpurſe*, watching for a job,
Fancies his fingers in the cully's fob. *Swift.*

If a court or country's made a job,
Go drench a *pickpocket*, and join the mob. *Pope.*

Pi'cktooth. *n. ſ.* [*pick* and *tooth.*] An inſtrument by which the teeth are cleaned.

If a gentleman leaves a *picktooth* caſe on the table after dinner, look upon it as part of your vails. *Swift.*

Pi'ckthank. *n. ſ.* [*pick* and *thank.*] An officious fellow, who does what he is not deſired; a whiſpering paraſite.

—— Many tales deviſ'd,
Oft the ear of greatneſs needs muſt hear,
By ſmiling *pickthanks* and baſe newſmongers. *Shakeſp.*

With pleaſing tales his lord's vain ears he fed,
A flatterer, a *pickthank*, and a lyer. *Fairfax.*

The buſineſs of a *pickthank* is the baſeſt of offices. *L'Eſtrange.*

If he be great and powerful, ſpies and *pickthanks* generally provoke him to perſecute and tyrannize over the innocent and the juſt. *South.*

Pict. [*pictus*, Lat.] A painted perſon.

Your neighbours would not look on you as men,
But think the nations all turn'd *picts* again. *Lee.*

Picto'rial. *adj.* [from *pictor*, Lat.] Produced by a painter. A word not adopted by other writers, but elegant and uſeful.

Sea horſes are but groteſco delineations, which fill up empty ſpaces in maps, as, many *pictorial* inventions, not any phyſical ſhapes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Pi'cture. *n. ſ.* [*pictura*, Latin.] 1. A reſemblance of perſons or things in colours. 2. The ſcience of painting. 3. The works of painters. 4. Any reſemblance or repreſentation.

(1.) Madam, if that your heart be ſo obdurate,
Vouchſafe me yet your *picture* for my love,
The *picture* that is hanging in your chamber. *Shakeſp.*

Pictures and ſhapes are but ſecondary objects, and pleaſe or diſpleaſe but in memory. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Devouring what he ſaw ſo well deſign'd,
He with an empty *picture* fed his mind. *Dryden.*

As ſoon as he begins to ſpell, as many *pictures* of animals ſhould be got him as can be found with the printed names to them. *Locke.*

She often ſhews them her own *picture*, which was taken when their father fell in love with her. *Law.*

(3.) Quintilian, when he ſaw any well-expreſſed image of grief either in *picture* or ſculpture, would uſually weep. *Wotton.*

If nothing will ſatisfy him, but having it under my hand, that I had no deſign to ruin the company of *picture*-drawers, I do hereby give it him. *Stillingfleet.*

(4.) Vouchſafe this *picture* of thy ſoul to ſee;
'Tis ſo far good, as it reſembles thee. *Dryden.*

It ſuffices to the unity of any idea, that it be conſidered as one repreſentation or *picture*, though made up of ever ſo many particulars. *Locke.*

To **Pi'cture.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To paint; to repreſent by painting. 2. To repreſent.

(1.) I have not ſeen him ſo *pictur'd.* *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

He who cauſed the ſpring to be *pictured*, added this rhyme for an expoſition. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

It is not allowable, what is obſervable of Raphael Urban; wherein Mary Magdalen is *pictured* before our Saviour waſhing his feet on her knees, which will not conſiſt with the ſtrict letter of the text. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Love is like the painter, who, being to draw the *picture* of a friend having a blemiſh in one eye, would *picture* only the other ſide of his face. *South.*

(2.) All filled with theſe rueful ſpectacles of ſo many wretched carcaſſes ſtarving, that even I, that do but hear it from you, and do *picture* it in my mind, do greatly pity it. *Spenſer.*

——— Fond man,
See here thy *pictur'd* life. *Thomſon's Winter.*

To **PI'DDLE.** *v. n.* [This word is obſcure in its etymology; *Skinner* derives it from *picciolo*, Italian; or *petit*, Fr. little; Mr. *Lye* thinks it the diminutive of the Welſh *b'eyta*, to eat; perhaps it comes from *peddle*, for *Skinner* gives for its primitive ſignification, to deal in little things.] 1. To pick at table; to feed ſqueamiſhly, and without appetite. 2. To trifle; to attend to ſmall parts rather than to the main. *Ainſworth.*

(1.) From ſtomach ſharp, and hearty feeding,
To *piddle* like a lady breeding. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

Pi'ddler. *n. ſ.* [from *piddle.*] 1. One that eats ſqueamiſhly, and without appetite. 2. One who is buſy about minute things.

Pie. *n. ſ.* [This word is derived by *Skinner* from *biezan*, to build, that is to build of paſte; by *Junius* derived by contraction from *paſty*; if paſties, doubled together without walls, were the firſt pies, the derivation is eaſy from *pie*, a foot; as in ſome provinces an apple paſty is ſtill called an apple foot.] 1. Any cruſt baked with ſomething in it. 2. [*Pica*, Lat.] A magpie; a parti-coloured bird. 3. The old popiſh ſervice book, ſo called, as is ſuppoſed, from the different colour of the text and rubrick. 4. Cock and *pie* was a ſlight expreſſion in *Shakeſpeare*'s time, of which I know not the meaning.

(1.) No man's *pie* is freed
From his ambitious finger. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Mincing of meat in *pies* ſaveth the grinding of the teeth, and more nouriſhing to them that have weak teeth. *Bacon.*

He is the very Withers of the city; they have bought more editions of his works, than would ſerve to lay under all their *pies* at a lord mayor's Chriſtmas. *Dryden.*

Chuſe your materials right;
From thence of courſe the figure will ariſe,
And elegance adorn the ſurface of your *pies.* *King.*

Eat beef or *pie*-cruſt, if you'd ſerious be. *King.*

(2.) The *pie* will diſcharge thee for pulling the reſt. *Tuſſer.*

The raven croak'd hoarſe on the chimney's top,
And chattering *pies* in diſmal diſcords ſung. *Shakeſp.*

Who taught the parrot human notes to try,
Or with a voice endu'd the chatt'ring *pie?*
'Twas witty want. *Dryden.*

(4.) Mr. Slender, come; we ſtay for you.—
—I'll eat nothing, I thank you, Sir.—
—By cock and *pie*, you ſhall not chuſe, Sir; come, come. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Pie'bald. *adj.* [from *pie.*] Of various colours; diverſified in colour.

It was a particoloured dreſs,
Of patch'd and *piebald* languages. *Hudibras.*

They would think themſelves miſerable in a patched coat, and yet contentedly ſuffer their minds to appear abroad in a *piebald* livery of coarſe patches and borrowed ſhreds. *Locke.*

They are pleaſed to hear of a *piebald* horſe that is ſtrayed out of a field near Iſlington, as of a whole troop that has been engaged in any foreign adventure. *Spectator.*

Peel'd, patch'd, and *piebald*, linſey-woolſey brothers,
Grave mummers! ſleeveleſs ſome, and ſhirtleſs others. *Pope.*

PIECE. *n. ſ.* [*piece*, Fr.] 1. A patch. *Ainſ.* 2. A part of a whole; a fragment. 3. A part. 4. A picture. 5. A compoſition; performance. 6. A ſingle great gun. 7. A hand gun. 8. A coin; a ſingle piece of money. 9. In ridicule and contempt: as, a *piece* of a lawyer or ſmatterer. 10. *A* Piece. To each. 11. *Of a* Piece *with.* Like; of the ſame ſort; united; the ſame with the reſt.

(2.) Bring it out *piece* by *piece.* *Ezekiel*, xxiv. 26.

The chief captain, fearing leſt Paul ſhould have been pulled in *pieces* of them, commanded to take him by force. *Acts.*

Theſe leſſer rocks or great bulky ſtones, that lie ſcattered in the ſea or upon the land, are they not manifeſt fragments and *pieces* of theſe greater maſſes. *Burnet.*

A man that is in Rome can ſcarce ſee an object, that does not call to mind a *piece* of a Latin poet or hiſtorian. *Addiſon.*

(3.) It is accounted a *piece* of excellent knowledge, to know the laws of the land. *Tillotſon.*

(4.) If unnatural, the fineſt colours are but dawbing, and the *piece* is a beautiful monſter at the beſt. *Dryden.*

Each heav'nly *piece* unweary'd we compare
Match Raphael's grace with thy lov'd Guido's air. *Pope.*

(5.) He wrote ſeveral *pieces*, which he did not aſſume the honour of. *Addiſon.*

(6.) A *piece* of ord'nance 'gainſt it I have plac'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

Many of the ſhips have braſs *pieces*, whereas every *piece* at leaſt requires four gunners to attend it. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Pyrrhus, with continual battery of great *pieces*, did batter the mount. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

(7.) When he cometh to experience of ſervice abroad, or is put to a *piece* or a pike, he maketh as worthy a ſoldier as any nation he meeteth with. *Spenſer.*

The ball goes on in the direction of the ſtick, or of the body of the *piece* out of which it is ſhot. *Cheyne.*

(8.) When once the poet's honour ceaſes,
From reaſon far his tranſports rove;
And Boileau, for eight hundred *pieces*,
Makes Louis take the wall of Jove. *Prior.*

(10.) I demand, concerning all thoſe creatures that have eyes and ears, whether they might not have had only one eye and one ear *a-piece.* *More againſt Atheiſm.*

(11.) Truth and fiction are ſo aptly mix'd,
That all ſeems uniform and *of a piece.* *Roſcommon.*

When Jupiter granted petitions, a cockle made requeſt, that his houſe and his body might be all *of a piece.* *L'Eſtrange.*

My own is *of a piece with* his, and were he living, they are ſuch as he would have written. *Dryden.*

I appeal to my enemies, if I or any other man could have invented one which had been more *of a piece*, and more depending on the ſerious part of the deſign. *Dryden.*

Too juſtly raviſh'd from an age like this;
Now ſhe is gone, the world is *of a piece.* *Dryden.*

Nothing but madneſs can pleaſe madmen, and a poet muſt be *of a piece with* the ſpectators, to gain a reputation. *Dryden.*

To **Piece.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To enlarge by the addition of a piece. 2. To join; to unite. 3. *To* Piece *out.* To encreaſe by addition.

(1.) I ſpeak too long, but 'tis to *piece* the time,
To draw it out in length. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

If aught within that little ſeeming ſubſtance,
Or all of it with our diſpleaſure *piec'd*,
And nothing more may fitly like your grace,
She is yours. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Let him, that was the cauſe of this, have power
To take off ſo much grief from you, as he
Will *piece* up in himſelf. *Shakeſp.*

Plant it with women as well as men, that it may ſpread into generations, and not be *pieced* from without. *Bacon.*

(3.) He *pieces out* his wife's inclination; he gives her folly motion and advantage. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſ.*

Whether the *piecing out* of an old man's life is worth the pains, I cannot tell. *Temple.*

***To* Pie'ce.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To join; to coaleſce; to be compacted.

The cunning prieſt choſe Plantaganet to be the ſubject his pupil ſhould perſonate; becauſe he was more in the preſent ſpeech of the people, and it *pieced* better and followed more cloſe upon the bruit of Plantagenet's eſcape. *Bacon.*

Pie'cer. *n. ſ.* [from *piece.*] One that pieces.

Pie'celess. *adj.* [from *piece.*] Whole; compact; not made of ſeparate pieces.

In thoſe poor types of God, round circles; ſo
Religion's types the *pieceleſs* centers flow,
And are in all the lines which all ways go. *Donne.*

Pie'cemeal. *adv.* [pice and mel; a word in Saxon of the ſame import.] In pieces; in fragments.

He ſtrooke his helme, full where his plume did ſtand,
On which, it *piece-meale* brake, and fell from his unhappy hand. *Chapman.*

Why did I not his carcaſe *piecemeal* tear,
And caſt it in the ſea. *Denham.*

I'll be torn *piecemeal* by a horſe,
Ere I'll take you for better or worſe. *Hudibras.*

Neither was the body then ſubject to diſtempers, to die by *piecemeal,* and languiſh under coughs or conſumptions. *South.*

Piecemeal they win this acre firſt, then that;
Glean on and gather up the whole eſtate. *Pope.*

Pie'cemeal. *adj.* Single; ſeparate; divided.

Other blaſphemies level; ſome at one attribute, ſome at another: but this by a more compendious impiety, ſhoots at his very being, and as if it ſcorned theſe *piecemeal* guilts, ſets up a ſingle monſter big enough to devour them all. *Government of the Tongue.*

Stage editors printed from the common *piecemeal* written parts in the playhouſe. *Pope.*

Pie'd. *adj.* [from *pie.*] Variegated; particoloured.

They deſire to take ſuch as have their feathers of *pied,* orient and various colours. *Abbot's Deſcrip. of the World.*

All the yeanlings, which were ſtreak'd and *pied,*
Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

Pied cattle are ſpotted in their tongues. *Bacon.*

The ſeat, the ſoft wool of the bee,
The cover, gallantly to ſee,
The wing of a *pied* butterfly,
I trow 'twas ſimple trimming. *Drayton.*

Meadows trim with daiſies *pied,*
Shallow brooks and rivers wide. *Milton.*

Pie'dness. *n. ſ.* [from *pied.*] Variegation; diverſity of colour.

There is an art, which in their *piedneſs* ſhares
With great creating nature. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

Pi'eled. *adj.* Perhaps for *peeled,* or bald; or *piled,* or having ſhort hair.

Piel'd prieſt, doſt thou command me be ſhut out?
I do. *Shak. Henry* VI.

Pi'epowder *court. n. ſ.* [from *pied,* foot, and *pouldre,* duſty.] A court held in fairs for redreſs of all diſorders committed therein.

Pier. *n. ſ.* [*pierre,* Fr.] The columns on which the arch of a bridge is raiſed.

Oak, cedar and cheſnut are the beſt builders, for *piers* ſometimes wet, ſometimes dry, take elm. *Bacon.*

The Engliſh took the galley, and drew it to ſhore, and uſed the ſtones to reinforce the *pier.* *Hayward.*

The bridge, conſiſting of four arches, is of the length of ſix hundred and twenty-two Engliſh feet and an half: the dimenſions of the arches are as follows, in Engliſh meaſure; the height of the firſt arch one hundred and nine feet, the diſtance between the *piers* ſeventy-two feet and an half; in the ſecond arch, the diſtance of the *piers* is one hundred and thirty feet; in the third, the diſtance is one hundred and nine feet; in the fourth, the diſtance is one hundred and thirty-eight feet. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

***To* PIERCE.** *v. a.* [*percer,* French.] 1. To penetrate; to enter; to force a way into. 2. To touch the paſſions; to affect.

(1.) Steed threatens ſteed in high and boaſtful neighs,
Piercing the night's dull ear. *Shak. Henry* V.

The love of money is the root of all evil; which while ſome coveted after, they have *pierced* themſelves through with many ſorrows. 1 *Tim.* vi. 10.

With this fatal ſword, on which I dy'd,
I *pierce* her open'd back or tender ſide. *Dryden.*

The glorious temple ſhall ariſe,
And with new luſtre *pierce* the neighb'ring ſkies. *Prior.*

(2.) Did your letters *pierce* the queen;
She read them in my preſence,
And now and then an ample tear trill'd down. *Shak.*

***To* Pierce.** *v. n.* 1. To make way by force into, or through any thing. 2. To ſtrike; to move; to affect. 3. To enter; to dive as into a ſecret. 4. To affect ſeverely.

(1.) Her ſighs will make a batt'ry in his breaſt;
Her tears will *pierce* into a marble heart. *Shak.*

There is that ſpeaketh like the *piercings* of a ſword; but the tongue of the wiſe is health. *Proverbs,* xii. 18.

Short arrows, called ſprights, without any other heads, ſave wood ſharpened, were diſcharged out of muſkets, and would *pierce* through the ſides of ſhips, where a bullet would not *pierce.* *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

(2.) Say, ſhe be mute, and will not ſpeak a word;
Then I'll commend her volubility;
And ſay ſhe uttereth *piercing* eloquence. *Shak.*

(3.) She would not *pierce* further into his meaning, than himſelf ſhould declare, ſo would ſhe interpret all his doings to be accompliſhed in goodneſs. *Sidney.*

All men knew Nathaniel to be an Iſraelite; but our Saviour *piercing* deeper, giveth further teſtimony of him than men could have done. *Hooker.*

(4.) They provide more *piercing* ſtatutes daily to chain up the poor. *Shak.*

Pie'rcer. *n. ſ.* [from *pierce.*] 1. An inſtrument that bores or penetrates. 2. The part with which inſects perforate bodies. 3. One who perforates.

(1.) Cart, ladder and wimble, with *perſer* and pod. *Tuſſer.*

(2.) The hollow inſtrument, terebra, we may Engliſh *piercer,* wherewith many flies are provided, proceeding from the womb, with which they perforate the tegument of leaves, and through the hollow of it inject their eggs into the holes they have made. *Ray on the Creation.*

Pie'rcingly. *adv.* [from *pierce.*] Sharply.

Pie'rcingness. *n. ſ.* [from *piercing.*] Power of piercing.

We contemplate the vaſt reach and compaſs of our underſtanding, the prodigious quickneſs and *piercingneſs* of its thought. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

Pi'ety. *n. ſ.* [*pietas,* Latin; *piete,* French.] 1. Diſcharge of duty to God. 2. Duty to parents or thoſe in ſuperiour relation.

(1.) What *piety,* pity, fortitude did Æneas poſſeſs beyond his companions? *Peacham on Poetry.*

'Till future infancy, baptiz'd by thee,
Grow ripe in years, and old in *piety.* *Prior.*

There be who faith prefer and *piety* to God. *Milton.*

Praying for them would make them as glad to ſee their ſervants eminent in *piety* as themſelves. *Law.*

(2.) Pope's filial *piety* excels,
Whatever Grecian ſtory tells. *Swift.*

Pig. *n. ſ.* [*bigge,* Dutch.] 1. A young ſow or boar. 2. An oblong maſs of lead or unforged iron, or maſs of metal melted from the oar is called, I know not why, *ſow-metal,* and pieces of that metal are called *pigs.*

(1.) Some men there are, love not a gaping *pig,*
Some that are mad, if they behold a cat. *Shakeſ.*

——— Alba, from the white ſow nam'd,
That for her thirty ſucking *pigs* was fam'd. *Dryden.*

The fleſh-meats of an eaſy digeſtion, are *pig*, lamb, rabbit and chicken. *Floyer on the Humours.*

(2.) A nodding beam or *pig* of lead,
May hurt the very ableſt head. *Pope.*

To **Pig.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To farrow; to bring pigs.

Pi'geon. *n. ſ.* [*pigeon*, Fr.] A fowl bred in cots or a ſmall houſe: in ſome places called dovecote.

This fellow picks up wit as *pigeons* peas. *Shakeſ.*

A turtle dove and a young *pigeon.* *Gen.* xv. 9.

Perceiving that the *pigeon* had loſt a piece of her tail, thro' the next opening of the rocks rowing with all their might, they paſſed ſafe, only the end of their poop was bruiſed. *Raleigh.*

Fix'd in the maſt, the feather'd weapon ſtands,
The fearful *pigeon* flutters in her bands. *Dryden.*

See the cupola of St. Paul's covered with both ſexes, like the outſide of a *pigeon*-houſe. *Addiſon, Guardian.*

This building was deſign'd a model,
Or of a *pigeon*-houſe or oven,
To bake one loaf, or keep one dove in. *Swift.*

Pi'geonfoot. *n. ſ.* [*geranium.*] An herb. *Ainſw.*

Pi'geonlivered. *adj.* [*pigeon* and *liver.*] Mild; ſoft; gentle.

I am *pigeonliver'd*, and lack gall
To make oppreſſion bitter. *Shak. Hamlet.*

Pi'ggin. *n. ſ.* In the northern provinces, a ſmall veſſel.

Pight. old preter. and part. paſſ. of *pitch.* Pitched; placed; fixed; determined. Not in uſe.

——— An hideous rock is *pight*,
Of mighty Magnes ſtone, whoſe craggy clift,
Depending from on high, dreadful to ſight,
Over the waves his rugged arms doth lift. *Spenſer.*

The body big and mightily *pight*,
Thoroughly rooted and wondrous height,
Whilom had been the king of the field,
And mockle maſt to the huſband did yield. *Spenſer.*

Then brought ſhe me into this deſart vaſt,
And by my wretched lover's ſide me *pight.* *Spenſer.*

Stay yet, you vile abominable tents,
Thus proudly *pight* upon our Phrygian plains. *Shak.*

When I diſſuaded him from his intent,
I found him *pight* to do it. *Shak.*

Pi'gment. *n. ſ.* [*pigmentum*, Lat.] Paint; colour to be laid on any body.

Conſider about the opacity of the corpuſcles of black *pigments*, and the comparative diaphaneity of white bodies. *Boyle.*

Pi'gmy. *n. ſ.* [*pigmée*, Fr. *pygmæus*, Lat. πυγμαῖος.] A ſmall nation, fabled to be devoured by the cranes; thence any thing mean or inconſiderable: it ſhould be written with a *y*, *pygmy.*

Of ſo low a ſtature, that in relation to the other, they appear as *pigmies.* *Heylyn.*

When cranes invade, his little ſword and ſhield
The *pigmy* takes. *Dryd. Juvenal.*

The criticks of a more exalted taſte, may diſcover ſuch beauties in the antient poetry, as may eſcape the comprehenſion of us *pigmies* of a more limited genius. *Garth.*

But that it wanted room,
It might have been a *pigmy*'s tomb. *Swift.*

Pignora'tion. *n. ſ.* [*pignora*, Latin.] The act of pledging.

Pi'gnut. *n. ſ.* [*pig* and *nut.*] An earth nut.

I with my long nails will dig thee *pignuts.* *Shak.*

Pi'gsney. *n. ſ.* [pıᵹa, Saxon; a girl.] A word of endearment to a girl. It is uſed by *Butler* for the eye of a woman, I believe, improperly.

Shine upon me but benignly
With that one, and that other *pigſney.* *Hudibras.*

Pigwi'dgeon. *n. ſ.* This word is uſed by *Drayton* as the name of a fairy, and is a kind of cant word for any thing petty or ſmall.

Where is the Stoick can his wrath appeaſe,
To ſee his country ſick of Pym's diſeaſe;
By Scotch invaſion to be made a prey
To ſuch *pigwidgeon* myrmidons as they? *Cleaveland.*

PIKE. *n. ſ.* [*picque*, Fr. his ſnout being ſharp. *Skinner* and *Junius.*] 1. The luce or *pike* is the tyrant of the freſh waters: Sir Francis Bacon obſerves the *pike* to be the longeſt lived of any freſh water fiſh, and yet he computes it to be not uſually above forty years; and others think it to be not above ten years: he is a ſolitary, melancholy and bold fiſh; he breeds but once a year, and his time of breeding or ſpawning is uſually about the end of February, or ſomewhat later, in March, as the weather proves colder or warmer: and his manner of breeding is thus; a he and a ſhe *pike* will uſually go together out of a river into ſome ditch or creek, and there the ſpawner caſts her eggs, and the melter hovers over her all the time ſhe is caſting her ſpawn, but touches her not. *Walton's Angler.* 2. [*Pique*, French.] A long lance uſed by the foot ſoldiers, to keep off the horſe, to which bayonets have ſucceeded. 3. A fork uſed in huſbandry; a pitch fork. 4. Among turners, two iron ſprigs between which any thing to be turned is faſtened.

(1.) In a pond into which were put ſeveral fiſh and two *pikes*, upon drawing it ſome years afterwards there were left no fiſh, but the *pikes* grown to a prodigious ſize, having devoured the other fiſh and their numerous ſpawn. *Hale.*

The *pike* the tyrant of the floods. *Pope.*

(2.) Beat you the drum that it ſpeak mournfully,
Trail your ſteel *pikes.* *Shakeſ. Coriolanus.*

He wanted *pikes* to ſet before his archers. *Shak.*

They cloſed, and locked ſhoulder to ſhoulder, their *pikes* they ſtrained in both hands and therewith their buckler in the left, the one end of the *pike* againſt the right foot, the other breaſt high againſt the enemy. *Hayward.*

A lance he bore with iron *pike*;
Th' one half would thruſt, the other ſtrike. *Hudibras.*

(3.) A rake for to rake up the fitches that lie,
A *pike* to *pike* them up handſome to drie. *Tuſſer.*

Let us revenge this with our *pikes*, ere we become rakes; for I ſpeak this in hunger for bread, not for revenge. *Shak.*

(4.) Hard wood, prepared for the lathe with raſping, they pitch between the *pikes.* *Moxon.*

Pi'ked. *adj.* [*pique*, Fr.] Sharp; acuminated; ending in a point. In *Shakeſpeare*, it is uſed of a man with a pointed beard.

Why then I ſuck my teeth, and catechiſe
My *piked* man of countries. *Shak. King John.*

Pi'keman. *n. ſ.* [*pike* and *man.*] A ſoldier armed with a pike.

Three great ſquadrons of *pikemen* were placed againſt the enemy. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Pi'kestaff. *n. ſ.* [*pike* and *ſtaff.*] The wooden pole of a pike.

To me it is as plain as a *pikeſtaff*, from what mixture it is, that this daughter ſilently lowers, t'other ſteals a kind look. *Tatler.*

Pila'ster. *n. ſ.* [*pilaſtre*, French; *pilaſtro*, Italian.] A ſquare column ſometimes inſulated, but oftner ſet within a wall, and only ſhewing a fourth or a fifth part of its thickneſs. *Dict.*

Pilaſters muſt not be too tall and ſlender, leſt they reſemble pillars; nor too dwarfiſh and groſs, leſt they imitate the piles or piers of bridges. *Wotton.*

Built like a temple, where *pilaſters* round
Were ſet. *Milton.*

The curtain riſes, and a new frontiſpiece is ſeen, joined to the great *pilaſters* each ſide of the ſtage. *Dryden.*

Clap four ſluices of *pilaſter* on't,
That laid with bits of ruſtic makes a front. *Pope.*

Pi'lcher. *n. ſ.* [*Warburton* ſays we ſhould read *pilche*, which ſignifies a cloke or coat of ſkins, meaning the ſcabbard: this is confirmed by *Junius*, who renders *pilly*, a garment of ſkins; pylece, Sax. *pellice*, Fr. *pelliccia*, Ital. *pellis*, Lat.] 1. A furred gown or caſe; any thing lined with fur. *Hanmer*. 2. A fiſh like a herring much caught in Cornwal.

(1.) Pluck your ſword out of his *pilcher* by the ears. *Shakeſpeare*.

Pile. *n. ſ.* [*pile*, French; *pyle*, Dutch.] 1. A ſtrong piece of wood driven into the ground to make a firm foundation. 2. A heap; an accumulation. 3. Any thing heaped together to be burned. 4. An edifice; a building. 5. A hair. [*pilus*, Lat.] 6. Hairy ſurface; nap. 7. [*Pilum*, Latin.] The head of an arrow. 8. [*Pile*, French; *pila*, Italian.] One ſide of a coin; the reverſe of croſs. 9. [In the plural, *piles*.] The hæmorrhoids.

(1.) The bridge the Turks before broke, by plucking up of certain *piles*, and taking away of the planks. *Knolles*.

If the ground be hollow or weak, he ſtrengthens it by driving in *piles*. *Moxon*.

The foundation of the church of Harlem is ſupported by wooden *piles*, as the houſes in Amſterdam are. *Locke*.

(2.) That is the way to lay the city flat,
And bury all which yet diſtinctly ranges
In heaps and *piles* of ruin. *Shak*.

What *piles* of wealth hath he accumulated
To his own portion! what expence by th' hour
Seems to flow from him! how i' th' name of thrift,
Does he rake this together. *Shak*.

By the water paſſing through the ſtone to its perpendicular intervals, was brought thither all the metallic matter now lodged therein, as well as that which lies only in an undigeſted and confuſed *pile*. *Woodward*.

(3.) I'll bear your logs the while; pray give me it,
I'll carry't to the *pile*. *Shak. Tempeſt*.

Woe to the bloody city, I will even make the *pile* for fire great. *Ezekiel*, xxiv. 9.

In Alexander's time, the Indian philoſophers, when weary of living, lay down upon their funeral *pile* without any viſible concern. *Collier on the Value of Life*.

The wife, and counſellor or prieſt,
Prepare and light his fun'ral fire,
And cheerful on the *pile* expire. *Prior*.

(4.) Th' aſcending *pile* ſtood fix'd her ſtately height. *Milton*.

Not to look back ſo far, to whom this iſle
Owes the firſt glory of ſo brave a *pile*. *Denham*.

The *pile* o'erlook'd the town, and drew the ſight. *Dryd*.

Fancy brings the vaniſh'd *piles* to view,
And builds imaginary Rome anew. *Pope's Miſcellanies*.

No longer ſhall forſaken Thames
Lament his old Whitehall in flames;
A *pile* ſhall from its aſhes riſe,
Fit to invade or prop the ſkies. *Swift's Miſcellanies*.

(5.) Yonder's my lord, with a patch of velvet on's face; his left cheek is a cheek of two *pile* and a half, but his right cheek is worn bare. *Shak. All's well that ends well*.

(6.) Many other ſorts of ſtones are regularly figur'd; the amianthus of parallel threads, as in the *pile* of velvet. *Grew*.

(7.) Whom, on his haire-plum'd helmet's creſt, the dart
firſt ſmote, then ran
Into his forehead, and there ſtucke the ſteele *pile*, making
way
Quite through his ſkull. *Chapman*.

——— His ſpear a bent,
The *pile* was of a horſe fly's tongue,
Whoſe ſharpneſs nought revers'd. *Drayton's Nymph*.

(8.) Other men have been, and are of the ſame opinion, a man may more juſtifiably throw up croſs and *pile* for his opinions, than take them up ſo. *Locke*.

(9.) Wherever there is any uneaſineſs, ſolicit the humours towards that part, to procure the *piles*, which ſeldom miſs to relieve the head. *Arbuthnot*.

To **Pile.** *v. a.* 1. To heap; to coacervate. 2. To fill with ſomething heaped.

(1.) The fabrick of his folly, whoſe foundation
Is *pil'd* upon his faith, and will continue
The ſtanding of his body. *Shak. Winter's Tale*.

Let them pull all about my ears,
Pile ten hills on the Tarpeian rock,
That the precipitation might downſtretch
Below the beam of ſight, yet will I ſtill
Be thus. *Shak*.

Againſt beleagur'd heav'n the giants move;
Hills *pil'd* on hills, on mountains mountains lie,
To make their mad approaches to the ſky. *Dryden*.

Men *pil'd* on men, with active leaps ariſe,
And build the breathing fabrick to the ſkies. *Addiſon*.

In all that heap of quotations which he has *piled* up, nothing is aimed at. *Atterbury*.

All theſe together are the foundation of all thoſe heaps of comments, which are *piled* ſo high upon authors, that it is difficult ſometimes to clear the text from the rubbiſh. *Felton*.

(2.) Attabaliba had a great houſe *piled* upon the ſides with great wedges of gold. *Abbot's Deſcrip. of the World*.

Pi'leated. *adj.* [*pileus*, Lat.] Having the form of a cover or hat.

A *pileated* echinus taken up with different ſhells of ſeveral kinds. *Woodward on Foſſils*.

Pi'ler. *n. ſ.* [from *pile*.] He who accumulates.

Pi'lewort. *n. ſ.* [*chelidonium minus*, Lat.] A plant.

To **Pi'lfer.** *v. a.* [*piller*, French.] To ſteal; to gain by petty robbery.

They not only ſteal from each other, but *pilfer* away all things that they can from ſuch ſtrangers as do land. *Abbot*.

He would not *pilfer* the victory; and the defeat was eaſy. *Bacon's Eſſays*.

Triumphant leaders, at an army's head,
Hemm'd round with glories, *pilfer* cloth or bread,
As meanly plunder, as they bravely fought. *Pope*.

To **Pi'lfer.** *v. n.* To practiſe petty theft.

——— Your purpos'd low correction
Is ſuch as baſeſt and the meaneſt wretches,
For *pilf'rings* and moſt common treſpaſſes,
Are puniſh'd with. *Shak. King Lear*.

——— They of thoſe marches
Shall be a wall ſufficient to defend
Our inland from the *pilfering* borderers. *Shakeſpeare*.

I came not here on ſuch a trivial toy,
As a ſtray'd ewe, or to purſue the ſtealth
Of *pilfering* wolf. *Milton*.

When theſe plagiaries come to be ſtript of their *pilfered* ornaments, there's the daw of the fable. *L'Eſtrange*.

——— Ev'ry ſtring is told,
For fear ſome *pilf'ring* hand ſhould make too bold. *Dryd*.

Pi'lferer. *n. ſ.* [from *pilfer*.] One who ſteals petty things.

Haſt thou ſuffered at any time by vagabonds and *pilferers*? Promote thoſe charities which remove ſuch peſts of ſociety into priſons and workhouſes. *Atterbury's Sermons*.

To glory ſome advance a lying claim,
Thieves of renown, and *pilferers* of fame. *Young*.

Pi'lferingly. *adv.* With petty larceny; filchingly.

Pi'lfery. *n. ſ.* [from *pilfer*.] Petty theft.

A wolf charges a fox with a piece of *pilfery*; the fox denies, and the ape tries the cauſe. *L'Eſtrange*.

Pi'lgrim. *n. ſ.* [*pelgrim*, Dutch; *pelerin*, French; *pelegrino*, Italian; *peregrinus*, Latin.] A traveller; a wanderer; particularly one who travels on a religious account.

Two *pilgrims*, which have wandered ſome miles together, have a heart's-grief when they are near to part. *Drummond*.

Granting they could not tell Abraham's footſtep from an ordinary *pilgrim's*; yet they ſhould know ſome difference between the foot of a man and the face of Venus. *Stillingfleet*.

Like *pilgrims* to th' appointed place we tend;
The world's an inn, and death the journey's end. *Dryd*.

To **Pi'lgrim.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To wander; to ramble. Not uſed.

The ambulo hath no certain home or diet, but *pilgrims* up and down every where, feeding upon all ſorts of plants. *Grew.*

PI'LGRIMAGE. *n. ſ.* [*pelerinage*, French.] 1. A long journey; travel; more uſually a journey on account of devotion. 2. *Shakeſpeare* uſes it for time irkſomely ſpent.

(1.) ——— We are like two men
That vow a long and weary *pilgrimage*. *Shakeſ.*
Moſt miſerable hour, that time ere ſaw
In laſting labour of his *pilgrimage*. *Shak. Henry* VI.

Painting is a long *pilgrimage*; if we do not actually begin the journey, and travel at a round rate, we ſhall never arrive at the end of it. *Dryd. Du Freſnoy.*

(2.) In priſon thou haſt ſpent a *pilgrimage*,
And, like a hermit, overpaſt thy days. *Shak.*

PILL. *n. ſ.* [*pilula*, Latin; *pillule*, French.] 1. Medicine made into a ſmall ball or maſs. 2. Any thing nauſeous.

(1.) In the taking of a potion or *pills*, the head and the neck ſhake. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

When I was ſick, you gave me bitter *pills*. *Shak.*
The oraculous doctor's myſtick bills,
Certain hard words made into *pills*. *Craſhaw.*
(2.) That wheel of fops! that ſanter of the town;
Call it diverſion, and the *pill* goes down. *Young.*

To PILL. *v. a.* [*piller*, French.] 1. To rob; to plunder. 2. For *peel*; to ſtrip off the bark.

(1.) So did he good to none, to many ill;
So did he all the kingdom rob and *pill*. *Spenſer.*
The commons hath he *pill'd* with grievous taxes,
And loſt their hearts. *Shak. Richard* II.
Large-handed robbers your grave maſters are,
And *pill* by law. *Shak. Timon.*

Suppoſe *pilling* and polling officers, as buſy upon the people, as thoſe flies were upon the fox. *L'Eſtrange.*

He who *pill'd* his province 'ſcapes the laws,
And keeps his money, though he loſt his cauſe. *Dryd.*

(2.) Jacob took him rods of green poplar, and *pilled* white ſtreaks in them. *Geneſis*, xxx. 37.

To PILL. *v. n.* To be ſtript away; to come off in flakes or ſcoriæ. This ſhould be *peel*; which ſee.

The whiteneſs *pilled* away from his eyes. *Tob.* xi. 13.

PI'LLAGE. *n. ſ.* [*pillage*, French.] 1. Plunder; ſomething got by plundering or pilling. 2. The act of plundering.

(1.) ——— Others, like ſoldiers,
Make boot upon the ſummer's velvet buds;
Which *pillage* they with merry march bring home. *Shak.*
(2.) Thy ſons make *pillage* of her chaſtity. *Shak.*

To PI'LLAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To plunder; to ſpoil.

The conſul Mummius, after having beaten their army, took, *pillaged* and burnt their city. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

PI'LLAGER. *n. ſ.* [from *pillage*.] A plunderer; a ſpoiler.

——— Jove's ſeed the *pillager*,
Stood cloſe before, and ſlackt the force the arrow did confer. *Chapman.*

PI'LLAR. *n. ſ.* [*pilier*, French; *pilar*, Spaniſh; *pilaſtro*, Italian; *piler*, Welſh and Armorick.] 1. A column. 2. A ſupporter; a maintainer.

(1.) *Pillars* or columns, I could diſtinguiſh into ſimple and compounded. *Wotton's Architecture.*

The palace built by Picus vaſt and proud,
Supported by a hundred *pillars* ſtood. *Dryd.*
(2.) Give them leave to fly, that will not ſtay;
And call them *pillars* that will ſtand to us. *Shak.*
Note, and you ſhall ſee in him
The triple *pillar* of the world transform'd
Into a ſtrumpet's ſtool. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
——— I charge you by the law,
Whereof you are a well deſerving *pillar*,
Proceed to judgment. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

PI'LLARED. *adj.* [from *pillar*.] 1. Supported by columns. 2. Having the form of a column.

(1.) ——— A *pillar'd* ſhade
High overarch'd, and echoing walks between. *Milton.*
——— If this fail,
The *pillar'd* firmament is rottenneſs,
And earth's baſe built on ſtubble. *Milton.*
(2.) Th' infuriate hill ſhoots forth the *pillar'd* flame. *Thomſon.*

PI'LLED GARLICK. *n. ſ.* 1. One whoſe hair is fallen off by a diſeaſe. 2. A ſneaking or hen-hearted fellow.

PI'LLION. *n. ſ.* [from *pillow*.] 1. A ſoft ſaddle ſet behind a horſeman for a woman to ſit on. 2. A pad; a pannel; a low ſaddle. 3. The pad of the ſaddle that touches the horſe.

(1.) The horſe and *pillion* both were gone;
Phyllis, it ſeems, was fled with John. *Swift.*

(2.) I thought that the manner had been Iriſh, as alſo the furniture of his horſe, his ſhank *pillion* without ſtirrups. *Spenſer.*

PI'LLORY. *n. ſ.* [*pillori*, French; *pillorium*, low Latin.] A frame erected on a pillar, and made with holes and moveable boards, through which the heads and hands of criminals are put.

I have ſtood on the *pillory* for the geeſe he hath killed. *Shakeſpeare.*

As thick as eggs at Ward in *pillory*. *Pope.*

The jeers of a theatre, the *pillory* and the whipping-poſt are very near a-kin. *Watts on the Mind.*

An opera, like a *pillory*, may be ſaid
To nail our ears down, but expoſe our head. *Young.*

To PI'LLORY. *v. a.* [*pillorier*, Fr. from the noun.] To puniſh with the pillory.

To be burnt in the hand or *pillored*, is a more laſting reproach than to be ſcourged or confin'd. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

PI'LLOW. *n. ſ.* [*pyle*, Saxon; *pulewe*, Dutch.] A bag of down or feathers laid under the head to ſleep on.

Pluck ſtout men's *pillows* from below their heads. *Shak.*
One turf ſhall ſerve as *pillow* for us both,
One heart, one bed, two boſoms, and one troth. *Shak.*

A merchant died that was very far in debt, his goods and houſhold ſtuff were ſet forth to ſale; a ſtranger would needs buy a *pillow* there, ſaying, this *pillow* ſure is good to ſleep on, ſince he could ſleep on it that owed ſo many debts. *Bacon.*

——— Thy melted maid,
Corrupted by thy lover's gold,
His letter at thy *pillow* laid. *Donne.*

Their feathers ſerve to ſtuff our beds and *pillows*, yielding us ſoft and warm lodging. *Ray on the Creation.*

To PI'LLOW. *v. a.* To reſt any thing on a pillow.

When the ſun in bed,
Curtain'd with cloudy red,
Pillows his chin upon an orient wave,
The flocking ſhadows pale
Troop to th' infernal jail. *Milton.*

PI'LLOWBEER. } *n. ſ.* The cover of a pillow.
PI'LLOWCASE. }

When you put a clean *pillowcaſe* on your lady's pillow, faſten it well with pins. *Swift.*

PILO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *piloſus*, Latin.] Hairineſs.

At the years of puberty, all effects of heat do then come on, as *piloſity*, more roughneſs in the ſkin. *Bacon.*

PI'LOT. *n. ſ.* [*pilote*, Fr. *piloot*, Dutch.] He whoſe office is to ſteer the ſhip.

When her keel ploughs hell,
And deck knocks heaven; then to manage her,
Becomes the name and office of a *pilot*. *Ben. Johnſon.*
To death I with ſuch joy reſort,
As ſeamen from a tempeſt to their port;
Yet to that port ourſelves we muſt not force,
Before our *pilot*, Nature, ſteers our courſe. *Denham.*
What port can ſuch a *pilot* find,
Who in the night of fate muſt blindly ſteer? *Dryd.*

The Roman fleet, although built by ſhipwrights, and conducted by *pilots* without experience, defeated that of the Carthaginians. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To PI'LOT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſteer; to direct in the courſe.

PI'LOTAGE. *n. ſ.* [*pilotage*, French, from *pilot.*] 1. Pilot's ſkill; knowledge of coaſts. 2. A pilot's hire. *Ainſworth.*

(1.) We muſt for ever abandon the Indies, and loſe all our knowledge and *pilotage* of that part of the world. *Raleigh.*

PI'LSER. *n. ſ.* The moth or fly that runs into a flame. *Ainſworth.*

PIME'NTA. *n. ſ.* [*piment*, Fr.] A kind of ſpice.

Pimenta, from its round figure, and the place whence it is brought, has been called Jamaica pepper, and from its mixt flavour of the ſeveral aromaticks, it has obtained the name of all-ſpice: it is a fruit gathered before it is ripe, and reſembles cloves more than any other ſpice. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

PIMP. *n. ſ.* [*pinge*, French. *Skinner.*] One who provides gratifications for the luſt of others; a procurer; a pander.

——— I'm courted by all
As principal *pimp* to the mighty king Harry. *Addiſon.*

Lords keep a *pimp* to bring a wench;
So men of wit are but a kind
Of panders to a vicious mind;
Who proper objects muſt provide
To gratify their luſt of pride. *Swift.*

To PIMP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To provide gratifications for the luſt of others; to pander; to procure.

But he's poſſeſt with a thouſand imps,
To work whoſe ends his madneſs *pimps.* *Swift.*

PI'MPERNEL. *n. ſ.* [*pimpernella*, Latin; *pimprenelle*, Fr.] A plant. *Miller.*

PI'MPING. *adj.* [*pimple menſch*, a weak man, Dutch.] Little; petty: as, a *pimping* thing. *Skinner.*

PI'MPLE. *n. ſ.* [*pompette*, French.] A ſmall red puſtule.

If Roſalinda is unfortunate in her mole, Nigranilla is as unhappy in a *pimple.* *Addiſon, Spectator.*

If e'er thy gnome could ſpoil a grace,
Or raiſe a *pimple* on a beauteous face. *Pope.*

The riſing of a *pimple* in her face, the ſting of a gnat, will make her keep her room two or three days. *Law.*

PI'MPLED. *adj.* [from *pimple.*] Having red puſtules; full of pimples: as, his face is *pimpled.*

PIN. *n. ſ.* [*eſpingle*, French; *ſpina*, *ſpinula*, Latin; *ſpilla*, Italian; rather from *pennum*, low Latin. *Iſidore.*] 1. A ſhort wire with a ſharp point and round head, uſed by women to faſten their cloaths. 2. Any thing inconſiderable or of little value. 3. Any thing driven to hold parts together; a peg; a bolt. 4. Any ſlender thing fixed in another body. 5. That which locks the wheel to the axle; a linch pin. 6. The central part. 7. The pegs by which muſicians intend or relax their ſtrings. 8. A note; a ſtrain. In low language. 9. A horny induration of the membranes of the eye. *Hanmer.* *Skinner* ſeems likewiſe to ſay the ſame. I ſhould rather think it an inflammation, which cauſes a pain like that of a pointed body piercing the eye. 10. A cylindrical roller made of wood. 11. A noxious humour in a hawk's foot. *Ainſw.*

(1.) I'll make thee eat iron like an oſtridge, and ſwallow my ſword like a great *pin*, ere thou and I part. *Shak.*

Whatever ſpirit, careleſs of his charge,
His poſt neglects, or leaves the fair at large,
Shall feel ſharp vengeance ſoon o'ertake his ſins,
Be ſtopt in vials, or transfixt with *pins.* *Pope.*

(2.) Soon after comes the cruel Saracen,
In woven mail all armed warily,
And ſternly looks at him, who not a *pin*
Does care for look of living creature's eye. *Spenſer.*

His fetch is to flatter to get what he can;
His purpoſe once gotten, a *pin* for thee than. *Tuſſer.*

Tut, a *pin*; this ſhall be anſwer'd. *Shak.*

'Tis fooliſh to appeal to witneſs for proof, when 'tis not a *pin* matter whether the fact be true or falſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

(3.) ——— With *pins* of adamant
And chains, they made all faſt. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

(4.) Bedlam beggars with roaring voices,
Sticks in their numb'd and mortified bare arms,
Pins, wooden pricks, nails, ſprigs of roſemary. *Shak.*

Theſe bullets ſhall reſt on the *pins*; and there muſt be other *pins* to keep them. *Wilkins.*

(6.) Romeo is dead, the very *pin* of his heart cleft with the blind hautboy's butſhaft. *Shak. Romeo and Juliet.*

(8.) A fir tree, in a vain ſpiteful humour, was mightily upon the *pin* of commending itſelf, and deſpiſing the bramble. *L'Eſtrange.*

As the woman was upon the peeviſh *pin*, a poor body comes, while the forward fit was upon her, to beg. *L'Eſtrange.*

(9.) ——— Wiſh all eyes
Blind with the *pin* and web. *Shak.*

(10.) They drew his brownbread face on pretty gins,
And made him ſtalk upon two rolling *pins.* *Corbet.*

To PIN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To faſten with pins. 2. To faſten; to make faſt. 3. To join; to fix; to faſten. 4. [Pinꝺan, Saxon.] To ſhut up; to incloſe; to confine: as, in pinfold. This written like to *pen.*

(1.) If a word or two more are added upon the chief offenders, 'tis only a paper *pinn'd* upon the breaſt. *Pope.*

Not Cynthia when her manteau's *pinn'd* awry,
E'er felt ſuch rage. *Pope.*

(2.) ——— Our gates,
Which yet ſeem ſhut, we have but *pinn'd* with ruſhes;
They'll open of themſelves. *Shak. Macbeth.*

(3.) She lifted the princeſs from the earth, and ſo locks her in embracing, as if ſhe would *pin* her to her heart. *Shakeſpeare.*

If removing my conſideration from the impreſſion of the cubes to the cubes themſelves, I ſhall *pin* this one notion upon every one of them, and accordingly conceive it to be really in them; it will fall out, that I allow exiſtence to other entities, which never had any. *Digby of Bodies.*

I've learn'd how far I'm to believe
Your *pinning* oaths upon your ſleeve. *Hudibras.*

They help to cozen themſelves, by chuſing to *pin* their faith on ſuch expoſitors as explain the ſacred ſcripture, in favour of thoſe opinions that they beforehand have voted orthodox. *Locke.*

It cannot be imagined, that ſo able a man ſhould take ſo much pains to *pin* ſo cloſely on his friend a ſtory which, if he himſelf thought incredible, he could not but alſo think ridiculous. *Locke.*

(4.) If all this be willingly granted by us, which are accuſed to *pin* the word of God in ſo narrow room, let the cauſe of the accuſed be referred to the accuſer's conſcience. *Hooker.*

PI'NCASE. *n. ſ.* [*pin* and *caſe.*] A pincuſhion. *Ainſw.*

PI'NCERS. *n. ſ.* [*pincette*, French.] 1. An inſtrument by which nails are drawn, or any thing is griped, which requires to be held hard. 2. The claw of an animal.

(1.) —— As ſuperfluous fleſh did rot,
Amendment ready ſtill at hand did wait,
To pluck it out with *pincers* fiery hot,
That ſoon in him was left no one corrupt jot. *Spenſer.*

(2.) Every ant brings a ſmall particle of that earth in her *pincers*, and lays it by the hole. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

To PINCH. *v. a.* [*pincer*, French.] 1. To ſqueeze between the fingers, or with the teeth. 2. To hold hard with an inſtrument. 3. To ſqueeze the fleſh till it is pained or livid. 4. To preſs between hard bodies. 5. To gall; to fret. 6. To gripe; to oppreſs; to ſtraiten. 7. To diſtreſs; to pain. 8. To preſs; to drive to difficulties. 9. To try throughly; to force out what is contained within.

(1.) When the doctor ſpies his vantage ripe,
To *pinch* her by the hand,
The maid hath given conſent to go with him. *Shak.*

(3.) ——— Thou ſhalt be *pinch'd*
As thick as honey-combs, each pinch more ſtinging
Than bees that made them. *Shak. Tempeſt.*

He would *pinch* the children in the dark ſo hard, that he left the print in black and blue. *Arbuthnot.*

(5.) As they *pinch* one another by the diſpoſition, he cries out, no more. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

(6.) Want of room upon the earth *pinching* a whole nation, begets the remedileſs war, vexing only ſome number of particulars, it draws on the arbitrary. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

She *pinch'd* her belly with her daughter's too,
To bring the year about with much ado. *Dryden.*

Nic. Frog would *pinch* his belly to ſave his pocket. *Arbuthn.*

(7.) Avoid the *pinching* cold and ſcorching heat. *Milton.*

Afford them ſhelter from the wintry winds,
The ſharp year *pinches.* *Thomſon's Autumn.*

(8.) The beaver, when he finds himſelf hard *pinch'd,* bites 'em off, and leaving them to his purſuers, ſaves himſelf. *L'Eſtrange.*

When the reſpondent is *pinched* with a ſtrong objection, and is at a loſs for an anſwer, the moderator ſuggeſts ſome anſwer to the objection of the opponent. *Watts.*

(9.) This is the way to *pinch* the queſtion; therefore, let what will come of it, I will ſtand the teſt of your method. *Collier.*

To **Pinch** *v. n.* 1. To act with force, ſo as to be felt; to bear hard upon; to be puzzling. 2. To ſpare; to be frugal.

(1.) A difficulty *pincheth,* nor will it eaſily be reſolved. *Glanville.*

——— But thou
Know'ſt with an equal hand to hold the ſcale,
See'ſt where the reaſons *pinch,* and where they fail. *Dryd.*

(2.) There is that waxeth rich by his wearineſs and *pinching.* *Ecclus.* xi. 18.

The poor that ſcarce have wherewithal to eat,
Will *pinch* and make the ſinging boy a treat. *Dryd.*
The bounteous player outgave the *pinching* lord. *Dryd.*

Pinch. *n. ſ.* [*pinçon,* French, from the verb.] 1. A painful ſqueeze with the fingers. 2. A gripe; a pain given. 3. Oppreſſion; diſtreſs inflicted. 4. Difficulty; time of diſtreſs. 5. In all the ſenſes except the firſt, it is uſed only in low language.

(1.) If any ſtraggler from his rank be found,
A *pinch* muſt for the mortal ſin compound. *Dryd.*

(2.) There cannot be a *pinch* in death
More ſharp than this is. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

(3.) Return to her: no, rather I chuſe
To be a comrade with the wolf and owl,
Neceſſity's ſharp *pinch.* *Shak. K. Lear.*

A farmer was put to ſuch a *pinch* in a hard winter, that he was forced to feed his family upon the main ſtock. *L'Eſtrange.*

(4.) A good ſure friend is a better help at a *pinch,* than all the ſtratagems of a man's own wit. *Bacon.*

The devil helps his ſervants for a ſeaſon; but when they come once to a *pinch,* he leaves 'em in the lurch. *L'Eſtra.*

The commentators never fail him at a *pinch,* and muſt excuſe him. *Dryden.*

They at a *pinch* can bribe a vote. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

Pi'nchfist.
Pi'nchpenny. } *n. ſ.* [*pinch, fiſt,* and *penny.*] A miſer. *Ainſworth.*

Pi'ncushion. *n. ſ.* [*pin* and *cuſhion.*] A ſmall bag ſtuffed with bran or wool on which pins are ſtuck.

She would ruin me in ſilks, were not the quantity, that goes to a large *pincuſhion,* ſufficient to make her a gown and petticoat. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Thou art a retailer of phraſes, and doſt deal in remnants of remnants, like a maker of *pincuſhions.* *Congreve.*

Pi'ndust. *n. ſ.* [*pin* and *duſt.*] Small particles of metal made by pointing pins.

The little parts of *pinduſt,* when mingled with ſand, cannot, by their mingling, make it lighter. *Digby.*

Pine. *n. ſ.* [*pinus,* Latin; *pin,* French.] The *pine*-tree hath amantaceous flowers or katkins, which are produced, at remote diſtances from the fruit, on the ſame tree; the ſeeds are produced in ſquamous cones: to which ſhould be added, that the leaves are longer than thoſe of the fir-tree, and are produced by pairs out of each ſheath. *Miller.*

You may as well forbid the mountain *pines*
To wag their high tops, and to make a noiſe,
When they are fretted with the guſts of heaven. *Shak.*
Thus droops this lofty *pine,* and hangs his ſprays;
Thus Eleanor's pride dies in her younger days. *Shak.*

To **Pine.** *v. n.* [piman, Saxon; *pijnen,* Dutch.] 1. To languiſh; to wear away with any kind of miſery. 2. To languiſh with deſire.

(1.) My hungry eyes through greedy covetiſe,
With no contentment can themſelves ſuffice;
But having, *pine,* and having not, complain. *Spenſer.*
I burn, I *pine,* I periſh,
If I atchieve not this young modeſt girl. *Shakeſp.*

Since my young lady's going into France, the fool hath much *pined* away. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

See, ſee the *pining* malady of France,
Behold the moſt unnat'ral wounds,
Which thou thyſelf haſt giv'n her woful breaſt. *Shak.*

Ye ſhall not mourn, but *pine* away for your iniquities. *Ezekiel,* xxiv. 23.

The wicked with anxiety of mind
Shall *pine* away; in ſighs conſume their breath. *Sandys.*
To me, who with eternal famine *pine,*
Alike is hell, or paradiſe, or heav'n. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
Farewell the year, which threaten'd ſo
The faireſt light the world can ſhow;
Welcome the new, whoſe ev'ry day,
Reſtoring what was ſnatch'd away
By *pining* ſickneſs from the fair,
That matchleſs beauty does repair. *Waller.*
This night ſhall ſee the gaudy wreath decline;
The roſes wither, and the lilies *pine.* *Tickel.*

(2.) ——— We may again,
Free from our feaſts and banquets bloody knives,
Do faithful homage and receive free honours:
All which we *pine* for. *Shak. Macbeth.*
We ſtood amaz'd to ſee your miſtreſs mourn,
Unknowing that ſhe *pin'd* for your return. *Dryden.*
Your new commander need not *pine* for action. *Philips.*

To **Pine.** *v. a.* 1. To wear out; to make to languiſh. 2. To grieve for; to bemoan in ſilence.

(1.) ——— Part us; I towards the north,
Where ſhivering cold and ſickneſs *pines* the clime. *Shakeſp.*
Look rather on my pale cheek *pin'd*;
There view your beauties; there you'll find
A fair face, but a cruel mind. *Carew.*
——— Beroe *pin'd* with pain,
Her age and anguiſh from theſe rites detain. *Dryden.*
Thus tender Spenſer liv'd, with mean repaſt
Content, depreſs'd with penury, and *pin'd*
In foreign realm: yet not debas'd his verſe. *Philips.*

(2.) ——— Abaſh'd the devil ſtood,
Virtue in her ſhape how lovely, ſaw; and *pin'd*
His loſs. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Pi'neapple. *n. ſ.* The Anana named for its reſemblance to the cone of pines.

The *pineapple* hath a flower conſiſting of one leaf, divided into three parts, and is funnel-ſhaped: the embryos are produced in the tuburcles: theſe become a fleſhy fruit full of juice: the ſeeds, which are lodged in the tuburcles, are very ſmall and almoſt kidney-ſhaped. *Miller.*

Try if any words can give the taſte of a *pineapple,* and make one have the true idea of its reliſh. *Locke.*

If a child were kept where he never ſaw but black and white, he would have no more ideas of ſcarlet, than he that never taſted a *pineapple,* has of that particular reliſh. *Locke.*

Pi'neal. *adj.* [*pineale,* Fr.] Reſembling a pineapple. An epithet given by *Des Cartes* from the form, to the gland which he imagined the ſeat of the ſoul.

Courtiers and ſpaniels exactly reſemble one another in the *pineal* gland. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

PI'NFEATHERED. *adj.* [*pin* and *feather.*] Not fledged; having the feathers yet only beginning to ſhoot.

We ſee ſome raw *pinfeather'd* thing
Attempt to mount, and fights and heroes ſing;
Who for falſe quantities was whipt at ſchool. *Dryden.*

PI'NFOLD. *n. ſ.* [pınꝺan, Saxon; to ſhut up, and *fold.*] A place in which beaſts are confined.

The Iriſh never come to thoſe raths but armed; which the Engliſh nothing ſuſpecting, are taken at an advantage, like ſheep in the *pinfold*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

—— I care not for thee.—
— If I had thee in Lipſbury *pinfold*, I would make thee care for me. *Shak. K. Lear.*

Confin'd and peſter'd in this *pinfold* here,
Strive to keep up a frail and feveriſh being. *Milton.*

Oaths were not purpos'd more than law
To keep the good and juſt in awe,
But to confine the bad and ſinful,
Like moral cattle in a *pinfold*. *Hudibras.*

PI'NGLE. *n. ſ.* A ſmall cloſe; an incloſure. *Ainſw.*

PI'NMONEY. *n. ſ.* [*pin* and *money*] Money allowed to a wife for her private expenſes without account.

The woman muſt find out ſomething elſe to mortgage, when her *pinmoney* is gone. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

PI'NGUID. *adj.* [*pinguis*, Latin.] Fat; unctuous. Little uſed.

Some clays are more *pinguid*, and other more ſlippery; yet all are very tenacious of water on the ſurface. *Mortimer.*

PI'NHOLE. *n. ſ.* [*pin* and *hole.*] A ſmall hole, ſuch as is made by the perforation of a pin.

The breaſt at firſt broke in a ſmall *pinhole*. *Wiſeman.*

PI'NION. *n. ſ.* [*pignon*, French.] 1. The joint of the wing remoteſt from the body. 2. *Shakeſpeare* ſeems to uſe it for a feather or quill of the wing. 3. Wing. 4. The tooth of a ſmaller wheel, anſwering to that of a larger. 5. Fetters or bonds for the arms. *Ainſw.*

(2.) —— He is pluckt, when hither
He ſends ſo poor a *pinion* of his wing. *Shakeſp.*

(3.) How oft do they with golden *pinions* cleave
The flitting ſkies, like flying purſuivant. *Spenſer.*

The God, who mounts the winged winds,
Faſt to his feet the golden *pinions* binds,
That high through fields of air his flight ſuſtain. *Pope.*

Though fear ſhould lend him *pinions* like the wind,
Yet ſwifter fate ſhall ſeize him from behind. *Swift.*

To **PI'NION.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To bind the wings. 2. To confine by binding the wings; to maim by cutting off the firſt joint of the wing. 3. To bind the arm to the body. 4. To confine by binding the elbows to the ſides. 5. To ſhackle; to bind. 6. To bind to. This is not proper.

(1.) Whereas they have ſacrificed to themſelves, they become ſacrifices to the inconſtancy of fortune, whoſe wings they thought by their ſelf-wiſdom to have *pinioned*. *Bacon.*

(3.) A ſecond ſpear ſent with equal force,
His right arm pierc'd, and holding on, bereft
His uſe of both, and *pinion'd* down his left. *Dryden.*

(4.) Swarming at his back the country cry'd,
And ſeiz'd and *pinion'd* brought to court the knight. *Dryd.*

(5.) Know, that I will not wait *pinion'd* at your maſter's court; rather make my country's high pyramids my gibbet, and hang me up in chains. *Shak. Ant. and Cleo.*

You are not to go looſe any longer, you muſt be *pinion'd*. *Shakeſpeare.*

O looſe this frame, this knot of man untie!
That my free ſoul may uſe her wing,
Which now is *pinion'd* with mortality,
As an entangled, hamper'd thing. *Herbert.*

In vain from chains and fetters free,
The great man boaſts of liberty;
He's *pinion'd* up by formal rules of ſtate. *Norris.*

(6.) So by each bard an Alderman ſhall ſit,
A heavy lord ſhall hang at ev'ry wit;
And while on fame's triumphant car they ride,
Some ſlave of mine be *pinion'd* to their ſide. *Pope.*

PINK. *n. ſ.* [*pince*, Fr. from *pink*, Dutch, an eye; whence the French word *œillet*; *caryophillum*, Latin.] 1. A ſmall fragrant flower of the gilliflower kind. 2. An eye; commonly a ſmall eye: as, *pink*-eyed. 3. Any thing ſupremely excellent. I know not whether from the flower or the eye, or a corruption of *pinacle*. 4. A colour uſed by painters. 5. [*Pinque*, Fr.] A kind of heavy narrow-ſterned ſhip. 6. A fiſh. The minow. *Ainſw.*

(1.) In May and June come *pinks* of all ſorts; eſpecially the bluſh *pink*. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

(2.) Come, thou monarch of the vine,
Plumpy Bacchus, with *pink* eyne,
In thy vats our cares be drown'd. *Shakeſp.*

(3.) I am the very *pink* of courteſy. *Shak. Rom. and Jul.*

Then let Criſpino, who was ne'er refus'd
The juſtice yet of being well abus'd,
With patience wait; and be content to reign
The *pink* of puppies in ſome future ſtrain. *Young.*

(4.) *Pink* is very ſuſceptible of the other colours by the mixture; if you mix brown red with it, you will make it a very earthy colour. *Dryd. Du Freſnoy.*

(5.) This *pink* is one of Cupid's carriers;
Give fire, ſhe is my prize. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

To **PINK.** *v. a.* [from *pink*, Dutch, an eye.] To work in eyelet holes; to pierce in ſmall holes.

A haberdaſher's wife of ſmall wit rail'd upon me, till her *pink'd* porringer fell off her head. *Shak. H. VIII.*

The ſea-hedgehog is encloſed in a round ſhell, handſomely wrought and *pink'd*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Happy the climate, where the beau
Wears the ſame ſuit for uſe and ſhow;
And at a ſmall expence your wife,
If once well *pink'd*, is cloath'd for life. *Prior.*

To **PINK.** *v. n.* [*pinken*, Dutch; from the noun.] To wink with the eyes.

A hungry fox lay winking and *pinking*, as if he had ſore eyes. *L'Eſtrange.*

PI'NMAKER. *n. ſ.* [*pin* and *make.*] He who makes pins.

PI'NNACE. *n. ſ.* [*pinaſſe*, Fr. *pinnacia*, Italian; *pinaça*, Span.] A boat belonging to a ſhip of war. It ſeems formerly to have ſignified rather a ſmall ſloop or bark attending a larger ſhip.

Whilſt our *pinnace* anchors in the downs,
Here ſhall they make their ranſom on the ſand. *Shakeſp.*

For fear of the Turks great fleet, he came by night in a ſmall *pinnace* to the Rhodes. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

He cut down wood, and made a *pinnace*, and entered the South-ſea. *Heylyn.*

I ſent a *pinnace* or poſt of advice, to make a diſcovery of the coaſt, before I adventured my greater ſhip. *Spelman.*

—— Thus to ballaſt love,
I ſaw I had love's *pinnace* overfraught. *Donne.*

I diſcharged a bark, taken by one of my *pinnaces*, coming from cape Blanch. *Raleigh's Apology.*

A *pinnace* anchors in a craggy bay. *Milton.*

Swift as a ſwallow ſweeps the liquid way,
The winged *pinnace* ſhot along the ſea. *Pope.*

PI'NNACLE. *n. ſ.* [*pinnacle*, Fr. *pinna*, Lat.] 1. A turret or elevation above the reſt of the building. 2. A high ſpiring point.

(1.) My letting ſome men go up to the *pinnacle* of the temple, was a temptation to them to caſt me down headlong. *King Charles.*

He who deſires only heaven, laughs at that enchantment, which engages men to climb a tottering *pinnacle*, where the ſtanding is uneaſy, and the fall deadly. *Decay of Piety.*

He took up ſhip-money where Noy left it, and, being a judge, carried it up to that *pinnacle*, from whence he almoſt broke his neck. *Clarendon.*

—— —— Some metropolis
With gliſt'ring ſpires and *pinnacles* adorn'd. *Milton.*

(2.) The ſlipp'ry tops of human ſtate,
The gilded *pinnacles* of fate. *Cowley.*

Pi'nner. *n. ſ.* [from *pinna*, or *pinion*.] 1. The lappet of a head which flies looſe. 2. A pinmaker. *Ainſw.*

(1.) Her goodly countenance I've ſeen,
Set off with kerchief ſtarch'd, and *pinners* clean. *Gay.*

An antiquary will ſcorn to mention a *pinner* or a night-rail, but will talk on the vitta. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

Pi'nnock. *n. ſ.* [*curruca*.] The tom tit. *Ainſw.*

Pint. *n. ſ.* [pınt, Saxon; *pinte*, Fr. *pinta*, low Latin.] Half a quart; in medicine, twelve ounces; a liquid meaſure.

Well, you'll not believe me generous, till I crack half a *pint* with you at my own charges. *Dryden.*

Pi'nules. *n. ſ.* In aſtronomy, the ſights of an aſtrolabe. *Dictionary.*

Pione'er. *n. ſ.* [*pionier*, from *pion*, obſolete French; *pion*, according to *Scaliger*, comes from *peo* for *pedito*, a foot ſoldier, who was formerly employed in digging for the army. A *pioneer* is in Dutch, *ſpagenier*, from *ſpage*, a ſpade; whence *Junius* imagines that the French borrowed *pagenier*, which was afterwards called *pioneer*.] One whoſe buſineſs is to level the road, throw up works, or ſink mines in military operations.

Well ſaid, old mole, can'ſt work i' th' ground ſo faſt?
A worthy *pioneer*. *Shak. Hamlet.*

Three try new experiments, ſuch as themſelves think good; theſe we call *pioneers* or miners. *Bacon.*

——— His *pioneers*
Even the paths, and make the highways plain. *Fairfax.*

——— Of labouring *pioneers*
A multitude with ſpades and axes arm'd,
To lay hills plain, fell woods or vallies fill. *Milton.*

The Romans, after the death of Tiberius, ſent thither an army of *pioneers* to demoliſh the buildings, and deface the beauties of the iſland. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Pi'oning. *n. ſ.* Works of pioneers. *Spenſer.*

Pi'ony. *n. ſ.* [*pæonia*, Latin.] A large flower. See Peony.

PI'OUS. *adj.* [*pius*, Latin; *pieux*, French.] 1. Careful of the duties owed by created beings to God; godly; religious; ſuch as is due to ſacred things. 2. Careful of the duties of near relation. 3. Practiſed under the appearance of religion.

(1.) *Pious* awe that fear'd to have offended. *Milton.*

——— Learn
True patience, and to temper joy with fear
And *pious* ſorrow. *Milton.*

(2.) As he is not called a juſt father, that educates his children well, but *pious*; ſo that prince, who defends and well rules his people, is religious. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

Where was the martial brother's *pious* care?
Condemn'd perhaps ſome foreign ſhore to tread. *Pope.*

(3.) I ſhall never gratify ſpightfulneſs with any ſiniſter thoughts of all whom *pious* frauds have ſeduced. *K. Charles.*

Pi'ously. *adv.* [from *pious*.] In a pious manner; religiouſly; with regard ſuch as is due to ſacred things.

The prime act and evidence of the chriſtian hope is, to ſet induſtriouſly and *piouſly* to the performance of that condition, on which the promiſe is made. *Hammond.*

See lion-hearted Richard, with his force
Drawn from the North, to Jury's hallow'd plains;
Piouſly valiant. *Philips.*

This martial preſent *piouſly* deſign'd,
The loyal city give their beſt lov'd king. *Dryden.*

Let freedom never periſh in your hands!
But *piouſly* tranſmit it to your children. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Pip. *n. ſ.* [*pippe*, Dutch; *pepie*, Fr. deduced by *Skinner* from *pituita*; but probably coming from *pipio* or *pipilo*, on account of the complaining cry.] 1. A defluction with which fowls are troubled; a horny pellicle that grows on the tip of their tongues. 2. A ſpot on the cards. I know not from what original, unleſs from *pict*, painting; in the country, the pictured or court cards are called *picts*.

(1.) When murrain reigns in hogs or ſheep,
And chickens languiſh of the *pip*. *Hudibras.*

A ſpiteful vexatious gipſy died of the *pip*. *L'Eſtrange.*

(2.) When our women fill their imaginations with *pips* and counters, I cannot wonder at a new-born child, that was marked with the five of clubs. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

To **Pip.** *v. a.* [*pipio*, Latin.] To chirp or cry as a bird.

It is no unfrequent thing to hear the chick *pip* and cry in the egg, before the ſhell be broken. *Boyle.*

Pipe. *n. ſ.* [*pib*, Welſh; pipe, Saxon.] 1. Any long hollow body; a tube. 2. A tube of clay through which the fume of tobacco is drawn into the mouth. 3. An inſtrument of wind muſick. 4. The organs of voice and reſpiration; as, the wind-*pipe*. 5. The key or ſound of the voice. 6 An officer of the exchequer. 7. [*Peep*, Dut. *pipe*, French.] A liquid meaſure containing two hogſheads.

(1.) The veins unfill'd, our blood is cold, and then
We powt upon the morning, are unapt
To give or to forgive; but when we've ſtuff'd
Theſe *pipes*, and theſe conveyances of blood
With wine and feeding, we have ſuppler ſouls. *Shak.*

The part of the *pipe*, which was lowermoſt, will become higher; ſo that water aſcends by deſcending. *Wilkins.*

It has many ſprings breaking out of the ſides of the hills, and vaſt quantities of wood to make *pipes* of. *Addiſon.*

An animal, the nearer it is to its original, the more *pipes* it hath, and as it advanceth in age, ſtill fewer. *Arbuthnot.*

(2.) Try the taking of fumes by *pipes*, as in tobacco and other things, to dry and comfort. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

His ancient *pipe* in ſable dy'd,
And half unſmoak'd lay by his ſide. *Swift.*

My huſband's a ſot,
With his *pipe* and his pot. *Swift.*

(3.) I have known, when there was no muſick with him but the drum and the fife, and now had he rather hear the taber and the *pipe*. *Shak.*

The ſolemn *pipe* and dulcimer. *Milton.*

Then the ſhrill ſound of a ſmall rural *pipe*,
Was entertainment for the infant ſtage. *Roſcommon.*

There is no reaſon, why the ſound of a *pipe* ſhould leave traces in their brains. *Locke.*

(4.) The exerciſe of ſinging openeth the breaſt and the *pipes*. *Peacham.*

(5.) My throat of war be turn'd
Which quired with my drum, into a *pipe*
Small as an eunuch. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

(6.) That office of her majeſty's exchequer, we, by a metaphor, call the *pipe*, becauſe the whole receipt is finally conveyed into it by the means of divers ſmall *pipes* or quills, as water into a ciſtern. *Bacon.*

(7.) I think I ſhall drink in *pipe* wine with Falſtaff; I'll make him dance. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

To **Pipe.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To play on the pipe. 2. To have a ſhrill ſound.

(1.) Merry Michael the Corniſh poet *piped* thus upon his oaten pipe for merry England. *Camden's Remains.*

We have *piped* unto you, and you have not danced. *Mat.*

In ſinging, as in *piping*, you excel. *Dryden.*

Gaming goats, and fleecy flocks,
And lowing herds, and *piping* ſwains,
Come dancing to me. *Swift.*

(2.) ——— His big manly voice,
Turning again toward childiſh treble, *pipes*
And whiſtles in his ſound. *Shak. As you like it.*

Pi'per. *n. ſ.* [from *pipe*.] One who plays on the pipe.

Pipers and trumpeters ſhall be heard no more in thee. *Revelations.*

Pi'petree. *n. ſ.* The lilac tree.

Pi'ping. *adj.* [from *pipe*. This word is only uſed in low language.] 1. Weak; feeble; ſickly: from the weak voice of the ſick. 2. Hot; boiling: from the ſound of any thing that boils.

(1.) I, in this weak *piping* time of peace,
Have no delight to paſs away the time,
Unleſs to ſpy my ſhadow in the ſun. *Shakeſp.*

Pi'pkin. *n. ſ.* [diminutive of *pipe*, a large veſſel.] A ſmall earthen boiler.

A *pipkin* there like Homer's tripod walks. *Pope.*
Some officer might give conſent
To a large cover'd *pipkin* in his tent. *King.*

Pi'ppin. *n. ſ.* [*puppynghe*, Dutch. *Skinner.*] A ſharp apple.

Pippins take their name from the ſmall ſpots or pips that uſually appear on the ſides of them: ſome are called ſtone *pippins* from their obdurateneſs; ſome Kentiſh *pippins*, becauſe they agree well with that ſoil; others French *pippins*, having their original from France, which is the beſt bearer of any of theſe *pippins*; the Holland *pippin* and the ruſſet *pippin*, from its ruſſet hue; but ſuch as are diſtinguiſhed by the names of grey and white *pippins* are of equal goodneſs: they are generally a very pleaſant fruit and of good juice, but ſlender bearers. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

You ſhall ſee mine orchard, where, in an arbour, we will, eat a laſt year's *pippin* of my own graffing. *Shak.*

Entertain yourſelf with a *pippin* roaſted. *Harvey.*

The *pippin*-woman, I look upon as fabulous. *Addiſon.*

His foaming tuſks let ſome large *pippin* grace,
Or midſt thoſe thund'ring ſpears an orange place. *King.*
This *pippin* ſhall another trial make;
See from the core two kernels brown I take. *Gay.*

Pi'quant. *adj.* [*piquant*, French.] 1. Pricking; piercing; ſtimulating to the taſte. 2. Sharp; tart; pungent; ſevere.

(1.) There are vaſt mountains of a tranſparent rock extremely ſolid, and as *piquant* to the tongue as ſalt. *Addiſon on Italy.*

(2.) Some think their wits aſleep, except they dart out ſomewhat that is *piquant*, and to the quick: that is a vein that would be bridled; and men ought to find the difference between ſaltneſs and bitterneſs. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Men make their railleries as *piquant* as they can to wound the deeper. *Government of the Tongue.*

Pi'quancy. *n. ſ.* [from *piquant.*] Sharpneſs; tartneſs.

Pi'quantly. *adv.* [from *piquant.*] Sharply; tartly.

A ſmall miſtake may leave upon the mind the laſting memory of having been *piquantly*, though wittily taunted. *Locke.*

PIQUE. *n. ſ.* [*pique*, French.] 1. An ill will; an offence taken; petty malevolence. 2. A ſtrong paſſion. 3. Point; nicety; punctilio.

(1.) He had never the leaſt *pique*, difference or jealouſy with the king his father. *Bacon's Henry* VIII.

Men take up *piques* and diſpleaſures at others, and then every opinion of the diſliked perſon muſt partake of his fate. *Decay of Piety.*

Out of a perſonal *pique* to thoſe in ſervice, he ſtands as a looker-on, when the government is attacked. *Addiſon.*

(2.) Though he have the *pique*, and long,
'Tis ſtill for ſomething in the wrong;
As women long, when they're with child,
For things extravagant and wild. *Hudibras.*

(3.) Add long preſcription of eſtabliſh'd laws,
And *pique* of honour to maintain a cauſe,
And ſhame of change. *Dryden.*

To **Pique.** *v. a.* [*piquer*, Fr.] 1. To touch with envy or virulency; to put into fret, to kindle to emulation. 2. To offend; to irritate. 3. [With the reciprocal pronoun.] To value; to fix reputation as on a point. [*ſe piquer*, French.]

(1.) *Piqu'd* by Protogenes's fame,
From Co to Rhodes Apelles came
To ſee a rival and a friend,
Prepar'd to cenſure or commend. *Prior.*

(2.) Why *pique* all mortals, that affect a name?
A fool to pleaſure, yet a ſlave to fame! *Pope.*

The lady was *piqued* by her indifference, and began to mention going away. *Female Quixote.*

(3.) Children, having made it eaſy to part with what they have, may *pique themſelves* in being kind. *Locke.*

Men apply themſelves to two or three foreign, dead, and which are called the learned, languages; and *pique themſelves* upon their ſkill in them. *Locke on Education.*

To **Piquee'r.** *v. a.* See **Pickeer.**

Piquee'rer. *n. ſ.* A robber; a plunderer. Rather *pickeerer.*

When the guardian profeſſed to engage in faction, the word was given, that the guardian would ſoon be ſeconded by ſome other *piquereers* from the ſame camp. *Swift.*

Pique't. *n. ſ.* [*picquet*, Fr] A game at cards.

She commonly went up at ten,
Unleſs *piquet* was in the way. *Prior.*

Inſtead of entertaining themſelves at ombre or *piquet*, they would wreſtle and pitch the bar. *Spectator.*

Pi'racy. *n. ſ.* [πειρατεία; *piratica*, Latin; *piraterie*, French; from *pirate.*] The act or practice of robbing on the ſea.

Our gallants, in their freſh gale of fortune, began to ſkum the ſeas with their *piracies*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Now ſhall the ocean, as thy Thames, be free,
From both thoſe fates of ſtorms and *piracy*. *Waller.*
Fame ſwifter than your winged navy flies,
Sounding your name, and telling dreadful news
To all that *piracy* and rapine uſe. *Waller.*

His pretence for making war upon his neighbours was their *piracies*; though he practiſed the ſame trade. *Arbuthnot.*

PI'RATE. *n. ſ.* [πειρατὴς; *pirata*, Latin; *pirate*, French.] 1. A ſea-robber. 2. Any robber; particularly a bookſeller who ſeizes the copies of other men.

(1.) *Pirates* all nations are to proſecute, not ſo much in the right of their own fears, as upon the band of human ſociety. *Bacon.*

Relate, if buſineſs or the thirſt of gain
Engage your journey o'er the pathleſs main,
Where ſavage *pirates* ſeek through ſeas unknown
The lives of others, vent'rous of their own. *Pope.*

To **Pi'rate** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rob by ſea.

When they were a little got out of their former condition, they robbed at land and *pirated* by ſea. *Arbuthnot.*

To **Pi'rate.** *v. a.* [*pirater*, French.] To take by robbery.

They advertiſed, they would *pirate* his edition. *Pope.*

Pira'tical. *adj.* [*piraticus*, Lat. from *pirate.*] 1. Predatory; robbing; conſiſting in robbery. 2. Practiſing robbery.

(1.) Having gotten together ſhips and barks, fell to a kind of *piratical* trade, robbing, ſpoiling and taking priſoners the ſhips of all nations. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

(2.) The errours of the preſs were multiplied by *piratical* printers; to not one of whom I ever gave any other encouragement, than that of not proſecuting them. *Pope.*

Pisca'tion. *n. ſ.* [*piſcatio*, Lat.] The act or practice of fiſhing.

There are four books of cynegeticks, or venation; five of halieuticks, or *piſcation*, commented by Ritterhuſius. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Pi'scary. *n. ſ.* A privilege of fiſhing. *Dict.*

Pi'scatory. *adj.* [*piſcatorius*, Lat.] Relating to fiſhes.

On this monument is repreſented, in bas-relief, Neptune among the ſatyrs, to ſhew that this poet was the inventor of *piſcatory* eclogues. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

Pisci'vorous. *adj.* [*piſcis* and *voro.*] Fiſheating; living on fiſh.

In birds that are not carnivorous, the meat is ſwallowed into the crop or into a kind of anteſtomach, obſerved in *piſcivorous* birds, where it is moiſtened and mollified by ſome proper juice. *Ray on the Creation,*

Pish. *interj.* A contemptuous exclamation. This is ſometimes ſpoken and written *pſhaw.* I know not their etymology, and imagine them formed by chance.

There was never yet philoſopher
That could endure the toothach patiently;
However they have writ the ſtile of Gods,
And made a *piſh* at chance or ſufferance. *Shakeſp.*

She frowned and cried *piſh,* when I ſaid a thing that I ſtole. *Spectator.*

To **Pish.** *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To expreſs contempt.

He turn'd over your Homer, ſhook his head, and *piſh'd* a every line of it. *Pope.*

Pi'smire. *n. ſ.* [mẏꞃa, Sax. *piſmiere,* Dutch.] An ant; an emmet.

His cloaths, as atoms might prevail,
Might fit a *piſmire* or a whale. *Prior.*

Prejudicial to fruit are *piſmires,* caterpillars and mice. *Mortimer.*

To **PISS.** *v. n.* [*piſſer,* French; *piſſen,* Dutch.] To make water.

I charge the *piſſing* conduit run nothing but claret. *Shak.*

One aſs *piſſes,* the reſt *piſs* for company. *L'Eſtrange.*

Once poſſeſs'd of what with care you ſave,
The wanton boys would *piſs* upon your grave. *Dryd.*

Piss. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Urine; animal water.

My ſpleen is at the little rogues, it would vex one more to be knock'd on the head with a *piſs*-pot than a thunder-bolt. *Pope to Swift.*

Pi'ssabed. *n. ſ.* A yellow flower growing in the graſs.

Pi'ssburnt. *adj.* Stained with urine.

Pista'chio. *n. ſ.* [*piſtache,* French; *piſtacchi,* Italian; *piſtachia,* Latin.] The *piſtachio* is of an oblong figure, pointed at both ends about half an inch in length, the kernel is of a green colour and a ſoft and unctuous ſubſtance, much like the pulp of an almond, of a pleaſant taſte: *piſtachios* were known to the ancients, and the Arabians call them *peſtuch* and *feſtuch,* and we ſometimes *fiſtich* nuts. *Hill.*

Piſtachios, ſo they be good, and not muſty, joined with almonds, are an excellent nouriſher. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

PISTE. *n. ſ.* [French.] The track or tread a horſeman makes upon the ground he goes over.

Pistilla'tion. *n. ſ.* [*piſtillum,* Latin.] The act of pounding in a mortar.

The beſt diamonds we have are comminuble, and ſo far from breaking hammers, that they ſubmit unto *piſtillation,* and reſiſt not an ordinary peſtle. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Pi'stol. *n. ſ.* [*piſtole, piſtolet,* French.] A ſmall handgun.

Three watch the door with *piſtols,* that none ſhould iſſue out. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

The whole body of the horſe paſſed within *piſtol*-ſhot of the cottage. *Clarendon.*

Quickſilver diſcharged from a *piſtol* will hardly pierce through a parchment. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

A woman had a tubercle in the great canthus of the eye, of the bigneſs of a *piſtol*-bullet. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

How Verres is leſs qualify'd to ſteal,
With ſword and *piſtol,* than with wax and ſeal. *Young.*

To **Pi'stol.** *v. a.* [*piſtoler,* French.] To ſhoot with a piſtol.

Pisto'le. *n. ſ.* [*piſtole,* Fr.] A coin of many countries and many degrees of value.

I ſhall diſburthen him of many hundred *piſtoles,* to make him lighter for the journey. *Dryd. Spaniſh Fryar.*

Pi'stolet. *n. ſ.* [diminutive of *piſtol.*] A little piſtol.

Thoſe unlickt bear-whelps, unfil'd *piſtolets*
That, more than cannon-ſhot, avails or lets. *Donne.*

Pi'ston. *n. ſ.* [*piſton,* Fr.] The moveable part in ſeveral machines; as in pumps and ſyringes, whereby the ſuction or attraction is cauſed; an embolus.

PIT. *n. ſ.* [pıꞇ, Saxon.] 1. A hole in the ground. 2. Abyſs; profundity. 3. The grave. 4. The area on which cocks fight; whence the phraſe, to fly the *pit.* 5. The middle part of the theatre. 6. [*Pis, peis,* old Fr. from *pectus,* Lat.] Any hollow of the body: as, the *pit* of the ſtomach; the arm *pit.* 7. A dint made by the finger. 8. A mark made by a diſeaſe.

(1.) Tumble me into ſome loathſome *pit,*
Where never man's eye may behold my body. *Shak.*

Our enemies have beat us to the *pit,*
It is more worthy to leap in ourſelves,
Than tarry 'till they puſh us. *Shak. Jul. Cæſar.*

Pits upon the ſea-ſhore turn into freſh water, by percolation of the ſalt through the ſand; but in ſome places of Africa, the water in ſuch *pits* will become brackiſh again. *Bacon.*

(2.) ——— Get you gone,
And from the *pit* of Acheron
Meet me i' th' morning. *Shak. Macbeth.*

Into what *pit* thou ſeeſt
From what height fallen. *Milton.*

(3.) O Lord, think no ſcorn of me, leſt I become like them that go down into the *pit.* *Pſalm* xxviii. 1.

(4.) Make him glad, at leaſt, to quit
His victory, and fly the *pit.* *Hudibras.*

They managed the diſpute as fiercely, as two game cocks in the *pit.* *Locke on Education.*

(5.) Let Cully, Cockwood, Fopling charm the *pit,*
And in their folly ſhew the writer's wit. *Dryd.*

Now luck for us, and a kind hearty *pit;*
For he who pleaſes, never fails of wit. *Dryden.*

To **Pit.** *v. a.* 1. To preſs into hollows. 2. To mark with ſmall hollows, as by the ſmall pox.

(1.) An anaſarca, a ſpecies of dropſy, is characteriſed by the ſhining and ſoftneſs of the ſkin, which gives way to the leaſt impreſſion, and remains *pitted* for ſome time. *Sharp.*

Pitapat. *n. ſ.* [probably from *pas a pas,* or *patte patte,* French.] 1. A flutter; a palpitation. 2. A light quick ſtep.

(1.) A lion meets him, and the fox's heart went *pitapat.* *L'Eſtrange.*

(2.) Now I hear the *pitapat* of a pretty foot through the dark alley: no, 'tis the ſon of a mare that's broken looſe, and munching upon the melons. *Dryd. Don Sebaſtian.*

PITCH. *n. ſ.* [pic, Saxon; *pix,* Latin.] 1. The reſin of the pine extracted by fire and inſpiſſated. 2. [From *picts,* Fr. *Skinner.*] Any degree of elevation or height. 3. Higheſt riſe. Not uſed. 4. State with reſpect to lowneſs or height. 5. Size; ſtature. 6. Degree; rate.

(1.) They that touch *pitch* will be defiled. *Proverbs.*

——— A rainy vapour
Comes on as blacke as *pitch.* *Chapman.*

Of air and water mixed together, and conſumed with fire, is made a black colour; as in charcoal, oil, *pitch* and links. *Peacham on Drawing.*

A veſſel ſmear'd round with *pitch.* *Milton.*

(2.) Lovely concord and moſt ſacred peace
Doth nouriſh virtue, and faſt friendſhip breeds,
Weak ſhe makes ſtrong, and ſtrong things does increaſe,
Till it the *pitch* of higheſt praiſe exceeds. *Spenſer.*

How high a *pitch* his reſolution ſoars. *Shakeſ.*

Arm thy heart, and fill thy thoughts
To mount aloft with thy imperial miſtreſs,
And mount her *pitch.* *Shak. Titus Andronicus.*

Between two hawks, which flies the higher *pitch,*
I have, perhaps, ſome ſhallow judgment. *Shakeſ.*

That great worke, unleſs the ſeede of Jove,
The deathleſſe muſes, undertake, maintaines a *pitch* above
All mortal powers. *Chapman.*

——— Down they fell,
Driv'n headlong from the *pitch* of heav'n, down
Into this deep. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Others expectation was raiſed to a higher *pitch,* than probably it would. *Hammond.*

Cannons ſhoot the higher *pitches*,
The lower we let down their breeches. *Hudibras.*

Alcibiades was one of the beſt orators of his age, notwithſtanding he lived at a time when learning was at the higheſt *pitch*. *Addiſon's Whig Examiner.*

(3.) A beauty waining, and diſtreſſed widow,
Seduc'd the *pitch* and height of all his thoughts
To baſe declenſion and loath'd bigamy. *Shak.*

(4.) ——— From this high *pitch* let us deſcend
A lower flight; and ſpeak of things at hand. *Milton.*

By how much more from the top of wond'rous glory,
Strongeſt of mortal men,
To loweſt *pitch* of abject fortune thou art fall'n. *Milton.*

(5.) That infernal monſter having caſt
His weary foe into the living well,
'Gan high advance his broad diſcoloured breaſt
Above his wonted *pitch*. *Spenſer.*

— Were the whole frame here,
It is of ſuch a ſpacious lofty *pitch*,
Your roof were not ſufficient to contain it. *Shak.*

It turn'd itſelf to Ralpho's ſhape;
So like in perſon, garb and *pitch*,
'Twas hard t' interpret which was which. *Hudibras.*

(6.) To overcome in battle, and ſubdue
Nations, and bring home ſpoils, with infinite
Manſlaughter, ſhall be held the higheſt *pitch*
Of human glory. *Milton.*

Our reſident Tom
From Venice is come,
And hath left the ſtateſman behind him,
Talks at the ſame *pitch*,
Is as wiſe, is as rich,
And juſt where you left him, you find him. *Denham.*

Princes that fear'd him, grieve; concern'd to ſee
No *pitch* of glory from the grave is free. *Waller.*

Evangelical innocence, ſuch as the goſpel accepts, though mingled with ſeveral infirmities and defects, yet amounts to ſuch a *pitch* of righteouſneſs, as we call ſincerity. *South.*

When the ſun's heat is thus far advanc'd, 'tis but juſt come up to the *pitch* of another ſet of vegetables, and but great enough to excite the terreſtrial particles, which are more ponderous. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſtory.*

To **PITCH.** *v. a.* preterite *pitched*, participle *pitched*, anciently *pight*. See PIGHT. [*appicciare*, Italian.] 1. To fix; to plant. 2. To order regularly. 3. To throw headlong; to caſt forward. 4. To ſmear with PITCH. [*pico*, Lat. from the noun.] 5. To darken. 6. To pave. *Ainſworth.*

(1.) On Dardan plains the Greeks do *pitch*
Their brave pavilions. *Shak. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Sharp ſtakes, pluckt out of hedges,
They *pitched* in the ground. *Shak. Henry* VI.

He counſelled him how to hunt his game,
What dart to caſt, what net, what toile to *pitch*. *Fairfax.*

Mahometes *pitched* his tents in a little meadow. *Knolles.*

——— When the victor
Had conquered Thebes, he *pitched* upon the plain
His mighty camp. *Dryd. Knight's Tale.*

To Chaſſis' pleaſing plains he took his way,
There *pitch'd* his tents, and there reſolv'd to ſtay. *Dryden.*

The trenches firſt they paſs'd, then took their way
Where their proud foes in *pitch'd* pavilions lay. *Dryden.*

(2.) In ſetting down the form of common prayer, there was no need to mention the learning of a fit, or the unfitneſs of an ignorant miniſter, more than that he, which deſcribeth the manner how to *pitch* a field, ſhould ſpeak of moderation and ſobriety in diet. *Hooker.*

One *pitched* battle would determine the fate of the Spaniſh continent. *Addiſon on the War.*

(3.) They'll not *pitch* me i' th' mire,
Unleſs he bid 'em. *Shak. Tempeſt.*

They would wreſtle, and *pitch* the bar for a whole afternoon. *Spectator.*

(4.) The Trojans mount their ſhip, born on the waves,
And the *pitch'd* veſſels glide with eaſy force. *Dryd.*

Some *pitch* the ends of the timber in the walls, to preſerve them from the mortar. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

I *pitched* over the convex very thinly, by dropping melted pitch upon it, and warming it to keep the pitch ſoft, whilſt I ground it with the concave copper wetted to make it ſpread evenly all over the convex. *Newton's Opticks.*

(5.) The air hath ſtarv'd the roſes in her cheeks,
And *pitch'd* the lily tincture of her face. *Shak.*

——— Soon he found
The welkin *pitch'd* with ſullen cloud. *Addiſon.*

To **PITCH.** *v. n.* 1. To light; to drop. 2. To fall headlong. 3. To fix choice: with *upon*. 4. To fix a tent or temporary habitation.

(1.) When the ſwarm is ſettled, take a branch of the tree whereon they *pitch*, and wipe the hive clean. *Mortimer.*

(2.) The courſer o'er the pommel caſt the knight;
Forward he flew, and *pitching* on his head,
He quiver'd with his feet, and lay for dead. *Dryd.*

(3.) We think 'tis no great matter which,
They're all alike, yet we ſhall *pitch*
On one that fits our purpoſe. *Hudibras.*

A free agent will *pitch upon* ſuch a part in his choice, with knowledge certain. *More's Divine Dialagues.*

I *pitched upon* this conſideration that parents owe their children, not only material ſubſiſtence, but much more ſpiritual contribution to their mind. *Digby on the Soul.*

The covetous man was a good while at a ſtand; but he came however by degrees to *pitch upon* one thing after another. *L'Eſtrange.*

Pitch upon the beſt courſe of life, and cuſtom will render it the moſt eaſy. *Tillotſon.*

I tranſlated Chaucer, and amongſt the reſt *pitched on* the wife of Bath's tale. *Dryd.*

(4.) They *pitched* by Emmaus in the plain. 1 *Mac.* iii. 40.

PI'TCHER. *n. ſ.* [*picher*, French.] 1. An earthen veſſel; a water pot. 2. An inſtrument to pierce the ground in which any thing is to be fixed.

(1.) With ſuddain fear her *pitcher* down ſhe threw
And fled away. *Spenſer.*

Pitchers have ears, and I have many ſervants
Beſides old Gremio is hearkening. *Shak.*

We read of kings, and gods, that kindly took
A *pitcher* fill'd with water from the brook. *Carew.*

Pyreicus was only famous for counterfeiting all baſe things; as earthen *pitchers* and a ſcullery. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Hylas may drop his *pitcher*, none will cry,
Not if he drown himſelf. *Dryden.*

(2.) To the hills poles muſt be ſet deep in the ground, with a ſquare iron *pitcher* or crow. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

PI'TCHFORK. *n. ſ.* [*pitch* and *fork*.] A fork with which corn is thrown upon the waggon.

An old lord in Leiceſterſhire amuſed himſelf with mending *pitchforks* and ſpades for his tenants gratis. *Swift.*

PI'TCHINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pitchy*.] Blackneſs; darkneſs.

PI'TCHY. *adj.* [from *pitch*.] 1. Smeared with pitch. 2. Having the qualities of pitch. 3. Black; dark; diſmal.

(1.) The planks, their *pitchy* cov'rings waſh'd away,
Now yield; and now a yawning breach diſplay. *Dryd.*

(2.) Native petroleum, found floating upon ſome ſprings, is no other than this very *pitchy* ſubſtance, drawn forth of the ſtrata by the water. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

(3.) ——— Night is fled,
Whoſe *pitchy* mantle over-veil'd the earth. *Shak.*

I will ſort a *pitchy* day for thee. *Shak. Henry* VI.

Pitchy and dark the night ſometimes appears,
Friend to our woe, and parent of our fears;
Our joy and wonder ſometimes ſhe excites,
With ſtars unnumber'd. *Prior.*

PI'TCOAL. *n. ſ.* [*pit* and *coal*.] Foſſil coal.

The beſt fuel is peat, the next charcoal made of *pitcoal* or cinders. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

PI'TMAN. *n. ſ.* [*pit* and *man*.] He that in ſawing timber works below in the pit.

With the pitſaw they enter the one end of the ſtuff, the topman at the top, and the *pitman* under him: the topman obſerving to guide the ſaw exactly, and the *pitman* drawing it with all his ſtrength perpendicularly down. *Moxon.*

Pi'tsaw. *n. ſ.* [*pit* and *ſaw.*] The large ſaw uſed by two men, of whom one is in the pit.

The *pitſaw* is not only uſed by thoſe workmen that ſaw timber and boards, but is alſo for ſmall matters uſed by joiners. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

Pi'teous. *adj.* [from *pity.*] 1. Sorrowful; mournful; exciting pity. 2. Compaſſionate; tender. 3. Wretched; paltry; pitiful.

(1.) When they heard that *piteous* ſtrained voice,
In haſte forſook their rural merriment. *Spenſer.*
The moſt arch deed of *piteous* maſſacre,
That ever yet this land was guilty of. *Shak. Rich.* III.
Which when Deucalion with a *piteous* look
Beheld, he wept. *Dryden.*
(2.) ——— If the ſeries of thy joys
Permit one thought leſs cheerful to ariſe,
Piteous transfer it to the mournful ſwain. *Prior.*
She gave him, *piteous* of his caſe,
A ſhaggy tap'ſtry. *Pope's Dunciad.*
(3.) ——— *Piteous* amends! unleſs
Be meant our grand foe. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Pi'teously. *adv.* [from *piteous.*] In a piteous manner.

I muſt talk of murthers, rapes and maſſacres,
Ruthful to hear, yet *piteouſly* perform'd. *Shak.*

Pi'teousness. *n. ſ.* [from *piteous.*] Sorrowfulneſs; tenderneſs.

Pi'tfall. *n. ſ.* [*pit* and *fall.*] A pit dug and covered, into which a paſſenger falls unexpectedly.

Poor bird! thoud'ſt never fear the net nor lime,
The *pitfall* nor the gin. *Shak. Macbeth.*
Thieves dig concealed *pitfalls* in his way. *Sandys.*

Theſe hidden *pitfalls* were ſet thick at the entrance of the bridge, ſo that throngs of people fell into them. *Addiſon.*

PITH. *n. ſ.* [*pitte*, Dutch.] 1. The marrow of the plant; the ſoft part in the midſt of the wood. 2. Marrow. 3. Strength; force *Pith* in Scotland is ſtill retained as denoting ſtrength, either corporeal or intellectual: as, that defies all your *pith.* 4 Energy; cogency; fulneſs of ſentiment; cloſeneſs and vigour of thought and ſtyle. 5. Weight; moment; principal part. 6. The quinteſſence; the chief part.

(1.) If a cion, fit to be ſet in the ground, hath the *pith* finely taken forth, and not altogether, but ſome of it left, it will bear a fruit with little or no core. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

Her ſolid bones convert to ſolid wood,
To *pith* her marrow, and to ſap her blood. *Dryden.*
(2.) As doth the *pith*, which leſt our bodies ſlack,
Strings faſt the little bones of neck and back;
So by the ſoul doth death ſtring heav'n and earth. *Donne.*

The vertebres are all perforated in the middle, with a large hole for the ſpinal marrow or *pith* to paſs along. *Ray.*

(3.) ——— Leave your England,
Guarded with grandſires, babies and old women,
Or paſs'd, or not arriv'd to *pith* and puiſſance. *Shak.*
Since theſe arms of mine had ſeven years *pith.* *Shak.*
(5.) ——— That's my *pith* of buſineſs
'Twixt you and your poor brother. *Shak.*
Enterprizes of great *pith* and moment,
With this regard their currents turn awry,
And loſe the name of action. *Shak. Hamlet.*
(6.) The owner of a foul diſeaſe,
To keep it from divulging, lets it feed
Ev'n on the *pith* of life. *Shak. Hamlet.*

Pi'thily. *adv.* [from *pithy.*] With ſtrength; with cogency; with force.

Pi'thiness. *n. ſ.* [from *pithy.*] Energy; ſtrength.

No leſs deſerveth his wittineſs in deviſing, his *pithineſs* in uttering, his complaint of love, ſo lovely. *Spenſer.*

Pi'thless. *adj.* [from *pith.*] 1. Wanting pith; wanting ſtrength. 2. Wanting energy; wanting force.

(1.) Weak ſhoulders over-born with burthening grief
And *pithleſs* arms, like to a wither'd vine
That drops his ſapleſs branches to the ground. *Shak.*

Pi'thy. *adj.* [from *pith.*] 1. Conſiſting of pith; abounding with pith. 2. Strong; forcible; energetick.

(1.) The *pithy* fibres brace and ſtitch together the ligneous in a plant. *Grew's Coſmol.*

The Herefordian plant that likes
T' approach the quince, and th' elder's *pithy* ſtem. *Philips.*
(2.) Yet ſhe with *pithy* words, and counſel ſad,
Still ſtrove their ſudden rages to revoke;
That at the laſt, ſuppreſſing fury mad,
They gan abſtain. *Spenſer.*
I muſt begin with rudiments of art,
More pleaſant, *pithy* and effectual,
Than had been taught by any. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*
Many rare *pithy* ſaws concerning
The worth of aſtrologic learning. *Hudibras.*
This *pithy* ſpeech prevail'd, and all agreed. *Dryd.*

In all theſe, Goodman Fact was very ſhort, but *pithy*; for he was a plain home-ſpun man. *Addiſon.*

Pi'tiable. *adj.* [*pitoyable*, French; from *pity.*] Deſerving pity.

The *pitiable* perſons relieved, are conſtantly under your eye. *Atterbury.*

Pi'tiableness. *n. ſ.* [from *pitiable.*] State of deſerving pity.

For the *pitiableneſs* of his ignorance and unwilled miſtake, ſo long as they laſted, his neglect thereof may be excuſed and connived at. *Kettlewell.*

Pi'tiful. *adj.* [*pity* and *full.*] 1. Melancholy; moving compaſſion. 2. Tender; compaſſionate. 3. Paltry; contemptible; deſpicable.

(1.) Some, who have not deſerved judgment of death, have been for their good's ſake caught up and carried ſtraight to the bough; a thing indeed very *pitiful* and horrible. *Spenſer.*

A ſight moſt *pitiful* in the meaneſt wretch,
Paſt ſpeaking of in a king. *Shak. King Lear.*
——— Strangely viſited people,
All ſwoln and ulc'rous, *pitiful* to the eye;
The mere deſpair of ſurgery he cures. *Shak. Macbeth.*
Will he his *pitiful* complaints renew?
For freedom with afflicted language ſue. *Sandys.*

The conveniency of this will appear, if we conſider what a *pitiful* condition we had been in. *Ray on the Creation.*

(2.) Would my heart were flint, like Edward's,
Or Edward's ſoft and *pitiful*, like mine. *Shak.*
Be *pitiful* to my condemned ſons,
Whoſe ſouls are not corrupted. *Shak.*

(3.) That's villainous, and ſhews a moſt *pitiful* ambition in the fool that uſes it. *Shak. Hamlet.*

One, in a wild pamphlet, beſides other *pitiful* malignities, would ſcarce allow him to be a gentleman. *Wotton.*

This is the doom of fallen man, to exhauſt his time and impair his health, and perhaps to ſpin out his days and himſelf into one *pitiful* controverted concluſion. *South.*

Sin can pleaſe no longer, than for that *pitiful* ſpace of time while it is committing; and ſurely the preſent pleaſure of a ſinful act is a poor countervail for the bitterneſs which begins where the action ends, and laſts for ever. *South.*

If theſe *pitiful* ſhanks were anſwerable to this branching head, I ſhould defy all my enemies. *L'Eſtrange.*

What entertainment can be raiſed from ſo *pitiful* a machine, where we ſee the ſucceſs of the battle from the beginning. *Dryd. Dedication to Juvenal.*

Pi'tifully. *adv.* [from *pitiful.*] 1. With pity; with compaſſion. 2. Mournfully; in a manner that moves compaſſion. 3. Contemptibly; deſpicably.

(1.) *Pitifully* behold the ſorrows of our hearts. *Common Prayer.*

(2.) He beat him moſt *pitifully*; nay,
He beat him moſt unpitifully. *Shak.*

Some of the philoſophers doubt whether there were any ſuch thing as ſenſe of pain; and yet, when any great evil has been upon them, they would ſigh and groan as *pitifully* as other men. *Tillotſon.*

(3.) Thoſe men, who give themſelves airs of bravery on reflecting upon the laſt ſcenes of others, may behave the moſt *pitifully* in their own. *Clariſſa.*

PI'TIFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pitiful.*] 1. Tenderneſs; mercy; compaſſion. 2. Deſpicableneſs; contemptibleneſs.

(1.) Baſilius giving the infinite terms of praiſes to Zelmane's valour in conquering, and *pitifulneſs* in pardoning, commanded no more words to be made of it. *Sidney.*

PI'TILESLY. *adv.* [from *pitileſs.*] Without mercy.

PI'TILESNESS. *n. ſ.* Unmercifulneſs.

PI'TILESS. *adj.* [from *pity.*] Wanting pity; wanting compaſſion; mercileſs.

Fair be ye ſure, but proud and *pitileſs*,
As is a ſtorm, that all things doth proſtrate,
Finding a tree alone all comfortleſs,
Beats on it ſtrongly, it to ruinate. *Spenſer.*
Hadſt thou in perſon ne'er offended me,
Even for his ſake am I now *pitileſs.* *Shak.*
———— My chance, I ſee,
Hath made ev'n pity, *pitileſs* in thee. *Fairfax.*
Upon my livid lips beſtow a kiſs,
Nor fear your kiſſes can reſtore my breath;
Even you are not more *pitileſs* than death. *Dryden.*

PI'TTANCE. *n. ſ.* [*pitance*, French; *pietantia*, Italian.] 1. An allowance of meat in a monaſtery. 2. A ſmall portion.

(2.) ———— Then at my lodging,
The worſt is this, that at ſo ſlender warning
You're like to have a thin and ſlender *pittance.* *Shak.*

The aſs ſaved a miſerable *pittance* for himſelf. *L'Eſtrange.*

I have a ſmall *pittance* left, with which I might retire. *Arbuthnot.*

Many of them loſe the greateſt part of the ſmall *pittance* of learning they received at the univerſity. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

Half his earn'd *pittance* to poor neighbours went,
They had his alms, and he had his content. *Harte.*

PI'TUITE. *n. ſ.* [*pituite*, Fr. *pituita*, Lat.] Phlegm.

Serous defluxions and redundant *pituite* were the product of the winter, which made women ſubject to abortions. *Arbuthnot.*

PITU'ITOUS. *adj.* [*pituitoſus*, Lat. *pituiteux*, Fr.] Conſiſting of phlegm.

It is thus with women, only that abound with *pituitous* and watery humours. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The forerunners of an apoplexy are weakneſs, waterineſs and turgidity of the eyes, *pituitous* vomiting and laborious breathing. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

The lungs are formed, not only to admit, by turns, the vital air by inſpiration, and excluding it by reſpiration; but likewiſe to ſeparate and diſcharge the redundant *pituitous*, or flegmatick parts of the blood. *Blackmore.*

PI'TY. *n. ſ.* [*pitie*, French; *pieta*, Italian.] 1. Compaſſion; ſympathy with miſery; tenderneſs for pain or uneaſineſs. 2. A ground of *pity*; a ſubject of *pity* or of grief. 3. It has in this ſenſe a plural. In low language.

(1.) Wan and meagre let it look,
With a *pity*-moving ſhape. *Waller.*

An ant dropt into the water; a woodpigeon took *pity* of her, and threw her a little bough. *L'Eſtrange.*

Leſt the poor ſhould ſeem to be wholly diſregarded by their maker, he hath implanted in men a quick and tender ſenſe of *pity* and compaſſion. *Calamy's Sermons.*

When Æneas is forced in his own defence to kill Lauſus, the poet ſhows him compaſſionate; he has *pity* on his beauty and youth, and is loth to deſtroy ſuch a maſterpiece of nature. *Dryd. Du Freſnoy.*

———— The mournful train
With groans and hands upheld, to move his mind,
Beſought his *pity* to their helpleſs kind. *Dryden.*

(2.) That he is old, the more is the *pity*, his white hairs do witneſs it. *Shak. Henry* IV.

Julius Cæſar writ a collection of apophthegms; it is *pity* his book is loſt. *Bacon.*

'Tis great *pity* we do not yet ſee the hiſtory of Chaſmir. *Temple.*

See, where ſhe comes, with that high air and mien,
Which marks in bonds the greatneſs of a queen,
What *pity* 'tis. *Dryden.*
What *pity* 'tis you are not all divine. *Dryden.*
Who would not be that youth? what *pity* is it
That we can die but once to ſerve our country? *Addiſon.*

(3.) Singleneſs of heart being a virtue ſo neceſſary, 'tis a thouſand *pities* it ſhould be diſcountenanced. *L'Eſtrange.*

To PI'TY. *v. a.* [*pitoyer*, French.] To compaſſionate miſery; to regard with tenderneſs on account of unhappineſs.

When I deſired their leave, that I might *pity* him, they took from me the uſe of mine own houſe. *Shak.*

He made them to be *pitied* of all. *Pſalm* cvi. 46.

You I could *pity* thus forlorn. *Milton.*

Compaſſionate my pains! ſhe *pities* me!
To one that aſks the warm return of love,
Compaſſion's cruelty, 'tis ſcorn, 'tis death. *Addiſon.*

Pity weakneſs and ignorance, bear with the dulneſs of underſtandings, or perverſeneſs of tempers. *Law.*

The man is to be *pitied*, who, in matters of moment, has to do with a ſtaunch metaphyſician; doubts, diſputes, and conjectures will be the plague of his life. *Beattie.*

To PI'TY. *v. n.* To be compaſſionate.

I will not *pity* nor ſpare, nor have mercy, but deſtroy them. *Jeremiah*, xiii. 14.

PI'VOT. *n. ſ.* [*pivot*, French.] A pin on which any thing turns.

When a man dances on the rope, the body is a weight balanced on its feet, as upon two *pivots.* *Dryd. Du Freſnoy.*

PIX. *n. ſ.* [*pixis*, Latin.] A little cheſt or box, in which the conſecrated hoſt is kept in Roman catholick countries. *Hanmer.*

He hath ſtolen a *pix*, and hanged muſt a' be. *Shak.*

PI'ZZLE. *n. ſ.* [*quaſi piſſle. Minſhew.*] The *pizzle* in animals is official to urine and generation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PLA'CABLE. *adj.* [*placabilis*, Latin.] Willing or poſſible to be appeaſed.

———— Since I ſought
By pray'r th' offended deity t' appeaſe;
Methought I ſaw him *placable* and mild,
Bending his ear. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Thoſe implanted anticipations are, that there is a God, that he is *placable*, to be feared, honoured, loved, worſhipped and obeyed. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

PLACABI'LITY. }
PLA'CABLENESS. } *n. ſ.* [from *placable.*] Willingneſs to be appeaſed; poſſibility to be appeaſed.

The various methods of propitiation and atonement ſhew the general conſent of all nations in their opinion of the mercy and *placability* of the divine nature. *Anonymous.*

PLACA'RD. }
PLACA'RT. } *n. ſ.* [*plakaert*, Dutch; *placard*, Fr.] An edict; a declaration; a manifeſto.

To PLA'CATE. *v. a.* [*placeo*, Lat.] To appeaſe; to reconcile. This word is uſed in Scotland.

That the effect of an atonement and reconciliation was to give all mankind a right to approach and rely on the protection and beneficence of a *placated* deity, is not deducible from nature. *Forbes.*

PLACE. *n. ſ.* [*place*, French; *piazza*, Italian; from *platea*, Latin.] 1. Particular portion of ſpace. 2. Locality; ubiety; local relation. 3. Local exiſtence. 4. Space in general. 5. Separate room. 6. A ſeat; reſidence; manſion. 7. Paſſage in writing. 8. Ordinal relation. 9. State of actual operation; effect. 10. Exiſtence. 11. Rank; order of priority. 12. Precedence; priority. This ſenſe is commonly uſed in the phraſe *take place.* 13. Office; publick character or employment. 14. Room; way; ſpace for appearing or acting given by ceſſion; not oppoſition. 15. Ground; room. 16. Station in life.

(1.) Search you out a *place* to pitch your tents. *Deut.* i. 33.

We accept it always and in all *places*. *Acts*, xxiv. 3.

——— Here I could frequent
With worſhip, *place* by *place*, where he vouchſaf'd
Preſence divine. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

I will teach him the names of the moſt celebrated perſons, who frequent that *place*. *Addiſ. Guardian.*

(2.) *Place* is the relation of diſtance betwixt any thing, and any two or more points conſidered as keeping the ſame diſtance one with another; and ſo as at reſt: it has ſometimes a more confuſed ſenſe, and ſtands for that ſpace which any body takes up. *Locke.*

(3.) The earth and the heaven fled away, and there was found no *place* for them. *Revelations*, xx. 11.

(4.) All bodies are confin'd within ſome place;
But ſhe all *place* within herſelf confines. *Davies.*

(5.) ——— In his brain
He hath ſtrange *places* cram'd with obſervation. *Shak.*

His catalogue had an eſpecial *place* for ſequeſtered divines. *Fell.*

(6.) The Romans ſhall take away both our *place* and nation. *Job.*

Saul ſet him up a *place*, and is gone down to Gilgal. 1 *Sam.*

(7.) Hoſea ſaith of the Jews, they have reigned, but not by me; which *place* proveth, that there are governments which God doth not avow. *Bacon's Holy War.*

I could not paſs by this *place*, without giving this ſhort explication. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

(8.) What ſcripture doth plainly deliver, to that the firſt *place* both of credit and obedience is due. *Hooker.*

Let the eye be ſatisfied in the firſt *place*, even againſt all other reaſons, and let the compaſs be rather in your eyes than in your hands. *Dryd. Du Freſnoy.*

We ſhall extinguiſh this melancholy thought, of our being overlooked by our Maker, if we conſider, in the firſt *place*, that he is omnipreſent; and, in the ſecond, that he is omniſcient. *Addiſ. Spectator.*

(9.) I know him a notorious liar;
Think him a great way fool, ſolely a coward;
Yet theſe fix'd evils ſit ſo fit in him,
That they take *place*, when virtue's ſteely bones
Look bleak in the cold wind. *Shak.*

Theſe fair overtures made by men well eſteemed for honeſt dealing, could take no *place*. *Hayward.*

They are defects, not in the heart, but in the brain; for they take *place* in the ſtouteſt natures. *Bacon.*

With faults confeſs'd commiſſion'd her to go,
If pity yet had *place*, and reconcile her foe. *Dryd.*

Where arms take *place*, all other pleas are vain;
Love taught me force, and force ſhall love maintain. *Dryd.*

To the joy of mankind, the unhappy omen took not place. *Dryd. Dedication to his Fables.*

Somewhat may be invented, perhaps more excellent than the firſt deſign; though Virgil muſt be ſtill excepted, when that perhaps takes *place*. *Dryden's Preface to Ovid.*

It is ſtupidly fooliſh to venture our ſalvation upon an experiment, which we have all the reaſon imaginable to think God will not ſuffer to take *place*. *Atterbury.*

(10.) Mixt government, partaking of the known forms received in the ſchools, is by no means of Gothick invention, but hath *place* in nature and reaſon. *Swift.*

(11.) The heavens themſelves, the planets, and this center
Obſerve degree, priority and *place*. *Shak.*

(12.) Do you think I'd walk in any plot,
Where Madam Sempronia ſhould take *place* of me,
And Fulvia come i' the rear. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

There would be left no meaſures of credible and incredible, if doubtful propoſitions take *place* before ſelf-evident. *Locke.*

As a Britiſh freeholder, I ſhould not ſcruple taking *place* of a French marquis. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

(13.) Do you your office, or give up your *place*,
And you ſhall well be ſpared. *Shak.*

If I'm traduc'd by tongues that neither know
My faculties nor perſon;
'Tis but the fate of *place*, and the rough brake
That virtue muſt go through. *Shak. Henry* VIII.

The horſemen came to Lodron us, as unto the moſt valiant captain, beſeeching him, inſtead of their treacherous general, to take upon him the *place*. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

Is not the biſhop's bill deny'd,
And we ſtill threaten'd to be try'd?
You ſee the king embraces
Thoſe councils he approv'd before;
Nor doth he promiſe, which is more,
That we ſhall have their *places*. *Denham.*

Penſions in private were the ſenate's aim;
And patriots for a *place* abandon'd fame. *Garth.*

Some magiſtrates are contented, that their *places* ſhould adorn them; and ſome ſtudy to adorn their *places*, and reflect back the luſtre they receive from thence. *Atterbury.*

(14.) Avenge not yourſelves, but rather give *place* unto wrath. *Romans*, xii. 19.

He took a ſtride, and to his fellows cry'd,
Give *place*, and mark the diff'rence if you can,
Between a woman warrior and a man. *Dryden.*

Victorious York did firſt, with fam'd ſucceſs,
To his known valour, make the Dutch give *place*. *Dryden.*

The ruſtick honours of the ſcythe and ſhare,
Give *place* to ſwords and plumes the pride of war. *Dryden.*

(15.) Ye ſeek to kill me, becauſe my word hath no *place* in you. *Jo.* viii. 37.

There is no *place* of doubting, but that it was the very ſame. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

(16.) God would give them, in their ſeveral *places* and callings, all ſpiritual and temporal bleſſings, which he ſees wanting to them. *Duty of Man.*

To **PLACE.** *v. a.* [*placer*, French; from the noun.] 1. To put in any place, rank, condition, or office. 2. To fix; to ſettle; to eſtabliſh. 3. To put out at intereſt.

(1.) *Place* ſuch over them to be rulers. *Ex.* xviii. 21.

He *placed* forces in all the fenced cities. 2 *Chron.* xvii. 2.

And I will *place* within them as a guide
My umpire conſcience, whom if they will hear,
Light after light well us'd they ſhall attain,
And at the end perſiſting ſafe arrive. *Milton.*

Our two firſt parents yet the only two
Of mankind in the happy garden *plac'd*. *Milton.*

(2.) Thoſe accuſations had been more reaſonable, if *placed* on inferior perſons. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

God or nature has not any where *placed* any ſuch juriſdiction in the firſt born. *Locke.*

(3.) ——— 'Twas his care
To *place* on good ſecurity his gold. *Pope.*

PLA'CER. *n. ſ.* [from *place.*] One that places.

—— Sovereign lord of creatures all,
Thou *placer* of plants, both humble and tall. *Spenſer.*

PLA'CID. *adj.* [*placidus*, Latin.] 1. Gentle; quiet; not turbulent. 2. Soft; kind; mild.

(1.) It conduceth unto long life and to the more *placid* motion of the ſpirits, that mens actions be free. *Bacon.*

(2.) That *placid* aſpect and meek regard,
Rather than aggravate my evil ſtate,
Would ſtand between me and thy father's ire. *Milton.*

PLA'CIDLY. *adv.* [from *placid.*] Mildly; gently.

If into a phial, filled with good ſpirit of nitre, you caſt a piece of iron, the liquor, whoſe parts moved uniformly and *placidly* before, by altering its motion, it begins to penetrate and ſcatter abroad particles of the iron. *Boyle.*

The water eaſily inſinuates itſelf into, and *placidly* diſtends the tubes and veſſels of vegetables. *Woodward.*

PLA'CIT. *n. ſ.* [*placitum*, Latin.] Decree; determination.

We ſpend time in defence of their *placits*, which might have been employed upon the univerſal author. *Glanville.*

PLA'CKET, or *plaquet. n. ſ.* A petticoat.

You might have pinch'd a *plaquet*, it was ſenſeleſs. *Shak.*

The bone-ach is the curſe dependant on thoſe that war for a *plaquet*. *Shak. Troilus and Creſſida.*

PLA'GIARISM. *n. ſ.* [from *plagiary.*] Theft; literary adoption of the thoughts or works of another.

With great impropriety, as well as *plagiariſm*, they have moſt injuriouſly been transferred into proverbial maxims. *Swift.*

PLA'GIARY. *n. ſ.* [from *plagium*, Latin.] 1. A thief in literature; one who ſteals the thoughts or writings of another. 2. The crime of literary theft. Not uſed.

(1.) The enſuing diſcourſe, leſt I chance to be traduced for a *plagiary* by him who has played the thief, was one of thoſe that, by a worthy hand, were ſtolen from me. *South.*

Without invention, a painter is but a copier, and a poet but a *plagiary* of others; both are allowed ſometimes to copy and tranſlate. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

(2.) *Plagiary* had not its nativity with printing, but began when the paucity of books ſcarce wanted that invention. *Brown.*

PLAGUE. *n. ſ.* [*plaghe*, Dutch; *plage*, Teut. *plaga*, Latin; πληγὴ.] 1. Peſtilence; a diſeaſe eminently contagious and deſtructive. 2. State of miſery. 3. Any thing troubleſome or vexatious.

(1.) ——— Thou art a bile,
A *plague*-ſore or imboſs'd carbuncle
In my corrupted blood. *Shak. King Lear.*

The general opinion is, that years hot and moiſt are moſt peſtilent; yet many times there have been great *plagues* in dry years. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

Snakes, that uſe within thy houſe for ſhade,
Securely lurk, and, like a *plague*, invade
Thy cattle with venom. *May's Virgil.*

All thoſe *plagues*, which earth and air had brooded,
Firſt on inferior creatures try'd their force,
And laſt they ſeized on man. *Lee and Dryden.*

(2.) I am ſet in my *plague*, and my heavineſs is ever in my ſight. *Pſalm* xxxviii. 17.

(3.) 'Tis the time's *plague*, when madmen lead the blind. *Shakeſpeare.*

I am not mad, too well I feel
The diff'rent *plague* of each calamity. *Shak. K. John.*

Good or bad company is the greateſt bleſſing or greateſt *plague* of life. *L'Eſtrange.*

Sometimes my *plague*, ſometimes my darling,
Kiſſing to-day, to-morrow ſnarling. *Prior.*

To PLAGUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To infect with peſtilence. 2. To infeſt with diſeaſe; to oppreſs with calamity. 3. To trouble; to teaze; to vex; to haraſs; to torment; to afflict; to diſtreſs; to torture; to embarraſs; to excruciate; to make uneaſy; to diſturb. In this ſenſe it is uſed ludicrouſly.

(2.) —— Say my requeſt's unjuſt,
And ſpurn me back; but if it be not ſo,
Thou are not honeſt, and the gods will *plague* thee. *Shak.*

—— Thus were they *plagu'd*
And worn with famine. *Milton.*

(3.) ——— If her nature be ſo,
That ſhe will *plague* the man that loves her moſt,
And take delight to encreaſe a wretch's woe,
Then all her nature's goodly gifts are loſt. *Spenſer.*

People are ſtormed out of their reaſon, *plagued* into a compliance, and forced to yield in their own defence. *Collier.*

When a Neapolitan cavalier has nothing elſe to do, he gravely ſhuts himſelf up in his cloſet, and falls a tumbling over his papers, to ſee if he can ſtart a law ſuit, and *plague* any of his neighbours. *Addiſon.*

PLA'GUILY. *adv.* [from *plaguy*.] Vexatiouſly; horribly. A low word.

This whiſpering bodes me no good; but he has me ſo *plaguily* under the laſh, I dare not interrupt him. *Dryden.*

You look'd ſcornful, and ſnift at the dean;
But he durſt not ſo much as once open his lips,
And the doctor was *plaguily* down in the hips. *Swift.*

PLA'GUY. *adj.* [from *plague*.] Vexatious; troubleſome. A low word.

——— Of heats,
Add one more to the *plaguy* bill. *Donne.*

——— What perils do environ
The man that meddles with cold iron?
What *plaguy* miſchiefs and miſhaps
Do dog him ſtill with after-claps? *Hudibras.*

PLAICE. *n. ſ.* [*plate*, Dutch.] A flat fiſh.

Of flat fiſh there are ſoles, flowkes, dabs and *plaice*. *Carew.*

PLAID. *n. ſ.* A ſtriped or variegated cloth; an outer looſe weed worn much by the highlanders in Scotland: there is a particular kind worn too by the women.

PLAIN. *adj.* [*planus*, Lat.] 1. Smooth; level; flat; free from protuberances or excreſcencies. In this ſenſe, eſpecially in philoſophical writings, it is frequently written *plane*: as, a *plane* ſuperficies. 2. Open; clear; flat. 3. Void of ornament; ſimple. 4. Artleſs; not ſubtle; not ſpecious; not learned; ſimple. 5. Honeſtly rough; open; ſincere; not ſoft in language. 6. Mere; bare. 7. Evident; clear; diſcernible; not obſcure. 8. Not varied by much art; ſimple.

(1.) It was his policy to leave no hold behind him; but to make all *plain* and waſte. *Spenſer.*

The South and South-Eaſt ſides are rocky and mountainous, but *plain* in the midſt. *Sandys's Journey.*

They were wont to make their canoes or boats *plain* without, and hollow within, by the force of fire. *Heylyn.*

Thy vineyard muſt employ thy ſturdy ſteer
To turn the glebe; beſides thy daily pain
To break the clods, and make the ſurface *plain*. *Dryden.*

Hilly countries afford the moſt entertaining proſpects, though a man would chuſe to travel through a *plain* one. *Addiſon.*

(2.) Our troops beat an army in *plain* fight and open field. *Felton.*

(3.) A crown of ruddy gold incloſ'd her brow,
Plain without pomp, and rich without a ſhow. *Dryden.*

A man of ſenſe can artifice diſdain,
As men of wealth may venture to go *plain*. *Young.*

(4.) In choice of inſtruments, it is better to chuſe men of a *plainer* ſort, that are like to do that that is committed to them, and to report faithfully the ſucceſs, than thoſe that are cunning to contrive ſomewhat to grace themſelves, and will help the matter in report. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Of many *plain*, yet pious chriſtians, this cannot be affirmed. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

The experiments alledged with ſo much confidence, and told by an author that writ like a *plain* man, and one whoſe profeſſion was to tell truth, helped me to reſolve upon making the trial. *Temple.*

My heart was made to fit and pair within,
Simple and *plain*, and fraught with artleſs tenderneſs. *Rowe.*

Muſt then at once, the character to ſave,
The *plain* rough hero turn a crafty knave? *Pope.*

(5.) Give me leave to be *plain* with you, that yourſelf give no juſt cauſe of ſcandal. *Bacon.*

(6.) He that beguil'd you in a plain accent, was a *plain* knave, which, for my part, I will not be. *Shak. King Lear.*

Some have at firſt for wits, then poets paſt,
Turn'd criticks next, and prov'd *plain* fools at laſt. *Pope.*

(7.) They wondered there ſhould appear any difficulty in any expreſſions, which to them ſeemed very clear and *plain*. *Clar.*

Expreſs thyſelf in *plain*, not doubtful words,
That ground for quarrels or diſputes affords. *Denham.*

I can make the difference more *plain*, by giving you my method of proceeding in my tranſlations; I conſidered the genius and diſtinguiſhing character of my author. *Dryden.*

'Tis *plain* in the hiſtory, that Eſau was never ſubject to Jacob. *Locke.*

That children have ſuch a right, is *plain* from the laws of God; that men are convinced, that children have ſuch a right, is evident from the law of the land. *Locke.*

It is *plain*, that theſe diſcourſes are calculated for none, but the faſhionable part of womankind. *Addiſ. Spectator.*

To ſpeak one thing mix'd dialects they join;
Divide the ſimple, and the *plain* define. *Prior.*

(8.) A plaining ſong *plain*-ſinging voice requires,
For warbling notes from inward cheering flow. *Sidney.*

His diet was of the *plaineſt* meats, and commonly not only his diſhes, but the parts of them were ſuch as moſt others would refuſe. *Fell.*

Plain. *adv.* 1. Not obſcurely. 2. Diſtinctly; articulately. 3. Simply; with rough ſincerity.

(2.) The ſtring of his tongue was looſed, and he ſpake *plain*. *Mar.* vii. 35.

(3.) Goodman Fact is allowed by every body to be a *plain*-ſpoken perſon, and a man of very few words; tropes and figures are his averſion. *Addiſon's Count Tariff.*

Plain. *n. ſ.* [*plaine*, Fr.] Level ground; open field; oppoſed to hilly ground; often, a field of battle.

In a *plain* in the land of Shinar they dwelt. *Gen.* xi. 2.

The Scots took the Engliſh for fooliſh birds fallen into their net, forſook their hill, and marched into the *plain* directly towards them. *Hayward.*

They erected their caſtles and habitations in the *plains* and open countries, where they found moſt fruitful lands, and turned the Iriſh into the woods and mountains. *Davies.*

Pour forth Britannia's legions on the *plain*. *Arbuthnot.*

——— While here the ocean gains,
In other parts it leaves wide ſandy *plains*. *Pope.*

The impetuous courſer pants in ev'ry vein
And pawing ſeems to beat the diſtant *plain*. *Pope.*

To **Plain.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To level; to make even.

Upon one wing, the artillery was drawn, every piece having his guard of pioneers to *plain* the ways. *Hayward.*

To **Plain.** *v. n.* [*plaindre, je plains*, Fr.] To lament; to wail. Little uſed.

Long ſince my voice is hoarſe, and throat is ſore,
With cries to ſkies, and curſes to the ground;
But more I *plain*, I feel my woes the more. *Sidney.*

The fox, that firſt this cauſe of grief did find,
'Gan firſt thus *plain* his caſe with words unkind. *Spenſer.*

The inceſſant weeping of my wife,
And piteous *plainings* of the pretty babes,
Forc'd me to ſeek delays. *Shakeſp.*

He to himſelf thus *plain'd*. *Milton.*

Plaindea'ling. *adj.* [*plain* and *deal.*] Honeſt; open; acting without art.

Though I cannot be ſaid to be a flattering honeſt man; it muſt not be denied, but I am a *plaindealing* villain. *Shakeſp.*

Bring a *plaindealing* innocence into a conſiſtency with neceſſary prudence. *L'Eſtrange.*

Plaindea'ling. *n. ſ.* Management void of art; ſincerity.

I am no politician; and was ever thought to have too little wit, and too much *plaindealing* for a ſtateſman. *Denham.*

It looks as fate with nature's law may ſtrive
To ſhew *plaindealing* once an age would thrive. *Dryden.*

Pla'inly. *adv.* [from *plain.*] 1. Levelly; flatly. 2. Not ſubtilly; not ſpeciouſly. 3. Without ornament. 4. Without gloſs; ſincerely. 5. In earneſt; fairly. 6. Evidently; clearly; not obſcurely.

(4.) You write to me with the freedom of a friend, ſetting down your thoughts as they occur, and dealing *plainly* with me in the matter. *Pope.*

(5.) They charged the enemies horſe ſo gallantly, that they gave ground; and at laſt *plainly* run to a ſafe place. *Clarendon.*

(6.) St. Auguſtine acknowledgeth, that they are not only ſet down, but alſo *plainly* ſet down in ſcripture; ſo that he which heareth or readeth, may, without difficulty underſtand. *Hooker.*

Coriolanus neither cares whether they love or hate him; and out of his careleſſneſs, let's them *plainly* ſee't. *Shakeſp.*

From Epiphanius's cenſure of Origen, one may perceive *plainly*, that he thought the Anti-nicene church in general, both before and after Origen, to be of a very contrary judgment to that which he condemns in Lucian and Origen, that is, to Arianiſm. *Waterland.*

——— By that ſeed
Is meant thy great deliverer, who ſhall bruiſe
The ſerpent's head; whereof to thee anon
Plainlier ſhall be reveal'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

We ſee *plainly* that we have the means, and that nothing but the application of them is wanting. *Addiſon.*

Pla'inness. *n. ſ.* [from *plain.*] 1. Levelneſs; flatneſs. 2. Want of ornament; want of ſhow. 3. Openneſs; rough ſincerity. 4. Artleſſneſs; ſimplicity.

(2.) If ſome pride with want may be allowed,
We in our *plainneſs* may be juſtly proud
Whate'er he's pleas'd to own, can need no ſhow. *Dryden.*

As ſhades moſt ſweetly recommend the light,
So modeſt *plainneſs* ſets off ſprightly wit. *Pope.*

(3.) Well, ſaid Baſilius, I have not choſen Dametas for his fighting nor for his diſcourſing, but for his *plainneſs* and honeſty, and therein I know he will not deceive me. *Sidney.*

Your *plainneſs* and your ſhortneſs pleaſe me well. *Shakeſpeare.*

Think'ſt thou, that duty ſhall have dread to ſpeak,
When pow'r to flatt'ry bows; to *plainneſs* honour
Is bound, when majeſty to folly falls. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

Plainneſs and freedom, an epiſtolary ſtile required. *Wake.*

(4.) ——— All laugh to find
Unthinking *plainneſs* ſo o'erſpreads thy mind,
That thou could'ſt ſeriouſly perſuade the crowd
To keep their oaths. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Plaint. *n. ſ.* [*plainte*, French.] 1. Lamentation; complaint; lament. 2. Exprobration of injury. 3. Expreſſion of ſorrow.

(1.) Then pour out *plaint*, and in one word ſay this;
Helpleſs his *plaint*, who ſpoils himſelf of bliſs. *Sidney.*

Bootleſs are *plaints*, and cureleſs are my wounds. *Shakeſpeare.*

—— From inward grief
His burſting paſſion into *plaints* thus pour'd. *Milton.*

(2.) There are three juſt grounds of war with Spain; one of *plaint*, two upon defence. *Bacon.*

(3.) How many childrens *plaints*, and mothers cries! *Daniel.*

Where though I mourn my matchleſs loſs alone,
And none between my weakneſs judge and me;
Yet even theſe gentle walls allow my moan,
Whoſe doleful ecchoes to my *plaints* agree. *Wotton.*

——— Liſtening where the hapleſs pair
Sat in their ſad diſcourſe, and various *plaint*,
Thence gather'd his own doom. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

——— For her relief,
Vext with the long expreſſions of my grief,
Receive theſe *plaints*. *Waller.*

Pla'intful. *adj.* [*plaint* and *full.*] Complaining; audibly ſorrowful.

To what a ſea of miſeries my *plaintful* tongue doth lead me. *Sidney.*

Pla'intiff. *n. ſ.* [*plaintif*, Fr.] He that commences a ſuit in law againſt another: oppoſed to the *defendant*.

The *plaintiff* proved the debt by three poſitive witneſſes, and the defendant was caſt in coſts and damages. *L'Eſtrange.*

You and I ſhall talk in cold friendſhip at a bar before a judge, by way of *plaintiff* and defendant. *Dryden.*

In ſuch a cauſe the *plaintiff* will be hiſs'd,
My lord, the judges laugh, and you're diſmiſs'd. *Pope.*

Pla'intiff. *adj.* [*plaintif*, Fr.] Complaining. A word not in uſe.

His younger ſon on the polluted ground,
Firſt fruit of death, lies *plaintiff* of a wound
Giv'n by a brother's hand. *Prior.*

Pla'intive. *adj.* [*plaintif*, Fr.] Complaining; lamenting; expreſſive of ſorrow.

His careful mother heard the *plaintive* ſound,
Encompaſs'd with her ſea-green ſiſters round. *Dryden.*

—— The goddeſs heard,
Roſe like a morning miſt, and thus begun
To ſooth the ſorrows of her *plaintive* ſon. *Dryden.*

—— Can nature's voice
Plaintive be drown'd, or leſſen'd in the noiſe,
Though ſhouts as thunder loud afflict the air. *Prior.*

Leviathans in *plaintive* thunders cry. *Young.*

PLA'INWORK. *n. ſ.* [*plain* and *work.*] Needlework as diſtinguiſhed from embroidery; the commom practice of ſewing or making linen garments.

She went to *plainwork*, and to purling brooks. *Pope.*

PLAIT. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *plight* or *plyght*, from to *ply* or fold.] A fold; a double.

Should the voice directly ſtrike the brain,
It would aſtoniſh and confuſe it much;
Therefore theſe *plaits* and folds the ſound reſtrain,
That it the organ may more gently touch. *Davies.*

Nor ſhall thy lower garments artful *plait*,
From thy fair ſide dependent to thy feet,
Arm their chaſte beauties with a modeſt pride,
And double ev'ry charm they ſeek to hide. *Prior.*

'Tis very difficult to trace out the figure of a veſt through all the *plaits* and foldings of the drapery. *Addiſon.*

To **PLAIT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To fold; to double. 2. To weave; to braid. 3. To intangle; to involve.

(1.) The buſy ſylphs ſurround their darling care,
Some fold the ſleeve, while others *plait* the gown;
And Betty's prais'd for labours not her own. *Pope.*

Will ſhe on ſunday morn thy neckcloth *plait*. *Gay.*

(2.) Let it not be that outward adorning of *plaiting* the hair. 1 *Pet.* iii. 3.

What ſhe demands, inceſſant I'll prepare;
I'll weave her garlands, and I'll *plait* her hair;
My buſy diligence ſhall deck her board,
For there at leaſt I may approach my lord. *Prior.*

Your hands have not been employed in *plaiting* the hair, and adorning your perſons; but in making cloaths for the naked. *Law.*

(3.) Time ſhall unfold what *plaited* cunning hides,
Who covers faults at laſt with ſhame derides. *Shakeſp.*

PLAI'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *plait.*] He that plaits.

PLAN. *n. ſ.* [*plan*, French.] 1. A ſcheme; a form; a model. 2. A plot of any building or ichnography; form of any thing laid down on paper.

(1.) Remember, O my friends, the laws, the rights,
The generous *plan* of power delivered down
From age to age to your renown'd forefathers. *Addiſon.*

(2.) Artiſts and *plans* reliev'd my ſolemn hours;
I founded palaces, and planted bow'rs. *Prior.*

To **PLAN.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſcheme; to form in deſign.

Vouchſafe the means of vengeance to debate,
And *plan* with all thy arts the ſcene of fate. *Pope.*

PLA'NARY. *adj.* Pertaining to a plane. *Dict.*

PLA'NCHED. *adj.* [from *planch.*] Made of boards.

He hath a garden circummur'd with brick,
Whoſe Weſtern ſide is with a vineyard backt,
And to that vineyard is a *planched* gate,
That makes his opening with this bigger key. *Shakeſp.*

PLA'NCHER. *n. ſ.* [*plancher*, French.] A floor of wood. Not uſed.

Oak, cedar and cheſnut are the beſt builders; ſome are beſt for *planchers*, as deal; ſome for tables, cupboards and deſks, as walnuts. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

PLA'NCHING. *n. ſ.* In carpentry, the laying the floors in a building. *Dict.*

PLANE. *n. ſ* [*planus*, Latin. *Plain* is commonly uſed in popular language, and *plane* in geometry.] 1. A level ſurface. 2. [*Plane*, Fr.] An inſtrument by which the ſurface of boards is ſmoothed.

(1.) Comets, as often as they are viſible to us, move in *planes* inclined to the *plane* of the ecliptick in all kinds of angles. *Bentley.*

Projectils would ever move on in the ſame right line, did not the air, their own gravity, or the ruggedneſs of the *plane*, on which they move, ſtop their motion. *Cheyne.*

(2.) The iron is ſet to make an angle of forty-five degrees with the ſole of the *plane.* *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

To **PLANE.** *v. a.* [*planer*, Fr. from the noun.] 1. To level; to ſmooth; to free from inequalities. 2. To ſmooth with a plane.

(1.) The foundation of the Roman cauſeway was made of rough ſtone, joined with a moſt firm cement; upon this was laid another layer of ſmall ſtones and cement, to *plane* the inequalities of rough ſtone, in which the ſtones of the upper pavement were fixt. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

(2.) Theſe hard woods are more properly ſcraped than *planed.* *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

PLANE-TREE. *n. ſ.* [*platanus*, Lat. *plane*, *platane*, Fr.] The *plane-tree* hath an amentaceous flower, conſiſting of ſeveral ſlender ſtamina, which are all collected into ſpherical little balls and are barren; but the embryos of the fruit, which are produced on ſeparate parts of the ſame trees, are turgid, and afterwards become large ſpherical balls, containing many oblong ſeeds intermixed with down: it is generally ſuppoſed, that the introduction of this tree into England is owing to the great lord chancellor Bacon. *Miller.*

The beech, the ſwimming alder and the *plane.* *Dryden.*

PLA'NET. *n. ſ.* [*planeta*, Lat. ϖλανάω; *planette*, French.] *Planets* are the erratick or wandering ſtars, and which are not like the fixt ones always in the ſame poſition to one another: we now number the earth among the primary *planets*, becauſe we know it moves round the ſun, as Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Venus and Mercury do, and that in a path or circle between Mars and Venus: and the moon is accounted among the ſecondary *planets* or ſatellites of the primary, ſince ſhe moves round the earth: all the *planets* have, beſides their motion round the ſun, which makes their year, alſo a motion round their own axe, which makes their day; as the earth's revolving ſo makes our day and night; it is more than probable, that the diameters of all the *planets* are longer than their axes: we know 'tis ſo in our earth; and Flamſteed and Caſſini found it to be ſo in Jupiter: Sir Iſaac Newton aſſerts our earth's equatorial diameter to exceed the other about thirty-four miles; and indeed elſe the motion of the earth would make the ſea riſe ſo high at the equator, as to drown all the parts thereabouts. *Harris.*

Barbarous villains! hath this lovely face
Rul'd like a wand'ring *planet* over me,
And could it not inforce them to relent. *Shakeſp.*

And *planets*, *planet*-ſtruck, real eclipſe
Then ſuffer'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

There are ſeven *planets* or errant ſtars in the lower orbs of heaven. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The Chaldeans were much devoted to aſtrological devices, and had an opinion that every hour of the day was governed by a particular *planet*, reckoning them according to their uſual order, *Saturn*, *Jupiter*, *Mars*, *Venus*, *Mercury*, *Luna.* *Wilkins.*

PLA'NETARY. *adj.* [*planetaire*, Fr. from *planet.*] 1. Pertaining to the planets. 2. Under the domination of any particular planet. 3. Produced by the planets. 4. Having the nature of a planet; erratick.

(1.) Their *planetary* motions and aſpects. *Milton.*

To marble and to braſs, ſuch features give,
Deſcribe the ſtars and *planetary* way,
And trace the footſteps of eternal day. *Granville.*

(2.) Darkling they mourn their fate, whom Circe's power,
That watch'd the moon and *planetary* hour,
With words and wicked herbs, from human kind
Had alter'd. *Dryden.*

I was born in the *planetary* hour of Saturn, and, I think, I have a piece of that leaden planet in me; I am no way facetious. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

(3.) ——— Here's gold, go on;
Be as a *planetary* plague, when Jove
Will o'er ſome high-vic'd city hang his poiſon
In the ſick air. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

We make guilty of our diſaſters the ſun, the moon and ſtars, as if we were villains by an enforced obedience of *planetary* influence. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

(4.) We behold bright *planetary* Jove,
Sublime in air through his wide province move;
Four ſecond planets his dominion own,
And round him turn, as round the earth the moon. *Blackmore.*

PLANE'TICAL. *adj.* [from *planet.*] Pertaining to planets.

Add the two Egyptian days in every month, the interlunary and plenilunary exemptions, the eclypſes of ſun and moon, conjunctions and oppoſitions *planetical.* *Brown.*

PLA'NETSTRUCK. *adj.* [*planet* and *ſtrike.*] Blaſted: *ſidere afflatus.*

Wonder not much if thus amaz'd I look,
Since I ſaw you, I have been *planetſtruck*;
A beauty, and ſo rare, I did deſcry. *Suckling.*

PLANIFO'LIOUS. *adj* [*planus* and *folium*, Lat.] Flowers are ſo called, when made up of plain leaves, ſet together in circular rows round the center, whoſe face is uſually uneven, rough and jagged. *Dict.*

PLANIME'TRICAL. *adj.* [from *planimetry.*] Pertaining to the menſuration of plane ſufaces.

PLANIME'TRY. *n. ſ.* [*planus*, Lat. and μετρέω; *planimetrie*, Fr.] The menſuration of plane ſurfaces.

PLANIPE'TALOUS. *adj.* [*planus*, Lat. and πέταλον.] Flat-leaved, as when the ſmall flowers are hollow only at the bottom, but flat upwards, as in dandelion and ſuccory. *Dict.*

To **PLA'NISH.** *v. a.* [from *plane.*] To poliſh; to ſmooth. A word uſed by manufacturers.

PLA'NISPHERE. *n. ſ.* [*planus*, Lat. and *ſphere.*] A ſphere projected on a plane; a map of one or both hemiſpheres.

PLANK. *n. ſ.* [*planche*, Fr.] A thick ſtrong board.

They gazed on their ſhips, ſeeing them ſo great, and conſiſting of divers *planks.* *Abbot's Deſcript. of the World.*

The doors of *plank* were; their cloſe exquiſite,
Kept with a double key. *Chapman's Odyſſey.*

The ſmoothed *plank* new rubb'd with balm. *Milton.*

Some Turkiſh bows are of that ſtrength, as to pierce a *plank* of ſix inches. *Wilkins.*

Deep in their hulls our deadly bullets light,
And through the yielding *planks* a paſſage find. *Dryden.*

—— Be warn'd to ſhun the watry way,
For late I ſaw adrift disjointed *planks*,
And empty tombs erected on the banks. *Dryden.*

To **PLANK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover or lay with planks.

If you do but *plank* the ground over, it will breed ſaltpetre. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

A ſteed of monſtrous height appear'd,
The ſides were *plank'd* with pine. *Dryden.*

PLANOCO'NICAL. *adj.* [*planus* and *conus.*] Level on one ſide and conical on others.

Some few are *planoconical*, whoſe ſuperficies is in part level between both ends. *Grew's Muſæum.*

PLA'NOCONVEX. *n. ſ.* [*planus* and *convexus.*] Flat on the one ſide and convex on the other.

It took two object-glaſſes, the one a *planoconvex* for a fourteen feet teleſcope, and the other a large double convex for one of about fifty feet. *Newton's Opticks.*

PLANT. *n. ſ.* [*plant*, Fr. *planta*, Latin.] 1. Any thing produced from ſeed; any vegetable production. What comes under this denomination, *Ray* has diſtributed under twenty-ſeven genders or kinds: 1. The imperfect *plants*, which do either totally want both flower and ſeed, or elſe ſeem to do ſo. 2. *Plants* producing either no flower at all, or an imperfect one, whoſe ſeed is ſo ſmall as not to be diſcernible by the naked eye. 3. Thoſe whoſe ſeeds are not ſo ſmall, as ſingly to be inviſible, but yet have an imperfect or ſtaminous flower; *i. e.* ſuch a one, as is without the petala, having only the ſtamina and the perianthium. 4. Such as have a compound flower, and emit a kind of white juice or milk when their ſtalks are cut off or their branches broken off. 5. Such as have a compound flower of a diſcous figure, the ſeed pappous, or winged with downe, but emit no milk. 6. The herbæ capitatæ, or ſuch whoſe flower is compoſed of many ſmall, long, fiſtulous or hollow flowers gathered round together in a round button or head, which is uſually covered with a ſquamous or ſcaly coat. 7. Such as have their leaves entire and undivided into jags. 8. The corymbiſerous *plants*, which have a compound diſcous flower, but the ſeeds have no downe adhering to them. 9. *Plants* with a perfect flower, and having only one ſingle ſeed belonging to each ſingle flower. 10. Such as have rough, hairy or briſtly ſeeds. 11. The umbelliferous *plants*, which have a pentapetalous flower, and belonging to each ſingle flower are two ſeeds, lying naked and joining together; they are called umbelliferous, becauſe the *plant*, with its branches and flowers, hath an head like a lady's umbrella: [1.] Such as have a broad flat ſeed almoſt of the figure of a leaf, which are encompaſſed round about with ſomething like leaves. [2.] Such as have a longiſh ſeed, ſwelling out in the middle, and larger than the former. [3.] Such as have a ſhorter ſeed. [4.] Such as have a tuberoſe root. [5.] Such as have a wrinkled, channelated or ſtriated ſeed. 12. The ſtellate *plants*, which are ſo called, becauſe their leaves grow on their ſtalks at certain intervals or diſtances in the form of a radiant ſtar: their flowers are really monopetalous, divided into four ſegments, which look like ſo many petala; and each flower is ſucceeded by two ſeeds at the bottom of it. 13. The aſperifolia, or rough leaved *plants:* they have their leaves placed alternately, or in no certain order on their ſtalks; they have a monopetalous flower cut or divided into five partitions, and after every flower there ſucceed uſually four ſeeds. 14. The ſuffrutices, or verticilate *plants:* their leaves grow by pairs on their ſtalks, one leaf right againſt another; their leaf is monopetalous, and uſually in form of an helmet. 15. Such as have naked ſeeds, more than four, ſucceeding their flowers, which therefore they call polyſpermæ plantæ ſemine nudo; by naked ſeeds, they mean ſuch as are not included in any ſeed pod. 16. Bacciferous *plants*, or ſuch as bear berries. 17. Multiſiliquous, or corniculate *plants*, or ſuch as have, after each flower, many diſtinct, long, ſlender, and many times crooked caſes or ſiliquæ, in which their ſeed is contained, and which, when they are ripe, open themſelves and let the ſeeds drop out. 18. Such as have a monopetalous flower, either uniform or difform, and after each flower a peculiar ſeed-caſe containing the ſeed, and this often divided into many diſtinct cells. 19. Such as have an uniform tetrapetalous flower, but bear theſe ſeeds in oblong ſiliquous caſes. 20. Vaſculiferous *plants*, with a tetrapetalous flower, but often anomalous. 21. Leguminous *plants*, or ſuch as bear pulſe, with a papilionaceous flower. 22. Vaſculiferous *plants*, with a pentapetalous flower; theſe have, beſides the common calix, a peculiar caſe containing their ſeed, and their flower conſiſting of five leaves. 23. *Plants* with a true bulbous root, which conſiſts but of one round ball or head, out of whoſe lower part go many fibres to keep it firm in the earth: the *plants* of this kind come up but with one leaf; they have no foot ſtalk, and are long and ſlender: the ſeed veſſels are divided into three partitions: their flower is ſexapetalous. 24. Such as have their fruits approaching to a bulbous form: theſe emit, at firſt coming up, but one leaf, and in leaves, flowers and roots reſemble the true bulbous *plant.* 25. Culmiferous *plants*, with a graſſy leaf, are ſuch as have a ſmooth hollow-jointed ſtalk, with one ſharp-pointed leaf at each joint, encompaſſing the ſtalk, and ſet out without any footſtalk: their ſeed is contained within a chaffy huſk. 26. *Plants* with a graſſy leaf, but not culniferous, with an imperfect or ſtaminous flower. 27. *Plants* whoſe place of growth is uncertain and various, chiefly water *plants*.—2. A ſapling. 3. [*Planta*, Lat.] The ſole of the foot. *Ainſworth.*

(1.) ——— Butchers and villains,
How ſweet a *plant* have you untimely cropt. *Shakeſp.*

Between the vegetable and ſenſitive province there are *plant-animals* and ſome kind of inſects ariſing from vegetables, that ſeem to participate of both. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

The next ſpecies of life above the vegetable is that of ſenſe; wherewith ſome of thoſe productions, which we call *plant-animals*, are endowed. *Grew's Coſmol.*

It continues to be the ſame *plant*, as long as it partakes of the ſame life, though that life be communicated to new particles of matter, vitally united to the living *plant*, in a like continued organization, conformable to that ſort of *plants*. *Locke.*

Once I was ſkill'd in ev'ry herb that grew,
And every *plant* that drinks the morning dew. *Pope.*

Some *plants* the ſun-ſhine aſk, and ſome the ſhade,
At night the nure-trees ſpread, but check their bloom
At morn, and loſe their verdure and perfume. *Harte.*

(2.) A man haunts the foreſt, that abuſes our young *plants* with carving Roſalind on their barks. *Shak. As you like it.*

——— Take a *plant* of ſtubborn oak,
And labour him with many a ſtubborn ſtroke. *Dryden.*

To **Plant.** *v. a.* [*planto*, Lat. *planter*, Fr.] 1. To put into the ground in order to grow; to ſet; to cultivate. 2. To procreate; to generate. 3. To place; to fix. 4. To ſettle; to eſtabliſh: as, to *plant* a colony. 5. To fill or adorn with ſomething planted: as, he *planted* the garden or the country. 6. To direct properly: as to *plant* a cannon.

(1.) *Plant* not thee a grove of any trees near unto the altar of the Lord. *Deut.* xvi. 21.

(2.) The honour'd gods the chairs of juſtice,
Supply with worthy men, *plant* love amongſt you. *Shakeſp.*

It engenders choler, *planteth* anger;
And better 'twere, that both of us did faſt,
Than feed it with ſuch overroaſted fleſh. *Shakeſp.*

(3.) The fool hath *planted* in his memory
An army of good words. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

——— In this hour,
I will adviſe you where to *plant* yourſelves. *Shakeſp.*

The mind through all her powers,
Irradiate, there *plant* eyes. *Milton.*

When Turnus had aſſembled all his pow'rs,
His ſtandard *planted* on Laurentum's tow'rs;
Trembling with rage, the Latian youth prepare
To join th' allies. *Dryden's Æn.*

(4.) Create, and therein *plant* a generation. *Milton.*

To the *planting* of it in a nation, the ſoil may be mellowed with the blood of the inhabitants; nay, the old extirpated and the new colonies *planted*. *Decay of Piety.*

To **Plant.** *v. n.* To perform the act of planting.

To build, to *plant*, whatever you intend,
In all let nature never be forgot. *Pope.*

If you *plant* where ſavages are, do not only entertain them with trifles and jingles, but uſe them juſtly. *Bacon.*

Pla'ntage. *n. ſ.* [*plantago*, Lat.] An herb, or herbs in general.

Truth, tir'd with iteration,
As true as ſteel, as *plantage* to the moon. *Shakeſp.*

Pla'ntain. *n. ſ.* [*plantain*, Fr. *plantago*, Lat.] 1. An herb. 2. A tree in the Weſt Indies, which bears an eſculent fruit.

(1.) The toad, being overcharged with the poiſon of the ſpider, as is believed, has recourſe to the *plaintain* leaf. *More.*

The moſt common ſimples are mugwort, *plantain* and horſetail. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

(2.) I long my careleſs limbs to lay
Under the *plantain*'s ſhade. *Waller.*

Pla'ntal. *adj.* [from *plant*.] Pertaining to plants. Not uſed.

There's but little ſimilitude betwixt a terreous humidity and *plantal* germinations. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Planta'tion. *n. ſ.* [*plantatio*, from *planto*, Latin.] 1. The act or practice of planting. 2. The place planted. 3. A colony. 4. Introduction; eſtabliſhment.

(2.) As ſwine are to gardens and orderly *plantations*, ſo are tumults to parliaments. *King Charles.*

——— Some peaſants
Of the ſame ſoil their nurſery prepare,
With that of their *plantation*; leſt the tree
Tranſlated ſhould not with the ſoil agree. *Dryden.*

Whoſe riſing foreſts, not for pride or ſhow,
But future buildings, future navies grow:
Let his *plantations* ſtretch from down to down,
Firſt ſhade a country, and then raiſe a town. *Pope.*

Virgil, with great modeſty in his looks, was ſeated by Calliope in the midſt of a *plantation* of laurel. *Addiſon.*

(3.) Planting of countries is like planting of woods; the principal thing, that hath been the deſtruction of moſt *plantations*, hath been the baſe and haſty drawing of profit in the firſt years; ſpeedy profit is not to be neglected, as far as may ſtand with the good of the *plantation*. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Towns here are few either of the old, or new *plantations*. *Heylyn.*

(4.) Epiſcopacy muſt be caſt out of this church, after poſſeſſion here, from the firſt *plantation* of chriſtianity in this iſland. *King Charles.*

Pla'nted. *participle.* [from *plant*.] This word ſeems in *Shakeſpeare* to ſignify, ſettled; well grounded.

——— Our court is haunted
With a refined traveller of Spain;
A man in all the world's new faſhion *planted*,
That hath a mint of phraſes in his brain. *Shakeſp.*

Pla'nter. *n. ſ.* [*planteur*, Fr. from *plant*.] 1. One who ſows, ſets or cultivates; cultivator. 2. One who cultivates ground in the Weſt Indian colonies. 3. One who diſſeminates or introduces.

(1.) There ſtood Sabinus, *planter* of the vines,
And ſtudiouſly ſurveys his gen'rous wines. *Dryden.*

——— What do thy vines avail,
Or olives, when the cruel battle mows
The *planters*, with their harveſt immature. *Philips.*

That product only which our paſſions bear,
Eludes the *planter*'s miſerable care. *Prior.*

(2.) A *planter* in the Weſt Indies might muſter up, and lead all his family out againſt the Indians, without the abſolute dominion of a monarch, deſcending to him from Adam. *Locke.*

He to Jamaica ſeems tranſported,
Alone and by no *planter* courted. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

(3.) The Holy Apoſtles, the firſt *planters* of chriſtianity, followed the moral equity of the fourth commandment. *Nelſon.*

Had theſe writings differed from the ſermons of the firſt *planters* of chriſtianity in hiſtory or doctrine, they would have been rejected by thoſe churches which they had formed. *Addiſon.*

PLASH. *n. ſ.* [*plaſche*, Dutch; *platz*, Daniſh.] 1. A ſmall lake of water or puddle. 2. [From the verb *To plaſh*.] Branch partly cut off and bound to other branches.

(1.) ——— ——— He leaves
A ſhallow *plaſh* to plunge him in the deep,
And with ſatiety ſeeks to quench his thirſt. *Shakeſp.*

Two frogs conſulted, in the time of drought, when many *plaſhes*, that they had repaired to, were dry, what was to be done. *Bacon.*

I underſtand the aquatile or water frog, whereof in ditches and ſtanding *plaſhes* we behold millions. *Brown.*

With filth the miſcreant lies bewray'd,
Fall'n in the *plaſh* his wickedneſs had laid. *Pope.*

(2.) In the plaſhing your quick, avoid laying of it too low and too thick, which makes the ſap run all into the ſhoots, and leaves the *plaſhes* without nouriſhment. *Mortimer.*

To PLASH. *v. a.* [*pleſſer*, French.] To interweave branches.

Plant and *plaſh* quickſets. *Evelyn.*

PLA'SHY. *adj.* [from *plaſh*] Watery; filled with puddles.

Near ſtood a mill in low and *plaſhy* ground. *Betterton.*

PLASM. *n. ſ.* [πλάσμα.] A mould; a matrix in which any thing is caſt or formed.

The ſhells ſerved as *plaſms* or moulds to this ſand, which, when conſolidated, and freed from its inveſtient ſhell, is of the ſame ſhape with the cavity of the ſhell. *Woodward.*

PLA'STER. *n. ſ.* [*plaſtre*, Fr. from πλάζω.] 1. Subſtance made of water and ſome abſorbent matter, ſuch as chalk or lime well pulveriſed, with which walls are overlaid or figures caſt. 2. [*Emplaſtrum*, Lat. in Engliſh, formerly *emplaſter*.] A glutinous or adheſive ſalve.

(1.) In the ſame hour came forth fingers of a man's hand, and wrote upon the *plaſter* of the wall. *Dan.* v. 5.

In the worſt inn's worſt room, with mat half-hung,
The floors of *plaſter*, and the walls of dung. *Pope.*

Maps are hung up ſo high, to cover the naked *plaſter* or wainſcot. *Watts on the Mind.*

(2.) Seeing the ſore is whole, why retain we the *plaſter*. *Hooker.*

—— You rub the ſore,
When you ſhould bring the *plaſter*. *Shakeſp.*

It not only moves the needle in powder, but likewiſe, if incorporated with *plaſters*, as we have made trial. *Brown.*

Plaſters, that had any effect, muſt be by diſperſing or repelling the humours. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

To PLA'STER. *v. a.* [*plaſtrer*, Fr. from the noun.] 1. To overlay as with plaſter. 2. To cover with a viſcous ſalve or medicated plaſter.

(1.) ———— Boils and plagues
Plaſter you o'er, that one infect another
Againſt the wind a mile. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

The harlot's cheek beautied with *plaſt'ring* art. *Shakeſp.*

A heart ſettled upon a thought of underſtanding, is as a fair *plaſtering* on the wall. *Ecclus.* xxii. 17.

With cement of flour, whites of eggs and ſtone powdered, piſcina mirabilis is ſaid to have walls *plaſtered*. *Bacon.*

Plaſter the chinky hives with clay. *Dryden.*

The brain is grown more dry in its conſiſtence, and receives not much more impreſſion, than if you wrote with your finger on a *plaſter'd* wall. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

PLA'STERER. *n. ſ.* [*plaſtrier*, Fr. from *plaſter*.] 1. One whoſe trade is to overlay walls with plaſter. 2. One who forms figures in plaſter.

(1.) Thy father was a *plaſterer*
And thou thyſelf a ſhearman. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

(2.) The *plaſterer* makes his figures by addition, and the carver by ſubtraction. *Wotton.*

PLA'STICK. *adj.* [πλαϛικὸς.] Having the power to give form.

Benign creator! let thy *plaſtick* hand
Diſpoſe its own effect. *Prior.*

There is not any thing ſtrange in the production of the ſaid formed metals, nor other *plaſtick* virtue concerned in ſhaping them into thoſe figures, than merely the configuration of the particles. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

PLA'STRON. *n. ſ.* [French.] A piece of leather ſtuffed, which fencers uſe, when they teach their ſcholars, in order to receive the puſhes made at them. *Trevoux.*

Againſt the poſt their wicker ſhields they cruſh,
Flouriſh the ſword, and at the *plaſtron* puſh. *Dryden.*

To PLAT. *v. a.* [from *plait*.] To weave; to make by texture.

I have ſeen neſts of an Indian bird curiouſly interwoven and *platted* together. *Ray on the Creation.*

I never found ſo much benefit from any expedient, as from a ring, in which my miſtreſs's hair is *platted* in a kind of true lover's knot. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

PLAT. *n. ſ.* [more properly *plot*; ploꞇ, Sax.] A ſmall piece of ground.

Such pleaſure took the ſerpent to behold
This flow'ry *plat*, the ſweet receſs of Eve. *Milton.*

On a *plat* of riſing ground,
I hear the far-off curfeu ſound,
Over ſome wide-water'd ſhore,
Swinging ſlow with ſullen roar. *Milton.*

It paſſes through banks of violets and *plats* of willow of its own producing. *Spectator.*

PLA'TANE. *n. ſ.* [*platane*, Fr. *platanus*, Lat.] The plane-tree.

——— The *platane* round,
The carver holm, the mapple ſeldom inward ſound. *Spenſer.*

I eſpy'd thee, fair and tall,
Under a *platane*. *Milton.*

PLATE. *n. ſ.* [*plate*, Dutch; *plaque*, Fr.] 1. A piece of metal beat out into breadth. 2. Armour of plates. 3. [*Plata*, Spaniſh.] Wrought ſilver. 4. [*Plat*, Fr. *piatta*, Italian.] A ſmall ſhallow veſſel of metal on which meat is eaten.

(1.) ———— In his livery
Walk'd crowns and coronets, realms and iſlands were
As *plates* dropt from his pocket. *Shakeſp.*

Make a *plate*, and burniſh it as they do iron. *Bacon.*

The cenſers of rebellious Corah, &c. were by God's mandate made *plates* for the covering of the holy altar. *White.*

A leaden bullet-ſhot from one of theſe guns, the ſpace of twenty paces, will be beaten into a thin *plate*. *Wilkins.*

The cenſers of theſe wretches, who could derive no ſanctity to them; yet in that they had been conſecrated by the offering incenſe, were appointed to be beaten into broad *plates*, and faſtened upon the altar. *South.*

——— Eternal deities!
Who rule the world with abſolute decrees,
And write whatever time ſhall bring to paſs
With pens of adamant on *plates* of braſs. *Dryden.*

(2.) With their force they pierc'd both *plate* and mail,
And made wide furrows in their fleſhes frail. *Spenſer.*

(3.) They eat on beds of ſilk and gold,
And leaving *plate*,
Do drink in ſtore of higher rate. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

The Turks entered into the trenches ſo far, that they carried away the *plate*. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

——— A table ſtood
Yet well wrought *plate* ſtrove to conceal the wood. *Cowley.*

They that but now for honour and for *plate*
Made the ſea bluſh with blood, reſign their hate. *Waller.*

At your deſert bright pewter comes too late,
When your firſt courſe was all ſerv'd up in *plate*. *King.*

What nature wants has an intrinſick weight,
All more, is but the faſhion of the *plate*. *Young.*

(4.) Aſcanius this obſerv'd, and, ſmiling, ſaid,
See, we devour the *plates* on which we fed. *Dryden.*

To PLATE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To cover with plates. 2. To arm with plates. 3. To bate into laminæ or plates.

(1.) The doors are curiouſly cut through and *plated*. *Sandys.*

M. Lepidus's houſe had a marble door-caſe; afterwards they had gilded ones, or rather *plated* with gold. *Arbuthnot.*

(2.) ———— *Plate* ſin with gold,
And the ſtrong lance of juſtice hurtleſs breaks. *Shakeſp.*

Marſhal, aſk yonder knight in arms,
Why *plated* in habiliments of war. *Shakeſp.*

—— The bold Aſcalonite
Fled from his lion ramp, old warriours turn'd
Their *plated* backs under his heel. *Milton.*

(3.) If to fame alone thou doſt pretend,
The miſer will his empty palace lend,
Set wide his doors, adorn'd with *plated* braſs. *Dryden.*

If a thinned or *plated* body, of an uneven thickneſs, which appears all over of one uniform colour, ſhould be ſlit into threads of the ſame thickneſs with the *plate*; I ſee no reaſon why every thread ſhould not keep its colour. *Newton.*

PLA'TEN. *n. ſ.* Among printers, the flat part of the preſs whereby the impreſſion is made.

PLA'TFORM. *n. ſ.* [*plat*, flat, Fr. and *form.*] 1. The ſketch of any thing horizontally delineated; the ichnography. 2. A place laid out after any model. 3. A level place before a fortification. 4. A ſcheme; a plan.

(1.) When the workmen began to lay the *platform* at Chalcedon, eagles conveyed their lines to the other ſide of the ſtreight.
Sandys's Journey.

(2.) No artful wildneſs to perplex the ſcene;
Grove nods at grove, each alley has a brother,
And half the *platform* juſt reflects the other. *Pope.*

(3.) ——— Where was this?
— Upon the *platform* where we watch. *Shakeſp.*

(4.) Their minds and affections were univerſally bent even againſt all the orders and laws wherein this church is founded, conformable to the *platform* of Geneva. *Hooker.*

I have made a *platform* of a princely garden by precept, partly by drawing not a model, but ſome general lines of it.
Bacon's Eſſays.

They who take in the entire *platform*, and ſee the chain, which runs through the whole, and can bear in mind the obſervations and proofs, will diſcern how theſe propoſitions flow from them. *Woodward.*

PLA'TICK *aſpect.* In aſtrology, is a ray caſt from one planet to another, not exactly, but within the orbit of its own light. *Bailey.*

PLATO'ON. *n. ſ.* [a corruption of *peloton*, Fr.] A ſmall ſquare body of muſketeers, drawn out of a battalion of foot, when they form the hollow ſquare, to ſtrengthen the angles: the grenadiers are generally thus poſted; yet a party from any other diviſion is called a *platoon*, when intending too far from the main body. *Military Dict.*

In comely wounds ſhall bleeding worthies ſtand,
Webb's firm *platoon*, and Lumly's faithful band. *Tickel.*

PLA'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *plate.*] A large diſh, generally of earth.

The ſervants waſh the *platter*, ſcour the plate,
Then blow the fire. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Satira is an adjective, to which lanx, a charger, or large *platter* is underſtood. *Dryden.*

PLAU'DIT. } *n. ſ.* [A word derived from the Latin, *plau-*
PLAU'DITE. } *dite*, the demand of applauſe made by the player, when he left the ſtage.] Applauſe.

True wiſdom muſt our actions ſo direct,
Not only the laſt *plaudit* to expect. *Denham.*

She would ſo ſhamefully fail in the laſt act, that inſtead of a *plaudite*, ſhe would deſerve to be hiſſed off the ſtage. *More.*

Some men find more melody in diſcord than in the angelick quires; yet even theſe can diſcern muſick in a conſort of *plaudites*, eulogies given themſelves. *Decay of Piety.*

PLAUSIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*plauſibilite*, Fr. from *plauſible.*] Speciouſneſs; ſuperficial appearance of right.

Two pamphlets, called the management of the war, are written with ſome *plauſibility*, much artifice and direct falſehoods. *Swift.*

The laſt excuſe for the ſlow ſteps made in diſarming the adverſaries of the crown, was allowed indeed to have more *plauſibility*, but leſs truth, than any one of the former. *Swift.*

PLAU'SIBLE. *adj.* [*plauſible*, Fr. *plauſibilis*, from *plaudo*, Lat.] Such as gains approbation; ſuperficially pleaſing or taking; ſpecious; popular; right in appearance.

Go you to Angelo, anſwer his requiring with a *plauſible* obedience, agree with his demands to the point. *Shak.*

Judges ought to be more reverend than *plauſible*, and more adviſed than confident. *Bacon.*

They found out that *plauſible* and popular pretext of raiſing an army to fetch in delinquents. *King Charles.*

Theſe were all *plauſible* and popular arguments, in which they, who moſt deſired peace, would inſiſt upon many condeſcenſions. *Clarendon.*

No treachery ſo *plauſible*, as that which is covered with the robe of a guide. *L'Eſtrange.*

The caſe is doubtful, and may be diſputed with *plauſible* arguments on either ſide. *South.*

PLAU'SIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *plauſible.*] Speciouſneſs; ſhow of right.

The *plauſibleneſs* of Arminianiſm, and the congruity it hath with the principles of corrupt nature. *Sanderſon.*

The notion of man's free will, and the nature of ſin bears with it a commendable plainneſs and *plauſibleneſs*. *More.*

PLAU'SIBLY. *adv.* [from *plauſible.*] 1. With fair ſhow; ſpeciouſly. 2. With applauſe. Not in uſe.

(1.) They could talk *plauſibly* about that they did not underſtand, but their learning lay chiefly in flouriſh. *Collier.*

— Thou can'ſt *plauſibly* diſpute,
Supreme of ſeers, of angel, man and brute. *Prior.*

(2.) I hope they will *plauſibly* receive our attempts, or candidly correct our miſconjectures. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PLAU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *plaudo*, Lat.] 1. Applauding. 2. Plauſible. A word not in uſe.

(2.) —— His *plauſive* words
He ſcatter'd not in ears; but grafted them
To grow there and to bear. *Shakeſ.*

To PLAY. *v. n.* [pleȝan, Saxon.] 1. To ſport; to frolick; to do ſomething not as a taſk, but for a pleaſure. 2. To toy; to act with levity. 3. To be diſmiſſed from work. 4. To trifle; to act wantonly and thoughtleſly. 5. To do ſomething fanciful. 6. To practiſe ſarcaſtick merriment. 7. To mock; to practiſe illuſion. 8. To game; to contend at ſome game. 9. To do any thing trickiſh or deceitful. 10. To touch a muſical inſtrument. 11. To operate; to act. Uſed of any thing in motion. 12. To wanton; to move irregularly. 13. To perſonate a drama. 14. To repreſent a ſtanding character. 15. To act in any certain character.

(1.) The people ſat down to eat, and to drink, and roſe up to *play*. *Exodus.*

On ſmooth the ſeal and bended dolphins *play*. *Milton.*

Boys and girls come out to *play*,
Moon ſhines as bright as day. *Old Song.*

(2.) Thou with eternal wiſdom did'ſt converſe,
Wiſdom thy ſiſter and with her didſt *play*. *Milton.*

Enormous monſters rolling o'er the deep,
Gambol around him in the watry way,
And heavy whales in awkward meaſures *play*. *Pope.*

(3.) I'll bring my young man to ſchool; look where his maſter comes; 'tis a *playing* day I ſee.
Shakeſ. Merry Wives of Windſor.

(4.) Men are apt to *play* with their healths and their lives as they do with their cloaths. *Temple.*

(5.) How every fool can *play* upon the word. *Shakeſ.*

(6.) I would make uſe of it rather to *play* upon thoſe I deſpiſed, than to trifle with thoſe I loved. *Pope.*

(7.) I ſaw him dead; art thou alive,
Or is it fancy *plays* upon our eye-ſight. *Shakeſ.*

(8.) Charles, I will *play* no more to-night;
My mind's not on't, you are too hard for me.
— Sir, I did never win of you before. *Shakeſ.*

When lenity and cruelty *play* for kingdoms,
The gentler gameſter is the ſooneſt winner. *Shakeſ.*

—— O perdurable ſhame!
Are theſe the wretches that we *play'd* at dice for. *Shakeſ.*

The clergyman *played* at whiſt and ſwobbers. *Swift.*

(9.) His mother *played* falſe with a ſmith. *Shakeſ.*

— Cawdor, Glamis, all
The wizzard women promis'd; and, I fear,
Thou *play'd'ſt* moſt foully for't. *Shakeſ. Macbeth.*

Life is not long enough for a coquette to *play* all her tricks in. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

(10.) Ev'ry thing that heard him *play*,
Ev'n the billows of the ſea
Hung their heads, and then lay by,
In ſweet muſick is ſuch art,
Killing care, and grief of heart,
Fall aſleep, or hearing die. *Shakeſ. Henry VIII.*

Thou art as a very lovely ſong of one that hath a pleaſant voice, and can *play* well on an inſtrument. *Ezekiel.*

Wherein doth our practice of ſinging and *playing* with inſtruments in our cathedral churches differ from the practice of David. *Peacham of Muſick.*

Clad like a country ſwain, he pip'd, he ſung,
And *playing* drove his jolly troop along. *Dryden.*

Take thy harp and melt thy maid;
Play, my friend! and charm the charmer. *Granville.*

He applied the pipe to his lips, and began to *play* upon it: the ſound of it was exceeding ſweet. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

(11.) John hath ſeiz'd Arthur, and it cannot be,
That whilſt warm life *plays* in that infant's veins,
The miſplac'd John ſhould entertain
One quiet breath of reſt. *Shakeſ. King John.*

My wife cried out fire, and you brought out your buckets, and called for engines to *play* againſt it. *Dryden.*

By conſtant laws, the food is concocted, the heart beats, the blood circulates, the lungs *play*. *Cheyne.*

(12.) —— Citherea all in ſedges hid,
Which ſeem to move and wanton with her breath,
Ev'n as the waving ſedges *play* with wind. *Shakeſ.*

This with exhilarating vapour bland
About their ſpirits *play'd*, and inmoſt powers
Made err. *Milton.*

In the ſtreams that from the fountain *play*,
She waſh'd her face. *Dryden.*

—— The ſetting ſun
Plays on their ſhining arms and burniſh'd helmets,
And covers all the field with gleams of fire. *Addiſon.*

Had ſome brave chief the martial ſcene beheld
By Pallas guarded, in the dreadful field,
Might darts be bad to turn their points away,
And ſwords around him innocently *play*,
The war's whole art with wonder had he ſeen,
And counted heroes where he counted men. *Pope.*

(13.) A lord will hear you *play* to-night;
But I am doubtful of your modeſties,
Leſt, over-eying of his odd behaviour,
For yet his honour never heard a play,
You break into ſome merry paſſion. *Shakeſ.*

Ev'n kings but *play*; and when their part is done,
Some other, worſe or better, mount the throne. *Dryden.*

(14.) Courts are theatres, where ſome men *play*;
Princes, ſome ſlaves, and all end in one day. *Donne.*

(15.) Thus we *play* the fool with the time, and the ſpirits of the wiſe ſit in the clouds and mock us. *Shakeſ.*

— I did not think to ſhed a tear
In all my miſeries; but thou haſt forc'd me,
Out of thy honeſt truth to *play* the woman. *Shakeſ.*

She hath wrought folly to *play* the whore. *Deut.* xxii. 21.

Be of good courage, and let us *play* the men of our people. 2 *Samuel*, x. 12.

Alphonſe, duke of Ferrara, delighted himſelf only in turning and *playing* the joiner. *Peacham of Muſick.*

'Tis poſſible theſe Turks may *play* the villains. *Denham.*

A man has no pleaſure in proving that he has *played* the fool. *Collier of Friendſhip.*

To **Play.** *v. a.* 1. To put in action or motion: as, he *played* his cannon; the engines are *played* at a fire. 2. To uſe an inſtrument of muſick. 3. To act a mirthful character. 4. To exhibit dramatically. 5. To act; to perform.

(2.) He *plays* a tickling ſtraw within his noſe. *Gay.*

(3.) —————— Nature here
Wanton'd as in her prime, and *play'd* at will
Her virgin fancies. *Milton.*

(4.) Your honour's players hearing your amendment,
Are come to *play* a pleaſant comedy. *Shakeſ.*

(5.) Doubt would fain have *played* his part in her mind, and called in queſtion, how ſhe ſhould be aſſured that Zelmane was not Pyrocles. *Sidney.*

Play. *n. ſ.* 1. Action not impoſed; not work; diſmiſſion from work. 2. Amuſement; ſport. 3. A drama; a comedy or tragedy, or any thing in which characters are repreſented by dialogue and action. 4. Game; practice of gaming; conteſt at a game. 5. Practice in any conteſt, as ſwordplay. 6. Action; employment; office. 7. Practice; action; manner of acting, as fair and foul *play*. 8. Act of touching an inſtrument. 9. Irregular and wanton motion. 10. A ſtate of agitation or ventilation. 11. Room for motion. 12. Liberty of acting; ſwing.

(2.) —— My dealing and my joy;
For love of me leave off this dreadful *play*. *Spenſer.*

Two gentle fawns at *play*. *Milton.*

(3.) ——— Only they,
That came to hear a merry *play*,
Will be deceiv'd. *Shakeſ. Henry* VIII.

A *play* ought to be a juſt image of human nature, repreſenting its humours and the changes of fortune to which it is ſubject, for the delight and inſtruction of mankind. *Dryden.*

Viſits, *plays*, and powder'd beaux. *Swift.*

(4.) I will play no more, my mind's not on't;
I did never win of you,
Nor ſhall not when my fancy's on my *play*. *Shakeſ.*

(5.) When they can make nothing elſe on't, they find it the beſt of their *play* to put it off with a jeſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

He was reſolved not to ſpeak diſtinctly, knowing his beſt *play* to be in the dark, and that all his ſafety lay in the confuſion of his talk. *Tillotſon.*

In arguing the opponent uſes comprehenſive and equivocal terms, to involve his adverſary in the doubtfulneſs of his expreſſion, and therefore the anſwer on his ſide makes it his *play* to diſtinguiſh as much as he can. *Locke.*

Bull's friends adviſed to gentler methods with the young lord; but John naturally lov'd rough *play*. *Arbuthnot.*

(6.) The ſenſeleſs plea of right by providence
Can laſt no longer than the preſent ſway;
But juſtifies the next who comes in *play*. *Dryden.*

(7.) Determining, as after I knew, in ſecret manner, not to be far from the place where we appointed to meet, to prevent any foul *play* that might be offered unto me. *Sidney.*

(10.) Many have been ſav'd, and many may,
Who never heard this queſtion brought in *play*. *Dryden.*

(11.) The joints are let exactly into one another, that they have no *play* between them, leſt they ſhake upwards or downwards. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

(12.) Should a writer give the full *play* to his mirth, without regard to decency, he might pleaſe readers; but muſt be a very ill man, if he could pleaſe himſelf. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Pla'ybook. *n. ſ.* [*play* and *book*.] Book of dramatick compoſitions.

Your's was a match of common good liking, without any mixture of that ridiculous paſſion, which has no being but in *playbooks* and romances. *Swift.*

Pla'yday. *n. ſ.* [*play* and *day*.] Day exempt from taſks or work.

I thought the life of every lady
Should be one continual *playday*;
Balls and maſquerades and ſhows. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

Pla'ydebt. *n. ſ.* [*play* and *debt*.] Debt contracted by gaming.

There are multitudes of leaſes upon ſingle lives, and *playdebts* upon joint lives. *Arbuthnot.*

She has ſeveral *playdebts* on her hand, which muſt be diſcharged very ſuddenly. *Spectator.*

Pla'yer. *n. ſ.* [from *play*.] 1. One who plays. 2. An idler; a lazy perſon. 3. Actor of dramatick ſcenes. 4. A mimick. 5. One who touches a muſical inſtrument. 6. A gameſter. 7. One who acts in play in any certain manner.

(2.) —— You're pictures out of doors,
Saints in your injuries, devils being offended,
Players in your houſewifery. *Shakeſ. Othello.*

(3.) Like *players* plac'd to fill a filthy ſtage,
Where change of thoughts one fool to other ſhews,
And all but jeſts, ſerve only ſorrow's rage. *Sidney.*

Certain pantomimi will repreſent the voices of *players* of interludes ſo to life, as you would think they were thoſe *players* themſelves. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

A *player*, if left of his auditory and their applauſe, would ſtraight be out of heart. *Bacon.*

Thine be the laurel then, ſupport the ſtage;
Which ſo declines, that ſhortly we may ſee
Players and plays reduc'd to ſecond infancy. *Dryden.*

His muſe had ſtarv'd, had not a piece unread,
And by a *player* bought, ſupply'd her bread. *Dryden.*

(4.) Thus ſaid the *player* god; and adding art
Of voice and geſture, ſo perform'd his part,
She thought, ſo like her love the ſhade appears,
That Ceyx ſpake the words. *Dryden.*

(5.) Command thy ſervants to ſeek out a man, who is a cunning *player* on the harp. 1 *Samuel*, xvi. 16.

(7.) The ſnake bit him faſt by the tongue, which therewith began ſo to rankle and ſwell, that, by the time he had knocked this foul *player* on the head, his mouth was ſcarce able to contain it. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

PLA'YFELLOW. *n. ſ.* [*play* and *fellow.*] Companion in amuſement.

Inconſtant in his choice of his friends, or rather never having a friend but *playfellows*, of whom, when he was weary, he could no otherwiſe rid himſelf than by killing them. *Sidn.*

She ſeem'd ſtill back unto the land to look,
And her *playfellows* aid to call, and fear
The daſhing of the waves. *Spenſer.*

Your precious ſelf had not then croſs'd the eyes
Of my young *playfellow*. *Shakeſ. Winter's Tale.*

Miſchance and ſorrow go along with you!
Heart's diſcontent and ſour affliction
Be *playfellows* to keep you company. *Shakeſ.*

This was the play at which Nero ſtaked three thouſand two hundred and twenty-nine pounds three ſhillings and four pence upon every caſt; where did he find *playfellows*. *Arb.*

PLA'YFUL. *adj.* [*play* and *full.*] Sportive; full of levity.

He is ſcandalized at youth for being lively, and at childhood for being *playful*. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

PLA'YGAME. *n. ſ.* [*play* and *game.*] Play of children.

That liberty alone gives the true reliſh to their ordinary *playgames*. *Locke.*

PLA'YHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*play* and *houſe.*] Houſe where dramatick performances are repreſented.

Theſe are the youths that thunder at a *playhouſe*, and fight for bitten apples. *Shakeſ. Henry* VIII.

He hurries me from the *playhouſe* and ſcenes there, to the bear-garden. *Stillingfleet.*

I am a ſufficient theatre to myſelf of ridiculous actions, without expecting company either in a court or *playhouſe*. *Dryden.*

Shakeſpeare, whom you and ev'ry *playhouſe* bill
Stile the divine, the matchleſs, what you will,
For gain, not glory wing'd his roving flight
And grew immortal in his own deſpight. *Pope.*

PLA'YPLEASURE. *n. ſ.* [*play* and *pleaſure.*] Idle amuſement.

He taketh a kind of *playpleaſure* in looking upon the fortunes of others. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

PLA'YSOME. *adj.* [*play* and *ſome.*] Wanton; full of levity.

PLA'YSOMENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *playſome.*] Wantonneſs; levity.

PLA'YTHING. *n. ſ.* [*play* and *thing.*] Toy; thing to play with.

O Caſtalio! thou haſt caught
My fooliſh heart; and like a tender child,
That truſts his *plaything* to another hand,
I fear its harm, and fain would have it back. *Otway.*

A child knows his nurſe, and by degrees the *playthings* of a little more advanced age. *Locke.*

The ſervants ſhould be hindered from making court to them, by giving them fruit and *playthings*. *Locke.*

—— O Richard,
Would fortune calm her preſent rage,
And give us *playthings* for our age. *Prior.*

Allow him but the *plaything* of a pen,
He ne'er rebels or plots like other men. *Pope.*

PLA'YWRIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*play* and *wright.*] A maker of plays.

He ended much in the character he had liv'd in; and Horace's rule for a play may as well be applied to him as a *playwright*. *Pope.*

PLEA. *n. ſ.* [*plaid*, old French.] 1. The act or form of pleading. 2. Thing offered or demanded in pleading. 3. Allegation. 4. An apology; an excuſe.

(2.) The magnificoes have all perſuaded with him;
But none can drive him from the envious *plea*
Of forfeiture of juſtice and his bond. *Shakeſ.*

Their reſpect of perſons was expreſſed in judicial proceſs, in giving raſh ſentence in favour of the rich, without ever ſtaying to hear the *plea*, or weigh the reaſons of the poor's cauſe. *Kettlewell.*

(3. —— They tow'rds the throne ſupreme,
Accountable, made haſte, to make appear
With righteous *plea*, their utmoſt vigilance. *Milton.*

(4.) The fiend, with neceſſity,
The tyrant's *plea*, excus'd his deviliſh deeds. *Milton.*

Thou determin'ſt weakneſs for no *plea*. *Milton.*

—— When ſuch occaſions are,
No *plea* muſt ſerve; 'tis cruelty to ſpare. *Denham.*

Whoever argues in defence of abſolute power in a ſingle perſon, though he offers the old plauſible *plea*, that, it is his opinion, which he cannot help, unleſs he be convinced, ought to be treated as the common enemy of mankind. *Swift.*

To PLEACH. *v. a.* [*pleſſer*, Fr.] To bend; to interweave. A word not in uſe.

Would'ſt thou be window'd in great Rome, and ſee
Thy maſter thus, with *pleacht* arms, bending down
His corrigible neck. *Shakeſ.*

— Steal into the *pleached* bower,
Where honey-ſuckles ripen'd by the ſun,
Forbid the ſun to enter. *Shakeſ.*

To PLEAD. *v. n.* [*plaider*, Fr.] 1. To argue before a court of juſtice. 2. To ſpeak in an argumentative or perſuaſive way for or againſt; to reaſon with another. 3. To be offered as a plea.

(1.) —— To his accuſations
He *pleaded* ſtill not guilty; and alleg'd
Many ſharp reaſons. *Shakeſ. Henry* VIII.

O that one might *plead* for a man with God, as a man *pleadeth* for his neighbour. *Job*, xvi. 21.

—— Of beauty ſing;
Let others govern or defend the ſtate,
Plead at the bar, or manage a debate. *Granville.*

Lawyers and divines write down ſhort notes, in order to preach or *plead*. *Watts on the Mind.*

(2.) —— I am
To *plead* for that, which I would not obtain. *Shakeſ.*

Who is he that will *plead* with me; for now if I hold my tongue, I ſhall give up the ghoſt. *Job*, xiii. 19.

If nature *plead* not in a parent's heart,
Pity my tears, and pity her deſert. *Dryden.*

It muſt be no ordinary way of reaſoning, in a man that is *pleading* for the natural power of kings, and againſt all compact, to bring for proof an example, where his own account founds all the right upon compact. *Locke.*

(3.) Since you can love, and yet your error ſee,
The ſame reſiſtleſs power may *plead* for me,
With no leſs ardour I my claim purſue;
I love, and cannot yield her even to you. *Dryden.*

To PLEAD. *v. a.* 1. To defend; to diſcuſs. 2. To allege in pleading or argument. 3. To offer as an excuſe.

(1.) Will you, we ſhew our title to the crown?
If not, our ſwords ſhall *plead* it in the field. *Shakeſ.*

(2.) Don Sebaſtian came forth to intreat, that they might part with their arms like ſoldiers; it was told him, that they could not juſtly *plead* law of nations, for that they were not lawful enemies. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

If they will *plead* againſt me my reproach, know that God hath overthrown me. *Job*, xix. 5.

(3.) I will neither *plead* my age nor ſickneſs, in excuſe of faults. *Dryden.*

PLEA'DABLE. *adj.* [from *plead.*] Capable to be alleged in plea.

I ought to be diſcharged from this information, becauſe this privilege is *pleadable* at law. *Dryden.*

PLEA'DER. *n. ſ.* [*plaideur*, Fr. from *plead.*] 1. One who argues in a court of juſtice. 2. One who ſpeaks for or againſt.

(1.) The brief with weighty crimes was charg'd,
On which the *pleader* much enlarg'd. *Swift's Miſcel.*

(2.) ——— If you
Would be your country's *pleader*, your good tongue
Might ſtop our countryman. *Shakeſ. Coriolanus.*
So fair a *pleader* any cauſe may gain. *Dryden.*

PLEA'DING. *n. ſ.* [from *plead.*] Act or form of pleading.
If the heavenly folk ſhould know
Theſe *pleadings* in the court below. *Swift's Miſcel.*

PLEA'SANCE. *n. ſ.* [*plaiſance*, Fr.] Gaiety; pleaſantry; merriment. Obſolete.
The lovely *pleaſance* and the lofty pride
Cannot expreſſed be by any art. *Spenſer.*
Her words ſhe drowned with laughing vain,
And wanting grace in utt'ring of the ſame,
That turned all her *pleaſance* to a ſcoffing game. *Spenſer.*

Oh that men ſhould put an enemy into their mouths, to ſteal away their brains! that we ſhould with joy, *pleaſance*, revel and applauſe transform ourſelves into beaſts. *Shakeſ.*

PLEA'SANT. *adj* [*plaiſant*, French.] 1. Delightful; giving delight. 2. Grateful to the ſenſes. 3. Good humoured; cheerful. 4. Gay; lively; merry. 5. Trifling; adapted rather to mirth than uſe.

(1.) The gods are juſt, and of our *pleaſant* vices
Make inſtruments to ſcourge us. *Shakeſ. King Lear.*
What moſt he ſhould diſlike, ſeems *pleaſant* to him;
What like, offenſive. *Shakeſ. King Lear.*

How good and how *pleaſant* it is for brethren to dwell in unity. *Pſalms.*

——— Verdure clad
Her univerſal face with *pleaſant* green. *Milton.*
(2.) Sweeter thy diſcourſe is to my ear,
Than fruits of palm-tree *pleaſanteſt* to thirſt. *Milton.*
(3.) In all thy humours, whether grave or mellow,
Thou'rt ſuch a touchy, teſty, *pleaſant* fellow. *Addiſon.*

(4.) Let neither the power nor quality of the great, or the wit of the *pleaſant*, prevail with us to flatter the vices, or applaud the prophaneneſs of wicked men. *Rogers.*

(5.) They, who would prove their idea of infinite to be poſitive; ſeem to do it by a *pleaſant* argument, taken from the negation of an end, which being negative, the negation of it is poſitive. *Locke.*

PLEA'SANTLY. *adv.* [from *pleaſant.*] 1. In ſuch a manner as to give delight. 2. Gayly; merrily; in good humour. 3. Lightly; ludicrouſly.

(2.) King James was wont *pleaſantly* to ſay, that the duke of Buckingham had given him a ſecretary, who could neither write nor read. *Clarendon.*

(3.) Euſtathius is of opinion, that Ulyſſes ſpeaks *pleaſantly* to Elphenor. *Broome.*

PLEA'SANTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pleaſant.*] 1. Delightfulneſs; ſtate of being pleaſant. 2. Gaiety; cheerfulneſs; merriment.

(1.) Doth not the *pleaſantneſs* of this place carry in itſelf ſufficient reward. *Sidney.*

(2.) It was refreſhing, but compoſed, like the *pleaſantneſs* of youth tempered with the gravity of age. *South.*

He would fain put on ſome *pleaſantneſs*, but was not able to conceal his vexation. *Tillotſon.*

PLEA'SANTRY. *n. ſ.* [*plaiſanterie*, Fr.] 1. Gaiety; merriment. 2. Sprightly ſaying; lively talk.

(1.) The harſhneſs of reaſoning is not a little ſoftened and ſmoothed by the infuſions of mirth and *pleaſantry*. *Addiſon.*

Such kinds of *pleaſantry* are diſingenuous in criticiſm, the greateſt maſters appear ſerious and inſtructive. *Addiſon.*

(2.) The grave abound in *pleaſantries*, the dull in repartees and points of wit. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

To **PLEASE.** *v. a.* [*placeo*, Lat. *plaire*, Fr.] 1. To delight; to gratify; to humour. 2. To ſatisfy; to content. 3. To obtain favour from: to be pleaſed *with*, is to approve; to favour. 4. *To be* PLEASED. To like. A word of ceremony.

(1.) They *pleaſe* themſelves in the children of ſtrangers. *Iſa.* ii. 6.

Whether it were a whiſtling wind, or a *pleaſing* fall of water running violently. *Wiſdom*, xvii. 18.

Thou can'ſt not be ſo *pleas'd* at liberty,
As I ſhall be to find thou dar'ſt be free. *Dryden.*
Leave ſuch to trifle with more grace and eaſe,
Whom folly *pleaſes*, and whoſe follies *pleaſe*. *Pope.*
(2.) ——— Doctor Pinch
Eſtabliſh him in his true ſenſe again,
And I will *pleaſe* you what you will demand. *Shakeſ.*
What next I bring ſhall *pleaſe*
Thy wiſh exactly to thy heart's deſire. *Milton.*

(3.) This is my beloved ſon, in whom I am well *pleaſed*. *Matthew.*

I have ſeen thy face, and thou waſt *pleaſed* with me. *Gen.*

——— Fickle their ſtate whom God
Moſt favours: who can *pleaſe* him long. *Milton.*

(4.) Many of our moſt ſkilful painters were *pleaſed* to recommend this author to me, as one who perfectly underſtood the rules of painting. *Dryden's DuFreſnoy.*

To **PLEASE.** *v. n.* 1. To give pleaſure. 2. To gain approbation. 3. To like; to chuſe. 4. To condeſcend; to comply. A word of ceremony.

(1.) What *pleaſing* ſeem'd, for her now *pleaſes* more. *Milton.*

I found ſomething that was more *pleaſing* in them, than my ordinary productions. *Dryden.*

(2.) Their wine-offerings ſhall not be *pleaſing* unto him. *Hoſea.*

(3.) Spirits, freed from mortal laws, with eaſe
Aſſume what ſexes and what ſhapes they *pleaſe*. *Pope.*
(4.) ——— *Pleaſe* you, lords,
In ſight of both our battles we may meet. *Shakeſ.*

The firſt words that I learnt were, to expreſs my deſire, that he would *pleaſe* to give me my liberty. *Swift.*

PLEA'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *pleaſe.*] One that courts favour.

PLEA'SINGLY. *adv.* [from *pleaſing.*] In ſuch a manner as to give delight.

Pleaſingly troubleſome thought and remembrance have been to me ſince I left you. *Suckling.*

Thus to herſelf ſhe *pleaſingly* began. *Milton.*
The end of the artiſt is *pleaſingly* to deceive the eye. *Dryden.*
He gains all points, who *pleaſingly* confounds,
Surprizes, varies, and conceals the bounds. *Pope.*

PLEA'SINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pleaſing.*] Quality of giving delight.

PLEA'SEMAN. *n. ſ.* [*pleaſe* and *man.*] A pickthank; an officious fellow.
Some carry tale, ſome *pleaſeman*, ſome ſlight zany,
That knows the trick to make my lady laugh,
Told our intents. *Shakeſ. Love's Labour Loſt.*

PLEA'SURABLE. *adj.* [from *pleaſure.*] Delightful; full of pleaſure.

Planting of orchards is very profitable, as well as *pleaſurable*. *Bacon.*

It affords a *pleaſurable* habitation in every part, and that is the line ecliptick. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

There are, that the compounded fluid drain
From different mixtures; ſo the blended ſtreams,
Each mutually correcting each, create
A *pleaſurable* medley. *Philips.*
——— Our ill-judging thought
Hardly enjoys the *pleaſurable* taſte. *Prior.*

PLEA'SURE. *n. ſ.* [*plaiſir*, French.] 1. Delight; gratification of the mind or ſenſes. 2. Looſe gratification. 3. Approbation. 4. What the will dictates. 5. Choice; arbitrary will.

(1.) *Pleaſure*, in general, is the conſequent apprehenſion of a ſuitable object, ſuitably applied to a rightly diſpoſed faculty. *South.*

A cauſe of men's taking *pleaſure* in the ſins of others, is, that poor ſpiritedneſs that accompanies guilt. *South.*

In hollow caves ſweet echo quiet lies;
Her name with *pleaſure* once ſhe taught the ſhore,
Now Daphne's dead, and *pleaſure* is no more. *Pope.*

(2.) Convey your *pleaſures* in a ſpacious plenty,
And yet ſeem cold. *Shakeſ.*

Behold yon dame does ſhake the head to hear of *pleaſure*'s name. *Shakeſ. King Lear.*

Not ſunk in carnal *pleaſure*. *Milton.*

(3.) The Lord taketh *pleaſure* in them that fear him. *Pſalms.*

(4.) Uſe your *pleaſure*; if your love do not perſuade you to come, let not my letter. *Shakeſ. Merch. of Venice.*

He will do his *pleaſure* on Babylon. *Iſ.* xlviii. 5.

(5.) We aſcribe not only effects depending on the natural period of time unto arbitrary calculations, and ſuch as vary at *pleaſure*, but confirm our tenets by the uncertain account of others. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

—— Half their fleet offends
His open ſide, and high above him ſhews;
Upon the reſt at *pleaſure* he deſcends,
And doubly harm'd, he double harm beſtows. *Dryden.*

Raiſe tempeſts at your *pleaſure*. *Dryden.*

We can at *pleaſure* move ſeveral parts of our bodies. *Locke.*

All the land in their dominions being acquired by conqueſt, was diſpoſed by them according to their *pleaſure*. *Arbuthnot.*

To **Plea'ſure.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pleaſe; to gratify. This word, though ſupported by good authority, is, I think, inelegant.

—— Things, thus ſet in order,
Shall further thy harveſt, and *pleaſure* thee beſt. *Tuſſer.*

I count it one of my greateſt afflictions, that I cannot *pleaſure* ſuch an honourable gentleman. *Shakeſp.*

If what pleaſes him, ſhall *pleaſure* you,
Fight cloſer, or good faith you'll catch a blow. *Shakeſ.*

When the way of *pleaſuring* and diſpleaſuring lieth by the favourite, it is impoſſible any ſhould be overgreat. *Bacon.*

Nay, the birds rural muſick too
Is as melodious and as free,
As if they ſung to *pleaſure* you. *Cowley.*

Nothing is difficult to love; it will make a man croſs his own inclinations to *pleaſure* them whom he loves. *Tillotſon.*

Plea'ſureful. *adj.* [*pleaſure* and *full.*] Pleaſant; delightful. Obſolete.

This country, for the fruitfulneſs of the land and the conveniency of the ſea, hath been reputed a very commodious and *pleaſureful* country. *Abbot's Deſcript. of the World.*

Plebei'an. *n. ſ.* [*plebeïen*, Fr. *plebeius*, Lat] One of the lower people.

You're *plebeians*, if they be ſenators. *Shakeſ.*

Upon the leaſt intervals of peace, the quarrels between the nobles and the *plebeians* would revive. *Swift.*

Plebei'an. *adj.* 1. Popular; conſiſting of mean perſons. 2. Belonging to the lower ranks. 3. Vulgar; low; common.

(1.) As ſwine are to gardens, ſo are tumults to parliaments, and *plebeian* concourſes to publick counſels. *King Charles.*

(2.) —— He through the midſt unmark'd,
In ſhew *plebeian* angel militant
Of loweſt order. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

(3.) To apply notions philoſophical to *plebeian* terms; or to ſay, where the notions cannot fitly be reconciled, that there wanteth a term or nomenclature for it, as the ancients uſed, they be but ſhifts of ignorance. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The differences of mouldable and not mouldable, ſciſſible and not ſciſſible, are *plebeian* notions. *Bacon.*

Diſhonour not the vengeance I deſign'd.
A queen! and own a baſe *plebeian* mind. *Dryden.*

Pledge. *n. ſ.* [*pleige*, Fr. *pieggio*, Italian.] 1. Any thing put to pawn. 2 A gage; any thing given by way of warrant or ſecurity; a pawn. 3. A ſurety; a bail; an hoſtage.

(2.) Theſe men at the firſt were only pitied; the great humility, zeal and devotion, which appeared to be in them, was in all men's opinion a *pledge* of their harmleſs meaning. *Hooker.*

If none appear to prove upon thy perſon
Thy heinous, manifeſt and many treaſons;
There is my *pledge*, I'll prove it on thy heart. *Shakeſ.*

That voice their livelieſt *pledge*
Of hope in fears and dangers. *Milton.*

Money is neceſſary both for counters and for *pledges*, and carrying with it even reckoning and ſecurity. *Locke.*

Hymen ſhall be aton'd, ſhall join two hearts,
And Aribert ſhall be the *pledge* of peace. *Rowe.*

The deliverance of Iſrael out of Egypt by the miniſtry of Moſes, was intended for a type and *pledge* of the ſpiritual deliverance which was to come by Chriſt. *Nelſon.*

(3.) What purpoſe could there be of treaſon, when the Guianians offered to leave *pledges*, ſix for one. *Raleigh.*

Good ſureties will we have for thy return,
And at thy *pledges* peril keep thy day. *Dryden.*

To **Pledge.** *v. a.* [*pleiger*, Fr. *pieggiare*, Italian] 1. To put in pawn. 2. To give as warrant or ſecurity. 3. To ſecure by a pledge. 4. To invite to drink, by accepting the cup or health after another.

(1.) Aſleep and naked as an Indian lay,
An honeſt factor ſtole a gem away;
He *pledg'd* it to the knight; the knight had wit,
So kept the diamond, and the rogue was bit. *Pope.*

(3.) ———— I accept her;
And here to *pledge* my vow, I give my hand. *Shakeſ.*

(4.) —— The fellow, that
Parts bread with him, and *pledges*
The breath of him in a divided draught,
Is th' readieſt man to kill him. *Shakeſ. Timon.*

To you noble lord of Weſtmoreland.
— I *pledge* your grace. *Shakeſ. Henry* IV.

That flexanimous orator began the king of Homebia's health; he preſently *pledg'd* it. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

Here's to thee, Dick; this whining love deſpiſe;
Pledge me, my friend, and drink till thou be'ſt wiſe. *Cowley.*

Ple'dget. *n. ſ.* [*plagghe*, Dutch.] A ſmall maſs of lint.

I applied a *pledget* of baſilicon. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Ple'iads. } *n. ſ.* [*pleiades*, Lat. πλειάδες] A northern
Ple'iades. } conſtellation.

The *pleiades* before him danc'd,
Shedding ſweet influence. *Milton.*

Then ſailors quarter'd heav'n, and found a name
For *pleiads*, hyads and the northern car. *Dryden.*

Ple'narily *adv.* [from *plenary.*] Fully; completely.

The cauſe is made a plenary cauſe, and ought to be determined *plenarily*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

PLE'NARY. *adj.* [from *plenus*, Lat.] Full; complete.

I am far from denying that compliance on my part, for *plenary* conſent it was not, to his deſtruction. *King Charles.*

The cauſe is made a *plenary* cauſe. *Ayliffe.*

A treatiſe on a ſubject ſhould be *plenary* or full, ſo that nothing may be wanting, nothing which is proper omitted. *Watts.*

Ple'nary. *n. ſ.* Deciſive procedure.

Inſtitution without induction does not make a *plenary* againſt the king, where he has a title to preſent *Ayliffe.*

Ple'nariness. *n. ſ.* [from *plenary.*] Fulneſs; completeneſs.

Plenilu'nary. *adj.* [from *plenilunium*, Lat.] Relating to the full moon.

If we add the two Egyptian days in every month, the interlunary and *plenilunary* exemptions, there would ariſe above an hundred more. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Ple'nipotence. *n. ſ.* [from *plenus* and *potentia*, Lat.] Fulneſs of power.

Ple'nipotent. *adj.* [*plenipotens*, Lat.] Inveſted with full power.

My ſubſtitutes I ſend you, and create
Plenipotent on earth, of matchleſs might
Iſſuing from me. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Plenipote'ntiary. *n. ſ.* [*plenipotentiaire*, Fr.] A negotiator inveſted with full power.

They were only the *plenipotentiary* monks of the patriarchal monks. *Stillingfleet.*

Ple'nist. *n. ſ.* [from *plenus*, Lat.] One that holds all ſpace to be full of matter.

Thoſe ſpaces, which the vacuiſts would have empty, becauſe devoid of air, the *pleniſts* do not prove repleniſhed with ſubtle matter by any ſenſible effects. *Boyle.*

Ple'nitude. *n. ſ.* [*plenitudo*, from *plenus*, Latin; *plenitude*, Fr.] 1. Fulneſs; the contrary to vacuity. 2. Repletion; animal fulneſs; plethory. 3. Exuberance; abundance. 4. Completeneſs.

(1.) If there were every where an abſolute *plenitude* and denſity without any pores between the particles of bodies, all bodies of equal dimenſions would contain an equal quantity of matter, and conſequently be equally ponderous. *Bentley.*

(2.) Relaxation from *plenitude* is cured by ſpare diet. *Arbuthnot.*

(3.) The *plenitude* of the pope's power of diſpenſing was the main queſtion. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

(4.) The *plenitude* of William's fame
Can no accumulated ſtores receive. *Prior.*

Ple'nteous. *adj.* [from *plenty*.] 1. Copious; exuberant; abundant; plentiful. 2. Fruitful; fertile.

(1.) Author of evil, unknown till thy revolt
Now *plenteous* theſe acts of hateful ſtrife. *Milton.*
Lab'ring the ſoil and reaping *plenteous* crop. *Milton.*
Two *plenteous* fountains the whole proſpect crown'd;
This through the gardens leads its ſtreams around. *Pope.*

(2.) Take up the fifth part of the land in the ſeven *plenteous* years. *Geneſis*, xli. 34.

Ple'nteously. *adv.* [from *plenteous*.] Copiouſly; abundantly; exuberantly; plentifully.

——— Thy due from me is tears,
Which nature, love and filial tenderneſs
Shall, O dear father, pay thee *plenteouſly*. *Shak.*
God created the great whales and each
Soul living, each that crept, which *plenteouſly*
The waters generated. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

God proves us in this life, that he may the more *plenteouſly* reward us in the next. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

Ple'nteousness. *n. ſ.* [from *plenteous*.] Abundance; fertility; plenty.

The ſeven years of *plenteouſneſs* in Egypt were ended. *Geneſis.*

Ple'ntiful. *adj.* [*plenty* and *full*.] Copious; abundant; exuberant; fruitful. This is rather uſed in proſe than *plenteous*.

To Amalthea he gave a country, bending like a horn; whence the tale of Amalthea's *plentiful* horn. *Raleigh.*

He that is *plentiful* in expences, will hardly be preſerved from decay. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

If it be a long winter, it is commonly a more *plentiful* year. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

When they had a *plentiful* harveſt, the farmer had hardly any corn. *L'Eſtrange.*

Alcibiades was a young man of noble birth, excellent education, and a *plentiful* fortune. *Swift.*

Ple'ntifully. *adv.* [from *plentiful*.] Copiouſly; abundantly.

They were not multiplied before, but they were at that time *plentifully* encreaſed. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Bern is *plentifully* furniſhed with water, there being a great multitude of fountains. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Ple'ntifulness. *n. ſ.* [from *plentiful*.] The ſtate of being plentiful; abundance; fertility.

PLE'NTY. *n. ſ.* [from *plenus*, full.] 1. Abundance; ſuch a quantity as is more than enough. 2. Fruitfulneſs; exuberance. 3. It is uſed, I think barbarouſly, for *plentiful*. 4. A ſtate in which enough is had and enjoyed.

(1.) ——— Peace,
Dear nurſe of arts, *plenties* and joyful birth. *Shak.*

What makes land, as well as other things, dear, is *plenty* of buyers, and but few ſellers; and ſo *plenty* of ſellers and few buyers makes land cheap. *Locke.*

(2.) ——— The teeming clouds
Deſcend in gladſome *plenty* o'er the world. *Thomſon.*

(3.) To graſs with thy calves,
Where water is *plenty*. *Tuſſer's Huſbandry.*

If reaſons were as *plenty* as black berries, I would give no man a reaſon on compulſion. *Shak. Henry* IV.

(4.) Ye ſhall eat in *plenty* and be ſatisfied, and praiſe the Lord. *Joel*, ii. 26.

Whoſe grievance is ſatiety of eaſe,
Freedom their pain, and *plenty* their diſeaſe. *Harte.*

Ple'onasm. *n. ſ.* [*pleonaſme*, Fr. *pleonaſmus*, Latin.] A figure of rhetorick, by which more words are uſed than are neceſſary.

Plesh. *n. ſ.* [A word uſed by *Spenſer* inſtead of *plaſh*, for the convenience of rhyme.] A puddle; a boggy marſh.

Out of the wound the red blood flowed freſh,
That underneath his feet ſoon made a purple *pleſh*. *Spenſer.*

PLE'THORA. *n. ſ.* [from πληθώϱα.] The ſtate in which the veſſels are fuller of humours than is agreeable to a natural ſtate or health; ariſes either from a diminution of ſome natural evacuations, or from debauch and feeding higher or more in quantity than the ordinary powers of the viſcera can digeſt: evacuations and exerciſe are its remedies.

The diſeaſes of the fluids are a *plethora*, or too great abundance of laudable juices. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Plethore'tick.
Pletho'rick. } *adj.* [from *plethora*.] Having a full habit.

The fluids, as they conſiſt of ſpirit, water, ſalts, oil, and terreſtrial parts, differ according to the redundance of the whole or of any of theſe; and therefore the *plethorick* are phlegmatick, oily, ſaline, earthy or dry. *Arbuthnot.*

Ple'thory. *n. ſ.* [*plethore*, Fr. from πληϑώϱα.] Fulneſs of habit.

In too great repletion, the elaſtick force of the tube throws the fluid with too great a force, and ſubjects the animal to the diſeaſes depending upon a *plethory*. *Arbuthnot.*

Ple'vin. *n. ſ.* [*pleuvine*, Fr. *plevina*, law Latin.] In law, a warrant or aſſurance. See Replevin. *Dict.*

PLEU'RISY. *n. ſ.* [πλευϱῖτις; *pleureſie*, Fr. *pleuritis*, Lat.] *Pleuriſy* is an inflammation of the pleura, though it is hardly diſtinguiſhable from an inflammation of any other part of the breaſt, which are all from the ſame cauſe, a ſtagnated blood; and are to be remedied by evacuation, ſuppuration or expectoration, or all together. *Quincy.*

Pleuri'tical.
Pleu'ritick. } *adj.* [from *pleuriſy*.] 1. Diſeaſed with a pleuriſy. 2. Denoting a pleuriſy.

(1.) The viſcous matter, which lies like leather upon the extravaſated blood of *pleuritick* people, may be diſſolved by a due degree of heat. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

(2.) His blood was *pleuritical*, it had neither colour nor conſiſtence. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

PLI'ABLE. *adj.* [*pliable*, from *plier*, Fr. to bend.] 1. Eaſy to be bent; flexible. 2. Flexible of diſpoſition; eaſy to be perſuaded.

(1.) Though an act be never ſo ſinful, they will ſtrip it of its guilt, and make the very law ſo *pliable* and bending, that it ſhall be impoſſible to be broke. *South.*

Whether the different motions of the animal ſpirits may have any effect on the mould of the face, when the lineaments are *pliable* and tender, I ſhall leave to the curious. *Addiſon.*

Pli'ableness. *n. ſ.* [from *pliable*.] 1. Flexibility; eaſineſs to be bent. 2. Flexibility of mind.

(2.) God's preventing graces, which have thus fitted the ſoil for the kindly ſeeds-time, planted *pliableneſs*, humility in the heart. *Hammond.*

Compare the ingenuous *pliableneſs* to virtuous counſels in youth, as it comes freſh out of the hands of nature, with the confirmed obſtinacy in moſt ſorts of ſin, that is to be found in an aged ſinner. *South.*

Pli'ancy. *n. ſ.* [from *pliant.*] Eaſineſs to be bent.

Had not exerciſe been neceſſary, nature would not have given ſuch an activity to the limbs, and ſuch a *pliancy* to every part, as produces thoſe compreſſions and extenſions neceſſary for the preſervation of ſuch a ſyſtem. *Addiſ. Spectator.*

PLI'ANT. *adj.* [*pliant*, French.] 1. Bending; tough; flexile; flexible; lithe; limber. 2. Eaſy to take a form. 3. Eaſily complying. 4. Eaſily perſuaded.

(1.) An anatomiſt promiſed to diſſect a woman's tongue, and examine whether the fibres may not be made up of a finer and more *pliant* thread. *Addiſ. Spectator.*

(2.) ——— Particles of heav'nly fire,
Or earth but new divided from the ſky,
And *pliant* ſtill retain'd th' etherial energy. *Dryden.*

As the wax melts that to the flame I hold,
Pliant and warm may ſtill her heart remain,
Soft to the print, but ne'er turn hard again. *Granville.*

(3.) In languages the tongue is more *pliant* to all ſounds, the joints more ſupple to all feats of activity, in youth than afterwards. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Thoſe, who bore bulwarks on their backs,
Now practiſe ev'ry *pliant* geſture,
Op'ning their trunk for ev'ry teſter. *Swift's Miſcel.*

(4.) The will was then ductile and *pliant* to right reaſon, it met the dictates of a clarified underſtanding halfway. *South.*

Pli'antness. *n. ſ.* [from *pliant.*] Flexibility; toughneſs.

Greatneſs of weight, cloſeneſs of parts, fixation, *pliantneſs* or ſoftneſs. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

Pli'cature. } **Plica'tion.** } *n. ſ.* [*plicatura*, from *plico*, Lat.] Fold; double. *Plication* is uſed ſomewhere in *Clariſſa.*

Pli'ers. *n. ſ.* [from *ply.*] An inſtrument by which any thing is laid hold on to bend it.

Pliers are of two ſorts, flat-noſed and round-noſed; their office is to hold and faſten upon a ſmall work, and to fit it in its place: the round-noſed *pliers* are uſed for turning or boring wire or ſmall plate into a circular form. *Moxon.*

I made a detention by a ſmall pair of *pliers.* *Wiſeman.*

To **Pli'ght.** *v. a.* [*plichten*, Dutch.] 1. To pledge; to give as ſurety. 2. To braid; to weave. [from *plico*, Lat. whence to ply or bend, and *plight*, *pleight* or *plait*, a fold or flexure.]

(1.) ——— He *plighted* his right hand
Unto another love, and to another land. *Spenſer.*

——— Saint Withold
Met the night mare, and her ninefold,
Bid her alight, and her troth *plight.* *Shak. King Lear.*

I again in Henry's royal name,
Give thee her hand for ſign of *plighted* faith. *Shak.*

Here my inviolable faith I *plight*,
Lo, thou be my defence, I, thy delight. *Dryden.*

——— New loves you ſeek,
New vows to *plight*, and *plighted* vows to break. *Dryd.*

I'll never mix my *plighted* hands with thine,
While ſuch a cloud of miſchiefs hangs about us. *Addiſon.*

(2.) ——— Her head ſhe fondly would aguiſe
With gaudie girlonds, or freſh flowrets dight
About her neck, or rings of ruſhes *plight.* *Spenſer.*

I took it for a fairy viſion
Of ſome gay creatures of the element,
That in the colours of the rainbow live,
And play i' th' *plighted* clouds. *Milton.*

Plight. *n. ſ.* [This word *Skinner* imagines to be derived from the Dutch, *plicht*, office or employment; but *Junius* obſerves, that pliht, Saxon, ſignifies diſtreſs or preſſing danger; whence, I ſuppoſe, *plight* was derived, it being generally uſed in a bad ſenſe.] 1. Condition; ſtate. 2. Good caſe. 3. Pledge; gage. [from the verb.] 4. [From *To plight.*] A fold; a pucker; a double; a purfle; a plait. 5. A garment of ſome kind. Obſolete.

(1.) When as the careful dwarf had told,
And made enſample of their mournful ſight
Unto his maſter, he no longer would
There dwell in peril of like painful *plight.* *Spenſer.*

I think myſelf in better *plight* for a lender than you are. *Shakeſpeare.*

——— Beſeech your highneſs,
My women may be with me; for, you ſee,
My *plight* requires it. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

They in lowlieſt *plight* repentant ſtood
Praying. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

——— Thou muſt not here
Lie in this miſerable loathſome *plight.* *Milton.*

Moſt perfect hero tried in heavieſt *plight*
Of labours huge and hard. *Milton.*

(2.) Who abuſeth his cattle and ſtarves them for meat,
By carting or plowing, his gaine is not great;
Where he that with labour can uſe them aright,
Hath gaine to his comfort, and cattel in *plight.* *Tuſſer.*

(3.) That lord, whoſe hand muſt take my *plight*, ſhall carry
Half my love with him, half my care and duty. *Shak.*

(4.) Yclad, for fear of ſcorching air,
All in ſilken camus, lily white,
Purfled upon with many a folded *plight.* *Spenſer.*

(5.) ——— Becauſe my wrack
Chanc't on his father's ſhore, he let not lack
My *plight*, or coate, or cloake, or any thing
Might cheriſh heat in me. *Chapman.*

Plinth. *n. ſ.* [πλίνθος.] In architecture, is that ſquare member which ſerves as a foundation to the baſe of a pillar; Vitruvius calls the upper part or abacus of the Tuſcan pillar, a *plinth*, becauſe it reſembles a ſquare tile: moreover, the ſame denomination is ſometimes given to a thick wall, wherein there are two or three bricks advanced in form of a platband. *Harris.*

To **PLOD.** *v. n.* [*ploeghen*, Dutch. *Skinner.*] 1. To toil; to moil; to drudge; to travel. 2. To travel laboriouſly. 3. To ſtudy cloſely and dully.

(1.) A *plodding* diligence brings us ſooner to our journey's end, than a fluttering way of advancing by ſtarts. *L'Eſtrange.*

He knows better than any man, what is not to be written; and never hazards himſelf ſo far as to fall, but *plods* on deliberately, and, as a grave man ought, puts his ſtaff before him. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

Th' unletter'd chriſtian, who believes in groſs,
Plods on to heav'n, and ne'er is at a loſs. *Dryden.*

Some ſtupid, *plodding*, money-loving wight,
Who wins their hearts by knowing black from white. *Young.*

(2.) Rogues, *plod* away o' the hoof, ſeek ſhelter, pack. *Shakeſpeare.*

——— If one of mean affairs
May *plod* it in a week, why may not I
Glide thither in a day. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

Haſt thou not held my ſtirrup?
Bare-headed, *plodded* by my foot-cloth mule,
And thought thee happy when I ſhook my head? *Shakeſ.*

Ambitious love hath ſo in me offended,
That barefoot *plod* I the cold ground upon,
With ſainted vow my faults to have amended. *Shak.*

(3.) Univerſal *plodding* priſons up
The nimble ſpirits in the arteries;
As motion and long during action tires
The ſinewy vigour of the traveller. *Shak.*

He *plods* to turn his am'rous ſuit
T' a plea in law, and proſecute. *Hudibras.*

She reaſon'd without *plodding* long,
Nor ever gave her judgment wrong. *Swift's Miſcel.*

Plo'dder. *n. ſ.* [from *plod.*] A dull heavy laborious man.

Study is like the heav'n's glorious ſun,
That will not be deep ſearch'd with ſaucy looks;
What have continual *plodders* ever won,
Save baſe authority from others books? *Shakeſ.*

PLOT. *n. ſ.* [plot, Saxon. See **Plat.**] 1. A ſmall extent of ground. 2. A plantation laid out. 3. A form; a ſcheme; a plan. 4. [Imagined by *Skinner* to be derived from *platform*, but evidently contracted from *complot*, French.] A conſpiracy; a ſecret deſign formed againſt another. 5. An intrigue; an affair complicated, involved and embarraſſed; the ſtory of a play, compriſing an artful involution of affairs, unravelled at laſt by ſome unexpected means. 6. Stratagem; artifice, in an ill ſenſe. 7. Contrivance; deep reach of thought.

(1.) It was a choſen *plot* of fertile land,
Amongſt wide waves ſet like a little neſt,
As if it had by nature's cunning hand
Been choicely picked out from all the reſt. *Spenſer.*

Plant ye with alders or willowes a *plot*,
Where yeerely as needeth mo poles may be got. *Tuſſer.*

This liketh moory *plots*, delights in ſedgy bowers. *Drayt.*

Many unfrequented *plots* there are,
Fitted by kind for rape and villany. *Shak.*

Were there but this ſingle *plot* to loſe,
This mould of Marcius, they to duſt would grind it,
And throw't againſt the wind. *Shak.*

——— When we mean to build,
We firſt ſurvey the *plot*, then draw the model,
And when we ſee the figure of the houſe,
Then we muſt rate the coſt of the erection. *Shak.*

Weeds grow not in the wild uncultivated waſte, but in garden *plots* under the negligent hand of a gardener. *Locke.*

(2.) Some goddeſs inhabiteth this region, who is the ſoul of this ſoil; for neither is any leſs than a goddeſs, worthy to be ſhrined in ſuch a heap of pleaſures: nor any leſs than a goddeſs could have made it ſo perfect a *plot*. *Sidney.*

(3.) The law of England never was properly applied unto the Iriſh nation, as by a purpoſed *plot* of government, but as they could inſinuate and ſteal themſelves under the ſame by their humble carriage. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

(4.) I have o'erheard a *plot* of death upon him. *Shak.*

Eaſy ſeems the thing to every one,
That nought could croſs their *plot*, or them ſuppreſs. *Dan.*

O think what anxious moments paſs between,
The birth of *plots*, and their laſt fatal periods!
O 'tis a dreadful interval of time,
Made up of horrour all, and big with death! *Addiſon.*

(5.) Nothing muſt be ſung between the acts,
But what ſome way conduces to the *plot*. *Roſcommon.*

——— Our author
Produc'd his play, and begg'd the knight's advice,
Made him obſerve the ſubject and the *plot*,
The manners, paſſions, unities, what not? *Pope.*

They deny the *plot* to be tragical, becauſe its cataſtrophe is a wedding, which hath ever been accounted comical. *Gay.*

If the *plot* or intrigue muſt be natural, and ſuch as ſprings from the ſubject, then the winding up of the *plot* muſt be a probable conſequence of all that went before. *Pope.*

(6.) —— Fruſtrate all our *plots* and wiles. *Milton.*

(7.) Who ſays he was not
A man of much *plot*,
May repent that falſe accuſation;
Having plotted and pen'd
Six plays to attend
The farce of his negociation. *Denham.*

To **Plot.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To form ſchemes of miſchief againſt another, commonly againſt thoſe in authority. 2. To contrive; to ſcheme.

(1.) ——— The ſubtle traitor
This day had *plotted* in the council houſe
To murther me. *Shak. Richard* III.

The wicked *plotteth* againſt the juſt. *Pſalm* xxxvii. 12.

—— He who envies now thy ſtate,
Who now is *plotting* how he may ſeduce
Thee from obedience. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The wolf that round th' incloſure prowl'd
To leap the fence, now *plots* not on the fold. *Dryden.*

(2.) The count tells the marquis of a flying noiſe, that the prince did *plot* to be ſecretly gone; to which the marquis anſwer'd, that though love had made his highneſs ſteal out of his own country, yet fear would never make him run out of Spain. *Wotton.*

To **Plot.** *v. a.* 1. To plan; to contrive. 2. To deſcribe according to ichnography.

(1.) —— With ſhame and ſorrow fill'd:
Shame for his folly; ſorrow out of time
For *plotting* an unprofitable crime. *Dryden.*

(2.) This treatiſe *plotteth* down Cornwall, as it now ſtandeth, for the particulars. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Plo'tter. *n. ſ.* [from *plot*.] 1. Conſpirator. 2. Contriver.

(1.) Colonel, we ſhall try who's the greater *plotter* of us two; I againſt the ſtate, or you againſt the petticoat. *Dryden.*

(2.) ——— An irreligious moor,
Chief architect and *plotter* of theſe woes. *Shak.*

Plo'ver. *n. ſ.* [*pluvier*, French; *pluvialis*, Latin.] A lapwing. A bird.

Of wild birds, Cornwall hath quail, rail, partridge, pheaſant and *plover*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

——— Scarce
The bittern knows his time: or from the ſhore,
The *plovers* when to ſcatter o'er heath
And ſing. *Thomſon's Spring.*

PLOUGH. *n. ſ.* [plog, Saxon; *plog*, Daniſh; *ploegh*, Dutch.] 1. The inſtrument with which the furrows are cut in the ground to receive the ſeed. 2. Tillage; culture of land. 3. A kind of plane. *Ainſw.*

(1.) Till th' out-law'd Cyclops land we fetcht; a race
Of proud-lin'd loiterers, that never ſow,
Nor put a plant in earth, nor uſe a *plow*. *Chapman.*

Look how the purple flower, which the *plough*
Hath ſhorn in ſunder, languiſhing doth die. *Peacham.*

Some *ploughs* differ in the length and ſhape of their beams; ſome in the ſhare, other in the coulter and handles. *Mort.*

In ancient times the ſacred *plough* employ'd
The kings and awful fathers. *Thomſon.*

To **Plough.** *v. n.* To practiſe aration; to turn up the ground in order to ſow ſeed.

——— Rebellion, inſolence, ſedition
We ourſelves have *plough'd* for, ſow'd and ſcatter'd,
By mingling them with us. *Shakeſ. Coriolanus.*

Doth the ploughman *plough* all day to ſow? *Iſ.* xxviii. 24.

They only give the land one *ploughing*, and ſow white oats, and harrow them as they do black. *Mortimer.*

To **Plough.** *v. a.* 1. To turn up with the plough. 2. To bring to view by the plough: with *up*. 3. To furrow; to divide. 4. To tear; to furrow.

(1.) ——— Let the Volſcians
Plough Rome and harrow Italy. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

Shou'd any ſlave, ſo lewd, belong to you;
No doubt you'd ſend the rogue, in fetters bound,
To work in Bridewell, or to *plough* your ground. *Dryden.*

A man may *plough*, in ſtiff grounds the firſt time fallowed, an acre a day. *Mortimer.*

You find it *ploughed* into ridges and furrows. *Mortimer.*

(2.) Another of a duſky colour, near black; there are of theſe frequently *ploughed up* in the fields of Welden. *Woodw.*

(3.) When the prince her fun'ral rites had paid,
He *plough'd* the Tyrrhene ſeas with ſails diſplay'd. *Addiſ.*

With ſpeed we *plough* the watry way,
My power ſhall guard thee. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

(4.) ——— Let
Patient Octavia *plough* thy viſage up
With her prepared nails. *Shak. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Plou'ghboy. *n. ſ.* [*plough* and *boy*.] A boy that follows the plough; a coarſe ignorant boy.

A *ploughboy*, that has never ſeen any thing but thatched houſes and his pariſh church, imagines that thatch belongs to the very nature of a houſe. *Watts's Logick.*

Plou'gher. *n. ſ.* [from *plough*.] One who ploughs or cultivates ground.

When the country ſhall be repleniſhed with corn, as it will, if well followed; for the country people themſelves are great *ploughers* and ſmall ſpenders of corn: then there ſhould be good ſtore of magazines erected. *Spenſer.*

PLOUGHLA'ND. *n. ſ.* [*plough* and *land*] A farm for corn.

Who hath a *ploughland* caſts all his ſeed-corn there,
And yet allows his ground more corn ſhould bear. *Donne.*

In this book are entered the names of the manors or inhabited townſhips, the number of *ploughlands* that each contains, and the number of the inhabitants. *Hale.*

PLOU'GHMAN. *n. ſ.* [*plough* and *man.*] 1. One that attends or uſes the plough; a cultivator of corn. 2. A groſs ignorant ruſtick. 3. A ſtrong laborious man.

(1.) When ſhepherds pipe on oaten ſtraws,
And merry larks are *ploughmen*'s clocks,
The cuckow then on ev'ry tree. *Shak.*

God provides the good things of the world, to ſerve the needs of nature by the labours of the *ploughman*. *Taylor.*

The careful *ploughman* doubting ſtands. *Milton.*

Your reign no leſs aſſures the *ploughman*'s peace,
Than the warm ſun advances his increaſe. *Waller.*

The merchant gains by peace, and the ſoldiers by war, the ſhepherd by wet ſeaſons, and the *ploughmen* by dry. *Temple.*

—— Who can ceaſe t' admire
The *ploughman* conſul in his coarſe attire. *Dryd.*

———— One
My *ploughman*'s is, t' other my ſhepherd's ſon. *Dryden.*

(2.) Her hand! to whoſe ſoft ſeizure
The cignet's down is harſh, and, ſpite of ſenſe,
Hard as the palm of *ploughman*. *Shakeſ.*

(3.) A weak ſtomach will turn rye bread into vinegar, and a *ploughman* will digeſt it. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

PLOU'GHMONDAY. *n. ſ.* The Monday after twelfth-day.

Ploughmonday next after that the twelftide is paſt,
Bids out with the plough, the worſt huſband is laſt. *Tuſſer.*

PLOU'GHSHARE. *n. ſ.* [*plough* and *ſhare.*] The part of the plough that is perpendicular to the coulter.

As the earth was turned up, the *ploughſhare* lighted upon a great ſtone; we pulled that up, and ſo found ſome pretty things. *Sidney.*

The pretty innocent walks blindfold among burning *ploughſhares* without being ſcorched. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

To PLUCK. *v. a.* [pluccian, Saxon; *plocken*, Dutch.] 1. To pull with nimbleneſs or force; to ſnatch; to pull; to draw; to force on or off; to force up or down; to act upon with violence. It is very generally and licentiouſly uſed, particularly by *Shakeſpeare*. It has often ſome particle after it, as *down*; *off*; *on*; *away*; *up*; *into*. 2. To ſtrip of feathers. 3. *To pluck up* a heart or ſpirit. A proverbial expreſſion for taking up or reſuming of courage.

(1.) It ſeemed better unto that noble king to plant a peaceable government among them, than by violent means to *pluck* them under. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

——— You were crown'd before,
And that high royalty was ne'er *pluck'd off*. *Shak.*

Pluck down my officers, break my decrees,
For now a time is come to mock at form. *Shak.*

——— Can'ſt thou not
Pluck from the memory a rooted ſorrow,
And with ſome ſweet oblivious antidote
Cleanſe the ſtuff'd boſom. *Shakeſ. Macbeth.*

When yet he was but tender bodied, when youth with comelineſs *plucked* all gaze his way. *Shakeſ. Macbeth.*

——— I gave my love a ring;
He would not *pluck* it from his finger, for the wealth
That the world maſters. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

If you do wrongfully ſeize Hereford's right,
You *pluck* a thouſand dangers *on* your head. *Shak.*

Dive into the bottom of the deep,
Where fathom line could never touch the ground,
And *pluck up* drowned honour by the locks. *Shak.*

I will *pluck* them *up* by the roots out of my land. 2 *Chron.*

Pluck away his crop with his feathers. *Lev.* i. 16.

A time to plant, and a time to *pluck up* that which is planted. *Ecclus.* iii. 2.

They *pluck off* their ſkin from off them. *Mic.* iii. 2.

Diſpatch 'em quick, but firſt *pluck out* their tongues,
Leſt with their dying breath they ſow ſedition. *Addiſon.*

Beneath this ſhade the weary peaſant lies,
Plucks the broad leaf, and bids the breezes riſe. *Gay.*

———— From the back
Of herds and flocks, a thouſand tugging bills
Pluck hair and wool. *Thomſon's Spring.*

(2.) Since I *pluckt* geeſe, I knew not what it was to be beaten. *Shak.*

I come to thee from plume *pluck'd* Richard. *Shak.*

(3.) He willed them to *pluck up* their hearts, and make all things ready for a new aſſault, wherein he expected they ſhould with courageous reſolution recompenſe their late cowardice. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

PLUCK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. A pull; a draw; a ſingle act of plucking. 2. [*Plughk*, Erſe. I know not whether derived from the Engliſh, rather than the Engliſh from the Erſe.] The heart, liver, and lights of an animal.

(1.) Birds kept coming and going all day; but ſo few at a time, that the man did not think them worth a *pluck*. *L'Eſtra.*

Were the ends of the bones dry, they could not, without great difficulty, obey the *plucks* and attractions of the motory muſcles. *Ray on the Creation.*

PLU'CKER. *n. ſ.* [from *pluck.*] One that plucks.

Thou ſetter up and *plucker* down of kings! *Shak.*

Pull it as ſoon as you ſee the ſeed begin to grow brown, at which time let the *pluckers* tie it up in handfuls. *Mortimer.*

PLUG. *n. ſ.* [*plugg*, Swediſh; *pluggbe*, Dutch.] A ſtopple; any thing driven hard into another body, to ſtop a hole.

Shutting the valve with the *plug*, draw down the ſucker to the bottom. *Boyle.*

The fighting with a man's own ſhadow, conſiſts in the brandiſhing of two ſticks graſped in each hand, and loaden with *plugs* of lead at either end: this opens the cheſt. *Addiſ.*

In bottling wine, fill your mouth full of corks, together with a large *plug* of tobacco. *Swift's Direct. to the Butler.*

To PLUG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtop with a plug.

A tent *plugging* up the orifice, would make the matter recur to the part diſpoſed to receive it. *Sharp's Surgery.*

PLUM. *n. ſ.* [plum, plumtreop, Saxon; *blumme*, Daniſh. A cuſtom has prevailed of writing *plumb*, but improperly.] 1. A fruit. The flower conſiſts of five leaves, which are placed in a circular order, and expand in form of a roſe, from whoſe flower-cup riſes the pointal, which afterwards becomes an oval or globular fruit, having a ſoft fleſhy pulp, ſurrounding an hard oblong ſtone, for the moſt part pointed; to which ſhould be added, the footſtalks are long and ſlender, and have but a ſingle fruit upon each: the ſpecies are; 1. The jeanhâtive, or white primordian. 2. The early black damaſk, commonly called the Morocco *plum*. 3. The little black damaſk *plum*. 4. The great damaſk violet of Tours. 5. The Orleans *plum*. 6. The Fotheringham *plum*. 7. The Perdrigon *plum*. 8. The violet Perdrigon *plum*. 9. The white Perdrigon *plum*. 10. The red imperial *plum*, ſometimes called the red bonum magnum. 11. The white imperial bonum magnum; white Holland or Mogul *plum*. 12. The Cheſton *plum*. 13. The apricot *plum*. 14. The maître claude. 15. La roche-courbon, or diaper rouge; the red diaper *plum*. 16. Queen Claudia. 17. Myrobalan *plum*. 18. The green gage *plum*. 19. The cloth of gold *plum*. 20. St. Catharine *plum*. 21. The royal *plum*. 22. La mirabele. 23. The Brignole *plum*. 24. The empreſs. 25. The monſieur *plum*: this is ſometimes called the Wentworth *plum*, both reſembling the bonum magnum. 26. The cherry *plum.* 27. The white pear *plum.* 28. The muſcle *plum.* 29. The St. Julian *plum.* 30. The black bullace-tree *plum.* 31. The white bullace-tree *plum.* 32. The black thorn or ſloe-tree *plum.* *Miller.* 2. Raiſin; grape dried in the ſun. 3. [In the cant of the city.] The ſum of one hundred thouſand pounds. 4. A kind of play, called, How many *plums* for a penny. *Ainſw.*

(1.) Philoſophers in vain enquired, whether the ſummum bonum conſiſted in riches, bodily delights, virtue or contemplation: they might as reaſonably have diſputed, whether the beſt reliſh were in apples, *plums* or nuts. *Locke.*

(2.) I will dance, and eat *plums* at your wedding. *Shak.*

(3.) By the preſent edict, many a man in France will ſwell into a *plum*, who fell ſeveral thouſand pounds ſhort of it the day before. *Addiſon.*

The miſer muſt make up his *plum*,
And dares not touch the hoarded ſum. *Prior.*

By fair dealing John had acquired ſome *plums*, which he might have kept, had it not been for his law-ſuit. *Arbuthnot.*

——— Aſk you,
Why ſhe and Sappho raiſe that monſtrous ſum?
Alas! they fear a man will coſt a *plum.* *Pope.*

Plu'mage. *n. ſ.* [*plumage*, French.] Feathers; ſuit of feathers.

The *plumage* of birds exceeds the piloſity of beaſts. *Bacon.*

Say, will the falcon, ſtooping from above,
Smit with her varying *plumage*, ſpare the dove. *Pope.*

Plumb. *n. ſ.* [*plomb*, Fr. *plumbum*, Lat.] A plummet; a leaden weight let down at the end of a line.

If the *plumb* line hang juſt upon the perpendicular, when the level is ſet flat down upon the work, the work is level. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

Plumb. *adv.* [from the noun.] 1. Perpendicularly to the horizon. 2. It is uſed for any ſudden deſcent, a *plumb* or perpendicular being the ſhort paſſage of a falling body. It is ſometimes pronounced ignorantly *plump.*

(1.) ——— He meets
A vaſt vacuity, all unawares
Flutt'ring his pennons vain, *plumb* down he falls. *Milton.*

If all theſe atoms ſhould deſcend *plumb* down with equal velocity, being all perfectly a ſolid and imporous, and the vacuum not reſiſting their motion, they would never the one overtake the other. *Ray on the Creation.*

(2.) Is it not a ſad thing to fall thus *plumb* into the grave? well one minute, and dead the next. *Collier.*

To **Plumb.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To ſound; to ſearch by a line with a weight at its end. 2. To regulate any work by the plummet.

(1.) The moſt experienced ſeamen *plumbed* the depth of the channel. *Swift.*

PLU'MBER. *n. ſ.* [*plombier*, Fr.] One who works upon lead, commonly written and pronounced *plummer.*

Plu'mbery. *n. ſ.* [from *plumber.*] Works of lead; the manufactures of a plumber. Commonly ſpelt *plummery.*

Plu'mcake. *n. ſ.* [*plum* and *cake.*] Cake made with raiſins.

He cramm'd them till their guts did ake
With caudle, cuſtard and *plumcake.* *Hudibras.*

PLUME. *n. ſ.* [*plume*, French; *pluma*, Latin.] 1. Feather of birds. 2. Feather worn as an ornament; *Chapman* uſes it for a creſt at large. 3. Pride; towering mien. 4. Token of honour; prize of conteſt. 5. *Plume* is a term uſed by botaniſts for that part of the ſeed of a plant, which in its growth becomes the trunk: it is incloſed in two ſmall cavities, formed in the lobes for its reception, and is divided at its looſe end into divers pieces, all cloſely bound together like a bunch of feathers, whence it has this name. *Quincy.*

(1.) Let frantick Talbot triumph for a while,
And, like a peacock, ſweep along his tail;
We'll pull his *plumes*, and take away his train. *Shakeſ.*

Wings he wore of many a colour'd *plume.* *Milton.*

They appear made up of little bladders, like thoſe in the *plume* or ſtalk of a quill. *Grew's Muſæum.*

(2.) Let every feeble rumour ſhake your hearts,
Your enemies with nodding of their *plumes*
Fan you into deſpair. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

With this againe, he ruſht upon his gueſt,
And caught him by the horſe-haire *plume*, that dangl'd on his creſt. *Chapman.*

Eaſtern travellers know that oſtridges feathers are common, and the ordinary *plume* of Janizaries. *Brown.*

——— The fearful infant
Daunted to ſee a face with ſteel o'erſpread,
And his high *plume* that nodded o'er his head. *Dryd.*

(3.) Great duke of Lancaſter, I come to thee
From *plume* pluckt Richard, who with willing ſoul
Adopts thee heir. *Shak. Richard II.*

(4.) Ambitious to win from me ſome *plume.* *Milton.*

To **Plume.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To pick and adjuſt feathers. 2. [*Plumer*, Fr.] To ſtrip of feathers. 3. To ſtrip; to pill. 4. To place as a plume. 5. To adorn with plumes.

(1.) Swans muſt be kept in ſome encloſed pond, where they may have room to come aſhore and *plume* themſelves. *Mort.*

(2.) Such animals, as feed upon fleſh, devour ſome part of the feathers of the birds they gorge themſelves with, becauſe they will not take the pains fully to *plume* them. *Ray.*

(3.) They ſtuck not to ſay, that the king cared not to *plume* the nobility and people to feather himſelf. *Bacon.*

(4.) His ſtature reach'd the ſky, and on his creſt
Sat horror *plum'd.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

(5.) Farewel the *plumed* troops, and the big war,
That make ambition virtue. *Shak. Othello.*

Plumea'llum. *n. ſ.* [*alumen plumoſum*, Lat.] A kind of aſbeſtus.

Plumeallum, formed into the likeneſs of a wick, will adminiſter to the flame, and yet not conſume. *Wilkins.*

Plumi'gerous. *adj.* [*pluma* and *gero*, Lat.] Having feathers; feathered. *Dict.*

Plu'mipede. *n. ſ.* [*pluma* and *pes*, Lat.] A fowl that has feathers on the foot. *Dict.*

Plu'mmet. *n. ſ.* [from *plumb.*] 1. A weight of lead hung at a ſtring, by which depths are ſounded, and perpendicularity is diſcerned. 2. Any weight.

(1.) Deeper than did ever *plummet* ſound,
I'll drown my book. *Shak. Tempeſt.*

——— Fly envious time,
Call on the lazy leaden-ſtepping hours,
Whoſe ſpeed is but the heavy *plummet*'s pace. *Milton.*

(2.) God ſees the body of fleſh, which you bear about you, and the *plummets* which it hangs upon your ſoul, and therefore, when you cannot riſe high enough to him, he comes down to you. *Duppa's Rules for Devotion.*

The heavineſs of theſe bodies, being always in the aſcending ſide of the wheel, muſt be counterpoiſed by a *plummet* faſtened about the pulley on the axis: this *plummet* will deſcend according as the ſand doth make the ſeveral parts of the wheel lighter or heavier. *Wilkins.*

Plumo'sity. *n. ſ.* [from *plumous.*] The ſtate of having feathers.

Plu'mous. *adj.* [*plumeux*, Fr. *plumoſus*, Latin.] Feathery; reſembling feathers.

This has a like *plumous* body in the middle, but finer. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

PLUMP. *adj.* [Of this word the etymology is not known. *Skinner* derives it from *pommele*, Fr. full like a ripe apple; it might be more eaſily deduced from *plum*, which yet ſeems very harſh. *Junius* omits it.] Somewhat fat; not lean; ſleek; full and ſmooth.

The heifer, that valued itſelf upon a ſmooth coat and a *plump* habit of body, was taken up for a ſacrifice; but the ox, that was deſpiſed for his raw bones, went on with his work ſtill. *L'Eſtrange.*

——— *Plump* gentleman,
Get out as faſt as e'er you can:

Or ceaſe to puſh, or to exclaim,
You make the very croud you blame. *Prior.*
——— The famiſh'd cow
Grows *plump* and round, and full of mettle. *Swift.*

Plump. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A knot; a tuft; a cluſter; a number joined in one maſs. I believe it is now corrupted to *clump.*

England, Scotland, Ireland lie all in a *plump* together, not acceſſible but by ſea. *Bacon.*

Warwick having eſpied certain *plumps* of Scottiſh horſemen ranging the field, returned towards the arriere to prevent danger. *Hayward.*

We reſted under a *plump* of trees. *Sandys.*

Spread upon a lake, with upward eye
A *plump* of fowl behold their foe on high;
They cloſe their trembling troop, and all attend
On whom the ſowſing eagle will deſcend. *Dryd.*

To **Plump.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To fatten; to ſwell; to make large.

The particles of air expanding themſelves, *plump* out the ſides of the bladder, and keep them turgid. *Boyle.*

I'm as lean as carrion; but a wedding at our houſe will *plump* me up with good chear. *L'Eſtrange.*

Let them lie for the dew and rain to *plump* them. *Mort.*

To **Plump.** *v. n.* [from the adverb.] 1. To fall like a ſtone into the water. A word formed from the ſound, or rather corrupted from *plumb.* 2. [from the adjective.] To be ſwollen. *Ainſworth.*

Plump. *adv.* [Probably corrupted from *plumb*, or perhaps formed from the ſound of a ſtone falling on the water.] With a ſudden fall.

I would fain now ſee 'em rowl'd
Down a hill, or from a bridge
Head-long caſt, to break their ridge;
Or to ſome river take 'em
Plump, and ſee if that would wake 'em. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Plu'mper. *n. ſ.* [from *plump.*] Something worn in the mouth to ſwell out the cheeks.

She dext'rouſly her *plumpers* draws,
That ſerve to fill her hollow jaws. *Swift's Miſcel.*

Plu'mpness. *n. ſ.* [from *plump.*] Fulneſs; diſpoſition towards fulneſs.

Thoſe convex glaſſes ſupply the defect of *plumpneſs* in the eye, and by encreaſing the refraction make the rays converge ſooner, ſo as to convene at the bottom of the eye. *Newton's Opticks.*

Plu'mporridge. *n. ſ.* [*plum* and *porridge.*] Porridge with plums.

A rigid diſſenter, who dined at his houſe on Chriſtmas-day, eat very plentifully of his *plumporridge.* *Addiſon.*

Plu'mpudding. *n. ſ.* [*plum* and *pudding.*] Pudding made with plums.

Plu'mpy. *adj.* Plump; fat. A ludicrous word.

Come, thou monarch of the vine,
Plumpy Bacchus, with pink eyne,
In thy vats our cares be drown'd. *Shak.*

Plu'my. *adj.* [from *plume.*] Feathered; covered with feathers.

Satan fell, and ſtraight a fiery globe
Of angels on full ſail of wing flew nigh,
Who on their *plumy* vans receiv'd him ſoft
From his uneaſy ſtation, and upbore
As on a floating couch through the blithe air. *Milton.*
Appear'd his *plumy* creſt, beſmear'd with blood. *Addiſon.*

Sometimes they are like a quill, with the *plumy* part only upon one ſide. *Grew's Coſmol.*

To **PLU'NDER.** *v. a.* [*plunderen*, Dutch.] 1. To pillage; to rob in an hoſtile way. 2. To take by pillage. 3. To rob as a thief.

(1.) Nebuchadnezzar *plunders* the temple of God, and we find the fatal doom that afterwards befel him. *South's Serm.*

(2.) Being driven away, and his books *plundered*, one of his neighbours bought them in his behalf, and preſerved them for him till the end of the war. *Fell.*

Ships the fruits of their exaction brought,
Which made in peace a treaſure richer far,
Than what is *plunder'd* in the rage of war. *Dryden.*
(3.) Their country's wealth our mightier miſers drain,
Or croſs, to *plunder* provinces, the main. *Pope.*

Plu'nder. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Pillage; ſpoils gotten in war.

Let looſe the murmuring army on their maſters,
To pay themſelves with *plunder.* *Otway.*

Plu'nderer. *n. ſ.* [from *plunder.*] 1. Hoſtile pillager; ſpoiler. 2. A thief; a robber.

(2.) It was a famous ſaying of William Rufus, whoſoever ſpares perjured men, robbers, *plunderers*, and traitors, deprives all good men of their peace and quietneſs. *Addiſon.*

We cannot future violence o'ercome,
Nor give the miſerable province eaſe,
Since what one *plund'rer* left, the next will ſeize. *Dryden.*

To **PLUNGE.** *v. a.* [*plonger*, Fr.] 1. To put ſuddenly under water, or under any thing ſuppoſed liquid. 2. To put into any ſtate ſuddenly. 3. To hurry into any diſtreſs. 4. To force in ſuddenly. This word, to what action ſoever it be applied, commonly expreſſes either violence and ſuddenneſs in the agent, or diſtreſs in the patient.

(1.) *Plunge* us in the flames. *Milton.*
Headlong from hence to *plunge* herſelf ſhe ſprings,
But ſhoots along ſupported on her wings. *Dryden.*
(2.) I mean to *plunge* the boy in pleaſing ſleep,
And raviſh'd in Idalian bow'rs to keep. *Dryden.*
(3.) O conſcience! into what abyſs of fears
And horrors haſt thou driv'n me? out of which
I find no way; from deep to deeper plung'd. *Milton.*

Without a prudent determination in matters before us, we ſhall be *plunged* into perpetual errors. *Watts.*

(4.) At this advanc'd, and ſudden as the word,
In proud Plexippus' boſom *plung'd* the ſword. *Dryd.*

Let them not be too haſty to *plunge* their enquiries at once into the depths of knowledge. *Watts.*

To **Plunge.** *v. n.* 1. To ſink ſuddenly into water; to dive. 2. To fall or ruſh into any hazard or diſtreſs.

(1.) Accoutred as I was, I *plunged* in. *Shak. Jul. Cæſ.*
——— His courſer *plung'd*,
And threw him off; the waves whelm'd over him,
And helpleſs in his heavy arms he drown'd. *Dryd.*
When thou, thy ſhip o'erwhelm'd with waves, ſhalt be
Forc'd to *plunge* naked in the raging ſea. *Dryden.*

When tortoiſes have been a long time upon the water, their ſhell being dried in the ſun, they are eaſily taken; by reaſon they cannot *plunge* into the water nimbly enough. *Ray.*

(2.) He could find no other way to conceal his adultery, but to *plunge* into the guilt of a murther. *Tillotſon.*

Bid me for honour *plunge* into a war
Then ſhalt thou ſee that Marcus is not ſlow. *Addiſon.*
Impotent of mind and uncontroul'd,
He *plung'd* into the gulph which heav'n foretold. *Pope.*

Plunge. *n. ſ.* 1. Act of putting or ſinking under water. 2. Difficulty; ſtrait; diſtreſs.

(2.) She was weary of life, ſince ſhe was brought to that *plunge*, to conceal her huſband's murder, or accuſe her ſon. *Sidney.*

People, when put to a *plunge*, cry out to heaven for help, without helping themſelves. *L'Eſtrange.*

Wilt thou behold me ſinking in my woes?
And wilt thou not reach out a friendly arm,
To raiſe me from amidſt this *plunge* of ſorrows? *Addiſon.*

He muſt be a good man; a quality which Cicero and Quinctilian are much at a *plunge* in aſſerting to the Greek and Roman orators. *Baker on Learning.*

Plu'ngeon. *n. ſ.* [*mergus*, Latin.] A ſea bird. *Ainſworth.*

Plu'nger. *n. ſ.* [from *plunge.*] One that plunges; a diver.

Plu'nket. *n. ſ.* A kind of blue colour. *Ainſw.*

PLU'RAL. *adj.* [*pluralis*, Latin.] 1. Implying more than one. 2. [In grammar.] The Greek and Hebrew have two variations, one to ſignify the number two, and another to ſignify a number more than two; under one variation the noun is ſaid to be of the dual number, and under the other of the *plural.* *Clarke.*

(1.) Thou haſt no faith left now, unleſs thoud'ſt two;
Better have none
Than *plural* faith, which is too much by one. *Shak.*

Plu'ralist. *n. ſ.* [*pluraliſte*, Fr. from *plural.*] One that holds more eccleſiaſtical benefices than one with cure of ſouls.

If the *pluraliſts* would do their beſt to ſuppreſs curates, their number might be ſo retrenched, that they would not be in the leaſt formidable. *Collier on Pride.*

Plura'lity. *n. ſ.* [*pluralite*, Fr.] 1. The ſtate of being or having a greater number. 2. A number more than one. 3. More cures of ſouls than one. 4. The greater number; the majority.

(1.) It is not *plurality* of parts without majority of parts, that maketh the total greater; yet it ſeemeth to the eye a ſhorter diſtance of way, if it be all dead and continued, than if it have trees, whereby the eye may divide it. *Bacon.*

(2.) Thoſe hereticks had introduced a *plurality* of gods, and ſo made the profeſſion of the unity part of the ſymbolum, that ſhould diſcriminate the orthodox from them. *Hammond.*

Sometimes it admitteth of diſtinction and *plurality*; ſometimes it reduceth all into conjunction and unity. *Pearſon.*

They could forego *plurality* of wives, though that be the main impediment to the converſion of the Eaſt Indies. *Bentley.*

'Tis impoſſible to conceive how any language can want this variation of the noun, where the nature of its ſignification is ſuch as to admit of *plurality.* *Clarke's Lat. Grammar.*

(4.) Take the *plurality* of the world, and they are neither wiſe nor good. *L'Eſtrange.*

Plu'rally. *adv.* [from *plural.*] In a ſenſe implying more than one.

Plush. *n. ſ.* [*peluche*, Fr.] A kind of villous or ſhaggy cloth; ſhag; a kind of woollen velvet.

The bottom of it was ſet againſt a lining of *pluſh*, and the ſound was quite deaded, and but mere breath. *Bacon.*

The colour of *pluſh* or velvet will appear varied, if you ſtroak part of it one way, and part of it another. *Boyle.*

I love to wear cloths that are fluſh,
Not prefacing old rags with *pluſh.* *Cleaveland.*

Plu'sher. *n. ſ.* [*galea lævis.*] A ſea fiſh.

The pilchard is devoured by a bigger kind of fiſh called a *pluſher*, ſomewhat like the dog-fiſh, who leapeth above water, and there through bewrayeth them to the balker. *Carew.*

Plu'vial. } *adj.* [from *pluvia*, Lat.] Rainy; relating
Plu'vious. } to rain.

The fungous parcels about the wicks of candles only ſignifieth a moiſt and *pluvious* air about them. *Brown.*

Plu'vial. *n. ſ.* [*pluvial*, French.] A prieſt's cope. *Ainſworth.*

To **Ply.** *v. a.* [*plien*, to work at any thing, old Dutch. *Junius* and *Skinner.*] 1. To work on any thing cloſely and importunately. 2. To employ with diligence; to keep buſy; to ſet on work. 3. To practiſe diligently. 4. To ſolicit importunately.

(1.) The ſavage raves, impatient of the wound,
The wound's great author cloſe at hand provokes
His rage, and *plies* him with redoubled ſtrokes. *Dryd.*
——— The hero from afar
Plies him with darts and ſtones; and diſtant war. *Dryd.*

(2.) —— Her gentle wit ſhe *plies*
To teach them truth. *Spenſer.*

He reſumed his pen too, and *ply'd* it as hard. *Fell.*

They their legs *ply'd*, not ſtaying
Until they reach'd the fatal champain. *Hudibras.*

He who exerts all the faculties of his ſoul, and *plies* all means and opportunities in the ſearch of truth, may reſt upon the judgment of his conſcience ſo informed, as a warrantable guide. *South's Sermons.*

The weary Trojans *ply* their ſhatter'd oars
To neareſt land. *Dryd. Virgil.*

I have *plied* my needle theſe fifty years, and by my good will would never have it out of my hand. *Spectator.*

(3.) He ſternly bad him other buſineſs *ply.* *Spenſer.*

Keep houſe, and *ply* his book, welcome his friends,
Viſit his countrymen, and banquet them. *Shakeſp.*

Then commune how they beſt may *ply*
Their growing work. *Milton.*

Their bloody taſk, unweary'd ſtill, they *ply.* *Waller.*

(4.) He *plies* her hard, and much rain wears the marble. *Shakeſpeare.*

He *plies* the duke at morning and at night,
And doth impeach the freedom of the ſtate,
If they deny him juſtice. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

Whoſoever has any thing of David's piety will be perpetually *plying* the throne of grace with ſuch like acknowledgments: as, bleſſed be that providence, which delivered me from ſuch a lewd company. *South.*

To **Ply.** *v. n.* 1. To work, or offer ſervice. 2. To go in haſte. 3. To buſy one's ſelf. 4. [*Plier*, French.] To bend.

(1.) He was forced to *ply* in the ſtreets as a porter for his livelihood. *Addiſon, Spect.*

(2.) Thither he *plies* undaunted. *Milton.*

(3.) A bird new made about the banks ſhe *plies*,
Not far from ſhore, and ſhort excurſions tries. *Dryden.*

(4.) The willow *plied* and gave way to the guſt, and ſtill recovered itſelf again, but the oak was ſtubborn, and choſe rather to break than bend. *L'Eſtrange.*

Ply. *n. ſ.* [from the verb] 1. Bent; turn; form; caſt; bias. 2. Plait; fold.

(1.) The late learners cannot ſo well take the *ply*, except it be in ſome minds that have not ſuffered themſelves to fix, but have kept themſelves open and prepared to receive continual amendment. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

(2.) The rugæ or *plies* of the inward coat of the ſtomach detain the aliment in the ſtomach. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Ply'ers. *n. ſ.* See **Pliers.**

Pneuma'tical. } *adj.* [πνευματικὸς, from πνεῦμα.] 1.
Pneuma'tick. } Moved by wind; relative to wind. 2. Conſiſting of ſpirit or wind.

(1.) I fell upon the making of *pneumatical* trials, whereof I gave an account in a book about the air. *Boyle.*

That the air near the ſurface of the earth will expand itſelf, when the preſſure of the incumbent atmoſphere is taken off, may be ſeen in the experiments made by Boyle in his *pneumatick* engine. *Locke's Elements of Natural Philoſophy.*

The lemon uncorrupt with voyage long,
To vinous ſpirits added,
They with *pneumatick* engine ceaſeleſs draw. *Philips.*

(2.) All ſolid bodies conſiſt of parts *pneumatical* and tangible; the *pneumatical* ſubſtance being in ſome bodies the native ſpirit of the body, and in ſome plain air that is gotten in. *Bacon.*

The race of all things here is, to extenuate and turn things to be more *pneumatical* and rare; and not to retrograde, from *pneumatical*, to that which is denſe. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Pneuma'ticks. [*pneumatique*, French; πνεῦμα.] 1. A branch of mechanicks, which conſiders the doctrine of the air, or laws according to which that fluid is condenſed, rarified or gravitates. *Harris.* 2. In the ſchools, the doctrine of ſpiritual ſubſtances, as God, angels, and the ſouls of men. *Dict.*

Pneumato'logy. *n. ſ.* [πνευματολογία.] The doctrine of ſpiritual exiſtence.

To **POACH.** *v. a.* [*oeufs pochez*, Fr.] 1. To boil ſlightly.

2. To begin without completing: from the practice of boiling eggs ſlightly. Not in uſe. 3. [*Pocher*, French; to pierce.] To ſtab; to pierce. 4. [From *poche*, a pocket.] To plunder by ſtealth.

(1.) The yolks of eggs are ſo well prepared for nouriſhment, that, ſo they be *poached* or rare boiled, they need no other preparation. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

(2.) Of later times, they have rather *poached* and offered at a number of enterprizes, than maintained any conſtantly. *Bacon.*

(3.) The flowk, ſole and plaice follow the tide up into the freſh rivers, where, at low water, the country people *poach* them with an inſtrument ſomewhat like the ſalmon ſpear. *Carew.*

(4.) So ſhameleſs, ſo abandon'd are their ways,
They *poach* Parnaſſus, and lay claim for praiſe. *Garth.*

To Poach. *v. n.* [from *poche*, a bag, Fr.] 1. To ſteal game; to carry off game privately in a bag. 2. To be damp. A cant word.

(1.) ——— In the ſchools
They *poach* for ſenſe, and hunt for idle rules. *Oldham.*

(2.) Chalky and clay lands burn in hot weather, chap in ſummer, and *poach* in winter. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

Poa'chard. *n. ſ.* [*boſcas.*] A kind of water fowl.

Poa'cher. *n. ſ.* [from *poach.*] One who ſteals game.

You old *poachers* have ſuch a way with you, that all at once the buſineſs is done. *More's Foundling.*

Poa'chiness. *n. ſ.* [from *poachy.*] Marſhineſs; dampneſs. A cant word.

The vallies becauſe of the *poachineſs* they keep for graſs. *Mortimer.*

Poa'chy. *adj.* Damp; marſhy. A cant word.

What uplands you deſign for mowing, ſhut up the beginning of February; but marſh lands lay not up till April, except your marſhes be very *poachy*. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

Pock. *n. ſ.* [from *pox.*] A puſtule raiſed by the ſmallpox.

Po'cket. *n. ſ.* [pocca, Saxon; *pochet*, French.] 1. The ſmall bag inſerted into cloaths. 2. A pocket is uſed in trade for a certain quantity; as, a *pocket* of hops.

(1.) ——— Here's a letter
Found in the *pocket* of the ſlain Roderigo. *Shak.*

Whilſt one hand exalts the blow,
And on the earth extends the foe;
T' other would take it wond'rous ill,
If in your *pocket* he lay ſtill. *Prior.*

As he was ſeldom without medals in his *pocket*, he would often ſhew us the ſame face on an old coin, that we ſaw in the ſtatue. *Addiſon on Medals.*

To Po'cket. *v. a.* [*pocheter*, Fr. from the noun.] 1. To put in the pocket. 2. *To* Pocket *up*. A proverbial form that denotes the doing or taking any thing clandeſtinely.

(1.) ——— Bleſs'd paper-credit!
Gold, imp'd with this, can compaſs hardeſt things,
Can *pocket* ſtates, or fetch or carry kings. *Pope.*

(2.) If thy pocket were enriched with any other injuries but theſe, I am a villain; and yet you will ſtand to it, and you will not *pocket up* wrongs. *Shak. H. IV.*

——— He lays his claim
To half the profit, half the fame,
And helps to *pocket* up the game. *Prior.*

Po'cketbook. *n. ſ.* [*pocket* and *book.*] A paper book carried in the pocket for haſty notes.

Licinius let out the offals of his meat to intereſt, and kept a regiſter of ſuch debtors in his *pocketbook*. *Arbuthnot.*

Note down the matters of doubt in ſome *pocketbook*, and take the firſt opportunity to get them reſolved. *Watts.*

Po'cketglass. *n. ſ.* [*pocket* and *glaſs.*] Portable lookingglaſs.

The world's a farce, an empty ſhow,
Powder and *pocketglaſs*, and beaux. *Prior.*
And vanity with *pocketglaſs*,
And impudence with front of braſs. *Swiſt's Miſcel.*

Po'ckhole. *n. ſ.* [*pock* and *hole.*] Pit or ſcar made by the ſmallpox.

Are theſe but warts and *pockholes* in the face
O' th' earth? *Donne.*

Po'ckiness. *n. ſ.* [from *pocky.*] The ſtate of being pocky.

Po'cky. *adj.* [from *pox.*] Infected with the pox.

My father's love lies thus in my bones; I might have loved all the *pocky* whores in Perſia, and have felt it leſs in my bones. *Denham's Sophy.*

Po'culent. *adj.* [*poculum*, Lat.] Fit for drink.

Some of theſe herbs, which are not eſculent, are notwithſtanding *poculent*; as hops and broom. *Bacon.*

Pod. *n. ſ.* [*bode*, *boede*, Dutch, a little houſe. *Skinner.*] The capſule of legumes; the caſe of ſeeds.

To raiſe tulips ſave the ſeeds which are ripe, when the *pods* begin to open at the top, which cut off with the ſtalks from the root, and keep the *pods* upright, that the ſeed do not fall out. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

Poda'grical. *adj.* [ποδαγρικὸς, ποδάγρα; from *podagra*, Latin.] 1. Afflicted with the gout. 2. Gouty; relating to the gout.

(1.) From a magnetical activity muſt be made out, that a loadſtone, held in the hand of one that is *podagrical*, doth either cure or give great eaſe in the gout. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Po'dder. *n. ſ.* [from *pod.*] A gatherer of peaſecods, beans and other pulſe. *Dict.*

Podge. *n. ſ.* A puddle; a plaſh. *Skinner.*

Po'em. *n. ſ.* [*poema*, Lat. ποίημα.] The work of a poet; a metrical compoſition.

A *poem* is not alone any work, or compoſition of the poets in many or few verſes; but even one alone verſe ſometimes makes a perfect *poem*. *Ben. Johnſon.*

The lady Anne of Bretaigne, paſſing through the preſence of France, and eſpying Chartier, a famous poet, faſt aſleep, kiſſing him, ſaid, we muſt honour the mouth whence ſo many golden *poems* have proceeded. *Peacham on Poetry.*

To you the promis'd *poem* I will pay. *Dryd.*

Po'esy. *n. ſ.* [*poeſie*, French; *poeſis*, Lat. ποίησις.] 1. The art of writing poems. 2. Poem; metrical compoſition; poetry. 3. A ſhort conceit engraved on a ring or other thing.

(1.) A poem is the work of the poet; *poeſy* is his ſkill or craft of making; the very fiction itſelf, the reaſon or form of the work. *Ben. Johnſon.*

——— How far have we
Prophan'd thy heav'nly gift of *poeſy*?
Made proſtitute and profligate the muſe,
Whoſe harmony was firſt ordain'd above
For tongues of angels. *Dryden.*

(2.) Muſick and *poeſy* uſed to quicken you. *Shak.*

There is an hymn, for they have excellent *poeſy*; the ſubject is always the praiſes of Adam, Noah and Abraham, concluding ever with a thankſgiving for the nativity of our Saviour. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

They apprehend a veritable hiſtory in an emblem or piece of chriſtian *poeſy*. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

(3.) A paltry ring, whoſe *poeſy* was,
For all the world like cutler's poetry
Upon a knife; love me, and leave me not. *Shak.*

Po'et. *n. ſ.* [*poete*, Fr. *poeta*, Lat. ποιητής.] An inventor; an author of fiction; a writer of poems; one who writes in meaſure.

The *poet*'s eye in a fine frenzy rowling,
Doth glance from heav'n to earth, from earth to heav'n;
And, as imagination bodies forth
The forms of things unknown, the *poet*'s pen
Turns them to ſhape, and gives to ev'ry thing
A local habitation and a name. *Shak.*

Our *poet* ape, who would be thought the chief,
His works become the frippery of wit,
From brocage he is grown ſo bold a thief,
While we the robb'd deſpiſe, and pity it. *B. Johnſon.*

——— 'Tis not vain or fabulous
What the ſage *poets* taught by the heav'nly muſe
Story'd of old in high immortal verſe,
Of dire chimeras and enchanted iſles. *Milton.*

Ah! wretched we, *poets* of earth, but thou
Wert living the ſame *poet* that thou'rt now,
While Angels ſing to thee their aires divines,
And joy in an applauſe ſo great as thine. *Cowley.*

A *poet* is a maker, as the word ſignifies; and he who cannot make, that is invent, hath his name for nothing. *Dryden.*

POETA'STER *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A vile petty poet.

Let no *poetaſter* command or intreat
Another, extempore verſes to make. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Begin not as th' old *poetaſter* did,
Troy's famous war, and Priam's fate I ſing. *Roſcommon.*

Horace hath expoſed thoſe trifling *poetaſters*, that ſpend themſelves in glaring deſcriptions, and ſewing here and there ſome cloth of gold on their ſackcloth. *Felton.*

Po'etess. *n. ſ.* [from *poet*; *pica poetria*, Lat.] A ſhe poet.

Poe'tical. } *adj.* [ποιητικὸς; *poetique*, Fr. *poeticus*, Latin.]
Poe'tick. } Expreſſed in poetry; pertaining to poetry; ſuitable to poetry.

Would the gods had made you *poetical.*
—I do not know what *poetical* is.
—The trueſt poetry is moſt feigning. *Shak.*

With courage guard, and beauty warm our age,
And lovers fill with like *poetick* rage. *Waller.*

The moral of that *poetical* fiction, that the uppermoſt link of all the ſeries of ſubordinate cauſes is faſtened to Jupiter's chair, ſignifies that almighty God governs and directs ſubordinate cauſes and effects. *Hale.*

Neither is it enough to give his author's ſenſe in good Engliſh, in *poetical* expreſſions and in muſical numbers. *Dryd.*

——— The muſe ſaw it upward riſe,
Though mark'd by none but quick *poetick* eyes. *Pope.*

I alone can inſpire the *poetical* crowd. *Swift.*

Poe'tically. *adv.* [from *poetical.*] With the qualities of poetry; by the fiction of poetry.

The criticks have concluded, that the manners of the heroes are *poetically* good, if of a piece. *Dryden.*

The many rocks, in the paſſage between Greece and the bottom of Pontus, are *poetically* converted into thoſe fiery bulls. *Raleigh.*

To **Poeti'ze.** *v. n.* [*poetiſer*, Fr. from *poet.*] To write like a poet.

I verſify the truth, not *poetize.* *Donne.*

Virgil, ſpeaking of Turnus and his great ſtrength, thus *poetizes.* *Hakewill.*

Po'etress. *n. ſ.* [from *poetris*, Lat. whence *poetridas picas* in *Perſius.*] A ſhe poet.

——— Moſt peerleſs *poetreſs*,
The true Pandora of all heavenly graces. *Spenſer.*

Po'etry. *n ſ.* [from *poet.*] 1. Metrical compoſition; the art or practice of writing poems. 2. Poems; poetical pieces.

(1.) Strike the beſt invention dead,
Till baffled *poetry* hangs down the head. *Cleaveland.*

Although in *poetry* it be neceſſary that the unities of time, place and action ſhould be explained, there is ſtill ſomething that gives a greatneſs of mind to the reader, which few of the criticks have conſidered. *Addiſon, Spect.*

(2.) —— She taketh moſt delight
In muſick, inſtruments and *poetry.* *Shak.*

Poi'gnancy. *n. ſ.* [from *poignant.*] 1. The power of ſtimulating the palate; ſharpneſs. 2. The power of irritation; aſperity.

(1.) I ſat quietly down at my morſel, adding only a principle of hatred to all ſucceeding meaſures by way of ſauce; and one point of conduct in the dutcheſs's life added much *poignancy* to it. *Swift.*

POI'GNANT. *adj.* [*poignant*, French.] 1. Sharp; ſtimulating the palate. 2. Severe; piercing; painful. 3. Irritating; ſatirical; keen.

(1.) No *poignant* ſauce ſhe knew, nor coſtly treat,
Her hunger gave a reliſh to her meat. *Dryden.*

The ſtudious man, whoſe will was never determined to *poignant* ſauces and delicious wine, is by hunger and thirſt determined to eating and drinking. *Locke.*

(2.) If God makes uſe of ſome *poignant* diſgrace to let out the poiſonous vapour, is not the mercy greater than the ſeverity of the cure? *South's Sermons.*

Full three long hours his tender body did ſuſtain
Moſt exquiſite and *poignant* pain. *Norris's Miſcel.*

POINT. *n. ſ.* [*poinct*, *point*, French.] 1. The ſharp end of any inſtrument, or body. 2. A ſtring with a tag. 3. Headland; promontory. 4. A ſting of an epigram; a ſentence terminated with ſome remarkable turn of words or thought. 5. An indiviſible part of ſpace. 6. An indiviſible part of time; a moment. 7. A ſmall ſpace. 8. Punctilio; nicety. 9. Part required of time or ſpace; critical moment; exact place. 10. Degree; ſtate. 11. Not of diſtinction in writing; a ſtop. 12. A ſpot; a part of a ſurface divided by ſpots; the ace or ſiſe *point.* 13. One of the degrees into which the circumference of the horizon, and the mariner's compaſs is divided. 14. Particular place to which any thing is directed. 15. Particular; particular mode. 16. An aim; the act of aiming or ſtriking. 17. The particular thing required, the thing at the aim *points.* 18. Particular; inſtance; example. 19. A ſingle poſition; a ſingle aſſertion; a ſingle part of a complicated queſtion; a ſingle part of any whole. 20. A note; a tune. 21. *Pointblank*; directly: as an arrow is ſhot to the *pointblank* or white mark. 22. *Point de viſe*; exact or exactly in the point of view.

(1.) ——— The thorny *point*
Of bare diſtreſs hath ta'en from me the ſhew
Of ſmooth fidelity. *Shak. As you like it.*

That bright beam, whoſe *point* now rais'd,
Bore him ſlope downward. *Milton.*

A pyramid reverſed may ſtand for a while upon its *point* if balanced by admirable ſkill. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

Doubts if he wielded not a wooden ſpear
Without a *point*; he look'd, the *point* was there. *Dryd.*

(2.) If your ſon have not the day,
For a ſilken *point* I'll give my barony. *Shakeſp.*

He hath ribbands of all colours; *points* more than all the lawyers can learnedly handle. *Shak.*

—— I am reſolved on two *points*;
That if one break, the other will hold;
Or if both break, your gaſkins fall. *Shak.*

King James was wont to ſay, that the duke of Buckingham had given him a groom of his bed-chamber, who could not truſs his *points.* *Clarendon.*

(3.) I don't ſee why Virgil has given the epithet of Alta to Prochita, which is much lower than Iſchia, and all the *points* of land that lie within its neighbourhood. *Addiſon.*

(4.) He taxes Lucan, who crowded ſentences together, and was too full of *points.* *Dryd. on Heroick Poetry.*

Studious to pleaſe the genius of the times,
With periods, *points* and tropes he ſlurs his crimes;
He robb'd not, but he borrow'd from the poor. *Dryd.*

Times corrupt, and nature ill inclin'd,
Produc'd the *point* that left a ſting behind. *Pope.*

(5.) We ſometimes ſpeak of ſpace, or do ſuppoſe a *point* in it at ſuch a diſtance from any part of the univerſe. *Locke.*

(6.) Then neither from eternity before,
Nor from the time, when time's firſt *point* begun,
Made he all ſouls. *Davies.*

(7.) ——— On one ſmall *point* of land,
Weary'd, uncertain and amaz'd we ſtand. *Prior.*

(8.) We doubt not but ſuch as are not much converſant with the variety of authors, may have ſome leading helps to their ſtudies of *points* of precedence, by this ſlight deſignation. *Selden.*

——— Shalt thou diſpute
With God the *points* of liberty, who made
Thee what thou art. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

(9.) How oft, when men are at the *point* of death,
Have they been merry? which their keepers call
A lightning before death. *Shak. Rom. and Jul.*

Eſau ſaid, behold I am at the *point* to die; and what profit ſhall this birthright do? *Gen.* xxv. 32.

Democritus, ſpent with age, and juſt at the *point* of death, called for loaves of new bread, and with the ſteam under his noſe, prolonged his life till a feaſt was paſt. *Temple.*

They follow nature in their deſires, carrying them no farther than ſhe directs, and leaving off at the *point*, at which exceſs would grow troubleſome. *Atterbury.*

(10.) The higheſt *point* outward things can bring one unto, is the contentment of the mind, with which no eſtate is miſerable. *Sidney.*

In a commonwealth, the wealth of the country is ſo diſtributed, that moſt of the community are at their eaſe, though few are placed in extraordinary *points* of ſplendor. *Addiſon.*

(11.) Commas and *points* they ſet exactly right,
And 'twere a ſin to rob them of their mite. *Pope.*

(13.) Carve out dials *point* by *point*,
Thereby to ſee the minutes how they run. *Shak.*

There aroſe ſtrong winds from the South, with a *point* eaſt, which carried us up. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

A ſeaman, coming before the judges of the admiralty for admittance into an office of a ſhip, was by one of the judges much ſlighted; the judge telling him, that he believed he could not ſay the *points* of his compaſs. *Bacon.*

Vapours fir'd ſhew the mariner
From what *point* of his compaſs to beware
Impetuous winds. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

If you tempt her, the wind of fortune
May come about, and take another *point*,
And blaſt your glories. *Denham.*

At certain periods ſtars reſume their place,
From the ſame *point* of heav'n their courſe advance. *Dryd.*

(14.) Eaſt and Weſt are but reſpective and mutable *points*, according unto different longitudes or diſtant parts of habitation. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

Let the part, which produces another part, be more ſtrong than that which it produces; and let the whole be ſeen by one *point* of ſight. *Dryd. Du Freſnoy.*

The poet intended to ſet the character of Arete in a fair *point* of light. *Broome.*

(15.) A figure like your father,
Arm'd at all *points* exactly cap-a-pe,
Appears before them. *Shak. Hamlet.*

Who ſetteth out prepar'd
At all *points* like a prince, attended with a guard. *Drayton.*

A war upon the Turk is more worthy than upon any other Gentiles, in *point* of religion and in *point* of honour. *Bacon.*

He had a moment's right in *point* of time;
Had I ſeen firſt, then his had been the crime. *Dryden.*

With the hiſtory of Moſes, no book in the world in *point* of antiquity can contend. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

Men would often ſee, what a ſmall pittance of reaſon is mixed with thoſe huffing opinions they are ſwelled with, with which they are ſo armed at all *points*, and with which they ſo confidently lay about them. *Locke.*

I have extracted out of that pamphlet a few of thoſe notorious falſehoods, in *point* of fact and reaſoning. *Swift.*

(16.) What a *point* your falcon made,
And what a pitch ſhe flew above the reſt. *Shak.*

(17.) You gain your *point*, if your induſtrious art
Can make unuſual words eaſy. *Roſcommon.*

There is no creature ſo contemptible, but, by reſolution, may gain his *point*. *L'Eſtrange.*

(18.) I'll hear him his confeſſions juſtify,
And *point* by *point* the treaſons of his maſter
He ſhall again relate. *Shak. H. VIII.*

——— Thou ſhalt be as free
As mountain winds; but then exactly do
All *points* of my command. *Shak. Tempeſt.*

His majeſty ſhould make a peace, or turn the war directly upon ſuch *points*, as may engage the nation in the ſupport of it. *Temple.*

He warn'd in dreams, his murder did foretel,
From *point* to *point*, as after it befel. *Dryden.*

This letter is, in every *point*, an admirable pattern of the preſent polite way of writing. *Swift.*

(19.) —— Another vows the ſame;
A third t' a *point* more near the matter draws. *Daniel.*

——— Strange *point* and new!
Doctrine which we would know whence learn'd. *Milton.*

The company did not meddle at all with the ſtate *point*, as to the oaths. But kept themſelves intirely to the church *point* of her independency, as to her purely ſpiritual authority from the ſtate. *Leſley.*

Stanilaus endeavours to eſtabliſh the duodecuple proportion, by comparing ſcripture together with Joſephus: but they will hardly prove his *point*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

There is no *point* wherein I have ſo much laboured, as that of improving and poliſhing all parts of converſation between perſons of quality. *Swift.*

The gloſs produceth inſtances that are neither pertinent, nor prove the *point*. *Baker on Learning.*

(20.) —— You, my lord archbiſhop,
Whoſe white inveſtments figure innocence,
Wherefore do you ſo ill tranſlate yourſelf
Into the harſh and boiſt'rous tongue of war?
Turning your tongue divine
To a loud trumpet, and a *point* of war. *Shak.*

(21.) This boy will carry a letter twenty mile, as eaſy as a cannon will ſhoot *pointblank* twelve ſcore. *Shak.*

The other level *pointblank* at the inventing of cauſes and axioms. *Bacon.*

Unleſs it be the cannon ball,
That ſhot i' th' air *pointblank* upright,
Was born to that prodigious height,
That learn'd philoſophers maintain,
It ne'er came back. *Hudibras.*

The faculties that were given us for the glory of our maſter, are turned *pointblank* againſt the intention of them. *L'Eſtrange.*

Eſtius declares, that although all the ſchoolmen were for Latria to be given to the croſs, yet that it is *pointblank* againſt the definition of the council of Nice. *Stillingfleet.*

(22.) Every thing about you ſhould demonſtrate a careleſs deſolation; but you are rather *point de viſe* in your accoutrements, as loving yourſelf, than the lover of another. *Shak.*

I will baffle Sir Toby, I will waſh off groſs acquaintance, I will be *point de viſe* the very man. *Shak.*

Men's behaviour ſhould be like their apparel, not too ſtraight or *point de viſe*, but free for exerciſe. *Bacon.*

To POINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To ſharpen; to forge or grind to a point. 2. To direct towards an object, by way of forcing it on the notice. 3. To direct the eye or notice. 4. To ſhow as by directing the finger. 5. [*Pointer*, Fr.] To direct towards a place: as, the cannon were *pointed* againſt the fort. 6. To diſtinguiſh by ſtops or points.

(1.) The princes of Germany had but a dull fear of the greatneſs of Spain; now that fear is ſharpened and *pointed*, by the Spaniards late enterprizes upon the Palatinate. *Bacon.*

Part new grind the blunted ax, and *point* the dart. *Dryden.*

What help will all my heav'nly friends afford,
When to my breaſt I lift the *pointed* ſword. *Dryden.*

The two pinnæ ſtand upon either ſide, like the wings in the petaſus of a Mercury, but riſe much higher, and are more *pointed*. *Addiſon on Italy.*

—— Some on *pointed* wood
Transfix'd the fragments, ſome prepar'd the food. *Pope.*

(2.) ——— Alas! to make me
A fixed figure, for the hand of ſcorn
To *point* his ſlow unmeaning finger at. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Mount Hermon, yonder ſea, each place behold
As I *point*. *Milton.*

(3.) Whoſoever ſhould be guided through his battles by Minerva, and *pointed* to every ſcene of them, would ſee nothing but ſubjects of ſurprize. *Pope.*

(4.) From the great ſea, you ſhall *point* out for you mount Hor. *Numb.* xxxiv. 7.

It will become us, as rational creatures, to follow the direction of nature, where it ſeems to *point* us out the way. *Locke.*

I ſhall do juſtice to thoſe who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves in learning, and *point* out their beauties. *Addiſon.*

— Is not the elder
By nature *pointed* out for preference? *Rowe.*

To Point. *v. n.* 1. To note with the finger; to force upon the notice, by directing the finger towards it. With *at* commonly, ſometimes *to* before the thing indigitated. 2. To diſtinguiſh words or ſentences by points. 3. To indicate as dogs do to ſportſmen. 4. To ſhow diſtinctly.

(1.) Now muſt the world *point at* poor Catherine,
And ſay, lo! there is mad Petruchio's wife. *Shakeſp.*

Sometimes we uſe one finger only, as in *pointing at* any thing. *Ray on the Creation.*

Who fortune's fault upon the poor can throw,
Point at the tatter'd coat and ragged ſhoe. *Dryden.*

Rouſe up for ſhame! our brothers of Pharſalia
Point at their wounds, and cry aloud to battle. *Addiſon.*

(2.) Fond the Jews are of their method of *pointing*. *Forbes.*

(3.) The ſubtle dog ſcow'rs with ſagacious noſe,
Now the warm ſcent aſſures the covey near,
He treads with caution, and he *points* with fear. *Gay.*

(4.) To *point* at what time the balance of power was moſt equally held between their lords and commons in Rome, would perhaps admit a controverſy. *Swift.*

Pointed. *adj.* or *participle.* [from *point.*] 1. Sharp; having a ſharp point or pique. 2. Epigrammatical; abounding in conceits.

(1.) A *pointed* flinty rock, all bare and black,
Grew gibbous from behind. *Dryden.*

(2.) Who now reads Cowley? if he pleaſes, yet
His moral pleaſes, not his *pointed* wit. *Pope.*

Poi'ntedly. *adv.* [from *pointed.*] In a pointed manner.

The copiouſneſs of his wit was ſuch, that he often writ too *pointedly* for his ſubject. *Dryden.*

Poi'ntedness. *n. ſ.* [from *pointed.*] 1. Sharpneſs; pickedneſs with aſperity. 2. Epigrammatical ſmartneſs.

(1.) The vicious language is vaſt and gaping, ſwelling and irregular; when it contends to be high, full of rock, mountain and *pointedneſs*. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcovery.*

(2.) Like Horace, you only expoſe the follies of men; and in this excel him, that you add *pointedneſs* of thought. *Dryden.*

Poi'ntel. *n. ſ.* Any thing on a point.

Theſe poiſes or *pointels* are, for the moſt part, little balls, ſet at the top of a ſlender ſtalk, which they can move every way at pleaſure. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

Poi'nter. *n. ſ.* [from *point.*] 1. Any thing that points. 2. A dog that points out the game to ſportſmen.

(1.) Tell him what are the wheels, ſprings, *pointer*, hammer and bell whereby a clock gives notice of the time. *Watts.*

(2.) The well taught *pointer* leads the way,
The ſcent grows warm; he ſtops, he ſprings his prey. *Gay.*

Poi'ntingstock. *n. ſ.* [*pointing* and *ſtock.*] Something made the object of ridicule.

— I, his forlorn dutcheſs,
Was made a wonder and a *pointingſtock*
To every idle raſcal follower. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

Poi'ntless. *adj.* [from *point.*] Blunt; not ſharp; obtuſe.

Lay that *pointleſs* clergy-weapon by,
And to the laws, your ſword of juſtice, fly. *Dryden.*

POI'SON. *n. ſ.* [*poiſon*, Fr.] 1. That which deſtroys or injures life by a ſmall quantity, and by means not obvious to the ſenſes; venom. 2. Any thing infectious or malignant.

(1.) Themſelves were firſt to do the ill,
Ere they thereof the knowledge could attain;
Like him that knew not *poiſon*'s power to kill,
Until, by taſting it, himſelf was ſlain. *Davies.*

One gives another a cup of *poiſon*, but at the ſame time tells him it is a cordial, and ſo he drinks it off and dies. *South.*

(2.) This being the only remedy againſt the *poiſon* of ſin we muſt renew it as often as we repeat our ſins, that is, daily. *Duty of Man.*

To Poi'son. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To infect with poiſon. 2. To attack, injure or kill by poiſon given. 3. To corrupt; to taint.

(1.) Virtue, dear friend, needs no defence
The ſureſt guard is innocence,
Quivers and bows and *poiſon'd* darts
Are only us'd by guilty hearts. *Roſcommon.*

(2.) He was ſo diſcouraged, that he *poiſoned* himſelf and died. *2 Mac.* x. 13.

Drink with Walters, or with Chartres eat;
They'll never *poiſon* you, they'll only cheat. *Pope.*

(3.) ——— The other meſſenger,
Whoſe welcome I perceiv'd, had *poiſon'd* mine. *Shakeſp.*

——— Haſt thou not
With thy falſe arts *poiſon'd* his people's loyalty? *Rowe.*

Notions with which the ſchools had *poiſoned* our youth, and which only ſerved to draw the prince to govern amiſs, but proved no ſecurity to him, when the people were grown weary of ill government. *Davenant.*

Poi'son-tree. *n. ſ.* [*toxicodendron.*] A plant. *Miller.*

Poi'soner. *n. ſ.* [from *poiſon.*] 1. One who poiſons. 2. A corrupter.

(1.) ——— I muſt be the *poiſoner*
Of good Polixenes. *Shakeſpeare.*

So many miſchiefs were in one combin'd;
So much one ſingle *pois'ner* coſt mankind. *Dryden.*

(2.) Wretches who live upon other men's ſins, the common *poiſoners* of youth, getting their very bread by the damnation of ſouls. *South.*

Poi'sonous. *adj.* [from *poiſon.*] Venomous; having the qualities of poiſon.

——— Thoſe cold ways,
That ſeem like prudent helps, are very *poiſonous*,
Where the diſeaſe is violent. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Not Sirius ſhoots a fiercer flame,
When with his *pois'nous* breath he blaſts the ſky. *Dryden.*

A lake, that has no freſh water running into it, will, by heat and its ſtagnation, turn into a ſtinking rotten puddle, ſending forth nauſeous and *poiſonous* ſteams. *Cheyne.*

Poi'sonously. *adv.* [from *poiſonous.*] Venomouſly.

Men more eaſily pardon ill things done than ſaid; ſuch a peculiar rancour and venom do they leave behind in men's minds, and ſo much more *poiſonouſly* and incurably does the ſerpent bite with his tongue than his teeth. *South.*

Poi'sonousness. *n. ſ.* [from *poiſonous.*] The quality of being poiſonous; venomouſneſs.

Poi'trel. *n. ſ.* [*poictrel, poitrine*, Fr. *pettorale*, Italian; *pectorale*, Lat.] 1. Armour for the breaſt of a horſe. *Skinner.* 2. A graving tool. *Ainſworth.*

Poize. *n. ſ.* [*poids*, French.] 1. Weight; force of any thing tending to the centre. 2. Balance; equipoize; equilibrium. 3. A regulating power.

(1.) He fell, as an huge rockie clift,
Whoſe falſe foundation, waves have waſh'd away
With dreadful *poize*, is from the main land reſt. *Spenſer.*

——— When I have ſuit,
It ſhall be full of *poize* and difficulty,
And fearful to be granted. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

To do't at peril of your ſoul,
Were equal *poize* of ſin and charity. *Shakeſp.*

Where an equal *poize* of hope and fear
Does arbitrate th' event, my nature is
That I incline to hope. *Milton.*

(2.) The particles that formed the earth, muſt convene from all quarters towards the middle, which would make the whole compound to reſt in a *poize*. *Bentley's Sermons.*

'Tis odd to ſee fluctuation in opinion ſo earneſtly charged upon Luther, by ſuch as have lived half their days in a *poize* between two churches. *Atterbury.*

(3.) Men of an unbounded imagination often want the *poize* of judgment. *Dryden.*

To **Poize.** *v. a.* [*peſer*, French.] 1. To balance; to hold or place in equiponderance. 2. To load with weight. 3. To be equiponderant to. 4. To weigh; to examine by the balance. 5. To oppreſs with weight.

(1.) How nice to couch? how all her ſpeeches *poized* be:
A nymph thus turn'd, but mended in tranſlation. *Sidney.*
Nor yet was earth ſuſpended in the ſky,
Nor *poiz'd* did on her own foundation lie. *Dryden.*
Our nation with united int'reſt bleſt,
Not now content to *poize*, ſhall ſway the reſt. *Dryden.*
(2.) ——— As the ſands
Of Barca or Cyrene's torrid ſoil,
Levy'd to ſide with warring winds, and *poize*
Their lighter wings. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
Where could they find another form'd ſo fit,
To *poize* with ſolid ſenſe a ſprightly wit. *Dryden.*

(3.) If the balance of our lives had not one ſcale of reaſon to *poize* another of ſenſuality, the baſeneſs of our natures would conduct us to prepoſterous concluſions. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

(4.) We *poizing* us in her defective ſcale
Shall weigh thee to the beam. *Shakeſp.*

He cannot ſincerely conſider the ſtrength, *poize* the weight and diſcern the evidence of the cleareſt argumentations, where they would conclude againſt his deſires. *South.*

(5.) I'll ſtrive, with troubl'd thoughts, to take a nap,
Leſt leaden ſlumber *poize* me down to-morrow,
When I ſhould mount with wings of victory. *Shakeſp.*

POKE. *n. ſ.* [pocca, Sax. *poche*, Fr.] A pocket; a ſmall bag.

I will not buy a pig in a *poke*. *Camden's Remains.*

She ſuddenly unties the *poke*,
Which out of it ſent ſuch a ſmoke,
As ready was them all to choke,
So grievous was the pother. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

My correſpondent writes againſt maſter's gowns and *poke* ſleeves. *Spectator.*

To **Poke.** *v. a.* [*poka*, Swediſh.] To feel in the dark; to ſearch any thing with a long inſtrument.

If theſe preſumed eyes be clipped off, they will make uſe of their protruſions or horns, and *poke* out their way as before. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Po'ker. *n. ſ.* [from *poke.*] The iron bar with which men ſtir the fire.

—— With *poker* fiery red
Crack the ſtones, and melt the lead. *Swift.*

If the *poker* be out of the way, ſtir the fire with the tongs. *Swift's Rules to Servants.*

Po'king-stick. *n. ſ.* An inſtrument anciently made uſe of to adjuſt the plaits of the ruffs which were then worn.

Your ruff muſt ſtand in print, and for that purpoſe get *poking-ſticks* with fair long handles, leſt they ſcorch your hands. *Middleton's Blurt Maſter Conſtable, a Comedy,* 1602.

Pins, and *poking-ſticks* of ſteel. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Po'lar. *adj.* [*polaire*, Fr. from *pole.*] Found near the pole; lying near the pole; iſſuing from the pole; relating to the pole.

As when two *polar* winds, blowing adverſe
Upon the Cronian ſea, together drive
Mountains of ice. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
—I doubt
If any ſuffer on the *polar* coaſt,
The rage of Arctos, and eternal froſt. *Prior.*

Pola'rity. *n. ſ.* [from *polar.*] Tendency to the pole.

This *polarity* from refrigeration, upon extremity and defect of a loadſtone, might touch a needle any where. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Po'lary. *adj.* [*polaris*, Lat.] Tending to the pole; having a direction towards the poles.

Irons, heated red hot, and cooled in the meridian from North to South, contract a *polary* power. *Brown.*

POLE. *n. ſ.* [*polus*, Lat. *pole*, Fr.] 1. The extremity of the axis of the earth; either of the points on which the world turns. 2. [Pole, Sax. *pal*, *pau*, Fr. *palo*, Italian and Spaniſh; *palus*, Lat.] A long ſtaff. 3. A tall piece of timber erected. 4. A meaſure of length containing five yards and a half. 5. An inſtrument of meaſuring.

(1.) From the centre thrice to the utmoſt *pole*. *Milton.*
—— From *pole* to *pole*
The forky lightnings flaſh, the roaring thunders roll. *Dryden.*

(2.) A long *pole*, ſtruck upon gravel in the bottom of the water, maketh a ſound. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

If after ſome diſtinguiſh'd leap,
He drops his *pole*, and ſeems to ſlip;
Straight gath'ring all his active ſtrength,
He riſes higher, half his length. *Prior.*

He ordered to arm long *poles* with ſharp hooks, wherewith they took hold of the tackling which held the mainyard to the maſt, then rowing the ſhip, they cut the tackling, and brought the mainyard by the board. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

(3.) Wither'd is the garland of the war,
The ſoldier's *pole* is fall'n. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*
Live to be the ſhow and gaze o' th' time,
We'll have thee as our rarer monſters are
Painted upon a *pole*, and underwrit,
Here may you ſee the tyrant. *Shakeſpeare.*

Their houſes *poles* ſet round meeting together in the top, and covered with ſkins. *Heylyn.*

(4.) This ordinance of tithing them by the *pole* is not only fit for the gentlemen, but alſo the noblemen. *Spenſer.*

Every *pole* ſquare of mud, twelve inches deep, is worth ſix pence a *pole* to fling out. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

(5.) A peer of the realm and a counſellor of ſtate are not to be meaſured by the common yard, but by the *pole* of ſpecial grace. *Bacon.*

To **Pole.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furniſh with poles.

Begin not to *pole* your hops. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Po'leaxe. *n. ſ.* [*pole* and *axe.*] An axe fixed to a long pole.

To beat religion into the brains with a *poleaxe*, is to offer victims of human blood. *Howel's England's Tears.*

One hung a *poleaxe* at his ſaddle bow,
And one a heavy mace to ſtun the foe. *Dryden.*

Po'lecat. *n. ſ.* [*Pole* or *Poliſh* cat, becauſe they abound in Poland.] The fitchew; a ſtinking animal.

Polecats? there are fairer things than *polecats*. *Shakeſp.*

Out of my door, you witch! you hag, you *polecat!* out, out, out; I'll conjure you. *Shakeſpeare's Merry Wives of Windſor.*

She, at a pin in the wall, hung like a *polecat* in a warren, to amuſe them. *L'Eſtrange.*

How ſhould he, harmleſs youth,
Who kill'd but *polecats*, learn to murder men. *Gay.*

Po'ledavy. *n. ſ.* A ſort of coarſe cloth. *Ainſ.*

Your *poledavy* wares will not do for me. *Howel.*

Pole'mical. } *adj.* [πολεμικὸς.] Controverſial; diſputative.
Pole'mick. }

Among all his labours, although *polemick* diſcourſes were otherwiſe moſt uneaſy, as engaging to converſe with men in paſſion. *Fell.*

I have had but little reſpite from theſe *polemical* exerciſes, and, notwithſtanding all the rage and malice of the adverſaries of our church, I ſit down contented. *Stillingfleet.*

The nullity of this diſtinction has been ſolidly ſhewn by moſt of our *polemick* writers of the proteſtant church. *South.*

The beſt method to be uſed with theſe *polemical* ladies, is to ſhew them the ridiculous ſide of their cauſe. *Addiſon.*

Pole'mick. *n. ſ.* Diſputant; controvertiſt.

Each ſtaunch *polemick* ſtubborn as a rock,
Came whip and ſpur. *Pope.*

Pole'moscope. *n. ſ.* [πόλεμος and σκοπέω.] In opticks, is a kind of crooked or oblique perſpective glaſs, contrived for ſeeing objects that do not lie directly before the eye. *Dict.*

Po'LESTAR. *n. ſ.* [*pole* and *ſtar.*] 1. A ſtar near the pole, by which navigators compute their northern latitude; cynoſure; lodeſtar. 2. Any guide or director.

(1.) If a pilot at ſea cannot ſee the *poleſtar*, let him ſteer his courſe by ſuch ſtars as beſt appear to him. *King Charles.*

I was ſailing in a vaſt ocean without other help than the *poleſtar* of the ancients. *Dryden.*

Po'LEY-MOUNTAIN. *n. ſ.* [*polium*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

PO'LICE. *n. ſ.* [French.] The regulation and government of a city or country, ſo far as regards the inhabitants.

Po'LICED. *adj.* [from *police.*] Regulated; formed into a regular courſe of adminiſtration.

Where there is a kingdom altogether unable or indign to govern, it is a juſt cauſe of war for another nation, that is civil or *policed*, to ſubdue them. *Bacon's Holy War.*

Po'LICY. *n. ſ.* [πολιτεία; *politia*, Lat.] 1. The art of government, chiefly with reſpect to foreign powers. 2. Art; prudence; management of affairs; ſtratagem. 3. [*Poliça*, Spaniſh.] A warrant for money in the publick funds; a ticket.

(2.) The *policy* of that purpoſe is made more in the marriage, than the love of the parties. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

If it be honour in your wars to ſeem
The ſame you are not, which for your beſt ends
You call your *policy*; how is't leſs or worſe,
But it ſhall hold companionſhip in peace
With honour as in war. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

If ſhe be curſt, it is for *policy*,
For ſhe's not froward, but modeſt. *Shakeſp.*

The beſt rule of *policy*, is to prefer the doing of juſtice before all enjoyments. *King Charles.*

The wiſdom of this world is ſometimes taken in ſcripture for *policy*, and conſiſts in a certain dexterity of managing buſineſs for a man's ſecular advantage. *South.*

To PO'LISH. *v. a.* [*polio*, Lat. *polir*, Fr.] 1. To ſmooth; to brighten by attrition; to gloſs. 2. To make elegant of manners.

(1.) He ſetteth to finiſh his work, and *poliſheth* it perfectly. *Eccl.*

Pygmalion, with fatal art,
Poliſh'd the form that ſtung his heart. *Granville.*

(2.) ——— Studious they appear
Of arts that *poliſh* life, inventors rare. *Milton.*

To Po'LISH. *v. n.* To anſwer to the act of poliſhing; to receive a gloſs.

It is reported by the ancients, that there was a kind of ſteel, which would *poliſh* almoſt as white and bright as ſilver. *Bacon.*

Po'LISH. *n. ſ.* [*poli*, *poliſſure*, Fr. from the verb.] 1. Artificial gloſs; brightneſs given by attrition. 2. Elegance of manners.

(1.) Not to mention what a huge column of granite coſt in the quarry, only conſider the great difficulty of hewing it into any form, and of giving it the due turn, proportion and *poliſh*. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Another priſm of clearer glaſs and better *poliſh* ſeemed free from veins. *Newton's Opticks.*

(2.) What are theſe wond'rous civiliſing arts,
This Roman *poliſh*, and this ſmooth behaviour,
That render man thus tractable and tame. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Po'LISHABLE. *adj.* [from *poliſh.*] Capable of being poliſhed.

Po'LISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *poliſh.*] The perſon or inſtrument that gives a gloſs.

I conſider an human ſoul without education, like marble in the quarry, which ſhews none of its inherent beauties, till the ſkill of the *poliſher* fetches out the colours. *Addiſon.*

POLI'TE. *adj.* [*politus*, Latin.] 1. Gloſſy; ſmooth. 2. Elegant of manners.

(1.) Some of them are diaphanous, ſhining and *polite*; others not *polite*, but as if powdered over with fine iron duſt. *Woodward.*

If any ſort of rays, falling on the *polite* ſurface of any pellucid medium, be reflected back, the fits of eaſy reflection, which they have at the point of reflexion, ſhall ſtill continue to return. *Newton's Opticks.*

The edges of the ſand holes, being worn away, there are left all over the glaſs a numberleſs company of very little convex *polite* riſings like waves. *Newton's Opticks.*

(2.) A nymph of quality admires our knight,
He marries, bows at court, and grows *polite*. *Pope.*

POLI'TELY. *adv.* [from *polite.*] With elegance of manners; genteelly.

POLI'TENESS. *n. ſ.* [*politeſſe*, Fr. from *polite.*] Elegance of manners; gentility; good breeding.

I have ſeen the dulleſt men aiming at wit, and others, with as little pretenſions, affecting *politeneſs* in manners and diſcourſe. *Swift.*

As in ſmooth oil the razor beſt is whet,
So wit is by *politeneſs* keeneſt ſet. *Young.*

POLI'TICAL. *adj.* [πολιτικὸς.] 1. Relating to politicks; relating to the adminiſtration of publick affairs; civil. 2. Cunning; ſkilful.

(1.) In the Jewiſh ſtate, God was their *political* prince and ſovereign, and the judges among them were as much his deputies, and did repreſent his perſon, as now the Judges do the perſons of their ſeveral princes in all other nations. *Kettleworth.*

More true *political* wiſdom may be learned from this ſingle book of proverbs, than from a thouſand Machiavels. *Rogers.*

POLI'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *political.*] 1. With relation to publick adminiſtration. 2 Artfully; politickly.

(2.) The Turks *politically* mingled certain Janizaries, harquebuſiers with their horſemen. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

POLITICA'STER. *n. ſ.* A petty ignorant pretender to politicks.

There are quacks of all ſorts; as bullies, pedants, hypocrites, empiricks, law-jobbers and *politicaſters*. *L'Eſtrange.*

POLITI'CIAN. *n. ſ.* [*politicien*, Fr.] 1. One verſed in the arts of government; one ſkilled in politicks. 2. A man of artifice; one of deep contrivance.

(1.) ——— Get thee glaſs eyes;
And, like a ſcurvy *politician*, ſeem
To ſee things thou doſt not. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

And 't be any way, it muſt be with valour; for policy I hate: I had as lief be a Browniſt as a *politician*. *Shakeſp.*

Although I may ſeem leſs a *politician* to men, yet I need no ſecret diſtinctions nor evaſions before God. *King Charles.*

While emp'rick *politicians* uſe deceit,
Hide what they give, and cure but by a cheat,
You boldly ſhow that ſkill, which they pretend,
And work by means as noble as your end. *Dryden.*

Coffee, which makes the *politician* wiſe,
And ſee through all things with his half-ſhut eyes,
Sent up in vapours to the baron's brain
New ſtratagems, the radiant lock to gain. *Pope.*

(2.) Your ill meaning *politician* lords,
Under pretence of bridal friends and gueſts,
Appointed to await me thirty ſpies. *Milton.*

If a man ſucceeds in any attempt, though undertook with never ſo much raſhneſs, his ſucceſs ſhall vouch him a *politician*, and good luck ſhall paſs for deep contrivance; for give any one fortune, and he ſhall be thought a wiſe man. *South.*

PO'LITICK. *adj.* [πολιτικὸς.] 1. Political; civil. In this ſenſe *political* is almoſt always uſed, except in the phraſe *body politick*. 2. Prudent; verſed in affairs. 3. Artful; cunning. In this ſenſe *political* is not uſed.

(1.) Virtuouſly and wiſely acknowledging, that he with his people made all but one *politick* body, whereof himſelf was the head; even ſo cared for them as he would for his own limbs. *Sidney.*

No civil or *politick* conſtitutions have been more celebrated than his by the beſt authors. *Temple.*

(2.) ——— This land was famouſly enrich'd
With *politick* grave counſel; then the king
Had virtuous uncles. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*

(3.) I have trod a meaſure; I have flattered a lady; I have been *politick* with my friend, ſmooth with mine enemy. *Shakeſpeare.*

Authority followeth old men, and favour youth; but for the moral part, perhaps youth will have the preheminence, as age hath for the *politick*. *Bacon.*

No leſs alike the *politick* and wiſe,
All ſly ſlow things, with circumſpective eyes;
Men in their looſe unguarded hours they take,
Not that themſelves are wiſe, but others weak. *Pope.*

Po'LITICKLY. *adv.* [from *politick.*] Artfully; cunningly.

Thus have I *politickly* begun my reign,
And 'tis my hope to end ſucceſsfully. *Shakeſpeare.*
—— 'Tis *politickly* done,
To ſend me packing with an hoſt of men. *Shakeſp.*

The dutcheſs hath been moſt *politickly* employed in ſharpening thoſe arms with which ſhe ſubdued you. *Pope.*

Po'LITICKS. *n. ſ.* [*politique*, Fr. πολιτικὴ.] The ſcience of government; the art or practice of adminiſtering publick affairs.

Be pleas'd your *politicks* to ſpare,
I'm old enough, and can myſelf take care. *Dryden.*

It would be an everlaſting reproach to *politicks*, ſhould ſuch men overturn an eſtabliſhment formed by the wiſeſt laws, and ſupported by the ableſt heads. *Addiſon.*

Of crooked counſels and dark *politicks*. *Pope.*

Po'LITURE. *n. ſ.* [*politure*, Fr.] The gloſs given by the act of poliſhing.

PO'LITY. *n. ſ.* [πολιτεία.] A form of government; civil conſtitution.

Becauſe the ſubject, which this poſition concerneth, is a form of church government or church *polity*, it behoveth us to conſider the nature of the church, as is requiſite for men's more clear and plain underſtanding, in what reſpect laws of *polity* or government are neceſſary thereunto. *Hooker.*

The *polity* of ſome of our neighbours hath not thought it beneath the publick care, to promote and reward the improvement of their own language. *Locke on Education.*

POLL. *n. ſ.* [*polle*, *pol*, Dutch, the top.] 1. The head. 2. A catalogue or liſt of perſons; a regiſter of heads. 3. A fiſh called generally a chub. A chevin.

(1.) Look if the withered elder hath not his *poll* clawed like a parrot. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

(2.) Have you a catalogue
Of all the voices that we have procur'd,
Set down by th' *poll*. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

The muſter file, rotten and ſound, amounts not to fifteen thouſand *poll*. *Shakeſp.*

To POLL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To lop the top of trees. 2. In this ſenſe is uſed *polled* ſheep. 3. To cut off hair from the head; to clip ſhort; to ſhear. 4. To mow; to crop. 5. To plunder; to ſtrip; to pill. 6. To take a liſt or regiſter of perſons. 7. To enter one's name in a liſt or regiſter. 8. To inſert into a number as a voter.

(1.) The oft cutting and *polling* of hedges conduces much to their laſting. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

May thy woods oft *poll'd*, yet ever wear
A green, and, when ſhe liſt, a golden hair. *Donne.*

(2.) *Polled* ſheep, that is ſheep without horns, are reckoned the beſt breeders, becauſe the ewes yean the *polled* lamb with the leaſt danger. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

(3.) Neither ſhall they ſhave, only *poll* their heads. *Ezekiel.*

(4.) He'll go and ſowle the porter of Rome gates by th' ears: he will mow all down before him, and leave his paſſage *poll'd*. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

(5.) They will *poll* and ſpoil ſo outrageouſly, as the very enemy cannot do much worſe. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Take and exact upon them the wild exactions, coignie, livery and ſorehon, by which they *poll* and utterly undo the poor tenants. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

He told the people, that ſubſidies were not to be granted nor levied for wars in Scotland; for that the law had provided another courſe by ſervice of eſcuage, much leſs when war was made but a pretence to *poll* and pill the people. *Bacon.*

Neither can juſtice yield her fruit with ſweetneſs, amongſt the briars and brambles of catching and *polling* clerks and miniſters. *Bacon.*

(7.) Who ever brought to his rich daughter's bed,
The man that *polled* but twelve pence for his head. *Dryden.*
(8.) In ſolemn conclave ſit, devoid of thought,
And *poll* for points of faith his truſty vote. *Tickel.*

Po'LLARD. *n. ſ.* [from *poll.*] 1. A tree lopped. 2. A clipped coin. 3. The chub fiſh.

(1.) Nothing procureth the laſting of trees ſo much as often cutting; and we ſee all overgrown trees are *pollards* or dottards, and not trees at their full height. *Bacon.*

(2.) The ſame king called in certain counterfeit pieces coined by the French, called *pollards*, crocars and roſaries. *Camden.*

Po'LLEN. *n. ſ.* A fine powder, commonly underſtood by the word farina; as alſo a fine bran. *Bailey.*

Po'LLENGER. *n. ſ.* Bruſhwood. This ſeems to be the meaning of this obſolete word.

Lop for the fewel old *pollenger* grown,
That hinder the corne or the graſſe to be mown. *Tuſſer.*

Po'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *poll.*] 1. Robber; pillager; plunderer. 2. He who votes or polls.

(1.) The *poller* and exacter of fees juſtifies the reſemblance of the courts of juſtice to the buſh, whereunto while the ſheep flies for defence, he loſes part of the fleece. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Po'LLEVIL. *n. ſ.* [*poll* and *evil.*] *Pollevil* is a large ſwelling, inflammation or impoſthume in the horſe's poll or nape of the neck, juſt between the ears towards the mane. *Farrier's Dict.*

Po'LLOCK. *n. ſ.* [*acellus niger.*] A kind of fiſh.

The coaſt is plentifully ſtored with ſhellfiſh, ſea-hedgehogs, ſcallops; pilcherd, herring and *pollock*. *Carew.*

To POLLU'TE. *v. a.* [*polluo*, Lat. *polluer*, Fr.] 1. To make unclean, in a religious ſenſe; to defile. 2. To taint with guilt. 3. To corrupt by mixtures of ill, either moral or phyſical. 4. *Milton* uſes this word in a uncommon conſtruction.

(1.) —— Hot and peeviſh vows
Are *polluted* offerings, more abhorr'd
Than ſpotted livers in the ſacrifice. *Shakeſp.*
(2.) She woos the gentle air,
To hide her guilty front with innocent ſnow,
And on her naked ſhame,
Pollute with ſinful blame,
The ſaintly veil of maiden white to throw. *Milton.*
(3.) Envy you my praiſe and would deſtroy
With grief my pleaſures, and *pollute* my joy. *Dryden.*
(4.) *Polluted* from the end of his creation. *Milton.*

POLLU'TEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pollute.*] Defilement; the ſtate of being polluted.

POLLU'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *pollute.*] Defiler; corrupter.

—— Ev'n he, the king of men,
Fell at his threſhold, and the ſpoil of Troy
The foul *polluters* of his bed enjoy. *Dryden's Æn.*

POLLU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*pollution*, Fr. *pollutio*, Latin.] 1. The act of defiling. 2. The ſtate of being defiled; defilement.

(1.) The contrary to conſecration is *pollution*, which happens in churches by homicide, and burying an excommunicated perſon in the church. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

(2.) —— The ſtrife *pollution* brings
Upon the temple. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Po'LTRON. *n. ſ.* [*pollice truncato*, from the thumb cut off; it being once a practice of cowards to cut off their thumbs, that they might not be compelled to ſerve in war. *Saumaiſe*. *Menage* derives it from the Italian *poltro*, a bed; as cowards feign themſelves ſick a bed: others derive it from *poletro* or *poltro*, a young unbroken horſe.] A coward; a nidgit; a ſcoundrel.

Patience is for *poltrons*. *Shakeſp.*

They that are bruiſ'd with wood or fiſts,
And think one beating may for once
Suffice, are cowards and *poltrons*. *Hudibras.*

For who but a *poltron* poſſeſs'd with fear,
Such haughty inſolence can tamely bear. *Dryden.*

Po'ly. *n. ſ.* [*polium*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

Po'ly. [πολὺ.] A prefix often found in the compoſition of words derived from the Greek, and intimating multitude: as *polygon*, a figure of many angles; *polypus*, an animal with many feet.

Polyacou'stick. *adj.* [πολὺς and ἀκέω.] Any thing that multiplies or magnifies ſounds. *Dict.*

Polya'nthos. *n. ſ.* [πολὺς and ἄνθος.] A plant.

The daiſy, primroſe, violet darkly blue,
And *polyanthos* of unnumber'd dyes. *Thomſon.*

Polye'drical. } *adj.* [from πολύεδρος; *polyedre*, Fr.] Ha-
Polye'drous. } ving many ſides.

The protuberant particles may be ſpherical, elliptical, cylindrical, *polyedrical*, and ſome very irregular; and according to the nature of theſe, and the ſituation of the lucid body, the light muſt be variouſly effected. *Boyle.*

A tubercle of a pale brown ſpar, had the exterior ſurface, covered with ſmall *polyedrous* cryſtals, pellucid, with a caſt of yellow. *Woodward.*

Poly'gamist. *n. ſ.* [from *polygamy*.] One that holds the lawfulneſs of more wives than one at a time.

POLY'GAMY. *n. ſ.* [*polygamie*, Fr. πολυγαμία.] Plurality of wives.

Polygamy is the having more wives than one at once. *Locke.*

They allow no *polygamy*: they have ordained, that none do intermarry or contract, until a month be paſt from their firſt interview. *Bacon.*

He lived to his death in the ſin of *polygamy*, without any particular repentance. *Perkins.*

Chriſtian religion, prohibiting *polygamy*, is more agreeable to the law of nature, that is, the law of God, than mahometiſm that allows it; for one man, his having many wives by law, ſignifies nothing, unleſs there were many women to one man in nature alſo. *Graunt.*

Po'lyglot. *adj.* [πολύγλωττος; *polyglotte*, Fr.] Having many languages.

The *polyglot* or linguiſt is a learned man. *Howel.*

PO'LYGON. *n. ſ.* [*polygone*, Fr. πολὺς and γωνία.] A figure of many angles.

He began with a ſingle line; he joined two lines in an angle, and he advances to triangles and ſquares, *polygons* and circles. *Watts on the Mind.*

Poly'gonal. *adj.* [from *polygon*.] Having many angles.

Po'lygram. *n. ſ.* [πολὺς and γράμμα.] A figure conſiſting of a great number of lines. *Dict.*

Poly'graphy. *n. ſ.* [πολὺς and γραφὴ; *polygraphie*, Fr.] The art of writing in ſeveral unuſual manners or cyphers; as alſo decyphering the ſame. *Dict.*

Poly'logy. *n. ſ.* [πολὺς and λογὸς.] Talkativeneſs. *Dict.*

Poly'mathy. *n. ſ.* [πολὺς and μάνθανω.] The knowledge of many arts and ſciences; alſo an acquaintance with many different ſubjects. *Dict.*

Polypho'nism. *n. ſ.* [πολὺς and φωνὴ.] Multiplicity of ſound.

The paſſages relate to the diminiſhing the ſound of his piſtol, by the rarity of the air at that great aſcent into the atmoſphere, and the magnifying the ſound by the *polyphoniſms* or repercuſſions of the rocks and caverns. *Derham.*

Polype'talous. *adj.* [πολὺς and πέταλον.] Having many petals.

Po'lypody. *n. ſ.* [*polypodium*, Latin.] A plant.

Polypody is a capillary plant with oblong jagged leaves, having a middle rib, which joins them to the ſtalks running through each diviſion. *Miller.*

A kind of *polypody* groweth out of trees, though it windeth not. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

Po'lypous. *adj.* [from *polypus*.] Having the nature of a polypus; having many feet or roots.

If the veſſels drive back the blood with too great a force upon the heart, it will produce *polypous* concretions in the ventricles of the heart, eſpecially when its valves are apt to grow rigid. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

PO'LYPUS. *n. ſ.* [πολύπους; *polype*, Fr.] 1. *Polypus* ſignifies any thing in general with many roots or feet, as a ſwelling in the noſtrils; but it is likewiſe applied to a tough concretion of grumous blood in the heart and arteries. *Quincy.* 2. A ſea animal with many feet.

(1.) The *polypus* of the noſe is ſaid to be an excreſcence of fleſh, ſpreading its branches amongſt the laminæ of the os ethmoides, and through the cavity of one or both noſtrils. *Sharp.*

The juices of all auſtere vegetables, which coagulate the ſpittle, being mixed with the blood in the veins, form *polypuſſes* in the heart. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

(2.) The *polypus*, from forth his cave
Torn with full force, reluctant beats the wave,
His ragged claws are ſtuck with ſtones. *Pope.*

Po'lyscope. *n. ſ.* [πολὺς and σκοπέω.] A multiplying glaſs. *Dict.*

Po'lyspast. *n. ſ.* [*polyſpaſte*, Fr.] A machine conſiſting of many pullies. *Dict.*

Polyspe'rmous. *adj.* [πολὺς and σπέρμα.] Thoſe plants are thus called, which have more than four ſeeds ſucceeding each flower, and this without any certain order or number. *Quincy.*

Polyslla'bical. *adj.* [fom *polyſyllable*.] Having many ſyllables; pertaining to a polyſyllable.

Polyſyllabical echoes are ſuch as repeat many ſyllables or words diſtinctly. *Dict.*

POLYSY'LLABLE. *n. ſ.* [πολὺς and συλλαβὴ; *polyſyllabe*, Fr.] A word of many ſyllables.

In a *polyſyllable* word conſider to which ſyllable the emphaſis is to be given, and in each ſyllable to which letter. *Holder.*

Your high nonſenſe bluſters and makes a noiſe; it ſtalks upon hard words, and rattles through *polyſyllables*. *Addiſon.*

Polysy'ndeton. *n. ſ.* [πολυσύνδετον.] A figure of rhetorick by which the copulative is often repeated: as, I came, *and* ſaw *and* overcame.

Polythe'ism. *n. ſ.* [πολὺς and θεὸς; *polytheïſme*, Fr.] The doctrine of plurality of gods.

The firſt author of *polytheiſm*, Orpheus, did plainly aſſert one ſupreme God. *Stillingfleet.*

Polythe'ist. *n. ſ.* [πολὺς and θεὸς; *polythée*, Fr.] One that holds plurality of gods.

Some authors have falſely made the Turks, *polytheiſts*. *Duncomb's Life of Hughes.*

Poma'ce. *n. ſ.* [*pomaceum*, Lat.] The droſs of cyder preſſings. *Dict.*

Poma'ceous. *adj.* [from *pomum*, Latin.] Conſiſting of apples.

——— Autumn paints
Auſonian hills with grapes, whilſt Engliſh plains
Bluſh with *pomaceous* harveſts breathing ſweets. *Philips.*

Poma'de. *n. ſ.* [*pomade*, Fr. *pomado*, Italian.] A fragrant ointment.

Po'mander. *n. ſ.* [*pomme d'ambre*, Fr.] A ſweet ball; a perfumed ball or powder.

I have ſold all my trumpery; not a counterfeit ſtone, not a ribbon, glaſs, *pomander* or browch to keep my pack from faſting. *Shakeſp.*

The ſacred Virgin's well, her moſs moſt ſweet and rare,
Againſt infectious damps for *pomander* to wear. *Drayton.*

They have in phyſick uſe of *pomander* and knots of powders for drying of rheums, comforting of the heart, and provoking of ſleep. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

POMA'TUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] An ointment.

I gave him a little *pomatum* to dreſs the ſcab. *Wiſeman.*

To Pome. *v. n.* [*pommer*, Fr.] To grow to a round head like an apple. *Dict.*

Pomeci'tron. *n. ſ.* [*pome* and *citron.*] A citron apple. *Dict.*

Pomegra'nate. *n. ſ.* [*pomum granatum*, Lat.] 1. The tree. The flower of the *pomegranate* conſiſts of many leaves placed in a circular order, which expand in form of a roſe, whoſe bell-ſhaped multifid flower cup afterward becomes a globular fruit, having a thick, ſmooth, brittle rind, and is divided into ſeveral cells, which contain oblong hardy ſeeds, ſurrounded with a ſoft pulp. *Miller.* 2. The fruit.

(1.) It was the nightingale, and not the lark,
That pierc'd the fearful hollow of thine ear;
Nightly ſhe ſings on yon *pomegranate* tree. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) In times paſt they dyed ſcarlet with the ſeed of a *pomegranate.* *Peacham on Drawimg.*

—— Nor on its ſlender twigs
Low bending be the full *pomegranate* ſcorn'd. *Thomſon.*

Po'meroy.
Po'meroyal. } *n. ſ.* A ſort of apple. *Ainſworth.*

Pomi'ferous. *adj.* [*pomifer*, Lat.] A term applied to plants which have the largeſt fruit, and are covered with a thick hard rind, by which they are diſtinguiſhed from the bacciferous. which have only a thin ſkin over the fruit.

All *pomiferous* herbs, pumpions, melons, gourds and cucumbers, unable to ſupport themſelves, are either endured with a faculty of twining about others, or with claſpers and tendrils whereby they catch hold of them. *Ray on the Creation.*

Other fruits contain a great deal of cooling viſcid juice, combined with a nitrous ſalt, ſuch are many of the low *pomiferous* kind, as cucumbers, and pompions. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Po'mmel. *n. ſ.* [*pomeau*, Fr. *pomo*, Italian; *appel van t' ſwaerd*, Dutch.] 1. A round ball or knob. 2. The knob that balances the blade of the ſword. 3. The protuberant part of the ſaddle before.

(1.) Like *pommels* round of marble clear,
Where azur'd veins well mixt appear. *Sidney.*

Huram finiſhed the two pillars and the *pommels*, and the chapters which were on the top of the two pillars. *2 Chron.*

(2.) His chief enemy offered to deliver the *pommel* of his ſword in token of yielding. *Sidney.*

(3.) The ſtarting ſteed was ſeiz'd with ſudden fright,
And bounding, o'er the *pommel* caſt the knight. *Dryden.*

To Pommel. *v. a.* [This word ſeems to come from *pommeler*, Fr. to variegate.] To beat with any thing thick or bulky; to beat black and blue; to bruiſe; to punch.

Pomp. *n. ſ.* [*pompa*, Latin.] 1. Splendour; pride. 2. A proceſſion of ſplendour and oſtentation.

(1.) —— Take phyſick, *pomp*,
Expoſe thyſelf to feel what wretches feel. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) The bright *pomp* aſcended jubilant. *Milton.*

All eyes you draw, and with the eyes the heart;
Of your own *pomp* yourſelf the greateſt part. *Dryden.*

Such a numerous and innocent multitude, cloathed in the charity of their benefactors, was a more beautiful expreſſion of joy and thankſgiving, than could have been exhibited by all the *pomps* of a Roman triumph. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Po'mpholyx. *n. ſ.* *Pompholyx* is a white, light and very friable ſubſtance, found in cruſts adhering to the domes of the furnaces and to the covers of the large crucibles, in which braſs is made either from a mixture of copper and lapis calaminaris, or of copper and zink. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

Po'mpion. *n. ſ.* [*pompon*, Fr.] A pumkin. A ſort of large fruit. *Dict.*

Po'mpire. *n. ſ.* [*pomum* and *pyrus*, Lat.] A ſort of pearmain. *Ainſworth.*

PO'MPOUS. *adj.* [*pompeux*, Fr.] Splendid; magnificent; grand.

What flatt'ring ſcenes our wand'ring fancy wrought,
Rome's *pompous* glories riſing to our thought. *Pope.*

An inſcription in the ancient way, plain, *pompous*, yet modeſt, will be beſt. *Atterbury to Pope.*

Po'mpously. *adv.* [from *pompous.*] Magnificently; ſplendidly.

Whate'er can urge ambitious youth to fight,
She *pompouſly* diſplays before their ſight. *Dryden.*

Po'mpousness. *n. ſ.* [from *pompous.*] Magnificence; ſplendour; ſhowineſs; oſtentatiouſneſs.

The Engliſh and French raiſe their language with metaphors, or by the *pompouſneſs* of the whole phraſe wear off any littleneſs that appears in the particular parts. *Addiſon.*

Pond. *n. ſ.* [ſuppoſed to be the ſame with *pound*; pından, Sax. to ſhut up.] A ſmall pool or lake of water; a baſon; water not running or emitting any ſtream.

In the midſt of all the place was a fair *pond*, whoſe ſhaking cryſtal was a perfect mirror to all the other beauties, ſo that it bare ſhew of two gardens. *Sidney.*

Through bogs and mires, and oft through *pond* or pool,
There ſwallow'd up. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Had marine bodies been found in only one place, it might have been ſuſpected, that the ſea, was what the Caſpian is, a great *pond* or lake, confined to one part. *Woodward.*

—— His building is a town,
His *pond* an ocean, his parterre a down. *Pope.*

To Pond. *v. a.* To ponder. A corrupt obſolete word.

O my liege lord, the god of my life,
Pleaſeth you *pond* your ſuppliant's plaint. *Spenſer.*

To Po'nder. *v. a.* [*pondero*, Latin.] To weigh mentally; to conſider; to attend.

Mary kept all theſe things, and *ponder'd* them in her heart. *Luke*, ii. 19.

Colours, popularities and circumſtances ſway the ordinary judgment, not fully *pondering* the matter. *Bacon.*

This *ponder*, that all nations of the earth
Shall in his ſeed be bleſſed. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

—— Intent he ſeem'd,
And *pond'ring* future things of wond'rous weight. *Dryden.*

To Po'nder. *v. n.* To think; to muſe: with *on.* This is an improper uſe of the word.

This tempeſt will not give me leave to *ponder*
On things would hurt me more. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Whom *pond'ring* thus *on* human miſeries,
When Venus ſaw, her heav'nly ſire beſpoke. *Dryden.*

Po'nderal. *adj.* [from *pondus*, Lat.] Eſtimated by weight; diſtinguiſhed from numeral.

Thus did the money drachma in proceſs of time decreaſe; but all the while we may ſuppoſe the *ponderal* drachma to have continued the ſame, juſt as it has happened to us, as well as our neighbours, whoſe *ponderal* libra remains as it was, though the nummary hath much decreaſed. *Arbuthnot.*

Po'nderable. *adj.* [from *pondero*, Latin.] Capable to be weighed; menſurable by ſcales.

The bite of an aſp will kill within an hour, yet the impreſſion is ſcarce viſible, and the poiſon communicated not *ponderable.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Pondera'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *pondero*, Latin.] The act of weighing.

While we perſpire, we abſorb the outward air, and the quantity of perſpired matter, found by *ponderation*, is only the difference between that and the air imbibed. *Arbuthnot.*

Po'nderer. *n. ſ.* [from *ponder.*] He who ponders.

Pondero'sity. *n. ſ.* [from *ponderous.*] Weight; gravity; heavineſs.

Cryſtal will ſink in water, as carrying in its own bulk a greater *ponderoſity* than the ſpace in any water it doth occupy. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Gold is remarkable for its admirable ductility and *ponderoſity*, wherein it excels all other bodies. *Ray.*

PO'NDEROUS. *adj.* [*ponderoſus*, from *pondus*, Lat.] 1. Heavy; weighty. 2. Important; momentous. 3. Forcible; ſtrongly impulſive.

(1.) It is more difficult to make gold, which is the moſt *ponderous* and materiate amongſt metals, of other metals leſs *ponderous* and materiate, than, *via verſa*, to make ſilver of lead or quick-ſilver; both which are more *ponderous* than ſilver. *Bacon.*

His *pond'rous* ſhield behind him caſt. *Milton.*

Upon laying a weight in one of the ſcales, inſcribed eternity, though I threw in that of time, proſperity, affliction, wealth and poverty, which ſeemed very *ponderous*, they were not able to ſtir the oppoſite balance. *Addiſon.*

Becauſe all the parts of an undiſtributed fluid are of equal gravity, or gradually placed according to the difference of it, any concretion, that can be ſuppoſed to be naturally made in ſuch a fluid, muſt be all over of a ſimilar gravity, or have the more *ponderous* parts nearer to its baſis. *Bentley.*

(2.) If your more *ponderous* and ſettl'd project
May ſuffer alteration, I'll point you
Where you ſhall have receiving ſhall become you. *Shakeſ.*

(3.) Imagination hath more force upon things living, than things inanimate; and upon light and ſubtile motions, than upon motions vehement or *ponderous*. *Bacon.*

——— Impatient of her load,
And lab'ring underneath the *pond'rous* god,
The more ſhe ſtrove to ſhake him from her breaſt,
With far ſuperior force he preſs'd. *Dryden.*
—— Preſs'd with the *pond'rous* blow,
Down ſinks the ſhip within th' abyſs below. *Dryden.*

PO'NDEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *ponderous.*] With great weight.

PO'NDEROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ponderous.*] Heavineſs; weight; gravity.

The oil and ſpirit place themſelves under or above one another, according as their *ponderouſneſs* makes them ſwim or ſink. *Boyle.*

PO'NDWEED. *n. ſ.* [*potamogeiton.*] A plant. *Ainſworth.*

PO'NENT. *adj.* [*ponente*, Italian.] Weſtern.

Thwart of theſe, as fierce,
Forth ruſh the levant and the *ponent* winds
Eurus and Zephyr. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

PO'NIARD. *n. ſ.* [*poignard*, Fr. *pugio*, Lat.] A dagger; a ſhort ſtabbing weapon.

She ſpeaks *poniards*, and every word ſtabs. *Shakeſ.*

Melpomene would be repreſented, in her right hand a naked *poniard*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

—— *Poniards* hand to hand
Be baniſh'd from the field, that none ſhall dare
With ſhortned ſword to ſtab in cloſer war. *Dryden.*

To **PO'NIARD.** *v. a.* [*poignardier*, French.] To ſtab with a poniard.

PONK. *n. ſ.* [Of this word I know not the original.] A nocturnal ſpirit; a hag.

Ne let the *ponk*, nor other evil ſprights,
Ne let miſchievous witches. *Spenſer.*

PO'NTAGE. *n. ſ.* [*pons, pontis*, bridge.] Duty paid for the reparation of bridges.

In right of the church, they were formerly by the common law diſcharged from *pontage* and *murage*. *Ayliffe.*

PO'NTIFF. *n. ſ.* [*pontife*, Fr. *pontifex*, Latin.] 1. A prieſt; a high prieſt. 2. The pope.

(1.) Livy relates, that there were found two coffins, whereof the one contained the body of Numa, and the other, his books of ceremonies, and the diſcipline of the *pontiffs*. *Bacon.*

PONTI'FICAL. *adj.* [*pontifical*, Fr. *pontificalis*, Lat.] 1. Belonging to an high prieſt. 2. Popiſh. 3. Splendid; magnificent. 4. [From *pons* and *facio.*] Bridge-building. This ſenſe is, I believe, peculiar to *Milton*, and perhaps was intended as an equivocal ſatire on popery.

(2.) It were not amiſs to anſwer by a herald the next *pontifical* attempt, rather ſending defiance than publiſhing anſwers. *Raleigh.*

The *pontifical* authority is as much ſuperior to the regal, as the ſun is greater than the moon. *Baker.*

(3.) Thus did I keep my perſon freſh and new,
My preſence, like a robe *pontifical*,
Ne'er ſeen, but wonder'd at. *Shakeſ. Henry IV.*

(4.) Now had they brought the work by wond'rous art
Pontifical, a ridge of pendent rock
Over the vex'd abyſs. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

PONTI'FICAL. *n. ſ.* [*pontificale*, Lat.] A book containing rites and ceremonies eccleſiaſtical.

What the Greek and Latin churches did, may be ſeen in *pontificals*, containing the forms for conſecrations. *South.*

By the *pontifical*, no altar is to be conſecrated without reliques. *Stillingfleet.*

PONTI'FICALLY. *adv.* [from *pontifical.*] In a pontifical manner.

PONTI'FICATE. *n. ſ.* [*pontificat*, Fr. *pontificatus*, Latin.] Papacy; popedom.

He turned hermit in the view of being advanced to the *pontificate*. *Addiſon.*

Painting, ſculpture and architecture may all recover themſelves under the preſent *pontificate*, if the wars of Italy will give them leave. *Addiſon on Italy.*

PO'NTIFICE. *n. ſ.* [*pons* and *facio*] Bridgework; edifice of a bridge.

He, at the brink of Chaos, near the foot
Of this new wond'rous *pontifice*, unhop'd
Met his offspring dear. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

PONTIFI'CIAN. *adj.* [from *pontiff*] Adhering to the Pope; popiſh.

Many other doctors, both *pontificians* and of the reformed church, maintain, that God ſanctified the ſeventh day. *White.*

PO'NTLEVIS. *n. ſ.* In horſemanſhip, is a diſorderly reſiſting action of a horſe in diſobedience to his rider, in which he rears up ſeveral times running, and riſes up ſo upon his hind legs, that he is in danger of coming over. *Bailey.*

PO'NTON. *n. ſ.* [French.] *Ponton* is a floating bridge or invention to paſs over water: it is made of two great boats placed at ſome diſtance from one another, both planked over, as is the interval between them, with rails on their ſides: the whole ſo ſtrongly built as to carry over horſe and cannon. *Military Dict.*

The black prince paſſed many a river without the help of *pontons*. *Spectator.*

PO'NY. *n. ſ.* [I know not the original of this word, unleſs it be corrupted from *puny*.] A ſmall horſe.

POOL. *n. ſ.* [*pul*, Saxon; *poel*, Dutch.] A lake of ſtanding water.

Moſs, as it cometh of moiſture, ſo the water muſt but ſlide, and not ſtand in a *pool*. *Bacon.*

Sea he had ſearch'd, and land,
From Eden over Pontus, and the *pool*
Mæotis. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Love oft to virtuous acts inflames the mind,
Awakes the ſleepy vigour of the ſoul,
And bruſhing o'er, adds vigour to the *pool*. *Dryden.*

The circling ſtreams, once thought the *pools* of blood,
From dark oblivion Harvey's name ſhall ſave. *Dryden.*

After the deluge, we ſuppoſe the vallies and lower grounds, where the deſcent and derivation of the water was not ſo eaſy, to have been full of lakes and *pools*. *Burnet.*

POOP. *n. ſ.* [*pouppe*, Fr. *puppis*, Lat.] The hindmoſt part of the ſhip.

Some ſat upon the top of the *poop* weeping and wailing, till the ſea ſwallowed them. *Sidney.*

The *poop* was beaten gold. *Shakeſ. Ant. and Cleop.*

Perceiving that the pigeon had only loſt a piece of her tail through the next opening of the rocks, they paſſed ſafe, only the end of their *poop* was bruiſed. *Raleigh.*

He was openly ſet upon the *poop* of the galley. *Knolles.*

With wind in *poop*, the veſſel ploughs the ſea,
And meaſures back with ſpeed her former way. *Dryden.*

POOR. *adj.* [*pauvre*, Fr. *povre*, Spaniſh.] 1. Not rich; indigent; neceſſitous; oppreſſed with want. 2. Trifling; narrow; of little dignity, force or value. 3. Paltry; mean; contemptible. 4. Unimportant. 5. Unhappy; uneaſy; pitiable. 6. Mean; depreſſed; low; dejected.

7. [A word of tenderneſs.] Dear. 8. [A word of ſlight contempt.] Wretched. 9. Not good; not fit for any purpoſe. 10. *The* POOR. [collectively.] Thoſe who are in the loweſt rank of the community; thoſe who cannot ſubſiſt but by the charity of others; but it is ſometimes uſed with laxity for any not rich. 11. Barren; dry: as, a *poor* ſoil. 12. Lean; ſtarved; emaciated: as, a *poor* horſe. 13. Without ſpirit; flaccid.

(1.) Poor cuckoldy knave—I wrong him to call him *poor*; they ſay he hath maſſes of money. *Shakeſ.*

Who builds a church to God, and not to fame,
Will never mark the marble with his name;
Go ſearch it there, where to be born and die,
Of rich and *poor* makes all the hiſtory. *Pope.*

Teach the old chronicle, in future times
To bear no mem'ry but of *poor* rogues crimes. *Harte.*

(2.) A conſervatory of ſnow and ice uſed for delicacy to cool wine, is a *poor* and contemptible uſe, in reſpect of other uſes that may be made of it. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

How *poor* are the imitations of nature in common courſe of experiments, except they be led by great judgment. *Bacon.*

When he delights in ſin, as he obſerves it in other men, he is wholly transformed from the creature God firſt made him; nay, has conſumed thoſe *poor* remainders of good that the ſin of Adam left him. *South.*

That I have wronged no man, will be a *poor* plea or apology at the laſt day; for it is not for rapine, that men are formally impeached and finally condemned; but I was an hungry, and ye gave me no meat. *Calamy's Sermons.*

(3.) A *poor* number it was to conquer Ireland to the Pope's uſe. *Bacon.*

And if that wiſdom ſtill wiſe ends propound,
Why made he man, of other creatures, king;
When, if he periſh here, there is not found
In all the world ſo *poor* and vile a thing. *Davies.*

The marquis, making haſte to Scarborough, embarked in a *poor* veſſel. *Clarendon.*

We have ſeen how *poor* and contemptible a force has been raiſed by thoſe who appeared openly. *Addiſ. Freeholder.*

Matilda is ſo intent upon all the arts of improving their dreſs, that ſhe has ſome new fancy almoſt every day; and leaves no ornament untry'd, from the richeſt jewel to the *pooreſt* flower. *Law.*

(4.) To be without power or diſtinction, is not, in my *poor* opinion, a very amiable ſituation to a perſon of title. *Swift.*

(5.) —— Vext ſailors curſe the rain,
For which *poor* ſhepherds pray'd in vain. *Waller.*

Vain privilege, *poor* woman have a tongue;
Men can ſtand ſilent, and reſolve on wrong. *Dryden.*

(6.) A ſoothſayer made Antonius believe, that his genius, which otherwiſe was brave, was, in the preſence of Octavianus, *poor* and cowardly. *Bacon.*

Poor, little, pretty, flutt'ring thing,
Muſt we no longer live together?
And doſt thou prune thy trembling wing,
To take thy flight thou know'ſt not whither. *Prior.*

(8.) The *poor* monk never ſaw many of the decrees and councils he had occaſion to uſe. *Baker on Learning.*

(9.) I have very *poor* and unhappy brains for drinking: I could wiſh courteſy would invent ſome other entertainment. *Shakeſ.*

(10.) From a confin'd well manag'd ſtore,
You both employ and feed the *poor*. *Waller.*

Never any time ſince the reformation can ſhew ſo many *poor* amongſt the widows and orphans of churchmen, as this particular time. *Spratt's Sermons.*

The *poor* dare nothing tell but flatt'ring news. *Dryden.*

Has God caſt thy lot amongſt the *poor* of this world, by denying thee the plenties of this life, or by taking them away? this may be preventing mercy; for much miſchief riches do to the ſons of men. *South.*

(12.) Where juice wanteth, the language is thin, flagging, *poor*, ſtarved and ſcarce covering the bone. *Ben. Johnſon.*

POO'RLY. *adv.* from *poor.*] 1. Without wealth. 2. Not proſperouſly; with little ſucceſs. 3. Meanly; without ſpirit. 4. Without dignity.

(1.) Thoſe thieves ſpared his life, letting him go to learn to live *poorly*. *Sidney.*

(2.) If you ſow one ground with the ſame kind of grain, it will proſper but *poorly*. *Bacon.*

(3.) ———— Your conſtancy
Hath left you unattended: be not loſt
So *poorly* in your thoughts. *Shakeſ. Macbeth.*

Nor is their courage or their wealth ſo low,
That from his wars they *poorly* would retire. *Dryden.*

(4.) You meaner beauties of the night,
That *poorly* ſatisfy our eyes,
More by your number than your light,
You common people of the ſkies;
What are you when the ſun ſhall riſe. *Wotton.*

POO'RJOHN. *n. ſ.* [*callarius.*] A ſort of fiſh *Ainſworth.*

POO'RNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *poor.*] 1. Poverty; indigence; want. 2. Meanneſs; lowneſs; want of dignity. 3. Sterility; barrenneſs.

(1.) No leſſe I hate him than the gates of hell,
That *pooreneſſe* can force, an untruth to tell. *Chapman.*

If a prince ſhould complain of the *poorneſs* of his exchequer, would he be angry with his merchants, if they brought him a cargo of good bullion. *Burnet's Theory.*

(2.) The Italian opera ſeldom ſinks into a *poorneſs* of language, but, amidſt all the meanneſs of the thoughts, has ſomething beautiful and ſonorous in the expreſſion. *Addiſon.*

There is a kind of ſluggiſh reſignation, as well as *poorneſs* and degeneracy of ſpirit, in a ſtate of ſlavery. *Addiſon.*

(3.) The *poorneſs* of the herbs ſhews the *poorneſs* of the earth, eſpecially if in colour more dark. *Bacon.*

Enquire the differences of metals which contain other metals, and how that agrees with the *poorneſs* or riches of the metals in themſelves. *Bacon.*

POORSPI'RITED. *adj.* [*poor* and *ſpirit.*] Mean; cowardly.

Mirvan! *poorſpirited* wretch! thou haſt deceiv'd me. *Denham.*

POORSPI'RITEDNESS. *n. ſ.* Meanneſs; cowardice.

A cauſe of men's taking pleaſure in the ſins of others, is, from that meanneſs and *poorſpiritedneſs* that accompanies guilt. *South.*

POP. *n. ſ.* [*poppyſma*, Lat.] A ſmall ſmart quick ſound. It is formed from the ſound.

I have ſeveral ladies, who could not give a *pop* loud enough to be heard at the farther end of the room, who can now diſcharge a fan, that it ſhall make a report like a pocket-piſtol. *Addiſon.*

To POP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To move or enter with a quick, ſudden and unexpected motion.

—— He that kill'd my king,
Popt in between th' election and my hopes. *Shakeſ.*

A boat was ſunk and all the folk drowned, ſaving one only woman, that in her firſt *popping* up again, which moſt living things accuſtom, eſpied the boat riſen likewiſe, and floating by her, got hold of the boat, and ſat aſtride upon one of its ſides. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

I ſtartled at his *popping* upon me unexpectedly. *Addiſon.*

As he ſcratched to fetch up thought,
Forth *popp'd* the ſprite ſo thin. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

Others have a trick of *popping* up and down every moment, from their paper to the audience, like an idle ſchool-boy. *Swift.*

To POP. *v. a.* 1. To put out or in ſuddenly, ſlily or unexpectedly. 2. To ſhift.

(1.) ——— That is my brother's plea,
The which if he can prove, he *pops* me out
At leaſt from fair five hundred pound a year. *Shakeſ.*

He *popped* a paper into his hand. *Milton.*

A fellow, finding ſomewhat prick him, *popt* his finger upon the place. *L'Eſtrange.*

The commonwealth *popped* up its head for the third time under Brutus and Caſſius, and then ſunk for ever. *Dryden.*

——— Did'ſt thou never *pop*
Thy head into a tinman's ſhop. *Prior.*

(2.) If their curioſity leads them to aſk what they ſhould not know, it is better to tell them plainly, that it is a thing that belongs not to them to know, than to *pop* them off with a falſhood. *Locke on Education.*

POPE. *n. ſ.* [*papa*, Lat. πάππας.] 1. The biſhop of Rome. 2. A ſmall fiſh.

(1.) I refuſe you for my judge; and
Appeal unto the *pope* to be judg'd by him. *Shakeſ.*

He was organiſt in the *pope*'s chapel at Rome. *Peacham.*

Chriſtianity has been more oppreſſed by thoſe that thus fought for it, than thoſe that were in arms againſt it; upon this ſcore, the *pope* has done her more harm than the Turk. *Decay of Piety.*

(2.) A *pope*, by ſome called a ruffe, is like a pearch for ſhape, but will not grow bigger than a gudgeon: an excellent fiſh, of a pleaſant taſte, and ſpawns in April. *Walton.*

Po'pedom. *n. ſ.* [*pope* and *dom.*] Papacy; papal dignity.

That world of wealth I've drawn together
For mine own ends; indeed, to gain the *popedom*. *Shakeſ.*

Po'pery. *n. ſ.* [from *pope.*] The religion of the church of Rome.

Popery for corruptions in doctrine and diſcipline, I look upon to be the moſt abſurd ſyſtem of chriſtianity. *Swift.*

Po'peseye. *n. ſ.* [*pope* and *eye.*] The gland ſurrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh: why ſo called I know not.

Po'pgun. *n. ſ.* [*pop* and *gun.*] A gun with which children play, that only makes a noiſe.

Life is not weak enough to be deſtroyed by this *popgun* artillery of tea and coffee. *Cheyne.*

Popi'njay. *n. ſ.* [*papegay*, Dutch; *papagayo*, Spaniſh.] 1. A parrot. 2. A woodpecker. So it ſeems to be uſed here. 3. A trifling fop.

(1.) Young *popinjays* learn quickly to ſpeak. *Aſcham.*

The great red and blue parrot; there are of theſe greater, the middlemoſt called *popinjays*, and the leſſer called perroquets. *Grew's Muſæum.*

(2.) Terpſichore would be expreſſed, upon her head a coronet of thoſe green feathers of the *popinjay*, in token of that victory which the muſes got of the daughters of Pierius, who were turned into *popinjays* or woodpeckers. *Peacham.*

(3.) I, all ſmarting with my wounds, being gall'd
To be ſo peſter'd by a *popinjay*,
Anſwer'd neglectingly, I know not what. *Shakeſ.*

Po'pish. *adj.* [from *pope.*] Taught by the pope; relating to popery; peculiar to popery.

In this ſenſe as they affirm, ſo we deny, that whatſoever is *popiſh* we ought to abrogate. *Hooker.*

—— I know thou art religious,
With twenty *popiſh* tricks and ceremonies. *Shakeſ.*

Po'pishly. *adv.* [from *popiſh.*] With tendency to popery; in a popiſh manner.

She baffled the many attempts of her enemies, and entirely broke the whole force of that party among her ſubjects, which was *popiſhly* affected. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

A friend in Ireland, *popiſhly* ſpeaking, I believe conſtantly well diſpoſed towards me. *Pope to Swift.*

Po'plar. *n. ſ.* [*peuplier*, Fr. *populus*, Lat.] A tree.

The leaves of the *poplar* are broad, and for the moſt part angular: the male tree produce amentaceous flowers, which have many little leaves and apices, but are barren: the female trees produce membraneous pods, which open into two parts, containing many ſeeds, which have a large quantity of down adhering to them, and are collected into ſpikes. *Miller.*

Po is drawn with the face of an ox, with a garland of *poplar* upon his head. *Peacham on Drawing.*

All he deſcrib'd was preſent to their eyes,
And as he rais'd his verſe, the *poplars* ſeem'd to riſe. *Roſc.*
So falls a *poplar*, that in watry ground
Rais'd high the head. *Pope's Iliad.*

Po'ppy. *n. ſ.* [popiꝫ, Sax. *papaver*, Lat.] A flower. Of theſe are eighteen ſpecies: ſome ſort is cultivated for medicinal uſe; and ſome ſuppoſe it to be the plant whence opium is produced. *Miller.*

His temples laſt with *poppies* were o'erſpread,
That nodding ſeem'd to conſecrate his head. *Dryden.*

Dr. Liſter has been guilty of miſtake, in the reflections he makes on what he calls the ſleeping Cupid with *poppy* in his hands. *Addiſon on Italy.*

And pale Nymphæa with her clay-cold breath;
And *poppies*, which ſuborn the ſleep of death. *Harte.*

Po'pulace. *n. ſ.* [*populace*, Fr. from *populus*, Lat.] The vulgar; the multitude.

Now ſwarms the *populace*, a countleſs throng,
Youth and hoar age tumultuous pour along. *Pope.*

The tribunes and people having ſubdued all competitors, began the laſt game of a prevalent *populace*, to chuſe themſelves a maſter. *Swift.*

Po'pulacy. *n. ſ.* [*populace*, Fr.] The common people; the multitude.

Under colours of piety ambitious policies march, not only with ſecurity, but applauſe as to the *populacy*. *King Charles.*

When he thinks one monarch's luſt too mild a regiment, he can let in the whole *populacy* of ſin upon the ſoul. *D. of Piety.*

PO'PULAR. *adj.* [*populaire*, Fr. *popularis*, Lat.] 1. Vulgar; plebeian. 2. Suitable to the common people; familiar; not critical. 3. Beloved by the people; pleaſing to the people. 4. Studious of the favour of the people. 5. Prevailing or raging among the populace: as, a *popular* diſtemper.

(1.) I was ſorry to hear with what partiality and *popular* heat elections were carried in many places. *King Charles.*

The emmet join'd in her *popular* tribes
Of commonalty. *Milton.*
So the *popular* vote inclines. *Milton.*

(2.) Homilies are plain and *popular* inſtructions. *Hooker.*

(3.) It might have been more *popular* and plauſible to vulgar ears, if this firſt diſcourſe had been ſpent in extolling the force of laws. *Hooker.*

—— Such as were *popular*,
And well-deſerving, were advanc'd by grace. *Daniel.*

The old general was ſet aſide, and prince Rupert put into the command, which was no *popular* change. *Clarendon.*

(4.) A *popular* man is, in truth, no better than a proſtitute to common fame and to the people. *Dryden.*

His virtues have undone his country;
Such *popular* humanity is treaſon. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Popula'rity. *n. ſ.* [*popularitas*, Lat. *popularité*, Fr. from *popular.*] 1. Graciouſneſs among the people; ſtate of being favoured by the people. 2. Repreſentation ſuited to vulgar conception; what affects the vulgar.

(1.) The beſt temper of minds deſireth good name and true honour; the lighter, *popularity* and applauſe; the more depraved, ſubjection and tyranny. *Bacon.*

Your mind has been above the wretched affectation of *popularity*. *Dryden.*

——— Admire we then,
Or *popularity*, or ſtars, or ſtrings,
The mob's applauſes, or the gifts of kings. *Pope.*

He could be at the head of no factions and cabals, nor attended by a hired rabble, which his flatterers might repreſent as *popularity*. *Swift.*

(2.) The perſuader's labour is to make things appear good or evil, which as it may be performed by ſolid reaſons, ſo it may be repreſented alſo by colours, *popularities* and circumſtances, which ſway the ordinary judgment. *Bacon.*

Po'pularly *adv.* [from *popular.*] 1. In a popular manner; ſo as to pleaſe the crowd. 2. According to vulgar conception.

(1.) ——— The victor knight
Bareheaded, *popularly* low had bow'd,
And paid the ſalutations of the crowd. *Dryden.*
Influenc'd by the rabble's bloody will,
With thumbs bent back, they *popularly* kill. *Dryden.*

(2.) Nor can we excuſe the duty of our knowledge, if we only beſtow thoſe commendatory conceits, which *popularly* ſet forth the eminency thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To **PO'PULATE.** *v. n.* [from *populus*, people.] To breed people.

When there be great ſhoals of people, which go on to *populate*, without foreſeeing means of life and ſuſtentation, it is of neceſſity, that once in an age they diſcharge a portion of their people upon other nations. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Popula'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *populate.*] The ſtate of a country with reſpect to numbers of people.

The *population* of a kingdom does not exceed the ſtock of the kingdom, which ſhould maintain them; neither is the *population* to be reckoned only by number; for a ſmaller number, that ſpend more and earn leſs, do wear out an eſtate ſooner than a greater number, that live lower and gather more. *Bacon.*

Populo'sity. *n. ſ.* [from *populous.*] Populouſneſs; multitude of people.

How it conduceth unto *populoſity*, we ſhall make but little doubt; there are cauſes of numeroſity in any ſpecies. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PO'PULOUS. *adj.* [*populoſus*, Lat.] Full of people; numerouſly inhabited.

A wilderneſs is *populous* enough,
So Suffolk had thy heav'nly company. *Shakeſ.*
Far the greater part have kept
Their ſtation; heav'n yet *populous*, retains
Number ſufficient to poſſeſs her realms. *Milton.*

Po'pulously. *adv.* [from *populous.*] With much people.

Po'pulousness. *n. ſ.* [from *populous.*] The ſtate of abounding with people.

This will be allowed by any that conſiders the vaſtneſs, the opulence, the *populouſneſs* of this region, with the eaſe and facility wherewith 'tis governed. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

Po'rcelain. *n. ſ.* [*porcelaine*, Fr. ſaid to be derived from *pour cent annees*; becauſe it was believed by Europeans, that the materials of *porcelain* was matured under ground one hundred years.] 1. China; china ware; fine diſhes, of a middle nature between earth and glaſs, and therefore ſemi-pellucid. 2. [*Portulaca*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainſ.*

(1.) We have burials in ſeveral earths, where we put divers cements, as the Chineſe do their *porcelain*. *Bacon.*

We are not thoroughly reſolved concerning *porcelain* or china diſhes; that according to common belief, they are made of earth, which lieth in preparation about a hundred years under ground. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The fine materials made it weak;
Porcelain, by being pure, is apt to break. *Dryden.*
Theſe look like the workmanſhip of heav'n:
This is the *porcelain* clay of human kind,
And therefore caſt into theſe noble molds. *Dryden.*

Porch. *n. ſ.* [*porche*, Fr. *porticus*, Lat.] 1. A roof ſupported by pillars before a door; an entrance. 2. A portico; a covered walk.

(1.) Ehud went forth through the *porch*, and ſhut the doors of the parlour. *Judges*, iii. 23.

Not infants in the *porch* of life were free,
The ſick, the old, that could but hope a day
Longer by nature's bounty, not let ſtay. *Ben. Johnſon.*
(2.) ——— All this done,
Repair to Pompey's *porch*, where you ſhall find us. *Shakeſ.*

Po'rcupine. *n. ſ.* [*porc eſpi*, or *epic*, Fr. *porcſpino*, Italian.] The *porcupine*, when full grown, is as large as a moderate pig: there is no other difference between the *porcupine* of Malacca and that of Europe, but that the former grows to a larger ſize. *Hill.*

——— This ſtubborn Cade
Fought ſo long, till that his thighs with darts
Were almoſt like a ſharp-quill'd *porcupine*. *Shakeſ.*
—— Long bearded comets ſtick
Like flaming *porcupines* to their left ſides,
As they would ſhoot their quills into their hearts. *Dryden.*

By the black prince of Monomotapa's ſide were the glaring cat-a-mountain and the quill-darting *porcupine*. *Arb. and Pope.*

PORE. *n. ſ.* [*pore*, Fr. πόρος.] 1. Spiracle of the ſkin; paſſage of perſpiration. 2. Any narrow ſpiracle or paſſage.

(1.) Witches, carrying in the air, and transforming themſelves into other bodies, by ointments and anointing themſelves all over, may juſtly move a man to think, that theſe fables are the effects of imagination; for it is certain, that ointments do all, if laid on any thing thick, by ſtopping of the *pores*, ſhut in the vapours, and ſend them to the head extremely. *Bacon.*

——— Why was the ſight
To ſuch a tender ball as th' eye confin'd?
So obvious and ſo eaſy to be quench'd,
And not, as feeling through all parts diffus'd,
That ſhe might look at will through every *pore*. *Milton.*

(2.) *Pores* are ſmall interſtices between the particles of matter which conſtitute every body, or between certain aggregates or combinations of them. *Quincy.*

From veins of vallies milk and nectar broke,
And honey ſweating through the *pores* of oak. *Dryden.*

To **Pore.** *v. n.* [πόρος is the *optick nerve*; but I imagine *pore* to come by corruption from ſome Engliſh word.] To look with great intenſeneſs and care; to examine with great attention.

All delights are vain; but that moſt vain,
Which with pain purchas'd, doth inherit pain;
As painfully to *pore* upon a book,
To ſeek the light of truth, while truth the while
Doth falſely blind the eyeſight. *Shakeſ.*
A book was writ, called Tetrachordon,
The ſubject new: it walk'd the town a while,
Numb'ring good intellects; now ſeldom *por'd* on. *Milton.*

The eye grows weary, with *poring* perpetually on the ſame thing. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

Let him with pedants hunt for praiſe in books,
Pore out his life amongſt the lazy gownmen,
Grow old and vainly proud in fancy'd knowledge. *Rowe.*
With ſharpen'd ſight pale antiquaries *pore*,
Th' inſcription value, but the ruſt adore. *Pope.*

He hath been *poring* ſo long upon Fox's Martyrs, that he imagines himſelf living in the reign of queen Mary. *Swift.*

The deſign is to avoid the imputation of pedantry, to ſhew that they underſtand men and manners, and have not been *poring* upon old unfaſhionable books. *Swift.*

Po'reblind. *adj.* [commonly ſpoken and written *purblind.*] Nearſighted; ſhortſighted.

Poreblind men ſee beſt in the dimmer light, and likewiſe have their ſight ſtronger near at hand, than thoſe that are not *poreblind*, and can read and write ſmaller letters; for that the ſpirits viſual in thoſe that are *poreblind* are thinner and rarer than in others, and therefore the greater light diſperſeth them. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Po'riness. *n. ſ.* [from *pory*] Fulneſs of pores.

I took off the dreſſings, and ſet the trepan above the fractured bone, conſidering the *porineſs* of the bone below. *Wiſem.*

Pori'stick *method. n. ſ.* [ποριστικὸς.] In mathematicks, is that which determines when, by what means, and how many different ways a problem may be ſolved. *Dict.*

PORK. *n. ſ.* [*porc*, Fr. *porcus*, Lat.] Swine's fleſh unſalted.

You are no good member of the commonwealth; for, in converting Jews to chriſtians, you raiſe the price of *pork*. *Shakeſ. Merchant of Venice.*

All fleſh full of nouriſhment, as beef and *pork*, increaſe the matter of *phlegm*. *Floyer on the Humours.*

Po'rker. *n. ſ.* [from *pork.*] A hog; a pig.

Strait to the lodgments of his herd he run,
Where the fat *porkers* ſlept beneath the ſun. *Pope.*

Po'rkeater. *n. ſ.* [*pork* and *eater.*] One who feeds on pork.

This making of chriſtians will riſe the price of hogs; if we grow all to be *porkeaters*, we ſhall not ſhortly have a raſher on the coals for money. *Shakeſ. Merch. of Venice.*

Po'rket. *n. ſ.* [from *pork.*] A young hog.

—— A prieſt appears
And off'rings to the flaming altars bears;
A *porket*, and a lamb that never ſuffer'd ſhears. *Dryden.*

Po'rkling. *n. ſ.* [from *pork.*] A young pig.

—— A hovel
Will ſerve thee in winter, moreover than that,
To ſhut up thy *porklings*, thou meaneſt to fat. *Tuſſer.*

Poro'sity. *n. ſ.* [from *porous.*] Quality of having pores.

This is a good experiment for the diſcloſure of the nature of colours; which of them require a finer *poroſity*, and which a groſſer. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Po'rous. *adj.* [*poreux*, Fr. from *pore.*] Having ſmall ſpiracles or paſſages.

Vultures and dogges have torne from every lim
His *porous* ſkin; and forth his ſoul is fled. *Chapman.*

The rapid current, which through veins
Of *porous* earth with kindly thirſt updrawn,
Roſe a freſh fountain, and with many a rill
Water'd the garden. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Of light the greater part he took, and plac'd
In the ſun's orb, made *porous* to receive
And drink the liquid light; firm to retain
Her gather'd beams; great palace now of light. *Milton.*

Po'rousness. *n. ſ.* [from *porous*.] The quality of having pores; the porous part.

They will forcibly get into the *porouſneſs* of it, and paſs between part and part, and ſeparate the parts of that thing one from another; as a knife doth a ſolid ſubſtance, by having its thinneſt parts preſſed into it. *Digby on Bodies.*

Po'rphyre. } *n. ſ.* [from πορφύρα; *porphyrites*, Lat. *porphyre*, Fr.] Marble of a particular kind.
Po'rphyry. }

I like beſt the *porphyry*, white or green marble, with a mullar or upper ſtone of the ſame. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Conſider the red and white colours in *porphyre*; hinder light but from ſtriking on it, its colours vaniſh, and produce no ſuch ideas in us; but upon the return of light, it produces theſe appearances again. *Locke.*

Po'rpoise. } *n. ſ.* [*porc poiſſon*, Fr.] The ſea-hog.
Po'rpus. }

And wallowing *porpice* ſport and lord it in the flood. *Drayton.*

Amphibious animals link the terreſtrial and aquatick together; ſeals live at land and at ſea, and *porpoiſes* have the warm blood and entrails of a hog. *Locke.*

Parch'd with unextinguiſh'd thirſt,
Small beer I guzzle till I burſt;
And then I drag a bloated corpus
Swell'd with a dropſy like a *porpus*. *Swift.*

Porra'ceous. *adj.* [*porraceus*, Lat. *porrace*, French.] Greeniſh.

If the leſſer inteſtines be wounded, he will be troubled with *porraceous* vomiting. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Po'rret. *n. ſ.* [*porrum*, Lat.] A ſcallion.

It is not an eaſy problem to reſolve why garlick, molys and *porrets* have white roots, deep green leaves and black ſeeds. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Po'rridge. *n. ſ.* [more properly *porrage*; *porrata*, low Latin, from *porrum*, a leek.] Food made by boiling meat in water; broth.

I had as lief you ſhould tell me of a meſs of *porridge*. *Shakeſp.*

Po'rridgepot. *n. ſ.* [*porridge* and *pot.*] The pot in which meat is boiled for a family.

Po'rringer. *n. ſ.* [from *porridge.*] 1. A veſſel in which broth is eaten. 2. It ſeems in *Shakeſpeare*'s time to have been a word of contempt for a headdreſs; of which perhaps the firſt of theſe paſſages may ſhow the reaſon.

(1.) A ſmall wax candle put in a ſocket of braſs, then ſet upright in a *porringer* full of ſpirit of wine, then ſet both the candle and ſpirit of wine on fire, and you ſhall ſee the flame of the candle become four times bigger than otherwiſe, and appear globular. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

A phyſician undertakes a woman with ſore eyes, who dawbs 'em quite up with ointment, and, while ſhe was in that pickle, carries off a *porringer*. *L'Eſtrange.*

The *porringers*, that in a row
Hung high, and made a glitt'ring ſhow,
Were now but leathern buckets rang'd. *Swift.*

(2.) Here is the cap your worſhip did beſpeak.
— Why this was moulded on a *porringer*. *Shakeſp.*

A haberdaſher's wife of ſmall wit rail'd upon me, till her pink'd *porringer* fell off her head. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

Porre'ction. *n. ſ.* [*porrectio*, Latin.] The act of reaching forth.

Port. *n. ſ.* [*port*, Fr. *portus*, Latin.] 1. A harbour; a ſafe ſtation for ſhips. 2. [*Porta*, Lat. poꞃꞇe, Sax *porte*, Fr.] A gate. 3. The aperture in a ſhip, at which the gun is put out. 4. [*Portée*, Fr.] Carriage; air; mien; manner; bearing; external appearance; demeanour.

(1.) Her ſmall gondelay her *port* did make,
And that gay pair iſſuing on the ſhore,
Diſburden'd her. *Spenſer.*

—— I ſhould be ſtill
Peering in maps for *ports*, and ways and roads. *Shakeſp.*

The earl of Newcaſtle ſeized upon that town; when there was not one *port* town in England, that avowed their obedience to the king. *Clarendon.*

A weather beaten veſſel holds
Gladly the *port*. *Milton.*

(2.) Shew all thy praiſes within the *ports* of the daughter of Sion. *Pſalm* ix. 14.

—— He I accuſe,
The city *ports* by this hath entered. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

O poliſh'd perturbation! golden care!
That keep'ſt the *ports* of ſlumber open wide
To many a watchful night; ſleep with it now!
Yet not ſo ſound, and half ſo deeply ſweet,
As he, whoſe brow with homely biggen bound,
Snores out the watch of night. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

The mind of man hath two *ports*; the one always frequented by the entrance of manifold vanities; the other deſolate and overgrown with graſs, by which enter our charitable thoughts and divine contemplations. *Raleigh.*

From their ivory *port* the cherubim
Forth iſſu'd. *Milton.*

(3.) At Portſmouth the Mary Roſe, by a little ſway of the ſhip in caſting about, her *ports* being within ſixteen inches of the water, was overſet and loſt. *Raleigh.*

The linſtocks touch, the pond'rous ball expires,
The vig'rous ſeaman every *port* hole plies,
And adds his heart to every gun he fires. *Dryden.*

(4.) In that proud *port*, which her ſo goodly graceth,
Whiles her fair face ſhe rears up to the ſky,
And to the ground her eyelids low embraceth,
Moſt goodly temperature ye may deſcry. *Spenſer.*

Think you much to pay two thouſand crowns,
And bear the name and *port* of gentleman. *Shakeſp.*

See Godfrey there in purple clad and gold,
His ſtately *port* and princely look behold. *Fairfax.*

Their *port* was more than human, as they ſtood;
I took it for a fairy viſion
Of ſome gay creatures of the element,
That in the colours of the rainbow live. *Milton.*

Now lay the line, and meaſure all thy court,
By inward virtue, not external *port*;
And find whom juſtly to prefer above
The man on whom my judgment plac'd my love. *Dryden.*

A proud man is ſo far from making himſelf great by his haughty and contemptuous *port*, that he is uſually puniſhed with neglect for it. *Collier on Pride.*

—— Thy plumy creſt
Nods horrible, with more terrific *port*
Thou walk'ſt, and ſeem'ſt already in the fight. *Philips.*

To **Port.** *v. a.* [*porto*, Lat. *porter*, French.] To carry in form.

—— Th' angelick ſquadron bright
Turn'd fiery red, ſharpning in mooned horns
Their phalanx, and began to hem him round
With *ported* ſpears. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Po'rtable. *adj.* [*portabilis*, Lat.] 1. Manageable by the hand. 2. Such as may be born along with one. 3. Such as is tranſported or carried from one place to another. 4. Sufferable; ſupportable.

(2.) The pleaſure of the religious man is an eaſy and *portable* pleaſure, ſuch an one as he carries about in his boſom, without alarming the eye or envy of the world. *South.*

(3.) Moſt other *portable* commodities decay quickly in their uſe; but money is by ſlower degrees removed from, or brought into the free commerce of any country, than the greateſt part of other merchandize. *Locke.*

(4.) How light and *portable* my pains ſeem now,
When that which makes me bend, makes the king bow.
Shakeſp. K. Lear.

——— All theſe are *portable*
With other graces weigh'd. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Po'rtableness. *n. ſ.* [from *portable.*] The quality of being portable.

Po'rtage. *n. ſ.* [*portage*, Fr.] 1. The price of carriage. 2. [From *port.*] Porthole.

(1.) He had reaſon to do, gaining thereby the charge of *portage.* *Fell.*

(2.) —— Lend the eye a terrible aſpect;
Let it pry through the *portage* of the head,
Like the braſs cannon. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

Po'rtal. *n. ſ.* [*portail*, Fr. *portella*, Italian.] A gate; the arch under which the gate opens.

—— King Richard doth appear,
As doth the bluſhing diſcontented ſun,
From out the fiery *portal* of the eaſt. *Shakeſp. Richard* II.
——— Though I ſhould run
To thoſe diſcloſing *portals* of the ſun;
And walk his way, until his horſes ſteep
Their fiery locks in the Iberian deep. *Sandys.*
——— He through heav'n,
That open'd wide her blazing *portals*, led
To God's eternal houſe, direct the way. *Milton.*
The ſick for air before the *portal* gaſp. *Dryden.*

The *portal* conſiſts of a compoſite order unknown to the ancients. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Po'rtance. *n. ſ.* [from *porter*, Fr.] Air; mien; port; demeanour.

There ſtepped forth a goodly lady,
That ſeem'd to be a woman of great worth,
And by her ſtately *portance* born of heav'nly birth. *Spenſer.*
——— Your loves,
Thinking upon his ſervices, took from you
The apprehenſion of his preſent *portance*,
Which gibingly, ungravely, he did faſhion. *Shakeſp.*

Porta'ss. *n. ſ.* [ſometimes called *portuis*, and by *Chaucer porthoſe.*] A breviary; a prayer book.

In his hand his *porteſſe* ſtill he bare,
That much was worn, but therein little red;
For of devotion he had little care. *Spenſer.*

An old prieſt always read in his *portaſs* mumpſimus domine for ſumpſimus; whereof when he was admoniſhed, he ſaid that he now had uſed mumpſimus thirty years, and would not leave his old mumpſimus for their new ſumpſimus. *Camden.*

Portcu'llis. } *n. ſ.* [*portecouliſſe*, Fr. quaſi *porta clauſa.*]
Po'rtcluse. } A ſort of machine like a harrow, hung over the gates of a city, to be let down to keep out an enemy.

—— Over it a fair *portcullis* hong,
Which to the gate directly did incline,
With comely compaſs and compacture ſtrong,
Neither unſeemly ſhort, nor yet exceeding long. *Spenſer.*

The cannon againſt St. Stephen's gate executed ſo well, that the *portcullis* and gate were broken, and entry opened into the city. *Hayward.*

She the huge *portcullis* high up drew,
Which but herſelf, not all the Stygian pow'rs
Cou'd once have mov'd. *Milton.*
Pyrrhus comes, neither men nor walls
His force ſuſtain, the torn *portcullis* falls. *Denham.*

The upper eyelid claps down, and is as good a fence as a *portcullis* againſt the importunity of the enemy. *More.*

The gates are opened, the *portcullis* drawn;
And deluges of armies from the town
Come pouring in. *Dryden.*

To Portcu'llis. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bar; to ſhut up.

Within my mouth you have engaol'd my tongue,
Doubly *portcullis'd* with my teeth and lips. *Shakeſp.*

To PORTE'ND. *v. a.* [*portendo*, Lat.] To foretoken; to foreſhow as omens.

As many as remained, he earneſtly exhorteth to prevent *portended* calamities. *Hooker.*

Doth this churliſh ſuperſcription
Portend ſome alteration in good will. *Shakeſpeare.*

A moiſt and a cool ſummer *portendeth* a hard winter. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

—— True opener of mine eyes,
Much better ſeems this viſion, and more hope
Of peaceful days *portends*, than thoſe two paſt. *Milton.*
True poets are the guardians of a ſtate,
And when they fail, *portend* approaching fate. *Roſcom.*

The ruin of the ſtate in the deſtruction of the church, is not only *portended* as its ſign, but alſo inferred from it as its cauſe. *South.*

Porte'nsion. *n. ſ.* [from *portend.*] The act of foretokening. Not in uſe.

Although the red comets do carry the *portenſions* of Mars, the brightly white ſhould be of the influence of Venus. *Brown.*

PORTE'NT. *n. ſ.* [*portentum*, Lat.] Omen of ill; prodigy foretokening miſery.

——— O, what *portents* are theſe?
Some heavy buſineſs hath my lord in hand,
And I muſt know it. *Shak. Henry* IV.
My loſs by dire *portents* the god foretold;
Yon riven oak, the faireſt of the green. *Dryden.*

Porte'ntous. *adj.* [*portentoſus*, Latin; from *portent.*] 1. Foretokening ill; omenous. 2. Monſtrous; prodigious; wonderful in an ill ſenſe.

(1.) ——— They are *portentous* things
Unto the climate, that they point at. *Shak.*
——— This *portentous* figure
Comes armed through our watch ſo like the king
That was. *Shak. Hamlet.*

Every unwonted meteor is *portentous*, and ſome divine prognoſtick. *Glanville.*

(2.) ——— Overlay
With this *portentous* bridge the dark abyſs. *Milton.*
No beaſt of more *portentous* ſize
In the Hercinian foreſt lies. *Roſcommon.*

Let us look upon them as ſo many prodigious exceptions from our common nature, as ſo many *portentous* animals, like the ſtrange unnatural productions of Africa. *South.*

The petticoat will ſhrink at your firſt coming to town; at leaſt a touch of your pen will make it contract itſelf, and by that means oblige ſeveral who are terrified or aſtoniſhed at this *portentous* novelty. *Addiſon.*

PO'RTER. *n. ſ.* [*portier*, French; from *porta*, Lat. a gate.] 1. One that has the charge of the gate. 2. One who waits at the door to receive meſſages. 3. [*Porteur*, Fr. from *porto*, Lat. to carry.] One who carries burthens for hire.

(1.) *Porter*, remember what I give in charge,
And, when you've ſo done, bring the keys to me. *Shak.*
Arm all my houſhold preſently, and charge
The *porter* he let no man in till day. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Nic. Frog demanded to be his *porter*, and his fiſhmonger, to keep the keys of his gates, and furniſh the kitchen. *Arb.*

(2.) A fav'rite *porter* with his maſter vie,
Be brib'd as often, and as often lie. *Pope.*

(3.) It is with kings ſometimes as with *porters*, whoſe packs may joſtle one againſt the other, yet remain good friends ſtill. *Howel.*

By *porter*, who can tell, whether I mean a man who bears burthens, or a ſervant who waits at a gate? *Watts.*

Po'rterage. *n. ſ.* [from *porter.*] Money paid for carriage.

Po'rtesse. *n. ſ.* A breviary. See Portass.

Po'rtclave. *n. ſ.* [*porter* and *glaive*, Fr. and Erſe.] A ſword-bearer. *Ainſw.*

Po'rtgrave. }
Po'rtgreve. } *n. ſ.* [*porta*, Lat. and *grave*, Teut. a keeper.] The keeper of a gate. Obſolete.

Po'rtholes. *n. ſ.* [from *port* and *hole.*] Holes cut like windows in a ſhip's ſides where the guns are placed.

Po'rtico. *n. ſ.* [*porticus*, Latin; *portico*, Italian; *portique*, Fr.] A covered walk; a piazza.

——— The rich their wealth beſtow
On ſome expenſive airy *portico*;
Where ſafe from ſhowers they may be born in ſtate,
And free from tempeſts for fair weather wait. *Dryden.*

PO'RTION. *n. ſ.* [*portion*, Fr. *portio*, Latin.] 1. A part. 2. A part aſſigned; an allotment; a dividend. 3. Part of an inheritance given to a child; a fortune. 4. A wife's fortune.

(1.) Theſe are parts of his ways, but how little a *portion* is heard of him? *Job*, xxvi. 14.

Like favour find the Iriſh, with like fate
Advanc'd to be a *portion* of our ſtate. *Waller.*
In battles won, fortune a part did claim,
And ſoldiers have their *portion* in the ſame. *Waller.*

Thoſe great *portions* or fragments fell into the abyſs; ſome in one poſture, and ſome in another. *Burnet.*

Pirithous no ſmall *portion* of the war
Preſs'd on, and ſhook his lance. *Dryden.*
(2.) Here's their priſ'n ordain'd and *portion* ſet. *Milton.*
Shou'd you no honey vow to taſte,
But what the maſter-bees have plac'd
In compaſs of their cells, how ſmall
A *portion* to your ſhare would fall? *Waller.*

Of words they ſeldom know more than the grammatical conſtruction, unleſs they are born with a poetical genius, which is a rare *portion* amongſt them. *Dryden.*

As ſoon as any good appears to make a part of their *portion* of happineſs, they begin to deſire it. *Locke.*

When he conſiders the temptations of poverty and riches, and how fatally it will affect his happineſs to be overcome by them, he will join with Agur in petitioning God for the ſafer *portion* of a moderate convenience. *Rogers.*

One or two faults are eaſily to be remedied with a very ſmall *portion* of abilities. *Swift.*

(3.) Leave to thy children tumult, ſtrife and war,
Portions of toil, and legacies of care. *Prior.*

To Po'rtion. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To divide; to parcel. 2. To endow with a fortune.

(1.) ——— The gods who *portion* out
The lots of princes as of private men,
Have put a bar between his hopes and empire. *Rowe.*
Argos the ſeat of ſovereign rule I choſe,
Where my Ulyſſes and his race might reign,
And *portion* to his tribes the wide domain. *Pope.*
(2.) Him *portion'd* maids, apprentic'd orphans bleſt,
The young who labour, and the old who reſt. *Pope.*

Po'rtioner. *n. ſ.* [from *portion.*] One that divides.

Po'rtliness. *n. ſ.* [from *portly.*] Dignity of mien; grandeur of demeanour.

Such pride is praiſe, ſuch *portlineſs* is honour,
That boldneſs innocence bears in her eyes;
And her fair countenance like a goodly banner
Spreads in defiance of all enemies. *Spenſer.*

When ſubſtantialneſs combineth with delightfulneſs, fulneſs with fineneſs, ſeemlineſs with *portlineſs*, and currentneſs with ſtayedneſs, how can the language ſound other than moſt full of ſweetneſs? *Camden's Remains.*

Po'rtly. *adj.* [from *port.*] 1. Grand of mien. 2. Bulky; ſwelling.

(1.) Rudely thou wrong'ſt my dear heart's deſire,
In finding fault with her too *portly* pride. *Spenſer.*
——— Your Argoſies with *portly* ſail,
Like ſigniors and rich burghers on the flood,
Or as it were the pageants of the ſea,
Do overpeer the petty traffickers. *Shak.*

A goodly, *portly* man and a corpulent; of a chearful look, a pleaſing eye, and a moſt noble carriage. *Shak.*

A *portly* prince, and goodly to the ſight,
He ſeem'd a ſon of Anak for his height. *Dryden.*
(2.) ——— Our houſe little deſerves
The ſcourge of greatneſs to be uſed on it;
And that ſame greatneſs too, which our own hands
Have help'd to make ſo *portly*. *Shak. Henry* IV.

Po'rtman. *n. ſ.* [*port* and *man.*] An inhabitant or burgeſs, as thoſe of the cinque ports. *Dict.*

Portma'nteau. *n. ſ.* [*portemanteau*, Fr.] A cheſt or bag in which cloaths are carried.

I deſired him to carry one of my *portmanteaus*; but he laughed, and bid another do it. *Spectator.*

Po'rtoise. *n. ſ.* In ſea language, a ſhip is ſaid to ride a *portoiſe*, when ſhe rides with her yards ſtruck down to the deck. *Dict.*

Po'rtrait. *n. ſ.* [*pourtrait*, French.] A picture drawn after the life.

As this idea of perfection is of little uſe in *portraits*, or the reſemblances of particular perſons, ſo neither is it in the characters of comedy and tragedy, which are always to be drawn with ſome ſpecks of frailty, ſuch as they have been deſcribed in hiſtory. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

The figure of his body was ſtrong, proportionable, beautiful; and were his picture well drawn, it muſt deſerve the praiſe given to the *portraits* of Raphael. *Prior.*

If a *portrait*-painter is deſirous to raiſe and improve his ſubject, he has no other means than by approaching it to a general idea; he leaves out all the minute breaks and peculiarities in the face, and changes the dreſs from a temporary faſhion to one more permanent, which has annexed to it no ideas of meanneſs from its being familiar to us. *Reynolds.*

In *portraits*, the grace, and, we may add, the likeneſs, conſiſts more in taking the general air, than in obſerving the exact ſimilitude of every feature. *Reynolds.*

To Po'rtrait. *v. a.* [*portraire*, Fr. from the noun.] To draw; to portray. It is perhaps ill copied, and ſhould be written in the following examples *portray*.

In moſt exquiſite pictures, they blaze and *portrait* not only the dainty lineaments of beauty, but alſo round about ſhadow the rude thickets and craggy cliffs. *Spenſer.*

I *portrait* in Arthur, the image of a brave knight, perfected in the twelve private moral virtues. *Spenſer.*

Po'rtraiture. *n. ſ.* [*portraiture*, Fr. from *portray.*] Picture; painted reſemblance.

By the image of my cauſe I ſee
The *portraiture* of his. *Shak. Hamlet.*
Let ſome ſtrange myſterious dream,
Wave at his wings in airy ſtream
Of lively *portraiture* diſplay'd,
Softly on my eye-lids laid. *Milton.*

Herein was alſo the *portraiture* of a hart. *Brown.*

This is the *portraiture* of our earth, drawn without flattery. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

——— Her wry-mouth'd *portraiture*
Diſplay'd the fates her confeſſors endure. *Pope.*

He delineates and gives us the *portraiture* of a perfect orator. *Baker on Learning.*

To PO'RTRAY. *v. a.* [*pourtraire*, French.] 1. To paint; to deſcribe by picture. 2. To adorn with pictures.

(1.) The earl of Warwick's ragged ſtaff is yet to be ſeen *portrayed* in many places of their church ſteeple. *Carew.*

Take a tile, and ſo *portray* upon it the city Jeruſalem. *Ez.*

Our Phenix queen was there *portrayed* too bright,
Beauty alone could beauty take ſo right. *Dryden.*
(2.) ——— Shields
Various, with boaſtful argument *portray'd*. *Milton.*

Po'rtress. *n. ſ.* [from *porter.*] A female guardian of a gate. *Janitrix.*

The *portreſs* of hell-gate reply'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The ſhoes put on, our faithful *portreſs*
Admits us in to ſtorm the fortreſs;
While like a cat with walnuts ſhod,
Stumbling at ev'ry ſtep ſhe trod. *Swift's Miſcel.*

Po'rwigle. *n. ſ.* A tadpole or young frog not yet fully ſhaped.

That black and round ſubſtance began to grow oval, after a while the head, the eyes, the tale to be diſcernible, and at laſt to become that which the ancients called gyrinus, we a *porwigle* or tadpole. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Po'ry. *adj.* [*poreux*, Fr. from *pore.*] Full of pores.

To the court arriv'd th' admiting ſon
Beholds the vaulted roofs of *pory* ſtone. *Dryd.*

To **POSE.** *v. a.* [from *poſe*, an old word ſignifying heavineſs or ſtupefaction. ȝepoꞃe. *Skinner.*] 1. To puzzle; to gravel; to put to a ſtand or ſtop. 2. To appoſe; to interrogate.

(1.) Learning was *pos'd*, philoſophy was ſet,
Sophiſters taken in a fiſher's net. *Herbert.*

How God's eternal ſon ſhould be man's brother,
Poſeth his proudeſt intellectual power. *Craſhaw.*

The only remaining queſtion to me I confeſs is a *poſing* one. *Hammond.*

As an evidence of human infirmities, I ſhall give inſtances of our intellectual blindneſs, not that I deſign to *poſe* them with thoſe common enigmas of magnetiſm. *Glanville.*

Particularly in learning of languages, there is leaſt occaſion for *poſing* of children. *Locke on Education.*

(2.) She in the preſence of others *poſed* him and ſifted him, thereby to try whether he were indeed the very duke of York or no. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Po'ser. *n. ſ.* [from *poſe.*] One that aſketh queſtions to try capacities; an examiner.

He that queſtioneth much, ſhall learn much; but let his queſtions not be troubleſome, for that is fit for a *poſer*. *Bacon.*

Po'sited. *adj.* [*poſitus*, Lat. It has the appearance of a participle preter. but it has no verb.] Placed; ranged.

That the principle that ſets on work theſe organs is nothing elſe but the modification of matter, or the natural motion thereof thus, or thus *poſited* or diſpoſed, is moſt apparently falſe. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Posi'tion. *n. ſ.* [*poſition*, French; *poſitio*, Latin.] 1. State of being placed; ſituation. 2. Principle laid down. 3. Advancement of any principle. 4. [In grammar.] The ſtate of a vowel placed before two conſonants, as *pómpous*; or a double conſonant, as *áxle*.

(1.) Iron having ſtood long in a window, being thence taken, and by the help of a cork balanced in water, where it may have a free mobility, will bewray a kind of inquietude till it attain the former *poſition*. *Wotton.*

They are the happieſt regions for fruits, by the excellence of ſoil, the *poſition* of mountains, and the frequency of ſtreams. *Temple.*

Since no one ſees all, and we have different proſpects of the ſame thing, according to our different *poſitions* to it, it is not incongruous to try whether another may not have notions that eſcaped him. *Locke.*

By varying the *poſition* of my eye, and moving it nearer to or farther from the direct beam of the ſun's light, the colour of the ſun's reflected light conſtantly varied upon the ſpeculum as it did upon my eye. *Newton's Opticks.*

Place ourſelves in ſuch a *poſition* toward the object, or place the object in ſuch a *poſition* toward our eye, as may give us the cleareſt repreſentation of it; for a different *poſition* greatly alters the appearance of bodies. *Watts's Logick.*

(2.) Of any offence or ſin therein committed againſt God, with what conſcience can ye accuſe us, when your own *poſitions* are, that the things we obſerve ſhould every one of them be dearer unto us than ten thouſand lives. *Hooker.*

Let not the proof of any *poſitions* depend on the *poſitions* that follow, but always on thoſe which go before. *Watts.*

(3.) A fallacious illation is to conclude from the *poſition* of the antecedent unto the *poſition* of the conſequent, or the remotion of the conſequent to the remotion of the antecedent. *Brown.*

Posi'tional. *adj.* [from *poſition.*] Reſpecting poſition.

The leaves of cataputia or ſpurge plucked upwards or downwards, performing their operations by purge or vomit; as old wives ſtill do preach, is a ſtrange conceit, aſcribing unto plants *poſitional* operations. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PO'SITIVE. *adj.* [*poſitivus*, Latin; *poſitif*, Fr] 1. Not negative; capable of being affirmed; real; abſolute. 2. Abſolute; particular; direct; not implied. 3. Dogmatical; ready to lay down notions with confidence; ſtubborn in opinion. 4. Settled by arbitrary appointment. 5. Having the power to enact any law. 6. Certain; aſſured: as, he was *poſitive* as to the fact.

(1.) The power or bloſſom is a *poſitive* good, although the remove of it, to give place to the fruit, be a comparative good. *Bacon.*

It is well and truly ſaid in ſchools, in ſin there is nothing *poſitive*; but it is a want of that which ought to be, or ſubſiſt, partly in the nature of man, and partly in the actions of nature. *Perkins.*

Hardneſs carries ſomewhat more of *poſitive* in it than impenetrability, which is negative; and is perhaps more a conſequence of ſolidity, than ſolidity itſelf. *Locke.*

Whatſoever doth or can exiſt, or be conſidered as one thing, is *poſitive*; and ſo not only ſimple ideas and ſubſtances, but modes alſo are *poſitive* beings, though the parts, of which they conſiſt, are very often relative one to another. *Locke.*

(2.) As for *poſitive* words, that he would not bear arms againſt king Edward's ſon; though the words ſeem calm, yet it was a plain and direct over-ruling of the king's title. *Bacon.*

(3.) I am ſometimes doubting, when I might be *poſitive*, and ſometimes confident out of ſeaſon. *Rymer.*

Some *poſitive* perſiſting fops we know,
That, if once wrong, will needs be always ſo;
But you, with pleaſure, own your errors paſt,
And make each day a critick on the laſt. *Pope.*

(4.) In laws, that which is natural, bindeth univerſally, that which is *poſitive*, not ſo. *Hooker.*

Although no laws but *poſitive* be mutable, yet all are not mutable which be *poſitive*; *poſitive* laws are either permanent or elſe changeable, according as the matter itſelf is, concerning which they were made. *Hooker.*

The law is called *poſitive*, which is not inbred, imprinted, or infuſed, into the heart of man, by nature or grace; but is impoſed by an external mandate of a lawgiver, having authority to command. *White.*

Laws are but *poſitive*; love's pow'r we ſee,
Is nature's ſanction, and her firſt decree. *Dryd.*

(5.) Not to conſent to the enacting of ſuch a law, which has no view beſides the general good, unleſs another law ſhall at the ſame time paſs, with no other view but that of advancing the power of one party alone; what is this but to claim a *poſitive* voice, as well as a negative. *Swift.*

Po'sitively. *adv.* [from *poſitive.*] 1. Abſolutely; by way of direct poſition. 2. Not negatively. 3. Certainly; without dubitation. 4. Peremptorily; in ſtrong terms.

(1.) The good or evil, which is removed, may be eſteemed good or evil comparatively, and not *poſitively* or ſimply. *Bacon.*

(2.) It is impoſſible that any ſucceſſive duration ſhould be actually and *poſitively* infinite, or have infinite ſucceſſions already gone and paſt. *Bentley.*

(3.) Give me ſome breath, ſome little pauſe,
Before I *poſitively* ſpeak in this. *Shak. Richard* III.

It was abſolutely certain, that this part was *poſitively* yours, and could not poſſibly be written by any other. *Dryden.*

(4.) I would aſk any man, that has but once read the bible, whether the whole tenor of the divine law does not *poſitively* require humility and meekneſs to all men. *Spratt.*

Po'sitiveness. *n. ſ.* [from *poſitive.*] 1. Actualneſs; not mere negation. 2. Peremptorineſs; confidence.

(1.) The *poſitiveneſs* of ſins of commiſſion lies both in the habitude of the will and in the executed act too; whereas the *poſitiveneſs* of ſins of omiſſion is in the habitude of the will only. *Norris.*

(2.) This peremptorineſs is of two ſorts; the one a magiſterialneſs in matters of opinion, the other a *poſitiveneſs* in relating matters of fact; in the one we impoſe upon mens underſtandings, in the other on their faith. *Gov. of Tongue.*

Positi'vity. *n. ſ.* [from *poſitive.*] Peremptorineſs; confidence. A low word.

Courage and *poſitivity* are never more neceſſary than on ſuch an occaſion; but it is good to join ſome argument with them of real and convincing force, and let it be ſtrongly pronounced too. *Watts on the Mind.*

Po'siture. *n. ſ.* [*poſitura*, Lat.] The manner in which any thing is placed.

Suppoſing the *poſiture* of the party's hand who did throw the dice, and ſuppoſing all other things, which did concur to the production of that caſt, to be the very ſame they were, there is no doubt but in this caſe the caſt is neceſſary. *Bramh.*

Po'snet. *n. ſ.* [from *baſſinet*, Fr. *Skinner.*] A little baſon; a porringer; a ſkillet.

To make proof of the incorporation of ſilver and tin in equal quantity, and alſo whether it yield no ſoilineſs more than ſilver; and again whether it will endure the ordinary fire, which belongeth to chaffing-diſhes, *poſnets* and ſuch other ſilver veſſels. *Bacon.*

PO'SSE. n. ſ. [Latin.] An armed power; from *poſſe comitatus*, the power of the ſhires. A low word.

The *poſſe* comitatus, the power of the whole county, is legally committed unto him. *Bacon.*

As if the paſſion that rules, were the ſheriff of the place, and came off with all the *poſſe*, the underſtanding is ſeized. *Locke.*

To POSSE'SS. *v. a.* [*poſſeſſus*, Lat. *poſſeder*, Fr.] 1. To have as an owner; to be maſter of; to enjoy or occupy actually. 2. To ſeize; to obtain. 3. To give poſſeſſion or command of any thing; to make maſter of. It has *of* before that which is poſſeſſed; ſometimes anciently *with*. 4. To fill with ſomething fixed. 5. To have power over, as an unclean ſpirit. 6. To affect by inteſtine power.

(1.) She will not let inſtructions enter
Where folly now *poſſeſſes?* *Shak. Cymbeline.*

——— Record a gift.
Here in the court, of all he dies *poſſeſs'd*,
Unto his ſon. *Shakeſ. Merch. of Venice.*

(2.) The Engliſh marched towards the river Eſke, intending to *poſſeſs* a hill called Under-Eſke. *Hayward.*

(3.) ——— Is he yet *poſſeſt*,
How much you would?
—Ay, ay, three thouſand ducats. *Shak.*

This man, whom hand to hand I ſlew in fight,
May be *poſſeſſed with* ſome ſtore of crowns. *Shak.*

This *poſſeſſes* us *of* the moſt valuable bleſſing of human life, friendſhip. *Government of the Tongue.*

Seem I to thee ſufficiently *poſſeſs'd*
Of happineſs or not, who am alone
From all eternity? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

I hope to *poſſeſs* chymiſts and corpuſcularians *of* the advantages to each party, by confederacy between them. *Boyle.*

The intent of this fable is to *poſſeſs* us *of* a juſt ſenſe of the vanity of theſe craving appetites. *L'Eſtrange.*

Whole houſes, *of* their whole deſires *poſſeſt*,
Are often ruin'd at their own requeſt. *Dryd.*

——— *Of* fortune's favour long *poſſeſs'd*,
He was with one fair daughter only bleſs'd. *Dryd.*

We *poſſeſſed* ourſelves *of* the kingdom of Naples, the dutchy of Milan, and the avenue of France in Italy. *Addiſon.*

Endowed with the greateſt perfections of nature, and *poſſeſſed of* all the advantages of external condition, Solomon could not find happineſs. *Prior.*

(4.) It is of unſpeakable advantage to *poſſeſs* our minds with an habitual good intention, and to aim all our thoughts, words and actions at ſome laudable end. *Addiſon.*

Thoſe, under the great officers, know every little caſe that is before the great man, and if they are *poſſeſſed* with honeſt minds, will conſider poverty as a recommendation. *Addiſon.*

(5.) Beware what ſpirit rages in your breaſt;
For ten inſpir'd, ten thouſand are *poſſeſt*. *Roſcommon.*

Inſpir'd within, and yet *poſſeſs'd* without. *Cleaveland.*

I think, that the man is *poſſeſſed*. *Swift.*

(6.) ——— He's *poſſeſt* with greatneſs,
And ſpeaks not to himſelf, but with a pride
That quarrels at ſelf-breath. *Shak. Troil. and Creſſ.*

Let not your ears deſpiſe my tongue,
Which ſhall *poſſeſs* them with the heavieſt ſound
That ever yet they heard. *Shak.*

Poſſeſt with rumours full of idle dreams,
Not knowing what they fear, but full of fear. *Shak.*

——— What fury, O ſon,
Poſſeſſes thee, to bend that mortal dart
Againſt thy father's head? *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

With the rage of all their race *poſſeſt*,
Stung to the ſoul the brothers ſtart from reſt. *Pope.*

Posse'ssion. *n. ſ.* [*poſſeſſion*, Fr. *poſſeſſio*, Lat.] 1. The ſtate of owning or having in one's own hands or power; property. 2. The thing poſſeſſed. 3. Madneſs cauſed by the internal operation of an unclean ſpirit.

(1.) He ſhall inherit her, and his generation ſhall hold her in *poſſeſſion*. *Ecclus.* iv. 16.

In *poſſeſſion* ſuch, not only of right,
I call you. *Milton.*

(2.) Do nothing to loſe the beſt *poſſeſſion* of life, that of honour and truth. *Temple.*

A man has no right over another's life, by his having a property in land and *poſſeſſions*. *Locke.*

To Posse'ssion. *v. a.* To inveſt with property. Obſolete.

Sundry more gentlemen this little hundred poſſeſſeth and *poſſeſſioneth*. *Carew.*

Posse'ssioner. *n. ſ.* [from *poſſeſſion*] Maſter; one that has the power or property of any thing.

They were people, whom having been of old freemen and *poſſeſſioners*, the Lacedemonians had conquered. *Sidney.*

Po'ssessive. *adj.* [*poſſeſſivus*, Lat.] Having poſſeſſion.

Po'ssessory. *adj.* [*poſſeſſoire*, Fr. from *poſſeſs.*] Having poſſeſſion.

This he detains from the ivy much againſt his will; for he ſhould be the true *poſſeſſory* lord thereof. *Howel.*

Posse'ssour. *n. ſ.* [*poſſeſſor*, Lat. *poſſeſſeur*, Fr.] Owner; maſter; proprietor.

——— Thou profoundeſt hell
Receive thy new *poſſeſſor*. *Milton.*

A conſiderable difference lies between the honour of men for natural and acquired excellencies and divine graces, that thoſe having more of human nature in them, the honour doth more directly redound to the *poſſeſſor* of them. *Stillingfleet.*

'Twas the intereſt of thoſe, who thirſted after the poſſeſſions of the clergy, to repreſent the *poſſeſſors* in as vile colours as they could. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Think of the happineſs of the prophets and apoſtles, ſaints and martyrs, who are now rejoicing in the preſence of God, and ſee themſelves *poſſeſſors* of eternal glory. *Locke.*

Po'sset. *n. ſ.* [*poſca*, Lat.] Milk curdled with wine or any acid.

We'll have a *poſſet* at the latter end of a ſea-coal fire. *Shak.*

In came the bridemaids with the *poſſet*,
The bridegroom eat in ſpight. *Suckling.*

I allowed him medicated broths, *poſſet* ale and pearl julep. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

A ſparing diet did her health aſſure;
Or ſick, a pepper *poſſet* was her cure. *Dryd.*

The cure of the ſtone conſiſts in vomiting with *poſſet* drink, in which althea roots are boiled. *Floyer on the Humours.*

Increaſe the milk when it is diminiſhed by the too great uſe of fleſh meats, by gruels and *poſſet* drink. *Arbuthnot.*

To Po'sset. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To turn; to curdle: as milk with acids. Not uſed.

Swift as quickſilver it courſes through
The nat'ral gates and allies of the body;
And, with a ſudden vigour, it doth *poſſet*
And curd, like eager droppings into milk,
The thin and wholeſome blood. *Shak. Hamlet.*

Possibi'lity. *n. ſ.* [*poſſibilite*, Fr.] The power of being in any manner; the ſtate of being poſſible.

There is no let, but that as often as thoſe books are read, and need ſo requireth, the ſtile of their differences may expreſly be mentioned to bar even all *poſſibility* of error. *Hooker.*

Brother, ſpeak with *poſſibilities*,
And do not break into theſe woeful extremes. *Shak.*

When we have for the proof of any thing, ſome of the higheſt kinds of evidence, in this caſe it is not the ſuggeſtion of a meer *poſſibility* that the thing may be otherwiſe, that ought to be any ſufficient cauſe of doubting. *Wilkins.*

Conſider him antecedently to his creation, while he yet lay in the barren womb of nothing, and only in the number of *poſſibilities*; and conſequently could have nothing to recommend him to Chriſt's affection. *South.*

A bare *poſſibility*, that a thing may be or not be, is no juſt cauſe of doubting whether a thing be or not. *Tillotſon.*

According to the multifariouſneſs of this imitability, ſo are the *poſſibilities* of being. *Norris.*

Example not only teaches us our duty, but convinces us of the *poſſibility* of our imitation. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Po'ssible. *adj.* [*poſſible*, Fr. *poſſibilis*, Lat.] Having the power to be or to be done; not contrary to the nature of things.

Admit all theſe impoſſibilities and great abſurdities to be *poſſible* and convenient. *Whitgifte.*

With men this is impoſſible, but with God all things are *poſſible.* *Mat.* xix. 26.

All things are *poſſible* to him that believeth. *Mar.* ix. 23.

Firm we ſubſiſt, but *poſſible* to ſwerve. *Milton.*

He muſt not ſtay within doors, for fear the houſe ſhould fall upon him, for that is *poſſible*: nor muſt he go out, leſt the next man that meets him ſhould kill him, for that is alſo *poſſible*. *Wilkins.*

It will ſcarce ſeem *poſſible*, that God ſhould engrave principles in mens minds in words of uncertain ſignification. *Locke.*

Set a pleaſure tempting, and the hand of the Almighty viſibly prepared to take vengeance, and tell whether it be *poſſible* for people wantonly to offend againſt the law. *Locke.*

Po'ssibly. *adv.* [from *poſſible*]. 1. By any power really exiſting. 2 Perhaps; without abſurdity.

(1.) Within the compaſs of which laws, we do not only comprehend whatſoever may be eaſily known to belong to the duty of all men, but even whatſoever may *poſſibly* be known to be of that quality. *Hooker.*

Can we *poſſibly* his love deſert? *Milton.*

(2.) *Poſſibly* he might be found in the hands of the earl of Eſſex, but he would be dead firſt. *Clarendon.*

Arbitrary power tends to make a man a bad ſovereign, who might *poſſibly* have been a good one, had he been inveſted with an authority circumſcribed by laws. *Addiſon.*

POST. *n. ſ.* [*poſte*, Fr. *equis poſitis curſor.*] 1. A haſty meſſenger; a courier who comes and goes at ſtated times; commonly a letter carrier 2. Quick courſe or manner of travelling. This is the ſenſe in which it is taken; but the expreſſion ſeems elliptical: *to ride* poſt, is *to ride as a* poſt, or *to ride in the manner of a* poſt; *courir en poſte*; whence *Shakeſpeare, to ride in* poſt. 3. [*Poſte*, Fr. from *poſitus*, Lat.] Situation; ſeat. 4. Military ſtation. 5. Place; employment; office. 6. [*Poſtis*, Lat.] A piece of timber ſet erect.

(1.) In certain places there be always freſh *poſts*, to carry that farther which is brought unto them by the other. *Abbot.*

Thee I'll rake up, the *poſt* unſanctified
Of murth'rous lechers. *Shak. King Lear.*

I fear my Julia would not deign my lines,
Receiving them by ſuch a worthleſs *poſt*. *Shak.*

A cripple in the way out-travels a footman, or a *poſt* out of the way. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcov.*

I ſend you the fair copy of the poem on dulneſs, which I ſhould not care to hazard by the common *poſt*. *Pope.*

(2.) I brought my maſter news of Juliet's death,
And then *in poſt* he came from Mantua
To this ſame monument. *Shak. Romeo and Juliet.*

Sent from Media *poſt* to Egypt. *Milton.*

He who rides *poſt* through an unknown country, cannot diſtinguiſh the ſituation of places. *Dryd.*

(3.) The waters riſe every where upon the ſurface of the earth; which new *poſt*, when they had once ſeized on, they would never quit. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

(4.) See before the gate what ſtalking ghoſt
Commands the guard, what ſentries keep the *poſt*. *Dryden.*

——— As I watch'd the gates,
Lodg'd on *my poſt*, a herald is arriv'd
From Cæſar's camp. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Whatever ſpirit careleſs of his charge
His *poſt* neglects, or leaves the fair at large,
Shall feel ſharp vengeance. *Pope.*

Each of the Grecian captains he repreſents conquering a ſingle Trojan, while Diomed encounters two at once; and when they are engaged, each in his diſtinct *poſt*, he only is drawn fighting in every quarter. *Pope.*

(5.) Every man has his *poſt* aſſigned to him, and in that ſtation he is well, if he can but think himſelf ſo. *L'Eſtrange.*

Falſe men are not to be taken into confidence, nor fearful men into a *poſt* that requires reſolution. *L'Eſtrange.*

Without letters a man can never be qualified for any conſiderable *poſt* in the camp; for courage and corporal force, unleſs joined with conduct, the uſual effects of contemplation, is no more fit to command than a tempeſt. *Collier.*

While you, my lord, the rural ſhades admire,
And from Britannia's publick *poſts* retire,
Me into foreign realms my fate conveys. *Addiſon.*

Certain laws, by ſuff'rers thought unjuſt,
Deny'd all *poſts* of profit or of truſt. *Pope.*

Many thouſands there are, who determine the juſtice or madneſs of national adminiſtrations, whom neither God nor men ever qualified for ſuch a *poſt* of judgment. *Watts.*

(6.) The blood they ſhall ſtrike on the two ſide *poſts* and upper *poſt* of the houſe. *Ex.* xii. 7.

Fir-trees, cypreſſes and cedars being, by a kind of natural rigour, inflexible downwards, are thereby fitteſt for *poſts* or pillars. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Poſt is equivocal; it is a piece of timber, or a ſwift meſſenger. *Watts's Logick.*

To Post. *v. n.* [*poſter*, Fr. from the noun] To travel with ſpeed.

I *poſted* day and night to meet you. *Shak.*

Will you preſently take horſe with him,
And with all ſpeed *poſt* with him tow'rds the North? *Shakeſpeare.*

Poſt ſpeedily to my lord, your huſband,
Shew him this letter. *Shak. King Lear.*

——— Moſt wicked ſpeed, to *poſt*
With ſuch dexterity to inceſtuous ſheets. *Shak.*

Then this, then that man's aid, they crave, implore;
Poſt here for help, ſeek there their followers. *Daniel.*

The Turkiſh meſſenger preſently took horſe, which was there in readineſs for him, and *poſted* towards Conſtantinople with as much ſpeed as he could. *Knolles.*

Themiſtocles made Xerxes *poſt* apace out of Greece, by giving out that the Grecians had a purpoſe to break his bridge of ſhips athwart the Helleſpont. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Thouſands at his bidding ſpeed,
And *poſt* o'er land and ocean without reſt. *Milton.*

With ſongs and dance we celebrate the day;
At other times we reign by night alone,
And *poſting* through the ſkies purſue the moon. *Dryden.*

No wonder that paſtorals are fallen into diſeſteem; I ſee the reader already uneaſy at this part of Virgil, counting the pages, and *poſting* to the Æneis. *Walſh.*

This only object of my real care,
In ſome few *poſting* fatal hours is hurl'd
From wealth, from pow'r, from love and from the world. *Prior.*

To **Post.** *v. a.* 1. To fix opprobriouſly on poſts. 2. [*Poſter*, Fr.] To place; to ſtation; to fix. 3. To regiſter methodically; to tranſcribe from one book into another. A term common among merchants. 4. To delay. Obſolete.

(1.) Many gentlemen, for their integrity in their votes, were, by *poſting* their names, expoſed to the popular calumny and fury. *King Charles.*

On pain of being *poſted* to your ſorrow,
Fail not, at four, to meet me. *Granville.*

(2.) The conſcious prieſt, who was ſuborn'd before,
Stood ready *poſted* at the poſtern door. *Dryden.*

He that proceeds upon other principles in his enquiry into any ſciences, puts himſelf on that ſide, and *poſts* himſelf in a party, which he will not quit till he be beaten out. *Locke.*

When a man is *poſted* in the ſtation of a miniſter, he is ſure, beſide the natural fatigue of it, to incur the envy of ſome, and the diſpleaſure of others. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

(3.) You have not *poſted* your books theſe ten years; how ſhould a man keep his affairs even at this rate? *Arbuthnot.*

(4.) I have not ſtopt mine ears to their demands,
Nor *poſted* off their ſuits with ſlow delays;
Then why ſhould they love Edward more than me. *Shakeſpeare.*

Po'stage. *n. ſ.* [from *poſt.*] Money paid for conveyance of a letter.

Fifty pounds for the *poſtage* of a letter! to ſend by the church, is the deareſt road in Chriſtendom. *Dryden.*

Po'stboy. *n. ſ.* [*poſt* and *boy.*] Courier; boy that rides poſt.

This genius came thither in the ſhape of a *poſtboy*, and cried out, that Mons was relieved. *Tatler.*

To **Postda'te.** *v. a.* [*poſt*, after, Lat. and *date.*] To date later than the real time.

Postdilu'vian. *adj.* [*poſt* and *diluvium*, Latin.] Poſterior to the flood.

Take a view of the *poſtdiluvian* ſtate of this our globe, how it hath ſtood for this laſt four thouſand years. *Woodw.*

Postdilu'vian. *n. ſ.* [*poſt* and *diluvium*, Lat.] One that lived ſince the flood.

The antidiluvians lived a thouſand years; and as for the age of the *poſtdiluvians* for ſome centuries, the annals of Phœnicia, Egypt and China, agree with the tenor of the ſacred hiſtory. *Grew's Coſmol.*

Po'ster. *n. ſ.* [from *poſt.*] A courier; one that travels haſtily.

Weird ſiſters hand in hand,
Poſters of the ſea and land,
Thus do go about. *Shak. Macbeth.*

POSTE'RIOR. *adj.* [*poſterior*, Lat. *poſterieur*, French.] 1. Happening after; placed after; following. 2. Backward.

(1.) Where the anterior body giveth way, as faſt as the *poſterior* cometh on, it maketh no noiſe, be the motion never ſo great. *Bacon.*

No care was taken to have this matter remedied by the explanatory articles *poſterior* to the report. *Addiſon.*

Heſiod was *poſterior* to Homer. *Broome.*

This orderly diſpoſition of things includes the ideas of prior, *poſterior* and ſimultaneous. *Watts's Logick.*

(2.) And now had fame's *poſterior* trumpet blown,
And all the nations ſummon'd. *Pope.*

Poste'riors. *n. ſ.* [*poſteriora*, Lat.] The hinder parts.

To raiſe one hundred and ten thouſand pounds, is as vain as that of Rabelais, to ſqueeze out wind from the *poſteriors* of a dead aſs. *Swift.*

Posterio'rity. *n. ſ.* [*poſteriorité*, Fr. from *poſterior.*] The ſtate of being after; oppoſite to *priority.*

Although the condition of ſex and *poſteriority* of creation might extenuate the error of a woman, yet it was unexcuſable in the man. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

There muſt be a *poſteriority* in time of every compounded body, to theſe more ſimple bodies out of which it is conſtituted. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Poste'rity. *n. ſ.* [*poſterité*, Fr. *poſteritas*, Latin.] Succeeding generations; deſcendants: oppoſed to *anceſtors.*

——— It was ſaid,
It ſhould not ſtand in thy *poſterity*;
But that myſelf ſhould be the father
Of many kings. *Shak. Macbeth.*

Since arms avail not now that Henry's dead!
Poſterity await for wretched years. *Shak. Henry VI.*

Poſterity inform'd by thee might know. *Milton.*

Their names ſhall be tranſmitted to *poſterity*, and ſpoken of through all future ages. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

To th' unhappy, that unjuſtly bleed,
Heav'n gives *poſterity* t' avenge the deed. *Pope.*

They were fallible, they were men; but if *poſterity*, fallible as they, grow bold and daring, where the other would have trembled, let them look to it. *Waterland.*

Po'stern. *n. ſ.* [*poterne*, Fr. *poſterne*, Dutch; *janua poſtica*, Lat.] A ſmall gate; a little door.

——— Ere dawning light
Diſcover'd had the world to heaven wide,
He by a privy *poſtern* took his flight,
That of no envious eyes he mote be ſpy'd. *Spenſer.*

——— Go on, good Eglanour,
Out at the *poſtern* by the abby wall. *Shak.*

By broken byeways did I inward paſs,
And in that window made a *poſtern* wide. *Fairfax.*

Theſe iſſued into the baſe court through a privy *poſtern*, and ſharply viſited the aſſailants with halberds. *Hayward.*

Great Britain hath had by his majeſty a ſtrong addition; the *poſtern*, by which we were ſo often entered and ſurpriſed, is now made up. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

The conſcious prieſt who was ſuborn'd before,
Stood ready poſted at the *poſtern* door. *Dryden.*

If the nerves, which are the conduits to convey them from without to the audience in the brain, be ſo diſordered, as not to perform their functions, they have no *poſtern* to be admitted by, no other ways to bring themſelves into view. *Locke.*

A private *poſtern* opens to my gardens
Through which the beauteous captive might remove. *Rowe.*

Postexi'stence. *n. ſ.* [*poſt* and *exiſtence.*] Future exiſtence.

As Simonides has expoſed the vicious part of women from the doctrine of pre-exiſtence, ſome of the ancient philoſophers have ſatyrized the vicious part of the human ſpecies from a notion of the ſoul's *poſtexiſtence.* *Addiſon.*

Postha'ckney. *n. ſ.* [*poſt* and *hackney.*] Hired poſt-horſes.

Eſpying the French ambaſſador with the king's coach attending him, made them balk the beaten road and teach *poſt-hackneys* to leap hedges. *Wotton.*

POSTHA'STE. *n. ſ.* [*poſt* and *haſte.*] Haſte like that of a courier.

——— This is
The ſource of this our watch, and the chief head
Of this *poſthaſte* and romage in the land. *Shak.*
——— The duke
Requires your haſte, *poſthaſte* appearance,
Ev'n on the inſtant. *Shak. Othello.*

This man tells us, that the world waxes old, though not in *poſthaſte.* *Hakewill on Providence.*

PO'STHORSE. *n. ſ.* [*poſt* and *horſe.*] A horſe ſtationed for the uſe of couriers.

He lay under a tree, while his ſervants were getting freſh *poſthorſes* for him. *Sidney.*

He cannot live, I hope; and muſt not die,
Till George be pack'd with *poſthorſe* up to heav'n. *Shak.*

Xaycus was forthwith beſet on every ſide and taken priſoner, and by *poſthorſes* conveyed with all ſpeed to Conſtantinople. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

PO'STHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*poſt* and *houſe.*] Poſt office; houſe where letters are taken and diſpatched.

An officer at the *poſthouſe* in London places every letter he takes in, in the box belonging to the proper road. *Watts.*

PO'STHUMOUS. *adj.* [*poſthumus,* Lat. *poſthume,* French.] Done, had, or publiſhed after one's death.

In our preſent miſerable and divided condition, how juſt ſoever a man's pretenſions may be to a great or blameleſs reputation, he muſt, with regard to his *poſthumous* character, content himſelf with ſuch a conſideration as induced the famous Sir Francis Bacon, after having bequeathed his ſoul to God, and his body to the earth, to leave his fame to foreign nations. *Addiſon.*

PO'STICK. *adj.* [*poſticus,* Lat.] Backward.

The *poſtick* and backward poſition of the feminine parts in quadrupeds can hardly admit the ſubſtitution of maſculine generation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PO'STIL. *n. ſ.* [*poſtille,* Fr. *poſtilla,* Latin.] Gloſs; marginal notes.

To **PO'STIL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gloſs; to illuſtrate with marginal notes.

I have ſeen a book of account of Empſon's, that had the king's hand almoſt to every leaf by way of ſigning, and was in ſome places *poſtilled* in the margin with the king's hand. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

PO'STILLER. *n. ſ.* [from *poſtil.*] One who gloſſes or illuſtrates with marginal notes.

It hath been obſerved by many holy writers, commonly delivered by *poſtillers* and commentators. *Brown.*

Hence your phantaſtick *poſtillers* in ſong,
My text defeats your art, ties nature's tongue. *Cleaveland.*

POSTI'LION. *n. ſ.* [*poſtillon,* French.] 1. One who guides the firſt pair of a ſet of ſix horſes in a coach. 2. One who guides a poſt-chaiſe.

(1.) Let the *poſtilion* nature mount, and let
The coachman art be ſet. *Cowley.*

A young batchelor of arts came to town recommended to a chaplain's place; but none being vacant, modeſtly accepted of that of a *poſtilion.* *Tatler.*

POSTLIMI'NIOUS. *adj.* [*poſtliminium,* Lat.] Done or contrived ſubſequently.

The reaſon why men are ſo ſhort and weak in governing, is, becauſe moſt things fall out to them accidentally, and come not into any compliance with their pre-conceiv'd ends, but are forced to comply ſubſequently, and to ſtrike in with things as they fall out, by *poſtliminious* after-applications of them to their purpoſes. *South's Sermons.*

PO'STMASTER. *n. ſ.* [*poſt* and *maſter.*] One who has charge of publick conveyance of letters.

I came yonder at Eaton to marry Mrs. Anne Page; and 'tis a *poſtmaſter*'s boy. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Without this letter, as he believes that happy revolution had never been effected, he prays to be made *poſtmaſter* general. *Spectator.*

PO'STMASTER-GENERAL. *n. ſ.* He who preſides over the poſt or letter carriers.

POSTMERI'DIAN. *adj.* [*poſtmeridianus,* Lat.] Being in the afternoon.

Over-haſty digeſtion is the inconvenience of *poſtmeridian* ſleep. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

PO'STOFFICE. *n. ſ.* [*poſt* and *office.*] Office where letters are delivered to the poſt; a poſthouſe.

If you don't ſend to me now and then, the *poſtoffice* will think me of no conſequence; for I have no correſpondent but you. *Gay to Swift.*

If you are ſent to the *poſtoffice* with a letter, put it in carefully. *Swift.*

To **POSTPO'NE.** *v. a.* [*poſtpono,* Latin; *poſtpoſer,* French.] 1. To put off; to delay. 2. To ſet in value below ſomething elſe: with *to.*

(1.) You wou'd *poſtpone* me to another reign,
Till when you are content to be unjuſt. *Dryd.*

The moſt trifling amuſement is ſuffered to *poſtpone* the one thing neceſſary. *Rogers.*

(2.) All other conſiderations ſhould give way, and be *poſtponed to* this. *Locke on Education.*

PO'STSCRIPT. *n. ſ.* [*poſt* and *ſcriptum,* Lat.] The paragraph added to the end of a letter.

I think he prefers the publick good to his private opinion; and therefore is willing his propoſals ſhould with freedom be examined: thus I underſtand his *poſtſcript.* *Locke.*

One, when he wrote a letter, would put that which was moſt material in the *poſtſcript.* *Bacon's Eſſays.*

The following letter I ſhall give my reader at length, without either preface or *poſtſcript.* *Addiſon, Spectator.*

Your ſaying that I ought to have writ a *poſtſcript* to Gay's, makes me not content to write leſs than a whole letter. *Pope.*

To **PO'STULATE.** *v. a.* [*poſtulo,* Lat. *poſtuler,* Fr.] To beg or aſſume without proof.

They moſt powerfully magnify God, who, not from *poſtulated* and precarious inferences, entreat a courteous aſſent, but from experiments and undeniable effects. *Brown.*

PO'STULATE. *n. ſ.* [*poſtulatum,* Lat.] Poſition ſuppoſed or aſſumed without proof.

This we ſhall induce not from *poſtulates* and intreated maxims, but from undeniable principles. *Brown.*

Some have caſt all their learning into the method of mathematicians, under theorems, problems and *poſtulates.* *Watts.*

POSTULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*poſtulatio,* Lat. *poſtulation,* Fr. from *poſtulate.*] The act of ſuppoſing without proof; gratuitous aſſumption.

A ſecond *poſtulation* to elicit my aſſent, is the veracity of him that reports it. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

PO'STULATORY. *adj.* [from *poſtulate.*] 1. Aſſuming without proof. 2. Aſſumed without proof.

(2.) Whoever ſhall peruſe the phytognomy of Porta, and ſtrictly obſerve how vegetable realities are forced into animal repreſentations, may perceive the ſemblance is but *poſtulatory.* *Brown.*

PO'STURE. *n. ſ.* [*poſture,* French; *poſitura,* Latin.] 1. Place; ſituation; diſpoſition with regard to ſomething elſe. 2. Voluntary collocation of the parts of the body with reſpect to each other. 3. State; diſpoſition.

(1.) Although theſe ſtudies are not ſo pleaſing as contemplations phyſical or mathematical, yet they recompenſe with the excellency of their uſe in relation to man, and his nobleſt *poſture* and ſtation in this world, a ſtate of regulated ſociety. *Hale.*

According to the *poſture* of our affairs in the laſt campaign, this prince could have turned the balance on either ſide. *Addiſon.*

(2.) ——— He ſtarts,
Then lays his finger on his temple; ſtrait
Springs out into faſt gait; then ſtops again,
Strikes his breaſt hard, and then anon he caſts
His eyes againſt the moon, in moſt ſtrange *poſtures*. *Shak.*

Where there are affections of reverence, there will be *poſtures* of reverence. *South.*

The *poſture* of a poetick figure is the deſcription of his heroes in the performance of ſuch or ſuch an action. *Dryden.*

In the meaneſt marble ſtatue, one ſees the faces, *poſtures*, airs and dreſs of thoſe that lived ſo many ages before us. *Addiſon.*

(3.) The lord Hopton left Arundel-caſtle, before he had put it into the good *poſture* he intended. *Clarendon.*

I am at the ſame point and *poſture* I was, when they forced me to leave Whitehall. *King Charles.*

In this abject *poſture* have ye ſworn
T' adore the conqueror. *Milton.*

The ſeveral *poſtures* of his devout ſoul in all conditions of life, are diſplayed with great ſimplicity. *Atterbury.*

To **Po'sture.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in any particular place or diſpoſition.

He was raw with *poſturing* himſelf according to the direction of the chirurgeons. *Brook.*

The gillfins are ſo *poſtured*, as to move from back to belly and e contra. *Grew.*

POSTULA'TUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Poſition aſſumed without proof.

Calumnies often refuted, are the *poſtulatums* of ſcriblers, upon which they proceed as upon firſt principles. *Addiſon.*

Po'sturemaster. *n. ſ.* [*poſture* and *maſter*.] One who teaches or practiſes artificial contortions of the body.

When the ſtudents have accompliſhed themſelves in this part, they are to be delivered into the hands of a kind of *poſturemaſter*. *Spectator.*

Po'sy. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *poeſy*.] 1. A motto on a ring. 2. A bunch of flowers. Of unknown derivation.

(1.) ——— A paltry ring,
That ſhe did give me, whoſe *poſy* was,
Like cutler's poetry;
Love me and leave me not. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

You have choſen a very ſhort text to enlarge upon; I ſhould as ſoon expect to ſee a critick on the *poſy* of a ring, as on the inſcription of a medal. *Addiſon.*

(2.) With ſtore of vermeil roſes,
To deck their bridegroom's *poſies*. *Spenſer.*

We make a difference between ſuffering thiſtles to grow among us, and wearing them for *poſies*. *Swift.*

Pot. *n. ſ.* [*pot*, Fr. in all the ſenſes, and Dutch; *potte*, Iſlandick.] 1. A veſſel in which meat is boiled on the fire. 2. Veſſel to hold liquids. 3. Veſſel made of earth. 4. A ſmall cup. 5. *To go to* Pot. To be deſtroyed or devoured. A low phraſe.

(1.) Toad that under the cold ſtone
Swelter'd, venom ſleeping got;
Boil thou firſt i' th' charmed *pot*. *Shak. Macbeth.*
Gigantick hinds, as ſoon as work was done,
To their huge *pots* of boiling pulſe would run,
Fell to with eager joy. *Dryden.*

(2.) The woman left her water *pot*, and went her way. *John.*

(3.) Whenever potters meet with any chalk or marl mixed with their clay, though it will with the clay hold burning, yet whenever any water comes near any ſuch *pots* after they are burnt, both the chalk and marl will ſlack and ſpoil their ware. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

(4.) But that I think his father loves him not,
I'd have him poiſon'd with a *pot* of ale. *Shak.*
Suppoſe your eyes ſent equal rays,
Upon two diſtant *pots* of ale,
Not knowing which was mild or ſtale. *Prior.*

A ſoldier drinks his *pot*, and then offers payment. *Swift.*

(5.) The ſheep went firſt to *pot*, the goats next, and after them the oxen, and all little enough to keep life together. *L'Eſtrange.*

John's ready money went into the lawyers pockets; then John began to borrow money upon the bank ſtock, now and then a farm went to *pot*. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of John Bull.*

To **Pot.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To preſerve ſeaſoned in pots. 2. To incloſe in pots of earth.

(1.) *Potted* fowl and fiſh come in ſo faſt,
That ere the firſt is out, the ſecond ſtinks,
And mouldy mother gathers on the brinks. *Dryden.*

(2.) *Pot* them in natural, not forced earth; a layer of rich mold beneath, and about this natural earth to nouriſh the fibres, but not ſo as to touch the bulbs. *Evelyn.*

Acorns, maſts and other ſeeds may be kept well, by being barrelled or *potted* up with moiſt ſand. *Mortimer.*

PO'TABLE. *adj.* [*potable*, French; *potabilis*, Latin.] Such as may be drank; drinkable.

Thou beſt of gold are worſt of gold,
Others leſs fine in carrat, is more precious,
Preſerving life in med'cine *potable*. *Shak.*

Dig a pit upon the ſea ſhore, ſomewhat above the high water mark, and ſink it as deep as the low water mark; and as the tide cometh in, it will fill with water freſh and *potable*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Rivers run *potable* gold. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The ſaid *potable* gold ſhould be endued with a capacity of being agglutinated and aſſimilated to the innate heat. *Harvey.*

——— Where ſolar beams
Parch thirſty human veins, the damaſk'd meads
Unforc'd diſplay ten thouſand painted flow'rs
Uſeful in *potables*. *Philips.*

Po'tableness. *n. ſ.* [from *potable*.] Drinkableneſs.

Po'tager. *n. ſ.* [from *pottage*.] A porringer.

An Indian diſh or *potager*, made of the bark of a tree, with the ſides and rim ſewed together after the manner of twiggenwork. *Grew's Muſæum.*

Pota'rgo. *n. ſ.* A Weſt Indian pickle.

What lord of old would bid his cook prepare
Mangos, *potargo*, champignons, cavarre. *King.*

Po'tash. *n. ſ.* [*potaſſe*, Fr.] *Potaſh*, in general, is an impure fixed alcaline ſalt, made by burning from vegetables: we have five kinds of this ſalt now in uſe; 1. The German *potaſh*, ſold under the name of pearlaſhes. 2. The Spaniſh called barilla, made by burning a ſpecies of kali, which the Spaniards ſow. 3. The home-made *potaſh*, made from fern. 4. The Swediſh, and 5. Ruſſian kinds, with a volatile acid matter combined with them; but the Ruſſian is ſtronger than the Swediſh; *potaſh* is of great uſe to the manufacturers of ſoap and glaſs, to bleachers and to dyers; the Ruſſian *potaſh* is greatly preferable. *Hill.*

Cheſhire rock-ſalt, with a little nitre, allum and *potaſh*, is the flux uſed for the running of the plate-glaſs. *Woodward.*

Pota'tion. *n. ſ.* [*potatio*, Latin.] 1. Drinking bout. 2. Draught. 3. Species of drink.

(2.) ——— Roderigo,
Whom love hath turned almoſt the wrong ſide out
To Deſdemona, hath to-night carouz'd
Potations pottle deep. *Shak. Othello.*

(3.) If I had a thouſand ſons, the firſt human principle I would teach them, ſhould be to forſwear thin *potations*, and to addict themſelves to ſack. *Shak. Henry IV.*

Pota'to. *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe an American word.] An eſculent root.

The red and white *potatoes* are the moſt common eſculent roots now in uſe, and were originally brought from Virginia into Europe. *Miller.*

On choiceſt melons and ſweet grapes they dine,
And with *potatoes* fat their wanton ſwine. *Waller.*

The families of farmers live in filth and naſtineſs upon buttermilk and *potatoes.* *Swift.*

Leek to the Welch, to Dutchmen butter's dear,
Of Iriſh ſwains *potatoe* is the chear;
Oats for their feaſts the Scottiſh ſhepherds grind,
Sweet turneps are the food of Blouzelind;
While ſhe loves turnip, butter I'll deſpiſe,
Nor leeks, nor oatmeal, nor *potatoe* prize. *Gay.*

Po'tbellied. *adj.* [*pot* and *belly.*] Having a ſwoln paunch.

Po'tbelly. *n. ſ.* [*pot* and *belly.*] A ſwelling paunch.

He will find himſelf a forked ſtradling animal and a *potbelly.* *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To **Potch.** *v. a.* [*pocher,* Fr. to thruſt out the eyes as with the thumb.] 1. To thruſt; to puſh. 2. [*Pocher,* Fr.] To poach; to boil ſlightly. It is commonly written *poach.*

(1.) ———— Where
I thought to cruſh him in an equal force,
True ſword to ſword; I'll *potch* at him ſome way,
Or wrath or craft may get him. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

(2.) In great wounds, it is neceſſary to obſerve a ſpare diet, as panadoes or a *potched* egg; this much availing to prevent inflammation. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Potcompa'nion. *n. ſ.* A fellow drinker; a good fellow at carouſals.

Po'tency. *n. ſ.* [*potentia,* Latin.] 1. Power; influence; authority. 2. Efficacy; ſtrength.

(1.) ———— Now arriving
At place of *potency* and ſway o' th' ſtate,
If he ſhould ſtill malignantly remain
Faſt foe to the plebeians, your voices might
Be curſes to yourſelves. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

Thou haſt ſought to make us break our vow,
To come betwixt our ſentence and our power,
Which nor our nature nor our place can bear,
Our *potency* make good. *Shak.*

By what name ſhall we call ſuch an one, as exceedeth God in *potency.* *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

(2.) Uſe can maſter the devil, or throw him out
With wond'rous *potency.* *Shak. Hamlet.*

PO'TENT. *adj.* [*potens,* Latin.] 1. Powerful; forcible; ſtrong; efficacious. 2. Having great authority or dominion: as, potent *monarchs.*

(1.) There is nothing more contagious than ſome kinds of harmony; than ſome nothing more ſtrong and *potent* unto good. *Hooker.*

———— I do believe,
Induc'd by *potent* circumſtances, that
You are mine enemy. *Shak. Henry* VIII.

———— Here's another
More *potent* than the firſt. *Shak. Macbeth.*

One would wonder how, from ſo differing premiſſes, they ſhould infer the ſame concluſion, were it not that the conſpiration of intereſt were too *potent* for the diverſity of judgment. *Decay of Piety.*

———— When by command
Moſes once more his *potent* rod extends
Over the ſea; the ſea his rod obeys. *Milton.*

Verſes are the *potent* charms we uſe,
Heroick thoughts and virtue to infuſe. *Waller.*

The magiſtrate cannot urge obedience upon ſuch *potent* grounds, as the miniſter can urge diſobedience. *South.*

How the effluvia of a magnet can be ſo rare and ſubtile, as to paſs through a plate of glaſs without any reſiſtance or diminution of their force, and yet ſo *potent* as to turn a magnetick needle through the glaſs. *Newton's Opticks.*

The chemical preparations are more vigorous and *potent* in their effects than the galenical. *Baker.*

Cyclop, ſince human fleſh has been thy feaſt,
Now drain this goblet *potent* to digeſt. *Pope.*

(2.) Why ſtand theſe royal fronts amazed thus?
Cry havock, kings; back to the ſtained field,
You equal *potents,* fiery kindled ſpirits! *Shak.*

Po'tentate. *n. ſ.* [*potentat,* Fr.] Monarch; prince; ſovereign.

Kings and mightieſt *potentates* muſt die. *Shakeſ.*

Theſe defences are but compliments,
To dally with confining *potentates.* *Daniel.*

All obey'd the ſuperior voice
Of their great *potentate*; for great indeed
His name, and high was his degree in heav'n. *Milton.*

Exalting him not only above earthly princes and *potentates,* but above the higheſt of the celeſtial hierarchy. *Boyle.*

Each *potentate,* as wary fear, or ſtrength,
Or emulation urg'd, his neighbour's bounds
Invades. *Phillips.*

Pote'ntial. *adj.* [*potenciel,* French; *potentialis,* Latin.] 1. Exiſting in poſſibility, not in act. 2. Having the effect without the external actual property. 3. Efficacious; powerful. Not in uſe. 4. In grammar, *potential* is a mood denoting the poſſibility of doing any action.

(1.) This *potential* and imaginary materia prima cannot exiſt without form. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

(2.) The magnifico is much belov'd,
And hath in his effect a voice *potential,*
As double as the duke's. *Shak. Othello.*

The cautery is either actual or *potential.* *Markham.*

Ice doth not only ſubmit unto actual heat, but indureth not the *potential* calidity of many waters. *Brown.*

(3.) Thou muſt make a dullard of the world,
If they not thought the profits of my death
Were very pregnant and *potential* ſpurs
To make thee ſeek it. *Shak.*

Potentia'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *potential.*] Poſſibility; not actuality.

Manna repreſented to every man the taſte himſelf did like, but it had in its own *potentiality* all thoſe taſtes and diſpoſitions eminently. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

God is an eternal ſubſtance and act, without *potentiality* and matter, the principle of motion, the cauſe of nature. *Stillingfleet.*

The true notion of a ſoul's eternity is this, that the future moments of its duration can never be all paſt and preſent; but ſtill there will be a futurity and *potentiality* of more for ever and ever. *Bentley.*

Pote'ntially. *adv.* [from *potential.*] 1. In power or poſſibility; not in act or poſitively. 2. In efficacy; not in actuality.

(1.) This duration of human ſouls is only *potentially* infinite; for their eternity conſiſts only in an endleſs capacity of continuance without ever ceaſing to be in a boundleſs futurity, that can never be exhauſted, or all of it be paſt or preſent; but their duration can never be poſitively and actually eternal, becauſe it is moſt manifeſt, that no moment can ever be aſſigned, wherein it ſhall be true, that ſuch a ſoul hath then actually ſuſtained an infinite duration. *Bentley.*

(2.) They ſhould tell us, whether only that be taken out of ſcripture which is actually and particularly there ſet down, or elſe that alſo which the general principles and rules of ſcripture *potentially* contain. *Hooker.*

Blackneſs is produced upon the blade of a knife that has cut ſour apples, if the juice, though both actually and *potentially* cold, be not quickly wiped off. *Boyle on Colours.*

Po'tently. *adv.* [from *potent.*] Powerfully; forcibly.

You're *potently* oppos'd; and with a malice
Of as great ſize. *Shak. H.* VIII.

Metals are hardened by often heating and quenching; for cold worketh moſt *potently* upon heat precedent. *Bacon.*

Oil of vitriol, though a *potently* acid menſtruum, will yet precipitate many bodies mineral, and others diſſolved not only in aquafortis, but in ſpirit of vinegar. *Boyle.*

Pote'ntness. *n. ſ.* [from *potent.*] Powerfulneſs; might; power.

Po'tgun. *n. ſ.* [by miſtake or corruption uſed for *popgun.*] A gun which makes a ſmall ſmart noiſe.

An author, thus who pants for fame,
Begins the world with fear and ſhame,
When firſt in print, you ſee him dread
Each *potgun* levell'd at his head. *Swift's Miſcel.*

Potha'nger. *n. ſ.* [*pot* and *hanger.*] Hook or branch on which the pot is hung over the fire.

Po'thecary. *n. ſ.* [contracted by pronunciation and poetical convenience from *apothecary*, *apothecarius*, from *apotheca*, Latin.] One who compounds and ſells phyſick.

Modern *'pothecaries*, taught the art
By doctor's bills to play the doctor's part,
Bold in the practice of miſtaken rules,
Preſcribe, apply, and call their maſters fools. *Pope.*

Po'ther. *n. ſ.* [This word is of a double orthography and uncertain etymology: it is ſometimes written *podder*, ſometimes *pudder*, and is derived by *Junius* from *foudre*, thunder, French; by *Skinner* from *peuteren*, or *peteren*, Dut. to ſhake or dig; and more probably by a ſecond thought from *poudre*, Fr. duſt.] 1. Buſtle; tumult; flutter. A low word. 2. Suffocating cloud. This juſtifies the derivation from *poudre*.

(1.) ——— Such a *pother*,
As if that whatſoever god, who leads him,
Were crept into his human pow'rs,
And gave him graceful poſture. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

Some hold the one, and ſome the other,
But howſoe'r they make a *pother*. *Hudibras.*

What a *pother* has been here with Wood and his braſs,
Who would modeſtly make a few halfpennies paſs? *Swift.*

'Tis yet in vain to keep a *pother*
About one vice, and fall into the other. *Pope.*

I always ſpeak well of thee,
Thou always ſpeak'ſt ill of me;
Yet after all our noiſe and *pother*,
The world believes nor one nor t'other. *Guardian.*

(2.) He ſuddenly unites the poke,
Which from it ſent out ſuch a ſmoke,
As ready was them all to choke,
So grievous was the *pother*. *Drayton.*

To Po'ther. *v. n.* To make a bluſtering ineffectual effort.

To Po'ther. *v. a.* To turmoil; to puzzle.

He that loves reading and writing, yet finds certain ſeaſons wherein thoſe things have no reliſh, only *pothers* and wearies himſelf to no purpoſe. *Locke.*

Po'therb. *n. ſ.* [*pot* and *herb.*] An herb fit for the pot.

Sir Triſtram telling us tobacco was a *potherb*, bid the drawer bring in t'other halfpint. *Tatler.*

Egypt baſer than the beaſts they worſhip;
Below their *potherb* gods that grow in gardens. *Dryden.*

Of alimentary leaves, the olera or *potherbs* afford an excellent nouriſhment; amongſt thoſe are the cole or cabbage kind. *Arbuthnot.*

Leaves eaten raw are termed ſallad; if boiled, they become *potherbs*: and ſome of thoſe plants, which are *potherbs* in one family, are ſallad in another. *Watts.*

Po'thook. *n. ſ.* [*pot* and *hook.*] 1. Hooks to faſten pots or kettles with. 2. Ill formed or ſcrawled letters or characters.

(2.) Let me ſee her Arabian *pothooks*. *Dryd.*

Po'tion. *n. ſ.* [*potion*, Fr. *potio*, Lat.] A draught; commonly a phyſical draught.

For taſtes in the taking of a *potion* or pills, the head and neck ſhake. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The earl was by nature of ſo indifferent a taſte, that he would ſtop in the midſt of any phyſical *potion*, and after he had licked his lips, would drink off the reſt. *Wotton.*

Moſt do taſte through fond intemperance thirſt,
Soon as the *potion* works, their human countenance,
Th' expreſs reſemblance of the gods, it chang'd
Into ſome brutiſh form of wolf or bear. *Milton.*

Po'tlid. *n. ſ.* [*pot* and *lid.*] The cover of a pot.

The columella is a fine, thin, light, bony tube; the bottom of which ſpreads about, and gives it the reſemblance of a wooden *potlid* in country houſes. *Derham.*

Potshe'rd. *n. ſ.* [*pot* and *ſhard*; from *ſchaerde*; properly *potſhard.*] A fragment of a broken pot.

At this day at Gaza, they couch *potſherds* or veſſels of earth in their walls to gather the wind from the top, and paſs it in ſpouts into rooms. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

He on the aſhes ſits, his fate deplores;
And with a *potſherd* ſcrapes the ſwelling ſores. *Sandys.*

Whence come broken *potſherds* tumbling down,
And leaky ware from garret windows thrown:
Well may they break our heads. *Dryden.*

Po'ttage. *n. ſ.* [*potage*, Fr. from *pot.*] Any thing boiled or decocted for food. See Porridge.

Jacob ſod *pottage*, and Eſau came from the field faint. *Geneſis.*

For great the man, and uſeful, without doubt,
Who ſeaſons *pottage*, or expells the gout;
Whoſe ſcience keeps life in, and keeps death out. *Harte.*

Po'tter. *n. ſ.* [*potier*, Fr. from *pot.*] A maker of earthen veſſels.

My thoughts are whirled like a *potter*'s wheel. *Shak.*

Some preſs the plants with ſherds of *potters* clay. *Dryd.*

A *potter* will not have any chalk or marl mixed with the clay. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

He like the *potter* in a mould has caſt
The world's great frame. *Prior.*

Pottern-ore. *n. ſ.* An ore, which for its aptneſs to vitrify, and ſerve the potters to glaze their earthen veſſels, the miners call *pottern ore*. *Boyle.*

Po'tting. *n. ſ.* [from *pot.*] Drinking.

I learnt it in England, where they are moſt potent in *potting*. *Shak. Othello.*

Po'ttle. *n. ſ.* [from *pot.*] Liquid meaſure containing four pints. It is ſometimes uſed licentiouſly for a tankard, or pot out of which glaſſes are filled.

He drinks you with facility your Dane dead drunk, ere the next *pottle* can be filled. *Shak. Othello.*

Roderigo hath to-night carous'd
Potations *pottle* deep. *Shakeſp.*

The oracle of Apollo
Here ſpeaks out of his *pottle*,
Or the Tripos his tower battle. *B. Johnſon.*

Potva'liant. *adj.* [*pot* and *valiant.*] Heated with courage by ſtrong drink.

Po'tulent. *adj.* [*potulentus*, Latin.] 1. Pretty much in drink. *Dict.* 2. Fit to drink.

Pouch. *n. ſ.* [*poche*, Fr.] 1. A ſmall bag; a pocket. 2. Applied ludicrouſly to a big belly or paunch.

(1.) Teſter I'll have in *pouch* when thou ſhalt lack. *Shak.*

From a girdle about his waiſt, a bag or *pouch* divided into two cells. *Gulliver's Travels.*

The ſpot of the veſſel, where the diſeaſe begins, gives way to the force of the blood puſhing outwards, as to form a *pouch* or cyſt. *Sharp's Surgery.*

To Pouch. *v. a.* 1. To pocket. 2. To ſwallow. 3. To pout; to hang down the lip. *Ainſw.*

(1.) In January huſband that *poucheth* the grotes,
Will break up his lay, or be ſowing his otes. *Tuſſer.*

(2.) The common heron hath long legs for wading, a long neck to reach prey, and a wide extenſive throat to *pouch* it. *Derham's Phyſico Theology.*

POU'CHMOUTHED. *adj.* [*pouch* and *mouthed.*] Blubberlipped. *Ainſw.*

PO'VERTY. *n. ſ.* [*pauvrete*, French.] 1. Indigence; neceſſity; want of riches. 2. Meanneſs; defect.

(1.) ——— My men are the pooreſt,
But *poverty* could never draw them from me. *Shak.*
Such madneſs, as for fear of death to die,
Is to be poor for fear of *poverty*. *Denham.*
Theſe by their ſtrict examples taught,
How much more ſplendid virtue was than gold;
Yet ſcarce their ſwelling thirſt of fame could hide,
And boaſted *poverty* with too much pride. *Prior.*

There is ſuch a ſtate as abſolute *poverty*, when a man is deſtitute not only of the conveniencies, but the ſimple neceſſaries of life, being diſabled from acquiring them, and depending entirely on charity. *Rogers.*

(2.) There is in all excellencies in compoſitions a kind of *poverty*, or a caſualty or jeopardy. *Bacon.*

POU'LDAVIS. *n. ſ.* A ſort of ſail cloth. *Ainſw.*

POULT. *n. ſ.* [*poulet*, Fr.] A young chicken.

One would have all things little, hence has try'd
Turkey *poults*, freſh from th' egg, in batter fry'd. *King.*

POU'LTERER. *n. ſ.* [from *poult.*] One whoſe trade is to ſell fowls ready for the cook.

If thou doſt it half ſo gravely, ſo majeſtically, hang me up by the heels for a *poulterer*'s hare. *Shakeſp.*

Several naſty trades, as butchers, *poulterers* and fiſhmongers, are great occaſions of plagues. *Harvey.*

POU'LTICE. *n. ſ.* [*pulte*, Fr. *pultis*, Lat.] A cataplaſm; a ſoft mollifying application.

Poultice relaxeth the pores, and maketh the humour apt to exhale. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

If your little finger be ſore, and you think a *poultice* made of our vitals will give it eaſe, ſpeak, and it ſhall be done. *Swift.*

To POU'LTICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To apply a poultice or cataplaſm.

POU'LTIVE. *n. ſ.* [A word uſed by *Temple.*] A poultice.

Poultives allayed pains, but drew down the humours, making the paſſages wider, and apter to receive them. *Temple.*

POU'LTRY. *n. ſ.* [*poulet*, Fr. *pullities*, Latin.] Domeſtick fowls.

The cock knew the fox to be a common enemy of all *poultry*. *L'Eſtrange.*

What louder cries, when Ilium was in flames,
Than for the cock the widow'd *poultry* made. *Dryden.*

Soldiers robbed a farmer of his *poultry*, and made him wait at table, without giving him a morſel. *Swift.*

POUNCE. *n. ſ.* [*ponzone*, Italian. *Skinner.*] 1. The claw or talon of a bird of prey. 2. The powder of gum ſandarach, ſo called becauſe it is thrown upon paper through a perforated box.

(1.) As haggard hawk, preſuming to contend
With hardy fowl, about his able might,
His weary *pounces*, all in vain doth ſpend
To truſs the prey too heavy for his flight. *Spenſer.*
The new diſſembl'd eagle, now endu'd
With beak and *pounces* Hercules purſu'd. *Dryden.*
'Twas a mean prey for a bird of his *pounces*. *Atterbury.*

To POUNCE. *v. a.* [*pongonare*, Italian.] 1. To pierce; to perforate. 2. To pour or ſprinkle through ſmall perforations. 3 To ſeize with the pounces or talons.

(1.) Barbarous people, that go naked, do not only paint, but *pounce* and raiſe their ſkin, that the painting may not be taken forth, and make it into works. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

(2.) It may be tried by incorporating copple-duſt, by *pouncing* into the quickſilver. *Bacon.*

POU'NCED. *adj.* [from *pounce.*] Furniſhed with claws or talons.

——— From a craggy cliff,
The royal eagle draws his vigorous young
Strong *pounc'd*. *Thomſon's Spring.*

POU'NCETBOX. *n. ſ.* [*pounce* and *box.*] A ſmall box perforated.

He was perfumed like a milliner,
And, 'twixt his finger and his thumb, he held
A *pouncetbox*, which ever and anon
He gave his noſe. *Shak. H. IV.*

POUND. *n. ſ.* [ponꝺ, punꝺ, Saxon; from *pondo*, Latin.] 1. A certain weight, conſiſting in troy weight of twelve, in averdupois of ſixteen ounces. 2. The ſum of twenty ſhillings. 3. [From pinꝺan, Saxon.] A pinfold; an incloſure; a priſon in which beaſts are incloſed.

(1.) He that ſaid, that he had rather have a grain of fortune than a *pound* of wiſdom, as to the things of this life, ſpoke nothing but the voice of wiſdom. *South's Sermons.*

A *pound* doth conſiſt of ounces, drams, ſcruples. *Wilkins.*

Great Hannibal within the balance lay,
And tell how many *pounds* his aſhes weigh. *Dryden.*

(2.) That exchequer of medals in the cabinets of the great duke of Tuſcany, is not worth ſo little as an hundred thouſand *pound*. *Peacham of Antiquities.*

He gave, whilſt ought he had, and knew no bounds;
The poor man's drachma ſtood for rich men's *pounds*. *Harte.*

(3.) ——— I hurry,
Not thinking it is levee-day,
And find his honour in a *pound*,
Hemm'd by a triple circle round. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

To POUND. *v. a.* [punꝺan, Saxon; whence in many places they uſe the word *pun.*] 1. To beat; to grind as with a peſtle. 2. To ſhut up; to impriſon, as in a pound.

(1.) His mouth and noſtrils pour'd a purple flood,
And *pounded* teeth came ruſhing with his blood. *Dryden.*
Would'ſt thou not rather chuſe a ſmall renown
To be the mayor of ſome poor paltry town,
To *pound* falſe weights and ſcanty meaſures break. *Dryd.*
Tir'd with the ſearch, not finding what ſhe ſeeks,
With cruel blows ſhe *pounds* her blubber'd cheeks. *Dryden.*
Should their axle break, its overthrow
Would cruſh, and *pound* to duſt the crowd below;
Nor friends their friends, nor ſires their ſons could know. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Opaque white powder of glaſs, ſeen through a microſcope, exhibits fragments pellucid and colourleſs, as the whole appeared to the naked eye before it was *pounded*. *Bentley.*

——— She deſcribes
How under ground the rude Riphean race
Mimick briſk cyder, with the brakes product wild
Sloes *pounded*. *Philips.*
Lifted peſtles brandiſhed in the air,
Loud ſtroaks with *pounding* ſpice the fabrick rend,
And aromatick clouds in ſpires aſcend. *Garth.*

(2.) ——— We'll break our walls,
Rather than they ſhall *pound* us up. *Shak.*

I ordered John to let out the good man's ſheep that were *pounded* by night. *Spectator.*

POU'NDAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *pound.*] 1. A certain ſum deducted from a *pound*; a ſum paid by the trader to the ſervant that pays the money, or to the perſon who procures him cuſtomers. 2. Payment rated by the weight of the commodity.

(1.) In *poundage* and drawbacks I loſe half my rent. *Swift.*

(2.) Tonnage and *poundage*, and other duties upon merchandizes, were collected by order of the board. *Clarendon.*

POU'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *pound.*] 1. The name of a heavy large pear. 2. Any perſon or thing denominated from a certain number of pounds: as, a *ten* pounder; a gun that carries a bullet of ten *pounds* weight; or in ludicrous language a man with ten *pounds* a year; in like manner a note or bill is called a twenty *pounder* or ten *pounder*, from the ſum it bears. 3. A peſtle.

(1.) Alcinous' orchard various apples bears,
Unlike are bergamots and *pounder* pears. *Dryd.*

(2.) None of theſe forty or fifty *pounders* may be ſuffered to marry, under the penalty of deprivation. *Swift.*

Pou'peton. *n. ſ.* [*poupee*, French.] A puppet or little baby.

Pou'picks. *n. ſ.* In cookery, a meſs of victuals made of veal ſtakes and ſlices of bacon. *Bailey.*

To **Pour.** *v. a.* [ſuppoſed to be derived from the Welſh *bwrw.*] 1. To let ſome liquid out of a veſſel, or into ſome place or receptacle. 2. To emit; to give vent to; to ſend forth; to let out; to ſend in a continued courſe.

(1.) If they will not believe thoſe ſigns, take of the water of the river, and *pour* it upon the dry land. *Exodus*, iv. 9.

He ſtretched out his hand to the cup, and *poured* of the blood of the grape, he *poured* out at the foot of the altar a ſweet ſmelling ſavour unto the moſt high. *Ecclus.* l. 15.

A Samaritan bound up his wounds, *pouring* in oil and wine, and brought him to an inn. *Luke*, x. 34.

Your fury then boil'd upward to a fome;
But ſince this meſſage came, you ſink and ſettle,
As if cold water had been *pour'd* upon you. *Dryd.*

(2.) —— Hie thee hither,
That I may *pour* my ſpirits in thine ear,
And chaſtiſe with the valour of my tongue
All that impedes thee from the golden round. *Shakeſ.*

London doth *pour* out her citizens;
The mayor and all his brethren in beſt ſort,
With the Plebeians ſwarming. *Shak. Henry* V.

—— As thick as hail
Came poſt on poſt; and every one did bear
Thy praiſes in his kingdom's great defence,
And *pour'd* them down before him. *Shak. Macbeth.*

The devotion of the heart is the tongue of the ſoul; actuated and heated with love, it *pours* itſelf forth in ſupplications and prayers. *Duppa's Rules for Devotion.*

If we had groats or ſixpences current by law, that wanted one third of the ſilver by the ſtandard, who can imagine, that our neighbours would not *pour* in quantities of ſuch money upon us, to the great loſs of the kingdom. *Locke.*

Is it for thee the linnet *pours* his throat?
Loves of his own and raptures ſwell the note. *Pope.*

To **Pour.** *v. n.* 1. To ſtream; to flow. 2. To ruſh tumultuouſly.

(2.) If the rude throng *pour* on with furious pace,
And hap to break thee from a friend's embrace,
Stop ſhort. *Gay.*

—— All his fleecy flock
Before him march, and *pour* into the rock,
Not one or male or female ſtay'd behind. *Pope.*

—— A ghaſtly band of giants,
All *pouring* down the mountains, crowd the ſhore. *Pope.*

—— A gathering throng,
Youth and white age tumultous *pour* along. *Pope.*

Pou'rer. *n. ſ.* [from *pour.*] One that pours.

Pousse. *n. ſ.* The old word for *peaſe*; corrupted, as may ſeem, from *pulſe* *Spenſer.*

But who ſhall judge the wager won or loſt?
That ſhall yonder heard groom and none other,
Which over the *pouſſe* hitherward doth poſt. *Spenſer.*

Pout. *n. ſ.* [*aſellus barbatus.*] 1. A kind of fiſh; a codfiſh. 2. A kind of bird.

(2.) Of wild birds, Cornwall hath quail, wood-dove, heathcock and *pout.* *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

To **Pout.** *v. n.* [*bouter*, French.] 1. To look ſullen by thruſting out the lips. 2. To ſhoot out; to hang prominent.

(1.) Like a miſbehav'd and ſullen wench,
Thou *pout'ſt* upon thy fortune and thy love. *Shak.*

—— He had not din'd;
The veins unfill'd, our blood is cold; and then
We *pout* upon the morning, are unapt
To give or to forgive. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

I would adviſe my gentle readers, as they conſult the good of their faces, to forbear frowning upon loyaliſts, and *pouting* at the government. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

The nurſe remained *pouting*, nor would ſhe touch a bit during the whole dinner. *Arbuthnot, and Pope.*

(2.) The ends of the wound muſt come over one another, with a compreſs to preſs the lips equally down, which would otherwiſe become crude, and *pout* out with great lips. *Wiſeman.*

Satyrus was made up betwixt man and goat, with a human head, hooked noſe, and *pouting* lips. *Dryden.*

Po'wder. *n. ſ.* [*poudre*, French.] 1. Duſt; any body comminuted. 2. Gunpowder. 3. Sweet duſt for the hair.

(1.) The calf which they had made, he burnt in the fire, and ground it to *powder.* *Ex.* xxxii. 20.

(2.) The ſeditious being furniſhed with artillery, *powder* and ſhot, battered Biſhopſgate. *Hayward.*

As to the taking of a town, there were few conquerers could ſignalize themſelves that way, before the invention of *powder* and fortifications. *Addiſon.*

(3.) When th' hair is ſweet through pride or luſt,
The *powder* doth forget the duſt. *Herbert.*

Our humbler province is to tend the fair,
To ſave the *powder* from too rude a gale. *Pope.*

To **Po'wder.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To reduce to duſt; to comminute; to pound ſmall. 2. [*Poudrer*, Fr.] To ſprinkle, as with duſt. 3. To ſalt; to ſprinkle with ſalt.

(2.) —— *Powder* thy radiant hair,
Which if without ſuch aſhes thou would'ſt wear,
Thou who, to all which come to look upon,
Wert meant for Phœbus, would'ſt be Phaeton. *Donne.*

—— In the galaxy, that milky way
Which nightly, as a circling zone, thou ſee'ſt
Powder'd with ſtars. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

—— The *powder'd* footman
Beneath his flapping hat ſecures his hair. *Gay.*

(3.) If you imbowel me to day, I'll give you leave to *powder* me and eat me to-morrow. *Shak. Henry* IV.

Salting of oyſters, and *powdering* of meat, keepeth them from putrefaction. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

My hair I never *powder*, but my chief
Invention is to get me *powder'd* beef. *Cleaveland.*

Immoderate feeding upon *powdered* beef, pickled meats, anchovy, and debauching with brandy, do inflame and acuate the blood. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

To **Po'wder.** *v. n.* To come tumultuouſly and violently. A low corrupt word.

Whilſt two companions were diſputing it at ſword's point, down comes a kite *powdering* upon them, and gobbets up both. *L'Eſtrange.*

Po'wderbox. *n. ſ.* [*powder* and *box.*] A box in which powder for the hair is kept.

—— There ſtands the toilette,
The patch, the *powderbox*, pulville, perfumes. *Gay.*

Po'wderhorn. *n. ſ.* [*powder* and *horn.*] A horn caſe in which powder is kept for guns.

You may ſtick your candle in a bottle or a *powderhorn.* *Swift.*

Po'wdermill. *n. ſ.* [*powder* and *mill.*] The mill in which the ingredients for gunpowder are ground and mingled.

Upon the blowing up of a *powdermill*, the windows of adjacent houſes are bent and blown outwards, by the elaſtick force of the air within exerting itſelf. *Arbuthnot.*

Po'wder room. *n. ſ.* [*powder* and *room.*] The part of a ſhip in which the gunpowder is kept.

The flame invades the *powder-rooms*, and then
Their guns ſhoot bullets, and their veſſels men. *Waller.*

Po'wder-chests. *n. ſ.* On board a ſhip, wooden triangular cheſts filled with gunpowder, pebble-ſtones and ſuch like materials, ſet on fire when a ſhip is boarded by an enemy, which ſoon makes all clear before them. *Dictionary.*

Po'wdering-tub. *n. ſ.* [*powder* and *tub.*] 1. The veſſel in which meat is ſalted. 2. The place in which an infected lecher is phyſicked to preſerve him from putrefaction.

(1.) When we view thoſe large bodies of oxen, what can we better conceit them to be, than ſo many living and walking *powdering-tubs*, and that they have animam ſalis. *More.*

(2.) ——— To the ſpital go,
And from the *powd'ring-tub* of infamy
Fetch forth the lazar kite Doll Tearſheet. *Shakeſp.*

Po'wdery. *adj.* [*poudreux*, French; from *powder.*] Duſty; friable.

A brown *powdery* ſpar, which holds iron, is found amongſt the iron ore. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Po'wer. *n. ſ.* [*pouvoir*, Fr.] 1. Command; authority; dominion; influence of greatneſs. 2. Influence; prevalence upon. 3. Ability; force; reach. 4 Strength; motive; force. 5. The moving force of an engine. 6. Animal ſtrength; natural ſtrength. 7. Faculty of the mind 8. Government; right of governing: correlative to *ſubjection.* 9. Sovereign; potentate. 10. One inveſted with dominion. 11. Divinity. 12. Hoſt; army; military force. 13. A large quantity; a great number. In low language: as, *a* power *of good things. Force*, Fr.

(1.) If law, authority and *pow'r* deny not,
It will go hard with poor Anthonio. *Shakeſp.*

No man could ever have a juſt *power* over the life of another, by right of property in land. *Locke.*

Power is no bleſſing in itſelf, but when it is employed to protect the innocent. *Swift.*

(2.) ——— If ever
You meet in ſome freſh cheek the *power* of fancy,
Then you ſhall know the wounds inviſible,
That love's keen arrows make. *Shakeſ.*

This man had *power* with him, to draw him forth to his death. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Dejected! no, it never ſhall be ſaid,
That fate had *power* upon a Spartan ſoul;
My mind on its own centre ſtands unmov'd
And ſtable, as the fabrick of the world. *Dryden.*

(3.) That which moveth God to work is goodneſs, and that which ordereth his work is wiſdom, and that which perfecteth his work is *power.* *Hooker.*

—— I have ſuffered in your woe;
Nor ſhall be wanting ought within my *pow'r*,
For your relief in my refreſhing bow'r. *Dryden.*

You are ſtill living to enjoy the bleſſings of all the good you have performed, and many prayers that your *power* of doing generous actions may be as extended as your will. *Dryden.*

It is not in the *power* of the moſt enlarged underſtanding, to invent one new ſimple idea in the mind, not taken in by the ways aforementioned. *Locke.*

'Tis not in the *power* of want or ſlavery to make them miſerable. *Addiſon.*

Though it be not in our *power* to make affliction no affliction; yet it is in our *power* to take off the edge of it, by a ſteady view of thoſe divine joys prepared for us in another ſtate. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

(4.) Obſerving in ourſelves, that we can at pleaſure move ſeveral parts of our bodies, which were at reſt; the effects alſo that natural bodies are able to produce in one another, occurring every moment to our ſenſes, we both theſe ways get the idea of *power.* *Locke.*

(5.) By underſtanding the true difference betwixt the weight and the *power*, a man may add ſuch a fitting ſupplement to the ſtrength of the *power*, that it ſhall move any conceivable weight, though it ſhould never ſo much exceed that force, which the *power* is naturally endowed with. *Wilkins.*

(6.) Care, not fear; or fear not for themſelves altered ſomething the countenances of the two lovers: but ſo as any man might perceive, was rather an aſſembling of *powers* than diſmayedneſs of courage. *Sidney.*

He died of great years, but of ſtrong health and *powers.* *Bacon's Henry* VII.

(7.) I was in the thought, they were not fairies, and yet the guiltineſs of my mind, the ſudden ſurprize of my *powers* drove the groſſneſs of the foppery into a received belief. *Shak.*

In our little world, this ſoul of ours
Being only one, and to one body ty'd,
Doth uſe, on divers objects, divers *powers*;
And ſo are her effects diverſify'd. *Davies.*

Maintain the empire of the mind over the body, and keep the appetites of the one in due ſubjection to the reaſoning *powers* of the other. *Atterbury.*

The deſign of this ſcience is to reſcue our reaſoning *power* from their unhappy ſlavery and darkneſs. *Watts.*

(8.) ——— My labour
Honeſt and lawful, to deſerve my food
Of thoſe who have me in their civil *power.* *Milton.*

(9.) 'Tis ſurpriſing to conſider with what heats theſe two *powers* have conteſted their title to the kingdom of Cyprus, that is in the hands of the Turk. *Addiſon on Italy.*

(10.) After the tribulation of thoſe days ſhall the ſun be darkened, and the *powers* of the heavens ſhall be ſhaken. *Matthew.*

The fables turn'd ſome men to flow'rs,
And others did with brutiſh forms inveſt;
And did of others make celeſtial *pow'rs*,
Like angels, which ſtill travel, yet ſtill reſt. *Davis.*

If there's a *pow'r* above us,
And that there is all nature cries aloud
Through all her works, he muſt delight in virtue. *Addiſ.*

(11.) ——— Merciful *powers!*
Reſtrain in me the curſed thoughts, that nature
Gives way to in repoſe. *Shak. Macbeth.*

Caſt down thyſelf, and only ſtrive to raiſe
The glory of thy maker's ſacred name;
Uſe all thy pow'rs, that bleſſed *pow'r* to praiſe,
Which gives thee pow'r to be and uſe the ſame. *Davies.*

With indignation, thus he broke
His awful ſilence, and the *pow'rs* beſpoke. *Dryd.*

——— Tell me,
What are the gods the better for this gold?
The wretch that offers from his wealthy ſtore
Theſe preſents, bribes the *pow'rs* to give him more. *Dryd.*

(12.) He, to work him the more miſchief, ſent over his brother Edward with a *power* of Scots and Redſhanks into Ireland, where they got footing. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

——— Never ſuch a *power*,
For any foreign preparation,
Was levied in the body of a land. *Shak. K. John.*

——— Who leads his *power?*
Under whoſe government come they along? *Shak.*

——— My heart, dear Harry,
Threw many a northward look, to ſee his father
Bring up his *pow'rs*; but he did long in vain. *Shak.*

Gazellus, upon the coming of the baſſa, valiantly iſſued forth with all his *power*, and gave him battle. *Knolles.*

Po'werable. *adj.* [from *power.*] Capable of performing any thing. Not in uſe.

That you may ſee how *powerable* time is in altering tongues, I will ſet down the Lord's prayer as it was tranſlated in ſundry ages. *Camden.*

Po'WERFUL. *adj.* [*power* and *full.*] 1. Inveſted with command or authority; potent. 2. Forcible; mighty. 3. Efficacious; as, a *powerful* medicine.

(2.) We have ſuſtained one day in doubtful fight,
What heaven's lord hath *powerfulleſt* to ſend
Againſt us from about his throne. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Henry II. endeavouring to eſtabliſh his grandfather's laws, met with *powerful* oppoſition from archbiſhop Becket. *Ayliffe.*

Po'WERFULLY. *adv.* [from *powerful.*] Potently; mightily; efficaciouſly; forcibly.

The ſun and other *powerfully* lucid bodies dazzle our eyes. *Boyle.*

By aſſuming a privilege belonging to riper years, to which a child muſt not aſpire, you do but add new force to your example, and recommend the action more *powerfully*. *Locke.*

Before the revelation of the goſpel, the wickedneſs and impenitency of the heathen world was a much more excuſable thing, becauſe they had but very obſcure apprehenſions of thoſe things which urge men moſt *powerfully* to forſake their ſins. *Tillotſon.*

The grain gold, upon all the golden coaſt of Guinea, is diſplayed by the rains falling there with incredible force, *powerfully* beating off the earth. *Woodward.*

Po'WERFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *powerful.*] Power; efficacy; might; force.

So much he ſtands upon the *powerfulneſs* of chriſtian religion, that he makes it beyond all the rules of moral philoſophy, ſtrongly effectual to expel vice, and plant in men all kind of virtue. *Hakewill on Providence.*

Po'WERLESS. *adj.* [from *power.*] Weak; impotent.

I gave you welcome with a *pow'rleſs* hand,
But with a heart full of unſtained love. *Shakeſp.*

POX. *n. ſ.* [properly *pocks*, which originally ſignified ſmall baggs or puſtules; of the ſame original, perhaps, with *powke* or *pouch*. We ſtill uſe *pock*, for a ſingle puſtule; poccaꞃ, Saxon; *pocken*, Dutch.] 1. Puſtules; effloreſcencies; exanthematous eruptions. It is uſed of many eruptive diſtempers. 2. The venereal diſeaſe. This is the ſenſe when it has no epithet.

(1.) O! if to dance all night and dreſs all day
Charm'd the ſmall *pox*, or chac'd old age away. *Milton.*

(2.) Though brought to their ends by ſome other apparent diſeaſe, yet the *pox* hath been judged the foundation. *Wiſeman.*

Wilt thou ſtill ſparkle in the box,
Can'ſt thou forget thy age and *pox*. *Dorſet.*

POY. *n. ſ.* [*appoyo*, Spaniſh; *appuy*, *poids*, Fr.] A ropedancer's pole.

To **POZE.** *v. a.* To puzzle. See POZE and APPOZE.

And ſay you ſo? then I ſhall *poze* you quickly. *Shakeſp.*

Of human infirmities I ſhall give inſtances, not that I deſign to *poze* them with thoſe common enigmas of magnetiſm, fluxes and refluxes. *Glanville.*

PRACTICABLE.

A
DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

PRA'CTICABLE. *adj.* [*practicable*, French.] 1. Performable; feaſible; capable to be practiſed. 2. Aſſailable; fit to be aſſailed: as, a *practicable breach.*

(1.) This falls out for want of examining what is *practicable* and what not, and for want again of meaſuring our force and capacity with our deſign. *L'Eſtrange.*

An heroick poem ſhould be more like a glaſs of nature, figuring a more *practicable* virtue to us, than was done by the ancients. *Dryden on Heroick Plays.*

This is a *practicable* degree of chriſtian magnanimity. *Att.*

Some phyſicians have thought, that if it were *practicable* to keep the humours of the body in an exact balance of each with its oppoſite, it might be immortal; but this is impoſſible in the practice. *Swift.*

PRA'CTICABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *practicable.*] Poſſibility to be performed.

PRA'CTICABLY. *adv.* [from *practicable.*] In ſuch a manner as may be performed.

The meaneſt capacity, when he ſees a rule *practicably* applied before his eyes, can no longer be at a loſs how 'tis to be performed. *Rogers.*

PRA'CTICAL. *adj.* [*practicus*, Lat. *pratique*, French; from *practice.*] Relating to action; not merely ſpeculative.

The image of God was no leſs reſplendent in man's *practical* underſtanding; namely, that ſtorehouſe of the ſoul, in which are treaſured up the rules of action and the ſeeds of morality. *South.*

Religion comprehends the knowledge of its principles, and a ſuitable life and practice; the firſt, being ſpeculative, may be called knowledge; and the latter, becauſe 'tis *practical*, wiſdom. *Tillotſon.*

PRA'CTICALLY. *adv.* [from *practical.*] 1. In relation to action. 2. By practice; in real fact.

(2.) I honour her, having *practically* found her among the better ſort of trees. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

PRA'CTICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *practical.*] The quality of being practical.

PRA'CTICE. *n. ſ.* [*πρακτικὴ*; *pratique*, French.] 1. The habit of doing any thing. 2. Uſe; cuſtomary uſe. 3. Dexterity acquired by habit. 4. Actual performance, diſtinguiſhed from theory. 5. Method or art of doing any thing. 6. Medical treatment of diſeaſes. 7. Exerciſe of any profeſſion. 8. [Pꞃæꞇ, Saxon, is cunning, ſlineſs, and thence *prat*, in *Douglaſs*, is a trick of fraud; latter times forgetting the original of words, applied to *practice* the ſenſe of *prat.*] Wicked ſtratagem; bad artifice. A ſenſe not now in uſe.

(2.) Obſolete words may be laudably revived, when they are more ſounding, or more ſignificant than thoſe in *practice.* *Dryden.*

Of ſuch a *practice* when Ulyſſes told;
Shall we, cries one, permit
This lewd romancer and his bant'ring wit. *Tate.*

(3.) I'll prove it on his body, if he dare,
Deſpite his nice fence and his active *practice.* *Shakeſp.*

(4.) There are two functions of the ſoul, contemplation and *practice*, according to that general diviſion of objects, ſome of which only entertain our ſpeculations, others alſo employ our actions; ſo the underſtanding, with relation to theſe, is divided into ſpeculative and practick. *South.*

(6.) This diſeaſe is beyond my *practice*; yet I have known thoſe which have walked in their ſleep, who have died holily in their beds. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

(7.) After one or more ulcers formed in the lungs, I never, as I remember, in the courſe of above forty years *practice*, ſaw more than two recover. *Blackmore.*

(8.) He ſought to have that by *practice*, which he could not by prayer; and being allowed to viſit us, he uſed the opportunity of a fit time thus to deliver us. *Sidney.*

With ſuſpicion of *practice*, the king was ſuddenly turned. *Sidney.*

It is the ſhameful work of Hubert's hand,
The *practice* and the purpoſe of the king. *Shakeſpeare.*

——— Shall we thus permit
A blaſting and a ſcandalous breath to fall
On him ſo near us? this needs muſt be *practice*;
Who knew of your intent and coming hither? *Shakeſp.*

——— Wiſe ſtates prevent purpoſes
Before they come to practice, and foul *practices*
Before they grow to act. *Denham's Sophy.*

Unreaſonable it is to expect that thoſe who lived before the riſe and condemnation of hereſies, ſhould come up to every accurate form of expreſſion, which long experience afterwards found neceſſary, to guard the faith, againſt the ſubtile *practices*, or provoking inſults of its adverſaries. *Waterland.*

PRA'CTICK. *adj.* [*πρακτικὸς*; *practicus*, Lat. *pratique*, Fr.] 1. Relating to action; not merely theoretical. 2. In *Spenſer* it ſeems to ſignify, ſly; artful.

(1.) ——— When he ſpeaks,
The air, a charter'd libertine, is ſtill;
And the mute wonder lurketh in men's ears,
To ſteal his ſweet and honied ſentences;
So that the act and *practick* part of life
Muſt be the miſtreſs to this theorick. *Shakeſpeare.*

Whilſt they contend for ſpeculative truth, they, by mutual calumnies, forfeit the *practick.* *Gov. of the Tongue.*

True piety without ceſſation toſt
By theories, the *practick* part is loſt. *Denham.*
(2.) She uſed hath the *practick* pain
Of this falſe footman, cloaked with ſimpleneſs. *Spenſer.*
Thereto his ſubtile engines he doth bend,
His *practick* wit, and his fair filed tongue,
With thouſand other ſleights. *Spenſer.*

To **PRA'CTISE.** *v. a.* [πϱακτικὸς; *pratiquer*, Fr.] 1. To do habitually. 2. To do; not merely to profeſs; as, *to* practiſe *law or phyſick.* 3. To uſe in order to habit and dexterity.

(1.) Incline not my heart to *practiſe* wicked works with men that work iniquity. *Pſalm* cxli. 4.

(3.) At *practis'd* diſtances to cringe not fight. *Milton.*

To **PRA'CTISE.** *v. n.* 1. To form a habit of acting in any manner. 2. To tranſact; to negotiate ſecretly. 3. To try artifices. 4. To uſe bad arts or ſtratagems. 5. To uſe medical methods. 6. To exerciſe any profeſſion.

(1.) Will truth return unto them that *practiſe* in her. *Ecclus.*

They ſhall *practiſe* how to live ſecure. *Milton.*

——— Oft have we wonder'd
How ſuch a ruling ſp'rit you cou'd reſtrain,
And *practiſe* firſt over yourſelf to reign. *Waller.*

(2.) ——— I've *practis'd* with him,
And found a means to let the victor know,
That Syphax and Sempronius are his friends. *Addiſon.*

(3.) Others by guilty artifice and arts,
Of promis'd kindneſs *practiſe* on our hearts;
With expectation blow the paſſion up,
She fans the fire without one gale of hope. *Granville.*

(4.) ——— If you there
Did *practiſe* on my ſtate, your being in Egypt
Might be my queſtion. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

If thou do'ſt him any ſlight diſgrace, he will *practiſe* againſt thee by poiſon. *Shakeſpeare's As You Like it.*

(5.) I never thought I ſhould try a new experiment, being little inclined to *practiſe* upon others, and as little that others ſhould *practiſe* upon me. *Temple's Miſcel.*

PRA'CTISANT. *n. ſ.* [from *practiſe.*] An agent.

Here enter'd Pucelle and her *practiſants.* *Shakeſpeare.*

PRA'CTISER. *n. ſ.* [from *practiſe.*] 1. One that practiſes any thing; one that does any thing habitually. 2. One who preſcribes medical treatment.

(1.) We will, in the principles of the politician, ſhew how little efficacy they have to advance the *practiſer* of them to the things they aſpire to. *South.*

(2.) Sweet *practiſer*, thy phyſick I will try,
That miniſters thine own death if I die. *Shakeſpeare.*

I had reaſoned myſelf into an opinion, that the uſe of phyſicians, unleſs in ſome acute diſeaſe, was a venture, and that their greateſt *practiſers* practiſed leaſt upon themſelves. *Temple.*

PRACTI'TIONER. *n. ſ.* [from *practice.*] 1. He who is engaged in the actual exerciſe of any art. 2. One who uſes any ſly or dangerous arts. 3. One who does any thing habitually.

(1.) The author exhorts all gentlemen *practitioners* to exerciſe themſelves in the tranſlatory. *Arbuthnot.*

I do not know a more univerſal and unneceſſary miſtake among the clergy, but eſpecially the younger *practitioners.* *Swift.*

(2.) There is ſome papiſtical *practitioners* among you. *Whitgifte.*

(3.) He muſt be firſt an exerciſed, thorough-paced *practitioner* of theſe vices himſelf. *South.*

PRÆCO'GNITA. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Things previouſly known in order to underſtanding ſomething elſe; thus the ſtructure of the human body is one of the *præcognita* of phyſick.

Either all knowledge does not depend on certain *præcognita* or general maxims, called principles, or elſe theſe are principles. *Locke.*

PRAGMA'TICK.
PRAGMA'TICAL. } *adj.* [πϱάγματα; *pragmatique*, French.] Meddling; impertinently buſy; aſſuming buſineſs without leave or invitation.

No ſham ſo groſs, but it will paſs upon a weak man that is *pragmatical* and inquiſitive. *L'Eſtrange.*

Common eſtimation puts an ill character upon *pragmatick* meddling people. *Government of the Tongue.*

He underſtands no more of his own affairs, than a child; he has got a ſort of a *pragmatical* ſilly jade of a wife, that pretends to take him out of my hands. *Arbuthnot.*

The fellow grew ſo *pragmatical*, that he took upon him the government of my whole family. *Arbuthnot.*

Such a backwardneſs there was among good men to engage with an uſurping people, and *pragmatical* ambitious orators. *Sw.*

They are *pragmatical* enough to ſtand on the watch tower, but who aſſigned them the poſt? *Swift.*

PRAGMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *pragmatical.*] Meddlingly; impertinently.

PRAGMA'TICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pragmatical.*] The quality of intermeddling without right or call.

PRAISE. *n. ſ.* [*prijs*, Dutch.] 1. Renown; commendation; fame; honour; celebrity. 2. Glorification; tribute of gratitude; laud. 3. Ground or reaſon of praiſe.

(1.) Beſt of fruits, whoſe taſte has taught
The tongue, not made for ſpeech, to ſpeak thy praiſe. *Milton.*

Lucan, content with *praiſe*, may lie at eaſe
In coſtly grotts and marble palaces;
But to poor Baſſus what avails a name,
To ſtarve on compliments and empty fame. *Dryden.*

(2.) He hath put a new ſong in my mouth, even *praiſe* unto our God. *Pſalm* xl. 3.

To God glory and *praiſe.* *Milton.*

(3.) Praiſeworthy actions are by thee embrac'd;
And 'tis my *praiſe* to make thy praiſes laſt. *Dryden.*

To **PRAISE.** *v. a.* [*prijſen*, Dutch.] 1. To commend; to applaud; to celebrate. 2. To glorify in worſhip.

(1.) —— Will God incenſe his ire
For ſuch a petty treſpaſs, and not *praiſe*
Rather your dauntleſs virtue. *Milton.*

We *praiſe* not Hector, though his name we know
Is great in arms; 'tis hard to *praiſe* a foe. *Dryden.*

(2.) The ſhepherds returned, glorifying and *praiſing* God for all the things that they had heard and ſeen. *Luke*, ii. 20.

One generation ſhall *praiſe* thy works to another, and declare thy mighty works. *Pſalm* cxlv. 4.

They touch'd their golden harps, and hymning *prais'd*
God and his works. *Milton.*

PRAI'SEFUL. *adj.* [*praiſe* and *full.*] Laudable; commendable. Not now in uſe.

Of whoſe high praiſe, and *praiſeful* bliſs,
Goodneſs the pen, heaven the paper is. *Sidney.*

—— He ordain'd a lady for his priſe,
Generally *praiſeful*, fair and young, and ſkill'd in houſewiferies. *Chapman's Iliad.*

PRAI'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *praiſe.*] One who praiſes; an applauder; a commender.

We men and *praiſers* of men ſhould remember, that if we have ſuch excellencies, it is reaſon to think them excellent creatures, of whom we are. *Sidney.*

Forgive me, if my verſe but ſay you are
A Sidney: but in that extend as far
As loudeſt *praiſers.* *Ben. Johnſon's Epig.*

Turn to God, who knows I think this true,
And uſeth oft, when ſuch a heart miſſays,
To make it good; for ſuch a *praiſer* prays. *Donne.*

PRAISEWO'RTHY. *adj.* [*praiſe* and *worthy.*] Commendable; deſerving praiſe.

The Tritonian goddeſs having heard
Her blazed fame, which all the world had fill'd,
Came down to prove the truth, and due reward
For her *praiſeworthy* workmanſhip to yield. *Spenſer.*

Since men have left to do *praiſeworthy* things,
Moſt think all praiſes flatteries; but truth brings

That ſound, and that authority with her name,
As to be rais'd by her is only fame. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Firmus, who ſeized upon Egypt, was ſo far *praiſeworthy*, that he encouraged trade. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Prame. *n. ſ.* A flat bottomed boat. *Bailey.*

To **PRANCE.** *v. a.* [*pronken*, Dutch, to ſet one's ſelf to ſhow.] 1. To ſpring and bound in high mettle. 2. To ride gallantly and oſtentatiouſly. 3. To move in a warlike or ſhowy manner.

(1.) Here's no fantaſtick maſk, nor dance,
But of our kids that friſk and *prance*;
Nor wars are ſeen,
Unleſs upon the green,
Two harmleſs lambs are butting one the other. *Wotton.*

With mud fill'd high, the rumbling cart draws near,
Now rule thy *prancing* ſteeds, lac'd charioteer. *Gay.*

Far be the ſpirit of the chace from them,
To ſpring the fence, to rein the *prancing* ſteed. *Thomſon.*

(2.) The horſes hoofs were broken by means of the *prancings*, the *prancings* of their mighty ones. *Judges*, v. 22.

——————— I ſee
Th' inſulting tyrant, *prancing* o'er the field,
Strow'd with Rome's citizens, and drench'd in ſlaughter,
His horſes hoofs wet with patrician blood. *Addiſon.*

(3.) We ſhould neither have meat to eat, nor manufacture to clothe us, unleſs we could *prance* about in coats of mail, or eat braſs. *Swift.*

To **PRANK.** *v. a.* [*pronken*, Dutch.] To decorate; to dreſs or adjuſt to oſtentation.

Some *prank* their ruffs, and others timely dight
Their gay attire. *Spenſer.*

In wine and meats ſhe flow'd above the bank,
And in exceſs exceeded her own might,
In ſumptuous tire ſhe joy'd herſelf to *prank*,
But of her love too laviſh. *Spenſer.*

Theſe are tribunes of the people,
The tongues o' th' common mouth: I deſpiſe them:
For they do *prank* them in authority
Againſt all noble ſufferance. *Shakeſpeare.*

——————— Your high ſelf,
The gracious mark o' th' land, you have obſcur'd
With a ſwain's wearing; and me, poor lowly maid,
Moſt goddeſs like *prank'd* up. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

'Tis that miracle, and queen of gems,
That nature *pranks*, her mind attracts my ſoul. *Shakeſp.*

——— I had not unlock'd my lips
In this unhallowed air, but that this jugler
Would think to charm my judgment as mine eyes,
Obtruding falſe rules, *prankt* in reaſon's garb. *Milton.*

Prank. *n. ſ.* A frolick; a wild flight; a ludicrous trick; a miſchievous act. A word of levity.

——————— Lay home to him;
Tell him, his *pranks* have been too broad to bear with. *Shakeſpeare.*

Such is thy audacious wickedneſs,
Thy lewd, peſtif'rous and diſſentious *pranks*;
The very infants prattle of thy pride. *Shakeſpeare.*

They cauſed the table to be covered and meat ſet on, which was no ſooner ſet down, than in came the harpies, and played their accuſtomed *pranks*. *Raleigh.*

They put on their clothes, and played all thoſe *pranks* you have taken notice of. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Pra'son. *n. ſ.* [πράσον.] A leek: alſo a ſea weed as green as a leek. *Bailey.*

To **PRATE.** *v. n.* [*praten*, Dutch.] To talk careleſly and without weight; to chatter; to tattle; to be loquacious; to prattle.

His knowledge or ſkill is in *prating* too much. *Tuſſer.*

——————— Behold me, which owe
A moiety of the throne, here ſtanding
To *prate* and talk for life and honour, 'fore
Who pleaſe to hear. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

This ſtarved juſtice hath *prated* to me of the wildneſs of his youth, and the feats he hath done about Turnbal-ſtreet; and every third word a lie. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

After Flammock and the blackſmith had, by joint and ſeveral *pratings*, found tokens of conſent in the multitude, they offered themſelves to lead them. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Oh liſten with attentive ſight
To what my *prating* eyes indite! *Cleaveland.*

What nonſenſe would the fool thy maſter *prate*,
When thou, his knave, can'ſt talk at ſuch a rate. *Dryden.*

She firſt did wit's prerogative remove,
And made a fool preſume to *prate* of love. *Dryden.*

This is the way of the world; the deaf will *prate* of diſcords in muſick. *Watts.*

Prate. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Tattle; ſlight talk; unmeaning loquacity.

If I talk to him; with his innocent *prate*,
He will awake my mercy which lies dead. *Shakeſp.*

Would her innocent *prate* could overcome me;
Oh! what a conflict do I feel? *Denham's Sophy.*

Pra'ter. *n. ſ.* [from *prate.*] An idle talker; a chatterer.

When expectation rages in my blood,
Is this a time, thou *prater*; hence be gone. *Southern.*

Pra'tingly. *adv.* [from *prate.*] With tittle tattle; with loquacity.

PRA'TTIQUE. *n. ſ.* [French; *prattica*, Italian.] A licence for the maſter of a ſhip to traffick in the ports of Italy upon a certificate, that the place, from whence he came, is not annoyed with any infectious diſeaſe. *Bailey.*

To **PRA'TTLE.** *v. n.* [diminutive of *prate.*] To talk lightly; to chatter; to be trivially loquacious.

——————— I *prattle*
Something too wildly, and my father's precepts
I therein do forget. *Shakeſpeare's Tempeſt.*

What the great ones do, the leſs will *prattle* of. *Shakeſpeare.*

A French woman teaches an Engliſh girl to ſpeak and read French, by only *prattling* to her. *Locke.*

There is not ſo much pleaſure to have a child *prattle* agreeably, as to reaſon well. *Locke on Education.*

His tongue, his *prattling* tongue, had chang'd him quite
To ſooty blackneſs, from the pureſt white. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

A little lively ruſtick, trained up in ignorance and prejudice, will *prattle* treaſon a whole evening. *Addiſon.*

——— I muſt *prattle* on, as afore,
And beg your pardon, yet this half hour. *Prior.*

Let cred'lous boys and *prattling* nurſes tell,
How if the feſtival of Paul be clear,
Plenty from lib'ral horn ſhall ſtrow the year. *Gay.*

Pra'ttle. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Empty talk; trifling loquacity.

——— In a theatre the eyes of men
After a well-grac'd actor leaves the ſtage,
Are idly bent on him that enters next,
Thinking his *prattle* to be tedious. *Shakeſpeare's Rich.* II.

——————— The bookiſh theorick,
Wherein the toged conſuls can propoſe
As maſterly as he; mere *prattle*, without practice,
Is all his ſoldierſhip. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

The inſignificant *prattle* and endleſs garrulity of the philoſophy of the ſchools. *Glanville.*

Pra'ttler. *n. ſ.* [from *prattle.*] A trifling talker; a chatterer.

Poor *prattler*! how thou talk'ſt? *Shakeſpeare.*

——— *Prattler*, no more, I ſay;
My thoughts muſt work, but like a noiſeleſs ſphere,
Harmonious peace muſt rock them all the day;
No room for *prattlers* there. *Herbert.*

Pra'vity. *n. ſ.* [*pravitas*, Latin.] Corruption; badneſs; malignity.

——————— Doubt not but that ſin
Will reign among them, as of thee begot;
And therefore was law given them, to evince
Their natural *pravity*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

More people go to the gibbet for want of timely correction, than upon any incurable *pravity* of nature. *L'Eſtrange.*

I will ſhew how the *pravity* of the will could influence the underſtanding to a diſbelief of Chriſtianity. *South.*

Prawn. *n. ſ.* A ſmall cruſtaceous fiſh, like a ſhrimp, but larger.

I had *prawns*, and borrowed a meſs of vinegar. *Shakeſp.*

To **Pray.** *v. n.* [*prier*, Fr. *pregare*, Italian.] 1. To make petitions to heaven. 2. To entreat; to aſk ſubmiſſively. 3. I Pray; that is, *I* pray *you to tell me*, is a ſlightly ceremonious form of introducing a queſtion. 4. Sometimes only *pray* elliptically.

(1.) I will buy with you, ſell with you; but I will not eat with you, drink with you, nor *pray* with you. *Shakeſp.*

Pray for this good man and his iſſue. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ne'er throughout the year to church thou go'ſt,
Except it be to *pray* againſt thy foes. *Shakeſpeare.*

I tell him, we ſhall ſtay here at the leaſt a month; and he heartily *prays*, ſome occaſion may detain us longer. *Shakeſp.*

Is any ſick? let him call for the elders of the church, and let them *pray* over him. *Jam.* v. 14.

Unſkilful with what words to *pray*, let me
Interpret for him. *Milton.*

He that *prays*, deſpairs not; but ſad is the condition of him that cannot *pray*; happy are they that can, and do, and love to do it. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

Thou, Turnus, ſhalt atone it by thy fate,
And *pray* to heav'n for peace, but *pray* too late. *Dryden.*

He prais'd my courage, *pray'd* for my ſucceſs;
He was ſo true a father of his country,
To thank me for defending ev'n his foes. *Dryden.*

They who add devotion to ſuch a life, muſt be ſaid to *pray* as Chriſtians, but live as heathens. *Law.*

Should you *pray* to God for a recovery, how raſh would it be to accuſe God of not hearing your prayers, becauſe you found your diſeaſe ſtill to continue. *Wake.*

(2.) ——— You ſhall find
A conqu'ror that will *pray* in aid for kindneſs,
Where he for grace is kneel'd to. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pray that in towns and temples of renown,
The name of great Anchiſes may be known. *Dryden.*

(3.) But I *pray*, in this mechanical formation, when the ferment was expanded to the extremities of the arteries, why did it not break through the receptacle? *Bentley's Sermons.*

(4.) Barnard in ſpirit, ſenſe and truth abounds;
Pray then what wants he? fourſcore thouſand pounds. *Pope.*

To **Pray.** *v. a.* 1. To ſupplicate; to implore; to addreſs with ſubmiſſive petitions. 2. To aſk for as a ſupplicant. 3. To entreat in ceremony or form.

(1.) How much more, if we *pray* him, will his ear
Be open, and his heart to pity incline? *Milton.*

(2.) He that will have the benefit of this act, muſt *pray* a prohibition before a ſentence in the eccleſiaſtical court. *Ayliffe.*

(3.) *Pray* my collegue Antonius I may ſpeak with him;
And as you go, call on my brother Quintus,
And *pray* him with the tribunes to come to me.
Ben. Johnſon.

Pra'yer. *n. ſ.* [*priere*, French.] 1. Petition to heaven. 2. Mode of petition. 3. Practice of ſupplication. 4. Single formule of petition. 5. Entreaty; ſubmiſſive importunity.

(1.) They did ſay their *prayers*, and addreſs'd them
Again to ſleep. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

——— O remember, God!
O hear her *prayer* for them as now for us. *Shakeſp.*

My heart's deſire and *prayer* to God for Iſrael is, that they might be ſaved. *Romans*, x. 1.

Unreaſonable and abſurd ways of life, whether in labour or diverſion, whether they conſume our time or our money, are like unreaſonable and abſurd *prayers*, and are as truly an offence to God. *Law.*

(2.) The ſolemn worſhip of God and Chriſt is neglected in many congregations; and inſtead thereof, an indigeſted form and conception of extemporal *prayer* is uſed. *White.*

(3.) Were he as famous and as bold in war,
As he is fam'd for mildneſs, peace and *prayer*. *Shakeſp.*

(4.) He fell to his devotions on that behalf, and made thoſe two excellent *prayers* which were publiſhed immediately after his death. *Fell.*

——— Sighs now breath'd
Inutterable, which the ſpirit of *prayer*
Inſpir'd. *Milton.*

No man can always have the ſame ſpiritual pleaſure in his *prayers*; for the greateſt ſaints have ſometimes ſuffered the baniſhment of the heart, ſometimes are fervent, ſometimes they feel a barrenneſs of devotion; for this ſpirit comes and goes. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

(5.) *Prayer* among men is ſuppoſed a means to change the perſon to whom we pray; but prayer to God doth not change him, but fits us to receive the things prayed for. *Stillingfleet.*

Pra'yerbook. *n. ſ.* [*prayer* and *book.*] Book of publick or private devotions.

Get a *prayerbook* in your hand,
And ſtand between two churchmen;
For on that ground I'll build a holy deſcant. *Shakeſp.*

I know not the names or number of the family which now reigns, farther than the *prayerbook* informs me. *Swift.*

Pre. [*præ*, Latin.] A particle which, prefixed to words derived from the Latin, marks priority of time or rank.

To **PREACH.** *v. n.* [*prædico*, Lat. *preſcher*, Fr.] To pronounce a publick diſcourſe upon ſacred ſubjects.

From that time Jeſus began to *preach*. *Mat.* iv. 17.

Prophets *preach* of thee at Jeruſalem. *Neh.* vi. 7.

It is evident in the apoſtles *preaching* at Jeruſalem and elſewhere, that at the firſt propoſal of the truth of Chriſt to them, and the doctrine of repentance, whole multitudes received the faith, and came in. *Hammond.*

Divinity would not paſs the yard and loom, the forge or anvil, nor *preaching* be taken in as an eaſier ſupplementary trade, by thoſe that diſliked the pains of their own. *Decay of Piety.*

As he was ſent by his father, ſo were the apoſtles commiſſionated by him to *preach* to the gentile world. *Decay of Piety.*

The ſhape of our cathedral is not proper for our *preaching* auditories, but rather the figure of an amphitheatre with galleries. *Graunt.*

To **Preach.** *v. a.* 1. To proclaim or publiſh in religious orations. 2. To inculcate publickly; to teach with earneſtneſs.

(1.) The Jews of Theſſalonica had knowledge, that the word of God was *preached* of Paul. *Acts.*

He decreed to commiſſionate meſſengers to *preach* this covenant to all mankind. *Hammond.*

(2.) There is not any thing publickly notified, but we may properly ſay it is *preached*. *Hooker.*

——— He oft to them *preach'd*
Converſion and repentance. *Milton.*

Can they *preach* up equality of birth,
And tell us how we all began from earth. *Dryden.*

Among the reſt, the rich Galeſus lies,
A good old man while peace he *preach'd* in vain,
Amidſt the madneſs of th' unruly train. *Dryden.*

Preach. *n. ſ.* [*preſche*, Fr. from the verb.] A diſcourſe; a religious oration. Not in uſe.

This overſight occaſioned the French ſpitefully to term religion in that ſort exerciſed, a mere *preach*. *Hooker.*

Prea'cher. *n. ſ.* [*preſcheur*, Fr. from *preach.*] 1. One who diſcourſes publickly upon religious ſubjects. 2. One who inculcates any thing with earneſtneſs and vehemence.

(1.) The Lord gave the word; great was the company of the *preachers*. *Pſalm* lxviii. 11.

You may hear the ſound of a *preacher*'s voice, when you cannot diſtinguiſh what he ſaith. *Bacon.*

Here lies a truly honeſt man,
One of thoſe few that in this town
Honour all *preachers*; hear their own. *Craſhaw.*

(2.) No *preacher* is liſtened to but time, which gives us the ſame train of thought, that elder people have tried in vain to put into our heads before. *Swift.*

PREA'CHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *preach.*] A ſermon mentioned in contempt; a diſcourſe affectedly ſolemn.

Was't you, that revell'd in our parliament,
And made a *preachment* of your high deſcent. *Shakeſpeare.*
All this is but a *preachment* upon the text. *L'Eſtrange.*

PRE'AMBLE. *n. ſ.* [*preambule*, Fr.] Something previous; introduction; preface.

How were it poſſible that the church ſhould any way elſe with ſuch eaſe and certainty provide, that none of her children may, as Adam, diſſemble that wretchedneſs, the penitent confeſſion whereof is ſo neceſſary a *preamble*, eſpecially to common prayer. *Hooker.*

Truth as in this we do not violate, ſo neither is the ſame gainſayed or croſſed, no not in thoſe very *preambles* placed before certain readings, wherein the ſteps of the Latin ſervice book have been ſomewhat too nearly followed. *Hooker.*

Doors ſhut, viſits forbidden, and divers conteſtations with the queen, all *preambles* of ruin, though now and then he did wring out ſome petty contentments. *Wotton.*

This *preamble* to that hiſtory was not improper for this relation. *Clarendon's Hiſtory of the Rebellion.*

——— With *preamble* ſweet
Of charming ſymphony they introduce
Their ſacred ſong, and waken raptures high. *Milton.*
I will not detain you with a long *preamble*. *Dryden.*

PREA'MBULARY. } *adj.* [from *preamble.*] Previous. Not in
PREA'MBULOUS. } uſe, though not inelegant.

He not only undermineth the baſe of religion, but deſtroyeth the principle *preambulous* unto all belief, and puts upon us the remoteſt error from truth. *Brown.*

PREAPPREHE'NSION. *n. ſ.* [*pre* and *apprehend.*] An opinion formed before examination.

A conceit not to be made out by ordinary eyes, but ſuch as regarding the clouds, behold them in ſhapes conformable to *preapprehenſions.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PREASE. *n. ſ.* Preſs; crowd. *Spenſer.* See PRESS. Obſolete.

——— A ſhip into the ſacred ſeas,
New-built, now launch we; and from out our *preaſe*
Chuſe two and fifty youths. *Chapman.*

PREA'SING. *part. adj.* Crowding. *Spenſer.*

PRE'BEND. *n. ſ.* [*præbenda*, low Latin; *prebende*, French.] 1. A ſtipend granted in cathedral churches. 2. Sometimes, but improperly, a ſtipendiary of a cathedral; a prebendary.

(1.) His excellency gave the doctor a *prebend* in St. Patrick's cathedral. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

(2.) Deans and canons, or *prebends* of cathedral churches, in their firſt inſtitution, were of great uſe, to be of counſel with the biſhop. *Bacon.*

PRE'BENDARY. *n. ſ.* [*præbendarius*, Latin.] A ſtipendiary of a cathedral.

To lords, to principals, to *prebendaries.* *Hubberd.*

I bequeath to the Reverend Mr. Grattan, *prebendary* of St. Audeon's, my gold bottle ſcrew. *Swift's Laſt Will.*

PRECA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*precarius*, Latin; *precaire*, French.] Dependent; uncertain, becauſe depending on the will of another; held by courteſy; changeable or alienable at the pleaſure of another. No word is more unſkilfully uſed than this with its derivatives. It is uſed for *uncertain* in all its ſenſes; but it only means uncertain, as dependent on others: thus there are authours who mention the *precariouſneſs* of an *account*, of the *weather*, of a *die*.

What ſubjects will *precarious* kings regard,
A beggar ſpeaks too ſoftly to be heard. *Dryden.*

Thoſe who live under an arbitrary tyrannick power, have no other law but the will of their prince, and conſequently no privileges but what are *precarious.* *Addiſon.*

This little happineſs is ſo very *precarious*, that it wholly depends on the will of others. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

He who rejoices in the ſtrength and beauty of youth, ſhould conſider by how *precarious* a tenure he holds theſe advantages, that a thouſand accidents may before the next dawn lay all theſe glories in the duſt. *Rogers's Sermons.*

PRECA'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *precarious.*] Uncertainly by dependence; dependently; at the pleaſure of others.

If one ſociety cannot meet or convene together, without the leave or licenſe of the other ſociety; nor treat or enact any thing relating to their own ſociety, without the leave and authority of the other; then is that ſociety, in a manner, diſſolved, and ſubſiſts *precariouſly* upon the meer will and pleaſure of the other. *Leſley.*

Our ſcene *precariouſly* ſubſiſts too long
On French tranſlation and Italian ſong:
Dare to have ſenſe yourſelves; aſſert the ſtage,
Be juſtly warm'd with your own native rage. *Pope.*

PRECA'RIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *precarious.*] Uncertainty; dependence on others. The following paſſage from a book, otherwiſe elegantly written, affords an example of the impropriety mentioned at the word *precarious*.

Moſt conſumptive people die of the diſcharge they ſpit up, which, with the *precariouſneſs* of the ſymptoms of an oppreſſed diaphragm from a mere lodgment of extravaſated matter, render the operation but little adviſeable. *Sharp's Surgery.*

PRECAU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*precaution*, Fr. from *præcautus*, Lat.] Preſervative caution; preventive meaſures.

Unleſs our miniſters have ſtrong aſſurances of his falling in with the grand alliance, or not oppoſing it, they cannot be too circumſpect and ſpeedy in taking their *precautions* againſt any contrary reſolution. *Addiſon on the War.*

To **PRECAU'TION.** *v. a.* [*precautioner*, Fr. from the noun.] To warn beforehand.

By the diſgraces, diſeaſes and beggary of hopeful young men brought to ruin, he may be *precautioned.* *Locke.*

PRECEDA'NEOUS. *adj.* [This word is, I believe, miſtaken by the authour for *præcidaneous*; *præcidaneus*, Lat. cut or ſlain before. Nor is it uſed here in its proper ſenſe.] Previous; antecedent.

That priority of particles of ſimple matter, influx of the heavens and preparation of matter might be antecedent and *precedaneous*, not only in order, but in time, to their ordinary productions. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To **PRECE'DE.** *v. a.* [*præcedo*, Lat. *preceder*, French.] 1. To go before in order of time. 2. To go before according to the adjuſtment of rank.

(1.) How are we happy, ſtill in fear of harm;
But harm *precedes* not ſin. *Milton.*
Arius and Pelagius durſt provoke,
To what the centuries *preceding* ſpoke. *Dryden.*

The ruin of a ſtate is generally *preceded* by an univerſal degeneracy of manners and contempt of religion. *Swift.*

PRECE'DENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *præcedo*, Lat.] 1. The act
PRECE'DENCY. } or ſtate of going before; priority. 2. Something going before; ſomething paſt. Not uſed. 3. Adjuſtment of place. 4. The foremoſt place in ceremony. 5. Superiority.

(2.) I do not like, but yet it does allay
The good *precedence.* *Shakeſp. Anthony and Cleopatra.*
It is an epilogue or diſcourſe, to make plain
Some obſcure *precedence* that hath tofore been ſain.
Shakeſpeare.

(3.) Among the laws touching *precedence* in Juſtinian, divers are, that have not yet been ſo received every where by cuſtom. *Selden.*

The conſtable and marſhal had cognizance, touching the rights of place and *precedence.* *Hale.*

(4.) ——— None ſure will claim in hell
Precedence; none, whoſe portion is ſmall
Of preſent pain, that with ambitious mind
Will covet more. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The royal olive accompanied him with all his court, and always gave him the *precedency.* *Howel.*

That perſon hardly will be found,
With gracious form and equal virtue crown'd;
Yet if another could *precedence* claim,
My fixt deſires could find no fairer aim. *Dryden.*

(5.) Books will furniſh him, and give him light and *precedency* enough to go before a young follower. *Locke.*

Being diſtracted with different deſires, the next inquiry will be, which of them has the *precedency*, in determining the will, to the next action. *Locke.*

PRECE'DENT. *adj.* [*precedent*, Fr. *præcedens*, Lat.] Former; going before.

——— Do it at once,
Or thy *precedent* ſervices are all
But accidents unpurpos'd. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

Our own *precedent* paſſions do inſtruct us,
What levity's in youth. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

When you work by the imagination of another, it is neceſſary that he, by whom you work, have a *precedent* opinion of you, that you can do ſtrange things. *Bacon.*

Hippocrates, in his prognoſticks, doth make good obſervations of the diſeaſes that enſue upon the nature of the *precedent* four ſeaſons of the year. *Bacon.*

The world, or any part thereof, could not be *precedent* to the creation of man. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Truths, abſolutely neceſſary to ſalvation, are ſo clearly revealed, that we cannot err in them, unleſs we be notoriouſly wanting to ourſelves; herein the fault of the judgment is reſolved into a *precedent* default in the will. *South.*

PRE'CEDENT. *n. ſ.* [The adjective has the accent on the ſecond ſyllable, the ſubſtantive on the firſt.] Any thing that is a rule or example to future times; any thing done before of the ſame kind.

Examples for caſes can but direct as *precedents* only. *Hooker.*

Eleven hours I've ſpent to write it over,
The *precedent* was full as long a doing. *Shakeſpeare.*

——— No pow'r in Venice
Can alter a decree eſtabliſh'd:
'Twill be recorded for a *precedent*;
And many an errour, by the ſame example,
Will ruſh into the ſtate. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

God, in the adminiſtration of his juſtice, is not tied to *precedents*, and we cannot argue, that the providences of God towards other nations ſhall be conformable to his dealings with the people of Iſrael. *Tillotſon.*

Such *precedents* are numberleſs; we draw
Our right from cuſtom; cuſtom is a law. *Granville.*

PRECE'DENTLY. *adv.* [from *precedent*, adj.] Beforehand.

PRECE'NTOR. *n. ſ.* [*præcentor*, Lat. *precenteur*, Fr.] He that leads the choir.

Follow this *precentor* of ours, in bleſſing and magnifying that God of all grace, and never yielding to thoſe enemies, which he died to give us power to reſiſt and overcome. *Hamm.*

PRE'CEPT. *n. ſ.* [*precepte*, Fr. *præceptum*, Lat.] A rule authoritatively given; a mandate; a commandment; a direction.

The cuſtom of leſſons furniſhes the very ſimpleſt and rudeſt ſort with infallible axioms and *precepts* of ſacred truth, delivered even in the very letter of the law of God. *Hooker.*

'Tis ſufficient, that painting be acknowledged for an art; for it follows, that no arts are without their *precepts*. *Dryden.*

A *precept* or commandment conſiſts in, and has reſpect to, ſome moral point of doctrine, *viz.* ſuch as concerns our manners, and our inward and outward good behaviour. *Ayliffe.*

PRECE'PTIAL. *adj.* [from *precept.*] Conſiſting of precepts. A word not in uſe.

——— Men
Can counſel, and give comfort to that grief
Which they themſelves not feel; but taſting it,
Their counſel turns to paſſion, which before
Would give *preceptial* medicine to rage;
Fetter ſtrong madneſs in a ſilken thread,
Charm ach with air, and agony with words. *Shakeſpeare.*

PRECE'PTIVE. *adj.* [*preceptivus*, Lat. from *precept.*] Containing precepts; giving precepts.

The ritual, the *preceptive*, the prophetick and all other parts of ſacred writ, were moſt ſedulouſly, moſt religiouſly guarded by them. *Government of the Tongue.*

As the *preceptive* part enjoins the moſt exact virtue, ſo is it moſt advantageouſly enforced by the promiſſory, which, in reſpect of the rewards, and the manner of propoſing them, is adapted to the ſame end. *Decay of Piety.*

The leſſon given us here, is *preceptive* to us not to do any thing but upon due conſideration. *L'Eſtrange.*

PRECE'PTOR. *n. ſ.* [*præceptor*, Lat. *precepteur*, Fr.] A teacher; a tutor.

Paſſionate chiding carries rough language with it, and the names that parents and *preceptors* give children, they will not be aſhamed to beſtow on others. *Locke.*

It was to thee, great Stagyrite unknown,
And thy *preceptor* of divine renown. *Blackmore.*

PRECE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [from *præcedo*, *præceſſus*, Lat.] The act of going before.

PRECI'NCT. *n. ſ.* [*præcinctus*, Latin.] Outward limit; boundary.

The main body of the ſea being one, yet within divers *precincts*, hath divers names; ſo the catholick church is in like ſort divided into a number of diſtinct ſocieties. *Hooker.*

This is the manner of God's dealing with thoſe that have lived within the *precincts* of the church; they ſhall be condemned for the very want of true faith and repentance. *Perk.*

Through all reſtraint broke looſe, he wings his way
Not far off heav'n, in the *precincts* of light,
Directly towards the new created world. *Milton.*

PRECIO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *pretioſus*, Latin.] 1. Value; preciouſneſs. 2. Any thing of high price. Not uſed in either ſenſe.

(2.) The index or forefinger was too naked whereto to commit their *precioſities*, and hath the tuition of the thumb ſcarce unto the ſecond joint. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Barbarians ſeem to exceed them in the curioſity of their application of theſe *precioſities*. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

PRE'CIOUS. *adj.* [*precieux*, French; *pretioſus*, Latin.] 1. Valuable; being of great worth. 2. Coſtly; of great price: as, a precious *ſtone*. 3. Worthleſs. An epithet of contempt or irony.

(1.) Many things, which are moſt *precious*, are neglected only becauſe the value of them lieth hid. *Hooker.*

Why in that rawneſs left you wife and children,
Thoſe *precious* motives, thoſe ſtrong knots of love,
Without leave taking? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

——— I never ſaw
Such *precious* deeds in one that promis'd nought
But begg'ry and poor luck. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

Theſe virtues are the hidden beauties of a ſoul, which make it lovely and *precious* in his ſight, from whom no ſecrets are concealed. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

(2.) ——— Let none admire
That riches grow in hell; that ſoil may beſt
Deſerve the *precious* bane. *Milton.*

(3.) More of the ſame kind, concerning theſe *precious* ſaints amongſt the Turks, may be ſeen in Pietro della valle. *Locke.*

PRE'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *precious.*] 1. Valuably; to a great price. 2. Contemptibly. In irony.

PRE'CIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *precious.*] Valuableneſs; worth; price.

Its *preciouſneſs* equalled the price of pearls. *Wilkins.*

PRE'CIPICE. *n. ſ.* [*præcipitium*, Lat. *precipice*, French.] A headlong ſteep; a fall perpendicular without gradual declivity.

You take a *precipice* for no leap of danger,
And woo your own deſtruction. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

Where the water daſheth more againſt the bottom, there it moveth more ſwiftly and more in *precipice*; for in the breaking of the waves there is ever a *precipice*. *Bacon.*

I ere long that *precipice* muſt tread,
Whence none return, that leads unto the dead. *Sandys.*

No ſtupendous *precipice* denies
Acceſs, no horror turns away our eyes. *Denham.*

Swift down the *precipice* of time it goes,
And ſinks in minutes, which in ages roſe. *Dryden.*

His gen'rous mind the fair ideas drew
Of fame and honour, which in dangers lay;
Where wealth, like fruit, on *precipices* grew,
Not to be gather'd but by birds of prey. *Dryden.*

Drink as much as you can get; becauſe a good coachman never drives ſo well as when he is drunk; and then ſhew your ſkill, by driving to an inch by a *precipice*. *Swift.*

Preci'pitance. } *n. ſ.* [from *precipitant.*] Raſh haſte;
Preci'pitancy. } headlong hurry.

Thither they haſte with glad *precipitance*. *Milton.*

'Tis not likely that one of a thouſand ſuch *precipitancies* ſhould be crowned with ſo unexpected an iſſue. *Glanville.*

As the chymiſt, by catching at it too ſoon, loſt the philoſophical elixir, ſo *precipitancy* of our underſtanding is an occaſion of error. *Glanville.*

We apply preſent remedies according unto indications, reſpecting rather the acuteneſs of diſeaſe and *precipitancy* of occaſion, than the riſing or ſetting of ſtars. *Brown.*

Hurried on by the *precipitancy* of youth, I took this opportunity to ſend a letter to the ſecretary. *Swift.*

A raſhneſs and *precipitance* of judgment, and haſtineſs to believe ſomething on one ſide or the other, plunges us into many errors. *Watts's Logick.*

Preci'pitant. *adj.* [*præcipitans*, Latin.] 1. Falling or ruſhing headlong. 2. Haſty; urged with violent haſte. 3. Raſhly hurried.

(1.) ——— Without longer pauſe,
Downright into the world's firſt region throws
His flight *precipitant*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The birds heedleſs while they ſtrain
Their tuneful throats, the tow'ring heavy lead
O'ertakes their ſpeed; they leave their little lives
Above the clouds, *precipitant* to earth. *Philips.*

(2.) Should he return, that troop ſo blithe and bold,
Precipitant in fear, would wing their flight,
And curſe their cumbrous pride's unwieldy weight. *Pope.*

(3.) The commotions in Ireland were ſo ſudden and ſo violent, that it was hard to diſcern the riſe, or apply a remedy to that *precipitant* rebellion. *King Charles.*

Preci'pitantly. *adv.* [from *precipitant.*] In headlong haſte; in a tumultuous hurry.

To **PRECI'PITATE.** *v. a.* [*præcipito*, Lat; *precipiter*, Fr. in all the ſenſes.] 1. To throw headlong. 2. To urge on violently. 3. To haſten unexpectedly. 4. To hurry blindly or raſhly. 5. To throw to the bottom. A term of chymiſtry oppoſed to ſublime.

(1.) She had a king to her ſon-in-law, yet was, upon dark and unknown reaſons, *precipitated* and baniſhed the world into a nunnery. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

——— Ere vengeance
Precipitate thee with augmented pain. *Milton.*

They were wont, upon a ſuperſtition, to *precipitate* a man from ſome high cliff into the ſea, tying about him with ſtrings many great fowls. *Wilkins.*

The goddeſs guides her ſon, and turns him from the light,
Herſelf involv'd in clouds, *precipitates* her flight. *Dryden.*

(2.) ——— The virgin from the ground
Upſtarting freſh, already clos'd the wound,
Precipitates her flight. *Dryden.*

(3.) Short intermittent and ſwift recurrent pains do *precipitate* patients into conſumptions. *Harvey.*

(4.) As for having them obnoxious to ruin, if they be of fearful natures, it may do well; but if they be daring, it may *precipitate* their deſigns, and prove dangerous. *Bacon.*

Dear Erythræa, let not ſuch blind fury
Precipitate your thoughts, nor ſet them working,
Till time ſhall lend them better means,
Than loſt complaints. *Denham's Sophy.*

(5.) Gold endures a vehement fire long without any change, and after it has been divided by corroſive liquors into inviſible parts, yet may preſently be *precipitated*, ſo as to appear again in its own form. *Grew's Coſmol.*

To **Preci'pitate.** *v. n.* 1. To fall headlong. 2. To fall to the bottom as a ſediment in chymiſtry. 3. To haſten without juſt preparation.

(1.) Had'ſt thou been aught but goſs'mer feathers,
So many fathom down *precipitating*,
Thou'dſt ſhiver like an egg. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

(2.) By ſtrong water every metal will *precipitate*. *Bacon.*

(3.) Neither did the rebels ſpoil the country, neither on the other ſide did their forces encreaſe, which might haſten him to *precipitate* and aſſail them. *Bacon.*

Preci'pitate. *adj.* [from the verb.] 1. Steeply falling. 2. Headlong; haſty; raſhly haſty. 3. Haſty; violent.

(1.) Barcephas ſaith, it was neceſſary this paradiſe ſhould be ſet at ſuch a height, becauſe the four rivers, had they not fallen ſo *precipitate*, could not have had ſufficient force to thruſt themſelves under the great ocean. *Raleigh.*

When the full ſtores their ancient bounds diſdain,
Precepitate the furious torrent flows;
In vain would ſpeed avoid, or ſtrength oppoſe. *Prior.*

(2.) The archbiſhop, too *precipitate* in preſſing the reception of that which he thought a reformation, paid dearly for it. *Clarendon.*

(3.) Mr. Gay died of a mortification of the bowels; it was the moſt *precipitate* caſe I ever knew, having cut him off in three days. *Arbuthnot.*

Preci'pitate. *n. ſ.* A corroſive medicine made by precipitating mercury.

As the eſcar ſeparated, I rubbed the ſuper-excreſcence with the vitriol-ſtone, or ſprinkled it with *precipitate*. *Wiſeman.*

Preci'pitately. *adv.* [from *precipitate.*] 1. Headlong; ſteeply down. 2. Haſtily; in blind hurry.

(2.) It may happen to thoſe who vent praiſe or cenſure too *precipitately*, as it did to an Engliſh poet, who celebrated a nobleman for erecting Dryden's monument, upon a promiſe which he forgot, till it was done by another. *Swift.*

Not ſo bold Arnall; with a weight of ſcull
Furious he ſinks, *precipitately* dull. *Pope's Dunciad.*

Precipita'tion. *n. ſ.* [*precipitation*, Fr. from *precipitate.*] 1. The act of throwing headlong. 2. Violent motion downward. 3. Tumultuous hurry; blind haſte. 4. In chemiſtry, ſubſidency: contrary to ſublimation.

(1.) Let them pile ten hills on the Tarpeian rock,
That the *precipitation* might down-ſtretch
Below the beam of ſight, yet will I ſtill
Be this to them. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

(2.) That could never happen from any other cauſe than the hurry, *precipitation* and rapid motion of the water, returning at the end of the deluge, towards the ſea. *Woodward.*

(3.) Here is none of the hurry and *precipitation*, none of the bluſtering and violence, which muſt have attended thoſe ſuppoſititious changes. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

(4.) Separation is wrought by *precipitation* or ſublimation; that is, a calling of the parts up or down, which is a kind of attraction. *Bacon.*

The *precipitation* of the vegetative matter, after the deluge, and the burying it in the ſtrata underneath amongſt the ſand, was to retrench the luxury of the productions of the earth, which had been ſo ungratefully abuſed by its former inhabitants. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

Preci'pitous. *adj.* [*præcipites*, Latin.] 1. Headlong; ſteep. 2. Haſty; ſudden. 3. Raſh; heady.

(1.) Monarchy, together with me, could not but be daſhed in pieces by ſuch a *precipitous* fall as they intended. *K. Charles.*

(2.) Though the attempts of ſome have been *precipitous*, and their enquiries ſo audacious as to have loſt themſelves in attempts above humanity, yet have the enquiries of moſt defected by the way. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

How precious the time is, how *precipitous* the occaſion, how many things to be done in their juſt ſeaſon, after once a ground is in order. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

(3.) Thus fram'd for ill, he loos'd our triple hold,
Advice unſafe, *precipitous* and bold. *Dryden.*

PRECI'SE. *adj.* [*precis*, Fr. *præciſus*, Latin.] 1. Exact; ſtrict; nice; having ſtrict and determinate limitations. 2. Formal; finical; ſolemnly and ſuperſtitiouſly exact.

(1.) Means more durable to preſerve the laws of God from oblivion and corruption grew in uſe, not without *preciſe* direction from God himſelf. *Hooker.*

You'll not bear a letter for me; you ſtand upon your honour; why, thou unconfinable baſeneſs, it is as much as I can do to keep the term of mine honour *preciſe*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſtate hath given you licence to ſtay on land ſix weeks, and let it not trouble you if your occaſions aſk farther time; for the law in this point is not *preciſe*. *Bacon.*

—— Let us deſcend from this top
Of ſpeculation; for the hour *preciſe*
Exacts our parting. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

In human actions there are no degrees and *preciſe* natural limits deſcribed, but a latitude is indulged. *Taylor.*

The reaſonings muſt be *preciſe*, though the practice may admit of great latitude. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

The *preciſe* difference between a compound and collective idea is this, that a compound idea unites things of a different kind, but a collective, things of the ſame kind. *Watts.*

(2.) The raillery of the wits in king Charles the Second's reign, upon every thing which they called *preciſe*, was carried to ſo great an extravagance, that it almoſt put all Chriſtianity out of countenance. *Addiſon.*

PRECI'SELY. *adv.* [from *preciſe*.] 1. Exactly; nicely; accurately. 2. With ſuperſtitious formality; with too much ſcrupuloſity; with troubleſome ceremony.

(1.) Doth it follow, that all things in the church, from the greateſt to the leaſt, are unholy, which the Lord hath not himſelf *preciſely* inſtituted? *Hooker.*

When the Lord had once *preciſely* ſet down a form of executing that wherein we are to ſerve him, the fault appeareth greater to do that which we are not, than not to do that which we are commanded. *Hooker.*

———— He knows,
He cannot ſo *preciſely* weed this land,
As his miſdoubts preſent occaſion,
His foes are ſo enrooted with his friends. *Shakeſpeare.*

Where more of theſe orders than one ſhall be ſet in ſeveral ſtories, there muſt be an exquiſite care to place the columns *preciſely* one over another. *Wotton's Architecture.*

In his tract my wary feet have ſtept,
His undeclined ways *preciſely* kept. *Sandys.*

The rule, to find the age of the moon, cannot ſhew *preciſely* an exact account of the moon, becauſe of the inequality of the motions of the ſun and of the moon. *Holder.*

Meaſuring the diameter of the fifth dark circle, I found it the fifth part of an inch *preciſely*. *Newton's Opticks.*

PRECI'SENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *preciſe*.] Exactneſs; rigid nicety.

I will diſtinguiſh the caſes; though give me leave, in the handling of them, not to ſever them with too much *preciſeneſs*. *Bacon.*

When you have fixed proper hours for particular ſtudies, keep to them, not with a ſuperſtitious *preciſeneſs*, but with ſome good degrees of a regular conſtancy. *Watts.*

PRECI'SIAN. *n. ſ.* [from *preciſe*.] 1. One who limits or reſtrains. 2. One who is ſuperſtitiouſly rigorous.

(1.) Though love uſe reaſon for his *preciſian*, he admits him not for his counſellor. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

(2.) Theſe men, for all the world, like our *preciſians* be,
Who for ſome croſs or ſaint they in the window ſee,
Will pluck down all the church. *Drayton.*

A profane perſon calls a man of piety a *preciſian*. *Watts.*

PRECI'SION. *n. ſ.* [*preciſion*, Fr.] Exact limitation.

He that thinks of being in general, thinks never of any particular ſpecies of being; unleſs he can think of it with and without *preciſion* at the ſame time. *Locke.*

I have left out the utmoſt *preciſions* of fractions in theſe computations as not neceſſary; theſe whole numbers ſhewing well enough the difference of the value of guineas. *Locke.*

I was unable to treat this part more in detail, without ſacrificing perſpicuity to ornament, without wandering from the *preciſion* or breaking the chain of reaſoning. *Pope.*

PRECI'SIVE. *adj.* [from *preciſus*, Lat.] Exactly limiting, by cutting off all that is not abſolutely relative to the preſent purpoſe.

Preciſive abſtraction is when we conſider thoſe things apart, which cannot really exiſt apart; as when we conſider mode, without conſidering its ſubſtance or ſubject. *Watts.*

To **PRECLU'DE.** *v. a.* [*præcludo*, Latin.] To ſhut out or hinder by ſome anticipation.

This much will obviate and *preclude* the objections of our adverſaries, that we do not determine the final cauſe of the ſyſtematical parts of the world, merely as they have reſpect to the exigencies or conveniences of life. *Bentley.*

If you once allow them ſuch an acceptation of chance, you have *precluded* yourſelf from any more reaſoning againſt them. *Bentley's Sermons.*

I fear there will be no way left to tell you, that I entirely eſteem you; none but that which no bills can *preclude*, and no king can prevent. *Pope.*

PRECO'CIOUS. *adj.* [*præcocis*, Lat. *precoſe*, Fr.] Ripe before the time.

Many *precocious* trees, and ſuch as have their ſpring in the winter, may be found in moſt parts. *Brown.*

PRECO'CITY. *n. ſ.* [from *precocious*.] Ripeneſs before the time.

Some impute the cauſe of his fall to a *precocity* of ſpirit and valour in him; and that therefore ſome infectious ſouthern air did blaſt him. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

To **PRECO'GITATE.** *v. a.* [*præcogito*, Latin.] To conſider or ſcheme beforehand.

PRECOGNI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*præ* and *cognitio*, Lat.] Previous knowledge; antecedent examination.

PRECONCEI'T. *n. ſ.* [*præ* and *conceit*.] An opinion previouſly formed.

A thing in reaſon impoſſible, which notwithſtanding through their miſfaſhioned *preconceit*, appeared unto them no leſs certain than if nature had written it in the very foreheads of all the creatures. *Hooker.*

To **PRECONCEI'VE.** *v. a.* [*præ* and *conceive*.] To form an opinion beforehand; to imagine beforehand.

In a dead plain the way ſeemeth the longer, becauſe the eye hath *preconceived* it ſhorter than the truth; and the fruſtrations of that maketh it ſeem ſo. *Bacon.*

Fondneſs of *preconceived* opinions is not like to render your reports ſuſpect, nor for want of care, defective. *Glanville.*

The reaſon why men are ſo weak in governing is, becauſe moſt things fall out accidentally, and come not into any compliance with their *preconceived* ends, but they are forced to comply ſubſequently. *South.*

PRECONCE'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*præ* and *conception*.] Opinion previouſly formed.

Cuſtom with moſt men prevails more than truth; according to the notions and *preconceptions*, which it hath formed in our minds, we ſhape the diſcourſe of reaſon itſelf. *Hakewill.*

PRECO'NTRACT. *n. ſ.* [*præ* and *contract*. This was formerly accented on the laſt ſyllable.] A contract previous to another.

He is your huſband on a *precontract*;
To bring you thus together, 'tis no ſin. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **PRECONTRA'CT.** *v. a.* [*præ* and *contract*.] To contract or bargain beforehand.

Some are ſuch as a man cannot make his wife, though he himſelf be unmarried, becauſe they are already *precontracted* to ſome other; or elſe are in too near a degree of affinity or conſanguinity. *Ayliffe.*

PRECU'RSE. *n. ſ.* [from *præcurro*, Latin.] Forerunning.

The like *precurſe* of fierce events,
As harbingers preceding ſtill the fates,
And prologue to the omen coming on,
Have heaven and earth together demonſtrated. *Shakeſp.*

PRECU'RSOR. *n. ſ.* [*præcurſor*, Lat. *precurſeur*, French.] Forerunner; harbinger.

—— Jove's lightnings, the *precurſors*
Of dreadful thunder claps, more momentary
Were not. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

This contagion might have been preſaged upon conſideration of its *precurſors*, a rude winter, and a cloſe, ſulphurous and fiery air. *Harvey on the Plague.*

Thomas Burnet played the *precurſor* to the coming of Homer in his Homerides. *Pope.*

PREDA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *præda*, Latin.] Living by prey.

As thoſe are endowed with poiſon, becauſe they are *predaceous*; ſo theſe need it not, becauſe their food is near at hand, and may be obtained without conteſt. *Derham.*

PRE'DAL. *adj.* [from *præda*, Latin.] Robbing; practiſing plunder. This word is not countenanced from analogy.

Sarmatia, laid by *predal* rapine low,
Mourn'd the hard yoke, and ſought relief in vain. *Sa. Boyſe.*

PRE'DATORY. *adj.* [*prædatorius*, Lat. from *præda*, Latin.] 1. Plundering; practiſing rapine. 2. Hungry; preying; rapacious; ravenous.

(1.) The king called his parliament, where he exaggerated the malice and the cruel *predatory* war made by Scotland. *Bacon.*

(2.) The evils that come of exerciſe are, that it maketh the ſpirits more hot and *predatory*. *Bacon.*

PREDECEA'SED. *adj.* [*præ* and *deceaſed*.] Dead before.

Will you mock at an ancient tradition, began upon an honourable reſpect, and worn as a memorable trophy of *predeceaſed* valour. *Shakeſpeare.*

PREDECE'SSOR. *n. ſ.* [*predeceſſeur*, Fr. *præ* and *decedo*, Lat.] 1. One that was in any ſtate or place before another. 2. Anceſtor.

(1.) In theſe paſtoral paſtimes, a great many days were ſpent to follow their flying *predeceſſors*. *Sidney.*

There is cauſe, why we ſhould be ſlow and unwilling to change, without very urgent neceſſity, the ancient ordinances, rites and approved cuſtoms of our venerable *predeceſſors*. *Hooker.*

If I ſeem partial to my *predeceſſor* in the laurel, the friends of antiquity are not few. *Dryden.*

The preſent pope, who is well acquainted with the ſecret hiſtory, and the weakneſs of his *predeceſſor*, ſeems reſolved to bring the project to its perfection. *Addiſon.*

The more beauteous Cloe ſat to thee,
Good Howard, emulous of Apelles' art;
But happy thou from Cupid's arrow free,
And flames that pierc'd thy *predeceſſor*'s heart. *Prior.*

PREDESTINA'RIAN. *n. ſ.* [from *predeſtinate*.] One that holds the doctrine of predeſtination.

Why does the *predeſtinarian* ſo adventurouſly climb into heaven, to ranſack the celeſtial archives, read God's hidden decrees, when with leſs labour he may ſecure an authentick tranſcript within himſelf. *Decay of Piety.*

To PREDE'STINATE. *v. a.* [*predeſtiner*, Fr. *præ* and *deſtino*, Latin.] To appoint beforehand by irreverſible decree.

Some gentleman or other ſhall ſcape a *predeſtinate* ſcratcht face. *Shakeſpeare.*

Whom he did foreknow, he alſo did *predeſtinate* to be conformed to the image of his ſon. *Romans*, viii. 29.

Having *predeſtinated* us unto the adoption of children by Jeſus Chriſt to himſelf. *Eph.* i. 5.

To PREDE'STINATE. *v. n.* To hold predeſtination. In ludicrous language.

——— His ruff creſt he rears,
And pricks up his *predeſtinating* ears. *Dryden.*

PREDESTINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*predeſtination*, Fr. from *predeſtinate*.] Fatal decree; pre-ordination.

Predeſtination we can difference no otherwiſe from providence and preſcience, than this, that preſcience only foreſeeth, providence foreſeeth and careth for, and hath reſpect to all creatures, and *predeſtination* is only of men; and yet not of all to men belonging, but of their ſalvation properly in the common uſe of divines; or perdition, as ſome have uſed it. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

——— Nor can they juſtly accuſe
Their maker, or their making, or their fate;
As if *predeſtination* over-rul'd
Their will, diſpos'd by abſolute decree,
Or high fore-knowledge. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

PREDESTINA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *predeſtinate*.] One that holds predeſtination or the prevalence of pre-eſtabliſhed neceſſity.

Me, mine example let the Stoicks uſe,
Their ſad and cruel doctrine to maintain;
Let all *predeſtinators* me produce,
Who ſtruggle with eternal fate in vain. *Cowley.*

To PREDE'STINE. *v. a* [*præ* and *deſtine*.] To decree beforehand.

Ye careful angels, whom eternal fate
Ordains on earth and human acts to wait,
Who turn with ſecret pow'r this reſtleſs ball,
And bid *predeſtin'd* empires riſe and fall. *Prior.*

PREDETERMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*predetermination*, Fr. *præ* and *determination*.] Determination made beforehand.

This *predetermination* of God's own will is ſo far from being the determining of ours, that it is diſtinctly the contrary; for ſuppoſing God to predetermine that I ſhall act freely; 'tis certain from thence, that my will is free in reſpect of God, and not predetermined. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

The truth of the catholick doctrine of all ages, in points of *predetermination* and irreſiſtibility, ſtands in oppoſition to the Calviniſts. *Hammond.*

To PREDETE'RMINE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *determine*.] To doom or confine by previous decree.

We ſee in brutes certain ſenſible inſtincts antecedent to their imaginative faculty, whereby they are *predetermined* to the convenience of the ſenſible life. *Hale.*

PRE'DIAL. *adj.* [*prædium*, Latin.] Conſiſting of farms.

By the civil law, their *predial* eſtates are liable to fiſcal payments and taxes, as not being appropriated for the ſervice of divine worſhip, but for profane uſes. *Ayliffe.*

PRE'DICABLE. *adj.* [*predicable*, Fr. *prædicabilis*, Latin.] Such as may be affirmed of ſomething.

PREDI'CABLE. *n. ſ.* [*prædicabile*, Lat.] A logical term, denoting one of the five things which can be affirmed of any thing.

Theſe they call the five *predicables*; becauſe every thing that is affirmed concerning any being, muſt be the genus, ſpecies, difference, ſome property or accident. *Watts.*

PREDI'CAMENT. *n. ſ.* [*predicament*, Fr. *prædicamentum*, Lat.] 1. A claſs or arrangement of beings or ſubſtances ranked according to their natures: called alſo categorema or category. *Harris.* 2. Claſs or kind deſcribed by any definitive marks.

(1.) If there were nothing but bodies to be ranked by them in the *predicament* of place, then that deſcription would be allowed by them as ſufficient. *Digby on Bodies.*

(2.) The offender's life lies in the mercy
Of the duke only, 'gainſt all other voice;
In which *predicament* I ſay thou ſtand'ſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

I ſhew the line and the *predicament*,
Wherein you range under this ſubtle king. *Shakeſp.*

PREDICAME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *predicament*.] Relating to predicaments.

PRE'DICANT. *n. ſ.* [*prædicans*, Latin.] One that affirms any thing.

To PRE'DICATE. *v. a.* [*prædico*, Lat.] To affirm any thing of another thing.

All propoſitions, wherein a part of the complex idea, which any term ſtands for, is *predicated* of that term, are only verbal; *v. g.* to ſay that gold is a metal. *Locke.*

To PRE'DICATE. *v. n.* To affirm; to compriſe an affirmation.

It were a preſumption to think, that any thing in any created nature can bear any perfect reſemblance of the incomprehenſible perfection of the divine nature, very being itſelf not *predicating* univocally touching him and any created being. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

PRE'DICATE. *n. ſ.* [*prædicatum*, Latin.] That which is affirmed or denied of the ſubject; as, *man is rational*; *man is not immortal.*

The *predicate* is that which is affirmed or denied of the ſubject. *Watts's Logick.*

Predica'tion. *n. ſ.* [*prædicatio*, Lat. from *predicate.*] Affirmation concerning any thing.

Let us reaſon from them as well as we can; they are only about identical *predications* and influence. *Locke.*

To **PREDI'CT.** *v. a.* [*prædictus*, Lat. *predire*, Fr.] To foretell; to foreſhow.

He is always inveighing againſt ſuch unequal diſtributions; nor does he ever ceaſe to *predict* publick ruins, till his private are repaired. *Government of the Tongue.*

Predi'ction. *n. ſ.* [*prædictio*, Lat. *prediction*, Fr. from *predict.*] Prophecy; declaration of ſomething future.

——— Theſe *predictions*
Are to the world in general, as to Cæſar. *Shakeſp.*

The *predictions* of cold and long winters, hot and dry ſummers, are good to be known. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

How ſoon hath thy *prediction*, ſeer bleſt!
Meaſur'd this tranſient world the race of time,
Till time ſtand fix'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

In Chriſt they all meet with an invincible evidence, as if they were not *predictions*, but after relations; and the penmen of them not prophets but evangeliſts. *South.*

He, who propheſy'd the beſt,
Approves the judgment to the reſt;
He'd rather chooſe, that I ſhould die,
Than his *prediction* prove a lie. *Swift's Miſcel.*

Predi'ctor. *n. ſ.* [from *predict.*] Foreteller.

Whether he has not been the cauſe of this poor man's death, as well as the *predictor*, may be diſputed. *Swift.*

Predige'stion. *n. ſ.* [*præ* and *digeſtion.*] Digeſtion too ſoon performed.

Predigeſtion, or haſty digeſtion, fills the body full of crudities and ſeeds of diſeaſes. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

To **Predispo'se.** *v. a.* [*præ* and *diſpoſe.*] To adapt previouſly to any certain purpoſe.

Vegetable productions require heat of the ſun, to *prediſpoſe*, and excite the earth and the ſeeds. *Burnet.*

Unleſs nature be *prediſpoſed* to friendſhip by its own propenſity, no arts of obligation ſhall be able to abate the ſecret hatreds of ſome perſons towards others. *South.*

Predisposi'tion. *n. ſ.* [*præ* and *diſpoſition.*] Previous adaptation to any certain purpoſe.

The diſeaſe was conceived to proceed from a malignity in the conſtitution of the air, gathered by the *prediſpoſitions* of ſeaſons. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Tunes and airs have in themſelves ſome affinity with the affections; ſo as it is no marvel if they alter the ſpirits, conſidering that tunes have a *prediſpoſition* to the motion of the ſpirits. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

External accidents are often the occaſional cauſe of the king's evil; but they ſuppoſe a *prediſpoſition* of the body. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Predo'minance. } *n. ſ.* [*præ* and *domina*, Latin.] Pre-
Predo'minancy. } valence; ſuperiority; aſcendency; ſuperiour influence.

We make guilty of our diſaſters, the ſun, the moon and the ſtars, as if we were knaves, thieves, and treacherous by ſpherical *predominance.* *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

An inflammation conſiſts only of a ſanguineous affluxion, or elſe is denominable from other humours, according to the *predominancy* of melancholy, phlegm or choler. *Brown.*

In human bodies, there is an inceſſant warfare amongſt the humours for *predominancy.* *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

The true cauſe of the Phariſees diſbelief of Chriſt's doctrine, was the *predominance* of their covetouſneſs and ambition over their will. *South.*

The ſeveral rays in white light do retain their colorifick qualities, by which thoſe of any ſort, whenever they become more copious than the reſt, do, by their exceſs and *predominance*, cauſe their proper colour to appear. *Newton.*

Predo'minant. *adj.* [*predominant*, Fr. *præ* and *dominor.*] Prevalent; ſupreme in influence; aſcendent.

Miſerable were the condition of that church, the weighty affairs whereof ſhould be ordered by thoſe deliberations, wherein ſuch an humour as this were *predominant.* *Hooker.*

Foul ſubornation is *predominant*,
And equity exil'd your highneſs' land. *Shakeſpeare.*

It is a planet, that will ſtrike
Where 'tis *predominant*; and 'tis powerful. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thoſe helps were overweighed by things that made againſt him, and were *predominant* in the king's mind. *Bacon.*

Whether the ſun, *predominant* in heav'n,
Riſe on the earth; or earth riſe on the ſun. *Milton.*

I could ſhew you ſeveral pieces, where the beauties of this kind are ſo *predominant*, that you could never be able to read or underſtand them. *Swift.*

To **Predo'minate.** *v. n.* [*predominer*, Fr. *præ* and *dominor*, Lat.] To prevail; to be aſcendent; to be ſupreme in influence.

So much did love t' her executed lord
Predominate in this fair lady's heart. *Daniel.*

The gods formed women's ſouls out of theſe principles which compoſe ſeveral kinds of animals; and their good or bad diſpoſition ariſes, according as ſuch and ſuch principles *predominate* in their conſtitutions. *Addiſon.*

The rays, reflected leaſt obliquely, may *predominate* over the reſt, ſo much as to cauſe a heap of ſuch particles to appear very intenſely of their colour. *Newton's Opticks.*

Where judgment is at a loſs to determine the choice of a lady who has ſeveral lovers, fancy may the more allowably *predominate.* *Clariſſa.*

To **Preele'ct.** *v. a.* [*præ* and *elect.*] To chuſe by previous deciſion.

Pree'minence. *n. ſ.* [*preeminence*, Fr. *præ* and *eminence.* It is ſometimes written, to avoid the junction of *ee*, *preheminence*] 1. Superiority of excellence. 2. Precedence; priority of place. 3. Superiority of power or influence.

(1.) I plead for the *preeminence* of epick poetry. *Dryden.*

Let profit have the *preeminence* of honour in the end of poetry; pleaſure, though but the ſecond in degree, is the firſt in favour. *Dryden.*

It is a greater *preheminence* to have life, than to be without it; to have life and ſenſe, than to have life only; to have life, ſenſe and reaſon, than to have only life and ſenſe. *Wilkins.*

The *preeminence* of chriſtianity to any other religious ſcheme which preceded it, appears from this, that the moſt eminent among the Pagan philoſophers diſclaimed many of thoſe ſuperſtitious follies which are condemned by revealed religion. *Addiſon.*

(2.) His lance brought him captives to the triumph of Arteſia's beauty, ſuch as, though Arteſia be amongſt the faireſt, yet in that company were to have the *preeminence.* *Sidney.*

He toucheth it as a ſpecial *preeminence* of Junias and Andronicus, that in chriſtianity they were his ancients. *Hooker.*

I do inveſt you jointly with my power,
Preeminence, and all the large effects
That troop with majeſty. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

The Engliſh deſired no *preeminence*, but offered equality both in liberty and privilege, and in capacity of offices and employments. *Hayward.*

Am I diſtinguiſh'd from you but by toils,
Superior toils, and heavier weight of cares!
Painful *preeminence.* *Addiſon's Cato.*

(3.) That which ſtandeth on record, hath *preeminence* above that which paſſeth from hand to hand, and hath no pens but the tongues, no book but the ears of men. *Hooker.*

Beyond the equator, the Southern point of the needle is ſovereign, and the North ſubmits his *preeminence.* *Brown.*

Pree'minent. *adj.* [*preeminent*, Fr. *præ* and *eminent.*] Excellent above others.

Tell how came I here? by ſome great maker
In goodneſs and in pow'r *preeminent.* *Milton.*

We claim a proper intereſt above others, in the *preeminent* rights of the houſhold of faith. *Spratt's Sermons.*

Pree'mption. *n. ſ.* [*præemptio*, Latin.] The right of purchaſing before another.

Certain perſons, in the reigns of king Edward VI. and queen Mary, ſought to make uſe of this *preemption*, but croſſed in the proſecution, or defeated in their expectation, gave it over. *Carew.*

To **PREENGA'GE.** *v. a.* [*præ* and *engage.*] To engage by precedent ties or contracts.

To Cipſeus by his friends his ſuit he mov'd,
But he was *preengag'd* by former ties. *Dryden.*
Not only made an inſtrument;
But *preengaged* without my own conſent. *Dryden.*

The world has the unhappy advantage of *preengaging* our paſſions, at a time when we have not reflection enough to look beyond the inſtrument to the hand whoſe direction it obeys. *Rogers's Sermons.*

PREENGA'GEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *preengage.*] Precedent obligation.

My *preengagements* to other themes were not unknown to thoſe for whom I was to write. *Boyle.*

The opinions, ſuited to their reſpective tempers, will make way to their aſſent, in ſpite of accidental *preengagements.* *Glanville.*

Men are apt to think, that thoſe obediences they pay to God ſhall, like a *preengagement*, diſannul all after-contracts made by guilt. *Decay of Piety.*

As far as opportunity and former *preengagements* will give leave. *Collier of Friendſhip.*

To **PREEN.** *v. a.* [*priinen*, Dutch, to dreſs or prank up.] To trim the feathers of birds, to enable them to glide through the air: for this uſe nature has furniſhed them with two peculiar glands, which ſecrete an unctuous matter into a perforated oil bag, out of which the bird draws it with its bill. *Bailey.*

To **PREESTA'BLISH.** *v. a.* [*præ* and *eſtabliſh.*] To ſettle beforehand.

PREESTA'BLISHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *preeſtabliſh.*] Settlement beforehand.

To **PREEXI'ST.** *v. a.* [*præ* and *exiſto*, Latin.] To exiſt beforehand.

—— If thy *preexiſting* ſoul
Was form'd at firſt with myriads more,
It did through all the mighty poets roll. *Dryden.*

PREEXI'STENCE. *n. ſ.* [*preexiſtence*, Fr. from *preexiſt.*] 1. Exiſtence before. 2. Exiſtence of the ſoul before its union with the body.

(1.) Wiſdom declares her antiquity and *preexiſtence* to all the works of this earth. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

(2.) As Simonides has expoſed the vicious part of women, from the doctrine of *preexiſtence*; ſome of the ancient philoſophers have ſatyrized the vicious part of the human ſpecies, from a notion of the ſoul's poſtexiſtence. *Addiſon.*

PREEXI'STENT. *adj.* [*preexiſtent*, Fr. *præ* and *exiſtent.*] Exiſtent beforehand; preceding in exiſtence.

Artificial things could not be from eternity, becauſe they ſuppoſe man, by whoſe art they were made, *preexiſtent* to them; the workman muſt be before the work. *Burnet.*

Blind to former, as to future fate,
What mortal knows his *preexiſtent* ſtate? *Pope.*

If this *preexiſtent* eternity is not compatible with a ſucceſſive duration, then ſome being, though infinitely above our finite comprehenſions, muſt have had an identical, invariable continuance from all eternity, which being is no other than God. *Bentley's Sermons.*

PRE'FACE. *n. ſ.* [*preface*, Fr. *præfatio*, Latin.] Something ſpoken introductory to the main deſign; introduction; ſomething proemial.

—— This ſuperficial tale
Is but a *preface* to her worthy praiſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

Sir Thomas More betrayed his depth of judgment in ſtate affairs in his Utopia, than which, in the opinion of Budæus in a *preface* before it, our age hath not ſeen a thing more deep. *Peacham of Poetry.*

Heav'n's high beheſt no *preface* needs. *Milton.*

To **PRE'FACE.** *v. n.* [*præfari*, Latin.] To ſay ſomething introductory.

Before I enter upon the particular parts of her character, it is neceſſary to *preface*, that ſhe is the only child of a decrepid father. *Spectator.*

To **PRE'FACE.** *v. a.* 1. To introduce by ſomething proemial. 2. To face; to cover. A ludicrous ſenſe.

(1.) Whereſo'er he gave an admonition, he *prefaced* it always with ſuch demonſtrations of tenderneſs. *Fell.*

—— Thou art raſh,
And muſt be *prefac'd* into government. *Southern.*

(2.) I love to wear cloths that are fluſh,
Not *prefacing* old rags with pluſh. *Cleaveland.*

PRE'FACER. *n. ſ.* [from *preface.*] The writer of a preface.

If there be not a tolerable line in all theſe ſix, the *prefacer* gave me no occaſion to write better. *Dryden.*

PRE'FATORY. *adj.* [from *preface.*] Introductory.

If this propoſition, whoſoever will be ſaved, be reſtrained only to thoſe to whom it was intended, the chriſtians, then the anathema reaches not the heathens, who had never heard of Chriſt: after all, I am far from blaming even that *prefatory* addition to the creed. *Dryden.*

PRE'FECT. *n. ſ.* [*præfectus*, Lat.] Governour; commander.

—— He is much
The better ſoldier, having been a tribune,
Prefect, lieutenant, prætor in the war. *Ben. Johnſon.*

It was the cuſtom in the Roman empire, for the *prefects* and viceroys of diſtant provinces to tranſmit a relation of every thing remarkable in their adminiſtration. *Addiſon.*

PREFE'CTURE. *n. ſ.* [*prefecture*, Fr. *præfectura*, Latin.] Command; office of government.

To **PREFE'R.** *v. a.* [*preferer*, Fr. *præfero*, Latin.] 1. To regard more than another. 2. With *above* before the thing poſtponed. 3. With *before*. 4. With *to*. 5. To advance; to exalt; to raiſe. 6. To preſent ceremoniouſly. This ſeems not a proper uſe. 7. To offer ſolemnly; to propoſe publickly; to exhibit.

(1.) With brotherly love, in honour *prefer* one another. *Romans.*

(2.) If I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth; if I *prefer* not Jeruſalem *above* my chief joy. *Pſalm* cxxxvii. 6.

(3.) He that cometh after me, is *preferred before* me; for he was before me. *Jo.* i. 15.

It may worthily ſeem unto you a moſt ſhameful thing, to have *preferred* an infamous peace *before* a moſt juſt war. *Knolles.*

—— O ſpirit, that doſt *prefer*
Before all temples th' upright heart. *Milton.*

The greater good is to be *preferred before* the leſs, and the leſſer evil to be endured rather than the greater. *Wilkins.*

(4.) Would he rather leave this frantick ſcene,
And trees and beaſts *prefer to* courts and men. *Prior.*

(5.) By the recommendation of the earl of Dunbar, he was *prefer'd to* the biſhoprick of Coventry and Litchfield. *Clarend.*

(6.) He ſpake, and *to* her hand *prefer'd* the bowl. *Pope.*

(7.) —— They flatly diſavouch
To yield him more obedience or ſupport;
And as t' a perjur'd duke of Lancaſter,
Their cartel of defiance they *prefer*. *Daniel.*

I, when my ſoul began to faint,
My vows and prayers *to* thee *prefer'd*;
The lord my paſſionate complaint,
Even from his holy temple, heard. *Sandys.*

Prefer a bill againſt all kings and parliaments ſince the conqueſt; and if that won't do, challenge the crown and the two houſes. *Collier on Duelling.*

—— Take care,
Leſt thou *prefer* ſo raſh a pray'r;
Nor vainly hope the queen of love
Will e'er thy fav'rite's charms improve. *Prior.*

Every perſon within the church or commonwealth may *prefer* an accuſation, that the delinquent may ſuffer condign puniſhment. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

PRE'FERABLE. *adj.* [*preferable*, Fr. from *prefer.*] Eligible before ſomething elſe. With *to* commonly before the thing refuſed.

The ſtronger ties we have to an unalterable purſuit of happineſs, which is greateſt good, the more are we free from any neceſſary compliance with our deſire, ſet upon any particular, and then appearing *preferable* good, till we have duly examined it. *Locke.*

Though it be incumbent on parents to provide for their children, yet this debt to their children does not quite cancel the ſcore due to their parents; but only is made by nature *preferable to* it. *Locke.*

Almoſt every man in our nation is a politician, and hath a ſcheme of his own, which he thinks *preferable to* that of any other. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Even in ſuch a ſtate as this, the pleaſures of virtue would be ſuperior to thoſe of vice, and juſtly *preferable.* *Atterbury.*

PRE'FERABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *preferable.*] The ſtate of being preferable.

PRE'FERABLY. *adv.* [from *preferable.*] In preference; in ſuch a manner as to prefer one thing to another.

How came he to chuſe a comick *preferably* to the tragick poets; or how comes he to chuſe Plautus *preferably* to Terence. *Dennis.*

PRE'FERENCE. *n. ſ.* [*preference*, Fr. from *prefer.*] 1. The act of preferring; eſtimation of one thing above another; election of one rather than another. 2. With *to* before the thing poſtponed. 3. With *above.* 4. With *before.* 5. With *over.*

(1.) It gives as much due to good works, as is conſiſtent with the grace of the goſpel; it gives as much *preference* to divine grace, as is conſiſtent with the precepts of the goſpel. *Spratt.*

Leave the criticks on either ſide, to contend about the *preference* due to this or that ſort of poetry. *Dryden.*

We find in ourſelves a power to begin or forbear ſeveral actions of our minds and motions of our bodies, barely by a thought or *preference* of the mind, ordering the doing, or not doing ſuch a particular action. *Locke.*

The ſeveral muſical inſtruments in the hands of the Apollos, Muſes and Fauns, might give light to the diſpute for *preference* between the ancient and modern muſick. *Addiſon.*

A ſecret pleaſure touch'd Athena's ſoul
To ſee the *pref'rence* due to ſacred age
Regarded. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

The Romaniſts were uſed to value the latter equally with the former, or even to give them the *preference.* *Waterland.*

(2.) This paſſes with his ſoft admirers, and gives him the *preference to* Virgil. *Dryden.*

It directs one, in *preference to*, or with neglect of the other, and thereby either the continuation or change becomes voluntary. *Locke.*

(3.) I ſhall give an account of ſome of thoſe appropriate and diſcriminating notices wherein the human body differs, and hath *preference above* the moſt perfect brutal nature. *Hale.*

(4.) Herein is evident the viſible diſcrimination between the human nature, and its *preference before* it. *Hale.*

(5.) The knowledge of things alone gives a value to our reaſonings, and *preference* to one man's knowledge *over* another. *Locke.*

PREFE'RMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *prefer.*] 1. Advancement to a higher ſtation. 2. A place of honour or profit. 3. Preference; act of preferring. Not in uſe.

(1.) ——— I'll move the king
To any ſhape of thy *preferment*, ſuch
As thou'lt deſire. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

If you hear of that blind traitor,
Preferment falls on him that cuts him off. *Shakeſpeare.*

Princes muſt, by a vigorous exerciſe of that law, make it every man's intereſt and honour to cultivate religion and virtue, by rendering vice a diſgrace, and the certain ruin to *preferment* or pretenſions. *Swift.*

(2.) All *preferments* ſhould be placed upon fit men. *L'Eſtrange.*

The mercenary and inconſtant crew of the hunters after *preferment*, whoſe deſigns are always ſeen through. *Davenant.*

(3.) All which declare a natural *preferment* of the one unto the motion before the other. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PREFE'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *prefer.*] One who prefers.

To **PREFI'GURATE.** *v. a.* [*præ* and *figuro*, Latin.] To ſhow by an antecedent repreſentation.

PREFIGURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *prefigurate.*] Antecedent repreſentation.

The ſame providence that hath wrought the one, will work the other; the former being pledges, as well as *prefigurations* of the latter. *Burnet's Theory.*

The variety of propheſies and *prefigurations* had their punctual accompliſhment in the author of this inſtitution. *Norris.*

To **PREFI'GURE.** *v. a.* [*præ* and *figuro*, Latin.] To exhibit by antecedent repreſentation.

What the Old Teſtament hath, the very ſame the New containeth; but that which lieth there, as under a ſhadow, is here brought forth into the open ſun; things there *prefigured*, are here performed. *Hooker.*

Such piety, ſo chaſte uſe of God's day,
That what we turn to feaſt, ſhe turn'd to pray,
And did *prefigure* here in devout taſte,
The reſt of her high ſabbath, which ſhall laſt. *Donne.*

If ſhame ſuperadded to loſs, and both met together, as the ſinners portion here, perfectly *prefiguring* the two ſaddeſt ingredients in hell, deprivation of the bliſsful viſion, and confuſion of face, cannot prove efficacious to the mortifying of vice, the church doth give over the patient. *Hammond.*

To **PREFI'NE.** *v. a.* [*prefinir*, Fr. *præfinio*, Latin.] To limit beforehand.

He, in his immoderate deſires, *prefined* unto himſelf three years, which the great monarchs of Rome could not perform in ſo many hundreds. *Knolles.*

To **PREFI'X.** *v. a.* [*præfigo*, Lat.] 1. To appoint beforehand. 2. To ſettle; to eſtabliſh. 3. To put before another thing: as, *he* prefixed *an advertiſement to his book.*

(1.) At the *prefix'd* hour of her awaking,
Came I to take her from her kindred's vault. *Shakeſpeare.*

A time *prefix*, and think of me at laſt! *Sandys.*

Its inundation conſtantly increaſeth the ſeventh day of June; wherein a larger form of ſpeech were ſafer, than that which punctually *prefixeth* a conſtant day. *Brown.*

Booth's forward valour only ſerv'd to ſhow,
He durſt that duty pay we all did owe:
Th' attempt was fair: but heav'ns *prefixed* hour
Not come. *Dryden.*

(2.) Becauſe I would *prefix* ſome certain boundary between them, the old ſtatutes end with king Edward II. the new or later ſtatutes begin with king Edward III. *Hale's Law of England.*

Theſe boundaries of ſpecies are as men, and not as nature makes them, if there are in nature any ſuch *prefixed* bounds. *Locke.*

PREFI'X. *n. ſ.* [*præfixum*, Latin.] Some particle put before a word, to vary its ſignification.

In the Hebrew language the noun has its *præfixa* and affixa, the former to ſignify ſome few relations, and the latter to denote the pronouns poſſeſſive and relative. *Clarke.*

It is a *prefix* of augmentation to many words in that language. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PREFI'XION. *n. ſ.* [*prefixion*, Fr. from *prefix.*] The act of prefixing. *Dict.*

To **PREFO'RM.** *v. a.* [*præ* and *form.*] To form beforehand. Not in uſe.

——— If you conſider the true cauſe,
Why all theſe things change, from their ordinance,
Their natures and *preformed* faculties,
To monſtrous quality; why you ſhall find,
That heav'n made them inſtruments of fear
Unto ſome monſtrous ſtate. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

PRE'GNANCY. *n. ſ.* [from *pregnant.*] 1. The ſtate of being with young. 2. Fertility; fruitfulneſs; inventive power; acuteneſs.

(1.) The breaſt is encompaſſed with ribs, and the belly left free, for reſpiration; and in females, for that extraordinary extenſion in the time of their *pregnancy*. *Ray on the Creation.*

(2.) He was ſent to ſchool, where his *pregnancy* was advantaged by more than paternal care and induſtry. *Fell.*

Pregnancy is made a tapſter, and hath his quick wit waſted in giving reckonings. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

This writer, out of the *pregnancy* of his invention, hath found out an old way of inſinuating the groſſeſt reflections under the appearance of admonitions. *Swift's Miſcel.*

PRE'GNANT. *adj.* [*pregnant*, French; *prægnans*, Latin.] 1. Teeming; breeding. 2. Fruitful; fertile; impregnating. 3. Full of conſequence. 4. Evident; plain; clear; full. An obſolete ſenſe. 5. Eaſy to produce any thing. 6. Free; kind. Obſolete.

(1.) ——————— Thou
Dove-like ſat'ſt brooding on the vaſt abyſs,
And mad'ſt it *pregnant*. *Milton.*

His town, as fame reports, was built of old
By Danae, *pregnant* with almighty gold. *Dryden.*

Through either ocean, fooliſh man!
That *pregnant* word ſent forth again,
Might to a world extend each atom there,
For every drop call forth a ſea, a heav'n for ev'ry ſtar. *Prior.*

(2.) All theſe in their *pregnant* cauſes mixt. *Milton.*

Call the floods from high, to ruſh amain
With *pregnant* ſtreams, to ſwell the teeming grain. *Dryden.*

(3.) Theſe knew not the juſt motives and *pregnant* grounds, with which I thought myſelf furniſhed. *King Charles.*

An egregious and *pregnant* inſtance how far virtue ſurpaſſes ingenuity. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

O deteſtable, paſſive obedience! did I ever imagine I ſhould become thy votary in ſo *pregnant* an inſtance. *Arbuthnot.*

(4.) This granted, as it is a moſt *pregnant* and unforc'd poſition, who ſtands ſo eminent in the degree of this fortune as Caſſio? a knave very voluble. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Were't not that we ſtand up againſt them all,
'Twere *pregnant*, they ſhould ſquare between themſelves.
Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.

(5.) A moſt poor man made tame to fortune's blows,
Who by the art of known and feeling ſorrows,
Am *pregnant* to good pity. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

(6.) My matter hath no voice, but to your own moſt *pregnant* and vouchſafed ear. *Shakeſpeare.*

PRE'GNANTLY. *adv.* [from *pregnant*.] 1. Fruitfully. 2. Fully; plainly; clearly.

(2.) A thouſand moral paintings I can ſhew,
That ſhall demonſtrate theſe quick blows of fortune
More *pregnantly* than words. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

The dignity of this office among the Jews is ſo *pregnantly* ſet forth in holy writ, that it is unqueſtionable; kings and prieſts are mentioned together. *South.*

PREGUSTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*præ* and *guſto*, Latin.] The act of taſting before another.

To PREJU'DGE. *v. a.* [*prejuger*, Fr. *præ* and *judico*, Lat.] To determine any queſtion beforehand; generally to condemn beforehand.

If he ſtood upon his own title of the houſe of Lancaſter, he knew it was condemn'd in parliament, and *prejudged* in the common opinion of the realm, and that it tended to the diſinheriſon of the line of York. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

The child was ſtrong and able, though born in the eighth month, which the phyſicians do *prejudge*. *Bacon.*

The cauſe is not to be defended, or patronized by names, but arguments, much leſs to be *prejudged*, or blaſted by them. *Hammond.*

The committee of council hath *prejudged* the whole caſe, by calling the united ſenſe of both houſes of parliament an univerſal clamour. *Swift.*

Some action ought to be entered, leſt a greater cauſe ſhould be injured and *prejudged* thereby. *Ayliffe.*

To PREJU'DICATE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *judico*, Latin.] To determine beforehand to diſadvantage.

——————— Our deareſt friend
Prejudicates the buſineſs, and would ſeem
To have us make denial. *Shakeſpeare.*

Are you, in favour of his perſon, bent
Thus to *prejudicate* the innocent? *Sandys.*

PREJU'DICATE. *adj.* [from the verb.] 1. Formed by prejudice; formed before examination. 2. Prejudiced; prepoſſeſſed by opinions.

(1.) This rule of caſting away all our former *prejudicate* opinions, is not propoſed to any of us to be practiſed at once as ſubjects or chriſtians, but merely as philoſophers. *Watts.*

(2.) Their works will be embraced by moſt that underſtand them, and their reaſons enforce belief from *prejudicate* readers. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PREJUDICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *prejudicate*.] The act of judging without examination.

PRE'JUDICE. *n. ſ.* [*prejudice*, Fr. *prejudicium*, Lat.] 1. Prepoſſeſſion; judgment formed beforehand without examination. It is uſed for prepoſſeſſion in favour of any thing or againſt it. It is ſometimes uſed with *to* before that which the *prejudice* is againſt, but not properly. 2. Miſchief; detriment; hurt; injury. This ſenſe is only accidental or conſequential; *a bad thing* being called *a prejudice*, only becauſe *prejudice* is commonly *a bad thing*, and is not derived from the original or etymology of the word: it were therefore better to uſe it leſs; perhaps *prejudice* ought never to be applied to any miſchief, which does not imply ſome partiality or prepoſſeſſion. In ſome of the following examples its impropriety will be diſcovered.

(1.) The king himſelf frequently conſidered more the perſon who ſpoke, as he was in his *prejudice*, than the counſel itſelf that was given. *Clarendon.*

My comfort is, that their manifeſt *prejudice to* my cauſe will render their judgment of leſs authority. *Dryden.*

There is an unaccountable *prejudice to* projectors of all kinds, for which reaſon, when I talk of practiſing to fly, ſilly people think me an owl for my pains. *Addiſon.*

(2.) I have not ſpake one the leaſt word,
That might be *prejudice* of her preſent ſtate,
Or touch of her good perſon. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

England and France might, through their amity,
Breed him ſome *prejudice*; for from this league
Peep'd harms that menac'd him. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Factions carried too high and too violently, is a ſign of weakneſs in princes, and much to the *prejudice* of their authority and buſineſs. *Bacon.*

How plain this abuſe is, and what *prejudice* it does to the underſtanding of the ſacred ſcriptures. *Locke.*

A prince of this character will inſtruct us by his example, to fix the unſteadineſs of our politicks; or by his conduct hinder us from doing him any *prejudice*. *Addiſon.*

To PRE'JUDICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To prepoſſeſs with unexamined opinions; to fill with prejudices. 2. To obſtruct or injure by prejudices previouſly raiſed. 3. To injure; to hurt; to diminiſh; to impair; to be detrimental to. This ſenſe, as in the noun, is often improperly extended to meanings that have no relation to the original ſenſe; who can read with patience of an ingredient that *prejudices* a medicine?

(1.) Half pillars wanted their expected height,
And roofs imperfect *prejudic'd* the ſight. *Prior.*

Suffer not any beloved ſtudy to *prejudice* your mind, ſo far as to deſpiſe all other learning. *Watts.*

(2.) Companies of learned men, be they never ſo great and reverend, are to yield unto reaſon; the weight whereof is no whit *prejudiced* by the ſimplicity of his perſon, which doth alledge it. *Hooker.*

Neither muſt his example, done without the book, *prejudice* that which is well appointed in the book. *Whitgifte.*

I am not to *prejudice* the cauſe of my fellow-poets, though I abandon my own defence. *Dryden.*

(3.) The ſtrength of that law is ſuch, that no particular nation can lawfully *prejudice* the ſame by any their ſeveral laws and ordinances, more than a man by his private reſolutions, the law of the whole commonwealth wherein he liveth. *Hooker.*

The Danube reſcu'd, and the empire ſav'd,
Say, is the majeſty of verſe retriev'd?
And would it *prejudice* thy ſofter vein,
To ſing the princes, Louis and Eugene? *Prior.*

To this is added a vinous bitter, warmer in the compoſition of its ingredients than the watry infuſion; and, as gentian and lemon-peel make a bitter of ſo grateful a flavour, the only care required in this compoſition was to chuſe ſuch an addition as might not *prejudice* it. *London Diſpenſatory.*

PREJUDI'CIAL. *adj.* [*prejudiciable*, Fr. from *prejudice.*] 1. Obſtructed by means of oppoſite prepoſſeſſions. 2. Contrary; oppoſite. 3. Miſchievous; hurtful; injurious; detrimental. This ſenſe is improper. See PREJUDICE, noun and verb.

(1.) 'Tis a ſad irreverence, without due conſideration to look upon the actions of princes with a *prejudicial* eye. *Holyday.*

(2.) What one ſyllable is there, in all this, *prejudicial* any way to that which we hold? *Hooker.*

(3.) His going away the next morning with all his troops, was moſt *prejudicial* and moſt ruinous to the king's affairs. *Clarendon.*

One of the young ladies reads, while the others are at work; ſo that the learning of the family is not at all *prejudicial* to its manufactures. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

A ſtate of great proſperity, as it expoſes us to various temptations, ſo it is often *prejudicial* to us, in that it ſwells the mind with undue thoughts. *Atterbury.*

PREJUDI'CIALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *prejudicial.*] The ſtate of being prejudicial; miſchievouſneſs.

PRE'LACY. *n. ſ.* [from *prelate.*] 1. The dignity or poſt of a prelate or eccleſiaſtick of the higheſt order. 2. Epiſcopacy; the order of biſhops. 3. Biſhops. Collectively.

(1.) *Prelaces* may be termed the greater benefices; as that of the pontificate, a patriarchſhip, an archbiſhoprick and biſhoprick. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

(2.) The preſbyter, puff'd up with ſpiritual pride,
Shall on the necks of the lewd nobles ride,
His brethren damn, the civil power defy,
And parcel out republick *prelacy.* *Dryden.*

How many are there, that call themſelves proteſtants, who put *prelacy* and popery together as terms convertible? *Swift.*

(3.) Divers of the reverend *prelacy*, and other moſt judicious men, have eſpecially beſtowed their pains about the matter of juriſdiction. *Hooker's Dedication.*

PRE'LATE. *n. ſ.* [*prelat*, French; *prælatus*, Latin.] An eccleſiaſtick of the higheſt order and dignity.

It beſeemed not the perſon of ſo grave a *prelate*, to be either utterly without counſel, as the reſt were, or in a common perplexity to ſhew himſelf alone ſecure. *Hooker.*

Hear him but reaſon in divinity,
And, all-admiring, with an inward wiſh
You would deſire the king were made a *prelate.* *Shakeſp.*

The archbiſhop of Vienna, a reverend *prelate*, ſaid one day to king Lewis XI. of France; ſir, your mortal enemy is dead, what time duke Charles of Burgundy was ſlain. *Bacon.*

Yet Munſter's *prelate* ever be accurſt,
In whom we ſeek the German faith in vain. *Dryden.*

PRELA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *prelate.*] Relating to prelate or prelacy. *Dict.*

PRELA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*prælatus*, Lat.] Preference; ſetting of one above the other.

In caſe the father left only daughters, they equally ſucceeded as in co-partnerſhip, without any *prelation* or preference of the eldeſt daughter to a double portion. *Hale.*

PLE'LATURE. }
PRE'LATURESHIP } *n. ſ.* [*prælatura*, Lat. *prelature*, Fr.] The ſtate or dignity of a prelate. *Dict.*

PRELE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*prælectio*, Lat.] Reading; lecture; diſcourſe.

He that is deſirous to proſecute theſe aſyſtata or infinitude, let him reſort to the *prelections* of Faber. *Hale.*

PRELIBA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *prælibo*, Lat.] Taſte beforehand; effuſion previous to taſting.

The firm belief of this, in an innocent ſoul, is a high *prelibation* of thoſe eternal joys. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

PRELI'MINARY. *adj.* [*preliminaire*, Fr. *prælimine*, Latin.] Previous; introductory; proemial.

My maſter needed not the aſſiſtance of that *preliminary* poet to prove his claim; his own majeſtick mien diſcovers him to be the king. *Dryden.*

PRELI'MINARY. *n. ſ.* Something previous; preparatory act. Preparation, preparative.

The third conſiſts of the ceremonies of the oath on both ſides, and the *preliminaries* to the combat. *Notes on Iliad.*

PRE'LUDE. *n. ſ.* [*prelude*, Fr. *præludium*, Latin.] 1. Some ſhort flight of muſick played before a full concert. 2. Something introductory; ſomething that only ſhows what is to follow.

(1.) ———— My weak eſſay
But ſounds a *prelude*, and points out their prey. *Young.*
(2.) —— To his infant arms oppoſe
His father's rebels and his brother's foes;
Thoſe were the *preludes* of his fate,
That form'd his manhood, to ſubdue
The hydra of the many-headed hiſſing crew. *Dryden.*

The laſt Georgick was a good *prelude* to the Æneis, and very well ſhewed what the poet could do in the deſcription of what was really great. *Addiſon.*

One conceſſion to a man is but a *prelude* to another. *Clariſſa.*

To **PRELU'DE.** *v. a.* [*preluder*, Fr. *præludo*, Latin.] To ſerve as an introduction; to be previous to.

Either ſongſter holding out their throats,
And folding up their wings, renew'd their notes,
As if all day, *preluding* to the fight,
They only had rehears'd, to ſing by night. *Dryden.*

PRELU'DIOUS. *adj.* [from *prelude.*] Previous; introductory.

That's but a *preludious* bliſs,
Two ſouls pickeering in a kiſs. *Cleaveland.*

PRELU'DIUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Prelude.

This Menelaus knows, expos'd to ſnare
With me the rough *preludium* of the war. *Dryden.*

PRELU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *prelude.*] Previous; introductory; proemial.

———— The clouds
Softly ſhaking on the dimpled pool
Preluſive drops, let all their moiſture flow. *Thomſon.*

PREMATU'RE. *adj.* [*prematuré*, Fr. *præmaturus*, Latin.] Ripe too ſoon; formed before the time; too early; too ſoon ſaid, believed, or done; too haſty.

'Tis hard to imagine, what poſſible conſideration ſhould perſuade him to repent, 'till he depoſited that *premature* perſuaſion of his being in Chriſt. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

PREMATU'RELY. *adv.* [from *premature.*] Too early; too ſoon; with too haſty ripeneſs.

PREMATU'RENESS. }
PREMATU'RITY. } *n. ſ.* [from *premature.*] Too great haſte; unſeaſonable earlineſs.

To **PREME'DITATE.** *v. a.* [*præmeditor*, Lat. *premediter*, Fr.] To contrive or form beforehand; to conceive beforehand.

Where I have come, great clerks have purpoſed
To greet me with *premeditated* welcomes. *Shakeſpeare.*
With words *premeditated* thus he ſaid. *Dryden.*

To **PREME'DITATE.** *v. n.* To have formed in the mind by previous meditation; to think beforehand.

Of themſelves they were rude, and knew not ſo much as how to *premeditate*; the ſpirit gave them ſpeech and eloquent utterance. *Hooker's Eccleſiaſtical Polity.*

Premedita'tion. *n. ſ.* [*præmeditatio*, Lat. *premeditation*, Fr. from *premeditate.*] Act of meditating beforehand.

Are all th' unlook'd-for iſſue of their bodies
To take their rooms ere I can place myſelf,
A cold *premeditation* for my purpoſe? *Shakeſpeare.*

Hope is a pleaſant *premeditation* of enjoyment, as when a dog expects, till his maſter has done picking of the bone. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

He amidſt the diſadvantage of extempore againſt *premeditation*, diſpelled with eaſe and perfect clearneſs all the ſophiſms that had been brought againſt him. *Fell.*

Verſe is not the effect of ſudden thought; but this hinders not, that ſudden thought may be repreſented in verſe, ſince thoſe thoughts muſt be higher than nature can raiſe without *premeditation.* *Dryden on Dramatick Poetry.*

To **Preme'rit.** *v. a.* [*præmereor*, Latin.] To deſerve before.

They did not forgive Sir John Hotham, who had ſo much *premerited* of them. *King Charles.*

Premi'ces. *n. ſ.* [*primitiæ*, Lat. *premices*, Fr.] Firſt fruits.

A charger, yearly filled with fruits, was offered to the gods at their feſtivals, as the *premices* or firſt gatherings. *Dryden.*

PRE'MIER. *adj.* [French.] Firſt; chief.

The Spaniard challengeth the *premier* place, in regard of his dominions. *Camden's Remains.*

Thus families like realms, with equal fate,
Are ſunk by *premier* miniſters of ſtate. *Swift.*

To **Premi'se.** *v. a.* [*præmiſſus*, Latin.] 1. To explain previouſly; to lay down premiſes. 2. To ſend before the time. Not in uſe.

(1.) The apoſtle's diſcourſe here is an anſwer upon a ground taken; he *premiſeth*, and then infers. *Burnet.*

I *premiſe* theſe particulars, that the reader may know I enter upon it as a very ungrateful taſk. *Addiſon.*

(2.) —— O let the vile world end,
And the *premiſed* flames of the laſt day
Knit earth and heav'n together. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

Pre'mises. *n. ſ.* [*præmiſſa*, Lat. *premiſſes*, Fr.] 1. Propoſitions antecedently ſuppoſed or proved. 2. In low language, houſes or lands: as, *I was upon the* premiſſes.

(1.) They infer upon the *premiſes*, that as great difference as commodiouſly may be, there ſhould be in all outward ceremonies between the people of God, and them which are not his people. *Hooker.*

This is ſo regular an inference, that whilſt the *premiſes* ſtand firm, it is impoſſible to ſhake the concluſion. *Decay of Piety.*

She ſtudy'd well the point, and found
Her foes concluſions were not ſound,
From *premiſes* erroneous brought,
And therefore the deduction's nought. *Swift's Miſcel.*

Pre'miss. *n. ſ.* [*præmiſſum*, Lat.] Antecedent propoſition. This word is rare in the ſingular.

They know the major or minor, which is implied, when you pronounce the other *premiſs* and the concluſion. *Watts.*

Pre'mium. *n. ſ.* [*præmium*, Lat.] Something given to invite a loan or a bargain.

No body cares to make loans upon a new project; whereas men never fail to bring in their money upon a land-tax, when the *premium* or intereſt allowed them is ſuited to the hazard they run. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

People were tempted to lend, by great *premiums* and large intereſt; and it concerned them to preſerve that government, which they had truſted with their money. *Swift's Miſcel.*

To **PREMO'NISH.** *v. a.* [*præmoneo*, Lat.] To warn or admoniſh beforehand.

Premo'nishment. *n. ſ.* [from *premoniſh.*] Previous information.

After theſe *premoniſhments*, I will come to the compartition itſelf. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Premoni'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *premoniſh.*] Previous notice; previous intelligence.

What friendly *premonitions* have been ſpent
On your forbearance, and their vain event. *Chapman.*

How great the force of ſuch an erroneous perſuaſion is, we may collect from our Saviour's *premonition* to his diſciples, when he tells them, that thoſe who killed them ſhould think they did God ſervice. *Decay of Piety.*

Premo'nitory. *n. ſ.* [from *præ* and *moneo*, Lat.] Previouſly adviſing.

To **Premo'nstrate.** *v. a.* [*præ* and *monſtro*, Lat.] To ſhow beforehand.

PREMUNI'RE. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] 1. A writ in the common law, whereby a penalty is incurrable, as infringing ſome ſtatute. 2. The penalty ſo incurred. 3. A difficulty; a diſtreſs. A low ungrammatical word.

(1.) *Premunire* is now grown a good word in our Engliſh laws, by tract of time; and yet at firſt it was merely miſtaken for premonere. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

(2.) Woolſey incurred a *premunire*, forfeited his honour, eſtate and life, which he ended in great calamity. *South.*

Premuni'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *præmunio*, Lat.] An anticipation of objection.

To **Preno'minate.** *v. a.* [*prænomino*, Latin.] To forename.

———— He you would ſound,
Having ever ſeen, in the *prenominate* crimes,
The youth, you breathe of, guilty. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Prenomina'tion. *n. ſ.* [*præ* and *nomino*, Latin.] The privilege of being named firſt.

The watry productions ſhould have the *prenomination*; and they of the land rather derive their names, than nominate thoſe of the ſea. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Preno'tion. *n. ſ.* [*prenotion*, Fr. *præ* and *noſco*, Latin.] Foreknowledge; preſcience.

The hedgehog's preſenſion of winds is ſo exact, that it ſtoppeth the north or ſouthern hole of its neſt, according unto *prenotion* of theſe winds enſuing. *Brown.*

PRE'NTICE. *n. ſ.* [contracted, by colloquial licenſe, from *apprentice.*] One bound to a maſter, in order to inſtruction in a trade.

My accuſer is my *prentice*, and when I did correct him for his fault, he did vow upon his knees he would be even with me. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

Pre'nticeship. *n. ſ.* [from *prentice.*] The ſervitude of an apprentice.

He ſerv'd a *prenticeſhip*, who ſets up ſhop,
Ward try'd on puppies, and the poor his drop. *Pope.*

Prenu'nciaion. *n. ſ.* [*prænuncio*, Latin.] The act of telling before. *Dict.*

Preo'ccupancy. *n. ſ.* [from *preoccupate.*] The act of taking poſſeſſion before another.

To **PREO'CCUPATE.** *v. a.* [*preoccuper*, Fr. *præoccupo*, Latin.] 1. To anticipate. 2. To prepoſſeſs; to fill with prejudices.

(1.) Honour aſpireth to death; grief flieth to it; and fear *preoccupieth* it. *Bacon.*

(2.) That the model be plain without colours, leſt the eye *preoccupate* the judgment. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Preoccupa'tion. *n. ſ.* [*preoccupation*, Fr. from *preoccupate.*] 1. Anticipation. 2. Prepoſſeſſion. 3. Anticipation of objection.

(3.) As if, by way of *preoccupation*, he ſhould have ſaid; well, here you ſee your commiſſion, this is your duty, theſe are your diſcouragements; never ſeek for evaſions from worldly afflictions; this is your reward, if you perform it; this is your doom, if you decline it. *South.*

To **Preo'ccupy.** *v. a.* To prepoſſeſs; to occupy by anticipation or prejudices.

I think it more reſpectful to the reader to leave ſomething to reflections, than *preoccupy* his judgment. *Arbuthnot.*

To **Preo'minate.** *v. a.* [*præ* and *ominor*, Lat.] To prognoſticate; to ſhow by omens any future event.

Becauſe many ravens were ſeen when Alexander entered Babylon, they were thought to *preominate* his death. *Brown.*

PREOPI'NION. *n. ſ.* [*præ* and *opinio*, Lat.] Opinion antecedently formed; prepoſſeſſion.

Diet holds no ſolid rule of ſelection; ſome, in indiſtinct voracity, eating almoſt any; others, out of a timorous *preopinion*, refraining from very many things. *Brown.*

To PREORDA'IN. *v. a.* [*præ* and *ordain.*] To ordain beforehand.

Sin is the contrariety to the will of God, and if all things be *preordained* by God, and ſo demonſtrated to be willed by him, it remains there is no ſuch thing as ſin. *Hammond.*

——— Few ſouls *preordain'd* by fate,
The race of gods have reach'd that envy'd ſtate. *Roſcom.*

PREO'RDINANCE. *n. ſ.* [*præ* and *ordinance.*] Antecedent decree; firſt decree. Not in uſe.

——— Theſe lowly courteſies
Might ſtir the blood of ordinary men,
And turn *preordinance* and firſt decree
Into the law of children. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

PREORDINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *preordain.*] The act of preordaining.

PREPARA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*preparatio*, Lat. *preparation*, Fr. from *prepare.*] 1. The act of preparing or previouſly fitting any thing to any purpoſe. 2. Previous meaſures. 3. Ceremonious introduction. 4. The act of making or fitting by a regular proceſs. 5. Any thing made by proceſs of operation. 6. Accompliſhment; qualification. Out of uſe.

(1.) Nothing hath proved more fatal to that due *preparation* for another life, than our unhappy miſtake of the nature and end of this. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

(2.) I will ſhew what *preparations* there were in nature for this diſſolution, and after what manner it came to paſs. *Burnet.*

(3.) I make bold to preſs, with ſo little *preparation*, upon you. —You're welcome. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

(4.) In the *preparations* of cookery, the moſt volatile parts of vegetables are deſtroyed. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

(5.) I wiſh the chymiſts had been more ſparing, who magnify their *preparations*, inveigle the curioſity of many, and delude the ſecurity of moſt. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

(6.) Sir John, you are a gentleman of excellent breeding, authentick in your place and perſon, generally allowed for your many warlike, courtlike and learned *preparations*. *Shakeſp.*

PREPA'RATIVE. *adj.* [*preparatif*, Fr. from *prepare.*] Having the power of preparing or qualifying.

Would men have ſpent toilſome days and watchful nights in the laborious queſt of knowledge *preparative* to this work. *South.*

PREPA'RATIVE. *n. ſ.* [*preparatif*, Fr. from *prepare.*] 1. That which has the power of preparing or previouſly fitting. 2. That which is done in order to ſomething elſe.

(1.) They tell us the profit of reading is ſingular, in that it ſerveth for a *preparative* unto ſermons. *Hooker.*

My book of advancement of learning may be ſome *preparative* or key for the better opening of the inſtauration. *Bacon.*

Reſolvedneſs in ſin can, with no reaſon, be imagined a *preparative* to remiſſion. *Decay of Piety.*

Though he judged the time of ſickneſs an improper ſeaſon for the great work of repentance; yet he eſteemed it a moſt uſeful *preparative*, the voice of God himſelf exhorting to it. *Fell.*

Such a temper is a contradiction to repentance, as being founded in the deſtruction of thoſe qualities, which are the only diſpoſitions and *preparatives* to it. *South.*

(2.) The miſeries, which have enſued, may be yet, through thy mercy, *preparatives* to us of future bleſſings. *K. Charles.*

What avails it to make all the neceſſary *preparatives* for our voyage, if we do not actually begin the journey. *Dryden.*

PREPA'RATIVELY. *adv.* [from *preparative.*] Previouſly; by way of preparation.

It is *preparatively* neceſſary to many uſeful things in this life, as to make a man a good phyſician. *Hale.*

PREPA'RATORY. *adj.* [*preparatoire*, Fr.] 1. Antecedently neceſſary. 2. Introductory; previous; antecedent.

(1.) The practice of all theſe is proper to our condition in this world, and *preparatory* to our happineſs in the next. *Tillotſon.*

(2.) *Preparatory*, limited and formal interrogatories in writing preclude this way of occaſional interrogatories. *Hale.*

Rains were but *preparatory*, the violence of the deluge depended upon the diſruption of the great abyſs. *Burnet.*

To PREPA'RE. *v. a.* [*præparo*, Lat. *preparer*, Fr.] 1. To fit for any thing; to adjuſt to any uſe; to make ready for any purpoſe. 2. To qualify for any purpoſe. 3. To make ready beforehand. 4. To form; to make. 5. To make by regular proceſs: as, *he* prepared *a medicine.*

(1.) Patient Octavia, plough thy viſage up
With her *prepared* nails. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

Prepare men's hearts by giving them the grace of humility, repentance and probity of heart. *Hammond.*

Confound the peace eſtabliſh'd, and *prepare*
Their ſouls to hatred, and their hands to war. *Dryden.*

Our ſouls, not yet *prepar'd* for upper light,
Till doomſday wander in the ſhades of night. *Dryden.*

The beams of light had been in vain diſplay'd,
Had not the eye been fit for viſion made;
In vain the author had the eye *prepar'd*
With ſo much ſkill, had not the light appear'd. *Blackmore.*

(2.) Some preachers, being *prepared* only upon two or three points of doctrine, run the ſame round. *Addiſon.*

(3.) There he maketh the hungry to dwell, that they may *prepare* a city for habitation. *Pſalm* cviii. 36.

Now *prepare* thee for another ſight. *Milton.*

He took the golden compaſſes, *prepar'd*
In God's eternal ſtore, to circumſcribe
This univerſe. *Milton.*

(4.) He hath founded it upon the ſeas, and *prepared* it upon the floods. *Pſal.* xxiv. 2.

To PREPA'RE. *v. n.* 1. To take previous meaſures. 2. To make every thing ready; to put things in order. 3. To make one's ſelf ready; to put himſelf in a ſtate of expectation.

(1.) Efficacy is a power of ſpeech, which repreſents to our minds the lively ideas of things ſo truly, as if we ſaw them with our eyes; as Dido *preparing* to kill herſelf. *Peacham.*

(2.) Go in, ſirrah, bid them *prepare* for dinner. *Shakeſpeare.*

The long-ſuffering of God waited in the days of Noah, while the ark was a *preparing*. 1 *Peter*, iii. 2.

PREPA'RE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Preparation; previous meaſures. Not in uſe.

——— In our behalf
Go levy men, and make *prepare* for war. *Shakeſpeare.*

PREPA'REDLY. *adv.* [from *prepared.*] By proper precedent meaſures.

She *preparedly* may frame herſelf
To th' way ſhe's forc'd to. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

PREPA'REDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *prepare.*] State or act of being prepared: as, *he's in a* preparedneſs *for his final exit*

PREPA'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *prepare.*] 1. One that prepares; one that previouſly fits. 2. That which fits for any thing.

(1.) The biſhop of Ely, the fitteſt *preparer* of her mind to receive ſuch a doleful accident, came to viſit her. *Wotton.*

(2.) Codded grains are an improver of land, and *preparer* of it for other crops. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

PREPE'NSE.
PREPE'NSED. } *adj.* [*præpenſus*, Lat.] Forethought; preconceived; contrived beforehand: as, *malice* prepenſe.

To PREPO'NDER. *v. a.* [from *preponderate.*] To outweigh. Not uſed.

Though pillars by channelling be ſeemingly ingroſſed to our ſight, yet they are truly weakned; and therefore ought not to be the more ſlender, but the more corpulent, unleſs apparences *preponder* truths. *Wotton's Architecture.*

PREPO'NDERANCE. }
PREPO'NDERANCY. } *n. ſ.* [from *preponderate.*] The ſtate of outweighing; ſuperiority of weight.

As to addition of ponderoſity in dead bodies, comparing them unto blocks, this occaſional *preponderancy* is rather an appearance than reality. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The mind ſhould examine all the grounds of probability, and, upon a due balancing the whole, reject or receive proportionably to the *preponderancy* of the greater grounds of probability. *Locke.*

Little light boats were the ſhips which people uſed, to the ſides whereof this fiſh remora faſtening, might make it ſwag, as the leaſt *preponderance* on either ſide will do, and ſo retard its courſe. *Grew's Muſæum.*

To PREPO'NDERATE. *v. a.* [*præpondero*, Latin.] 1. To outweigh; to overpower by weight. 2. To overpower by ſtronger influence.

(1.) An inconſiderable weight, by diſtance from the centre of the balance, will *preponderate* greater magnitudes. *Glanville.*

The trivialleſt thing, when a paſſion is caſt into the ſcale with it, *preponderates* ſubſtantial bleſſings. *Government of the Tongue.*

To PREPO'NDERATE. *v. n.* 1. To exceed in weight. 2. To exceed in influence or power analogous to weight.

(1.) That is no juſt balance, where the heavieſt ſide will not *preponderate.* *Wilkins.*

He that would make the lighter ſcale *preponderate*, will not ſo ſoon do it, by adding new weight to the emptier, as if he took out of the heavier, what he adds to the lighter. *Locke.*

Unleſs the very mathematical center of gravity of every ſyſtem be fixed in the very mathematical center of the attractive power of all the reſt, they cannot be evenly attracted on all ſides, but muſt *preponderate* ſome way or other. *Bentley.*

(2.) In matters of probability, we cannot be ſure that we have all particulars before us, and that there is no evidence behind, which may outweigh all that at preſent ſeems to *preponderate* with us. *Locke.*

By putting every argument on one ſide and the other into the balance, we muſt form a judgment which ſide *preponderates.* *Watts.*

PREPONDERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *preponderate.*] The act or ſtate of outweighing any thing.

In matters, which require preſent practice, we muſt content ourſelves with a mere *preponderation* of probable reaſons. *Watts's Logick.*

To PREPO'SE. *v. a.* [*prepoſer*, Fr. *præpono*, Lat.] To put before. *Dict.*

PREPOSI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*prepoſition*, Fr. *præpoſitio*, Lat.] In grammar, a particle governing a caſe.

A *prepoſition* ſignifies ſome relation, which the thing ſignified by the word following it, has to ſomething going before in the diſcourſe; as, Cæſar came *to* Rome. *Clarke's Lat. Gram.*

PREPO'SITOR. *n. ſ.* [*præpoſitor*, Latin.] A ſcholar appointed by the maſter to overlook the reſt.

To PREPOSSE'SS. *v. a.* [*præ* and *poſſeſs.*] To fill with an opinion unexamined; to prejudice.

She was *prepoſſeſſed* with the ſcandal of ſalivating. *Wiſeman.*

PREPOSSE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [from *prepoſſeſs.*] 1. Preoccupation; firſt poſſeſſion. 2. Prejudice; preconceived opinion.

(1.) God hath taken care to anticipate and prevent every man to give piety the *prepoſſeſſion*, before other competitors ſhould be able to pretend to him; and ſo to engage him in holineſs firſt and then in bliſs. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

(2.) Had the poor vulgar rout only, who were held under the prejudices and *prepoſſeſſions* of education, been abuſed into ſuch idolatrous ſuperſtitions, it might have been pitied, but not ſo much wondered at. *South.*

With thought, from *prepoſſeſſion* free, reflect
On ſolar rays, as they the ſight reſpect. *Blackmore.*

PREPO'STEROUS. *adj.* [*præpoſterus*, Lat.] 1. Having that firſt which ought to be laſt. 2. Wrong; abſurd; perverted. 3. Applied to perſons; fooliſh; abſurd.

(1.) The method I take may be cenſured as *prepoſterous*, becauſe I thus treat laſt of the antediluvian earth, which was firſt in order of nature. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

(2.) Put a caſe of a land of Amazons, where the whole government, publick and private, is in the hands of women: is not ſuch a *prepoſterous* government againſt the firſt order of nature, for women to rule over men, and in itſelf void? *Bacon.*

Death from a father's hand, from whom I firſt
Receiv'd a being! 'tis a *prepoſterous* gift,
An act at which inverted nature ſtarts,
And bluſhes to behold herſelf ſo cruel. *Denham.*

Such is the world's *prepoſterous* fate;
Amongſt all creatures, mortal hate
Love, though immortal, doth create. *Denham.*

The Roman miſſionaries gave their liberal contribution, affording their *prepoſterous* charity to make them proſelytes, who had no mind to be confeſſors or martyrs. *Fell.*

By this diſtribution of matter, continual proviſion is every where made for the ſupply of bodies, quite contrary to the *prepoſterous* reaſonings of thoſe men, who expected ſo different a reſult. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

(3.) *Prepoſterous* aſs! that never read ſo far
To know the cauſe why muſick was ordain'd. *Shakeſp.*

PREPO'STEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *prepoſterous.*] In a wrong ſituation; abſurdly.

——Thoſe things do beſt pleaſe me,
That befal *prepoſt'rouſly.* *Shakeſp. Midſ. Night's Dream.*

Upon this ſuppoſition, one animal would have its lungs, where another hath its liver, and all the other members *prepoſterouſly* placed; there could not be a like configuration of parts in any two individuals. *Bentley's Sermons.*

PREPO'STEROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *prepoſterous.*] Abſurdity; wrong order or method.

PRE'POTENCY. *n. ſ.* [*præpotentia*, Lat.] Superiour power; predominance.

If there were a determinate *prepotency* in the right, and ſuch as ariſeth from a conſtant root in nature, we might expect the ſame in other animals. *Brown.*

PREPU'CE. *n. ſ.* [*prepuce*, Fr. *præputium*, Latin.] That which covers the glans; foreſkin.

The *prepuce* was much inflamed and ſwelled. *Wiſeman.*

To PRERE'QUIRE. *v. a.* [*præ* and *require.*] To demand previouſly.

Some primary literal ſignification is *prerequired* to that other of figurative. *Hammond.*

PRERE'QUISITE. *adj.* [*præ* and *requiſite.*] Something previouſly neceſſary.

The conformation of parts is neceſſary, not only unto the *prerequiſite* and previous conditions of birth, but alſo unto the parturition. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Before the exiſtence of compounded body, there muſt be a pre-exiſtence of active principles, neceſſarily *prerequiſite* to the mixing theſe particles of bodies. *Hale.*

PRERO'GATIVE. *n. ſ.* [*prerogative*, Fr. *prærogativa*, low Lat.] An excluſive or peculiar privilege.

My daughters and the fair Parthenia might far better put in their claim for that *prerogative.* *Sidney.*

——Our *prerogative*
Calls not your counſels, but our natural goodneſs
Imparts this. *Shakeſpeare.*

——How could communities,
The primogeniture, and due of birth,
Prerogative of age, ſceptres, and crowns,
But by degree, ſtand in authentick place? *Shakeſpeare.*

The great Caliph hath an old *prerogative* in the choice and confirmation of the kings of Aſſyria. *Knolles.*

They are the beſt laws, by which the king hath the juſteſt *prerogative*, and the people the beſt liberty. *Bacon.*

Had any of theſe ſecond cauſes deſpoiled God of his *prerogative*, or had God himſelf conſtrained the mind and will of man to impious acts by any celeſtial inforcements? *Raleigh.*

They obtained another royal *prerogative* and power, to make war and peace at their pleaſure. *Davies.*

The houſe of commons to theſe their *prerogatives* over the lords, ſent an order to the lieutenant of the Tower, that he ſhould cauſe him to be executed that very day. *Clarendon.*

For freedom ſtill maintain'd alive,
Freedom an Engliſh ſubject's ſole *prerogative*,
Accept our pious praiſe. *Dryden.*

All wiſh the dire *prerogative* to kill,
Ev'n they wou'd have the pow'r, who want the will. *Dryd.*

It ſeems to be the *prerogative* of human underſtanding, when it has diſtinguiſhed any ideas, ſo as to perceive them to be different, to conſider in what circumſtances they are capable to be compared. *Locke.*

I will not conſider only the *prerogatives* of man above other animals, but the endowments which nature hath conferred on his body in common with them. *Ray on the Creation.*

Prero'gatived. *adj.* [from *prerogative.*] Having an excluſive privilege; having prerogative.

'Tis the plague of great ones,
Prerogativ'd are they leſs than the baſe;
'Tis deſtiny unſhunable. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pres. *Pres*, *preſt*, ſeem to be derived from the Saxon, pꞃeoꞅꞇ, a prieſt; it being uſual in after times to drop the letter *o* in like caſes. *Gibſon's Camden.*

PRESA'GE. *n. ſ.* [*preſage*, Fr. *præſagium*, Lat.] Prognoſtick; preſenſion of futurity.

Joy and ſhout *preſage* of victory. *Milton.*

Dreams have generally been conſidered by authors only as revelations of what has already happened, or as *preſages* of what is to happen. *Addiſon.*

To **Presa'ge.** *v. a.* [*preſager*, Fr. *præſagio*, Latin.] 1. To forbode; to foreknow; to foretell; to propheſy: it ſeems properly uſed of internal preſenſion. 2. Sometimes with *of* before the thing foretold. 3. To foretoken; to foreſhow.

(1.) Henry's late *preſaging* propheſy
Did glad my heart with hope. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

——— What pow'r of mind
Foreſeeing, or *preſaging* from the depth
Of knowledge paſt or preſent, could have fear'd
How ſuch united force of gods, how ſuch
As ſtood like theſe, could ever know repulſe. *Milton.*

This contagion might have been *preſaged* upon conſideration of its precurſors. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Wiſh'd freedom, I *preſage* you ſoon will find,
If heav'n be juſt, and if to virtue kind. *Dryden.*

(2.) That by certain ſigns we may *preſage*
Of heats and rains, and wind's impetuous rage,
The ſovereign of the heav'ns has ſet on high
The moon to mark the changes of the ſky. *Dryden.*

(3.) If I may truſt the flattering ruth of ſleep,
My dreams *preſage* ſome joyful news at hand. *Shakeſpeare.*

Dreams adviſe ſome great good *preſaging*. *Milton.*

That cloud, that hangs upon thy brow, *preſages*
A greater ſtorm than all the Turkiſh power
Can throw upon us. *Denham's Sophy.*

When others fell, this ſtanding did *preſage*
The crown ſhou'd triumph over pop'lar rage. *Waller.*

Presa'gement. *n. ſ.* [from *preſage.*] 1. Forebodement; preſenſion. 2. Foretoken.

(1.) I have ſpent much enquiry, whether he had any ominous *preſagement* before his end. *Wotton.*

(2.) The falling of ſalt is an authentick *preſagement* of ill luck, from whence notwithſtanding nothing can be naturally feared. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PRE'SBYTER. *n. ſ.* [*preſbyter*, Lat. πρεσβύτερος.] 1. A prieſt. 2. A preſbyterian.

(1.) *Preſbyters* abſent through infirmity from their churches, might be ſaid to preach by thoſe deputies who in their ſtead did but read homilies. *Hooker.*

They cannot delegate the epiſcopal power, properly ſo called, to *preſbyters*, without giving them epiſcopal conſecration. *Leſley.*

(2.) And *preſbyters* have their jackpuddings too. *Butler.*

Presbyte'rial. } *adj.* [πρεσβύτερος.] Conſiſting of elders;
Presbyte'rian. } a term for a modern form of eccleſiaſtical government.

Chiefly was urged the abolition of epiſcopal, and the eſtabliſhing of *preſbyterian* government. *King Charles.*

Who ſhould exclude him from an intereſt, and ſo unhappily a more unavoidable ſway in *preſbyterial* determinations? *Holyday.*

Presbyte'rian. *n. ſ.* [from *preſbyter.*] An abettor of preſbytery or calviniſtical diſcipline.

One of the more rigid *preſbyterians*. *Swift.*

Presbyte'ry. *n. ſ.* [from *preſbyter.*] Body of elders, whether prieſts or laymen.

Thoſe which ſtood for the *preſbytery*, thought their cauſe had more ſympathy with the diſcipline of Scotland than the hierarchy of England. *Bacon.*

Flea-bitten ſynod, an aſſembly brew'd
Of clerks and elders ana, like the rude
Chaos of *preſbytery*, where laymen guide
With the tame woolpack clergy by their ſide. *Cleaveland.*

Could a feeble *preſbytery*, though perchance ſwelling enough, correct a wealthy, a potent offender. *Holyday.*

Pre'science. *n. ſ.* [*preſcience*, Fr. from *preſcient.*] Foreknowledge; knowledge of future things.

They tax our policy, and call it cowardice,
Foreſtall our *preſcience*, and eſteem no act
But that of hand. *Shakeſpeare's Troilus and Creſſida.*

Preſcience or foreknowledge, conſidered in order and nature, if we may ſpeak of God after the manner of men, goeth before providence; for God foreknew all things before he had created them, or before they had being to be cared for; and *preſcience* is no other than an infallible foreknowledge. *Raleigh.*

God's *preſcience*, from all eternity, being but the ſeeing every thing that ever exiſts as it is, contingents as contingents, neceſſary as neceſſary, can neither work any change in the object, by thus ſeeing it, nor itſelf be deceived in what it ſees. *Hammond.*

If certain *preſcience* of uncertain events imply a contradiction, it ſeems it may be ſtruck out of the omniſciency of God, and leave no blemiſh behind. *More.*

Of things of the moſt accidental and mutable nature, God's *preſcience* is certain. *South.*

Freedom was firſt beſtow'd on human race,
And *preſcience* only held the ſecond place. *Dryden.*

PRE'SCIENT. *adj.* [*præſciens*, Latin.] Foreknowing; prophetick.

Henry, upon the deliberation concerning the marriage of his eldeſt daughter into Scotland, had ſhewed himſelf ſenſible and almoſt *preſcient* of this event. *Bacon.*

Who taught the nations of the field and wood?
Preſcient, the tides or tempeſts to withſtand. *Pope.*

Pre'scious. *adj.* [*præſcius*, Latin.] Having foreknowledge.

Thrice happy thou, dear partner of my bed,
Whoſe holy ſoul the ſtroke of fortune fled;
Preſcious of ills, and leaving me behind,
To drink the dregs of life. *Dryden's Æneis.*

To **Presci'nd.** *v. a.* [*præſcindo*, Latin.] To cut off; to abſtract.

A bare act of obliquity does not only *preſcind* from, but poſitively deny ſuch a ſpecial dependence. *Norris.*

Presci'ndent. *adj.* [*præſcindens*, Latin.] Abſtracting.

We may, for one ſingle act, abſtract from a reward, which nobody, who knows the *preſcindent* faculties of the ſoul, can deny. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

To **PRESCRI'BE.** *v. a.* [*præſcribo*, Latin.] 1. To ſet down authoritatively; to order; to direct. 2. To direct medically.

(1.) Doth the ſtrength of ſome negative arguments prove this kind of negative argument ſtrong, by force whereof all things are denied, which ſcripture affirmeth not, or all things, which ſcripture *preſcribeth* not, condemned. *Hooker.*

To the blanc moon her office they *preſcrib'd*. *Milton.*

There's joy, when to wild will you laws *preſcribe*,
When you bid fortune carry back her bribe. *Dryden.*

When parents loves are order'd by a ſon,
Let ſtreams *preſcribe* their fountains where to run. *Dryden.*

By a ſhort account of the preſſing obligations which lie on the magiſtrate, I ſhall not ſo much *preſcribe* directions for the future, as praiſe what is paſt. *Atterbury.*

(2.) The end of ſatire is the amendment of vices by correction; and he who writes honeſtly is no more an enemy to the offender, than the phyſician to the patient, when he *preſcribes* harſh remedies. *Dryden.*

The extremeſt ways they firſt ordain,
Preſcribing ſuch intolerable pain,
As none but Cæſar could ſuſtain. *Dryden.*

Should any man argue, that a phyſician underſtands his own art beſt; and therefore, although he ſhould *preſcribe* poiſon to all his patients, he cannot be juſtly puniſhed, but is anſwerable only to God. *Swift.*

To **Prescri'be.** *v. n.* 1. To influence by long cuſtom. 2. To influence arbitrarily; to give law. 3. [*Preſcrire*, Fr.] To form a cuſtom which has the force of law. 4. To write medical directions and forms of medicine.

(1.) A reſerve of puerility we have not ſhaken off from ſchool, where being ſeaſoned with minor ſentences, they *preſcribe* upon our riper years, and never are worn out but with our memories. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

(2.) The aſſuming of an authority of dictating to others, and a forwardneſs to *preſcribe* to their opinions, is a conſtant concomitant of this biaſs of our judgments. *Locke.*

(3.) That obligation upon the lands did not *preſcribe* or come into diſuſe, but by fifty conſecutive years of exemption. *Arbuthnot.*

(4.) Modern 'pothecaries, taught the art
By doctors' bills to play the doctors' part,
Bold in the practice of miſtaken rules,
Preſcribe, apply, and call their maſters fools. *Pope.*

Pre'script. *adj.* [*præſcriptus*, Lat.] Directed; accurately laid down in a precept.

Thoſe very laws ſo added, they themſelves do not judge unlawful; as they plainly confeſs both in matter of *preſcript* attire, and of rites appertaining to burial. *Hooker.*

Pre'script. *n. ſ.* [*præſcriptum*, Latin.] 1. Direction; precept; model preſcribed. *Milton* ſeems to accent the laſt. 2. Medical order.

(1.) By his *preſcript*, a ſanctuary is fram'd
Of cedar, overlaid with gold. *Milton.*

(2.) Nor did he ever with ſo much regret ſubmit unto any *preſcript*. *Fell.*

Prescri'ption. *n. ſ.* [*preſcription*, Fr. *præſcriptio*, Lat. from *præſcribo*, Lat.] 1. Rules produced and authoriſed by long cuſtom; cuſtom continued till it has the force of law. 2. Medical receipt.

(1.) ——— You tell a pedigree
Of threeſcore and two years, a ſilly time
To make *preſcription* for a kingdom's worth. *Shakeſpeare.*

Uſe ſuch as have prevailed before in things you have employed them; for that breeds confidence, and they will ſtrive to maintain their *preſcription*. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

It will be found a work of no ſmall difficulty, to diſpoſſeſs a vice from that heart, where long poſſeſſion begins to plead *preſcription*. *South.*

Our poet bade us hope this grace to find,
To whom by long *preſcription* you are kind. *Dryden.*

The Lucqueſe plead *preſcription*, for hunting in one of the duke's foreſts, that lies upon their frontiers. *Addiſon.*

(2.) ——— My father left me ſome *preſcriptions*
Of rare and prov'd effects; ſuch as his reading
And manifeſt experience had collected
For general ſov'reignty. *Shakeſpeare.*

Approving of my obſtinacy againſt all common *preſcriptions*, he aſked me, whether I had never heard of the Indian way of curing the gout by moxa. *Temple.*

Pre'seance. *n. ſ.* [*preſeance*, Fr.] Priority of place in ſitting. Not uſed.

The gueſts, though rude in their other faſhions, may, for their diſcreet judgment in precedence and *preſeance*, read a leſſon to our civileſt gentry. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Pre'sence. *n. ſ.* [*preſence*, Fr. *præſentia*, Lat.] 1. State of being preſent; contrary to abſence. 2. Approach face to face to a great perſonage. 3. State of being in the view of a ſuperiour. 4. A number aſſembled before a great perſon. 5. Port; air; mien; demeanour. 6. Room in which a prince ſhows himſelf to his court. 7. Readineſs at need; quickneſs at expedients. 8. The perſon of a ſuperiour.

(1.) To-night we hold a ſolemn ſupper,
And I'll requeſt your *preſence*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The *preſence* of a king engenders love
Amongſt his ſubjects and his loyal friends,
As it diſanimates his enemies. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

We have always the ſame natures, and are every where the ſervants of the ſame God, as every place is equally full of his *preſence*, and every thing is equally his gift. *Law.*

(2.) The ſhepherd Dorus anſwered with ſuch a trembling voice and abaſhed countenance, and oftentimes ſo far from the matter, that it was ſome ſport to the young ladies, thinking it want of education, which made him ſo diſcountenanced with unwonted *preſence*. *Sidney.*

——— Men that very *preſence* fear,
Which once they knew authority did bear! *Daniel.*

(3.) I know not by what power I am made bold,
In ſuch a *preſence* here, to plead my thoughts. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thus with eternal Wiſdom didſt converſe
Wiſdom thy ſiſter, and with her did'ſt play
In *preſence* of th' Almighty Father, pleas'd
With thy celeſtial ſong. *Milton.*

Perhaps I have not ſo well conſulted the repute of my intellectuals, in bringing their imperfections into ſuch diſcerning *preſences*. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Since clinging cares and trains of inbred fears,
Not aw'd by arms, but in the *preſence* bold,
Without reſpect to purple or to gold. *Dryden.*

(4.) ——— Look I ſo pale,
—Ay; and no man in the *preſence*,
But his red colour hath forſook his cheeks. *Shakeſpeare.*

Odmar, of all this *preſence* does contain,
Give her your wreath whom you eſteem moſt fair. *Dryden.*

(5.) Virtue is beſt in a body that is comely, and that hath rather dignity of *preſence*, than beauty of aſpect. *Bacon.*

A graceful *preſence* beſpeaks acceptance, gives a force to language, and helps to convince by look and poſture. *Collier.*

How great his *preſence*, how erect his look,
How ev'ry grace, how all his virtuous mother
Shines in his face, and charms me from his eyes. *Smith.*

(6.) By them they paſs, all gazing on them round,
And to the *preſence* mount, whoſe glorious view
Their frail amazed ſenſes did confound. *Spenſer.*

An't pleaſe your grace, the two great cardinals
Wait in the *preſence*. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

The lady Anne of Bretagne, paſſing through the *preſence* in the court of France, and eſpying Chartier, a famous poet, leaning upon his elbow faſt aſleep, openly kiſſing him, ſaid, we muſt honour with our kiſs the mouth from whence ſo many ſweet verſes have proceeded. *Peacham.*

(7.) A good bodily ſtrength is a felicity of nature, but nothing comparable to a large underſtanding and ready *preſence* of mind. *L'Eſtrange.*

Errors, not to be recall'd, do find
Their beſt redreſs from *preſence* of the mind,
Courage our greateſt failings doth ſupply. *Waller.*

(8.) To her the ſov'reign *preſence* thus reply'd. *Milton.*

Presence-chamber. } *n. ſ.* [*preſence* and *chamber* or
Presence-room. } *room*.] The room in which a great perſon receives company.

If theſe nerves, which are the conduits to convey them from without to their audience in the brain, the mind's *preſence-room*, are ſo diſordered, as not to perform their functions, they have no poſtern to be admitted by. *Locke.*

Kneller, with ſilence and ſurpriſe,
We ſee Britannia's monarch riſe,

And aw'd by thy deluſive hand,
As in the *preſence-chamber* ſtand. *Addiſon.*

Prese'nsion. *n. ſ.* [*præſenſio*, Lat.] Perception beforehand.

The hedgehog's *preſenſion* of winds is exact. *Brown.*

PRE'SENT. *adj.* [*preſent*, Fr. *præſens*, Lat.] 1. Not abſent; being face to face; being at hand. 2. Not paſt; not future. 3. Ready at hand; quick in emergencies. 4. Favourably attentive; not neglectful; propitious. 5. Unforgotten; not neglectful. 6. Not abſtracted; not abſent of mind; attentive. 7. Being now in view; being now under conſideration.

(1.) But neither of theſe are any impediment, becauſe the regent thereof is of an infinite immenſity more than commenſurate to the extent of the world, and ſuch as is moſt intimately *preſent* with all the beings of the world. *Hale.*

Be not often *preſent* at feaſts, not at all in diſſolute company; pleaſing objects ſteal away the heart. *Taylor.*

——— Much I have heard
Incredible to me, in this diſpleas'd,
That I was never *preſent* on the place
Of thoſe encounters. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

(2.) Thou future things can'ſt repreſent
As *preſent*. *Milton.*

A *preſent* good may reaſonably be parted with, upon a probable expectation of a future good which is more excellent. *Wilkins.*

The moments paſt, if thou art wiſe, retrieve
With pleaſant mem'ry of the bliſs they gave;
The *preſent* hours in *preſent* mirth employ,
And bribe the future with the hopes of joy. *Prior.*

The *preſent* age hath not been leſs inquiſitive than the former ages were. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

The *preſent* moment like a wife we ſhun,
And ne'er enjoy, becauſe it is our own. *Young.*

(3.) If a man write little, he had need have a great memory; if he confer little, he had need have a *preſent* wit; and if he read little, he had need have much cunning. *Bacon.*

'Tis a high point of philoſophy and virtue for a man to be ſo *preſent* to himſelf, as to be always provided againſt all accidents. *L'Eſtrange.*

(4.) Be *preſent* to her now, as then,
And let not proud and factious men
Againſt your wills oppoſe their mights. *Ben. Johnſon.*

The golden goddeſs, *preſent* at the pray'r,
Well knew he meant th' inanimated fair,
And gave the ſign of granting his deſire. *Dryden.*

Nor could I hope in any place but there,
To find a god ſo *preſent* to my pray'r. *Dryden.*

(5.) The ample mind keeps the ſeveral objects all within ſight, and *preſent* to the ſoul. *Watts.*

(7.) Thus much I believe may be ſaid, that the much greater part of them are not brought up ſo well, or accuſtomed to ſo much religion, as in the *preſent* inſtance. *Law.*

The **Pre'sent.** An elliptical expreſſion for *the preſent time*; the time now exiſting.

——— When he ſaw deſcend
The ſon of God to judge them, terrify'd
He fled; not hoping to eſcape, but ſhun
The *preſent*; fearing guilty, what his wrath
Might ſuddenly inflict. *Milton.*

Men that ſet their hearts only upon the *preſent*, without looking forward into the end of things are ſtruck at. *L'Eſtrange.*

Who, ſince their own ſhort underſtandings reach
No further than the *preſent*, think ev'n the wiſe,
Speak what they think, and tell tales of themſelves. *Rowe.*

At **Pre'sent.** [*à preſent*, Fr.] At the preſent time; now elliptically, for *the preſent time*.

The ſtate is *at preſent* very ſenſible of the decay in their trade. *Addiſon.*

Pre'sent. *n. ſ.* [*preſent*, Fr. from the verb.] 1. A gift; a donative; ſomething ceremoniouſly given. 2. A letter or mandate exhibited *per preſentes*.

(1.) ——— Plain Clarence!
I will ſend thy ſoul to heav'n,
If heav'n will take the *preſent* at our hands. *Shakeſpeare.*

His dog to-morrow, by his maſter's command, he muſt carry for a *preſent* to his lady. *Shakeſpeare.*

He ſent part of the rich ſpoil, with the admiral's enſign, as a *preſent* unto Solyman. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

Say heav'nly muſe, ſhall not thy ſacred vein
Afford a *preſent* to the infant God?
Haſt thou no verſe, no hymn, no ſolemn ſtrain,
To welcome him to this his new abode? *Milton.*

They that are to love inclin'd,
Sway'd by chance, not choice or art
To the firſt that's fair or kind,
Make a *preſent* of their heart. *Waller.*

Somewhat is ſure deſign'd by fraud or force;
Truſt not their *preſents*, nor admit the horſe. *Dryden.*

(2.) Be it known to all men by theſe *preſents*. *Shakeſp.*

To **Prese'nt.** *v. a.* [*præſento*, low Lat. *preſenter*, Fr. in all the ſenſes.] 1. To place in the preſence of a ſuperiour. 2. To exhibit to view or notice. 3. To offer; to exhibit. 4. To give formally and ceremoniouſly. 5. To put into the hands of another in ceremony. 6. To favour with gifts. To *preſent*, in the ſenſe of to *give*, has ſeveral ſtructures: we ſay abſolutely, *to* preſent *a man*, to give ſomething to him. This is leſs in uſe. The common phraſes are, *to* preſent *a gift to a man*; or, *to* preſent *the man with a gift*. 7. To prefer to eccleſiaſtical benefices. 8. To offer openly. 9. To introduce by ſomething exhibited to the view or notice. Not in uſe. 10. To lay before a court of judicature, as an object of enquiry.

(1.) ——— On to the ſacred hill
They led him high applauded, and *preſent*
Before the ſeat ſupreme. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

(2.) He knows not what he ſays; and vain is it,
That we *preſent* us to him. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

(3.) —— Thou therefore now adviſe,
Or hear what to my mind firſt thoughts *preſent*. *Milton.*

Now ev'ry leaf, and ev'ry moving breath
Preſents a foe, and ev'ry foe a death. *Denham.*

Lectorides's memory is ever ready to offer to his mind ſomething out of other men's writings or converſations, and is *preſenting* him with the thoughts of other perſons perpetually. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

(4.) Folks in mudwall tenement,
Affording pepper corn for rent,
Preſent a turkey or a hen
To thoſe might better ſpare them ten. *Prior.*

(5.) So ladies in romance aſſiſt their knight,
Preſent the ſpear, and arm him for the fight. *Pope.*

(6.) Thou ſpendeſt thy time in waiting upon ſuch a great one, and thy eſtate in *preſenting* him; and, after all, haſt no other reward, but ſometimes to be ſmiled upon, and always to be ſmiled at. *South.*

He now *preſents*, as ancient ladies do,
That courted long, at length are forc'd to woo. *Dryden.*

Octavia *preſented* the poet, for his admirable elegy on her ſon Marcellus. *Dryden.*

Should I *preſent* thee *with* rare figur'd plate,
O how thy riſing heart would throb and beat. *Dryden.*

(7.) That he put theſe biſhops in the places of the deceaſed by his own authority, is notoriouſly falſe; for the duke of Saxony always *preſented*. *Atterbury.*

(8.) He was appointed admiral, and *preſented* battle to the French navy, which they refuſed. *Hayward.*

(9.) Tell on, quoth ſhe, the woful tragedy,
The which theſe reliques ſad *preſent* unto. *Spenſer.*

(10.) The grand juries were practiſed effectually with to *preſent* the ſaid pamphlet, with all aggravating epithets. *Swift.*

Presenta'neous. *adj.* [from *præſentaneus*, Lat.] Ready; quick; immediate.

Some plagues partake of ſuch malignity, that, like a *preſentaneous* poiſon, they enecate in two hours. *Harvey.*

Prese'ntable. *adj.* [from *preſent.*] What may be preſented.

Incumbents of churches *preſentable* cannot, by their ſole act, grant their incumbencies to others; but may make leaſes of the profits thereof. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Presenta'tion. *n. ſ.* [*preſentation*, Fr. from *preſent.*] 1. The act of preſenting. 2. The act of offering any one to an eccleſiaſtical benefice. 3. Exhibition. 4. This word is miſprinted for *preſenſion.*

(1.) Prayers are ſometimes a *preſentation* of mere deſires, as a mean of procuring deſired effects at the hands of God. *Hooker.*

(2.) He made effectual proviſion for recovery of advowſons and *preſentations* to churches. *Hale.*

What, ſhall the curate controul me? have not I the *preſentation?* *Gay.*

(3.) Theſe *preſentations* of fighting on the ſtage, are neceſſary to produce the effects of an heroick play. *Dryden.*

(4.) Although in ſundry animals, we deny not a kind of natural meteorology, or innate *preſentation* both of wind and weather, yet that proceeding from ſenſe, they cannot retain that apprehenſion after death. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Prese'ntative. *adj.* [from *preſent.*] Such as that preſentations may be made of it.

Mrs. Gulſton poſſeſſed of the impropriate parſonage of Bardwell, did procure from the king leave to annex the ſame to the vicarage, and to make it *preſentative*, and gave them both to St. John's College in Oxon. *Spelman.*

Presente'e. *n. ſ.* [from *preſenté*, Fr.] One preſented to a benefice.

Our laws make the ordinary a diſturber, if he does not give inſtitution upon the fitneſs of a perſon preſented to him, or at leaſt give notice to the patron of the diſability of his *preſentee.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Prese'nter. *n. ſ.* [from *preſent.*] One that preſents.

The thing was acceptable, but not the *preſenter.* *L'Eſtr.*

Prese'ntial. *adj.* [from *preſent.*] Suppoſing actual preſence.

By union, I do not underſtand that which is local or *preſential*, becauſe I conſider God as omnipreſent. *Norris.*

Presentia'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *preſential.*] State of being preſent.

This eternal, indiviſible act of his exiſtence makes all futures actually preſent to him; and it is the *preſentiality* of the object, which founds the unerring certainty of his knowledge. *South's Sermons.*

To **Prese'ntiate.** *v. a.* [from *preſent.*] To make preſent.

The fancy may be ſo ſtrong, as to *preſentiate* upon one theatre, all that ever it took notice of in times paſt: the power of fancy, in *preſentiating* any one thing that is paſt, being no leſs wonderful, than having that power, it ſhould alſo acquire the perfection to *preſentiate* them all. *Grew.*

Presenti'fick. *adj.* [*præſens* and *facio*, Lat.] Making preſent. Not in uſe.

Presenti'fickly. *adv.* [from *preſentifick.*] In ſuch a manner as to make preſent.

The whole evolution of times and ages, from everlaſting to everlaſting, is collectedly and *preſentifickly* repreſented to God at once, as if all things and actions were, at this very inſtant, really preſent and exiſtent before him. *More.*

Pre'sently. *adv.* [from *preſent.*] 1. At preſent; at this time; now. Obſolete. 2. Immediately; ſoon after.

(1.) The towns and forts you *preſently* have, are ſtill left unto you to be kept either with or without garriſons, ſo as you alter not the laws of the country. *Sidney.*

We may preſume, that a rare thing it is not in the church of God, even for that very word which is read to be *preſently* their joy, and afterwards their ſtudy that hear it. *Hooker.*

To ſpeak of it as requireth, would require very long diſcourſe; all I will *preſently* ſay is this. *Hooker.*

Covetous ambition, thinking all too little which *preſently* it hath, ſuppoſeth itſelf to ſtand in need of all which it hath not. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

(2.) Tell him, that no hiſtory can match his policies, and *preſently* the ſot ſhall meaſure himſelf by himſelf. *South.*

Prese'ntment. *n. ſ.* [from *preſent.*] 1. The act of preſenting. 2. Any thing preſented or exhibited; repreſentation. 3. In law, *preſentment* is a mere denunciation of the jurors themſelves or ſome other officer, as juſtice, conſtable, ſearcher, ſurveyors, and, without any information, of an offence inquirable in the court to which it is preſented. *Cowel.*

(1.) ——— When comes your book forth?
Upon the heels of my *preſentment.* *Shakeſpeare.*

(2.) ——— Thus I hurl
My dazzling ſpells into the ſpungy air,
Of power to cheat the eye with blear illuſion,
And give it falſe *preſentments*, leſt the place
And my quaint habits breed aſtoniſhment. *Milton.*

(3.) The grand juries were practiſed with, to preſent the ſaid pamphlet with all aggravating epithets, and their *preſentments* publiſhed for ſeveral weeks in all the news-papers. *Swift.*

Pre'sentness. *n. ſ.* [from *preſent.*] Preſence of mind; quickneſs at emergencies.

Goring had a much better underſtanding, a much keener courage, and *preſentneſs* of mind in danger. *Clarendon.*

Preserva'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *preſerve.*] The act of preſerving; care to preſerve; act of keeping from deſtruction, decay, or any ill.

——— Nature does require
Her times of *preſervation*, which, perforce,
I give my tendance to. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

The eyes of the Lord are upon them that love him, he is their mighty protection, a *preſervation* from ſtumbling, and a help from falling. *Eccluſ.* xxxiv. 16.

Ev'ry ſenſeleſs thing, by nature's light,
Doth *preſervation* ſeek, deſtruction ſhun. *Davies.*

Our allwiſe maker has put into man the uneaſineſs of hunger, thirſt, and other natural deſires, to determine their wills for the *preſervation* of themſelves, and the continuation of their ſpecies. *Locke.*

Prese'rvative. *n. ſ.* [*preſervatif*, Fr. from *preſerve.*] That which has the power of preſerving; ſomething preventive; ſomething that confers ſecurity.

If we think that the church needeth not thoſe ancient *preſervatives*, which ages before us were glad to uſe, we deceive ourſelves. *Hooker.*

It hath been anciently in uſe to wear tablets of arſenick, as *preſervatives* againſt the plague; for that being poiſons themſelves, they draw the venom from the ſpirits. *Bacon.*

Were there truth herein, it were the beſt *preſervative* for princes, and perſons exalted unto ſuch fears. *Brown.*

Bodies kept clean, which uſe *preſervatives*, are likely to eſcape infection. *Harvey.*

The moſt effectual *preſervative* of our virtue, is to avoid the converſation of wicked men. *Rogers.*

Molly is an Egyptian plant, and was really made uſe of as a *preſervative* againſt enchantment. *Broome on Odyſ.*

Prese'rvative. *adj.* Having the power of preſerving.

To **PRESE'RVE.** *v. a.* [*præſervo*, low Latin; *preſerver*, Fr.] 1. To ſave; to defend from deſtruction or any evil; to keep. 2. To ſeaſon fruits and other vegetables with ſugar and in other proper pickles: as, *to* preſerve *plums, walnuts, and cucumbers.*

(1.) The Lord ſhall deliver me from every evil work, and *preſerve* me unto his heavenly kingdom. 2 *Tim.* iv. 18.

God ſent me to *preſerve* you a poſterity, and ſave your lives. *Gen.* xlv. 7.

She ſhall lead me ſoberly in my doings, and *preſerve* me in her power. *Wiſdom*, ix. 11.

He did too frequently gratify their unjuſtifiable deſigns, a guilt all men, who are obnoxious, are liable to, and can hardly *preſerve* themſelves from. *Clarendon.*

We can *preſerve* unhurt our minds. *Milton.*

To be indifferent, which of two opinions is true, is the right temper of the mind, that *preſerves* it from being impoſed on, till it has done its beſt to find the truth. *Locke.*

Every petty prince in Germany muſt be intreated to *preſerve* the queen of Great Britain upon her throne. *Swift.*

Prese'rve. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Fruit preſerved whole in ſugar.

All this is eaſily diſcerned in thoſe fruits, which are brought in *preſerves* unto us. *Brown.*

The fruit with the huſk, when tender and young, makes a good *preſerve.* *Mortimer.*

Prese'rver. *n. ſ.* [from *preſerve.*] 1. One who preſerves; one who keeps from ruin or miſchief. 2. He who makes preſerves of fruit.

(1.) Sit, my *preſerver*, by thy patient's ſide. *Shakeſp.*

To be always thinking, perhaps, is the privilege of the infinite author and *preſerver* of things, who never ſlumbers nor ſleeps; but is not competent to any finite being. *Locke.*

Andrew Doria has a ſtatue erected to him, with the glorious title of deliverer of the commonwealth; and one of his family another, that calls him its *preſerver.* *Addiſon.*

To **Presi'de.** *v. n.* [from *præſideo*, Lat. *preſider*, Fr.] To be ſet over; to have authority over.

Some o'er the publick magazines *preſide*,
And ſome are ſent new forage to provide. *Dryden.*
——— O'er the plans
Of thriving peace, thy thoughtful ſires *preſide*. *Thomſon.*

Pre'sidency. *n. ſ.* [*preſidence*, French; from *preſident.*] Superintendence.

What account can be given of the growth of plants from mechanical principles, moved without the *preſidency* and guidance of ſome ſuperior agent. *Ray on the Creation.*

Pre'sident. *n. ſ.* [*præſidens*, Lat. *preſident*, Fr.] 1. One placed with authority over others; one at the head of others. 2. Governour; prefect. 3. A tutelary power.

(1.) As the *preſident* of my kingdom, will I
Appear there for a man. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

The tutor ſits in the chair as *preſident* or moderator, to ſee that the rules of diſputation be obſerved. *Watts.*

(2.) How might thoſe captive Iſraelites, under the overſight and government of Aſſyrian *preſidents*, be able to leave the places they were to inhabit. *Brerewood on Languages.*

(3.) This laſt complaint th' indulgent ears did pierce
Of juſt Apollo, *preſident* of verſe. *Waller.*

Pre'sidentship. *n. ſ.* [from *preſident.*] The office and place of preſident.

When things came to trial of practice, their paſtors learning would be at all times of force to overperſuade ſimple men, who, knowing the time of their own *preſidentſhip* to be but ſhort, would always ſtand in fear of their miniſters perpetual authority. *Hooker's Preface.*

Presi'dial. *adj.* [*præſidium*, Latin.] Relating to a garriſon.

To **PRESS.** *v. a.* [*preſſer*, Fr. *premo*, *preſſus*, Lat.] 1. To ſqueeze; to cruſh. 2. To diſtreſs; to cruſh with calamities. 3. To conſtrain; to compel; to urge by neceſſity. 4. To impoſe by conſtraint. 5. To derive by violence. 6. To affect ſtrongly. 7. To enforce; to inculcate with argument or importunity. 8. To urge; to bear ſtrongly on. 9. To compreſs; to hug, as in embracing. 10. To act upon with weight. 11. To make earneſt. *Preſt* or *preſſed* is here perhaps rather an adjective; *preſte*, Fr. or from *preſsè* or *empreſsè*, French. 12. To force into military ſervice. This is properly *impreſs*.

(1.) The grapes I *preſſed* into Pharaoh's cup. *Gen.* xl. 11.

Good meaſure *preſſed* down, ſhaken together, and running over, ſhall men give into your boſom. *Luke* vi. 38.

——— From ſweet kernels *preſs'd*,
She tempers dulcet creams. *Milton.*

I put pledgets of lint *preſſed* out on the excoriation. *Wiſem.*

Their morning milk the peaſants *preſs* at night,
Their evening milk before the riſing light. *Dryden.*

After *preſſing* out of the coleſeed for oil in Lincolnſhire, they burn the cakes to heat their ovens. *Mortimer.*

(2.) Once or twice ſhe heav'd the name of father
Pantingly forth, as if it *preſt* her heart. *Shakeſp.*

(3.) The experience of his goodneſs in her own deliverance, might cauſe her merciful diſpoſition to take ſo much the more delight in ſaving others, whom the like neceſſity ſhould *preſs*. *Hooker.*

The poſts that rode upon mules and camels, went out, being haſtened and *preſſed* on by the king's commands. *Eſther.*

I was *preſt* by his majeſty's commands, to aſſiſt at the treaty. *Temple's Miſcel.*

——— He gapes; and ſtraight
With hunger *preſt*, devours the pleaſing bait. *Dryden.*

(4.) He *preſſed* a letter upon me, within this hour, to deliver to you. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

(5.) Come with words as medical as true,
Honeſt as either, to purge him of that humour
That *preſſes* him from ſleep. *Shakeſpeare.*

(6.) Paul was *preſſed* in ſpirit, and teſtified to the Jews that Jeſus was Chriſt. *Acts*, xviii. 5.

Wickedneſs condemned by her own witneſs, and *preſſed* with conſcience, forecaſteth grievous things. *Wiſd.* xvii. 11.

(7.) Be ſure to *preſs* upon him every motive. *Addiſon.*

I am the more bold to *preſs* it upon you, becauſe theſe accompliſhments ſit more handſomely on perſons of quality, than any other. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

Thoſe who negotiated, took care to make demands impoſſible to be complied with; and therefore might ſecurely *preſs* every article, as if they were in earneſt. *Swift.*

(8.) Chymiſts I might *preſs* with arguments, drawn from ſome of the eminenteſt writers of their ſect. *Boyle.*

The cardinal being *preſſed* in diſpute on this head, could think of no better an anſwer. *Waterland.*

His eaſy heart receiv'd the guilty flame,
And from that time he *preſt* her with his paſſion. *Smith.*

(9.) He *preſs'd* her matron lips
With kiſſes pure. *Milton.*

——— She took her ſon, and *preſs'd*
Th' illuſtrious infant to her fragrant breaſt. *Dryden.*

——— Leucothoe ſhook,
And *preſs'd* Palemon cloſer in her arms. *Pope.*

(10.) The place thou *preſſeſt* on thy mother earth,
Is all thy empire now: now it contains thee. *Dryden.*

(11.) Let them be *preſſed*, and ready to give ſuccours to their confederates, as it ever was with the Romans; for if the confederate had leagues defenſive, the Romans would ever be the foremoſt. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Preſt for their country's honour and their king's,
On their ſharp beaks they whet their pointed ſtings. *Dryd.*

(12.) Do but ſay to me what I ſhould do,
That in your knowledge may by me be done,
And I am *preſt* into it. *Shakeſpeare.*

For every man that Bolingbroke hath *preſs'd*
To lift ſharp ſteel againſt our golden crown,
Heav'n for his Richard hath in ſtore
A glorious angel. *Shakeſp. Richard* II.

From London by the king was I *preſt* forth. *Shakeſp.*

They are enforced of very neceſſity to *preſs* the beſt and greateſt part of their men out of the Weſt countries, which is no ſmall charge. *Raleigh.*

The endeavour to raiſe new men for the recruit of the army by *preſſing*, found oppoſition in many places. *Clarendon.*

The peaceful peaſant to the wars is *preſt*,
The fields lie fallow in inglorious reſt. *Dryden.*

You were *preſſed* for the ſea-ſervice, and got off with much a-do. *Swift.*

To **Press.** *v. n.* 1. To act with compulſive violence; to urge; to diſtreſs. 2. To go forward with violence to any object. 3. To make invaſion, to encroach. 4. To crowd; to throng. 5. To come unſeaſonably or importunately. 6. To urge with vehemence and importunity. 7. To act upon or influence. 8. *To* **Press** *upon*. To invade; to puſh againſt.

(1.) If there be fair proofs on the one ſide, and none at all on the other, and if the moſt *preſſing* difficulties be on that ſide on which there are no proofs, this is ſufficient to render one opinion very credible, and the other incredible. *Tillotſon.*

A great many uneaſineſſes always ſolliciting the will, it is natural, that the greateſt and moſt *preſſing* ſhould determine it to the next action. *Locke.*

(2.) ——— I make bold to *preſs*
With ſo little preparation. *Shakeſpeare.*

I *preſs* toward the mark for the prize. *Phil.* iii. 14.

The Turks gave a great ſhout, and *preſſed* in on all ſides, to have entered the breach. *Knolles.*

Th' inſulting victor *preſſes* on the more,
And treads the ſteps the vanquiſh'd trod before. *Dryden.*

She is always drawn in a poſture of walking, it being as natural for Hope to *preſs* forward to her proper objects, as for Fear to fly from them. *Addiſon on Medals.*

Let us not therefore faint, or be weary in our journey, much leſs turn back or ſit down in deſpair; but *preſs* chearfully forward to the high mark of our calling. *Rogers.*

(3.) ——— *On* ſuperior powers
Were we to *preſs*, inferior might *on* ours. *Pope.*

(4.) For he had healed many, inſomuch that they *preſſed* upon him for to touch him. *Mar.* iii. 10.

Thronging crowds *preſs* on you as you paſs,
And with their eager joy make triumph ſlow. *Dryden.*

(5.) Counſel ſhe may; and I will give thy ear
The knowledge firſt of what is fit to hear:
What I tranſact with others or alone,
Beware to learn; nor *preſs* too near the throne. *Dryden.*

(6.) He *preſſed* upon them greatly; and they turned in. *Geneſis.*

The leſs blood he drew, the more he took of treaſure; and, as ſome conſtrued it, he was the more ſparing in the one, that he might be the more *preſſing* in the other. *Bacon.*

So thick the ſhiv'ring army ſtands,
And *preſs* for paſſage with extended hands. *Dryden.*

(7.) When arguments *preſs* equally in matters indifferent, the ſafeſt method is to give up ourſelves to neither. *Addiſon.*

(8.) Patroclus *preſſes upon* Hector too boldly, and by obliging him to fight, diſcovers it was not the true Achilles. *Pope.*

PRESS. *n. ſ.* [*preſſoir*, French; from the verb.] 1. The inſtrument by which any thing is cruſhed or ſqueezed: a wine preſs, a cider preſs. 2. The inſtrument by which books are printed. 3. Crowd; tumult; throng. 4. Violent tendency. 5. A kind of wooden caſe or frame for clothes and other uſes. 6. A commiſſion to force men into military ſervice. For *impreſs*.

(1.) The *preſs* is full, the fats overflow. *Joel*, iii. 13.

When one came to the *preſs* fats to draw out fifty veſſels out of the *preſs*, there were but twenty. *Hag.* ii. 16.

The ſtomach and inteſtines are the *preſs*, and the lacteal veſſels the ſtrainers, to ſeparate the pure emulſion from the fæces. *Arbuthnot.*

They kept their clothes, when they were not worn, conſtantly in a *preſs*, to give them a luſtre. *Arbuthnot.*

(2.) Theſe letters are of the ſecond edition; he will print them out of doubt, for he cares not what he puts into the *preſs*, when he would put us two in. *Shakeſpeare.*

His obligation to read not only claſſick authors, but the more recent abortions of the *preſs*, wherein he proved frequently concerned. *Fell.*

While Miſt and Wilkins riſe in weekly might,
Make *preſſes* groan, lead ſenators to fight. *Young.*

(3.) Paul and Barnabas, when infidels admiring their virtues, went about to ſacrifice unto them, rent their garments in token of horror, and as frighted, ran crying through the *preſs* of the people, O men wherefore do ye theſe things! *Hooker.*

She held a great gold chain ylinked well,
Whoſe upper end to higheſt heaven was knit,
And lower part did reach to loweſt hell,
And all that *preſs* did round about her ſwell,
To catchen hold of that long chain. *Spenſer.*

Who is it in the *preſs* that calls on me?
I hear a tongue, ſhriller than all the muſick,
Cry, Cæſar. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

Ambitious Turnus in the *preſs* appears,
And aggravating crimes augment their fears. *Dryden.*

A new expreſs all Agra does affright,
Darah and Aurengzebe are join'd in fight;
The *preſs* of people thickens to the court,
Th' impatient croud devouring the report. *Dryden.*

Through the *preſs* enrag'd Thaleſtris flies,
And ſcatters deaths around from both her eyes. *Pope.*

(4.) Death having prey'd upon the outward parts,
Leaves them inſenſible; his ſiege is now
Againſt the mind; the which he pricks and wounds
With many legions of ſtrange fantaſies;
Which in their throng, and *preſs* to that laſt hold,
Confound themſelves. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

(5.) Creep into the kill hole.—Neither *preſs*, coffer, cheſt, trunk; but he hath an abſtract for the remembrance of ſuch places. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

(6.) If I be not aſhamed of my ſoldiers, I am a ſowc'd gurnet; I have miſus'd the king's *preſs* damnably. *Shakeſpeare.*

Concerning the muſters and *preſſes* for ſufficient mariners to ſerve in his majeſty's ſhips, either the care is very little, or the bribery very great. *Raleigh.*

Why has there been now and then a kind of a *preſs* iſſued out for miniſters, ſo that as it were the vagabonds and loiterers were taken in? *Davenant.*

PRE'SSBED. *n. ſ.* [*preſs* and *bed.*] Bed ſo formed, as to be ſhut up in a caſe.

PRE'SSER. *n. ſ.* [from *preſs.*] One that preſſes or works at a preſs.

Of the ſtuffs I give the profits to dyers and *preſſers*. *Swift.*

PRE'SSGANG. *n. ſ.* [*preſs* and *gang.*] A crew that ſtrolls about the ſtreets to force men into naval ſervice.

PRE'SSINGLY. *adv.* [from *preſſing.*] With force; cloſely.

The one contracts his words, ſpeaking *preſſingly* and ſhort; the other delights in long-breathed accents. *Howel.*

PRE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [from *preſs.*] The act of preſſing.

If light conſiſted only in *preſſion*, propagated without actual motion, it would not be able to agitate and heat the bodies, which refract and reflect it: if it conſiſted in motion, propagated to all diſtances in an inſtant, it would require an infinite force every moment, in every ſhining particle, to generate that motion: and if it conſiſted in *preſſion* or motion, propagated either in an inſtant or in time, it would bend into the ſhadow. *Newton's Opticks.*

PRE'SSITANT. *adj.* Gravitating; heavy. A word not in uſe.

Neither the celeſtial matter of the vortices, nor the air, nor water are *preſſitant* in their proper places. *More.*

PRE'SSMAN. *n. ſ.* [*preſs* and *man.*] 1. One who forces another into ſervice; one who forces away. 2. One who makes the impreſſion of print by the preſs: diſtinct from the compoſitor, who ranges the types.

(1.) One only path to all; by which the *preſſmen* came. *Chapman.*

PRE'SSMONEY. *n. ſ.* [*preſs* and *money.*] Money given to a ſoldier when he is taken or forced into the ſervice.

Here Peaſcod, take my pouch, 'tis all I own,
'Tis my *preſſmoney*.—Can this ſilver fail? *Gay.*

PRE'SSURE. *n. ſ.* [from *preſs.*] 1. The act of preſſing or cruſhing. 2. The ſtate of being preſſed or cruſhed. 3. Force acting againſt any thing; gravitation; preſſion. 4. Violence inflicted; oppreſſion. 5. Affliction; grievance; diſtreſs. 6. Impreſſion; ſtamp; character made by impreſſion.

(3.) The inequality of the *preſſure* of parts appeareth in this; that if you take a body of ſtone, and another of wood of the ſame magnitude and ſhape, and throw them with equal force, you cannot throw the wood ſo far as the ſtone. *Bacon.*

Although the glaſſes were a little convex, yet this tranſparent ſpot was of a conſiderable breadth, which breadth ſeemed principally to proceed from the yielding inwards of the parts of the glaſſes, by reaſon of their mutual *preſſure*. *Newton.*

The blood flows through the veſſels by the exceſs of the force of the heart above the incumbent *preſſure*, which in fat people is exceſſive. *Arbuthnot.*

(4.) A wiſe father ingenuouſly confeſſed, that thoſe, which perſuaded *preſſure* of conſciences, were commonly intereſted therein. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

His modeſty might be ſecured from *preſſure* by the concealing of him to be the author. *Fell.*

(5.) Mine own and my people's *preſſures* are grievous, and peace would be very pleaſing. *King Charles.*

The genuine price of lands in England would be twenty years purchaſe, were it not for accidental *preſſures* under which it labours. *Child on Trade.*

To this conſideration he retreats, in the midſt of all his *preſſures*, with comfort; in this thought, notwithſtanding the ſad afflictions with which he was overwhelmed, he mightily exults. *Atterbury.*

Excellent was the advice of Elephas to Job, in the midſt of his great troubles and *preſſures*, acquaint thyſelf now with God, and be at peace. *Atterbury.*

(6.) ——— From my memory
I'll wipe away all trivial fond records,
All ſaws of books, all forms, all *preſſures* paſt,
That youth and obſervation copy'd there. *Shakeſpeare.*

PREST. *adj.* [*preſt* or *prêt*, Fr.] 1. Ready; not dilatory. This is ſaid to have been the original ſenſe of the word *preſt men*; men, not forced into the ſervice, as now we underſtand it, but men, for a certain ſum received, *preſt* or ready to march at command. 2. Neat; tight. In both ſenſes the word is obſolete.

(1.) Each mind is *preſt*, and open every ear,
To hear new tidings, though they no way joy us. *Fairfax.*

Grittus deſired nothing more than to have confirmed the opinion of his authority in the minds of the vulgar people, by the *preſt* and ready attendance of the Vayuod. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

(2.) More wealth any where, to be breefe,
More people, more handſome and *preſt*
Where find ye? *Tuſſer's Huſbandry.*

PREST. *n. ſ.* [*preſt*, Fr.] A loan.

He required of the city a *preſt* of ſix thouſand marks: but he could obtain but two thouſand pounds. *Bacon.*

PRESTIGA'TION. *n. ſ.* A deceiving; a juggling; a playing legerdemain. *Dict.*

PRE'STIGES. *n. ſ.* [*præſtigiæ*, Latin.] Illuſions; impoſtures; juggling tricks. *Dict.*

PRE'STO. *n. ſ.* [*preſto*, Italian; *preſto*, Lat.] Quick; at once. A word uſed by thoſe that ſhow legerdemain.

Preſto! begone! 'tis here again;
There's ev'ry piece as big as ten. *Swift.*

PRESU'MABLY. *adv.* [from *preſume*.] Without examination.

Authors *preſumably* writing by common places, wherein, for many years, promiſcuouſly amaſſing all that make for their ſubject, break forth at laſt into uſeleſs rhapſodies. *Brown.*

To **PRESU'ME.** *v. n.* [*preſumer*, Fr. *præſumo*, Latin.] 1. To ſuppoſe; to believe previouſly without examination. 2. To ſuppoſe; to affirm without immediate proof. 3. To venture without poſitive leave. 4. To form confident or arrogant opinions: with *upon* before the cauſe of confidence. 5. To make confident or arrogant attempts. 6. It has *on* or *upon* ſometimes before the thing ſuppoſed. 7. It has *of* ſometimes, but not properly.

(1.) O much deceiv'd, much failing, hapleſs Eve!
Of thy *preſum'd* return! event perverſe? *Milton.*

Experience ſupplants the uſe of conjecture in the point; we do not only *preſume* it may be ſo, but actually find it is ſo. *Government of the Tongue.*

(2.) Although in the relation of Moſes there be very few perſons mentioned, yet are there many more to be *preſumed.* *Brown.*

——— I *preſume*,
That as my hand has open'd bounty to you,
My heart dropp'd love; my pow'r rain'd honour more
On you, than any. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

(3.) There was a matter we were no leſs deſirous to know, than fearful to aſk, leſt we might *preſume* too far. *Bacon.*

I to the heav'nly viſion thus *preſum'd.* *Milton.*

(4.) The life of Ovid being already written in our language, I will not *preſume* ſo far *upon* myſelf, to think I can add any thing to Mr. Sandys his undertaking. *Dryden.*

This man *preſumes upon* his parts, that they will not fail him at time of need, and ſo thinks it ſuperfluous labour to make any proviſion beforehand. *Locke.*

(5.) In this we fail to perform the thing, which God ſeeth meet, convenient and good; in that we *preſume* to ſee what is meet and convenient, better than God himſelf. *Hooker.*

God, to remove his ways from human ſenſe,
Plac'd heav'n from earth ſo far, that earthly ſight,
If it *preſume*, might err in things too high,
And no advantage gain. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

(6.) He, that would not deceive himſelf, ought to build his hypotheſis on matter of fact, and not *preſume on* matter of fact, becauſe of his hypotheſis. *Locke.*

Luther *preſumes upon* the gift of continency. *Atterbury.*

(7.) *Preſuming of* his force, with ſparkling eyes,
Already he devours the promis'd prize. *Dryden.*

PRESU'MER. *n. ſ.* [from *preſume*.] One that preſuppoſes; an arrogant perſon.

Heavy with ſome high minds is an overweight of obligation; otherwiſe great deſervers do grow intolerable *preſumers.* *Wotton.*

PRESU'MPTION. *n. ſ.* [*præſumptus*, Lat. *preſomption*, Fr.] 1. Suppoſition previouſly formed. 2. Confidence grounded on any thing preſuppoſed: with *upon*. 3. An argument ſtrong, but not demonſtrative; a ſtrong probability. 4. Arrogance; confidence blind and adventurous; preſumptuouſneſs. 5. Unreaſonable confidence of divine favour.

(1.) Thou haſt ſhewed us how unſafe it is to offend thee, upon *preſumptions* afterwards to pleaſe thee. *King Charles.*

Though men in general believed a future ſtate, yet they had but confuſed *preſumptions* of the nature and condition of it. *Rogers.*

(2.) A *preſumption, upon* this aid, was the principal motive for the undertaking. *Clarendon.*

Thoſe at home held their immoderate engroſſments of power by no other tenure, than their own *preſumption upon* the neceſſity of affairs. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

(3.) The error and unſufficience of their arguments doth make it, on the contrary ſide againſt them, a ſtrong *preſumption*, that God hath not moved their hearts to think ſuch things, as he hath not enabled them to prove. *Hooker.*

(4.) Let my *preſumption* not provoke thy wrath;
For I am ſorry, that with reverence
I did not entertain thee as thou art. *Shakeſpeare.*

It warns a warier carriage in the thing,
Leſt blind *preſumption* work their ruining. *Daniel.*

I had the *preſumption* to dedicate to you a very unfiniſhed piece. *Dryden.*

(5.) The awe of his majeſty will keep us from *preſumption*, and the promiſes of his mercy from deſpair. *Rogers.*

PRESU'MPTIVE. *adj.* [*preſomptive*, Fr. from *preſume*.] 1. Taken by previous ſuppoſition. 2. Suppoſed: as, *the* preſumptive *heir*: oppoſed to the *heir* apparent. 3. Confident; arrogant; preſumptuous.

(1.) We commonly take ſhape and colour for ſo *preſumptive* ideas of ſeveral ſpecies, that, in a good picture, we readily ſay this is a lion, and that a roſe. *Locke.*

(3.) There being two opinions repugnant to each other, it may not be *preſumptive* or ſceptical to doubt of both. *Brown.*

PRESU'MPTUOUS. *adj.* [*preſumptueux*, *preſomptueux*, Fr.] 1. Arrogant; confident; inſolent. 2. Irreverent with reſpect to holy things.

(1.) *Preſumptuous* prieſt, this place commands my patience. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

——— I follow him not
With any token of *preſumptious* ſuit;
Nor would I have him, till I do deſerve him. *Shakeſp.*

The boldneſs of advocates prevail with judges; whereas they ſhould imitate God, who repreſſeth the *preſumptuous*, and giveth grace to the modeſt. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Their minds ſomewhat rais'd
By falſe *preſumptuous* hope. *Milton.*

It being not the part of a *preſumptuous*, but of a truly humble man to do what he is bidden, and to pleaſe thoſe whom he is bound in duty to obey. *Kettlewell.*

Some will not venture to look beyond received notions of the age, nor have ſo *preſumptuous* a thought, as to be wiſer than their neighbours. *Locke.*

(2.) The ſins whereinto he falleth, are not *preſumptuous*; but are ordinarily of weakneſs and infirmity. *Perkins.*

Thus I *preſumptuous*: and the viſion bright,
As with a ſmile more brighten'd, thus reply'd. *Milton.*

——— The pow'rs incens'd
Puniſh'd his *preſumptuous* pride,
That for his daring enterprize ſhe dy'd. *Dryden.*

——— Can'ſt thou love
Preſumptuous Crete, that boaſts the tomb of Jove. *Pope.*

PRESU'MPTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *preſumptuous.*] 1. Arrogantly; confidently. 2. Irreverently. 3. With vain and groundleſs confidence in divine favour.

(2.) Do you, who ſtudy nature's works, decide,
Whilſt I the dark myſterious cauſe admire;
Nor, into what the gods conceal, *preſumptuouſly* enquire.
Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.

(3.) I entreat your prayers, that God will keep me from all premature perſuaſion of my being in Chriſt, and not ſuffer me to go on *preſumptuouſly* or deſperately in any courſe. *Hammond.*

PRESU'MPTUOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *preſumptuous.*] Quality of being preſumptuous; confidence; irreverence.

PRESUPPO'SAL. *n. ſ.* [*præ* and *ſuppoſal.*] Suppoſal previouſly formed.

All things neceſſary to be known that we may be ſaved, but known with *preſuppoſal* of knowledge concerning certain principles, whereof it receiveth us already perſuaded. *Hooker.*

To PRESUPPO'SE. *v. a.* [*preſuppoſer*, Fr. *præ* and *ſuppoſe.*] To ſuppoſe as previous, to imply as antecedent.

In as much as righteous life *preſuppoſeth* life, in as much as to live virtuouſly it is impoſſible except we live; the firſt impediment, which we endeavour to remove, is penury and want of things without which we cannot live. *Hooker.*

All kinds of knowledge have their certain bounds; each of them *preſuppoſeth* many neceſſary things learned in other ſciences, and known beforehand. *Hooker.*

PRESUPPOSI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*preſuppoſition*, Fr. *præ* and *ſuppoſition.*] Suppoſition previouſly formed.

PRESURMI'SE. *n. ſ.* [*præ* and *ſurmiſe.*] Surmiſe previouſly formed.

——— It was your *preſurmiſe*,
That, in the dole of blows, your ſon might drop. *Shakeſp.*

PRETE'NCE. *n. ſ.* [*prætenſus*, Lat.] 1. A falſe argument grounded upon fictitious poſtulates. 2. The act of ſhowing or alleging what is not real ſhow; appearance. 3. Aſſumption; claim to notice. 4. Claim true or falſe. 5. *Shakeſpeare* uſes this word with more affinity to the original Latin, for ſomething threatened, or held out to terrify.

(1.) This *pretence* againſt religion will not only be baffled, but we ſhall gain a new argument to perſuade men over. *Tillotſon.*

(2.) With flying ſpeed and ſeeming great *pretence*
Came running in a meſſenger. *Spenſer.*

So ſtrong his appetite was to thoſe executions he had been accuſtomed to in Ireland, without any kind of commiſſion or *pretence* of authority. *Clarendon.*

Let not the Trojans, with a feign'd *pretence*
Of proffer'd peace, delude the Latian prince. *Dryden.*

I ſhould have dreſſed the whole with greater care; but I had little time, which I am ſure you know to be more than *pretence.* *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

(3.) Deſpiſe not theſe few enſuing pages; for never was any thing of this *pretence* more ingenuouſly imparted. *Evelyn.*

(4.) Spirits on our juſt *pretences* arm'd
Fell with us. *Milton.*

O worthy not of liberty alone,
Too mean *pretence*, but honour. *Miller.*

Primogeniture cannot have any *pretence* to a right of ſolely inheriting property or power. *Locke.*

(5.) I have conceived a moſt faint neglect of late, which I have rather blamed as my own jealous curioſity, than as a very *pretence* and purpoſe of unkindneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

In the great hand of God I ſtand, and thence
Againſt the undivulg'd *pretence* I fight
Of treas'nous malice. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

He hath writ this to feel my affection for your honour, and to no other *pretence* of danger. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

To PRETE'ND. *v. a.* [*prætendo*, Lat. *pretendre*, French.] 1. To hold out; to ſtretch forward. This is mere Latinity, and not uſed, perhaps it ſhould be *protends.* 2. To make any appearance of having; to allege falſely. 3. To ſhow hypocritically. 4. To hold out as a deluſive appearance; to exhibit as a cover of ſomething hidden. This is rather Latin. 5. To claim. In this ſenſe we rather ſay, *pretend to.*

(1.) Lucagus, to laſh his horſes, bends
Prone to the wheels, and his left foot *pretends.* *Dryden.*

(2.) ——— This let him know,
Leſt wilfully tranſgreſſing he *pretend*
Surpriſal. *Milton.*

What reaſon then can any man *pretend* againſt religion, when it is ſo apparently for the benefit, not only of human ſociety, but of every particular perſon. *Tillotſon.*

(3.) 'Tis their intereſt to guard themſelves from thoſe riotous effects of *pretended* zeal, nor is it leſs their duty. *Decay of Piety.*

(4.) ——— Warn all creatures from thee
Henceforth; leſt that too heav'nly form, *pretended*
To helliſh falſhood, ſnare them. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

(5.) Chiefs ſhall be grudg'd the part which they *pretend.* *Dryden.*

Are they not rich? what more can they *pretend?* *Pope.*

To PRETE'ND. *v. n.* 1. To put in a claim truly or falſely. It is ſeldom uſed without ſhade of cenſure. 2. To preſume on ability to do any thing; to profeſs preſumptuouſly.

(1.) What peace can be, where both to one *pretend?*
But they more diligent, and we more ſtrong. *Dryden.*

In thoſe countries that *pretend* to freedom, princes are ſubject to thoſe laws which their people have choſen. *Swift.*

(2.) Of the ground of redneſs in this ſea are we not fully ſatisfied? for there is another red ſea, whoſe name we *pretend* not to make out from theſe principles. *Brown.*

PRETE'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *pretend.*] One who lays claim to any thing.

The prize was diſputed only till you were ſeen; now all *pretenders* have withdrawn their claims. *Dryden.*

Whatever victories the ſeveral *pretenders* to the empire obtained over one another, they are recorded on coins without the leaſt reflection. *Addiſon on Medals.*

The numerous *pretenders* to places would never have been kept in order, if expectation had been cut off. *Swift.*

To juſt contempt ye vain *pretenders* fall,
The people's fable and the ſcorn of all. *Pope.*

Pretenders to philoſophy or good ſenſe grow fond of this ſort of learning. *Watts.*

PRETE'NDINGLY. *adv.* [from *pretending.*] Arrogantly; preſumptuouſly.

I have a particular reaſon to look a little *pretendingly* at preſent. *Collier on Pride.*

PRETE'NSION. *n. ſ.* [*prætenſio*, Latin; *pretenſion*, French.] 1. Claim true or falſe. 2. Fictitious appearance. A Latin phraſe or ſenſe.

(1.) But if to unjuſt things thou doſt pretend,
Ere they begin, let thy *pretenſions* end. *Denham.*

Men indulge thoſe opinions and practices, that favour their *pretenſions.* *L'Eſtrange.*

The commons demand that the conſulſhip ſhould lie in common to the *pretenſions* of any Roman. *Swift.*

(2.) This was but an invention and *pretenſion* given out by the Spaniards. *Bacon.*

He ſo much abhorred artifice and cunning, that he had prejudice to all concealments and *pretenſions*. *Fell.*

Pre'ter. *n. ſ.* [*præter*, Lat.] A particle which prefixed to words of Latin original, ſignifies *beſide*.

Pre'terimperfect. *adj.* In grammar, denotes the tenſe not perfectly paſt.

PRE'TERIT. *adj.* [*preterit*, Fr. *præteritus*, Lat.] Paſt.

Preteri'tion. *n. ſ.* [*preterition*, French; from *preterit*.] The act of going paſt; the ſtate of being paſt.

Pre'teritness. *n. ſ.* [from *preterit*.] State of being paſt; not preſence; not futurity.

We cannot conceive a *preteritneſs* ſtill backwards in infinitum, that never was preſent, as we can an endleſs futurity, that never will be preſent; ſo that though one is potentially infinite, yet nevertheleſs the other is poſitively finite: and this reaſoning doth not at all affect the eternal exiſtence of the adorable divinity, in whoſe invariable nature there is no paſt nor future. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Preterla'psed. *adj.* [*preterlapſus*, Lat.] Paſt and gone.

We look with a ſuperſtitious reverence upon the accounts of *preterlapſed* ages. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Never was there ſo much of either, in any *preterlapſed* age, as in this. *Walker.*

Preterle'gal. *adj.* [*præter* and *legal*.] Not agreeable to law.

I expected ſome evil cuſtoms *preterlegal*, and abuſes perſonal, had been to be removed. *King Charles.*

Pretermi'ssion. *n. ſ.* [*pretermiſſion*, Fr. *prætermiſſio*, Lat.] The act of omitting.

To **Pretermi't.** *v. a.* [*prætermitto*, Lat.] To paſs by.

The fees, that are termly given to theſe deputies, for recompence of their pains, I do purpoſely *pretermit*; becauſe they be not certain. *Bacon.*

PRE'TERNATURAL. *adj.* [*præter* and *natural*.] Different from what is natural; irregular.

We will enquire into the cauſe of this vile and *preternatural* temper of mind, that ſhould make a man pleaſe himſelf with that, which can no ways reach thoſe faculties, which nature has made the proper ſeat of pleaſure. *South's Sermons.*

That form, which the earth is under at preſent, is *preternatural*, like a ſtatue made and broken again. *Burnet.*

Pre'ternaturally. *adv.* [from *preternatural*.] In a manner different from the common order of nature.

Simple air, *preternaturally* attenuated by heat, will make itſelf room, and break and blow up all that which reſiſteth it. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Pre'ternaturalness. *n. ſ.* [from *preternatural*.] Manner different from the order of nature.

Pre'terperfect. *adj.* [*præteritum perfectum*, Latin.] A grammatical term applied to the tenſe which denotes time abſolutely paſt.

The ſame natural averſion to loquacity has of late made a conſiderable alteration in our language, by cloſing in one ſyllable the termination of our *preterperfect* tenſe, as drown'd, walk'd, for drowned, walked. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

Pre'terpluperfect. *adj.* [*præteritum pluſquam perfectum*, Latin.] The grammatical epithet for the tenſe denoting time relatively paſt, or paſt before ſome other paſt time.

Prete'xt. *n. ſ.* [*prætextus*, Lat. *pretexte*, Fr.] Pretence; falſe appearance; falſe allegation.

My *pretext* to ſtrike at him admits
A good conſtruction. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

He made *pretext*, that I ſhould onely go
And helpe convey his freight; but thought not ſo. *Chapman.*

Under this *pretext*, the means he ſought
To ruin ſuch whoſe might did much exceed
His pow'r to wrong. *Daniel's Civil War.*

As chymiſts gold from braſs by fire would draw,
Pretexts are into treaſon forg'd by law. *Denham.*

I ſhall not ſay with how much, or how little *pretext* of reaſon they managed thoſe diſputes. *Decay of Piety.*

They ſuck the blood of thoſe they depend upon, under a *pretext* of ſervice and kindneſs. *L'Eſtrange.*

Pre'tor. *n. ſ.* [*prætor*, Lat. *preteur*, Fr.] The Roman judge. It is now ſometimes taken for a mayor.

—— Good Cinna, take this paper;
And look you lay it in the *pretor*'s chair. *Shakeſpeare.*

Porphyrius, whom you Egypt's *pretor* made,
Is come from Alexandria to your aid. *Dryden.*

An advocate, pleading the cauſe of his client before one of the *pretors*, could only produce a ſingle witneſs, in a point where the law required two. *Spectator.*

Preto'rian. *adj.* [*prætorianus*, Lat. *pretorien*, Fr.] Judicial; exerciſed by the pretor.

The chancery had the *pretorian* power for equity; the ſtar-chamber had the cenſorian power for offences. *Bacon.*

Pre'ttily. *adv.* [from *pretty*.] Neatly; elegantly; pleaſingly without dignity or elevation.

How *prettily* the young ſwain ſeems to waſh
The hand was fair before. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

One ſaith *prettily*; in the quenching of the flame of a peſtilent ague, nature is like people that come to quench the fire of a houſe; ſo buſy, as one letteth another. *Bacon.*

Children, kept out of ill company, take a pride to behave themſelves *prettily*, after the faſhion of others. *Locke.*

Pre'ttiness. *n. ſ.* [from *pretty*.] Beauty without dignity: neat elegance without elevation.

There is goodlineſs in the bodies of animals, as in the ox, greyhound and ſtag; or majeſty and ſtatelineſs, as in the lion, horſe, eagle and cock; grave awfulneſs, as in maſtiffs; or elegancy and *prettineſs*, as in leſſer dogs and moſt ſort of birds; all which are ſeveral modes of beauty. *More.*

Thoſe drops of *prettineſs*, ſcatteringly ſprinkled among the creatures, were deſigned to defecate and exalt our conceptions, not to inveigle or detain our paſſions. *Boyle.*

PRE'TTY. *adj.* [præt, finery, Sax. *pretto*, Italian; *prat*, *prattigh*, Dutch.] 1. Neat; elegant; pleaſing without ſurprize or elevation. 2. Beautiful without grandeur or dignity. 3. It is uſed in a kind of diminutive contempt in poetry, and in converſation: as, *a* pretty *fellow indeed!* 4. Not very ſmall. This is a very vulgar uſe.

(1.) Of theſe the idle Greeks have many *pretty* tales. *Raleigh.*

They found themſelves involved in a train of miſtakes, by taking up ſome *pretty* hypotheſis in philoſophy. *Watts.*

(2.) The *pretty* gentleman is the moſt complaiſant creature in the world, and is always of my mind. *Spectator.*

(3.) A *pretty* taſk? and ſo I told the fool,
Who needs muſt undertake to pleaſe by rule. *Dryden.*

He'll make a *pretty* figure in a triumph,
And ſerve to trip before the victor's chariot. *Addiſon.*

(4.) A knight of Wales, with ſhipping and ſome *pretty* company, did go to diſcover thoſe parts. *Abbot.*

Cut off the ſtalks of cucumbers, immediately after their bearing, cloſe by the earth, and then caſt a *pretty* quantity of earth upon the plant, and they will bear next year before the ordinary time. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

I would have a mount of ſome *pretty* height, leaving the wall of the encloſure breaſt high. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Of this mixture we put a parcel into a crucible, and ſuffered it for a *pretty* while to continue red hot. *Boyle.*

A weazle a *pretty* way off ſtood leering at him. *L'Eſtr.*

Pre'tty. *adv.* In ſome degree. This word is uſed before adverbs or adjectives to intend their ſignification: it is leſs than *very*.

The world begun to be *pretty* well ſtocked with people, and human induſtry drained thoſe unhabitable places. *Burnet.*

I ſhall not enquire how far this lofty method may advance the reputation of learning; but I am *pretty* ſure 'tis no great addition to theirs who uſe it. *Collier.*

A little voyage round the lake took up five days, though the wind was *pretty* fair for us all the while. *Addiſon.*

I have a fondneſs for a project, and a *pretty* tolerable genius that way myſelf. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Theſe colours were faint and dilute, unleſs the light was trajected obliquely; for by that means they became *pretty* vivid. *Newton's Opticks.*

This writer every where inſinuates, and, in one place, *pretty* plainly profeſſes himſelf a ſincere chriſtian. *Atterbury.*

The copper halfpence are coined by the publick, and every piece worth *pretty* near the value of the copper. *Swift.*

The firſt attempts of this kind were *pretty* modeſt. *Baker.*

To **PREVA'IL.** *v. n.* [*prevaloir*, Fr. *prævalere*, Latin.] 1. To be in force; to have effect; to have power; to have influence. 2. To overcome; to gain the ſuperiority: with *on* or *upon*, ſometimes *over* or *againſt*. 3. To gain influence; to operate effectually. 4. To perſuade or induce. It has *with*, *upon* or *on* before the perſon perſuaded.

(1.) This cuſtom makes the ſhort-ſighted bigots, and the warier ſcepticks, as far as it *prevails*. *Locke.*

(2.) They that were your enemies, are his,
And have *prevail'd* as much *on* him as you. *Shakeſpeare.*

Nor is it hard for thee to preſerve me amidſt the unjuſt hatred and jealouſneſs of too many, which thou haſt ſuffered to *prevail upon* me. *King Charles.*

I told you then he ſhould *prevail*, and ſpeed
On his bad errand. *Milton.*

The millenium *prevailed* long *againſt* the truth upon the ſtrength of authority. *Decay of Piety.*

While Marlbro's cannon thus *prevails* by land,
Britain's ſea-chiefs by Anna's high command,
Reſiſtleſs o'er the Thuſcan billows ride. *Blackmore.*

Thus ſong could *prevail*
O'er death and *o'er* hell,
A conqueſt how hard and how glorious;
Though fate had faſt bound her
With Styx nine times round her,
Yet muſick and love were victorious. *Pope.*

This kingdom could never *prevail againſt* the united power of England. *Swift.*

(3.) I do not pretend that theſe arguments are demonſtrations of which the nature of this thing is not capable: but they are ſuch ſtrong probabilities, as ought to *prevail* with all thoſe who are not able to produce greater probabilities to the contrary. *Wilkins.*

(4.) *With* minds obdurate nothing *prevaileth*, as well they that preach, as they that read unto ſuch, ſhall ſtill have cauſe to complain with the prophets of old, who will give credit unto our teaching? *Hooker.*

He was *prevailed with* to reſtrain the earl of Briſtol upon his firſt arrival. *Clarendon.*

——— The ſerpent *with* me
Perſuaſively has ſo *prevail'd*, that I
Have alſo taſted. *Milton.*

They are more in danger to go out of the way, who are marching under the conduct of a guide, that it is a hundred to one will miſlead them, than he that has not yet taken a ſtep, and is likelier to be *prevailed on* to enquire after the right way. *Locke.*

There are four ſorts of arguments that men, in their reaſonings with others, make uſe of to *prevail on* them. *Locke.*

——— The gods pray
He would reſume the conduct of the day,
Nor let the world be loſt in endleſs night;
Prevail'd upon at laſt, again he took
The harneſs'd ſteeds, that ſtill with horror ſhook. *Addiſon.*

Upon aſſurances of revolt, the queen was *prevailed with* to ſend her forces upon that expedition. *Swift.*

Prevail upon ſome judicious friend to be your conſtant hearer, and allow him the utmoſt freedom. *Swift.*

PREVA'ILING. *adj.* [from *prevail.*] Predominant; having moſt influence; having great power; prevalent; efficacious.

Probabilities, which croſs men's appetites and *prevailing* paſſions, run the ſame fate: let never ſo much probability hang on one ſide of a covetous man's reaſoning, and money on the other, it is eaſy to foreſee which will outweigh. *Locke.*

Save the friendleſs infants from oppreſſion;
Saints ſhall aſſiſt thee with *prevailing* prayers,
And warring angels combat on thy ſide. *Rowe.*

PREVA'ILMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *prevail.*] Prevalence.

——— Meſſengers
Of ſtrong *prevailment* in unharden'd youth. *Shakeſp.*

PRE'VALENCE.
PRE'VALENCY. } *n. ſ.* [*prevalence*, Fr. *prævalentia*, low Lat.] Superiority; influence; predominance; efficacy; force; validity.

The duke better knew, what kind of arguments were of *prevalence* with him. *Clarendon.*

Others finding that, in former times, many churchmen were employed in the civil government, imputed their wanting of theſe ornaments their predeceſſors wore, to the power and *prevalency* of the lawyers. *Clarendon.*

Animals, whoſe forelegs ſupply the uſe of arms, hold, if not an equality in both, a *prevalency* oft times in the other. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Why, fair one, would you not rely
On reaſon's force with beauty's join'd;
Could I their *prevalence* deny,
I muſt at once be deaf and blind. *Prior.*

Leaſt of all does this precept imply, that we ſhould comply with any thing that the *prevalence* of corrupt faſhion has made reputable. *Rogers.*

PRE'VALENT. *adj.* [*prævalens*, Latin.] 1. Victorious; gaining ſuperiority; predominant. 2. Powerful; efficacious. 3. Predominant.

(1.) Brennus told the Roman ambaſſadors, that *prevalent* arms were as good as any title, and that valiant men might account to be their own as much as they could get. *Raleigh.*

——— On the foughten field,
Michael and his angels *prevalent* encamping. *Milton.*

The conduct of a peculiar providence made the inſtruments of that great deſign *prevalent* and victorious, and all thoſe mountains of oppoſition to become plains. *South.*

(2.) Eve! eaſily may faith admit, that all
The good which we enjoy, from heav'n deſcends;
But, that from us ought ſhould aſcend to heav'n,
So *prevalent*, as to concern the mind
Of God high-bleſt; or to incline his will;
Hard to belief may ſeem. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

(3.) This was the moſt received and *prevalent* opinion, when I firſt brought my collection up to London. *Woodward.*

PRE'VALENTLY. *adv.* [from *prevalent.*] Powerfully; forcibly.

The ev'ning-ſtar ſo falls into the main,
To riſe at morn more *prevalently* bright. *Prior.*

To **PREVA'RICATE.** *v. n.* [*prevaricor*, Lat. *prevariquer*, Fr.] To cavil; to quibble; to ſhuffle.

Laws are either diſannulled or quite *prevaricated* through change and alteration of times, yet they are good in themſelves. *Spenſer.*

He *prevaricates* with his own underſtanding, and cannot ſeriouſly conſider the ſtrength, and diſcern the evidence of argumentations againſt his deſires. *South.*

Whoever helped him to this citation, I deſire he will never truſt him more; for I would think better of himſelf, than that he would wilfully *prevaricate*. *Stillingfleet.*

PREVARICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*prævaricatio*, Lat. *prevarication*, Fr. from *prevaricate.*] Shuffle; cavil.

Several Romans, taken priſoners by Hannibal, were releaſed upon obliging themſelves by an oath to return again to his camp: among theſe was one, who, thinking to elude the oath, went the ſame day back to the camp, on pretence of having forgot ſomething; but this *prevarication* was ſo ſhocking to the Roman ſenate, that they ordered him to be delivered up to Hannibal. *Addiſon.*

PREVARICA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*prævaricator*, Lat. *prevaricateur*, Fr. from *prevaricate.*] A caviller; a ſhuffler.

PREVE'NIENT. *adj.* [*preveniens*, Latin.] Preceding; going before; preventive.

——— From the mercy-ſeat above
Prevenient grace deſcending, had remov'd
The ſtony from their hearts, and made new fleſh
Regenerate grow inſtead. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

To Preve'ne. *v. a.* [*prævenio*, Lat.] To hinder.

——— If thy indulgent care
Had not *preven'd*, among unbody'd ſhades
I now had wander'd. *Philips.*

To PREVE'NT. *v. a.* [*prævenio*, Lat. *prevenir*, French.] 1. To go before as a guide; to go before, making the way eaſy. 2. To go before; to be before. 3. To anticipate. 4. To preoccupy; to preengage; to attempt firſt. 5. To hinder; to obviate; to obſtruct. This is now almoſt the only ſenſe.

(1.) Are we to forſake any true opinion, or to ſhun any requiſite action, only becauſe we have in the practice thereof been *prevented* by idolaters. *Hooker.*

Prevent him with the bleſſings of goodneſs. *Pſalm* xxi. 3.

Prevent us, O Lord, in all our doings with thy moſt gracious favour. *Common Prayer.*

Let thy grace, O Lord, always *prevent* and follow us. *Common Prayer.*

(2.) Mine eyes *prevent* the night-watches, that I might be occupied in thy words. *Pſalm* cxix. 4.

The ſame officer told us, he came to conduct us, and that he had *prevented* the hour, becauſe we might have the whole day before us for our buſineſs. *Bacon.*

Nothing engendred doth *prevent* his meat;
Flies have their tables ſpread, ere they appear;
Some creatures have in winter what to eat;
Others do ſleep. *Herbert's Temple of Sacred Poems.*

(3.) Soon ſhalt thou find, if thou but arm their hands,
Their ready guilt *preventing* thy commands;
Coud'ſt thou ſome great proportion'd miſchief frame,
They'd prove the father from whoſe loins they came. *Pope.*

(4.) Thou haſt *prevented* us with overtures of love, even when we were thine enemies. *King Charles.*

(5.) ——— I do find it cowardly and vile,
For fear of what might fall, ſo to *prevent*
The time of life. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

This your ſincereſt care could not *prevent*,
Foretold ſo lately what would come to paſs. *Milton.*

Too great confidence in ſucceſs is the likelieſt to *prevent* it; becauſe it hinders us from making the beſt uſe of the advantages which we enjoy. *Atterbury.*

To Preve'nt. *v. n.* To come before the time. A latiniſm.

Strawberries watered with water, wherein hath been ſteeped ſheep's dung, will *prevent* and come early. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Preve'nter. *n. ſ.* [from *prevent.*] 1. One that goes before. 2. One that hinders; an hinderer; an obſtructer.

(1.) The archduke was the aſſailant, and the *preventer*, and had the fruit of his diligence and celerity. *Bacon.*

Preve'ntion. *n. ſ.* [*prevention*, French; from *preventum*, Latin.] 1. The act of going before. 2. Preoccupation; anticipation. 3. Hindrance; obſtruction. 4. Prejudice; prepoſſeſſion. A French expreſſion.

(1.) The greater the diſtance, the greater the *prevention*; as in thunder, where the lightning precedeth the crack a good ſpace. *Bacon.*

(2.) Atchievements, plots, orders, *preventions*,
Succeſs or loſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

God's *preventions*, cultivating our nature, and fitting us with capacities of his high donatives. *Hammond.*

(3.) ——— Half way he met
His daring foe, at this *prevention* more
Incens'd. *Milton.*

——— No odds appear'd
In might or ſwift *prevention*. *Milton.*

Prevention of ſin is one of the greateſt mercies God can vouchſafe. *South.*

(4.) In reading what I have written, let them bring no particular guſto or any *prevention* of mind, and that whatſoever judgment they make, it may be purely their own. *Dryden.*

Preve'ntional. *adj.* [from *prevention.*] Tending to prevention. *Dict.*

Preve'ntive. *adj.* [from *prevent.*] 1. Tending to hinder. 2. Preſervative; hindering ill. It has *of* before the thing prevented.

(1.) Wars *preventive* upon juſt fears are true defenſives, as well as upon actual invaſions. *Bacon.*

(2.) Phyſick is curative or *preventive of* diſeaſes; *preventive* is that which, by purging noxious humours, preventeth ſickneſs. *Brown.*

Procuring a due degree of ſweat and perſpiration, is the beſt *preventive of* the gout. *Arbuthnot.*

Preve'ntive. *n. ſ.* [from *prevent.*] A preſervative; that which prevents; an antidote previouſly taken.

Preve'ntively. *adv.* [from *preventive.*] In ſuch a manner as tends to prevention.

Such as fearing to concede a monſtroſity, or mutilate the integrity of Adam, *preventively* conceive the creation of thirteen ribs. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PRE'VIOUS. *adj.* [*prævius*, Latin.] Antecedent; going before; prior.

By this *previous* intimation we may gather ſome hopes, that the matter is not deſperate. *Burnet's Theory.*

Sound from the mountain, *previous* to the ſtorm,
Rolls o'er the muttering earth. *Thomſon.*

Pre'viously. *adv.* [from *previous.*] Beforehand; antecedently.

Darting their ſtings, they *previouſly* declare
Deſign'd revenge, and fierce intent of war. *Prior.*

It cannot be reconciled with perfect ſincerity, as *previouſly* ſuppoſing ſome neglect of better information. *Fiddes.*

Pre'viousness. *n. ſ.* [from *previous.*] Antecedence.

PREY. *n. ſ.* [*præda*, Lat.] 1. Something to be devoured; ſomething to be ſeized; food gotten by violence; ravine; wealth gotten by violence; plunder. 2. Ravage; depredation. 3. Animal of *prey*, is an animal that lives on other animals.

(1.) A garriſon ſupported itſelf, by the *prey* it took from the neighbourhood of Ayleſbury. *Clarendon.*

The whole included race his purpos'd *prey*. *Milton.*

She ſees herſelf the monſter's *prey*,
And feels her heart and intrails torn away. *Dryden.*

Pindar, that eagle, mounts the ſkies,
While virtue leads the noble way;
Too like a vulture Boileau flies,
Where ſordid int'reſt ſhews the *prey*. *Prior.*

Who ſtung by glory, rave, and bound away;
The world their field, and human-kind their *prey*. *Young.*

(2.) Hog in ſloth, fox in ſtealth, lion in *prey*. *Shakeſpeare.*

(3.) There are men of *prey*, as well as beaſts and birds of *prey*, that live upon, and delight in blood. *L'Eſtrange.*

To Prey. *v. n.* [*prædor*, Latin.] 1. To feed by violence: with *on* before the object. 2. To plunder; to rob: with *on*. 3. To corrode; to waſte: with *on*.

(1.) ——— A lioneſs
Lay couching head on ground, with cat-like watch,
When that the ſleeping man ſhould ſtir: for 'tis
The royal diſpoſition of that beaſt
To *prey on* nothing that doth ſeem as dead. *Shakeſpeare.*

——— Put your torches out;
The wolves have *prey'd*, and look the gentle day
Dapples the drowſy eaſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

Jove venom firſt infus'd in ſerpents fell,
Taught wolves to *prey*, and ſtormy ſeas to ſwell. *May.*

Their impious folly dar'd to *prey*
On herds devoted to the god of day. *Pope.*

(2.) They pray continually unto their ſaint the commonwealth, or rather not pray to her, but *prey on* her; for they ride up and down on her, and make her their boots. *Shakeſp.*

(3.) —— Language is too faint to ſhow
His rage of love; it *preys upon* his life;
He pines, he ſickens, he deſpairs, he dies. *Addiſon.*

Pre'yer. *n. ſ.* [from *prey.*] Robber; devourerer; plunderer.

PRI'APISM. *n. ſ.* [*priapiſmus*, Lat. *priapiſme*, Fr.] A preternatural tenſion.

Luſt cauſeth a flagrancy in the eyes and *priapiſm*. *Bacon.*

The perſon every night has a *priapiſm* in his ſleep. *Floyer.*

PRICE. *n. ſ.* [*prix*, Fr. *pretium*, Latin.] 1. Equivalent paid for any thing. 2. Value; eſtimation; ſuppoſed excellence. 3. Rate at which any thing is ſold. 4. Reward; thing purchaſed by merit.

(1.) I will buy it of thee at a *price*; neither will I offer burnt-offerings unto the Lord my God, of that which coſt me nothing. *2 Samuel*, xxiv. 24.

From that which hath its *price* in compoſition, if you take away any thing, or any part do fail, all is diſgrace. *Bacon.*

If fortune has a niggard been to thee,
Devote thyſelf to thrift, not luxury;
And wiſely make that kind of food thy choice,
To which neceſſity confines thy *price*. *Dryden.*

(2.) We ſtand in ſome jealouſy, leſt by thus overvaluing their ſermons; they make the *price* and eſtimation of ſcripture, otherwiſe notified, to fall. *Hooker.*

Sugar hath put down the uſe of honey, inaſmuch as we have loſt thoſe preparations of honey which the ancients had, when it was more in *price*. *Bacon.*

(3.) Suppoſing the quantity of wheat, in reſpect to its vent be the ſame, that makes the change in the *price* of wheat. *Locke.*

(4.) Sometimes virtue ſtarves, while vice is fed;
What then? is the reward of virtue bread?
That, vice may merit; 'tis the *price* of toil;
The knave deſerves it, when he tills the ſoil. *Pope.*

To **PRICE.** *v. a.* To pay for.

Some ſhall pay the price of others guilt;
And he the man that made ſans ſoy to fall,
Shall with his own blood *price* that he hath ſpilt. *Spenſer.*

To **PRICK.** *v. a.* [pɲician, Saxon.] 1. To pierce with a ſmall puncture. 2. To form or erect with an acuminated point. 3. To fix by the point. 4. To hang on a point. 5. To nominate by a puncture or mark. 6. To ſpur; to goad; to impel; to incite. 7. To pain; to pierce with remorſe. 8. To make acid. 9. To mark a tune.

(1.) ——— Leave her to heav'n,
And to thoſe thorns that in her boſom lodge,
To *prick* and ſting her. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

There ſhall be no more a *pricking* brier unto the houſe of Iſrael, nor any grieving thorn. *Ezekiel*, xxviii. 24.

If ſhe *pricked* her finger, Jack laid the pin in the way. *Arbuthnot.*

(2.) The poets make fame a monſter; they ſay, look how many feathers ſhe hath, ſo many eyes ſhe hath underneath, ſo many tongues, ſo many voices, ſhe *pricks* up ſo many ears. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

——— A hunted panther caſts about
Her glaring eyes, and *pricks* her liſt'ning ears to ſcout. *Dryden.*

——— His rough creſt he rears,
And *pricks* up his predeſtinating ears. *Dryden.*

The fiery courſer, when he hears from far
The ſprightly trumpets and the ſhouts of war,
Pricks up his ears. *Dryden's Virgil.*

A greyhound hath *pricked* ears, but thoſe of a hound hang down; for that the former hunts with his ears, the latter only with his noſe. *Grew.*

The tuneful noiſe the ſprightly courſer hears,
Paws the green turf, and *pricks* his trembling ears. *Gay.*

Keep cloſe to ears, and thoſe let aſſes *prick*;
'Tis nothing, nothing; if they bite and kick. *Pope.*

(3.) I cauſed the edes of two knives to be ground truly ſtrait, and *pricking* their points into a board, ſo that their edges might look towards one another, and meeting near their points contain a rectilinear angle, I faſtened their handles together with pitch, to make this angle invariable. *Newton.*

(4.) The cooks ſlice it into little gobbets, *prick* it on a prong of iron, and hang it in a furnace. *Sandys.*

(5.) Thoſe many then ſhall die, their names are *prickt*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Some who are *pricked* for ſheriffs, and are fit, ſet out of the bill. *Bacon.*

(6.) When I call to mind your gracious favours,
My duty *pricks* me on to utter that,
Which elſe no worldly good ſhould draw from me. *Shakeſpeare.*

Well, 'tis no matter, honour *pricks* me on;
But how if honour *prick* me off, when
I come on. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

His high courage *prick'd* him forth to wed. *Pope.*

(7.) When they heard this, they were *pricked* in their hearts, and ſaid, men and brethren what ſhall we do? *Acts*, ii. 37.

(8.) They their late attacks decline,
And turn as eager as *prick'd* wine. *Hudibras.*

To **PRICK.** *v. n.* [*prijken*, Dutch.] 1. To dreſs one's ſelf for ſhow. 2. To come upon the ſpur. This ſeems to be the ſenſe in *Spenſer*.

(2.) After that Varlet's flight, it was not long,
Ere on the plain faſt *pricking* Guyon ſpied,
One in bright arms embattled full ſtrong. *Spenſer.*

They had not ridden far, when they might ſee
One *pricking* towards them with haſty heat. *Spenſer.*

The Scottiſh horſemen began to hover much upon the Engliſh army, and to come *pricking* about them, ſometimes within length of their ſtaves. *Hayward.*

——— Before each van
Prick forth the airy knights. *Milton.*

——— In this king Arthur's reign,
A luſty knight was *pricking* o'er the plain. *Dryden.*

PRICK. *n. ſ.* [pɲicca, Saxon.] A ſharp ſlender inſtrument; any thing by which a puncture is made. 2. A thorn in the mind; a teaſing and tormenting thought; remorſe of conſcience. 3. A ſpot or mark at which archers aim. 4. A point; a fixed place. 5. A puncture. 6. The print of a hare in the ground.

(1.) ——— The country gives me proof
Of bedlam beggars, who, with roaring voices,
Strike in their num'd and mortified bare arms
Pins, wooden *pricks*, nails, ſprigs of roſemary. *Shakeſp.*

It is hard for thee to kick againſt the *pricks*. *Acts*, ix. 5.

If the Engliſh would not in peace govern them by the law, nor could in war root them out by the ſword, muſt they not be *pricks* in their eyes, and thorns in their ſides. *Davies.*

If God would have had men live like wild beaſts, he would have armed them with horns, tuſks, talons or *pricks*. *Bramh.*

(2.) My conſcience firſt receiv'd a tenderneſs,
Scruple, and *prick*, on certain ſpeeches utter'd
By th' biſhop of Bayon. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

(3.) For long ſhooting, their ſhaft was a cloth yard, their *pricks* twenty-four ſcore; for ſtrength, they would pierce any ordinary armour. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

(4.) Now gins this goodly frame of temperance
Fairly to riſe, and her adorned head
To *prick* of higheſt praiſe forth to advance. *Spenſer.*

Phaeton hath tumbled from his car,
And made an evening at the noon-tide *prick*. *Shakeſp.*

(5.) No aſps were diſcovered in the place of her death, only two ſmall inſenſible *pricks* were found in her arm. *Brown.*

PRI'CKER. *n. ſ.* [from *prick*.] 1. A ſharp-pointed inſtrument. 2. A light horſeman. Not in uſe.

(1.) *Pricker* is vulgarly called an awl; yet, for joiner's uſe, it hath moſt commonly a ſquare blade. *Moxon's Mechan. Exer.*

(2.) They had horſemen, *prickers* as they are termed, fitter to make excurſions and to chace, than to ſuſtain any ſtrong charge. *Hayward.*

PRI'CKET. *n. ſ.* [from *prick*.] A buck in his ſecond year.

I've call'd the deer; the princeſs kill'd a *pricket*. *Shakeſp.*

The buck is called the firſt year a fawn, the ſecond year a *pricket*. *Manwood of the Laws of the Foreſt.*

PRI'CKLE. *n. ſ.* [from *prick*.] Small ſharp point, like that of a brier.

The *prickles* of trees are a kind of excreſcence; the plants that have *prickles*, are black and white, thoſe have it in the bough; the plants that have *prickles* in the leaf, are holly and juniper; nettles alſo have a ſmall venomous *prickle*. *Bacon.*

An herb growing in the water, called lincoſtis, is full of *prickles*: this putteth forth another ſmall herb out of the leaf, imputed to moiſture gathered between the *prickles*. *Bacon.*

A fox catching hold of a bramble to break his fall, the *prickles* ran into his feet. *L'Eſtrange.*

The man who laugh'd but once to ſee an aſs
Mumbling to make the croſs-grain'd thiſtles paſs,
Might laugh again, to ſee a jury chaw
The *prickles* of unpalatable law. *Dryden.*

The flower's divine, where'er it grows,
Neglect the *prickles*, and aſſume the roſe. *Watts.*

Pri'ckliness. *n. ſ.* [from *prickly*.] Fulneſs of ſharp points.

Pri'cklouse. *n. ſ.* [*prick* and *louſe*.] A word of contempt for a taylor. A low word.

A taylor and his wife quarrelling; the woman in contempt called her huſband *pricklouſe*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Pri'cksong. *n. ſ.* [*prick* and *ſong*.] Song ſet to muſick.

He fights as you ſing *prickſongs*, keeps time, diſtance and proportion. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Pri'ckly. *adj.* [from *prick*.] Full of ſharp points.

Artichoaks will be leſs *prickly* and more tender, if the ſeeds have their tops grated off upon a ſtone. *Bacon.*

——— I no more
Shall ſee you browzing, on the mountain's brow,
The *prickly* ſhrubs. *Dryden.*

How did the humbled ſwain deteſt
His *prickly* beard, and hairy breaſt! *Swift's Miſcel.*

Pri'ckmadam. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of houſeleek.

Pri'ckpunch. *n. ſ.* *Prickpunch* is a piece of tempered ſteel, with a round point at one end, to prick a round mark in cold iron. *Moxon.*

Pri'ckwood. *n. ſ.* [*euonymus*.] A tree. *Ainſworth.*

Pride. *n. ſ.* [pꞃıꞇ or pꞃyꝺ, Saxon.] 1. Inordinate and unreaſonable ſelf-eſteem. 2. Inſolence; rude treatment of others; inſolent exultation. 3. Dignity of manner; loftineſs of air. 4. Generous elation of heart. 5. Elevation; dignity. 6. Ornament; ſhow; decoration. 7. Splendour; oſtentation. 8. The ſtate of a female beaſt ſoliciting the male.

(1.) ——— I can ſee his *pride*
Peep through each part of him. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.
——— *Pride* hath no other glaſs
To ſhew itſelf, but *pride*; for ſupple knees
Feed arrogance, and are the proud man's fees. *Shakeſpeare.*
——— They undergo
This annual humbling certain number'd days,
To daſh their *pride* and joy for man ſeduc'd. *Milton.*
Vain aims, inordinate deſires
Blown up with high conceits engend'ring *pride*. *Milton.*
(2.) ——— That witch
Hath wrought this helliſh miſchief unawares;
That hardly we eſcap'd the *pride* of France. *Shakeſpeare.*
—— Wantonneſs and *pride*
Raiſe out of friendſhip, hoſtile deeds in peace. *Milton.*
(4.) The honeſt *pride* of conſcious virtue. *Smith.*
(5.) A falcon, tow'ring in her *pride* of place,
Was by a mouſing owl hawkt at and kill'd. *Shakeſpeare.*
(6.) Whoſe lofty trees, yclad with ſummer's *pride*,
Did ſpread ſo broad, that heaven's light did hide. *Spenſer.*
——— Smalleſt lineaments exact,
In all the liveries deck'd of ſummer's *pride*. *Milton.*
——— Be his this ſword,
Whoſe ivory ſheath, inwrought with curious *pride*,
Adds graceful terror to the wearer's ſide. *Pope.*
(7.) In this array the war of either ſide,
Through Athens paſs'd with military *pride*. *Dryden.*
(8.) It is impoſſible you ſhould ſee this,
Were they as ſalt as wolves in *pride*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Pride.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make proud; to rate himſelf high. It is only uſed with the reciprocal pronoun.

He could have made the moſt deformed beggar as rich, as thoſe who moſt *pride themſelves* in their wealth. *Government of the Tongue.*

This little impudent hardwareman turns into ridicule the direful apprehenſions of the whole kingdom, *priding himſelf* as the cauſe of them. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

Prie. *n. ſ.* I ſuppoſe an old name of privet.

Lop popler and ſallow, elme, maple and *prie*,
Wel ſaved from cattel, till ſummer to lie. *Tuſſer.*

Prief for *proof*. *Spenſer.*

Prier. *n. ſ.* [from *pry*.] One who enquires too narrowly.

PRIEST. *n. ſ.* [pꞃeoꞅꞇ, Sax. *preſtre*, Fr.] 1. One who officiates in ſacred offices. 2. One of the ſecond order in the hierarchy, above a deacon below a biſhop.

(1.) ——— I'll to the vicar,
Bring you the maid, you ſhall not lack a *prieſt*. *Shakeſp.*

The high *prieſt* ſhall not uncover his head. *Lev.* xxi. 10.

Our practice of ſinging differs from the practice of David, the *prieſts* and Levites. *Peacham.*

Theſe pray'rs I thy *prieſt* before thee bring. *Milton.*

(2.) There were no *prieſts* and anti-*prieſts* in oppoſition to one another, and therefore there could be no ſchiſm. *Leſley.*

No neighbours, but a few poor ſimple clowns,
Honeſt and true, with a well-meaning *prieſt*. *Rowe.*

Curanius is a holy *prieſt*, full of the ſpirit of the goſpel, watching, labouring, and praying for a poor country village. *Law.*

Pri'estcraft. *n. ſ.* [*prieſt* and *craft*.] Religious frauds; management of wicked prieſts to gain power.

Puzzle has half a dozen common-place topicks; though the debate be about Doway, his diſcourſe runs upon bigotry and *prieſtcraft*. *Spectator.*

From *prieſtcraft* happily ſet free,
Lo! ev'ry finiſh'd ſon returns to thee. *Pope.*

Prie'stess. *n. ſ.* [from *prieſt*.] A woman who officiated in heathen rites.

Then too, our mighty ſire, thou ſtood'ſt diſarm'd,
When thy wrapt ſoul the lovely *prieſteſs* charm'd,
That Rome's high founder bore. *Addiſon.*

Theſe two, being the ſons of a lady who was *prieſteſs* to Juno, drew their mother's chariot to the temple. *Spectator.*

She as *prieſteſs* knows the rites,
Wherein the God of earth delights. *Swift's Miſcel.*

Th' inferior *prieſteſs*, at her altar's ſide,
Trembling, begins the ſacred rites of pride. *Pope.*

Prie'sthood. *n. ſ.* [from *prieſt*.] 1. The office and character of a prieſt. 2. The order of men ſet apart for holy offices. 3. The ſecond order of the hierarchy. See Priest.

(1.) Jeroboam is reproved, becauſe he took the *prieſthood* from the tribe of Levi. *Whitgifte.*

The *prieſthood* hath in all nations, and all religions, been held highly venerable. *Atterbury.*

The ſtate of parents is a holy ſtate, in ſome degree like that of the *prieſthood*, and calls upon them to bleſs their children with their prayers and ſacrifices to God. *Law.*

(2.) He pretends, that I have fallen foul on *prieſthood*. *Dryden.*

Prie'stliness. *n. ſ.* [from *prieſtly*.] The appearance or manner of a prieſt.

Prie'stly. *adj.* [from *prieſt*.] Becoming a prieſt; ſacerdotal; belonging to a prieſt.

In the Jewiſh church, none that was blind or lame was capable of the *prieſtly* office. *South's Sermons.*

How can inceſt ſuit with holineſs,
Or *prieſtly* orders with a princely ſtate. *Dryden.*

Prie'stridden. *adj.* [*prieſt* and *ridden*.] Managed or governed by prieſts.

Such a cant of high-church and perſecution, and being *prieſtridden*. *Swift.*

To **Prieve** for *prove*. *Spenſer.*

Prig. *n. ſ.* [A cant word derived perhaps from *prick*, as he *pricks* up, he is *pert*; or from *prickeared*, an epithet of reproach beſtowed upon the preſbyterian teachers.] A pert, conceited, ſaucy, pragmatical, little fellow.

The little man concluded, with calling monſieur Meſnager an inſignificant *prig*. *Spectator.*

There have I ſeen ſome active *prig*,
To ſhew his parts, beſtride a twig. *Swift's Miſcel.*

Prill. *n. ſ.* [*rhombus.*] A birt or turbot. *Ainſworth.*

Prim. *adj.* [by contraction from *primitive.*] Formal; preciſe; affectedly nice.

A ball of new dropt horſe's dung,
Mingling with apples in the throng,
Said to the pippin, plump and *prim*,
See, brother, how we apples ſwim. *Swift's Miſcel.*

To **Prim.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To deck up preciſely; to form to an affected nicety.

Pri'macy. *n. ſ.* [*primatie, primace,* Fr. *primatus,* Latin.] The chief eccleſiaſtical ſtation.

When he had now the *primacy* in his own hand, he thought he ſhould be to blame if he did not apply remedies. *Clarend.*

Pri'mage. *n. ſ.* The freight of a ſhip. *Ainſworth.*

Pri'mal. *adj.* [*primus,* Latin.] Firſt. A word not in uſe, but very commodious for poetry.

It hath been taught us from the *primal* ſtate,
That he, which is, was wiſh'd, until he were. *Shakeſp.*
Oh! my offence is rank, it ſmells to heav'n,
It hath the *primal,* eldeſt curſe upon't. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pri'marily. *adv.* [from *primary.*] Originally; in the firſt intention; in the firſt place.

In fevers, where the heart *primarily* ſuffereth, we apply medicines unto the wriſts. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Theſe conſiderations ſo exactly ſuiting the parable of the wedding-ſupper to this ſpiritual banquet of the goſpel, if it does not *primarily,* and in its firſt deſign, intend it; yet certainly it may, with greater advantage of reſemblance, be applied to it, than to any other duty. *South's Sermons.*

Pri'mariness. *n. ſ.* [from *primary.*] The ſtate of being firſt in act or intention.

That which is peculiar, muſt be taken from the *primarineſs* and ſecondarineſs of the perception. *Norris.*

PRI'MARY. *adj.* [*primarius,* Latin.] 1. Firſt in intention. 2. Original; firſt. 3. Firſt in dignity; chief; principal.

(1.) The figurative notation of this word, and not the *primary* or literal, belongs to this place. *Hammond.*

(2.) Before that beginning, there was neither *primary* matter to be informed, nor form to inform, nor any being but the eternal. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

The church of Chriſt, in its *primary* inſtitution, was made to be of a diffuſive nature, to ſpread and extend itſelf. *Pearſon.*

When the ruins both *primary* and ſecondary were ſettled, the waters of the abyſs began to ſettle too. *Burnet.*

Theſe I call original or *primary* qualities of body, which produce ſimple ideas in us, *viz.* ſolidity, extenſion, figure and motion. *Locke.*

(3.) As the ſix *primary* planets revolve about him, ſo the ſecondary ones are moved about them in the ſame ſeſquialteral proportion of their periodical motions to their orbs. *Bentley.*

PRI'MATE. *n. ſ.* [*primat,* Fr. *primas,* Lat.] The chief eccleſiaſtick.

We may learn from the prudent pen of our moſt reverend *primate,* eminent as well for promoting unanimity as learning. *Holyday.*

When the power of the church was firſt eſtabliſhed, the archbiſhops of Canterbury and York had then no preheminence one over the other; the former being *primate* over the Southern, as the latter was over the Northern parts. *Ayliffe.*

The late and preſent *primate,* and the lord archbiſhop of Dublin hath left memorials of his bounty. *Swift.*

Pri'mateship. *n. ſ.* [from *primate.*] The dignity or office of a primate.

Prime. *n. ſ.* [*primus,* Latin.] 1. The firſt part of the day; the dawn; the morning. 2. The beginning; the early days. 3. The beſt part. 4. The ſpring of life; the height of health, ſtrength or beauty. 5. Spring. 6. The height of perfection. 7. The firſt canonical hour. 8. The firſt part; the beginning: as, *the* prime *of the moon.*

(1.) His larum bell might loud and wide be heard
When cauſe requir'd, but never out of time,
Early and late it rung at evening and at *prime.* *Spenſer.*
Sure pledge of day, that crown'ſt the ſmiling morn
With thy bright circlet, praiſe him in thy ſphere
While day ariſes, that ſweet hour of *prime.* *Milton.*

(2.) Quickly ſundry arts mechanical were found out in the very *prime* of the world. *Hooker.*

Nature here wanton'd as in her *prime.* *Milton.*

(3.) Give no more to ev'ry gueſt,
Than he's able to digeſt,
Give him always of the *prime,*
And but little at a time. *Swift.*

(4.) Make haſte, ſweet love, whilſt it is *prime,*
For none can call again the paſſed time. *Spenſer.*
Will ſhe yet debaſe her eyes on me,
That cropt the golden *prime* of this ſweet prince,
And made her widow to a woful bed? *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.
Youth, beauty, wiſdom, courage, virtue, all
That happineſs and *prime* can happy call. *Shakeſp.*
Likelieſt ſhe ſeem'd to Ceres in her *prime.* *Milton.*
Short were her marriage joys; for in the *prime*
Of youth, her lord expir'd before his time. *Dryden.*
No poet ever ſweetly ſung,
Unleſs he were, like Phœbus, young;
Nor ever nymph inſpir'd to rhyme,
Unleſs, like Venus, in her *prime.* *Swift.*

(5.) Hope waits upon the flow'ry *prime,*
And ſummer, though it be leſs gay,
Yet is not look'd on as a time
Of declination or decay. *Walker.*
The poet and his theme in ſpite of time,
For ever young enjoys an endleſs *prime.* *Granville.*
Nought treads ſo ſilent as the foot of time:
Hence we miſtake our autumn for our *prime.* *Young.*

(6.) The plants which now appear in the moſt different ſeaſons, would have been all in *prime,* and flouriſhing together at the ſame time. *Woodward.*

Prime. *adj.* [*primus,* Latin.] 1. Early; blooming. 2. Principal; firſt rate. 3. Firſt; original. 4. Excellent. It may, in this looſe ſenſe, perhaps admit, though ſcarcely with propriety, a ſuperlative.

(1.) His ſtarry helm unbuckl'd, ſhew'd him *prime*
In manhood, where youth ended. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

(2.) Divers of *prime* quality, in ſeveral counties, were, for refuſing to pay the ſame, committed to priſon. *Clarendon.*

Nor can I think, that God will ſo deſtroy
Us his *prime* creatures dignify'd ſo high. *Milton.*

Humility and reſignation are our *prime* virtues. *Dryden.*

(3.) ——— We ſmother'd
The moſt repleniſhed ſweet work of nature,
That from the *prime* creation e'er ſhe fram'd. *Shakeſp.*

Moſes being choſen by God to be the ruler of his people, will not prove that prieſthood belonged to Adam's heir, or the *prime* fathers. *Locke.*

(4.) ——— We are contented with
Catharine our queen, before the *primeſt* creature
That's paragon'd i' th' world. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

To **Prime.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To put in the firſt powder; to put powder in the pan of a gun. 2. [*Primer,* Fr. to begin.] To lay the ground on a canvaſs to be painted.

(1.) A piſtol of about a foot in length, we *primed* with well-dried gunpowder. *Boyle.*

Prime all your firelocks, faſten well the ſtake. *Gay.*
His friendſhip was exactly tim'd,
He ſhot before your foes were *prim'd.* *Swift's Miſcel.*

Pri'mely. *adv.* [from *prime.*] 1. Originally; primarily; in the firſt place; in the firſt intention. 2. Excellently; ſupremely well. A low ſenſe.

(1.) Words ſignify not immediately and *primely* things themſelves, but the conceptions of the mind about them. *South.*

Pri'meness. *n. ſ.* [from *prime.*] 1. The ſtate of being firſt. 2. Excellence.

Pri'mer. *adj.* [*primarius*, Latin.] Firſt; original. Not in uſe.

As when the *primer* church her councils pleas'd to call,
Great Britain's biſhops there were not the leaſt of all. *Drayton.*

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(2.) The Lord's prayer, the creed and ten commandments he ſhould learn by heart, not by reading them himſelf in his *primer*, but by ſomebody's repeating them before he can read. *Locke on Education.*

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——— I left him at *primero*
With the duke of Suffolk. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Prime'val. } **Prime'vous.** } *adj.* [*primævus*, Lat.] Original; ſuch as was at firſt.

——— Immortal dove,
Thou with almighty energy did'ſt move
On the wild waves, incumbent did'ſt diſplay
Thy genial wings, and hatch *primeval* day. *Blackmore.*

All the parts of this great fabrick change;
Quit their old ſtations and *primeval* frame,
And loſe their ſhape, their eſſence, and their name. *Prior.*

Primi'tial. *adj.* [*primitius*, *primitiæ*, Latin.] Being of the firſt production. *Ainſworth.*

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That die unmarried ere they can behold
Bright Phœbus in his ſtrength. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

There followeth, for the latter part of January, *primroſes*, anemonies, the early tulip. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

(2.) I had thought to have let in ſome of all profeſſions, that go the *primroſe* way to the everlaſting bonfire. *Shakeſpeare.*

PRINCE. *n. ſ.* [*prince*, French; *princeps*, Latin.] 1. A ſovereign; a chief ruler. 2. A ſovereign of rank next to kings. 3. Ruler of whatever ſex. This uſe ſeems harſh, becauſe we have the word *princeſs*. 4. The ſon of a king; in England only the eldeſt ſon. Popularly the eldeſt ſon of him that reigns under any denomination is called a prince, as the ſon of the duke of Bavaria, is called the electoral prince. 5. The chief of any body of men.

(1.) Cœleſtial! whether among the thrones, or nam'd
Of them the higheſt; for ſuch of ſhape may ſeem
Prince above *princes*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Forces come to be uſed by good *princes*, only upon neceſſity of providing for their defence. *Temple.*

Eſau founded a diſtinct people and government, and was himſelf a diſtinct *prince* over them. *Locke.*

The ſucceſſion of crowns, in ſeveral countries, places it on different heads, and he comes, by ſucceſſion, to be a *prince* in one place, who would be a ſubject in another. *Locke.*

Had we no hiſtories of the Roman emperors, but on their money, we ſhould take them for moſt virtuous *princes*. *Addiſon.*

Our tottering ſtate ſtill diſtracted ſtands,
While that *prince* threatens, and while this commands. *Pope.*

(3.) Queen Elizabeth, a *prince* admirable above her ſex for her princely virtues. *Camden.*

God put it into the heart of one of our *princes* towards the cloſe of her reign, to give a check to that ſacrilege. *Atter.*

(4.) A *prince* of great courage and beauty, but foſtered up in blood by his naughty father. *Sidney.*

Heav'n forbid, that ſuch a ſcratch ſhould drive
The *prince* of Wales from ſuch a field as this. *Shakeſp.*

(5.) To uſe the words of the *prince* of learning hereupon, only in ſhallow and ſmall boats, they glide over the face of the Virgilian ſea. *Peacham on Poetry.*

To **Prince.** *v. n.* To play the prince; to take ſtate.

——— Nature prompts them,
In ſimple and low things, to *prince* it, much
Beyond the tricks of others. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Pri'ncedom. *n. ſ.* [from *prince.*] The rank, eſtate or power of the prince; ſovereignty.

Next Archigald, who, for his proud diſdain,
Depoſed was from *princedom* ſovereign. *Spenſer.*

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There followeth, for the latter part of January, *primroſes*, anemonies, the early tulip. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

(2.) I had thought to have let in ſome of all profeſſions, that go the *primroſe* way to the everlaſting bonfire. *Shakeſpeare.*

PRINCE. *n. ſ.* [*prince*, French; *princeps*, Latin.] 1. A ſovereign; a chief ruler. 2. A ſovereign of rank next to kings. 3. Ruler of whatever ſex. This uſe ſeems harſh, becauſe we have the word *princeſs.* 4. The ſon of a king; in England only the eldeſt ſon. Popularly the eldeſt ſon of him that reigns under any denomination is called a prince, as the ſon of the duke of Bavaria, is called the electoral prince. 5. The chief of any body of men.

> (1.) Cœleſtial! whether among the thrones, or nam'd
> Of them the higheſt; for ſuch of ſhape may ſeem
> *Prince* above *princes.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Forces come to be uſed by good *princes*, only upon neceſſity of providing for their defence. *Temple.*

Eſau founded a diſtinct people and government, and was himſelf a diſtinct *prince* over them. *Locke.*

The ſucceſſion of crowns, in ſeveral countries, places it on different heads, and he comes, by ſucceſſion, to be a *prince* in one place, who would be a ſubject in another. *Locke.*

Had we no hiſtories of the Roman emperors, but on their money, we ſhould take them for moſt virtuous *princes.* *Addiſon.*

> Our tottering ſtate ſtill diſtracted ſtands,
> While that *prince* threatens, and while this commands. *Pope.*

(3.) Queen Elizabeth, a *prince* admirable above her ſex for her princely virtues. *Camden.*

God put it into the heart of one of our *princes* towards the cloſe of her reign, to give a check to that ſacrilege. *Atter.*

(4.) A *prince* of great courage and beauty, but foſtered up in blood by his naughty father. *Sidney.*

> Heav'n forbid, that ſuch a ſcratch ſhould drive
> The *prince* of Wales from ſuch a field as this. *Shakeſp.*

(5.) To uſe the words of the *prince* of learning hereupon, only in ſhallow and ſmall boats, they glide over the face of the Virgilian ſea. *Peacham on Poetry.*

To **Prince.** *v. n.* To play the prince; to take ſtate.

> ——— Nature prompts them,
> In ſimple and low things, to *prince* it, much
> Beyond the tricks of others. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Pri'ncedom. *n. ſ.* [from *prince.*] The rank, eſtate or power of the prince; ſovereignty.

> Next Archigald, who, for his proud diſdain,
> Depoſed was from *princedom* ſovereign. *Spenſer.*

——— Under thee, as head ſupreme
Thrones, *princedoms*, pow'rs, dominions, I reduce. *Milton.*

Pri'ncelike. *adj.* [*prince* and *like.*] Becoming a prince.

The wrongs he did me were nothing *princelike*. *Shakeſp.*

Pri'nceliness. *n. ſ.* [from *princely.*] The ſtate, manner or dignity of a prince.

Pri'ncely. *adj.* [from *prince.*] 1. Having the appearance of one high born. 2. Having the rank of princes. 3. Becoming a prince; royal; grand; auguſt.

(1.) In war, was never lion rag'd more fierce,
In peace, was never gentle lamb more mild,
Than was that young and *princely* gentleman. *Shakeſp.*

Many towns of *princely* youths he level'd with the ground. *Chapman.*

(2.) Meaning only to do honour to their *princely* birth, they flew among them all. *Sidney.*

Be oppoſite all planets of good luck
To my proceeding; if with pure heart's love,
I tender not thy beauteous *princely* daughter. *Shakeſp.*

The *princely* hierarch left his pow'rs to ſeize
Poſſeſſion of the garden. *Milton.*

I expreſſed her commands
To mighty lords and *princely* dames. *Waller.*

So fled the dame, and o'er the ocean bore
Her *princely* burthen to the Gallick ſhore. *Waller.*

(3.) I, that but now refus'd moſt *princely* gifts,
Am bound to beg of my lord general. *Shakeſpeare.*

Princely counſel in his face yet ſhone. *Milton.*

Born to command, your *princely* virtues ſlept
Like humble David's, while the flock he kept. *Waller.*

Pri'ncely. *adv.* [from *prince.*] In a princelike manner.

Princes-feather. *n. ſ.* The herb amaranth. *Ainſ.*

Pri'ncess. *n. ſ.* [*princeſſe*, French.] 1. A ſovereign lady; a woman having ſovereign command. 2. A ſovereign lady of rank, next to that of a queen. 3. The daughter of a king. 4. The wife of a prince: as, *the* princeſs *of Wales*.

(1.) Aſk why God's anointed he revil'd;
A king and *princeſs* dead. *Dryden.*

Princeſs ador'd and lov'd, if verſe can give
A deathleſs name, thine ſhall for ever live. *Granville.*

Under ſo excellent a *princeſs* as the preſent queen, we ſuppoſe a family ſtrictly regulated. *Swift.*

(3.) Here the bracelet of the trueſt *princeſs*,
That ever ſwore her faith. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

PRI'NCIPAL. *adj.* [*principal*, Fr. *principalis*, Latin.] 1. Princely. A ſenſe found only in *Spenſer*. A Latiniſm. 2. Chief; of the firſt rate; capital; eſſential; important; conſiderable.

(1.) Suſpicion of Friend, nor fear of foe,
That hazarded his health, had he at all;
But walk'd at will, and wandered to and fro,
In the pride of his freedom *principal*. *Spenſer.*

(2.) This latter is ordered, partly and as touching *principal* matters by none but precepts divine only; partly and as concerning things of inferior regard by ordinances, as well human as divine. *Hooker.*

Can you remember any of the *principal* evils, that he laid to the charge of women? *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Pri'ncipal. *n. ſ.* [from the adj.] 1. A head; a chief; not a ſecond. 2. One primarily or originally engaged; not an acceſſary or auxiliary. 3. A capital ſum placed out at intereſt. 4. Preſident or governour.

(1.) Seconds in factions do many times, when the faction ſubdivideth, prove *principals*. *Bacon.*

(2.) We were not *principals*, but auxiliaries in the war. *Swift.*

In judgment, ſome perſons are preſent as *principals*, and others only as acceſſaries. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

(3.) Thou wilt not only loſe the forfeiture,
But touch'd with human gentleneſs and love,
Forgive a moiety of the *principal*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Taxes muſt be continued, becauſe we have no other means for paying off the *principal*. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

Principa'lity. *n. ſ.* [*principault*ͤ, French.] 1. Sovereignty; ſupreme power. 2. A prince; one inveſted with ſovereignty. 3. The country which gives title to a prince: as, *the* principality *of Wales*. 4. Superiority; predominance.

(1.) Divine lady, who have wrought ſuch miracles in me, as to make a prince none of the baſeſt, to think all *principalities* baſe, in reſpect of the ſheephook. *Sidney.*

Nothing was given to Henry, but the name of king; all other abſolute power of *principality* he had. *Spenſer.*

(2.) Then ſpeak the truth by her; if not divine,
Yet let her be a *principality*,
Sov'reign to all the creatures on the earth. *Shakeſpeare.*

Niſroch of *principalities* the prime. *Milton.*

(2.) To the boy Cæſar ſend this grizled head,
And he will fill thy wiſhes to the brim
With *principalities*. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

The little *principality* of Epire was invincible by the whole power of the Turks. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

(4.) In the chief work of elements, water hath the *principality* and exceſs over earth. *Digby on Bodies.*

If any myſtery be effective of ſpiritual bleſſings, then this is much more, as having the prerogative and *principality* above every thing elſe. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

Pri'ncipally. *adv.* [from *principal.*] Chiefly; above all; above the reſt.

If the miniſter of divine offices ſhall take upon him that holy calling for covetous or ambitious ends, or ſhall not deſign the glory of God *principally*, he polluteth his heart. *Taylor.*

They wholly miſtake the nature of criticiſm, who think its buſineſs is *principally* to find fault. *Dryden.*

The reſiſtance of water ariſes *principally* from the vis inertiæ of its matter, and by conſequence, if the heavens were as denſe as water, they would not have much leſs reſiſtance than water. *Newton's Opticks.*

What I *principally* inſiſt on, is due execution. *Swift.*

Pri'ncipalness. *n. ſ.* [from *principal.*] The ſtate of being principal or chief.

Principia'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *principium*, Latin.] Analyſis into conſtituent or elemental parts. A word not received.

The ſeparating of any metal into its original or element, we will call *principiation*. *Bacon.*

Pri'nciple. *n. ſ.* [*principium*, Latin; *principe*, French.] 1. Element; conſtituent part; primordial ſubſtance. 2. Original cauſe. 3. Being productive of other being; operative cauſe. 4. Fundamental truth; original poſtulate; firſt poſition from which others are deduced. 5. Ground of action; motive. 6. Tenet on which morality is founded.

(1.) Modern philoſophers ſuppoſe matter to be one ſimple *principle*, or ſolid extenſion diverſified by its various ſhapes. *Watts.*

(2.) Some few, whoſe lamp ſhone brighter, have been led,
From cauſe to cauſe to nature's ſecret head,
And found that one firſt *principle* muſt be. *Dryden.*

For the performance of this, a vital or directive *principle* ſeemeth to be aſſiſtant to the corporeal. *Grew's Coſmol.*

(3.) The ſoul of man is an active *principle*, and will be employed one way or other. *Tillotſon.*

(4.) Touching the law of reaſon, there are in it ſome things which ſtand as *principles* univerſally agreed upon; and out of thoſe *principles*, which are in themſelves evident, the greateſt moral duties we owe towards God or man, may, without any great difficulty, be concluded. *Hooker.*

Such kind of notions as are general to mankind, and not confined to any particular ſect, or nation, or time, are uſually ſtyled common notions, ſeminal *principles*; and *lex nata*, by the Roman orator. *Wilkins.*

All of them may be called *principles*, when compared with a thouſand other judgments, which we form under the regulation of theſe primary propoſitions. *Watts's Logick.*

(5.) Farewel, young lords; theſe warlike *principles*
Do not throw from you. *Shakeſpeare.*

As no *principle* of vanity led me firſt to write it, ſo much leſs does any ſuch motive induce me now to publiſh it. *Wake.*

There would be but ſmall improvements in the world, were there not ſome common *principle* of action, working equally with all men. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

(6.) ———— I'll try
If yet I can ſubdue thoſe ſtubborn *principles*
Of faith, of honour. *Addiſon's Cato.*

A feather ſhooting from another's head,
Extracts his brain, and *principle* is fled. *Pope.*

All kinds of diſhoneſty deſtroy our pretences to an honeſt *principle* of mind, ſo all kinds of pride deſtroy our pretences to an humble ſpirit. *Law.*

To **PRI'NCIPLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To eſtabliſh or fix in any tenet; to impreſs with any tenet good or ill. 2. To eſtabliſh firmly in the mind.

(1.) Wiſeſt and beſt men full oft beguil'd,
With goodneſs *principl'd* not to reject
The penitent, but ever to forgive,
Are drawn to wear out miſerable days. *Milton.*

It is the concern of his majeſty, and the peace of his government, that the youth be *principled* with a thorough perſuaſion of the juſtneſs of the old king's cauſe. *South.*

There are ſo many young perſons, upon the well and ill *principling* of whom next under God, depends the happineſs or miſery of this church and ſtate. *South.*

Governors ſhould be well *principled* and good-natured. *L'Eſt.*

Men have been *principled* with an opinion, that they muſt not conſult reaſon in things of religion. *Locke.*

Let an enthuſiaſt be *principled*, that he or his teacher is inſpired, and you in vain bring the evidence of clear reaſons againſt his doctrine. *Locke.*

He ſeems a ſettled and *principled* philoſopher, thanking fortune for the tranquility he has by her averſion. *Pope.*

(2.) The promiſcuous reading of the bible is far from being of any advantage to children, either for the perfecting their reading, or *principling* their religion. *Locke.*

PRI'NCOCK. } *n. ſ.* [from *prink* or *prim cock*; perhaps *præcox*
PRI'NCOX. } or *præcoquum* ingenium, Lat.] A coxcomb; a conceited perſon; a pert young rogue. A ludicrous word. Obſolete.

———— You are a ſaucy boy;
This trick may chance to ſcathe you I know what;
You muſt contrary me! you are a *princox*, go. *Shakeſp.*

To **PRINK.** *v. n.* [*pronken*, Dutch.] To prank; to deck for ſhow. It is the diminutive of *prank*.

Hold a good wager ſhe was every day longer *prinking* in the glaſs than you was. *Art of Tormenting.*

To **PRINT.** *v. a.* [*imprimer*, *empreint*, Fr.] 1. To mark by preſſing any thing upon another. 2. To impreſs any thing, ſo as to leave its form. 3. To form by impreſſion. 4. To impreſs words or make books, not by the pen, but the preſs.

(1.) On his fiery ſteed betimes he rode,
That ſcarcely *prints* the turf on which he trod. *Dryden.*

(2.) Perhaps ſome footſteps *printed* in the clay,
Will to my love direct your wandering way. *Roſcommon.*

(3.) Your mother was moſt true to wedlock, prince,
For ſhe did *print* your royal father off,
Conceiving you. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Ye ſhall not make any cuttings in your fleſh for the dead, nor *print* any marks upon you. *Lev.* ix. 28.

His royal bounty brought its own reward;
And in their minds ſo deep did *print* the ſenſe,
That if their ruins ſadly they regard,
'Tis but with fear. *Dryden.*

(4.) This nonſenſe got in by a miſtake of the ſtage editors, who *printed* from the piecemeal written parts. *Pope.*

Is it probable, that a promiſcuous jumble of *printing* letter ſhould often fall into a method, which ſhould ſtamp on paper a coherent diſcourſe? *Locke.*

As ſoon as he begins to ſpell, pictures of animals ſhould be got him, with the *printed* names to them. *Locke.*

To **PRINT.** *v. n.* 1. To uſe the art of typography. 2. To publiſh a book.

(1.) Thou haſt cauſed *printing* to be uſed; and, contrary to the king, his crown and dignity, built a paper-mill. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) From the moment he *prints*, he muſt expect to hear no more truth. *Pope.*

PRINT. *n. ſ.* [*empreinte*, French.] 1. Mark or form made by impreſſion. 2. That which being impreſſed leaves its form; as, a *butter print*. 3. Pictures cut in wood or copper to be impreſſed on paper. It is uſual to ſay wooden *prints* and copper plates. 4. Picture made by impreſſion. 5. The form, ſize, arrangement, or other qualities of the types uſed in printing books. 6. The ſtate of being publiſhed by the printer. 7. Single ſheet, printed for ſale; a paper ſomething leſs than a pamphlet. 8. Formal method. A low word.

(1.) ———— Some more time
Muſt wear the *print* of his remembrance out. *Shakeſp.*

———— Abhorred ſlave,
Which any *print* of goodneſs wilt not take,
Being capable of all ill! *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

———— Attend the foot,
That leaves the *print* of blood where'er it walks. *Shakeſp.*

———— Up they toſt the ſand,
No wheel ſeen, nor wheels *print* was in the mould impreſt
Behind them. *Chapman's Iliad.*

Our life ſo faſt away doth ſlide,
As doth an hungry eagle through the wind;
Or as a ſhip tranſported with the tide,
Which in their paſſage leave no *print* behind. *Davies.*

———— My life is but a wind,
Which paſſeth by, and leaves no *print* behind. *Sandys.*

O'er the ſmooth enamell'd green,
Where no *print* of ſtep hath been. *Milton.*

While the heav'n, by the ſun's team untrod,
Hath took no *print* of the approaching light,
And all the ſpangled hoſt keep watch. *Milton.*

Before the lion's den appeared the footſteps of many that had gone in, but no *prints* of any that ever came out. *South.*

Winds bear me to ſome barren iſland,
Where *print* of human feet was never ſeen. *Dryden.*

From hence Aſtrea took her flight, and here
The *prints* of her departing ſteps appear. *Dryden.*

If they be not ſometimes renewed by repeated exerciſe of the ſenſes or reflection, the *print* wears out. *Locke.*

(4.) From my breaſt I cannot tear
The paſſion, which from thence did grow;
Nor yet out of my fancy raſe
The *print* of that ſuppoſed face. *Waller.*

The *prints*, which we ſee of antiquities, may contribute to form our genius, and to give us great ideas. *Dryden.*

Words ſtanding for things, ſhould be expreſſed by little draughts and *prints* made of them. *Locke.*

(5.) ———— To refreſh the former hint;
She read her maker in a fairer *print*. *Dryden.*

(6.) I love a ballad in *print*, or a life. *Shakeſpeare.*

———— It is ſo rare to ſee
Ought that belongs to young nobility
In *print*, that we muſt praiſe. *Suckling.*

His natural antipathy to a man, who endeavours to ſignalize his parts in the world, has hindered many perſons from making their appearance in *print*. *Addiſon.*

I publiſhed ſome tables, which were out of *print*. *Arbuth.*

The rights of the chriſtian church are ſcornfully trampled on in *print*. *Atterbury.*

(7.) The *prints*, about three days after, were filled with the ſame terms. *Addiſon.*

The publick had ſaid before, that they were dull; and they were at great pains to purchaſe room in the *prints*, to teſtify under their hands the truth of it. *Pope.*

Inform us, will the emperor treat,
Or do the *prints* and papers lie? *Pope.*

(8.) Lay his head ſometimes higher, ſometimes lower, that he may not feel every little change, who is not deſigned to have his maid lay all things in *print*, and tuck him in warm. *Locke.*

PRI'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *print.*] 1. One that prints books. 2. One that ſtains linen with figures.

(1.) I find, at reading all over, to deliver to the *printer*, in that which I ought to have done to comply with my deſign, I am fallen very ſhort. *Digby.*

To buy books, becauſe they were publiſhed by an eminent *printer*, is much as if a man ſhould buy clothes that did not fit him, only becauſe made by ſome famous taylor. *Pope.*

See, the *printer*'s boy below;
Ye hawkers all, your voices lift. *Swift.*

PRI'NTLESS. *adj.* [from *print.*] That which leaves no impreſſion.

——— Ye elves,
And ye, that on the ſands with *printleſs* foot
Do chaſe the ebbing Neptune. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*
Whilſt from off the waters fleet,
Thus I ſet my *printleſs* feet,
O'er the cowſlip's velvet head,
That bends not as I tread. *Milton.*

PRI'OR. *adj.* [*prior*, Latin.] Former; being before ſomething elſe; antecedent; anteriour.

Whenever tempted to do or approve any thing contrary to the duties we are enjoined, let us reflect that we have a *prior* and ſuperior obligation to the commands of Chriſt. *Rogers.*

PRI'OR. *n. ſ.* [*prieur*, Fr.] 1. The head of a convent of monks; inferiour in dignity to an abbot. 2. *Prior* is ſuch a perſon, as, in ſome churches, preſides over others in the ſame churches. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

(1.) Neither ſhe, nor any other, beſides the *prior* of the convent, knew any thing of his name. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

PRI'ORESS. *n. ſ.* [from *prior.*] A lady ſuperiour of a convent of nuns.

When you have vow'd, you muſt not ſpeak with men,
But in the preſence of the *prioreſs*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The reeve, miller and cook are diſtinguiſhed from each other, as much as the mincing lady *prioreſs* and the broad ſpeaking wife of Bath. *Dryden.*

PRIO'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *prior*, adj.] 1. The ſtate of being firſt; precedence in time. 2. Precedence in place.

(1.) From ſon to ſon of the lady, as they ſhould be in *priority* of birth. *Hayward.*

Men ſtill affirm, that it killeth at a diſtance, that it poiſoneth by the eye, and by *priority* of viſion. *Brown.*

This obſervation may aſſiſt, in determining the diſpute concerning the *priority* of Homer and Heſiod. *Broome.*

Though he oft renew'd the fight,
And almoſt got *priority* of ſight,
He ne'er could overcome her quite. *Swift.*

(2.) Follow, Cominius, we muſt follow you,
Right worthy your *priority*. *Shakeſpeare.*

PRI'ORSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *prior.*] The ſtate or office of prior.

PRI'ORY. *n. ſ.* [from *prior.*] 1. A convent, in dignity below an abbey. 2. *Priories* are the churches which are given to priors in titulum, or by way of title. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

(1.) Our abbies and our *priories* ſhall pay
This expedition's charge. *Shakeſp. King John.*

PRI'SAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *priſe.*] *Priſage*, now called butlerage, is a cuſtom whereby the prince challenges out of every bark loaden with wine, two tuns of wine at his price. *Cowel.*

PRISM. *n. ſ.* [*priſme*, Fr. πρίσμα.] A *priſm* of glaſs is a glaſs bounded with two equal and parallel triangular ends, and three plain and well poliſhed ſides, which meet in three parallel lines, running from the three angles of one end, to the three angles of the other end. *Newton's Opticks.*

Here, aweful Newton, the diſſolving clouds
Form fronting, on the ſun, thy ſhowery *priſm*. *Thomſon.*

PRISMA'TICK. *adj.* [*priſmatique*, Fr. from *priſm.*] Formed as a priſm.

If the maſs of the earth was cubick, *priſmatick*, or any other angular figure, it would follow, that one, too vaſt a part, would be drowned, and another be dry. *Derham.*

Falſe eloquence, like the *priſmatick* glaſs,
Its gaudy colours ſpreads on ev'ry place;
The face of nature we no more ſurvey,
All glares alike, without diſtinction gay. *Pope.*

PRISMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *priſmatick.*] In the form of a priſm.

Take notice of the pleaſing variety of colours exhibited by the triangular glaſs, and demand what addition or decrement of either ſalt, ſulphur or mercury, befalls the glaſs, by being *priſmatically* figured; and yet it is known, that without that ſhape, it would not afford thoſe colours as it does. *Boyle.*

PRISMO'ID. *n. ſ.* A body approaching to the form of a priſm.

PRI'SON. *n. ſ.* [*priſon*, Fr.] A ſtrong hold in which perſons are confined; a gaol.

——— He hath commiſſion
To hang Cordelia in the *priſon*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
For thoſe rebellious here their *pris'n* ordain'd. *Milton.*
——— I thought our utmoſt good
Was in one word of freedom underſtood,
The fatal bleſſing came; from *priſon* free,
I ſtarve abroad, and loſe the ſight of Emily. *Dryden.*
Unkind! can you, whom only I adore,
Set open to your ſlave the *priſon* door? *Dryden.*
——— The tyrant Æolus,
With pow'r imperial, curbs the ſtruggling winds,
And ſounding tempeſts in dark *priſons* binds. *Dryden.*

He, that has his chains knocked off, and the *priſon* doors ſet open to him, is preſently at liberty. *Locke.*

At his firſt coming to his little village, it was as diſagreeable to him as a *priſon*, and every day ſeemed too tedious to be endured in ſo retired a place. *Law.*

To **PRI'SON.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To empriſon; to ſhut up in hold; to reſtrain from liberty. 2. To captivate; to enchain. 3. To confine.

(2.) Culling their potent herbs and baleful drugs,
They, as they ſung, would take the *priſon'd* ſoul,
And lap it in Elyſium. *Milton.*
(3.) Univerſal plodding *priſons* up
The nimble ſpirits in the arteries. *Shakeſpeare.*
——— Then did the king enlarge
The ſpleen he *priſon'd*. *Chapman's Iliad.*

PRI'SONBASE. *n. ſ.* A kind of rural play, commonly called *priſonbars*.

The ſpachies of the court play every Friday at giocho di canni, which is no other than *priſonbaſe* upon horſeback, hitting one another with darts, as the others do with their hands. *Sandys's Travels.*

PRI'SONER. *n. ſ.* [*priſonnier*, French.] 1. One who is confined in hold. 2. A captive; one taken by the enemy. 3. One under an arreſt.

(1.) ——— Cæſar's ill-erected tower,
To whoſe flint boſom my condemned lord
Is doomed a *priſoner*. *Shakeſp. Rich. II.*

The moſt pernicious infection, next the plague, is the ſmell of the jail, when *priſoners* have been long and cloſe, and naſtily kept. *Bacon.*

He that is tied with one ſlender ſtring, ſuch as one reſolute ſtruggle would break, he is *priſoner* only to his own ſloth, and who will pity his thraldom. *Decay of Piety.*

A *priſoner* is troubled, that he cannot go whither he would; and he that is at large is troubled, that he does not know whither to go. *L'Eſtrange.*

(2.) So oft as homeward I from her depart,
I go like one that having loſt the field,
Is *priſoner* led away with heavy heart. *Spenſer.*

There ſucceeded an abſolute victory for the Engliſh, the taking of the Spaniſh general d'Ocampo *priſoner*, with the loſs of few of the Engliſh. *Bacon.*

——— He yielded on my word,
And as my *priſ'ner*, I reſtore his ſword. *Dryden.*

(3.) Tribune, a guard to ſeize the empreſs ſtraight,
Secure her perſon *priſ'ner* to the ſtate. *Dryden.*

PRI'SONHOUSE. *n. ſ.* Gaol; hold in which one is confined.

I am forbid to tell the ſecrets of my *priſonhouſe*. *Shakeſp.*

PRI'SONMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *priſon*.] Confinement; empriſonment; captivity.

May be he will not touch young Arthur's life,
But hold himſelf ſafe in his *priſonment*. *Shakeſpeare.*

PRI'STINE. *adj.* [*priſtinus*, Latin.] Firſt; ancient; original.

——— Now their *priſtine* worth
The Britons recollect. *Philips.*

This light being trajected only through the parallel ſuperficies of the two priſms, if it ſuffered any change by the refraction of one ſuperficies, it loſt that impreſſion by the contrary refraction of the other ſuperficies, and ſo, being reſtored to its *priſtine* conſtitution, became of the ſame nature and condition as at firſt. *Newton's Opticks.*

PRI'THEE. A familiar corruption of *pray thee*, or *I pray thee*, which ſome of the tragick writers have injudiciouſly uſed.

Well, what was that ſcream for, I *prithee?* *L'Eſtrange.*

Alas! why com'ſt thou at this dreadful moment,
To ſhock the peace of my departing ſoul?
Away! I *prithee* leave me! *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

PRI'VACY. *n. ſ.* [from *private*.] 1. State of being ſecret; ſecrecy. 2. Retirement; retreat; place intended to be ſecret. 3. [*Privauté*, Fr.] Privity; joint knowledge; great familiarity. *Privacy* in this ſenſe is improper. 4. Taciturnity. *Ainſworth.*

(2.) Clamours our *privacies* uneaſy make,
Birds leave their neſts diſturb'd, and beaſts their haunts forſake. *Dryden.*

Her ſacred *privacies* all open lie,
To each profane enquiring vulgar eye. *Rowe.*

(3.) You ſee Frog is religiouſly true to his bargain, ſcorns to hearken to any compoſition without your *privacy*. *Arbuthnot.*

PRIVA'DO. *n. ſ.* [Spaniſh.] A ſecret friend.

The lady Brampton, an Engliſh lady, embarked for Portugal at that time, with ſome *privado* of her own. *Bacon.*

PRI'VATE. *adj.* [*privatus*, Latin.] 1. Not open; ſecret. 2. Alone; not accompanied. 3. Being upon the ſame terms with the reſt of the community; particular: oppoſed to *publick*. 4. Particular; not relating to the publick. 5. *In* PRIVATE. Secretly; not publickly; not openly.

(1.) ——— You ſhall go with me;
I have ſome *private* ſchooling for you both. *Shakeſpeare.*
——— Fancy retires
Into her *private* cell, when nature reſts. *Milton.*

Private, or ſecret prayer, is that which is uſed by a man alone apart from all others. *Duty of Man.*

Fame, not contented with her broad high-way,
Delights, for change, thro' *private* paths to ſtray. *Harte.*

(3.) When publick conſent of the whole hath eſtabliſhed any thing, every man's judgment, being thereunto compared, were *private*, howſoever his calling be to ſome kind of publick charge; ſo that of peace and quietneſs there is not any way poſſible, unleſs the probable voice of every intire ſociety or body politic overrule all *private* of like nature in the ſame body. *Hooker's Preface.*

——— He ſues
To let him breathe between the heav'ns and earth
A *private* man in Athens. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

What infinite hearteaſe muſt kings neglect,
That *private* men enjoy? and what have kings,
That *private* have not too, ſave ceremony? *Shakeſpeare.*

Peter was but a *private* man, and not to be any way compared with the dukes of his houſe. *Peacham of Antiquities.*

The firſt principles of chriſtian religion ſhould not be farced with ſchool points and *private* tenets. *Sanderſon.*

——— Dare you,
A *private* man, preſume to love a queen. *Dryden.*

(4.) My end being *private*, I have not expreſſed my conceptions in the language of the ſchools. *Digby.*

(5.) *In private* grieve, but with a careleſs ſcorn;
In publick ſeem to triumph, not to mourn. *Granville.*

PRI'VATE. *n. ſ.* A ſecret meſſage.

His *private* with me of the dauphin's love,
Is much more general than theſe lines import. *Shakeſpeare.*

PRIVATE'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *private*.] A ſhip fitted out by private men to plunder the enemies of the ſtate.

He is at no charge for a fleet, further than providing *privateers*, wherewith his ſubjects carry on a pyratical war at their own expence. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

To **PRIVATE'ER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit out ſhips againſt enemies, at the charge of private perſons.

PRI'VATELY. *adv.* [from *private*.] Secretly; not openly.

——— There, this night,
We'll paſs the buſineſs *privately* and well. *Shakeſpeare.*

And as he ſat upon the mount of Olives, the diſciples came unto him *privately*. *Mat.* xxiv. 3.

PRI'VATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *private*.] 1. The ſtate of a man in the ſame rank with the reſt of the community. 2. Secrecy; privacy. 3. Obſcurity; retirement.

(2.) Ambaſſadors attending the court in great number, he did content with courteſy, reward and *privateneſs*. *Bacon.*

(3.) He drew him into the fatal circle from a reſolved *privateneſs*, where he bent his mind to a retired courſe. *Wotton.*

PRIVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*privation*, Fr. *privatio*, Lat.] 1. Removal or deſtruction of any thing or quality. 2. The act of the mind by which, in conſidering a ſubject, we ſeparate it from any thing appendant. 3. The act of degrading from rank or office.

(1.) For, what is this contagious ſin of kind,
But a *privation* of that grace within. *Davies.*

If the *privation* be good, it follows not the former condition was evil, but leſs good; for the flower or bloſſom is a poſitive good, although the remove of it, to give place to the fruit, be a comparative good. *Bacon.*

So bounded are our natural deſires,
That wanting all, and ſetting pain aſide,
With bare *privation* ſenſe is ſatisfy'd. *Dryden.*

After ſome account of good, evil will be known by conſequence, as being only a *privation* or abſence of good. *South.*

A *privation* is the abſence of what does naturally belong to the thing, or which ought to be preſent with it; as when a man or horſe is deaf or dead, or a phyſician or divine unlearned; theſe are *privations*. *Watts's Logick.*

(3.) If part of the people or eſtate be ſomewhat in the election, you cannot make them nulls or cyphers in the *privation* or tranſlation. *Bacon.*

PRI'VATIVE. *adj.* [*privatif*, Fr. *privativus*, Latin.] 1. Cauſing privation of any thing. 2. Conſiſting in the abſence of ſomething; not poſitive. *Privative* is in things, what negative is in propoſitions.

(2.) The impreſſion from *privative* to active, as from ſilence to noiſe, is a greater degree than from leſs noiſe to more. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The very *privative* bleſſings, the bleſſings of immunity, ſafeguard, liberty and integrity, which we enjoy, deſerve the thankſgiving of a whole life. *Taylor.*

PRI'VATIVE. *n. ſ.* That of which the eſſence is the abſence of ſomething, as ſilence is only the abſence of ſound.

Harmonical ſounds and diſcordant ſounds are both active and poſitive, but blackneſs and darkneſs are indeed but *privatives*, and therefore have little or no activity; ſomewhat they do contriſtate, but very little. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Pri'vatively. *adv.* [from *privative.*] 1. By the abſence of ſomething neceſſary to be preſent. 2. Negatively.

(2.) The duty of the new covenant is ſet down, firſt *privatively*, not like that of Moſaical obſervances external, but poſitively, laws given into the minds and hearts. *Hammond.*

Pri'vativeness. *n. ſ.* [from *privative.*] Notation of abſence of ſomething that ſhould be preſent.

Pri'vet. *n. ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

Pri'vet. *n. ſ.* [*liguſtrum.*] Evergreen. A plant. *Miller.*

Pri'vilege. *n. ſ.* [*privilege*, Fr. *privilegium*, Latin.] 1. Peculiar advantage. 2. Immunity; right not univerſal.

(1.) ——— Here's my ſword,
Behold it is the *privilege* of mine honours,
My oath, and my profeſſion. *Shakeſpeare.*
——— He went
Inviſible, yet ſtay'd, ſuch *privilege*
Hath omnipreſence. *Milton.*
He claims his *privilege*, and ſays 'tis fit,
Nothing ſhould be the judge of wit, but wit. *Denham.*
Smiles, not allow'd to beaſts, from reaſon move,
And are the *privilege* of human love. *Dryden.*

When the chief captain ordered him to be ſcourged uncondemned, he pleads the legal *privilege* of a Roman, who ought not to be treated ſo. *Kettlewell.*

A ſoul that can ſecurely death defy,
And counts it nature's *privilege* to die. *Dryden.*
The *privilege* of birth-right was a double portion. *Locke.*

(2.) I beg the ancient *privilege* of Athens. *Shakeſp.*

To **Pri'vilege.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To inveſt with rights or immunities; to grant a privilege. 2. To exempt from cenſure or danger. 3. To exempt from paying tax or impoſt.

(1.) The great are *privileg'd* alone,
To puniſh all injuſtice but their own. *Dryden.*
He happier yet, who *privileg'd* by fate
To ſhorter labour, and a lighter weight,
Receiv'd but yeſterday the gift of breath,
Ordain'd to-morrow to return to death. *Prior.*

(2.) The court is rather deemed as a *privileged* place of unbridled licentiouſneſs, than as the abiding of him, who, as a father, ſhould give a fatherly example. *Sidney.*

He took this place for ſanctuary,
And it ſhall *privilege* him from your hands. *Shakeſp.*
——— This place
Doth *privilege* me, ſpeak what reaſon will. *Daniel.*

(3.) Many things are by our laws *privileged* from tythes, which by the canon law are chargeable. *Hale.*

Pri'vily. *adv.* [from *privy.*] Secretly; privately.

They have the profits of their lands by pretence of conveyances thereof unto their privy friends, who *privily* ſend them the revenues. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

Pri'vity. *n. ſ.* [*privauté*, Fr. from *privy.*] 1. Private communication. 2. Conſciouſneſs; joint knowledge; private concurrence. 3. [In the plural.] Secret parts.

(1.) I will unto you in *privity* diſcover the drift of my purpoſe; I mean thereby to ſettle an eternal peace in that country, and alſo to make it very profitable to her majeſty. *Spenſer.*

(2.) The authority of higher powers have force even in theſe things which are done without their *privity*, and are of mean reckoning. *Hooker.*

Upon this French going out, took he upon him,
Without the *privity* o' th' king, t' appoint
Who ſhould attend him? *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

All the doors were laid open for his departure, not without the *privity* of the prince of Orange, concluding that the kingdom might better be ſettled in his abſence. *Swift.*

(3.) Few of them have any thing to cover their *privities.* *Abbot.*

PRI'VY. *adj.* [*privé*, Fr.] 1. Private; not publick; aſſigned to ſecret uſes. 2. Secret; clandeſtine; done by ſtealth. 3. Secret; not ſhewn; not publick. 4. Admitted to ſecrets of ſtate. 5. Conſcious to any thing; admitted to participation of knowledge.

(1.) The party, 'gainſt the which he doth contrive,
Shall ſeize on half his goods; the other half
Comes to the *privy* coffer of the ſtate. *Shakeſpeare.*

(2.) He took advantage of the night for ſuch *privy* attempts, inſomuch that the bruit of his manlineſs was ſpread every where. 2 *Mac.* viii. 7.

(3.) The ſword of the great men that are ſlain entereth into their *privy* chamber. *Ezek.* xxi. 14.

(4.) ——— The king has made him
One of the *privy* council. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

One, having let his beard grow from the martyrdom of king Charles I. till the reſtoration, deſired to be made a *privy* counſellor. *Spectator.*

(5.) ——— Sir Valentine
This night intends to ſteal away your daughter;
Myſelf am one made *privy* to the plot. *Shakeſpeare.*
——— Many being *privy* to the fact,
How hard is it to keep it unbetray'd? *Daniel.*

He would rather loſe half of his kingdom, than be *privy* to ſuch a ſecret, which he commanded me never to mention. *Swift.*

Pri'vy. *n. ſ.* Place of retirement; neceſſary houſe.

——— Your fancy
Would ſtill the ſame ideas give ye,
As when you ſpy'd her on the *privy.* *Swift.*

PRIZE. *n. ſ.* [*prix*, Fr.] 1. A reward gained by conteſt with competitors. 2. A reward gained by any performance. 3. [*Priſe*, Fr.] Something taken by adventure; plunder.

(1.) If ever he go alone, I'll never wreſtle for *prize.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Though their foe were big and ſtrong, and often brake the ring,
Forg'd of their lances; yet enforc'd, he left th' affected *prize.* *Chapman.*
I fought and conquer'd, yet have loſt the *prize.* *Dryden.*

The raiſing ſuch ſilly competitions among the ignorant, propoſing *prizes* for ſuch uſeleſs accompliſhments, and inſpiring them with ſuch abſurd ideas of ſuperiority, has in it ſomething immoral as well as ridiculous. *Addiſon.*

They are not indeed ſuffered to diſpute with us the proud *prizes* of arts and ſciences, of learning and elegance, in which, I have much ſuſpicion they would often prove our ſuperiors. *Law.*

(2.) True poets empty fame and praiſe deſpiſe,
Fame is the trumpet, but your ſmile the *prize.* *Dryden.*
(3.) The king of Scots ſhe did ſend to France,
To fill king Edward's fame with priſoner kings,
And make his chronicle as rich with *prize*,
As is the ouzy bottom of the ſea
With ſunken wreck. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* V.
Age that all men overcomes, hath made his *prize* on thee. *Chapman.*

He acquitted himſelf like a valiant, but not like an honeſt man; for he converted the *prizes* to his own uſe. *Arbuthnot.*

Then proſtrate falls, and begs with ardent eyes
Soon to obtain and long poſſeſs the *prize.* *Pope.*

To **Prize.** *v. a.* [from *appraiſe*; *priſer*, Fr. *appreciare*, Lat.] 1. To rate; to value at a certain price. 2. To eſteem; to value highly.

(1.) Life I *prize* not a ſtraw; but for mine honour
Which I would free. *Shakeſpeare.*
A goodly price that I was *prized* at of them. *Zech.* xi. 13.
(2.) ——— I go to free us both of pain;
I *priz'd* your perſon, but your crown diſdain. *Dryden.*
Some the French writers, ſome our own deſpiſe;
The ancients only, or the moderns *prize.* *Pope.*

Pri'zer. *n. ſ.* [*priſeur*, Fr. from *prize.*] He that values.

It holds its eſtimate and dignity,
As well wherein 'tis precious of itſelf,
As in the *prizer.* *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

PRI'ZEFIGHTER. *n. ſ.* [*prize* and *fighter.*] One that fights publickly for a reward.

Martin and Crambe engaged like *prizefighters.* *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

In Fig the *prizefighter* by day delight. *Bramſton.*

PRO. [Latin.] For; in defence of; *pro* and *con*, for *pro* and *contra*, for and againſt. Deſpicable cant.

Doctrinal points in controverſy had been agitated in the pulpits, with more warmth than had uſed to be; and thence the animoſity increaſed in books *pro* and *con.* *Clarendon.*

Matthew met Richard, when
Of many knotty points they ſpoke,
And *pro* and *con* by turns they took. *Prior.*

PROBABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*probabilitas*, Lat. *probabilité*, Fr. from *probable.*] Likelihood; appearance of truth; evidence ariſing from the preponderation of argument: it is leſs than moral certainty.

Probability is the appearance of the agreement or diſagreement of two ideas, by the intervention of proofs, whoſe connection is not conſtant; but appears for the moſt part to be ſo. *Locke.*

As for *probabilities*, what thing was there ever ſet down ſo agreeable with ſound reaſon, but ſome probable ſhew againſt it might be made? *Hooker's Preface.*

The reaſon why men are moved to believe a *probability* of gain by adventuring their ſtocks into ſuch foreign countries as they have never ſeen, and of which they have made no trial, is from the teſtimony of other credible perſons. *Wilkins.*

If a truth be certain, and thwart intereſt, it will quickly fetch it down to but a *probability*; nay, if it does not carry with it an impregnable evidence, it will go near to debaſe it to a downright falſity. *South.*

Though moral certainty be ſometimes taken for a high degree of *probability*, which can only produce a doubtful aſſent; yet it is alſo frequently uſed for a firm aſſent to a thing upon ſuch grounds as fully ſatisfy a prudent man. *Tillotſon.*

For a perpetual motion, magnetical virtues are not without ſome ſtrong *probabilities* of proving effectual. *Wilkins.*

Which tempers, if they were duly improved by proper ſtudies, and ſober methods of education, would in all *probability* carry them to greater heights of piety, than are to be found amongſt the generality of men. *Law.*

PRO'BABLE. *adj.* [*probable*, Fr. *probabilis*, Lat.] Likely; having more evidence than the contrary.

The publick approbation, given by the body of this whole church unto thoſe things which are eſtabliſhed, doth make it but *probable* that they are good, and therefore unto a neceſſary proof that they are not good it muſt give place. *Hooker.*

The only ſeaſonable inquiry is, which is of *probables* the moſt, or of improbables the leaſt ſuch. *Hammond.*

I do not ſay, that the principles of religion are meerly *probable*; I have before aſſerted them to be morally certain. And that to a man who is careful to preſerve his mind free from prejudice, and to conſider, they will appear unqueſtionable, and the deductions from them demonſtrable. *Wilkins.*

That is accounted *probable*, which has better arguments producible for it, than can be brought againſt it. *South.*

They aſſented to things, that were neither evident nor certain, but only *probable*; for they converſed, they merchandized upon a *probable* perſuaſion of the honeſty and truth of thoſe whom they correſponded with. *South.*

PRO'BABLY. *adv.* [from *probable.*] Likely; in likelihood.

Diſtinguiſh betwixt what may poſſibly, and what will *probably* be done. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Our conſtitution in church or ſtate could not *probably* have been long preſerved, without ſuch methods. *Swift.*

PRO'BAT. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The proof of wills and teſtaments of perſons deceaſed in the ſpiritual court, either in common form by the oath of the executor, or with witneſſes. *Dict.*

PROBA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*probatio*, Lat. from *probo*, Lat. *probation*, Fr.] 1. Proof; evidence; teſtimony. 2. The act of proving by ratiocination or teſtimony. 3. [*Probation*, Fr.] Trial; examination. 4. Moral trial. 5. Trial before entrance into monaſtick life; noviciate.

(1.) ——— Of the truth herein,
This preſent object made *probation.* *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

He was lapt in a moſt curious mantle, which, for more *probation*, I can produce. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

The kinds of *probation* for ſeveral things being as much diſproportioned, as the objects of the ſeveral ſenſes are to one another. *Wilkins.*

(2.) When theſe principles, what is, is, and it is impoſſible for the ſame thing to be, and not to be, are made uſe of in the *probation* of propoſitions, wherein are words ſtanding for complex ideas, as man or horſe, there they make men receive and retain falſehood for manifeſt truth. *Locke.*

(3.) In the practical part of knowledge, much will be left to experience and *probation*, whereunto indication cannot ſo fully reach. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

(4.) At the end of the world, when the ſtate of our trial and *probation* ſhall be finiſhed, it will be a proper ſeaſon for the diſtribution of public juſtice. *Nelſon.*

(5.) I ſuffer many things as an author militant, whereof, in your days of *probation*, you have been a ſharer. *Pope to Swift.*

PROBA'TIONARY. *adj.* [from *probation.*] Serving for trial.

PROBA'TIONER. *n. ſ.* [from *probation.*] 1. One who is upon trial. 2. A novice.

(1.) Hear a mortal muſe thy praiſe rehearſe,
In no ignoble verſe;
But ſuch as thy own verſe did practiſe here;
When thy firſt fruits of poeſy were giv'n,
To make thyſelf a welcome inmate there;
While yet a young *probationer*,
And candidate of heav'n. *Dryden.*

Build a thouſand churches, where theſe *probationers* may read their wall lectures. *Swift.*

(2.) This root of bitterneſs was but a *probationer* in the ſoil; and though it ſet forth ſome offsets to preſerve its kind, yet Satan was fain to cheriſh them. *Decay of Piety.*

PROBA'TIONERSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *probationer.*] State of being a probationer; noviciate.

He has afforded us only the twilight of probability, ſuitable to that ſtate of mediocrity and *probationerſhip*, he has been pleaſed to place us in here, wherein to check our over-confidence. *Locke.*

PRO'BATORY. *adj.* [from *probo*, Latin.] Serving for trial.

Job's afflictions were no vindicatory puniſhments, but *probatory* chaſtiſements to make trial of his graces. *Bramhall.*

PROBA'TUM EST. A Latin expreſſion added to the end of a receipt, ſignifying *it is tried or proved.*

Vain the concern that you expreſs,
That uncall'd Alard will poſſeſs
Your houſe and coach both day and night,
And that Macbeth was haunted leſs
By Banquo's reſtleſs ſprite:
Lend him but fifty louis d' or,
And you ſhall never ſee him more;
Take my advice *probatum eſt?*
Why do the gods indulge our ſtore,
But to ſecure our reſt. *Prior.*

PROBE. *n. ſ.* [from *probo*, Lat.] A ſlender wire by which ſurgeons ſearch the depth of wounds.

A round white ſtone was lodged, which was ſo faſtened in that part, that the phyſician with his *probe* could not ſtir it. *Fell.*

I made ſearch with a *probe.* *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

PROBE-SCISSORS. *n. ſ.* [*probe* and *ſciſſors.*] Sciſſors uſed to open wounds, of which the blade thruſt into the orifice has a button at the end.

The ſinus was ſnipt up with *probe-ſciſſors.* *Wiſeman.*

To PROBE. *v. a.* [*probo*, Lat.] To ſearch; to try by an inſtrument.

Nothing can be more painful, than to *probe* and ſearch a purulent old ſore to the bottom. *South.*

He'd raiſe a bluſh, where ſecret vice he found;
And tickle, while he gently *prob'd* the wound. *Dryden.*

PRO'BITY. *n. ſ.* [*probité*, Fr. *probitas*, Latin.] Honeſty; ſincerity; veracity.

The truth of our Lord's aſcenſion, might be deduced from the *probity* of the apoſtles. *Fiddes's Sermons.*

So near approach we their celeſtial kind,
By juſtice, truth, and *probity* of mind. *Pope.*

PRO'BLEM. *n. ſ.* [*probleme*, Fr. πρόβλημα.] A queſtion propoſed.

The *problem* is, whether a man conſtantly and ſtrongly believing, that ſuch a thing ſhall be, it doth help any thing to the effecting of the thing. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Deeming that abundantly confirmed to advance it above a diſputable *problem*, I proceed to the next propoſition. *Hamm.*

Although in general one underſtood colours, yet were it not an eaſy *problem* to reſolve, why graſs is green? *Brown.*

This *problem* let philoſophers reſolve,
What makes the globe from Weſt to Eaſt revolve. *Blackm.*

PROBLEMA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *problem*; *problematique*, Fr.] Uncertain; unſettled; diſputed; diſputable.

It is a queſtion *problematical* and dubious, whether the obſervation of the ſabbath was impoſed upon Adam, and his poſterity in paradiſe. *White.*

I promiſed no better arguments than might be expected in a point *problematical*. *Boyle.*

Diligent enquiries into remote and *problematical* guilt, leave a gate wide open to the whole tribe of informers. *Swift.*

PROBLEMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *problematical*.] Uncertainly.

PROBO'SCIS. *n. ſ.* [*proboſcis*, Lat.] A ſnout; the trunk of an elephant; but it is uſed alſo for the ſame part in every creature, that bears any reſemblance thereunto.

The elephant wreath'd to make them ſport
His lithe *proboſcis*. *Milton.*

PROCA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*procax*, Lat.] Petulant; looſe. *Dict.*

PROCA'CITY. *n. ſ.* [from *procacious*.] Petulance. *Dict.*

PROCATA'RCTICK. *adj.* [προκαταρκτικὸς.] Forerunning; remotely antecedent. See PROCATARXIS.

James IV. of Scotland, falling away in his fleſh, without the precedence of any *procatarctick* cauſe, was ſuddenly cured by decharming the witchcraft. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

The phyſician enquires into the *procatarctick* cauſes. *Harvey.*

PROCATA'RXIS. *n. ſ.* [προκάταρξις.] *Procatarxis* is the pre-exiſtent cauſe of a diſeaſe, which co-operates with others that are ſubſequent, whether internal or external; as anger or heat of climate, which bring ſuch an ill diſpoſition of the juices, as occaſion a fever: the ill diſpoſition being the immediate cauſe, and the bad air the *procatartick* cauſe. *Quincy.*

PROCE'DURE. *n. ſ.* [*procedure*, French; from *proceed*.] 1. Manner of proceeding; management; conduct. 2. Act of proceeding; progreſs; proceſs; operation. 3. Produce; thing produced.

(1.) This is the true *procedure* of conſcience, always ſuppoſing a law from God, before it lays obligation upon man. *South.*

(2.) Although the diſtinction of theſe ſeveral *procedures* of the ſoul do not always appear diſtinct, eſpecially in ſudden actions, yet in actions of weight, all theſe have their diſtinct order and *procedure*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

(3.) No known ſubſtance, but earth and the *procedures* of earth, as tile and ſtone, yieldeth any moſs or herby ſubſtance. *Bacon.*

To **PROCE'ED.** *v. n.* [*procedo*, Lat. *proceder*, Fr.] 1. To paſs from one thing or place to another. 2. To go forward; to tend to the end deſigned; to advance. 3. To come forth from a place or from a ſender. 4. To go or march in ſtate. 5. To iſſue; to ariſe; to be the effect of; to be produced from. 6. To proſecute any deſign. 7. To be tranſacted; to be carried on. 8. To make progreſs. 9. To carry on juridical proceſs. 10. To tranſact; to act; to carry on any affair methodically. 11. To take effect; to have its courſe. 12. To be propagated; to come by generation. 13. To be produced by the original efficient cauſe.

(1.) ———————— Adam
Proceeded thus to aſk his heav'nly gueſt. *Milton.*

Then to the prelude of a war *proceeds*;
His horns, yet ſore, he tries againſt a tree. *Dryden.*

I ſhall *proceed* to more complex ideas. *Locke.*

(2.) Temp'rately *proceed* to what you would
Thus violently redreſs. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Theſe things, when they *proceed* not, they go backward. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

(3.) I *proceeded* forth and came from God; neither came I of myſelf, but he ſent me. *Jo.* viii. 42.

(4.) He aſk'd a clear ſtage for his muſe to *proceed* in. *Anon.*

(5.) A dagger of the mind, a falſe creation
Proceeding from the heat oppreſſed brain. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

——— From me what *proceed*
But all corrupt, both mind and will deprav'd. *Milton.*

All this *proceeded* not from any want of knowledge. *Dryd.*

(6.) He that *proceeds* upon other principles, in his enquiry into any ſciences, poſts himſelf in a party. *Locke.*

Since huſbandry is of large extent, the poet ſingles out ſuch precepts to *proceed* on, as are capable of ornament. *Addiſon.*

(7.) He will, after his ſour faſhion tell you,
What hath *proceeded* worthy note to-day. *Shakeſpeare.*

(8.) ———— Violence
Proceeded, and oppreſſion and ſword law
Through all the plain. *Milton.*

(9.) *Proceed* by proceſs, leſt parties break out,
And ſack great Rome with Romans. *Shakeſpeare.*

Inſtead of a ſhip, to levy upon his county ſuch a ſum of money for his majeſty's uſe, with direction in what manner he ſhould *proceed* againſt ſuch as refuſed. *Clarendon.*

To judgment he *proceeded* on th' accus'd. *Milton.*

(10.) ——— From them I will not hide
My judgments, how with mankind I *proceed*;
As how with peccant angels late they ſaw. *Milton.*

How ſeverely with themſelves *proceed*,
The men who write ſuch verſe as who can read?
Their own ſtrict judges, not a word they ſpare,
That wants or force, or light, or weight, or care. *Pope.*

(11.) This rule only *proceeds* and takes place, when a perſon cannot of common law condemn another by his ſentence. *Ayliffe.*

(12.) From my loins thou ſhalt *proceed*. *Milton.*

(13.) O Adam, one Almighty is, from whom
All things *proceed*, and up to him return. *Milton.*

PROCEE'D. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Produce: as, *the* proceeds *of an eſtate. Clariſſa.* Not an imitable word, though much uſed in writings of commerce.

PROCEE'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *proceed*.] One who goes forward; one who makes a progreſs.

He that ſeeketh victory over his nature, let him not ſet himſelf too great nor too ſmall taſks; for the firſt will make him dejected by often failing; and the ſecond will make him a ſmall *proceeder*, though by often prevailings. *Bacon.*

PROCEE'DING. *n. ſ.* [*procedé*, Fr. from *proceed*.] 1. Progreſs from one thing to another; ſeries of conduct; tranſaction. 2. Legal procedure: as, *ſuch are the* proceedings *at law*.

(1.) I'll acquaint our duteous citizens,
With all your juſt *proceedings* in this caſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

———— My dear love
To your *proceedings* bids me tell you this. *Shakeſpeare.*

The underſtanding brought to knowledge by degrees, and, in ſuch a general *proceeding*, nothing is hard. *Locke.*

It is a very unuſual *proceeding*, and I would not have been guilty of it for the world. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

Clear the juſtice of God's *proceedings*, it ſeems reaſonable there ſhould be a future judgment for a ſuitable diſtribution of rewards and puniſhments. *Nelſon.*

From the earlieſt ages of chriſtianity, there never was a precedent of ſuch a *proceeding*. *Swift.*

PROCE'LLOUS. *adj.* [*procelloſus*, Lat.] Tempeſtuous. *Dict.*

PROCE'PTION. *n. ſ.* Preoccupation; act of taking ſomething ſooner than another. A word not in uſe.

Having ſo little power to offend others, that I have none to preſerve what is mine own from their *proception.* *King Charles.*

PROCE'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *procerus*, Lat.] Talneſs; height of ſtature.

We ſhall make attempts to lengthen out the humane figure, and reſtore it to its ancient *procerity.* *Addiſon.*

PRO'CESS. *n. ſ.* [*proces*, Fr. *proceſſus*, Lat.] 1. Tendency; progreſſive courſe. 2. Regular and gradual progreſs. 3. Courſe; continual flux or paſſage. 4. Methodical management of any thing. 5. Courſe of law.

(1.) That there is ſomewhat higher than either of theſe two, no other proof doth need, than the very *proceſs* of man's deſire, which being natural ſhould be fruſtrate, if there were not ſome farther thing wherein it might reſt at the length contented, which in the former it cannot do. *Hooker.*

(2.) Commend me to your honourable wife;
Tell her the *proceſs* of Antonio's end;
Say how I lov'd you; ſpeak me fair in death. *Shakeſp.*

They declared unto him the whole *proceſs* of that war, and with what ſucceſs they had endured. *Knolles.*

Immediate are the acts of God, more ſwift
Than time or motion; but to human ears
Cannot without *proceſs* of ſpeech be told. *Milton.*

——— Saturnian Juno
Attends the fatal *proceſs* of the war. *Dryden.*

In the parable of the waſteful ſteward, we have a lively image of the force and *proceſs* of this temptation. *Rogers.*

(3.) I have been your wife, in this obedience,
Upward of twenty years; if in the courſe
And *proceſs* of this time you can report,
And prove it too againſt mine honour aught,
Turn me away. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

——— This empire riſe,
By policy and long *proceſs* of time. *Milton.*

Many acts of parliament have, in long *proceſs* of time, been loſt, and the things forgotten. *Hale's law of England.*

(4.) Experiments, familiar to chymiſts, are unknown to the learned, who never read chymical *proceſſes.* *Boyle.*

The *proceſs* of that great day, with ſeveral of the particular circumſtances of it, are fully deſcribed by our Saviour. *Nelſon.*

—— An age they live releas'd
From all the labour, *proceſs*, clamour, woe,
Which our ſad ſcenes of daily action know. *Prior.*

(5.) ——— Proceed by *proceſs*,
Leſt parties, as he is belov'd, break out. *Shakeſpeare.*

All *proceſſes* eccleſiaſtical ſhould be made in the king's name, as in writs at the common law. *Hayward.*

That a ſuit of law, and all judicial *proceſs*, is not in itſelf a ſin, appears from courts being erected by conſent in the apoſtles days, for the management and conduct of them. *Kettlewell.*

The patricians they choſe for their patrons, to anſwer for their appearance, and defend them in any *proceſs.* *Swift.*

PROCE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*proceſſion*, Fr. *proceſſio*, Latin.] A train marching in ceremonious ſolemnity.

If there be cauſe for the church to go forth in ſolemn *proceſſion*, his whole family have ſuch buſineſs come upon them, that no one can be ſpared. *Hooker.*

——— Him all his train
Follow'd in bright *proceſſion.* *Milton.*

'Tis the *proceſſion* of a funeral vow,
Which cruel laws to Indian wives allow. *Dryden.*

The prieſts, Potitius at their head,
In ſkins of beaſts involv'd, the long *proceſſion* led. *Dryden.*

When this vaſt congregation was formed into a regular *proceſſion* to attend the ark of the covenant, the king marched at the head of his people, with hymns and dances. *Addiſon.*

It is to be hoped, that the perſons of wealth, who made their *proceſſion* through the members of theſe new erected ſeminaries, will contribute to their maintenance. *Addiſon.*

The Ethiopians held an annual ſacrifice of twelve days to the Gods; all that time they carried their images in *proceſſion*, and placed them at their feſtivals. *Broome.*

To **PROCE'SSION.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To go in proceſſion. A low word.

PROCE'SSIONAL. *adj.* [from *proceſſion.*] Relating to proceſſion.

PROCE'SSIONARY. *adj.* [from *proceſſion.*] Conſiſting in proceſſion.

Rogations or litanies were then the very ſtrength and comfort of God's church; whereupon, in the year 506, it was by the council of Aurelia decreed, that the whole church ſhould beſtow yearly at the feaſt of pentecoſt, three days in that *proceſſionary* ſervice. *Hooker.*

PRO'CHRONISM. *n. ſ.* [προχρόνισμος.] An error in chronology; a dating a thing before it happened. *Dict.*

PRO'CIDENCE. *n. ſ.* [*procidentia*, Latin.] Falling down; dependence below its natural place.

PRO'CINCT. *n. ſ.* [*procinctus*, Latin.] Complete preparation; preparation brought to the point of action.

——— When all the plain
Cover'd with thick imbattl'd ſquadrons bright,
Chariots, and flaming arms, and fiery ſteeds,
Reflecting blaze on blaze, firſt met his view,
War he perceiv'd, war in *procinct.* *Milton.*

To **PROCLAI'M.** *v. a.* [*proclamo*, Lat. *proclamer*, Fr.] 1. To promulgate or denounce by a ſolemn or legal publication. 2. To tell openly. 3. To outlaw by publick denunciation.

(1.) When thou comeſt nigh unto a city to fight againſt it, *proclaim* peace unto it. *Deut.* xx. 10.

I *proclaim* a liberty for you, ſaith the Lord, to the ſword and to the peſtilence. *Jer.* xxxiv. 17.

——— Heralds
With trumpet's ſound, throughout the hoſt *proclaim*
A ſolemn council. *Milton.*

While in another's name you peace declare,
Princeſs, you in your own *proclaim* a war. *Dryden.*

She to the palace led her gueſt,
Then offer'd incenſe, and *proclaim'd* a feaſt. *Dryden.*

(2.) Some profligate wretches, were the apprehenſions of puniſhments of ſhame taken away, would as openly *proclaim* their atheiſm, as their lives do. *Locke.*

——— While the deathleſs muſe
Shall ſing the juſt, ſhall o'er their head diffuſe
Perfumes with laviſh hand, ſhe ſhall *proclaim*
Thy crimes alone. *Prior.*

(3.) I heard myſelf *proclaimed.* *Shakeſpeare.*

PROCLAI'MER. *n. ſ.* [from *proclaim.*] One that publiſhes by authority.

The great *proclaimer*, with a voice
More awful than the ſound of trumpet, cry'd
Repentance, and heaven's kingdom nigh at hand
To all baptiz'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Regain'd.*

PROCLAMA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*proclamatio*, Lat. *proclamation*, Fr. from *proclaim.*] 1. Publication by authority. 2. A declaration of the king's will openly publiſhed among the people.

(2.) If the king ſent a *proclamation* for their repair to their houſes, ſome nobleman publiſhed a proteſtation againſt thoſe *proclamations.* *Clarendon.*

PROCLI'VITY. *n. ſ.* [*proclivitas*, *proclivis*, Lat.] 1. Tendency; natural inclination; propenſion; proneneſs. 2. Readineſs; facility of attaining.

(1.) The ſenſitive appetite may engender a *proclivity* to ſteal, but not a neceſſity to ſteal. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

(2.) He had ſuch a dextrous *proclivity*, as his teachers were fain to reſtrain his forwardneſs, that his brothers might keep pace with him. *Wotton.*

PROCLI'VOUS. *adj.* [*proclivis*, Latin.] Inclined; tending by nature. *Dict.*

PROCO'NSUL. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A Roman officer, who governed a province with conſular authority.

Every child knoweth how dear the works of Homer were to Alexander, Virgil to Auguſtus, Auſonius to Gratian, who made him *proconſul*, Chaucer to Richard II. and Gower to Henry IV. *Peacham.*

Proco'nsulship. *n. ſ.* [from *proconſul.*] The office of a proconſul.

To **PROCRA'STINATE.** *v. a.* [*procraſtinor*, Latin.] To defer; to delay; to put off from day to day.

Hopeleſs and helpleſs doth Ægeon wind,
But to *procraſtinate* his lifeleſs end, *Shakeſpeare.*

Let men ſeriouſly and attentively liſten to that voice within them, and they will certainly need no other medium to convince them, either of the error or danger of thus *procraſtinating* their repentance. *Decay of Piety.*

To **Procra'stinate.** *v. n.* To be dilatory.

Set out early and reſolutely without *procraſtinating* or looking back. *Hammond.*

I *procraſtinate* more than I did twenty years ago, and have ſeveral things to finiſh, which I put off to twenty years hence. *Swift to Pope.*

Procrastina'tion. *n. ſ.* [*procraſtinatio*, Lat. from *procraſtinate.*] Delay; dilatorineſs.

How deſperate the hazard of ſuch *procraſtination* is, hath been convincingly demonſtrated by better pens. *Decay of Piety.*

Procrastina'tor. *n. ſ.* [from *procraſtinate.*] A dilatory perſon.

Pro'creant. *adj.* [*procreans*, Latin.] Productive; pregnant.

The temple haunting martlet, does approve
By his lov'd manſionry, that heaven's breath
Smells wooingly here: no jutting frieze,
But this bird
Hath made his pendant bed, and *procreant* cradle. *Shakeſp.*

To **PRO'CREATE.** *v. a.* [*procreo*, Lat. *procreer*, Fr.] To generate; to produce.

Flies cruſhed and corrupted, when incloſed in ſuch veſſels, did never *procreate* a new fly. *Bentley.*

Since the earth retains her fruitful power,
To *procreate* plants the foreſt to reſtore;
Say, why to nobler animals alone
Should ſhe be feeble, and unfruitful grown. *Blackmore.*

Procrea'tion. *n. ſ.* [*procreation*, Fr. *procreatio*, Lat. from *procreate.*] Generation; production.

The encloſed warmth, which the earth hath ſtirred up by the heat of the ſun, aſſiſteth nature in the ſpeedier *procreation* of thoſe varieties, which the earth bringeth forth. *Raleigh.*

Neither her outſide form'd ſo fair, nor ought
In *procreation* common to all kinds. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Uncleanneſs is an unlawful gratification of the appetite of *procreation.* *South.*

Pro'creative. *adj.* [from *procreate.*] Generative; productive.

The ordinary period of the human *procreative* faculty in males is ſixty-five, in females forty-five. *Hale.*

Pro'creativeness. *n. ſ.* [from *procreative.*] Power of generation.

Theſe have the accurſt privilege of propagating and not expiring, and have reconciled the *procreativeneſs* of corporeal, with the duration of incorporeal ſubſtances. *Decay of Piety.*

Procrea'tor. *n. ſ.* [from *procreate.*] Generator; begetter.

PRO'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *procurator*, Lat.] 1. A manager of another man's affairs. 2. An attorney in the ſpiritual court. 3. The magiſtrate of the univerſity.

(1.) The moſt clamorous for this pretended reformation, are either atheiſts, or elſe *proctors* ſuborned by atheiſts. *Hooker.*

(2.) I find him charging the inconveniencies in the payment of tythes upon the clergy and *proctors.* *Swift.*

(3.) The *proctor* ſent his ſervitor to call him. *Walter.*

To **Pro'ctor.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To manage; a cant word.

I cannot *proctor* mine own cauſe ſo well
To make it clear. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Pro'ctorship. *n. ſ.* [from *proctor.*] Office or dignity of a proctor.

From a ſcholar he became a fellow, and the preſident of the college, after he had received all the graces and degrees, the *proctorſhip* and the doctorſhip. *Clarendon.*

Procu'mbent. *adj.* [*procumbens*, Latin.] Lying down; prone.

Procu'rable. *adj.* [from *procure.*] To be procured; obtainable; acquirable.

Though it be a far more common and *procurable* liquor than the infuſion of lignum nephriticum, it may yet be eaſily ſubſtituted in its room. *Boyle on Colours.*

Pro'curacy. *n. ſ.* [from *procure.*] The management of any thing.

Procura'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *procure.*] The act of procuring.

Thoſe, who formerly were doubtful in this matter, upon ſtrict and repeated inſpection of theſe bodies, and *procuration* of plain ſhells from this iſland, are now convinced, that theſe are the remains of ſea-animals. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

Procura'tor. *n. ſ.* [*procurateur*, Fr. from *procuro*, Lat.] Manager; one who tranſacts affairs for another.

I had in charge at my depart from France,
As *procurator* for your excellence,
To marry princeſs Marg'ret for your grace. *Shakeſpeare.*
——— They confirm and ſeal
Their undertaking with their deareſt blood,
As *procurators* for the commonweal. *Daniel.*

When the *procurators* of king Antigonus impoſed a rate upon the ſick people, that came to Edepſum to drink the waters which were lately ſprung, and were very healthful, they inſtantly dried up. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

Procurato'rial. *adj.* [from *procurator.*] Made by a proctor.

All *procuratorial* exceptions ought to be made before conteſtation of ſuit, and not afterwards, as being dilatory exceptions, if a proctor was then made and conſtituted. *Ayliffe.*

Procu'ratory. *adj.* [from *procurator.*] Tending to procuration.

To **PROCU'RE.** *v. a.* [*procuro*, Lat. *procurer*, Fr.] 1. To manage; to tranſact for another. 2. To obtain; to acquire. 3. To perſuade; to prevail on. 4. To contrive; to forward.

(2.) They ſhall fear and tremble, for all the proſperity that I *procure* unto it. *Jer.* xxxiii. 9.

——— Happy though but ill,
If we *procure* not to ourſelves more woo. *Milton.*
——— We no other pains endure,
Than thoſe that we ourſelves *procure.* *Dryden.*
Then by thy toil *procur'd*, thou food ſhalt eat. *Dryden.*
(3.) ——— Is it my lady mother?
What unaccuſtom'd cauſe *procures* her hither? *Shakeſp.*
——— Whom nothing can *procure*,
When the wide world runs biaſs, from his will
To writhe his limbs, and ſhare, not mend the ill. *Herbert.*
(4.) Proceed, Salinus, to *procure* my fall,
And by the doom of death end woes and all. *Shakeſp.*

To **Procu're.** *v. n.* To bawd; to pimp.

Our author calls colouring, lena ſororis, in plain Engliſh, the bawd of her ſiſter, the deſign or drawing: ſhe cloaths, ſhe dreſſes her up, ſhe paints her, ſhe makes her appear more lovely than naturally ſhe is, ſhe *procures* for the deſign, and makes lovers for her. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

With what impatience muſt the muſe behold,
The wife by her *procuring* huſband ſold. *Dryden.*

Procu'rement. *n. ſ.* The act of procuring.

They mourn your ruin as their proper fate,
Curſing the empreſs; for they think it done
By her *procurement.* *Dryden's Aurengz.*

Procu'rer. *n. ſ.* [from *procure.*] 1. One that gains; obtainer. 2. Pimp; pandar.

(1.) Angling was after tedious ſtudy, a moderator of paſſions, and a *procurer* of contentedneſs. *Walter's Angler.*

(2.) Strumpets in their youth, turn *procurers* in their age. *South.*

Procu'ress. *n. ſ.* [from *procure.*] A bawd.

I ſaw the moſt artful *procureſs* in town, ſeducing a young girl. *Spectator.*

PRO'DIGAL. *adj.* [*prodigus*, Lat. *prodigue*, Fr.] Profuſe; waſteful; expenſive; laviſh; not frugal; not parcimonious: with *of* before the thing.

Leaſt I ſhould ſeem over *prodigal* in the praiſe *of* my countrymen, I will only preſent you with ſome few verſes. *Camden.*

Be now as *prodigal of* all dear grace,
As nature was in making graces dear,
When ſhe did ſtarve the general world beſide,
And prodigally gave them all to you. *Shakeſpeare.*

——— My chief care
Is to come fairly off from the great debts,
Wherein my time, ſomething too *prodigal*,
Hath left me gaged. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

Diogenes did beg more of a *prodigal* man than the reſt; whereupon one ſaid, ſee your baſeneſs, that when you find a liberal mind, you will take moſt of him; no, ſaid Diogenes, but I mean to beg of the reſt again. *Bacon.*

As a hero, whom his baſer foes
In troops ſurround; now theſe aſſails, now thoſe,
Though *prodigal of* life, diſdains to die
By common hands. *Denham.*

Here patriots live, who, for their country's good,
In fighting fields were *prodigal of* blood. *Dryden.*

The *prodigal of* ſoul ruſh'd on the ſtroke
Of lifted weapons, and did wounds provoke. *Dryden.*

——— O! beware,
Great warrior, nor too *prodigal of* life,
Expoſe the Britiſh ſafety. *Philips.*

Some people are *prodigal of* their blood, and others ſo ſparing, as if ſo much life and blood went together. *Bacon.*

PRO'DIGAL. *n. ſ.* A waſter; a ſpendthrift.

A beggar grown rich, becomes a *prodigal*; for to obſcure his former obſcurity, he puts on riot and exceſs. *Ben. Johnſon.*

——— Thou
Ow'ſt all thy loſſes to the fates; but I,
Like waſteful *prodigals*, have caſt away
My happineſs. *Denham's Sophy.*

Let the waſteful *prodigal* be ſlain. *Dryden.*

PRODIGA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*prodigalité*, Fr. from *prodigal*.] Extravagance; profuſion; waſte; exceſſive liberality.

A ſweeter and lovelier gentleman,
Fram'd in the *prodigality* of nature,
The ſpacious world cannot again afford. *Shakeſpeare.*

He that decries covetouſneſs, ſhould not be held an adverſary to him that oppoſeth *prodigality*. *Glanville.*

It is not always ſo obvious to diſtinguiſh between an act of liberality and act of *prodigality*. *South.*

The moſt ſevere cenſor cannot but be pleaſed with the *prodigality* of his wit, though at the ſame time he could have wiſhed, that the maſter of it had been a better manager. *Dryden.*

PRO'DIGALLY. *adv.* [from *prodigal*.] Profuſely; waſtefully; extravagantly.

We are not yet ſo wretched in our fortunes,
Nor in our wills ſo loſt, as to abandon
A friendſhip *prodigally*, of that price
As is the ſenate and the people of Rome. *Ben. Johnſon.*

I cannot well be thought ſo *prodigally* thirſty of my ſubjects blood, as to venture my own life. *King Charles.*

The next in place and puniſhment are they,
Who *prodigally* throw their ſouls away;
Fools, who repining at their wretched ſtate,
And loathing anxious life, ſuborn'd their fate. *Dryden.*

Nature not bounteous now, but laviſh grows,
Our paths with flow'rs ſhe *prodigally* ſtrows. *Dryden.*

PRODI'GIOUS. *adj.* [*prodigioſus*, Lat. *prodigieux*, Fr.] Amazing; aſtoniſhing; ſuch as may ſeem a prodigy; portentous; enormous; monſtrous; amazingly great.

If e'er he have a child, abortive be it,
Prodigious and untimely brought to light. *Shakeſp.*

An emiſſion of immateriate virtues we are a little doubtful to propound, it being ſo *prodigious*; but that it is conſtantly avouched by many. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

It is *prodigious* to have thunder in a clear ſky. *Brown.*

——— Then entring at the gate,
Conceal'd in clouds, *prodigious* to relate,
He mix'd, unmark'd, among the buſy throng. *Dryden.*

The Rhone enters the lake, and brings along with it a *prodigious* quantity of water. *Addiſon on Italy.*

It is a ſcandal to chriſtianity, that in towns, where there is a *prodigious* increaſe in the number of houſes and inhabitants, ſo little care ſhould be taken for churches. *Swift.*

PRODI'GIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *prodigious*.] 1. Amazingly; aſtoniſhingly; portentouſly; enormouſly. 2. It is ſometimes uſed as a familiar hyperbole.

(1.) I do not mean abſolutely according to philoſophick exactneſs infinite, but only infinite or innumerable as to us, or their number *prodigiouſly* great. *Ray on the Creation.*

(2.) I am *prodigiouſly* pleaſed with this joint volume. *Pope.*

PRODI'GIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *prodigious*.] Enormouſneſs; portentouſneſs; amazing qualities.

PRO'DIGY. *n. ſ.* [*prodige*, Fr. *prodigium*, Latin.] 1. Any thing out of the ordinary proceſs of nature, from which omens are drawn; portent. 2. Monſter. 3. Any thing aſtoniſhing for good or bad.

(1.) Be no more an exhal'd meteor,
A *prodigy* of fear, and a portent
Of broached miſchief, to the unborn times. *Shakeſpeare.*

The party oppoſite to our ſettlement, ſeem to be driven out of all human methods, and are reduced to the poor comfort of *prodigies* and old womens fables. *Addiſon.*

(2.) Moſt of mankind, through their own ſluggiſhneſs, become nature's *prodigies*, not her children. *Ben. Johnſon.*

(3.) They would ſeem *prodigies* of learning. *Spectator.*

PRODI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*proditio*, Lat.] Treaſon; treachery. *Ainſworth.*

PRO'DITOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A traytor. Not in uſe.

Piel'd prieſt, doſt thou command me be ſhut out?
—I do, thou moſt uſurping *proditor*. *Shakeſpeare.*

PRODITO'RIOUS. *adj.* [from *proditor*, Lat.] 1. Traiterous; treacherous; perfidious. Not in uſe. 2. Apt to make diſcoveries.

(1.) Now *proditorious* wretch! what haſt thou done,
To make this barb'rous baſe aſſaſſinate? *Daniel.*

(2.) Solid and concluſive characters are emergent from the mind, and ſtart out of children when themſelves leaſt think of it; for nature is *proditorious*. *Wotton on Education.*

To **PRODU'CE.** *v. a.* [*produco*, Lat. *produire*, Fr.] 1. To offer to the view or notice. 2. To exhibit to the publick. 3. To bring as an evidence. 4. To bear; to bring forth, as a vegetable. 5. To cauſe; to effect; to generate; to beget.

(1.) *Produce* your cauſe, ſaith the Lord; bring forth your ſtrong reaſons. *Iſa.* xli. 21.

(2.) Your parents did not *produce* you much into the world, whereby you avoided many wrong ſteps. *Swift.*

(3.) It ſeems not meet, nor wholeſome to my place,
To be *produc'd* againſt the Moor. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

(4.) This ſoil *produces* all ſorts of palm-trees. *Sandys.*

(5.) Somewhat is *produced* of nothing; for lyes are ſufficient to breed opinion, and opinion brings on ſubſtance. *Bacon.*

——— They by imprudence mix'd
Produce prodigious births of body or mind. *Milton.*

Thou all this good of evil ſhalt *produce*. *Milton.*

Clouds may rain, and rain *produce*
Fruits in her ſoften'd ſoil. *Milton.*

Obſerving in ourſelves, that we can at pleaſure move ſeveral parts of our bodies; the effects alſo, that natural bodies are able to *produce* in one another, occurring every moment to our ſenſes, we both theſe ways get the idea of power. *Locke.*

Hinder light but from ſtriking on porphyre, and its colours vaniſh, it no longer *produces* any ſuch ideas; upon the return of light, it *produces* theſe appearances again. *Locke.*

This wonder of the ſculptor's hand
Produc'd, his art was at a ſtand. *Addiſon.*

PRO'DUCE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb. This noun, though accented on the laſt ſyllable by *Dryden*, is generally accented on the former.] 1. Product; that which any thing yields or brings. 2. Amount; profit; gain; emergent ſum or quantity.

(1.) You hoard not health for your own private uſe,
But on the publick ſpend the rich *produce*. *Dryden.*

(2.) In Staffordſhire, after their lands are marled, they ſow it with barley, allowing three buſhels to an acre. Its common *produce* is thirty buſhels. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

This tax has already been ſo often tried, that we know the exact *produce* of it. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

PRODU'CENT. *n. ſ.* [from *produce.*] One that exhibits; one that offers.

If an inſtrument be produced with a proteſtation in favour of the *producent*, and the adverſe party does not contradict, it ſhall be conſtrued to the advantage of the *producent*. *Ayliffe.*

PRODU'CER. *n. ſ.* [from *produce.*] One that generates or produces.

By examining how I, that could contribute nothing to mine own being, ſhould be here, I came to aſk the ſame queſtion for my father, and ſo am led in a direct line to a firſt *producer* that muſt be more than man. *Suckling.*

Whenever want of money, or want of deſire in the conſumer, make the price low, that immediately reaches the firſt *producer*. *Locke.*

PRODU'CIBLE. *adj.* [from *produce.*] 1. Such as may be exhibited. 2. Such as may be generated or made.

(1.) There is no reaſon *producible* to free the chriſtian children and idiots from the blame of not believing, which will not with equal force be *producible* for thoſe heathens, to whom the goſpel was never revealed. *Hammond.*

That is accounted probable, which has better arguments *producible* for it, than can be brought againſt it. *South.*

Many warm expreſſions of the fathers are *producible* in this caſe. *Decay of Piety.*

(2.) The ſalts *producible*, are the alcalies or fixt ſalts, which ſeem to have an antipathy with acid ones. *Boyle.*

PRODU'CIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *producible.*] The ſtate of being producible.

To confirm our doctrine of the *producibleneſs* of ſalts, Helmont aſſures us, that by Paracelſus's ſal circulatum, ſolid bodies, particularly ſtones, may be tranſmuted into actual ſalt equiponderant. *Boyle.*

PRO'DUCT. *n. ſ.* [*productus*, Lat. *produit*, Fr. *Milton* accents it on the firſt ſyllable, *Pope* on the laſt.] 1. Something produced by nature; as fruits, grain, metals. 2. Work; compoſition, effect of art or labour. 3. Thing conſequential; effect. 4. Reſult; ſum: as, the *product* of many ſums added to each other; the *product* of a trade.

(1.) The landholder, having nothing but what the *product* of his land will yield, muſt take the market-rate. *Locke.*

Our Britiſh *products* are of ſuch kinds and quantities, as can turn the balance of trade to our advantage. *Addiſon.*

Range in the ſame quarter, the *products* of the ſame ſeaſon. *Spectator.*

——— See thy bright altars
Heap'd with the *products* of Sabæan ſprings. *Pope.*

(2.) Moſt of thoſe books, which have obtained great reputation in the world, are the *products* of great and wiſe men. *Watts.*

(3.) ——— Theſe are the *product*
Of thoſe ill-mated marriages. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

PRODU'CTILE. *adj.* [from *produco*, Lat.] Which may be produced, or drawn out in length.

PRODU'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*production*, Fr. from *product.*] 1. The act of producing. 2. The thing produced; fruit; product. 3. Compoſition; work of art or ſtudy.

(1.) A painter ſhould foreſee the harmony of the lights and ſhadows, taking from each of them, that which will moſt conduce to the *production* of a beautiful effect. *Dryden.*

(2.) The beſt of queens, and beſt of herbs we owe
To that bold nation, which the way did ſhow
To the fair region, where the ſun does riſe,
Whoſe rich *productions* we ſo juſtly prize. *Waller.*

What would become of the ſcrofulous conſumptive *production*, furniſhed by our men of wit and learning. *Swift.*

(3.) We have had our names prefixed at length, to whole volumes of mean *productions*. *Swift.*

PRODU'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *produce.*] Having the power to produce; fertile; generative; efficient.

——— In thee
Not in themſelves, all their known virtue appears
Productive as in herb and plant. *Milton.*

This is turning nobility unto a principle of virtue, and making it *productive* of merit, as it is underſtood to have been originally a reward of it. *Spectator.*

Be thou my aid, my tuneful ſong inſpire,
And kindle, with thy own *productive* fire. *Dryden.*

If the *productive* fat of the marl be ſpent, it is not capable of being mended with new. *Mortimer.*

Numbers of Scots are glad to exchange their barren hills for our fruitful vales ſo *productive* of that grain. *Swift.*

Hymen's flames like ſtars unite,
And burn for ever one;
Chaſte as cold Cynthia's virgin light,
Productive as the ſun. *Pope.*

Plutarch, in his life of Theſeus, ſays, that that age was *productive* of men of prodigious ſtature. *Broome.*

PRO'EM. *n. ſ.* [προοίμιον; *proœmium*, Lat. *proeme*, old Fr.] Preface; introduction.

One and the ſame *proëm*, containing a general motive to provoke people to obedience of all and every one of theſe precepts, was prefixed before the decalogue. *White.*

So gloz'd the tempter, and his *proem* tun'd. *Milton.*

Thus much may ſerve by way of *proem*,
Proceed we therefore to our poem. *Swift's Miſcel.*

Juſtinian has, in the *proem* to the digeſts, only prefixed the term of five years for ſtudying the laws. *Ayliffe.*

PROFANA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*profanation*, Fr. from *profano*, Lat.] 1. The act of violating any thing ſacred. 2. Irreverence to holy things or perſons.

(1.) He knew how bold men are to take even from God himſelf; how hardly that houſe would be kept from impious *profanation* he knew. *Hooker.*

What I am and what I would, are to your ears, divinity; to any others, *profanation*. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

'Twere *profanation* of our joys,
To tell the laity our love. *Donne.*

Profanation of the Lord's-day, and of other ſolemn feſtival days, which are devoted to divine and religious offices, is impious. *White.*

All *profanation* and invaſion of things ſacred, is an offence againſt the eternal law of nature. *South.*

Others think I ought not to have tranſlated Chaucer: they ſuppoſe a veneration due to his old language, and that it is little leſs than *profanation* and ſacrilege to alter it. *Dryden.*

(2.) Great men may jeſt with ſaints, 'tis wit in them;
But, in the leſs, foul *profanation*. *Shakeſpeare.*

PROFA'NE. *adj.* [*profane*, French; from *profanus*, Latin.] 1. Irreverent to ſacred names or things. 2. Not ſacred; ſecular. 3. Polluted; not pure. 4. Not purified by holy rites.

(1.) ——— *Profane* fellow!
Wert thou the ſon of Jupiter, and no more
But what thou art beſides, thou wert too baſe
To be his groom. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Theſe have cauſed the weak to ſtumble, and the *profane* to blaſpheme, offending the one, and hardening the other. *South.*

(2.) The univerſality of the deluge is atteſted by *profane* hiſtory; for the fame of it is gone through the earth, and there are records or traditions concerning it in all the parts of this and the new found world. *Burnet's Theory.*

(3.) Nothing is *profane* that ſerveth to holy things. *Raleigh.*

(4.) ——— Far hence be ſouls *profane*,
The Sibyl cry'd, and from the grove abſtain. *Dryden.*

To PROFA'NE. *v. a.* [*profano*, Lat. *profaner*, Fr.] 1. To violate; to pollute. 2. To put to wrong uſe.

(1.) He then, that is not furniſh'd in this ſort,
Doth but uſurp the ſacred name of knight,
Profaning this moſt honourable order. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pity the temple *profaned* of ungodly men. 2 *Mac.* viii. 2.

——— Foretaſted fruit
Profan'd firſt by the ſerpent, by him firſt
Made common and unhallow'd. *Milton.*

——— How far have we
Profan'd thy heav'nly gift of poeſy?
Made proſtitute and profligate the muſe,
Debas'd. *Dryden.*

How are feſtivals *profaned?* When they are not regarded, nor diſtinguiſhed from common days; when they are made inſtruments of vice and vanity; when they are ſpent in luxury and debauchery; when our joy degenerates into ſenſuality, and we expreſs it by intemperance and exceſs? *Nelſon.*

(2.) ——— I feel me much to blame,
So idly to *profane* the precious time. *Shakeſpeare.*

PROFA'NELY. *adv.* [from *profane.*] With irreverence to ſacred names or things.

I will hold my tongue no more, as touching their wickedneſs, which they *profanely* commit. 2 *Eſdr.* xv. 8.

Let none of things ſerious, much leſs of divine,
When belly and head's full, *profanely* diſpute. *B. Johnſon.*

That proud ſcholar, intending to erect altars to Virgil, ſpeaks of Homer too *profanely.* *Broome.*

PROFA'NER. *n. ſ.* [from *profane.*] Polluter; violater.

The argument which our Saviour uſeth againſt *profaners* of the temple, he taketh from the uſe whereunto it was with ſolemnity conſecrated. *Hooker.*

Rebellious ſubjects, enemies to peace,
Profaners of this neighbour ſtained ſteel. *Shakeſpeare.*

There are a lighter ludicrous ſort of *profaners,* who uſe the ſcripture to furniſh out their jeſts. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

PROFA'NENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *profane.*] Irreverence of what is ſacred.

——— Apollo, pardon
My great *profaneneſs* 'gainſt thy oracle! *Shakeſpeare.*

You can baniſh from thence ſcurrility and *profaneneſs,* and reſtrain the licentious inſolence of poets and their actors. *Dryden.*

Edicts againſt immorality and *profaneneſs,* laws againſt oaths and execrations, we trample upon. *Atterbury.*

PROFE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*profectio,* Latin.] Advance; progreſſion.

This, with *profection* of the horoſcope unto the ſeventh houſe or oppoſite ſigns, every ſeventh year oppreſſeth living natures. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To PROFE'SS. *v. a.* [*profeſſer,* Fr. from *profeſſus,* Latin.] 1. To declare himſelf in ſtrong terms of any opinion or character. 2. To make a ſhow of any ſentiments by loud declaration. 3. To declare publickly one's ſkill in any art or ſcience, ſo as to invite employment.

(1.) The day almoſt itſelf *profeſſes* yours,
And little is to do. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Would you have me ſpeak after my cuſtom,
As being a *profeſs'd* tyrant to their ſex. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let no man, that *profeſſes* himſelf a chriſtian, keep ſo heatheniſh a family, as not to ſee God be daily worſhipped in it. *Duty of Man.*

——— Pretending firſt
Wiſe to fly pain, *profeſſing* next the ſpy. *Milton.*

A ſervant to thy ſex, a ſlave to thee,
A foe *profeſt* to barren chaſtity. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

(2.) ——— Love well your father;
To your *profeſſing* boſoms I commit him. *Shakeſpeare.*

(3.) What, maſter, read you? firſt reſolve me that.
—I read that I *profeſs* the art of love. *Shakeſpeare.*

Without eyes thou ſhalt want light; *profeſs* not the knowledge therefore that thou haſt not. *Eccluſ.* iii. 25.

To PROFE'SS. *v. n.* 1. To declare openly. 2. To enter into a ſtate of life by a publick declaration. 3. To declare friendſhip. Not in uſe.

(1.) They *profeſs,* that they know God, but in works they deny him. *Tit.* i. 16.

Profeſs unto the Lord, that I am come unto the country, which the Lord ſware unto our fathers. *Deut.* xxvi. 3.

(2.) But Purbeck, as *profeſt* a huntreſs and a nun,
The wide and wealthy ſea, nor all his pow'r reſpects. *Drayton.*

(3.) ——— As he does conceive,
He is diſhonour'd by a man, which ever
Profeſs'd to him; why, his revenges muſt
In that be made more bitter. *Shakeſp.*

PROFE'SSEDLY. *adv.* [from *profeſſed.*] According to open declaration made by himſelf.

I could not grant too much to men, that being *profeſſedly* my ſubjects, pretended religious ſtrictneſs. *King Charles.*

Virgil, whom he *profeſſedly* imitated, has ſurpaſſed him among the Romans. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*

England I travelled over, *profeſſedly* ſearching all places I paſſed along. *Woodward.*

PROFE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*profeſſion,* French; from *profeſs.*] 1. Calling; vocation; known employment. The term *profeſſion* is particularly uſed of divinity, phyſick, and law. 2. Declaration. 3. The act of declaring one's ſelf of any party or opinion.

(1.) ——— I muſt tell you,
You tender more your perſon's honour, than
Your high *profeſſion* ſpiritual. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

If we confound arts with the abuſe of them, we ſhall condemn all honeſt trades; for there are that deceive in all *profeſſions,* and bury in forgetfulneſs all knowledge. *Raleigh.*

Some of our *profeſſion* keep wounds tented. *Wiſeman.*

No other one race, not the ſons of any one other *profeſſion,* not perhaps altogether, are ſo much ſcattered amongſt all *profeſſions,* as the ſons of clergymen. *Spratt's Sermons.*

This is a practice, in which multitudes, beſides thoſe of the learned *profeſſions,* may be engaged. *Watts.*

(2.) A naked *profeſſion* may have credit, where no other evidence can be given. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

The *profeſſions* of princes, when a crown is the bait, are a ſlender ſecurity. *Leſley.*

Moſt profligately falſe, with the ſtrongeſt *profeſſions* of ſincerity. *Swift.*

(3.) For by oil in their lamps, and the firſt lighting of them, which was common to them both, is meant that ſolemn *profeſſion* of faith and repentance, which all chriſtians make in baptiſm. *Tillotſon.*

When chriſtianity came to be taken up, for the ſake of thoſe civil encouragements which attended their *profeſſion,* the complaint was applicable to chriſtians. *Swift.*

PROFE'SSIONAL. *adj.* [from *profeſſion.*] Relating to a particular calling or profeſſion.

Profeſſional, as well as national, reflections are to be avoided. *Clariſſa.*

PROFE'SSOR. *n. ſ.* [*profeſſeur,* Fr. from *profeſs.*] 1. One who declares himſelf of any opinion or party. 2. One who publickly practiſes or teaches an art. 3. One who is viſibly religious.

(1.) When the holineſs of the *profeſſors* of religion is decayed, you may doubt the ſpringing up of a new ſect. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

The whole church of *profeſſors* at Philippi to whom he writes, was not made up wholly of the elect, ſincere, and preſerving chriſtians, but like the net, in Chriſt's parable, that caught both good and bad, and had no doubt ſome inſincere perſons, hypocrites, and temporaries in it. *Hammond.*

(2.) *Profeſſors* in moſt ſciences, are generally the worſt qualified to explain their meanings to thoſe who are not of their tribes. *Swift.*

(3.) Ordinary illiterate people, who were *profeſſors,* that ſhewed a concern for religion, ſeemed much converſant in St. Paul's epiſtles. *Locke.*

PROFE'SSORSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *profeſſor.*] The ſtation or office of a publick teacher.

Dr. Prideaux ſucceeded him in the *profeſſorſhip,* being then elected biſhop of Worceſter, Sanderſon ſucceeded him in the regius *profeſſorſhip*. *Walton.*

To PRO'FFER. *v. a.* [*profero*, Lat. *proferer*, Fr.] 1. To propoſe; to offer to acceptance. 2. To attempt of one's own accord.

(1.) To them that covet ſuch eye-glutting gain,
Proffer thy gifts, and fitter ſervants entertain. *Spenſer.*

Does Cato ſend this anſwer back to Cæſar,
For all his generous cares and *proffer'd* friendſhip. *Addiſ.*

(2.) None, among the choice and prime
Of thoſe heav'n-warring champions, could be found
So hardy as to *proffer*, or accept
Alone, the dreadful voyage. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

PRO'FFER. *n. ſ.* (from the verb.] 1. Offer made; ſomething propoſed to acceptance. 2. Eſſay; attempt.

(1.) Baſilius, content to take that, ſince he could have no more, allowed her reaſons, and took her *proffer* thankfully. *Sidn.*

Proffers, not took, reap thanks for their reward. *Shakeſp.*

——— The king
Great *proffers* ſends of pardon and of grace,
If they would yield, and quietneſs embrace. *Daniel.*

He made a *proffer* to lay down his commiſſion of command in the army. *Clarendon.*

But theſe, nor all the *proffers* you can make,
Are worth the heifer which I ſet to ſtake. *Dryden.*

(2.) It is done with time, and by little and little, and with many eſſays and *proffers*. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

PRO'FFERER. *n. ſ.* [from *proffer*.] He that offers.

Maids, in modeſty, ſay no, to that
Which they would have the *proff'rer* conſtrue ay. *Shakeſp.*

He who always refuſes, taxes the *profferer* with indiſcretion, and declares his aſſiſtance needleſs. *Collier.*

PROFI'CIENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *proficio*, Lat.] Profit; advancement in any thing; improvement gained. It is applied to intellectual acquiſition.
PROFI'CIENCY. }

Perſons of riper years, who flocked into the church during the three firſt centuries, were obliged to paſs through inſtructions, and give account of their *proficiency*. *Addiſon.*

Some reflecting with too much ſatisfaction on their own *proficiencies*, or preſuming on their election by God, perſuade themſelves into a careleſs ſecurity. *Rogers's Sermons.*

PROFI'CIENT. *n. ſ.* [*proficiens*, Latin.] One who has made advances in any ſtudy or buſineſs.

I am ſo good a *proficient* in one quarter of an hour, that I can drink with any tinker in his own language. *Shakeſp.*

I am diſpoſed to receive further light in this matter, from thoſe whom it will be no diſparagement for much greater *proficients* than I to learn. *Boyle.*

Young deathlings were, by practice, made
Proficients in their father's trade. *Swift's Miſcel.*

PROFI'CUOUS. *adj.* [*proficuus*, Latin.] Advantageous; uſeful.

It is very *proficuous*, to take a good large doſe. *Harvey.*

——— To future times
Proficuous, ſuch a race of men produce,
As in the cauſe of virtue firm, may fix
Her throne inviolate. *Philips.*

PROFI'LE. *n. ſ.* [*profile*, Fr.] The ſide face; half face.

The painter will not take that ſide of the face, which has ſome notorious blemiſh in it; but either draw it in *profile*, or elſe ſhadow the more imperfect ſide. *Dryden.*

Till the end of the third century, I have not ſeen a Roman emperor drawn with a full face: they always appear in *profile*, which gives us the view of a head very majeſtic. *Addiſon.*

PRO'FIT. *n. ſ.* [*profit*, Fr.] 1. Gain; pecuniary advantage. 2. Advantage; acceſſion of good. 3. Improvement; advancement; proficiency.

(1.) ——— Thou muſt know,
'Tis not my *profit* that does lead mine honour. *Shakeſp.*

He thinks it highly juſt, that all rewards of truſt, *profit*, or dignity ſhould be given only to thoſe, whoſe principles direct them to preſerve the conſtitution. *Swift.*

What *profit* is it for men now to live in heavineſs, and after death to look for puniſhment? 2 *Eſdr.* vii. 47.

Wiſdom that is hid, and treaſure that is hoarded up, what *profit* is in them both? *Eccluſ.* xx. 30.

Say not what *profit* is there of my ſervice; and what good things ſhall I have hereafter. *Eccluſ.* xi. 23.

The king did not love the barren wars with Scotland, though he made his *profit* of the noiſe of them. *Bacon.*

To PRO'FIT. *v. a.* [*profiter*, Fr.] 1. To benefit; to advantage. 2. To improve; to advance.

(1.) Whereto might the ſtrength of their hands *profit* me. *Job.*

Let it *profit* thee to have heard,
By terrible example, the reward
Of diſobedience. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

(2.) 'Tis a great means of *profiting* yourſelf, to copy diligently excellent pieces and beautiful deſigns. *Dryden.*

To PRO'FIT. *v. n.* 1. To gain advantage. 2. To make improvement. 3. To be of uſe or advantage.

(1.) The Romans, though poſſeſſed of their ports, did not *profit* much by trade. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

(2.) Meditate upon theſe things, give thyſelf wholly to them, that thy *profiting* may appear to all. 1 *Tim.* iv. 15.

She has *profited* ſo well already by your counſel, that ſhe can ſay her leſſon. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

(3.) ——— Oft times nothing *profits* more,
Than ſelf-eſteem grounded on juſt and right. *Milton.*

What *profited* thy thoughts, and toils, and cares,
In vigour more confirm'd, and riper years? *Prior.*

PRO'FITABLE. *adj.* [*profitable*, French; from *profit*.] 1. Gainful; lucrative. 2. Uſeful; advantageous.

(1.) A pound of man's fleſh, taken from a man,
Is not ſo eſtimable or *profitable*,
As fleſh of muttons, beefs, or goats. *Shakeſpeare.*

The planting of hop-yards, ſowing of wheat and rape-ſeed, are found very *profitable* for the planters, in places apt for them, and conſequently *profitable* for the kingdom. *Bacon.*

(2.) ——— To wail friends loſt
Is not by much ſo wholeſome, *profitable*,
As to rejoice at friends but newly found. *Shakeſpeare.*

Then Judas, thinking indeed that they would be *profitable* in many things, granted them peace. 2 *Mac.* xii.

What was ſo *profitable* to the empire, became fatal to the emperor. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

PRO'FITABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *profitable*.] 1. Gainfulneſs. 2. Uſefulneſs; advantageouſneſs.

(2.) We will now briefly take notice of the *profitableneſs* of plants for phyſick and food. *More againſt Atheiſm.*

What ſhall be the juſt portion of thoſe, whom neither the condeſcenſion or kindneſs, nor wounds and ſufferings of the ſon of God could perſuade, nor yet the excellency, eaſineſs and *profitableneſs* of his commands invite? *Calamy's Sermons.*

PRO'FITABLY. *adv.* [from *profitable*.] 1. Gainfully. 2. Advantageouſly; uſefully.

(2.) You have had many opportunities to ſettle this reflection, and have *profitably* employed them. *Wake.*

PRO'FITLESS. *adj.* [from *profit*.] Void of gain or advantage. Not uſed, though proper.

We muſt not think the Turk is ſo unſkilful,
To leave that lateſt, which concerns him firſt;
Neglecting an attempt of eaſe and gain,
To wake and wage a danger *profitleſs*. *Shakeſp.*

PRO'FLIGATE. *adj.* [*profligatus*, Latin.] Abandoned; loſt to virtue and decency; ſhameleſs.

Time ſenſibly all things impairs;
Our fathers have been worſe than theirs,
And we than ours; next age will ſee
A race more *profligate* than we,
With all the pains we take, have ſkill enough to be. *Roſcommon.*

——— How far have we
Prophan'd thy heav'nly gift of poeſy?

Made proſtitute and *profligate* the muſe,
Debas'd to each obſcene and impious uſe,
Whoſe harmony was firſt ordain'd above
For tongues of angels, and for hymns of love. *Dryden.*

Though Phalaris his brazen bull were there,
And he wou'd dictate what he'd have you ſwear,
Be not ſo *profligate*, but rather chuſe
To guard your honour, and your life to loſe. *Dryden.*

Melancholy objects and ſubjects will, at times, impreſs the moſt *profligate* ſpirits. *Clariſſa.*

Pro'fligate. *n. ſ.* An abandoned ſhameleſs wretch.

It is pleaſant to ſee a notorious *profligate* ſeized with a concern for his religion, and converting his ſpleen into zeal. *Addiſon.*

I have heard a *profligate* offer much ſtronger arguments againſt paying his debts, than ever he was known to do againſt chriſtianity; becauſe he happened to be cloſer preſſed by the bailiff than the parſon. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

How could ſuch a *profligate* as Antony, or a boy of eighteen, like Octavius, ever dare to dream of giving the law to ſuch an empire and people. *Swift.*

To Pro'fligate. *v. a.* [*profligo*, Lat.] To drive away. A word borrowed from the Latin without alteration of the ſenſe, but not uſed.

Lavatories, to waſh the temples, hands, wriſts, and jugulars, do potently *profligate* and keep off the venom. *Harvey.*

Pro'fligately. *adv.* [from *profligate.*] Shameleſly.

Moſt *profligately* falſe, with the ſtrongeſt profeſſions of ſincerity. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

Pro'fligateness. *n. ſ.* [from *profligate.*] The quality of being profligate.

Pro'fluence. *n. ſ.* [from *profluent.*] Progreſs; courſe.

In the *profluence* or proceedings of their fortunes, there was much difference between them. *Wotton.*

PRO'FLUENT. *adj.* [from *profluens*, Lat.] Flowing forward.

Teach all nations what of him they learn'd,
And his ſalvation; them who ſhall believe
Baptizing in the *profluent* ſtream, the ſign
Of waſhing them from guilt of ſin. *Milton.*

PROFO'UND. *adj.* [*profond*, Fr. *profundus*, Lat.] 1. Deep; deſcending far below the ſurface; low with reſpect to the neighbouring places. 2. Intellectually deep; not obvious to the mind; not eaſily fathomed by the mind: as, *a* profound *treatiſe*. 3. Lowly; humble; ſubmiſs; ſubmiſſive. 4. Learned beyond the common reach; knowing to the bottom. 5. Deep in contrivance. 6. Having profound or hidden qualities.

(1.) —— All elſe deep ſnow and ice,
A gulf *profound*, as that Serbonian bog
Betwixt Damiata and mount Caſius old. *Milton.*

He hath hither thruſt me down
Into this gloom of Tartarus *profound*. *Milton.*

(3.) What words wilt thou uſe to move thy God to hear thee? what humble geſtures? what *profound* reverence? *Duppa.*

(4.) Not orators only with the people, but even the very *profoundeſt* diſputers in all faculties, have hereby often, with the beſt learned, prevailed moſt. *Hooker.*

(5.) The revolters are *profound* to make ſlaughter, though I have been a rebuker of them. *Hoſea*, v. 2.

(6.) Upon the corner of the moon,
There hangs a vap'rous drop *profound*. *Shak. Macbeth.*

Profo'und. *n. ſ.* 1. The deep; the main; the ſea. 2. The abyſs.

(1.) God, in the fathomleſs *profound*,
Hath all his choice commanders drown'd. *Sandys.*

Now I die abſent in the vaſt *profound*;
And me without myſelf the ſeas have drown'd. *Dryden.*

(2.) If ſome other place th' ethereal king
Poſſeſſes lately, thither to arrive,
I travel this *profound*. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

To Profo'und. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dive; to penetrate. A barbarous word.

We cannot *profound* into the hidden things of nature, nor ſee the firſt ſprings that ſet the reſt a-going. *Glanville.*

Profo'undly. *adv.* [from *profound.*] 1. Deeply; with deep concern. 2. With great degrees of knowledge; with deep inſight.

(1.) Why ſigh you ſo *profoundly*? *Shakeſpeare.*

The virgin ſtarted at her father's name,
And ſigh'd *profoundly*, conſcious of the ſhame. *Dryden.*

(2.) The moſt *profoundly* wiſe. *Drayton.*

Domenichino was *profoundly* ſkill'd in all the parts of painting, but wanting genius, he had leſs of nobleneſs. *Dryden.*

Profo'undness. *n. ſ.* [from *profound.*] 1. Depth of place. 2. Depth of knowledge.

(2.) Their wits, which did every where elſe conquer hardneſs, were with *profoundneſs* here over-matched. *Hooker.*

Profu'ndity. *n. ſ.* [from *profound.*] Depth of place or knowledge.

———— The other turn'd
Round through the vaſt *profundity* obſcure. *Milton.*

PROFU'SE. *adj.* [*profuſus*, Lat.] 1. Laviſh; too liberal; prodigal. 2. Overabounding; exuberant.

(1.) In *profuſe* governments it has been ever obſerved, that the people from bad example have grown lazy and expenſive, the court has become luxurious and mercenary, and the camp inſolent and ſeditious. *Davenant.*

One long dead has a due proportion of praiſe; in which, whilſt he lived, his friends were too *profuſe*, and his enemies too ſparing. *Addiſon.*

(2.) On a green ſhady bank, *profuſe* of flow'rs,
Penſive I ſat. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Oh liberty, thou goddeſs heav'nly bright,
Profuſe of bliſs, and pregnant with delight. *Addiſon.*

Profu'sely. *adv.* [from *profuſe.*] 1. Laviſhly; prodigally. 2. With exuberance.

(1.) The prince of poets, who before us went,
Had a vaſt income, and *profuſely* ſpent. *Harte.*

(2.) Then ſpring the living herbs *profuſely* wild. *Thomſon.*

Profu'seness. *n. ſ.* [from *profuſe.*] Laviſhneſs; prodigality.

One of a mean fortune manages his ſtore with extreme parſimony, but, with fear of running into *profuſeneſs*, never arrives to the magnificence of living. *Dryden.*

Profuſeneſs of doing good, a ſoul unſatisfied with all it has done, and an unextinguiſhed deſire of doing more. *Dryden.*

Hoſpitality ſometimes degenerates into *profuſeneſs*, and ends in madneſs and folly. *Atterbury.*

Profu'sion. *n. ſ.* [*profuſio*, Lat. *profuſion*, Fr. from *profuſe.*] 1. Laviſhneſs; prodigality; extravagance. 2. Laviſh expenſe; ſuperfluous effuſion; waſte. 3. Abundance; exuberant plenty.

(1.) What meant thy pompous progreſs through the empire?
Thy vaſt *profuſion* to the factious nobles. *Rowe.*

(2.) He was deſirous to avoid not only *profuſion*, but the leaſt effuſion of chriſtian blood. *Hayward.*

The great *profuſion* and expence
Of his revenues bred him much offence. *Daniel.*

(3.) Trade is fitted to the nature of our country, as it abounds with a great *profuſion* of commodities of its own growth, very convenient for other countries. *Addiſon.*

———— The raptur'd eye,
The fair *profuſion*, yellow Autumn ſpies. *Thomſon.*

To Prog. *v. n.* 1. To rob; to ſteal. 2. To ſhift meanly for proviſions. A low word.

(2.) She went out *progging* for proviſions as before. *L'Eſtr.*

Prog. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Victuals; proviſion of any kind. A low word.

O nephew! your grief is but folly,
In town you may find better *prog*. *Swift's Miſcel.*

Spouſe tuckt up doth in pattens trudge it,
With handkerchief of *prog*, like trull with budget;
And eat by turns plumcake and judge it. *Congreve.*

Progenera'tion. *n. ſ.* [*progenero*, Lat.] The act of begetting; propagation.

Proge'nitor. *n. ſ.* [*progenitus*, Lat.] A forefather; an anceſtor in a direct line.

Although theſe things be already paſt away by her *progenitors* former grants unto thoſe lords, yet I could find a way to remedy a great part thereof. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

Like true ſubjects, ſons of your *progenitors*,
Go chearfully together. *Shakeſpeare.*

All generations then had hither come,
From all the ends of th' earth, to celebrate
And reverence thee, their great *progenitor*. *Milton.*

Power by right of fatherhood is not poſſible in any one, otherwiſe than as Adam's heir, or as *progenitor* over his own deſcendants. *Locke.*

The principal actors in Milton's poem are not only our *progenitors*, but repreſentatives. *Addiſon.*

Pro'geny. *n. ſ.* [*progenie*, old Fr. *progenies*, Lat.] Offſpring; race; generation.

The ſons of God have God's own natural ſon as a ſecond Adam from heaven, whoſe race and *progeny* they are by ſpiritual and heavenly birth. *Hooker.*

Not me begotten of a ſhepherd ſwain,
But iſſu'd from the *progeny* of kings. *Shakeſpeare.*

——— By promiſe he receives
Gift to his *progeny* of all that land. *Milton.*

The baſe degenerate iron offspring ends;
A golden *progeny* from heav'n deſcends. *Dryden.*

Thus ſhall we live in perfect bliſs, and ſee
Deathleſs ourſelves, our num'rous *progeny*. *Dryden.*

We are the more pleaſed to behold the throne ſurrounded by a numerous *progeny*, when we conſider the virtues of thoſe from whom they deſcend. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Progno'sticable. *adj.* [from *prognoſticate*.] Such as may be foreknown or foretold.

The cauſes of this inundation cannot be regular, and therefore their effects not *prognoſticable* like eclipſes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To **Progno'sticate.** *v. a.* [from *prognoſtick*.] To foretell; to foreſhow.

He had now outlived the day, which his tutor Sandford had *prognoſticated* upon his nativity he would not outlive. *Clarendon.*

Unſkill'd in ſchemes by planets to foreſhow,
I neither will, nor can *prognoſticate*,
To the young gaping heir, his father's fate. *Dryden.*

Prognostica'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *prognoſticate*.] 1. The act of foreknowing or foreſhowing. 2. Foretoken.

(1.) Raw as he is, and in the hotteſt day *prognoſtication* proclaims, ſhall he be ſet againſt a brick-wall, the ſun looking with a ſouthward eye upon him, where he is to behold him, with flies blown to death. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

This theory of the earth begins to be a kind of prophecy or *prognoſtication* of things to come, as it hath been hitherto an hiſtory of things paſt. *Burnet's Theory.*

(2.) He bid him farewell, arming himſelf in a black armour, as a badge or *prognoſtication* of his mind. *Sidney.*

If an oily palm be not a fruitful *prognoſtication*, I cannot ſcratch mine ear. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

Prognostica'tor. *n. ſ.* [from *prognoſticate*.] Foreteller; foreknower.

That aſtrologer, made his almanack give a tolerable account of the weather by a direct inverſion of the common *prognoſticators*, to let his belief run counter to reports. *Government of the Tongue.*

PROGNO'STICK. *adj.* [*prognoſtique*, Fr. προγνωστικὸς.] Foretokening diſeaſe or recovery; foreſhowing: as, *a* prognoſtick *ſymptom*.

Progno'stick. *n. ſ.* [from the adj.] 1. The ſkill of foretelling diſeaſes or the event of diſeaſes. This is a Galliciſm. 2. A prediction. 3. A token forerunning.

(1.) Hippocrates's *prognoſtick* is generally true, that it is very hard to reſolve a ſmall apoplexy. *Arbuthnot.*

(2.) Though your *prognoſticks* run too faſt,
They muſt be verify'd at laſt. *Swift.*

(3.) Whatſoever you are or ſhall be, has been but an eaſy *prognoſtick* from what you were. *South.*

——— Careful obſervers
By ſure *prognoſticks* may foretell a ſhow'r. *Swift.*

PRO'GRESS. *n. ſ.* [*progrès*, Fr. from *progreſſus*, Lat.] 1. Courſe; proceſſion; paſſage. 2. Advancement; motion forward. 3. Intellectual improvement; advancement in knowledge; proficience. 4. Removal from one place to another. 5. A journey of ſtate; a circuit.

(1.) I cannot, by the *progreſs* of the ſtars,
Give gueſs how near to-day. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

——— The morn begins
Her roſy *progreſs* ſmiling. *Milton.*

The Sylphs behold it kindling as it flies,
And pleas'd purſue its *progreſs* through the ſkies. *Pope.*

(2.) ——— Through all thy veins ſhall run
A cold and drowſy humour, which ſhall ſeize
Each vital ſpirit; for no pulſe ſhall keep
His nat'ral *progreſs*, but ſurceaſe to beat. *Shakeſp.*

This motion worketh in round at firſt, which way to deliver itſelf; and then worketh in *progreſs*, where it findeth the deliverance eaſieſt. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Out of Ethiopia beyond Egypt had been a ſtrange *progreſs* for ten hundred thouſand men. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

Whoſoever underſtands the *progreſs* and revolutions of nature, will ſee that neither the preſent form of the earth, nor its firſt form, were permanent and immutable. *Burnet.*

It is impoſſible the mind ſhould ever be ſtopped in its *progreſs* in this ſpace. *Locke.*

The bounds of all body we have no difficulty to arrive at; but when the mind is there, it finds nothing to hinder its *progreſs* into the endleſs expanſion. *Locke.*

Perhaps I judge haſtily, there being ſeveral, in whoſe writings I have made very little *progreſs*. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

(3.) Solon the wiſe his *progreſs* never ceas'd,
But ſtill his learning with his days increas'd. *Denham.*

It is ſtrange, that men ſhould not have made more *progreſs* in the knowledge of theſe things. *Burnet.*

Several defects in the underſtanding hinder it in its *progreſs* to knowledge. *Locke.*

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You perhaps have made no *progreſs* in the moſt important chriſtian virtues; you have ſcarce gone half way in humility and charity. *Law.*

(4.) From Egypt arts their *progreſs* made to Greece,
Wrapt in the fable of the golden fleece. *Denham.*

(5.) He gave order, that there ſhould be nothing in his journey like unto a warlike march, but rather like unto the *progreſs* of a king in full peace. *Bacon.*

O may I live to hail the day,
When the glad nation ſhall ſurvey
Their ſov'reign, through his wide command,
Paſſing in *progreſs* o'er the land. *Addiſon.*

To **Pro'gress.** *v. n.* [*progredior*, Lat.] To move forward; to paſs. Not uſed.

Let me wipe off this honourable dew,
That ſilverly doth *progreſs* on thy cheeks. *Shakeſpeare.*

Progre'ssion. *n. ſ.* [*progreſſion*, Fr. *progreſſio*, Lat.] 1. Proportional proceſs; regular and gradual advance. 2. Motion forward. 3. Courſe; paſſage. 4. Intellectual advance.

(1.) The ſquares of the diameters of theſe rings, made by any priſmatick colour, were in arithmetical *progreſſion*. *Newton.*

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In philoſophical enquiries, the order of nature, ſhould govern, which in all *progreſſion* is to go from the place one is then in, to that which lies next to it. *Locke.*

(3.) He hath fram'd a letter, which accidentally, or by the way of *progreſſion*, hath miſcarried. *Shakeſpeare.*

Made proſtitute and *profligate* the muſe,
Debas'd to each obſcene and impious uſe,
Whoſe harmony was firſt ordain'd above
For tongues of angels, and for hymns of love. *Dryden.*

Though Phalaris his brazen bull were there,
And he wou'd dictate what he'd have you ſwear,
Be not ſo *profligate*, but rather chuſe
To guard your honour, and your life to loſe. *Dryden.*

Melancholy objects and ſubjects will, at times, impreſs the moſt *profligate* ſpirits. *Clariſſa.*

PRO'FLIGATE. *n. ſ.* An abandoned ſhameleſs wretch.

It is pleaſant to ſee a notorious *profligate* ſeized with a concern for his religion, and converting his ſpleen into zeal. *Addiſon.*

I have heard a *profligate* offer much ſtronger arguments againſt paying his debts, than ever he was known to do againſt chriſtianity; becauſe he happened to be cloſer preſſed by the bailiff than the parſon. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

How could ſuch a *profligate* as Antony, or a boy of eighteen, like Octavius, ever dare to dream of giving the law to ſuch an empire and people. *Swift.*

To **PRO'FLIGATE.** *v. a.* [*profligo*, Lat.] To drive away. A word borrowed from the Latin without alteration of the ſenſe, but not uſed.

Lavatories, to waſh the temples, hands, wriſts, and jugulars, do potently *profligate* and keep off the venom. *Harvey.*

PRO'FLIGATELY. *adv.* [from *profligate.*] Shameleſly.

Moſt *profligately* falſe, with the ſtrongeſt profeſſions of ſincerity. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

PRO'FLIGATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *profligate.*] The quality of being profligate.

PRO'FLUENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *profluent.*] Progreſs; courſe.

In the *profluence* or proceedings of their fortunes, there was much difference between them. *Wotton.*

PRO'FLUENT. *adj.* [from *profluens*, Lat.] Flowing forward.

Teach all nations what of him they learn'd,
And his ſalvation; them who ſhall believe
Baptizing in the *profluent* ſtream, the ſign
Of waſhing them from guilt of ſin. *Milton.*

PROFO'UND. *adj.* [*profond*, Fr. *profundus*, Lat.] 1. Deep; deſcending far below the ſurface; low with reſpect to the neighbouring places. 2. Intellectually deep; not obvious to the mind; not eaſily fathomed by the mind: as, *a* profound *treatiſe.* 3. Lowly; humble; ſubmiſs; ſubmiſſive. 4. Learned beyond the common reach; knowing to the bottom. 5. Deep in contrivance. 6. Having profound or hidden qualities.

(1.) —— All elſe deep ſnow and ice,
A gulf *profound*, as that Serbonian bog
Betwixt Damiata and mount Caſius old. *Milton.*

He hath hither thruſt me down
Into this gloom of Tartarus *profound*. *Milton.*

(3.) What words wilt thou uſe to move thy God to hear thee? what humble geſtures? what *profound* reverence? *Duppa.*

(4.) Not orators only with the people, but even the very *profoundeſt* diſputers in all faculties, have hereby often, with the beſt learned, prevailed moſt. *Hooker.*

(5.) The revolters are *profound* to make ſlaughter, though I have been a rebuker of them. *Hoſea*, v. 2.

(6.) Upon the corner of the moon,
There hangs a vap'rous drop *profound*. *Shak. Macbeth.*

PROFO'UND. *n. ſ.* 1. The deep; the main; the ſea. 2. The abyſs.

(1.) God, in the fathomleſs *profound*,
Hath all his choice commanders drown'd. *Sandys.*

Now I die abſent in the vaſt *profound*;
And me without myſelf the ſeas have drown'd. *Dryden.*

(2.) If ſome other place th' ethereal king
Poſſeſſes lately, thither to arrive,
I travel this *profound*. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

To **PROFO'UND.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dive; to penetrate. A barbarous word.

We cannot *profound* into the hidden things of nature, nor ſee the firſt ſprings that ſet the reſt a-going. *Glanville.*

PROFO'UNDLY. *adv.* [from *profound.*] 1. Deeply; with deep concern. 2. With great degrees of knowledge; with deep inſight.

(1.) Why ſigh you ſo *profoundly*? *Shakeſpeare.*

The virgin ſtarted at her father's name,
And ſigh'd *profoundly*, conſcious of the ſhame. *Dryden.*

(2.) The moſt *profoundly* wiſe. *Drayton.*

Domenichino was *profoundly* ſkill'd in all the parts of painting, but wanting genius, he had leſs of nobleneſs. *Dryden.*

PROFO'UNDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *profound.*] 1. Depth of place. 2. Depth of knowledge.

(2.) Their wits, which did every where elſe conquer hardneſs, were with *profoundneſs* here over-matched. *Hooker.*

PROFU'NDITY. *n. ſ.* [from *profound.*] Depth of place or knowledge.

—————— The other turn'd
Round through the vaſt *profundity* obſcure. *Milton.*

PROFU'SE. *adj.* [*profuſus*, Lat.] 1. Laviſh; too liberal; prodigal. 2. Overabounding; exuberant.

(1.) In *profuſe* governments it has been ever obſerved, that the people from bad example have grown lazy and expenſive, the court has become luxurious and mercenary, and the camp inſolent and ſeditious. *Davenant.*

One long dead has a due proportion of praiſe; in which, whilſt he lived, his friends were too *profuſe*, and his enemies too ſparing. *Addiſon.*

(2.) On a green ſhady bank, *profuſe* of flow'rs,
Penſive I ſat. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Oh liberty, thou goddeſs heav'nly bright,
Profuſe of bliſs, and pregnant with delight. *Addiſon.*

PROFU'SELY. *adv.* [from *profuſe.*] 1. Laviſhly; prodigally. 2. With exuberance.

(1.) The prince of poets, who before us went,
Had a vaſt income, and *profuſely* ſpent. *Harte.*

(2.) Then ſpring the living herbs *profuſely* wild. *Thomſon.*

PROFU'SENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *profuſe.*] Laviſhneſs; prodigality.

One of a mean fortune manages his ſtore with extreme parſimony, but, with fear of running into *profuſeneſs*, never arrives to the magnificence of living. *Dryden.*

Profuſeneſs of doing good, a ſoul unſatiſfied with all it has done, and an unextinguiſhed deſire of doing more. *Dryden.*

Hoſpitality ſometimes degenerates into *profuſeneſs*, and ends in madneſs and folly. *Atterbury.*

PROFU'SION. *n. ſ.* [*profuſio*, Lat. *profuſion*, Fr. from *profuſe.*] 1. Laviſhneſs; prodigality; extravagance. 2. Laviſh expenſe; ſuperfluous effuſion; waſte. 3. Abundance; exuberant plenty.

(1.) What meant thy pompous progreſs through the empire?
Thy vaſt *profuſion* to the factious nobles. *Rowe.*

(2.) He was deſirous to avoid not only *profuſion*, but the leaſt effuſion of chriſtian blood. *Hayward.*

The great *profuſion* and expence
Of his revenues bred him much offence. *Daniel.*

(3.) Trade is fitted to the nature of our country, as it abounds with a great *profuſion* of commodities of its own growth, very convenient for other countries. *Addiſon.*

—————— The raptur'd eye,
The fair *profuſion*, yellow Autumn ſpies. *Thomſon.*

To **PROG.** *v. n.* 1. To rob; to ſteal. 2. To ſhift meanly for proviſions. A low word.

(2.) She went out *progging* for proviſions as before. *L'Eſtr.*

PROG. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Victuals; proviſion of any kind. A low word.

O nephew! your grief is but folly,
In town you may find better *prog*. *Swift's Miſcel.*

Spouſe tuckt up doth in pattens trudge it,
With handkerchief of *prog*, like trull with budget;
And eat by turns plumcake and judge it. *Congreve.*

PROGENERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*progenero*, Lat.] The act of begetting; propagation.

Proge'nitor. *n. ſ.* [*progenitus*, Lat.] A forefather; an anceſtor in a direct line.

Although theſe things be already paſt away by her *progenitors* former grants unto thoſe lords, yet I could find a way to remedy a great part thereof. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

Like true ſubjects, ſons of your *progenitors*,
Go chearfully together. *Shakeſpeare.*

All generations then had hither come,
From all the ends of th' earth, to celebrate
And reverence thee, their great *progenitor.* *Milton.*

Power by right of fatherhood is not poſſible in any one, otherwiſe than as Adam's heir, or as *progenitor* over his own deſcendants. *Locke.*

The principal actors in Milton's poem are not only our *progenitors*, but repreſentatives. *Addiſon.*

Pro'geny. *n. ſ.* [*progenie*, old Fr. *progenies*, Lat.] Offſpring; race; generation.

The ſons of God have God's own natural ſon as a ſecond Adam from heaven, whoſe race and *progeny* they are by ſpiritual and heavenly birth. *Hooker.*

Not me begotten of a ſhepherd ſwain,
But iſſu'd from the *progeny* of kings. *Shakeſpeare.*

——— By promiſe he receives
Gift to his *progeny* of all that land. *Milton.*

The baſe degenerate iron offspring ends;
A golden *progeny* from heav'n deſcends. *Dryden.*

Thus ſhall we live in perfect bliſs, and ſee
Deathleſs ourſelves, our num'rous *progeny.* *Dryden.*

We are the more pleaſed to behold the throne ſurrounded by a numerous *progeny*, when we conſider the virtues of thoſe from whom they deſcend. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Progno'sticable. *adj.* [from *prognoſticate.*] Such as may be foreknown or foretold.

The cauſes of this inundation cannot be regular, and therefore their effects not *prognoſticable* like eclipſes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To **Progno'sticate.** *v. a.* [from *prognoſtick.*] To foretell; to foreſhow.

He had now outlived the day, which his tutor Sandford had *prognoſticated* upon his nativity he would not outlive. *Clarendon.*

Unſkill'd in ſchemes by planets to foreſhow,
I neither will, nor can *prognoſticate*,
To the young gaping heir, his father's fate. *Dryden.*

Prognostica'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *prognoſticate.*] 1. The act of foreknowing or foreſhowing. 2. Foretoken.

(1.) Raw as he is, and in the hotteſt day *prognoſtication* proclaims, ſhall he be ſet againſt a brick-wall, the ſun looking with a ſouthward eye upon him, where he is to behold him, with flies blown to death. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

This theory of the earth begins to be a kind of prophecy or *prognoſtication* of things to come, as it hath been hitherto an hiſtory of things paſt. *Burnet's Theory.*

(2.) He bid him farewell, arming himſelf in a black armour, as a badge or *prognoſtication* of his mind. *Sidney.*

If an oily palm be not a fruitful *prognoſtication*, I cannot ſcratch mine ear. *Shakeſp. Anth. and Cleopatra.*

Prognostica'tor. *n. ſ.* [from *prognoſticate.*] Foreteller; foreknower.

That aſtrologer, made his almanack give a tolerable account of the weather by a direct inverſion of the common *prognoſticators*, to let his belief run counter to reports. *Government of the Tongue.*

PROGNO'STICK. *adj.* [*prognoſtique*, Fr. προγνωϛικὸς.] Foretokening diſeaſe or recovery; foreſhowing: as, *a* prognoſtick *ſymptom.*

Progno'stick. *n. ſ.* [from the adj.] 1. The ſkill of foretelling diſeaſes or the event of diſeaſes. This is a Galliciſm. 2. A prediction. 3. A token forerunning.

(1.) Hippocrates's *prognoſtick* is generally true, that it is very hard to reſolve a ſmall apoplexy. *Arbuthnot.*

(2.) Though your *prognoſticks* run too faſt,
They muſt be verify'd at laſt. *Swift.*

(3.) Whatſoever you are or ſhall be, has been but an eaſy *prognoſtick* from what you were. *South.*

——————— Careful obſervers
By ſure *prognoſticks* may foretell a ſhow'r. *Swift.*

PRO'GRESS. *n. ſ.* [*progrès*, Fr. from *progreſſus*, Lat.] 1. Courſe; proceſſion; paſſage. 2. Advancement; motion forward. 3. Intellectual improvement; advancement in knowledge; proficience. 4. Removal from one place to another. 5. A journey of ſtate; a circuit.

(1.) I cannot, by the *progreſs* of the ſtars,
Give gueſs how near to-day. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

——— The morn begins
Her roſy *progreſs* ſmiling. *Milton.*

The Sylphs behold it kindling as it flies,
And pleas'd purſue its *progreſs* through the ſkies. *Pope.*

(2.) ——— Through all thy veins ſhall run
A cold and drowſy humour, which ſhall ſeize
Each vital ſpirit; for no pulſe ſhall keep
His nat'ral *progreſs*, but ſurceaſe to beat. *Shakeſp.*

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Wrapt in the fable of the golden fleece. *Denham.*

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In philoſophical enquiries, the order of nature, ſhould govern, which in all *progreſſion* is to go from the place one is then in, to that which lies next to it. *Locke.*

(3.) He hath fram'd a letter, which accidentally, or by the way of *progreſſion*, hath miſcarried. *Shakeſpeare.*

(4.) For the ſaving the long *progreſſion* of the thoughts to firſt principles, the mind ſhould provide ſeveral intermediate principles. *Locke.*

PROGRE'SSIONAL. *adj.* [from *progreſſion.*] Such as are in a ſtate of encreaſe or advance.

They maintain their accompliſhed ends, and relapſe not again unto their *progreſſional* imperfections. *Brown.*

PROCRE'SSIVE. *adj.* [*progreſſif*, Fr. from *progreſs.*] Going forward; advancing.

Princes, if they uſe ambitious men, ſhould handle it ſo, as they be ſtill *progreſſive*, and not retrograde. *Bacon.*

In *progreſſive* motion, the arms and legs move ſucceſſively; but in natation, both together. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

——————— Their courſe
Progreſſive, retrograde, or ſtanding ſtill. *Milton.*

The *progreſſive* motion of this animal is made not by walking, but by leaping. *Ray on the Creation.*

Ere the *progreſſive* courſe of reſtleſs age
Performs three thouſand times its annual ſtage,
May not our pow'r and learning be ſuppreſt,
And arts and empire learn to travel weſt? *Prior.*

PROGRE'SSIVELY. *adv.* [from *progreſſive.*] By gradual ſteps or regular courſe.

The reaſon why they fall in that order, from the greateſt epacts *progreſſively* to the leaſt, is, becauſe the greateſt epacts denote a greater diſtance of the moon before the ſun, and conſequently a nearer approach to her conjunction. *Holder.*

PROGRE'SSIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *progreſſive.*] The ſtate of advancing.

To **PROHI'BIT.** *v. a.* [*prohibeo*, Lat. *prohiber*, Fr.] 1. To forbid; to interdict by authority. 2. To debar; to hinder.

(1.) She would not let them know of his cloſe lying in that *prohibited* place, becauſe they would be offended. *Sidney.*

The weightieſt, which it did command them, are to us in the goſpel *prohibited.* *Hooker.*

Moral law is two-fold; ſimply moral, or moral only by ſome external conſtitution, or impoſition of God. Divine law, ſimply moral, commandeth or *prohibiteth* actions, good or evil, in reſpect of their inward nature and quality. *White.*

(2.) —— Gates of burning adamant
Bar'd over us, *prohibit* all egreſs. *Milton.*

PROHI'BITER. *n. ſ.* [from *prohibit.*] Forbidder; interdicter.

PROHIBI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*prohibition*, Fr. *prohibitio*, Lat. from *prohibit.*] 1. Forbiddance; interdict; act of forbidding. 2. A writ iſſued by one court, to ſtop the proceeding of another.

(1.) Might there not be ſome other myſtery in this *prohibition*, than they think of? *Hooker.*

——————— 'Gainſt ſelf-ſlaughter
There is a *prohibition* ſo divine,
That cravens my weak hand. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

He beſtowed the liberal choice of all things, with one only *prohibition*, to try his obedience. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

——— Let us not think hard
One eaſy *prohibition*, who enjoy
Free leave ſo large to all things elſe. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The law of God in the ten commandments conſiſts moſtly of *prohibitions*; thou ſhalt not do ſuch a thing. *Tillotſon.*

PROHI'BITORY. *adj.* [from *prohibit.*] Implying prohibition; forbidding.

A prohibition will lie on this ſtatute, notwithſtanding the penalty annexed; becauſe it has words *prohibitory*, as well as a penalty annexed. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To **PROJE'CT.** *v. a.* [*projicio*, *projectus*, Latin.] 1. To throw out; to caſt forward. 2. To exhibit a form, as of the image thrown on a mirrour. 3. [*Projetter*, Fr.] To ſcheme; to form in the mind; to contrive.

(1.) ——————— Th' aſcending villas
Project long ſhadows o'er the cryſtal tide. *Pope.*

(2.) Diffuſive of themſelves where e'er they paſs,
They make that warmth in others they expect;
Their valour works like bodies on a glaſs,
And does its image on their men *project.* *Dryden.*

If we had a plan of the naked lines of longitude and latitude, *projected* on the meridian, a learner might more ſpeedily advance himſelf in the knowledge of geography. *Watts.*

(3.) It ceaſes to be counſel, to compel men to aſſent to whatever tumultuary patrons ſhall *project.* *King Charles.*

What ſit we then *projecting* peace and war? *Milton.*

What deſire, by which nature *projects* its own pleaſure or preſervation, can be gratified by another man's perſonal purſuit of his own vice. *South.*

To **PROJE'CT.** *v. n.* To jut out; to ſhoot forward; to ſhoot beyond ſomething next it: as, the cornice *projects.*

PRO'JECT. *n. ſ.* [*projèt*, Fr. from the verb.] Scheme; deſign; contrivance.

It is a diſcovering the longitude, and deſerves a much higher name than that of a *project.* *Addiſon's Guardian.*

In the various *projects* of happineſs, deviſed by human reaſon, there appeared inconſiſtencies not to be reconciled. *Rogers.*

PROJE'CTILE. *n. ſ.* [from the adj.] A body put in motion.

Projectils would for ever move on in the ſame right line, did not the air, their own gravity, or the ruggedneſs of the plane ſtop their motion. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

PROJE'CTILE. *adj.* [*projectile*, Fr.] Impelled forward.

Good blood, and a due *projectile* motion or circulation are neceſſary to convert the aliment into laudable juices. *Arbuthnot.*

PROJE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *project.*] 1. The act of ſhooting forwards. 2. [*Projection*, Fr.] Plan; delineation. See *To* PROJECT. 3. Scheme; plan of action: as, a *projection* of new trade. 4. [*Projection*, Fr.] In chemiſtry, an operation; criſis of an operation; moment of tranſmutation.

(1.) If the electrick be held unto the light, many particles will be diſcharged from it, which motion is performed by the breath of the effluvium iſſuing with agility; for as the electrick cooleth, the *projection* of the atoms ceaſeth. *Brown.*

(2.) For the bulk of the learners of aſtronomy, that *projection* of the ſtars is beſt, which includes in it all the ſtars in our horizon, reaching to the 38½ degree of the ſouthern latitude. *Watts's Improvement of the mind.*

(4.) A little quantity of the medicine, in the *projection* will turn a ſea of the baſer metal into gold by multiplying. *Bacon.*

PROJE'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [from *project.*] 1. One who forms ſchemes or deſigns. 2. One who forms wild impracticable ſchemes

(1.) The following comes from a *projector*, a correſpondent as diverting as a traveller; his ſubject having the ſame grace of novelty to recommend it. *Addiſon.*

Among all the *projectors* in this attempt, none have met with ſo general a ſucceſs, as they who apply themſelves to ſoften the rigour of the precept. *Rogers.*

(2.) Chymiſts, and other *projectors*, propoſe to themſelves things utterly impracticable. *L'Eſtrange.*

Aſtrologers that future aftes foreſhew,
Projectors, quacks, and lawyers not a few. *Pope.*

PROJE'CTURE. *n. ſ.* [*projecture*, Fr. *projectura*, Lat.] A jutting out.

To **PROIN.** *v. a.* [a corruption of *prune.*] To lop; to cut; to trim; to prune.

I ſit and *proin* my wings
After flight, and put new ſtings
To my ſhafts. *Ben. Johnſon.*

The country huſbandman will not give the *proining* knife to a young plant, as not able to admit the ſcar. *Ben. Johnſon.*

To **PROLA'TE.** *v. a.* [*prolatum*, Latin.] To pronounce; to utter.

The preſſures of war have ſomewhat cowed their ſpirits, as may be gathered from the accent of their words, which they *prolate* in a whining querulous tone, as if ſtill complaining and creſt-fallen. *Howel.*

PROLA'TE. *adj.* [*prolatus*, Lat.] Extended beyond an exact round.

As to the *prolate* ſpheroidical figure, though it be the neceſſary reſult of the earth's rotation about its own axe, yet it is alſo very convenient for us. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

PROLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*prolatus*, Latin.] 1. Pronunciation; utterance. 2. Delay; act of deferring.

(1.) Parrots, having been uſed to be fed at the *prolation* of certain words, may afterwards pronounce the ſame. *Ray.*

PROLEGO'MENA. *n. ſ.* [προλεγόμενα; *prolegomenes*, French.] Previous diſcourſe; introductory obſervations.

PROLE'PSIS. *n. ſ.* [πρόληψις; *prolepſe*, Fr.] 1. A form of rhetorick, in which objections are anticipated. 2. An errour in chronology by which events are dated too early.

(1.) This was contained in my *prolepſis* or prevention of his anſwer. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

(2.) This is a *prolepſis* or anachroniſm. *Theobald.*

PROLE'PTICAL. *adj.* [from *prolepſis.*] Previous; antecedent.

The *proleptical* notions of religion cannot be ſo well defended by the profeſſed ſervants of the altar. *Glanville.*

PROLE'PTICALLY. *adv.* [from *proleptical.*] By way of anticipation. *Clariſſa.*

PROLETA'RIAN. *adj.* Mean; wretched; vile; vulgar.

Like ſpeculators ſhould foreſee,
From pharos of authority,
Portended miſchiefs farther than
Low *proletarian* tything-men. *Hudibras.*

PROLIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*proles* and *facio*, Lat.] Generation of children.

Their fruits, proceeding from ſimpler roots, are not ſo diſtinguiſhable as the offſpring of ſenſible creatures, and *prolifications* deſcending from double origins. *Brown.*

PROLI'FICK. } *adj.* [*prolifique*, Fr. *proles* and *facio.*]
PROLI'FICAL. } Fruitful; generative; pregnant; productive.

Main ocean flow'd; not idle, but with warm
Prolifick humour ſoft'ning all her globe,
Fermented the great mother to conceive,
Satiate with genial moiſture. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Every diſpute in religion grew *prolifical*, and in ventilating one queſtion, many new ones were ſtarted. *Decay of Piety.*

His vital pow'r air, earth and ſeas ſupplies,
And breeds whate'er is bred beneath the ſkies;
For every kind, by thy *prolifick* might,
Springs. *Dryden.*

All dogs are of one ſpecies, they mingling together in generation, and the breed of ſuch mixtures being *prolifick.* *Ray.*

From the middle of the world,
The ſun's *prolifick* rays are hurl'd;
'Tis from that ſeat he darts thoſe beams,
Which quicken earth with genial flames. *Prior.*

PROLI'FICALLY. *adv.* [from *prolifick.*] Fruitfully; pregnantly.

PROLI'X. *adj.* [*prolixe*, Fr. *prolixus*, Latin.] 1. Long; tedious; not conciſe. 2. Of long duration. This is a very rare ſenſe.

(1.) According to the caution we have been ſo *prolix* in giving, if we aim at right underſtanding the true nature of it, we muſt examine what apprehenſion mankind make of it. *Digby.*

——— Should I at large repeat
The bead-roll of her vicious tricks,
My poem would be too *prolix.* *Prior.*

(2.) If the appellant appoints a term too *prolix*, the judge may then aſſign a competent term. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

PROLI'XIOUS. *adj.* [from *prolix.*] Dilatory; tedious. A word of *Shakeſpeare*'s coining.

Lay by all nicety and *prolixious* bluſhes. *Shakeſpeare.*

PROLI'XITY. *n. ſ.* [*prolixité*, Fr. from *prolix.*] Tediouſneſs; tireſome length; want of brevity.

It is true, without any ſlips of *prolixity*, or croſſing the plain highway of talk, that the good Anthonio hath loſt a ſhip. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

In ſome other paſſages, I may have, to ſhun *prolixity*, unawares ſlipt into the contrary extreme. *Boyle.*

Elaborate and ſtudied *prolixity* in proving ſuch points as no body calls in queſtion. *Waterland*

PROLI'XLY. *adv.* [from *prolix.*] At great length; tediouſly.

On theſe *prolixly* thankful ſhe enlarg'd. *Dryden.*

PROLI'XNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *prolix.*] Tediouſneſs.

PROLOCU'TOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The foreman; the ſpeaker of a convocation.

The convocation the queen prorogued, though at the expence of Dr. Atterbury's diſpleaſure, who was deſign'd their *prolocutor.* *Swift.*

PROLOCU'TORSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *prolocutor.*] The office or dignity of prolocutor.

PROLO'GUE. *n. ſ.* [πρόλογος; *prologue*, Fr. *prologus*, Latin.] 1. Preface; introduction to any diſcourſe or performance. 2. Something ſpoken before the entrance of the actors of a play.

(1.) ——— Come, ſit, and a ſong.
—Shall we clap into 't roundly, without hawking, or ſpitting, or ſaying we are hoarſe, which are the only *prologues* to a bad voice? *Shakeſp. As You Like it.*

——— In her face excuſe
Came *prologue*, and apology too prompt. *Milton.*

(2.) If my death might make this iſland happy,
And prove the period of their tyranny,
I would expend it with all willingneſs;
But mine is made the *prologue* to their play. *Shakeſp.*

The peaking cornuto comes in the inſtant, after we had ſpoke the *prologue* of our comedy. *Shakeſp.*

To **PROLO'GUE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To introduce with a formal preface.

He his ſpecial nothing ever *prologues.* *Shakeſp.*

To **PROLO'NG.** *v. a.* [*prolonger*, Fr. *pro* and *longus*, Lat.] 1. To lengthen out; to continue; to draw out. 2. To put off to a diſtant time.

(1.) Henceforth I fly not death, nor would *prolong*
Life much. *Milton.*

Th' unhappy queen with talk *prolong'd* the night. *Dryden.*

(2.) To-morrow in my judgment is too ſudden;
For I myſelf am not ſo well provided,
As elſe I would be were the day *prolong'd.* *Shakeſp.*

PROLONGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*prolongation*, Fr. from *prolong.*] 1. The act of lengthening. 2. Delay to a longer time.

(1.) Nouriſhment in living creatures is for the *prolongation* of life. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

(2.) This ambaſſage concerned only the *prolongation* of days for payment of monies. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

PROLU'SION. *n. ſ.* [*proluſio*, Lat.] Entertainments; performance of diverſion.

It is memorable, which Famianus Strada, in the firſt book of his academical *proluſions*, relates of Suarez. *Hakewill.*

PRO'MINENT. *adj.* [*prominens*, Lat.] Standing out beyond the other parts; protuberant; extant.

Whales are deſcribed with two *prominent* ſpouts on their heads, whereas they have but one in the forehead terminating over the windpipe. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

She has her eyes ſo *prominent*, and placed ſo that ſhe can ſee better behind her than before her. *More.*

Two goodly bowls of maſſy ſilver,
With figures *prominent* and richly wrought. *Dryden.*

Some have their eyes ſtand ſo *prominent* as the hare, that they can ſee as well behind as before them. *Ray.*

PRO'MINENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*prominentia*, Lat. from *prominent.*]
PRO'MINENCY. } Protuberance; extant part.

It ſhows the noſe and eyebrows, with the *prominencies* and fallings in of the features. *Addiſon on Medals.*

PROMI'SCUOUS. *adj.* [*promiſcuus*, Lat.] Mingled; confuſed; undiſtinguiſhed.

Glory he requires, and glory he receives,
Promiſcuous from all nations. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Promiſcuous love by marriage was reſtrain'd. *Roſcom.*

In ruſh'd at once a rude *promiſcuous* crowd;

The guards, and then each other overbear,
And in a moment throng the theatre. *Dryden.*

No man, that conſiders the *promiſcuous* diſpenſations of God's providence in this world, can think it unreaſonable to conclude, that after this life good men ſhall be rewarded, and ſinners puniſhed. *Tillotſon.*

The earth was formed out of that *promiſcuous* maſs of ſand, earth, ſhells, ſubſiding from the water. *Woodward.*

Clubs, diamonds, hearts, in wild diſorder ſeen,
With throngs *promiſcuous* ſtrow the level green. *Pope.*
A wild, where weeds and flow'rs *promiſcuous* ſhoot. *Pope.*

Promi'scuously. *adv.* [from *promiſcuous.*] With confuſed mixture; indiſcriminately.

We beheld where once ſtood Ilium, called Troy *promiſcuouſly* of Tros. *Sandys's Journey.*

That generation, as the ſacred writer modeſtly expreſſes it, married and gave in marriage without diſcretion or decency, but *promiſcuouſly*, and with no better a guide than the impulſes of a brutal appetite. *Woodward.*

——Here might you ſee
Barons and peaſants on the embattled field,
In one huge heap, *promiſcuouſly* amaſt. *Philips.*
Unaw'd by precepts human or divine,
Like birds and beaſts *promiſcuouſly* they join. *Pope.*

PRO'MISE. *n. ſ.* [*promiſſum*, Lat. *promiſe*, *promeſſe*, Fr.] 1. Declaration of ſome benefit to be conferred. 2. Performance of promiſe; grant of the thing promiſed. 3. Hopes; expectation.

(1.) I eat the air, *promiſe* cramm'd; you cannot feed capons ſo. *Shakeſpeare.*

His *promiſes* were, as he then was, mighty;
But his performance, as he now is, nothing. *Shakeſp.*

O Lord, let thy *promiſe* unto David be eſtabliſhed. 1 *Chron.*

Duty ſtill preceded *promiſe*, and ſtrict endeavour only founded comfort. *Fell.*

Behold, ſhe ſaid, perform'd in ev'ry part
My *promiſe* made; and Vulcan's labour'd art. *Dryden.*

Let any man conſider, how many ſorrows he would have eſcaped, had God called him to his reſt, and then ſay, whether the *promiſe* to deliver the juſt from the evils to come, ought not to be made our daily prayer. *Wake.*

More than wiſe men, when the war began, could *promiſe* to themſelves in their moſt ſanguine hopes. *Davenant.*

(2.) Now are they ready, looking for a *promiſe* from thee. *Acts.*

(3.) Your young prince Mamillius is a gentleman of the greateſt *promiſe*. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

To **Pro'mise.** *v. a.* [*promettre*, Fr. *promitto*, Latin.] To make declaration of ſome benefit to be conferred.

While they *promiſe* them liberty, they themſelves are the ſervants of corruption. 2 *Peter*, ii. 18.

I could not expect ſuch an effect as I found, which ſeldom reaches to the degree that is *promiſed* by the preſcribers of any remedies. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

To **Pro'mise.** *v. n.* 1. To aſſure one by a promiſe. 2. It is uſed of aſſurance, even of ill.

(1.) *Promiſing* is the very air o' th' time: it opens the eyes of expectation: performance is ever the duller for his act. *Shakeſpeare.*

I dare *promiſe* for this play, that in the roughneſs of the numbers, which was ſo deſigned, you will ſee ſomewhat more maſterly than any of my former tragedies. *Dryden.*

As he *promiſed* in the law, he will ſhortly have mercy, and gather us together. 2 *Mac.* ii. 18.

All the pleaſure we can take, when we meet theſe *promiſing* ſparks, is in the diſappointment. *Felton.*

She brib'd my ſtay, with more than human charms;
Nay *promis'd*, vainly *promis'd* to beſtow
Immortal life. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

(2.) Will not the ladies be afraid of the lion?
—I fear it, I *promiſe* you. *Shakeſp.*

Pro'misebreach. *n. ſ.* [*breach* and *promiſe.*] Violation of promiſe. Not in uſe.

——Criminal in double violation
Of ſacred chaſtity, and of *promiſebreach*. *Shakeſp.*

Pro'misebreaker. *n. ſ.* [*promiſe* and *break.*] Violator of promiſes.

He's an hourly *promiſebreaker*, the owner of no one good quality worthy your entertainment. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pro'miser. *n. ſ.* [from *promiſe.*] One who promiſes.

Who let this *promiſer* in? did you, good Diligence?
Give him his bribe again. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Fear's a large *promiſer*; who ſubject live
To that baſe paſſion, know not what they give. *Dryden.*

Pro'missory. *adj.* [*promiſſoris*, Lat.] Containing profeſſion of ſome benefit to be conferred.

As the preceptive part enjoins the moſt exact virtue, ſo is it moſt advantageouſly enforced by the *promiſſory*, which is moſt exquiſitely adapted to the ſame end. *Decay of Piety.*

The *promiſſory* lyes of great men are known by ſhouldering, hugging, ſqueezing, ſmiling and bowing. *Arbuthnot.*

Pro'missorily. *adv.* [from *promiſſory.*] By way of promiſe.

Nor was he obliged by oath to a ſtrict obſervation of that which *promiſſorily* was unlawful. *Brown.*

Pro'mont.
Pro'montory. } *n. ſ.* [*promontoire*, Fr. *promontorium*, Latin. *Promont* I have obſerved only in *Suckling*.] A headland; a cape; high land jutting into the ſea.

The land did ſhoot out with a great *promontory*. *Abbot.*

Like one that ſtands upon a *promontory*,
And ſpies a far off ſhore where he would tread. *Shakeſp.*

A forked mountain, or blue *promontory*,
With trees upon't, nod unto the world,
And mock our eyes with air. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

The waving ſea can with each flood
Bath ſome high *promont*. *Suckling.*

——They, on their heads,
Main *promontories* flung, which in the air
Came ſhadowing, and oppreſs'd whole legions arm'd. *Milt.*

——Every guſt of rugged winds,
That blows from off each beaked *promontory*. *Milton.*

If you drink tea upon a *promontory* that overhangs the ſea, it is preferable to an aſſembly. *Pope.*

To **PROMO'TE.** *v. a.* [*promoveo*, *promotus*, Lat.] 1. To forward; to advance. 2. [*Promouvoir*, Fr.] To elevate; to exalt; to prefer.

(1.) Next to religion, let your care be to *promote* juſtice. *Bacon.*

Nothing lovelier can be found,
Than good works in her huſband to *promote*. *Milton.*

He that talks deceitfully for truth, muſt hurt it more by his example, than he *promotes* it by his arguments. *Atterb.*

Frictions of the extreme parts *promote* the flux of the juices in the joints. *Arbuthnot.*

(2.) I will *promote* thee unto very great honour. *Num.* xxii. 17.

Shall I leave my fatneſs wherewith they honour God and man, and go to be *promoted* over the trees. *Judges*, ix. 9.

——Did I ſollicit thee
From darkneſs to *promote* me. *Milton.*

Promo'ter. *n. ſ.* [*promoteur*, Fr. from *promote.*] 1. Advancer; forwarder; encourager. 2. Informer; makebate. An obſolete uſe.

(1.) Knowledge hath received little improvement from the endeavours of many pretending *promoters*. *Glanville.*

Our Saviour makes this return, fit to be engraven in the hearts of all *promoters* of charity; verily, I ſay unto you, inaſmuch as you have done it unto one of the leaſt of theſe my brethren, ye have done it unto me. *Atterbury.*

(2.) His eies be *promoters*, ſome treſpaſs to ſpie. *Tuſſer.*

Informers and *promoters* oppreſs and ruin the eſtates of many of his beſt ſubjects. *Drummond.*

Promo'tion. *n. ſ.* [*promotion*, Fr. from *promote.*] Advancement; encouragement; exaltation to ſome new honour or rank; preferment.

——Many fair *promotions*
Are daily given to enoble thoſe,
That ſcarce, ſome two days ſince, were worth a noble. *Shakeſpeare.*

The high *promotion* of his grace of Canterbury,
Who holds his ſtate at door 'mongſt purſuivants. *Shakeſp.*
——— My riſing is thy fall,
And my *promotion* will be thy deſtruction. *Milton.*
Thou youngeſt virgin-daughter of the ſkies,
Made in the laſt *promotion* of the bleſt;
Whoſe palms new pluck'd from paradiſe,
In ſpreading branches more ſublimely riſe. *Dryden.*

To **Promo've.** *v. a.* [*promoveo*, Lat. *promouvoir*, French.] To forward; to advance; to promote. A word little uſed.

Never yet was honeſt man,
That ever drove the trade of love:
It is impoſſible, nor can
Integrity our ends *promove.* *Suckling.*
Making uſeleſs offers, but *promoving* nothing. *Fell.*

PROMPT. *adj.* [*prompt*, Fr. *promptus*, Lat.] 1. Quick; ready; acute; eaſy. 2. Quick; petulant. 3. Ready without heſitation; wanting no new motive. 4. Ready; told down: as, prompt *payment*. 5. Eaſy; unobſtructed.

(1.) Very diſcerning and *prompt* in giving orders, as occaſions required. *Clarendon.*

——— *Prompt* eloquence
Flow'd from their lips, in proſe or numerous verſe. *Milton.*
To the ſtern ſanction of th' offended ſky,
My *prompt* obedience bows. *Pope.*
(2.) I was too haſty to condemn unheard;
And you, perhaps, too *prompt* in your replies. *Dryden.*
(3.) ——— Tell him, I'm *prompt*
To lay my crown at's feet, and there to kneel. *Shakeſp.*
——— The brazen age,
A warlike offspring, *prompt* to bloody rage. *Dryden.*
——— Still aroſe ſome rebel ſlave,
Prompter to ſink the ſtate, than he to ſave. *Prior.*

(5.) The reception of light into the body of the building was very *prompt*, both from without and from within. *Wotton.*

To **Prompt.** *v. a.* [*prontare*, Italian.] 1. To aſſiſt by private inſtruction; to help at a loſs. 2. To dictate. 3. To incite; to inſtigate. 4. To remind.

(1.) Sitting in ſome place, where no man ſhall *prompt* him, let the child tranſlate his leſſon. *Aſcham.*

You've put me now to ſuch a part, which never
I ſhall diſcharge to th' life.
— Come, come, we'll *prompt* you. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
My voice ſhall ſound as you do *prompt* mine ear,
And I will ſtoop and humble my intents
To your well practis'd wiſe directions. *Shakeſpeare.*

None could hold the book ſo well to *prompt* and inſtruct this ſtage play, as ſhe could. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

He needed not one to *prompt* him, becauſe he could ſay the prayers by heart. *Stillingfleet.*

(2.) Every one ſome time or other dreams he is reading books, in which caſe the invention *prompts* ſo readily, that the mind is impoſed on. *Addiſon.*

Grace ſhines around her with ſereneſt beams,
And whiſp'ring angels *prompt* her golden dreams. *Pope.*
(3.) ——— The Volſcians ſtand
Ready, when time ſhall *prompt* them, to make road
Upon's again. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
——— Speak not by th' matter
Which your heart *prompts* you to, but with ſuch words
But rooted in your tongue. *Shakeſpeare.*

If they *prompt* us to anger, their deſign makes uſe of it to a further end, that the mind, being thus diſquieted, may not be eaſily compoſed to prayer. *Duppa.*

Rage *prompted* them at length and found them arms. *Milton.*
Kind occaſion *prompts* their warm deſires. *Pope.*

(4.) The inconcealable imperfections of ourſelves will hourly *prompt* us our corruption, and loudly tell us we are ſons of earth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Pro'mpter. *n. ſ.* [from *prompt.*] 1. One who helps a publick ſpeaker, by ſuggeſting the word to him when he falters. 2. An admoniſher; a reminder.

(1.) Were it my cue to fight, I ſhould have known it
Without a *prompter.* *Shakeſp. Othello.*
——— In florid impotence he ſpeaks,
And as the *prompter* breathes, the puppet ſqueaks. *Pope.*

(2.) We underſtand our duty without a teacher, and acquit ourſelves as we ought to do without a *prompter.* *L'Eſtrange.*

Pro'mptitude. *n. ſ.* [*promptitude*, Fr. from *promptus*, Lat.] Readineſs; quickneſs.

Pro'mptly. *adv.* [from *prompt.*] Readily; quickly; expeditiouſly.

He that does his merchandiſe chearfully, *promptly* and readily, and the works of religion ſlowly, it is a ſign that his heart is not right with God. *Taylor.*

Pro'mptness. *n. ſ.* [from *prompt.*] Readineſs; quickneſs; alacrity.

Had not this ſtop been given him by that accidental ſickneſs, his great courage and *promptneſs* of mind would have carried him directly forward to the enemy, till he had met him in the open plains of Perſia. *South.*

Firm and rigid muſcles, ſtrong pulſe, activity, and *promptneſs* in animal actions, are ſigns of ſtrong fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

Pro'mpture. *n. ſ.* [from *prompt.*] Suggeſtion; motion given by another; inſtigation. A word not uſed.

Though he hath fallen by *prompture* of the blood;
Yet hath he in him ſuch a mind of honour,
That had he twenty heads to tender down
On twenty bloody blocks, he'd yield them up. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pro'mptuary. *n. ſ.* [*promptuaire*, Fr. *promptuarium*, Lat.] A ſtorehouſe; a repoſitory; a magazine.

This ſtratum is ſtill expanded at top, ſerving as the ſeminary or *promptuary*, that furniſheth forth matter for the formation of animal and vegetable bodies. *Woodward.*

To **PROMU'LGATE.** *v. a.* [*promulgo*, Lat.] To publiſh; to make known by open declaration.

Thoſe albeit I know he nothing ſo much hateth as to *promulgate*, yet I hope that this will occaſion him to put forth divers other goodly works. *Spenſer.*

Thoſe, to whom he entruſted the *promulgating* of the goſpel, had far different inſtructions. *Decay of Piety.*

It is certain laws, by virtue of any ſanction they receive from the *promulgated* will of the legiſlature, reach not a ſtranger, if by the law of nature every man hath not a power to puniſh offences againſt it. *Locke.*

Promulga'tion. *n. ſ.* [*promulgatio*, Lat. from *promulgate.*] Publication; open exhibition.

The ſtream and current of this rule hath gone as far, it hath continued as long as the very *promulgation* of the goſpel. *Hooker.*

External *promulgation*, or ſpeaking thereof, did not alter the ſame, in reſpect of the inward form or quality. *White.*

The very *promulgation* of the puniſhment will be part of the puniſhment, and anticipate the execution. *South.*

Promulga'tor. *n. ſ.* [from *promulgate.*] Publiſher; open teacher.

How groundleſs a calumny this is, appears from the ſanctity of the chriſtian religion, which excludes fraud and falſehood; ſo alſo from the deſignments and aims of its firſt *promulgators.* *Decay of Piety.*

To **PROMU'LGE.** *v. a.* [from *promulgo*, Lat.] To promulgate; to publiſh; to teach openly.

The chief deſign of them is, to eſtabliſh the truth of a new revelation in thoſe countries, where it is firſt *promulged* and propagated. *Atterbury.*

Promu'lger. *n. ſ.* [from *promulge.*] Publiſher; promulgator.

The *promulgers* of our religion, Jeſus Chriſt and his apoſtles, raiſed men and women from the dead, not once only, but often. *Atterbury.*

Prona'tor. *n. ſ.* In anatomy, a muſcle of the radius, of which there are two, that help to turn the palm downwards. *Dict.*

PRONE. *adj.* [*pronus*, Latin.] 1. Bending downward; not erect. 2. Lying with the face downwards: contrary to *ſupine*. 3. Precipitous; headlong; going downwards. 4. Declivous; ſloping. 5. Inclined; propenſe; diſpoſed. It has commonly an ill ſenſe.

(1.) There wanted yet a creature not *prone*,
And brute as other creatures, but indu'd
With ſanctity of reaſon, might erect
His ſtature, and upright with front ſerene
Govern the reſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

(2.) Upon theſe three poſitions in man, wherein the ſpine can only be at right lines with the thigh, ariſe thoſe poſtures, *prone*, ſupine and erect. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

(3.) ——— Down thither *prone* in flight
He ſpeeds, and through the vaſt ethereal ſky
Sails between worlds. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

(4.) ——— Since the floods demand,
For their deſcent, a *prone* and ſinking land:
Does not this due declivity declare
A wiſe director's providential care? *Blackmore.*

(5.) The labour of doing good, with the pleaſure ariſing from the contrary, doth make men for the moſt part ſlower to the one and *proner* to the other, than that duty, preſcribed them by law, can prevail ſufficiently with them. *Hooker.*

Thoſe who are ready to confeſs him in judgment and profeſſion, are very *prone* to deny him in their doings. *South.*

If we are *prone* to ſedition, and delight in change, there is no cure more proper than trade, which ſupplies buſineſs to the active, and wealth to the indigent. *Addiſon.*

Still *prone* to change, though ſtill the ſlaves of ſtate. *Pope.*

Pro'neness. *n. ſ.* [from *prone.*] The ſtate of bending downwards; not erectneſs. 2. The ſtate of lying with the face downwards; not ſupineneſs. 3. Deſcent; declivity. 4. Inclination; propenſion; diſpoſition to ill.

(1.) If erectneſs be taken, as it is largely oppoſed unto *proneneſs*, or the poſture of animals looking downwards, carrying their venters, or oppoſite part to the ſpine, directly towards the earth, it may admit of queſtion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

(4.) The holy ſpirit ſaw that mankind is unto virtue hardly drawn, and that righteouſneſs is the leſs accounted of, by reaſon of the *proneneſs* of our affections to that which delighteth. *Hooker.*

The ſoul being firſt from nothing brought,
When God's grace fails her, doth to nothing fall;
And this declining *proneneſs* unto nought,
Is ev'n that ſin that we are born withal. *Davies.*

He inſtituted this worſhip, becauſe of the carnality of their hearts, and the *proneneſs* of the people to idolatry. *Tillotſon.*

The *proneneſs* of good men to commiſerate want, in whatſoever ſhape it appears. *Atterbury.*

How great is the *proneneſs* of our nature, to comply with this temptation! *Rogers.*

Prong. *n. ſ.* [*pronghen*, Dutch, to ſqueeze. *Minſhew.*] A fork.

The cooks make no more ado, but ſlicing it into little gobbets, prick it on a *prong* of iron, and hang it in a furnace. *Sandys's Journey.*

Whacum his ſea-coal *prong* threw by,
And baſely turn'd his back to fly. *Hudibras.*

——— Be mindful,
With iron teeth of rakes and *prongs* to move
The cruſted earth. *Dryden's Virg. Georg.*

Pro'nity. *n. ſ.* [from *prone.*] Proneneſs. A word not uſed.

Of this mechanick *pronity*, I do not ſee any good tendency. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

Pronou'n. *n. ſ.* [*pronom*, Fr. *pronomen*, Lat.]

I, thou, he; we, ye, they, are names given to perſons, and uſed inſtead of their proper names, from whence they had the name of *pronouns*, as though they were not nouns themſelves, but uſed inſtead of nouns. *Clarke's Lat. Gram.*

To **PRONOU'NCE.** *v. a.* [*prononcer*, French; *pronuncio*, Latin.] 1. To ſpeak; to utter. 2. To utter ſolemnly; to utter confidently. 3. To form or articulate by the organs of ſpeech. 4. To utter rhetorically.

(1.) He *pronounced* all theſe words unto me with his mouth. *Jer.* xxxvi. 18.

(2.) ——— She
So good a lady, that no tongue could ever
Pronounce diſhonour of her. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

I have *pronounced* the word, ſaith the Lord. *Jer.* xxxiv. 5.

——— So was his will
Pronounc'd among the gods. *Milton.*

Sternly he *pronounc'd* the rigid interdiction. *Milton.*

Abſalom *pronounced* a ſentence of death againſt his brother. *Locke.*

(3.) ——— Language of man *pronounc'd*
By tongue of brute, and human ſenſe expreſs'd. *Milton.*

Though diverſity of tongues continue, this would render the *pronouncing* them eaſier. *Holder.*

To **Pronou'nce.** *v. n.* To ſpeak with confidence or authority.

How confidently ſoever men *pronounce* of themſelves, and believe that they are then moſt pious, when they are moſt eager and unquiet; yet 'tis ſure this is far removed from the true genius of religion. *Decay of Piety.*

Every fool may believe, and *pronounce* confidently; but wiſe men will, in matters of diſcourſe, conclude firmly, and in matters of fact, act ſurely. *South's Sermons.*

Pronou'ncer. *n. ſ.* [from *pronounce.*] One who pronounces.

The *pronouncer* thereof ſhall be condemned in expences. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Pronuncia'tion. *n. ſ.* [*pronunciatio*, from *pronuncio*, Lat. *pronunciation*, Fr.] 1. The act or mode of utterance. 2. That part of rhetorick which teaches to ſpeak in publick with pleaſing utterance and graceful geſture.

(1.) The deſign of ſpeaking being to communicate our thoughts by ready, eaſy and graceful *pronunciation*, all kind of letters have been ſearched out, that were ſerviceable for the purpoſe. *Holder.*

It were eaſy to produce thouſands of his verſes, which are lame for want of half a foot, ſometimes a whole one, and which no *pronunciation* can make otherwiſe. *Dryden.*

Proof. *n. ſ.* [from *prove.*] 1. Evidence; teſtimony; convincing token; convincing argument; means of conviction. 2. Teſt; trial; experiment. 3. Firm temper; impenetrability; the ſtate of being wrought and harden'd, till the expected ſtrength is found by trial to be attained. 4. Armour hardened till it will abide a certain trial. 5. In printing, the rough draught of a ſheet when firſt pulled.

(1.) That they all have always ſo teſtified, I ſee not how we ſhould poſſibly wiſh a *proof* more palpable than this. *Hooker.*

This has neither evidence of truth, nor *proof* ſufficient to give it warrant. *Hooker.*

Though the manner of their trials ſhould be altered, yet the *proof* of every thing muſt needs be by the teſtimony of ſuch perſons as the parties ſhall produce. *Spenſer.*

That which I ſhall report will bear no credit,
Were not the *proof* ſo high. *Shakeſpeare.*

One ſoul in both, whereof good *proof*
This day affords. *Milton.*

Things of ſeveral kinds may admit and require ſeveral ſorts of *proofs*, all which may be good in their kind. And therefore nothing can be more irrational than for a man to doubt of, or deny the truth of any thing, becauſe it cannot be made out, by ſuch kind of *proofs* of which the nature of ſuch a thing is not capable. They ought not to expect either ſenſible *proof*, or demonſtration for ſuch matters as are not capable of ſuch *proofs*, ſuppoſing them to be true. *Wilkins.*

This, vers'd in death, th' infernal knight relates,
And then for *proof* fulfill'd their common fates. *Dryden.*

Thoſe intervening ideas, which ſerve to ſhew the agreement of any two others, are called *proofs*. *Locke.*

(2.) Retire or taſte thy folly, and learn by *proof*,
Hell-born! not to contend with ſpirits of heav'n. *Milton.*

——— Sampſon,
This day to Dagon is a ſolemn feaſt,
Thy ſtrength they know ſurpaſſing human race,
And now ſome publick *proof* thereof require
To honour this great feaſt. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

When the imagination hath contrived the frame of ſuch an inſtrument, and conceives that the event muſt infallibly anſwer its hopes, yet then does it ſtrangely deceive in the *proof*. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

Gave, while he taught, and edify'd the more,
Becauſe he ſhew'd, by *proof*, 'twas eaſy to be poor. *Dryden.*

My paper gives a timorous writer an opportunity of putting his abilities to the *proof*. *Addiſon.*

——— Here for ever muſt I ſtay,
Sad *proof* how well a lover can obey. *Pope.*

(3.) Add *proof* unto mine armour with thy prayers,
And with thy bleſſings ſteel my lance's point. *Shakeſp.*

To me the cries of fighting fields are charms,
Keen be my ſabre, and of *proof* my arms;
I aſk no other bleſſing of my ſtars. *Dryden.*

See arms of *proof*, both for myſelf and thee,
Chuſe thou the beſt. *Dryden.*

(4.) He Bellona's bridegroom, lapt in *proof*,
Confronted him. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

PROOF. *adj.* [This word, though uſed as an adjective, is only elliptically put for *of proof*.] 1. Impenetrable; able to reſiſt. 2. It has either *to* or *againſt* before the power to be reſiſted.

(1.) Now put your ſhields before your hearts, and fight
With hearts more *proof* than ſhields. *Shakeſpeare.*

——— Opportunity I here have had
To try thee, ſift thee, and confeſs have found thee
Proof againſt all temptation, as a rock
Of adamant. *Milton's Par. Regain'd.*

——— He paſt expreſſion lov'd,
Proof to diſdain, and not to be remov'd. *Dryden.*

When the mind is thoroughly tinctured, the man will be *proof* againſt all oppoſitions. *Collier.*

Guiltleſs of hate, and *proof* againſt deſire;
That all things weighs, and nothing can admire. *Dryden.*

When a capuchin thought *proof* againſt bribes, had undertaken to carry on the work, he died a little after. *Addiſon.*

(2.) ——— Imagin'd wiſe,
Conſtant, mature, *proof againſt* all aſſaults. *Milton.*

Deep in the ſnowy Alps, a lump of ice
By froſt was harden'd to a mighty price;
Proof to the ſun it now ſecurely lies,
And the warm dog-ſtar's hotteſt rage defies. *Addiſon.*

——— The God of day,
To make him *proof againſt* the burning ray,
His temples with celeſtial ointment wet. *Addiſon.*

PROO'FLESS. *adj.* [from *proof*.] Unproved; wanting evidence.

Some were ſo manifeſtly weak and *proofleſs*, that he muſt be a very courteous adverſary, that can grant them. *Boyle.*

To PROP. *v. a.* [*proppen*, Dutch.] 1. To ſupport by placing ſomething under or againſt. 2. To ſupport by ſtanding under or againſt. 3. To ſuſtain; to ſupport.

(1.) ——— What we by day
Lop overgrown, or *prop*, or bind,
One night derides. *Milton.*

(2.) Like theſe earth unſupported keeps its place,
Though no fixt bottom *props* the weighty maſs. *Creech.*

Eternal ſnows the growing maſs ſupply,
Till the bright mountains *prop* th' incumbent ſky;
As Atlas fix'd each hoary pile appears. *Pope.*

(3.) The nearer I find myſelf verging to that period, which is to be labour and ſorrow, the more I *prop* myſelf upon thoſe few ſupports that are left me. *Pope.*

PROP. *n. ſ.* [*proppe*, Dutch.] A ſupport; a ſtay; that on which any thing reſts.

The boy was the very ſtaff of my age, my very *prop*. *Shakeſpeare.*

You take my houſe, when you do take the *prop*
That doth ſuſtain my houſe; you take my life,
When you do take the means whereby I live. *Shakeſp.*

Some plants creep along the ground, or wind about other trees or *props*, and cannot ſupport themſelves. *Bacon.*

That he might on many *props* repoſe,
He ſtrengths his own, and who his part did take. *Daniel.*

Again, if by the body's *prop* we ſtand,
If on the body's life, her life depend,
As Meleager's on the fatal brand,
The body's good ſhe only would intend. *Davies.*

——— Faireſt unſupported flower
From her beſt *prop* ſo far. *Milton.*

The current of his vict'ries found no ſtop,
Till Cromwell came, his party's chiefeſt *prop*. *Waller.*

'Twas a conſiderable time before the great fragments that fell reſted in a firm poſture; for the *props* and ſtays, whereby they leaned one upon another, often failed. *Burnet.*

——— The *props* return
Into thy houſe, that bore the burden'd vines. *Dryden.*

Had it been poſſible to find out any real and firm foundation for Arianiſm to reſt upon, it would never have been left to ſtand upon artificial *props*, or to ſubſiſt by ſubtlety and management. *Waterland.*

PRO'PAGABLE. *adj.* [from *propagate*.] Such as may be ſpread; ſuch as may be continued by ſucceſſion.

Such creatures as are produced each by its peculiar ſeed, conſtitute a diſtinct *propagable* ſort of creatures. *Boyle.*

To PRO'PAGATE. *v. a.* [*propago*, Latin.] 1. To continue or ſpread by generation or ſucceſſive production. 2. To extend; to widen. 3. To carry on from place to place; to promote. 4. To encreaſe; to promote. 5. To generate.

(1.) All that I eat, or drink, or ſhall beget,
Is *propagated* curſe! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Is it an elder brother's duty ſo
To *propagate* his family and name;
You would not have yours die and buried with you? *Otway.*

From hills and dales the chearful cries rebound;
For echo hunts along, and *propagates* the ſound. *Dryden.*

(2.) I have upon a high and pleaſant hill
Feign'd fortune to be thron'd: the baſe o' th' mount
Is rank'd with all deſerts, all kind of natures,
That labour on the boſom of this ſphere
To *propagate* their ſtates. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

(3.) Some have thought the *propagating* of religion by arms not only lawful, but meritorious. *Decay of Piety.*

Who are thoſe that truth muſt *propagate*,
Within the confines of my father's ſtate. *Dryden.*

Thoſe who ſeek truth only, and deſire to *propagate* nothing elſe, freely expoſe their principles to the teſt. *Locke.*

Becauſe denſe bodies conſerve their heat a long time, and the denſeſt bodies conſerve their heat the longeſt, the vibrations of their parts are of a laſting nature; and therefore may be *propagated* along ſolid fibres of uniform denſe matter to a great diſtance, for conveying into the brain the impreſſions made upon all the organs of ſenſe. *Newton.*

(4.) Griefs of mine own lie heavy in my breaſt,
Which thou wilt *propagate*, to have them preſt
With more of thine. *Shakeſpeare.*

——— Sooth'd with his future fame,
And pleas'd to hear his *propagated* name. *Dryden.*

(5.) Superſtitious notions, *propagated* in fancy, are hardly ever totally eradicated. *Clariſſa.*

To PRO'PAGATE. *v. n.* To have offspring.

——— No need that thou
Should'ſt *propagate*, already infinite,
And through all numbers abſolute, though one. *Milton.*

PROPAGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*propagatio*, Latin; *propagation*, Fr. from *propagate*.] Continuance or diffuſion by generation or ſucceſſive production.

Men have ſouls rather by creation than *propagation*. *Hooker.*

There are other ſecondary ways of the *propagation* of it, as lying in the ſame bed. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

There is not in all nature any ſpontaneous generation, but all come by *propagation*, wherein chance hath not the leaſt part. *Ray on the Creation.*

Old ſtakes of olive trees in plants revive;
But nobler vines by *propagation* thrive. *Dryden.*

PROPAGA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *propagate.*] 1. One who continues by ſucceſſive production. 2. A ſpreader; a promoter.

(2.) Socrates, the greateſt *propagator* of morality, and a martyr for the unity of the Godhead, was ſo famous for this talent, that he gained the name of the Drole. *Addiſon.*

To **PROPE'L.** *v. a.* [*propello*, Lat.] To drive forward.

Avicen witneſſes the blood to be frothy that is *propelled* out of a vein of the breaſt. *Harvey.*

This motion, in ſome human creatures, may be weak in reſpect to the viſcidity of what is taken, ſo as not to be able to *propel* it. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

That overplus of motion would be too feeble and languid to *propel* ſo vaſt and ponderous a body, with that prodigious velocity. *Bentley's Sermons.*

To **PROPE'ND.** *v. n.* [*propendeo*, Lat. to hang forwards.] To incline to any part; to be diſpoſed in favour of any thing.

My ſprightly brethren, I *propend* to you,
In reſolution to keep Helen ſtill. *Shakeſpeare.*

PROPE'NDENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *propend.*] 1. Inclination or tendency of deſire to any thing. 2. [From *propendo*, Lat. to weigh.] Preconſideration; attentive deliberation; perpendency.

(2.) An act above the animal actings, which are tranſient, and admit not of that attention, and *propendency* of actions. *Hale.*

PROPE'NSE. *adj.* [*propenſus*, Lat.] Inclined; diſpoſed. It is uſed both of good and bad.

Women, *propenſe* and inclinable to holineſs, be edified in good things, rather than carried away as captives. *Hooker.*

——— I have brought ſcandal
In feeble hearts, *propenſe* enough before
To waver, or fall off, and join with idols. *Milton.*

PROPE'NSION. } *n. ſ.* [*propenſion*, Fr. *propenſio*, Lat. from
PROPE'NSITY. } *propenſe.*] 1. Moral inclination; diſpoſition to any thing good or bad. 2. Natural tendency.

(1.) Some miſcarriages might eſcape, rather through neceſſities of ſtate, than any *propenſity* of myſelf to injuriouſneſs. *King Charles.*

So forcible are our *propenſions* to mutiny, that we equally take occaſions from benefits or injuries. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Let there be but *propenſity*, and bent of will to religion, and there will be ſedulity and indefatigable induſtry. *South.*

It requires a critical nicety to find out the genius or the *propenſions* of a child. *L'Eſtrange.*

The natural *propenſion*, and the inevitable occaſions of complaint, accidents of fortune. *Temple.*

He aſſiſts us with a meaſure of grace, ſufficient to overbalance the corrupt *propenſity* of the will. *Rogers.*

(2.) Bodies, that of themſelves have no *propenſions* to any determinate place, do nevertheleſs move conſtantly and perpetually one way. *Digby.*

This great attrition muſt produce a great *propenſity* to the putreſcent alkaline condition of the fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

PRO'PER. *adj.* [*propre*, Fr. *proprius*, Lat.] 1. Peculiar; not belonging to more; not common. 2. Noting an individual. 3. One's own. It is joined with any of the poſſeſſives: as, *my* proper, *their* proper. 4. Natural; original. 5. Fit; accommodated; adapted; ſuitable; qualified. 6. Exact; accurate; juſt. 7. Not figurative. 8. It ſeems in *Shakeſpeare* to ſignify, mere; pure. 9. [*Propre*, Fr.] Elegant; pretty. 10. Tall; luſty; handſome with bulk. A low word.

(1.) As for the virtues that belong unto moral righteouſneſs and honeſty of life, we do not mention them, becauſe they are not *proper* unto chriſtian men as they are chriſtian, but do concern them as they are men. *Hooker.*

Men of learning hold it for a ſlip in judgment, when offer is made to demonſtrate that as *proper* to one thing, which reaſon findeth common unto many. *Hooker.*

No ſenſe the precious joys conceives,
Which in her private contemplations be;
For then the raviſh'd ſpirit the ſenſes leaves,
Hath her own pow'rs, and *proper* actions free. *Daviet.*

Of nought no creature ever formed ought,
For that is *proper* to th' Almighty's hand. *Davies.*

Du Freſnoy's rules, concerning the poſture of the figures, are almoſt wholly *proper* to painting, and admit not any compariſon with poetry. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

Outward objects, that are extrinſecal to the mind, and its own operations, proceeding from powers intrinſecal and *proper* to itſelf, which become alſo objects of its contemplation, are the original of all knowledge. *Locke.*

They profeſſed themſelves ſervants of Jehovah their God, in a relation and reſpect peculiar and *proper* to themſelves. *Nelſon.*

(2.) A *proper* name may become common, when given to ſeveral beings of the ſame kind; as Cæſar. *Watts.*

(3.) ——— The bloody book of law
You ſhall yourſelf read in the bitter letter,
After your own ſenſe; yea, though *our proper* ſon
Stood in your action. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

——— Court the age
With ſomewhat of *your proper* rage. *Waller.*

If we might determine it, *our proper* conceptions would be all voted axioms. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Now learn the diff'rence at *your proper* coſt,
Betwixt true valour and an empty boaſt. *Dryden.*

(4.) In *our proper* motion we aſcend
Up to our native ſeat. *Milton.*

(5.) In Athens all was pleaſure, mirth and play,
All *proper* to the ſpring, and ſprightly May. *Dryden.*

He is the only *proper* perſon of all others for an Epic poem, who, to his natural endowments of a large invention, a ripe judgment, and a ſtrong memory, has joined the knowledge of the liberal arts. *Dryden.*

In debility, from great loſs of blood, wine and all aliment, that is eaſily aſſimilated or turned into blood, are *proper*: for blood is required to make blood. *Arbuthnot.*

(7.) Thoſe parts of nature, into which the chaos was divided, they ſignified by dark names, which we have expreſſed in their plain and *proper* terms. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

(8.) ——— See thyſelf, devil;
Proper deformity ſeems not in the fiend
So horrid as in woman. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

(9.) Moſes was a *proper* child. *Heb.* xi. 23.

(10.) At laſt ſhe concluded with a ſigh, thou waſt the *propereſt* man in Italy. *Shakeſpeare.*

A *proper* goodly fox was carrying to execution. *L'Eſtrange.*

PRO'PERLY. *adv.* [from *proper.*] 1. Fitly; ſuitably. 2. In a ſtrict ſenſe.

(2.) What dies but what has life
And ſin? the body *properly* hath neither. *Milton.*

The miſeries of life are not *properly* owing to the unequal diſtribution of things. *Swift.*

There is a ſenſe in which the works of every man, good as well as bad, are *properly* his own. *Rogers.*

PRO'PERNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *proper.*] 1. The quality of being proper. 2. Tallneſs.

PRO'PERTY. *n. ſ.* [from *proper.*] 1. Peculiar quality. 2. Quality; diſpoſition. 3. Right of poſſeſſion. 4. Poſſeſſion held in one's own right. 5. The thing poſſeſſed. 6. Nearneſs or right. I know not which is the ſenſe in the quoted lines. 7. Something uſeful; an appendage: a theatrical term. 8. *Property* for *propriety*. Any thing peculiarly adapted. Not uſed.

(1.) What ſpecial *property* or quality is that, which being no where found but in ſermons, maketh them effectual to ſave ſouls? *Hooker.*

A ſecondary eſſential mode, is any attribute of a thing, which is not of primary conſideration, and is called a *property.* *Watts.*

(2.) 'Tis conviction, not force, that muſt induce aſſent; and ſure the logick of a conquering ſword has no great *property* that way; ſilence it may, but convince it cannot. *Decay of Piety.*

It is the *property* of an old ſinner to find delight in reviewing his own villanies in others. *South.*

(3.) Some have been deceived into an opinion, that the inheritance of rule over men, and *property* in things, ſprung from the ſame original, and were to deſcend by the ſame rules. *Locke.*

Property, whoſe original is from the right a man has to uſe any of the inferior creatures, for ſubſiſtence and comfort, is for the ſole advantage of the proprietor, ſo that he may even deſtroy the thing that he has *property* in. *Locke.*

(4.) For numerous bleſſings yearly ſhow'r'd,
And *property* with plenty crown'd,
Accept our pious praiſe. *Dryden.*

(5.) ——— 'Tis a thing impoſſible
I ſhould love thee but as a *property.* *Shakeſpeare.*

No wonder ſuch men are true to a government, where liberty runs ſo high, where *property* is ſo well ſecured. *Swift.*

(6.) Here I diſclaim all my paternal care,
Propinquity, and *property* of blood,
And as a ſtranger to my heart and me,
Hold thee. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

(7.) I will draw a bill of *properties*, ſuch as our play wants. *Shakeſp. Midſummer's Night's Dream.*

The purple garments raiſe the lawyer's fees,
High pomp and ſtate are uſeful *properties.* *Dryden.*

Greenfield was the name of the *property* man in that time, who furniſhed implements for the actors. *Pope.*

(8.) Our poets excel in grandity and gravity, ſmoothneſs and *property*, in quickneſs and briefneſs. *Camden.*

To **PRO'PERTY.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To inveſt with qualities. 2. To ſeize or retain as ſomething owned, or in which one has a right; to appropriate; to hold. This word is not now uſed in either meaning.

(1.) ——— His rear'd arm
Creſted the world; his voice was *property'd*
As all the tuned ſpheres. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

(2.) ——— His large fortune
Subdues and *properties* to his love and tendance
All ſorts of hearts. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

They have here *propertied* me, keep me in darkneſs, and do all they can to face me out of my wits. *Shakeſp.*

I am too highborn to be *propertied*,
To be a ſecondary at controul. *Shakeſp. King John.*

PRO'PHASIS. *n. ſ.* [πρόφασις.] In medicine, a foreknowledge of diſeaſes.

PRO'PHECY. *n. ſ.* [προφητεία; *prophetie*, Fr.] A declaration of ſomething to come; prediction.

He hearkens after *prophecies* and dreams. *Shakeſp.*

——— Poets may boaſt
Their work ſhall with the world remain;
Both bound together, live or die,
The verſes and the *prophecy.* *Waller.*

PRO'PHESIER. *n. ſ.* [from *propheſy.*] One who propheſies.

To **PRO'PHESY.** *v. a.* 1. To predict; to foretell; to prognoſticate. 2. To foreſhow.

(1.) ——— Miſerable England,
I *propheſy* the fearful'ſt time to thee,
That ever wretched age hath look'd upon. *Shakeſp.*

I hate him, for he doth not *propheſy* good, but evil. *1 Kings.*

The Lord ſent me to *propheſy*, againſt this houſe, all the words that ye have heard. *Jer.* xxvi. 12.

(2.) Methought thy very gait did *propheſy*
A royal nobleneſs. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

To **PRO'PHESY.** *v. n.* 1. To utter predictions. 2. To preach. A ſcriptural ſenſe.

(1.) ——— Strange ſcreams of death,
And *propheſying* with accents terrible
Of dire combuſtion. *Shakeſpeare.*

Receiv'd by thee, I *propheſy*, my rhimes,
Mix'd with thy works, their life no bounds ſhall ſee. *Tickel.*

(2.) *Propheſy* unto the wind, *propheſy* ſon of man. *Ezekiel.*

The elders of the Jews builded, and proſpered through the *propheſying* of Haggai. *Ezra*, vi. 14.

PRO'PHET. *n. ſ.* [*prophete*, Fr. προφήτης.] 1. One who tells future events; a predicter; a foreteller. 2. One of the ſacred writers empowered by God to foretell futurity.

(1.) ——— Ev'ry flower
Did as a *prophet* weep what it foreſaw,
In Hector's wrath. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Jeſters oft prove *prophets.* *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

O *prophet* of glad tidings! finiſher
Of utmoſt hope! *Milton.*

——— He lov'd ſo faſt,
As if he fear'd each day wou'd be her laſt;
Too true a *prophet* to foreſee the fate,
That ſhould ſo ſoon divide their happy ſtate. *Dryden.*

God when he makes the *prophet*, does not unmake the man. *Locke.*

(2.) His champions are the *prophets* and apoſtles. *Shakeſp.*

It buildeth her faith and religion upon the ſacred and canonical ſcriptures of the holy *prophets* and apoſtles, as upon her main and prime foundation. *White.*

PRO'PHETESS. *n. ſ.* [*propheteſſe*, French; from *prophet.*] A woman that foretells future events.

He ſhall ſplit thy very heart with ſorrow,
And ſay poor Marg'ret was a *propheteſs.* *Shakeſp.*

That it is conſonant to the word of God, ſo in ſinging to anſwer, the practice of Miriam the *propheteſs*, when ſhe anſwered the men in her ſong, will approve. *Peacham.*

If my love but once were crown'd
Fair *propheteſs*, my grief would ceaſe. *Prior.*

PROPHE'TICK. }
PROPHE'TICAL. } *adj.* [*prophetique*, Fr. from *prophet.*] 1. Foreſeeing or foretelling future events. 2. It has *of* before the thing foretold.

(1.) ——— Say, why
Upon this blaſted heath you ſtop our way,
With ſuch *prophetick* greeting. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The counſel of a wiſe and then *prophetical* friend was forgotten. *Wotton.*

Some perfumes procure *prophetical* dreams. *Bacon.*

'Till old experience do attain
To ſomething like *prophetick* ſtrain. *Milton.*

Some famous *prophetick* pictures repreſent the fate of England by a mole, a creature blind and buſy, ſmooth and deceitful, continually working under ground, but now and then to be diſcerned in the ſurface. *Stillingfleet.*

No arguments made a ſtronger impreſſion on theſe Pagan converts, than the predictions relating to our Saviour in thoſe old *prophetick* writings depoſited among the hands of the greateſt enemies to chriſtianity, and owned by them to have been extant many ages before his appearance. *Addiſon.*

(2.) The more I know, the more my fears augment,
And fears are oft *prophetick of* th' event. *Dryden.*

PROPHE'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *prophetical.*] With knowledge of futurity; in manner of a prophecy.

He is ſo *prophetically* proud of an heroical cudgelling, that he raves in ſaying nothing. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

This great ſucceſs among Jews and Gentiles, part of it hiſtorically true at the compiling of thoſe articles, and part of it *prophetically* true then, and fulfilled afterward, was a moſt effectual argument to give authority to this faith. *Hammond.*

She ſigh'd, and thus *prophetically* ſpoke. *Dryden.*

To **PRO'PHETIZE.** *v. n.* [*prophetiſer*, Fr. from *prophet.*] To give predictions. Not in uſe.

——— Nature elſe hath conference
With profound ſleep, and ſo doth warning ſend
By *prophetizing* dreams. *Daniel's Civil War.*

PROPHYLA'CTICK. *adj.* [προφυλακτικὸς, from προφυλάσσω.] Preventive; preſervative.

Medicine is diſtributed into *prophylactick*, or the art of preſerving health; and therapeutick, or the art of reſtoring health. *Watts's Logick.*

PROPI'NQUITY. *n. ſ.* [*propinquitas*, Lat.] 1. Nearneſs; proximity; neighbourhood. 2. Nearneſs of time. 3. Kindred; nearneſs of blood.

(1.) They draw the retina nearer to the cryſtalline humour, and by their relaxation ſuffer it to return to its natural diſtance according to the exigency of the object, in reſpect of diſtance or *propinquity*. *Ray on the Creation.*

(2.) Thereby was declared the *propinquity* of their deſolations, and that their tranquillity was of no longer duration, than thoſe ſoon decaying fruits of ſummer. *Brown.*

(3.) Here I diſclaim all my paternal care,
Propinquity, and property of blood,
And as a ſtranger to my heart and me
Hold thee. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

PROPI'TIABLE. *adj.* [from *propitiate.*] Such as may be induced to favour; ſuch as may be made propitious.

To **PROPI'TIATE.** *v. a.* [*propitio*, Lat.] To induce to favour; to gain; to conciliate; to make propitious.

——— You, her prieſt, declare
What off'rings may *propitiate* the fair,
Rich orient pearl, bright ſtones, that ne'er decay,
Or poliſh'd lines which longer laſt than they. *Waller.*

They believe the affairs of human life to be managed by certain ſpirits under him, whom they endeavour to *propitiate* by certain rites. *Stillingfleet.*

Vengeance ſhall purſue the inhuman coaſt,
'Till they *propitiate* thy offended ghoſt. *Dryden.*

Let fierce Achilles, dreadful in his rage,
The God *propitiate*, and the peſt aſſuage. *Pope.*

PROPITIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*propiciation*, Fr. from *propitiate.*] 1. The act of making propitious. 2. The atonement; the offering by which propitiouſneſs is obtained.

(2.) He is the *propitiation* for the ſins of the whole world. *1 John.*

PROPITIA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *propitiate.*] One that propitiates.

PROPI'TIATORY. *adj.* [*propiciatoire*, Fr. from *propitiate.*] Having the power to make propitious.

Is not this more than giving God thanks for their virtues, when a *propitiatory* ſacrifice is offered for their honour. *Stillingfleet.*

PROPI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*propitius*, Lat. *propice*, Fr.] Favourable; kind.

T' aſſuage the force of this new flame,
And make thee more *propitious* in my need,
I mean to ſing the praiſes of thy name. *Spenſer.*

—— Let not my words offend thee,
My maker, be *propitious* while I ſpeak! *Milton.*

Indulgent God! *propitious* pow'r to Troy,
Swift to relieve, unwilling to deſtroy. *Dryden.*

Would but thy ſiſter Marcia be *propitious*
To thy friend's vows. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Ere Phœbus roſe, he had implor'd
Propitious heav'n. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

PROPI'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *propitious.*] Favourably; kindly.

So when a muſe *propitiouſly* invites,
Improve her favours, and indulge her flights. *Roſcommon.*

PROPI'TIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *propitious.*] Favourableneſs; kindneſs.

All theſe joined with the *propitiouſneſs* of climate to that ſort of tree and the length of age it ſhall ſtand and grow, may produce an oak. *Temple.*

PROPLA'SM. *n. ſ.* [πρὸ and πλάσμα.] Mould; matrix.

Thoſe ſhells ſerving as *proplaſms* or moulds to the matter which ſo filled them, limited and determined its dimenſions and figure. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

PROPLA'STICE. *n. ſ.* [προπλαστικὴ.] The art of making moulds for caſting.

PROPO'NENT. *n. ſ.* [from *proponens*, Latin.] One that makes a propoſal.

For myſterious things of faith rely
On the *proponent*, heaven's authority. *Dryden.*

PROPO'RTION. *n. ſ.* [*proportion*, Fr. *proportio*, Lat.] 1. Comparative relation of one thing to another; ratio. 2. Settled relation of comparative quantity; equal degree. 3. Harmonick degree. 4. Symmetry; adaptation of one to another. 5. Form; ſize.

(1.) Let any man's wiſdom determine by leſſening the territory, and increaſing the number of inhabitants, what *proportion* is requiſite to the peopling of a region in ſuch a manner, that the land ſhall be neither too narrow for thoſe whom it feedeth, nor capable of a greater multitude. *Raleigh.*

By *proportion* to theſe rules, we may judge of the obligation that lies upon all ſorts of injurious perſons. *Taylor.*

Things nigh equivalent and neighb'ring value
By lot are parted; but high heav'n thy ſhare,
In equal balance weigh'd 'gainſt earth and hell,
Flings up the adverſe ſcale, and ſhuns *proportion*. *Prior.*

(2.) Greater viſible good does not always raiſe men's deſires, in *proportion* to the greatneſs it is acknowledged to have, though every little trouble ſets us on work to get rid of it. *Locke.*

He muſt be little ſkilled in the world, who thinks that men's talking much or little ſhall hold *proportion* only to their knowledge. *Locke.*

Several nations are recovered out of their ignorance, in *proportion* as they converſe more or leſs with thoſe of the reformed churches. *Addiſon on Italy.*

In *proportion* as this reſolution grew, the terrors before us ſeemed to vaniſh. *Tatler.*

(3.) ——— His volant touch
Inſtinct through all *proportions*, low and high,
Fled, and purſu'd tranſverſe the reſonant fugue. *Milton.*

(4.) Meaſure is that which perfecteth all things, becauſe every thing is for ſome end; neither can that thing be available to any end, which is not proportionable thereunto: and to *proportion* as well exceſſes as defects, are oppoſite. *Hooker.*

It muſt be mutual in *proportion* due
Giv'n and receiv'd. *Milton.*

No man of the preſent age is equal in the ſtrength, *proportion* and knitting of his limbs to the Hercules of Farneſe. *Dryden.*

The *proportions* are ſo well obſerved, that nothing appears to an advantage, or diſtinguiſhes itſelf above the reſt. *Addiſon.*

——— Harmony, with ev'ry grace,
Plays in the fair *proportions* of her face. *Mrs. Carter.*

(5.) All things receiv'd, do ſuch *proportion* take,
As thoſe things have, wherein they are receiv'd;
So little glaſſes little faces make,
And narrow webs on narrow frames are weav'd. *Davies.*

To **PROPO'RTION.** *v. a.* [*proportionner*, Fr. from the noun.] 1. To adjuſt by comparative relation. 2. To form ſymmetrically.

(1.) Till body up to ſpirit work, in bounds
Proportion'd to each kind. *Milton.*

In the loſs of an object, we do not *proportion* our grief to the real value it bears, but to the value our fancies ſet upon it. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

(2.) Nature had *proportioned* her without any fault, quickly to be diſcovered by the ſenſes; yet altogether ſeemed not to make up that harmony that Cupid delights in. *Sidney.*

PROPO'RTIONABLE. *adj.* [from *proportion.*] Adjuſted by comparative relation; ſuch as is fit.

His commandments are not grievous, becauſe he offers us an aſſiſtance *proportionable* to the difficulty. *Tillotſon.*

It was enlivened with an hundred and twenty trumpets, aſſiſted with a *proportionable* number of other inſtruments. *Add.*

PROPO'RTIONABLY. *adv.* [from *proportion.*] According to proportion; according to comparative relation.

The mind ought to examine all the grounds of probability, and upon a due balancing the whole, reject or receive it *proportionably* to the preponderancy of the greater grounds of probability, on one ſide or the other. *Locke.*

The parts of a great thing are great, and there are *proportionably* large eſtates in a large country. *Arbuthnot.*

Though religion be more eminently neceſſary to thoſe in ſtations of authority, yet theſe qualities are *proportionably* conducive to publick happineſs in every inferior relation. *Rogers.*

Propo'rtional. *adj.* [*proportionel*, Fr. from *proportion.*] Having a ſettled comparative relation; having a certain degree of any quality compared with ſomething elſe.

——— The ſerpent lives,
Lives, as thou ſaid'ſt, and gains to live as man
Higher degree of life, inducement ſtrong
To us, as likely taſting to attain
Proportional aſcent, which cannot be
But to be gods or angels. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Four numbers are ſaid to be *proportional*, when the firſt containeth, or is contained by the ſecond, as often as the third containeth, or is contained by the fourth. *Cocker.*

If light be ſwifter in bodies than in vacuo in the proportion of the ſines which meaſure the refraction of the bodies, the forces of the bodies to reflect and refract light, are very nearly *proportional* to the denſities of the ſame bodies. *Newton.*

Proportiona'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *proportional.*] The quality of being proportional.

All ſenſe, as grateful, dependeth upon the equality or the *proportionality* of the motion or impreſſion made. *Grew.*

Propo'rtionally. *adv.* [from *proportional.*] In a ſtated degree

If theſe circles, whilſt their centres keep their diſtances and poſitions, could be made leſs in diameter, their interfering one with another, and by conſequence the mixture of the heterogeneous rays would be *proportionally* diminiſhed. *Newton.*

Propo'rtionate. *adj.* [from *proportion.*] Adjuſted to ſomething elſe, according to a certain rate or comparative relation.

The connection between the end and any means is adequate, but between the end and means *proportionate.* *Grew.*

The uſe of ſpectacles, by an adequate connection of truths, gave men occaſion to think of microſcopes and teleſcopes; but the invention of burning glaſſes depended on a *proportionate*; for that figure, which contracts the ſpecies of any body, that is, the rays by which it is ſeen, will, in the ſame proportion, contract the heat wherewith the rays are accompanied. *Grew's Coſmol.*

In the ſtate of nature, one man comes by no abſolute power, to uſe a criminal according to the paſſion or heats of his own will; but only to retribute to him, ſo far as conſcience dictates, what is *proportionate* to his tranſgreſſion. *Locke.*

To **Propo'rtionate.** *v. a.* [from *proportion.*] To adjuſt according to ſettled rates to ſomething elſe.

The paralleliſm and due *proportionated* inclination of the axis of the earth. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

Since every ſingle particle hath an innate gravitation toward all others, *proportionated* by matter and diſtance, it evidently appears, that the outward atoms of the chaos would neceſſarily tend inwards, and deſcend from all quarters towards the middle of the whole ſpace. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Propo'rtionateness. *n. ſ.* [from *proportionate.*] The ſtate of being by compariſon adjuſted.

By this congruity of thoſe faculties to their proper objects, and by the fitneſs and *proportionateneſs* of theſe objective impreſſions upon their reſpective faculties, accommodated to their reception, the ſenſible nature hath ſo much of perception, as is neceſſary for its ſenſible being. *Hale.*

Propo'sal. *n. ſ.* [from *propoſe.*] 1. Scheme or deſign propounded to conſideration or acceptance. 2. Offer to the mind.

(1.) If our *propoſals* once again were heard,
We ſhould compel them to a quick reſult. *Milton.*

The work, you mention, will ſufficiently recommend itſelf when your name appears with the *propoſals.* *Addiſon to Pope.*

(2.) Upon the *propoſal* of an agreeable object, a man's choice will rather incline him to accept than refuſe it. *South.*

This truth is not likely to be entertained readily upon the firſt *propoſal.* *Atterbury.*

To **PROPO'SE.** *v. a.* [*propoſer*, Fr. *propono*, Lat.] To offer to the conſideration.

Raphael to Adam's doubt *propos'd*,
Benevolent and facil thus reply'd. *Milton.*

My deſign is to treat only of thoſe, who have chiefly *propoſed* to themſelves the principal reward of their labours. *Tatler.*

In learning any thing, there ſhould be as little as poſſible firſt *propoſed* to the mind at once, and that being underſtood, proceed then to the next adjoining part. *Watts.*

To **Propo'se.** *v. n.* To lay ſchemes. Not in uſe.

——— Run thee into the parlour,
There ſhalt thou find my couſin Beatrice,
Propoſing with the prince and Claudio. *Shakeſpeare.*

Propo'ser. *n. ſ.* [from *propoſe.*] One that offers any thing to conſideration.

Faith is the aſſent to any propoſition, not made out by the deductions of reaſon, but upon the credit of the *propoſer*, as coming from God. *Locke.*

He provided a ſtatute, that whoever propoſed any alteration to be made, ſhould do it with a rope about his neck; if the matter propoſed were generally approved, then it ſhould paſs into a law; if it went in the negative, the *propoſer* to be immediately hanged. *Swift.*

Proposi'tion. *n. ſ.* [*propoſition*, Fr. *propoſitio*, Lat.] 1. One of the three parts of a regular argument. 2. A ſentence in which any thing is affirmed or decreed. 3. Propoſal; offer of terms.

(1.) The firſt *propoſition* of the precedent argument is not neceſſary. *White.*

(2.) Chryſippus, labouring how to reconcile theſe two *propoſitions*, that all things are done by fate, and yet that ſomething is in our own power, cannot extricate himſelf. *Hammond.*

Contingent *propoſitions* are of a dubious quality, and they cauſe opinion only, and not divine faith. *White.*

The compounding of the repreſentation of things, with an affirmation or negation, makes a *propoſition.* *Hale.*

(3.) The enemy ſent *propoſitions*, ſuch as upon delivery of a ſtrong fortified town, after a handſome defence, are uſually granted. *Clarendon.*

Proposi'tional. *adj.* [from *propoſition.*] Conſidered as a propoſition.

If it has a ſingular ſubject in its *propoſitional* ſenſe, it is always ranked with univerſals. *Watts's Logick.*

To **PROPOU'ND.** *v. a.* [*propono*, Lat.] 1. To offer to conſideration; to propoſe. 2. To offer; to exhibit.

(1.) The parli'ment, which now is held, decreed
Whatever pleas'd the king but to *propound.* *Daniel.*

To leave as little as I may unto fancy, which is wild and irregular, I will *propound* a rule. *Wotton.*

Dar'ſt thou to the ſon of God *propound*
To worſhip thee. *Milton.*

The exiſtence of the church hath been *propounded* as an object of our faith in every age of Chriſtianity. *Pearſon.*

The greateſt ſtranger muſt *propound* the argument. *More.*

The arguments, which Chriſtianity *propounds* to us, are reaſonable encouragements to bear ſufferings patiently. *Tillotſon.*

(2.) A ſpirit rais'd from depth of under-ground,
That ſhall make anſwer to ſuch queſtions,
As by your grace ſhall be *propounded* him. *Shakeſpeare.*

Propou'nder. *n. ſ.* [from *propound.*] He that propounds; he that offers; propoſer.

Propri'etary. *n. ſ.* [*proprietaire*, Fr. from *propriety.*] Poſſeſſour in his own right.

'Tis a miſtake to think ourſelves ſtewards in ſome of God's gifts, and *proprietaries* in others: they are all equally to be employed, according to the deſignation of the donor. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Propri'etary. *adj.* Belonging to a certain owner.

Though ſheep, which are *proprietary*, are ſeldom marked, yet they are not apt to ſtraggle. *Grew's Coſmol.*

Propri'etor. *n. ſ.* [from *proprius*, Lat.] A poſſeſſour in his own right.

Man, by being maſter of himſelf, and *proprietor* of his own perſon, and the actions or labour of it, had ſtill in himſelf the great foundation of property. *Locke.*

Though they are ſcattered on the wings of the morning, and remain in the uttermoſt parts of the ſea, even there ſhall his right hand fetch them out, and lead them home to their ancient *proprietor*. *Rogers.*

Propri'etress. *n. ſ.* [from *proprietor*.] A female poſſeſſour in her own right; a miſtreſs.

A big-bellied bitch borrowed another bitch's kennel to lay her burthen in; the *proprietreſs* demanded poſſeſſion, but the other begged her excuſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

PROPRI'ETY. *n. ſ.* [*proprieté*, Fr. *proprietas*, Lat.] 1. Peculiarity of poſſeſſion; excluſive right. 2. Accuracy; juſtneſs.

(1.) You that have promis'd to yourſelves *propriety* in love,
Know womens hearts like ſtraws do move. *Suckling.*

Benefit of peace, and vacation for piety, render it neceſſary by laws to ſecure *propriety*. *Hammond.*

Hail wedded love! myſterious law, true ſource
Of human offspring, ſole *propriety*
In Paradiſe! of all things common elſe. *Milton.*

They ſecure *propriety* and peace. *Dryden.*

To that we owe not only the ſafety of our perſons and the *propriety* of our poſſeſſions, but our improvement in the ſeveral arts. *Atterbury.*

(2.) Common uſe, that is the rule of *propriety*, affords ſome aid to ſettle the ſignification of language. *Locke.*

Propt, for *propped*. [from *prop*.] Suſtained by ſome prop.

See in her cell ſad Eloiſa ſpread,
Propt on ſome tomb, a neighbour of the dead. *Pope.*

To **PROPU'GN.** *v. a.* [*propugno*, Latin.] To defend; to vindicate.

Thankfulneſs is our meet tribute to thoſe ſacred champions for *propugning* of our faith. *Hammond.*

Propugna'tion. *n. ſ.* [*propugnatio*, from *propugno*, Lat.] Defence.

What *propugnation* is in one man's valour,
To ſtand the puſh and enmity of thoſe
This quarrel would excite? *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Propu'gner. *n. ſ.* [from *propugn*.] A defender.

So zealous *propugners* are they of their native creed, that they are importunately diligent to inſtruct men in it, and in all the little ſophiſtries for defending it. *Government of the Tongue.*

Propu'lsion. *n. ſ.* [*propulſus*, Lat.] The act of driving forward.

Joy worketh by *propulſion* of the moiſture of the brain, when the ſpirits dilate and occupy more room. *Bacon.*

The evaneſcent ſolid and fluid will ſcarce differ, and the extremities of thoſe ſmall canals will by *propulſion* be carried off with the fluid continually. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Prore. *n. ſ.* [*prora*, Lat.] The prow; the forepart of the ſhip. A poetical word uſed for a rhyme.

There no veſſel, with vermilion *prore*,
Or bark of traffick, glides from ſhore to ſhore. *Pope.*

Proroga'tion. *n. ſ.* [*prorogatio*, from *prorogo*, Lat. *prorogation*, Fr.] 1. Continuance; ſtate of lengthening out to a diſtant time; prolongation. 2. Interruption of the ſeſſion of parliament by the regal authority.

(1.) The fulneſs and effluence of man's enjoyments in the ſtate of innocence, might ſeem to leave no place for hope, in reſpect of any farther addition, but only of the *prorogation* and future continuance of what already he poſſeſſed. *South.*

(2.) It would ſeem extraordinary, if an inferior court ſhould take a matter out of the hands of the high court of parliament, during a *prorogation*. *Swift.*

To **Proro'gue.** *v. a.* [*prorogo*, Lat. *proroger*, Fr.] 1. To protract; to prolong. 2. To put off; to delay. 3. To interrupt the ſeſſion of parliament to a diſtant time.

(1.) He *prorogued* his government, ſtill threatning to diſmiſs himſelf from publick cares. *Dryden.*

(2.) My life were better ended by their hate,
Than death *prorogued*, wanting of thy love. *Shakeſpeare.*

(3.) By the king's authority alone, they are aſſembled, and by him alone are they *prorogued* and diſſolved, but each houſe may adjourn itſelf. *Bacon.*

Proru'ption. *n. ſ.* [*proruptus*, from *prorumpo*, Lat.] The act of burſting out.

Others ground this diſruption upon their continued or protracted time of delivery, whereat, excluding but one a day, the latter brood impatient by a forcible *proruption* anticipates their period of excluſion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Prosa'ick. *adj.* [*proſaique*, Fr. *proſaicus*, from *proſa*, Lat.] Belonging to proſe; reſembling proſe.

To **PROSCRI'BE.** *v. a.* [*proſcribo*, Lat.] 1. To cenſure capitally; to doom to deſtruction. 2. To interdict. Not in uſe.

(1.) Robert Vere, earl of Oxford, through the malice of the peers, was baniſhed the realm, and *proſcribed*. *Spenſer.*

——— I hid for thee
Thy murder of thy brother, being ſo brib'd,
And writ him in the liſt of my *proſcrib'd*
After thy fact. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Follow'd and pointed at by fools and boys,
But dreaded and *proſcrib'd* by men of ſenſe. *Roſcommon.*

In the year 325, as is well known, the Arian doctrines were *proſcribed*, and anathematized in the famous council of Nice, conſiſting of 318 biſhops, very unanimous in their reſolutions, excepting a few reclaimants. *Waterland.*

(2.) ——— He ſhall be found,
And taken or *proſcrib'd* this happy ground. *Dryden.*

Some utterly *proſcribe* the name of chance, as a word of impious and profane ſignification; and indeed if taken by us in that ſenſe, in which it was uſed by the heathen, ſo as to make any thing caſual, in reſpect of God himſelf, their exception ought juſtly to be admitted. *South.*

Proscri'ber. *n. ſ.* [from *proſcribe*.] One that dooms to deſtruction.

The triumvir and *proſcriber* had deſcended to us in a more hideous form, if the emperor had not taken care to make friends of Virgil and Horace. *Dryden.*

Proscri'ption. *n. ſ.* [*proſcriptio*, Lat.] Doom to death or confiſcation.

You took his voice who ſhould be prickt to die,
In our black ſentence and *proſcription*. *Shakeſpeare.*

——— Sylla's old troops
Are needy and poor; and have but left t' expect
From Catiline new bills and new *proſcriptions*. *B. Johnſ.*

For the title of *proſcription*, or forfeiture, the emperor hath been judge and party, and juſticed himſelf. *Bacon.*

Prose. *n. ſ.* [*proſe*, Fr. *proſa*, Lat.] Language not reſtrained to harmonick ſounds or ſet number of ſyllables; diſcourſe not metrical.

Things unattempted yet in *proſe* or rhyme. *Milton.*

The reformation of *proſe* was owing to Boccace, who is the ſtandard of purity in the Italian tongue, though many of his phraſes are become obſolete. *Dryden.*

A poet lets you into the knowledge of a device better than a *proſe* writer, as his deſcriptions are often more diffuſe. *Add.*

Proſe men alone for private ends,
I thought, forſook their ancient friends. *Prior.*

I will be ſtill your friend in *proſe*:
Eſteem and friendſhip to expreſs,
Will not require poetick dreſs. *Swift.*

My head and heart thus flowing through my quill,
Verſe man and *proſe* man, term me which you will. *Pope.*

To **PRO'SECUTE.** *v. a.* [*proſequor*, *proſecutus*, Lat.] 1. To purſue; to continue endeavours after any thing. 2. To continue; to carry on. 3. To proceed in conſideration or diſquiſition of any thing. 4. To purſue by law; to ſue criminally. 5. To *proſecute* differs from to *perſecute*: to *perſecute* always implies ſome cruelty, malignity or injuſtice; to *proſecute*, is to proceed by legal meaſures, either with or without juſt cauſe.

(1.) I am belov'd of beauteous Hermia,
Why ſhould not I then *proſecute* my right? *Shakeſpeare.*

I muſt not omit a father's timely care,
To *proſecute* the means of thy deliverance
By ranſom. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

That which is morally good is to be deſired and *proſecuted*; that which is evil is to be avoided. *Wilkins.*

He *proſecuted* this purpoſe with ſtrength of argument and cloſe reaſoning, without incoherent ſallies. *Locke.*

(2.) The ſame reaſons, which induced you to entertain this war, will induce you alſo to *proſecute* the ſame. *Hayward.*

All reſolute to *proſecute* their ire,
Seeking their own and country's cauſe to free. *Daniel.*

He infeſted Oxford, which gave them the more reaſon to *proſecute* the fortifications. *Clarendon.*

——— With louder cries
She *proſecutes* her griefs, and thus replies. *Dryden.*

(3.) An infinite labour to *proſecute* thoſe things, ſo far as they might be exemplified in religious and civil actions. *Hooker.*

Proſecu'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *proſecute.*] 1. Purſuit; endeavour to carry on. 2. Suit againſt a man in a criminal cauſe.

(1.) Many offer at the effects of friendſhip, but they do not laſt; they are promiſing in the beginning, but they fail, jade, and tire in the *proſecution*. *South.*

Their jealouſy of the Britiſh power, as well as their *proſecutions* of commerce and purſuits of univerſal monarchy, will fix them in their averſions towards us. *Addiſon.*

(2.) Perſons at law may know, when they are unfit to communicate till they have put a ſtop to their guilt, and when they are fit for the ſame during their *proſecution* of it. *Kettlewell.*

Pro'ſecutor. *n. ſ.* [from *proſecute.*] One that carries on any thing; a purſuer of any purpoſe; one who purſues another by law in a criminal cauſe.

Pro'ſelyte. *n. ſ.* [προσήλυτος; *proſelite*, Fr.] A convert; one brought over to a new opinion.

He that ſaw hell in's melancholy dream,
Scar'd from his ſins, repented in a fright,
Had he view'd Scotland, had turn'd *proſelyte*. *Cleaveland.*

Men become profeſſors and combatants for thoſe opinions they were never convinced of, nor *proſelytes* to. *Locke.*

——— Where'er you tread,
Millions of *proſelytes* behind are led,
Through crowds of new-made converts ſtill you go. *Granv.*

What numbers of *proſelytes* may we not expect? *Addiſon.*

To **Pro'ſelyte.** *v. a.* To convert. A bad word.

Men of this temper cut themſelves off from the opportunities of *proſelyting* others, by averting them from their company. *Government of the Tongue.*

Proſemina'tion. *n. ſ.* [*proſemino*, *proſeminatus*, Lat.] Propagation by ſeed.

Touching the impoſſibility of the eternal ſucceſſion of men, animals or vegetables by natural propagation or *proſemination*, the reaſons thereof ſhall be delivered. *Hale.*

Proſo'dian. *n. ſ.* [from *proſody.*] One ſkilled in metre or proſody.

Some have been ſo bad *proſodians*, as from thence to derive malum, becauſe that fruit was the firſt occaſion of evil. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

PRO'SODY. *n. ſ.* [*proſodie*, Fr. προσωδία.] The part of grammar which teaches the ſound and quantity of ſyllables, and the meaſures of verſe.

Proſopopoe'ia. *n. ſ.* [προσωποποιία; *proſopopée*, Fr.] Perſonification; figure by which things are made perſons.

Theſe reaſons are urged, and raiſed by the *proſopopœia* of nature ſpeaking to her children. *Dryden.*

PRO'SPECT. *n. ſ.* [*proſpectus*, Lat.] 1. View of ſomething diſtant. 2. Place which affords an extended view. 3. Series of objects open to the eye. 4. Object of view. 5. View delineated; a pictureſque repreſentation of a landſcape. 6. View into futurity: oppoſed to *retroſpect*. 7. Regard to ſomething future.

(1.) Eden and all the coaſt in *proſpect* lay. *Milton.*

The Jews being under the œconomy of immediate revelation, might be ſuppoſed to have had a freer *proſpect* into that heaven, whence their law deſcended. *Decay of Piety.*

It is better to marry than to burn, ſays St. Paul; a little burning felt puſhes us more powerfully, than greater pleaſures in *proſpect* allure. *Locke.*

(2.) Him God beholding from his *proſpect* high,
Wherein paſt, preſent, future he beholds,
Thus ſpake. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

(3.) There is a very noble *proſpect* from this place: on the one ſide lies a vaſt extent of ſeas, that runs abroad further than the eye can reach: juſt oppoſite ſtands the green promontory of Surrentum, and on the other ſide the whole circuit of the bay of Naples. *Addiſon.*

(4.) ——— Man to himſelf
Is a large *proſpect*, rais'd above the level
Of his low creeping thoughts. *Denham.*

Preſent, ſad *proſpect*! can he ought deſcry,
But what affects his melancholy eye;
The beauties of the ancient fabrick loſt
In chains of craggy hills, or lengths of dreary coaſt. *Prior.*

(5.) Claude Lorrain, on the contrary, was convinced, that taking nature as he found it ſeldom produced beauty; his pictures are a compoſition of the various draughts which he has previouſly made from various beautiful ſcenes and *proſpects*. *Reynolds.*

(6.) ——— To be king,
Stands not within the *proſpect* of belief,
No more than to be Cawdor. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

To him, who hath a *proſpect* of the different ſtate of perfect happineſs or miſery, that attends all men after this life, the meaſures of good and evil are mightily changed. *Locke.*

If there be no *proſpect* beyond the grave, the inference is right; let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we ſhall die. *Locke.*

Againſt himſelf his gratitude maintain'd,
By favours paſt, not future *proſpects* gain'd. *Smith.*

(7.) Is he a prudent man, as to his temporal eſtate, that lays deſigns only for a day, without any *proſpect* to, or proviſion for the remaining part of his life. *Tillotſon.*

To **Proſpe'ct.** *v. a.* [*proſpectus*, Lat.] To look forward. *Dict.*

Proſpe'ctive. *adj.* [from *proſpect.*] 1. Viewing at a diſtance. 2. Acting with foreſight.

(2.) The French king and king of Sweden are circumſpect, induſtrious and *proſpective* too in this affair. *Child.*

To **PRO'SPER.** *v. a.* [*proſpero*, Lat.] To make happy; to favour.

——— Kind gods, forgive
Me that, and *proſper* him. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

All things concur to *proſper* our deſign;
All things to *proſper* any love but mine. *Dryden.*

To **Pro'ſper.** *v. n.* [*proſperer*, Fr.] 1. To be proſperous; to be ſucceſsful. 2. To thrive; to come forward.

(1.) My word ſhall not return void, but accompliſh that which I pleaſe, and it ſhall *proſper* in the thing whereto I ſent it. *Iſaiah.*

This man encreaſed by little and little, and things *proſpered* with him more and more. *2 Mac. viii. 8.*

Surer to *proſper*, than proſperity
Could have aſſur'd us. *Milton.*

(2.) All things do *proſper* beſt, when they are advanced to the better; a nurſery of ſtocks ought to be in a more barren ground, than that whereunto you remove them. *Bacon.*

The plants, which he had ſet, did thrive and *proſper*. *Cowley.*

She viſits how they *proſper'd*, bud, and bloom. *Milton.*

That neat kind of acer, whereof violins and muſical inſtruments are made, *proſpers* well in theſe parts. *Bro. Travels.*

Proſpe'rity. *n. ſ.* [*proſperitas*, Lat. *proſperité*, Fr.] Succeſs; attainment of wiſhes; good fortune.

Proſperity, in regard of our corrupt inclination to abuſe the bleſſings of Almighty God, doth prove a thing dangerous to the ſouls of men. *Hooker.*

God's juſtice reaps that glory in our calamities, which we robbed him of in our *proſperity*. *King Charles.*

Pro'ſperous. *adj.* [*proſperus*, Lat.] Succeſsful; fortunate.

Your good advice, which ſtill hath been both grave
And *proſperous*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Either ſtate to bear *proſperous* or adverſe. *Milton.*

——— May he find
A happy paſſage, and a *proſp'rous* wind. *Denham.*

Pro'ſperouſly. *adv.* [from *proſperous.*] Succeſsfully; fortunately.

Proſperouſly I have attempted, and
With bloody paſſage led your wars, even to
The gates of Rome. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

In 1596, was the ſecond invaſion upon the main territories of Spain, *proſperouſly* atchieved by Robert earl of Eſſex, in conſort with the earl of Nottingham. *Bacon.*

Thoſe, who are *proſperouſly* unjuſt, are intitled to panegyrick, but afflicted virtue is ſtabbed with reproaches. *Dryden.*

PRO'SPEROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *proſperous.*] Proſperity.

PROSPI'CIENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *proſpicio*, Lat.] The act of looking forward.

PROSTERNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *proſterno*, Lat.] Dejection; depreſſion; ſtate of being caſt down; act of caſting down. A word not to be adopted.

Pain interrupts the cure of ulcers, whence are ſtirred up a fever, watching, and *proſternation* of ſpirits. *Wiſeman.*

PRO'STETHIS. *n. ſ.* [πϱοςηθὶς.] In ſurgery, that which fills up what is wanting, as when fiſtulous ulcers are filled up with fleſh. *Dict.*

To **PRO'STITUTE.** *v. a.* [*proſtituo*, Lat. *proſtituer*, Fr.] 1. To ſell to wickedneſs; to expoſe to crimes for a reward. It is commonly uſed of women ſold to whoredom by others or themſelves. 2. To expoſe upon vile terms.

(1.) Do not *proſtitute* thy daughter, to cauſe her to be a whore. *Lev.* xix. 29.

Marrying or *proſtituting*,
Rape or adultery. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Who ſhall prevail with them to do that themſelves which they beg of God, to ſpare his people and his heritage, to *proſtitute* them no more to their own ſiniſter deſigns. *Decay of Piety.*

Affections, conſecrated to children, huſbands, and parents, are vilely *proſtituted* and thrown away upon a hand at loo. *Addiſon.*

(2.) It were unfit, that ſo excellent and glorious a reward, as the goſpel promiſes, ſhould ſtoop down like fruit upon a full laden bough, to be plucked by every idle and wanton hand, that heaven ſhould be *proſtituted* to ſlothful men. *Tillotſon.*

PRO'STITUTE. *adj.* [*proſtitutus*, Lat.] Vicious for hire; ſold to infamy or wickedneſs; ſold to whoredom.

Their common loves, a lewd abandon'd pack,
By ſloth corrupted, by diſorder fed,
Made bold by want, and *proſtitute* for bread. *Prior.*

PRO'STITUTE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. A hireling; a mercenary; one who is ſet to ſale. 2. [*Proſtibulum*, Lat.] A publick ſtrumpet. dw

(1.) At open fulſome bawdry they rejoice,
Baſe *proſtitute!* thus doſt thou gain thy bread. *Dryden.*
No hireling ſhe, no *proſtitute* to praiſe. *Pope.*

(2.) ——— From every point they come,
Then dread no dearth of *proſtitutes* at Rome. *Dryden.*

PROSTITU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*proſtitution*, Fr. from *proſtitute.*] 1. The act of ſetting to ſale; the ſtate of being ſet to ſale. 2. The life of a publick ſtrumpet.

(2.) An infamous woman, having paſſed her youth in a moſt ſhameleſs ſtate of *proſtitution*, now gains her livelihood by ſeducing others. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

PROSTRA'TE. *adj.* [*proſtratus*, Lat. The accent was formerly on the firſt ſyllable. *Sidney* and *Spenſer* ſeem to differ.] 1. Lying at length. 2. Lying at mercy. 3. Thrown down in humbleſt adoration.

(1.) —— Once I ſaw with dread oppreſſed
Her whom I dread; ſo that with *proſtrate* lying,
Her length the earth in love's chief cloathing dreſſed. *Sidney.*
Before fair Britomart ſhe fell *proſtrate.* *Spenſer.*

He heard the weſtern lords would undermine
His city's wall, and lay his tow'rs *proſtrate.* *Fairfax.*
Groveling and *proſtrate* on yon lake of fire. *Milton.*

(2.) Look gracious on thy *proſtrate* thrall. *Shakeſpeare.*

———— At thy knees lie
Our *proſtrate* boſomes forc't with prayers to trie,
If any hoſpitable right, or boone
Of other nature, ſuch as have bin wonne
By laws of other houſes, thou wilt give. *Chapman.*

(3.) The warning ſound was no ſooner heard, but the churches were filled, the pavement covered with bodies *proſtrate*, and waſhed with tears of devout joy. *Hooker.*

——— Let us to the place
Repairing where he judg'd us, *proſtrate* fall
Before him reverent; and there confeſs
Humbly our faults, and pardon beg. *Milton.*

While *proſtrate* here in humble grief I lie,
Kind virtuous drops juſt gath'ring in my eye. *Pope.*

To **PROSTRA'TE.** *v. a.* [*proſtratus*, Lat.] This was accented anciently on the firſt ſyllable. 1. To lay flat; to throw down. 2. [*Se proſterner*, Fr.] To throw down in adoration.

(1.) In the ſtreets many they ſlew, and fired divers places, *proſtrating* two pariſhes almoſt entirely. *Hayward.*

A ſtorm that all things doth *proſtrate*,
Finding a tree alone all comfortleſs,
Beats on it ſtrongly, it to ruinate. *Spenſer.*

Stake and bind up your weakeſt plants againſt the winds, before they come too fiercely, and in a moment *proſtrate* a whole year's labour. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

The drops falling thicker, faſter, and with greater force, beating down the fruit from the trees, *proſtrating* and laying corn growing in the fields. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

(2.) Some have *proſtrated* themſelves an hundred times in the day, and as often in the night. *Duppa.*

PROSTRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*proſternation*, Fr. from *proſtrate.*] 1. The act of falling down in adoration. 2. Dejection; depreſſion.

Nor is only a reſolved *proſtration* unto antiquity, a powerful enemy unto knowledge, but any confident adherence unto authority. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The worſhip of the gods had been kept up in temples, with altars, images, ſacrifices, hymns and *proſtrations.* *Stilling.*

The truths, they had ſubſcribed to in ſpeculation, they reverſed by a brutiſh ſenſeleſs devotion, managed with a greater *proſtration* of reaſon than of body. *South.*

A ſudden *proſtration* of ſtrength or weakneſs attends this colick. *Arbuthnot.*

PROSTY'LE. *n. ſ.* [*proſtyle*, Fr. πρόςυλος.] A building that has only pillars in the front. *Dict.*

PROSY'LLOGISM. *n. ſ.* [*pro* and *ſyllogiſm.*] A *proſyllogiſm* is when two or more ſyllogiſms are ſo connected together, that the concluſion of the former is the major or the minor of the following. *Watts.*

PROTA'SIS. *n. ſ.* [*protaſe*, Fr. πρότασις.] 1. A maxim or propoſition. 2. In the ancient drama, the firſt part of a comedy or tragedy that explains the argument of the piece. *Dict.*

PROTA'TICK. *adj.* [*protatique*, Fr. προτατικὸς.] Previous.

There are *protatick* perſons in the ancients, whom they uſe in their plays to hear or give the relation. *Dryden.*

To **PROTE'CT.** *v. a.* [*protectus*, Lat. *proteger*, Fr.] To defend; to cover from evil; to ſhield.

———— The king
Had virtuous uncles to *protect* his grace. *Shakeſpeare.*

——— Leave not the faithful ſide,
That gave thee being, ſtill ſhades thee and *protects.* *Milton.*

Full in the midſt of his own ſtrength he ſtands,
Stretching his brawny arms and leafy hands,
His ſhade *protects* the plains. *Dryden's Virgil.*

PROTE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*protection*, Fr. from *protect.*] 1. Defence; ſhelter from evil. 2. A paſſport; exemption from being moleſted: as, *he had a* protection *during the rebellion.*

(1.) Drive tow'rd Dover, friend, where thou ſhalt meet
Both welcome and *protection.* *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

If the weak might find *protection* from the mighty, they could not with juſtice lament their condition. *Swift.*

(2.) The law of the empire is my *protection.* *Kettlewell.*

PROTE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *protect.*] Defenſive; ſheltering.

The ſtately ſailing ſwan guards his oſier iſle,
Protective of his young. *Thomſon.*

PROTE'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [*protecteur*, Fr. from *protect.*] 1. Defender; ſhelterer; ſupporter; one who ſhields from evil or oppreſſion; guardian. 2. An officer who had heretofore the care of the kingdom in the king's minority.

(1.) Hither th' oppreſſed ſhall henceforth reſort,
Juſtice to crave, and ſuccour at your court;
And then your highneſs, not for our's alone,
But for the world's *protector* ſhall be known. *Waller.*

The king of Spain, who is *protector* of the commonwealth, received information from the great duke. *Addiſon.*

(2.) Is it concluded, he ſhall be *protector?*
—It is determin'd, not concluded yet. *Shakeſpeare.*

PROTE'CTRESS. *n. ſ.* [*protectrice*, Fr. from *protector.*] A woman that protects.

All things ſhould be guided by her direction, as the ſovereign patroneſs and *protectreſs* of the enterprize. *Bacon.*

Behold thoſe arts with a propitious eye,
That ſuppliant to their great *protectreſs* fly. *Addiſon.*

To PROTE'ND. *v. a.* [*protendo*, Latin.] To hold out; to ſtretch forth.

All ſtood with their *protended* ſpears prepar'd. *Dryden.*
With his *protended* lance he makes defence. *Dryden.*

PROTE'RVITY. *n. ſ.* [*protervitas*, Latin.] Peeviſhneſs; petulance.

To PROTE'ST. *v. n.* [*proteſtor*, Lat. *proteſter*, Fr.] To give a ſolemn declaration of opinion or reſolution.

Here's the twin brother of thy letter; but let thine inherit firſt, for, I *proteſt*, mine never ſhall. *Shakeſpeare.*

The peaking cornuto comes in the inſtant, after we had *proteſted* and ſpoke the prologue of our comedy. *Shakeſpeare.*

I have long lov'd her; and I *proteſt* to you, beſtowed much on her; followed her with a doating obſervance. *Shakeſp.*

He *proteſts* againſt your votes, and ſwears
He'll not be try'd by any but his peers. *Denham.*

The conſcience has power to diſapprove and to *proteſt* againſt the exorbitances of the paſſions. *South.*

To PROTE'ST. *v. a.* 1. To prove; to ſhow; to give evidence of. Not uſed. 2. To call as a witneſs.

(1.) Many unſought youths, that even now
Proteſt their firſt of manhood. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

(2.) ——— Fiercely they oppos'd
My journey ſtrange, with clamorous uproar,
Proteſting fate ſupreme. *Milton.*

PROTE'ST. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſolemn declaration of opinion commonly againſt ſomething: as, the lords publiſhed a *proteſt.*

PRO'TESTANT. *adj.* [from *proteſt.*] Belonging to proteſtants.

Since the ſpreading of the *proteſtant* religion, ſeveral nations are recovered out of their ignorance. *Addiſon.*

PRO'TESTANT. *n. ſ.* [*proteſtant*, Fr. from *proteſt.*] One of thoſe who adhere to them, who, at the beginning of the reformation, proteſted againſt the errours of the church of Rome.

This is the firſt example of any *proteſtant* ſubject that have taken up arms againſt their king a *proteſtant.* *King Charles.*

PROTESTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*proteſtation*, Fr. from *proteſt.*] A ſolemn declaration of reſolution, fact or opinion.

He maketh *proteſtation* to them of Corinth, that the goſpel did not by other means prevail with them, than with others the ſame goſpel taught by the reſt of the apoſtles. *Hooker.*

But to your *proteſtation*; let me hear
What you profeſs. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

If the lords of the council iſſued out any order againſt them, ſome nobleman publiſhed a *proteſtation* againſt it. *Clarendon.*

I ſmiled at the ſolemn *proteſtation* of the poet in the firſt page, that he believes neither in the fates or deſtinies. *Addiſ.*

PROTE'STER. *n ſ.* [from *proteſt.*] One who proteſts; one who utters a ſolemn declaration.

——————— Did I uſe
To ſtale with ordinary oaths my love
To every new *proteſter?* *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

What if he were one of the lateſt *proteſters* againſt popery? and but one among many, that ſet about the ſame work? *Atterbury.*

PROTHO'NOTARY. *n. ſ.* [*protonotaire*, Fr. *protonotarius*, Latin.] The head regiſter.

Saligniacus, the pope's *prothonotary*, denies the Nubians profeſſing of obedience to the biſhop of Rome. *Brerewood.*

PROTHONO'TARISHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *prothonotary.*] The office or dignity of the principal regiſter.

He had the *prothonotariſhip* of the chancery. *Carew.*

PRO'TOCOL. *n. ſ.* [*protokol*, Dutch; *protocole*, French; πρωτοκολλον, from πρῶτος and κολλὴ.] The original copy of any writing.

An original is ſtiled the *protocol*, or ſcriptura matrix; and if the *protocol*, which is the root and foundation of the inſtrument, does not appear, the inſtrument is not valid. *Ayliffe.*

PROTOMA'RTYR. *n. ſ.* [πρῶτος and μάρτυρ.] The firſt martyr. A term applied to St. Stephen.

PRO'TOPLAST. *n. ſ.* [πρῶτος and πλαστὸς.] Original; thing firſt formed as a copy to be followed afterwards.

The conſumption was the primitive diſeaſe, which put a period to our *protoplaſts*, Adam and Eve. *Harvey.*

PRO'TOTYPE. *n. ſ.* [*prototype*, Fr. πρωτότυπον.] The original of a copy; exemplar; archetype.

Man is the *prototype* of all exact ſymmetry. *Wotton.*

The image and *prototype* were two diſtinct things; and therefore what belonged to the exemplar could not be attributed to the image. *Stillingfleet.*

To PROTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*protractus*, Lat.] To draw out; to delay; to lengthen; to ſpin to length.

Where can they get victuals to ſupport ſuch a multitude, if we do but *protract* the war. *Knolles.*

He ſhrives this woman to her ſmock;
Elſe ne'er could he ſo long *protract* his ſpeech. *Shakeſp.*

PROTRA'CT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Tedious continuance.

Since I did leave the preſence of my love,
Many long weary days I have out-worn,
And many nights, that ſlowly ſeem'd to move
Their ſad *protract* from evening until morn. *Spenſer.*

PROTRA'CTER. *n. ſ.* [from *protract.*] 1. One who draws out any thing to tedious length. 2. A mathematical inſtrument for taking and meaſuring angles.

PROTRA'CTION. *n. ſ* [from *protract.*] The act of drawing to length.

——————— Thoſe delays
And long *protraction*, which he muſt endure,
Betrays the opportunity. *Daniel.*

As to the fabulous *protractions* of the age of the world by the Egyptians, they are uncertain idle traditions. *Hale.*

PROTRA'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *protract.*] Dilatory; delaying; ſpinning to length.

——— Our works are nought elſe
But the *protractive* tryals of great Jove,
To find perſiſtive conſtancy in men. *Shakeſpeare.*

He ſuffered their *protractive* arts,
And ſtrove by mildneſs to reduce their hearts. *Dryden.*

PROTRE'PTICAL. *adj.* [προτρεπτικὸς.] Hortatory; ſuaſory.

The means uſed are partly didactical and *protreptical*; demonſtrating the truths of the goſpel, and then urging the profeſſors to be ſtedfaſt in the faith, and beware of infidelity. *Ward on Infidelity.*

To PROTRU'DE. *v. a.* [*protrudo*, Latin.] To thruſt forward.

When the ſtomach has performed its office upon the food, it *protrudes* it into the guts, by whoſe periſtaltick motion it is gently conveyed along. *Locke.*

They were not left, upon the ſea's being *protruded* forwards, and conſtrained to fall off from certain coaſts by the mud or earth, which is diſcharged into it by rivers. *Woodward.*

His left arm extended, and fore-finger *protruded.* *Garlick.*

To PROTRU'DE. *v. n.* To thruſt itſelf forward.

If the ſpirits be not merely detained, but *protrude* a little, and that motion be confuſed, there followeth putrefaction. *Bacon.*

Protru'sion. *n. ſ.* [*protruſus*, Lat.] The act of thruſting forward; thruſt; puſh.

To conceive this in bodies inflexible, and without all *protruſion* of parts, were to expect a race from Hercules his pillars. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

One can have the idea of one body moved, whilſt others are at reſt; then the place it deſerted, gives us the idea of pure ſpace without ſolidity, whereinto another body may enter, without either reſiſtance or *protruſion* of any thing. *Locke.*

Protu'berance. *n. ſ.* [*protubero*, Latin.] Something ſwelling above the reſt; prominence; tumour.

If the world were eternal, by the continual fall and wearing of waters, all the *protuberances* of the earth would infinite ages ſince have been levelled, and the ſuperficies of the earth rendered plain. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Mountains ſeem but ſo many wens and unnatural *protuberances* upon the face of the earth. *More.*

Protu'berant. *adj.* [from *protuberate*.] Swelling; prominent.

One man's eyes are more *protuberant* and ſwelling out, another's more ſunk and depreſſed. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Though the eye ſeems round, in reality the iris is *protuberant* above the white, elſe the eye could not have admitted a whole hemiſphere at one view. *Ray.*

To **PROTU'BERATE.** *v. n.* [*protubero*, Latin.] To ſwell forward; to ſwell out beyond the parts adjacent.

If the navel *protuberates*, make a ſmall puncture with a lancet through the ſkin, and the waters will be voided without any danger of a hernia ſucceeding. *Sharp's Surgery.*

PROUD. *adj.* [pꞃuꝺe, or pꞃuꞇ, Saxon.] 1. Too much pleaſed with himſelf. 2. Elated, valuing himſelf: with *of* before the object. 3. Arrogant; haughty; impatient. 4. Daring; preſumptuous. 5. Lofty of mien; grand of perſon. 6. Grand; lofty; ſplendid; magnificent. 7. Oſtentatious; ſpecious; grand. 8. Salacious; eager for the male. 9. [Pꞃyꝺe, Sax. is ſwelling.] Fungous; exuberant.

(1.) The *proudeſt* admirer of his own parts might find it uſeful to conſult with others, though of inferior capacity. *Watts.*

(2.) If thou beeſt *proud*, be moſt inſtant in praying for humility. *Duty of Man.*

Fortune, that with malicious joy,
Does man her ſlave oppreſs,
Proud of her office to deſtroy,
Is ſeldom pleas'd to bleſs. *Dryden's Horace.*

In vain *of* pompous chaſtity you're *proud*,
Virtue's adultery of the tongue, when loud. *Dryden.*

High as the mother of the gods in place,
And *proud*, like her, *of* an immortal race. *Dryden.*

If it were a virtue in a woman to be *proud* and vain in herſelf, we could hardly take better means to raiſe this paſſion in her, than thoſe that are now uſed in their education. *Law.*

(3.) The patient in ſpirit is better than the *proud* in ſpirit. *Eccluſ.*

A foe ſo *proud* will not the weaker ſeek. *Milton.*

Proud Sparta with their wheels reſounds. *Pope.*

(4.) By his underſtanding he ſmiteth through the *proud*. *Job.*

The blood foretold the giant's fall,
By this *proud* Palmer's hand. *Drayton.*

The *proud* attempt thou haſt repell'd. *Milton.*

(5.) He like a *proud* ſteed rein'd, went haughty on. *Milton.*

(6.) So much is true, that the ſaid country of Atlantis, as well as that of Peru, then called Coya, as that of Mexico, then named Tyrambel, were mighty and *proud* kingdoms in arms, ſhipping and riches. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Storms of ſtones from the *proud* temple's height
Pour down, and on our batter'd helms alight. *Dryden.*

The palace built by Picus vaſt and *proud*,
Supported by a hundred pillars ſtood. *Dryden.*

(7.) I better brook the loſs of brittle life,
Than thoſe *proud* titles thou haſt won of me. *Shakeſpeare.*

(8.) That camphire begets in men an impotency unto venery, obſervation will hardly confirm, and we have found it fail in cocks and hens, which was a more favourable tryal than that of Scaliger, when he gave it unto a bitch that was *proud*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

(9.) When the veſſels are too lax, and do not ſufficiently reſiſt the influx of the liquid, that begets a fungus or *proud* fleſh. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

This eminence is compoſed of little points, called fungus or *proud* fleſh. *Sharp's Surgery.*

Prou'dly. *adv.* [from *proud*.] 1. Arrogantly; oſtentatiouſly; in a proud manner. 2. With loftineſs of mien.

(1.) —— He bears himſelf more *proudly*
Even to my perſon, than I thought he would. *Shakeſp.*

Ancus follows with a fawning air;
But vain within, and *proudly* popular. *Dryden.*

Proudly he marches on, and void of fear;
Vain inſolence. *Addiſon.*

(2.) —— The ſwan
Between her white wings mantling *proudly* rows. *Milton.*

To **Prove.** *v. a.* [*probo*, Lat. *prouver*, Fr.] 1. To evince; to ſhow by argument or teſtimony. 2. To try; to bring to the teſt. 3. To experience. 4. To endure; to try by ſuffering or encountering.

(1.) ———— Let the trumpet ſound,
If none appear to *prove* upon thy perſon
Thy heinous, manifeſt, and many treaſons,
There is my pledge; I'll *prove* it on thy heart. *Shakeſp.*

So both their deeds compar'd this day ſhall *prove*. *Milton.*

Smile on me, and I will *prove*,
Wonder is ſhorter liv'd than love. *Waller.*

If it prove any thing, it can only *prove* againſt our author, that the aſſignment of dominion to the eldeſt is not by divine inſtitution. *Locke.*

In ſpite of Luther's declaration, he will *prove* the tenet upon him. *Atterbury.*

(2.) Wilt thou thy idle rage by reaſon *prove*?
Or ſpeak thoſe thoughts, which have no power to move? *Sandys.*

(3.) Thy overpraiſing leaves in doubt
The virtue of that fruit, in thee firſt *prov'd*. *Milton.*

(4.) —— Delay not the preſent, but
Filling the air with ſwords advanc'd, and darts,
We *prove* this very hour. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Could ſenſe make Marius ſit unbound, and *prove*
The cruel lancing of the knotty gout. *Davies.*

Well I deſerv'd Evadne's ſcorn to *prove*,
That to ambition ſacrific'd my love. *Waller.*

Let him in arms the pow'r of Turnus *prove*,
And learn to fear whom he diſdains to love. *Dryden.*

To **Prove.** *v. n.* 1. To make trial. 2. To be found by experience. 3. To ſucceed. 4. To be found in the event.

(1.) Children *prove*, whether they can rub upon the breaſt with one hand, and pat upon the forehead with another. *Bacon.*

———— The ſons prepare
Meeting like winds broke looſe upon the main,
To *prove* by arms whoſe fate it was to reign. *Dryden.*

(2.) *Prove* true, imagination; oh, *prove* true,
That I, dear brother, be now ta'en for you. *Shakeſpeare.*

All eſculent and garden herbs, ſet upon the tops of hills, will *prove* more medicinal, though leſs eſculent. *Bacon.*

(3.) If the experiment *proved* not, it might be pretended, that the beaſts were not killed in the due time. *Bacon.*

(4.) The fair bloſſom hangs the head,
Sideways, as on a dying bed,
And thoſe pearls of dew ſhe wears,
Prove to be preſaging tears. *Milton.*

The beauties which adorn'd that age,
The ſhining ſubjects of his rage;
Hoping they ſhould immortal *prove*,
Rewarded with ſucceſs in love. *Waller.*

When the inflammation ends in a gangrene, the caſe *proves* mortal. *Arbuthnot.*

——— Property, you ſee it alter,
Or in a mortgage *prove* a lawyer's ſhare,
Or in a jointure vaniſh from the heir. *Pope.*

PRO'VEABLE. *adj.* [from *prove.*] That may be proved.

PROVE'DITOR. } *n. ſ.* [*proveditore*, Italian.] One who
PROVEDO'RE. } undertakes to procure ſupplies for an army.

The Jews, in thoſe ages, had the office of *provedore. Friend.*

PRO'VENDER. *n. ſ.* [*provande*, Dutch; *provende*, French.] Dry food for brutes; hay and corn.

Good *provender* labouring horſes would have. *Tuſſer.*

I do appoint him ſtore of *provender*;
It is a creature that I teach to fight. *Shakeſpeare.*

Many a duteous and knee-crooking knave
Wears out his time, much like his maſter's aſs,
For nought but *provender.* *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Whene'er he chanc'd his hands to lay
On magazines of corn or hay,
Gold ready coin'd appear'd, inſtead
Of paultry *provender* and bread. *Swift's Miſcel.*

For a fortnight before you kill them, feed them with hay or other *provender.* *Mortimer.*

PRO'VERB. *n. ſ.* [*proverbe*, Fr. *proverbium*, Latin.] 1. A ſhort ſentence frequently repeated by the people; a ſaw; an adage. 2. A word; a by-word; name or obſervation commonly received or uttered.

(1.) The ſum of his whole book of *proverbs* is an exhortation to the ſtudy of this practick wiſdom. *Decay of Piety.*

It is in praiſe and commendation of men, as it is in gettings and gains; for the *proverb* is true, that light gains make heavy purſes; for light gains come thick, whereas great come but now and then. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

The *proverb* ſays of the Genoeſe, that they have a ſea without fiſh, land without trees, and men without faith. *Addiſon.*

(2.) Thou haſt delivered us for a ſpoil, and a *proverb* of reproach. *Tob.* iii. 4.

To **PRO'VERB.** *v. a.* [from the noun. Not a good word.] 1. To mention in a proverb. 2. To provide with a proverb.

(1.) Am I not ſung and *proverb'd* for a fool
In ev'ry ſtreet; do they not ſay, how well
Are come upon him his deſerts? *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

(2.) ——— Let wantons, light of heart,
Tickle the ſenſeleſs ruſhes with their heels:
For I am *proverb'd* with a grandſire phraſe;
I'll be a candle-holder and look on. *Shakeſpeare.*

PROVE'RBIAL. *adj.* [*proverbial*, French; from *proverb.*] 1. Mentioned in a proverb. 2. Reſembling a proverb; ſuitable to a proverb. 3. Compriſed in a proverb.

(1.) In caſe of exceſſes, I take the German *proverbial* cure, by a hair of the ſame beaſt, to be the worſt in the world; and the beſt, the monks diet, to eat till you are ſick, and faſt till you are well again. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

(2.) This river's head being unknown, and drawn to a *proverbial* obſcurity, the opinion became without bounds. *Brown.*

(3.) Moral ſentences and *proverbial* ſpeeches are numerous in this poet. *Pope.*

PROVE'RBIALLY. *adv.* [from *proverbial.*] In a proverb.

It is *proverbially* ſaid, formicæ ſua bilis ineſt, habet & muſca ſplenem; whereas theſe parts anatomy hath not diſcovered in inſects. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To **PROVI'DE.** *v. a.* [*provideo*, Latin.] 1. To procure beforehand; to get ready; to prepare. 2. To furniſh; to ſupply: with *of* or *with* before the thing provided. 3. To ſtipulate; to make a conditional limitation. 4. *To* PROVIDE *againſt.* To take meaſures for counteracting or eſcaping any ill. 5. *To* PROVIDE *for.* To take care of beforehand.

(1.) God will *provide* himſelf a lamb for a burnt-offering. *Gen.*

Provide out of all, able men that fear God. *Ex.* xviii. 21.

He happier ſeat *provides* for us. *Milton.*

(2.) ——— Part incentive reed
Provide, pernicious with one touch to fire. *Milton.*

To make experiments of gold, be *provided of* a conſervatory of ſnow, a good large vault under ground, and a deep well. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The king forthwith *provides* him *of* a guard,
A thouſand archers daily to attend. *Daniel.*

If I have really drawn a portrait to the knees, let ſome better artiſt *provide* himſelf *of* a deeper canvas, and taking theſe hints, ſet the figure on its legs, and finiſh it. *Dryden.*

——— He went,
With large expence and *with* a pompous train
Provided, as to viſit France or Spain. *Dryden.*

An earth well *provided of* all requiſite things for an habitable world. *Burnet's Theory.*

Rome, by the care of the magiſtrates, was well *provided with* corn. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

When the monaſteries were granted away, the pariſhes were left deſtitute, or very meanly *provided of* any maintenance for a paſtor. *Swift's Miſcel.*

They were of good birth, and ſuch who, although inheriting good eſtates, yet happened to be well educated, and *provided with* learning. *Swift.*

(4.) Sagacity of brutes in defending themſelves, *providing againſt* the inclemency of the weather, and care for their young. *Hale.*

Some men, inſtructed by the lab'ring ant,
Provide againſt th' extremities of want. *Dryden.*

Fraudulent practices were *provided againſt* by laws. *Arbuth.*

(5.) States, which will continue, are above all things to uphold the reverend regard of religion, and to *provide for* the ſame by all means. *Hooker.*

He hath intent, his wonted followers
Shall all be very well *provided for.* *Shakeſpeare.*

A provident man *provides for* the future. *Raleigh.*

My arbitrary bounty's undeny'd;
I give reverſions, and *for* heirs *provide.* *Garth.*

He will have many dependents, whoſe wants he cannot *provide for.* *Addiſon.*

PROVIDED *that.* [This is the form of an adverbial expreſſion, and the French number *pourveu que* among their conjunctions; it is however the participle of the verb *provide*, uſed as the Latin, *audito hæc fieri.*] Upon theſe terms; this ſtipulation being made.

If I come off, ſhe your jewel, this your jewel, and my gold are yours; *provided* I have your commendation for my more free entertainment. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

I take your offer, and will live with you,
Provided that you do no outrages. *Shakeſpeare.*

Provided that he ſet up his reſolution, not to let himſelf down below the dignity of a wiſe man. *L'Eſtrange.*

PRO'VIDENCE. *n. ſ.* [*providence*, Fr. *providentia*, Latin.] 1. Foreſight; timely care; forecaſt; the act of providing. 2. The care of God over created beings; divine ſuperintendence. 3. Prudence; frugality; reaſonable and moderate care of expenſe.

(1.) The only people, which as by their juſtice and *providence* give neither cauſe nor hope to their neighbours to annoy them, ſo are they not ſtirred with falſe praiſe to trouble others quiet. *Sidney.*

Providence for war is the beſt prevention of it. *Bacon.*

An eſtabliſhed character ſpreads the influence of ſuch as move in a high ſphere, on all around; it reaches farther than their own care and *providence* can do. *Atterbury.*

(2.) This appointeth unto them their kinds of working, the diſpoſition whereof, in the purity of God's own knowledge, is rightly termed *providence.* *Hooker.*

Is it not an evident ſign of his wonderful *providence* over us, when that food of eternal life, upon the utter want whereof our endleſs deſtruction enſueth, is prepared and always ſet in ſuch a readineſs. *Hooker.*

Eternal *providence* exceeding thought,
Where none appears can make herſelf a way. *Spenſer.*

Providence is an intellectual knowledge, both foreſeeing, caring for, and ordering all things, and doth not only behold all paſt, all preſent, and all to come; but is the cauſe of their ſo being, which preſcience is not. *Raleigh.*

The world was all before them, where to chuſe
Their place of reſt, and *providence* their guide. *Milton.*

Though the *providence* of God doth ſuffer many particular churches to ceaſe, yet the promiſe of the ſame God will never permit that all of them at once ſhall periſh. *Pearſon.*

They could not move me from my ſettled faith in God and his *providence.* *More's Divine Dialogues.*

(3.) By thrift my ſinking fortune to repair,
Though late, yet is at laſt become my care;
My heart ſhall be my own, my vaſt expence
Reduc'd to bounds, by timely *providence.* *Dryden.*

PRO'VIDENT. *adj.* [*providens*, Latin.] Forecaſting; cautious; prudent with reſpect to futurity.

——— I ſaw your brother
Moſt *provident* in peril, bind himſelf
To a ſtrong maſt that liv'd upon the ſea. *Shakeſp.*

We ourſelves account ſuch a man for *provident*, as remembering things paſt, and obſerving things preſent, can, by judgment, and comparing the one with the other, provide for the future. *Raleigh.*

——— Firſt crept
The parſimonious emmet, *provident*
Of future. *Milton.*

Orange, with youth, experience has,
In action young, in council old;
Orange is what Auguſtus was,
Brave, wary, *provident* and bold. *Waller.*

A very proſperous people, fluſhed with great ſucceſſes, are ſeldom ſo pious, ſo humble, ſo juſt, or ſo *provident*, as to perpetuate their happineſs. *Atterbury.*

PROVIDE'NTIAL. *adj.* [from *providence.*] Effected by providence; referrible to providence.

What a confuſion would it bring upon mankind, if thoſe, unſatisfied with the *providential* diſtribution of heats and colds, might take the government into their own hands. *L'Eſtrange.*

The lilies grow, and the ravens are fed, according to the courſe of nature, and yet they are made arguments of providence, nor are theſe things leſs *providential*, becauſe regular. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

The ſcorched earth, were it not for this remarkably *providential* contrivance of things, would have been uninhabitable. *Woodward.*

This thin, this ſoft contexture of the air,
Shows the wiſe author's *providential* care. *Blackmore.*

PROVIDE'NTIALLY. *adv.* [from *providential.*] By the care of providence.

Every animal is *providentially* directed to the uſe of its proper weapons. *Ray on the Creation.*

It happened very *providentially* to the honour of the chriſtian religion, that it did not take its riſe in the dark illiterate ages of the world, but at a time when arts and ſciences were at their height. *Addiſon.*

PRO'VIDENTLY. *adv.* [from *provident.*] With foreſight; with wiſe precaution.

Nature having deſigned water fowls to fly in the air, and live in the water, ſhe *providently* makes their feathers of ſuch a texture, that they do not admit the water. *Boyle.*

PROVI'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *provide.*] He who provides or procures.

——— Here's money for my meat,
I would have left it on the board, ſo ſoon
As I had made my meal, and parted thence
With prayers for the *provider.* *Shakeſpeare.*

PRO'VINCE. *n. ſ.* [*province*, Fr. *provincia*, Latin.] 1. A conquered country; a country governed by a delegate. 2. The proper office or buſineſs of any one. 3. A region; a tract.

(1.) Thoſe *provinces* theſe arms of mine did conquer. *Shakeſpeare.*

Greece, Italy and Sicily were divided into commonwealths, till ſwallowed up, and made *provinces* by Rome. *Temple.*

See them broke with toils, or ſunk in eaſe,
Or infamous for plunder'd *provinces.* *Pope.*

(2.) I am fit for honour's tougheſt taſk;
Nor ever yet found fooling was my *province.* *Otway.*

Nor can I alone ſuſtain this day's *province.* *More.*

'Tis thine, whate'er is pleaſant, good or fair;
All nature is thy *province*, life thy care. *Dryden.*

'Tis not the pretor's *province* to beſtow
True freedom. *Dryden's Perſius.*

The woman's *province* is to be careful in her œconomy, and chaſte in her affection. *Tatler.*

(3.) ——— Over many a tract
Of heav'n they march'd, and many a *province* wide.
Milton's Par. Loſt.

Their underſtandings are cooped up in narrow bounds; ſo that they never look abroad into other *provinces* of the intellectual world. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

He has cauſed fortified towns and large *provinces* to be reſtored, which had been conquered long before. *Davenant.*

PROVI'NCIAL. *adj.* [*provincial*, Fr. from *province.*] 1. Relating to a province; belonging to a province. 2. Appendant to the principal country. 3. Not of the mother country; rude; unpoliſhed. 4. Belonging only to an archbiſhop's juriſdiction; not œcumenical.

(1.) The duke dare not more ſtretch
This finger of mine, than he dare rack his own;
His ſubject am I not, nor here *provincial.* *Shakeſp.*

(2.) Some have delivered the polity of ſpirits, and left an account even to their *provincial* dominions. *Brown.*

(3.) They build and treat with ſuch magnificence,
That, like th' ambitious monarchs of the age,
They give the law to our *provincial* ſtage. *Dryden.*

A country 'ſquire having only the *provincial* accent upon his tongue, which is neither a fault, nor in his power to remedy, muſt marry a caſt wench. *Swift.*

His mien was aukward; graces he had none;
Provincial were his notions and his tone. *Harte.*

(4.) A law made in a *provincial* ſynod, is properly termed a *provincial* conſtitution. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

PROVI'NCIAL. *n. ſ.* [*provincial*, Fr. from *province.*] A ſpiritual governour.

Valignanus was *provincial* of the Jeſuits in the Indies. *Still.*

To **PROVI'NCIATE.** *v. a.* [from *province.*] To turn to a province. A word not in uſe.

When there was a deſign to *provinciate* the whole kingdom, Druina, though offered a canton, would not occept of it. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

To **PROVI'NE.** *v. n.* [*provigner*, Fr.] To lay a ſtock or branch of a vine in the ground to take root for more encreaſe.

PROVI'SION. *n. ſ.* [*proviſion*, Fr. *proviſio*, Lat.] 1. The act of providing beforehand. 2. Meaſures taken beforehand. 3. Accumulation of ſtores beforehand; ſtock collected. 4. Victuals; food; provender. 5. Terms ſettled; care taken.

(1.) Kalender knew, that *proviſion* is the foundation of hoſpitality, and thrift the fewel of magnificence. *Sidney.*

(2.) Five days we do allot thee for *proviſion*,
To ſhield thee from diſaſters of the world. *Shakeſp.*

He preſerved all points of humanity, in taking order and making *proviſion* for the relief of ſtrangers diſtreſſed. *Bacon.*

The prudent part is to propoſe remedies for the preſent evils, and *proviſions* againſt future events. *Temple.*

Religion lays the ſtricteſt obligations upon men, to make the beſt *proviſion* for their comfortable ſubſiſtence in this world, and their ſalvation in the next. *Tillotſon.*

(3.) Mendoza advertiſed, that he would valiantly defend the city, ſo long as he had any *proviſion* of victuals. *Knolles.*

In ſuch abundance lies our choice,
As leaves a greater ſtore of fruit untouch'd,
Still hanging incorruptible, till men
Grow up to their *proviſion.* *Milton.*

David, after he had made ſuch vaſt *proviſion* of materials for the temple, yet becauſe he had dipt his hands in blood, was not permitted to lay a ſtone in that ſacred pile. *South.*

(4.) He cauſed *proviſions* to be brought in. *Clarendon.*

Proviſions laid in large for man or beaſt. *Milton.*

Under whoſe chin nature hath faſtened a little bag, which ſhe hath alſo taught him to uſe as a ſtore houſe; for in this having filled his belly, he preſerveth the remnant of his *proviſion.* *Heylyn.*

(5.) This law was only to reform the degenerate Engliſh, but there was no care taken for the reformation of the mere Iriſh, no ordinance, no *proviſion* made for the aboliſhing of their barbarous cuſtoms. *Davies on Ireland.*

Provi'sional. *adj.* [*proviſionel,* Fr. from *proviſion.*] Temporarily eſtabliſhed; provided for preſent need.

The commenda ſemeſtris grew out of a natural equity, that, in the time of the patron's reſpite given him to preſent, the church ſhould not be without a *proviſional* paſtor. *Ayliffe.*

Provi'sionally. *adv.* [from *proviſional.*] By way of proviſion.

The abbot of St. Martin was born, was baptized, and declared a man *proviſionally,* till time ſhould ſhew what he would prove, nature had moulded him ſo untowardly. *Locke.*

PROVI'SO. *n. ſ.* [Latin: as, *proviſo rem ita ſe habituram eſſe.*] Stipulation; caution; proviſional condition.

This *proviſo* is needful, that the ſheriff may not have the like power of life as the marſhal hath. *Spenſer.*

Some will allow the church no further power, than only to exhort, and this but with a *proviſo* too, that it extends not to ſuch as think themſelves too wiſe to be adviſed. *South.*

He doth deny his priſoners,
But with *proviſo* and exception,
That we, at our own charge, ſhall ranſom ſtrait
His brother-in-law. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Provoca'tion. *n. ſ.* [*provocatio,* Lat. *provocation,* Fr.] 1. An act or cauſe by which anger is raiſed. 2. An appeal to a judge. 3. I know not whether, in the quoted paſſage, it be *appeal* or *incitement.*

(1.) It is a fundamental law, in the Turkiſh empire, that they may, without any other *provocation,* make war upon Chriſtendom for the propagation of their law. *Bacon.*

——— Tempt not my ſwelling rage
With black reproaches, ſcorn and *provocation.* *Smith.*

(2.) A *provocation* is every act, whereby the office of the judge or his aſſiſtance is aſked; a *provocation* including both a judicial and an extrajudicial appeal. *Ayliffe.*

(3.) The like effects may grow in all towards their paſtor, and in their paſtor towards every of them, between whom there daily and interchangeably paſs in the hearing of God himſelf, and in the preſence of his holy angels, ſo many heavenly acclamations, exultations, *provocations,* and petitions. *Hooker.*

Provo'cative. *n. ſ.* [from *provoke.*] Any thing which revives a decayed or cloyed appetite.

There would be no variety of taſtes to ſollicit his palate, and occaſion exceſs, nor any artificial *provocatives* to relieve ſatiety. *Addiſon.*

Provo'cativeness. *n. ſ.* [from *provocative.*] The quality of being provocative.

To **PROVO'KE.** *v. a.* [*provoquer,* Fr. *provoco,* Latin.] 1. To rouſe; to excite by ſomething offenſive; to awake. 2. To anger; to enrage; to offend; to incenſe. 3. To cauſe; to promote. 4. To challenge. 5. To induce by motive; to move; to incite.

(1.) Ye *provoke* me unto wrath, burning incenſe unto other Gods. *Jer.* xliv. 8.

Neither to *provoke* nor dread
New war *provok'd.* *Milton.*

To whet their courage, and their rage *provoke.* *Dryden.*

I neither fear, nor will *provoke* the war. *Dryden.*

(2.) Though often *provoked,* by the inſolence of ſome of the biſhops, to a diſlike of their overmuch fervour, his integrity to the king was without blemiſh. *Clarendon.*

——— Such acts
Of contumacy will *provoke* the higheſt. *Milton.*

Agamemnon *provokes* Apollo againſt them, whom he was willing to appeaſe afterwards. *Pope.*

(3.) Drink is a great provoker; it *provokes* and unprovokes. *Shakeſpeare.*

One Petro covered up his patient with warm cloaths, and when the fever began a little to decline, gave him cold water to drink till he *provoked* ſweat. *Arbuthnot.*

(4.) He now *provokes* the ſea-gods from the ſhore,
With envy Triton heard the martial ſound,
And the bold champion for his challenge drown'd. *Dryden.*

(5.) We may not be ſtartled at the breaking of the exterior earth; for the face of nature hath *provoked* men to think of, and obſerve ſuch a thing. *Burnet's Theory.*

To **Provo'ke.** *v. n.* 1. To appeal. A Latiniſm. 2. To produce anger.

(1.) Arius and Pelagius durſt *provoke*
To what the centuries preceding ſpoke. *Dryden.*

(2.) It was not your brother's evil diſpoſition made him ſeek his death, but a *provoking* merit. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

The Lord abhorred them, becauſe of the *provoking* of his ſons. *Deut.* xxxii. 19.

If we conſider man in ſuch a loathſome and *provoking* condition, was it not love enough, that he was permitted to enjoy a being. *Taylor.*

Provo'ker. *n. ſ.* [from *provoke.*] 1. One that raiſes anger. 2. Cauſer; promoter.

(1.) As in all civil inſurrections, the ringleader is looked on with a peculiar ſeverity, ſo, in this caſe, the firſt *provoker* has double portion of the guilt. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

(2.) Drink, Sir, is a great *provoker* of noſepainting, ſleep, and urine. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Provo'kingly. *adv.* [from *provoking.*] In ſuch a manner as to raiſe anger.

When we ſee a man that yeſterday kept a humiliation, today invading the poſſeſſions of his brethren, we need no other proof how hypocritically and *provokingly* he confeſſed his pride. *Decay of Piety.*

PRO'VOST. *n. ſ.* [pꞃaꝼaꞅꞇ, Sax. *provoſt,* Fr. *provoſto,* Ital. *præpoſitus,* Lat.] 1. The chief of any body: as, *the* provoſt *of a college.* 2. The executioner of an army.

(1.) He had particular intimacy with Dr. Potter, *provoſt* of Queen's college. *Fell.*

(2.) Kingſton, *provoſt* marſhal of the king's army, was deemed not only cruel but inhuman in his executions. *Hayw.*

Pro'vostship. *n. ſ.* [from *provoſt.*] The office of a provoſt.

C. Piſo firſt roſe, and afterwards was advanced to the *provoſtſhip* of Rome by Tiberius. *Hakewill.*

Prow. *n. ſ.* [*proue,* Fr. *proa,* Spaniſh; *prora,* Lat.] The head or forepart of a ſhip.

The ſea-victory of Veſpaſian was a lady holding a palm in her hand, at her foot the *prow* of a ſhip. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Straight to the Dutch he turns his dreadful *prow,*
More fierce th' important quarrel to decide. *Dryden.*

Prow. *adj.* Valiant. *Spenſer.*

Pro'wess. *n. ſ.* [*prodezza,* Italian; *ároueſſe,* Fr.] Bravery; valour; military gallantry.

Men of ſuch *prowes,* as not to know fear in themſelves, and yet to teach it in others that ſhould deal with them; for they had often made their lives triumph over moſt terrible dangers, never diſmayed, and ever fortunate. *Sidney.*

——— I hope
That your wiſdom will direct my thought,
Or that your *prowes* can me yield relief. *Spenſer.*

Henry the fifth, by his *prowes* conquered all France. *Shakeſpeare.*

Nor ſhould thy *prowes* want praiſe and eſteem,
But that 'tis ſhewn in treaſon. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

——— Thoſe are they
Firſt ſeen in acts of *prowes* eminent,
And great exploits; but of true virtue void. *Milton.*

Michael! of cœleſtial armies prince;
And thou in military *proweſs* next,
Gabriel! *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The vigour of this arm was never vain,
And that my wonted *proweſs* I retain,
Witneſs theſe heaps of ſlaughter on the plain. *Dryden.*

Theſe were the entertainments of the ſofter nations, that fell under the virtue and *proweſs* of the two loſt empires. *Temple.*

Pro'west. *adj.* [the ſuperlative formed from *prow*, adj.] 1. Braveſt; moſt valiant. 2. Brave; valiant. [from *proweſs.*]

(1.) They be two of the *proweſt* knights on ground,
And oft approv'd in many a hard aſſay,
And eke of ſureſt ſteel, that may be found,
Do arm yourſelf againſt that day them to confound. *Spenſer.*

(2.) The faireſt of her ſex, Angelica,
His daughter, ſought by many *proweſt* knights. *Milton.*

To **PROWL.** *v. a.* [Of this word the etymology is doubtful: the old dictionaries write *prole*, which the dreamer *Caſaubon* derives from προαλὴς, ready, quick. *Skinner*, a far more judicious etymologiſt, deduces it from *proieler*, a diminutive formed by himſelf from *proier*, to prey, Fr. perhaps it may be formed, by accidental corruption, from *patrol.*] To rove over.

He *prowls* each place, ſtill in new colours deckt,
Sucking one's ill, another to infect. *Sidney.*

To **Prowl.** *v. n.* To wander for prey; to prey; to plunder.

The champion robbeth by night,
And *prowleth* and filcheth by daie. *Tuſſer.*

Nor do they bear ſo quietly the loſs of ſome parcels confiſcated abroad, as the great detriment which they ſuffer by ſome *prowling* vice admiral or publick miniſter. *Raleigh.*

——— As when a *prowling* wolf,
Whom hunger drives to ſeek new haunt for prey. *Milton.*

Shall he, who looks erect on heav'n,
E'er ſtoop to mingle with the *prowling* herd,
And dip his tongue in gore. *Thomſon.*

Pro'wler. *n. ſ.* [from *prowl.*] One that roves about for prey.

——— On churchyards drear,
The diſappointed *prowlers* fall, and dig
The ſhrouded body from the grave. *Thomſon.*

PRO'XIMATE. *adj.* [*proximus*, Lat.] Next in the ſeries of ratiocination; near and immediate: oppoſed to *remote* and *mediate.*

Writing a theory of the deluge, we were to ſhew the *proximate* natural cauſes of it. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Subſtance is the remote genus of bird, becauſe it agrees not only to all kinds of animals, but alſo to things inanimate; but animal is the *proximate* or neareſt genus of bird, becauſe it agrees to feweſt other things. *Watts's Logick.*

Pro'ximately. *adv.* [from *proximate.*] Immediately; without intervention.

The conſideration of our mind, which is incorporeal, and the contemplation of our bodies, which have all the characters of excellent contrivance; theſe alone eaſily and *proximately* guide us to the wiſe author of all things. *Bentley.*

Pro'xime. *adj.* [*proximus*, Lat.] Next; immediate.

A ſyllogiſm is made up of three propoſitions, and theſe of three terms variouſly joined: the three terms are called the remote matter of a ſyllogiſm, the three propoſitions the *proxime* or immediate matter of it. *Watts's Logick.*

Pro'ximity. *n. ſ.* [*proximité*, Fr. *proximitas*, from *proximus*, Lat.] Nearneſs.

When kingdoms have cuſtomably been carried by right of ſucceſſion, according to *proximity* of blood, the violation of this courſe hath always been dangerous. *Hayward.*

If he plead *proximity* of blood,
That empty title is with eaſe withſtood. *Dryden.*

Add the convenience of the ſituation of the eye, in reſpect of its *proximity* to the brain, the ſeat of common ſenſe. *Ray.*

I can call to my aſſiſtance
Proximity, mark that! and diſtance. *Prior.*

Muſt we ſend to ſtab or poiſon all the popiſh princes, who have any pretended title to our crown by the *proximity* of blood? *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

Pro'xy. *n. ſ.* [By contraction from *procuracy.*] 1. The agency of another. 2. The ſubſtitution of another; the agency of a ſubſtitute; appearance of a repreſentative. 3. The perſon ſubſtituted or deputed.

(2.) None acts a friend by a deputy, or can be familiar by *proxy.* *South.*

Had Hyde thus ſat by *proxy* too,
As Venus once was ſaid to do,
The painter muſt have ſearch'd the ſkies,
To match the luſtre of her eyes. *Granville.*

(3.) A wiſe man will commit no buſineſs of importance to a *proxy*, where he may do it himſelf. *L'Eſtrange.*

We muſt not think that we, who act only as their *proxies* and repreſentatives, may do it for them. *Kettlewell.*

Pruce. *n. ſ.* [*Pruce* is the old name for Pruſſia.] Pruſſian leather.

——— Some leathern bucklers uſe
Of folded hides, and others ſhields of *pruce.* *Dryden.*

Prude. *n. ſ.* [*prude*, Fr.] A woman over nice and ſcrupulous, and with falſe affectation.

The graver *prude* ſinks downward to a gnome,
In ſearch of miſchief, ſtill on earth to roam. *Pope.*

Not one careleſs thought intrudes,
Leſs modeſt than the ſpeech of *prudes.* *Swift.*

Pru'dence. *n. ſ.* [*prudence*, Fr. *prudentia*, Lat.] Wiſdom applied to practice.

Under *prudence* is comprehended, that diſcrete, apt, ſuiting, and diſpoſing as well of actions as words, in their due place, time and manner. *Peacham.*

Prudence is principally in reference to actions to be done, and due means, order, ſeaſon, and method of doing or not doing. *Hale.*

If the probabilities on the one hand ſhould ſomewhat preponderate the other, yet if there be no conſiderable hazard on that ſide, which has the leaſt probability, and a very great apparent danger in a miſtake about the other: in this caſe, *prudence* will oblige a man to do that which may make moſt for his own ſafety. *Wilkins.*

PRU'DENT. *adj.* [*prudent*, French; *prudens*, Latin.] 1. Practically wiſe. 2. Foreſeeing by natural inſtinct.

(1.) The ſimple inherit folly, but the *prudent* are crowned with knowledge. *Prov.* xiv. 18.

I have ſeen a ſon of Jeſſe, that is a man of war, and *prudent* in matters. 1 *Sam.* xvi. 18.

The monarch roſe preventing all reply,
Prudent, leſt from his reſolution rais'd
Others among the chiefs might offer. *Milton.*

(2.) So ſteers the prudent crane
Her annual voyage. *Milton.*

Prude'ntial. *adj.* [from *prudent.*] Eligible on principles of prudence.

He acts upon the ſureſt and moſt *prudential* grounds, who, whether the principles, which he acts upon, prove true or falſe, yet ſecures a happy iſſue to his actions. *South.*

Motives are only *prudential*, and not demonſtrative. *Tillotſ.*

Theſe virtues, though of excellent uſe, ſome *prudential* rules it is neceſſary to take with them in practice. *Rogers.*

Prude'ntials. *n. ſ.* Maxims of prudence or practical wiſdom.

Many ſtanzas, in poetick meaſures, contain rules relating to common *prudentials*, as well as to religion. *Watts.*

Prudentia'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *prudential.*] Eligibility on principles of prudence.

Being incapable rightly to judge the *prudentiality* of affairs, they only gaze upon the viſible ſucceſs, and thereafter condemn or cry up the whole progreſſion. *Brown.*

Prude'ntially. *adv.* [from *prudential.*] According to the rules of prudence.

If he acts piouſly, ſoberly and temperately, he acts *prudentially* and ſafely. *South.*

PRU'DENTLY. *adv.* [from *prudent.*] Diſcreetly; judiciouſly.

Theſe laws were ſo *prudently* framed, as they are found fit for all ſucceeding times. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Such deep deſigns of empire does he lay
O'er them, whoſe cauſe he ſeems to take in hand;
And *prudently* would make them lords at ſea,
To whom with eaſe he can give laws by land. *Dryden.*

PRU'DERY. *n. ſ.* [from *prude.*] Overmuch nicety in conduct.

PRU'DISH. *adj.* [from *prude.*] Affectedly grave.

I know you all expect, from ſeeing me,
Some formal lecture, ſpoke with *prudiſh* face. *Garrick.*

To **PRUNE.** *v. a.* [of unknown derivation.] 1. To lop; to diveſt trees of their ſuperfluities. 2. To clear from excreſcences; to trim.

(1.) So lop'd and *pruned* trees do flouriſh fair. *Davies.*
——— Let us ever extol
His bounty, following our delightful taſk,
To *prune* thoſe growing plants, and tend theſe flow'rs. *Milton.*

——— What we by day
Lop overgrown, or *prune*, or prop, or bind,
One night with wanton growth derides,
Tending to wild. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Horace will our ſuperfluous branches *prune*,
Give us new rules, and ſet our harp in tune. *Waller.*

You have no leſs right to correct me, than the ſame hand that raiſed a tree, has to *prune* it. *Pope.*

(2.) ——— His royal bird
Prunes the immortal wing, and cloys his beak. *Shakeſp.*
Some ſitting on the beach to *prune* their painted breaſts. *Drayton.*

Many birds *prune* their feathers; and crows ſeem to call upon rain, which is but the comfort they receive in the relenting of the air. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The muſe, whoſe early voice you taught to ſing,
Preſcrib'd her heights, and *prun'd* her tender wing. *Pope.*

To **PRUNE.** *v. n.* To dreſs; to prink. A ludicrous word.

——— Every ſcribbling man
Grows a fop as faſt as e'er he can,
Prunes up, and aſks his oracle the glaſs,
If pink or purple beſt become his face. *Dryden.*

PRUNE. *n. ſ.* [*prune*, *pruneau*, Fr. *prunum*, Lat.] A dried plum.

In drying of pears and *prunes* in the oven, and removing of them, there is a like operation. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

PRU'NEL. *n. ſ.* [*prunella.*] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

PRUNE'LLO. *n. ſ.* 1. A kind of ſtuff of which the clergymens gowns are made. 2. [*Prunelle*, Fr.] A kind of plum. *Ainſworth.*

(1.) Worth makes the man, and want of it, the fellow;
The reſt is all but leather or *prunello.* *Pope.*

PRU'NER. *n. ſ.* [from *prune.*] One that crops trees.

——— Leſt thy redundant juice
Should fading leaves, inſtead of fruits, produce,
The *pruner's* hand with letting blood muſt quench
Thy heat, and thy exub'rant parts retrench. *Denham.*

PRUNI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*prunum* and *fero*, Latin.] Plum bearing.

PRU'NINGHOOK. } *n. ſ.* A hook or knife uſed in lopping
PRU'NINGKNIFE. } trees.

Let thy hand ſupply the *pruningknife*,
And crop luxuriant ſtragglers. *Dryden.*
No plough ſhall hurt the glebe, no *pruninghook* the vine. *Dryden's Virgil.*

The cyder land obſequious ſtill to thrones,
Her *pruninghooks* extended into ſwords. *Philips.*

PRU'RIENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *prurio*, Lat.] An itching or a
PRU'RIENCY. } great deſire or appetite to any thing. *Swift.*

PRU'RIENT. *adj.* [*pruriens*, Lat.] Itching. *Ainſworth.*

PRURI'GINOUS. *adj.* [*prurio*, Lat.] Tending to an itch.

To **PRY.** *v. n.* [of unknown derivation.] To peep narrowly; to inſpect officiouſly, curiouſly, or impertinently.

I can counterfeit the deep tragedian,
Speak, and look back, and *pry* on ev'ry ſide,
Intending deep ſuſpicion. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.
I *pry'd* me through the crevice of a wall,
When for his hand he had his two ſons heads. *Shakeſp.*
Watch thou, and wake when others be aſleep,
To *pry* into the ſecrets of the ſtate. *Shakeſpeare.*
——— We of th' offending ſide
Muſt keep aloof from ſtrict arbitrement;
And ſtop all ſight holes, every loop, from whence
The eye of reaſon may *pry* in upon us. *Shakeſpeare.*

He that *prieth* in at her windows, ſhall alſo hearken at her doors. *Eccluſ.* xiv. 23.

We have naturally a curioſity to be *prying* and ſearching into forbidden ſecrets. *L'Eſtrange.*

——— Search well
Each grove and thicket, *pry* in ev'ry ſhape,
Leſt hid in ſome th' arch hypocrite eſcape. *Dryden.*
I wak'd, and looking round the bow'r
Search'd ev'ry tree, and *pry'd* on ev'ry flow'r,
If any where by chance I might eſpy
The rural poet of the melody. *Dryden.*
Nor need we with a *prying* eye ſurvey
The diſtant ſkies, to find the milky way. *Creech.*

Actions are of ſo mixt a nature, that as men *pry* into them, or obſerve ſome parts more than others, they take different hints, and put contrary interpretations on them. *Addiſon.*

All theſe I frankly own without denying;
But where has this Praxiteles been *prying.* *Addiſon.*

PSALM. *n. ſ.* [*pſalme*, *pſeaume*, French; ψαλμὸς.] A holy ſong.

The choice and flower of all things profitable in other books, the *pſalms* do both more briefly contain and more movingly expreſs, by reaſon of that poetical form wherewith they are written. *Hooker.*

Sternhold was made groom of the chamber, for turning certain of David's *pſalms* into verſe. *Peacham.*

Thoſe juſt ſpirits that wear victorious palms,
Hymns devote and holy *pſalms*
Singing continually. *Milton.*

In another *pſalm*, he ſpeaks of the wiſdom and power of God in the creation. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

She, her daughters, and her maids, meet together at all the hours of prayer in the day, and chant *pſalms*, and other devotions, and ſpend the reſt of their time in ſuch good works, and innocent diverſions, as render them fit to return to their *pſalms* and prayers. *Law.*

PSA'LMIST. *n. ſ.* [*pſalmiſte*, Fr. from *pſalm.*] Writer of holy ſongs.

How much more rational is this ſyſtem of the *pſalmiſt*, than the Pagans ſcheme in Virgil, where one deity is repreſented as raiſing a ſtorm, and another as laying it? *Addiſon.*

PSA'LMODY. *n. ſ.* [*pſalmodie*, Fr. ψαλμωδία.] The act or practice of ſinging holy ſongs.

PSALMO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [ψαλμὸς and γράφω.] The act of writing pſalms.

PSA'LTER. *n. ſ.* [*pſautier*, Fr. ψαλτήριον.] The volume of pſalms; a pſalmbook.

PSA'LTERY. *n. ſ.* A kind of harp beaten with ſticks.

The trumpets, ſacbuts, *pſalteries* and fifes
Make the ſun dance. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
Praiſe with trumpets, pierce the ſkies,
Praiſe with harps and *pſalteries.* *Sandys's Paraph.*

The ſweet ſinger of Iſrael with his *pſaltery*, loudly reſounded the benefits of the almighty creator. *Peacham.*

Nought ſhall the *pſalt'ry* and the harp avail,
When the quick ſpirits their warm march forbear,
And numbing coldneſs has unbrac'd the ear. *Prior.*

Pseu'do. *n. ſ.* [from ψεῦδος.] A prefix, which being put before words, ſignifies falſe or counterfeit, as, *pſeudapoſtle*, a counterfeit apoſtle.

Pseu'dography. *n. ſ.* Falſe writing.

I will not purſue the many *pſeudographies* in uſe, but ſhew of how great concern the emphaſis were, if rightly uſed. *Hold.*

Pseu'dology. *n. ſ.* [ψευδολογία.] Falſehood of ſpeech.

It is not according to the ſound rules of *pſeudology*, to report of a pious prince, that he neglects his devotion, but you may report of a merciful prince, that he has pardoned a criminal who did not deſerve it. *Arbuthnot.*

Pshaw. *interj.* An expreſſion of contempt.

A peeviſh fellow has ſome reaſon for being out of humour, or has a natural incapacity for delight, and therefore diſturbs all with piſhes and *pſhaws*. *Spectator.*

Pti'san. *n. ſ.* [*ptiſanne*, Fr. πτισσάνη.] A medical drink made of barley decocted with raiſins and liquorice.

Thrice happy were thoſe golden days of old,
When dear as Burgundy the *ptiſans* ſold;
When patients choſe to die with better will,
Than breathe and pay the apothecary's bill. *Garth.*

In fevers the aliments preſcribed by Hippocrates, were *ptiſans* and cream of barley. *Arbuthnot.*

Pty'alism. *n. ſ.* [*ptyaliſme*, Fr. πτυελισμὸς.] Salivation; effuſion of ſpittle.

Pty'smagogue. *n. ſ.* [πτύσμα and ἄγω.] A medicine which diſcharges ſpittle. *Dict.*

Pube'rty. *n. ſ.* [*puberté*, Fr. *pubertas*, Lat.] The time of life in which the two ſexes begin firſt to be acquainted.

The cauſe of changing the voice at the years of *puberty* ſeemeth to be, for that when much of the moiſture of the body, which did before irrigate the parts, is drawn down to the ſpermatical veſſels, it leaveth the body more hot than it was, whence cometh the dilatation of the pipes. *Bacon.*

All the carnivorous animals would have multiplied exceedingly, before theſe children that eſcaped could come to the age of *puberty*. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Pube'scence. *n. ſ.* [from *pubeſco*, Lat.] The ſtate of arriving at puberty.

Solon divided it into ten ſeptenaries; in the firſt is dedentition or falling of teeth, in the ſecond *pubeſcence*. *Brown.*

Pube'scent. *adj.* [from *pubeſcens*, Lat.] Arriving at puberty.

That the women are menſtruent, and the men *pubeſcent* at the year of twice ſeven, is accounted a punctual truth. *Brown.*

Pu'blican. *n. ſ.* [from *publicus*, Lat.] 1. A toll gatherer. 2. A man that keeps a houſe of general entertainment. In low language.

(1.) As Jeſus ſat at meat, many *publicans* and ſinners came and ſat down with him. *Matth.* ix. 10.

Publica'tion. *n. ſ.* [*publico*, Lat.] 1. The act of publiſhing; the act of notifying to the world; divulgation; proclamation. 2. Edition; the act of giving a book to the publick.

(1.) For the inſtruction of all men to eternal life, it is neceſſary, that the ſacred and ſaving truth of God be openly publiſhed unto them, which open *publication* of heavenly myſteries is by an excellency termed preaching. *Hooker.*

(2.) An imperfect copy having been offered to a bookſeller, you conſented to the *publication* of one more correct. *Pope.*

The *publication* of theſe papers was not owing to our folly, but that of others. *Swift.*

PU'BLICK. *adj.* [*public*, *publique*, Fr. *publicus*, Lat.] 1. Belonging to a ſtate or nation; not private. 2. Open; notorious; generally known. 3. General; done by many. 4. Regarding not private intereſt, but the good of the community. 5. Open for general entertainment.

(1.) By following the law of private reaſon, where the law of *publick* ſhould take place, they breed diſturbance. *Hooker.*

They have with bitter clamours defaced the *publick* ſervice of our church. *White.*

Of royal maids how wretched is the fate,
Born only to be victims of the ſtate;
Our hopes, our wiſhes, all our paſſions try'd
For *publick* uſe, the ſlaves of others pride. *Granville.*

Have we not able counſellors, hourly watching over the *publick* weal. *Swift.*

(2.) Joſeph being a juſt man, and not willing to make her a *publick* example, was minded to put her away privily. *Matth.*

(3.) A diſmal univerſal hiſs, the ſound
Of *publick* ſcorn. *Milton.*

(4.) They were *publick* hearted men, as they paid all taxes, ſo they gave up all their time to their country's ſervice, without any reward. *Clarendon.*

All nations that grew great out of little or nothing, did ſo merely by the *publick* mindedneſs of particular perſons. *South.*

A good magiſtrate muſt be endued with a *publick* ſpirit, that is with ſuch an excellent temper, as ſets him looſe from all ſelfiſh views, and makes him endeavour towards promoting the common good. *Atterbury.*

(5.) The income of the commonwealth is raiſed on ſuch as have money to ſpend at taverns and *publick* houſes. *Addiſon.*

Pu'blick. *n. ſ.* [from *publicus*, Lat. *le publique*, Fr.] 1. The general body of mankind, or of a ſtate or nation; the people. 2. Open view; general notice.

Thoſe nations are moſt liable to be over-run and conquered, where the people are rich, and where, for want of good conduct, the *publick* is poor. *Davenant.*

The *publick* is more diſpoſed to cenſure than to praiſe. *Addiſon.*

Philoſophy, though it likes not a gaudy dreſs, yet, when it appears in *publick*, muſt have ſo much complacency, as to be cloathed in the ordinary faſhion. *Locke.*

In private grieve, but with a careleſs ſcorn;
In *publick* ſeem to triumph, not to mourn. *Granville.*

In *publick* 'tis they hide,
Where none diſtinguiſh. *Pope.*

Pu'blickly. *adv.* [from *publick.*] 1. In the name of the community. 2. Openly; without concealment.

(1.) This has been ſo ſenſibly known by trading nations, that great rewards are *publickly* offered for its ſupply. *Addiſon.*

(2.) Sometimes alſo it may be private, communicating to the judges ſome things not fit to be *publickly* delivered. *Bacon.*

Pu'blickness. *n. ſ.* [from *publick.*] 1. State of belonging to the community. 2. Openneſs; ſtate of being generally known or publick.

(1.) The multitude of partners does detract nothing from each private ſhare, nor does the *publickneſs* of it leſſen propriety in it. *Boyle.*

Pu'blickspirited. *adj.* [*publick* and *ſpirit.*] Having regard to the general advantage above private good.

'Tis enough to break the neck of all honeſt purpoſes, to kill all generous and *publickſpirited* motions in the conception. *L'Eſtrange.*

Theſe were the *publickſpirited* men of their age, that is, patriots of their own intereſt. *Dryden.*

Another *publickſpirited* project, which the common enemy could not foreſee, might ſet king Charles on the throne. *Add.*

It was generous and *publickſpirited* in you, to be of the kingdom's ſide in this diſpute, by ſhewing, without reſerve, your diſapprobation of Wood's deſign. *Swift.*

To **PU'BLISH.** *v. a.* [*publier*, Fr. *publico*, Lat.] 1. To diſcover to mankind; to make generally and openly known; to proclaim; to divulge. 2. To put forth a book into the world.

(1.) ——— How will this grieve you,
When you ſhall come to clearer knowledge, that
You thus have *publiſhed* me. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

His commiſſion from God and his doctrine tend to the impreſſing the neceſſity of that reformation, which he came to *publiſh*. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Suppoſe he ſhould relent,
And *publiſh* grace to all,

Th' unwearied ſun, from day to day,
Does his Creator's pow'r diſplay,
And publiſhes to every land
The work of an almighty hand. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

(2.) If I had not unwarily too far engaged myſelf for the preſent *publiſhing* it, I ſhould have kept it by me. *Digby.*

Pu'blisher. *n. ſ.* [from *publiſh.*] 1. One who makes publick or generally known. 2. One who puts out a book into the world.

(1.) ——— Love of you
Hath made me *publiſher* of this pretence. *Shakeſpeare.*

The apoſtle doth not ſpeak as a *publiſher* of a new law, but only as a teacher and monitor of what his lord and maſter had taught before. *Kettlewell.*

The holy lives, the exemplary ſufferings of the *publiſhers* of this religion, and the ſurpaſſing excellence of that doctrine which they publiſhed. *Atterbury.*

(2.) A collection of poems appeared, in which the *publiſher* has given me ſome things that did not belong to me. *Prior.*

PUCE'LAGE. *n. ſ.* [French.] A ſtate of virginity. *Dict.*

Puck. *n. ſ.* [perhaps the ſame with *pug.*] Some ſprite among the fairies, common in romances.

O gentle *puck*, take this transformed ſcalp
From off the head of this Athenian ſwain. *Shakeſpeare.*

——— Turn your cloaks,
Quoth he, for *puck* is buſy in theſe oaks,
And this is fairy ground. *Corbet.*

Pu'ckball or *puckfiſt.* *n. ſ.* [from *puck* the fairy, a fairy's ball.] A kind of muſhroom full of duſt. *Dict.*

To **Pu'cker.** *v. a.* [from *puck* the fairy; as *elflocks*, from *elves*; or from *powk*, a pocket or hollow.] To gather into corrugations; to contract into folds or plications.

I ſaw an hideous ſpectre; his eyes were ſunk into his head, his face pale and withered, and his ſkin *puckered* up in wrinkles. *Spectator.*

A ligature above the part wounded is pernicious, as it *puckers* up the inteſtines, and diſorders its ſituation. *Sharp.*

Pu'dder. *n. ſ.* [This is commonly written *pother.* See Pother. This is moſt probably derived by Mr. *Lye* from *fuder*, Iſlandick, a rapid motion.] A tumult; a turbulent and irregular buſtle.

——— Let the great gods,
That keep this dreadful *pudder* o'er our heads,
Find out their enemies. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

What a *pudder* is made about eſſences, and how much is all knowledge peſtered by the careleſs uſe of words? *Locke.*

To **Pu'dder.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make a tumult; to make a buſtle.

Mathematicians, abſtracting their thoughts from names, and ſetting before their minds the ideas themſelves, have avoided a great part of that perplexity, *puddering* and confuſion, which has ſo much hindered knowledge. *Locke.*

To **Pu'dder.** *v. a.* To perplex; to diſturb; to confound.

He that will improve every matter of fact into a maxim, will abound in contrary obſervations, that can be of no other uſe but to perplex and *pudder* him. *Locke.*

Pu'dding. *n. ſ.* [*potten*, Welſh, an inteſtine; *boudin*, French; *puding*, Swediſh.] 1. A kind of food very variouſly compounded, but generally made of meal, milk, and eggs. 2. The gut of an animal. 3. A bowel ſtuffed with certain mixtures of meal and other ingredients. 4. A proverbial name for victuals.

(1.) Sallads, and eggs, and lighter fare
Tune the Italian ſpark's guitar;
And if I take Dan Congreve right,
Pudding and beef make Britons fight. *Prior.*

(2.) He'll yield the crow a *pudding* one of theſe days; the king has kill'd his heart. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

As ſure as his guts are made of *puddings.* *Shakeſpeare.*

(4.) Mind neither good nor bad, nor right nor wrong,
But eat your *pudding*, ſlave, and hold your tongue. *Prior.*

Pu'dding-gross. *n. ſ.* [*pulegium*, Lat.] A plant.

Pu'ddingpie. *n. ſ.* [*pudding* and *pie.*] A pudding with meat baked in it.

Some cry the covenant, inſtead
Of *puddingpies* and gingerbread. *Hudibras.*

Pu'ddingtime. *n. ſ.* [*pudding* and *time.*] 1. The time of dinner; the time at which pudding, anciently the firſt diſh, is ſet upon the table. 2. Nick of time; critical minute.

(2.) Mars that ſtill protects the ſtout,
In *puddingtime* came to his aid. *Hudibras.*

Pu'ddle. *n. ſ.* [from *puteolus*, Lat. *Skinner*; from *poil*, dirt, old Bavarian, *Junius*; hence *pool.*] A ſmall muddy lake; a dirty plaſh.

The Hebrews drink of the well-head, the Greeks of the ſtream, and the Latins of the *puddle.* *Hall.*

——— Thou did'ſt drink
The ſtale of horſes, and the gilded *puddle*
Which beaſts would cough at. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

A phyſician cured madmen thus: they were tied to a ſtake, and then ſet in a *puddle*, 'till brought to their wits. *L'Eſtr.*

Treading where the treacherous *puddle* lay
His heels flew up; and on the graſſy floor
He fell, beſmear'd with filth. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Happy was the man, who was ſent on an errand to the moſt remote ſtreet, which he performed with the greateſt alacrity, ran through every *puddle*, and took care to return covered with dirt. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

To **Pu'ddle.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To muddy; to foul or pollute with dirt; to mix dirt and water.

As if I ſaw my ſun ſhine in a *puddled* water, I cried out of nothing but Mopſa. *Sidney.*

——— Some unhatch'd practice
Hath *puddled* his clear ſpirit; and, in ſuch caſes,
Men's natures wrangle with inferiour things,
Though great ones are their object. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

His beard they ſing'd off with brand of fire,
And ever as it blaz'd, they threw on him
Great pails of *puddled* mire to quench the hair. *Shakeſp.*

——— The nobleſt blood of Africk
Runs in my veins, a purer ſtream than thine;
For, though derived from the ſame ſource, thy current
Is *puddl'd* and defil'd with tyranny. *Dryden.*

Pu'ddly. *adj.* [from *puddle.*] Muddy; dirty; miry.

Limy, or thick *puddly* water killeth them. *Carew.*

Pu'ddock or *purrock.* *n. ſ.* [for *paddock* or *parrock.*] A provincial word for a ſmall incloſure. *Dict.*

Pu'dency. *n. ſ.* [*pudens*, Lat.] Modeſty; ſhamefacedneſs.

A *pudency* ſo roſy, the ſweet view on't
Might well have warm'd old Saturn. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pudi'city. *n. ſ.* [*pudicité*, Fr. from *pudicitia*, Lat.] Modeſty; chaſtity. *Dict.*

Puefe'llow. *n. ſ.* A partner.

——— This carnal cur
Preys on the iſſue of his mother's body;
And makes her *puefellow* with others moan. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pu'erile. *adj.* [*puerile*, Fr. *puerilis*, Lat.] Childiſh; boyiſh.

I looked upon the manſion with a veneration mixt with a pleaſure, that repreſented her to me in thoſe *puerile* amuſements. *Pope.*

Pueri'lity. *n. ſ.* [*puerilité*, Fr. from *puerilitas*, Lat.] Childiſhneſs; boyiſhneſs.

A reſerve of *puerility* not ſhaken off from ſchool. *Brown.*

Some men imagining themſelves poſſeſſed with a divine fury, often fall into toys and trifles, which are only *puerilities.* *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

Pu'et. *n. ſ.* [*upupa.*] A kind of water fowl.

Among the firſt ſort are coots, ſanderlings and *pewets.* *Car.*

The fiſh have enemies enough; as otters, the cormorant and the *puet.* *Walton's Angler.*

PUFF. *n. ſ.* [*pof*, Dutch, a blaſt which ſwells the cheeks.] 1. A quick blaſt with the mouth. 2. A ſmall blaſt of wind. 3. A fungous ball filled with duſt. 4. Any thing light and porous: as, puff *paſte*. 5. Something to ſprinkle powder on the hair. *Ainſworth*.

(1.) In garret vile, he with a warming *puff*
Regales chill'd fingers. *Philips*.

(2.) The Roſemary, in the days of Henry VII. with a ſudden *puff* of wind ſtooped her ſide, and took in water at her ports in ſuch abundance, as that ſhe inſtantly ſunk. *Raleigh*.

— The naked breathleſs body lies
To every *puff* of wind a ſlave,
At the beck of every wave,
That once perhaps was fair, rich, ſtout and wiſe. *Flatman*.

A *puff* of wind blows off cap and wig. *L'Eſtrange*.

There fierce winds o'er duſky vallies blow,
Whoſe every *puff* bears empty ſhades away. *Dryden*.
With one fierce *puff* he blows the leaves away,
Expos'd the ſelf-diſcover'd infant lay. *Dryden*.

To **Puff.** *v. n.* [*boffen*, Dutch.] 1. To ſwell the cheeks with wind. 2. To blow with a quick blaſt. 3. To blow with ſcornfulneſs. 4. To breathe thick and hard. 5. To do or move with hurry, tumour, or tumultuous agitation. 6. To ſwell with the wind or air.

(2.) —— Wherefore do you follow her,
Like foggy South *puffing* with wind and rain. *Shakeſp*.
Diſtinction with a broad and powerful fan,
Puffing at all, winnows the light away. *Shakeſpeare*.

(3.) Some *puff* at theſe inſtances, as being ſuch as were under a different œconomy of religion, and conſequently not directly pertinent to ours. *South*.

It is really to defy heaven, to *puff* at damnation, and bid omnipotence do its worſt. *South*.

(4.) ——— Seldſhown flamins
Do preſs among the popular throngs, and *puff*
To win a vulgar ſtation. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus*.

The aſs comes back again, *puffing* and blowing, from the chaſe. *L'Eſtrange*.

——— A true ſon of the church
Came *puffing* with his greaſy bald-pate choir,
And fumbling o'er his beads. *Dryden*.

(5.) More unconſtant than the wind, who wooes
Ev'n now the frozen boſom of the North,
And, being anger'd, *puffs* away from thence,
Turning his face to the dew-dropping South. *Shakeſp*.
Then came brave glory *puffing* by
In ſilks that whiſtled, who but he?
He ſcarce allow'd me half an eye. *Herbert*.

(6.) A new coal is not to be caſt on the nitre, till the detonation be quite ended; unleſs the *puffing* matter blow the coal out of the crucible. *Boyle*.

To **Puff.** *v. a.* 1. To inflate or make ſwell as with wind: it has *up* intenſive. 2. To drive or agitate with blaſts of wind. 3. To drive with a blaſt of breath ſcornfully. 4. To ſwell or blow up with praiſe. 5. To ſwell or elate with pride.

(1.) Have I not heard the ſea, *puff'd up* with winds,
Rage like an angry bear chafed with ſweat? *Shakeſp*.
Let him fall by his own greatneſs,
And *puff* him *up* with glory, till it ſwell
And break him. *Denham's Sophy*.

Flattering of others, and boaſting of ourſelves, may be referred to lying; the one to pleaſe others, and *puff* them *up* with ſelf-conceit; the other to gain more honour than is due to ourſelves. *Ray on the Creation*.

(2.) ——— I have ſeen the cannon,
When it has blown his ranks into the air,
And from his arm *puff't* his own brother. *Shakeſp*.
Th' unerring ſun by certain ſigns declares,
When the South projects a ſtormy day,
And when the clearing North will *puff* the clouds away.
Dryden's Virgil's Georgicks.

Why muſt the winds all hold their tongue?
If they a little breath ſhould raiſe,
Would that have ſpoil'd the poet's ſong,
Or *puff'd* away the monarch's praiſe? *Prior*.

I have been endeavouring very buſily to raiſe a friendſhip, which the firſt breath of any ill-natured by-ſtander could *puff* away. *Pope*.

(3.) I can enjoy her while ſhe's kind,
But when ſhe dances in the wind,
And ſhakes her wings, and will not ſtay,
I *puff* the proſtitute away;
The little or the much ſhe gave is quietly reſign'd. *Dryden*.

(4.) The attendants of courts engage them in quarrels of juriſdiction, being truly paraſiti curiæ, in *puffing* a court *up* beyond her bounds for their own advantage. *Bacon*.

(5.) His looke like a coxcombe *up puffed* with pride. *Tuſſer*.

This army, led by a tender prince,
Whoſe ſpirit with divine ambition *pufft*,
Makes mouths at the inviſible event. *Shakeſp. Hamlet*.

Think not of men above that which is written, that no one of you be *puffed up* one againſt another. 1 *Cor.* iv. 6.

Your anceſtors, who *puff* your mind with pride,
Did not your honour, but their own advance. *Dryden*.
Who ſtands ſafeſt; tell me, is it he
That ſpreads and ſwells in *puff'd* proſperity? *Pope*.

The Phæacians were ſo *puff'd up* with their conſtant felicity, that they thought nothing impoſſible. *Broome*.

Pu'ffer. *n. ſ.* [from *puff*.] One that puffs.

Pu'ffin. *n. ſ.* [*puffino*, Italian, *mergus*.] 1. A water fowl. 2. A kind of fiſh. 3. A kind of fungus filled with duſt.

(1.) Among the firſt ſort, we reckon the dipchick, murrs, creyſers, curlews and *puffins*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall*.

Pu'ffinapple. *n. ſ.* A ſort of apple. *Ainſworth*.

Pu'ffingly. *adv.* [from *puffing*.] 1. Tumidly; with ſwell. 2. With ſhortneſs of breath.

Pu'ffy. *adj.* [from *puff*.] 1. Windy; flatulent. 2. Tumid; turgid.

(1.) Emphyſema is a light *puffy* tumour, eaſily yielding to the preſſure of your fingers, and ariſeth again in the inſtant you take them off. *Wiſeman's Surgery*.

(2.) An unjudicious poet, who aims at loftineſs, runs into the ſwelling *puffy* ſtile, becauſe it looks like greatneſs. *Dryden*.

Pug. *n. ſ.* [*pɪʒa*, Saxon, a girl. *Skinner*.] A kind name of a monkey, or any thing tenderly loved.

Upon ſetting him down, and calling him *pug*, I found him to be her favourite monkey. *Addiſon, Spectator*.

Pu'ggered. *adj.* [perhaps for *puckered*.] Crowded; complicated. I never found this word in any other paſſage.

Nor are we to cavil at the red *puggered* attire of the turkey, and the long excreſcency that hangs down over his bill, when he ſwells with pride. *More againſt Atheiſm*.

Pugh. *interj.* [corrupted from *puff*, or borrowed from the ſound.] A word of contempt.

Pu'gil. *n. ſ.* [*pugille*, Fr.] What is taken up between the thumb and two firſt fingers. *Dict*.

Take violets, and infuſe a good *pugil* of them in a quart of vinegar. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*.

Pugna'cious. *adj.* [*pugnax*, Lat.] Inclinable to fight; quarrelſome; fighting.

Pugna'city. *n. ſ.* [from *pugnax*, Lat.] Quarrelſomeneſs; inclination to fight.

Pu'isne. *adj.* [*puis nè*, French. It is commonly ſpoken and written *puny*. See **Puny**.] 1. Young; younger; later in time. 2. Inferiour. 3. Petty; inconſiderable; ſmall.

(1.) If he undergo any alteration, it muſt be in time, or of a *puiſne* date to eternity. *Hale's Origin of Mankind*.

(2.) When the place of a chief judge becomes vacant, a *puiſne* judge, who hath approved himſelf deſerving, ſhould be preferred. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

(3.) A *puiſne* tilter, that ſpurs his horſe but on one ſide, breaks his ſtaff like a noble gooſe. *Shakeſp. As You like it.*

Pui'ssance. *n. ſ.* [*puiſſance*, Fr.. This word ſeems to have been pronounced with only two ſyllables.] Power; ſtrength; force.

The chariots were drawn not by the ſtrength of horſes, but by the *puiſſance* of men. *Deſtruction of Troy.*

Grandſires, babies and old women;
Or paſt, or not arriv'd to, pith and *puiſſance*. *Shakeſp.*
Look with forehead bold and big enough
Upon the power and *puiſſance* of the king. *Shakeſp.*
Our *puiſſance* is our own; our own right hand
Shall teach us higheſt deeds. *Milton.*

PUI'SSANT. *adj.* [*puiſſant*, Fr.] Powerful; ſtrong; forcible.

The queen is coming with a *puiſſant* hoſt. *Shakeſpeare.*
Told the moſt piteous tale of Lear
That ever ear receiv'd; which in recounting
His grief grew *puiſſant*, and the ſtrings of life
Began to crack. *Shakeſpeare.*
For piety renown'd and *puiſſant* deeds. *Milton.*

The climate of Syria, the far diſtance from the ſtrength of Chriſtendom, and the near neighbourhood of thoſe that were moſt *puiſſant* among the Mahometans, cauſed that famous enterpriſe, after a long continuance of terrible war, to be quite abandoned. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Pui'ssantly. *adv.* [from *puiſſant.*] Powerfully; forcibly.

PUKE. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain derivation.] 1. Vomit. 2. Medicine cauſing vomit.

To **Puke.** *v. n.* To ſpew; to vomit.

——— The infant
Mewling and *puking* in the nurſe's arms. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pu'ker. *n. ſ.* [from *puke.*] Medicine cauſing a vomit.

——— The *puker* rue,
The ſweetner ſaſſafras are added too. *Garth.*

Pu'lchritude. *n. ſ.* [*pulchritudo*, Latin.] Beauty; grace; handſomeneſs; quality oppoſite to deformity.

Neither will it agree unto the beauty of animals, wherein there is an approved *pulchritude*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Pulchritude is conveyed by the outward ſenſes unto the ſoul, but a more intellectual faculty is that which reliſhes it. *More.*

By their virtuous behaviour they compenſate the hardneſs of their favour, and by the *pulchritude* of their ſouls make up what is wanting in the beauty of their bodies. *South.*

That there is a great *pulchritude* and comelineſs of proportion in the leaves, flowers and fruits of plants, is atteſted by the general verdict of mankind. *Ray on the Creation.*

To **Pule.** *v. n.* [*piauler*, Fr.] 1. To cry like a chicken. 2. To whine; to cry; to whimper.

(1.) Let the ſongs be loud and cheerful, and not chirpings or *pulings*; let the muſick likewiſe be ſharp and loud. *Bacon.*

(2.) To ſpeak *puling* like a beggar at Hallomaſs. *Shakeſp.*
To have a wretched *puling* fool,
A whining mammet, in her fortune's tender,
To anſwer, I'll not wed. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*
Weak *puling* things unable to ſuſtain
Their ſhare of labour, and their bread to gain. *Dryden.*

When ice covered the water, the child bathed his legs; and when he began this cuſtom, was *puling* and tender. *Locke.*

This *puling* whining harlot rules his reaſon,
And prompts his zeal for Edward's baſtard brood. *Rowe.*

Pu'lick. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

Puli'cose. *adj.* [*pulicoſus*, *pulex*, Latin.] Abounding with fleas. *Dict.*

Pu'liol. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſworth.*

To **PULL.** *v. a.* [pullian, Saxon.] 1. To draw violently towards one. 2. To draw forcibly: commonly with *on* or *off*, or ſome other particle. 3. To pluck; to gather. 4. To tear; to rend. 5. *To* **Pull** *down.* To ſubvert; to demoliſh. 6. *To* **Pull** *down.* To degrade. 7. *To* **Pull** *up.* To extirpate; to eradicate.

(1.) What they ſeem to offer us with the one hand, the ſame with the other they *pull* back. *Hooker.*

He put forth his hand, and *pulled* the dove in. *Gen.* viii. 9.

His hand which he put forth dried up, ſo that he could not *pull* it in again. 1 *Kings*, xiii. 4.

Pull them out like ſheep for the ſlaughter, and prepare them for the day of ſlaughter. *Jer.* vii. 11.

They *pulled* away the ſhoulder and ſtopped their ears. *Zech.*

Ill fortune never cruſhed that man, whom good fortune deceived not; I therefore have counſelled my friends to place all things ſhe gave them ſo, as ſhe might take them from them, not *pull* them. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcovery.*

(2.) He was not ſo deſirous of wars, as without juſt cauſe of his own to *pull* them *upon* him. *Hayward.*

A boy came in great hurry to *pull off* my boots. *Swift.*

(3.) When bounteous Autumn rears his head,
He joys to *pull* the ripen'd pear. *Dryden.*

Flax *pulled* in the bloom, will be whiter and ſtronger than if let ſtand till the ſeed is ripe. *Mortimer.*

(4.) He hath turned aſide my ways, and *pulled* me in pieces; he hath made me deſolate. *Lam.* iii. 2.

(5.) Although it was judged in form of a ſtatute, that he ſhould be baniſhed, and his whole eſtate confiſcated, and his houſes *pulled down*, yet his caſe even then had no great blot of ignominy. *Bacon.*

In political affairs, as well as mechanical, it is far eaſier to *pull down* than build up; for that ſtructure, which was above ten ſummers a building, and that by no mean artiſts, was deſtroyed in a moment. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

When God is ſaid to build or *pull down*, 'tis not to be underſtood of an houſe; God builds and unbuilds worlds. *Burnet.*

(6.) He begs the gods to turn blind fortune's wheel,
To raiſe the wretched, and *pull down* the proud. *Roſcom.*
What title has this queen but lawleſs force?
And force muſt *pull* her *down*. *Dryden.*

They may be afraid to *pull down* miniſters and favourites grown formidable. *Davenant.*

(7.) What cenſure, doubting thus of innate principles, I may deſerve from men, who will be apt to call it *pulling up* the old foundations of knowledge, I cannot tell; I perſuade myſelf, that the way I have purſued, being conformable to truth, lays thoſe foundations ſurer. *Locke.*

Pull. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. The act of pulling. 2. Conteſt; ſtruggle. 3. Pluck; violence ſuffered.

(1.) I awaked with a violent *pull* upon the ring, which was faſtened at the top of my box. *Gulliver's Travels.*

(2.) This wreſtling *pull* between Corineus and Gogmagog is reported to have befallen at Dover. *Carew.*

(3.) ——— Duke of Glo'ſter, ſcarce himſelf,
That bears ſo ſhrewd a maim; two *pulls* at once;
His lady baniſh'd, and a limb lopt off. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pu'ller. *n. ſ.* [from *pull.*] One that pulls.

——— Shameleſs Warwick, peace?
Proud ſetter up and *puller* down of kings. *Shakeſp.*

Pu'llen. *n. ſ.* [*pulain*, old Fr.] Poultry. *Bailey.*

Pu'llet. *n. ſ.* [*poulet*, Fr.] A young hen.

Brew me a pottle of ſack finely.
—With eggs, ſir?
—Simple of itſelf; I'll no *pullet* ſperm in my brewage. *Shak.*

I felt a hard tumour on the right ſide, the bigneſs of a *pullet*'s egg. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

They died not becauſe the *pullets* would not feed, but becauſe the devil foreſaw their death, he contrived that abſtinence in them. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Pu'lley. *n. ſ.* [*poulie*, Fr.] A ſmall wheel turning on a pivot, with a furrow on its outſide in which a rope runs.

Nine hundred of the ſtrongeſt men were employed to draw up theſe cords by many *pulleys* faſtened on the poles, and, in three hours, I was raiſed and flung into the engine. *Swift.*

Here *pullies* make the pond'rous oak aſcend. *Gay.*

To **PU'LLULATE.** *v. n.* [*pullulo*, Lat. *pulluler*, Fr.] To germinate; to bud.

PU'LMONARY. *adj.* [from *pulmo*, Latin.] Belonging to the lungs.

Often theſe unhappy ſufferers, for want of ſufficient vigour and ſpirit to carry on the animal regimen, drop into a true *pulmonary* conſumption. *Blackmore.*

The force of the air upon the *pulmonary* artery is but ſmall in reſpect to that of the heart. *Arbuthnot.*

PU'LMONARY. *n. ſ.* [*pulmonaire*, Fr. *pulmonaria*, Lat.] The herb lungwort. *Ainſworth.*

PU'LMONICK. *adj.* [*pulmo*, Lat.] Belonging to the lungs.

An ulcer of the lungs may be a cauſe of *pulmonick* conſumption, or conſumption of the lungs. *Harvey.*

Cold air, by its immediate contact with the ſurface of the lungs, is capable of producing defluxions upon the lungs, ulcerations, and all ſorts of *pulmonick* conſumptions. *Arbuthnot.*

PULP. *n. ſ.* [*pulpa*, Lat. *pulpe*, Fr.] 1. Any ſoft maſs. 2. The ſoft part of fruit; the part of fruit diſtinct from the ſeeds and rind.

(1.) The jaw bones have no marrow ſevered, but a little *pulp* of marrow diffuſed. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

(2.) The ſavoury *pulp* they chew, and in the rind,
Still as they thirſted, ſcoop the brimming ſtream. *Milton.*

Beſides this uſe of the *pulp* or pericarpium for the guard of the ſeed, it ſerves alſo by a ſecondary intenſion for the ſuſtenance of man and other animals. *Ray.*

——— The grub
Oft unobſerv'd invades the vital core,
Pernicious tenant, and her ſecret cave
Enlarges hourly, preying on the *pulp*
Ceaſeleſs. *Philips.*

PU'LPIT. *n. ſ.* [*pulpitum*, Lat. *pulpitre*, *pupitre*, French.] 1. A place raiſed on high, where a ſpeaker ſtands. 2. The higher deſk in the church where the ſermon is pronounced; diſtinct from the lower deſk where prayers are read.

(1.) Produce his body to the market-place,
And in the *pulpit*, as becomes a friend,
Speak in the order of his funeral. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

(2.) We ſee on our theatres, the examples of vice rewarded, yet it ought not to be an argument againſt the art, any more than the impieties of the *pulpit* in the late rebellion. *Dryden.*

Sir Roger has given a handſome *pulpit* cloth, and railed in the communion table. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

Biſhops were not wont to preach out of the *pulpit*. *Ayliffe.*

Pulpits their ſacred ſatyr learn'd to ſpare,
And vice admir'd to find a flatt'rer there. *Pope.*

PU'LPOUS. *adj.* [from *pulp.*] Soft; pappy.

—— The redſtreak's *pulpous* fruit
With gold irradiate, and vermilion ſhines. *Philips.*

PU'LPOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *pulpous.*] The quality of being pulpous.

PU'LPY. *adj.* [from *pulp.*] Soft; pappy.

In the walnut and plumbs is a thick *pulpy* covering, then a hard ſhell, within which is the ſeed. *Ray on the Creation.*

Putrefaction deſtroys the ſpecifick difference of one vegetable from another, converting them into a *pulpy* ſubſtance of an animal nature. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

PULSA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*pulſation*, Fr. *pulſatio*, from *pulſo*, Latin.] The act of beating or moving with quick ſtrokes againſt any thing oppoſing.

This original of the left vein was thus contrived, to avoid the *pulſation* of the great artery. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Theſe commotions of the mind and body oppreſs the heart, whereby it is choaked and obſtructed in its *pulſation*. *Harvey.*

PULSA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *pulſo*, Lat.] A ſtriker; a beater.

PULSE. *n. ſ.* [*pulſus*, Lat.] 1. The motion of an artery as the blood is driven through it by the heart, and as it is perceived by the touch. 2. Oſcillation; vibration; alternate expanſion and contraction; alternate approach and receſſion. 3. *To feel one's* PULSE. To try or know one's mind artfully. 4. [From *pull.*] Leguminous plants. Plants not reaped but *pulled* or *plucked*.

(1.) *Pulſe* is thus accounted for: when the left ventricle of the heart contracts, and throws its blood into the great artery, the blood in the artery is not only thruſt forward towards the extremities, but the channel of the artery is likewiſe dilated; when the impetus of the blood againſt the ſides of the artery ceaſes; that is, when the left ventricle ceaſes to contract, then the ſpiral fibres of the artery, by their natural elaſticity, return again to their former ſtate, and contract the channel of the artery, till it is again dilated by the diaſtole of the heart; this diaſtole of the artery is called its *pulſe*, and the time the ſpiral fibres are returning to their natural ſtate, is the diſtance between two *pulſes*: this *pulſe* is in all the arteries of the body at the ſame time; an high *pulſe* is either vehement or ſtrong, but if the dilatation of the artery does not riſe to its uſual height, it is called a low or weak *pulſe*; but if between its dilatations there paſſes more time than uſual, it is called a ſlow *pulſe*: again, if the coats of an artery feel harder than uſual from any cauſe whatſoever, it is called an hard *pulſe*; but if by any contrary cauſe they are ſofter, then it is called a ſoft *pulſe*. *Quincy.*

Think you, I bear the ſhears of deſtiny?
Have I commandment on the *pulſe* of life? *Shakeſpeare.*

The proſperity of the neighbour kingdoms is not inferior to that of this, which, according to the *pulſe* of ſtates, is a great diminution of their health. *Clarendon.*

My body is from all diſeaſes free;
My temp'rate *pulſe* does regularly beat. *Dryden.*

If one drop of blood remain in the heart at every *pulſe*, thoſe, in many *pulſes*, will grow to a conſiderable maſs. *Arbuthnot.*

(2.) The vibrations or *pulſes* of this medium, that they may cauſe the alternate fits of eaſy tranſmiſſion and eaſy reflexion, muſt be ſwifter than light, and by conſequence above ſeven hundred thouſand times ſwifter than ſounds. *Newton.*

(4.) ——— With Elijah he partook,
Or as a gueſt with Daniel at his *pulſe*. *Milton.*

Mortals, from your fellows blood abſtain!
While corn and *pulſe* by nature are beſtow'd. *Dryden.*

Tares are as advantageous to land as other *pulſes*. *Mort.*

To **PULSE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To beat as the pulſe.

The heart, when ſeparated wholly from the body in ſome animals, continues ſtill to *pulſe* for a conſiderable time. *Ray.*

PU'LSION. *n. ſ.* [from *pulſus*, Lat.] The act of driving or of forcing forward: in oppoſition to ſuction or traction.

Admit it might uſe the motion of *pulſion*, yet it could never that of attraction. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

By attraction we do not here underſtand what is improperly called ſo, in the operations of drawing, ſucking and pumping, which is really *pulſion* and truſion. *Bentley.*

PU'LVERABLE. *adj.* [from *pulveris*, Lat.] Poſſible to be reduced to duſt.

In making the firſt ink, I could by filtration ſeparate a pretty ſtore of a black *pulverable* ſubſtance that remained in the fire. *Boyle on Colours.*

PULVERIZA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *pulverize.*] The act of powdering; reduction to duſt or powder.

To **PU'LVERIZE.** *v. a.* [from *pulveris*, Lat. *pulveriſer*, Fr.] To reduce to powder; to reduce to duſt.

If the experiment be carefully made, the whole mixture will ſhoot into fine cryſtals, that ſeem to be of an uniform ſubſtance, and are conſiſtent enough to be even brittle, and to endure to be *pulverized* and ſifted. *Boyle.*

PULVE'RULENCE. *n. ſ.* [*pulverulentia*, Lat.] Duſtineſs; abundance of duſt.

PU'LVIL. *n. ſ.* [*pulvillum*, Lat.] Sweet ſcents.

——— The toilette, nurſery of charms,
Completely furniſh'd with bright beauty's arms,
The patch, the powder-box, *pulvil*, perfumes. *Gay.*

To **PU'LVIL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſprinkle with perfumes in powder.

Have you *pulvilled* the coachman and poſtilion, that they may not ſtink of the ſtable. *Congreve's Way of the World.*

Pu'mice. *n. ſ.* [*pumex*, *pumicis*, Latin.] The *pumice* is evidently a ſlag or cinder of ſome foſſil, originally bearing another form, reduced to this ſtate by fire: it is a lax and ſpungy matter full of little pores and cavities: of a pale, whitiſh, grey colour: the *pumice* is found particularly about the burning mountains. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

So long I ſhot, that all was ſpent,
Though *pumice* ſtones I haſtily hent,
And threw; but nought availed. *Spenſer.*

Etna and Veſuvius, which conſiſt upon ſulphur, ſhoot forth ſmoke, aſhes and *pumice*, but no water. *Bacon.*

—— Near the Lucrine lake,
Steams of ſulphur raiſe a ſtifling heat,
And through the pores of the warm *pumice* ſweat. *Addiſon.*

Pu'mmel. *n. ſ.* See Pommel.

PUMP. *n. ſ.* [*pompe*, Dutch and French.] 1. An engine by which water is drawn up from wells: its operation is performed by the preſſure of the air. 2. A ſhoe with a thin ſole and low heel.

(1.) A *pump* grown dry will yield no water, unleſs you pour a little water into it firſt. *More againſt Atheiſm.*

In the framing that great ſhip built by Hiero, Athenæus mentions this inſtrument as being inſtead of a *pump*, by the help of which one man might eaſily drain out the water though very deep. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

Pumps may be made ſingle with a common *pump* handle, for one man to work them, or double for two. *Mortimer.*

(2.) Get good ſtrings to your beards, new ribbons to your *pumps*. *Shakeſp. Midſummer Night's Dream.*

Follow me this jeſt, now, till thou haſt worn out thy *pump*, that when the ſingle ſole of it is worn, the jeſt may remain ſingular. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Thalia's ivy ſhews her prerogative over comical poeſy; her maſk, mantle and *pumps* are ornaments belonging to the ſtage. *Peacham.*

———— The water and ſweat
Spliſh ſplaſh in their *pumps*. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

To Pump. *v. n.* [*pompen*, Dutch.] To work a pump; to throw out water by a pump.

The folly of him, who *pumps* very laboriouſly in a ſhip, yet neglects to ſtop the leak. *Decay of Piety.*

To Pump. *v. a.* 1. To raiſe or throw out as by means of a pump. 2. To examine artfully by ſly interrogatories, ſo as to draw out any ſecrets or concealments.

(1.) Not finding ſufficient room, it breaks a veſſel to force its paſſage, and ruſhing through a larger chaſm, overflows the cavities about it with a deluge, which is *pumped* up and emptied. *Blackmore.*

(2.) The one's the learned knight, ſeek out,
And *pump* them what they come about. *Hudibras.*

———— Aſk him what paſſes
Amongſt his brethren, he'll hide nothing from you;
But *pump* not me for politicks. *Otway's Venice Preſerv'd.*

Pu'mper. *n. ſ.* [from *pump*.] The perſon or the inſtrument that pumps.

The flame laſted about two minutes, from the time the *pumper* began to draw out air. *Boyle.*

Pu'mpion. *n. ſ.* [*pepo*.] A plant. *Miller.*

We'll uſe this groſs watry *pumpion*, and teach him to know turtles from jays. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Pun. *n. ſ.* [I know not whence this word is to be deduced: to *pun*, is to grind or beat with a *peſtle*; can *pun* mean an empty ſound, like that of a mortar beaten, as *clench*, the old word for *pun*, ſeems only a corruption of *clink*?] An equivocation; a quibble; an expreſſion where a word has at once different meanings.

It is not the word, but the figure that appears on the medal: cuniculus may ſtand for a rabbit or a mine, but the picture of a rabbit is not the picture of a mine: a *pun* can be no more engraven, than it can be tranſlated. *Addiſon.*

But fill their purſe, our poet's work is done,
Alike to them by pathos, or by *pun*. *Pope.*

To Pun. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To quibble; to uſe the ſame word at once in different ſenſes.

The hand and head were never loſt, of thoſe
Who dealt in doggrel, or who *pun'd* in proſe. *Dryden.*

You would be a better man, if you could *pun* like Sir Triſtram. *Tatler.*

To PUNCH. *v. a.* [*poinçonner*, Fr.] To bore or perforate by driving a ſharp inſtrument.

When I was mortal, my anointed body
By thee was *punched* full of deadly holes. *Shakeſpeare.*

By reaſon of its conſtitution it continued open, as I have ſeen a hole *punched* in leather. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Your work will ſometimes require to have holes *punched* in it at the forge, you muſt then make a ſteel punch, and harden the point of it without tempering. *Moxon.*

The fly may, with the hollow and ſharp tube of her womb, *punch* and perforate the ſkin of the eruca, and caſt her eggs into her body. *Ray on the Creation.*

Punch. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. A pointed inſtrument, which, driven by a blow, perforates bodies: it is often uſed of an inſtrument which being hollow cuts out a piece. 2. A liquor made by mixing ſpirit with water, ſugar, and the juice of lemons; and formerly with ſpice. 3. [*Puncinello*, Italian.] The buffoon or harlequin of the puppet-ſhow. 4. *Punch* is a horſe that is well ſet and well knit, having a ſhort back and thin ſhoulders, with a broad neck, and well lined with fleſh. *Farrier's Dict.* 5. [*Pumilio obeſus*, Latin.] In contempt or ridicule, a ſhort fat fellow.

(1.) The ſhank of a key the *punch* cannot ſtrike, becauſe the ſhank is not forged with ſubſtance ſufficient; but the drill cuts a true round hole. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

(2.) *Punch* is an Indian word expreſſing the number of ingredients. *Fryer's Travels.*

The Weſt India dry gripes are occaſioned by lime juice in *punch*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

No brute can endure the taſte of ſtrong liquor, and conſequently it is againſt all the rules of hieroglyph to aſſign thoſe animals as patrons of *punch*. *Swift.*

(3.) Of rareeſhows he ſung and *punch*'s feats. *Gay.*

Pu'ncheon. *n. ſ.* [*poinçon*, Fr.] 1. An inſtrument driven ſo as to make a hole or impreſſion. 2. A meaſure of liquids.

(1.) He granted liberty of coining to certain cities and abbies, allowing them one ſtaple and two *puncheons* at a rate. *Camden.*

Pu'ncher. *n. ſ.* [from *punch*.] An inſtrument that makes an impreſſion or hole.

In the upper jaw are five teeth before, not inciſors or cutters, but thick *punchers*. *Grew's Muſæum.*

PUNCTI'LIO. *n. ſ.* A ſmall nicety of behaviour; a nice point of exactneſs.

If their cauſe is bad, they uſe delays to tire out their adverſaries, they feign pleas to gain time for themſelves, and inſiſt on *punctilios* in his proceedings. *Kettlewell.*

Common people are much aſtoniſhed, when they hear of thoſe ſolemn conteſts which are made among the great, upon the *punctilios* of a publick ceremony. *Addiſon.*

Punctilio is out of doors, the moment a daughter clandeſtinely quits her father's houſe. *Clariſſa.*

Puncti'lious. *adj.* [from *punctilio*.] Nice; exact; punctual to ſuperſtition.

Some depend on a *punctilious* obſervance of divine laws, which they hope will attone for the habitual tranſgreſſion of the reſt. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Puncti'liousness. *n. ſ.* [from *punctilious*.] Nicety; exactneſs of behaviour.

Pu'ncto. *n. ſ.* [*punto*, Spaniſh.] 1. Nice point of ceremony. 2. The point in fencing.

(1.) The final conqueſt of Granada from the Moors, king Ferdinando diſplayed in his letters, with all the particularities and religious *punctos* and ceremonies that were obſerved in the reception of that city and kingdom. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

(2.) ——— Vat be all you come for?
—To ſee thee here, to ſee thee there, to ſee thee paſs thy *puncto*. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

PU'NCTUAL. *adj.* [*punctuel*, French.] 1. Compriſed in a point; conſiſting in a point. 2. Exact; nice; punctilious.

(1.) ——— This earth a ſpot, a grain,
An atom with the firmament compar'd,
And all her number'd ſtars, that ſeem to rowl
Spaces incomprehenſible; for ſuch
Their diſtance argues, and their ſwift return
Diurnal, merely to officiate light
Round this opacous earth, this *punctual* ſpot. *Milton.*

(2.) A gentleman *punctual* of his word, when he had heard that two had agreed upon a meeting, and the one neglected his hour, would ſay of him, he is a young man then. *Bacon.*

This miſtake to avoid, we muſt obſerve the *punctual* differences of time, and ſo diſtinguiſh thereof, as not to confound or loſe the one in the other. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

That the women are menſtruent, and the men pubeſcent at the year of twice ſeven, is accounted a *punctual* truth. *Brown.*

He was *punctual* and juſt in all his dealings. *Atterbury.*

The correſpondence of the death and ſufferings of our lord is ſo *punctual* and exact, that they ſeem rather like a hiſtory of events paſt, than a prophecy of ſuch as were to come. *Rogers.*

PUNCTUA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *punctual*.] Nicety; ſcrupulous exactneſs.

For the encouragement of thoſe that hereafter ſhould ſerve other princes with that *punctuality* as Sophronio had done, he commanded him to offer him a blank, wherein he might ſet down his own conditions. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

His memory was ſerviceable, but not officious; faithful to things and buſineſs, but unwillingly retaining the contexture and *punctualities* of words. *Fell.*

Though ſome of theſe *punctualities* did not ſo much conduce to preſerve the text, yet all of them ſhew, the infinite care which was taken, that there might be no miſtake in a ſingle letter. *Grew's Coſmol.*

PU'NCTUALLY. *adv.* [from *punctual*.] Nicely; exactly; ſcrupulouſly.

There were no uſe at all for war or law, if every man had prudence to conceive how much of right were due both to and from himſelf, and were withal ſo *punctually* juſt as to perform what he knew requiſite, and to reſt contented with his own. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Concerning the heavenly bodies, there is ſo much exactneſs in their motions, that they *punctually* come to the ſame periods to the hundredth part of a minute. *Ray on the Creation.*

I freely bring what Moſes hath related to the teſt, comparing it with things as now they ſtand; and finding his account to be *punctually* true, I fairly declare what I find. *Woodward.*

PU'NCTUALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *punctual*.] Exactneſs; nicety.

The moſt literal tranſlation of the ſcriptures, in the moſt natural ſignification of the words, is generally the beſt; and the ſame *punctualneſs* which debaſeth other writings, preſerveth the ſpirit and majeſty of the ſacred text. *Felton.*

PUNCTUA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*punctum*, Lat.] The act or method of pointing.

It ought to do it willingly, without being forced to it by any change in the words or *punctuation*. *Addiſon.*

PU'NCTURE. *n. ſ.* [*punctus*, Lat.] A ſmall prick; a hole made with a very ſharp point.

With the loadſtone of Laurentius Guaſcus, whatſoever needles or bodies were touched, the wounds and *punctures* made thereby were never felt. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Nerves may be wounded by ſciſſion or *puncture*: the former way being cut through, they are irrecoverable; but when pricked by a ſharp-pointed weapon, which kind of wound is called a *puncture*, they are much to be regarded. *Wiſeman.*

To **PU'NCTULATE.** *v. n.* [*punctulum*, Latin.] To mark with ſmall ſpots.

The ſtudds have their ſurface *punctulated*, as if ſet all over with other ſtudds infinitely leſſer. *Woodward.*

PU'NDLE. *n. ſ.* [*mulier pumila & obeſa*, Lat.] A ſhort and fat woman. *Ainſworth.*

PU'NGAR. *n. ſ.* [*pagurus*, Lat.] A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

PU'NGENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *pungent*.] 1. Power of pricking. 2. Heat on the tongue; acridneſs. 3. Power to pierce the mind. 4. Acrimoniouſneſs; keenneſs.

(1.) Any ſubſtance, which by its *pungency* can wound the worms, will kill them, as ſteel and hartſhorn. *Arbuthnot.*

(3.) An opinion of the ſucceſsfulneſs of the work is as neceſſary to found a purpoſe of undertaking it, as the authority of commands, the perſuaſiveneſs of promiſes, *pungency* of menaces, or proſpect of miſchiefs upon neglect can be. *Hammond.*

(4.) When he hath conſidered the force and *pungency* of theſe expreſſions applied to the fathers of that Nicene ſynod by the Weſtern biſhops, he may abate his rage towards me. *Stillingfleet.*

PU'NGENT. *adj.* [*pungens*, Lat.] 1. Pricking. 2. Sharp on the tongue; acrid. 3. Piercing; ſharp. 4. Acrimonious; biting.

(1.) Juſt where the breath of life his noſtrils drew,
A charge of ſnuff the wily virgin threw;
The gnomes direct to ev'ry atom juſt,
The *pungent* grains of titillating duſt. *Pope.*

(2.) Do not the ſharp and *pungent* taſtes of acids ariſe from the ſtrong attraction, whereby the acid particles ruſh upon, and agitate the particles of the tongue. *Newton's Opticks.*

(3.) Thou can'ſt ſet him on the rack,
Incloſe him in a wooden tow'r,
With *pungent* pains on ev'ry ſide;
So Regulus in torments dy'd. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

(4.) The latter happening not only upon the *pungent* exigencies of preſent or impending judgments, but in the common ſervice of the church. *Fell.*

It conſiſts chiefly of a ſharp and *pungent* manner of ſpeech; but partly in a facetious way of jeſting. *Dryden.*

PU'NICE. *n. ſ.* [*cimex*, Lat.] A wallouſe; a bugg. *Hudibras.* *Ainſworth.*

PUNI'CEOUS. *adj.* [*puniceus*, Lat.] Purple.

PU'NINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *puny*.] Pettineſs; ſmallneſs.

To **PU'NISH.** *v. a.* [*punio*, Latin.] 1. To chaſtiſe; to afflict with penalties or death for ſome crime. 2. To revenge a fault with pain or death.

(1.) ——— Your purpos'd low correction
Is ſuch, as baſeſt and the meaneſt wretches
Are *puniſhed* with. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

If you will not hearken, I will *puniſh* you ſeven times more for your ſins. *Lev.* xxvi. 18.

——— A greater pow'r
Now rul'd him, *puniſh'd* in the ſhape he ſinn'd. *Milton.*

——— Will he draw out,
For anger's ſake, finite to infinite,
In *puniſh'd* man? *Milton.*

(2.) I will *puniſh* your offences with the rod, and your ſin with ſcourges. *Bible.*

PU'NISHABLE. *adj.* [*puniſſable*, Fr. from *puniſh*.] Worthy of puniſhment; capable of puniſhment.

Theft is naturally *puniſhable*, but the kind of puniſhment is poſitive, and ſuch lawful, as men ſhall think with diſcretion convenient to appoint. *Hooker.*

Sith creatures, which have no underſtanding, can ſhew no will; and where no will is, there is no ſin; and only that which ſinneth, is ſubject to puniſhment; which way ſhould any ſuch creature be *puniſhable* by the law of God? *Hooker.*

Their bribery is leſs *puniſhable*, when bribery opened the door by which they entered. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

PU'NISHABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *puniſhable*.] The quality of deſerving or admitting puniſhment.

Pu'nisher. *n. ſ.* [from *puniſh.*] One who inflicts pains for a crime.

This knows my *puniſher*; therefore as far
From granting me, as I from begging peace. *Milton.*

Pu'nishment. *n. ſ.* [*puniſſement*, Fr.] Any infliction or pain impoſed in vengeance of a crime.

The houſe of endleſs pain is built thereby,
In which ten thouſand ſorts of *puniſhments*
The curſed creatures do eternally torment. *Spenſer.*

Unleſs it were a bloody murtherer,
I never gave them condign *puniſhment.* *Shakeſp.*

Thou, through the judgment of God, ſhalt receive juſt *puniſhment* for thy pride. *2 Mac.* vii. 36.

Is not deſtruction to the wicked? and a ſtrange *puniſhment* to the workers of iniquity? *Job*, xxxi. 3.

He that doubts, whether or no he ſhould honour his parents, wants not reaſon, but *puniſhment.* *Holyday.*

Had I a hundred mouths, a hundred tongues,
I could not half thoſe horrid crimes repeat,
Nor half the *puniſhments* thoſe crimes have met. *Dryden.*

Becauſe that which is neceſſary to beget certainty in the mind, namely, impartial conſideration, is in a man's power, therefore the belief or diſbelief of thoſe things is a proper ſubject for rewards and *puniſhments.* *Wilkins.*

The rewards and *puniſhments* of another life, which the Almighty has eſtabliſhed, as the enforcements of his law, are of weight enough to determine the choice, againſt whatever pleaſure or pain this life can ſhew. *Locke.*

Puni'tion. *n. ſ.* [*punition*, Fr. *punitio*, Latin.] Puniſhment. *Ainſworth.*

Pu'nitive. *adj.* [from *punio*, Lat.] Awarding or inflicting puniſhment.

Neither is the cylinder charged with ſin, whether by God or men, nor any *punitive* law enacted by either againſt its rolling down the hill. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Pu'nitory. *adj.* [from *punio*, Lat.] Puniſhing; tending to puniſhment.

Punk. *n. ſ.* A whore; a common proſtitute; a ſtrumpet.

She may be a *punk*; for many of them are neither maid, widow, nor wife. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

And made them fight, like mad or drunk,
For dame religion as for *punk.* *Hudibras.*

Near theſe a nurſery erects its head,
Where unfledg'd actors learn to laugh and cry,
Where infant *punks* their tender voices try. *Dryden.*

Pu'nster. *n. ſ.* [from *pun.*] A quibbler; a low wit who endeavours at reputation by double meaning.

His mother was couſin to Mr. Swan, gameſter and *punſter* of London. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To **Punt.** *v. n.* To play at baſſet and ombre.

One is for ſetting up an aſſembly for baſſet, where none ſhall be admitted to *punt*, that have not taken the oaths. *Addiſon.*

When a duke to Janſen *punts* at White's,
Or city heir in mortgage melts away,
Satan himſelf feels far leſs joy than they. *Pope.*

PU'NY. *adj.* [*puis nè*, French.] 1. Young. 2. Inferiour; petty; of an under rate.

(2.) Is not the king's name forty thouſand names?
Arm, arm, my name; a *puny* ſubject ſtrikes
At thy great glory. *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.

——— Know me not,
Leſt that thy wives with ſpits, and boys with ſtones,
In *puny* battle ſlay me. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

——— Drive
The *puny* habitants; or if not drive,
Seduce them to our party. *Milton.*

This friendſhip is of that ſtrength, as to remain unſhaken by ſuch aſſaults, which yet are ſtrong enough to ſhake down and annihilate the friendſhip of little *puny* minds. *South.*

Jove at their head aſcending from the ſea,
A ſhoal of *puny* pow'rs attend his way. *Dryden.*

Pu'ny. *n. ſ.* A young unexperienced unſeaſoned wretch.

Tenderneſs of heart makes a man but a *puny* in this ſin; it ſpoils the growth, and crams the crowing exploits of this vice. *South's Sermons.*

To **Pup.** *v. n.* [from *puppy.*] To bring forth whelps: uſed of a bitch bringing young.

PU'PIL. *n. ſ.* [*pupilla*, Latin.] 1. The apple of the eye. 2. [*Pupille*, French; *pupillus*, Latin.] A ſcholar; one under the care of a tutor. 3. A ward; one under the care of his guardian.

(1.) Looking in a glaſs, when you ſhut one eye, the *pupil* of the other, that is open, dilateth. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Setting a candle before a child, bid him look upon it, and his *pupil* ſhall contract itſelf very much to exclude the light; as when after we have been ſome time in the dark, a bright light is ſuddenly brought in and ſet before us, till the *pupils* of our eyes have gradually contracted. *Ray on the Creation.*

The uvea has a muſculous power, and can dilate and contract that round hole in it, called the *pupil* of the eye. *More.*

The rays, which enter the eye at ſeveral parts of the *pupil*, have ſeveral obliquities to the glaſſes. *Newton's Opticks.*

(2.) My maſter ſues to her, and ſhe hath taught her ſuitor,
He being her *pupil*, to become her tutor. *Shakeſp.*

—— One of my father's ſervants,
With ſtore of tears this treaſon 'gan unfold,
And ſaid my guardian would his *pupil* kill. *Fairfax.*

If this arch-politician find in his *pupils* any remorſe, any fear of God's future judgments, he perſuades them that God hath ſo great need of men's ſouls, that he will accept them at any time, and upon any condition. *Raleigh.*

Tutors ſhould behave reverently before their *pupils.* *L'Eſtrange.*

The great work of a governor is, to ſettle in his *pupil* good habits, and the principles of virtue and wiſdom. *Locke.*

(3.) Tell me, thou *pupil* to great Pericles,
What are the grounds
To undertake ſo young, ſo vaſt a care? *Dryden.*

So ſome weak ſhoot, which elſe would poorly riſe,
Jove's tree adopts, and lifts him to the ſkies;
Through the new *pupil* ſoft'ning juices flow,
Thruſt forth the gems, and give the flow'rs to blow. *Tickel.*

Pu'pilage. *n. ſ.* [from *pupil.*] 1. State of being a ſcholar. 2. Wardſhip; minority.

(1.) The excellent Doctor moſt readily received this votary and proſelyte to learning into his care and *pupilage* for ſeveral years. *Fell.*

The ſeverity of the father's brow, whilſt they are under the diſcipline of *pupilage*, ſhould be relaxed as faſt as their age, diſcretion, and good behaviour allow. *Locke.*

(2.) Three ſons he dying left, all under age,
By means whereof their uncle Vortigern
Uſurp'd the crown, during their *pupilage*;
Which the infant's tutors gathering to fear,
Them cloſely into Armorick did bear. *Spenſer.*

Pu'pilary. *adj.* [*pupillaire*, Fr. *pupillaris*, Latin; from *pupil.*] Pertaining to a pupil or ward.

Pu'ppet. *n. ſ.* [*poupee*, Fr. *pupus*, Latin.] 1. A ſmall image moved by men in a mock drama; a wooden tragedian. 2. A word of contempt.

(1.) Once Zelmane could not ſtir, but that as if they had been *puppets*, whoſe motion ſtood only upon her pleaſure, Baſilius with ſerviceable ſteps, Gynecia with greedy eyes would follow her. *Sidney.*

Divers of them did keep in their houſes certain things made of cotton wool, in the manner of *puppets.* *Abbot.*

His laſt wife was a woman of breeding, good humour and complaiſance; as for you, you look like a *puppet* moved by clock-work. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

As the pipes of ſome carv'd organ move,
The gilded *puppets* dance. *Pope.*

—— In florid impotence he ſpeaks,
And, as the prompter breathes, the *puppet* ſqueaks. *Pope.*

(2.) Thou, an Egyptian *puppet*, ſhalt be ſhewn
In Rome as well as I. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Oh excellent motion! oh exceeding *puppet!* *Shakeſp.*

Pu'ppetman. *n. ſ.* [*puppet* and *man.*] Maſter of a puppet-ſhow.

Why is a handſome wife ador'd
By every coxcomb but her lord?
From yonder *puppetman* inquire,
Who wiſely hides his wood and wire. *Swift.*

Pu'ppetshow. *n. ſ.* [*puppet* and *ſhow.*] A mock drama performed by wooden images moved by wire.

Tim, you have a taſte I know,
And often ſee a *puppetſhow*. *Swift.*

To induce him to be fond of learning, he would frequently carry him to the *puppetſhow*. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

A preſident of the council will make no more impreſſion upon my mind, than the ſight of a *puppetſhow*. *Pope.*

Pu'ppy. *n. ſ.* [*poupée*, French.] 1. A whelp; progeny of a bitch. 2. A name of contemptuous reproach to a man.

(1.) ———— He
Talks as familiarly of roaring lions,
As maids of thirteen do of *puppy* dogs. *Shakeſpeare.*

The rogues ſlighted me into the river with as little remorſe, as they would have drowned a bitch's blind *puppies*, fifteen i' th' litter. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

The ſow to the bitch ſays, your *puppies* are all blind. *L'Eſtrange.*

Nature does the *puppy's* eyelid cloſe,
Till the bright ſun has nine times ſet and roſe. *Gay.*

(2.) I ſhall laugh myſelf to death at this *puppy* headed monſter; a moſt ſcurvy monſter! *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Thus much I have added, becauſe there are ſome *puppies* which have given it out. *Raleigh.*

I found my place taken up by an ill-bred aukward *puppy*, with a money bag under each arm. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

To **Pu'ppy.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To bring whelps.

PURBLI'ND. *adj.* [corrupted from *poreblind*, which is ſtill uſed in Scotland; *pore* and *blind.*] Nearſighted; ſhortſighted.

The truth appears ſo naked on my ſide,
That any *purblind* eye may find it out. *Shakeſp.*
———— 'Tis known to ſeveral
Of head piece extraordinary; lower meſſes
Perchance, are to this buſineſs *purblind*. *Shakeſp.*

Like to *purblind* moles, no greater light than that little which they ſhun. *Drummond.*

Darkneſs, that here ſurrounded our *purblind* underſtandings, will vaniſh at the dawning of eternal day. *Boyle.*

Dropt in blear thick-ſighted eyes,
They'd make them ſee in darkeſt night,
Like owls, though *purblind* in the light. *Hudibras.*
———— *Purblind* man
Sees but a part o' th' chain, the neareſt links;
His eyes not carrying to that equal beam,
That poiſes all above. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

Purbli'ndness. *n. ſ.* [from *purblind.*] Shortneſs of ſight.

Pu'rchasable. *adj.* [from *purchaſe.*] That may be purchaſed, bought, or obtained.

Money being the counterbalance to all things *purchaſable* by it, as much as you take off from the value of money, ſo much you add to the price of things exchanged for it. *Locke.*

To **PU'RCHASE.** *v. a.* [*pourchaſſer*, Fr.] 1. To acquire, not inherit. 2. To buy for a price. 3. To obtain at any expenſe, as of labour or danger. 4. To expiate or recompenſe by a fine or forfeit.

(2.) You have many a *parchas'd* ſlave,
Which like your aſſes, and your dogs and mules,
You uſe in abject and in ſlaviſh part. *Shakeſp.*

His ſons buried him in the cave, which Abraham *purchaſed* of the ſons of Heth. *Gen.* xxv.

(3.) A world who would not *purchaſe* with a bruiſe. *Milton.*

(4.) I will be deaf to pleading and excuſes,
Nor tears nor prayers ſhall *purchaſe* out abuſes;
Therefore uſe none. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Pu'rchase. *n. ſ.* [*pourchas*, old Fr. from the verb.] 1. Any thing bought or obtained for a price. 2. Any thing of which poſſeſſion is taken any other way than by inheritance.

(1.) He that procures his child a good mind, makes a better *purchaſe* for him, than if he laid out the money for an addition to his former acres. *Locke on Education.*

Our thriving dean has purchas'd land;
A *purchaſe* which will bring him clear
Above his rent four pounds a year. *Swift.*

(2.) A beauty waining and diſtreſſed widow
Made prize and *purchaſe* of his wanton eye;
Seduc'd the pitch and height of all his thoughts
To baſe declenſion. *Shakeſpeare.*

The fox repairs to the wolf's cell, and takes poſſeſſion of his ſtores; but he had little joy of the *purchaſe*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Pu'rchaser. *n. ſ.* [from *purchaſe.*] A buyer; one that gains any thing for a price.

Upon one only alienation and change, the *purchaſer* is to paſs both licence, fine and recovery. *Bacon.*

So unhappy have been the *purchaſers* of church lands, that, though in ſuch purchaſes, men have uſually the cheapeſt pennyworths, yet they have not always the beſt bargains. *South.*

Moſt of the old ſtatues may be well ſuppoſed to have been cheaper to their firſt owners, than they are to a modern *purchaſer*. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

PURE. *adj.* [*pur*, *pure*, Fr. *purus*, Lat.] 1. Clear; not dirty; not muddy. 2. Not filthy; not ſullied; clean from moral evil; holy. 3. Unmingled; not altered by mixtures; mere. 4. Genuine; real; unadulterated. 5. Not connected with any-thing extrinſick: as, *pure* mathematicks. 6. Free; clear. 7. Free from guilt; guiltleſs; innocent. 8. Incorrupt; not vitiated by any bad practice or opinion. 9. Not vitiated with corrupt modes of ſpeech. 10. Mere: as, *a* pure *villain*, *purus putus nebulo*, Latin. 11. Chaſte; modeſt: as, a *pure* virgin. 12. Clean; free from moral turpitude. Uſed of men and things. 13. Ritually clean; unpolluted.

(1.) Thou *pureſt* ſtone, whoſe pureneſs doth preſent
My pureſt mind. *Sidney.*

He ſhewed a *pure* river of water. *Revelations.*

(2.) There is a generation that are *pure* in their own eyes, and yet is not waſhed from their filthineſs. *Prov.* xxx. 12.

Thou art of *purer* eyes than to behold iniquity. *Hab.*

(3.) An alabaſter box of *pure* nard. *Milton.*

What philoſophy ſhall comfort a villain, that is haled to the rack for murthering his prince? his cup is full of *pure* and unmingled ſorrow, his body is rent with torment, his name with ignominy, his ſoul with ſhame and ſorrow, which are to laſt eternally. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

Pure and mixt, when applied to bodies, are much a-kin to ſimple and compound; ſo a guinea is *pure* gold, if it has in it no allay. *Watt's Logick.*

(4.) *Pure* religion before God and the Father is this, to viſit the fatherleſs and widows in their affliction, and to keep himſelf unſpotted from the world. *James.*

(5.) Mathematicks in its latitude is divided into *pure* and mixed; and though the *pure* do handle only abſtract quantity in the general, as geometry; yet that which is mixed doth conſider the quantity of ſome particular determinate ſubject. *Wilkins.*

When a propoſition expreſſes that the predicate is connected with the ſubject, it is called a *pure* propoſition; as every true chriſtian is an honeſt man. *Watts.*

(6.) Who can ſay, I have made my heart clean, I am *pure* from my ſin? *Prov.* xx. 9.

———— His mind of evil *pure*
Supports him, and intention free from fraud. *Philips.*

(7.) No hand of ſtrife is *pure*, but that which wins. *Daniel.*

———— O welcome *pure* ey'd faith,
And thou unblemiſh'd form of chaſtity. *Milton.*

(8.) Her guiltleſs glory juſt Britannia draws
From *pure* religion, and impartial laws. *Tickel.*

(9.) As oft as I read thoſe comedies, ſo oft doth ſound in mine ear the *pure* fine talk of Rome. *Aſcham.*

(10.) The lord of the caſtle was a young man of ſpirit, but had lately cut of *pure* wearineſs of the fatigue, and having ſpent moſt of his money, left the king. *Clarendon.*

There happened a civil war among the hawks, when the peaceable pigeons, in *pure* pity and good nature, ſend their mediators to make them friends again. *L'Eſtrange.*

(12.) Keep thyſelf pure. *Titus.*

—— Hypocrites auſterely talk,
Defaming as impure, what God declares
Pure, and commands to ſome, leaves free to all. *Milton.*

(13.) All of them were *pure*, and kill'd the paſſover. *Ezra.*
Pure from childbed ſtain. *Milton.*

Pu'rely. *adv.* [from *pure.*] 1. In a pure manner; not dirtily; not with mixture. 2. Innocently; without guilt. 3. Merely; completely; totally.

(1.) I will *purely* purge away thy droſs, and take away all thy tin. *Iſaiah*, i. 25.

(3.) ———— Tranquillitie
So *purely* ſate there; that waves great, nor ſmall,
Did ever riſe to any height at all. *Chapman.*

The being able to raiſe an army, and conducting it to fight againſt the king, was *purely* due to him, and the effect of his power. *Clarendon.*

Upon the particular obſervations on the metallick and mineral bodies, I have not founded any thing but what *purely* and immediately concerns the natural hiſtory of thoſe bodies. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

I converſe in full freedom with men of both parties; and if not in equal number, it is *purely* accidental, as having made acquaintance more under one miniſtry than another. *Swift.*

Pu'reness. *n. ſ.* [from *pure.*] 1. Clearneſs; freedom from extraneous or foul admixtures. 2. Simplicity; exemption from compoſition. 3. Innocence; freedom from guilt. 4. Freedom from vitious modes of ſpeech.

(1.) They came to the river ſide, which of all the rivers of Greece had the prize for excellent *pureneſs* and ſweetneſs, in ſo much as the very bathing in it was accounted exceeding healthful. *Sidney.*

No circumſtances are like to contribute more to the advancement of learning, than exact temperance, great *pureneſs* of air, equality of climate, and long tranquility of government. *Temple.*

(2.) An eſſence eternal and ſpiritual, of abſolute *pureneſs* and ſimplicity. *Raleigh.*

———— My love was ſuch,
It could, though he ſupply'd no fuel, burn;
Rich in itſelf, like elemental fire,
Whoſe *pureneſs* does no aliment require. *Dryden.*

(3.) May we evermore ſerve thee in holineſs and *pureneſs* of living. *Common Prayer.*

(4.) In all this good propriety of words, and *pureneſs* of phraſes in Terence, you muſt not follow him always in placing of them. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Pu'rfile. *n. ſ.* [*pourfilée*, Fr.] A ſort of ancient triming for womens gowns, made of tinſel and thread; called alſo bobbin work. *Bailey.*

To **Pu'rfle.** *v. a.* [*pourfiler*, Fr. *proffilare*, Italian.] To decorate with a wrought or flowered border; to border with embroidery; to embroider.

A goodly lady clad in ſcarlet red,
Purfled with gold and pearl of rich aſſay. *Spenſer.*

Emrold tufts, flow'rs *purfled* blue and white,
Like ſaphire, pearl, in rich embroidery,
Buckled below fair knighthood's bending knee. *Shakeſp.*

Iris there with humid bow,
Waters the odorous banks that blow
Flowers of more mingled hew,
Than her *purfled* ſcarff can ſhew. *Milton.*

In velvet white as ſnow the troop was gown'd,
Their hoods and ſleeves the ſame, and *purfled* o'er
With diamonds. *Dryden.*

Pu'rfle. } *n. ſ.* [*pourfilée*, French; from the verb.] A
Pu'rflew. } border of embroidery.

Purga'tion. *n. ſ.* [*purgation*, Fr. *purgatio*, Latin.] 1. The act of cleanſing or purifying from vitious mixtures. 2. The act of cleanſing the body by downward evacuation. 3. The act of clearing from imputation of guilt.

(1.) We do not ſuppoſe the ſeparation finiſhed, before the *purgation* of the air began. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

(2.) Let the phyſician apply himſelf more to *purgation* than to alteration, becauſe the offence is in quantity. *Bacon.*

(3.) If any man doubt, let him put me to my *purgation.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Proceed in juſtice, which ſhall have due courſe,
Even to the guilt or the *purgation.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Pu'rgative. *adj.* [*purgatif*, French; *purgativus*, Latin.] Cathartick; having the power to cauſe evacuations downward.

Purging medicines have their *purgative* virtue in a fine ſpirit, they endure not boiling without loſs of virtue. *Bacon.*

All that is fill'd, and all that which doth fill
All the round world, to man is but a pill;
In all it works not, but it is in all
Poiſonous, or *purgative*, or cordial. *Donne.*

Lenient *purgatives* evacuate the humours. *Wiſeman.*

Pu'rgatory. *n. ſ.* [*purgatoire*, Fr. *purgatorium*, Lat.] A place in which ſouls are ſuppoſed by the papiſts to be purged by fire from carnal impurities, before they are received into heaven.

Thou thy folk, through pains of *purgatory*,
Doſt bear unto thy bliſs. *Spenſer's Hymn on Love.*

In this age, there may be as great inſtances produced of real charity, as when men thought to get ſouls out of *purgatory.* *Stillingfleet.*

To **PURGE.** *v. a.* [*purger*, French; *purgo*, Latin.] 1. To cleanſe; to clear. 2. To clear from impurities: with *of.* 3. To clear from guilt: with *from.* 4. To clear from imputation of guilt. 5. To ſweep or put away impurities. 6. To evacuate the body by ſtool. 7. To clarify; to defecate.

(1.) It will be like that labour of Hercules, in *purging* the ſtable of Augeas, to ſeparate from ſuperſtitious obſervations any thing that is clean and pure natural. *Bacon.*

(2.) To the Engliſh court aſſemble now
From ev'ry region apes of idleneſs;
Now neighbour confines *purge* you *of* your ſcum. *Shakeſp.*

Air ventilates and cools the mines, and *purges* and frees them from mineral exhalations. *Woodward.*

(3.) Blood hath been ſhed ere now, i' th' olden time
Ere human ſtatute *purg'd* the gen'ral weal. *Shakeſp.*

My ſoul is *purg'd from* grudging hate;
And with my hand I ſeal my true heart's love. *Shakeſp.*

The blood of Chriſt ſhall *purge* our conſcience *from* dead works to ſerve God. *Heb.* ix. 14.

Syphax, we'll join our cares to *purge* away
Our country's crimes, and clear her reputation. *Addiſon.*

(4.) ———— He, I accuſe,
Intends t' appear before the people, hoping
To *purge* himſelf with words. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Marquis Dorſet was haſting towards him, to *purge* himſelf of ſome accuſation. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

(5.) I will *purge* out from among you the rebels. *Ezek.* xx. 38.

Simplicity and integrity in the inward parts, may *purge* out every prejudice and paſſion. *Decay of Piety.*

(6.) Sir Philip Colthrop *purged* John Drakes, the ſhoemaker of Norwich, of the proud humour. *Camden's Remains.*

The frequent and wiſe uſe of emaciating diets, and of *purgings*, is a principal means of a prolongation of life. *Bacon.*

If he was not cured, he *purged* him with ſalt water. *Arbuth.*

To **Purge.** *v. n.* 1. To grow pure by clarification. 2. To have frequent ſtools.

Purge. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A cathartick medicine; a medicine that evacuates the body by ſtool.

Meet we the med'cine of the ſickly weal,
And with him pour we in our country's *purge*
Each drop of us. *Shakeſpeare.*

——— Pills nor laxatives I like;
Of theſe his gain the ſharp phyſician makes,
And often gives a *purge*, but ſeldom takes. *Dryden.*

He was no great friend to purging and cliſters; he was for mixing aloes with all *purges*. *Arbuthnot.*

Pu'rger. *n. ſ.* [from *purge.*] 1. One who clears away any thing noxious. 2. Purge; cathartick.

(1.) ——— This ſhall make
Our purpoſe neceſſary, and not envious;
We ſhall be call'd *purgers*, not murtherers. *Shakeſpeare.*

(2.) It is of good uſe in phyſick, if you can retain the purging virtue, and take away the unpleaſant taſte of the *purger*. *Bacon.*

Purifica'tion. *n. ſ.* [*purification*, Fr. *purificatio*, Lat.] 1. The act of making pure; act of cleanſing from extraneous mixture. 2. The act of cleanſing from guilt or pollution. 3. A rite performed by the Hebrews after childbearing.

(1.) I diſcerned a conſiderable difference in the operations of ſeveral kinds of ſaltpetre, even after *purification*. *Boyle.*

(2.) The ſacraments, in their own nature, are juſt ſuch as they ſeem, water, and bread, and wine; but becauſe they are made ſigns of a ſecret myſtery, and water is the ſymbol of *purification* of the ſoul from ſin, and bread and wine, of Chriſt's body and blood; therefore the ſymbols receive the names of what they ſign. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

Pu'rificative. }
Pu'rificatory. } *adj.* [from *purify.*] Having power or tendency to make pure.

Pu'rifier. *n. ſ.* [from *purify.*] Cleanſer; refiner.

He ſhall ſit as a refiner and *purifier* of ſilver. *Mal.* iii. 3.

To **Pu'rify.** *v. a.* [*purifier*, Fr. *purifico*, Latin.] 1. To make pure. 2. To free from any extraneous admixtures. 3. To make clear. 4. To free from guilt or corruption. 5. To free from pollution, as by luſtration. 6. To clear from barbariſms or improprieties.

(2.) If any bad blood ſhould be left in the kingdom, an honourable foreign war will vent or *purify* it. *Bacon's Hen.* VII.

The maſs of the air was many thouſand times greater than the water, and would in proportion require a greater time to be *purified*. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

By chace our long-liv'd fathers earn'd their food,
Toil ſtrung the nerves, and *purified* the blood. *Dryden.*

(3.) I ran upon ſo fine and delicate a ground, as one could not eaſily judge, whether the river did more waſh the gravel, or the gravel did *purify* the river. *Sidney.*

(4.) He gave himſelf for us, that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and *purify* unto himſelf a peculiar people. *Titus*, ii. 14.

If God gives grace, knowledge will not ſtay long behind; ſince it is the ſame ſpirit and principle that *purifies* the heart, and clarifies the underſtanding. *South's Sermons.*

This makes Ouranius exceeding ſtudious of chriſtian perfection, ſearching after every grace and holy temper, *purifying* his heart all manner of ways, fearful of every error and defect in his life. *Law.*

(5.) There were ſet ſix water pots of ſtone, after the manner of the *purifying* of the Jews. *Jo.* ii. 6.

(6.) He ſaw the French tongue abundantly *purified*. *Spratt.*

To **Pu'rify.** *v. n.* To grow pure.

We do not ſuppoſe the ſeparation of theſe two liquors wholly finiſhed, before the purgation of the air began, though let them begin to *purify* at the ſame time. *Burnet.*

Pu'rist. *n. ſ.* [*puriſte*, Fr.] One ſuperſtitiouſly nice in the uſe of words.

Pu'ritan. *n. ſ.* [from *pure.*] A ſectary pretending to eminent purity of religion.

The ſchiſm which the papiſts on the one hand, and the ſuperſtition which the *puritans* on the other, lay to our charge, are very juſtly chargeable upon themſelves. *Sanderſon.*

Purita'nical. *adj.* [from *puritan.*] Relating to puritans.

Such guides ſet over the ſeveral congregations will miſteach them, by inſtilling into them *puritanical* and ſuperſtitious principles, that they may the more ſecurely exerciſe their preſbyterian tyranny. *Walton.*

Pu'ritanism. *n. ſ.* [from *puritan.*] The notions of a puritan.

A ſerious and unpartial examination of the grounds, as well of popery as *puritaniſm*, accordiing to that meaſure of underſtanding God hath afforded me. *Walton.*

Pu'rity. *n. ſ.* [*purité*, Fr. *puritas*, Latin.] 1. Cleanneſs; freedom from foulneſs or dirt. 2. Freedom from guilt; innocence. 3. Chaſtity; freedom from contamination of ſexes.

(1.) Is it the *purity* of a linen veſture, which ſome ſo fear would defile the purity of the prieſt? *Holyday.*

——— Her urn
Pours ſtreams ſelect, and *purity* of waters. *Prior.*

The inſpired air does likewiſe often communicate to the lungs unwholſome vapours, and many hurtful effluvia, which mingling with the blood, corrupt its *purity*. *Blackmore.*

From the body's *purity*, the mind
Receives a ſecret aid. *Thomſon's Summer.*

(2.) Death ſets us ſafely on ſhore in our long-expected Canaan, where there are no temptations, no danger of falling, but eternal *purity* and immortal joys ſecure our innocence and happineſs for ever. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

Every thing about her reſembles the *purity* of her ſoul, and ſhe is always clean without, becauſe ſhe is always pure within. *Law.*

(3.) Could I come to her with any detection in my hand, I could drive her then from the ward of her *purity*, her reputation, and her marriage vow. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Purl. *n. ſ.* [this is juſtly ſuppoſed by *Minſhew* to be contracted from *purfle.*] 1. An embroidered and puckered border. 2. [I know not whence derived.] A kind of medicated malt liquor, in which wormwood and aromaticks are infuſed.

(1.) Himſelf came in next after a triumphant chariot made of carnation velvet, enriched with *purl* and pearl. *Sidney.*

The jagging of pinks is like the inequality of oak leaves; but they ſeldom have any ſmall *purls*. *Bacon.*

To **Purl.** *v. n.* [of this word it is doubtful what is the primitive ſignification; if it is referred originally to the appearance of a quick ſtream, which is always dimpled on the ſurface, it may come from *purl*, a *pucker* or *fringe*; but if, as the uſe of authors ſeems to ſhow, it relates to the ſound, it muſt be derived from *porla*, Swediſh, to *murmur*, according to Mr. *Lye.*] To murmur; to flow with a gentle noiſe.

Tones are not ſo apt to procure ſleep, as ſome other ſounds; as the wind, the *purling* of water, and humming of bees. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Inſtruments that have returns, as trumpets; or flexions, as cornets; or are drawn up, and put from, as ſacbuts, have a *purling* ſound; but the recorder or flute, that have none of theſe inequalities, give a clear ſound. *Bacon.*

——— All fiſh from ſea or ſhore,
Freſhet, or *purling* brook, or ſhell or fin. *Milton.*

——— My flow'ry theme,
A painted miſtreſs, or a *purling* ſtream. *Pope.*

Around th' adjoining brook, that *purls* along
The vocal grove, now fretting o'er a rock. *Thomſon.*

To **Purl.** *v. a.* To decorate with fringe or embroidery.

When was old Sherewood's head more quaintly curl'd,
Or nature's cradle more enchas'd and *purl'd*. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Pu'rlieu. *n. ſ.* The grounds on the borders of a foreſt; border; incloſure; diſtrict.

In the *purlieus* of this foreſt ſtands
A ſheepcoate, fenc'd about with olive trees. *Shakeſp.*

Such civil matters fall within the *purlieus* of religion. *L'Eſt.*

To underſtand all the *purlieus* of this place, and to illuſtrate this ſubject, I muſt venture myſelf into the haunts of beauty and gallantry. *Spectator.*

He may be left to rot among thieves in ſome ſtinking jail, merely for miſtaking the *purlieus* of the law. *Swift.*

A party next of glitt'ring dames,
Thrown round the *purlieus* of St. James,
Came early out. *Swift.*

Pu'rlins. *n. ſ.* In architecture, thoſe pieces of timber that lie acroſs the rafters on the inſide, to keep them from ſinking in the middle of their length. *Bailey.*

To **PURLO'IN.** *v. a.* [this word is of doubtful etymology. *Skinner* deduces it from *pour* and *loin*, French; Mr. *Lye* from punllouhnan, Saxon, to lie hid.] To ſteal; to take by theft.

He, that brave ſteed there finding ready dight,
Purloin'd both ſteed and ſpear, and ran away full light. *Spenſer.*

——— The Arimaſpian by ſtealth
Had, from his wakeful cuſtody, *purloin'd*
The guarded gold. *Milton.*

They not content like felons to *purloin*,
Add treaſon to it, and debaſe the coin. *Denham.*

Some writers make all ladies *purloin'd*,
And knights purſuing like a whirlwind. *Hudibras.*

When did the muſe from Fletcher ſcenes *purloin*,
As thou whole Eth'ridge doſt transfuſe to thine? *Dryden.*

Your butler *purloins* your liquor, and the brewer ſells your hog-waſh. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

Prometheus once this chain *purloin'd*,
Diſſolv'd, and into money coin'd. *Swift.*

Purlo'iner. *n. ſ.* [from *purloin.*] A thief; one that ſteals clandeſtinely.

It may ſeem hard, to ſee publick *purloiners* ſit upon the lives of the little ones, that go to the gallows. *L'Eſtrange.*

Pu'rparty. *n. ſ.* [*pour* and *parti*, Fr.] Share; part in diviſion.

Each of the coparceners had an entire county allotted for her *purparty*. *Davies on Ireland.*

PU'RPLE. *adj.* [*pourpre*, Fr. *purpureus*, Lat.] 1. Red tinctured with blue. It was among the ancients conſidered as the nobleſt, and as the regal colour; whether their purple was the ſame with ours, is not fully known. 2. In poetry, red.

(1.) ——— The poop was beaten gold,
Purple the ſails, and ſo perfumed, that
The winds were love-ſick with 'em. *Shakeſpeare.*

You violets, that firſt appear,
By your pure *purple* mantles known;
What are you when the roſe is blown? *Wotton.*

A ſmall oval plate, cut off a flinty pebble, and poliſhed, is prettily variegated with a pale grey, blue, yellow, and *purple*. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

(2.) ——— I view a field of blood,
And Tyber rolling with a *purple* flood. *Dryden.*

——— Their mangled limbs
Craſhing at once, death dyes the *purple* ſeas
With gore. *Thompſon's Summer.*

To **Pu'rple.** *v. a.* [*purpuro*, Lat.] To make red; to colour with purple.

Whilſt your *purpled* hands do reak and ſmoak,
Fulfil your pleaſure. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

Cruel and ſuddain, haſt thou ſince
Purpled thy nail in blood of innocence? *Donne.*

——— Not alone, while thou
Viſit'ſt my ſlumbers nightly; or when morn
Purples the Eaſt. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Throw hither all your quaint enamel'd eyes,
That on the green turf ſuck the honied ſhow'rs,
And *purple* all the ground with vernal flow'rs. *Milton.*

Aurora had but newly chas'd the night,
And *purpled* o'er the ſky with bluſhing light. *Dryden.*

Not with more glories in th' ethereal plain,
The ſun firſt riſes o'er the *purpled* main. *Pope.*

Reclining ſoft in bliſsful bow'rs,
Purpled ſweet with ſpringing flow'rs. *Fenton.*

Pu'rple. *n. ſ.* The purple colour; a purple dreſs.

——— O'er his lucid arms
A veſt of military *purple* flowed
Livelier than Melibœan, or the grain
Of Sarra, worn by kings and heroes old. *Milton.*

May be it has been ſometimes thought harſh in thoſe who were born in *purple* to look into abuſes with a ſtricter eye than their predeceſſors; but elected kings are preſumed to come upon the foot of reformation. *Davenant.*

Pu'rples. *n. ſ.* [without a ſingular.] Spots of a livid red, which break out in malignant fevers; a purple fever.

Pu'rplish. *adj.* [from *purple.*] Somewhat purple.

I could change the colour, and make it *purpliſh*. *Boyle.*

Pu'rport. *n. ſ.* [*pourporte*, Fr.] Deſign; tendency of a writing or diſcourſe.

That Plato intended nothing leſs, is evident from the whole ſcope and *purport* of that dialogue. *Norris.*

To **Pu'rport.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To intend; to tend to ſhow.

There was an article againſt the reception of the rebels, *purporting*, that if any ſuch rebel ſhould be required of the prince confederate, that the prince confederate ſhould command him to avoid the country. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

They in moſt grave and ſolemn wiſe unfolded
Matter, which little *purported*, but words
Rank'd in right learn'd phraſe. *Rowe.*

PU'RPOSE. *n. ſ.* [*propos*, Fr. *propoſitum*, Lat.] 1. Intention; deſign. 2. Effect; conſequence; the end deſired. 3. Inſtance; example.

(1.) He quit the houſe of *purpoſe*, that their puniſhment
Might have the freer courſe. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

——— Change this *purpoſe*,
Which being ſo horrible, ſo bloody, muſt
Lead on to ſome foul iſſue. *Shakeſpeare.*

He with troops of horſemen beſet the paſſages of *purpoſe*, that when the army ſhould ſet forward, he might in the ſtreights, fit for his *purpoſe*, ſet upon them. *Knolles.*

And I perſuade me God hath not permitted
His ſtrength again to grow, were not his *purpoſe*
To uſe him farther yet. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

That kind of certainty which doth not admit of any doubt, may ſerve us as well to all intents and *purpoſes*, as that which is infallible. *Wilkins.*

St. Auſtin hath laid down a rule to this very *purpoſe*. *Burn.*

They, who are deſirous of a name in painting, ſhould read and make obſervations of ſuch things as they find for their *purpoſe*. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

He travelled the world, on *purpoſe* to converſe with the moſt learned men. *Guardian.*

The common materials, which the ancients made their ſhips of, were the ornus or wild aſh; the fir was likewiſe uſed for this *purpoſe*. *Arbuthnot.*

I do this, on *purpoſe* to give you a more ſenſible impreſſion of the imperfection of your knowledge. *Watts.*

Where men err againſt this method, it is uſually on *purpoſe*, and to ſhew their learning. *Swift.*

(2.) To ſmall *purpoſe* had the council of Jeruſalem been aſſembled, if once their determination being ſet down, men might afterwards have defended their former opinions. *Hooker.*

The ground will be like a wood, which keepeth out the ſun, and ſo continueth the wet, whereby it will never graze, to *purpoſe* that year. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Their deſign is a war, whenever they can open it with a proſpect of ſucceeding to *purpoſe*. *Temple.*

Such firſt principles will ſerve us to very little *purpoſe*, and we ſhall be as much at a loſs with, as without them, if they may, by any human power, ſuch as is the will of our teachers, or opinions of our companions, be altered or loſt in us. *Locke.*

He that would reliſh ſucceſs to *purpoſe*, ſhould keep his paſſion cool, and his expectation low. *Collier on Deſire.*

What the Romans have done is not worth notice, having had little occaſion to make uſe of this art, and what they have of it to *purpoſe* being borrowed from Ariſtotle. *Baker.*

(3.) 'Tis common for double-dealers to be taken in their own ſnares, as for the *purpoſe* in the matter of power. *L'Eſtr.*

To **Pu'rpose.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To intend; to deſign; to reſolve.

What David did *purpoſe*, it was the pleaſure of God that Solomon his ſon ſhould perform. *Hooker.*

It is a *purpos'd* thing, and grows by plot,
To curb the nobility. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

The whole included race his *purpos'd* prey. *Milton.*

Oaths were not *purpos'd* more than law,
To keep the good and juſt in awe,
But to confine the bad and ſinful,
Like moral cattle in a pinfold. *Hudibras.*

To **Pu'rpose.** *v. n.* To have an intention; to have a deſign.

I am *purpoſed*, that my mouth ſhall not tranſgreſs. *Pſ.* xvii.

This is the purpoſe that is *purpoſed* upon the whole earth. *Iſaiah*, xiv. 26.

Paul *purpoſed* in the ſpirit, to go to Jeruſalem. *Acts*, xix. 21.

The chriſtian captains, *purpoſing* to retire home, placed on each ſide of the army four ranks of waggons. *Knolles.*

Doubling my crime, I promiſe and deceive,
Purpoſe to ſlay, whilſt ſwearing to forgive. *Prior.*

Pu'rposely. *adv.* [from *purpoſe*.] By deſign; by intention.

Being the inſtrument which God hath *purpoſely* framed, thereby to work the knowledge of ſalvation in the hearts of men, what cauſe is there wherefore it ſhould not be acknowledged a moſt apt mean? *Hooker.*

I have *purpoſely* avoided to ſpeak any thing concerning the treatment due to ſuch perſons. *Addiſon.*

In compoſing this diſcourſe, I *purpoſely* declined all offenſive and diſpleaſing truths. *Atterbury.*

The vulgar thus through imitation err,
As oft the learned by being ſingular;
So much they ſcorn the crowd, that if the throng
By chance go right, they *purpoſely* go wrong. *Pope.*

Pu'rprise. *n. ſ.* [*pourpris*, old Fr. *purpriſum*, law Lat.] A cloſe or incloſure; as alſo the whole compaſs of a manour.

The place of juſtice is hallowed; and therefore not only the bench, but the foot-pace and precincts, as *purpriſe* ought to be preſerved without corruption. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Purr. *n. ſ.* [*alauda marina*.] A ſea lark. *Ainſworth.*

To **Purr.** *v. a.* To murmur as a cat or leopard in pleaſure.

PURSE. *n. ſ.* [*bourſe*, Fr. *pwrs*, Welſh.] A ſmall bag in which money is contained.

She bears the *purſe* too; ſhe is a region in Guiana all gold and bounty. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Shall the ſon of England prove a thief,
And take *purſes*? *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

He ſent certain of the chief priſoners, richly apparelled with their *purſes* full of money, into the city. *Knolles.*

I will give him the thouſand pieces, and, to his great ſurpriſe, preſent him with another *purſe* of the ſame value. *Addiſon.*

To **Purse.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To put into a purſe. 2. To contract as a purſe.

(1.) I am ſpell-caught by Philidel,
And *purs'd* within a net. *Dryden.*

I *purs'd* it up, but little reck'ning made,
'Till now that this extremity compell'd,
I find it true. *Milton.*

(2.) ——— Thou cried'ſt,
And did'ſt contract and *purſe* thy brow together,
As if thou then had'ſt ſhut up in thy brain
Some horrible conceit. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Pu'rsenet. *n. ſ.* [*purſe* and *net*.] A net of which the mouth is drawn together by a ſtring.

Conies are taken by *purſenets* in their burrows. *Mortimer.*

Pu'rseproud. *adj.* [*purſe* and *proud*.] Puffed up with money.

Pu'rser. *n. ſ.* [from *purſe*.] The paymaſter of a ſhip.

Pu'rsiness. } *n. ſ.* [from *purſy*.] Shortneſs of breath.
Pu'rsiveness. }

Pu'rslain. *n. ſ.* [*portulaca*, Lat.] A plant.

The medicaments, proper to diminiſh the milk, are lettice, *purſlain* and endive. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Pu'rslan-tree. *n. ſ.* [from *purſlan* and *tree*; *halimus*, Lat.] A ſhrub proper to hedge with.

Pursu'able. *adj.* [from *purſue*.] What may be purſued.

Pursu'ance. *n. ſ.* [from *purſue*.] Proſecution; proceſs.

Pursu'ant. *adj.* [from *purſue*.] Done in conſequence or proſecution of any thing.

To **PURSU'E.** *v. a.* [*pourſuivre*, Fr.] 1. To chaſe; to follow in hoſtility. 2. To proſecute; to continue. 3. To imitate; to follow as an example. 4. To endeavour to attain.

(1.) Love like a ſhadow flies, when ſubſtance love *purſues*;
Purſuing that that flies, and flying what *purſues*. *Shakeſp.*

When Abraham heard that his brother was taken captive, he armed his trained ſervants, and *purſued*. *Gen.* xiv. 14.

——— To thy ſpeed add wings,
Leſt with a whip of ſcorpions I *purſue*
Thy lingering. *Milton.*

(2.) As righteouſneſs tendeth to life; ſo he that *purſueth* evil, *purſueth* it to his own death. *Prov.* xii. 19.

——— Inſatiate to *purſue*
Vain war with heaven. *Milton.*

——— I will *purſue*
This ancient ſtory, whether falſe or true. *Dryden.*

When men *purſue* their thoughts of ſpace, they ſtop at the confines of body, as if ſpace were there at an end. *Locke.*

(3.) The fame of ancient matrons you *purſue*,
And ſtand a blameleſs pattern to the new. *Dryden.*

(4.) ——— Let us not then *purſue*
A ſplendid vaſſalage. *Milton.*

We happineſs *purſue*; we fly from pain;
Yet the purſuit, and yet the flight is vain. *Prior.*

What nature has deny'd fools will *purſue*,
As apes are ever walking upon two. *Young.*

To **Pursu'e.** *v. n.* To go on; to proceed. A Gallicîſm.

I have, *purſues* Carneades, wondered chymiſts ſhould not conſider. *Boyle.*

Pursu'er. *n. ſ.* [from *purſue*.] One who follows in hoſtility.

——— Fled with the reſt,
And falling from a hill he was ſo bruis'd,
That the *purſuers* took him. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

His ſwift *purſuers* from heav'n's gates diſcern
Th' advantage, and deſcending tread us down
Thus drooping. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Like a declining ſtateſman left forlorn
To his friends pity and *purſuers* ſcorn. *Denham.*

Pursu'it. *n. ſ.* [*pourſuite*, Fr.] 1. The act of following with hoſtile intention. 2. Endeavour to attain. 3. Proſecution; continuance of endeavour.

(1.) Arm, warriors, arm for fight! the foe at hand,
Whom fled we thought, will ſave us long *purſuit*. *Milton.*

(2.) This means they long propos'd, but little gain'd,
Yet after much *purſuit*, at length obtain'd. *Dryden.*

Its honours and vanities are continually paſſing before him, and inviting his *purſuit*. *Rogers.*

He has annexed a ſecret pleaſure to the idea of any thing that is new or uncommon, that he might encourage us in the *purſuit* after knowledge, and engage us to ſearch into the wonders of his creation. *Addiſon.*

The will, free from the determination of ſuch deſires, is left to the *purſuit* of nearer ſatisfactions, and to the removal of thoſe uneaſineſſes it feels in its longings after them. *Locke.*

(3.) He concluded with ſighs and tears, to conjure them, that they would no more preſs him to give his conſent to a thing ſo contrary to his reaſon, the execution whereof would break his heart, and that they would give over further *purſuit* of it. *Clarendon.*

PU'RSUIVANT. *n. ſ.* [*pourſuivant*, Fr.] A ſtate meſſenger; an attendant on the heralds.

How oft do they with golden pinions cleave
The flitting ſkies, like flying *purſuivant*. *Spenſer.*
Theſe grey locks, the *purſuivants* of death,
Argue the end of Edmund Mortimer. *Shakeſpeare.*
Send out a *purſuivant* at arms
To Stanley's regiment; bid him bring his power
Before ſun-riſing. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

For helmets, creſts, mantles, and ſupporters, I leave the reader to Edmond Bolton, Gerard Leigh, John Ferne, and John Guillim Portiſmouth, *purſuivants* of arms, who have diligently laboured in armory. *Camden's Remains.*

——— The *purſuivants* came next,
And like the heralds each his ſcutcheon bore. *Dryden.*

PURSY. *adj.* [*pouſſif*, Fr.] Shortbreathed and fat.

In the fatneſs of theſe *purſy* times,
Virtue itſelf of vice muſt pardon beg,
Yea courb and woo for leave to do it good. *Shakeſpeare.*
——— Now breathleſs wrong
Shall ſit and paint in your great chairs of eaſe,
And *purſy* inſolence ſhall break his wind
With fear and horrid flight. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*
——— An hoſteſs dowager,
Grown fat and *purſy* by retail
Of pots of beer and bottl'd ale. *Hudibras.*
——— By theſe, the Medes
Perfume their breaths, and cure old *purſy* men. *Temple.*

PU'RTENANCE. *n. ſ.* [*appertenance*, Fr.] The pluck of an animal.

Roaſt the lamb with fire, his head with his legs and with the *purtenance* thereof. *Ex.* xii. 9.

The ſhaft againſt a rib did glance,
And gall'd him in the *purtenance*. *Hudibras.*

To PU'RVEY. *v. a.* [*pourvoir*, Fr.] 1. To provide with conveniencies. This ſenſe is now not in uſe. 2. To procure.

(1.) Give no odds to your foes, but do *purvey*
Yourſelf of ſword before that bloody day. *Spenſer.*
His houſe with all convenience was *purvey'd*,
The reſt he found. *Dryden.*
(2.) What though from outmoſt land and ſea *purvey'd*
For him; each rarer tributary life
Bleeds not. *Thomſon's Summer.*

To PU'RVEY. *v. n.* To buy in proviſions.

——— I the praiſe
Yield thee, ſo well this day thou haſt *purvey'd*. *Milton.*

PURVE'YANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *purvey*.] 1. Proviſion. 2. Procurement of victuals. 3. An exaction of proviſions for the king's followers.

(1.) Whence mounting up, they find *purveyance* meet
Of all, that royal princes court became. *Spenſer.*

(3.) Some lands be more changeable than others; as for their lying near to the borders, or becauſe of great and continual *purveyances* that are made upon them. *Bacon.*

PURVE'YOR. *n. ſ.* [from *purvey*.] 1. One that provides victuals. 2. A procurer; a pimp. 3. An officer who exacted proviſion for the king's followers.

(1.) And wing'd *purveyors* his ſharp hunger fed
With frugal ſcraps of fleſh, and maſlin bread. *Harte.*

The *purveyers* or victuallers are much to be condemned, as not a little faulty in that behalf. *Raleigh.*

(2.) Theſe women are ſuch cunning *purveyors*!
Mark where their appetites have once been pleaſed,
The ſame reſemblance in a younger lover,
Lies brooding in their fancies the ſame pleaſures. *Dryden.*

The ſtranger, raviſh'd at his good fortune, is introduced to ſome imaginary title; for this *purveyor* has her repreſentatives of ſome of the fineſt ladies. *Addiſon.*

PU'RVIEW. *n. ſ.* [*pourveu*, French.] Proviſo; providing clauſe.

Though the petition expreſſes only treaſon and felony, yet the act is general againſt all appeals in parliament; and many times the *purview* of an act is larger than the preamble or the petition. *Hale's Common Law.*

PU'RULENCE. }
PU'RULENCY. } *n. ſ.* [from *purulent*.] Generation of pus or matter.

Conſumptions are induced by *purulency* in any of the viſcera. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

PU'RULENT. *adj.* [*purulent*, Fr. *purulentus*, Lat.] Conſiſting of pus or the running of wounds.

A carcaſe of man is moſt infectious and odious to man, and *purulent* matter of wounds to ſound fleſh. *Bacon.*

It is no eaſy thing always to diſcern, whether the ſuſpected matter expectorated by a cough be really *purulent*, that is, ſuch as comes from an ulcer. *Blackmore.*

It ſpews a filthy froth
Of matter *purulent* and white,
Which happen'd on the ſkin to light,
And there corrupting on a wound,
Spreads leproſy. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

An acrimonious or *purulent* matter, ſtagnating in ſome organ, is more eaſily depoſited upon the liver than any other part. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

PUS. n. ſ. [Latin.] The matter of a well digeſted ſore.

Acrid ſubſtances break the veſſels, and produce an ichor inſtead of a laudable *pus*. *Arbuthnot.*

To PUSH. *v. a.* [*pouſſer*, Fr.] 1. To ſtrike with a thruſt. 2. To force or drive by impulſe. 3. To force not by a quick blow, but by continued violence. 4. To preſs forward. 5. To urge; to drive. 6. To enforce; to drive to a concluſion. 7. To importune; to teaze.

(1.) If the ox *puſh* a man-ſervant, he ſhalled be ſtoned. *Ex.* xxi.

(2.) The youth *puſh* away my feet. *Job*, xxx. 12.

(3.) ——— Shew your mended faiths,
To *puſh* deſtruction and perpetual ſhame
Out of the weak door of our fainting land. *Shakeſpeare.*

Through thee will we *puſh* down our enemies. *Pſ.* xliv. 5.

——— Waters forcing way,
Sidelong had *puſh'd* a mountain from his ſeat,
Half ſunk with all his pines. *Milton.*

This terrible ſcene which might have proved dangerous, if Cornelius had not been *puſhed* out of the room. *Arbuthnot.*

(4.) ——— He forewarns his care
With rules to *puſh* his fortune or to bear. *Dryden.*

With ſuch impudence did he *puſh* this matter, that when he heard the cries of above a million of people begging for their bread, he termed it the clamours of faction. *Addiſon.*

Arts and ſciences, in one and the ſame century, have arrived at great perfection, and no wonder, ſince every age has a kind of univerſal genius, which inclines thoſe that live in it to ſome particular ſtudies, the work then being *puſhed* on by many hands, muſt go forward. *Dryden.*

(5.) Ambition *puſhes* the ſoul to ſuch actions, as are apt to procure honour to the actor. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

(6.) We are *puſhed* for an anſwer, and are forced at laſt freely to confeſs, that the corruptions of the adminiſtration were intolerable. *Swift.*

To PUSH. *v. n.* 1. To make a thruſt. 2. To make an effort. 3. To make an attack.

(1.) ——— None ſhall dare
With ſhortned ſword to ſtab in cloſer war,
Nor *puſh* with biting point, but ſtrike at length. *Dryden.*

A calf will ſo manage his head, as though he would *puſh* with his horns even before they ſhoot. *Ray.*

Lambs, though they never ſaw the actions of their ſpecies, *puſh* with their foreheads, before the budding of a horn. *Addiſon.*

(2.) War ſeem'd aſleep for nine long years; at length
Both ſides reſolv'd to *puſh*, we try'd our ſtrength. *Dryden.*

(3.) The king of the South ſhall *puſh* at him, and the king of the North ſhall come againſt him. *Dan.* xi. 40.

Push. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Thruſt; the act of ſtriking with a pointed inſtrument. 2. An impulſe; force impreſſed. 3. Aſſault; attack. 4. A forcible onſet; a ſtrong effort. 5. Exigence; trial; extremity. 6. A ſudden emergence. 7. [*Poſtula*, Latin.] A pimple; an efflorеſcence; a wheal; an eruption.

(1.) Ne might his corſe be harmed
With dint of ſword or *puſh* of pointed ſpear. *Spenſer.*

They, like reſolute men, ſtood in the face of the breach, receiving them with deadly ſhot and *puſh* of pike, in ſuch furious manner, that the Turks began to retire. *Knolles.*

(2.) So great was the puiſſance of his *puſh*,
That from his ſaddle quite he did him bear. *Spenſer.*

—— Jove was not more pleas'd
With infant nature, when his ſpacious hand
Had rounded this huge ball of earth and ſeas
To give it the firſt *puſh*, and ſee it roll
Along the vaſt abyſs. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

(3.) He gave his countenance againſt his name,
To laugh with gybing boys, and ſtand the *puſh*
Of every beardleſs vain comparative. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

When ſuch a reſiſtance is made, theſe bold talkers will draw in their horns, when their fierce and feeble *puſhes* againſt truth are repelled with puſhing and confidence. *Watts.*

(4.) A ſudden *puſh* gives them the overthrow;
Ride, ride, Meſſala. *Shakeſpeare.*

Away he goes, makes his *puſh*, ſtands the ſhock of a battle, and compounds for leaving of a leg. *L'Eſtrange.*

We have beaten the French from all their advanced poſts, and driven them into their laſt entrenchments: one vigorous *puſh*, one general aſſault will force the enemy to cry out for quarter. *Addiſon.*

(5.) We'll put the matter to the preſent *puſh*. *Shakeſp.*

'Tis common to talk of dying for a friend; but when it comes to the *puſh*, 'tis no more than talk. *L'Eſtrange.*

The queſtion we would put, is not whether the ſacrament of the maſs be as truly propitiatory, as thoſe under the law? but whether it be as truly a ſacrifice? if ſo, then it is a true proper ſacrifice, and is not only commemorative or repreſentative, as we are told at a *puſh*. *Atterbury.*

(6.) There's time enough for that;
Leſt they deſire, upon this *puſh*, to trouble
Your joys with like relation. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

(7.) He that was praiſed to his hurt, ſhould have a *puſh* riſe upon his noſe; as a bliſter will riſe upon one's tongue, that tells a lye. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Pu'sher. *n. ſ.* [from *puſh*.] He who puſhes forward.

Pu'shing. *adj.* [from *puſh*.] Enterpriſing; vigorous.

Pu'shpin. *n. ſ.* [*puſh* and *pin*.] A child's play, in which pins are puſhed alternately.

Men, that have wandering thoughts at the voice of wiſdom out of the mouth of a philoſopher, deſerve as well to be whipt, as boys for playing at *puſhpin*, when they ſhould be learning. *L'Eſtrange.*

Pusillani'mity. *n. ſ.* [*puſillanimité*, Fr. *puſillus* and *animus*, Lat.] Cowardice; meanneſs of ſpirit.

The property of your excellent ſherris is the warming of the blood, which, before cold and ſettled, left the liver white and pale, the badge of *puſillanimity* and cowardice. *Shakeſp.*

The Chineſe ſail where they will; which ſheweth, that their law of keeping out ſtrangers is a law of *puſillanimity* and fear. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

It is obvious, to diſtinguiſh between an act of courage and an act of raſhneſs, an act of *puſillanimity* and an act of great modeſty or humility. *South.*

PUSILLA'NIMOUS. *adj.* [*puſillanime*, Fr. *puſillus* and *animus*, Lat.] Meanſpirited; narrowminded; cowardly.

An argument fit for great princes, that neither by overmeaſuring their forces, they loſe themſelves in vain enterprizes; nor, by undervaluing them, deſcend to fearful and *puſillanimous* counſels. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

He became *puſillanimous*, and was eaſily ruffled with every little paſſion within; ſupine, and as openly expoſed to any temptation from without. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

What greater inſtance can there be of a weak *puſillanimous* temper, than for a man to paſs his whole life in oppoſition to his own ſentiments. *Spectator.*

Pusilla'nimousness. *n. ſ.* [from *puſillanimous*.] Meanneſs of ſpirit.

Puss. *n. ſ.* [I know not whence derived; *puſio*, Lat. is a dwarf.] 1. The fondling name of a cat. 2. The ſportſman's term for a hare.

(1.) A young fellow, in love with a cat, made it his humble ſuit to Venus to turn *puſs* into a woman. *L'Eſtrange.*

Let *puſs* practiſe what nature teaches. *Watts.*

I will permit my ſon to play at apodidraſcinda, which can be no other than our *puſs* in a corner. *Arbuth. and Pope.*

(2.) ———— Poor honeſt *puſs*,
It grieves my heart to ſee thee thus;
But hounds eat ſheep as well as hares. *Gay.*

PU'STULE. *n. ſ.* [*puſtule*, Fr. *puſtula*, Lat.] A ſmall ſwelling; a pimple; a puſh; an eﬄoreſcence.

The blood turning acrimonious, corrodes the veſſels, producing hemorrhages, *puſtules* red, black and gangrenous. *Arbuthnot.*

Pu'stulous. *adj.* [from *puſtule*.] Full of puſtules; pimply.

To Put. *v. a.* [of this word, ſo common in the Engliſh language, it is very difficult to find the etymology; *putter*, to plant, is Daniſh. *Junius*.] 1. To lay or repoſite in any place. 2. To place in any ſituation. 3. To place in any ſtate or condition. 4. To repoſe. 5. To truſt; to give up: as, he *put* himſelf into the purſuer's hands. 6. To expoſe; to apply to any thing. 7. To puſh into action. 8. To apply. 9. To uſe any action by which the place or ſtate of any thing is changed. 10. To cauſe; to produce. 11. To compriſe; to conſign to writing. 12. To add. 13. To place in a reckoning. 14. To reduce to any ſtate. 15. To oblige; to urge. 16. To incite; to inſtigate; to exhort; to urge by influence. 17. To propoſe; to ſtate. 18. To form; to regulate. 19. To reach to another. 20. To bring into any ſtate of mind or temper. 21. To offer; to advance. 22. To unite; to place as an ingredient. 23. *To* Put *by*. To turn off; to divert. 24. *To* Put *by*. To thruſt aſide. 25. *To* Put *down*. To baffle; to repreſs; to cruſh. 26. *To* Put *down*. To degrade. 27. *To* Put *down*. To bring into diſuſe. 28. *To* Put *down*. To confute. 29. *To* Put *forth*. To propoſe. 30. *To* Put *forth*. To extend. 31. *To* Put *forth*. To emit, as a ſprouting plant. 32. *To* Put *forth*. To exert. 33. *To* Put *in*. To interpoſe. 34. *To* Put *in*. To drive to harbour. 35. *To* Put *in practice*. To uſe; to exerciſe. 36. *To* Put *off*. To diveſt; to lay aſide. 37. *To* Put *off*. To defeat or delay with ſome artifice or excuſe. 38. *To* Put *off*. To delay; to defer; to procraſtinate. 39. *To* Put *off*. To paſs fallaciouſly. 40. *To* Put *off*. To diſcard. 41. *To* Put *off*. To recommend; to vend or obtrude. 42. *To* Put *on* or *upon*. To impute; to charge. 43. *To* Put *on* or *upon*. To inveſt with, as cloaths or covering. 44. *To* Put *on*. To forward; to promote; to incite. 45. *To* Put *on* or *upon*. To impoſe; to inflict. 46. *To* Put *on*. To aſſume; to take. 47. *To* Put *over*. To refer. 48. *To* Put *out*. To place at uſury. 49. *To* Put *out*. To extinguiſh. 50. *To* Put *out*. To emit, as a plant. 51. *To* Put *out*. To extend; to protrude. 52. *To* Put *out*. To expel; to drive from. 53. *To* Put *out*. To make publick. 54. *To* Put *out*. To diſconcert. 55. *To* Put *to*. To kill by; to puniſh by. 56. *To* Put *to*. To refer to; to expoſe. 57. *To* Put *to it*. To diſtreſs; to perplex; to preſs hard. 58. *To* Put *to*. To aſſiſt with. 59. *To* Put *to death*. To kill. 60. *To* Put *together*. To accumulate into one ſum or maſs. 61. *To* Put *up.* To paſs unrevenged. 62. *To* Put *up.* To emit; to cauſe to germinate, as plants. 63. *To* Put *up.* To expoſe publickly: as, *theſe goods are* put up *to ſale.* 64. *To* Put *up.* To ſtart from a cover. 65. *To* Put *up.* To hoard. 66. *To* Put *up.* To hide. 67. *To* Put *upon.* To impoſe; to lay upon. 68. *To* Put *upon trial.* To expoſe or ſummon to a ſolemn and judicial examination.

(1.) God planted a garden, and there he *put* a man. *Gen.* ii. 8.

Speak unto him, and *put* words in his mouth. *Ex.* iv. 15.

If a man *put* in his beaſt, and feed in another man's field; of the beſt of his own ſhall he make reſtitution. *Ex.* xxii. 5.

In theſe he *put* two weights. *Milton.*

Feed land with beaſts and horſes, and after both *put* in ſheep. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

(2.) When he had *put* them all out, he entereth in. *Mar.* v. 40.

——— Four ſpeedy cherubims
Put to their mouths the ſounding alchimy. *Milton.*

(3.) Before we will lay by our juſt born arms,
We'll *put* thee down, 'gainſt whom theſe arms we bear,
Or add a royal number to the dead. *Shakeſpeare.*

Put me in a ſurety with thee. *Job,* xvii. 3.

The ſtones he *put* for his pillows. *Gen.* xxviii. 11.

He hath *put* my brethren far from me. *Job,* xix. 13.

As we were *put* in truſt with the goſpel, even ſo we ſpeak, not as pleaſing men, but God. 1 *Theſſ.* ii. 4.

They ſhall ride upon horſes, every one *put* in array like a man to the battle againſt thee. *Jer.* l. 42.

He *put* them into ward three days. *Gen.* xlii. 17.

She ſhall be his wife, he may not *put* her away. *Deut.* xxii.

Daniel ſaid, *put* theſe two aſide. *Suſ.* v. 51.

This queſtion aſk'd *puts* me in doubt. *Milton.*

So nature prompts; ſo ſoon we go aſtray,
When old experience *puts* us in the way. *Dryden.*

Men may *put* government into what hands they pleaſe. *Locke.*

He that has any doubt of his tenets, received without examination, ought to *put* himſelf wholly into this ſtate of ignorance, and throwing wholly by all his former notions, examine them with a perfect indifference. *Locke.*

Declaring by word or action a ſedate, ſettled deſign upon another man's life, *puts* him in a ſtate of war with him. *Locke.*

As for the time of *putting* the rams to the ewes, you muſt conſider at what time your graſs will maintain them. *Mort.*

If without any provocation gentlemen will fall upon one, in an affair wherein his intereſt and reputation are embarked, they cannot complain of being *put* into the number of his enemies. *Pope.*

(4.) How wilt thou *put* thy truſt on Egypt for chariots. 2 *Kings.*

God was entreated of them, becauſe they *put* their truſt in him. 1 *Chr.* v. 20.

(6.) A ſinew cracked ſeldom recovers its former ſtrength, or the memory of it leaves a laſting caution in the man, not to *put* the part quickly again to robuſt employment. *Locke.*

(7.) Thank him who *puts* me loth to this revenge. *Milton.*

When men and women are mixed and well choſen, and *put* their beſt qualities forward, there may be any intercourſe of civility and good will. *Swift.*

(8.) Your goodlieſt young men and aſſes he will *put* them to his work. 1 *Sam.* viii. 16.

No man having *put* his hand to the plough and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God. *Luke,* ix. 62.

Rejoice before the Lord in all that thou *putteſt* thine hands unto. *Deut.* xii. 18.

Chymical operations are excellent tools in the hands of a natural philoſopher, and are by him applicable to many nobler uſes, than they are wont to be *put* to in laboratories. *Boyle.*

The avarice of their relations *put* them to painting, as more gainful than any other art. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

The great difference in the notions of mankind, is from the different uſe they *put* their faculties to. *Locke.*

I expect an offspring, docile and tractable in whatever we *put* them to. *Tatler.*

(9.) I do but keep the peace, *put* up thy ſword. *Shakeſp.*

Put up your ſword; if this young gentleman
Have done offence, I take the fault on me. *Shakeſp.*

He *put* his hand unto his neighbour's goods. *Ex.* xxii.

Whatſoever cannot be digeſted by the ſtomach, is by the ſtomach *put* up by vomit, or *put* down to the guts. *Bacon.*

It *puts* a man from all employment, and makes a man's diſcourſes tedious. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

A nimble fencer will *put* in a thruſt ſo quick, that the foil will be in your boſom, when you thought it a yard off. *Digby.*

A man, not having the power of his own life, cannot *put* himſelf under the abſolute arbitrary power of another to take it. *Locke.*

Inſtead of making apologies, I will ſend it with my hearty prayers, that thoſe few directions I have here *put* together, may be truly uſeful to you. *Wake.*

He will know the truth of theſe maxims, upon the firſt occaſion that ſhall make him *put* together thoſe ideas, and obſerve whether they agree or diſagree. *Locke.*

When you cannot get dinner ready, *put* the clock back. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

(10.) There is great variety in men's underſtanding; and their natural conſtitutions *put* ſo wide a difference between ſome men, that induſtry would never be able to maſter. *Locke.*

(11.) Cyrus made proclamation, and *put* it alſo in writing. 2 *Chr.*

(12.) Whatſoever God doeth, nothing can be *put* to it, nor any thing taken from it. *Eccluſ.* iii. 14.

(13.) If we will rightly eſtimate things, we ſhall find, that moſt of them are wholly to be *put* on the account of labour. *Locke.*

That ſuch a temporary life, as we now have, is better than no being, is evident by the high value we *put* upon it ourſelves. *Locke.*

(14.) Marcellus and Flavius, for pulling ſcarfs off Cæſar's images, are *put* to ſilence. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

This diſhonours you no more,
Than to take in a town with gentle words,
Which elſe would *put* you to your fortune. *Shakeſp.*

And five of you ſhall chaſe an hundred, and an hundred of you ſhall *put* ten thouſand to flight. *Lev.* xxvi. 8.

With well-doing, ye may *put* to ſilence fooliſh men. 1 *Pet.*

The Turks were in every place *put* to the worſt, and lay by heaps ſlain. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

This ſcrupulous way would make us deny our ſenſes; for there is ſcarcely any thing but *puts* our reaſon to a ſtand. *Coll.*

Some modern authors, obſerving what ſtraits they have been *put to* to find out water for Noah's flood, ſay, Noah's flood was not univerſal, but a national inundation. *Burnet.*

We ſee the miſerable ſhifts ſome men are *put* to, when that, which was founded upon, and ſupported by idolatry, is become the ſanctuary of atheiſm. *Bentley.*

(15.) Thoſe that *put* their bodies to endure in health, may, in moſt ſickneſſes, be cured only with diet and tendering. *Bacon.*

The diſcourſe I mentioned was written to a private friend, who *put* me upon that taſk. *Boyle.*

When the wiſeſt counſel of men have with the greateſt prudence made laws, yet frequent emergencies happen which they did not foreſee, and therefore they are *put* upon repeals and ſupplements of ſuch their laws; but Almighty God, by one ſimple foreſight, foreſaw all events, and could therefore fit laws proportionate to the things he made. *Hale.*

We are *put* to prove things, which can hardly be made plainer. *Tillotſon.*

Where the loſs can be but temporal, every ſmall probability of it need not *put* us ſo anxiouſly to prevent it. *South.*

They ſhould ſeldom be *put* about doing thoſe things, but when they have a mind. *Locke.*

(16.) The great preparation *put* the king *upon* the reſolution of having ſuch a body in his way. *Clarendon.*

Thoſe who have lived wickedly before, muſt meet with a great deal more trouble, becauſe they are *put upon* changing the whole courſe of their life. *Tillotſon.*

This caution will *put* them *upon* conſidering, and teach them the neceſſity of examining more than they do. *Locke.*

It need not be any wonder, why I ſhould employ myſelf upon that ſtudy, or *put* others *upon* it. *Walker.*

He replied, with ſome vehemence, that he would undertake to prove trade would be the ruin of the Engliſh nation; I would fain have *put* him *upon* it. *Addiſon.*

This *put* me *upon* obſerving the thickneſs of the glaſs, and conſidering whether the dimenſions and proportions of the rings may be truly derived from it by computation. *Newton.*

It baniſhes from our thoughts a lively ſenſe of religion, and *puts* us *upon* ſo eager a purſuit of the advantages of life, as to leave us no inclination to reflect on the great author of them. *Atterbury.*

Theſe wretches *put* us *upon* all miſchief, to feed their luſts and extravagancies. *Swift.*

(17.) A man of Tyre, ſkilful to work in gold and ſilver, to find out every device which ſhall be *put* to him. 2 *Chr.* ii. 24.

Put it thus—unfold to Staius ſtraight,
What to Jove's ear thou didſt impart of late:
He'll ſtare. *Dryden.*

The queſtion originally *put* and diſputed in publick ſchools was, whether, under any pretence whatſoever, it may be lawful to reſiſt the ſupreme magiſtrate. *Swift.*

I only *put* the queſtion, whether, in reaſon, it would not have been proper the kingdom ſhould have received timely notice. *Swift.*

I *put* the caſe at the worſt, by ſuppoſing what ſeldom happens, that a courſe of virtue makes us miſerable in this life. *Spectator.*

(19.) Wo unto him that giveth his neighbour drink, that *putteſt* thy bottle to him, and makeſt him drunken. *Hab.* ii. 15.

(20.) Solyman, to *put* the Rhodians out of all ſuſpicion of invaſion, ſent thoſe ſoldiers he had levied in the countries neareſt unto Rhodes far away, and ſo upon the ſudden to ſet upon them. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

His highneſs *put* him in mind of the promiſe he had made the day before, which was ſo ſacred, that he hoped he would not violate it. *Clarendon.*

To *put* your ladyſhip in mind of the advantages you have in all theſe points, would look like a deſign to flatter you. *Temple.*

——— I broke all hoſpitable laws,
To bear you from your palace-yard by might,
And *put* your noble perſon in a fright. *Dryden.*

The leaſt harm that befalls children, *puts* them into complaints and bawling. *Locke on Education.*

(21.) I am as much aſhamed to *put* a looſe indigeſted play upon the publick, as I ſhould be to offer braſs money in a payment. *Dryden.*

Wherever he *puts* a ſlight upon good works, 'tis as they ſtand diſtinct from faith. *Atterbury.*

(22.) He has right to *put* into his complex idea, ſignified by the word gold, thoſe qualities, which upon trial he has found united. *Locke.*

(23.) Watch and reſiſt the devil; his chief deſigns are to hinder thy deſire in good, to *put* thee *by* from thy ſpiritual employment. *Taylor.*

A fright hath *put by* an ague fit, and mitigated a fit of the gout. *Grew's Coſmol.*

(24.) Baſilius, in his old years, marrying a young and fair lady, had of her thoſe two daughters ſo famous in beauty, which *put by* their young couſin from that expectation. *Sidney.*

Was the crown offer'd him thrice?
—Ay, marry, was't, and he *put* it *by* thrice,
Every time gentler than other. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

Jonathan had died for being ſo,
Had not juſt God *put by* th' unnatural blow. *Cowley.*

When I drove a thruſt, home as I could,
To reach his traitor heart, he *put* it *by*,
And cried, ſpare the ſtripling. *Dryden.*

(25.) How the ladies and I have *put* him *down*! *Shakeſp.*

(26.) The greedy thirſt of royal crown
Stirr'd Porrex up to *put* his brother *down*. *Spenſer.*

The king of Egypt *put* Jehoahaz *down* at Jeruſalem. 2 *Chr.*

(27.) Sugar hath *put down* the uſe of honey; inaſmuch as we have loſt thoſe preparations of honey, which the ancients had. *Bacon.*

With copper collars and with brawny backs,
Quite to *put down* the faſhion of our blacks. *Dryden.*

(28.) Mark now how a plain tale ſhall *put* you *down*. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

(29.) Samſon ſaid, I will now *put forth* a riddle unto you. *Judg.*

(30.) He *put forth* his hand, and pulled her in. *Gen.* viii. 9.

(31.) An excellent obſervation of Ariſtotle, why ſome plants are of greater age than living creatures, for that they yearly *put forth* new leaves; whereas living creatures *put forth*, after their period of growth, nothing but hair and nails, which are excrements. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

——— He ſaid, let th' earth
Put forth the verdant graſs, herb yielding ſeed,
And fruit-tree yielding fruit. *Milton.*

(32.) I *put* not *forth* my goodneſs. *Milton.*

In honouring God, *put forth* all thy ſtrength. *Taylor.*

We ſhould *put forth* all our ſtrength, and, without having an eye to his preparations, make the greateſt puſh we are able. *Addiſon.*

(33.) Give me leave to *put in* a word to tell you, that I am glad you allow us different degrees of worth. *Collier.*

(34.) ——— No ties,
Halſers, or gables need, nor anchors caſt,
Whom ſtormes *put in* there, are with ſtay embrac't. *Chapman.*

(35.) Neither gods nor man will give conſent,
To *put in practice* your unjuſt intent. *Dryden.*

(36.) None of us *put off* our cloaths, ſaving that every one *put* them *off* for waſhing. *Nehem.* iv. 23.

Ambition, like a torrent, ne'er looks back;
And is a ſwelling, and the laſt affection
A high mind can *put off*. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

It is the new ſkin or ſhell that *putteth off* the old; ſo we ſee, that it is the young horn that *putteth off* the old; and in birds, the young feathers *put off* the old; and ſo birds caſt their beaks, the new beak *putting off* the old. *Bacon.*

Ye ſhall die perhaps, by *putting off*
Human, to put on gods; death to be wiſh'd. *Milton.*

——— I for his ſake will leave
Thy boſom, and this glory next to thee
Freely *put off*, and for him laſtly die. *Milton.*

When a man ſhall be juſt about to quit the ſtage of this world, to *put off* his mortality, and to deliver up his laſt accounts to God, his memory ſhall ſerve him for little elſe, but to terrify him with a frightful review of his paſt life. *South.*

Now the cheerful light her fears diſpell'd,
She with no winding turns the truth conceal'd,
But *put* the woman *off*, and ſtood reveal'd. *Dryden.*

My friend, fancying her to be an old woman of quality, *put off* his hat to her, when the perſon pulling off his maſk, appeared a ſmock-faced young fellow. *Addiſon.*

Homer ſays he *puts off* that air of grandeur which ſo properly belongs to his character, and debaſes himſelf into a droll. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

(37.) The gains of ordinary trades are honeſt; but thoſe of bargains are more doubtful, when men ſhould wait upon others neceſſity, broke by ſervants to draw them on, *put off* others cunningly that would be better chapmen. *Bacon.*

I hoped for a demonſtration, but Themiſtius hopes to *put* me *off* with an harangue. *Boyle.*

Some hard words the goat gave, but the fox *puts off* all with a jeſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

I do not intend to be thus *put off* with an old ſong. *More.*

Do men in good earneſt think that God will be *put off* ſo? Or that the law of God will be baffled with a lie cloathed in a ſcoff? *South.*

This is a very unreaſonable demand, and we might *put* him *off* with this anſwer, that there are ſeveral things which all men in their wits diſbelieve, and yet none but madmen will go about to diſprove. *Bentley.*

(38.) Let not the work of to-day be *put off* till to-morrow; for the future is uncertain. *L'Eſtrange.*

So many accidents may deprive us of our lives, that we can never ſay, that he who neglects to ſecure his ſalvation to-day, may without danger *put* it *off* to-morrow. *Wake.*

He ſeems generally to prevail, perſuading them to a confidence in ſome partial works of obedience, or elſe to *put off* the care of their ſalvation to ſome future opportunities. *Rogers.*

(39.) It is very hard, that Mr. Steele ſhould take up the artificial reports of his own faction, and then *put* them *off* upon the world as additional fears of a popiſh ſucceſſor. *Swift.*

(40.) ——— Upon theſe taxations,
The clothiers all *put off*
The ſpinſters, carders, fullers, weavers. *Shakeſpeare.*

(41.) The effects which paſs between the ſpirits and the tangible parts, are not at all handled, but *put off* by the names of virtues, natures, actions, and paſſions. *Bacon.*

(43.) —— Strangely viſited people he cures,
Hanging a golden ſtamp about their necks,
Put on with holy pray'rs. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Give even way unto my rough affairs;
Put not you *on* the viſage of the times,
And be like them to Percy troubleſome. *Shakeſpeare.*

——— So ſhall inferior eyes,
That borrow their behaviour from the great,
Grow great by your example, and *put on*
The dauntleſs ſpirit of reſolution.
Shakeſpeare's King John.

If God be with me, and give me bread to eat, and raiment to *put on*, then ſhall the Lord be my God. *Gen.* xxviii. 20.

——— She has
Very good ſuits, and very rich; but then
She cannot *put* 'em *on*; ſhe knows not how
To wear a garment. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

Taking his cap from his head, he ſaid, this cap will not hold two heads, and therefore it muſt be fitted to one, and ſo *put* it *on* again. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

Avarice *puts on* the canonical habit. *Decay of Piety.*

Mercury had a mind to learn what credit he had in the world, and ſo *put on* the ſhape of a man. *L'Eſtrange.*

The little ones are taught to be proud of their cloaths, before they can *put* them *on*. *Locke.*

(44.) ——— I grow fearful,
By what yourſelf too late have ſpoke and done,
That you protect this courſe, and *put* it *on*
By your allowance. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Say, you ne'er had don't,
But by our *putting on*. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Others envy to the ſtate draws, and *puts on*
For contumelies receiv'd. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

This came handſomely to *put on* the peace, becauſe it was a fair example of a peace bought. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

As danger did approach, her ſpirits roſe,
And *putting on* the king diſmay'd her foes. *Halifax.*

(45.) I have offended; that which thou *putteſt on* me, I will bear. 2 *Kings*, xviii. 14.

He not only undermineth the baſe of religion, but *puts upon* us the remoteſt error from truth. *Brown.*

The ſtork found he was *put upon*, but ſet a good face however upon his entertainment. *L'Eſtrange.*

Fallacies we are apt to *put upon* ourſelves, by taking words for things. *Locke.*

Why are ſcripture maxims *put upon* us, without taking notice of ſcripture examples which lie croſs them. *Atterbury.*

(46.) The duke hath *put on* a religious life,
And thrown into neglect the pompous court. *Shakeſp.*

Wiſe men love you, in their own deſpight,
And, finding in their native wit no eaſe,
Are forc'd to *put* your folly *on* to pleaſe. *Dryden.*

There is no quality ſo contrary to any nature which one cannot affect, and *put on* upon occaſion, in order to ſerve an intereſt. *Swift.*

(47.) For the certain knowledge of that truth,
I *put* you *o'er* to heav'n, and to my mother. *Shakeſpeare.*

(48.) Lord, who ſhall abide in thy tabernacle? he that *putteth* not *out* his money to uſury. *Pſ.* xv. 5.

To live retir'd upon his own,
He call'd his money in;
But the prevailing love of pelf,
Soon ſplit him on the former ſhelf,
He *put* it *out* again. *Dryden's Horace.*

Money at uſe, when returned into the hands of the owner, uſually lies dead there till he gets a new tenant for it, and can *put* it *out* again. *Locke.*

An old uſurer, charmed with the pleaſures of a country life, in order to make a purchaſe, called in all his money; but, in a very few days after, he *put* it *out* again. *Addiſon.*

One hundred pounds only, *put out* at intereſt at ten per cent. doth in ſeventy years encreaſe to above one hundred thouſand pounds. *Child.*

(49.) The Philiſtines *put out* his eyes. *Judg.* xvii. 21.

Whereſoever the wax floated, the flame forſook it, till at laſt it ſpread all over, and *put* the flame quite *out*. *Bacon.*

——— I muſt die
Betray'd, captiv'd, and both my eyes *put out*. *Milton.*

In places that abound with mines, when the ſky ſeemed clear, there would ſuddenly ariſe a certain ſteam, which they call a damp, ſo groſs and thick, that it would oftentimes *put out* their candles. *Boyle.*

This barbarous inſtance of a wild unreaſonable paſſion, quite *put out* thoſe little remains of affection ſhe ſtill had for her lord. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

(50.) Trees planted too deep in the ground, for love of approach to the ſun, forſake their firſt root, and *put out* another more towards the top of the earth. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

(51.) When ſhe travailed, the one *put out* his hand. *Gen.*

(52.) When they have overthrown him, and the wars are finiſhed, ſhall they themſelves be *put out*? *Spenſer.*

I am reſolved, that when I am *put out* of the ſtewardſhip, they may receive me into their houſes. *Luke*, xvi. 4.

The nobility of Caſtile *put out* the king of Arragon, in favour of king Philip. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

(53.) You tell us, that you ſhall be forced to leave off your modeſty; you mean that little which is left; for it was worn to rags when you *put out* this medal. *Dryden.*

When I was at Venice, they were *putting out* curious ſtamps of the ſeveral edifices, moſt famous for their beauty or magnificence. *Addiſon.*

(54.) There is no affectation in paſſion; for that *putteth* a man *out* of his precepts, and in a new caſe there cuſtom leaveth him. *Bacon.*

(55.) ——— From Ireland am I come,
To ſignify that rebels there are up,
And *put* the Engliſhmen *unto* the ſword. *Shakeſpeare.*

There were no barks to throw the rebels into, and ſend them away by ſea, they were *put* all *to* the ſword. *Bacon.*

Such as were taken on either ſide, were *put to* the ſword or to the halter. *Clarendon.*

Soon as they had him at their mercy,
They *put* him *to* the cudgel fiercely. *Hudibras.*

(56.) Having loſt two of their braveſt commanders at ſea, they durſt not *put* it *to* a battle at ſea, and ſet up their reſt wholly upon the land enterprize. *Bacon.*

It is to be *put to* queſtion in general, whether it be lawful for chriſtian princes to make an invaſive war, ſimply for the propagation of the faith? *Bacon.*

I was not more concern'd in that debate
Of empire, when our univerſal ſtate
Was *put to* hazard, and the giant race
Our captive ſkies were ready to embrace. *Dryden.*

(57.) What would'ſt thou write of me, if thou ſhould'ſt praiſe me.
—O gentle lady, do not *put* me *to't*,
For I am nothing if not critical. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Lord Angelo dukes it well in his abſence;
He *puts* tranſgreſſion *to't*. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

——— They have a leader,
Tullus Aufidius, that will *put* you *to't*. *Shakeſpeare.*

They were actually making parties to go up to the moon together, and were more *put to it* how to meet with accommodations by the way, than how to go thither. *Addiſon.*

The figures and letters were ſo mingled, that the coiner was hard *put to it* on what part of the money to beſtow the inſcription. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

I ſhall be hard *put to it*, to bring myſelf off. *Addiſon.*

(58.) Zelmane would have *put to* her helping hand, but ſhe was taken a quivering. *Sidney.*

The carpenters being ſet to work, and every one *putting to* his helping hand, the bridge was repaired. *Knolles.*

(59.) It was ſpread abroad that the king had a purpoſe to *put to death* Edward Plantagenet in the Tower. *Bacon.*

One Bell was *put to death* at Tyburn, for moving a new rebellion. *Hayward.*

Teuta *put to death* one of the Roman ambaſſadors; ſhe was obliged, by a ſucceſsful war, which the Romans made, to conſent to give up all the ſea coaſt. *Arbuthnot.*

(60.) *Put* all your other ſubjects *together*; they have not taken half the pains for your majeſty's ſervice that I have. *L'Eſtr.*

This laſt age has made a greater progreſs, than all ages before *put together*. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

(61.) I will indeed no longer endure it; nor am I yet perſuaded to *put up* in peace what already I have fooliſhly ſuffered. *Shakeſpeare.*

It is prudence, in many caſes, to *put up* the injuries of a weaker enemy, for fear of incurring the diſpleaſure of a ſtronger. *L'Eſtrange.*

How many indignities does he paſs by, and how many aſſaults does he *put up* at our hands, becauſe his love is invincible. *South.*

The Canaanitiſh woman muſt *put up* a refuſal, and the reproachful name of dog, commonly uſed by the Jews of the heathen. *Boyle.*

Nor *put up* blow, but that which laid
Right worſhipful on ſhoulder-blade. *Hudibras.*

For reparation only of ſmall things, which cannot countervail the evil and hazard of a ſuit, but ought to exerciſe our patience and forgiveneſs, and ſo be *put up* without recourſe to judicature. *Kettlewell.*

Such national injuries are not to be *put up*, but when the offender is below reſentment. *Addiſon.*

(62.) Hartſhorn ſhaven, or in ſmall pieces, mixed with dung, and watered, *putteth up* muſhrooms. *Bacon.*

(64.) In town, whilſt I am following one character, I am croſſed in my way by another, and *put up* ſuch a variety of odd creatures in both ſexes, that they foil the ſcent of one another, and puzzle the chace. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

(65.) Himſelf never *put up* any of the rent, but diſpoſed of it by the aſſiſtance of a reverend divine to augment the vicar's portion. *Spelman.*

(66.) Why ſo earneſtly ſeek you to *put up* that letter. *Shakeſp.*

(67.) —— When in ſwiniſh ſleep,
What cannot you and I perform upon
Th' unguarded Duncan? what not *put upon*
His ſpungy officers, who ſhall bear the guilt
Of our great quell? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

(68.) Chriſt will bring all to life, and then they ſhall be *put* every one *upon* his own *trial*, and receive judgment. *Locke.*

Jack had done more wiſely, to have *put* himſelf *upon* the *trial* of his country, and made his defence in form. *Arbuth.*

To **Put**. *v. n.* 1. To go or move. 2. To ſhoot or germinate. 3. To ſteer a veſſel. 4. *To* Put *forth.* To leave a port. 5. *To* Put *forth.* To germinate; to bud; to ſhoot out. 6. *To* Put *in.* To enter a haven. 7. *To* Put *in for.* To claim; to ſtand candidate for. A metaphor, I ſuppoſe, from putting each man his lot into a box. 8. *To* Put *in.* To offer a claim. 9. *To* Put *off.* To leave land. 10. *To* Put *over.* To ſail croſs. 11. *To* Put *to ſea.* To ſet ſail; to begin the courſe. 12. *To* Put *up.* To offer one's ſelf a candidate. 13. *To* Put *up.* To advance to; to bring one's ſelf forward. 14. *To* Put *up with.* To ſuffer without reſentment. 15. This is one of thoſe general words, of which language makes uſe, to ſpare a needleſs multiplicity of expreſſion, by applying one ſound in a great number of ſenſes, ſo that its meaning is determined by its concomitants, and muſt be ſhewn by examples much more than by explanation; this and many other words had occurred leſs frequently had they had any ſynonymes or been eaſily paraphraſed, yet without ſynonymes or paraphraſe how can they be explained!

(1.) The wind cannot be perceived, until there be an eruption of a great quantity from under the water; whereas in the firſt *putting* up, it cooleth in little portions. *Bacon.*

(2.) In fibrous roots, the ſap delighteth more in the earth, and therefore *putteth* downward. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

(3.) An ordinary fleet could not hope to ſucceed againſt a place that has always a conſiderable number of men of war ready to *put* to ſea. *Addiſon.*

His fury thus appeaſ'd, he *puts* to land;
The ghoſts forſake their ſeats. *Dryden.*

(4.) —— Order for ſea is given;
They have *put forth* the haven. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

(5.) —— No man is free,
But that his negligence, his folly, fear,
Amongſt the infinite doings of the world,
Sometimes *puts forth.* *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

The fig-tree *putteth forth* her green figs. *Cant.* ii. 13.

Take earth from under walls where nettles *put forth* in abundance, without any ſtring of the nettles, and pot that earth, and ſet in it ſtock gilliflowers. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Hirſute roots, beſides the *putting forth* upwards and downwards, *putteth forth* in round. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

(6.) As Homer went, the ſhip *put in* at Samos, where he continued the whole winter, ſinging at the houſes of great men, with a train of boys after him. *Pope.*

(7.) This is ſo grown a vice, that I know not whether it do not *put in for* the name of virtue. *Locke.*

(8.) They ſhall ſtand for ſeed; they had gone down too, but that a wiſe burgher *put in* for them. *Shakeſpeare.*

Although aſtrologers may here *put in*, and plead the ſecret influence of this ſtar, yet Galen, in his comment, makes no ſuch conſideration. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

If a man ſhould *put in* to be one of the knights of Malta, he might modeſtly enough prove his ſix deſcents againſt a leſs qualified competitor. *Collier.*

(9.) I boarded, and commanded to aſcend
My friends and ſoldiers, to *put off* and lend
Way to our ſhip. *Chapman.*

As the hackney boat was *putting off*, a boy deſiring to be taken in, was refuſed. *Addiſon.*

(10.) Sir Francis Drake came coaſting along from Carthagena, a city of the main land to which he *put over*, and took it. *Abbot.*

(11.) It is manifeſt, that the duke did his beſt to come down, and to *put to ſea.* *Bacon.*

He warn'd him for his ſafety to provide;
Not *put to ſea*, but ſafe on ſhore abide. *Dryden.*

They *put to ſea* with a fleet of three hundred ſail, of which they loſt the half. *Arbuthnot.*

With freſh proviſion hence our fleet to ſtore,
Conſult our ſafety, and *put* off *to ſea.* *Pope.*

(12.) Upon the deceaſe of a lion, the beaſts met to chuſe a king, when ſeveral *put up.* *L'Eſtrange.*

(13.) With this he *put up* to my lord,
The courtiers kept their diſtance due,
He twich'd his ſleeve. *Swift.*

Put. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. An action of diſtreſs. 2. A ruſtick; a clown. I know not whence derived. 3. Put *off.* Excuſe; ſhift.

(1.) The ſtag's was a forc'd *put*, and a chance rather than a choice. *L'Eſtrange.*

(2.) Queer country *puts* extol queen Beſs's reign,
And of loſt hoſpitality complain. *Bramſton.*

(3.) The fox's *put off* is inſtructive towards the government of our lives, provided his fooling be made our earneſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

Pu'tage. *n. ſ.* [*putain*, Fr.] In law, proſtitution on the woman's part. *Dict.*

Pu'tanism. *n. ſ.* [*putaniſme*, Fr.] The manner of living, or trade of a proſtitute. *Dict.*

Pu'tative. *adj.* [*putatif*, Fr. from *puto*, Latin.] Suppoſed; reputed.

If a wife commits adultery, ſhe ſhall loſe her dower, though ſhe be only a *putative*, and not a true and real wife. *Ayliffe.*

PU'TID. *adj.* [*putidus*, Lat.] Mean; low; worthleſs.

He that follows nature is never out of his way; whereas all imitation is *putid* and ſervile. *L'Eſtrange.*

Pu'tidness. *n. ſ.* [from *putid.*] Meanneſs; vileneſs.

Pu'tlog. *n. ſ.* *Putlogs* are pieces of timber or ſhort poles, about ſeven foot long, to bear the boards they ſtand on to work, and to lay bricks and mortar upon. *Moxon's Mech. Exerciſes.*

Putre'dinous. *adj.* [from *putredo*, Latin.] Stinking; rotten.

A *putredinous* ferment coagulates all humours, as milk with rennet is turned. *Floyer.*

Putrefa'ction. *n. ſ.* [*putrefaction*, Fr. *putris* and *facio*, Latin.] The ſtate of growing rotten; the act of making rotten.

Putrefaction is a kind of fermentation, or inteſtine motion of bodies, which tends to the deſtruction of that form of their exiſtence, which is ſaid to be their natural ſtate. *Quincy.*

If the ſpirit protrude a little, and that motion be inordinate, there followeth *putrefaction*, which ever diſſolveth the conſiſtence of the body into much inequality. *Bacon.*

Vegetable *putrefaction* is produced by throwing green vegetables in a heap in open warm air, and preſſing them together, by which they acquire a putrid ſtercoraceous taſte and odour. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

One of theſe knots riſes to ſuppuration, and burſting excludes its *putrefaction*. *Blackmore.*

Putrefa'ctive. *adj.* [from *putrefacio*, Latin.] Making rotten.

They make *putrefactive* generations, conformable unto ſeminal productions. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

If the bone be corrupted, the *putrefactive* ſmell will diſcover it. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To **Pu'trefy.** *v. a.* [*putrefier*, Fr. *putrefacio*, Lat.] To make rotten; to corrupt with rottenneſs.

——— To keep them here,
They would but ſtink, and *putrefy* the air. *Shakeſp.*

Many ill projects are undertaken, and private ſuits *putrefy* the publick good. *Bacon.*

The ulcer itſelf being *putrefied*, I ſcarified it and the parts about, ſo far as I thought neceſſary, permitting them to bleed freely, and thruſt out the rotten fleſh. *Wiſeman.*

A wound was ſo *putrefied*, as to endanger the bone. *Temple.*

Such a conſtitution of the air, as would naturally *putrefy* raw fleſh, muſt endanger by a mortification. *Arbuthnot.*

To **Pu'trefy.** *v. n.* To rot.

From the ſole of the foot, even unto the head, there is no ſoundneſs in it, but wounds, and bruiſes, and *putrefying* ſores. *Iſ.* i. 6.

All imperfect mixture is apt to *putrefy*, and watry ſubſtances are more apt to *putrefy* than oily. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Theſe hymns, though not revive, embalm and ſpice
The world, which elſe would *putrefy* with vice. *Donne.*

The pain proceeded from ſome acrimony in the ſerum, which, falling into this declining part, *putrefied*. *Wiſeman.*

Putre'scence. *n. ſ.* [from *putreſco*, Latin.] The ſtate of rotting.

Now if any ground this effect from gall or choler, becauſe being the fiery humour, it will readieſt ſurmount the water, we may confeſs in the common *putreſcence*, it may promote elevation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Putre'scent. *adj.* [*putreſcens*, Lat.] Growing rotten.

Aliment is not only neceſſary for repairing the fluids and ſolids of an animal, but likewiſe to keep the fluids from the *putreſcent* alkaline ſtate, which they would acquire by conſtant motion. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

PU'TRID. *adj.* [*putride*, Fr. *putridus*, Latin.] Rotten; corrupt.

The wine to *putrid* blood converted flows. *Waller.*

If a nurſe feed only on fleſh, and drink water, her milk, inſtead of turning ſour, will turn *putrid*, and ſmell like urine. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Putrid fever is that kind of fever, in which the humours, or part of them, have ſo little circulatory motion, that they fall into an inteſtine one, and *putrefy*, which is commonly the caſe after great evacuations, great or exceſſive heat. *Quincy.*

Pu'tridness. *n. ſ.* [from *putrid.*] Rottenneſs.

Nidorous ructus depend on the fœtid ſpirituoſity of the ferment, and the *putridneſs* of the meat. *Floyer on the Humours.*

Pu'tter. *n. ſ.* [from *put.*] 1. One who puts. 2. **Putter** *on.* Inciter; inſtigator.

(1.) The moſt wretched ſort of people are dreamers upon events and *putters* of caſes. *L'Eſtrange.*

(2.) My good lord cardinal, they vent reproaches
Moſt bitterly on you, as *putter on*
Of theſe exactions. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

You are abus'd, and by ſome *putter on*,
That will be damn'd for't. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Pu'ttingstone. *n. ſ.* In ſome parts of Scotland, ſtones are laid at the gates of great houſes, which they call *puttingſtones* for trials of ſtrength. *Pope.*

Pu'ttock. *n. ſ.* [derived, by *Minſhew*, from *buteo*, Latin.] A buzzard.

Who finds the partridge in the *puttock*'s neſt,
But may imagine how the bird was dead. *Shakeſpeare.*

The next are thoſe, which are called birds of prey, as the eagle, hawk, *puttock*, and cormorant. *Peacham.*

Pu'tty. *n. ſ.* 1. A kind of powder on which glaſs is ground. 2. A kind of cement uſed by glaziers.

(1.) An object glaſs of fourteen foot teleſcope, made by an artificer at London, I once mended conſiderably, by grinding it on pitch with *putty*, and leaning on it very eaſily in the grinding, leſt the *putty* ſhould ſcratch it. *Newton.*

To **PU'ZZLE.** *v. a.* [for *poſtle*, from *poſe*. *Skinner.*] 1. To perplex; to confound; to embarraſs; to entangle; to gravel; to put to a ſtand; to teaze. 2. To make intricate; to entangle.

(1.) Your preſence needs muſt *puzzle* Antony. *Shakeſp.*

I ſay there is no darkneſs but ignorance, in which thou art more *puzzled* than the Egyptians in their fog. *Shakeſp.*

Both armies of the enemy would have been *puzzled* what to have done. *Clarendon.*

A very ſhrewd diſputant in thoſe points is dexterous in *puzzling* others, if they be not thorough-paced ſpeculators in thoſe great theories. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

I ſhall purpoſely omit the mention of arguments which relate to infinity, as being not ſo eaſily intelligible, and therefore more apt to *puzzle* and amuſe, than to convince. *Wilkins.*

He is perpetually *puzzled* and perplexed amidſt his own blunders, and miſtakes the ſenſe of thoſe he would confute. *Addiſon.*

Perſons, who labour under real evils, will not *puzzle* themſelves with conjectural ones. *Clariſſa.*

She ſtrikes each point with native force of mind,
While *puzzled* learning blunders far behind. *Young.*

(2.) The ways of heaven are dark and intricate,
Puzzled in mazes, and perplex'd with error. *Addiſon.*

Theſe, as my guide informed me, were men of ſubtle tempers, and *puzzled* politicks, who would ſupply the place of real wiſdom with cunning and avarice. *Tatler.*

I did not indeed at firſt imagine there was in it ſuch a jargon of ideas, ſuch an inconſiſtency of notions, ſuch a confuſion of particles, that rather *puzzle* than connect the ſenſe, which in ſome places he ſeems to have aimed at, as I found upon my nearer peruſal of it. *Addiſon.*

To **Pu'zzle.** *v. n.* To be bewildered in one's own notions; to be aukward.

The ſervant is a *puzzling* fool, that heeds nothing. *L'Eſtrange.*

Pu'zzle. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Embarraſſment; perplexity.

Men in great fortunes are ſtrangers to themſelves, and while they are in the *puzzle* of buſineſs, they have no time to tend their health either of body or mind. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Pu'zzler. *n. ſ.* [from *puzzle.*] He who puzzles.

Py'garg. *n. ſ.* A bird. *Ainſ.*

Py'gmean. *adj.* [from *pygmy.*] Belonging to a pygmy.

They, leſs than ſmalleſt dwarfs in narrow room,
Throng numberleſs like that *pygmean* race
Beyond the Indian mount. *Milton.*

PY'GMY. *n. ſ.* [*pygmée*, Fr. πυγμαῖος.] A dwarf; one of a nation fabled to be only three ſpans high, and after long wars to have been deſtroyed by cranes. Any thing little.

If they deny the preſent ſpontaneous production of larger plants, and confine the earth to as *pygmy* births in the vegetable kingdom, as they do in the other; yet ſurely in ſuch a ſuppoſed univerſal decay of nature, even mankind itſelf that is now nouriſhed, though not produced, by the earth, muſt have degenerated in ſtature and ſtrength in every generation. *Bentley.*

Pylo'rus. *n. ſ.* [πυλωρὸς.] The lower orifice of the ſtomach.

PY'RAMID. *n. ſ.* [*pyramide*, Fr. πύραμις, from πῦρ, fire; becauſe fire always aſcends in the figure of a cone.] A ſolid figure, whoſe baſe is a polygon, and whoſe ſides are plain triangles, their ſeveral points meeting in one. *Harris.*

Know, Sir, that I will not wait pinion'd at your maſter's court; rather make my country's high *pyramids* my gibbet, and hang me up in chains. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

An hollow cryſtal *pyramid* he takes,
In firmamental waters dipt above,
Of it a broad extinguiſher he makes,
And hoods the flames. *Dryden.*

Part of the ore is ſhot into quadrilateral *pyramids.* *Woodw.*

Pyra'midal. }
Pyrami'dical. } *adj.* [from *pyramid.*] Having the form of a pyramid.

Of which ſort likewiſe are the gems or ſtones, that are here ſhot into cubes, into *pyramidal* forms, or into angular columns. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

The *pyramidical* idea of its flame, upon occaſion of the candles, is what is in queſtion. *Locke.*

Pyrami'dically. *adv.* [from *pyramidical.*] In form of a pyramid.

Olympus is the largeſt, and therefore he makes it the baſis upon which Oſſa ſtands, that being the next to Olympus in magnitude, and Pelion being the leaſt, is placed above Oſſa, and thus they riſe *pyramidically.* *Broome's Notes on Odyſſey.*

Py'ramis. *n. ſ.* A pyramid.

The form of a *pyramis* in flame, which we uſually ſee, is merely by accident, and that the air about, by quenching the ſides of the flame, cruſheth it, and extenuateth it into that form, for of itſelf it would be round, and therefore ſmoke is in the figure of a *pyramis* reverſed; for the air quencheth the flame, and receiveth the ſmoke. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Pyre. *n. ſ.* [*pyra*, Lat.] A pile to be burnt.

When his brave ſon upon the fun'ral *pyre*
He ſaw extended, and his beard on fire. *Dryden.*
With tender billetdoux he lights the *pyre*,
And breathes three am'rous ſighs to raiſe the fire. *Pope.*

Pyri'tes. *n. ſ.* [from πῦρ.] Fireſtone.

Pyrites contains ſulphur, ſometimes arſenick, always iron, and ſometimes copper. *Woodward.*

Py'romancy. *n. ſ.* [πυρομαντία.] Divination by fire.

Divination was invented by the Perſians, and is ſeldom or never taken in a good ſenſe: there are four kinds of divination, hydromancy, *pyromancy*, āeromancy, geomancy. *Ayliffe.*

Pyrote'chnical. *adj.* [*pyrotechnique*, Fr. from *pyrotechnicks.*] Engaged or ſkilful in fireworks.

PYROTE'CHNICKS. *n. ſ.* [πῦρ and τεχνὴ.] The act of employing fire to uſe or pleaſure; the art of fireworks.

Pyrote'chny. *n. ſ.* [*pyrotechnie*, Fr.] The art of managing fire.

Great diſcoveries have been made by the means of *pyrotechny* and chymiſtry, which in late ages have attained to a greater height than formerly. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Py'rrhonism. *n. ſ.* [from *Pyrrho*, the founder of the ſcepticks.] Scepticiſm; univerſal doubt.

Pyx. *n. ſ.* [*pyxis*, Latin.] The box in which the Romaniſts keep the hoſt.

Q.

Q, Is a conſonant borrowed from the Latin or French, for which, though *q* is commonly placed in the Saxon alphabet, the Saxons generally uſed cƿ, *cw*; as cƿellan or *cwellan*, to quell: *qu* is, in Engliſh, pronounced as by the Italians and Spaniards *cw*; as *quail*, *quench*, except *quoit*, which is ſpoken, according to the manner of the French, *coit*: the name of this letter is *cue*, from *queue*, French, tail; its form being that of an O with a tail.

Quab. *n. ſ.* [derived, by *Skinner*, from *gobio*, the Latin name.] A ſort of fiſh.

To **QUACK.** *v. n.* [*quacken*, Dutch, to cry as a gooſe.] 1. To cry like a duck. This word is often written *quaake*, to repreſent the ſound better. 2. To chatter boaſtingly; to brag loudly; to talk oſtentatiouſly.

(1.) Wild-ducks *quack* where graſshoppers did ſing. *King.*

(2.) Believe mechanick virtuoſi
Can raiſe them mountains in Potoſi,
Seek out for plants with ſignatures,
To *quack* of univerſal cures. *Hudibras.*

Quack. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. A boaſtful pretender to arts which he does not underſtand. 2. A vain boaſtful pretender to phyſick; one who proclaims his own medical abilities in publick places. 3. An artful tricking practitioner in phyſick.

(1.) The change, ſchools and pulpits are full of *quacks*, jugglers and plagiaries. *L'Eſtrange.*

Some *quacks* in the art of teaching, pretend to make young gentlemen maſters of the languages, before they can be maſters of common ſenſe. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

(2.) At the firſt appearance that a French *quack* made in Paris, a boy walked before him, publiſhing with a ſhrill voice, "My father cures all ſorts of diſtempers;" to which the doctor added in a grave manner, "The child ſays true." *Addiſon.*

(3.) Deſpairing *quacks* with curſes fled the place,
And vile attorneys, now an uſeleſs race. *Pope.*

Qua'ckery. *n. ſ.* [from *quack*.] Mean or bad acts in phyſick.

Qua'cksalver. *n. ſ.* [*quack* and *ſalve*.] One who brags of medicines or ſalves; a medicaſter; a charlatan.

Saltimbancoes, *quackſalvers* and charlatans deceive the vulgar in lower degrees; were Æſop alive, the piazza and the pont neuf could ſpeak their fallacies. *Brown.*

Many poor country vicars, for want of other means, are driven to their ſhifts; to turn mountebanks, *quackſalvers* and empiricks. *Burton on Melancholy.*

Quadrage'simal. *adj.* [*quadrageſimal*, Fr. *quadrageſima*, Latin.] Lenten; belonging to Lent; uſed in Lent.

I have compoſed prayers out of the church collects, adventual, *quadrageſimal*, paſchal, or pentecoſtal. *Sanderſon.*

QUA'DRANGLE. *n. ſ.* [*quadratus* and *angulus*, Latin.] A ſquare; a ſurface with four right angles.

——— My choler being overblown
With walking once about the *quadrangle*,
I come to talk. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

The eſcurial hath a *quadrangle* for every month in the year. *Howel.*

Quadra'ngular. *adj.* [from *quadrangle*.] Square; having four right angles.

Common ſalt ſhooteth into little cryſtals, coming near to a cube, ſometimes into ſquare plates, ſometimes into ſhort *quadrangular* priſms. *Grew's Coſmol.*

Each environed with a cruſt, conforming itſelf to the planes, is of a figure *quadrangular*. *Woodward.*

I was placed at a *quadrangular* table, oppoſite to the macebearer. *Spectator.*

QUA'DRANT. *n. ſ.* [*quadrans*, Lat.] 1. The fourth part; the quarter. 2. The quarter of a circle. 3. An inſtrument with which altitudes are taken.

(1.) In ſixty-three years may be loſt eighteen days, omitting the intercalation of one day every fourth year, allowed for this *quadrant* or ſix hours ſupernumerary. *Brown.*

(2.) The obliquity of the ecliptick to the equator, and from thence the diurnal differences of the ſun's right aſcenſions, which finiſh their variations in each *quadrant* of the circle of the ecliptick, being joined to the former inequality, ariſing from the excentricity, makes theſe quarterly and ſeeming irregular inequalities of natural days. *Holder on Time.*

(3.) Some had compaſſes, others *quadrants*. *Tatler.*

Thin taper ſticks muſt from one center part;
Let theſe into the *quadrant*'s form divide. *Gay.*

Quadra'ntal. *adj.* [from *quadrant*.] Included in the fourth part of a circle.

To fill that ſpace of dilating, proceed in ſtrait lines, and diſpoſe of thoſe lines in a variety of parallels: and to do that in a *quadrantal* ſpace, there appears but one way poſſible; to form all the interſections, which the branches make, with angles of forty-five degrees only. *Derham's Phyſico-Theol.*

Qua'drate. *adj.* [*quadratus*, Latin.] 1. Square; having four equal and parallel ſides. 2. Diviſible into four equal parts. 3. [*Quadrans*, Lat.] Suited; applicable. This perhaps were more properly *quadrant*.

(2.) The number of ten hath been extolled, as containing even, odd, long and plain, *quadrate* and cubical numbers. *Brown.*

Some tell us, that the years Moſes ſpeaks of were ſomewhat above the monthly year, containing in them thirty-ſix days, which is a number *quadrate*. *Hakewill on Providence.*

(3.) The word conſumption, being applicable to a proper or improper conſumption, requires a generical deſcription, *quadrate* to both. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Qua'drate. *n. ſ.* 1. A ſquare; a ſurface with four equal and parallel ſides. 2. [*Quadrat*, Fr.] In aſtrology, an aſpect of the heavenly bodies, wherein they are diſtant from each other ninety degrees, and the ſame with quartile. *Dict.*

(1.) And 'twixt them both a *quadrate* was the baſe,
Proportion'd equally by ſeven and nine;
Nine was the circle ſet in heaven's place,
All which compacted, made a goodly diapaſe *Spenſer.*

Whether the exact *quadrate* or the long ſquare be the better, is not well determined; I prefer the latter, provided the length do not exceed the latitude above one third part. *Wotton.*

——————— The powers militant
That ſtood for heav'n, in mighty *quadrate* join'd
Of union irreſiſtible, mov'd on
In ſilence their bright legions. *Milton*

To our underſtanding a *quadrate*, whoſe diagonal is commenſurate to one of the ſides, is a plain contradiction. *More.*

To **QUA'DRATE.** *v. n.* [*quadro*, Lat. *quadrer*, Fr.] To ſuit; to be accommodated.

Ariſtotle's rules for Epick poetry, which he had drawn from his reflections upon Homer, cannot be ſuppoſed to *quadrate* exactly with the heroick poems, which have been made ſince his time; as it is plain, his rules would have been ſtill more perfect, could he have peruſed the Æneid. *Addiſon.*

QUADRA'TICK. *adj.* Four ſquare; belonging to a ſquare. *Dict.*

QUADRA'TICK *equations.* In algebra, are ſuch as retain, on the unknown ſide, the ſquare of the root or the number ſought: and are of two ſorts; firſt, ſimple quadraticks, where the ſquare of the unknown root is equal to the abſolute number given; ſecondly, affected quadraticks, which are ſuch as have, between the higheſt power of the unknown number and the abſolute number given, ſome intermediate power of the unknown number. *Harris.*

QUA'DRATURE. *n. ſ.* [*quadrature*, Fr. *quadratura*, Latin.] 1. The act of ſquaring. 2. The firſt and laſt quarter of the moon. 3. The ſtate of being ſquare; a quadrate; a ſquare.

(1.) The ſpeculations of algebra, the doctrine of infinites, and the *quadrature* of curves ſhould not intrench upon our ſtudies of morality. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

(2.) It is full moon, when the earth being between the ſun and moon, we ſee all the enlightened part of the moon; new moon, when the moon being between us and the ſun, its enlightened part is turned from us; and half moon, when the moon being in the *quadratures*, we ſee but half the enlightened part. *Locke.*

(3.) All things parted by th' empyreal bounds,
His *quadrature* from thy orbicular world. *Milton.*

QUADRE'NNIAL. *adj.* [*quadriennium*, from *quatuor* and *annus*, Latin.] 1. Compriſing four years. 2. Happening once in four years.

QUA'DRIBLE. *adj.* [from *quadro*, Lat.] That may be ſquared.

Sir Iſaac Newton diſcovered a way of attaining the quantity of all *quadrible* curves analytically, by his method of fluxions, ſome time before the year 1688. *Derham.*

QUADRI'FID. *adj.* [*quadrifidis*, Lat.] Cloven into four diviſions.

QUADRILA'TERAL. *adj.* [*quadrilatere*, Fr. *quatuor* and *latus*, Lat.] Having four ſides.

Tin incorporated with cryſtal, diſpoſes it to ſhoot into a *quadrilateral* pyramid, ſometimes placed on a *quadrilateral* baſe or column. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

QUADRILA'TERALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *quadrilateral.*] The property of having four right lined ſides, forming as many right angles. *Dict.*

QUADRI'LLE. *n. ſ.* A game at cards. *Dict.*

QUA'DRIN. *n. ſ.* [*quadrinus*, Lat.] A mite; a ſmall piece of money, in value about a farthing. *Bailey.*

QUADRINO'MICAL. *adj.* [*quatuor* and *nomen*, Lat.] Conſiſting of four denominations. *Dict.*

QUADRIPA'RTITE. *adj.* [*quatuor* and *partitus*, Lat.] Having four parties; divided into four parts.

QUADRIPA'RTITELY. *adv.* [from *quadripartite.*] In a quadripartite diſtribution.

QUADRIPARTI'TION. *n. ſ.* A diviſion by four, or the taking the fourth part of any quantity or number. *Dict.*

QUADRIPHY'LLOUS. *adj.* [*quatuor*, and φύλλον.] Having four leaves.

QUADRIRE'ME. *n. ſ.* [*quadriremis*, Lat.] A galley with four banks of oars.

QUADRISY'LLABLE. *n. ſ.* [*quatuor* and *ſyllable.*] A word of four ſyllables.

QUADRIVA'LVES. *n. ſ.* [*quatuor* and *valvæ*, Lat.] Doors with four folds.

QUADRI'VIAL. *adj.* [*quadrivium*, Lat.] Having four ways meeting in a point.

QUADRU'PED. *n. ſ.* [*quadrupede*, Fr. *quadrupes*, Latin.] An animal that goes on four legs, as perhaps all beaſts.

The different flexure and order of the joints is not diſpoſed in the elephant, as in other *quadrupeds*. *Brown.*

The fang teeth, eye teeth, or dentes canini of ſome *quadruped*. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Moſt *quadrupedes*, that live upon herbs, have inciſor teeth to pluck and divide them. *Arbuthnot.*

——— The king of brutes,
Of *quadrupeds* I only mean. *Swift.*

QUADRU'PED. *adj.* Having four feet.

The cockney, travelling into the country, is ſurprized at many actions of the *quadruped* and winged animals. *Watts's Logick.*

QUADRU'PLE. *adj.* [*quadruple*, Fr. *quadruplus*, Lat.] Four-fold; four times told.

A law, that to bridle theft doth puniſh thieves with a *quadruple* reſtitution, hath an end which will continue as long as the world itſelf continueth. *Hooker.*

The lives of men on earth might have continued double, treble, or *quadruple*, to any of the longeſt times of the firſt age. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Fat refreſhes the blood in the penury of aliment during the winter, and ſome animals have a *quadruple* caul. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To **QUADRU'PLICATE.** *v. a.* [*quadrupler*, Fr. *quadruplico*, Lat.] To double twice; to make fourfold.

QUADRUPLICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *quadruplicate.*] The taking a thing four times.

QUADRU'PLY. *adv.* [from *quadruple.*] To a fourfold quantity.

If the perſon accuſed maketh his innocence appear, the accuſer is put to death, and out of his goods the innocent perſon is *quadruply* recompenſed. *Swift.*

QUÆ'RE. [Latin.] Enquire; ſeek; a word put when any thing is recommended to enquiry.

Quære, if 'tis ſteeped in the ſame liquor, it may not prevent the fly and grub. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To **QUAFF.** *v. a.* [of this word the derivation is uncertain: *Junius*, with his uſual idleneſs of conjecture, derives it from the Greek. κναφίζειν in the Eolick dialect uſed for κναθίζειν. *Skinner* from *go off*, as *go off*, *guoff*, *quoff*, *quaff*. It comes from *coeffer*, Fr. to be drunk.] To drink; to ſwallow in large draughts.

He calls for wine; a health, quoth he, as if
H'ad been abroad carouſing to his mates
After a ſtorm, *quafft* off the muſcadel,
And threw the ſops all in the ſexton's face. *Shakeſpeare.*

——— I found the prince,
With ſuch a deep demeanour in great ſorrow,
That tyranny, which never *quafft* but blood,
Would, by beholding him, have waſh'd his knife
With gentle eye-drops. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

On flow'rs repos'd, and with rich flow'rets crown'd,
They eat, they drink, and in communion ſweet
Quaff immortality and joy. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

To **QUAFF.** *v. n.* To drink luxuriouſly.

We may contrive this afternoon,
And *quaff* carouſes to our miſtreſs' health. *Shakeſp.*

Belſhazzer, *quaffing* in the ſacred veſſels of the temple, ſees his fatal ſentence writ by the fingers of God. *South.*

Twelve days the gods their ſolemn revels keep,
And *quaff* with blameleſs Ethiops in the deep. *Dryden.*

QUA'FFER. *n. ſ.* [from *quaff.*] He who quaffs.

To **QUA'FFER.** *v. n.* [a low word, I ſuppoſe, formed by chance.] To feel out. This ſeems to be the meaning.

Ducks, having larger nerves that come into their bills than geeſe, *quaffer* and grope out their meat the moſt. *Derham.*

QUA'GGY. *adj.* [from *quagmire.*] Boggy; ſoft; not ſolid. *Ainſworth.* This word is ſomewhere in *Clariſſa.*

QUA'GMIRE. *n. ſ.* [that is, *quakemire.*] A ſhaking marſh; a bog that trembles under the feet.

The fen and *quagmire*, ſo mariſh by kind,
Are to be drained. *Tuſſer.*

Your hearts I'll ſtamp out with my horſe's heels,
And make a *quagmire* of your mingled brains. *Shakeſp.*

Poor Tom! whom the foul fiend hath through ford and whirlpool, o'er bog and *quagmire.* *Shakeſpeare.*

The wet particles might have eaſily ever mingled with the dry, and ſo all had either been ſea or *quagmire.* *More.*

The brain is of ſuch a clammy conſiſtence, that it can no more retain motion than a *quagmire.* *Glanville's Scepſis.*

QUAID. *part* [of this participle I know not the verb, and believe it only put by *Spenſer*, who often took great liberties, for *quailed*, for the poor convenience of his rhyme.] Cruſhed; dejected; depreſſed.

Therewith his ſturdy courage ſoon was *quaid*,
And all his ſenſes were with ſudden dread diſmaid. *Spenſer.*

QUAIL. *n. ſ.* [*quaglia*, Italian.] A bird of game.

——— His *quails* ever
Beat mine. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Hen birds have a peculiar ſort of voice, when they would call the male, which is ſo eminent in *quails*, that men, by counterfeiting this voice with a *quail* pipe, eaſily drew the cocks into their ſnares. *Ray on the Creation.*

——— A freſher gale
Sweeping with ſhadowy guſt the field of corn,
While the *quail* clamours for his running mate. *Thomſon.*

QUA'ILPIPE. *n. ſ.* [*quail* and *pipe.*] A pipe with which fowlers allure quails.

A diſh of wild fowl furniſhed converſation, concluded with a late invention for improving the *quailpipe.* *Addiſon.*

To **QUAIL.** *v. n.* [*quelen*, Dutch.] 1. To languiſh; to ſink into dejection; to loſe ſpirit. *Spenſer.* Not in uſe. 2. To fade; to decline.

(1.) He writes there is no *quailing* now;
Becauſe the king is certainly poſſeſt
Of all our purpoſes. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

This may plant courage in their *quailing* breaſts,
For yet is hope of life and victory. *Shakeſpeare.*

After Solyman had with all his power in vain beſieged Rhodes, his haughty courage began to *quail*, ſo that he was upon point to have raiſed his ſiege. *Knolles.*

——— While rocks ſtand,
And rivers ſtir, thou can'ſt not ſhrink or *quail*;
Yea, when both rocks and all things ſhall diſband,
Then ſhalt thou be my rock and tower. *Herbert.*

When Dido's ghoſt appear'd,
It made this hardy warriour *quail.* *Wandering Pr. of Troy.*

At this the errant's courage *quails.* *Cleaveland.*

(2.) To paſs the *quailing* and withering of all things by the receſs, and their reviving by the reacceſs of the ſun, the ſap in trees preciſely follows the motion of the ſun. *Hakewill.*

To **QUAIL.** *v. a.* [cƿellan, Saxon.] To cruſh; to quell; to depreſs; to ſink; to overpower. Not uſed.

To drive him to deſpair, and quite to *quail*,
He ſhewed him painted in a table plain
The damned ghoſts. *Spenſer.*

Thee, with fi'ry courage, he aſſails;
Three, all as kings adorn'd in royal wiſe:
And each ſucceſſive after other *quails*,
Still wond'ring whence ſo many kings ſhould riſe. *Daniel.*

QUAINT. *adj.* [*coint*, Fr. *comptus*, Lat.] 1. Nice; ſcrupulouſly, minutely, ſuperfluouſly exact; having petty elegance. 2. Subtle; artful. Obſolete. 3. Neat; pretty; exact. 4. Subtly excogitated; fineſpun. 5. *Quaint* is, in *Spenſer*, quailed; depreſſed. I believe by a very licentious irregularity. 6. Affected; foppiſh. This is not the true idea of the word, which *Swift* ſeems not to have well underſtood.

(1.) Each ear ſucks up the words a true love ſcattereth,
And plain ſpeech oft, than *quaint* phraſe framed is. *Sidney.*

You were glad to be employ'd,
To ſhew how *quaint* an orator you are. *Shakeſpeare.*

He ſpends ſome pages about two ſimilitudes; one of mine, and another *quainter* of his own. *Stillingfleet.*

(2.) As clerkes been full ſubtle and *quaint.* *Chaucer.*

What's the efficient cauſe of a king? ſurely a *quaint* queſtion? Yet a queſtion that has been moved. *Holyday.*

(3.) But for a fine, *quaint*, graceful and excellent faſhion, yours is worth ten on't. *Shakeſpeare.*

——— Her mother hath intended,
That, *quaint* in green, ſhe ſhall be looſe enrob'd
With ribbands pendent, flaring 'bout her head. *Shakeſp.*

I never ſaw a better faſhion'd gown,
More *quaint*, more pleaſing, nor more commendable.
Shakeſpeare.

(4.) ——— I'll ſpeak of frays,
Like a fine bragging youth, and tell *quaint* lies,
How honourable ladies ſought my love,
Which I denying they fell ſick and died. *Shakeſp.*

——— He his fabrick of the heav'ns
Hath left to their diſputes, perhaps to move
His laughter at their *quaint* opinions wide
Hereafter. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*

(5.) With ſuch fair ſlight him Guyon fail'd:
Till at the laſt, all breathleſs, weary and faint,
Him ſpying, with freſh onſet he aſſail'd,
And kindling new his courage, ſeeming *quaint*,
Struck him ſo hugely, that through great conſtraint
He made him ſtoop. *Spenſer.*

(6.) To this we owe thoſe monſtrous productions, which under the name of trips, ſpies, amuſements, and other conceited appellations, have over-run us; and I wiſh I could ſay, thoſe *quaint* fopperies were wholly abſent from graver ſubjects. *Swift.*

QUAI'NTLY. *adv.* [from *quaint.*] 1. Nicely; exactly; with petty elegance. 2. Artfully. Ingeniouſly with ſucceſs. This is not the true ſenſe.

(1.) When was old Sherewood's hair more *quaintly* curl'd,
Or nature's cradle more enchas'd and purl'd. *Ben. Johnſon.*

(2.) ——— Breathe his faults ſo *quaintly*,
That they ſeem the taints of liberty,
The flaſh and outbreak of a fiery mind. *Shakeſpeare.*

(3.) ——— As my Buxoma
With gentle finger ſtroak'd her milky care,
I *quaintly* ſtole a kiſs. *Gay.*

QUAI'NTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *quaint.*] Nicety; petty elegance.

There is a certain majeſty in ſimplicity, which is far above all the *quaintneſs* of wit. *Pope.*

To **QUA'KE.** *v. n.* [cƿacan, Saxon.] 1. To ſhake with cold or fear; to tremble. 2. To ſhake; not to be ſolid or firm.

(1.) Dorus threw Pamela behind a tree, where ſhe ſtood *quaking* like the partridge on which the hawk is ready to ſeize. *Sidney.*

If Cupid hath not ſpent all his quiver in Venice, thou wilt *quake* for this. *Shakeſpeare.*

Do ſuch buſineſs as the better day
Would *quake* to look on. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

——— Who honours not his father,
Henry the fifth, that made all France to *quake*,
Shake he his weapon at us, and paſs by. *Shakeſp.*

The mountains *quake* at him, and the hills melt, and the earth is burnt at his preſence. *Nah.* i, 5.

Son of man eat thy bread with *quaking*, and drink thy water with trembling and carefulneſs. *Ezek.* xii. 18.

The *quaking* pow'rs of hight ſtood in amaze. *Cowley.*

In fields they dare not fight where honour calls,
The very noiſe of war their ſouls does wound,
They *quake* but hearing their own trumpets ſound. *Dryden.*

(2.) Next Smedley div'd; ſlow circles dimpled o'er
The *quaking* mud, that clos'd and op'd no more. *Pope.*

QUA'KE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſhudder; a tremulous agitation.

As the earth may ſometimes ſhake,
For winds ſhut up will cauſe a *quake*;
So often jealouſy and fear
Stol'n to mine heart, cauſe tremblings there. *Suckling.*

QUA'KING-GRASS. *n. ſ.* [*phalaris*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

QUALIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*qualification*, Fr. from *qualify*.] 1. That which makes any perſon or thing fit for any thing. 2. Accompliſhment. 3. Abatement; diminution.

(1.) It is in the power of the prince to make piety and virtue become the faſhion, if he would make them neceſſary *qualifications* for preferment. *Swift.*

(2.) Good *qualifications* of mind enable a magiſtrate to perform his duty, and tend to create a publick eſteem of him. *Atterbury.*

(3.) Neither had the waters of the flood infuſed ſuch an impurity, as thereby the natural and powerful operation of all plants, herbs and fruits upon the earth received a *qualification* and harmful change. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

To **QUA'LIFY.** *v. a.* [*qualifier*, Fr.] 1. To fit for any thing. 2. To furniſh with qualifications. 3. To make capable of any employment or privilege: as, he is *qualified* to kill game. 4. To abate; to ſoften; to diminiſh. 5. To eaſe; to aſſuage. 6. To modify; to regulate.

(1.) Place over them ſuch governors, as may be *qualified* in ſuch manner as may govern the place. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

I bequeath to Mr. John Whiteway the ſum of one hundred pounds, in order to *qualify* him for a ſurgeon. *Swift's Will.*

(2.) That which ordinary men are fit for, I am *qualified* in; and the beſt of me is diligence. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

——— She is of good eſteem,
Her dowry wealthy, and of worthy birth,
Beſide ſo *qualified*, as may beſeem
The ſpouſe of any noble gentleman. *Shakeſpeare.*

(4.) ——— I have heard,
Your grace hath ta'en great pains to *qualify*
His rig'rous courſe. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

I do not ſeek to quench your love's hot fire,
But *qualify* the fire's extreme rage,
Leſt it ſhould burn above the bounds of reaſon. *Shakeſp.*

I have drunk but one cup to-night, and that was craftily *qualified* too; and behold what innovation it makes here. *Shakeſpeare.*

They would report that they had records for twenty thouſand years, which muſt needs be a very great untruth, unleſs we will *qualify* it, expounding their years not of the revolution of the ſun, but of the moon. *Abbot.*

It hath ſo pleaſed God to provide for all living creatures, wherewith he hath filled the world, that ſuch inconveniences, as we contemplate afar off, are found, by trial and the witneſs of men's travels, to be ſo *qualified*, as there is no portion of the earth made in vain. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

So happy 'tis you move in ſuch a ſphere,
As your high majeſty with awful fear
In human breaſts might *qualify* that fire,
Which kindled by thoſe eyes had flamed higher. *Waller.*

Children ſhould be early inſtructed in the true eſtimate of things, by oppoſing the good to the evil, and compenſating or *qualifying* one thing with another. *L'Eſtrange.*

My propoſition I have *qualified* with the word, often; thereby making allowance for thoſe caſes, wherein men of excellent minds may, by a long practice of virtue, have rendered even the heights and rigours of it delightful. *Atterbury.*

(5.) He balms and herbs thereto apply'd,
And evermore with mighty ſpells them charm'd,
That in ſhort ſpace he has them *qualify'd*,
And him reſtor'd to health, that would have dy'd. *Spenſer.*

(6.) It hath no larinx or throttle to *qualify* the ſound. *Brown.*

QUA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*qualitas*, Lat. *qualité*, Fr.] 1. Nature relatively conſidered. 2. Property; accidental adjunct. 3. Particular efficacy. 4. Diſpoſition; temper. 5. Virtue or vice. 6. Accompliſhment; qualification. 7. Character. 8. Comparative or relative rank. 9. Rank; ſuperiority of birth or ſtation. 10. Perſons of high rank. Collectively.

(1.) Theſe, being of a far other nature and *quality*, are not ſo ſtrictly or everlaſtingly commanded in ſcripture. *Hooker.*

Other creatures have not judgment to examine the *quality* of that which is done by them, and therefore in that they do, they neither can accuſe nor approve themſelves. *Hooker.*

Since the event of an action uſually follows the nature or *quality* of it, and the *quality* follows the rule directing it, it concerns a man, in the framing of his actions, not to be deceived in the rule. *South.*

The power to produce any idea in our mind, I call *quality* of the ſubject, wherein that power is. *Locke.*

(2.) In the diviſion of the kingdom, it appears not which of the dukes he values moſt; for *qualities* are ſo weighed, that curioſity in neither can make choice of either's moiety. *Shakeſpeare.*

No ſenſible *qualities*, as light and colour, heat and ſound, can be ſubſiſtent in the bodies themſelves abſolutely conſidered, without a relation to our eyes and ears, and other organs of ſenſe: theſe *qualities* are only the effects of our ſenſation, which ariſe from the different motions upon our nerves from objects without, according to their various modification and poſition. *Bentley.*

(3.) O, mickle is the powerful grace, that lies
In plants, herbs, ſtones, and their true *qualities*. *Shakeſp.*

(4.) To-night we'll wander through the ſtreets, and note
The *qualities* of people. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

(5.) One doubt remains, ſaid I, the dames in green,
What were their *qualities*, and who their queen? *Dryden.*

(6.) He had thoſe *qualities* of horſemanſhip, dancing and fencing, which accompany a good breeding. *Clarendon.*

(7.) The attorney of the dutchy of Lancaſter partakes of both *qualities*, partly of a judge in that court, and partly of an attorney general. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

We, who are hearers, may be allowed ſome opportunities in the *quality* of ſtanders-by. *Swift.*

(8.) It is with the clergy, if their perſons be reſpected, even as it is with other men; their *quality* many times far beneath that which the dignity of their place requireth. *Hooker.*

We lived moſt joyful, obtaining acquaintance with many of the city, not of the meaneſt *quality*. *Bacon.*

The maſters of theſe horſes may be admitted to dine with the lord lieutenant: this is to be done, what *quality* ſoever the perſons are of. *Temple.*

(9.) Let him be ſo entertained, as ſuits with gentlemen of your knowing to a ſtranger of his *quality*. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

(10.) I ſhall appear at the maſquerade dreſſed up in my feathers, that the *quality* may ſee how pretty they will look in their travelling habits. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Of all the ſervile herd, the worſt is he,
That in proud dullneſs joins with *quality*,
A conſtant critick at the great man's board,
To fetch and carry nonſenſe for my lord. *Pope.*

To *quality* belongs the higheſt place,
My lord comes forward; forward let him come!
Ye vulgar! at your peril give him room. *Young.*

QUALM. *n. ſ.* [cpealm, Saxon, a ſudden ſtroke of death.] A ſudden fit of ſickneſs; a ſudden ſeizure of ſickly languor.

Some ſudden *qualm* hath ſtruck me to the heart,
And dimm'd mine eyes, that I can read no further. *Shakeſpeare.*

Compar'd to theſe ſtorms, death is but a *qualm*,
Hell ſomewhat lightſome, the Bermudas calm. *Donne.*

I find a cold *qualm* come over my heart, that I faint, I can ſpeak no longer. *Howel.*

——— All maladies
Of ghaſtly ſpaſm, or racking torture, *qualms*
Of heart-ſick agony. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

For who, without a *qualm*, hath ever look'd
On holy garbage, though by Homer cook'd. *Roſcommon.*

They have a ſickly uneaſineſs upon them, ſhifting and changing ſrom one error, and ſrom one *qualm* to another, hankering after novelties. *L'Eſtrange.*

Thy mother well deſerves that ſhort delight,
The nauſeous *qualms* of ten long months and travail to requite. *Dryden's Virgil.*

When he hath ſtretched his veſſels with wine to their utmoſt capacity, and is grown weary and ſick, and feels thoſe *qualms* and diſturbances that uſually attend ſuch exceſſes, he reſolves, that he will hereafter contain himſelf within the bounds of ſobriety. *Calamy.*

The *qualms* or ruptures of your blood
Riſe in proportion to your food. *Prior.*

Qua'lmish. *adj.* [from *qualm.*] Seized with ſickly languor.

I am *qualmiſh* at the ſmell of leek. *Shakeſpeare.*

——— You drop into the place,
Careleſs and *qualmiſh* with a yawning face. *Dryden.*

Quanda'ry. *n. ſ.* [*qu'en dirai je*, Fr. *Skinner.*] A doubt; a difficulty; an uncertainty. A low word.

Qua'ntitive. *adj.* [*quantitivus*, Latin.] Eſtimable according to quantity.

This explication of rarity and denſity, by the compoſition of ſubſtance with quantity, may give little ſatisfaction to ſuch who are apt to conceive therein no other compoſition or reſolution, but ſuch as our ſenſes ſhew us, in compounding and dividing bodies according to *quantitive* parts. *Digby.*

Qua'ntity. *n. ſ.* [*quantité*, Fr. *quantitas*, Lat.] 1. That property of any thing which may be increaſed or diminiſhed. 2. Any indeterminate weight or meaſure; as, the metals were in different *quantities.* 3. Bulk or weight. 4. A portion; a part. 5. A large portion. This is not regular. 6. The meaſure of time in pronouncing a ſyllable.

(1.) *Quantity* is what may be increaſed or diminiſhed. *Cheyne.*

(3.) Unſkill'd in hellebore, if thou ſhou'dſt try
To mix it, and miſtake the *quantity*,
The rules of phyſick wou'd againſt thee cry. *Dryden.*

(4.) If I were ſaw'd into *quantities*, I ſhould make four dozen of ſuch bearded hermites ſtaves as maſter Shallow. *Shakeſpeare.*

(5.) The warm antiſcorbutical plants, taken in *quantities*, will occaſion ſtinking breath, and corrupt the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

(6.) So varying ſtill their moods, obſerving yet in all
Their *quantities*, their reſts, their cenſures metrical. *Drayt.*

The eaſy pronunciation of a mute before a liquid does not neceſſarily make the preceding vowel, by poſition, long in *quantity*; as patrem. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

QUA'NTUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The quantity; the amount.

The *quantum* of preſbyterian merit, during the reign of that ill-adviſed prince, will eaſily be computed. *Swift.*

Qua'rantain. } **Qua'rantine.** } *n. ſ.* [*quarantain*, Fr.] The ſpace of forty days, being the time which a ſhip, ſuſpected of infection, is obliged to forbear intercourſe or commerce.

Paſs your *quarantine* among ſome of the churches round this town, where you may learn to ſpeak before you venture to expoſe your parts in a city congregation. *Swift.*

Quarre. *n. ſ.* A quarry. Not in uſe.

Behold our diamonds here, as in the *quarrs* they ſtand. *Drayton.*

QUA'RREL. *n. ſ.* [*querelle*, Fr.] 1. A breach of concord. 2. A brawl; a petty fight; a ſcuffle. 3. A diſpute; a conteſt. 4. A cauſe of debate. 5. Something that gives a right to miſchief, repriſal or action. 6. Objection; ill will. 7. In *Shakeſpeare*, it ſeems to ſignify any one peeviſh or malicious. 8. [From *quadreau*, Fr. *quadrella*, Italian.] An arrow with a ſquare head.

(1.) You and I may engage in this queſtion, as far as either of us ſhall think profitable, without any the leaſt beginning of a *quarrel*, and then that will competently be removed from ſuch, as of which you cannot hope to ſee an end. *Hammond.*

(2.) If I can faſten but one cup upon him,
With that which he hath drank to-night already,
He'll be as full of *quarrel* and offence,
As my young miſtreſs' dog. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

(3.) The part, which in this preſent *quarrel* ſtriveth againſt the current and ſtream of laws, was a long while nothing feared. *Hooker's Dedication.*

It were a matter of more trouble, than neceſſity, to repeat in this *quarrel* what has been alledged by the worthies of our church. *Holyday.*

As if earth too narrow were for fate,
On open ſeas their *quarrels* they debate;
In hollow wood they floating armies bear,
And forc'd impriſon'd winds to bring 'em near. *Dryden.*

(4.) I could not die any where ſo contented, as in the king's company; his cauſe being juſt, and his *quarrel* honourable. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

If not in ſervice of our God we fought,
In meaner *quarrel* if this ſword were ſhaken,
Well might thou gather in the gentle thought,
So fair a princeſs ſhould not be forſaken. *Fairfax.*

(5.) He thought he had a good *quarrel* to attack him. *Holingſh.*

Wives are young men's miſtreſſes, companions for middle age, and old men's nurſes; ſo a man may have a *quarrel* to marry when he will. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

(6.) Herodias had a *quarrel* againſt him, and would have killed him, but ſhe could not. *Mar.* vi. 19.

We are apt to pick *quarrels* with the world for every little foolery. *L'Eſtrange.*

I have no *quarrel* to the practice; it may be a diverting way. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

(7.) ——— ——— Better
She ne'er had known pomp, though't be temporal;
Yet if that *quarrel*, fortune, do divorce
It from the bearer, 'tis a ſuff'rance panging
As ſoul and body's ſev'ring. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

(8.) It is reported by William Brito, that the arcubaliſta or arbaliſt was firſt ſhewed to the French by our king Richard I. who was ſhortly after ſlain by a *quarrel* thereof. *Camden.*

Twang'd the ſtring, outflew the *quarrel* long. *Fairfax.*

To **Qua'rrel.** *v. n.* [*quereller*, French.] 1. To debate; to ſcuffle; to ſquabble. 2. To fall into variance. 3. To fight; to combat. 4. To find fault; to pick objections. 5. To diſagree; to have contrary principles.

(1.) I love the ſport well, but I ſhall as ſoon *quarrel* at it as any man. *Shakeſpeare.*

Your words have taken ſuch pains, as if they labour'd
To bring manſlaughter into form, ſet *quarreling*
Upon the head of valour. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

Wine drunken with exceſs, maketh bitterneſs of the mind, with brawling and *quarreling*. *Ecclus.* xxxi. 29.

Beaſts called ſociable, *quarrel* in hunger and luſt; and the bull and ram appear then as much in fury and war, as the lion and the bear. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

(2.) Our diſcontented counties do revolt;
Our people *quarrel* with obedience. *Shakeſp. King John.*

(3.) When once the Perſian king was put to flight,
The weary Macedons refus'd to fight;
Themſelves their own mortality confeſs'd,
And left the ſon of Jove to *quarrel* for the reſt. *Dryden.*

(4.) To admit the thing, and *quarrel* about the name, is to make ourſelves ridiculous. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

They find out miſcarriages wherever they are, and forge them often where they are not; they *quarrel* firſt with the officers, and then with the prince and ſtate. *Temple.*

In a poem elegantly writ,
I will not *quarrel* with a ſlight miſtake. *Roſcommon.*

I quarrel not with the word, becauſe uſed by Ovid. *Dryden.*

(5.) Some things ariſe of ſtrange and *quarreling* kind,
The forepart lion, and a ſnake behind. *Cowley.*

Qua'rreller. *n. ſ.* [from *quarrel.*] He who quarrels.

Qua'rrelous. *adj.* [*querelleux*, Fr.] Petulant; eaſily provoked to enmity; quarrelſome.

Ready in gybes, quick anſwered, ſaucy, and
As *quarrellous* as the weazel. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

QUA'RRELSOME. *adj.* [from *quarrel.*] Inclined to brawls; eaſily irritated; iraſcible; cholerick; petulant.

Cholerick and *quarrelſome* perſons will engage one into their quarrels. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

There needs no more to the ſetting of the whole world in a flame, than a *quarrelſome* plaintiff and defendant. *L'Eſtr.*

QUA'RRELSOMELY. *adv.* [from *quarrelſome.*] In a quarrelſome manner; petulantly; cholerickly.

QUA'RRELSOMENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *quarrelſome.*] Cholerickneſs; petulance.

QUA'RRY. *n. ſ.* [*quarrè*, Fr.] 1. A ſquare. 2. [*Quadreau*, Fr.] An arrow with a ſquare head. 3. [From *querir*, to ſeek, French, *Skinner*; from *carry*, *Kennet.*] Game flown at by a hawk: perhaps, any thing chaſed. 4. [*Quarriere*, *quarrel*, Fr. from *carrig*, Iriſh, a ſtone, Mr. *Lye*; *craigg*, Erſe, a rock.] A ſtone mine; a place where they dig ſtones.

(1.) To take down a *quarry* of glaſs to ſcowre, ſodder, band, and to ſet it up again, is three halfpence a foot. *Mortimer.*

(2.) The ſhafts and *quarries* from their engines fly
As thick as falling drops in April ſhow'rs. *Fairfax.*

(3.) ——— Your wife and babes
Savagely ſlaughter'd; to relate the manner,
Were on the *quarry* of theſe murder'd deer
To add the death of you. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

She dwells among the rocks, on every ſide
With broken mountains ſtrongly fortify'd;
From thence whatever can be ſeen ſurveys,
And ſtooping, on the ſlaughter'd *quarry* preys. *Sandys.*

So ſcented the grim feature, and up turn'd
His noſtrils wide into the murky air,
Sagacious of his *quarry*. *Milton.*

—— They their guns diſcharge;
This heard ſome ſhips of ours, though out of view,
And ſwift as eagles to the *quarry* flew. *Waller.*

An hollow cryſtal pyramid he takes,
In firmamental waters dipt above,
Of it a broad extinguiſher he makes,
And hoods their flames that to their *quarry* ſtrove. *Dryden.*

No toil, no hardſhip can reſtrain
Ambitious man inur'd to pain;
The more confin'd, the more he tries,
And at forbidden *quarry* flies. *Dryden's Horace.*

Ere now the god his arrows had not try'd,
But on the trembling deer or mountain goat,
At this new *quarry* he prepares to ſhoot. *Dryden.*

Let reaſon then at her own *quarry* fly,
But how can finite graſp infinity. *Dryden.*

(4.) The ſame is ſaid of ſtone out of the *quarry*, to make it more durable. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

——— Pyramids and tow'rs
From diamond *quarries* hewn, and rocks of gold. *Milton.*

Here though grief my feeble hands up lock,
Yet on the ſoften'd *quarry* would I ſcore
My plaining verſe as lively as before. *Milton.*

An hard and unrelenting ſhe,
As the new-cruſted Niobe;
Or, what doth more of ſtatue carry,
A nun of the Platonick *quarry*. *Cleaveland.*

He like Amphion makes thoſe *quarries* leap
Into fair figures from a confus'd heap. *Waller.*

Could neceſſity infallibly produce *quarries* of ſtone, which are the materials of all magnificent ſtructures. *More.*

For them alone the heav'ns had kindly heat
In eaſtern *quarries*, ripening precious dew. *Dryden.*

As long as the next coal-pit, *quarry* or chalk-pit will give abundant atteſtation to what I write, to theſe I may very ſafely appeal. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

To **QUA'RRY.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To prey upon. A low word not in uſe.

With cares and horrors at his heart, like the vulture that is day and night *quarrying* upon Prometheus's liver. *L'Eſtrange.*

QUA'RRYMAN. *n. ſ.* [*quarry* and *man.*] One who digs in a quarry.

One rhomboidal bony ſcale of the needle-fiſh, out of Stunsfield quarry, the *quarryman* aſſured me was flat, covered over with ſcales, and three foot long. *Woodward.*

QUART. *n. ſ.* [*quart*, French.] 1. The fourth part; a quarter. Not in uſe. 2. The fourth part of a gallon. 3. [*Quarte*, Fr.] The veſſel in which ſtrong drink is commonly retailed.

(1.) Albanact had all the northern part,
Which of himſelf Albania he did call,
And Camber did poſſeſs the weſtern *quart*. *Spenſer.*

(2.) When I have been dry, and bravely marching, it hath ſerved me inſtead of a *quart* pot to drink in. *Shakeſpeare.*

You have made an order, that ale ſhould be ſold at three halfpence a *quart*. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

(3.) You'd rail upon the hoſteſs of the houſe,
And ſay you would preſent her at the leet,
Becauſe ſhe bought ſtone jugs and no ſeal'd *quarts*. *Shakeſp.*

QUA'RTAN. *n. ſ.* [*febris quartana*, Latin.] The fourth day ague.

It were an uncomfortable receipt for a *quartan* ague, to lay the fourth book of Homer's Iliads under one's head. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Call her the metaphyſicks of her ſex,
And ſay ſhe tortures wits, as *quartans* vex
Phyſicians. *Cleaveland.*

Among theſe, *quartans* and tertians of a long continuance moſt menace this ſymptom. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

A look ſo pale no *quartan* ever gave,
Thy dwindled legs ſeem crawling to the grave. *Dryden.*

QUARTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *quartus*, Latin.] A chymical operation.

In *quartation*, which refiners employ to purify gold, although three parts of ſilver be ſo exquiſitely mingled by fuſion with a fourth part of gold, whence the operation is denominated, that the reſulting maſs acquires ſeveral new qualities; yet, if you caſt this mixture into aqua fortis, the ſilver will be diſſolved in the menſtruum, and the gold like a dark powder will fall to the bottom. *Boyle.*

QUA'RTER. *n. ſ.* [*quart*, *quartier*, French.] 1. A fourth part. 2. A region of the ſkies, as referred to the ſeaman's card. 3. A particular region of a town or country. 4. The place where ſoldiers are lodged or ſtationed. 5. Proper ſtation. 6. Remiſſion of life; mercy granted by a conqueror. 7. Treatment ſhown by an enemy. 8. Friendſhip; amity; concord. Not now in uſe. 9. A meaſure of eight buſhels. 10. Falſe *quarter* is a cleft or chink in a *quarter* of a horſe's hoof from top to bottom; it generally happens on the inſide of it, that being the weakeſt and thinneſt part.

(1.) It is an accuſtomed action with her, to ſeem thus waſhing her hands; I have known her continue in this a *quarter* of an hour. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Suppoſe the common depth of the ſea, taking one place with another, to be about a *quarter* of a mile. *Burnet.*

Obſerve what ſtars ariſe or diſappear,
And the four *quarters* of the rolling year. *Dryden.*

Suppoſing only three millions to be paid, 'tis evident that to do this out of commodities, they muſt, to the conſumer, be raiſed a *quarter* in their price; ſo that every thing, to him that uſes it, muſt be a *quarter* dearer. *Locke.*

(2.) I'll give thee a wind.
—I myſelf have all the other,
And the very points they blow,
And all the *quarters* that they know
I' th' ſhipman's card. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

His praiſe, ye winds! that from four *quarters* blow,
Breathe ſoft or loud. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

When the winds in ſouthern *quarters* riſe,
Ships, from their anchors torn, become their ſport,
And ſudden tempeſts rage within the port. *Addiſon.*

(3.) The like is to be ſaid of the populouſneſs of their coaſts and *quarters* there. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

No leaven ſhall be ſeen in thy *quarters*. *Exodus*, xiii. 7.

They had ſettled here many ages ſince, and overſpread all the parts and *quarters* of this ſpacious continent. *Heylyn.*

The ſons of the church being ſo much diſperſed, though without being driven, into all *quarters* of the land, there was ſome extraordinary deſign of divine wiſdom in it. *Spratt.*

A bungling cobler, that was ready to ſtarve at his own trade, changes his *quarter*, and ſets up for a doctor. *L'Eſtrange.*

(4.) Where is lord Stanley quarter'd?
—Unleſs I have miſta'en his *quarters* much,
His regiment lies half a mile
South from the mighty power of the king. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thou canſt defend as well as get,
And never hadſt one *quarter* beat up yet. *Cowley.*

The *quarters* of the ſev'ral chiefs they ſhow'd,
Here Phenix, here Achilles made abode. *Dryden.*

It was high time to ſhift my *quarters*. *Spectator.*

(5.) They do beſt, who, if they cannot but admit love, yet make it keep *quarter*, and ſever it wholly from their ſerious affairs. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Swift to their ſeveral *quarters* haſted then
The cumbrous elements. *Milton.*

(6.) He magnified his own clemency, now they were at his mercy, to offer them *quarter* for their lives, if they gave up the caſtle. *Clarendon.*

When the cocks and lambs lie at the mercy of cats and wolves, they muſt never expect better *quarter*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Diſcover the opinion of your enemies, which is commonly the trueſt; for they will give you no *quarter*, and allow nothing to complaiſance. *Dryden.*

(7.) To the young if you give any tolerable *quarter*, you indulge them in their idleneſs, and ruin them. *Collier.*

Mr. Wharton, who detected ſome hundreds of the biſhop's miſtakes, meets with very ill *quarter* from his lordſhip. *Swift.*

(8.) ——— Friends, all but now,
In *quarter*, and in terms like bride and groom
Diveſting them for bed, and then, but now
Swords out, and tilting one at other's breaſts. *Shakeſp.*

(9.) The ſoil ſo fruitful that an acre of land well ordered will return 200 buſhels or 25 *quarter* of corn. *Heylyn.*

To QUA'RTER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To divide into four parts. 2. To divide; to break by force. 3. To divide into diſtinct regions. 4. To ſtation or lodge ſoldiers. 5. To lodge; to fix on a temporary dwelling. 6. To diet. 7. To bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms.

(1.) A thought that *quarter'd*, hath but one part wiſdom,
And ever three parts coward. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

(2.) You tempt the fury of my three attendants,
Lean famine, *quartering* ſteel, and climbing fire. *Shakeſp.*

Mothers ſhall but ſmile, when they behold
Their infants *quarter'd* by the hands of war. *Shakeſp.*

(3.) Then ſailors *quarter'd* heav'n, and found a name
For ev'ry fixt and ev'ry wand'ring ſtar. *Dryden.*

(4.) When they hear the Roman horſes neigh,
Behold their *quarter'd* fires,
They will waſte their time upon our note,
To know from whence we are. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Where is lord Stanley *quarter'd?*
—His regiment lies half a mile ſouth. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

They o'er the barren ſhore purſue their way,
Where *quarter'd* in their camp, the fierce Theſſalians lay. *Dryden.*

(5.) They mean this night in Sardis to be *quarter'd*. *Shakeſpeare.*

You have *quartered* all the foul language upon me, that could be raked out of Billingſgate. *Spectator.*

(6.) ——— He fed on vermin;
And when theſe fail'd, he'd ſuck his claws,
And *quarter* himſelf upon his paws. *Hudibras.*

(7.) The firſt being compounded of argent and azure, is the coat of Beauchamp of Hack in the county of Somerſet, now *quartered* by the earl of Hertford. *Peacham.*

QUA'RTERAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *quarter*.] A quarterly allowance.

He us'd two equal ways of gaining,
By hindring juſtice or maintaining;
To many a whore gave privilege,
And whipp'd for want of *quarterage*. *Hudibras.*

QUA'RTERDAY. *n. ſ.* [*quarter* and *day*.] One of the four days in the year, on which rent or intereſt is paid.

However rarely his own rent-dayes occurred, the indigent had two and fifty *quarter-daies* returning in his year. *Fell.*

The uſurer would be very well ſatisfied to have all the time annihilated, that lies between the preſent moment and next *quarterday*. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

QUA'RTERDECK. *n. ſ.* [*quarter* and *deck*.] The ſhort upper deck.

QUA'RTERLY. *adj.* [from *quarter*.] Containing a fourth part.

The moon makes four *quarterly* ſeaſons within her little year or month of conſecution. *Holder on Time.*

From the obliquity of the ecliptick to the equator ariſe the diurnal differences of the ſun's right aſcenſion, which finiſh their variations in each quadrant of the ecliptick, and this being added to the former inequality from eccentricity, makes theſe *quarterly* and ſeemingly irregular inequalities of natural days. *Bentley.*

QUA'RTERLY. *adv.* Once in a quarter of a year.

QUA'RTERMASTER. *n. ſ.* [*quarter* and *maſter*.] One who regulates the quarters of ſoldiers.

The *quartermaſter* general was marking the ground for the encampment of the covering army. *Tatler.*

QUA'RTERN. *n. ſ.* A gill or the fourth part of a pint.

QUA'RTERSTAFF. *n. ſ.* A ſtaff of defence: ſo called, I believe, from the manner of uſing it; one hand being placed at the middle, and the other equally between the middle and the end.

His *quarterſtaff*, which he could ne'er forſake,
Hung half before, and half behind his back. *Dryden.*

Immenſe riches he ſquandered away at *quarterſtaff* and cudgel play, in which he challenged all the country. *Arbuth.*

QUA'RTILE. *n. ſ.* An aſpect of the planets, when they are three ſigns or ninety degrees diſtant from each other, and is marked thus □. *Harris.*

Mars and Venus in a *quartile* move
My pangs of jealouſy for Ariet's love. *Dryden.*

QUA'RTO. *n. ſ.* [*quartus*, Lat.] A book in which every ſheet, being twice doubled, makes four leaves.

Our fathers had a juſt value for regularity and ſyſtems; then folio's and *quarto's* were the faſhionable ſizes, as volumes in octavo are now. *Watts.*

To QUASH. *v. a.* [*quaſſen*, Dut. *ſquacciare*, Ital. *quaſſo*, Lat.] 1. To cruſh; to ſqueeze. 2. To ſubdue ſuddenly. 3. [*Caſſus*, Latin; *caſſer*, Fr.] To annul; to nullify; to make void: as, *the indictment was* quaſhed.

(1.) ——— The whales
Againſt ſharp rocks like reeling veſſels *quaſh'd*,
Though huge as mountains, are in pieces daſh'd. *Waller.*

(2.) 'Twas not the ſpawn of ſuch as theſe,
That dy'd with Punick blood the conquer'd ſeas,
And *quaſh'd* the ſtern Æacides. *Roſcommon.*

Our ſhe-confederates keep pace with us in *quaſhing* the rebellion, which had begun to ſpread itſelf among part of the fair ſex. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

To QUASH. *v. n.* To be ſhaken with a noiſe.

A thin and fine membrane ſtrait and cloſely adhering to keep it from *quaſhing* and ſhaking. *Ray on the Creation.*

The water in this dropſy, by a ſudden jirk, may be heard to *quaſh*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

QUASH. *n. ſ.* A pompion. *Ainſw.*

QUA'TERCOUSINS. As, *they are not* quater-couſins, as it is commonly ſpoken *cater-couſins*; *plus ne ſont pas de quatre couſins*, they are not of the four firſt degrees of kindred, that is, they are not friends. *Skinner*.

QUATE'RNARY. *n. ſ.* [*quaternarius*, Lat.] The number four.

The objections againſt the *quaternary* of elements and ternary of principles, needed not to be oppoſed ſo much againſt the doctrines themſelves. *Boyle*.

QUATE'RNION. *n. ſ.* [*quaternio*, Latin] The number four.

Air and the elements! the eldeſt birth
Of nature's womb, that in *quaternion* run
Perpetual circle, multiform; and mix
And nouriſh all things; let your ceaſeleſs change
Vary to our great maker ſtill new praiſe. *Milton*.

I have not in this ſcheme of theſe nine *quaternions* of conſonants, diſtinct known characters, whereby to expreſs them, but muſt repeat the ſame. *Holder's Elements of Speech*.

QUATE'RNITY. *n. ſ.* [*quaternus*, Latin.] The number four.

The number of four ſtands much admired, not only in the *quaternity* of the elements, which are the principles of bodies, but in the letters of the name of God. *Brown*.

QUATRA'IN. *n. ſ.* [*quatrain*, Fr.] A ſtanza of four lines rhyming alternately: as,

Say, Stella, what is love, whoſe fatal pow'r
Robs virtue of content, and youth of joy?
What nymph or goddeſs in a luckleſs hour
Diſclos'd to light the miſchief-making boy. *Mrs. Mulſo*.

I have writ my poem in *quatrains* or ſtanzas of four in alternate rhyme, becauſe I have ever judged them of greater dignity for the ſound and number, than any other verſe in uſe. *Dryden*.

To QUA'VER. *v. n.* [cƿavan, Saxon.] 1. To ſhake the voice; to ſpeak or ſing with a tremulous voice. 2. To tremble; to vibrate.

(1.) Miſo ſitting on the ground with her knees up, and her hands upon her knees tuning her voice with many a *quavering* cough, thus diſcourſed. *Sidney*.

The diviſion and *quavering*, which pleaſe ſo much in muſick, have an agreement with the glittering of light playing upon a wave. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*.

——— Now ſportive youth
Carol incondite rhythms with ſuiting notes,
And *quaver* unharmonious. *Philips*.

We ſhall hear her *quavering* them half a minute after us, to ſome ſprightly airs of the opera. *Addiſon*.

(2.) A membrane, ſtretched like the head of a drum, is to receive the impulſe of the ſound, and to vibrate or *quaver* according to its reciprocal motions. *Ray on the Creation*.

If the eye and the finger remain quiet, theſe colours vaniſh in a ſecond minute of time, but if the finger be moved with a *quavering* motion, they appear again. *Newton's Opticks*.

QUAY. *n. ſ.* [*quai*, Fr.] A key; an artificial bank to the ſea or river, on which goods are conveniently unladen.

QUE'ACHY. *adj.* [I know not whence derived, perhaps originally *quacky*, *quaggy*, or *quaſhy*.] Unſolid; unſound; boggy. Not in uſe.

The boggy mears and *queachy* fens below. *Drayton*.
Goodwin's *queachy* ſand. *Drayton*.

QUEAN. *n. ſ.* [cƿean, Saxon, a barren cow; Þoꞃcƿen, in the laws of Canute, a ſtrumpet.] A worthleſs woman, generally a ſtrumpet.

As fit as the nail to his hole, or as a ſcolding *quean* to a wrangling knave. *Shakeſpeare*.

This well they underſtand like cunning *queans*,
And hide their naſtineſs behind the ſcenes. *Dryden*.

Such is that ſprinkling, which ſome careleſs *quean*
Flirts on you from her mop. *Swift*.

QUE'ASINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *queaſy*.] The ſickneſs of a nauſeated ſtomach.

QUE'ASY. *adj.* [of uncertain etymology.] 1. Sick with nauſea. 2. Faſtidious; ſqueamiſh. 3. Cauſing nauſeouſneſs.

(1.) He, *queaſy* with his inſolence already,
Will their good thoughts call from him. *Shakeſpeare*.

Whether a rotten ſtate and hope of gain,
Or to diſuſe me from the *queaſy* pain
Of being belov'd and loving,
Out-puſh me firſt. *Donne*.

(2.) I, with your two helps, will ſo practice on Benedict, that in deſpight of his quick wit and his *queaſy* ſtomach, he ſhall fall in love with Beatrice. *Shakeſpeare*.

The humility of Gregory the great would not admit the ſtile of biſhop, but the ambition of Boniface made no ſcruple thereof, nor have *queaſy* reſolutions been harboured in their ſucceſſors ever ſince. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*.

Men's ſtomachs are generally ſo *queaſy* in theſe caſes, that it is not ſafe to overload them. *Government of the Tongue*.

——— Without queſtion,
Their conſcience was too *queaſy* of digeſtion. *Dryden*.

(3.) I have one thing of a *queaſy* queſtion,
Which I muſt act. *Shakeſp. King Lear*.

To QUECK. *v. n.* To ſhrink; to ſhow pain; perhaps to complain. A word not in uſe.

The lads of Sparta were accuſtomed to be whipped at altars, without ſo much as *quecking*. *Bacon*.

QUEEN. *n. ſ.* [cƿen, Saxon, a woman, a wife, the wife of a king.] 1. The wife of a king. 2. A woman who is ſovereign of a kingdom.

(1.) ——— He was lapt
In a moſt curious mantle, wrought by the hand
Of his *queen* mother. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline*.

(2.) That *queen* Elizabeth lived ſixty-nine, and reigned forty-five years, means no more than, that the duration of her exiſtence was equal to ſixty-nine, and the duration of her government to forty-five annual revolutions of the ſun. *Locke*.

——— Have I a *queen*
Paſt by my fellow rulers of the world?
Have I refus'd their blood to mix with yours,
And raiſe new kings from ſo obſcure a race? *Dryden*.

To QUEEN. *v. n.* To play the queen.

A threepence bow'd would hire me,
Old as I am, to *queen* it. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

Of your own ſtate take care: this dream of mine,
Being now awake, I'll *queen* it no inch farther,
But milk my ewes and ſheep. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale*.

QUEEN-APPLE. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of apple.

The *queen-apple* is of the ſummer kind, and a good cyder apple mixed with others. *Mortimer's Huſbandry*.

Her cheeks with kindly claret ſpread,
Aurora like new out of bed,
Or like the freſh *queen-apple*'s ſide,
Bluſhing at ſight of Phœbus' pride. *Sidney*.

QUEE'NING. *n. ſ.* An apple.

The winter *queening* is good for the table. *Mortimer*.

QUEER. *adj.* [of this word the original is not known: a correſpondent ſuppoſes a *queer* man to be one who has a *quære* to his name in a liſt.] Odd; ſtrange; original; particular.

He never went to bed till two in the morning, becauſe he would not be a *queer* fellow; and was every now and then knocked down by a conſtable, to ſignalize his vivacity. *Spect*.

QUEE'RLY. *adv.* [from *queer*.] Particularly; oddly.

QUEE'RNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *queer*.] Oddneſs; particularity.

QUE'EST. *n. ſ.* [from *queſtus*, Lat. *Skinner*.] A ringdove; a kind of wild pigeon.

To QUELL. *v. a.* [cƿellan, Saxon.] To cruſh; to ſubdue; originally, to kill.

——— What avails
Valour or ſtrength, though matchleſs, *quell'd* with pain,
Which all ſubdues, and makes remiſs the hands
Of mightieſt? *Milton's Par. Loſt*.

———— Compaſſion *quell'd*
His beſt of man, and gave him up to tears
A ſpace; till firmer thoughts reſtrain'd exceſs. *Milton.*

This *quell'd* her pride, but other doubts remain'd
That once diſdaining, ſhe might be diſdain'd. *Dryden.*

He is the guardian of the publick quiet, appointed to reſtrain violence, to *quell* ſeditions and tumults, and to preſerve that peace which preſerves the world. *Atterbury.*

To QUELL. *v. n.* To die. *Spenſer.*

QUELL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Murder. Not in uſe.

———— What cannot we put upon
His ſpungy followers, who ſhall bear the guilt
Of our great *quell.* *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

QUE'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *quell.*] One that cruſhes or ſubdues.

———— Hail ſon of the moſt high,
Queller of Satan, on thy glorious work
Now enter. *Milton's Paradiſe Regain'd.*

QUE'LQUECHOSE. [French.] A trifle; a kickſhaw.

From country graſs to comfitures of court,
Or city's *quelquechoſes,* let not report
My mind tranſport. *Donne.*

To QUEME. *v. n.* [cƿeman, Saxon.] To pleaſe. An old word. *Skinner.*

To QUENCH. *v. a.* 1. To extinguiſh fire. 2. To ſtill any paſſion or commotion; to repreſs any motion of the mind good or bad. 3. To allay thirſt. 4. To deſtroy.

(1.) Since ſtream, air, ſand, mine eyes and ears conſpire,
What hope to *quench,* where each thing blows the fire. *Sidney.*

This is the way to kindle, not to *quench.* *Shakeſp.*

A little fire is quickly trodden out,
Which, being ſuffer'd, rivers cannot *quench.* *Shakeſp.*

The fire had power in the water, forgetting his own virtue; and the water forgat his own *quenching* nature. *Wiſd.* xix. 20.

Milk *quencheth* wild fire better than water, becauſe it entreth better. *Bacon's Natural Hiſt.*

Subdu'd in fire the ſtubborn metal lies;
One draws and blows reciprocating air,
Others to *quench* the hiſſing maſs prepare. *Dryden.*

You have already *quench'd* ſedition's brand,
And zeal, which burnt it, only warms the land. *Dryden.*

When your work is forged, do not *quench* it in water to cool it, but throw it down upon the floor or hearth to cool of itſelf; for the *quenching* of it in water will harden it. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

(2.) But if all aim but this be levell'd falſe,
The ſuppoſition of the lady's death
Will *quench* the wonder of her infamy. *Shakeſpeare.*

Beſeech God, that he will inflame thy heart with this heavenly fire of devotion; and when thou haſt obtained it, beware that thou neither *quench* it by any wilful ſin, or let it go out again for want of ſtirring it up and employing it. *Duty of Man.*

(3.) Every draught to him, that has *quenched* his thirſt, is but a further quenching of nature, a proviſion for rheum and diſeaſes, a drowning of the ſpirits. *South.*

(4.) When death's form appears, ſhe feareth not
An utter *quenching* or extinguiſhment;
She would be glad to meet with ſuch a lot,
That ſo ſhe might all future ill prevent. *Davies.*

Covered with ſkin and hair keeps it warm, being naturally very cold, and alſo to *quench* and diſſipate the force of any ſtroke, and retund the edge of any weapon. *Ray.*

To QUENCH. *v. n.* To cool; to grow cool.

———— Doſt thou think, in time
She will not *quench,* and let inſtructions enter
Where folly now poſſeſſes? *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

QUE'NCHABLE. *adj.* [from *quench.*] That may be quenched.

QUE'NCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *quench.*] Extinguiſher; one that quenches.

QUE'NCHLESS. *adj.* [from *quench.*] Unextinguiſhable.

Come, bloody Clifford, rough Northumberland,
I dare your *quenchleſs* fury to more rage. *Shakeſp.*

The judge of torments, and the kings of tears,
He fills a burniſh'd throne of *quenchleſs* fire. *Craſhaw.*

QUE'RELE. *n. ſ.* [*querela,* Lat. *querelle,* Fr.] A complaint to a court.

A circumduction obtains not in cauſes of appeal, but in cauſes of firſt inſtance and ſimple *querele* only. *Ayliffe.*

QUE'RENT. *n. ſ.* [*querens,* Latin.] The complainant; the plaintiff.

QUERIMO'NIOUS. *adj.* [*querimonia,* Latin.] Querulous; complaining.

QUERIMO'NIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *querimonious.*] Querulouſly; with complaint.

To thee, dear Thom, myſelf addreſſing,
Moſt *querimoniouſly* confeſſing. *Denham.*

QUERIMO'NIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *querimonious.*] Complaining temper.

QUE'RIST. *n. ſ.* [from *quæro,* Lat.] An enquirer; an aſker of queſtions.

I ſhall propoſe ſome conſiderations to my gentle *queriſt.* *Spectator.*

The juggling ſea god, when by chance trepan'd
By ſome inſtructed *queriſt* ſleeping on the ſtrand,
Impatient of all anſwers, ſtrait became
A ſtealing brook. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

QUERN. *n. ſ.* [cƿeorn, Saxon.] A handmill.

Skim milk, and ſometimes labour in the *quern,*
And bootleſs make the breathleſs huſwife churn. *Shakeſp.*

———— Some apple colour'd corn
Ground in fair *querns,* and ſome did ſpindles turn. *Chapm.*

QUE'RPO. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *cuerpo,* Spaniſh.] A dreſs cloſe to the body; a waiſtcoat.

I would fain ſee him walk in *querpo,* like a caſed rabbit, without his holy fur upon his back. *Dryden.*

QUE'RRY, for *equerry.* *n. ſ.* [*ecuyer,* Fr.] A groom belonging to a prince, or one converſant in the king's ſtables, and having the charge of his horſes; alſo the ſtable of a prince. *Bailey.*

QUE'RULOUS. *adj.* [*querulus,* Latin.] Mourning; whining; habitually complaining.

Although they were a people by nature hard-hearted, *querulous,* wrathful, and impatient of reſt and quietneſs, yet was there nothing of force to work the ſubverſion of their ſtate, till the time before-mentioned was expired. *Hooker.*

The preſſures of war have cowed their ſpirits, as may be gathered from the very accent of their words, which they prolate in a whining kind of *querulous* tone, as if ſtill complaining and creſt-fallen. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

Though you give no countenance to the complaints of the *querulous,* yet curb the inſolence of the injurious. *Locke.*

QUE'RULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *querulous.*] In a complaining manner.

His wounded ears complaints eternal fill,
As unoil'd hinges, *querulouſly* ſhrill. *Young.*

QUE'RULOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *querulous.*] Habit or quality of complaining mournfully.

QUE'RY. *n. ſ.* [from *quære,* Lat.] A queſtion; an enquiry to be reſolved.

I ſhall conclude, with propoſing only ſome *queries,* in order to a farther ſearch to be made by others. *Newton.*

This ſhews the folly of this *query,* that might always be demanded, that would impiouſly and abſurdly attempt to tie the arm of omnipotence from doing any thing at all, becauſe it can never do its utmoſt. *Bentley.*

To QUE'RY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To aſk queſtions.

———— Three Cambridge ſophs,
Each prompt to *query,* anſwer and debate. *Pope.*

QUEST. *n. ſ.* [*queſte,* Fr.] 1. Search; act of ſeeking. 2. [For *inqueſt.*] An empannell'd jury. 3. Searchers. Collectively. 4. Enquiry; examination. 5. Requeſt; deſire; ſolicitation.

(1.) None but ſuch as this bold ape unbleſt,
Can ever thrive in that unlucky *queſt*. *Spenſer.*
If luſty love ſhould go in *queſt* of beauty,
Where ſhould he find it fairer than in Blanch. *Shakeſp.*
——— Fair ſilver buſkin'd nymphs,
I know this *queſt* of yours, and free intent,
Was all in honour and devotion meant,
To the great miſtreſs of your princely ſhrine. *Milton.*
——— An aged man in rural weeds,
Following, as ſeem'd, the *queſt* of ſome ſtray ewe. *Milton.*
——— One for all
Myſelf expoſe, with lonely ſteps to tread
Th' unſounded deep, and the void immenſe
To ſearch with wand'ring *queſt* a place foretold
Should be. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

'Twould be not ſtrange, ſhould we find Paradiſe at this day where Adam left it; and I the rather note this, becauſe I ſee there are ſome ſo earneſt in *queſt* of it. *Woodward.*

——— There's not an African,
That traverſes our vaſt Numidian deſerts
In *queſt* of prey, and lives upon his bow,
But better practiſes theſe boaſted virtues. *Addiſon's Cato.*

We ſee them active and vigilant in *queſt* of delight. *Spect.*

(2.) ——— What's my offence?
Where is the evidence, that doth accuſe me?
What lawful *queſt* have given their verdict up
Unto the frowning judge. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*

(3.) You have been hotly call'd for,
When, being not at your lodging to be found,
The ſenate ſent above three ſeveral *queſts*
To ſearch you out. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

(4.) O place and greatneſs! millions of falſe eyes
Are ſtuck upon thee; volumes of report
Run with theſe falſe and moſt contrarious *queſts*
Upon thy doings. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

(5.) Gad not abroad at every *queſt* and call
Of an untrained hope or paſſion. *Herbert.*

To QUEST. *v. n.* [*queter*, Fr. from the noun.] To go in ſearch.

QUE'STANT. *n. ſ.* [from *queſter*, Fr.] Seeker; endeavourer after.

——— See, that you come
Not to woo honour, but to wed it; when
The braveſt *queſtant* ſhrinks, find what you ſeek,
That fame may cry you loud. *Shakeſpeare.*

QUE'STION. *n. ſ.* [*queſtion*, Fr. *quæſtio*, Latin.] 1. Interrogatory; any thing enquired. 2. Enquiry; diſquiſition. 3. A diſpute; a ſubject of debate. 4. Affair to be examined. 5. Doubt; controverſy; diſpute. 6. Judicial trial. 7. Examination by torture. 8. State of being the ſubject of preſent enquiry. 9. Endeavour; act of ſeeking. Not in uſe.

(1.) Becauſe he that knoweth leaſt is fitteſt to aſk *queſtions*, it is more reaſon for the entertainment of the time, that ye aſk me *queſtions*, than that I aſk you. *Bacon.*

(2.) It is to be put to *queſtion*, whether it be lawful for chriſtian princes to make an invaſive war ſimply for the propagation of the faith. *Bacon's Holy War.*

(3.) There aroſe a *queſtion* between ſome of John's diſciples and the Jews about purifying. *Jo.* iii. 25.

(4.) In points of honour to be try'd,
Suppoſe the *queſtion* not your own. *Swift.*

How eaſy is it for a man to fill a book with quotations, as you have done, that can be content with any thing, however foreign to the *queſtion*? *Waterland.*

(5.) ——— This is not my writing,
Though I confeſs much like the character:
But out of *queſtion* 'tis Maria's hand. *Shakeſp.*

'Tis time for him to ſhew himſelf, when his very being is called in *queſtion*, and to come and judge the world, when men begin to doubt whether he made it. *Tillotſon.*

The doubt of their being native impreſſions on the mind, is ſtronger againſt theſe moral principles than the other; not that it brings their truth at all in *queſtion*. *Locke.*

Our own earth would be barren and deſolate, without the benign influence of the ſolar rays, which without *queſtion* is true of all the other planets. *Bentley.*

(6.) Whoſoever be found guilty, the communion book hath deſerved leaſt to be called in *queſtion* for this fault. *Hooker.*

(7.) Such a preſumption is only ſufficient to put the perſon to the rack or *queſtion*, according to the civil law, and not bring him to condemnation. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

(8.) If we being defendants do anſwer, that the ceremonies in *queſtion* are godly, comely, decent, profitable for the church, their reply is childiſh and unorderly to ſay, that we demand the thing in *queſtion*, and ſhew the poverty of our cauſe, the goodneſs whereof we are fain to beg that our adverſaries would grant. *Hooker.*

If it would purchaſe ſix ſhillings and three-pence weighty money, he had proved the matter in *queſtion*. *Locke.*

Nor are theſe aſſertions that dropped from their pens by chance, but delivered by them in places where they profeſs to ſtate the points in *queſtion*. *Atterbury's Preface.*

(9.) As it more concerns the Turk than Rhodes,
So may he with more facile *queſtion* bear it;
For that it ſtands not in ſuch warlike brace,
But altogether lacks the abilities
That Rhodes is dreſs'd in. *Shakeſpeare.*

To QUE'STION. *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To enquire. 2. To debate by interrogatories.

(1.) Suddenly out of this delightful dream
The man awoke, and would have *queſtion'd* more;
But he would not endure the woful theme. *Spenſer.*

He that *queſtioneth* much ſhall learn much, and content much; but eſpecially if he apply his queſtions to the ſkill of the perſons whom he aſketh. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Unreaſonable ſubtilety will ſtill ſeem to be reaſoning; and at leaſt will *queſtion*, when it cannot anſwer. *Holyday.*

(2.) I pray you think you *queſtion* with a Jew;
You may as well uſe queſtion with the wolf,
Why he hath made the ewe bleat for the lamb. *Shakeſp.*

To QUE'STION. *v. a.* [*queſtionner*, Fr.] 1. To examine one by queſtions. 2. To doubt; to be uncertain of. 3. To have no confidence in; to mention as not to be truſted.

(1.) *Queſtion* your royal thoughts, make the caſe yours;
Be now the father, and propoſe a ſon;
Hear your own dignity ſo much prophan'd;
And then imagine me taking your part,
And in your pow'r ſo ſilencing your ſon. *Shakeſpeare.*
——— But hark you, Kate,
I muſt not have you henceforth *queſtion* me,
Whither I go. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

This conſtruction is not ſo undubitably to be received, as not at all to be *queſtioned*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

(2.) O impotent eſtate of human life!
Where fleeting joy does laſting doubt inſpire,
And moſt we *queſtion* what we moſt deſire. *Prior.*

(3.) Be a deſign never ſo artificially laid, if it chances to be defeated by ſome croſs accident, the man is then run down, his counſels derided, his prudence *queſtioned*, and his perſon deſpiſed. *South's Sermons.*

QUE'STIONABLE. *adj.* [from *queſtion*.] 1. Doubtful; diſputable. 2. Suſpicious; liable to ſuſpicion; liable to queſtion.

(1.) Your accuſtomed clemency will take in good worth, the offer of theſe my ſimple labours, beſtowed for the neceſſary juſtification of laws heretofore made *queſtionable*, becauſe not perfectly underſtood. *Hooker's Dedication.*

That perſons drowned float, the ninth day when their gall breaketh, is a *queſtionable* determination, both in the time and cauſe. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

It is *queſtionable*, whether the uſe of ſteel ſprings was known in thoſe ancient times. *Wilkins's Math. Mag.*

It is *queſtionable*, whether Galen ever ſaw the diſſection of a human body. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

(2.) Be thy advent wicked or charitable,
Thou com'ſt in ſuch a *queſtionable* ſhape,
That I will ſpeak to thee. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Que'stionary. *adj.* [from *queſtion.*] Enquiring; aſking queſtions.

I grow laconick even beyond laconiciſm; for ſometimes I return only yes or no to *queſtionary* epiſtles of half a yard long. *Pope to Swift.*

Que'stionableness. *n. ſ.* [from *queſtion.*] The quality of being queſtionable.

Que'stioner. *n. ſ.* [from *queſtion.*] An enquirer.

Que'stionless. *adv.* [from *queſtion.*] Certainly; without doubt; doubtleſs.

Queſtionleſs hence it comes that many were miſtaken. *Ral.*

Queſtionleſs duty moves not ſo much upon command as promiſe; now that which propoſes the greateſt and moſt ſuitable rewards to obedience, and the greateſt puniſhments to diſobedience, doubtleſs is the moſt likely to inforce the one and prevent the other. *South.*

Que'stman.
Que'stmonger. } *n. ſ.* [*queſt*, *man*, and *monger.*] Starter of lawſuits or proſecutions.

Their principal working was upon penal laws, wherein they ſpared none, great nor ſmall, but raked over all new and old ſtatutes, having ever a rabble of promoters, *queſtmongers*, and leading jurors at their command. *Bacon.*

Que'strist. *n. ſ.* [from *queſt.*] Seeker; purſuer.

—— Six and thirty of his knights,
Hot *queſtriſts* after him, met him at the gate,
Are gone with him tow'rd Dover. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Que'stuary. *adj.* [from *quæſtus*, Latin.] Studious of profit.

Although lapidaries and *queſtuary* enquirers affirm it, yet the writers of minerals conceive the ſtone of this name to be a mineral concretion, not to be found in animals. *Brown.*

Quib. *n. ſ.* A ſarcaſm; a bitter taunt. *Ainſ.* The ſame perhaps with *quip.*

To **Qui'bble.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To pun; to play on the ſound of words.

The firſt ſervice was neats tongues ſliced, which the philoſophers took occaſion to diſcourſe and *quibble* upon in a grave formal way. *L'Eſtrange.*

QUI'BBLE. *n. ſ.* [from *quidlibet*, Latin.] A ſlight cavil; a low conceit depending on the ſound of words; a pun.

This may be of great uſe to immortalize puns and *quibbles*, and to let poſterity ſee their forefathers were blockheads. *Addiſon.*

Quirks or *quibbles* have no place in the ſearch after truth. *Watts.*

Having once fully anſwered your *quibble*, you will not, I hope, expect that I ſhould do it again and again. *Waterland.*

Qui'bbler. *n. ſ.* [from *quibble.*] A punſter.

QUICK. *adj.* [cƿic, Saxon.] 1. Living; not dead. 2. Swift; nimble; done with celerity. 3. Speedy; free from delay. 4. Active; ſpritely; ready.

(1.) They ſwallowed us up *quick*, when their wrath was kindled againſt us. *Pſalm* cxxiv. 3.

If there be *quick* raw fleſh in the riſings, it is an old leproſy. *Lev.* xiii. 10.

The *quick* and the dead. *Common Prayer.*

As the ſun makes; here noon, there day, there night,
Melts wax, dries clay, makes flow'rs, ſome *quick*, ſome dead. *Davies.*

———— Thence ſhall come,
When this world's diſſolution ſhall be ripe,
With glory and pow'r to judge both *quick* and dead. *Milton.*

(2.) Prayers whereunto devout minds have added a piercing kind of brevity, thereby the better to expreſs that *quick* and ſpeedy expedition, wherewith ardent affections, the wings of prayer, are delighted to preſent our ſuits in heaven. *Hooker.*

(3.) Oft he to her his charge of *quick* return
Repeated. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

(4.) A man of great ſagacity in buſineſs, and he preſerved ſo great a vigour of mind even to his death, when near eighty, that ſome, who had known him in his younger years, did believe him to have much *quicker* parts in his age than before. *Clarendon.*

A man muſt have paſſed his noviciate in ſinning, before he comes to this, be he never ſo *quick* a proficient. *South.*

The animal, which is firſt produced of an egg, is a blind and dull worm; but that which hath its reſurrection thence, is a *quick* eyed, volatile and ſprightly fly. *Grew's Coſmol.*

Quick. *adv.* Nimbly; ſpeedily; readily.

Ready in gybes, *quick* anſwer'd, ſaucy, and
As quarrellous as the weazle. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

This ſhall your underſtanding clear
Thoſe things from me that you ſhall hear,
Conceiving much the *quicker*. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

They gave thoſe complex ideas, that the things they were continually to give and receive information about, might be the eaſier and *quicker* underſtood. *Locke.*

This is done with little notice, if we conſider how very *quick* the actions of the mind are performed, requiring not time, but many of them crowded into an inſtant. *Locke.*

Quick. *n. ſ.* 1. A live animal. Not in uſe. 2. The living fleſh; ſenſible parts. 3. Living plants.

(1.) Peeping cloſe into the thick,
Might ſee the moving of ſome *quick*,
Whoſe ſhape appeared not;
But were it fairy, fiend or ſnake,
My courage earned it to wake,
And manful thereat ſhot. *Spenſer.*

(2.) If Stanley held, that a ſon of king Edward had ſtill the better right, it was to teach all England to ſay as much; and therefore that ſpeech touched the *quick*. *Bacon.*

—— Seiz'd with ſudden ſmart,
Stung to the *quick*, he felt it at his heart. *Dryden.*

The thoughts of this diſgraceful compoſition ſo touches me to the *quick*, that I cannot ſleep. *Arbuthnot's J. Bull.*

Scarifying gangrenes, by ſeveral inciſions down to the *quick*, is almoſt univerſal, and with reaſon, ſince it not only diſcharges a pernicious ichor, but makes way for topical applications. *Sharp's Surgery.*

(3.) For incloſing of land, the moſt uſual way is with a ditch and bank ſet with *quick*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Qui'ckbeam, or *quickentree*. *n. ſ.* [*ornus.*] *Quickbeam* or wild ſorb, by ſome called the Iriſh aſh, is a ſpecies of wild aſh, preceded by bloſſoms of an agreeable ſcent. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To **QUI'CKEN.** *v. a.* [cƿiccan, Saxon.] 1. To make alive. 2. To haſten; to accelerate. 3. To ſharpen; to actuate; to excite.

(1.) All they that go down into the duſt, ſhall kneel before him; and no man hath *quickened* his own ſoul. *Pſalm* xxii. 30.

This my mean taſk would be
As heavy to me, as 'tis odious; but
The miſtreſs which I ſerve, *quickens* what's dead,
And makes my labours pleaſures. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Fair ſoul, ſince to the faireſt body join'd
You give ſuch lively life, ſuch *quick'ning* pow'r,
And influence of ſuch celeſtial kind,
As keeps it ſtill in youth's immortal flower. *Davies.*

———— He throws
His influence round, and kindles as he goes;
Hence flocks and herds, and men, and beaſts and fowls
With breath are *quicken'd*, and attract their ſouls. *Dryden.*

(2.) You may ſooner by imagination *quicken* or ſlack a motion, than raiſe or ceaſe it; as it is eaſier to make a dog go ſlower, than to make him ſtand ſtill. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Others were appointed to conſider of penal laws and proclamations in force, and to *quicken* the execution of the moſt principal. *Hayward.*

Though any commodity ſhould ſhift hands never ſo faſt, yet, if they did not ceaſe to be any longer traffick, this would not at all make or *quicken* their vent. *Locke.*

(3.) Though my ſenſes were aſtoniſhed, my mind forced them to *quicken* themſelves; becauſe I had learnt of him, how little favour he is wont to ſhew in any matter of advantage. *Sidney.*

It was like a fruitful garden without an hedge, that *quickens* the appetite to enjoy ſo tempting a prize. *South.*

They endeavour by brandy to *quicken* their taſte already extinguiſhed. *Tatler.*

An argument of great force to *quicken* them in the improvement of thoſe advantages to which the mercy of God had called them by the goſpel. *Rogers.*

The deſire of fame hath been no inconſiderable motive to *quicken* you in the purſuit of thoſe actions, which will beſt deſerve it. *Swift.*

To QUI'CKEN. *v. n.* 1. To become alive: as, *a woman quickens with child.* 2. To move with activity.

(1.) Theſe hairs, which thou doſt raviſh from my chin,
Will *quicken* and accuſe thee; I'm your hoſt;
With robbers hands, my hoſpitable favour
You ſhould not ruffle thus. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

They rub out of it a red duſt, that converteth after a while into worms, which they kill with wine when they begin to *quicken*. *Sandys's Journey.*

The heart is the firſt part that *quickens*, and the laſt that dies. *Ray on the Creation.*

(2.) Sees by degrees a purer bluſh ariſe,
And keener lightnings *quicken* in her eyes. *Pope.*

QUI'CKENER. *n. ſ.* [from *quicken.*] 1. One who makes alive. 2. That which accelerates; that which actuates.

(2.) Love and enmity, averſation and fear are notable whetters and *quickeners* of the ſpirit of life in all animals. *More.*

QUI'CKGRASS. *n. ſ.* [from *quick* and *graſs*; *gramen caninum*, Lat.] Dog graſs.

QUI'CKLIME. *n. ſ.* [*calx viva*, Lat. *quick* and *lime.*] Lime unquenched.

After burning the ſtone, when lime is in its perfect and unaltered ſtate, it is called *quicklime.* *Hill.*

QUI'CKLY. *adv.* [from *quick.*] Soon; ſpeedily; without delay.

Thou com'ſt to uſe thy tongue: thy ſtory *quickly.*
Shakeſpeare.

Pleaſure dwells no longer upon the appetite than the neceſſities of nature, which are *quickly* and eaſily provided for; and then all that follows is an oppreſſion. *South.*

QUI'CKNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *quick.*] 1. Speed; velocity; celerity. 2. Activity; briſkneſs. 3. Keen ſenſibility. 4. Sharpneſs; pungency.

(1.) What any invention hath in the ſtrength of its motion, is abated in the ſlowneſs of it; and what it hath in the extraordinary *quickneſs* of its motion, muſt be allowed for in the great ſtrength that is required unto it. *Wilkins.*

Joy, like a ray of the ſun, reflects with a greater ardour and *quickneſs*, when it rebounds upon a man from the breaſt of his friend. *South.*

(2.) The beſt choice is of an old phyſician and a young lawyer; becauſe, where errors are fatal, ability of judgment and moderation are required; but where advantages may be wrought upon, diligence and *quickneſs* of wit. *Wotton.*

The *quickneſs* of the imagination is ſeen in the invention, the fertility in the fancy, and the accuracy in the expreſſion. *Dryden.*

(3.) Would not *quickneſs* of ſenſation be an inconvenience to an animal, that muſt lie ſtill. *Locke.*

(4.) Thy gen'rous fruits, tho' gather'd ere their prime,
Still ſhew'd a *quickneſs*; and maturing time
But mellows what we write to the dull ſweets of rhime.
Dryden.

Ginger renders it briſk, and corrects its windineſs, and juice of corinths whereof a few drops tinge and add a pleaſant *quickneſs.* *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

QUI'CKSAND. *n. ſ.* [*quick* and *ſand.*] Moving ſand; unſolid ground.

What is Edward, but a ruthleſs ſea?
What Clarence, but a *quickſand* of deceit? *Shakeſp.*

Undergirding the ſhip, and fearing leſt they ſhould fall into the *quickſands*, they ſtrake ſail, and ſo were driven. *Acts*, xxvii.

But when the veſſel is on *quickſands* caſt,
The flowing tide does more the ſinking haſte. *Dryden.*

Trajan, by the adoption of Nerva, ſtems the tide to her relief, and like another Neptune ſhoves her off the *quickſands*.
Addiſon on Medals.

I have marked out ſeveral of the ſhoals and *quickſands* of life, in order to keep the unwary from running upon them. *Addiſon.*

To QUI'CKSET. *v. a.* [*quick* and *ſet.*] To plant with living plants.

In making or mending, as needeth thy ditch,
Get ſet to *quickſet* it, learn cunningly which. *Tuſſer.*

A man may ditch and *quickſet* three poles a day, where the ditch is three foot wide and two foot deep. *Mortimer.*

QUI'CKSET. *n. ſ.* [*quick* and *ſet.*] Living plant ſet to grow.

The batful paſtures fenc'd, and moſt with *quickſet* mound.
Drayton.

Plant *quickſets* and tranſplant fruit trees towards the decreaſe. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

Nine in ten of the *quickſet* hedges are ruined for want of ſkill. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

QUICKSI'GHTED. *adj.* [*quick* and *ſight.*] Having a ſharp ſight.

No body will deem the *quickſighted* amongſt them to have very enlarged views in ethicks. *Locke.*

No article of religion hath credility enough for them; and yet theſe ſame cautious and *quickſighted* gentlemen can ſwallow down this ſottiſh opinion about percipient atoms. *Bentley.*

QUICKSI'GHTEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *quickſighted.*] Sharpneſs of ſight.

The ignorance that is in us no more hinders the knowledge that is in others, than the blindneſs of a mole is an argument againſt the *quickſightedneſs* of an eagle. *Locke.*

QUICKSI'LVER. *n. ſ.* [*quick* and *ſilver*; *argentum vivum*, Latin.] *Quickſilver*, called mercury by the chymiſts, is a naturally fluid mineral, and the heavieſt of all known bodies next to gold, and is the more heavy and fluid, as it is more pure; it is wholly volatile in the fire, and may be driven up in vapour by a degree of heat very little greater than that of boiling water: it is the leaſt tenacious of all bodies, and every ſmaller drop may be again divided by the lighteſt touch into a multitude of others: the ſpecifick gravity of pure mercury is to water as 14020 to 1000, and as it is the heavieſt of all fluids, it is alſo the coldeſt, and when heated the hotteſt: the ancients all eſteemed *quickſilver* a poiſon, nor was it brought into internal uſe till about two hundred and twenty years ago, which was firſt occaſioned by the ſhepherds, who ventured to give it their ſheep to kill worms, and as they received no hurt by it, it was ſoon concluded, that men might take it ſafely: in time, the diggers in the mines, when they found it crude, ſwallowed it in vaſt quantities, in order to ſell it privately, when they had voided it by ſtool: but the miners ſeldom follow their occupation above three or four years, and the artificers, who have much dealing in it, are generally ſeized with paralytick diſorders. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

Mercury is very improperly called a metal, for though it has weight and ſimilarity of parts, it is neither diſſolvable by fire, malleable nor fixed: it ſeems to conſtitute a particular claſs of foſſils, and is rather the mother or baſis of all metals, than a metal itſelf: mercury is of conſiderable uſe in gilding, making looking-glaſſes, in refining gold, and various other mechanical operations beſides medicine. *Chambers.*

Cinnabar maketh a beautiful purple like unto a red roſe; the beſt was wont to be made in Libia of brimſtone and *quickſilver* burnt. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Pleaſures are few, and fewer we enjoy;
Pleaſure, like *quick-ſilver*, is bright and coy;
We ſtrive to graſp it with our utmoſt ſkill,
Still it eludes us, and it glitters ſtill:
If ſeiz'd at laſt, compute your mighty gains,
What is it, but rank poiſon in your veins. *Young.*

QUICKSI'LVERED. *adj.* [from *quickſilver.*] Overlaid with quickſilver.

Metal is more difficult to poliſh than glaſs, and is afterwards very apt to be ſpoiled by tarniſhing, and reflects not ſo much light as glaſs *quickſilvered* over does: I would propound to uſe inſtead of the metal a glaſs ground concave on the foreſide, and as much convex on the backſide, and *quickſilvered* over on the convex ſide. *Newton's Opticks.*

QUI'DAM. *ſ.* [Latin.] Somebody. Not now uſed.

For envy of ſo many worthy *quidams*, which catch at the garland, which to you alone is due, you will be perſuaded to pluck out of the hateful darkneſs thoſe ſo many excellent poems of yours, which lie hid, and bring them forth to eternal light. *Spenſer.*

QUI'DDANY. *n. ſ.* [*cydonium, cydoniatum*, Latin; *quidden*, German, a quince.] Marmalade; confection of quinces made with ſugar.

QUI'DDIT. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *quidlibet*, Lat. or from *que dit*, Fr.] A ſubtilty; an equivocation. A low word.

Why may not that be the ſkull of a lawyer? where be his *quiddits* now? his quillets? his caſes? and his tricks? *Shakeſp.*

QUI'DDITY. *n. ſ.* [*quidditas*, low Latin.] 1. Eſſence; that which is a proper anſwer to the queſtion, *quid eſt?* a ſcholaſtick term. 2. A trifling nicety; a caval; a captious term. Not uſed.

(1.) He could reduce all things to acts,
And knew their natures and abſtracts,
Where entity and *quiddity*,
The ghoſts of defunct bodies fly. *Hudibras.*

(2.) Miſnomer in our laws, and other *quiddities*, I leave to the profeſſors of law. *Camden's Remains.*

QUI'ESCENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *quieſco*, Latin.] Reſt; repoſe.

Whether the earth move or reſt, I undertake not to determine: my work is to prove, that the common inducement to the belief of its *quieſcence*, the teſtimony of ſenſe, is weak and frivolous. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

QUIE'SCENT. *adj.* [*quieſcens*, Latin.] Reſting; not being in motion; not movent; lying at repoſe.

Though the earth move, its motion muſt needs be as inſenſible as if it were *quieſcent*. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

The right ſide, from whence the motion of the body beginneth, is the active or moving ſide; but the ſiniſter is the weaker or more *quieſcent* ſide. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Sight takes in at a greater diſtance and more variety at once, comprehending alſo *quieſcent* objects, which hearing does not. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

If it be in ſome part movent, and in ſome part *quieſcent*, it muſt needs be a curve line, and ſo no radius. *Grew.*

Preſſion or motion cannot be propagated in a fluid in right lines beyond an obſtacle which ſtops part of the motion, but will bend and ſpread every way into the *quieſcent* medium, which lies beyond the obſtacle. *Newton's Opticks.*

QUI'ET. *adj.* [*quiet*, Fr. *quietus*, Latin.] 1. Still; free from diſturbance. 2. Peaceable; not turbulent; not offenſive; mild. 3. Still; not in motion. 4. Smooth; not ruffled.

(1.) Breaking off the end for want of breath,
And ſliding ſoft, as down to ſleep her laid,
She ended all her woe in *quiet* death. *Spenſer.*

——— This life is beſt,
If *quiet* life is beſt; ſweeter to you,
That have a ſharper known. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

—— Juſtly thou abhor'ſt
That ſon, who on the *quiet* ſtate of man
Such trouble brought. *Milton.*

(2.) Let it be in the ornament of a meek and *quiet* ſpirit. *1 Pet.*

(3.) They laid wait for him, and were *quiet* all the night. *Judges*, xvi. 2.

(4.) ——— Happy is your grace,
That can tranſlate the ſtubbornneſs of fortune
Into ſo *quiet* and ſo ſweet a ſtyle. *Shakeſpeare.*

QUI'ET. *n. ſ.* [*quies*, Lat.] Reſt; repoſe; tranquillity; freedom from diſturbance; peace; ſecurity; ſtillneſs.

They came into Laiſh unto a people that were at *quiet* and ſecure. *Judges*, xviii. 27.

——— The land
A dreadful *quiet* felt, and worſer far
Than arms, a ſullen interval of war. *Dryden.*

There fix'd their arms, and there renew'd their name,
And there in *quiet* rules. *Dryden's Æneis.*

Indulgent *quiet*, pow'r ſerene,
Mother of peace and joy and love. *Hughes.*

To **QUI'ET.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To calm; to lull; to pacify; to put to reſt. 2. To ſtill.

(1.) The loweſt degree of faith, that can *quiet* the ſoul of man, is a firm conviction that God is placable. *Forbes.*

(2.) Putting together the ideas of moving or *quieting* corporeal motion, joined to ſubſtance, we have the idea of an immaterial ſpirit. *Locke.*

QUI'ETER. *n. ſ.* [from *quiet.*] The perſon or thing that quiets.

QUI'ETISM. *n. ſ.* [from *quiet.*] What is called by the poets apathy or diſpaſſion, by the ſcepticks indiſturbance, by the Moliniſts *quietiſm*, by common men peace of conſcience, ſeems all to mean but great tranquillity of mind. *Temple.*

QUI'ETLY. *adv.* [from *quiet.*] 1. Calmly; without violent emotion. 2. Peaceably; without offence. 3. At reſt; without agitation.

(1.) Let no man for his own poverty become more oppreſſing in his bargain, but *quietly*, modeſtly and patiently recommend his eſtate to God, and leave the ſucceſs to him. *Taylor.*

(2.) Although the rebels had behaved themſelves *quietly* and modeſtly by the way as they went; yet they doubted that would but make them more hungry to fall upon the ſpoil in the end. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

QUI'ETNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *quiet.*] 1. Coolneſs of temper. 2. Peace; tranquillity. 3. Stillneſs; calmneſs.

(1.) This cruel *quietneſs* neither returning to miſlike nor proceeding to favour; gracious, but gracious ſtill after one manner. *Sidney.*

That which we move for our better inſtruction ſake, turneth into anger and choler in them; they grow altogether out of *quietneſs* with it; they anſwer fumingly. *Hooker.*

(2.) Stop effuſion of our chriſtian blood,
And 'ſtabliſh *quietneſs* on ev'ry ſide. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

What miſeries have both nations avoided, and what *quietneſs* and ſecurity attained by their peaceable union? *Hayward.*

(3.) If we compare the *quietneſs* and chaſtity of the Bologneſe pencil to the buſtle and tumult that fills every part of a Venetian picture, without the leaſt attempt to intereſt the paſſions, their boaſted art will appear a mere ſtruggle without effect. *Reynolds.*

QUI'ETSOME. *adj.* [from *quiet.*] Calm; ſtill; undiſturbed. Not in uſe.

Let the night be calm and *quietſome*,
Without tempeſtuous ſtorms or ſad affray. *Spenſer.*

QUI'ETUDE. *n. ſ.* [*quietude*, French; from *quiet.*] Reſt; repoſe; tranquillity. Not in common uſe.

From the equal diſtribution of the phlegmatick humour, the proper allay of fervent blood, will flow a future *quietude* and ſerenitude in the affections. *Wotton on Education.*

QUILL. *n. ſ.* 1. The hard and ſtrong feather of the wing, of which pens are made. 2. The inſtrument of writing. 3. Prick or dart of a porcupine. 4. Reed on which weavers wind their threads. 5. The inſtrument with which muſicians ſtrike their ſtrings.

(1.) With her nimble *quills* his ſoul doth ſeem to hover,
And eye the very pitch that luſty bird did cover. *Drayton.*

Birds have three other hard ſubſtances proper to them; the bill, which is of a like matter with the teeth, the ſhell of the egg, and their *quills*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

(2.) I will only touch the duke's own deportment in that iſland, the proper ſubject of my *quill*. *Wotton's Buckingham.*

Thoſe lives they fail'd to reſcue by their ſkill,
Their muſe would make immortal with her *quill*. *Garth.*

From him whoſe *quills* ſtand quiver'd at his ear,
To him that notches ſticks at Weſtminſter. *Pope.*

(3.) Near theſe was the black prince of Monomotapa, by whoſe ſide was ſeen the *quill* darting porcupine. *Arbuth. and Pope.*

(4.) The preſumptuous damſel raſhly dar'd
The goddeſs' ſelf to challenge to the field,
And to compare with her in curious ſkill,
Of works with loom, with needle, and with *quill*. *Spenſer.*

(5.) His flying fingers and harmonious *quill*
Strike ſev'n diſtinguiſh'd notes, and ſev'n at once they fill. *Dryden's Æneis.*

QUI'LLET. *n. ſ.* [*quidlibet*, Latin.] Subtilty; nicety; fraudulent diſtinction; petty cant.

Why may not that be the ſkull of a lawyer? where be his quiddits now? his *quillets?* his caſes? and his tricks? *Shakeſpeare.*

A great ſoul weighs in the ſcale of reaſon, what it is to judge of, rather than dwell with too ſcrupulous a diligence upon little *quillets* and niceties. *Digby.*

Ply her with love letters and billets,
And bait them well for quirks and *quillets*. *Hudibras.*

QUILT. *n. ſ.* [*couette*, Fr. *kulcht*, Dutch; *culcita*, *culcitra*, Lat.] A cover made by ſtitching one cloth over another with ſome ſoft ſubſtance between them.

Quilts of roſes and ſpices are nothing ſo helpful, as to take a cake of new bread, and bedew it with a little ſack. *Bacon.*

In both tables, the beds were covered with magnificent *quilts* amongſt the richer ſort. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

She on the *quilt* ſinks with becoming woe,
Wrapt in a gown, for ſickneſs and for ſhow. *Pope.*

To QUILT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtitch one cloth upon another with ſomething ſoft between them.

The ſharp ſteel arriving forcibly
On his horſe neck before the *quilted* ſell,
Then from the head the body ſundred quite. *Spenſer.*

A bag *quilted* with bran is very good, but it drieth too much. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

—— Entellus for the ſtrife prepares,
Strip'd of his *quilted* coat, his body bares,
Compos'd of mighty bone. *Dryden's Æneis.*

———— A chair was ready,
So *quilted*, that he lay at eaſe reclin'd. *Dryden.*

Mayn't I *quilt* my rope? it galls my neck. *Arbuthnot.*

QUI'NARY. *adj.* [*quinarius*, Lat.] Conſiſting of five.

This *quinary* number of elements ought to have been reſtrained to the generality of animals and vegetables. *Boyle.*

QUINCE. *n. ſ.* [*coin*, Fr. *quidden*, German.] 1. The tree. 2. The fruit.

(1.) The *quince* tree is of a low ſtature; the branches are diffuſed and crooked; the flower and fruit is like that of the pear tree; but, however cultivated, the fruit is ſour and aſtringent, and is covered with a kind of down: of this the ſpecies are ſix. *Miller.*

(2.) They call for dates and *quinces* in the paſtry. *Shakeſpeare.*

A *quince*, in token of fruitfulneſs, by the laws of Solon, was given to the brides of Athens upon the day of their marriage. *Peacham on Drawing.*

To QUINCH. *v. n.* [this word ſeems to be the ſame with *queech*, *winch* and *queck*.] To ſtir; to flounce as in reſentment or pain.

Beſtow all my ſoldiers in ſuch ſort as I have, that no part of all that realm ſhall be able to dare to *quinch*. *Spenſer.*

QUINCU'NCIAL. *adj.* [from *quincunx*.] Having the form of a quincunx.

Of a pentagonal or *quincuncial* diſpoſition, Sir Thomas Brown produces ſeveral examples in his diſcourſe about the quincunx. *Ray on the Creation.*

QUI'NCUNX. n. ſ. [Latin.] *Quincunx* order is a plantation of trees, diſpoſed originally in a ſquare, conſiſting of five trees, one at each corner, and a fifth in the middle, which diſpoſition, repeated again and again, forms a regular grove, wood or wilderneſs; and, when viewed by an angle of the ſquare or paralellogram, preſents equal or parallel alleys.

Brown produces ſeveral examples in his diſcourſe about the *quincunx*. *Ray on the Creation.*

He whoſe light'ning pierc'd th' Iberian lines,
Now forms my *quincunx*, and now ranks my vines. *Pope.*

QUINQUAGE'SIMA. [Latin.] Quinquageſima ſunday, ſo called becauſe it is the fiftieth day before Eaſter, reckoned by whole numbers; ſhrove ſunday. *Dict.*

QUINQUA'NGULAR. *adj.* [*quinque* and *angulus*, Latin.] Having five corners.

Each talus, environed with a cruſt, conforming itſelf to the ſides of the talus, is of a figure *quinquangular*. *Woodward.*

Exactly round, ordinately *quinquangular*, or having the ſides parallel. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

QUINQUARTI'CULAR. *adj.* [*quinque* and *articulus*, Latin.] Conſiſting of five articles.

They have given an end to the *quinquarticular* controverſy, for none have ſince undertaken to ſay more. *Sanderſon.*

QUI'NQUEFID. *adj.* [*quinque* and *findo*, Lat.] Cloven in five.

QUINQUEFO'LIATED. *adj.* [*quinque* and *folium*, Latin.] Having five leaves.

QUINQUE'NNIAL. *adj.* [*quinquennis*, Lat.] Laſting five years; happening once in five years.

QUI'NSY. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *ſquinancy*.] A tumid inflammation in the throat, which ſometimes produces ſuffocation.

The throttling *quinſey* 'tis my ſtar appoints,
And rheumatiſms I ſend to rack the joints. *Dryden.*

Great heat and cold, ſucceeding one another, occaſion pleuriſies and *quinſies*. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

QUINT. *n. ſ.* [*quint*, Fr.] A ſet of five.

For ſtate has made a *quint*
Of generals he's liſted in't. *Hudibras.*

QUI'NTAIN. *n. ſ.* [*quintaine*, Fr.] A poſt with a turning top. See QUINTIN.

———— My better parts
Are all thrown down; and that, which here ſtands up,
Is but a *quintain*, a mere lifeleſs block. *Shakeſpeare.*

QUI'NTAL. *n. ſ.* [*centupondium*, Lat.] A hundred weight to weigh with.

QUI'NTESSENCE. [*quinta eſſentia*, Lat.] 1. A fifth being. 2. An extract from any thing, containing all its virtues in a ſmall quantity.

(1.) From their groſs matter ſhe abſtracts the forms,
And draws a kind of *quinteſſence* from things. *Davies.*

The ethereal *quinteſſence* of heav'n
Flew upward, ſpirited with various forms,
That rowl'd orbicular, and turn'd to ſtars. *Milton.*

They made fire, air, earth, and water, to be the four elements, of which all earthly things were compounded, and ſuppoſed the heavens to be a *quinteſſence* or fifth ſort of body diſtinct from all theſe. *Watts's Logick.*

(2.) To me what is this *quinteſſence* of duſt? man delights not me, nor woman neither. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Who can in memory, or wit, or will,
Or air, or fire, or earth, or water find?
What alchymiſt can draw, with all his ſkill,
The *quinteſſence* of theſe out of the mind. *Davies.*

For I am a very dead thing,
In whom love wrought new alchymy,
For by his art he did expreſs
A *quinteſſence* even from nothingneſs,
From dull privations and lean emptineſs. *Donne.*

Paracelſus, by the help of an intenſe cold, teaches to ſeparate the *quinteſſence* of wine. *Boyle.*

Let there be light! ſaid God; and forthwith light
Ethereal, firſt of things, *quinteſſence* pure,
Sprung from the deep. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

When the ſupreme faculties move regularly, the inferior paſſions and affections following, there ariſes a ſerenity and complacency upon the whole ſoul, infinitely beyond the greateſt bodily pleaſures, the higheſt *quinteſſence* and elixir of worldly delights. *South's Sermons.*

Quinteſſe'ntial. *adj.* [from *quinteſſence.*] Conſiſting of quinteſſence.

Venturous aſſertions as would have puzzled the authors to have made them good, ſpecially conſidering that there is nothing contrary to the *quinteſſential* matter and circular figure of the heavens; ſo neither is there to the light thereof. *Hakewill.*

Qui'ntin. *n. ſ.* [I know not whence derived; *Minſhew* deduces it from *quintus*, Lat. and calls it a game celebrated every fifth year; *palus quintanus*, Lat. *Ainſ. quintaine*, Fr.] An upright poſt, on the top of which a croſs poſt turned upon a pin, at one end of the croſs poſt was a broad board, and at the other a heavy ſand bag; the play was to ride againſt the broad end with a lance, and paſs by before the ſand bag coming round, ſhould ſtrike the tilter on the back.

——— At *quintin* he,
In honour of his bridaltee,
Hath challeng'd either wide countee;
Come cut and long tail, for there be
Six batchelors as bold as he,
Adjuting to his company,
And each one hath his livery. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Qui'ntuple. *adj.* [*quintuplus*, Lat] Fivefold.

In the country, the greateſt proportion of mortality, one hundred and fifty-ſix, is above *quintuple* unto twenty-eight the leaſt. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

Quip. *n. ſ.* [derived, by the etymologiſts, from *whip.*] A ſharp jeſt; a taunt; a ſarcaſm.

Notwithſtanding all her ſudden *quips*
The leaſt whereof would quell a lover's hope,
Yet, ſpaniel like, the more ſhe ſpurns my love,
The more it grows, and fawneth on her ſtill. *Shakeſp.*

If I ſent him word his beard was not well cut, he would ſend me word, he cut it to pleaſe himſelf: this is called the *quip* modeſt. *Shakeſp. As you Like it.*

Nymph bring with thee
Jeſt and youthful jollity,
Quips, and cranks, and wanton wiles,
Nods, and becks, and wreathed ſmiles. *Milton.*

To **Quip.** *v. a.* To rally with bitter ſarcaſms. *Ainſworth.*

QUIRE. *n. ſ.* [*choeur*, Fr. *choro*, Italian.] 1. A body of ſingers; a chorus. 2. The part of the church where the ſervice is ſung. 3. [*Cahier*, Fr.] A bundle of paper conſiſting of twenty-four ſheets.

(1.) The trees did bud and early bloſſoms bore,
And all the *quire* of birds did ſweetly ſing,
And told that garden's pleaſures in their caroling. *Spenſer.*

Myſelf have lim'd a buſh for her,
And plac'd a *quire* of ſuch enticing birds,
That ſhe will light to liſten to their lays. *Shakeſpeare.*

At thy nativity a glorious *quire*
Of angels in the fields of Bethlehem ſung
To ſhepherds watching at their folds by night,
And told them the Meſſiah now was born. *Milton.*

——— I may worſhip thee
For ay, with temples vow'd and virgin *quires.* *Milton.*

Begin the ſong, and ſtrike the livelying lyre,
Lo how the years to come a numerous and well fitted *quire*,
All hand in hand do decently advance,
And to my ſong with ſmooth and equal meaſures dance. *Cowley.*

As in beauty ſhe ſurpaſs'd the *quire*,
So nobler than the reſt was her attire. *Dryden.*

(2.) ——— I am all on fire,
Not all the buckets in a country *quire*
Shall quench my rage. *Cleaveland.*

Some run for buckets to the hallow'd *quire*,
Some cut the pipes, and ſome the engines play. *Dryden.*

The fox obſcene to gaping tombs retires,
And wolves with howling fill the ſacred *quires.* *Pope.*

To **Quire.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſing in concert.

There's not the ſmalleſt orb which thou behold'ſt,
But in his motion like an angel ſings,
Still *quiring* to the young ey'd cherubims. *Shakeſpeare.*

——— My throat of war be turn'd
Which *quired* with my drum, into a pipe
Small as an eunuch, or the virgin's voice
That babies lulls aſleep. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Qui'riſter. *n. ſ.* [from *quire.*] Choriſter; one who ſings in concert, generally in divine ſervice.

The coy *quiriſters*, that lodge within,
Are prodigal of harmony. *Thomſon's Spring.*

Quirk. *n. ſ.* [of this word I can find no rational derivation.] 1. Quick ſtroke; ſharp fit. 2. Smart taunt. 3. Slight conceit. 4. Flight of fancy. Not in uſe. 5. Subtilty; nicety; artful diſtinction. 6. Looſe light tune.

(1.) I've felt ſo many *quirks* of joy and grief,
That the firſt face of neither on the ſtart,
Can woman me unto't. *Shakeſpeare.*

(2.) Some kind of men quarrel purpoſely on others to taſte their valour; belike, this is a man of that *quirk.* *Shakeſp.*

I may chance to have ſome odd *quirks* and remnants of wit broken on me. *Shakeſpeare.*

(3.) Conceits, puns, *quirks* or quibbles, jeſts and repartees may agreeably entertain, but have no place in the ſearch after truth. *Watts on the Mind.*

(4.) Moſt fortunately he hath atchiev'd a maid,
That paragons deſcription and wild fame,
One that excels the *quirks* of blazoning pens. *Shakeſp.*

(5.) Let a lawyer tell them he has ſpied ſome defect in an entail; how ſolicitous are they to repair that error, and leave nothing to the mercy of a law *quirk?* *Decay of Piety.*

There are a thouſand *quirks* to avoid the ſtroke of the law. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

(6.) Now the chapel's ſilver bell you hear,
That ſummons you to all the pride of pray'r;
Light *quirks* of muſick, broken and uneven. *Pope.*

To **Quit.** *v. a.* part. paſſ. *quit*; pret. *I quit* or *quitted.* [*quiter*, Fr. *quitare*, Italian; *quitar*, Spaniſh.] 1. To diſcharge an obligation; to make even. 2. To ſet free. 3. To carry through; to diſcharge; to perform. 4. To clear himſelf of an affair: with a reciprocal pronoun. 5. To repay; to requite. 6. To vacate obligations. 7. To pay any obligation; to clear a debt; to be tantamount. 8. [Contracted from *acquit.*] To abſolve; to acquit. 9. To pay. 10. To abandon; to forſake. 11. To reſign; to give up.

(1.) We will be *quit* of thine oath, which thou haſt made us to ſwear. *Joſ.* ii. 20.

——— By this act old tyrant,
I ſhall be *quit* with thee; while I was virtuous,
I was a ſtranger to thy blood, but now
Sure thou wilt love me for this horrid crime. *Denham.*

To John I ow'd great obligation;
But John unhappily thought fit
To publiſh it to all the nation;
Sure John and I are more than *quit.* *Prior.*

(2.) Thou art *quit* from a thouſand calamities; therefore let thy joy, which ſhould be as great for thy freedom from them, as is thy ſadneſs when thou feeleſt any of them, do the ſame cure upon thy diſcontent. *Taylor.*

Henceforth I fly not death, nor would prolong
Life much: bent rather how I may be *quit*
Faireſt and eaſieſt of this cumb'rous charge. *Milton.*

To *quit* you of this fear, you have already looked death in the face; what have you found ſo terrible in it. *Wake.*

(3.) Never worthy prince a day did *quit*
With greater hazard, and with more renown. *Daniel.*

(4.) ——— Samſon hath *quit himſelf*
Like Samſon, and heroickly hath finiſh'd
A life heroick, on his enemies
Fully reveng'd hath left them years of mourning. *Milton.*

(5.) He fair the knight ſaluted, louting low,
Who fair him *quitted*, as that courteous was. *Spenſer.*

Enkindle all the ſparks of nature,
To *quit* this horrid act. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

(6.) ——— For our reward,
All our debts are paid; dangers of law,
Actions, decrees, judgments againſt us *quitted*. *B. Johnſ.*
——— One ſtep higher
Would ſet me higheſt, and in a moment *quit*
The debt immenſe of endleſs gratitude. *Milton.*

(7.) They both did fail of their purpoſe, and got not ſo much as to *quit* their charges; becauſe truth, which is the ſecret of the moſt high God, whoſe proper handy-work all things are, cannot be compaſſed with that wit and thoſe ſenſes which are our own. *Hooker.*

Does not the air feed the flame? and does not the flame at the ſame time warm and enlighten the air? and does not the earth *quit* ſcores with all the elements in the noble fruits that iſſue from it. *South's Sermons.*

Still I ſhall hear, and never *quit* the ſcore,
Stunn'd with hoarſe Codrus' Theſeid o'er and o'er. *Dryden.*

Iron works ought to be confined to certain places, where there is no conveyance for timber to places of vent, ſo as to *quit* the coſt of the carriage. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

(8.) Nor further ſeek what their offences be,
Guiltleſs I *quit*, guilty I ſet them free. *Fairfax.*

(9.) Far other plaints, tears and laments
The time, the place, and our eſtates require,
Think on thy ſins, which man's old foe preſents
Before that judge that *quits* each ſoul his hire. *Fairfax.*

(10.) ——— Their father,
Then old and fond of iſſue, took ſuch ſorrow,
That he *quit* being. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*
——— Honours are promis'd
To all will *quit* 'em; and rewards propos'd
Even to ſlaves that can detect their courſes. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Such variety of arguments only diſtract the underſtanding, ſuch a ſuperficial way of examining is to *quit* truth for appearance, only to ſerve our vanity. *Locke.*

(11.) The prince, renown'd in bounty as in arms,
With pity ſaw the ill-conceal'd diſtreſs,
Quitted his title to Campaſpe's charms,
And gave the fair one to the friend's embrace. *Prior.*

QUI'TCHGRASS. *n. ſ.* [cpice, Saxon, *gramen caninum*, Lat.] Dog-graſs.

They are the beſt corn to grow on grounds ſubject to *quitchgraſs* or other weeds. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

QUITE. *adv.* [this is derived, by the etymologiſts, from *quitte*, diſcharged, free, Fr. which however at firſt appearance unlikely is much favoured by the original uſe of the word, which was, in this combination, *quite* and *clean*; that is, *with a clean riddance:* its preſent ſignification was gradually introduced.] Completely; perfectly; totally; throughly.

Thoſe latter exclude not the former *quite* and clean as unneceſſary. *Hooker.*

He hath ſold us, and *quite* devoured our money. *Gen.* xxxi.

If ſome foreign ideas will offer themſelves, reject them, and hinder them from running away with our thoughts *quite* from the ſubject in hand. *Locke.*

The ſame actions may be aimed at different ends, and ariſe from *quite* contrary principles. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

QUI'TRENT. *n. ſ.* [*quit* and *rent*.] Small rent reſerved.

Such a tax would be inſenſible, and paſs but as a ſmall *quitrent*, which every one would be content to pay towards the guard of the ſeas. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

My old maſter, a little before his death, wiſhed him joy of the eſtate which was falling to him, deſiring him only to pay the gifts of charity he had left as *quitrents* upon the eſtate. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

QUITS. *interj.* [from *quit*.] An exclamation uſed when any thing is repayed and the parties become even.

QUI'TTANCE. *n. ſ.* [*quitance*, Fr.] 1. Diſcharge from a debt or obligation; an acquittance. 2. Recompenſe; return; repayment.

(1.) Now I am remembr'd, he ſcorn'd at me!
But that's all one; omittance is no *quittance*. *Shakeſpeare.*

(2.) Mine eyes ſaw him in bloody ſtate,
Rend'ring faint *quittance*, wearied and outbreath'd,
To Henry Monmouth. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*
——— Plutus, the god of gold,
Is but his ſteward; no meed but he repays
Sevenfold above itſelf; no gift to him
But breeds the giver a return exceeding
All uſe of *quittance*. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*
We ſhall forget the office of our hand,
Sooner than *quittance* of deſert and merit. *Shakeſpeare.*

To QUI'TTANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To repay; to recompenſe. A word not uſed.

Embrace me then this opportunity,
As fitting beſt to *quittance* their deceit. *Shakeſpeare.*

QUI'TTER. *n. ſ.* 1. A deliverer. 2. Scoria of tin. *Ainſworth.*

QUI'TTERBONE. *n. ſ.* *Quitterbone* is a hard round ſwelling upon the coronet, between the heel and the quarter, and grows moſt commonly on the inſide of the foot. *Farrier's Dict.*

QUI'VER. *n. ſ.* [this word ſeems to be corrupted from *couvrir*, Fr. or *cover*.] A caſe or ſheath for arrows.

As Dianne hunted on a day,
She chanc'd to come where Cupid lay,
His *quiver* by his head,
One of his ſhafts ſhe ſtole away,
And one of hers did cloſe convey
Into the other's ſtead;
With that love wounded my love's heart,
But Dianne beaſts with Cupid's dart. *Spenſer.*

Thoſe works, with eaſe as much he did,
As you would ope and ſhut your *quiver*-lid. *Chapman.*

Diana's nymphs would be arrayed in white, their arms and ſhoulders naked, bows in their hands, and *quivers* by their ſides. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Her ſounding *quiver* on her ſhoulder ty'd,
One hand a dart, and one a bow ſupply'd. *Dryden.*

QUI'VER. *adj.* Nimble; active. Not in uſe.

There was a little *quiver* fellow, and he would manage you his piece thus; and he would about and about. *Shakeſp.*

To QUI'VER. *v. n.* 1. To quake; to play with a tremulous motion. 2. To ſhiver; to ſhudder.

(1.) The birds chaunt melody on every buſh,
The green leaves *quiver* with the cooling wind. *Shakeſp.*
O'er the pommel caſt the knight,
Forward he flew, and pitching on his head,
He *quiver'd* with his feet, and lay for dead. *Dryden.*
With what a ſpring his furious ſoul broke looſe,
And left the limbs ſtill *quivering* on the ground. *Addiſon.*
Eurydice with *quiv'ring* voice he mourn'd,
And Heber's banks Eurydice return'd. *Gay's Trivia.*
Dancing ſun-beams on the waters play'd,
And verdant alders form'd a *quiv'ring* ſhade. *Pope.*
The dying gales that pant upon the trees,
The lakes that *quiver* to the curling breeze. *Pope.*

(2.) Zelmane would have put to her helping hand, but ſhe was taken with ſuch a *quivering*, that ſhe thought it more wiſdom to lean herſelf to a tree and look on. *Sidney.*

QUI'VERED. *adj.* [from *quiver*.] 1. Furniſhed with a quiver. 2. Sheathed as in a quiver.

(1.) ——— 'Tis chaſtity,
She that has that, is clad in compleat ſteel,
And like a *quiver'd* nymph with arrows keen,
May trace huge foreſts and unharbour'd heaths,
Infamous hills, and perilous ſandy wilds. *Milton.*
(2.) From him whoſe quills ſtand *quivered* at his ear,
To him who notches ſticks at Weſtminſter. *Pope.*

To QUOB. *v. n.* [a low word.] To move as the embrio does in the womb; to move as the heart does when throbbing.

QUO'DLIBET. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A nice point; a ſubtilty.

He who reading on the heart,
When all his *quodlibets* of art

Could not expound its pulſe and heat,
Swore, he had never felt it beat. *Prior.*

Quodlibeta'rian. *n. ſ.* [*quodlibet*, Latin.] One who talks or diſputes on any ſubject. *Dict.*

Quodlibe'tical. *adj.* [*quodlibet*, Lat.] Not reſtrained to a particular ſubject: in the ſchools theſes or problems, anciently propoſed to be debated for curioſity or entertainment, were ſo called. *Dict.*

Quoif. *n. ſ.* [*coëffe*, Fr.] 1. Any cap with which the head is covered. See Coif. 2. The cap of a ſerjeant at law.

(1.) ——— Hence thou ſickly *quoiſ*,
Thou art a guard too wanton for the head,
Which princes, fleſh'd with conqueſt, aim to hit. *Shakeſp.*

To **Quoif.** *v. a.* [*coeffer*, Fr.] To cap; to dreſs with a head-dreſs.

She is always *quoiffed* with the head of an elephant, to ſhow that this animal is the breed of that country. *Addiſon.*

Quoi'ffure. *n. ſ.* [*coeffure*, Fr.] Head-dreſs.

The lady in the next medal is very particular in her *quoiffure.* *Addiſon on Medals.*

Quoil. *n. ſ.* See Coil.

Quoin. *n. ſ.* [*coin*, Fr.] 1. Corner. 2. An inſtrument for raiſing warlike engines. *Ainſworth.*

(1.) A ſudden tempeſt from the deſert flew
With horrid wings, and thundered as it blew,
Then whirling round, the *quoins* together ſtrook. *Sandys.*

Build brick houſes with ſtrong and firm *quoins* or columns at each end. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Quoit. *n. ſ.* [*coete*, Dutch.] 1. Something thrown to a great diſtance to a certain point. 2. The diſcus of the ancients is ſometimes called in Engliſh *quoit*, but improperly; the game of *quoits* is a game of ſkill; the diſcus was only a trial of ſtrength, as among us to throw the hammer.

To **Quoit.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To throw quoits; to play at quoits. *Dryden* uſes it to throw the diſcus. See the noun.

Noble youths for maſterſhip ſhould ſtrive
To *quoit*, to run, and ſteeds and chariots drive. *Dryden.*

To **Quoit.** *v. a.* To throw.

Quoit him down, Bardolph, like a ſhove-groat ſhilling. *Shakeſpeare.*

QUO'NDAM. [Latin.] Having been formerly. A ludicrous word.

This is the *quondam* king, let's ſeize upon him. *Shakeſp.*
What lands and lordſhips for their owner know
My *quondam* barber, but his worſhip now. *Dryden.*

Quook. *preterite* of *quake*. Obſolete.

Freely up thoſe royal ſpoils he took,
Yet at the lion's ſkin he inly *quook.* *Spenſer.*

QUO'RUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A bench of juſtices; ſuch a number of any officers as is ſufficient to do buſineſs.

They were a parcel of mummers, and being himſelf one of the *quorum* in his own country, he wondered that none of the Middleſex juſtices took care to lay ſome of them by the heels. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Quo'ta. *n. ſ.* [*quotus*, Lat.] A ſhare; a proportion as aſſigned to each.

Scarce one in this liſt but engages to ſupply a *quota* of briſk young fellows, equipt with hats and feathers. *Addiſon.*

Quota'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *quote*.] 1. The act of quoting; citation. 2. Paſſage adduced out of an authour as evidence or illuſtration.

(2.) He, that has but ever ſo little examined the citations of writers, cannot doubt how little credit the *quotations* deſerve, where the originals are wanting. *Locke.*

He rang'd his tropes, and preach'd up patience,
Back'd his opinion with *quotations.* *Prior.*

To **QUO'TE.** *v. a.* [*quoter*, Fr.] To cite an authour or paſſage of an authour; to adduce by way of authority or illuſtration the words of another.

The ſecond chapter to the Romans is here *quoted* only to paint the margent. *Whitgifte.*

St. Paul *quotes* one of their poets for this ſaying. *Stillingfl.*

He changed his mind, ſay the papers, and *quote* for it Melchior Adams and Hoſpinian. *Atterbury.*

He *quoted* texts right upon our Saviour, though he expounded them wrong. *Atterbury.*

He will, in the middle of a ſeſſion, *quote* paſſages out of Plato and Pindar. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

Quo'ter. *n. ſ.* [from *quote*.] Citer; he that quotes.

I propoſed this paſſage entire, to take off the diſguiſe which its *quoter* put upon it. *Atterbury.*

Quoth. *verb. imperfect.* [this is only part of cƿoðan, Saxon, retained in Engliſh, and is now only uſed in ludicrous language. It is uſed by *Sidney* irregularly in the ſecond perſon.] *Quoth I*, ſay I or ſaid I; *quoth he*, ſays he or ſaid he.

Enjoying *quoth* you. *Sidney.*

Shall we, *quoth* he, ſo baſely brook
This paltry aſs. *Hudibras.*

Quoti'dian. *adj.* [*quotidien*, Fr. *quotidianus*, Lat.] Daily; happening every day.

Quotidian things, and equidiſtant hence
Shut in for man in one circumference. *Donne.*

Nor was this a ſhort fit of ſhaking, as an ague, but a *quotidian* fever, always increaſing to higher inflammation. *K. Ch.*

Quoti'dian. *n. ſ.* [*febris quotidiana*, Latin.] A quotidian fever; a fever which returns every day.

If I could meet that fancymonger, I would give him counſel; for he ſeems to have the *quotidian* of love. *Shakeſp.*

Quo'tient. *n. ſ.* [*quotient*, Fr. *quoties*, Latin.] In arithmetick, *quotient* is the number produced by the diviſion of the two given numbers the one by the other. *Cocker.*

To make all the ſteps belonging to the ſame pair of ſtairs of an equal height, they conſider the height of the room in feet and inches, and multiply the feet by twelve, whoſe product, with the number of odd inches, gives the ſum of the whole height in inches, which ſum they divide by the number of ſteps they intend to have in that height, and the *quotient* ſhall be the number of inches and parts that each ſtep ſhall be high. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

R.

R, Is called the canine letter, becauſe it is uttered with ſome reſemblance to the growl or ſnarl of a cur: it has one conſtant ſound in Engliſh, ſuch as it has in other languages; as *red, roſe, more, muriatick*: in words derived from the Greek, it is followed by an *h*, *rhapſody*: *r* is never mute, unleſs the ſecond *r* may be accounted mute, where two *rr* are uſed; as *myrrh*.

To **Ra'bate.** *v n.* [*rabattre*, Fr.] In falconry, to recover a hawk to the fiſt again. *Ainſworth.*

Ra'bato. *n. ſ.* A neckband, a ruff.

I think your other *rabato* were better.
Shakeſp. Much ado about Nothing.

Broke broad jeſts upon her narrow heel
Pok'd her *rabatos*, and ſurvey'd her ſteel. *Old Comedy.*

To **Ra'bbet.** *v. a.* [*rabattre, raboter*, Fr.] To pare down pieces of wood ſo as to fit one another.

The *rabbet* plane is to cut part of the upper edge of a board ſtraight or ſquare down, that the edge of another board, cut down in the ſame manner, may join into the ſquare of the firſt; and this lapping over of two boards is called *rabbeting*. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

The window frame hath every one of its lights *rabbetted* on its outſide about half an inch into the frame, and all theſe rabbets are groved ſquare. *Moxon.*

Ra'bbet. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A joint made by paring two pieces ſo that they wrap over one another.

Having drove in the hooks, they ſet the *rabbets* of the door within the *rabbets* of the door-poſt. *Moxon.*

Ra'bbi. }
Ra'bbin. } *n. ſ.* A doctor among the Jews.

The Hebrew *rabbins* ſay, that nature hath given man, for the pronouncing of all letters, the lips, the teeth, the tongue, the palate and throat. *Camden's Remains.*

Be not ye called *rabbi*; for one is your maſter, even Chriſt, and all ye are brethren. *Mat.* xxiii. 8.

Ra'bbit. *n. ſ.* [*robbe, robbekin*, Dutch.] A furry animal that lives on plants, and burrows in the ground.

I knew a wench married, as ſhe went to the garden for parſly to ſtuff a *rabbit*. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

A company of ſcholars, going to catch conies, carried one with them which had not much wit, and gave in charge, that if he ſaw any, he ſhould be ſilent for fear of ſcaring of them; but he no ſooner eſpied a company of *rabbits*, but he cried aloud, *ecce multi cuniculi*; which he had no ſooner ſaid, but the conies ran to their burrows; and he being checked by them for it, anſwered, who would have thought that the *rabbits* underſtood Latin? *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

Ra'bble. *n. ſ.* [*rabula*, Lat. *rabulari*, low Lat.] A tumultuous crowd; an aſſembly of low people.

Countrymen, will ye relent, and yield to mercy,
Or let a *rabble* lead you to your deaths? *Shakeſp.*
Go bring the *rabble* here to this place. *Shakeſp.*

Of theſe his ſeveral raviſhments, betrayings, and ſtealing away of men's wives, came in all thoſe ancient fables, and all that *rabble* of Grecian forgeries. *Raleigh.*

The better ſort abhors ſcurrility,
And often cenſures what the *rabble* like. *Roſcommon.*

That profane, atheiſtical, epicurean *rabble*, whom the whole nation ſo rings of, are not the wiſeſt men in the world. *South.*

To gratify the barbarous audience, I gave them a ſhort *rabble* ſcene, becauſe the mob are repreſented by Plutarch and Polybius with the ſame character of baſeneſs and cowardice. *Dryden's Preface to Cleomenes.*

In change of government,
The *rabble* rule their great oppreſſors fate,
Do ſov'reign juſtice and revenge the ſtate. *Dryden.*

His enemies have been only able to make ill impreſſions upon the low and ignorant *rabble*, and to put the dregs of the people in a ferment. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Ra'bblement. *n. ſ.* [from *rabble*.] Crowd; tumultuous aſſembly of mean people. Not in uſe.

——— A rude *rabblement*,
Whoſe like he never ſaw, he durſt not bide,
But got his ready ſteed, and faſt away 'gan ride. *Spenſer.*

The *rabblement* houted, clapp'd their chopt hands, and uttered a deal of ſtinking breath. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

There will be always tyrants, murderers, thieves, traitors, and other of the ſame *rabblement*. *Camden's Remains.*

Ra'bid. *adj.* [*rabidus*, Lat.] Fierce; furious; mad.

Ra'binet. *n. ſ.* A kind of ſmaller ordnance. *Ainſworth.*

RACE. *n. ſ.* [*race*, Fr. from *radice*, Lat.] 1. A family aſcending. 2. Family deſcending. 3. A generation; a collective family. 4. A particular breed. 5. **Race** *of ginger*. [*rayz de gengibre*, Spaniſh.] A root or ſprig of ginger. 6. A particular ſtrength or taſte of wine, applied by *Temple* to any extraordinary natural force of intellect. 7. [*Ras*, Iſlandick.] Conteſt in running. 8. Courſe on the feet. 9. Progreſs; courſe. 10. Train; proceſs.

(2.) ——— He in a moment will create
Another world; out of man, a *race*
Of men innumerable, there to dwell. *Milton.*
Male he created thee, but thy conſort
Female for *race*. *Milton.*
High as the mother of the gods in place,
And proud like her of an immortal *race*. *Dryden.*
Hence the long *race* of Alban fathers come. *Dryden.*
(3.) A *race* of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad bounds. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*
(4.) The *race* of muſes, fit for the plough is bred.
Chapman.

——— Inſtead
Of ſpirits malign, a better *race* to bring
Into their vacant room. *Milton.*

In the *races* of mankind and families of the world, there remains not to one above another the leaſt pretence to have the right of inheritance. *Locke.*

If they are all debas'd and willing ſlaves,
The young but breathing to grow grey in bondage,
And the old ſinking to ignoble graves,
Of ſuch a *race* no matter who is king. *Murphy.*

(6.) Of gardens there may be forms wholly irregular, that may have more beauty than of others; but they muſt owe it to ſome extraordinary diſpoſitions of nature in the ſeat, or ſome great *race* of fancy or judgment in contrivance. *Temple.*

(7.) To deſcribe *races* and games
Or tilting furniture. *Milton.*
Stand forth, ye champions who the gauntlet wield,
Or you the ſwifteſt racers of the field;

Stand forth, ye wreſtlers who theſe paſtimes grace,
I wield the gauntlet, and I run the *race*. *Pope.*

(8.) The flight of many birds is ſwifter than the *race* of any beaſts. *Bacon.*

(9.) It ſuddenly fell from an exceſs of favour, which many examples having taught them, never ſtopt his *race* till it came to a headlong overthrow. *Sidney.*

My *race* of glory run, and *race* of ſhame. *Milton.*

The great light of day yet wants to run
Much of his *race* though ſteep. *Milton.*

He ſafe return'd, the *race* of glory paſt,
New to his friends embrace. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

(10.) An offenſive war is made, which is unjuſt in the aggreſſor; the proſecution and *race* of the war carrieth the defendant to invade the ancient patrimony of the firſt aggreſſor, who is now turned defendant; ſhall he ſit down, and not put himſelf in defence? *Bacon.*

The *race* of this war fell upon the loſs of Urbin, which he re-obtained. *Bacon.*

Ra'cehorse. *n. ſ.* [*race* and *horſe.*] Horſe bred to run for prizes.

The reaſon Hudibras gives, why thoſe, who can talk on trifles, ſpeak with the greateſt fluency, is, that the tongue is like a *racehorſe*, which runs the faſter the leſs weight it carries. *Add.*

Racema'tion. *n. ſ.* [*racemus*, Lat.] Cluſter, like that of grapes.

A cock will in one day fertilitate the whole *racemation* or cluſter of eggs, which are not excluded in many weeks after. *Bro.*

Racemi'ferous. *adj.* [*racemus* and *fero*, Latin.] Bearing cluſters.

Ra'cer. *n. ſ.* [from *race.*] Runner; one that contends in ſpeed.

His ſtumbling founder'd jade can trot as high
As any other pegaſus can fly;
So the dull eel moves nimbler in the mud,
Than all the ſwift-finn'd *racers* of the flood. *Dorſet.*

A poet's form ſhe plac'd before their eyes,
And bad the nimbleſt *racer* ſeize the prize. *Pope.*

Ra'ciness. *n. ſ.* [from *racy.*] The quality of being racy.

Rack. *n. ſ.* [*racke*, Dutch, from *racken*, to ſtretch.] 1. An engine to torture. 2. Torture; extreme pain. 3. Any inſtrument by which extenſion is performed. 4. A diſtaff; commonly a portable diſtaff, from which they ſpin by twirling a ball. It is commonly ſpoken and written *rock*. 5. [*Racke*, Dutch, a track.] The clouds as they are driven by the wind. 6. [hꞃacca, the occiput, Saxon; *racca*, Iſlandick, hinges or joints.] A neck of mutton cut for the table. 7. A grate. 8. A wooden grate in which hay is placed for cattle. 9. Arrack; a ſpirituous liquor. See Arrack.

(1.) Vex not his ghoſt; O let him paſs! he hates him
That would, upon the *rack* of this rough world,
Stretch him out longer. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Did ever any man upon the *rack* afflict himſelf, becauſe he had received a croſs anſwer from his miſtreſs. *Taylor.*

Let them feel the whip, the ſword, the fire,
And in the tortures of the *rack* expire. *Addiſon.*

(2.) A fit of the ſtone puts a king to the *rack*, and makes him as miſerable as it does the meaneſt ſubject. *Temple.*

A cool behaviour ſets him on the *rack*, and is interpreted as an inſtance of averſion or indifference. *Addiſon.*

(3.) Theſe bows, being ſomewhat like the long bows in uſe amongſt us, were bent only by a man's immediate ſtrength, without the help of any bender or *rack* that are uſed to others. *Wilkin's Mathematical Magick.*

(4.) ——— The ſiſters turn the wheel
Empty the woolly *rack*, and fill the reel. *Dryden.*

(5.) That, which is now a horſe, even with a thought
The *rack* diſlimns, and makes it indiſtinct
As water is in water. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

——— The great globe itſelf,
Yea, all, which it inherit, ſhall diſſolve;
And, like this inſubſtantial pageant, faded,
Leave not a *rack* behind. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

We often ſee againſt ſome ſtorm,
A ſilence in the heav'ns, the *rack* ſtand ſtill,
The bold winds ſpeechleſs, and the orb below
As huſh as death. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

The winds in the upper region, which move the clouds, above, which we call the *rack*, and are not perceived below, paſs without noiſe. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

As wint'ry winds, contending in the ſky,
With equal force of lungs their titles try;
They rage, they roar: the doubtful *rack* of heav'n
Stands without motion, and the tide undriv'n. *Dryden.*

(8.) Their bulls they ſend to paſtures far,
Or hills, or feed them at full *racks* within. *May's Virgil.*

The beſt way to feed cattle with it, is to put it in *racks*, becauſe of the great quantity they tread down. *Mortimer.*

——— He bid the nimble hours
Bring forth the ſteeds; the nimble hours obey:
From their full *racks* the gen'rous ſteeds retire. *Addiſon.*

To **Rack.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſtream as clouds before the wind.

Three glorious ſuns, each one a perfect ſun,
Not ſeparated with the *racking* clouds,
But ſever'd in a pale clear-ſhining ſky. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Rack.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To torment by the rack. 2. To torment; to haraſs. 3. To haraſs by exaction. 4. To ſcrew; to force to performance. 5. To ſtretch; to extend. 6. To defecate; to draw off from the lees. I know not whence this word is derived in this ſenſe; *rein*, German, is clear, pure, whence our word to *rinſe*: this is perhaps of the ſame race.

(1.) Unhappy moſt like tortured me,
Their joints new ſet to be new *rack'd* again. *Cowley.*

——— Hold, O dreadful Sir,
You will not *rack* an innocent old man. *Dryden and Lee.*

(2.) Th' apoſtate angel, though in pain,
Vaunting aloud, but *rack'd* with deep deſpair. *Milton.*

(3.) The landlords there ſhamefully *rack* their tenants, exacting of them, beſides his covenants, what he pleaſeth. *Spenſer.*

The commons haſt thou *rack'd*; the clergy's bags
Are lank and lean with thy extortions. *Shakeſpeare.*

He took poſſeſſion of his juſt eſtate,
Nor *rack'd* his tenants with increaſe of rent. *Dryden.*

(4.) They *racking* and ſtretching ſcripture further than by God was meant, are drawn into ſundry inconveniencies. *Hooker.*

The wiſeſt among the heathens *racked* their wits, and caſt about every way, managing every little argument to the utmoſt advantage. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

It was worth the while for the adverſary to *rack* invention, and to call in all the ſuccours of learning and critical ſkill to aſſail them, if poſſible, and to wreſt them out of our hands. *Waterland.*

(5.) Nor have I money nor commodity
To raiſe a preſent ſum;
Try what my credit can in Venice do,
That ſhall be *racked* even to the uttermoſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

(6.) It is common to draw wine or beer from the lees, which we call *racking*, whereby it will clarify much ſooner. *Bacon.*

Some roll their caſk about the cellar to mix it with the lees, and, after a few days reſettlement, *rack* it off. *Mortimer.*

Rack-rent. *n. ſ.* [*rack* and *rent.*] Rent raiſed to the uttermoſt.

Have poor families been ruined by *rack-rents*, paid for the lands of the church? *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

Rack-renter. *n. ſ.* [*rack* and *renter.*] One who pays the uttermoſt rent.

Tho' this be a quarter of his yearly income, and the publick tax takes away one hundred; yet this influences not the yearly rent of the land, which the *rack-renter* or undertenant pays. *Locke.*

Ra'cket. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain derivation; M. *Caſaubon* derives it, after his cuſtom, from ϱαχία, the daſh of fluctuation againſt the ſhore.] 1. An irregular clattering noiſe. 2. A confuſed talk. In burleſque language. 3 [*Raquette*, Fr.] The inſtrument with which players at tennis ſtrike the ball. Whence perhaps all the other ſenſes.

(1.) That the tennis court keeper knows better than I, it is a low ebb of linen with thee, when thou keepeſt not *racket* there. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

(2.) Ambition hath removed her lodging, and lives the next door to faction, where they keep ſuch a *racket*, that the whole pariſh is diſturbed and every night in an uproar. *Swift.*

(3.) When we have matcht our rackets to theſe balls,
We will in France play a ſet,
Shall ſtrike his father's crown into the hazard. *Shakeſp.*

The body, into which impreſſion is made, either can yield backward or it cannot: if it can yield backward, then the impreſſion made is a motion; as we ſee a ſtroke with a *racket* upon a ball, makes it fly from it. *Digby on the Soul.*

He talks much of the motives to do and forbear, how they determine a reaſonable man, as if he were no more than a tennis-ball, to be toſſed to and fro by the *rackets* of the ſecond cauſes. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

RA'CKING. *n. ſ.* *Racking* pace of a horſe is the ſame as an amble, only that it is a ſwifter time and a ſhorter tread; and though it does not rid ſo much ground, yet it is ſomething eaſier. *Farrier's Dict.*

RA'CKOON. *n. ſ.* The *rackoon* is a New England animal, like a badger, having a tail like a fox, being cloathed with a thick and deep furr: it ſleeps in the day time in a hollow tree, and goes out a-nights, when the moon ſhines, to feed on the ſea ſide, where it is hunted by dogs. *Bailey.*

RA'CY. *adj.* [perhaps from *rayz*, Span. a root.] Strong; flavorous; taſting of the ſoil.

——— Rich *racy* verſes in which we
The ſoil, from which they come, taſte, ſmell, and ſee. *Cowley.*

From his brain that Helicon diſtil,
Whoſe *racy* liquor did his offspring fill. *Denham.*

The cyder at firſt is very luſcious, but if ground more early, it is more *racy*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

——— The hoſpitable ſage, in ſign
Of ſocial welcome, mix'd the *racy* wine,
Late from the mellowing caſk reſtor'd to light,
By ten long years refin'd, and roſy bright. *Pope.*

RAD. the old pret. of *read*. *Spenſer.*

RAD. *Rad*, *red* and *rod*, differing only in dialect, ſignify counſel; as Conrad, powerful or ſkilful in counſel; Ethelred, a noble counſellor; Rodbert, eminent for counſel: Eubulus and Thraſybulus have almoſt the ſame ſenſe. *Gibſon.*

RA'DDOCK, or *ruddock*. *n. ſ.* A bird; the red breaſt.

——— The *raddock* would,
With charitable bill, bring thee all this. *Shakeſpeare.*

RA'DIANCE. } *n. ſ.* [*radiare*, Latin.] Sparkling luſtre;
RA'DIANCY. } glitter.

By the ſacred *radiance* of the ſun,
By all the operations of the orbs,
Here I diſclaim all my paternal care. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

Whether there be not too high an apprehenſion above its natural *radiancy*, is not without juſt doubt; however it be granted a very ſplendid gem, and whoſe ſparkles may ſomewhat reſemble the glances of fire. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

——— The ſon
Girt with omnipotence, with *radiance* crown'd
Of majeſty divine. *Milton.*

A glory ſurpaſſing the ſun in its greateſt *radiaucy*. *Burnet.*

RA'DIANT. *adj.* [*radians*, Lat.] Shining; brightly ſparkling; emitting rays.

There was a ſun of gold *radiant* upon the top, and before, a ſmall cherub of gold with wings diſplayed. *Bacon.*

Mark what *radiant* ſtate ſhe ſpreads,
In circle round her ſhining throne,
Shooting her beams like ſilver threads,
This, this is ſhe alone. *Milton's Arcades.*

Virtue could ſee to do what virtue would
By her own *radiant* light, though ſun and moon
Were in the flat ſea ſunk. *Milton.*

I ſee the warlike hoſt of heaven,
Radiant in glitt'ring arms and beamy pride,
Go forth to ſuccour truth below. *Milton.*

To RA'DIATE. *v. n.* [*radio*, Latin.] To emit rays; to ſhine; to ſparkle.

Though with wit and parts their poſſeſſors could never engage God to ſend forth his light and his truth; yet now that revelation hath diſcloſed them, and that he hath been pleaſed to make them *radiate* in his word, men may recollect thoſe ſcatter'd divine beams, and kindling with them the topicks proper to warm our affections, enflame holy zeal. *Boyle.*

Light *radiates* from luminous bodies directly to our eyes, and thus we ſee the ſun or a flame; or it is reflected from other bodies, and thus we ſee a man or a picture. *Locke.*

RA'DIATED. *adj.* [*radiatus*, Lat.] Adorned with rays.

The *radiated* head of the phœnix gives us the meaning of a paſſage in Auſonius. *Addiſon.*

RADIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*radiatio*, Latin; *radiation*, Fr.] 1. Beamy luſtre; emiſſion of rays. 2. Emiſſion from a centre every way.

(1.) We have perſpective houſes, where we make demonſtrations of all lights and *radiations*, and of all colours. *Bacon.*

Should I ſay I liv'd darker than were true,
Your *radiation* can all clouds ſubdue,
But one; 'tis beſt light to contemplate you. *Donne.*

(2.) Sound paralleleth in many things with the light, and *radiation* of things viſible. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

RA'DICAL. *adj.* [*radical*, Fr. from *radix*, Latin.] 1. Primitive; original. 2. Implanted by nature. 3. Serving to origination.

(1.) The differences, which are ſecondary and proceed from theſe *radical* differences, are, plants are all figurate and determinate, which inanimate bodies are not. *Bacon.*

Such a *radical* truth, that God is, ſpringing up together with the eſſence of the ſoul, and previous to all other thoughts, is not pretended to by religion. *Bentley.*

(2.) The emiſſion of the looſe and adventitious moiſture doth betray the *radical* moiſture, and carrieth it for company. *Bacon.*

If the *radical* moiſture of gold were ſeparated, it might be contrived to burn without being conſumed. *Wilkins.*

The ſun beams render the humours hot, and dry up the *radical* moiſture. *Arbuthnot.*

RADICA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *radical*.] Origination.

There may be equivocal ſeeds and hermaphroditical principles, that contain the *radicality* and power of different forms; thus, in the ſeeds of wheat, there lieth obſcurely the ſeminality of darnel. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

RA'DICALLY. *adv.* [from *radical*.] Originally; primitively.

It is no eaſy matter to determine the point of death in inſects, who have not their vitalities *radically* confined unto one part. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Theſe great orbs thus *radically* bright,
Primitive founts, and origins of light,
Enliven worlds deny'd to human ſight. *Prior.*

RA'DICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *radical*.] The ſtate of being radical.

To RA'DICATE. *v. a.* [*radicatus*, from *radix*, Lat.] To root; to plant deeply and firmly.

Meditation will *radicate* theſe ſeeds, fix the tranſient gleam of light and warmth, confirm reſolutions of good, and give them a durable conſiſtence in the ſoul. *Hammond.*

Nor have we let fall our pen upon diſcouragement of unbelief, from *radicated* beliefs, and points of high preſcription. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

If the object ſtays not on the ſenſe, it makes not impreſſion enough to be remembered; but if it be repeated there, it leaves plenty enough of thoſe images behind it, to ſtrengthen the knowledge of the object: in which *radicated* knowledge, if the memory conſiſt, there would be no need of reſerving thoſe atoms in the brain. *Glanville's Defence.*

Radica'tion. *n. ſ.* [*radication*, Fr. from *radicate*.] The act of taking root and fixing deep.

They that were to plant a church, were to deal with men of various inclinations, and of different habits of ſin, and degrees of *radication* of thoſe habits; and to each of theſe ſome proper application was to be made to cure their ſouls. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Ra'dicle. *n. ſ.* [*radicule*, Fr. from *radix*, Lat.] *Radicle* is that part of the ſeed of a plant, which, upon its vegetation, becomes its root. *Quincy.*

Ra'dish. *n. ſ.* [ꞃæꝺıc, Sax. *radis*, *raifort*, Fr. *raphanus*, Lat.] A root. *Miller.*

RA'DIUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] 1. The ſemi-diameter of a circle. 2. A bone of the fore-arm, which accompanies the ulna from the elbow to the wriſt.

To **Raff.** *v. a.* To ſweep; to huddle; to take haſtily without diſtinction.

Their cauſes and effects I thus *raff* up together. *Carew.*

To **Ra'ffle.** *v. n.* [*raffler*, to ſnatch, Fr.] To caſt dice for a prize, for which every one lays down a ſtake.

Letters from Hampſtead give me an account, there is a late inſtitution there, under the name of a *raffling* ſhop. *Tatler.*

Ra'ffle. *n. ſ.* [*rafle*, Fr. from the verb.] A ſpecies of game or lottery, in which many ſtake a ſmall part of the value of ſome ſingle thing, in conſideration of a chance to gain it.

The toy, brought to Rome in the third triumph of Pompey, being a pair of tables for gaming, made of two precious ſtones, three foot broad, and four foot long, would have made a fine *raffle*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Raft. *n. ſ.* [probably from *ratis*, Latin.] A frame or float made by laying pieces of timber croſs each other.

——— Where is that ſon
That floated with thee on the fatal *raft*. *Shakeſp.*
Fell the timber of yon lofty grove,
And from a *raft*, and build the riſing ſhip. *Pope.*

Raft. part. paſſ. of *reave* or *raff*. *Spenſer.* Torn; rent.

RA'FTER. *n. ſ.* [ꞃæꝼteꞃ, Sax. *rafter*, Dutch; corrupted, ſays *Junius*, from *roof tree*.] The ſecondary timbers of the houſe; the timbers which are let into the great beam.

The *rafters* of my body, bone,
Being ſtill with you, the muſcle, ſinew and vein,
Which tile this houſe, will come again. *Donne.*

——— Shepherd,
I truſt thy honeſt offer'd courteſy,
Which oft is ſooner found in lowly ſheds
With ſmoky *rafters*, than in tap'ſtry halls. *Milton.*

——— On them the Trojans caſt
Stones, *rafters*, pillars, beams. *Denham.*

By Donaus, king of Egypt, when he fled from his brother Rameſes, the uſe of ſhipping was firſt brought among the Grecians, who before that time knew no other way of croſſing their narrow ſeas, but on beams or *rafters* tied to one another. *Heylyn.*

—— From the Eaſt, a Belgian wind
His hoſtile breath through the dry *rafters* ſent;
The flames impell'd. *Dryden.*

The roof began to mount alot,
Aloft roſe every beam and *rafter*,
The heavy wall climb'd ſlowly after. *Swift's Miſcel.*

Ra'ftered. *adj.* [from *rafter*.] Built with rafters.

No *raft'red* roofs with dance and tabor ſound,
No noon-tide bell invites the country round. *Pope.*

RAG. *n. ſ.* [ƿꞃacoꝺe, torn, Saxon; ῥάκος.] 1. A piece of cloth torn from the reſt; a tatter. 2. Any thing rent and tattered; worn out cloaths: proverbially, mean dreſs. 3. A fragment of dreſs.

(1.) Cowls, hoods and habits, with their wearers toſt,
And flutter'd into *rags*. *Milton.*

Rags are a great improvement of chalky lands. *Mortimer.*

(2.) Fathers that wear *rags*,
Do make their children blind;
But fathers that bear bags,
Shall ſee their children kind. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

——— They tooke from me
Both coate and cloake, and all things that might be
Grace in my habit; and in place, put on
Theſe tatter'd *rags*. *Chapman.*

——— Worn like a cloth,
Gnawn into *rags* by the devouring moth. *Sandys.*

Content with poverty, my ſoul I arm;
And virtue, though in *rags*, will keep me warm. *Dryden.*

(3.) He had firſt matter ſeen undreſt;
He took her naked all alone,
Before one *rag* of form was on. *Hudibras.*

Ragamu'ffin. *n. ſ.* [from *rag* and I know not what elſe.] A paltry mean fellow.

I have led my *ragamuffins* where they were pepper'd; there's not three of my hundred and fifty left alive; and they are for the town's end to beg during life. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

Shall we brook that paltry aſs
And feeble ſcoundrel, Hudibras,
With that more paltry *ragamuffin*,
Ralpho, vapouring and huffing. *Hudibras.*

Attended with a crew of *ragamuffins*, ſhe broke into his houſe, turned all things topſy-turvy, and then ſet it on fire. *Sw.*

Rage. *n. ſ.* [*rage*, Fr.] 1. Violent anger; vehement fury. 2. Vehemence or exacerbation of any thing painful. 3. Enthuſiaſm; rapture. 4. Eagerneſs; vehemence of mind: as, a *rage* of money getting.

(1.) This tiger-footed *rage*, when it ſhall find
The harm of unſkann'd ſwiftneſs, will, too late,
Tie leaden pounds to's heels. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

——— Deſire not
T' allay my *rages* and revenges with
Your colder reaſons. *Shakeſpeare.*

Argument more heroick than the *rage*
Of Turnus for Lavinia diſeſpous'd. *Milton.*

Torment and loud lament and furious *rage*. *Milton.*

(2.) The party hurt, who hath been in great *rage* of pain, till the weapon was re-anointed. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The *rage* of thirſt and hunger now ſuppreſt. *Pope.*

(3.) Who brought green poeſy to her perfect age,
And made that art which was a *rage*. *Cowley.*

(4.) You purchaſe pain with all that joy can give,
And die of nothing but a *rage* to live. *Pope.*

Then may his ſoul its free-born *rage* enjoy,
Give deed to will, and ev'ry pow'r employ. *Harte.*

To **Rage.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To be in fury; to be heated with exceſſive anger. 2. To ravage; to exerciſe fury. 3. To act with miſchievous impetuoſity.

(1.) Wine is a mocker, ſtrong drink is *raging*; and whoſoever is deceived thereby, is not wiſe. *Prov.* xx. 1.

Why do the heathen *rage*? *Pſalm* ii. 1.

At this he inly *rag'd*, and as they talk'd,
Smote him into the midriff. *Milton.*

(2.) —— Heart-rending news,
That death ſhould licenſe have to *rage* among
The fair, the wiſe, the virtuous. *Waller.*

(3.) The chariots ſhall *rage* in the ſtreets, they ſhall juſtle one againſt another, ſeem like torches, and run like the lightenings. *Nah.* ii. 4.

The madding wheels of brazen chariots *rag'd*. *Milton.*

After theſe waters had *raged* on the earth, they began to leſſen and ſhrink, and the great fluctuations of this deep being quieted by degrees, the waters retired. *Burnet.*

Ra'geful. *adj.* [*rage* and *full*.] Furious; violent.

This courteſy was worſe than a baſtinado to Zelmane; ſo that again with *rageful* eyes ſhe bad him defend himſelf; for no leſs than his life would anſwer it. *Sidney.*

A popular orator may repreſent vices in ſo formidable appearances, and ſet out each virtue in ſo amiable a form, that the covetous perſon ſhall ſcatter moſt liberally his beloved idol, wealth, and the *rageful* perſon ſhall find a calm. *Hammond.*

Ra'gged. *adj.* [from *rag.*] 1. Rent into tatters. 2. Uneven; conſiſting of parts almoſt diſunited. 3. Dreſſed in tatters. 4. Rugged; not ſmooth.

(1.) ——— How like a prodigal,
The ſkarfed bark puts from her native bay,
Hugg'd and embraced by the ſtrumpet wind;
How like the prodigal doth ſhe return
With over-weather'd ribs and *ragged* ſails,
Lean, rent, and beggar'd by the ſtrumpet wind. *Shakeſp.*

As I go in this *ragged* tattered coat, I am hunted away from the old woman's door by every barking cur. *Arbuthnot.*

(2.) The earl of Warwick's *ragged* ſtaff is yet to be ſeen pourtrayed in their church ſteeple. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

——— That ſome whirlwind bear
Unto a *ragged*, fearful, hanging rock,
And throw it thence into the raging ſea. *Shakeſpeare.*

The moon appears, when looked upon with a good glaſs, rude and *ragged.* *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

(3.) Since noble arts in Rome have no ſupport,
And *ragged* virtue not a friend at court. *Dryden.*

(4.) The wolf would barter away a *ragged* coat and a raw-boned carcaſe, for a ſmooth fat one. *L'Eſtrange.*

What ſhepherd owns thoſe *ragged* ſheep? *Dryden.*

Ra'ggedness. *n. ſ.* [from *ragged.*] State of being dreſſed in tatters.

Poor naked wretches, whereſoe'er you are,
That bide the pelting of this pitileſs ſtorm!
How ſhall your houſeleſs heads and unfed ſides,
Your loop'd and window'd *raggedneſs* defend you? *Shakeſp.*

Ra'gingly. *adv.* [from *raging.*] With vehement fury.

Ra'gman. *n. ſ.* [*rag* and *man.*] One who deals in rags.

Ragou't. *n. ſ.* [French.] Meat ſtewed and highly ſeaſoned.

——— To the ſtage permit
Ragouts for Tereus or Thyeſtes dreſt,
'Tis taſk enough for thee t' expoſe a Roman feaſt. *Dryden.*

No fiſh they reckon comparable to a *ragout* of ſnails. *Addiſon.*

When art and nature join, th' effect will be
Some nice *ragout*, or charming fricaſy. *King's Cookery.*

Ra'gwort. *n. ſ.* [*rag* and *wort.*] A plant.

Ra'gstone. *n. ſ.* [*rag* and *ſtone.*] 1. A ſtone ſo named from its breaking in a ragged, uncertain, irregular manner. *Woodward on Foſſils.* 2. The ſtone with which they ſmooth the edge of a tool new ground and left ragged.

RAIL. *n. ſ.* [*riegel*, German.] 1. A croſs beam fixed at the ends in two upright poſts. 2. A ſeries of poſts connected with beams, by which any thing is incloſed: a *pale* is a ſeries of ſmall upright poſts riſing above the croſs beam, by which they are connected: a *rail* is a ſeries of croſs beams ſupported with poſts, which do not riſe much above it. 3. A kind of bird. 4. [ꞃæᵹle, Sax.] A woman's upper garment. This is preſerved only in the word *nightrail.*

(1.) If you make another ſquare, and alſo a tennant on each untennanted end of the ſtiles, and another morteſs on the top and bottom *rails*, you may put them together. *Moxon.*

(2.) A man, upon a high place without *rails*, is ready to fall. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

A large ſquare table for the commiſſioners, one ſide being ſufficient for thoſe of either party, and a *rail* for others which went round. *Clarendon.*

(3.) Of wild birds Cornwall hath quail, *rail*, partridge and pheaſant. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

To **Rail.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To incloſe with rails. 2. To range in a line.

(1.) The hand is ſquare, with four rounds at the corners; this ſhould firſt have been planched over, and *railed* about with balliſters. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

As the churchyard ought to be divided from other profane places, ſo it ought to be fenced in and *railed.* *Ayliffe.*

Sir Roger has given a handſome pulpit-cloth, and *railed* in the communion-table. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

(2.) They were brought to London all *railed* in ropes, like a team of horſes in a cart, and were executed ſome at London, and the reſt at divers places. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

To **Rail.** *v. n.* [*railler*, Fr. *rallen*, Dutch.] To uſe inſolent and reproachful language; to ſpeak to, or to mention in opprobrious terms: formerly with *on*, now commonly with *at.*

Your huſband is in his old lunes again; he ſo *rails* againſt all married mankind, curſes all Eve's daughters. *Shakeſp.*

What a monſtrous fellow art thou? thus to *rail on* one, that is neither known of thee, nor knows thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

'Till thou can'ſt *rail* the ſeals from off my bond,
Thou but offend'ſt thy lungs to ſpeak ſo loud. *Shakeſp.*

He tript me behind; being down, inſulted, *rail'd*,
And put upon him ſuch a deal of man,
That worthied him. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Angels bring not *railing* accuſation againſt them. 2 *Pet.* ii.

The plain the foreſts doth diſdain:
The foreſts *rail upon* the plain. *Drayton.*

If any is angry, and *rails at* it, he may ſecurely. *Locke.*

Thou art my blood, where Johnſon has no part;
Where did his wit on learning fix a brand,
And *rail at* arts he did not underſtand? *Dryden.*

Leſbia for ever *on* me *rails*,
To talk of me ſhe never fails. *Swift.*

Rai'ler. *n. ſ.* [from *rail.*] One who inſults or defames by opprobrious language.

If I build my felicity upon my reputation, I am as happy as long as the *railer* will give me leave. *South's Sermons.*

Let no preſuming impious *railer* tax
Creative wiſdom. *Thomſon's Summer.*

Rai'llery. *n. ſ.* [*raillerie*, Fr.] Slight ſatire; ſatirical merriment.

Let *raillery* be without malice or heat. *Ben. Johnſon.*

A quotation out of Hudibras ſhall make them treat with levity an obligation wherein their welfare is concerned as to this world and the next: *raillery* of this nature is enough to make the hearer tremble. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Studies employed on low objects; the very naming of them is ſufficient to turn them into *raillery.* *Addiſon.*

To theſe we are ſolicited by the arguments of the ſubtile, and the *railleries* of the prophane. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Rai'ment. *n. ſ.* [for *arraiment*, from *array.*] Veſture; veſtment; cloaths; dreſs; garment. A word now little uſed but in poetry.

His *raiments*, though mean, received handſomeneſs by the grace of the wearer. *Sidney.*

O Protheus, let this habit make thee bluſh!
Be thou aſham'd, that I have took upon me
Such an immodeſt *raiment.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Living, both food and *raiment* ſhe ſupplies. *Dryden.*

You are to conſider them as the ſervants and inſtruments of action, and ſo give them food, and reſt, and *raiment*, that they may be ſtrong and healthful to do the duties of a charitable, uſeful, pious life. *Law.*

To **RAIN.** *v. n.* [ꞃenian, Saxon; *regenen*, Dutch.] 1. To fall in drops from the clouds. 2. To fall as rain. 3. *It* **Rains.** The water falls from the clouds.

(1.) Like a low-hung cloud, it *rains* ſo faſt,
That all at once it falls. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

The wind is South Weſt, and the weather lowring, and like to *rain.* *Locke.*

(2.) The eye marvelleth at the whiteneſs thereof, and the heart is aſtoniſhed at the *raining* of it. *Eccluſ.* xliii. 18.

They ſat them down to weep; nor only tears
Rain'd at their eyes, but high winds roſe within. *Milton.*

(3.) That which ſerves for gain,
And follows but for form,
Will pack when *it* begins to *rain*,
And leave thee in the ſtorm. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

To **Rain.** *v. a.* To pour down as rain.

It *rain'd* down fortune, ſhow'ring on your head.
Shakeſpeare.

Rain ſacrificial whiſp'rings in his ear,
Make ſacred even his ſtirrop. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*
Iſrael here had famiſh'd, had not God
Rain'd from heav'n manna. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

RAIN. *n. ſ.* [ꞃen, Saxon.] The moiſture that falls from the clouds.

When ſhall we three meet again;
In thunder, lightning, or in *rain.* *Shakeſpeare.*

With ſtrange *rains*, hails, and ſhowers were they perſecuted. *Wiſdom*, xvi. 16.

——— The loſt clouds pour
Into the ſea an uſeleſs ſhow'r,
And the vext ſailors curſe the *rain*,
For which poor farmers pray'd in vain. *Waller.*

Rain is water by the heat of the ſun divided into very ſmall parts aſcending in the air, till encountering the cold, it be condenſed into clouds, and deſcends in drops. *Ray.*

RAI'NBOW. *n. ſ.* [*rain* and *bow.*] The iris; the ſemicircle of various colours which appears in ſhowery weather.

Caſting of the water in a moſt cunning manner, makes a perfect *rainbow*, not more pleaſant to the eye than to the mind, ſo ſenſibly to ſee the proof of the heavenly iris. *Sidney.*

To add another hue unto the *rainbow.* *Shakeſpeare.*

The *rainbow* is drawn like a nymph with large wings diſpread in the form of a ſemicircle, the feathers of ſundry colours. *Peacham.*

They could not be ignorant of the promiſe of God never to drown the world, and the *rainbow* before their eyes to put them in mind of it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

This *rainbow* never appears but where it rains in the ſunſhine, and may be made artificially by ſpouting up water, which may break aloft, and ſcatter into drops, and fall down like rain; for the ſun, ſhining upon theſe drops, certainly cauſes the bow to appear to a ſpectator ſtanding in a true poſition to the rain and ſun: this bow is made by refraction of the ſun's light in drops of falling rain. *Newton's Opticks.*

The dome's high arch reflects the mingled blaze,
And forms a *rainbow* of alternate rays. *Pope.*
Gay *rainbow* ſilks her mellow charms infold,
And nought of Lyce but herſelf is old. *Young.*

RAI'NDEER. *n. ſ.* [Hꞃanaꞅ, Saxon; *rangifer*, Latin.] A deer with large horns, which, in the northern regions, draws ſledges through the ſnow.

RAI'NINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *rainy.*] The ſtate of being ſhowery.

RAIN-WATER. *n. ſ.* [*rain* and *water.*] Water not taken from ſprings, but falling from the clouds.

Court holy water in a dry houſe, is better than the *rainwater* out o' doors. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

We took diſtilled *rain-water.* *Boyle.*

Rain-water is to be preferred before ſpring-water. *Mort.*

RAI'NY. *adj.* [from *rain.*] Showery; wet.

Our gayneſs and our gilt are all beſmirch'd,
With *rainy* marching in the painful field.
Shakeſpeare's Henry V.

A continual dropping in a very *rainy* day, and a contentious woman, are alike. *Prov.* xxvii. 15.

To RAISE. *v. a.* [*reſa*, Swediſh; *reiſer*, Daniſh.] 1. To lift; to heave. 2. To ſet upright: as, *he* raiſed *a maſt.* 3. To erect; to build up. 4. To exalt to a ſtate more great or illuſtrious. 5. To amplify; to enlarge. 6. To increaſe in current value. 7. To elevate; to exalt. 8. To advance; to promote; to prefer. 9. To excite; to put in action. 10. To excite to war or tumult; to ſtir up. 11. To rouſe; to ſtir up. 12. To give beginning to: as, *he* raiſed *the family.* 13. To bring into being. 14. To call into view from the ſtate of ſeparate ſpirits. 15. To bring from death to life. 16. To occaſion; to begin. 17. To ſet up; to utter loudly. 18. To collect; to obtain a certain ſum. 19. To collect; to aſſemble; to levy. 20. To give riſe to. 21. To procure to be bred or propagated: as, he *raiſed* ſheep; he *raiſed* wheat where none grew before. 22. *To raiſe* is, in all its ſenſes, to elevate from low to high, from mean to illuſtrious, from obſcure to famous, or to do ſomething that may be by an eaſy figure referred to local elevation. 23. *To* RAISE *paſte.* To form paſte into pies without a diſh.

(1.) The elders went to *raiſe* him up from the earth.
2 Sam. xii.

Such a bulk as no twelve bards could *raiſe*
Twelve ſtarv'ling bards of theſe degen'rate days. *Pope.*

(3.) Take his carcaſe down from the tree, caſt it at the entering of the gate, and *raiſe* thereon a heap of ſtones. *Joſ.* viii.

(4.) Counſellors may manage affairs, which nevertheleſs are far from the ability to *raiſe* and amplify an eſtate. *Bacon.*

——— Thou ſo pleas'd,
Can'ſt *raiſe* thy creature to what height thou wilt
Of union. *Milton.*

(5.) That eyeleſs head of thine was firſt fram'd fleſh,
To *raiſe* my fortunes. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

(6.) The plate-pieces of eight were *raiſed* three-pence in the piece. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

(7.) ——— The Perſians gazing on the ſun,
Admir'd how high 'twas plac'd, how bright it ſhone;
But as his pow'r was known, their thoughts were *rais'd*,
And ſoon they worſhipp'd, what at firſt they prais'd. *Prior.*

(8.) This gentleman came to be *raiſed* to great titles.
Clarendon.

(9.) He *raiſeth* the ſtormy wind. *Pſalm* cvii. 28.

——— He might taint
Th' animal ſpirits, that from pure blood ariſe,
Thence *raiſe* diſtemper'd thoughts. *Milton.*

Gods encountering gods, Jove encouraging them with his thunders, and Neptune *raiſing* his tempeſts. *Pope.*

(10.) He firſt *rais'd* head againſt uſurping Richard. *Shak.*

They neither found me in the temple diſputing with any man, neither *raiſing* up the people. *Acts*, xxiv. 12.

——— Æneas then employs his pains
In parts remote to *raiſe* the Tuſcan ſwains. *Dryden.*

(11.) They ſhall not awake, nor be *raiſed* out of their ſleep.
Job.

(13.) One hath ventur'd from the deep to *raiſe*
New troubles. *Milton.*
God vouchſafes to *raiſe* another world
From him. *Milton.*

(14.) The ſpirits of the deceaſed, by certain ſpells and infernal ſacrifices, were *raiſed.* *Sandys's Journey.*

Theſe are ſpectres, the underſtanding *raiſes* to itſelf, to flatter its own lazineſs. *Locke.*

(15.) He was delivered for our offences, and *raiſed* again for our juſtification. *Romans*, iv. 25.

It is ſown in diſhonour, it is *raiſed* in glory; it is ſown in weakneſs, it is *raiſed* in power. 1 *Cor.* xv. 23.

(16.) *Raiſe* not a falſe report. *Exodus*, xxiii. 1.

The common ferryman of Egypt, that wafted over the dead bodies from Memphis, was made by the Greeks to be the ferryman of hell, and ſolemn ſtories *raiſed* after him. *Brown.*

——— Wantonneſs and pride
Raiſe out of friendſhip hoſtile deeds in peace. *Milton.*

(17.) All gaze, and all admire, and *raiſe* a ſhouting ſound.
Dryden.

Soon as the prince appears, they *raiſe* a cry. *Dryden.*

(18.) ——— Britain, once deſpis'd, can *raiſe*
As ample ſums, as Rome in Cæſar's days. *Arbuthnot.*
——— I ſhould not thus be bound,
If I had means, and could but *raiſe* five pound. *Gay.*

(19.) He out of ſmalleſt things could without end
Have *rais'd* inceſſant armies. *Milton.*

(20.) ——— Higher argument
Remains, ſufficient of itſelf to *raiſe*
That name, unleſs years damp my wing. *Milton.*

(23.) Miſs Lyddy can dance a jig, and *raiſe paſte.* *Spectator.*

Rai'ser. *n. ſ.* [from *raiſe.*] He that raiſes.

And drinke the dark-deepe water of the ſpring,
Bright Arethuſa, the moſt nouriſhing
Raiſer of heards. *Chapman.*

Then ſhall ſtand up in his eſtate a *raiſer* of taxes. *Dan.* xi.

They that are the firſt *raiſers* of their houſes, are moſt indulgent towards their children. *Bacon.*

He that boaſts of his anceſtors, the founders and *raiſers* of a family, doth confeſs that he hath leſs virtue. *Taylor.*

Raiſer of human kind! by nature caſt,
Naked and helpleſs. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

Rai'sin. *n. ſ.* [*racemus*, Lat. *raiſin*, Fr.] *Raiſins* are the fruit of the vine ſuffered to remain on the tree till perfectly ripened, and then dried: grapes of every kind, preſerved in this manner, are called *raiſins*, but thoſe dried in the ſun are much ſweeter and pleaſanter than thoſe dried in ovens; they are called jar *raiſins*, from their being imported in earthen jars. *Hill's Materia Med.*

Dried grapes or *raiſins*, boiled in a convenient proportion of water, make a ſweet liquor, which being betimes diſtilled, afford an oil and ſpirit much like the *raiſins* themſelves. *Boyle.*

RAKE. *n. ſ.* [*raſtrum*, Lat. ɲace, Sax. *racche*, Dutch.] 1. An inſtrument with teeth, by which the ground is divided, or light bodies are gathered up. 2. [*Racaille*, Fr. the low rabble, or *rekel*, Dutch, a worthleſs cur dog.] A looſe, diſorderly, vicious, wild, gay, thoughtleſs fellow; a man addicted to pleaſure.

(1.) At Midſummer down with the brembles and brakes,
And after abroad with thy forkes and thy *rakes*. *Tuſſer.*

O that thy bounteous deity wou'd pleaſe
To guide my *rake* upon the chinking ſound
Of ſome vaſt treaſure hidden under ground. *Dryden.*

He examines his face in the ſtream, combs his rueful locks with a *rake*. *Garth.*

(2.) The next came with her ſon, who was the greateſt *rake* in the place, but ſo much the mother's darling, that ſhe left her huſband for the ſake of this graceleſs youth. *Addiſon.*

Rakes hate ſober grave gentlewomen. *Arbuthnot.*

Men, ſome to bus'neſs, ſome to pleaſure take;
But ev'ry woman is at heart a *rake*. *Pope.*

The ſire ſaw ſmiling his own virtues wake;
The mother begg'd the bleſſing of a *rake*. *Pope.*

To dance at publick places, that fops and *rakes* might admire the fineneſs of her ſhape, and the beauty of her motions. *Law.*

To **Rake.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To gather with a rake. 2. To clear with a rake. 3. To draw together by violence. 4. To ſcour; to ſearch with eager and vehement diligence. 5. To heap together and cover. To *rake* the fire is ſtill uſed.

(1.) Mow barlie, and *rake* it, and ſet it on cocks. *Tuſſer.*

Harrows iron teeth ſhall every where
Rake helmets up. *May's Virgil's Georgicks.*

If it be ſuch a precious jewel as the world takes it for, yet they are forced to *rake* it out of dunghills; and accordingly the apoſtle gives it a value ſuitable to its extract. *South.*

(2.) As they *rake* the green appearing ground,
The ruſſet hay-cock riſes. *Thomſon.*

(3.) An eager deſire to *rake* together whatſoever might prejudice or any way hinder the credit of apocryphal books, hath cauſed the collector's pen ſo to run as it were on wheels, that the mind, which ſhould guide it, had no leiſure to think. *Hook.*

What piles of wealth hath he accumulated!
How, i' th' name of thrift,
Does he *rake* this together. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

——— A ſport more formidable
Had *rak'd* together village rabble. *Hudibras.*

Ill-gotten goods are ſquandered away with as little conſcience as they were *rak'd* together. *L'Eſtrange.*

(4.) The ſtateſman *rakes* the town to find a plot. *Swift.*

(5.) ——— Here i' th' ſands
Thee I'll *rake* up, the poſt unſanctified
Of murth'rous lechers. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

The blazing wood may to the eye ſeem great,
But 'tis the fire *rak'd* up that has the heat,
And keeps it long. *Suckling.*

To **Rake.** *v. n.* 1. To ſearch, to grope. It has always an idea of coarſeneſs or noiſomeneſs. 2. To paſs with violence.

(1.) ——— If you hide the crown
Ev'n in your hearts, there will be *rake* for it. *Shakeſpeare.*

It is as offenſive, as to *rake* into a dunghill. *South.*

Another finds the way to dye in grain;
Or for the golden ore in rivers *rakes*,
Then melts the maſs. *Dryden's Perſius.*

One is for *raking* in Chaucer for antiquated words, which are never to be revived, but when ſound or ſignificancy is wanting. *Dryden.*

After having made eſſays into it, as they do for coal in England, they *rake* into the moſt promiſing parts. *Addiſon.*

(2.) When Pas hand reached him to take,
The fox on knees and elbows tumbled down:
Pas could not ſtay, but over him did *rake*,
And crown'd the earth with his firſt touching crown. *Sidney.*

The Belgians tack upon our rear,
And *raking* chaſe-guns through our ſterns they ſend. *Dryden.*

Ra'ker. *n. ſ.* [from *rake.*] One that rakes.

RA'KEHELL. *n. ſ.* [of this word the etymology is doubtful: as it is now written, it is apparently derived from *rake* and *hell*, and may aptly repreſent a wretch whoſe life is paſſed in places of lewdneſs and wickedneſs: *Skinner* derives it from *racaille*, French, the rabble; *Junius*, from *rekel*, Dutch, a mongrel dog.] A wild, worthleſs, diſſolute, debauched, ſorry fellow.

Out of the frie of theſe *rakehell* horſe-boys, growing up in knavery and villainy, are their kern ſupplied. *Spenſer.*

The king, when he heard of Perkins's ſiege of Exeter, ſaid in ſport, that the king of *rakehells* was landed in the Weſt, and that he hoped now to ſee him. *Bacon.*

A *rakehell* of the town, whoſe character is ſet off with exceſſive prodigality, prophaneneſs, intemperance and luſt, is rewarded with a lady of great fortune to repair his own, which his vices had almoſt ruined. *Swift.*

Ra'kehelly. *adj.* [from *rakehell.*] Wild; diſſolute.

I ſcorn the *rakehelly* rout of our ragged rhimers, which without learning boaſt, without judgment jangle, and without reaſon rage and foam. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

No breaking of windows or glaſſes for ſpight,
And ſpoiling the goods for a *rakehelly* prank. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Ra'kish. *adj.* [from *rake.*] Looſe; lewd; diſſolute.

There ſeldom can be peculiarity in the love of a *rakiſh* heart. *Clariſſa.*

To **Ra'lly** *v. a.* [*rallier*, Fr.] 1. To put diſordered or diſperſed forces into order. 2. [*Railler*, Fr.] To treat with ſlight contempt; to treat with ſatirical merriment.

(1.) With *rallied* arms to try what may be yet
Regain'd in heav'n *Milton.*

Publick arguing ſerves to whet the wits of hereticks, and by ſhewing weak parts of their doctrines, prompts them to *rally* all their ſophiſtry to fortify them with fallacy. *Decay of Piety.*

Luther deters men from ſolitarineſs; but he does not mean from a ſober ſolitude, that *rallies* our ſcattered ſtrengths, and prepares us againſt any new encounters from without. *Atterb.*

(2.) Honeycomb has not lived a month, for theſe forty years, out of the ſmoke of London, and *rallies* me upon a country life. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

If after the reading of this letter, you find yourſelf in a humour rather to *rally* and ridicule, than to comfort me, I deſire you would throw it into the fire. *Addiſon.*

Strephon had long confeſs'd his am'rous pain,
Which gay Corinna *rally'd* with diſdain. *Gay.*

To **Ra'lly.** *v. n.* 1. To come together in a hurry. 2. To come again into order. 3. To exerciſe ſatirical merriment.

(1.) If God ſhould ſhew this perverſe man a new heaven and a new earth, ſpringing out of nothing, he might ſay, that innumerable parts of matter chanced juſt then to *rally* together, and to form themſelves into this new world. *Tillotſon.*

(2.) The Grecians *rally*, and their pow'rs unite;
With fury charge us. *Dryden's Æneis.*

RAM. *n. ſ.* [ꞃam, Saxon; *ram*, Dutch.] 1. A male ſheep; in ſome provinces, a tup. 2. Aries, the vernal ſign. 3. An inſtrument with an iron head to batter walls.

(1.) The ewes, being rank, turned to the *rams.* *Shakeſp.*

An old ſheep-whiſtling rogue, a *ram* tender. *Shakeſp.*

Much like a well growne bel-weather, or feltred *ram* he
ſhews. *Chapman.*

You may draw the bones of a *ram*'s head hung with ſtrings of beads and ribbands. *Peacham on Drawing.*

A *ram* their off'ring, and a *ram* their meat. *Dryden.*

(2.) The *ram* having paſs'd the ſea, ſerenely ſhines,
And leads the year. *Creech's Manilius.*

(3.) Let not the piece of virtue,
Which is ſet as the cement of our love,
To keep it builded, be the *ram* to batter
The fortreſs of it. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Judas calling upon the Lord, who without any *rams* or engines of war did caſt down Jericho, gave a fierce aſſault againſt the walls. *2 Mac.* xii. 15.

To **RAM.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To drive with violence, as with a battering ram. 2. To fill with any thing driven hard together.

(1.) *Ram* thou thy faithful tidings in mine ears,
That long time have been barren. *Shakeſpeare.*

Having no artillery nor engines, and finding that he could do no good by *ramming* with logs of timber, he ſet one of the gates on fire. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

The charge with bullet, or paper wet and hard ſtopped, or with powder alone *rammed* in hard, maketh no great difference in the loudneſs of the report. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Here many poor people roll in vaſt balls of ſnow, which they *ram* together, and cover from the ſun-ſhine. *Addiſon.*

(2.) As when that deviliſh iron engine wrought
In deepeſt hell, and fram'd by furies ſkill,
With windy nitre and quick ſulphur fraught,
And *ramm'd* with bullet round ordain'd to kill. *Spenſer.*

——— He that proves the king,
To him will we prove loyal; till that time,
Have we *ramm'd* up our gates againſt the world. *Shakeſp.*

They mined the walls, laid the powder, and *rammed* the mouth, but the citizens made a countermine. *Hayward.*

This into hollow engines, long and round,
Thick *ramm'd*, at th' other bore with touch of fire
Dilated and infuriate, ſhall ſend forth
Such implements of miſchief, as ſhall daſh
To pieces. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

A ditch drawn between two parallel furrows, was filled with ſome ſound materials, and *rammed* to make the foundation ſolid. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

RA'MAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *ramus*, Lat.] Branches of trees.

To **RA'MAGE.** *v. a.* See *To* RUMMAGE.

To **RA'MBLE** *v. n.* [*rammelen*, Dutch, to rove looſely in luſt; *ramb*, Swediſh, to rove.] To rove looſely and irregularly; to wander.

Shame contracts the ſpirits, fixes the *ramblings* of fancy, and gathers the man into himſelf. *South.*

He that is at liberty to *ramble* in perfect darkneſs, what is his liberty better than if driven up and down as a bubble by the wind. *Locke.*

Chapman has taken advantage of an immeaſurable length of verſe, notwithſtanding which, there is ſcarce any paraphraſe ſo looſe and *rambling* as his. *Pope.*

Never aſk leave to go abroad, for you will be thought an idle *rambling* fellow. *Swift's Directions to Footmen.*

O'er his ample ſides the *rambling* ſprays
Luxuriant ſhoot. *Thomſon's Spring.*

RA'MBLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Wandering; irregular excurſion.

This conceit puts us upon the *ramble* up and down for relief, 'till very wearineſs brings us at laſt to ourſelves. *L'Eſtrange.*

Coming home after a ſhort Chriſtmas *ramble*, I found a letter upon my table. *Swift.*

She quits the narrow path of ſenſe
For a dear *ramble* through impertinence. *Swift's Miſcel.*

RA'MBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ramble*.] Rover; wanderer.

Says the *rambler*, we muſt e'en beat it out. *L'Eſtrange.*

RA'MBOOZE. } *n. ſ.* A drink made of wine, ale, eggs and
RA'MBUSE. } ſugar in the winter time; or of wine, milk, ſugar and roſewater in the ſummer time. *Bailey.*

RA'MEKIN. } *n. ſ.* [*ramequins*, Fr.] In cookery, ſmall
RA'MEQUINS. } ſlices of bread covered with a farce of cheeſe and eggs. *Bailey.*

RA'MENTS. *n. ſ.* [*ramenta*, Lat.] Scrapings; ſhavings. *Dict.*

RAMIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ramification*, Fr. from *ramus*, Lat.] 1. Diviſion or ſeparation into branches; the act of branching out. 2. Small branches.

(1.) By continuation of profane hiſtories or other monuments kept together, the genealogies and *ramifications* of ſome ſingle families to a vaſt extenſion may be preſerved. *Hale.*

(2.) As the blood and chyle paſs together through the *ramifications* of the pulmonary artery, they will be ſtill more perfectly mixed; but if a pipe is divided into branches, and theſe again ſubdivided, the red and white liquors, as they paſs through the *ramifications*, will be more intimately mixed; the more *ramifications*, the mixture will be the more perfect. *Arbuthnot.*

To **RA'MIFY.** *v. a.* [*ramifier*, Fr. *ramus* and *facio*, Lat.] To ſeparate into branches.

The mint, grown to have a pretty thick ſtalk, with the various and *ramified* roots, which it ſhot into the water, preſented a ſpectacle not unpleaſant to behold. *Boyle.*

To **RA'MIFY.** *v. n.* To be parted into branches.

Aſparagus affects the urine with a fœtid ſmell, eſpecially if cut when they are white; when they are older, and begin to *ramify*, they loſe this quality. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

RA'MMER. *n. ſ.* [from *ram.*] 1. An inſtrument with which any thing is driven hard. 2. The ſtick with which the charge is forced into the gun.

(1.) The maſter bricklayer muſt try the foundations with an iron crow and *rammer*, to ſee whether the foundations are ſound. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

(2.) A mariner loading a gun ſuddenly, while he was ramming in a cartridge, the powder took fire, and ſhot the *rammer* out of his hand. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

RA'MISH. *adj.* [from *ram.*] Strong ſcented.

RA'MOUS. *adj.* [from *ramus*, Latin.] Branchy; conſiſting of branches.

Which vaſt contraction and expanſion ſeems unintelligible, by feigning the particles of air to be ſpringy and *ramous*, or rolled up like hoops, or by any other means than a repulſive power. *Newton's Opticks.*

A *ramous* efloreſcence, of a fine white ſpar, found hanging from a cruſt of like ſpar, at the top of an old wrought cavern. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

To **RAMP.** *v. n.* [*ramper*, French; *rampare*, Italian; ꞃempen, Saxon.] 1. To leap with violence. 2. To climb as a plant.

(1.) Foaming tarr, their bridles they would champ,
And trampling the fine element, would fiercely *ramp.* *Spenſ.*

——— Out of the thickeſt wood
A *ramping* lyon ruſhed ſuddenly,
Hunting full greedy after ſavage blood. *Spenſer.*

They gape upon me with their mouths; as a *ramping* and roaring lion. *Pſalm* xxii. 13.

Upon a bull, that deadly bellowed,
Two horrid lions *rampt*, and ſeiz'd, and tugg'd. *Chapman.*

Sporting the lion *ramp'd*; and in his paw
Dandled the kid. *Milton.*

(2.) Furniſhed with claſpers and tendrils, they catch hold of them, and ſo *ramping* upon trees, they mount up to a great height. *Ray on the Creation.*

Ra'mp. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Leap; ſpring.

He is vaulting variable *ramps*,
In your deſpight, upon your purſe. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*
——— The bold Aſcalonite
Fled from his lion *ramp*, old warriors turn'd
Their plated backs under his heel. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Rampa'llian. *n. ſ.* A mean wretch. Not in uſe.

Away you ſcullion, you *rampallian*, you fuſtilarian. *Shakeſpeare.*

Rampa'ncy. *n. ſ.* [from *rampant.*] Prevalence; exuberance.

As they are come to this height and *rampancy* of vice, from the countenance of their betters, ſo they have took ſome ſteps in the ſame, that the extravagances of the young carry with them the approbation of the old. *South.*

Ra'mpant. *adj.* [*rampant*, Fr. from *ramp.*] 1. Exuberant; overgrowing reſtraint. 2. [In heraldry.] *Rampant* is when the lion is reared up in the eſcutcheon, as it were ready to combate with his enemy. *Peacham.*

(1.) The foundation of this behaviour towards perſons ſet apart for the ſervice of God, can be nothing elſe but atheiſm; the growing *rampant* ſin of the times. *South.*

The ſeeds of death grow up, till, like *rampant* weeds, they choak the tender flower of life. *Clariſſa.*

(2.) If a lion were the proper coat of Judah, yet were it not probable a lion *rampant*, but couchant or dormant. *Brown.*

The lion *rampant* ſhakes his brinded mane. *Milton.*

To **Ra'mpart.** } *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fortify with
To **Ra'mpire.** } ramparts. Not in uſe.

——— Set but thy foot
Againſt our *rampir'd* gates, and they ſhall ope. *Shakeſp.*

The marquis directed part of his forces to *rampart* the gates and ruinous places of the walls. *Hayward.*

Ra'mpart. } *n. ſ.* [*rempart*, Fr.] 1. The platform of the
Ra'mpire. } wall behind the parapet. 2. The wall round fortified places.

(2.) She felt it, when paſt preventing, like a river; no *rampires* being built againſt it, till already it have overflowed. *Sidney.*

Yo' have cut a way for virtue, which our great men
Held ſhut up, with all *ramparts*, for themſelves. *Ben. Johnſon.*

He who endeavours to know his duty, and practiſes what he knows, has the equity of God to ſtand as a mighty wall or *rampart* between him and damnation for any infirmities. *South.*

The ſon of Thetis, *rampire* of our hoſt,
Is worth our care to keep. *Dryden.*

The Trojans round the place a *rampire* caſt,
And paliſades about the trenches plac'd. *Dryden.*

No ſtandards, from the hoſtile *ramparts* torn,
Can any future honours give
To the victorious monarch's name. *Prior.*

Ra'mpions. *n. ſ.* [*rapunculus*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

Rampion is a plant, whoſe tender roots are eaten in the ſpring, like thoſe of radiſhes. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Ra'msons. *n. ſ.* [*allium urſinum ſylveſtre.*] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

Ran. *preterite* of *run.*

The dire example *ran* through all the field,
Till heaps of brothers were by brothers kill'd. *Addiſon.*

To **Ranch.** *v. a.* [corrupted from *wrench.*] To ſprain; to injure with violent contortion. This is the proper ſenſe, but, in *Dryden*, it ſeems to be to *tear.*

Againſt a ſtump his tuſk the monſter grinds,
And *ranch'd* his hips with one continu'd wound. *Dryden.*
Emeticks *ranch*, and keen catharticks ſcour. *Garth.*

RA'NCID. *adj.* [*rancidus*, Lat.] Strong ſcented.

The oil, with which fiſhes abound, often turns *rancid*, and lies heavy on the ſtomach, and affects the very ſweat with a *rancid* ſmell. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Ra'ncidness. } *n. ſ.* [from *rancid*; *rancor*, Lat.] Strong
Ranci'dity. } ſcent, as of old oil.

Ra'ncorous. *adj.* [from *rancour.*] Malignant; malicious; ſpiteful in the utmoſt degree.

So flam'd his eyen with rage and *rancorous* ire. *Spenſer.*
——— Becauſe I cannot
Duck with French nods and apiſh courteſy,
I muſt be held a *rancorous* enemy. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

The moſt powerful of theſe were Phariſees and Sadduces; of whoſe chief doctrines ſome notice is taken by the evangeliſts, as well as of their *rancorous* oppoſition to the goſpel of Chriſt. *Weſt on the Reſurrection.*

Ra'ncorously. *adv.* [from *rancorous.*] Malignantly.

RA'NCOUR. *n. ſ.* [*rancoeur*, old Fr.] 1. Inveterate malignity; malice; ſtedfaſt implacability; ſtanding hate. 2. Virulence; corruption.

(1.) His breaſt full of *rancor* like canker to freat. *Tuſſer.*

As two brave knights in bloody fight
With deadly *rancour* he enranged found. *Spenſer.*

All the way that they fled for very *rancour* and deſpite; in their return, they utterly conſumed and waſted whatſoever they had before left unſpoiled. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

Rancour will out, proud prelate; in thy face
I ſee thy fury. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.
It iſſues from the *rancour* of a villain,
A recreant and moſt degen'rate traitor. *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.
——— Such ambuſh
Waited with helliſh *rancour* imminent. *Milton.*

No authors draw upon themſelves more diſpleaſure, than thoſe who deal in political matters, which is juſtly incurred, conſidering that ſpirit of *rancour* and virulence, with which works of this nature abound. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Preſbyterians and their abettors, who can equally go to a church or conventicle, or ſuch who bear a perſonal *rancour* towards the clergy. *Swift.*

(2.) For Bancho's iſſue, Duncan have I murther'd;
Put *rancour* in the veſſel of my peace
Only for them. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Rand. *n. ſ.* [*rand*, Dutch.] Border; ſeam: as, the *rand of a woman's ſhoe.*

Ra'ndom. *n. ſ.* [*randon*, Fr.] Want of direction; want of rule or method; chance; hazard; roving motion.

——— For, not to ſpeake
At needy *random*; but my breath to breake
In ſacred oath, Ulyſſes ſhall return. *Chapman.*
Thy words at *random* argue inexperience. *Milton.*
He lies at *random* careleſly diffuſ'd,
With languiſh'd head unpropt,
As one paſt hope abandon'd. *Milton.*
Fond love his darts at *random* throws,
And nothing ſprings from what he ſows. *Waller.*

The ſtriker muſt be denſe, and in its beſt velocity: the angle, which the miſſive is to mount by, if we will have it go to its furtheſt *random*, muſt be the half of a right one; and the figure of the miſſive muſt be ſuch, as may give ſcope to the air to bear it. *Digby.*

In the days of old the birds lived at *random* in a lawleſs ſtate of anarchy; but in time they moved for the ſetting up of a king. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

Who could govern the dependance of one event upon another, if that event happened at *random*, and was not caſt into a certain relation to ſome foregoing purpoſe to direct. *South's Sermons.*

'Tis one thing when a perſon of true merit is drawn as like as we can; and another, when we make a fine thing at *random*, and perſuade the next vain creature that 'tis his own likeneſs. *Pope.*

Ra'ndom. *adj.* Done by chance; roving without direction.

Virtue borrow'd but the arms of chance,
And ſtruck a *random* blow! 'twas fortune's work,
And fortune take the praiſe. *Dryden.*

Ra'nforce. *n. ſ.* The ring of a gun next the touch-hole. *Bailey.*

Rang. *preterite* of *ring.*

Complaints were ſent continually up to Rome, and *rang* all over the empire. *Grew's Coſmol.*

To **RANGE.** *v. a.* [*ranger*, Fr. *rhenge*, Welſh.] 1. To place in order; to put in ranks. 2. To rove over.

(1.) Maccabeus *ranged* his army by bands, and went againſt Timotheus. 2 *Mac.* xii. 20.

He ſaw not the marquis till the battle was *ranged.* *Clarendon.*

——— Somewhat raiſ'd
By falſe preſumptuous hope, the *ranged* pow'rs
Diſband, and wand'ring each his ſeveral way
Purſues. *Milton.*

Men, from the qualities they find united in them, and wherein they obſerve ſeveral individuals to agree, *range* them into ſorts for the convenience of comprehenſive ſigns. *Locke.*

A certain form and order, in which we have long accuſtomed ourſelves to *range* our ideas, may be beſt for us now, though not originally beſt in itſelf. *Watts.*

(2.) To the copſe thy leſſer ſpaniel take,
Teach him to *range* the ditch and force the brake. *Gay.*

To **Range.** *v. n.* 1. To rove at large. 2. To be placed in order, to be ranked properly. 3. To lie in a particular direction.

(1.) Cæſar's ſpirit *ranging* for revenge,
With Ate by his ſide come hot from hell,
Shall in theſe confines, with a monarch's voice,
Cry havock, and let ſlip the dogs of war. *Shakeſp.*

I ſaw him in the battle *range* about;
And watch'd him, how he ſingled Clifford forth. *Shakeſp.*

As a roaring lion and a *ranging* bear; ſo is a wicked ruler over the poor people. *Prov.* xxviii. 15.

Other animals unactive *range*,
And of their doings God takes no account. *Milton.*

Thanks to my ſtars, I have not *rang'd* about
The wilds of life, ere I could find a friend. *Addiſon.*

(2.) ——— 'Tis better to be lowly born,
And *range* with humble livers in content,
Than to be perk'd up in a gliſt'ring grief,
And wear a golden ſorrow. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

That is the way to lay the city flat,
To bring the roof to the foundation,
And bury all which yet diſtinctly *ranges*,
In heaps of ruin. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

(3.) Direct my courſe ſo right, as with thy hand to ſhow,
Which way the foreſts *range*, which way thy rivers flow. *Drayton.*

Range. *n. ſ.* [*rangée*, Fr. from the verb.] 1. A rank; any thing placed in a line. 2. A claſs; an order. 3. Excurſion; wandering. 4. Room for excurſion. 5. Compaſs taken in by any thing excurſive, extended, or ranked in order. 6. Step of a ladder. 7. A kitchen grate. 8. A bolting ſieve to ſift meal. *Dict.*

(1.) ——— You fled
From that great face of war, whoſe ſeveral *ranges*
Frighted each other. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

The light, which paſſed through its ſeveral interſtices, painted ſo many *ranges* of colours, which were parallel and contiguous, and without any mixture of white. *Newton.*

From this walk you have a full view of a huge *range* of mountains, that lie in the country of the Griſons. *Addiſon.*

Theſe *ranges* of barren mountains, by condenſing the vapours and producing rains, fountains and rivers, give the very plains that fertility they boaſt of. *Bentley's Sermons.*

(2.) The next *range* of beings above him are the immaterial intelligences, the next below him is the ſenſible nature. *Hale.*

(3.) He may take a *range* all the world over, and draw in all that wide circumference of ſin and vice, and center it in his own breaſt. *South's Sermons.*

(4.) A man has not enough *range* of thought, to look out for any good which does not relate to his own intereſt. *Addiſon.*

(5.) The *range* and compaſs of Hammond's knowledge filled the whole circle of the arts. *Fell.*

Far as creation's ample *range* extends,
The ſcale of ſenſual mental pow'rs aſcends. *Pope.*

Judge we by nature? habit can efface;
Affections? they ſtill take a wider *range*. *Pope.*

(6.) The liturgy, practiſed in England, would kindle that jealouſy, as the prologue to that deſign, and as the firſt *range* of that ladder, which ſhould ſerve to mount over all their cuſtoms. *Clarendon.*

(7.) It was a vault ybuilt for great diſpence,
With many *ranges* rear'd along the wall,
And one great chimney. *Spenſer.*

The buttery muſt be viſible, and we need for our *ranges*, a more ſpacious and luminous kitchen. *Wotton's Architect.*

The implements of the kitchen are ſpits, *ranges*, cobirons and pots. *Bacon's Phyſical Remains.*

He was bid at his firſt coming to take off the *range*, and let down the cinders. *L'Eſtrange.*

Ra'nger. *n. ſ.* [from *range.*] 1. One that ranges; a rover; a robber. 2. A dog that beats the ground. 3. An officer who tends the game of a foreſt.

(1.) They walk not widely, as they were woont,
For fear of *raungers* and the great hoont,
But privily prolling to and fro. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

Come, ſays the *ranger*, here's neither honour nor money to be got by ſtaying. *L'Eſtrange.*

(2.) Let your obſequious *ranger* ſearch around,
Nor will the roving ſpy direct in vain,
But numerous coveys gratify thy pain. *Gay's Rural Sports.*

(3.) Their father Tyrrheus did his fodder bring,
Tyrrheus chief *ranger* to the Latian king. *Dryden.*

RANK. *adj.* [ranc, Saxon.] 1. High growing; ſtrong; luxuriant. 2. Fruitful; bearing ſtrong plants. 3. [*Rancidus*, Lat.] Strong ſcented; rancid. 4. High taſted; ſtrong in quality. 5. Rampant; highgrown; raiſed to a high degree. 6. Groſs; coarſe. 7. The iron of a plane is ſet *rank*, when its edge ſtands ſo flat below the ſole of the plane, that in working it will take off a thick ſhaving. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

(1.) ——— Down with the graſſe,
That groweth in ſhadow ſo *ranke* and ſo ſtout. *Tuſſer.*

Is not thilk ſame goteheard proud,
That ſits in younder bank,
Whoſe ſtraying heard themſelfe ſhrowde
Emong the buſhes *rank*. *Spenſer.*

Who would be out, being before his beloved miſtreſs?
—That ſhould you, if I were your miſtreſs, or I ſhould think my honeſty *ranker* than my wit. *Shakeſpeare.*

——— In which diſguiſe,
While other jeſts are ſomething *rank* on foot,
Her father hath commanded her to ſlip
Away with Slender. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Team laſtly thither com'n with water is ſo *rank*,
As though ſhe would contend with Sabryn. *Drayton.*

Hemp moſt hugely *rank*. *Drayton.*

Seven ears came up upon one ſtalk, *rank* and good. *Geneſis.*

They fancy that the difference lies in the manner of appulſe, one being made by a fuller or *ranker* appulſe than the other. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

The moſt plentiful ſeaſon, that gives birth to the fineſt flowers, produces alſo the *rankeſt* weeds. *Addiſon.*

(2.) Seven thouſand broad-tail'd ſheep graz'd on his downs;
Three thouſand camels his *rank* paſtures fed. *Sandys.*

Where land is *rank*, 'tis not good to ſow wheat after a fallow. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

(3.) *Rank* ſmelling rue, and cummin good for eyes. *Spenſer.*

——— In their thick breaths,
Rank of groſs diet, ſhall we be enclouded,
And forc'd to drink their vapour. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

——— The ewes, being *rank*,
In the end of Autumn turned to the rams. *Shakeſp.*

The drying marſhes ſuch a ſtench convey,
Such the *rank* ſteams of reeking Albula. *Addiſon.*

Hircina, *rank* with ſweat, preſumes
To cenſure Phillis for perfumes. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

(4.) Such animals as feed upon fleſh, becauſe ſuch kind of food is high and *rank*, qualify it; the one by ſwallowing the hair of the beaſts they prey upon, the other by devouring ſome part of the feathers of the birds they gorge themſelves with. *Ray on the Creation.*

Divers ſea fowl taſte *rank* of the fiſh on which they feed. *Boyle.*

Bizantium's hot-bed better ſerv'd for uſe,
The ſoil leſs ſtubborn, and more *rank* the juice. *Harte.*

(5.) For you, moſt wicked Sir, whom to call brother
Would infect my mouth, I do forgive
Thy *rankeſt* faults. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

This Epiphanius cries out upon as *rank* idolatry, and the device of the devil, who always brought in idolatry under fair pretences. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Diſcourſe on Roman Idol.*

'Tis pride, *rank* pride, and haughtineſs of ſoul,
The Romans call it ſtoiciſm. *Addiſon's Cato.*

This power of the people in Athens, claimed as the undoubted privilege of an Athenian born, was the *rankeſt* encroachment and the groſſeſt degeneracy from the form Solon left. *Swift.*

(6.) My wife's a hobby-horſe, deſerves name
As *rank* as any flax-wench, that puts to
Before her troth-plight. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

RANK. *n. ſ.* [*rang*, Fr.] 1. Line of men placed a-breaſt. 2. A row. 3. Range of ſubordination. 4. Claſs; order. 5. Degree of dignity; eminence; or excellence. 6. Dignity; high place: as, *he is a man of* rank.

(1.) Fierce fiery warriours fight upon the clouds,
In *ranks*, and ſquadrons, and right form of war,
Which drizzled blood upon the capitol. *Shakeſpeare.*

——— I have ſeen the cannon,
When it hath blown his *ranks* into the air. *Shakeſpeare.*

——— Is't not pity
That we, the ſons and children of this iſle,
Fill up her enemies *ranks*? *Shakeſp. King John.*

His horſe-troupes, that the vantgard had, he ſtrictly did command,
To ride their horſes temperateley, to keepe their *rankes*, and ſhun
Confuſion. *Chapman.*

(2.) Weſt of this place down in the neighbour bottom,
The rank of oſiers, by the murmuring ſtream,
Left on your right hand brings you to the place. *Shakeſpeare.*

A ſylvan ſcene, and as the *ranks* aſcend
Shade above ſhade, a woody theatre. *Milton.*

If ſhe walk, in even *ranks* they ſtand,
Like ſome well-marſhall'd and obſequious band. *Waller.*

He cou'd through *ranks* of ruin go,
With ſtorms above and rocks below. *Dryden's Horace.*

(3.) That ſtate, or condition, by which the nature of any thing is advanced to the utmoſt perfection of which it is capable, according to its *rank* and kind, is called the chief end or happineſs of ſuch a thing. *Wilkins.*

The wiſdom and goodneſs of the maker plainly appears in the parts of this ſtupendous fabrick, and the ſeveral degrees and *ranks* of creatures in it. *Locke.*

(4.) The enchanting power of proſperity over private perſons is remarkable in relation to great kingdoms, where all *ranks* and orders of men, being equally concerned in publick bleſſings, equally join in ſpreading the infection. *Atterbury.*

Nor *rank*, nor ſex eſcapes the general frown,
But ladies are ript up, and cits knock'd down. *Young.*

(5.) Her charms have made me man, her raviſh'd love
In *rank* ſhall place me with the bleſs'd above. *Dryden.*

Theſe all are virtues of a meaner *rank*,
Perfections that are plac'd in bones and nerves. *Addiſon.*

He found many of the chief *rank* and figure overwhelmed in publick and private vices. *Davenant.*

Lepidus's houſe, which in his conſulate was the fineſt in Rome, within thirty-five years was not in the hundredth *rank*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To RANK. *v. a.* [*ranger*, Fr. from the noun.] 1. To place a-breaſt. 2. To range in any particular claſs. 3. To arrange methodically.

(1.) In view ſtood *rank'd* of ſeraphim another row. *Milton.*

(2.) If ſour woe delights in fellowſhip,
And needly will be *rank'd* with other griefs;
Why follow'd not, when ſhe ſaid Tybalt's dead,
Thy father or thy mother. *Shakeſpeare.*

——— He was a man
Of an unbounded ſtomach, ever *ranking*
Himſelf with princes. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Hereſy is *ranked* with idolatry and witchcraft. *Decay of Piety.*

I have *ranked* this diverſion of chriſtian practice among the effects of our contentions. *Decay of Piety.*

Poets were *ranked* in the claſs of philoſophers, and the ancients made uſe of them as preceptors in muſick and morality. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

(3.) Much is ſaid touching the *ranking* of dignities as well temporal as ſpiritual. *Selden.*

Who now ſhall rear you to the ſun, or *rank*
Your tribes. *Milton.*

Ranking all things under general and ſpecial heads, renders the nature or uſes of a thing more eaſy to be found out, when we ſeek in what rank of beings it lies. *Watts's Logick.*

To RANK. *v. n.* To be ranged; to be placed.

Let that one article *rank* with the reſt;
And thereupon give me your daughter. *Shakeſpeare.*

From ſtraggling mountaineers, for publick good,
Go *rank* in tribes, and quit the ſavage wood. *Tate.*

To RA'NKLE. *v. n.* [from *rank*.] To feſter; to breed corruption; to be inflamed in body or mind.

As when two boars with *rankling* malice met,
Their gory ſides freſh bleeding fiercely fret. *Spenſer.*

I little ſmart did feel;
And now it *rankleth* more and more,
And inwardly it feſtereth ſore. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

——— That freſh bleeding wound
Whilome doth *rankle* in my riven breaſt. *Spenſer.*

——— Beware of yonder dog;
Look, when he fawns, he bites; and, when he bites,
His venom tooth will *rankle* to the death. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſtorm of his own rage the fool confounds,
And envy's *rankling* ſting th' imprudent wounds. *Sandys.*

Thou ſhalt feel, enrag'd with inward pains,
The hydra's venom *rankling* in thy veins. *Addiſon.*

I have endur'd the rage of ſecret grief,
A malady that burns and *rankles* inward. *Rowe.*

RA'NKLY. *adv.* [from *rank*.] Coarſely: groſsly.

'Tis given out, that, ſleeping in my garden,
A ſerpent ſtung me: ſo the whole ear of Denmark
Is, by a forged proceſs of my death,
Rankly abus'd. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

RA'NKNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *rank*] Exuberance; ſuperfluity of growth.

It bringeth forth abundantly, through too much *rankneſs*, things leſs profitable, whereby that which principally it ſhould yield, being either prevented in place, or defrauded of nouriſhment faileth. *Hooker.*

Begin you to grow upon me; I will phyſick your *rankneſs*. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Among the crowd i' th' abbey, where a finger
Could not be wedg'd in more; I am ſtifled
With the mere *rankneſs* of their joy. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

We'll like a bated and retired flood,
Leaving our *rankneſs* and irregular courſe,
Stoop low within thoſe bounds, we have o'erlook'd. *Shakeſp.*

The crane's pride is in the *rankneſs* of her wing. *L'Eſtrange.*

——— He the ſtubborn ſoil manur'd,
With rules of huſbandry the *rankneſs* cur'd;
Tam'd us to manners. *Dryden.*

RA'NNY. *n. ſ.* The ſhrewmouſe.

The mus araneus, the ſhrewmouſe or *ranny*. *Brown.*

To **RA'NSACK.** *v. a.* [ran, Saxon, and *ſaka*, Swediſh, to ſearch for or ſeize.] 1. To plunder; to pillage. 2. To ſearch narrowly. 3. To violate; to deflower.

(1.) ——— A covetous ſpirit,
Warily awaited day and night,
From other covetous fiends it to defend,
Who it to rob and *ranſack* did intend. *Spenſer.*
Their vow is made to *ranſack* Troy. *Shakeſpeare.*
——— Men by his ſuggeſtion taught,
Ranſack'd the centre, and with impious hands
Rifled the bowels of the earth. *Milton.*
The *ranſack'd* city, taken by our toils,
We left, and hither brought the golden ſpoils. *Dryden.*
The ſpoils which they from *ranſack'd* houſes brought,
And golden bowls from burning altars caught. *Dryden.*

(2.) I *ranſack* the ſeveral caverns, and ſearch into the ſtorehouſes of water, to find out where that mighty maſs of water, which overflowed the earth, is beſtowed. *Woodward.*

(3.) With greedy force he 'gan the fort aſſail,
Whereof he weened poſſeſſed ſoon to be,
And with rich ſpoil of *ranſacked* chaſtity. *Spenſer.*

RA'NSOME. *n. ſ.* [*rançon*, Fr.] Price paid for redemption from captivity or puniſhment.

By his captivity in Auſtria, and the heavy *ranſom* that he paid for his liberty, Richard was hindered to purſue the conqueſt of Ireland. *Davies on Ireland.*

——— Ere the third dawning light
Return, the ſtars of morn ſhall ſee him riſe,
The *ranſom* paid, which man from death redeems,
His death for man. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
Has the prince loſt his army or his liberty?
Tell me what province they demand for *ranſom*. *Denham.*
This as a *ranſom* Albemarle did pay,
For all the glories of ſo great a life. *Dryden.*

To adore that great myſtery of divine love, God's ſending his only ſon into this world to ſave ſinners, and to give his life a *ranſom* for them, would be noble exerciſe for the pens of the greateſt wits. *Tillotſon.*

——— Th' avenging pow'r
Thus will perſiſt, relentleſs in his ire,
Till the fair ſlave be render'd to her ſire,
And *ranſom* free reſtor'd to his abode. *Dryden.*

To **RA'NSOME.** *v. a.* [*rançonner*, Fr.] To redeem from captivity or puniſhment.

——— How is't with Titus Lartius?
—Condemning ſome to death and ſome to exile,
Ranſoming him, or pitying, threatning the other. *Shakeſpeare.*

I will *ranſom* them from the grave, and redeem them from death. *Hoſea*, xiii. 14.

He'll dying riſe, and riſing with him raiſe
His brethren, *ranſom'd* with his own dear life. *Milton.*

RA'NSOMER. *n. ſ.* [from *ranſom*.] One that redeems.

RA'NSOMELESS. *adj.* [from *ranſome*.] Free from ranſome.

Ranſomeleſs here we ſet our priſoners free. *Shakeſpeare.*
——— Deliver him
Up to his pleaſure *ranſomeleſs* and free. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **RANT.** *v. n.* [*randen*, Dutch, to rave.] To rave in violent or high ſounding language without proportionable dignity of thought.

Look where my *ranting* hoſt of the garter comes; there is either liquor in his pate, or money in his purſe, when he looks ſo merrily. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Nay, an thou'lt mouth, I'll *rant* as well as thou. *Shakeſpeare.*

They have attacked me; ſome with piteous moans, others grinning and only ſhewing their teeth, others *ranting* and hectoring, others ſcolding and reviling. *Stillingfleet.*

RANT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] High ſounding language unſupported by dignity of thought.

Dryden himſelf, to pleaſe a frantick age,
Was forc'd to let his judgment ſtoop to rage,
To a wild audience he conform'd his voice,
Comply'd to cuſtom, but not err'd through choice;
Deem then the people's, not the writer's ſin,
Almanſor's rage, and *rants* of Maximin. *Granville.*

This is a ſtoical *rant*, without any foundation in the nature of man or reaſon of things. *Atterbury's Preface.*

RA'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *rant*.] A ranting fellow.

RA'NTIPOLE. *adj.* [this word is wantonly formed from *rant*.] Wild; roving; rakiſh. A low word.

What at years of diſcretion, and comport yourſelf at this *rantipole* rate! *Congreve's Way of the World.*

To **RA'NTIPOLE.** *v. n.* To run about wildly. A low word.

The eldeſt was a termagant imperious wench; ſhe uſed to *rantipole* about the houſe, pinch the children, kick the ſervants, and torture the cats and dogs. *Arbuthnot.*

RA'NULA. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] *Ranula* is a ſoft ſwelling, poſſeſſing the ſalivals under the tongue: it is made by congeſtion, and its progreſs filleth up the ſpace between the jaws, and maketh a tumor externally under the chin. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

RANU'NCULUS. *n. ſ.* Crowfoot.

Ranunculus excel all flowers in the richneſs of their colours: of them there is a great variety. *Mortimer.*

To **RAP.** *v. n.* [hnæppan, Saxon.] 1. To ſtrike with a quick ſmart blow. 2. *To* **RAP** *out.* To utter with haſty violence.

(1.) ——— Knock me at this gate
And *rap* me well, or I'll knock your knave's pate. *Shakeſpeare.*
With one great peal they *rap* the door,
Like footmen on a viſiting day. *Prior.*

(2.) He was provoked in the ſpirit of magiſtracy, upon diſcovering a judge, who *rapped out* a great oath at his footman. *Addiſon.*

To **RAP.** *v. a.* [from *rapio extra ſe*, Latin.] 1. To affect with rapture; to ſtrike with extaſy; to hurry out of himſelf. 2. To ſnatch away. 3. To ſeize by violence. 4. To exchange; to truck. A low word.

(1.) Theſe are ſpeeches of men, not comforted with the hope of that they deſire, but *rapped* with admiration at the view of enjoyed bliſs. *Hooker.*

Beholding the face of God, in admiration of ſo great excellency, they all adore him; and being *rapt* with the love of his beauty, they cleave inſeparably for ever unto him. *Hooker.*

What thus *raps* you? are you well? *Shakeſp.*
The government I caſt upon my brother,
And to my ſtate grew ſtranger, being tranſported
And *rapt* in ſecret ſtudies. *Shakeſpeare.*
You're *rapt* in ſome work, ſome dedication. *Shakeſpeare.*
——— Circl'd me
With all their welcomes, and as chearfully
Diſpoſed their *rapt* minds, as if there they ſaw
Their naturall countrie. *Chapman.*
The rocks that did more high their foreheads raiſe
To his *rapt* eye. *Chapman.*
I'm *rapt* with joy to ſee my Marcia's tears. *Addiſon's Cato.*

It is impoſſible duly to conſider theſe things, without being *rapt* into admiration of the infinite wiſdom of the divine architect. *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

Rapt into future times, the bard begun,
A virgin ſhall conceive, a virgin bear a ſon! *Pope.*
Let heav'n ſeize it, all at once 'tis fir'd,
Not touch'd, but *rapt*; not waken'd, but inſpir'd. *Pope.*

(2.) He leaves the welkin way moſt beaten plain,
And *rapt* with whirling wheels, inflames the ſkyen,
With fire not made to burn, but fairly for to ſhyne. *Spenſer.*

Underneath a bright ſea flow'd
Of jaſper, or of liquid-pearl, whereon
Who after came from earth, ſailing arriv'd
Wafted by angels, or flew o'er the lake
Rapt in a chariot drawn by fiery ſteeds. *Milton.*
Standing on earth, not *rapt* above the pole. *Milton.*
(3.) Adult'rous Jour, the king of Mambrant, *rap'd*
Fair Joſian his dear love. *Drayton.*

To Rap *and rend.* [more properly *rap and ran*; ꞃæpan, Saxon, to bind, and *rana*, Iſlandick, to plunder.] To ſeize by violence.

Their huſbands robb'd, and made hard ſhifts
T' adminiſter unto their gifts
All they could *rap and rend* and pilfer,
To ſcraps and ends of gold and ſilver. *Hudibras.*

Rap. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A quick ſmart blow.

How comeſt thou to go with thy arm tied up? has old Lewis given thee a *rap* over thy fingers ends? *Arbuthnot.*

RAPA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*rapace*, Fr. *rapax*, Lat.] Given to plunder; ſeizing by violence.

——— Well may thy Lord, appeas'd,
Redeem thee quite from death's *rapacious* claim. *Milton.*
——— Shall this prize,
Soon heighten'd by the diamond's circling rays,
On that *rapacious* hand for ever blaze? *Pope.*

Rapa'ciously. *adv.* [from *rapacious.*] By rapine; by violent robbery.

Rapa'ciousness. *n. ſ.* [from *rapacious.*] The quality of being rapacious.

Rapa'city. *n. ſ.* [*rapacitas*, Lat. *rapacité*, Fr. from *rapax.*] Addictedneſs to plunder; exerciſe of plunder; ravenouſneſs.

Any of theſe, without regarding the pains of churchmen, grudge them thoſe ſmall remains of ancient piety, which the *rapacity* of ſome ages has ſcarce left to the church. *Spratt.*

Rape. *n. ſ.* [*rapt*, Fr. *raptus*, Latin.] 1. Violent defloration of chaſtity. 2. Privation; act of taking away. 3. Something ſnatched away. 4. The juice of grapes is drawn as well from the *rape*, or whole grapes pluck'd from the cluſter, and wine pour'd upon them in a veſſel, as from a vat, where they are bruiſed. *Ray.* 5. A diviſion of the county of Suſſex anſwering to a hundred in other counties. 6. A plant, from the ſeed of which oil is expreſſed.

(1.) ——— You are both decypher'd
For villains mark'd with *rape.* *Shakeſp. Titus Andronicus.*
Rape call you it, to ſeize my own,
My true betrothed love. *Shakeſp. Titus Andronicus.*

The parliament conceived, that the obtaining of women by force into poſſeſſion, howſoever afterwards aſſent might follow by allurements, was but a *rape* drawn forth in length, becauſe the firſt force drew on all the reſt. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

——— Witneſs that night
In Gibeah, when the hoſpitable door
Expos'd a matron, to avoid worſe *rape.* *Milton.*
——— The haughty fair,
Who not the *rape* ev'n of a god could bear. *Dryden.*
Tell the Thracian tyrant's alter'd ſhape,
And dire revenge of Philomela's *rape.* *Roſcommon.*
(2.) ——— Pear grew after pear,
Fig after fig came; time made never *rape*
Of any dainty there. *Chapman's Odyſſey.*
(3.) Sad widows by thee rifled, weep in vain,
And ruin'd orphans of thy *rapes* complain. *Sandys.*
Where now are all my hopes? oh never more
Shall they revive! nor death her *rapes* reſtore! *Sandys.*

RA'PID. *adj.* [*rapide*, Fr. *rapidus*, Lat.] Quick; ſwift.

Part ſhun the goal with *rapid* wheels. *Milton.*
While you ſo ſmoothly turn and rowl our ſphere,
That *rapid* motion does but reſt appear. *Dryden.*

Rapi'dity. *n. ſ.* [*rapidité*, Fr. *rapiditas*, from *rapidus*, Lat.] Celerity; velocity; ſwiftneſs.

Where the words are not monoſyllables, we make them ſo by our *rapidity* of pronunciation. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

Rapi'dly. *adv.* [from *rapid.*] Swiftly; with quick motion.

Ra'pidness. *n. ſ.* [from *rapid.*] Celerity; ſwiftneſs.

Ra'pier. *n. ſ.* [*rapiere*, Fr. ſo called from the quickneſs of its motion.] A ſmall ſword uſed only in thruſting.

I will turn thy falſhood to thy heart,
Where it was forged, with my *rapier*'s point. *Shakeſp.*

A ſoldier of far inferior ſtrength may manage a *rapier* or firearms ſo expertly, as to be an overmatch for his adverſary. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer's Battles.*

Ra'pier-fish. *n. ſ.* The *rapier-fiſh*, called xiphias, grows ſometimes to the length of five yards: the ſword, which grows level from the ſnout of the fiſh, is here about a yard long, at the baſis four inches over, two-edged, and pointed exactly like a *rapier*: he preys on fiſhes, having firſt ſtabbed them with this ſword. *Grew's Muſæum.*

Ra'pine. *n. ſ.* [*rapina*, Lat. *rapine*, Fr.] 1. The act of plundering. 2. Violence; force.

(1.) If the poverty of Scotland might, yet the plenty of England cannot, excuſe the envy and *rapine* of the church's rights. *King Charles.*

The logick of a conquering ſword may ſilence, but convince it cannot; its efficacy rather breeds averſion and abhorrence of that religion, whoſe firſt addreſs is in blood and *rapine.* *Decay of Piety.*

(2.) ——— Her leaſt action overaw'd
His malice, and with *rapine* ſweet bereav'd
His fierceneſs of its fierce intent. *Milton.*

Ra'pper. *n. ſ.* [from *rap.*] One who ſtrikes.

Ra'pport. *n. ſ.* [*rappat*, Fr.] Relation; reference; proportion. A word introduced by the innovator, *Temple*, but not copied by others.

'Tis obvious what *rapport* there is between the conceptions and languages in every country, and how great a difference this muſt make in the excellence of books. *Temple.*

To Rapt. *v. n.* [this word is uſed by *Chapman* for *rap* improperly, as appears from the participle, which from *rapt* would be not *rapt*, but *rapted.*] To raviſh; to put in ecſtaſy.

——— You may ſafe approve,
How ſtrong in inſtigation to their love
Their *rapting* tunes are. *Chapman's Odyſſey.*

Rapt. *n. ſ.* [from *rap.*] A trance; an ecſtaſy.

RA'PTURE. *n. ſ.* 1. Violent ſeizure. 2. Ecſtaſy; tranſport; violence of any pleaſing paſſion; enthuſiaſm; uncommon heat of imagination. 3. Rapidity; haſte.

(1.) And thicke into our ſhip he threw his flaſh:
That 'gainſt a rocke, or flat, her keele, did daſh
With headlong *rapture.* *Chapman.*

(2.) Could virtue be ſeen, it would beget love, and advance it not only into admiration, but *rapture.* *Holyday.*

Muſick, when thus applied, raiſes in the mind of the hearer great conceptions; it ſtrengthens devotion, and advances praiſe into *rapture.* *Addiſon, Spectator.*

You grow correct, that once with *rapture* writ. *Pope.*
(3.) ——— The wat'ry throng,
Wave rowling after wave, where way they found,
If ſteep, with torrent *rapture*; if through plain
Soft-ebbing; nor withſtood them rock or hill. *Milton.*

Ra'ptured. *adj.* [from *rapture.*] Raviſhed; tranſported. A bad word.

——— He drew
Such madning draughts of beauty to the ſoul,
As for a while cancell'd his *raptur'd* thought
With luxury too daring. *Thomſon's Summer.*

Ra'pturous. *adj.* [from *rapture.*] Ecſtatick; tranſporting.

Nor will he be able to forbear a *rapturous* acknowledgment of the infinite wiſdom and contrivance of the divine artificer. *Blackmore.*

Are the pleaſures of it ſo inviting and *rapturous*? is a man bound to look out ſharp to plague himſelf? *Collier*.

RARE. *adj.* [*rarus*, Lat. *rare*, Fr. in all the ſenſes but the laſt.] 1. Scarce; uncommon; not frequent. 2. Excellent; incomparable; valuable to a degree ſeldom found. 3. Thinly ſcattered. 4. Thin; ſubtle; not denſe. 5. Raw; not fully ſubdued by the fire. This is often pronounced *rear*.

(1.) Live to be the ſhew, and gaze o' th' time;
We'll have you, as our *rarer* monſters are,
Painted upon a pole. *Shakeſpeare*.

(2.) ——— This jealouſy
Is for a precious creature; as ſhe's *rare*,
Muſt it be great; and as his perſon's mighty,
Muſt it be violent. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale*.

On which was wrought the gods and giants fight,
Rare work, all fill'd with terror and delight. *Cowley*.
Above the reſt I judge one beauty *rare*. *Dryden*.

(3.) The cattle in the fields and meadows green
Thoſe *rare* and ſolitary, theſe in flocks
Paſturing at once, and in broad herds upſprung. *Milton*.

(4.) They are of ſo tender and weak a nature, as they affect only ſuch a *rare* and attenuate ſubſtance, as the ſpirit of living creatures. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*.

——— So eagerly the fiend
O'er bog or ſteep, through ſtrait, rough, denſe, or *rare*,
With head, hands, wings, or feet, purſues his way. *Milton*.

The denſe and bright light of the circle will obſcure the *rare* and weak light of theſe dark colours round about it, and render them almoſt inſenſible. *Newton's Opticks*.

Bodies are much more *rare* and porous than is commonly believed: water is nineteen times lighter, and by conſequence nineteen times *rarer* than gold, and gold is ſo *rare*, as very readily, and without the leaſt oppoſition, to tranſmit the magnetick effluvia, and eaſily to admit quickſilver into its pores, and to let water paſs through it. *Newton's Opticks*.

(5.) New-laid eggs, with Baucis' buſy care,
Turn'd by a gentle fire, and roaſted *rare*. *Dryden*.

Ra'reeshow. *n. ſ.* [this word is formed in imitation of the foreign way of pronouncing *rare ſhow*.] A ſhow carried in a box.

The faſhions of the town affect us juſt like a *rareeſhow*, we have the curioſity to peep at them, and nothing more. *Pope*.
Of *rareeſhows* he ſung, and Punch's feats. *Gay*.

Rarefa'ction. *n. ſ.* [*rarefaction*, Fr. from *rarefy*.] Extenſion of the parts of a body, that makes it take up more room than it did before; contrary to *condenſation*.

The water within being rarefied, and by *rarefaction* reſolved into wind, will force up the ſmoak. *Wotton's Architecture*.

When exhalations, ſhut up in the caverns of the earth by *rarefaction* or compreſſion, come to be ſtraitened, they ſtrive every way to ſet themſelves at liberty. *Burnet*.

Ra'refiable. *adj.* [from *rarefy*.] Admitting rarefaction.

To **RA'REFY.** *v. a.* [*rarefier*, Fr. *rarus* and *facio*, Lat. *rarify* were more proper.] To make thin: contrary to *condenſe*.

To the hot equator crouding faſt,
Where highly *rarefied* the yielding air
Admits their ſteam. *Thomſon*.

To **Ra'refy.** *v. n.* To become thin.

Earth *rarefies* to dew; expanded more
The ſubtil dew in air begins to ſoar. *Dryden's Fables*.

Ra'rely. *adv.* [from *rare*.] 1. Seldom; not often; not frequently. 2. Finely; nicely; accurately. This is now ſeldom uſed but ironically.

(1.) His temperance in ſleep reſembled that of his meats; mid-night being the uſual time of his going to reſt, and four or five, and very *rarely* ſix, the hour of his riſing. *Fell*.

Rarely they riſe by virtue's aid, who lie
Plung'd in the depth of helpleſs poverty. *Dryden's Juvenal*.

——— Vaneſſa in her bloom,
Advanc'd like Atalanta's ſtar,
But *rarely* ſeen, and ſeen from far. *Swift's Miſcellanies*.

(2.) How *rarely* does it meet with this time's guiſe,
When man was will'd to love his enemies. *Shakeſp*.

Ra'reneſs. *n. ſ.* [from *rare*.] 1. Uncommonneſs; ſtate of happening ſeldom; infrequency. 2. Value ariſing from ſcarcity. 3. Thinneſs; tenuity. 4. Diſtance from each other; thinneſs.

(1.) Tickling is moſt in the ſoles, arm-holes and ſides: the cauſe is the thinneſs of the ſkin, joined with the *rareneſs* of being touched there: for tickling is a light motion of the ſpirits, which the thinneſs of the ſkin, the ſuddenneſs and *rareneſs* of touch doth further. *Bacon*.

For the *rareneſs* and rare effect of that petition, I'll inſert it as preſented. *Clarendon*.

Of my heart I now a preſent make;
Accept it as when early fruit we ſend,
And let the *rareneſs* the ſmall gift commend. *Dryden*.

(2.) Roſes ſet in a pool, ſupported with ſome ſtay, is matter of *rareneſs* and pleaſure, though of ſmall uſe. *Bacon*.

——— To worthieſt things,
Virtue, art, beauty, fortune, now I ſee
Rareneſs or uſe, not nature, value brings. *Donne*.

Ra'rity. *n. ſ.* [*rarité*, Fr. *raritas*, Lat.] 1. Uncommonneſs; infrequency. 2. A thing valued for its ſcarcity. 3. Thinneſs; ſubtilty: the contrary to *denſity*.

(1.) Far from being fond of any flower for its *rarity*, if I meet with any in a field which pleaſes me, I give it a place in my garden. *Spectator*.

(2.) Sorrow would be a *rarity* moſt belov'd,
If all could ſo become it. *Shakeſp. King Lear*.

It would be a *rarity* worth the ſeeing, could any one ſhew us ſuch a thing as a perfectly reconciled enemy. *South*.

I ſaw three *rarities* of different kinds, which pleaſed me more than any other ſhows of the place. *Addiſon*.

(3.) Bodies, under the ſame outward bulk, have a greater thinneſs and expanſion, or thickneſs and ſolidity, which terms, in Engliſh, do not ſignify fully thoſe differences of quantity; therefore I will do it under the names of *rarity* and denſity. *Digby*.

This I do, not to draw any argument againſt them from the univerſal reſt or accurately equal diffuſion of matter, but only that I may better demonſtrate the great *rarity* and tenuity of their imaginary chaos. *Bentley's Sermons*.

RA'SCAL. *n. ſ.* [ꞃaſcal, Saxon, a lean beaſt.] 1. A mean fellow; a ſcoundrel; a ſorry wretch. 2. Rascal deer, are ſtill mentioned for lean deer.

(1.) For the *raſcal* commons, leſt he cared. *Spenſer*.
And when him liſt the *raſcal* routs appal,
Men into ſtones therewith he could tranſmew. *Spenſer*.

When Marcus Brutus grows ſo covetous
To lock ſuch *raſcal* counters from his friends:
Be ready, gods, with all your thunder-bolts,
Daſh him to pieces. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar*.

The *raſcal* people, thirſting after prey,
Join with the traitor. *Shakeſp. Henry VI*.

——— But for our gentlemen,
The mouſe ne'er ſhun'd the cat, as they did budge
From *raſcals* worſe than they. *Shakeſpeare*.

I am accurſt to rob in that thief's company; the *raſcal* hath remov'd my horſe. *Shakeſp. Henry IV*.

Scoundrels are inſolent to their ſuperiors; but it does not become a man of honour to conteſt with mean *raſcals*. *L'Eſtrange*.

Did I not ſee you, *raſcal*, did I not!
When you lay ſnug to ſnap young Damon's goat? *Dryden*.
I have ſenſe, to ſerve my turn, in ſtore,
And he's a *raſcal* who pretends to more. *Dryden's Perſius*.

The poor girl provoked told him he lyed like a *raſcal*. *Swift*.

Rasca'lion. *n. ſ.* [from *raſcal.*] One of the loweſt people.

——— That proud dame
Us'd him ſo like a baſe *raſcallion,*
That old Pig—what d'ye call him—malion,
That cut his miſtreſs out of ſtone,
Had not ſo hard a hearted one. *Hudibras.*

Rasca'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *raſcal.*] The low mean people.

Pretended philoſophers judge as ignorantly in their way, as the *raſcality* in theirs. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Jeroboam having procured his people gods, the next thing was to provide prieſts; hereupon, to the calves he adds a commiſſion, for the approving, trying and admitting the *raſcality* and loweſt of the people to miniſter in that ſervice. *South.*

Ra'scally. *adj.* [from *raſcal.*] Mean; worthleſs.

Would'ſt thou not be glad to have the niggardly *raſcally* ſheep-biter come by ſome notable ſhame. *Shakeſp.*

Our *raſcally* porter is fallen faſt aſleep with the black cloth and ſconces, or we might have been tacking up by this time. *Swift.*

To **Rase.** *v. a.* [this word is written *raſe* or *raze*: I would write *raſe*, when it ſignifies to ſtrike ſlightly, *perſtringere*; and *raze*, when it ſignifies to ruin, *delere*; *raſer*, Fr. *raſus*, Lat.] 1. To ſkim; to ſtrike on the ſurface. 2. To overthrow; to deſtroy; to root up. 3. To blot out by raſure; to eraſe.

(1.) He certifies your lordſhip, that this night
He dreamt the boar had *raſed* off his helm. *Shakeſp.*

Was he not in the neareſt neighbourhood to death? and might not the bullet, that *raſed* his cheek, have gone into his head. *South's Sermons.*

(2.) Her battering engines bent to *raſe* ſome city. *Milton.*

(3.) Though of their names in heav'nly records now
Be no memorial, blotted out and *raſed.* *Milton.*

Rase. *n. ſ.* [from *To raſe.*] 1. A cancel. 2. A ſlight wound.

RASH. *adj.* [*raſch*, Dutch.] 1. Haſty; violent; precipitate; acting without caution or reflection. 2. Haſty; requiring haſte. Not in uſe. 3. Quick; ſudden: as, *raſh* gunpowder. Out of uſe.

(1.) This is to be bold without ſhame, *raſh* without ſkill, full of words without wit. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Blaſt her pride, O ye bleſt gods! ſo will you wiſh on me, when the *raſh* mood is on me. *Shakeſp.*

Be not *raſh* with thy mouth, and let not thine heart be haſty to utter any thing before God; for God is in heaven, and thou upon earth; therefore let thy words be few. *Eccluſ.*

——— Her *raſh* hand in evil hour,
Forth reaching to the fruit, ſhe pluck'd, ſhe eat. *Milton.*

(2.) I have ſcarce leiſure to ſalute you,
My matter is ſo *raſh.* *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Rash. *n. ſ.* [*raſcia*, Italian.] 1. Satin. *Minſhew.* 2. [Corrupted probably from *ruſh.*] An efflorеſcence on the body; a breaking out.

Ra'sher. *n. ſ.* [*raſura lardi*, Lat.] A thin ſlice of bacon.

If we grow all to be pork eaters, we ſhall not ſhortly have a *raſher* on the coals for money. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

White and black was all her homely cheer,
And *raſhers* of ſing'd bacon on the coals. *Dryden.*

Quenches his thirſt with ale in nut-brown bowls,
And takes the haſty *raſher* from the coals. *King.*

Ra'shly. *adv.* [from *raſh.*] Haſtily; violently; without due conſideration.

This expedition was by York and Talbot
Too *raſhly* plotted. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

Men are not *raſhly* to take that for done, which is not done. *Bacon.*

He that doth any thing *raſhly*, muſt do it willingly; for he was free to deliberate or not. *L'Eſtrange.*

——— Declare the ſecret villain,
The wretch ſo meanly baſe to injure Phædra,
So *raſhly* brave to dare the ſword of Theſeus. *Smith.*

Ra'shness. *n. ſ.* [from *raſh.*] Fooliſh contempt of danger; inconſiderate heat of temper; precipitation; temerity.

Who ſeeth not what ſentence it ſhall enforce us to give againſt all churches in the world; in as much as there is not one, but hath had many things eſtabliſhed in it, which though the ſcripture did never command, yet for us to condemn were *raſhneſs.* *Hooker.*

Nature to youth hot *raſhneſs* doth diſpence,
But with cold prudence age doth recompence. *Denham.*

In ſo ſpeaking, we offend indeed againſt truth; yet we offend not properly by falſhood, which is a ſpeaking againſt our thoughts; but by *raſhneſs*, which is an affirming or denying, before we have ſufficiently informed ourſelves. *South.*

The vain Morat by his own *raſhneſs* wrought,
Too ſoon diſcover'd his ambitious thought,
Believ'd me his, becauſe I ſpoke him fair. *Dryden.*

Rasp. *n. ſ.* [*raſpo*, Italian.] A delicious berry that grows on a ſpecies of the bramble; a raſpberry.

Set ſorrel amongſt *raſps*, and the *raſps* will be the ſmaller. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Now will the corinths, now the *raſps* ſupply
Delicious draughts, when preſt to wines. *Philips.*

To **RASP.** *v. a.* [*raſpen*, Dutch; *raſper*, Fr. *raſpare*, Italian.] To rub to powder with a very rough file.

Some authors have adviſed the *raſping* of theſe bones; but in this caſe it is needleſs. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Having prepared hard woods and ivory for the lathe with *raſping*, they pitch it between the pikes. *Moxon.*

Rasp. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A large rough file, commonly uſed to wear away wood.

Caſe-hardening is uſed by file cutters, when they make coarſe files, and generally moſt *raſps* have formerly been made of iron and caſe-hardened. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

Ra'spatory. *n. ſ.* [*raſpatoir*, Fr. from *raſp.*] A chirurgeon's raſp.

I put into his mouth a *raſpatory*, and pulled away the corrupt fleſh, and with cauteries burnt it to a cruſt. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Ra'spberry, or *Raſberry.* *n. ſ.* A kind of berry.

Raſpberries are of three ſorts; the common wild one, the large red garden *raſpberry*, which is one of the pleaſanteſt of fruits, and the white, which is little inferior to the red. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Raspberry-bush. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of bramble.

Ra'sure. *n. ſ.* [*raſura*, Lat.] 1. The act of ſcraping or ſhaving. 2. A mark in a writing where ſomething has been rubbed out.

(2.) Such a writing ought to be free from any vituperation of *raſure.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Rat. *n. ſ.* [*ratte*, Dutch; *rat*, Fr. *ratta*, Spaniſh.] An animal of the mouſe kind that infeſts houſes and ſhips.

——— Our natures do purſue,
Like *rats* that ravin down their proper bane. *Shakeſp.*

Make you ready your ſtiff bats and clubs,
Rome and her *rats* are at the point of battle. *Shakeſp.*

I have ſeen the time, with my long ſword I would have made you four tall fellows ſkip like *rats.* *Shakeſp.*

Thus horſes will knable at walls, and *rats* will gnaw iron. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

If in deſpair he goes out of the way like a *rat* with a doſe of arſenick, why he dies nobly. *Dennis.*

To ſmell a **Rat.** To be put on the watch by ſuſpicion as the cat by the ſcent of a rat; to ſuſpect danger.

Quoth Hudibras, I *ſmell a rat*,
Ralpho, thou doſt prevaricate. *Hudibras.*

Ra'table. *adj* [from *rate.*] Set at a certain value.

The Danes brought in a reckoning of money by ores, per oras; I collect out of the abby-book of Burton, that twenty oræ were *ratable* to two marks of ſilver. *Camden's Remains.*

Ra'tably. *adv.* Proportionably.

Many times there is no proportion of ſhot and powder allowed *ratably* by that quantity of the great ordnance. *Raleigh.*

Rata'fia. *n. ſ.* A liquor, prepared from the kernels of apricots and ſpirits. *Bailey.*

Rata'n. *n. ſ.* An Indian cane. *Dict.*

Ratch. *n. ſ.* In clockwork, a ſort of wheel, which ſerves to lift up the detents every hour, and thereby make the clock ſtrike. *Bailey.*

RATE. *n. ſ.* [*ratus*, Lat. *rate*, old Fr.] 1. Price fixed on any thing. 2. Allowance ſettled. 3. Degree; comparative height or value. 4. Quantity aſſignable. 5. That which ſets value. 6. Manner of doing any thing; degree to which any thing is done. 7. Tax impoſed by the pariſh.

(1.) How many things do we value, becauſe they come at dear *rates* from Japan and China, which if they were our own manufacture, common to be had, and for a little money, would be neglected? *Locke.*

I'll not betray the glory of my name,
'Tis not for me, who have preſerv'd a ſtate,
To buy an empire at ſo baſe a *rate*. *Dryden.*

The price of land has never changed, in the ſeveral changes have been made in the *rate* of intereſt by law; nor now that the *rate* of intereſt is by law the ſame, is the price of land every where the ſame. *Locke.*

(2.) His allowance was a continual allowance, a daily *rate* for every day. *2 Kings*, xxv. 30.

They obliged themſelves to remit after the *rate* of twelve hundred thouſand pounds ſterling per annum, divided into ſo many monthly payments. *Addiſon.*

(3.) I am a ſpirit of no common *rate*;
The ſummer ſtill doth tend upon my ſtate. *Shakeſp.*

In this did his holineſs and godlineſs appear above the *rate* and pitch of other mens, in that he was ſo infinitely merciful. *Calamy's Sermons.*

To which relation whatſoever is done agreeably, is morally and eſſentially good; and whatſoever is done otherwiſe, is at the ſame *rate* morally evil. *South.*

(4.) In goodly form comes on the enemy;
And by the ground they hide, I judge their number
Upon or near the *rate* of thirty thouſand. *Shakeſp.*

(5.) Heretofore the *rate* and ſtandard of wit was very different from what it is now-a-days: no man was then accounted a wit for ſpeaking ſuch things, as deſerved to have the tongue cut out. *South's Sermons.*

A virtuous heathen is, at this *rate*, as happy as a virtuous chriſtian. *Atterbury.*

(6.) —— I have diſabled mine eſtate,
By ſhewing ſomething a more ſwelling port,
Than my faint means would grant continuance;
Nor do I now make moan to be abridged
From ſuch a noble *rate*. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Many of the horſe could not march at that *rate*, nor come up ſoon enough. *Clarendon.*

Tom hinting his diſlike of ſome trifle his miſtreſs had ſaid, ſhe aſked him how he would talk to her after marriage, if he talked at this *rate* before? *Addiſon.*

(7.) They paid the church and pariſh *rate*,
And took, but read not the receipt. *Prior.*

To **Rate.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To value at a certain price. 2. [*Reita*, Iſlandick.] To chide haſtily and vehemently.

(1.) I freely told you, all the wealth I had
Ran in my veins, I was a gentleman;
And yet, dear lady,
Rating myſelf as nothing, you ſhall ſee
How much I was a braggart. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

We may there be inſtructed how to name and *rate* all goods, by thoſe that will concentre into felicity. *Boyle.*

You ſeem not high enough your joys to *rate*,
You ſtand indebted a vaſt ſum to fate,
And ſhould large thanks for the great bleſſing pay. *Dryden.*

(2.) Go *rate* thy minions, proud inſulting boy,
Becomes it thee to be thus bold in terms
Before thy ſovereign. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

An old lord of the council *rated* me the other day in the ſtreet about you, Sir. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

What is all that a man enjoys, from a year's converſe comparable to what he feels for one hour, when his conſcience ſhall take him aſide and *rate* him by himſelf. *South.*

If words are ſometimes to be uſed, they ought to be grave, kind and ſober, repreſenting the ill or unbecomingneſs of the faults, rather than a haſty *rating* of the child for it. *Locke.*

To **Rate.** *v. n.* To make an eſtimate.

In *rating*, when things are thus little and frivolous, we muſt not judge by our own pride and paſſions, which count nothing little, but aggrandize every affront or injury that is done to ourſelves. *Kettlewell.*

Rath. *n. ſ.* A hill. I know not whence derived.

There is a great uſe among the Iriſh, to make great aſſemblies upon a *rath* or hill, there to parly about matters and wrongs between townſhips or private perſons. *Spenſer.*

RATH. *adj.* [ꞃað, Saxon, quickly.] Early; coming before the uſual time.

Thus is my ſummer worn away and waſted,
Thus is my harveſt haſten'd all too *rathe*,
The ear, that budded fair, is burnt and blaſted,
And all my hoped gain is turn'd to ſcathe. *Spenſer.*

Rath ripe are ſome, and ſome of later kind,
Of golden ſome, and ſome of purple rind. *May's Virgil.*

Bring the *rath* primroſe that forſaken dies,
The tufted crow-toe and pale jeſſamine. *Milton.*

Ra'ther. *adv.* [this is a comparative from *rath*; ꞃað, Saxon, ſoon. Now out of uſe. One may ſtill ſay, by the ſame form of ſpeaking, *I will* ſooner *do this than that*; that is, *I like better to do this.*] 1. More willingly; with better liking. 2. Preferably to the other; with better reaſon. 3. In a greater degree than otherwiſe. 4. More properly. 5. Eſpecially. 6. *To have* **Rather.** [this is, I think, a barbarous expreſſion of late intruſion into our language, for which it is better to ſay *will rather*.] To deſire in preference.

(1.) Almighty God deſireth not the death of a ſinner, but *rather* that he ſhould turn from his wickedneſs and live. *Common Prayer.*

(2.) 'Tis *rather* to be thought, that an heir had no ſuch right by divine inſtitution, than that God ſhould give ſuch a right, but yet leave it undeterminate who ſuch heir is. *Locke.*

(3.) He ſought through the world, but ſought in vain,
And no where finding, *rather* fear'd her ſlain. *Dryden.*

(4.) ———— This is an art,
Which does mend nature, change it *rather*, but
The art itſelf is nature. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

(5.) You are come to me in a happy time,
The *rather* for I have ſome ſport in hand. *Shakeſp.*

(6.) 'Tis with reluctancy he is provoked by our impenitence to apply the diſcipline of ſeverity; he *had rather* mankind ſhould adore him as their patron and benefactor. *Rogers.*

Ratifica'tion. *n. ſ.* [*ratification*, Fr. from *ratify*.] The act of ratifying; confirmation.

Ra'tifier. *n. ſ.* [from *ratify*.] The perſon or thing that ratifies.

They cry, "chuſe we Laertes for our king:"
The *ratifiers* and props of every word,
Caps, hands and tongues applaud it to the clouds. *Shakeſp.*

To **RA'TIFY.** *v. a.* [*ratum facio*, Latin.] To confirm; to ſettle.

The church being a body which dieth not, hath always power, as occaſion requireth, no leſs to ordain that which never was, than to *ratify* what hath been before. *Hooker.*

By the help of theſe, with him above
To *ratify* the work, we may again
Give to our tables meat, ſleep to our nights. *Shakeſp.*

We have *ratified* unto them the borders of Judæa. *1 Mac.*

God *ratified* their prayers by the judgment brought down upon the head of him, whom they prayed againſt. *South.*

Tell me, my friend, from whence had'ſt thou the ſkill,
So nicely to diſtinguiſh good from ill?
And what thou art to follow, what to fly,
This to condemn, and that to *ratify?* *Dryden.*

RA'TIO. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Proportion.

Whatever inclinations the rays have to the plane of incidence, the ſine of the angle of incidence of every ray conſidered apart, ſhall have to the ſine of the angle of refraction a conſtant *ratio.* *Cheyne's Philoſophical Principles.*

To RATIO'CINATE. *v. n.* [*ratiocinor,* Lat.] To reaſon; to argue.

RATIOCINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ratiocinatio,* Lat.] The act of reaſoning; the act of deducing conſequences from premiſes.

In ſimple terms, expreſſing the open notions of things, which the ſecond act of reaſon compoundeth into propoſitions, and the laſt into ſyllogiſms and forms of *ratiocination.* *Brown.*

The diſcerning of that connexion or dependence which there is betwixt ſeveral propoſitions, whereby we are enabled to infer one propoſition from another, which is called *ratiocination* or diſcourſe. *Wilkins.*

Can any kind of *ratiocination* allow Chriſt all the marks of the Meſſiah, and yet deny him to be the Meſſiah? *South.*

Such an inſcription would be ſelf-evident without any *ratiocination* or ſtudy, and could not fail conſtantly to exert its energy in their minds. *Bentley.*

RATIO'CINATIVE. *adj.* [from *ratiocinate.*] Argumentative; advancing by proceſs of diſcourſe.

Some conſecutions are ſo intimately and evidently connexed to, or found in the premiſes, that the concluſion is attained quaſi per ſaltum, and without any thing of *ratiocinative* proceſs, even as the eye ſees his object immediately, and without any previous diſcourſe. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

RA'TIONAL. *adj.* [*rationalis,* Latin.] 1. Having the power of reaſoning. 2. Agreeable to reaſon. 3. Wiſe; judicious: as, *a* rational *man.*

(1.) God decreed to create man after his own image, a free and *rational* agent. *Hammond.*

As that which hath a fitneſs to promote the welfare of man, conſidered as a ſenſitive being, is ſtiled natural good; ſo that which hath a fitneſs to promote the welfare of man, as a *rational,* voluntary and free agent, is ſtiled moral good; and the contrary to it moral evil. *Wilkins.*

If it is our glory and happineſs to have a *rational* nature, that is endued with wiſdom and reaſon, that is capable of imitating the divine nature; then it muſt be our glory and happineſs to improve our reaſon and wiſdom, to act up to the excellency of our rational nature, and to imitate God in all our actions, to the utmoſt of our power. *Law.*

(2.) What higher in her ſociety thou find'ſt
Attractive, humane, *rational* love, ſtill. *Milton.*

When the concluſion is deduced from the unerring dictates of our faculties, we ſay the inference is *rational.* *Glanville's Scepſis.*

If your arguments be *rational,* offer them in as moving a manner as the nature of the ſubject will admit; but beware of letting the pathetick part ſwallow up the *rational.* *Swift.*

RATIONA'LE. *n. ſ.* [from *ratio,* Lat.] A detail with reaſons: as, *Dr. Sparrow's* Rationale *of the Common Prayer.*

RA'TIONALIST. *n. ſ.* [from *rational.*] One who proceeds in his diſquiſitions and practice wholly upon reaſon.

He often uſed this compariſon; the empirical philoſophers are like to piſmires; they only lay up and uſe their ſtore: the *rationaliſts* are like to ſpiders; they ſpin all out of their own bowels: but give me a philoſopher, who, like the bee, hath a middle faculty, gathering from abroad, but digeſting that which is gathered by his own virtue. *Bacon.*

RATIONA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *rational.*] 1. The power of reaſoning. 2. Reaſonableneſs.

(1.) When God has made *rationality* the common portion of mankind, how came it to be thy incloſure? *Gov. of the Tong.*

(2.) In human occurrences, there have been many well directed intentions, whoſe *rationalities* will never bear a rigid examination. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

RA'TIONALLY. *adv.* [from *rational.*] Reaſonably; with reaſon.

Upon the propoſal of an agreeable object, it may *rationally* be conjectured, that a man's choice will rather incline him to accept than to refuſe it. *South.*

RA'TIONALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *rational.*] The ſtate of being rational.

RA'TSBANE. *n. ſ.* [*rat* and *bane.*] Poiſon for rats, arſenick.

He would throw *ratſbane* up and down a houſe, where children might come at it. *L'Eſtrange.*

When murder's out, what vice can we advance?
Unleſs the new-found pois'ning trick of France;
And when their art of *ratſbane* we have got,
By way of thanks, we'll ſend 'em o'er our plot. *Dryden.*

I can hardly believe the relation of his being poiſoned, but ſack might do it, though *ratſbane* would not. *Swift to Pope.*

RA'TTEEN. *n. ſ.* A kind of ſtuff.

We'll rig in Meath-ſtreet Egypt's haughty queen,
And Anthony ſhall court her in *ratteen.* *Swift.*

To RA'TTLE. *v. n.* [*ratelen,* Dutch.] 1. To make a quick ſharp noiſe with frequent repetitions and colliſions of bodies not very ſonorous: when bodies are ſonorous, it is called *jingling.* 2. To ſpeak eagerly and noiſily.

(1.) The quiver *rattleth* againſt him. *Job,* xxxix. 23.

The noiſe of a whip, of the *rattling* of the wheels, of prancing horſes, and of the jumping chariots. *Nah.* iii. 2.

They had, to affright the enemies horſes, big *rattles* covered with parchment, and ſmall ſtones within; but the *rattling* of ſhot might have done better ſervice. *Hayward.*

He was too warm on picking work to dwell;
He fagoted his notions as they fell,
And if they rhym'd and *rattled* all was well. *Dryden.*

There ſhe aſſembles all her blackeſt ſtorms,
And the rude hail in *rattling* tempeſt forms. *Addiſon.*

(2.) With jealous eyes at diſtance ſhe had ſeen
Whiſp'ring with Jove the ſilver-footed queen;
Then, impotent of tongue, her ſilence broke,
Thus turbulent in *rattling* tone ſhe ſpoke. *Dryden.*

He is a man of pleaſure, and a free-thinker, he is an aſſertor of liberty and property; he *rattles* it out againſt popery. *Swift.*

To RA'TTLE. *v. a.* 1. To move any thing ſo as to make a rattle or noiſe. 2. To ſtun with a noiſe; to drive with a noiſe. 3. To ſcold; to rail at with clamour.

(1.) Her chains ſhe *rattles,* and her whip ſhe ſhakes. *Dryden.*

(2.) Sound but another, and another ſhall,
As loud as thine, *rattle* the welkin's ear,
And mock the deep-mouth'd thunder. *Shakeſp.*

He ſhould be well enough able to ſcatter the Iriſh as a flight of birds, and *rattle* away this ſwarm of bees with their king. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

(3.) Hearing Æſop had been beforehand, he ſent for him in a rage, and *rattled* him with a thouſand traitors and villains for robbing his houſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

She that would ſometimes *rattle* off her ſervants ſharply, now if ſhe ſaw them drunk, never took notice. *Arbuthnot.*

RA'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. A quick noiſe nimbly repeated. 2. Empty and loud talk. 3. An inſtrument, which agitated makes a clattering noiſe. 4. A plant. [*criſta galli,* Lat.] An herb reſembling a cock's comb.

(1.) I'll hold ten pound my dream is out;
I'd tell it you but for the *rattle*
Of thoſe confounded drums. *Prior.*

(2.) All this ado about the golden age, is but an empty *rattle* and frivolous conceit. *Hakewill on Providence.*

(3.) The *rattles* of Iſis and the cymbals of Braſilea nearly enough reſemble each other. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

Opinions are the *rattles* of immature intellects, but the advanced reaſons have outgrown them. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

They want no *rattles* for their forward mood,
Nor nurſe to reconcile them to their food. *Dryden.*
Farewel then verſe, and love, and ev'ry toy,
The rhymes and *rattles* of the man or boy;
What right, what true, what fit we juſtly call,
Let this be all my care; for this is all. *Pope.*

Ra'ttleheaded. *adj.* [*rattle* and *head.*] Giddy; not ſteady.

Ra'ttlesnake. *n. ſ.* A kind of ſerpent.

The *rattleſnake* is ſo called, from the rattle at the end of his tail. *Grew's Muſæum.*

She loſes her being at the very ſight of him, and drops plump into his arms, like a charmed bird into the mouth of a *rattleſnake.* *Moore's Foundling.*

Rattlesnake *Root.* *n. ſ.* *Rattleſnake root*, called alſo ſeneka, belongs to a plant, a native of Virginia; the Indians uſe it as a certain remedy againſt the bite of a rattleſnake. *Hill.*

To **RA'VAGE.** *v. a.* [*ravager*, Fr.] To lay waſte; to ſack; to ranſack; to ſpoil; to pillage; to plunder.

——— Already Cæſar
Has *ravaged* more than half the globe, and ſees
Mankind grown thin by his deſtructive ſword. *Addiſon.*
His blaſts obey, and quit the howling hill,
The ſhatter'd foreſt, and the *ravag'd* vale. *Thomſon.*

Ra'vage. *n. ſ.* [*ravage*, French; from the verb.] Spoil; ruin; waſte.

Some cruel pleaſure will from thence ariſe,
To view the mighty *ravage* of your eyes. *Dryden.*
Would one think 'twere poſſible for love
To make ſuch *ravage* in a noble ſoul. *Addiſon.*

Thoſe ſavages were not then, what civilized mankind is now; but without mutual ſociety, without arms of offence, without houſes or fortifications, an obvious and expoſed prey to the *ravage* of devouring beaſts. *Bentley.*

Ra'vager. *n. ſ.* [from *ravage.*] Plunderer; ſpoiler.

When that mighty empire was overthrown by the northern people, vaſt ſums of money were buried to eſcape the plundering of the conquerors; and what remained was carried off by thoſe *ravagers.* *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

Rau'city. *n. ſ.* [*raucus*, Lat.] Hoarſeneſs; loud rough noiſe.

Inequality not ſtayed upon, but paſſing, is rather an encreaſe of ſweetneſs; as in the purling of a wreathed ſtring, and in the *raucity* of a trumpet. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

To **Rave.** *v. n.* [*reven*, Dutch; *rêver*, Fr.] 1. To be delirious; to talk irrationally. 2. To burſt out into furious exclamations as if mad. 3. To be unreaſonably fond: with *upon* before the object of fondneſs. A colloquial and improper ſenſe.

(1.) Men who thus *rave*, we may conclude their brains are turned, and one may as well read lectures at Bedlam as treat with ſuch. *Government of the Tongue.*

It ſoon infecteth the whole member, and is accompanied with watching and *raving.* *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Her grief has wrought her into frenzy,
The images her troubled fancy forms
Are incoherent, wild; her words disjointed:
Sometimes ſhe *raves* for muſick, light and air;
Nor air, nor light, nor muſick calm her pains. *Smith.*
(2.) Shall theſe wild diſtempers of thy mind,
This tempeſt of thy tongue, thus *rave*, and find
No oppoſition? *Sandys's Paraphraſe on Job.*

Our *ravings* and complaints are but like arrows ſhot up into the air, at no mark, and ſo to no purpoſe. *Temple.*

—— Wonder at my patience,
Have I not cauſe to *rave*, and beat my breaſt,
To rend my heart with grief, and run diſtracted. *Addiſon.*
Revenge, revenge, thus *raving* through the ſtreets,
I'll cry for vengeance. *Southern's Spartan Dame.*
He ſwore he could not leave me,
With ten thouſand *ravings.* *Rowe's Royal Convert.*

(3.) Another partiality is a fantaſtical and wild attributing all knowledge to the ancients or the moderns: this *raving upon* antiquity, in matter of poetry, Horace has wittily expoſed in one of his ſatires. *Locke.*

To **Ra'vel.** *v. a.* [*ravelen*, Dutch, to entangle.] 1. To entangle; to entwiſt one with another; to make intricate; to involve; to perplex. 2. To unweave; to unknit: as, *to* ravel *out a twiſt or piece of knit work.* 3. To hurry over in confuſion. This ſeems to be the meaning in *Digby.*

(1.) If then ſuch praiſe the Macedonian got,
For having rudely cut the Gordian knot;
What glory's due to him that cou'd divide
Such *ravel'd* int'reſts, has the knot unty'd,
And without ſtroke ſo ſmooth a paſſage made,
Where craft and malice ſuch obſtructions laid. *Waller.*
(2.) Let him for a pair of reechy kiſſes,
Or padling in your neck with his damn'd fingers,
Make you to *ravel* all this matter out. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*
Sleep that knits up the *ravel'd* ſleeve of care. *Shakeſp.*

(3.) They but *ravel* it over looſely, and pitch upon diſputing againſt particular concluſions, that at the firſt encounter of them ſingle, ſeem harſh to them. *Digby.*

To **Ra'vel.** *v. n.* 1. To fall into perplexity or confuſion. 2. To work in perplexity; to buſy himſelf with intricacies.

(1.) As you unwind her love from him,
Leſt it ſhould *ravel*, and be good to none,
You muſt provide to bottom it on me. *Shakeſpeare.*
Give the reins to wandering thought,
Regardleſs of his glory's diminution;
Till by their own perplexities involv'd,
They *ravel* more, ſtill leſs reſolv'd,
But never find ſelf-ſatiſfying ſolution. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

(2.) It will be needleſs to *ravel* far into the records of elder times; every man's memory will ſuggeſt many pertinent inſtances. *Decay of Piety.*

The humour of *ravelling* into all theſe myſtical or intangled matters, mingling with the intereſt and paſſions of princes and of parties, and thereby heightened and inflamed, produced infinite diſputes. *Temple.*

RA'VELIN. *n. ſ.* [French.] In fortification, a work that conſiſts of two faces, that make a ſalient angle, commonly called half moon by the ſoldiers: it is raiſed before the courtines or counterſcarps. *Dict.*

RA'VEN. *n. ſ.* [hꝛæꝼn, Saxon.] A large black fowl, whoſe cry is ſuppoſed ominous.

The *raven* himſelf is hoarſe
That crokes the fatal entrance of Duncan
Under my battlements. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
——— Come thou day in night,
For thou wilt lie upon the wings of night,
Whiter than ſnow upon a *raven*'s back. *Shakeſpeare.*

I have ſeen a perfectly white *raven*, as to bill as well as feathers. *Boyle on Colours.*

He made the greedy *ravens* to be Elias' caterers, and bring him food. *King Charles.*

On ſev'ral parts a ſev'ral praiſe beſtows,
The ruby lips, and well-proportion'd noſe,
The ſnowy ſkin, the *raven* gloſſy hair,
The dimpled cheek. *Dryden's Cymon and Iphigenia.*
The *raven* once in ſnowy plumes was dreſt,
White as the whiteſt dove's unſully'd breaſt,
His tongue, his prating tongue had chang'd him quite
To ſooty blackneſs from the pureſt white. *Addiſon.*
Hence Gildon rails, that *raven* of the pit,
Who thrives upon the carcaſſes of wit. *Young.*

To **Ra'ven.** [ꞃæꝼian, Saxon, to rob.] To devour with great eagerneſs and rapacity.

Thriftleſs ambition! that will *raven* up
Thine own life's means. *Shakeſpeare.*

——— Our natures do purſue,
Like rats that *raven* down their proper bane,
A thirſty evil; and when we drink we die. *Shakeſp.*

——— The cloyed will
That ſatiate, yet unſatisfied deſire, that tub
Both fill'd and running, *ravening* firſt the lamb,
Longs after for the garbage. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

There is a conſpiracy of the prophets, like a roaring lion *ravening* the prey. *Ezek.* xxii. 25.

To **Ra'ven.** *v. n.* To prey with rapacity.

Benjamin ſhall *raven* as a wolf; in the morning he ſhall devour the prey, and at night he ſhall divide the ſpoil. *Gen.*

They gaped upon me with their mouths, as a *ravening* and a roaring lion. *Pſalm* xxii. 13.

The more they fed, they *raven'd* ſtill for more,
They drain'd from Dan, and left Beerſheba poor;
But when ſome lay preferment fell by chance,
The Gourmands made it their inheritance. *Dryden.*

Convulſions rack man's nerves and cares his breaſt,
His flying life is chas'd by *rav'ning* pains
Through all his doubles in the winding veins. *Blackmore.*

Ra'venous. *adj.* [from *raven.*] Furiouſly voracious; hungry to rage.

——— Thy deſires
Are wolfiſh, bloody, ſtarv'd and *ravenous.* *Shakeſp.*

——— As when a flock
Of *ravenous* fowl, though many a league remote,
Againſt the day of battle, to a field
Where armies lie encamp'd, come flying, lur'd
With ſcent of living carcaſſes. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

——— What! the kind Iſmena,
That nurs'd me, watch'd my ſickneſs! oh ſhe watch'd me,
As *rav'nous* vultures watch the dying lion. *Smith.*

Ra'venously. *adv.* [from *ravenous.*] With raging voracity.

Ra'venousness. *n. ſ.* [from *ravenous.*] Rage for prey; furious voracity.

The *ravenouſneſs* of a lion or bear are natural to them; yet their miſſion upon an extraordinary occaſion may be an actus imperatus of divine providence. *Hale.*

Raught. the old pret. and part. paſſ. of *reach.* Snatched; reached; attained.

His tail was ſtretched out in wond'rous length,
That to the houſe of heavenly gods it *raught*,
And with extorted power and borrow'd ſtrength,
The ever-burning lamps from thence it brought. *Spenſer.*

In like delights of bloody game,
He trained was till riper years he *raught*,
And there abode whilſt any beaſt of name
Walk'd in that foreſt. *Spenſer.*

This ſtaff of honour *raught*, there let it ſtand,
Where beſt it fits to be, in Henry's hand. *Shakeſpeare.*

The hand of death has *raught* him. *Shakeſpeare.*

Grittus furiouſly running in upon Schenden, violently *raught* from his head his rich cap of ſables, and with his horſemen took him. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Ra'vin. *n. ſ.* [from *raven*; this were better written *raven.*] 1. Prey; food gotten by violence. 2. Rapine; rapacioufneſs.

(1.) The lion ſtrangled for his lioneſſes, and filled his holes with prey, and his dens with *ravin.* *Nah.* ii. 2.

To me, who with eternal famine pine,
Alike is hell, or paradiſe, or heav'n;
There beſt; where moſt with *ravin* I may meet. *Milton.*

(2.) They might not lie in a condition expoſed to the *ravin* of any vermin that may find them, being unable to eſcape. *Ray on the Creation.*

Ra'vingly. *adv.* [from *rave.*] With frenzy; with diſtraction.

In this depth of muſes and divers ſorts of diſcourſes, would ſhe *ravingly* have remained. *Sidney.*

To **RA'VISH.** *v. a.* [*ravir*, French.] To conſtuprate by force. 2. To take away by violence. 3. To delight to rapture; to tranſport.

(1.) They *raviſhed* the women and maids. *Lam.* v. 11.

They cut thy ſiſter's tongue, and *raviſh'd* her. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) Theſe hairs, which thou doſt *raviſh* from my chin,
Will quicken and accuſe thee. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

——— Their vow is made
To ranſack Troy, within whoſe ſtrong immures
The *raviſh'd* Helen ſleeps. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

——— His fire appear'd;
And all his praize, to every ſyllable heard.
But then a rocke, in ſize more amplified.
Then firſt he *raviſh't* to him. *Chapman.*

——— I owe myſelf the care,
My fame and injur'd honour to repair;
From thy own tent, proud man, in thy diſpite,
This hand ſhall *raviſh* thy pretended right. *Dryden.*

(3.) Thou haſt *raviſhed* my heart. *Cant.* iv. 9.

Be thou *raviſhed* always with her love. *Prov.* v. 19.

Ra'visher. *n. ſ.* [*raviſſeur*, French; from *raviſh.*] 1. He that embraces a woman by violence. 2. One who takes any thing by violence.

(1.) They are cruel and bloody, common *raviſhers* of women, and murtherers of children. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

A *raviſher* muſt repair the temporal detriment to the maid, and give her a dowry, or marry her if ſhe deſire it. *Taylor.*

Turn hence thoſe pointed glories of your eyes!
For if more charms beneath thoſe circles riſe,
So weak my virtue, they ſo ſtrong appear,
I ſhall turn *raviſher* to keep you here. *Dryden.*

(2.) Shall the *raviſher* diſplay your hair,
While the fops envy, and the ladies ſtare. *Pope.*

Ra'vishingly. *adv.* [from *raviſhing.*] To extremity of pleaſure.

As all the houſewiferies of deities are
To heare a voice, ſo *raviſhingly* fair. *Chapman.*

Ra'vishment. *n. ſ.* [*raviſſement*, Fr. from *raviſh.*] 1. Violation; forcible conſtupration. 2. Tranſport; rapture; ecſtaſy; pleaſing violence on the mind.

(1.) Of his ſeveral *raviſhments*, betrayings and ſtealing away of men's wives, came in all thoſe ancient fables of his transformations and all that rabble of Grecian forgeries. *Raleigh.*

Tell them ancient ſtories of the *raviſhment* of chaſte maidens. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

I told them I was one of their knight-errants that delivered them from *raviſhment.* *Dryden.*

(2.) ——— All things joy, with *raviſhment*
Attracted by thy beauty ſtill to gaze. *Milton.*

Can any mortal mixture of earth's mould
Breathe ſuch divine enchanting *raviſhment!* *Milton.*

What a *raviſhment* was that, when having found out the way to meaſure Hiero's crown, he leaped out of the bath, and, as if he were ſuddenly poſſeſt, ran naked up and down! *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

RAW. *adj.* [hꞃeaƿ, Saxon; *raa*, Daniſh; *rouw*, Dutch.] 1. Not ſubdued by the fire. 2. Not covered with the ſkin. 3. Sore. 4. Immature; unripe; not concocted. 5. Unſeaſoned; unripe in ſkill. 6. New. This ſeems to be the meaning. 7. Bleak; chill. 8. Not decocted. 9. Not ſpun or twiſted; as, *raw* ſilk.

(1.) Full of great lumps of fleſh, and gobbets *raw.* *Spenſer.*

(2.) All aloud the wind doth blow,
And coughing drowns the parſon's ſaw;
And birds ſit brooding in the ſnow,
And Marian's noſe looks red and *raw.* *Shakeſpeare.*

If there be quick *raw* fleſh in the riſings, it is an old leproſy. *Lev.* xiii. 10.

(3.) This her knight was feeble and too faint,
And all his ſinews waxen weak and *raw*
Through long impriſonment. *Spenſer.*

(5.) Some people, very *raw* and ignorant, are very unworthily and unfitly nominated to places, when men of deſert are held back and unpreferred. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

People, while young and *raw*, and ſoft-natured, are apt to think it an eaſy thing to gain love, and reckon their own friendſhip a ſure price of another man's; but when experience ſhall have once opened their eyes, they will find that a friend is the gift of God. *South.*

Sails were ſpread to ev'ry wind that blew,
Raw were the ſailors, and the depths were new. *Dryden.*

——— Well I knew
What perils youthful ardour would purſue,
Young as thou wert in dangers, *raw* to war. *Dryden.*

(6.) —— I have in my mind
A thouſand *raw* tricks of theſe bragging jacks. *Shakeſp.*

(7.) They carried always with them that weed, as their houſe, their bed and their garment; and coming laſtly into Ireland, they found there more ſpecial uſe thereof, by reaſon of the *raw* cold climate. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

Youthful ſtill in your doublet and hoſe, this *raw* rheumatick day. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Once upon a *raw* and guſty day,
The troubled Tyber chafing with his ſhores. *Shakeſp.*

(8.) Diſtilled waters will laſt longer than *raw* waters. *Bacon.*

RA'WBONED. *adj.* [*raw* and *bone.*] Having bones ſcarcely covered with fleſh.

Lean *rawbon'd* raſcals! who would e'er ſuppoſe
They had ſuch courage. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

The wolf was content to barter away a *rawboned* carcaſe for a ſmooth and fat one. *L'Eſtrange.*

RA'WHEAD. *n. ſ.* [*raw* and *head.*] The name of a ſpectre, mentioned to fright children.

Hence draw thy theme, and to the ſtage permit
Rawhead and bloody bones, and hands and feet,
Ragouſts for Tereus or Thyeſtes dreſt. *Dryden.*

Servants awe children, and keep them in ſubjection, by telling them of *rawhead* and bloody bones. *Locke.*

RA'WLY. *adv.* [from *raw.*] 1. In a raw manner. 2. Unſkilfully; without experience. 3. Newly.

(3.) Some crying for a ſurgeon, ſome upon the debts they owe, ſome upon their children *rawly* left. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

RA'WNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *raw.*] 1. State of being raw. 2. Unſkilfulneſs. 3. Haſty manner. This ſeems to be the meaning in this obſcure paſſage.

(1.) Chalk helpeth concoction, ſo it be out of a deep well; for then it cureth the *rawneſs* of the water. *Bacon.*

(2.) Charles V. conſidering the *rawneſs* of his ſeamen, eſtabliſhed a pilot major for their examination. *Hakewill.*

(3.) Why in that *rawneſs* left he wife and children,
Without leave taking. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

RAY. *n. ſ.* [*raie, rayon,* Fr. *radius,* Lat.] 1. A beam of light. 2. Any luſtre corporeal or intellectual. 3. [*Raye,* Fr. *raia,* Lat.] A fiſh. *Ainſworth.* 4. [*Lolium,* Lat.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

(1.) —— Theſe eyes that roll in vain
To find thy piercing *ray*, and find no dawn. *Milton.*

The leaſt light, or part of light, which may be ſtopt alone, or do or ſuffer any thing alone, which the reſt of the light doth not or ſuffers not, I call a *ray* of light. *Newton.*

Sol through white curtains ſhot a tim'rous *ray*,
And op'd thoſe eyes that muſt eclipſe the day. *Pope.*

(2.) The air ſharpen'd his viſual *ray*. *Milton.*

He now obſervant of the parting *ray*,
Eyes the calm ſunſet of thy various day. *Pope.*

To **RAY.** *v. a.* [*rayer,* Fr. from the noun.] To ſtreak; to mark in long lines. An old word.

Beſide a bubbling fountain low ſhe lay,
Which ſhe increaſed with her bleeding heart,
And the clean waves with purple gore did *ray*. *Spenſer.*

His horſe is *raied* with the yellows. *Shakeſp.*

Was ever man ſo beaten? was ever men ſo *raied*? was ever man ſo weary? *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

RAY, for *array.* *Spenſer.*

RAZE. *n. ſ.* [*rayz,* a root, Spaniſh.] A root of ginger. This is commonly written *race*, but leſs properly.

I have a gammon of bacon and two *razes* of ginger to be delivered. *Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.*

To **RAZE.** *v. a.* [*raſer,* French; *raſus,* Lat.] See RASE. 1. To overthrow; to ruin; to ſubvert. 2. To efface. 3. To extirpate.

(1.) Will you ſuffer a temple, how poorly built ſoever, but yet a temple of your deity, to be *razed*. *Sidney.*

—— He yoaketh your rebellious necks,
Razeth your cities, and ſubverts your towns. *Shakeſp.*

It grieved the tyrant, that ſo baſe a town ſhould ſo long hold out, ſo that he would threaten to *raze* it. *Knolles.*

Shed chriſtian blood, and populous cities *raze*;
Becauſe they're taught to uſe ſome diff'rent phraſe. *Waller.*

—— We touch'd with joy
The royal hand that *raz'd* unhappy Troy. *Dryden.*

The place would be *razed* to the ground, and its foundations ſown with ſalt. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

(2.) Fatal this marriage; cancelling your fame,
Razing the characters of your renown. *Shakeſp.*

Pluck from the memory a rooted ſorrow,
Raze out the written troubles of the brain. *Shakeſp.*

——— He in deriſion ſets
Upon their tongues a various ſpirit, to *raze*
Quite out their native languages; and inſtead,
To ſow a jangling noiſe of words. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

(3.) I'll find a day to maſſacre them all,
And *raze* their faction and their family. *Shakeſp.*

RA'ZOR. *n. ſ.* [*raſor,* Lat.] A knife with a thick blade and fine edge uſed in ſhaving.

Zeal, except ordered aright, uſeth the *razor* with ſuch eagerneſs, that the life of religion is thereby hazarded. *Hooker.*

Theſe words are *razors* to my wounded heart. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thoſe thy boiſt'rous locks, not by the ſword
Of noble warrior, ſo to ſtain his honour,
But by the barber's *razor* beſt ſubdu'd. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Razor makers generally clap a ſmall bar of Venice ſteel between two ſmall bars of Flemiſh ſteel, and weld them together, to ſtrengthen the back of the *razor*. *Moxon.*

As in ſmooth oil the *razor* beſt is whet,
So wit is by politeneſs ſharpeſt ſet,
Their want of edge from their offence is ſeen;
Both pain us leaſt when exquiſitely keen. *Young.*

RAZORS *of a boar.* A boar's tuſks.

RA'ZOURABLE. *adj.* [from *razor.*] Fit to be ſhaved. Not in uſe.

New-born chins be rough and *razourable*. *Shakeſp.*

RA'ZORFISH. *n. ſ.* The ſheath or *razorfiſh* reſembleth in length and bigneſs a man's finger. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

RA'ZURE. *n. ſ.* [*raſure,* French; *raſura,* Lat.] Act of eraſing.

Oh! your deſert ſpeaks loud;
It well deſerves with characters of braſs
A forted reſidence, 'gainſt the tooth of time
And *razure* of oblivion. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

RE. Is an inſeparable particle uſed by the Latins, and from them borrowed by us to denote iteration or backward action; as, *return*, to come back; to *revive*, to live again; *repercuſſion*, the act of driving back: reciprocation, as to *recriminate*. It is put almoſt arbitrarily before verbs and verbal nouns, ſo that many words ſo compounded will perhaps be found, which it was not neceſſary to inſert. It ſometimes adds little to the ſimple meaning of the word, as in *rejoice*.

REACCE'SS. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *acceſs.*] Viſit renewed.

Let paſs the quailing and withering of all things by the receſs, and their reviving by the *reacceſs* of the ſun. *Hakewill.*

To Reach. *v. a.* ancient preterite *raught.* [ræcan, Saxon.] 1. To touch with the hand extended. 2. To arrive at; to attain any thing diſtant; to ſtrike from a diſtance. 3. To ſtrike from a diſtant place. 4. To fetch from ſome place diſtant, and give. 5. To bring forward from a diſtant place. 6. To hold out; to ſtretch forth. 7. To attain; to gain; to obtain. 8. To transfer. 9. To penetrate to. 10. To be adequate to. 11. To extend to. 12. To extend; to ſpread abroad.

(1.) ——— Round the tree
They longing ſtood, but could not *reach.* *Milton.*

What are riches, empire, pow'r;
But larger means to gratify the will;
The ſteps by which we climb to riſe and *reach*
Our wiſh, and that obtained, down with a ſcaffolding
Of ſceptres, crowns and thrones: they've ſerv'd their end,
And there like lumber to be left and ſcorn'd? *Congreve.*

(2.) ——— The coaſt ſo long deſir'd
Thy troops ſhall *reach*, but having *reach'd*, repent. *Dryden.*

What remains beyond this, we have no more a poſitive notion of, than a mariner has of the depth of the ſea; where, having let down his ſounding line, he *reaches* no bottom. *Locke.*

It muſt fall perhaps before this letter *reaches* your hands. *Pope.*

(3.) O patron pow'r, thy preſent aid afford,
That I may *reach* the beaſt! *Dryden.*

(4.) He *reached* me a full cup. 2 *Eſdr.* xiv. 39.

(5.) *Reach* hither thy finger, and behold my hands; and *reach* hither thy hand, and thruſt it into my ſide. *John,* xx. 27.

(6.) Theſe kinds of goodneſs are ſo nearly united to the things which deſire them, that we ſcarcely perceive the appetite to ſtir in *reaching* forth her hand towards them. *Hooker.*

(7.) The beſt accounts of the appearances of nature, which human penetration can *reach*, comes ſhort of its reality. *Cheyne.*

(8.) ——— Through ſuch hands
The knowledge of the gods is *reach'd* to man. *Rowe.*

(9.) Whatever alterations are made in the body, if they *reach* not the mind, there is no perception. *Locke.*

(10.) The law *reached* the intention of the promoters, and this act fixed the natural price of money. *Locke.*

If theſe examples of grown men *reach* not the caſe of children, let them examine. *Locke on Education.*

(11.) Thy deſire leads to no exceſs that *reaches* blame. *Milton.*

Her imprecations *reach* not to the tomb,
They ſhut not out ſociety in death. *Addiſon's Cato.*

(12.) Trees *reach'd* too far their pamper'd boughs. *Milton.*

To Reach. *v. n.* 1. To be extended. 2. To be extended far. 3. To penetrate. 4. To make efforts to attain. 5. To take in the hand.

(1.) We hold that the power which the church hath lawfully to make laws doth extend unto ſundry things of eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction, and ſuch other matters whereto their opinion is, that the church's authority and power doth not *reach*. *Hooker.*

The new world *reaches* quite croſs the torrid zone in one tropick to the other. *Boyle.*

When men purſue their thoughts of ſpace, they are apt to ſtop at the confines of body, as if ſpace were there at an end too, and *reached* no farther. *Locke.*

If I do not aſk any thing improper, let me be buried by Theodoſius; my vow *reaches* no farther than the grave. *Addiſ.*

The influence of the ſtars *reaches* to many events, which are not in the power of reaſon. *Swift.*

(2.) Great men have *reaching* hands. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

(3.) He hath delivered them into your hand, and ye have ſlain them in a rage, that *reacheth* up into heaven. 2 *Chr.* xxviii.

We *reach* forward into futurity, and bring up to our thoughts objects hid in the remoteſt depths of time. *Addiſon.*

(4.) Could a ſailor always ſupply new line, and find the plummet ſink without ſtopping, he would be in the poſture of the mind, *reaching* after a poſitive idea of infinity. *Locke.*

(5.) Leſt he *reach* of the tree of life, and eat. *Milton.*

Reach. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Act of touching or ſeizing by extenſion of the hand. 2. Power of reaching or taking in the hand. 3. Power of attainment or management. 4. Power; limit of faculties. 5. Contrivance; artful ſcheme; deep thought. 6. A fetch; an artifice to attain ſome diſtant advantage. 7. Tendency to diſtant conſequences. 8. Extent.

(2.) There may be in a man's *reach* a book containing pictures and diſcourſes, capable to delight and inſtruct him, which yet he may never have the will to open. *Locke.*

(3.) In actions, within the *reach* of power in him, a man ſeems as free as it is poſſible for freedom to make him. *Locke.*

(4.) Our ſight may be conſidered as a more diffuſive kind of touch, that brings into our *reach* ſome of the moſt remote parts of the univerſe. *Addiſon.*

Be ſure yourſelf and your own *reach* to know,
How far your genius, taſte and learning go. *Pope.*

(5.) Drawn by others, who had deeper *reaches* than themſelves to matters which they leaſt intended. *Hayward.*

Some, under types, have affected obſcurity to amuſe and make themſelves admired for profound *reaches*. *Howel.*

(6.) The duke of Parma had particular *reaches* and ends of his own underhand, to croſs the deſign. *Bacon.*

(7.) ——— Strain not my ſpeech
To groſſer iſſues, nor to larger *reach*,
Than to ſuſpicion. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

(8.) The confines met of empyrean heav'n,
And of this world: and, on the left hand, hell
With long *reach* interpos'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

To REA'CT. *v. a.* [*re* and *act.*] To return the impulſe or impreſſion.

The lungs being the chief inſtrument of ſanguification, and acting ſtrongly upon the chyle to bring it to an animal fluid, muſt be *reacted* upon as ſtrongly. *Arbuthnot.*

Cut off your hand, and you may do
With t' other hand the work of two;
Becauſe the ſoul her power contracts,
And on the brother limb *reacts*. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

Rea'ction. *n. ſ.* [*reaction*, Fr. from *react.*] The reciprocation of any impulſe or force impreſſed, made by the body on which ſuch impreſſion is made: *action* and *reaction* are equal.

Do not great bodies conſerve their heat the longeſt, their parts heating one another; and may not great, denſe and fixed bodies, when heated beyond a certain degree, emit light ſo copiouſly, as, by the emiſſion and *reaction* of its light, and the reflections and refractions of its rays within its pores, to grow ſtill hotter till it comes to a certain period of heat, ſuch as is that of the ſun? *Newton's Opticks.*

Alimentary ſubſtances, of a mild nature, act with ſmall force upon the ſolids, and as the action and *reaction* are equal, the ſmalleſt degree of force in the ſolids digeſts them. *Arb.*

Read. *n. ſ.* [ræd, Saxon; *raed*, Dutch.] 1. Counſel. 2. Saying; ſaw. This word is in both ſenſes obſolete.

(1.) The man is bleſt that hath not lent
To wicked *read* his ear. *Sternhold.*

(2.) This *reade* is rife that oftentime
Great cumbers fall unſoft,
In humble dales is footing faſt,
The treade is not ſo tickle. *Spenſer.*

To READ. *v. a.* pret. *read*; part. paſſ. *read.* [ræd, Saxon.] 1. To peruſe any thing written. 2. To diſcover by characters or marks. 3. To learn by obſervation. 4. To know fully.

(1.) I have ſeen her take forth paper, write upon't, *read* it, and afterwards ſeal it. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The paſſage you muſt have *read*, though ſince ſlipt out of your memory. *Pope.*

If we have not leiſure to *read* over the book itſelf regularly, then by the titles of chapters we may be directed to peruſe ſeveral ſections. *Watts on the Mind.*

(2.) ——— An armed corſe did lye,
In whoſe dead face he *read* great magnanimity. *Spenſer.*
(3.) ———— Thoſe about her
From her ſhall *read* the perfect ways of honour. *Shakeſp.*
(4.) —— O moſt delicate fiend!
Who is't can read a woman? *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

To Read. *v. n.* 1. To perform the act of peruſing writing. 2. To be ſtudious in books. 3. To know by reading.

(1.) It ſhall be with him, and he ſhall *read* therein, that he may learn to fear the Lord. *Deut.* xvii. 19.

(2.) 'Tis ſure that Fleury *reads*. *Taylor.*

(3.) I have *read* of an eaſtern king, who put a judge to death for an iniquitous ſentence. *Swift.*

Read. *particip. adj.* [from *read*; the verb *read* is pronounced *reed*; the preterite and participle *red.*] Skilful by reading.

Virgil's ſhepherds are too well *read* in the philoſophy of Epicurus. *Dryden.*

We have a poet among us, of a genius as exalted as his ſtature, and who is very well *read* in Longinus his treatiſe concerning the ſublime. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Rea'ding. *n. ſ.* [from *read.*] 1. Study in books; peruſal of books. 2. A lecture; a prelection. 3. Publick recital. 4. Variation of copies.

(1.) Though *reading* and converſation may furniſh us with many ideas of men and things, yet it is our own meditation muſt form our judgment. *Watts on the Mind.*

Leſs *reading* than makes felons 'ſcape,
Leſs human genius than God gives an ape,
Can make a Cibber. *Pope.*

(3.) The Jews had their weekly *readings* of the law. *Hooker.*

Give attendance to *reading*, exhortation and doctrine. 1 *Tim.* iv. 13.

(4.) That learned prelate has reſtored ſome of the *readings* of the authors with great ſagacity. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Reade'ption. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *adeptus*, Latin.] Recovery; act of regaining.

Will any ſay, that the *readeption* of Trevigi was matter of ſcruple? *Bacon.*

Rea'der. *n. ſ.* [from *read.*] 1. One that peruſes any thing written. 2. One ſtudious in books. 3. One whoſe office is to read prayers in churches.

(1.) As we muſt take the care that our words and ſenſe be clear, ſo if the obſcurity happen through the hearers or *readers* want of underſtanding, I am not to anſwer for them. *Ben. Johnſon.*

(2.) Baſiris' altars and the dire decrees
Of hard Eureſtheus, ev'ry *reader* ſees. *Dryden.*

(3.) He got into orders, and became a *reader* in a pariſh church at twenty pounds a year. *Swift.*

Rea'dership. *n. ſ.* [from *reader.*] The office of reading prayers.

When they have taken a degree, they get into orders, and ſollicit a *readerſhip*. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

Rea'dily. *adv.* [from *ready.*] Expeditely; with little hinderance or delay.

My tongue obey'd, and *readily* could name
Whate'er I ſaw. *Milton.*

Thoſe very things, which are declined as impoſſible, are *readily* practicable in a caſe of extreme neceſſity. *South.*

I *readily* grant, that one truth cannot contradict another. *Locke.*

Every one ſometime or other dreams that he is reading papers, in which caſe the invention prompts ſo *readily*, that the mind is impoſed upon. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

Rea'diness. *n. ſ.* [from *ready.*] 1. Expediteneſs; promptitude. 2. The ſtate of being ready or fit for any thing. 3. Facility; freedom from hinderance or obſtruction. 4. State of being willing or prepared.

(1.) He would not forget the *readineſs* of their king in aiding him when the duke of Bretagne failed him. *Bacon.*

He opens himſelf to the man of buſineſs with reluctancy, but offers himſelf to the viſits of a friend with facility and all the meeting *readineſs* of deſire. *South.*

(2.) ——— Have you an army *ready?*
— The centurions and their charges already in the entertainment to be on foot at an hour's warning.
— I am joyful to hear of their *readineſs*. *Shakeſp.*

They remained near a month, that they might be in *readineſs* to attend the motion of the army. *Clarendon.*

(3.) Nature has provided for the *readineſs* and eaſineſs of ſpeech. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

(4.) A pious and well-diſpoſed mind, attended with a *readineſs* to obey the known will of God, is the ſureſt means to enlighten the underſtanding to a belief of chriſtianity. *South.*

Their conviction grew ſo ſtrong, that they embraced the ſame truths, and laid down their lives, or were always in a *readineſs* to do it, rather than depart from them. *Addiſon.*

Readmi'ssion. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *admiſſion.*] The act of admitting again.

In an exhauſted receiver, animals, that ſeem as they were dead, revive upon the *readmiſſion* of freſh air. *Arbuthnot.*

To Rea'dmit. *v. a.* [*re* and *admit.*] To let in again.

——— Theſe evils I deſerve,
Yet deſpair not of his final pardon,
Whoſe ear is ever open, and his eye
Gracious to *readmit* the ſuppliant. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

After twenty minutes I *readmitted* the air. *Derham.*

To Reado'rn. *v. a.* [*re* and *adorn.*] To decorate again; to deck a-new.

The ſtreams now change their languid blue,
Regain their glory, and their fame renew,
With ſcarlet honours *readorn* the tide. *Blackmore.*

REA'DY. *adj.* [ꞃæꝺ, Saxon; *redo*, Swediſh; hꞃaꝺe, nimble, Saxon.] 1. Prompt; not delayed. 2. Fit for a purpoſe; not to ſeek. 3. Prepared; accommodated to any deſign, ſo as that there can be no delay. 4. Willing; eager; quick. 5. Being at the point; not diſtant; near; about to do or be. 6. Being at hand; next to hand. 7. Facile; eaſy; opportune; near. 8. Quick; not done with heſitation. 9. Expedite; nimble; not embarraſſed; not ſlow. 10. *To make* Ready. An elliptick expreſſion for, *to make* things *ready*. To make preparations.

(1.) Theſe commodities yield the *readieſt* money of any in this kingdom, becauſe they never fail of a price abroad. *Temple.*

He overlook'd his hinds; their pay was juſt
And *ready*: for he ſcorn'd to go on truſt. *Dryden.*

(2.) All things are *ready*, if our minds be ſo.
Periſh the man whoſe mind is backward now! *Shakeſp.*

Make you *ready* your ſtiff bats and clubs;
Rome and her rats are at the point of battle. *Shakeſp.*

One hand the ſword, and one the pen employs,
And in my lap the *ready* paper lies. *Dryden.*

The ſacred prieſts with *ready* knives bereave
The beaſts of life, and in full bowls receive
The ſtreaming blood. *Dryden's Æneis.*

(3.) Trouble and anguiſh ſhall prevail againſt him, as a king *ready* to the battle. *Job*, xv. 24.

Death *ready* ſtands to interpoſe his dart. *Milton.*

The word which I have giv'n, I'll not revoke;
If he be brave, he's *ready* for the ſtroke. *Dryden.*

The imagination is always reſtleſs, and the will, reaſon being laid aſide, is *ready* for every extravagant project. *Locke.*

(4.) Men, when their actions ſucceed not as they would, are always *ready* to impute the blame thereof unto the heavens, ſo as to excuſe their own follies. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

A cloud that is more ſhow than moiſture; a cloud that is more *ready* to beſtow his drops upon the ſea, than on the land. *Holyday.*

They who ſhould have helped him to mend things were *readier* to promote the diſorders by which they might thrive, than to ſet a foot frugality. *Davenant.*

(5.) He knoweth that the day of darkneſs is *ready* at hand. *Job.*

——— Satan *ready* now
To ſtoop with weary'd wings and willing feet
On this world. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

(6.) A ſapling pine he wrench'd from out the ground,
The *readieſt* weapon that his fury found. *Dryden.*

(7.) Sometimes the *readieſt* way, which a wiſe man hath to conquer, is to fly. *Hooker's Preface.*

——— The race elect,
Safe towards Canaan from the ſhore advance
Through the wild deſert, not the *readieſt* way. *Milton.*

Proud of their conqueſt, prouder of their prey,
They leave the camp, and take the *readieſt* way. *Dryden.*

The *ready* way to be thought mad, is to contend that you are not ſo. *Spectator.*

(8.) A *ready* conſent often ſubjects a woman to contempt. *Clariſſa.*

(9.) Thoſe, who ſpeak in publick, are much better accepted, when they can deliver their diſcourſe by the help of a lively genius and a *ready* memory, than when they are forced to read all. *Watts on the Mind.*

For the moſt part there is a finer ſenſe, a clearer mind, a *readier* apprehenſion, and gentler diſpoſitions in that ſex, than in the other. *Law.*

(10.) He will ſhew you a large upper room; there *make ready* for us. *Mar.* xiv. 15.

REA'DY. *adv.* Readily; ſo as not to need delay.

We will go *ready* armed before the children of Iſrael. *Num.*

REA'DY. *n. ſ.* Ready money. A low word.

Lord Strutt was not fluſh in *ready*, either to go to law, or clear old debts. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

REAFFI'RMANCE. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *affirmance.*] Second confirmation.

Cauſes of deprivation are a conviction before the ordinary of a wilful maintaining any doctrine contrary to the thirty-nine articles, or a perſiſting therein without revocation of his error, or a *reaffirmance* after ſuch revocation. *Ayliffe.*

RE'AL. *adj.* [*reel*, Fr. *realis*, Latin.] 1. Relating to things, not perſons; not perſonal. 2. Not fictitious; not imaginary; true; genuine. 3. [In law.] Conſiſting of things immoveable, as land.

(1.) Many are perfect in men's humours, that are not greatly capable of the *real* part of buſineſs; which is the conſtitution of one that hath ſtudied men more than books. *Bacon.*

(2.) We do but deſcribe an imaginary world, that is but little a-kin to the *real* one. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

When I place an imaginary name at the head of a character, I examine every letter of it, that it may not bear any reſemblance to one that is *real.* *Addiſon.*

Imaginary diſtempers are attended with *real* and unfeigned ſufferings, that enfeeble the body, and diſſipate the ſpirits. *Blackmore.*

The whole ſtrength of the Arian cauſe, *real*, or artificial; all that can be of any force either to convince, or deceive a reader. *Waterland.*

(3.) I am haſtening to convert my ſmall eſtate, that is perſonal into *real.* *Child on Trade.*

RE'ALGAR. *n. ſ.* A mineral.

Realgar or ſandaracha is red arſenick. *Harris.*

Put *realgar* hot into the midſt of the quickſilver, whereby it may be condenſed as well from within as without. *Bacon.*

REA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*realité*, Fr. from *real.*] 1. Truth; verity; what is, not what merely ſeems. 2. Something intrinſically important; not merely matter of ſhow.

(1.) I would have them well verſed in the Greek and Latin poets, without which a man fancies that he underſtands a critick, when in *reality* he does not comprehend his meaning. *Addiſon.*

The beſt accounts of the appearances of nature in any ſingle inſtance human penetration can reach, comes infinitely ſhort of its *reality* and internal conſtitution; for who can ſearch out the Almighty's works to perfection? *Cheyne.*

My neck may be an idea to you, but it is a *reality* to me. *Beattie.*

(2.) Of that ſkill the more thou know'ſt,
The more ſhe will acknowledge thee her head,
And to *realities* yield all her ſhows,
Made ſo adorn for thy delight the more. *Milton.*

To RE'ALIZE. *v. a.* [*realiſer*, French, from *real.*] 1. To bring into being or act. 2. To convert money into land.

(1.) Thus we *realize* what Archimedes had only in hypotheſis, weighing a ſingle grain againſt the globe of earth. *Glanville.*

As a Dioceſan, you are like to exemplify and *realize* every word of this diſcourſe. *South.*

RE'ALLY. *adv.* [from *real.*] 1. With actual exiſtence. 2. In truth; truly; not ſeemingly only. 3. It is a ſlight corroboration of an opinion.

(1.) We ſhall at laſt diſcover in what perſons this holineſs is inherent *really*, in what condition it is inherent perfectly, and conſequently in what other ſenſe it may be truly and properly affirmed that the church is holy. *Pearſon.*

There cannot be a more important caſe of conſcience for men to be reſolved in, than to know certainly how far God accepts the will for the deed, and how far he does not; and to be informed truly when men do *really* will a thing, and when they have *really* no power to do, what they have willed. *South.*

(2.) Nothing properly is his duty but what is *really* his intereſt. *Wilkins.*

The underſtanding repreſents to the will things *really* evil, under the notion of good. *South.*

Theſe orators inflame the people, whoſe anger is *really* but a ſhort fit of madneſs. *Swift.*

They even affect to be more pleaſed with dreſs, and to be more fond of every little ornament, than they *really* are. *Law.*

(3.) Why *really* ſixty-five is ſomewhat old. *Young.*

REALM. *n. ſ.* [*roiaulme*, French.] 1. A kingdom; a king's dominion. 2. Kingly government. This ſenſe is not frequent.

(1.) Is there any part of that *realm*, or any nation therein, which have not yet been ſubdued to the crown of England? *Spenſer.*

They had gather'd a wiſe council to them
Of ev'ry *realm*, that did debate this buſineſs. *Shakeſp.*

—— A ſon whoſe worthy deeds
Raiſe him to be the ſecond in that *realm.* *Milton.*

(2.) Learn each ſmall people's genius, policies,
The ant's republick, and the *realm* of bees. *Pope.*

REA'LTY. *n. ſ.* [a word peculiar, I believe, to *Milton.*] *Realty* means not in this place reality in oppoſition to ſhow, but loyalty; for the Italian Dictionary explains the adjective *reale* by loyal. *Pearce on Milton.*

O heaven, that ſuch reſemblance of the higheſt
Should yet remain, where faith and *realty*
Remain not! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

REAM. *n. ſ.* [*rame*, French; *riem*, Dutch.] A bundle of paper containing twenty quires.

All vain petitions mounting to the ſky,
With *reams* abundant this abode ſupply. *Pope.*

To REA'NIMATE. *v. a.* [*re* and *animo*, Lat.] To revive; to reſtore to life.

We are our *reanimated* anceſtors, and antedate their reſurrection. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

The young man left his own body breathleſs on the ground, while that of the doe was *reanimated.* *Spectator.*

To REANNE'X. *v. a.* [*re* and *annex.*] To annex again.

King Charles was not a little inflamed with an ambition to repurchaſe and *reannex* that dutchy. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

To REAP. *v. a.* [ꞃepan, Saxon.] 1. To cut corn at harveſt. 2. To gather; to obtain. It is once uſed by *Shakeſpeare* in an ill ſenſe.

(1.) From Ireland come I with my ſtrength,
And *reap* the harveſt which that raſcal ſow'd. *Shakeſp.*

When ye *reap* the harveſt, thou ſhalt not wholly *reap* the corners of thy field. *Lev.* xix. 9.

The hire of the labourers, which have *reaped* down your fields, is kept back by fraud. *Ja.* v. 5.

(2.) They that love the religion which they profeſs, may have failed in choice, but yet they are ſure to *reap* what benefit the ſame is able to afford. *Hooker.*

What ſudden anger's this? how have I *reap'd* it. *Shak.*

——— This is a thing,
Which you might from relation likewiſe *reap*,
Being much ſpoke of. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Our ſins being ripe, there was no preventing of God's juſtice from *reaping* that glory in our calamities, which we robbed him of in our proſperity. *King Charles.*

To **Reap.** *v. n.* To harveſt.

They that ſow in tears, ſhall *reap* in joy. *Pſalm* cxxvi. 5.

Rea'per. *n. ſ.* [from *reap.*] One that cuts corn at harveſt.

From hungry *reapers* they their ſheaves withhold. *Sand.*

Here Ceres' gifts in waving proſpect ſtand,
And nodding tempt the joyful *reaper*'s hand. *Pope.*

—— A thouſand forms he wears,
And firſt a *reaper* from the field appears,
Sweating he walks, while loads of golden grain
O'ercharge the ſhoulders of the ſeeming ſwain. *Pope.*

Rea'pinghook. *n. ſ.* [*reaping* and *hook.*] A hook uſed to cut corn in harveſt.

—— Some are brib'd to vow it looks
Moſt plainly done by thieves with *reapinghooks.* *Dryden.*

REAR. *n. ſ.* [*arrieare*, French.] 1. The hinder troop of an army, or the hinder line of a fleet. 2. The laſt claſs; the laſt in order.

(1.) The *rear* admiral, an arch pirate, was afterwards ſlain with a great ſhot. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

——— Argive chiefs
Fled from his well-known face, with wonted fear,
As when his thund'ring ſword and pointed ſpear
Drove headlong to their ſhips, and glean'd the *rear.* *Dryd.*

(2.) Coins I place in the *rear*, becauſe made up of both the other. *Peacham.*

Snowy headed winter leads,
Yellow autumn brings the *rear.* *Waller.*

Rear. *adj.* [hꞃeꞃe, Saxon.] 1. Raw; half roaſted; half ſodden. 2. Early. A provincial word.

(2.) O'er yonder hill does ſcant the dawn appear,
Then why does Cuddy leave his cot ſo *rear?* *Gay.*

To **Rear.** *v. a.* [aꞃæꞃan, Saxon.] 1. To raiſe up. 2. To lift up from a fall. 3. To move upwards. 4. To bring up to maturity. 5. To educate; to inſtruct. 6. To exalt; to elevate. 7. To rouſe; to ſtir up. 8. To raiſe; to breed.

(1.) All the people ſhouted with a loud voice, for the *rearing* up of the houſe of the lord. 1 *Eſdr.* v. 62.

Who now ſhall *rear* you to the ſun, or rank
Your tribes? *Milton.*

(2.) Down again ſhe fell unto the ground,
But he her quickly *rear'd* up again. *Spenſer.*

In adoration at his feet I fell
Submiſs: he *rear'd* me. *Milton.*

(3.) Up to a hill anon his ſteps he *rear'd*,
From whoſe high top to ken the proſpect round. *Milton.*

(4.) No creature goeth to generate, whilſt the female is buſy in ſitting or *rearing* her young. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

They were a very hardy breed, and *reared* their young ones without any care. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

They flouriſh'd long in tender bliſs, and *rear'd*
A numerous offspring, lovely like themſelves. *Thomſon.*

(5.) He wants a father to protect his youth,
And *rear* him up to virtue. *Southern.*

They have in every town publick nurſeries, where all parents, except cottagers and labourers, are obliged to ſend their infants to be *reared* and educated. *Swift.*

(6.) Charity decent, modeſt, eaſy, kind,
Softens the high, and *rears* the abject mind. *Prior.*

(7.) Into the naked woods he goes,
And ſeeks the tuſky boar to *rear*,
With well-mouth'd hounds and pointed ſpear. *Dryden.*

(8.) No fleſh from market-towns our peaſant ſought;
He *rear'd* his frugal meat, but never bought. *Harte.*

Rea'rward. *n. ſ.* [from *rear.*] 1. The laſt troop. 2. The end; the tail; a train behind. 3. The latter part. In contempt.

(1.) He from the beginning began to be in the *rearward*, and before they left fighting, was too far off. *Sidney.*

The ſtandard of Dan was the *rearward* of the camp. *Num.*

(2.) Why follow'd not, when ſhe ſaid Tybalt's dead,
Thy father or thy mother?
But with a *rearward* following Tybalt's death,
Romeo is baniſhed. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

(3.) He was ever in the *rearward* of the faſhion. *Shakeſp.*

Rea'rmouse. *n. ſ.* [more properly *reremouſe*; hꞃeꞃemuꞅ, Saxon.] The leather-winged bat.

Some war with *rearmice* for their leathern wings
To make my ſmall elves coats. *Shakeſpeare.*

Of flying fiſhes, the wings are not feathers, but a thin kind of ſkin, like the wings of a bat or *rearmouſe.* *Abbot.*

To **Reasce'nd.** *v. n.* [*re* and *aſcend.*] To climb again.

When as the day the heaven doth adorn,
I wiſh that night the noyous day would end;
And when as night hath us of light forlorn,
I wiſh that day would ſhorly *reaſcend.* *Spenſer.*

Taught by the heav'nly muſe to venture down
The dark deſcent, and up to *reaſcend.* *Milton.*

Theſe puiſſant legions, whoſe exile
Hath empty'd heav'n, ſhall fail to *reaſcend*,
Self-rais'd, and repoſſeſs their native ſeat. *Milton.*

To **Reasce'nd.** *v. a.* To mount again.

When the god his fury had allay'd,
He mounts aloft, and *reaſcends* the ſkies. *Addiſon.*

REA'SON. *n. ſ.* [*raiſon*, Fr. *ratio*, Lat.] 1. The power by which man deduces one propoſition from another, or proceeds from premiſes to conſequences; the rational faculty; diſcurſive power. 2. Cauſe; ground or principle. 3. Cauſe efficient. 4. Final cauſe. 5. Argument; ground of perſuaſion; motive. 6. Ratiocination; diſcurſive act. 7. Clearneſs of faculties. 8. Right; juſtice. 9. Reaſonable claim; juſt practice. 10. Rationale; juſt account. 11. Moderation; moderate demands.

(1.) *Reaſon* is the director of man's will, diſcovering in action what is good; for the laws of well-doing are the dictates of right *reaſon.* *Hooker.*

Though brutiſh that conteſt and foul,
When *reaſon* hath to deal with force; yet ſo
Moſt reaſon is that *reaſon* overcome. *Milton.*

I appeal to the common judgment of mankind, whether the humane nature be not ſo framed, as to acquieſce in ſuch a moral certainty, as the nature of things is capable of; and if it were otherwiſe, whether that *reaſon* which belongs to us, would not prove a burden and a torment to us, rather than a privilege, by keeping us in a continual ſuſpenſe, and thereby rendering our conditions perpetually reſtleſs and unquiet. *Wilkins.*

Dim, as the borrow'd beams of moon and ſtars
To lonely, weary, wand'ring travellers,
Is *reaſon* to the ſoul: and as on high,
Thoſe rowling fires diſcover but the ſky,
Not light us here; ſo *reaſon*'s glimmering ray
Was lent, not to aſſure our doubtful way,
But guide us upward to a better day. *Dryden.*

It would be well, if people would not lay ſo much weight on their own *reaſon* in matters of religion, as to think every thing impoſſible and abſurd, which they cannot conceive: how often do we contradict the right rules of *reaſon* in the whole courſe of our lives? *reaſon* itſelf is true and juſt, but the *reaſon* of every particular man is weak and wavering, perpetually ſwayed and turned by his intereſts, his paſſions and his vices. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

(2.) What the apoſtles deemed rational and probable means to that end, there is no *reaſon*, or probability to think ſhould ever in any produce this effect. *Hammond.*

Virtue and vice are not arbitrary things, but there is a natural and eternal *reaſon* for that goodneſs and virtue, and againſt vice and wickedneſs. *Tillotſon.*

(3.) Spain is thin ſown of people, partly by *reaſon* of the ſterility of the ſoil, and partly their natives are exhauſted by ſo many employments in ſuch vaſt territories as they poſſeſs. *Bacon.*

Such a benefit, as by the antecedent will of Chriſt is intended to all men living, though all men by *reaſon* of their own demerits, do not actually receive the fruit of it. *White.*

The *reaſon* of the motion of the balance in a wheel watch, is by the motion of the next wheel. *Hale.*

By *reaſon* of the ſickneſs of a reverend prelate, I have been over-ruled to approach this place. *Spratt.*

I have not obſerved equality of numbers in my verſe; partly by *reaſon* of my haſte, but more eſpecially becauſe I would not have my ſenſe a ſlave to ſyllables. *Dryden.*

(4.) *Reaſon*, in the Engliſh language, ſometimes is taken for true and clear principles; ſometimes for clear and fair deductions; ſometimes for the cauſe, particularly the final cauſe. *Locke.*

(5.) I maſk the buſineſs from the common eye
For ſundry weighty *reaſons*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

If it be natural, ought we not rather to conclude, that there is ſome ground and *reaſon* for theſe fears, and that nature hath not planted them in us to no purpoſe? *Tillotſon.*

If we commemorate any myſtery of our redemption, or article of our faith, we ought to confirm our belief of it, by conſidering all thoſe *reaſons* upon which it is built; that we may be able to give a good account of the hope that is in us. *Nelſon.*

(6.) When ſhe rates things, and moves from ground to ground,
The name of reaſon ſhe obtains by this;
But when by *reaſon* ſhe the truth hath found,
And ſtandeth fixt, ſhe underſtanding is. *Davies.*

(7.) Lovers and madmen have their ſeething brains,
Such ſhaping fantaſies that apprehend
More than cool *reaſon* ever comprehends. *Shakeſpeare.*

When valour preys on *reaſon*,
It eats the ſword it fights with. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

(8.) I was promis'd on a time,
To have *reaſon* for my rhyme:
From that time unto this ſeaſon,
I receiv'd nor rhyme nor *reaſon*. *Spenſer.*

——— Are you in earneſt?
Ay, and reſolv'd withal
To do myſelf this *reaſon* and this right. *Shakeſpeare.*

The papiſts ought in *reaſon* to allow them all the excuſes they make uſe of for themſelves; ſuch as an invincible ignorance, oral tradition and authority. *Stillingfleet.*

Let it drink deep in thy moſt vital part;
Strike home, and do me *reaſon* in thy heart. *Dryden.*

(9.) God brings good out of evil; and therefore it were but *reaſon* we ſhould truſt God to govern his own world, and wait till the change cometh, or the *reaſon* be diſcovered. *Taylor.*

Conſcience, not acting by law, is a boundleſs preſumptuous thing; and, for any one by virtue thereof, to challenge himſelf a privilege of doing what he will, and of being unaccountable, is in all *reaſon* too much, either for man or angel. *South.*

A ſevere reflection Montaigne has made on princes, that we ought not in *reaſon* to have any expectations of favour from them. *Dryden's Dedication to Aurengzebe.*

We have as great aſſurance that there is a God, as the nature of the thing to be proved is capable of, and as we could in *reaſon* expect to have. *Tillotſon's Preface.*

When any thing is proved by as good arguments as a thing of that kind is capable of, we ought not in *reaſon* to doubt of its exiſtence. *Tillotſon.*

(10.) This *reaſon* did the ancient fathers render, why the church was called Catholick. *Pearſon.*

To render a *reaſon* of an effect or phenomenon, is to deduce it from ſomething elſe more known than itſelf. *Boyle.*

(11.) The moſt probable way of bringing France to *reaſon*, would be by the making an attempt upon the Spaniſh Weſt Indies, and by that means to cut off all communication with this great ſource of riches. *Addiſon.*

To REASON. *v. n.* [*raiſonner*, Fr.] 1. To argue rationally; to deduce conſequences juſtly from premiſes. 2. To debate; to diſcourſe; to talk; to take or give an account. Not in uſe. 3. To raiſe diſquiſitions; to make enquiries.

(1.) No man, in the ſtrength of the firſt grace, can merit the ſecond; for *reaſon* they do not, who think ſo; unleſs a beggar, by receiving one alms, can merit another. *South.*

Ideas, as ranked under names, are thoſe, that for the moſt part men *reaſon* of within themſelves, and always thoſe which they commune about with others. *Locke.*

Every man's *reaſoning* and knowledge is only about the ideas exiſting in his own mind: and our knowledge and *reaſoning* about other things is only as they correſpond with thoſe our particular ideas. *Locke.*

Love is not to be *reaſon'd* down, or loſt
In high ambition. *Addiſon.*

——— In the lonely grove,
'Twas there juſt and good he *reaſon'd* ſtrong,
Clear'd ſome great truth, or rais'd ſome ſerious ſong. *Tickell.*

(2.) ——— *Reaſon* with the fellow,
Before you puniſh him, where he heard this. *Shakeſp.*

I *reaſon'd* with a Frenchman yeſterday,
Who told me in the narrow ſeas,
There miſcarried a veſſel of our country. *Shakeſpeare.*

Stand ſtill, that I may *reaſon* with you of all the righteous acts of the Lord. 1 *Sam.* xii. 7.

(3.) Jeſus, perceiving their thoughts, ſaid, what *reaſon* ye in your hearts? *Luke*, v. 22.

——— They *reaſon'd* high
Of providence, foreknowledge, will and fate. *Milton.*

Down reaſon then, at leaſt vain *reaſoning* down. *Milton.*

To REA'SON. *v. a.* To examine rationally. This is a French mode of ſpeech.

When they are clearly diſcovered, well digeſted, and well *reaſoned* in every part, there is beauty in ſuch a theory. *Burnet.*

REA'SONABLE. *adj.* [*raiſon*, Fr.] 1. Having the faculty of reaſon; endued with reaſon. 2. Acting, ſpeaking or thinking rationally. 3. Juſt; rational; agreeable to reaſon. 4. Not immoderate. 5. Tolerable; being in mediocrity.

(1.) She perceived her only ſon lay hurt, and that his hurt was ſo deadly, as that already his life had loſt uſe of the *reaſonable* and almoſt ſenſible part. *Sidney.*

(2.) The parliament was diſſolved, and gentlemen furniſhed with ſuch forces, as were held ſufficient to hold in bridle either the malice or rage of *reaſonable* people. *Hayward.*

(3.) By indubitable certainty, I mean that which doth not admit of any *reaſonable* cauſe of doubting, which is the only certainty of which moſt things are capable. *Wilkins.*

A law may be *reaſonable* in itſelf, although a man does not allow it, or does not know the reaſon of the lawgivers. *Swift.*

(4.) Let all things be thought upon,
That may with *reaſonable* ſwiftneſs add
More feathers to our wings. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

(5.) I could with *reaſonable* good manner receive the ſalutation of her and of the princeſs Pamela, doing them yet no further reverence than one princeſs oweth to another. *Sidney.*

A good way diſtant from the nigra rupes, there are four ſeveral lands of *reaſonable* quantity. *Abbot's Deſc. of the World.*

Notwithſtanding theſe defects, the Engliſh colonies maintained themſelves in a *reaſonable* good eſtate, as long as they retained their own ancient laws. *Davies on Ireland.*

Rea'sonableness. *n. ſ.* [from *reaſonable.*] 1. The faculty of reaſon. 2. Agreeableneſs to reaſon. 3. Compliance with reaſon. 4. Moderation.

(2.) They thought the work would be better done, if thoſe, who had ſatisfied themſelves with the *reaſonableneſs* of what they wiſh, would undertake the converting and diſpoſing of other men. *Clarendon.*

He that rightly underſtands the *reaſonableneſs* and excellency of charity, will know, that it can never be excuſable to *waſte* any of our money in pride and folly. *Law.*

(3.) The paſſive reaſon, which is more properly *reaſonableneſs*, is that order and congruity which is impreſſed upon the thing thus wrought; as in a watch, the whole frame and contexture of it carries a *reaſonableneſs* in it, the paſſive impreſſion of the reaſon or intellectual idea that was in the artiſt. *Hale.*

Rea'sonably. *adv.* [from *reaſonable.*] 1. Agreeably to reaſon. 2. Moderately; in a degree reaching to mediocrity.

(1.) Chaucer makes Arcite violent in his love, and unjuſt in the purſuit of it; yet when he came to die, he made him think more *reaſonably.* *Dryden's Preface to Fables.*

The church has formerly had eminent ſaints in that ſex; and it may *reaſonably* be thought, that it is purely owing to their poor and vain education, that this honour of their ſex is for the moſt part confined to former ages. *Law.*

(2.) Some man *reaſonably* ſtudied in the law, ſhould be perſuaded to go thither as chancellor. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

If we can by induſtry make our deaf and dumb perſons *reaſonably* perfect in the language and pronunciation, he may be alſo capable of the ſame privilege of underſtanding by the eye what is ſpoken. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Rea'soner. *n. ſ.* [*raiſonneur*, Fr. from *reaſon.*] One who reaſons; an arguer.

——— Due reverence pay
To learn'd Epicurus; ſee the way
By which this *reaſ'ner* of ſo high renown
Moves through th' ecliptick road the rolling ſun. *Blackm.*

The terms are looſe and undefined; and what leſs becomes a fair *reaſoner*, he puts wrong and invidious names on every thing to colour a falſe way of arguing. *Addiſon.*

Thoſe *reaſoners*, who employ ſo much of their zeal for the upholding the balance of power in Chriſtendom, by their practices are endeavouring to deſtroy it at home. *Swift.*

Rea'soning. *n. ſ.* [from *reaſon.*] Argument.

Thoſe who would make uſe of ſolid arguments and ſtrong *reaſonings* to a reader of ſo delicate a turn, would be like that fooliſh people, who worſhipped a fly, and ſacrificed an ox to it. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Your *reaſonings* therefore on this head, amount only to what the ſchools call *ignoratio elenchi*; proving before the queſtion, on talking wide of the purpoſe. *Waterland.*

Rea'sonless. *adj.* [from *reaſon.*] Void of reaſon.

This proffer is abſurd and *reaſonleſs.* *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

——— Is it
Her true perfection, or my falſe tranſgreſſion,
That makes me *reaſonleſs* to reaſon thus? *Shakeſpeare.*

That they wholly direct the *reaſonleſs* mind, I am reſolved; for all thoſe which were created mortal, as birds and beaſts, are left to their natural appetites. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

These reaſons in love's law have paſt for good,
Though fond and *reaſonleſs* to ſome. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

To **Reasse'mble.** *v. a.* [*re* and *aſſemble.*] To collect anew.

There *reaſſembling* our afflicted pow'rs,
Conſult how to offend our enemy. *Milton.*

To **Reasse'rt.** *v. a.* [*re* and *aſſert.*] To aſſert anew; to maintain after ſuſpenſion or ceſſation.

His ſteps I followed, his doctrine I *reaſſerted.* *Atterbury.*

——— Young Oreſtes grown
To manly years ſhould *reaſſert* the throne. *Pope.*

To **Reassu'me.** *v. a.* [*reaſſumo*, Lat. *re* and *aſſume.*] To reſume; to take again.

——— To him the ſon return'd
Into his bliſsful boſom *reaſſum'd*,
In glory as of old. *Milton.*

Not only on the Trojans fell this doom,
Their hearts at laſt the vanquiſh'd *reaſſume.* *Denham.*

For this he *reaſſumes* the nod,
While Semele commands the god. *Prior.*

After Henry VIII. had *reaſſumed* the ſupremacy, a ſtatute was made, by which all doctors of the civil law might be made chancellors. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To **Reassu're.** *v. a.* [*raſſurer*, Fr.] To free from fear; to reſtore from terrour.

——— They roſe with fear,
Till dauntleſs Pallas *reaſſur'd* the reſt. *Dryden.*

Reate. *n. ſ.* A kind of long ſmall graſs that grows in water, and complicates itſelf together.

Let them lie dry ſix months to kill the water-weeds; as water-lilies, candocks, *reate* and bulruſhes. *Walton.*

To **Reave.** *v. a.* pret. *reft.* [ꞃæꝼian, Saxon; whence to *bereave.*] 1. To take away by ſtealth or violence. An obſolete word. 2. It was uſed as well in a good as bad ſenſe.

(1.) ——— Diſmounting from his lofty ſteed,
He to him leapt, in mind to *reave* his life. *Spenſer.*
Some make his meaſhy bed, but *reave* his reſt. *Carew.*

But theſe men, knowing, having heard the voyce
Of God, by ſome meanes, that ſad death hath *reft*
The ruler heere; will never ſuffer left
Their unjuſt wooing of his wife. *Chapman.*

Who can be bound by any ſolemn vow,
To do a murd'rous deed, to rob a man,
To force a ſpotleſs virgin's chaſtity,
To *reave* the orphan of his patrimony,
And have no other reaſon for his wrong,
But that he was bound by a ſolemn oath? *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

(2.) They ſought my troubled ſenſe how to deceave
With talk, that might unquiet fancies *reave.* *Spenſer.*

Each ſucceeding time addeth or *reaveth* goods and evils, according to the occaſions itſelf produceth. *Carew.*

To **REBA'PTIZE.** *v. a.* [*rebaptiſer*, Fr. *re* and *baptize.*] To baptize again.

Underſtanding that the rites of the church were obſerved, he approved of their baptiſm, and would not ſuffer them to be *rebaptized.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Rebaptiza'tion. *n. ſ.* [*rebaptiſation*, Fr. from *rebaptize.*] Renewal of baptiſm.

In maintainance of *rebaptization*, their arguments are built upon this, that hereticks are not any part of the church of Chriſt. *Hooker.*

To **Reba'te.** *v. n.* [*rebattre*, Fr.] To blunt; to beat to obtuſeneſs; to deprive of keenneſs.

He doth *rebate* and blunt his natural edge
With profits of the mind, ſtudy and faſt. *Shakeſp.*

The icy goat, the crab which ſquare the ſcales;
With thoſe of aries trine conſent to hate
The ſcales of libra, and her rays *rebate.* *Creech.*

He modifies his firſt ſevere decree;
The keener edge of battle to *rebate*,
The troops for honour fighting, not for hate. *Dryden.*

My flagging ſoul flies under her own pitch,
My ſenſes too are dull and ſtupify'd,
Their edge *rebated.* *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

Their innocence unfeign'd long joys afford
To the honeſt nuptial bed, and, in the wane
Of life, *rebate* the miſeries of age. *Philips.*

Re'beck. *n. ſ.* [*rebec*, Fr. *ribecca*, Italian.] A three ſtringed fiddle.

When the merry bells ring round,
And the jocund *rebecks* ſound,
To many a youth and many a maid,
Dancing in the checker'd ſhade. *Milton.*

RE'BEL. *n. ſ.* [*rebelle*, Fr. *rebellis*, Lat.] One who oppoſes lawful authority.

——— The mercileſs Macdonel
Worthy to be a *rebel*; for to that
The multiplying villanies of nature
Do ſwarm upon him. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

——— The *rebels* there are up,
And put the Engliſhmen unto the ſword. *Shakeſp.*

Shall man from nature's ſanction ſtray
A *rebel* to her rightful ſway. *Fenton.*

To **REBE'L.** *v. n.* [*rebello*, Lat.] To riſe in oppoſition againſt lawful authority.

——— Boys, immature in knowledge,
Pawn their experience to their preſent pleaſure,
And ſo *rebel* to judgment. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

If they perceive diſſenſion in our looks,
How will their grudging ſtomachs be provok'd
To wilful diſobedience, and *rebel?* *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

Such ſmiling rogues as theſe ſooth every paſſion,
That in the nature of their lords *rebels*;
Bring oil to fire. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

There was a time, when all the body's members
Rebell'd againſt the belly. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Arm'd with thy might, rid heav'n of theſe *rebell'd*. *Milt.*

How cou'd my hand *rebel* againſt my heart?
How cou'd your heart *rebel* againſt your reaſon? *Dryden.*

Part of the angels *rebelled* againſt God, and thereby loſt their happy ſtate. *Locke.*

REBE'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *rebel*.] One that rebels. *Dict.*

REBE'LLION. *n. ſ.* [*rebellion*, Fr. *rebellio*, Lat. from *rebel*.] Inſurrection againſt lawful authority.

He was victorious in *rebellions* and ſeditions of people. *Bacon.*

Adam's ſin, or the curſe upon it, did not deprive him of rule, but left the creatures to a *rebellion* or reluctation. *Bacon.*

Of their names in heav'nly records now
Is no memorial, blotted out and raz'd
By their *rebellion* from the books of life. *Milton.*

REBE'LLIOUS. *adj.* [from *rebel*.] Opponent to lawful authority.

From the day that thou didſt depart out of Egypt, until ye came unto this place, ye have been *rebellious* againſt the Lord. *Deut.* ix. 7.

This our ſon is ſtubborn and *rebellious*, he will not obey our voice. *Deut.* xxi. 20.

——— Bent he ſeems
On deſperate revenge, which ſhall redound
Upon his own *rebellious* head. *Milton.*

REBE'LLIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *rebellious*.] In oppoſition to lawful authority.

When one ſhewed him where a nobleman, that had *rebelliouſly* born arms againſt him, lay very honourably intombed, and adviſed the king to deface the monument; he ſaid, no, no, but I would all the reſt of mine enemies were as honourably intombed. *Camden's Remains.*

REBE'LLIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *rebellious*.] The quality of being rebellious.

To **REBE'LLOW.** *v. n.* [*re* and *bellow*.] To bellow in return; to echo back a loud noiſe.

He loudly bray'd with beaſtly yelling ſound,
That all the fields *rebellowed* again. *Spenſer.*

The reſiſting air the thunder broke,
The cave *rebellow'd*, and the temple ſhook. *Dryden.*

From whence were heard, *rebellowing* to the main,
The roars of lions. *Dryden's Æneis.*

REBOA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*reboo*, Lat.] The return of a loud bellowing ſound.

To **REBOU'ND.** *v. n.* [*rebondir*, Fr. *re* and *bound*.] To ſpring back; to be reverberated; to fly back, in conſequence of motion impreſſed and reſiſted by a greater power.

Whether it were a roaring voice of moſt ſavage wild beaſts, or a *rebounding* echo from the hollow mountains. *Wiſd.* xvii.

It with *rebounding* ſurge the bars aſſail'd. *Milton.*

Life and death are in the power of the tongue, and that not only directly with regard to the good or ill we may do to others, but reflexively with regard to what may *rebound* to ourſelves. *Government of the Tongue.*

Bodies which are abſolutely hard, or ſo ſoft as to be void of elaſticity, will not *rebound* from one another: impenetrability makes them only ſtop. *Newton's Opticks.*

She bounding from the ſhelfy ſhore,
Round the deſcending nymph the waves *rebounding* roar. *Pope.*

To **REBOU'ND.** *v. a.* 1. To reverberate; to beat back. 2. *Prior* has uſed it improperly.

(1.) All our invectives, at their ſuppoſed errors, fall back with a *rebounded* force upon our own real ones. *Decay of Piety.*

Silenus ſung, the vales his voice *rebound*,
And carry to the ſkies the ſacred ſound. *Dryden.*

(2.) Flow'rs, by the ſoft South Weſt
Open'd, and gather'd by religious hands,
Rebound their ſweets from th' odoriferous pavement. *Prior.*

REBOU'ND. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The act of flying back in conſequence of motion reſiſted; reſilition.

——— I do feel,
By the *rebound* of yours, a grief that ſhoots
My very heart. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

If you ſtrike a ball ſidelong, not full upon the ſurface, the *rebound* will be as much the contrary way; whether there be any ſuch reſilience in echoes may be tried. *Bacon.*

The weapon with unerring fury flew,
At his left ſhoulder aim'd: nor entrance found;
But back, as from a rock, with ſwift *rebound*,
Harmleſs return'd. *Dryden.*

REBU'FF. *n. ſ.* [*rebuffade*, Fr. *rebuffo*, Italian.] Repercuſſion; quick and ſudden reſiſtance.

——— By ill chance
The ſtrong *rebuff* of ſome tumultuous cloud,
Inſtinct with fire and nitre, hurried him
As many miles aloft. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

To **REBU'FF.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat back; to oppoſe with ſudden violence.

To **REBUI'LD.** *v. a.* [*re* and *build*.] To reedify; to reſtore from demolition; to repair.

The fines impoſed there were the more queſtioned, and repined againſt, becauſe they were aſſigned to the *rebuilding* and repairing of St. Paul's church. *Clarendon.*

Fine is the ſecret, delicate the art,
To raiſe the ſhades of heroes to our view,
Rebuild fall'n empires, and old time renew. *Tickel.*

REBU'KABLE. *adj.* [from *rebuke*.] Worthy of reprehenſion.

——— *Rebukable*
And worthy ſhameful check it were, to ſtand
On mere mechanick compliment.
Shakeſpeare's Antony and Cleopatra.

To **REBU'KE.** *v. a.* [*reboucher*, Fr.] To chide; to reprehend; to repreſs by objurgation.

I am aſham'd; does not the ſtone *rebuke* me,
For being more ſtone than it? *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

He was *rebuked* for his iniquity; the dumb aſs, ſpeaking with man's voice, forbad the madneſs of the prophet. 2 *Pet.*

The proud he tam'd, the penitent he cheer'd,
Nor to *rebuke* the rich offender fear'd. *Dryden.*

REBU'KE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Reprehenſion; chiding expreſſion; objurgation. 2. In low language, it ſignifies any kind of check.

(1.) Why bear you theſe *rebukes*, and anſwer not? *Shakeſpeare.*

——— If he will not yield,
Rebuke and dread correction wait on us,
And they ſhall do their office. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

Thy *rebuke* hath broken my heart. *Pſalm* lxix. 21.

The *rebukes* and chiding to children, ſhould be in grave and diſpaſſionate words. *Locke.*

Shall Cibber's ſon, without *rebuke*,
Swear like a lord? *Pope.*

Should vice expect to 'ſcape *rebuke*,
Becauſe its owner is a duke? *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

(2.) He gave him ſo terrible a *rebuke* upon the forehead with his heel, that he laid him at his length. *L'Eſtrange.*

Rebu'ker. *n. ſ.* [from *rebuke*.] A chider; a reprehender.

The revolters are profound to make ſlaughter, though I have been a *rebuker* of them all. *Hoſea*, v. 2.

Re'bus. *n. ſ.* [*rebus*, Latin.] A word repreſented by a picture.

Some citizens, wanting arms, have coined themſelves certain devices alluding to their names, which we call *rebus*: Maſter Jugge the printer, in many of his books, took, to expreſs his name, a nightingale ſitting in a buſh with a ſcrole in her mouth, wherein was written jugge, jugge, jugge. *Peacham.*

To **Rebu't.** *v. n.* [*rebuter*, French.] To retire back. Obſolete.

Themſelves too rudely rigorous,
Aſtonied with the ſtroke of their own hand,
Do back *rebut*, and each to other yielded land. *Spenſer.*

Rebu'tter. *n. ſ.* An anſwer to a rejoinder.

To **Reca'll.** *v. a.* [*re* and *call*.] To call back; to call again; to revoke.

They who *recal* the church unto that which was at the firſt, muſt ſet bounds unto their ſpeeches. *Hooker.*

If Henry were *recall'd* to life again,
Theſe news would cauſe him once more yield the ghoſt.
Shakeſp. Henry VI.

Neglected long, ſhe let the ſecret reſt,
Till love *recall'd* it to her lab'ring breaſt. *Dryden.*

It is ſtrange the ſoul ſhould never once *recal* over any of its pure native ideas, before it borrowed any thing from the body; never any other ideas, but what derive their original from that union. *Locke.*

To the churches, wherein they were ordained, they might of right be *recalled* as to their proper church, under pain of excommunication. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

It is neceſſary to *recall* to the reader's mind, the deſire Ulyſſes has to reach his own country. *Broome on Odyſſ.*

If princes, whoſe dominions lie contiguous, be forced to draw from thoſe armies which act againſt France, we muſt hourly expect having thoſe troops *recalled*, which they now leave with us in the midſt of a ſiege. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

Reca'll. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Revocation; act or power of calling back.

——— Other decrees
Againſt thee are gone forth, without *recall*. *Milton.*

'Tis done, and ſince 'tis done, 'tis paſt *recal*;
And ſince 'tis paſt *recal*, muſt be forgotten. *Dryden.*

To **RECA'NT.** *v. a.* [*recanto*, Lat.] To retract; to recall; to contradict what one has once ſaid or done.

He ſhall do this, or elſe I do *recant*
The pardon that I late pronounced. *Shakeſp. Mer. of Venice.*

——— How ſoon would eaſe *recant*
Vows made in pain as violent and void? *Milton.*

To **Reca'nt.** *v. n.* To revoke a poſition; to unſay what has been ſaid.

If it be thought, that the praiſe of a tranſlation conſiſts in adding new beauties, I ſhall be willing to *recant*. *Dryden.*

That the legiſlature ſhould have power to change the ſucceſſion, whenever the neceſſities of the kingdom require, is ſo uſeful towards preſerving our religion and liberty, that I know not how to *recant*. *Swift.*

Recanta'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *recant*.] Retractation; declaration contradictory to a former declaration.

She could not ſee means to join this *recantation* to the former vow. *Sidney.*

The poor man was impriſoned for this diſcovery, and forced to make a publick *recantation*. *Stillingfleet.*

Reca'nter. *n. ſ.* [from *recant*.] One who recants.

The publick body, which doth ſeldom
Play the *recanter*, feeling in itſelf
A lack of Timon's aid, hath ſenſe withal
Of its own fall, reſtraining aid to Timon. *Shakeſp.*

To **RECAPI'TULATE.** *v. a.* [*recapituler*, Fr. *re* and *capitulum*, Lat.] To repeat again the ſum of a former diſcourſe.

Hylobares judiciouſly and reſentingly *recapitulates* your main reaſonings. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

I have been forced to *recapitulate* theſe things, becauſe mankind is not more liable to deceit, than it is willing to continue in a pleaſing error. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

Recapitula'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *recapitulate*.] Diſtinct repetition of the principal points.

He maketh a *recapitulation* of the chriſtian churches; among the reſt he addeth the iſle of Eden by name. *Raleigh.*

Inſtead of raiſing any particular uſes from the point that has been delivered, let us make a brief *recapitulation* of the whole. *South.*

Recapi'tulatory. *adj.* [from *recapitulate*.] Repeating again.

Recapitulatory exerciſes. *Garretſon.*

To **Reca'rry.** *v. a.* [*re* and *carry*.] To carry back.

When the Turks beſieged Malta or Rhodes, pigeons carried and *recarried* letters. *Walton's Angler.*

To **Rece'de.** *v. n.* [*recedo*, Latin.] 1. To fall back; to retreat. 2. To deſiſt; to relax any claim.

(1.) A deaf noiſe of ſounds that never ceaſe,
Confus'd and chiding, like the hollow roar
Of tides, *receding* from th' inſulted ſhoar. *Dryden.*

——— Ye doubts and fears!
Scatter'd by winds *recede*, and wild in foreſts rove. *Prior.*

All bodies, moved circularly, have a perpetual endeavour to *recede* from the center, and every moment would fly out in right lines, if they were not violently reſtrained by contiguous matter. *Bentley.*

(2.) I can be content to *recede* much from my own intereſts and perſonal rights. *King Charles.*

They hoped that their general aſſembly would be perſuaded to depart from ſome of their demands; but that, for the preſent, they had not authority to *recede* from any one propoſition. *Clarendon.*

Recei'pt. *n. ſ.* [*receptum*, Latin.] 1. The act of receiving. 2. The place of receiving. 3. [*Recepte*, Fr.] A note given, by which money is acknowledged to have been received. 4. Reception; admiſſion. 5. Reception; welcome. 6. [From *recipe*.] Preſcription of ingredients for any compoſition.

(1.) Villain, thou did'ſt deny the gold's *receipt*,
And told me of a miſtreſs. *Shakeſp. Com. of Err.*

It muſt be done upon the *receipt* of the wound, before the patient's ſpirits be overheated. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

The joy of a monarch for the news of a victory muſt not be expreſſed like the ecſtaſy of a harlequin, on the *receipt* of a letter from his miſtreſs. *Dryden.*

(2.) Jeſus ſaw Matthew ſitting at the *receipt* of cuſtom. *Matthew.*

(4.) It is of things heavenly an univerſal declaration, working in them, whoſe hearts God inſpireth with the due conſideration thereof, an habit or diſpoſition of mind, whereby they are made fit veſſels, both for the *receipt* and delivery of whatſoever ſpiritual perfection. *Hooker.*

(5.) The ſame words in my lady Philoclea's mouth might have had a better grace, and perchance have found a gentler *receipt*. *Sidney.*

——————— Jove requite
And all th' immortall Gods, with that delight
Thou moſt deſir'ſt, thy kind *receite* of me;
Of friend, to humane hoſpitality. *Chapman.*

(6.) —— On 's bed of death
Many *receipts* he gave me, chiefly one
Of his old experience th' only darling. *Shakeſp.*

I'll teach him a *receipt* to make
Words that weep, and tears that ſpeak. *Cowley.*

That Medea could make old men young again, was nothing elſe, but that, from knowledge of ſimples, ſhe had a *receipt* to make white hair black. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Wiſe leeches will not vain *receipts* obtrude,
While growing pains pronounce the humours crude. *Dryden.*
Some dryly plain, without invention's aid,
Write dull *receipts* how poems made be made. *Pope.*

Scribonius found the *receipt* in a letter wrote to Tiberius, and was never able to procure the *receipt* during the emperor's life. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Recei'vable. *adj.* [*recevable*, Fr. from *receive.*] Capable of being received. *Dict.*

To **RECE'IVE.** *v. a.* [*recevoir*, Fr. *recipio*, Lat.] 1. To take or obtain any thing as due. 2. To take or obtain from another, whether good or evil. 3. To take any thing communicated. 4. To embrace intellectually. 5. To allow. 6. To admit. 7. To take as into a veſſel. 8. To take into a place or ſtate. 9. To conceive in the mind; to take intellectually. 10. To entertain as a gueſt.

(1.) If by this crime he owes the law his life,
Why, let the war *receive* 't in valiant gore. *Shakeſp.*

A certain nobleman went into a far country, to *receive* for himſelf a kingdom, and return. *Luke*, xiv. 12.

(2.) Though I ſhould *receive* a thouſand ſhekels of ſilver in mine hand, yet would I not put forth mine hand againſt the king's ſon. 2 *Sam.* xviii. 12.

What? ſhall we *receive* good at the hands of God, and ſhall we not *receive* evil? *Job*, ii. 10.

To them haſt thou poured a drink-offering? ſhould I *receive* comfort in theſe? *Iſ.* lvii. 6.

He that doeth wrong, ſhall *receive* for the wrong done; and there is no reſpect of perſons. *Col.* iii. 25.

Put all in writing that thou giveſt out, and *receiveſt* in. *Eccluſ.* xlii. 7.

They lived with the friendſhip and equality of brethren; *received* no laws from one another, but lived ſeparately. *Locke.*

(3.) Draw general concluſions from every particular they meet with: theſe make little true benefit of hiſtory; nay, being of forward and active ſpirits, *receive* more harm by it. *Locke.*

The idea of ſolidity we *receive* by our touch. *Locke.*

The ſame inability will every one find, who ſhall go about to faſhion in his underſtanding any ſimple idea, not *received* in by his ſenſes or by reflection. *Locke.*

To conceive the ideas we *receive* from ſenſation, conſider them, in reference to the different ways, whereby they make their approaches to our minds. *Locke.*

(4.) We have ſet it down as a law, to examine things to the bottom, and not to *receive* upon credit, or reject upon improbabilities. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

In an equal indifferency for all truth; I mean the *receiving* it, in the love of it, as truth; and in the examination of our principles, and not *receiving* any for ſuch, till we are fully convinced of their certainty, conſiſts the freedom of the underſtanding. *Locke.*

(5.) Long *received* cuſtom forbidding them to do as they did, there was no excuſe to juſtify their act; unleſs, in the ſcripture, they could ſhew ſome law, that did licence them thus to break a *received* cuſtom. *Hooker.*

——— Will it not be *receiv'd*,
When we have mark'd with blood thoſe ſleepy two,
And us'd their very daggers; that they have don't?
—Who dares *receive* it other? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Leſt any ſhould think that any thing in this number eight creates the diapaſon; this computation of eight is rather a thing *received*, than any true computation. *Bacon.*

(6.) When they came to Jeruſalem, they were *received* of the church. *Acts*, xv. 4.

Thou ſhalt guide me with thy counſel, and afterwards *receive* me to glory. *Pſalm* lxxiii. 24.

Let her be ſhut out from the camp ſeven days, and after that *received* in again. *Numb.* xii. 14.

Free converſe with perſons of different ſects will enlarge our charity towards others, and incline us to *receive* them into all the degrees of unity and affection, which the word of God requires. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

(7.) He was taken up, and a cloud *received* him out of their ſight. *Acts*, i. 9.

(8.) After the Lord had ſpoken, he was *received* up into heaven, and ſat on the right hand of God. *Mark*, xvi. 19.

(9.) ——— To one of your *receiving*,
Enough is ſhewn. *Shakeſpeare.*

(10.) Abundance fit to honour, and *receive*
Our heav'nly ſtranger. *Milton.*

Recei'vedness. *n. ſ.* [from *received.*] General allowance.

Others will, upon account of the *receivedneſs* of the propoſed opinion, think it rather worth to be examined, than acquieſced in. *Boyle.*

Recei'ver. *n. ſ.* [*receveur*, Fr. from *receive.*] 1. One to whom any thing is communicated by another. 2. One to whom any thing is given or paid. 3. An officer appointed to receive publick money. 4. One who partakes of the bleſſed ſacrament. 5. One who co-operates with a robber, by taking the goods which he ſteals. 6. The veſſel into which ſpirits are emitted from the ſtill. 7. The veſſel of the air pump, out of which the air is drawn, and which therefore receives any body on which experiments are tried.

(1.) All the learnings that his time could make him *receiver* of, he took as we do air. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

She from whoſe influence all impreſſion came,
But by *receivers* impotencies lame. *Donne.*

What was ſo mercifully deſigned, might have been improved by the humble and diligent *receivers* unto their greateſt advantages. *Hammond.*

(2.) In all works of liberality, ſomething more is to be conſidered, beſides the occaſion of the givers; and that is the occaſion of the *receivers.* *Spratt.*

Gratitude is a virtue, diſpoſing the mind to an inward ſenſe, and an outward acknowledgement of a benefit received, together with a readineſs to return the ſame, as the occaſions of the doer ſhall require, and the abilities of the *receiver* extend to. *South.*

If one third of the money in trade were locked up, landholders muſt receive one third leſs for their goods; a leſs quantity of money by one third being to be diſtributed amongſt an equal number of *receivers.* *Locke.*

Wood's halfpence will be offered for ſix a penny, and the neceſſary *receivers* will be loſers of two thirds in their pay. *Swift.*

(3.) There is a *receiver*, who alone handleth the monies. *Bacon.*

(4.) The ſignification and ſenſe of the ſacrament diſpoſe the ſpirit of the *receiver* to admit the grace of the ſpirit of God there conſigned. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

(5.) This is a great cauſe of the maintenance of thieves, knowing their *receivers* always ready; for were there no *receivers*, there would be no thieves. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

(6.) Theſe liquors, which the wide *receiver* fill,
Prepar'd with labour, and refin'd with ſkill,
Another courſe to diſtant parts begin. *Blackmore.*

Alkaline ſpirits run in veins down the ſides of the *receiver* in diſtillations, which will not take fire. *Arbuthnot.*

(7.) The air that in exhauſted *receivers* of air pumps is exhaled from minerals, is as true as to elaſticity and denſity or rarefaction, as that we reſpire in. *Bentley.*

To **Rece'lebrate.** *v. a.* [*re* and *celebrate.*] To celebrate anew.

French air and Engliſh verſe here wedded lie:
Who did this knot compoſe,
Again hath brought the lilly to the roſe;
And with their chained dance,
Recelebrates the joyful match. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Re'cency. *n. ſ.* [*recens*, Lat.] Newneſs; new ſtate.

A ſchirrhus in its *recency*, whilſt it is in its augment, requireth milder applications than the confirmed one. *Wiſeman.*

Rece'nsion. *n. ſ.* [*recenſio*, Lat.] Enumeration; review.

In this *recenſion* of monthly flowers, it is to be underſtood from its firſt appearing to its final withering. *Evelyn.*

RE'CENT. *adj.* [*recens*, Latin.] 1. New; not of long exiſtence. 2. Late; not antique. 3. Freſh; not long diſmiſſed, releaſed or parted from.

(1.) The ancients were of opinion, that thoſe parts, where Egypt now is, were formerly ſea, and that a conſiderable portion of that country was *recent*, and formed out of the mud diſcharged into the neighbouring ſea by the Nile. *Woodward.*

(2.) Among all the great and worthy perſons, whereof the memory remaineth, either ancient or *recent*, there is not one that hath been tranſported to the mad degree of love. *Bacon.*

(3.) ——— Ulyſſes moves,
Urg'd on by want, and *recent* from the ſtorms,
The brackiſh ouze his manly grace deforms. *Pope.*

Re'cently. *adv.* [from *recent.*] Newly; freſhly.

Thoſe tubes, which are moſt *recently* made of fluids, are moſt flexible and moſt eaſily lengthened. *Arbuthnot.*

Re'centness. *n. ſ.* [from *recent.*] Newneſs; freſhneſs.

This inference of the *recentneſs* of mankind from the *recentneſs* of theſe apotheoſes of gentile deities, ſeems too weak to bear up this ſuppoſition of the novitas humani generis. *Hale.*

Rece'ptacle. *n. ſ.* [*receptaculum*, Latin.] A veſſel or place into which any thing is received. This had formerly the accent on the firſt ſyllable.

When the ſharpneſs of death was overcome, he then opened heaven, as well to believing gentiles as Jews: heaven till then was no *receptacle* to the ſouls of either. *Hooker.*

The county of Tipperary, the only county palatine in Ireland, is by abuſe of ſome bad ones made a *receptacle* to rob the reſt of the counties about it. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

As in a vault, an ancient *receptacle*,
Where for theſe many hundred years, the bones
Of all my buried anceſtors are packt. *Shakeſpeare.*

The eye of the ſoul, or *receptacle* of ſapience and divine knowledge. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Leſt paradiſe a *receptacle* prove
To ſpirits foul, and all my trees their prey. *Milton.*

Their intelligence, put in at the top of the horn, ſhall convey it into a little *receptacle* at the bottom. *Addiſon.*

Theſe are conveniencies to private perſons; inſtead of being *receptacles* for the truly poor, they tempt men to pretend poverty, in order to ſhare the advantages. *Atterbury.*

Though the ſupply from this great *receptacle* below be continual and alike to all the globe; yet when it arrives near the ſurface, where the heat is not ſo uniform, it is ſubject to viciſſitudes. *Woodward.*

Receptibi'lity. *n. ſ.* [*receptus*, Lat.] Poſſibility of receiving.

The peripatetick matter is a pure unactuated power; and this conceited vacuum a mere *receptibility*. *Glanville.*

Re'ceptary. *n. ſ.* [*receptus*, Lat.] Thing received. Not in uſe.

They, which behold the preſent ſtate of things, cannot condemn our ſober enquiries in the doubtful appertenancies of arts and *receptaries* of philoſophy. *Brown.*

Rece'ption. *n. ſ.* [*receptus*, Latin.] 1. The act of receiving. 2. The ſtate of being received. 3. Admiſſion of any thing communicated. 4. Readmiſſion. 5. The act of containing. 6. Treatment at firſt coming; welcome; entertainment. 7. Opinion generally admitted. 8. Recovery. Not in uſe.

(1.) Both ſerve completely for the *reception* and communication of learned knowledge. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

In this animal are found parts official unto nutrition, which were its aliment the empty *reception* of air, proviſions had been ſuperfluous. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

(2.) ——— Cauſes, according ſtill
To the *reception* of their matter, act;
Not to th' extent of their own ſphere. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

(3.) In ſome animals, the avenues, provided by nature for the *reception* of ſenſations, are few, and the perception, they are received with, obſcure and dull. *Locke.*

(4.) ——— All hope is loſt
Of my *reception* into grace. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

(5.) I cannot ſurvey this world of fluid matter, without thinking on the hand that firſt poured it out, and made a proper channel for its *reception*. *Addiſon.*

(6.) This ſucceſſion of ſo many powerful methods being farther preſcribed by God, have found ſo diſcouraging a *reception*, that nothing but the violence of ſtorming or battery can pretend to prove ſucceſsful. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

——— Pretending to conſult
About the great *reception* of their king,
Thither to come. *Milton.*

(7.) Philoſophers, who have quitted the popular doctrines of their countries, have fallen into as extravagant opinions, as even common *reception* countenanced. *Locke.*

(8.) He was right glad of the French king's *reception* of thoſe towns from Maximilian. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Rece'ptive. *adj.* [*receptus*, Lat.] Having the quality of admitting what is communicated.

The ſoul being, as it is active, perfected by love of that infinite good, ſhall, as it is *receptive*, be alſo perfected with thoſe ſupernatural paſſions of joy, peace and delight. *Hooker.*

To advance the ſpiritual concerns of all that could in any kind become *receptive* of the good he meant them, was his unlimited deſignment and endeavour. *Fell.*

The pretended firſt matter is capable of all forms, and the imaginary ſpace is *receptive* of all bodies. *Glanville.*

Rece'ptory. *adj.* [*receptus*, Latin.] Generally or popularly admitted.

Although therein be contained many excellent things, and verified upon his own experience, yet are there many alſo *receptory*, and will not endure the teſt. *Brown.*

Rece'ss. *n. ſ.* [*receſſus*, Latin.] 1. Retirement; retreat; withdrawing; ſeceſſion. 2. Departure. 3. Place of retirement; place of ſecrecy; private abode. 4. [*Recez*, Fr.] Perhaps an abſtract of the proceedings of an imperial diet. 5. Departure into privacy. 6. Remiſſion or ſuſpenſion of any procedure. 7. Removal to diſtance. 8. Privacy; ſecrecy of abode. 9. Secret part.

(1.) What tumults could not do, an army muſt; my *receſs* hath given them confidence that I may be conquered. *King Charles.*

Fair Thames ſhe haunts, and ev'ry neighb'ring grove,
Sacred to ſoft *receſs* and gentle love. *Prior.*

(2.) We come into the world, and know not how; we live in it in a ſelf-neſcience, and go hence again, and are as ignorant of our *receſs*. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

(3.) This happy place, our ſweet
Receſs, and only conſolation left. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The deep *receſſes* of the grove he gain'd. *Dryden.*

I wiſh that a crowd of bad writers do not ruſh into the quiet of your *receſſes*. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

(4.) In the imperial chamber, the proctors have a florin taxed and allowed them for every ſubſtantial *receſs*. *Ayliffe.*

(5.) The great ſeraphick lords and cherubim,
In cloſe *receſs*, and ſecret conclave ſat. *Milton.*

In the *receſs* of the jury, they are to conſider their evidence. *Hale.*

(6.) On both ſides they made rather a kind of *receſs*, than a breach of treaty, and concluded upon a truce. *Bacon.*

I conceived this parliament would find work, with convenient *receſſes*, for the firſt three years. *King Charles.*

(7.) Whatſoever ſign the ſun poſſeſſed, whoſe *receſs* or vicinity defineth the quarters of the year, thoſe of our ſeaſons were actually exiſtent. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

(8.) Good verſe, *receſs* and ſolitude requires;
And eaſe from cares, and undiſturb'd deſires. *Dryden.*

(9.) In their myſteries, and moſt ſecret *receſſes*, and adyta of their religion, their heathen prieſts betrayed and led their votaries into all the moſt horrid unnatural ſins. *Hammond.*

Every ſcholar ſhould acquaint himſelf with a ſuperficial ſcheme of all the ſciences, yet there is no neceſſity for every man of learning to enter into their difficulties and keep *receſſes*. *Watts on the Mind.*

Rece'ssion. *n. ſ.* [*receſſio*, Lat.] The act of retreating.

To **Recha'nge.** *v. a.* [*rechanger*, Fr. *re* and *change.*] To change again.

Thoſe endued with foreſight, work with facility; others are perpetually changing and *rechanging* their work. *Dryden.*

To **Recha'rge.** *v. a.* [*recharger*, Fr. *re* and *charge*.] 1. To accuſe in return. 2. To attack anew.

(1.) The fault, that we find with them, is, that they overmuch abridge the church of her power in theſe things: whereupon they *recharge* us, as if in theſe things we gave the church a liberty, which hath no limits or bounds. *Hooker.*

(2.) They charge, *recharge*, and all along the ſea
They drive, and ſquander the huge Belgian fleet. *Dryden.*

Rechea't. *n. ſ.* Among hunters, a leſſon which the huntſman winds on the horn, when the hounds have loſt their game, to call them back from purſuing a counterſcent. *Bailey.*

That a woman conceived me, I thank her; but that I will have a *recheat* winded in my forehead, or hang my bugle in an inviſible baldrick, all women ſhall pardon me. *Shakeſp.*

Recidiva'tion. *n. ſ.* [*recidivus*, Latin.] Backſliding; falling again.

Our renewed obedience is ſtill moſt indiſpenſably required, though mixed with much of weakneſs, frailties, *recidivations*, to make us capable of pardon. *Hammond's Pract. Cat.*

Recidi'vous. *adj.* [*recidivus*, Lat.] Subject to fall again.

Re'cipe. *n. ſ.* [*recipe*, Lat. the term uſed by phyſicians, when they direct ingredients.] A medical preſcription.

I ſhould enjoin you travel; for abſence doth in a kind remove the cauſe, and anſwers the phyſicians firſt *recipe*, vomiting and purging; but this would be too harſh. *Suckling.*

Th' apothecary train is wholly blind,
From files a random *recipe* they take,
And many deaths of one preſcription make. *Dryden.*

Reci'pient. *n. ſ.* [*recipiens*, Latin.] 1. The receiver; that to which any thing is communicated. 2. The veſſel into which ſpirits are driven by the ſtill.

(1.) Though the images, or whatever elſe is the cauſe of ſenſe, may be alike as from the object, yet may the repreſentations be varied according to the nature of the *recipient*. *Glanville.*

(2.) The form of ſound words, diſſolved by chymical preparation, ceaſes to be nutritive; and after all the labours of the alembeck, leaves in the *recipient* a fretting corroſive. *Decay of Piety.*

RECI'PROCAL. *adj.* [*reciprocus*, Lat. *reciproque*, French.] 1. Acting in viciſſitude; alternate. 2. Mutual; done by each to each. 3. Mutually interchangeable. 4. In geometry, *reciprocal* proportion is, when, in four numbers, the fourth number is ſo much leſſer than the ſecond, as the third is greater than the firſt, and vice verſa. *Harris.*

(1.) Corruption is *reciprocal* to generation; and they two are as nature's two boundaries, and guides to life and death. *Bacon.*

——— What if that light,
To the terreſtrial moon be as a ſtar,
Enlight'ning her by day, as ſhe by night,
This earth? *reciprocal*, if land be there,
Fields and inhabitants. *Milton.*

(2.) Where there's no hope of a *reciprocal* aid, there can be no reaſon for the mutual obligation. *L'Eſtrange.*

In *reciprocal* duties, the failure on one ſide juſtifies not a failure on the other. *Clariſſa.*

(3.) Theſe two rules will render a definition *reciprocal* with the thing defined; which, in the ſchools, ſignifies, that the definition may be uſed in the place of the thing defined. *Watts.*

(4.) According to the laws of motion, if the bulk and activity of aliment and medicines are in *reciprocal* proportion, the effect will be the ſame. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Reci'procally. *adv.* [from *reciprocal*.] Mutually; interchangeably.

——— His mind and place
Infecting one another *reciprocally*. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

Make the bodies appear enlightened by the ſhadows which bound the ſight, which cauſe it to repoſe for ſome ſpace of time; and *reciprocally* the ſhadows may be made ſenſible by enlightening your ground. *Dryden.*

If the diſtance be about the hundredth part of an inch, the water will riſe to the height of about an inch; and if the diſtance be greater or leſs in any proportion, the height will be *reciprocally* proportional to the diſtance very nearly: for the attractive force of the glaſſes is the ſame, whether the diſtance between them be greater or leſs; and the weight of the water drawn up is the ſame, if the height of it be *reciprocally* proportional to the height of the glaſſes. *Newton's Opticks.*

Thoſe two particles do *reciprocally* affect each other with the ſame force and vigour, as they would do at the ſame diſtance in any other ſituation. *Bentley.*

Reci'procalness. *n. ſ.* [from *reciprocal*.] Mutual return; alternateneſs.

The *reciprocalneſs* of the injury ought to allay the diſpleaſure at it. *Decay of Piety.*

To **Reci'procate.** *v. n.* [*reciprocus*, Lat. *reciproquer*, Fr.] To act interchangeably; to alternate.

One brawny ſmith the puffing bellows plies,
And draws, and blows *reciprocating* air. *Dryden.*

From whence the quick *reciprocating* breath,
The lobe adheſive, and the ſweat of death. *Sewel.*

Reciproca'tion. *n. ſ.* [*reciprocatio*, from *reciprocus*, Lat.] Alternation; action interchanged.

Bodies may be altered by heat, and yet no ſuch *reciprocation* of rarefaction, condenſation and ſeparation. *Bacon.*

That Ariſtotle drowned himſelf in Euripus, as deſpairing to reſolve the cauſe of its *reciprocation* or ebb and flow ſeven times a day, is generally believed. *Brown.*

Where the bottom of the ſea is owze or ſand, it is by the motion of the waters, ſo far as the *reciprocation* of the ſea extends to the bottom, brought to a level. *Ray.*

The ſyſtole reſembles the forcible bending of a ſpring, and the diaſtole its flying out again to its natural ſite: what is the principal efficient of this *reciprocation*? *Ray.*

Reci'sion. *n. ſ.* [*reciſus*, Lat.] The act of cutting off.

Reci'tal. *n. ſ.* [from *recite*.] 1. Repetition; rehearſal. 2. Narration. 3. Enumeration.

(1.) The laſt are repetitions and *recitals* of the firſt. *Denham.*

(2.) This often ſets him on empty boaſts, and betrays him into vain fantaſtick *recitals* of his own performances. *Addiſon.*

(3.) To make the rough *recital* aptly chime,
Or bring the ſum of Gallia's loſs to rhime,
Is mighty hard. *Prior.*

Recita'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *recite*.] Repetition; rehearſal.

If menaces of ſcripture fall upon men's perſons, if they are but the *recitations* and deſcriptions of God's decreed wrath, and thoſe decrees and that wrath have no reſpect to the actual ſins of men; why ſhould terrors reſtrain me from ſin, when preſent advantage invites me to it? *Hammond.*

He uſed philoſophical arguments and *recitations*. *Temple.*

Recita'tive.
Recitati'vo. } *n. ſ.* [from *recite*.] A kind of tuneful pronunciation, more muſical than common ſpeech, and leſs than ſong; chaunt.

He introduced the examples of moral virtue, writ in verſe, and performed in *recitative* muſick. *Dryden.*

By ſinging peers upheld on either hand,
Then thus in quaint *recitativo* ſpoke. *Dunciad.*

To **RECI'TE.** *v. a.* [*recito*, Lat. *reciter*, Fr.] To rehearſe; to repeat; to enumerate; to tell over.

While Telephus's youthful charms,
His roſy neck, and winding arms,
With endleſs rapture you *recite*,
And in the tender name delight. *Addiſon.*

The thoughts of gods let Granville's verſe *recite*,
And bring the ſcenes of op'ning fate to light. *Pope.*

If we will *recite* nine hours in ten,
You loſe your patience. *Pope's Epiſtles of Horace.*

Reci'te. *n. ſ.* [*recit*, Fr. from the verb.] Recital. Not in uſe.

This added to all former *recites* or obſervations of long-liv'd races, makes it eaſy to conclude, that health and long life are the bleſſings of the poor as well as rich. *Temple.*

Reci'ter. *n. ſ.* [from *recite*.] One who recites.

To **RECK.** *v. n.* [ꞃecan, Saxon.] 1. To care; to heed; to mind; to rate at much; to be in care. Out of uſe. *Reck* is ſtill retained in Scotland: it has *of* before the thing. 2. *It* RECKS. *v. imperſonal.* To care.

(1.) Thou's but a lazy loorde,
And *recks* much *of* thy ſwinke,
That with fond terms and witleſs words,
To bleer mine eyes do'ſt think. *Spenſer.*

——————Good or bad,
What do I *reck*, ſith that he dy'd entire. *Spenſer.*

I *reck* as little what betideth me,
As much I wiſh all good befortune you. *Shakeſpeare.*

——————With that care loſt
Went all his fear; *of* God, or hell or worſe
He *reck'd* not. *Milton.*

(2.) Of night or lonelineſs *it recks* me not;
I fear the dread events that dog them both,
Leſt ſome ill-greeting touch attempt the perſon
Of our unowned ſiſter. *Milton.*

To **RECK.** *v. a.* To heed; to care for.

This ſon of mine, not *recking* danger, and neglecting the preſent good way he was in of doing himſelf good, came hither to do this kind office to my unſpeakable grief. *Sidney.*

If I do loſe thee, I do loſe a thing,
That none but fools would *reck*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Do not you as ungracious parſons do,
Who ſhew the ſteep and thorny way to heav'n;
Yet like unthinking reckleſs libertines,
That in the ſoft path of dalliance treads,
Recks not his own rede. *Shakeſp.*

RE'CKLESS. *adj.* [from *reck*; ꞃecceleaꞅ, Saxon.] Careleſs; heedleſs; mindleſs; untouched. See RECK. This is written by *Dryden*, *retchleſs* in the article *wretchleſs*: *reckleſs* is moſt etymological.

It made the king as *reckleſs*, as them diligent. *Sidney.*

I'll after, more to be reveng'd of Eglamour
Than for the love of *reckleſs* Silvia. *Shakeſp.*

He apprehends death no more dreadfully, but as a drunken ſleep; careleſs, *reckleſs*, and fearleſs of what's paſt, preſent or to come; inſenſible of mortality and deſperately mortal. *Shakeſpeare.*

Next this was drawn the *reckleſs* cities flame,
When a ſtrange hell pour'd down from heav'n there came. *Cowley.*

RE'CKLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *reck*. This word in the ſeventeenth article is erroneouſly written *wretchleſneſs*.] Careleſſneſs; negligence.

Over many good fortunes began to breed a proud *reckleſneſs* in them. *Sidney.*

To **RE'CKON.** *v. a.* [ꞃeccan, Saxon; *reckenen*, Dutch.] 1. To number; to count. 2. To eſteem; to account. 3. To aſſign in an account.

(1.) The prieſt ſhall *reckon* unto him the money according to the years that remain, and it ſhall be abated. *Lev.* xxvii. 18.

Numb'ring of his virtues praiſe,
Death loſt the *reckoning* of his days. *Craſhaw.*

When are queſtions belonging to all finite exiſtences by us *reckoned* from ſome known parts of this ſenſible world, and from ſome certain epochs marked out by motions in it? *Locke.*

The freezing of water, or the blowing of a plant, returning at equidiſtant periods, would as well ſerve men to *reckon* their years by, as the motions of the ſun. *Locke.*

I *reckoned* above two hundred and fifty on the outſide of the church, though I only told three ſides of it. *Addiſon.*

A multitude of cities are *reckoned* up by the geographers, particularly by Ptolemy. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

(2.) Where we cannot be perſuaded that the will of God is, we ſhould ſo far reject the authority of men, as to *reckon* it nothing. *Hooker.*

Varro's aviary is ſtill ſo famous, that it is *reckoned* for one of thoſe notables, which men of foreign nations record. *Wotton.*

For him I *reckon* not in high eſtate;
But thee, whoſe ſtrength, while virtue was her mate,
Might have ſubdu'd the earth. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

People, young and raw, and ſoft natured, are apt to think it an eaſy thing to gain love, and *reckon* their own friendſhip a ſure price of another man's: but when experience ſhall have ſhewn them the hardneſs of moſt hearts, the hollowneſs of others, and the baſeneſs of all, they will find that a friend is the gift of God, and that he only, who made hearts, can unite them. *South's Sermons.*

Would the Dutch be content with the military government and revenues, and *reckon* it among what ſhall be thought neceſſary for their barrier? *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

(3.) To him that worketh is the reward not *reckoned* of grace, but of debt. *Romans*, iv. 4.

To **RECKON.** *v. n.* 1. To compute; to calculate. 2. To ſtate an account: it has *with* before the other party. 3. To charge to account: with *on*. 4. To pay a penalty: with *for* before the crime. 5. To call to puniſhment: it has *with*. 6. [*Compter ſur*, Fr.] To lay ſtreſs or dependance upon.

(1.) We may fairly *reckon*, that this firſt age of apoſtles, with that ſecond generation of many who were their immediate converts, extended to the middle of the ſecond century. *Addiſon.*

(2.) We ſhall not ſpend a large expence of time,
Before we *reckon with* your ſeveral loves,
And make us even with you. *Shakeſp.*

(3.) ——————I call poſterity
Into the debt, and *reckon on* her head. *Ben. Johnſon.*

(4.) If they fail in their bounden duty, they ſhall *reckon for* it one day. *Sanderſon's Judgment.*

(5.) God ſuffers the moſt grievous ſins of particular perſons to go unpuniſhed in this world, becauſe his juſtice will have another opportunity to meet and *reckon with* them. *Tillotſon.*

(6.) You *reckon upon* loſing your friends kindneſs, when you have ſufficiently convinced them, they can never hope for any of yours. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

RE'CKONER. *n. ſ.* [from *reckon*.] One who computes; one who calculates coſt.

Reckoners without their hoſt muſt reckon twice. *Camden.*

RE'CKONING. *n. ſ.* [from *reckon*.] 1. Computation; calculation. 2. Account of time. 3. Accounts of debtor and creditor. 4. Money charged by an hoſt. 5. Account taken. 6. Eſteem; account; eſtimation.

(2.) Can'ſt thou their *reck'nings* keep? the time compute?
When their ſwoln bellies ſhall enlarge their fruit. *Sandys.*

(3.) They that know how their own *reck'ning* goes,
Account not what they have, but what they loſe. *Daniel.*

It is with a man and his conſcience, as with one man and another; even *reckoning* makes laſting friends; and the way to make *reckonings* even, is to make them often. *South.*

(4.) His induſtry is up ſtairs and down; his eloquence the parcel of a *reckoning*. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

When a man's verſes cannot be underſtood, it ſtrikes a man more dead than a great *reckoning* in a little room. *Shakeſp.*

A coin would have a nobler uſe than to pay a *reckoning*. *Addiſon.*

(5.) There was no *reckoning* made with them of the money delivered into their hand. *2 Kings.*

(6.) Beauty, though in as great excellency in yourſelf as in any, yet you make no further *reckoning* of it, than of an outward fading benefit nature beſtowed. *Sidney.*

Were they all of as great account as the beſt among them, with us notwithſtanding they ought not to be of ſuch *reckoning*, that their opinion ſhould cauſe the laws of the church to give place. *Hooker's Preface.*

A **RE'CKONING-BOOK.** *n. ſ.* [from *reckoning* and *book*.] A book in which money received and expended is ſet down.

To **RECLAI'M.** *v. a.* [*reclamo*, Latin.] 1. To reform; to correct. 2. [*Reclamer*, French.] To reduce to the ſtate deſired. 3. To recall; to cry out againſt. 4. To tame.

(1.) He ſpared not the heads of any miſchievous practices, but ſhewed ſharp judgment on them for enſample ſake, that all the meaner ſort, which were infected with that evil, might, by terror thereof, be *reclaimed* and ſaved. *Spenſer.*

This errour whoſoever is able to *reclaim*, he ſhall ſave more in one ſummer, than Themiſon deſtroyed in any autumn. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Reclaim your wife from ſtrolling up and down
To all aſſizes. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

'Tis the intention of providence, in all the various expreſſions of his goodneſs, to *reclaim* mankind, and to engage their obedience. *Rogers's Sermons.*

The penal laws in being againſt papiſts have been found ineffectual, and rather confirm than *reclaim* men from their errors. *Swift.*

(2.) It was for him to haſten to let his people ſee, that he meant to govern by law, howſoever he came in by the ſword; and fit alſo to *reclaim* them, to know him for their king, whom they had ſo lately talked of as an enemy. *Bacon.*

Much labour is requir'd in trees, to tame
Their wild diſorder, and in ranks *reclaim*. *Dryden.*

Minds ſhe the dangers of the Lycian coaſt?
Or is her tow'ring flight *reclaim'd*,
By ſeas from Icarus's downfal nam'd?
Vain is the call, and uſeleſs the advice. *Prior.*

(3.) The head ſtrong horſes hurried Octavius, the trembling charioteer, along, and were deaf to his *reclaiming* them. *Dryden.*

——— Oh tyrant love!
Wiſdom and wit in vain *reclaim*,
And arts but ſoften us to feel thy flame. *Pope.*

(4.) —— Upon his fiſt he bore
An eagle well *reclaim'd*. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

Are not hawks brought to the hand, and lions, tygers and bears *reclaimed* by good uſage? *L'Eſtrange.*

RECLA'IMANT. *n. ſ.* [from *reclaim*.] Contradicter.

In the year 325, as is well known, the Arian doctrines were proſcribed, and anathematized in the famous council of Nice, conſiſting of 318 biſhops, very unanimous in their reſolutions, excepting a few *reclaimants*. *Waterland.*

To **RECLI'NE.** *v. a.* [*reclino*, Lat. *recliner*, Fr.] To lean back; to lean ſidewiſe.

——— The mother
Reclin'd her dying head upon his breaſt. *Dryden.*

While thus ſhe reſted, on her arm *reclin'd*,
The purling ſtreams that through the meadow ſtray'd,
In drowſy murmurs lull'd the gentle maid. *Addiſon.*

To **RECLI'NE.** *v. n.* To reſt; to repoſe; to lean.

RECLI'NE. *adj.* [*reclinis*, Latin.] In a leaning poſture.

——— They ſat *recline*
On the ſoft downy bank, damaſk'd with flow'rs. *Milton.*

To **RECLO'SE.** *v. a.* [*re* and *cloſe*.] To cloſe again.

The ſilver ring ſhe pull'd, the door *reclos'd*;
The bolt, obedient to the ſilken cord,
To the ſtrong ſtaple's inmoſt depth reſtor'd,
Secur'd the valves. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To **RECLU'DE.** *v. a.* [*recludo*, Latin.] To open.

The ingredients abſorb the inteſtinal ſuperfluities, *reclude* oppilations, and mundify the blood. *Harvey.*

RECLU'SE. *adj.* [*reclus*, Fr. *recluſus*, Latin.] Shut up; retired.

This muſt be the inference of a mere contemplative; a *recluſe* that converſes only with his own meditations. *Decay of Piety.*

——— The nymphs
Meliſſan, ſacred and *recluſe* to Ceres,
Pour ſtreams ſelect, and purity of waters. *Prior.*
—— I all the live-long day
Conſume in meditation deep, *recluſe*
From human converſe. *Philips.*

RECLU'SE. *n. ſ.* A retired perſon.

It ſeems you have not lived ſuch an obſtinate *recluſe* from the diſputes and tranſactions of men. *Hammond.*

RECOAGULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *coagulation*.] Second coagulation.

This ſalt, diſſolved in a convenient quantity of water, does upon its *recoagulation* diſpoſe of the aqueous particles among its own ſaline ones, and ſhoot into cryſtals. *Boyle.*

RECO'GNISANCE. *n. ſ.* [*recogniſance*, Fr.] 1. Acknowledgment of perſon or thing. 2. Badge. 3. A bond of record teſtifying the recogniſor to owe unto the recogniſee a certain ſum of money; and is acknowledged in ſome court of record; and thoſe that are mere recogniſances are not ſealed but enrolled: It is alſo uſed for the verdict of the twelve men empannelled upon an aſſize. *Cowel.*

(2.) Apparent it is, that all men are either chriſtians or not; if by external profeſſion they be chriſtians, then are they of the viſible church of Chriſt; and chriſtians by external profeſſion they are all, whoſe mark of *recognizance* hath in it thoſe things mentioned, yet although they be impious idolaters and wicked hereticks. *Hooker.*

She did gratify his amorous works
With that *recognizance* and pledge of love,
Which I firſt gave her; an handkerchief. *Shakeſpeare.*

(3.) The Engliſh ſhould not marry with any Iriſh, unleſs bound by *recogniſance* with ſureties, to continue loyal. *Davies.*

To **RECOGNI'SE.** *v. a.* [*recognoſco*, Lat.] 1. To acknowledge; to recover and avow knowledge of any perſon or thing. 2. To review; to reexamine.

(1.) He brought ſeveral of them, even under their own hands, to *recognize* their ſenſe of their undue procedure uſed by them unto him. *Fell.*

The Britiſh cannon formidably roars,
While ſtarting from his oozy bed,
Th' aſſerted ocean rears his reverend head,
To view and *recogniſe* his ancient lord. *Dryden.*

Then firſt he *recogniſ'd* th' æthereal gueſt,
Wonder and joy alternate fire his breaſt. *Pope.*

Speak, vaſſal, *recognize* thy ſov'reign queen:
Haſt thou ne'er ſeen me? know'ſt thou not me ſeen? *Harte.*

(2.) However their cauſes ſpeed in your tribunals, Chriſt will *recognize* them at a greater. *South.*

RECOGNISEE'. *n. ſ.* He in whoſe favour the bond is drawn.

RECO'GNISOR. *n. ſ.* He who gives the recogniſance.

RECOGNI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*recognitio*, Latin.] 1. Review; renovation of knowledge. 2. Knowledge confeſſed. 3. Acknowledgment; memorial.

(1.) The virtues of ſome being thought expedient to be annually had in remembrance, brought in a fourth kind of publick reading, whereby the lives of ſuch ſaints had, at the time of their yearly memorials, ſolemn *recognition* in the church of God. *Hooker.*

(2.) Every ſpecies of fancy hath three modes; *recognition* of a thing, as preſent; memory of it, as paſt; and foreſight of it, as to come. *Grew's Coſmol.*

(3.) The Iſraelites in Moſes' days were redeemed out of Egypt; in memory and *recognition* whereof they were commanded to obſerve the weekly ſabbath. *White.*

If the *recognition* or acknowldgement of a final concord, upon any writ of covenant finally, be taken by juſtice of aſſize, and the yearly value of thoſe lands be declared by affidavit made before the ſame juſtice; then is the *recognition* and value ſigned with the hand-writing of that juſtice. *Bacon.*

To **RECOI'L.** *v. n.* [*reculer*, French.] 1. To ruſh back in conſequence of reſiſtance, which cannot be overcome by the force impreſſed. 2. To fall back. 3. To fail; to ſhrink.

(1.) The very thought of my revenges that way
Recoil upon me; in himſelf too mighty. *Shakeſpeare.*

Revenge, at firſt though ſweet,
Bitter ere long, back on itſelf *recoils*. *Milton.*

——— Amazement ſeiz'd
All th' hoſt of heav'n, back they *recoil'd*, afraid
At firſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Evil on itſelf ſhall back *recoil*. *Milton.*

Who in deep mines for hidden knowledge toils,
Like guns o'ercharg'd, breaks, miſſes or *recoils*. *Denham.*

My hand's ſo ſoft, his heart ſo hard,
The blow *recoils*, and hurts me while I ſtrike! *Dryden.*

Whatever violence may be offered to nature, by endeavouring to reaſon men into a contrary perſuaſion, nature will ſtill *recoil*, and at laſt return to itſelf.. *Tillotſon.*

(2.) Ye both forewearied be; therefore a while
I read you reſt, and to your bowers *recoil*. *Spenſer.*

——— Ten paces huge
He back *recoil'd*; the tenth on bended knee,
His maſſy ſpear upſtay'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

(3.) A good and virtuous nature may *recoil*
In an imperial charge. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Recoi'l. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A falling back.

To **Recoi'n.** *v. a.* [*re* and *coin.*] To coin over again.

Among the Romans, to preſerve great events upon their coins, when any particular piece of money grew very ſcarce, it was often *recoined* by a ſucceeding emperor. *Addiſon.*

Recoi'nage. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *coinage.*] The act of coining anew.

The mint gained upon the late ſtatute, by the *recoinage* of groats and half-groats, now twelvepences and ſixpences. *Bacon.*

To **RECOLLE'CT.** *v. a.* [*recollectus*, Latin.] 1. To recover to memory. 2. To recover reaſon or reſolution. 3. To gather what is ſcattered; to gather again.

(1.) It did relieve my paſſion much;
More than light airs and *recollected* terms
Of theſe moſt briſk and giddy paced times. *Shakeſp.*

Recollect every day the things ſeen, heard, or read, which made any addition to your underſtanding. *Watts's Logick.*

(2.) ——— The Tyrian queen
Admir'd his fortunes, more admir'd the man;
Then *recollected* ſtood. *Dryden's Æneis.*

(3.) Now that God hath made his light radiate in his word, men may *recollect* thoſe ſcattered divine beams, and kindling with them the topicks proper to warm our affections, enflame holy zeal. *Boyle.*

Recolle'ction. *n. ſ.* [from *recollect.*] Recovery of notion; revival in the memory.

Recollection is when an idea is ſought after by the mind, and with pain and endeavour found, and brought again in view. *Locke.*

Finding the *recollection* of his thoughts diſturb his ſleep, he remitted the particular care of the compoſition. *Fell.*

Let us take care that we ſleep not without ſuch a *recollection* of the actions of the day as may repreſent any thing that is remarkable, as matter of ſorrow or thankſgiving. *Taylor.*

The laſt image of that troubled heap,
When ſenſe ſubſides, and fancy ſports in ſleep,
Though paſt the *recollection* of the thought,
Becomes the ſtuff of which our dream is wrought. *Pope.*

To **Reco'mfort.** *v. a.* [*re* and *comfort.*] 1. To comfort or conſole again. 2. To give new ſtrength.

(1.) What place is there left, we may hope our woes to
recomfort? *Sidney.*

Ne'er through an arch ſo hurried the blown tides,
As the *recomforted* through th' gates. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

——— As one from ſad diſmay
Recomforted, and, after thoughts diſturb'd,
Submitting to what ſeem'd remedileſs. *Milton.*

(2.) In ſtrawberries, it is uſual to help the ground with muck; and likewiſe to *recomfort* it ſometimes with muck put to the roots; but to water with muck water is not practiſed. *Bacon.*

To **Recomme'nce.** *v. a.* [*recommencer*, Fr. *re* and *commence.*] To begin anew.

To **RECOMME'ND.** *v. a.* [*recommender*, French; *re* and *commend.*] 1. To praiſe to another; to advance by praiſe to the kindneſs of another. 2. To make acceptable. 3. To commit with prayers.

(1.) Mecenas *recommended* Virgil and Horace to Auguſtus, whoſe praiſes helped to make him popular while alive, and after his death have made him precious to poſterity. *Dryden.*

(2.) A decent boldneſs ever meets with friends,
Succeeds, and ev'n a ſtranger *recommends*. *Pope.*

(3.) They had been *recommended* to the grace of God. *Acts*, xiv.

Recomme'ndable. *adj.* [*recommendable*, Fr. from *recommend.*] Worthy of recommendation or praiſe.

Though theſe purſuits ſhould make out no pretence to advantage, yet, upon the account of honour, they are *recommendable*. *Glanville's Preface to Scepſis.*

Recommenda'tion. *n. ſ.* [*recommendation*, French; from *recommend.*] 1. The act of recommending. 2. That which ſecures to one a kind reception from another.

(2.) Poplicola's doors were opened on the outſide, to ſave the people even the common civility of aſking entrance; where misfortune was a powerful *recommendation*; and where want itſelf was a powerful mediator. *Dryden.*

Recomme'ndatory. *adj.* [from *recommend.*] That which commends to another.

Verſes *recommendatory* they have commanded me to prefix before my book. *Swift.*

Recomme'nder. *n. ſ.* [from *recommend.*] One who recommends.

St. Chryſoſtom, as great a lover and *recommender* of the ſolitary ſtate as he was, declares it to be no proper ſchool for thoſe who are to be leaders of Chriſt's flock. *Atterbury.*

To **Recomi't.** *v. a.* [*re* and *commit.*] To commit anew.

When they had bailed the twelve biſhops, who were in the Tower, the houſe of commons expoſtulated with them, and cauſed them to be *recommitted*. *Clarendon.*

To **Recompa'ct.** *v. a.* [*re* and *compact.*] To join anew.

——— Repair
And *recompact* my ſcatter'd body. *Donne.*

To **Recompe'nse.** *v. a.* [*recompenſer*, Fr. *re* and *compenſo*, Latin.] 1. To repay; to requite. 2. To give in requital. 3. To compenſate; to make up by ſomething equivalent. 4. To redeem; to pay for.

(1.) Continue faithful, and we will *recompenſe* you. 1 *Mac.* x.

Hear from heaven, and requite the wicked, by *recompenſing* his way upon his own head. 2 *Chron.* vi. 23.

(2.) Thou waſt begot of them, and how canſt thou *recompenſe* them the things they have done for thee! *Eccluſ.* viii. 28.

Recompenſe to no man evil for evil. *Rom.* xii. 17.

(3.) French wheat, which is bearded, requireth the beſt ſoil, *recompenſing* the ſame with a profitable plenty. *Carew.*

Solyman, willing them to be of good cheer, ſaid, that he would in ſhort time find occaſion for them to *recompenſe* that diſgrace, and again to ſhow their approved valour. *Knolles.*

He is long ripening, but then his maturity, and the complement thereof, *recompenſeth* the ſlowneſs of his maturation. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

(4.) If the man have no kinſman to *recompenſe* the treſpaſs unto, let it be *recompenſed* unto the Lord. *Num.* v. 8.

Re'compense. *n. ſ.* [*recompenſe*, Fr. from the verb.] 1. Reward; ſomething given as an acknowledgment of merit. 2. Equivalent; compenſation.

(1.) ——— Thou'rt ſo far before,
That ſwifteſt wing of *recompenſe* is ſlow
To overtake thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

(2.) Wiſe men thought the vaſt advantage from their learning and integrity an ample *recompenſe* for any inconvenience from their paſſion. *Clarendon.*

Your mother's wrongs a *recompenſe* ſhall meet,
I lay my ſceptre at her daughter's feet. *Dryden.*

Recompi'lement. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *compilement.*] New compilement.

Although I had a purpoſe to make a particular digeſt or *recompilement* of the laws, I laid it aſide. *Bacon.*

To **Recompo'se.** *v. a.* [*recompoſer*, Fr. *re* and *compoſe.*] 1. To ſettle or quiet anew. 2. To form or adjuſt anew.

(1.) Elijah was ſo tranſported, that he could not receive anſwer from God, till by muſick he was *recompoſed.* *Taylor.*

(2.) We produced a lovely purple, which we can deſtroy or *recompoſe* at pleaſure, by ſevering or reapproaching the edges of the two iriſes. *Boyle on Colours.*

Recomposi'tion. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *compoſition.*] Compoſition renewed.

To **RECONCI'LE.** *v. a.* [*reconcilier*, French; *reconcilio*, Latin.] 1. To make to like again. 2. To make to be liked again. 3. To make any thing conſiſtent. 4. To reſtore to favour.

(1.) ——— This noble paſſion,
Child of integrity, hath from my ſoul
Wip'd the black ſcruples, *reconcil'd* my thoughts
To thy good truth and honour. *Shakeſp.*
—— Submit to Cæſar;
And *reconcile* thy mighty ſoul to life. *Addiſon's Cato.*

He that has accuſtomed himſelf to take up with what eaſily offers itſelf, has reaſon to fear he ſhall never *reconcile* himſelf to the fatigue of turning things in his mind, to diſcover their more retired ſecrets. *Locke.*

(2.) Many wiſe men, who knew the treaſurer's talent in removing prejudice, and *reconciling* himſelf to wavering affections, believed the loſs of the duke was unſeaſonable. *Clarendon.*

(3.) The great men among the ancients underſtood how to *reconcile* manual labour with affairs of ſtate. *Locke.*

—— Queſtions of right and wrong
Which though our conſciences have *reconciled*,
My learning cannot anſwer. *Southern's Spartan Dame.*
Some figures monſtrous and miſhap'd appear,
Conſider'd ſingly, or beheld too near;
Which but proportion'd to their light or place,
Due diſtance *reconciles* to form and grace. *Pope.*

(4.) So thou ſhalt do for every one that erreth and is ſimple, ſo ſhall ye *reconcile* the houſe. *Ezek.* xlv. 20.

Let him live before thee *reconcil'd.* *Milton.*

Reconci'leable. *adj.* [*reconciliable*, Fr. from *reconcile.*] 1. Capable of renewed kindneſs. 2. Conſiſtent; poſſible to be made conſiſtent.

(2.) What we did was againſt the dictates of our own conſcience; and conſequently never makes that act *reconcileable* with a regenerate eſtate, which otherwiſe would not be ſo. *Hammond.*

The different accounts of the numbers of ſhips are *reconcileable*, by ſuppoſing that ſome ſpoke of the men of war only, and others added the tranſports. *Arbuthnot.*

The bones, to be the moſt convenient, ought to have been as light, as was *reconcileable* with ſufficient ſtrength. *Cheyne.*

Worldly affairs and recreations may hinder our attendance upon the worſhip of God, and are not *reconcileable* with ſolemn aſſemblies. *Nelſon.*

Reconci'leableness. *n. ſ.* [from *reconcileable.*] 1. Conſiſtence; poſſibility to be reconciled. 2. Diſpoſition to renew love.

(1.) The cylinder is a lifeleſs trunk, which hath nothing of choice or will in it; and therefore cannot be a fit reſemblance to ſhew the *reconcileableneſs* of fate with choice. *Hammond.*

Diſcerning how the ſeveral parts of ſcripture are fitted to ſeveral times, perſons and occurrences, we ſhall diſcover not only a *reconcileableneſs*, but a friendſhip and perfect harmony betwixt texts, that here ſeem moſt at variance. *Boyle.*

Reconci'lement. *n. ſ.* [from *reconcile.*] 1. Reconciliation; renewal of kindneſs; favour reſtored. 2. Friendſhip renewed.

(1.) Injury went beyond all degree of *reconcilement.* *Sidney.*

Creature ſo fair! his *reconcilement* ſeeking,
Whom ſhe had diſpleas'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

On one ſide great reſerve, and very great reſentment on the other, have enflamed animoſities, ſo as to make all *reconcilement* impracticable. *Swift.*

(2.) ——— No cloud
Of anger ſhall remain; but peace aſſur'd
And *reconcilement.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Reconci'ler. *n. ſ.* [from *reconcile.*] 1. One who renews friendſhip between others. 2. One who diſcovers the conſiſtence between propoſitions.

(1.) He not only attained his purpoſe of uniting diſtant parties unto each other, but contrary to the uſual fate of *reconcilers*, gained them to himſelf. *Fell.*

(2.) Part of the world know how to accommodate St. James and St. Paul, better than ſome late *reconcilers.* *Norris.*

Reconcilia'tion. *n. ſ.* [*reconciliatio*, from *re* and *concilio*, Latin; *reconciliation*, Fr.] 1. Renewal of friendſhip. 2. Agreement of things ſeemingly oppoſite; ſolution of ſeeming contrarieties. 3. Atonement; expiation.

(2.) Theſe diſtinctions of the fear of God give us a clear and eaſy *reconciliation* of thoſe ſeeming inconſiſtencies of ſcripture, with reſpect to this affection. *Rogers.*

(3.) He might be a merciful and faithful high prieſt to make *reconciliation* for ſin. *Heb.* ii. 17.

To **Reconde'nse.** *v. a.* [*re* and *condenſe.*] To condenſe anew.

In the heads of ſtills and necks of eolipiles, ſuch vapours quickly are by a very little cold *recondenſed* into water. *Boyle.*

Reco'ndite. *adj.* [*reconditus*, Lat.] Secret; profound; abſtruſe.

A diſagreement between thought and expreſſion ſeldom happens, but among men of more *recondite* ſtudies and deep learning. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

To **Recondu'ct.** *v. a.* [*reconduit*, Fr. *reconductus*, Latin; *re* and *conduct.*] To conduct again.

Wander'ſt thou within this lucid orb,
And ſtray'd from thoſe fair fields of light above,
Amid'ſt this new creation want'ſt a guide,
To *reconduct* thy ſteps? *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

To **Reconjoi'n.** *v. a.* [*re* and *conjoin.*] To join anew.

Some liquors, although colourleſs themſelves, when elevated into exhalations, exhibit a conſpicuous colour, which they loſe again when *reconjoined* into a liquor. *Boyle.*

To **Reco'nquer.** *v. a.* [*reconquerir*, Fr. *re* and *conquer.*] To conquer again.

Chatterton undertook to *reconquer* Ogier. *Davies.*

To **Reconve'ne.** *v. n.* [*re* and *convene.*] To aſſemble anew.

A worſe accident fell out about the time of the two houſes *reconvening*, which made a wonderful impreſſion. *Clarendon.*

To **Reco'nsecrate.** *v. a.* [*re* and *conſecrate.*] To conſecrate anew.

If a church ſhould be conſumed by fire, it ſhall, in ſuch a caſe, be *reconſecrated.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To **Reconve'y.** *v. a.* [*re* and *convey.*] To convey again.

As rivers loſt in ſeas, ſome ſecret vein
Thence *reconveys*, there to be loſt again. *Denham.*

To **RECO'RD.** *v. a.* [*recordor*, Latin; *recorder*, French.] 1. To regiſter any thing ſo that its memory may not be loſt. 2. To celebrate; to cauſe to be remembered ſolemnly. 3. To recite; to repeat; perhaps, to tune. Out of uſe.

(1.) I made him my book, where my ſoul *recorded*
The hiſtory of all my ſecret thoughts. *Shakeſpeare.*
——— He ſhall *record* a gift
Here in the court, of all he dies poſſeſs'd,
Unto his ſon Lorenzo. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thoſe things that are *recorded* of him and his impiety, are written in the chronicles. 1 *Eſdr.* i. 42.

I call heaven and earth to *record* this day againſt you, that I have ſet before you life and death. *Deut.* xxx. 20.

They gave complex ideas names, that they might the more eaſily *record* and diſcourſe of thoſe things they were daily converſant in. *Locke.*

(2.) So ev'n and morn *recorded* the third day. *Milton.*
(3.) They long'd to ſee the day, to hear the lark,
Record her hymns, and chant her carrols bleſt. *Fairfax.*

Re'cord. *n. ſ.* [*record*, Fr. from the verb. The accent of the noun is indifferently on either ſyllable; of the verb always on the laſt.] Regiſter; authentick memorial.

Is it upon *record?* or elſe reported
Succeſſively, from age to age? *Shakeſp. Richard* III.
——— It cannot be
The Volſcians dare break with us.
—We have *record* that very well it can;
And three examples of the like have been. *Shakeſp.*

The king made a *record* of theſe things, and Mardocheus wrote thereof. *Eſth.* xii. 4.

An ark, and in the ark his teſtimony,
The *records* of his covenant. *Milton.*
Of ſuch a goddeſs no time leaves *record*,
Who burn'd the temple where ſhe was ador'd. *Dryden.*

If he affirms ſuch a monarchy continued to the flood, I would know what *records* he has it from. *Locke.*

Though the atteſted copy of a *record* be good proof, yet the copy of a copy never ſo well atteſted will not be admitted as a proof in judicature. *Locke.*

Thy elder look, great Janus! caſt
Into the long *records* of ages paſt;
Review the years in faireſt action dreſt. *Prior.*

Recorda'tion. *n. ſ.* [*recordatio*, Lat.] Remembrance. Not in uſe.

I never ſhall have length of life enough,
To rain upon remembrance with mine eyes,
That it may grow and ſpout as high as heav'n
For *recordation* to my noble huſband. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.
Make a *recordation* to my ſoul
Of every ſyllyable that here was ſpoke. *Shakeſpeare.*

A man of the primitive temper, when the church by lowlineſs did flouriſh in high examples, which I have inſerted as a due *recordation* of his virtues, having been much obliged to him for many favours. *Wotton.*

Reco'rder. *n. ſ.* [from *record.*] 1. One whoſe buſineſs is to regiſter any events. 2. The keeper of the rolls in a city. 3. A kind of flute; a wind inſtrument.

(1.) I but your *recorder* am in this,
Or mouth and ſpeaker of the univerſe,
A miniſterial notary; for 'tis
Not I, but you and fame that make the verſe. *Donne.*
(2.) I aſk'd, what meant this wilful ſilence?
His anſwer was, the people were not us'd
To be ſpoke to except by the *recorder*. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

The office of *recorder* to this city being vacant, five or ſix perſons are ſolliciting to ſucceed him. *Swift.*

(3.) The ſhepherds went among them, and ſang an eclogue, while the other ſhepherds, pulling out *recorders*, which poſſeſt the place of pipes, accorded their muſick to the others voice. *Sidney.*

In a *recorder*, the three uppermoſt holes yield one tone, which is a note lower than the tone of the firſt three. *Bacon.*

The figures of *recorders*, and flutes and pipes are ſtraight; but the *recorder* hath a leſs bore and a greater above and below. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To **Recou'ch.** *v. n.* [*re* and *couch.*] To lie down again.

Thou mak'ſt the night to overvail the day;
Then lions whelps lie roaring for their prey,
And at thy powerful hand demand their food;
Who when at morn they all *recouch* again,
Then toiling man till eve purſues his pain. *Wotton.*

To **RECO'VER.** *v. a.* [*recouvrer*, Fr. *recupero*, Lat.] 1. To reſtore from ſickneſs or diſorder. 2. To repair. 3. To regain; to get again. 4. To releaſe. 5. To attain; to reach; to come up to. Not in uſe.

(1.) Would my Lord were with the prophet; for he would *recover* him of his leproſy. *2 Kings*, v. 3.

The clouds diſpell'd, the ſky reſum'd her light,
And nature ſtood *recover'd* of her fright. *Dryden.*

(2.) Should we apply this precept only to thoſe who are concerned to *recover* time they have loſt, it would extend to the whole race of mankind. *Rogers.*

Even good men have many failings and lapſes to lament and *recover*. *Rogers.*

(3.) Every of us, each for his ſelf, laboured how to *recover* him, while he rather daily ſent us companions of our deceit, than ever return'd in any ſound and faithful manner. *Sidney.*

Stay a while; and we'll debate,
By what ſafe means the crown may be *recover'd*. *Shakeſp.*

The ſpirit of the Lord is upon me, to preach the goſpel to the poor, and *recovering* of ſight to the blind. *Luke*, iv. 18.

Once in forty years cometh a pope, that caſteth his eye upon the kingdom of Naples, to *recover* it to the church. *Bacon.*

Theſe Italians, in deſpight of what could be done, *recovered* Tiliaventum. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

I who e'er while the happy garden ſung,
By one man's diſobedience loſt, now ſing
Recover'd Paradiſe to all mankind,
By one man's firm obedience. *Milton's Paradiſe Regain'd.*

Any other perſon may join with him that is injured, and aſſiſt him in *recovering* from the offender ſo much, as may make ſatisfaction. *Locke.*

(4.) That they may *recover* themſelves out of the ſnare of the devil, who are taken captive by him. *2 Tim.* ii. 26.

(5.) The foreſt is not three leagues off;
If we *recover* that, we're ſure enough. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Reco'ver.** *v. n.* To grow well from a diſeaſe, or any evil.

Adam, by this from the cold ſudden damp
Recovering, his ſcatter'd ſpirits return'd. *Milton.*

Reco'verable. *adj.* [*recouvrable*, Fr. from *recover.*] 1. Poſſible to be reſtored from ſickneſs. 2. Poſſible to be regained.

(2.) ——— A prodigal's courſe
Is like the ſun's, but not like his, *recoverable*, I fear. *Shakeſp.*

They promiſed the good people eaſe in the matter of protections, by which the debts from parliament men and their followers were not *recoverable*. *Clarendon.*

Reco'very. *n. ſ.* [from *recover.*] 1. Reſtoration from ſickneſs. 2. Power or act of regaining. 3. The act of cutting off an entail.

(1.) Your hopes are regular and reaſonable, though in temporal affairs; ſuch as are deliverance from enemies, and *recovery* from ſickneſs. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

The ſweat ſometimes acid, is a ſign of *recovery* after acute diſtempers. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

(2.) What ſhould move me to undertake the *recovery* of this, being not ignorant of the impoſſibility? *Shakeſp.*

Theſe counties were the keys of Normandy:
But wherefore weeps Warwick?
For grief that they are paſt *recovery*. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Mario Sanudo lived about the fourteenth age, a man full of zeal for the *recovery* of the Holy Land. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

(3.) The ſpirit of wantonneſs is ſure ſcared out of him: if the devil have him not in fee ſimple, with fine and *recovery*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **RECOU'NT.** *v. a.* [*reconter*, Fr.] To relate in detail; to tell diſtinctly.

Bid him *recount* the fore-cited practices. *Shakeſp.*
How I have thought of theſe times,
I ſhall *recount* hereafter. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

Plato in Timæo produces an Egyptian prieſt, who *recounted* to Solon out of the holy books of Egypt the ſtory of the flood univerſal, which happened long before the Grecian inundation. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

The talk of worldly affairs hindereth much, although *recounted* with a fair intention: we ſpeak willingly, but ſeldom return to ſilence. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

Say, from theſe glorious ſeeds what harveſt flows,
Recount our bleſſings, and compare our woes.

Recou'ntment. *n. ſ.* [from *recount.*] Relation; recital.

When from the firſt to laſt, betwixt us two,
Tears our *recountments* had moſt finely bath'd;
As how I came into that deſart place. *Shakeſpeare.*

RECOU'RED, for RECOVERED, or *recured*. *Spenſer.*

RECOU'RSE. *n. ſ.* [*recurſus*, Lat. *recours*, Fr.] 1. Frequent paſſage. Obſolete. 2. Return; new attack. 3. [*Recours*, French.] Application as for help or protection. This is the common uſe. 4. Acceſs.

(1.) Not Priamus and Hecuba on knees,
Their eyes o'ergalled with *recourſe* of tears. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) Preventive phyſick, by purging noxious humours and the cauſes of diſeaſes, preventeth ſickneſs in the healthy, or the *recourſe* thereof in the valetudinary. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

(3.) Thus died this great peer, in a time of great *recourſe* unto him and dependance upon him, the houſe and town full of ſervants and ſuiters. *Wotton's Buckingham.*

The council of Trent commends the making *recourſe*, not only to the prayers of the ſaints, but to their aid and aſſiſtance. *Stillingfleet.*

Can any man think, that this privilege was at firſt conferred upon the church of Rome, and that chriſtians in all ages had conſtant *recourſe* to it for determining their differences; and yet that that very church ſhould now be at a loſs where to find it? *Tillotſon.*

All other means have fail'd to wound her heart,
Our laſt *recourſe* is therefore to our art. *Dryden.*

(4.) ——— The doors be lockt,
That no man hath *recourſe* to her by night. *Shakeſpeare.*

RECOU'RSEFUL. *adj.* [from *recourſe*.] Moving alternately.

In that *recourſeful* deep. *Drayton.*

RE'CREANT. *adj.* [*recriant*, Fr.] 1. Cowardly; meanſpirited; ſubdued; crying out for mercy; recanting out of fear. 2. Apoſtate; falſe.

(1.) —— Let be that lady debonaire,
Thou *recreant* knight, and ſoon thyſelf prepare
To battle. *Spenſer.*

——— Doſt
Thou wear a lion's hide? doff it for ſhame,
And hang a calf's ſkin on thoſe *recreant* limbs. *Shakeſp.*

Here ſtandeth Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk,
On pain to be found falſe and *recreant*. *Shakeſp.*

The knight, whom fate and happy chance ſhall grace
From out the bars to force his oppoſite,
Or kill, or make him *recreant* on the plain,
The prize of valour and of love ſhall gain. *Dryden.*

(2.) Who for ſo many benefits receiv'd,
Turn'd *recreant* to God, ingrate and falſe,
And ſo of all true good himſelf deſpoil'd. *Milton.*

To RE'CREATE. *v. a.* [*recreo*, Lat. *recreer*, Fr.] 1. To refreſh after toil; to amuſe or divert in wearineſs. 2. To delight; to gratify. 3. To relieve; to revive.

(1.) He hath left you all his walks,
And to your heirs for ever; common pleaſures,
To walk abroad and *recreate* yourſelves. *Shakeſp.*

Neceſſity and the example of St. John, who *recreated* himſelf with ſporting with a tame partridge, teach us, that it is lawful to relax our bow, but not ſuffer it to be unſtrung. *Tayl.*

Painters, when they work on white grounds, place before them colours mixt with blue and green, to *recreate* their eyes, white wearying and paining the ſight more than any. *Dryden.*

(2.) Theſe ripe fruits *recreate* the noſtrils with their aromatick ſcent. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

He walked abroad, which he did not ſo much to *recreate* himſelf, as to obey the preſcripts of his phyſician. *Fell.*

(3.) Take a walk to refreſh yourſelf with the open air, which inſpired freſh doth exceedingly *recreate* the lungs, heart and vital ſpirits. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

RECREA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *recreate*.] 1. Relief after toil or pain; amuſement in ſorrow or diſtreſs. 2. Refreſhment; amuſement; diverſion.

(1.) The chief *recreation* ſhe could find in her anguiſh, was ſometime to viſit that place, where firſt ſhe was ſo happy as to ſee the cauſe of her unhap. *Sidney.*

——— I'll viſit
The chapel where they lie, and tears, ſhed there,
Shall be my *recreation*. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

The great men among the antients, underſtood how to reconcile manual labour with affairs of ſtate; and thought it no leſſening to their dignity to make the one the *recreation* to the other. *Locke on Education.*

(2.) You may have the *recreation* of ſurprizing thoſe with admiration, who ſhall hear the deaf perſon pronounce whatſoever they ſhall deſire, without your ſeeming to guide him. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Nor is that man leſs deceived, that thinks to maintain a conſtant tenure of pleaſure, by a continual purſuit of ſports and *recreations*: for all theſe things, as they refreſh a man when weary, ſo they weary him when refreſhed. *South.*

RE'CREATIVE. *adj.* [from *recreate*.] Refreſhing; giving relief after labour or pain; amuſing; diverting.

Let the muſick be *recreative*, and with ſome ſtrange changes. *Bacon.*

Let not your recreations be laviſh ſpenders of your time; but chuſe ſuch as are healthful, *recreative* and apt to refreſh you: but at no hand dwell upon them. *Taylor.*

The acceſs theſe trifles gain to the cloſets of ladies, ſeem to promiſe ſuch eaſy and *recreative* experiments, which require but little time or charge. *Boyle.*

RE'CREATIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *recreative*.] The quality of being recreative.

RE'CREMENT. *n. ſ.* [*recrementum*, Lat.] Droſs; ſpume; ſuperfluous or uſeleſs parts.

The vital fire in the heart requires an ambient body of a yielding nature, to receive the ſuperfluous ſeroſities and other *recrements* of the blood. *Boyle.*

RECREME'NTAL. }
RECREMENTI'TIOUS. } *adj.* [from *recrement*.] Droſſy.

To RECRI'MINATE. *v. n.* [*recriminer*, Fr. *re* and *criminor*, Latin.] To return one accuſation with another.

It is not my buſineſs to *recriminate*, hoping ſufficiently to clear myſelf in this matter. *Stillingfleet.*

How ſhall ſuch hypocrites reform the ſtate,
On whom the brothels can *recriminate*? *Dryden.*

To RECRI'MINATE. *v. a.* To accuſe in return. Unuſual.

Did not Joſeph lie under black infamy? he ſcorned ſo much as to clear himſelf, or to *recriminate* the ſtrumpet. *South.*

RECRIMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*recrimination*, Fr. from *recriminate*.] Return of one accuſation with another.

Publick defamation will ſeem diſobliging enough to provoke a return, which again begets a rejoinder, and ſo the quarrel is carried on with mutual *recriminations*. *Government of the Tongue.*

RECRIMINA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *recriminate*.] He that returns one charge with another.

RECRUDE'SCENT. *adj.* [*recrudeſcens*, Latin.] Growing painful or violent again.

To RECRUI'T. *v. a.* [*recruter*, French.] 1. To repair any thing waſted by new ſupplies. 2. To ſupply an army with new men.

(1.) He was longer in *recruiting* his fleſh than was uſual; but by a milk diet he recovered it. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Increaſe thy care to ſave the ſinking kind;
With greens and flow'rs *recruit* their empty hives,
And ſeek freſh forage to ſuſtain their lives. *Dryden.*

Her cheeks glow the brighter, *recruiting* their colour;
As flowers by ſprinkling revive with freſh odour. *Granville.*

This ſun is ſet, but ſee in bright array
What hoſts of heavenly lights *recruit* the day!
Love in a ſhining galaxy appears
Triumphant ſtill. *Granville.*

Seeing the variety of motion, which we find in the world is always decreaſing, there is a neceſſity of conſerving and *recruiting* it by active principles; ſuch as are the cauſe of gravity, by which planets and comets keep their motions in their orbs, and bodies acquire great motion in falling. *Newton.*

(2.) He truſted the earl of Holland with the command of that army, with which he was to be *recruited* and aſſiſted. *Clarendon.*

To Recrui't. *v. n.* To raiſe new ſoldiers.

The French have only Switzerland beſides their own country to *recruit* in; and we know the difficulties they meet with in getting thence a ſingle regiment. *Addiſon.*

Recrui't. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Supply of any thing waſted; *Pope* has uſed it leſs properly for a ſubſtitute to ſomething wanting. 2. New ſoldiers.

(1.) Whatever nature has in worth deny'd,
She gives in large *recruits* of needful pride. *Pope.*

The endeavour to raiſe new men for the *recruit* of the army found oppoſition. *Clarendon.*

(2.) ——— The pow'rs of Troy
With freſh *recruits* their youthful chief ſuſtain:
Not theirs a raw and unexperienc'd train,
But a firm body of embattel'd men. *Dryden.*

RECTA'NGLE. *n. ſ.* [*rectangle*, Fr. *rectangulus*, Latin.] A figure which has one angle or more of ninety degrees.

If all Athens ſhould decree, that in *rectangle* triangles the ſquare, which is made of the ſide that ſubtendeth the right angle, is equal to the ſquares which are made of the ſides containing the right angle, geometricians would not receive ſatisfaction without demonſtration. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The mathematician conſiders the truth and properties belonging to a *rectangle*, only as it is in idea in his own mind. *Locke.*

Recta'ngular. *adj.* [*rectangulaire*, Fr. *rectus* and *angulus*, Latin.] Right angled; having angles of ninety degrees.

Bricks moulded in their ordinary *rectangular* form, if they ſhall be laid one by another in a level row between any ſupporters ſuſtaining the two ends, then all the pieces will neceſſarily ſink. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Recta'ngularly. *adv.* [from *rectangular.*] With right angles.

At the equator, the needle will ſtand *rectangularly*; but approaching northward toward the tropic, it will regard the ſtone obliquely. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Re'ctifiable. *adj.* [from *rectify.*] Capable to be ſet right.

The natural heat of the parts being inſufficient for a perfect and thorough digeſtion, the errors of one concoction are not *rectifiable* by another. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Rectifica'tion. *n. ſ.* [*rectification*, Fr. from *rectify.*] 1. The act of ſetting right what is wrong. 2. In chymiſtry, *rectification* is drawing any thing over again by diſtillation, to make it yet higher or finer. *Quincy.*

(1.) It behoved the deity to renew that revelation from time to time, and to rectify abuſes with ſuch authority for the renewal and *rectification*, as was ſufficient evidence of the truth of what was revealed. *Forbes.*

(2.) At the firſt *rectification* of ſome ſpirit of ſalt in a retort, a ſingle pound afforded no leſs than ſix ounces of phlegm. *Boyle.*

To RE'CTIFY. *v. a.* [*rectifier*, Fr. *rectus* and *facio*, Latin.] 1. To make right; to reform; to redreſs. 2. To exalt and improve by repeated diſtillation.

(1.) That wherein unſounder times have done amiſs, the better ages enſuing muſt rectify as they may. *Hooker.*

——— It ſhall be bootleſs
That longer you defer the court, as well
For your own quiet, as to *rectify*
What is unſettled in the king. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Where a long courſe of piety has purged the heart, and *rectified* the will, knowledge will break in upon ſuch a ſoul, like the ſun ſhining in his full might. *South.*

The ſubſtance of this theory I mainly depend on, being willing to ſuppoſe that many particularities may be *rectified* upon farther thoughts. *Burnet.*

If thoſe men of parts, who have been employed in vitiating the age, had endeavoured to *rectify* and amend it, they needed not have ſacrificed their good ſenſe to their fame. *Addiſon.*

The falſe judgment he made of things are owned; and the methods pointed out by which he *rectified* them. *Atterbury.*

(2.) The ſkin hath been kept white and ſmooth for above fifteen years, by being included with *rectified* ſpirit of wine in a cylindrical glaſs. *Grew's Muſæum.*

Rectili'near. } *adj.* [*rectus* and *linea*, Lat.] Conſiſting
Rectili'neous. } of right lines.

There are only three *rectilineous* and ordinate figures, which can ſerve to this purpoſe; and inordinate or unlike ones muſt have been not only leſs elegant, but unequal. *Ray.*

This image was oblong and not oval, but terminated with two *rectilinear* and parallel ſides and two ſemicircular ends. *Newton's Opticks.*

The rays of light, whether they be very ſmall bodies projected, or only motion and force propagated, are moved in right lines; and whenever a ray of light is by any obſtacle turned out of its *rectilinear* way, it will never return into the ſame *rectilinear* way, unleſs perhaps by very great accident. *Newton's Opticks.*

Re'ctitude. *n. ſ.* [*rectitude*, Fr. from *rectus*, Lat.] 1. Straightneſs; not curvity. 2. Rightneſs; uprightneſs; freedom from moral curvity or obliquity.

(2.) Faith and repentance, together with the *rectitude* of their preſent engagement would fully prepare them for a better life. *King Charles.*

Calm the diſorders of thy mind, by reflecting on the wiſdom, equity and abſolute *rectitude* of all his proceedings. *Atterb.*

RE'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [*recteur*, Fr. *rector*, Latin.] 1. Ruler; lord; governour. 2. Parſon of an unimpropriated pariſh.

(1.) God is the ſupreme *rector* of the world, and of all thoſe ſubordinate parts thereof. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

When a *rector* of an univerſity of ſcholars is choſen by the corporation or univerſity, the election ought to be confirmed by the ſuperior of ſuch univerſity. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Re'ctorship. *n. ſ.* [*rectorat*, Fr. from *rector.*] The rank or office of rector.

——— Had your bodies
No heart among you? or had you tongues to cry
Againſt the *rectorſhip* of judgment. *Shakeſp.*

Re'ctory. *n. ſ.* [*rectorerie*, French; from *rector.*] A *rectory* or parſonage is a ſpiritual living, compoſed of land, tithe and other oblations of the people, ſeparate or dedicate to God in any congregation for the ſervice of his church there, and for the maintenance of the governor or miniſter thereof to whoſe charge the ſame is committed. *Spelman.*

Recuba'tion. *n. ſ.* [*recubo*, Latin.] The act of lying or leaning.

Whereas our tranſlation renders it ſitting, it cannot have that illation, for the French and Italian tranſlations expreſs neither poſition of ſeſſion or *recubation*. *Brown.*

Recu'le, for **Recoil.** [*reculer*, Fr.] *Spenſer.*

Recu'mbency. *n. ſ.* [from *recumbent.*] 1. The poſture of lying or leaning. 2. Reſt; repoſe.

(1.) In that memorable ſhew of Germanicus, twelve elephants danced unto the ſound of muſick, and after laid them down in tricliniums, or places of feſtival *recumbency*. *Brown.*

(2.) When the mind has been once habituated to this lazy *recumbency* and ſatisfaction on the obvious ſurface of things, it is in danger to reſt ſatisfied there. *Locke.*

RECU'MBENT. *adj.* [*recumbens*, Lat.] Lying; leaning.

The Roman *recumbent*, or more properly accumbent, poſture in eating was introduced after the firſt Punick war. *Arbuthnot.*

Recupera'tion. *n. ſ.* [*recuperatio*, Lat.] The recovery of a thing loſt.

Recu'perative, or **Recuperatory.** *adj.* [from *recuperation.*] Belonging to recovery.

To Recu'r. *v. n.* [*recurro*, Lat.] 1. To come back to the thought; to revive in the mind. 2. [*Recourir*, Fr.] To have recourſe to; to take refuge in.

(1.) The idea, I have once had, will be unchangeably the ſame, as long as it *recurs* the ſame in my memory. *Locke.*

In this life, the thoughts of God and a future ſtate often offer themſelves to us; they often ſpring up in our minds, and when expelled, *recur* again. *Calamy.*

A line of the golden verſes of the Pythagoreans *recurring* on the memory, hath often guarded youth from a temptation to vice. *Watts.*

When any word has been uſed to ſignify an idea, that old idea will *recur* in the mind when the word is heard. *Watts.*

(2.) If to avoid ſucceſſion in eternal exiſtence, they *recur* to the punctum ſtans of the ſchools, they will thereby very little help us to a more poſitive idea of infinite duration. *Locke.*

The ſecond cauſe we know, but trouble not ourſelves to *recur* to the firſt. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

To **Recu´re.** *v. a.* [*re* and *cure.*] To recover from ſickneſs or labour. Not in uſe.

Through wiſe handling and fair governance,
I him *recured* to a better will,
Purged from drugs of foul intemperance. *Spenſer.*

——— Phœbus pure
In weſtern waves his weary wagon did *recure.* *Spenſer.*

With one look ſhe doth my life diſmay,
And with another doth it ſtraight *recure.* *Spenſer.*

The wanton boy was ſhortly well *recur'd*
Of that his malady. *Spenſer.*

——— Thy death's wound
Which he who comes thy Saviour ſhall *recure,*
Not by deſtroying Satan, but his works
In thee and in thy ſeed. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Recu´re. *n. ſ.* Recovery; remedy.

Whatſoever fell into the enemies hands, was loſt without *recure:* the old men were ſlain, the young men led away into captivity. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Recu´rrence. }
Recu´rrency. } *n. ſ.* [from *recurrent.*] Return.

Although the opinion at preſent be well ſuppreſſed, yet, from ſome ſtrings of tradition and fruitful *recurrence* of error, it may revive in the next generation. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

RECU´RRENT. *adj.* [*recurrent*, Fr. *recurrens*, Lat.] Returning from time to time.

Next to lingering durable pains, ſhort intermittent or ſwift *recurrent* pains precipitate patients unto conſumptions. *Harv.*

Recu´rsion. *n. ſ.* [*recurſus*, Lat.] Return.

One of the aſſiſtants told the *recurſions* of the other pendulum hanging in the free air. *Boyle.*

Recurva´tion. }
Recu´rvity. } *n. ſ.* [*reeurvo*, Lat.] Flexure backwards.

Aſcending firſt into a capſulary reception of the breaſt bone by a ſerpentine *recurvation*, it aſcendeth again into the neck. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Recu´rvous. *adj.* [*recurvus*, Lat.] Bent backward.

I have not obſerved tails in all; but in others I have obſerved long *recurvous* tails, longer than their bodies. *Derham.*

Recu´sant. *n ſ.* [*recuſans*, Lat.] One that refuſes any terms of communion or ſociety.

The demand of the lords, that no *recuſant* lord might have a vote in paſſing that act. *Clarendon.*

All that are *recuſants* of holy rites. *Holyday.*

Were all corners ranſacked, what a multitude of *recuſants* ſhould we find upon a far differing account than that of conſcience! *Decay of Piety.*

To **Recu´se.** *v. n.* [*recuſer*, Fr. *recuſo*, Lat.] To refuſe. A juridical word.

The humility, as well of underſtanding as manners of the fathers, will not let them be troubled, when they are *recuſed* as judges. *Digby.*

A judge may proceed notwithſtanding my appeal, unleſs I *recuſe* him as a ſuſpected judge. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

RED. *adj.* [from the old Saxon, ꞃeꝺ; *rhud*, Welſh. As the town of Hertford, Mr. *Camden*, in his Britannia, noteth, firſt was called, by the Saxons, Herudford, the ꞃud ford, or the ꞃed ford or water; high Dutch, *rot*; from the Greek, ἐρυθρον; French, *rouge*; Italian, *rubro*; from the Latin, *ruber. Peacham.*] Of the colour of blood, of one of the primitive colours, which is ſubdivided into many; as ſcarlet, vermilion, crimſon.

——— Look I ſo pale.
—Ay, and no man in the preſence,
But his *red* colour hath forſook his cheeks. *Shakeſp.*

Bring me the faireſt creature northward born,
To prove whoſe blood is *reddeſt.* *Shakeſp. Merch. of Ven.*

His eyes ſhall be *red* with wine, and his teeth white with milk. *Gen.* xlix. 12.

His eyes dart forth *red* flames which ſcare the night,
And with worſe fires the trembling ghoſts affright. *Cowley.*

Th' angelick ſquadron turn'd fiery *red.* *Milton.*

If *red* lead and white paper be placed in the *red* light of the coloured ſpectrum, made in a dark chamber by the refraction of a priſm, the paper will appear more lucid than the *red* lead, and therefore reflects the *red* making rays more copiouſly than *red* lead doth. *Newton's Opticks.*

The ſixth *red* was at firſt of a very fair and lively ſcarlet, and ſoon after of a brighter colour, being very pure and briſk, and the beſt of all the *reds.* *Newton's Opticks.*

——— Why heavenly truth,
And moderation fair, were the *red* marks
Of ſuperſtition's ſcourge. *Thomſon's Winter.*

To **Reda´rgue.** *v. a.* [*redarguo*, Lat.] To refute. Not in uſe.

The laſt wittily *redargues* the pretended finding of coin, graved with the image of Auguſtus Cæſar, in the American mines. *Hakewill on Providence.*

Redberried *ſhrub caſſia. n. ſ.* A plant. It is male and female in different plants: the male hath flowers conſiſting of many ſtamina or threads, without any petals; theſe are always ſteril: the female plants, which have no conſpicuous power, produce ſpherical berries, in which are included nuts of the ſame form. *Miller.*

Re´dbreast. *n. ſ.* A ſmall bird, ſo named from the colour of its breaſt.

No burial this pretty babe
Of any man receives,
But robin *redbreaſt* painfully
Did cover him with leaves. *Children in the Wood.*

The *redbreaſt*, ſacred to the houſhold gods,
Pays to truſted man his annual viſit. *Thomſon.*

Re´dcoat. *n. ſ.* A name of contempt for a ſoldier.

The fearful paſſenger, who travels late,
Shakes at the moonſhine ſhadow of a ruſh,
And ſees a *redcoat* riſe from ev'ry buſh. *Dryden.*

To **Re´dden.** *v. a.* [from *red.*] To make red.

In a heav'n ſerene, refulgent arms appear
Red'ning the ſkies, and glitt'ring all around,
The temper'd metals claſh. *Dryden's Æneis.*

To **Re´dden.** *v. n.* To grow red.

With ſhame they *redden'd*, and with ſpight grew pale. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Turn upon the ladies in the pit,
And if they *redden*, you are ſure 'tis wit. *Addiſon.*

The poor inhabitant beholds in vain
The *red'ning* orange and the ſwelling grain. *Addiſon.*

For me the balm ſhall bleed, and amber flow,
The coral *redden*, and the ruby glow. *Pope.*

Appius *reddens* at each word you ſpeak,
And ſtares, tremendous, with a threat'ning eye,
Like ſome fierce tyrant in old tapeſtry. *Pope.*

Re´ddish. *adj.* [from *red.*] Somewhat red.

A bright ſpot, white and ſomewhat *reddiſh.* *Lev.*

Re´ddishness. *n. ſ.* [from *reddiſh.*] Tendency to redneſs.

Two parts of copper and one of tin, by fuſion brought into one maſs, the whiteneſs of the tin is more conſpicuous than the *reddiſhneſs* of the copper. *Boyle.*

Reddi´tion. *n. ſ.* [from *reddo*, Lat.] Reſtitution.

She is reduced to a perfect obedience, partly by voluntary *reddition* and deſire of protection, and partly by conqueſt. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

Re'dditive. *adj.* [*redditivus*, Lat.] Anſwering to an interrogative. A term of grammar.

Re'ddle. *n. ſ.* A ſort of mineral.

Reddle is an earth of the metal kind, of a tolerably cloſe and even texture: its ſurface is ſmooth and ſomewhat gloſſy, and it is ſoft and unctuous to the touch, ſtaining the fingers very much: in England we have the fineſt in the world. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

Rede. *n. ſ.* [ꞃæꝺ, Saxon.] Counſel; advice. Not uſed.

Do not as ſome ungracious paſtors do,
Shew me the ſteep and thorny way to heav'n;
Whilſt he a puft and reckleſs libertine,
Himſelf the primroſe path of dalliance treads,
And recks not his own *rede*. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

To **Rede.** *v. a* [ꞃæꝺan, Saxon.] To adviſe.

——— I *rede* thee hence to remove,
Leſt thou the price of my diſpleaſure prove. *Spenſer.*

To **REDEE'M.** *v. a.* [*redimo*, Lat] 1. To ranſome; to relieve from forfeiture or captivity by paying a price. 2. To reſcue; to recover. 3. To recompenſe; to compenſate; to make amends for. 4. To free by paying an atonement. 5. To pay the penalty of. 6. To perform the work of univerſal redemption; to confer the ineſtimable benefit of reconciliation to God.

(1.) The kinſman ſaid, I cannot *redeem* it for myſelf, leſt I mar mine inheritance. *Ruth.* iv. 6.

(2.) If, when I am laid into the tomb,
I wake before the time that Romeo
Comes to *redeem* me, there's a fearful point. *Shakeſp.*

——— Thy father
Levied an army, weening to *redeem*
And re-inſtal me in the diadem. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

——— Th' almighty from the grave
Hath me *redeem'd*; he will the humble ſave. *Sandys.*
Redeem Iſrael, O God, out of all his troubles. *Pſ.* xxv.
Redeem from this reproach my wand'ring ghoſt. *Dryden.*

(3.) Waywardly proud; and therefore bold, becauſe extremely faulty; and yet having no good thing to *redeem* theſe. *Sidney.*

This feather ſtirs, ſhe lives; if it be ſo,
It is a chance which does *redeem* all ſorrows
That ever I have felt. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Having committed a fault, he became the more obſequious and pliant to *redeem* it. *Wotton.*

Think it not hard, if at ſo cheap a rate
You can ſecure the conſtancy of fate,
Whoſe kindneſs ſent what does your malice ſeem
By leſſer ills the greater to *redeem*. *Dryden.*

(4.) ——— Thou haſt one daughter,
Who *redeems* nature from the general curſe,
Which twain have brought her to. *Shakeſp.*

(5.) Which of you will be mortal to *redeem*
Man's mortal crime. *Milton.*

(6.) Chriſt *redeemed* us from the curſe. *Gal.* iii. 13.

Redee'mable. *adj.* [from *redeem.*] Capable of redemption.

Redee'mableness. *n. ſ.* [from *redeemable.*] The ſtate or being redeemable.

Redee'mer. *n. ſ* [from *redeem.*] 1. One who ranſomes or redeems; a ranſomer. 2. The Saviour of the world.

(1.) ——— She inflamed him ſo,
That he would algates with Pyrocles fight,
And his *redeemer* challeng'd for his foe,
Becauſe he had not well maintain'd his right. *Spenſer.*

(2.) I every day expect an embaſſage
From my *redeemer* to redeem me hence;
And now in peace my ſoul ſhall part to heav'n. *Shakeſp.*

Man's friend, his mediator, his deſign'd
Both ranſom and *redeemer* voluntary. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

When ſaw we thee any way diſtreſſed, and relieved thee? will be the queſtion of thoſe, to whom heaven itſelf will be at the laſt day awarded, as having miniſtred to their *redeemer*. *Boyle.*

To **Redeli'ver.** *v. a.* [*re* and *deliver.*] To deliver back.

I have remembrances of yours,
That I have longed long to *redeliver*. *Shakeſp.*

Inſtruments judicially exhibited, are not of the acts of courts; and therefore may be *redelivered* on the demand of the perſon that exhibited them. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Redeli'very. *n. ſ.* [from *redeliver.*] The act of delivering back.

To **Redema'nd.** *v. a.* [*redemander*, Fr. *re* and *demand.*] To demand back.

Threeſcore attacked the place where they were kept in cuſtody, and reſcued them: the duke *redemands* his priſoners, but receiving excuſes, reſolved to do himſelf juſtice. *Addiſon.*

Rede'mption. *n. ſ.* [*redemption*, Fr. *redemptio*, Lat.] 1. Ranſome; releaſe. 2. Purchaſe of God's favour by the death of Chriſt.

(1.) ——— Utter darkneſs his place
Ordain'd without *redemption*, without end. *Milton.*

(2.) I charge you, as you hope to have *redemption*,
That you depart, and lay no hands on me. *Shakeſp.*

The Saviour ſon be glorify'd,
Who for loſt man's *redemption* dy'd. *Dryden.*

The ſalvation of our ſouls may be advanced, by firmly believing the myſteries of our *redemption*; and by imitating the example of thoſe primitive patterns of piety. *Nelſon.*

Rede'mptory. *adj.* [from *redemptus*, Lat.] Paid for ranſome.

Omega ſings the exequies,
And Hector's *redemptory* price. *Chapman's Iliads.*

Re'dgum. *n. ſ.* [from *red* and *gum.*] A diſeaſe of children newly born.

Re'dhot. *adj.* [*red* and *hot.*] Heated to redneſs.

Iron *redhot* burneth and conſumeth not. *Bacon.*

Is not fire a body heated ſo hot as to emit light copiouſly? for what elſe is a *redhot* iron than fire? and what elſe is a burning coal than *redhot* wood? *Newton's Opticks.*

The *redhot* metal hiſſes in the lake. *Pope.*

REDI'NTEGRATE. *adj.* [*redintegratus*, Latin.] Reſtored; renewed; made new.

Charles VIII. received the kingdom of France in flouriſhing eſtate, being *redintegrate* in thoſe principal members, which anciently had been portions of the crown, and were after diſſevered: ſo as they remained only in homage, and not in ſovereignty. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Redintegra'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *redintegrate.*] 1. Renovation; reſtoration. 2. *Redintegration* chymiſts call the reſtoring any mixed body or matter, whoſe form has been deſtroyed, to its former nature and conſtitution. *Quincy.*

(1.) They kept the feaſt indeed, but with the leven of malice, and abſurdly commemorated the *redintegration* of his natural body, by mutilating and dividing his myſtical. *Decay of Piety.*

(2.) He but preſcribes as a bare chymical purification of nitre, what I teach as a philoſophical *redintegration* of it. *Boyle.*

Re'dlead. *n. ſ.* [*red* and *lead.*] Minium; lead calcined.

To draw with dry colours, make long paſtils, by grinding *redlead* with ſtrong wort, and ſo roll them up into long rolls like pencils, drying them in the ſun. *Peacham.*

Re'dness. *n. ſ.* [from *red.*] The quality of being red.

There was a pretty *redneſs* in his lips. *Shakeſp.*

In the red ſea moſt apprehend a material *redneſs*, from whence they derive its common denomination. *Brown.*

The glowing *redneſs* of the berries vies with the verdure of their leaves. *Spectator.*

Re'dolence. } *n. ſ.* [from *redolent.*] Sweet ſcent.
Re'dolency. }

We have all the *redolence* of the perfumes we burn upon his altars. *Boyle.*

Their flowers attract ſpiders with their *redolency*. *Mortim.*

RE'DOLENT. *adj.* [*redolens*, Lat.] Sweet of ſcent.

Thy love excels the joys of wine;
Thy odours, O how *redolent!* *Sandys's Paraphraſe.*

To Redou'ble. *v. a.* [*redoubler*, Fr. *re* and *double*.] 1. To repeat in return. 2. To repeat often. 3. To encreaſe by addition of the ſame quantity over and over.

(1.) So ended ſhe; and all the reſt around
To her *redoubled* that her underſong. *Spenſer.*

(2.) ——— They were
As cannons overcharg'd with double cracks,
So they *redoubled* ſtrokes upon the foe. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

(3.) ——— Mimas and Parnaſſus ſweat,
And Ætna rages with *redoubled* heat. *Addiſon.*

To Redou'ble. *v. n.* To become twice as much.

If we conſider, that our whole eternity is to take its colour from thoſe hours which we here employ in virtue or vice, the argument *redoubles* upon us, for putting in practice this method of paſſing away our time. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

Redou'bt. *n. ſ.* [*reduit*, *redoute*, Fr. *ridotta*, Italian.] The outwork of a fortification; a fortreſs.

Every great ſhip is as an impregnable fort, and our ſafe and commodious ports are as *redoubts* to ſecure them. *Bacon.*

Redou'btable. *adj.* [*redoubtable*, Fr.] Formidable; terrible to foes.

The enterpriſing Mr. Lintot, the *redoubtable* rival of Mr. Tonſon, overtook me. *Pope.*

Redou'bted. *adj.* [*redoubté*, Fr.] Dread; awful; formidable. Not in uſe.

His kingdom's ſeat Cleopolis is red,
There to obtain ſome ſuch *redoubted* knight,
That parents dear from tyrant's power deliver might. *Spenſer.*
So far be mine, my moſt *redoubted* lord,
As my true ſervice ſhall deſerve your love. *Shakeſp.*

To Redou'nd. *v. n.* [*redundo*, Latin.] 1. To be ſent back by reaction. 2. To conduce in the conſequence. 3. To proceed in the conſequence.

(1.) ——— The evil, ſoon
Driv'n back, *redounded*, as a flood, on thoſe
From whom it ſprung. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
Nor hope to be myſelf leſs miſerable
By what I ſeek, but others to make ſuch
As I, though thereby worſe to me *redound*. *Milton.*

(2.) As the care of our national commerce *redounds* more to the riches and proſperity of the publick, than any other act of government, the ſtate of it ſhould be marked out in every particular reign with greater diſtinction. *Addiſon.*

He had drawn many obſervations together, which very much *redound* to the honour of this prince. *Addiſon.*

The honour done to our religion ultimately *redounds* to God the author of it. *Rogers's Sermons.*

(3.) As both theſe monſters will devour great quantities of paper, there will no ſmall uſe *redound* from them to that manufacture. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

To REDRE'SS. *v. a.* [*redreſſer*, Fr.] 1. To ſet right; to amend. 2. To relieve; to remedy; to eaſe. It is ſometimes uſed of perſons, but more properly of things.

(1.) ——— In yonder ſpring of roſes,
Find what to *redreſs* till noon. *Milton.*

(2.) She felt with me, what I felt of my captivity, and ſtreight laboured to *redreſs* my pain, which was her pain. *Sidney.*

'Tis thine, O king! th' afflicted to *redreſs*. *Dryden.*

Lighter affronts and injuries Chriſt commands us not to *redreſs* by law, but to bear with patience. *Kettlewell.*

In countries of freedom, princes are bound to protect their ſubjects in liberty, property and religion, to receive their petitions, and *redreſs* their grievances. *Swift.*

Redre'ss. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Reformation; amendment. 2. Relief; remedy. 3. One who gives relief.

(1.) To ſeek reformation of evil laws is commendable, but for us the more neceſſary is a ſpeedy *redreſs* of ourſelves. *Hooker.*

(2.) No humble ſuitors preſs to ſpeak for right;
No, not a man comes for *redreſs* to thee. *Shakeſp.*

Such people as break the law of nations, all nations are intereſted to ſuppreſs, conſidering that the particular ſtates, being the delinquents, can give no *redreſs*. *Bacon.*

Grief, finding no *redreſs*, ferment and rage,
Nor leſs than wounds immedicable,
Rankle, and feſter, and gangrene
To black mortification. *Milton.*

A few may complain without reaſon; but there is occaſion for *redreſs* when the cry is univerſal. *Davenant.*

(3.) Fair majeſty, the refuge and *redreſs*
Of thoſe whom fate purſues, and wants oppreſs. *Dryden.*

Redre'ssive. *adj.* [from *redreſs*.] Succouring; affording remedy. A word not authoriſed.

——— The generous band,
Who, touch'd with human woe, *redreſſive* ſearch'd
Into the horrors of the gloomy jail. *Thomſon.*

To Redsea'r. *v. n.* [*red* and *ſear*.] A term of workmen.

If iron be too cold, it will not feel the weight of the hammer, when it will not batter under the hammer; and if it be too hot, it will *redſear*, that is, break or crack under the hammer. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

Re'dshank. *n. ſ.* [*red* and *ſhank*.] 1. This ſeems to be a contemptuous appellation for ſome of the people of Scotland. 2. A bird. *Ainſworth.*

(1.) He ſent over his brother Edward with a power of Scots and *redſhanks* unto Ireland, where they got footing. *Spenſer.*

Re'dstart, or Re'dtail. *n. ſ.* [*phœnicurus*, Lat.] A bird.

Re'dstreak. *n. ſ.* [*red* and *ſtreak*.] 1. An apple. 2. Cyder preſſed from the redſtreak.

(1.) The *redſtreak*, of all cyder fruit, hath obtained the preference, being but a kind of wilding, and though kept long, yet is never pleaſing to the palate; there are ſeveral ſorts of *redſtreak*: ſome ſorts of them have red veins running through the whole fruit, which is eſteemed to give the cyder the richeſt tincture. *Mortimer.*

(2.) *Redſtreak* he quaffs beneath the Chianti vine,
Gives Tuſcan yearly for thy Scudmore's wine. *Smith.*

To REDU'CE. *v. a.* [*reduco*, Lat. *reduire*, Fr.] 1. To bring back. Obſolete. 2. To bring to the former ſtate. 3. To reform from any diſorder. 4. To bring into any ſtate of diminution. 5. To degrade; to impair in dignity. 6. To bring into any ſtate of miſery or meanneſs. 7. To ſubdue. 8. To bring into any ſtate more within reach or power. 9. To reclaim to order. 10. To ſubject to a rule; to bring into a claſs: as, the inſects are *reduced* to tribes; the variations of language are *reduced* to rules.

(1.) Abate the edge of traitors, gracious lord!
That would *reduce* theſe bloody days again. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) ——— It were but juſt
And equal to *reduce* me to my duſt,
Deſirous to reſign and render back
All I receiv'd. *Milton.*

(3.) That temper in the archbiſhop, who licenſed their moſt pernicious writings, left his ſucceſſor a very difficult work to do, to reform and *reduce* a church into order, that had been ſo long neglected, and ſo ill filled. *Clarendon.*

(4.) A diaphanous body, *reduced* to very minute parts, thereby acquires many little ſurfaces in a narrow compaſs. *Boyle.*

His ire will quite conſume us, and *reduce*
To nothing this eſſential. *Milton.*

The ordinary ſmalleſt meaſure is looked on as an unit in number, when the mind by diviſion would *reduce* them into leſs fractions. *Locke.*

(5.) There is nothing ſo bad, but a man may lay hold of ſomething about it, that will afford matter of excuſe; nor nothing ſo excellent, but a man may faſten upon ſomething belonging to it, whereby to *reduce* it. *Tillotſon.*

(6.) The moſt prudent part was his moderation and indulgence, not *reducing* them to deſperation. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

(7.) ——— Under thee, as head ſupreme,
Thrones, princedoms, pow'rs, dominions I *reduce*.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.

(8.) To have this project *reduced* to practice, there ſeems to want nothing.

(9.) There left deſert utmoſt hell,
Reduc'd in careful watch round this metropolis. *Milton.*

REDU'CEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *reduce.*] The act of bringing back, ſubduing, reforming or diminiſhing: reduction.

The navy received bleſſing from pope Sixtus, and was aſſigned as an apoſtolical miſſion for the *reducement* of this kingdom to the obedience of Rome. *Bacon.*

REDU'CER. *n. ſ.* [from *reduce.*] One that reduces.

They could not learn to digeſt, that the man, which they ſo long had uſed to maſk their own appetites, ſhould now be the *reducer* of them into order. *Sidney.*

REDU'CIBLE. *adj.* [from *reduce.*] Poſſible to be reduced.

All law that a man is obliged by, is *reducible* to the law of nature, the poſitive law of God in his word, and the law of man enacted by the civil power. *South.*

Actions, that promote ſociety and mutual fellowſhip, ſeem *reducible* to a proneneſs to do good to others, and a ready ſenſe of any good done by others. *South.*

All the parts of painting are *reducible* into theſe mentioned by our author. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

If minerals are not convertible into another ſpecies, though of the ſame genus, much leſs can they be ſurmiſed *reducible* into a ſpecies of another genus. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Our damps in England are *reducible* to the ſuffocating or the fulminating. *Woodward.*

REDU'CIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *reducible.*] Quality of being reducible.

Spirit of wine, by its pungent taſte, and eſpecially by its *reducibleneſs*, according to Helmont, into alcali and water, ſeems to be as well of a ſaline as a ſulphureous nature. *Boyle.*

REDU'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*reduction*, Fr. from *reductus*, Lat.] 1. The act of reducing; ſtate of being reduced. 2. In arithmetick, *reduction* brings two or more numbers of different denominations into one denomination. *Cocker.*

(1.) Some will have theſe years to be but months; but we have no certain evidence that they uſed to account a month a year; and if we had, yet that *reduction* will not ſerve. *Hale.*

Every thing viſibly tended to the *reduction* of his ſacred majeſty, and all perſons in their ſeveral ſtations began to make way and prepare for it. *Fell.*

REDU'CTIVE. *adj.* [*reductif*, Fr. *reductus*, Latin.] Having the power of reducing. It is uſed as a ſubſtantive by *Hale.*

Thus far concerning theſe *reductives* by inundations and conflagrations. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

REDU'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *reductive.*] By reduction; by conſequence.

If they be our ſuperiors, then 'tis modeſty and reverence to all ſuch in general, at leaſt *reductively*. *Hammond.*

Other niceties, though they are not matter of conſcience ſingly and apart, are yet ſo *reductively*; that is, though they are not ſo in the abſtract, they become ſo by affinity and connection. *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

REDU'NDANCE. } *n. ſ.* [*redundantia*, Lat. from *redundant.*]
REDU'NDANCY. } Superfluity; ſuperabundance; exuberance.

The cauſe of generation ſeemeth to be fulneſs; for generation is from *redundancy*: this fulneſs ariſeth from the nature of the creature, if it be hot, and moiſt and ſanguine; or from plenty of food. *Bacon.*

It is a quality, that confines a man wholly within himſelf, leaving him void of that principle, which alone ſhould diſpoſe him to communicate and impart thoſe *redundancies* of good, that he is poſſeſſed of. *South.*

I ſhall ſhow our poets *redundance* of wit, juſtneſs of compariſons, and elegance of deſcriptions. *Garth.*

Labour ferments the humours, caſts them into their proper channels, and throws off *redundancies*. *Addiſon.*

REDU'NDANT. *adj.* [*redundans*, Latin.] 1. Superabundant; exuberant; ſuperfluous. 2. Uſing more words or images than are uſeful.

(1.) ——— His head,
With burniſh'd neck of verdant gold, erect
Amidſt his circling ſpires, that on the graſs
Floated *redundant*. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Notwithſtanding the *redundant* oil in fiſhes, they do not encreaſe fat ſo much as fleſh. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

(2.) Where the author is *redundant*, mark thoſe paragraphs to be retrenched; when he trifles, abandon thoſe paſſages. *Watts.*

REDU'NDANTLY. *adv.* [from *redundant.*] Superfluouſly; ſuperabundantly.

To **REDU'PLICATE.** *v. a.* [*re* and *duplicate.*] To double.

REDUPLICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *reduplicate.*] The act of doubling.

This is evident, when the mark of excluſion is put; as when we ſpeak of a white thing, adding the *reduplication*, as white; which excludes all other conſiderations. *Digby.*

REDU'PLICATIVE. *adj.* [*reduplicatif*, Fr. from *reduplicate.*] Double.

Some logicians mention *reduplicative* propoſitions; as men, conſidered as men, are rational creatures; i. e. becauſe they are men. *Watts's Logick.*

RE'DWING. *n. ſ.* [*turdus iliacus.*] A bird. *Ainſworth.*

To **REE.** *v. a.* [I know not the etymology.] To riddle; to ſift.

After malt is well rubbed and winnowed, you muſt then *ree* it over in a ſieve. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To **REE'CHO.** *v. n.* [*re* and *echo.*] To echo back.

Around we ſtand, a melancholy train,
And a loud groan *reechoes* from the main. *Pope.*

REE'CHY. *adj.* [from *reech*, corruptly formed from *reek.*] Smoky; ſooty; tanned.

Let him, for a pair of *reechy* kiſſes,
Make you to ravel all this matter out. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

——— The kitchen malkin pins
Her richeſt lockram 'bout her *reechy* neck. *Shakeſp.*

REED. *n. ſ.* [ꞃeoꝺ, Saxon; *ried*, German; *arundo*, Lat.] 1. An hollow knotted ſtalk, which grows in wet grounds. 2. A ſmall pipe, made anciently of a reed. 3. An arrow; as made of a reed headed.

(1.) A *reed* is diſtinguiſhed from the graſſes by its magnitude, and by its having a firm ſtem: the ſpecies are, the large manured cane or *reed*, the ſugar cane, the common *reed*, the variegated *reed*, the Bambu cane, and dark red *reed*. *Miller.*

This Derceta, the mother of Semiramis, was ſometimes a recluſe, and falling in love with a goodly young man, ſhe was by him with child, which, for fear of extreme puniſhment, ſhe conveyed away and cauſed the ſame to be hidden among the high *reeds* which grew on the banks of the lake. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

The knotty bulruſh next in order ſtood,
And all within of *reeds* a trembling wood. *Dryden.*

(2.) I'll ſpeak between the change of man and boy
With a *reed* voice. *Shakeſp.*

Arcadian pipe, the paſtoral *reed*
Of Hermes. *Milton.*

(3.) When the Parthian turn'd his ſteed,
And from the hoſtile camp withdrew;
With cruel ſkill the backward *reed*
He ſent; and as he fled, he flew. *Prior.*

REE'DED. *adj.* [from *reed.*] Covered with reeds.

——— Where houſes be *reeded*,
Now pare off the moſs, and go beat in the reed. *Tuſſer.*

REE'DEN. *adj.* [from *reed.*] Conſiſting of reeds.

Honey in the ſickly hive infuſe
Through *reeden* pipes. *Dryden's Virgil's Georgicks.*

REED-GRASS. *n. ſ.* [from *reed* and *graſs*, *ſarganion*, Lat.] A plant, bur-reed.

To **Ree'dify.** *v. a.* [*reedifier*, Fr. *re* and *edify*.] To rebuild; to build again.

The ruin'd walls he did *reedify*. *Spenſer.*
This monument five hundred years hath ſtood,
Which I have ſumptuouſly *reedified*. *Shakeſp.*
The Æolians, who repeopled, *reedified* Ilium. *Sandys.*
The houſe of God they firſt *reedify*. *Milton.*

Ree'dless. *adj.* [from *reed*.] Being without reeds.

Youth's tomb'd before their parents were,
Whom foul Cocytus' *reedleſs* banks encloſe. *May.*

Ree'dy. *adj.* [from *reed*.] Abounding with reeds.

The ſportive flood in two divides,
And forms with erring ſtreams the *reedy* iſles. *Blackmore.*
Th' adjoining brook, now fretting o'er a rock,
Now ſcarcely moving through a *reedy* pool. *Thomſon.*

REEK. *n. ſ.* [ꞃec, Saxon; *reuke*, Dutch.] 1. Smoke; ſteam; vapour. 2. [*Reke*, German, any thing piled up.] A pile of corn or hay, commonly pronounced, *rick*.

(1.) 'Tis as hateful to me as the *reek* of a lime kiln. *Shakeſp.*
(2.) Nor barns at home, nor *reeks* are rear'd abroad. *Dryden.*

The covered *reek*, much in uſe weſtward, muſt needs prove of great advantage in wet harveſts. *Mortimer.*

To **Reek.** *v. n.* [ꞃecan, Saxon.] To ſmoke; to ſteam; to emit vapour.

To the battle came he; where he did
Run *reeking* o'er the lives of men, as if
'Twere a perpetual ſpoil. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
Dying like men, though buried in your dunghills,
They ſhall be fam'd; for there the ſun ſhall greet them,
And draw their honours *reeking* up to heav'n. *Shakeſp.*
——— I found me laid
In balmy ſweat; which with his beams the ſun
Soon dry'd, and on the *reeking* moiſture fed. *Milton.*
Love one deſcended from a race of tyrants,
Whoſe blood yet *reeks* on my avenging ſword. *Smith.*

Ree'ky. *adj.* [from *reek*.] Smoky; tanned; black.

Shut me in a charnel houſe,
O'ercover'd quite with dead men's rattling bones,
With *reeky* ſhanks and yellow chapleſs ſkulls. *Shakeſp.*

Reel. *n. ſ.* [ꞃeol, Saxon.] A turning frame, upon which yarn is wound into ſkeins from the ſpindle.

To **Reel.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To gather yarn off the ſpindle.

It may be uſeful for the *reeling* of yarn. *Wilkins.*

To **Reel.** *v. n.* [*rollen*, Dutch; *ragla*, Swediſh.] To ſtagger; to incline in walking, firſt to one ſide and then to the other. *Spenſer* has applied it to the feet.

Him when his miſtreſs proud perceiv'd to fall,
While yet his feeble feet for faintneſs *reel'd*,
She 'gan call, help Orgoglio! *Spenſer's F. Queen.*
What news in this our tott'ring ſtate?
— It is a *reeling* world,
And I believe will never ſtand upright,
Till Richard wear the garland. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.
——— It is amiſs to ſit
And keep the turn of tipling with a ſlave,
To *reel* the ſtreets at noon. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
They *reel* to and fro, and ſtagger like a drunken man. *Pſ.*
Grope in the dark, and to no ſeat confine
Their wandring feet; but *reel* as drunk with wine. *Sandys.*
——— He with heavy fumes oppreſt,
Reel'd from the palace, and retir'd to reſt. *Pope.*
——— Should he hide his face,
Th' extinguiſh'd ſtars would looſening *reel*
Wide from their ſpheres. *Thomſon.*

Reele'ction. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *election*.] Repeated election.

Several acts have been made, and rendered ineffectual, by leaving the power of *reelection* open. *Swift.*

To **Reena'ct.** *v. a.* [*re* and *enact*.] To enact anew.

The conſtruction of ſhips was forbidden to ſenators, by a law made by Claudius the tribune, and *reenacted* by the Julian law of conceſſions. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To **Reenfo'rce.** *v. a.* [*re* and *enforce*.] To ſtrengthen with new aſſiſtance or ſupport.

The French have *reenforc'd* their ſcatter'd men. *Shakeſp.*
They uſed the ſtones to *reenforce* the pier. *Hayward.*
The preſence of a friend raiſes fancy, and *reenforces* reaſon. *Collier.*

Reenfo'rcement. [*re* and *enforcement*.] 1. Freſh aſſiſtance; new help. 2. Iterated enforcement.

(1.) ——— Alone he enter'd
The mortal gate o' th' city, which he painted
With ſhunleſs deſtiny; aidleſs came off,
And with a ſudden *reenforcement* ſtruck
Corioli like a planet. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

They require a ſpecial *reenforcement* of ſound endoctrinating to ſet them right. *Milton.*

What *reenforcement* we may gain from hope. *Milton.*

(2.) The words are a reiteration or *reenforcement* of a corollary. *Ward.*

To **Reenjo'y.** *v. a.* [*re* and *enjoy*.] To enjoy anew or a ſecond time.

The calmneſs of temper Achilles *reenjoyed*, is only an effect of the revenge which ought to have preceded. *Pope.*

To **Ree'nter.** *v. a.* [*re* and *enter*.] To enter again; to enter anew.

With opportune excurſion, we may chance
Reenter heav'n. *Milton.*

The fiery ſulphurous vapours ſeek the centre from whence they proceed; that is, *reenter* again. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To **Reenthro'ne.** *v. a.* To replace in a throne.

He diſpoſes in my hands the ſcheme
To *reenthrone* the king. *Southern.*

Ree'ntrance. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *entrance*.] The act of entering again.

Their repentance, although not their firſt entrance, is notwithſtanding the firſt ſtep of their *reentrance* into life. *Hooker.*

The pores of the brain, through the which the ſpirits before took their courſe, are more eaſily opened to the ſpirits which demand *reentrance*. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Ree'rmouse. *n. ſ.* [hꞃeꞃemuꞅ, Saxon.] A bat. See **Rearmouse.**

To **REESTA'BLISH.** *v. a.* [*re* and *eſtabliſh*.] To eſtabliſh anew.

To *reeſtabliſh* the right of lineal ſucceſſion to paternal government, is to put a man in poſſeſſion of that government, which his fathers did enjoy. *Locke.*

Peace, which hath for many years been baniſhed the chriſtian world, will be ſpeedily *reeſtabliſhed*. *Smalridge.*

Reesta'blisher. *n. ſ.* [from *reeſtabliſh*.] One that reeſtabliſhes.

Reesta'blishment. *n. ſ.* [from *reeſtabliſh*.] The act of reeſtabliſhing; the ſtate of being reeſtabliſhed; reſtauration.

The Jews made ſuch a powerful effort for their *reeſtabliſhment* under Barchocab, in the reign of Adrian, as ſhook the whole Roman empire. *Addiſon.*

Reeve. *n. ſ.* [ᵹeꞃeꝼa, Saxon.] A ſteward. Obſolete.

The *reeve*, miller and cook are diſtinguiſhed. *Dryden.*

To **Reexa'mine.** *v. a.* [*re* and *examine*.] To examine anew.

Spend the time in *reexamining* more duly your cauſe. *Hooker.*

To **REFE'CT.** *v. a.* [*refectus*, Lat.] To refreſh; to reſtore after hunger or fatigue. Not in uſe.

A man in the morning is lighter in the ſcale, becauſe in ſleep ſome pounds have perſpired; and is alſo lighter unto himſelf, becauſe he is *refected*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Refe'ction. *n. ſ.* [*refection*, Fr. from *refectio*, Latin.] Refreſhment after hunger or fatigue.

After a draught of wine, a man may ſeem lighter in himſelf from ſudden *refection*, though he be heavier in the balance, from a ponderous addition. *Brown.*

Faſting is the diet of angels, the food and *refection* of ſouls, and the richeſt aliment of grace. *South.*

——— For ſweet *refection* due,
The genial viands let my train renew. *Pope.*

Refe'ctory. *n. ſ.* [*refectoire*, Fr. from *refect*.] Room of refreſhment; eating room.

He cells and *refectories* did prepare,
And large proviſions laid of winter fare. *Dryden.*

To **Refe'l.** *v. a.* [*refello*, Lat.] To refute; to repreſs.

Friends not to *refel* ye,
Or any way quell ye,
Ye aim at a myſtery,
Worthy a hiſtory. *Ben. Johnſon's Gypſies.*

It inſtructs the ſcholar in the various methods of diſcovering and *refelling* the ſubtile tricks of ſophiſters. *Watts.*

To **REFE'R.** *v. a.* [*refero*, Lat. *referer*, Fr.] 1. To diſmiſs for information or judgment. 2. To betake for deciſion. 3. To reduce to, as to the ultimate end. 4. To reduce, as to a claſs.

(1.) Thoſe cauſes the divine hiſtorian *refers* us to, and not to any productions out of nothing. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

(2.) The heir of his kingdom hath *referred* herſelf unto a poor, but worthy gentleman. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

(3.) You profeſs and practiſe to *refer* all things to yourſelf. *Bacon.*

(4.) The ſalts, predominant in quick lime, we *refer* rather to lixiviate, than acid. *Boyle on Colours.*

To **Refe'r.** *v. n.* 1. To reſpect; to have relation. 2. To appeal.

(1.) Of thoſe places, that *refer* to the ſhutting and opening the abyſs, I take notice of that in Job. *Burnet.*

(2.) In ſuits it is good to *refer* to ſome friend of truſt. *Bacon.*

Referee'. *n. ſ.* [from *refer*.] One to whom any thing is referred.

Referees and arbitrators ſeldom forget themſelves. *L'Eſtrange.*

Re'ference. *n. ſ.* [from *refer*.] 1. Relation; reſpect; view towards; alluſion to. 2. Diſmiſſion to another tribunal.

(1.) The knowledge of that which man is in *reference* unto himſelf and other things in relation unto man, I may term the mother of all thoſe principles, which are decrees in that law of nature, whereby human actions are framed. *Hooker.*

Jupiter was the ſon of Æther and Dies; ſo called, becauſe the one had *reference* to his celeſtial conditions, the other diſcovered his natural virtues. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Chriſtian religion commands ſobriety, temperance and moderation, in *reference* to our appetites and paſſions. *Tillotſon.*

(2.) It paſſed in England without the leaſt *reference* hither. *Swift.*

Refere'ndary. *n. ſ.* [*referendus*, Lat.] One to whoſe deciſion any thing is referred.

In ſuits, it is good to *refer* to ſome friend of truſt; but let him chuſe well his *referendaries*. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

To **Referme'nt.** *v. a.* [*re* and *ferment*.] To ferment anew.

Th' admitted nitre agitates the flood,
Revives its fire, and *referments* the blood. *Blackmore.*

Refe'rrible. *adj.* [from *refer*.] Capable of being conſidered, as in relation to ſomething elſe.

Unto God all parts of time are alike, unto whom none are *referrible*, and all things preſent, unto whom nothing is paſt or to come, but who is the ſame yeſterday, to-day and to-morrow. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To **REFI'NE.** *v. a.* [*raffiner*, Fr.] 1. To purify; to clear from droſs and recrement. 2. To make elegant; to poliſh; to make accurate.

(1.) I will *refine* them as ſilver is *refined*, and will try them as gold is tried. *Zech.* xiii. 9.

Weigh ev'ry word, and ev'ry thought *refine*. *Anon.*

The red Dutch currant yields a rich juice, to be diluted with a quantity of water boiled with *refined* ſugar. *Mortimer.*

(2.) Queen Elizabeth's time was a golden age for a world of *refined* wits, who honoured poeſy with their pens. *Peacham.*

Love *refines* the thoughts, and hath his ſeat
In reaſon. *Milton.*

The ſame traditional ſloth, which renders the bodies of children, born from wealthy parents, weak, may perhaps *refine* their ſpirits. *Swift.*

To **Refi'ne.** *v. n.* 1. To improve in point of accuracy or delicacy. 2. To grow pure. 3. To affect nicety.

(1.) Chaucer *refined* on Boccace, and mended his ſtories. *Dryden.*

Let a lord but own the happy lines;
How the wit brightens, how the ſenſe *refines!* *Pope.*

(2.) The pure limpid ſtream, when foul with ſtains,
Works itſelf clear, and as it runs *refines*. *Addiſon.*

(3.) He makes another paragraph about our *refining* in controverſy, and coming nearer ſtill to the church of Rome. *Atterbury.*

Refi'nedly. *adv.* [from *refine*.] With affected elegance.

——— Will any dog
Refinedly leave his bitches and his bones,
To turn a wheel? *Dryden.*

Refi'nement. *n. ſ.* [from *refine*.] 1. The act of purifying, by clearing any thing from droſs and recrementitious matter. 2. The ſtate of being pure. 3. Improvement in elegance or purity. 4. Artificial practice. 5. Affectation of elegant improvement.

(2.) The more bodies are of kin to ſpirit in ſubtilty and *refinement*, the more diffuſive are they. *Norris.*

(3.) From the civil war to this time, I doubt whether the corruptions in our language have not equalled its *refinements*. *Swift.*

The religion of the goſpel is only the *refinement* and exaltation of our beſt faculties. *Law.*

(4.) The rules religion preſcribes are more ſucceſsful in publick and private affairs, than the *refinements* of irregular cunning. *Rogers.*

(5.) The flirts about town had a deſign to leave us in the lurch, by ſome of their late *refinements*. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Refi'ner. *n. ſ.* [from *refine*.] 1. Purifier; one who clears from droſs or recrement. 2. Improver in elegance. 3. Inventor of ſuperfluous ſubtilties.

(1.) The *refiners* of iron obſerve, that that iron ſtone is hardeſt to melt, which is fulleſt of metal; and that eaſieſt, which hath moſt droſs. *Bacon's Phyſical Remains.*

(2.) As they have been the great *refiners* of our language, ſo it hath been my chief ambition to imitate them. *Swift.*

(3.) No men ſee leſs of the truth of things, than theſe great *refiners* upon incidents, who are ſo wonderfully ſubtle, and over wiſe in their conceptions. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

Some *refiners* pretend to argue for the uſefulneſs of parties in ſuch a government as ours. *Swift.*

To **Refi't.** *v. a.* [*refait*, Fr. *re* and *fit*.] To repair; to reſtore after damage.

He will not allow that there are any ſuch ſigns of art in the make of the preſent globe, or that there was ſo great care taken in the *refitting* of it up again at the deluge. *Woodward.*

Permit our ſhips a ſhelter on your ſhoars,
Refitted from your woods with planks and oars. *Dryden.*

To **REFLE'CT.** *v. a.* [*reflechir*, Fr. *reflecto*, Latin.] To throw back.

——— We, his gather'd beams
Reflected, may with matter ſere foment. *Milton.*

Bodies cloſe together *reflect* their own colour. *Dryden.*

To **Refle'ct.** *v. n.* 1. To throw back light. 2. To bend back. 3. To throw back the thoughts upon the paſt or on themſelves. 4. To conſider attentively. 5. To throw reproach or cenſure. 6. To bring reproach.

(1.) In dead men's ſculls, and in thoſe holes,
Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept,
As 'twere in ſcorn of eyes, *reflecting* gems. *Shakeſpeare.*

(2.) Inanimate matter moves always in a ſtraight line, and never *reflects* in an angle, nor bends in a circle, which is a continual reflection, unleſs either by ſome external impulſe, or by an intrinſick principle of gravity. *Bentley's Sermons.*

(3.) The imagination caſts thoughts in our way, and forces the underſtanding to *reflect* upon them. *Duppa.*

In every action *reflect* upon the end; and in your undertaking it, conſider why you do it. *Taylor.*

Who ſaith, who could ſuch ill events expect?
With ſhame on his own counſels doth *reflect*. *Denham.*

When men are grown up, and *reflect* on their own minds, they cannot find any thing more ancient there, than thoſe opinions which were taught them before their memory began to keep a regiſter of their actions. *Locke.*

It is hard, that any part of my land ſhould be ſettled upon one who has uſed me ſo ill; and yet I could not ſee a ſprig of any bough of this whole walk of trees, but I ſhould *reflect* upon her and her ſeverity. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

Let the king diſmiſs his woes,
Reflecting on her fair renown;
And take the cypreſs from his brows,
To put his wonted laurels on. *Prior.*

(4.) Into myſelf my reaſon's eye I turn'd;
And as I much *reflected*, much I mourn'd. *Prior.*

(5.) Neither do I *reflect* in the leaſt upon the memory of his late majeſty, whom I entirely acquit of any imputation. *Swift.*

(6.) Errors of wives *reflect* on huſbands ſtill. *Dryden.*

Refle'ctent. *adj.* [*reflectens*, Latin.] Bending back; flying back.

The ray deſcendent, and the ray *reflectent*, flying with ſo great a ſpeed, that the air between them cannot take a formal play any way, before the beams of the light be on both ſides of it; it follows, that, according to the nature of humid things, it muſt firſt only ſwell. *Digby on the Soul.*

Refle'ction. *n. ſ.* [from *reflect*: thence I think *reflexion* leſs proper: *reflexion*, Fr. *reflexus*, Lat.] 1. The act of throwing back. 2. The act of bending back. 3. That which is reflected. 4. Thought thrown back upon the paſt, or the abſent, on itſelf. 5. The action of the mind upon itſelf. 6. Attentive conſideration. 7. Cenſure.

(1.) ——— The eye ſees not itſelf,
But by *reflection* from other things. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

If the ſun's light conſiſted but of one ſort of rays, there would be but one colour, and it would be impoſſible to produce any new by *reflections* or refractions. *Cheyne.*

(2.) Inanimate matter moves always in a ſtraight line, nor ever reflects in an angle or circle, which is a continual *reflection*, unleſs by ſome external impulſe. *Bentley's Sermons.*

(3.) She ſhines not upon fools, leſt the *reflection* ſhould
hurt her. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

As the ſun in water we can bear,
Yet not the ſun, but his *reflection* there;
So let us view her here, in what ſhe was,
And take her image in this watry glaſs. *Dryden.*

(4.) The three firſt parts I dedicate to my old friends, to take off thoſe melancholy *reflections*, which the ſenſe of age, infirmity and death may give them. *Denham.*

This dreadful image ſo poſſeſs'd her mind,
She ceas'd all farther hope; and now began
To make *reflection* on th' unhappy man. *Dryden.*

Job's *reflections* on his once flouriſhing eſtate, did at the ſame time afflict and encourage him. *Atterbury.*

What wounding reproaches of ſoul muſt he feel, from the *reflections* on his own ingratitude. *Rogers's Sermons.*

(5.) *Reflection* is the perception of the operations of our own minds within us, as it is employed about the ideas it has got. *Locke.*

(6.) This delight grows and improves under thought and *reflection*; and while it exerciſes, does alſo endear itſelf to the mind; at the ſame time employing and inflaming the meditations. *South's Sermons.*

(7.) He dy'd; and oh! may no *reflection* ſhed
Its pois'nous venom on the royal dead. *Prior.*

Refle'ctive. *adj.* [from *reflect*.] 1. Throwing back images. 2. Conſidering things paſt; conſidering the operations of the mind.

(1.) When the weary king gave place to night,
His beams he to his royal brother lent,
And ſo ſhone ſtill in his *reflective* light. *Dryden.*

In the *reflective* ſtream the ſighing bride,
Viewing her charms impair'd, abaſh'd ſhall hide
Her penſive head. *Prior.*

(2.) Forc'd by *reflective* reaſon I confeſs,
That human ſcience is uncertain gueſs. *Prior.*

Refle'ctor. *n. ſ.* [from *reflect*.] Conſiderer.

There is ſcarce any thing that nature has made, or that men do ſuffer, whence the devout *reflector* cannot take an occaſion of an aſpiring meditation. *Boyle on Colours.*

Refle'x. *adj.* [*reflexus*, Lat.] Directed backward.

The motions of my mind are as obvious to the *reflex* act of the ſoul, or the turning of the intellectual eye inward upon its own actions, as the paſſions of my ſenſe are obvious to my ſenſe; I ſee the object, and I perceive that I ſee it. *Hale.*

The order and beauty of the inanimate parts of the world, the diſcernible ends of them do evince by a *reflex* argument, that it is the workmanſhip, not of blind mechaniſm or blinder chance, but of an intelligent and benign agent. *Bentley.*

Refle'x. *n. ſ.* [*reflexus*, Lat.] Reflection.

There was no other way for angels to ſin, but by *reflex* of their underſtandings upon themſelves. *Hooker.*

I'll ſay yon gray is not the morning's eye,
'Tis but the pale *reflex* of Cynthia's brow. *Shakeſp.*

Reflexibi'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *reflexible*.] The quality of being reflexible.

Reflexibility of rays is their diſpoſition to be reflected or turned back into the ſame medium from any other medium, upon whoſe ſurface they fall; and rays are more or leſs reflexible, which are turned back more or leſs eaſily. *Newton.*

Refle'xible. *adj.* [from *reflexus*, Lat.] Capable to be thrown back.

Sir Iſaac Newton has demonſtrated, by convincing experiments, that the light of the ſun conſiſts of rays differently refrangible and *reflexible*; and that thoſe rays are differently *reflexible*, that are differently refrangible. *Cheyne.*

Refle'xive. *adj.* [*reflexus*, Lat.] Having reſpect to ſomething paſt.

That aſſurance *reflexive* cannot be a divine faith, but at the moſt an human, yet ſuch as perhaps I may have no doubting mixed with. *Hammond's Practical Catechiſm.*

Refle'xively. *adv.* [from *reflexive*.] In a backward direction.

Solomon tells us life and death are in the power of the tongue, and that not only directly in regard of the good or ill we may do to others, but *reflexively* alſo, in reſpect of what may rebound to ourſelves. *Government of the Tongue.*

Refloa't. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *float*.] Ebb; reflux.

The main float and *refloat* of the ſea, is by conſent of the univerſe, as part of the diurnal motion. *Bacon.*

To **Reflou'riſh.** *v. a.* [*re* and *flouriſh*.] To flouriſh anew.

——— Virtue given for loſt
Revives, *reflouriſhes*, then vigorous moſt,
When moſt unactive deem'd. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

To **Reflo'w.** *v. n.* [*refluer*, Fr. *re* and *flow*.] To flow back.

Reflu'ent. *adj.* [*refluens*, Lat.] Running back; flowing back.

The liver receives the *refluent* blood almoſt from all the parts of the abdomen. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

——— Tell, by what paths,
Back to the fountain's head the ſea conveys
The *refluent* rivers, and the land repays. *Blackmore.*

Reflu'x. *n. ſ.* [*reflux*, Fr. *refluxus*, Latin.] Backward courſe of water.

——— Beſides
Mine own that 'bide upon me, all from me
Shall with a fierce *reflux* on me redound. *Milton.*

The variety of the flux and *reflux* of Euripus, or whether the ſame do ebb and flow ſeven times a day, is incontravertible. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Refocilla'tion. *n. ſ.* [*refocillo*, Lat.] Reſtoration of ſtrength by refreſhment.

To REFO'RM. *v. a.* [*reformo*, Lat. *reformer*, Fr.] To change from worſe to better.

A ſect in England, following the very ſame rule of policy, ſeeketh to *reform* even the French reformation, and purge out from thence alſo dregs of popery. *Hooker.*

Seat worthier of Gods, was built
With ſecond thoughts, *reforming* what was old. *Milton.*

——— May no ſuch ſtorm
Fall on our times, where ruin muſt *reform.* *Denham.*

Now low'ring looks preſage approaching ſtorms,
And now prevailing love her face *reforms.* *Dryden.*

One cannot attempt the perfect *reforming* the languages of the world, without rendering himſelf ridiculous. *Locke.*

The example alone of a vicious prince will corrupt an age; but that of a good one will not *reform* it. *Swift.*

To Refo'rm. *v. n.* To make a change from worſe to better.

Was his doctrine of the maſs ſtruck out in this conflict? or did it give him occaſion of *reforming* in this point? *Atterbury.*

REFO'RM. *n. ſ.* [French.] Reformation.

Reforma'tion. *n. ſ.* [*reformation*, French; from *reform.*] 1. Change from worſe to better; commonly uſed of human manners. 2. [By way of eminence.] The change of religion from the corruptions of popery to its primitive ſtate.

(1.) Never came *reformation* in a flood
With ſuch a heady current, ſcow'ring faults;
Nor ever Hydra-headed wilfulneſs
So ſoon did loſe his ſeat, as in this king. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

Satire laſhes vice into *reformation.* *Dryden.*

The pagan converts mention this great *reformation* of thoſe who had been the greateſt ſinners, with that ſudden and ſurpriſing change, which the chriſtian religion made in the lives of the moſt profligate. *Addiſon.*

(2.) The burden of the *reformation* lay on Luther's ſhoulders. *Atterbury.*

Refo'rmer. *n. ſ.* [from *reform.*] 1. One who makes a change for the better; an amender. 2. Thoſe who changed religion from popiſh corruptions and innovations.

(1.) Publick *reformers* had need firſt practiſe that on their own hearts, which they purpoſe to try on others. *King Charles.*

The complaint is more general, than the endeavours to redreſs it: Abroad every man would be a *reformer*, how very few at home. *Spratt's Sermons.*

It was honour enough, to behold the Engliſh churches reformed; that is, delivered from the *reformers.* *South.*

(2.) Our firſt *reformers* were famous confeſſors and martyrs all over the world. *Bacon.*

To REFRA'CT. *v. a.* [*refractus*, Latin.] To break the natural courſe of rays.

If its angle of incidence be large, and the refractive power of the medium not very ſtrong to throw it far from the perpendicular, it will be *refracted.* *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

Rays of light are urged by the *refracting* media. *Cheyne.*

Refracted from yon eaſtern cloud,
The grand ethereal bow ſhoots up. *Thomſon.*

Refra'ction. *n. ſ.* [*refraction*, French.] *Refraction*, in general, is the incurvation or change of determination in the body moved, which happens to it whilſt it enters or penetrates any medium: in dioptricks, it is the variation of a ray of light from that right line, which it would have paſſed on in, had not the denſity of the medium turned it aſide. *Harris.*

Refraction, out of the rarer medium into the denſer, is made towards the perpendicular. *Newton's Opticks.*

Refra'ctive. *adj.* [from *refract.*] Having the power of refraction.

Thoſe ſuperficies of tranſparent bodies reflect the greateſt quantity of light, which have the greateſt refracting power; that is, which intercede mediums that differ moſt in their *refractive* denſities. *Newton's Opticks.*

Refra'ctoriness. *n. ſ.* [from *refractory.*] Sullen obſtinacy.

I did never allow any man's *refractorineſs* againſt the privileges and orders of the houſes. *King Charles.*

Great complaint was made by the preſbyterian gang, of my *refractorineſs* to obey the parliament's order. *Saunderſon.*

REFRA'CTORY. *adj.* [*refractaire*, French; *refractarius*, Lat. and ſo ſhould be written *refractary.* It is now accented on the firſt ſyllable, but by *Shakeſpeare* on the ſecond.] Obſtinate; perverſe; contumacious.

There is a law in each well-ordered nation,
To curb thoſe raging appetites that are
Moſt diſobedient and *refractory.* *Shakeſpeare.*

A rough hewn ſeaman, being brought before a wiſe juſtice for ſome miſdemeanor, was by him ordered to be ſent away to priſon, and was *refractory* after he heard his doom, inſomuch as he would not ſtir a foot from the place where he ſtood; ſaying, it was better to ſtand where he was, than go to a worſe place. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

Vulgar compliance with any illegal and extravagant ways, like violent motions in nature, ſoon grows weary of itſelf, and ends in a *refractory* ſullenneſs. *King Charles.*

Refractory mortal! if thou will not truſt thy friends, take what follows; know aſſuredly, before next full moon, that thou wilt be hung up in chains. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of Jo. Bull.*

Theſe atoms of theirs may have it in them, but they are *refractory* and ſullen; and therefore, like men of the ſame tempers, muſt be banged and buffeted into reaſon. *Bentley.*

Re'fragable. *adj.* [*refragabilis*, Lat.] Capable of confutation and conviction.

To Refrai'n. *v. a.* [*refrener*, Fr. *re* and *fræuum*, Latin.] To hold back; to keep from action.

Hold not thy tongue, O God, keep not ſtill ſilence; *refrain* not thyſelf. *Pſalm* lxxxiii. 1.

My ſon, walk not thou in the way with them, *refrain* thy foot from their path. *Prov.* i. 15.

Nor from the holy one of heav'n
Refrain'd his tongue. *Milton.*

Neptune aton'd, his wrath ſhall now *refrain*,
Or thwart the ſynod of the gods in vain. *Pope.*

To Refrai'n. *v. n.* To forbear; to abſtain; to ſpare.

In what place, or upon what conſideration ſoever it be, they do it, were it in their own opinion of no force being done, they would undoubtedly *refrain* to do it. *Hooker.*

For my name's ſake will I defer mine anger, and *refrain* for thee, that I cut thee not off. *Iſ.* xlviii. 9.

That they fed not on fleſh, at leaſt the faithful party before the flood, may become more probable, becauſe they *refrained* therefrom ſome time after. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Refrangibi'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *refrangible.*] *Refrangibility* of the rays of light, is their diſpoſition to be refracted or turned out of their way, in paſſing out of one tranſparent body or medium into another. *Newton.*

REFRA'NGIBLE. *adj.* [*re* and *frango*, Latin.] As ſome rays are more *refrangible* than others; that is, are more turned out of their courſe, in paſſing from one medium to another; it follows, that after ſuch refraction, they will be ſeparated, and their diſtinct colour obſerved. *Locke.*

Refrena'tion. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *fræno*, Lat.] The act of reſtraining.

To REFRE'SH. *v. a.* [*refraiſcher*, Fr. *refrigero*, Latin.] 1. To recreate; to relieve after pain, fatigue or want. 2. To improve by new touches any thing impaired. 3. To refrigerate; to cool.

(1.) Service ſhall with ſteeled ſinews toil;
And labour ſhall *refreſh* itſelf with hope. *Shakeſp.*

Muſick was ordain'd to *refreſh* the mind of man,
After his ſtudies or his uſual pain. *Shakeſpeare.*

He was in no danger to be overtaken; ſo that he was content to *refreſh* his men. *Clarendon.*

His meals are coarſe and ſhort, his employment warrantable, his ſleep certain and *refreſhing*, neither interrupted with the laſhes of a guilty mind, nor the aches of a crazy body. *South.*

If you would have trees to thrive, take care that no plants be near them, which may deprive them of nouriſhment, or hinder *refreſhings* and helps that they might receive. *Mortim.*

(2.) The reſt *refreſh* the ſcaly ſnakes, that fold
The ſhield of Pallas, and renew their gold. *Dryden.*

(3.) A dew coming after heat *refreſheth.* *Ecclus.* xliii. 22.

Refre'sher. *n. ſ.* [from *refreſh.*] That which refreſhes.

The kind *refreſher* of the ſummer heats. *Thomſon.*

Refre'shment. *n. ſ.* [from *refreſh.*] 1. Relief after pain, want or fatigue. 2. That which gives relief, as food, reſt.

He was full of agony and horrour upon the approach of a diſmal death, and ſo had moſt need of the *refreſhments* of ſociety, and the friendly aſſiſtances of his diſciples. *South.*

Such honeſt *refreſhments* and comforts of life, our chriſtian liberty has made it lawful for us to uſe. *Spratt.*

Refre't. *n. ſ.* The burden of a ſong. *Dict.*

Refri'gerant. *adj.* [*refrigerant*, Fr. from *refrigerate.*] Cooling; mitigating heat.

In the cure of gangrenes, you muſt beware of dry heat, and reſort to things that are *refrigerant*, with an inward warmth and virtue of cheriſhing. *Bacon.*

If it ariſe from an external cauſe, apply *refrigerants*, without any preceding evacuation. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To **REFRI'GERATE.** *v. a.* [*refrigero*, *re* and *frigus*, Lat.] To cool.

The great breezes, which the motion of the air in great circles, ſuch as the girdle of the world produceth, do *refrigerate*; and therefore in thoſe parts noon is nothing ſo hot, when the breezes are great, as about ten of the clock in the forenoon. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Whether they be *refrigerated* inclinatorily or ſomewhat equinoxically, though in a leſſer degree, they diſcover ſome verticity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Refrigera'tion. *n. ſ.* [*refrigeratio*, Latin; *refrigeration*, French.] The act of cooling; the ſtate of being cooled.

Divers do ſtut; the cauſe may be the *refrigeration* of the tongue, whereby it is leſs apt to move. *Bacon.*

If the mere *refrigeration* of the air would fit it for breathing, this might be ſomewhat helped with bellows. *Wilkins.*

Refri'gerative. } *adj.* [*refrigeratif*, Fr. *refrigeratorius*,
Refri'geratory. } Lat.] Cooling; having the power to cool.

Refri'geratory. *n. ſ.* 1. That part of a diſtilling veſſel that is placed about the head of a ſtill, and filled with water to cool the condenſing vapours; but this is now generally done by a worm or ſpiral pipe, turning through a tub of cold water. *Quincy.* 2. Any thing internally cooling.

(2.) A delicate wine, and a durable *refrigeratory.* *Mortimer.*

REFRIGE'RIUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Cool refreſhment; refrigeration.

It muſt be acknowledged, the ancients have talked much of annual *refrigeriums*, reſpites or intervals of puniſhment to the damned; as particularly on the feſtivals. *South.*

Reft. *part. pret.* of *reave.* 1. Deprived; taken away. Obſolete. 2. *Preterite* of *reave.* Took away. Obſolete.

(1.) Thus we well left, he better *reft*,
In heaven to take his place,
That by like life and death, at laſt,
We may obtain like grace. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

I, in a deſperate bay of death,
Like a poor bark, of ſails and tackling *reft*,
Ruſh all to pieces on thy rocky boſom. *Shakeſpeare.*

Another ſhip had ſeiz'd on us,
And would have *reft* the fiſhers of their prey. *Shakeſp.*

Our dying hero, from the continent
Raviſh'd whole towns, and forts from Spaniards *reft*,
As his laſt legacy to Britain left. *Waller.*

(2.) So 'twixt them both, they not a lamkin left,
And when lambs fail'd, the old ſheeps lives they *reft*. *Spenſer.*

About his ſhoulders broad he threw
An hairy hide of ſome wild beaſt, whom he
In ſavage foreſt by adventure ſlew,
And *reft* the ſpoil his ornament to be. *Spenſer.*

RE'FUGE. *n. ſ.* [*refuge*, Fr. *refugium*, Lat.] 1. Shelter from any danger or diſtreſs; protection. 2. That which gives ſhelter or protection. 3. Expedient in diſtreſs. 4. Expedient in general.

(1.) Rocks, dens and caves! but I in none of theſe
Find place or *refuge*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The young vipers ſuppoſed to break through the belly of the dam, will, upon any fright, for protection run into it; for then the old one receives them in at her mouth, which way, the fright being paſt, they will return again; which is a peculiar way of *refuge*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Thoſe, who take *refuge* in a multitude, have an Arian council to anſwer for. *Atterbury.*

(2.) The Lord will be a *refuge* for the oppreſſed; a *refuge* in times of trouble. *Pſalm* ix. 9.

They ſhall be your *refuge* from the avenger of blood. *Joſ.*

Fair majeſty, the *refuge* and redreſs
Of thoſe whom fate purſues. *Dryden.*

(3.) ——— This laſt old man,
Whom with a crack'd heart I have ſent to Rome,
Lov'd me above the meaſure of a father:
Their lateſt *refuge* was to ſend him. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

(4.) Light muſt be ſupplied, among graceful *refuges*, by terracing any ſtory in danger of darkneſs. *Wotton.*

To **Re'fuge.** *v. a.* [*refugier*, Fr. from the noun.] To ſhelter; to protect.

——— Silly beggars,
Who ſitting in the ſtocks, *refuge* their ſhame,
That many have, and others muſt, ſit there. *Shakeſp.*

Dreads the vengeance of her injur'd lord;
Ev'n by thoſe gods, who *refug'd* her, abhorr'd. *Dryden.*

Refugee'. *n. ſ.* [*refugié*, Fr.] One who flies to ſhelter or protection.

Poor *refugees*, at firſt they purchaſe here;
And ſoon as denizen'd, they domineer. *Dryden.*

This is become more neceſſary in ſome of their governments, ſince ſo many *refugees* ſettled among them. *Addiſon.*

Refu'lgence. *n. ſ.* [from *refulgent.*] Splendour; brightneſs.

REFU'LGENT. *adj.* [*refulgens*, Lat.] Bright; ſhining; glittering; ſplendid.

He neither might, nor wiſh'd to know
A more *refulgent* light. *Waller.*

So conſpicuous and *refulgent* a truth is that of God's being the author of man's felicity, that the diſpute is not ſo much concerning the thing, as concerning the manner of it. *Boyle.*

——— Agamemnon's train,
When his *refulgent* arms flaſh'd through the ſhady plain,
Fled from his well-known face. *Dryden's Æneis.*

Refu'lgently. *adv.* [from *refulgent.*] In a ſhining manner.

To **Refu'nd.** *v. n.* [*refundo*, Lat.] 1. To pour back. 2. To repay what is received; to reſtore. 3. *Swift* has ſomewhere the abſurd phraſe, *to* refund *himſelf*, for to *reimburſe*.

(1.) Were the humours of the eye tinctured with any colour, they would *refund* that colour upon the object, and ſo it would not be repreſented as in itſelf it is. *Ray.*

(2.) A governor, that had pillaged the people, was, for receiving of bribes, ſentenced to *refund* what he had wrongfully taken. *L'Eſtrange.*

Such wiſe men as himſelf account all that is paſt, to be alſo gone; and know, that there can be no gain in *refunding*, nor any profit in paying debts. *South.*

How to Icarius, in the bridal hour,
Shall I, by waſte undone, *refund* the dow'r. *Pope.*

REFU'SAL. *n. ſ.* [from *refuſe.*] 1. The act of refuſing; denial of any thing demanded or ſolicited. 2. The preemption; the right of having any thing before another; option.

(1.) God has born with all his weak and obſtinate *refuſals* of grace, and has given him time day after day. *Rogers.*

(2.) When employments go a begging for want of hands, they ſhall be ſure to have the *refuſal.* *Swift.*

To **REFU'SE.** *v. a.* [*refuſer*, French.] 1. To deny what is ſolicited or required; not to comply with. 2. To reject; to diſmiſs without a grant.

(1.) If he ſhould chuſe the right caſket, you ſhould *refuſe* to perform his father's will, if you ſhould *refuſe* to accept him. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Having moſt affectionately ſet life and death before them, and conjured them to chuſe one, and avoid the other, he ſtill leaves unto them, as to free and rational agents, a liberty to *refuſe* all his calls, to let his talents lye by them unprofitable. *Hammond.*

Wonder not then what God for you ſaw good
If I *refuſe* not, but convert, as you,
To proper ſubſtance. *Milton.*

Common experience has juſtly a mighty influence on the minds of men, to make them give or *refuſe* credit to any thing propoſed. *Locke.*

(2.) I may neither chuſe whom I would, nor *refuſe* whom I diſlike. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

To **REFU'SE.** *v. n.* Not to accept; not to comply.

Women are made as they themſelves would chooſe;
Too proud to aſk, too humble to *refuſe.* *Garth.*

RE'FUSE. *adj.* [from the verb. The noun has its accent on the firſt ſyllable, the verb on the ſecond.] Unworthy of reception; left when the reſt is taken.

Every thing vile and *refuſe* they deſtroyed. *Sam.* xv. 9.

He never had vexatious law-diſputes about his dues, but had his tithes fully paid, and not of the moſt *refuſe* parts, but generally the very beſt. *Fell.*

Pleaſe to beſtow on him the *refuſe* letters; he hopes by printing them to get a plentiful proviſion. *Spectator.*

RE'FUSE. *n. ſ.* That which remains diſregarded when the reſt is taken.

We dare not diſgrace our worldly ſuperiours with offering unto them ſuch *refuſe*, as we bring unto God himſelf. *Hooker.*

Many kinds have much *refuſe*, which countervails that which they have excellent. *Bacon.*

I know not whether it be more ſhame or wonder, to ſee that men can ſo put off ingenuity, as to deſcend to ſo baſe a vice; yet we daily ſee it done, and that not only by the ſcum and *refuſe* of the people. *Government of the Tongue.*

Down with the falling ſtream the *refuſe* run,
To raiſe with joyful news his drooping ſon. *Dryden.*

This humouriſt keeps more than he wants, and gives a vaſt *refuſe* of his ſuperfluities to purchaſe heaven. *Addiſon.*

REFU'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *refuſe.*] He who refuſes.

Some few others are the only *refuſers* and condemners of this catholick practice. *Taylor.*

REFU'TAL. *n. ſ.* [from *refute.*] Refutation. *Dict.*

REFUTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*refutatio*, Lat. *refutation*, Fr. from *refute.*] The act of refuting; the act of proving falſe or erroneous.

'Tis ſuch miſerable abſurd ſtuff, that we will not honour it with eſpecial *refutation.* *Bentley.*

To **REFU'TE.** *v. a.* [*refuto*, Lat. *refuter*, French.] To prove falſe or erroneous. Applied to perſons or things.

Self deſtruction ſought, *refutes*
That excellence thought in thee. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

He knew that there were ſo many witneſſes in theſe two miracles, that it was impoſſible to *refute* ſuch multitudes. *Addiſon.*

To **REGAI'N.** *v. a.* [*regagner*, Fr. *re* and *gain.*] To recover; to gain anew.

——— Hopeful to *regain*,
Thy love, from thee I will not hide
What thoughts in my unquiet breaſt are riſ'n. *Milton.*

——— We've driven back
Theſe heathen Saxons, and *regain'd* our earth,
As earth recovers from an ebbing tide. *Dryden.*

As ſoon as the mind *regains* the power to ſtop or continue any of theſe motions of the body or thoughts, we then conſider the man as a free agent. *Locke.*

RE'GAL. *adj.* [*regal*, French; *regalis*, Latin.] Royal; kingly.

——— Edward, duke of York,
Uſurps the *regal* title and the ſeat
Of England's true anointed lawful heir. *Shakeſpeare.*

Why am I ſent for to a king,
Before I have ſhook off the *regal* thoughts
Wherewith I reign'd? *Shakeſp. Richard* II.

With them comes a third of *regal* port,
But faded ſplendour wan, who by his gait
And fierce demeanour ſeems the prince of hell. *Milton.*

When was there ever a better prince on the throne than the preſent queen? I do not talk of her government, her love of the people, or qualities that are purely *regal*; but her piety, charity, temperance and conjugal love. *Swift.*

RE'GAL. *n. ſ.* [*regale*, Fr.] A muſical inſtrument.

The ſounds, that produce tones, are ever from ſuch bodies as are in their parts and ports equal; and ſuch are in the nightingale pipes of *regals* or organs. *Bacon.*

REGA'LE. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The prerogative of monarchy.

To **REGALE.** *v. a.* [*regaler*, Fr. *regalare*, Italian.] To refreſh; to entertain; to gratify.

I with warming puff *regal'd* chill'd fingers. *Philips.*

REGA'LE. *n. ſ.* An entertainment; a treat.

REGA'LEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*regalement*, Fr.] Refreſhment; entertainment.

——— The muſes ſtill require
Humid *regalement*, nor will aught avail
Imploring Phœbus with unmoiſten'd lips. *Philips.*

REGA'LIA. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Enſigns of royalty.

REGA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*regalis*, Latin.] Royalty; ſovereignty; kingſhip.

Behold the image of mortality,
And feeble nature cloth'd with fleſhly 'tire,
When raging paſſion with fierce tyranny,
Robs reaſon of her due *regality.* *Spenſer.*

He neither could, nor would, yield to any diminution of the crown of France, in territory or *regality.* *Bacon.*

He came partly in by the ſword, and had high courage in all points of *regality.* *Bacon's Henry* VII.

The majeſty of England might hang like Mahomet's tomb by a magnetick charm, between the privileges of the two houſes, in airy imagination of *regality.* *King Charles.*

To **REGA'RD.** *v. a.* [*regarder*, Fr.] 1. To value; to attend to as worthy of notice. 2. To obſerve; to remark. 3. To mind as an object of grief or terrour. 4. To obſerve religiouſly. 5. To pay attention to. 6. To reſpect; to have relation to. 7. To look towards.

(1.) ——— This aſpect of mine,
The beſt *regarded* virgins of our clime
Have lov'd. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

——————— He denies
To know their God, or meſſage to *regard.* *Milton.*

(2.) ——— If much you note him,
You offend him; feed and *regard* him not. *Shakeſp.*

(3.) The king marvelled at the young man's courage, for that he nothing *regarded* the pains. *2 Mac.* vii. 12.

(4.) He that *regardeth* the day, *regardeth* it unto the Lord; and he that *regardeth* not the day, to the Lord he doth not *regard* it. *Rom.* xiv. 6.

(5.) He that obſerveth the wind ſhall never ſow, and he that *regardeth* the clouds ſhall never reap. *Proverbs.*

(7.) It is a peninſula, which *regardeth* the mainland. *Sandys.*

Rega'rd. *n. ſ.* [*regard*, Fr. from the verb.] 1. Attention as to a matter of importance. 2. Reſpect; reverence. 3. Note; eminence. 4. Reſpect; account. 5. Relation; reference. 6. [*Regard*, Fr.] Look; aſpect directed to another. 7. Proſpect; object of ſight. Not proper, nor in uſe.

(1.) The nature of the ſentence he is to pronounce, the rule of judgment by which he will proceed, requires that a particular *regard* be had to our obſervation of this precept. *Atterbury.*

(2.) To him they had *regard*, becauſe long he had bewitched them. *Acts*, viii. 11.

With ſome *regard* to what is juſt and right,
They'll lead their lives. *Milton.*

(3.) Mac Ferlagh was a man of meaneſt *regard* amongſt them, neither having wealth nor power. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

(4.) Change was thought neceſſary, in *regard* of the great hurt which the church did receive by a number of things then in uſe. *Hooker.*

(5.) ——— How beſt we may
Compoſe our preſent evils, with *regard*
Of what we are and where. *Milton.*

Their buſineſs is to addreſs all the ranks of mankind, and perſuade them to purſue and perſevere in virtue, with *regard* to themſelves; in juſtice and goodneſs, with *regard* to their neighbours; and piety towards God. *Watts.*

(6.) Soft words to his fierce paſſion ſhe aſſay'd;
But her with ſtern *regard* he thus repell'd. *Milton.*

He, ſurpriz'd with humble joy, ſurvey'd
One ſweet *regard*, ſhot by the royal maid. *Dryden.*

(7.) Throw out our eyes for brave Othello,
Even till we make the main and th' aerial blue
An indiſtinct *regard*. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Rega'rdable. *adj.* [from *regard*.] 1. Obſervable. Not uſed. 2. Worthy of notice. Not uſed.

(1.) I cannot diſcover this difference of the badger's legs, although the *regardable* ſide be defined, and the brevity by moſt imputed unto the left. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

(2.) Tintogel, more famous for his antiquity, than *regardable* for his preſent eſtate, abutteth on the ſea. *Carew.*

Rega'rder. *n. ſ.* [from *regard*.] One that regards.

Rega'rdful. *adj.* [*regard* and *full*.] Attentive; taking notice of.

Bryan was ſo *regardful* of his charge, as he never diſpoſed any matter, but firſt he acquainted the general. *Hayward.*

Let a man be very tender and *regardful* of every pious motion made by the ſpirit of God to his heart. *South.*

Rega'rdfully. *adv.* [from *regardful*.] 1. Attentively; heedfully. 2. Reſpectfully.

(2.) Is this th' Athenian minion, whom the world
Voic'd ſo *regardfully*? *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

Rega'rdless. *adj.* [from *regard*.] Heedleſs; negligent; inattentive.

He likeſt is to fall into miſchance,
That is *regardleſs* of his governance. *Spenſer.*

Regardleſs of the bliſs wherein he ſat,
Second to thee, offer'd himſelf to die
For man's offence. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

We muſt learn to be deaf and *regardleſs* of other things beſides the preſent ſubject of our meditation. *Watts.*

Rega'rdlesly. *n. ſ.* [from *regardleſs*.] Without heed.

Rega'rdlessness. *n. ſ.* [from *regardleſs*.] Heedleſſneſs; negligence; inattention.

Re'gency. *n. ſ.* [from *regent*.] 1. Authority; government. 2. Vicarious government. 3. The diſtrict governed by a vicegerent. 4. Thoſe collectively to whom vicarious regality is intruſted: as, the *regency* tranſacted affairs in the king's abſence.

(1.) As Chriſt took manhood, that by it he might be capable of death, whereunto he humbled himſelf; ſo becauſe manhood is the proper ſubject of compaſſion and feeling pity, which maketh the ſcepter of Chriſt's *regency* even in the kingdom of heaven amiable. *Hooker.*

Men have knowledge and ſtrength to fit them for action: women affection, for their better compliance; and herewith beauty to compenſate their ſubjection, by giving them an equivalent *regency* over men. *Grew.*

(2.) This great miniſter, finding the *regency* ſhaken by the faction of ſo many great ones within, and awed by the terror of the Spaniſh greatneſs without, durſt begin a war. *Temple.*

(3.) Regions they paſs'd, the mighty *regencies*
Of ſeraphim. *Milton.*

To **REGE'NERATE.** *v. a.* [*regenero*, Lat.] 1. To reproduce; to produce anew. 2. To make to be born anew; to renew by change of carnal nature to a chriſtian life.

(1.) Albeit the ſon of this earl of Deſmond, who loſt his head, were reſtored to the earldom; yet could not the king's grace *regenerate* obedience in that degenerate houſe, but it grew rather more wild. *Davies on Ireland.*

Through all the ſoil a genial ferment ſpreads,
Regenerates the plants, and new adorns the meads. *Blackm.*

An alkali, poured to that which is mixed with an acid, raiſeth an efferveſcence, at the ceſſation of which, the ſalts, of which the acid is compoſed, will be *regenerated*. *Arbuthnot.*

(2.) No ſooner was a convert initiated, but by an eaſy figure he became a new man, and both acted and looked upon himſelf as one *regenerated* and born a ſecond time into another ſtate of exiſtence. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

Rege'nerate. *adj.* [*regeneratus*, Lat.] 1. Reproduced. 2. Born anew by grace to a chriſtian life.

(1.) Thou! the earthly author of my blood,
Whoſe youthful ſpirit, in me *regenerate*,
Doth with a twofold vigor lift me up
To reach at victory. *Shakeſp. Richard* II.

(2.) ——— For from the mercy-ſeat above,
Prevenient grace deſcending, had remov'd
The ſtony from their hearts, and made new fleſh
Regenerate grow inſtead. *Milton.*

If you fulfil this reſolution, though you fall ſometimes by infirmity; nay, though you ſhould fall into ſome greater act, even of deliberate ſin, which you preſently retract by confeſſion and amendment, you are nevertheleſs in a *regenerate* eſtate, you live the life of a chriſtian here, and ſhall inherit the reward that is promiſed to ſuch in a glorious immortality hereafter. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

Regenera'tion. *n. ſ.* [*regeneration*, French.] New birth; birth by grace from carnal affections to a chriſtian life.

He ſaved us by the waſhing of *regeneration*, and renewing of the Holy Ghoſt. *Tit.* iii. 5.

Rege'nerateness. *n. ſ.* [from *regenerate*.] The ſtate of being regenerate.

RE'GENT. *adj.* [*regent*, Fr. *regens*, Lat.] 1. Governing; ruling. 2. Exerciſing vicarious authority.

(1.) The operations of human life flow not from the corporeal moles, but from ſome other active *regent* principle that reſides in the body, or governs it, which we call the ſoul. *Hale.*

(2.) He together calls the *regent* pow'rs
Under him *regent*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Re'gent. *n. ſ.* 1. Governour; ruler. 2. One inveſted with vicarious royalty.

(1.) ——— Now for once beguil'd
Uriel, though *regent* of the ſun, and held
The ſharpeſt-ſighted ſpirit of all in heav'n. *Milton.*

Neither of theſe are any impediment, becauſe the *regent* thereof is of an infinite immenſity. *Hale.*

But let a heifer with gilt horns be led
To Juno, *regent* of the marriage bed. *Dryden.*

(2.) Lord *regent*, I do greet your excellence
With letters of commiſſion from the king. *Shakeſpeare.*

RE'GENTSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *regent.*] 1. Power of governing. 2. Deputed authority.

(2.) If York have ill demean'd himſelf in France,
Then let him be deny'd the *regentſhip*. *Shakeſpeare.*

REGERMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *germination.*] The act of ſprouting again.

RE'GIBLE. *adj.* Governable.

RE'GICIDE. *n. ſ.* [*regicida*, Lat.] 1. Murderer of his king. 2. [*Regicidium*, Lat.] Murder of his king.

(1.) I through the mazes of the bloody field,
Hunted your ſacred life; which that I miſs'd
Was the propitious error of my fate,
Not of my ſoul; my ſoul's a *regicide*. *Dryden.*

(2.) Were it not for this amulet, how were it poſſible for any to think they may venture upon perjury, ſacrilege, murder, *regicide*, without impeachment to their ſaintſhip. *D. of Piety.*

Did fate or we, when great Atrides dy'd,
Urge the bold traitor to the *regicide*. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

RE'GIMEN. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] That care in diet and living, that is ſuitable to every particular courſe of medicine, or ſtate of body.

Yet ſhould ſome neighbour feel a pain,
Juſt in the parts where I complain,
How many a meſſage would he ſend?
What hearty prayers, that I ſhould mend?
Enquire what *regimen* I kept,
What gave me eaſe, and how I ſlept. *Swift.*

RE'GIMENT. *n. ſ.* [*regiment*, old Fr.] 1. Eſtabliſhed government; polity; mode of rule. Not in uſe. 2. Rule; authority. Not in uſe. 3. [*Regiment*, Fr.] A body of ſoldiers under one colonel.

(1.) We all make complaint of the iniquity of our times, not unjuſtly, for the days are evil; but compare them with thoſe times wherein there were no civil ſocieties, with thoſe times wherein there was as yet no manner of publick *regiment* eſtabliſhed, and we have ſurely good cauſe to think, that God hath bleſſed us exceedingly. *Hooker.*

The corruption of our nature being preſuppoſed, we may not deny, but that the law of nature doth now require of neceſſity ſome kind of *regiment*. *Hooker.*

They utterly damn their own conſiſtorian *regiment*, for the ſame can neither be proved by any literal texts of holy ſcripture, nor yet by neceſſary inference out of ſcripture. *White.*

(2.) The *regiment* of the ſoul over the body, is the *regiment* of the more active part over the paſſive. *Hale.*

(3.) Higher to the plain we'll ſet forth,
In beſt appointment, all our *regiments*. *Shakeſp.*

The elder did whole *regiments* afford,
The younger brought his conduct and his ſword. *Waller.*

The ſtanding *regiments*, the fort, the town,
All but this wicked ſiſter are our own. *Waller.*

——— Now thy aid
Eugene, with *regiments* unequal preſt,
Awaits. *Philips.*

REGIME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *regiment.*] Belonging to a regiment; military.

RE'GION. *n. ſ.* [*region*, Fr. *regio*, Lat.] 1. Tract of land; country; tract of ſpace. 2. Part of the body. 3. Place; rank.

(1.) ——— All the *regions*
Do ſeemingly revolt; and, who reſiſt,
Are mock'd for valiant ignorance. *Shakeſpeare.*

——— Her eyes in heav'n
Would through the airy *region* ſtream ſo bright,
That birds would ſing, and think it were not night. *Shak.*

The upper *regions* of the air perceive the collection of the matter of tempeſts before the air below. *Bacon.*

They rag'd the goddeſs, and with fury fraught,
The reſtleſs *regions* of the ſtorms ſhe ſought. *Dryden*

(2.) The bow is bent and drawn, make from the ſhaft.
—Let it fall rather, though the fork invade
The *region* of my heart. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

(3.) The gentleman kept company with the wild prince and Poins: he is of too high a *region*; he knows too much. *Shak.*

RE'GISTER. *n. ſ.* [*regiſtre*, Fr. *regiſtrum*, Lat.] 1. An account of any thing regularly kept. 2. [*Regiſtrarius*, law Lat.] The officer whoſe buſineſs is to write and keep the regiſter.

(1.) Joy may you have, and everlaſting fame,
Of late moſt hard atchievement by you done,
For which inrolled is your glorious name
In heavenly *regiſters* above the ſun. *Spenſer.*

Sir John, as you have one eye upon my follies, as you hear them unfolded, turn another into the *regiſter* of your own. *Shakeſpeare.*

This iſland, as appeareth by faithful *regiſters* of thoſe times, had ſhips of great content. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Of theſe experiments, our friend, pointing at the *regiſter* of this dialogue, will perhaps give you a more particular account. *Boyle.*

For a conſpiracy againſt the emperor Claudius, it was ordered that Scribonianus's name and conſulate ſhould be effaced out of all publick *regiſters* and inſcriptions. *Addiſon.*

To **RE'GISTER.** *v. a.* [*regiſtrer*, Fr. from the noun.] 1. To record; to preſerve from oblivion by authentick accounts. 2. To enrol; to ſet down in a liſt.

(1.) The Roman emperors *regiſtered* their moſt remarkable buildings, as well as actions. *Addiſon on Italy.*

(2.) Such follow him, as ſhall be *regiſter'd*;
Part good, part bad: of bad the longer ſcrowl. *Milton.*

RE'GISTRY. *n. ſ.* [from *regiſter.*] 1. The act of inſerting in the regiſter. 2. The place where the regiſter is kept. 3. A ſeries of facts recorded.

(1.) A little fee was to be paid for the *regiſtry*. *Graunt.*

(3.) I wonder why a *regiſtry* has not been kept in the college of phyſicians of things invented. *Temple.*

RE'GLEMENT. *n. ſ.* [French.] Regulation. Not uſed.

To ſpeak of the reformation and *reglement* of uſury, by the balance of commodities and diſcommodities thereof, two things are to be reconciled. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

RE'GLET. *n. ſ.* [*reglette*, from *regle*, Fr.] Ledge of wood exactly planed, by which printers ſeparate their lines in pages widely printed.

RE'GNANT. *adj.* [French.] 1. Reigning; having regal authority. 2. Predominant; prevalent; having power.

(1.) Princes are ſhy of their ſucceſſors, and there may be reaſonably ſuppoſed in queens *regnant* a little proportion of tenderneſs that way, more than in kings. *Wotton.*

(2.) The law was *regnant*, and confin'd his thought,
Hell was not conquer'd, when the poet wrote. *Waller.*

His guilt is clear, his proofs are pregnant,
A traytor to the vices *regnant*. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

To **REGO'RGE.** *v. a.* [*re* and *gorge.*] 1. To vomit up; to throw back. 2. To ſwallow eagerly. 3. [*Regorger*, Fr.] To ſwallow back.

(1.) It was ſcoffingly ſaid, he had eaten the king's gooſe, and did then *regorge* the feathers. *Hayward.*

(2.) ——— Drunk with wine,
And fat *regorg'd* of bulls and goats. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

(3.) As tides at higheſt mark *regorge* the flood,
So fate, that could no more improve their joy,
Took a malicious pleaſure to deſtroy. *Dryden.*

To **REGRA'FT.** *v. a.* [*regreffer*, Fr. *re* and *graft.*] To graft again.

Oft *regrafting* the ſame cions, may make fruit greater. *Bac.*

To **REGRA'NT.** *v. a.* [*re* and *grant.*] To grant back.

He, by letters patents, incorporated them by the name of the dean and chapter of Trinity-church in Norwich, and *regranted* their lands to them. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To **REGRA'TE.** *v. a.* 1. To offend; to ſhock. 2. [*Regratter*, Fr.] To engroſs; to foreſtal.

(1.) The cloathing of the tortoiſe and viper rather *regrateth*, than pleaſeth the eye. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

(2.) Neither ſhould they buy any corn, unleſs it were to make malt thereof; for by ſuch engroſſing and *regrating*, the dearth, that commonly reigneth in England, hath been cauſed. *Spenſer.*

Regra'ter. *n. ſ.* [*regrattier*, Fr. from *regrate.*] Foreſtaller; engroſſer.

To **Regree't.** *v. a.* [*re* and *greet.*] To reſalute; to greet a ſecond time.

Hereford, on pain of death,
Till twice five ſummers have enrich'd our fields,
Shall not *regreet* our fair dominions,
But lead the ſtranger paths of baniſhment. *Shakeſp.*

Regree't. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Return or exchange of ſalutation. Not in uſe.

And ſhall theſe hands, ſo newly join'd in love,
Unyoke this ſeizure, and this kind *regreet?*
Play faſt and looſe with faith? *Shakeſp. King John.*

Regre'ss. *n. ſ.* [*regrès*, Fr. *regreſſus*, Latin.] Paſſage back; power of paſſing back.

'Tis their natural place which they always tend to; and from which there is no progreſs nor *regreſs.* *Burnet.*

To **Regre'ss.** *v. n.* [*regreſſus*, Lat.] To go back; to return; to paſs back to the former ſtate or place.

All being forced unto fluent conſiſtencies, naturally *regreſs* unto their former ſolidities. *Brown.*

Regre'ssion. *n. ſ.* [*regreſſus*, Lat.] The act of returning or going back.

To deſire there were no God, were plainly to unwiſh their own being, which muſt needs be annihilated in the ſubtraction of that eſſence, which ſubſtantially ſupporteth them, and reſtrains from *regreſſion* into nothing. *Brown.*

Regre't. *n. ſ.* [*regret*, Fr. *regretto*, Italian.] 1. Vexation at ſomething paſt; bitterneſs of reflection. 2. Grief; ſorrow. 3. Diſlike; averſion. Not proper.

(1.) I never bare any touch of conſcience with greater *regret.* *King Charles.*

A paſſionate *regret* at ſin, a grief and ſadneſs at its memory, enters us into God's roll of mourners. *Decay of Piety.*

Though ſin offers itſelf in never ſo pleaſing a dreſs, yet the remorſe and inward *regrets* of the ſoul, upon the commiſſion of it, infinitely overbalance thoſe faint gratifications it affords the ſenſes. *South's Sermons.*

(2.) Never any prince expreſſed a more lively *regret* for the loſs of a ſervant, than his majeſty did for this great man; in all offices of grace towards his ſervants, and in a wonderful ſolicitous care for the payment of his debts. *Clarendon.*

That freedom, which all ſorrows claim,
She does for thy content reſign;
Her piety itſelf would blame,
If her *regrets* ſhould waken thine. *Prior.*

(3.) Is it a virtue to have ſome ineffective *regrets* to damnation, and ſuch a virtue too, as ſhall balance all our vices? *Decay of Piety.*

To **Regre't.** *v. a.* [*regretter*, Fr. from the noun.] 1. To repent; to grieve at. 2. To be uneaſy at. Not proper.

(1.) I ſhall not *regret* the trouble my experiments coſt me, if they be found ſerviceable to the purpoſes of reſpiration. *Boyle.*

Calmly he look'd on either life, and here
Saw nothing to *regret*, or there to fear;
From nature's temp'rate feaſt roſe ſatisfy'd,
Thank'd heav'n that he had liv'd, and that he dy'd. *Pope.*

(2.) Thoſe, the impiety of whoſe lives makes them *regret* a deity, and ſecretly wiſh there were none, will greedily liſten to atheiſtical notions. *Glanville's Sceptſis.*

Regue'rdon. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *guerdon.*] Reward; recompenſe.

Stoop, and ſet your knee againſt my foot;
And in *reguerdon* of that duty done,
I gird thee with the valiant ſword of York. *Shakeſp.*

To **Regue'rdon.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To reward. The verb and noun are both obſolete.

Long ſince we were reſolved of your truth,
Your faithful ſervice and your toil in war;
Yet never have you taſted your reward,
Or been *reguerdon'd* with ſo much as thanks. *Shakeſp.*

RE'GULAR. *adj.* [*regulier*, Fr. *regularis*, Lat.] 1. Agreeable to rule; conſiſtent with the mode preſcribed. 2. Governed by ſtrict regulations. 3. In geometry, *regular* body is a ſolid, whoſe ſurface is compoſed of *regular* and equal figures, and whoſe ſolid angles are all equal, and of which there are five ſorts, viz. 1. A pyramid comprehended under four equal and equilateral triangles. 2. A cube, whoſe ſurface is compoſed of ſix equal ſquares. 3. That which is bounded by eight equal and equilateral triangles. 4. That which is contained under twelve equal and equilateral pentagons. 5. A body conſiſting of twenty equal and equilateral triangles: and mathematicians demonſtrate, that there can be no more *regular* bodies than theſe five. *Muſchenbr.* 4. Inſtituted or initiated according to eſtabliſhed forms or diſcipline: as, *a* regular *doctor*; regular *troops.* 5. Methodical; orderly.

(1.) The common cant of criticks is, that though the lines are good, it is not a *regular* piece. *Guardian.*

The ways of heav'n are dark and intricate,
Puzzled in mazes, and perplex'd with errors;
Our underſtanding traces them in vain,
Loſt and bewilder'd in the fruitleſs ſearch;
Nor ſees with how much art the windings run,
Nor where the *regular* confuſion ends. *Addiſon.*

So when we view ſome well proportion'd dome,
No monſtrous height or breadth or length appear;
The whole at once is bold and *regular.* *Pope.*

(2.) So juſt thy ſkill, ſo *regular* my rage. *Pope.*

(3.) There is no univerſal reaſon, not confined to human fancy, that a figure, called *regular*, which hath equal ſides and angles, is more beautiful than any irregular one. *Bentley.*

(5.) More people are kept from a true ſenſe and taſte of religion, by a *regular* kind of ſenſuality and indulgence, than by groſs drunkenneſs. *Law.*

Re'gular. *n. ſ.* [*regulier*, Fr.] In the Romiſh church, all perſons are ſaid to be *regulars*, that do profeſs and follow a certain rule of life, in Latin ſtiled *regula*; and do likewiſe obſerve the three approved vows of poverty, chaſtity and obedience. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Regula'rity. *n. ſ.* [*regularité*, Fr. from *regular.*] 1. Agreeableneſs to rule. 2. Method; certain order.

(2.) *Regularity* is certain, where it is not ſo apparent, as in all fluids; for *regularity* is a ſimilitude continued. *Grew.*

He was a mighty lover of *regularity* and order; and managed all his affairs with the utmoſt exactneſs. *Atterbury.*

Re'gularly. *adv.* [from *regular.*] In a manner concordant to rule; exactly.

If thoſe painters, who have left us ſuch fair platforms, had rigorouſly obſerved it in their figures, they had indeed made things more *regularly* true, but withal very unpleaſing. *Dryd.*

——— With one judicious ſtroke,
On the plain ground Apelles drew
A circle *regularly* true. *Prior.*

Strains that neither ebb nor flow,
Correctly cold and *regularly* low. *Pope.*

To **RE'GULATE.** *v. a.* [*regula*, Latin.] 1. To adjuſt by rule or method. 2. To direct.

(1.) Nature, in the production of things, always deſigns them to partake of certain, *regulated*, eſtabliſhed eſſences, which are to be the models of all things to be produced: this, in that crude ſenſe, would need ſome better explication. *Locke.*

(2.) *Regulate* the patient in his manner of living. *Wiſeman.*

Ev'n goddeſſes are women; and no wife
Has pow'r to *regulate* her huſband's life. *Dryden.*

Regula'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *regulate.*] 1. The act of regulating. 2. Method; the effect of being regulated.

(1.) Being but ſtupid matter, they cannot continue any regular and conſtant motion, without the guidance and *regulation* of ſome intelligent being. *Ray on the Creation.*

Regula'tor. *n. ſ.* [from *regulate.*] 1. One that regulates. 2. That part of a machine which makes the motion equable.

(1.) The regularity of corporeal principles ſheweth them to come at firſt from a divine *regulator.* *Grew's Coſmol.*

RE'GULUS. *n. ſ.* [Lat. *regule,* Fr.] *Regulus* is the finer and moſt weighty part of metals, which ſettles at the bottom upon melting. *Quincy.*

To **REGU'RGITATE.** *v. n.* [*re* and *gurges,* Lat. *regorger,* Fr.] To throw back; to pour back.

The inhabitants of the city remove themſelves into the country ſo long, until, for want of receipt and encouragement, it *regurgitates* and ſends them back. *Graunt.*

Arguments of divine wiſdom, in the frame of animate bodies, are the artificial poſition of many valves, all ſo ſituate, as to give a free paſſage to the blood in their due channels, but not permit them to *regurgitate* and diſturb the great circulation. *Bentley.*

To **Regu'rgitate.** *v. n.* To be poured back.

Nature was wont to evacuate its vicious blood out of theſe veins, which paſſage being ſtopt, it *regurgitates* upwards to the lungs. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Regurgita'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *regurgitate.*] Reſorption; the act of ſwallowing back.

Regurgitation of matter is the conſtant ſymptom. *Sharp.*

To **Rehea'r.** *v. a.* [*re* and *hear.*] To hear again.

My deſign is to give all perſons a *rehearing,* who have ſuffered under any unjuſt ſentence. *Addiſon's Examiner.*

Rehea'rsal. *n. ſ.* [from *rehearſe.*] 1. Repetition; recital. 2. The recital of any thing previous to publick exhibition.

(1.) Twice we appoint, that the words which the miniſter pronounceth, the whole congregation ſhall repeat after him; as firſt in the publick confeſſion of ſins, and again in *rehearſal* of our Lord's prayer after the bleſſed ſacrament. *Hooker.*

What dream'd my lord? tell me, and I'll requite it
With ſweet *rehearſal* of my morning's dream. *Shakeſp.*

What reſpected their actions as a rule or admonition, applied to yours, is only a *rehearſal,* whoſe zeal in aſſerting the miniſterial cauſe is ſo generally known. *South.*

(2.) ——— The chief of Rome,
With gaping mouths to theſe *rehearſals* come. *Dryden.*

To **Rehea'rse.** *v. a.* [from *rehear. Skinner.*] 1. To repeat; to recite. 2. To relate; to tell. 3. To recite previouſly to publick exhibition.

(1.) *Rehearſe* not unto another that which is told. *Eccluſ.*

Of modeſt poets be thou juſt,
To ſilent ſhades repeat thy verſe,
'Till fame and echo almoſt burſt,
Yet hardly dare one line *rehearſe.* *Swift.*

(2.) Great maſter of the muſe! inſpir'd
The pedigree of nature to *rehearſe,*
And ſound the maker's work in equal verſe. *Dryden.*

(3.) All Rome is pleaſed, when Statius will *rehearſe,*
And longing crouds expect the promis'd verſe. *Dryden.*

To **Reje'ct.** *v. a.* [*rejicio, rejectus,* Lat.] 1. To diſmiſs without compliance with propoſal or acceptance of offer. 2. To caſt off; to make an abject. 3. To refuſe; not to accept. 4. To throw aſide, as uſeleſs or evil.

(1.) Barbaroſſa was *rejected* into Syria, although he perceived that it tended to his diſgrace. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

Have I *rejected* thoſe that me ador'd
To be of him, whom I adore, abhor'd? *Brown.*

(2.) Thou haſt *rejected* the word of the Lord, and the Lord hath *rejected* thee from being king. *1 Sam.* xv. 26.

Give me wiſdom, and *reject* me not from among thy children. *Wiſd.* ix. 4.

He is deſpiſed and *rejected* of men, a man of ſorrows. *Iſa.*

(3.) Becauſe thou haſt *rejected* knowledge, I will *reject* thee, that thou ſhalt be no prieſt. *Hoſea,* iv. 6.

Whether it be a divine revelation or no, reaſon muſt judge, which can never permit the mind to *reject* a greater evidence, to embrace what is leſs evident. *Locke.*

How would ſuch thoughts make him avoid every thing that was ſinful and diſpleaſing to God, leſt when he prayed for his children, God ſhould *reject* his prayers? *Law.*

(4.) In the philoſophy of human nature, as well as in phyſicks and mathematics, let principles be examined according to the ſtandard of common ſenſe, and be admitted or *rejected* according as they are found to agree or diſagree with it. *Beattie.*

Reje'ction. *n. ſ.* [*rejectio,* Lat.] The act of caſting off or throwing aſide.

The *rejection* I uſe of experiments, is infinite; but if an experiment be probable and of great uſe, I receive it. *Bacon.*

Medicines urinative do not work by *rejection* and indigeſtion, as ſolutive do. *Bacon.*

Rei'gle. *n. ſ.* [*regle,* Fr.] A hollow cut to guide any thing.

A flood gate is drawn up and let down through the *reigles* in the ſide poſts. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

To **Reign.** *v. n.* [*regno,* Lat. *regner,* Fr.] 1. To enjoy or exerciſe ſovereign authority. 2. To be predominant; to prevail. 3. To obtain power or dominion.

(1.) This, done by them, gave them ſuch an authority, that though he *reigned,* they in effect ruled, moſt men honouring them, becauſe they only deſerved honour. *Sidney.*

Tell me, ſhall Banquo's iſſue ever
Reign in this kingdom? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

A king ſhall *reign* in righteouſneſs, and princes rule in judgment. *Iſ.* xxxi. 1.

Did he not firſt ſev'n years, a life-time, *reign.* *Cowley.*

——— This right arm ſhall fix
Her ſeat of empire; and your ſon ſhall *reign.* *A. Philips.*

(2.) Now did the ſign *reign,* under which Perkin ſhould appear. *Bacon.*

More are ſick in the ſummer, and more die in the winter, except in peſtilent diſeaſes, which commonly *reign* in ſummer or autumn. *Bacon.*

Great ſecrecy *reigns* in their publick councils. *Addiſon.*

(3.) That as ſin *reigned* unto death, even ſo might grace *reign* through righteouſneſs unto eternal life by Jeſus Chriſt. *Romans.*

Reign. *n. ſ.* [*regne,* Fr. *regnum,* Lat.] 1. Royal authority; ſovereignty. 2. Time of a king's government. 3. Kingdom; dominions. 4. Power; influence.

(1.) He who like a father held his *reign,*
So ſoon forgot, was juſt and wiſe in vain. *Pope.*

(2.) Queer country puts extol queen Beſs's *reign,*
And of loſt hoſpitality complain. *Bramſton.*

The following licence of a foreign *reign,*
Did all the dregs of bold Socinus drain. *Pope.*

——— Ruſſel's blood
Stain'd the ſad annals of a giddy *reign.* *Thomſon.*

(3.) Saturn's ſons receiv'd the threefold *reign*
Of heav'n, of ocean and deep hell beneath. *Prior.*

That wrath which hurl'd to Pluto's gloomy *reign,*
The ſouls of mighty chiefs untimely ſlain. *Pope.*

(4.) ——— The year againe
Was turning round; and every ſeaſon's *raigne*
Renew'd upon us. *Chapman.*

To **Reimbo'dy.** *v. n.* [*re* and *imbody,* which is more frequently, but not more properly, written *embody.*] To embody again.

Quickſilver, broken into little globes, the parts brought to touch immediately *reimbody.* *Boyle.*

To **Reimbu'rse.** *v. a.* [*re, in* and *bourſe,* Fr. a purſe.] To repay; to repair loſs or expenſe by an equivalent.

Hath he ſaved any kingdom at his own expence, to give him a title of *reimburſing* himſelf by the deſtruction of ours? *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

REIMBU'RSEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *reimburſe.*] Reparation or repayment.

If any perſon has been at expence about the funeral of a ſcholar, he may retain his books for the *reimburſement.* *Ayliffe.*

To **REIMPRE'GNATE.** *v. a.* [*re* and *impregnate.*] To impregnate anew.

The vigor of the loadſtone is deſtroyed by fire, nor will it be *reimpregnated* by any other magnet than the earth. *Brown.*

REIMPRE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *impreſſion.*] A ſecond or repeated impreſſion.

REIN. *n. ſ.* [*reſnes,* French.] 1. The part of the bridle, which extends from the horſe's head to the driver's or rider's hand. 2. Uſed as an inſtrument of government, or for government. 3. *To give the* REINS. To give licenſe.

(1.) Every horſe bears his commanding *rein*
And may direct his courſe as pleaſe himſelf. *Shakeſp.*

Take you the *reins,* while I from cares remove,
And ſleep within the chariot which I drove. *Dryden.*

With haſty hand the ruling *reins* he drew;
He laſh'd the courſers, and the courſers flew. *Pope.*

(2.) The hard *rein,* which both of them have borne
Againſt the old kind king. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

(3.) War to diſorder'd rage let looſe the *reins.* *Milton.*

When to his luſt Ægiſthus *gave the rein,*
Did fate or we th' adulterous act conſtrain. *Pope.*

To **REIN.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To govern by a bridle. 2. To reſtrain; to control.

(1.) He mounts and *reines* his horſe. *Chapman.*

He, like a proud ſteed *rein'd* went haughty on. *Milton.*

——— His ſon retain'd
His father's art, and warriour ſteeds he *rein'd.* *Dryden.*

(2.) —— And where you find a maid,
That, ere ſhe ſleep, hath thrice her pray'rs ſaid,
Rein up the organs of her fantaſy;
Sleep ſhe as ſound as careleſs infancy. *Shakeſpeare.*

——— Being once chaft, he cannot
Be *rein'd* again to temperance; then he ſpeaks
What's in his heart. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

REINS. *n. ſ.* [*renes,* Lat. *rein,* Fr.] The kidneys; the lower part of the back.

Whom I ſhall ſee for myſelf, though my *reins* be conſumed. *Job,* xix. 27.

To **REINSE'RT.** *v. a.* [*re* and *inſert.*] To inſert a ſecond time.

To **REINSPI'RE.** *v. a.* [*re* and *inſpire.*] To inſpire anew.

——— Time will run
On ſmoother, till Favonius *reinſpire*
The frozen earth, and cloath in freſh attire
The lilly and roſe. *Milton.*

The mangled dame lay breathleſs on the ground,
When on a ſudden *reinſpir'd* with breath,
Again ſhe roſe. *Dryden.*

To **REINSTA'L.** *v. a.* [*re* and *inſtal.*] 1. To ſeat again. 2. To put again in poſſeſſion. This example is not very proper.

(1.) That alone can truly *reinſtall* thee
In David's royal ſeat, his true ſucceſſor. *Milton.*

(2.) ——— Thy father
Levied an army, weening to redeem
And *reinſtal* me in the diadem. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

To **REINSTA'TE.** *v. a.* [*re* and *inſtate.*] To put again in poſſeſſion.

David, after that ſignal victory, which had preſerved his life, *reinſtated* him in his throne, and reſtored him to the ark and ſanctuary; yet ſuffered the loſs of his rebellious ſon to overwhelm the ſenſe of his deliverance. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Modeſty *reinſtates* the widow in her virginity. *Addiſon.*

The *reinſtating* of this hero in the peaceable poſſeſſion of his kingdom, was acknowledged. *Pope.*

To **REI'NTEGRATE.** *v. a.* [*reinteger,* Fr. *re* and *integer,* Latin. It ſhould perhaps be written *redintegrate.*] To renew with regard to any ſtate or quality; to repair; to reſtore.

This league drove out all the Spaniards out of Germany, and *reintegrated* that nation in their ancient liberty. *Bacon.*

The falling from a diſcord to a concord hath an agreement with the affections, which are *reintegrated* to the better after ſome diſlikes. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To **REINVE'ST.** *v. a.* [*re* and *inveſt.*] To inveſt anew.

To **REJOI'CE.** *v. n.* [*rejouir,* Fr.] To be glad; to joy; to exult; to receive pleaſure from ſomething paſt.

This is the *rejoicing* city that dwelt careleſly, that ſaid, there is none beſide me. *Zeph.* ii. 15.

I will comfort them, and make them *rejoice* from their ſorrow. *Jer.* xxxi. 13.

Let them be brought to confuſion, that *rejoice* at mine hurt. *Pſalm* xxxv. 26.

Jethro *rejoiced* for all the goodneſs which the Lord had done. *Exodus,* xviii. 9.

They *rejoice* each with their kind. *Milton.*

We ſhould particularly expreſs our *rejoicing* by love and charity to our neighbours. *Nelſon.*

To **REJOI'CE.** *v. a.* To exhilarate; to gladden; to make joyful; to glad.

Alone to thy renown 'tis giv'n,
Unbounded through all worlds to go;
While ſhe great ſaint *rejoices* heav'n,
And thou ſuſtain'ſt the orb below. *Prior.*

I ſhou'd give Cain the honour of the invention; were he alive, it would *rejoice* his ſoul to ſee what miſchief it had made. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

REJOI'CER. *n. ſ.* [from *rejoice.*] One that rejoices.

Whatſoever faith entertains, produces love to God; but he that believes God to be cruel or a *rejoicer* in the unavoidable damnation of the greateſt part of mankind, thinks evil thoughts concerning God. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

To **REJOI'N.** *v. a.* [*rejoindre,* Fr.] 1. To join again. 2. To meet one again.

(1.) The grand ſignior conveyeth his gallies down to Grand Cairo, where they are taken in pieces, carried upon camels backs, and *rejoined* together at Sues. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

(2.) Thoughts, which at Hyde-park-corner I forgot,
Meet and *rejoin* me in the penſive grot. *Pope.*

To **REJOI'N.** *v. n.* To anſwer to an anſwer.

It will be replied, that he receives advantage by this lopping of his ſuperfluous branches; but I *rejoin,* that a tranſlator has no ſuch right. *Dryden's Preface to Ovid.*

REJOI'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *rejoin.*] 1. Reply to an anſwer. 2. Reply; anſwer.

(1.) The quality of the perſon makes me judge myſelf obliged to a *rejoinder.* *Glanville to Albius.*

(2.) Injury of chance rudely beguiles our lips
Of all *rejoindure.* *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

REJO'LT. *n. ſ.* [*rejaillir,* Fr.] Shock; ſuccuſſion.

The ſinner, at his higheſt pitch of enjoyment, is not pleaſed with it ſo much, but he is afflicted more; and as long as theſe inward *rejolts* and recoilings of the mind continue, the ſinner will find his accounts of pleaſure very poor. *South.*

REIT. *n. ſ.* Sedge or ſea weed. *Bailey.*

To **REI'TERATE.** *v. a.* [*re* and *itero,* Lat. *reiterer,* Fr.] To repeat again and again.

You never ſpoke what did become you leſs
Than this; which to *reiterate,* were ſin. *Shakeſp.*

With *reiterated* crimes he might
Heap on himſelf damnation. *Milton.*

Although Chriſt hath forbid us to uſe vain repetitions when we pray, yet he hath taught us, that to *reiterate* the ſame requeſts will not be vain. *Smalridge.*

REITERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*reiteration,* Fr. from *reiterate.*] Repetition.

It is uſeful to have new experiments tried over again; ſuch *reiterations* commonly exhibiting new phenomena. *Boyle.*

The words are a *reiteration* or reinforcement of an appplication, ariſing from the conſideration of the excellency of Chriſt above Moſes. *Ward of Infidelity.*

***To* REJU'DGE.** *v. a.* [*re* and *judge.*] To reexamine; to review; to recall to a new trial.

The muſe attends thee to the ſilent ſhade;
'Tis hers the brave man's lateſt ſteps to trace,
Rejudge his acts, and dignify diſgrace. *Pope.*

***To* REKI'NDLE.** *v. a.* [*re* and *kindle.*] To ſet on fire again.

Theſe diſappearing, fixed ſtars were actually extinguiſhed, and would for ever continue ſo, if not *rekindled*, and new recruited with heat and light. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*

Rekindled at the royal charms,
Tumultuous love each beating boſom warms. *Pope.*

***To* RELA'PSE.** *v. n.* [*relapſus*, Latin.] 1. To ſlip back; to ſlide or fall back. 2. To fall back into vice or errour. 3. To fall back from a ſtate of recovery to ſickneſs.

(2.) The oftner he hath *relapſed*, the more ſignifications he ought to give of the truth of his repentance. *Taylor.*

(3.) He was not well cured, and would have *relapſed*. *Wiſeman.*

RELA'PSE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Fall into vice or errour once forſaken. 2. Regreſſion from a ſtate of recovery to ſickneſs. 3. Return to any ſtate. The ſenſe here is ſomewhat obſcure.

(1.) This would but lead me to a worſe *relapſe*
And heavier fall. *Milton.*

We ſee in too frequent inſtances the *relapſes* of thoſe, who, under the preſent ſmart, or the near apprehenſion of the divine pleaſure, have reſolved on a religious reformation. *Rogers.*

(2.) It was even as two phyſicians ſhould take one ſick body in hand; of which, the former would purge and keep under the body, the other pamper and ſtrengthen it ſuddenly; whereof what is to be looked for, but a moſt dangerous *relapſe*. *Spenſ.*

(3.) Mark a bounding valour in our Engliſh;
That being dead like to the bullet's grazing,
Breaks out into a ſecond courſe of miſchief,
Killing in *relapſe* of mortality. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

***To* RELA'TE.** *v. a.* [*relatus*, Latin.] 1. To tell; to recite. 2. To vent by words. Unauthoriſed. 3. To ally by kindred. 4. To bring back; to reſtore. A Latiniſm. *Spenſer.*

(1.) ——— Your wife and babes
Savagely ſlaughter'd; to *relate* the manner,
Were to add the death of you. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

——— Here I could frequent
With worſhip place by place, where he vouchſaf'd
Preſence divine; and to my ſons *relate*. *Milton.*

The drama repreſents to view, what the poem only does *relate*. *Dryden.*

(2.) A man were better *relate* himſelf to a ſtatue, than ſuffer his thoughts to paſs in ſmother. *Bacon.*

(3.) ——— Avails thee not,
To whom *related*, or by whom begot;
A heap of duſt alone remains. *Pope.*

***To* RELA'TE.** *v. n.* To have reference; to have reſpect.

All negative or privative words *relate* to poſitive ideas, and ſignify their abſence. *Locke.*

As other courts demanded the execution of perſons dead in law, this gave the laſt orders *relating* to thoſe dead in reaſon. *Tatler.*

RELA'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *relate.*] Teller; narrator; hiſtorian.

We ſhall rather perform good offices unto truth, than any diſſervice unto their *relaters*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Her huſband the *relater* ſhe prefer'd
Before the angel. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The beſt Engliſh hiſtorian, when his ſtyle grows antiquated, will be only conſidered as a tedious *relater* of facts. *Swift.*

RELA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*relation*, Fr. from *relate.*] 1. Manner of belonging to any perſon or thing. 2. Reſpect; reference; regard. 3. Connexion between one thing and another. 4. Kindred; alliance of kin. 5. Perſon related by birth or marriage; kinſman; kinſwoman. 6. Narrative; tale; account; narration; recital of facts.

(1.) Under this ſtone lies virtue, youth,
Unblemiſh'd probity and truth;
Juſt unto all *relations* known,
A worthy patriot, pious ſon. *Waller.*

So far as ſervice imports duty and ſubjection, all created beings bear the neceſſary *relation* of ſervants to God. *South.*

Our neceſſary *relations* to a family, oblige all to uſe their reaſoning powers upon a thouſand occaſions. *Watts.*

Our interceſſion is made an exerciſe of love and care for thoſe amongſt whom our lot is fallen, or who belong to us in a nearer *relation*: it then becomes the greateſt benefit to ourſelves, and produces its beſt effects in our own hearts. *Law.*

(2.) I have been importuned to make ſome obſervations on this art, in *relation* to its agreement with poetry. *Dryden.*

Relation conſiſts in the conſideration and comparing one idea with another. *Locke.*

(3.) Of the eternal *relations* and fitneſſes of things we know nothing; all that we know of truth and falſehood is, that our conſtitution determines us in ſome caſes to believe, in others to diſbelieve. *Beattie.*

(4.) *Relations* dear, and all the charities
Of father, ſon and brother firſt were known. *Milton.*

Be kindred and *relation* laid aſide,
And honour's cauſe by laws of honour try'd. *Dryden.*

Are we not to pity and ſupply the poor, though they have no *relation* to us? no *relation?* that cannot be: the goſpel ſtiles them all our brethren; nay, they have a nearer *relation* to us, our fellow-members; and both theſe from their *relation* to our Saviour himſelf, who calls them his brethren. *Spratt.*

(5.) A ſhe-couſin, of a good family and ſmall fortune, paſſed months among all her *relations*. *Swift.*

Dependants, friends, *relations*,
Savag'd by woe, forget the tender tie. *Thomſon.*

(6.) In an hiſtorical *relation*, we uſe terms that are moſt proper. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

The author of a juſt fable, muſt pleaſe more than the writer of an hiſtorical *relation*. *Dennis's Letters.*

RE'LATIVE. *adj.* [*relativus*, Lat. *relatif*, Fr.] 1. Having relation; reſpecting. 2. Conſidered not abſolutely, but as belonging to, or reſpecting ſomething elſe. 3. Particular; poſitive; cloſe in connection. Not in uſe.

(1.) Not only ſimple ideas and ſubſtances, but modes are poſitive beings; though the parts of which they conſiſt, are very often *relative* one to another. *Locke.*

(2.) Though capable it be not of inherent holineſs, yet it is often *relative*. *Holyday.*

The eccleſiaſtical, as well as the civil governour, has cauſe to purſue the ſame methods of confirming himſelf; the grounds of government being founded upon the ſame bottom of nature in both, though the circumſtances and *relative* conſiderations of the perſons may differ. *South.*

Every thing ſuſtains both an abſolute and a *relative* capacity: an abſolute, as it is ſuch a thing, endued with ſuch a nature; and a *relative*, as it is a part of the univerſe, and ſo ſtands in ſuch relation to the whole. *South.*

Wholeſome and unwholeſome are *relative*, not real qualities. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

(3.) ——— I'll have grounds
More *relative* than this. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

RE'LATIVE. *n. ſ.* 1. Relation; kinſman. 2. Pronoun anſwering to an antecedent. 3. Somewhat reſpecting ſomething elſe.

(1.) 'Tis an evil dutifulneſs in friends and *relatives*, to ſuffer one to periſh without reproof. *Taylor.*

Confining our care either to ourſelves and *relatives*. *Fell.*

(2.) Learn the right joining of ſubſtantives with adjectives, and the *relative* with the antecedent. *Aſcham's Scoolmaſter.*

(3.) When the mind ſo conſiders one thing, that it ſets it by another, and carries its view from one to the other, this is relation and reſpect; and the denominations given to poſitive things, intimating that reſpect, are *relatives.* *Locke.*

Re'latively. *adv.* [from *relative.*] As it reſpects ſomething elſe; not abſolutely.

All thoſe things, that ſeem ſo foul and diſagreeable in nature, are not really ſo in themſelves, but only *relatively.* *More.*

Theſe being the greateſt good or the greateſt evil, either abſolutely ſo in themſelves, or *relatively* ſo to us; it is therefore good to be zealouſly affected for the one againſt the other. *Spratt.*

Conſider the abſolute affections of any being as it is in itſelf, before you conſider it *relatively,* or ſurvey the various relations in which it ſtands to other beings. *Watts.*

Re'lativeness. *n. ſ.* [from *relative.*] The ſtate of having relation.

To RELA'X. *v. a.* [*relaxo,* Latin.] 1. To ſlacken; to make leſs tenſe. 2. To remit; to make leſs ſevere or rigorous. 3 To make leſs attentive or laborious. 4. To eaſe; to divert; as, converſation *relaxes* the ſtudent. 5. To open; to looſe.

(1.) The ſinews, when the ſouthern wind bloweth, are more *relax.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

——— Adam, amaz'd,
Aſtonied ſtood, and black, while horrour chill
Ran through his veins, and all his joints *relax'd.* *Milton.*

(2.) The ſtatute of mortmain was at ſeveral times *relaxed* by the legiſlature. *Swift.*

(3.) Nor praiſe *relax,* nor difficulty fright.
Vanity of Wiſhes.

(5.) It ſerv'd not to *relax* their ſerried files. *Milton.*

To Rela'x. *v. n.* To be mild; to be remiſs; to be not rigorous.

If in ſome regards ſhe choſe
To curb poor Paulo in too cloſe;
In others ſhe *relax'd* again,
And govern'd with a looſer rein. *Prior.*

Relaxa'tion. *n. ſ.* [*relaxation,* Fr. *relaxatio,* Latin.] 1. Diminution of tenſion; the act of looſening. 2. Ceſſation of reſtraint. 3. Remiſſion; abatement of rigour. 4. Remiſſion of attention or application.

(1.) Cold ſweats are many times mortal; for that they come by a *relaxation* or forſaking of the ſpirits. *Bacon.*

Many, who live healthy in a dry air, fall into all the diſeaſes that depend upon *relaxation* in a moiſt one. *Arbuthnot.*

(2.) The ſea is not higher than the land, as ſome imagined the ſea ſtood upon heap higher than the ſhore; and at the deluge a *relaxation* being made, it overflow'd the land. *Burnet.*

(3.) They childiſhly granted, by common conſent of their whole ſenate, under their town ſeal, a *relaxation* to one Bertelier, whom the elderſhip had excommunicated. *Hooker.*

The *relaxation* of the ſtatute of mortmain, is one of the reaſons which gives the biſhop terrible apprehenſions of popery coming on us. *Swift.*

(4.) As God has not ſo devoted our bodies to toil, but that he allows us ſome recreation: ſo doubtleſs he indulges the ſame *relaxation* to our minds. *Government of the Tongue.*

There would be no buſineſs in ſolitude, nor proper *relaxations* in buſineſs. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Rela'y. *n. ſ.* [*relais,* Fr.] Horſes on the road to relieve others.

To Relea'se. *v. a.* [*relaſcher, relaxer,* Fr.] 1. To ſet free from confinement or ſervitude. 2. To ſet free from pain. 3. To free from obligation, or penalty. 4. To quit; to let go. 5. To relax; to ſlacken. Not in uſe.

(1.) Pilate ſaid, whom will ye that I *releaſe* unto you? *Mat.*

You *releas'd* his courage, and ſet free
A valour fatal to the enemy. *Dryden.*

Why ſhould a reaſonable man put it into the power of fortune to make him miſerable, when his anceſtors have taken care to *releaſe* him from her? *Dryden.*

(3.) Too ſecure, becauſe from death *releas'd* ſome days. *Milt.*

(4.) Every creditor that lendeth ought unto his neighbour ſhall *releaſe* it. *Deuteronomy.*

He had been baſe, had he *releas'd* his right,
For ſuch an empire none but kings ſhould fight. *Dryden.*

(5.) It may not ſeem hard, if in caſes of neceſſity certain profitable ordinances ſometimes be *releaſed,* rather than all men always ſtrictly bound to the general rigor thereof. *Hooker.*

Relea'se. *n. ſ.* [*relaſche,* Fr. from the verb.] 1. Diſmiſſion from confinement, ſervitude or pain. 2. Relaxation of a penalty. 3. Remiſſion of a claim. 4. Acquittance from a debt ſigned by the creditor.

(2.) O fatal ſearch! in which the lab'ring mind,
Still preſs'd with weight of woe, ſtill hopes to find
A ſhadow of delight, a dream of peace,
From years of pain, one moment of *releaſe.* *Prior.*

(3.) The king made a great feaſt, and made a *releaſe* to the provinces, and gave gifts. *Eſth.* ii. 18.

The king would not have one penny abated, of what had been granted by parliament; becauſe it might encourage other countries to pray the like *releaſe* or mitigation. *Bacon.*

To Re'legate. *v. a.* [*releguer,* Fr. *relego,* Latin.] To baniſh; to exile.

Relega'tion. *n. ſ.* [*relegation,* Fr. *relegatio,* Latin.] Exile; judicial baniſhment.

According to the civil law, the extraordinary puniſhment of adultery was deportation or *relegation.* *Ayliffe.*

To RELE'NT. *v. n.* [*ralentir,* French.] 1. To ſoften; to grow leſs rigid or hard; to give. 2. To melt; to grow moiſt. 3. To grow leſs intenſe. 4. To ſoften in temper; to grow tender; to feel compaſſion.

(1.) In ſome houſes, ſweetmeats will *relent* more than in others. *Bacon.*

In that ſoft ſeaſon, when deſcending ſhow'rs
Call forth the greens, and wake the riſing flow'rs;
When opening buds ſalute the welcome day,
And earth *relenting* feels the genial ray. *Pope.*

(2.) Crows ſeem to call upon rain, which is but the comfort they ſeem to receive in the *relenting* of the air. *Bacon.*

Salt of tartar, brought to fuſion, and placed in a cellar, will, in a few minutes, begin to *relent,* and have its ſurface ſoftened by the imbibed moiſture of the air, wherein, if it be left long, it will totally be diſſolved. *Boyle.*

All nature mourns, the ſkies *relent* in ſhow'rs,
Huſh'd are the birds, and cloſ'd the drooping flow'rs;
If Delia ſmile, the flow'rs begin to ſpring,
The ſkies to brighten, and the birds to ſing. *Pope.*

(3.) I have marked in you a *relenting* truly, and a ſlacking of the main career, you had ſo notably begun, and almoſt performed. *Sidney.*

The workmen let glaſs cool by degrees in ſuch *relentings* of fire, as they call their nealing heats, leſt it ſhould ſhiver in pieces by a violent ſucceeding of air. *Digby on Bodies.*

(4.) ——— Can you behold
My tears, and not once *relent?* *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

I'll not be made a ſoft and dull-ey'd fool,
To ſhake the head, *relent,* and ſigh, and yield
To chriſtian interceſſors. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

Undoubtedly he will *relent,* and turn
From his diſpleaſure. *Milton.*

He ſung, and hell conſented
To hear the poet's pray'r;
Stern Proſerpine *relented,*
And gave him back the fair. *Pope.*

To Rele'nt. *v. a.* 1. To ſlacken; to remit. Obſolete. 2. To ſoften; to mollify. Obſolete.

(1.) Apace he ſhot, and yet he fled apace,
And oftentimes he would *relent* his pace,
That him his foe more fiercely ſhould purſue. *Spenſer.*

(2.) Air hated earth, and water hated fire,
Till love *relented* their rebellious ire. *Spenſer.*

Rele'ntless. *adj.* [from *relent.*] 1. Unpitying; unmoved by kindneſs or tenderneſs. 2. In *Milton,* it perhaps ſignifies unremitted; intenſely fixed upon diſquieting objects.

(1.) For this th' avenging pow'r employs his darts;
Thus will perſiſt, *relentleſs* in his ire,
Till the fair ſlave be render'd to her ſire. *Dryden.*

Why ſhould the weeping hero now
Relentleſs to their wiſhes prove? *Prior.*

(2.) Only in deſtroying, I find eaſe
To my *relentleſs* thoughts. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

RE'LEVANT. adj. [French.] Relieving. *Dict.*

Releva'tion. *n. ſ.* [*relevatio*, Lat.] A raiſing or lifting up.

Reli'ance. *n. ſ.* [from *rely.*] Truſt; dependance; confidence; repoſe of mind: with *on* before the object of truſt.

——— His days and times are paſt,
And my *reliance on* his fracted dates
Has ſmit my credit. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

That pellucid gelatinous ſubſtance, which he pitches upon with ſo great *reliance* and poſitiveneſs, is chiefly of animal conſtitution. *Woodward.*

He ſecured and encreaſed his proſperity, by an humble behaviour towards God, and a dutiful *reliance on* his providence. *Atterbury.*

They afforded a ſufficient conviction of this truth, and a firm *reliance on* the promiſes contained in it. *Rogers.*

Reſignation in death, and *reliance on* the divine mercies, give comfort to the friends of the dying. *Clariſſa.*

Misfortunes often reduce us to a better *reliance*, than that we have been accuſtomed to fix upon. *Clariſſa.*

RE'LICK. *n. ſ.* [*reliquiæ*, Lat. *relique*, French.] 1. That which remains; that which is left after the loſs or decay of the reſt. It is generally uſed in the plural. 2. It is often taken for the body deſerted by the ſoul. 3. That which is kept in memory of another, with a kind of religious veneration.

(1.) Up dreary dame of darkneſs queen,
Go gather up the *reliques* of thy race,
Or elſe go them avenge. *Spenſer.*

Shall we go ſee the *relicks* of this town. *Shakeſp.*

The fragments, ſcraps, the bits and greaſy *reliques*
Of her o'ereaten faith are bound to Diomede. *Shakeſp.*

Nor death itſelf can wholly waſh their ſtains,
But long contracted filth ev'n in the ſoul remains;
The *relicks* of inveterate vice they wear,
And ſpots of ſin. *Dryden's Æneis.*

(2.) What needs my Shakeſpeare for his honour'd bones,
The labour of an age in piled ſtones?
Or that his hallow'd *reliques* ſhould be hid
Under a ſtar-ypointed pyramid? *Milton.*

In peace, ye ſhades of our great grandſires, reſt;
Eternal ſpring, and riſing flow'rs adorn
The *relicks* of each venerable urn. *Dryden.*

Shall our *relicks* ſecond birth receive?
Sleep we to wake, and only die to live? *Prior.*

Thy *relicks*, Rowe, to this fair ſhrine we truſt,
And ſacred place by Dryden's awful duſt;
Beneath a rude and nameleſs ſtone he lies,
To which thy tomb ſhall guide enquiring eyes. *Pope.*

(3.) Cowls flutter'd into rags, then *reliques* leaves
The ſport of winds. *Milton.*

This church is very rich in *relicks*; among the reſt, they ſhow a fragment of Thomas á Becket, as indeed there are very few treaſuries of *relicks* in Italy, that have not a tooth or a bone of this ſaint. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Re'lickly. *adv.* [from *relick.*] In the manner of relicks. A word not uſed, nor elegantly formed.

Thrifty wench ſcrapes kitchen ſtuff,
And barreling the droppings and the ſnuff
Of waſting candles, which in thirty year
Relickly kept, perhaps buys wedding cheer. *Donne.*

Re'lict. *n. ſ.* [*relicte*, old Fr. *relicta*, Lat.] A widow; a wife deſolate by the death of her huſband.

If the fathers and huſbands were of the houſhold of faith, then certainly their *relicts* and children cannot be ſtrangers in this houſhold. *Spratt's Sermons.*

——— Chaſte *relict*!
Honour'd on earth, and worthy of the love
Of ſuch a ſpouſe, as now reſides above. *Garth.*

Relie'f. *n. ſ.* [*relief*, Fr.] 1. Alleviation of calamity; mitigation of pain or ſorrow. 2. That which frees from pain or ſorrow. 3. Diſmiſſion of a ſentinel from his poſt. 4. [*Relevium*, law Lat.] Legal remedy of wrongs. 5. The prominence of a figure in ſtone or metal; the ſeeming prominence of a picture. 6. The expoſure of any thing, by the proximity of ſomething different.

(1.) Thoughts in my unquiet breaſt are riſen,
Tending to ſome *relief* of our extremes. *Milton.*

(2.) He found his deſigned preſent would be a *relief*, and then he thought it an impertinence to conſider what it could be called beſides. *Fell.*

So ſhould we make our death a glad *relief*
From future ſhame. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

Nor dar'd I to preſume, that preſs'd with grief,
My flight ſhould urge you to this dire *relief*;
Stay, ſtay your ſteps. *Dryden's Æneis.*

(3.) For this *relief*, much thanks; 'tis bitter cold,
And I am ſick at heart. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

(5.) The figures of many ancient coins riſe up in a much more beautiful *relief* than thoſe on the modern; the face ſinking by degrees in the ſeveral declenſions of the empire, till about Conſtantine's time, it lies almoſt even with the ſurface of the medal. *Addiſon on Medals.*

Not with ſuch majeſty, ſuch bold *relief*,
The forms auguſt of kings, or conqu'ring chief,
E'er ſwell'd on marble, as in verſe have ſhin'd,
In poliſh'd verſe, the manners and the mind. *Pope.*

Relie'vable. *adj.* [from *relieve.*] Capable of relief.

Neither can they, as to reparation, hold plea of things, wherein the party is *relievable* by common law. *Hale.*

To RELIE'VE. *v. a.* [*relevo*, Lat. *relever*, Fr.] 1. To eaſe pain or ſorrow. 2. To ſuccour by aſſiſtance. 3. To ſet a ſentinel at reſt, by placing another on his poſt. 4. To right by law. 5. To recommend by the interpoſition of ſomething diſſimilar. 6. To ſupport; to aſſiſt; to recommend to attention.

(2.) ——— From thy growing ſtore,
Now lend aſſiſtance, and *relieve* the poor;
A pittance of thy land will ſet him free. *Dryden.*

(3.) Honeſt ſoldier, who hath *relieved* you?
—Bernado has my place, give you good night. *Shakeſp.*

Relieve the centries that have watch'd all night. *Dryden.*

(5.) ——— As the great lamp of day,
Through diff'rent regions, does his courſe purſue,
And leaves one world but to revive a new;
While, by a pleaſing change, the queen of night
Relieves his luſtre with a milder light. *Stepney.*

Since the inculcating precept upon precept will prove tireſome, the poet muſt not encumber his poem with too much buſineſs; but ſometimes *relieve* the ſubject with a moral reflection. *Addiſon on the Georgicks.*

(6.) Parallels, or like relations, alternately *relieve* each other; when neither will paſs aſunder, yet are they plauſible together. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

Relie'ver. *n. ſ.* [from *relieve.*] One that relieves.

He is the protector of his weakneſs, and the *reliever* of his wants. *Rogers's Sermons.*

RELIE'VO. n. ſ. [Italian.] The prominence of a figure or picture.

A convex mirrour makes the objects in the middle come out from the ſuperficies: the painter muſt do ſo in reſpect of the lights and ſhadows of his figures, to give them more *relievo* and more ſtrength. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

To Reli'ght. *v. a.* [*re* and *light.*] To light anew.

His pow'r can heal me, and *relight* my eye. *Pope.*

RELI'GION. *n. ſ.* [*religion*, Fr. *religio*, Lat.] 1. Virtue, as founded upon reverence of God, and expectation of future rewards and puniſhments. 2. A ſyſtem of divine faith and worſhip as oppoſite to others.

(1.) He that is void of fear, may ſoon be juſt,
And no *religion* binds men to be traitors. *Ben. Johnſon.*

One ſpake much of right and wrong,
Of juſtice, of *religion*, truth and peace
And judgment from above. *Milton.*

By *religion*, I mean that general habit of reverence towards the divine nature, whereby we are enabled and inclined to worſhip and ſerve God after ſuch a manner as we conceive moſt agreeable to his will, ſo as to procure his favour and bleſſing. *Wilkins.*

If we conſider it as directed againſt God, it is a breach of *religion*; if as to men, it is an offence againſt morality. *South.*

By her inform'd, we beſt religion learn,
Its glorious object by her aid diſcern. *Blackmore.*

Religion or virtue, in a large ſenſe, includes duty to God and our neighbour; but in a proper ſenſe, virtue ſignifies duty towards men, and *religion* duty to God. *Watts.*

I never once in my life conſidered, whether I was living as the laws of *religion* direct, or whether my way of life was ſuch, as would procure me the mercy of God at this hour. *Law.*

(2.) The image of a brute, adorn'd
With gay *religions*, full of pomp and gold. *Milton.*

The chriſtian *religion*, rightly underſtood, is the deepeſt and choiceſt piece of philoſophy that is. *More.*

The doctrine of the goſpel propoſes to men ſuch glorious rewards and ſuch terrible puniſhments as no *religion* ever did, and gives us far greater aſſurance of their reality and certainty than ever the world had. *Tillotſon.*

RELI'GIONIST. *n. ſ.* [from *religion*.] A bigot to any religious perſuaſion.

The lawfulneſs of taking oaths may be revealed to the quakers, who then will ſtand upon as good a foot for preferment as any other ſubject; under ſuch a motly adminiſtration, what pullings and hawlings, what a zeal and biaſs there will be in each *religioniſt* to advance his own tribe, and depreſs the others. *Swift.*

RELI'GIOUS. *adj.* [*religieux*, Fr. *religioſus*, Latin.] 1. Pious; diſpoſed to the duties of religion. 2. Teaching religion. 3. Among the Romaniſts, bound by the vows of poverty, chaſtity and obedience. 4. Exact; ſtrict. 5. Appropriated to ſtrict obſervance of holy duties.

(1.) It is a matter of ſound conſequence, that all duties are by ſo much the better performed, by how much the men are more *religious*, from whoſe habilities the ſame proceed. *Hooker.*

When holy and devout *religious* chriſtians
Are at their beads, 'tis hard to draw them from thence;
So ſweet is zealous contemplation! *Shakeſpeare.*

———Their lives
Religious titled them the ſons of God. *Milton.*

(2.) He God doth late and early pray,
More of his grace than gifts to lend;
And entertains the harmleſs day
With a *religious* book or friend. *Wotton.*

(3.) Certain fryars and *religious* men were moved with ſome zeal, to draw the people to the chriſtian faith. *Abbot.*

France has vaſt numbers of eccleſiaſticks, ſecular and *religious*. *Addiſon's State of the War.*

What the proteſtants would call a fanatick, is in the Roman church a *religious* of ſuch an order; as an Engliſh merchant in Liſbon, after ſome great diſappointments in the world, reſolved to turn capuchin. *Addiſon.*

(5.) Her family has the ſame regulation as a *religious* houſe, and all its orders tend to the ſupport of a conſtant regular devotion. *Law.*

RELI'GIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *religious*.] 1. Piouſly; with obedience to the dictates of religion. 2. According to the rites of religion. 3. Reverently; with veneration. 4. Exactly; with ſtrict obſervance.

(1.) For, who will have his work his wiſhed end to win,
Let him with hearty pray'r *religiouſly* begin. *Drayton.*

(2.) Theſe are their brethren, whom you Goths behold
Alive and dead, and for their brethren ſlain
Religiouſly they aſk a ſacrifice. *Shakeſp. Titus Andron.*

(3.) Doſt thou in all thy addreſſes to him, come into his preſence with reverence, kneeling and *religiouſly* bowing thyſelf before him. *Duppa's Rules to Devotion.*

(4.) The privileges, juſtly due to the members of the two houſes and their attendants, are *religiouſly* to be maintained. *Bacon.*

RELI'GIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *religious*.] The quality or ſtate of being religious.

To RELI'NQUISH. *v. a.* [*relinquo*, Lat.] 1. To forſake; to abandon; to leave; to deſert. 2. To quit; to releaſe; to give up. 3. To forbear; to depart from.

(1.) The habitation there was utterly *relinquiſhed*. *Abbot.*

The Engliſh colonies grew poor and weak, though the Engliſh lords grew rich and mighty; for they placed Iriſh tenants upon the lands *relinquiſhed* by the Engliſh. *Davies.*

(2.) The ground of God's ſole property in any thing is, the return of it made by man to God; by which act he *relinquiſhes* and delivers back to God all his right to the uſe of that thing, which before had been freely granted him by God. *South's Sermons.*

(3.) In caſe it may be proved, that amongſt the number of rites and orders common unto both, there are particulars, the uſe whereof is utterly unlawful, in regard of ſome ſpecial bad and noiſom quality; there is no doubt but we ought to *relinquiſh* ſuch rites and orders, what freedom ſoever we have to retain the other ſtill. *Hooker.*

RELI'NQUISHMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *relinquiſh*.] The act of forſaking.

Government or ceremonies, or whatſoever it be, which is popiſh, away with it: this is the thing they require in us, the utter *relinquiſhment* of all things popiſh. *Hooker.*

That natural tenderneſs of conſcience, which muſt firſt create in the ſoul a ſenſe of ſin, and from thence produce a ſorrow for it, and at length cauſe a *relinquiſhment* of it, is took away by a cuſtomary repeated courſe of ſinning. *South.*

RE'LISH. *n. ſ.* [from *relecher*, Fr. to lick again. *Minſhew*, *Skinner*.] 1. Taſte; the effect of any thing on the palate: it is commonly uſed of a pleaſing taſte. 2. Taſte; ſmall quantity juſt perceptible. 3. Liking; delight in any thing. 4. Senſe; power of perceiving excellence; taſte. *Addiſon* uſes it both with *of* and *for* before the thing. 5. Delight given by any thing; the power by which pleaſure is given. 6. Caſt; manner.

(1.) Under ſharp, ſweet and ſour, are abundance of immediate peculiar *reliſhes* or taſtes, which experienced palates can eaſily diſcern. *Boyle on Colours.*

Theſe two bodies, whoſe vapours are ſo pungent, ſpring from ſaltpetre, which betrays upon the tongue no heat nor corroſiveneſs, but coldneſs mixed with a ſomewhat languid *reliſh* retaining to bitterneſs. *Boyle.*

Much pleaſure we have loſt, while we abſtain'd
From this delightful fruit, nor known till now
True *reliſh*, taſting. *Milton.*

Could we ſuppoſe their *reliſhes* as different there as here, yet the manna in heaven ſuits every palate. *Locke.*

Sweet, bitter, ſour, harſh and ſalt are all the epithets we have to denominate that numberleſs variety of *reliſhes* to be found diſtinct in the different parts of the ſame plant. *Locke.*

(2.) ——The king becoming graces;
As juſtice, verity, temp'rance, ſtableneſs,
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude;
I have no *reliſh* of them. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

(3.) We have ſuch a *reliſh* for faction, as to have loſt that of wit. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Good men after death are diſtributed among theſe ſeveral iſlands, with pleaſures of different kinds, ſuitable to the *reliſhes* and perfections of thoſe ſettled in them. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

(4.) A man, who has any *reliſh* for fine writing, diſcovers new beauties, or receives ſtronger impreſſions from the maſterly ſtrokes of a great author every time he peruſes him. *Addiſon.*

Some hidden ſeeds of goodneſs and knowledge give him a *reliſh of* ſuch reflections, as improve the mind, and make the heart better. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

The pleaſure of the proprietor, to whom things become familiar, depends, in a great meaſure, upon the *reliſh of* the ſpectator. *Seed's Sermons.*

(5.) Expectation whirls me round;
Th' imaginary *reliſh* is ſo ſweet,
That it enchants my ſenſe. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

——— When liberty is gone,
Life grows inſipid, and has loſt its *reliſh.* *Addiſon's Cato.*

(6.) It preſerves ſome *reliſh* of old writing. *Pope.*

To Re'lish. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To give a taſte to any thing. 2. To taſte; to have a liking.

(1.) —— On ſmoaking lard they dine;
A ſav'ry bit that ſerv'd to *reliſh* wine. *Dryden.*

(2.) ——— I love the people;
Though it do well, I do not *reliſh* well
Their loud applauſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

How will diſſenting brethren *reliſh* it?
What will malignants ſay? *Hudibras.*

Men of nice palates would not *reliſh* Ariſtotle, as dreſt up by the ſchoolmen. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

He knows how to prize his advantages, and *reliſh* the honours which he enjoys. *Atterbury.*

You are to nouriſh your ſpirit with pious readings, and holy meditations, with watchings, faſtings, and prayers, that you may taſte, and *reliſh*, and deſire that eternal ſtate, which is to begin when this life ends. *Law.*

To Re'lish. *v. n.* 1. To have a pleaſing taſte. 2. To give pleaſure. 3. To have a flavour.

(1.) The ivory feet of tables were carved into the ſhape of lions, without which, their greateſt dainties would not *reliſh* to their palates. *Hakewill on Providence.*

(2.) Had I been the finder-out of this ſecret, it would not have *reliſhed* among my other diſcredits. *Shakeſpeare's Winter's Tale.*

(3.) A theory, which how much ſoever it may *reliſh* of wit and invention, hath no foundation in nature. *Woodward.*

Reli'shable. *adj.* [from *reliſh.*] Guſtable; having a taſte.

To Reli've. *v. n.* [*re* and *live.*] To revive; to live anew. Not uſed.

The thing on earth, which is of moſt avail,
Any virtue's branch and beauty's bud,
Reliven not for any good. *Spenſer.*

To Relo've. *v. a.* [*re* and *love.*] To love in return. Not uſed.

To own for him ſo familiar and levelling an affection as love, much more to expect to be *reloved* by him, were not the leaſt ſaucy preſumption man could be guilty of, did not his own commandments make it a duty. *Boyle.*

Relu'cent. *adj.* [*relucens*, Lat.] Shining; tranſparent; pellucid.

In brighter mazes, the *relucent* ſtream
Plays o'er the mead. *Thomſon's Summer.*

To Relu'ct. *v. n.* [*reluctor*, Lat.] To ſtruggle again.

We, with ſtudied mixtures, force our *relucting* appetites, and with all the ſpells of epicuriſm, conjure them up, that we may lay them again. *Decay of Piety.*

Relu'ctance. } *n. ſ.* [*reluctor*, Latin.] Unwillingneſs;
Relu'ctancy. } repugnance; ſtruggle in oppoſition: with *to* or *againſt.*

A little more weight, added to the lower of the marbles, is able to ſurmount their *reluctancy to* ſeparation, notwithſtanding the ſuppoſed danger of thereby introducing a vacuum. *Boyle.*

——————— It favours
Reluctance againſt God, and his juſt yoke
Laid on our necks. *Milton.*

Bear witneſs, heav'n, with what *reluctancy*
Her hapleſs innocence I doom to die. *Dryden.*

Æneas, when forced in his own defence to kill Lauſus, the poet ſhows compaſſionate, and tempering the ſeverity of his looks with a *reluctance to* the action; he has pity on his beauty and his youth; and is loth to deſtroy ſuch a maſterpiece of nature. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

How few would be at the pains of acquiring ſuch an habit, and of conquering all the *reluctancies* and difficulties that lay in the way towards virtue? *Atterbury.*

Many hard ſtages of diſcipline muſt he paſs through, before he can ſubdue the *reluctances* of his corruption. *Rogers.*

With great *reluctancy* man is perſuaded to acknowledge this neceſſity. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Relu'ctant. *adj.* [*reluctans*, Latin.] Unwilling; acting with repugnance.

Reluctant; but in vain! a greater pow'r
Now rul'd him. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Some refuge in the muſe's art I found;
Reluctant now I touch'd the trembling ſtring
Bereft of him, who taught me how to ſing. *Tickel.*

To Relu'ctate. *v. n.* [*reluctor*, Latin.] To reſiſt; to ſtruggle againſt.

In violation of God's patrimony, the firſt ſacrilege is looked on with ſome horrour, and men deviſe colours to delude their *reluctating* conſciences; but when they have once made the breach, their ſcrupuloſity ſoon retires. *Decay of Piety.*

Relucta'tion. *n. ſ.* [*reluctor*, Lat.] Repugnance; reſiſtance.

The king prevailed with the prince, though not without ſome *reluctation.* *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Adam's ſin, or the curſe upon it, did not deprive him of his rule, but left the creatures to a rebellion or *reluctation.* *Bacon.*

To Relu'me. *v. a.* To light anew; to rekindle.

Relume her ancient light, nor kindle new. *Pope.*

To Relu'mine. *v. a.* To light anew.

———— Once put out thy light;
I know not where is that Promethean heat,
That can thy light *relumine.* *Shakeſp. Othello.*

To RELY'. *v. n.* [*re* and *lye.*] To lean upon with confidence; to put truſt in; to reſt upon; to depend upon: with *on.*

Go in thy native innocence! *rely*
On what thou haſt of virtue; ſummon all!
For God tow'rds thee hath done his part, do thine. *Milton.*

Egypt does not *on* the clouds *rely*,
But to the Nile owes more than to the ſky. *Waller.*

Thus Solon to Piſiſtratus reply'd,
Demanded, *on* what ſuccour he *rely'd*,
When with ſo few he boldly did engage?
He ſaid, he took his courage from his age. *Denham.*

Though reaſon is not to be *relied upon*, as univerſally ſufficient to direct us what to do; yet it is generally to be *relied upon* and obeyed, where it tells us what we are not to do. *South.*

Fear *relies upon* a natural love of ourſelves, and is complicated with a neceſſary deſire of our own preſervation. *Till.*

Such variety of arguments only diſtract the underſtanding that *relies* on them. *Locke.*

The pope was become a party in the cauſe, and could not be *relied upon* for a deciſion. *Atterbury.*

Do we find ſo much religion in the age, as to *rely on* the general practice for the meaſures of our duty? *Rogers.*

No prince can ever *rely on* the fidelity of that man, who is a rebel to his Creator. *Rogers.*

To REMAI'N. *v. n.* [*remaneo*, Lat.] 1. To be left out of a greater quantity or number. 2. To continue; to endure; to be left. 3. To be left after any event. 4. Not to be loſt. 5. To be left as not compriſed. 6. To continue in a place.

(1.) That that *remains*, ſhall be buried in death. *Job*, xxvii. 15.

Bake that which ye will bake to-day; and that which *remaineth* over, lay up until the morning. *Ex.* xvi. 23.

(2.) He for the time *remain'd* ſtupidly good. *Milton.*

If what you have heard, ſhall *remain* in you, ye ſhall continue in the ſon. 1 *Jo.* ii. 24.

(3.) Childleſs thou art, childleſs *remain.* *Milton.*

In the families of the world, there *remains* not to one above another the leaſt pretence to inheritance. *Locke.*

(4.) Now ſomewhat ſing, whoſe endleſs ſouvenance
Among the ſhepherds may for aye *remain*. *Spenſer.*

I was increaſed more than all that were before me, alſo my wiſdom *remained* with me. *Eccluſ.* ii. 9.

(5.) That a father may have ſome power over his children, is eaſily granted; but that an elder brother has ſo over his brethren, *remains* to be proved. *Locke.*

To **REMAI'N.** *v. a.* To await; to be left to.

Such end had the kid; for he would weaned be
Of craft, coloured with ſimplicity;
And ſuch end, pardie, does all them *remain*
That of ſuch falſers friendſhip ſhall be fain. *Spenſer.*

——— With oaken ſtaff
I'll raiſe ſuch outcries on thy clatter'd iron,
Which long ſhall not withhold me from thy head,
That in a little time, while breath *remains* thee,
Thou oft ſhalt wiſh thyſelf at Gath to boaſt,
But never ſhalt ſee Gath. *Milton.*

If thence he 'ſcape, what *remains* him leſs
Than unknown dangers. *Milton.*

——— The eaſier conqueſt now
Remains thee, aided by this hoſt of friends,
Back on thy foes more glorious to return. *Milton.*

REMAI'N. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Relick; that which is left. Generally uſed in the plural. 2. The body left by the ſoul. 3. Abode; habitation. Not in uſe.

(1.) I grieve with the old, for ſo many additional inconveniencies, more than their ſmall *remain* of life ſeemed deſtined to undergo. *Pope.*

(2.) But fowls obſcene diſmember'd his *remains*,
And dogs had torn him. *Pope's Odyſſey.*
Oh would'ſt thou ſing what heroes Windſor bore,
Or raiſe old warriors, whoſe ador'd *remains*,
In weeping vaults, her hallow'd earth contains. *Pope.*

(3.) A moſt miraculous work in this good king,
Which, often ſince my here *remain* in England,
I've ſeen him do. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

REMAI'NDER. *adj.* [from *remain.*] Remaining; refuſe; left.

——— His brain
Is as dry as the *remainder* biſket
After a voyage. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*
We turn not back the ſilks upon the merchant,
When we have ſpoil'd them; nor the *remainder* viands
We do not throw in unreſpective place,
Becauſe we now are full. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

REMAI'NDER. *n. ſ.* 1. What is left; remnant; relicks. 2. The body when the ſoul is departed; remains. 3. [In law.] The laſt chance of inheritance.

(1.) ——— The gods protect you,
And bleſs the good *remainders* of the court! *Shakeſp.*

It may well employ the *remainder* of their lives to perform it to purpoſe, I mean, the work of evangelical obedience. *Hammond.*

Mahomet's creſcent by our feuds encreaſt,
Blaſted the learn'd *remainders* of the Eaſt. *Denham.*

Could bare ingratitude have made any one ſo diabolical, had not cruelty came in as a ſecond to its aſſiſtance, and cleared the villain's breaſt of all *remainders* of humanity? *South.*

There are two reſtraints which God hath put upon human nature, ſhame and fear; ſhame is the weaker, and hath place only in thoſe in whom there are ſome *remainders* of virtue. *Tillotſon.*

What madneſs moves you, matrons, to deſtroy
The laſt *remainders* of unhappy Troy? *Dryden.*

If he, to whom ten talents were committed, has ſquandered away five, he is concerned to make a double improvement of the *remainder*. *Rogers.*

If theſe decoctions be repeated till the water comes off clear, the *remainder* yields no ſalt. *Arbuthnot.*

Of ſix millions raiſed every year for the ſervice of the publick, one third is intercepted through the ſeveral ſubordinations of artful men in office, before the *remainder* is applied to the proper uſe. *Swift.*

(2.) ——— Shew us
The poor *remainder* of Andronicus. *Shakeſp.*

(3.) A fine is levied to grant a reverſion or *remainder*, expectant upon a leaſe that yieldeth no rent. *Bacon.*

To **REMA'KE.** *v. a.* [*re* and *make.*] To make anew.

That, which ſhe owns above her, muſt perfectly *remake* us after the image of our maker. *Glanville's Apology.*

To **REMA'ND.** *v. a.* [*re* and *mando*, Lat.] To ſend back; to call back.

The better ſort quitted their freeholds and fled into England, and never returned, though many laws were made to *remand* them back. *Davies on Ireland.*

Philoxenus, for deſpiſing ſome dull poetry of Dionyſius, was condemned to dig in the quarries; from whence being *remanded*, at his return Dionyſius produced ſome other of his verſes, which as ſoon as Philoxenus had read, he made no reply, but, calling to the waiters, ſaid, carry me again to the quarries. *Government of the Tongue.*

RE'MANENT. *n. ſ.* [*remanens*, Lat. *remanant*, old Fr. It is now contracted to *remnant*.] The part remaining.

Her majeſty bought of his executrix the *remanent* of the laſt term of three years. *Bacon.*

REMA'RK. *n. ſ.* [*remarque*, Fr.] Obſervation; note; notice taken.

He cannot diſtinguiſh difficult and noble ſpeculations from trifling and vulgar *remarks*. *Collier on Pride.*

To **REMA'RK.** *v. a.* [*remarquer*, Fr.] 1. To note; to obſerve. 2. To diſtinguiſh; to point out; to mark. Not in uſe.

(1.) It is eaſy to obſerve what has been *remarked*, that the names of ſimple ideas are the leaſt liable to miſtakes. *Locke.*

(2.) The priſ'ner Samſon here I ſeek.
—His manacles *remark* him, there he ſits. *Milton.*

REMA'RKABLE. *adj.* [*remarkable*, Fr.] Obſervable; worthy of note.

So did Orpheus plainly teach, that the world had beginning in time, from the will of the moſt high God, whoſe *remarkable* words are thus converted. *Raleigh.*

——— 'Tis *remarkable*, that they
Talk moſt, who have the leaſt to ſay. *Prior.*

What we obtain by converſation ſoon vaniſhes, unleſs we note down what *remarkables* we have found. *Watts.*

REMA'RKABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *remarkable.*] Obſervableneſs; worthineſs of obſervation.

They ſignify the *remarkableneſs* of this puniſhment of the Jews, as ſignal revenge from the crucified Chriſt. *Hammond.*

REMA'RKABLY. *adv.* [from *remarkable.*] Obſervably; in a manner worthy of obſervation.

——— Chiefly aſſur'd,
Remarkably ſo late, of thy ſo true,
So faithful love. *Milton.*

Such parts of theſe writings, as may be *remarkably* ſtupid, ſhould become ſubjects of an occaſional criticiſm. *Watts.*

REMA'RKER. *n. ſ.* [*remarkeur*, Fr.] Obſerver; one that remarks.

If the *remarker* would but once try to outſhine the author by writing a better book on the ſame ſubject, he would ſoon be convinced of his own inſufficiency. *Watts.*

REME'DIABLE. *adj.* [from *remedy.*] Capable of remedy.

REME'DIATE. *adj.* [from *remedy.*] Medicinal; affording a remedy. Not in uſe.

All you, unpubliſh'd virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears; be aidant and *remediate*
In the good man's diſtreſs. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

REME'DILESS. *adj.* [from *remedy.*] Not admitting remedy; irreparable; cureleſs; incurable.

——— Sad Æſculapius
Impriſon'd was in chains *remedileſs*. *Spenſer.*

The war, grounded upon this general *remedileſs* neceſſity, may be termed the general, the *remedileſs*, or the neceſſary war. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

We, by rightful doom *remedileſs*,
Were loſt in death, till he that dwelt above
High-thron'd in ſecret bliſs, for us frail duſt
Emptied his glory. *Milton.*

Flatter him it may, as thoſe are good at flattering, who are good for nothing elſe; but in the mean time, the poor man is left under a *remedileſs* deluſion. *South.*

Reme'dilessness. *n. ſ.* [from *remedileſs.*] Incurableneſs.

RE'MEDY. *n. ſ.* [*remedium*, Latin; *remede*, French.] 1. A medicine by which any illneſs is cured. 2. Cure of any uneaſineſs. 3. That which counteracts any evil: with *to*, *for*, or *againſt*; *for* is moſt uſed. 4. Reparation; means of repairing any hurt.

(1.) The difference between poiſons and *remedies* is eaſily known by their effects; and common reaſon ſoon diſtinguiſhes between virtue and vice. *Swift.*

(2.) Here hope began to dawn; reſolv'd to try,
She fix'd on this her utmoſt *remedy*. *Dryden.*

O how ſhort my interval of woe!
Our griefs how ſwift, our *remedies* how ſlow. *Prior.*

(3.) ——— What may be *remedy* or cure
To evils, which our own miſdeeds have wrought. *Milton.*

Civil government is the proper *remedy for* the inconveniencies of the ſtate of nature. *Locke.*

Attempts have been made for ſome *remedy againſt* this evil. *Swift.*

(4.) ——— Things, without all *remedy*,
Should be without regard. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

In the death of a man there is no *remedy*. *Wiſd.* ii. 1.

To **Reme'dy.** *v. a.* [*remedier*, Fr.] 1. To cure; to heal. 2. To repair or remove miſchief.

(1.) Sorry we are, that any good and godly mind ſhould be grieved with that which is done; but to *remedy* their grief, lieth not ſo much in us as in themſelves. *Hooker.*

To **REME'MBER.** *v. a.* [*remembrer*, old Fr. *remembrare*, Ital.] 1. To bear in mind any thing; not to forget. 2. To recollect; to call to mind. 3. To keep in mind; to have preſent to the attention. 4. To bear in mind, with intent of reward or puniſhment. 5. To mention; not to omit. 6. To put in mind; to force to recollect; to remind. 7. To preſerve from being forgotten.

(1.) *Remember* not againſt us former iniquities. *Pſ.* lxxix. 8.

——— *Remember* thee!
Ay thou poor ghoſt, while memory holds a place
In this diſtracted brain. *Remember* thee! *Shakeſp.*

(2.) He having once ſeen and *remembered* me, even from the beginning began to be in the rierward. *Sidney.*

We are ſaid to *remember* any thing, when the idea of it ariſes in the mind with a conſciouſneſs that we have had this idea before. *Watts on the Mind.*

(3.) *Remember* what I warn thee, ſhun to taſte;
And ſhun the bitter conſequence. *Milton.*

This is to be *remembered*, that it is not poſſible now to keep a young gentleman from vice by a total ignorance of it; unleſs you will all his life mew him up. *Locke.*

(4.) Cry unto God; for you ſhall be *remembered* of him. *Bar.*

——— He brings them back,
Rememb'ring mercy and his covenant ſworn. *Milton.*

(5.) A citation ought to be certain, in reſpect of the perſon cited; for, if ſuch certainty be therein omitted, ſuch citation is invalid, as in many caſes hereafter to be *remembered*. *Ayliffe.*

(6.) His hand and leg commanding without threatning, and rather *remembering* than chaſtiſing. *Sidney.*

Joy, being altogether wanting,
It doth *remember* me the more of ſorrow. *Shakeſp.*

It grieves my heart to be *remember'd* thus
By any one, of one ſo glorious. *Chapman.*

Theſe petitions, and the anſwer of the common council of London, were ample materials for a conference with the lords, who might be thereby *remembered* of their duty. *Clarendon.*

I would only *remember* them in love and prevention, with the doctrine of the Jews, and the example of the Grecians. *Holyday.*

(7.) Let them have their wages duly paid,
And ſomething over, to *remember* me. *Shakeſp.*

Reme'mberer. *n. ſ.* [from *remember.*] One who remembers.

A brave maſter to ſervants, and a *rememberer* of the leaſt good office; for his flock he tranſplanted moſt of them into plentiful ſoils. *Wotton.*

Reme'mbrance. *n. ſ.* [*remembrance*, Fr.] 1. Retention in memory; memory. 2. Recollection; revival of any idea; reminiſcence. 3. Honourable memory. Out of uſe. 4. Tranſmiſſion of a fact from one to another. 5. Account preſerved. 6. Memorial. 7. A token by which any one is kept in the memory. 8. Notice of ſomething abſent. 9. Power of remembering.

(1.) Though Cloten then but young, time has not wore him
From my *remembrance*. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Had memory been loſt with innocence,
We had not known the ſentence nor th' offence;
'Twas his chief puniſhment to keep in ſtore
The ſad *remembrance* what he was before. *Denham.*

Sharp *remembrance* on the Engliſh part,
And ſhame of being match'd by ſuch a foe,
Rouſe conſcious virtue up in every heart. *Dryden.*

This ever grateful in *remembrance* bear
To me thou ow'ſt, to me the vital air. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

(2.) ——— I hate thy beams,
That bring to my *remembrance* from what ſtate
I fell; how glorious once above thy ſphere. *Milton.*

Remembrance is when the ſame idea recurs, without the operation of the like object on the external ſenſory. *Locke.*

(3.) ——— Roſemary and rue keep
Seeming and ſavour all the winter long,
Grace and *remembrance* be unto you both. *Shakeſp.*

(4.) ——— Titan,
Among the heavens, th' immortal fact diſplay'd,
Leſt the *remembrance* of his grief ſhould fail,
And in the conſtellations wrote his tale. *Addiſon.*

(5.) Thoſe proceedings and *remembrances* are in the Tower, beginning with the twentieth year of Edward I. *Hale.*

(6.) But in *remembrance* of ſo brave a deed,
A tomb and funeral honours I decreed. *Dryden.*

(7.) I have *remembrances* of yours,
That I have longed to redeliver. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Keep this *remembrance* for thy Julia's ſake. *Shakeſp.*

(8.) Let your *remembrance* ſtill apply to Banquo;
Preſent him eminence, both with eye and tongue. *Shakeſp.*

(9.) Thee I have heard relating what was done,
Ere my *remembrance*. *Milton.*

Reme'mbrancer. *n. ſ.* [from *remembrance.*] 1. One that reminds; one that puts in mind. 2. An officer of the exchequer.

(1.) A ſly knave, the agent for his maſter,
And the *remembrancer* of her, to hold
The hand faſt to her lord. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

God is preſent in the conſciences of good and bad; he is there is a *remembrancer* to call our actions to mind, and a witneſs to bring them to judgment. *Taylor.*

——— Would I were in my grave;
For, living here, you're but my curs'd *remembrancers*:
I once was happy. *Otway's Venice Preſerv'd.*

(2.) All are digeſted into books, and ſent to the *remembrancer* of the exchequer, that he make proceſſes upon them. *Bacon.*

To **Reme'rcie.** *v. a.* [*remercier*, Fr.] To thank. Obſolete.

Off'ring his ſervice and his deareſt life
For her defence, againſt that earle to fight;
She him *remercied*, as the patron of her life. *Spenſer.*

To **RE'MIGRATE.** *v. n.* [*remigro*, Lat.] To remove back again.

Some other ways he propoſes to diveſt ſome bodies of their borrowed ſhapes, and make them *remigrate* to their firſt ſimplicity. *Boyle.*

Remigra'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *remigrate.*] Removal back again.

The Scots, tranſplanted hither, became acquainted with our cuſtoms, which, by occaſional *remigrations*, became diffuſed in Scotland. *Hale.*

To **Remi'nd.** *v. a.* [*re* and *mind.*] To put in mind; to force to remember.

When age itſelf, which will not be defied, ſhall begin to arreſt, ſeize and *remind* us of our mortality by pains and dulneſs of ſenſes; yet then the pleaſure of the mind ſhall be in its full vigour. *South's Sermons.*

The brazen figure of the conſul, with the ring on his finger, *reminded* me of Juvenal's majoris pondera gemmæ. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Remini'scence. *n. ſ.* [*reminiſcens*, Lat.] Recollection; recovery of ideas.

I caſt about for all circumſtances that may revive my memory or *reminiſcence*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

For the other part of memory, called *reminiſcence*, which is the retrieving of a thing at preſent forgot, or but confuſedly remembered, by ſetting the mind to ranſack every little cell of the brain; while it is thus buſied, how accidentally does the thing ſought for offer itſelf to the mind? *South.*

Reminisce'ntial. *adj.* [from *reminiſcence.*] Relating to *reminiſcence.*

Would truth diſpenſe, we could be content with Plato, that knowledge were but remembrance, that intellectual acquiſition were but *reminiſcential* evocation. *Brown.*

Remi'ss. *adj.* [*remis*, Fr. *remiſſus*, Lat.] 1. Not vigorous; ſlack. 2. Not careful; ſlothful. 3. Not intenſe.

(1.) The water deſerts the corpuſcles, unleſs it flow with a precipitate motion; for then it hurries them out along with it, till its motion becomes more languid and *remiſs*. *Woodward.*

(2.) Mad ire and wrathful fury makes me weep,
That thus we die, while *remiſs* traitors ſleep. *Shakeſp.*

If when by God's grace we have conquered the firſt difficulties of religion, we grow careleſs and *remiſs*, and neglect our guard, God's ſpirit will not always ſtrive with us. *Tillotſon.*

Your candour, in pardoning my errors, may make me more *remiſs* in correcting them. *Dryden.*

(3.) Theſe nervous, bold, thoſe languid and *remiſs*;
Here cold ſalutes, but there a lover's kiſs. *Roſcommon.*

Remi'ssible. *adj.* [from *remit.*] Admitting forgiveneſs.

Remi'ssion. *n. ſ.* [*remiſſion*, Fr. *remiſſio*, Lat.] 1. Abatement; relaxation; moderation. 2. Ceſſation of intenſeneſs. 3. In phyſick, *remiſſion* is when a diſtemper abates, but does not go quite off before it returns again. 4. Releaſe; abatement of right or claim. 5. Forgiveneſs; pardon.

(1.) Error, miſclaim and forgetfulneſs do now and then become ſuitors for ſome *remiſſion* of extreme rigour. *Bacon.*

(2.) In September and October theſe diſeaſes do not abate and remit in proportion to the *remiſſion* of the ſun's heat. *Woodward.*

This difference of intention and *remiſſion* of the mind in thinking, every one has experimented in himſelf. *Locke.*

(4.) Not only an expedition, but the *remiſſion* of a duty or tax, were tranſmitted to poſterity after this manner. *Addiſon.*

Another ground of the biſhop's fears is the *remiſſion* of the firſt fruits and tenths. *Swift.*

(5.) My pennance is to call Lucetta back,
And aſk *remiſſion* for my folly paſt. *Shakeſp.*

——————— That plea
With God or man will gain thee no *remiſſion*. *Milton.*

Many believe the article of *remiſſion* of ſins, but they believe it without the condition of repentance or the fruits of holy life. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

Remi'ssly. *adv.* [from *remiſs.*] 1. Careleſly; negligently; without cloſe attention. 2. Not vigorouſly; not with ardour or eagerneſs; ſlackly.

(1.) How ſhould it then be in our power to do it coldly or *remiſsly*? ſo that our deſire being natural, is alſo in that degree of earneſtneſs whereunto nothing can be added. *Hooker.*

(2.) There was not an equal concurrence in the proſecution of this matter among the biſhops; ſome of them proceeding more *remiſsly* in it. *Clarendon.*

Remi'ssness. *n. ſ.* [from *remiſs.*] Careleſſneſs; negligence; coldneſs; want of ardour; inattention.

——————— Future evils,
Or new, or by *remiſſneſs* new conceiv'd,
Are now to have no ſucceſſive degrees. *Shakeſp.*

No great offenders 'ſcape their dooms;
Small praiſe from lenity and *remiſsneſs* comes. *Denham.*

Jack, through the *remiſsneſs* of conſtables, has always found means to eſcape. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

The great concern of God for our ſalvation, is ſo far from an argument of *remiſsneſs* in us, that it ought to excite our utmoſt care. *Rogers's Sermons.*

To **REMI'T.** *v. a.* [*remitto*, Lat.] 1. To relax; to make leſs intenſe. 2. To forgive a puniſhment. 3. [*Remettre*, Fr.] To pardon a fault. 4. To give up; to reſign. 5. [*Remettre*, Fr.] To defer, to refer. 6. To put again in cuſtody. 7. To ſend money to a diſtant place. 8. To reſtore. Not in uſe.

(1.) So willingly doth God *remit* his ire. *Milton.*

Our ſupreme foe may much *remit*
His anger; and perhaps thus far remov'd,
Not mind us not offending, ſatisfy'd
With what is puniſh'd. *Milton.*

(2.) With ſuppliant pray'rs their pow'rs appeaſe;
The ſoft Napæan race will ſoon repent
Their anger, and *remit* the puniſhment. *Dryden.*

The magiſtrate can often, where the publick good demands not the execution of the law, *remit* the puniſhment of criminal offences by his own authority, but yet cannot *remit* the ſatisfaction due to any private man. *Locke.*

(3.) At my lovely Tamora's intreats,
I do *remit* theſe young men's heinous faults. *Shakeſp.*

Whoſe ſoever ſins ye *remit*, they are *remitted* unto them; and whoſe ſoever ſins ye retain, they are retained. *Jo.* xx. 23.

(4.) In grievous and inhuman crimes, offenders ſhould be *remitted* to their prince to be puniſhed in the place where they have offended. *Hayward.*

Th' Ægyptian crown I to your hands *remit*;
And, with it, take his heart who offers it. *Dryden.*

——— Heaven thinks fit
Thee to thy former fury to *remit*. *Dryden's Tyran. Love.*

(5.) The biſhop had certain proud inſtructions in the front, though there were a pliant clauſe at the foot, that *remitted* all to the biſhop's diſcretion. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

I *remit* me to themſelves, and challenge their natural ingenuity to ſay, whether they have not ſometimes ſuch ſhiverings within them. *Government of the Tongue.*

(6.) This bold return with ſeeming patience heard,
The pris'ner was *remitted* to the guard. *Dryden.*

(7.) They obliged themſelves to *remit* after the rate of twelve hundred thouſand pounds ſterling per annum, divided into ſo many monthly payments. *Addiſon on Italy.*

(8.) The archbiſhop was retained priſoner, but after a ſhort time *remitted* to his liberty. *Hayward.*

To **Remi't.** *v. n.* 1. To ſlacken; to grow leſs intenſe. 2. To abate by growing leſs eager. 3. [In phyſick.] To grow by intervals leſs violent, though not wholly intermitting.

(1.) When our paſſions *remit*, the vehemence of our ſpeech *remits* too. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

(2.) As, by degrees, they *remitted* of their induſtry, loathed their buſineſs, and gave way to their pleaſures, they let fall thoſe generous principles, which had raiſed them to worthy thoughts. *South's Sermons.*

Remi'tment. *n. ſ.* [from *remit.*] The act of remitting to cuſtody.

Remi'ttance. *n. ſ.* [from *remit.*] 1. The act of paying money at a diſtant place. 2. Sum ſent to a diſtant lace.

(2.) A compact among private perſons furniſhed out the ſeveral *remittances.* *Addiſon on Italy.*

Remi'tter. *n. ſ.* [*remettre*, Fr.] 1. One who remits or procures the conveyance and payment of money. 2. [In common law.] A reſtitution of one that hath two titles to lands or tenements, and is ſeized of them by his latter title, unto his title that is more ancient, in caſe where the latter is defective. *Cowel.*

(2.) You ſaid, if I return'd next ſize in Lent,
I ſhould be in *remitter* of your grace;
In th' interim my letters ſhould take place
Of affidavits. *Donne.*

Re'mnant. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *remanent.*] Reſidue; that which is left; that which remains.

Poor key-cold figure of a holy king!
Thou bloodleſs *remnant* of that royal blood,
Be't lawful that I invocate thy ghoſt?
Shakeſpeare's Richard III.

——— Bear me hence
From forth the noiſe and rumour of the field,
Were I may think the *remnant* of my thoughts. *Shakeſp.*

——— About his ſhelves
Remnants of packthread and old cakes of roſes
Were thinly ſcatter'd. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

I was entreated to get them ſome reſpite and breathing by a ceſſation, without which they ſaw no probability to preſerve the *remnant* that had yet eſcaped. *King Charles.*

It ſeems that the *remnants* of the generation of men were in ſuch a deluge ſaved. *Bacon.*

The *remnant* of my tale is of a length
To tire your patience. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

A feeble army and an empty ſenate,
Remnants of mighty battles fought in vain. *Addiſon.*

See the poor *remnants* of theſe ſlighted hairs!
My hands ſhall rend what e'en thy rapine ſpares. *Pope.*

The frequent uſe of the latter was a *remnant* of popery, which never admitted ſcripture in the vulgar tongue. *Swift.*

Re'mnant. *adj* [corruptly formed from *remanent.*] Remaining; yet left.

——— It bid her feel
No future pain for me; but inſtant wed
A lover more proportion'd to her bed;
And quiet dedicate her *remnant* life
To the juſt duties of an humble wife. *Prior.*

Remo'lten. *part.* [from *remelt.*] Melted again.

It were good to try in glaſs works, whether the crude materials, mingled with glaſs already made and *remolten*, do not facilitate the making of glaſs with leſs heat. *Bacon.*

Remo'nstrance. *n. ſ.* [*remonſtrance*, Fr. from *remonſtrate.*] 1. Show; diſcovery. Not in uſe. 2. Strong repreſentation.

(1.) You may marvel, why I would not rather
Make raſh *remonſtrance* of my hidden power,
Than let him be ſo loſt. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

(2.) The ſame God, which revealeth it to them, would alſo give them power of confirming it unto others, either with miraculous operation, or with ſtrong and invincible *remonſtrance* of ſound reaſon. *Hooker.*

A large family of daughters have drawn up a *remonſtrance*, in which they ſet forth, that their father, having refuſed to take in the Spectator, they offered to 'bate him the article of bread and butter in the tea-table. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

Importunate paſſions ſurround the man, and will not ſuffer him to attend to the *remonſtrances* of juſtice. *Rogers.*

To REMO'NSTRATE. *v. n.* [*remonſtro*, Lat. *remonſtrer*, Fr.] To make a ſtrong repreſentation; to ſhow reaſons on any ſide in ſtrong terms.

RE'MORA. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] 1. A let or obſtacle. 2. A fiſh or a kind of worm that ſticks to ſhips, and retards their paſſage through the water.

(2.) Of fiſhes you ſhall find in arms the whale, herring, roach and *remora.* *Peacham on Blazoning.*

The *remora* is about three quarters of a yard long; his body before three inches and a half over, thence tapering to the tail end; his mouth two inches and a half over; his chops ending angularly; the nether a little broader; and produced forward near an inch; his lips rough with a great number of little prickles. *Grew.*

To **Re'morate.** *v. a.* [*remoror*, Latin.] To hinder; to delay. *Dict.*

REMO'RSE. *n. ſ.* [*remorſus*, Lat.] 1. Pain of guilt. 2. Tenderneſs; pity; ſympathetick ſorrow.

(1.) Not that he believed they could be reſtrained from that impious act by any *remorſe* of conſcience, or that they had not wickedneſs enough to deſign and execute it. *Clarendon.*

(2.) Many little eſteem of their own lives, yet, for *remorſe* of their wives and children, would be withheld. *Spenſer.*

Shylock, thou lead'ſt this faſhion of thy malice
To the laſt hour of act; and then 'tis thought,
Thou'lt ſhew thy mercy and *remorſe* more ſtrange,
Than is thy ſtrange apparent cruelty.
Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.

The rogues ſlighted me into the river, with as little *remorſe* as they would have drowned a bitch's blind puppies. *Shakeſp.*

Curſe on th' unpard'ning prince, whom tears can draw
To no *remorſe*; who rules by lion's law. *Dryden.*

Remo'rseful. *adj.* [*remorſe* and *full.*] 1. Tender; compaſſionate. 2. It ſeems to have had once the ſenſe of pitiable.

(1.) O Eglamour, think not I flatter,
Valiant and wiſe, *remorſeful*, well accompliſh'd. *Shakeſp.*

——— Love, that comes too late,
Like a *remorſeful* pardon ſlowly carried,
To the great ſender turns a ſowre offence. *Shakeſpeare.*

The gaudy, blabbing, and *remorſeful* day
Is crept into the boſom of the ſea. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

(2.) Eurylochus, ſtraight haſted the report
Of this his fellowes moſt *remorceful* fate. *Chapman.*

Remo'rseless. *adj.* [from *remorſe.*] Unpitying; cruel; ſavage.

Where were the nymphs, when the *remorſeleſs* deep
Clos'd o'er the head of your lov'd Lycidas. *Milton.*

O the inexpreſſible horrour that will ſeize upon a ſinner, when he ſtands arraigned at the bar of divine juſtice! when he ſhall ſee his accuſer, his judge, the witneſſes, all his *remorſeleſs* adverſaries. *South's Sermons.*

REMO'TE. *adj.* [*remotus*, Latin.] 1. Diſtant; not immediate. 2. Diſtant; not at hand. 3. Removed far off; placed not near. 4. Foreign. 5. Diſtant; not cloſely connected. 6. Alien; not agreeing. 7. Abſtracted.

(1.) In this narrow ſcantling of capacity, it is not all *remote* and even apparent good that affects us. *Locke.*

(2.) Their riſing all at once was as the ſound
Of thunder heard *remote.* *Milton.*

(3.) The arch-chymick ſun, ſo far from us *remote*,
Produces with terreſtrial humour mixed
Here in the dark ſo many precious things. *Milton.*

Remote from men with God he paſs'd his days,
Pray'r all his bus'neſs, all his pleaſure, praiſe. *Parnel.*

In quiet ſhades, content with rural ſports,
Give me a life, *remote* from guilty courts. *Granville.*

(5.) An unadviſed tranſiliency from the effect to the *remoteſt* cauſe. *Glanville.*

Syllogiſm ſerves not to furniſh the mind with intermediate ideas, that ſhew the connection of *remote* ones. *Locke.*

(6.) All thoſe propoſitions, how *remote* ſoever from reaſon, are ſo ſacred, that men will ſooner part with their lives, than ſuffer themſelves to doubt of them. *Locke.*

(7.) Wherever the mind places itſelf by any thought, either amongſt, or *remote* from all bodies, it can, in this uniform idea of ſpace, no where find any bounds. *Locke.*

Remo'tely. *adv.* [from *remote.*] Not nearly; at a diſtance.

It is commonly opinioned, that the earth was thinly inhabited, at leaſt not *remotely* planted before the flood. *Brown.*

Two lines in Mezentius and Lauſus are indeed *remotely* allied to Virgil's ſenſe, but too like the tenderneſs of Ovid. *Dryden.*

How while the fainting Dutch *remotely* fire,
And the fam'd Eugene's iron troops retire,
In the firſt front amidſt a ſlaughter'd pile,
High on the mound he dy'd. *Smith.*

Remo'teness. *n. ſ.* [from *remote.*] State of being remote; diſtance; not nearneſs.

The joys of heaven are like the ſtars, which by reaſon of our *remoteneſs* appear extremely little. *Boyle.*

Titian employed brown and earthly colours upon the forepart, and has reſerved his greater light for *remoteneſſes* and the back part of his landſcapes. *Dryden.*

If the greateſt part of bodies eſcape our notice by their *remoteneſs,* others are no leſs concealed by their minuteneſs. *Locke.*

His obſcurities generally ariſe from the *remoteneſs* of the cuſtoms, perſons and things he alludes to. *Addiſon.*

Remo'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *remotus,* Lat.] The act of removing; the ſtate of being removed to diſtance.

All this ſafety were *remotion,* and thy defence abſence. *Shakeſpeare.*

The conſequent ſtrictly taken, may be a fallacious illation, in reference to antecedency or conſequence; as to conclude from the poſition of the antecedent unto the poſition of the conſequent, or from the *remotion* of the conſequent to the *remotion* of the antecedent. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Remo'vable. *adj.* [from *remove.*] Such as may be removed.

The Iriſh biſhops have their clergy in ſuch ſubjection, that they dare not complain of them; for knowing their own incapacity, and that they are therefore *removeable* at their biſhop's will, yield what pleaſeth him. *Spenſer.*

In ſuch a chapel, ſuch curate is *removeable* at the pleaſure of the rector of the mother church. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Remo'val. *n. ſ.* [from *remove.*] 1. The act of putting out of any place. 2. The act of putting away. 3. Diſmiſſion from a poſt. 4. The ſtate of being removed.

(1.) By which *removal* of one extremity with another, the world, ſeeking to procure a remedy, hath purchaſed a mere exchange of the evil before felt. *Hooker.*

(2.) The *removal* of ſuch a diſeaſe is not to be attempted by active remedies, no more than a thorn in the fleſh is to be taken away by violence. *Arbuthnot.*

(3.) If the *removal* of theſe perſons from their poſts has produced ſuch popular commotions, the continuance of them might have produced ſomething more fatal. *Addiſon.*

Whether his *removal* was cauſed by his own fears or other men's artifices, ſuppoſing the throne to be vacant, the body of the people was left at liberty to chuſe what form of government they pleaſed. *Swift.*

(4.) The ſitting ſtill of a paralytick, whilſt he prefers it to a *removal,* is voluntary. *Locke.*

To **REMO'VE.** *v. a.* [*removeo,* Lat. *remuer,* Fr.] 1. To put from its place; to take or put away. 2. To place at a diſtance.

(1.) ——— Good God *remove*
The means that makes us ſtrangers! *Shakſep. Macbeth.*

He *removeth* away the ſpeech of the truſty, and taketh away the underſtanding of the aged. *Job,* xii. 20.

So would he have *removed* thee out of the ſtraight into a broad place. *Job,* xxxvi. 16.

He longer in this paradiſe to dwell
Permits not; to *remove* thee I am come,
And ſend thee from the garden forth to till
The ground. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Whether he will *remove* his contemplation from one idea to another, is many times in his choice. *Locke.*

You, who fill the bliſsful ſeats above!
Let kings no more with gentle mercy ſway,
But every monarch be the ſcourge of God,
If from your thoughts Ulyſſes you *remove,*
Who rul'd his ſubjects with a father's love. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

(2.) They are farther *removed* from a title to be innate, and the doubt of their being native impreſſions on the mind, is ſtronger againſt theſe moral principles than the other. *Locke.*

To **Remo've.** *v. n.* 1. To change place. 2. To go from one place to another.

(2.) A ſhort exile muſt for ſhow precede;
The term expir'd, from Candia they *remove,*
And happy each at home enjoys his love. *Dryden.*

How oft from pomp and ſtate did I *remove*
To feed deſpair? *Prior.*

Remo've. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Change of place. 2. Suſceptibility of being removed. Not in uſe. 3. Tranſlation of one to the place of another. 4. State of being removed. 5. Act of moving a cheſman or draught. 6. Departure; act of going away. 7. The act of changing place. 8. A ſtep in the ſcale of gradation. 9. A ſmall diſtance. 10. Act of putting a horſe's ſhoes upon different feet. 11. A diſh to be changed while the reſt of the courſe remains.

(1.) To heare, from out the high-hair'd oake of Jove,
Counſaile from him, for means to his *remove*
To his lov'd country. *Chapman.*

(2.) What is early received in any conſiderable ſtrength of impreſs, grows into our tender natures; and therefore is of difficult *remove.* *Glanville's Scepſis.*

(3.) Roſaline, this favour thou ſhalt wear;
Hold, take you this, my ſweet, and give me thine,
So ſhall Biron take me for Roſaline:
And change your favours too; ſo ſhall your loves
Woo contrary deceiv'd by theſe *removes.* *Shakeſp.*

(4.) This place ſhould be both ſchool and univerſity, not needing a *remove* to any other houſe of ſcholarſhip. *Milton.*

He that conſiders how little our conſtitution can bear a *remove* into parts of this air, not much higher than that we breathe in, will be ſatisfied, that the allwiſe architect has ſuited our organs, and the bodies that are to affect them, one to another. *Locke.*

(6.) So look'd Aſtrea, her *remove* deſign'd,
On thoſe diſtreſſed friends ſhe left behind. *Waller.*

(7.) Let him, upon his *removes* from one place to another, procure recommendation to ſome perſon of quality reſiding in the place whither he removeth. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

(8.) In all the viſible corporeal world, quite down from us, the deſcent is by eaſy ſteps, and a continued ſeries of things, that in each *remove* differ very little one from the other. *Locke.*

A freeholder is but one *remove* from a legiſlator, and ought to ſtand up in the defence of thoſe laws. *Addiſon.*

(9.) The fierceſt contentions of men are between creatures equal in nature, and capable, by the greateſt diſtinction of circumſtances, of but a very ſmall *remove* one from another. *Rogers.*

(10.) His horſe wanted two *removes,* your horſe wanted nails. *Swift.*

Remo'ved. *particip. adj.* [from *remove.*] Remote; ſeparate from others.

Your accent is ſomething finer, than you could purchaſe in ſo *removed* a dwelling. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Remo'vedness. *n. ſ.* [from *removed.*] The ſtate of being removed; remoteneſs.

I have eyes under my ſervice, which look upon his *removedneſs.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Remo'ver. *n. ſ.* [from *remove.*] One that removes.

The miſlayer of a merſtone is to blame; but the unjuſt judge is the capital *remover* of landmarks, when he defineth amiſs. *Bacon.*

Haſty fortune maketh an enterpriſer and *remover,* but the exerciſed fortune maketh the able man. *Bacon.*

To **Remou'nt.** *v. n.* [*remonter,* Fr.] To mount again.

Stout Cymon ſoon *remounts,* and cleft in two
His rival's head. *Dryden.*

The reſt *remounts* with the aſcending vapours, or is waſhed down into rivers, and tranſmitted into the ſea. *Woodward.*

Remu'nerable. *adj.* [from *remunerate.*] Rewardable.

To **REMU'NERATE.** *v. a.* [*remunero*, Latin; *remunerer*, French.] To reward; to repay; to requite; to recompenſe.

Is ſhe not then beholden to the man,
That brought her for this high good turn ſo far?
Yes; and will nobly *remunerate.* *Shakeſp. Titus Andron.*

Money the king thought not fit to demand, becauſe he had received ſatisfaction in matters of ſo great importance; and becauſe he could not *remunerate* them with any general pardon, being prevented therein by the coronation pardon. *Bacon.*

In another parable he repreſents the great condeſcenſions, wherewith the Lord ſhall *remunerate* the faithful ſervant. *Boyle.*

Remunera'tion. *n. ſ.* [*remuneration*, Fr. *remuneratio*, Latin.] Reward; requital; recompenſe; repayment.

Bear this ſignificant to the country maid, Jaquenetta; there is *remuneration*; for the beſt ward of mine honour is rewarding my dependants. *Shakeſp. Love's Labour Loſt.*

He begets a ſecurity of himſelf, and a careleſs eye on the laſt *remunerations.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

A collation is a donation of ſome vacant benefice in the church, eſpecially when ſuch donation is freely beſtowed without any proſpect of an evil *remuneration.* *Ayliffe.*

Remu'nerative. *adj.* [from *remunerate.*] Exerciſed in giving rewards.

The knowledge of particular actions ſeems requiſite to the attainment of that great end of God, in the manifeſtation of his punitive and *remunerative* juſtice. *Boyle.*

To **Remu'rmur.** *v. a.* [*re* and *murmur.*] To utter back in murmurs; to repeat in low hoarſe ſounds.

Her fate is whiſper'd by the gentle breeze,
And told in ſighs to all the trembling trees;
The trembling trees, in ev'ry plain and wood,
Her fate *remurmur* to the ſilver flood. *Pope.*

To **Remu'rmur.** *v. n.* [*remurmuro*, Latin.] To murmur back; to echo a low hoarſe ſound.

Her fellow nymphs the mountains tear
With loud laments, and break the yielding air;
The realms of Mars *remurmur'd* all around,
And echoes to th' Athenian ſhoars rebound. *Dryden.*

His untimely fate, th' Angitian woods
In ſighs *remurmur'd* to the Fucine floods. *Dryden.*

Re'nard. *n. ſ.* [*renard*, a fox, Fr.] The name of a fox in fable.

—— Before the break of day,
Renard through the hedge had made his way. *Dryden.*

Rena'scent. *adj.* [*renaſcens*, Lat.] Produced again; riſing again into being.

Rena'scible. *adj.* [*renaſcor*, Lat.] Poſſible to be produced again.

To **Rena'vigate.** *v. a.* [*re* and *navigate.*] To ſail again.

Rencou'nter. *n. ſ.* [*rencontre*, Fr.] 1. Claſh; colliſion. 2. Perſonal oppoſition. 3. Looſe or caſual engagement. 4. Sudden combat without premeditation.

(1.) You may as well expect two bowls ſhould grow ſenſible by rubbing, as that the *rencounter* of any bodies ſhould awaken them into perception. *Collier.*

(2.) Virgil's friends thought fit to alter a line in Venus's ſpeech, that has a relation to the *rencounter.* *Addiſon.*

So when the trumpet ſounding gives the ſign,
The juſtling chiefs in rude *rencounter* join:
So meet, and ſo renew the dextrous fight;
Their clattering arms with the fierce ſhock reſound. *Gran.*

(3.) The confederates ſhould turn to their advantage their apparent odds in men and horſe; and by that means out-number the enemy in all *rencounters* and engagements. *Addiſon.*

To **Rencou'nter.** *v. n.* [*rencontrer*, French.] 1. To claſh; to collide. 2. To meet an enemy unexpectedly. 3. To ſkirmiſh with another. 4. To fight hand to hand.

To **REND.** *v. a.* pret. and part. paſſ. *rent.* [ꞃenðan, Sax.] To tear with violence; to lacerate.

———— Will you hence
Before the tag return, whoſe rage doth *rend*
Like interrupted waters, and o'erbear
What they are uſed to bear? *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

He *rent* a lion as he would have *rent* a kid, and he had nothing in his hand. *Jud.* xiv. 4.

I will not *rend* away all the kingdom, but give one tribe to thy ſon. 1 *Kings*, xi. 13.

By the thund'rer's ſtroke it from th' root is *rent*,
So ſure the blows, which from high heaven are ſent. *Cowley.*

What you command me to relate,
Renews the ſad remembrance of our fate,
An empire from its old foundations *rent.* *Dryden.*

———— Look round to ſee
The lurking gold upon the fatal tree;
Then *rend* it off. *Dryden's Æneis.*

Is it not as much reaſon to ſay, when any monarchy was ſhattered to pieces, and divided amongſt revolted ſubjects, that God was careful to preſerve monarchical power, by *rending* a ſettled empire into a multitude of little governments. *Locke.*

When its way th' impetuous paſſion found,
I *rend* my treſſes, and my breaſt I wound. *Pope.*

Re'nder. *n. ſ.* [from *rend.*] One that rends; a tearer.

To **Re'nder.** *v. a.* [*rendre*, French.] 1. To return; to pay back. 2. To reſtore; to give back: commonly with the adverb *back.* 3. To give upon demand. 4. To inveſt with qualities; to make. 5. To repreſent; to exhibit. 6. To tranſlate. 7. To ſurrender; to yield; to give up. 8. To afford; to give to be uſed.

(1.) They that *render* evil for good are adverſaries. *Pſ.* xxxviii.

Will ye *render* me a recompenſe? *Joel*, iii. 4.

Let him look into the future ſtate of bliſs or miſery, and ſee there God, the righteous judge, ready to *render* every man according to his deeds. *Locke.*

(2.) Hither the ſeas at ſtated times reſort,
And ſhove the loaden veſſels into port;
Then with a gentle ebb retire again,
And *render back* their cargo to the main. *Addiſon.*

(3.) The ſluggard is wiſer in his own conceit, ~~than~~ ſeven men that can *render* a reaſon. *Proverbs*, xxvi. 16.

Saint Auguſtine *renders* another reaſon, for which the apoſtles obſerved ſome legal rites and ceremonies for a time. *White.*

(4.) Becauſe the nature of man carries him out to action, it is no wonder if the ſame nature *renders* him ſolicitous about the iſſue. *South's Sermons.*

———————— Love
Can anſwer love, and *render* bliſs ſecure. *Thomſon.*

(5.) I heard him ſpeak of that ſame brother,
And he did *render* him the moſt unnatural
That liv'd 'mongſt men. *Shakeſpeare.*

(6.) *Render* it in the Engliſh a circle; but 'tis more truly *rendered* a ſphere. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

He has a clearer idea of ſtrigil and ſiſtrum, a curry-comb and cymbal, which are the Engliſh names dictionaries *render* them by. *Locke.*

He uſes a prudent diſſimulation; the word we may almoſt literally *render* maſter of a great preſence of mind. *Broome.*

(7.) I will call him to ſo ſtrict account,
That he ſhall *render* every glory up,
Or I will tear the reck'ning from his heart. *Shakeſp.*

My *rend'ring* my perſon to them, may engage their affections to me. *King Charles.*

One, with whom he uſed to adviſe, propoſed to him to *render* himſelf upon conditions to the earl of Eſſex. *Clarendon.*

Would he *render* up Hermione,
And keep Aſtyanax, I ſhould be bleſt! *A. Philips.*

(8.) Logick *renders* its daily ſervice to wiſdom and virtue. *Watts.*

Re'nder. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Surrender.

——— ——— Newneſs
Of Cloten's death, we being not known, nor muſter'd
Among the bands, may drive us to a *render*. *Shakeſp.*

Rendezvou's. *n. ſ.* [*rendez vous*, French.] 1. Aſſembly; meeting appointed. 2. A ſign that draws men together. 3. Place appointed for aſſembly.

(2.) The philoſophers-ſtone and a holy war are but the *rendezvous* of cracked brains, that wear their feather in their head inſtead of their hat. *Bacon.*

(3.) A commander of many ſhips ſhould rather keep his fleet together, than have it ſevered far aſunder; for the attendance of meeting them again at the next *rendezvous* would conſume time and victuals. *Raleigh's Apology.*

The king appointed his whole army to be drawn together to a *rendezvous* at Marlborough. *Clarendon.*

This was the general *rendezvous* which they all got to, and, mingling more and more with that oily liquor, they ſucked it all up. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

To **Rendezvou's.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To meet at a place appointed.

Rendi'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *render*.] Surrendering; the act of yielding.

Renega'de. } *n. ſ.* [*renegado*, Spaniſh; *renegat*, French.]
Renega'do. } 1. One that apoſtatiſes from the faith; an apoſtate. 2. One who deſerts to the enemy; a revolter.

(1.) There lived a French *renegado* in the ſame place, where the Caſtilian and his wife were kept priſoners. *Addiſon.*

(2.) Some ſtraggling ſoldiers might prove *renegadoes*, but they would not revolt in troops. *Decay of Piety.*

If the Roman government ſubſiſted now, they would have had *renegade* ſeamen and ſhipwrights enough. *Arbuthnot.*

To **Rene'ge.** *v. a.* [*renego*, Lat. *renier*, Fr.] To diſown.

——— His captain's heart,
Which, in the ſcuffles of great fights, hath burſt
The buckles on his breaſt, *reneges* all temper. *Shakeſp.*

Such ſmiling rogues as theſe ſooth every paſſion,
Renege, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks
With every gale and vary of their maſters. *Shakeſpeare.*

The deſign of this war is to make me *renege* my conſcience and thy truth. *King Charles.*

To **RENE'W** *v. a.* [*re* and *new*; *renovo*, Latin.] 1. To renovate; to reſtore to the former ſtate. 2. To repeat; to put again in act. 3. To begin again. 4. In theology, to make anew; to transform to new life.

(1.) ——— In ſuch a night
Medea gather'd the enchanted herbs,
That did *renew* old Æſon. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

Let us go to Gilgal, and *renew* the kingdom there. 1 *Sam.*

The eagle caſts its bill, but *renews* his age. *Holyday.*

Renew'd to life, that ſhe might daily die,
I daily doom'd to follow. *Dryden's Theo. and Honor.*

(2.) ——— Thy famous grandfather
Doth live again in thee; long may'ſt thou live,
To bear his image, and *renew* his glories! *Shakeſp.*

The body percuſſed hath, by reaſon of the percuſſion, a trepidation wrought in the minute parts, and ſo *reneweth* the percuſſion of the air. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

——— The bearded corn enſu'd
From earth unaſk'd, nor was that earth *renew'd*. *Dryden.*

(3.) The laſt great age, foretold by ſacred rhymes,
Renews its finiſh'd courſe, Saturnian times
Rowl round again. *Dryden's Virgil's Paſtorals.*

(4.) It is impoſſible for thoſe that were once enlightened—if they ſhall fall away to *renew* them again unto repentance. *Hebrews*, vi. 6.

Be ye transformed by the *renewing* of your mind, that ye may prove what is that perfect will of God. *Rom.* xii. 2.

Rene'wable. *adj.* [from *renew*.] Capable to be renewed.

The old cuſtom upon many eſtates is to let for leaſes of lives, *renewable* at pleaſure. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

Rene'wal. *n. ſ.* [from *renew*.] The act of renewing; renovation.

It behoved the deity, perſiſting in the purpoſe of mercy to mankind, to renew that revelation from time to time, and to rectify abuſes, with ſuch authority for the *renewal* and rectification, as was ſufficient evidence of the truth of what was revealed. *Forbes.*

Re'nitency. *n. ſ.* [from *renitent*.] The reſiſtance in ſolid bodies, when they preſs upon, or are impelled one againſt another, or the reſiſtance that a body makes on account of weight. *Quincy.*

RE'NITENT. *adj.* [*renitens*, Latin.] Acting againſt any impulſe by elaſtick power.

By an inflation of the muſcles, they become ſoft, and yet *renitent*, like ſo many pillows diſſipating the force of the preſſure, and ſo taking away the ſenſe of pain. *Ray.*

Re'nnet. *n. ſ.* See **Runnet.**

A putredinous ferment coagulates all humours, as milk with *rennet* is turned. *Floyer on the Humours.*

Re'nnet. } *n. ſ.* [properly *reinette*, a little queen.] A
Rene'ting. } kind of apple.

A golden *rennet* is a very pleaſant and fair fruit, of a yellow fluſh, and the beſt of bearers for all ſorts of ſoil; of which there are two ſorts, the large ſort and the ſmall. *Mort.*

Ripe pulpy apples, as pippins and *rennetings*, are of a ſyrupy tenacious nature. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To **RE'NOVATE.** *v. a.* [*renovo*, Latin.] To renew; to reſtore to the firſt ſtate.

All nature feels the *renovating* force
Of winter, only to the thoughtleſs eye
In ruin ſeen. *Thomſon's Winter.*

Renova'tion. *n. ſ.* [*renovation*, French; *renovatio*, Lat.] Renewal; the act of renewing; the ſtate of being renewed.

Sound continueth ſome ſmall time, which is a *renovation*, and not a continuance; for the body percuſſed hath a trepidation wrought in the minute parts, and ſo reneweth the percuſſion of the air. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The kings entered into ſpeech of renewing the treaty; the king ſaying, that though king Philip's perſon were the ſame, yet his fortunes were raiſed; in which caſe a *renovation* of treaty was uſed. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

——— To ſecond life,
Wak'd in the *renovation* of the juſt,
Reſigns him up, with heav'n and earth renew'd. *Milton.*

To **RENOU'NCE.** *v. a.* [*renoncer*, French; *renuncio*, Lat.] 1. To diſown; to abnegate. 2. To quit upon oath.

(1.) From Thebes my birth I own; and no diſgrace
Can force me to *renounce* the honour of my race. *Dryden.*

(2.) This world I do *renounce*; and in your ſights
Shake patiently my great affliction off. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Pride and paſſion, and the opinions of the world, muſt not be our counſellors; for we *renounced* them at our baptiſm. *Kettlewell.*

To **Renou'nce.** *v. n.* To declare renunciation. The following paſſage is a mere Galliciſm: *renoncer a mon ſang.*

On this firm principle I ever ſtood;
He of my ſons, who fails to make it good,
By one rebellious act *renounces to my* blood. *Dryden.*

Renou'ncement. *n. ſ.* [from *renounce*.] Act of renouncing; renunciation.

I hold you as a thing enſkied and ſainted;
By your *renouncement*, an immortal ſpirit. *Shakeſp.*

RENO'WN. *n. ſ.* [*renommée*, French.] Fame; celebrity; praiſe widely ſpread.

——— She
Is daughter to this famous duke of Milan,
Of whom ſo often I have heard *renown*. *Shakeſpeare.*

——— 'Tis of more *renown*
To make a river, than to build a town. *Waller*.
——— Nor envy we
Thy great *renown*, nor grudge thy victory. *Dryden*.

To **Reno'wn**. *v. a.* [*renommer*, Fr. from the noun.] To make famous.

——— Let us ſatisfy our eyes
With the memorials and the things of fame,
That do *renown* this city. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*
Soft elocution does thy ſtyle *renown*,
Gentle or ſharp according to thy choice,
To laugh at follies, or to laſh at vice. *Dryden*.
——— In ſolemn ſilence ſtand
Stern tyrants, whom their cruelties *renown*,
And emperors in Parian marble frown. *Addiſon*.
A bard, whom pilfer'd paſtorals *renown*. *Pope*.

Reno'wned. *particip. adj.* [from *renown*.] Famous; celebrated; eminent; famed.

Theſe were the *renowned* of the congregation, princes of the tribes, heads of thouſands. *Num.* i. 16.

That thrice *renowned* and learned French king, finding Petrarch's tomb without any inſcription, wrote one himſelf; ſaying, ſhame it was, that he who ſung his miſtreſs's praiſe ſeven years before her death, ſhould twelve years want an epitaph. *Peacham on Poetry*.

The reſt were long to tell, though far *renown'd*. *Milton*.
Of all the cities in Romanian lands,
The chief and moſt *renown'd* Ravenna ſtands,
Adorn'd in ancient times with arms and arts. *Dryden*.
——— Ilva,
An iſle *renown'd* for ſteel and unexhauſted mines. *Dryden*.

Rent. *n. ſ.* [from *rend*.] A break; a laceration.

This council made a ſchiſm and *rent* from the moſt ancient and pureſt churches which lived before them. *White*.

——— Thou viper
Haſt cancell'd kindred, made a *rent* in nature,
And through her holy bowels gnaw'd thy way,
Through thy own blood to empire. *Dryden*.

He who ſees this vaſt *rent* in ſo high a rock, how the convex parts of one ſide exactly tally with the concave of the other, muſt be ſatisfied, that it was the effect of an earthquake. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy*.

To **Rent**. *v. a.* [rather to *rend*.] To tear; to lacerate.

A time to *rent*, and a time to ſew. *Eccluſ.* iii. 7.

To **Rent**. *v. n.* [now written *rant*.] To roar; to bluſter: we ſtill ſay, *a* tearing *fellow*, for a *noiſy bully*.

He ventur'd to diſmiſs his fear,
That partings wont to *rent* and tear,
And give the deſperateſt attack
To danger ſtill behind its back. *Hudibras*.

RENT. *n. ſ.* [*rente*, Fr.] 1. Revenue; annual payment. 2. Money paid for any thing held of another.

(1.) ——— Idol ceremony,
What are thy *rents*? what are thy comings in?
O ceremony ſhew me but thy worth! *Shakeſp. Henry* V.
I bought an annual *rent* or two,
And live juſt as you ſee I do. *Pope's Epiſt. of Horace*.
(2.) Such is the mould, that the bleſt tenant feeds
On precious fruits, and pays his *rent* in weeds. *Waller*.
Folks in mudwall tenement,
Preſent a peppercorn for *rent*. *Prior*.

To **Rent**. *v. a.* [*renter*, Fr.] 1. To hold by paying rent. 2. To ſet to a tenant.

(1.) When a ſervant is called before his maſter, it is often to know, whether he paſſed by ſuch a ground, if the old man, who *rents* it, is in good health. *Addiſon, Spectator*.

Re'ntable. *adj.* [from *rent*.] That may be rented.

Re'ntal. *n. ſ.* [from *rent*.] Schedule or account of rents.

Re'nter. *n. ſ.* [from *rent*.] He that holds by paying rent.

The eſtate will not be let for one penny more or leſs to the *renter*, amongſt whomſoever the rent he pays be divided. *Locke*.

Renve'rsed. *adj.* [*renverſé*, Fr.] Overturned. *Spenſer*.

Renunciа'tion. *n. ſ.* [*renunciatio*, from *renuncio*, Lat.] The act of renouncing.

He that loves riches, can hardly believe the doctrine of poverty and *renunciation* of the world. *Taylor*.

To **REORDA'IN**. *v. a.* [*reordiner*, Fr. *re* and *ordain*.] To ordain again, on ſuppoſition of ſome defect in the commiſſion granted to a miniſter.

Reordina'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *reordain*.] Repetition of ordination.

He proceeded in his miniſtry without expecting any new miſſion, and never thought himſelf obliged to a *reordination*. *Atterbury*.

To **Repa'cify**. *v. a.* [*re* and *pacify*.] To pacify again.

Henry, who next commands the ſtate,
Seeks to *repacify* the people's hate. *Daniel*.

Repai'd. *part.* of *repay*.

To **REPAI'R**. *v. a.* [*reparo*, Lat. *reparer*, Fr.] 1. To reſtore after injury or dilapidation. 2. To amend any injury by an equivalent. 3. To fill up anew, by ſomething put in the place of what is loſt.

(1.) Let the prieſts *repair* the breaches of the houſe. *2 Kings*.

The fines impoſed were the more repined againſt, becauſe they were aſſigned to the rebuilding and *repairing* of St. Paul's church. *Clarendon*.

Heav'n ſoon *repair'd* her mural breach. *Milton*.
(2.) He juſtly hath driv'n out his rebel foes
To deepeſt hell; and to *repair* their loſs
Created this new happy race of men. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt*.
(3.) ——— To be reveng'd,
And to *repair* his numbers thus impair'd. *Milton*.

Repai'r. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Reparation; ſupply of loſs; reſtoration after dilapidation.

Before the curing of a ſtrong diſeaſe,
Ev'n in the inſtant of *repair* and health,
The fit is ſtrongeſt. *Shakeſp. King Lear*.

He caſt in his mind for the *repair* of the cathedral church. *Fell*.

Temperance, in all methods of curing the gout, is a regular and ſimple diet, proportioning the daily *repairs* to the daily decays of our waſting bodies. *Temple's Miſcellanies*.

All automata need a frequent *repair* of new ſtrength, the cauſes whence their motion does proceed, being ſubject to fail. *Wilkins's Mathematical Logick*.

To **Repai'r**. *v. n.* [*repairer*, Fr.] To go to; to betake himſelf.

May all to Athens back again *repair*. *Shakeſpeare*.
——— Depart from hence in peace,
Search the wide world, and where you pleaſe *repair*. *Dryden*.
'Tis fix'd; th' irrevocable doom of Jove:
Haſte then, Cyllenius, through the liquid air,
Go mount the winds, and to the ſhades *repair*. *Pope*.

Repai'r. *n. ſ.* [*repaire*, Fr. from the verb.] 1. Reſort; abode. 2. Act of betaking himſelf any whither.

(1.) He ſaw Ulyſſes; at his ſhips *repaire*,
That had been bruſht with the enraged aire. *Chapman*.
So 'ſcapes th' inſulting fire his narrow jail,
And makes ſmall outlets into open air;
There the fierce winds his tender force aſſail,
And beat him downward to his firſt *repair*. *Dryden*.

(2.) The king ſent a proclamation for their *repair* to their houſes, and for a preſervation of the peace. *Clarendon*.

Repai'rer. *n. ſ.* [from *repair*.] Amender; reſtorer.

He that governs well, leads the blind, but he that teaches, gives him eyes; and it is a glorious thing to have been the *repairer* of a decayed intellect. *South's Sermons*.

——— O ſacred reſt!
O peace of mind! *repairer* of decay,
Whoſe balms renew the limbs to labours of the day. *Dryden*.

Repa'ndous. *adj.* [*repandus*, Latin.] Bent upwards.

Though they be drawn *repandus* or convexedly crooked in one piece, yet the dolphin that carrieth Arion is concavouſly inverted, and hath its ſpine depreſſed in another. *Brown.*

Re'parable. *adj.* [*reparable*, Fr. *reparabilis*, Lat.] Capable of being amended, retrieved, or ſupplied by ſomething equivalent.

The parts in man's body eaſily *reparable*, as ſpirits, blood and fleſh, die in the embracement of the parts hardly *reparable*, as bones, nerves and membranes. *Bacon.*

When its ſpirit is drawn from wine, it will not, by the reunion of its conſtituent liquors, be reduced to its priſtine nature; becauſe the workmanſhip of nature, in the diſpoſition of the parts, was too elaborate to be imitable, or *reparable* by the bare appoſition of thoſe divided parts to each other. *Boyle.*

An adulterous perſon is tied to reſtitution of the injury, ſo far as it is *reparable*, and can be made to the wronged perſon; to make proviſion for the children begotten in unlawful embraces. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

Re'parably. *adv.* [from *reparable*.] In a manner capable of remedy by reſtoration, amendment or ſupply.

Repara'tion. *n. ſ.* [*reparation*, Fr. *reparatio*, from *reparo*, Latin.] 1. The act of repairing; inſtauration. 2. Supply of what is waſted. 3. Recompenſe for any injury; amends.

(1.) Antonius Philoſophus took care of the *reparation* of the highways. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

(2.) When the organs of ſenſe want their due repoſe and neceſſary *reparations*, the ſoul exerts herſelf in her ſeveral faculties. *Addiſon.*

In this moveable body, the fluid and ſolid parts muſt be conſumed; and both demand a conſtant *reparation*. *Arbuthnot.*

(3.) The king ſhould be able, when he had cleared himſelf, to make him *reparation*. *Bacon.*

I am ſenſible of the ſcandal I have given by my looſe writings, and make what *reparation* I am able. *Dryden.*

Repa'rative. *n. ſ.* [from *repair*.] Whatever makes amends for loſs or injury.

New preparatives were in hand, and partly *reparatives* of the former beaten at ſea. *Wotton's Buckingham.*

Suits are unlawfully entered, when they are vindictive, not *reparative*; and begun only for revenge, not for *reparation* of damages. *Kettlewell.*

Repartee'. *n. ſ.* [*repartie*, Fr.] Smart reply.

The fools overflowed with ſmart *repartees*, and were only diſtinguiſhed from the intended wits, by being called coxcombs. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

Cupid was as bad as he;
Hear but the youngſter's *repartee*. *Prior.*

To Repartee'. *v. n.* To make ſmart replies.

High flights ſhe had, and wit at will,
And ſo her tongue lay ſeldom ſtill;
For in all viſits who but ſhe,
To argue, or to *repartee*? *Prior.*

To Repa'ss. *v. a.* [*repaſſer*, Fr.] To paſs again; to paſs or travel back.

Well we have paſs'd, and now *repaſs'd* the ſeas,
And brought deſir'd help. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

We ſhall find ſmall reaſon to think, that Abraham paſſed and *repaſſed* thoſe ways more often than he was enforced ſo to do, if we conſider that he had no other comforter in this weariſome journey, than the ſtrength of his faith in God. *Raleigh.*

If his ſoul hath wing'd the deſtin'd flight,
Homeward with pious ſpeed *repaſs* the main,
To the pale ſhade funereal rites ordain. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To Repa'ss. *v. n.* To go back in a road.

Five girdles bind the ſkies, the torrid zone
Glows with the paſſing and *repaſſing* ſun. *Dryden.*

Repa'st. *n. ſ.* [*repas*, Fr. *re* and *paſtus*, Latin.] 1. A meal; act of taking food. 2. Food; victuals.

(1.) From dance to ſweet *repaſt* they turn
Deſirous; all in circles as they ſtood,
Tables are ſet. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

What neat *repaſt* ſhall feaſt us, light and choice,
Of Attick taſte, with wine. *Milton.*

Sleep, that is thy beſt *repaſt*,
Yet of death it bears a taſte,
And both are the ſame thing at laſt. *Denham.*

——————— The day
Had ſummon'd him to due *repaſt* at noon. *Dryden.*

Keep regular hours for *repaſt* and ſleep. *Arbuthnot.*

(2.) Go, and get me ſome *repaſt*;
I care not what, ſo it be wholſome food. *Shakeſp.*

To Repa'st. *v. a.* [*repaiſtre*, Fr. from the noun.] To feed; to feaſt.

To his good friends I'll ope my arm,
And, like the kind life rend'ring pelican,
Repaſt them with my blood. *Shakeſp.*

Repa'sture. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *paſture*.] Entertainment. Not in uſe.

He from forage will incline to play;
But if thou ſtrive, poor ſoul, what art thou then?
Food for his rage, *repaſture* for his den. *Shakeſp.*

To REPA'Y. *v. a.* [*repayer*, Fr. *re* and *pay*.] 1. To pay back in return, in requital, or in revenge. 2. To recompenſe. 3. To compenſate. 4. To requite either good or ill. 5. To reimburſe with what is owed.

(1.) According to their deeds he will *repay* recompenſe to his enemies; to the iſlands he will *repay* recompenſe. *Iſ. lix. 18.*

(2.) ——————— He clad
Their nakedneſs with ſkins of beaſts; or ſlain,
Or as the ſnake with youthful coat *repaid*. *Milton.*

(3.) The falſe honour, which he had ſo long enjoyed, was plentifully *repaid* in contempt. *Bacon.*

(4.) The pooreſt ſervice is *repaid* with thanks. *Shakeſp.*

Fav'ring heav'n *repaid* my glorious toils
With a ſack'd palace and barbarick ſpoils. *Pope.*

I have fought well for Perſia, and *repaid*
The benefit of birth with honeſt ſervice. *Rowe.*

(5.) If you *repay* me not on ſuch a day,
Such ſums as are expreſs'd in the condition,
Let the forfeit be an equal pound of your fair fleſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

Repa'yment. *n. ſ.* [from *repay*.] 1. The act of repaying. 2. The thing repaid.

(2.) The centeſima uſura it was not lawful to exceed; and what was paid over it, was reckoned as a *repayment* of part of the principal. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To Repea'l. *v. a.* [*rappeller*, Fr.] 1. To recall. Out of uſe. 2. To abrogate; to revoke.

(1.) I will *repeal* thee, or be well aſſur'd,
Adventure to be baniſhed myſelf. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

I here forget all former griefs;
Cancel all grudge, *repeal* thee home again. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) Laws, that have been approved, may be again *repealed*, and diſputed againſt by the authors themſelves. *Hooker's Preface.*

——————— Adam ſoon *repeal'd*
The doubts that in his heart aroſe. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Statutes are ſilently *repealed*, when the reaſon ceaſes for which they were enacted. *Dryden's Preface to Fables.*

Repea'l. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Recall from exile. Not in uſe. 2. Revocation; abrogation.

(1.) ——————— If the time thruſt forth
A cauſe for thy *repeal*, we ſhall not ſend
O'er the vaſt world to ſeek a ſingle man. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) The king being advertiſed, that the over-large grants of lands and liberties made the lords ſo inſolent, did abſolutely reſume all ſuch grants; but the earl of Deſmond above all found himſelf grieved with this reſumption or *repeal* of liberties, and declared his diſlike. *Davies on Ireland.*

If the preſbyterians ſhould obtain their ends, I could not be ſorry to find them miſtaken in the point which they have moſt at heart, by the *repeal* of the teſt; I mean the benefit of employments. *Swift's Preſbyterian Plea.*

To **REPEA'T.** *v. a.* [*repeto*, Lat. *repeter*, Fr.] 1. To iterate; to uſe again; to do again. 2. To ſpeak again. 3. To try again. 4. To recite; to rehearſe.

(1.) ——— He, though his power
Creation could *repeat*, yet would be loth
Us to aboliſh. *Milton.*

Where ſudden alterations are not neceſſary, the ſame effect may be obtained by the *repeated* force of diet with more ſafety to the body. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

(2.) The pſalms, for the excellency of their uſe, deſerve to be oftner *repeated*; but that their multitude permitteth not any oftner repetition. *Hooker.*

(3.) Neglecting for Creüſa's life his own,
Repeats the danger of the burning town. *Waller.*

Beyond this place you can have no retreat,
Stay here, and I the danger will *repeat.* *Dryden.*

(4.) Theſe evils thou *repeat'ſt* upon thyſelf,
Have baniſh'd me from Scotland. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Thou their natures know'ſt, and gav'ſt them names,
Needleſs to thee *repeated.* *Milton.*

He *repeated* ſome lines of Virgil, ſuitable to the occaſion. *Waller's Life.*

Repea'tedly. *adv.* [from *repeated.*] Over and over; more than once.

And are not theſe vices, which lead into damnation, *repeatedly*, and moſt forcibly cautioned againſt? *Stephens.*

Repea'ter. *n. ſ.* [from *repeat.*] 1. One that repeats; one that recites. 2. A watch that ſtrikes the hours at will by compreſſion of a ſpring.

To **REPE'L.** *v. a.* [*repello*, Latin.] 1. To drive back any thing. 2. To drive back an aſſailant.

(1.) Neither doth Tertullian bewray this weakneſs in ſtriking only, but alſo in *repelling* their ſtrokes with whom he contendeth. *Hooker.*

With hills of ſlain on ev'ry ſide,
Hippomedon *repell'd* the hoſtile tide. *Pope.*

(2.) Stand faſt; and all temptation to tranſgreſs *repel.* *Milton.*

Repel the Tuſcan foes, their city ſeize,
Protect the Latians in luxurious eaſe. *Dryden's Æneis.*

Your foes are ſuch, as they, not you, have made,
And virtue may *repel*, though not invade. *Dryden.*

To **Rep'el.** *v. n.* 1. To act with force contrary to force impreſſed. 2. In phyſick, to *repel* in medicine, is to prevent ſuch an afflux of a fluid to any particular part, as would raiſe it into a tumour. *Quincy.*

(1.) From the ſame *repelling* power it ſeems to be, that flies walk upon the water without wetting their feet. *Newton.*

Repe'llent. *n. ſ.* [*repellens*, Lat.] An application that has a repelling power.

In the cure of an eryſipelas, whilſt the body abounds with bilious humours, there is no admitting of *repellents*, and by diſcutients you will encreaſe the heat. *Wiſeman.*

Repe'ller. *n. ſ.* [from *repel.*] One that repels.

To **REPE'NT.** *v. n.* [*repentir*, French.] 1. To think on any thing paſt with ſorrow. 2. To expreſs ſorrow for ſomething paſt. 3. To change the mind from ſome painful motive. 4. To have ſuch ſorrow for ſin, as produces amendment of life.

(1.) Nor had I any reſervations in my own ſoul, when I paſſed that bill; nor *repentings* after. *King Charles.*

Upon any deviation from virtue, every rational creature ſo deviating, ſhould condemn, renounce, and be ſorry for every ſuch deviation; that is, *repent* of it. *South.*

——— Firſt ſhe relents
With pity, of that pity then *repents.* *Dryden.*

Still you may prove the terror of your foes;
Teach traitors to *repent* of faithleſs leagues. *A. Philips.*

(2.) Poor Enobarbus did before thy face *repent.* *Shakeſpeare.*

(3.) God led them not through the land of the Philiſtines, leſt peradventure the people *repent*, when they ſee war and they return. *Exodus*, xii. 17.

(4.) Nineveh *repented* at the preaching of Jonas. *Matt.* xii. 41.

I will clear their ſenſes dark
What may ſuffice, and ſoften ſtony hearts
To pray, *repent*, and bring obedience due. *Milton.*

To **Repe'nt.** *v. a.* 1. To remember with ſorrow. 2. To remember with pious ſorrow. 3. [*Se repentir*, Fr.] It is uſed with the reciprocal pronoun.

(1.) If Deſdemona will return me my jewels, I will give over my ſuit, and *repent* my unlawful ſolicitation. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

(2.) Thou, like a contrite penitent
Charitably warn'd of thy ſins, doſt *repent*
Theſe vanities and giddineſſes, lo
I ſhut my chamber-door; come, let us go. *Donne.*

His late follies he would late *repent.* *Dryden.*

(3.) I *repent me*, that the duke is ſlain. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

No man *repented him* of his wickedneſs; ſaying, what have I done? *Jeremiah*, viii. 6.

Judas, when he ſaw that he was condemned, *repented himſelf.* *Matthew*, xxvii. 3.

My father has *repented him* ere now,
Or will *repent him* when he finds me dead. *Dryden.*

—— Each age ſinn'd on;
Till God aroſe, and great in anger ſaid,
Lo! it *repenteth me*, that man was made. *Prior.*

Repe'ntance. *n. ſ.* [*repentance*, Fr. from *repent.*] 1. Sorrow for any thing paſt. 2. Sorrow for ſin, ſuch as produces newneſs of life; penitence.

(1.) The firſt ſtep towards a woman's humility, ſeems to require a *repentance* of her education. *Law.*

(2.) *Repentance* ſo altereth a man through the mercy of God, be he never ſo defiled, that it maketh him pure. *Whitgiſte.*

Who by *repentance* is not ſatisfied,
Is nor of heav'n nor earth; for theſe are pleaſed;
By penitence th' eternal's wrath 's appeas'd. *Shakeſp.*

Repentance is a change of mind, or a converſion from ſin to God: not ſome one bare act of change, but a laſting durable ſtate of new life, which is called regeneration. *Hammond.*

In regard of ſecret and hidden faults, unleſs God ſhould accept of a general *repentance* for unknown ſins, few or none at all could be ſaved. *Perkins.*

This is a confidence, of all the moſt irrational; for upon what ground can a man promiſe himſelf a future *repentance*, who cannot promiſe himſelf a futurity. *South.*

Repe'ntant. *adj.* [*repentant*, Fr. from *repent.*] 1. Sorrowful for the paſt. 2. Sorrowful for ſin. 3. Expreſſing ſorrow for ſin.

(2.) Thus they, in lowlieſt plight, *repentant* ſtood. *Milton.*

(3.) After I have interr'd this noble king,
And wet his grave with my *repentant* tears,
I will with all expedient duty ſee you. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

There is no malice in this burning coal;
The breath of heav'n hath blown its ſpirit out,
And ſtrew'd *repentant* aſhes on its head. *Shakeſpeare's King John.*

Relentleſs walls! whoſe darkſome round contains
Repentant ſighs and voluntary pains. *Pope.*

To **Repeo'ple.** *v. a.* [*re* and *people*; *repeupler*, Fr.] To ſtock with people anew.

An occurrence of ſuch remark, as the univerſal flood and the *repeopling* of the world, muſt be freſh in memory for about eight hundred years; eſpecially conſidering, that the peopling of the world was gradual. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To **REPERCU'SS.** *v. a.* [*repercutio*, *repercuſſus*, Lat.] To beat back; to drive back; to rebound. Not in uſe.

Air in ovens, though it doth boil and dilate itſelf, and is *repercuſſed*, yet it is without noiſe. *Bacon.*

Repercu'ssion. *n. ſ.* [from *repercuſs*; *repercuſſio*, Lat. *repercuſſion*, French.] The act of driving back; rebound.

In echoes, there is no new eliſion, but a *repercuſſion*. *Bacon.*

By *repercuſſion* beams ingender fire,
Shapes by reflection ſhapes beget;
The voice itſelf when ſtopp'd does back retire,
And a new voice is made by it. *Cowley.*

They various ways recoil, and ſwiftly flow
By mutual *repercuſſions* to and fro. *Blackmore.*

Repercu'ssive. *adj.* [*repercuſſif*, French.] 1. Having the power of driving back or cauſing a rebound. 2. Repellent. 3. Driven back; rebounding. Not proper.

(1.) And *repercuſſive* rocks renew'd the ſound. *Pattiſon.*

(2.) Blood is ſtanched by aſtringent and *repercuſſive* medicines. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Defluxions, if you apply a ſtrong *repercuſſive* to the place affected, and do not take away the cauſe, will ſhift to another place. *Bacon.*

(3.) Amid Carnarvon's mountains rages loud
The *repercuſſive* roar: with mighty cruſh
Tumble the ſmitten cliffs. *Thomſon.*

Reperti'tious. *adj.* [*repertus*, Fr.] Found; gained by finding. *Dict.*

Re'pertory. *n. ſ.* [*repertoire*, Fr. *repertorium*, Lat.] A treaſury; a magazine; a book in which any thing is to be found.

Repeti'tion. *n. ſ.* [*repetition*, Fr. *repetitio*, Lat.] 1. Iteration of the ſame thing. 2. Recital of the ſame words over again. 3. The act of reciting or rehearſing. 4. Recital. 5. Recital from memory, as diſtinct from reading.

(1.) The frequent *repetition* of aliment is neceſſary for repairing the fluids and ſolids. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

(2.) The pſalms, for the excellency of their uſe, deſerve to be oftener repeated; but that the multitude of them permitteth not any oftner *repetition*. *Hooker.*

(3.) If you conquer Rome, the benefit,
Which you ſhall thereby reap, is ſuch a name,
Whoſe *repetition* will be dogg'd with curſes. *Shakeſp.*

(4.) ——— I love ſuch tears,
As fall from fit notes, beaten through mine ears,
With *repetitions* of what heaven hath done. *Chapman.*

To **REPI'NE.** *v. n.* [*re* and *pine.*] 1. To fret; to vex himſelf; to be diſcontented: with *at* or *againſt*. 2. To envy.

(1.) ——————— Of late
When corn was given them gratis, you *repin'd*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The fines impoſed were the more *repined againſt*, becauſe they were aſſigned to the rebuilding of St. Paul's church. *Clarendon.*

If you think how many diſeaſes, and how much poverty there is in the world, you will fall down upon your knees, and inſtead of *repining at* one affliction, will admire ſo many bleſſings received at the hand of God. *Temple.*

(2.) The ghoſts *repine at* violated night;
And curſe th' invading ſun, and ſicken at the ſight. *Dryden.*

——————— Juſt in the gate
Dwell pale diſeaſes and *repining* age. *Dryden.*

Repi'ner. *n. ſ.* [from *repine.*] One that frets or murmurs.

To **Repla'ce.** *v. a.* [*replacer*, Fr. *re* and *place.*] 1. To put again in the former place. 2. To put in a new place.

(1.) The earl being apprehended, upon examination cleared himſelf ſo well, as he was *replaced* in his government. *Bacon.*

——— The bowls, remov'd for fear,
The youths *replac'd*; and ſoon reſtor'd the chear. *Dryden.*

(2.) His gods put themſelves under his protection, to be *replaced* in their promiſed Italy. *Dryden's Ded. to Virgil.*

To **REPLA'NT.** *v. a.* [*replanter*, Fr. *re* and *plant.*] To plant anew.

Small trees being yet unripe, covered in autumn with dung until the ſpring, take up and *replant* in good ground. *Bacon.*

Replanta'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *replant.*] The act of planting again.

To **Replai't.** *v. a.* [*re* and *plait.*] To fold one part often over another.

In Raphael's firſt works, are many ſmall foldings often *replaited*, which look like ſo many whip-cords. *Dryden.*

To **Reple'nish.** *v. a.* [*repleo*, from *re* and *plenus*, Lat. *repleni*, old Fr.] 1. To ſtock; to fill. 2. To finiſh; to conſummate; to complete. Not proper, nor in uſe.

(1.) Multiply and *repleniſh* the earth. *Gen.* i. 28.

The woods *repleniſhed* with deer, and the plains with fowl. *Heylyn.*

——————— The waters
With fiſh *repleniſh'd*, and the air with fowl. *Milton.*

(2.) ——————— We ſmother'd
The moſt *repleniſhed* ſweet work of nature,
That from the prime creation e'er ſhe fram'd. *Shakeſp.*

To **Reple'nish.** *v. n.* To recover the former fulneſs. Not in uſe.

The humours in men's bodies encreaſe and decreaſe as the moon doth; and therefore purge ſome day after the full; for then the humours will not *repleniſh* ſo ſoon. *Bacon.*

Reple'te. *adj.* [*replet*, Fr. *repletus*, Lat.] Full; completely filled; filled to exuberance.

——————— The world's large tongue
Proclaims you for a man *replete* with mocks;
Full of compariſons and wounding flouts. *Shakeſpeare.*

This mordication, if in over high a degree, is little better than the corroſion of poiſon; as ſometimes in antimony, if given to bodies not *replete* with humours; for where humours abound, the humours ſave the parts. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

——— His words, *replete* with guile,
Into her heart too eaſy entrance won. *Milton.*

In a dog, out of whoſe eye being wounded the aqueous humour did copiouſly flow, yet in ſix hours the bulb of the eye was again *replete* with its humour, without the application of any medicines. *Ray on the Creation.*

Reple'tion. *n. ſ.* [*repletion*, Fr.] The ſtate of being overfull.

The tree had too much *repletion*, and was oppreſſed with its own ſap; for *repletion* is an enemy to generation. *Bacon.*

——————— All dreams
Are from *repletion* and complexion bred;
From riſing fumes of undigeſted food. *Dryden.*

Thirſt and hunger may be ſatisfy'd;
But this *repletion* is to love deny'd. *Dryden.*

The action of the ſtomach is totally ſtopped by too great *repletion*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Reple'viable. *adj.* [*replegiabilis*, barbarous Latin.] What may be replevined.

To **Reple'vin.** } *v. a. Spenſer.* [*replegio*, low Lat. of *re* and
To **Reple'vy.** } *plevir*, or *plegir*, Fr. to give a pledge.]

To take back or ſet at liberty, upon ſecurity, any thing ſeized.

That you're a beaſt, and turn'd to graſs,
Is no ſtrange news, nor ever was;
At leaſt to me, who once, you know,
Did from the pound *replevin* you. *Hudibras.*

Replica'tion. *n. ſ.* [*replico*, Lat.] 1. Rebound; repercuſſion. Not in uſe. 2. Reply; anſwer.

(1.) Tyber trembled underneath his banks,
To hear the *replication* of your ſounds,
Made in his concave ſhores. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

(2.) To be demanded of a ſpunge, what *replication* ſhould be made by the ſon of a king? *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

This is a *replication* to what Menelaus had before offered, concerning the tranſplantation of Ulyſſes to Sparta. *Broome.*

To REPLY'. *v. n.* [*repliquer*, Fr.] To anſwer; to make a return to an anſwer.

O man! who art thou that *repliest* againſt God? *Rom.* ix.

Would we aſcend higher to the reſt of theſe lewd perſons, we ſhould find what reaſon Caſtalio's painter had to *reply* upon the cardinal, who blamed him for putting a little too much colour into St. Peter and Paul's faces: that it was true in their lifetime they were pale mortified men, but that ſince they were grown ruddy, by bluſhing at the ſins of their ſucceſſors. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To Reply'. *v. a.* To return for an anſwer.

—————— Perplex'd
The temper ſtood, nor had what to *reply*. *Milton.*

His trembling tongue invok'd his bride;
With his laſt voice Eurydice he cry'd:
Eurydice the rocks and river-banks *reply'd*. *Dryden.*

Reply'. *n. ſ.* [*replique*, Fr] Anſwer; return to an anſwer.

—————— But now return,
And with their faint *reply* this anſwer join. *Shakeſp.*

If I ſent him word, it was not well cut; he would ſend me word, he cut it to pleaſe himſelf: if again, it was not well cut, this is called the *reply* churliſh. *Shakeſpeare.*

One riſes up to make *replies* to eſtabliſh or confute what has been offered on each ſide of the queſtion. *Watts.*

To whom with ſighs, Ulyſſes gave *reply*;
Ah, why ill-ſuiting paſtime muſt I try? *Pope.*

Reply'er. *n. ſ.* [from *reply*.] He that anſwers; he that makes a return to an anſwer.

At an act of the commencement, the anſwerer gave for his queſtion, that an ariſtocracy was better than a monarchy: the *replyer* did tax him, that, being a private bred man, he would give a queſtion of ſtate: the anſwerer ſaid, that the *replyer* did much wrong the privilege of ſcholars, who would be much ſtreightened if they ſhould give queſtions of nothing, but ſuch things wherein they are practiſed; and added we have heard yourſelf diſpute of virtue, which no man will ſay you put much in practice. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

To Repo'lish. *v. a.* [*repolir*, Fr. *re* and *poliſh*.] To poliſh again.

A ſundred clock is piecemeal laid
Not to be loſt, but by the maker's hand
Repoliſh'd, without error then to ſtand. *Donne.*

To REPO'RT. *v. a.* [*rapporter*, Fr.] 1. To noiſe by popular rumour. 2. To give repute. 3. To give an account of. 4. To return; to rebound; to give back.

(1.) Is it upon record? or elſe *reported* ſucceſſively from age to age? *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

—————— It is *reported*,
That good duke Humphry traiterouſly is murther'd. *Shak.*

Report, ſay they, and we will *report* it. *Jer.* xx. 10.

(2.) Timotheus was well *reported* of by the brethren. *Acts*, xvi.

A widow well *reported* of for good works. 1 *Tim.* v. 10.

(3.) There is a king in Judah; and now ſhall it be *reported* to the king. *Neh.* vi. 7.

(4.) In Ticinum is a church with windows only from above, that *reporteth* the voice thirteen times, if you ſtand by the cloſe end wall over againſt the door. *Bacon.*

Repo'rt. *n. ſ.* [from the noun.] 1. Rumour; popular fame. 2. Repute; publick character. 3. Account returned. 4. Account given by lawyers of caſes. 5. Sound; loud noiſe; repercuſſion.

(2.) —————— My body's mark'd
With Roman ſwords; and my *report* was once
Firſt with the beſt of note. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

In all approving ourſelves as the miniſters of God, by honour and diſhonour, by evil *report* and good *report*. 2 *Cor.* iv.

(3.) Sea nymphs enter with the ſwelling tide;
From Thetis ſent as ſpies to make *report*,
And tell the wonders of her ſov'reign's court. *Waller.*

(4.) After a man has ſtudied the general principles of the law, reading the *reports* of adjudged caſes, will richly improve his mind. *Watts on the Mind.*

(5.) The ſtronger ſpecies drowneth the leſſer; the *report* of an ordnance, the voice. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The laſhing billows make a long *report*,
And beat her ſides. *Dryden's Ceyx and Alcyo.*

Repo'rter. *n. ſ.* [from *report*.] Relater; one that gives an account.

There ſhe appear'd; or my *reporter* deviſ'd well for her. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Rumours were raiſed of great diſcord among the nobility; for this cauſe the lords aſſembled, gave order to apprehend the *reporters* of theſe ſurmiſes. *Hayward.*

If I had known a thing they concealed, I ſhould never be the *reporter* of it. *Pope.*

Repo'rtingly. *adv.* [from *reporting*.] By common fame.

Others ſay thou doſt deſerve; and I
Believe it better than *reportingly*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Repo'sal. *n. ſ.* [from *repoſe*.] The act of repoſing.

—————— Doſt thou think,
If I would ſtand againſt thee, would the *repoſal*
Of any truſt, virtue, or worth in thee,
Make thy words faith'd? *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

To REPO'SE. *v. a.* [*repono*, Lat.] 1. To lay to reſt. 2. To place as in confidence or truſt: with *on* or *in*. 3. To lodge; to lay up.

(1.) Rome's readieſt champion's, *repoſe* you here,
Secure from worldly chances and miſhaps;
Here lurks no treaſon, here no envy ſwells. *Shakeſpeare.*

—————— Have ye choſ'n this place,
After the toil of battle, to *repoſe*
Your wearied virtue. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

(2.) I *repoſe upon* your management, what is deareſt to me, my fame. *Dryden's Preface to Ann. Mirab.*

That prince was conſcious of his own integrity in the ſervice of God, and relied on this as a foundation for that truſt he *repoſed in* him, to deliver him out of his diſtreſſes. *Rogers.*

(3.) Pebbles, *repoſed* in thoſe cliffs amongſt the earth, being not ſo diſſoluble and more bulky, are left behind. *Woodward.*

To Repo'se. *v. n.* [*repoſer*, Fr.] 1. To ſleep; to be at reſt. 2. To reſt in confidence: with *on*.

(1.) Within a thicket I *repos'd*; when round
I ruffl'd up fal'n leaves in heap; and found,
Let fall from heaven, a ſleep interminate. *Chapman.*

(2.) And, for the ways are dangerous to paſs,
I do deſire thy worthy company,
Upon whoſe faith and honour I *repoſe*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Repo'se. *n. ſ.* [*repos*, Fr.] 1. Sleep; reſt; quiet. 2. Cauſe of reſt.

(1.) —————— Merciful pow'rs!
Reſtrain in me the curſed thoughts, that nature
Gives way to in *repoſe*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

—————— Th' hour
Of night, and of all things now retir'd to reſt,
Mind us of like *repoſe*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

—————— I all the livelong day
Conſume in meditation deep, recluſe
From human converſe; nor at ſhut of eve
Enjoy *repoſe*. *Philips.*

(2.) After great lights muſt be great ſhadows, which we call *repoſes*; becauſe in reality the ſight would be tired, if attracted by a continuity of glittering objects. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

Repo'sedness. *n. ſ.* [from *repoſed*.] State of being at reſt.

To REPO'SITE. *v. a.* [*repoſitus*, Lat.] To lay up; to lodge as in a place of ſafety.

Others *repoſite* their young in holes, and ſecure themſelves alſo therein, becauſe ſuch ſecurity is wanting, their lives being ſought. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

Reposi'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *repoſite.*] The act of replacing.

Being ſatisfied in the *repoſition* of the bone, take care to keep it ſo by deligation. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Repo'sitory. *n. ſ.* [*repoſitoire*, Fr. *repoſitorium*, Lat.] A place where any thing is ſafely laid up.

The mind of man, not being capable of having many ideas under view at once, it was neceſſary to have a *repoſitory* to lay up thoſe ideas. *Locke.*

He can take a body to pieces, and diſpoſe of them, to us not without the appearance of irretrievable confuſion, but with reſpect to his own knowledge into the moſt regular and methodical *repoſitories.* *Rogers's Sermons.*

To **Reposse'ss.** *v. a.* [*re* and *poſſeſs.*] To poſſeſs again.

How comes it now, that almoſt all that realm is *repoſſeſſed* of them? *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

Her ſuit is now to *repoſſeſs* thoſe lands,
Which we in juſtice cannot well deny. *Shakeſpeare.*

Nor ſhall my father *repoſſeſs* the land,
The father's fortune never to return. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To **REPREHE'ND.** *v. a.* [*reprehendo*, Lat.] 1. To reprove; to chide. 2. To blame; to cenſure. 3. To detect of fallacy. 4. To charge with as a fault: with *of* before the crime.

(1.) All as before his ſight, whoſe preſence to offend with any the leaſt unſeemlineſs, we would be ſurely as loth as they, who moſt *reprehend* or deride that we do. *Hooker.*

Pardon me for *reprehending* thee,
For thou haſt done a charitable deed. *Shakeſpeare.*

They, like dumb ſtatues ſtar'd;
Which, when I ſaw, I *reprehended* them;
And aſk'd the mayor, what meant this wilful ſilence? *Shakeſpeare.*

(2.) He could not *reprehend* the fight, ſo many ſtrew'd the ground. *Chapman.*

I nor adviſe, nor *reprehend* the choice
Of Marcley-hill. *Philips.*

(3.) This colour will be *reprehended* or encountered, by imputing to all excellencies in compoſitions a kind of poverty. *Bacon.*

(4.) Ariſtippus, being *reprehended of* luxury by one that was not rich, for that he gave ſix crowns for a ſmall fiſh, anſwered, Why, what would you have given? the other ſaid, Some twelve pence: Ariſtippus ſaid again, And ſix crowns is no more with me. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

Reprehe'nder. *n. ſ.* [from *reprehend.*] Blamer; cenſurer.

Theſe fervent *reprehenders* of things, eſtabliſhed by publick authority, are always confident and bold-ſpirited men; but their confidence for the moſt part riſeth from too much credit given to their own wits, for which cauſe they are ſeldom free from errours. *Hooker.*

REPREHE'NSIBLE. *adj.* [*reprehenſible*, Fr. *reprehenſus*, Lat.] Blameable; culpable; cenſurable.

Reprehe'nsibleness. *n. ſ.* [from *reprehenſible.*] Blameableneſs; culpableneſs.

Reprehe'nsibly. *adv.* [from *reprehenſible.*] Blameably; culpably.

Reprehe'nsion. *n. ſ.* [*reprehenſio*, Latin.] Reproof; open blame.

To a heart fully reſolute, counſel is tedious, but *reprehenſion* is loathſome. *Bacon.*

There is likewiſe due to the publick a civil *reprehenſion* of advocates, where there appeareth cunning counſel, groſs neglect, and ſlight information. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

The admonitions, fraternal or paternal of his fellow chriſtians, or the governors of the church, then more publick *reprehenſions* and increpations. *Hammond.*

What effect can that man hope from his moſt zealous *reprehenſions*, who lays himſelf open to recrimination. *Gov. of T.*

Reprehe'nsive. *adj.* [from *reprehend.*] Given to reproof.

To **REPRESE'NT.** *v. a.* [*repræſento*, Lat. *repreſenter*, Fr.] 1. To exhibit, as if the thing exhibited were preſent. 2. To deſcribe; to ſhow in any particular character. 3. To fill the place of another by a vicarious character; to perſonate: as, *the parliament* repreſents *the people.* 4. To exhibit to ſhow: as the tragedy was *repreſented* very ſkilfully. 5. To ſhow by modeſt arguments or narrations.

(1.) ——— Before him burn
Seven lamps, as in a zodiac *repreſenting*
The heav'nly fires. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

(2.) This bank is thought the greateſt load on the Genoeſe, and the managers of it have been *repreſented* as a ſecond kind of ſenate. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

(5.) One of his cardinals admoniſhed him againſt that unſkilful piece of ingenuity, by *repreſenting* to him, that no reformation could be made, which would not notably diminiſh the rents of the church. *Decay of Piety.*

Representa'tion. *n. ſ.* [*repreſentation*, Fr. from *repreſent.*] 1. Image; likeneſs. 2. Act of ſupporting a vicarious character. 3. Reſpectful declaration. 4. Publick exhibition.

(1.) If images are worſhipped, it muſt be as gods, which Celſus denied, or as *repreſentations* of God; which cannot be, becauſe God is inviſible and incorporeal. *Stillingfleet.*

Represe'ntative. *adj.* [*repreſentatif*, Fr. from *repreſent.*] 1. Exhibiting a ſimilitude. 2. Bearing the character or power of another.

(1.) They relieve themſelves with this diſtinction, and yet own the legal ſacrifices, though *repreſentative*, to be proper and real. *Atterbury.*

(2.) This counſel of four hundred was choſen, one hundred out of each tribe, and ſeems to have been a body *repreſentative* of the people; though the people collective reſerved a ſhare of power. *Swift.*

Represe'ntative. *n. ſ.* 1. One exhibiting the likeneſs of another. 2. One exerciſing the vicarious power given by another. 3. That by which any thing is ſhown.

(1.) A ſtatue of rumour whiſpering an idiot in the ear, who was the *repreſentative* of credulity. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

(2.) I wiſh the welfare of my country; and my morals and politicks teach me to leave all that to be adjuſted by our *repreſentatives* above, and to divine providence. *Blount to Pope.*

(3.) Difficulty muſt cumber this doctrine, which ſuppoſes that the perfections of God are the *repreſentatives* to us, of whatever we perceive in the creatures. *Locke.*

Represe'nter. *n. ſ.* [from *repreſent.*] 1. One who ſhows or exhibits. 2. One who bears a vicarious character; one who acts for another by deputation.

(1.) Where the real works of nature, or veritable acts of ſtory, are to be deſcribed, art, being but the imitator or ſecondary *repreſenter*, muſt not vary from the verity. *Brown.*

(2.) My muſe officious ventures
On the nation's *repreſenters.* *Swift.*

Represe'ntment. *n. ſ.* [from *repreſent.*] Image or idea propoſed, as exhibiting the likeneſs of ſomething.

When it is bleſſed, ſome believe it to be the natural body of Chriſt; others, the bleſſings of Chriſt, his paſſion in *repreſentment*, and his grace in real exhibition. *Taylor.*

We have met with ſome, whoſe reals made good their *repreſentments.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To **REPRE'SS.** *v. a.* [*repreſſus*, Lat. *reprimer*, Fr.] To cruſh; to put down; to ſubdue.

Diſcontents and ill blood having uſed always to *repreſs* and appeaſe in perſon, he was loth they ſhould find him beyond ſea. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Some, taking dangers to be the only remedy againſt dangers, endeavoured to ſet up the ſedition again, but they were ſpeedily *repreſſed*, and thereby the ſedition ſuppreſſed wholly. *Hayward.*

——————— Such kings
Favour the innocent, *repreſs* the bold,
And, while they flouriſh, make an age of gold. *Waller.*

——————— How can I
Repreſs the horror of my thoughts, which fly
The ſad remembrance? *Denham.*

Thus long ſucceeding criticks juſtly reign'd,
Licence *repreſs'd*, and uſeful laws ordain'd:
Learning and Rome alike in empire grew. *Pope.*

Repre'ss. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Repreſſion; act of cruſhing. Not in uſe.

Loud outcries of injury, when they tend nothing to the *repreſs* of it, is a liberty rather aſſumed by rage and impatience, than authoriſed by juſtice. *Government of the Tongue.*

Repre'ssion. *n. ſ.* [from *repreſs.*] Act of repreſſing.

No declaration from myſelf could take place, for the due *repreſſion* of theſe tumults. *King Charles.*

Repre'ssive. *adj.* [from *repreſs.*] Having power to repreſs; acting to repreſs.

To **Reprie've.** *v. a.* [*reprendre, repris*, Fr.] To reſpite after ſentence of death; to give a reſpite.

——————— He cannot thrive,
Unleſs her prayers, whom heav'n delights to hear,
And loves to grant, *reprieve* from the wrath
Of greateſt juſtice. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

Company, though it may *reprieve* a man from his melancholy, yet cannot ſecure him from his conſcience. *South.*

Having been condemned for his part in the late rebellion, his majeſty had been pleaſed to *reprieve* him, with ſeveral of his friends, in order to give them their lives. *Addiſon.*

He *reprieves* the ſinner from time to time, and continues and heaps on him the favours of his providence, in hopes that, by an act of clemency ſo undeſerved, he may prevail on his gratitude and repentance. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Reprie've. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Reſpite after ſentence of death.

In his *reprieve* he may be ſo fitted,
That his ſoul ſicken not. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

I hope it is ſome pardon or *reprieve*
For Claudio. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

The morning Sir John Hotham was to die, a *reprieve* was ſent to ſuſpend the execution for three days. *Clarendon.*

All that I aſk, is but a ſhort *reprieve*,
Till I forget to love, and learn to grieve. *Denham.*

To **Reprima'nd.** *v. a.* [*reprimander*, Fr. *reprimo*, Lat.] To chide; to check; to reprehend; to reprove.

Germanicus was ſeverely *reprimanded* by Tiberius, for travelling into Egypt without his permiſſion. *Arbuthnot.*

They ſaw their eldeſt ſiſter once brought to her tears, and her perverſeneſs ſeverely *reprimanded*. *Law.*

Reprima'nd. *n. ſ.* [*reprimande, reprimende*, Fr. from the verb.] Reproof; reprehenſion.

He inquires how ſuch an one's wife or ſon do, whom he does not ſee at church; which is underſtood as a ſecret *reprimand* to the perſon abſent. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

To **Repri'nt.** *v. a.* [*re* and *print.*] 1. To renew the impreſſion of any thing. 2. To print a new edition.

The buſineſs of redemption is to rub over the defaced copy of creation, to *reprint* God's image upon the ſoul, and to ſet forth nature in a ſecond and a fairer edition. *South.*

(2.) My bookſeller is *reprinting* the eſſay on criticiſm. *Pope.*

Repri'sal. *n. ſ.* [*repreſalia*, low Lat. *repreſaille*, Fr.] Something ſeized by way of retaliation for robbery or injury.

The Engliſh had great advantage in value of *repriſals*, as being more ſtrong and active at ſea. *Hayward.*

Senſe muſt ſure thy ſafeſt plunder be,
Since no *repriſals* can be made on thee. *Dorſet.*

Repri'se. *n. ſ.* [*repriſe*, Fr.] The act of taking ſomething in retaliation of injury.

Your care about your banks infers a fear
Of threat'ning floods and inundations near;
If ſo, a juſt *repriſe* would only be
Of what the land uſurp'd upon the ſea. *Dryden.*

To **REPROA'CH.** *v. a.* [*reprocher*, Fr.] 1. To cenſure in opprobrious terms, as a crime. 2. To charge with a fault in ſevere language. 3. To upbraid in general.

(1.) Mezentius, with his ardour warm'd
His fainting friends, *reproach'd* their ſhameful flight,
Repell'd the victors. *Dryden's Æneis.*

The French writers do not burden themſelves too much with plot, which has been *reproached* to them as a fault. *Dryden.*

(2.) If ye be *reproached* for the name of Chriſt, happy are ye. *1 Peter, iv. 14.*

——————— That ſhame
There ſit not, and *reproach* us as unclean. *Milton.*

(3.) The very regret of being ſurpaſſed in any valuable quality by a perſon of the ſame abilities with ourſelves, will *reproach* our own lazineſs, and even ſhame us into imitation. *Rogers.*

Reproa'ch. *n. ſ.* [*reproche*, Fr. from the verb.] Cenſure; infamy; ſhame.

With his *reproach* and odious menaces,
The knight emboiling in his haughty heart,
Knit all his forces. *Spenſer.*

If black ſcandal or foul-fac'd *reproach*
Attend the ſequel of your impoſition,
Your mere enforcement ſhall acquittance me. *Shakeſp.*

Thou, for the teſtimony of truth, haſt borne
Univerſal *reproach*. *Milton.*

Reproa'chable. *adj.* [*reproachable*, Fr.] Worthy of reproach.

Reproa'chful. *adj.* [from *reproach.*] 1. Scurrilous; opprobrious. 2. Shameful; infamous; vile.

(1.) O monſtrous! what *reproachful* words are theſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

——————— I have ſheath'd
My rapier in his boſom, and withal
Thruſt theſe *reproachful* ſpeeches down his throat. *Shakeſp.*

An advocate may be puniſhed for *reproachful* language, in reſpect of the parties in ſuit. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

(2.) To make religion a ſtratagem to undermine government, is contrary to this ſuperſtructure, moſt ſcandalous and *reproachful* to chriſtianity. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

——————— Thy puniſhment
He ſhall endure, by coming in the fleſh
To a *reproachful* life and curſed death. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Reproa'chfully. *adv.* [from *reproach.*] 1. Opprobriouſly; ignominiouſly; ſcurrilouſly. 2. Shamefully; infamouſly.

(1.) Shall I then be us'd *reproachfully*? *Shakeſp. Hen. VI.*

I will that the younger women marry, and give none occaſion to the adverſary to ſpeak *reproachfully*. *1 Tim. v. 14.*

RE'PROBATE. *adj.* [*reprobus*, Lat.] Loſt to virtue; loſt to grace; abandoned.

They profeſs to know God, but in works deny him, being abominable, and to every good work *reprobate*. *Tit. i. 16.*

Strength and art are eaſily outdone
By ſpirits *reprobate*. *Milton.*

God forbid, that every ſingle commiſſion of a ſin, though great for its kind, and withal acted againſt conſcience, for its aggravation, ſhould ſo far deprave the ſoul, and bring it to ſuch a *reprobate* condition, as to take pleaſure in other men's ſins. *South's Sermons.*

If there is any poor man or woman, that is more than ordinarily wicked and *reprobate*, Miranda has her eye upon them. *Law.*

Re'probate. *n. ſ.* A man loſt to virtue; a wretch abandoned to wickedneſs.

——————— What if we omit
This *reprobate*, till he were well inclin'd. *Shakeſp.*

I acknowledge myſelf for a *reprobate*, a villain, a traytor to the king, and the moſt unworthy man that ever lived. *Ral.*

All the ſaints have profited by tribulations; and they that could not bear temptations, became *reprobates*. *Taylor.*

To **RE'PROBATE.** *v. a.* [*reprobo*, Lat.] 1. To diſallow; to reject. 2. To abandon to wickedneſs and eternal deſtruction. 3. To abandon to his ſentence, without hope of pardon.

(1.) Such an anſwer as this is *reprobated* and diſallowed of in law; I do not believe it, unleſs the deed appears. *Ayliffe.*

(2.) What ſhould make it neceſſary for him to repent and amend, who either without reſpect to any degree of amendment is ſuppoſed to be elected to eternal bliſs, or without reſpect to ſin, to be irreverſibly *reprobated.* *Hammond.*

A *reprobated* hardneſs of heart does them the office of philoſophy towards a contempt of death. *L'Eſtrange.*

(3.) ——————— Drive him out
To *reprobated* exile round the world,
A caitive, vagabond, abhorr'd, accurs'd. *Southerne.*

RE'PROBATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *reprobate.*] The ſtate of being reprobate.

REPROBA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*reprobation*, Fr. from *reprobate.*] 1. The act of abandoning or ſtate of being abandoned to eternal deſtruction; the contrary to election. 2. A condemnatory ſentence.

(1.) This ſight would make him do a deſperate turn;
Yea curſe his better angel from his ſide,
And fall to *reprobation.* *Shakeſp. Othello.*

This is no foundation of diſcriminating grace, or conſequently fruit of election and *reprobation.* *Hammond.*

Though ſome words may be accommodated to God's predeſtination, yet it is the ſcope of that text to treat of the *reprobation* of any man to hell-fire. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

God, upon a true repentance, is not ſo fatally tied to the ſpindle of abſolute *reprobation*, as not to keep his promiſe, and ſeal merciful pardons. *Maine.*

(2.) You are empower'd to give the final deciſion of wit, to put your ſtamp on all that ought to paſs for current, and ſet a brand of *reprobation* on clipt poetry and falſe coin. *Dryden.*

To **REPRODU'CE.** *v. a.* [*re* and *produce*; *reproduire*, Fr.] To produce again; to produce anew.

If horſe dung *reproduceth* oats, it will not be eaſily determined where the power of generation ceaſeth. *Brown.*

Thoſe colours are unchangeable, and whenever all thoſe rays with thoſe their colours are mixed again, they *reproduce* the ſame white light as before. *Newton's Opticks.*

REPRODU'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *reproduce.*] The act of producing anew.

I am about to attempt a *reproduction* in vitriol, in which it ſeems not unlikely to be performable. *Boyle.*

REPROO'F. *n. ſ.* [from *reprove.*] 1. Blame to the face; reprehenſion. 2. Cenſure; ſlander. Out of uſe.

(1.) Good Sir John, as you have one eye upon my follies, turn another into the regiſter of your own, that I may paſs with a *reproof* the eaſier. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Fear not the anger of the wiſe to raiſe;
Thoſe beſt can bear *reproof*, who merit praiſe. *Pope.*

(2.) Why, for thy ſake, have I ſuffer'd *reproof?* ſhame hath covered my face. *Pſalm* lxix. 7.

REPRO'VABLE. *adj.* [from *reprove.*] Culpable; blameable; worthy of reprehenſion.

If thou doſt find thy faith as dead after the reception of the ſacrament as before, it may be thy faith was not only little, but *reproveable.* *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

To **REPRO'VE.** *v. a.* [*reprouver*, Fr.] 1. To blame; to cenſure. 2. To charge to the face with a fault; to check; to chide; to reprehend. 3. To refute; to diſprove. 4. To blame for: with *of*.

(1.) I will not *reprove* thee for thy ſacrifices. *Pſalm* l. 8.

This is the ſin of the miniſter, when men are called to *reprove* ſin, and do not. *Perkins.*

(2.) What if they can better be content with one that can wink at their faults, than with him that will *reprove* them. *Whitgifte.*

There is no ſlander in an allow'd fool, though he do nothing but rail; nor no railing in a known diſcreet man, though he do nothing but *reprove.* *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

——————— What if thy ſon
Prove diſobedient, and *reprov'd* retort,
Wherefore didſt thou beget me? *Milton.*

If a great perſonage undertakes an action paſſionately, let it be acted with all the malice and impotency in the world, he ſhall have enough to flatter him, but not enough to *reprove* him. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

He *reproves*, exhorts, and preaches to thoſe, for whom he firſt prays to God. *Law.*

(3.) ——————— My lords,
Reprove my allegation if you can. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

(4.) To *reprove* one *of* lazineſs, they will ſay, doſt thou make idle a coat? that is a coat for idleneſs. *Carew.*

REPRO'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *reprove.*] A reprehender; one that reproves.

Let the moſt potent ſinner ſpeak out, and tell us, whether he can command down the clamours and revilings of a guilty conſcience, and impoſe ſilence upon that bold *reprover.* *South.*

This ſhall have from every one, even the *reprovers* of vice, the title of living well. *Locke on Education.*

To **REPRU'NE.** *v. a.* [*re* and *prune.*] To prune a ſecond time.

Reprune apricots and peaches, ſaving as many of the young likelieſt ſhoots as are well placed. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

RE'PTILE. *adj.* [*reptile*, Lat.] Creeping upon many feet. In the following lines *reptile* is confounded with *ſerpent.*

Cleanſe baits from filth, to give a tempting gloſs,
Cheriſh the ſully'd *reptile* race with moſs. *Gay.*

REPTI'LE. *n. ſ.* An animal that creeps upon many feet.

Terreſtrial animals may be divided into quadrupeds or *reptiles*, which have many feet, and ſerpents which have no feet. *Locke's Elements of Natural Philoſophy.*

Holy retreat! ſithence no female hither,
Conſcious of ſocial love and nature's rites,
Muſt dare approach, from the inferior *reptile*,
To woman, form divine. *Prior.*

REPU'BLICAN. *adj.* [from *republick.*] Placing the government in the people.

REPU'BLICAN. *n. ſ.* [from *republick.*] One who thinks a commonwealth without monarchy the beſt government.

Theſe people are more happy in imagination than the reſt of their neighbours, becauſe they think themſelves ſo; though ſuch a chimerical happineſs is not peculiar to *republicans.* *Addiſon.*

REPU'BLICK. *n. ſ.* [*reſpublica*, Lat. *republique*, Fr.] 1. Commonwealth; ſtate in which the power is lodged in more than one. 2. Common intereſt; the publick.

(1.) They are indebted many millions more than their whole *republick* is worth. *Addiſon's State of the War.*

(2.) Thoſe that by their deeds will make it known,
Whoſe dignity they do ſuſtain;
And life, ſtate, glory, all they gain,
Count the *republick*'s, not their own. *Ben. Johnſon.*

REPU'DIABLE. *adj.* [from *repudiate.*] Fit to be rejected.

To **REPU'DIATE.** *v. a.* [*repudio*, Lat. *repudier*, Fr.] To divorce; to reject; to put away.

Let not thoſe, that have *repudiated* the more inviting ſins, ſhow themſelves philtred and bewitched by this. *G. of Tongue.*

Here is a notorious inſtance of the folly of the atheiſts, that while they *repudiate* all title to the kingdom of heaven, merely for the preſent pleaſure of body, and their boaſted tranquillity of mind, beſides the extreme madneſs in running ſuch a deſperate hazard after death, they unwittingly deprive themſelves here of that very pleaſure and tranquillity they ſeek for. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Repudia'tion. *n. ſ.* [*repudiation*, Fr. from *repudiate.*] Divorce; rejection.

It was allowed by the Athenians, only in caſe of *repudiation* of a wife. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Repu'gnance. }
Repu'gnancy. } *n. ſ.* [*repugnance*, Fr. from *repugnant.*] 1. Inconſiſtency; contrariety. 2. Reluctance; reſiſtance. 3. Struggle of oppoſite paſſions. 4. Averſion; unwillingneſs.

(1.) But where difference is without *repugnancy*, that which hath been can be no prejudice to that which is. *Hooker.*

It is no affront to omnipotence, if, by reaſon of the formal incapacity and *repugnancy* of the thing, we aver that the world could not have been made from all eternity. *Bentley.*

(2.) Why do fond men expoſe themſelves to battle,
And let the foes quietly cut their throats,
Without *repugnancy*? *Shakeſp. Timon.*

(3.) Thus did the paſſions act without any of their preſent jars, combats or *repugnances*, all moving with the beauty of uniformity and the ſtilneſs of compoſure. *South's Sermons.*

(4.) That which cauſes us to loſe moſt of our time, is the *repugnance* which we naturally have to labour. *Dryden.*

REPU'GNANT. *adj.* [*repugnant*, Fr. *repugnans*, Lat.] 1. Diſobedient; not obſequious. 2. Contrary; oppoſite; inconſiſtent: with *to*, ſometimes *with*.

(1.) ——— His antique ſword,
Rebellious to his arm, lies where it falls,
Repugnant to command. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

(2.) There is no breach of a divine law, but is more or leſs *repugnant unto* the will of the law-giver, God himſelf. *Perkins.*

Why I reject the other conjectures is; becauſe they have not due warrant from obſervation, but are clearly *repugnant thereunto.* *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

Your way is to wreſt and ſtrain ſome principles maintained both by them and me, to a ſenſe *repugnant with* their other known doctrines. *Waterland.*

Repu'gnantly. *adv.* [from *repugnant.*] Contradictorily.

They ſpeak not *repugnantly* thereto. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

To **Repu'llulate.** *v. n.* [*re* and *pullulo*, Lat. *repulluler*, Fr.] To bud again.

Though tares *repullulate*, there is wheat ſtill left in the field. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

REPU'LSE. *n. ſ.* [*repulſe*, French; *repulſa*, Latin.] The condition of being driven off or put aſide from any attempt.

My *repulſe* at Hull ſeemed an act of ſo rude diſloyalty, that my enemies had ſcarce confidence enough to abet it. *K. Cha.*

——— Nor much expect
A foe ſo proud will firſt the weaker ſeek;
So bent, the more ſhall ſhame him his *repulſe*. *Milton.*
By fate repell'd, and with *repulſes* tir'd. *Denham.*

To **Repu'lse.** *v. a.* [*repulſus*, Latin.] To beat back; to drive off.

The chriſtian defendants ſtill *repulſed* them with greater courage than they were able to aſſail them. *Knolles.*

This fleet, attempting St. Minoes, were *repulſed*, and without glory or gain, returned into England. *Hayward.*

Man complete to have diſcover'd and *repulſ'd*
Whatever wiles of foe or ſeeming friend. *Milton.*

Repu'lsion. *n. ſ.* [*repulſus*, Lat.] The act or power of driving off from itſelf.

Air has ſome degree of tenacity, whereby the parts attract one another; at the ſame time, by their elaſticity, the particles of air have a power of *repulſion* or flying off from one another. *Arbuthnot.*

Repu'lsive. *adj.* [from *repulſe.*] Driving off; having the power to beat back or drive off.

The parts of the ſalt of vitriol recede from one another, and endeavour to expand themſelves, and get as far aſunder as the quantity of water, in which they float, will allow; and does not this endeavour imply, that they have a *repulſive* force by which they fly from one another, or that they attract the water more ſtrongly than one another? *Newton's Opticks.*

To **Repu'rchase.** *v. a.* [*re* and *purchaſe.*] To buy again.

Once more we ſit on England's royal throne,
Repurchas'd with the blood of enemies;
What valiant foe-men, like to autumn's corn,
Have we mow'd down in top of all their pride? *Shakeſp.*

If the ſon alien thoſe lands, and *repurchaſe* them again in fee, the rules of deſcents are to be obſerved, as if he were the original purchaſer. *Hale's Law of England.*

Re'putable. *adj.* [from *repute.*] Honourable; not infamous.

If ever any vice ſhall become *reputable*, and be gloried in as a mark of greatneſs, what can we then expect from the man of honour, but to ſignalize himſelf. *Rogers's Sermons.*

In the article of danger, it is as *reputable* to elude an enemy as defeat one. *Broome.*

Re'putableness. *n. ſ.* [from *reputable.*] The quality of a thing of good repute.

Re'putably. *adv.* [from *reputable.*] Without diſcredit.

To many ſuch worthy magiſtrates, who have thus *reputably* filled the chief ſeats of power in this great city, I am now addreſſing my diſcourſe. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Reputa'tion. *n. ſ.* [*reputation*, Fr. from *repute.*] 1. Character of good or bad. 2. Credit; honour.

(1.) Verſoy, upon the lake of Geneva, has the *reputation* of being extremely poor and beggarly. *Addiſon.*

(2.) *Reputation* is an idle and moſt falſe impoſition; oft got without merit, and loſt without deſerving: you have loſt no *reputation* at all, unleſs you repute yourſelf ſuch a loſer. *Shakeſp.*

A third interprets motions, looks and eyes;
At ev'ry word a *reputation* dies. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

To **REPU'TE.** *v. a.* [*reputo*, Lat. *reputer*, Fr.] To hold; to account; to think.

The king was *reputed* a prince moſt prudent. *Shakeſp.*
——— I do *repute* her grace
The rightful heir to England's royal ſeat. *Shakeſp.*
——— I do know of thoſe,
That therefore only are *reputed* wiſe,
For ſaying nothing. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*
——— Men, ſuch as chuſe
Law practice for mere gain, boldly *repute*
Worſe than embrothel'd ſtrumpets proſtitute. *Donne.*

If the grand vizier be ſo great, as he is *reputed*, in politicks, he will never conſent to an invaſion of Hungary. *Temple.*

Repu'te. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Character; reputation. 2. Eſtabliſhed opinion.

(2.) ——— He who reigns
Monarch in heav'n, till then as one ſecure,
Sat on his throne, upheld by old *repute*. *Milton.*

Repu'teless. *adj.* [from *repute.*] Diſreputable; diſgraceful. A word not inelegant, but out of uſe.

Opinion, that did help me to the crown,
Had left me in *reputeleſs* baniſhment,
A fellow of no mark nor livelihood. *Shakeſp. Hen. V.*

REQUE'ST. *n. ſ.* [*requeſte*, Fr.] 1. Petition; entreaty. 2. Demand; repute; credit; ſtate of being deſired.

(1.) But aſk what you would have reform'd,
I will both hear and grant you your *requeſts*. *Shakeſp.*
Haman ſtood up to make *requeſt* for his life to Eſther. *Eſth.*
All thy *requeſt* for man, accepted ſon!
Obtain; all thy *requeſt* was my decree. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
——— Aſk him to lend
To this, the laſt *requeſt* that I ſhall ſend,
A gentle ear. *Denham.*

(2.) Aufidius will appear well in theſe wars, his great oppoſer Coriolanus being now in no *requeſt* of his country. *Shakeſp.*

Whilſt this vanity of thinking, that men are obliged to write either ſyſtems or nothing, is in *requeſt*, many excellent notions are ſuppreſſed. *Boyle.*

Knowledge and fame were in as great *requeſt* as wealth among us now. *Temple.*

To **Reque'st.** *v. a.* [*requeſter*, Fr.] To aſk; to ſolicite; to entreat.

To-night we hold a ſolemn ſupper, Sir,
And I'll *requeſt* your preſence. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

It was to be *requeſted* of Almighty God by prayer, that thoſe kings would ſeriouſly fulfil all that hope of peace. *Knolles.*

The virgin quire for her *requeſt*,
The god that ſits at marriage feaſt;
He at their invoking came,
But with a ſcarce well-lighted flame. *Milton.*

In things not unlawful, great perſons cannot be properly ſaid to *requeſt*, becauſe all things conſidered, they muſt not be denied. *South's Sermons.*

Reque'ster. *n. ſ.* [from *requeſt.*] Petitioner; ſoliciter.

To **Requi'cken.** *v. a.* [*re* and *quicken.*] To reanimate.

By and by the din of war 'gan pierce
His ready ſenſe, when ſtraight his doubled ſpirit
Requicken'd what in fleſh was fatigate,
And to the battle came he. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

RE'QUIEM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] 1. A hymn in which they implore for the dead *requiem* or reſt. 2. Reſt; quiet; peace. Not in uſe.

(1.) We ſhould profane the ſervice of the dead,
To ſing a *requiem* and ſuch peace to her,
As to peace-parted ſouls. *Shakeſpeare.*

(2.) The midwife kneel'd at my mother's throes,
With pain produc'd, and nurs'd for future woes:
Elſe had I an eternal *requiem* kept,
And in the arms of peace for ever ſlept. *Sandys.*

Requi'rable. *adj.* [from *require.*] Fit to be required.

It contains the certain periods of times, and all circumſtances *requirable* in a hiſtory to inform. *Hale.*

To **REQUI'RE.** *v. a.* [*requiro*, Lat. *requerir*, Fr.] 1. To demand; to aſk a thing as of right. 2. To make neceſſary; to need.

(1.) ——— Ye me *require*
A thing without the compaſs of my wit;
For both the lineage and the certain ſire,
From which I ſprung, are from me hidden yet. *Spenſer.*

We do *require* them of you, ſo to uſe them,
As we ſhall find their merits. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

This, the very law of nature teacheth us to do, and this the law of God *requireth* alſo at our hands. *Spelman.*

——— This imply'd
Subjection, but *requir'd* with gentle ſway. *Milton.*

Oft our alliance other lands deſir'd,
And what we ſeek of you, of us *requir'd*. *Dryden.*

(2.) The king's buſineſs *required* haſte. 1 *Sam.* xxi. 8.

High from the ground the branches would *require*
Thy utmoſt reach. *Milton.*

But why, alas! do mortal men complain?
God gives us what he knows our wants *require*,
And better things than thoſe which we deſire. *Dryden.*

God, when he gave the world in common to all mankind, commanded men alſo to labour; and the penury of his condition *required* it. *Locke.*

RE'QUISITE. *adj.* [*requiſitus*, Lat.] Neceſſary; needful; required by the nature of things.

When God new modelled the world by the introduction of a new religion, and that in the room of one ſet up by himſelf, it was *requiſite*, that he ſhould recommend it to the reaſons of men with the ſame authority and evidence that enforced the former. *South's Sermons.*

Cold calleth the ſpirits to ſuccour, and therefore they cannot ſo well cloſe and go together in the head, which is ever *requiſite* to ſleep. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Prepare your ſoul with all thoſe neceſſary graces, that are more immediately *requiſite* to this performance. *Wake.*

Re'quisite. *n. ſ.* Any thing neceſſary.

Res non parta labore, ſed relicta, was thought by a poet to be one of the *requiſites* to a happy life. *Dryden.*

For want of theſe *requiſites*, moſt of our ingenious young men take up ſome cried up Engliſh poet, adore him, and imitate him, without knowing wherein he is defective. *Dryden.*

God on his part has declared the *requiſites* on ours; what we muſt do to obtain bleſſings, is the great buſineſs of us all to know. *Wake.*

Re'quisitely. *adv.* [from *requiſite.*] Neceſſarily; in a requiſite manner.

We diſcern how *requiſitely* the ſeveral parts of ſcripture are fitted to ſeveral times, perſons, and occurrences. *Boyle.*

Re'quisiteness. *n. ſ.* [from *requiſite.*] Neceſſity; the ſtate of being requiſite.

Diſcerning how exquiſitely the ſeveral parts of ſcripture are fitted to the ſeveral times, perſons and occurrences intended, we ſhall diſcover not only the ſenſe of the obſcurer paſſages, but the *requiſiteneſs* of their having been written ſo obſcurely. *Boyle.*

Requi'tal. *n. ſ.* [from *requite.*] 1. Return for any good or bad office; retaliation. 2. Return; reciprocal action. 3. Reward; recompenſe.

(1.) Should we take the quarrel of ſermons in hand, and revenge their cauſe by *requital*, thruſting prayer in a manner out of doors under colour of long preaching? *Hooker.*

——— Since you
Wear out your gentle limbs in my affairs,
Be bold, you do ſo grow in my *requital*,
As nothing can unroot you. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*

——— We hear
Such goodneſs of your juſtice, that our ſoul
Cannot but yield you forth to publick thanks,
Forerunning your *requital*. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

(2.) No merit their averſion can remove,
Nor ill *requital* can efface their love. *Waller.*

(3.) ——— He aſk'd me for a ſong,
And in *requital* op'd his leathern ſcrip,
And ſhew'd me ſimples of a thouſand names,
Telling their ſtrange and vigorous faculties. *Milton.*

——— I have ta'en a cordial,
Sent by the king or Haly, in *requital*
Of all my miſeries, to make me happy. *Denham.*

In all the light that the heavens beſtow upon this lower world, though the lower world cannot equal their benefaction, yet with a kind of grateful return it reflects thoſe rays, that it cannot recompenſe; ſo that there is ſome return however, though there can be no *requital*. *South's Sermons.*

To **REQUI'TE.** *v. a.* [*requiter*, Fr.] 1. To repay; to retaliate good or ill; to recompenſe. 2. To do or give in reciprocation.

(1.) If he love me to madneſs, I ſhall never *requite* him. *Shakeſpeare.*

When Joſeph's brethren ſaw that their father was dead, they ſaid, Joſeph will *requite* us all the evil we did. *Geneſis*, l.

An avenger againſt his enemies, and one that ſhall *requite* kindneſs to his friends. *Ecclus.* xxx. 6.

Him within protect from harms;
He can *requite* thee, for he knows the charms
That call fame on ſuch gentle acts as theſe. *Milton.*

Great idol of mankind, we neither claim
The praiſe of merit, nor aſpire to fame!
'Tis all we beg thee to conceal from ſight
Thoſe acts of goodneſs which themſelves *requite*:
O let us ſtill the ſecret joy partake,
To follow virtue ev'n for virtue's ſake. *Pope.*

——— Unhappy Wallace,
Great patriot heroe! ill *requited* chief! *Thomſon.*

(2.) He hath *requited* me evil for good. 1 *Sam.* xxv. 21.

Open not thine heart to every man, leſt he *requite* thee with a ſhrewd turn. *Ecclus.* viii. 19.

Re'remouse. *n. ſ.* [hꞃeꞃemuꞅ, Saxon.] A bat. See *Rearmouſe.*

Resa'le. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *ſale.*] Sale at ſecond hand.

Monopolies and coemption of wares for *reſale*, where they are not reſtrained, are great means to enrich. *Bacon.*

To **Resalu'te.** *v. a.* [*reſaluto*, Lat. *reſaluer*, Fr.] To ſalute or greet anew.

——— We drew her up to land,
And trod ourſelves the *reſaluted* ſand. *Chapman.*

To *reſalute* the world with ſacred light,
Leucothea wak'd. *Milton.*

To Resai'l. *v. a.* [*re* and *ſail.*] To ſail back.

From Pyle *reſailing*, and the Spartan court,
Horrid to ſpeak! in ambuſh is decreed. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To Resci'nd. *v. a.* [*reſcindo*, Lat. *reſcinder*, Fr.] To cut off; to abrogate a law.

It is the impoſing a ſacramental obligation upon him, which being the condition, upon the performance whereof all the promiſes of endleſs bliſs are made over, it is not poſſible to *reſcind* or diſclaim the ſtanding obliged by it. *Hammond.*

I ſpake againſt the teſt, but was not heard;
Theſe to *reſcind*, and peerage to reſtore. *Dryden.*

Resci'ssion. *n. ſ.* [*reſciſſion*, Fr. *reſciſſus*, Lat.] The act of cutting off; abrogation.

If any infer *reſciſſion* of their eſtate to have been for idolatry, that the governments of all idolatrous nations ſhould be alſo diſſolved, it followeth not. *Bacon.*

Resci'ssory. *adj.* [*reſciſſoire*, Fr. *reſciſſus*, Lat.] Having the power to cut off.

To Rescri'be. *v. a.* [*reſcribo*, Lat. *reſcrire*, Fr.] 1. To write back. 2. To write over again.

(1.) Whenever a prince on his being conſulted *reſcribes* or writes back Toleramus, he diſpenſes with that act otherwiſe unlawful. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

(2.) Calling for more paper to *reſcribe* them, he ſhewed him the difference betwixt the ink-box and the ſand-box. *Howel.*

Re'script. *n. ſ.* [*reſcrit*, Fr. *reſcriptum*, Lat.] Edict of an emperour.

One finding a great maſs of money digged under ground, and being ſomewhat doubtful, ſignified it to the emperor, who made a *reſcript* thus; Uſe it. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

The popes, in ſuch caſes, where canons were ſilent, did, after the manner of the Roman emperors, write back their determinations, which were ſtiled *reſcripts* or decretal epiſtles, having the force of laws. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To RE'SCUE. *v. a.* [*reſcorre*, old Fr.] To ſet free from any violence, confinement, or danger.

Sir Scudamore, after long ſorrow, in the end met with Britomartis, who ſuccoured him and *reſkewed* his love. *Spenſer.*

My uncles both are ſlain in *reſcuing* me. *Shakeſp.*

——— We're beſet with thieves;
Reſcue thy miſtreſs, if thou be a man. *Shakeſp.*

Dr. Bancroft underſtood the church excellently, and had almoſt *reſcued* it out of the hands of the Calvinian party. *Clar.*

He that is ſo ſure of his particular election, as to reſolve he can never fall, if he commit thoſe acts, againſt which ſcripture is plain, that they that do them ſhall not inherit eternal life, muſt neceſſarily reſolve, that nothing but the removing his fundamental error can *reſcue* him from the ſuperſtructive. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Who was that juſt man, whom had not heav'n
Reſcu'd, had in his righteouſneſs been loſt? *Milton.*

Riches cannot *reſcue* from the grave,
Which claims alike the monarch and the ſlave. *Dryden.*

We have never yet heard of a tumult raiſed to *reſcue* a miniſter whom his maſter deſired to bring to a fair account. *Davenant.*

Re'scue. *n. ſ.* [*reſcouſſe*, *reſcoſſe*, old Fr. *reſcuſſus*, low Lat.] Deliverance from violence, danger, or confinement.

——— How comes it, you
Have holp to make this *reſcue*? *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Re'scuer. *n. ſ.* [from *reſcue*.] One that reſcues.

Resea'rch. *n. ſ.* [*recherche*, Fr.] Enquiry; ſearch.

By a ſkilful application of thoſe notices, may be gained in ſuch *reſearches* the accelerating and bettering of fruits, emptying mines and draining fens. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

I ſubmit thoſe miſtakes, into which I may have fallen, to the better conſideration of others, who ſhall have made *reſearch* into this buſineſs with more felicity. *Holder.*

A felicity adapted to every rank, ſuch as the *reſearches* of human wiſdom ſought for, but could not diſcover. *Rogers.*

To Resea'rch. *v. a.* [*rechercher*, Fr.] To examine; to enquire.

It is not eaſy to *reſearch* with due diſtinction, in the actions of eminent perſonages, both how much may have been blemiſhed by the envy of others, and what was corrupted by their own felicity. *Wotton's Buckingham.*

To Resea't. *v. a.* [*re* and *ſeat.*] To ſeat again.

When he's produc'd, will you *reſeat* him
Upon his father's throne? *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

Resei'zer. *n. ſ.* One that ſeizes again.

Resei'zure. *n. ſ.* [*re* and *ſeizure.*] Repeated ſeizure; ſeizure a ſecond time.

Here we have the charter of foundation; it is now the more eaſy to judge of the forfeiture or *reſeizure*: deface the image, and you diveſt the right. *Bacon.*

Rese'mblance. *n. ſ.* [*reſemblance*, Fr.] 1. Likeneſs; ſimilitude; repreſentation. 2. Something reſembling.

(1.) One main end of poetry and painting is to pleaſe; they bear a great *reſemblance* to each other. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

The quality produced hath commonly no *reſemblance* with the thing producing it; wherefore we look on it as a bare effect of power. *Locke.*

So chymiſts boaſt they have a pow'r,
From the dead aſhes of a flow'r,
Some faint *reſemblance* to produce,
But not the virtue. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

I cannot help remarking the *reſemblance* betwixt him and our author in qualities, fame, and fortune. *Pope.*

(2.) Theſe ſenſible things, which religion hath allowed, are *reſemblances* formed according to things ſpiritual, whereunto they ſerve as a hand to lead, and a way to direct. *Hooker.*

Faireſt *reſemblance* of thy maker fair,
Thee all things living gaze on. *Milton.*

They are but weak *reſemblances* of our intentions, faint and imperfect copies that may acquaint us with the general deſign, but can never expreſs the life of the original. *Addiſon.*

To Rese'mble. *v. a.* [*reſembler*, Fr.] 1. To compare; to repreſent as like ſomething elſe. 2. To be like; to have likeneſs to.

(1.) Moſt ſafely may we *reſemble* ourſelves to God, in reſpect of that pure faculty, which is never ſeparate from the love of God. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

The torrid parts of Africk are *reſembled* to a libbard's ſkin, the diſtance of whoſe ſpots repreſent the diſperſeneſs of habitations. *Brerewood on Languages.*

(2.) If we ſee a man of virtues, mixed with infirmities, fall into misfortune, we are afraid that the like misfortunes may happen to ourſelves, who *reſemble* the character. *Addiſon.*

To Rese'nd. *v. a.* [*re* and *ſend.*] To ſend back; to ſend again. Not in uſe.

I ſent to her, by this ſame coxcomb,
Tokens and letters, which ſhe did *reſend.* *Shakeſp.*

To RESE'NT. *v. a.* [*reſſentir*, Fr.] 1. To take well or ill. 2. To take ill; to conſider as an injury or affront. This is now the moſt uſual ſenſe.

(1.) A ſerious conſideration of the mineral treaſures of his territories, and the practical diſcoveries of them by way of my philoſophical theory, he then ſo well *reſented*, that afterwards, upon a mature digeſtion of my whole deſign, he commanded me to let your lordſhips underſtand, how great an inclination he hath to further ſo hopeful a work. *Bacon.*

To be abſent from any part of publick worſhip he thus deeply *reſented*. *Fell.*

(2.) ——— Thou with ſcorn
And anger would'ſt *reſent* the offer'd wrong. *Milton.*

Such proceedings have been always *reſented*, and often puniſhed in this kingdom. *Davenant.*

Rese'nter. *n. ſ.* [from *reſent*.] One who feels injuries deeply.

The earl was the worſt philoſopher, being a great *reſenter*, and a weak diſſembler of the leaſt diſgrace. *Wotton.*

Rese'ntful. *adj.* [*reſent* and *full.*] Malignant; eaſily provoked to anger, and long retaining it.

Rese'ntingly. *adv.* [from *reſenting.*] 1. With deep ſenſe; with ſtrong perception. 2. With continued anger.

(1.) Hylobares judiciouſly and *reſentingly* recapitulates your main reaſonings. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

Rese'ntment. *n. ſ.* [*reſſentiment*, Fr.] 1. Strong perception of good or ill. 2. Deep ſenſe of injury; anger long continued; ſometimes ſimply anger.

(1.) He retains vivid *reſentments* of the more ſolid morality. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

Some faces we admire and doat on; others, in our impartial apprehenſions, no leſs deſerving, we can behold without *reſentment*; yea, with an invincible diſregard. *Glanville.*

What he hath of ſenſible evidence, the very grand work of his demonſtration, is but the knowledge of his own *reſentment*; but how the ſame things appear to others, they only know that are conſcious to them; and how they are in themſelves, only he that made them. *Glanville's Sceps.*

(2.) Can heav'nly minds ſuch high *reſentment* ſhow,
Or exerciſe their ſpight in human woe? *Dryden.*

I cannot, without ſome envy, and a juſt *reſentment* againſt the oppoſite conduct of others, reflect upon that generoſity, wherewith the heads of a ſtruggling faction treat thoſe who will undertake to hold a pen in their defence. *Swift.*

Though it is hard to judge of the hearts of people, yet where they declare their *reſentment*, and uneaſineſs at any thing, there they paſs the judgment upon themſelves. *Law.*

Reserva'tion. *n. ſ.* [*reſervation*, Fr.] 1. Reſerve; concealment of ſomething in the mind. 2. Something kept back; ſomething not given up. 3. Cuſtody; ſtate of being treaſured up.

(1.) Nor had I any *reſervations* in my own ſoul, when I paſſed that bill, nor repentings after. *King Charles.*

We ſwear with Jeſuitical equivocations and mental *reſervations*. *Sanderſon againſt the Covenant.*

(2.) ——— Ourſelf by monthly courſe,
With *reſervation* of an hundred knights,
By you to be ſuſtain'd, ſhall our abode
Make with you by due turns. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

This is academical *reſervation* in matters of eaſy truth, or rather ſceptical infidelity againſt the evidence of reaſon. *Bro.*

Theſe opinions Steele and his faction are endeavouring to propagate among the people concerning the preſent miniſtry; with what *reſervation* to the honour of the queen, I cannot determine. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

(3.) ——— He will'd me,
In heedful'ſt *reſervation*, to beſtow them
As notes, whoſe faculties incluſive were,
More than they of note. *Shakeſp.*

Rese'rvatory. *n. ſ.* [*reſervoir*, Fr.] Place in which any thing is reſerved or kept.

How I got ſuch notice of that ſubterranean *reſervatory* as to make a computation of the water now concealed therein, peruſe the propoſitions concerning earthquakes. *Woodward.*

To RESE'RVE. *v. a.* [*reſerver*, Fr. *reſervo*, Lat.] 1. To keep in ſtore; to ſave to ſome other purpoſe. 2. To retain; to keep; to hold. 3. To lay up to a future time.

(1.) I could add many probabilities of the names of places; but they ſhould be too long for this, and I *reſerve* them for another. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

Haſt thou ſeen the treaſures of the hail, which I have *reſerved* againſt the day of trouble? *Job*, xxxviii. 23.

David houghed all the chariot horſes, but *reſerved* of them for an hundred chariots. 2 *Sam.* viii. 4.

——— Flowers
Reſerv'd from night, and kept for thee in ſtore. *Milton.*

(2.) *Reſerve* thy ſtate, with better judgment check
This hideous raſhneſs. *Shakeſp.*

Will he *reſerve* his anger for ever? will he keep it to the end? *Jer.* iii. 5.

(3.) The Lord knoweth how to deliver the godly out of temptations, and to *reſerve* the unjuſt unto the day of judgment to be puniſhed. 2 *Peter*, ii. 9.

The breach ſeems like the ſciſſures of an earthquake, and threatens to ſwallow all that attempt to cloſe it, and *reſerves* its cure only for omnipotence. *Decay of Piety.*

Conceal your eſteem and love in your own breaſt, and *reſerve* your kind looks and language for private hours. *Swift.*

Rese'rve. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Store kept untouched, or undiſcovered. 2. Something kept for exigence. 3. Something concealed in the mind. 4. Exception; prohibition. 5. Exception in favour. 6. Modeſty; caution in perſonal behaviour.

(1.) The aſſent may be withheld upon this ſuggeſtion, that I know not yet all that may be ſaid: and therefore, though I be beaten, it is not neceſſary I ſhould yield, not knowing what forces there are in *reſerve* behind. *Locke.*

(2.) The virgins, beſides the oil in their lamps, carried likewiſe a *reſerve* in ſome other veſſel for a continual ſupply. *Tillotſon.*

Things are managed by advocates, who oftentimes ſeek conqueſt, and not juſtice, and ranſack all *reſerves* of Law to ſupport an unrighteous cauſe. *Kettlewell.*

(3.) However any one may concur in the general ſcheme, it is ſtill with certain *reſerves* and deviations, and with a ſalvo to his own private judgment. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

(4.) ——— Is knowledge ſo deſpis'd?
Or envy, or what *reſerve* forbids to taſte? *Milton.*

(5.) Each has ſome darling luſt, which pleads for a *reſerve*, and which they would fain reconcile to the expectations of religion. *Rogers's Sermons.*

(6.) Ere guardian thought cou'd bring its ſcatter'd aid,
My ſoul ſurpriz'd, and from herſelf disjoin'd,
Left all *reſerve*, and all the ſex behind. *Prior.*

Rese'rved. *adj.* [from *reſerve.*] 1. Modeſt; not looſely free. 2. Sullen; not open; not frank.

(1.) To all obliging, yet *reſerv'd* to all,
None could himſelf the favour'd lover call. *Walſh.*
Fame is a bubble the *reſerv'd* enjoy,
Who ſtrive to graſp it, as they touch, deſtroy. *Young.*

(2.) Nothing *reſerv'd* or ſullen was to ſee,
But ſweet regards. *Dryden.*

Rese'rvedly. *adv.* [from *reſerved.*] 1. Not with frankneſs; not with openneſs; with reſerve. 2. Scrupulouſly; coldly.

(1.) I muſt give only ſhort hints; and write but obſcurely and *reſervedly*, until I have opportunity to expreſs my ſentiments with greater copiouſneſs and perſpicuity. *Woodward.*

(2.) He ſpeaks *reſerv'dly*, but he ſpeaks with force;
Nor can a word be chang'd but for a worſe. *Pope.*

Rese'rvedness. *n. ſ.* [from *reſerved.*] Cloſeneſs; want of frankneſs; want of openneſs.

——— Obſerve their gravity
And their *reſervedneſs*, their many cautions
Fitting their perſons. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

By formality, I mean ſomething more than ceremony and complement, even a ſolemn *reſervedneſs*, which may well conſiſt with honeſty. *Wotton.*

There was great warineſs and *reſervedneſs*, and ſo great a jealouſy of each other, that they had no mind to give or receive viſits. *Clarendon.*

Diſſimulation can but juſt guard a man within the compaſs of his own perſonal concerns, which yet may be more effectually done by that ſilence and *reſervedneſs*, that every man may innocently practiſe. *South's Sermons.*

Rese'rver. *n. ſ.* [from *reſerve.*] One that reſerves.

Reservoi'r. *n. ſ.* [*reſervoir*, Fr.] Place where any thing is kept in ſtore.

There is not a ſpring or fountain, but are well provided with huge ciſterns and *reſervoirs* of rain and ſnow-water. *Addiſon.*

Who ſees pale Mammon pine amidſt his ſtore,
Sees but a backward ſteward for the poor;
This year a *reſervoir*, to keep and ſpare;
The next, a fountain ſpouting through his heir. *Pope.*

To **RESE'TTLE.** *v. a.* [*re* and *ſettle.*] To ſettle again.

Will the houſe of Auſtria yield the leaſt article, even of uſurped prerogative, to *reſettle* the minds of thoſe princes in the alliance, who are alarmed at the conſequences of the emperor's death. *Swift.*

Rese'ttlement. *n. ſ.* [from *reſettle.*] 1. The act of ſettling again. 2. The ſtate of ſettling again.

(1.) To the quieting of my paſſions, and the *reſettlement* of my diſcompoſed ſoul, I conſider that grief is the moſt abſurd of all the paſſions. *Norris's Miſcellanies.*

(2.) Some roll their caſk to mix it with the lees, and, after a *reſettlement*, they rack it. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Resi'ance. *n. ſ.* [from *reſiant.*] Reſidence; abode; dwelling. *Reſiance* and *reſiant* are now only uſed in law.

The king forthwith baniſhed all Flemings out of his kingdom, commanding his merchant adventurers, which had a *reſiance* in Antwerp, to return. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

RESI'ANT. *adj.* [*reſſeant*, Fr.] Reſident; preſent in a place.

Solyman was come as far as Sophia, where the Turks great lieutenant in Europe is always *reſiant*, before that the Hungarians were aware. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

The Allobroges here *reſiant* in Rome. *Ben. Johnſon.*

To **RESI'DE.** *v. n.* [*reſideo*, Lat. *reſider*, Fr.] 1. To have abode; to live; to dwell; to be preſent. 2. [*Reſido*, Lat.] To ſink; to ſubſide; to fall to the bottom.

(1.) How can God with ſuch *reſide?* *Milton.*

In no fix'd place the happy ſouls *reſide*;
In groves we live, and lie on moſſy beds. *Dryden's Æneis.*

(2.) Oil of vitriol and petroleum, a drachm of each, turn into a mouldy ſubſtance; there *reſiding* in the bottom a fair cloud and a thick oil on the top. *Boyle.*

Re'sidence. *n. ſ.* [*reſidence*, Fr.] 1. Act of dwelling in a place. 2. Place of abode; dwelling. 3. [From *reſido*, Lat.] That which ſettles at the bottom of liquors.

(1.) Something holy lodges in that breaſt,
And with theſe raptures moves the vocal air,
To teſtify his hidden *reſidence.* *Milton.*

There was a great familiarity between the confeſſor and duke William; for the confeſſor had often made conſiderable *reſidences* in Normandy. *Hale's Law of England.*

(2.) Within the infant rind of this ſmall flower,
Poiſon hath *reſidence*, and medicine power. *Shakeſp.*

——— Underſtand the ſame
Of fiſh within their wat'ry *reſidence.* *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Caprea had been the retirement of Auguſtus for ſome time, and the *reſidence* of Tiberius for ſeveral years. *Addiſon.*

(3.) Separation is wrought by weight, as in the ordinary *reſidence* or ſettlement of liquors. *Bacon.*

Our cleareſt waters, and ſuch as ſeem ſimple unto ſenſe, are much compounded unto reaſon, as may be obſerved in the evaporation of water, wherein, beſides a terreous *reſidence*, ſome ſalt is alſo found. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Re'sident. *adj.* [*reſidens*, Lat. *reſident*, Fr.] Dwelling or having abode in any place.

I am not concerned in this objection; not thinking it neceſſary, that Chriſt ſhould be perſonally preſent or *reſident* on earth in the millenium. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

He is not ſaid to be *reſident* in a place, who comes thither with a purpoſe of retiring immediately; ſo alſo he is ſaid to be abſent, who is abſent with his family. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Re'sident. *n. ſ.* [from the adj.] An agent, miniſter, or officer reſiding in any diſtant place with the dignity of an ambaſſadour.

The pope fears the Engliſh will ſuffer nothing like a *reſident* or conſul in his kingdoms. *Addiſon.*

Reside'ntiary. *adj.* [from *reſident.*] Holding reſidence.

Chriſt was the conductor of the Iſraelites into the land of Canaan, and their *reſidentiary* guardian. *More.*

Resi'dual. }
Resi'duary. } *adj.* [from *reſiduum*, Lat.] Relating to the reſidue; relating to the part remaining.

'Tis enough to loſe the legacy, or the *reſiduary* advantage of the eſtate left him by the deceaſed. *Ayliffe.*

Re'sidue. *n. ſ.* [*reſidu*, Fr. *reſiduum*, Lat.] The remaining part; that which is left.

The cauſes are all ſuch as expel the moſt volatile parts of the blood, and fix the *reſidue.* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To **Resie'ge.** *v. a.* [*re* and *ſiege*, Fr.] To ſeat again. Obſolete.

In wretched priſon long he did remain,
Till they outreigned had their utmoſt date,
And then therein *reſieged* was again,
And ruled long with honourable ſtate. *Spenſer.*

To **RESI'GN.** *v. a.* [*reſigner*, Fr. *reſigno*, Lat.] 1. To give up a claim or poſſeſſion. 2. To yield up. 3. To give up in confidence: with *up* emphatical. 4. To ſubmit; particularly to ſubmit to providence. 5. To ſubmit without reſiſtance or murmur.

(1.) ——————— *Reſign*
Your crown and kingdom, indirectly held. *Shakeſp.*

I'll to the king, and ſignify to him,
That thus I have *reſign'd* to you my charge. *Shakeſp.*

To her thou didſt *reſign* thy place. *Milton.*

Phœbus *reſigns* his darts, and Jove
His thunder, to the god of love. *Denham.*

Ev'ry Iſmena would *reſign* her breaſt;
And ev'ry dear Hippolytus be bleſt. *Prior.*

(2.) Whoever ſhall *reſign* their reaſons, either from the root of deceit in themſelves, or inability to reſiſt ſuch trivial inganations from others, although their condition may place them above the multitude, yet are they ſtill within the line of vulgarity. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Deſirous to *reſign* and render back
All I receiv'd. *Milton.*

Thoſe, who always *reſign* their judgment to the laſt man they heard or read, truth never ſinks into thoſe men's minds; but, cameleon-like, they take the colour of what is laid before them, and as ſoon loſe and *reſign* it to the next that comes in their way. *Locke.*

(3.) What more reaſonable, than that we ſhould in all things *reſign up* ourſelves to the will of God. *Tillotſon.*

(4.) Happy the man, who ſtudies nature's laws,
His mind poſſeſſing in a quiet ſtate,
Fearleſs of fortune, and *reſign'd* to fate. *Dryden.*

——— A firm, yet cautious, mind,
Sincere, though prudent; conſtant, yet *reſign'd.* *Pope.*

(5.) What thou art, *reſign* to death.
Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.

Resigna'tion. *n. ſ.* [*reſignation*, Fr.] 1. The act of reſigning or giving up a claim or poſſeſſion. 2. Submiſſion; unreſiſting acquieſcence. 3. Submiſſion without murmur to the will of God.

(1.) Do that office of thine own good will;
The *reſignation* of thy ſtate and crown.
Shakeſpeare's Richard II.

He intended to procure a *reſignation* of the rights of the king's majeſty's ſiſters and others, entitled to the poſſeſſion of the crown. *Hayward.*

(2.) We cannot expect, that any one ſhould readily quit his own opinion, and embrace ours, with a blind *reſignation* to an authority, which the underſtanding acknowledges not. *Locke.*

There is a kind of ſluggiſh *reſignation*, as well as poorneſs and degeneracy of ſpirit, in a ſtate of ſlavery, that very few will recover themſelves out of it. *Addiſon.*

Resi'gner. *n. ſ.* [from *reſign.*] One that reſigns.

Resi'gnment. *n. ſ.* [from *reſign.*] Act of reſigning.

Resi'lience. }
Resi'liency. } *n. ſ.* [from *reſilio*, Latin.] The act of ſtarting or leaping back.

If you ſtrike a ball ſidelong, the rebound will be as much the contrary way; whether there be any ſuch *reſilience* in echoes, that is, whether a man ſhall hear better if he ſtand aſide the body repercuſſing, than if he ſtand where he ſpeaketh, may be tried. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Resi'lient. *adj.* [*reſiliens*, Latin.] Starting or ſpringing back.

Resili'tion. *n. ſ.* [*reſilio*, Lat.] The act of ſpringing back; reſilience.

RE'SIN. *n. ſ.* [*reſine*, Fr. *reſina*, Lat.] The fat ſulphurous parts of ſome vegetable, which is natural or procured by art, and will incorporate with oil or ſpirit, not an aqueous menſtruum. Thoſe vegetable ſubſtances that will diſſolve in water are gums, thoſe that will not diſſolve and mix but with ſpirits or oil are reſins.

Re'sinous. *adj.* [from *reſin*; *reſineux*, Fr.] Containing reſin; conſiſting of reſin.

Reſinous gums, diſſolved in ſpirit of wine, are let fall again, if the ſpirit be copiouſly diluted. *Boyle on Colours.*

Re'sinousness. *n. ſ.* [from *reſinous.*] The quality of being reſinous.

Resipi'scence. *n. ſ.* [*reſipiſcence*, Fr. *reſipiſcentia*, low Lat.] Wiſdom after the fact; repentance.

To **RESI'ST.** *v. a.* [*reſiſto*, Lat. *reſiſter*, Fr.] 1. To oppoſe; to act againſt. 2. To not admit impreſſion or force.

(1.) Submit to God; *reſiſt* the devil, and he will flee. *Ja.* iv.

——— To do ill our ſole delight
As being the contrary to his high will
Whom we *reſiſt*. *Milton.*
Not more almighty to *reſiſt* our might
Than wiſe to fruſtrate all our plots and wiles. *Milton.*
Some forms, tho' bright, no mortal man can bear,
Some, none *reſiſt*, tho' not exceeding fair. *Young.*
(2.) Nor keen nor ſolid could *reſiſt* that edge. *Milton.*

To **Resi'st.** *v. n.* To make oppoſition.

——— All the regions
Do ſeemingly revolt; and, who *reſiſt*,
Are mock'd for valiant ignorance,
And periſh conſtant fools. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Resi'stance. } *n. ſ.* [*reſiſtance*, French. This word, like
Resi'stence. } many others, is differently written, as it is ſuppoſed to have come from the Latin or the French.] 1. The act of reſiſting; oppoſition. 2. The quality of not yielding to force or external impreſſion.

(1.) Demetrius, ſeeing that the land was quiet, and that no *reſiſtance* was made againſt him, ſent away all his forces. 1 *Mac.*

(2.) The *reſiſtance* of bone to cold is greater than of fleſh; for that the fleſh ſhrinketh, but the bone *reſiſteth*, whereby the cold becometh more eager. *Bacon.*

Muſick ſo ſoftens and diſarms the mind,
That not an arrow does *reſiſtance* find. *Waller.*

The idea of ſolidity we receive by our touch, and it ariſes from the *reſiſtance* which we find in body to the entrance of any other body into the place it poſſeſſes. *Locke.*

But that part of the *reſiſtance*, which ariſes from the vis inertiæ, is proportional to the denſity of the matter, and cannot be diminiſhed by dividing the matter into ſmaller parts, nor by any other means, than by decreaſing the denſity of the medium. *Newton's Opticks.*

Resistibi'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *reſiſtible.*] 1. Quality of reſiſting. 2. Quality of being reſiſtible.

(1.) Whether the *reſiſtibility* of Adam's reaſon did not equivalence the facility of Eve's ſeduction, we refer unto ſchoolmen. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The name body, being the complex idea of extenſion and *reſiſtibility*, together, in the ſame ſubject, theſe two ideas are not exactly one and the ſame. *Locke.*

(2.) It is from corruption, and liberty to do evil, meeting with the *reſiſtibility* of this ſufficient grace, that one reſiſts it. *Hammond.*

Resi'stible. *adj.* [from *reſiſt.*] That may be reſiſted.

That is irreſiſtible; this, though potent, yet is in its own nature *reſiſtible* by the will of man; though it many times prevails by its efficacy. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Resi'stless. *adj.* [from *reſiſt.*] Irreſiſtible; that cannot be oppoſed.

Our own eyes do every where behold the ſudden and *reſiſtleſs* aſſaults of death. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

All at once to force *reſiſtleſs* way. *Milton.*
Since you can love, and yet your error ſee,
The ſame *reſiſtleſs* power may plead for me. *Dryden.*
——— She chang'd her ſtate;
Reſiſtleſs in her love, as in her hate. *Dryden.*
Though thine eyes *reſiſtleſs* glances dart,
A ſtronger charm is thine, a generous heart. *Logie.*

Reso'lvable. *adj.* [from *reſolve.*] 1. That may be referred or reduced. 2. Diſſoluble; admitting ſeparation of parts. 3. Capable of ſolution or of being made leſs obſcure.

(1.) Pride is of ſuch intimate connection with ingratitude, that the actions of ingratitude ſeem directly *reſolvable* into pride, as the principal reaſon of them. *South.*

(2.) As the ſerum of the blood is *reſolvable* by a ſmall heat, a greater heat coagulates, ſo as to turn it horny like parchment. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

(3.) The effect is wonderful in all, and the cauſes beſt *reſolvable* from obſervations made in the countries themſelves, the parts through which they paſs. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Re'soluble. *adj.* [*reſoluble*, Fr. *re* and *ſolubilis*, Latin.] That may be melted or diſſolved.

Three is not preciſely the number of the diſtinct elements, whereinto mixt bodies are *reſoluble* by fire. *Boyle.*

To **RESO'LVE.** *v. a.* [*reſolvo*, Lat. *reſoudre*, Fr.] 1. To inform; to free from a doubt or difficulty. 2. To ſolve; to clear. 3. To ſettle in an opinion. 4. To fix in a determination. This ſenſe is rather neutral, though in theſe examples the form be paſſive. 5. To fix in conſtancy; to confirm. 6. To melt; to diſſolve. 7. To analiſe; to reduce.

(1.) In all things then are our conſciences beſt *reſolved*, and in moſt agreeable ſort unto God and nature *reſolved*, when they are ſo far perſuaded, as thoſe grounds of perſuaſion will bear. *Hooker.*

——— Give me ſome breath,
Before I poſitively ſpeak in this;
I will *reſolve* your grace immediately.
Shakeſpeare's Richard III.

I cannot brook delay, *reſolve* me now;
And what your pleaſure is, ſhall ſatisfy me. *Shakeſp.*
Reſolve me, ſtrangers, whence and what you are? *Dryden.*

(2.) Examine, ſift, and *reſolve* their alleged proofs, till you come to the very root whence they ſpring, and it ſhall clearly appear, that the moſt which can be inferred upon ſuch plenty of divine teſtimonies, is only this, that ſome things, which they maintain, do ſeem to have been out of ſcripture not abſurdly gathered. *Hooker.*

I *reſolve* the riddle of their loyalty, and give them opportunity to let the world ſee, they mean not what they do, but what they ſay. *King Charles.*

He always bent himſelf rather judiciouſly to *reſolve*, than by doubts to perplex a buſineſs. *Hayward.*

The gravers, when they have attained to the knowledge of theſe repoſes, will eaſily *reſolve* thoſe difficulties which perplex them. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

The man, who would *reſolve* the work of fate,
May limit number. *Prior.*

Happineſs, it was *reſolved* by all, muſt be ſome one uniform end, proportioned to the capacities of human nature, attainable by every man, independent on fortune. *Rogers.*

(3.) Good or evil actions, commanded or prohibited by laws and precepts ſimply moral, may be *reſolved* into ſome dictates and principles of the law of nature, imprinted on man's heart at the creation. *White.*

Long ſince we were *reſolved* of your truth,
Your faithful ſervice, and your toil in war. *Shakeſp.*
(4.) ——— Good proof
This day affords, declaring thee *reſolv'd*
To undergo with me one guilt. *Milton.*

——— I run to meet th' alarms,
Reſolv'd on death, *reſolv'd* to die in arms. *Dryden.*

Reſolv'd for ſea, the ſlaves thy baggage pack;
Nothing retards thy voyage, unleſs
Thy other lord forbids voluptuouſneſs. *Dryden's Perſius.*

(5.) Quit preſently the chapel, or *reſolve* you
For more amazement:
I'll make the ſtatue move. *Shakeſpeare.*

(6.) *Reſolving* is bringing a fluid, which is new concreted, into the ſtate of fluidity again. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Vegetable ſalts *reſolve* the coagulated humours of a human body, and attenuate, by ſtimulating the ſolids, and diſſolving the fluids. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

(7.) Into what can we *reſolve* this ſtrong inclination of mankind to this error? it is altogether unimaginable, but that the reaſon of ſo univerſal a conſent ſhould be conſtant. *Tillotſon.*

Ye immortal ſouls, who once were men,
And now *reſolv'd* to elements agen. *Dryden.*

The decretals turn upon this point, and *reſolve* all into a monarchical power at Rome. *Baker on Learning.*

To **Reso'lve.** *v. n.* 1. To determine; to decree within one's ſelf. 2. To melt; to be diſſolved. 3. To be ſettled in opinion.

(1.) —— Confirm'd, then I *reſolve*
Adam ſhall ſhare with me. *Milton.*

Covetouſneſs is like the ſea, that receives the tribute of all rivers, though far unlike it in lending any back; therefore thoſe, who have *reſolved* upon the thriving ſort of piety, have ſeldom embarked all their hopes in one bottom. *Decay of Piety.*

(2.) Have I not hideous death within my view?
Retaining but a quantity of life,
Which bleeds away, ev'n as a form of wax
Reſolveth from its figure 'gainſt the fire. *Shakeſp.*

No man condemn me, who has never felt
A woman's power, or try'd the force of love;
All tempers yield and ſoften in thoſe fires,
Our honours, intereſts, *reſolving* down,
Run in the gentle current of our joys. *Southern's Oroonoko.*

When the blood ſtagnates in any part, it firſt coagulates, then *reſolves* and turns alkaline. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

(3.) Let men *reſolve* of that as they pleaſe: this every intelligent being muſt grant, that there is ſomething that is himſelf, that he would have happy. *Locke.*

Reso'lve. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Reſolution; fixed determination.

I'm glad, you thus continue your *reſolve*,
To ſuck the ſweets of ſweet philoſophy. *Shakeſp.*

——— When he ſees
Himſelf by dogs, and dogs by men purſu'd,
He ſtraight revokes his bold *reſolve*, and more
Repents his courage, than his fear before. *Denham.*

Cæſar's approach has ſummon'd us together,
And Rome attends her fate from our *reſolves*. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Reso'lvedly. *adv.* [from *reſolved.*] With firmneſs and conſtancy.

A man may be *reſolvedly* patient unto death; ſo that it is not the mediocrity of reſolution, which makes the virtue; nor the extremity, which makes the vice. *Grew's Coſmol.*

Reso'lvedness. *n. ſ.* [from *reſolved.*] Reſolution; conſtancy; firmneſs.

This *reſolvedneſs*, this high fortitude in ſin, can with no reaſon be imagined a preparative to its remiſſion. *D. of Piety.*

Reso'lvent. *n. ſ.* [*reſolvens*, Latin.] That which has the power of cauſing ſolution.

In the beginning of inflammation, they require repellents; and in the increaſe, ſomewhat of *reſolvents* ought to be mixed. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Lacteſcent plants, as lettuce and endive, contain wholeſome juice, *reſolvent* of the bile, anodyne and cooling. *Arbuthnot.*

Reso'lver. *n. ſ.* [from *reſolve.*] 1. One that forms a firm reſolution. 2. One that diſſolves; one that ſeparates parts.

(1.) Thy reſolutions were not before ſincere; conſequently God that ſaw that, cannot be thought to have juſtified that unſincere *reſolver*, that dead faith. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

(2.) It may be doubted, whether or no the fire be the genuine and univerſal *reſolver* of mixed bodies. *Boyle.*

RE'SOLUTE. *adj.* [*reſolu*, Fr.] Determined; fixed; conſtant; ſteady; firm.

Be bloody, bold, and *reſolute*; laugh to ſcorn
The pow'r of man; for none of woman born
Shall harm Macbeth. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

——— Edward is at hand
Ready to fight; therefore be *reſolute*. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

Re'solutely. *adv.* [from *reſolute.*] Determinately; firmly; conſtantly; ſteadily.

——— We *reſolutely* muſt,
To the few virtues that we have, be juſt. *Roſcommon.*

A man, who lives a virtuous life, deſpiſes the pleaſures of ſin, and notwithſtanding all the allurements of ſenſe perſiſts *reſolutely* in his courſe. *Tillotſon.*

Some of thoſe facts he examines, ſome he *reſolutely* denies; others he endeavours to extenuate, and the reſt he diſtorts with unnatural turns. *Swift.*

Re'soluteness. *n. ſ.* [from *reſolute.*] Determinateneſs; ſtate of being fixed in reſolution.

All that my *reſoluteneſs* to make uſe of my ears, not tongue, could do, was to make them acquieſce. *Boyle.*

Resolu'tion. *n. ſ.* [*reſolutio*, Lat. *reſolution*, French.] 1. Act of clearing difficulties. 2. Analyſis; act of ſeparating any thing into conſtituent parts. 3. Diſſolution. 4. [From *reſolute.*] Fixed determination; ſettled thought. 5. Conſtancy; firmneſs; ſteadineſs in good or bad. 6. Determination of a cauſe in courts of juſtice.

(1.) In matters of antiquity, if their originals eſcape due relation, they fall into great obſcurities, and ſuch as future ages ſeldom reduce into a *reſolution*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Viſits, whether of civility, or for *reſolution* of conſcience, or information in points of difficulty, were numerous. *Fell.*

The unravelling and *reſolution* of the difficulties, that are met with in the execution of the deſign, are the end of an action. *Dryden's Oedipus.*

(2.) To the preſent impulſes of ſenſe, memory and inſtinct, all the ſagacities of brutes may be reduced; though witty men, by analytical *reſolution*, have chymically extracted an artificial logick out of all their actions. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

(3.) In the hot ſprings of extreme cold countries, the firſt heats are unſufferable, which proceed out of the *reſolution* of humidity congealed. *Digby on Bodies.*

(4.) I' th' progreſs of this buſineſs,
Ere a determinate *reſolution*,
The biſhop did require a reſpite. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

O Lord, *reſolutions* of future reforming do not always ſatisfy thy juſtice, nor prevent thy vengeance for former miſcarriages. *King Charles.*

We ſpend our days in deliberating, and we end them without coming to any *reſolution*. *L'Eſtrange.*

How much this is in every man's power, by making *reſolutions* to himſelf, is eaſy to try. *Locke.*

The mode of the will, which anſwers to dubitation, may be called ſuſpenſion; that which anſwers to invention, *reſolution*: and that which, in the phantaſtick will, is obſtinacy, is conſtancy in the intellectual. *Grew's Coſmol.*

(5.) The reſt of the Helots, which were otherwiſe ſcattered, bent thitherward, with a new life of *reſolution*; as if their captain had been a root, out of which their courage had ſprung. *Sidney.*

I would unſtate myſelf to be in a due *reſolution*. *Shakeſp.*

They, who governed the parliament, had the *reſolution* to act thoſe monſtrous things. *Clarendon.*

What reinforcement we may gain from hope,
If not what *reſolution* from deſpair. *Milton.*

(6.) Nor have we all the acts of parliament or of judicial *reſolutions*, which might occaſion ſuch alterations. *Hale.*

Re'solutive. *adj.* [*reſolutus*, Lat. *reſolutif*, Fr.] Having the power to diſſolve or relax.

Re'sonance. *n. ſ.* [from *reſono*, Lat.] Sound; reſound.

An ancient muſician informed me, that there were ſome famous lutes that attained not their full ſeaſoning and beſt *reſonance*, till they were about fourſcore years old. *Boyle.*

Re'sonant. *adj.* [*reſonnant*, Fr. *reſonans*, Latin.] Reſounding.

——————— His volant touch
Fled and purſu'd tranſverſe the *reſonant* fugue. *Milton.*

To **Reso'rt.** *v. n.* [*reſſortir*, Fr.] 1. To have recourſe. 2. To go publickly. 3. To repair to. 4. To fall back. In law.

(1.) The king thought it time to *reſort* to other counſels, and to provide force to chaſtiſe them, who had ſo much deſpiſed all his gentler remedies. *Clarendon.*

(2.) Thither ſhall all the valiant youth *reſort*,
And from his memory inflame their breaſts
To matchleſs valour. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Hither the heroes and the nymphs *reſort*. *Pope.*

(3.) In the very time of Moſes' law, when God's ſpecial commandments were moſt of all required, ſome feſtival days were ordained, and duly obſerved among the Jews, by authority of the church and ſtate, and the ſame was not ſuperſtitious; for our Saviour himſelf *reſorted* unto them. *White.*

——————. The ſons of light
Haſted, *reſorting* to the ſummons high. *Milton.*

To Argos' realms the victor god *reſorts*,
And enters cold Crotopus' humble courts. *Pope.*

(4.) The inheritance of the ſon never *reſorted* to the mother or to any of her anceſtors, but both were totally excluded from the ſucceſſion. *Hale's Law of England.*

Reso'rt. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Frequency; aſſembly; meeting. 2. Concourſe; confluence. 3. Act of viſiting. 4. [*Reſſort*, Fr.] Movement; active power; ſpring: a galliciſm.

(1.) Unknown, unqueſtion'd in that thick *reſort*. *Dryden.*

(2.) The like places of *reſort* are frequented by men out of place. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

(3.) Join with me to forbid him her *reſort*. *Shakeſpeare.*

(4.) Some know the *reſorts* and falls of buſineſs, that cannot ſink into the main of it. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

In fortune's empire blindly thus we go,
We wander after pathleſs deſtiny,
Whoſe dark *reſorts* ſince prudence cannot know,
In vain it would provide for what ſhall be. *Dryden.*

Reso'rter. *n. ſ.* [from *reſort*.] One that frequents, or viſits.

To **Resou'nd.** *v. a.* [*reſono*, Latin; *reſonner*, French.] 1. To echo; to ſound back; to return as ſound. 2. To celebrate by ſound. 3. To ſound; to tell ſo as to be heard far.

(1.) With other echo late I taught your ſhades,
To anſwer and *reſound* far other ſong. *Milton.*

And Albion's cliffs *reſound* the rural lay. *Pope.*

(2.) The ſweet ſinger of Iſrael with his pſaltery loudly *reſounded* the innumerable benefits of the Almighty Creator. *Peacham.*

The ſound of hymns, wherewith thy throne
Incompaſs'd ſhall *reſound* thee ever bleſt. *Milton.*

(3.) The man, for wiſdom's various arts renown'd,
Long exercis'd in woes, oh muſe! *reſound*. *Pope.*

To **Resou'nd.** *v. n.* 1. To be echoed back. 2. To be much and loudly mentioned.

(1.) What is common fame, which ſounds from all quarters of the world, and *reſounds* back to them again, but generally a loud, rattling, impudent lye? *South's Sermons.*

(2.) What *reſounds* in fable or romance of Uther's ſons. *Milton.*

Resou'rce. *n. ſ.* [It is commonly written *reſſource*, which ſee: *reſſource*, Fr. *Skinner* derives it from *reſoudre*, Fr. to ſpring up.] Some new or unexpected means that offer; reſort; expedient.

——————— Pallas view'd
His foes purſuing, and his friends purſu'd;
Us'd threatnings, mix'd with pray'rs, his laſt *reſource*;
With theſe to move their minds, with thoſe to fire their force. *Dryden.*

To **Reso'w.** *v. a.* [*re* and *ſow*.] To ſow anew.

Over wet at ſowing time breedeth much dearth, inſomuch as they are forced to *reſow* ſummer corn. *Bacon.*

To **Respea'k.** *v. n.* [*re* and *ſpeak*.] To anſwer.

The great cannon to the clouds ſhall tell,
And the king's rowſe the heav'n ſhall bruit again,
Reſpeaking earthly thunder. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

To **RESPE'CT.** *v. a.* [*reſpectus*, Lat.] 1. To regard; to have regard to. 2. [*Reſpecter*, Fr.] To conſider with a lower degree of reverence. 3. To have relation to: as, the alluſion *reſpects* an ancient cuſtom. 4. To look toward.

(1.) ——————— Claudio, I quake,
Leſt thou ſhould'ſt ſeven winters more *reſpect*
Than a perpetual honour. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

——— The bleſt gods doe not love
Ungodly actions; but *reſpect* the right,
And in the workes of pious men delight. *Chapman.*

In orchards and gardens we do not ſo much *reſpect* beauty, as variety of ground for fruits, trees, and herbs. *Bacon.*

In judgment-ſeats, not mens qualities, but cauſes only ought to be *reſpected*. *Kettleworth.*

(2.) There is nothing more terrible to a guilty heart, than the eye of a *reſpected* friend. *Sidney.*

Whoever taſtes, let him with grateful heart
Reſpect that ancient loyal houſe. *Philips.*

I always loved and *reſpected* Sir William. *Swift to Gay.*

(4.) The needle doth vary, as it approacheth the pole; whereas, were there ſuch direction from the rocks, upon a nearer approachment, it would more directly *reſpect* them. *Brown.*

Palladius adviſeth, the front of his houſe ſhould ſo *reſpect* the South, that in the firſt angle it receive the riſing rays of the winter ſun, and decline a little from the winter ſetting thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Respe'ct. *n. ſ.* [*reſpect*, French; *reſpectus*, Latin.] 1. Regard; attention. 2. Reverence; honour. 3. Awful kindneſs. 4. Goodwill. 5. Partial regard. 6. Reverend character. 7. Manner of treating others. 8. Conſideration; motive. 9. Relation; regard.

(1.) You have too much *reſpect* upon the world;
They loſe it, that do buy it with much care. *Shakeſp.*

——————— I love
My country's good with a *reſpect* more tender
Than mine own life. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

(2.) You know me dutiful, therefore
Let me not ſhame *reſpect*: but give me leave
To take that courſe by your conſent and voice. *Shakeſp.*

Æneas muſt be drawn a ſuppliant to Dido, with *reſpect* in his geſtures, and humility in his eyes. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

I found the king abandon'd to neglect;
Seen without awe, and ſerv'd without *reſpect*. *Prior.*

The ſame men treat the Lord's-day with as little *reſpect*, and make the advantage of reſt and leiſure from their worldly affairs only an inſtrument to promote their pleaſure and diverſions. *Nelſon.*

(3.) He, that will have his ſon have a *reſpect* for him, muſt have a great reverence for his ſon. *Locke.*

(4.) ——————— Pembroke has got
A thouſand pounds a year, for pure *reſpect*;
No other obligation?
That promiſes more thouſands. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

The Lord had *reſpect* unto Abel and his offering. *Gen.* iv.

(5.) It is not good to have *reſpect* of perſons in judgment. *Prov.*

(6.) Many of the beſt *reſpect* in Rome,
Groaning under this age's yoke,
Have wiſh'd, that noble Brutus had his eyes. *Shakeſp.*

(7.) You muſt uſe them with fit *reſpects*, according to the bonds of nature; but you are of kin to their perſons, not errors. *Bacon.*

The duke's carriage was to the gentlemen of fair *reſpect*, and bountiful to the ſoldier, according to any ſpecial value which he ſpied in any. *Wotton's Buckingham.*

(8.) Whatſoever ſecret *reſpects* were likely to move them, for contenting of their minds, Calvin returned. *Hooker.*

The love of him, and this *reſpect* beſide;
For that my grandſire was an Engliſhman,
Awakes my conſcience to confeſs all this. *Shakeſp.*

Since that *reſpects* of fortune are his love,
I ſhall not be his wife. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

(9.) In *reſpect* of the ſuitors which attend you, do them what right in juſtice, and with as much ſpeed as you may. *Bacon.*

There have been always monſters amongſt them, in *reſpect* of their bodies. *Wilkins.*

I have repreſented to you the excellency of the chriſtian religion, in *reſpect* of its clear diſcoveries of the nature of God, and in *reſpect* of the perfection of its laws. *Tillotſon.*

Every thing which is imperfect, as the world muſt be acknowledged in many *reſpects*, had ſome cauſe which produced it. *Tillotſon.*

They believed but one ſupreme deity, which, with *reſpect* to the various benefits men received from him, had ſeveral titles. *Tillotſon.*

Respe'cter. *n. ſ.* [from *reſpect*.] One that has partial regard.

Neither is any condition more honourable in the ſight of God than another; otherwiſe he would be a *reſpecter* of perſons: for he hath propoſed the ſame ſalvation to all. *Swift.*

Respe'ctful. *adj.* [*reſpect* and *full*.] Ceremonious; full of outward civility.

Will you be only, and for ever mine?
From this dear boſom ſhall I ne'er be torn?
Or you grow cold, *reſpectful*, or forſworn? *Prior.*
With humble joy, and with *reſpectful* fear,
The liſt'ning people ſhall his ſtory hear. *Prior.*

Respe'ctfully. *adv.* [from *reſpectful*.] With ſome degree of reverence.

To your glad genius ſacrifice this day,
Let common meats *reſpectfully* give way. *Dryden.*

Respe'ctfulness. *n. ſ.* [from *reſpectful*.] The quality of being reſpectful.

Respe'ctive. *adj.* [from *reſpect*.] 1. Particular; relating to particular perſons or things. 2. [*Reſpectif*, French.] Relative; not abſolute. 3. Worthy of reverence. Not in uſe. 4. Careful; cautious; attentive to conſequences. Obſolete.

(1.) Moſes mentions the immediate cauſes, and St. Peter the more remote and fundamental cauſes, that conſtitution of the heavens, and that conſtitution of the earth, in reference to their *reſpective* waters, which made that world obnoxious to a deluge. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

When ſo many preſent themſelves before their *reſpective* magiſtrates to take the oaths, it may not be improper to awaken a due ſenſe of their engagements. *Addiſon.*

(2.) The medium intended is not an abſolute, but a *reſpective* medium; the proportion recommended to all is the ſame; but the things to be deſired in this proportion will vary. *Rogers.*

(3.) What ſhould it be, that he reſpects in her,
But I can make *reſpective* in myſelf. *Shakeſpeare.*

(4.) *Reſpective* and wary men had rather ſeek quietly their own, and wiſh that the world may go well, ſo it be not long of them, than with pain and hazard make themſelves adviſers for the common good. *Hooker.*

He was exceeding *reſpective* and preciſe. *Raleigh.*

Respe'ctively. *adv.* [from *reſpective*.] 1. Particularly; as each belongs to each. 2. Relatively; not abſolutely. 3. Partially; with reſpect to private views. Obſolete. 4. With great reverence. Not in uſe.

(1.) The interruption of trade between the Engliſh and Flemiſh began to pinch the merchants of both nations, which moved them by all means to diſpoſe their ſovereigns *reſpectively* to open the intercourſe again. *Bacon.*

The impreſſions from the objects of the ſenſes do mingle *reſpectively* every one with his kind. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Good and evil are in morality, as the Eaſt and Weſt are in the frame of the world, founded in and divided by that fixed and unalterable ſituation, which they have *reſpectively* in the whole body of the univerſe. *South's Sermons.*

The principles of thoſe governments are *reſpectively* diſclaimed and abhorred by all the men of ſenſe and virtue in both parties. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

(2.) If there had been no other choice, but that Adam had been left to the univerſal, Moſes would not then have ſaid, eaſtward in Eden, ſeeing the world hath not Eaſt nor Weſt, but *reſpectively*. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

(3.) Among the miniſters themſelves, one being ſo far in eſtimation above the reſt, the voices of the reſt were likely to be given for the moſt part *reſpectively* with a kind of ſecret dependency. *Hooker's Preface.*

(4.) Honeſt Flaminius, you are very *reſpectively* welcome. *Shakeſpeare.*

Respe'rsion. *n. ſ.* [*reſperſio*, Latin.] The act of ſprinkling.

Respira'tion. *n. ſ.* [*reſpiration*, French; *reſpiratio*, from *reſpiro*, Latin.] 1. The act of breathing. 2. Relief from toil.

(1.) Apollonius of Tyana affirmed, that the ebbing and flowing of the ſea was the *reſpiration* of the world, drawing in water as breath, and putting it forth again. *Bacon.*

Syrups or other expectoratives do not advantage in coughs, by ſlipping down between the epiglottis; for, as I inſtanced before, that muſt neceſſarily occaſion a greater cough and difficulty of *reſpiration*. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

The author of nature foreknew the neceſſity of rains and dews to the preſent ſtructure of plants, and the uſes of *reſpiration* to animals; and therefore created thoſe correſpondent properties in the atmoſphere. *Bentley's Sermons.*

(2.) ——— Till the day
Appear of *reſpiration* to the juſt,
And vengeance to the wicked. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

To **Respi're.** *v. n.* [*reſpiro*, Latin; *reſpirer*, Fr.] 1. To breathe. 2. To catch breath. 3. To reſt; to take reſt from toil.

(1.) The ladies gaſp'd, and ſcarcely could *reſpire*;
The breath they drew, no longer air, but fire,
The fainty knights were ſcorch'd. *Dryden.*
(2.) Till breathleſs both themſelves aſide retire,
Where foaming wrath, their cruel tuſks they whet,
And trample th' earth the whiles they may *reſpire*. *Spenſ.*
I, a pris'ner chain'd, ſcarce freely draw
The air impriſon'd alſo, cloſe and damp,
Unwholſome draught; but here I feel amends,
The breath of heav'n freſh blowing, pure, and ſweet,
With day-ſpring born; here leave me to *reſpire*. *Milton.*
(3.) Hark! he ſtrikes the golden lyre;
And ſee! the tortur'd ghoſts *reſpire*,
See ſhady forms advance! *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

RESPI'TE. *n. ſ.* [*reſpit*, Fr.] 1. Reprieve; ſuſpenſion of a capital ſentence. 2. Pauſe; interval.

(1.) ——— I had hope to ſpend
Quiet, though ſad, the *reſpite* of that day,
That muſt be mortal to us both. *Milton.*
Wiſdom and eloquence in vain would plead
One moment's *reſpite* for the learned head;
Judges of writings and of men have dy'd. *Prior.*
(2.) The fox then counſel'd th' ape, for to require
Reſpite till morrow t' anſwer his deſire. *Spenſer.*

This cuſtomary war, which troubleth all the world, giveth little *reſpite* or breathing time of peace, doth uſually borrow pretence from the neceſſary, to make itſelf appear more honeſt. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Some pauſe and *reſpite* only I require,
Till with my tears I ſhall have quench'd my fire. *Denham.*

To **Respi'te.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To relieve by a pauſe. 2. [*Reſpiter*, old Fr.] To ſuſpend; to delay.

(1.) ——— In what bow'r or ſhade
Thou find'ſt him, from the heat of noon retir'd,
To *reſpite* his day-labour with repaſt,
Or with repoſe. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

(2.) An act paſſed for the ſatisfaction of the officers of the king's army, by which they were promiſed payment, in November following; till which time they were to *reſpite* it, and be contented that the common ſoldiers and inferior officers ſhould be ſatisfied upon their diſbanding. *Clarendon.*

Resple'ndence. } *n. ſ.* [from *reſplendent*.] Luſtre;
Resple'ndency. } brightneſs; ſplendour.

Son! thou in whom my glory I behold
In full *reſplendence*, heir of all my might. *Milton.*

To neglect that ſupreme *reſplendency*, that ſhines in God, for thoſe dim repreſentations of it in the creature, is as abſurd as it were for a Perſian to offer his ſacrifices to a parhelion inſtead of adoring the ſun. *Boyle.*

RESPLE'NDENT. *adj.* [*reſplendens*, Latin.] Bright; ſhining; having a beautiful luſtre.

Rich in commodities, beautiful in ſituation, *reſplendent* in all glory. *Camden's Remains.*

There all within full rich array'd he found,
With royal arras and *reſplendent* gold. *Spenſer.*

The ancient electrum had in it a fifth of ſilver to the gold, and made a compound metal, as fit for moſt uſes as gold, and more *reſplendent*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Empreſs of this fair world, *reſplendent* Eve! *Milton.*

Every body looks moſt ſplendid and luminous in the light of its own colour: cinnabar in the homogeneal light is moſt *reſplendent*, in the green light it is manifeſtly leſs *reſplendent*, in the blue light ſtill leſs. *Newton's Opticks.*

Reſplendent braſs, and more *reſplendent* dames. *Pope.*

Reſple'ndently. *adv.* [from *reſplendent*.] With luſtre; brightly; ſplendidly.

To **RESPO'ND.** *v. n.* [*reſpondeo*, Latin; *reſpondre*, French.] 1. To anſwer. Little uſed. 2. To correſpond; to ſuit.

(2.) To ev'ry theme *reſponds* thy various lay;
Here rowls a torrent, there meanders play. *Broome.*

Reſpo'ndent. *n. ſ.* [*reſpondens*, Lat.] 1. An anſwerer in a ſuit. 2. One whoſe province, in a ſet diſputation, is to refute objections.

(1.) In giving an anſwer, the *reſpondent* ſhould be in court, and perſonally admoniſhed by the judge to anſwer the judge's interrogation. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

(2.) How becomingly does Philopolis exerciſe his office, and ſeaſonably commit the opponent with the *reſpondent*, like a long practiſed moderator? *More's Divine Dialogues.*

The *reſpondent* may eaſily ſhew, that though wine may do all this, yet it may be finally hurtful to the ſoul and body of him. *Watts's Logick.*

Reſpo'nse. *n. ſ.* [*reſponſum*, Lat.] 1. An anſwer; commonly an oraculous anſwer. 2. [*Reſpons*, Fr.] Anſwer made by the congregation, ſpeaking alternately with the prieſt in publick worſhip. 3. Reply to an objection in a formal diſputation.

(1.) Mere natural piety has taught men to receive the *reſponſes* of the gods with all poſſible veneration. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

The oracles, which had before flouriſhed, began to droop, and from giving *reſponſes* in verſe, deſcended to proſe, and within a while were utterly ſilenced. *Hammond.*

(2.) To make his pariſhioners kneel and join in the *reſponſes*, he gave every one of them a haſſock and common prayer book. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

(3.) Let the reſpondent not turn opponent; except in retorting the argument upon his adverſary after a direct *reſponſe*; and even this is allowed only as a confirmation of his own *reſponſe*. *Watts on the Mind.*

Reſpo'nsible. *adj.* [from *reſponſus*, Latin.] 1. Anſwerable; accountable. 2. Capable of diſcharging an obligation.

(1.) Heathens, who have certainly the talent of natural knowledge, are *reſponſible* for it. *Hammond.*

He as much ſatisfies the itch of telling news; he as much perſuades his hearers; and all this while he has his retreat ſecure, and ſtands not *reſponſible* for the truth of his relations. *Government of the Tongue.*

(2.) The neceſſity of a proportion of money to trade depends on money as a pledge, which writing cannot ſupply the place of; ſince the bill, I receive from one man, will not be accepted as ſecurity by another, he not knowing that the bill is legal, or that the man bound is honeſt or *reſponſible*. *Locke.*

Reſpo'nsibleness. *n. ſ.* [from *reſponſible*.] State of being obliged or qualified to anſwer.

Reſpo'nsion. *n. ſ.* [*reſponſio*, Latin.] The act of anſwering.

Reſpo'nsive. *adj.* [*reſponſif*, Fr. from *reſponſus*, Latin.] 1. Anſwering; making anſwer. 2. Correſpondent; ſuited to ſomething elſe.

(1.) A certificate is a *reſponſive* letter, or letter by way of anſwer. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

(2.) Sing of love and gay deſire,
Reſponſive to the warbling lyre. *Fenton.*

Be there Demodocus the bard of fame,
Taught by the gods to pleaſe, when high he ſings
The vocal lay *reſponſive* to the ſtrings. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Reſpo'nsory. *adj.* [*reſponſorius*, Latin.] Containing anſwer.

REST. *n. ſ.* [ꞃeꞅꞇ, Saxon; *ruſte*, Dutch.] 1. Sleep; repoſe. 2. The final ſleep; the quietneſs of death. 3. Stilneſs; ceſſation or abſence of motion. 4. Quiet; peace; ceſſation from diſturbance. 5. Ceſſation from bodily labour. 6. Support; that on which any thing leans or reſts. 7. Place of repoſe. 8. Final hope. 9. [*Reſte*, French; *quod reſtat*, Latin.] Remainder; what remains.

(1.) ——— All things retir'd to *reſt*,
Mind us of like repoſe. *Milton.*

My toſt limbs are wearied into *reſt*. *Pope.*

(2.) Oft with holy hymns he charm'd their ears;
For David left him, when he went to *reſt*,
His lyre. *Dryden's Parſon.*

(3.) Putrefaction aſketh *reſt*; for the ſubtle motion, which putrefaction requireth, is diſturbed by any agitation. *Bacon.*

What cauſe mov'd the Creator, in his holy *reſt*,
So late to build. *Milton.*

All things paſt are equally and perfectly at *reſt*; and to this way of conſideration of them are all one, whether they were before the world, or but yeſterday. *Locke.*

(4.) Learn of me, for I am meek and lowly in heart; and ye ſhall find *reſt* unto your ſouls. *Mat.* xi. 29.

He giveth you *reſt* from all your enemies. *Deut.* xii. 10.

'Scap'd from ſuch ſtorms of pow'r, holding it beſt
To be below herſelf to be at *reſt*. *Daniel's Civil War.*

The root cut off, from whence theſe tumults roſe,
He ſhould have *reſt*, the commonwealth repoſe. *Daniel.*

Thus fenc'd, but not at *reſt* or eaſe of mind. *Milton.*

Where can a frail man hide him? in what arms
Shall a ſhort life enjoy a little *reſt*. *Fanſhaw.*

With what a load of vengeance am I preſt,
Yet never, never, can I hope for *reſt*;
For when my heavy burden I remove,
The weight falls down, and cruſhes her I love. *Dryden.*

Like the ſun, it had light and agility; it knew no *reſt* but in motion, no quiet but in activity. *South's Sermons.*

Thither, where ſinners may have *reſt*, I go. *Pope.*

The grave, where ev'n the great find *reſt*. *Pope.*

(5.) There the weary be at *reſt*. *Job*, iii. 17.

The chriſtian chuſeth for his day of *reſt*, the firſt day of the week, that he might thereby profeſs himſelf a ſervant of God, who on the morning of that day vanquiſhed ſatan. *Nelſon.*

(6.) Forth prick'd Clorinda from the throng,
And 'gainſt Tancredie ſet her ſpear in *reſt*. *Fairfax.*

A man may think, that a muſket may be ſhot off as well upon the arm, as upon a *reſt*; but when all is done, good counſel ſetteth buſineſs ſtraight. *Bacon.*

Their vizors cloſ'd, their lances in the *reſt*,
Or at the helmet pointed, or the creſt;
They ſpeed the race. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

Take the handle in your right hand, and claſping the blade of it in your left, lean it ſteady upon the *reſt*, holding the edge a little aſlant over the work, ſo as a corner of the thin ſide of the chiſſel may bear upon the *reſt*, and the flat ſide of the chiſſel may make a ſmall angle with the *reſt*. *Moxon.*

(7.) Suſtain'd by him with comforts, till we end
In duſt, our final *reſt* and native home. *Milton.*

(8.) Sea fights have been final to the war, but this is, when princes ſet up their *reſt* upon the battle. *Bacon.*

This anſwer would render their counſels of leſs reverence to the people, if upon thoſe reaſons, they ſhould recede from what they had, with that confidence and diſdain of the houſe of peers, demanded of the king; they therefore reſolved to ſet up their *reſt* upon that ſtake, and to go through with it, or periſh in the attempt. *Clarendon.*

(9.) Religion gives part of its reward in hand, the preſent comfort of having done our duty; and for the *reſt*, it offers us the beſt ſecurity that heaven can give. *Tillotſon.*

——— The pow'r in glory ſhone,
By her bent bow and her keen arrows known
The *reſt* a huntreſs. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

Rest. *adj.* [*reſtes*, Fr. *quod reſtat*, Lat.] Others; thoſe not included in any propoſition.

By deſcription of their qualities, many things may be learned concerning the *reſt* of the inhabitants. *Abbot.*

They had no other conſideration of the publick, than that no diſturbance might interrupt their quiet in their own days; and that the *reſt*, who had larger hearts and more publick ſpirits, would extend their labour, activity, and advice only to ſecure the empire at home by all peaceable arts. *Clarendon.*

Plato, and the *reſt* of the philoſophers, acknowledged the unity, power, wiſdom, goodneſs, and providence of the ſupreme God. *Stillingfleet.*

Arm'd like the *reſt*, the Trojan prince appears,
And by his pious labour urges theirs. *Dryden.*

Upon ſo equal terms did they all ſtand, that no one had a fairer pretence of right than the *reſt*. *Woodward.*

To **Rest.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To ſleep; to be aſleep; to ſlumber. 2. To ſleep the final ſleep; to die. 3. To be at quiet; to be at peace; to be without diſturbance. 4. To be without motion; to be ſtill. 5. To be fixed in any ſtate or opinion. 6. To ceaſe from labour. 7. To be ſatisfied; to acquieſce. 8. To lean; to recline for ſupport or quiet. 9. [*Reſto*, Lat. *reſter*, Fr.] To be left; to remain.

(1.) ——— Fancy then retires
Into her private cell, when nature *reſts*. *Milton.*

(2.) ——— ——— Ἱερὸν ὕπνον
Κοιμᾶται· θνήσκειν μὴ λέγε τοὺς ἀγαθούς.

——— Glad I'll lay me down,
As in my mother's lap; there I ſhould *reſt*
And ſleep ſecure. *Milton.*

(3.) ——— Thither let us tend
From off the toſſing of theſe fiery waves;
There *reſt*, if any reſt can harbour there. *Milton.*

(4.) Over the tent a cloud ſhall *reſt* by day. *Milton.*

(5.) He will not *reſt* content, though thou giveſt many gifts. *Prov.* vi. 35.

Every creature has a ſhare in the common bleſſings of providence; and every creature ſhould *reſt* well ſatisfied with its proportion in them. *L'Eſtrange.*

After ſuch a lord I *reſt* ſecure,
Thou wilt no foreign reins or Trojan load endure. *Dryden.*

There yet ſurvives the lawful heir
Of Sancho's blood, whom, when I ſhall produce,
I *reſt* aſſur'd to ſee you pale with fear. *Dryden.*

(6.) Six days thou ſhalt do thy work, and on the ſeventh day thou ſhalt *reſt*. *Exodus*, xxiii. 12.

The ark went before, to ſearch out a *reſting* place for them. *Numb.* x. 33.

——— From work
Reſting, he bleſs'd the ſeventh day. *Milton.*

When you enter into the regions of death, you *reſt* from all your labours and your fears. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

(7.) ——— To urge the foe to battle,
Prompted by blind revenge and wild deſpair,
Were to refuſe th' awards of providence,
And not to *reſt* in heaven's determination. *Addiſon.*

(8.) ——— On him I *reſted*,
And, not without conſid'ring, fix'd my fate. *Dryden.*

Sometimes it *reſts* upon teſtimony, when teſtimony of right has nothing to do; becauſe it is eaſier to believe, than to be ſcientifically inſtructed. *Locke.*

The philoſophical uſe of words conveys the preciſe notions of things, which the mind may *reſt* upon, and be ſatisfied with, in its ſearch after knowledge. *Locke.*

(9.) ——— Fall'n he is; and now
What *reſts*, but that the mortal ſentence paſs
On his tranſgreſſion. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

There *reſteth* the comparative; that is, its being granted, that it is either lawful or binding, yet whether other things be not preferred before it, as extirpation of hereſies. *Bacon.*

To **Rest.** *v. a.* 1. To lay to reſt. 2. To place as on a ſupport.

(1.) ——— Your piety has paid
All needful rites, to *reſt* my wand'ring ſhade. *Dryden.*

(2.) As the vex'd world, to find repoſe, at laſt
Itſelf into Auguſtus' arms did caſt;
So England now doth, with like toil oppreſt,
Her weary head upon your boſom *reſt*. *Waller.*

The proteſtants having well ſtudied the fathers, were now willing to *reſt* their cauſe, not upon ſcripture only, but fathers too; ſo far at leaſt as the three firſt centuries. *Waterland.*

Here *reſts* his head upon the lap of earth,
A youth to fortune and to fame unknown. *Gray.*

Resta'gnant. *adj.* [*reſtagnans*, Lat.] Remaining without flow or motion.

Upon the tops of high mountains, the air, which bears againſt the *reſtagnant* quickſilver, is leſs preſſed by the leſs ponderous incumbent air. *Boyle.*

To **RESTA'GNATE.** *v. n.* [*re* and *ſtagnate*.] To ſtand without flow.

The blood returns thick, and is apt to *reſtagnate*. *Wiſeman.*

Restagna'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *reſtagnate*.] The ſtate of ſtanding without flow, courſe, or motion.

Restaura'tion. *n. ſ.* [*reſtauro*, Lat.] The act of recovering to the former ſtate.

Adam is in us an original cauſe of our nature, and of that corruption of nature which cauſeth death; Chriſt as the cauſe original of *reſtauration* to life. *Hooker.*

O my dear father! *reſtauration* hang
Thy medicine on my lips; and let this kiſs
Repair thoſe violent harms, that my two ſiſters
Have in thy reverence made. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Spermatical parts will not admit a regeneration, much leſs will they receive an integral *reſtauration*. *Brown.*

To **Reste'm.** *v. a.* [*re* and *ſtem*.] To force back againſt the current.

——— How they *reſtem*
Their backward courſe, bearing with frank appearance
Toward Cyprus. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Re'stful. *adj.* [*reſt* and *full*.] Quiet; being at reſt.

——— Is not my arm of length,
That reacheth from the *reſtful* Engliſh court,
As far as Calais to my uncle's head? *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

Restha'rrow. *n. ſ.* A plant.

RESTI'FF. *adj.* [*reſtif*, Fr. *reſtivo*, Ital.] 1. Unwilling to ſtir; reſolute againſt going forward; obſtinate; ſtubborn. It is originally uſed of an horſe, that, though not wearied, will not be driven forward. 2. Being at reſt; being leſs in motion. Not uſed.

(1.) All, who before him did aſcend the throne,
Labour'd to draw three *reſtive* nations on. *Roſcommon.*

This *reſtiff* ſtubbornneſs is never to be excuſed under any pretence whatſoever. *L'Eſtrange.*

——— Some, with ſtudious care,
Their *reſtiff* ſteeds in ſandy plains prepare. *Dryden.*

The archangel, when diſcord was *reſtive*, and would not be drawn from her beloved monaſtery with fair words, drags her out with many ſtripes. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*

So James the drowſy genius wakes
Of Britain, long entranc'd in charms,
Reſtiff, and ſlumb'ring on its arms. *Dryden.*

The pamper'd colt will diſcipline diſdain,
Impatient of the laſh, and *reſtiff* to the reins. *Dryden.*

(2.) Palſies ofteneſt happen upon the left ſide; the moſt vigorous part protecting itſelf, and protruding the matter upon the weaker and *reſtive* ſide. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Resti'fness. *n. ſ.* [from *reſtiff*.] Obſtinate reluctance.

Overt virtues bring forth praiſe; but ſecret virtues bring forth fortune: certain deliveries of a man's ſelf, which the Spaniſh name deſemboltura, partly expreſſeth, where there be not ſtands nor *reſtiveneſs* in a man's nature; but the wheels of his mind keep way with the wheels of his fortune. *Bacon.*

That it gave occaſion to ſome men's further *reſtiveneſs*, is imputable to their depraved tempers. *King Charles.*

Resti'nction. *n. ſ.* [*reſtinctus*, Lat.] The act of extinguiſhing.

Restitu'tion. *n. ſ.* [*reſtitutio*, Lat.] 1. The act of reſtoring what is loſt or taken away. 2. The act of recovering its former ſtate or poſture.

(1.) To ſubdue an uſurper, ſhould be no unjuſt enterpriſe or wrongful war, but a *reſtitution* of ancient rights unto the crown of England, from whence they were moſt unjuſtly expelled and long kept out. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

He would pawn his fortunes
To hopeleſs *reſtitution*, ſo he might
Be call'd your vanquiſher. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

He *reſtitution* to the value makes;
Nor joy in his extorted treaſure takes. *Sandys.*

Whoſoever is an effective real cauſe of doing a neighbour wrong, by what inſtrument ſoever he does it, is bound to make *reſtitution*. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

In caſe our offence againſt God hath been complicated with injury to men, it is but reaſonable we ſhould make *reſtitution*. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

A great man, who has never been known willingly to pay a juſt debt, ought not all of a ſudden to be introduced, making *reſtitution* of thouſands he has cheated: let it ſuffice to pay twenty pounds to a friend, who has loſt his note. *Arbuthnot.*

(2.) In the woody parts of plants, which are their bones, the principles are ſo compounded, as to make them flexible without joints, and alſo elaſtick; that ſo their roots may yield to ſtones, and their trunks to the wind, with a power of *reſtitution*. *Grew's Coſmol.*

Re'stless. *adj.* [from *reſt*.] 1. Being without ſleep. 2. Unquiet; without peace. 3. Unconſtant; unſettled. 4. Not ſtill; in continual motion.

(1.) *Reſtleſs* he paſs'd the remnants of the night,
Till the freſh air proclaim'd the morning nigh;
And burning ſhips, the martyrs of the fight,
With paler fires beheld the eaſtern ſky. *Dryden.*

(2.) Eaſe to the body ſome, none to the mind
From *reſtleſs* thoughts, that like a deadly ſwarm
Of hornets arm'd, no ſooner found alone,
But ruſh upon me thronging, and preſent
Times paſt, what once I was, and what I'm now. *Milton.*

Could we not wake from that lethargick dream,
But to be *reſtleſs* in a worſe extreme? *Denham.*

We find our ſouls diſordered and *reſtleſs*, toſſed and diſquieted by paſſions, ever ſeeking happineſs in the enjoyments of this world, and ever miſſing what they ſeek. *Atterbury.*

What tongue can ſpeak the *reſtleſs* monarch's woes,
When God and Nathan were declar'd his foes? *Prior.*

(3.) He was ſtout of courage, ſtrong of hand,
Bold was his heart, and *reſtleſs* was his ſpright. *Fairfax.*

He's proud, fantaſtick, apt to change,
Reſtleſs at home, and ever prone to range. *Dryden.*

(4.) How could nature on their orbs impoſe
Such *reſtleſs* revolution, day by day
Repeated. *Milton.*

Re'stlesly. *adv.* [from *reſtleſs*.] Without reſt; unquietly.

When the mind caſts and turns itſelf *reſtleſly* from one thing to another, ſtrains this power of the ſoul to apprehend, that to judge, another to divide, a fourth to remember: thus tracing out the nice and ſcarce obſervable difference of ſome things, and the real agreement of others; at length it brings all the ends of a long hypotheſis together. *South.*

Re'stlesness. *n. ſ.* [from *reſtleſs*.] 1. Want of ſleep. 2. Want of reſt; unquietneſs. 3. Motion; agitation.

(1.) *Reſtleſneſs* and intermiſſion from ſleep, grieved perſons are moleſted with, whereby the blood is dried. *Harvey.*

(2.) ——— Let him keep the reſt,
But keep them with repining *reſtleſneſs*!
Let him be rich and weary, that at leaſt,
If goodneſs lead him not, yet wearineſs
May toſs him to my breaſt. *Herbert.*

I ſought my bed, in hopes relief to find,
But *reſtleſneſs* was miſtreſs of my mind. *Harte.*

(3.) The trembling *reſtleſneſs* of the needle, in any but the north point of the compaſs, manifeſts its inclination to the pole; which its wavering and its reſt bear equal witneſs to. *Boyle.*

Resto'rable. *adj.* [from *reſtore*.] What may be reſtored.

By cutting turf without any regularity, great quantities of *reſtorable* land are made utterly deſperate. *Swift.*

Restora'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *reſtore*; *reſtauration*, French.] 1. The act of replacing in a former ſtate. This is properly *reſtauration*. 2. Recovery.

(1.) Hail, royal Albion, hail to thee,
Thy longing people's expectation!
Sent from the gods to ſet us free
From bondage and from uſurpation:
Behold the different climes agree,
Rejoicing in thy *reſtoration*. *Dryden's Albion.*

The Athenians, now deprived of the only perſon that was able to recover their loſſes, repent of their raſhneſs, and endeavour in vain for his *reſtoration*. *Swift.*

(2.) The change is great in this *reſtoration* of the man, from a ſtate of ſpiritual darkneſs, to a capacity of perceiving divine truth. *Rogers.*

Resto'rative. *adj.* [from *reſtore*.] That which has the power to recruit life.

Their taſte no knowledge works at leaſt of evil;
But life preſerves, deſtroys life's enemy,
Hunger, with ſweet *reſtorative* delight. *Milton.*

Resto'rative. *n. ſ.* [from *reſtore*.] A medicine that has the power of recruiting life.

——— I will kiſs thy lips;
Haply ſome poiſon yet doth hang on them,
To make me die with a *reſtorative*. *Shakeſp. Rom. and Jul.*

God ſaw it neceſſary by ſuch mortifications to quench the boundleſs rage of an inſatiable intemperance, to make the weakneſs of the fleſh, the phyſick and *reſtorative* of the ſpirit. *South's Sermons.*

Aſſes milk is an excellent *reſtorative* in conſumptions. *Mortimer.*

He preſcribes an Engliſh gallon of aſſes milk, eſpecially as a *reſtorative*. *Arbuthnot.*

To **RESTO'RE.** *v. a.* [*reſtaurer*, Fr. *reſtauro*, Latin.] 1. To give back what has been loſt or taken away. 2. To bring back. 3. To retrieve; to bring back from degeneration, declenſion, or ruin, to its former ſtate. 4. To cure; to recover from diſeaſe. 5. To recover paſſages in books from corruption.

(1.) *Reſtore* the man his wife. *Gen.* xx. 7.

He ſhall *reſtore* in the principal, and add the fifth part more. *Lev.* vi. 5.

She lands him on his native ſhores,
And to his father's longing arms *reſtores*. *Dryden.*

(2.) The father baniſh'd virtue ſhall *reſtore*,
And crimes ſhall threat the guilty world no more. *Dryden.*

Thus pencils can, by one ſlight touch, *reſtore*
Smiles to that changed face, that wept before. *Dryden.*

(3.) Loſs of Eden, till one greater man
Reſtore it, and regain the bliſsful ſeat. *Milton.*

—— Th' archangel paus'd
Between the world deſtroy'd and world *reſtor'd*. *Milton.*

Theſe artificial experiments are but ſo many eſſays, whereby men attempt to *reſtore* themſelves from the firſt general curſe inflicted upon their labours. *Wilkins's Mathem. Magick.*

In his odyſſes, Homer explains, that the hardeſt difficulties may be overcome by labour, and our fortune *reſtored* after the ſevereſt afflictions. *Prior.*

(4.) Garth, faſter than a plague deſtroys, *reſtores*. *Granv.*

Resto'rer. *n. ſ.* [from *reſtore*.] One that reſtores; one that recovers the loſt; or repairs the decayed.

——— Next to the ſon,
Deſtin'd *reſtorer* of mankind, by whom
New heav'n and earth ſhall to the ages riſe. *Milton.*

I foretel you, as the *reſtorer* of poetry. *Dryden.*

Here are ten thouſand perſons reduced to the neceſſity of a low diet and moderate exerciſe, who are the only great *reſtorers* of our breed, without which, the nation would in an age become one great hoſpital. *Swift.*

To RESTRAIN. *v. a.* [*reſtreindre*, Fr. *reſtringo*, Latin.] 1. To withhold; to keep in. 2. To repreſs; to keep in awe. 3. To ſuppreſs; to hinder; to repreſs. 4. To abridge. 5. To pull tight. 6. To limit; to confine.

(1.) If ſhe *reſtrain'd* the riots of your followers,
'Tis to ſuch wholeſome end as clears her. *Shakeſp.*

——— The gods will plague thee,
That thou *reſtrain'ſt* from me the duty, which
To a mother's part belongs. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

(2.) The law of nature would be in vain, if there were no body that, in the ſtate of nature, had a power to execute that law, and thereby preſerve the innocent and *reſtrain* offenders. *Locke.*

That all men may be *reſtrained* from doing hurt to one another, the execution of the law of nature is in that ſtate put into every man's hand, whereby every one has a right to puniſh the tranſgreſſors to ſuch a degree as may hinder its violation. *Locke.*

(3.) Merciful pow'rs!
Reſtrain in me the curſed thoughts, that nature
Gives way to in repoſe. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Compaſſion gave him up to tears
A ſpace, till firmer thoughts *reſtrain'd* exceſs. *Milton.*

(4.) Me of my lawful pleaſure ſhe *reſtrain'd*,
And pray'd me oft forbearance. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Though they two were committed, at leaſt *reſtrained* of their liberty, yet this diſcovered too much of the humour of the court. *Clarendon.*

(5.) His horſe, with a half checked bit, and a headſtall of ſheep's leather, which being *reſtrained* to keep him from ſtumbling, hath been often burſt, and now repaired with knots. *Shakeſpeare.*

(6.) We *reſtrain* it to thoſe only duties, which all men, by force of natural wit, underſtand to be ſuch duties as concern all men. *Hooker.*

Upon what ground can a man promiſe himſelf a future repentance, who cannot promiſe himſelf a futurity? whoſe life depends upon his breath, and is ſo *reſtrained* to the preſent, that it cannot ſecure to itſelf the reverſion of the very next minute. *South's Sermons.*

Not only a metaphyſical or natural, but a moral univerſality alſo is to be *reſtrained* by a part of the predicate; as all the Italians are politicians; that is, thoſe among the Italians, who are politicians, are ſubtle politicians; *i. e.* they are generally ſo. *Watts's Logick.*

RESTRAI'NABLE. *adj.* [from *reſtrain.*] Capable to be reſtrained.

Therein we muſt not deny a liberty; nor is the hand of the painter more *reſtrainable*, than the pen of the poet. *Brown.*

RESTRAI'NEDLY. *adv.* [from *reſtrained.*] With reſtraint; without latitude.

That Chriſt's dying for all is the expreſs doctrine of the ſcripture, is manifeſted by the world, which is a word of the wideſt extent, and although it be ſometimes uſed more *reſtrainedly*, yet never doth ſignify a far ſmaller diſproportionable part of the world. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

RESTRAI'NER. *n. ſ.* [from *reſtrain.*] One that reſtrains; one that withholds.

If nothing can relieve us, we muſt with patience ſubmit unto that reſtraint, and expect the will of the *reſtrainer*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

RESTRAI'NT. *n. ſ.* [from *reſtrain*; *reſtreint*, French.] 1. Abridgement of liberty. 2. Prohibition. 3. Limitation; reſtriction. 4. Repreſſion; hinderance of will; act of withholding; ſtate of being withheld.

(1.) ——— She will well excuſe,
Why at this time the doors are barr'd againſt you;
Depart in patience,
And about evening come yourſelf alone,
To know the reaſon of this ſtrange *reſtraint*. *Shakeſp.*

——— I requeſt
Th' enfranchiſement of Arthur, whoſe *reſtraint*
Doth move the murm'ring lips of diſcontent. *Shakeſp.*

It is to no purpoſe to lay *reſtraints* or give privileges to men, in ſuch general terms, as the particular perſons concerned cannot be known by. *Locke.*

I think it a manifeſt diſadvantage, and a great *reſtraint* upon us. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

(2.) What mov'd our parents to tranſgreſs his will
For one *reſtraint*, lords of the world beſides? *Milton.*

(3.) If all were granted, yet it muſt be maintained within any bold *reſtraints*, far otherwiſe than it is received. *Brown.*

(4.) There is no *reſtraint* to the Lord to ſave, by many or by few. 1 *Sam.* xiv. 6.

——— Thus it ſhall befal
Him who, to worth in women overtruſting,
Lets her will rule; *reſtraint* ſhe will not brook. *Milton.*

Is there any thing, which reflects a greater luſtre upon a man's perſon, than a ſevere temperance and a *reſtraint* of himſelf from vicious pleaſures? *South.*

To RESTRI'CT. *v. a.* [*reſtrictus*, Lat.] To limit; to confine. A word ſcarce Engliſh.

In the enumeration of conſtitutions in this chapter, there is not one that can be limited and *reſtricted* by ſuch a diſtinction, nor can perhaps the ſame perſon, in different circumſtances, be properly confined to one or the other. *Arbuthnot.*

RESTRI'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*reſtriction*, Fr.] Confinement; limitation.

This is to have the ſame *reſtriction* with all other recreations, that it be made a divertiſement not a trade. *Gov. of Tongue.*

Iron manufacture, of all others, ought the leaſt to be encouraged in Ireland; or, if it be, it requires the moſt *reſtriction* to certain places. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

All duties are matter of conſcience; with this *reſtriction*, that a ſuperior obligation ſuſpends the force of an inferior. *L'Eſtrange.*

Each other gift, which God on man beſtows,
Its proper bounds and due *reſtriction* knows;
To one fix'd purpoſe dedicates its power. *Prior.*

Celſus's rule, with the proper *reſtrictions*, is good for people in health. *Arbuthnot.*

RESTRI'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *reſtrict.*] 1. Expreſſing limitation. 2. [*Reſtrictif*, Fr.] Styptick; aſtringent.

(1.) They, who would make the *reſtrictive* particle belong to the latter clauſe, and not to the firſt, do not attend to the reaſon. *Stillingfleet.*

(2.) I applied a plaiſter over it, made up with my common *reſtrictive* powder. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

RESTRI'CTIVELY. *adv.* [from *reſtrictive.*] With limitation.

All ſpeech, tending to the glory of God or the good of man, is aright directed; which is not to be underſtood ſo *reſtrictively*, as if nothing but divinity, or neceſſary concerns of life, may lawfully be brought into diſcourſe. *Gov. of Tongue.*

To RESTRI'NGE. *v. a.* [*reſtringo*, Lat.] To confine; to contract; to aſtringe.

RESTRI'NGENT. *n. ſ.* [*reſtringens*, Lat. *reſtringent*, Fr.] That which hath the power of contracting; ſtyptick.

The two latter indicate phlebotomy for revulſion, *reſtringents* to ſtench, and incraſſatives to thicken the blood. *Harvey.*

RE'STY. *adj.* [*reſtif*, Fr.] Obſtinate in ſtanding ſtill. See RESTIFF.

——— Come, our ſtomachs
Will make what's homely ſavoury, wearineſs
Can ſnore upon the flint, when *reſty* ſloth
Finds the down pillow hard. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Have not other hands been tried and found *reſty*; but we ſtick at nothing. *Davenant.*

Men of diſcretion, whom people in power may with little ceremony load as heavy as they pleaſe, find them neither *reſty* nor vicious. *Swift.*

To RESUBLI'ME. *v. a.* [*re* and *ſublime.*] To ſublime another time.

When mercury ſublimate is *reſublimed* with freſh mercury, it becomes mercurius dulcis, which is a white taſteleſs earth ſcarce diſſolvable in water, and mercurius dulcis *reſublimed* with ſpirit of ſalt returns into mercury ſublimate. *Newton.*

To RESU'LT. *v. n.* [*reſulter*, Fr. *reſulto*, Lat.] 1. To fly back. 2. [*Reſulter*, Fr.] To riſe as a conſequence; to be produced as the effect of cauſes jointly concurring. 3. To ariſe as a concluſion from premiſes.

(1.) With many a weary ſtep, and many a groan,
Up the high hill he heaves a huge round ſtone;
The huge round ſtone, *reſulting* with a bound,
Thunders impetuous down, and ſmoaks along the ground.
Pope's Odyſſey.

(2.) Rue proſpers much, if ſet by a fig tree; which is cauſed, not by reaſon of friendſhip, but by extraction of a contrary juice; the one drawing juice fit to *reſult* ſweet, the other bitter. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Such huge extremes, when nature doth unite,
Wonder from thence *reſults*, from thence delight. *Denh.*

Upon the diſſolution of the firſt earth, this very face of things would immediately *reſult*. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Pleaſure and peace do naturally *reſult* from a holy and good life. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

The horror of an object may overbear the pleaſure *reſulting* from its greatneſs. *Addiſon.*

Their effects are often very diſproportionable to the principles and parts that *reſult* from the analyſis. *Baker.*

Resu'lt. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Reſilience; act of flying back. 2. Conſequence; effect produced by the concurrence of co-operating cauſes. 3. Inference from premiſes. 4. Reſolve; deciſion. Improper.

(1.) Sound is produced between the ſtring and the air, by the return or the *reſult* of the ſtring, which was ſtrained by the touch to his former place. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

(2.) Did my judgment tell me, that the propoſitions ſent to me were the *reſults* of the major part of their votes, I ſhould then not ſuſpect my own judgment for not ſpeedily concurring with them. *King Charles.*

As in perfumes, compos'd with art and coſt,
'Tis hard to ſay what ſcent is uppermoſt,
Nor this part muſk or civet can we call,
Or amber, but a rich *reſult* of all:
So ſhe was all a ſweet, whoſe ev'ry part,
In due proportion mix'd, proclaim'd the maker's art. *Dryd.*

Buying of land is the *reſult* of a full and ſatiated gain: men in trade ſeldom lay out money upon land, till their profit has brought in more than trade can employ. *Locke.*

(3.) Theſe things are a *reſult* or judgment upon fact. *South.*

(4.) Rude, paſſionate, and miſtaken *reſults* have, at certain times, fallen from great aſſemblies. *Swift.*

Resu'ltance. *n. ſ.* [*reſultance*, Fr.] The act of reſulting.

Resu'mable. *adj.* [from *reſume*.] What may be taken back.

This was but an indulgence, and therefore *reſumable* by the victor, unleſs there intervened any capitulation to the contrary. *Hale.*

To **RESU'ME.** *v. a.* [*reſumo*, Latin.] 1. To take back what has been given. 2. To take back what has been taken away. 3. To take again. 4. *Dryden* uſes it with *again*, but improperly, unleſs the reſumption be repeated. 5. To begin again what was broken off: as, *to* reſume *a diſcourſe*.

(1.) The ſun, like this, from which our ſight we have,
Gaz'd on too long, *reſumes* the light he gave. *Denham.*

Sees not my love, how time *reſumes*
The glory which he lent theſe flow'rs;
Though none ſhou'd taſte of their perfumes,
Yet muſt they live but ſome few hours:
Time, what we forbear, devours. *Waller.*

(2.) ——— That opportunity,
Which then they had to take from's, to *reſume*
We have again. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*

They *reſume* what has been obtained fraudulently, by ſurpriſe and upon wrong ſuggeſtions. *Davenant.*

(3.) He'll enter into glory, and *reſume* his ſeat. *Milton.*

At this, with look ſerene, he rais'd his head;
Reaſon *reſum'd* her place, and paſſion fled. *Dryden.*

(4.) To him our common grandſire of the main
Had giv'n to change his form, and chang'd, *reſume again*.
Dryden.

Resu'mption. *n. ſ.* [*reſomption*, Fr. *reſumptus*, Lat.] The act of reſuming.

If there be any fault, it is the *reſumption* or the dwelling too long upon his arguments. *Denham.*

The univerſal voice of the people ſeeming to call for ſome kind of *reſumption*, the writer of theſe papers thought it might not be unſeaſonable to publiſh a diſcourſe upon grants. *Dav.*

Resu'mptive. *adj.* [*reſumptus*, Lat.] Taking back.

Resupina'tion. *n. ſ.* [*reſupino*, Lat.] The act of lying on the back.

To **Resurve'y.** *v. a.* [*re* and *ſurvey*.] To review; to ſurvey again.

I have, with curſory eye, o'erglanc'd the articles;
Appoint ſome of your council preſently
To ſit with us, once more with better heed
To *reſurvey* them. *Shakeſp. Hen. V.*

Resurre'ction. *n. ſ.* [*reſurrection*, Fr. *reſurrectum*, Lat.] Revival from the dead; return from the grave.

The Sadducees were grieved, that they taught, and preached through Jeſus the *reſurrection* from the dead. *Acts*, iv. 2.

Nor after *reſurrection* ſhall he ſtay
Longer on earth, than certain times t' appear
To his diſciples. *Milton.*

He triumphs in his agonies, whilſt the ſoul ſprings forward to the great object which ſhe has always had in view, and leaves the body with an expectation of being remitted to her in a glorious and joyful *reſurrection*. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

Perhaps there was nothing ever done in all paſt ages, and which was not a publick fact, ſo well atteſted as the *reſurrection* of Chriſt. *Watts.*

To **RESU'SCITATE.** *v. a.* [*reſuſcito*, Latin.] To ſtir up anew; to revive.

We have beaſts and birds for diſſections, though divers parts, which you account vital, be periſhed and taken forth, *reſuſcitating* of ſome that ſeem dead in appearance. *Bacon.*

Resuscita'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *reſuſcitate*.] The act of ſtirring up anew; the act of reviving, or ſtate of being revived.

Your very obliging manner of enquiring after me, at your *reſuſcitation*, ſhould have been ſooner anſwered; I ſincerely rejoice at your recovery. *Pope.*

To **RETAI'L.** *v. a.* [*retailler*, Fr.] 1. To ſell in ſmall quantities; in conſequence of ſelling at ſecond hand. 2. To ſell at ſecond hand. 3. To tell in broken parts, or at ſecond hand.

(1.) All encouragement ſhould be given to artificers; and thoſe, who make, ſhould alſo vend and *retail* their commodities. *Locke.*

(2.) ——— The ſage dame,
By names of toaſts, *retails* each batter'd jade. *Pope.*

(3.) He is furniſh'd with no certainties,
More than he haply may *retail* from me. *Shakeſp.*

Bound with triumphant garlands will I come,
And lead thy daughter to a conqueror's bed;
To whom I will *retail* my conqueſt won,
And ſhe ſhall be ſole victreſs, Cæſar's Cæſar. *Shakeſp.*

Retai'l. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Sale by ſmall quantities, or at ſecond hand.

The author, to prevent ſuch a monopoly of ſenſe, is reſolved to deal in it himſelf by *retail*. *Addiſon.*

We force a wretched trade by beating down the ſale,
And ſelling baſely by *retail*. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

Retai'ler. *n. ſ.* [from *retail*.] One who ſells by ſmall quantities.

From theſe particulars we may gueſs at the reſt, as *retailers* do of the whole piece, by taking a view of its ends. *Hakewill.*

To **RETAI'N.** *v. a.* [*retineo*, Lat. *retenir*, Fr.] 1. To keep; not to loſe. 2. To keep; not to lay aſide. 3. To keep; not to diſmiſs. 4. To keep in pay; to hire.

(1.) ——— Where is the patience now,
That you ſo oft have boaſted to *retain*? *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

Though th' offending part felt mortal pain,
Th' immortal part its knowledge did *retain*. *Denham.*

The vigor of this arm was never vain;
And that my wonted proweſs I *retain*,
Witneſs theſe heaps of ſlaughter. *Dryden.*

A tomb and fun'ral honours I decreed;
The place your armour and your name *retains.* *Dryden.*

Whatever ideas the mind can receive and contemplate without the help of the body, it is reaſonable to conclude, it can *retain* without the help of the body too. *Locke.*

(2.) ——— Let me *retain*
The name and all the addition to a king;
The ſway, beloved ſons, be yours. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

As they did not like to *retain* God in their knowledge, God gave them over to a reprobate mind. *Rom.* i. 22.

——— Be obedient and *retain*
Unalterably firm his love entire. *Milton.*

Although they *retain* the word mandrake in the text, yet they retract it in the margin. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

They, who have reſtored painting in Germany, not having ſeen any of thoſe fair reliques of antiquity, have *retained* much of that barbarous method. *Dryden.*

(3.) Receive him that is mine own bowels; whom I would have *retained* with me. *Philem.* 13.

——— Hollow rocks *retain*
The ſound of bluſt'ring winds. *Milton.*

(4.) A Benedictine convent has now *retained* the moſt learned father of their order to write in its defence. *Addiſon.*

To **Retai'n.** *v. n.* 1. To belong to; to depend on. 2. To keep; to continue. Not in uſe. Perhaps it ſhould be *remain.*

(1.) Theſe betray upon the tongue no heat nor corroſiveneſs, but coldneſs mixed with a ſomewhat languid reliſh *retaining* to bitterneſs. *Boyle.*

In animals many actions depend upon their living form, as well as that of mixtion, and though they wholly ſeem to *retain* to the body, depart upon diſunion. *Brown.*

(2.) No more can impure man *retain* and move
In the pure region of that worthy love,
Than earthly ſubſtance can unforc'd aſpire,
And leave his nature to converſe with fire. *Donne.*

Retai'ner. *n. ſ.* [from *retain.*] 1. An adherent; a dependant; a hanger-on. 2. In common law, *retainer* ſignifieth a ſervant not menial nor familiar, that is not dwelling in his houſe; but only uſing or bearing his name or livery. *Cowel.* 3. The act of keeping dependants, or being in dependance.

(1.) ——— You now are mounted,
Where pow'rs are your *retainers.* *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

One darling inclination of mankind affects to be a *retainer* to religion; the ſpirit of oppoſition, that lived long before chriſtianity, and can eaſily ſubſiſt without it. *Swift.*

A combination of honeſt men would endeavour to extirpate all the profligate immoral *retainers* to each ſide, that have nothing to recommend them but an implicit ſubmiſſion to their leaders. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

(3.) By another law, the king's officers and farmers were to forfeit their places and holds, in caſe of unlawful *retainer*, or partaking in unlawful aſſemblies. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

To **Reta'ke.** *v. a.* [*re* and *take.*] To take again.

A day ſhould be appointed, when the remonſtrance ſhould be *retaken* into conſideration. *Clarendon.*

To **RETA'LIATE.** *v. a.* [*re* and *talio*, Lat.] To return by giving like for like; to repay; to requite: it may be uſed of good or evil.

It is very unlucky, to be obliged to *retaliate* the injuries of authors, whoſe works are ſo ſoon forgotten, that we are in danger of appearing the firſt aggreſſors. *Swift.*

If a firſt miniſter of ſtate had uſed me as you have done, *retaliating* would be thought a mark of courage. *Swift.*

Retalia'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *retaliate.*] Requital; return of like for like.

They thought it no irreligion to proſecute the ſevereſt *retaliation* or revenge; ſo that at the ſame time their outward man might be a ſaint, and their inward man a devil. *South.*

God, graciouſly becoming our debtor, takes what is done to others as done to himſelf, and by promiſe obliges himſelf to full *retaliation.* *Calamy's Sermons.*

To **RETA'RD.** *v. a.* [*retardo*, Lat. *retarder*, Fr.] 1. To hinder; to obſtruct in ſwiftneſs of courſe. 2. To delay; to put off.

(1.) How Iphitus with me, and Pelias
Slowly retire; the one *retarded* was
By feeble age, the other by a wound. *Denham.*

(2.) ——— Nor kings nor nations
One moment can *retard* th' appointed hour. *Dryden.*

It is as natural to delay a letter at ſuch a ſeaſon, as to *retard* a melancholy viſit to a perſon one cannot relieve. *Pope.*

To **Reta'rd.** *v. n.* To ſtay back.

Some years it hath alſo *retarded*, and come far later, than uſually it was expected. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Retarda'tion. *n. ſ.* [*retardation*, Fr. from *retard.*] Hinderance; the act of delaying.

Out of this a man may deviſe the means of altering the colour of birds, and the *retardation* of hoary hairs. *Bacon.*

Reta'rder. *n. ſ.* [from *retard.*] Hinderer; obſtructer.

This diſputing way of enquiry, is ſo far from advancing ſcience, that it is no inconſiderable *retarder.* *Glanville.*

To **Retch.** *v. n.* [hræcan, Saxon.] To force up ſomething from the ſtomach. It is commonly written *Reach.*

Re'tchless. *adj.* [ſometimes written *wretchleſs*, properly *reckleſs.* See **Reckless.**] Careleſs.

He ſtruggles into breath, and cries for aid;
Then helpleſs in his mother's lap is laid:
He creeps, he walks, and iſſuing into man,
Grudges their life, from whence his own began;
Retchleſs of laws, affects to rule alone. *Dryden.*

Rete'ction. *n. ſ.* [*retectus*, Lat.] The act of diſcovering to the view.

This is rather a reſtoration of a body to its own colour, or a *retection* of its native colour, than a change. *Boyle.*

Rete'ntion. *n. ſ.* [*retention*, Fr. *retentio*, from *retentus*, Lat.] 1. The act of retaining; the power of retaining. 2. *Retention* and retentive faculty is that ſtate of contraction in the ſolid parts, which makes them hold faſt their proper contents. 3. Memory. 4. The act of withholding any thing. 5. Cuſtody; confinement; reſtraint.

(1.) ——— No woman's heart
So big to hold ſo much; they lack *retention.* *Shakeſp.*

A froward *retention* of cuſtom is as turbulent a thing, as an innovation; and they that reverence too much old things, are but a ſcorn to the new. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

(3.) The backward learner makes amends another way, expiating his want of docility with a deeper and a more rooted *retention.* *South's Sermons.*

Retention is the keeping of thoſe ſimple ideas, which from ſenſation or reflection the mind hath received. *Locke.*

(4.) His life I gave him, and did thereto add
My love without *retention* or reſtraint;
All his. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

(5.) I ſent the old and miſerable king
To ſome *retention* and appointed guard. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

Rete'ntive. *adj.* [*retentus*, Lat. *retentif*, Fr.] 1. Having the power of retention. 2. Having memory.

(1.) It keepeth ſermons in memory, and doth in that reſpect, although not feed the ſoul of man, yet help the *retentive* force of that ſtomach of the mind. *Hooker.*

Have I been ever free, and muſt my houſe
Be my *retentive* enemy, my goal? *Shakeſpeare.*

——————— From *retentive* cage
When ſullen Philomel eſcapes, her notes
She varies, and of paſt impriſonment
Sweetly complains. *Philips.*

In Tot'nam fields the brethren with amaze
Prick all their ears up, and forget to graze;
Long Chancery-lane *retentive* rolls the ſound,
And courts to courts return it round and round. *Pope.*

(2.) To remember a ſong or tune, our ſouls muſt be an harmony continually running over in a ſilent whiſper thoſe muſical accents, which our *retentive* faculty is preſerver of. *Glanv.*

Rete'ntiveness. *n. ſ.* [from *retentive.*] Having the quality of retention.

Re'ticence. *n. ſ.* [*reticence*, Fr. *reticentia*, from *reticeo*, Lat.] Concealment by ſilence. *Dict.*

Re'ticle. *n. ſ.* [*reticulum*, Lat.] A ſmall net. *Dict.*

Reti'cular. *adj.* [from *reticulum*, Lat.] Having the form of a ſmall net.

Reti'culated. *adj.* [*reticulatus*, Lat.] Made of network; formed with interſtitial vacuities.

The intervals of the cavities, riſing a little, make a pretty kind of *reticulated* work. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Re'tiform. *adj.* [*retiformis*, Lat.] Having the form of a net.

The uveous coat and inſide of the choroides are blackened, that the rays may not be reflected backwards to confound the ſight; and if any be by the *retiform* coat reflected, they are ſoon choaked in the black inſide of the uvea. *Ray.*

Reti'nue. *n. ſ.* [*retenue*, Fr.]. A number attending upon a principal perſon; a train; a meiny.

Not only this your all licens'd fool,
But other of your inſolent *retinue*,
Do hourly carp and quarrel. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
What followers, what *retinue* can'ſt thou gain,
Or at thy heels the dizzy multitude,
Longer than thou can'ſt feed them on thy coſt? *Milton.*
——— There appears
The long *retinue* of a proſperous reign,
A ſeries of ſucceſsful years. *Dryden.*

Neither pomp nor *retinue* ſhall be able to divert the great, nor ſhall the rich be relieved by the multitude of his treaſures. *Rogers's Sermons.*

To **RETI'RE.** *v. n.* [*retirer*, Fr.] 1. To retreat; to withdraw; to go to a place of privacy. 2. To retreat from danger. 3. To go from a publick ſtation. 4. To go off from company. 5. To withdraw for ſafety.

(1.) The mind contracts herſelf, and ſhrinketh in,
And to herſelf ſhe gladly doth *retire*. *Davies.*

The leſs I may be bleſt with her company, the more I will *retire* to God and my own heart. *King Charles.*

——— Thou open'ſt wiſdom's way,
And giv'ſt acceſs, though ſecret ſhe *retire*. *Milton.*

The parliament diſſolved, and gentlemen charged to *retire* to their country habitations. *Hayward.*

Perform'd what friendſhip, juſtice, truth require,
What could he more but decently *retire*. *Swift.*

(2.) Set up the ſtandard towards Zion, *retire*, ſtay not. *Jer.*

From each hand with ſpeed *retir'd*
Where erſt was thickeſt plac'd, th' angelick throng. *Milton.*
(3.) While you, my lord, the rural ſhades admire,
And from Britannia's public poſts *retire*,
Me into foreign realms my fate conveys. *Addiſon.*

(4.) The old fellow ſkuttled out of the room, and *retired*. *Arb.*

(5.) He, that had driven many out of their country, periſhed in a ſtrange land, *retiring* to the Lacedemonians. 2 *Mac.* v.

To **Reti're.** *v. a.* To withdraw; to take away.

He brake up his court, and *retir'd* himſelf, his wife, and children into a foreſt thereby. *Sidney.*

He, our hope, might have *retir'd* his power,
And driven into deſpair an enemy's hate. *Shakeſp.*
I will thence *retire* me to my Milan. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

There may be as great a variety in *retiring* and withdrawing men's conceits in the world, as in obtruding them. *Bacon.*

As when the ſun is preſent all the year,
And never doth *retire* his golden ray,
Needs muſt the ſpring be everlaſting there,
And every ſeaſon like the month of May. *Davies.*
Theſe actions in her cloſet, all alone,
Retir'd within herſelf, ſhe doth fulfill. *Davies.*

After ſome ſlight ſkirmiſhes, he *retir'd* himſelf into the caſtle of Farnham. *Clarendon.*

——— Hydra-like, the fire
Lifts up his hundred heads to aim his way;
And ſcarce the wealthy can one half *retire*,
Before he ruſhes in to ſhare the prey. *Dryden.*

Reti're. *n. ſ.* [from the verb] 1. Retreat; receſſion. Not in uſe. 2. Retirement; place of privacy. Not in uſe.

(1.) I heard his praiſes in purſuit,
But ne'er, till now, his ſcandal of *retire*. *Shakeſp.*
——— Thou haſt talk'd
Of ſallies and *retires*, of trenches, tents. *Shakeſpeare.*

The battle and the *retire* of the Engliſh ſuccours were the cauſes of the loſs of that dutchy. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

(2.) ——— Eve, who unſeen
Yet all had heard, with audible lament
Diſcover'd ſoon the place of her *retire*. *Milton.*

Reti'red. *part. adj.* [from *retire.*] 1. Secret; private. 2. Withdrawn.

(1.) Language moſt ſhews a man; ſpeak that I may ſee thee: it ſprings out of the moſt *retired* and inmoſt parts of us. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Some, accuſtomed to *retired* ſpeculations, run natural philoſophy into metaphyſical notions and the abſtract generalities of logick. *Locke.*

He was admitted into the moſt ſecret and *retired* thoughts and counſels of his royal maſter king William. *Addiſon.*

(2.) You find the mind in ſleep *retired* from the ſenſes, and out of theſe motions made on the organs of ſenſe. *Locke.*

Reti'redness. *n. ſ.* [from *retired.*] Solitude; privacy; ſecrecy.

Like one, who in her third widowhood doth profeſs
Herſelf a nun, ty'd to *retiredneſs*,
So affects my muſe now a chaſte fallowneſs. *Donne.*

How could he have the leiſure and *retiredneſs* of the cloiſter, to perform all thoſe acts of devotion in, when the burthen of the reformation lay upon his ſhoulders? *Atterbury.*

Reti'rement. *n. ſ.* [from *retire.*] 1. Private abode; ſecret habitation. 2. Private way of life. 3. Act of withdrawing. 4. State of being withdrawn.

(1.) Caprea had been the *retirement* of Auguſtus for ſome time, and the reſidence of Tiberius for many years. *Addiſon.*

He has ſold a ſmall eſtate that he had, and has erected a charitable *retirement* for ancient, poor people to live in prayer and piety. *Law.*

(2.) My *retirement* there tempted me to divert thoſe melancholy thoughts. *Denham's Dedication.*

An elegant ſufficiency, content,
Retirement, rural quiet, friendſhip, books,
Progreſſive virtue, and approving heaven. *Thomſon.*
(3.) Short *retirement* urges ſweet return. *Milton.*

(4.) In this *retirement* of the mind from the ſenſes, it retains a yet more incoherent manner of thinking, which we call dreaming. *Locke.*

Reto'ld. part. paſſ. of *retell.* Related or told again.

Whatever Harry Percy then had ſaid
At ſuch a time, with all the reſt *retold*,
May reaſonably die. *Shakeſpeare.*
Upon his dead corpſe there was ſuch miſuſe
By thoſe Welchwomen done, as may not be
Without much ſhame *retold* or ſpoken of. *Shakeſp.*

To **RETO'RT.** *v. a.* [*retortus*, Lat.] 1. To throw back; to rebound. 2. To return any argument, cenſure, or incivility. 3. To curve back.

(1.) His virtues, ſhining upon others,
Heat them, and they *retort* that heat again
To the firſt giver. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

(2.) His proof will eaſily be *retorted*, and the contrary proved, by interrogating; ſhall the adulterer inherit the kingdom of God? if he ſhall, what need I, that am now exhorted to reform my life, reform it? if he ſhall not, then certainly I, that am ſuch, am none of the elect; for all, that are elect, ſhall certainly inherit the kingdom of God. *Hammond.*

He paſs'd through hoſtile ſcorn;
And with *retorted* ſcorn his back he turn'd. *Milton.*

The reſpondent may ſhew, how the opponent's argument may be *retorted* againſt himſelf. *Watts.*

(3.) It would be tried how the voice will be carried in an horn, which is a line arched; or in a trumpet, which is a line *retorted*; or in ſome pipe that were ſinuous. *Bacon.*

Reto'rt. *n. ſ.* [*retorte*, Fr. *retortum*, Lat.] 1. A cenſure or incivility returned. 2. A chymical glaſs veſſel with a bent neck to which the receiver is fitted.

(1.) I ſaid his beard was not cut well, he was in the mind it was: this is called the *retort* courteous. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) In a laboratory, where the quick-ſilver is ſeparated by fire, I ſaw an heap of ſixteen thouſand *retorts* of iron, every one of which coſts a crown at the beſt hand from the iron furnaces in Corinthia. *Brown's Travels.*

Recent urine diſtilled yields a limpid water; and what remains at the bottom of the *retort*, is not acid nor alkaline. *Arb.*

Reto'rter. *n. ſ.* [from *retort*.] One that retorts.

Reto'rtion. *n. ſ.* [from *retort*.] The act of retorting.

To **Reto'ss.** *v. a.* [*re* and *toſs*.] To toſs back.

Toſt and *retoſt* the ball inceſſant flies. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To **Retou'ch.** *v. a.* [*retoucher*, Fr.] To improve by new touches.

He furniſhed me with all the paſſages in Ariſtotle and Horace, uſed to explain the art of poetry by painting; which, if ever I *retouch* this eſſay, ſhall be inſerted. *Dryden.*

Lintot, dull rogue! will think your price too much:
" Not, ſir, if you reviſe it and *retouch*." *Pope.*

To **Retra'ce.** *v. a.* [*retracer*, Fr.] To trace back; to trace again.

Then if the line of Turnus you *retrace*,
He ſprings from Inachus of Argive race. *Dryden.*

To **RETRA'CT.** *v. a.* [*retractus*, Lat. *retracter*, Fr.] 1. To recall; to recant. 2. To take back; to reſume.

(1.) Were I alone to paſs the difficulties,
Paris ſhould ne'er *retract* what he hath done,
Nor faint in the purſuit. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

If his ſubtilties could have ſatisfied me, I would as freely have *retracted* this charge of idolatry, as I ever made it. *Still.*

(2.) A great part of that time, which the inhabitants of the former earth had to ſpare, and whereof they made ſo ill uſe, was employed in making proviſions for bread; and the exceſs of fertility, which contributed ſo much to their miſcarriages, was *retracted* and cut off. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

To **Retra'ct.** *v. n.* To unſay; to withdraw conceſſion.

She will, and ſhe will not, ſhe grants, denies,
Conſents, *retracts*, advances, and then flies. *Granville.*

Retracta'tion. *n. ſ.* [*retractation*, Fr. *retractatio*, Lat.] Recantation; change of opinion declared.

Theſe words are David's *retractation*, or laying down of a bloody and revengeful reſolution. *South's Sermons.*

Retra'ction. *n. ſ.* [from *retract*.] 1. Act of withdrawing ſomething advanced, or changing ſomething done. 2. Recantation; declaration of change of opinion. 3. Act of withdrawing a claim.

(1.) They make bold with the deity, when they make him do and undo, go forward and backwards by ſuch countermarches and *retractions*, as we do not repute to the Almighty. *Woodw.*

(2.) There came into her head certain verſes, which if ſhe had had preſent commodity, ſhe would have adjoined as a *retraction* to the other. *Sidney.*

(3.) Other men's inſatiable deſire of revenge hath wholly beguiled both church and ſtate, of the benefit of all my either *retractions* or conceſſions. *King Charles.*

Retrai'ct. } *n. ſ. Spenſer.* [*retraitte*, Fr.] 1. Retreat.
Retrai't. } Obſolete. 2. [*Retrait*, Fr. *ritratto*, Italian.] A caſt of the countenance. Obſolete.

(1.) The earl of Lincoln, deceived of the country's concourſe unto him, and ſeeing the buſineſs paſt *retraict*, reſolved to make on where the king was, and give him battle. *Bacon.*

(2.) Upon her eyelids many graces ſat,
Under the ſhadow of her even brows,
Working bellgards and amorous *retraite*,
And every one her with a grace endows. *Spenſer.*

Retrea't. *n. ſ.* [*retraitte*, Fr.] 1. Act of retiring. 2. State of privacy; retirement. 3. Place of privacy; retirement. 4. Place of ſecurity. 5. Act of retiring before a ſuperiour force. Retreat is leſs than flight.

(1.) But beauty's triumph is well-tim'd *retreat*
As hard a ſcience to the fair as great. *Pope.*

(2.) Here in the calm ſtill mirror of *retreat*,
I ſtudied Shrewſbury the wiſe and great. *Pope.*

(3.) He built his ſon a houſe of pleaſure, and ſpared no coſt to make a delicious *retreat*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Holy *retreat*, ſithence no female thither
Muſt dare approach, from the inferiour reptile
To woman, form divine. *Prior.*

(4.) This place our dungeon, not our ſafe *retreat*,
Beyond his potent arm. *Milton.*

That pleaſing ſhade they ſought, a ſoft *retreat*
From ſudden April ſhowers, a ſhelter from the heat. *Dryd.*

There is no ſuch way to give defence to abſurd doctrines, as to guard them round with legions of obſcure and undefined words; which yet make theſe *retreats* more like the dens of robbers, than the fortreſſes of fair warriors. *Locke.*

(5.) Honourable *retreats* are no ways inferior to brave charges; as having leſs of fortune, more of diſcipline, and as much of valour. *Bacon.*

——— ——— Unmov'd
With dread of death to flight or foul *retreat*. *Milton.*
No thought of flight
None of *retreat*. *Milton.*

To **Retrea't.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To go to a private abode. 2. To take ſhelter; to go to a place of ſecurity. 3. To retire from a ſuperiour enemy. 4. To go back out of the former place.

(1.) ——— Others more mild
Retreated in a ſilent valley, ſing
Their own heroick deeds. *Milton.*

(4.) ——— The rapid currents drive
Towards the *retreating* ſea their furious tide. *Milton.*

My ſubject does not oblige me to look after the water, or point forth the place whereunto it is now *retreated*. *Woodw.*

Having taken her by the hand, he *retreated* with his eye fixed upon her. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Retrea'ted. *part. adj.* [from *retreat*.] Retired; gone to privacy.

—— Others more mild
Retreated in a private valley, ſing. *Milton.*

To **RETRE'NCH.** *v. a.* [*retrancher*, Fr.] 1. To cut off; to pare away. 2. To confine. Improper.

(1.) —— The pruner's hand muſt quench
Thy heat, and thy exub'rant parts *retrench*. *Denham.*

Nothing can be added to the wit of Ovid's Metamorphoſes; but many things ought to have been *retrenched*. *Dryden.*

We ought to *retrench* thoſe ſuperfluous expences to qualify ourſelves for the exerciſe of charity. *Atterbury.*

(2.) In ſome reigns, they are for a power and obedience that is unlimited; and in others, are for *retrenching* within the narroweſt bounds, the authority of the princes, and the allegiance of the ſubject. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

To **Retre'nch.** *v. n.* To live with leſs magnificence or expenſe.

Can I *retrench*? yes mighty well,
Shrink back to my paternal cell,
A little houſe, with trees a-row,
And like its maſter, very low. *Pope's Epiſt. of Horace.*

Retre'nchment. *n. ſ.* [*retranchement*, Fr. from *retrench*.] 1. The act of lopping away. 2. Fortification.

(1.) I had ſtudied Virgil's deſign, his judicious management of the figures, the ſober *retrenchments* of his ſenſe, which always leaves ſomewhat to gratify our imagination, on which it may enlarge at pleaſure. *Dryden's Dedication to Virgil.*

The want of vowels in our language has been the general complaint of our politeſt authors, who nevertheleſs have made theſe *retrenchments*, and conſequently encreaſed our former ſcarcity. *Addiſon.*

I would rather be an advocate for the *retrenchment*, than the encreaſe of this charity. *Atterbury.*

To **RE'TRIBUTE.** *v. a.* [*retribuo*, Lat. *retribuer*, Fr.] To pay back; to make repayment of.

Both the will and power to ſerve him are his upon ſo many ſcores, that we are unable to *retribute*, unleſs we do reſtore; and all the duties we can pay our maker are leſs properly requitals than reſtitutions. *Boyle.*

In the ſtate of nature, a man comes by no arbitrary power to uſe a criminal, but only to *retribute* to him, ſo far as calm reaſon and conſcience dictate, what is proportionate to his tranſgreſſion. *Locke.*

Re'tributer. *n. ſ.* [from *retribute.*] One that makes retribution.

Retribu'tion. *n. ſ.* [*retribution*, Fr. from *retribute.*] Repayment; return accommodated to the action.

The king thought he had not remunerated his people ſufficiently with good laws, which evermore was his *retribution* for treaſure. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

In good offices and due *retributions*, we may not be pinching and niggardly; it argues an ignoble mind, where we have wronged to higgle and dodge in the amends. *Hall.*

All who have their reward on earth, the fruits
Of painful ſuperſtition, and blind zeal,
Nought ſeeking but the praiſe of men, here find
Fit *retribution*, empty as their deeds. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

There is no nation, though plunged into never ſuch groſs idolatry, but has ſome awful ſenſe of a deity, and a perſuaſion of a ſtate of *retribution* to men after this life. *South.*

It is a ſtrong argument for a ſtate of *retribution* hereafter, that in this world virtuous perſons are very often unfortunate, and vicious perſons proſperous. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

Retri'butory. } *adj.* [from *retribute.*] Repaying; mak-
Retri'butive. } ing repayment.

Something ſtrangely *retributive* is working. *Clariſſa.*

Retrie'vable. *adj.* [from *retrieve.*] That may be retrieved.

To **RETRIE'VE.** *v. a.* [*retrouver*, Fr.] 1. To recover; to reſtore. 2. To repair. 3. To regain. 4. To recall; to bring back.

(1.) By this conduct we may *retrieve* the publick credit of religion, reform the example of the age, and leſſen the danger we complain of. *Rogers's Sermons.*

(2.) O reaſon! once again to thee I call;
Accept my ſorrow, and *retrieve* my fall. *Prior.*

(3.) With late repentance now they would *retrieve*
The bodies they forſook, and wiſh to live. *Dryden.*

—— Philomela's liberty *retriev'd*,
Cheers her ſad ſoul. *Philips.*

(4.) If one, like the old Latin poets, came among them, it would be a means to *retrieve* them from their cold trivial conceits, to an imitation of their predeceſſors. *Berkeley to Pope.*

Retroa'ction. *n. ſ.* Action backward.

Retroce'ssion. *n. ſ.* [*retroceſſum*, Lat.] The act of going back.

Retrocopula'tion. *n. ſ.* [*retro* and *copulation.*] Poſtcoition.

From the nature of this poſition, there enſueth a neceſſity of *retrocopulation.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Retrograda'tion. *n. ſ.* [*retrogradation*, Fr. from *retrograde.*] The act of going backward.

As for the revolutions, ſtations, and *retrogradations* of the planets, obſerved conſtantly in moſt certain periods of time, ſufficiently demonſtrates, that their motions are governed by counſel. *Ray on the Creation.*

RE'TROGRADE. *adj.* [*retrograde*, Fr. *retro* and *gradior*, Lat.] 1. Going backward. 2. Contrary; oppoſite. 3. In aſtronomy, planets are *retrograde*, when by their proper motion in the zodiack, they move backward, and contrary to the ſucceſſion of the ſigns; as from the ſecond degree of Aries to the firſt: but this retrogradation is only apparent and occaſioned by the obſerver's eye being placed on the earth; for to an eye at the ſun, the planet will appear always direct, and never either ſtationary or *retrograde.* *Harris.*

(1.) Princes, if they uſe ambitious men, ſhould handle it ſo, as they be ſtill progreſſive, and not *retrograde.* *Bacon.*

(2.) —————— Your intent
In going back to ſchool to Wittenberg,
It is moſt *retrograde* to our deſire. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

(3.) Their wand'ring courſe, now high, now low, then hid,
Progreſſive, *retrograde*, or ſtanding ſtill,
In ſix thou ſee'ſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Two geomantick figures were diſplay'd;
One when direct, and one when *retrograde.* *Dryden.*

To **Re'trograde.** *v. n.* [*retrograder*, Fr. *retro* and *gradior*, Lat.] To go backward.

The race and period of all things here is to turn things more pneumatical and rare, and not to *retrograde* from pneumatical to that which is denſe. *Bacon.*

Retrogre'ssion. *n. ſ.* [*retro* and *greſſus*, Latin.] The act of going backwards.

The account, eſtabliſhed upon the riſe and deſcent of the ſtars, can be no reaſonable rule unto diſtant nations, and by reaſon of their *retrogreſſion*, but temporary unto any one. *Brown.*

Retromi'ngency. *n. ſ.* [*retro* and *mingo*, Latin.] The quality of ſtaling backwards.

The laſt foundation was *retromingency*, or piſſing backwards; for men obſerving both ſexes to urine backwards, or averſly between their legs, they might conceive there were feminine parts in both. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Retromi'ngent. *adj.* [*retro* and *mingens*, Lat.] Staling backward.

By reaſon of the backward poſition of the feminine parts of quadrupeds, they can hardly admit the ſubſtitution of maſculine generations, except it be in *retromingents.* *Brown.*

RE'TROSPECT. *n. ſ.* [*retro* and *ſpecio*, Latin.] Look thrown upon things behind or things paſt.

As you arraign his majeſty by *retroſpect*, ſo you condemn his government by ſecond ſight. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Retrospe'ction. *n. ſ.* [from *retroſpect.*] Act or faculty of looking backwards.

Can'ſt thou take delight in viewing
This poor iſle's approaching ruin,
When thy *retroſpection* vaſt
Sees the glorious ages paſt?
Happy nation were we blind,
Or had only eyes behind. *Swift.*

Retrospe'ctive. *adj.* [from *retroſpect.*] Looking backwards.

In vain the grave, with *retroſpective* eye,
Would from the apparent what conclude the why. *Pope.*

To **Retu'nd.** *v. a.* [*retundo*, Lat.] To blunt; to turn.

Covered with ſkin and hair keeps it warm, being naturally a very cold part, and alſo to quench and diſſipate the force of any ſtroke that ſhall be dealt it, and *retund* the edge of any weapon. *Ray on the Creation.*

To **RETU'RN.** *v. n.* [*retourner*, Fr.] 1. To come again to the ſame place. 2. To come back to the ſame ſtate. 3. To go back. 4. To make anſwer. 5. To come back; to come again; to reviſit. 6. After a periodical revolution, to begin the ſame again. 7. To retort; to recriminate.

(1.) Whoſo rolleth a ſtone, it will *return* upon him. *Prov.* xxvi.

On their embattel'd ranks the waves *return.* *Milton.*

(2.) If they *returned* out of bondage, it muſt be into a ſtate of freedom. *Locke.*

(3.) —————— I am in blood
Stept in ſo far, that ſhould I wade no more,
Returning were as tedious as go o'er. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

To *return* to the buſineſs in hand, the uſe of a little inſight in thoſe parts of knowledge, is to accuſtom our minds to all ſorts of ideas. *Locke.*

(4.) —————— The thing of courage,
As rouz'd with rage, with rage doth ſympathize;
And with an accent tun'd in ſelf-ſame key,
Returns to chiding fortune. *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſſida.*

He ſaid; and thus the queen of heaven *return'd*;
Muſt I, oh Jove, in bloody wars contend! *Pope.*

(5.) ——— Thou to mankind
Be good, and friendly ſtill, and oft *return*. *Milton.*
(6.) ——— With the year
Seaſons *return*, but not to me *returns*
Day, or the ſweet approach of ev'n or morn. *Milton.*

(7.) If you are a malicious reader, you *return* upon me, that I affect to be thought more impartial than I am. *Dryden.*

To **Retu'rn.** *v. a.* 1. To repay; to give in requital. 2. To give back. 3. To ſend back. 4. To give account of. 5. To tranſmit.

(1.) *Return* him a treſpaſs offering. 1 *Sam.* vi. 3.

Thy Lord ſhall *return* thy wickedneſs upon thine own head. 1 *Kings*, ii. 44.

——— What peace can we *return*,
But to our power, hoſtility, and hate? *Milton.*
When anſwer none *return'd*, I ſet me down. *Milton.*

(2.) What counſel give ye to *return* anſwer to this people. 2 *Chron.*

(3.) Reject not then what offer'd means, who knows
But God hath ſet before us, to *return* thee
Home to thy country and his ſacred houſe. *Milton's Agon.*

(4.) Probably one fourth part more died of the plague than are *return'd*. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

(5.) Inſtead of a ſhip, he ſhould levy money, and *return* the ſame to the treaſurer for his majeſty's uſe. *Clarendon.*

Retu'rn. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Act of coming back to the ſame place. 2. Retrogreſſion. 3. Act of coming back to the ſame ſtate. 4. Revolution; viciſſitude. 5. Repayment of price laid out in commodities for ſale. 6. Profit; advantage. 7. Remittance; payment from a diſtant place. 8. Repayment; retribution; requital. 9. Act of reſtoring or giving back; reſtitution. 10. Relapſe. 11. [*Retour*, Fr.] Either of the adjoining ſides of the front of an houſe, or ground-plot, is called a *return* ſide. *Moxon.*

(1.) The king of France ſo ſuddenly gone back!
Something ſince his coming forth is thought of,
That his *return* was now moſt neceſſary. *Shakeſp.*
When forc'd from hence to view our parts he mourns;
Takes little journies, and makes quick *returns*. *Dryden.*

(3.) At the *return* of the year, the king of Syria will come up. 1 *Kings*, xx. 22.

(4.) Weapons hardly fall under rule; yet even they have *returns* and viciſſitudes; for ordnance was known in the city of the Oxidraces in India, and is what the Macedonians called thunder and lightning. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

(5.) As for any merchandize you have bought, ye ſhall have your *return* in merchandize or gold. *Bacon.*

As to roots accelerated in their ripening, there is the high price that thoſe things bear, and the ſwiftneſs of their *returns*; for, in ſome grounds, a radiſh comes in a month, that in others will not come in two, and ſo make double *returns*. *Bacon.*

(6.) The fruit, from many days of recreation, is very little; but from theſe few hours we ſpend in prayer, the *return* is great. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

(7.) Within theſe two months, I do expect *return*
Of thrice three times the value of this bond. *Shakeſp.*

Brokers cannot have leſs money by them, than one twentieth part of their yearly *returns*. *Locke.*

(8.) You made my liberty your late requeſt,
Is no *return* due from a grateful breaſt?
I grow impatient, 'till I find ſome way,
Great offices, with greater to repay. *Dryden.*

Since theſe are ſome of the *returns* which we made to God after obtaining our ſucceſſes, can we reaſonably preſume, that we are in the favour of God? *Atterbury.*

Nothing better becomes a perſon in a publick character, than ſuch a publick ſpirit; nor is there any thing likely to procure him larger *returns* of eſteem. *Atterbury.*

Returns, like theſe, our miſtreſs bids us make,
When from a foreign prince a gift her Britons take. *Prior.*
——— Ungrateful lord!
Would'ſt thou invade my life, as a *return*
For proffer'd love? *Rowe.*

(9.) The other ground of God's ſole property in any thing, is the gift, or rather the *return* of it made by man to God. *South.*

(10.) This is breaking into a conſtitution to ſerve a preſent expedient; the remedy of an empirick, to ſtifle the preſent pain, but with certain proſpect of ſudden *returns*. *Swift.*

(11.) Both theſe ſides are not only *returns*, but parts of the front, and a ſtately tower in the midſt of the front. *Bacon.*

Retu'rnable. *adj.* Allowed to be reported back. A law term.

It may be decided in that court, where the verdict is *returnable*. *Hale.*

He ſhall have an attachment againſt the ſheriff, directed to the coroner, and *returnable* into the king's bench. *Ayliffe.*

Retu'rner. *n. ſ.* [from *return*.] One who pays or remits money.

The chapmen, that give higheſt for this, can make moſt profit by it, and thoſe are the *returners* of our money. *Locke.*

Retu'rnless. *adj.* Admitting no return; irremeable.

——— But well knew the troth
Of this thine owne returne, though all my friends,
I knew as well ſhould make *returnleſſe* ends. *Chapman.*

Reve. *n. ſ.* The bailiff of a franchiſe or manour.

The *reve*, the miller, and the mincing lady prioreſs ſpeak in character. *Dryden.*

To **REVEA'L.** *v. a.* [*revelo*, Lat. *reveler*, Fr.] 1. To ſhow; to diſcover; to lay open; to diſcloſe a ſecret. 2. To impart from heaven.

(1.) Be aſhamed: ſpeaking again that which thou haſt heard, and *revealing* of ſecrets. *Eccluſ.* xli. 23.

Light was the wound, the prince's care unknown,
She might not, would not yet *reveal* her own. *Waller.*

The anſwer to one who aſked what time was, *ſi non rogas intelligo*; that is, the more I think of time, the leſs I underſtand it; might perſuade one, that time, which *reveals* all other things, is itſelf not to be diſcovered. *Locke.*

Thy throne is darkneſs in th' abyſs of light,
A blaze of glory that forbids the ſight;
O teach me to believe thee thus conceal'd,
And ſearch no further than thyſelf *reveal'd*. *Dryden.*

(2.) The ſufferings of this life are not to be compared with the glory which ſhall be *revealed* in us. *Romans*, viii. 18.

Revea'ler. *n. ſ.* [from *reveal*.] 1. Diſcoverer; one that ſhows or makes known. 2. One that diſcovers to view.

(1.) The habit of faith in divinity is an argument of things unſeen, as a ſtable aſſent unto things inevident, upon authority of the divine *revealer*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The lives of the *revealers* may be juſtly ſet over againſt the revelation, to find whether they agree. *Atterbury.*

(2.) He brought a taper; the *revealer* light
Expos'd both crime and criminal to ſight. *Dryden.*

To **RE'VEL.** *v. n.* [*Skinner* derives it from *reveiller*, Fr. to awake; Mr. *Lye* from *raveelen*, Dutch, to rove looſely about, which is much countenanced by the old phraſe, *revel-rout*.] To feaſt with looſe and clamorous merriment.

——— My honey love,
Will we return unto thy father's houſe,
And *revel* it as bravely as the beſt. *Shakeſp.*
We'll keep no great ado—a friend or two.
Tybalt being ſlain ſo late,
It may be thought we held him careleſsly,
Being our kinſman, if we *revel* much. *Shakeſpeare.*
Antony, that *revels* long o'nights,
Is up. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*
We ſhall have *revelling* to-night;
I will aſſume thy part in ſome diſguiſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
He can report you more odd tales
Of our outlaw Robin Hood,
That *revell'd* here in Sherewood,
Though he ne'er ſhot in his bow. *Ben. Johnſon.*
——— Were the doctrine new,
That the earth mov'd, this day would make it true;
For every part to dance and *revel* goes,
They tread the air, and fall not where they roſe. *Donne.*

Whene'er I *revel'd* in the women's bow'rs;
For firſt I ſought her but at looſer hours:
The apples ſhe had gather'd ſmelt moſt ſweet. *Prior.*

Re'vel. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A feaſt with looſe and noiſy jollity.

Let them pinch th' unclean knight,
And aſk him, why, that hour of fairy *revel*,
In their ſo ſacred paths he dares to tread? *Shakeſp.*
They could do no leſs but, under your fair conduct,
Crave leave to view theſe ladies, and intreat
An hour of *revels* with them. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Re'vel.** *v. a.* [*revello*, Latin.] To retract; to draw back.

Thoſe, who miſcarry, eſcape by their flood, *revelling* the humours from their lungs. *Harvey.*

Veneſection in the left arm does more immediate *revel*, yet the difference is minute. *Friend's Hiſt. of Phyſick.*

Re'vel-rout. *n. ſ.* 1. A mob; an unlawful aſſembly of a rabble. *Ainſworth.* 2. Tumultuous feſtivity.

(2.) For this his minion, the *revel-rout* is done. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

Revela'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *revelation*, Fr.] 1. Diſcovery; communication; communication of ſacred and myſterious truths by a teacher from heaven. 2. [*Revelations.*] The apocalypſe; the prophecy of St. John, revealing future things.

(1.) When the divine *revelations* were committed to writing, the Jews were ſuch ſcrupulous reverers of them, that they numbered even the letters of the Old Teſtament. *Dec. of Piety.*

As the goſpel appears in reſpect of the law to be a clearer *revelation* of the myſtical part, ſo it is a far more benign diſpenſation of the practical part. *Spratt.*

Re'veller. *n. ſ.* [from *revel.*] One who feaſts with noiſy jollity.

Fairies black, grey, green and white,
You moonſhine *revellers* attend your office. *Shakeſp.*
Unwelcome *revellers*, whoſe lawleſs joy
Pains the ſage ear, and hurts the ſober eye. *Pope.*

Re'velry. *n. ſ.* [from *revel.*] Looſe jollity; feſtive mirth.

Forget this new-fall'n dignity,
And fall into our ruſtick *revelry*. *Shakeſpeare.*
There let Hymen oft appear
In ſaffron robe with taper clear,
And pomp, and feaſt, and *revelry*,
With maſk and antick pageantry. *Milton.*

To **REVE'NGE.** *v. a.* [*revencher*, *revancher*, Fr.] 1. To return an injury. 2. To vindicate by puniſhment of an enemy. 3. To wreak one's wrong on him that inflicted them. With the reciprocal pronoun, or in a paſſive ſenſe.

(1.) Not unappeas'd, he paſs'd the Stygian gate,
Who leaves a brother to *revenge* his fate. *Pope.*
(2.) If our hard fortune no compaſſion draws,
The gods are juſt, and will *revenge* our cauſe. *Dryden.*
(3.) Come, Antony and young Octavius,
Revenge yourſelves alone on Caſſius. *Shakeſp. Jul. Cæſar.*
It is a quarrel moſt unnatural,
To be *reveng'd* on *him* that loveth thee. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.
Northumberland ſlew thy father;
And thine, lord Clifford; and you vow'd revenge:
If I be not, heav'ns be *reveng'd* on *me*! *Shakeſp.*

Edom hath *revenged himſelf* upon Judah. *Ezek.* xxv. 12.

O Lord, viſit me, and *revenge me* of my perſecutors. *Jer.*

Who ſhall come to ſtand againſt thee, to be *revenged* for the unrighteous men? *Wiſdom*, xii. 12.

——— Your fury of a wife,
Not yet content to be *reveng'd* on *you*,
Th' agents of your paſſion will purſue. *Dryden.*

Reve'nge. *n. ſ.* [*revenche*, *revanche*, Fr.] 1. Return of an injury. 2. The paſſion of vengeance; deſire of hurting one from whom hurt has been received. 3. *Revenge* is an act of paſſion; *vengeance* of juſtice. Injuries are *revenged*, crimes are *avenged*. This diſtinction is perhaps not always preſerved.

(1.) May we, with the witneſs of a good conſcience, purſue him with further *revenge*. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

I will make mine arrows drunk with blood; from the beginning of *revenges* upon the enemy. *Deut.* xxxii. 42.

Deformed perſons are commonly even with nature; for as nature has done ill by them, ſo they do by nature; being void of natural affection, they have their *revenge* of nature. *Bacon.*

What will not ambition and *revenge* deſcend to. *Milton.*

——— The ſatyr in a rage
Forgets his bus'neſs is to laugh and bite,
And will of death and dire *revenges* write. *Dryden.*

Draco, the Athenian lawgiver, granted an impunity to any perſon that took *revenge* upon an adulterer. *Broome.*

(2.) *Revenges* burn in them: for their dear cauſes
Would, to the bleeding and the grim alarm,
Excite the mortified man. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Reve'ngeful. *adj.* [from *revenge.*] Vindictive; full of revenge; full of vengeance.

——— May my hands
Never brandiſh more *revengeful* ſteel
Over the glittering helmet of my foe. *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.
If thy *revengeful* heart cannot forgive,
Lo! here I lend thee this ſharp-pointed ſword,
Which hide in this true breaſt. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.
Into my borders now Jarbas falls,
And my *revengeful* brother ſcales the walls. *Denham.*
Repenting England, this *revengeful* day,
To Philip's manes did an off'ring bring. *Dryden.*

Reve'ngefully. *adv.* [from *revengeful.*] Vindictively.

He ſmil'd *revengefully*, and leap'd
Upon the floor; thence gazing at the ſkies,
His eye-balls fiery red, and glowing vengeance;
Gods I accuſe you not. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

Reve'nger. *n. ſ.* [from *revenge.*] 1. One who revenges; one who wreaks his own or another's injuries. 2. One who puniſhes crimes.

(1.) May be, that better reaſon will aſſwage
The raſh *revenger*'s heat; words, well diſpos'd,
Have ſecret pow'r t' appeaſe enflamed rage. *Spenſer.*
——— I do not know,
Wherefore my father ſhould *revengers* want,
Having a ſon and friends. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*
So ſhall the great *revenger* ruinate
Him and his iſſue, by a dreadful fate. *Sandys's Paraphraſe.*
——— Morocco's monarch
Had come in perſon, to have ſeen and known
The injur'd world's *revenger* and his own. *Waller.*

(2.) What government can be imagined, without judicial proceedings? and what methods of judicature, without a religious oath, which ſuppoſes an omniſcient being, as conſcious to its falſehood or truth, and a *revenger* of perjury. *Bentley.*

Reve'ngement. *n. ſ.* [from *revenge.*] Vengeance; return of an injury.

——— It may dwell
In her ſon's fleſh to mind *revengement*,
And be for all chaſte dames an endleſs monument. *Spenſer.*

By the percloſe of the ſame verſe, vagabond is underſtood for ſuch a one as travelleth in fear of *revengement*. *Raleigh.*

Reve'ngingly. *adv.* [from *revenging.*] With vengeance; vindictively.

——— I've bely'd a lady,
The princeſs of this country; and the air on't
Revengingly enfeebles me. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Reve'nue. *n. ſ.* [*revenu*, Fr. Its accent is uncertain.] Income; annual profits received from lands or other funds.

They privily ſend over unto them the *revenues*, wherewith they are there maintained. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

She bears a duke's *revenues* on her back,
And in her heart ſcorns our poverty. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.
——— Only I retain
The name and all th' addition to a king;
The ſway, *revenue*, beloved ſons, be yours. *Shakeſpeare.*

Many offices are of ſo ſmall *revenue*, as not to furniſh a man with what is ſufficient for the ſupport of his life. *Temple.*

If the woman could have been contented with golden eggs, ſhe might have kept that *revenue* on ſtill. *L'Eſtrange.*

His vaſſals eaſy, and the owner bleſt,
They pay a trifle, and enjoy the reſt:
Not ſo a nation's *revenues* are paid;
The ſervant's faults are on the maſter laid. *Swift.*

When men grew great from their *revenue* ſpent,
And fly from bailiffs into parliament. *Young.*

To **Reve'rb.** *v. a.* [*reverbero*, Lat.] To reſound; to reverberate. Not in uſe.

Reſerve thy ſtate, with better judgment check
This hideous raſhneſs:
The youngeſt daughter does not love thee leaſt;
Nor are thoſe empty hearted, whoſe loud ſound
Reverbs no hollowneſs. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Reve'rberant. *adj.* [*reverberans*, Latin.] Reſounding; beating back. The reading in the following paſſage ſhould be, I think, *reverberant.*

Hollow your name to the *reverate* hills,
And make the babbling goſſip of the air
Cry out, Olivia! *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

To **REVE'RBERATE.** *v. a.* [*reverbero*, Latin; *reverberer*, Fr.] 1. To beat back. 2. To heat in an intenſe furnace, where the flame is reverberated upon the matter to be melted or cleaned.

(1.) Nor doth he know them for aught,
Till he behold them formed in th' applauſe
Where they're extended; which, like an arch, *reverb'rates*
The ſound again. *Shakeſpeare.*

As the ſight of the eye is like a glaſs, ſo is the ear a ſinuous cave, with a hard bone, to ſtop and *reverberate* the ſound. *Bacon.*

As we, to improve the nobler kinds of fruits, are at the expence of walls to receive and *reverberate* the faint rays of the ſun, ſo we, by the help of a good ſoil, equal the production of warmer countries. *Swift.*

(2.) Crocus martis, that is ſteel corroded with vinegar or ſulphur, and after *reverberated* with fire, the loadſtone will not attract. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To **Reve'rberate.** *v. n.* 1. To be driven back; to bound back. 2. To reſound.

(1.) The rays of royal majeſty *reverberated* ſo ſtrongly upon Villerio, that they diſpelled all clouds. *Howel.*

(2.) ———— Start
An echo with the clamour of thy drum,
And ev'n at hand a drum is ready brac'd,
That ſhall *reverberate* all as well as thine. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

Reverbera'tion. *n. ſ.* [*reverberation*, Fr. from *reverberate.*] The act of beating or driving back.

To the reflection of viſibles, ſmall glaſſes ſuffice; but to the *reverberation* of audibles, are required greater ſpaces. *Bacon.*

The firſt repetitions follow very thick; for two parallel walls beat the ſound back on each other, like the ſeveral *reverberations* of the ſame image from two oppoſite looking-glaſſes. *Addiſon.*

Reve'rberatory. *adj.* [*reverberatoire*, Fr.] Returning; beating back.

Good lime may be made of all kinds of flints, but they are hard to burn, except in a *reverberatory* kiln. *Moxon.*

To **Reve're.** *v. a.* [*reverer*, Fr. *revereor*, Lat.] To reverence; to honour; to venerate; to regard with awe.

An emperor often ſtamp'd on his coins the face or ornaments of his collegue, and we may ſuppoſe Lucius Verus would omit no opportunity of doing honour to Marcus Aurelius, whom he rather *revered* as his father, than treated as his partner in the empire. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

Jove ſhall again *revere* your pow'r,
And riſe a ſwan, or fall a ſhow'r. *Prior.*

Taught 'em how clemency made pow'r *rever'd*,
And that the prince belov'd was truly fear'd. *Prior.*

Re'verence. *n. ſ.* [*reverence*, Fr. *reverentia*, Lat.] 1. Veneration; reſpect; aweful regard. 2. Act of obeiſance; bow; courteſy. 3. Title of the clergy. 4. Poetical title of a father.

(1.) When quarrels and factions are carried openly, it is a ſign the *reverence* of government is loſt. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

———— Higher of the genial bed,
And with myſterious *reverence* I deem. *Milton.*

In your prayers, uſe reverent poſtures and the loweſt geſtures of humility, remembring that we ſpeak to God, in our *reverence* to whom we cannot exceed. *Taylor.*

A poet cannot have too great a *reverence* for readers. *Dryd.*

The fear, acceptable to God, is a filial fear; an awful *reverence* of the divine nature, proceeding from a juſt eſteem of his perfections, which produces in us an inclination to his ſervice, and an unwillingneſs to offend him. *Rogers.*

(2.) ———— Now lies he there,
And none ſo poor to do him *reverence.* *Shakeſp. Jul. Cæſ.*

———— He led her eas'ly forth,
Where Godfrey ſat among his lords and peers,
She *rev'rence* did, then bluſh'd as one diſmay'd. *Fairfax.*

Had not men the hoary heads rever'd,
Or boys paid *reverence*, when a man appear'd,
Both muſt have dy'd. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

———— Upſtarts the bedlam,
And *reverence* made, accoſted thus the queen. *Dryden.*

———————— The monarch
Commands into the court the beauteous Emily:
So call'd, ſhe came; the ſenate roſe and paid
Becoming *rev'rence* to the royal maid. *Dryden.*

(3.) ———— Many now in health
Shall drop their blood, in approbation
Of what your *reverence* ſhall incite us to. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

(4.) O my dear father! let this kiſs
Repair thoſe violent harms, that my two ſiſters
Have in thy *reverence* made. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

To **Re'verence.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard with reverence; to regard with aweful reſpect.

Thoſe that I *rev'rence*, thoſe I fear, the wiſe;
At fools I laugh, not fear them. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

While they pervert pure nature's healthful rules
To loathſome ſickneſs, worthily ſince they
God's image did not *reverence* in themſelves. *Milton.*

He ſlew Aetion, but deſpoil'd him not;
Nor in his hate the funeral rites forgot;
Arm'd as he was, he ſent him whole below,
And *reverenc'd* thus the manes of his foe. *Dryden.*

As his goodneſs will forbid us to dread him as ſlaves, ſo his majeſty will command us to *reverence* him as ſons. *Rogers.*

He preſents every one ſo often before God in his prayers, that he never thinks he can eſteem, *reverence*, or ſerve thoſe enough, for whom he implores ſo many mercies from God. *Law.*

Re'verencer. *n. ſ.* [from *reverence.*] One who regards with reverence.

The Athenians quite ſunk in their affairs, had little commerce with the reſt of Greece, and were become great *reverencers* of crowned heads. *Swift.*

Re'verend. *adj.* [*reverend*, Fr. *reverendus*, Lat.] 1. Venerable; deſerving reverence; enforcing reſpect by his appearance. 2. The honorary epithet of the clergy. We ſtyle a clergyman, *reverend*; a biſhop, right *reverend*; an archbiſhop, moſt *reverend.*

(1.) Let his lack of years be no impediment, to let him lack a *reverend* eſtimation. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Reverend and gracious ſenators. *Shakeſpeare.*

Onias, who had been high prieſt, *reverend* in converſation, and gentle in condition, prayed for the Jews. 2 *Mac.* xv. 12.

A pariſh prieſt was of the pilgrim train,
An awful, *reverend*, and religious man,
His eyes diffus'd a venerable grace,
And charity itſelf was in his face. *Dryden.*

A *reverend* ſire among them came,
Who preach'd converſion and repentance. *Milton.*

Rev'rend old man! lo here confeſt he ſtands. *Pope.*

RE'VERENT. *adj.* [*reverens*, Lat.] Humble; expreſſing ſubmiſſion; teſtifying veneration.

———— They forthwith to the place
Repairing where he judg'd them, proſtrate fell
Before him *reverent.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Meet then the ſenior, far renown'd for ſenſe,
With rev'rent awe, but decent confidence. *Pope.*

Revere'ntial. *adj.* [*reverentielle*, Fr. from *reverent*.] Expreſſing reverence; proceeding from awe and veneration.

- That oaths made in *reverential* fear
Of love and his wrath may any forſwear. *Donne.*

The leaſt degree of contempt weakens religion; it properly conſiſting in a *reverential* eſteem of things ſacred. *South.*

The reaſon of the inſtitution being forgot, the after-ages perverted it, ſuppoſing only a *reverential* gratitude paid to the earth as the common parent. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

All look up, with *reverential* awe,
At crimes that 'ſcape, or triumph o'er the law. *Pope.*

Revere'ntially. *adv.* [from *reverential*.] With ſhow of reverence.

The Jews, *reverentially* declining the ſituation of their temple, place their beds from North to South. *Brown.*

Re'verently. *adv.* [from *reverent*.] Reſpectfully; with awe; with reverence.

Chide him for faults, and do it *reverently*. *Shakeſp.*
——— His diſciples here,
By their great maſter ſent to preach him every where,
Moſt *reverently* receiv'd. *Drayton.*

To neareſt ports their ſhatter'd ſhips repair,
Where by our dreadful cannon they lay aw'd;
So *reverently* men quit th' open air,
When thunder ſpeaks th' angry gods abroad. *Dryden.*

Then down with all thy boaſted volumes, down;
Only reſerve the ſacred one:
Low, *reverently* low,
Make thy ſtubborn knowledge bow:
To look to heav'n be blind to all below. *Prior.*

Reve'rer. *n. ſ.* [from *revere*.] One who venerates; one who reveres.

When the divine revelations were committed to writing, the Jews were ſuch ſcrupulous *reverers* of them, that it was the buſineſs of the Maſorites, to number not only the ſections and lines, but even the words and letters of the Old Teſtament. *Government of the Tongue.*

Reve'rsal. *n. ſ.* [from *reverſe*.] Change of ſentence.

The king, in the *reverſal* of the attainders of his partakers, had his will. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

To **REVE'RSE.** *v. a.* [*reverſus*, Lat.] 1. To turn upſide down. 2. To overturn; to ſubvert. 3. To turn back. 4. To contradict; to repeal. 5. To turn to the contrary. 6. To put each in the place of the other. 7. To recall; to renew. Obſolete.

(1.) A pyramid *reverſed* may ſtand upon his point, if balanced by admirable ſkill. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

(2.) Theſe now controul a wretched people's fate,
Theſe can divide, and theſe *reverſe* the ſtate. *Pope.*

(3.) ——— Michael's ſword ſtay'd not;
But with ſwift wheel *reverſe*, deep entring ſhar'd
Satan's right ſide. *Milton.*

(4.) Better it was in the eye of his underſtanding, that ſometime an erroneous ſentence definitive ſhould prevail, till the ſame authority, perceiving ſuch overſight, might afterwards correct or *reverſe* it, than that ſtrifes ſhould have reſpite to grow, and not come ſpeedily unto ſome end. *Hooker's Pref.*

A decree was made, that they had forfeited their liberties; and albeit they made great moans, yet could they not procure this ſentence to be *reverſed*. *Hayward.*

——— Death, his doom which I
To mitigate thus plead, not to *reverſe*,
To better life ſhall yield him. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Though grace may have *reverſed* the condemning ſentence, and ſealed the ſinner's pardon before God, yet it may have left no tranſcript of that pardon in the ſinner's breaſt. *South.*

Thoſe ſeem to do beſt, who, taking uſeful hints from facts, carry them in their minds to be judged of, by what they ſhall find in hiſtory to confirm or *reverſe* theſe imperfect obſervations. *Locke.*

(5.) Theſe plain characters we rarely find,
Though ſtrong the bent, yet quick the turns of mind;
Or puzzling contraries confound the whole,
Or affectations quite *reverſe* the ſoul. *Pope.*

(6.) With what tyranny cuſtom governs men; it makes that reputable in one age, which was a vice in another, and *reverſes* even the diſtinctions of good and evil. *Rogers.*

(7.) Well knowing true all he did rehearſe,
And to his freſh remembrance did *reverſe*
The ugly view of his deformed crimes. *Spenſer.*

To **Reve'rse.** *v. n.* [*revertere*, *reverſus*, Lat.] To return. *Spenſer.*

Reve'rse. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Change; viciſſitude. 2. A contrary; an oppoſite. This is a ſenſe rather colloquial than analogous. 3. [*Revers*, Fr.] The ſide of the coin on which the head is not impreſſed.

(1.) The ſtrange *reverſe* of fate you ſee;
I pity'd you, now you may pity me. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

By a ſtrange *reverſe* of things, Juſtinian's law, which for many ages was neglected, does now obtain, and the Theodoſian code is in a manner antiquated. *Baker.*

(2.) Count Tariff appeared the *reverſe* of Goodman fact. *Addiſon.*

The performances, to which God has annexed the promiſes of eternity, are juſt the *reverſe* of all the purſuits of ſenſe. *Rog.*

(3.) As the Romans ſet down the image and inſcription of the conſul, afterward of the emperor on the one ſide, ſo they changed the *reverſe* always upon new events. *Camden.*

Our guard upon the royal ſide;
On the *reverſe* our beauty's pride. *Waller.*

Several *reverſes* are owned to be the repreſentations of antique figures. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

Reve'rsible. *adj.* [*reverſible*, Fr. from *reverſe*.] Capable of being reverſed.

Reve'rsion. *n. ſ.* [*reverſion*, Fr. from *reverſe*.] 1. The ſtate of being to be poſſeſſed after the death of the preſent poſſeſſour. 2. Succeſſion to; right of ſucceſſion to.

(1.) As were our England in *reverſion* his,
And he our ſubjects next degree in hope. *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.

A life in *reverſion* is not half ſo valuable, as that which may at preſent be entered on. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

(2.) He was very old, and had out-lived moſt of his friends; many perſons of quality being dead, who had for recompence of ſervices, procured the *reverſion* of his office. *Clarendon.*

Upon what ground can a man promiſe himſelf a future repentance, who cannot promiſe himſelf a futurity? whoſe life depends upon his breath, and is ſo reſtrained to the preſent, that it cannot ſecure to itſelf the *reverſion* of the very next minute. *South's Sermons.*

So many candidates there ſtand for wit,
A place at court is ſcarce ſo hard to get:
In vain they croud each other at the door;
For e'en *reverſions* are all begg'd before. *Dryden.*

Fame's a *reverſion* in which men take place,
O late *reverſion*! at their own deceaſe. *Young.*

Reve'rsionary. *adj.* [from *reverſion*.] To be enjoyed in ſucceſſion.

There are multitudes of *reverſionary* patents and *reverſionary* promiſes of preferments. *Arbuthnot.*

To **REVE'RT.** *v. a.* [*reverto*, Latin.] 1. To change; to turn to the contrary. 2. To reverberate.

(1.) Wretched her ſubjects, gloomy ſits the queen,
Till happy chance *revert* the cruel ſcene;
And apiſh folly, with her wild reſort
Of wit and jeſt, diſturbs the ſolemn court. *Prior.*

(2.) ——— The ſtream boils
Around the ſtone, or from the hollow'd bank
Reverted plays in undulating flow. *Thomſon.*

To **Reve'rt.** *v. n.* [*revertir*, old Fr.] To return; to fall back.

——— My arrows,
Too ſlightly timbred for ſo loud a wind,
Would have *reverted* to my bow again. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

If his tenant and patentee ſhall diſpoſe of his gift without his kingly aſſent, the lands ſhall *revert* to the king. *Bacon.*

Reve'rt. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Return; recurrence. A muſical term.

Hath not muſick her figures the ſame with rhetorick? what is a *revert* but her antiſtrophe? *Peacham on Muſick.*

Reve'rtible. *adj.* [from *revert.*] Returnable.

Revery'. *n. ſ.* [*reſverie*, Fr.] Looſe muſing; irregular thought.

Revery is when ideas float in our mind, without any reflection or regard of the underſtanding. *Locke.*

If the minds of men were laid open, we ſhould ſee but little difference between that of the wiſe man and that of the fool; there are infinite *reveries* and numberleſs extravagancies paſs through both. *Addiſon.*

I am really ſo far gone, as to take pleaſure in *reveries* of this kind. *Pope.*

To **Reve'st.** *v. a.* [*reveſtir*, *revêtir*, Fr. *reveſtio*, Latin.] 1. To clothe again. 2. To reinveſt; to veſt again in a poſſeſſion or office.

(1.) ——— Her, nathleſs,
Th' enchanter finding fit for his intents,
Did thus *reveſt*, and deckt with due habiliments. *Spenſer.*
When thou of life reneweſt the ſeeds,
The withered fields *reveſt* their chearful weeds. *Wotton.*

Reve'stiary. *n. ſ.* [*reveſtiaire*, Fr. from *reveſtio*, Latin.] Place where dreſſes are repoſited.

The effectual power of words the Pythagoreans extolled; the impious Jews aſcribed all miracles to a name, which was ingraved in the *reveſtiary* of the temple. *Camden's Remains.*

Revi'ction. *n. ſ.* [*revictum*, Lat.] Return to life.

If the Rabines prophecy ſucceed, we ſhall conclude the days of the phenix, not in its own, but in the laſt and general flames, without all hope of *reviction*. *Brown.*

To **Revi'ctual.** *v. a.* [*re* and *victual.*] To ſtock with victuals again.

It hath been objected, that I put into Ireland, and ſpent much time there, taking care to *revictual* myſelf, and none of the reſt. *Raleigh's Apology.*

To REVIE'W. *v. a.* [*re* and *view.*] 1. To look back. 2. To ſee again. 3. To conſider over again; to re-examine. 4. To retrace. 5. To ſurvey; to overlook; to examine.

(1.) So ſwift he flies, that his *reviewing* eye
Has loſt the chaſers, and his ear the cry. *Denham.*
(2.) I ſhall *review* Sicilia; for whoſe ſight
I have a woman's longing. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

(3.) Segrais ſays, that the Æneis is an imperfect work, and that death prevented the divine poet from *reviewing* it; and, for that reaſon, he had condemned it to the fire. *Dryden.*

(4.) Shall I the long laborious ſcene *review*,
And open all the wounds of Greece anew? *Pope.*

Revie'w. *n. ſ.* [*reveuë*, Fr. from the verb.] Survey; re-examination.

He with great indifference conſidered his *reviews* and ſubſequent editions. *Fell.*

We make a general *review* of the whole work, and a general *review* of nature; that, by comparing them, their full correſpondency may appear. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

The works of nature will bear a thouſand views and *reviews*; the more narrowly we look into them, the more occaſion we ſhall have to admire. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

To REVI'LE. *v. a.* [*re* and *vile.*] To reproach; to vilify; to treat with contumely.

Aſked for their paſs by every ſquib,
That liſt at will them to *revile* or ſnib. *Spenſer.*
——— I read in's looks
Matter againſt me; and his eye *revil'd*
Me as his abject object. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

Fear not the reproach of men, neither be afraid of their *revilings*. *Iſaiah*, li. 7.

She ſtill beareth him an invincible hatred, *revileth* him to his face, and raileth at him in all companies. *Swift.*

Revi'le. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Reproach; contumely; exprobration. Not uſed, but elegant.

I heard thee in the garden, and of thy voice
Afraid, being naked, hid myſelf,—to whom
The gracious judge, without *revile*, reply'd. *Milton.*

Revi'ler. *n. ſ.* [from *revile.*] One who reviles; one who treats another with contumelious terms.

The bittereſt *revilers* are often half-witted people. *G. of T.*

Revi'lingly. *adv.* [from *revile.*] In an opprobrious manner; with contumely.

The love I bear to the civility of expreſſion will not ſuffer me to be *revilingly* broad. *Maine.*

Revi'sal. *n. ſ.* [from *reviſe.*] Review; re-examination.

The *reviſal* of theſe letters has been a kind of examination of conſcience to me; ſo fairly and faithfully have I ſet down in them the undiſguiſed ſtate of the mind. *Pope.*

To REVI'SE. *v. a.* [*reviſus*, Latin.] To review; to overlook.

Lintot will think your price too much;
Not, Sir, if you *reviſe* it, and retouch. *Pope.*

Revi'se. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Review; re-examination. 2. Among printers, a ſecond proof of a ſheet corrected.

(1.) The author is to be excuſed, who never, in regard to his eyes and other impediments, gives himſelf the trouble of corrections and *reviſes*. *Boyle.*

(2.) His ſending them ſheet by ſheet when printed, and ſurveying the *reviſes*. *Fell.*

Revi'ser. *n. ſ.* [*reviſeur*, Fr. from *reviſe.*] Examiner; ſuperintendant.

Revi'sion. *n. ſ.* [*reviſion*, Fr. from *reviſe.*] Review.

To **Revi'sit.** *v. a.* [*reviſiter*, Fr. *reviſo*, *reviſito*, Latin.] To viſit again.

——— Thee I *reviſit* ſafe,
And feel thy ſov'reign vital lamp; but thou
Reviſit'ſt not theſe eyes, that rowl in vain,
To find thy piercing ray, and find no dawn. *Milton.*
Let the pale ſire *reviſit* Thebes, and bear
Theſe pleaſing orders to the tyrant's ear. *Pope's Statius.*

Revi'val. *n. ſ.* [from *revive.*] Recall from a ſtate of languor, oblivion, or obſcurity; recall to life.

To REVI'VE. *v. n.* [*revivre*, Fr. *revivo*, Latin.] 1. To return to life. 2. To return to vigour or fame; to riſe from languor, oblivion, or obſcurity.

(1.) The Lord heard Elijah, and the ſoul of the child came unto him again, and he *revived*. 1 *Kings*, xvii. 22.

——— So he dies;
But ſoon *revives*: death over him no power
Shall long uſurp. *Milton.*
(2.) ——— I *revive*
At this laſt ſight, aſſur'd that man ſhall live. *Milton.*

To **Revi've.** *v. a.* 1. To bring to life again. 2. To raiſe from languor, inſenſibility, or oblivion. 3. To renew; to recollect; to bring back to the memory. 4. To quicken; to rouſe. 5. To recomfort; to reſtore to hope. 6. To bring again into notice. 7. [In chymiſtry.] To recover from a mixed ſtate.

(1.) Spot more delicious, than thoſe gardens feign'd
Of *reviv'd* Adonis. *Milton.*
(2.) Noiſe of arms, or view of martial guiſe,
Might not *revive* deſire of knightly exerciſe. *Spenſer.*

(3.) The memory is the power to *revive* again in our minds thoſe ideas, which after imprinting have been laid aſide out of ſight. *Locke.*

The mind has a power in many caſes to *revive* perceptions, which it has once had. *Locke.*

(4.) I ſhould *revive* the ſoldiers hearts;
Becauſe I ever found them as myſelf. *Shakeſpeare.*
What firſt Æneas in this place beheld,
Reviv'd his courage, and his fear expell'd. *Dryden.*
Old Egeus only could *revive* his ſon,
Who various changes of the world had known. *Dryden.*

(5.) God lighten our eyes, and give us a little *reviving* in our bondage. *Ezra*, ix. 8.

(6.) He'll uſe me as he does my betters,
Publiſh my life, my will, my letters,
Revive the libels born to die,
Which Pope muſt bear as well as I. *Swift.*

Revi'ver. *n. ſ.* [from *revive.*] That which invigorates or revives.

To **REVIVI'FICATE.** *v. a.* [*revivifier*, Fr. *re* and *vivifico*, Lat.] To recall to life.

Revivifica'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *revivicate.*] The act of recalling to life.

As long as an infant is in the womb of its parent, ſo long are theſe medicines of *revivification* in preparing. *Spectator.*

Revivi'scency. *n. ſ.* [*reviviſco*, *reviviſcentia*, Latin.] Renewal of life.

Scripture makes mention of a reſtitution and *reviviſcency* of all things at the end of the world. *Burnet.*

Reu'nion. *n. ſ.* [*reunion*, Fr. *re* and *union.*] Return to a ſtate of juncture, coheſion, or concord.

She, that ſhould all parts to *reunion* bow,
She that had all magnetick force alone,
To draw and faſten ſundred parts in one. *Donne.*

To **Reuni'te.** *v. a.* [*re* and *unite.*] 1. To join again; to make one whole a ſecond time; to join what is divided. 2. To reconcile; to make thoſe at variance one.

By this match the line of Charles the great
Was *reunited* to the crown of France. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

To **Reuni'te.** *v. n.* To cohere again.

Re'vocable. *adj.* [*revocable*, Fr. *revoco*, *revocabilis*, Lat.] 1. That may be recalled. 2. That may be repealed.

(1.) Howſoever you ſhew bitterneſs, do not act any thing that is not *revocable.* *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Re'vocableness. *n. ſ.* [from *revocable.*] The quality of being revocable.

To **Re'vocate.** *v. a.* [*revoco*, Latin.] To recall; to call back.

His ſucceſſor, by order, nullifies
Many his patents, and did *revocate*
And re-aſſume his liberalities. *Daniel's Civil War.*

Re'vocation. *n. ſ.* [*revocation*, Fr. *revocatio*, Lat.] 1. Act of recalling. 2. State of being recalled. 3. Repeal; reverſal.

(1.) One, that ſaw the people bent for the *revocation* of Calvin, gave him notice of their affection. *Hooker.*

(2.) Elaiana's king commanded Chenandra to tell him that he had received advice of his *revocation.* *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

(3.) A law may ceaſe to be in force, without an expreſs *revocation* of the lawgiver. *White.*

If a grievance be inflicted on a perſon, he may appeal, it is not neceſſary to pray a *revocation* of ſuch a grievance. *Ayliffe.*

To **REVO'KE.** *v. a.* [*revoquer*, Fr. *revoco*, Lat] 1. To repeal; to reverſe. 2. To check; to repreſs. 3. To draw back.

(1.) When we abrogate a law as being ill made, the whole cauſe for which it was made ſtill remaining, do we not herein *revoke* our very own deed, and upbraid ourſelves with folly, yea all that were makers of it with overſight and error. *Hooker.*

What reaſon is there, but that thoſe grants and privileges ſhould be *revoked*, or reduced to the firſt intention? *Spenſer.*

Without my Aurengzebe I cannot live;
Revoke his doom, or elſe my ſentence give. *Dryden.*

(2.) She ſtrove their ſudden rages to *revoke*,
That at the laſt ſuppreſſing fury mad,
They 'gan abſtain. *Spenſer.*

(3.) ——— Shame were to *revoke*
The forward footing for an hidden ſhade. *Spenſer.*

Seas are troubled, when they do *revoke*
Their flowing waves into themſelves again. *Davies.*

Revo'kement. *n. ſ.* [from *revoke.*] Revocation; repeal; recall. Little in uſe.

——— Let it be nois'd,
That through our interceſſion, this *revokement*
And pardon comes. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

To **REVO'LT.** *v. n.* [*revolter*, French; *revoltare*, Italian.] 1. To fall off from one to another. It denotes ſomething of pravity or rebellion. 2. To change. Not in uſe.

(1.) All will *revolt* from me, and turn to him. *Shakeſp.*

Our diſcontented counties do *revolt*,
Our people quarrel with obedience. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

This people hath a *revolting* and a rebellious heart; they are *revolted* and gone. *Jer.* v. 53.

(2.) You are already love's firm votary,
And cannot ſoon *revolt* and change your mind. *Shakeſp.*

Revo'lt. *n. ſ.* [*revolte*, Fr. from the verb.] 1. Deſertion; change of ſides. 2. A revolter; one who changes ſides. Not in uſe. 3. Groſs departure from duty.

(1.) He was greatly ſtrengthened, and the enemy as much enfeebled by daily *revolts.* *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

If all our levies are made in Scotland or Ireland, may not thoſe two parts of the monarchy be too powerful for the reſt, in caſe of a *revolt.* *Addiſon's State of the War.*

(2.) ——— You ingrate *revolts*,
You bloody Neros, ripping up the womb
Of your dear mother England. *Shakeſp. King John.*

(3.) Your daughter hath made a groſs *revolt*;
Tying her duty, beauty, wit, and fortunes
To an extravagant and wheeling ſtranger. *Shakeſp.*

Revo'lted. *part.* [from *revolt.*] Having ſwerved from duty.

——— Thou ſingle haſt maintain'd
Againſt *revolted* multitudes the cauſe of truth. *Milton.*

Revo'lter. *n. ſ.* [from *revolt.*] One who changes ſides; a deſerter; a renegade.

Fair honour that thou doſt thy God, in truſting
He will accept thee to defend his cauſe,
A murderer, a *revolter*, and a robber. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

He was not a *revolter* from the truth, which he had once embraced. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Thoſe, who are negligent or *revolters*, ſhall periſh. *Swift.*

To **Revo'lve.** *v. n.* [*revolvo*, Latin.] 1. To roll in a circle; to perform a revolution. 2. To fall back.

(1.) They do not *revolve* about any common center. *Cheyne.*

If the earth *revolve* thus, each houſe near the equator muſt move a thouſand miles an hour. *Watts's Impr. of the Mind.*

——— Each *revolving* year,
The teeming ewes a triple offspring bear. *Pope.*

(2.) On the deſertion of an appeal, the juriſdiction does *ipſo jure revolve* to the judge *a quo.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To **Revo'lve.** *v. a.* [*revolvo*, Lat.] 1. To roll any thing round. 2. To conſider; to meditate on.

(1.) Then in the Eaſt her turn ſhe ſhines,
Revolv'd on heav'n's great axis. *Milton.*

(2.) You may *revolve* what tales I told you
Of courts, of princes, of the tricks of war. *Shakeſp.*

Revolu'tion. *n. ſ.* [*revolution*, Fr. *revolutus*, Latin.] 1. Courſe of any thing which returns to the point at which it began to move. 2. Space meaſured by ſome revolution. 3. Change in the ſtate of a government or country. It is uſed among us κατ' ἐξοχὴν, for the change produced by the admiſſion of king William and queen Mary. 4. Rotation; circular motion. 5. Motion backward.

(1.) ——— On their orbs impoſe
Such reſtleſs *revolution*, day by day
Repeated. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

They will be taught the diurnal *revolution* of the heavens. *Watts.*

(2.) At certain *revolutions* are they brought,
And feel by turns the bitter change. *Milton.*

Meteors have no more time allowed them for their mounting, than the ſhort *revolution* of a day. *Dryden.*

The Perſian wept over his army, that within the *revolution* of a ſingle age, not a man would be left alive. *Wake.*

(3.) The late *revolution*, juſtified by its neceſſity, and the good it had produced, will be a laſting anſwer. *Davenant.*

(5.) ——— Fear
Comes thund'ring back with dreadful *revolution*
On my defenceleſs head. *Milton.*

To **Revo'mit.** *v. a.* [*revomir*, French; *re* and *vomit.*] To vomit; to vomit again.

They might caſt it up, and take more vomiting and *revomiting* what they drink. *Hakewill on Providence.*

Revu'lsion. *n. ſ.* [*revulſion*, Fr. *revulſus*, Latin.] The act of revelling or drawing humours from a remote part of the body.

Derivation differs from *revulſion* only in the meaſure of the diſtance, and the force of the medicines uſed: if we draw it to ſome very remote or contrary part, we call it *revulſion*; if only to ſome neighbouring place, and by gentle means, we call it derivation. *Wiſeman of Tumours.*

There is a way of *revulſion* to let blood in an adverſe part. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

I had heard of ſome ſtrange cures of frenzies, by caſual applications of fire to the lower parts, which ſeems reaſonable enough, by the violent *revulſion* it may make of humours from the head. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

Revu'lsive. *adj.* Having the power of revulſion.

His flux of blood breaking forth again with greater violence than it had done before, was not to be ſtopped by outward applications, nor the *revulſives* of any kind. *Fell.*

To **REWA'RD.** *v. a.* [*re* and *award*, to give in return. *Skinner.*] 1. To give in return. 2. To repay; to recompenſe for ſomething good.

(1.) Thou haſt *rewarded* me good, whereas I have *rewarded* thee evil. 1 *Sam.* xxiv. 17.

They *rewarded* me evil for good. *Pſalm* xxxv. 12.

(2.) God *rewards* thoſe that have made uſe of the ſingle talent, that loweſt proportion of grace, which he is pleaſed to give; and the method of his rewarding, is by giving them more grace. *Hammond.*

To judge th' unfaithful dead, but to *reward*
His faithful, and receive them into bliſs. *Milton.*

There is no more reaſon to *reward* a man for believing that four is more than three, than for being hungry or ſleepy; becauſe theſe things do not proceed from choice, but from natural neceſſity. A man muſt do ſo, nor can he do otherwiſe. *Wilkins.*

The ſupreme being *rewards* the juſt, and puniſhes the unjuſt. *Broome on the Odyſſey.*

Rewa'rd. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Recompenſe given for good performed. 2. It is ſometimes uſed with a mixture of irony, for puniſhment or recompenſe of evil.

(1.) *Rewards* and puniſhments do always preſuppoſe ſomething willingly done well or ill; without which reſpect, though we may ſometimes receive good, yet then it is only a benefit and not a *reward*. *Hooker.*

To myſelf I owe this due regard,
Not to make love my gift, but my *reward*. *Dryden.*

Men have conſented to the immortality of the ſoul and the recompenſes of another world, promiſing to themſelves ſome *rewards* of virtue after this life. *Tillotſon.*

Rewa'rdable. *adj.* [from *reward*.] Worthy of reward.

Men's actions are judged, whether in their own nature *rewardable* or puniſhable. *Hooker.*

The action that is but indifferent, and without reward, if done only upon our own choice, is an act of religion, and *rewardable* by God, if done in obedience to our ſuperiors. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

Rewa'rder. *n. ſ.* [from *reward*.] One that rewards; one that recompenſes.

A liberal *rewarder* of his friends. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

As the ſupreme Being is the only proper judge of our perfections, ſo is he the only fit *rewarder* of them. *Addiſon.*

Ill judges, as well as *rewarders*, have popular aſſemblies been, of thoſe who beſt deſerved from them. *Swift.*

To **Rewo'rd.** *v. a.* [*re* and *word*.] To repeat in the ſame words.

——— Bring me to the teſt,
And I the matter will *reword*; which madneſs
Would gambol from. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Rhaba'rbarate. *adj.* [from *rhabarbara*, Lat.] Impregnated or tinctured with rhubarb.

The ſalt humours muſt be evacuated by the ſenate, *rhabarbarate*, and ſweet manna purgers, with acids added, or the purging waters. *Floyer on the Humours.*

Rha'bdomancy. *n. ſ.* [ῥάβδος and μαντεία.] Divination by a wand.

Of peculiar *rhabdomancy* is that which is uſed in mineral diſcoveries, with a forked hazel, commonly called Moſes's rod, which, freely held forth, will ſtir and play if any mine be under it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Rha'psodist. *n. ſ.* [from *rhapſody*.] One who writes without regular dependence of one part upon another.

Aſk our *rhapſodiſt*, if you have nothing but the excellence and lovelineſs of virtue to preach, and no future rewards or puniſhments, how many vicious wretches will you ever reclaim. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

RHA'PSODY. *n. ſ.* [ῥαψωδία; ῥάπτω, to ſew, and ᾠδὴ, a ſong.] Any number of parts joined together, without neceſſary dependence or natural connection.

Such a deed, as ſweet religion makes
A *rhapſody* of words. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

This confuſion and *rhapſody* of difficulties was not to be ſuppoſed in each ſingle ſinner. *Hammond.*

He, that makes no reflexions on what he reads, only loads his mind with a *rhapſody* of tales fit for the entertainment of others. *Locke.*

The words ſlide over the ears, and vaniſh like a *rhapſody* of evening tales. *Watts on the Mind.*

Rhein berry. *n. ſ.* [*ſpina cervina*, Lat.] Buckthorn, a plant.

RHE'TORICK. *n. ſ.* [ῥητορικὴ; *rhetorique*, Fr.] 1. The act of ſpeaking not merely with propriety, but with art and elegance. 2. The power of perſuaſion; oratory.

(1.) We could not allow him an orator, who had the beſt thoughts, and who knew all the rules of *rhetorique*, if he had not acquired the art of uſing them. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

Of the paſſions, and how they are moved, Ariſtotle, in his ſecond book of *rhetorick*, hath admirably diſcourſed in a little compaſs. *Locke's Thoughts on Reading.*

Grammar teacheth us to ſpeak properly, *rhetorick* inſtructs to ſpeak elegantly. *Baker on Learning.*

(2.) The heart's ſtill *rhetorick*, diſclos'd with eyes. *Shakeſp.*

His ſober lips then did he ſoftly part,
Whence of pure *rhetorick* whole ſtreams outflow. *Fairfax.*

Enjoy your dear wit and gay *rhetorick*,
That hath ſo well been taught her dazling fence. *Milton.*

Rheto'rical. *adj.* [*rhetoricus*, Lat. from *rhetorick*.] Pertaining to rhetorick; oratorial; figurative.

The apprehenſion is ſo deeply riveted into my mind, that *rhetorical* flouriſhes cannot at all looſen it. *More.*

Becauſe Brutus and Caſſius met a blackmore, and Pompey had on a dark garment at Pharſalia, theſe were preſages of their overthrow, which notwithſtanding are ſcarce *rhetorical* ſequels; concluding metaphors from realities, and from conceptions metaphorical inferring realities again. *Brown.*

The ſubject may be moral, logical, or *rhetorical*, which does not come under our ſenſes. *Watts on the Mind.*

Rheto'rically. *adv.* [from *rhetorical*.] Like an orator; figuratively; with intent to move the paſſions.

To **Rheto'ricate.** *v. n.* [*rhetoricor*, low Lat. from *rhetorick*.] To play the orator; to attack the paſſions.

'Twill be much more ſeaſonable to reform, than apologize or *rhetoricate*; not to ſuffer themſelves to periſh in the midſt of ſuch ſolicitations to be ſaved. *Decay of Piety.*

Rhetori'cian. *n. ſ.* [*rhetoricien*, Fr. *rhetor*, Lat.] 1. One who teaches the ſcience of rhetorick. 2. An orator. Leſs proper.

(1.) The ancient ſophiſts and *rhetoricians*, which ever had young auditors, lived till they were an hundred years old. *Bac.*

'Tis the buſineſs of *rhetoricians* to treat the characters of the paſſions. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

A man may be a very good *rhetorician*, and yet at the ſame time a mean orator. *Baker on Learning.*

(2.) He play'd at Lions a declaiming prize,
At which the vanquiſh'd *rhetorician* dies. *Dryden.*

Rhetori'cian. *adj.* Suiting a maſter of rhetorick.

Boldly preſum'd with *rhetorician* pride,
To hold of any queſtion either ſide. *Blackmore.*

RHEUM. *n. ſ.* [ῥεῦμα; *rheume*, Fr.] A thin watery matter oozing through the glands, chiefly about the mouth. *Quincy.*

Truſt not thoſe cunning waters of his eyes;
For villainy is not without ſuch a *rheum*;
And he long traded in it, makes it ſeem
Like rivers of remorſe. *Shakeſp.*

You did void your *rheum* upon my beard. *Shakeſp.*

Each changing ſeaſon does its poiſon bring,
Rheums chill the winter, agues blaſt the ſpring. *Prior.*

Rheuma'tick. *adj.* [ῥευματικὸς; from *rheum.*] Proceeding from rheum or a peccant watery humour.

The moon, the governeſs of floods,
Pale in her anger, waſhes all the air,
That *rheumatick* diſeaſes do abound. *Shakeſp.*

The blood taken away looked very ſizy or *rheumatick*. *Flover.*

Rheu'matism. *n. ſ.* [ῥευματισμὸς; *rheumatiſme*, Fr. *rheumatiſmus*, Lat.] A painful diſtemper ſuppoſed to proceed from acrid humours.

Rheumatiſm is a diſtemper affecting chiefly the membrana communis muſculorum, which it makes rigid and unfit for motion; and it ſeems to be occaſioned almoſt by the ſame cauſes, as the mucilaginous glands in the joints are rendered ſtiff and gritty in the gout. *Quincy.*

The throtling quinſey, 'tis my ſtar appoints,
And *rheumatiſms* I ſend to rack the joints. *Dryden.*

Rheu'my. *adj.* [from *rheum.*] Full of ſharp moiſture.

——— Is Brutus ſick?
And will he ſteal out of his wholeſome bed,
To dare the vile contagion of the night?
And tempt the *rheumy* and unpurged air,
To add unto his ſickneſs. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

The South he loos'd, who night and horror brings,
And fogs are ſhaken from his flaggy wings:
From his divided beard two ſtreams he pours;
His head and *rheumy* eyes diſtil in ſhow'rs. *Dryden.*

Rhino'ceros. *n. ſ.* [ῥὶν and κέρας; *rhinocerot*, Fr.] A vaſt beaſt in the Eaſt Indies armed with a horn on his noſel.

Approach thou like the rugged Ruſſian bear,
The arm'd *rhinoceros*, or Hyrcanian tyger;
Take any ſhape but that, and my firm nerves
Shall never tremble. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

If you draw your beaſt in an emblem, ſhew a landſcape of the country natural to the beaſt; as to the *rhinoceros* an Eaſt Indian landſcape, the crocodile, an Egyptian. *Peacham.*

RHOMB. *n. ſ.* [*rhombe*, Fr. *rhombus*, Lat. ῥόμβος.] In geometry, a parallelogram or quadrangular figure, having its four ſides equal, and conſiſting of parallel lines, with two oppoſite angles acute, and two obtuſe: it is formed by two equal and right cones joined together at their baſe. *Trevoux and Harris.*

Save the ſun his labour, and that ſwift
Nocturnal and diurnal *rhomb* ſuppos'd
Inviſible elſe above all ſtars, the wheel
Of day and night. *Milton.*

See how in warlike muſter they appear,
In *rhombs* and wedges, and half moons and wings. *Milton.*

Rho'mbick. *adj.* [from *rhomb.*] Shaped like a rhomb.

Many other ſorts of ſtones are regularly figured; the aſteria in form of a ſtar, and they are of a *rhombick* figure. *Grew.*

RHO'MBOID. *n. ſ.* [ῥομβοειδὴς; *rhomboïde*, Fr.] A figure approaching to a rhomb.

Many other ſorts of ſtones are regularly figured; and they are of a rhombick figure; talk, of ſuch as are *rhomboid*. *Grew.*

Rhomboi'dal. *adj.* [from *rhomboid.*] Approaching in ſhape to a rhomb.

Another *rhomboidal* ſelenites of a compreſſed form, had many others infixed round the middle of it. *Woodward.*

Rhu'barb. *n. ſ.* [*rhabarbara*, Lat.] A medicinal root ſlightly purgative, referred by botaniſts to the dock.

What *rhubarb*, ſenna, or what purgative drug
Would ſcour theſe Engliſh hence. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Having fixed the fontanel, I purged him with an infuſion of *rhubarb* in ſmall ale. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

RHYME. *n. ſ.* [ῥυθμὸς; *rhythme*, Fr.] 1. A harmonical ſucceſſion of ſounds. 2. The conſonance of verſes; the correſpondence of the laſt ſound of one verſe to the laſt ſound or ſyllable of another. 3. Poetry; a poem. 4. A word of ſound to anſwer to another word.

(1.) The youth with ſongs and *rhimes*;
Some dance, ſome hale the rope. *Denham.*

(2.) For *rhyme* the rudder is of verſes,
With which like ſhips they ſteer their courſes. *Hudibras.*

Such was the news, indeed, but ſongs and *rhymes*
Prevail as much in theſe hard iron times;
As would a plump of trembling fowl, that riſe
Againſt an eagle ſouſing from the ſkies. *Dryden.*

If Cupid throws a ſingle dart,
We make him wound the lover's heart;
But if he takes his bow and quiver,
'Tis ſure he muſt transfix the liver;
For *rhime* with reaſon may diſpenſe,
And ſound has right to govern ſenſe. *Prior.*

(3.) All his manly power it did diſperſe,
As he were warmed with inchanted *rhimes*,
That oftentimes he quak'd. *Fairy Queen.*

Who would not ſing for Lycidas? he knew
Himſelf to ſing, and build the lofty *rhime*. *Milton.*

——— Now ſportive youth,
Carol incondite *rhythms* with ſuiting notes,
And quaver inharmonious. *Philips.*

(4.) What wiſe means to gain it haſt thou choſe?
Know, fame and fortune both are made of proſe.
Is thy ambition ſweating for a *rhyme*,
Thou unambitious fool, at this late time? *Young.*

Rhyme or *reaſon*. Number or ſenſe.

I was promis'd on a time,
To have *reaſon* for my *rhyme*;
But from that time unto this ſeaſon,
I had neither *rhyme* nor *reaſon*. *Spenſer.*

The guiltineſs of my mind drove the groſſneſs of the foppery into a received belief, in deſpight of the teeth of all *rhime* and *reaſon*, that they were fairies. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Rhyme.** *v. n.* 1. To agree in ſound. 2. To make verſes.

(1.) He was too warm on picking work to dwell,
But fagotted his notions as they fell,
And, if they *rhim'd* and rattled, all was well. *Dryden.*

(2.) Theſe fellows of infinite tongue, that can *rhime* themſelves into ladies favours, they do always reaſon themſelves out again. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

There march'd the bard and blockhead, ſide by ſide,
Who *rhym'd* for hire, and patroniz'd for pride. *Pope.*

Rhy'mer. } *n. ſ.* [from *rhyme.*] One who makes
Rhy'mster. } rhymes; a verſifier; a poet in contempt.

Scall'd *rhimers* will ballad us out o' tune. *Shakeſp.*

It was made penal to the Engliſh, to permit the Iriſh to graze upon their lands, to entertain any of their minſtrels, *rhimers*, or news-tellers. *Davies on Ireland.*

Rhymer come on, and do the worſt you can;
I fear not you, nor yet a better man. *Dryden.*

Milton's rhime is conſtrained at an age, when the paſſion of love makes every man a *rhimer*, though not a poet. *Dryd.*

I ſpeak of thoſe who are only *rhimſters*. *Dennis.*

Rhy'thmical. *adj.* [ῥυθμικὸς; *rythmique*, Fr. from *rhyme* or *rhythm.*] Harmonical; having one ſound proportioned to another.

RIB. *n. ſ.* [ꞃibbe, Saxon.] 1. A bone in the body. 2. Any piece of timber or other matter which ſtrengthens the ſide. 3. Any prominence running in lines; as, the ſtalks of a leaf.

(1.) Of theſe there are twenty-four in number, *viz.* twelve on each ſide the twelve vertebræ of the back; they are ſegments of a circle; they grow flat and broad, as they approach the ſternum; but the nearer they are to the vertebræ, the rounder and thicker they are; at which end they have a round head, which, being covered with a cartilage, is received into the ſinus in the bodies of the vertebræ: the *ribs*, thus articulated, make an acute angle with the lower vertebræ: the *ribs* have each a ſmall canal or ſinus, which runs along their under ſides, in which lies a nerve, vein, and artery: their extremities, which are faſtened to the ſternum, are cartilaginous, and the cartilages make an obtuſe angle with the bony part of the *ribs*; this angle reſpects the head: the cartilages are harder in women than in men, that they may better bear the weight of their breaſts: the *ribs* are of two ſorts; the ſeven upper are called true *ribs*, becauſe their cartilaginous ends are received into the ſinus of the ſternum: the five lower are called falſe *ribs*, becauſe they are ſofter and ſhorter, of which only the firſt is joined to the extremity of the ſternum, the cartilaginous extremities of the reſt being tied to one another, and thereby leaving a greater ſpace for the dilatation of the ſtomach and intrails: the laſt of theſe ſhort *ribs* is ſhorter than all the reſt: it is not tied to them, but ſometimes to the muſculus obliquus deſcendens. *Quincy.*

Why do I yield to that ſuggeſtion?
Whoſe horrid image doth upfix my hair,
And make my ſeated heart knock at my *ribs*,
Againſt the uſe of nature! *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

He open'd my left ſide, and took
From thence a *rib*, with cordial ſpirits warm
And life blood ſtreaming freſh. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Sure he, who firſt the paſſage try'd,
In harden'd oak his heart did hide,
And *ribs* of iron arm'd his ſide. *Dryden's Horace.*

(2.) I ſhould not ſee the ſandy hour glaſs run,
But I ſhould think of ſhallows and of flats;
And ſee my wealthy Andrew dock'd in ſand,
Vailing her high top lower than her *ribs*,
To kiſs her burial. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

The ſhips with ſhatter'd *ribs* ſcarce creeping from the ſeas. *Drayton.*

RI'BALD. *n. ſ.* [*ribauld*, Fr. *ribaldo*, Italian.] A looſe, rough, mean, brutal wretch.

That lewd *ribbald*, with vile luſt advanced,
Laid firſt his filthy hands on virgin clean,
To ſpoil her dainty corſe ſo fair and ſheen. *Spenſer.*

——— Your *ribauld* nag of Egypt,
The breeze upon her, like a cow in June,
Hoiſts ſails, and flies. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

——— The buſy day,
Wak'd by the lark, has rous'd the *ribald* crows,
And dreaming night will hide our joys no longer. *Shakeſp.*

Ne'er one ſprig of laurel grac'd theſe *ribbalds*,
From ſlaſhing Bentley down to pidling Tibbalds. *Pope.*

RI'BALDRY. *n. ſ.* [from *ribald*; *ribaudie*, old Fr.] Mean, lewd, brutal language.

Mr. Cowley aſſerts, that obſcenity has no place in wit; Buckingham ſays, 'tis an ill ſort of wit, which has nothing more to ſupport it than bare-faced *ribaldry*. *Dryden.*

The *ribaldry* of the low characters is different; the reeve, miller, and cook are diſtinguiſhed from each other. *Dryden.*

In the ſame antique loom theſe ſcenes were wrought,
Embelliſh'd with good morals and juſt thought,
True nature in her nobleſt light you ſee,
E'er yet debauch'd by modern gallantry
To trifling jeſts and fulſom *ribaldry*. *Granville.*

If the outward profeſſion of religion were once in practice among men in office, the clergy would ſee their duty and intereſt in qualifying themſelves for lay-converſation, when once they were out of fear of being choaked by *ribaldry* or prophaneneſs. *Swift.*

RI'BAND. *n. ſ.* [*rubande*, *ruban*, Fr. This word is ſometimes written *ribbon*.] A filet of ſilk; a narrow web of ſilk, which is worn for ornament.

Quaint in green, ſhe ſhall be looſe enrob'd,
With *ribbands* pendent, flaring 'bout her head. *Shakeſp.*

A *ribband* did the braided treſſes bind,
The reſt was looſe. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

See! in the liſts they wait the trumpet's ſound;
Some love device is wrought on ev'ry ſword,
And ev'ry *riband* bears ſome myſtick word. *Granville.*

RI'BBED. *adj.* [from *rib*.] 1. Furniſhed with ribs. 2. Incloſed as the body by ribs. 3. Marked with protuberant lines.

(1.) Was I by rocks engender'd; *rib'd* with ſteel?
Such tortures to reſiſt, or not to feel? *Sandys.*

Hung on each bough a ſingle leaf appears,
Which ſhrivell'd in its infancy remains, ———
Like a cloſ'd fan, nor ſtretches wide its veins,
But as the ſeaſons in their circle run,
Opes its *ribb'd* ſurface to the nearer ſun. *Gay.*

(2.) ——— Remember
The nat'ral brav'ry of your iſle, which ſtands
As Neptune's park, *ribbed* and paled in,
With rocks unſcaleable, and roaring waters. *Shakeſp.*

RI'BBON. *n. ſ.* See RIBAND.

To RI'BROAST. *v. n.* [*rib* and *roaſt*.] To beat ſoundly. A burleſque word.

That done, he riſes, humbly bows,
And gives thanks for the princely blows;
Departs not meanly proud, and boaſting
Of his magnificent *ribroaſting*. *Butler.*

I have been pinched in fleſh, and well *ribroaſted* under my former maſters; but I'm in now for ſkin and all. *L'Eſtrange.*

RI'BWORT. *n. ſ.* [*plantago*.] A plant.

RIC. *n. ſ.* *Ric* denotes a powerful, rich, or valiant man; as in theſe verſes of Fortunatus:

Hilperice potens, ſi interpres barbarus adſit,
Adjutor fortis hoc quoque nomen habet.
Hil'pric Barbarians a ſtout helper term.

So Alfric is altogether ſtrong; Æthelric, nobly ſtrong or powerful: to the ſame ſenſe as Polycrates, Crato, Plutarchus, Opimius. *Gibſon's Camden.*

RICE. *n. ſ.* [*oryza*, Lat.] One of the eſculent grains: it hath its grains diſpoſed into a panicle, which are almoſt of an oval figure, and are covered with a thick huſk, ſomewhat like barley: this grain is cultivated in moſt of the Eaſtern countries. *Miller.*

Rice is the food of two thirds of mankind; it is kindly to human conſtitutions, proper for the conſumptive, and thoſe ſubject to hæmorrhages. *Arbuthnot.*

If the ſnuff get out of the ſnuffers, it may fall into a diſh of *rice* milk. *Swift's Directions to the Butler.*

RICH. *adj.* [*riche*, Fr. *ricco*, Italian; ꞃica, Saxon.] 1. Wealthy; abounding in wealth; abounding in money or poſſeſſions; opulent: oppoſed to *poor*. 2. Valuable; eſtimable; precious; ſplendid; ſumptuous. 3. Having any ingredients or qualities in a great quantity or degree. 4. Fertile; fruitful. 5. Abundant; plentiful. 6. Abounding; plentifully ſtocked: as, paſtures *rich* in flocks. 7. Having ſomething precious.

(1.) I am as *rich* in having ſuch a jewel,
As twenty ſeas, if all their ſand were pearl. *Shakeſp.*

The *rich* ſhall not give more, and the poor no leſs. *Exod.*

A thief bent to unhoard the caſh
Of ſome *rich* burgher. *Milton.*

Rich was his ſoul, though his attire was poor,
As heav'n had cloath'd his own embaſſador. *Dryden.*

Several nations of the Americans are *rich* in land, and poor in all the comforts of life. *Locke.*

He may look upon the *rich* as benefactors, who have beautified the proſpect all around him. *Seed.*

(2.) ——— Earth, in her *rich* attire,
Conſummate lovely ſmil'd. *Milton.*

Matilda never was meanly dreſs'd in her life; and nothing pleaſes her in dreſs, but that which is very *rich* and beautiful to the eye. *Law.*

(3.) So we th' Arabian coaſt do know
At diſtance, when the ſpices blow,
By the *rich* odour taught to ſteer,
Though neither day nor ſtar appear. *Waller.*

If life be ſhort, it ſhall be glorious,
Each minute ſhall be *rich* in ſome great action. *Rowe.*

Sauces and *rich* ſpices are fetched from India. *Baker.*

(4.) There are, who fondly ſtudious of increaſe,
Rich foreign mold on their ill natur'd land
Induce. *Philips.*

(5.) The gorgeous Eaſt with *richeſt* hand
Pours on her ſons barbarick pearl and gold. *Milton.*

(7.) Groves whoſe *rich* trees wept odorous gums and balm. *Milton.*

RI'CHED. *adj.* [from *rich*.] Enriched. Obſolete.

——— Of all theſe bounds,
With ſhadowy foreſts, and with champions rich'd,
With plenteous rivers and wide ſkirted meads,
We make thee lady. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Ri'ches. *n. ſ.* [*richeſſes*, Fr.] 1. Wealth; money or poſſeſſions. 2. Splendid ſumptuous appearance.

(1.) The inſtrumentalneſs of *riches* to charity has rendered it neceſſary by laws to ſecure propriety. *Hammond.*

Chemiſts ſeek *riches* by tranſmutation and the great elixir. *Spratt.*

Riches do not conſiſt in having more gold and ſilver, but in having more in proportion than our neighbours, whereby we are enabled to procure to ourſelves a greater plenty of the conveniencies of life, than comes within their reach, who, ſharing the gold and ſilver of the world in a leſs proportion, want the means of plenty and power, and ſo are poorer. *Locke.*

What *riches* give us, let us firſt enquire,
Meat, fire, and cloaths; what more? meat, cloaths, and fire. *Pope.*

(2.) The *riches* of heav'n's pavement, trodden gold. *Milt.*

Ri'chly. *adv.* [from *rich.*] 1. With riches; wealthily; ſplendidly; magnificently. 2. Plenteouſly; abundantly. 3. Truly; abundantly. An ironical uſe.

(1.) In Belmont is a lady *richly* left,
And ſhe is fair, of wondrous virtues. *Shakeſp.*
Women *richly* gay in gems. *Milton.*

(2.) In animals, ſome ſmells are found more *richly* than in plants. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

After a man has ſtudied the laws of England, the reading the reports of adjudged caſes will *richly* improve him. *Watts.*

(3.) There is ſuch licentiouſneſs among the baſeſt of the people, that one would not be ſorry to ſee them beſtowing upon one another a chaſtiſement, which they ſo *richly* deſerve. *Addiſon.*

Ri'chness. *n. ſ.* [from *rich.*] 1. Opulence; wealth. 2. Finery; ſplendour. 3. Fertility; fecundity; fruitfulneſs. 4. Abundance or perfection of any quality. 5. Pampering qualities.

(1.) Of virtue you have left proof to the world;
And virtue is grateful with beauty and *richneſs* adorn'd. *Sid.*

(3.) This town is famous for the *richneſs* of the ſoil. *Addiſon.*

(4.) I amuſed myſelf with the *richneſs* and variety of colours in the weſtern parts of heaven. *Spectator.*

(5.) The lively tincture of whoſe guſhing blood
Shou'd clearly prove the *richneſs* of his food. *Dryden.*

Rick. *n. ſ.* See Reek. 1. A pile of corn or hay regularly heaped up in the open field, and ſheltered from wet. 2. A heap of corn or hay piled by the gatherer.

(1.) ——— An inundation
O'erflowed a farmer's barn and ſtable;
Whole *ricks* of hay and ſtacks of corn
Were down the ſudden current born. *Swift.*

Mice and rats do great injuries in the field, houſes, barns, and corn *ricks*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

(2.) In the North they bind them up in ſmall bundles, and make ſmall *ricks* of them in the field. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

RI'CKETS. *n. ſ.* [*rachitis*, Lat. A name given to the diſtemper at its firſt appearance by *Gliſſon.*] The *rickets* is a diſtemper in children, from an unequal diſtribution of nouriſhment, whereby the joints grow knotty, and the limbs uneven: its cure is performed by evacuation and friction. *Quincy.*

In ſome years, liver-grown, ſpleen, and *rickets* are put altogether, by reaſon of their likeneſs. *Graunt's Bills of Mort.*

O were my pupil fairly knock'd o' th' head,
I ſhould poſſeſs th' eſtate, if he were dead;
He's ſo far gone with the *rickets* and th' evil,
That one ſmall doſe will ſend him to the devil. *Dryden.*

So when at ſchool we firſt declaim,
Old Buſby walks us in a theme,
Whoſe props ſupport our infant vein,
And help the *rickets* in the brain;
But when our ſouls their force dilate,
Our thoughts grow up to wit's eſtate. *Prior.*

Ri'ckety. *adj.* [from *rickets.*] Diſeaſed with the rickets.

In a young animal, when the ſolids are too lax, the caſe of *rickety* children, the diet ſhould be gently aſtringent. *Arbuth.*

Ri'cture. *n. ſ.* [*rictura*, Lat.] A gaping. *Dict.*

Rid. pret. of *ride.*

To RID. *v. a.* [from hꞃeꝺꝺan, Saxon.] 1. To ſet free; to redeem. 2. To clear; to diſencumber. 3. To diſpatch. 4. To drive away; to remove by violence; to deſtroy.

(1.) It is he that delivereth me from my cruel enemies; thou ſhalt *rid* me from the wicked man. *Pſalm* xviii. 49.

Rid me, and deliver me out of great waters. *Pſalm* cxliv.

I will bring you out from under their burthens, and *rid* you out of their bondage. *Exodus*, vi. 6.

(2.) They were not before ſo willing to be *rid* of their learned paſtor, as now importunate to obtain him again from them, who had given him entertainment. *Hooker.*

I muſt *rid* all the ſeas of pirates. *Shakeſp.*

We'll uſe his countenance; which being done,
Let her, who would be *rid* of him, deviſe
His ſpeedy taking off. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

——— Upon the word, ſtept forth
Three of thy crew, to *rid* thee of that care. *B. Johnſon.*

——— I can put on
Thy terrors, as I put thy mildneſs on,
Image of thee in all things; and ſhall ſoon,
Arm'd with thy might, *rid* heav'n of theſe rebell'd. *Milton.*

Did ſaints for this bring in their plate;
For when they thought the cauſe had need on't,
Happy was he that could be *rid* on't. *Hudibras.*

The god uneaſy till he ſlept again,
Reſolv'd at once to *rid* himſelf of pain. *Dryden.*

The greater viſible good does not always raiſe men's deſire, in proportion to the greatneſs it appears to have; though every little trouble moves us, and ſets on work to get *rid* of it. *Locke.*

The ladies aſked, whether we believed that the men of any town would, at the ſame conjuncture, have loaden themſelves with their wives; or rather, whether they would not have been glad of ſuch an opportunity to get *rid* of them? *Addiſon.*

(3.) Having the beſt at Barnet field,
We'll thither ſtraight; for willingneſs *rids* away. *Shakeſp.*

(4.) Ah deathſmen! you have *rid* this ſweet young prince. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ri'ddance. *n. ſ.* [from *rid.*] 1. Deliverance. 2. Diſencumbrance; loſs of ſomething one is glad to loſe. 3. Act of clearing away any encumbrances.

(1.) Deliverance from ſudden death, *riddance* from all adverſity, and the extent of ſaving mercy towards all men. *Hooker.*

(2.) ——— I have too griev'd a heart
To take a tedious leave: thus loſers part.
—A gentle *riddance*. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

By this, the cock had a good *riddance* of his rival. *L'Eſtr.*

(3.) Thoſe bloſſoms, and thoſe dropping gums,
That lie beſtrown, unſightly and unſmooth,
Aſk *riddance*, if we mean to tread with eaſe. *Milton.*

Ri'dden. the participle of *ride.*

He could never have *ridden* out an eternal period, but it muſt be by a more powerful being than himſelf. *Hale.*

RI'DDLE. *n. ſ.* [ꞃæꝺelꞅ, Saxon, from ꞃæꝺe, counſel, perhaps a trial of wit.] 1. An enigma; a puzzling queſtion; a dark problem. 2. Any thing puzzling. 3. [hꞃiꝺꝺle, Saxon.] A coarſe or open ſieve.

(1.) ——— How did you dare
To trade and traffick with Macbeth,
In *riddles* and in charms of death. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The Theban monſter, that propos'd
Her *riddle*, and him, who ſolv'd it not, devour'd;
That once found out and ſolv'd, for grief and ſpight
Caſt herſelf headlong from the Iſmenian ſteep. *Milton.*

(2.) 'Twas a ſtrange *riddle* of a lady;
Not love, if any lov'd her: hey day!
So cowards never uſe their might,
But againſt ſuch as will not fight. *Hudibras.*

(3.) Horſe-beans and tares, ſown together, are eaſily parted with a *riddle*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To **Ri'ddle.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To ſolve; to unriddle. There is ſomething of whimſical analogy between the two ſenſes of the word *riddle*: as, we ſay, *to* ſift *a queſtion*: but their derivations differ. 2. To ſeparate by a coarſe ſieve.

(1.) *Riddle* me this, and gueſs him if you can,
Who bears a nation in a ſingle man? *Dryden's Juv.*

(2.) The fineſt ſifted mould muſt be *riddled* in. *Mortimer.*

To **Ri'ddle.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſpeak ambiguouſly or obſcurely.

Be plain, good ſon, and homely in thy drift;
Riddling confeſſion finds but *riddling* ſhrift. *Shakeſp.*

Ri'ddlingly. *adv.* [from *riddle.*] In the manner of a riddle; ſecretly.

Though like the peſtilence and old-faſhion'd love,
Riddlingly it catch men, and doth remove
Never, till it be ſtarv'd out, yet their ſtate
Is poor. *Donne.*

To **RIDE.** *v. n.* preter. *rid* or *rode*; part. *rid* or *ridden.* [ꞃidan, Saxon; *rijden*, Dutch.] 1. To travel on horſeback. 2. To travel in a vehicle; to be borne, not to walk. 3. To be ſupported in motion. 4. To manage an horſe. 5. To be on the water. 6. To be ſupported by ſomething ſubſervient.

(1.) ——— Brutus and Caſſius
Are *rid*, like madmen, through the gates of Rome. *Shak.*

Were you but *riding* forth to air yourſelf,
Such parting were too petty. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Am not I thine aſs, upon which thou haſt *ridden?* *Numb.*

Through ſtorms of ſmoke and adverſe fire he *rides*,
While ev'ry ſhot is levell'd at his ſides. *Smith.*

Let your maſter *ride* on before, and do you gallop after him. *Swift's Directions to the Groom.*

(2.) Infected be the air whereon they *ride.* *Shakeſp.*

Upon this chaos *rid* the diſtreſſed ark, that bore the ſmall remains of mankind. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

(3.) As venerable Neſtor, hatch'd in ſilver,
Should with a bond of air, ſtrong as the axle-tree,
On which heav'n *rides*, knit all the Grecian ears
To his experienc'd tongue. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

(4.) ——— Skill to *ride* ſeems a ſcience,
Proper to gentle blood; ſome others feign,
To manage ſteeds, as did this vaunter; but in vain. *Spenſ.*

The horſes I ſaw well choſen, *ridden*, and furniſhed. *Shak.*

Inſpir'd by love, whoſe buſineſs is to pleaſe,
He *rode*, he fenc'd, he mov'd with graceful eaſe. *Dryden.*

(5.) ——— On the Weſtern coaſt
Rideth a puiſſant army. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

The ſea was grown ſo rough, that the admiral was not able longer to *ride* it out with his gallies; but was enforced to ſlip his anchors, and run his gallies on ground. *Knolles.*

They were then in a place to be aided by their ſhips, which *rode* near in Edinburgh Frith. *Hayward.*

Waiting him his royal fleet did *ride*,
And willing winds to their low'r'd ſails deny'd. *Dryden.*

Men once walk'd where ſhips at anchor *ride.* *Dryden.*

Now on their coaſts our conquering navy *rides*,
Way-lays their merchants, and their land beſets. *Dryden.*

(6.) A credulous father, and a brother noble,
Whoſe nature is ſo far from doing harms,
That he ſuſpects none; on whoſe fooliſh honeſty
My practices *rid* eaſy. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

To **Ride.** *v. a.* 1. To ſit on ſo as to be carried. 2. To manage inſolently at will.

(1.) They *ride* the air in whirlwind. *Milton.*

(2.) Humility does not make us ſerviſe or inſenſible, nor oblige us to be *ridden* at the pleaſure of every coxcomb. *Collier.*

The nobility could no longer endure to be *ridden* by bakers, coblers and brewers. *Swift's Preſbyterian Plea.*

Ri'der. *n. ſ.* [from *ride.*] 1. One who is carried on a horſe or in a vehicle. 2. One who manages or breaks horſes. 3. An inſerted leaf.

(1.) The ſtrong camel and the gen'rous horſe,
Reſtrain'd and aw'd by man's inferior force,
Do to the *rider's* will their rage ſubmit,
And anſwer to the ſpur, and own the bit. *Prior.*

(2.) As horſes are bred better; and to that end *riders* dearly hired. *Shakeſp. As You Like it.*

I would with jockies from Newmarket dine,
And to rough *riders* give my choiceſt wine. *Bramſton.*

RIDGE. *n. ſ.* [hꞃigg, Saxon; *rig*, Daniſh; *rugge*, Dutch, the back.] 1. The top of the back. 2. The rough top of any thing, reſembling the vertebræ of the back. 3. A ſteep protuberance. 4. The ground thrown up by the plow. 5. The top of the roof riſing to an acute angle. 6. *Ridges* of a horſe's mouth are wrinkles or riſings of the fleſh in the roof of the mouth, running acroſs from one ſide of the jaw to the other like fleſhy *ridges*, with interjacent furrows or ſinking cavities. *Farrier's Dict.*

(1.) He thought it was no time to ſtay;
But in a trice advanc'd the knight
Upon the bare *ridge* bolt upright. *Hudibras.*

(2.) As when a vulture on Imaus bred,
Whoſe ſnowy *ridge* the roving Tartar bounds,
Diſlodges from a region ſcarce of prey. *Milton.*

——— His ſons
Shall dwell to Seir, on that long *ridge* of hills! *Milton.*

The higheſt *ridges* of thoſe mountains ſerve for the maintenance of cattle for the inhabitants of the vallies. *Ray.*

(3.) Part riſe in cryſtal wall, or *ridge* direct,
For haſte. *Milton.*

About her coaſts unruly waters roar,
And, riſing on a *ridge*, inſult the ſhore. *Dryden.*

(4.) Thou viſiteſt the earth; thou watereſt the *ridges* thereof abundantly; thou ſettleſt the furrows thereof. *Pſalm* lxv. 10.

The body is ſmooth on that end, and on this 'tis ſet with *ridges* round the point. *Woodward.*

Wheat muſt be ſowed above furrow fourteen days before Michaelmas, and laid up in round high warm *ridges.* *Mort.*

(5.) *Ridge* tiles or roof tiles, being in length thirteen inches, and made circular breadthways like an half cylinder, whoſe diameter is about ten inches or more, and about half an inch and half a quarter in thickneſs, are laid upon the upper part or *ridge* of the roof, and alſo on the hips. *Moxon.*

To **Ridge.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To form a ridge.

——— Thou from heav'n
Feign'dſt at thy birth was given thee in thy hair,
Where ſtrength can leaſt abide, though all thy hairs
Were briſtles rang'd like thoſe that *ridge* the back
Of chaf'd wild boars, or ruffl'd porcupines. *Milton.*

Ri'dgling. } **Ri'dgil.** } *n. ſ.* [*ovis rejicula*, Lat. *Ainſ.*] A ram half caſtrated.

Tend my herd, and ſee them fed;
To morning paſtures, evening waters led:
And 'ware the Libyan *ridgil's* butting head. *Dryden.*

And 'ware the *ridgling* with his butting head. *Dryden.*

Ri'dgy. *adj.* [from *ridge.*] Riſing in a ridge.

Far in the ſea againſt the foaming ſhore,
There ſtands a rock, the raging billows roar
Above his head in ſtorms; but when 'tis clear,
Uncurl their *ridgy* backs, and at his feet appear. *Dryden.*

RIDICU'LE. *n. ſ.* [*ridicule*, Fr. *ridiculum*, Lat.] Wit of that ſpecies that provokes laughter.

Sacred to *ridicule* his whole life long,
And the ſad burthen of ſome merry ſong. *Pope.*

Thoſe, who aim at *ridicule*,
Should fix upon ſome certain rule,
Which fairly hints they are in jeſt. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

To **Ridicu'le.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To expoſe to laughter; to treat with contemptuous merriment.

I wiſh the vein of *ridiculing* all that is ſerious and good may have no worſe effect upon our ſtate, than knight errantry had on theirs. *Temple.*

He often took a pleaſure to appear ignorant, that he might the better turn to *ridicule* thoſe that valued themſelves on their books. *Addiſon on Medals.*

Ridicu'ler. *n. ſ.* One that ridicules.

The *ridiculer* ſhall make only himſelf ridiculous. *E. of Cheſt.*

Ridi'culous. *adj.* [*ridicule*, Fr. *ridiculus*, Lat.] Worthy of laughter; exciting contemptuous merriment.

——— Thus was the building left
Ridiculous; and the work confuſion nam'd. *Milton.*

It was not in Titus's power not to be derided; but it was in his power not to be *ridiculous*. *South.*

Ridi'culously. *adv.* [from *ridiculous.*] In a manner worthy of laughter or contempt.

Epicurus's diſcourſe concerning the original of the world is ſo *ridiculouſly* merry, that the deſign of his philoſophy was pleaſure and not inſtruction. *South.*

Ridi'culousness. *n. ſ.* [from *ridiculous.*] The quality of being ridiculous.

What ſport do Tertullian, Minucius and Arnobius make with the images conſecrated to divine worſhip? from the meanneſs of the matter they are made, the caſualties of fire, and rottenneſs they are ſubject to, on purpoſe to repreſent the *ridiculouſneſs* of worſhipping ſuch things. *Stillingfleet.*

Ri'ding. *particip. adj.* Employed to travel on any occaſion.

It is provided by another provincial conſtitution, that no ſuffragan biſhop ſhall have more than one *riding* apparitor, and that archdeacons ſhall not have ſo much as one *riding* apparitor, but only a foot meſſenger. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Ri'ding. *n. ſ.* [from *ride.*] 1. A diſtrict viſited by an officer. 2. One of the diviſions of Yorkſhire, anſwering to hundreds in other counties: corrupted from *trithing*.

Ri'dingcoat. *n. ſ.* [*riding* and *coat.*] A coat made to keep out weather.

When you carry your maſter's *ridingcoat* in a journey, wrap your own in it. *Swift's Directions to the Groom.*

Ri'dinghood. *n. ſ.* [*riding* and *hood.*] A hood uſed by women, when they travel, to bear off the rain.

The palliolum was like our *ridinghoods*, and ſerved both for a tunick and a coat. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Good houſewives all the winter's rage deſpiſe,
Defended by the *ridinghood*'s diſguiſe. *Gay.*

Rie. *n. ſ.* An eſculent grain. This differs from wheat in having a flatter ſpike, the corn larger and more naked. *Miller.*

Auguſt ſhall bear the form of a young man of a fierce aſpect, upon his head a garland of wheat and *rie*. *Peacham.*

RIFE. *adj.* [ɲyꝼe, Saxon; *rijf*, Dutch.] Prevalent; prevailing; abounding. It is now only uſed of epidemical diſtempers.

While thoſe reſtleſs deſires, in great men *rife*,
To viſit ſo low folks did much diſdain,
This while, though poor, they in themſelves did reign. *Sid.*

——— Guyon cloſely did await
Avantage; whilſt his foe did rage moſt *rife*;
Sometimes athwart, ſometimes he ſtrook him ſtraight,
And falſed oft his blows. *Spenſer.*

The plague was then *rife* in Hungary. *Knolles.*

Bleſſings then are plentiful and *rife*,
More plentiful than hope. *Herbert.*

Space may produce new worlds; whereof ſo *rife*
There went a fame in heav'n, that he ere long
Intended to create. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

——— This is the place,
Whence ev'n now the tumult of loud mirth
Was *rife*, and perfect in my liſt'ning ear. *Milton.*

——— That grounded maxim
So *rife* and celebrated in the mouths
Of wiſeſt men, that to the publick good
Private reſpects muſt yield. *Milton.*

Before the plague of London, inflammations of the lungs were *rife* and mortal. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

Ri'fely. *adv.* [from *rife.*] Prevalently; abundantly.

It was *rifely* reported, that the Turks were coming in a great fleet. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

Ri'feness. *n. ſ.* [from *rife.*] Prevalence; abundance.

He aſcribes the great *rifeneſs* of carbuncles in the ſummer, to the great heats. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

Ri'ffraff. *n. ſ.* [*recrementum*, Lat.] The refuſe of any thing.

To **RI'FLE.** *v. a.* [*riffer*, *rifler*, Fr. *riiffelen*, Dutch.] 1. To rob; to pillage; to plunder. 2. To take away; to ſeize as pillage.

(1.) Stand, Sir, and throw us what you have about you; if not, we'll make you, Sir, and *rifle* you. *Shakeſpeare.*

Men, by his ſuggeſtion taught,
Ranſack'd the centre, and with impious hands
Rifled the bowels of their mother earth
For treaſures better hid. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

You have *rifled* my maſter, who ſhall maintain me? *L'Eſtr.*

A commander in the parliament's rebel army *rifled* and defaced the cathedral at Lichfield. *South.*

(2.) Mine is thy daughter, prieſt, and ſhall remain,
And pray'rs, and tears, and bribes ſhall plead in vain,
Till time ſhall *rifle* every youthful grace. *Pope.*

Ri'fler. *n. ſ.* [from *rifle.*] Robber; plunderer; pillager.

Rift. *n. ſ.* [from *rive.*] A cleft; a breach; an opening.

He pluckt a bough, out of whoſe *rift* there come
Small drops of gory blood. *Spenſer.*

——— She did confine thee
Into a cloven pine, within which *rift*
Impriſon'd, thou didſt painfully remain. *Shakeſpeare.*

In St. James's fields is a conduit of brick, unto which joineth a low vault; at the end of that is a round houſe, with a ſmall ſlit or *rift*; and in the conduit a window: if you cry out in the *rift*, it makes a fearful roaring at the window. *Bacon.*

They have an idle tradition, that a miſſel bird, feeding upon a ſeed ſhe cannot digeſt, expelleth it whole; which, falling upon a bough of a tree that hath ſome *rift*, putteth forth the miſſeltoe. *Bacon.*

——— Either tropick
'Gan thunder, and both ends of heav'n; the clouds
From many a horrid *rift* abortive pour'd
Fierce rain, with lightning mixt. *Milton.*

Some pick out bullets from the veſſels ſides,
Some drive old oakum through each ſeam and *rift*. *Dryd.*

To **Rift.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cleave; to ſplit. To *rive* is perhaps more proper.

To the dread rattling thunder
Have I giv'n fire, and *rifted* Jove's ſtout oak
With his own bolt. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

At ſight of him the people with a ſhout
Rifted the air. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

On *rifted* rocks, the dragon's late abodes,
The green reed trembles. *Pope's Meſſiah.*

To **Rift.** *v. n.* 1. To burſt; to open. 2. [*Ræver*, Daniſh.] To belch; to break wind.

(1.) I'd ſhriek, that even your ears
Should *rift* to hear me. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Some trees are beſt for ſhip timber, as oaks that grow in moiſt grounds; for that maketh the timber tough, and not apt to *rift* with ordnance. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

When ice is congealed in a cup, it will ſwell inſtead of contracting, and ſometimes *rift*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

RIG. *n. ſ.* *Rig*, ridge, ſeem to ſignify the top of a hill falling on each ſide; from the Saxon, hɲyȝȝ; and the Iſlandick, *hriggur*, both ſignifying a back. *Gibſon's Camd.*

To **Rig.** *v. a.* [from *rig* or *ridge*, the back.] 1. To dreſs; to accoutre. Cloaths are proverbially ſaid to be for the back, and victuals for the belly. 2. To fit with tackling.

(1.) Jack was *rigged* out in his gold and ſilver lace, with a feather in his cap; and a pretty figure he made in the world. *L'Eſtrange.*

(2.) ——— My minde for Egypt ſtoode;
When nine faire ſhips, I *rig'd* forth for the flood. *Chapman.*

He, like a fooliſh pilot, hath ſhipwreck'd
My veſſel gloriouſly *rigg'd*. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

The ſinner ſhall ſet forth like a ſhip launched into the wide ſea, not only well built and *rigged*; but alſo carried on with full wind. *South's Sermons.*

He bids them *rig* the fleet. *Denham.*

He *rigged* out another ſmall fleet, and the Achæans engaged him with theirs. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Rigadoo'n. *n. ſ.* [*rigadon*, French.] A dance.

Riga'tion. *n. ſ.* [*rigatio*, Lat.] The act of watering. *Dict.*

Ri'gger. *n. ſ.* [from *rig.*] One that rigs or dreſſes.

Ri'gging. *n. ſ.* [from *rig.*] The ſails or tackling of a ſhip.

——— To plow the deep,
To make fit *rigging*, or to build a ſhip. *Creech.*

His batter'd *rigging* their whole war receives;
All bare, like ſome old oak with tempeſts beat,
He ſtands, and ſees below his ſcatter'd leaves. *Dryden.*

Ri'ggish. *adj.* [from *rig*, an old word for a whore.] Wanton; whoriſh.

——————— Vileſt things
Become themſelves in her, that the holy prieſts
Bleſs her, when ſhe is *riggiſh*. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

To **Ri'ggle.** *v. a.* [properly to *wriggle.*] To move backward and forward, as ſhrinking from pain: properly *wriggle.*

RIGHT. *adj.* [ꞃıᵹꞇ, Saxon; *recht*, Dutch; *ritto*, Italian; *rectus*, Latin.] 1. Fit; proper; becoming; ſuitable. 2. Rightful; juſtly claiming. 3. True; not erroneous; not wrong. 4. Not miſtaken; paſſing a true judgment; paſſing judgment according to the truth of things. 5. Juſt; honeſt; equitable; not criminal. 6 Happy; convenient. 7. Not left. 8. Straight; not crooked. 9. Perpendicular; direct.

(1.) The words of my mouth are plain to him that underſtandeth, and *right* to them that find knowledge. *Prov.* viii.

A time there will be, when all theſe unequal diſtributions of good and evil ſhall be ſet *right*, and the wiſdom of all his tranſactions made as clear as the noon-day. *Atterbury.*

The Lord God led me in the *right* way. *Gen.* xxiv. 48.

(2.) There being no law of nature, nor poſitive law of God, that determines which is the *right* heir in all caſes, the right of ſucceſſion could not have been certainly determined. *Locke.*

(3.) If there be no proſpect beyond the grave, the inference is certainly *right*, let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die. *Locke.*

Our calendar wants to be reformed, and the equinox rightly computed; and being once reformed and ſet *right*, it may be kept ſo, by omitting the additional day at the end of every hundred and thirty-four years. *Holder on Time.*

If my preſent and paſt experience do exactly coincide, I ſhall then be diſpoſed to think them both *right*. *Beattie.*

(4.) You are *right*, Juſtice, and you weigh this well;
Therefore ſtill bear the balance and the ſword. *Shakeſp.*

(5.) Their heart was not *right* with him, neither were they ſtedfaſt in his covenant. *Pſalm* lxxviii. 37.

(6.) The lady has been diſappointed on the *right* ſide, and found nothing more diſagreeable in the huſband, than ſhe diſcovered in the lover. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

(7.) It is not with certainty to be received, concerning the *right* and left hand, that men naturally make uſe of the *right*, and that the uſe of the other is a digreſſion. *Brown.*

The left foot naked, when they march to fight,
But in a bull's raw hide they ſheathe the *right*. *Dryden.*

(8.) The idea of a *right* lined triangle neceſſarily carries with it an equality of its angles to two right ones. *Locke.*

Right. *interject.* An expreſſion of approbation.

Right, cries his lordſhip, for a rogue in need
To have a taſte, is inſolence indeed:
In me 'tis noble, ſuits my birth and ſtate. *Pope.*

Right. *adv.* 1. Properly; juſtly; exactly; according to truth, or juſtice. 2. According to art or rule. 3. In a direct line; in a ſtraight line. 4. In a great degree; very. Now obſolete. 5. It is ſtill uſed in titles: as, right *honourable*; right *reverend.*

(1.) Then ſhall the *right* aiming thunder-bolts go abroad, and from the clouds, as from a well-drawn bow, ſhall they fly to the mark. *Wiſdom*, v. 21.

To underſtand political power *right*, and derive it from its original, we muſt conſider what ſtate all men are naturally in, and that is a ſtate of perfect freedom to order their actions, and diſpoſe of their poſſeſſions and perſons. *Locke.*

(2.) You with ſtrict diſcipline inſtructed *right*,
Have learn'd to uſe your arms before you fight. *Roſcommon.*

Take heed you ſteer your veſſel *right*, my ſon,
This calm of heaven, this mermaid's melody,
Into an unſeen whirlpool draws you faſt,
And in a moment ſinks you. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

(3.) Let thine eyes look *right* on, and let thine eyelids look ſtraight before thee. *Proverbs*, iv. 25.

Ye ſhall be driven out *right* forth, and none ſhall gather up him that wandereth. *Jer.* xlix. 5.

The people paſſed over *right* againſt Jericho. *Joſ.* iii. 16.

Inſects have voluntary motion, and therefore imagination; for ants go *right* forwards to their hills, and bees know the way from a flowery heath to their hives. *Bacon.*

This way, *right* down to Paradiſe deſcend. *Milton.*

(4.) I gat me to my Lord *right* humbly. *Pſalm* xxx. 8.

——— *Right* noble princes,
I'll acquaint our duteous citizens. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

——— Pardon us the interruption
Of thy devotion and *right* chriſtian zeal. *Shakeſpeare.*

I cannot joy, until I be reſolv'd
Where our *right* valiant is become. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

—— When I had climb'd a height
Rough and *right* hardly acceſſible; I might
Behold from Circe's houſe, that in a grove
Set thicke with trees ſtood, a bright vapor move. *Chapman.*

—— The ſenate will ſmart deep
For your upbraidings: I ſhould be *right* ſorry
To have the means ſo to be veng'd on you,
As I ſhall ſhortly on them. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Right many a widow his keen blade,
And many fatherleſs, had made. *Hudibras.*

(5.) I mention the *right* honourable Thomas Howard lord high marſhal. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Right. *n. ſ.* 1. Not wrong. 2. Juſtice; not injury. 3. Freedom from guilt; goodneſs. 4. Freedom from errour. 5. Juſt claim. 6. That which juſtly belongs to one. 7. Property; intereſt. 8. Power; prerogative. 9. Immunity; privilege. 10. The ſide not left. 11. *To* **Rights.** In a direct line; ſtraight. 12. *To* **Rights.** Deliverance from errour.

(1.) ——— One riſing, eminent
In wiſe deport, ſpake much of *right* and wrong,
Of juſtice, of religion, truth, and peace,
And judgement from above. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

(2.) Perſons of noble blood are leſs envied in their riſing; for it ſeemeth but *right* done to their birth. *Bacon.*

In the midſt of your invectives, do the Turks this *right*, as to remember that they are no idolaters. *Bacon.*

Long love to her has borne the faithful knight,
And well deſerv'd, had fortune done him *right*. *Dryden.*

He, that would do *right* to religion, cannot take a more effectual courſe, than by reconciling it with the happineſs of mankind. *Tillotſon.*

(3.) His faith perhaps in ſome nice tenets might
Be wrong, his life I'm ſure was in the *right*. *Cowley.*

(4.) Seldom your opinions err;
Your eyes are always in the *right*. *Prior.*

(5.) The Roman citizens were, by the ſword, taught to acknowledge the pope their lord, though they knew not by what *right*. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

The proud tyrant would many times ſay, that whatſoever belonged unto the empire of Rome, was of *right* his, for as much as he was poſſeſſed of the imperial ſcepter, which his great grandfather Mahomet had by law of arms won from Conſtantine. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

——— Subdue by force, all who refuſe
Right reaſon for their law; and for their king
Meſſiah, who by *right* of merit reigns. *Milton.*

——— My *right* to it appears,
By long poſſeſſion of eight hundred years. *Dryden.*

Might and *right* are inſeparable in the opinion of the world. *L'Eſtrange.*

Deſcriptions, figures, and fables muſt be in all heroick poems; every poet hath as much *right* to them, as every man hath to air. *Dryden.*

Judah pronounced ſentence of death againſt Thamar: our author thinks it is very good proof, that becauſe he did it, therefore he had a *right* to do it. *Locke.*

Agrippa is generally ranged in ſets of medals among the emperors; as ſome among the empreſſes have no other *right.* *Addiſon.*

(6.) To thee doth the *right* of her appertain, ſeeing thou only art of her kindred. *Tob.* vi. 11.

The cuſtom of employing theſe great perſons in all great offices, paſſes for a *right.* *Temple.*

The pris'ner freed himſelf by nature's laws,
Born free, he ſought his *right.* *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

(7.) A ſubject in his prince may claim a *right,*
Nor ſuffer him with ſtrength impair'd to fight. *Dryden.*

(8.) God hath a ſovereign *right* over us, as we are his creatures, and by virtue of this *right,* he might, without injuſtice, have impoſed difficult taſks: but in making laws, he hath not made uſe of this *right.* *Tillotſon.*

(9.) ——— The citizens,
Let them but have their *rights,* are ever forward
In celebration of this day with ſhews. *Shakeſp.*

Their only thoughts and hope was to defend their own *rights* and liberties, due to them by the law. *Clarendon.*

(10.) ——— On his *right*
The radiant image of his glory ſat,
His only ſon. *Milton.*

(11.) Theſe ſtrata failing, the whole tract ſinks down *to rights* into the abyſs, and is ſwallowed up by it. *Woodward.*

(12.) Several have gone about to inform them, and ſet them *to rights*; but for want of that knowledge of the preſent ſyſtem of nature, have not given the ſatisfaction expected. *Woodw.*

To RIGHT. *v. a.* To do juſtice to; to eſtabliſh in poſſeſſions juſtly claimed; to relieve from wrong.

——— How will this grieve you,
When you ſhall come to clearer knowledge, that
You thus have publiſh'd me? gentle my lord,
You ſcarce can *right* me throughly. *Shakeſpeare.*

If the injured perſon be not *righted,* every one of them is wholly guilty of the injuſtice, and bound to reſtitution. *Taylor.*

——— I cou'd not expedient ſee,
On this ſide death, to *right* our family. *Waller.*

Some ſeeking unto courts, and judicial endeavours to *right* ourſelves are ſtill innocent. *Kettlewell.*

——— Make my father known,
To *right* my honour, and redeem your own. *Dryden.*

RI'GHTEOUS. *adj.* [ꞃıhꞇƿıꞅe, Saxon; whence *rightwiſe* in old authours, and *rightwiſely* in biſhop *Fiſher:* ſo much are words corrupted by pronunciation.] 1. Juſt; honeſt; virtuous; uncorrupt. 2. Equitable; agreeing with right.

(1.) That far be from thee, to ſlay the *righteous* with the wicked; and that the *righteous* ſhould be as the wicked. *Gen.*

(2.) Kill my rival too; for he no leſs
Deſerves; and I thy *righteous* doom will bleſs. *Dryden.*

RI'GHTEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *righteous.*] Honeſtly; virtuouſly.

——— Athens did *righteouſly* decide,
When Phocion and when Socrates were try'd;
As *righteouſly* they did thoſe dooms repent,
Still they were wiſe, whatever way they went. *Dryden.*

RI'GHTEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *righteous.*] Juſtice; honeſty; virtue; goodneſs; integrity.

The ſcripture, aſcribing to the perſons of men *righteouſneſs,* in regard of their manifold virtues, may not be conſtrued, as though it did thereby clear them from all faults. *Hooker.*

Here wretched Phlegias warns the world with cries,
Cou'd warning make the world more juſt or wiſe;
Learn *righteouſneſs,* and dread th' avenging deities. *Dryd.*

Good men often ſuffer, and that even for the ſake of *righteouſneſs.* *Nelſon.*

RI'GHTFUL. *adj.* [*right* and *full.*] 1. Having the right; having the juſt claim. 2. Honeſt; juſt; agreeable to juſtice.

(1.) As in this haughty great attempt,
They laboured to ſupplant the *rightful* heir;
I loſt my liberty, and they their lives. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Some will mourn in aſhes, ſome coal black,
For the depoſing a *rightful* king. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* II.

(2.) ——— Nor would, for gold or fee,
Be won, their *rightful* cauſes down to tread. *Spenſer.*

Gather all the ſmiling hours;
Such as with friendly care have guarded
Patriots and kings in *rightful* wars. *Prior.*

RI'GHTFULLY. *adv.* [from *rightful.*] According to right; according to juſtice.

Henry, who claimed by ſucceſſion, was ſenſible that his title was not ſound; but was *rightfully* in Mortimer, who had married the heir of York. *Dryden's Preface to Fables.*

RIGHT-HAND. *n. ſ.* Not the left.

The rank of oſiers, by the murmuring ſtream,
Left on your *right-hand* brings you to the place. *Shakeſp.*

RI'GHTFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *rightful.*] Moral rectitude.

But ſtill although we fail of perfect *rightfulneſs,*
Seek we to tame theſe ſuperfluities,
Nor wholly wink though void of pureſt ſightfulneſs. *Sid.*

RI'GHTLY. *adv.* [from *right.*] 1. According to truth or juſtice; properly; ſuitably; not erroneouſly. 2. Honeſtly; uprightly. 3. Exactly. 4. Straightly; directly.

(1.) Each of his reign allotted, *rightlier* call'd
Pow'rs of fire, air, water, and earth beneath. *Milton.*

Deſcend from heav'n, Urania! by that name
If *rightly* thou art call'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

——— For glory done
Of triumph, to be ſtyl'd great conquerors,
Patrons of mankind, gods, and ſons of gods;
Deſtroyers *rightlier* call'd, and plagues of men. *Milton.*

A man can never have ſo certain a knowledge, that a propoſition, which contradicts the clear principles of his own knowledge, was divinely revealed, or that he underſtands the words *rightly,* wherein it is delivered; as he has, that the contrary is true. *Locke.*

Is this a bridal or a friendly feaſt?
Or from their deeds I *rightlier* may divine,
Unſeemly flown with inſolence or wine. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

(2.) Let not my jealouſies be your diſhonour;
You may be *rightly* juſt, whatever I ſhall think. *Shakeſp.*

(3.) Should I grant, thou didſt not *rightly* ſee;
Then thou wert firſt deceiv'd. *Dryden.*

(4.) We wiſh one end; but differ in order and way, that leadeth *rightly* to that end. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

RI'GHTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *right.*] 1. Conformity to truth; exemption from being wrong; rectitude; not errour. 2. Straightneſs.

(1.) It is not neceſſary for a man to be aſſured of the *rightneſs* of his conſcience, by ſuch an infallible certainty of perſuaſion, as amounts to the clearneſs of a demonſtration; but it is ſufficient if he knows it upon grounds of ſuch a probability, as ſhall exclude all rational grounds of doubting. *South.*

Like brute beaſts we travel with the herd, and are never ſo ſolicitous for the *rightneſs* of the way, as for the number or figure of our company. *Rogers's Sermons.*

(2.) Sounds move ſtrongeſt in a right line, which nevertheleſs is not cauſed by the *rightneſs* of the line, but by the ſhortneſs of the diſtance. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

RI'GID. *adj.* [*rigide,* Fr. *rigidus,* Latin.] 1. Stiff; not to be bent; unpliant. 2. Severe; inflexible. 3. Unremitted; unmitigated. 4. Sharp; cruel. It is uſed ſomewhat harſhly by *Philips.*

(1.) A body, that is hollow, may be demonſtrated to be more *rigid* and inflexible, than a ſolid one of the ſame ſubſtance and weight. *Ray on the Creation.*

(2.) His ſevere judgment giving law,
His modeſt fancy kept in awe;
As *rigid* huſbands jealous are,
When they believe their wives too fair. *Denham.*

(3.) Queen of this univerſe! do not believe
Thoſe *rigid* threats of death; ye ſhall not die. *Milton.*
(4.) ———— Creſſy plains
And Agincourt, deep ting'd with blood, confeſs
What the Silures vigour unwithſtood
Could do in *rigid* fight. *Philips.*

Rigi'dity. *n. ſ.* [*rigidité*, Fr. from *rigid.*] 1. Stiffneſs; 2. Stiffneſs of appearance; want of eaſy or airy elegance.

(1.) *Rigidity* is ſaid of the ſolids of the body, when, being ſtiff or impliable, they cannot readily perform their reſpective offices; but a fibre is ſaid to be rigid, when its parts ſo ſtrongly cohere together, as not to yield to that action of the fluids, which ought to overcome their reſiſtance in order to the preſervation of health: it is to be remedied by fomentations.

Rigidity of the organs is ſuch a ſtate as makes them reſiſt that expanſion, which is neceſſary to carry on the vital functions: *rigidity* of the veſſels and organs muſt neceſſarily follow from the *rigidity* of the fibres. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

(2.) This ſevere obſervation of nature, by the one in her commoneſt, and by the other in her abſoluteſt forms, muſt needs produce in both a kind of *rigidity*, and conſequently more naturalneſs than gracefulneſs. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Ri'gidly. *adv.* [from *rigid.*] 1. Stiffly; unpliantly. 2. Severely; inflexibly; without remiſſion; without mitigation.

Ri'gidness. *n. ſ.* [from *rigid.*] Stiffneſs; ſeverity; inflexibility.

Ri'glet. *n. ſ.* [*regulet*, Fr.] A flat thin ſquare piece of wood.

The pieces that are intended to make the frames for pictures, before they are molded, are called *riglets.* *Moxon.*

Ri'gol. *n. ſ.* A circle. Uſed in *Shakeſpeare* for a diadem.

This ſleep is ſound; this is a ſleep,
That, from this golden *rigol*, hath divorc'd
So many Engliſh kings. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

RI'GOUR. *n. ſ.* [*rigor*, Latin.] 1. Cold; ſtiffneſs. 2. A convulſive ſhuddering with ſenſe of cold. 3. Severity; ſternneſs; want of condeſcenſion to others. 4. Severity of life; voluntary pain; auſterity. 5. Strictneſs; unabated exactneſs. 6. Rage; cruelty; fury. 7. Hardneſs; not flexibility; ſolidity; not ſoftneſs.

(1.) ——— The reſt his look
Bound with Gorgonian *rigour*, not to move. *Milton.*

(2.) *Rigors*, chilneſs, and a fever attend every ſuch new ſuppuration. *Blackmore.*

A right regimen, during the *rigor* or cold fit in the beginning of a fever, is of great importance; a long continued *rigor* is a ſign of a ſtrong diſeaſe: during the *rigor*, the circulation is leſs quick, and the blood actually ſtagnates in the extremities, and, preſſing upon the heart, may produce concretions: therefore a *rigor* increaſeth an inflammation. *Arbuthnot.*

(3.) Nature has got the victory over paſſion, all his *rigour* is turned to grief and pity. *Denham's Sophy.*

Rigour makes it difficult for ſliding virtue to recover. *Clariſ.*

(4.) He reſumed his *rigors*, eſteeming this calamity ſuch a one as ſhould not be outlived, but that it became men to be martyrs to. *Fell.*

Does not looſeneſs of life, and a want of neceſſary ſobriety in ſome, drive others into *rigors* that are unneceſſary? *Spratt.*

This prince lived in this convent, with all the *rigor* and auſterity of a capuchin. *Addiſon on Italy.*

(5.) It may not ſeem hard, if in caſes of neceſſity certain profitable ordinances ſometimes be releaſed, rather than all men always ſtrictly bound to the general *rigor* thereof. *Hooker.*

Heat and cold are not, according to philoſophical *rigour*, the efficients; but are names expreſſing our paſſions. *Glanv.*

The baſe degenerate age requires
Severity and juſtice in its *rigour*:
This awes an impious bold offending world. *Addiſon.*

(6.) He at his foe with furious *rigour* ſmites,
That ſtrongeſt oak might ſeem to overthrow;
The ſtroke upon his ſhield ſo heavy lights,
That to the ground it doubleth him full low. *Spenſer.*

Driven by the neceſſities of the times and the temper of the people, more than led by his own diſpoſition to any height and *rigour* of actions. *King Charles.*

(7.) The ſtones the *rigor* of their kind expel,
And ſupple into ſoftneſs as they fell. *Dryden.*

Ri'gorous. *adj.* [from *rigour.*] 1. Severe; allowing no abatement. 2. Exact; ſcrupulouſly nice: as, a *rigorous* demonſtration; a *rigorous* definition.

(1.) He ſhall be thrown down the Tarpeian rock,
With *rigorous* hands; he hath reſiſted law,
And therefore law ſhall ſcorn him further trial,
Than the ſeverity of publick power. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Are theſe terms hard and *rigorous*, beyond our capacities to perform? *Rogers's Sermons.*

Ri'gorously. *adv.* [from *rigorous.*] 1. Severely; without tenderneſs or mitigation. 2. Exactly; ſcrupulouſly; nicely.

(1.) ——— Leſt they faint
At the ſad ſentence *rigorouſly* urg'd,
For I behold them ſoften'd, and with tears
Bewailing their exceſs, all terror hide. *Milton.*

The people would examine his works more *rigorouſly* than himſelf, and would not forgive the leaſt miſtake. *Dryden.*

RILL. *n ſ.* [*rivulus*, Latin.] A ſmall brook; a little ſtreamlet.

May thy brimmed waves from this
Their full tribute never miſs,
From a thouſand petty *rills*,
That tumble down the ſnowy hills. *Milton.*
On every thorn delightful wiſdom grows,
In every *rill* a ſweet inſtruction flows;
But ſome untaught, o'erhear the whiſp'ring rill,
In ſpite of ſacred leiſure blockheads ſtill. *Young.*

To **Rill.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To run in ſmall ſtreams.

Io! Apollo, mighty king, let envy,
Ill-judging and verboſe, from Lethe's lake,
Draw tuns unmeaſurable; while thy favour
Adminiſters to my ambitious thirſt
The wholeſome draught from Aganippe's ſpring
Genuine, and with ſoft murmurs gently *rilling*
Adown the mountains where thy daughters haunt. *Prior.*

Ri'llet. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *rivulet.*] A ſmall ſtream.

A creeke of Oſe, between two hills, delivering a little freſh *rillet* into the ſea. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Th' induſtrious muſe thus labours to relate
Thoſe *rillets* that attend proud Tamer and her ſtate. *Drayton.*

Rim. *n. ſ.* [ꞃima, Saxon.] 1. A border; a margin. 2. That which encircles ſomething elſe.

(1.) It keeps off the ſame thickneſs near its centre; while its figure is capable of variation towards the *rim.* *Grew.*

(2.) We may not affirm, that ruptures are confinable unto one ſide, as the peritoneum or *rim* of the belly may be broke; or its perforations relaxed in either. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The drum-maker uſes it for *rimbs.* *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Rime. *n. ſ.* [hꞃim, Saxon.] 1. Hoar froſt. 2. [*Rima*, Lat.] A hole; a chink. Not uſed.

(1.) Breathing upon a glaſs giveth a dew; and in *rime* froſts you ſhall find drops of dew upon the inſide of glaſs windows. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

In a hoar froſt, a *rime*, is a multitude of quadrangular priſms piled without any order one over another. *Grew.*

(2.) Though birds have no epiglottis, yet can they contract the *rime* or chink of their larinx, ſo as to prevent the admiſſion of wet or dry indigeſted. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To **Rime.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To freeze with hoar froſt.

To **Ri'mple.** *v. a.* To pucker; to contract into corrugations. See Crumple and Rumple.

The ſkin was tenſe, alſo *rimpled* and bliſtered. *Wiſeman.*

Ri'my. *adj.* [from *rime.*] Steamy; foggy; full of frozen miſt.

The air is now cold, hot, dry, or moiſt; and then thin, thick, foggy, *rimy*, or poiſonous. *Harvey.*

Rind. *n. ſ.* [ꞃind, Saxon; *rinde*, Dutch.] Bark; huſk.

Therewith a piteous yelling voice was heard,
Crying, O ſpare with guilty hands to tear
My tender ſides in this rough *rind* embar'd. *Spenſer.*

Within the infant *rind* of this ſmall flower
Poiſon hath reſidence, and medicine power. *Shakeſp.*

Theſe plants are neither red nor poliſhed, when drawn out of the water, till their *rind* have been taken off. *Boyle.*

Others whoſe fruit, burniſh'd with golden *rind*,
Hung amiable. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Thou can'ſt not touch the freedom of this mind
With all thy charms, although this corporal *rind*
Thou haſt immanacl'd. *Milton.*

This monument, thy maiden beauty's due,
High on a plane-tree ſhall be hung to view;
On the ſmooth *rind* the paſſenger ſhall ſee
Thy name engrav'd, and worſhip Helen's tree. *Dryden.*

To **Rind.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To decorticate; to bark; to huſk.

RING. *n. ſ.* [hꞃınᵹ, Saxon.] 1. A circle; an orbicular line. 2. A circle of gold or ſome other matter worn as an ornament. 3. A circle of metal to be held by. 4. A circular courſe. 5. A circle made by perſons ſtanding round. 6. A number of bells harmonically tuned. 7. The ſound of bells or any other ſonorous body. 8. A ſound of any kind.

(1.) ——— In this habit
Met I my father with his bleeding *rings*,
Their precious gems new loſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

Bubbles of water, before they began to exhibit their colours to the naked eye, have appeared through a priſm girded about with many parallel and horizontal *rings*. *Newton.*

(2.) ——— A quarrel.
—About a hoop of gold, a paltry *ring*. *Shakeſpeare.*

I have ſeen old Roman *rings* ſo very thick about, and with ſuch large ſtones in them, that 'tis no wonder a fop ſhould reckon them a little cumberſome in the ſummer. *Addiſon.*

(3.) The *rings* of iron, that on the doors were hung,
Sent out a jarring ſound, and harſhly rung. *Dryden.*

Some eagle got the *ring* of my box in his beak, with an intent to let it fall, and devour it. *Swift.*

(4.) ——— Chaſte Diana,
Goddeſs preſiding o'er the rapid race,
Place me, O place me in the duſty *ring*,
Where youthful charioteers contend for glory. *Smith.*

(5.) Make a *ring* about the corps of Cæſar,
And let me ſhew you him, that made the will. *Shakeſp.*

The Italians, perceiving themſelves almoſt environed, caſt themſelves into a *ring*, and retired back into the city. *Hayw.*

Round my arbour a new *ring* they made,
And footed it about the ſecret ſhade. *Dryden.*

(6.) A ſquirrel ſpends his little rage,
In jumping round a rowling cage;
The cage as either ſide turn'd up,
Striking a *ring* of bells a-top. *Prior.*

(7.) Stop the holes of a hawk's bell, it will make no *ring*, but a flat noiſe or rattle. *Bacon.*

Hawks bells, that have holes, give a greater *ring*, than if the pellet did ſtrike upon braſs in the open air. *Bacon.*

——— Sullen Moloch fled,
Hath left in ſhadows dread
His burning idol all of blackeſt hue;
In vain with cymbals *ring*,
They call the griſly king. *Milton.*

(8.) The king, full of confidence, as he had been victorious in battle, and had prevailed with his parliament, and had the *ring* of acclamations freſh in his ears, thought the reſt of his reign ſhould be put play. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

To **Ring.** *v. a.* pret. and part. paſſ. *rung.* [hꞃınᵹan, Sax.] 1. To ſtrike bells or any other ſonorous body, ſo as to make it ſound. 2. [From *ring.*] To encircle. 3. To fit with rings. 4. To reſtrain a hog by a ring in his noſe.

(1.) *Ring* the alarum bell. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

(2.) ——— Talbot,
Who, *ring'd* about with bold adverſity,
Cries out for noble York and Somerſet. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

(3.) Death, death; oh amiable lovely death!
Thou odoriferous ſtench, ſound rottenneſs,
Ariſe forth from thy couch of laſting night,
Thou hate and terrour to proſperity,
And I will kiſs thy deteſtable bones,
And put my eye-balls in thy vaulty brows,
And *ring* theſe fingers with thy houſhold worms. *Shakeſp.*

To **Ring.** *v. n.* 1. To ſound as a bell or ſonorous metal. 2. To practiſe the art of making muſick with bells. 3. To ſound; to reſound. 4. To utter as a bell. 5. To tinkle. 6. To be filled with a bruit or report.

(1.) *Ring* out ye cryſtal ſpheres,
And let your ſilver chime
Move in melodious time;
And let the baſe of heav'n's deep organ blow. *Milton.*

No funeral rites nor man in mournful weeds,
Nor mournful bell ſhall *ring* her burial. *Shakeſp.*

Eaſy it might be to *ring* other changes upon the ſame bells. *Norris's Miſcellanies.*

At Latagus a weighty ſtone he flung;
His face was flatted, and his helmet *rung*. *Dryden.*

(2.) Signs for communication may be contrived at pleaſure: four bells admit twenty-four changes in *ringing*; each change may, by agreement, have a certain ſignification. *Holder.*

(3.) Hercules, miſſing his page, called him by his name aloud, that all the ſhore *rang* of it. *Bacon.*

The particular *ringing* ſound in gold, diſtinct from the ſound of other bodies, has no particular name. *Locke.*

With ſweeter notes each riſing temple *rung*,
A Raphael painted! and a Vida ſung!
Immortal Vida! *Pope.*

(4.) Ere to black Hecat's ſummons
The ſhard-born beetle, with his drowſy hums,
Hath *rung* night's yawning peal, there ſhall be done
A deed of dreadful note. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

(5.) My ears ſtill *ring* with noiſe; I'm vext to death:
Tongue-kill'd, and have not yet recover'd breath. *Dryden.*

(6.) That profane, atheiſtical, epicurean rabble, whom the whole nation ſo *rings* of, are not indeed, what they vote themſelves, the wiſeſt men in the world. *South.*

Ring-bone. *n. ſ.* *Ring-bone* is a hard callous ſubſtance growing in the hollow circle of the little paſtern of a horſe, juſt above the coronet: it ſometimes goes quite round like a ring, and thence it is called the *ring-bone*. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

Ri'ngdove. *n. ſ.* [*rhingelduyve*, German.] Pigeons are of ſeveral ſorts, wild and tame; as wood pigeons, dovecote pigeons, and *ringdoves*. *Mortimer.*

Ri'nger. *n. ſ.* [from *ring.*] He who rings.

Ringlea'der. *n. ſ.* [*ring* and *leader.*] The head of a riotous body.

He cauſed to be executed ſome of the *ringleaders* of the Corniſh men, in ſacrifice to the citizens. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

The nobility eſcaped; the poor people, who had been deluded by theſe *ringleaders*, were executed. *Addiſon.*

Ri'nglet. *n. ſ.* [*ring*, with a diminutive termination.] 1. A ſmall ring. 2. A circle. 3. A curl.

(1.) Silver the lintals, deep projecting o'er;
And gold the *ringlets* that command the door. *Pope.*

(2.) ——— You demy puppets, that
By moon-ſhine do the green *ringlets* make,
Whereof the ewe not bites. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

——— Never met we,
Upon the beached margent of the ſea,
To dance our *ringlets* to the whiſtling wind,
But with thy brawls thou haſt diſturb'd our ſport. *Shakeſpeare.*

(3.) With *ringlets* quaint, and wanton windings wove. *Milton.*

Her golden treſſes in wanton *ringlets* wav'd,
As the vine curls her tendrils. *Milton.*

Theſe in two ſable *ringlets* taught to break,
Once gave new beauties to the ſnowy neck. *Pope.*

Ri'ngstreaked. *adj.* [*ring* and *ſtreaked.*] Circularly ſtreaked.

He removed the he goats that were *ringſtreaked* and ſpotted, and all the ſhe goats that were ſpeckled. *Gen.* xxx. 35.

Ri'ngtail. *n. ſ.* [*ring* and *tail.*] A kind of kite with a whitiſh tail. *Bailey.*

Ri'ngworm. *n. ſ.* [*ring* and *worm.*] A circular tetter.

It began with a ſerpigo, making many round ſpots, ſuch as is generally called *ringworms.* *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To **RINSE.** *v. a.* [from *rein*, German, pure, clear.] 1. To waſh; to cleanſe by waſhing. 2. To waſh the ſoap out of cloaths.

(1.) ——— This laſt coſtly treaty
Swallow'd ſo much treaſure, and like a glaſs
Did break i' th' *rinſing.* *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Whomſoever he toucheth, and hath not *rinſed* his hands in water, he ſhall be unclean. *Lev.* xv. 11.

This muſt move us humbly to ſue unto God, and earneſtly to entreat him, to waſh us throughly from our wickedneſs, and cleanſe us from our ſins; yea to purge and *rinſe* the fountain thereof, our unclean and polluted hearts. *Perkins.*

(2.) They cannot boil, nor waſh, nor *rinſe*, they ſay,
With water ſometimes ink, and ſometimes whey,
According as you meet with mud or clay. *King.*

Ri'nser. *n. ſ.* [from *rinſe.*] One that waſhes or rinſes; a waſher.

RI'OT. *n. ſ.* [*riotte*, old Fr. *riotto*, Italian.] 1. Wild and looſe feſtivity. 2. A ſedition; an uproar. 3. *To run* **Riot.** To move or act without control or reſtraint.

(1.) When his headſtrong *riot* hath no curb,
When rage and hot blood are his counſellors,
When means and laviſh manners meet together,
Oh! with what wings ſhall his affection fly
Tow'rd fronting peril and oppos'd decay. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

——— So ſenſeleſs of expence,
That he will neither know how to maintain it,
Nor ceaſe his flow of *riot.* *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

All now was turn'd to jollity and game,
To luxury and *riot*, feaſt and dance. *Milton.*

(2.) Transform'd to ſerpents all, as acceſſories
To his bold *riot.* *Milton.*

(3.) One man's head *runs riot* upon hawks and dice. *L'Eſtrange.*

You never can defend his breeding,
Who, in his ſatyre's *running riot*,
Could never leave the world in quiet. *Swift's Miſcel.*

To **Ri'ot.** *v. n.* [*riotter*, old Fr.] 1. To revel; to be diſſipated in luxurious enjoyments. 2. To luxuriate; to be tumultuous. 3. To banquet luxuriouſly. 4. To raiſe a ſedition or uproar.

(1.) Let us walk honeſtly as in the day; not in *rioting* and drunkenneſs. *Romans*, xiii. 13.

Now he exacts of all, waſtes in delight,
Riots in pleaſure, and neglects the law. *Daniel.*

(2.) Thy life a long dead calm of fix'd repoſe;
No pulſe that *riots*, and no blood that glows. *Pope.*

Ri'oter. *n. ſ.* [from *riot.*] 1. One who is diſſipated in luxury. 2. One who raiſes an uproar or ſedition.

Ri'otise. *n. ſ.* [from *riot.*] Diſſoluteneſs; luxury. Obſolete.

From every work he challenged eſſoin
For contemplation ſake; yet otherwiſe
His life he led in lawleſs *riotiſe.* *Spenſer.*

Ri'otous. *adj.* [*riotteux*, Fr. from *riot.*] 1. Luxurious; wanton; licentiouſly feſtive. 2. Seditious; turbulent.

(1.) What needs me tell their feaſt and goodly guiſe,
In which was nothing *riotous* nor vain. *Spenſer.*

When all our offices have been oppreſt
With *riotous* feeders,
I have retir'd me to a waſteful cock,
And ſet mine eyes at flow. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

John came neither eating nor drinking, that is far from the diet of Jeruſalem and other *riotous* places, but fared coarſely. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

With them no *riotous* pomp nor Aſian train,
T' infect a navy with their gaudy fears;
But war ſeverely like itſelf appears. *Dryden.*

Ri'otously. *adv.* [from *riotous.*] 1. Luxuriouſly; with licentious luxury. 2. Seditiouſly; turbulently.

(1.) He that gathereth by defrauding his own ſoul, gathereth for others that ſhall ſpend his goods *riotouſly.* *Ecclus.* xiv. 4.

Ri'otousness. *n. ſ.* [from *riotous.*] The ſtate of being riotous.

To **RIP.** *v. a.* [hꞃẏpan, Saxon.] 1. To tear; to lacerate; to cut aſunder by a continued act of the knife, or of other force. 2. To take away by laceration or cutting. 3. To diſcloſe; to ſearch out; to tear up; to bring to view.

(1.) You bloody Neros, *ripping* up the womb
Of your dear mother England, bluſh for ſhame. *Shakeſp.*

Wilt thou daſh their children, and *rip* up their women with child? *2 Kings*, viii. 12.

——— The beaſt prevents the blow,
And upward *rips* the groin of his audacious foe. *Dryden.*

(2.) Macduff was from his mother's womb
Untimely *ripp'd.* *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Eſculapius, becauſe *ripped* from his mother's womb, was feigned to be the ſon of Apollo. *Hayward.*

——— *Rip* this heart of mine
Out of my breaſt, and ſhew it for a coward's. *Otway.*

The conſcious huſband, whom like ſymptoms ſeize,
Charges on her the guilt of their diſeaſe;
Affecting fury acts a madman's part,
He'll *rip* the fatal ſecret from her heart. *Granville.*

(3.) Let it be lawful for me to *rip* up to the very bottom, how and by whom your diſcipline was planted, at ſuch time as this age we live in began to make firſt trial thereof. *Hooker.*

You *rip* up the original of Scotland. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

This *ripping* of anceſtors is very pleaſing unto me, and indeed ſavoureth of ſome reading. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

They *ripped* up all that had been done from the beginning of the rebellion. *Clarendon.*

The relations conſidering that a trial would *rip* up old ſores, and diſcover things not ſo much to the reputation of the deceaſed, they dropt their deſign. *Arbuthnot.*

RIPE. *adj.* [ꞃipe, Saxon; *rijp*, Dutch.] 1. Brought to perfection in growth; mature. 2. Reſembling the ripeneſs of fruit. 3. Complete; proper for uſe. 4. Advanced to the perfection of any quality. 5. Finiſhed; conſummate. 6. Brought to the point of taking effect; fully matured. 7. Fully qualified by gradual improvement.

(1.) ——— Macbeth
Is *ripe* for ſhaking, and the pow'rs above
Put on their inſtruments. *Shakeſpeare.*

Their fruit is improfitable, not *ripe* to eat. *Wiſd.* iv. 5.

So may'ſt thou live, till, like *ripe* fruit, thou drop
Into thy mother's lap, or be with eaſe
Gather'd, not harſhly pluck'd, for death mature. *Milton.*

(2.) ——— Thoſe happieſt ſmiles,
That play'd on her *ripe* lip, ſeem'd not to know
What gueſts were in her eyes, which parted thence,
As pearls from diamonds dropt. *Shakeſp.*

(3.) I by letters ſhall direct your courſe,
When time is *ripe.* *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

(4.) There was a pretty redneſs in his lips,
A little *riper* and more luſty red
Than that mix'd in his cheeks. *Shakeſp.*

O early *ripe!* to thy abundant ſtore,
What could advancing age have added more? *Dryden.*

(5.) Beaſts are in ſenſible capacity as *ripe*, even as men themſelves, perhaps more *ripe.* *Hooker.*

He was a ſcholar and a *ripe* and good one. *Shakeſp.*

(6.) ——— He thence ſhall come,
When this world's diſſolution ſhall be *ripe.* *Milton.*

While things were juſt *ripe* for a war, the cantons, their protectors, interpoſed as umpires in the quarrel. *Addiſon.*

(7.) At thirteen years old he was *ripe* for the univerſity. *Fell.*

Ripe for heav'n, when fate Æneas calls,
Then ſhalt thou bear him up, ſublime, to me. *Dryden.*

To **Ripe.** *v. n.* [from the adj.] To ripen; to grow ripe; to be matured. *Ripen* is now uſed.

From hour to hour we *ripe* and *ripe*,
And then from hour to hour we rot and rot. *Shakeſp.*

Slubber not buſineſs for my ſake, Baſſanio;
But ſtay the very *riping* of the time. *Shakeſpeare.*

Though no ſtone tell thee what I was, yet thou,
In my grave's inſide, ſee what thou art now;
Yet thou'rt not yet ſo good, till us death lay
To *ripe* and mellow there, w' are ſtubborn clay. *Donne.*

To **Ripe.** *v. a.* To mature; to make ripe.

He is retir'd, to *ripe* his growing fortunes,
To Scotland. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ri'pely. *adv.* [from *ripe.*] Maturely; at the fit time.

——— It fits us therefore *ripely*;
Our chariots and our horſemen be in readineſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Ri'pen.** *v. n.* [from *ripe.*] To grow ripe.

This is the ſtate of man; to-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hopes, to-morrow bloſſoms,
And bears his bluſhing honours thick upon him;
The third day comes a froſt, a killing froſt;
And when he thinks, good eaſy man, full ſurely
His greatneſs is a *ripening*, nips his root;
And then he falls as I do. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Afore the ſour grape is *ripening* in the flower. *Iſ.* xviii. 5.

The pricking of a fruit, before it *ripeneth*, ripens the fruit more ſuddenly. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Trees, that *ripen* lateſt, bloſſom ſooneſt; as peaches and cornelians; and it is a work of providence that they bloſſom ſo ſoon; for otherwiſe they could not have the ſun long enough to *ripen.* *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Melons on beds of ice are taught to bear,
And ſtrangers to the ſun yet *ripen* here. *Granville.*

To **Ri'pen.** *v. a.* To mature; to make ripe.

——— My father was no traitor;
And that I'll prove on better men than Somerſet,
Were growing time once *ripen'd* to my will. *Shakeſp.*

When to *ripen'd* manhood he ſhall grow,
The greedy ſailor ſhall the ſeas forego. *Dryden.*

——— That I ſettled
Your father in his throne, was for your ſake,
I left th' acknowledgment for time to *ripen.* *Dryden.*

——— The genial ſun
Has daily, ſince his courſe begun,
Rejoiced the metal to refine,
And *ripen'd* the Peruvian mine. *Addiſon.*

Be this the cauſe of more than mortal hate,
The reſt ſucceeding times ſhall *ripen* into fate. *Pope.*

Here elements have loſt their uſes;
Air *ripens* not, nor earth produces. *Swift.*

Ri'peness. *n. ſ.* [from *ripe.*] 1. The ſtate of being ripe; maturity. 2. Full growth. 3. Perfection; completion. 4. Fitneſs; qualification.

(1.) They have compared it to the *ripeneſs* of fruits. *Wiſeman.*

Little matter is depoſited in the abſceſs, before it arrives towards its *ripeneſs*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

(2.) Time, which made them their fame out-live,
To Cowley ſcarce did *ripeneſs* give. *Denham.*

(3.) To this purpoſe were thoſe harmonious tunes of pſalms deviſed for us, that they, which are either in years but young, or touching perfection of virtue as yet not grown to *ripeneſs*, might, when they think they ſing, learn. *Hooker.*

—— This royal infant promiſes
Upon this land a thouſand thouſand bleſſings,
Which time ſhall bring to *ripeneſs.* *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

I to manhood am arriv'd ſo near,
And inward *ripeneſs* doth much leſs appear,
That ſome more timely happy ſpirits indu'th. *Milton.*

(4.) ——— Men muſt endure
Their going hence, ev'n as their coming hither:
Ripeneſs is all. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Ri'pper. *n. ſ.* [from *rip.*] One who rips; one who tears; one who lacerates.

To **Ri'pple.** *v. n.* To fret on the ſurface, as water ſwiftly running.

Ri'ptowell. *n. ſ.* A gratuity, or reward given to tenants, after they had reaped their lord's corn. *Bailey.*

To **RISE.** *v. n.* pret. *roſe*; part. *riſen.* *Cowley* has *ris*, for *roſe*; ſo has *Johnſon.* [ꞃıꞅan, Saxon; *reiſen*, Dutch.] 1. To change a jacent or recumbent to an erect poſture. 2. To get up from reſt. 3. To get up from a fall. 4. To ſpring; to grow up. 5. To gain elevation of rank or fortune. 6. To ſwell. 7. To aſcend; to move upwards. 8. To break out from below the horizon, as the ſun. 9. To take beginning; to come into exiſtence, or notice. 10. To begin to act. 11. To appear in view. 12. To change a ſtation; to quit a ſiege. 13. To be excited; to be produced. 14. To break into military commotions; to make inſurrections. 15. To be rouſed; to be excited to action. 16. To make hoſtile attack. 17. To grow more or greater in any reſpect. 18. To increaſe in price. 19. To be improved. 20. To elevate the ſtyle. 21. To be revived from death. 22 To come by chance. 23. To be elevated in ſituation.

(1.) I have ſeen her *riſe* from her bed, and throw her night-gown upon her. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The archbiſhop received him ſitting, for, ſaid he, I am too old to *riſe.* *Earl of Orrery.*

(2.) Never a wife leads a better life than ſhe does; do what ſhe will; go to bed when ſhe liſt; *riſe* when ſhe liſt. *Shakeſp.*

As wild aſſes in the deſert, go they forth to their work, *riſing* betimes for a prey. *Job,* xxiv. 5.

——— That is to live,
To reſt ſecure, and not *riſe* up to grieve. *Daniel's Civ. War.*

Thy manſion wants thee, Adam, *riſe.* *Milton.*

(3.) ——— True in our fall,
Falſe in our promis'd *riſing.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

(4.) ——— They imagine
For one forbidden tree a multitude,
Now *ris'n* to work them farther woe. *Milton.*

(5.) Some *riſe* by ſin, and ſome by virtue fall. *Shakeſp.*

If they *riſe* not with their ſervice, they will make their ſervice fall with them. *Bacon.*

——— To *riſe* i' th' world,
No wiſe man that's honeſt ſhould expect. *Otway.*

Thoſe, that have been raiſed by ſome great miniſter, trample upon the ſteps by which they *riſe*, to rival him. *South.*

(6.) If the bright ſpot ſtay in his place, it is a *riſing* of the burning. *Lev.* xiii. 21.

(7.) The ſap in old trees is not ſo frank as to *riſe* all to the boughs, but tireth by the way, and putteth out moſs. *Bacon.*

If two plane poliſh'd plates of a poliſh'd looking-glaſs be laid together, ſo that their ſides be parallel, and at a very ſmall diſtance from one another, and then their lower edges be dipped into water, the water will *riſe* up between them. *Newton.*

(8.) He maketh the ſun to *riſe* on the evil and the good. *Matt.* v.

He affirmeth, that Tunny is fat upon the *riſing* of the Pleiades, and departs upon Arcturus. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

——— Whether the ſun
Riſe on the earth, or earth *riſe* on the ſun. *Milton.*

(9.) Only he ſpoke, and every thing that is,
Out of the fruitful womb of nothing *ris.* *Cowley.*

(10.) High winds began to *riſe.* *Milton.*

With Vulcan's rage the *riſing* winds conſpire,
And near our palace rolls the flood of fire. *Dryden.*

(11.) The poet muſt lay out all his ſtrength, that his words may be glowing, and that every thing he deſcribes may immediately preſent itſelf, and *riſe* up to the reader's view. *Addiſon.*

(12.) He, *riſing* with ſmall honour from Gunza, and fearing the power of the chriſtians, was gone. *Knolles.*

(13.) Indeed you thank'd me; but a nobler gratitude
Roſe in her ſoul; for from that hour ſhe lov'd me. *Otway.*

A thought *roſe* in me, which often perplexes men of contemplative natures. *Spectator.*

(14.) At our heels all hell ſhould *riſe*,
With blackeſt inſurrection. *Milton.*

—— Numidia's ſpacious kingdom lies
Ready to *riſe* at his young prince's call. *Addiſon's Cato.*

No more ſhall nation againſt nation *riſe*,
Nor ardent warriors meet with hateful eyes. *Pope.*

(15.) Who will *riſe* up for me againſt evil-doers? or who will ſtand up for me againſt the workers of iniquity? *Pſ.* xciv.

Gather together, come againſt, and *riſe* up to the battle. *Jer.*

(16.) If any man hate his neighbour, lie in wait, and *riſe* up againſt him, and ſmite him mortally, and fleeth into one of theſe cities, the elders of his city ſhall fetch him thence. *Deut.*

(17.) A hideous gabble *riſes* loud
Among the builders. *Milton.*

The great duke *riſes* on them in his demands, and will not be ſatisfied with leſs than a hundred thouſand crowns, and a ſolemn embaſſy to beg pardon. *Addiſon on Italy.*

(18.) Bullion is *riſen* to ſix ſhillings and five pence the ounce; *i. e.* that an ounce of uncoined ſilver will exchange for an ounce and a quarter of coined ſilver. *Locke.*

(19.) From ſuch an untainted couple, we can hope to have our family *riſe* to its ancient ſplendour of face, air, countenance, and ſhape. *Tatler.*

(20.) Your author always will the beſt adviſe,
Fall when he falls, and when he *riſes*, *riſe*. *Roſcommon.*

(21.) After I am *riſen* again, I *will* go before you. *Mat.* xxvi.

The ſtars of morn ſhall ſee him *riſe*
Out of his grave. *Milton.*

(22.) As they 'gan his library to view,
And antique regiſters for to aviſe,
There chanced to the prince's hand to *riſe*
An ancient book. *Spenſer.*

(23.) He bar'd an ancient oak of all her boughs;
Then on a *riſing* ground the trunk he plac'd,
Which with the ſpoils of his dead foe he grac'd. *Dryden.*

A houſe we ſaw upon a *riſing*. *Addiſon.*

Aſh, on banks or *riſing* grounds near rivers, will thrive exceedingly. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Riſe. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. The act of riſing, locally or figuratively. 2. The act of mounting from the ground. 3. Eruption; aſcent. 4. Place that favours the act of mounting aloft. 5. Elevated place. 6. Appearance as of the ſun in the Eaſt. 7. Encreaſe in any reſpect. 8. Encreaſe of price. 9. Beginning; original. 10. Elevation; encreaſe of ſound.

(2.) In leaping with weights, the arms are firſt caſt backwards and then forwards, with ſo much the greater force; for the hands go backward before they take their *riſe*. *Bacon.*

(3.) Upon the candle's going out, there is a ſudden *riſe* of water; for the flame filling no more place, the air and water ſucceed. *Bacon.*

——— The hill ſubmits itſelf
In ſmall deſcents, which do its height beguile;
And ſometimes mounts, but ſo as billows play,
Whoſe *riſe* not hinders, but makes ſhort our way. *Dryden.*

(4.) Rais'd ſo high, from that convenient *riſe*
She took her flight, and quickly reach'd the ſkies. *Creech.*

Since the arguments againſt them riſe from common received opinions, it happens, in controverſial diſcourſes, as it does in the aſſaulting of towns, where, if the ground be but firm, whereon the batteries are erected, there is no farther inquiry of whom it is borrowed, ſo it affords but a fit *riſe* for the preſent purpoſe. *Locke.*

(5.) Such a *riſe*, as doth at once invite
A pleaſure, and a reverence from the ſight. *Denham.*

(6.) ——— Phœbus! ſtay;
The world to which you fly ſo faſt,
From us to them can pay your haſte
With no ſuch object, and ſalute your *riſe*
With no ſuch wonder, as De Mornay's eyes. *Waller.*

(8.) Upon a breach with Spain, muſt be conſidered the preſent ſtate of the king's treaſure, the *riſe* or fall that may happen in his conſtant revenue by a Spaniſh war. *Temple.*

The biſhops have had ſhare in the gradual *riſe* of lands. *Swift.*

(9.) It has its *riſe* from the lazy admonitions of thoſe who give rules, and propoſe examples, without joining practice with their inſtructions. *Locke on Education.*

All wickedneſs taketh its *riſe* from the heart, and the deſign and intention with which a thing is done, frequently diſcriminates the goodneſs or evil of the action. *Nelſon.*

His reputation quickly peopled it, and gave *riſe* to the republick, which calls itſelf after his name. *Addiſon.*

(10.) In the ordinary *riſes* and falls of the voice, there fall out to be two beemolls between the uniſon and the diapaſon. *Bacon.*

Ri'sen. *part.* [from *riſe.*]

Ri'ser. *n. ſ.* [from *riſe*] One that riſes.

The iſle Ææa, where the palace ſtands
Of th' early *riſer*, with the roſy hands,
Active Aurora; where ſhe loves to dance. *Chapman.*

Risibi'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *riſible.*] The quality of laughing.

How comes lowneſs of ſtile to be ſo much the propriety of ſatyr, that without it a poet can be no more a ſatyriſt, than without *riſibility* he can be a man. *Dryden.*

Whatever the philoſophers may talk of their *riſibility*, neighing is a more noble expreſſion than laughing. *Arbuth.*

RI'SIBLE. *adj.* [*riſible*, Fr. *riſibilis*, Lat.] 1. Having the faculty or power of laughing. 2. Ridiculous; exciting laughter.

(1.) We are in a merry world, laughing is our buſineſs; as if becauſe it has been made the definition of man, that he is *riſible*, his manhood conſiſted in nothing elſe. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Risk. *n. ſ.* [*riſque*, Fr. *rieſg*, Spaniſh.] Hazard; danger; chance of harm.

Some run the *riſk* of an abſolute ruin for the gaining of a preſent ſupply. *L'Eſtrange.*

When an inſolent deſpiſer of diſcipline, nurtured into contempt of all order by a long *riſk* of licence, ſhall appear before a church governor, ſeverity and reſolution are that governor's virtues. *South's Sermons.*

By allowing himſelf in what is innocent, he would run the *riſk* of being betrayed into what is not ſo. *Atterbury.*

An innocent man ought not to run an equal *riſk* with a guilty one. *Clariſſa.*

To **Risk** *v. a.* [*riſquer*, Fr.] To hazard; to put to chance; to endanger.

Who would hope new fame to raiſe,
Or *riſk* his well eſtabliſhed praiſe,
That, his high genius to approve,
Had drawn a George or carv'd a Jove. *Addiſon.*

Ri'sker. *n. ſ.* [from *riſk.*] He who riſks.

He thither came, t' obſerve and ſmoak
What courſes other *riſkers* took. *Butler.*

Riss. The obſolete preterite of *riſe.*

Riſs not the conſular men and left their places,
So ſoon as thou ſat'ſt down; and fled thy ſide. *Ben. Johnſ.*

RITE. *n. ſ.* [*rit*, Fr. *ritus*, Lat.] Solemn act of religion; external obſervance.

The ceremonies, we have taken from ſuch as were before us, are not things that belong to this or that ſect, but they are the ancient *rites* and cuſtoms of the church. *Hooker.*

It is by God conſecrated into a ſacrament, a holy *rite*, a means of conveying to the worthy receiver the benefits of the body and blood of Chriſt. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

When the prince her fun'ral *rites* had paid,
He plow'd the Tyrrhene ſeas. *Dryden.*

Ri'tual. *adj.* [*rituel*, Fr.] Solemnly ceremonious; done according to ſome religious inſtitution.

Inſtant I bade the prieſts prepare
The *ritual* ſacrifice, and ſolemn pray'r. *Prior.*

If to tradition were added, certain conſtant *ritual* and emblematical obſervances, as the emblems were expreſſive, the memory of the thing recorded would remain. *Forbes.*

Ri'tual. *n. ſ.* [from the adj.] A book in which the rites and obſervances of religion are ſet down.

An heathen *ritual* could not inſtruct a man better than theſe ſeveral pieces of antiquity in the particular ceremonies, that attended different ſacrifices. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

Ri'tualist. *n. ſ.* [from *ritual.*] One ſkilled in the ritual.

RI'VAGE. *n. ſ.* [French.] A bank; a coaſt. Not in uſe.

——— Think
You ſtand upon the *rivage*, and behold
A city on th' inconſtant billows dancing;
For ſo appears this fleet. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

RI'VAL. *n. ſ.* [*rivalis*, Lat.] 1. One who is in purſuit of the ſame thing which another man purſues; a competitor. 2. A competitor in love.

(1.) Oh love! thou ſternly doſt thy pow'r maintain,
And wilt not bear a *rival* in thy reign;
Tyrants and thou all fellowſhip diſdain. *Dryden.*

(2.) She ſaw her father was grown her adverſe party, and yet her fortune ſuch as ſhe muſt favour her *rival.* *Sidney.*

——— France and Burgundy,
Great *rivals* in our younger daughter's love. *Shakeſp.*

Your *rival*'s image in your worth I view;
And what I lov'd in him, eſteem in you. *Granville.*

Ri'val. *adj.* Standing in competition; making the ſame claim; emulous.

——— Had I but the means
To hold a *rival* place with one of them,
I ſhould be fortunate. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

Equal in years, and *rival* in renown
With Epaphus, the youthful Phaeton,
Like honour claims. *Dryden.*

——— Your bark to be employ'd,
While Venus is by *rival* dogs enjoy'd. *Dryden.*

To **Ri'val.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To ſtand in competition with another; to oppoſe. 2. To emulate; to endeavour to equal or excel.

(1.) Thoſe, that have been raiſed by the intereſt of ſome great miniſter, trample upon the ſteps by which they riſe, to *rival* him in his greatneſs, and at length ſtep into his place. *South.*

(2.) Ambitious fool! with horny hoofs to paſs
O'er hollow arches of reſounding braſs;
To *rival* thunder in its rapid courſe,
And imitate inimitable force. *Dryden's Æneis.*

O Thou, too great to *rival* or to praiſe,
Forgive, lamented ſhade, theſe duteous lays.
Lee had thy fire, and Congreve had thy wit;
And copyiſts, here and there, ſome likeneſs hit;
But none poſſeſs'd thy graces, and thy eaſe;
In thee alone 'twas natural to pleaſe! *Harte.*

To **Ri'val.** *v. n.* To be competitors. Out of uſe.

——— Burgundy,
We firſt addreſs'd tow'rd you, who with this king
Have *rival'd* for our daughter. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Riva'lity. } **Ri'valry.** } *n. ſ.* [*rivalitas*, Lat. from *rival.*] Competition; emulation.

It is the privilege of poſterity to ſet matters right between thoſe antagoniſts, who, by their *rivalry* for greatneſs, divided a whole age. *Addiſon.*

Ri'valship. *n. ſ.* [from *rival.*] The ſtate or character of a rival.

To **RIVE.** *v. a.* preter. *rived*, part. *riven.* [ꞃẏꝼt, broken, Saxon; *rijven*, Dutch; *river*, Fr. to drive.] To ſplit; to cleave; to divide by a blunt inſtrument; to force in diſruption.

——— At his haughty helmet
So hugely ſtruck, that it the ſteel did *rive*,
And cleft his head. *Spenſer.*

The varlet at his plaint was grieved ſore,
That his deep wounded heart in two did *rive.* *Spenſer.*

Through *riven* clouds and molten firmament,
The fierce three-forked engine making way,
Both lofty towers and higheſt trees hath rent. *Spenſer.*

——— O Cicero!
I have ſeen tempeſts, when the ſcolding winds
Have *riv'd* the knotty oaks; but ne'er till now
Did I go through a tempeſt dropping fire. *Shakeſp.*

As one he ſtood eſcap'd from cruel fight
Sore toil'd, his *riven* arms to havock hewn. *Milton.*

The neighbouring foreſts, formerly ſhaken and *riven* with the thunder-bolts of war, did envy the ſweet peace of Druina. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

Had I not been blind, I might have ſeen
Yon *riven* oak, the faireſt of the green. *Dryden.*

——— Let it come;
Let the fierce light'ning blaſt, the thunder *rive* me. *Rowe.*

To **Rive.** *v. n.* To be ſplit; to be divided by violence.

Freeſtone *rives*, ſplits, and breaks in any direction. *Woodw.*

To **Rive.** for *derive* or *direct.* Not uſed.

Ten thouſand French have ta'en the ſacrament,
To *rive* their dangerous artillery
Upon no chriſtian ſoul but Engliſh Talbot. *Shakeſp.*

To **Ri'vel.** *v. a.* [ᵹeꞃıꝼleꝺ, Saxon, corrugated, rumpled.] To contract into wrinkles and corrugations.

Then droop'd the fading flow'rs, their beauty fled,
And clos'd their fickly eyes and hung the head,
And *rivel'd* up with heat, lay dying in their bed. *Dryd.*

And ſince that plenteous autumn now is paſt,
Whoſe grapes and peaches have indulg'd your taſte,
Take in good part, from our poor poet's board,
Such *rivel'd* fruits as winter can afford. *Dryden.*

Alum ſtipticks, with contracting pow'r,
Shrink his thin eſſence like a *rivel'd* flow'r. *Pope.*

Ri'ven. part. of *rive.*

Ri'ver. *n. ſ.* [*riviere*, Fr. *rivus*, Lat.] A land current of water bigger than a brook.

It is a moſt beautiful country, being ſtored throughout with many goodly *rivers*, repleniſhed with all ſorts of fiſh. *Spenſ.*

The firſt of theſe *rivers* has been celebrated by the Latin poets for the gentleneſs of its courſe, as the other for its rapidity. *Addiſon on Italy.*

River-dragon. *n. ſ.* A crocodile. A name given by *Milton* to the king of Egypt.

——— Thus with ten wounds
The *river-dragon* tam'd at length, ſubmits
To let his ſojourners depart. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Ri'veret. *n. ſ.* [diminutive of *river.*] A ſmall ſtream; a rill.

Bringing all their *riverets* in,
There ends; a new ſong to begin. *Drayton.*

Calls down *riveret* from her ſpring,
Their queen upon her way to bring. *Drayton.*

River-god. *n. ſ.* Tutelary deity of a river.

His wig hung as ſtrait as the hair of a *river-god* riſing from the water. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

River-horse. *n. ſ.* Hippopotamus.

——— Roſe,
As plants ambiguous between ſea and land,
The *river-horſe* and ſcaly crocodile. *Milton.*

Ri'vet. *n. ſ.* [*river*, Fr. to break the point of a thing; to drive.] A faſtening pin clenched at both ends.

The armourers accompliſhing the knights,
With buſy hammers cloſing *rivets* up,
Give dreadful note of preparation. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

——— Thy armour
I'll fruſh, and unlock the *rivets* all,
But I'll be maſter of it. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Though Valeria's fair, and though ſhe loves me too,
'Gainſt her my ſoul is arm'd on every part;
Yet there are ſecret *rivets* to my heart,
Where Berenice's charms have found the way,
Subtile as lightnings. *Dryden's Tyrannick Love.*

The verſe in faſhion is, when numbers flow
So ſmooth and equal, that no ſight can find
The *rivet*, where the poliſh'd piece was join'd. *Dryden.*

The *rivets* of thoſe wings inclos'd
Fit not each other. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

This inſtrument ſhould move eaſy upon the *rivet.* *Sharp.*

To **Ri'vet.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To faſten with rivets. 2. To faſten ſtrongly; to make immoveable. 3. To drive or clench a rivet.

(1.) ——— This man,
If all our fire were out, would fetch down new,
Out of the hand of Jove; and *rivet* him
To Caucaſus, ſhould he but frown. *Ben. Johnſon.*

(2.) You were to blame to part with
A thing ſtuck on with oaths upon your finger,
And *rivetted* with faith unto your fleſh. *Shakeſp.*

Why ſhould I write this down, that's *rivetted*,
Screw'd to my mem'ry? *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

What one party thought to *rivet* to a ſettledneſs by the influence of the Scots, that the other rejects. *K. Charles.*

Till fortune's fruitleſs ſpite had made it known,
Her blows not ſhook but *rivetted* his throne. *Dryden.*

Thus hath God not only *rivetted* the notion of himſelf into our natures, but likewiſe made the belief of his being, neceſſary to the peace of our minds and happineſs of ſociety. *Till.*

If the eye ſees thoſe things *rivetted*, which are looſe, where will you begin to rectify the miſtake? *Locke.*

Where we uſe words of a looſe and wandering ſignification, hence follows miſtake and error, which thoſe maxims, brought as proofs to eſtabliſh propoſitions, wherein the terms ſtand for undetermined ideas, do by their authority confirm and *rivet*. *Locke.*

Rivet and nail me where I ſtand, ye pow'rs. *Congreve.*
——— They provoke him to the rage
Of fangs and claws, and, ſtooping from your horſe,
Rivet the panting ſavage to the ground. *Addiſon's Cato.*

A ſimilitude of nature and manners, in ſuch a degree as we are capable of, muſt tie the holy knot, and *rivet* the friendſhip between us. *Atterbury.*

(3.) In *rivetting*, the pin you *rivet* in ſhould ſtand upright to the plate you *rivet* it upon; for if it do not ſtand upright, you will be forced to ſet it upright, after it is *rivetted*. *Moxon.*

Ri'vulet. *n. ſ.* [*rivulus*, Lat.] A ſmall river; a brook; a ſtreamlet.

By fountain or by ſhady *rivulet*,
He ſought them. *Milton.*

The veins, where innumerable little *rivulets* have their confluence into the common channel of the blood. *Bentley.*

I ſaw the *rivulet* of Salforata, formerly called Albula, and ſmelt the ſtench that ariſes from its water, which Martial mentions. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Rixdo'llar. *n. ſ.* A German coin, worth about four ſhillings and ſix-pence ſterling. *Dict.*

Roach. *n. ſ.* [from *rutilus*, Lat. redhaired.] A *roach* is a fiſh of no great reputation for his dainty taſte: his ſpawn is accounted much better than any other part of him: he is accounted the water ſheep, for his ſimplicity and fooliſhneſs; and it is noted, that *roaches* recover ſtrength, and grow in a fortnight after ſpawning. *Walton's Angler.*

If a gudgeon meet a *roach*,
He dare not venture to approach;
Yet ſtill he leaps at flies. *Swift.*

Road. *n. ſ.* [*rade*, Fr. *route*, French, *route* is *via trita.*] 1. Large way; path. 2. [*Rade*, Fr.] Ground where ſhips may anchor. 3. Inroad; incurſion. 4. Journey. The word ſeems, in this ſenſe at leaſt, to be derived from *rode*, the preterite of *ride*: as we ſay, *a ſhort* ride; *an eaſy* ride. 5. The act, or ſtate of travelling.

(1.) Would you not think him a madman, who, whilſt he might eaſily ride on the beaten *road* way, ſhould trouble himſelf with breaking up of gaps? *Suckling.*

To God's eternal houſe direct the way,
A broad and ample *road*. *Milton.*
The liberal man dwells always in the *road*. *Fell.*

To be indifferent whether we embrace falſehood or truth, is the great *road* to error. *Locke.*

Could ſtupid atoms, with impetuous ſpeed,
By diff'rent *roads* and adverſe ways proceed,
That there they might rencounter, here unite. *Blackmore.*
There is but one *road* by which to climb up. *Addiſon.*

(2.) ——————— I ſhould be ſtill
Peering in maps for ports and *roads*;
And every object that might make me fear
Misfortune to my ventures. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*
About the iſland are many *roads*, but only one harbour. *Sandys's Journey.*

(3.) ——— The Volſcians ſtand
Ready, when time ſhall prompt them, to make *road*
Upon's again. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Caſon was deſirous of the ſpoil, for he was, by the former *road* into that country, famous and rich. *Knolles.*

The king of Scotland, ſeeing none came in to Perkin, turned his enterprize into a *road*, and waſted Northumberland with fire and ſword. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

(4.) With eaſy *roads* he came to Leiceſter,
And lodg'd in the abbey. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.
He from the Eaſt his flaming *road* begins. *Milton.*

(5.) Some taken from their ſhops and farms, others from their ſports and pleaſures, theſe at ſuits at law, thoſe at gaming tables, ſome on the *road*, others at their own fire-ſides. *Law.*

To **ROAM.** *v. n.* [*romigare*, Italian. See **Room.**] To wander without any certain purpoſe; to ramble; to rove; to play the vagrant. It is imagined to come from the pretences of vagrants, who always ſaid they were going to *Rome*.

Five ſummers have I ſpent in fartheſt Greece,
Roaming clean through the bounds of Aſia. *Shakeſp.*
Daphne *roaming* through a thorny wood. *Shakeſp.*
The lonely fox *roams* far abroad,
On ſecret rapine bent, and midnight fraud. *Prior.*
——— What were unenlighten'd man,
A ſavage *roaming* through the woods, and wilds
In queſt of prey. *Thomſon's Summer.*

To **Roam.** *v. a.* To range; to wander over.

Now fowls in their clay neſts were couch'd,
And now wild beaſts came forth the woods to *roam*. *Milton.*

Roa'mer. *n. ſ.* [from *roam.*] A rover; a rambler; a wanderer; a vagrant.

Roan. *adj.* [*rouen*, Fr.] *Roan* horſe is a horſe of a bay, ſorrel, or black colour, with grey or white ſpots interſperſed very thick. *Farr. Dict.*

To **Roar.** *v. n.* [ꞃaꞃan, Saxon.] 1. To cry as a lion or other wild beaſt. 2. To cry in diſtreſs. 3. To ſound as the wind or ſea. 4. To make a loud noiſe.

(1.) *Roaring* bulls he would him make to tame. *Spenſer.*
——— Warwick and Montague,
That in their chains fetter'd the kingly lion,
And made the foreſt tremble when they *roar'd*. *Shakeſp.*
The young lions *roared* upon him and yelled. *Jer.* ii. 15.
The death of Daphnis woods and hills deplore,
They caſt the ſound to Libya's deſart ſhore;
The Libyan lions hear, and hearing *roar*. *Dryden.*

(2.) ——— At his nurſe's tears
He whin'd and *roar'd* away your victory,
That pages bluſh'd at him. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
Sole on the barren ſands the ſuff'ring chief
Roar'd out for anguiſh, and indulg'd his grief. *Dryden.*

(3.) South, Eaſt, and Weſt, with mix'd confuſion *roar*,
And rowl the foaming billows to the ſhore. *Dryden.*
Loud as the wolves on Orcas' ſtormy ſteep,
Howl to the *roaring* of the northern deep. *Pope.*

(4.) The brazen throat of war had ceas'd to *roar*. *Milton.*
Conſider what fatigues I've known,
How oft I croſs'd where carts and coaches *roar'd*. *Gay.*

Roar. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. The cry of the lion or other beaſt. 2. An outcry of diſtreſs. 3. A clamour of merriment. 4. The ſound of the wind or ſea. 5. Any loud noiſe.

(1.) ——— The wonted *roar* is up,
And hiſs continual through the tedious night. *Thomſon.*

(3.) Where be your gibes now? your gambols? your ſongs? your flaſhes of merriment, that were wont to ſet the table in a *roar*? *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

(4.) ——————— The *roar*
Of loud Euroclyden. *Philips.*

(5.) Deep throated engines belch'd, whoſe *roar*
Imbowel'd with outrageous noiſe the air. *Milton.*
Oft on a plat of riſing ground,
I hear the far-off curfew ſound,
Over ſome wide-water'd ſhoar,
Swinging ſlow with ſullen *roar*. *Milton.*
——————— When cannons did diffuſe,
Preventing poſts, the terror, and the news;
Our neighbour princes trembled at their *roar*. *Waller.*
The waters, liſt'ning to the trumpet's *roar*,
Obey the ſummons, and forſake the ſhore. *Dryden.*

Roa'rer. *n. ſ.* [from *roar.*] A noiſy brutal man.

The Engliſh *roarers* put down all. *Howel.*

Roa'ry. *adj.* [better *rory*; *rores*, Latin.] Dewy.

On Lebanon his foot he ſet,
And ſhook his wings with *roary* May dews wet. *Fairfax.*

To **ROAST.** *v. a.* [*roſtir*, *rotir*, French; *roſten*, German; ᵹeꞃoꞅꞇoꝺ, Saxon, roaſted; from *raſtrum*, Lat. a grate; to *roaſt*, being, in its original ſenſe, to broil on a gridiron.] 1. To dreſs meat, by turning it round before the fire. 2. To impart dry heat to fleſh. 3. To dreſs at the fire without water. 4. To heat any thing violently.

(1.) He *roaſteth* not that which he took in hunting. *D. of P.*

Roaſting and boiling are below the dignity of your office. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

(2.) Here elements have loſt their uſes,
Air ripens not, nor earth produces;
Fire will not *roaſt*, nor water boil. *Swift.*

(3.) In eggs boiled and *roaſted*, there is ſcarce difference to be diſcerned. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

(4.) —— *Roaſted* in wrath and fire,
He thus o'erſized with coagulate gore,
Old Priam ſeeks. *Shakeſpeare.*

ROAST. for *roaſted.*

He loſt his *roaſt* beef ſtomach, not being able to touch a ſirloin. *Addiſon.*

And if Dan Congreve judges right,
Roaſt beef and ale make Britons fight. *Prior.*

It warns the cook-maid, not to burn
The *roaſt* meat, which it cannot turn. *Swift's Miſcel.*

To rule the **ROAST.** To govern; to manage; to preſide. It was perhaps originally *roiſt*, which ſignified a tumult, to direct the populace.

Where champions *ruleth the roſt*,
Their dailie diſorder is moſt. *Tuſſer's Huſbandry.*

The new-made duke, that *rules the roaſt.* *Shakeſp.*

Alma ſlap-daſh, is all again
In ev'ry ſinew, nerve, and vein;
Runs here and there, like Hamlet's ghoſt,
While every where ſhe *rules the roaſt.* *Prior.*

ROB. *n. ſ.* [I believe Arabick.] Inſpiſſated juices.

The infuſion, being evaporated to a thicker conſiſtence, paſſeth into a jelly, *rob*, extract, which contain all the virtues of the infuſion. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To **ROB.** *v. a.* [*rober*, old Fr. *robbare*, Italian.] 1. To deprive of any thing by unlawful force, or by ſecret theft; to plunder. To be *robbed*, according to the preſent uſe of the word, is to be injured by theft ſecret or violent; to *rob*, is to take away by unlawful violence; and to *ſteal*, is to take away privately. 2. To ſet free; to deprive of ſomething bad. Ironical. 3. To take away unlawfully.

(1.) Is't not enough to break into my garden,
And, like a thief, to come to *rob* my grounds,
But thou wilt brave me with theſe ſawcy terms? *Shakeſp.*

Our ſins being ripe, there was no preventing of God's juſtice from reaping that glory in our calamities, which we *robbed* him of in our proſperity. *King Charles.*

I have not here deſigned to *rob* him of any part of that commendation, which he has ſo juſtly acquired from the whole author, whoſe fragments only fall to my portion. *Dryden.*

The water nymphs lament their empty urns,
Bœotia, *robb'd* of ſilver Dirce, mourns. *Addiſon.*

(2.) Our houſe is hell, and thou, a merry devil,
Did'ſt *rob* it of ſome taſte of tediousneſs. *Shakeſp.*

(3.) Better be diſdained of all, than faſhion a carriage to *rob* love from any. *Shakeſpeare.*

Procure, that the nouriſhment may not be *robbed* and drawn away. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Nor will I take from any man his due;
But thus aſſuming all, he *robs* from you. *Dryden.*

Oh double ſacrilege on things divine,
To *rob* the relick, and deface the ſhrine! *Dryden.*

RO'BBER. *n. ſ.* [from *rob.*] One that plunders by force, or ſteals by ſecret means; a plunderer; a thief.

Theſe hairs, which thou doſt raviſh from my chin,
Will quicken and accuſe thee; I'm your hoſt;
With *robbers* hands, my hoſpitable favour
You ſhould not ruffle thus. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

—— Had'ſt thou not committed
Notorious murder on thoſe thirty men
At Aſcalon;
Then, like a *robber*, ſtrip'd'ſt them of their robes. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

The *robber* muſt run, ride, and uſe all the deſperate ways of eſcape; and probably after all, his ſin betrays him to the gaol, and from thence advances him to the gibbet. *South.*

—— Bold Prometheus did aſpire,
And ſtole from heav'n the ſeeds of fire;
A train of ills, a ghaſtly crew,
The *robber*'s blazing track purſue. *Dryden's Horace.*

Publick *robbers* are more criminal than petty and common thieves. *Davenant.*

RO'BBERY. *n. ſ.* [*roberie*, old Fr. from *rob.*] Theft perpetrated by force or with privacy.

Thieves for their *robbery* have authority,
When judges ſteal themſelves. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

—— A ſtorm or *robbery*
Shook down my mellow hangings. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Some more effectual way might be found, for ſuppreſſing common thefts and *robberies.* *Temple.*

ROBE. *n. ſ.* [*robbe*, Fr. *robba*, Italian; *rauba*, low Latin.] A gown of ſtate; a dreſs of dignity.

Through tatter'd cloaths ſmall vices do appear;
Robes and furr'd gowns hide all. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

My Nan ſhall be the queen of all fairies,
Finely attir'd in a *robe* of white. *Shakeſpeare.*

The laſt good king, whom willing Rome obey'd,
Was the poor offspring of a captive maid;
Yet he thoſe *robes* of empire juſtly bore,
Which Romulus, our ſacred founder, wore. *Dryden.*

To **ROBE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dreſs pompouſly; to inveſt.

What chriſtian ſoldier will not be touched with a religious emulation, to ſee an order of Jeſus do ſuch ſervice for enlarging the chriſtian borders; and an order of St. George only to *robe*, and feaſt, and perform rites and obſervances? *Bacon.*

There in long robes the royal magi ſtand;
The ſage Chaldæans *rob'd* in white appear'd,
And Brachmans. *Pope's Temple of Fame.*

Robed in looſe array ſhe came to bathe. *Thomſon.*

RO'BERT. *n. ſ.* [*geranium ruperti*, Lat.] An herb; ſtork-bill. *Ainſworth.*

ROBER'SMAN.
ROBE'RTSMAN. } *n. ſ.* In the old ſtatutes, a ſort of bold and ſtout robbers or night thieves, ſaid to be ſo called from Robinhood, a famous robber.

RO'BIN.
ROBIN-RED-BREAST. } *n. ſ.* [*rubecula*, Latin.] A bird ſo named from his red breaſt; a ruddock.

Up a grove did ſpring, green as in May,
When April had been moiſt; upon whoſe buſhes
The pretty *robins*, nightingales, and thruſhes
Warbled their notes. *Suckling.*

The *robin-red-breaſt*, till of late had reſt,
And children ſacred held a martin's neſt. *Pope.*

ROBO'REOUS. *adj.* [*robur*, Latin.] Made of oak. *Dict.*

ROBU'ST.
ROBU'STIOUS. } *adj.* [*robuſtus*, Latin; *robuſte*, Fr.] 1. Strong; ſinewy; vigorous; forceful. 2. Boiſterous; violent; unwieldy. 3. Requiring ſtrength. 4. *Robuſtious* is now only uſed in low language, and in a ſenſe of contempt.

(1.) —— Theſe redundant locks,
Robuſtious to no purpoſe, cluſtring down,
Vain monument of ſtrength. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

(2.) The men ſympathize with the maſtiffs, in *robuſtious* and rough coming on. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

It offends me to hear a *robuſtious* periwig-pated fellow tear a paſſion to tatters, to very rags, to ſplit the ears of the groundlings. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

While I was managing this young *robuſtious* fellow, that old ſpark, who was nothing but ſkin and bone, ſlipt through my fingers. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

—— Romp-loving miſs
Is haul'd about in gallantry *robuſt.* *Thomſon's Autumn.*

(3.) The tenderneſs of a ſprain remains a good while after, and leaves a laſting caution in the man, not to put the part quickly again to any *robuſt* employment. *Locke.*

Robu'stness. *n. ſ.* [from *robuſt.*] Strength; vigour.

Beef may confer a *robuſtneſs* on my ſon's limbs, but will hebetate his intellectuals. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Rocambo'le. *n. ſ.* See Garlick. *Rocambole* is a ſort of wild garlick, otherwiſe called Spaniſh garlick; the ſeed is about the bigneſs of ordinary peaſe. *Mortimer.*

Garlick, *rocambole*, and onions abound with a pungent volatile ſalt. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Roche-allum. *n. ſ.* [*roche*, Fr. a rock.] A purer kind of alum.

Roche-alum is alſo good. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Ro'chet. *n. ſ.* [*rochet*, Fr. *rochetum*, from *roccus*, low Lat. a coat] 1. A ſurplice; the white upper garment of the prieſt officiating. [2. *Rubellio*, Lat.] A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

(1.) What zealous phrenzy did the ſenate ſeize,
That tare the *rotchet* to ſuch rags as theſe? *Cleaveland.*

ROCK. *n. ſ.* [*roc*, *roche*, Fr. *rocca*, Italian.] 1. A vaſt maſs of ſtone, fixed in the earth. 2. Protection; defence. A ſcriptural ſenſe. 3. [*Rock*, Daniſh; *rocca*, Italian; *rucca*, Spaniſh; *ſpinroch*, Dutch.] A diſtaff held in the hand, from which the wool was ſpun by twirling a ball below.

(1.) The ſplitting *rocks* cow'r'd in the ſinking ſands,
And would not daſh me with their ragged ſides. *Shakeſp.*

There be *rock* herbs; but thoſe are where there is ſome mould. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Diſtilling ſome of the tincted liquor, all that came over was as limpid and colourleſs as *rock* water, and the liquour remaining in the veſſel deeply ceruleous. *Boyle.*

Theſe leſſer *rocks*, or great bulky ſtones, are they not manifeſt fragments? *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Of amber a nodule, inveſted with a coat, called *rock* amber. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Pigeons or doves are of ſeveral ſorts; as wood pigeons and *rock* pigeons. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Ye darkſome pines, that o'er yon *rocks* reclin'd,
Wave high, and murmur to the hollow wind. *Pope.*

(2.) Though the reeds of Egypt break under the hand of him that leans on them, yet the *rock* of Iſrael will be an everlaſting ſtay. *King Charles.*

(3.) A learned and a manly ſoul
I purpos'd her; that ſhould with even powers,
The *rock*, the ſpindle, and the ſheers, controul
Of deſtiny, and ſpin her own free hours. *Ben. Johnſon.*

On the *rock* a ſcanty meaſure place
Of vital flax, and turn the wheel apace. *Dryden.*

Flow from the *rock* my flax, and ſwiftly flow,
Purſue thy thread, the ſpindle runs below. *Parnel.*

To **Rock.** *v. a.* [*rocquer*, French.] 1. To ſhake; to move backwards and forwards. 2. To move the cradle, in order to procure ſleep. 3. To lull; to quiet.

(1.) If, by a quicker *rocking* of the engine, the ſmoke were more ſwiftly ſhaken, it would, like water, vibrate to and fro. *Boyle.*

The wind was laid; the whiſp'ring ſound
Was dumb; a riſing earthquake *rock'd* the ground. *Dryden.*

A living tortoiſe, being turned upon its back, could help itſelf only by its neck and head, by puſhing againſt the ground to *rock* itſelf as in a cradle, to find out the ſide towards which the inequality of the ground might more eaſily permit to roll its ſhell. *Ray on the Creation.*

(2.) ——— Come, take hand with me,
And *rock* the ground whereon theſe ſleepers be. *Shakeſp.*

Leaning her head upon my breaſt,
My panting heart *rock'd* her aſleep. *Suckling.*

——— My bloody reſolutions,
Like ſick and froward children,
Were *rock'd* aſleep by reaſon. *Denham.*

While his ſecret ſoul on Flanders preys,
He *rocks* the cradle of the babe of Spain. *Dryden.*

High in his hall, *rock'd* in a chair of ſtate,
The king with his tempeſtuous council ſate. *Dryden.*

(3.) ——— Sleep *rock* thy brain,
And never come miſchance between us twain! *Shakeſp.*

To **Rock.** *v. n.* To be violently agitated; to reel to and fro.

——— The *rocking* town
Supplants their footſteps; to and fro they reel
Aſtoniſh'd. *Philips.*

I like this *rocking* of the battlements. *Young's Revenge.*

Rock-doe. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of deer.

The *rock-doe* breeds chiefly upon the Alps: a creature of admirable ſwiftneſs; and may probably be that mentioned in the book of Job: her horns grow ſometimes ſo far backward, as to reach over her buttocks. *Grew's Muſæum.*

Rock-ruby. *n. ſ.* A name given improperly by lapidaries and jewellers to the garnet, when it is of a very ſtrong, but not deep red, and has a fair caſt of the blue. *Hill on Foſſils.*

Rock-ruby is of a deep red, and the hardeſt of all the kinds. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Rock-salt. *n. ſ.* Mineral ſalt.

Two pieces of tranſparent *rock-ſalt*; one white, the other red. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Ro'cker. *n. ſ.* [from *rock.*] One who rocks the cradle.

His fellow, who the narrow bed had kept,
Was weary, and without a *rocker* ſlept. *Dryden.*

Ro'cket. *n. ſ.* [*rocchetto*, Italian.] An artificial firework, being a cylindrical caſe of paper filled with nitre, charcoal, and ſulphur, and which mounts in the air to a conſiderable height, and there burſts.

Every *rocket* ended in a conſtellation, ſtrowing the air with a ſhower of ſilver ſpangles. *Addiſon.*

When bonefires blaze, your vagrant works ſhall riſe
In *rockets*, till they reach the wond'ring ſkies. *Garth.*

Ro'cket. *n ſ.* [*eruca.*] A plant. The whole plant hath a peculiar fetid ſmell. *Miller.*

Rocket is one of the ſallet furniture. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Ro'ckless. *adj.* [from *rock.*] Being without rocks.

——— A cryſtal brook
Is weedleſs all above, and *rockleſs* all below. *Dryden.*

Ro'ckrose. *n. ſ.* [*rock* and *roſe.*] A plant.

Ro'ckwork. *n. ſ.* [*rock* and *work.*] Stones fixed in mortar, in imitation of the aſperities of rocks. A natural wall of rock.

The garden is fenced on the lower end, by a natural mound of *rockwork*. *Addiſon.*

Ro'cky. *adj.* [from *rock.*] 1. Full of rocks. 2. Reſembling a rock. 3. Hard; ſtony; obdurate.

(1.) Val de Compare preſenteth her *rocky* mountains. *Sandys.*

——— Make the bold prince
Through the cold North and *rocky* regions run. *Waller.*

——— The vallies he reſtrains
With *rocky* mountains. *Dryden.*

Nature lodges her treaſures in *rocky* ground. *Locke.*

(2.) Such deſtruction to withſtand, he oppos'd the *rocky* orb
Of tenfold adamant, his ample ſhield. *Milton.*

(3.) I, like a poor bark, of ſails and tackling reft,
Ruſh all to pieces on thy *rocky* boſom. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

Rod. *n. ſ.* [*roede*, Dutch.] 1. A long twig. 2. A kind of ſceptre. 3. Any thing long and ſlender. 4. An inſtrument for meaſuring. 5. An inſtrument of correction, made of twigs tied together.

(1.) Some chuſe a hazel *rod* of the ſame year's ſhoot, and this they bind on to another ſtraight ſtick of any wood, and walking ſoftly over thoſe places, where they ſuſpect the bowels of the earth to be enriched with metals, the wand will, by bowing towards it, diſcover it. *Boyle.*

(2.) Sh' had all the royal makings of a queen;
As holy oil, Edward confeſſor's crown,
The *rod* and bird of peace. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

The paſt'ral reed of Hermes, or his opiate *rod*. *Milton.*

——— O gentle ſleep, I cry'd,
Why is thy gift to me alone deny'd?

Mildeſt of beings, friend to ev'ry clime,
Where lies my error, what has been my crime?
Beaſts, birds and cattle feel thy balmy *rod*;
The drowſy mountains wave, and ſeem to nod:
The torrents ceaſe to chide, the ſeas to roar,
And the huſh'd waves recline upon the ſhore. *Harte.*

(3.) ——— Let the fiſherman
Increaſe his tackle, and his *rod* retie. *Gay.*

Haſte, ye Cyclops, with your forked *rods*,
This rebel love braves all the gods,
And every hour by love is made,
Some heaven-defying Encelade. *Granville.*

(4.) Decempeda was a meaſuring *rod* for taking the dimenſions of buildings, and ſignified the ſame thing as pertica, taken as a meaſure of length. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

(5.) If he be but once ſo taken idly roguing, he may puniſh him with ſtocks; but if he be found again ſo loitering, he may ſcourge him with whips or *rods*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

I am whipt and ſcourg'd with *rods*,
Nettled, and ſtung with piſmires, when I hear
Of Bolingbroke. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

In this condition the *rod* of God hath a voice to be heard, and he, whoſe office it is, ought now to expound to the ſick man the particular meaning of the voice. *Hammond.*

Grant me and my people the benefit of thy chaſtiſements; that thy *rod*, as well as thy ſtaff, may comfort us. *K. Charles.*

They trembling learn to throw the fatal dart,
And under *rods* of rough centurions ſmart. *Dryden.*

As ſoon as that ſentence is executed, theſe *rods*, theſe inſtruments of divine diſpleaſure, are thrown into the fire. *Atterbury.*

A wit's a feather, and a chief a *rod*;
An honeſt man's the nobleſt work of God. *Pope.*

Rode. pret. of *ride.*

He in paternal glory *rode*. *Milton.*

Rodomonta'de. *n. ſ.* [from a boaſtful boiſterous hero of Arioſto, called *Rodomonte*; *rodomontade*, Fr.] An empty noiſy bluſter or boaſt; a rant.

He only ſerves to be ſport for his company; for in theſe gameſome days men will give him hints, which may put him upon his *rodomontades*. *Government of the Tongue.*

The libertines of painting have no other model but a *rodomontade* genius, and very irregular, which violently hurries them away. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

He talks extravagantly in his paſſion, but if I would quote a hundred paſſages in Ben Johnſon's Cethegus, I could ſhew that the *rodomontades* of Almanzor are neither ſo irrational nor impoſſible, for Cethegus threatens to deſtroy nature. *Dryden.*

To **Rodomonta'de.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To brag thraſonically; to boaſt like Rodomonte.

Roe. *n. ſ.* [ꞃa, ꞃa-ꝺeoꞃ, Saxon.] 1. A ſpecies of deer, yet found in the highlands of Scotland. 2. The female of the hart.

(1.) ——— He would him make
The *roe* bucks in their flight to overtake. *Spenſer.*
Thy greyhounds are fleeter than the *roe*. *Shakeſp.*

They were as ſwift as the *roes* upon the mountains. 1 *Chr.*

Procure me a Troglodyte footman, who can catch a *roe* at his full ſpeed. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

(2.) Run like a *roe* or hart upon
The lofty hills of Bitheron. *Sandys.*

Roe. *n. ſ.* [properly *roan* or *rone*; *rann*, Daniſh: *rogen*, German.] The eggs of fiſh.

——— Here comes Romeo
Without his *roe*, like a dried herring. *Shakeſp.*

Roga'tion. *n. ſ.* [*rogation*, Fr. from *rogo*, Lat.] Litany; ſupplication.

He perfecteth the *rogations* or litanies before in uſe, and addeth unto them that which the preſent neceſſity required. *Hook.*

Supplications, with this ſolemnity for appeaſing of God's wrath, were of the Greek church termed litanies, and *rogations* of the Latin. *Taylor.*

Rogation-week. *n. ſ.* The week immediately preceding Whitſunday; thus called from three faſts obſerved therein, the Monday, Tueſday, and Wedneſday, called rogation days, becauſe of the extraordinary prayers and proceſſions then made for the fruits of the earth, or as a preparation for the devotion of holy Thurſday. *Dict.*

ROGUE. *n. ſ.* [of uncertain etymology.] 1. A wandering beggar; a vagrant; a vagabond. 2. A knave; a diſhoneſt fellow; a villain; a thief. 3. A name of ſlight tenderneſs and endearment. 4. A wag.

(1.) For fear leſt we, like *rogues*, ſhould be reputed,
And for ear-marked beaſts abroad be bruited. *Spenſer.*

The ſheriff and the marſhal may do the more good, and more terrify the idle *rogue*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

The ſcum of people and wicked condemned men ſpoileth the plantation; for they will ever live like *rogues*, and not fall to work, but be lazy and do miſchief. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

The troops are all ſcattered, and the commanders very poor *rogues*. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

(2.) Thou kill'ſt me like a *rogue* and a villain. *Shakeſp.*

A *rogue* upon the highway may have as ſtrong an arm, and take off a man's head as cleverly as the executioner; but then there is a vaſt diſparity, when one action is murther, and the other juſtice. *South.*

If he call *rogue* and raſcal from the garret,
He means you no more miſchief than a parrot. *Dryden.*

The *rogue* and fool by fits is fair and wiſe,
And ev'n the beſt, by fits, what they deſpiſe. *Pope.*

(3.) I never knew a woman love man ſo.
—Alas, poor *rogue*, I think indeed ſhe loves. *Shakeſp.*

(4.) Oh, what a *rogue* and peaſant ſlave am I! *Shakeſp.*

To **Rogue.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To wander; to play the vagabond. 2. To play knaviſh tricks.

(1.) If he be but once ſo taken idly *roguing*, he may puniſh him with the ſtocks. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

He *rogued* away at laſt, and was loſt. *Carew.*

Ro'guery. *n. ſ.* [from *rogue.*] 1. The life of a vagabond. 2. Knaviſh tricks. 3. Waggery; arch tricks.

(1.) To live in one land is captivity,
To run all countries a wild *roguery*. *Donne.*

(2.) They will afterwards hardly be drawn to their wonted lewd life in thievery and *roguery*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

You rogue, here's lime in this ſack too; there's nothing but *roguery* to be found in villainous man. *Shakeſp.*

Like the devil did tempt and ſway 'em
To *rogueries*, and then betray 'em. *Hudibras.*
The kid ſmelt out the *roguery*. *L'Eſtrange.*

——— 'Tis no ſcandal grown,
For debt and *roguery* to quit the town. *Dryden.*

The *roguery* of alchymy,
And we, the bubbled fools,
Spend all our preſent ſtock in hopes of golden rules. *Swift.*

Ro'gueship. *n. ſ.* [from *rogue.*] The qualities or perſonage of a rogue.

Say, in what naſty cellar under ground,
Or what church porch, your *rogueſhip* may be found? *Dryden.*

Ro'guish. *adj.* [from *rogue.*] 1. Vagrant; vagabond. 2. Knaviſh; fraudulent. 3. Waggiſh; wanton; ſlightly miſchievous.

(1.) Though the perſons, by whom it is uſed, be of better note than the former *roguiſh* ſort; yet the fault is no leſs worthy of a marſhal. *Spenſer.*

(2.) He gets a thouſand thumps and kicks,
Yet cannot leave his *roguiſh* tricks. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

(3.) The moſt bewitching leer with her eyes, the moſt *roguiſh* caſt; her cheeks are dimpled when ſhe ſmiles, and her ſmiles would tempt an hermit. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

I am pleaſed to ſee my tenants paſs away a whole evening in playing their innocent tricks; our friend Wimble is as merry as any of them, and ſhews a thouſand *roguiſh* tricks on theſe occaſions. *Addiſon.*

Timothy uſed to be playing *roguiſh* tricks; when his miſtreſs's back was turned, he would loll out his tongue. *Arbuthnot.*

Ro'guishly. *adv.* [from *roguiſh.*] Like a rogue; knaviſhly; wantonly.

Ro'guishness. *n. ſ.* [from *roguiſh.*] The qualities of a rogue.

Ro'guy. *adj.* [from *rogue.*] Knaviſh; wanton. A bad word.

A ſhepherd's boy had gotten a *roguy* trick of crying a wolf, and fooling the country with falſe alarms. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **Roist.**
To **Roi'ster.** } *v. n.* [of this word the moſt probable etymology is from *riſter*, Iſlandick, a violent man.] To behave turbulently; to act at diſcretion; to be at free quarter; to bluſter.

I have a *roiſting* challenge ſent amongſt
The dull and factious nobles of the Greeks,
Will ſtrike amazement to their drowſy ſpirits. *Shakeſp.*

Among a crew of *roiſt'ring* fellows,
He'd ſit whole ev'nings at the alehouſe. *Swift.*

Roi'ster, or *roiſterer.* *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A turbulent, brutal, lawleſs, bluſtering fellow.

To **ROLL.** *v. a.* [*rouler*, Fr. *rollen*, Dutch; from *rotulo*, of *roto*, Latin.] 1. To move any thing by volutation, or ſucceſſive application of the different parts of the ſurface, to the ground. 2. To move any thing round upon its axis 3. To move in a circle. 4. To produce a periodical revolution. 5. To wrap round upon itſelf. 6. To enwrap; to involve in bandage. 7. To form by rolling into round maſſes. 8. To pour in a ſtream or waves.

(1.) Who ſhall *roll* us away the ſtone from the door of the ſepulchre? *Mark*, xvii. 3.

(3.) To dreſs, and troll the tongue, and *roll* the eye. *Milton.*

(4.) Heav'n ſhone and *roll'd* her motions. *Milton.*

(6.) By this *rolling*, parts are kept from joining together. *Wiſeman.*

(7.) Grind red-lead, or any other colour with ſtrong wort, and ſo *roll* them up into long rolls like pencils. *Peacham.*

(8.) A ſmall Euphrates through the piece is *roll'd*,
And little eagles wave their wings in gold. *Pope.*

To **Roll.** *v. n.* 1. To be moved by the ſucceſſive application of all parts of the ſurface to a plane; as a cylinder. 2 To run on wheels. 3 To perform a periodical revolution. 4. To move with the ſurface variouſly directed. 5. To float in rough water. 6. To move as waves or volumes of water. 7. To fluctuate; to move tumultuouſly. 8. To revolve on an axis. 9. To be moved with violence.

(1.) ——— Fire muſt rend the ſky,
And wheel on th' earth, devouring where it *rolls.* *Milton.*

Reports, like ſnow-balls, gather ſtill the farther they *roll.* *Government of the Tongue.*

I'm pleas'd with my own work, Jove was not more
With infant nature, when his ſpacious hand
Had rounded this huge ball of earth and ſeas,
To give it the firſt puſh, and ſee it *roll*
Along the vaſt abyſs. *Dryden.*

(2.) He next eſſays to walk, but downward preſs'd,
On four feet imitates his brother beaſt;
By ſlow degrees he gathers from the ground
His legs, and to the *rolling* chair is bound. *Dryden.*

(3.) Thus the year *rolls* within itſelf again. *Dryden.*
When thirty *rolling* years have run their race. *Dryden.*

(4.) ——— Thou, light,
Reviſit'ſt not theſe eyes, which *roll* in vain,
To find the piercing ray, and find no dawn. *Milton.*

A boar is chaf'd, his noſtrils flames expire,
And his red eye-balls *roll* with living fire. *Dryden.*

(5.) Twice ten tempeſtuous nights I *roll'd*, reſign'd
To roaring billows and the warring wind. *Pope.*

(6.) Wave *rolling* after wave in torrent rapture. *Milton.*

Our nation is too great to be ruined by any but itſelf; and if the number and weight of it *roll* one way upon the greateſt changes that can happen, yet England will be ſafe. *Temple.*

Till the huge ſurge *roll'd* off, then backward ſweep
The refluent tides, and plunge into the deep. *Pope.*

Storms beat, and *rolls* the main;
Oh beat thoſe ſtorms, and *roll* the ſeas in vain. *Pope*

(7.) Here tell me, if thou dar'ſt, my conſcious ſoul,
What diff'rent ſorrows did within thee *roll.* *Prior.*

The thoughts, which *roll* within my raviſh'd breaſt,
To me, no ſeer, th' inſpiring gods ſuggeſt. *Pope.*

In her ſad breaſt the prince's fortunes *roll*,
And hope and doubt alternate ſeize her ſoul. *Pope.*

(8.) He faſhion'd thoſe harmonious orbs, that *roll*
In reſtleſs gyres about the Artick pole. *Sandys's Paraph.*

(9.) ——— Down they fell
By thouſands, angel on archangel *roll'd.* *Milton.*

Roll. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. The act of rolling; the ſtate of being rolled. 2. The thing rolling. 3. [*Rouleau*, Fr.] Maſs made round. 4. Writing rolled upon itſelf; a volume. 5. A round body rolled along; a cylinder. 6. [*Rotulus*, Lat.] Publick writing. 7. A regiſter; a catalogue. 8. Chronicle. 9. [*Role*, Fr.] Part; office. Not in uſe.

(2.) Liſtening ſenates hang upon thy tongue,
Devolving through the maze of eloquence
A *roll* of periods, ſweeter than her ſong. *Thomſon.*

(3.) Large *rolls* of fat about his ſhoulders clung,
And from his neck the double dewlap hung. *Addiſon.*

To keep ants from trees, encompaſs the ſtem four fingers breadth with a circle or *roll* of wool newly plucked. *Mort.*

(4.) ——— Buſy angels ſpread
The laſting *roll*, recording what we ſaid. *Prior.*

(5.) Where land is clotty, and a ſhower of rain comes that ſoaks through, uſe a *roll* to break the clots. *Mortimer.*

(6.) ——— Cromwell is made maſter
O' th' *rolls* and the king's ſecretary. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VIII.

Darius made a decree, and ſearch was made in the houſe of the *rolls*, where the treaſures were laid up. *Ezra*, vi. 1.

The *rolls* of parliament, the entry of the petitions, anſwers, and tranſactions in parliament are extant. *Hale.*

(7.) Beaſts only cannot diſcern beauty; and let them be in the *roll* of beaſts, that do not honour it. *Sidney.*

Theſe ſigns have mark'd me extraordinary,
And all the courſes of my life do ſhew,
I am not in the *roll* of common men. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

The *roll* and liſt of that army doth remain. *Davies.*

Of that ſhort *roll* of friends writ in my heart,
There's none, that ſometimes greet us not. *Donne.*

'Tis a mathematical demonſtration, that theſe twenty-four letters admit of ſo many changes in their order, and make ſuch a long *roll* of differently ranged alphabets, not two of which are alike; that they could not all be exhauſted, though a million millions of writers ſhould each write above a thouſand alphabets a-day, for the ſpace of a million millions of years. *Bentl.*

(8.) Pleaſe thy pride, and ſearch the herald's *roll*,
Where thou ſhalt find thy famous pedigree. *Dryden.*

His chamber all was hanged about with *rolls*
And old records, from antient times deriv'd. *Spenſer.*

The eye of time beholds no name
So bleſt as thine, in all the *rolls* of fame. *Pope.*

(9.) In human ſociety, every man has his *roll* and ſtation aſſigned him. *L'Eſtrange.*

Ro'ller. *n. ſ.* [*rouleau*, French; from *roll.*] 1. Any thing turning on its own axis, as a heavy ſtone to level walks. 2. Bandage; fillet.

(1.) When a man tumbles a *roller* down a hill, the man is the violent enforcer of the firſt motion; but when it is once tumbling, the property of the thing itſelf continues it. *Hammond.*

The long ſlender worms, that breed between the ſkin and fleſh in the iſle of Ormuz and in India, are generally twiſted out upon ſticks or *rollers.* *Ray on the Creation.*

They make the ſtring of the pole horizontal towards the lathe, conveying and guiding the ſtring from the pole to the work, by throwing it over a *roller.* *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

Lady Charlotte, like a ſtroller,
Sits mounted on the garden *roller.* *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

(2.) Faſten not your *roller* by tying a knot, leſt you hurt your patient. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Bandage being chiefly to maintain the due ſituation of a dreſſing, ſurgeons always turn a *roller* with that view. *Sharp.*

RO'LLINGPIN. *n. ſ.* [*rolling* and *pin.*] A round piece of wood tapering at each end, with which paſte is moulded.

The pin ſhould be as thick as a *rollingpin.* *Wiſeman.*

RO'LLING-PRESS. *n. ſ.* A cylinder rolling upon another cylinder by which engravers print their plates upon paper.

RO'LLYPOOLY. *n. ſ.* A ſort of game, in which, when a ball rolls into a certain place, it wins. A corruption of *roll ball into the pool.*

Let us begin ſome diverſion; what d'ye think of *roulypouly* or a country dance? *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

RO'MAGE. *n. ſ.* [*ramage*, Fr.] A tumult; a buſtle; an active and tumultuous ſearch for any thing. It is commonly written RUMMAGE, which ſee.

——— This is the main motive
Of this poſt haſte, and *romage* in the land. *Shakeſp.*

ROMA'NCE. *n. ſ.* [*roman*, Fr. *romanza*, Italian.] 1. A military fable of the middle ages; a tale of wild adventures in war and love. 2. A lie; a fiction. In common ſpeech.

(1.) ——— What reſounds
In fable or *romance* of Uther's ſon. *Milton.*

A brave *romance* who would exactly frame,
Firſt brings his knight from ſome immortal dame. *Waller.*

Some *romances* entertain the genius; and ſtrengthen it by the noble ideas which they give of things; but they corrupt the truth of hiſtory. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

(2.) A ſtaple of *romance* and lies,
Falſe tears and real perjuries,
Where ſighs and looks are bought and ſold,
And love is made but to be told. *Prior.*

To **ROMA'NCE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lie; to forge.

This is ſtrange *romancing.* *Pamela.*

ROMA'NCER. *n. ſ.* [from *romance.*] A lier; a forger of tales.

The alluſion of the daw extends to all impoſtors, vain pretenders, and *romancers.* *L'Eſtrange.*

Shall we, cries one, permit
This leud *romancer*, and his bantering wit. *Tate's Juv.*

To **RO'MANIZE.** *v. a.* [from *roman*, Fr.] To latinize; to fill with modes of the Roman ſpeech.

He did too much *romanize* our tongue, leaving the words, he tranſlated, almoſt as much Latin as he found them. *Dryd.*

ROMA'NTICK. *adj.* [from *romance.*] 1. Reſembling the tales of romances; wild. 2. Improbable; falſe. 3. Fanciful; full of wild ſcenery.

(1.) Philoſophers have maintained opinions, more abſurd than any of the moſt fabulous poets or *romantick* writers. *Keil.*

Zeal for the good of one's country a party of men have repreſented, as chimerical and *romantick.* *Addiſon.*

(3.) The dun umbrage, o'er the falling ſtream,
Romantick hangs. *Thomſon's Spring.*

RO'MISH. *adj.* [from *Rome.*] Popiſh.

Bulls or letters of election only ſerve in the *Romiſh* countries. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

ROMP. *n. ſ.* 1. A rude, awkward, boiſterous, untaught girl. 2. Rough rude play.

(1.) She was in the due mean between one of your affected courteſying pieces of formality, and your *romps* that have no regard to the common rules of civility. *Arbuthnot.*

(2.) ——— *Romp* loving miſs
Is haul'd about in gallantry robuſt. *Thomſon.*

To **ROMP.** *v. n.* To play rudely, noiſily, and boiſterouſly.

In the kitchen, as in your proper element, you can laugh, ſquall, and *romp* in full ſecurity. *Swift's Rules to Servants.*

Men preſume on the liberties taken in *romping.* *Clariſſa.*

RO'NDEAU. *n. ſ.* A kind of ancient poetry, commonly conſiſting of thirteen verſes; of which eight have one rhyme and five another: it is divided into three couplets, and at the end of the ſecond and third, the beginning of the *rondeau* is repeated in an equivocal ſenſe, if poſſible. *Trevoux.*

RONT. *n. ſ.* An animal ſtinted in the growth: commonly pronounced *runt.*

My ragged *ronts* all ſhiver and ſhake,
As done high towers in an earthquake;
They wont in the wind, wag their wriggle tails,
Peark as a peacock, but nought it avails. *Spenſer.*

RO'NDLE. *n. ſ.* [from *round.*] A round maſs.

Certain *rondles* given in arms, have their names according to their ſeveral colours. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

RO'NION. *n. ſ.* [*rognon*, French, the loins. I know not certainly the meaning of this word.] A fat bulky woman.

——— Give me, quoth I,
Aroint the witch! the rump fed *ronyon* cries. *Shakeſp.*

ROOD. *n. ſ.* [from *rod.*] 1. The fourth part of an acre in ſquare meaſure. 2. A pole; a meaſure of ſixteen feet and a half in long meaſure. 3. [rode, Saxon.] The croſs; ſometimes an image of a ſaint.

(1.) I've often wiſh'd that I had clear,
For life, ſix hundred pounds a year,
A terras-walk, and half a *rood*
Of land, ſet out to plant a wood. *Swift.*

No ſtately larch-tree there expands a ſhade
O'er half a *rood* of Lariſſéan glade. *Harte.*

(2.) ——— Satan,
With head uplift 'bove the wave, his other parts
Prone on the flood, extended long and large,
Lay floating many a *rood.* *Milton.*

For ſtone fences in the North, they dig the ſtones for eighteenpence a *rood*, and make the walls for the ſame price, reckoning twenty-one foot to the *rood* or pole. *Mortimer.*

(3.) ——— By the holy *rood*,
I do not like theſe ſeveral councils. *Shakeſpeare.*

ROODLOFT. *n. ſ.* [*rood* and *loft.*] A gallery in the church on which reliques or images were ſet to view.

ROOF. *n. ſ.* [hrof, Sax. In the plural Sidney has *rooves*: now obſolete.] 1. The cover of a houſe. 2. The houſe in general. 3. The vault; the inſide of the arch that covers a building. 4. The palate; the upper part of the mouth.

(1.) Her ſhoulders be like two white doves,
Perching within ſquare royal *rooves.* *Sidney.*

Return to her, and fifty men diſmiſs'd?
No, rather I abjure all *roofs*, and chuſe
To wage againſt the enmity o' th' air. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

(2.) ——— I'll tell all ſtrictly true,
If time, and foode, and wine enough accrue
Within your *roofe* to us; that freely we
May ſit and banquet. *Chapman.*

(3.) From the magnanimity of the Jews, in cauſes of moſt extreme hazard, thoſe ſtrange and unwonted reſolutions have grown, which, for all circumſtances, no people under the *roof* of heaven did ever match. *Hooker.*

——— The duſt
Should have aſcended to the *roof* of heav'n,
Rais'd by your populous troops. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

In thy fane, the duſty ſpoils among,
High on the burniſh'd *roof*, my banner ſhall be hung. *Dryden.*

(4.) Swearing till my very *roof* was dry
With oaths of love. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

My very lips might freeze to my teeth, my tongue to the *roof* of my mouth, ere I ſhould come by a fire. *Shakeſp.*

Some fiſhes have rows of teeth in the *roofs* of their mouths; as pikes, ſalmons, and trouts. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To **ROOF.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To cover with a roof. 2. To incloſe in a houſe.

(1.) ——— He enter'd ſoon the ſhade.
High *rooft*, and walks beneath, and alleys brown. *Milton.*

Large foundations may be ſafely laid;
Or houſes *roof'd*, if friendly planets aid. *Creech.*

I have not ſeen the remains of any Roman buildings, that have not been *roofed* with vaults or arches. *Addiſon.*

(2.) Here had we now our country's honour *roof'd*,
Were the grac'd perſon of our Banquo preſent. *Shakeſp.*

Roo'fy. *adj.* [from *roof.*] Having roofs.

——— Snakes,
Whether to *roofy* houſes they repair,
Or ſun themſelves abroad in open air,
In all abodes of peſtilential kind
To ſheep. *Dryden's Georgicks.*

ROOK. *n. ſ.* [hꞃoc, Saxon.] 1. A bird reſembling a crow: it feeds not on carrion, but grain. 2. [*Rocco*, Italian.] A common man at cheſs. 3. A cheat; a trickiſh rapacious fellow.

(1.) Augurs, that underſtood relations, have,
By magpies, and by choughs, and *rooks*, brought forth
The ſecret'ſt man of blood. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Huge flocks of riſing *rooks* forſake their food,
And crying ſeek the ſhelter of the wood. *Dryden.*

The jay, the *rook*, the daw
Aid the full concert. *Thomſon's Spring.*

(2.) So have I ſeen a king on cheſs,
His *rooks* and knights withdrawn,
His queen and biſhops in diſtreſs,
Shifting about grow leſs and leſs,
With here and there a pawn. *Dryden's Songs.*

(3.) I am, like an old *rook*, who is ruined by gaming, forced to live on the good fortune of the puſhing young men. *Wycherley.*

To **Rook.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rob; to cheat.

They *rook'd* upon us with deſign,
To out-reform and undermine. *Hudibras.*

How any one's being put into a mixed herd of unruly boys, and there learning to *rook* at ſpan-farthing, fits him for converſation, I do not ſee. *Locke on Education.*

Roo'kery. *n. ſ.* [from *rook.*] A nurſery of rooks.

No lone houſe in Wales, with a mountain and a *rookery*, is more contemplative than this court. *Pope.*

Roo'ky. *adj.* [from *rook.*] Inhabited by rooks.

Light thickens, and the crow
Makes wing to th' *rooky* wood. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

ROOM. *n. ſ.* [ꞃum, Saxon; *rums*, Gothick.] 1. Space; extent of place great or ſmall. 2. Space or place unoccupied. 3. Way unobſtructed. 4. Place of another; ſtead. 5. Unobſtructed opportunity. 6. Poſſible admiſſion; poſſible mode. 7. An apartment in a houſe; ſo much of a houſe as is incloſed within partitions.

(1.) With new wonder, now he views,
To all delight of human ſenſe expos'd
In narrow *room*, nature's whole wealth. *Milton.*

If you will have a young man to put his travels into a little *room*, and in ſhort time gather much, this he muſt do. *Bacon.*

(2.) The dry land is much too big for its inhabitants; and that before they ſhall want *room* by encreaſing and multiplying, there may be new heavens and a new earth. *Bentley.*

(3.) Make *room*, and let him ſtand before our face. *Shak.*

What train of ſervants, what extent of field,
Shall aid the birth, or give him *room* to build? *Creech.*

This paternal regal power, being by divine right, leaves no *room* for human prudence to place it any where. *Locke.*

(4.) In evils, that cannot be removed without the manifeſt danger of greater to ſucceed in their *rooms*, wiſdom of neceſſity muſt give place to neceſſity. *Hooker.*

For better ends our kind redeemer dy'd,
Or the fallen angels *rooms* will be but ill ſupply'd. *Roſcom.*

By contributing to the contentment of other men, and rendering them as happy as lies in our power, we do God's work, are in his place and *room*. *Calamy's Sermons.*

(5.) When this princeſs was in her father's court, ſhe was ſo celebrated, that there was no prince in the empire, who had *room* for ſuch an alliance, that was not ambitious of gaining her into his family. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

It puts us upon ſo eager a purſuit of the advantages of life, as leaves no *room* to reflect on the great author of them. *Att.*

(6.) Will you not look with pity on me?
Is there no hope? is there no *room* for pardon? *A. Philips.*

(7.) I found the prince in the next *room*,
Waſhing with kindly tears his gentle cheeks. *Shakeſp.*

If when ſhe appears in th' *room*,
Thou doſt not quake, and art ſtruck dumb;
Know this,
Thou lov'ſt amiſs;
And to love true,
Thou muſt begin again, and love anew. *Suckling.*

In a prince's court, the only queſtion a man is to aſk is, whether it be the cuſtom of the court, or will of the prince, to be uncovered in ſome *rooms* and not in others. *Stillingfleet.*

It will afford me a few pleaſant *rooms*, for ſuch a friend as yourſelf. *Pope.*

Roo'mage. *n. ſ.* [from *room.*] Space; place.

Man, of all ſenſible creatures, has the fulleſt brain to his proportion, for the lodging of the intellective faculties: it muſt be a ſilent character of hope, when there is good ſtore of *roomage* and receipt, where thoſe powers are ſtowed. *Wotton.*

Roo'miness. *n. ſ.* [from *roomy.*] Space; quantity of extent.

Roo'my. *adj.* [from *room.*] Spacious; wide; large.

With *roomy* decks, her guns of mighty ſtrength,
Deep in her draught, and warlike in her length. *Dryden.*

This ſort of number is more *roomy*; the thought can turn itſelf with greater eaſe in a larger compaſs. *Dryden.*

Roost. *n. ſ.* [hꞃoꞅt, Saxon.] 1. That on which a bird ſits to ſleep. 2. The act of ſleeping.

(1.) Sooner than the mattin-bell was rung,
He clap'd his wings upon his *rooſt*, and ſung. *Dryden.*

(2.) A fox ſpied out a cock at *rooſt* upon a tree. *L'Eſtr.*

Large and ſtrong muſcles move the wings, and ſupport the body at *rooſt*. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

To **Roost.** *v. n.* [*roeſten*, Dutch; of the ſame etymology with *reſt.*] 1. To ſleep as a bird. 2. To lodge. In burleſque.

(1.) The cock *rooſted* at night upon the boughs. *L'Eſtr.*

ROOT. *n. ſ.* [*rót*, Swediſh; *roed*, Daniſh.] 1. That part of the plant which reſts in the ground, and ſupplies the ſtems with nouriſhment. 2. The bottom; the lower part. 3. A plant of which the root is eſculent. 4. The original; the firſt cauſe. 5. The firſt anceſtor. 6. Fixed reſidence. 7. Impreſſion; durable effect.

(1.) The layers will in a month ſtrike *root*, being planted in a light loamy earth. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

When you would have many new *roots* of fruit trees, take a low tree and bow it, and lay all his branches aflat upon the ground, and caſt earth upon them, and every twig will take *root*. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

A flow'r in meadow ground, amellus call'd;
And from one *root* the riſing ſtem beſtows
A wood of leaves. *Dryden's Virgil's Georgicks.*

In October, the hops will ſettle and ſtrike *root* againſt ſpring. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

(2.) Deep to the *roots* of hell the gather'd breach
They faſten'd. *Milton.*

Theſe ſubterraneous vaults would be found eſpecially about the *roots* of the mountains. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

(3.) Thoſe plants, whoſe *roots* are eaten, are carrots, turnips, and radiſhes. *Watts.*

Nor were the cole-worts wanting, nor the *root*,
Which after-ages call Hybernian fruit. *Harte.*

(4.) The love of money is the *root* of all evil, is a truth univerſally agreed in. *Temple.*

(5.) ——— It was ſaid,
That myſelf ſhould be the *root*, and father
Of many kings. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Why did my parents ſend me to the ſchools,
That I with knowledge might enrich my mind?
Since the deſire to know firſt made men fools,
And did corrupt the *root* of all mankind. *Davies.*

——— Whence,
But from the author of all ill, could ſpring
So deep a malice, to confound the race
Of mankind in one *root*. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

They were the *roots*, out of which ſprang two diſtinct people, under two diſtinct governments. *Locke.*

(7.) Having this way eaſed the church, as they thought, of ſuperfluity, they went on till they had plucked up even thoſe things alſo, which had taken a great deal ſtronger and deeper *root*. *Hooker*.

That love took deepeſt *root*, which firſt did grow. *Dryden*.

To Root. *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To fix the root; to ſtrike far into the earth. 2. To turn up earth: as, the hog *roots* the garden. 3. To ſink deep.

(1.) ——— Her fallow leas
The darnel, hemlock and rank fumitory
Doth *root* upon. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

Underneath the grove of ſycamour,
That weſtward *rooteth*, did I ſee your ſon. *Shakeſp.*

The multiplying brood of the ungodly ſhall not take deep *rooting* from baſtard ſlips, nor lay any faſt foundation. *Wiſd.*

After a year's *rooting*, then ſhaking doth the tree good, by looſening of the earth. *Bacon*.

The coulter muſt be proportioned to the ſoil, becauſe, in deep grounds, the weeds *root* the deeper. *Mortimer*.

(3.) If any irregularity chanced to intervene, and cauſe miſapprehenſions, he gave them not leave to *root* and faſten by concealment. *Fell*.

To Root. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To fix deep in the earth. 2. To impreſs deeply. 3. To turn up out of the ground; to radicate; to extirpate: with a particle; as, *out* or *up*. 4. To deſtroy; to baniſh: with particles.

(1.) When ocean, air, and earth at once engage,
And *rooted* foreſts fly before their rage,
At once the claſhing clouds to battle move. *Dryden*.

Where th' impetuous torrent ruſhing down
Huge craggy ſtones, and *rooted* trees had thrown,
They left their courſers. *Dryden's Æneis*.

(2.) The great important end that God deſigns it for, the government of mankind, ſufficiently ſhews the neceſſity of its being *rooted* deeply in the heart, and put beyond the danger of being torn up by any ordinary violence. *South*.

They have ſo *rooted* themſelves in the opinions of their party, that they cannot hear an objection with patience. *Watts*.

(3.) ——— He's a rank weed,
And we muſt *root* him out. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Soon ſhall we drive back Alcibiades,
Who, like a boar too ſavage, doth *root up*
His country's peace. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens*.

The Egyptians think it ſin or to *root up* or to bite
Their leeks or onions, which they ſerve with holy rite.
Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.

Root up wild olives from thy labour'd lands. *Dryden*.

The royal huſbandman appear'd,
And plough'd, and ſow'd, and till'd;
The thorns he *rooted out*, the rubbiſh clear'd,
And bleſt th' obedient field. *Dryden*.

(4.) Not to deſtroy, but *root* them *out* of heav'n. *Milton*.

In vain we plant, we build, our ſtores increaſe,
If conſcience *roots up* all our inward peace. *Granville*.

Roo'ted. *adj.* [from *root*.] Fixed; deep; radical.

Pluck from the memory a *rooted* ſorrow,
Raze out the written troubles of the brain. *Shakeſp.*

The danger is great to them, who, on a weaker foundation, do yet ſtand firmly *rooted*, and grounded in the love of Chriſt. *Hammond's Fundamentals*.

You always joined a violent deſire of perpetually changing places with a *rooted* lazineſs. *Swift to Gay*.

Roo'tedly. *adv.* [from *rooted*.] Deeply; ſtrongly.

They all do hate him as *rootedly* as I. *Shakeſpeare*.

Roo'ty. *adj.* [from *root*.] Full of roots. *Dict.*

ROPE. *n. ſ.* [ꞃap, Saxon; *reep*, *roop*, Dutch.] 1. A cord; a ſtring; a halter; a cable; a haulſer. 2. Any row of things depending: as, *a* rope *of onions*.

(1.) Thou drunken ſlave, I ſent thee for a *rope*,
And told thee to what purpoſe. *Shakeſp. Com. of Err.*

An anchor, let down by a *rope*, maketh a ſound; and yet the *rope* is no ſolid body, whereby the ſound can aſcend. *Bacon*.

Who would not gueſs there might be hopes,
The fear of gallowſes and *ropes*
Before their eyes, might reconcile
Their animoſities a while. *Hudibras*.

Hang yourſelf up in a true *rope*, that there may appear no trick in it. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull*.

(2.) I cannot but confeſs myſelf mightily ſurprized, that, in a book, which was to provide chains for all mankind, I ſhould find nothing but a *rope* of ſand. *Locke*.

To Rope. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To draw out into viſcoſities; to concrete into glutinous filaments.

Such bodies partly follow the touch of another body, and partly ſtick to themſelves: and therefore *rope* and draw themſelves in threads; as pitch, glue, and birdlime. *Bacon*.

In this cloſe veſſel place the earth accurs'd,
But fill'd brimful with wholeſome water firſt,
Then run it through, the drops will *rope* around. *Dryden*.

Ro'pedancer. *n. ſ.* [*rope* and *dancer*.] An artiſt who dances on a rope.

Salvian, amongſt publick ſhews, mentions the Petaminarii; probably derived from the Greek πετάσθαι, to fly, and may refer to ſuch kind of *ropedancers*. *Wilkins*.

Statius, poſted on the higheſt of the two ſummits, the people regarded with terror, as they look upon a daring *ropedancer*, whom they expect to fall every moment. *Addiſon*.

Nic bounced up with a ſpring equal to that of one of your nimbleſt tumbles or *ropedancers*, and fell foul upon John Bull, to ſnatch the cudgel he had in his hand. *Arbuthnot*.

Ro'piness. *n. ſ.* [from *ropy*.] Viſcoſity; glutinouſneſs.

Ro'pemaker, or *roper*. *n. ſ.* [*rope* and *maker*.] One who makes ropes to ſell.

—— The *ropemaker* bear me wineſs,
That I was ſent for nothing but a rope. *Shakeſpeare*.

Ro'pery. *n. ſ.* [from *rope*.] Rogue's tricks. See Ropetrick.

What ſaucy merchant was this, that was ſo full of his *ropery*?
Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.

Ro'petrick. *n. ſ.* [*rope* and *trick*.] Probably rogue's tricks; tricks that deſerve the halter.

She may perhaps call him half a ſcore knaves, or ſo: an' he begin once, he'll rail in his *ropetricks*. *Shakeſpeare*.

Ro'py. *adj.* [from *rope*.] Viſcous; tenacious; glutinous.

Aſk for what price thy venal tongue was ſold;
Tough, wither'd truffles, *ropy* wine, a diſh
Of ſhotten herrings, or ſtale ſtinking fiſh. *Dryden's Juv.*

——— Take care
Thy muddy bev'rage to ſerene, and drive
Precipitant the baſer *ropy* lees. *Philips*.

The contents ſeparated from it are ſometimes *ropy*, and ſometimes only a grey and mealy, light ſubſtance. *Blackmore*.

RO'QUELAURE. *n. ſ.* [French.] A cloak for men.

Within the *roquelaure*'s claſp thy hands are pent. *Gay*.

Rora'tion. *n. ſ.* [*roris*, Lat.] A falling of dew. *Dict.*

Ro'rid. *adj.* [*roridus*, Lat.] Dewy.

A vehicle conveys it through leſs acceſſible cavities into the liver, from thence into the veins, and ſo in a *rorid* ſubſtance through the capillary cavities. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*.

Rori'ferous. *adj.* [*ros* and *fero*, Lat.] Producing dew. *Dict.*

Rori'fluent. *adj.* [*ros* and *fluo*, Latin.] Flowing with dew. *Dict.*

Ro'sary. *n. ſ.* [*roſarium*, Latin.] A bunch of beads, on which the Romaniſts number their prayers.

No *roſary* this votreſs needs,
Her very ſyllables are beads. *Cleaveland*.

Every day propound to yourſelf a *roſary* or chaplet of good works, to preſent to God at night. *Taylor*.

Ro'scid. *adj.* [*roſcidus*, Latin.] Dewy; abounding with dew; conſiſting of dew.

Wine is to be forborn in conſumptions, for the ſpirits of wine prey upon the *roſcid* juice of the body. *Bacon*.

The ends of rainbows fall more upon one kind of earth than upon another; for that earth is moſt *roſcid*. *Bacon*.

ROSE. *n. ſ.* [*roſe*, Fr. *roſa*, Lat.] A flower.

The flower of the *roſe* is compoſed of ſeveral leaves, which are placed circularly, and expand in a beautiful order, whoſe leafy flower-cup afterwards becomes a roundiſh or oblong fleſhy fruit incloſing ſeveral angular hairy ſeeds; to which may be added, it is a weak pithy ſhrub, for the moſt part beſet with prickles, and hath pinnated leaves: the ſpecies are, 1. The wild briar, dog *roſe*, or hep-tree. 2. Wild briar or dog *roſe*, with large prickly heps. 3. The great Engliſh apple-bearing *roſe*. 4. The dwarf wild Burnet-leaved *roſe*. 5. The dwarf wild Burnet-leaved *roſe*, with variegated leaves. 6. The ſtriped Scotch *roſe*. 7. The ſweet briar or eglantine. 8. Sweet briar, with a double flower. All the other ſorts of *roſes* are originally of foreign growth, but are hardy enough to endure the cold of our climate in the open air, and produce beautiful and fragrant flowers. *Miller*.

Make uſe of thy ſalt hours, ſeaſon the ſlaves
For tubs and baths, bring down the *roſe* cheek'd youth
To th' tub faſt and the diet. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens*.

Patience thou young and *roſe* lipp'd cherubin. *Shakeſp.*

Here without thorn the *roſe*. *Milton*.

This way of procuring autumnal *roſes* will, in moſt *roſe* buſhes, fail; in ſome good bearers, it will ſucceed. *Boyle*.

For her th' unfading *roſe* of Eden blooms. *Pope*.

To ſpeak under the **Rose**. To ſpeak any thing with ſafety, ſo as not afterwards to be diſcovered.

By deſiring a ſecrecy to words *ſpoke under the roſe*, we mean, in ſociety and compotation, from the ancient cuſtom in ſympoſiack meetings, to wear chaplets of *roſes* about their heads. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*.

Rose. pret. of *riſe*.

Eve *roſe* and went forth 'mong her flow'rs. *Milton*.

Ro'seate. *adj*. [*roſat*, Fr. from *roſe*.] 1. Roſy; full of roſes. 2. Blooming, fragrant, purple, as a roſe.

(1.) I come, ye ghoſts! prepare your *roſeate* bow'rs,
Celeſtial palms and ever blooming flow'rs. *Pope*.

(2.) Here pride has ſtruck her lofty ſail
That roam'd the world around;
Here *roſeate* beauty cold and pale
Has left the pow'r to wound. *Boyle*.

Ro'sed. *adj*. [from the noun.] Crimſoned; fluſhed.

Can you blame her, being a maid yet *roſed* over with the virgin crimſon of modeſty, if ſhe deny the appearance of a naked blind boy? *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

Rose-mallow. *n. ſ.* A plant larger than the common mallow. *Miller*.

Ro'semary. *n. ſ.* [*roſmarinus*, Lat.] A verticillate plant. *Miller*.

Bedlam beggars, with roaring voices,
Strike in their numb'd and mortify'd bare arms
Pins, wooden pricks, nails, ſprigs of *roſemary*;
And with this horrible object, from low farms,
Inforce their charity. *Shakeſp. King Lear*.

——— Around their cell
Set rows of *roſemary* with flowering ſtem. *Dryden*.

Roſemary is ſmall, but a very odoriferous ſhrub; the principal uſe of it is to perfume chambers, and in decoctions for waſhing. *Mortimer's Huſbandry*.

——— The neighbours
Follow'd with wiſtful look the damſel bier,
Sprigg'd *roſemary* the lads and laſſes bore. *Gay*.

Rose-noble. *n. ſ.* An Engliſh gold coin, in value anciently ſixteen ſhillings.

The ſucceeding kings coined *roſe-nobles* and double *roſe-nobles*, the great ſovereigns with the ſame inſcription, *Jeſus autem tranſiens per medium eorum ibat*. *Camden's Remains*.

Ro'sewater. *n. ſ.* [*roſe* and *water*.] Water diſtilled from roſes.

Attend him with a ſilver baſon
Full of *roſe-water*. *Shakeſpeare*.

His drink ſhould be cooling; as fountain water with *roſe-water* and ſugar of roſes. *Wiſeman's Surgery*.

Ro'set. *n. ſ.* [from *roſe*.] A red colour for painters.

Grind ceruſs with a weak water of gum-lake, *roſet*, and vermillion, which maketh it a fair carnation. *Peacham*.

Ro'sier. *n. ſ.* [*roſier*, Fr.] A roſebuſh.

——— Her yellow golden hair
Was trimly woven, and in treſſes wrought,
Ne other tire ſhe on her head did wear,
But crown'd with a garland of ſweet *roſier*. *Spenſer*.

RO'SIN. *n. ſ.* [properly *reſin*; *reſine*, Fr. *reſina*, Latin.] 1. Inſpiſſated turpentine; a juice of the pine. 2. Any inſpiſſated matter of vegetables that diſſolves in ſpirit.

(1.) The billows from the kindling prow retire,
Pitch, *roſin*, ſearwood on red wings aſpire. *Garth*.

(2.) Tea contains little of a volatile ſpirit; its *roſin* or fixed oil, which is bitter and aſtringent, cannot be extracted but by rectified ſpirit. *Arbuthnot on Aliments*.

To **Ro'sin**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To rub with roſin.

Bouzebeus who could ſweetly ſing,
Or with the *roſin'd* bow torment the ſtring. *Gay*.

Ro'siny. *adj*. [from *roſin*.] Reſembling roſin. The example ſhould perhaps be *roſelly*. See ROSSEL.

The beſt ſoil is that upon a ſandy gravel or *roſiny* ſand. *Temp.*

RO'SSEL. *n. ſ.* A true *roſſel* or light land, whether white or black, is what they are uſually planted in. *Mortimer's Huſbandry*.

Ro'sselly. *adj*. [from *roſſel*.] In Eſſex, moory land is thought to be the moſt proper: that which I have obſerved to be the beſt ſoil is a *roſſely* top, and a brick earthy bottom. *Mortimer's Huſbandry*.

Ro'strated. *adj*. [*roſtratus*, Lat.] Adorned with beaks of ſhips.

He brought to Italy an hundred and ten *roſtrated* gallies of the fleet of Mithridates. *Arbuthnot*.

RO'STRUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] 1. The beak of a bird. 2. The beak of a ſhip. 3. The ſcaffold whence oratours harangued. 4. The pipe which conveys the diſtilling liquor into its receiver in the common alembicks; alſo a crooked ſciſſars, which the ſurgeons uſe in ſome caſes for the dilatation of wounds. *Quincy*.

(3.) Veſpaſian erected a column in Rome, upon whoſe top was the prow of a ſhip, in Latin *roſtrum*, which gave name to the common pleading place in Rome, where orations were made, being built of the prows of thoſe ſhips of Antium, which the Romans overthrew. *Peacham on Drawing*.

Myſelf ſhall mount the *roſtrum* in his favour,
And ſtrive to gain his pardon from the people. *Addiſon*.

Ro'sy. *adj*. [*roſeus*, Latin.] Reſembling a roſe in bloom, beauty, colour, or fragrance.

When the *roſy* fing'red morning fair,
Weary of aged Tithon's ſaffron bed,
Had ſpred her purple robe through dewy air. *Spenſer*.

——— A ſmile that glow'd
Cœleſtial *roſy* red, love's proper hue. *Milton*.

Faireſt bloſſom! do not ſlight
That age, which you may know ſo ſoon;
The *roſy* morn reſigns her light,
And milder glory to the noon. *Waller*.

As Theſſalian ſteeds the race adorn,
So *roſy* colour'd Helen is the pride
Of Lacedemon, and of Greece beſide. *Dryden*.

While blooming youth and gay delight
Sit on thy *roſy* cheeks confeſt,
Thou haſt, my dear, undoubted right
To triumph o'er this deſtin'd breaſt. *Prior*.

To **ROT**. *v. n.* [ꞃotan, Saxon; *rotten*, Dutch.] To putrify; to loſe the coheſion of its parts.

A man may *rot* even here. *Shakeſpeare*.

From hour to hour we ripe and ripe,
And then from hour to hour we *rot* and *rot*. *Shakeſp.*

Being more nearly expoſed to the air and weather, the bodies of the animals would ſuddenly corrupt and *rot*; the bones would likewiſe all *rot* in time, except thoſe which were ſecured by the extraordinary ſtrength of their parts. *Woodward*.

To **Rot**. *v. a.* To make putrid; to bring to corruption.

No wood ſhone that was cut down alive, but ſuch as was *rotted* in ſtock and root while it grew. *Bacon*.

Frowning Auſter ſeeks the ſouthern ſphere,
And *rots*, with endleſs rain, th' unwholſome year. *Dryden*.

Rot. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. A diſtemper among ſheep, in which their lungs are waſted. 2. Putrefaction; putrid decay.

(1.) In an unlucky grange, the ſheep died of the *rot*, the ſwine of the mange, and not a gooſe or duckling throve. *B. Johnſon.*

The cattle muſt of *rot* and murrain die. *Milton.*

The wool of Ireland ſuffers under no defect, the country being generally full ſtocked with ſheep, and the ſoil little ſubject to other *rots* than of hunger. *Temple.*

(2.) Brandy ſcarce prevents the ſudden *rot*
Of freezing noſe, and quick decaying feet. *Philips.*

Ro'tary. *adj.* [*rota*, Latin.] Whirling as a wheel. *Dict.*

Ro'tated. *adj.* [*rotatus*, Lat.] Whirled round.

Rota'tion. *n. ſ.* [*rotation*, Fr. *rotatio*, Latin.] 1. The act of whirling round like a wheel; the ſtate of being ſo whirled round; whirl. 2. Viciſſitude of ſucceſſion.

(1.) Of this kind is ſome diſpoſition of bodies to *rotation* from Eaſt to Weſt; as the main float and refloat of the ſea, by conſent of the univerſe as part of the diurnal motion. *Bacon.*

By a kind of circulation or *rotation*, arts have their ſucceſſive invention, perfection, and traduction from one people to another. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

The axle-trees of chariots take fire by the rapid *rotation* of the wheels. *Newton's Opticks.*

In the paſſions wild *rotation* toſt,
Our ſpring of action to ourſelves is loſt. *Pope.*

In fond *rotation* ſpread the ſpotted wing,
And ſhiver every feather with deſire. *Thomſon.*

ROTA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] That which gives a circular motion.

This articulation is ſtrengthened by ſtrong muſcles; on the inſide by the triceps and the four little *rotators*. *Wiſeman.*

Rote. *n. ſ.* [ꞃoꞇ, Saxon, merry.] 1. [*Rote*, old French.] A harp; a lyre. Obſolete. 2. [*Routine*, Fr.] Words uttered by mere memory without meaning; memory of words without comprehenſion of the ſenſe.

(1.) Wele couthe he ſing, and playen on a *rote*. *Chaucer.*

Worthy of great Phœbus' *rote*,
The triumphs of Phlegrean Jove he wrote,
That all the gods admir'd his lofty note. *Spenſer.*

(2.) Firſt rehearſe this ſong by *rote*,
To each word a warbling note. *Shakeſp.*

Thy loved did read by *rote*, and could not ſpell. *Shakeſp.*

He rather ſaith it by *rote* to himſelf, than that he can throughly believe it. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

All this he underſtood by *rote*,
And as occaſion ſerv'd would quote. *Hudibras.*

Learn Ariſtotle's rules by *rote*,
And at all hazards boldly quote. *Swift's Miſcel.*

To **Rote.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fix in the memory, without informing the underſtanding.

——— Speak to the people
Words *roted* in your tongue; baſtards and ſyllables
Of no allowance to your boſom's truth. *Shakeſp.*

Ro'tgut. *n. ſ.* [*rot* and *gut*.] Bad beer.

They overwhelm their panch daily with a kind of flat *rotgut*, we with a bitter dreggiſh ſmall liquor. *Harvey.*

Ro'ther-nails. *n. ſ.* [a corruption of *rudder*.] Among ſhipwrights, nails with very full heads uſed for faſtening the rudder irons of ſhips. *Bailey.*

Ro'tten. *adj.* [from *rot*.] 1. Putrid; carious; putreſcent. 2. Not firm; not truſty. 3. Not ſound; not hard. 4. Fetid; ſtinking.

(1.) Truſt not to *rotten* planks. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

—— Proſperity begins to mellow,
And drop into the *rotten* mouth of death. *Shakeſp.*

O bliſs-breeding ſun, draw from the earth
Rotten humidity; below thy ſiſter's orb
Infect the air. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

There is by invitation or excitation; as when a *rotten* apple lieth cloſe to another apple that is ſound; or when dung, which is already putrefied, is added to other bodies. *Bacon.*

Who braſs as *rotten* wood; and ſteel no more
Regards than reeds. *Sandys's Paraphraſe.*

It groweth by a dead ſtub of a tree, and about the roots of *rotten* trees, and takes his juice from wood putrefied. *Bacon.*

They ſerewood from the *rotten* hedges took,
And ſeeds of latent fire from flints provoke. *Dryden.*

(2.) Hence, *rotten* thing, or I ſhall ſhake thy bones
Out of thy garments. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

(3.) They were left moiled with dirt and mire, by reaſon of the deepneſs of the *rotten* way. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

(4.) You common cry of curs whoſe breath I hate,
As reek o' th' *rotten* fens. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Ro'tteness. *n. ſ.* [from *rotten*.] State of being rotten; carriouſneſs; putrefaction.

——— Diſeas'd ventures,
That play with all infirmities for gold,
Which *rottenneſs* lends nature! *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

If the matter ſtink and be oily, it is a certain ſign of a *rottenneſs*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

ROTU'ND. *adj.* [*rotonde*, Fr. *rotundus*, Latin.] Round; circular; ſpherical.

The croſs figure of the chriſtian temples is more proper for ſpacious buildings than the *rotund* of the heathen; the eye is much better filled at firſt entering the *rotund*, but ſuch as are built in the form of a croſs gives us a greater variety. *Add.*

Rotu'ndifolious. *adj.* [*rotundus* and *folium*, Lat.] Having round leaves.

Rotu'ndity. *n. ſ.* [*rotunditas*, Lat. *rotondité*, Fr. from *rotund*.] 1. Roundneſs; ſphericity; circularity. 2. Circularity.

(1.) ——— Thou all-ſhaking thunder,
Strike flat the thick *rotundity* o' th' world. *Shakeſp.*

With the *rotundity* common to the atoms of all fluids, there is ſome difference in bulk, elſe all fluids would be alike in weight. *Grew.*

Who would part with theſe ſolid bleſſings, for the little fantaſtical pleaſantneſs of a ſmooth convexity and *rotundity* of a globe? *Bentley's Sermons.*

(2.) *Rotundity* is an emblem of eternity, that has neither beginning nor end. *Addiſon on Medals.*

Rotu'ndo. *n. ſ.* [*rotondo*, Italian.] A building formed round both in the inſide and outſide; ſuch as the pantheon at Rome. *Trevoux.*

To **ROVE.** *v. n.* [*roffver*, Daniſh, to range for plunder.] To ramble; to range; to wander.

Thou'ſt years upon thee, and thou art too full
Of the wars ſurfeits, to go *rove* with one
That's yet unbruis'd. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Faultleſs thou dropt from his unerring ſkill,
With the bare power to ſin, ſince free of will;
Yet charge not with thy guilt his bounteous love,
For who has power to walk, has power to *rove*. *Arbuth.*

If we indulge the frequent riſe and *roving* of paſſions, we thereby procure an unattentive habit. *Watts.*

I view'd th' effects of that diſaſtrous flame,
Which kindled by th' imperious queen of love,
Conſtrain'd me from my native realm to *rove*. *Pope.*

To **Rove.** *v. a.* To wander over.

——— *Roving* the field, I chanc'd
A goodly tree far diſtant to behold,
Loaden with fruit of faireſt colours. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Cloacina as the town ſhe *rov'd*,
A mortal ſcavenger ſhe ſaw, ſhe lov'd. *Gay.*

Ro'ver. *n. ſ.* [from *rove*.] 1. A wanderer; a ranger. 2. A fickle inconſtant man. 3. A robber; a pirate. 4. *At* **Rovers.** Without any particular aim.

(3.) This is the caſe of *rovers* by land, as ſome cantons in Arabia. *Bacon's Holy War.*

(4.) Nature ſhoots not *at rovers*: even inanimates, though they know not their perfection, yet are they not carried on by a blind unguided impetus; but that, which directs them, knows it. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Providence never ſhoots *at rovers*: there is an arrow that flies by night as well as by day, and God is the perſon that ſhoots it. *South's Sermons.*

Men of great reading ſhow their talents on the meaneſt ſubjects; this is a kind of ſhooting *at rovers*. *Addiſon.*

Rouge. *n. ſ.* [*rouge*, Fr.] Red paint.

ROUGH. *adj.* [hꞃuh, hꞃuhȝe, Saxon; *rouw*, Dutch.] 1. Not ſmooth; rugged; having inequalities on the ſurface. 2. Auſtere to the taſte: as, rough *wine*. 3. Harſh to the ear. 4. Rugged of temper; inelegant of manners; not ſoft; coarſe; not civil; ſevere; not mild; rude. 5. Not gentle; not proceeding by eaſy operation. 6. Harſh to the mind; ſevere. 7. Hard featured; not delicate. 8. Not poliſhed; not finiſhed by art: as, *a* rough *diamond*. 9. Terrible; dreadful. 10. Rugged; diſordered in appearance; coarſe. 11. Tempeſtuous; ſtormy; boiſterous. 12. Hairy.

(1.) ———————— The fiend
O'er bog or ſteep, through ſtrait, *rough*, denſe, or rare,
Purſues his way. *Milton.*

Were the mountains taken all away, the remaining parts would be more unequal than the *roughest* ſea; whereas the face of the earth ſhould reſemble that of the calmeſt ſea, if ſtill in the form of its firſt maſs. *Burnet's Theory.*

(3.) Moſt by the numbers judge a poet's ſong,
And ſmooth or *rough* with them is right or wrong. *Pope.*

(4.) A fiend, a fury, pitileſs and *rough*,
A wolf; nay worſe, a fellow all in buff. *Shakeſpeare.*

Strait with a band of ſoldiers tall and *rough*
On him he ſeizes. *Cowley's Davideis.*

The booby Phaon only was unkind,
A ſurly boatman *rough* as ſeas and wind. *Prior.*

(5.) He gave not the king time to proſecute that gracious method, but forced him to a quicker and *rougher* remedy. *Clarendon.*

Hippocrates ſeldom mentions the doſes of his medicines, which is ſomewhat ſurprizing, becauſe his purgatives are generally very *rough* and ſtrong. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

(6.) Kind words prevent a good deal of that perverſeneſs, which *rough* and imperious uſage often produces in generous minds. *Locke.*

(7.) A ropy chain of rheums, a viſage *rough*,
Deform'd, unfeatur'd, and a ſkin of buff. *Dryden.*

(9.) ———— Before the cloudy van,
On the *rough* edge of battle ere it join'd,
Satan advanc'd. *Milton.*

(10.) *Rough* from the toſſing ſurge Ulyſſes moves,
Urg'd on by want, and recent from the ſtorms,
The brackiſh ooze his manly grace deforms. *Pope.*

(11.) ———— Come what come may,
Time and the hour run through the *roughest* day. *Shakeſp.*

To **Rou'ghcast.** *v. a.* [*rough* and *caſt.*] 1. To mould without nicety or elegance; to form with aſperities and inequalities. 2. To form any thing in its firſt rudiments.

(1.) Nor bodily, nor ghoſtly negro could
Roughcaſt thy figure in a ſadder mould. *Cleaveland.*

(2.) In merriment they were firſt practiſed, and this *roughcaſt* unhewn poetry was inſtead of ſtage plays for one hundred and twenty years. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*

Rou'ghcast. *n. ſ.* [*rough* and *caſt.*] 1. A rude model; a form in its rudiments. 2. A kind of plaſter mixed with pebbles, or by ſome other cauſe very uneven on the ſurface.

(1.) The whole piece ſeems rather a looſe model and *roughcaſt* of what I deſign to do, than a compleat work. *Digby.*

(2.) Some man muſt preſent a wall; and let him have ſome plaſter, lome, or *roughcaſt* about him to ſignify wall. *Shakeſp.*

Rou'ghdraught. *n. ſ.* [*rough* and *draught.*] A draught in its rudiments; a ſketch.

———— My elder brothers came
Roughdraughts of nature, ill deſign'd and lame,
Blown off, like bloſſoms, never made to bear;
'Till I came finiſh'd, her laſt labour'd care. *Dryden.*

To **Rou'ghdraw.** *v. a.* [*rough* and *draw.*] To trace coarſely.

His victories we ſcarce could keep in view,
Or poliſh 'em ſo faſt, as he *roughdrew*. *Dryden.*

To **Rou'ghen.** *v. a.* [from *rough.*] To make rough.

Such difference there is in tongues, that the ſame figure, which *roughens* one, gives majeſty to another; and that was it which Virgil ſtudied in his verſes. *Dryden.*

Ah! where muſt needy poet ſeek for aid,
When duſt and rain at once his coat invade!
His only coat; when duſt confus'd with rain,
Roughens the nap, and leaves a mingled ſtain. *Swift.*

To **Rou'ghen.** *v. n.* To grow rough.

———— The broken landſkip
Aſcending *roughens* into rigid hills. *Thomſon's Spring.*

To **Roughhew'.** *v. a.* [*rough* and *hew.*] To give to any thing the firſt appearance of form.

There's a divinity that ſhapes our ends,
Roughhew them how we will. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

The whole world, without art and dreſs,
Would be but one great wilderneſs,
And mankind but a ſavage herd,
For all that nature has conferr'd:
This does but *roughhew* and deſign,
Leaves art to poliſh and refine. *Hudibras.*

Rou'ghhewn. *particip. adj.* 1. Rugged; unpoliſhed; uncivil; unrefined. 2. Not yet nicely finiſhed.

(1.) A *roughhewn* ſeaman, being brought before a juſtice for ſome miſdemeanour, was by him ordered away to priſon; and would not ſtir; ſaying, it was better to ſtand where he was, than go to a worſe place. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

(2.) I hope to obtain a candid conſtruction of this *roughhewn* ill-timber'd diſcourſe. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

Rou'ghly. *adv.* [from *rough.*] 1. With uneven ſurface; with aſperities on the ſurface. 2. Harſhly; uncivilly; rudely. 3. Severely; without tenderneſs. 4. Auſterely to the taſte. 5. Boiſterouſly; tempeſtuouſly. 6. Harſhly to the ear.

(2.) Ne Mammon would there let him long remain,
For terror of the torments manifold,
In which the damned ſouls he did behold,
But *roughly* him beſpake. *Spenſer.*

Rebuk'd, and *roughly* ſent to priſon,
Th' immediate heir of England! was this eaſy? *Shakeſp.*

(3.) —— Some friends of vice pretend,
That I the tricks of youth too *roughly* blame. *Dryden.*

Rou'ghness. *n. ſ.* [from *rough.*] 1. Superficial aſperity; unevenneſs of ſurface. 2. Auſtereneſs to the taſte. 3. Taſte of aſtringency. 4. Harſhneſs to the ear. 5. Ruggedneſs of temper; coarſeneſs of manners; tendency to rudeneſs; coarſeneſs of behaviour and addreſs. 6. Abſence of delicacy. 7. Severity; violence of diſcipline. 8. Violence of operation in medicines. 9. Unpoliſhed or unfiniſhed ſtate. 10. Inelegance of dreſs or appearance. 11. Tempeſtuouſneſs; ſtormineſs. 12. Coarſeneſs of features.

(1.) The little *roughneſſes* or other inequalities of the leather againſt the cavity of the cylinder, now and then put a ſtop to the deſcent or aſcent of the ſucker. *Boyle.*

While the ſteep horrid *roughneſs* of the wood
Strives with the gentle calmneſs of the flood. *Denham.*

When the diamond is not only found, but the *roughneſs* ſmoothed, cut into a form, and ſet in gold, then we cannot but acknowledge, that it is the perfect work of art and nature. *Dryd.*

Such a perſuaſion as this well fixed, will ſmooth all the *roughneſs* of the way that leads to happineſs, and render all the conflicts with our luſts pleaſing. *Atterbury.*

(2.) Divers plants contain a grateful ſharpneſs, as lemons; or an auſtere and inconcocted *roughneſs*, as ſloes. *Brown.*

(3.) A tobacco-pipe broke in my mouth, and the ſpitting out the pieces left ſuch a delicious *roughneſs* on my tongue, that I champed up the remaining part. *Spectator.*

(4.) In the *roughneſs* of the numbers and cadences of this play, which was ſo deſigned, you will ſee ſomewhat more maſterly than in any of my former tragedies. *Dryden.*

The Swedes, Danes, Germans, and Dutch attain to the pronunciation of our words with eaſe, becauſe our ſyllables reſemble theirs in *roughneſs* and frequency of conſonants. *Swift.*

(5.) *Roughneſs* is a needleſs cauſe of diſcontent; ſeverity breedeth fear; but *roughneſs* breedeth hate: even reproofs from [illegible] ought to be grave and not taunting. *Bacon.*

When our minds eyes are diſengag'd,
They quicken ſloth, perplexities unty,
Make *roughneſs* ſmooth, and hardneſs mollify. *Denham.*

Roughneſs of temper is apt to diſcountenance the timorous or modeſt. *Addiſon.*

(6.) Should feaſting and balls once get amongſt the cantons, their military *roughneſs* would be quickly loſt, their tempers would grow too ſoft for their climate. *Addiſon.*

Rough-footed. *adj.* [from *rough* and *foot.*] Feather-footed.

Rought. old pret. of *reach.* [commonly written by *Spenſer raught.*] Reached.

The moon was a month old, when Adam was no more,
And *rought* not to five weeks, when he came to fiveſcore.
Shakeſp. Love's Labour Loſt.

To **Rou'ghwork.** *v. a.* [*rough* and *work.*] To work coarſely over without the leaſt nicety.

Thus you muſt continue, till you have *roughwrought* all your work from end to end. *Moxon's Mech. Exerciſes.*

Rou'nceval. *n. ſ.* [from *Rounceſval*, a town at the foot of the Pirenees.] See Pea, of which it is a ſpecies.

——— Dig garden,
And ſet as a daintie thy *runcival* peaſe. *Tuſſer.*

ROUND. *adj.* [*rond*, Fr. *rondo*, Italian; *rund*, Dutch; *rotundus*, Latin.] 1. Cylindrical. 2. Circular. 3. Spherical; orbicular. 4. [*Rotundo ore*, Lat.] Smooth; without defect in ſound. 5. Not broken. 6. Large; not inconſiderable: this is hardly uſed but with *ſum* or *price*. 7. Plain; clear; fair; candid; open. 8. Quick; briſk. 9. Plain; free without delicacy or reſerve; almoſt rough.

(1.) Hollow engines long and *round* thick ram'd. *Milton.*

(2.) ——— The queen of night
In her increaſing hornes, doth *rounder* grow,
Till full and perfect ſhe appeare in ſhow. *Brown.*

His pond'rous ſhield large and *round* behind him. *Milton.*

(3.) The outſide bare of this *round* world. *Milton.*

(4.) In his ſatyrs Horace is quick, *round*, and pleaſant, and as nothing ſo bitter, ſo not ſo good as Juvenal. *Peacham.*

His ſtyle, though *round* and comprehenſive, was incumbred ſometimes by parentheſes, and became difficult to vulgar underſtandings. *Fell.*

(5.) Pliny put a *round* number near the truth, rather than a fraction. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

(6.) Three thouſand ducats! 'tis a good *round ſum. Shak.*

They ſet a *round price* upon your head. *Addiſon.*

It is not eaſy to foreſee what a *round ſum* of money may do among a people, who have tamely ſuffered the *Franche compte* to be ſeized on. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

She called for a *round ſum* out of the privy purſe. *Hooke.*

(7.) *Round* dealing is the honour of man's nature; and a mixture of falſehood is like allay in gold and ſilver, which may make the metal work the better, but it embaſeth it. *Bacon.*

(8.) Painting is a long pilgrimage; if we do not actually begin the journey, and travel at a *round* rate, we ſhall never arrive at the end of it. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

Sir Roger heard them upon a *round* trot; and after pauſing, told them, that much might be ſaid on both ſides. *Addiſon.*

(9.) Let his queen mother all alone intreat him,
To ſhew his griefs; let her be *round* with him. *Shakeſp.*

The kings interpoſed in a *round* and princely manner; not only by way of requeſt and perſuaſion, but alſo by way of proteſtation and menace. *Bacon.*

Round. *n. ſ.* 1. A circle; a ſphere; an orb. 2. Rundle; ſtep of a ladder. 3. The time in which any thing has paſſed through all hands, and comes back to the firſt: hence applied to a carouſal. 4. A revolution; a courſe ending at the point where it began. 5. Rotation; ſucceſſion in viciſſitude. 6. [*Ronde*, Fr.] A walk performed by a guard or officer, to ſurvey a certain diſtrict.

(1.) ——— Hie thee hither,
That I may pour my ſpirits in thine ear,
And chaſtiſe with the valour of my tongue
All that impedes thee from the golden *round*,
Which fate and metaphyſick aid doth ſeem
To have crown'd thee withal. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

I'll charm the air to give a ſound,
While you perform your antick *round*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Three or four we'll dreſs like urchins,
With *rounds* of waxen tapers on their heads,
And rattles in their hands. *Shakeſp. Mer. Wives of Windſ.*

Hirſute roots are a middle ſort, between the bulbous and fibrous; that, beſides the putting forth ſap upwards and downwards, putteth forth in *round*. *Bacon.*

——— What if the ſun
Be centre to the world; and other ſtars
By his attractive virtue and their own
Incited, dance about him various *rounds*. *Milton.*

Knit your hands, and beat the ground
In a light fantaſtick *round*. *Milton.*

He did foretel and propheſy of him,
Who to his realms that azure *round* hath join'd. *Denham.*

They meet, they wheel, they throw their darts afar;
Then in a *round* the mingled bodies run,
Flying they follow, and purſuing ſhun. *Dryden.*

How ſhall I then begin, or where conclude,
To draw a fame ſo truly circular?
For, in a *round*, what order can be ſhew'd,
Where all the parts ſo equal perfect are? *Dryden.*

The mouth of Veſuvio has four hundred yards in diameter; for it ſeems a perfect *round*. *Addiſon.*

This image on the medal plac'd,
With its bright *round* of titles grac'd,
And ſtampt on Britiſh coins ſhall live. *Addiſon.*

(2.) When he once attains the upmoſt *round*,
He then unto the ladder turns his back,
Looks in the clouds, ſcorning the baſe degrees
By which he did aſcend. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

Many are kick'd down ere they have climbed the two or three firſt *rounds* of the ladder. *Government of the Tongue.*

All the *rounds* like Jacob's ladder riſe;
The loweſt hid in earth, the topmoſt in the ſkies. *Dryden.*

This is the laſt ſtage of human perfection, the utmoſt *round* of the ladder whereby we aſcend to heaven. *Norris.*

(3.) A gentle *round* fill'd to the brink,
To this and t' other friend I drink. *Suckling.*

Women to cards may be compar'd; we play
A *round* or two, when us'd, we throw away. *Granville.*

The feaſt was ſerv'd; the bowl was crown'd;
To the king's pleaſure went the mirthful *round*. *Prior.*

(4.) We, that are of purer fire,
Imitate the ſtarry quire,
Who, in their mighty watchful ſpheres,
Lead in ſwift *rounds* the months and years. *Milton.*

No end can to this be found,
'Tis nought but a perpetual fruitleſs *round*. *Cowley.*

If nothing will pleaſe people, unleſs they be greater than nature intended, what can they expect, but the aſs's *round* of vexatious changes. *L'Eſtrange.*

How then to drag a wretched life beneath
An endleſs *round* of ſtill returning woes,
And all the gnawing pangs of vain remorſe?
What torment's this? *Smith.*

Some preachers, prepared only upon two or three points, run the ſame *round* from one end of the year to another. *Addiſon.*

Till by one countleſs ſum of woes oppreſt,
Hoary with cares, and ignorant of reſt,
We find the vital ſprings relax'd and worn;
Compell'd our common impotence to mourn,
Thus through the *round* of age, to childhood we return.
Prior.

(5.) Such new Utopians would have a *round* of government, as ſome the like in the church, in which every ſpoak becomes uppermoſt in his turn. *Holyday.*

Round. *adv.* 1. Every way; on all ſides. 2. [*En rond, à la ronde*, Fr.] In a revolution. 3. Circularly. 4. Not in a direct line.

(1.) The terror of God was upon the cities *round* about. *Gen.*

All ſounds whatſoever move *round*; that is, on all ſides, upwards, downwards, forwards, and backwards. *Bacon.*

In darkneſs and with dangers compaſs'd *round*. *Milton.*

MVSEVM BRITANNICVM

(2.) At the beſt 'tis but cunning; and if he can in his own fancy raiſe that to the opinion of true wiſdom, he comes *round* to practiſe his deceits upon himſelf. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

(3.) One foot he center'd, and the other turn'd
Round through the vaſt profundity obſcure. *Milton.*

(4.) If merely to come in, Sir, they go out;
The way they take is ſtrangely *round* about. *Pope.*

Round. *prep.* 1. On every ſide of. 2. About; circularly about. 3. All over; here and there in.

(1.) To officiate light *round* this opacous earth. *Milton.*

(2.) ——— He led the hero *round*
The confines of the bleſt Elyſian ground. *Dryden.*

(3.) —— *Round* the world we roam,
Forc'd from our pleaſing fields, and native home. *Dryden.*

To **Round.** *v. a.* [*rotundo*, Lat. from the noun.] 1. To ſurround; to encircle. 2. To make ſpherical, circular, or cylindrical. 3. To raiſe to a relief. 4. To move about any thing. 5. To mould into ſmoothneſs.

(1.) —— Would that th' incluſive verge
Of golden metal, that muſt *round* my brow,
Were redhot ſteel to ſear me to the brain. *Shakeſp.*

——— We are ſuch ſtuff
As dreams are made on, and our little life
Is *rounded* with a ſleep. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

This diſtemper'd meſſenger of wet,
The many coloured Iris, *rounds* thine eyes. *Shakeſp.*

The vileſt cockle gaping on the coaſt,
That *rounds* the ample ſea. *Prior.*

(2.) Worms with many feet, which *round* themſelves into balls, are bred chiefly under logs of timber. *Bacon.*

When ſilver has been leſſened in any piece carrying the publick ſtamp, by clipping, waſhing, or *rounding*, the laws have declared it not to be lawful money. *Locke.*

With the cleaving-knife and mawl ſplit the ſtuff into a ſquare piece near the ſize, and with the draw-knife *round* off the edges to make it fit for the lathe. *Moxon.*

Can any one tell, how the ſun, planets, and ſatellites were *rounded* into their particular ſpheroidical orbs? *Cheyne.*

(3.) The figures on our modern medals are raiſed and *rounded* to a very great perfection. *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

(4.) To thoſe beyond the polar circle, day
Had unbenighted ſhone, while the low ſun,
To recompenſe his diſtance, in your ſight
Had *rounded* ſtill th' horizon, and not known
Or Eaſt or Weſt. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

(5.) Theſe accompliſhments, applied in the pulpit, appear by a quaint, terſe, florid ſtile, *rounded* into periods and cadencies, without propriety or meaning. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

To **Round.** *v. n.* 1. To grow round in form. 2. [*Runen*, German; whence *Chaucer* writes it better *roun.*] To whiſper. 3. To go rounds, as a guard.

(1.) The queen, your mother, *rounds* apace; we ſhall
Preſent our ſervices to a fine new prince. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) Being come to the ſupping place, one of Kalander's ſervants *rounded* in his ear; at which he retired. *Sidney.*

——————— France,
Whom zeal and charity brought to the field
As God's own ſoldier, *rounded* in the ear,
With that ſame purpoſe changes. *Shakeſpeare.*

They're here with me already; whiſpering, *rounding*
Sicilia is a ſo forth; 'tis far gone. *Shakeſp.*

Cicero was at dinner, where an ancient lady ſaid ſhe was but forty: one that ſat by *rounded* him in the ear, ſhe is far more out of queſtion: Cicero anſwered, I muſt believe her, for I heard her ſay ſo any time theſe ten years. *Bacon.*

The fox *rounds* the new elect in the ear, with a piece of ſecret ſervice that he could do him. *L'Eſtrange.*

(3.) They keep watch, or nightly *rounding* walk. *Milton.*

Rou'ndabout. *adj.* [This word is uſed as an adjective, though it is only an adverb united to a ſubſtantive by a colloquial licenſe of language, which ought not to have been admitted into books.] 1. Ample; extenſive. 2. Indirect; looſe.

(1.) Thoſe ſincerely follow reaſon, but for want of having large, ſound, *roundabout* ſenſe, have not a full view of all that relates to the queſtion. *Locke on Underſtanding.*

(2.) Paraphraſe is a *roundabout* way of tranſlating, invented to help the barrenneſs, which tranſlators, overlooking in themſelves, have apprehended in our tongue. *Felton.*

Rou'ndel.
Rou'ndelay. } *n. ſ.* 1. [*Rondelet*, French] A kind of ancient poetry, which commonly conſiſts of thirteen verſes, of which eight are of one kind of rhyme and five of another: it is divided into three couplets; and at the end of the ſecond and third, the beginning of the *roundel* is repeated in an equivocal ſenſe, if poſſible. *Trevoux.* 2. [*Rondelle*, Fr.] A round form or figure.

(1.) Siker, ſyke a *roundle* never heard I none,
Little lacketh Perigot of the beſt,
And Willie is not greatly over-gone,
So weren his under-ſongs well addreſt. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

To hear thy rimes and *roundelays*,
Which thou wert wont in waſtful hills to ſing,
I more delight than lark in ſummer days,
Whoſe echo made the neighb'ring groves to ring. *Spenſer.*

Come now a *roundel* and a fairy ſong. *Shakeſp.*

The muſes and graces made feſtivals; the fawns, ſatyrs, and nymphs did dance their *roundelays*. *Howel.*

They liſt'ning heard him, while he ſearch'd the grove,
And loudly ſung his *roundelay* of love,
But on the ſudden ſtop'd. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

(2.) The Spaniards, caſting themſelves into *roundels*, and their ſtrongeſt ſhips walling in the reſt, made a flying march to Calais. *Bacon.*

Rou'nder. *n. ſ.* [from *round.*] Circumference; incloſure.

If you fondly paſs our proffer'd offer,
'Tis not the *rounder* of your old fac'd walls
Can hide you from our meſſengers of war. *Shakeſp.*

Rou'ndhead. *n. ſ.* [*round* and *head.*] A puritan, ſo named from the practice once prevalent among them of cropping their hair round.

Your petitioner always kept hoſpitality, and drank confuſion to the *roundheads*. *Spectator.*

Rou'ndhouse. *n. ſ.* [*round* and *houſe.*] The conſtable's priſon, in which diſorderly perſons, found in the ſtreet, are confined.

They march'd to ſome fam'd *roundhouſe*. *Pope.*

Rou'ndish. *adj.* [from *round.*] Somewhat round; approaching to roundneſs.

It is not every ſmall crack that can make ſuch a receiver, as it is of a *roundiſh* figure, uſeleſs to our experiment. *Boyle.*

Rou'ndly. *adv.* [from *round.*] 1. In a round form; in a round manner. 2. Openly; plainly; without reſerve. 3. Briſkly; with ſpeed. 4. Completely; to the purpoſe; vigorouſly; in earneſt.

(2.) Injoin gainſayers, giving them *roundly* to underſtand, that where our duty is ſubmiſſion, weak oppoſitions betoken pride. *Hooker.*

You'll prove a jolly ſurly groom,
That take it on you at the firſt ſo *roundly*. *Shakeſp.*

Mr. de Mortier *roundly* ſaid, that to cut off all contentions of words, he would propoſe two means for peace. *Hayward.*

From a world of phœnomena, there is a principle that acts out of wiſdom and counſel, as was abundantly evidenced, and as *roundly* acknowledged. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

He affirms every thing *roundly*, without any art, rhetorick, or circumlocution. *Addiſon's Count Tariff.*

(3.) When the mind has brought itſelf to attention, it will be able to cope with difficulties, and maſter them, and then it may go on *roundly*. *Locke.*

(4.) I was called any thing, and I would have done any thing, indeed too, and *roundly* too. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

This lord juſtice cauſed the earl of Kildare to be arreſted, and cancelled ſuch charters as were lately reſumed, and proceeded every way ſo *roundly* and ſeverely, as the nobility did much diſtaſte him. *Davies on Ireland.*

Rou'ndness. *n. ſ.* [from *round.*] 1. Circularity; ſphericity; cylindrical form. 2. Smoothneſs. 3. Honeſty; openneſs; vigorous meaſures.

(1.) The ſame reaſon is of the *roundneſs* of the bubble; for the air within avoideth diſcontinuance, and therefore caſteth itſelf into a round figure. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Bracelets of pearl gave *roundneſs* to her arm,
And ev'ry gem augmented ev'ry charm. *Prior.*

Roundneſs is the primary eſſential mode or difference of a bowl. *Watts's Logick.*

(2.) The whole period and compaſs of this ſpeech was delightſome for the *roundneſs,* and grave for the ſtrangeneſs. *Spenſer.*

To ROUSE. *v. a.* [of the ſame claſs of words with *raiſe* and *riſe.*] 1. To wake from reſt. 2. To excite to thought or action. 3. To put into action. 4. To drive a beaſt from his laire.

(1.) At once the crowd aroſe, confus'd and high;
For Mars was early up, and *rous'd* the ſky. *Dryden.*

Rev'rent I touch thee! but with honeſt zeal,
To *rouſe* the watchmen of the publick weal,
To virtue's work provoke the tardy hall;
And goad the prelate ſlumb'ring in his ſtall. *Pope.*

(2.) —— Then *rouſe* that heart of thine,
And whatſoever heretofore thou haſt aſſum'd to be,
This day be greater. *Chapman.*

The Dane and Swede, *rouz'd* up by fierce alarms,
Bleſs the wiſe conduct of her pious arms;
Soon as her fleets appear, their terrors ceaſe,
And all the northern world lies huſh'd in peace. *Addiſon.*

I'll thunder in their ears their country's cauſe,
And try to *rouſe* up all that's Roman in them. *Addiſon's Cato.*

The heat, with which Luther treated his adverſaries, though ſtrained too far, was extremely well fitted by the providence of God to *rouſe* up a people, the moſt phlegmatick of any in Chriſtendom. *Atterbury.*

(3.) As an eagle, ſeeing prey appear,
His airy plumes doth *rouſe* full rudely dight;
So ſhaked he, that horror was to hear. *Fairy Queen.*
Bluſt'ring winds had *rous'd* the ſea. *Milton.*

(4.) ———— The blood more ſtirs,
To *rouze* a lion, or to ſtart a hare. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

He ſtooped down, he couched as a lion, and as an old lion; who ſhall *rouſe* him up? *Geneſis,* xlix. 9.

———— Th' unexpected ſound
Of dogs and men his wakeful ear does wound;
Rous'd with the noiſe, he ſcarce believes his ear,
Willing to think th' illuſions of his fear
Had giv'n this falſe alarm. *Denham.*

Now Cancer glows with Phœbus' fiery car,
The youth ruſh eager to the ſylvan war;
Swarm o'er the lawns, the foreſt-walks ſurround,
Rouſe the fleet hart, and cheer the op'ning hound. *Pope.*

To Rouse. *v. n.* 1. To awake from ſlumber. 2. To be excited to thought or action.

(1.) Men, ſleeping found by whom they dread,
Rouſe and beſtir themſelves ere well awake. *Milton.*

Richard, who now was half aſleep,
Rous'd; nor would longer ſilence keep. *Prior.*

Melancholy lifts her head;
Morpheus *rouſes* from his bed. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

(2.) Good things of day begin to droop and drowze,
While night's black agents to their prey do *rowſe.* *Shakeſp.*

Rouse. *n. ſ.* [*ruſch,* German, half drunk.] A doſe of liquor rather too large. Not in uſe.

They have given me a *rouſe* already.
—Not paſt a pint as I am a ſoldier. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

No jucund health that Denmark drinks to-day,
But the great cannon to the clouds ſhall tell;
And the king's *rouſe* ſhall bruit it back again,
Reſpeaking earthly thunder. *Shakeſpeare.*

Rou'ser. *n. ſ.* [from *rouſe.*] One who rouſes.

Rout. *n. ſ.* [*rot,* Dutch.] 1. A clamorous multitude; a rabble; a tumultuous crowd. 2. [*Route,* Fr.] Confuſion of an army defeated or diſperſed.

(1.) Beſides the endleſs *routs* of wretched thralls,
Which thither were aſſembled day by day
From all the world. *Spenſer.*

A *rout* of people there aſſembled were,
Of every ſort and nation under ſky. *Spenſer.*

———— If that rebellion
Came like itſelf in baſe and abject *routs,*
Led on by bloody youth, goaded with rage,
And countenanced by boys and beggary,
You, reverend father, then had not been there. *Shakeſp.*

Farmers were to forfeit their holds in caſe of unlawful retainer, or partaking in *routs* and unlawful aſſemblies. *Bacon.*

Such a tacit league is againſt ſuch *routs* and ſhowls, as have utterly degenerated from the laws of nature. *Bacon.*

Nor do I name of men the common *rout,*
That wandring looſe about,
Grow up and periſh, as the ſummer fly. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Fancy, wild dame, with much laſcivious pride,
By twin chameleons drawn, does gaily ride,
Her coach there follows, and throngs round about,
Of ſhapes and airy forms an endleſs *rout.* *Cowley.*

—— The mad ungovernable *rout,*
Full of confuſion and the fumes of wine,
Lov'd ſuch variety and antick tricks. *Roſcommon.*

———— Harley ſpies
The doctor faſten'd by the eyes
At Charing-croſs among the *rout,*
Where painted monſters are hung out. *Swift.*

(2.) ———— Thy army,
As if they could not ſtand when thou wer't down,
Diſpers'd in *rout,* betook them all to fly. *Daniel.*

Their mightieſt quell'd, the battle ſwerv'd,
With many an inrode gor'd; deformed *rout*
Enter'd, and foul diſorder. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

To Rout. *v. a.* To diſſipate and put into confuſion by defeat.

The next way to end the wars with him, and to *rout* him quite, ſhould be to keep him from invading of thoſe countries adjoining. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

That party of the king's horſe, that charged the Scots, ſo totally *routed* and defeated their whole army, that they fled. *Clarendon.*

To Rout. *v. n.* To aſſemble in clamorous and tumultuous crowds.

The meaner ſort *routed* together, and ſuddenly aſſailing the earl in his houſe, ſlew him. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Route. *n. ſ.* [*route,* Fr.] Road; way.

Wide through the furzy field their *route* they take,
Their bleeding boſoms force the thorny brake. *Gay.*

Row. *n. ſ.* [*reih,* German.] A rank or file; a number of things ranged in a line.

Lips never part, but that they ſhow
Of precious pearl the double *row.* *Sidney.*

After them all dancing on a *row,*
The comely virgins came with garlands dight,
As freſh as flowres. *Spenſer.*

———— Where any *row*
Of fruit trees, overwoody, reach'd too far
Their pamper'd boughs, and needed hands to check
Fruitleſs embraces. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

A triple mounted *row* of pillars, laid
On wheels. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Where the bright ſeraphim in burning *row,*
Their loud uplifted angel trumpets blow. *Milton.*

A new born wood of various lines there grows
And all the flouriſhing letters ſtand in *rows.* *Cowley.*

The victor honour'd with a nobler veſt,
Where gold and purple ſtrive in equal *rows.* *Dryden.*

Why round our coaches crowd the white-glov'd beaux,
Why bows the ſidebox from its inmoſt *rows.* *Pope.*

To ROW. *v. n.* [ꞃoƿan, Saxon.] To impel a veſſel in the water by oars.

He ſaw them toiling in *rowing*; for the wind was contrary. *Mark,* vi. 48.

Some of theſe troughs or canoes were ſo great, that above twenty men have been found *rowing* in one. *Abbot.*

The bold Britons then ſecurely *row'd*;
Charles and his virtue was their ſacred load. *Waller.*

The watermen turned their barge, and *rowed* ſoftly, that they might take the cool of the evening. *Dryden.*

To **Row.** *v. a.* To drive or help forward by oars.

The ſwan *rows* her ſtate with oary feet. *Milton.*

Ro'wel. *n. ſ.* [*rouelle*, Fr.] 1. The points of a ſpur turning on an axis. 2. A ſeton; a roll of hair or ſilk put into a wound to hinder it from healing, and provoke a diſcharge.

(1.) He gave his able horſe the head,
And, bending forward, ſtruck his agile heels
Againſt the panting ſides of his poor jade
Up to the *rowel* head. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

A rider like myſelf, who ne'er wore *rowel*
Nor iron on his heel. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

A mullet is the *rowel* of a ſpur, and hath never but five points; a ſtar hath ſix. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

——— He ſpurr'd his fiery ſteed
With goring *rowels*, to provoke his ſpeed. *Dryden.*

To **Ro'wel.** *v. a.* To pierce through the ſkin, and keep the wound open by a rowel.

Rowel the horſe in the cheſt. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Ro'wen. *n. ſ.* *Rowen* is a field kept up till after Michaelmas, that the corn left on the ground may ſprout into green. *Notes on Tuſſer.*

Then ſpare it for *rowen*, til Michel be paſt,
To lengthen thy dairie, no better thou haſt. *Tuſſer.*

Turn your cows, that give milk, into your *rowens*, till ſnow comes. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Ro'wer. *n. ſ.* [from *row.*] One that manages an oar.

Four gallies firſt, which equal *rowers* bear,
Advancing in the watry liſts, appear. *Dryden.*

The biſhop of Saliſbury ran down with the ſtream thirty miles in an hour, by the help of but one *rower*. *Addiſon.*

RO'YAL. *adj.* [*roial*, Fr.] 1. Kingly; belonging to a king; becoming a king; regal. 2. Noble; illuſtrious.

(1.) The *royal* ſtock of David. *Milton.*

——— The *royal* bow'rs
Of great Seleucia built by Grecian kings. *Milton.*

Thrice happy they, who thus in woods and groves,
From courts retired, poſſeſs their peaceful loves:
Of *royal* maids how wretched is the fate! *Granville.*

(2.) —— What news from Venice?
How doth that *royal* merchant, good Antonio? *Shakeſpeare.*

Ro'yalist. *n. ſ.* [from *royal.*] Adherent to a king.

Where Candiſh fought, the *royaliſts* prevail'd,
Neither his courage nor his judgment fail'd. *Waller.*

The old church of England *royaliſts*, another name for a man who prefers his conſcience before his intereſts, are the moſt meritorious ſubjects in the world, as having paſſed all thoſe terrible teſts, which domineering malice could put them to, and carried their credit and their conſcience clear. *South.*

To **Ro'yalize.** *v. a.* [from *royal.*] To make royal.

Ere you were queen, ay, or your huſband king,
To *royalize* his blood, I ſpilt mine own. *Shakeſp.*

Ro'yally. *adv.* [from *royal.*] In a kingly manner; regally; as becomes a king.

——— It ſhall be my care,
To have you *royally* appointed. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

His body ſhall be *royally* interr'd,
And the laſt funeral pomps adorn his hearſe. *Dryden.*

Ro'yalty. *n. ſ.* [*roialté*, Fr.] 1. Kingſhip; character or office of a king. 2. State of a king. 3. Emblems of royalty.

(1.) Draw, you raſcal; you come with letters againſt the king, and take vanity the puppet's part againſt the *royalty* of her father. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

He will loſe his head, ere give conſent,
His maſter's ſon, as worſhipfully he terms it,
Shall loſe the *royalty* of England's throne. *Shakeſp.*

Royalty by birth was the ſweeteſt way of majeſty: a king and a father compounded into one, being of a temper like unto God, juſtice and mercy. *Holyday.*

If they had held their *royalties* by this title, either there muſt have been but one ſovereign, or elſe every father of a family had as good a claim to *royalty* as theſe. *Locke.*

(2.) I will, alas! be wretched to be great,
And ſigh in *royalty*, and grieve in ſtate. *Prior.*

(3.) ——— Wherefore do I aſſume
Theſe *royalties*, and not refuſe to reign. *Milton.*

To **Royne.** *v. a.* [*rogner*, French.] To gnaw; to bite. *Spenſer.*

Ro'ynish. *adj.* [*rogneux*, Fr. mangy, paltry.] Paltry; ſorry; mean; rude.

The *royniſh* clown, at whom ſo oft
Your grace was wont to laugh, is alſo miſſing. *Shakeſp.*

Ro'ytelet. *n. ſ.* [French.] A little or petty king.

Cauſing the American *roytelets* to turn all homagers to that king and the crown of England. *Heylyn.*

To **RUB.** *v. a.* [*rhubio*, Welſh; *reiben*, German, to wipe.] 1. To clean or ſmooth any thing by paſſing ſomething over it; to ſcour; to wipe; to perfricate. 2. To touch ſo as to have ſomething of that which touches behind. 3. To move one body upon another. 4. To obſtruct by colliſion. 5. To poliſh; to retouch. 6. To remove by friction: with *off* or *out*. 7. To touch hard. 8. *To* **Rub** *down*. To clean or curry a horſe. 9. *To* **Rub** *up*. To excite; to awaken. 10. *To* **Rub** *up*. To poliſh; to refreſh.

(2.) Their ſtraw-built citadel new *rub'd* with balm. *Milton.*

In narrow clefts, in the monument that ſtands over him, catholicks *rub* their beads, and ſmell his bones, which they ſay have in them a natural perfume, though very like apoplectick balſam; and what would make one ſuſpect, that they *rub* the marble with it, it is obſerved, that the ſcent is ſtronger in the morning than at night. *Addiſon on Italy.*

(3.) Look, how ſhe *rubs* her hands.
—It is an accuſtomed action with her, to ſeem thus waſhing her hands. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The government at that time by kings, before whom the people in the moſt formal expreſſions of duty and reverence uſed to *rub* their noſes, or ſtroke their foreheads. *Heylyn.*

The bare *rubbing* of two bodies violently produces heat, and often fire. *Locke.*

Two bones, *rubbed* hard againſt one another, produce a fetid ſmell. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

(4.) ——— 'Tis the duke's pleaſure,
Whoſe diſpoſition all the world well know
Will not be *rubb'd* nor ſtop'd. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

(5.) The whole buſineſs of our redemption is, to *rub* over the defaced copy of the creation, to reprint God's image upon the ſoul. *South.*

(6.) A forcible object will *rub out* the freſheſt colours at a ſtroke, and paint others. *Collier of the Aſpect.*

If their minds are well principled with inward civility, a great part of the roughneſs, which ſticks to the outſide for want of better teaching, time and obſervation will *rub off*; but if ill, all the rules in the world will not poliſh them. *Locke on Education.*

(7.) He, who before he was eſpied, was afraid, after being perceived, was aſhamed, now being hardly *rubbed* upon, left both fear and ſhame, and was moved to anger. *Sidney.*

(8.) When his fellow beaſts are weary grown,
He'll play the groom, give oats, and *rub* 'em *down*. *Dryden.*

(9.) You will find me not to have *rubbed up* the memory of what ſome heretofore in the city did. *South.*

To **Rub.** *v. n.* 1. To fret; to make a friction. 2. To get through difficulties.

(1.) This laſt alluſion gaul'd the panther more,
Becauſe indeed it *rubb'd* upon the ſore;
Yet ſeem'd ſhe not to winch, though ſhrewdly pain'd. *Dryd.*

(2.) No hunters, that the tops of mountaines ſcale,
And *rub* through woods with toile ſeeke them all. *Chapman.*

Many a lawyer, when once hampered, *rub* off as well as they can. *L'Eſtrange.*

'Tis as much as one can do, to *rub* through the world, tho' perpetually a doing. *L'Eſtrange.*

Rub. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Frication; act of rubbing. 2. Inequality of ground, that hinders the motion of a bowl. 3. Colliſion; hinderance; obſtruction. 4. Difficulty; cauſe of uneaſineſs.

(2.) ——— We'll play at bowls.
—'Twill make me think the world is full of *rubs*,
And that my fortune runs againſt the bias. *Shakeſp.*

(3.) The breath of what I mean to ſpeak
Shall blow each duſt, each ſtraw, each little *rub*
Out of the path, which ſhall directly lead
Thy foot to England's throne. *Shakeſp. King John.*

Now every *rub* is ſmoothed in our way. *Shakeſpeare.*

—— Thoſe you make friends,
And give your hearts to, when they once perceive
The leaſt *rub* in your fortunes, fall away. *Shakeſp.*

Upon this *rub*, the Engliſh embaſſadors thought fit to demur, and ſent to receive directions. *Hayward.*

He expounds the giddy wonder
Of my weary ſteps, and under
Spreads a path clear as the day,
Where no churliſh *rub* ſays nay. *Craſhaw.*

He that once ſins, like him that ſlides on ice,
Goes ſwiftly down the ſlippery ways of vice;
Though conſcience checks him, yet thoſe *rubs* gone o'er,
He ſlides on ſmoothly, and looks back no more. *Dryden.*

All ſort of *rubbs* will be laid in the way. *Davenant.*

An hereditary right is to be preferred before election; becauſe the government is ſo diſpoſed, that it almoſt executes itſelf: and upon the death of a prince, the adminiſtration goes on without any *rub* or interruption. *Swift.*

(4.) To ſleep; perchance to dream; ay, there's the *rub*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Rub-stone. *n. ſ.* [*rub* and *ſtone.*] A ſtone to ſcour or ſharpen.

A cradle for barlie, with *rub-ſtone* and ſand. *Tuſſer.*

Ru'bber. *n. ſ.* [from *rub.*] 1. One that rubs. 2. The inſtrument with which one rubs. 3. A coarſe file. 4. A game; a conteſt; two games out of three. 5. A whetſtone. *Ainſworth.*

(2.) Servants blow the fire with puffing cheeks, and lay
The *rubbers*, and the bathing ſheets diſplay. *Dryden.*

Rub the dirty tables with the napkins, for it will ſave your wearing out the common *rubbers*. *Swift.*

(3.) The rough or coarſe file, if large, is called a *rubber*, and takes off the unevenneſs which the hammer made in the forging. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

(4.) The aſs was to ſtand by, to ſee two boobies try their title to him by a *rubber* of cuffs. *L'Eſtrange.*

If butchers had but the manners to go to ſharps, gentlemen would be contented with a *rubber* at cuffs. *Collier on Duelling.*

Rubi'can. *adj.* [*rubican*, Fr.] *Rubican* colour of a horſe is one that is bay, ſorrel, or black, with a light, grey, or white upon the flanks, but ſo that this grey or white is not predominant there. *Farrier's Dictionary.*

Ru'bbage. } **Ru'bbish.** } *n. ſ.* [from *rub*; as perhaps meaning, at firſt, duſt made by rubbing. *Rubbage* is not uſed.] 1. Ruins of building; fragments of matter uſed in building. 2. Confuſion; mingled maſs. 3. Any thing vile and worthleſs.

(1.) ——— What traſh is Rome?
What *rubbiſh*, and what offal? when it ſerves
For the baſe matter to illuminate
So vile a thing as Cæſar. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

Such conceits ſeem too fine among this *rubbage*. *Wotton.*

A fabrick, though high and beautiful, if founded on *rubbiſh*, is eaſily made the triumph of the winds. *Glanv. Scepſ.*

When the foundation of a ſtate is once looſened, the leaſt commotion lays the whole in *rubbiſh*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Th' Almighty caſt a pitying eye,
He ſaw the towns one half in *rubbiſh* lie. *Dryden.*

Knowledge lying under abundance of *rubbiſh*, his ſcope has been to remove this *rubbiſh*, and to dreſs up crabbed matters as agreeably as he can. *Davenant.*

The enemy hath avoided a battle, and taken a ſurer way to conſume us, by letting our courage evaporate againſt ſtones and *rubbiſh*. *Swift.*

(2.) That noble art of political lying ought not to lie any longer in *rubbiſh* and confuſion. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of John Bull.*

Rubble-stone. *n. ſ.* *Rubble-ſtones* owe their name to their being rubbed and worn by the water, at the latter end of the deluge, departing in hurry and with great precipitation. *Woodward.*

Ru'bicund. *adj.* [*rubiconde*, Fr. *rubicundus*, Latin.] Inclining to redneſs. *Dict.*

Ru'bied. *adj.* [from *ruby.*] Red as a ruby.

Thrice upon thy fingers tip,
Thrice upon thy *rubied* lip. *Milton.*

Angels food, and *rubied* nectar flows
In pearl, in diamond, and in maſſy gold. *Milton.*

Rubi'fick. *adj.* [*ruber* and *facio*, Lat.] Making red.

While the ſeveral ſpecies of rays, as the *rubifick*, are by refraction ſeparated one from another, they retain thoſe motions proper to each. *Grew's Coſmol.*

To **Ru'bify.** *v. a.* To make red.

This topically applied, becomes a phænigmus or *rubifying* medicine, and of ſuch fiery parts as to conceive fire of themſelves, and burn a houſe. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Ru'bious. *adj.* [*rubeus*, Lat.] Ruddy; red. Not uſed.

——— Diana's lip
Is not more ſmooth and *rubious*. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

Ru'bricated. *adj.* [from *rubrica*, Lat.] Smeared with red.

Ru'brick. *n. ſ.* [*rubrique*, Fr. *rubrica*, Lat.] Directions printed in books of law and in prayer books; ſo termed, becauſe they were originally diſtinguiſhed by being in red ink.

——— No date prefix'd,
Directs me in the ſtarry *rubrick* ſet. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

They had their particular prayers according to the ſeveral days and months; and their tables or *rubricks* to inſtruct them. *Stillingfleet.*

The *rubrick* and the rules relating to the liturgy are eſtabliſhed by royal authority, as well as the liturgy itſelf. *Nelſon.*

Ru'brick. *adj.* Red.

The light and rays, which appear red, or rather make objects appear ſo, I call *rubrick* or red-making. *Newton.*

What though my name ſtood *rubrick* on the walls. *Pope.*

To **Ru'brick.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To adorn with red.

Ru'biform. *adj.* [*ruber*, Lat. and *form.*] Having the form of red.

Of thoſe rays, which paſs cloſe by the ſnow, the *rubiform* will be the leaſt refracted; and ſo come to the eye in the directeſt lines. *Newton's Opticks.*

RU'BY. *n. ſ.* [from *ruber*, Lat.] 1. A precious ſtone of a red colour, next in hardneſs and value to a diamond. 2. Redneſs. 3. Any thing red. 4. A blain; a blotch; a carbuncle.

(1.) Up, up, fair bride! and call
Thy ſtars from out their ſeveral boxes, take
Thy *rubies*, pearls, and diamonds forth, and make
Thyſelf a conſtellation of them all. *Donne.*

Melpomene would be repreſented like a manly lady, upon her head a dreſſing of pearl, diamonds, and *rubies*. *Peacham.*

Crowns were on their royal ſcutcheons plac'd,
With ſaphires, diamonds, and with *rubies* grac'd. *Dryden.*

(2.) ——— You can behold ſuch ſights,
And keep the natural *ruby* of your cheeks,
When mine is blanch'd with fear. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

(3.) ——— Deſire of wine
Thou could'ſt repreſs, nor did the dancing *ruby*
Sparkling, out-pour'd, the flavour, or the ſmell,
Or taſte, that cheers the hearts of gods and men,
Allure thee from the cool cryſtalline ſtream. *Milton.*

(4.) He's ſaid to have a rich face and *rubies* about his noſe. *Capt. Jones.*

Ru'by. *adj.* [from the noun.] Of a red colour.

Wounds, like dumb mouths, do ope their *ruby* lips. *Shakeſp.*

——— Diana's lip
Is not more ſmooth and *ruby* than thy ſmall pipe
Is at the maiden's organ ſhrill and ſound. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ructa'tion. *n. ſ.* [*ructo*, Lat.] A belching ariſing from wind and indigeſtion.

To Rud. *v. a.* [ꞃuðu, Saxon, redneſs.] To make red. Obſolete.

Her cheeks, like apples, which the ſun had *rudded*. *Spenſer.*

Ru'dder. *n. ſ.* [*roeder*, Dutch.] 1. The inſtrument at the ſtern of a veſſel, by which its courſe is governed. 2. Any thing that guides or governs the courſe.

(1.) My heart was to thy *rudder* ty'd by th' ſtring,
And thou ſhould'ſt towe me after. *Shakeſpeare.*

They looſed the *rudder* bands, and hoiſed up the main-ſail, and made toward ſhore. *Acts*, xxvii. 40.

Thoſe, that attribute unto the faculty any firſt or ſole power, have therein no other underſtanding, than ſuch a one hath, who, looking into the ſtern of a ſhip, and finding it guided by the helm and *rudder*, doth aſcribe ſome abſolute virtue to the piece of wood, without all conſideration of the hand that guides it. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Fiſhes firſt to ſhipping did impart;
Their tail the *rudder*, and their head the prow. *Dryden.*

Thou held'ſt the *rudder* with a ſteady hand,
Till ſafely on the ſhore the bark did land. *Dryden.*

(2.) For rhyme the *rudder* is of verſes. *Hudibras.*

Ru'ddiness. *n. ſ.* [from *ruddy*.] The quality of approaching to redneſs.

The *ruddineſs* upon her lip is wet;
You'll mar it, if you kiſs it. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

If the fleſh loſe its *ruddineſs*, and look pale and withered, you may ſuſpect it corrupting. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Ru'ddle. *n. ſ.* [*rudul*, Iſlandick.] Red earth.

Ruddle owes its colour to an admixture of iron; and as that is in greater or leſs proportion, it is of a greater or leſs ſpecifick gravity, conſiſtence, or hardneſs. *Woodward.*

Ru'ddock. *n. ſ.* [*rubecula*, Lat.] A kind of bird. The redbreaſt.

Of ſinging birds, they have linnets, and *ruddocks*. *Carew.*

RU'DDY. *adj.* [ꞃuðu, Saxon.] 1. Approaching to redneſs; pale red. 2. Yellow. Uſed, if to be uſed at all, only in poetry.

(1.) We may ſee the old man in a morning,
Luſty as health, come *ruddy* to the field,
And there purſue the chaſe, as if he meant
To o'ertake time, and bring back youth again. *Otway.*

New leaves on ev'ry bough were ſeen;
Some *ruddy* colour'd, ſome of lighter green. *Dryden.*

Ten wildings have I gather'd for my dear;
How *ruddy* like your lips their ſtreaks appear! *Dryden.*

——— Ceres, in her prime,
Seems fertile, and with *ruddieſt* freight bedeckt. *Philips.*

If phyſick, or iſſues, will keep the complexion from inclining to coarſe, or *ruddy*, ſhe thinks them well employed. *Law.*

(2.) A crown of *ruddy* gold incloſ'd her brow,
Plain without pomp. *Dryden.*

RUDE. *adj.* [ꞃeðe, Saxon; *rudis*, Lat.] 1. Untaught; barbarous; ſavage. 2. Rough; coarſe of manners; uncivil; brutal. 3. Violent; tumultuous; boiſterous; turbulent. 4. Harſh; inclement. 5. Ignorant; raw; untaught. 6. [*Rude*, Fr.] Rugged; uneven; ſhapeleſs; unformed. 7. Artleſs; inelegant. 8. Such as may be done with ſtrength without art.

(1.) Nor is there any nation in the world, now accounted civil, but within the memory of books, were utterly *rude* and barbarous. *Wilkins.*

(2.) Ruffian, let go that *rude* uncivil touch;
Thou friend of an ill faſhion. *Shakeſpeare.*

Vane's bold anſwers, termed *rude* and ruffian-like, furthered his condemnation. *Hayward.*

You can with ſingle look inflame
The coldeſt breaſt, the *rudeſt* tame. *Waller.*

It has been ſo uſual to write prefaces, that a man is thought *rude* to his reader, who does not give him ſome account beforehand. *Walſh.*

(3.) Clouds puſh'd with winds *rude* in their ſhock. *Milt.*

The water appears white near the ſhore, and a ſhip; becauſe the *rude* agitation breaks it into foam. *Boyle.*

(4.) Spring does to flow'ry meadows bring,
What the *rude* winter from them tore. *Waller.*

(5.) Though I be *rude* in ſpeech, yet not in knowledge. 2 *Cor.*

He was yet but *rude* in the profeſſion of arms, though greedy of honour. *Wotton's Buckingham.*

Such tools as art yet *rude* had form'd. *Milton.*

(6.) ——— In their ſo *rude* abode,
Not the poore ſwineherd would forget the Gods. *Chapm.*

It was the cuſtom to worſhip *rude* and unpoliſhed ſtones. *Stillingfleet.*

(7.) I would know what ancient ground of authority he hath for ſuch a ſenſeleſs fable; and if he have any of the *rude* Iriſh books. *Spenſer.*

One example may ſerve, till you review the Æneis in the original, unblemiſhed by my *rude* tranſlation. *Dryden.*

(8.) To his country farm the fool confin'd;
Rude work well ſuited with a ruſtick mind. *Dryden.*

Ru'dely. *adv.* [from *rude*.] 1. In a rude manner; fiercely; tumultuouſly. 2. Without exactneſs; without nicety; coarſely. 3. Unſkilfully. 4. Violently; boiſterouſly.

(1.) Whether to knock againſt the gates of Rome,
Or *rudely* viſit them in parts remote,
To fright them ere deſtroy. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

(2.) I that am not ſhap'd for ſportive tricks,
I that am *rudely* ſtampt, and want love's majeſty
To ſtrut before a wanton ambling nymph. *Shakeſp.*

(3.) My muſe, though *rudely*, has reſign'd
Some faint reſemblace of his godlike mind. *Dryden.*

(4.) With his truncheon he ſo *rudely* ſtroke
Cymocles twice, that twice him forced his foot revoke. *Spenſer.*

Ru'deness. *n. ſ.* [*rudeſſe*, Fr. from *rude*.] 1. Coarſeneſs of manners; incivility. 2. Ignorance; unſkilfulneſs. 3. Artleſſneſs; inelegance; coarſeneſs. 4. Violence; boiſterouſneſs. 5. Stormineſs; rigour.

(1.) This *rudeneſs* is a ſauce to his good wit,
Which gives men ſtomach to digeſt his words
With better appetite. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

The publick will in triumphs rudely ſhare,
And kings the *rudeneſs* of their joy muſt bear. *Dryden.*

The *rudeneſs*, tyranny, the oppreſſion, and ingratitude of the late favourites towards their miſtreſs, were no longer to be born. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

The *rudeneſs*, ill-nature, or perverſe behaviour of any of his flock, uſed at firſt to betray him into impatience; but it now raiſes no other paſſion in him, than a deſire of being upon his knees in prayer to God for them. *Law.*

(2.) What he did amiſs, was rather through *rudeneſs* and want of judgment, than any malicious meaning. *Hayward.*

(3.) ——— Let be thy bitter ſcorn,
And leave the *rudeneſs* of that antique age
To them, that liv'd therein in ſtate forlorn. *Spenſer.*

(4.) The ram, that batters down the wall,
For the great ſwing and *rudeneſs* of his poize,
They place before his hand that made the engine. *Shakeſp.*

(5.) You can hardly be too ſparing of water to your houſed plants; the not obſerving of this, deſtroys more plants than all the *rudeneſſes* of the ſeaſon. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

RU'DENTURE. *n. ſ.* [French.] In architecture, the figure of a rope or ſtaff, ſometimes plain and ſometimes carved, wherewith the flutings of columns are frequently filled up. *Bailey.*

Ru'derary. *adj.* [*rudera*, Lat.] Belonging to rubbiſh. *Dict.*

Rudera'tion. *n. ſ.* In architecture, the laying of a pavement with pebbles or little ſtones. *Bailey.*

Ru'desby. *n. ſ.* [from *rude*.] An uncivil turbulent fellow. A low word, now little uſed.

——— I muſt be forced
To give my hand, oppoſed againſt my heart,
Unto a mad-brain *rudeſby*, full of ſpleen. *Shakeſp.*

Out of my ſight, *rudeſby* be gone. *Shakeſp.*

RU'DIMENT. *n. ſ.* [*rudiment*, Fr. *rudimentum*, Lat.] 1. The firſt principles; the firſt elements of a ſcience. 2. The firſt part of education. 3. The firſt, inaccurate, unſhapen beginning or original of any thing.

(1.) Such as were trained up in the *rudiments*, and were ſo made fit to be by baptiſm received into the church, the fathers uſually term hearers. *Hooker.*

To learn the order of my fingering,
I muſt begin with *rudiments* of art. *Shakeſp.*
——— Thou ſoon ſhalt quit
Thoſe *rudiments*, and ſee before thine eyes
The monarchies of th' earth, their pomp, and ſtate,
Sufficient introduction to inform
Thee, of thyſelf ſo apt, in regal arts. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

Could it be believed, that a child ſhould be forced to learn the *rudiments* of a language, which he is never to uſe, and neglect the writing a good hand, and caſting accounts? *Locke.*

(2.) He was nurtured where he was born in his firſt *rudiments*, till the years of ten, and then taught the principles of muſick. *Wotton's Life of Villiers.*

The ſkill and *rudiments* auſtere of war. *Philips.*

(3.) Moſs is but the *rudiment* of a plant, and the mould of earth or bark. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The *rudiments* of nature are very unlike the groſſer appearances. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

So looks our monarch on this early fight,
Th' eſſay and *rudiments* of great ſucceſs,
Which all-maturing time muſt bring to light. *Dryden.*

Shall that man pretend to religious attainments, who is defective and ſhort in moral? which are but the *rudiments*, the beginnings, and firſt draught of religion; as religion is the perfection, refinement, and ſublimation of morality. *South.*

God beholds the firſt imperfect *rudiments* of virtue in the ſoul, and keeps a watchful eye over it, till it has received every grace it is capable of. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

——— The happy boughs
Attire themſelves with blooms, ſweet *rudiments*
Of future harveſt. *Philips.*

RUDIME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *rudiment.*] Initial; relating to firſt principles.

Your firſt *rudimental* eſſays in ſpectatorſhip were made in my ſhop, where you often practiſed for hours. *Spectator.*

To **RUE.** *v. a.* [ꞃeoƿꞅian, Saxon.] To grieve for; to regret; to lament.

——— Thou tempteſt me in vain;
To tempt the thing which daily yet I *rue*,
And the old cauſe of my continued pain,
With like attempts to like end to renew. *Spenſer.*
——— You'll *rue* the time,
That clogs me with this anſwer. *Shakeſp.*
France, thou ſhalt *rue* this treaſon with thy tears,
If Talbot but ſurvive. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.
Oh! treacherous was that breaſt, to whom you
Did truſt our counſels, and we both may *rue*,
Having his falſhood found too late, 'twas he
That made me caſt you guilty, and you me. *Donne.*
——— Thy will
Choſe freely what it now ſo juſtly *rues*. *Milton.*

RUE. *n. ſ.* [*rue*, Fr. *ruta*, Latin.] An herb, called herb of grace, becauſe holy water was ſprinkled with it. *Miller.*

——— What ſavor is better,
For places infected, than wormwood and *rue*. *Tuſſer.*
Here did ſhe drop a tear; here, in this place,
I'll ſet a bank of *rue*, ſour herb of grace;
Rue, even for Ruth, here ſhortly ſhall be ſeen,
In the remembrance of a weeping queen. *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.

The weaſel, to encounter the ſerpent, arms herſelf with eating of *rue*. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

RUE'FUL. *adj.* [*rue* and *full.*] Mournful; woful; ſorrowful.

When we have our armour buckled on,
The venom'd vengeance ride upon our ſwords,
Spur them to *rueful* work, rein them from ruth. *Shakeſp.*
Cocytus, nam'd of lamentation loud,
Heard on the *rueful* ſtream. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
He ſigh'd, and caſt a *rueful* eye;
Our pity kindles, and our paſſions die. *Dryden.*

RUE'FULLY. *adv.* [from *rueful.*] Mournfully; ſorrowfully.

Why ſhould an ape run away from a ſnail, and very *ruefully* and frightfully look back, as being afraid? *More.*

RUE'FULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *rueful.*] Sorrowfulneſs; mournfulneſs.

RUE'LLE. *n. ſ.* [French.] A circle; an aſſembly at a private houſe. Not uſed.

The poet, who flouriſhed in the ſcene, is condemned in the *ruelle*. *Dryden's Preface to Æneis.*

RUFF. *n. ſ.* 1. A puckered linen ornament, formerly worn about the neck. See **RUFFLE.** 2. Any thing collected into puckers or corrugations. 3. [From *rough* ſcales.] A ſmall river fiſh. 4. A ſtate of roughneſs. Obſolete. 5. New ſtate. This ſeems to be the meaning of this cant word, unleſs it be contracted from *ruffle.*

(1.) You a captain; for what? for tearing a whore's *ruff* in a bawdy houſe? *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

——— We'll revel it,
With *ruffs*, and cuffs, and fardingals. *Shakeſpeare.*
Like an uproar in the town,
Before them every thing went down,
Some tore a *ruff*, and ſome a gown. *Drayton.*
Sooner may a gulling weather ſpy,
By drawing forth heav'n's ſcheme, tell certainly,
What faſhion'd hats, or *ruffs*, or ſuits next year,
Our giddy-headed antick youth will wear. *Donne.*

The ladies freed the neck from thoſe yokes, thoſe linnen *ruffs* in which the ſimplicity of their grandmothers had encloſed it. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

(2.) ——— I rear'd this flow'r,
Soft on the paper *ruff* its leaves I ſpread. *Pope.*

(3.) A *ruff* or pope is much like the pearch for ſhape, and taken to be better, but will not grow bigger than a gudgeon; he is an excellent fiſh, and of a pleaſant taſte. *Walton.*

(4.) As fields ſet all their briſtles up; in ſuch a *ruff* wert thou. *Chapman's Iliad.*

(5.) How many princes that, in the *ruff* of all their glory, have been taken down from the head of a conquering army to the wheel of the victor's chariot. *L'Eſtrange.*

RU'FFIAN. *n. ſ.* [*ruffiano*, Italian; *ruffien*, Fr. a bawd; *roffver*, Daniſh, to pillage; perhaps it may be beſt derived from the old Teutonick word which we now write, *rough.*] A brutal, boiſterous, miſchievous fellow; a cut-throat; a robber; a murderer.

Have you a *ruffian* that will ſwear? drink? dance?
Revel the night? rob? murder? *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Sir Ralph Vane's bold anſwers termed rude and *ruffian* like, falling into years apt to take offence, furthered his condemnation. *Hayward.*

The boaſted anceſtors of theſe great men,
Whoſe virtues you admire, were all ſuch *ruffians*,
This dread of nations, this almighty Rome,
That comprehends in her wide empire's bounds
All under heaven, was founded on a rape. *Addiſon's Cato.*

RU'FFIAN. *adj.* Brutal; ſavagely boiſterous.

——— Experienc'd age
May timely intercept the *ruffian* rage,
Convene the tribes. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To **RU'FFIAN.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To rage; to raiſe tumults; to play the ruffian. Not in uſe.

A fuller blaſt ne'er ſhook our battlements;
If it hath *ruffian'd* ſo upon the ſea,
What ribs of oak, when mountains melt on them,
Can hold the mortiſe. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

To **RU'FFLE.** *v. a.* [*ruyffelen*, Dutch, to wrinkle.] 1. To diſorder; to put out of form; to make leſs ſmooth. 2. To diſcompoſe; to diſturb; to put out of temper. 3. To put out of order; to ſurpriſe. 4. To throw diſorderly together. 5. To contract into plaits.

(1.) ——— Naughty lady,
Theſe hairs, which thou doſt raviſh from my chin,

Will quicken and accuſe thee; I'm your hoſt;
With robbers hands, my hoſpitable favour
You ſhould not *ruffle* thus. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

In changeable taffeties, differing colours emerge and vaniſh upon the *ruffling* of the ſame piece of ſilk. *Boyle.*

——— As ſhe firſt began to riſe,
She ſmooth'd the *ruffled* ſeas, and clear'd the ſkies. *Dryden.*

Bear me, ſome god! oh quickly bear me hence
To wholſome ſolitude, the nurſe of ſenſe;
Where contemplation prunes her *ruffled* wings,
And the free ſoul looks down to pity kings. *Pope.*

(2.) ——— Were I Brutus,
And Brutus Antony, there were an Antony
Would *ruffle* up your ſpirits, and put a tongue
In every wound of Cæſar, that ſhould move
The ſtones of Rome to riſe and mutiny. *Shakeſp.*

We are tranſported by paſſions, and our minds *ruffled* by the diſorders of the body; nor yet can we tell, how the ſoul ſhould be affected by ſuch kind of agitations. *Glanville.*

(3.) ——— The knight found out
Th' advantage of the ground, where beſt
He might the *ruffl'd* foe infeſt. *Hudibras.*

(4.) Within a thicket I repos'd, when round
I *ruffl'd* up fal'n leaves in heap, and found,
Let fall from heaven, a ſleep interminate. *Chapman.*

(5.) A ſmall ſkirt of fine *ruffled* linnen, running along the upper part of the ſtays before, is called the modeſty-piece. *Add.*

To **Ru'ffle.** *v. n.* 1. To grow rough or turbulent. 2. To be in looſe motion; to flutter. 3. To be rough; to jar; to be in contention. Out of uſe.

(1.) The night comes on; and the high winds
Do ſorely *ruffle*, for many miles about
There's ſcarce a buſh. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

The riſing winds a *ruffling* gale afford. *Dryden.*

(2.) The fiery courſer, when he hears from far
The ſprightly trumpets and the ſhouts of war,
On his right ſhoulder his thick mane reclin'd,
Ruffles at ſpeed, and dances in the wind. *Dryden.*

(3.) A valiant ſon-in-law thou ſhalt enjoy;
One fit to bandy with thy lawleſs ſons,
To *ruffle* in the commonwealth of Rome. *Shakeſp.*

They would *ruffle* with jurors, and inforce them to find as they would direct. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Ru'ffle. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Plaited linen uſed as an ornament. 2. Diſturbance; contention; tumult.

(1.) The tucker is a ſlip of fine linnen, run in a ſmall *ruffle* round the uppermoſt verge of the women's ſtays. *Addiſon.*

(2.) Conceive the mind's perception of ſome object, and the conſequent *ruffle* or commotion of the blood. *Watts.*

Ru'fterhood. *n. ſ.* In falconry, a hood to be worn by a hawk when ſhe is firſt drawn. *Bailey.*

Rug. *n. ſ.* [*rugget*, rough, Swediſh.] 1. A coarſe, nappy, woollen cloath. 2. A coarſe nappy coverlet uſed for mean beds. 3. A rough woolly dog. Not uſed.

(1.) January muſt be expreſſed with a horrid and fearful aſpect, clad in Iriſh *rug* or coarſe freeze. *Peacham on Drawing.*

The vuugus reſembleth a goat, but greater and more profitable; of the fleece whereof they make *rugs*, coverings and ſtuffs. *Heylyn.*

(2.) A *rug* was o'er his ſhoulders thrown;
A *rug*; for night-gown he had none. *Swift's Miſcel.*

(3.) ——— Mungrels, ſpaniels, curs,
Shoughes, water *rugs*, and demy wolves are cleped
All by the name of dogs. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

RU'GGED. *adj.* [*rugget*, Swediſh.] 1. Rough; full of unevenneſs and aſperity. 2. Not neat; not regular; uneven. 3. Savage of temper; brutal; rough. 4. Stormy; rude; tumultuous; turbulent; tempeſtuous. 5. Rough or harſh to the ear. 6. Sour; ſurly; diſcompoſed. 7. Violent; rude; boiſterous. 8. Rough; ſhaggy.

(1.) Nature, like a weak and weary traveller,
Tir'd with a tedious and *rugged* way. *Denham.*

Since the earth revolves not upon a material and *rugged*, but a geometrical plane, their proportions may be varied in innumerable degrees. *Bentley.*

(2.) ——— His hair is ſticking;
His well-proportion'd beard made rough and *rugged*,
Like to the ſummer's corn by tempeſt lodg'd. *Shakeſp.*

(3.) The greateſt favours to ſuch an one neither ſoften nor win upon him; neither melt nor endear him, but leave him as hard, *rugged*, and unconcerned as ever. *South.*

(4.) Now bind my brows with iron, and approach
The *rugged'ſt* hour that time and ſpite dare bring,
To frown upon th' enrag'd Northumberland. *Shakeſp.*

(5.) ——— Wit will ſhine
Through the harſh cadence of a *rugged* line. *Dryden.*

A monoſyllable line turns verſe to proſe, and even that proſe is *rugged* and unharmonious. *Dryden's Dedic. to Æneis.*

(6.) ——— Sleek o'er your *rugged* looks,
Be bright and jovial 'mong your gueſts to-night. *Shakeſp.*

(7.) Fierce Talgol; gath'ring might,
With *rugged* truncheon charg'd the night. *Hudibras.*

(8.) The *rugged* Ruſſian bear. *Shakeſpeare.*

——— Through foreſts wild,
To chaſe the lion, boar, or *rugged* bear. *Fairfax.*

Ru'ggedly. *adv.* [from *rugged.*] In a rugged manner.

Ru'ggedness. *n. ſ.* [from *rugged.*] 1. The ſtate or quality of being rugged, in any of its ſenſes. 2. Roughneſs; aſperity.

(2.) Hardneſs and *ruggedneſs* is unpleaſant to the touch. *Bacon.*

Syrups immediately abate and demulce the hoarſeneſs and violence of a cough, by mollifying the *ruggedneſs* of the intern tunick of the gullet. *Harvey.*

This ſoftneſs of the foot, which yields and fits itſelf to the *ruggedneſs* and unevenneſs of the roads, does render it leſs capable of being worn. *Ray on the Creation.*

Ru'gin. *n. ſ.* A nappy cloth.

The lips grew ſo painful, that ſhe could not endure the wiping the ichor from it with a ſoft *rugin* with her own hand. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Ru'gine. *n. ſ.* [*rugine*, Fr.] A chirurgeon's raſp.

If new fleſh ſhould not generate, bore little orifices into the bone, or raſp it with the *rugine.* *Sharp.*

Rugo'se. *adj.* [*rugoſus*, Lat.] Full of wrinkles.

It is a relaxation of the ſphincter to ſuch a degree, that the internal *rugoſe* coat of the inteſtine turneth out, and beareth down. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

RU'IN. *n. ſ.* [*ruine*, Fr. *ruina*, Lat.] 1. The fall or deſtruction of cities or edifices. 2. The remains of building demoliſhed. 3. Deſtruction; loſs of happineſs or fortune; overthrow. 4. Miſchief; bane.

(1.) Loud rung the *ruin*, and with boiſterous fear,
Strait revel'd in the queen's amaz'd ear. *Beaumont's Pſyche.*

(2.) The Veian and the Gabian tow'rs ſhall fall,
And one promiſcuous *ruin* cover all;
Nor, after length of years, a ſtone betray
The place where once the very *ruins* lay. *Addiſon.*

Judah ſhall fall, oppreſs'd by grief and ſhame,
And men ſhall from her *ruins* know her fame. *Prior.*

Such a fool was never found,
Who pull'd a palace to the ground,
Only to have the *ruins* made
Materials for a houſe decay'd. *Swift.*

(3.) He parted frowning from me, as if *ruin*
Leapt from his eyes. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Thoſe whom God to *ruin* has deſign'd,
He fits for fate, and firſt deſtroys their mind. *Dryden.*

(4.) The errors of young men are the *ruin* of buſineſs. *Bacon.*

Havock, and ſpoil, and *ruin* are my gain. *Milton.*

To **Ru'in.** *v. a.* [*ruiner*, Fr. from the noun.] 1. To ſubvert; to demoliſh. 2. To deſtroy; to deprive of felicity or fortune. 3. To impoveriſh.

(1.) A nation loving gold muſt rule this place,
Our temples *ruin*, and our rites deface. *Dryden.*

(2.) By thee rais'd, I *ruin* all my foes. *Milton.*

Diſpoſe all honours of the ſword and gown,
Grace with a nod, and *ruin* with a frown. *Dryden.*

A confident dependence ill-grounded creates ſuch a negligence, as will certainly *ruin* us in the end. *Wake.*

(1.) She would *ruin* me in ſilks, were not the quantity that goes to a large pincuſhion ſufficient to make her a gown and petticoat. *Addiſon.*

To **RU'IN.** *v. n.* 1. To fall in ruins. 2. To run to ruin; to dilapidate. 3. To be brought to poverty or miſery.

(1.) Hell heard th' unſufferable noiſe, hell ſaw
Heav'n *ruining* from heav'n, and would have fled
Affrighted, but ſtrict fate had fix'd too deep
Her dark foundations, and too faſt had bound. *Milton.*

(2.) Though he his houſe of poliſh'd marble build,
Yet ſhall it *ruin* like the moth's frail cell,
Or ſheds of reeds, which ſummer's heat repel. *Sandys.*

(3.) If we are idle, and diſturb the induſtrious in their buſineſs, we ſhall *ruin* the faſter. *Locke.*

To **RU'INATE.** *v. a.* [from *ruin.*] This word is now obſolete. 1. To ſubvert; to demoliſh. 2. To bring to meanneſs or miſery irrecoverable.

(1.) I will not *ruinate* my father's houſe,
Who gave his blood to lime the ſtones together,
And ſet up Lancaſter. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

——— What offence of ſuch impietie
Hath Priam or his ſonnes done thee? that with ſo high a hate
Thou ſhould'ſt thus ceaſeleſly deſire to raze and *ruinate*
So well a builded town as Troy? *Chapman.*

——— We'll order well the ſtate,
That like events may ne'er it *ruinate.* *Shakeſp.*

(2.) The Romans came to pull down kingdoms; Philip and Nabis were already *ruinated,* and now was his turn to be aſſailed. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

So ſhall the great revenger *ruinate*
Him and his iſſue by a dreadful fate. *Sandys.*

RUINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ruinate.*] Subverſion; demolition; overthrow. Obſolete.

Roman coins were overcovered in the ground, in the ſudden *ruination* of towns by the Saxons. *Camden's Remains.*

RU'INER. *n. ſ.* [from *ruin.*] One that ruins.

——This Ulyſſes, old Laertes' ſonne,
That dwells in Ithaca; and name hath wonne
Of citie *ruiner.* *Chapman.*

RU'INOUS. *adj.* [*ruinoſus,* Lat. *ruineux,* Fr.] 1. Fallen to ruin; dilapidated; demoliſhed. 2. Miſchievous; pernicious; baneful; deſtructive.

(1.) It is leſs dangerous, when divers parts of a tower are decayed, and the foundation firm, than when the foundation is *ruinous.* *Hayward.*

(2.) ——— The birds,
After a night of ſtorm ſo *ruinous,*
Clear'd up their choiceſt notes in buſh and ſpray,
To gratulate the ſweet return of morn. *Milton's Paradiſe Regain'd.*

Thoſe ſucceſſes are more glorious, which bring benefit to the world, than ſuch *ruinous* ones, as are dyed in human blood. *Granville's Preface.*

A ſtop might be put to that *ruinous* practice of gaming. *Swift.*

RU'INOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ruinous.*] 1. In a ruinous manner. 2. Miſchievouſly; deſtructively.

(2.) If real uneaſineſſes may be admitted to be as deterring as imaginary ones, his own decree will retort the moſt *ruinouſly* on himſelf. *Decay of Piety.*

RULE. *n. ſ.* [*regula,* Latin.] 1. Government; empire; ſway; ſupreme command. 2. An inſtrument by which lines are drawn. 3. Canon; precept by which the thoughts or actions are directed. 4. Regularity; propriety of behaviour. Not in uſe.

(1.) ——— I am aſham'd, that women
Should ſeek for *rule,* ſupremacy, or ſway,
When they are bound to ſerve, love, and obey. *Shakeſp.*

——————— May he live
Ever belov'd, and loving may his *rule* be! *Shakeſp.*

A wiſe ſervant ſhall have *rule* over a ſon that cauſeth ſhame. *Proverbs,* xvii. 2.

Adam's ſin did not deprive him of his *rule,* but left the creatures to a reluctation. *Bacon.*

There being no law of nature nor poſitive law of God, that determines which is the poſitive heir, the right of ſucceſſion, and conſequently of bearing *rule,* could not have been determined. *Locke.*

This makes them apprehenſive of every tendency, to endanger that form of *rule* eſtabliſhed by the law of their country. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Inſtruct me whence this uproar;
And wherefore Vanoe, the ſworn friend to Rome,
Should ſpurn againſt our *rule,* and ſtir
The tributary provinces to war. *A. Philips's Briton.*

Sev'n years the traytor rich Mycenæ ſway'd;
And his ſtern *rule* the groaning land obey'd. *Pope.*

(2.) If your influence be quite dam'd up
With black uſurping miſts, ſome gentle taper,
Though a ruſh-candle from the wicker hole
Of ſome clay habitation, viſit us
With thy long levell'd *rule* of ſtreaming light. *Milton.*

A judicious artiſt will uſe his eye, but he will truſt only to his *rule.* *South's Sermons.*

(3.) He lay'd this *rule* before him, which proved of great uſe; never to trouble himſelf with the foreſight of future events. *Fell.*

This little treatiſe will furniſh you with infallible *rules* of judging truly. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

Know'ſt with an equal hand to hold the ſcale;
See'ſt where the reaſons pinch, and where they fail,
And where exceptions o'er the general *rule* prevail. *Dryden.*

We profeſs to have embraced a religion, which contains the moſt exact *rules* for the government of our lives. *Tillotſon.*

We owe to Chriſtianity the diſcovery of the moſt certain and perfect *rule* of life. *Tillotſon.*

A *rule* that relates even to the ſmalleſt part of our life, is of great benefit to us, merely as it is a *rule.* *Law.*

(4.) Some ſay he's mad; others, that leſſer hate him,
Do call it valiant fury; but for certain,
He cannot buckle his diſtemper'd cauſe
Within the belt of *rule.* *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

To **RULE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To govern; to control; to manage with power and authority. 2. To manage; to conduct. 3. To ſettle as by a rule.

(1.) ——— It is a purpos'd thing
To curb the will of the nobility;
Suffer't, and live with ſuch as cannot *rule,*
Nor ever will be *rul'd.* *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Marg'ret ſhall now be queen, and *rule* the king;
But I will *rule* both her, the king, and realm. *Shakeſp.*

A greater power now *rul'd* him. *Milton.*

Rome! 'tis thine alone with awful ſway,
To *rule* mankind, and make the world obey,
Diſpoſing peace and war thy own majeſtick way. *Dryden.*

(2.) He ſought to take unto him the *ruling* of the affairs. *1 Mac.*

(3.) Had he done it with the pope's licenſe, his adverſaries muſt have been ſilent; for that's a *ruled* caſe with the ſchoolmen. *Atterbury.*

To **RULE.** *v. n.* To have power or command: with *over.*

Judah yet *ruleth* with God, and is faithful with the ſaints. *Hoſea,* xi. 12.

Thrice happy men! whom God hath thus advanc'd!
Created in his image, there to dwell,
And worſhip him; and in reward to *rule*
Over his works. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

We ſubdue and *rule over* all other creatures; and uſe for our own behoof thoſe qualities wherein they excel. *Ray.*

He can have no divine right to my obedience, who cannot ſhew his divine right to the power of *ruling over* me. *Locke.*

RU'LER. *n. ſ.* [from *rule.*] 1. Governour; one that has the ſupreme command. 2. An inſtrument, by the direction of which lines are drawn.

(1.) Soon *rulers* grow proud, and in their pride fooliſh. *Sidney.*

God, by his eternal providence, has ordained kings; and the law of nature, leaders and *rulers* over others. *Raleigh.*

The pompous manſion was deſign'd
To pleaſe the mighty *rulers* of mankind;
Inferior temples uſe on either hand. *Addiſon.*

(2.) They know how to draw a ſtraight line between two points by the ſide of a *ruler.* *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

Rum. *n. ſ.* 1. A country parſon. A cant word. 2. A kind of ſpirits diſtilled from molaſſes. I know not how derived. *Roemer* in Dutch is a drinking glaſs.

(1.) I'm grown a mere mopus; no company comes,
But a rabble of tenants and ruſty dull *rums.* *Swift.*

To **RU'MBLE.** *v. n.* [*rommelen,* Dutch.] To make a hoarſe low continued noiſe.

The trembling ſtreams, which wont in channels clear
To *rumble* gently down with murmur ſoft,
And were by them right tuneful taught to bear
A baſe's part amongſt their conſorts oft,
Now forc'd to overflow with brackiſh tears,
With troublous noiſe did dull their dainty ears. *Spenſer.*

Rumble thy belly full, ſpit fire, ſpout rain;
Nor rain, wind, thunder, fire are my daughters;
I tax not you, you elements, with unkindneſs. *Shakeſp.*

At the ruſhing of his chariots, and at the *rumbling* of his wheels, the fathers ſhall not look back to their children for feebleneſs. *Jeremiah,* xlvii. 3.

Our courtier thinks that he's preferr'd, whom every man envies;
When love ſo *rumbles* in his pate, no ſleep comes in his eyes. *Suckling.*

Apollo ſtarts, and all Parnaſſus ſhakes
At the rude *rumbling* Baralipton makes. *Roſcommon.*

The fire ſhe fann'd, with greater fury burn'd,
Rumbling within. *Dryden.*

Th' included vapours, that in caverns dwell,
Lab'ring with colick pangs, and cloſe confin'd,
In vain ſought iſſue from the *rumbling* wind. *Dryden.*

On a ſudden there was heard a moſt dreadful *rumbling* noiſe within the entrails of the machine, after which the mountain burſt. *Addiſon.*

Several monarchs have acquainted me, how often they have been ſhook from their reſpective thrones, by the *rumbling* of a wheelbarrow. *Spectator.*

Ru'mbler. *n. ſ.* [from *rumble.*] The perſon or thing that rumbles.

Ru'minant. *adj.* [*ruminant,* Fr. *ruminans,* Lat.] Having the property of chewing the cud.

Ruminant creatures have a power of directing this periſtaltick motion upwards and downwards. *Ray.*

The deſcription, given of the muſcular part of the gullet, is very exact in *ruminants,* but not in men. *Derham.*

To **RU'MINATE.** *v. n.* [*ruminer,* Fr. *rumino,* Latin.] 1. To chew the cud. 2. To muſe; to think again and again.

(1.) Others fill'd with paſture gazing ſat,
Or bedward *ruminating.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The neceſſity of ſpittle to diſſolve the aliment, appears from the contrivance of nature in making the ſalivary ducts of animals, which *ruminate* or chew the cud, extremely open. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

On graſſy banks herds *ruminating* lie. *Thomſon.*

(2.) Alone ſometimes ſhe walk'd in ſecret where,
To *ruminate* upon her diſcontent. *Fairfax.*

Of ancient prudence here he *ruminates,*
Of riſing kingdoms, and of falling ſtates. *Waller.*

I am at a ſolitude, an houſe between Hampſtead and London, wherein Sir Charles Sedley died: this circumſtance ſets me a thinking and *ruminating* upon the employments in which men of wit exerciſe themſelves. *Steele to Pope.*

He practiſes a ſlow meditation, and *ruminates* on the ſubject; and perhaps in two nights and days rouſes thoſe ſeveral ideas which are neceſſary. *Watts on the Mind.*

To **Ru'minate.** *v. a.* [*rumino,* Latin.] 1. To chew over again. 2. To muſe on; to meditate over and over again.

(2.) 'Tis a ſtudied, not a preſent thought,
By duty *ruminated.* *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

——— The condemned Engliſh
Sit patiently, and inly *ruminate*
The morning's danger. *Shakeſpeare.*

Mad with deſire ſhe *ruminates* her ſin,
And wiſhes all her wiſhes o'er again;
Now ſhe deſpairs, and now reſolves to try;
Wou'd not, and wou'd again, ſhe knows not why. *Dryd.*

Rumina'tion. *n. ſ.* [*ruminatio,* Latin; from *ruminate.*] 1. The property or act of chewing the cud. 2. Meditation; reflection.

(1.) *Rumination* is given to animals, to enable them at once to lay up a great ſtore of food, and afterwards to chew it. *Arbuthnot.*

(2.) It is a melancholy of mine own, extracted from many objects, in which my often *rumination* wraps me in a moſt humorous ſadneſs. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Retiring, full of *rumination* ſad,
He mourns the weakneſs of theſe latter times. *Thomſon.*

To **Ru'mmage.** *v. a.* [*ranmen,* German, to empty. *Skinner. rimari,* Latin.] To ſearch; to plunder; to evacuate.

Our greedy ſeamen *rummage* every hold,
Smile on the booty of each wealthier cheſt. *Dryden.*

To **Ru'mmage.** *v. n.* To ſearch places.

A fox was *rummaging* among a great many carved figures, there was one very extraordinary piece. *L'Eſtrange.*

Some on antiquated authors pore;
Rummage for ſenſe. *Dryden's Perſius.*

I have often *rummaged* for old books in Little-Britain and Duck-lane. *Swift.*

Ru'mmer. *n. ſ.* [*roemer,* Dutch.] A glaſs; a drinking cup.

Imperial Rhine beſtow'd the generous *rummer.* *Philips.*

RU'MOUR. *n. ſ.* [*rumeur,* Fr. *rumor,* Latin.] Flying or popular report; bruit; fame.

——— There ran a *rumour*
Of many worthy fellows that were out. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Great is the *rumour* of this dreadful knight,
And his atchievements of no leſs account. *Shakeſp.*

——— *Rumour* next and chance
And tumult and confuſion all embroil'd. *Milton.*

She heard an ancient *rumour* fly,
That times to come ſhould ſee the Trojan race
Her Carthage ruin. *Dryden's Æneis.*

To **Ru'mour.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To report abroad; to bruit.

——— Cateſby, *rumour* it abroad,
That Anne my wife is ſick, and like to die. *Shakeſp.*

All abroad was *rumour'd,* that this day
Samſon ſhould be brought forth. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

He was *rumour'd* for the author, and as ſuch publiſhed to the world by the London and Cambridge ſtationers. *Fell.*

——— 'Twas *rumour'd,*
My father 'ſcap'd from out the citadel. *Dryden.*

Ru'mourer. *n. ſ.* [from *rumour.*] Reporter; ſpreader of news.

——— A ſlave
Reports, the Volſcians, with two ſeveral powers,
Are entered into the Roman territories.
—Go ſee this *rumourer* whipt: it cannot be. *Shakeſp.*

Rump. *n. ſ.* [*rumpff,* German.] 1. The end of the back bone; uſed vulgarly of beaſts, and contemptuouſly of human beings. 2. The buttocks.

(1.) At her *rump* ſhe growing had behind
A fox's tail. *Spenſer.*

If his holineſs would thump
His reverend bum 'gainſt horſe's *rump,*
He might b' equipt from his own ſtable. *Prior.*

Rumps of beef with virgin honey ſtew'd. *King*.

Laſt trotted forth the gentle ſwine,
To eaſe her itch againſt the ſtump,
And diſmally was heard to whine,
All as ſhe ſcrubb'd her meazly *rump*. *Swift's Miſcel.*

(2.) A ſailor's wife had cheſnuts in her lap,
And mouncht,—give me quoth I,
Aroint thee witch!—the *rump* fed ronyon cries. *Shakeſp.*

He charg'd him firſt to bind
Crowdero's hands on *rump* behind. *Hudibras.*

To Ru'mple. *v. a.* [*rompelen*, Dutch.] To cruſh or contract into inequalities and corrugations; to cruſh together out of ſhape.

Each vital ſpeck, in which remains
Th' entire, but *rumpled* animal, contains
Organs perplex'd. *Blackmore on the Creation.*

I *rumpled* petticoats, or tumbled beds,
Or diſcompos'd the head-dreſs of a prude. *Pope.*

Never put on a clean apron, 'till you have made your lady's bed, for fear of *rumpling* your apron. *Swift.*

Ru'mple. *n. ſ.* [hpympelle, Saxon.] Pucker; rude plait.

Fair Virginia would her fate beſtow
On Rutila, and change her faultleſs make
For the foul *rumple* of her camel-back. *Dryden.*

To RUN. *v. n.* pret. *ran*. [*rinnan*, Gothick; ýnnan, Sax. *rennen*, Dutch.] 1. To move ſwiftly; to ply the legs in ſuch a manner, as that both feet are at every ſtep off the ground at the ſame time; to make haſte; to paſs with very quick pace. 2. To uſe the legs in motion. 3. To move in a hurry. 4. To paſs on the ſurface, not through the air. 5. To ruſh violently. 6. To take a courſe at ſea. 7. To contend in a race. 8. To fly; not to ſtand. It is often followed by *away* in this ſenſe. 9. To go away by ſtealth. 10. To emit, or let flow any liquid. 11. To flow; to ſtream; to have a current; not to ſtagnate. 12. To be liquid; to be fluid. 13. To be fuſible; to melt. 14. To fuſe; to melt. 15. To paſs; to proceed. 16. To flow as periods or metre; to have a cadence: as, the lines *run* ſmoothly. 17. To go away; to vaniſh; to paſs. 18. To have a legal courſe; to be practiſed. 19. To have a courſe in any direction. 20. To paſs in thought or ſpeech. 21. To be mentioned curſorily or in few words. 22. To have a continual tenour of any kind. 23. To be buſied upon. 24. To be popularly known. 25. To have reception, ſucceſs, or continuance; as, the pamphlet *ran* much among the lower people. 26. To go on by ſucceſſion of parts. 27. To proceed in a train of conduct. 28. To paſs into ſome change. 29. To paſs. 30. To proceed in a certain order. 31. To be in force. 32. To be generally received. 33. To be carried on in any manner. 34. To have a track or courſe. 35. To paſs progreſſively. 36. To make a gradual progreſs. 37. To be predominant. 38. To tend in growth. 39. To grow exuberantly. 40. To excern pus or matter. 41. To become irregular; to change to ſomething wild. 42. To get by artifice or fraud. 43. To fall by haſte, paſſion, or folly into fault or misfortune. 44. To fall; to paſs; to make tranſition. 45. To have a general tendency. 46. To proceed as on a ground or principle. 47. To go on with violence. 48. *To* Run *after*. To ſearch for; to endeavour at, though out of the way. 49. *To* Run *away with*. To hurry without conſent. 50. *To* Run *in with*. To cloſe; to comply. 51. *To* Run *on*. To be continued. 52. *To* Run *on*. To continue the ſame courſe. 53. *To* Run *over*. To be ſo full as to overflow. 54. *To* Run *over*. To be ſo much as to overflow. 55. *To* Run *over*. To recount curſorily. 56. *To* Run *over*. To conſider curſorily. 57. *To* Run *over*. To run through. 58. *To* Run *out*. To be at an end. 59. *To* Run *out*. To ſpread exuberantly. 60. *To* Run *out*. To expatiate. 61. *To* Run *out*. To be waſted or exhauſted. 62. *To* Run *out*. To grow poor by expenſe diſproportionate to income.

(1.) Their feet *run* to evil, and make haſte to ſhed blood. *Prov.*

Laban *ran* out unto the man unto the well. *Gen.* xxiv. 29.

Since death's near, and *runs* with ſo much force,
We muſt meet firſt, and intercept his courſe. *Dryden.*

He *ran* up the ridges of the rocks amain. *Dryden.*

Let a ſhoe-boy clean your ſhoes and *run* of errands. *Swift.*

(2.) Seldom there is need of this, till young children can *run* about. *Locke.*

(3.) The prieſt and people *run* about,
And at the ports all thronging out,
As if their ſafety were to quit
Their mother. *Ben. Johnſon.*

(4.) The Lord ſent thunder, and the fire *ran* along upon the ground. *Exodus*, ix. 25.

(5.) Let not thy voice be heard, leſt angry fellows *run* upon thee, and thou loſe thy life. *Judges*, xviii. 25.

Now by the winds and raging waves I ſwear,
Your ſafety more than mine was thus my care;
Leſt of the guide bereft, the rudder loſt,
Your ſhip ſhould *run* againſt the rocky coaſt. *Dryden.*

They have avoided that rock, but *run* upon another no leſs dangerous. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

I diſcover thoſe ſhoals of life which are concealed in order to keep the unwary from *running* upon them. *Addiſon.*

(6.) *Running* under the iſland Clauda, we had much work to come by the boat. *Acts*, xxvii. 16.

(7.) A horſe-boy, being lighter than you, may be truſted to *run* races with leſs damage to the horſes. *Swift.*

(8.) The difference between the valour of the Iriſh rebels and the Spaniards was, that the one *ran away* before they were charged, and the other ſtraight after. *Bacon.*

——— I do not ſee a face
Worthy a man; that dares look up and ſtand
One thunder out; but downward all like beaſts
Running away at every flaſh. *Ben. Johnſon.*

The reſt diſpers'd *run*, ſome diſguis'd,
To unknown coaſts; ſome to the ſhores do fly. *Daniel.*

They, when they're out of hopes of flying,
Will *run away* from death by dying. *Hudibras.*

Your child ſhrieks, and *runs away* at a frog. *Locke.*

(9.) My conſcience will ſerve me to *run* from this Jew, my maſter. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

(10.) ——— ——— My ſtatues,
Like a fountain, with a hundred ſpouts,
Did *run* pure blood. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

I command, that the conduit *run* nothing but claret. *Shak.*

In ſome houſes, wainſcots will ſweat, ſo that they will almoſt *run* with water. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Rivers *run* potable gold. *Milton.*

——— Caicus roll'd a crimſon flood,
And Thebes *ran* red with her own natives blood. *Dryden.*

The greateſt veſſel, when full, if you pour in ſtill, it muſt *run* out ſome way, and the more it *runs* out at one ſide, the leſs it *runs* out at the other. *Temple.*

(11.) Innumerable iſlands were covered with flowers, and interwoven with ſhining ſeas that *ran* among them. *Addiſon.*

Her fields he cloath'd, and chear'd her blaſted face
With *running* fountains and with ſpringing graſs. *Addiſon.*

See daiſies open, rivers *run*. *Parnel.*

(12.) In lead melted, when it beginneth to congeal, make a little hole, in which put quickſilver wrapped in a piece of linnen, and it will fix and *run* no more, and endure the hammer. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Stiff with eternal ice, and hid in ſnow,
The mountain ſtands; nor can the riſing ſun,
Unfix her froſts, and teach 'em how to *run*. *Addiſon.*

As wax diſſolves, as ice begins to *run*,
And trickle into drops before the ſun,
So melts the youth. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

(13.) Her form glides through me, and my heart gives way;

This iron heart, which no impreſſion took
From wars, melts down, and *runs*, if ſhe but look. *Dryden.*

Suſſex iron ores *run* freely in the fire. *Woodward.*

(14.) Your iron muſt not burn in the fire; that is, *run* or melt; for then it will be brittle. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

(15.) You, having *run* through ſo much publick buſineſs, have found out the ſecret ſo little known, that there is a time to give it over. *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

If there remains an eternity to us after the ſhort revolution of time, we ſo ſwiftly *run* over here, 'tis clear, that all the happineſs, that can be imagined in this fleeting ſtate, is not valuable in reſpect of the future. *Locke.*

(17.) As faſt as our time *runs*, we ſhould be very glad in moſt parts of our lives that it *ran* much faſter. *Addiſon.*

(18.) Cuſtoms *run* only upon our goods imported or exported, and that but once for all; whereas intereſt *runs* as well upon our ſhips as goods, and muſt be yearly paid. *Child.*

(19.) A hound *runs* counter, and yet draws dry foot well. *Shakeſpeare.*

Little is the wiſdom, where the flight
So *runs* againſt all reaſon. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

That puniſhment follows not in this life the breach of this rule, and conſequently has not the force of a law, in countries where the generally allowed practice *runs* counter to it, is evident. *Locke.*

Had the preſent war *run* againſt us, and all our attacks upon the enemy been vain, it might look like a degree of frenzy to be determined on ſo impracticable an undertaking. *Addiſon.*

(20.) Cou'd you hear the annals of our fate;
Through ſuch a train of woes if I ſhould *run*,
The day wou'd ſooner than the tale be done. *Dryden.*

By reading, a man antedates his life; and this way of *running* up beyond one's nativity, is better than Plato's preexiſtence. *Collier.*

Virgil, in his firſt Georgick, has *run* into a ſet of precepts foreign to his ſubject. *Addiſon.*

Raw and injudicious writers propoſe one thing for their ſubject, and *run* off to another. *Felton.*

(21.) The whole *runs* on ſhort, like articles in an account, whereas, if the ſubject were fully explained, each of them might take up half a page. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

(22.) Diſcourſes *ran* thus among the cleareſt obſervers: it was ſaid, that the prince, without any imaginable ſtain of his religion, had, by the ſight of foreign courts, much corroborated his judgment. *Wotton's Buckingham.*

The king's ordinary ſtyle *runneth*, our ſovereign lord the king. *Saunderſon.*

(23.) His griſly beard his penſive boſom ſought,
And all on Lauſus *ran* his reſtleſs thought. *Dryden.*

When we deſire any thing, our minds *run* wholly on the good circumſtances of it; when 'tis obtained, our minds *run* wholly on the bad ones. *Swift.*

(24.) Men gave them their own names, by which they *run* a great while in Rome. *Temple.*

(26.) She ſaw with joy the line immortal *run*,
Each ſire impreſt, and glaring in his ſon. *Pope.*

(27.) If you ſuſpend your indignation againſt my brother, till you can derive from him better teſtimony of his intent, you ſhould *run* a certain courſe. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

(28.) Is it really deſirable, that there ſhould be ſuch a being in the world as takes care of the frame of it, that it do not *run* into confuſion, and ruin mankind? *Tillotſon.*

——— Wonder at my patience;
Have I not cauſe to rave, and beat my breaſt,
To rend my heart with grief, and *run* diſtracted. *Addiſon.*

(29.) We have many evils to prevent, and much danger to *run* through. *Taylor.*

(30.) Day yet wants much of his race to *run*. *Milton.*

Thus in a circle *runs* the peaſant's pain,
And the year rolls within itſelf again. *Dryden.*

This church is very rich in relicks, which *run* up as high as Daniel and Abraham. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Milk by boiling will change to yellow, and *run* through all the intermediate degrees, till it ſtops in an intenſe red. *Arbuthnot.*

(31.) The owner hath incurred the forfeiture of eight years profits of his lands, before he cometh to the knowledge of the proceſs that *runneth* againſt him. *Bacon.*

The time of inſtance ſhall not commence or *run* till after conteſtation of ſuit. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

(32.) Neither was he ignorant what report *ran* of himſelf, and how he had loſt the hearts of his ſubjects. *Knolles.*

(33.) Conceſſions, that *run* as high as any, the moſt charitable proteſtants make. *Atterbury.*

In popiſh countries the power of the clergy *runs* higher, and excommunication is more formidable. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

(34.) Searching the ulcer with my probe, the ſinus *run* up above the orifice. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

One led me over thoſe parts of the mines, where metalline veins *run*. *Boyle.*

(35.) The planets do not of themſelves move in curve lines, but are kept in them by ſome attractive force, which, if once ſuſpended, they would for ever *run* out in right lines. *Cheyne.*

(36.) ——— The wing'd colonies
There ſettling, ſeize the ſweets the bloſſoms yield,
And a low murmur *runs* along the field. *Pope.*

(37.) This *run* in the head of a late writer of natural hiſtory, who is not wont to have the moſt lucky hits in the conduct of his thoughts. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

(38.) A man's nature *runs* either to herbs or weeds; therefore let him ſeaſonably water the one, and deſtroy the other. *Bacon.*

(39.) Joſeph is a fruitful bough, whoſe branches *run* over the wall. *Geneſis*, xlix. 22.

Study your race, or the ſoil of your family will dwindle into cits, or *run* into wits. *Tatler.*

If the richneſs of the ground cauſe turnips to *run* to leaves, treading down the leaves will help their rooting. *Mortimer.*

In ſome, who have *run* up to men without a liberal education, many great qualities are darkened. *Felton.*

Magnanimity may *run* up to profuſion or extravagance. *Pope.*

(40.) Whether his fleſh *run* with his iſſue, or be ſtopped, it is his uncleanneſs. *Leviticus*, xiii. 3.

(41.) Many have *run* out of their wits for women. 1 *Eſdr.* iv.

——— Our king return'd,
The muſe *ran* mad to ſee her exil'd lord;
On the crack'd ſtage the bedlam heroes roar'd. *Granville.*

(42.) Hath publick faith, like a young heir,
For this taken up all ſorts of ware,
And *run* int' ev'ry tradeſman's book,
'Till both turn'd bankrupts. *Hudibras.*

Run in truſt, and pay for it out of your wages. *Swift.*

(43.) If thou rememb'reſt not the ſlighteſt folly,
That ever love did make thee *run* into;
Thou haſt not lov'd. *Shakeſp. As you Like it.*

Solyman himſelf, in puniſhing the perjury of another, *ran* into wilful perjury himſelf, perverting the commendation of juſtice, which he had ſo much deſired by his moſt bloody and unjuſt ſentence. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

From not uſing it right, come all thoſe miſtakes we *run* into in our endeavours after happineſs. *Locke.*

(44.) In the middle of a rainbow, the colours are ſufficiently diſtinguiſhed; but near the borders they *run* into one another, ſo that you hardly know how to limit the colours. *Watts.*

(45.) Temperate climates *run* into moderate governments, and the extremes into deſpotick power. *Swift.*

(46.) It is a confederating with him, to whom the ſacrifice is offered: for upon that the apoſtle's argument *runs*. *Atterb.*

(47.) Tarquin, *running* into all the methods of tyranny, after a cruel reign was expelled. *Swift.*

(48.) The mind, upon the ſuggeſtion of any new notion, *runs after* ſimilies, to make it the clearer to itſelf; which, though it may be uſeful in explaining our thoughts to others, is no right method to ſettle true notions in ourſelves. *Locke.*

(49.) Thoughts will not be directed what objects to purſue, but *run away with* a man in purſuit of thoſe ideas they have in view. *Locke.*

(50.) Though Ramus *run in with* the firſt reformers of learning, in his oppoſition to Ariſtotle; yet he has given us a plauſible ſyſtem. *Baker.*

(51.) If, through our too much ſecurity, the ſame ſhould *run on*, ſoon might we feel our eſtate brought to thoſe lamentable terms, whereof this hard and heavy ſentence was by one of the antients uttered. *Hooker.*

(52.) *Running on* with vain prolixity. *Drayton.*

(53.) He fills his famiſh'd maw, his mouth *runs o'er*
With unchew'd morſels, while he churns the gore. *Dryd.*

(54.) Milk while it boils, or wine while it works, *run over* the veſſels they are in, and poſſeſs more place than when they were cool. *Digby on Bodies.*

(55.) I ſhall *run* them *over* ſlightly, remarking chiefly what is obvious to the eye. *Ray.*

I ſhall not *run over* all the particulars, that would ſhew what pains are uſed to corrupt children. *Locke.*

(56.) Theſe four every man ſhould *run over*, before he cenſure the works he ſhall view. *Wotton's Architecture.*

If we *run over* the other nations of Europe, we ſhall only paſs through ſo many different ſcenes of poverty. *Addiſon.*

(57.) Should a man *run over* the whole circle of earthly pleaſures, he would be forced to complain that pleaſure was not ſatisfaction. *South.*

(58.) When a leaſe had *run out*, he ſtipulated with the tenant to reſign up twenty acres, without leſſening his rent, and no great abatement of the fine. *Swift.*

(59.) Inſectile animals, for want of blood, *run* all *out* into legs. *Hammond.*

The zeal of love *runs out* into ſuckers, like a fruitful tree. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*

Some papers are written with regularity; others *run out* into the wildneſs of eſſays. *Spectator.*

(60.) Nor is it ſufficient to *run out* into beautiful digreſſions, unleſs they are ſomething of a piece with the main deſign of the Georgick. *Addiſon.*

On all occaſions, ſhe *run out* extravagantly in praiſe of Hocus. *Arbuthnot.*

They keep to their text, and *run out* upon the power of the pope, to the diminution of councils. *Baker.*

He ſhews his judgment, in not letting his fancy *run out* into long deſcriptions. *Broome on Odyſſey.*

(61.) He hath *run out* himſelf, and led forth
His deſp'rate party with him; blown together
Aids of all kinds. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

Th' eſtate *runs out*, and mortgages are made,
Their fortune ruin'd, and their fame betray'd. *Dryden.*

(62.) From growing riches with good cheer,
To *runing out* by ſtarving here. *Swift.*

So little gets for what ſhe gives,
We really wonder how ſhe lives!
And had her ſtock been leſs, no doubt,
She muſt have long ago *run out*. *Dryden.*

To **Run.** *v. a.* 1. To pierce; to ſtab. 2. To force; to drive. 3. To force into any way or form. 4. To drive with violence. 5. To melt; to fuſe. 6. To incur; to fall into. 7. To venture; to hazard. 8. To import or export without duty. 9. To proſecute in thought. 10. To puſh. 11. *To* Run *down*. To chaſe to wearineſs. 12. *To* Run *down*. To cruſh; to overbear. 13. This is one of the words which ſerves for uſe when other words are wanted, and has therefore obtained a great multiplicity of relations and intentions; but it may be obſerved always to retain much of its primitive idea, and to imply progreſſion, and, for the moſt part, progreſſive violence.

(1.) Poor Romeo is already dead, *run* through the ear with a love ſong. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Hipparchus, going to marry, conſulted Philander upon the occaſion; Philander repreſented his miſtreſs in ſuch ſtrong colours, that the next morning he received a challenge, and before twelve he was *run* through the body. *Spectator.*

I have known ſeveral inſtances, where the lungs *run* thro' with a ſword have been conſolidated and healed. *Blackmore.*

(2.) In nature, it is not convenient to conſider every difference that is in things, and divide them into diſtinct claſſes: this will *run* us into particulars, and we ſhall be able to eſtabliſh no general truth. *Locke.*

Though putting the mind unprepared upon an unuſual ſtreſs may diſcourage it, yet this muſt not *run* it, by an over-great ſhyneſs of difficulties, into a lazy ſauntering about ordinary things. *Locke.*

A talkative perſon *runs* himſelf upon great inconveniencies, by blabbing out his own or others ſecrets. *Ray.*

(3.) Some, uſed to mathematical figures, give a preference to the methods of that ſcience in divinity or politick enquiries; others, accuſtomed to retired ſpeculations, *run* natural philoſophy into metaphyſical notions. *Locke.*

What is raiſed in the day, ſettles in the night; and its cold *runs* the thin juices into thick ſizy ſubſtances. *Cheyne.*

The daily complaiſance of gentlemen *runs* them into variety of expreſſions; whereas your ſcholars are more cloſe, and frugal of their words. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

(4.) They *ran* the ſhip aground. *Acts*, xxvii. 41.

This proud Turk offered ſcornfully to paſs by without vailing, which the Venetian captains not enduring, ſet upon him with ſuch fury, that the Turks were enforced to *run* both their gallies on ſhore. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

(5.) The pureſt gold muſt be *run* and waſhed. *Felton.*

(6.) He *runneth* two dangers, that he ſhall not be faithfully counſeled, and that he ſhall have hurtful counſel given. *Bacon.*

The tale I tell is only of a cock,
Who had not *run* the hazard of his life,
Had he believ'd his dream, and not his wife. *Dryden.*

Conſider the hazard I have *run* to ſee you here. *Dryden.*

O that I could now prevail with any one to count up what he hath got by his moſt beloved ſins, what a dreadful danger he *runs*. *Calamy.*

I ſhall *run* the danger of being ſuſpected to have forgot what I am about. *Locke.*

(7.) He would himſelf be in the Highlands to receive them, and *run* his fortune with them. *Clarendon.*

Take here her reliques and her gods, to *run*
With them thy fate, with them new walls expect. *Denh.*

——— A wretched exil'd crew
Reſolv'd, and willing under my command,
To *run* all hazards both of ſea and land. *Dryden.*

(8.) Heavy impoſitions leſſen the import, and are a ſtrong temptation of *running* goods. *Swift.*

(9.) To *run* the world back to its firſt original, and view nature in its cradle, to trace the outgoings of the ancient of days in the firſt inſtance of his creative power, is a reſearch too great for mortal enquiry. *South.*

The world hath not ſtood ſo long, but we can ſtill *run* it up to artleſs ages, when mortals lived by plain nature. *Burnet.*

I would gladly underſtand the formation of a ſoul, and *run* it up to its *punctum ſaliens*. *Collier.*

I preſent you with ſome peculiar thoughts, rather than *run* a needleſs treatiſe upon the ſubject at length. *Felton.*

(10.) Some Engliſh ſpeakers *run* their hands into their pockets, others look with great attention on a piece of blank paper. *Addiſon.*

(11.) They *ran down* a ſtag, and the aſs divided the prey very honeſtly. *L'Eſtrange.*

(12.) Though out-number'd, overthrown,
And by the fate of war *run down*,
Their duty never was defeated. *Hudibras.*

Some corrupt affections in the ſoul urge him on with ſuch impetuous fury, that, when we ſee a man overborn and *run down* by them, we cannot but pity the perſon, while we abhor the crime. *South.*

It is no ſuch hard matter to convince or *run down* a drunkard, and to anſwer any pretences he can alledge for his ſin. *South.*

——— The common cry
Then *ran* you *down* for your rank loyalty. *Dryden.*

Religion is *run down* by the licenſe of theſe times. *Berkley.*

Run. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. The act of running. 2. Courſe; motion. 3. Flow; cadence. 4. Courſe; proceſs. 5. Way of management; uncontrolled courſe. 6. Long reception; continued ſucceſs. 7. Modiſh clamour. 8. *At the long* Run. In fine; in concluſion; at the end.

(1.) The aſs ſets up a hideous bray, and fetches a *run* at them open-mouth. *L'Eſtrange.*

(2.) Want of motion, whereby the *run* of humours is ſtayed, further putrefaction. *Bacon.*

(3.) He no where uſes any ſoftneſs, or any *run* of verſes to pleaſe the ear. *Broome on Odyſſey.*

(5.) Talk of ſome other ſubject; the thoughts of it make me mad; our family muſt have their *run.* *Arbuthnot.*

(6.) It is impoſſible for detached papers to have a general *run* or long continuance, if not diverſified with humour. *Addiſon.*

(7.) You cannot but have obſerved, what a violent *run* there is among too many weak people againſt univerſity education. *Swift.*

(8.) They produce ill-conditioned ulcers, for the moſt part mortal *in the long run* of the diſeaſe. *Wiſeman.*

Wickedneſs may proſper for a while, but *at the long run*, he that ſets all knaves at work, will pay them. *L'Eſtrange.*

Shuffling may ſerve for a time, but truth will moſt certainly carry it *at the long run.* *L'Eſtrange.*

Hath falſhood proved *at the long run* more for the advancement of his eſtate than truth? *Tillotſon.*

Ru'nagate. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *renegat*, Fr.] A fugitive; rebel; apoſtate.

The wretch compel'd, a *runagate* became,
And learn'd what ill a miſer ſtate doth breed. *Sidney.*

God bringeth the priſoners out of captivity: but letteth the *runagates* continue in ſcarceneſs. *Pſalm* lxviii. 6.

I dedicate myſelf to your ſweet pleaſure,
More noble than that *runagate* to your bed. *Shakeſp.*

As Cain, after he had ſlain Abel, had no certain abiding; ſo the Jews, after they had crucified the Son of God, became *runagates.* *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Ru'naway. *n. ſ.* [*run* and *away*.] One that flies from danger; one who departs by ſtealth; a fugitive.

——— Come at once,
For the cloſe night doth play the *runaway*,
And we are ſtaid for. *Shakeſp.*

Thou *runaway*, thou coward, art thou fled?
Speak in ſome buſh; where doſt thou hide thy head? *Shakeſp.*

Ru'ndle. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *roundle*, of *round.*] 1. A round; a ſtep of a ladder. 2. A peritrochium; ſomething put round an axis.

(1.) The angels did not fly, but mounted the ladder by degrees; we are to conſider the ſeveral ſteps and *rundles* we are to aſcend by. *Duppa.*

(2.) The third mechanical faculty, ſtiled *axis in peritrochio*, conſiſts of an axis or cylinder, having a *rundle* about it, wherein are faſtened divers ſpokes, by which the whole may be turned round. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

Ru'ndlet. *n. ſ.* [perhaps *runlet* or *roundlet.*] A ſmall barrel.

Set a *rundlet* of verjuice overagainſt the ſun in ſummer, to ſee whether it will ſweeten. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Rung. pret. and part. paſſ. of *ring.*

The heav'ns and all the conſtellations *rung.* *Milton.*

Ru'nnel. *n. ſ.* [from *run.*] A rivulet; a ſmall brook.

With murmur loud, down from the mountain's ſide,
A little *runnel* tumbled neere the place. *Fairfax.*

Ru'nner. *n. ſ.* [from *run.*] 1. One that runs. 2. A racer. 3. A meſſenger. 4. A ſhooting ſprig. 5. One of the ſtones of a mill. 6. [*Erythropus.*] A bird. *Ainſ.*

(2.) Fore-ſpent with toil, as *runners* with a race,
I lay me down a little while to breathe. *Shakeſp.*

Here thoſe that in the rapid courſe delight,
The rival *runners* without order ſtand. *Dryden.*

(3.) To Tonſon or Lintot his lodgings are better known than to the *runners* of the poſt-office. *Swift to Pope.*

(4.) In every root there will be one *runner*, which hath little buds on it, which may be cut into. *Mortimer.*

(5.) The mill goes much heavier by the ſtone they call the *runner*, being ſo large. *Mortimer.*

Ru'nnet. *n. ſ.* [ȝerunnen, Sax. coagulated.] A liquor made by ſteeping the ſtomach of a calf in hot water, and uſed to coagulate milk for curds and cheeſe. It is ſometimes written *runnet.*

The milk of the fig hath the quality of *runnet* to gather cheeſe. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

It coagulates the blood, as *runnet* turns milk. *More.*

The milk in the ſtomach of calves, coagulated by the *runnet*, is rendered fluid by the gall in the duodenum. *Arbuthnot.*

Ru'nning. *adj.* Kept for the race.

He will no more complain of the frowns of the world, or a ſmall cure, or the want of a patron, than he will complain of the want of a laced coat, or a *running* horſe. *Law.*

Ru'nnion. *n. ſ.* [*rognant*, Fr. ſcrubbing.] A paltry ſcurvy wretch.

You witch! you poulcat! you *runnion!* *Shakeſp.*

Runt. *n. ſ.* [*runte*, in the Teutonick dialects, ſignifies a bull or cow, and is uſed in contempt by us for ſmall cattle; as *keſyl*, the Welſh term for a horſe, is uſed for a worthleſs horſe.] Any animal ſmall below the natural growth of the kind.

——— Reforming Tweed
Hath ſent us *runts* even of her church's breed. *Cleaveland.*

Of tame pigeons, are croppers, carriers, and *runts.* *Walton.*

This overgrown *runt* has ſtruck off his heels, lowered his foretop, and contracted his figure. *Addiſon.*

Ru'ption. *n. ſ.* [*ruptus*, Lat.] Breach; ſolution of continuity.

The plenitude of veſſels or plethora cauſes an extravaſation of blood, by *ruption* or apertion. *Wiſeman.*

Ru'pture. *n. ſ.* [*rupture*, Fr. from *ruptus*, Lat.] 1. The act of breaking; ſtate of being broken; ſolution of continuity. 2. A breach of peace; open hoſtility. 3. Burſtenneſs; hernia; preternatural eruption of the gut.

(1.) ——— Th' egg,
Burſting with kindly *rupture*, forth diſclos'd,
Their callow young. *Milton.*

A lute ſtring will bear a hundred weight without *rupture*, but at the ſame time cannot exert its elaſticity. *Arbuthnot.*

The diets of infants ought to be extremely thin, ſuch as lengthen the fibres without *rupture.* *Arbuthnot.*

(2.) When the parties, that divide the commonwealth, come to a *rupture*, it ſeems every man's duty to chuſe a ſide. *Swift.*

(3.) The *rupture* of the groin or ſcrotum is the moſt common ſpecies of hernia.

To **Ru'pture.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To break; to burſt; to ſuffer diſruption.

The veſſels of the brain and membranes, if *ruptured*, abſorb the extravaſated blood. *Sharp's Surgery.*

Ru'pturewort. *n. ſ.* [*herniaria*, Lat.] A plant.

RU'RAL. *adj.* [*rural*, Fr. *ruralis*, from *rura*, Lat.] Country; exiſting in the country, not in cities; ſuiting the country; reſembling the country.

Lady, reſerved to do paſtor company honour,
Joining your ſweet voice to the *rural* muſick of deſert. *Sid.*

——— Here is a *rural* fellow,
That will not be deny'd your highneſs' preſence;
He brings you figs. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

——— We turn
To where the ſilver Thames firſt *rural* grows. *Thomſon.*

Rura'lity. } *n. ſ.* [from *rural.*] The quality of being rural.
Ru'ralness. }

Ru'ricolist. *n. ſ.* [*ruricola*, Lat.] An inhabitant of the country. *Dict.*

Ruri'genous. *adj.* [*rura* and *gigno*, Lat.] Born in the country. *Dict.*

RUSE. *n. ſ.* [French.] Cunning; artifice; little ſtratagem; trick; wile; fraud; deceit. A French word neither elegant nor neceſſary.

I might here add much concerning the wiles and *ruſes*, which theſe timid creatures uſe to ſave themſelves. *Ray.*

RUSH. *n. ſ.* [*juncus*; ꞃiꞅc, Saxon.] 1. A plant. 2. Any thing proverbially worthleſs.

(1.) A *ruſh* hath a flower compoſed of many leaves, which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of a roſe; from the centre of which riſes the pointal, which afterward becomes a fruit or huſk, which is generally three-cornered, opening into three parts, and full of roundiſh ſeeds: they are planted with great care on the banks of the ſea in Holland, in order to prevent the water from waſhing away the earth; for the roots of theſe *ruſhes* faſten themſelves very deep in the ground, and mat themſelves near the ſurface, ſo as to hold the earth cloſely together. *Miller.*

He taught me how to know a man in love; in which cage of *ruſhes* I am ſure you are not priſoner. *Shakeſpeare.*

Man but a *ruſh* againſt Othello's breaſt,
And he retires. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Is ſupper ready, the houſe trimm'd, *ruſhes* ſtrew'd, cobwebs ſwept? *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

—— Your farm requites your pains;
Though *ruſhes* overſpread the neighb'ring plains. *Dryden.*

(2.) Not a *ruſh* matter, whether apes go on four legs or two. *L'Eſtrange.*

John Bull's friendſhip is not worth a *ruſh*. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of John Bull.*

RUSH-CANDLE. *n. ſ.* [*ruſh* and *candle*.] A ſmall blinking taper, made by ſtripping a ruſh, except one ſmall ſtripe of the bark which holds the pith together, and dipping it in tallow.

Be it moon or ſun, or what you pleaſe;
And if you pleaſe to call it a *ruſh-candle*,
Henceforth it ſhall be ſo for me. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

If your influence be quite dam'd up
With black uſurping miſts, ſome gentle taper,
Though a *ruſh-candle* from the wicker hole
Of ſome clay habitation, viſit us. *Milton.*

To RUSH. *v. n.* [hꞃeoꞅan, Saxon.] To move with violence; to go on with tumultuous rapidity.

Gorgias removed out of the camp by night, to the end he might *ruſh* upon the camp of the Jews. 1 *Mac.* iv. 2.

Every one that was a warrior *ruſhed* out upon them. *Judith.*

Armies *ruſh* to battle in the clouds. *Milton.*

Why wilt thou *ruſh* to certain death, and rage
In raſh attempts beyond thy tender age,
Betray'd by pious love? *Dryden's Virgil.*

Deſperate ſhould he *ruſh*, and loſe his life,
With odds oppreſs'd. *Dryden's Æneis.*

They will always ſtrive to be good chriſtians, but never think it to be a part of religion, to *ruſh* into the office of princes or miniſters. *Spratt.*

—————— You ſay, the ſea
Does with its waves fall backward to the Weſt,
And, thence repell'd, advances to the Eaſt;
While this revolving motion does indure,
The deep muſt reel, and *ruſh* from ſhoar to ſhoar. *Blackm.*

With a *ruſhing* ſound th' aſſembly bend
Diverſe their ſteps. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Now ſunk the ſun from his aereal height,
And o'er the ſhaded billows *ruſh'd* the night. *Pope.*

RUSH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Violent courſe.

A gentleman of his train ſpurred up his horſe, and with a violent *ruſh* ſevered him from the duke. *Wotton.*

Him while freſh and fragrant time
Cheriſht in his golden prime,
The *ruſh* of death's unruly wave
Swept him off into his grave. *Craſhaw.*

Cruel Auſter thither hy'd him,
And with the *ruſh* of one rude blaſt,
Sham'd not ſpitefully to caſt
All his leaves ſo freſh, ſo ſweet. *Craſhaw.*

RU'SHY. *adj.* [from *ruſh*.] 1. Abounding with ruſhes. 2. Made of ruſhes.

(1.) In *ruſhy* grounds, ſprings are found at the firſt ſpit. *Mortimer.*

The timid hare to ſome lone ſeat
Retir'd; the *ruſhy* fen or rugged furze. *Thomſon.*

(2.) What knight like him could toſs the *ruſhy* lance. *Tickel.*

RUSK. *n. ſ.* Hard bread for ſtores.

The lady ſent me divers preſents of fruits, ſugar, and *ruſk*. *Raleigh.*

RU'SMA. *n. ſ.* A brown and light iron ſubſtance, with half as much quicklime ſteeped in water, the Turkiſh women make their pſilothron, to take off their hair. *Grew.*

RU'SSET. *adj.* [*rouſſet*, Fr. *ruſſus*, Latin.] 1. Reddiſhly brown. Such is the colour of apples called *ruſſetings*. 2. *Newton* ſeems to uſe it for grey; but, if the etymology be regarded, improperly. 3 Coarſe; homeſpun; ruſtick. It is much uſed in deſcriptions of the manners and dreſſes of the country, I ſuppoſe, becauſe it was formerly the colour of ruſtick dreſs: in ſome places, the ruſticks ſtill die cloaths ſpun at home with bark, which muſt make them *ruſſet*.

(1.) —— The morn, in *ruſſet* mantle clad,
Walks o'er the dew of yon high eaſtward hill. *Shakeſp.*

Our ſummer ſuch a *ruſſet* livery wears,
As in a garment often dy'd appears. *Dryden.*

(2.) This white ſpot was immediately encompaſſed with a dark grey or *ruſſet*, and that dark grey with the colours of the firſt iris. *Newton's Opticks.*

(3.) Taffata phraſes, ſilken terms preciſe,
Figures pedantical: theſe ſummer flies
Have blown me full of maggot oſtentation:
Henceforth my wooing mind ſhall be expreſt
In *ruſſet* yeas, and honeſt kerſy noes. *Shakeſpeare.*

RU'SSET. *n. ſ.* Country dreſs. See RU'SSET, *adj.*

The Dorick dialect has a ſweetneſs in its clowniſhneſs, like a fair ſhepherdeſs in her country *ruſſet*. *Dryden.*

RU'SSET. }
RU'SSETING. } *n. ſ.* A name given to ſeveral ſorts of pears or apples from their colour.

The *ruſſet* pearmain is a very pleaſant fruit, continuing long on the tree, and in the conſervatory partakes both of the *ruſſeting* and pearmain in colour and taſte; the one ſide being generally *ruſſet*, and the other ſtreaked like a pearmain. *Mortimer.*

RUST. *n. ſ.* [ꞃuꞅꞇ, Saxon.] 1. The red deſquamation of old iron. 2. The tarniſhed or corroded ſurface of any metal. 3. Loſs of power by inactivity. 4. Matter bred by corruption or degeneration.

(1.) This iron began at the length to gather *ruſt*. *Hooker.*

Ruſt eaten pikes and ſwords in time to come,
When crooked plows dig up earth's fertile womb,
The huſbandman ſhall oft diſcover. *May's Virgil.*

But Pallas came in ſhape of *ruſt*,
And 'twixt the ſpring and hammer thruſt,
Her Gorgon ſhield, which made the cock
Stand ſtiff, as 'twere transform'd to ſtock. *Hudibras.*

My ſcymitar got ſome *ruſt* by the ſea water. *Gulliver.*

(2.) By dint of ſword his crown he ſhall increaſe,
And ſcour his armour from the *ruſt* of peace. *Dryden.*

(4.) Let her ſee thy ſacred truths cleared from all *ruſt* and droſs of human mixtures. *King Charles.*

To RUST. *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To gather ruſt; to have the ſurface tarniſhed or corroded. 2. To degenerate in idleneſs.

(1.) —— Her fallow leas,
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory
Doth reſt upon, while that the culter *ruſts*,
That ſhould deracinate ſuch ſavagery. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

Our armours now may *ruſt*, our idle ſcymitars
Hang by our ſides for ornament, not uſe. *Dryden.*

(2.) Muſt I *ruſt* in Egypt, never more
Appear in arms, and be the chief of Greece. *Dryden.*

To **RUST.** *v. a.* 1. To make ruſty. 2. To impair by time or inactivity.

(1.) Keep up your bright ſwords, for the dew will *ruſt* them. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

RU'STICAL. *adj.* [*ruſticus*, Lat. *ruſtique*, Fr.] Rough; ſavage; boiſterous; brutal; rude.

On he brought me unto ſo bare a houſe, that it was the picture of miſerable happineſs and rich beggary, ſerved only by a company of *ruſtical* villains, full of ſweat and duſt, not one of them other than a labourer. *Sidney.*

This is by a *ruſtical* ſeverity to baniſh all urbanity, whoſe harmleſs and confined condition is conſiſtent with religion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

He confounds the ſinging and dancing of the ſatires with the *ruſtical* entertainment of the firſt Romans. *Dryden.*

RU'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *ruſtical.*] Savagely; rudely; inelegantly.

My brother Jaques he keeps at ſchool,
And report ſpeaks goldenly of his profit;
For my part he keeps me *ruſtically* at home. *Shakeſp.*
——— Quintius here was born,
Whoſe ſhining plough-ſhare was in furrows worn,
Met by his trembling wife, returning home,
And *ruſtically* joy'd, as chief of Rome. *Dryden.*

RU'STICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ruſtical.*] The quality of being ruſtical; rudeneſs; ſavageneſs.

To **RU'STICATE.** *v. n.* [*ruſticor*, Latin.] To reſide in the country.

My lady Scudamore, from having *ruſticated* in your company too long, pretends to open her eyes for the ſake of ſeeing the ſun, and to ſleep becauſe it is night. *Pope.*

To **RU'STICATE.** *v. a.* To baniſh into the country.

I was deeply in love with a milliner, upon which I was ſent away, or, in the univerſity phraſe, *ruſticated* for ever. *Spectator.*

RUSTI'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*ruſticité*, Fr. *ruſticitas*, from *ruſticus*, Lat.] 1. Qualities of one that lives in the country; ſimplicity; artleſſneſs; rudeneſs; ſavageneſs. 2. Rural appearance.

(1.) There preſented himſelf a tall, clowniſh, young man, who, falling before the queen of the fairies, deſired that he might have the atchievement of any adventure, which, during the feaſt, might happen; that being granted, he reſted him on the floor, unfit for a better place by his *ruſticity*. *Spenſer.*

The ſweetneſs and *ruſticity* of a paſtoral cannot be ſo well expreſt in any other tongue as in the Greek, when rightly mixt with the Dorick dialect. *Addiſon.*

This ſo general expence of their time would curtail the ordinary means of knowledge, as 'twould ſhorten the opportunities of vice; and ſo accordingly an univerſal *ruſticity* preſently took place, and ſtopped not till it had over-run the whole ſtock of mankind. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

RU'STICK. *adj.* [*ruſticus*, Lat.] 1. Rural; country. 2. Rude; untaught; inelegant. 3. Brutal; ſavage. 4. Artleſs; honeſt; ſimple. 5. Plain; unadorned.

(1.) By Lelius willing miſſing was the odds of the Iberian ſide, and continued ſo in the next by the excellent running of a knight, though foſtered ſo by the muſes, as many times the very *ruſtick* people left both their delights and profits to harken to his ſongs. *Sidney.*

(2.) An ignorant clown cannot learn fine language or a courtly behaviour, when his *ruſtick* airs have grown up with him till the age of forty. *Watts's Logick.*

(3.) My ſoul foreboded I ſhould find the bow'r
of ſome fell monſter, fierce with barb'rous pow'r;
Some *ruſtick* wretch, who liv'd in heav'n's deſpight,
Contemning laws, and trampling on the right. *Pope.*

(5.) An altar ſtood, *ruſtick*, of graſſy ſord. *Milton.*

With unguents ſmooth the poliſh'd marble ſhone,
Where ancient Neleus ſat, a *ruſtick* throne. *Pope.*

RU'STICK. *n. ſ.* A clown; a ſwain; an inhabitant of the country.

As nothing is ſo rude and inſolent as a wealthy *ruſtick*, all this his kindneſs is overlooked, and his perſon moſt unworthily railed at. *South.*

RU'STINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ruſty.*] The ſtate of being ruſty.

To **RU'STLE.** *v. n.* [hꝛiſtlan, Saxon.] To make a low continued rattle; to make a quick ſucceſſion of ſmall noiſes.

He is coming; I hear the ſtraw *ruſtle*. *Shakeſp.*
——— This life
Is nobler than attending for a check;
Richer, than doing nothing for a bauble;
Prouder, than *ruſtling* in unpaid-for ſilk. *Shakeſp.*

Thick ſwarm'd, both on the ground, and in the air
Bruſh'd with the hiſs of *ruſtling* wings. *Milton.*

As when we ſee the winged winds engage,
Ruſtling from ev'ry quarter of the ſky,
North, Eaſt, and Weſt, in airy ſwiftneſs vy. *Granville.*
——— All begin the attack;
Fans clap, ſilks *ruſtle*, and tough whalebones crack. *Pope.*

Not leſs their number than the milk-white ſwans,
That o'er the winding of Cayſter's ſprings,
Stretch their long necks, and clap their *ruſtling* wings. *Pope.*

RU'STY. *adj.* [from *ruſt.*] 1. Covered with ruſt; infected with ruſt. 2. Impaired by inactivity.

(1.) After a long calm of peace, he was left engaged in a war with a *ruſty* ſword and empty purſe. *Howel.*

Part ſcour the *ruſty* ſhields with ſeam, and part
New grind the blunted ax. *Dryden's Æneis.*

(2.) Hector, in his dull and long continued truce,
Is *ruſty* grown. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

To **RUT.** *v. n.* [*ruit*, Fr.] To deſire to come together. Uſed of deer.

RUT. *n. ſ.* [*rut*, Fr.] 1. Copulation of deer. 2. [*Route*, Fr.] The track of a cart wheel. *Ainſ.*

(1.) The time of going to *rut* of deer is in September; for that they need the whole ſummer's feed to make them fit for generation: and if rain come about the middle of September, they go to *rut* ſomewhat the ſooner. *Bacon.*

The ground hereof was the obſervation of this part in deer after immoderate venery, and about the end of their *rut*. *Brown.*

(2.) —— From hills raine waters headlong fall,
That allwayes eat huge *ruts*, which, met in one bed fill a vall
With ſuch a confluence of ſtreames, that on the mountaine grounds
Farre off, in frighted ſhepheards eares the buſtling noiſe rebounds. *Chapman.*

RUTH. *n. ſ.* [from *rue.*] 1. Mercy; pity; tenderneſs; ſorrow for the miſery of another. Out of uſe. 2. Miſery; ſorrow.

(1.) O wretch of gueſts, ſaid he, thy tale hath ſtirred
My mind to much *ruth*. *Chapman.*
All *ruth*, compaſſion, mercy he forgot. *Fairfax.*
She fair, he full of baſhfulneſs and truth
Lov'd much, hop'd little, and deſired nought;
He durſt not ſpeak, by ſuit to purchaſe *ruth*. *Fairfax.*
The better part with Mary and with Ruth
Choſen thou haſt; and they that overween,
And at thy growing virtues fret their ſpleen,
No anger find in thee, but pity and *ruth*. *Milton.*
(2.) The Britons, by Maximilian laid way
With wretched miſeries and woful *ruth*,
Were to thoſe Pagans made an open prey. *Spenſer.*

RU'THFUL. *adj.* [*ruth* and *full.*] Rueful; woful; ſorrowful.

The inhabitants ſeldom take a *ruthful* and reaving experience of thoſe harms, which infectious diſeaſes carry with them. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Ru'thfully. *adv.* [from *ruthful.*] 1. Wofully; ſadly. 2. Sorrowfully; mournfully. 3. Wofully. In irony.

(1.) The flower of horſe and foot, loſt by the valour of the enemy, *ruthfully* periſhed. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

(2.) Help me, ye baneful birds, whoſe ſhrieking ſound
Is ſign of dreary death, my deadly cries
Moſt *ruthfully* to tune. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

(3.) ——— By this Minerva's friend bereft
Oileades of that rich bowl, and left his lips, noſe, eyes
Ruthfully ſmear'd. *Chapman's Iliads.*

Ru'thless. *adj.* [from *ruth.*] Cruel; pitileſs; uncompaſſionate; barbarous.

What is Edward but a *ruthleſs* ſea?
What Clarence but a quickſand of deceit? *Shakeſp.*

The *ruthleſs* flint doth cut my tender feet;
And when I ſtart, the cruel people laugh. *Shakeſp.*

His archers circle me; my reins they wound,
And *ruthleſs* ſhed my gall upon the ground. *Sandys.*

Their rage the hoſtile powers reſtrain,
All but the *ruthleſs* monarch of the main. *Pope.*

Ru'thlessness. *n. ſ.* [from *ruthleſs.*] Want of pity.

Ru'thlessly. *adv.* [from *ruthleſs.*] Without pity; cruelly; barbarouſly.

Ru'ttier. *n. ſ.* [*routiere,* Fr.] A direction of the road or courſe at ſea.

Ru'ttish. *adj.* [from *rut.*] Wanton; libidinous; ſalacious; luſtful; lecherous.

That is an advertiſement to one Diana, to take heed of the allurement of count Rouſillon, a fooliſh idle boy; but for all that very *ruttiſh.* *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

Rye. *n. ſ.* [ꞃyᵹe, Saxon.] 1. A coarſe kind of bread corn. 2. A diſeaſe in a hawk.

(1.) Between the acres of the *rye,*
Theſe pretty country folks would lye. *Shakeſpeare.*

Rye is more acrid, laxative, and leſs nouriſhing than wheat. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Rye'grass. *n. ſ.* A kind of ſtrong graſs.

Some ſow *ryegraſs* with the corn at Michaelmas. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

S.

S Has in Engliſh the ſame hiſſing ſound as in other languages, and unhappily prevails in ſo many of our words that it produces in the ear of a foreigner a continued ſibilation.

In the beginning of words it has invariably its natural and genuine ſound: in the middle it is ſometimes uttered with a ſtronger appulſe of the tongue to the palate, like *z*; as *roſe*, *roſeate*, *roſy*, *oſier*, *noſel*, *reſident*, *buſy*, *buſineſs*. It ſometimes keeps its natural ſound; as *looſe*, *deſignation*; for which I know not whether any rules can be given.

In the end of monoſyllables it is ſometimes *s*, as in *this*; and ſometimes *z*, as in *as*, *has*; and generally where *es* ſtands in verbs for *eth*, as *gives*. It ſeems to be eſtabliſhed as a rule, that no noun ſingular ſhould end with *ſ* ſingle: therefore in words written with diphthongs, and naturally long, an *e* is nevertheleſs added at the end, as *gooſe*, *houſe*; and where the ſyllable is ſhort the *ſ* is doubled, and was once *ſſe*, as *aſs*, anciently *aſſe*; *wilderneſs*, anciently *wilderneſſe*; *diſtreſs*, anciently *diſtreſſe*.

SABA'OTH. *n. ſ.* [Hebrew.] Signifying *an army*.

Holy Lord God of *ſabaoth*; that is, *Lord of hoſts*. *Common Prayer*.

SA'BBATH. *n. ſ.* [An Hebrew word ſignifying *reſt*; *ſabbat*, Fr. *ſabbatum*, Lat.] 1. A day appointed by God among the Jews, and from them eſtabliſhed among Chriſtians for publick worſhip; the ſeventh day ſet apart from works of labour to be employed in piety. 2. Intermiſſion of pain or ſorrow; time of reſt.

(1.) ———————— I purpoſe,
And by our holy *ſabbath* have I ſworn,
To have the due and forfeit of my bond. *Shakeſp.*

Glad we return'd up to the coaſts of light,
Ere *ſabbath* ev'ning. *Milton.*

Here ev'ry day was *ſabbath*: only free
From hours of pray'r, for hours of charity,
Such as the Jews from ſervile toil releaſt,
Where works of mercy were a part of reſt:
Such as bleſt angels exerciſe above,
Vary'd with ſacred hymns and acts of love;
Such *ſabbaths* as that one ſhe now enjoys,
Ev'n that perpetual one, which ſhe employs:
For ſuch viciſſitudes in heav'n there are,
In praiſe alternate, and alternate pray'r. *Dryden.*

(2.) — Never any *ſabbath* of releaſe
Could free his travels and afflictions deep. *Daniel's C. War.*

Nor can his bleſſed ſoul look down from heav'n,
Or break th' eternal *ſabbath* of his reſt,
To ſee her miſeries on earth. *Dryden.*

Peaceful ſleep out the *ſabbath* of the tomb,
And wake to raptures in a life to come. *Pope.*

SABBATA'RIAN. *n. ſ.* [from *ſabbath*.] One who obſerves the Sabbath with unreaſonable rigour; one who obſerves the ſeventh day of the week in oppoſition to the firſt.

SA'BBATHBREAKER. *n. ſ.* [*ſabbath* and *break*.] Violator of the ſabbath by labour or wickedneſs.

The uſurer is the greateſt *ſabbathbreaker*, becauſe his plough goeth every Sunday. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

SABBA'TICAL. *adj.* [*ſabbaticus*, Lat. *ſabbatique*, Fr. from *ſabbath*.] Reſembling the ſabbath; enjoying or bringing intermiſſion of labour.

The appointment and obſervance of the *ſabbatical* year, and after the ſeventh *ſabbatical* year, a year of jubilee, is a circumſtance of great moment. *Forbes.*

SA'BBATISM. *n. ſ.* [from *ſabbatum*, Lat.] Obſervance of the ſabbath ſuperſtitiouſly rigid.

SA'BINE. *n. ſ.* [*ſabine*, Fr. *ſabina*, Lat.] A plant.

Sabine or ſavin will make fine hedges, and may be brought into any form by clipping, much beyond trees. *Mortimer.*

SA'BLE. *n. ſ.* [*zibella*, Lat.] Fur.—*Sable* is worn of great perſonages, and brought out of Ruſſia, being the fur of a little beaſt of that name, eſteemed for the perfectneſs of the colour of the hairs, which are very black. Hence *ſable*, in heraldry, ſignifies the black colour in gentlemens arms. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

Furiouſly running in upon him, with tumultuous ſpeech, he violently raught from his head his rich cap of *ſables*. *Knolles.*

The peacock's plumes thy tackle muſt not fail,
Nor the dear purchaſe of the *ſable*'s tail. *Gay.*

SA'BLE. *adj.* [Fr.] Black. A word uſed by heralds and poets.

By this the drooping daylight 'gan to fade,
And yield his room to ſad ſucceeding night,
Who with her *ſable* mantle 'gan to ſhade
The face of earth, and ways of living wight. *Fairy Queen.*

———— With him inthron'd
Sat *ſable* veſted night, eldeſt of things,
The conſort of his reign. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

— They ſoon begin that tragick play,
And with their ſmoaky cannons baniſh day:
Night, horrour, ſlaughter, with confuſion meet,
And in their *ſable* arms embrace the fleet. *Waller.*

Adoring firſt the genius of the place,
And night, and all the ſtars that gild her *ſable* throne. *Dryden.*

SA'BLIERE. n. ſ. [Fr.] 1. A ſandpit. *Bailey.* 2. [In carpentry.] A piece of timber as long, but not ſo thick, as a beam. *Bailey.*

SA'BRE. *n. ſ.* [*ſabre*, Fr. I ſuppoſe, of Turkiſh original.] A cymetar; a ſhort ſword with a convex edge; a faulchion.

To me the cries of fighting fields are charms;
Keen be my *ſabre*, and of proof my arms;
I aſk no other bleſſing of my ſtars,
No prize but fame, no miſtreſs but the wars. *Dryden.*

Seam'd o'er with wounds, which his own *ſabre* gave,
In the vile habit of a village ſlave,
The foe deceiv'd. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

SABULO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſabulous*.] Grittineſs; ſandineſs.

SA'BULOUS. *adj.* [*ſabulum*, Lat.] Gritty; ſandy.

SACCA'DE. n. ſ. [French.] A violent check the rider gives his horſe, by drawing both the reins very ſuddenly: a correction uſed when the horſe bears heavy on the hand. *Bailey.*

SA'CCHARINE. *adj.* [*ſaccharum*, Lat.] Having the taſte or any other of the chief qualities of ſugar.

Manna is an eſſential *ſaccharine* ſalt, ſweating from the leaves of moſt plants. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

SACERDO'TAL. *adj.* [*ſacerdotalis*, Latin.] Prieſtly; belonging to the prieſthood.

They have ſeveral offices and prayers, eſpecially for the dead, in which functions they uſe *ſacerdotal* garments. *Stillingfleet.*

He fell violently upon me, without reſpect to my *ſacerdotal* orders. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

If ample powers, granted by the rulers of this world, add dignity to the perſons intruſted with theſe powers, behold the importance and extent of the *ſacerdotal* commiſſion. *Atterbury.*

SA'CHEL. *n. ſ.* [*ſacculus*, Lat.] A ſmall ſack or bag.

SACK. *n. ſ.* [שק Hebrew; σάκκος; *ſaccus*, Lat. ꞅæc, Sax. It is obſervable of this word, that it is found in all languages, and it is therefore conceived to be antediluvian.] 1. A bag; a pouch; commonly a large bag. 2. The meaſure of three buſhels. 3. A woman's looſe robe.

(1.) Our *ſacks* ſhall be a mean to ſack the city,
And we be lords and rulers over Roan. *Shakeſp. Hen. VI.*

Vaſtius cauſed the authors of that mutiny to be thruſt into *ſacks*, and in the ſight of the fleet caſt into the ſea. *Knolles.*

To **SACK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To put in bags. 2. [From *ſacar*, Spaniſh.] To take by ſtorm; to pillage; to plunder.

(1.) Now the great work is done, the corn is ground,
The griſt is *ſack'd*, and every ſack well bound. *Betterton.*

(2.) Edward Bruce ſpoiled all the old Engliſh pale inhabitants, and *ſacked* and raſed all cities and corporate towns. *Spenſer.*

I'll make thee ſtoop and bend thy knee,
Or *ſack* this country with a mutiny. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

What armies conquer'd, periſh'd with thy ſword?
What cities *ſack'd*? *Fairfax.*

Who ſees theſe diſmal heaps, but would demand
What barbarous invader *ſack'd* the land? *Denham.*

The pope himſelf was ever after unfortunate, Rome being twice taken and *ſacked* in his reign. *South.*

The great magazine for all kinds of treaſure is the bed of the Tiber: when the Romans lay under the apprehenſions of ſeeing their city *ſacked* by a barbarous enemy, they would take care to beſtow ſuch of their riches this way as could beſt bear the water. *Addiſon.*

SACK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Storm of a town; pillage; plunder. 2. A kind of ſweet wine, now brought chiefly from the Canaries. [*Sec*, French, of uncertain etymology; but derived by *Skinner*, after *Mandeſlo*, from *Xeque*, a city of *Morocco*. The *ſack* of *Shakeſpeare* is believed to be what is now called *Sherry*.]

(1.) —— If Saturn's ſon beſtows
The *ſack* of Troy, which he by promiſe owes,
Then ſhall the conqu'ring Greeks thy loſs reſtore. *Dryden.*

(2.) Pleaſe you drink a cup of *ſack*. *Shakeſp.*

The butler hath great advantage to allure the maids with a glaſs of *ſack*. *Swift.*

SA'CKBUT. *n. ſ.* [*ſacabuche*, Spaniſh; *ſambuca*, Lat. *ſambuque*, Fr.] A kind of pipe.

The trumpets, *ſackbuts*, pſalteries and fife,
Make the ſun dance. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

SA'CKCLOATH. *n. ſ.* [*ſack* and *cloath*.] Cloath of which ſacks are made; coarſe cloath ſometimes worn in mortification.

Coarſe ſtuff made of goats hair, of a dark colour, worn by ſoldiers and mariners; and uſed as a habit among the Hebrews in times of mourning. Called *ſackcloth*, either becauſe ſacks were made of this ſort of ſtuff, or becauſe haircloaths were ſtraight and cloſe like a ſack. *Calmet.*

To augment her painful penance more,
Thrice every week in aſhes ſhe did ſit,
And next her wrinkled ſkin rough *ſackcloth* wore. *Spenſer.*

Thus with *ſackcloath* I inveſt my woe,
And duſt upon my clouded forehead throw. *Sandys.*

Being clad in *ſackcloath*, he was to lie on the ground, and conſtantly day and night to implore God's mercy for the ſin he had committed. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

SA'CKER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſack*.] One that takes a town.

SA'CKFUL. *n. ſ.* [*ſack* and *full*.] A full bag.

Wood goes about with *ſackfuls* of droſs, odiouſly miſrepreſenting his prince's countenance. *Swift.*

SA'CKPOSSET. *n. ſ.* [*ſack* and *poſſet*.] A poſſet made of milk, ſack, and ſome other ingredients.

Snuff the candles at ſupper on the table, becauſe the burning ſnuff may fall into a diſh of ſoup or *ſackpoſſet*. *Swift.*

SA'CRAMENT. *n. ſ.* [*ſacrament*, Fr. *ſacramentum*, Lat.] 1. An oath; any ceremony producing an obligation. 2. An outward and viſible ſign of an inward and ſpiritual grace. 3. The euchariſt; the holy communion.

(2.) As often as we mention a *ſacrament*, it is improperly underſtood; for in the writings of the ancient fathers all articles which are peculiar to Chriſtian faith, all duties of religion containing that which ſenſe or natural reaſon cannot of itſelf diſcern, are moſt commonly named *ſacraments*; our reſtraint of the word to ſome few principal divine ceremonies, importeth in every ſuch ceremony two things, the ſubſtance of the ceremony itſelf, which is viſible; and beſides that, ſomewhat elſe more ſecret, in reference whereunto we conceive that ceremony to be a *ſacrament*. *Hooker.*

(3.) Ten thouſand French have ta'en the *ſacrament*
To rive their dangerous artillery
Upon no Chriſtian ſoul but Engliſh Talbot. *Shakeſp. H. VI.*

—— As we have ta'en the *ſacrament*,
We will unite the white roſe with the red. *Shakeſp. R. III.*

Before the famous battle of Creſſy, he ſpent the greateſt part of the night in prayer; and in the morning received the *ſacrament*, with his ſon, and the chief of his officers. *Addiſon.*

SACRAME'NTAL. *adj.* [*ſacramental*, Fr. from *ſacrament*.] Conſtituting a ſacrament; pertaining to a ſacrament.

To make complete the outward ſubſtance of a ſacrament, there is required an outward form, which form *ſacramental* elements receive from *ſacramental* words. *Hooker.*

The words of St. Paul are plain; and whatever interpretation can be put upon them, it can only vary the way of the *ſacramental* efficacy, but it cannot evacuate the bleſſing. *Taylor.*

SACRAME'NTALLY. *adv.* [from *ſacramental*.] After the manner of a ſacrament.

My body is *ſacramentally* contained in this ſacrament of bread. *Hall.*

The law of circumciſion was meant by God *ſacramentally* to impreſs the duty of ſtrict purity. *Hammond.*

SA'CRED. *adj.* [*ſacre*, Fr. *ſacer*, Lat.] 1. Immediately relating to God. 2. Devoted to religious uſes; holy. 3. Dedicated; conſecrate; conſecrated: with *to*. 4. Relating to religion; theological. 5. Entitled to reverence; awfully venerable. 6. Inviolable, as if appropriated to ſome ſuperiour being.

(1.) Wolves ſhall ſucceed for teachers, grievous wolves,
Who all the *ſacred* myſteries of Heav'n
To their own vile advantages ſhall turn. *Milton.*

—— Before me lay the *ſacred* text,
The help, the guide, the balm of ſouls perplex'd. *Arbuthnot.*

(2.) Thoſe who came to celebrate the ſabbath, made a conſcience of helping themſelves for the honour of that moſt *ſacred* day. *Macc.*

They with wine-off'rings pour'd, and *ſacred* feaſt,
Shall ſpend their days with joy unblam'd. *Milton.*

This temple and his holy ark,
With all his *ſacred* things. *Milton.*

(3.) —— O'er its eaſtern gate was rais'd above
A temple, *ſacred to* the queen of love. *Dryden.*

(4.) Smit with the love of *ſacred* ſong. *Milton.*

(5.) —— Bright officious lamps,
In thee concentring all their precious beams
Of *ſacred* influence. *Milton.*

Poet and ſaint, to thee alone were giv'n,
The two moſt *ſacred* names of earth and heav'n. *Cowley.*

(6.) The honour's *ſacred*, which he talks on now,
Suppoſing that I lackt it. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleo.*

How haſt thou yielded to tranſgreſs
The ſtrict forbiddance? how to violate
The *ſacred* fruit? *Milton.*

Secrets of marriage ſtill are *ſacred* held;
There ſweet and bitter by the wiſe conceal'd. *Dryden.*

SA'CREDLY. *adv.* [from *ſacred.*] Inviolably; religiouſly.

When God had maniſeſted himſelf in the fleſh, how *ſacredly* did he preſerve this privilege? *South.*

SA'CREDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſacred.*] The ſtate of being ſacred; ſtate of being conſecrated to religious uſes; holineſs; ſanctity.

In the ſanctuary the cloud, and the oracular anſwers, were prerogatives peculiar to the *ſacredneſs* of the place. *South.*

This inſinuates the *ſacredneſs* of power, let the adminiſtration of it be what it will. *L'Eſtrange.*

SACRI'FICK. *adj.* [*ſacrificus*, Latin.] Employed in ſacrifice.

SACRI'FICABLE. *adj.* [from *ſacrificor*, Latin.] Capable of being offered in ſacrifice.

Although Jephtha's vow run generally for the words, whatſoever ſhall come forth; yet might it be reſtrained in the ſenſe, to whatſoever was *ſacrificable*, and juſtly ſubject to lawful immolation, and ſo would not have ſacrificed either horſe or dog. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

SACRIFICA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*ſacrificateur*, Fr. from *ſacrificor*, Lat.] Sacrificer; offerer of ſacrifice.

Not only the ſubject of ſacrifice is queſtionable, but alſo the *ſacrificator*, which the picture makes to be Jephtha. *Brown.*

SA'CRIFICATORY. *adj.* [from *ſacrificor*, Latin.] Offering ſacrifice.

To **SA'CRIFICE.** *v. a.* [*ſacrifier*, Fr. *ſacrifico*, Lat.] 1. To offer to Heaven; to immolate as an atonement or propitiation: with *to*. 2. To deſtroy or give up for the ſake of ſomething elſe: with *to*. 3. To deſtroy; to kill. 4. To devote with loſs.

(1.) —— Alarbus' limbs are lopt,
And intrails feed the *ſacrificing* fire. *Shakeſp. Titus Andronicus.*

This blood, like *ſacrificing* Abel's, cries
To me for juſtice. *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.

I *ſacrifice to* the Lord all that openeth the matrix, being males. *Exod.* xiii. 15.

———— Men from the herd or flock
Of *ſacrificing* bullock, lamb, or kid. *Milton.*

(2.) 'Tis a ſad contemplation, that we ſhould *ſacrifice* the peace of the church *to* a little vain curioſity. *Decay of Piety.*

The breach of this rule, To do as one would be done to, would be contrary to that intereſt men *ſacrifice to* when they break it. *Locke.*

Syphax loves you, and would *ſacrifice*
His life, nay more, his honour, *to* your ſervice. *Addiſon.*

A great genius ſometimes *ſacrifices* ſound *to* ſenſe. *Broome.*

(4.) Condemn'd to *ſacrifice* his childiſh years
To babbling ign'rance, and *to* empty fears. *Prior.*

To **SA'CRIFICE.** *v. n.* To make offerings; to offer ſacrifice.

He that *ſacrificeth* of things wrongfully gotten, his offering is ridiculous. *Eccluſ.* xxxiv. 18.

Let us go to *ſacrifice* to the Lord. *Exod.* iii. 18.

—— Some miſchief is befallen
To that meek man who well had *ſacrific'd*. *Milton.*

SA'CRIFICE. *n. ſ.* [*ſacrifice*, Fr. *ſacrificium*, Lat.] 1. The act of offering to Heaven. 2. The thing offered to Heaven, or immolated by an act of religion. 3. Any thing deſtroyed, or quitted for the ſake of ſomething elſe; as, he made a *ſacrifice* of his friendſhip to his intereſt. 4. Any thing deſtroyed.

(1.) God will ordain religious rites
Of *ſacrifice*. *Milton.*

(2.) ———— Upon ſuch *ſacrifice*
The gods themſelves throw incenſe. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

Go with me like good angels to my end,
And as the long divorce of ſteel falls on me,
Make of your prayers one ſweet *ſacrifice*,
And lift my ſoul to heav'n. *Shakeſp.*

Moloch beſmear'd with blood
Of human *ſacrifice*. *Milton.*

My life if thou preſerv'ſt, my life
Thy *ſacrifice* ſhall be;
And death, if death muſt be my doom,
Shall join my ſoul to thee. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

SA'CRIFICER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſacrifice.*] One who offers ſacrifice; one that immolates.

Let us be *ſacrificers*, but not butchers. *Shakeſp.*

— When ſome brawny *ſacrificer* knocks,
Before an altar led, an offer'd ox. *Dryden.*

A prieſt pours wine between the horns of a bull: the prieſt is veiled after the manner of the old Roman *ſacrificers*. *Addiſon.*

SACRIFI'CIAL. *adj.* [from *ſacrifice.*] Performing ſacrifice; included in ſacrifice.

Rain *ſacrificial* whiſp'rings in his ear;
Make ſacred even his ſtirrop. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

Tertullian's obſervation upon theſe *ſacrificial* rites, is pertinent to this rule. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

SA'CRILEGE. *n. ſ.* [*ſacrilege*, Fr. *ſacrilegium*, Lat.] The crime of appropriating to himſelf what is devoted to religion; the crime of robbing Heaven; the crime of violating or profaning things ſacred.

By what eclipſe ſhall that ſun be defac'd,
What mine hath erſt thrown down ſo fair a tower!
What *ſacrilege* hath ſuch a ſaint diſgrac'd? *Sidney.*

Then 'gan a curſed hand the quiet womb
Of his great grandmother with ſteel to wound,
And the hid treaſures in her ſacred tomb
With *ſacrilege* to dig. *Fairy Queen.*

We need not go many ages back to ſee the vengeance of God upon ſome families, raiſed upon the ruins of churches, and enriched with the ſpoils of *ſacrilege*. *South.*

SACRILE'GIOUS. *adj.* [*ſacrilegus*, Latin, from *ſacrilege.*] Violating things ſacred; polluted with the crime of ſacrilege.

To *ſacrilegious* perjury ſhould I be betrayed, I ſhould account it greater miſery. *King Charles.*

By vile hands to common uſe debas'd,
With *ſacrilegious* taunt, and impious jeſt. *Prior.*

Still green with bays each ancient altar ſtands,
Above the reach of *ſacrilegious* hands. *Pope.*

Blaſphemy is a malediction, and a *ſacrilegious* detraction from the Godhead. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

SACRILE'GIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſacrilegious.*] With ſacrilege.

When theſe evils befell him, his conſcience tells him it was for *ſacrilegiouſly* pillaging and invading God's houſe. *South.*

SA'CRING. *part.* [This is a participle of the French *ſacrer*. The verb is not uſed in Engliſh.] Conſecrating.

———— I'll ſtartle you,
Worſe than the *ſacring* bell. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VIII.

The *ſacring* of the kings of France is the ſign of their ſovereign prieſthood as well as kingdom, and in the right thereof they are capable of holding all vacant benefices. *Temple.*

SA'CRIST. }
SA'CRISTAN. } *n. ſ.* [*ſacriſtain*, Fren.] He that has the care of the utenſils or moveables of the church.

A *ſacriſt* or treaſurer are not dignitaries in the church of common right, but only by cuſtom. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

SA'CRISTY. *n. ſ.* [*ſacriſtie*, Fr.] An apartment where the conſecrated veſſels or moveables of a church are repoſited.

Bold Amycus from the robb'd veſtry brings
A ſconce that hung on high,
With tapers fill'd to light the *ſacriſty*. *Dryden.*

A third apartment ſhould be a kind of *ſacriſty* for altars, idols, and ſacrificing inſtruments. *Addiſon.*

SAD. *adj.* [Of this word, ſo frequent in the language, the etymology is not known. It is probably a contraction of *ſagged*, heavy, burthened, overwhelmed, from *To ſag*, to load.] 1. Sorrowful; full of grief. 2. Habitually melancholy; heavy; gloomy; not gay; not cheerful. 3. Gloomy; ſhewing ſorrow or anxiety by outward appearance. 4. Serious; not light; not volatile; grave. 5. Afflictive; calamitous. 6. Bad; inconvenient; vexatious. A word of burleſque complaint. 7. Dark coloured. 8. Heavy; weighty; ponderous. 9. Coheſive; not light; firm; cloſe.

(1.) Do you think I ſhall not love a *ſad* Pamela ſo well as a joyful? *Sidney.*

—— One from ſad diſmay
Recomforted, and after thoughts diſturb'd,
Submitting to what ſeem'd remedileſs. *Milton.*

——— ——— The hapleſs pair
Sat in their *ſad* diſcourſe and various plaint. *Milton.*

Up into heav'n, from Paradiſe in haſte
Th' angelic guards aſcended, mute and *ſad.* *Milton.*

—— I now muſt change
Thoſe notes to tragick; *ſad* taſk! *Milton.*

Six brave companions from each ſhip we loſt:
With ſails outſpread we fly th' unequal ſtrife,
Sad for their loſs, but joyful of our life. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

(2.) It miniſtereth unto men, and other creatures, all celeſtial influences: it diſſipateth thoſe *ſad* thoughts and ſorrows, which the darkneſs both begetteth and maintaineth. *Raleigh.*

See in her cell *ſad* Eloiſa ſpread,
Propp'd on ſome tomb, a neighbour of the dead. *Pope.*

(3.) Be not as the hypocrites of a *ſad* countenance. *Matt.*

Earth trembled from her entrails, as again
In pangs, and Nature gave a ſecond groan;
Sky lour'd, and muttering thunder, ſome ſad drops
Wept at completing of the mortal ſin
Original. *Milton.*

(4.) He with utterance grave, and countenance *ſad,*
From point to point diſcours'd his voyage. *Spenſer.*

The lady Katharine, a *ſad* and religious woman, when Henry VIII's reſolution of a divorce from her was firſt made known, ſaid that ſhe had not offended; but it was a judgment of God, for that her former marriage was made in blood. *Bacon.*

If it were an embaſſy of weight, choice was made of ſome *ſad* perſon of known judgment and experience, and not of a young man, not weighed in ſtate matters. *Bacon.*

A *ſad* wiſe valour is the brave complexion
That leads the van, and ſwallows up the cities:
The gigler is a milk-maid, whom inflection,
Or a fir'd beacon, frighteth from his ditties. *Herbert.*

(5.) Thoughts in my unquiet breaſt are riſen,
Tending to ſome relief of our extremes,
Or end, though ſharp and *ſad,* yet tolerable. *Milton.*

(6.) Theſe qualifications make him a *ſad* huſband. *Addiſon.*

(7.) Cryſtal, in its reduction into powder, hath a vale and ſhadow of blue; and in its coarſe pieces is of a *ſadder* hue than the powder of Venice glaſs. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

I met him accidentally in London in *ſad* coloured clothes, far from being coſtly. *Walton's Life of Bp. Sanderſon.*

Scarce any tinging ingredient is of ſo general uſe as woad, or glaſtum; for though of itſelf it dye but a blue, yet it is uſed to prepare cloth for green, and many of the *ſadder* colours, when the dyers make them laſt without fading. *Boyle.*

Woad or wade is uſed by the dyers to lay the foundation of all *ſad* colours. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

(8.) With that his hand, more *ſad* than lump of lead,
Uplifting high, he weened with Morddure,
His own good ſword, Morddure, to cleave his head.
Fairy Queen.

(9.) Chalky lands are naturally cold and *ſad,* and therefore require warm applications and light compoſt. *Mortimer.*

To SA'DDEN. *v. a.* [from *ſad*] 1. To make ſad; to make ſorrowful. 2. To make melancholy; to make gloomy. 3. To make dark coloured. 4. To make heavy; to make coheſive.

(2.) Her gloomy preſence *ſaddens* all the ſcene,
Shades ev'ry flow'r, and darken's ev'ry green;
Deepens the murmurs of the falling floods,
And breathes a browner horror on the woods. *Pope.*

(4.) Marl is binding, and *ſaddening* of land is the great prejudice it doth to clay lands. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

SA'DDLE. *n. ſ.* [ſadl, Saxon; *ſadel,* Dutch.] The ſeat which is put upon the horſe for the accommodation of the rider.

His horſe hipped, with an old moth-eaten *ſaddle,* and the ſtirrups of no kindred. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

The law made for apparel, and riding in *ſaddles,* after the Engliſh faſhion, is penal only to Engliſhmen. *Davies.*

One hung a pole-ax at his *ſaddle* bow,
And one a heavy mace. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

The vent'rous knight is from the *ſaddle* thrown;
But 'tis the fault of fortune, not his own. *Dryden.*

To SA'DDLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To cover with a ſaddle. 2. To load; to burthen.

(1.) I will *ſaddle* me an aſs, that I may ride thereon. 2 *Sam.*

Rebels, by yielding, do like him, or worſe,
Who *ſaddled* his own back to ſhame his horſe. *Cleaveland.*

No man, ſure, e'er left his houſe,
And *ſaddl'd* Ball, with thoughts ſo wild,
To bring a midwife to his ſpouſe,
Before he knew ſhe was with child. *Prior.*

(2.) Reſolv'd for ſea, the ſlaves thy baggage pack,
Each *ſaddl'd* with his burden on his back;
Nothing retards thy voyage. *Dryden.*

SA'DDLEBACKED. *adj.* [*ſaddle* and *back.*] Horſes, *ſaddlebacked,* have their backs low, and a raiſed head and neck. *Farrier's Dict.*

SA'DDLEMAKER. }
SA'DDLER. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſaddle.*] One whoſe trade is to make ſaddles.

——— Sixpence that I had
To pay the *ſaddler* for my miſtreſs' crupper,
The *ſaddler* had it. *Shakeſp. Comedy of Errours.*

The utmoſt exactneſs in theſe belongs to farriers, *ſaddlers,* and ſmiths. *Digby.*

The ſmith and the *ſaddler's* journeyman ought to partake of your maſter's generoſity. *Swift's Direct. to the Groom.*

SA'DLY. *adv.* [from *ſad.*] 1. Sorrowfully; mournfully. 2. Calamitouſly; miſerably.

(1.) My father is gone wild into his grave;
For in his tomb lie my affections;
And with his ſpirit *ſadly* I ſurvive,
To mock the expectations of the world. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

He griev'd, he wept, the ſight an image brought
Of his own filial love; a *ſadly* pleaſing thought. *Dryden.*

He *ſadly* ſuffers in their grief,
Out-weeps an hermit, and out-prays a ſaint. *Dryden.*

(2.) We may at preſent eaſily ſee, and one day *ſadly* feel. *South.*

SA'DNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſad*] 1. Sorrowfulneſs; mournfulneſs; dejection of mind. 2. Melancholy look. 3. Serjouſneſs; ſedate gravity.

(1.) ——— The ſoul receives intelligence
By her near genius of the body's end,
And ſo imparts a *ſadneſs* to the ſenſe. *Daniel's Civil War.*

And let us not be wanting to ourſelves,
Leſt ſo ſevere and obſtinate a ſadneſs
Tempt a new vengeance. *Denham's Sophy.*

A paſſionate regret at ſin, a grief and *ſadneſs* of its memory, enter into God's roll of mourners. *Decay of Piety.*

(2.) —— Dim *ſadneſs* did not ſpare
Celeſtial viſages. *Milton.*

(3.) If the ſubject be mournful, let every thing in it have a ſtroke of *ſadneſs.* *Dryden.*

SAFE. *adj.* [*ſauf,* French; *ſalvus,* Latin.] 1. Free from danger. 2. Free from hurt. 3. Conferring ſecurity. 4. No longer dangerous; repoſited out of the power of doing harm. This is rather a ludicrous meaning.

(1.) ——— Our ſeparated fortune
Shall keep us both the *ſafer;* where we are,
There's daggers in men's ſmiles. *Shakeſp. Macb.*

But Trivia kept in ſecret ſhades alone,
Her care, Hippolytus, to fate unknown;
And call'd him Virbius in th' Egerian grove,
Where then he liv'd obſcure, but *ſafe* from Jove. *Dryden.*

(2.) Put your head into the mouth of a wolf, and when you've brought it out *ſafe* and ſound, talk of a reward. *L'Eſtrange.*

(3.) To write the ſame things to you, to me is not grievous, but to you ſafe. *Phil.* iii. 1.

Aſcend; I follow thee, *ſafe* guide, the path
Thou lead'ſt me. *Milton.*

Beyond the beating ſurge his courſe he bore,
With longing eyes obſerving to ſurvey
Some ſmooth aſcent, or ſafe ſequeſter'd bay. *Pope.*

(4.)———— Banquo's *ſafe*,
——Ay, my good lord; *ſafe* in a ditch he lies
With twenty trenched gaſhes on his head,
The leaſt a death to nature. *Shakeſp. Macb.*

Our great forbidder *ſafe*, with all his ſpies
About him. *Milton.*

SAFE. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A buttery; a pantry. *Ainſw.*

SA'FECONDUCT. *n. ſ.* [*ſauf conduit*, Fr.] 1. Convoy; guard through an enemy's country. 2. Paſs; warrant to paſs.

(2.) A trumpet was ſent to ſir William Waller, to deſire a *ſafe conduct* for a gentleman. *Clarendon.*

SA'FEGUARD. *n. ſ.* [*ſafe* and *guard*.] 1. Defence; protection; ſecurity. 2. Convoy; guard through any interdicted road, granted by the poſſeſſour. 3. Paſs; warrant to paſs.

(1.) We ſerve the living God as near as our wits can reach to the knowledge thereof, even according to his own will; and do therefore truſt, that his mercy ſhall be our *ſafeguard*. *Hooker.*

If you do fight in *ſafeguard* of your wives,
Your wives ſhall welcome home the conquerors. *Shakeſp.*

Cæſar, where dangers threatened on the one ſide, and the opinion that there ſhould be in him little *ſafeguard* for his friends on the other, choſe rather to venture upon extremities, than to be thought a weak protector. *Raleigh.*

Great numbers, deſcended from them, have, by the bleſſing of God upon their induſtry, raiſed themſelves ſo high in the world as to become, in times of difficulty, a protection and a *ſafeguard* to that altar, at which their anceſtors miniſtred. *Atterbury.*

Thy ſword, the *ſafeguard* of thy brother's throne,
Is now become the bulwark of thy own. *Granville.*

(3.) On *ſafeguard* he came to me. *Shakeſp.*

A trumpet was ſent to the earl of Eſſex for a *ſafeguard* or paſs to two lords, to deliver a meſſage from the king to the two houſes. *Clarendon.*

To **SA'FEGUARD.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To guard; to protect.

We have locks to *ſafeguard* neceſſaries,
And pretty traps to catch the petty thieves. *Shak. Hen. V.*

SA'FELY. *adv.* [from *ſafe*.] 1. In a ſafe manner; without danger. 2. Without hurt.

(1.) Who is there that hath the leiſure and means to collect all the proofs, concerning moſt of the opinions he has, ſo as *ſafely* to conclude that he hath a clear and full view? *Locke.*

All keep aloof, and *ſafely* ſhout around;
But none preſumes to give a nearer wound. *Dryden.*

(2.) God *ſafely* quit her of her burthen, and with gentle travel, to the gladding of your highneſs with an heir. *Shak.*

SA'FENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſafe*.] Exemption from danger.

If a man ſhould forbear his food or his buſineſs; 'till he had certainty of the *ſafeneſs* of what he was going about, he muſt ſtarve and die diſputing. *South.*

SA'FETY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſafe*.] 1. Freedom from danger. 2. Exemption from hurt. 3. Preſervation from hurt. 4. Cuſtody; ſecurity from eſcape.

(1.) To that dauntleſs temper of his mind,
He hath a wiſdom that doth guide his valour
To act in *ſafety*. *Shakeſp. Macb.*

(2.) If her acts have been directed well,
While with her friendly clay ſhe deign'd to dwell,
Shall ſhe with *ſafety* reach her priſtine ſeat,
Find her reſt endleſs, and her bliſs complete? *Prior.*

(3.) Let not my jealouſies be your diſhonours,
But mine own *ſafeties*: you may be rightly juſt,
Whatever I ſhall think. *Shak. Macb.*

(4.)———— Impriſon him;
Deliver him to *ſafety*, and return. *Shak. K. John.*

SA'FFLOW. *n. ſ.* A plant.

An herb they call *ſafflow*, or baſtard ſaffron, dyers uſe for ſcarlet. *Mortim. Huſbandry.*

SA'FFRON. *n. ſ.* [*ſafran*, French, from *ſaphar*, Arabick. It was yellow, according to *Davies* in his Welſh dictionary. *Crocus*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

Grind your bole and chalk, and five or ſix ſhives of *ſaffron*. *Peacham.*

SA'FFRON *Baſtard.* *n. ſ.* [*carthamus*, Lat.] A plant. This plant agrees with the thiſtle in moſt of its characters; but the ſeeds of it are deſtitute of down. It is cultivated in Germany for dyers. It ſpreads into many branches, each producing a flower, which, when fully blown, is pulled off, and dried, and it is the part the dyers uſe. *Miller.*

SA'FFRON. *adj.* Yellow; having the colour of ſaffron.

—— Are theſe your cuſtomers?
Did this companion, with the *ſaffron* face,
Revel and feaſt it at my houſe to-day,
Whilſt upon me the guilty doors were ſhut? *Shakeſp.*

Soon as the white and red mixt finger'd dame
Had gilt the mountains with her *ſaffron* flame,
I ſent my men to Circe's houſe. *Chapm. Odyſſey.*

Now when the roſy morn began to riſe,
And weav'd her *ſaffron* ſtreamer through the ſkies. *Dryden.*

To **SAG.** *v. n.* To hang heavy.

The mind I ſay by, and the heart I bear,
Shall never *ſag* with doubt, nor ſhake with fear. *Shakeſp.*

To **SAG.** *v. a.* To load; to burthen.

SAGA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*ſagax*, Lat.] 1. Quick of ſcent: with *of*. 2. Quick of thought; acute in making diſcoveries.

(1.) So ſcented the grim feature, and up-turn'd
His noſtrils wide into the murky air;
Sagacious of his quarry from ſo far. *Milton.*

With might and main they chas'd the murd'rous fox,
Nor wanted horns t' inſpire *ſagacious* hounds. *Dryden.*

(2.) Only *ſagacious* heads light on theſe obſervations, and reduce them into general propoſitions. *Locke.*

SAGA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſagacious*.] 1. With quick ſcent. 2. With acuteneſs of penetration.

SAGA'CIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſagacious*.] The quality of being ſagacious.

SAGA'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſagacité*, Fr. *ſagacitas*, Lat.] 1. Quickneſs of ſcent. 2. Acuteneſs of diſcovery.

(2.) It requires too great a *ſagacity* for vulgar minds to draw the line nicely between virtue and vice. *South.*

Sagacity finds out the intermediate ideas, to diſcover what connection there is in each link of the chain, whereby the extremes are held together. *Locke.*

Many were eminent in former ages for their diſcovery of it; but though the knowledge they have left be worth our ſtudy, yet they left a great deal for the induſtry and *ſagacity* of after-ages. *Locke.*

SA'GAMORE. *n. ſ.* 1. [Among the American Indians.] A king or ſupreme ruler. *Bailey.* 2. The juice of ſome unknown plant uſed in medicine.

SAGE. *n. ſ.* [*ſauge*, French: *ſalvia*, Latin.] A plant of which the ſchool of *Salernum* thought ſo highly, that they left this verſe:

Cur moriatur homo cui ſalvia *creſcit in horto?*

By the colour, figure, taſte, and ſmell, we have as clear ideas of *ſage* and hemlock, as we have of a circle. *Locke.*

Marbled with *ſage* the hard'ning cheeſe ſhe preſs'd. *Gay.*

SAGE. *adj.* [*ſage*, Fr. *ſaggio*, Ital.] Wiſe; grave; prudent.

—— Tired limbs to reſt,
O matron *ſage*, quoth ſhe, I hither came. *Fairy Queen.*

Vane, young in years, but in *ſage* councils old,
Than whom a better ſenator ne'er held
The helm of Rome. *Milton.*

Can you expect that ſhe ſhould be ſo *ſage*
To rule her blood, and you not rule your rage? *Waller.*

Sage. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A philoſopher; a man of gravity and wiſdom.

——— Though you profeſs
Yourſelves ſuch *ſages*; yet know I no leſs,
Nor am to you inferior. *Sandys.*

At his birth a ſtar proclaims him come,
And guides the eaſtern *ſages*, who enquire
His place, to offer incenſe, myrrh and gold. *Milton.*

For ſo the holy *ſages* once did ſing,
That he our deadly forfeit ſhould releaſe,
And with his father work us a perpetual peace. *Milton.*

Groves, where immortal *ſages* taught,
Where heav'nly viſions Plato fir'd. *Pope.*

Sa'gely. *adv.* [from *ſage.*] Wiſely; prudently.

Sa'geness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſage.*] Gravity; prudence.

Sagi'ttal. *adj.* [from *ſagitta*, Lat. an arrow.] 1. Belonging to an arrow. 2. [In anatomy.] A future ſo called from its reſemblance to an arrow.

(2.) His wound was between the *ſagittal* and coronal ſutures to the bone. *Wiſem. Surg.*

Sagi'ttary. *n. ſ.* [*ſagittarius*, Latin; *ſagittaire*, Fr.] A centaur; an animal half man half horſe, armed with a bow and quiver.

——— The dreadful *ſagittary*
Appals our numbers. *Shak. Troil. and Creſ.*

Sa'go. *n. ſ.* A kind of eatable grain. *Bailey.*

Sa'ick. *n. ſ.* [*ſaica*, Italian; *ſaique*, Fr.] A Turkiſh veſſel proper for the carriage of merchandiſe. *Bailey.*

Said. *preterite* and *part. paſſ.* of *ſay.* 1. Aforeſaid. 2. Declared; ſhewed.

(1.) King John ſucceeded his *ſaid* brother in the kingdom of England and dutchy of Normandy. *Hale.*

SAIL. *n. ſ.* [ꞅeȝl, Saxon; *ſeyhel*, *ſeyl*, Dutch.] 1. The expanded ſheet which catches the wind, and carries on the veſſel on the water. 2. [In poetry.] Wings. 3. A ſhip; a veſſel. 4. *Sail* is a collective word, noting the number of ſhips. 5. *To ſtrike* Sail. To lower the ſail. 6. A proverbial phraſe for abating of pomp or ſuperiority.

(1.) He came too late; the ſhip was under *ſail.* *Shakeſp.*

They looſed the rudder-bands, and hoiſted up the main *ſail* to the wind. *Acts*, xxvii. 40.

The galley born from view by riſing gales,
She follow'd with her ſight and flying *ſails.* *Dryden.*

(2.) ——— He cutting way
With his broad *ſails*, about him ſoared round;
At laſt, low ſtooping with unwieldy ſway,
Snatch'd up both horſe and man. *Fairy Queen.*

(3.) ——— A *ſail* arriv'd
From Pompey's ſon, who thro' the realms of Spain
Calls out for vengeance on his father's death. *Addiſ. Cato.*

(4.) So by a roaring tempeſt on the flood,
A whole armado of collected *ſail*
Is ſcatter'd. *Shakeſp.*

It is written of Edgar, that he increaſed the fleet he found two thouſand ſix hundred *ſail.* *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

A feigned tear deſtroys us, againſt whom
Tydides nor Achilles could prevail,
Nor ten years conflict, nor a thouſand *ſail.* *Denham.*

He had promiſed to his army, who were diſcouraged at the ſight of Seleucus's fleet, conſiſting of an hundred *ſail*, that at the end of the ſummer they ſhould ſee a fleet of his of five hundred *ſail.* *Arbuthn. on Coins.*

(5.) Fearing leſt they ſhould fall into the quickſands, they *ſtrake ſail*, and ſo were driven. *Acts*, xxxvii. 17.

(6.) ——— Margaret
Muſt *ſtrike* her *ſail*, and learn a while to ſerve
Where kings command. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

To **Sail.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To be moved by the wind with ſails. 2. To paſs by ſea. 3. To ſwim. 4. To paſs ſmoothly along.

(1.) I ſhall not mention any thing of the *ſailing* waggons. *Mortimer.*

(2.) When *ſailing* was now dangerous, Paul admoniſhed them. *Acts.*

(3.) To which the ſtores of Crœſus, in the ſcale,
Would look like little dolphins, when they *ſail*
In the vaſt ſhadow of the Britiſh whale. *Dryden.*

(4.) Speak again, bright angel! for thou art
As glorious to this ſight, being o'er my head,
As is a winged meſſenger from heav'n,
When he beſtrides the lazy-pacing clouds,
And *ſails* upon the boſom of the air. *Shakeſp.*

To **Sail.** *v. a.* 1. To paſs by means of ſails. 2. To fly through.

(1.) A thouſand ſhips were mann'd to *ſail* the ſea. *Dryd.*

View Alcinous' groves, from whence
Sailing the ſpaces of the boundleſs deep,
To Ariconium precious fruits arriv'd. *Phillips.*

(2.) —— Sublime ſhe *ſails*
Th' aerial ſpace, and mounts the winged gales. *Pope.*

Sa'iler. }
Sa'ilor. } *n. ſ.* [*ſailor* is more uſual, *ſailer* more analogical; from *ſail.*] A ſeaman; one who practiſes or underſtands navigation.

They had many times men of other countries that were no *ſailors.* *Bacon.*

Batter'd by his lee they lay;
The paſſing winds through their torn canvas play,
And flagging ſails on heartleſs *ſailors* fall. *Dryden.*

Young Pompey built a fleet of large ſhips, and had good *ſailors*, commanded by experienced captains. *Arbuthn.*

Full in the openings of the ſpacious main
It rides, and, lo! deſcends the *ſailer* train. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Sailya'rd. *n. ſ.* [*ſail* and *yard.*] The pole on which the ſail is extended.

With glance ſo ſwift the ſubtle lightning paſt,
As ſplit the *ſailyards.* *Dryden's Juv.*

Saim. *n. ſ.* [*ſaime*, Italian.] Lard. It ſtill denotes this in Scotland; as, ſwine's *ſaim.*

Sain. [a participle; obſolete; from *ſay.*] Said.

Some obſcure precedence, that hath tofore been *ſain.* *Shak.*

Sa'infoin. *n. ſ.* [*ſainfoin*, Fr. *medica.*] A kind of herb.

SAINT. *n. ſ.* [*ſaint*, French; *ſanctus*, Lat.] A perſon eminent for piety and virtue.

To thee be worſhip and thy *ſaints* for aye. *Shakeſp.*

She will not ſtay the ſiege of loving terms,
Nor ope her lap to *ſaint* ſeducing gold. *Shakeſp.*

Then thus I cloath my naked villainy
With old odd ends, ſtol'n forth of holy writ,
And ſeem a *ſaint*, when moſt I play the devil. *Shakeſp.*

Miracles are required of all who aſpire to this dignity, becauſe they ſay an hypocrite may imitate a *ſaint* in all other particulars. *Addiſon on Italy.*

By thy example kings are taught to ſway,
Heroes to fight, and *ſaints* may learn to pray. *Granv.*

So unaffected, ſo compos'd a mind;
So firm, yet ſoft, ſo ſtrong, yet ſo refin'd,
Heav'n, as its pureſt gold, by tortures try'd;
The *ſaint* ſuſtain'd it, but the woman dy'd. *Pope.*

To **Saint** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To number among ſaints; to reckon among ſaints by a publick decree; to canonize.

Are not the principles of thoſe wretches ſtill owned, and their perſons *ſainted*, by a race of men of the ſame ſtamp? *South.*

Over-againſt the church ſtands a large hoſpital, erected by a ſhoemaker, who has been beatified, though never *ſainted.* *Addiſon.*

Thy place is here; ſad ſiſter; come away:
Once, like thyſelf, I trembled, wept, and pray'd;
Love's victim then, though now a *ſainted* maid. *Pope.*

Sa'inted. *adj.* [from *ſaint.*] 1. Holy; pious; virtuous. 2. Holy; ſacred.

(1.) —— Thy royal father
Was a moſt *ſainted* king: the queen that bore thee,
Oftner upon her knees than on her feet,
Died every day ſhe liv'd. *Shakeſp. Macb.*

(2.) I hold you as a thing enſkied and *ſainted*,
By your renouncement an immortal ſpirit,
And to be talk'd with in ſincerity
As with a ſaint. *Shakeſpeare.*

—— The crown virtue gives,
After this mortal change, to her true ſervants,
Amongſt the enthron'd gods on *ſainted* hills. *Milton.*

Saint *John's Wort. n. ſ.* [*hypericum.*] A plant.

Sa'intlike. *adj.* [*ſaint* and *like.*] 1. Suiting a ſaint; becoming a ſaint. 2. Reſembling a ſaint.

(1.) —— If ſtill thou do'ſt retain
The ſame ill habits, the ſame follies too,
Gloſs'd over only with a *ſaintlike* ſhow,
Still thou art bound to vice. *Dryden's Perſ.*

(2.) The king, in whoſe time it paſſed, whom catholicks count a *ſaintlike* and immaculate prince, was taken away in the flower of his age. *Bacon.*

Sa'intly. *adj.* [from *ſaint.*] Like a ſaint; becoming a ſaint.

——— I mention ſtill
Him whom thy wrongs, with ſaintly patience borne,
Made famous in a land and times obſcure. *Milton.*

Sa'intship. *n. ſ.* [from *ſaint.*] The character or qualities of a ſaint.

He that thinks his *ſaintſhip* licenſes him to cenſures, is to be looked on not only as a rebel, but an uſurper. *Decay of Piety.*

This ſavours ſomething ranker than the tenets of the fifth monarchy, and of ſovereignty founded upon *ſaintſhip.* *South.*

The devil was piqu'd ſuch *ſaintſhip* to behold,
And long'd to tempt him. *Pope.*

Sake. *n. ſ.* [ſac, Saxon; *ſaecke,* Dutch.] 1. Final cauſe; end; purpoſe. 2. Account; regard to any perſon or thing.

(1.) Thou neither do'ſt perſuade me to ſeek wealth
For empire's *ſake,* nor empire to affect
For glory's *ſake.* *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The prophane perſon ſerves the devil for nought, and ſins only for ſin's *ſake.* *Tillotſon.*

—— Wyndham like a tyrant throws the dart,
And takes a cruel pleaſure in the ſmart;
Proud of the ravage that her beauties make,
Delights in wounds, and kills for killing's *ſake.* *Granv.*

(2.) Would I were young for your *ſake,* miſtreſs Anne! *Shakeſp.*

The general ſo likes your muſick, that he deſires you, for love's *ſake,* to make no more noiſe with it. *Shak. Othel.*

Sa'ker. *n. ſ.* [*Saker* originally ſignifies an hawk, the pieces of artillery being often denominated from birds of prey.]

The cannon, blunderbuſs, and *ſaker,*
He was th' inventor of, and maker. *Hudibras.*

According to obſervations made with one of her majeſty's *ſakers,* and a very accurate pendulum chronometer, a bullet, at its firſt diſcharge, flies five hundred and ten yards in five half ſeconds, which is a mile in a little above ſeventeen half ſeconds. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

Sa'keret. *n. ſ.* [from *ſaker.*] The male of a ſaker-hawk. This kind of a hawk is eſteemed next after the falcon and gyrfalcon. *Bailey.*

SAL. n. ſ. [Latin.] Salt. A word often uſed in pharmacy.

Salſoacids will help its paſſing off; as *ſal* prunel. *Floyer.*

Sal gem is ſo called from its breaking frequently into gem-like ſquares. It differs not in property from the common ſalt of the ſalt ſprings, or that of the ſea, when all are equally pure. *Woodw. Met. Foſſ.*

Sal Ammoniack is found ſtill in Ammonia, as mentioned by the ancients, and from whence it had its name. *Woodw.*

SALA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*ſalax.* Lat. *ſalace,* Fr.] Luſtful; lecherous.

One more *ſalacious* rich and old,
Out-bids, and buys her. *Dryden's Juv.*

——— Feed him with herbs
Of generous warmth, and of *ſalacious* kind. *Dryd. Virg.*

Animals ſpleened, grow extremely *ſalacious.* *Arbuthn.*

Sala'ciously. *adv.* [from *ſalacious.*] Lecherouſly; luſtfully.

Sala'city. *n. ſ.* [*ſalacitas,* Lat. from *ſalacious.*] Luſt; lechery.

Immoderate *ſalacity* and exceſs of venery is ſuppoſed to ſhorten the lives of cocks. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

A corroſive acrimony in the ſeminal lympha produces *ſalacity.* *Floyer on the Hum.*

Sa'lad. *n. ſ.* [*ſalade,* Fr. *ſalaet,* Germ.] Food of raw herbs. It has been always pronounced familiarly *ſallet.*

I climbed into this garden to pick a *ſallad,* which is not amiſs to cool a man's ſtomach. *Shakeſp. Hen. VI.*

——— My *ſallet* days,
When I was green in judgment, cold in blood. *Shakeſp.*

You have, to rectify your palate,
An olive, capers, or ſome better *ſalad,*
Uſh'ring the mutton. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Some coarſe cold *ſalad* is before thee ſet;
Fall on. *Dryden's Pref.*

The happy old Coricyan's fruits and *ſalads,* on which he lived contented, were all of his own growth. *Dryden.*

Leaves, eaten raw, are termed *ſalad:* if boiled, they become potherbs; and ſome of thoſe plants which are potherbs in one family, are *ſallad* in another. *Watts.*

SALAMA'NDER. *n. ſ.* [*ſalamandre,* Fr. *ſalamandra,* Lat.] An animal ſuppoſed to live in the fire, and imagined to be very poiſonous. *Ambroſe Parey* has a picture of the ſalamander, with a receipt for her bite; but there is no ſuch creature, the name being now given to a poor harmleſs inſect.

The *ſalamander* liveth in the fire, and hath force alſo to extinguiſh it. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

According to this hypotheſis, the whole lunar world is a torrid zone, and may be ſuppoſed uninhabitable, except they are *ſalamanders* which dwelt therein. *Glanv. Sceſis.*

Whereas it is commonly ſaid that a *ſalamander* extinguiſheth fire, we have found by experience, that on hot coals it dieth immediately. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

The artiſt was ſo encompaſſed with fire and ſmoke, that one would have thought nothing but a *ſalamander* could have been ſafe in ſuch a ſituation. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Salama'nder's *Hair.*
Salama'nder's-*Wool.* } *n. ſ.* A kind of aſbeſtos, or mineral flax.

There may be ſuch candles as are made of *ſalamander's wool,* being a kind of mineral, which whiteneth in the burning, and conſumeth not. *Bacon.*

Of Engliſh talc, the coarſer ſort is called plaiſter or parget; the finer, ſpaad, earth flax, or *ſalamander's hair.* *Woodw.*

Salama'ndrine. *adj.* [from *ſalamander.*] Reſembling a ſalamander.

Laying it into a pan of burning coals, we obſerved a certain *ſalamandrine* quality, that made it capable of living in the midſt of fire, without being conſumed or ſinged. *Spectator.*

Sa'lary. *n. ſ.* [*ſalaire,* Fr *ſalarium,* Latin.] 1. *Salarium,* or *ſalary,* is derived from *ſal.* *Arbuthn.* 2. Stated hire; annual or periodical payment.

(2.) This is hire and *ſalary,* not revenge. *Shakeſp.*

Several perſons, out of a *ſalary* of five hundred pounds, have always lived at the rate of two thouſand. *Swift.*

SALE. *n. ſ.* [*ſaal,* Dutch.] 1. The act of ſelling. 2. Vent; power of ſelling; market. 3. A publick and proclaimed expoſition of goods to the market; auction. 4. State of being venal; price. 5. It ſeems in *Spenſer* to ſignify a wicker baſket; perhaps from *ſallow,* in which fiſh are caught.

(2.) Nothing doth more enrich any country than many towns; for the countrymen will be more induſtrious in tillage, and rearing of all huſbandry commodities, knowing that they ſhall have ready *ſale* for them at thoſe towns. *Spenſer.*

(3.) Thoſe that won the plate, and thoſe thus ſold, ought to be marked ſo as they may never return to the race, or to the *ſale.* *Temple.*

(4.) The other is not a thing for *ſale,* and only the gift of the gods. *Shakeſp. Cymb.*

Others more moderate ſeeming, but their aim
Private reward; for which both God and ſtate
They'd ſet to *ſale.* *Milton's Agon.*

The more money a man ſpends, the more muſt he endeavour to increaſe his ſtock; which at laſt ſets the liberty of a commonwealth to *ſale.* *Addiſon.*

(5.) To make baſkets of bulruſhes was my wont;
Who to entrap the fiſh in winding *ſale*
Was better ſeen? *Spenſer.*

SA'LEABLE. *adj.* [from *ſale.*] Vendible; fit for ſale; marketable.

I can impute this general enlargement of *ſaleable* things to no cauſe ſooner than the Corniſhman's want of vent and money. *Carew.*

This vent is made quicker or ſlower, as greater or leſs quantities of any *ſaleable* commodity are removed out of the courſe of trade. *Locke.*

SA'LEABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſaleable.*] The ſtate of being ſaleable.

SA'LEABLY. *adv.* [from *ſaleable.*] In a ſaleable manner.

SA'LEBROUS. *adj.* [*ſalebroſus*, Lat.] Rough; uneven; rugged.

SA'LESMAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſale* and *man.*] One who ſells cloaths ready made.

Poets make characters, as *ſaleſmen* cloaths;
We take no meaſure of your fops and beaus. *Swift.*

SA'LEWORK. *n. ſ.* [*ſale* and *work.*] Work for ſale; work careleſly done.

I ſee no more in you than in the ordinary
Of Nature's *ſalework.* *Shak. As you like it.*

SA'LIANT. *adj.* [French.] In heraldry, denotes a lion in a leaping poſture, and ſtanding ſo that his right foot is in the dexter point, and his hinder left foot in the ſiniſter baſe point of the eſcutcheon, by which it is diſtinguiſhed from rampant. *Harris.*

SA'LIANT, in heraldry, is when the lion is ſporting himſelf. *Peacham.*

SA'LIENT. *adj.* [*ſaliens*, Latin.] 1. Leaping; bounding; moving by leaps. 2. Beating; panting. 3. Springing or ſhooting with a quick motion.

(1.) The legs of both ſides moving together, as frogs, and *ſalient* animals, is properly called leaping. *Brown's V. Err.*

(2.) A *ſalient* point ſo firſt is call'd the heart,
By turns dilated, and by turns compreſt,
Expels and entertains the purple gueſt. *Blackmore.*

(3.) —— Who beſt can ſend on high
The *ſaliant* ſpout, far ſtreaming to the ſky. *Pope.*

SA'LIGOT. *n. ſ.* [*tribulus aquaticus.*] Water-thiſtle.

SA'LINE. } *adj.* [*ſalinus*, Latin.] Conſiſting of ſalt;
SA'LINOUS. } conſtituting ſalt.

We do not eaſily aſcribe their induration to cold; but rather unto *ſalinous* ſpirits and concretive juices. *Brown.*

This *ſaline* ſap of the veſſels, by being refuſed reception of the parts, declares itſelf in a more hoſtile manner, by drying the radical moiſture. *Harvey on Conſump.*

If a very ſmall quantity of any ſalt or vitriol be diſſolved in a great quantity of water, the particles of the ſalt of vitriol will not ſink to the bottom, though they be heavier in ſpecie than the water; but will evenly diffuſe themſelves into all the water, ſo as to make it as *ſaline* at the top as at the bottom. *Newt. Opt.*

As the ſubſtance of coagulations is not merely *ſaline*, nothing diſſolves them but what penetrates and relaxes at the ſame time. *Arbuthnot on Alim.*

SALI'VA. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Every thing that is ſpit up; but it more ſtrictly ſignifies that juice which is ſeparated by the glands called ſalival. *Quincy.*

Not meeting with diſturbance from the *ſaliva*, I the ſooner extirpated them. *Wiſeman's Surg.*

SALI'VAL. } *adj.* [from *ſaliva*, Latin.] Relating to
SA'LIVARY. } ſpittle.

The woodpecker, and other birds that prey upon flies, which they catch with their tongue, in the room of the ſaid glands have a couple of bags filled with a viſcous humour, which, by ſmall canals, like the *ſalival*, being brought into their mouths, they dip their tongues herein, and ſo with the help of this natural birdlime attack the prey. *Grew.*

The neceſſity of ſpittle to diſſolve the aliment appears from the contrivance of nature in making the *ſalivary* ducts of animals which ruminate, extremely open: ſuch animals as ſwallow their aliment without chewing, want *ſalivary* glands. *Arbuthnot.*

To **SA'LIVATE.** *v. a.* [from *ſaliva*, Latin.] To purge by the ſalival glands.

She was prepoſſeſſed with the ſcandal of *ſalivating*, and went out of town. *Wiſem. Surg.*

SALIVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſalivate.*] A method of cure much practiſed of late in venereal, ſcrophulous, and other obſtinate cauſes, by promoting a ſecretion of ſpittle. *Quincy.*

Holding of ill-taſted things in the mouth will make a ſmall *ſalivation.* *Grew's Coſmol.*

SALI'VOUS. *adj.* [from *ſaliva.*] Conſiſting of ſpittle; having the nature of ſpittle.

There happeneth an elongation of the uvula, through the abundance of *ſalivous* humour flowing upon it. *Wiſeman.*

SA'LLET. } *n. ſ.* [corrupted by pronunciation from
SA'LLETING. } *ſalad.*]

I tried upon *ſallet* oil. *Boyle.*
Sow ſome early *ſalleting.* *Mortim. Huſb.*

SA'LLIANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſally.*] The act of iſſuing forth; ſally. A word not inelegant, but out of uſe.

——— Now mote I weet,
Sir Guyon, why with ſo fierce *ſalliance*
And fell intent, ye did at earſt me meet. *Fairy Q.*

SA'LLOW. *n. ſ.* [*ſalix*, Latin.] A tree of the genus of willow.

Sallows and reeds on banks of rivers born,
Remain to cut to ſtay thy vines. *Dryden.*

SA'LLOW. *adj.* [*ſalo*, German, black; *ſale*, French, foul.] Sickly; yellow.

—— What a deal of brine
Hath waſht thy *ſallow* cheeks for Roſaline? *Shak.*
The ſcene of beauty and delight is chang'd:
No roſes bloom upon my fading cheek,
Nor laughing graces wanton in my eyes;
But haggard Grief, lean-looking *ſallow* Care,
And pining Diſcontent, a rueful train,
Dwell on my brow, all hideous and forlorn. *Rowe.*

SA'LLOWNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſallow.*] Yellowneſs; ſickly paleneſs.

A fiſh-diet would give ſuch a *ſallowneſs* to the celebrated beauties of this iſland, as would ſcarce make them diſtinguiſhable from thoſe of France. *Addiſon.*

SA'LLY. *n. ſ.* [*ſallie*, French.] 1. Eruption; iſſue from a place beſieged; quick egreſs. 2. Range; excurſion. 3. Flight; volatile or ſprightly exertion. 4. Eſcape; levity; extravagant flight; frolick; wild gaiety; exorbitance.

(1.) The deputy ſat down before the town for the ſpace of three Winter months; during which time *ſallies* were made by the Spaniards, but they were beaten in with loſs. *Bacon.*

(2.) Every one ſhall know a country better, that makes often *ſallies* into it, and traverſes it up and down, than he that, like a mill-horſe, goes ſtill round in the ſame track. *Locke.*

(3.) Theſe paſſages were intended for *ſallies* of wit; but whence comes all this rage of wit? *Stillingfl.*

(4.) At his return all was clear, and this excurſion was eſteemed but a *ſally* of youth. *Wotton.*

'Tis but a *ſally* of youth. *Denh. Sophy.*

We have written ſome things which we may wiſh never to have thought on: ſome *ſallies* of levity ought to be imputed to youth. *Swift.*

The epiſodical part, made up of extravagant *ſallies* of the prince of Wales and Falſtaff's humour, is of his own invention. *Shak. Illuſtrated.*

To **SA'LLY.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make an eruption; to iſſue out.

The Turks *ſallying* forth, received thereby great hurt. *Knolles.*

The noiſe of ſome tumultuous fight:
They break the truce and *ſally* out by night. *Dryden.*
The ſummons take of the ſame trumpet's call,
To *ſally* from one port, or man one publick wall. *Tate.*

Sa'llyport. *n. ſ.* [*ſally* and *port.*] Gate at which ſallies are made.

My ſlippery ſoul had quit the fort,
But that ſhe ſtopp'd the *ſallyport.* *Cleaveland.*

Love to our citadel reſorts
Through thoſe deceitful *ſallyports*;
Our ſentinels betray our forts. *Denham.*

Salmagu'ndi. *n. ſ.* [It is ſaid to be corrupted from *ſelon mon gout*, or *ſalé à mon goût.*] A mixture of chopped meat and pickled herrings with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions.

SA'LMON. *n. ſ.* [*ſalmo*, Latin; *ſaûmon*, French.] The ſalmon is accounted the king of freſh-water fiſh, and is bred in rivers relating to the ſea, yet ſo far from it as admits no tincture of brackiſhneſs. He is ſaid to caſt his ſpawn in Auguſt; ſome ſay that then they dig a hole in a ſafe place in the gravel, and there place their eggs or ſpawn, after the melter has done his natural office, and then cover it over with gravel and ſtones, and ſo leave it to their Creator's protection; who, by a gentle heat which he infuſes into that cold element, makes it brood and beget life in the ſpawn, and to become ſamlets early in the Spring: they haſte to the ſea before Winter, both the melter and ſpawner. Sir Francis Bacon obſerves the age of a *ſalmon* exceeds not ten years. After he is got into the ſea he becomes from a ſamlet, not ſo big as a gudgeon, to be a *ſalmon*, in as ſhort a time as a goſling becomes a gooſe. *Walton's Angler.*

They poke them with an inſtrument ſomewhat like the *ſalmon* ſpear. *Carew's Surv. of Cornw.*

They take *ſalmon* and trouts by groping and tickling them under the bellies in the pools, where they hover, and ſo throw them on land. *Carew.*

Of fiſhes, you find in arms the whale, dolphin, *ſalmon* and trout. *Peacham.*

Sa'lmontrout. *n. ſ.* A trout that has ſome reſemblance to a ſalmon.

There is in many rivers that relate to the ſea *ſalmontrouts* as much different from others, in ſhape and ſpots, as ſheep differ in their ſhape and bigneſs. *Walton's Ang.*

Salpi'con. *n. ſ.* [In cookery.] A kind of farce put into holes cut in legs of beef, veal, or mutton. *Bailey.*

Salsamenta'rious. *adj.* [*ſalſamentarius*, Latin.] Belonging to ſalt things. *Dict.*

Sa'lsify. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A plant. *Salſify*, or the common ſort of goatſbeard, is of a very long oval figure, as if it were cods all over ſtreaked, and engraven in the ſpaces, between the ſtreaks, which are ſharp pointed towards the end. *Mort. Huſb.*

Salsoa'cid. *adj.* [*ſalſus* and *acidus*, Lat.] Having a taſte compounded of ſaltneſs and ſourneſs.

The *ſalſoacids* help its paſſing off; as ſal prunel. *Floyer.*

Salsu'ginous. *adj.* [*ſalſugo*, Lat.] Saltiſh; ſomewhat ſalt.

The diſtinction of ſalts, whereby they are diſcriminated into acid, volatile, or *ſalſuginous*, if I may ſo call the fugitive ſalts of animal ſubſtances, and fixed or alcalizate, may appear of much uſe in natural philoſophy. *Boyle.*

SALT. *n. ſ.* [*ſalt*, Gothick; [ꞅealt, Saxon; *ſal*, Latin; *ſel*, French.] 1. *Salt* is a body whoſe two eſſential properties ſeem to be, diſſolubility in water, and a pungent ſapor: it is an active incombuſtible ſubſtance; it gives all bodies conſiſtence, and preſerves them from corruption, and occaſions all the variety of taſtes. There are three kinds of *ſalts*, fixed, volatile, and eſſential: fixed *ſalt* is drawn by calcining the matter, then boiling the aſhes in a good deal of water: after this the ſolution is filtrated, and all the moiſture evaporated, when the *ſalt* remains in a dry form at the bottom: this is called a lixivious *ſalt*. Volatile *ſalt* is that drawn chiefly from the parts of animals, and ſome putrified parts of vegetables: it riſes eaſily, and is the moſt volatile of any. The eſſential *ſalt* is drawn from the juice of plants by cryſtalization. *Harris.* 2. Taſte; ſmack. 3. Wit; merriment.

(1.) Is not diſcourſe, manhood, learning, gentleneſs, virtue and liberality, the ſpice and *ſalt* that ſeaſons a man? *Shak.*

He perfidiouſly has given up,
For certain drops of *ſalt*, your city Rome,
To his wife and mother. *Shakeſp. Coriol.*

Since *ſalts* differ much, ſome being fixt, ſome volatile, ſome acid, and ſome urinous, the two qualities wherein they agree are, that it is eaſily diſſoluble in water, and affects the palate with a ſapour, good or evil. *Boyle.*

A particle of *ſalt* may be compared to a chaos, being denſe, hard, dry, and earthy in the centre, and rare, ſoft, and moiſt in the circumference. *Newt. Opt.*

Salts are bodies friable and brittle, in ſome degree pellucid, ſharp or pungent to the taſte, and diſſoluble in water; but after that is evaporated, incorporating, cryſtalizing, and forming themſelves into angular figures. *Woodward.*

(2.) Though we are juſtices and doctors, and churchmen, Mr. Page, we have ſome *ſalt* of our youth in us: we are the ſons of women. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Salt. *adj.* 1. Having the taſte of ſalt; as, *ſalt* fiſh. 2. Impregnated with ſalt. 3. Abounding with ſalt. 4. [*Salax*, Lat.] Lecherous; ſalacious.

(1.) We were better parch in Africk ſun,
Than in the pride and *ſalt* ſcorn of his eyes. *Shak.*

—— Thou old and true Menenius,
Thy tears are *ſalter* than a younger man's,
And venomous to thine eyes. *Shakeſp. Cor.*

(2.) Hang him, mechanical *ſalt* butter rogue: I will awe him with my cudgel. *Shakeſp. Mer. Wiv. of Wind.*

It hath been obſerved by the ancients, that *ſalt* water will diſſolve ſalt put into it in leſs time than freſh water. *Bacon.*

A leap into *ſalt* waters very often gives a new motion to the ſpirits, and a new turn to the blood. *Addiſon.*

In Cheſhire they improve their lands by letting out the water of the *ſalt* ſprings on them, always after rain. *Mortim.*

(3.) He ſhall inhabit the parched places in the wilderneſs in a *ſalt* land, and not inhabited. *Jer.* xvii. 6.

(4.) ———— Be a whore ſtill:
Make uſe of thy *ſalt* hours, ſeaſon the ſlaves
For tubs and baths; bring down the roſe-cheek'd youth
To the tub-faſt, and the diet. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

——— All the charms of love,
Salt Cleopatra, ſoften thy wan lip! *Shakeſp.*

This new-married man, approaching here,
Whoſe *ſalt* imagination yet hath wrong'd
Your well-defended honour, you muſt pardon. *Shakeſp.*

To **Salt.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſeaſon with ſalt.

If the offering was of fleſh it was *ſalted* thrice. *Brown.*

Sa'ltant. *adj.* [*ſaltans*, Latin.] Jumping; dancing.

Salta'tion. *n. ſ.* [*ſaltatio*, Latin.] 1. The act of dancing or jumping. 2. Beat; palpitation.

(1.) The locuſts being ordained for *ſaltation*, their hinder legs do far exceed the others. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

(2.) If the great artery be hurt, you will diſcover it by its *ſaltation* and florid colour. *Wiſem. Surg.*

Sa'ltcat. *n. ſ.* Many give a lump of ſalt, which they uſually call a *ſaltcat*, made at the ſalterns, which makes the pigeons much affect the place. *Mort. Huſb.*

Saltce'llar. *n. ſ.* [*ſalt* and *cellar.*] Veſſel of ſalt ſet on the table.

When any ſalt is ſpilt on the table-cloth, ſhake it out into the *ſaltcellar.* *Swift's Direc. to the Butl.*

Sa'lter. *n. ſ.* [from *ſalt.*] 1. One who ſalts. 2. One who ſells ſalt.

(2.) After theſe local names, the moſt have been derived from occupations; as ſmith, *ſalter*, armourer *Camd. Rem.*

Sa'ltern. *n. ſ.* A ſaltwork.

A ſaltcat made at the *ſalterns.* *Mort. Huſb.*

Saltinba'nco. *n. ſ.* [*ſaltare in banco*, to climb on a bench, as a mountebank mounts a bank or bench.] A quack or mountebank.

Saltinbancoes, quackſalvers, and charlatans, deceive them: were Æſop alive, the Piazza and Pont-neuf could not ſpeak their fallacies. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

He play'd the *ſaltinbanco's* part,
Transform'd t' a Frenchman by my art. *Hudibras.*

Sa'ltier. *n. ſ.* [*ſaultiere*, Fr.] Term of heraldry. A *ſaltier* is in the form of a St. Andrew's croſs, and by ſome is taken to be an engine to take wild beaſts: in French it is called *un ſautoir*: it is an honourable bearing. *Peacham.*

Sa'ltish. *adj.* [from *ſalt.*] Somewhat ſalt.

Soils of a *ſaltiſh* nature improve ſandy grounds. *Mortim.*

Sa'ltless. *adj.* [from *ſalt.*] Inſipid; not taſting of ſalt.

Sa'ltly. *adv.* [from *ſalt.*] With taſte of ſalt; in a ſalt manner.

Sa'ltness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſalt.*] Taſte of ſalt.

Salt water paſſing through earth, through ten veſſels, one within another, hath not loſt its *ſaltneſs*, ſo as to become potable; but drained through twenty, become freſh. *Bacon.*

Some think their wits have been aſleep, except they dart out ſomewhat that is piquant and to the quick: men ought to find the difference between *ſaltneſs* and bitterneſs. *Bacon.*

Sa'lt-pan.
Sa'lt-pit. } *n. ſ.* [*ſalt* and *pan*, or *pit.*] Pit where ſalt is got.

Moab and Ammon ſhall be as the breeding of nettles, *ſalt-pits*, and a perpetual deſolation. *Zeph.* ii. 9.

Cicero prettily calls them ſalinas *ſalt-pans*, that you may extract ſalt out of, and ſprinkle where you pleaſe. *Bacon.*

The ſtratum lay at about twenty-five fathom, by the duke of Somerſet's *ſalt-pans* near Whitehaven. *Woodw. on Foſſ.*

Saltpe'tre. *n. ſ.* [*ſal petræ*, Latin; *ſal petre*, French.] Nitre.

Nitre, or *ſaltpetre*, having a crude and windy ſpirit, by the heat of the fire ſuddenly dilateth. *Bacon.*

Nitre or *ſaltpetre*, in heaps of earth, has been extracted, if they be expoſed to the air, ſo as to be kept from rain. *Locke.*

Salvabi'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *ſalvable.*] Poſſibility of being received to everlaſting life.

Why do we Chriſtians ſo fiercely argue againſt the *ſalvability* of each other, as if it were our wiſh that all ſhould be damned, but thoſe of our particular ſect. *Decay of Piety.*

SA'LVABLE. *adj.* [from *ſalvo*, Latin.] Poſſible to be ſaved.

Our wild fancies about God's decrees have in event reprobated more than thoſe decrees, and have bid fair to the damning of many whom thoſe left *ſalvable*. *Decay of Piety.*

Sa'lvage. *adj.* [*ſaulvage*, French; *ſelvaggio*, Italian, from *ſilva*, Lat.] Wild; rude; cruel. It is now ſpoken and written *ſavage*.

—— May the Eſſexian plains
Prove as a deſert, and none there make ſtay
But *ſavage* beaſts, or men as wild as they. *Waller.*
A *ſavage* race innur'd to blood. *Dryden.*

Salva'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *ſalvo*, Latin.] Preſervation from eternal death; reception to the happineſs of heaven.

As life and death, mercy and wrath, are matters of underſtanding or knowledge, all mens *ſalvation*, and all mens endleſs perdition, are things ſo oppoſite, that whatſoever doth affirm the one muſt neceſſarily deny the other. *Hooker.*

—— Him the moſt High,
Wrap'd in a balmy cloud with winged ſteeds,
Did, as thou ſaw'ſt, receive; to walk with God
High in *ſalvation*, and the climes of bliſs,
Exempt from death. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Sa'lvatory. *n. ſ.* [*ſalvatoire*, French.] A place where any thing is preſerved.

I conſider the admirable powers of ſenſation, phantaſy, and memory, in what *ſalvatories* or repoſitories the ſpecies of things paſt are conſerved. *Hale's Orig. of Mank.*

SALU'BRIOUS. *adj.* [*ſalubris*, Lat.] Wholeſome; healthful; promoting health.

—— The warm limbeck draws
Salubrious waters from the nocent brood. *Philips.*

Salu'brity. *n. ſ.* [from *ſalubrious.*] Wholeſomeneſs; healthfulneſs.

Salve. *n. ſ.* [This word is originally and properly *ſalſ*, which having *ſalves* in the plural, the ſingular in time was borrowed from it: ſealf, Saxon, undoubtedly from *ſalvus*, Latin.] 1. A glutinous matter applied to wounds and hurts; an emplaſter. 2. Help; remedy.

(1.) Let us hence, my ſov'reign to provide
A *ſalve* for any ſore that may betide. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

Sleep is pain's eaſieſt *ſalve*, and doth fulfil
All offices of death, except to kill. *Donne.*

Go ſtudy *ſalve* and treacle: ply
Your tenant's leg, or his ſore eye. *Cleaveland.*

The royal ſword thus drawn, has cur'd a wound,
For which no other *ſalve* could have been found. *Waller.*

Though moſt were ſorely wounded, none were ſlain;
The ſurgeons ſoon deſpoil'd them of their arms,
And ſome with *ſalves* they cure. *Dryden.*

(2.) If they ſhall excommunicate me, hath the doctrine of meekneſs any *ſalve* for me then? *Hammond.*

To **Salve.** *v. a.* [*ſalvo*, Latin; or from the noun.] 1. To cure with medicaments applied. 2. To help; to remedy. 3. To help or ſave by a *ſalvo*, an excuſe, or reſervation. 4. [From *ſalvo*, Latin.] To ſalute. Obſolete.

(1.) Many ſkilful leeches him abide,
To *ſalve* his hurts. *Fairy Queen.*

It ſhould be to little purpoſe for them to *ſalve* the wound, by making proteſtations in diſgrace of their own actions. *Hooker.*

The which if I perform, and do ſurvive,
I do beſeech your majeſty may *ſalve*
The long-grown wounds of my intemperance. *Sh. H.* VI.

(2.) Some ſeek to *ſalve* their blotted name
With others blot, 'till all do taſte of ſhame. *Sidney.*

Our mother-tongue, which truly of itſelf is both full enough for proſe, and ſtately enough for verſe, hath long time been counted moſt bare and barren of both: which default, when as ſome endeavoured to *ſalve* and cure, they patched up the holes with rags from other languages. *Spenſer.*

(3.) Ignorant I am not how this is *ſalved*: they do it but after the truth is made manifeſt. *Hooker.*

—— My more particular,
And that which moſt with you ſhould *ſalve* my going,
Is Fulvia's death. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleo.*

The ſchoolmen were like the aſtronomers, who, to *ſalve* phænomena, framed to their conceit eccentricks, and epicycles; ſo they, to *ſalve* the practice of the church, had deviſed a great number of ſtrange poſitions. *Bacon.*

There muſt be another ſtate to make up the inequalities of this, and *ſalve* all irregular appearances. *Atterbury.*

This conduct might give Horace the hint to ſay, that when Homer was at a loſs to bring any difficult matter to an iſſue, he laid his hero aſleep, and this *ſalved* all difficulty. *Broome.*

(4.) That ſtranger knight in preſence came,
And goodly *ſalved* them; who nought again
Him anſwered as courteſy became. *Fairy Queen.*

Sa'lver. *n. ſ.* [A veſſel, I ſuppoſe, uſed at firſt to carry away or ſave what was left.] A plate on which any thing is preſented.

He has printed them in ſuch a portable volume, that many of them may be ranged together on a ſingle plate; and is of opinion, that a *ſalver* of ſpectators would be as acceptable an entertainment for the ladies, as a *ſalver* of ſweetmeats. *Addiſ.*

Between each act the trembling *ſalvers* ring,
From ſoup to ſweet wine. *Pope.*

SA'LVO. *n. ſ.* [from *ſalvo jure*, Latin, a form uſed in granting any thing: as *ſalvo jure putei.*] An exception; a reſervation; an excuſe.

They admit many ſalvoes, cautions, and reſervations, ſo as they croſs not the chief deſign. *King Charles.*

It will be hard if he cannot bring himſelf off at laſt with ſome *ſalve* or diſtinction, and be his own confeſſor. *L'Eſt.*

If others of a more ſerious turn join with us deliberately in their religious profeſſions of loyalty, with any private *ſalvoes* or evaſions, they would do well to conſider thoſe maxims in which all caſuiſts are agreed. *Addiſ.*

Sa'lutariness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſalutary.*] Wholeſomeneſs; quality of contributing to health or ſafety.

SA'LUTARY. *adj.* [*ſalutaire*, Fr. *ſalutaris*, Lat.] Wholeſome; healthful; ſafe; advantageous; contributing to health or ſafety.

The gardens, yards, and avenues are dry and clean; and ſo more *ſalutary* as more elegant. *Ray.*

It was want of faith in our Saviour's countrymen, which hindered him from ſhedding among them the *ſalutary* emanations of his divine virtue; and he did not many mighty works there, becauſe of their unbelief. *Bentley.*

Saluta'tion. *n. ſ.* [*ſalutation*, Fr. *ſalutatio*, Lat.] The act or ſtyle of ſaluting; greeting.

——— The early village cock
Hath twice done *ſalutation* to the morn. *Shakeſp. R. III.*
——— Thy kingdom's peers
Speak my *ſalutation* in their minds;
Whoſe voices I deſire aloud with mine,
Hail, king of Scotland! *Shakeſp. Macb.*
——— On her the angel hail
Beſtow'd, the holy *ſalutation* uſed
To bleſt Mary. *Milton.*

In all publick meetings, or private addreſſes, uſe thoſe forms of *ſalutation*, reverence and decency, uſual amongſt the moſt ſober perſons. *Tayl. Rule of living holy.*

Court and ſtate he wiſely ſhuns;
Nor brib'd, to ſervile *ſalutations* runs. *Dryden's Horace.*

To **Salu'te.** *v. a.* [*ſaluto*, Lat. *ſaluer*, Fr.] 1. To greet; to hail. 2. To pleaſe; to gratify. 3. To kiſs.

(1.) The golden ſun *ſalutes* the morn,
And, having gilt the ocean with his beams,
Gallops the zodiack in his gliſt'ring coach. *Shak. Tit. And.*
——— One hour hence
Shall *ſalute* your grace of York as mother. *Sh. R. III.*
(2.) ——— Would I had no being,
If this *ſalute* my blood a jot: it faints me,
To think what follows. *Shak. Hen. VIII.*

Sa'lute. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Salutation; greeting. 2. A kiſs.

(1.) The cuſtom of praying for thoſe that ſneeze is more ancient than theſe opinions hereof: ſo that not any one diſeaſe has been the occaſion of this *ſalute* and deprecation. *Brown.*

O, what avails me now that honour high
To have conceiv'd of God, or that *ſalute*,
Hail highly favour'd, among women bleſt! *Milton.*

Continual *ſalutes* and addreſſes entertaining him all the way, kept him from ſaving ſo great a life, but with one glance of his eye upon the paper, 'till he came to the fatal place where he was ſtabbed. *South.*

I ſhall not trouble my reader with the firſt *ſalutes* of our three friends. *Addiſon.*

(2.) There cold *ſalutes*, but here a lover's kiſs. *Roſcom.*

Salu'ter. *n. ſ.* [from *ſalute.*] He who ſalutes.

Saluti'ferous. *adj.* [*ſalutifer*, Lat.] Healthy; bringing health.

The king commanded him to go to the ſouth of France, believing that nothing would contribute more to the reſtoring of his former vigour than the gentle *ſalutiferous* air of Montpelier. *Dennis's Let.*

SAME. *adj.* [*ſamo*, Gothick; *ſammo*, Swediſh.] 1. Not different; not another; identical; being of the like kind, ſort, or degree. 2. That which was mentioned before.

(1.) Miſo, as ſpitefully as her rotten voice could utter it, ſet forth the *ſame* ſins of Amphialus. *Sidney.*

——— The tenor of man's woe
Holds on the *ſame*. *Milton.*
Th' etherial vigour is in all the *ſame*,
And ev'ry ſoul is fill'd with equal flame. *Dryden.*

If itſelf had been coloured, it would have tranſmitted all viſible objects tinctured with the *ſame* colour; as we ſee whatever is beheld through a coloured glaſs, appears of the *ſame* colour with the glaſs. *Ray on the Creation.*

The merchant does not keep money by him; but if you conſider what money muſt be lodged in the banker's hands, the caſe will be much the *ſame*. *Locke.*

The *ſame* plant produceth as great a variety of juices as there is in the *ſame* animal. *Arbuthn. on Alim.*

(2.) Do but think how well the *ſame* he ſpends,
Who ſpends his blood his country to relieve. *Daniel.*

Sa'meness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſame.*] 1. Identity; the ſtate of being not another; not different. 2. Undiſtinguiſhable reſemblance.

(1.) Difference of perſuaſion in matters of religion may eaſily fall out, where there is the *ſameneſs* of duty, allegiance, and ſubjection. *King Charles.*

(2.) If all courts have a *ſameneſs* in them, things may be as they were in my time, when all employments went to parliamentmens friends. *Swift.*

Sa'mlet. *n. ſ.* [*ſalmonet*, or *ſalmonlet.*) A little ſalmon.

A ſalmon after he is got into the ſea, becomes from a *ſamlet*, not ſo big as a gudgeon, to be a ſalmon, in as ſhort a time as a goſling becomes a gooſe. *Walton's Ang.*

Sa'mphire. *n. ſ.* [*ſaint Pierre*, Fr. *rithmum*, Lat.] A plant preſerved in pickle. This plant grows in great plenty upon the rocks near the ſea-ſhore, where it is waſhed by the ſalt water. It is greatly eſteemed for pickling, and is ſometimes uſed in medicine. *Miller.*

——— Half way down
Hangs one that gathers *ſamphire*: dreadful trade!
Methinks he ſeems no bigger than his head. *Shak.*

Sa'mple. *n. ſ.* [from *example.*] A ſpecimen; a part of the whole ſhown that judgment may be made of the whole.

He entreated them to tarry but two days, and he himſelf would bring them a ſample of the oar. *Raleigh.*

I have not engaged myſelf to any: I am not loaded with a full cargo: 'tis ſufficient if I bring a *ſample* of ſome goods in this voyage. *Dryden.*

I deſign this but for a *ſample* of what I hope more fully to diſcuſs. *Woodw. Nat. Hiſt.*

Determinations of juſtice were very ſummary and deciſive, and generally put an end to the vexations of a law-ſuit by the ruin both of plaintiff and defendant: travellers have recorded *ſamples* of this kind. *Addiſon.*

——— From moſt bodies
Some little bits aſk leave to flow;
And, as through theſe canals they roll,
Bring up a *ſample* of the whole. *Prior.*

To **Sa'mple.** *v. a.* To ſhew ſomething ſimilar. *Ainſw.*

Sa'mpler. *n. ſ.* [*exemplar*, Lat. whence it is ſometimes written *ſamplar.*] A pattern of work; a piece worked by young girls for improvement.

O love, why do'ſt thou in thy beautiful *ſampler* ſet ſuch a work for my deſire to ſet out, which is impoſſible? *Sidney.*

Fair Philomela, ſhe but loſt her tongue,
And in a tedious *ſampler* ſew'd her mind.
Shakeſp. Titus Andronicus.

We created with our needles both one flower,
Both on one *ſamplar*, ſitting on one cuſhion;
Both warbling of one ſong, both in one key,
As if our hands, our ſides, voice and minds
Had been incorp'rate. *Shakeſp.*

——— Coarſe complexions,
And cheeks of ſorry grain, will ſerve to ply
The *ſampler*, and to teize the houſewife's wool. *Milton.*

I ſaw her ſober over a *ſampler*, or gay over a jointed baby. *Pope.*

Sa'nable. *adj.* [*ſanabilis*, Lat.] Curable; ſuſceptive of remedy: remediable.

Sana'tion. *n. ſ.* [*ſanatio*, Lat.] The act of curing.

Conſider well the member, and, if you have no probable hope of *ſanation*, cut it off quickly. *Wiſem. Surg.*

Sa'native. *adj.* [from *ſano.*] Powerful to cure; healing.

The vapour of coltsfoot hath a *ſanative* virtue towards the lungs. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Sa'nativeness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſanative.*] Power to cure.

Sanctifica'tion. *n. ſ.* [*ſanctification*, Fr. from *ſanctifico*, low Latin.] 1. The ſtate of being freed, or act of freeing from the dominion of ſin for the time to come. 2. The act of making holy; conſecration.

(1.) The grace of his *ſanctification* and life, which was firſt received in him, might paſs from him to his whole race, as malediction came from Adam unto all mankind. *Hooker.*

(2.) The biſhop kneels before the croſs, and devoutly adores and kiſſes it: after this follows a long prayer for the *ſanctification* of that new ſign of the croſs. *Stillingfleet.*

Sa'nctifier. *n. ſ.* [from *ſanctify*] He that ſanctifies or makes holy.

To be the *ſanctifier* of a people, and to be their God, is all one. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

To **SA'NCTIFY.** *v. a.* [*ſanctifier*, Fr. *ſanctifico*, Lat.] 1. To free from the power of ſin for the time to come. 2. To make holy. 3. To make a means of holineſs. 4. To make free from guilt. 5. To ſecure from violation.

(1.) For if the blood of bulls, ſprinkling the unclean, *ſanctifieth* to the purifying of the fleſh, how much more ſhall the blood of Chriſt? *Heb.* ix. 13.

(2.) What actions can expreſs the intire purity of thought, which refines and *ſanctifies* a virtuous man? *Addiſon.*

(3.) The goſpel, by not making many things unclean, as the law did, hath *ſanctified* thoſe things generally to all, which particularly each man to himſelf muſt *ſanctify* by a reverend and holy uſe. *Hooker.*

Thoſe judgments God hath been pleaſed to ſend upon me, are ſo much the more welcome, as a means which his mercy hath *ſanctified* ſo to me as to make me repent of that unjuſt act. *King Charles.*

Thoſe external things are neither parts of our devotion, or by any ſtrength in themſelves direct cauſes of it; but the grace of God is pleaſed to move us by ways ſuitable to our nature, and to *ſanctify* theſe ſenſible helps to higher purpoſes. *South.*

(4.) The holy man amaz'd at what he ſaw,
Made haſte to *ſanctify* the bliſs by law. *Dryden.*

(5.) Truth guards the poet, *ſanctifies* the line. *Pope.*

Sanctimo'nious. *adj.* [from *ſanctimonia*, Latin.] Saintly; having the appearance of ſanctity.

A *ſanctimonious* pretence, under a pomp of form, without the grace of an inward integrity, will not ſerve the turn. *L'Eſtrange.*

Sa'nctimony. *n. ſ.* [*ſanctimonia*, Lat.] Holineſs; ſcrupulous auſterity; appearance of holineſs.

If *ſanctimony*, and a frail vow between an errant Barbarian and a ſuperſubtle Venetian, be not too hard for my wit, and all the tribe of hell, thou ſhalt enjoy her. *Shak. Othello.*

Her pretence is a pilgrimage, which holy undertaking, with moſt auſtere *ſanctimony*, ſhe accompliſh'd. *Shakeſp.*

There was great reaſon why all diſcreet princes ſhould beware of yielding haſty belief to the robes of *ſanctimony*. *Raleigh.*

Sa'nction. *n. ſ.* [*ſanction*, Fr. *ſanctio*, Lat.] 1. The act of confirmation which gives to any thing its obligatory power; ratification. 2. A law; a decree ratified. Improper.

(1.) ——— I have kill'd a ſlave,
And of his blood cauſ'd to be mixt with wine!
Fill every man his bowl. There cannot be
A fitter drink to make this *ſanction* in. *Ben. J. Catil.*

Againſt the publick ſanctions of the peace,
With fates averſe, the rout in arms reſort,
To force their monarch. *Dryden's Æn.*

There needs no poſitive law or *ſanction* of God to ſtamp an obliquity upon ſuch a diſobedience. *South.*

By the laws of men, enacted by civil power, gratitude is not enforced; that is, not enjoined by the *ſanction* of penalties, to be inflicted upon the perſon that ſhall not be found grateful. *South.*

The ſatisfactions of the Chriſtian life, in its preſent practice and future hopes, are not the mere raptures of enthuſiaſm, as the ſtricteſt profeſſors of reaſon have added the *ſanction* of their teſtimony. *Watts.*

This word is often made the *ſanction* of an oath: it is reckoned a great commendation to be a man of honour. *Swift.*

Wanting *ſanction* and authority, it is only yet a private work. *Baker on Learning.*

(2.) 'Tis the firſt *ſanction* nature gave to man,
Each other to aſſiſt in what they can. *Denham.*

Sa'nctitude. *n. ſ.* [from *ſanctus*, Lat.] Holineſs; goodneſs; ſaintlineſs.

——— In their locks divine
The image of their glorious Maker ſhone,
Truth, wiſdom, *ſanctitude*, ſerene and pure. *Milton.*

Sa'nctity. *n. ſ.* [*ſanctitas*, Lat.] 1. Holineſs; the ſtate of being holy. 2. Goodneſs; the quality of being good; purity; godlineſs. 3. Saint; holy being.

(1.) ——— At his touch,
Such *ſanctity* hath Heaven given his hand,
They preſently amend. *Shakeſp.*

——— God attributes to place
No *ſanctity*, if none be thither brought
By men who there frequent. *Milton.*

(2.) ——— This youth
I reliev'd with ſuch *ſanctity* of love,
And to his image, which methought did promiſe,
Moſt venerable worth, did I devotion. *Shakeſp.*

It was an obſervation of the ancient Romans, that their empire had not more increaſed by the ſtrength of their arms than the *ſanctity* of their manners. *Addiſon.*

(3.) About him all the *ſanctities* of heav'n
Stood thick as ſtars, and from his ſight receiv'd
Beatitude paſt utt'rance. *Milton.*

To **Sa'nctuarise.** *v. n.* [from *ſanctuary*.] To ſhelter by means of ſacred privileges. Not in uſe.

No place indeed ſhould murder *ſanctuariſe*. *Shakeſp.*

SA'NCTUARY. *n. ſ.* [*ſanctuaire*, Fr. *ſanctuarium*, Lat.] 1. A holy place; holy ground. Properly the *penetralia*, or moſt retired and awful part of a temple. 2. A place of protection; a ſacred aſylum: whence a *ſanctuary man*, one who takes ſhelter in a holy place. 3. Shelter; protection.

(1.) Having waſte ground enough,
Shall we deſire to raze the *ſanctuary*,
And pitch our evils there? *Shakeſp.*

——— They often plac'd
Within his *ſanctuary* itſelf their ſhrines. *Milton.*

Let it not be imagined, that they contribute nothing to the happineſs of the country who only ſerve God in the duties of a holy life, who attend his *ſanctuary*, and daily addreſs his goodneſs. *Rogers's Serm.*

(2.) Come, my boy, we will to *ſanctuary*. *Shakeſp. R.* III.

I'll hence forthwith unto the *ſanctuary*,
To ſave at leaſt the heir of Edward's right. *Shak. H.* VI.

Oft have I heard of *ſanctuary* men;
But *ſanctuary* children, ne'er till now. *Shak. R.* III.

He fled to Beverly, where he and divers of his company regiſtered themſelves *ſanctuary* men. *Bacon's Hen.* VII.

Howſoever the *ſanctuary* man was protected from his creditors, yet his goods out of *ſanctuary* ſhould not. *Bac. H..* VII.

(3.) What are the bulls to the frogs, or the lakes to the meadows? Very much, ſays the frog; for he that's worſted will be ſure to take *ſanctuary* in the fens. *L'Eſtrange.*

The admirable works of painting were made fuel for the fire; but ſome reliques of it took *ſanctuary* under ground, and eſcaped the common deſtiny. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

SAND. *n. ſ.* [*ſand*, Daniſh and Dutch.] 1. Particles of ſtone not conjoined, or ſtone broken to powder. 2. Barren country covered with ſands.

(1.) That finer matter called *ſand*, is no other than very ſmall pebbles. *Woodw.*

——— Here i' th' *ſands*
Thee I'll rake up, the poſt unſanctified. *Shakeſp. K. L.*

Hark, the fatal followers do purſue!
The *ſands* are number'd that make up my life:
Here muſt I ſtay, and here my life muſt end. *Sh. Hen.* VI.

Sand hath always its root in clay, and there be no veins of *ſand* any great depth within the earth. *Bacon.*

Calling for more paper to reſcribe, king Philip ſhewed him the difference betwixt the ink box and *ſand* box. *Howel.*

If quickſilver be put into a convenient glaſs veſſel, and that veſſel exactly ſtopped, and kept for ten weeks in a *ſand* furnace, whoſe heat may be conſtant, the corpuſcles that conſtitute the quickſilver will, after innumerable revolutions, be ſo connected to one another, that they will appear in the form of a red powder. *Boyle.*

Engag'd with money bags, as bold
As men with *ſand* bags did of old. *Hudibras.*

The force of water caſts gold out from the bowels of mountains, and expoſes it among the *ſands* of rivers. *Dryden.*

Shells are found in the great *ſand* pit at Woolwich. *Woodward.*

Celia and I, the other day,
Walk'd o'er the *ſand* hills to the ſea. *Prior.*

(2.) Moſt of his army being ſlain, he, with a few of his friends, ſought to ſave themſelves by flight over the deſert *ſands*. *Knolles.*

——— Her ſons ſpread
Beneath Gibraltar to the Lybian *ſands*. *Milton.*
So, where our wild Numidian waſtes extend,
Sudden th' impetuous hurricanes deſcend,
Wheel through the air, in circling eddies play,
Tear up the *ſands*, and ſweep whole plains away.
The helpleſs traveller with wild ſurpriſe,
Sees the dry deſart all around him riſe,
And ſmoother'd in the duſty whirlwind dies. *Addiſon.*

SA'NDAL. *n. ſ.* [*ſandale*, Fr. *ſandalium*, Lat.] A looſe ſhoe.

Thus ſung the uncouth ſwain to th' oaks and rills,
While the ſtill morn went out with *ſandals* grey. *Milton.*
——— From his robe
Flows light ineffable: his harp, his quiver,
And Lycian bow are gold: with golden *ſandals*
His feet are ſhod. *Prior.*
The *ſandals* of celeſtial mold,
Fledg'd with ambroſial plumes, and rich with gold,
Surround her feet. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

SA'NDARAK. *n. ſ.* [*ſandaraque*, Fr. *ſandaraca*, Lat.] 1. A mineral of a bright colour, not much unlike to red arſenick. 2. A white gum oozing out of the juniper-tree. *Bailey.*

SA'NDBLIND. *adj.* [*ſand* and *blind.*] Having a defect in the eyes, by which ſmall particles appear to fly before them.

My true begotten father, being more than *ſandblind*, high gravelblind, knows me not. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Ven.*

SA'NDBOX *Tree. n. ſ.* [*hura*, Latin.] A plant. The fruit of this plant, if ſuffered to remain on 'till they are fully ripe, burſt in the heat of the day with a violent exploſion, making a noiſe like the firing of a piſtol, and hereby the ſeeds are thrown about to a conſiderable diſtance. Theſe ſeeds, when green, vomit and purge, and are ſuppoſed to be ſomewhat a-kin to *nux vomica*. *Miller.*

SA'NDED. *adj.* [from *ſand.*] 1. Covered with ſand; barren. 2. Marked with ſmall ſpots; variegated with duſky ſpecks.

(1.) In well *ſanded* lands little or no ſnow lies. *Mortimer.*

——— The river pours along
Reſiſtleſs, roaring dreadful down it comes;
Then o'er the *ſanded* valley floating ſpreads. *Thomſon.*
(2.) My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,
So flew'd, ſo *ſanded*, and their heads are hung
With ears that ſweep away the morning dew. *Shakeſp.*

SA'NDERLING. *n. ſ.* A bird.

We reckon coots, *ſanderlings*, pewets, and mews. *Carew.*

SA'NDERS. *n. ſ.* [*ſantalum*, Latin.] A precious kind of Indian wood, of which there are three ſorts, red, yellow, and green. *Bailey.*

Aromatize it with *ſanders*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

SA'NDEVER. *n. ſ.* That which our Engliſh glaſſmen call *ſandever*, and the French, of whom probably the name was borrowed, *ſuindever*, is that recrement that is made when the materials of glaſs, namely, ſand and a fixt lixiviate alkali, having been firſt baked together, and kept long in fuſion, the mixture caſt up the ſuperfluous ſalt, which the workmen afterwards take off with ladles, and lay by as little worth. *Boyle.*

SA'NDISH. *adj.* [from *ſand.*] Approaching to the nature of ſand; looſe; not cloſe; not compact.

Plant the tenuifolia's and ranunculus's in freſh *ſandiſh* earth, taken from under the turf. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

SA'NDSTONE. *n. ſ.* [*ſand* and *ſtone.*] Stone of a looſe and friable kind, that eaſily crumbles into ſand.

Grains of gold in *ſandſtone*, from the mine of Coſta Rica, which is not reckoned rich; but every hundred weight yields about an ounce of gold. *Woodward.*

SA'NDY. *adj.* [from *ſand.*] 1. Abounding with ſand; full of ſand. 2. Conſiſting of ſand; unſolid.

(1.) I ſhould not ſee the *ſandy* hourglaſs run,
But I ſhould think of ſhallows and of flats. *Shakeſp.*
Safer ſhall he be on the *ſandy* plains,
Than where caſtles mounted ſtand. *Shakeſp. Hen. VI.*

A region ſo deſert, dry, and *ſandy*, that travellers are fain to carry water on their camels. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Rough unweildy earth, nor to the plough
Nor to the cattle kind, with *ſandy* ſtones
And gravel o'er-abounding. *Phillips.*
O'er *ſandy* wilds were yellow harveſts ſpread. *Pope.*

(2.) Favour, ſo bottomed upon the *ſandy* foundation of perſonal reſpects only, cannot be long lived. *Bacon to Villiers.*

SANE. *adj.* [*ſanus*, Latin.] Sound; healthy. *Baynard* wrote a poem on preſerving the body in a *ſane* and ſound ſtate.

SANG. The preterite of *ſing*.

Then *ſang* Moſes and Iſrael this ſong unto the Lord. *Ex.* xv.
Thee next they *ſang*, of all creation firſt. *Milton.*

SANGUI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*ſanguifer*, Latin.] Conveying blood.

The fifth conjugation of the nerves is branched to the muſcles of the face, particularly the cheeks, whoſe *ſanguiferous* veſſels it twiſts about. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

SANGUIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſanguification*, Fr. *ſanguis* and *facio*, Lat.] The production of blood; the converſion of the chyle into blood.

Since the lungs are the chief inſtrument of *ſanguification*, the animal that has that organ faulty can never have the vital juices, derived from the blood, in a good ſtate. *Arbuthnot.*

Aſthmatick perſons have voracious appetites, and conſequently, for want of a right *ſanguification*, are leucophlegmatick. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

SA'NGUIFIER. *n. ſ.* [*ſanguis* and *facio*, Lat.] Producer of blood.

Bitters, like choler, are the beſt *ſanguifiers*, and alſo the beſt febrifuges. *Floyer on the Humours.*

To SA'NGUIFY. *v. n.* [*ſanguis* and *facio*, Lat.] To produce blood.

At the ſame time I think, I command: in inferior faculties, I walk, ſee, hear, digeſt, *ſanguify*, and carnify, by the power of an individual ſoul. *Hale.*

SA'NGUINARY. *adj.* [*ſanguinarius*, Lat. *ſanguinaire*, Fr. from *ſanguis*, Lat.] Cruel; bloody; murtherous.

We may not propagate religion by wars, or by *ſanguinary* perſecutions to force conſciences. *Bacon.*

The ſcene is now more *ſanguinary*, and fuller of actors: never was ſuch a confuſed myſterious civil war as this. *Howel.*

Paſſion tranſforms us into a kind of ſavages, and makes us brutal and *ſanguinary*. *Broome.*

SA'NGUINARY. *n. ſ.* [*ſanguis*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

SA'NGUINE. *adj.* [*ſanguin*, Fr. *ſanguineus*, from *ſanguis*, Lat.] 1. Red; having the colour of blood. 2. Abounding with blood more than any other humour; cheerful. 3. Warm; ardent; confident.

(1.) ——— This fellow
Upbraided me about the roſe I wear;
Saying, the *ſanguine* colour of the leaves
Did repreſent my maſter's bluſhing cheeks. *Shakeſp. H. VI.*
A ſtream of nect'rous humour iſſuing flow'd
Sanguine. *Milton.*

Dire Tiſiphone there keeps the ward,
Girt in her *ſanguine* gown. *Dryden.*

Her flag aloft, ſpread ruffling to the wind,
And *ſanguine* ſtreamers ſeem the flood to fire :
The weaver, charm'd with what his loom deſign'd,
Goes on to ſea, and knows not to retire. *Dryden.*

(2.) The cholerick fell ſhort of the longevity of the *ſanguine*. *Brown.*

Though theſe faults differ in their complexions as *ſanguine* from melancholy, yet they are frequently united. *Gov. of Ton.*

(3.) A ſet of *ſanguine* tempers ridicule, in the number of fopperies, all ſuch apprehenſions. *Swift.*

SA'NGUINE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſanguis.*] Blood colour.

——— A grieſly wound,
From which forth guſh'd a ſtream of gore, blood thick,
That all her goodly garments ſtain'd around,
And in deep *ſanguine* dy'd the graſſy ground. *Fairy Queen.*

SA'NGUINENESS. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſanguine.*] Ardour ; heat
SANGUI'NITY. } of expectation ; confidence. *Sanguinity* is perhaps only uſed by *Swift.*

Rage, or phrenſy it may be, in ſome perhaps natural courage, or *ſanguineneſs* of temper in others ; but true valour it is not, if it knows not as well to ſuffer as to do. That mind is truly great, and only that, which ſtands above the power of all extrinſick violence ; which keeps itſelf a diſtinct principality, independent upon the outward man. *Decay of Piety.*

I very much diſtruſt your *ſanguinity*. *Swift.*

SANGUI'NEOUS. *adj.* [*ſanguineus*, Lat. *ſanguin*, Fr.] 1. Conſtituting blood. 2. Abounding with blood.

(1.) This animal of Plato containeth not only *ſanguineous* and reparable particles, but is made up of veins, nerves, and arteries. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

(2.) A plethorick conſtitution, in which true blood abounds, is called *ſanguineous*. *Arbuthnot.*

SA'NHEDRIM. *n. ſ.* [*ſynedrium*, Lat.] The chief council among the Jews, conſiſting of ſeventy elders, over whom the high prieſt preſided.

SA'NICLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſanicle*, Fr. *ſanicula*, Lat.] A plant.

SA'NIES. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Thin matter ; ſerous excretion.

It began with a round crack in the ſkin, without other matter than a little *ſanies*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

SA'NIOUS. *adj.* [from *ſanies.*] Running a thin ſerous matter, not a well digeſted pus.

Obſerving the ulcer *ſanious*, I propoſed digeſtion as the only way to remove the pain. *Wiſeman.*

SA'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſanitas*, Lat.] Soundneſs of mind.

How pregnant, ſometimes, his replies are !
A happineſs that often madneſs hits on,
Which *ſanity* and reaſon could not be
So proſp'rouſly delivered of. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

SANK. The preterite of *ſink.*

As if the opening of her mouth to Zelmane had opened ſome great floodgate of ſorrow, whereof her heart could not abide the violent iſſue, ſhe *ſank* to the ground. *Sidney.*

Our men followed them cloſe, took two ſhips, and gave divers others of their ſhips their death's wounds, whereof ſoon after they *ſank* and periſhed. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

SANS. *prep.* [Fr.] Without. Out of uſe.

——— Laſt ſcene of all,
That ends this ſtrange eventful hiſtory,
Is ſecond childiſhneſs and mere oblivion,
Sans teeth, *ſans* eyes, *ſans* taſte, *ſans* every thing. *Shakeſp.*

For nature ſo prepoſterouſly to err,
Being not deficient, blind, or lame of ſenſe,
Sans witchcraft could not. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

SAP. *n. ſ.* [ꞅæpe, Saxon ; *ſap*, Dutch.] The vital juice of plants ; the juice that circulates in trees and herbs.

Now ſucking of the *ſap* of herbs moſt ſweet,
Or of the dew, which yet on them does lie,
Now in the ſame bathing his tender feet. *Spenſer.*

Though now this grained face of mine be hid
In *ſap* conſuming Winter's drizzled ſnow,
And all the conduits of my blood froze up,
Yet hath my night of life ſome memory. *Shakeſp.*

Wound the bark of our fruit trees,
Leſt, being over-proud with *ſap* and blood,
With too much riches it confound itſelf. *Shakeſp. Rich. II.*

—— His preſence had infus'd
Into the plant ſciential *ſap*. *Milton.*

The *ſap* which at the root is bred
In trees, through all the boughs is ſpread. *Waller.*

Vegetables conſiſt of the ſame parts with animal ſubſtances, ſpirit, water, ſalt, oil, earth ; all which are contained in the *ſap* they derive from the earth. *Arbuthnot.*

To SAP. *v. a.* [*ſapper*, Fr. *zappare*, Ital.] To undermine ; to ſubvert by digging ; to mine.

Their dwellings were *ſapp'd* by floods,
Their houſes fell upon their houſhold gods. *Dryden.*

To SAP. *v. n.* To proceed by mine ; to proceed inviſibly.

For the better ſecurity of the troops, both aſſaults are carried on by *ſapping*. *Tatler.*

In vain may heroes fight, and patriots rave,
If ſecret gold *ſaps* on from knave to knave. *Pope.*

SA'PPHIRE. *n. ſ.* [*ſapphirus*, Latin : ſo that it is improperly written *ſaphyre.*] A precious ſtone of a blue colour.

Saphire is of a bright blue colour. *Woodward.*

In enroll'd tuffs, flow'rs purfled, blue and white,
Like *ſaphire*, pearl, in rich embroidery. *Shakeſp.*

He tinctures rubies with their roſy hue,
And on the *ſaphire* ſpreads a heavenly blue. *Blackmore.*

That the *ſaphire* ſhould grow foul, and loſe its beauty, when worn by one that is lecherous, and many other fabulous ſtories of gems, are great arguments that their virtue is equivalent to their value. *Derham.*

SA'PPHIRINE. *adj.* [*ſapphirinus*, Lat.] Made of ſapphire ; reſembling ſapphire.

She was too *ſaphirine* and clear for thee ;
Clay, flint, and jet now thy fit dwellings be. *Donne.*

A few grains of ſhell ſilver, with a convenient proportion of powdered cryſtal glaſs, having been kept three hours in fuſion, I found the coliquated maſs, upon breaking the crucible, of a lovely *ſaphirine* blue. *Boyle.*

SA'PID. *adj.* [*ſapidus*, Lat.] Taſteful ; palatable ; making a powerful ſtimulation upon the palate.

Thus camels, to make the water *ſapid*, do raiſe the mud with their feet. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

The moſt oily parts are not ſeparated by a ſlight decoction, 'till they are diſentangled from the ſalts ; for if what remains of the ſubject, after the infuſion and decoction be continued to be boiled down with the addition of freſh water, a fat, *ſapid*, odorous, viſcous, imflammable, frothy water will conſtantly be found floating a-top of the boiling liquor. *Arbuthnot.*

SAPI'DITY. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſapid.*] Taſtefulneſs ; power
SA'PIDNESS. } of ſtimulating the palate.

As for their taſte, if their nutriment be air, neither can it be an inſtrument thereof ; for the body of that element is inguſtible, and void of all *ſapidity*. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

If *ſapidneſs* belong not to the mercurial principle of vegetables and animals, it will ſcarce be diſcriminated from their phlegm. *Boyle.*

SA'PIENCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſapience*, Fr. *ſapientia*, Lat.] Wiſdom ; ſageneſs ; knowledge.

By *ſapience*, I mean what the ancients did by philoſophy ; the habit or diſpoſition of mind which importeth the love of wiſdom. *Grew.*

Ne only they that dwell in lowly duſt,
The ſons of darkneſs and of ignorance ;
But they whom thou, great Jove, by doom unjuſt,
Did'ſt to the top of honour earſt advance :
They now, puft up with 'sdeignful inſolence,
Deſpiſe the brood of bleſſed *ſapience*. *Spenſer.*

King James, of immortal memory, among all the lovers and admirers of divine and human *ſapience*, accompliſhed at Theobalds his own days on earth. *Wotton.*

Becauſe enterpriſes guided by ill counſels have equal ſucceſs to thoſe by the beſt judgment conducted, therefore had violence the ſame external figure with *ſapience*. *Raleigh.*

——— *Sapience* and love
Immenſe, and all his father in him ſhone. *Milton.*

O ſov'reign, virtuous, precious of all trees
In Paradiſe ! of operation bleſt
To *ſapience*. *Milton.*

——— Many a wretch in Bedlam,
Though perhaps among the rout
He wildly flings his filth about,
Still has gratitude and *ſapience*,
To ſpare the folks that give him ha'pence. *Swift.*

SA'PIENT. *adj.* [*ſapiens*, Lat.] Wiſe; ſage.

There the *ſapient* king held dalliance. *Milton.*

SA'PLESS. *adj.* [*ſaploos*, Dutch.] 1. Wanting ſap; wanting vital juice. 2. Dry; old; huſky.

(1.) Pithleſs arms, like to a wither'd vine,
That droops his *ſapleſs* branches to the ground. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

The tree of knowledge, blaſted by diſputes,
Produces *ſapleſs* leaves inſtead of fruits. *Denham.*

This ſingle ſtick was full of ſap; but now in vain does art tie that withered bundle of twigs to its *ſapleſs* trunk. *Swift.*

(2.) If by this bribe, well plac'd, he would enſnare
Some *ſapleſs* uſurer that wants an heir. *Dryden's Juven.*

SA'PLING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſap*.] A young tree; a young plant.

Look how I am bewitch'd; behold, mine arm
Is, like a blaſted *ſapling*, wither'd up. *Shakeſp. R. III.*

Nurſe the *ſaplings* tall, and curl the grove
With ringlets quaint. *Milton.*

A *ſapling* pine he wrench'd from out the ground,
The readieſt weapon that his fury found. *Dryden.*

What planter will attempt to yoke
A *ſapling* with a falling oak? *Swift.*

Slouch turn'd his head, ſaw his wife's vig'rous hand
Wielding her oaken *ſapling* of command. *King.*

SAPONA'CEOUS. } *adj.* [from *ſapo*, Latin, ſoap.] Sopy;
SA'PONARY. } reſembling ſoap; having the qualities of ſoap.

By digeſting a ſolution of ſalt of tartar with oil of almonds, I could reduce them to a ſoft *ſaponary* ſubſtance. *Boyle.*

Any mixture of an oily ſubſtance with ſalt, may be called a ſoap: bodies of this nature are called *ſaponaceous*. *Arbuthnot.*

SA'POR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Taſte; power of affecting or ſtimulating the palate.

There is ſome *ſapor* in all aliments, as being to be diſtinguiſhed and judged by the guſt, which cannot be admitted in air. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

The ſhape of thoſe little particles of matter which diſtinguiſh the various *ſapors*, odours, and colours of bodies. *Watts.*

SAPORI'FICK. *adj.* [*ſaporifique*, Fr. *ſapor* and *facio*, Lat.] Having the power to produce taſtes.

SA'PPINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſappy*.] The ſtate or the quality of abounding in ſap; ſucculence; juicineſs.

SA'PPY. *adj.* [from *ſap*.] 1. Abounding in ſap; juicy; ſucculent. 2. Young; not firm; weak.

(1.) The *ſappy* parts, and next reſembling juice,
Were turn'd to moiſture for the body's uſe,
Supplying humours, blood, and nouriſhment. *Dryden.*

——————— The *ſappy* boughs
Attire themſelves with blooms, ſweet rudiments
Of future harveſt. *Phillips.*

The green heat the ripe, and the ripe give fire to the green; to which the bigneſs of their leaves, and hardneſs of their ſtalks, which continue moiſt and *ſappy* long, doth much contribute. *Mortimer.*

(2.) This young prince was brought up among nurſes, 'till he arrived to the age of ſix years: when he had paſſed this weak and *ſappy* age, he was committed to Dr. Cox. *Hayward.*

SA'RABAND. *n. ſ.* [*çarabande*, Span. *ſarabande*, Fren.] A Spaniſh dance.

The ſeveral modifications of this tune-playing quality in a fiddle, to play preludes, *ſarabands*, jigs and gavots, are as much real qualities in the inſtrument as the thought is in the mind of the compoſer. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

SA'RCASM. *n. ſ.* [*ſarcaſme*, Fr. *ſarcaſmus*, Lat.] A keen reproach; a taunt; a gibe.

Sarcaſms of wit are tranſmitted in ſtory. *Gov. of the Tong.*

Rejoice, O young man, ſays Solomon, in a ſevere *ſarcaſm*, in the days of thy youth, and walk in the ways of thy heart; but know that for theſe things God will bring thee into judgment. *Rogers's Sermons.*

When an angry maſter ſays to his ſervant, It is bravely done, it is one way of giving a ſevere reproach; for the words are ſpoken by way of *ſarcaſm*, or irony. *Watts.*

SARCA'STICAL. } *adj.* [from *ſarcaſm*.] Keen; taunting;
SARCA'STICK. } ſevere.

What a fierce and *ſarcaſtick* reprehenſion would this have drawn from the friendſhip of the world, and yet what a gentle one did it receive from Chriſt? *South.*

SARCA'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſarcaſtick*.] Tauntingly; ſeverely.

He aſked a lady playing with a lap-dog, whether the women of that country uſed to have any children or no? thereby *ſarcaſtically* reproaching them for miſplacing that affection upon brutes, which could only become a mother to her child. *South.*

SA'RCENET. *n. ſ.* [Suppoſed by *Skinner* to be *ſericum ſaracenicum*, Lat.] Fine thin woven ſilk.

Why art thou then exaſperate, thou idle immaterial ſkein of ſley'd ſilk, thou green *ſarcenet* flap for a ſore eye, thou taſſel of a prodigal's purſe? *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſ.*

If they be covered, though but with linen or *ſarcenet*, it intercepts the effluvium. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Theſe are they that cannot bear the heat
Of figur'd ſilks and under *ſarcenets* ſweat. *Dryd. Juv.*

She darts from *ſarcenet* ambuſh wily leers,
Twitches thy ſleeve, or with familiar airs
Her fan will pat the cheek; theſe ſnares diſdain. *Gay.*

To SA'RCLE. *v. a.* [*ſarcler*, Fr. *ſarculo*, Lat.] To weed corn. *Ainſworth.*

SARCOCE'LE. *n. ſ.* [σὰρξ and κήλη; *ſarcocele*, French.] A fleſhy excreſcence of the teſticles, which ſometimes grows ſo large as to ſtretch the ſcrotum much beyond its natural ſize. *Quincy.*

SARCO'MA. *n. ſ.* [σάρκωμα.] A fleſhy excreſcence, or lump, growing in any part of the body, eſpecially the noſtrils. *Bailey.*

SARCO'PHAGOUS. *adj.* [σὰρξ and φάγω.] Fleſh-eating; feeding on fleſh.

SARCO'PHAGY. *n. ſ.* [σὰρξ and φάγω.] The practice of eating fleſh.

There was no *ſarcophagy* before the flood; and, without the eating of fleſh, our fathers preſerved themſelves unto longer lives than their poſterity. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

SARCO'TICK. *n. ſ.* [from σὰρξ; *ſarcotique*, Fr.] Medicines which fill up ulcers with new fleſh; the ſame as incarnatives.

The humour was moderately repreſſed, and breathed forth; after which the ulcer incarned with common *ſarcoticks*, and the ulcerations about it were cured by ointment of tuty. *Wiſeman on Inflammations.*

SARCULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſarculus*, Lat.] The act of weeding; plucking up weeds. *Dict.*

SA'RDEL. }
SA'RDINE *Stone.* } *n. ſ.* A ſort of precious ſtone.
SA'RDIUS. }

He that ſat was to look upon, like a jaſper and a *ſardine ſtone*. *Rev.* iv. 3.

Thou ſhalt ſet in it four rows of ſtones: the firſt row ſhall be a *ſardius*. *Exod.* xxviii. 17.

SA'RDONYX. *n. ſ.* A precious ſtone. The onyx is an accidental variety of the agat kind: 'tis of a dark horny colour, in which is a plate of a bluiſh white, and ſometimes of red: when on one or both ſides the white there happens to lie alſo a plate of a reddiſh colour, the jewellers call the ſtone a *ſardonyx*. *Woodward.*

SARK. *n. ſ.* [ꞅcẏꞃk, Saxon.] 1. A ſhark or ſhirk. 2. In Scotland it denotes a ſhirt.

(2.) Flaunting beaus gang with their breaſts open, and their *ſarks* over their waiſtcoats. *Arbuthn. Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

Sarn. *n. ſ.* A Britiſh word for pavement, or ſtepping-ſtones, ſtill uſed in the ſame ſenſe in Berkſhire and Hampſhire.

Sa'rplier. *n. ſ.* [*ſarpilliere*, Fr.] A piece of canvas for wrapping up wares; a packing-cloth. *Bailey.*

Sa'rrasine. *n. ſ.* [In botany.] A kind of birthwort. *Bailey.*

Sa'rsa.
Sarsapare'lla. } *n. ſ.* Both a tree and an herb. *Ainſworth.*

Sarse. *n. ſ.* [Perhaps becauſe made of *ſarcenet*.] A ſort of fine lawn ſieve. *Bailey.*

To **Sarse.** *v. a.* [*ſaſſer*, Fren.] To ſift through a ſarſe or ſearſe. *Bailey.*

Sart. *n. ſ.* [In agriculture.] A piece of woodland turned into arable. *Bailey.*

Sash. *n. ſ.* [Of this word the etymologiſts give no account: I ſuppoſe it comes from *ſçache*, of *ſçavoir*, to know, a *ſaſh* worn being a mark of diſtinction; and a *ſaſh* window being made particularly for the ſake of ſeeing and being ſeen.] 1. A belt worn by way of diſtinction; a ſilken band worn by officers in the army. 2. A window ſo formed as to be let up and down by pullies.

(2.) She ventures now to lift the *ſaſh*;
The window is her proper ſphere. *Swift.*

She broke a pane in the *ſaſh* window that looked into the yard. *Swift.*

Sa'shoon. *n. ſ.* A kind of leather ſtuffing put into a boot for the wearer's eaſe. *Ainſworth.*

Sa'ssafras. *n. ſ.* A tree. The wood is medicinal.

Sat. The preterite of *ſit*.

The picture of fair Venus, that
For which, men ſay, the goddeſs *ſat*,
Was loſt, 'till Lely from your look
Again that glorious image took. *Waller.*

I anſwered not the Rehearſal, becauſe I knew the author *ſat* to himſelf when he drew the picture, and was the very Bays of his own farce. *Dryden.*

Sa'tchel. *n. ſ.* [*ſeckel*, Germ. *ſacculus*, Lat. Perhaps better *ſachel*.] A little bag: commonly a bag uſed by ſchoolboys to carry their books.

—— The whining ſchoolboy with his *ſatchel*,
And ſhining morning face, creeping like ſnail
Unwillingly to ſchool. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Schoolboys lag with *ſatchels* in their hands. *Swift.*

To **Sate.** *v. a.* [*ſatio*, Lat.] To ſatiate; to glut, to pall; to feed beyond natural deſires.

Sated at length, ere long I might perceive
Strange alteration in me. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
—— How will their bodies ſtript
Enrich the victors, while the vultures *ſate*
Their maws with full repaſt? *Phillips.*
Thy uſeleſs ſtrength, miſtaken king, employ,
Sated with rage, and ignorant of joy. *Prior.*

Sa'tellite. *n. ſ.* [*ſatelles*, Lat. *ſatellite*, Fr. This word is commonly pronounced in proſe with the *e* mute in the plural, as in the ſingular, and is therefore only of three ſyllables; but *Pope* has in the plural continued the Latin form, and aſſigned it four; I think improperly.] A ſmall planet revolving round a larger.

Four moons move about Jupiter, and five about Saturn, called their *ſatellites*. *Locke.*

The ſmalleſt planets are ſituated neareſt the ſun and each other; whereas Jupiter and Saturn, that are vaſtly greater, and have many *ſatellites* about them, are wiſely removed to the extreme regions of the ſyſtem. *Bentley.*

—— Aſk of yonder argent fields above,
Why Jove's *ſatellites* are leſs than Jove? *Pope.*

Satelli'tious. *adj.* [from *ſatelles*, Lat.] Conſiſting of ſatellites.

Their ſolidity and opacity, and their *ſatellitious* attendance, their revolutions about the ſun, and their rotations about their axis, are exactly the ſame. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

To **SA'TIATE.** *v. a.* [*ſatio*, Lat.] 1. To ſatisfy; to fill. 2. To glut; to pall; to fill beyond natural deſire. 3. To gratify deſire. 4. To ſaturate; to impregnate with as much as can be contained or imbibed.

(1.) Thoſe ſmells are the moſt grateful where the degree of heat is ſmall, or the ſtrength of the ſmell allayed; for theſe rather woo the ſenſe than *ſatiate* it. *Bacon.*

Buying of land is the reſult of a full and *ſatiated* gain; and men in trade ſeldom think of laying out their money upon land, 'till their profit has brought them in more than their trade can well employ. *Locke.*

—— The looſen'd winds
Hurl'd high above the clouds; 'till all their force
Conſum'd, her rav'nous jaws th' earth *ſatiate* clos'd. *Phillips.*

(2.) Whatever novelty preſents, children are preſently eager to have a taſte, and are as ſoon *ſatiated* with it. *Locke.*

He may be *ſatiated*, but not ſatisfy'd. *Norris.*

(3.) I may yet ſurvive the malice of my enemies, although they ſhould be *ſatiated* with my blood. *King Charles.*

(4.) Why does not ſalt of tartar draw more water out of the air, than in a certain proportion to its quantity, but for want of an attractive force after it is *ſatiated* with water? *Newton.*

Sa'tiate. *adj.* [from the verb.] Glutted; full to ſatiety. When it has *with*, it ſeems a participle; when *of*, an adjective.

—— Our generals, retir'd to their eſtates,
In life's cool evening, *ſatiate of* applauſe,
Nor think of bleeding ev'n in Brunſwick's cauſe. *Pope.*
Now may'rs and ſhrieves all huſh'd and *ſatiate* lay,
Yet eat, in dreams, the cuſtard of the day. *Pope.*

Sati'ety. *n. ſ.* [*ſatietas*, Lat. *ſatieté*, Fr.] Fulneſs beyond deſire or pleaſure; more than enough; wearisomeneſs of plenty; ſtate of being palled or glutted.

He leaves a ſhallow plaſh to plunge him in the deep,
And with *ſatiety* ſeeks to quench his thirſt. *Shakeſp.*

Nothing more jealous than a favourite, eſpecially towards the waining-time and ſuſpect of *ſatiety*. *Wotton.*

In all pleaſures there is *ſatiety*: and after they be uſed, their verdure departeth. *Hakewill.*

—— They ſatiate and ſoon fill,
Though pleaſant; but thy words, with grace divine
Imbu'd, bring to their ſweetneſs no *ſatiety*. *Milton.*

No action, the uſefulneſs of which has made it the matter of duty, but a man may bear the continual purſuit of, without loathing or *ſatiety*. *South.*

The joy unequal'd, if its end it gain,
Without *ſatiety*, though e'er ſo bleſt,
And but more reliſh'd as the more diſtreſs'd. *Pope.*

Sa'tin. *n. ſ.* [*ſatin*, Fr. *drapo di ſetan*, Ital. *ſattin*, Dutch;] A ſoft cloſe and ſhining ſilk.

Upon her body ſhe wore a doublet of ſky-colour *ſatin*, covered with plates of gold, and as it were nailed with precious ſtones, that in it ſhe might ſeem armed. *Sidney.*

The ladies dreſs'd in rich ſymars were ſeen,
Of Florence *ſatin*, flower'd with white and green,
And for a ſhade betwixt the gloomy gridelin. *Dryden.*
Her petticoat, transform'd apace,
Became black *ſatin* flounc'd with lace. *Swift.*

Lay the child carefully in a caſe, covered with a mantle of blue *ſatin*. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

SA'TIRE. *n. ſ.* [*ſatira*, anciently *ſatura*, Latin; not from *ſatyrus*, a ſatyr; *ſatire*, Fr.] A poem in which wickedneſs or folly is cenſured. Proper *ſatire* is diſtinguiſhed, by the generality of the reflections, from a lampoon which is aimed againſt a particular perſon; but they are too frequently confounded: it has *on* before the ſubject.

He dares to ſing thy praiſes in a clime
Where vice triumphs, and virtue is a crime;
Where ev'n to draw the picture of thy mind,
Is *ſatyr on* the moſt of human kind. *Dryden.*
My verſe is *ſatire*, Dorſet lend your ear,
And patroniſe a muſe you cannot fear. *Young.*

Sati'rical.
Sati'rick. } *adj.* [*ſatiricus*, Lat. *ſatirique*, Fr. from *ſatire*.] 1. Belonging to ſatire; employed in writing of invective. 2. Cenſorious; ſevere in language.

(1.) You muſt not think, that a *ſatyrick* ſtyle
Allows of ſcandalous and brutiſh words. *Roſcommon.*
What human kind deſires, and what they ſhun,
Rage, paſſions, pleaſures, impotence of will,
Shall this *ſatirical* collection fill. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

(2.) Slanders, ſir; for the *ſatirical* ſlave ſays here, that old men have grey beards; that their faces are wrinkled. *Shakeſp.*

He that hath a *ſatirical* vein, as he maketh others afraid of his wit, ſo he had need be afraid of others memory. *Bacon.*

On me when dunces are *ſatirick*,
I take it for a panegyrick. *Swift.*

Sati'rically. *adv* [from *ſatirical.*] With invective; with intention to cenſure or vilify.

He applies them *ſatirically* to ſome cuſtoms, and kinds of philoſophy, which he arraigns. *Dryden.*

Sa'tirist. *n. ſ.* [from *ſatire*] One who writes ſatires.

I firſt adventure, follow me who liſt,
And be the ſecond Engliſh *ſatiriſt.* *Hall.*

Wycherly, in his writings, is the ſharpeſt *ſatyriſt* of his time; but, in his nature, he has all the ſoftneſs of the tendereſt diſpoſitions: in his writings he is ſevere, bold, undertaking; in his nature gentle, modeſt, inoffenſive. *Granville.*

All vain pretenders have been conſtantly the topicks of the moſt candid *ſatyriſts*, from the Codrus of Juvenal to the Damon of Boileau. *Cleland.*

Yet ſoft his nature, though ſevere his lay;
His anger moral, and his wiſdom gay:
Bleſt *ſatyriſt!* who touch'd the mean ſo true,
As ſhow'd vice had his hate and pity too. *Pope.*

To **Sa'tirize.** *v. a.* [*ſatirizer*, Fr. from *ſatire.*] To cenſure as in a ſatire.

Covetouſneſs is deſcribed as a veil caſt over the true meaning of the poet, which was to *ſatirize* his prodigality and voluptuouſneſs. *Dryden.*

Should a writer ſingle out and point his raillery at particular perſons, or *ſatirize* the miſerable, he might be ſure of pleaſing a great part of his readers; but muſt be a very ill man if he could pleaſe himſelf. *Addiſon.*

I inſiſt that my lion's mouth be not defiled with ſcandal; for I would not make uſe of him to revile the human ſpecies, and *ſatirize* his betters. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

It is as hard to *ſatirize* well a man of diſtinguiſhed vices, as to praiſe well a man of diſtinguiſhed virtues. *Swift.*

Satisfa'ction. *n. ſ.* [*ſatisfactio*, Lat. *ſatisfaction*, Fren.] 1. The act of pleaſing to the full, or ſtate of being pleaſed. 2. The act of pleaſing. 3. The ſtate of being pleaſed. 4. Releaſe from ſuſpenſe, uncertainty, or uneaſineſs; conviction. 5. Gratification; that which pleaſes. 6. Amends; atonement for a crime; recompenſe for an injury.

(1.) Run over the circle of earthly pleaſures, and had not God ſecured a man a ſolid pleaſure from his own actions, he would be forced to complain that pleaſure was not *ſatisfaction.* *South.*

(2.) The mind, having a power to ſuſpend the execution and *ſatisfaction* of any of its deſires, is at liberty to conſider the objects of them. *Locke.*

(3.) 'Tis a wretched *ſatisfaction* a revengeful man takes, even in loſing his life, provided his enemy go for company. *L'Eſtrange.*

There are very few diſcourſes ſo ſhort, clear, and conſiſtent, to which moſt men may not, with *ſatisfaction* enough to themſelves, raiſe a doubt. *Locke.*

(4.) Wilt thou leave me ſo unſatisfied?
—— What *ſatisfaction* can you have? *Shakeſp.*

(5.) Of ev'ry nation each illuſtrious name,
Such toys as theſe have cheated into fame;
Exchanging ſolid quiet to obtain
The windy *ſatisfaction* of the brain. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

(6.) Die he or juſtice muſt; unleſs for him
Some other able, and as willing, pay
The rigid *ſatisfaction*, death for death. *Milton.*

Satisfa'ctive. *adj.* [*ſatisfactus*, Latin.] Giving ſatisfaction.

By a final and *ſatisfactive* diſcernment of faith, we lay the laſt effects upon the firſt cauſe of all things. *Brown.*

Satisfa'ctorily. *adv.* [from *ſatisfactory.*] So as to content.

Bellonius hath been more *ſatisfactorily* experimental, not only affirming that chameleons feed on flies, but upon exenteration he found theſe animals in their bellies. *Brown.*

They ſtrain their memory to anſwer him *ſatisfactorily* unto all his demands. *Digby.*

Satisfa'ctoriness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſatisfactory.*] Power of ſatisfying; power of giving content.

The incompleatneſs of the ſeraphick lover's happineſs in his fruitions, proceeds not from their want of *ſatisfactorineſs*, but his want of an entire poſſeſſion of them. *Boyle.*

Satisfa'ctory. *adj.* [*ſatisfactoire*, Fr. *ſatisfactus*, Lat.] 1. Giving ſatisfaction; giving content. 2. Atoning; making amends.

(1.) An intelligent American would ſcarce take it for a *ſatisfactory* account, if, deſiring to learn our architecture, he ſhould be told that a pillar was a thing ſupported by a baſis. *Locke.*

(2.) A moſt wiſe and ſufficient means of redemption and ſalvation, by the *ſatisfactory* and meritorious death and obedience of the incarnate ſon of God, Jeſus Chriſt. *Sanderſon.*

To SA'TISFY. *v. a.* [*ſatisfaire*, Fr. *ſatisfacio*, Lat.] 1. To content; to pleaſe to ſuch a degree as that nothing more is deſired. 2. To feed to the fill. 3. To recompenſe; to pay to content. 4. To appeaſe by puniſhment. 5. To free from doubt, perplexity, or ſuſpenſe. 6. To convince.

(1.) A good man ſhall be *ſatisfied* from himſelf. *Proverbs.*

I'm *ſatisfy'd.* My boy has done his duty. *Addiſon.*

(2.) Who hath cauſed it to rain on the earth, to *ſatisfy* the deſolate and waſte ground, and to cauſe the bud of the tender tree to ſpring forth? *Job.*

I will purſue and divide the ſpoil: my luſt ſhall be *ſatisfied* upon them. *Exodus.*

The righteous eateth to the *ſatisfying* of his ſoul. *Proverbs.*

(3.) He is well paid that is well *ſatisfied*;
And I, delivering you, am *ſatisfied*,
And therein do account myſelf well paid. *Shakeſp.*

(4.) ———— Will he draw out,
For anger's ſake, finite to infinite
In puniſh'd man, to *ſatisfy* his rigour,
Satisfy'd never? That were to extend
His ſentence beyond duſt and Nature's law. *Milton.*

(5.) Of many things uſeful and curious you may *ſatisfy* yourſelves in Leonardo de Vinci. *Dryden.*

This I would willingly be *ſatisfied* in, whether the ſoul, when it thinks thus, ſeparate from the body, acts leſs rationally than when conjointly with it? *Locke.*

(6.) He declares himſelf *ſatisfied* to the contrary, in which he has given up the cauſe. *Dryden.*

When come to the utmoſt extremity of body, what can there put a ſtop and *ſatisfy* the mind that it is at the end of ſpace, when it is *ſatisfied* that body itſelf can move into it? *Locke.*

The ſtanding evidences of the truth of the Goſpel are in themſelves moſt firm, ſolid, and *ſatisfying.* *Atterbury.*

To **Sa'tisfy.** *v. n.* 1. To give content. 2. To feed to the full. 3. To make payment.

(3.) By the quantity of ſilver they give or take, they eſtimate the value of other things, and *ſatisfy* for them: thus ſilver becomes the meaſure of commerce. *Locke.*

Sa'turable. *adj.* [from *ſaturate.*] Impregnable with any thing 'till it will receive no more.

Be the figures of the ſalts never ſo various, yet if the atoms of water were fluid, they would always ſo conform to thoſe figures as to fill up all vacuities; and conſequently the water would be *ſaturable* with the ſame quantity of any ſalt, which it is not. *Grew's Coſmol. Sacra.*

Sa'turant. *adj.* [from *ſaturans*, Lat.] Impregnating to the fill.

To SA'TURATE. *v. a.* [*ſaturo*, Latin.] To impregnate 'till no more can be received or imbibed.

Rain water is plentifully *ſaturated* with terreſtrial matter, and more or leſs ſtored with it. *Woodward.*

His body has been fully *ſaturated* with the fluid of light, to be able to laſt ſo many years without any ſenſible diminution, though there are conſtant emanations thereof. *Cheyne.*

——— Still night ſucceeds
A ſoften'd ſhade, and *ſaturated* earth
Awaits the morning beam. *Thomſon.*

SA'TURDAY. *n. ſ.* [ꞅæꞇeꞃꞅꝺæᵹ, or ꞅæꞇeꞃnꞅꝺæᵹ, Saxon, according to *Verſtegan*, from ꞅæꞇeꞃ, a Saxon idol; more probably from *Saturn*, *dies Saturni.*] The laſt day of the week.

This matter I handled fully in laſt *Saturday*'s Spectator. *Addiſon.*

SATU'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſaturitas*, from *ſaturo*, Lat.] Fulneſs; the ſtate of being ſaturated; repletion.

SA'TURN. *n. ſ.* [*ſaturne*, Fr. *ſaturnus*, Lat.] 1. The remoteſt planet of the ſolar ſyſtem: ſuppoſed by aſtrologers to impreſs melancholy, dulneſs, or ſeverity of temper. 2. [In chemiſtry.] Lead.

(1.) The ſmalleſt planets are placed neareſt the ſun and each other; whereas Jupiter and *Saturn*, that are vaſtly greater, are wiſely removed to the extreme regions. *Bentley.*

——— From the far bounds
Of utmoſt *Saturn*, wheeling wide his round. *Thomſon.*

SA'TURNINE. *adj.* [*ſaturninus*, Lat. *ſaturnien*, Fr. from *Saturn.*] Not light; not volatile; gloomy; grave; melancholy; ſevere of temper: ſuppoſed to be born under the dominion of Saturn.

I may caſt my readers unto two diviſions, the mercurial and *ſaturnine*: the firſt are the gay part, the others are of a more ſober and ſolemn turn. *Addiſon.*

SATU'RNIAN. *adj.* [*ſaturnius*, Latin.] Happy; golden: uſed by poets for times of felicity, ſuch as are feigned to have been in the reign of *Saturn*.

Th'Auguſtus, born to bring *Saturnian* times. *Pope.*

SA'TYR. *n. ſ.* [*ſatyrus*, Latin.] A ſylvan god: ſuppoſed among the ancients to be rude and lecherous.

Satyrs, as Pliny teſtifies, were found in times paſt in the eaſtern mountains of India. *Peacham on Drawing.*

SA'TYRIASIS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſatyr.*]

If the chyle be very plentiful, it breeds a *ſatyriaſis*, or an abundance of ſeminal lymphas. *Floyer on the Humours.*

SA'VAGE. *adj.* [*ſauvage*, Fren. *ſelvaggio*, Ital.] 1. Wild; uncultivated. 2. Untamed; cruel. 3. Uncivilized; barbarous; untaught; wild; brutal.

(1.) Theſe godlike virtues wherefore do'ſt thou hide,
Affecting private life, or more obſcure
In *ſavage* wilderneſs? *Milton.*

Cornels, and *ſavage* berries of the wood,
And roots and herbs, have been my meagre food. *Dryden.*

(2.) Chain me to ſome ſteepy mountain's top,
Where roaring bears and *ſavage* lions roam. *Shakeſp.*

——— Hence with your little ones:
To fright you thus, methinks, I am too *ſavage*;
To do worſe to you, were full cruelty. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Tyrants no more their *ſavage* nature kept,
And foes to virtue wonder'd how they wept. *Pope.*

(3.) Thus people lived altogether a *ſavage* life, 'till Saturn, arriving on thoſe coaſts, deviſed laws to govern them by. *Raleigh.*

——— The *ſavage* clamour drown'd
Both harp and voice. *Milton.*

A herd of wild beaſts on the mountains, or a *ſavage* drove of men in caves, might be ſo diſordered; but never a peculiar people. *Spratt's Sermons.*

SA'VAGE. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A man untaught and uncivilized; a barbarian.

Long after theſe times were they but *ſavages*. *Raleigh.*

The ſeditious lived by rapine and ruin of all the country, omitting nothing of that which *ſavages*, enraged in the height of their unruly behaviour, do commit. *Hayward.*

To deprive us of metals is to make us mere *ſavages*; to change our corn for the old Arcadian diet, our houſes and cities for dens and caves, and our clothing for ſkins of beaſts: 'tis to bereave us of all arts and ſciences, nay, of revealed religion. *Bentley.*

To SA'VAGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make barbarous, wild, or cruel. A word not well authoriſed.

——— Friends, relations, Love himſelf,
Savag'd by woe, forget the tender tie. *Thomſon.*

SA'VAGELY. *adv.* [from *ſavage.*] Barbarouſly; cruelly.

Your caſtle is ſurpris'd, your wife and babes
Savagely ſlaughter'd. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

SA'VAGENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſavage.*] Barbarouſneſs; cruelty; wildneſs.

A *ſavageneſs* in unreclaimed blood
Of general aſſault. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

——— Wolves and bears, they ſay,
Caſting their *ſavageneſs* aſide, have done
Like offices of pity. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

The Cyclops were a people of Sicily, remarkable for *ſavageneſs* and cruelty. *Broome.*

SA'VAGERY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſavage.*] 1. Cruelty; barbarity. 2. Wild growth.

(1.) ——— This is the bloodieſt ſhame,
The wildeſt *ſavag'ry*, the vileſt ſtroke,
That ever wall-ey'd Wrath, or ſtaring Rage,
Preſented to the tears of ſoft Remorſe. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

(2.) ——— Her fallow lees
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory,
Doth root upon; while that the culter ruſts,
That ſhould deracinate ſuch *ſavagery*. *Shakeſp. H. V.*

SAVA'NNA. *n. ſ.* [Spaniſh, according to *Bailey.*] An open meadow without wood; paſture-ground in America.

He that rides poſt through a country may tell how, in general, the parts lie; here a moraſs, and there a river; woodland in one part, and *ſavannas* in another. *Locke.*

——— Plains immenſe,
And vaſt *ſavannas*, where the wand'ring eye,
Unfix'd, is in a verdant ocean loſt. *Thomſon's Summer.*

SAUCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſauce*, *ſaulſe*, Fren *ſalſa*, Ital.] 1. Something eaten with food to improve its taſte. 2. *To ſerve one the ſame* SAUCE. A vulgar phraſe to retaliate one injury with another.

(1.) The bitter *ſauce* of the ſport was, that we had our honours for ever loſt, partly by our own faults, but principally by his faulty uſing of our faults. *Sidney.*

——— To feed were beſt at home;
From thence the *ſauce* to meat is ceremony;
Meeting were bare without it. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

——— Epicurean cooks
Sharpen with cloyleſs *ſauce* his appetite. *Shakeſp.*

Such was the *ſauce* of Moab's noble feaſt,
'Till night far ſpent invites them to their reſt. *Cowley.*

He that ſpends his time in ſports, is like him whoſe meat is nothing but *ſauces*; they are healthleſs, chargeable, and uſeleſs. *Taylor.*

High *ſauces* and rich ſpices are fetched from the Indies. *Baker.*

To SAUCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To accompany meat with ſomething of higher reliſh. 2. To gratify with rich taſtes. Obſolete. 3. To intermix or accompany with any thing good, or, ironically, with any thing bad.

(2.) ——— Earth yield me roots;
Who ſeeks for better of thee, *ſauce* his palate
With thy moſt operant poiſon. *Shakeſp.*

(3.) Then fell ſhe to *ſauce* her deſires with threatenings, ſo that we were in a great perplexity, reſtrained to ſo unworthy a bondage, and yet reſtrained by love, which I cannot tell how, in noble minds, by a certain duty, claims an anſwering. *Sidney.*

All the delights of love, wherein wanton youth walloweth, be but folly mixed with bitterneſs, and ſorrow *ſauced* with repentance. *Spenſer.*

Thou ſay'ſt his meat was *ſauc'd* with thy upbraidings;
Unquiet meals make ill digeſtions. *Shakeſp.*

SA'UCEBOX. *n. ſ.* [from *ſauce*, or rather from *ſaucy.*] An impertinent or petulant fellow.

The fooliſh old poet ſays, that the ſouls of ſome women are made of ſea-water: this has encouraged my *ſaucebox* to be witty upon me. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

SA'UCEPAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſauce* and *pan.*] A ſmall ſkillet with a long handle, in which ſauce or ſmall things are boiled.

Your maſter will not allow you a ſilver *ſaucepan*. *Swift.*

SAU'CER. *n. ſ.* [*ſauciere*, French; from *ſauce.*] 1. A ſmall pan or platter in which ſauce is ſet on the table. 2. A piece or platter of china, into which a tea-cup is ſet.

(1.) Infuſe a pugil of new violets ſeven times, and it ſhall make the vinegar ſo freſh of the flower, as, if brought in a *ſaucer*, you ſhall ſmell it before it come at you. *Bacon.*

Some have miſtaken blocks and poſts
For ſpectres, apparitions, ghoſts,
With *ſaucer* eyes and horns. *Hudibras.*

SA'UCILY. *adv.* [from *ſaucy.*] Impudently; impertinently; petulantly; in a ſaucy manner.

Though this knave came ſomewhat *ſaucily* into the world before he was ſent for, yet was his mother fair. *Shakeſp.*

A freed ſervant, who had much power with Claudius, very *ſaucily*, had almoſt all the words; and, amongſt other things, he aſked in ſcorn one of the examinates, who was likewiſe a freed ſervant of Scribonianus, I pray, ſir, if Scribonianus had been emperor, what would you have done? He anſwered, I would have ſtood behind his chair, and held my peace. *Bacon.*

A trumpet behaved himſelf very *ſaucily*. *Addiſon.*

SAU'CINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſaucy.*] Impudence; petulance; impertinence; contempt of ſuperiours.

With how ſweet ſaws ſhe blam'd their *ſaucineſs*,
To feel the panting heart, which through her ſide
Did beat their hands. *Sidney.*

By his authority he remains here, which he thinks is a patent for his *ſaucineſs*. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

— Being intercepted in your ſport,
Great reaſon that my noble lord be rated
For *ſaucineſs*. *Shakeſp. Titus Andronicus.*

It is *ſaucineſs* in a creature, in this caſe, to reply. *Bramh.*

Imputing it to the natural *ſaucineſs* of a pedant, they made him eat his words. *L'Eſtrange.*

You *ſaucineſs*, mind your pruning-knife, or I may uſe it for you. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

This might make all other ſervants challenge the ſame liberty, and grow pert upon their maſters; and when this *ſaucineſs* became univerſal, what leſs miſchief could be expected than an old Scythian rebellion? *Collier on Pride.*

SAUCISSE. *n. ſ.* [French.] In gunnery, a long train of powder ſewed up in a roll of pitched cloth, about two inches diameter, in order to fire a bombcheſt. *Bailey.*

SA'UCISSON. *n. ſ.* [French.] In military architecture, faggots or faſcines made of large boughs of trees bound together. They are commonly uſed to cover men, to make epaulments, traverſes, or breaſtworks in ditches full of water, to render the way firm for carriages. *Bailey.*

SA'UCY. *adj.* [I know not how this word can be eaſily deduced from *ſauce*: it may come more properly from *ſalſus*, Lat.] Pert; petulant; contemptuous of ſuperiours; inſolent; impudent; impertinent.

You are more *ſaucy* with lords than the heraldry of your birth and virtue gives you commiſſion. *Shakeſp.*

Study is like the heav'ns glorious ſun,
That will not be deep ſearch'd with *ſaucy* looks;
Small have continual plodders ever won,
Save baſe authority from others' books. *Shakeſp.*

And if thou haſt the mettle of a king,
Being wrong'd as we are by this peeviſh town,
Turn thou the mouth of thy artillery,
As we will ours againſt theſe *ſaucy* walls. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

——— Power's firſt pedigree from force derives,
And calls to mind the old prerogatives
Of free-born man; and with a *ſaucy* eye
Searches the heart and ſoul of majeſty. *Denham's Sophy.*

I loſe my patience, when with *ſaucy* pride
By untun'd ears I hear his numbers try'd. *Roſcommon.*

——— No *ſaucy* citizen ſhall dare
To ſtrike a ſoldier, nor, when ſtruck, reſent
The wrong. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Homer, to expreſs a man both timorous and *ſaucy*, makes uſe of a kind of point, namely, that he had the eyes of a dog, but the heart of a deer. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

To **SAVE.** *v. a.* [*ſauver*, *ſaulver*, Fr. *ſalvo*, Lat.] 1. To preſerve from danger or deſtruction. 2. To preſerve finally from eternal death. 3. Not to ſpend or loſe; to hinder from being ſpent or loſt. 4. To reſerve or lay by. 5. To ſpare; to excuſe. 6. To ſalve; to reconcile. 7. To take or embrace opportunely, ſo as not to loſe.

(1.) Let me die ere men can ſay God *ſave* the queen. *Shakeſp.*

One ſhall cry, yet cannot he anſwer, nor *ſave* him out of his trouble. *Iſaiah*, xlvi. 7.

——— A wond'rous ark,
To *ſave* himſelf and houſhold from amidſt
A world devote to univerſal wreck. *Milton.*

The circling ſtreams, once thought but pools of blood,
From dark oblivion Harvey's name ſhall *ſave*. *Dryden.*

Will no ſuperiour genius ſnatch the quill,
And *ſave* me on the brink from writing ill? *Young.*

(2.) Whatſoever we read in Scripture concerning the endleſs love and *ſaving* mercy which God ſheweth towards his church, the only proper ſubject thereof is this church. *Hooker.*

There are ſome that will be *ſaved*, and ſome that will be damned. *Shakeſp.*

We are not of them who draw back unto perdition; but of them that believe, to the *ſaving* of the ſoul. *Heb.* x. 39.

——— His merits *ſave* them. *Milton.*

He who feareth God, and worketh righteouſneſs, and perſeveres in the faith and duties of our religion, ſhall certainly be *ſaved*. *Rogers.*

(3.) We may be confident whatever God does is intended for our good, and whatever we interpret otherwiſe we can get nothing by repining, nor *ſave* any thing by reſiſting. *Temple.*

With your coſt you terminate the cauſe,
And *ſave* th' expence of long litigious laws,
Where ſuits are travers'd, and ſo little won,
That he who conquers is but laſt undone. *Dryden.*

(4.) He ſhall not feel quietneſs, he ſhall not *ſave* of that which he deſired. *Job*, xx. 20.

They meanly pilfer, as they bravely fought,
Now ſave a nation, and now *ſave* a groat. *Pope.*

When Hopkins dies, an hundred lights attend
The wretch, who living *ſav'd* a candle's end. *Pope.*

(5.) Will you not ſpeak to *ſave* a lady's bluſh? *Dryden.*

Our author *ſaves* me the compariſon with tragedy. *Dryden.*

Theſe ſinews are not ſo much unſtrung,
To fail me when my maſter ſhould be ſerv'd;
And when they are, then will I ſteal to death,
Silent and unobſerv'd, to *ſave* his tears. *Dryd. Don Sebaſt.*

(6.) ——— How build, unbuild, contrive
To *ſave* appearances; how gird the ſphere
With centrick and eccentrick. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

(7.) The ſame perſons, who were chief confidents to Cromwell, foreſeeing a reſtoration, ſeized the caſtles in Ireland, juſt *ſaving* the tide, and putting in a ſtock of merit ſufficient. *Swift.*

To **SAVE.** *v. n.* To be cheap.

Braſs ordnance *ſaveth* in the quantity of the material, and in the charge of mounting and carriage. *Bacon.*

SAVE. *adv.* [This word, adverbially uſed, is, like *except*, originally the imperative of the verb.] Except; not including. It is now little uſed.

——— But being all defeated, *ſave* a few,
Rather than fly, or be captiv'd, herſelf ſhe ſlew. *Spenſer.*

All the conſpirators, *ſave* only he,
Did that they did in envy of great Cæſar. *Shakeſp.*

He never put down a near ſervant, *ſave* only Stanley, the lord chamberlain. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

How have I then with whom to hold converſe,
Save with the creatures which I made? *Milton.*

SA'VEALL. *n. ſ.* [*ſave* and *all.*] A ſmall pan inſerted into a candleſtick to ſave the ends of candles.

SA'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſave.*] 1. Preſerver; reſcuer. 2. One who eſcapes loſs, though without gain. 3. A good huſband. 4. One who lays up and grow rich.

(1.) They were manifoldly acknowledged the *ſavers* of that country. *Sidney.*

(2.) Laws of arms permit each injur'd man
To make himſelf a *ſaver* where he can. *Dryden.*
Who dares affirm this is no pious age,
When charity begins to tread the ſtage?
When actors, who at beſt are hardly *ſavers,*
Will give a night of benefit to weavers? *Swift.*

(4.) By nature far from profuſion, and yet a greater ſparer than a *ſaver*; for though he had ſuch means to accumulate, yet his garriſons and his feaſtings ſoaked his exchequer. *Wotton.*

SA'VIN. *n. ſ.* [*ſabina,* Latin; *ſavin, ſabin,* French.] A plant.

SA'VING. *adj.* [from *ſave.*] 1. Frugal; parſimonious; not laviſh. 2. Not turning to loſs, though not gainful.

(1.) She loved money; for ſhe was *ſaving,* and applied her fortune to pay John's clamorous debts. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

Be *ſaving* of your candle. *Swift.*

(2.) Silvio, finding his application unſucceſsful, was reſolved to make a *ſaving* bargain; and ſince he could not get the widow's eſtate, to recover what he had laid out of his own. *Addiſon.*

SA'VING. *adv.* [This is nothing more than a participle of the verb *ſave* adverbially uſed.] With exception in favour of.

All this world's glory ſeemeth vain,
And all their ſhows but ſhadows, *ſaving* ſhe. *Spenſer.*

Such laws cannot be abrogated, *ſaving* only by whom they were made; becauſe the intent of them being known unto none but the author, he alone can judge how long it is requiſite they ſhould endure. *Hooker.*

Saving the reverence due to ſo great a man, I doubt not but they did all creep out of their holes. *Ray on the Creation.*

SA'VING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſave.*] 1. Eſcape of expence; ſomewhat preſerved from being ſpent. 2. Exception in favour.

(1.) It is a great *ſaving* in all ſuch lights, if they can be made as fair and right as others, and yet laſt longer. *Bacon.*

By reducing intereſt to four *per cent.* there was a conſiderable *ſaving* to the nation; but this year they give ſix. *Addiſon.*

(2.) Contend not with thoſe that are too ſtrong for us, but ſtill with a *ſaving* to honeſty; for integrity muſt be ſupported againſt all violence. *L'Eſtrange.*

SA'VINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſaving.*] With parſimony.

SA'VINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſaving.*] 1. Parſimony; frugality. 2. Tendency to promote eternal ſalvation.

SA'VIOUR. *n. ſ.* [*ſauveur,* Fr.] Redeemer; he that has graciouſly ſaved mankind from eternal death.

So judg'd he man, both judge and *Saviour* ſent. *Milton.*

However conſonant to reaſon his precepts appeared, nothing could have tempted men to acknowledge him as their God and *Saviour,* but their being firmly perſuaded of the miracles he wrought. *Addiſon.*

To **SA'UNTER.** *v. n.* [*aller à la ſainte terre,* from idle people who roved about the country, and aſked charity under pretence of going *à la ſainte terre,* to the holy land; or *ſans terre,* as having no ſettled home.] 1. To wander about idly. 2. To loiter; to linger.

(1.) The cormorant is ſtill *ſauntering* by the ſea-ſide, to ſee if he can find any of his braſs caſt up. *L'Eſtrange.*

Tell me, why *ſaunt'ring* thus from place to place
I meet thee, Nævolus, with clouded face? *Dryden's Juv.*
So the young 'ſquire, when firſt he comes
From country ſchool to Will's or Tom's,
Without one notion of his own,
He *ſaunters* wildly up and down. *Prior.*
Here *ſaunt'ring* 'prentices o'er Otway weep. *Gay.*
Led by my hand, he *ſaunter'd* Europe round,
And gather'd ev'ry vice in ev'ry ground. *Dunciad.*

(2.) Though putting the mind upon an unuſual ſtreſs that may diſcourage, ought to be avoided; yet this muſt not run it into a lazy *ſauntering* about ordinary things. *Locke.*

If men were weaned from their *ſauntering* humour, wherein they let a good part of their lives run uſeleſly away, they would acquire ſkill in hundreds of things. *Locke.*

——— The brainleſs ſtripling
Spells uncouth Latin, and pretends to Greek;
A *ſaunt'ring* tribe! ſuch born to wide eſtates,
With yea and no in ſenates hold debates. *Tickel.*

SA'VORY. *n. ſ.* [*ſavorée,* Fren. *ſatureia,* Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

SA'VOUR. *n. ſ.* [*ſaveur,* Fr.] 1. A ſcent; odour. 2. Taſte; power of affecting the palate.

(1.) What *ſavour* is better, if phyſick be true,
For places infected, than wormwood and rue? *Tuſſer.*
Benzo calls its ſmell a tartareous and helliſh *ſavour.* *Abbot.*
Turn then my freſheſt reputation to
A *ſavour* that may ſtrike the dulleſt noſtril. *Shakeſp.*
I ſmell ſweet *ſavours,* and I feel ſoft things. *Shakeſp.*

That Jews ſtink naturally, that is, that there is in their race an evil *ſavour,* is a received opinion we know not how to admit. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Truffles, which have an excellent oil, and a volatile ſalt of a grateful *ſavour,* are heating. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

(2.) ——— I taſte
The *ſavour* of death from all things. *Milton.*

A directer influence from the ſun gives fruit a better *ſavour* and a greater worth. *South.*

To **SA'VOUR.** *v. n.* [*ſavourer,* Fr. from the noun.] 1. To have any particular ſmell or taſte. 2. To betoken; to have an appearance or intellectual taſte of ſomething.

(2.) This ripping of anceſtors is very pleaſing, and *ſavoureth* of good conceit and ſome reading. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

The duke's anſwers to his appeachments are very diligently and civilly couched; and though his heart was big, yet they all *ſavour* of an humble ſpirit. *Wotton.*

That *ſavours* only of rancour and pride. *Milton.*
If 'twere a ſecret that concern'd my life,
This boldneſs might become thee;
But ſuch unneceſſary rudeneſs *ſavours*
Of ſome deſign. *Denham's Sophy.*
I have rejected every thing that *ſavours* of party. *Addiſon.*

To **SA'VOUR.** *v. a.* 1. To like; to taſte or ſmell with delight. 2. To exhibit taſte of.

(1.) Wiſdom and goodneſs to the vile ſeem vile;
Filths *ſavour* but themſelves. *Shakeſp.*
(2.) Thou *ſavoureſt* not the things that be of God. *Matt.*

SA'VOURILY. *adv.* [from *ſavoury.*] 1. With guſt; with appetite. 2. With a pleaſing reliſh.

(1.) The collation he fell to very *ſavourily.* *L'Eſtrange.*

This mufti is ſome Engliſh renegado, he talks ſo *ſavourily* of toaping. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

(2.) There's a dearth of wit in this dull town,
When ſilly plays ſo *ſavourily* go down. *Dryden.*

SA'VOURINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſavoury.*] 1. Taſte pleaſing and picquant. 2. Pleaſing ſmell.

SA'VOURY. *adj.* [*ſavoureux,* Fr. from *ſavour.*] 1. Pleaſing to the ſmell. 2. Picquant to the taſte.

(1.) ——— The pleaſant *ſavoury* ſmell
So quicken'd appetite, that I
Could not but taſte! *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
From the boughs a *ſavoury* odour blown,
Grateful to appetite! more pleas'd my ſenſe
Than ſmell of ſweeteſt fennel, or the teats
Of ewe, or goat, dropping with milk at ev'n. *Milton.*
(2.) *Savoury* meat, ſuch as my father loveth. *Geneſis.*
The *ſavoury* pulp they chew. *Milton.*

SAVO'Y. *n. ſ.* [*braſſica ſubaudica,* Latin.] A ſort of colwort.

SA'USAGE. *n. ſ.* [*ſauciſſe,* Fr. *ſalſum,* Lat.] A roll or ball made commonly of pork or veal, and ſometimes of beef, minced very ſmall, with ſalt and ſpice; ſometimes it is ſtuffed into the guts of fowls, and ſometimes only rolled in flower.

SAW. The preterite of *ſee.*

——— I never *ſaw* 'till now
Sight more deteſtable. *Milton.*

SAW. *n. ſ.* [*ſawe,* Daniſh; ꞅaᵹa, or ꞅıᵹe, Saxon; *ſcie,* Fr.] 1. A dentated inſtrument, by the attrition of which wood or metal is cut. 2. [Saȝa, Saxon; *ſaeghe*, Dutch.] A ſaying; a maxim; a ſentence; an axiom; a proverb.

(1.) The teeth are filed to an angle, pointing towards the end of the *ſaw*, and not towards the handle of the *ſaw*, or ſtraight between the handle and end; becauſe the *ſaw* is deſigned to act only in its progreſs forwards, a man having in that more ſtrength than he can have in drawing back his *ſaw*, and therefore when he draws it back, he bears it lightly off the unſawn ſtuff, which enables him the longer to continue his ſeveral progreſſions of the *ſaw*. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

The roach is a leather-mouth'd fiſh, and has *ſaw*-like teeth in his throat. *Walton's Angler.*

Then *ſaws* were tooth'd, and ſounding axes made. *Dryden.*

——— If they cannot cut,
His *ſaws* are toothleſs, and his hatchets lead. *Pope.*

(2.) Good king, that muſt approve the common *ſaw*:
Thou out of Heaven's benediction com'ſt
To the warm ſun! *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

From the table of my memory
I'll wipe away all *ſaws* of books. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

His weapons, holy *ſaws* of ſacred writ. *Shakeſp.*

Strict age and ſour ſeverity,
With their grave *ſaws* in ſlumber lie. *Milton.*

To SAW. part. *ſawed* and *ſawn*. [*ſcier*, Fr. from the noun.] To cut timber or other matter with a ſaw.

They were ſtoned, they were *ſawn* aſunder. *Hebrews.*

A carpenter, after he hath *ſawn* down a tree, and wrought it handſomely, ſets it in a wall. *Wiſdom*, xiii. 11.

Maſter-workmen, when they direct any of their underlings to *ſaw* a piece of ſtuff, have ſeveral phraſes for the *ſawing* of it: they ſeldom ſay, *ſaw* the piece of ſtuff; but, draw the *ſaw* through it; give the piece of ſtuff a kerf. *Moxon.*

It is an incaleſcency, from a ſwift motion, ſuch as that of running, threſhing, or *ſawing*. *Ray on the Creation.*

If I cut my finger, I ſhall as certainly feel pain as if my ſoul was co-extended with the limb, and had a piece of it *ſawn* through. *Collier.*

SA'WDUST. *n. ſ.* [*ſaw* and *duſt*.] Duſt made by the attrition of the ſaw.

If the membrane be fouled by the *ſawduſt* of the bone, wipe it off with a ſponge. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Rotten *ſawduſt*, mixed with earth, enriches it very much. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

SA'WFISH. *n. ſ.* [*ſaw* and *fiſh*.] A ſort of fiſh with a kind of dentated horn.

SA'WPIT. *n. ſ.* [*ſaw* and *pit*.] Pit over which timber is laid to be ſawn by two men.

Let them from forth a *ſawpit* ruſh at once
With ſome diffuſed ſong. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

They colour it by laying it in a *ſawpit* that hath oak ſawduſt therein. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

SAW-WORT. *n. ſ.* [*ſerratula*, Lat.] A plant like the greater centaury, from which this differs in having ſmaller heads, and from the knapweed in having the borders of the leaves cut into ſmall ſharp ſegments, reſembling the teeth of a ſaw. *Miller.*

SAW-WREST. *n. ſ.* [*ſaw* and *wreſt*.] A ſort of tool.

With the *ſaw-wreſt* they ſet the teeth of the ſaw; that is, they put one of the notches of the wreſt between the firſt two teeth on the blade of the ſaw, and then turn the handle horizontally a little about upon the notch towards the end of the ſaw; and that at once turns the firſt tooth ſomewhat towards you, and the ſecond tooth from you. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

SA'WER. } *n. ſ.* [*ſcieur*, Fr. from *ſaw*.] One whoſe
SA'WYER. } trade is to ſaw timber into boards or beams.

The pit-ſaw is uſed by joiners, when what they have to do may be as ſoon done at home as ſend it to the *ſawyers*. *Moxon.*

SA'XIFRAGE. *n. ſ.* [*ſaxifrage*, Fr. *ſaxifraga*, Lat.] A plant.

Saxifrage, *quaſi ſaxum frangere*, to break the ſtone, is applicable to any thing having this property; but is a term moſt commonly given to a plant, from an opinion of its medicinal virtues to this effect. *Quincy.*

SA'XIFRAGE *Meadow*. *n. ſ.* [*ſilanum*, Lat.] A plant.

SA'XIFRAGOUS. *adj.* [*ſaxum* and *frago*, Lat.] Diſſolvent of the ſtone.

Becauſe goat's blood was found an excellent medicine for the ſtone, it might be conceived to be able to break a diamond; and ſo it came to be ordered that the goats ſhould be fed on *ſaxifragous* herbs, and ſuch as are conceived of power to break the ſtone. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

To SAY. *v. a.* preter. *ſaid*. [ꞅecȝan, Saxon; *ſeggen*, Dutch.] 1. To ſpeak; to utter in words; to tell. 2. To allege by way of argument. 3. To tell in any manner. 4. To repeat; to rehearſe: as, to ſay a *part*; to ſay a leſſon. 5. To pronounce without ſinging.

(1.) *Say* it out, Diggon, whatever it hight. *Spenſer.*

In this ſlumbry agitation what have you heard her *ſay*? *Shakeſp.*

Speak unto Solomon; for he will not *ſay* thee nay. 1 *Kings.*

Say nothing to any man, but go thy way. *Mark.*

(2.) After all can be *ſaid* againſt a thing, this will ſtill be true, that many things poſſibly are, which we know not of. *Tillotſon.*

In vain ſhall we attempt to juſtify ourſelves, as the rich young man in the goſpel did, by appealing to the great duties of the law; unleſs we can *ſay* ſomewhat more, even that we have been liberal in our diſtributions to the poor. *Atterbury.*

(3.) With flying ſpeed, and ſeeming great pretence,
Came meſſenger with letters which his meſſage *ſaid*. *Fairy Queen.*

(5.) Then ſhall be *ſaid* or ſung as follows. *Com. Prayer.*

To SAY. *v. n.* 1. To ſpeak; to pronounce; to utter; to relate. 2. In poetry, *ſay* is often uſed before a queſtion; tell.

(1.) He *ſaid* moreover, I have ſomewhat to *ſay* unto thee; and ſhe *ſaid*, *ſay* on. 1 *Kings.*

The council-table and ſtar-chamber hold, as Thucydides *ſaid* of the Athenians, for honourable that which pleaſed, and for juſt that which profited. *Clarendon.*

The lion here has taken his right meaſures, that is to *ſay*, he has made a true judgment. *L'Eſtrange.*

Of ſome propoſitions it may be difficult to *ſay* whether they affirm or deny; as when we *ſay*, Plato was no fool. *Watts.*

(2.) ——— *Say* firſt what cauſe
Mov'd our grand parents to fall off? *Milton.*

Say, Stella, feel you no content,
Reflecting on a life well-ſpent? *Swift.*

And who more bleſt, who chain'd his country; *ſay*,
Or he whoſe virtue ſigh'd to loſe a day? *Pope.*

SAY. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. A ſpeech; what one has to ſay. 2. [For *aſſay*.] Sample. 3. Trial by a ſample. 4. [*Soie*, Fr.] Silk. Obſolete. 5. A kind of woollen ſtuff.

(1.) He no ſooner ſaid out his *ſay*, but up riſes a cunning ſnap. *L'Eſtrange.*

(2.) So good a *ſay* invites the eye,
A little downward to eſpy
The lively cluſters of her breaſts. *Sidney.*

Since thy outſide looks ſo fair and warlike,
And that thy tongue ſome *'ſay* of breeding breathes,
By rule of knighthood I diſdain. *Shakeſp.*

(3.) This gentleman having brought that earth to the publick *'ſay* maſters, and upon their being unable to bring it to fuſion, or make it fly away, he had procured a little of it, and with a peculiar flux ſeparated a third part of pure gold. *Boyle.*

SA'YING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſay*.] Expreſſion; words; opinion ſententiouſly delivered.

——— I thank thee, Brutus,
That thou haſt prov'd Lucilius' *ſaying* true. *Shakeſp.*

Moſes fled at this *ſaying*, and was a ſtranger in Midian. *Acts.*

——— Many are the *ſayings* of the wiſe,
Extolling patience as the trueſt fortitude. *Milton.*

Others try to divert the troubles of other men by pretty and plauſible *ſayings*, ſuch as this, that if evils are long, they are but light. *Tillotſon.*

——— We poetick folks, who muſt reſtrain
Our meaſur'd *ſayings* in an equal chain,
Have troubles utterly unknown to thoſe,
Who let their fancy looſe in rambling proſe. *Prior.*

The ſacred function can never be hurt by their *ſayings*, if not firſt reproached by our doings. *Atterbury.*

SCAB. *n. ſ.* [ꞅcæb, Saxon; *ſcabbia*, Ital. *ſchabbe*, Dutch; *ſcabies*, Lat.] 1. An incruſtation formed over a ſore by dried matter. 2. The itch or mange of horſes. 3. A paltry fellow, ſo named from the itch often incident to negligent poverty.

(1.) —— What's the matter, you diſſentious rogues,
That rubbing the poor itch of your opinion,
Make yourſelves *ſcabs?* *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

That free from gouts thou may'ſt preſerve thy care,
And clear from *ſcabs* produc'd by freezing air. *Dryden.*

(3) I would thou did'ſt itch from head to foot, and I had the ſcratching of thee, I would make thee the loathſom'ſt *ſcab* in Greece. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Well ſaid, wart, thou art a good *ſcab*: there is a teſter for thee. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

One of the uſurers, a head man of the city, took it in dudgeon to be ranked, cheek by joul, with a *ſcab* of a currier. *L'Eſtrange.*

This vap'ring *ſcab* muſt needs deviſe
To ape the thunder of the ſkies. *Swift.*

Sca'bbard. *n. ſ.* [*ſchap*, German. *Junius.*] The ſheath of a ſword.

——— Enter fortune's gate,
Nor in thy *ſcabbard* ſheath that famous blade,
'Till ſettled be thy kingdom and eſtate. *Fairfax.*

What eyes! how keen their glances! you do well to keep 'em veil'd: they are too ſharp to be truſted out o' th' *ſcabbard*. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

Sca'bbed. *adj.* [from *ſcab.*] 1. Covered or diſeaſed with ſcabs. 2. Paltry; ſorry; vile; worthleſs.

(1.) The briar fruit make thoſe that eat them *ſcabbed*. *Bacon.*

(2.) To you ſuch *ſcabb'd* harſh fruit is giv'n, as raw
Young ſoldiers at their exerciſings gnaw. *Dryden.*

Sca'bbedness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcabbed.*] The ſtate of being ſcabbed.

Sca'bbiness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcabby.*] The quality of being ſcabby.

Sca'bby. *adj.* [from *ſcab.*] Diſeaſed with ſcabs.

Her writhled ſkin, as rough as mapple rind,
So *ſcabby* was, that would have loath'd all womankind. *Fairy Queen.*

A *ſcabby* tetter on their pelts will ſtick,
When the raw rain has pierc'd them to the quick. *Dryden.*

If the grazier ſhould bring me one wether, fat and well fleeced, and expect the ſame price for a whole hundred, without giving me ſecurity to reſtore my money for thoſe that were lean, ſhorn, or *ſcabby*, I would be none of his cuſtomer. *Swift.*

Sca'bious. *adj.* [*ſcabioſus*, Lat.] Itchy; leprous.

In the Spring *ſcabious* eruptions upon the ſkin were epidemical, from the acidity of the blood. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

Sca'bious. *n. ſ.* [*ſcabieuſe*, French; *ſcabioſa*, Latin.] A plant.

SCA'BROUS. *n. ſ.* [*ſcabreux*, Fr. *ſcaber*, Lat.] 1. Rough; rugged; pointed on the ſurface. 2. Harſh; unmuſical.

(1.) Urine, black and bloody, is occaſioned by ſomething ſharp or *ſcabrous* wounding the ſmall blood-veſſels: if the ſtone is ſmooth and well bedded, this may not happen. *Arbuthnot.*

(2.) Lucretius is *ſcabrous* and rough in theſe: he ſeeks them, as ſome do Chauceriſms, which were better expunged. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Sca'brousness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcabrous.*] Roughneſs; ruggedneſs.

Sca'bwort. *n. ſ.* [*helenium.*] A plant. *Ainſworth.*

Scad. *n. ſ.* A kind of fiſh. Probably the ſame with *ſhad*.

Of round fiſh there are ſprat, barn, ſmelts, and *ſcad*. *Carew.*

SCA'FFOLD. *n. ſ.* [*eſchafaut*, French; *ſchavot*, Dutch; from *ſchawen*, to ſhow.] 1. A temporary gallery or ſtage raiſed either for ſhows or ſpectators. 2. The gallery raiſed for execution of great malefactors. 3. Frames of timber erected on the ſide of a building for the workmen.

(1.) ——— Pardon
The flat unraiſed ſpirit, that hath dar'd
On this unworthy *ſcaffold* to bring forth
So great an object. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

——— The throng
On banks and *ſcaffolds* under ſky might ſtand. *Milton.*

(2.) Fortune ſmiling at her fortune therein, that a *ſcaffold* of execution ſhould grow a *ſcaffold* of coronation. *Sidney.*

(3.) Theſe outward beauties are but the props and *ſcaffolds*
On which we built our love, which, now made perfect,
Stands without thoſe ſupports. *Denham's Sophy.*

Sylla added three hundred commons to the ſenate; then aboliſhed the office of tribune, as being only a *ſcaffold* to tyranny, whereof he had no further uſe. *Swift.*

To **Sca'ffold.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furniſh with frames of timber.

Sca'ffoldage. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcaffold.*] Gallery; hollow floor.

A ſtrutting player doth think it rich
To hear the wooden dialogue and ſound,
'Twixt his ſtretch'd footing and the *ſcaffoldage*. *Shakeſp.*

Sca'ffolding. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcaffold.*] 1. Temporary frames or ſtages. 2. Building ſlightly erected.

(1.) What are riches, empire, power,
But ſteps by which we climb to riſe, and reach
Our wiſh? and, that obtain'd, down with the *ſcaffolding*
Of ſceptres and of thrones. *Congreve.*

Sickneſs, contributing no leſs than old age to the ſhaking down this *ſcaffolding* of the body, may diſcover the inward ſtructure. *Pope.*

(2.) ——— Send forth your lab'ring thought;
Let it return with empty notions fraught,
Of airy columns every moment broke,
Of circling whirlpools, and of ſpheres of ſmoke:
Yet this ſolution but once more affords
New change of terms and *ſcaffolding* of words. *Prior.*

Scala'de. } *n. ſ.* [French; *ſcalada*, Spaniſh, from *ſcala*,
Scala'do. } Lat. a ladder.] A ſtorm given to a place by raiſing ladders againſt the walls.

What can be more ſtrange than that we ſhould within two months have won one town of importance by *ſcalado*, battered and aſſaulted another, and overthrown great forces in the field? *Bacon.*

Thou raiſedſt thy voice to record the ſtratagems, the arduous exploits, and the nocturnal *ſcalade* of needy heroes, the terror of your peaceful citizens. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

Sca'lary. *adj.* [from *ſcala*, Latin.] Proceeding by ſteps like thoſe of a ladder.

He made at nearer diſtances certain elevated places and *ſcalary* aſcents, that they might better aſcend or mount their horſes. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

To **SCALD.** *v. a.* [*ſcaldare*, Italian; *calidus*, Lat.] 1. To burn with hot liquor. 2. A provincial phraſe in huſbandry.

(1.) —— I am *ſcalded* with my violent motion,
And ſpleen of ſpeed to ſee you. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

——— O majeſty!
When thou do'ſt pinch thy bearer, thou do'ſt ſit
Like a rich armour worn in heat of day,
That *ſcalds* with ſafety. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Thou art a ſoul in bliſs; but I am bound
Upon a wheel of fire, that mine own tears
Do *ſcald* like molten lead. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Here the blue flames of *ſcalding* brimſtone fall,
Involving ſwiftly in one ruin all. *Cowley.*

——— That I grieve, 'tis true;
But 'tis a grief of fury, not deſpair!
And if a manly drop or two fall down,
It *ſcalds* along my cheeks, like the greenwood,
That, ſputt'ring in the flame, works outward into tears. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

It depends not on his will to perſuade himſelf, that what actually *ſcalds* him, feels cold. *Locke.*

Warm cataplaſms diſcuſs; but *ſcalding* hot may confirm the tumour: heat, in general, doth not reſolve and attenuate the juices of a human body; for too great heat will produce concretions. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

The beſt thing we can do with Wood is to *ſcald* him;
For which operation there's nothing more proper
Than the liquor he deals in, his own melted copper. *Swift.*

(2.) In Oxfordſhire the ſour land they fallow when the ſun is pretty high, which they call a *ſcalding* fallow. *Mortimer.*

SCALD. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Scurff on the head.

——————— Her head, altogether bald,
Was overgrown with ſcurff and filthy *ſcald.* *Spenſer.*

SCALD. *adj.* Paltry; ſorry; ſcurvy.

——————— Saucy lictors
Will catch at us like ſtrumpets, and *ſcald* rhymers
Ballad us out o'tune. *Shakeſp.*

SCA'LDHEAD. *n. ſ.* [*ſkalladur*, bald, Iſlandick. *Hickes.*] A loathſome diſeaſe; a kind of local leproſy in which the head is covered with a continuous ſcab.

The ſerum is corrupted by the infection of the touch of a ſalt humour, to which the ſcab, pox, and *ſcaldhead* are referable. *Floyer.*

SCALE. *n. ſ.* [ꞅcale, Saxon; *ſchael*, Dutch; *ſkal*, Iſlandick.] 1. A balance: a veſſel ſuſpended by a beam againſt another veſſel; the diſh of a balance. 2. The ſign Libra in the Zodiack. 3. [*Eſcaille*, Fr. *ſquama*, Lat.] The ſmall ſhells or cruſts which lying one over another make the coats of fiſhes. 4. Any thing exfoliated or deſquamated; a thin lamina. 5. [*Scala*, a ladder, Latin.] Ladder; means of aſcent. 6. The act of ſtorming by ladders. 7. Regular gradation; a regular ſeries riſing like a ladder. 8. A figure ſubdivided by lines like the ſteps of a ladder, which is uſed to meaſure proportions between pictures and the thing repreſented. 9. The ſeries of harmonick or muſical proportions. 10. Any thing marked at equal diſtances.

(1.)——— If thou tak'ſt more
Or leſs than juſt a pound, if the *ſcale* turn
But in the eſtimation of a hair,
Thou dieſt. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

Your vows to her and me, put in two *ſcales*,
Will even weigh, and both as light as tales. *Shakeſp.*

Here's an equivocator, that could ſwear, in both the *ſcales*, againſt either *ſcale.* *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

——— Long time in even *ſcale*
The battle hung. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

——— The world's *ſcales* are even; what the main
In one place gets, another quits again. *Cleaveland.*

The *ſcales* are turn'd, her kindneſs weighs no more
Now than my vows. *Waller.*

In full aſſemblies let the crowd prevail;
I weigh no merit by the common *ſcale*,
The conſcience is the teſt. *Dryden.*

If we conſider the dignity of an intelligent being, and put that in the *ſcales* againſt brute inanimate matter, we may affirm, without overvaluing human nature, that the ſoul of one virtuous and religious man is of greater worth and excellency than the ſun and his planets. *Bentley's Sermons.*

(2.) Juno pours out the urn, and Vulcan claims
The *ſcales*, as the juſt product of his flames. *Creech.*

(3.) He puts him on a coat of mail,
Which was made of a fiſh's *ſcale.* *Drayton.*

Standing aloof, with lead they bruiſe the *ſcales*,
And tear the fleſh of the incenſed whales. *Waller.*

(4.) Take jet and the *ſcales* of iron, and with a wet feather, when the ſmith hath taken an heat, take up the *ſcales* that fly from the iron, and thoſe *ſcales* you ſhall grind upon your painter's ſtone. *Peacham.*

When a *ſcale* of bone is taken out of a wound, burning retards the ſeparation. *Sharp's Surg.*

(5.)——— Love refines
The thoughts, and heart enlarges; hath his ſeat
In reaſon, and is judicious: is the *ſcale*
By which to heav'nly love thou may'ſt aſcend. *Milton.*

On the bendings of theſe mountains the marks of ſeveral ancient *ſcales* of ſtairs may be ſeen, by which they uſed to aſcend them. *Addiſon on Italy.*

(6.)——— Others to a city ſtrong
Lay ſiege, encamp'd; by batt'ry, *ſcale*, and mine
Aſſaulting. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

(7.) Well haſt thou the *ſcale* of nature ſet,
From centre to circumference, whereon
In contemplation of created things,
By ſteps we may aſcend to God. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The *ſcale* of the creature is a matter of high ſpeculation. *Grew.*

The higher nature ſtill advances, and preſerves his ſuperiority in the *ſcale* of being. *Addiſon.*

All the integral parts of nature have a beautiful analogy to one another, and to their mighty original, whoſe images are more or leſs expreſſive, according to their ſeveral gradations in the *ſcale* of beings. *Cheyne's Phil. Pr.*

We believe an inviſible world, and a *ſcale* of ſpiritual beings all nobler than ourſelves. *Bent. Serm.*

Far as creation's ample range extends,
The *ſcale* of ſenſual mental pow'rs aſcends. *Pope.*

(8.) The map of London was ſet out in the year 1658 by Mr. Newcourt, drawn by a *ſcale* of yards. *Graunt.*

(9.) The bent of his thoughts and reaſonings run up and down this *ſcale*, that no people can be happy but under good governments. *Temple.*

(10.)—— They take the flow o' th' Nile
By certain *ſcale* i' th' pyramid: they know
By th' height, the lowneſs, or the mean, if dearth
Or foizon follow. *Sh. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

To SCALE. *v. a.* [*ſcalare*, Italian.] 1. [From *ſcala*, a *ladder.*] To climb as by ladders. 2. [From *ſcale*, a *ballance.*] To meaſure or compare; to weigh. 3. [From *ſcale* of a fiſh.] To ſtrip of ſcales; to take off in a thin lamina. 4. To pare off a ſurface.

(1.) Often have I *ſcal'd* the craggy oak,
All to diſlodge the raven of her neſt:
How have I wearied, with many a ſtroke,
The ſtately walnut-tree, the while the reſt
Under the tree fell all for nuts at ſtrife! *Spenſer.*

They aſſailed the breach, and others with their ſcaling ladders *ſcaled* the walls. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the T.*

The way ſeems difficult, and ſteep, to *ſcale*
With upright wing againſt a higher foe. *Milton.*

Heav'n with theſe engines had been *ſcal'd*,
When mountains heap'd on mountains fail'd. *Waller.*

When the bold Typhæus *ſcal'd* the ſky,
And forc'd great Jove from his own heav'n to fly,
The leſſer gods all ſuffer'd. *Dryden.*

(2.)——— You have found,
Scaling his preſent bearing with his paſt,
That he's your fixed enemy. *Shakeſp. Coriol.*

(3.) Raphael was ſent to *ſcale* away the whiteneſs off Tobit's eyes. *Tob.* iii. 17.

(4.) If all the mountains were *ſcaled*, and the earth made even, the waters would not overflow its ſmooth ſurface. *Burnet.*

To SCALE. *v. n.* To peel off in thin particles.

Thoſe that caſt their ſhell are the lobſter and crab: the old ſkins are found, but the old ſhells never; ſo as it is like they *ſcale* off, and crumble away by degrees. *Bacon.*

SCA'LED. *adj.* [from *ſcale.*] Squamous; having ſcales like fiſhes.

Half my Egypt was ſubmerg'd, and made
A ciſtern for *ſcal'd* ſnakes. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop*

SCALE'NE. n. ſ. [French; *ſcalenum*, Lat.] In geometry, a triangle that has its three ſides unequal to each other. *Bailey.*

SCA'LINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcaly.*] The ſtate of being ſcaly.

SCALL. *n. ſ.* [*ſkalladur*, bald, Iſlandick. See SCALDHEAD.] Leproſy; morbid baldneſs.

Upon thy bald hede maiſt thou have the *ſcall.* *Chaucer.*

It is a dry *ſcall*, a leproſy upon the head. *Lev.* xiii. 30.

SCA'LLION. *n. ſ.* [*ſcaloyna*, Ital. *aſcalonia*, Lat.] A kind of onion.

SCA'LLOP. *n. ſ.* [*eſcallop*, Fr.] A fiſh with a hollow pectinated ſhell.

So th' emperour Caligula,
That triumph'd o'er the Britiſh ſea,

Engag'd his legions in fierce buſtles
With periwincles, prawns, and muſcles;
And led his troops with furious gallops,
To charge whole regiments of *ſcallops*. *Hudibras.*

The ſand is in Scilly gliſtering, which may be occaſioned from freeſtone mingled with white *ſcallop* ſhells. *Mortimer.*

To Sca'llop. *v. a.* To mark on the edge with ſegments of circles.

Scalp. *n. ſ.* [*ſchelpe*, Dutch, a ſhell; *ſcalpo*, Italian.] 1. The ſkull; the cranium: the bone that incloſes the brain. 2. The integuments of the head.

(1.) High brandiſhing his bright dew-burning blade,
Upon his creſted *ſcalp* ſo ſore did ſmite,
That to the ſcull a yawning wound it made. *Fairy Qu.*

If the fracture be not complicated with a wound of the *ſcalp*, or the wound is too ſmall to admit of the operation, the fracture muſt be laid bare by taking away a large piece of the *ſcalp*. *Sharp. Surg.*

(2.) White beards have arm'd their thin and hairleſs *ſcalps*
Againſt thy majeſty. *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.

——— The hairy *ſcalps*
Are whirl'd aloof, while numerous trunks beſtrow
Th' enſanguin'd field. *Philips.*

To Scalp. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To deprive the ſcull of its integuments.

We ſeldom inquire for a fracture of the ſcull by *ſcalping*, but that the ſcalp itſelf is contuſed. *Sharp.*

SCALPEL. *n. ſ.* [French; *ſcalpellum*, Lat.] An inſtrument uſed to ſcrape a bone by chirurgeons.

Sca'ly. *adj* [from *ſcale*.] Covered with ſcales.

The river horſe and *ſcaly* crocodile. *Milton.*

His awful ſummons they ſo ſoon obey;
So hear the *ſcaly* herd when Proteus blows,
And ſo to paſture follow through the ſea. *Dryden.*

A *ſcaly* fiſh with a forked tail. *Woodw.*

To SCA'MBLE. *v. n.* [This word, which is ſcarcely in uſe, has much exerciſed the etymological ſagacity of *Meric Cauſaubon*; but, as is uſual, to no purpoſe.] 1. To be turbulent and rapacious; to ſcramble; to get by ſtruggling with others. 2. To ſhift aukwardly.

(1.)—— Have freſh chaff in the bin,
And ſomewhat to *ſcamble* for hog and for hen. *Tuſſer.*

Scambling, out-facing, faſhion-mong'ring boys,
That lie, and cog, and flout, deprave and ſlander. *Shak.*

That ſelf bill is urg'd, and had againſt us paſt,
But that the *ſcambling* and unquiet time
Did puſh it out of further queſtion. *Shak. Hen.* V.

He was no ſooner entered into the town but a *ſcambling* ſoldier clapt hold of his bridle, which he thought was in a begging or a drunken faſhion. *Wotton.*

(2.) Some *ſcambling* ſhifts may be made without them. *More.*

To Sca'mble. *v. a.* To mangle; to maul.

My wood was cut in patches, and other parts of it *ſcambled* and cut before it was at its growth. *Mortim.*

Sca'mbler. *n. ſ.* [Scottiſh.] A bold intruder upon one's generoſity or table.

Sca'mblingly. *adv.* [from *ſcambling*.] With turbulence and noiſe; with intruſive audaciouſneſs.

Scammo'niate. *adj.* [from *ſcammony*.] Made with ſcammony.

It may be excited by a local, *ſcammoniate*, or other acrimonious medicines. *Wiſem. Surg.*

SCA'MMONY. *n. ſ.* [Latin; *ſcammonée*, Fr.] A concreted reſinous juice, light, tender, friable, of a greyiſh-brown colour, and diſagreeable odour. It flows upon inciſion of the root of a kind of convolvulus, that grows in many parts of Aſia. *Trevoux.*

To Sca'mper. *v. n.* [*ſchampen*, Dutch; *ſcampare*, Ital.] To fly with ſpeed and trepidation.

A fox ſeized upon the fawn, and fairly *ſcampered* away with him. *L'Eſtrange.*

You will ſuddenly take a reſolution, in your cabinet of Highlanders, to *ſcamper* off with your new crown. *Addiſon.*

Be quick, nay very quick, or he'll approach,
And as you're *ſcamp'ring* ſtop you in your coach. *King.*

To Scan. *v. a.* [*ſcandre*, Fr. *ſcando*, Lat.] 1. To examine a verſe by counting the feet. 2. To examine nicely.

(1.) Harry, whoſe tuneful and well meaſur'd ſong
Firſt taught our Engliſh muſick how to ſpan
Words with juſt note and accent, not to *ſcan*
With Midas' ears, committing ſhort and long. *Milton.*

They *ſcan* their verſes upon their fingers. *Walſh.*

(2.)——— So he goes to heav'n,
And ſo am I reveng'd: that would be *ſcann'd*. *Shak. Ham*

The reſt the great architect
Did wiſely to conceal; and not divulge
His ſecrets to be *ſcann'd* by them, who ought
Rather admire. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Every man has guilts, which he deſires ſhould not be rigorouſly *ſcanned*; and therefore, by the rule of charity and juſtice, ought not to do that which he would not ſuffer. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

At the final reckoning, when all mens actions ſhall be *ſcanned* and judged, the great king ſhall paſs his ſentence, according to the good men have done, or neglected to do. *Calamy.*

Sir Roger expoſing his palm, they crumbled it into all ſhapes, and diligently *ſcanned* every wrinkle that could be made in it. *Addiſon.*

One moment and one thought might let him *ſcan*
The various turns of life, and fickle ſtate of man. *Prior.*

The actions of men in high ſtations are all conſpicuous, and liable to be *ſcann'd* and ſifted. *Atterbury.*

SCA'NDAL. *n. ſ.* [σκάνδαλον; *ſcandle*, Fr.] 1. Offence given by the faults of others. 2. Reproachful aſperſion; opprobrious cenſure; infamy.

(1.)——— His luſtful orgies he enlarg'd
Even to the hill of *ſcandal*, by the grove
Of Moloch homicide. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

(2.) If black *ſcandal*, or foul-fac'd reproach,
Attend the ſequel of your impoſition,
Your meer enforcement ſhall acquittance me
From all the impure blots and ſtains thereof. *Shak. R.* III.

My known virtue is from *ſcandal* free,
And leaves no ſhadow for your calumny. *Dryd. Aur.*

In the caſe of *ſcandal*, we are to reflect how men ought to judge. *Rogers's Serm.*

To Sca'ndal. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To treat opprobriouſly; to charge falſely with faults.

——— You repin'd,
Scandal'd the ſuppliants: for the people call'd them
Time-pleaſers, flatterers. *Shakeſp. Coriol.*

I do fawn on men, and hug them hard,
And after *ſcandal* them. *Shakeſp. Jul. Cæſar.*

To Sca'ndalize. *v. a.* [σκανδαλίζω; *ſcandaliſer*, Fr. from *ſcandal*.] 1. To offend by ſome action ſuppoſed criminal. 2. To reproach; to diſgrace; to defame.

(1.) I demand who they are whom we *ſcandalize* by uſing harmleſs things? Among ourſelves, that agree in this uſe, no man will ſay that one of us is offenſive and ſcandalous unto another. *Hooker.*

It had the excuſe of ſome baſhfulneſs, and care not to *ſcandalize* others. *Ham. on Fundam.*

Whoever conſiders the injuſtice of ſome miniſters, in thoſe intervals of parliament, will not be *ſcandalized* at the warmth and vivacity of thoſe meetings. *Clarendon.*

(2.) Thou do'ſt appear to *ſcandalize*
The publick right, and common cauſe of kings. *Daniel.*

Many were *ſcandalized* at the perſonal ſlander and reflection flung out by *ſcandalizing* libellers. *Addiſon.*

Sca'ndalous. *adj.* [*ſcandaleux*, Fr. from *ſcandal*.] 1. Giving publick offence. 2. Opprobrious; diſgraceful. 3. Shameful; openly vile.

(1.) Nothing *ſcandalous* or offenſive unto any, eſpecially unto the church of God: all things in order, and with ſeemlineſs. *Hooker.*

——— Something favouring
Of tyranny, which will ignoble make you,
Yea, *ſcandalous* to the world. *Shakeſp. Winter's T.*

(3.) You know the *ſcandalous* meanneſs of that proceeding, which was uſed. *Pope.*

Sca'ndalously. *adv.* [from *ſcandalous.*] 1. Shamefully; ill to a degree that gives publick offence. 2. Cenſoriouſly; opprobriouſly.

(1.) His diſcourſe at table, was *ſcandalouſly* unbecoming the dignity of his ſtation, noiſe, brutality, and obſceneneſs. *Swift.*

(2.) Shun their fault, who, *ſcandalouſly* nice,
Will needs miſtake an author into vice. *Pope.*

Sca'ndalousness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcandalous*] The quality of giving publick offence.

Sca'nsion. *n. ſ.* [*ſcanſio*, Lat.] The act or practice of ſcanning a verſe.

To SCANT. *v. a.* [ʒeꞅcænan, Saxon, to break; *ſkaaner*, Daniſh, to ſpare.] To limit; to ſtraiten.

——— You think
I will your ſerious and great buſineſs *ſcant*,
For ſhe is with me. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

They need rather to be *ſcanted* in their nouriſhment than repleniſhed, to have them ſweet. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

We might do well to think with ourſelves, what time of ſtay we would demand, and he bade us not to *ſcant* ourſelves. *Bacon.*

Looking on things through the wrong end of the perſpective, which *ſcants* their dimenſions, we neglect and contemn them. *Glanv. Scepſis.*

——— Starve them,
For fear the rankneſs of the ſwelling womb
Should *ſcant* the paſſage and confine the room. *Dryden.*

I am *ſcanted* in the pleaſure of dwelling on your actions. *Dryden.*

Scant. *adj.* [from the verb.] 1. Not plentiful; ſcarce; leſs than what is proper or competent. 2. Wary; not liberal; parſimonious.

(1.) White is a penurious colour, and where moiſture is *ſcant*: ſo blue violets, and other flowers, if they be ſtarved, turn pale and white. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

A ſingle violet tranſplant:
The ſtrength, the colour, and the ſize,
All which before was poor and *ſcant*,
Redoubles ſtill and multiplies. *Donne.*

——— To find out that,
In ſuch a *ſcant* allowance of ſtar-light,
Would over-taſk the beſt land-pilot's art. *Milton.*

(2.) ——— From this time,
Be ſomewhat *ſcanter* of yout maiden preſence. *Shakeſp.*

Scant. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Scarcely; hardly. Obſolete.

The people, beſide their travail, charge, and long attendance, received of the bankers *ſcant* twenty ſhillings for thirty. *Camden's Rem.*

We *ſcant* read in any writer, that there have been ſeen any people upon the ſouth coaſt. *Abbot's Deſcr. of the World.*

A wild pamphlet, beſides other malignities, would *ſcant* allow him to be a gentleman. *Wotton.*

O'er yonder hill does *ſcant* the dawn appear. *Gay.*

Sca'ntily. *adv.* [from *ſcanty.*] 1. Narrowly; not plentifully. 2. Sparingly; niggardly.

(2.) ——— He ſpoke
Scantily of me, when perforce he could not
But pay me terms of honour. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

Sca'ntiness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcanty.*] 1. Narrowneſs; want of ſpace; want of compaſs. 2. Want of amplitude or greatneſs: want of liberality.

(1.) Virgil has ſometimes two of them in a line, but the *ſcantineſs* of our heroick verſe is not capable of receiving more than one. *Dryden.*

(2.) Alexander was much troubled at the *ſcantineſs* of nature itſelf, that there were no more worlds for him to diſturb. *South.*

Sca'ntlet. *n. ſ.* [corrupted, as it ſeems, from *ſcantling.*] A ſmall pattern; a ſmall quantity; a little piece.

While the world was but thin, the ages of mankind were longer; and as the world grew fuller, ſo their lives were ſucceſſively reduced to a ſhorter *ſcantlet*, till they came to that time of life which they now have. *Hale.*

Sca'ntling. *n. ſ.* [*eſchantillon*, French; *ciantellino*, Ital.] 1. A quantity cut for a particular purpoſe. 2. A certain proportion. 3. A ſmall quantity.

(1.) 'Tis hard to find out a woman that's of a juſt *ſcantling* for her age, humour, and fortune, to make a wife of. *L'Eſt.*

(2.) ——— The ſucceſs,
Although particular, ſhall give a *ſcantling*
Of good or bad unto the general. *Sh. Trol. and Creſ.*

(3.) Reduce deſires to narrow *ſcantlings* and ſmall proportions. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

A *ſcantling* of wit lay gaſping for life, and groaning beneath a heap of rubbiſh. *Dryden.*

In this narrow *ſcantling* of capacity, we enjoy but one pleaſure at once. *Locke.*

Sca'ntly. *adv.* [from *ſcant.*] 1. Scarcely; hardly. Obſolete. 2. Narrowly; penuriouſly; without amplitude.

(1.) England, in the opinion of the popes, was preferred, becauſe it contained in the eccleſiaſtical diviſion two large provinces, which had their ſeveral *legati nati*; whereas France had *ſcantly* one. *Camden's Remains.*

(2.) My eager love, I'll give myſelf the lye;
The very hope is a full happineſs,
Yet *ſcantly* meaſures what I ſhall poſſeſs. *Dryden.*

Sca'ntness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcant.*] Narrowneſs; meanneſs; ſmalneſs.

He was a man fierce, and of no evil diſpoſition, ſaving that he thought *ſcantneſs* of eſtate too great an evil. *Hayward.*

Did we but compare the miſerable *ſcantneſs* of our capacities with the vaſt profundity of things, truth and modeſty would teach us wary language. *Glanv. Sceſis.*

Sca'nty. *adj.* [The ſame with *ſcant.*] 1. Narrow; ſmall; wanting amplitude; ſhort of quantity ſufficient. 2. Small; poor; not copious; not ample. 3. Sparing; niggardly; parſimonious.

(1.) As long as one can increaſe the number, he will think the idea he hath a little too *ſcanty* for poſitive infinity. *Locke.*

His dominions were very narrow and *ſcanty*; for he had not the poſſeſſion of a foot of land, 'till he bought a field of the ſons of Heth. *Locke.*

Now *ſcantier* limits the proud arch confine,
And ſcarce are ſeen the proſtrate Nile and Rhine;
A ſmall Euphrates through the piece is roll'd,
And little eagles wave their wings in gold. *Pope.*

(2.) Their language being *ſcanty*, and accommodated only to the few neceſſaries of a needy ſimple life, had no words in it to ſtand for a thouſand. *Locke.*

There remained few marks of the old tradition, ſo they had narrow and *ſcanty* conceptions of providence. *Woodw.*

(3.) In illuſtrating a point of difficulty, be not too *ſcanty* of words, but rather become copious in your language. *Watts.*

They with ſuch *ſcanty* wages pay
The bondage and the ſlavery of years. *Swift.*

To Scape. *v. a.* [contracted from *eſcape.*] To eſcape; to miſs; to avoid; to ſhun; not to incur; to fly.

What, have I *ſcaped* love-letters in the holyday time of my beauty, and am I now a ſubject for them? *Shakeſp.*

I doubt not but to die a fair death, if I *ſcape* hanging. *Shak.*

——— What can '*ſcape* the eye
Of God all-ſeeing? *Milton.*

To Scape. *v. n.* To get away from hurt or danger.

Could they not fall unpity'd on the plain,
But ſlain revive, and, taken, *ſcape* again? *Dryden.*

Scape. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Eſcape; flight from hurt or danger; the act of declining or running from danger; accident of ſafety. 2. Means of eſcape; evaſion. 3. Negligent freak; deviation from regularity. 4. Looſe act of vice or lewdneſs.

(1.) I ſpoke of moſt diſaſt'rous chances,
Of hair-breadth *ſcapes* in th' imminent deadly breach. *Shak.*

(2.) Having purpos'd falſehood, you
Can have no way but falſehood to be true!
Vain lunatick, againſt theſe *ſcapes* I could
Diſpute, and conquer, if I would. *Donne.*

(3.) No natural exhalation in the ſky,
No *ſcape* of nature, no diſtemper'd day,

But they will pluck away it's nat'ral cauſe,
And call them meteors, prodigies, and ſigns. *Shakeſp.*

(4.) A bearne ! a very pretty bearne ! ſure ſome *ſcape* : though I am not bookiſh, yet I can read waiting-gentlewoman in the *ſcape*. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

——— Thou lurk'ſt
In valley or green meadow, to way-lay
Some beauty rare, Caliſto, Clymene :
Too long thou laid'ſt thy *ſcapes* on names ador'd. *Milton.*

SCA'PULA. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The ſhoulder-blade.

The heat went off from the parts, and ſpread up higher to the breaſt and *ſcapula*. *Wiſeman.*

Sca'pular. } *adj.* [*ſcapulaire*, Fr. from *ſcapula*, Lat.]
Sca'pulary. } Relating or belonging to the ſhoulders.

The humours diſperſed through the branches of the axillary artery to the *ſcapulary* branches. *Wiſeman of Ulcers.*

The viſcera were counterpoiſed with the weight of the *ſcapular* part. *Derham.*

SCAR. *n. ſ.* [from *eſchar*, *eſcare*, Fr. ἰσχάρα.] A mark made by a hurt or fire ; a cycatrix.

Scratch thee but with a pin, and there remains
Some *ſcar* of it. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

—— The ſoft delicious air,
To heal the *ſcars* of theſe corroſive fires,
Shall breathe her balm. *Milton.*

It may be ſtruck out of the omniſciency of God, and leave no *ſcar* nor blemiſh behind. *More.*

This earth had the beauty of youth and blooming nature, and not a wrinkle, *ſcar*, or fracture on all its body. *Burnet.*

In a hemorrhage from the lungs, ſtypticks are often inſignificant ; and if they could operate upon the affected part, ſo far as to make a *ſcar*, when that fell off, the diſeaſe would return. *Arbuthn. on Diet.*

To Scar. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark as with a ſore or wound.

——— Yet I'll not ſhed her blood,
Nor *ſcar* that whiter ſkin of her's than ſnow,
And ſmooth as monumental alabaſter. *Shakeſp. Othel.*

Sca'rab. *n. ſ.* [*ſcarabée*, Fr. *ſcarabaeus*, Lat.] A beetle ; an inſect with ſheathed wings.

A ſmall *ſcarab* is bred in the very tips of elm-leaves : theſe leaves may be obſerved to be dry and dead, as alſo turgid, in which lieth a dirty, whitiſh, rough maggot, from which proceeds a beetle. *Derham's Phyſico-Theol.*

Sca'ramouch. *n. ſ.* [*eſcarmouche*, Fr.] A buffoon in motley dreſs.

It makes the ſolemnities of juſtice pageantry, and the bench reverend poppets, or *ſcaramouches* in ſcarlet. *Collier.*

SCARCE. *adj.* [*ſcarſo*, Ital. *ſchaers*, Dutch.] 1. Not plentiful ; not copious. 2. Rare ; not common.

(1.) A Swede will no more ſell you his hemp for leſs ſilver, becauſe you tell him ſilver is *ſcarcer* now in England, and therefore riſen one fifth in value, than a tradeſman of London will ſell his commodity cheaper to the Iſle of Man, becauſe money is *ſcarce* there. *Locke.*

(2.) The *ſcarceſt* of all is a Peſcennius Niger on a medallion well preſerved. *Addiſon.*

Scarce. } *adv.* [from the adjective.] 1. Hardly ;
Sca'rcely. } ſcantly. 2. With difficulty.

(1.) A thing which we ſo little hoped to ſee, that even they which beheld it done *ſcarcely* believed their own ſenſes. *Hooker.*

When we our betters ſee bearing our woes,
We *ſcarcely* think our miſeries our foes. *Shak. K. L.*

Age, which unavoidably is but one remove from death, and conſequently ſhould have nothing about it but what looks like a decent preparation for it, *ſcarce* ever appears, of late days, but in the high mode, the flaunting garb, and utmoſt gaudery of youth. *South.*

You neither have enemies, nor can *ſcarce* have any. *Dryd.*

(2.) He *ſcarcely* knew him, ſtriving to diſown
His blotted form, and bluſhing to be known. *Dryden.*

Slowly he ſails, and *ſcarcely* ſtems the tides ;
The preſſing water pours within her ſides. *Dryden.*

Sca'rceness. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſcarce.*] 1. Smalneſs of
Sca'rcity. } quantity ; not plenty ; penury. 2. Rareneſs ; infrequency ; not commonneſs.

(1.) *Scarcity* and want ſhall ſhun you ;
Ceres' bleſſing ſo is on you. *Shakeſp.*

Raphael writes thus concerning his Galatea : to paint a fair one, 'tis neceſſary for me to ſee many fair ones ; but, becauſe there is ſo great a *ſcarcity* of lovely women, I am conſtrained to make uſe of one certain idea, which I have formed in my fancy. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

Corn does not riſe or fall by the differences of more or leſs plenty of money, but by the plenty and *ſcarcity* that God ſends. *Locke.*

In this grave age, when comedies are few,
We crave your patronage for one that's new,
And let the *ſcarceneſs* recommend the fare. *Addiſon.*

They drink very few liquors that have not lain in freſco, inſomuch that a *ſcarcity* of ſnow would raiſe a mutiny at Naples. *Addiſon.*

(2.) They that find fault with our ſtore, ſhould be leaſt willing to reprove our *ſcarcity* of thankſgivings. *Hooker.*

Since the value of an advantage is enhanced by its *ſcarceneſs*, it is hard not to give a man leave to love that moſt which is moſt ſerviceable. *Collier on Pride.*

To SCARE. *v. a.* [*ſcorare*, Ital. *Skinner.*] To fright ; to frighten ; to affright ; to terrify ; to ſtrike with ſudden fear.

They have *ſcared* away two of my beſt ſheep, which, I fear, the wolf will ſooner find than the maſter. *Shakeſp.*

My grained aſh an hundred times hath broke,
And *ſcar'd* the moon with ſplinters. *Shakeſp. Coriol.*

The noiſe of thy croſs-bow
Will *ſcare* the herd, and ſo my ſhoot is loſt. *Shak. H. VI.*

Scarecrows are ſet up to keep birds from corn and fruit : and ſome report that the head of a wolf, whole, dried, and hanged up in the dovehouſe, will *ſcare* away vermin. *Bacon.*

The wing of the Iriſh was ſo grievouſly either galled or *ſcared* therewith, that, being ſtrangers, and in a manner neutrals, they had neither good heart to go forward, nor good liking to ſtand ſtill, nor good aſſurance to run away. *Hayward.*

One great reaſon why mens good purpoſes ſo often fail, is, that when they are devout, or *ſcared*, they then in the general reſolve to live religiouſly. *Calamy's Serm.*

Let wanton wives by death be *ſcar'd* ;
But, to my comfort, I'm predar'd. *Prior.*

Sca'recrow. *n. ſ* [*ſcare* and *crow.*] An image or clapper ſet up to fright birds : thence any vain terrour.

Thereat the *ſcarecrow* waxed wond'rous proud,
Through fortune of his firſt adventure fair,
And with big thundering voice revil'd him loud. *Fairy Qu.*

No eye hath ſeen ſuch *ſcarecrows* : I'll not march through Coventry with them, that's flat. *Shakeſp. Hen. IV.*

We muſt not make a *ſcarecrow* of the law,
Setting it up to fear the birds of prey,
And let it keep one ſhape, 'till cuſtom make it
Their pearch, and not their terrour. *Shakeſp.*

Many of thoſe great guns, wanting powder and ſhot, ſtood but as cyphers and *ſcarecrows*. *Raleigh.*

A *ſcarecrow* ſet to frighten fools away. *Dryden.*

Sca'refire. *n. ſ.* [*ſcare* and *fire.*] A fright by fire ; a fire breaking out ſo as to raiſe terrour.

The drum and trumpet, by their ſeveral ſounds, ſerve for many kind of advertiſements ; and bells ſerve to proclaim a *ſcarefire*, and in ſome places water-breaches. *Holder.*

SCARF. *n. ſ.* [*eſcharpe*, French.] Any thing that hangs looſe upon the ſhoulders or dreſs

——— The matrons flung their gloves,
Ladies and maids their *ſcarfs* and handkerchiefs,
Upon him as he paſs'd. *Shakeſp. Coriol.*

Will you wear the garland about your neck, or under your arm, like a lieutenant's *ſcarf* ? *Shakeſp.*

Iris there, with humid bow,
Waters th' odorous banks, that blow
Flowers of more mingled hew
Than her purfled *ſcarf* can ſhow. *Milton.*

Titian, in his triumph of Bacchus, having placed Ariadne on one of the borders of the picture, gave her a *ſcarf* of a vermilion colour upon a blue drapery. *Dryden.*

The ready nymphs receive the crying child ;
They ſwath'd him with their *ſcarfs*. *Dryden.*

My learned correſpondent writes a word in defence of large *ſcarves*. *Spectator.*

Put on your hood and *ſcarf*, and take your pleaſure. *Swift.*

To Scarf. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To throw looſely on. 2. To dreſs in any looſe veſture.

(1.) My ſea-gown *ſcarſt* about me, in the dark
Grop'd I to find them out. *Shak. Hamlet.*

(2.) How like a younker, or a prodigal,
The *ſcarfed* bark puts from her native bay,
Hugg'd and embraced by the ſtrumpet wind! *Shakeſp.*

—— Come, ſeeling night,
Scarf up the tender eye of pitiful day. *Shak. Macb.*

Sca'rfskin. *n. ſ.* [*ſcarf* and *ſkin.*] The cuticle; the epidermis; the outer ſcaly integuments of the body.

The *ſcarfſkin*, being uppermoſt, is compoſed of ſeveral lays of ſmall ſcales, which lie thicker according as it is thicker in one part of the body than another: between theſe the excretory ducts of the miliary glands of the true ſkin open. *Cheyne.*

Scarifica'tion. *n. ſ.* [*ſcarificatio*, Lat. *ſcarification*, French; from *ſcarify.*] Inciſion of the ſkin with a lancet; or ſuch like inſtrument. It is moſt practiſed in cupping. *Quincy.*

Hippocrates tells you, that, in applying of cups, the *ſcarification* ought to be made with crooked inſtruments. *Arbuthnot.*

Scarifica'tor. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcarify.*] One who ſcarifies.

Scarifi'er. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcarify.*] 1. He who ſcarifies. 2. The inſtrument with which ſcarifications are made.

To SCARIFY. *v. a.* [*ſcarifico*, Lat. *ſcarifier*, Fr.] To let blood by inciſions of the ſkin, commonly after the application of cupping glaſſes.

Waſhing the ſalts out of the eſchar, and *ſcarifying* it, I dreſſed it. *Wiſeman's Surg.*

You quarter foul language upon me, without knowing whether I deſerve to be cupped and *ſcarified* at this rate. *Spectator.*

SCA'RLET. *n. ſ.* [*eſcarlate*, Fr. *ſcarlato*, Ital.] A colour compounded of red and yellow; cloth dyed with a ſcarlet colour.

———— If we live thus tamely,
To be thus jaded by a piece of *ſcarlet*,
Farewel nobility. *Shak. Hen.* VIII.

———— As a bull
Amid' the circus roars; provok'd from far
By ſight of *ſcarlet* and a ſanguine war. *Dryden.*

Would it not be inſufferable for a learned profeſſor, and that which his *ſcarlet* would bluſh at, to have his authority of forty years ſtanding in an inſtant overturned? *Locke.*

Sca'rlet. *adj.* [from the noun.] Of the colour of ſcarlet; red deeply died.

———— I conjure thee,
By her high forehead and her *ſcarlet* lip. *Shak. Ro. and Jul.*

The Chineſe, who are of an ill complexion, being olivaſter, paint their cheeks *ſcarlet*. *Bacon.*

The *ſcarlet* honour of your peaceful gown. *Dryden.*

Sca'rletbean. *n. ſ.* [*ſcarlet* and *bean.*] A plant.

The *ſcarletbean* has a red huſk, and is not the beſt to eat in the ſhell, as kidneybeans; but is reputed the beſt to be eaten in Winter, when dry and boiled. *Mort. Huſb.*

Sca'rletoak. *n. ſ.* The ilex. A ſpecies of oak.

Sca'rmage. } *n. ſ.* [For ſkirmiſh, *Skinner.*] It is now
Sca'rmoge. } pronounced by the Londoners *ſkirmige.*

Such cruel game my *ſcarmages* diſarms:
Another war, and other weapons, I
Do love, when Love does give his ſweet alarms. *Fairy Queen.*

Scarp. *n. ſ.* [*eſcarpe*, French.] The ſlope on that ſide of a ditch which is next to a fortified place, and looks towards the fields. *Dict.*

Scatch. *n. ſ.* [*eſcache*, Fr.] A kind of horſebit for bridles. *Bailey.*

Sca'tches. *n. ſ.* [*chaſſes*, French.] Stilts to put the feet in to walk in dirty places. *Bailey.*

Scate. *n. ſ.* [*ſkidor*, Swediſh; *ſkid*, Iſlandick.] A kind of wooden ſhoe, with a ſteel plate underneath, on which they ſlide over the ice.

To Scate. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſlide on ſcates.

Scate. *n. ſ.* [*ſquatus*, Lat.] A fiſh of the ſpecies of thornback.

Sca'tebrous. *adj.* [from *ſcatebrae*, Lat.] Abounding with ſprings. *Dict.*

To SCATH. *v. a.* [ꞅceaðan, ꞅcaðar, Sax; *ſchaeden*, Dut.] To waſte; to damage; to deſtroy. Both the verb and noun are now obſolete.

———— As when Heaven's fire
Hath *ſcath'd* the foreſt oaks, or mountain pines,
With ſinged top their ſtately growth, though bare,
Stands on the blaſted heath. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Scath. *n. ſ.* [ꞅceað, Sax.] Waſte; damage; miſchief; depopulation. *Scath* in Scotland denotes ſpoil or damage: as, he bears the *ſcath* and the ſcorn. A proverb.

The ear that budded fair is burnt and blaſted,
And all my hoped gain is turn'd to *ſcath*. *Spenſer.*

He bore a ſpiteful mind againſt king Edward, doing him all the *ſcath* that he could, and annoying his territories. *Spenſer.*

They placed them in Rhodes, where daily doing great *ſcath* to the Turk, the great warrior Soliman, with a mighty army, ſo overlaid them, that he won the iſland from them. *Knolles.*

Still preſerv'd from danger, harm, and *ſcath*,
By many a ſea and many an unknown ſhore. *Fairfax.*

Sca'thful. *adj.* [from *ſcath.*] Miſchievous; deſtructive.

A bawbling veſſel was he captain of,
For ſhallow draught, and bulk unprizable,
With which ſuch *ſcathful* grapple did he make,
That very envy, and the tongue of loſs,
Cried fame and honour on him. *Shak. Tw. Night.*

To SCA'TTER. *v. a.* [ꞅcaꞇeꞃan, Saxon; *ſchatteren*, Dutch.] 1. To throw looſely about; to ſprinkle. 2. To diſſipate; to diſperſe. 3. To ſpread thinly. 4. To beſprinkle with ſomething looſely ſpread.

(1.) Teach the glad hours to *ſcatter*, as they fly,
Soft quiet, gentle love, and endleſs joy. *Prior.*

———— Corruption, ſtill
Voracious, ſwallow'd what the liberal hand
Of bounty *ſcatter'd* o'er the ſavage year. *Thomſon.*

(2.) A king, that ſitteth in the throne of judgment, *ſcattereth* away all evil with his eyes. *Prov.* xx. 8.

Samuel came not to Gilgal, and the people were *ſcattered* from Saul. 1 *Sam.* xiii. 8.

Adam by this from the cold ſudden damp
Recovering, and his *ſcatter'd* ſpirits return'd. *Milton.*

(3.) Why ſhould my muſe enlarge on Libyan ſwains,
Their *ſcatter'd* cottages and ample plains? *Dryden.*

(4.) Where cattle paſtur'd late, now *ſcatter'd* lies
With carcaſes and arms th' enſanguin'd field. *Milton.*

To Sca'tter. *v. n.* To be diſſipated; to be diſperſed.

Sound diffuſeth itſelf in rounds; but if that which would *ſcatter* in open air be made to go into a canal, it gives greater force to the ſound. *Bacon.*

———— The ſun
Shakes from his noon-day throne the *ſcattering* clouds. *Thomſon.*

Sca'tteringly. *adv.* [from *ſcattering.*] Looſely; diſperſedly.

The Spaniards have here and there *ſcatteringly*, upon the ſea-coaſts, ſet up ſome towns. *Abbot.*

Thoſe drops of prettineſs, *ſcatteringly* ſprinkled amongſt the creatures, were deſigned to defecate and exalt our conceptions, not to inveigle or detain our paſſions. *Boyle.*

Sca'tterling. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcatter.*] A vagabond; one that has no home or ſettled habitation. An elegant word, but diſuſed.

Such loſels and *ſcatterlings* cannot eaſily, by any ordinary officer, be gotten, when challenged for any ſuch fact. *Spenſ.*

Gathering unto him all the *ſcatterlings* and outlaws out of all the woods and mountains, in which they long had lurked, he marched forth into the Engliſh pale. *Spenſ. on Irel.*

Scatu'rient. *adj.* [*ſcaturiens*, Latin.] Springing as a fountain. *Dict.*

Scaturi'ginous. *adj.* [from *ſcaturigo*, Lat.] Full of ſprings or fountains. *Dict.*

SCA'VENGER. *n. ſ.* [from ꞅcaꝼan, to ſhave, perhaps to ſweep, Saxon.] A petty magiſtrate, whoſe province is to keep the ſtreets clean: more commonly the labourer employed in removing filth.

Since it is made a labour of the mind, as to inform mens judgments, and move their affections, to reſolve difficult places of Scripture, to decide and clear off controverſies, I cannot ſee how to be a butcher, *ſcavenger*, or any other ſuch trade, does at all qualify men for this work. *South.*

Faſting's Nature's *ſcavenger*. *Baynard.*

Dick the *ſcavenger*, with equal grace,
Flirts from his cart the mud in Walpole's face. *Swift.*

SCE'LERAT. *n. ſ.* [French; *ſceleratus*, Latin.] A villain; a wicked wretch. A word introduced unneceſſarily from the French by a Scottiſh author.

Scelerats can by no arts ſtifle the cries of a wounded conſcience. *Cheyne.*

SCE'NARY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcene.*] 1. The appearances of place or things. 2. The repreſentation of the place in which an action is performed. 3. The diſpoſition and conſecution of the ſcenes of a play.

(1.) He muſt gain a reliſh of the works of nature, and be converſant in the various *ſcenary* of a country life. *Addiſon.*

(2.) The progreſs of the ſound, and the *ſcenery* of the bordering regions, are imitated from Æn. vii. on the ſounding the horn of Alecto. *Pope.*

(3.) To make a more perfect model of a picture, is, in the language of poets, to draw up the *ſcenary* of a play. *Dryden.*

SCENE. *n. ſ.* [*ſcaena*, Lat. σκηνὴ; *ſcene*, French.] 1. The ſtage; the theatre of dramatick poetry. 2. The general appearance of any action; the whole contexture of objects; a diſplay; a ſeries; a regular diſpoſition. 3. Part of a play. 4. So much of an act of a play as paſſes between the ſame perſons in the ſame place. 5. The place repreſented by the ſtage. 6. The hanging of the theatre adapted to the play.

(2.) Cedar and pine, and fir and branching palm,
A ſylvan *ſcene*; and as the ranks aſcend
Shade above ſhade, a woody theatre
Of ſtatelieſt view. *Milton.*

Now prepare thee for another *ſcene*. *Milton.*

A mute *ſcene* of ſorrow, mixt with fear;
Still on the table lay the unfiniſh'd cheer. *Dryden.*

A larger *ſcene* of action is diſplay'd,
And, riſing hence, a greater work is weigh'd. *Dryden.*

——Ev'ry ſev'ral place muſt be
A *ſcene* of triumph and revenge to me. *Dryden.*

When riſing Spring adorns the mead,
A charming *ſcene* of nature is diſplay'd. *Dryden.*

Eternity! thou pleaſing, dreadful thought!
Through what variety of untry'd beings,
Through what new *ſcenes* and changes muſt we paſs! *Addiſ.*

About eight miles diſtant from Naples lies a very noble *ſcene* of antiquities: what they call Virgil's tomb is the firſt. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Say, ſhepherd, ſay, are theſe reflections true?
Or was it but the woman's fear that drew
This cruel *ſcene*, unjuſt to love and you? *Prior.*

(3.) —— It ſhall be ſo my care
To have you royally appointed, as if
The *ſcene* you play were mine. *Shakeſp. Wint. Tale.*

Our author would excuſe theſe youthful *ſcenes*
Begotten at his entrance. *Granv.*

(4.)—— If his characters were good,
The *ſcenes* entire, and freed from noiſe and blood,
The action great, yet circumſcrib'd by time,
The words not forc'd, but ſliding into rhime,
He thought, in hitting theſe, his buſineſs done. *Dryden.*

(5.) The king is ſet from London, and the *ſcene*
Is now tranſported to Southampton. *Shakeſp. Hen. V.*

(6.) The alteration of *ſcenes* feeds and relieves the eye, before it be full of the ſame object. *Bacon.*

SCE'NICK. *adj.* [*ſcenique*, Fr. from *ſcene.*] Dramatick; theatrical.

With *ſcenick* virtue charm the riſing age. *Anonym.*

SCENOGRA'PHICAL. *adj.* [σκηνὴ and γεάφω.] Drawn in perſpective.

SCENOGRA'PHICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſcenographical.*] In perſpective.

If the workman be ſkilled in perſpective, more than one face may be repreſented in our diagram *ſcenographically*. *Mort.*

SCE'NOGRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [σκηνὴ and γεάφω; *ſcenographie*, Fr.] The art of perſpective.

SCENT. *n. ſ.* [*ſentir*, to ſmell, French.] 1. The power of ſmelling; the ſmell. 2. The object of ſmell; odour good or bad. 3. Chace followed by the ſmell.

(1.) A hunted hare treads back her mazes, croſſes and confounds her former track, and uſes all poſſible methods to divert the *ſcent*. *Watts's Imp. of the Mind.*

(2.) Belman cried upon it at the meereſt loſs,
And twice to-day pick'd out the dulleſt *ſcent*. *Shakeſp.*

The plague, they report, hath a *ſcent* of the ſmell of a mellow apple. *Bacon.*

Good *ſcents* do purify the brain,
Awake the fancy, and the wits refine. *Davies.*

——— Partake
The ſeaſon, prime for ſweeteſt *ſcents* and airs. *Milton.*

Exulting, 'till he finds their nobler ſenſe
Their diſproportion'd ſpeed does recompenſe;
Then curſes his conſpiring feet, whoſe *ſcent*
Betrays that ſafety which their ſwiftneſs lent. *Denham.*

———— Chearful health,
His duteous handmaid, through the air improv'd,
With laviſh hand diffuſes *ſcents* ambroſial. *Prior.*

(3.) He gained the obſervations of innumerable ages, and travelled upon the ſame *ſcent* into Ethiopia. *Temple.*

To **SCENT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To ſmell; to perceive by the noſe. 2. To perfume; or to imbue with odour good or bad.

(1.) So *ſcented* the grim feature, and upturn'd
His noſtrils wide into the murky air,
Sagacious of his quarry from ſo far. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

(2.) Balm, from a ſilver box diſtill'd around,
Shall all bedew the roots, and *ſcent* the ſacred ground. *Dry.*

———— Actæon ſpies
His op'ning hounds, and now he hears their cries;
A gen'rous pack, or to maintain the chace,
Or ſnuff the vapour from the *ſcented* graſs. *Addiſon.*

SCE'NTLESS. *adj.* [from *ſcent.*] Inodorous; having no ſmell.

SCE'PTRE. *n. ſ.* [*ſceptrum*, Lat. *ſceptre*, Fr.] The enſign of royalty born in the hand.

Nor ſhall proud Lancaſter uſurp my right,
Nor hold the *ſceptre* in his childiſh fiſt. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

How, beſt of kings, do'ſt thou a *ſceptre* bear!
How, beſt of poets, do'ſt thou laurel wear!
But two things rare the fates had in their ſtore,
And gave thee both, to ſhew they could no more. *Ben. J.*

I ſing the man who Judah's *ſceptre* bore
In that right hand which held the crook before. *Cowley.*

The parliament preſented thoſe acts which were prepared by them to the royal *ſceptre*, in which were ſome laws reſtraining the extravagant power of the nobility. *Clarendon.*

The court of Rome has, in other inſtances, ſo well atteſted its good managery, that it is not credible crowns and *ſceptres* are conferred gratis. *Decay of Piety.*

SCE'PTRED. *adj.* [from *ſceptre.*] Bearing a ſceptre.

——— The *ſceptred* heralds call
To council, in the city-gates. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

To Britain's queen the *ſcepter'd* ſuppliant bends,
To her his crowns and infant race commends. *Tickel.*

SCE'PTICK. *n. ſ.* See SKEPTICK.

SCHE'DULE. *n. ſ.* [*ſchedula*, Latin; *ſchedule*, French.] 1. A ſmall ſcroll. 2. A writing additional or appendant. 3. A little inventory.

(1.) The firſt publiſhed *ſchedules* being brought to a grave knight, he read over an unſavory ſentence or two, and delivered back the libel. *Hooker.*

(2.) ——— All ill, which all
Prophets or poets ſpake, and all which ſhall

B' annex'd in *ſchedules* unto this by me,
Fall on that man. *Donne.*

(3.) I will give out *ſchedules* of my beauty: it ſhall be inventoried, and every particle and utenſil label'd to my will. *Shakeſp.*

SCHE'MATISM. *n. ſ.* [σχηματισμὸς.] 1. Combination of the aſpects of heavenly bodies. 2. Particular form or diſpoſition of a thing.

(2.) Every particle of matter, whatever form or *ſchematiſm* it puts on, muſt in all conditions be equally extended, and therefore take up the ſame room. *Creech.*

SCHE'MATIST. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcheme.*] A projector; one given to forming ſchemes.

SCHEME. *n. ſ.* [σχῆμα.] 1. A plan; a combination of various things into one view; deſign, or purpoſe; a ſyſtem. 2. A project; a contrivance; a deſign. 3. A repreſentation of the aſpects of the celeſtial bodies; any lineal or mathematical diagram.

(1.) Were our ſenſes made much quicker, the appearance and outward *ſcheme* of things would have quite another face to us, and be inconſiſtent with our well-being. *Locke.*

We ſhall never be able to give ourſelves a ſatisfactory account of the divine conduct, without forming ſuch a *ſcheme* of things as ſhall at once take in time and eternity. *Atterbury.*

(2.) He forms the well-concerted *ſceme* of miſchief;
'Tis fix'd, 'tis done, and both are doom'd to death. *Rowe.*

The haughty monarch was laying *ſchemes* for ſuppreſſing the ancient liberties, and removing the ancient boundaries of kingdoms. *Atterbury.*

The ſtoical *ſcheme* of ſupplying our wants by lopping of our deſires, is like cutting off our feet when we want ſhoes. *Swift.*

(3.) It hath embroiled aſtrology in the erection of *ſchemes*, and the judgment of death and diſeaſes. *Brown.*

It is a *ſcheme* and face of heaven,
As th' aſpects are diſpos'd this even. *Hudibras.*

SCHE'MER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcheme.*] A projector; a contriver.

SCHE'SIS. *n. ſ.* [σχέσις.] An habitude; ſtate of any thing with reſpect to other things.

If that mind which has exiſting in itſelf from all eternity all the ſimple eſſences of things, and conſequently all their poſſible *ſcheſes* or habitudes, ſhould ever change, there would ariſe a new *ſcheſis* in the mind, which is contrary to the ſuppoſition. *Norris.*

SCI'RRHUS. *n. ſ.* [*ſcirrhe*, French. This ſhould be written *ſkirrhus*, not merely becauſe it comes from σκίῤῥος, but becauſe *c* in Engliſh has before *e* and *i* the ſound of *ſ.* See SKEPTICK.] An indurated gland.

Any of theſe three may degenerate into a *ſcirrhus*, and that *ſcirrhus* into a cancer. *Wiſem. of Tumours.*

SCI'RRHOUS. *adj.* [from *ſchirrus*] Having a gland indurated; conſiſting of a gland indurated.

How they are to be treated when they are ſtrumous, *ſcirrhous*, or cancerous, you may ſee. *Wiſeman.*

SCIRRHO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcirrhous.*] An induration of the glands.

The difficulty of breathing, occaſioned by *ſcirrhoſities* of the glands, is not to be cured. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

SCHISM. *n. ſ.* [σχίσμα; *ſchiſme*, Fr.] A ſeparation or diviſion in the church of God.

Set bounds to our paſſions by reaſon, to our errours by truth, and to our *ſchiſms* by charity. *King Charles.*

Oppoſe *ſchiſms* by unity, hypocriſy by ſober piety, and debauchery by temperance. *Spratt's Serm.*

When a *ſchiſm* is once ſpread, there grows at length a diſpute which are the ſchiſmaticks: in the ſenſe of the law the *ſchiſm* lies on that ſide which oppoſes itſelf to the religion of the ſtate. *Swift.*

SCHISMA'TICAL. *adj.* [*ſchiſmatique*, Fr. from *ſchiſmatick.*] Implying ſchiſm; practiſing ſchiſm.

By theſe tumults all factions, ſeditions, and *ſchiſmatical* propoſals againſt government, eccleſiaſtical and civil, muſt be backed. *King Charles.*

Here bare anathemas fall but like ſo many *bruta fulmina* upon the obſtinate and *ſchiſmatical*, who are like to think themſelves ſhrewdly hurt by being cut off from that body which they chuſe not to be of, and ſo being puniſhed into a quiet enjoyment of their beloved ſeparation. *South.*

SCHISMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſchiſmatical.*] In a ſchiſmatical manner.

SCHI'SMATICK. *n. ſ.* [from *ſchiſm.*] One who ſeparates from the true church.

No known heretick nor *ſchiſmatick* ſhould be ſuffered to go into thoſe countries. *Bacon.*

Thus you behold the *ſchiſmaticks* bravado's:
Wild ſpeaks in ſquibs, and Calamy in granado's. *Butler.*

The *ſchiſmaticks* united in a ſolemn league and covenant to altar the whole ſyſtem of ſpiritual government. *Swift.*

To SCHI'SMATIZE. *v. a.* [from *ſchiſm.*] To commit the crime of ſchiſm; to make a breach in the communion of the church.

SCHO'LAR. *n. ſ.* [*ſcholaris*, Lat. *écolier*, Fr.] 1. One who learns of a maſter; a diſciple. 2. A man of letters. 3. A pedant; a man of books. 4. One who has a lettered education.

(1.) Many times that which deſerveth approbation would hardly find favour, if they which propoſe it were not to profeſs themſelves *ſcholars*, and followers of the ancients. *Hooker.*

The *ſcholars* of the Stagyrite,
Who for the old opinion fight,
Would make their modern friends confeſs
The diff'rence but from more to leſs. *Prior.*

(2.) This ſame *ſcholar*'s fate, *res anguſta domi*, hinders the promoting of learning. *Wilkins's Math. Mag.*

To watch occaſions to correct others in their diſcourſe, and not ſlip any opportunity of ſhewing their talents, *ſcholars* are moſt blamed for. *Locke.*

(3.) To ſpend too much time in ſtudies, is ſloth; to make judgment wholly by their rules, is the humour of a *ſcholar*: they perfect nature, and are perfected by experience. *Bacon.*

(4.) My couſin William is become a good *ſcholar*: he is at Oxford ſtill, is he not? *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

SCHO'LARSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcholar.*] 1. Learning; literature; knowledge. 2. Literary education. 3. Exhibition or maintenance for a ſcholar. *Ainſworth.*

(1.) It pitied my very heart to think that a man of my maſter's underſtanding, and great *ſcholarſhip*, who had a book of his own in print, ſhould talk ſo outrageouſly. *Pope.*

(2.) This place ſhould be ſchool and univerſity, not needing a remove to any other houſe of *ſcholarſhip*. *Milton.*

SCHOLA'STICAL. *adj.* [*ſcholaſticus*, Lat.] Belonging to a ſcholar or ſchool.

SCHOLA'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſcholaſtick.*] According to the niceties or method of the ſchools.

No moraliſts or caſuiſts, that treat *ſcholaſtically*, of juſtice but treat of gratitude, under that general head, as a part of it. *South.*

SCHOLA'STICK. *adj.* [from *ſchola*, Lat. *ſcholaſtique*, Fr.] 1. Pertaining to the ſchool; practiſed in ſchools. 2. Befitting the ſchool; ſuitable to the ſchool; pedantick; needleſly ſubtle.

(1.) I would render this intelligence to evey rational man, however little verſed in *ſcholaſtick* learning. *Digby on Bodies.*

Scholaſtick education, like a trade, does ſo fix a man in a particular way, that he is not fit to judge of any thing that lies out of that way. *Burnet's Theory.*

(2.) The favour of propoſing there, in convenient ſort, whatſoever ye can object, which thing I have known them to grant, of *ſcholaſtick* courteſy unto ſtrangers, never hath nor ever will be denied you. *Hooker.*

Sir Francis Bacon was wont to ſay, that thoſe who left uſeful ſtudies for uſeleſs *ſcholaſtick* ſpeculations, were like the Olympick gameſters, who abſtained from neceſſary labours, that they might be fit for ſuch as were not ſo. *Bacon.*

Both ſides charge the other with idolatry, and that is a matter of conſcience, and not a *ſcholaſtick* nicety. *Stillingfleet.*

SCHO'LIAST. *n. ſ.* [*ſcholiaſte*, Fr. *ſcholiaſtes*, Lat.] A writer of explanatory notes.

The title of this ſatyr, in ſome ancient manuſcripts, was the reproach of idleneſs; though in others of the *ſcholiaſts* 'tis inſcribed againſt the luxury or the rich. *Dryden.*

What Gellius or Stobæus cook'd before,
Or chew'd by blind old *ſcholiaſts* o'er and o'er. *Pope.*

SCHO'LION. } *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A note; an explanatory obſervation.
SCHO'LIUM. }

Hereunto have I added a certain gloſs or *ſcholion*, for the expoſition of old words, and harder phraſes, which manner of gloſſing and commenting will ſeem ſtrange in our language. *Spenſer.*

Some caſt all their metaphyſical and moral learning into the method of mathematicians, and bring every thing relating to thoſe abſtracted or practical ſciences under theorems, problems, poſtulates, *ſcholiums*, and corollaries. *Watts.*

Scho'ly. *n. ſ.* [*ſcholie*, Fr. *ſcholium*, Lat.] An explanatory note. This word, with the verb following, is, I fancy, peculiar to the learned *Hooker.*

He therefore, which made us to live, hath alſo taught us to pray, to the end, that ſpeaking unto the Father in the Son's own preſcript form, without *ſcholy* or gloſs of ours, we may be ſure that we utter nothing which God will deny. *Hooker.*

That *ſcholy* had need of a very favourable reader, and a tractable, that ſhould think it plain conſtruction, when to be commanded in the word, and grounded upon the word, are made, all one. *Hooker.*

To **Scho'ly.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To write expoſitions.

The preacher ſhould want a text, whereupon to *ſcholy*. *Hooker.*

SCHOOL. *n. ſ.* [*ſchola*, Lat. *ecole*, Fr.] 1. A houſe of diſcipline and inſtruction. 2. A place of literary education; an univerſity. 3. A ſtate of inſtruction. 4. Syſtem of doctrine as delivered by particular teachers. 5. The age of the church, and form of theology ſucceeding that of the fathers: ſo called, becauſe this mode of treating religion aroſe from the uſe of academical diſputations.

(1.) Their age the ſame, their inclinations too,
And bred together in one *ſchool* they grew. *Dryden.*

(2.) My end being private, I have not expreſſed my conceptions in the language of the *ſchools*. *Digby.*

Writers on that ſubject have turned it into a compoſition of hard words, trifles, and ſubtilties, for the mere uſe of the *ſchools*, and that only to amuſe men with empty ſounds. *Watts.*

(3.) The calf breed to the rural trade,
Set him betimes to *ſchool*, and let him be
Inſtructed there in rules of huſbandry. *Dryden.*

(4.) No craz'd brain could ever yet propound,
Touching the ſoul, ſo vain and fond a thought;
But ſome among theſe maſter's have been found,
Which in their *ſchools* the ſelf-ſame thing had taught. *Davies.*

Let no man be leſs confident in his faith, concerning the great bleſſings God deſigns in theſe divine myſteries, by reaſon of any difference in the ſeveral *ſchools* of Chriſtians concerning the conſequent bleſſings thereof. *Taylor.*

(5.) The firſt principles of Chriſtian religion ſhould not be farced with *ſchool* points and private tenets. *Sanderſon.*

A man may find an infinite number of propoſitions in books of metaphyſicks, *ſchool* divinity, and natural philoſophy, and know as little of God, ſpirits, or bodies, as he did before. *Loc.*

To **School.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To inſtruct; to train. 2. To teach with ſuperiority; to tutor.

(1.) ——— Una her beſought to be ſo good
As in her virtuous rules to *ſchool* her knight. *Fairy Q.*

He's gentle, never *ſchool'd*, and yet learned. *Shakeſp.*

——— You ſhall go with me;
I have ſome private *ſchooling* for you both. *Shakeſp.*

Couſin, *ſchool* yourſelf; but for your huſband,
He's noble, wiſe, judicious. *Shakeſp. Macb.*

——— *School* your child,
And aſk why God's anointed he revil'd. *Dryden.*

If this be *ſchooling*, 'tis well for the conſiderer: I'll engage that no adverſary of his ſhall in this ſenſe ever *ſchool* him. *Att.*

Scho'olboy. *n. ſ.* [*ſchool* and *boy*.] A boy that is in his rudiments at ſchool.

——— *Schoolboys* tears take up
The glaſſes of my ſight. *Shakeſp.*

He grins, ſmacks, ſhrugs, and ſuch an itch endures,
As 'prentices, or *ſchoolboys*, which do know
Of ſome gay ſport abroad, yet dare not go. *Donne.*

Once he had heard a *ſchoolboy* tell,
How Semele of mortal race
By thunder died. *Swift.*

Scho'olday. *n. ſ.* [*ſchool* and *day*.] Age in which youth is ſent to ſchool.

——— Is all forgot?
All *ſchooldays* friendſhip, childhood, innocence? *Shakeſp.*

Scho'olfellow. *n. ſ.* [*ſchool* and *fellow*.] One bred at the ſame ſchool.

Thy flatt'ring method on the youth purſue;
Join'd with his *ſchoolfellows* by two and two:
Perſuade them firſt to lead an empty wheel,
In length of time produce the lab'ring yoke. *Dryden.*

The emulation of *ſchoolfellows* often puts life and induſtry into young lads. *Locke.*

Scho'olhouse. *n. ſ.* [*ſchool* and *houſe*.] Houſe of diſcipline and inſtruction.

Fair Una 'gan Fidelia fair requeſt,
To have her knight unto her *ſchoolhouſe* plac'd. *Spenſer.*

Scho'olman. *n. ſ.* [*ſchool* and *man*.] 1. One verſed in the niceties and ſubtilties of academical diſputation. 2. A writer of ſcholaſtick divinity or philoſophy.

(1.) The king, though no good *ſchoolman*, converted one of them by diſpute. *Bacon.*

Unlearn'd he knew no *ſchoolman*'s ſubtle art;
No language, but the language of the heart. *Pope.*

(2.) If a man's wit be not apt to diſtinguiſh or find differences, let him ſtudy the *ſchoolmen*. *Bacon.*

To *ſchoolmen* I bequeath my doubtfulneſs,
My ſickneſs to phyſicians. *Donne.*

Men of nice palates could not reliſh Ariſtotle, as he was dreſt up by the *ſchoolmen*. *Baker.*

Let ſubtle *ſchoolmen* teach theſe friends to fight,
More ſtudious to divide than to unite. *Pope.*

Schoolma'ster. *n. ſ.* [*ſchool* and *maſter*.] One who preſides and teaches in a ſchool.

I, thy *ſchoolmaſter*, have made thee more profit
Than other princes can, that have more time
For vainer hours, and tutors not ſo careful. *Shakeſp.*

Adrian VI. was ſometime *ſchoolmaſter* to Charles V. *Knolles.*

The ancient ſophiſts and rhetoricians lived 'till they were an hundred years old: and ſo likewiſe did many of the grammarians and *ſchoolmaſters*, as Orbilius. *Bacon.*

A father may ſee his children taught, though he himſelf does not turn *ſchoolmaſter*. *South's Serm.*

Scho'olmistress. *n. ſ.* [*ſchool* and *miſtreſs*.] A woman who governs a ſchool.

Such precepts I have ſelected from the moſt conſiderable which we have from nature, that exact *ſchoolmiſtreſs*. *Dryd.*

My *ſchoolmiſtreſs*, like a vixen Turk,
Maintains her lazy huſband by our work. *Gay's What d'ye call it.*

Schreight. *n. ſ.* [*turdus viſcivorus*.] A fiſh. *Ainſ.*

Sci'agraphy. *n. ſ.* [*ſciagraphie*, Fr. σκιαγραφία.] 1. [In architecture.] The profile or ſection of a building, to ſhew the inſide thereof. *Bailey.* 2. [In aſtronomy.] The art of finding the hour of the day, or night, by the ſhadow of the ſun, moon, or ſtars. *Bailey.*

Sci'atherical. } *adj.* [*ſciaterique*, Fr. σκιαθηρικος.] Belonging to a ſun-dial. *Dict.*
Sci'atherick. }

There were alſo, from great antiquity, *ſciatherical* or ſun-dials, by the ſhadow of a ſtile or gnomon denoting the hours; an invention aſcribed unto Anaxamines by Pliny. *Brown.*

SCIA'TICA. } *n. ſ.* [*ſciatique*, Fr. *iſchiadica paſſio*, Lat.] The hip gout.
SCIA'TICK. }

Which of your hips has the moſt profound *ſciatica*? *Shak.*

——— Thou cold *ſciatica*,
Cripple our ſenators, that their limbs may halt
As lamely as their manners. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

The Scythians, uſing continual riding, were generally moleſted with the *ſciatica*, or hip gout. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Rack'd with *ſciatick*, martyr'd, with the ſtone,
Will any mortal let himſelf alone? *Pope.*

Scia'tical. *adj.* [from *ſciatica*.] Afflicting the hip.

In obſtinate *ſciatical* pains, bliſtering and cauteries have been found effectual. *Arbuthnot.*

SCI'ENCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſcience*, Fr. *ſcientia*, Lat.] 1. Knowledge. 2. Certainty grounded on demonſtration. 3. Art attained by precepts, or built on principles. 4. Any art or ſpecies of knowledge. 5. One of the ſeven liberal arts, grammar, rhetorick, logick, arithmetick, muſick, geometry; aſtronomy.

(1.) If we conceive God's ſight or *ſcience*, before the creation to be extended to all and every part of the world, ſeeing every thing as it is, his preſcience or foreſight of any action of mine, or rather his *ſcience* or ſight, from all eternity, lays no neceſſity on any thing to come to paſs, more than my ſeeing the ſun move hath to do in the moving of it. *Hammond.*

The indiſputable mathematicks, the only *ſcience* Heaven hath yet vouchſafed humanity, have but few votaries among the ſlaves of the Stagirite. *Glanv. Scepſis.*

(2.) So you arrive at truth, though not at *ſcience*. *Berkley.*

(3.) *Science* perfects genius, and moderates that fury of the fancy which cannot contain itſelf within the bounds of reaſon. *Dryden.*

(4.) No *ſcience* doth make known the firſt principles, whereon it buildeth; but they are always taken as plain and manifeſt in themſelves, or as proved and granted already, ſome former knowledge having made them evident. *Hooker.*

Whatſoever we may learn by them, we only attain according to the manner of natural *ſciences*, which mere diſcourſe of wit and reaſon findeth out. *Hooker.*

——I preſent you with a man
Cunning in muſick and the mathematicks,
To inſtruct her fully in thoſe *ſciences*. *Shakeſp.*

(5.) Good ſenſe, which only is the gift of Heav'n,
And though no *ſcience*, fairly worth the ſev'n. *Pope.*

Scie'ntial *adj.* [from *ſcience*.] Producing ſcience.

From the tree her ſtep ſhe turn'd;
But firſt low reverence done, as to the pow'r
That dwelt within; whoſe preſence had infus'd
Into the plant *ſciential* ſap, deriv'd
From nectar, drink of gods. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Scienti'fical. } *adj.* [*ſcientifique*, Fr. *ſcientia* and *facio*,
Scienti'fick. } Lat.] Producing demonſtrative knowledge; producing certainty.

Natural philoſophy proceeding from ſettled principles, therein is expected a ſatisfaction from *ſcientifical* progreſſions, and ſuch as beget a ſure or rational belief. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

No where are there more quick, inventive, and penetrating capacities, fraught with all kind of *ſcientifical* knowledge. *Howel.*

No man, who firſt trafficks into a foreign country, has any *ſcientifick* evidence that there is ſuch a country, but by report, which can produce no more than a moral certainty; that is, a very high probability, and ſuch as there can be no reaſon to except againſt. *South.*

The ſyſtems of natural philoſophy that have obtained, are to be read more to know the hypotheſes, than with hopes to gain there a comprehenſive, *ſcientifical*, and ſatisfactory knowledge of the works of nature. *Locke.*

Scienti'fically. *adv.* [from *ſcientifical*.] In ſuch a manner as to produce knowledge.

Sometimes it reſts upon teſtimony, becauſe it is eaſier to believe than to be *ſcientifically* inſtructed. *Locke.*

Sci'mitar. *n. ſ.* [See Cimeter.] A ſhort ſword with a convex edge.

I'll heat his blood with Greekiſh wine to-night,
Which with my *ſcimitar* I'll cool to-morrow. *Shakeſp.*

Scink. *n. ſ.* A caſt calf. *Ainſworth.* In Scotland and in London they call it *ſlink*.

To **SCINTI'LLATE.** *v. n.* [*ſcintillo*, Lat.] To ſparkle; to emit ſparks.

Scintilla'tion. *n. ſ.* [*ſcintillatio*, Lat. from *ſcintillate*.] The act of ſparkling; ſparks emitted.

Theſe *ſcintillations* are not the accenſion of the air upon the colliſion of two hard bodies, but rather the inflammable effluences diſcharged from the bodies collided. *Brown.*

He ſaith the planets *ſcintillation* is not ſeen, becauſe of their propinquity. *Glanv. Scep.*

Scio'list. *n. ſ.* [*ſciolus*, Lat.] One who knows many things ſuperficially.

'Twas this vain idolizing of authors which gave birth to that ſilly vanity of impertinent citations: theſe ridiculous fooleries ſignify nothing to the more generous diſcerners, but the pedantry of the affected *ſcioliſts*. *Glanv. Scep.*

Theſe paſſages were enough to humble the preſumption of our modern *ſcioliſts*, if their pride were not as great as their ignorance. *Temple.*

Sci'olous. *adj.* [*ſciolus*, Lat.] Superficially or imperfectly knowing. Not uſed.

I could wiſh theſe *ſciolous* zelotiſts had more judgment joined with their zeal. *Howel.*

Scio'machy. *n. ſ.* [*ſchiamachie*, Fr. σκιὰ and μαχὴ.] Battle with a ſhadow. This ſhould be written *ſciamachy*.

To avoid this *ſciomachy*, or imaginary combat of words, let me know, ſir, what you mean by the name of tyrant? *Cowley.*

Sci'on. *n. ſ.* [*ſcion*, Fr.] A ſmall twig taken from one tree to be engrafted into another.

——Sweet maid, we marry
A gentle *ſcion* to the wildeſt ſtock;
And make conceive a bark of baſer kind,
By bud of nobler race. *Shakeſp. Wint. Tale.*

March is drawn in his left hand bloſſoms, and *ſcions* upon his arm. *Peacham.*

The *ſcions* are beſt of an old tree. *Mort. Huſb.*

SCIRE FA'CIAS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A writ judicial, in law, moſt commonly to call a man to ſhew cauſe unto the court, whence it is ſent, why execution of a judgment paſſed ſhould not be made. This writ is not granted before a year and a day is paſſed, after the judgment given. *Cowel.*

Sci'ssible. *adj.* [from *ſciſſus*, Lat.] Capable of being divided ſmoothly by a ſharp edge.

The differences of impreſſible and not impreſſible, *ſciſſible* and not *ſciſſible*, and many other paſſions of matter, are plebeian notions. *Bacon.*

Sci'ssile. *adj.* [*ſciſſile*, Fr. *ſciſſilis*, Lat.] Capable of being cut or divided ſmoothly by a ſharp edge.

Animal fat is a ſort of amphibious ſubſtance, *ſciſſile*, like a ſolid, and reſolveable by heat. *Arbuthn.*

Sci'ssion. *n. ſ.* [*ſciſſion*, Fr. *ſciſſio*, Lat.] The act of cutting.

Nerves may be wounded by *ſciſſion* or puncture: the former way they are uſually cut through, and wholly ceaſe from action. *Wiſem. Surg.*

Sci'ssor. *n. ſ.* [This word is variouſly written, as it is ſuppoſed to be derived by different writers; of whom ſome write *ciſors*, from *caedo*, or *incido*; others *ſciſſors*, from *ſcindo*; and ſome *ciſars*, *cizars*, or *ſciſſars*, *ciſeaux*, Fr.] A ſmall pair of ſheers, or blades moveable on a pivot, and intercepting the thing to be cut.

His beard they have ſing'd off with brands of fire;
And ever, as it blaz'd, they threw on him
Great pails of puddled mire to quench the hair:
My maſter preaches patience to him, and the while
His man with *ſciſſars* nicks him for a fool. *Shakeſp.*

Wanting the *ſciſſars*, with theſe hands I'll tear,
If that obſtruct my flight, this load of hair. *Prior.*

When the lawyers and tradeſmen brought extravagant bills, Sir Roger wore a pair of *ſciſſars* in his pocket, with which he would ſnip a quarter of a yard off nicely. *Arbuthn.*

Sci'ssure. *n. ſ.* [*ſciſſum*, Lat.] A crack; a rent; a fiſſure.

The breach ſeems like the *ſciſſures* and ruptures of an earthquake, and threatens to ſwallow all that attempt to cloſe it, and reſerves its cure only for omnipotence. *Decay of Piety.*

SCLERO'TICK. *adj.* [*ſclerotique*, Fr. σκληρὸς.] Hard; an epithet of one of the coats of the eye.

The ligaments obſerved in the inſide of the *ſclerotick* tunicles of the eye, ſerve inſtead of a muſcle, by their contraction, to alter the figure of the eye. *Ray on the Creation.*

Sclero'ticks. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Medicines which harden and conſolidate the parts they are applied to. *Quincy.*

To **Scoat.** } *v. a.* To ſtop a wheel by putting a ſtone or
To **Scotch.** } piece of wood under it before. *Bailey.*

To **SCOFF.** *v. n.* [*ſchoppen*, Dutch.] To treat with inſolent ridicule; to treat with contumelious language: with *at*.

Of two noblemen of the Weſt of England, the one was given to *ſcoff*, but kept ever royal cheer in his houſe; the other would aſk of thoſe that had been at his table, tell truly, was there never a flout or dry blow given? *Bacon.*

There is no greater argument of a light and inconſiderate perſon, than prophanely to *ſcoff at* religion. *Tillotſon.*

——— Such is love,
And ſuch the laws of his fantaſtick empire,
The wanton boy delights to bend the mighty,
And *ſcoffs at* the vain wiſdom of the wiſe. *Rowe.*

Scoff. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Contemptuous ridicule; expreſſion of ſcorn; contumelious language.

Our anſwer therefore to their reaſons is no; to their *ſcoffs*, nothing. *Hooker.*

With *ſcoffs* and ſcorns, and contumelious taunts,
In open market-place produc'd they me. *Shakeſp. Hen. VI.*

How could men ſurrender up their reaſon to flattery, more abuſive and reproachful than the rudeſt *ſcoffs* and the ſharpeſt invectives? *South.*

Some little ſouls, that have got a ſmattering of aſtronomy or chemiſtry, for want of a due acquaintance with other ſciences, make a *ſcoff* at them all, in compariſon of their favourite ſcience. *Watts.*

Sco'ffer. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcoff*.] Inſolent ridiculer; ſaucy ſcorner; contumelious reproacher.

Sell when you can; you are not for all markets:
Cry the man mercy, love him, take his offer;
Foul is the moſt foul, being found to be a *ſcoffer*. *Shak.*

Divers have herded themſelves amongſt theſe profane *ſcoffers*, not that they are convinced by their reaſons, but terrified by their contumelies. *Governm. of the Tongue.*

Conſider what the apoſtle tells theſe *ſcoffers* they were ignorant of, not that there was a deluge; but he tells them, that they were ignorant that the heavens and the earth of old were ſo and ſo conſtituted. *Burn. Theory of the Earth.*

Sco'ffingly. *adv.* [from *ſcoffing*.] In contempt; in ridicule.

Ariſtotle applied this hemiſtick *ſcoffingly* to the ſycophants at Athens. *Broome.*

To **Scold.** *v. n.* [*ſcholden*, Dutch.] To quarrel clamorouſly and rudely.

Pardon me, 'tis the firſt time that ever
I'm forc'd to *ſcold*. *Shakeſp. Coriol.*

The one as famous for a *ſcolding* tongue,
As the other is for beauteous modeſty. *Shakeſp.*

They attacked me, ſome with piteous moans, others grinning and only ſhewing their teeth, others ranting, and others *ſcolding* and reviling. *Stillingfl.*

For gods, we are by Homer told,
Can in celeſtial language *ſcold*. *Swift.*

Scolding and curſing are her common converſation. *Swift.*

Scold. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A clamorous, rude, mean, low, foul-mouthed woman.

A ſhrew in domeſtick life, is now become a *ſcold* in politicks. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Sun-burnt matrons mending old nets;
Now ſinging ſhrill, and ſcolding oft between;
Scolds anſwer foul-mouth'd *ſcolds*. *Swift.*

Sco'llop. *n. ſ.* [Written properly *ſcallop*.] A pectinated ſhell-fiſh.

Scolope'ndra. *n. ſ.* [*ſcolopendre*, Fr. σκολόπενδρα.] 1. A ſort of venomous ſerpent. 2. [*Scolopendrium*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainſw.*

Scomm. *n. ſ.* [Perhaps from *ſcomma*, Lat.] A buffoon. A word out of uſe, and unworthy of revival.

The *ſcomms*, or buffoons of quality, are wolviſh in converſation. *L'Eſtrange.*

Sconce. *n. ſ.* [*ſchantz*, Germ.] 1. A fort; a bulwark. 2. The head: perhaps as being the *acropolis*, or citadel of the body. A low word. 3. A penſile candleſtick, generally with a looking-glaſs to reflect the light. 4. A mulct, or fine.

(1.) Such fellows are perfect in the great commanders names, and they will learn you by rote where ſervices were done; at ſuch and ſuch a *ſconce*, at ſuch a breach. *Shak. Henry V.*

(2.) Why does he ſuffer this rude knave now to knock him about the *ſconce* with a dirty ſhovel, and will not tell him of his action of battery? *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

(3.) Golden *ſconces* hang upon the walls,
To light the coſtly ſuppers and the balls. *Dryd. Lucret.*

Triumphant Umbriel on a *ſconce*'s height,
Clapp'd his glad wings, and ſat to view the fight. *Pope.*

Put candles into *ſconces*. *Swift's Direct. to the Butler.*

To **Sconce.** *v. a.* [A word uſed in the univerſities, and derived plauſibly by *Skinner*, whoſe etymologies are generally rational, from *ſconce*, as it ſignifies the head; to *ſconce* being to fix a fine on any one's head.] To mulct; to fine. A low word which ought not to be retained.

Scoop. *n. ſ.* [*ſchoepe*, Dutch.] 1. A kind of large ladle; a veſſel with a long handle uſed to throw out liquor. 2. A chirurgeon's inſtrument. 3. A ſweep; a ſtroke. Perhaps it ſhould be *ſwoop*.

(1.) They turn upſide down hops on malt-kilns, when almoſt dry, with a *ſcoop*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

(2.) Endeavour with thy *ſcoop*, or fingers, to force the ſtone outwards. *Sharp's Surgery.*

(3.) ——— Oh hell-kite!
What, all my pretty chickens and their dam,
At one fell *ſcoop*! *Shak. Macbeth.*

To **Scoop.** *v. a.* [*ſchoepen*, Dutch.] 1. To lade out. 2. This word ſeems to have not been underſtood by *Thomſon*. 3. To empty by lading. 4. To carry off, ſo as to leave the place hollow. 5. To cut into hollowneſs or depth.

(1.) ——— As by the brook he ſtood,
He *ſcoop'd* the water from the cryſtal flood. *Dryden's Æn.*

(2.) ——— Melted Alpine ſnows
The mountain ciſterns fill, thoſe ample ſtores
Of water *ſcoop'd* among the hollow rocks. *Thomſon.*

(3.) If ſome penurious ſource by chance appear'd,
Scanty of waters, when you *ſcoop'd* it dry,
And offer'd the full helmet up to Cato,
Did he not daſh th' untaſted moiſture from him? *Addiſon.*

(4.) A ſpectator would think this circular mount had been actually *ſcooped* out of that hollow ſpace. *Spectator.*

Her fore-feet are broad, that ſhe may *ſcoop* away much earth at a time. *Addiſon.*

To his ſingle eye, that in his forehead glar'd
Like a full moon, or a broad burniſh'd ſhield,
A forky ſtaff we dext'rouſly apply'd,
Which, in the ſpacious ſocket turning round,
Scoopt out the big round gelly from its orb. *Addiſ.*

(5.) Whatever part of the harbour they *ſcoop* in, it has an influence on all the reſt; for the ſea immediately works the whole bottom to a level. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Thoſe carbuncles the Indians will *ſcoop*, ſo as to hold above a pint. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

It much conduces how to ſcare
The little race of birds, that hop
From ſpray to ſpray, *ſcooping* the coſtlieſt fruit,
Inſatiate, undiſturb'd. *Phillips.*

——— The genius of the place
Or helps th' ambitious hill the heav'n to ſcale,
Or *ſcoops* in circling theatres the vale. *Pope.*

Sco'oper. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcoop.*] One who ſcoops.

Scope. *n. ſ.* [*ſcopus,* Latin.] 1. Aim; intention; drift. 2. Thing aimed at; mark; final end. 3. Room; ſpace; amplitude of intellectual view. 4. Liberty; freedom from reſtraint. 5. Liberty beyond juſt limits; licenſe. 6. Act of riot; ſally. 7. Extended quantity. 8. It is out of uſe, except in the three firſt ſenſes.

(1.) Your *ſcope* is as mine own,
So to inforce or qualify the laws,
As to your ſoul ſeems good. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

His coming hither hath no farther *ſcope*
Than for his lineal royalties, and to beg
Infranchiſement immediate on his knees. *Shak. Rich.* II.

Had the whole *ſcope* of the author been anſwerable to his title, he would have only undertaken to prove what every man is convinced of; but the drift of the pamphlet is to ſtir up our compaſſion towards the rebels. *Addiſon.*

(2.) The *ſcope* of all their pleading againſt man's authority is to overthrow ſuch laws and conſtitutions in the church, as depending thereupon, if they ſhould therefore be taken away, would leave neither face nor memory of church to continue long in the world. *Hooker.*

——— Now was time
To aim their counſels to the faireſt *ſcope.* *Hubberd's Tale.*

We ſhould impute the war to the *ſcope* at which it aimeth. *Raleigh.*

He, in what he counſels, and in what excels,
Miſtruſtful, grounds his courage on deſpair,
And utter diſſolution, as the *ſcope*
Of all his aim. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

(3.) An heroick poet is not tied to a bare repreſentation of what is true, but that he might let himſelf looſe to viſionary objects, which may give him a freer *ſcope* for imagination. *Dryden.*

Theſe theorems being admitted into opticks, there would be *ſcope* enough of handling that ſcience voluminouſly, after a new manner; not only by teaching thoſe things which tend to the perfection of viſion, but alſo by determining mathematically all kinds of phenomena of colours which could be produced by refraction. *Newton's Opticks.*

(4.) If this conſtrain them to grant that their axiom is not to take any place, ſave in thoſe things only where the church hath larger *ſcope*, it reſteth that they ſearch out ſome ſtronger reaſon. *Hooker.*

——— Ah, cut my lace aſunder,
That my pent heart may have ſome *ſcope* to beat,
Or elſe I ſwoon with this dead killing news. *Shakeſp.*

(5.) Sith 'twas my fault to give the people *ſcope*,
'Twould be my tyranny to ſtrike and gall them,
For what I bid them do. *Shakeſp.*

——— Being moody, give him line and *ſcope*,
'Till that his paſſions, like a whale on ground,
Confound themſelves with working. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

(6.) As ſurfeit is the father of much faſt,
So every *ſcope*, by the immoderate uſe,
Turns to reſtraint. *Shakeſp.*

(7.) The *ſcopes* of land granted to the firſt adventurers were too large, and the liberties and royalties were too great for ſubjects. *Davies on Ireland.*

Sco'pulous. *adj.* [*ſcopuloſus,* Latin.] Full of rocks. *Dict.*

Scorbu'tical. } *n. ſ.* [*ſcorbutique,* Fr. from *ſcorbutus,*
Scorbu'tick. } Lat.] Diſeaſed with the ſcurvy.

A perſon about forty, of a full and *ſcorbutical* body, having broke her ſkin, endeavoured the curing of it; but obſerving the ulcer ſanious, I propoſed digeſtion. *Wiſeman.*

Violent purging hurts *ſcorbutick* conſtitutions; lenitive ſubſtances relieve. *Arbuthnot.*

Scorbu'tically. *adv.* [from *ſcorbutical.*] With tendency to the ſcurvy; in the ſcurvy.

A woman of forty, *ſcorbutically* and hydropically affected, having a ſordid ulcer, put herſelf into my hand. *Wiſeman.*

Scorce. *n. ſ.* This word is uſed by *Spenſer* for diſcourſe, or power of reaſon. In imitation perhaps of the Italians.

——— Lively vigour reſted in his mind,
And recompenſed him with a better *ſcorce*;
Weak body well is chang'd for mind's redoubled force. *Fairy Queen.*

To **SCORCH.** *v. a.* [ꞅcoꞃcneꝺ, Sax. burnt.] 1. To burn ſuperficially. 2. To burn.

(1.) Fire *ſcorcheth* in froſty weather. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The ladies gaſp'd, and ſcarcely cou'd reſpire;
The breath they drew, no longer air, but fire;
The fainty knights were *ſcorch'd.* *Dryden.*

(2.) Power was given to *ſcorch* men with fire. *Rev.* xvi. 8.

The ſame that left thee by the cooling ſtream,
Safe from ſun's heat; but *ſcorch'd* with beauty's beam. *Fairfax.*

You look with ſuch contempt on pain,
That languiſhing you conquer more:
So lightnings which in ſtorms appear,
Scorch more than when the ſkies are clear. *Waller.*

The ſame beams that ſhine, *ſcorch* too. *South.*

——————— I rave,
And, like a giddy bird in dead of night,
Fly round the fire that *ſcorches* me to death. *Dryden.*

He, from whom the nations ſhould receive
Juſtice and freedom, lies himſelf a ſlave;
Tortur'd by cruel change of wild deſires,
Laſh'd by mad rage, and *ſcorch'd* by brutal fires. *Prior.*

To **Scorch.** *v. n.* To be burnt ſuperficially; to be dried up.

The ſwarthy Africans complain
To ſee the chariot of the ſun
So nigh their *ſcorching* country run. *Roſcommon.*

The love was made in Autumn, and the hunting followed properly, when the heats of that *ſcorching* country were declining. *Dryden.*

Scatter a little mungy ſtraw or fern amongſt your ſeedlings, to prevent the roots from *ſcorching*, and to receive the moiſture that falls. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Scorching *Fennel. n. ſ.* A plant.

SCO'RDIUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

SCORE. *n. ſ.* [*ſkora,* Iſlandick, a mark, cut, or notch.] 1. A notch or long inciſion. 2. A line drawn. 3. An account, which, when writing was leſs common, was kept by marks on tallies, or by lines of chalk. 4. Account kept of ſomething paſt; an epoch; an era. 5. Debt imputed. 6. Reaſon; motive. 7. Sake; account; relative motive. 8. Twenty. I ſuppoſe, becauſe twenty, being a round number, was diſtinguiſhed on tallies by a long ſcore. 9. *A ſong in* Score. The words with the muſical notes of a ſong annexed.

(1.) Our forefathers had no other books but the *ſcore* and the tally: thou haſt cauſed printing to be uſed. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

(3.) —— He's worth no more:
They ſay he parted well, and paid his *ſcore.* *Shakeſp. Macb.*

Does not the air feed the flame? And does not the flame warm and enlighten the air? Does not the earth quit *ſcores* with all the elements, in the fruits that iſſue from it? *South.*

(4.) Univerſal deluges have ſwept all away, except two or three perſons who begun the world again upon a new *ſcore.* *Tillotſon.*

(5.) That thou do'ſt love her, ſtrikes ſome *ſcores* away
From the great compt. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

(6.) He had been prentice to a brewer,
But left the trade, as many more
Have lately done on the ſame *ſcore.* *Hudibras.*

A lion, that had got a politick fit of ſickneſs, wrote the fox word how glad he ſhould be of his company, upon the *ſcore* of ancient friendſhip. *L'Eſtrange.*

If your terms are moderate, we'll never break off upon that *ſcore.* *Collier on Pride.*

(7.) You act your kindneſs on Cydaria's *ſcore.* *Dryden.*

Kings in Greece were depoſed by their people upon the *ſcore* of their arbitrary proceedings. *Swift.*

(8.) How many *ſcore* of miles may we well ride
'Twixt hour and hour? *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

The fewer ſtill you name, you wound the more;
Bond is but one; but Harpax is a *ſcore.* *Pope.*

For ſome *ſcores* of lines there is a perfect abſence of that ſpirit of poeſy. *Watts.*

To Score. *v. a.* 1. To ſet down as a debt. 2. To impute; to charge. 3. To mark by a line.

(1.) ——— Madam, I know when
Inſtead of five you *ſcor'd* me ten. *Swift.*

(2.) ——— Your follies and debauches change
With ſuch a whirl, the poets of your age
Are tir'd, and cannot *ſcore* 'em on the ſtage;
Unleſs each vice in ſhort-hand they indite,
Ev'n as notcht prentices whole ſermons write. *Dryden.*

(3.) Haſt thou appointed where the moon ſhould riſe,
And with her purple light adorn the ſkies?
Scor'd out the bounded ſun's obliquer ways,
That he on all might ſpread his equal rays? *Sandys.*

SCO'RIA. n. ſ. [Latin.] Droſs; recrement.

The *ſcoria*, or vitrified part, which moſt metals, when heated or melted, do continually protrude to the ſurface, and which, by covering the metals in form of a thin glaſſy ſkin, cauſes theſe colours, is much denſer than water. *Newton's Opticks.*

Sco'rious. *adj.* [from *ſcoria*, Latin.] Droſſy; recrementitious.

By the fire they emit many droſſy and *ſcorious* parts. *Brown.*

To SCORN. *v. a.* [*ſchernen*, Dutch; *eſcorner*, French.] To deſpiſe; to ſlight; to revile; to vilify; to contemn.

My friends *ſcorn* me; but mine eye poureth out tears unto God. *Job*, xvi. 20.

To Scorn. *v. n.* 1. To ſcoff; to treat with contumely. 2. To diſdain; to think unworthy. 3. To deſpiſe; to contemn. 4. To neglect; to diſregard.

(1.) He ſaid mine eyes were black, and my hair black;
And now, I am remember'd, *ſcorn'd* at me. *Shakeſp.*

Our ſoul is filled with the *ſcorning* of thoſe that are at eaſe, and with the contempt of the proud. *Pſal.* cxxiii. 4.

(2.) I've ſeen the morning's lovely ray
Hover o'er the new-born day,
With roſy wings ſo richly bright,
As if he *ſcorn'd* to think of night. *Craſhaw.*

Fame, that delights around the world to ſtray,
Scorns not to take our Argos in her way. *Pope's Statius.*

(3.) Surely he *ſcorneth* the ſcorner, but he giveth grace unto the lowly. *Prov.*

Back to th' infernal pit I drag thee chain'd,
And ſeal thee ſo, as henceforth not to *ſcorn*
The facil gates of hell too ſlightly barr'd. *Milton.*

(4.) This my long ſufferance and my day of grace,
They who neglect and *ſcorn* ſhall never taſte;
But hard be harden'd, blind be blinded more. *Milton.*

Scorn. *n. ſ.* [*eſcorne*, old Fren. from the verb.] 1. Contempt; ſcoff; ſlight; act of contumely. 2. Subject of ridicule; thing treated with contempt 3. *To think* Scorn. To diſdain; to hold unworthy of regard. Not now in uſe. 4. *To laugh to* Scorn. To deride as contemptible.

(1.) We were better parch in Africk's ſun,
Than in the pride and ſalt *ſcorn* of his eyes. *Shakeſp.*

Why ſhould you think that I ſhould woo in *ſcorn*?
Scorn and deriſion never come in tears. *Shakeſp.*

If we draw her not unto us, ſhe will laugh us to *ſcorn*. *Jud.*

Diogenes was aſked in *ſcorn*, What was the matter that philoſophers haunted rich men, and not rich men philoſophers? He anſwered, Becauſe the one knew what they wanted, the others did not. *Bacon.*

Whoſoever hath any thing in his perſon that induces contempt, hath alſo a perpetual ſpur to reſcue himſelf from *ſcorn*: therefore all deformed perſons are bold, as being on their own defence as expoſed to *ſcorn*. *Bacon.*

Every ſullen frown and bitter *ſcorn*,
But fann'd the fuel that too faſt did burn. *Dryden.*

(2.) Is it not a moſt horrid ingratitude, thus to make a *ſcorn* of him that made us? *Tillotſon.*

Numidia's grown a *ſcorn* among the nations
For breach of publick vows. *Addiſon's Cato.*

(3.) If he do fully prove himſelf the honeſt ſhepherd Menalcas his brother and heir, I know no reaſon why you ſhould *think ſcorn* of him. *Sidney.*

Unto thee will I cry, O Lord: *think* no *ſcorn* of me, leſt if thou make as tho' thou heareſt not, I become like them that go down into the pit. *Pſal.* xxviii. 1.

(4.) He that ſitteth in the heavens ſhall *laugh* them *to ſcorn*; the Lord ſhall have them in deriſion. *Pſalms. Com. Pray.*

Sco'rner. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcorn.*] 1. Contemner; deſpiſer. 2. Scoffer; ridiculer.

(1.) They are very active, vigilant in their enterpriſes, preſent in perils, and great *ſcorners* of death. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

(2.) The *ſcorner* ſhould conſider, upon the ſight of a cripple, that it was only the diſtinguiſhing mercy of Heaven that kept him from being one too. *L'Eſtrange.*

They, in the *ſcorner*'s or the judge's ſeat,
Dare to condemn the virtue which they hate. *Prior.*

Sco'rnful. *adj.* [*ſcorn* and *full.*] 1. Contemptuous; inſolent; diſdainful. 2. Acting in defiance.

(1.) ——— Th' enamour'd deity
The *ſcornful* damſel ſhuns. *Dryden.*

(2.) With him I o'er the hills had run,
Scornful of Winter's froſt and Summer's ſun. *Prior.*

Sco'rnfully. *adv.* [from *ſcornful.*] Contemptuouſly; inſolently.

He us'd us *ſcornfully*: he would have ſhew'd us
His marks of merit, wounds receiv'd for's country. *Shak.*

The ſacred rights of the Chriſtian church are *ſcornfully* trampled on in print, under an hypocritical pretence of maintaining them. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Sco'rpion. *n. ſ.* [*ſcorpion*, Fr. *ſcorpio*, Lat.] 1. A reptile much reſembling a ſmall lobſter, but that his tails ends in a point with a very venomous ſting. 2. One of the ſigns of the zodiack. 3. A ſcourge ſo called from its cruelty. 4. [*Scorpius*, Latin.] A ſea fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

(1.) —— Well, fore-warning winds
Did ſeem to ſay, ſeek not a *ſcorpion*'s neſt. *Shakeſp. Hen. VI.*
Full of *ſcorpions* is my mind, dear wife. *Shakeſp. Macb.*

(2.) The ſqueezing crab and ſtinging *ſcorpion* ſhine. *Dryden.*

(3.) My father hath chaſtiſed you with whips, but I will chaſtiſe you with *ſcorpions*. 1 *Kings*, xii. 11.

Scorpion *Sena. n. ſ.* [*emerus*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

Sco'rpion *Graſs.*
Sco'rpion's *Tail.* } *n. ſ.* Herbs. *Ainſworth.*
Sco'rpion *Wort.*

Scot. *n. ſ.* [*écot*, Fr.] 1. Shot; payment. 2. Scot *and Lot.* Pariſh payments.

(2.) 'Twas time to counterfeit, or that hot termagant Scot had paid me *ſcot and lot* too. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Protogenes, hiſtorians note,
Liv'd there a burgeſs, *ſcot and lot*. *Prior.*

The chief point that has puzzled the freeholders, as well as thoſe that pay *ſcot and lot*, for about theſe ſix months, is, Whether they would rather be governed by a prince that is obliged by law to be good, or by one who, if he pleaſes, may plunder or impriſon? *Addiſon.*

Scotfree. *adj.* Without ſcot or mulct; unhurt; *impune.*

To SCOTCH. *v. a.* To cut with ſhallow inciſions.

He was too hard for him directly: before Corioli, he *ſcotcht* and notcht him like a carbonado. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Scotch. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſlight cut; a ſhallow inciſion.

We'll beat 'em into bench-holes: I have yet room for ſix *ſcotches* more. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleo.*

Give him four *ſcotches* with a knife, and then put into his belly and theſe *ſcotches* ſweet herbs. *Walton's Angler.*

Scotch *Collops*, or *Scotched Collops. n. ſ.* [from *To ſcotch*, or cut.] Veal cut into ſmall pieces.

Scotch *Hoppers. n. ſ.* A play in which boys hop over lines or ſcotches in the ground.

Children being indifferent to any thing they can do, dancing and *ſcotch hoppers* would be the ſame thing to them. *Locke.*

Sco'tomy. *n. ſ.* [σκότωμα.] A dizzineſs or ſwimming in the head, cauſing dimneſs of ſight, wherein external objects ſeem to turn round. *Ainſw. and Bailey.*

Sco'ttering. A provincial word which denotes, in Herefordſhire, a cuſtom among the boys of burning a wad of peaſeſtraw at the end of harveſt. *Bailey.*

Sco'vel. *n. ſ.* [*ſcopa*, Lat] A ſort of mop of clouts for ſweeping an oven; a maulkin. *Ainſ. and Bailey.*

Sco'undrel. *n. ſ.* [*ſcondaruolo*, Italian, a hider. *Skinner*.] A mean raſcal; a low petty villain. A word rather ludicrous.

Now to be baffl'd by a *ſcoundrel*,
An upſtart ſect'ry, and a mungrel. *Hudibras.*
—— *Scoundrels* as theſe wretched Ombites be,
Canopus they exceed in luxury. *Tate.*
Go, if your ancient but ignoble blood
Has crept through *ſcoundrels* ever ſince the flood,
Go, and pretend your family is young;
Nor own your fathers have been fools ſo long. *Pope.*

To **SCOUR.** *v. a.* [*ſkurer*, Daniſh; *ſcheuren*, Dutch.] 1. To rub hard with any thing rough, in order to clean the ſurface. 2. To purge violently. 3. To cleanſe; to bleach; to whiten; to blanche. 4. To remove by ſcouring. 5. To range about in order to catch or drive away ſomething; to clear away. 6. To paſs ſwiftly over.

(1.) I were better to be eaten to death with a ruſt, than to be *ſcour'd* to nothing with perpetual motion. *Shakeſp.*

By dint of ſword his crown he ſhall increaſe,
And *ſcour* his armour from the ruſt of peace. *Dryden's Æn.*
Part *ſcour* the ruſty ſhields with ſeam, and part
New grind the blunted ax, and point the dart. *Dryden.*

Some blamed Mrs. Bull for grudging a quarter of a pound of ſoap and ſand to *ſcour* the rooms. *Arbuthnot.*

Poor Vadius, long with learned ſpleen devour'd,
Can taſte no pleaſure ſince his ſhield was *ſcour'd*. *Pope.*

(3.) In ſome lakes the water is ſo nitrous, as if foul clothes be put into it, it *ſcoureth* them of itſelf; and, if they ſtay, they moulder away. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

A garden-worm ſhould be well *ſcoured* eight days in moſs, before you fiſh with him. *Walton's Angler.*

Beneath the lamp her tawdry ribbons glare,
The new *ſcour'd* manteau, and the ſlattern air. *Gay.*

(4.) Never came reformation in a flood
With ſuch a heady current, *ſcouring* faults;
Nor ever hydra-headed wilfulneſs
So ſoon did loſe his ſeat, and all at once,
As in this king. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*
I will wear a garment all of blood,
And ſtain my favour in a bloody maſk,
Which, waſh'd away, ſhall *ſcour* my ſhame with it. *Shak.*
Then, in the clemency of upward air,
We'll *ſcour* our ſpots, and the dire thunder's ſcar. *Dryden.*

(5.) The kings of Lacedemon having ſet out ſome gallies, under the charge of one of their nephews, to *ſcour* the ſea of the pyrates, they met us. *Sidney.*

Divers are kept continually to *ſcour* theſe ſeas, infeſted greatly by pirates. *Sandys.*

If with thy guards thou *ſcour'ſt* the ſtreets by night,
And do'ſt in murders, rapes, and ſpoils delight,
Pleaſe not thyſelf the flatt'ring crowd to hear. *Dryden.*

(6.) ———————— Sometimes
He *ſcours* the right hand coaſt, ſometimes the left. *Milton.*
Not half the number in their ſeats are found,
But men and ſteeds lie grov'ling on the ground;
The points of ſpears are ſtuck within the ſhield,
The ſteeds without their riders *ſcour* the field,
The knights unhorſ'd. *Dryden.*
When Ajax ſtrives ſome rock's vaſt weight to throw,
The line too labours, and the words move ſlow;
Not ſo when ſwift Camilla *ſcours* the plain,
Flies o'er th' unbending corn, and ſkims along the main.
Pope's Eſſay on Criticiſm.

To **Scour.** *v. n.* 1. To perform the office of cleaning domeſtick utenſils. 2. To clean. 3. To be purged or lax; to be diſeaſed with looſeneſs. 4. To rove; to range. 5. To run here and there. 6. To run with great eagerneſs and ſwiftneſs; to ſcamper.

(1.) I keep his houſe, and was to wring, brew, bake, *ſcour*, dreſs meat, and make the beds. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) Warm water is ſofter than cold; for it *ſcoureth* better. *Bacon.*

(3.) Some apothecaries, upon ſtamping coloquintida, have been put into a great *ſcouring* by the vapour only. *Bacon.*

Convulſion and *ſcouring*, they ſay, do often cauſe one another. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

If you turn ſheep into wheat or rye to feed, let it not be too rank, leſt it make them *ſcour*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

(4.) Barbaroſſa, *ſcouring* along the coaſt of Italy, ſtruck an exceeding terror into the minds of the citizens of Rome. *Knolles.*

(5.) The enemy's drum is heard, and fearful *ſcouring*
Doth choak the air with duſt. *Shakeſp. Timon.*
(6.) She from him fled with all her pow'r,
Who after her as haſtily 'gan to *ſcour*. *Fairy Queen.*
I ſaw men *ſcour* ſo on their way: I ey'd them
Even to their ſhips. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Word was brought him, in the middle of his ſchemes, that his houſe was robbed; and ſo away he *ſcours* to learn the truth. *L'Eſtrange.*

If they be men of fraud, they'll *ſcour* off themſelves, and leave thoſe that truſt them to pay the reckoning. *L'Eſtrange.*

So four fierce courſers, ſtarting to the race,
Scour through the plain, and lengthen ev'ry pace;
Nor reigns, nor curbs, nor threat'ning cries they fear,
But force along the trembling charioteer. *Dryden.*

As ſoon as any foreign object preſſes upon the ſenſe, thoſe ſpirits, which are poſted upon the out-guards, immediately take the alarm, and *ſcour* off to the brain, which is the head quarters. *Collier.*

Swift at her call her huſband *ſcour'd* away,
To wreak his hunger on the deſtin'd prey. *Pope.*

Sco'urer. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcour*.] 1. One that cleans by rubbing. 2. A purge, rough and quick. 3. One who runs ſwiftly.

SCOURGE. *n. ſ.* [*eſcourgee*, French; *ſcoreggia*, Italian; *corrigia*, Latin.] 1. A whip; a laſh; an inſtrument of diſcipline. 2. A puniſhment; a vindictive affliction. 3. One that afflicts, haraſſes, or deſtroys. Thus *Attila* was called *flagellum Dei*. 4. A whip for a top.

(1.) When he had made a *ſcourge* of ſmall cords, he drove them all out of the temple. *John*, ii. 15.

———————— The *ſcourge*
Inexorable, and the torturing hour,
Calls us to penance. *Milton.*
(2.) ———————— What *ſcourge* for perjury
Can this dark monarchy afford falſe Clarence? *Shakeſp.*
See what a *ſcourge* is laid upon your hate,
That Heav'n finds means to kill your joys with love. *Shakeſp.*

Famine and plague are ſent as *ſcourges* for amendment. 2 *Eſdras.*

(3.) —— Is this the *ſcourge* of France?
Is this the Talbot ſo much fear'd abroad,
That with his name the mothers ſtill their babes? *Sh. H. VI.*

Such conquerors are not the favourites, but *ſcourges* of God, the inſtruments of that vengeance. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

In all theſe trials I have born a part;
I was myſelf the *ſcourge* that caus'd the ſmart. *Pope.*
———————— Immortal Jove,
Let kings no more with gentle mercy ſway,
Or bleſs a people willing to obey,
But cruſh the nations with an iron rod,
And every monarch be the *ſcourge* of God. *Pope.*

(4.) If they had a top, the *ſcourge* ſtick and leather ſtrap ſhould be left to their own making. *Locke.*

To **Scourge.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To laſh with a whip; to whip. 2. To puniſh; to chaſtiſe; to chaſten; to caſtigate with any puniſhment or affliction.

(1.) The gods are juſt, and of our pleaſant vices
Make inſtruments to *ſcourge* us. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*
Is it lawful for you to *ſcourge* a Roman? *Acts*, xxii. 25.
He *ſcourg'd* with many a ſtroke the indignant waves. *Milton.*

When a profeſſor of any religion is ſet up to be laughed at, this cannot help us to judge of the truth of his faith, any better than if he were *ſcourged*. *Watts.*

(2.) Seeing that thou haſt been *ſcourged* from Heaven, declare the mighty power of God. 2 *Mac.* iii. 34.

He will *ſcourge* us for our iniquities, and will have mercy again. *Tob.* xiii. 5.

SCO'URGER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcourge*.] One that ſcourges; a puniſher or chaſtiſer.

To SCOURSE. *v. a.* To exchange one thing for another; to ſwap. *Ainſw.* It ſeems a corruption of *ſcorſa*, Ital. exchange; and hence a *horſe ſcourſer*.

SCOUT. *n. ſ.* [*eſcout*, French, from *eſcouter*; *auſcultare*, Latin, to liſten; *ſcolta*, Italian.] One who is ſent privily to obſerve the motions of the enemy.

Are not the ſpeedy *ſcouts* return'd again,
That dogg'd the mighty army of the dauphin? *Shakeſp.*

——— As when a *ſcout*,
Through dark and deſert ways with peril gone
All night, at laſt, by break of cheerful dawn,
Obtains the brow of ſome high-climbing hill. *Milton.*

This great veſſel may have leſſer cabins, wherein *ſcouts* may be lodged for the taking of obſervations. *Wilkins.*

The *ſcouts* to ſev'ral parts divide their way,
To learn the natives names, their towns, explore
The coaſts. *Dryden's Æn.*

To SCOUT. *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To go out in order to obſerve the motions of an enemy privately. 2. To ridicule; to ſneer. This is a ſenſe unauthoriſed, and vulgar.

(1.) ——— Oft on the bordering deep
Encamp their legions; or with obſcure wing
Scout far and wide into the realm of night,
Scorning ſurprize. *Milton.*

——— As a hunted panther caſts about
Her glaring eyes, and pricks her liſt'ning ears to *ſcout*,
So ſhe, to ſhun his toils, her cares employ'd. *Dryden.*

——— Command a party out,
With a ſtrict charge not to engage, but *ſcout*. *Dryden.*

To SCOWL. *v. n.* [ꞅcẏlian, to ſquint, Saxon; *ſkeela ſig*, to look ſour, Iſlandick.] To frown; to pout; to look angry, ſour, or ſullen.

Miſo, her authority increaſed, came with *ſcowling* eyes to deliver a ſlavering good-morrow to the two ladies. *Sidney.*

With bent louring brows, as ſhe would threat,
She *ſcowl'd* and frowned with froward countenance.
Fairy Queen.

Even ſo, or with much more contempt, mens eyes
Did *ſcowl* on Richard. *Shakeſp. Richard* II.

——— Not a courtier,
Although they wear their faces to the bent
Of the king's look, but hath a heart that is
Glad at the thing they *ſcowl* at. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

——— The duſky clouds o'erſpread
Heav'n's cheerful face, the low'ring element
Scowls o'er the darken'd landſcape ſnow or ſhow'r. *Milton.*

Fly, fly, prophane fogs! far hence fly away,
With your dull influence? it is for you
To ſit and *ſcowl* upon night's heavy brow. *Craſhaw.*

——— In rueful gaze
The cattle ſtand, and on the *ſcowling* heavens
Caſt a deploring eye. *Thomſon's Summer.*

SCOWL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Look of ſullenneſs or diſcontent; gloom.

I've ſeen the morning's lovely ray
Hover o'er the new-born day,
With roſy wings ſo richly bright,
As if he ſcorn'd to think of night;
When a ruddy ſtorm, whoſe *ſcowl*
Made heaven's radiant face look foul,
Call'd for an untimely night,
To blot the newly-bloſſom'd light. *Craſhaw.*

SCO'WLINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſcowl*.] With a frowning and ſullen look.

To SCRA'BBLE. *v. n.* [*krabbelen*, *ſcraffelen*, to ſcrape or ſcratch, Dutch.] To paw with the hands.

He feigned himſelf mad in their hands, and *ſcrabbled* on the doors of the gate. 1 *Sam.* xxi. 13.

SCRAGG. *n. ſ.* [*ſcraghe*, Dutch.] Any thing thin or lean.

SCRA'GGED. *adj.* [This ſeems corrupted from *cragged*.] Rough; uneven; full of protuberances or aſperities.

Is there then any phyſical deformity in the fabrick of a human body, becauſe our imagination can ſtrip it of its muſcles and ſkin, and ſhew us the *ſcragged* and knotty back-bone? *Bentley's Sermons.*

SCRA'GGEDNESS. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſcragged*.] } 1. Leanneſs;
SCRA'GGINESS. } [from *ſcraggy*.] } marcour.
2. Unevenneſs; roughneſs; ruggedneſs.

SCRA'GGY. *adj.* [from *ſcrag*.] 1. Lean; marcid; thin. 2. [Corrupted from *craggy*.] Rough; rugged; uneven.

(1.) Such a conſtitution is eaſily known by the body being lean, warm, hairy, *ſcraggy*, and dry, without a diſeaſe. *Arbu.*

(2.) From a *ſcraggy* rock, whoſe prominence
Half overſhades the ocean, hardy men,
Fearleſs of rending winds and daſhing waves,
Cut ſampire. *Phillips.*

To SCRA'MBLE. *v. n.* [The ſame with *ſcrabble*; *ſcraffelen*, Dutch.] 1. To catch at any thing eagerly and tumultuouſly with the hands; to catch with haſte preventive of another; to contend tumultuouſly which ſhall catch any thing. 2. To climb by the help of the hands: as, he *ſcrambled* up that rock.

(1.) ——— England now is left
To tug and *ſcramble*, and to part by th' teeth
The unow'd intereſt of proud ſwelling ſtate. *Shakeſp.*

——— Of other care they little reck'ning make,
Than how to *ſcramble* at the ſhearer's feaſt,
And ſhove away the worthy bidden gueſt. *Milton.*

It is not to be ſuppoſed, that, when ſuch a tree was ſhaking, there would be no *ſcrambling* for the fruit. *Stillingfleet.*

They muſt have *ſcrambled* with the wild beaſts for crabs and nuts. *Ray on the Creation.*

SCRA'MBLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Eager conteſt for ſomething, in which one endeavours to get it before another. 2. Act of climbing by the help of the hands.

(1.) As they were in the middle of their gambols, ſome body threw a handful of apples among them, that ſet them preſently together by the ears upon the *ſcramble*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Becauſe the deſire of money is conſtantly almoſt every where the ſame, its vent varies very little, but as its greater ſcarcity enhances its price and increaſes the *ſcramble*. *Locke.*

SCRA'MBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcramble*.] 1. One that ſcrambles. 2. One that climbs by help of the hands.

(1.) All the little *ſcramblers* after fame fall upon him. *Addiſon.*

To SCRANCH. *v. a.* [*ſchrantzer*, Dutch.] To grind ſomewhat crackling between the teeth. The Scots retain it.

SCRA'NNEL. *adj.* [Of this word I know not the etymology, nor any other example.] Vile; worthleſs, Perhaps grating by the ſound.

When they liſt, their lean and flaſhy ſongs
Grate on their *ſcrannel* pipes of wretched ſtraw. *Milton.*

SCRAP. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcrape*, a thing ſcraped or rubbed off.] 1. A ſmall particle; a little piece; a fragment. 2. Crumb; ſmall particles of meat left at the table. 3. A ſmall piece of paper. This is properly *ſcrip*.

(1.) It is an unaccountable vanity to ſpend all our time raking into the *ſcraps* and imperfect remains of former ages, and neglecting the clearer notices of our own. *Glanville.*

Trencher eſquires ſpend their time in hopping from one great man's table to another's, only to pick up *ſcraps* and intelligence. *L'Eſtrange.*

Languages are to be learned only by reading and talking, and not by *ſcraps* of authors got by heart. *Locke.*

No rag, no *ſcrap*, of all the beau, or wit,
That once ſo flutter'd, and that once ſo writ. *Pope.*

I can never have too many of your letters; I am angry at every *ſcrap* of paper loſt. *Pope.*

(2.) The contract you pretend with that baſe wretch,
One bred of alms, and foſter'd with cold diſhes,
With *ſcraps* o' th' court, is no contract. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

The attendants puff a court up beyond her bounds, for their own *ſcraps* and advantage. *Bacon.*

On bones, on *ſcraps* of dogs let me be fed,
My limbs uncover'd, and expos'd my head
To bleakeſt colds. *Granville.*

What has he elſe to bait his traps,
Or bring his vermin in, but *ſcraps?*
The offals of a church diſtreſt,
A hungry vicarage at beſt. *Swift.*

(3.) Pregnant with thouſand flits the *ſcrap* unſeen,
And ſilent ſells a king, or buys a queen. *Pope.*

To SCRAPE. *v. a.* [ſcreopan, Saxon; *ſchrapen*, Dutch; *'ſaſcrôpitigh*, Erſe.] 1. To deprive of the ſurface by the light action of a ſharp inſtrument, uſed with the edge almoſt perpendicular. 2. To take away by ſcraping; to eraze. 3. To act upon any ſurface with a harſh noiſe. 4. To gather by great efforts; or penurious or trifling diligence.

(1.) Theſe hard woods are more properly *ſcraped* than planed. *Moxon.*

(2.) They ſhall deſtroy the walls, and I will *ſcrape* her duſt, and make her like the top of a rock. *Ezek.* xxvi. 4.

Bread for a toaſt lay on the coals; and, if toaſted quite through, *ſcrape* off the burnt ſide, and ſerve it up. *Swift.*

(3.) — The chiming clocks to dinner call;
A hundred footſteps *ſcrape* the marble hall. *Pope.*

(4.) Let the government be ruined by his avarice, if, by avarice, he can *ſcrape* together ſo much as to make his peace. *South.*

Unhappy thoſe who hunt for a party, and *ſcrape* together out of every author all thoſe things only which favour their own tenets. *Watts.*

To SCRAPE. *v. n.* 1. To make a harſh noiſe. 2. To play ill on a fiddle. 3. To make an aukward bow. *Ainſworth.* 4. *To* SCRAPE *Acquaintance.* A low phraſe. To curry favour, or inſinuate into one's familiarity: probably from the *ſcrapes* or bows of a flatterer.

SCRAPE. *n. ſ.* [*ſkrap*, Swediſh.] 1. Difficulty; perplexity; diſtreſs. This is a low word. 2. The ſound of the foot drawn over the floor. 3. A bow.

SCRA'PER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcrape.*] 1. Inſtrument with which any thing is ſcraped. 2. A miſer; a man intent on getting money; a ſcrapepenny. 3. A vile fiddler.

(1.) Never clean your ſhoes on the *ſcraper*, but in the entry, and the *ſcraper* will laſt the longer. *Swift.*

(2.) Be thrifty, but not covetous; therefore give
Thy need, thine honour, and thy friend his due:
Never was *ſcraper* brave man. Get to live,
Then live, and uſe it; elſe it is not true
That thou haſt gotten: ſurely uſe alone
Makes money not a contemptible ſtone. *Herbert.*

(3.) Out! ye ſempiternal *ſcrapers.* *Cowley.*

Have wild boars or dolphins the leaſt emotion at the moſt elaborate ſtrains of your modern *ſcrapers*, all which have been tamed and humanized by ancient muſicians? *Arbuthnot.*

SCRAT. *n. ſ.* [ſcritta, Saxon.] An hermaphrodite. *Skinner* and *Junius.*

To SCRATCH. *v. a.* [*kratzen*, Dutch.] 1. To tear or mark with ſlight inciſions ragged and uneven. 2. To tear with the nails. 3. To wound ſlightly. 4. To hurt ſlightly with any thing pointed or keen. 5. To rub with the nails. 6. To write or draw aukwardly.

(1.) ——— The lab'ring ſwain
Scratch'd with a rake a furrow for his grain,
And cover'd with his hand the ſhallow ſeed again. } *Dryden.*

A ſort of ſmall ſand-coloured ſtones, ſo hard as to *ſcratch* glaſs. *Grew's Muſæum.*

(2.) How can I tell but that his talons may
Yet *ſcratch* my ſon, or rend his tender hand? *Fairy Queen.*

I ſhould have *ſcratch'd* out your unſeeing eyes,
To make my maſter out of love with thee. *Shakeſp.*

I had rather hear my dog bark at a crow, than a man ſwear he loves me.

——— Keep your ladyſhip ſtill in that mind! ſo ſome gentleman or other ſhall 'ſcape a predeſtinate *ſcratcht* face.

——— *Scratching* could not make it worſe, an 'twere ſuch a face as yours were. *Shakeſp. Much Ado about Nothing.*

Scots are like witches: do but whet your pen,
Scratch 'till the blood come, they'll not hurt you then. *Cleaveland.*

To wiſh that there were nothing but ſuch dull tame things in the world, that will neither bite nor *ſcratch*, is as childleſs as to wiſh there were no fire in nature. *More.*

—— Unhand me, or I'll *ſcratch* your face;
Let go, for ſhame. *Dryden.*

(4.) Daphne, roaming through a thorny wood,
Scratching her legs, that one ſhall ſwear ſhe bleeds. *Shakeſp.*

(5.) Francis Cornfield did *ſcratch* his elbow, when he had ſweetly invented to ſignify his name St. Francis, with a friary cowl in a corn field. *Camden.*

Other mechanical helps Aretæus uſes to procure ſleep, particularly the *ſcratching* of the temples and the ears. *Arbuthnot.*

Be mindful, when invention fails,
To *ſcratch* your head, and bite your nails. *Swift.*

(6.) If any of their labourers can *ſcratch* out a pamphlet, they deſire no wit, ſtyle, or argument. *Swift.*

SCRATCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. An inciſion ragged and ſhallow. 2. Laceration with the nails. 3. A ſlight wound.

(1.) The coarſe file cuts deep, and makes deep *ſcratches* in the work; and before you can take out thoſe deep *ſcratches* with your finer cut files, thoſe places where the riſings were when your work was forged, may become dents to your hammer dents. *Moxon's Mech. Exerciſes.*

The ſmaller the particles of thoſe ſubſtances are, the ſmaller will be the *ſcratches*, by which they continually fret and wear away the glaſs until it be poliſhed; but be they never ſo ſmall, they can wear away the glaſs no otherwiſe than by grating and ſcratching it, and breaking the protuberances; and therefore poliſh it no otherwiſe than by bringing its roughneſs to a very fine grain, ſo that the *ſcratches* and frettings of the ſurface become too ſmall to become viſible. *Newton's Opticks.*

(2.) Theſe nails with *ſcratches* ſhall deform my breaſt,
Leſt by my look or colour be expreſs'd
The mark of aught high-born, or ever better dreſs'd. *Prior.*

(3.) The valiant beaſt turning on her with open jaws, ſhe gave him ſuch a thruſt through his breaſt, that all the lion could do was with his open paw to tear off the mantle and ſleeve of Zelmane, with a little *ſcratch* rather than a wound. *Sidney.*

Heav'n forbid a ſhallow *ſcratch* ſhould drive
The prince of Wales from ſuch a field as this. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

SCRA'TCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcratch.*] He that ſcratches.

SCRA'TCHES. *n. ſ.* Cracked ulcers or ſcabs in a horſe's foot. *Ainſworth.*

SCRA'TCHINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſcratching.*] With the action of ſcratching.

Making him turn cloſe to the ground, like a cat, when *ſcratchingly* ſhe wheels about after a mouſe. *Sidney.*

SCRAW. *n. ſ.* [Iriſh and Erſe.] Surface or ſcurf.

Neither ſhould that odious cuſtom be allowed, of cutting *ſcraws*, which is flaying off the green ſurface of the ground to cover their cabins, or make up their ditches. *Swift.*

To SCRAWL. *v. a.* [I ſuppoſe to be corrupted from *ſcrabble.*] To draw or mark irregularly or clumſily.

Peruſe my leaves through ev'ry part,
And think thou ſee'ſt its owner's heart,
Scrawl'd o'er with trifles thus, and quite
As hard, as ſenſeleſs, and as light. *Swift.*

To SCRAWL. *v. n.* 1. To write unſkilfully and inelegantly. 2. [From *crawl.*] To creep like a reptile. *Ainſ.*

(1.) Think not your verſes ſterling,
Though with a golden pen you *ſcrawl*,
And ſcribble in a Berlin. *Swift.*

SCRAWL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Unſkilful and inelegant writing.

The left hand will make ſuch a *ſcrawl*, that it will not be legible. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of John Bull.*

Mr. Wycherly, hearing from me how welcome his letters would be, writ to you, in which I inſerted my *ſcrawl*. *Pope.*

Scra'wler. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcrawl*.] A clumſy and inelegant writer.

Scray. *n. ſ.* [*hirundo marina.*] A bird called a ſea-ſwallow. *Ainſworth and Bailey.*

Scre'able. *adj.* [*ſcreabilis*, Latin.] That which may be ſpit out. *Bailey.*

To Screak. *v. n.* [Properly *creak*, or *ſhriek*, from *ſkrige*, Dan.] To make a ſhrill or hoarſe noiſe. *Bailey.*

To Scream. *v. n.* [hꞃeman, Sax.] 1. To cry out ſhrilly, as in terrour or agony. 2. To cry ſhrilly.

(1.) —— Soon a whirlwind roſe around,
And from afar he heard a *ſcreaming* ſound,
As of a dame diſtreſs'd, who cry'd for aid,
And fill'd with loud laments the ſecret ſhade. *Dryden.*

The fearful matrons raiſe a *ſcreaming* cry,
Old feeble men with fainter groans reply;
A jarring ſound reſults, and mingles in the ſky. *Dryden.*

If chance a mouſe creeps in her ſight,
Can finely counterfeit a fright;
So ſweetly *ſcreams*, if it comes near her,
She raviſhes all hearts to hear her. *Swift.*

(2.) I heard the owl *ſcream*, and the crickets cry. *Shakeſp.*

Scream. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſhrill quick loud cry of terrour or pain.

Our chimnies were blown down; and, as they ſay,
Lamentings heard i' th' air, ſtrange *ſcreams* of death. *Shakeſp.*

Then flaſh'd the livid lightning from her eyes,
And *ſcreams* of horror rend th' affrighted ſkies. *Pope.*

To SCREECH. *v. n.* [*ſkrækia*, to cry, Iſlandick.] 1. To cry out as in terrour or anguiſh. 2. To cry as a night owl: thence called a ſcreechowl.

(1.) *Screeching* is an appetite of expelling that which ſuddenly ſtrikes the ſpirits. *Bacon.*

Screech. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Cry of horrour and anguiſh. 2. Harſh horrid cry.

(2.) The birds obſcene, that nightly flock'd to taſte,
With hollow *ſcreechs* fled from the dire repaſt;
And ravenous dogs, allur'd by ſcented blood,
And ſtarving wolves, ran howling to the wood. *Pope.*

Scree'chowl. *n. ſ.* [*ſcreech* and *owl*.] An owl that hoots in the night, and whoſe voice is ſuppoſed to betoken danger, miſery, or death.

———— Deep night,
The time of night when Troy was ſet on fire,
The time when *ſcreechowls* cry, and bandogs howl. *Shakeſp.*

Let him, that will a *ſcreechowl* ay be call'd,
Go into Troy, and ſay there, Hector's dead. *Shakeſp.*

By the *ſcreechowl*'s diſmal note,
By the black night raven's throat,
I charge thee, Hob. *Drayton.*

Jupiter, though he had jogged the balance to weigh down Turnus, ſent the *ſcreechowl* to diſcourage him. *Dryden.*

Sooner ſhall *ſcreechowls* baſk in ſunny day,
Than I forget my ſhepherd's wonted love. *Gay.*

Screen. *n. ſ.* [*eſcran*, Fren.] 1. Any thing that affords ſhelter or concealment. 2. Any thing uſed to exclude cold or light. 3. A riddle to ſift ſand.

(1.) Now near enough: your leavy *ſcreens* throw down,
And ſhow like thoſe you are. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Some ambitious men ſeem as *ſcreens* to princes in matters of danger and envy. *Bacon.*

Our people, who tranſport themſelves, are ſettled in thoſe interjacent tracts, as a *ſcreen* againſt the inſults of the ſavages. *Swift.*

——My juniors by a year,
Who wiſely thought my age a *ſcreen*,
When death approach'd, to ſtand between,
The *ſcreen* remov'd, their hearts are trembling. *Swift.*

(2.) When there is a *ſcreen* between the candle and the eye, yet the light paſſeth to the paper whereon one writeth. *Bacon.*

One ſpeaks the glory of the Britiſh queen,
And one deſcribes a charming Indian *ſcreen*. *Pope.*

Ladies make their old cloaths into patchwork for *ſcreens* and ſtools. *Swift.*

To Screen. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To ſhelter; to conceal; to hide. 2. [*Cerno, crevi*, Lat.] To ſift; to riddle.

(1.) ——— Back'd with a ridge of hills,
That *ſcreen'd* the fruits of th' earth and ſeats of men,
From cold Septentrion blaſts. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

A good magiſtrate's retinue of ſtate *ſcreens* him from the dangers which he is to incur for the ſake of it. *Atterbury.*

This gentle deed ſhall fairly be ſet foremoſt,
To *ſcreen* the wild eſcapes of lawleſs paſſion. *Rowe.*

(2.) Let the caſes be filled with natural earth, taken the firſt half ſpit, from juſt under the turf of the beſt paſture-ground, mixed with one part of very mellow ſoil *ſcreened*. *Evelyn.*

Screw. *n. ſ.* [*ſcroeve*, Dutch; *eſcrou*, French.] One of the mechanical powers, which is defined a right cylinder cut into a furrowed ſpiral: of this there are two kinds, the male and female; the former being cut convex, ſo that its threads riſe outwards; but the latter channelled on its concave ſide, ſo as to receive the former. *Quincy.*

The *ſcrew* is a kind of wedge, that is multiplied or continued by a helical revolution about a cylinder, receiving its motion not from any ſtroke, but from a vectis at one end of it. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

After your apples are ground, commit them to the *ſcrew* preſs, which is the beſt. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To Screw. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 2. To turn or move by a ſcrew. 2. To faſten with a ſcrew. 3. To deform by contortions. 4. To force; to bring by violence. 5. To ſqueeze; to preſs. 6. To oppreſs by extortion.

(1.) Some, when the preſs by utmoſt vigour *ſcrew'd*,
Has drain'd the pulpous maſs, regale their ſwine
With the dry refuſe. *Phillips.*

(2.) ————————— We fail!
But *ſcrew* your courage to the ſticking place,
And we'll not fail. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

To *ſcrew* your lock on the door, make wide holes, big enough to receive the ſhank of the *ſcrew*. *Moxon.*

(3.) Sometimes a violent laughter *ſcrew'd* his face,
And ſometimes ready tears dropp'd down apace. *Cowley.*

He *ſcrew'd* his face into a harden'd ſmile,
And ſaid Sebaſtian knew to govern ſlaves. *Dryden.*

With *ſcrewed* face, and doleful whine, they ply you with ſenſeleſs harangues againſt human inventions on the one hand, and loud outcries for a further reformation on the other. *South.*

Let others *ſcrew* their hypocritick face,
She ſhews her grief in a ſincerer place. *Swift.*

(4.) He reſolved to govern by ſubaltern miniſters, who *ſcrewed* up the pins of power too high. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

No diſcourſe can be, but they will try to turn the tide, and draw it all into their own channel; or they will *ſcrew* in here and here ſome intimations of what they ſaid or did. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

The rents of land in Ireland, ſince they have been ſo enormouſly raiſed and *ſcrewed* up, may be computed to be about two millions. *Swift.*

(6.) Our country landlords, by unmeaſurable *ſcrewing* and racking their tenants, have already reduced the miſerable people to a worſe condition than the peaſants in France. *Swift.*

Screw *Tree*. *n. ſ.* [*iſora*, Latin.] A plant of the Eaſt and Weſt Indies.

To SCRI'BBLE. *v. a.* [*ſcribo*, *ſcribillo*, Latin.] 1. To fill with artleſs or worthleſs writing. 2. To write without uſe or elegance: as, he *ſcribbled* a pamphlet.

(1.) ——— How gird the ſphere
With centrick and eccentrick, *ſcribbl'd* o'er
Cycle and epicycle, orb in orb. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

To Scri'bble. *v. n.* To write without care or beauty.

If a man ſhould affirm, that an ape caſually meeting with pen, ink, and paper, and falling to *ſcribble*, did happen to write exactly the Leviathan of Hobbes, would an Atheiſt believe ſuch a ſtory? And yet he can eaſily digeſt things as incredible as that. *Bentley.*

If Mævius *ſcribble* in Apollo's ſpite,
There are, who judge ſtill worſe than he can write. *Pope.*
Leave flattery to fulſome dedicators,
Whom, when they praiſe, the world believes no more
Than when they promiſe to give *ſcribbling* o'er. *Pope.*

Scri'bble. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Worthleſs writing.

By ſolemnly endeavouring to countenance my conjectures, I might be thought dogmatical in a haſty *ſcribble*. *Boyle.*

If it ſtruck the preſent taſte, it was ſoon transferred into the plays and current *ſcribbles* of the week, and became an addition to our language. *Swift.*

Scri'bbler. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcribble.*] A petty author; a writer without worth.

The moſt copious writers are the arranteſt *ſcribblers*, and in ſo much talking the tongue runs before the wit. *L'Eſtrange.*

The actors repreſent ſuch things as they are capable, by which they and the *ſcribbler* may get their living. *Dryden.*

The *ſcribbler*, pinch'd with hunger, writes to dine,
And to your genius muſt conform his line. *Granville.*

To affirm he had cauſe to apprehend the ſame treatment with his father, is an improbable ſcandal flung upon the nation by a few bigotted French *ſcribblers*. *Swift.*

No body was concerned or ſurpriſed, if this or that *ſcribbler* was proved a dunce. *Letter to Pope's Dunciad.*

Scribe. *n. ſ.* [*ſcribe*, French; *ſcriba*, Lat.] 1. A writer. 2. A publick notary. *Ainſworth.*

(1.) Hearts, tongues, figures, *ſcribes*, bards, poets, cannot
Think, ſpeak, caſt, write, ſing, number, ho!
His love to Antony. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleo.*

My maſter, being the *ſcribe* to himſelf, ſhould write the letter. *Shakeſp.*

We are not to wonder, if he thinks not fit to make any perfect and unerring *ſcribes*. *Grew's Coſmol.*

The following letter comes from ſome notable young female *ſcribe*. *Spectator.*

Scri'mer. *n. ſ.* [*eſcrimeur*, Fren.] A gladiator; a fencing-maſter. Not in uſe.

——— The *ſcrimers* of their nation,
He ſwore, had neither motion, guard, nor eye,
If you oppos'd them. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Scrine. *n. ſ.* [*ſcrinium*, Lat.] A place in which writings or curioſities are repoſited.

——— Help then, O holy virgin,
Thy weaker novice to perform thy will;
Lay forth, out of thine everlaſting *ſcrine*,
The antique rolls which there lie hidden ſtill. *Fa. Queen.*

Scrip. *n. ſ.* [*ſkræppa*, Iſlandick.] 1. A ſmall bag; a ſatchel. 2. [From *ſcriptio*, Latin, as it ſeems.] A ſchedule; a ſmall writing.

(1.) Come, ſhepherd, let us make an honourable retreat; though not with bag and baggage, yet with *ſcrip* and ſcrippage. *Shakeſp.*

—— He'd in requittal ope his leathern *ſcrip*,
And ſhew me ſimples of a thouſand names,
Telling their ſtrange and vigorous faculties. *Milton.*

(2.) Call them man by man, according to the *ſcrip*. *Shakeſp.*

Bills of exchange cannot pay our debts abroad, 'till *ſcrips* of paper can be made current coin. *Locke.*

Scri'ppage. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcrip*.] That which is contained in a ſcrip. *Dict.*

Scri'ptory. *adj.* [*ſcriptorius*, Latin.] Written; not orally delivered. *Swift.*

Scri'ptural. *adj.* [from *ſcripture*.] Contained in the Bible; biblical.

Creatures, the *ſcriptural* uſe of that word determines ſometimes to men. *Atterbury.*

SCRI'PTURE. *n. ſ.* [*ſcriptura*, Latin.] 1. Writing. 2. Sacred writing; the Bible.

(1.) It is not only remembered in many *ſcriptures*, but famous for the death and overthrow of Craſſus. *Raleigh.*

(2.) With us there is never any time beſtowed in divine ſervice, without the reading of a great part of the holy *ſcripture*, which we account a thing moſt neceſſary. *Hooker.*

The devil can cite *ſcripture* for his purpoſe:
An evil ſoul producing holy witneſs,
Is like a villain with a ſmiling cheek. *Shakeſp.*

There is not any action which a man ought to do, or to forbear, but the ſcripture will give him a clear precept, or prohibition for it. *South.*

Forbear any diſcourſe of other ſpirits, 'till his reading the *ſcripture* hiſtory put him upon that enquiry. *Locke.*

Scripture proof was never the talent of theſe men, and 'tis no wonder they are foiled. *Atterbury.*

Why are *ſcripture* maxims put upon us, without taking notice of *ſcripture* examples, that lie croſs 'em? *Atterbury.*

The Author of nature and the *ſcriptures* has expreſly enjoined, that he who will not work, ſhall not eat. *Seed's Serm.*

Scri'vener. *n. ſ.* [*ſcrivano*, Latin.] 1. One who draws contracts. 2. One whoſe buſineſs is to place money at intereſt.

(1.) We'll paſs the buſineſs privately and well:
Send for your daughter by your ſervant here,
My boy ſhall fetch the *ſcrivener*. *Shakeſp. Tam. of the Shr.*

(2.) How happy in his low degree,
Who leads a quiet country life,
And from the griping *ſcrivener* free? *Dryden's Horace.*

I am reduced to beg and borrow from *ſcriveners* and uſurers, that ſuck the heart and blood. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

SCRO'FULA. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcrofa*, Latin, a ſow, as χοῖρας.] A depravation of the humours of the body, which breaks out in ſores commonly called the king's evil.

If matter in the milk diſpoſe to coagulation, it produces a *ſcrofula*. *Wiſeman of Tumours.*

Scro'fulous. *adj.* [from *ſcrofula.*] Diſeaſed with the ſcrofula.

Scrofulous perſons can never be duly nouriſhed; for ſuch as have tumours in the parotides often have them in the pancreas and meſentery. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Engliſh conſumptions generally proceed from a *ſcrofulous* diſpoſition. *Arbuthnot.*

What would become of the race of men in the next age, if we had nothing to truſt to, beſide the *ſcrofulous* conſumptive production furniſhed by our men of wit and pleaſure? *Swift.*

Scroll. *n. ſ.* [Suppoſed by *Minſhew* to be corrupted from *roll*; by *Skinner* derived from an *eſcrouelle* given by the heralds: whence parchment, wrapped up into a reſembling form, has the ſame name. It may be obſerved, that a gaoler's liſt of priſoners is *eſcrou*.] A writing wrapped up.

His chamber all was hanged about with rolls,
And old records from ancient times deriv'd;
Some made in books, ſome in long parchment *ſcrolls*,
That were all worm-eaten, and full of canker holes. *Spenſer.*

We'll add a royal number to the dead,
Gracing the *ſcroll*, that tells of this war's loſs,
With ſlaughter coupled to the name of kings. *Shakeſp.*

Here is the *ſcroll* of every man's name, which is thought fit through all Athens to play in our interlude. *Shakeſp.*

A Numidian prieſt, bellowing out certain ſuperſtitious charms, caſt divers *ſcrolls* of paper on each ſide the way, wherein he curſed and banned the Chriſtians. *Knolles.*

He drew forth a *ſcroll* of parchment, and delivered it to our foremaſt man. *Bacon.*

Such follow him, as ſhall be regiſter'd;
Part good, part bad: of bad the longer *ſcroll*. *Milton.*
——— With this epiſtolary *ſcroll*,
Receive the partner of my inmoſt ſoul. *Prior.*
Yet, if he wills, may change or ſpoil the whole;
May take yon' beauteous, myſtick, ſtarry roll,
And burn it, like an uſeleſs parchment *ſcroll*. *Prior.*

Scroyle. *n. ſ.* [This word I remember only in *Shakeſpeare*: it ſeems derived from *eſcrouelle*, French, a ſcrofulous ſwelling; as he calls a mean fellow a *ſcab* from his itch, or a *patch* from his raggedneſs.] A mean fellow; a raſcal; a wretch.

The *ſcroyles* of Angiers flout you kings,
And ſtand ſecurely on their battlements,
As in a theatre. *Shakeſp. King John.*

To **SCRUB.** *v. a.* [*ſchrobben*, Dutch.] To rub hard with ſomething coarſe and rough.

Such wrinkles as a ſkilful hand would draw
For an old grandam ape, when, with a grace,
She ſits at ſquat, and *ſcrubs* her leathern face. *Dryden.*

She never would lay aſide the uſe of brooms and *ſcrubbing* bruſhes. *Arbuthnot.*

Now Moll had whirl'd her mop with dext'rous airs,
Prepar'd to *ſcrub* the entry and the ſtairs. *Swift.*

SCRUB. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. A mean fellow, either as he is ſuppoſed to ſcrub himſelf for the itch, or as he is employed in the mean offices of ſcouring away dirt. 2. Any thing mean or deſpicable. 3. A worn-out broom. *Ainſworth.*

(2.) With a dozen large veſſels my vault ſhall be ſtor'd;
No little *ſcrub* joint ſhall come on my board. *Swift.*

SCRU'BBED. } *adj.* [*ſcrubet*, Daniſh.] Mean; vile; worthleſs; dirty; ſorry.
SCRU'BBY. }

—— I gave it to a youth,
A kind of boy, a little *ſcrubbed* boy,
No higher than thyſelf. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

The *ſcrubbieſt* cur in all the pack,
Can ſet the maſtiff on your back. *Swift.*

The ſcene a wood, produc'd no more
Than a few *ſcrubby* trees before. *Swift.*

SCRUFF. *n. ſ.* The ſame, I ſuppoſe, with *ſcurf*, by a metatheſis uſual in pronunciation.

SCRU'PLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſcrupule*, French; *ſcrupulus*, Latin.] 1. Doubt; difficulty of determination; perplexity: generally about minute things. 2. Twenty grains; the third part of a dram. 3. Proverbially, any ſmall quantity.

(1.) —— Macduff, this noble paſſion,
Child of integrity, hath from my ſoul
Wip'd the black *ſcruples*, reconcil'd my thoughts
To your good truth. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Nothing did more fill foreign nations with admiration of his ſucceſſion, than the conſent of all eſtates of England for the receiving of the king without the leaſt *ſcruple*, pauſe, or queſtion. *Bacon.*

For the matter of your confeſſion, let it be ſevere and ſerious; but yet ſo as it may be without any inordinate anxiety, and unneceſſary *ſcruples*, which only intangle the ſoul. *Taylor.*

Men make no *ſcruple* to conclude, that thoſe propoſitions, of whoſe knowledge they can find in themſelves no original, were certainly the impreſs of God and nature upon their minds, and not taught them by any one elſe. *Locke.*

(2.) Milk one ounce, oil of vitriol a *ſcruple*, doth coagulate; the milk at the bottom, where the vitriol goeth. *Bacon.*

(3.) ———— Nature never lends
The ſmalleſt *ſcruple* of her excellence,
But, like a thrifty goddeſs, ſhe determines
Herſelf the glory of a creditor. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

To **SCRU'PLE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To doubt; to heſitate.

———— He *ſcrupled* not to eat
Againſt his better knowledge; not deceiv'd,
But fondly overcome with female charms. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

SCRU'PLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcruple*.] A doubter; one who has ſcruples.

The ſcruples which many publick miniſters would make of the worthineſs of parents to have their children baptiſed, forced ſuch queſtioned parents, who did not believe the neceſſity of having their children baptiſed by ſuch *ſcruplers*, to carry their children unto other miniſters. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

SCRUPULO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcrupulous*.] 1. Doubt; minute and nice doubtfulneſs. 2. Fear of acting in any manner; tenderneſs of conſcience.

(1.) The one ſort they warned to take heed, that *ſcrupuloſity* did not make them rigorous in giving unadviſed ſentence againſt their brethren which were free; the other, that they did not become ſcandalous, by abuſing their liberty and freedom to the offence of their weak brethren, which were ſcrupulous. *Hooker.*

So careful, even to *ſcrupuloſity*, were they to keep their ſabbath, that they muſt not only have a time to prepare them for that, but a further time alſo to prepare them for their very preparations. *South.*

(2.) The firſt ſacrilege is looked on with horror; but when they have made the breach, their *ſcrupuloſity* ſoon retires. *Decay of Piety.*

SCRU'PULOUS. *adj.* [*ſcrupuleux*, French; *ſcrupuloſus*, Lat. from *ſcruple*.] 1. Nicely doubtful; hard to ſatisfy in determinations of conſcience. 2. Given to objections; captious. 3. Nice; doubtful. 4. Careful; vigilant; cautious.

(1.) They warned them that they did not become ſcandalous, by abuſing their liberty, to the offence of their weak brethren which were *ſcrupulous*. *Hooker.*

Some birds, inhabitants of the waters, whoſe blood is cold as fiſhes, and their fleſh is ſo like in taſte, that the *ſcrupulous* are allowed them on fiſh-days. *Locke.*

(2.) Equality of two domeſtick pow'rs
Breeds *ſcrupulous* faction. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleo.*

(3.) As the cauſe of a war ought to be juſt, the juſtice of that cauſe ought to be evident; not obſcure, not *ſcrupulous*. *Bacon.*

(4.) I have been the more *ſcrupulous* and wary, in regard the inferences from theſe obſervations are of importance. *Woodw.*

SCRU'PULOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſcrupulous*.] Carefully; nicely; anxiouſly.

The duty conſiſts not *ſcrupulouſly* in minutes and half hours. *Taylor.*

Henry V. manifeſtly derived his courage from his piety, and was *ſcrupulouſly* careful not to aſcribe the ſucceſs of it to himſelf. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

SCRU'PULOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcrupulous*.] The ſtate of being ſcrupulous.

SCRU'TABLE. *adj.* [from *ſcrutor*, Latin.] Diſcoverable by inquiry.

Shall we think God ſo *ſcrutable*, or ourſelves ſo penetrating, that none of his ſecrets can eſcape us? *Decay of Piety.*

SCRUTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſcrutor*, Latin.] Search; examination; inquiry. *Dict.*

SCRUTA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*ſcrutateur*, Fr. from *ſcrutor*, Latin.] Enquirer; ſearcher; examiner.

In proceſs of time, from being a ſimple *ſcrutator*, an archdeacon became to have juriſdiction more amply. *Ayliffe.*

SCRUTINE'ER. *n. ſ.* [*ſcrutator*, Latin.] A ſearcher; an examiner.

SCRU'TINOUS. *adj.* [from *ſcrutiny*.] Captious; full of inquiries. A word little uſed.

Age is froward, uneaſy, *ſcrutinous*,
Hard to be pleas'd, and parſimonious. *Denham.*

To **SCRU'TINIZE.** } *v. a.* [from *ſcrutiny*.] To ſearch; to examine.
To **SCRU'TINY.** }

The compromiſſarii ſhould chuſe according to the votes of ſuch, whoſe votes they were obliged to *ſcrutinize*. *Ayliffe.*

SCRU'TINY. *n. ſ.* [*ſcrutinium*, Lat.] Enquiry; ſearch; examination with nicety.

In the *ſcrutinies* for righteouſneſs and judgment, when it is inquired whether ſuch a perſon be a good man or no, the meaning is not, what does he believe or hope, but what he loves. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

—— I thought thee worth my nearer view
And narrower *ſcrutiny*, that I might learn
In what degree or meaning thou art call'd
The Son of God. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

They that have deſigned exactneſs and deep *ſcrutiny*, have taken ſome one part of nature. *Hale.*

Their difference to meaſure, and to reach,
Reaſon well rectify'd muſt nature teach;
And theſe high *ſcrutinies* are ſubjects fit
For man's all-ſearching and enquiring wit. *Denham.*

We are admoniſhed of want of charity to others, and want of a Chriſtian *ſcrutiny* and examination into ourſelves. *L'Eſtrange.*

When any argument of great importance is managed with that warmth which a ſerious conviction of it generally inſpires, ſomewhat may eaſily eſcape, even from a wary pen, which will not bear the teſt of a ſevere *ſcrutiny*. *Atterbury.*

Theſe, coming not within the *ſcrutiny* of human ſenſes, cannot be examined by them, or atteſted by any body. *Locke.*

Scrutoi're. *n. ſ.* [for *ſcritoire*, or *eſcritoire*.] A caſe of drawers for writings.

I locked up theſe papers in my *ſcrutoire*, and my *ſcrutoire* came to be unlocked. *Prior.*

To Scruze. *v. a.* [Perhaps from *ſcrew*. This word, though now diſuſed by writers, is ſtill preſerved, at leaſt in its corruption, *to ſcrouge*, in the London jargon.] To ſqueeze; to compreſs.

Though up he caught him 'twixt his puiſſant hands,
And having *ſcruzed* out of his carrion corſe
The loathful life, now looſ'd from ſinful bands,
Upon his ſhoulders carried him. *Fairy Queen.*

To SCUD. *v. n.* [*ſquittire*, Italian; *ſkutta*, Swediſh; *ſkiƈtur*, ſwift, Iſlandick.] To fly; to run away with precipitation.

The vote was no ſooner paſſed, but away they *ſcudded* to the next lake. *L'Eſtrange.*

The frighted ſatyrs, that in woods delight,
Now into plains with prick'd-up ears take flight;
And *ſcudding* thence, while they their horn-feet ply,
About their ſires the little ſylvans cry. *Dryden.*

Away the frighted ſpectre *ſcuds*,
And leaves my lady in the ſuds. *Swift.*

To Scu'ddle. *v. n.* [from *ſcud*.] To run with a kind of affected haſte or precipitation. A low word: commonly pronounced *ſcuttle*.

Scu'ffle. *n. ſ.* [This word is derived by *Skinner* from *ſhuffle*.] A confuſed quarrel; a tumultuous broil.

——— His captain's heart,
In the *ſcuffles* of great fights hath burſt
The buckles on his breaſt. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleo.*

Avowed Atheiſts, placing themſelves in the ſeat of the ſcorner, take much pleaſing divertiſement, by deriding our eager *ſcuffles* about that which they think nothing. *Decay of Piety.*

The dog leaps upon the ſerpent, and tears it to pieces; but in the *ſcuffle* the cradle happened to be overturned. *L'Eſtrange.*

Popiſh miſſionaries mix themſelves in theſe dark *ſcuffles*, and animate the mob to ſuch outrages and inſults. *Addiſon.*

To Scu'ffle. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fight confuſedly and tumultuouſly.

I muſt confeſs I've ſeen, in former days,
The beſt knights in the world, and *ſcuffled* in ſome frays. *Drayton.*

A gallant man had rather fight to great diſadvantages in the field, in an orderly way, than *ſcuffle* with an undiſciplined rabble. *King Charles.*

To SCULK. *v. n.* [*ſculcke*, Daniſh.] To lurk in hiding-places; to lie cloſe.

It has ſtruck on a ſudden into ſuch a reputation, that it ſcorns any longer to *ſculk*, but owns itſelf publickly. *Gov. of Tongue.*

— Fearing to be ſeen, within a bed
Of coleworts he conceal'd his wily head;
There *ſculk'd* 'till afternoon, and watch'd his time. *Dryden.*

My prophets and my ſophiſts finiſh'd here
Their civil efforts of the verbal war:
Not ſo my rabbins and logicians yield;
Retiring ſtill they combat; from the field
Of open arms unwilling they depart,
And *ſculk* behind the ſubterfuge of art. *Prior.*

No news of Phyl! the bridegroom came,
And thought his bride had *ſculk'd* for ſhame;
Becauſe her father us'd to ſay
The girl had ſuch a baſhful way. *Swift.*

Scu'lker. *n. ſ.* [from *ſculk*.] A lurker; one that hides himſelf for ſhame or miſchief.

Scull. *n. ſ.* [It is derived by *Skinner* from *ſhell*, in ſome provinces called *ſhull*; as *teſta* and *teſte*, or *tête*, ſignify the head. Mr. *Lye* obſerves more ſatisfactorily, that *ſkola* is in Iſlandick the *ſkull* of an animal.] 1. The bone which incaſes and defends the brain; the arched bone of the head. 2. A ſmall boat; a cockboat. [See Sculler.] 3. One who rows a cockboat. 4. [Sceole, Saxon, an aſſembly.] In *Milton*'s ſtyle, a ſhoal or vaſt multitude of fiſh.

(1.) Fractures of the *ſcull* are at all times very dangerous, as the brain becomes affected from the preſſure. *Sharp.*

(3.) Like caitiff vile, that for miſdeed
Rides with his face to rump of ſteed;
Or rowing *ſcull*, he's fain to love,
Look one way and another move. *Hudibras.*

(4.) ——— Each bay
With fry innumerable ſwarm, and ſhoals
Of fiſh, that with their fins and ſhining ſcales
Glide under the green wave, in *ſculls* that oft
Bank the mid ſea. *Milton.*

Scu'llcap. *n. ſ.* [*ſcull* and *cap*.] 1. A headpiece. 2. A nightcap.

Scu'ller. *n. ſ.* [Of this word I know not the etymology. *Skiola* is an Iſlandick, a veſſel; and *eſcueille* in French, a diſh.] 1. A cockboat; a boat in which there is but one rower. 2. One that rows a cockboat.

(1.) Her ſoul already was conſign'd to fate,
And ſhiv'ring in the leaky *ſculler* ſate. *Dryden.*

They hire the *ſculler*, and, when once aboard,
Grow ſick, and damn the climate like a lord. *Pope.*

Scu'llery. *n. ſ.* [from *ſkiola*, a veſſel, Iſlandick; or *eſcueille*, French, a diſh.] The place where common utenſils, as kettles or diſhes, are cleaned and kept.

Pyreicus was famous for counterfeiting baſe things, as pitchers, a *ſcullery*, and ſetting rogues together by the ears. *Peach.*

Scu'llion. *n. ſ.* [from *eſcueille*, Fr. a diſh.] The loweſt domeſtick ſervant, that waſhes the kettles and the diſhes in the kitchen.

I muſt, like a whore, unpack my heart with words,
And fall a-curſing like a very drab,
A *ſcullion*, fye upon't! foh! about my brain. *Shakeſp. Haml.*

If the gentleman hath lain there, get the cook, the ſtable-men, and the *ſcullion*, to ſtand in his way. *Swift.*

To Sculp. *v. a.* [*ſculpo*, Latin; *ſculper*, Fr.] To carve; to engrave. A word not in uſe.

O, that the tenor of my juſt complaint
Were *ſculpt* with ſteel on rocks of adamant! *Sandys.*

Scu'lptile. *adj.* [*ſculptilis*, Latin.] Made by carving.

In a ſilver medal is upon one ſide Moſes horned, and on the reverſe the commandment againſt *ſculptile* images. *Brown.*

Scu'lptor. *n. ſ.* [*ſculptor*, Latin; *ſculpteur*, Fr.] A carver; one who cuts wood or ſtone into images.

——— Thy ſhape's in ev'ry part
So clean, as might inſtruct the *ſculptor*'s art. *Dryden.*

The Latin poets give the epithets of *triſidum* and *triſulcum* to the thunderbolt, from the *ſculptors* and painters that lived before them, that had given it three forks. *Addiſon.*

Scu'lpture. *n. ſ.* [*ſculptura*, Latin; *ſculpture*, French.] 1. The art of carving wood, or hewing ſtone into images. 2. Carved work. 3. The art of engraving on copper.

(1.) Then *ſculpture* and her ſiſter arts revive,
Stones leap'd to form, and rocks began to live. *Pope.*

(2.) ——— Nor did there want
Cornice or freeze with boſſy *ſculptures* graven. *Milton.*

There too, in living *ſculpture*, might be ſeen
The mad affection of the Cretan queen. *Dryden.*

To Scu'lpture. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut; to engrave.

Gold, ſilver, ivory vaſes *ſculptur'd* high,
There are who have not. *Pope.*

Scum. *n. ſ.* [*eſcume*, French; *ſchiuma*, Italian; *ſkum*, Dan. *ſchuym*, Dutch.] 1. That which riſes to the top of any liquor. 2. The droſs; the refuſe; the recrement; that part which is to be thrown away.

(1.) The reſt had ſeveral offices aſſign'd;
Some to remove the *ſcum* as it did riſe;

Others to bear the ſame away did mind;
And others it to uſe according to his kind. *Fairy Queen.*

The ſalt part of the water doth partly riſe into a *ſcum* on the top, and partly goeth into a ſediment in the bottom. *Bacon.*

Gather'd like *ſcum*, and ſettl'd to itſelf,
Self-fed and ſelf-conſum'd. *Milton.*

Away, ye *ſcum*,
That ſtill riſe upmoſt when the nation boils. *Dryden.*

They mix a med'cine to foment their limbs,
With *ſcum* that on the molten ſilver ſwims. *Dryden.*

(2.) There flocked unto him all the *ſcum* of the Iriſh out of all places, that ere long he had a mighty army. *Spenſer.*

Some forty gentlemen excepted, had we the very *ſcum* of the world, ſuch as their friends thought it an exceeding good gain to be diſcharged of. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

—— I told thee what would come
Of all thy vapouring, baſe *ſcum.* *Hudibras.*

The Scythian and Egyptian *ſcum*
Had almoſt ruin'd Rome. *Roſcommon.*

You'll find, in theſe hereditary tales,
Your anceſtors the *ſcum* of broken jails. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

The great and innocent are inſulted by the *ſcum* and refuſe of the people. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

To **SCUM.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To clear off the ſcum: commonly written and ſpoken *ſkim.*

———— A ſecond multitude
Severing each kind, and *ſcum'd* the bullion droſs. *Milton.*

Hear, ye ſullen power's below;
Hear, ye taſkers of the dead:
You that boiling cauldrons blow,
You that *ſcum* the molten lead! *Dryd. and Lee's Oedipus.*

What corns ſwim upon the top of the brine, *ſcum* off. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

SCU'MBER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcum.*] The dung of a fox. *Ainſworth.*

SCU'MMER. *n. ſ.* [*eſcumoir*, French.] A veſſel with which liquor is ſcummed, commonly called a *ſkimmer.*

SCU'PPER *Holes. n. ſ.* [*ſchoepen*, Dutch, to draw off.] In a ſhip, ſmall holes on the deck, through which water is carried into the ſea. The leathers over thoſe holes are called *ſcupper* leathers, and the nails with which they are faſtened *ſcupper* nails. *Bailey.*

The blood at *ſcupper holes* run out. *Ward.*

SCURF. *n. ſ.* [ſcurf, Saxon; *ſkarfa*, Iſlandick; *ſkurff*, Daniſh; *ſkorf*, Swediſh; *ſchorft*, Dutch.] 1. A kind of dry miliary ſcab. 2. A ſoil or ſtain adherent. 3. Any thing ſticking on the ſurface.

(1.) Her crafty head was altogether bald,
And, as in hate of honourable eld,
Was overgrown with *ſcurf* and filthy ſcald. *Fairy Queen.*

—— The virtue of his hands
Was loſt among Pactolus' ſands,
Againſt whoſe torrent while he ſwims,
The golden *ſcurf* peels off his limbs. *Swift.*

(2.) Then are they happy, when by length of time
The *ſcurf* is worn away of each committed crime,
No ſpeck is left. *Dryden.*

(3.) There ſtood a hill, whoſe griſly top
Shone with a gloſſy *ſcurf.* *Milton.*

Upon throwing in a ſtone the water boils; and at the ſame time are ſeen little flakes of *ſcurf* riſing up. *Addiſon.*

SCU'RFINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcurf.*] The ſtate of being ſcurfy.

SCU'RRIL. *adj.* [*ſcurrilis*, Latin.] Low; mean; groſsly opprobrious; lewdly jocoſe.

———— With him, Patroclus,
Upon a lazy bed, the live-long day
Breaks *ſcurril* jeſts. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Nothing conduces more to letters than to examine the writings of the ancients, provided the plagues of judging and pronouncing againſt them be away; ſuch as envy, bitterneſs, precipitation, impudence, and *ſcurril* ſcoffing. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Thou mov'ſt me more by barely naming him,
Than all thy foul unmanner'd *ſcurril* taunts. *Dryden.*

SCURRI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſcurrilité*, French; *ſcurrilitas*, Lat.] Groſsneſs of reproach; lewdneſs of jocularity; mean buffoonery.

Good maſter Holofernes, purge; ſo it ſhall pleaſe you to abrogate *ſcurrility.* *Shakeſp.*

Baniſh *ſcurrility* and profaneneſs, and reſtrain the licentious inſolence of poets. *Dryden.*

SCU'RRILOUS. *adj.* [*ſcurrilis*, Lat.] Groſsly opprobrious; uſing ſuch language as only the licenſe of a buffoon can warrant; lewdly jocular; vile; low.

Scurrilous and more than ſatyrical immodeſty. *Hooker.*

Let him approach ſinging. Forwarn him that he uſe no *ſcurrilous* words in's tunes. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

How often is a perſon, whoſe intentions are to do good by the works he publiſhes, treated in as *ſcurrilous* a manner as if he were an enemy to mankind? *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Their characters have been often treated with the utmoſt barbarity and injuſtice by *ſcurrilous* and enraged orators. *Swift.*

SCU'RRILOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſcurrilous.*] With groſs reproach; with low buffoonery; with lewd merriment.

Such men there are, who have written *ſcurrilouſly* againſt me, without any provocation. *Dryden.*

It is barbarous incivility *ſcurrilouſly* to ſport with that which others count religion. *Tillotſon.*

SCU'RRILOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcurrilous.*] Scurrility; baſeneſs of manners.

SCU'RVILY. *adv.* [from *ſcurvy.*] Vilely; baſely; coarſely. It is ſeldom uſed but in a ludicrous ſenſe.

———— Look i' your glaſs now,
And ſee how *ſcurvily* that countenance ſhews;
You would be loth to own it. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

This alters the whole complexion of an action, that would otherwiſe look but very *ſcurvily*, and makes it perfect. *South.*

The clergy were never more learned, or ſo *ſcurvily* treated. *Swift.*

SCU'RVY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſcurf.* This word was, I believe, originally an adjective.] The *ſcurvy* is a diſtemper of the inhabitants of cold countries, and amongſt thoſe ſuch as inhabit marſhy, fat, low moiſt ſoils, near ſtagnating water, freſh or ſalt; invading chiefly in the Winter ſuch as are ſedentary, or live upon ſalted or ſmoaked fleſh and fiſh, or quantities of unfermented farinaceous vegetables, and drink bad water. *Arbuthnot.*

SCU'RVY. *adj.* [from *ſcurf, ſcurfy, ſcurvy.*] 1. Scabbed; covered with ſcabs; diſeaſed with the ſcurvy. 2. Vile; bad; ſorry; worthleſs; contemptible; offenſive.

(1.) Whatſoever man be *ſcurvy* or ſcabbed. *Lev.* xxi. 20.

(2.) I know him for a man divine and holy;
Not *ſcurvy*, nor a temporary meddler. *Shakeſp.*

This is a very *ſcurvy* tune to ſing to a man's funeral. *Shakeſp.*

He ſpoke *ſcurvy* and provoking terms
Againſt your honour. *Shakeſp.*

A crane, which is but *ſcurvy* meat, lays but two eggs. *Cheyne.*

It would be convenient to prevent the exceſs of drink, with that *ſcurvy* cuſtom of taking tobacco. *Swift.*

SCU'RVYGRASS. *n. ſ.* [*ſcurvy* and *graſs*; *cochlearia*, Lat.] The ſpoonwort. A plant. *Miller.*

'SCUSES. For excuſes.

———— I ſhifted him away,
And laid good *'ſcuſes* on your extaſy. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

SCUT. *n. ſ.* [*ſkott*, Iſlandick.] The tail of thoſe animals whoſe tails are very ſhort, as a hare.

In the hare it is averſely ſeated, and in its diſtenſion inclines unto the coccix or *ſcut.* *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

He fled to earth; but firſt it coſt him dear,
He left his *ſcut* behind, and half an ear. *Swift.*

SCU'TCHEON. *n. ſ.* [*ſcuccione*, Italian; from *ſcutum*, Lat.] The ſhield repreſented in heraldry; the enſigns armorial of a family. See ESCUTCHEON.

And thereto had ſhe that *ſcutcheon* of her deſires, ſupported by certain badly diligent miniſters. *Sidney.*

Your *ſcutcheons*, and your ſigns of conqueſt, ſhall
Hang in what place you pleaſe. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleo.*

Honour is a meer *ſcutcheon*. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

The chiefs about their necks the *ſcutcheons* wore
With orient pearls and jewels powder'd o'er. *Dryden*.

SCUTE'LLATED. *adj*. [*ſcutella*, Lat.] Divided into ſmall ſurfaces.

It ſeems part of the *ſcutellated* bone of a ſturgeon, being flat, of a porous or cellular conſtitution. *Woodward*.

SCU'TIFORM. *adj*. [*ſcutiformis*, Latin.] Shaped like a ſhield.

SCU'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſcutella*, Lat. *ſcutell*, Celt. *Ainſw*.] 1. A wide ſhallow baſket, ſo named from a diſh or platter which it reſembles in form. 2. A ſmall grate. 3. [From *ſcud*.] A quick pace; a ſhort run; a pace of affected precipitation. This is properly *ſcuddle*.

(1.) A *ſcuttle* or ſkrein to rid ſoil fro' the corn. *Tuſſer*.

The earth and ſtones they are ſain to carry from under their feet in *ſcuttles* and baſkets. *Hakewill on Providence*.

(2.) To the hole in the door have a ſmall *ſcuttle*, to keep in what mice are there. *Mortimer's Huſbandry*.

(3.) She went with an eaſy *ſcuttle* out of the ſhop. *Spectat.*

To SCU'TTLE. *v. n.* [from *ſcud* or *ſcuddle*.] To run with affected precipitation.

The old fellow *ſcuttled* out of the room. *Arbuthnot*.

To SDEIGN. *v. a.* [*Spenſer*. *Sdegnare*, Ital. *Milton*, for *diſdain*.]

——— Lifted up ſo high,
I *ſdeign'd* ſubjection. *Milton*.

SDE'IGNFUL. *adj*. Contracted for *diſdainful*.

They now, puft up with *ſdeignful* inſolence,
Deſpiſe the brood of bleſſed ſapience. *Spenſer*.

SEA. *n. ſ.* [ꞅæ, Saxon; *ſee*, or *zee*, Dutch.] 1. The ocean; the water, oppoſed to the *land*. 2. A collection of water; a lake. 3. Proverbially for any large quantity. 4. Any thing rough and tempeſtuous. 5. *Half* SEAS *over*. Half drunk.

(1.) Will all great Neptune's ocean waſh this blood
Clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather
Thy multitudinous *ſea* incarnardine,
Making the green one red. *Shakeſp. Macbeth*.
The rivers run into the *ſea*. *Carew*.
He made the *ſea*, and all that is therein. *Exod*. xx. 11.

So do the winds and thunders cleanſe the air,
So working *ſeas* ſettle and purge the wine. *Davies*.

Amphibious between *ſea* and land
The river horſe. *Milton*.

——— Some leviathan,
Haply ſlumb'ring on the Norway foam,
The pilot of ſome ſmall night-founder'd ſkiff
Deeming ſome iſland, oft as ſeamen tell,
With fixed anchor in his ſcaly rind,
Moors by his ſide under the lee, while night
Inveſts the *ſea*. *Milton*.

Small fragments of ſhells, broken by ſtorms on ſome ſhores, are uſed for manuring of *ſea* land. *Woodward*.

They put to *ſea* with a fleet of three hundred ſail. *Arbuthn*.

Sea racing dolphins are train'd for our motion,
Moony tides ſwelling to roll us aſhore. *Dryden's Albion*.

But like a rock unmov'd, a rock that braves
The raging tempeſt, and the riſing waves,
Propp'd on himſelf he ſtands: his ſolid ſide
Waſh off the *ſea* weeds, and the ſounding tides. *Dryden*.

The *ſea* could not be much narrower than it is, without a great loſs to the world. *Bentley*.

So when the firſt bold veſſel dar'd the *ſeas*,
High on the ſtern the Thracian rais'd his ſtrain;
While Argo ſaw her kindred trees
Deſcend from Pelion to the main. *Pope*.

(2.) By the *ſea* of Galilee. *Mat*. iv. 18.

(3.) That *ſea* of blood which hath in Ireland been barbarouſly ſhed, is enough to drown in eternal infamy and miſery the malicious author and inſtigator of its effuſion. *King Charles*.

(4.) To ſorrow abandon'd, but worſe felt within,
And in a troubled *ſea* of paſſion toſt. *Milton*.

(5.) The whole magiſtracy was pretty well diſguiſed before I gave 'em the ſlip: our friend the alderman was *half ſeas over* before the bonfire was out. *Spectator*.

SEA is often uſed in compoſition, as will appear in the following examples.

SE'ABAR. *n. ſ.* [from *ſea* and *bar*; *hirundo piſcis*, Latin.] The ſea-ſwallow.

SE'ABEAT. *adj*. [*ſea* and *beat*.] Daſhed by the waves of the ſea.

The ſovereign of the ſeas he blames in vain,
That once *ſeabeat* will to ſea again. *Spenſer's Paſtorals*.

——— Darkneſs cover'd o'er
The face of things; along the *ſeabeat* ſhore
Satiate we ſlept. *Pope's Odyſſey*.

SE'ABOAT. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *boat*.] Veſſel capable to bear the ſea.

Shipwrecks were occaſioned by their ſhips being bad *ſeaboats*, and themſelves but indifferent ſeamen. *Arbuthnot*.

SE'ABORN. *adj*. [*ſea* and *born*.] Born of the ſea; produced by the ſea.

Like Neptune and his *ſeaborn* niece, ſhall be
The ſhining glories of the land and ſea. *Waller*.

All theſe in order march, and marching ſing
The warlike actions of their *ſeaborn* king. *Dryden*.

SE'ABOY. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *boy*.] Boy employed on ſhipboard.

Can'ſt thou, O partial ſleep, give thy repoſe
To the wet *ſeaboy* in an hour ſo rude,
And in the calmeſt and the ſtilleſt night
Deny it to a king? *Shakeſp*.

SE'ABREACH. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *breach*.] Irruption of the ſea by breaking the banks.

To an impetuous woman, tempeſts and *ſeabreaches* are nothing. *L'Eſtrange*.

SE'ABREEZE. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *breeze*.] Wind blowing from the ſea.

Hedges, in moſt places, would be of great advantage to ſhelter the graſs from the *ſeabreeze*. *Mortimer*.

SE'ABUILT. *adj*. [*ſea* and *built*.] Built for the ſea.

Borne each by other in a diſtant line,
The *ſeabuilt* forts in dreadful order move. *Dryden*.

SEACA'BBAGE. *n. ſ.* [*crambe*, Latin.] Seacolewort. A plant. It hath fleſhy leaves like thoſe of the cabbage. *Miller*.

SE'ACALF. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *calf*; *phoca*.] The ſeal. The *ſeacalf*, or ſeal, is ſo called from the noiſe he makes like a calf: his head comparatively not big, ſhaped rather like an otter's, with teeth like a dog's, and muſtaches like thoſe of a cat: his body long, and all over hairy: his forefeet, with fingers clawed, but not divided, yet fit for going: his hinder feet, more properly fins, and fitter for ſwimming, as being an amphibious animal. The female gives ſuck, as the porpeſs, and other viviparous fiſhes. *Grew's Muſæum*.

SE'ACAP. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *cap*.] Cap made to be worn on ſhipboard.

——— I know your favour well,
Though now you have no *ſeacap* on your head. *Shakeſp*.

SE'ACARP. *n. ſ.* [from *ſea* and *carp*; *turdus marinus*, Lat.] A ſpotted fiſh that lives among ſtones and rocks.

SE'ACHART. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *chart*.] Map on which only the coaſts are delineated.

The ſituation of the parts of the earth are better learned by a map or *ſeachart*, than reading the deſcription. *Watts*.

SE'ACOAL. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *coal*.] Coal, ſo called not becauſe found in the ſea, but becauſe brought to *London* by ſea; pitcoal.

We'll have a poſſet ſoon at the latter end of a *ſeacoal* fire. *Shakeſp*.

Seacoal laſts longer than charcoal. *Bacon*.

This pulmonique indiſpoſition of the air is very much heightened, where a great quantity of *ſeacoal* is burnt. *Harvey*.

SE'ACOAST. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *coaſt.*] Shore; edge of the ſea.

The venturous mariner that way,
Learning his ſhip from thoſe white rocks to ſave,
Which all along the ſouthern *ſeacoaſt* lay;
For ſafety's ſake that ſame his ſeamark made,
And nam'd it Albion. *Fairy Queen.*

Upon the *ſeacoaſt* are many parcels of land, that would pay well for the taking in. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

SE'ACOB. *n. ſ.* [*gavia*, Latin.] A bird, called alſo Seagull.

SE'ACOMPASS. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *compaſs.*] The card and needle of mariners.

The needle in the *ſeacompaſs* ſtill moving but to the north-point only, with moveor immotus, notified the reſpective conſtancy of the gentleman to one only. *Camden's Remains.*

SE'ACOOT. *n. ſ.* [from *ſea* and *coot*; *fulica marina*, Latin.] Sea fowl, like the moorhen.

SE'ACORMORANT, or *Seadrake*. *n. ſ.* [from *ſea* and *cormorant*; *corvus marinus*, Lat] A ſeacrow.

SE'ACOW. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *cow.*] The manatee. The *ſeacow* is of the cetaceous kind. It grows to fifteen feet long, and to ſeven or eight in circumference: its head is like that of a hog, but longer, and more cylindrick: its eyes are ſmall, and it has no external ears, but only two little apertures. Its lips are thick, and it has two long tuſks ſtanding out. It has two fins, which ſtand forward on the breaſt like hands, whence the Spaniards called it *manatee*. The female has two round breaſts placed between the pectoral fins. The ſkin is very thick and hard, and not ſcaly, but hairy. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

SE'ADOG. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *dog.*] Perhaps the ſhark.

Fierce *ſeadogs* devour the mangl'd friends. *Roſcommon.*

When, ſtung with hunger, ſhe embroils the flood,
The *ſeadog* and the dolphin are her food. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

SE'AEAR. *n. ſ.* [from *ſea* and *ear*; *auris marina*, Lat.] A ſea plant.

SEAFA'RER. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *fare.*] A traveller by ſea; a mariner.

They ſtiffly refuſed to vail their bonnets by the ſummons of thoſe towns, which is reckoned intolerable contempt by the better enabled *ſeafarers*. *Carew.*

A wand'ring merchant, he frequents the main;
Some mean *ſeafarer* in purſuit of gain;
Studious of freight, in naval trade well ſkill'd;
But dreads th' athletick labours of the field. *Pope.*

SEAFA'RING. *adj.* [*ſea* and *fare.*] Travelling by ſea.

My wife faſten'd him unto a ſmall ſpare maſt,
Such as *ſeafaring* men provide for ſtorms. *Shakeſp.*

It was death to divert the ſhips of *ſeafaring* people, againſt their will, to other uſes than they were appointed. *Arbuthnot.*

SE'AFENNEL. The ſame with SAMPHIRE.

SE'AFIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *fight.*] Battle of ſhips; battle on the ſea.

Seafights have been often final to the war; but this is when princes ſet up their reſt upon the battles. *Bacon.*

If our ſenſe of hearing were a thouſand times quicker than it is, we ſhould, in the quieteſt retirement, be leſs able to ſleep than in the middle of a *ſeafight*. *Locke.*

This fleet they recruited with two hundred ſail, whereof they loſt ninety-three in a *ſeafight*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

SE'AFOWL. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *fowl.*] Birds that live at ſea.

The bills of curlews, and many other *ſeafowl*, are very long, to enable them to hunt for the worms. *Derham.*

A *ſeafowl* properly repreſents the paſſage of a deity over the ſeas. *Broome.*

A length of ocean and unbounded ſky,
Which ſcarce the *ſeafowl* in a year o'er fly. *Pope.*

SE'AGIRDLES. *n. ſ.* pl. [*fungus phaſganoides*, Lat.] A ſort of ſea muſhrooms.

SE'AGIRT. *adj.* [*ſea* and *girt.*] Girded or incircled by the ſea.

——— Neptune, beſides the ſway
Of every ſalt flood and each ebbing ſtream,
Took in by lot, 'twixt high and nether Jove,
Imperial rule of all the *ſeagirt* iſles. *Milton.*

——— Telemachus, the blooming heir
Of *ſeagirt* Ithaca, demands my care:
'Tis mine to form his green unpractis'd years
In ſage debates. *Pope.*

SE'AGRASS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſea* and *graſs*; *alga*, Latin.] An herb growing on the ſea ſhore.

SE'AGREEN. *adj.* [*ſea* and *green.*] Reſembling the colour of the diſtant ſea; cerulean.

White, red, yellow, blue, with their mixtures, as green, ſcarlet, purple, and *ſeagreen*, come in by the eyes. *Locke.*

——— Upon his urn reclin'd,
His *ſeagreen* mantle waving in the wind,
The god appear'd. *Pope.*

SE'AGREEN. *n. ſ.* Saxifrage. A plant.

SE'AGULL. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *gull.*] A water fowl.

Seagulls, when they flock together from the ſea towards the ſhores, foreſhow rain and wind. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Bitterns, herons, and *ſeagulls*, are great enemies to fiſh. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

SE'AGULL. *n. ſ.* A ſea bird. *Ainſworth.*

SE'AHEDGEHOG. *n. ſ.* [*echinus.*] A kind of ſea ſhell-fiſh.

The *ſeahedgehog* is incloſed in a round ſhell, faſhioned as a loaf of bread, wrought and pinched, and guarded by an outer ſkin full of prickles, as the land urchin. *Carew.*

SE'AHOG. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *hog.*] The porpus.

SE'AHOLLY. *n. ſ.* [*eryngium*, Lat.] A plant. The ſpecies are, *ſeaholly*, or eryngo. Common eryngo. The roots of the firſt are candied, and ſent to London for medicinal uſe, being the true eryngo. *Miller.*

SE'AHOLM. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *holm.*] 1. A ſmall uninhabited iſland. 2. Seaholly. A kind of ſea weed.

(2.) Cornwal bringeth forth greater ſtore of *ſeaholm* and ſamphire than any other county. *Carew.*

SE'AHORSE. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *horſe.*] 1. The *ſeahorſe* is a fiſh of a very ſingular form, as we ſee it dried, and of the needlefiſh kind. It is about four or five inches in length, and nearly half an inch in diameter in the broadeſt part. Its colour, as we ſee it dried, is a deep reddiſh brown; and its tail is turned round under the belly. *Hill's Materia Medica.* 2. The morſe. 3. The medical and the poetical *ſeahorſe* ſeem very different. By the ſeahorſe *Dryden* means probably the hippotamus.

(2.) Part of a large tooth, round and tapering: a tuſk of the morſe, or waltrons, called by ſome the *ſeahorſe*. *Woodw.*

(3.) *Seahorſes*, flound'ring in the ſlimy mud,
Toſs'd up their heads, and daſh'd the ooze about 'em. *Dryden.*

SE'AMAID. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *maid.*] Mermaid.

Certain ſtars ſhot from their ſpheres,
To hear the *ſeamaids* muſick. *Shakeſp.*

SE'AMAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *man.*] 1. A ſailor; a navigator; a mariner. 2. Merman; the male of the mermaid.

(1.) ——— She, looking out,
Beholds the fleet, and hears the *ſeamen* ſhout. *Denham.*

——— *Seamen*, through diſmal ſtorms, are wont
To paſs the oyſter breeding Helleſpont. *Evelyn.*

——— Æneas order'd
A ſtately tomb, whoſe top a trumpet bore,
A ſoldier's fauchion, and a *ſeaman*'s oar;
Thus was his friend interr'd. *Dryden.*

By undergoing the hazards of the ſea, and the company of common *ſeamen*, you make it evident you will refuſe no opportunity of rendering yourſelf uſeful. *Dryden.*

Had they applied themſelves to the increaſe of their ſtrength by ſea, they might have had the greateſt fleet and the moſt *ſeamen* of any ſtate in Europe. *Addiſon.*

(2.) Seals live at land and at ſea, and porpuſes have the warm blood and intrails of a hog, not to mention mermaids or *ſeamen*. *Locke.*

SEAMA'RK. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *mark.*] Point or conſpicuous place diſtinguiſhed at ſea, and ſerving the mariners as directions of their courſe.

——— Thoſe white rocks,
Which all along the ſouthern ſeacoaſt lay,
Threat'ning unheedy wreck and raſh decay,
He for his ſafety's ſake his *ſeamark* made,
And nam'd it Albion. *Fairy Queen.*

Though you do ſee me weapon'd,
Here is my journey's end, here is my butt,
The very *ſeamark* of my utmoſt ſail. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

They were executed at divers places upon the ſeacoaſt, for *ſeamarks* or lighthouſes, to teach Perkins's people to avoid the coaſt. *Bacon's Hen.* VII.

They are remembered with a brand of infamy ſixt upon them, and ſet as *ſeamarks* for thoſe who obſerve them to avoid. *Dryden.*

——— The fault of others ſway
He ſet as *ſeamarks* for himſelf to ſhun. *Dryden.*

SEAME'W. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *mew.*] A fowl that frequents the ſea.

——— An iſland ſalt and bare,
The haunt of ſeals, and orcks, and *ſeamews* clang. *Milt.*

The chough, the *ſeamew*, the loquacious crow,
Scream aloft. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

SE'AMONSTER. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *monſter.*] Strange animal of the ſea.

Seamonſters give ſuck to their young. *Lam.* iv. 3.

Where luxury late reign'd, *ſeamonſters* whelp. *Milton.*

SE'AMOSS. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *moſs*; *corallium*, Lat.] Coral, which grows in the ſea like a ſhrub, and, being taken out, becomes hard like a ſtone.

SE'ANAVELWORT. *n. ſ.* [*androſaces*, Lat.] An herb growing in Syria, by which great cures are performed.

SE'ANYMPH. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *nymph.*] Goddeſs of the ſea.

Virgil, after Homer's example, gives us a transformation of Æneas's ſhip into *ſeanymphs*. *Broome.*

SE'AONION. *n. ſ.* An herb. *Ainſw.*

SE'AOOSE. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *ooſe.*] The mud in the ſea or ſhore.

All *ſeaooſe*, or ooſy mud, and the mud of rivers, are of great advantage to all ſorts of land. *Mortim.*

SE'APAD. *n. ſ.* [*ſtella marina*, Lat.] The ſtar fiſh.

SE'APANTHER. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *panther*; *gabos*, Lat.] A fiſh like a lampry.

SE'APIECE. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *piece.*] A picture repreſenting any thing at ſea.

Painters often employ their pencils upon *ſeapieces*. *Addiſon.*

SE'APOOL. *n. ſ* [*ſea* and *pool.*] A lake of ſalt water.

I heard it wiſhed, that all that land were a *ſeapool*. *Spenſ.*

SE'APORT. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *port.*] A harbour.

SE'ARISQUE. *n ſ.* [*ſea* and *riſque.*] Hazard at ſea.

He was ſo great an encourager of commerce, that he charged himſelf with all the *ſeariſque* of ſuch veſſels as carried corn to Rome in the Winter. *Arbuthnot.*

SE'AROCKET. *n. ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

SE'AROOM. *n ſ.* [*ſea* and *room.*] Open ſea; ſpacious main.

There is *ſearoom* enough for both nations, without offending one another. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

The bigger whale like ſome huge carrack lay,
Which wanteth *ſearoom* with her foes to play. *Waller.*

SEARO'VER. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *rove.*] A pirate.

SE'ARUFF. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *ruff*; *orphus*, Lat.] A kind of ſea fiſh.

SE'ASERPENT. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *ſerpent*; *hydrus*, Lat.] A water ſerpent; an adder.

SEASE'RVICE. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *ſerviee*] Naval war.

You were preſſed for the *ſeaſervice*, and got off with much ado. *Swift's Direct. to Serv.*

SE'ASHARK. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *ſhark.*] A ravenous ſeafiſh.

Witches mummy, maw and gulf
Of the ravening ſalt *ſeaſhark*. *Shakeſp.*

SE'ASHELL. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *ſhell*] Shells found on the ſhore.

Seaſhells are great improvers of ſour or cold land. *Mortim.*

SE'ASHORE. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *ſhore*] The coaſt of the ſea.

That *ſeaſhore* where no more world is found,
But foaming billows breaking on the ground. *Dryden.*

Fournier gives an account of an earthquake in Peru, that reached three hundred leagues along the *ſeaſhore*. *Burnet.*

To ſay a man has a clear idea of any quantity, without knowing how great it is, is as reaſonable as to ſay he has the poſitive idea of the number of the ſands on the *ſeaſhore*. *Locke.*

SE'ASICK. *adj.* [*ſea* and *ſick,*] Sick, as new voyagers on the ſea.

She began to be much *ſeaſick*, extremity of weather continuing. *Shakeſp.*

Barbaroſſa was not able to come on ſhore, for that he was, as they ſaid, *ſeaſick*, and troubled with an ague. *Knolles.*

In love's voyage nothing can offend;
Women are never *ſeaſick*. *Dryden's Juv.*

Weary and *ſeaſick*, when in thee confin'd;
Now, for thy ſafety, cares diſtract my mind. *Swift.*

SEASI'DE. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *ſide.*] The edge of the ſea.

Their camels were without number, as the ſand by the *ſeaſide*. *Jud.* vii. 12.

There diſembarking on the green *ſeaſide*,
We land our cattle, and the ſpoil divide. *Pope.*

SEASU'RGEON. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *ſurgeon.*] A chirurgeon employed on ſhipboard.

My deſign was to help the *ſeaſurgeon*. *Wiſm. Surg.*

SEASURRO'UNDED. *adj.* [*ſea* and *ſurround.*] Encircled by the ſea.

To *ſeaſurrounded* realms the gods aſſign
Small tract of fertile lawn, the leaſt to mine. *Pope.*

SEATE'RM. *n. ſ* [*ſea* and *term.*] Word of art uſed by the ſeamen.

I agree with you in your cenſure of the *ſeaterms* in Dryden's Virgil, becauſe no terms of art, or cant words, ſuit the majeſty of epick poetry. *Pope.*

SEAWA'TER. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *water.*] The ſalt water of the ſea.

By digging of pits in the ſeaſhore, he did fruſtrate the laborious works of the enemies, which had turned the *ſeawater* upon the wells of Alexandria. *Bac. Nat. Hiſt.*

I bathed the member with *ſeawater*. *Wiſeman.*

Seawater has many groſs, rough, and earthy particles in it, as appears from its ſaltneſs; whereas freſh water is more pure and unmixt. *Broome.*

SE'AWITHWIND. *n. ſ.* [*ſoldanella*, Lat.] Rindweed.

SE'AWORMWOOD. *n. ſ.* [*ſea* and *wormwood*; *ſeriphium*, Lat.] A ſort of wormwood that grows in the ſea.

SEAL. *n. ſ.* [*Phoca*; ꞅeol, ꞅele, Saxon; *ſeel*, Daniſh] The ſeacalf.

The *ſeal* or ſoyle is in make and growth not unlike a pig, ugly faced, and footed like a moldwarp: he delighteth in muſick, or any loud noiſe, and thereby is trained to ſhew himſelf above water: they alſo come on land. *Carew.*

——— An iſland ſalt and bare,
The haunt of *ſeals* and orcks, and ſeamews clang. *Milton.*

SEAL. *n. ſ.* [ꞅiᵹel, Saxon; *ſigillum*, Lat.] 1. A ſtamp engraved with a particular impreſſion, which is fixed upon the wax that cloſes letters, or affixed as a teſtimony. 2. The impreſſion made in wax. 3. Any act of confirmation.

(1.) ——— The king commands you
To render up the great *ſeal*. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VIII.

If the organs of perception, like wax overhardened with cold, will not receive the impreſſion of the *ſeal*; or, like wax of a temper too ſoft, will not hold it; or elſe ſuppoſing the wax of a temper fit, but the *ſeal* not applied with a ſufficient force to make a clear impreſſion: in any of theſe caſes the print left by the *ſeal* will be obſcure. *Locke.*

The ſame his grandſire wore about his neck
In three *ſeal* rings, which after, melted down,
Form'd a vaſt buckle for his widow's gown. *Pope.*

(2.) 'Till thou can'ſt rail the *ſeal* from off my bond,
Thou but offend'ſt thy lungs to ſpeak ſo loud. *Shakeſp.*

Solyman ſhewed him his own letters, aſking him if he knew not that hand, and if he knew not that *ſeal*? *Knolles.*

He ſaw his monkey picking the *ſeal* wax from a letter. *Arb.*

(3.) ——— They their fill of love
Took largely, of their mutual guilt the *ſeal*. *Milton.*

To Seal. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To faſten with a ſeal. 2. To confirm or atteſt by a ſeal. 3. To confirm; to ratify; to ſettle. 4. To ſhut; to cloſe: with *up*. 5. To make faſt. 6. To mark with a ſtamp.

(1.) He that brings this love to thee,
Little knows this love in me;
And by him *ſeal* up thy mind. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

I have ſeen her riſe from her bed, take forth paper, fold it, write upon't, and afterwards *ſeal* it. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) God join'd my heart to Romeo's; thou our hands;
And ere this hand, by thee to Romeo *ſeal'd*,
Shall be the label to another deed,
Or my true heart with treacherous revolt
Turn to another, this ſhall ſlay them both. *Shakeſp.*

(3.) My ſoul is purg'd from grudging hate,
And with my hand I *ſeal* our true hearts love. *Sh. R.* III.

When I have performed this, and *ſealed* to them this fruit, I will come into Spain. *Rom.* xv. 28.

(4.) *Seal up* your lips, and give no words, but mum! *Shak.*

——— At my death
Thou haſt *ſeal'd up* my expectation. *Shakeſp. H.* IV.

The ſenſe is like the ſun; for the ſun *ſeals up* the globe of heaven, and opens the globe of earth: ſo the ſenſe doth obſcure heavenly things, and reveals earthly things. *Bacon.*

(5.) Back to th' infernal pit I drag thee chain'd,
And *ſeal* thee ſo, as henceforth not to ſcorn
The facil gates of hell too ſlightly barr'd. *Milton.*

(6.) You'd rail upon the hoſteſs,
And ſay you would preſent her at the leet,
Becauſe ſhe brought ſtone jugs, and no *ſeal'd* quarts. *Shak.*

To Seal. *v. n.* To fix a ſeal.

I will *ſeal* unto this bond. *Shakeſp.*

We make a ſure covenant and write it, and our princes and prieſts *ſeal* unto it. *Neh.* ix. 38.

Se'aler. *n. ſ.* One that ſeals.

Se'alingwax. *n. ſ.* [*ſeal* and *wax*.] Hard wax uſed to ſeal letters.

The prominent orifice was cloſed with *ſealingwax*. *Boyle.*

SEAM. *n. ſ.* [ꞅeam, Saxon; *zoom*, Dutch.] 1. The ſuture where the two edges of cloath are ſewed together. 2. The juncture of planks in a ſhip. 3. A cycatrix; a ſcar. 4. [ꞅeam, Saxon, a load.] A meaſure; a veſſel in which things are held; eight buſhels of corn. *Ainſ.* 5. Seam *of Glaſs*. A quantity of glaſs, weighing 120 pounds. 6. [Seme, Saxon; *ſaim*, Welch; *ſain*, Fr.] Tallow; greaſe; hog's lard.

(1.) In velvet white as ſnow the troop was gown'd,
The *ſeams* with ſparkling emeralds ſet around. *Dryden.*

Precepts ſhould be ſo finely wrought together in the ſame piece, that no coarſe *ſeam* may diſcover where they join. *Add.*

(2.) With boiling pitch the *ſeams* inſtops,
Which, well laid o'er, the ſalt ſea waves withſtand. *Dryd.*

(6.) ——— Shall the proud lord,
That baſtes his arrogance with his own *ſeam*,
Be worſhipp'd? *Shakeſp. Trol. and Creſ.*

Part ſcour the ruſty ſhields with *ſeam*, and part
New grind the blunted ax. *Dryden's Æn.*

To Seam. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To join together by ſuture, or otherwiſe. 2. To mark; to ſcar with a long cicatrix.

(2.) *Seam'd* o'er with wounds, which his own ſabre gave. *Pope.*

Say, has the ſmall or greater pox
Sunk down her noſe, or *ſeam'd* her face? *Swift.*

Se'amless. *adj.* [from *ſeam*.] Having no ſeam.

Se'amrent. *n. ſ.* [*ſeam* and *rent*.] A ſeparation of any thing where it is joined; a breach of the ſtitches.

Se'amstress. *n. ſ.* [ꞅeameꞅꞇꞃe, Sax.] A woman whoſe trade is to ſew. Often written *Sempſtreſs*.

They wanted food and raiment; ſo they took
Religion for their *ſeamſtreſs* and their cook. *Cleaveland.*

Se'amy. *adj.* [from *ſeam*.] Having a ſeam; ſhewing the ſeam.

——— Some ſuch ſquire he was,
That turn'd your wit the *ſeamy* ſide without,
And made me to ſuſpect you. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Sean. *n. ſ.* [ꞅeᵹne; Saxon; *ſagena*, Lat.] A net. Sometimes written *ſeine*, or *ſaine*.

Sear. *adj.* [ꞅeaꞃian, Saxon, to dry.] Dry; not any longer green. *Spenſer* uſes it.

I have liv'd long enough: my May of life
Is fall'n into the *ſear*, the yellow leaf. *Shak. Macbeth.*

Ye myrtles brown, with ivy never *ſear*. *Milton.*

Some may be cheriſhed in dry places, as in *ſear* wood. *Ray.*

To Sear. *v. a.* [ꞅeaꞃian, Saxon.] To burn; to cauterize.

The ſcorching flame ſore ſinged all his face,
And through his armour all his body *ſear'd*. *Fairy Queen.*

Some ſhall depart from the faith, ſpeaking lies, having their conſcience *ſeared* with a hot iron. 1 *Tim.* iv. 2.

Cheriſh veins of good humour, and *ſear* up thoſe of ill. *Temple.*

I'm *ſear'd* with burning ſteel, 'till the ſcorch'd marrow
Fries in the bones. *Rowe's Royal Conv.*

Se'arcloath. *n. ſ.* [ꞅaꞃclað, Saxon, from ꞅaꞃ, pain, and clað, a plaſter; ſo that *cerecloath*, as it is now written, from *cera*, wax, ſeems to be wrong.] A plaſter; a large plaſter.

Bees wax is the ground of all *ſearcloth* ſalves. *Mort.*

To Searce. *v. a.* [*ſaſſer*, Fr.] To ſift finely.

Put the finely *ſearced* powder of alabaſter into a flat-bottomed and well heated braſs veſſel. *Boyle.*

For the keeping of meal, bolt and *ſearce* it from the bran. *Mort. Huſb.*

Searce. *n. ſ.* A ſieve; a bolter.

Sea'rcer. *n. ſ* [from *ſearce*.] He who ſearces.

To SEARCH. *v. a.* [*chercher*, Fr.] 1. To examine; to try; to explore; to look through. 2. To inquire; to ſeek for. 3. To probe as a chirurgeon. 4. *To* Search *out*. To find by ſeeking.

(1.) Help to ſearch my houſe this one time: if I find not what I ſeek, let me for ever be your table ſport. *Shakeſp.*

They returned from *ſearching* of the land. *Num.* xiii. 25.

——— Through the void immenſe
To *ſearch* with wand'ring queſt a place foretold. *Milton.*

(2.) ——— Now clear I underſtand
What oft my ſteddieſt thoughts have *ſearch'd* in vain. *Milton.*

Enough is left beſides to *ſearch* and know. *Milton.*

Draw up ſome valuable meditations from the depths of the earth, and *ſearch* them through the vaſt ocean. *Watts.*

(3.) Alas, poor ſhepherd! *ſearching* of thy wound,
I have, by hard adventure, found my own. *Shakeſp.*

——— With this good ſword,
That ran through Cæſar's bowels, *ſearch* this boſom. *Shak.*

For the diviſions of Reuben there were great *ſearchings* of heart. *Judg.* v. 16.

The ſigns of wounds penetrating are diſcovered by the proportion of the *ſearching* candle, or probe which enters into the cavity. *Wiſem. Surg.*

(4.) Who went before you, to *ſearch* you *out* a place to pitch your tents in. *Deut.* i. 33.

They may ſometimes be ſucceſsful to *ſearch out* truth. *Watts.*

To Search. *v. n.* 1. To make a ſearch; to look for ſomething. 2. To make inquiry. 3. To ſeek; to try to find.

(1.) Satisfy me once more; once more ſearch with me. *Sh.*

(2.) To aſk or *ſearch* I blame thee not. *Milton.*

Thoſe who ſeriouſly *ſearch* after or maintain truth, ſhould ſtudy to deliver themſelves without obſcurity or equivocation. *Locke.*

It ſuffices that they have once with care ſifted the matter, and *ſearched* into all the particulars that could give any light to the queſtion. *Locke.*

With piercing eye ſome *ſearch* where nature plays,
And trace the wanton through her darkſome maze. *Tickel.*

(3.) Your huſband's coming, woman, to *ſearch* for a gentleman that is here now in the houſe. *Shak. Mer. Wiv. of W.*

We in vain *ſearch* for that conſtitution within a fly, upon which depend thoſe powers we obſerve in them. *Locke.*

SEARCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Inquiry by looking into every ſuſpected place. 2. Examination. 3. Inquiry; act of ſeeking: with *of*, *for*, or *after*. 4. Queſt; purſuit.

(1.) —— The orb he roam'd
With narrow *ſearch*, and with inſpection deep. *Milton.*

(2.) The mind ſets itſelf on work in *ſearch* of ſome hidden idea, and turns the eye of the ſoul upon it. *Locke.*

(3.) His reaſons are as two grains of wheat hid in two buſhels of chaff: you ſhall ſeek all day ere you find them, and when you have them they are not worth the *ſearch*. *Shakeſp.*

Who great in *ſearch of* God and nature grow,
They beſt the wiſe Creator's praiſe declare. *Dryden.*

—— Now mourn thy fatal *ſearch*;
It is not ſafe to have too quick a ſenſe. *Dryden.*

By the philoſophical uſe of words, I mean ſuch an uſe as conveys the preciſe notions of things, which the mind may be ſatisfied with in its *ſearch after* knowledge. *Locke.*

The parents, after a long *ſearch for* the boy, gave him for drowned in a canal. *Addiſon.*

This common practice carries the heart aſide from all that is honeſt in our *ſearch after* truth. *Watts.*

(4.) If zealous love ſhould go in ſearch of virtue,
Where ſhould he find it purer than in Blanch? *Shakeſp.*

Stay him from his intendment, or brook ſuch diſgrace well as he ſhall run into; in that it is a thing of his own *ſearch*, and altogether againſt my will. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Nor did my *ſearch* of liberty begin,
'Till my black hairs were chang'd upon my chin. *Dryden.*

SE'ARCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſearch*.] 1. Examiner; trier. 2. Seeker; enquirer. 3. Officer in London appointed to examine the bodies of the dead, and report the cauſe of death.

(1.) The Agarenes that ſeek wiſdom upon earth, the authors of fables, and *ſearchers* out of underſtanding. *Bar.* iii. 23.

The *ſearchers* found a marvellous difference between the Anakins and themſelves. *Raleigh.*

Religion has given us a more juſt idea of the divine nature: he whom we appeal to is truth itſelf, the great *ſearcher* of hearts, who will not let fraud go unpuniſhed, or hold him guiltleſs that taketh his name in vain. *Addiſon.*

(2.) In vain we lift up our preſumptuous eyes
To what our Maker to their ken denies:
The *ſearcher* follows faſt: the object flies. } *Prior.*

Avoid the man who practiſes any thing unbecoming a free and open *ſearcher* after truth. *Watts.*

(3.) The *ſearchers*, who are ancient matrons ſworn to their office, repair to the place where the dead corps lies, and by view of the ſame, and by other inquiries, examine by what diſeaſe the corps died. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

SE'ASON. *n. ſ.* [*ſaiſon*, Fr.] 1. One of the four parts of the year, Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter. 2. A time as diſtinguiſhed from others. 3. A fit time; an opportune concurrence. 4. A time not very long. 5. [From the verb.] That which gives a high reliſh.

(1.) —— The faireſt flowers o' th' *ſeaſon*
Are our carnations and ſtreak'd gillyflowers. *Shakeſp.*

Then Summer, Autumn, Winter did appear;
And Spring was but a *ſeaſon* of the year. *Dryden.*

We ſaw, in ſix days travelling, the ſeveral *ſeaſons* of the year in their beauty. *Addiſon on Italy.*

(2.) He's noble, wiſe, judicious, and beſt knows
The fits o' th' *ſeaſon*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The *ſeaſon* prime for ſweeteſt ſcents and airs. *Milton.*

(3.) At *ſeaſon* fit let her with thee partake. *Milton.*

All buſineſs ſhould be done betimes; and there's as little trouble of doing it in *ſeaſon* too, as out of *ſeaſon*. *L'Eſtrange.*

For active ſports, for pleaſing reſt,
This is the time to be poſſeſt;
The beſt is but in *ſeaſon* beſt. } *Dryden.*

I would indulge the gladneſs of my heart!
Let us retire: her grief is out of *ſeaſon*. *Phillips.*

There is no *ſeaſon* to which ſuch thoughts as theſe are more ſuitable. *Atterbury.*

The *ſeaſon* when to come, and when to go,
To ſing, or ceaſe to ſing, we never know. *Pope.*

(4.) We'll ſlip you for a *ſeaſon*, but our jealouſy
Does yet depend. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

(5.) You lack the *ſeaſon* of all natures, ſleep. *Shakeſp. Macb.*

To **SE'ASON.** *v. a.* [*aſſaiſonner*, Fr.] 1. To mix with food any thing that gives a high reliſh. 2. To give a reliſh to; to recommend by ſomething mingled. 3. To qualify by admixture of another ingredient. 4. To imbue; to tinge or taint. 5. To fit for any uſe by time or habit; to mature.

(1.) Every oblation of thy meat-offering ſhalt thou *ſeaſon* with ſalt. *Lev.* ii. 13.

They *ſeaſoned* every ſacrifice, whereof a greater part was eaten by the prieſts. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

For breakfaſt and ſupper, milk and milk-pottage are very fit for children; only let them not be *ſeaſoned* with ſugar. *Locke.*

—— The wiſe contriver,
To keep the waters from corruption free,
Mixt them with ſalt, and *ſeaſon'd* all the ſea. *Blackmore.*

(2.) You *ſeaſon* ſtill with ſports your ſerious hours;
For age but taſtes of pleaſures, youth devours. *Dryden.*

The proper uſe of wit is to *ſeaſon* converſation, to repreſent what is praiſeworthy to the greateſt advantage, and to expoſe the vices and follies of men. *Tillotſon.*

(3.) Mercy is above this ſcepter'd ſway:
It is an attribute to God himſelf;
And earthly pow'r does then ſhew likeſt God's,
When mercy *ſeaſons* juſtice. *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*

Seaſon your admiration but a while,
With an attentive ear, 'till I deliver
This marvel to you. *Shakeſp. Haml.*

(4.) —— Whatever thing
The ſcythe of time mows down, devour unſpar'd,
'Till I, in man reſiding, through the race
His thoughts, his looks, words, actions, all infect,
And *ſeaſon* him thy laſt and ſweeteſt prey. *Milton's Par. L.*

Secure their religion, *ſeaſon* their younger years with prudent and pious principles. *Taylor.*

Sin, taken into the ſoul, is like a liquor poured into a veſſel; ſo much of it as it fills, it alſo *ſeaſons*: the touch and tincture go together. *South.*

(5.) The crow doth ſing as ſweetly as the lark,
When neither is attended; and, I think,
The nightingale, if ſhe ſhould ſing by day,
When ev'ry gooſe is cackling, would be thought
No better a muſician than the wren:
How many things by ſeaſon *ſeaſon'd* are,
To their right praiſe and true perfection. *Shakeſp.*

—— Who in want a hollow friend doth try,
Directly *ſeaſons* him his enemy. *Shakeſp.*

We charge you, that you have contriv'd to take
From Rome all *ſeaſon'd* office, and to wind
Yourſelf unto a power tyrannical. *Shak. Coriol.*

The archers of his guard ſhot two arrows every man together againſt an inch board of well *ſeaſoned* timber. *Hayward.*

His plenteous ſtores do *ſeaſon'd* timber ſend;
Thither the brawny carpenters repair. *Dryden.*

A man ſhould harden and *ſeaſon* himſelf beyond the degree of cold wherein he lives. *Addiſon.*

To **SE'ASON.** *v. n.* To be mature; to grow fit for any purpoſe.

Carpenters rough plain boards for flooring, that they may ſet them by to *ſeaſon*. *Mox. Mech. Exer.*

SE'SONABLE. *adj.* [*ſaiſon*, Fr.] Opportune; happening or done at a proper time; proper as to time.

Mercy is *ſeaſonable* in the time of affliction, as clouds of rain in the time of drought. *Eccluſ.* v. 2.

If ever it was *ſeaſonable* to preach courage in the deſpiſed abuſed cauſe of Chriſt, it is now, when his truths are reformed into nothing, when the hands and hearts of his faithful miniſters are weakened. *South's Serm.*

SE'ASONABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeaſonable*.] Opportuneneſs of time; propriety with regard to time.

A Britiſh freeholder would very ill diſcharge his part, if he did not acknowledge the excellency and *ſeaſonableneſs* of thoſe laws by which his country has been recovered out of its confuſions. *Addiſon.*

SE'ASONABLY. *adv.* [from *ſeaſonable.*] Properly with reſpect to time.

This is that to which I would moſt earneſtly, moſt *ſeaſonably* adviſe you all. *Spratt's Serm.*

SE'ASONER. *n. ſ.* [from *To ſeaſon.*] He who ſeaſons or gives a reliſh to any thing.

SE'ASONING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeaſon.*] That which is added to any thing to give it a reliſh.

Breads we have of ſeveral grains, with divers kinds of leavenings and *ſeaſonings*; ſo that ſome do extremely move appetites, and ſome do nouriſh ſo as divers do live of them alone. *Bacon.*

Some abound with words, without any *ſeaſoning* or taſte of matter. *Ben. Johnſon.*

A foundation of good ſenſe, and a cultivation of learning, are required to give a *ſeaſoning* to retirement, and make us taſte the bleſſing. *Dryden.*

Political ſpeculations are of ſo dry and auſtere a nature, that they will not go down with the publick without frequent *ſeaſonings*. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

The publick accept a paper which has in it none of thoſe *ſeaſonings* that recommend the writings which are in vogue among us. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

Many vegetable ſubſtances are uſed by mankind as *ſeaſonings*, which abound with a highly exalted aromatic oil; as thyme and ſavory. *Arbuthnot on Alim.*

SEAT. *n. ſ.* [*ſedes*, Lat. *ſett*, old Germ. *Skinner.*] 1. A chair, bench, or any thing on which one may ſit. 2. Chair of ſtate; throne; poſt of authority; tribunal. 3 Manſion; reſidence; dwelling; abode. 4. Situation; ſite.

(1.) ——— The ſons of light
Haſted, reſorting to the ſummons high,
And took their *ſeats*. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The lady of the leaf ordain'd a feaſt;
And made the lady of the flow'r her gueſt;
When, lo, a bow'r aſcended on the plain,
With ſudden *ſeats* ordain'd, and large for either train. *Dryd.*

(2.) With due obſervance of thy goodly *ſeat*,
Great Agamemnon, Neſtor ſhall ſupply
Thy lateſt words. *Shak. Troil. and Creſ.*

—— Thus we debaſe
The nature of our *ſeats*, and make the rabble,
Call our cares fears. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

Whatſoever be the manner of the world's end, moſt certain it is an end it ſhall have, and as certain that then we ſhall appear before the judgment *ſeat* of Chriſt, that every man may receive according to that which he hath done in his body, whether it be good or evil. *Hakewill on Providence.*

(3.) It were enough in reaſon to ſuccour with victuals, and other helps, a vaſt multitude, compelled by neceſſity to ſeek a new *ſeat*, or to direct them unto a country able to receive them. *Raleigh.*

O earth, how like to heav'n! if not prefer'd
Moſt juſtly, *ſeat* worthier of gods, as built
With ſecond thoughts, reforming what was old. *Milton.*

In Alba he ſhall fix his royal *ſeat*;
And, born a king, a race of kings beget. *Dryden.*

Has Winter caus'd thee, friend, to change thy *ſeat*,
And ſeek in Sabine air a warm retreat? *Dryden.*

The promis'd *ſeat* of empire ſhall again
Cover the mountain, and command the plain. *Prior.*

(4.) It followeth now that we find out the *ſeat* of Eden; for in it was Paradiſe by God planted. *Raleigh.*

A church by Strand-bridge, and two biſhops houſes, were pulled down to make a *ſeat* for his new building. *Hayw.*

He that builds a fair houſe upon an ill *ſeat*, committeth himſelf to priſon. *Bacon.*

The fitteſt and the eaſieſt to be drawn
To our ſociety, and to aid the war,
The rather for their *ſeat*, being next borderers
On Italy. *Ben. Johnſ. Catil.*

To SEAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To place on ſeats; to cauſe to ſit down. 2. To place in a poſt of authority, or place of diſtinction. 3. To fix in any particular place or ſituation; to ſettle. 4. To fix; to place firm.

(1.) The gueſts were no ſooner *ſeated* but they entered into a warm debate. *Arbuthnot.*

(2.) Thus high was king Richard *ſeated*. *Shak. R. III.*

——— Not Babylon,
Nor great Alcairo, ſuch magnificence
Equal'd in all their glories to inſhrine
Belus or Serapis their gods, or *ſeat*
Their kings. *Milton.*

A ſpirit of envy or oppoſition makes mankind uneaſy to ſee others of the ſame ſpecies *ſeated* above them in a ſort of perfection. *Pope.*

(3.) Should one family or one thouſand hold poſſeſſion of all the ſouthern undiſcovered continent, becauſe they had *ſeated* themſelves in Nova Guiana. *Raleigh.*

By no means build too near a great neighbour, which were, in truth, to be as unfortunately *ſeated* on the earth as Mercury is in the heavens; for the moſt part ever in combuſtion, or obſcurity, under brighter beams than his own. *Wotton.*

(4.) Why do I yield to that ſuggeſtion,
Whoſe horrid image doth upfix my hair,
And make my *ſeated* heart knock at my ribs,
Againſt the uſe of nature. *Shak. Macb.*

From their foundations looſening to and fro,
They pluck'd the ſeated hills. *Milton.*

SE'AWARD. *adv.* [*ſea* and ƿeaꞃð, Saxon.] Towards the ſea.

The rock ruſh'd *ſeaward* with impetuous roar,
Ingulf'd, and to th' abyſs the boaſter bore. *Pope.*

SE'CANT. *n. ſ.* [*ſecans*, Lat. *ſecante*, Fr.] In geometry, the right line drawn from the centre of a circle, cutting and meeting with another line called the tangent without it. *Dict.*

To SECE'DE. *v. n.* [*ſecedo*, Lat.] To withdraw from fellowſhip in any affair.

SECE'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſecede.*] One who diſcovers his diſapprobation of any proceedings by withdrawing himſelf.

To SECE'RN. *v. a.* [*ſecerns*, Lat.] To ſeparate finer from groſſer matter; to make the ſeparation of ſubſtances in the body

Birds are better meat than beaſts, becauſe their fleſh doth aſſimilate more finely, and *ſecerneth* more ſubtilly. *Bacon.*

The pituite or mucus *ſecerned* in the noſe and windpipe, is not an excrementitious but a laudable humour, neceſſary for defending thoſe parts, from which it is *ſecerned*, from excoriations. *Arbuthnot.*

SECE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*ſeceſſio*, Lat.] 1. The act of departing. 2. The act of withdrawing from councils or actions.

(1.) The acceſſion of bodies upon, or *ſeceſſion* thereof from the earth's ſurface, perturb not the equilibration of either hemiſphere. *Brown.*

SE'CLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſiecle*, French; *ſeculum*, Latin.] A century.

Of a man's age, part he lives in his father's lifetime, and part after his ſon's birth; and thereupon it is wont to be ſaid that three generations make one *ſecle*, or hundred years in the genealogies. *Hamm. Pract. Cath.*

To SECLU'DE. *v. a.* [*ſecludo*, Latin.] To confine from; to ſhut up apart; to exclude.

None is *ſecluded* from that function of any degree, ſtate, or calling. *Whitgifte.*

Some parts of knowledge God has thought fit to *ſeclude* from us, to fence them not only, as he did the interdicted tree, by combination, but with difficulties and impoſſibilities. *Decay of Piety.*

The number of birds deſcribed may be near five hundred, and of fiſhes, *ſecluding* ſhell-fiſh, as many; but if the ſhell-fiſh be taken in, more than ſix times the number. *Ray.*

Incloſe your tender plants in your conſervatory, *ſecluding* all entrance of cold. *Evelyn's Kalend.*

Let eaſtern tyrants from the light of heaven
Seclude their boſom ſlaves. *Thomſon.*

SE'COND. *n. ſ.* [*ſecond*, French; *ſecundus*, Latin.] It is obſervable, that the Engliſh have no ordinal of *two*, as the Latins and the nations deriving from them have none of *duo*. What the Latins call *ſecundus*, from *ſequor*, the Saxons term oðeꞃ, or æꝼꞇeꞃa.] 1. The next in order to the firſt; the ordinal of two. 2. Next in value or dignity; inferiour.

(1.) Sunk were their hearts with horror of the crime,
Nor needed to be warn'd a *ſecond* time,
But bore each other back. *Dryden.*

(2.) I ſhall not ſpeak ſuperlatively of them, leſt I be ſuſpected of partiality; but this I may truly ſay, they are *ſecond* to none in the Chriſtian world. *Bacon's Adv. to Villiers.*

——— None I know
Second to me, or like; equal much leſs. *Milton.*

My eyes are ſtill the ſame; each glance, each grace,
Keep their firſt luſtre, and maintain their place,
Not *ſecond* yet to any other face. *Dryden.*

Not theſe huge bolts, by which the giants ſlain,
Lay overthrown on the Phlegrean plain,
'Twas of a leſſer mould and lighter weight;
They call it thunder of a ſecond rate. *Addiſon.*

By a ſad train of miſeries alone
Diſtinguiſh'd long, and *ſecond* now to none. *Pope.*

Perſons of *ſecond* rate merit in their own country, like birds of paſſage, thrive here, and fly off when their employments are at an end. *Swift.*

SE'COND-HAND. *n. ſ.* Poſſeſſion received from the firſt poſſeſſor.

SE'COND-HAND is ſometimes uſed adjectively. Not original; not primary.

Some men build ſo much upon authorities, they have but a *ſecond-hand* or implicit knowledge. *Locke.*

They are too proud to cringe to *ſecond-hand* favourites in a great family. *Swift to Gay.*

At **SE'COND-HAND.** In imitation; in the ſecond place of order; by tranſmiſſion; not primarily; not originally.

They pelted them with ſatyrs and epigrams, which perhaps had been taken up at firſt only to make their court, and *at ſecond-hand* to flatter thoſe who had flattered their king. *Temple.*

In imitation of preachers at *ſecond-hand*, I ſhall tranſcribe from Bruyere a piece of raillery. *Tatler.*

Spurious virtue in a maid;
A virtue but at *ſecond-hand*. *Swift.*

SE'COND. *n. ſ.* [*Second*, French; from the adjective.] 1. One who accompanies another in a duel to direct or defend him. 2. One who ſupports or maintains; a ſupporter; a maintainer. 3. A *ſecond* minute, the *ſecond* diviſion of an hour by ſixty; the ſixtieth part of a minute.

(1.) Their *ſeconds* miniſter an oath,
Which was indifferent to them both,
That on their knightly faith and troth
No magick them ſupplied;
And ſought them that they had no charms,
Wherewith to work each other's harms,
But came with ſimple open arms
To have their cauſes tried. *Drayt. Nymph.*

Their firſt encounters were very furious, 'till after ſome toil and bloodſhed they were parted by the *ſeconds*. *Addiſon.*

Perſonal brawls come in as *ſeconds* to finiſh the diſpute of opinion. *Watts.*

(2.) He propounded the duke as a main cauſe of divers infirmities in the ſtate, being ſure enough of *ſeconds* after the firſt onſet. *Wotton.*

Courage, when it is only a *ſecond* to injuſtice, and falls on without provocation, is a diſadvantage to a character. *Collier.*

(3.) Four flames of an equal magnitude will be kept alive the ſpace of ſixteen *ſecond* minutes, though one of theſe flames alone, in the ſame veſſel, will not laſt above twenty-five or at moſt thirty *ſeconds*. *Wilk. Math. Magick.*

Sounds move above 1140 Engliſh feet in a *ſecond* minute of time, and in ſeven or eight minutes of time about 100 Engliſh miles. *Locke.*

To **SE'COND.** *v. a.* [*ſeconder*, Fr. *ſecundo*, Lat. from the noun.] 1. To ſupport; to forward; to aſſiſt; to come in after the act as a maintainer. 2. To follow in the next place.

(1.) The authors of the former opinion were preſently *ſeconded* by other wittier and better learned, who being loth that the form of church polity, which they ſought to bring in, ſhould be otherwiſe than in the higheſt degree accounted of, took firſt an exception againſt the difference between church polity and matters of neceſſity to ſalvation. *Hooker.*

——— Though we here fall down,
We have ſupplies to *ſecond* our attempt;
If they miſcarry, theirs ſhall *ſecond* them. *Shak. H. VI.*

I to be the power of Iſrael's God
Avow, and challenge Dagon to the teſt,
Off'ring to combat thee his champion bold,
With th' utmoſt of his godhead *ſeconded*. *Milton.*

Familiar Ovid tender thoughts inſpires,
And nature *ſeconds* all his ſoft deſires. *Roſcommon.*

If in company you offer ſomething for a jeſt, and no body *ſeconds* you in your laughter, you may condemn their taſte; but in the mean time you make a very indifferent figure. *Swift.*

In human works, though labour'd on with pain,
A thouſand movements ſcarce one purpoſe gain;
In God's, one ſingle can its ends produce,
Yet ſerves to *ſecond* too ſome other uſe. *Pope.*

(2.) ——— You ſome permit
To *ſecond* ills with ills. *Shakeſp.*

Having formerly diſcourſed of a maritimal voyage, I think it not impertinent to *ſecond* the ſame with ſome neceſſary relations concerning the royal navy. *Raleigh.*

——— He ſaw his guileful act
By Eve, though all unweeting, *ſeconded*
Upon her huſband. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Sin is *ſeconded* with ſin; and a man ſeldom commits one ſin to pleaſe, but he commits another to defend himſelf. *South.*

SE'COND *Sight.* *n. ſ.* The power of ſeeing things future or things diſtant: ſuppoſed inherent in ſome of the Scottiſh iſlanders.

As he was going out to ſteal a ſheep, he was ſeized with a fit of *ſecond ſight*: the face of the country preſented him with a wide proſpect of new ſcenes, which he had never ſeen before. *Addiſon's Freeh.*

SE'COND *ſighted.* *adj.* [from *ſecond ſight*.] Having the ſecond ſight.

Sawney was deſcended of an ancient family, renowned for their ſkill in prognoſticks: moſt of his anceſtors were *ſecond ſighted*, and his mother but narrowly eſcaped for a witch. *Add.*

SE'CONDARILY. *adv.* [from *ſecondary*.] In the ſecond degree; in the ſecond order; not primarily; not originally; not in the firſt intention.

Theſe atoms make the wind primarily tend downwards, though other accidental cauſes impel them *ſecondarily* to a ſloping motion. *Digby.*

He confeſſes that temples are erected, and feſtivals kept, to the honour of ſaints, at leaſt *ſecondarily*. *Stillingfl.*

It is primarily generated out of the effuſion of melancholick blood, or *ſecondarily* out of the dregs and remainder of a phlegmonous or œdematick tumour. *Harvey.*

SE'CONDARINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſecondary*.] The ſtate of being ſecondary.

That which is peculiar and diſcriminative muſt be taken from the primarineſs and *ſecondarineſs* of the perception. *Nor.*

SE'CONDARY. *adj.* [*ſecundarius*, Latin.] 1. Not primary; not of the firſt intention. 2. Succeeding to the firſt; ſubordinate. 3. Not of the firſt order or rate. 4. Acting by tranſmiſſion or deputation. 5. A *ſecondary* fever is that which ariſes after a criſis, or the diſcharge of ſome morbid matter, as after the declenſion of the ſmall-pox or meaſles. *Quincy.*

(1.) Two are the radical differences: the *ſecondary* differences are as four. *Bac. Nat. Hiſt.*

(2.) Whereſoever there is moral right on the one hand, no *ſecondary* right can diſcharge it. *L'Eſtrange.*

Gravitation is the powerful cement which holds together this magnificent ſtructure of the world, which ſtretcheth the North over the empty ſpace, and hangeth the earth upon nothing, to transfer the words of Job from the firſt and real cauſe to the *ſecondary*. *Bentley.*

(3.) If the ſyſtem had been fortuitouſly formed by the convening matter of a chaos, how is it conceivable that all the planets, both primary and *ſecondary*, ſhould revolve the ſame way from the Weſt to the Eaſt, and that in the ſame plane? *Bentl.*

(4.) That we were form'd then, ſay'ſt thou? and the work
Of *ſecondary* hands, by taſk transfer'd
From father to his ſon? *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

As in a watch's fine machine,
Though many artful ſprings are ſeen,
The added movements which declare
How full the moon, how old the year,
Derive their *ſecondary* pow'r
From that which ſimply points the hour. *Prior.*

SE'CONDARY. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A delegate; a deputy.

SE'CONDLY. *adv.* [from *ſecond.*] In the ſecond place.

Firſt, ſhe hath diſobeyed the law, and *ſecondly* treſpaſſed againſt her huſband. *Ecclus.* xxiii. 23.

Firſt, metals are more durable than plants; and *ſecondly*, they are more ſolid and hard. *Bacon.*

The houſe of commons in Ireland, and, *ſecondly*, the privy council, addreſſed his majeſty againſt theſe halfpence. *Swift.*

SE'CONDRATE. *n. ſ.* [*ſecond* and *rate.*] 1. The ſecond order in dignity or value. 2. It is ſometimes uſed adjectively, one of the ſecond order. A colloquial licenſe.

(1.) They call it thunder of the *ſecondrate*. *Add. Ov.*

(2.) He was not then a *ſecondrate* champion, as they would have him, who think fortitude the firſt virtue in a hero. *Dryden.*

SE'CRECY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſecret.*] 1. Privacy; ſtate of being hidden; concealment. 2. Solitude; retirement; not expoſure to view. 3. Forbearance of diſcovery. 4. Fidelity to a ſecret; taciturnity inviolate; cloſe ſilence.

(1.) That's not ſuddenly to be perform'd,
But with advice and ſilent *ſecrecy*. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

——— The lady Anne,
Whom the king hath in *ſecrecy* long married,
This day was view'd in open as his queen. *Shak. Hen.* VIII.

In Nature's book of infinite *ſecrecy*,
A little can I read. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleo.*

(2.) ——— Thou in thy *ſecrecy*, although alone,
Beſt with thyſelf accompany'd, ſeek'ſt not
Social communication. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

There is no ſuch thing as perfect *ſecrecy*, to encourage a rational mind to the perpetration of any baſe action; for a man muſt firſt extinguiſh and put out the great light within him, his conſcience; he muſt get away from himſelf, and ſhake off the thouſand witneſſes which he always carries about him, before he can be alone. *South's Serm.*

(3.) It is not with publick as with private prayer: in this rather *ſecrecy* is commanded than outward ſhew; whereas that being the publick act of a whole ſociety, requireth accordingly more care to be had of external appearance. *Hooker.*

(4.) For *ſecrecy* no lady cloſer. *Shakeſp.*

Secrecy and fidelity were their only qualities. *Burnet.*

SE'CRET. *adj.* [*ſecret*, French; *ſecretus*, Lat.] 1. Kept hidden: not revealed; concealed. 2. Retired; private; unſeen. 3 Faithful to a ſecret entruſted. 4. Private; affording privacy. 5 Occult; not apparent. 6 Privy; obſcene.

(1.) The *ſecret* things belong unto the Lord our God; but thoſe things which are revealed belong unto us. *Deut.* xxix. 29.

——— Be this or ought
Than this more *ſecret* now deſign'd, I haſte
To know. *Milton.*

(2.) Thou op'neſt Wiſdom's way,
And giv'ſt acceſs, though *ſecret* ſhe retire:
And I perhaps am *ſecret*. *Milton.*

There *ſecret* in her ſapphire cell
He with the Nais wont to dwell. *Fenton.*

(3.) *Secret* Romans that have ſpoke the word,
And will not palter? *Shakeſp. Jul. Cæſ.*

(4.) ——— The *ſecret* top
Of Oreb or of Sinai. *Milton.*

(5.) Or ſympathy, or ſome connatural force
Pow'rful at greateſt diſtance to unite
With *ſecret* amity things of like kind,
By ſecreteſt conveyance. *Milton.*

My heart, which by a *ſecret* harmony
Still moves with thine, join'd in connexion ſweet. *Milton.*

SE'CRET. *n. ſ.* [*ſecret*, French; *ſecretum*, Latin.] 1. Something ſtudiouſly hidden. 2. A thing unknown; ſomething not yet diſcovered. 3. Privacy; ſecrecy; inviſible or undiſcovered ſtate.

(1.) ——— Infected minds
To their deaf pillows will diſcharge their *ſecrets*. *Shakeſp.*

There is no *ſecret* that they can hide from thee. *Ezek.* xxviii.

We not to explore the *ſecrets* aſk
Of his eternal empire. *Milton.*

(2.) ——— All bleſt *ſecrets*,
All you unpubliſh'd virtues of the earth. *Shakeſp. K. L.*
All *ſecrets* of the deep, all Nature's works. *Milton.*

The Romans ſeem not to have known the *ſecret* of paper-credit. *Arbuthnot.*

(3.) Bread eaten in *ſecret* is pleaſant. *Prov.* ix. 17.

In *ſecret*, riding through the air ſhe comes. *Milton.*

To SE'CRET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To keep private.

Great care is to be uſed of the clerks of the council, for the *ſecreting* of their conſultations. *Bac. Adv. to Villiers.*

SE'CRETARISHIP. *n. ſ.* [*ſecretaire*, Fr. from *ſecretary.*] The office of a ſecretary.

SE'CRETARY. *n. ſ.* [*ſecretaire*, Fr. *ſecretarius*, low Lat.] One entruſted with the management of buſineſs; one who writes for another.

——— Call Gardiner to me, my new *ſecretary*. *Shakeſp.*

That which is moſt of all profitable is acquaintance with the *ſetretaries*, and employed men of ambaſſadors. *Bacon.*

Cottington was *ſecretary* to the prince. *Clarendon.*

To SECRE'TE. *v. a.* [*ſecretus*, Lat.] 1. To put aſide; to hide. 2. [In the animal œconomy.] To ſecern; to ſeparate.

SECRE'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſecretus*, Latin.] 1. That agency in the animal oeconomy that conſiſts in ſeparating the various fluids of the body. 2. The fluid ſecreted.

SECRETI'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *ſecretus*, Lat.] Parted by animal ſecretion.

They have a ſimilitude or contrariety to the *ſecretitious* humours in taſte and quality. *Floyer on the Hum.*

SE'CRETIST. *n. ſ.* [from *ſecret.*] A dealer in ſecrets.

Some things I have not yet thought fit ſo plainly to reveal, not out of any envious deſign of having them buried with me, but that I may barter with thoſe *ſecretiſts*, that will not part with one ſecret but in exchange for another. *Boyle.*

SE'CRETLY. *adv.* [from *ſecret.*] 1. Privately; privily; not openly; not publickly; with intention not to be known. 2 Latently; ſo as not to be obvious; not apparently.

(1.) Give him this letter, do it *ſecretly*. *Shakeſp.*

Now *ſecretly* with inward grief ſhe pin'd;
Now warm reſentments to his griefs he join'd. *Addiſon.*

Some may place their chief ſatisfaction in giving *ſecretly* what is to be diſtributed; others, in being the open and avowed inſtruments of making ſuch diſtributions. *Atterbury.*

(2.) Thoſe thoughts are not wholly mine; but either they are *ſecretly* in the poet, or may be fairly deduced from him. *Dryden.*

SE'CRETNESS. *n ſ* [from *ſecret*] 1. State of being hidden. 2. Quality of keeping a ſecret.

(2.) ——— I could muſter up
My giants and my witches too,
Which are vaſt conſtancy and *ſecretneſs*. *Donne.*

SE'CRETORY. *adj.* [from *ſecretus*, Lat.] Performing the office of ſecretion, or animal ſeparation.

All the glands are a congeries of veſſels complicated together, whereby they give the blood time to ſeparate through the capillary veſſels into the *ſecretory*, which afterwards exonerate themſelves into one duct. *Ray.*

SECT. *n. ſ.* [*ſecte*, French; *ſecta*, Latin, from *ſectando.*] 1. A body of men following ſome particular maſter, or united in ſome ſettled tenets. Often in a bad ſenſe. 2. In *Shakeſpeare* it ſeems to be miſprinted for *ſet*.

(1.) ——— We'll wear out,
In a wall'd priſon, packs and *ſects* of great ones,
That ebb and flow by th' moon. *Shakeſp. King Lear*

The greateſt viciſſitude of things is the viciſſitude of *ſects* and religions: the true religion is built upon the rock; the reſt are toſſed upon the waves of time. *Bac. Eſſays.*

The jealous *ſects* that dare not truſt their cauſe
So far from their own will as to the laws,
You for their umpire and their ſynod take. *Dryden.*

The academies were willing to admit the goods of fortune into their notion of felicity; but no *ſects* of old philoſophers did ever leave a room for greatneſs. *Dryden.*

A *ſect* of freethinkers is a ſum of cyphers. *Bentley.*

(2.) Of our unbitted luſts, I take this that you call love to be a *ſect* or cion. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

SE'CTARISM. *n. ſ.* [from *ſect.*] Diſpoſition to petty ſects in oppoſition to things eſtabliſhed.

Nothing hath more marks of ſchiſm and *ſectariſm* than this preſbyterian way. *King Charles.*

SE'CTARY. *n. ſ.* [*ſectaire*, French; from *ſect*] 1. One who divides from publick eſtabliſhment, and joins with thoſe diſtinguiſhed by ſome particular whims. 2. A follower; a pupil.

(1.) My lord, you are a *ſectary*,
That's the plain truth. *Shakeſp.*

Roman catholick tenets are inconſiſtent, on the one hand, with the truth of religion profeſſed and proteſted by the church of England, whence we are called proteſtants; and the anabaptiſts, and ſeparatiſts, and *ſectaries*, on the other hand, whoſe tenets are full of ſchiſm, and inconſiſtent with monarchy. *Bac.*

The number of *ſectaries* does not concern the clergy in point of intereſt or conſcience. *Swift.*

(2.) The *ſectaries* of my celeſtial ſkill,
That wont to be the world's chief ornament,
They under keep. *Spenſer.*

SECTA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*ſectateur*, Fr. *ſectator*, Latin.] A follower; an imitator; a diſciple.

Hereof the wiſer ſort and the beſt learned philoſophers were not ignorant, as Cicero witneſſeth, gathering the opinion of Ariſtotle and his *ſectaries*. *Raleigh.*

SE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſection*, French; *ſectio*, Latin.] 1. The act of cutting or dividing. 2. A part divided from the reſt. 3. A ſmall and diſtinct part of a writing or book.

(1.) In the *ſection* of bodies, man, of all ſenſible creatures, has the fulleſt brain to his proportion. *Wotton.*

(3.) Inſtead of their law, which they might not read openly, they read of the prophets, that which in likeneſs of matter came neareſt to each *ſection* of their law. *Hooker.*

The production of volatile ſalts I reſerve 'till I mention them in another *ſection*. *Boyle.*

Without breaking in upon the connection of his language, it is hardly poſſible to give a diſtinct view of his ſeveral arguments in diſtinct *ſections*. *Locke.*

SE'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [*ſecteur*, French.] In geometry. *Sector* is an inſtrument made of wood or metal, with a joint, and ſometimes a piece to turn out to make a true ſquare, with lines of ſines, tangents, ſecants, equal parts, rhumbs, polygons, hours, latitudes, metals and ſolids. It is generally uſeful in all the practical parts of the mathematicks, and particularly contrived for navigation, ſurveying, aſtronomy, dialling, and projection of the ſphere. All the lines of the *ſector* can be accommodated to any radius, which is done by taking off all diviſions parallelwiſe, and not lengthwiſe; the ground of which practice is this, that parallels to the baſe of any plain triangle bear the ſame proportion to it as the parts of the legs above the parallel do to the whole legs. *Harris.*

SE'CULAR. *adj.* [*ſecularis*, Lat. *ſeculier*, French.] 1. Not ſpiritual; relating to affairs of the preſent world; not holy; worldly. 2. [In the church of Rome.] Not bound by monaſtick rules. 3. [*Seculaire*, French.] Happening or coming once in a *ſecle* or century.

(1.) This, in every ſeveral man's actions of common life, appertaineth unto moral; in publick and politick *ſecular* affairs, unto civil wiſdom. *Hooker.*

Then ſhall they ſeek t' avail themſelves of names,
Places, and titles; and with theſe to join
Secular pow'r, though feigning ſtill to act
By ſpiritual. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

(2.) Thoſe northern nations eaſily embraced the religion of thoſe they ſubdued, and by their devotion gave great authority and reverence, and thereby eaſe to the clergy, both *ſecular* and regular. *Temple.*

In France vaſt numbers of eccleſiaſticks, *ſecular* and religious, live upon the labours of others. *Addiſon.*

(3.) The *ſecular* year was kept but once in a century. *Add.*

SECULA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſecular.*] Worldlineſs; attention to the things of the preſent life.

Littleneſs and *ſecularity* of ſpirit is the greateſt enemy to contemplation. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

To SE'CULARIZE. *v. a.* [*ſeculariſer*, Fr. from *ſecular.*] 1. To convert from ſpiritual appropriations to common uſe. 2. To make worldly.

SE'CULARLY. *adv.* [from *ſecular.*] In a worldly manner.

SE'CULARNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſecular.*] Worldlineſs.

SE'CUNDINE. *n. ſ.* [*ſecondines*, *ſecondes*, Fr. *ſecundæ*, viz. *partes quod naſcentem infantem ſequantur*. Ainſw.] The membrane in which the embryo is wrapped; the afterbirth.

The caſting of the ſkin is by the ancients compared to the breaking of the *ſecondine*, or cawl, but not rightly; for the *ſecondine* is but a general cover, not ſhaped according to the parts, but the ſkin is. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

——— Future ages lie
Wrapp'd in their ſacred *ſecundine* aſleep. *Cowley.*

If the fœtus be taken out of the womb incloſed in the *ſecundines*, it will continue to live, and the blood to circulate. *Ray.*

SECU'RE. *adj.* [*ſecurus*, Latin.] 1. Free from fear; exempt from terrour; eaſy; aſſured. 2. Confident; not diſtruſtful: with *of*. 3. Sure; not doubting: with *of*. 4. Careleſs; wanting caution; wanting vigilance. 5. Free from danger; ſafe. 6. It has ſometimes *of* before the object in all its ſenſes; but more properly *from* before *evil*, or the *cauſe of evil*.

(1.) —— Confidence then bore thee on *ſecure*
To meet no danger. *Milton.*

(2.) But thou, *ſecure of* ſoul, unbent with woes;
The more thy fortune frowns, the more oppoſe. *Dryden.*

One maid ſhe had, belov'd above the reſt;
Secure of her, the ſecret ſhe confeſs'd. *Dryden.*

The portion of their wealth they deſign for the uſes of the poor, they may throw into one of theſe publick repoſitories, *ſecure* that it will be well employed. *Atterbury.*

(3.) It concerns the moſt *ſecure of* his ſtrength, to pray to God not to expoſe him to an enemy. *Rogers.*

In Lethe's lake ſouls long oblivion taſte;
Of future life *ſecure*, forgetful of the paſt. *Dryden.*

—— Haply too *ſecure of* our diſcharge
From penalty. *Milton.*

We live and act as if we were perfectly *ſecure of* the final event of things, however we may behave ourſelves. *Atterbury.*

(4.) Gideon ſmote the hoſt, for the hoſt were *ſecure*. *Judg.*

(5.) —— Let us not then ſuſpect our happy ſtate,
As not *ſecure* to ſingle or combin'd. *Milton.*

——— Meſſapus next,
Secure of ſteel, and fated from the fire,
In pomp appears. *Dryden.*

Secure from fortune's blows,
Secure of what I cannot loſe,
In my ſmall pinnace I can ſail. *Dryden's Hor.*

To SECU'RE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] 1. To make certain; to put out of hazard; to aſcertain. 2. To protect; to make ſafe. 3. To inſure.

(1.) ——— Nothing left
That might his happy ſtate *ſecure*,
Secure from outward force. *Milton.*

Actions have their preference, not according to the tranſient pleaſure or pain that accompanies or follows them here, but as they ſerve to *ſecure* that perfect durable happineſs hereafter. *Locke.*

Truth and certainty are not *ſecured* by innate principles; but men are in the ſame uncertain floating eſtate with as without them. *Locke.*

That prince who ſhall be ſo wiſe as by eſtabliſhed laws of liberty to *ſecure* protection to the honeſt induſtry of mankind, againſt the oppreſſion of power, will quickly be too hard for his neighbours. *Locke.*

Deeper to wound, ſhe ſhuns the fight?
She drops her arms to gain the field:
Secures her conqueſt by her flight,
And triumphs when ſhe ſeems to yield. *Prior.*

Nothing can be more artful than the addreſs of Ulyſſes, he *ſecures* himſelf of a powerful advocate, by paying an ingenuous and laudable deference to his friend. *Broome.*

I ſpread a cloud before the victor's ſight,
Suſtain'd the vanquiſh'd, and *ſecur'd* his flight:
Ev'n then *ſecur'd* him, when I ſought with joy
The vow'd deſtruction of ungrateful Troy. *Dryden.*

Where two or three ſciences are purſued at the ſame time, if one of them be dry, as logick, let another be more entertaining, to *ſecure* the mind from wearineſs. *Watts.*

Secu'rely. *adv.* [from *ſecure.*] 1. Without fear; careleſsly. 2. Without danger; ſafely.

(1.) Love, that had now long time *ſecurely* ſlept
In Venus' lap, unarmed then and naked,
'Gan rear his head, by Clotho being waked. *Spenſer.*

'Tis done like Hector, but *ſecurely* done,
A little proudly, and great deal miſprizing
The knight oppos'd. *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſ.*

His daring foe *ſecurely* him defy'd. *Milton.*

A ſoul that can *ſecurely* death defy,
And count it Nature's privilege to die. *Dryden's Juv.*

Whether any of the reaſonings are inconſiſtent, I *ſecurely* leave to the judgment of the reader. *Atterbury.*

(2.) We upon our globe's laſt verge ſhall go,
And view the ocean leaning on the ſky;
From thence our rolling neighbours we ſhall know,
And on the lunar world *ſecurely* pry. *Dryden.*

Secu'rement. *n. ſ.* [from *ſecure.*] The cauſe of ſafety; protection; defence.

They, like Judas, deſire death; Cain, on the contrary, grew afraid thereof, and obtained a *ſecurement* from it. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Secu'rity. *n. ſ.* [*ſecurité*, Fr. *ſecuritas*, Lat. from *ſecure.*] 1. Careleſſneſs; freedom from fear. 2. Vitious careleſſneſs; confidence; want of vigilance. 3. Protection; defence. 4. Any thing given as a pledge or caution; inſurance; aſſurance for any thing; the act of giving caution, or being bound. 5. Safety; certainty.

(1.) Marvellous *ſecurity* is always dangerous, when men will not believe any bees to be in a hive, until they have a ſharp ſenſe of their ſtings. *Hayward.*

(2.) How ſenſeleſs then, and dead a ſoul hath he,
Which thinks his ſoul doth with his body die;
Or thinks not ſo, but ſo would have it be,
That he might ſin with more *ſecurity*? *Davies.*

(3.) If the providence of God be taken away, what *ſecurity* have we againſt thoſe innumerable dangers to which human nature is continually expoſed? *Tillotſon.*

(4.) There is ſcarce truth enough alive to make ſocieties ſecure; but *ſecurity* enough to make fellowſhips accurſt. *Shakeſp.*

When they had taken *ſecurity* of Jaſon, they let them go. *Acts*, xvii. 9.

It is poſſible for a man, who hath the appearance of religion, to be wicked and an hypocrite; but it is impoſſible for a man, who openly declares againſt religion, to give any reaſonable *ſecurity* that he will not be falſe and cruel. *Swift.*

Exchequer bills have been generally reckoned the ſureſt and moſt ſacred of all *ſecurities*. *Swift's Examiner.*

The Romans do not ſeem to have known the ſecret of paper credit, and *ſecurities* upon mortgages. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

(5.) Some, who gave their advice for entering into a war, alledged that we ſhould have no *ſecurity* for our trade, while Spain was ſubject to a prince of the Bourbon family. *Swift.*

Seda'n. *n. ſ.* A kind of portable coach; a chair. I believe becauſe firſt made at *Sedan.*

Some beg for abſent perſons, feign them ſick,
Cloſe mew'd in their *ſedans* for want of air,
And for their wives produce an empty chair. *Dryden.*

By a tax of Cato's it was provided, that women's wearing cloaths, ornament and *ſedan*, exceeding 12 *l.* 1 *s.* 10 *d.* halfpenny, ſhould pay 30 *s.* in the hundred pound value. *Arbuthn.*

SEDA'TE. *adj.* [*ſedatus*, Lat.] Calm; quiet; ſtill; unruffled; undiſturbed; ſerene.

—— With count'nance calm and ſoul *ſedate*,
Thus Turnus. *Dryden's Æn.*

Diſputation carries away the mind from that calm and *ſedate* temper which is ſo neceſſary to contemplate truth. *Watts.*

Seda'tely. *adv.* [from *ſedate.*] Calmly; without diſturbance.

That has moſt weight with them that appears *ſedately* to come from their parents reaſon. *Locke.*

Seda'teness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſedate.*] Calmneſs; tranquillity; ſerenity; freedom from diſturbance.

There is a particular *ſedateneſs* in their converſation and behaviour that qualifies them for council, with a great intrepidity that fits them for action. *Addiſon on the War.*

Se'dentariness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſedentary.*] The ſtate of being ſedentary; inactivity.

SE'DENTARY. *adj.* [*ſedentaire*, Fr. *ſedentario*, Italian; *ſedentarius*, from *ſedeo*, Lat.] 1. Paſſed in ſitting ſtill; wanting motion or action. 2. Torpid; inactive; ſluggiſh; motionleſs.

(1.) A *ſedantary* life, appropriate to all ſtudents, cruſhes the bowels; and, for want of ſtirring the body, ſuffers the ſpirits to lie dormant. *Harvey on Conſump.*

The blood of labouring people is more denſe and heavy than of thoſe who live a *ſedentary* life. *Arbuthnot.*

(2.) ——— The *ſedentary* earth,
That better might with far leſs compaſs move,
Serv'd by more noble than herſelf, attains
Her end without leaſt motion. *Milton.*

—— 'Till length of years
And *ſedentary* numbneſs, craze my limbs
To a contemptible old age obſcure. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

The ſoul, conſidered abſtractedly from its paſſions, is of a remiſs *ſedentary* nature, ſlow in its reſolves, and languiſhing in its executions. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

SEDGE. *n. ſ.* [ꞅæcȝ, Saxon; whence, in the the provinces, a narrow flag is called a *ſag* or *ſeg.*] A growth of narrow flags; a narrow flag.

The current, that with gentle murmur glides,
Thou know'ſt, being ſtopped, impatiently doth rage;
But when his fair courſe is not hindered,
He makes ſweet muſick with th' enamel'd ſtones,
Giving a gentle kiſs to every *ſedge*
He overtaketh in his pilgrimage;
And ſo by many winding nooks he ſtrays,
With willing ſport, to the wild ocean. *Shakeſp.*

Adonis, painted by a running brook,
And Cytherea all in *ſedges* hid;
Which ſeem to move and wanton with her breath,
Even as the waving *ſedges* play with wind. *Shakeſp.*

In hotter countries a fly called lucciole, that ſhineth as the glow-worm, is chiefly upon fens and marſhes; yet is not ſeen but in the height of Summer, and *ſedge* or other green of the fens give as good ſhade as buſhes. *Bacon.*

He hid himſelf in the *ſedges* adjoining. *Sandys.*

———— My bonds I brake,
Fled from my guards, and in a muddy lake,
Amongſt the *ſedges*, all the night lay hid. *Denham.*

—— Niphates, with inverted urn,
And drooping *ſedge*, ſhall his Armenia mourn. *Dryden.*

Se'dgy. *adj.* [from *ſedge.*] Overgrown with narrow flags.

On the gentle Severn's *ſedgy* bank,
In ſingle oppoſition, hand to hand,

He did confound the beſt part of an hour,
In changing hardiment with great Glendower. *Sh. H.* IV.

Old father Thames rais'd up his reverend head,
But fear'd the fate of Simoeis would return:
Deep in his ooze he ſought his *ſedgy* bed,
And ſhrunk his waters back into his urn. *Dryden.*

Se'diment. *n. ſ.* [*ſediment*, Fr. *ſedimentum*, Lat.] That which ſubſides or ſettles at the bottom.

The ſalt water riſes into a kind of ſcum on the top, and partly goeth into a *ſediment* in the bottom, and ſo is rather a ſeparation than an evaporation. *Bac. Nat. Hiſt.*

It is not bare agitation, but the *ſediment* at the bottom, that troubles and defiles the water. *South's Sermons.*

That matter ſunk not down 'till laſt of all, ſettling at the ſurface of the *ſediment*, and covering all the reſt. *Woodw.*

Sedi'tion. *n. ſ.* [*ſedition*, Fr. *ſeditio*, Lat.] A tumult; an inſurrection; a popular commotion; an uproar.

That ſunſhine brew'd a ſhow'r for him,
That waſh'd his father's fortunes forth of France,
And heap'd *ſedition* on his crown at home. *Shak. H.* VI.

In ſoothing them we nouriſh, 'gainſt our ſenate,
The cockle of rebellion, inſolence, *ſedition*. *Sh. Cor.*

Sedi'tious *adj.* [*ſeditieux*, Fr. *ſeditioſus*, Lat.] Factious with tumult; turbulent.

The cauſe, why I have brought this army hither,
Is to remove proud Somerſet from the king,
Seditious to his grace and to the ſtate. *Shakeſp. H.* VI.

Very many of the nobility in Edenborough, at that time, did not appear yet in this *ſeditious* behaviour. *Clarendon.*

——— Thou return'ſt
From flight, *ſeditious* angel. *Milton.*

But if ſhe has deform'd this earthly life;
With murd'rous rapine and *ſeditious* ſtrife,
In everlaſting darkneſs muſt ſhe lie;
Still more unhappy that ſhe cannot die. *Prior.*

Sedi'tiously. *adv.* [from *ſeditious.*] Tumultuouſly; with factious turbulence.

Sedi'tiousness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeditious.*] Turbulence; diſpoſition to ſedition.

To **SEDU'CE.** *v. a.* [*ſeduco*, Lat. *ſeduire*, Fr.] To draw aſide from the right; to tempt; to corrupt; to deprave; to miſlead; to deceive.

——— 'Tis meet
That noble minds keep ever with their likes;
For who ſo firm that cannot be *ſeduc'd*? *Shak. Jul. Cæſ.*

—— Me the gold of France did not *ſeduce*,
Although I did admit it as a motive,
The ſooner to effect what I intended. *Shakeſp. H.* V.

A beauty-waining and diſtreſſed widow,
Seduc'd the pitch and height of all his thoughts
To baſe declenſion. *Shakeſp. R.* III.

In the latter times ſome ſhall depart from the faith, giving heed to *ſeducing* ſpirits. 1 *Tim.* iv. 1.

I ſhall never gratify the ſpightfulneſs of a few with any ſiniſter thoughts of all their allegiance, whom pious frauds have *ſeduced*. *King Charles.*

Subtle he needs muſt be who could *ſeduce*
Angels. *Milton.*

Nor let falſe friends *ſeduce* thy mind to fame,
By arrogating Johnſon's hoſtile name;
Let father Flecknoe fire thy mind with praiſe
And uncle Ogleby thy envy raiſe. *Dryden.*

Sedu'cement. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeduce.*] Practice of ſeduction; art or means uſed in order to ſeduce.

To ſeaſon them, and win them early to the love of virtue and true labour, ere any flattering *ſeducement* or vain principle ſeize them wandering, ſome eaſy and delightful book of education ſhould be read to them. *Milton on Education.*

Her hero's dangers touch'd the pitying pow'r,
The nymph's *ſeducements*, and the magick bow'r. *Pope.*

Sedu'cer. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeduce.*] One who draws aſide from the right; a tempter; a corrupter.

Grant it me, O king; otherwiſe a *ſeducer* flouriſhes, and a poor maid is undone. *Shakeſp.*

There is a teaching by reſtraining *ſeducers*, and ſo removing the hindrances of knowledge. *South.*

The ſoft *ſeducer*, with enticing looks,
The bellowing rivals to the fight provokes. *Dryden.*

He whoſe firm faith no reaſon could remove,
Will melt before that ſoft *ſeducer*, love. *Dryden.*

Sedu'cible. *adj.* [from *ſeduce.*] Corruptible; capable of being drawn aſide from the right.

The vicious example of ages paſt poiſons the curioſity of the preſent, affording a hint of ſin unto *ſeducible* ſpirits. *Brown.*

We owe much of our errour to the power which our affections have over our ſo eaſy *ſeducible* underſtandings. *Glanv.*

Sedu'ction. *n. ſ.* [*ſeduction*, Fr. *ſeductus*, Lat.] The act of ſeducing; the act of drawing aſide.

Whatſoever mens faith, patience, or perſeverance were, any remarkable indulgence to this ſin, the *ſeduction* of Balaam, were ſure to bring judgments. *Hammond.*

To procure the miſeries of others in thoſe extremities, wherein we hold an hope to have no ſociety ourſelves, is a ſtrain above Lucifer, and a project beyond the primary *ſeduction* of hell. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

The deceiver ſoon found out this ſoft place of Adam's, and innocency itſelf did not ſecure him from this way of *ſeduction*. *Glanv. Scepſis.*

Helen aſcribes her *ſeduction* to Venus, and mentions nothing of Paris. *Pope.*

A woman who is above flattery, and deſpiſes all praiſe, but that which flows from the approbation of her own heart, is, morally ſpeaking, out of reach of *ſeduction*. *Clariſſa.*

Sedu'lity. *n. ſ.* [*ſedulitas*, Lat.] Diligent aſſiduity; laboriouſneſs; induſtry; application; intenſeneſs of endeavour.

Man oftentimes purſues, with great *ſedulity* and earneſtneſs, that which cannot ſtand him in any ſtead for vital purpoſe. *Hooker.*

Let there be but the ſame propenſity and bent of will to religion, and there will be the ſame *ſedulity* and indefatigable induſtry in mens enquiries into it. *South.*

SE'DULOUS. *adj.* [*ſedulus*, Lat.] Aſſiduous; induſtrious; laborious; diligent; painful.

Not *ſedulous* by nature to indite
Wars, hitherto the only argument
Heroick deem'd. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

What ſignifies the ſound of words in prayer, without the affection of the heart, and a *ſedulous* application of the proper means that may naturally lead us to ſuch an end. *L'Eſtrange.*

The goat, now bright amidſt her fellow ſtars,
Kind Amalthæa reach'd her teat, diſtent
With milk, thy early food: the *ſedulous* bee
Diſtill'd her honey on thy purple lips. *Prior.*

The bare majority of a few repreſentatives is often procured by great induſtry and application, wherein thoſe who engage in the purſuits of malice are much more *ſedulous* than ſuch as would prevent them. *Swift.*

Se'dulously. *adv.* [from *ſedulous.*] Aſſiduouſly; induſtriouſly; laboriouſly; diligently; painfully.

The ritual, preceptive, prophetick, and all other parts of ſacred writ, were moſt *ſeduluouſly*, moſt religiouſly guarded by them. *Government of the Tongue.*

——— All things by experience
Are moſt improv'd; then *ſeduluouſly* think
To meliorate thy ſtock, no way or rule
Be uneſſay'd. *Philips.*

Se'dulousness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſedulous.*] Aſſiduity; aſſiduouſneſs; induſtry; diligence.

See. *n. ſ.* [*ſedes*, Lat.] The ſeat of epiſcopal power; the dioceſs of a biſhop.

——— You, my lord archbiſhop,
Whoſe *ſee* is by a civil peace maintain'd,
Whoſe beard the ſilver hand of peace hath touch'd
Whoſe learning and good letters peace hath tutor'd,
Whoſe white inveſtments figure innocence,
The dove and every bleſſed ſpirit of peace;
Wherefore do you ſo ill tranſlate yourſelf
Out of the ſpeech of peace, that bears ſuch grace,
Into the harſh and boiſt'rous tongue of war? *Sh. H.* IV.

It is a ſafe opinion for their *ſees*, empires, and kingdoms; and for themſelves, if they be wiſe. *Bacon.*

The pope would uſe their treaſures, in caſe of any great calamity that ſhould endanger the holy *ſee*. *Addiſon.*

Epiſcopal revenues were ſo low reduced, that three or four *ſees* were often united to make a tolerable competency. *Swift.*

To SEE. *v. a.* preter. *I ſaw*; part. paſſ. *ſeen*. [ꞅeon, Saxon; *ſien*, Dutch.] 1. To perceive by the eye. 2. To obſerve; to find 3. To diſcover; to deſcry. 4. To converſe with. 5. To attend; to remark.

(1.) ——— Dear ſon Edgar,
Might I but live to *ſee* thee in my touch,
I'd ſay I had eyes again. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

I was bowed down at the hearing of it; I was diſmayed at the *ſeeing* of it. *Iſaiah*, xxi. 3.

I ſpeak that which I have *ſeen* with my father, and ye do that which you have *ſeen* with yours. *Jo.* viii. 38.

—— He'll lead the life of gods, and be
By gods and heroes *ſeen*, and gods and heroes *ſee*. *Dryden.*

It was a right anſwer of the phyſician to his patient, that had ſore eyes: If you have more pleaſure in the taſte of wine than in the uſe of your ſight, wine is good for you; but if the pleaſure of *ſeeing* be greater to you than that of drinking, wine is naught. *Locke.*

I *ſee* her ſober over a ſampler. *Pope.*

(2.) Seven other kine came up, lean fleſhed, ſuch as I never *ſaw* for badneſs. *Gen.* xli. 19.

—— Such command we had,
To *ſee* that none thence iſſu'd forth a ſpy. *Milton.*

Give them firſt one ſimple idea, and *ſee* that they perfectly comprehend it, before you go any farther. *Locke.*

The thunderbolt we *ſee* uſed by the greateſt poet of Auguſtus's age, to expreſs irreſiſtible force in battle. *Addiſon.*

(3.) ——— Who is ſo groſs
As cannot *ſee* this palpable device?
Yet who ſo bold but ſays he *ſees* it not?
When ſuch ill dealings muſt be *ſeen* in thought. *Shakeſp.*

(4.) The main of them may be reduced to language, and to an improvement in wiſdom and prudence by *ſeeing* men, and converſing with people of different tempers and cuſtoms. *Locke.*

(5.) I had a mind to *ſee* him out, and therefore did not care for contradicting him. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

To SEE. *v. n.* 1. To have the power of ſight; to have by the eye perception of things diſtant. 2. To diſcern without deception. 3. To enquire; to diſtinguiſh. 4. To be attentive. 5. To ſcheme; to contrive.

(1.) Who maketh the *ſeeing* or the blind? have not I the Lord? *Ex.* iv. 11.

Air hath ſome ſecret degree of light; otherwiſe cats and owls could not *ſee* in the night. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

(2.) Many ſagacious perſons will find us out, will look under our maſk, and *ſee* through all our fine pretenſions, and diſcern the abſurdity of telling the world that we believe one thing when we do the contrary. *Tillotſon.*

——— Could you *ſee* into my ſecret ſoul,
There you might read your own dominion doubled. *Dryden.*

You may *ſee* into the ſpirit of them all, and form your pen from thoſe general notions. *Felton.*

(3.) *See* whether fear doth make thee wrong her. *Shakeſp.*

(4.) Mark and perform it, *ſee'ſt* thou; for the fail
Of any point in't ſhall be death. *Shakeſp.*

(5.) Caſſio's a proper man: let me *ſee* now;
To get his place. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

SEE. *interjection.* [Originally the imperative of the verb *ſee*.] Lo; look; obſerve; behold.

See, ſee! upon the banks of Boyne he ſtands,
By his own view adjuſting his commands. *Halifax.*
See! the ſole bliſs Heav'n could on all beſtow,
Which who but feels can taſte, but thinks can know? *Pope.*
See what it is to have a poet in your houſe. *Pope.*

SEED. *n. ſ.* [ꞅæð, Saxon; *ſeed*, Daniſh; *ſaed*, Dutch.] 1. The organiſed particle produced by plants and animals, from which new plants and animals are generated. 2. Firſt principle; original. 3. Principle of production. 4. Progeny; offſpring; deſcendants. 5. Race; generation; birth.

(1.) If you can look into the *ſeeds* of time,
And ſay which grain will grow and which will not,
Speak then to me. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Seed of a year old is the beſt, though ſome *ſeed* and grains laſt better than others. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

That every plant has its *ſeed* is an evident ſign of divine providence. *More.*

Did they ever ſee any herbs, except thoſe of the graſs-leaved tribe, come up without two *ſeed* leaves; which to me is an argument that they came all of *ſeed*, there being no reaſon elſe why they ſhould produce two *ſeed* leaves different from the ſubſequent. *Ray.*

Juſt gods! all other things their like produce;
The vine ariſes from her mother's juice:
When feeble plants or tender flow'rs decay,
They to their *ſeed* their images convey. *Prior.*

In the ſouth part of Staffordſhire they go to the north for *ſeed* corn. *Mortimer.*

(2.) The *ſeed* of whatſoever perfect virtue groweth from us, is a right opinion touching things divine. *Hooker.*

(3.) Praiſe of great acts he ſcatters as a *ſeed*,
Which may the like in coming ages breed. *Waller.*

(4.) Next him king Lear in happy peace long reign'd;
But had no iſſue male him to ſucceed,
But three fair daughters which were well uptrain'd
In all that ſeemed fit for kingly *ſeed*. *Fairy Queen.*

—— The thing doth touch
The main of all your ſtates, your blood, your *ſeed*. *Daniel.*

When God gave Canaan to Abraham, he thought fit to put his *ſeed* into the grant too. *Locke.*

(5.) Of mortal *ſeed* they were not held,
Which other mortals ſo excel'd;
And beauty too in ſuch exceſs,
As your's, Zelinda! claims no leſs. *Waller.*

To SEED. *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To grow to perfect maturity ſo as to ſhed the ſeed. 2. To ſhed the ſeed.

(1.) Whate'er I plant, like corn on barren earth,
By an equivocal birth,
Seeds and runs up to poetry. *Swift.*

(2.) They pick up all the old roots, except what they deſign for ſeed, which they let ſtand to *ſeed* the next year. *Mortimer.*

SE'EDCAKE. *n. ſ.* [*ſeed* and *cake*.] A ſweet cake interſperſed with warm aromatick ſeeds.

——— Remember, wife,
The *ſeedcake*, the paſties, and furmenty pot. *Tuſſer.*

SE'EDLIP. }
SE'EDLOP. } *n. ſ.* A veſſel in which the ſower carries his ſeed. *Ainſworth.*

SE'EDPEARL. *n. ſ.* [*ſeed* and *pearl*.] Small grains of pearl.

In the diſſolution of *ſeedpearl* in ſome acid menſtruum, if a good quantity of the little pearls be caſt in whole, they will be carried in ſwarms from the bottom to the top. *Boyle.*

SE'EDPLOT. *n. ſ.* [*ſeed* and *plot*.] The ground on which plants are ſowed to be afterwards tranſplanted.

To counſel others, a man muſt be furniſhed with an univerſal ſtore in himſelf to the knowledge of all nature: that is, the matter and *ſeedplot*; there are the ſeats of all argument and invention. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Humility is a *ſeedplot* of virtue, eſpecially Chriſtian, which thrives beſt when 'tis deep rooted in the humble lowly heart. *Hammond.*

It will not be unuſeful to preſent a full narration of this rebellion, looking back to thoſe paſſages by which the *ſeedplots* were made and framed, from whence thoſe miſchiefs have ſucceſſively grown. *Clarendon.*

SE'EDTIME. *n. ſ.* [*ſeed* and *time*.] The ſeaſon of ſowing.

While the earth remaineth, *ſeedtime* and harveſt ſhall not ceaſe. *Gen.* viii. 22.

If he would have two tributes in one year, he muſt give them two *ſeedtimes* and two harveſts. *Bacon.*

The firſt rain fell upon the *ſeedtime* about October, and was to make the ſeed to root; the latter was to fill the ear. *Brown.*

——— Day and night,
Seedtime and harveſt, heat and hoary froſt,
Shall hold their courſe, 'till fire purge all things. *Milton.*

Their very *ſeedtime* was their harveſt, and by ſowing tares they immediately reaped gold. *Decay of Piety.*

He that too curiouſly obſerves the face of the heavens, by miſſing his *ſeedtime*, will loſe the hopes of his harveſt. *Atterbury.*

SE'EDLING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeed.*] A young plant juſt riſen from the ſeed.

Carry into the ſhade ſuch *ſeedlings* or plants as are for their choiceneſs reſerved in pots. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

SE'EDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeed.*] Seedtime; the time of ſowing.

——— Bloſſoming time
From the *ſeedneſs* the bare fallow brings
To teeming foyſon. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

SE'EDSMAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſeed* and *man.*] 1. The ſower; he that ſcatters the ſeed. 2. One that ſells ſeeds.

(1.) ——— The higher Nilus ſwells
The more it promiſes: as it ebbs, the *ſeedſman*
Upon the ſlime and ooze ſcatters his grain,
And ſhortly comes to harveſt. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleo.*

SEE'DY. *adj.* [from *ſeed.*] Abounding with ſeed.

SEE'ING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſee.*] Sight; viſion.

Love adds a precious *ſeeing* to the eye. *Shakeſp.*

SEE'ING. }
SEE'ING *that.* } *adv.* [*vû que*, Fren. from *ſee.* It would be more grammatically written, as *vû que*, *pourvû que*, in French; *ſeen that*, or *provided that.*] Since; ſith; it being ſo that.

Why ſhould not they be as well victualled for ſo long time, as the ſhips are uſually for a year, *ſeeing* it is eaſier to keep victuals on land than water? *Spenſer on Ireland.*

How ſhall they have any trial of his doctrine, learning, and ability to preach, *ſeeing that* he may not publickly either teach or exhort, becauſe he is not yet called to the miniſtry? *Whitgifte.*

Seeing every nation affords not experience and tradition enough for all kind of learning, therefore we are taught the languages of thoſe people who have been moſt induſtrious after wiſdom. *Milton on Education.*

Seeing they explained the phenomena of viſion, imagination, and thought, by certain thin fleeces of atoms that flow from the ſurfaces of bodies, and by their ſubtlety penetrate any obſtacle, and yet retain the exact lineaments of the ſeveral bodies from which they proceed: in conſequence of this hypotheſis they maintained, that we could have no phantaſy of any thing, but what did really ſubſiſt either intire or in its ſeveral parts. *Bentley's Sermons.*

To SEEK. *v. a.* pret. *I ſought*; part. paſſ. *ſought.* [ſecan, Sax. *ſoecken*, Dutch.] 1. To look for; to ſearch for: often with *out.* 2. To ſolicit; to endeavour to gain. 3. To go to find. 4. To purſue by machinations.

(1.) He did range the town to *ſeek* me *out.* *Shakeſp.*

I have a venturous fairy, that ſhall *ſeek*
The ſquirrel's hoard, and fetch thee thence new nuts. *Shak.*

Becauſe of the money returned in our ſacks, are we brought in, that he may *ſeek* occaſion againſt us, and take us for bondmen. *Gen.* xliii. 18.

He *ſeeketh* unto him a cunning workman, to prepare a graven image. *Iſaiah*, xl. 20.

Seek thee a man which may go with thee. *Tob.* v. 3.

Sweet peace, where do'ſt thou dwell?
I humbly crave,
Let me once know;
—— I *ſought* thee in a ſecret cave,
And aſk'd if peace were there. *Herbert.*

The king meant not to *ſeek out* nor to decline fighting with them, if they put themſelves in his way. *Clarendon.*

So fatal 'twas to *ſeek* temptations *out!*
Moſt confidence has ſtill moſt cauſe to doubt. *Dryden.*

We muſt *ſeek out* ſome other original of power for the government of politicks than this of Adam, or elſe there will be none at all in the world. *Locke.*

(2.) Others tempting him, *ſought* of him a ſign. *Lu.* xi. 16.

The young lions roar after their prey, and *ſeek* their meat from God. *Pſal.* civ. 21.

God hath bid dwell far off all anxious cares,
And not moleſt us, unleſs we ourſelves
Seek them with wandering thoughts. *Milton.*

Oft our alliance other lands deſir'd,
And what we *ſeek* of you, of us requir'd. *Dryden.*

(3.) Let us *ſeek* death, or, he not found, ſupply
His office. *Milton.*

——— Dardanus, though born
On Latian plains, yet *ſought* the Phrygian ſhore. *Dryden.*

Like fury ſeiz'd the reſt; the progreſs known,
All *ſeek* the mountains, and forſake the town. *Dryden.*

Since great Ulyſſes *ſought* the Phrygian plains,
Within theſe walls inglorious ſilence reigns. *Pope.*

Indulge one labour more,
And *ſeek* Atrides on the Spartan ſhore. *Pope.*

(4.) ——— I had a ſon,
Now outlaw'd from my blood; he *ſought* my life. *Shakeſp.*

David ſaw that Saul was come out to *ſeek* his life. 1 *Sa.* xxiii.

To SEEK. *v. n.* 1. To make ſearch; to make inquiry. 2. To endeavour. 3. To make purſuit. 4. To apply to; to uſe ſolicitation. 5. To endeavour after.

(1.) *Seek* ye out of the book of the Lord, and read. *Iſ.* xxxiv.

I have been forced to relinquiſh that opinion, and have endeavoured to *ſeek* after ſome better reaſon. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

(2.) Why ſhould he mean me ill, or *ſeek* to harm? *Milton.*

Aſk not what pains, nor further *ſeek* to know
Their proceſs, or the forms of law below. *Dryden.*

(3.) Violent men have *ſought* after my ſoul. *Pſ.* lxxxvi. 14.

If thy brother's ox or ſheep go aſtray, it ſhall be with thee until thy brother *ſeek* after it. *Deut.* xxii. 2.

(4.) All the earth *ſought* to Solomon, to hear his wiſdom. 1 *Kings.*

Unto his habitation ſhall ye *ſeek*, and thither thou ſhalt come. *Deut.* xii. 5.

(5.) Being a man of experience, he wiſhed by wiſdom to order that which the young prince *ſought* for by war. *Knolles.*

To SEEK. [An adverbial mode of ſpeech.] At a loſs; without meaſures, knowledge, or experience.

Being brought and transferred from other ſervices abroad, though they be of good experience in thoſe, yet in theſe they will be new to *ſeek*; and before they have gathered experience, they ſhall buy it with great loſs to his majeſty. *Spenſer.*

Unpractis'd, unprepar'd, and ſtill to *ſeek.* *Milton.*

——— But they miſplace them all;
And are as much to *ſeek* in other things,
As he that only can deſign a tree,
Would be to draw a ſhipwreck. *Roſcommon.*

SEE'KER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeek.*] 1. One that ſeeks; an inquirer. 2. The name of a ſect which profeſſed no determinate religion.

(1.) Though I confeſs that in philoſophy I'm a *ſeeker*, yet cannot believe that a ſceptick in philoſophy muſt be one in divinity. *Glanville.*

A language of a very witty volatile people, *ſeekers* after novelty, and abounding with variety of notions. *Locke.*

SEE'KSORROW. *n. ſ.* [*ſeek* and *ſorrow.*] One who contrives to give himſelf vexation.

Afield they go, where many lookers be,
And thou *ſeekſorrow*, Klaius, them among:
Indeed thou ſaidſt it was thy friend to ſee,
Strephon, whoſe abſence ſeem'd unto thee long. *Sidney.*

To SEEL. *v. a.* [*ſceller*, to ſeal, Fren.] To cloſe the eyes. A term of falconry, the eyes of a wild or haggard hawk being for a time ſeeled or cloſed.

Now ſhe brought them to ſee a *ſeeled* dove, who the blinder ſhe was, the higher ſhe ſtrave. *Sidney.*

Mine eyes no more on vanity ſhall feed,
But *ſeeled* up with death ſhall have their deadly meed. *Fairy Queen.*

——— Come, *ſeeling* night,
Scarf up the tender eye of pitiful day. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Some ambitious men ſeem as ſcreens to princes in matters of danger and envy; for no man will take ſuch parts, unleſs he be like the *ſeeled* dove, that mounts and mounts, becauſe he cannot ſee about him. *Bacon.*

—— Since, blinded with ambition, he did ſoar
Like a *ſeeled* dove, his crimes ſhall be his puniſhment,
To be depriv'd of ſight. *Denham's Sophy.*

To SEEL. *v. n.* [ſyllan, Saxon.] To lean on one ſide.

When a ſhip *ſeels* or rowls in foul weather, the breaking looſe of ordnance is a thing very dangerous. *Raleigh.*

SEEL or *Seeling. n. ſ.* [from *ſeel.*] The agitation of a ſhip in foul weather. *Ainſworth.*

SEE'LY. *adj.* [from ꞅee', lucky time, Saxon.] 1. Lucky; happy. 2. Silly; fooliſh; ſimple. *Spenſer.*

(1.) —— My *ſeely* ſheep like well below,
For they been hale enough and trow,
And liken their abode. *Spenſer.*

(2.) Peacock and turkie, that nibbles off top,
Are very ill neighbours to *ſeely* poor hop. *Tuſſer.*

To SEEM. *v. n.* [*ſembler*, Fren. unleſs it has a Teutonick original, as *ſeemly* certainly has.] 1. To appear; to make a ſhow; to have ſemblance. 2. To have the appearance of truth. 3. In *Shakeſpeare*, to *ſeem*, perhaps, ſignifies to be beautiful. 4. *It* SEEMS. A phraſe hard to be explained. It ſometimes ſignifies that there is an appearance, though no reality; but generally it is uſed ironically to condemn the thing mentioned, like the Latin *ſcilicet*, or the old Engliſh *forſooth*. *Id mihi datur negotii* ſcilicet. *This*, it ſeems, *is to be my taſk*. 5. It is ſometimes a ſlight affirmation. 6. It appears to be.

(1.) My lord, you've loſt a friend, indeed;
And I dare ſwear, you borrow not that face
Of *ſeeming* ſorrow; it is ſure your own. *Shakeſp. H.* IV.

Speak: we will not truſt our eyes
Without our ears: thou art not what thou *ſeem'ſt.* *Shakeſp.*

So ſpake th' Omnipotent; and with his words
All *ſeem'd* well pleas'd; all *ſeem'd*, but were not all. *Milton.*

—————— In holy nuptials ty'd;
A *ſeeming* widow, and a ſecret bride. *Dryden.*

——— Obſerve the youth
Already *ſeems* to ſnuff the vital air. *Dryden's Æn.*

(2.) It *ſeems* to me, that the true reaſon why we have ſo few verſions which are tolerable, is becauſe there are ſo few who have all the talents requiſite for tranſlation. *Dryden.*

(3.) ——— Sir, there ſhe ſtands:
If aught within that little *ſeeming* ſubſtance
May fitly like your grace,
She's there, and ſhe is your's. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

(4.) —— The earth by theſe, 'tis ſaid,
This ſingle crop of men and women bred;
Who, grown adult, ſo chance, *it ſeems*, enjoin'd,
Did male and female propagate. *Blackmore's Creation.*

(5.) A prince of Italy, *it ſeems*, entertained his miſtreſs upon a great lake. *Addiſon, Guardian.*

The raven, urg'd by ſuch impertinence,
Grew paſſionate, *it ſeems*, and took offence. *Addiſon.*

He had been a chief magiſtrate; and had, *it ſeems*, executed that high office juſtly and honourably. *Atterbury.*

It ſeems that when firſt I was diſcovered ſleeping on the ground, the emperor had early notice. *Gulliver.*

(6.) Here's another diſcontented paper,
Found in his pocket too; and this, *it ſeems*,
Roderigo meant t' have ſent. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

It ſeems the camel's hair is taken by painters for the ſkin with the hair on. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

SEE'MER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeem.*] One that carries an appearance.

——— Angelo ſcarce confeſſes
That his blood flows, or that his appetite
Is more to bread than ſtone: hence ſhall we ſee,
If pow'r change purpoſe, what our *ſeemers* be. *Shakeſp.*

SEE'MING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeem.*] 1. Appearance; ſhow; ſemblance. 2. Fair appearance. 3. Opinion.

(1.) ———— All good *ſeeming*,
By thy revolt, oh huſband, ſhall be thought
Put on for villainy. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

———— Give him heedful note;
And, after, we will both our judgments join
In cenſure of his *ſeeming*. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

(2.) For you there's roſemary and rue; theſe keep
Seeming and ſavour all the Winter long. *Shakeſp.*

(3.) Nothing more clear unto their *ſeeming*, than that a new Jeruſalem, being often ſpoken of in Scripture, they undoubtedly were themſelves that new Jeruſalem. *Hooker.*

——— His perſuaſive words impregn'd
With reaſon to her *ſeeming*. *Milton.*

SEE'MINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſeeming.*] In appearance; in ſhow; in ſemblance.

——— To this her mother's plot,
She *ſeemingly* obedient, likewiſe hath
Made promiſe to the doctor. *Shakeſp. Merry W. of Windſ.*

——— They to their viands fell, not *ſeemingly*
The angels, nor in miſt. *Milton.*

I have touched upon them, though *ſeemingly* collateral to my ſcope; and yet I think they are more than *ſeemingly* ſo, ſince they pertinently illuſtrate my deſign. *Glanv. Scepſis.*

The city dame was ſo well bred, as *ſeemingly* to take all in good part. *L'Eſtrange.*

—— The king and haughty empreſs, to our wonder,
If not aton'd, yet *ſeemingly* at peace. *Dryden.*

This the father *ſeemingly* complied with; but afterwards refuſing, the ſon was likewiſe ſet aſide. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

They depend often on remote and *ſeemingly* diſproportioned cauſes. *Atterbury.*

SEE'MINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeeming.*] Plauſibility; fair appearance.

The *ſeemingneſs* of thoſe reaſons perſuades us on the other ſide. *Digby.*

SEE'MLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeemly.*] Decency; handſomeneſs; comelineſs; grace; beauty.

When ſubſtantialneſs combineth with delightfulneſs, *ſeemlineſs* with portlineſs, and currentneſs with ſtayedneſs, how can the language ſound other than full of ſweetneſs? *Camden.*

SEE'MLY. *adj.* [*ſoommelight*, Daniſh; from *ſoome*, Iſlandick, honour or decency.] Decent; becoming; proper; fit.

Suſpence of judgment and exerciſe of charity were ſafer and *ſeemlier* for Chriſtian men, than the hot purſuit of theſe controverſies. *Hooker.*

———— I am a woman, lacking wit
To make a *ſeemly* anſwer to ſuch perſons. *Shakeſp. H.* VIII.

The wife ſafeſt and *ſeemlieſt* by her huſband ſtays. *Milton.*

———— May we enjoy
Our humid products, and with *ſeemly* draughts
Enkindle mirth and hoſpitable love. *Phillips.*

SEE'MLY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] In a decent manner; in a proper manner.

There, *ſeemly* rang'd in peaceful order, ſtood
Ulyſſes' arms, now long diſus'd to blood. *Pope.*

SEEN. *adj.* [from *ſee.*] Skilled; verſed.

Petruchio ſhall offer me, diſguis'd in ſober robes,
To old Baptiſta as a ſchoolmaſter
Well *ſeen* in muſick. *Shakeſp.*

—— Noble Boyle, not leſs in nature *ſeen*,
Than his great brother read in ſtates and men. *Dryden.*

SEE'R. *n. ſ.* [from *ſee.*] 1. One who ſees. 2. A prophet; one who foreſees future events.

(1.) We are in hopes that you may prove a dreamer of dreams, and a *ſeer* of viſions. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

(2.) How ſoon hath thy prediction, *ſeer* bleſt!
Meaſur'd this tranſient world the race of time,
'Till time ſtand fix'd? *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

——— By day your frighted *ſeers*
Shall call for fountains to expreſs their tears,
And wiſh their eyes were floods: by night from dreams
Of opening gulphs, black ſtorms, and raging flames,
Starting amaz'd, ſhall to the people ſhow
Emblems of heav'nly wrath and myſtick types of woe. *Prior.*

SEE'RWOOD. *n. ſ.* See SEARWOOD. Dry wood.

Caught, like dry ſtubble fir'd, or like *ſearwood*;
Yet from the wound enſu'd no purple flood,
But look'd a bubbling maſs of frying blood. *Dryden.*

SEE'SAW. *n. ſ.* [from *ſaw.*] A reciprocating motion.

His wit all *ſeeſaw*, between that and this;
Now high, now low, now maſter up, now miſs;
And he himſelf one vile antitheſis. *Pope.*

To SEE'SAW. *v. n.* [from *ſaw.*] To move with a reciprocating motion.

Sometimes they were like to pull John over, then it went all of a ſudden again on John's ſide; ſo they went *ſeeſawing* up and down, from one end of the room to the other. *Arbuthnot.*

To SEETH. *v. a.* preterite *I ſod* or *ſeethed*; part. paſſ. *ſodden.* [ꞅeoðan, Saxon; *ſoiden*, Dutch.] To boil; to decoct in hot liquor.

The Scythians uſed to *ſeeth* the fleſh in the hide, and ſo do the northern Iriſh. *Spenſer.*

Go, ſuck the ſubtile blood o' th' grape,
'Till the high fever *ſeeth* your blood to froth,
And ſo 'ſcape hanging. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

Set on the great pot, and *ſeeth* pottage for the ſons of the prophets. 2 *Kings*, iv.

To SEETH. *v. n.* To be in a ſtate of ebullition; to be hot.

—— The boiling baths at Cairbadon,
Which *ſeeth* with ſecret fire eternally,
And in their entrails, full of quick brimſton,
Nouriſh the flames, which they are warm'd upon.
Fairy Queen.

I will make a complimental aſſault upon him; for my buſineſs *ſeeths.* *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Lovers and madmen have their *ſeething* brains,
Such ſhaping fantaſies, that apprehend
More than cool reaſon ever comprehends. *Shakeſp.*

The prieſt's ſervant came, while the fleſh was in *ſeething*, with a fleſh hook, and ſtuck it into the pan. 1 *Sam.* ii. 13.

SEE'THER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeeth.*] A boiler; a pot.

——— The fire thus form'd, ſhe ſets the kettle on;
Like burniſh'd gold the little *ſeether* ſhone. *Dryden.*

SE'GMENT. *n. ſ.* [*ſegment*, French; *ſegmentum*, Latin.] A figure contained between a chord and an arch of the circle, or ſo much of the circle as is cut off by that chord.

Unto a parallel ſphere, and ſuch as live under the poles for half a year, ſome *ſegments* may appear at any time, and under any quarter, the ſun not ſetting, but walking round. *Brown.*

Their *ſegments* or arcs, which appeared ſo numerous, for the moſt part exceeded not the third part of a circle. *Newton.*

SE'GNITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſegnis*, Latin.] Sluggiſhneſs; inactivity. *Dict.*

To SE'GREGATE. *v. a.* [*ſegrego*, Lat. *ſegreger*, Fr.] To ſet apart; to ſeparate from others.

SEGREGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſegregation*, Fr. from *ſegregate.*] Separation from others.

What ſhall we hear of this?
—— A *ſegregation* of the Turkiſh fleet;
For do but ſtand upon the foaming ſhore,
The chiding billows ſeem to pelt the clouds. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

SE'JANT. *adj.* [In *heraldy.*] Sitting.

SEIGNEU'RIAL. *adj.* [from *ſeignior.*] Inveſted with large powers; independant.

Thoſe lands were *ſeigneurial.* *Temple.*

SE'IGNIOR. *n. ſ.* [from *ſenior*, Lat. *ſeigneur*, Fr.] A lord. The title of honour given by Italians.

SE'IGNIORY. *n. ſ.* [*ſeigneurie*, Fr. from *ſeignior.*] A lordſhip; a territory.

O'Neal never had any *ſeigniory* over that country, but what by incroachment he got upon the Engliſh. *Spenſer.*

——— Were you not reſtor'd
To all the duke of Norfolk's *ſeigniories?* *Shakeſp. H.* IV.

Hoſea, in the perſon of God, ſayeth of the Jews, they have reigned, but not by me; they have ſet a *ſeigniory* over themſelves: which place proveth plainly, that there are governments which God doth not avow. *Bacon.*

William, earl of Pembroke, being lord of all Leinſter, had royal juriſdiction throughout that province, and every one of his five ſons enjoyed that *ſeigniory* ſucceſſively. *Davies.*

SE'IGNORAGE. *n. ſ.* [*ſeigneuriage*, Fr. from *ſeignior.*] Authority; acknowledgment of power.

They brought work to the mint, and a part of the money coined to the crown for *ſeignorage.* *Locke.*

To SE'IGNORISE. *v. a.* [from *ſeignior*] To lord over.

As fair he was as Cytherea's make,
As proud as he that *ſeignoriſeth* hell. *Fairfax.*

SEINE. *n. ſ.* [ꞅeᵹne, Sax. *ſeine*, *ſenne*, *ſeme*, Fr.] A net uſed in fiſhing.

They have cock-boats for paſſengers, and *ſeine* boats for taking of pilchards. *Carew.*

SE'INER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeine.*] A fiſher with nets.

Seiners complain with open mouth, that theſe drovers work much prejudice to the commonwealth of fiſhermen, and reap ſmall gain to themſelves. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

To SEIZE. *v. a.* [*ſaiſir*, French.] 1. To take hold of; to gripe; to graſp. 2. To take poſſeſſion of by force. 3. To take poſſeſſion of; to lay hold on; to invade ſuddenly. 4. To take forcible poſſeſſion of by law. 5. To make poſſeſſed; to put in poſſeſſion of.

(1.) Then as a tiger who by chance hath ſpy'd
In ſome purlieu two gentle fawns at play,
Strait couches cloſe, then riſing, changes oft
His couchant watch, as one who choſe his ground,
Whence ruſhing he might fureſt *ſeize* them both,
Both grip'd in each paw. *Milton.*

(2.) ——— At laſt they *ſeize*
The ſcepter, and regard not David's ſons. *Milton.*

(3.) In her ſad breaſt the prince's fortunes rowl,
And hope and doubt alternate *ſeize* her ſoul. *Pope.*

(4.) An eſcheator of London had arreſted a clothier that was outlawed, and *ſeized* his goods. *Camden.*

It was judged by the higheſt kind of judgment, that he ſhould be baniſhed, and his whole eſtate confiſcated and *ſeized*, and his houſes pulled down. *Bacon.*

(5.) So th' one for wrong, the other ſtrives for right:
As when a griffin, *ſeized* of his prey,
A dragon fierce encount'reth in his flight,
Through wildeſt air making his idle way. *Fairy Queen.*

So Pluto, *ſeiz'd* of Proſerpine, convey'd
To hell's tremendous gloom th' affrighted maid,
There grimly ſmil'd, pleas'd with the beauteous prize,
Nor envy'd Jove his ſunſhine and his ſkies. *Addiſon's Cato.*

To SEIZE. *v. n.* To fix the graſp or the power on any thing.

——— Faireſt Cordelia,
Thee and thy virtues here I *ſeize* upon:
Be't lawful I take up what's caſt away? *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

Where there is a deſign of ſupplanting, that neceſſarily requires another of accuſing: even Jezebel projects not to *ſeize* on Naboth's vineyard without a precedent charge. *Dec. of Piety.*

SE'IZIN. *n. ſ.* [*ſaiſine*, Fr.] 1. [In law.] Is of two ſorts: *ſeiſin* in fact, and *ſeiſin* in law. *Seiſin* in fact, is when a corporal poſſeſſion is taken: *ſeiſin* in law, is when ſomething is done which the law accounteth a *ſeiſin*, as an inrolment. This is as much as a right to lands and tenements, though the owner be by wrong diſſeized of them. *Cowel.* 2. The act of taking poſſeſſion. 3. The things poſſeſſed.

(2.) Every indulged ſin gives Satan livery and *ſeiſin* of his heart, and a power to diſpoſe of it as he pleaſes. *Dec. of Piety.*

Seiſin is the ſame in the canon law as livery and *ſeiſin* at the common law. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

(3.) Many recoveries were had as well by heirs as ſucceſſors of the *ſeizin* of their predeceſſors. *Hale.*

SE'IZURE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeize.*] 1. The act of ſeizing. 2. The thing ſeized. 3. The act of taking forcible poſſeſſion. 4. Gripe; poſſeſſion. 5. Catch.

(2.) Sufficient that thy pray'rs are heard, and death,
Then due by ſentence when thou did'ſt tranſgreſs,
Defeated of his *ſeizure*, many days
Giv'n thee of grace. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

(3.) Thy lands, and all things that thou do'ſt call thine,
Worth *ſeizure*, do we ſeize into our hands. *Shakeſp.*

In the general town he maintained a *ſeizure*, and poſſeſſion of the whole. *Wotton.*

Henry continued to burn proteſtants, after he had caſt off the pope; and his *ſeizure* of eccleſiaſtical revenues cannot be reckoned as a mark of the church's liberty. *Swift.*

(4.) And ſhall theſe hands, ſo lately purg'd of blood,
Unyoke this *ſeizure*, and this kind regret? *Shakeſp.*
Make o'er thy honour by a deed of truſt,
And give me *ſeizure* of the mighty wealth. *Dryden.*

(5.) Let there be no ſudden *ſeizure* of a lapſed ſyllable to play upon it. *Watts.*

Se'lcouth. *adj.* [ꞅelꝺ, rare, Saxon; and *couth*, known.] Rarely known; uncommon. *Spenſer.* The ſame with *uncouth*.

SE'LDOM. *adv.* [ꞅelꝺan, rarely; ꞅelꝺoꞃ, more rarely; ꞅelꝺoꞅꞇ, moſt rarely. Selꝺan is ſuppoſed to be contracted from ꞅelꝺæn, or ꞅelꝺ, rare, and Þpænne, when, Saxon; *ſelden*, Dutch; *ſeltan*, German.] Rarely; not often; not frequently.

Wiſdom and youth are *ſeldom* joined in one; and the ordinary courſe of the world is more according to Job's obſervation, who giveth men advice to ſeek wiſdom amongſt the ancients, and in the length of days underſtanding. *Hooker.*

There is true joy conveyed to the heart by preventing grace, which pardoning grace *ſeldom* gives. *South's Sermons.*

Where the flight of fancy is managed with good judgment, the *ſeldomer* it is ſeen it is the more valuable. *Grew.*

Se'ldomness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeldom.*] Uncommonneſs; infrequency; rareneſs; rarity. Little uſed.

Degrees of well-doing there could be none, except perhaps in the *ſeldomneſs* and oftenneſs of doing well. *Hooker.*

Se'ldshown. *adj.* [*ſeld* and *ſhown.*] Seldom exhibited to view.

——— *Seldſhown* flamins
Do preſs among the popular throngs. — *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

To SELE'CT. *v. a.* [*ſelectus*, Lat.] To chuſe in preference to others rejected.

The footmen, *ſelected* out of all the provinces, were greatly diminiſhed, being now ſcarce eight thouſand ſtrong. *Knolles.*

——— The pious chief
A hundred youths from all his train *ſelects*. *Dryden.*

Sele'ct. *adj.* [from the verb.] Nicely choſen; choice; culled out on account of ſuperiour excellence.

——— To the nuptial bow'r
I led her, bluſhing like the morn: all heav'n,
And happy conſtellations, on that hour
Shed their *ſelecteſt* influence. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Select from vulgar herds, with garlands gay,
A hundred bulls aſcend the ſacred way. *Prior.*

Sele'ction. *n. ſ.* [*ſelectio*, Lat. from *ſelect.*] The act of culling or chuſing; choice.

While we ſingle out ſeveral diſhes, and reject others, the *ſelection* ſeems but arbitrary. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Sele'ctness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſelect.*] The ſtate of being ſelect.

Sele'ctor. *n. ſ.* [from *ſelect.*] He who ſelects.

Selenogra'phical. } *adj.* [*ſelenographique*, Fr. from *ſele-*
Selenogra'phick. } *nography.*] Belonging to ſelenography.

Sele'nography. *n. ſ.* [*ſelenographie*, French; σελήνη and γράφω.] A deſcription of the moon.

Hevelius, in his accurate *ſelenography*, or deſcription of the moon, hath well tranſlated the known appellations of regions, ſeas, and mountains, unto the parts of that luminary. *Brown.*

SELF. *pronoun* plur. *ſelves.* [*ſilba*, Gothick; ꞅẏlꝼ, ꞅẏlꝼa, Saxon; *ſelf*, *ſelve*, Dutch.] 1. It's primary ſignification ſeems to be that of an adjective; very; particular; this above others; ſometimes, one's own. 2. It is united both to the perſonal pronouns, and to the neutral pronoun *it*, and is always added when they are uſed reciprocally, or return upon themſelves: as, *I did not hurt* him, *he hurt* himſelf; *the people hiſs* me, *but I clap* myſelf; *thou loveſt* thyſelf, *though the world ſcorns* thee. 3. It is ſometimes uſed emphatically in the nominative caſe: as, *myſelf* will decide it; I *myſelf* will come; *himſelf* ſhall revenge it. This uſe of *ſelf*, thus compounded, without the pronoun perſonal, is chiefly poetical. 4. Compounded with *him*, a pronoun ſubſtantive, *ſelf* is in appearance an adjective: joined to *my*, *thy*, *our*, *your*, pronoun adjectives, it ſeems a ſubſtantive. Even when compounded with *him* it is at laſt found to be a ſubſtantive, by its variation in the plural, contrary to the nature of Engliſh adjectives, as *himſelf*, *themſelves*. 5. *Myſelf*, *himſelf*, *themſelves*, and the reſt, may, contrary to the analogy of *my*, *him*, *them*, be uſed as nominatives. 6. It often adds only emphaſis and force to the pronoun with which it is compounded: as, he did it *himſelf*. 7. It ſignifies the individual, as ſubject to his own contemplation or action. 8. It is much uſed in compoſition, which it is proper to explain by a train of examples. It is to be obſerved, that its compoſition in *Shakeſpeare* is often harſh.

(1.) Shoot another arrow that *ſelf* way
Which you did ſhoot the firſt. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Ven.*

The cruel miniſters, by *ſelf* and violent hands,
Took off her life. *Shakeſp.*

On theſe *ſelf* hills the air is ſo thin, that it is not ſufficient to bear up the body of a bird. *Raleigh.*

At that *ſelf* moment enters Palamon
The gate of Venus. *Dryden.*

(2.) They caſt to build a city,
And get *themſelves* a name. *Milton.*

——— He permits
Within *himſelf* unworthy pow'rs to reign
Over free reaſon. *Milton.*

Self is that conſcious thinking thing, which is ſenſible or conſcious of pleaſure and pain, capable of happineſs and miſery, and ſo is concerned for *itſelf*, as far as that conſciouſneſs extends. *Locke.*

(4.) No more he mention'd then of violence
Againſt *ourſelves*, or wilful barrenneſs. *Milton.*

(6.) A horſe well bitted which *himſelf* did dreſs. *Dryden.*
And touch'd with miſeries *myſelf* have known,
I learn to pity woes ſo like my own. *Dryden.*

(7.) The ſpark of noble courage now awake,
And ſtrive your excellent *ſelf* to excel. *Fairy Queen.*

Next to the knowledge of God, this knowledge of our *ſelves* ſeems moſt worthy of our endeavour. *Hale.*

Since conſciouſneſs always accompanies thinking, and it is that that makes every one to be what he calls *ſelf*, and thereby diſtinguiſhes himſelf from all other thinking things; in this alone conſiſts perſonal identity, *i. e.* the ſameneſs of a rational being. *Locke.*

It is by the conſciouſneſs it has of its preſent thoughts and actions, that it is *ſelf* to it *ſelf* now, and ſo will be the ſame *ſelf*, as far as the ſame conſciouſneſs can extend to actions paſt or to come. *Locke.*

The fondneſs we have for ſelf, and the relation which other things have to our *ſelves*, furniſhes another long rank of prejudices. *Watts.*

(8.) Then held ſhe her tongue, and caſt down a *ſelf*-accuſing look, finding that in herſelf ſhe had ſhot out of the bow of her affection a more quick opening of her mind than ſhe minded to have done. *Sidney.*

Alas! while we are wrapt in foggy miſt
Of our *ſelf*-love, ſo paſſions do deceive,
We think they hurt when moſt they do aſſiſt. *Sidney.*

'Till Strephon's plaining voice him nearer drew,
Where by his words his *ſelf*-like caſe he knew. *Sidney.*

Ah! where was firſt that cruel cunning found,
To frame of earth a veſſel of the mind,
Where it ſhould be to *ſelf*-deſtruction bound? *Sidney.*

Before the door ſat *ſelf*-conſuming Care,
Day and night keeping wary watch and ward. *Fairy Queen.*

—— My ſtrange and *ſelf*-abuſe,
Is the initiate fear that wants hard uſe. *Shakeſp. Macb.*

——— I have heard ſo much,
And with Demetrius thought t' have ſpoke thereof;
But being over-full of *ſelf*-affairs,
My mind did loſe it. *Shakeſp. Midſ. Night's Dream.*

——— Nor know I aught
By me that's ſaid or done amiſs this night,
Unleſs *ſelf*-charity be ſometimes a vice,
And to defend ourſelves it be a ſin,
When violence aſſails us. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

He walks, and that *ſelf*-chain about his neck,
Which he forſwore. *Shakeſp.*

It is in my power, in one *ſelf*-born hour,
To plant and o'erwhelm cuſtom. *Shakeſp. Wint. Tale.*

His treaſons will ſit bluſhing in his face,
Not able to endure the ſight of day,
But *ſelf*-affrighted tremble at his ſin. *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.

The ſtars above us govern our conditions;
Elſe one *ſelf*-mate and mate could not beget
Such different iſſues. *Shakeſp.*

I'm made of that *ſelf*-metal as my ſiſter,
And prize me at her worth. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

In my ſchool-days, when I had loſt one ſhaft,
I ſhot his fellow of the *ſelf*-ſame flight
The *ſelf*-ſame way, with more adviſed watch,
To find the other forth. *Shakeſp.*

——— He may do ſome good on her:
A peeviſh *ſelf*-will'd harlotry it is. *Shakeſp. R. and J.*

But leſt myſelf be guilty of *ſelf*-wrong,
I'll ſtop mine ears againſt the mermaid's ſong. *Shakeſp.*

He conjunct and flatt'ring his diſpleaſure,
Tript me behind: being down, inſulted, rail'd,
Got praiſes of the king,
For him attempting who was *ſelf*-ſubdu'd. *Shakeſp.*

——— The Everlaſting fixt
His canon 'gainſt *ſelf*-ſlaughter. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

—— Know if his laſt purpoſe hold,
Or whether ſince he is adviſ'd by aught
To change the courſe? He's full of alteration,
And *ſelf*-reproving. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

More nor leſs to others paying,
Than by *ſelf*-offences weighing:
Shame to him whoſe cruel ſtriking,
Kills for faults of his own liking! *Shakeſp.*

Bellona's bridegroom, lapt in proof,
Confronted him with *ſelf*-capariſons,
Point againſt point. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Self-love, my liege, is not ſo vile a ſin
As *ſelf*-neglecting. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

——— Anger is like
A full hot horſe, who, being allow'd his way,
Self-mettle tires him. *Shakeſp.*

—— His lords deſire him to have borne
His bruiſed helmet and his bended ſword
Before him through the city; he forbids it,
Being free from vainneſs and *ſelf* glorious pride. *Shakeſp.*

——— You promiſ'd
To lay aſide *ſelf*-harming heavineſs,
And entertain a chearful diſpoſition. *Shak. Rich.* III.

In their anger they ſlew a man, and in their *ſelf*-will they digged down a wall. *Gen.* xlix. 6.

The moſt ordinary cauſe of a ſingle life is liberty, eſpecially in certain *ſelf*-pleaſing and humorous minds, which are ſo ſenſible of every reſtraint as to think their girdles and garters to be bonds and ſhackles. *Bacon.*

Haſt thou ſet up nothing in competition with God; no pride, profit, *ſelf*-love, or *ſelf*-intereſt of thy own? *Duppa.*

Up through the ſpacious palace paſſed ſhe,
To where the king's proudly repoſed head,
If any can be ſoft to tyranny,
And *ſelf*-tormenting ſin, had a ſoft bed. *Craſhaw.*

With a joyful willingneſs theſe *ſelf* loving reformers took poſſeſſion of all vacant preferments, and with reluctance others parted with their beloved colleges and ſubſiſtence. *Walton.*

Repent the ſin; but if the puniſhment
Thou can'ſt avoid, *ſelf* preſervation bids. *Milton.*

—— Him faſt ſleeping ſoon he found,
In labyrinth of many a round *ſelf*-roll'd. *Milton.*

—— Oft times nothing profits more
Than *ſelf*-eſteem, grounded on juſt and right,
Well manag'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

—— *Self*-knowing, and from thence
Magnanimous, to correſpond with Heav'n. *Milton.*

So virtue giv'n for loſt,
Depreſt and overthrown, as ſeem'd,
Like that *ſelf*-begotten bird,
In th' Arabian woods emboſt,
That no ſecond knows nor third,
And lay ere while a holocauſt,
From out her aſhy womb now teem'd. *Milton's Agon.*

He ſorrows now, repents, and prays contrite,
My motions in him: longer than they move,
His heart I know how variable and vain,
Self-left. *Milton.*

Seneca approves this *ſelf*-homicide. *Hakewill.*

Thyſelf from flatt'ring *ſelf*-conceit defend,
Nor what thou do'ſt not know, to know pretend. *Denham.*

Man's that ſavage beaſt, whoſe mind,
From reaſon to *ſelf*-love declin'd,
Delights to prey upon his kind. *Denham.*

——— Farewel, my tears;
And my juſt anger be no more confin'd
To vain complaints, or *ſelf*-devouring ſilence. *Denham.*

They are yet more mad to think that men may reſt by death, though they die in *ſelf*-murder, the greateſt ſin. *Graunt.*

Are not theſe ſtrange *ſelf*-deluſions, and yet atteſted by common experience? *South's Sermons.*

If the image of God is only ſovereignty, certainly we have been hitherto much miſtaken, and hereafter are to beware of making ourſelves unlike God, by too much *ſelf*-denial and humility. *South.*

If a man would have a devout, humble, ſin-abhorring, *ſelf*-denying frame of ſpirit, he cannot take a more efficacious courſe to attain it than by praying himſelf into it. *South.*

Let a man apply himſelf to the difficult work of *ſelf*-examination by a ſtrict ſcrutiny into the whole eſtate of his ſoul. *South.*

A fatal *ſelf*-impoſture, ſuch as defeats the deſign, and deſtroys the force of all religion. *South.*

When he intends to bereave the world of an illuſtrious perſon, he may caſt him upon a bold *ſelf*-opinioned phyſician, worſe than his diſtemper, who ſhall make a ſhift to cure him into his grave. *South.*

Neglect of friends can never be proved rational, 'till we prove the perſon uſing it omnipotent and *ſelf*-ſufficient, and ſuch as can never need any mortal aſſiſtance. *South.*

By all human laws, as well as divine, *ſelf*-murder has ever been agreed on as the greateſt crime. *Temple.*

A *ſelf*-conceited fop will ſwallow any thing. *L'Eſtrange.*

From Atreus though your ancient lineage came;
Yet my *ſelf* conſcious worth, your high renown,
Your virtue, through the neighb'ring nations blown. *Dryd.*

He has given you all the commendation, which his *ſelf*-ſufficiency could afford to any. *Dryden.*

——— Below yon ſphere
There hangs the ball of earth and water mixt,
Self-center'd and unmov'd. *Dryden's State of Innoc.*

All theſe receive their birth from other things,
But from himſelf the phœnix only ſprings;
Self-born, begotten by the parent flame
In which he burn'd another and the ſame. *Dryden.*

—— The burning fire that ſhone ſo bright,
Flew off all ſudden with extinguiſh'd light,
And left one altar dark, a little ſpace;
Which turn'd *ſelf-kindled*, and renew'd the blaze. *Dryden.*

Thou firſt, O king! releaſe the rights of ſway;
Pow'r, *ſelf*-reſtrain'd, the people beſt obey. *Dryden.*

Eighteen and nineteen are equal to thirty-ſeven, by the ſame *ſelf*-evidence that one and two are equal to three. *Locke.*

A contradiction of what has been ſaid, is a mark of yet greater pride and *ſelf*-conceitedneſs, when we take upon us to ſet another right in his ſtory. *Locke.*

I am as juſtly accountable for any action done many years ſince, appropriated to me now by this *ſelf*-conſciouſneſs, as I am for what I did the laſt moment. *Locke.*

Each intermediate idea agreeing on each ſide with thoſe two, it is immediately placed between: the ideas of men and *ſelf*-determination appear to be connected. *Locke.*

This *ſelf*-exiſtent being hath the power of perfection, as well as of exiſtence in himſelf; for he that is above, or exiſteth without, any cauſe, that is, hath the power of exiſtence in himſelf, cannot be without the power of any poſſible exiſtence. *Grew's Coſm. Sacra.*

Body cannot be *ſelf*-exiſtent, becauſe it is not *ſelf*-movent; for motion is not of the eſſence of body, becauſe we may have a definitive conception of body, abſtracted from that of motion: wherefore motion is ſomething elſe beſides body, ſomething without which body may be conceived to exiſt. *Grew.*

Confidence, as oppoſed to modeſty, and diſtinguiſhed from decent aſſurance, proceeds from *ſelf*-opinion, occaſioned by ignorance or flattery. *Collier of Confidence.*

Bewilder'd I, my author cannot find,
'Till ſome firſt cauſe, ſome *ſelf*-exiſtent mind,
Who form'd, and rules all nature, is aſſign'd. *Blackm.*

If a firſt body may to any place
Be not determin'd in the boundleſs ſpace,
'Tis plain it then may abſent be from all,
Who then will this a *ſelf*-exiſtence call? *Blackm.*

Shall Nature, erring from her firſt command,
Self-preſervation fall by her own hand? *Granville.*

Low nonſenſe is the talent of a cold phlegmatick temper: a writer of this complexion gropes his way ſoftly amongſt *ſelf*-contradiction; and grovels in abſurdities. *Addiſon.*

This fatal hypocriſy and *ſelf-deceit* is taken notice of in theſe words, Who can underſtand his errours? Cleanſe thou me from ſecret faults. *Addiſ. Spectator.*

The guilt of perjury is ſo *ſelf*-evident, that it was always reckoned amongſt the greateſt crimes, by thoſe who were only governed by the light of reaſon. *Addiſon.*

Self ſufficiency proceeds from inexperience. *Addiſon.*

Men had better own their ignorance than advance doctrines which are *ſelf*-contradictory. *Spectator.*

Light, which of all bodies is neareſt allied to ſpirit, is alſo moſt diffuſive and *ſelf*-communicative. *Norris.*

Thus we ſee in bodies, the more of kin they are to ſpirit in ſubtilty and refinement, the more ſpreading are they and *ſelf*-diffuſive. *Norris.*

God, who is an abſolute ſpiritual act, and who is ſuch a pure light as in which there is no darkneſs, muſt needs be infinitely *ſelf*-imparting and communicative. *Norris.*

Every animal is conſcious of ſome individual, *ſelf*-moving, *ſelf*-determining principle. *Pope and Arbuthn. Mart. Scrib.*

Nick does not pretend to be a gentleman: he is a tradeſman, a *ſelf*-ſeeking wretch. *Arbuthn. John Bull.*

By the blaſt of *ſelf*-opinion mov'd,
We wiſh to charm, and ſeek to be belov'd. *Prior.*

Living and underſtanding ſubſtances do clearly demonſtrate to philoſophical inquirers the neceſſary *ſelf*-exiſtence, power, wiſdom, and beneficence of their Maker. *Bentley.*

If it can intrinſically ſtir itſelf, and either commence or alter its courſe, it muſt have a principle of *ſelf*-activity, which is life and ſenſe. *Bentl. Serm.*

This deſire of exiſtence is a natural affection of the ſoul; 'tis *ſelf*-preſervation in the higheſt and trueſt meaning. *Bentley.*

The philoſophers, and even the Epicureans, maintained the *ſelf*-ſufficiency of the Godhead, and ſeldom or never ſacrificed at all. *Bentley.*

Matter is not endued with *ſelf*-motion, nor with a power to alter the courſe in which it is put: it is merely paſſive, and muſt ever continue in that ſtate it is ſettled in. *Cheyne.*

I took not harms, 'till urg'd by *ſelf*-defence,
The eldeſt law of Nature. *Rowe's Amb. Stepm.*

His labour and ſtudy would have ſhewn his early miſtakes, and cured him of *ſelf*-flattering deluſions. *Watts.*

This is not to be done in a raſh and *ſelf*-ſufficient manner; but with an humble dependence on divine grace, while we walk among ſnares. *Watts.*

The religion of Jeſus, with all its *ſelf*-denials, virtues, and devotions, is very practicable. *Watts.*

——— I heard in Crete, this iſland's name;
For 'twas in Crete, my native ſoil, I came
Self-baniſh'd thence. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Achilles's courage is furious and untractable; that of Ajax is heavy and *ſelf*-confiding. *Pope.*

——— I doom, to fix the gallant ſhip,
A mark of vengeance on the ſable deep;
To warn the thoughtleſs *ſelf*-confiding train,
No more unlicens'd thus to brave the main. *Pope.*

What is looſe love? a tranſient guſt,
A vapour fed from wild deſire,
A wand'ring *ſelf*-conſuming fire. *Pope.*

In dubious thought the king awaits,
And *ſelf*-conſidering, as he ſtands, debates. *Pope.*

——— By mighty Jove's command,
Unwilling have I trod this pleaſing land;
For who *ſelf*-mov'd with weary wing would ſweep
Such length of ocean? *Pope.*

——— They who reach Parnaſſus' lofty crown,
Employ their pains to ſpurn ſome others down;
And while *ſelf*-love each jealous writer rules,
Contending wits become the ſport of fools. *Pope.*

It may be thought that Ulyſſes here is too oſtentatious, and that he dwells more than modeſty allows upon his own accompliſhments; but *ſelf*-praiſe is ſometimes no fault. *Broome.*

No wonder ſuch a ſpirit, in ſuch a ſituation, is provoked beyond the regards of religion or *ſelf*-conviction. *Swift.*

SE'LFHEAL. *n. ſ.* [*brunella*, Lat.] A plant. The ſame with SANICLE; which ſee.

SE'LFISH. *adj.* [from *ſelf.*] Attentive only to one's own intereſt; void of regard for others.

What could the moſt aſpiring *ſelfiſh* man deſire more, were he to form the notion of a being to whom he would recommend himſelf, than ſuch a knowledge as can diſcover the leaſt appearance of perfection, and ſuch a goodneſs as will proportion a reward to it? *Addiſon, Spectator.*

Paſſions, though *ſelfiſh*, if their means be fair,
Liſt under Reaſon, and deſerve her care;
Thoſe that imparted court a nobler aim,
Exalt their kind, and take ſome virtue's name. *Pope.*

SE'LFISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſelfiſh.*] Attention to his own intereſt, without any regard to others; ſelf-love.

This ſublimer love, being, by an intimate conjunction with its object, thoroughly refined from all baſe droſs of *ſelfiſhneſs* and intereſt, nobly begets a perfect ſubmiſſion of our wills to the will of God. *Boyle's Seraph. Love.*

SE'LFISHLY. *adv.* [from *ſelfiſh.*] With regard only to his own intereſt, without love of others.

He can your merit *ſelfiſhly* approve,
And ſhew the ſenſe of it without the love. *Pope.*

SE'LFSAME. *adj.* [*ſelf* and *ſame.*] Exactly the ſame

I have no great cauſe to look for other than the *ſelf-ſame* portion and lot, which your manner hath been hitherto to lay on them that concur not in opinion with you. *Hooker. Pref.*

Flight purſu'd one way the *ſelf-ſame* hour. *Milton.*

——— I have been baſe,
Baſe ev'n to him from whom I did receive
All that a ſon could to a parent give:
Behold me puniſh'd in the *ſelf-ſame* kind;
Th' ungrateful does a more ungrateful find. *Dryden.*

SE'LION. *n. ſ.* [*ſelio*, low Latin.] A ridge of land. *Ainſ.*

SELL. *pronoun.* [for *ſelf.*] *Sell* is retained in Scotland for *ſelf*, and *ſells* in the plural for *ſelves*.

They turn round like grindle-ſtones,
Which they dig out fro' the dells,
For their bairns bread, wives and *ſells*. *Ben. Johnſ.*

SELL. *n. ſ.* [*ſelle*, French; *ſella*, Latin.] A ſaddle. Obſolete.

Turning to that place, in which
He left his lofty ſteed with golden *ſells*,
And goodly gorgeous barbes, him found not there. *Fa. Q.*

To SELL. *v. a.* [ſyllan, Saxon; *ſela*, Iſlandick.] 1. To give for a price; the word correlative to buy; to vend. 2. To betray for money: as, he *ſold* his country.

(1.) The Midianites *ſold* him into Egypt, unto Potiphar. *Geneſis.*

Let us *ſell* him to the Iſhmaelites. *Gen.* xxxvii. 27.

This ſenſe is likewiſe miſtreſs of an art,
Which to ſoft people ſweet perfumes doth *ſell*. *Davies.*

All the inns and publick-houſes are obliged to furniſh themſelves with corn, which is *ſold* out at a much dearer rate than 'tis bought up. *Addiſon on Italy.*

You have made an order that ale ſhould be *ſold* for three halfpence a quart. *Swift.*

(2.) You would have ſold your king to ſlaughter,
His princes and his peers to ſervitude. *Shakeſp.*

To SELL. *v. n.* To have commerce or traffick with one.

I will buy with you, *ſell* with you; but I will not eat with you. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

Conſult not with a buyer of *ſelling*. *Eccluſ.* xxxvii. 11.

Se'llander. *n. ſ.* A dry ſcab in a horſe's hough or paſtern. *Ainſw.*

Se'ller. *n. ſ.* [from *ſell.*] The perſon that ſells; vender.

To things of ſale a *ſeller*'s praiſe belongs. *Shakeſp.*

The name of the agent, of the *ſeller*, notary, and witneſſes, are in both inſtruments. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Se'lvage. *n. ſ.* [Of this word I know not the etymology. *Skinner* thinks *ſelvage* is ſaid as *ſalvage*, from its ſaving the cloth.] The edge of cloth where it is cloſed by complicating the threads.

Make loops of blue upon the edge of the one curtain from the *ſelvage* in the coupling. *Exod.* xxvi. 4.

Selves. The plural of *ſelf.*

Conſciouſneſs being interrupted, and we loſing ſight of our paſt *ſelves*, doubts are raiſed whether we are the ſame. *Locke.*

SE'MBLABLE. *adj.* [*ſemblable*, French.] Like; reſembling.

——— Then be abhorr'd
All feaſts, ſocieties, and throngs of men!
His *ſemblable*, yea himſelf Timon diſdains. *Shakeſp.*

With *ſemblable* reaſon we might expect a regularity in the winds. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Se'mblably. *adv.* [from *ſemblable.*] With reſemblance.

A gallant knight he was, his name was Blunt;
Semblably furniſh'd like the king himſelf. *Shakeſp. H. IV.*

Se'mblance. *n. ſ.* [*ſemblance*, Fr. from *ſemblant.*] 1. Likeneſs; reſemblance; ſimilitude; repreſentation. 2. Appearance; ſhow; figure.

(1.) Solicit Henry with her wond'rous praiſe;
Bethink thee on her virtues, that ſurmount
Her natural graces, that extinguiſh art;
Repeat their *ſemblance* often. *Shakeſp.*

She's but the ſign and *ſemblance* of her honour:
Behold how like a maid ſhe bluſhes here;
O, what authority and ſhew of truth
Can cunning ſin cover itſelf withal! *Shak.*

— He with high words, that bore
Semblance of worth, not ſubſtance, gently rais'd
Their fainting courage, and diſpell'd their fears. *Milton.*

This laſt effort brought forth the opinion, that theſe bodies are not what they ſeem to be; that they are no ſhells, but mere ſportings of active nature, and only *ſemblances* or imitations of ſhells. *Woodw.*

It is not his meaning that we put on the outward face and *ſemblance* of virtue, only to conceal and diſguiſe our vice. *Rogers.*

(2.) Be you the ſoldier; for you likeſt are,
For manly *ſemblance* and for ſkill in war. *Spenſer.*

Their *ſemblance* kind, and mild their geſtures were,
Peace in their hands, and friendſhip in their face. *Fairf.*

—— All that fair and good in thy divine
Semblance, and in thy beauty's heav'nly ray,
United I beheld. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

SE'MBLANT. *adj.* [*ſemblant*, French.] Like; reſembling; having the appearance of any thing. Little uſed.

——— Thy picture, like thy fame,
Entire may laſt; that as their eyes ſurvey
The *ſemblant* ſhade, men yet unborn may ſay,
Thus great, thus gracious look'd Britannia's queen;
Her brow thus ſmooth, her look was thus ſerene. *Prior.*

Se'mblant. *n. ſ.* Show; figure; reſemblance; repreſentation. Not in uſe.

Her purpoſe was not ſuch as ſhe did feign,
Ne yet her perſon ſuch as it was ſeen;
But under ſimple ſhew, and *ſemblant* plain,
Lurks falſe Dueſſa, ſecretly unſeen. *Fairy Queen.*

Full lively is the *ſemblant*, tho' the ſubſtance dead. *Spenſ.*

Se'mblative. *adj.* [from *ſemblant.*] Suitable; accommodate; fit; reſembling.

——— Diana's lip
Is not more ſmooth and ruby; thy ſmall pipe
Is as the maiden's organ, ſhrill and ſound;
And all is *ſemblative* a woman's part. *Shak. Tw. N.*

To **Se'mble.** *v. n.* [*ſembler*, Fr.] To repreſent; to make a likeneſs. Little uſed.

Let Europe, ſav'd, the column high erect,
Than Trajan's higher, or than Antonine's,
Where *ſembling* art may carve the fair effect,
And full atchievement of thy great deſigns. *Prior.*

SE'MI. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A word which, uſed in compoſition, ſignifies half; as *ſemicircle*, half a circle.

Semia'nnular. *adj.* [*ſemi* and *annulus*, a ring.] Half round.

Another boar tuſk, ſomewhat ſlenderer, and of a *ſemianular* figure. *Grew's Muſ.*

Se'mibref. *n. ſ.* [*ſemibreve*, French.] *Semibref* is a note in muſick relating to time, and is the laſt in augmentation. It is commonly called the maſter-note, or meaſure-note, or time-note, as being of a certain determinate meaſure or length of time by itſelf; and all the other notes of augmentation and diminution are adjuſted to its value. *Harris.*

He takes my hand, and as a ſtill which ſtays
A *ſemibref*, 'twixt each drop, he niggardly,
As loth to enrich me, ſo tells many a lye. *Donne.*

Semici'rcle. *n. ſ.* [*ſemicirculus*, Lat. *ſemi* and *circle.*] A half round; part of a circle divided by the diameter.

——— Black brows
Become ſome women beſt, ſo they be in a *ſemicircle*,
Or a half-moon, made with a pen. *Shakeſp.*

——— Has he given the lye
In circle, or oblique, or *ſemicircle*,
Or direct parallel? *Shakeſp.*

The chains that held my left leg gave me the liberty of walking backwards and forwards in a *ſemicircle*. *Swift.*

Semici'rcled. }
Semici'rcular. } *adj.* [*ſemi* and *circular.*] Half round.

The firm fixture of thy foot would give an excellent motion to thy gait, in a *ſemicircled* farthingale. *Shakeſp.*

The rainbow is cauſed by the rays of the ſun falling upon a rorid and oppoſite cloud, whereof ſome reflected, others refracted, beget the *ſemicircular* variety we call the rainbow. *Br. Vulg. Err.*

The ſeas are incloſed between the two *ſemicircular* moles that ſurround it. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Semico'lon. *n. ſ.* [*ſemi* and κῶλον.] Half a colon; a point made thus [;] to note a greater pauſe than that of a comma.

Semidia'meter. *n. ſ.* [*ſemi* and *diameter.*] Half the line which, drawn through the centre of a circle, divides it into two equal parts; a ſtreight line drawn from the circumference to the centre of a circle.

Their difference is as little conſiderable as a *ſemidiameter* of the earth in two meaſures of the higheſt heaven, the one taken from the ſurface of the earth, the other from its centre: the diſproportion is juſt nothing. *More.*

The force of this inſtrument conſiſts in the diſproportion of diſtance betwixt the *ſemidiameter* of the cylinder and the *ſemidiameter* of the rundle with the ſpokes. *Wilkins.*

Semidiaphane'ity. *n. ſ.* [*ſemi* and *diaphaneity.*] Half tranſparency; imperfect tranſparency.

The tranſparency or *ſemidiaphaneity* of the ſuperficial corpuſcles of bigger bodies may have an intereſt in the production of their colours. *Boyle on Colours.*

Semidia'phanous. *adj.* [*ſemi* and *diaphanous.*] Half tranſparent; imperfectly tranſparent.

Another plate, finely variegated with a *ſemidiaphanous* grey or ſky, yellow and brown. *Woodw. on Foſſils.*

Se'midouble. *n. ſ.* [*ſemi* and *double.*] In the Romiſh breviary, ſuch offices and feaſts as are celebrated with leſs ſolemnity than the double ones, but yet with more than the ſimple ones. *Bailey.*

Se'mifloret. *n. ſ.* [*ſemi* and *floret.*] Among floriſts, an half flouriſh, which is tubulous at the beginning like a floret, and afterwards expanded in the form of a tongue. *Bailey.*

Semiflo'ſculous. *adj.* [*ſemi* and *floſculus*, Lat.] Having a ſemifloret. *Bailey.*

SEMIFLU'ID. *adj.* [*ſemi* and *fluid.*] Imperfectly fluid.

Phlegm, or petuite, is a ſort of *ſemifluid*, it being ſo far ſolid that one part draws along ſeveral other parts adhering to it, which doth not happen in a perfect fluid, and yet no part will draw the whole maſs, as happens in a perfect ſolid. *Arbuthn.*

SEMILU'NAR. } *adj.* [*ſemilunaire*, Fr. *ſemi* and *luna*,
SEMILU'NARY. } Latin.] Reſembling in form a half moon.

The eyes are guarded with a *ſemilunar* ridge. *Grew.*

SE'MIMETAL. *n. ſ.* [*ſemi* and *metal.*] Half metal; imperfect metal.

Semimetals are metallic foſſils, heavy, opake, of a bright glittering ſurface, not malleable under the hammer; as quickſilver, antimony, cobalt, the arſenicks, biſmuth, zink, with its ore calamine: to theſe may be added the ſemimetallick recrements, tutty and pampholyx. *Hill.*

SE'MINAL. *adj.* [*ſeminal*, French; *ſeminis*, Latin.] 1. Belonging to ſeed. 2. Contained in the ſeed; radical.

(2.) Had our ſenſes never preſented us with thoſe obvious *ſeminal* principles of apparent generations, we ſhould never have ſuſpected that a plant or animal would have proceeded from ſuch unlikely materials. *Glanv. Sceſis.*

Though we cannot prolong the period of a commonwealth beyond the decree of heaven, or the date of its nature, any more than human life beyond the ſtrength of the *ſeminal* virtue, yet we may manage a ſickly conſtitution, and preſerve a ſtrong one. *Swift.*

SEMINA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſemen*, Latin.] 1. The nature of ſeed. 2. The power of being produced.

(1.) As though there were a *ſeminality* in urine, or that, like the ſeed, it carried with it the idea of every part, they conceive we behold therein the anatomy of every particle. *Brown.*

(2.) In the ſeeds of wheat there lieth obſcurely the *ſeminality* of darnel. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

SE'MINARY. *n. ſ.* [*ſeminaire*, Fr. *ſeminarium*, from *ſemino*, Lat.] 1. The ground where any thing is ſown to be afterwards tranſplanted; ſeed-plot. 2. The place or original ſtock whence any thing is brought. 3. Seminal ſtate. 4. Principle; cauſality. 5. Breeding-place; place of education, from whence ſcholars are tranſplanted into life.

(1.) Some, at the firſt tranſplanting trees out of their *ſeminaries*, cut them off about an inch from the ground, and plant them like quickſet. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

(2.) This ſtratum is expanded, ſerving for a common integument, and being the *ſeminary* or promptuary that furniſheth forth matter for the formation and increment of animal and vegetable bodies. *Woodw.*

(3.) The hand of God, who firſt created the earth, hath wiſely contrived them in their proper *ſeminaries*, and where they beſt maintain the intention of their ſpecies. *Brown.*

(4.) Nothing ſubminiſtrates apter matter to be converted into peſtilent *ſeminaries*, ſooner than ſteams of naſty folks and beggars. *Harvey on the Pl.*

(5.) It was the ſeat of the greateſt monarchy, and the *ſeminary* of the greateſt men of the world, whilſt it was heathen. *Bacon.*

The inns of court muſt be the worſt inſtituted *ſeminaries* in any Chriſtian country. *Swift.*

SEMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſemino*, Lat.] The act of ſowing.

SEMINI'FICAL. } *adj.* [*ſemen* and *facio*, Latin.] Pro-
SEMINI'FICK. } ductive of ſeed.

We are made to believe, that in the fourteenth year males are *ſeminifical* and pubeſcent; but he that ſhall inquire into the generality, will rather adhere unto Ariſtotle. *Brown.*

SEMINIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* *Seminification* is the propagation from the ſeed or ſeminal parts. *Hale's Orig. of Mank.*

SEMIOPA'COUS. *adj.* [*ſemi* and *opacus*, Latin.] Half dark.

Semiopacous bodies are ſuch as, looked upon in an ordinary light, and not held betwixt it and the eye, are not wont to be diſcriminated from the reſt of opacous bodies. *Boyle.*

SEMIPE'DAL. *adj.* [*ſemi* and *pedis*, Latin.] Containing half a ſoot.

SEMIPERSPI'CUOUS. *adj.* [*ſemi* and *perſpicuus*, Latin.] Half tranſparent; imperfectly clear.

A kind of amethyſtine flint, not compoſed of cryſtals or grains; but one entire maſſy ſtone, *ſemiperſpicuous*, and of a pale blue, almoſt of the colour of ſome cow's horns. *Grew.*

SEMIO'RDINATE. *n. ſ.* [In conick ſections.] A line drawn at right angles to and biſſected by the axis, and reaching from one ſide of the ſection to another; the half of which is properly the *ſemiordinate*, but is now called the ordinate. *Harris.*

SEMIPELLU'CID. *adj.* [*ſemi* and *pellucidus*, Latin.] Half clear; imperfectly tranſparent.

A light grey *ſemipellucid* flint, of much the ſame complexion with the common Indian agat. *Woodw.*

SE'MIPROOF. *n. ſ.* [*ſemi* and *proof.*] The proof of a ſingle evidence. *Bailey.*

SEMIQUA'DRATE. } *n. ſ.* [In aſtronomy.] An aſpect
SEMIQUA'RTILE. } of the planets when diſtant from each other forty-five degrees, or one ſign and a half. *Bailey.*

SEMIQUA'VER. *n. ſ.* [In muſick.] A note containing half the quantity of the quaver. *Bailey.*

SEMIQUI'NTILE. *n. ſ.* [In aſtronomy.] An aſpect of the planets when at the diſtance of thirty-ſix degrees from one another. *Bailey.*

SEMISE'XTILE. *n. ſ.* [In aſtronomy.] A ſemiſixth; an aſpect of the planets when they are diſtant from each other one twelfth part of a circle, or thirty degrees. *Bailey.*

SEMISPHE'RICAL. *adj.* [*ſemi* and *ſpherical.*] Belonging to half a ſphere. *Bailey.*

SEMISPHERO'IDAL. *adj.* [*ſemi* and *ſpheroidal.*] Formed like a half ſpheroid.

SEMITE'RTIAN. *n. ſ* [*ſemi* and *tertian.*] An ague compounded of a tertian and a quotidian. *Bailey.*

The natural product of ſuch a cold moiſt year are tertians, *ſemitertians*, and ſome quartans. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

SE'MITONE. *n. ſ.* [*ſemiton*, French.] In muſick, one of the degrees of concinuous intervals of concords. *Bailey.*

SEMIVO'WEL. *n. ſ.* [*ſemi* and *vowel.*] A conſonant which makes an imperfect ſound, or does not demand a total occluſion of the mouth.

When Homer would repreſent any agreeable object, he makes uſe of the ſmootheſt vowels and moſt flowing *ſemivowels*. *Broome.*

SE'MPERVIVE. *n. ſ.* [*ſemper* and *vivus*, Latin; that is, always alive.] A plant.

The greater *ſempervive* will put out branches two or three years; but they wrap the root in an oil-cloth once in half a year. *Bacon.*

SEMPITE'RNAL. *adj.* [*ſempiternel*, Fr. *ſempiternus*, from *ſemper* and *æternus*, Lat.] 1. Eternal in futurity; having beginning but no end. 2. In poetry it is uſed ſimply for eternal.

(1.) Thoſe, though they ſuppoſe the world not to be eternal, *a parte ante*, are not contented to ſuppoſe it to be *ſempiternal*, or eternal *a parte poſt*; but will carry up the creation of the world to an immenſe antiquity. *Hale.*

(2.) Should we the long depending ſcale aſcend
Of ſons and fathers, will it never end?
If 'twill, then muſt we through the order run,
To ſome one man whoſe being ne'er begun;
If that one man was *ſempiternal*, why
Did he, ſince independent, ever die? *Blackm.*

SEMPITE'RNITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſempiternitas*, Lat.] Future duration without end.

The future eternity, or *ſempiternity* of the world, being admitted, though the eternity *a parte ante* be denied, there will be a future infinity for the emanation of the divine goodneſs. *Hale.*

SE'MSTRESS. *n. ſ.* [ꞅeameꞅꞇꞃe, Saxon.] A woman whoſe buſineſs is to ſew; a woman who lives by her needle.

Two hundred *ſemſtreſſes* were employed to make me ſhirts, and linen for bed and table, which they were forced to quilt together in ſeveral folds. *Gul. Trav.*

The tuck'd up *ſemſtreſs* walks with haſty ſtrides. *Swift.*

SE'NARY. *adj.* [*ſenarius*, *ſeni*, Latin.] Belonging to the number ſix; containing ſix.

SE'NATE. *n. ſ.* [*ſenatus*, Latin; *ſenat*, Fr.] An aſſembly of counſellors; a body of men ſet apart to conſult for the publick good.

——— We debaſe
The nature of our ſeats, which will in time break ope
The locks o' th' *ſenate*, and bring in the crows
To peck the eagles. *Shakeſp. Cor.*
——— There they ſhall found
Their government, and their great *ſenate* chuſe. *Milton.*
He had not us'd excurſions, ſpears, or darts,
But counſel, order, and ſuch aged arts;
Which, if our anceſtors had not retain'd,
The *ſenate*'s name our council had not gain'd. *Denh.*
Gallus was welcom'd to the ſacred ſtrand,
The *ſenate* riſing to ſalute their gueſt. *Dryden.*

SE'NATEHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*ſenate* and *houſe*.] Place of publick council.

The nobles in great earneſtneſs are going
All to the *ſenatehouſe*; for news is come. *Shakeſp.*

SE'NATOR. *n. ſ.* [*ſenator*, Lat. *ſenateur*, Fr.] A publick counſellor.

——— Moſt unwiſe patricians,
You grave but reckleſs *ſenators*. *Shakeſp. Coriol.*
——— As if to ev'ry fop it might belong,
Like *ſenators*, to cenſure, right or wrong. *Granv.*

SENATO'RIAL. }
SENATO'RIAN. } *adj.* [*ſenatorius*, Lat. *ſenatorial*, *ſenatorien*, Fr.] Belonging to ſenators; befitting ſenators.

To SEND. *v. a.* preterite and part. paſſ. *ſent*. [*ſandgan*, Gothick; ꞅendan, Saxon; *ſenden*, Dutch.] 1. To deſpatch from one place to another; uſed both of perſons and things. 2. To commiſſion by authority to go and act. 3. To tranſmit by another; not to bring. 4. To diſmiſs another as agent; not to go. 5. To grant as from a diſtant place: as, if God *ſend* life. 6. To inflict, as from a diſtance. 7. To emit; to immit; to produce. 8. To diffuſe; to propagate. 9. To let fly; to caſt or ſhoot.

(1.) He *ſent* letters by poſts on horſeback. *Eſther.*

His citizens *ſent* a meſſage after him, ſaying, We will not have this man to reign over us. *Luke*, xix. 14.

——— There have been commiſſions
Sent down among them, which have flaw'd the heart
Of all their loyalties. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.
My overſhadowing ſpirit and might with thee
I *ſend* along. *Milton.*
——— To remove him I decree,
And *ſend* him from the garden forth to till
The ground whence he was taken, fitter ſoil. *Milton.*
His wounded men he firſt *ſends* off to ſhore. *Dryden.*

Servants, *ſent* on meſſages, ſtay out ſomewhat longer than the meſſage requires. *Swift.*

(2.) I have not *ſent* theſe prophets, yet they ran. *Jer.*

——— But firſt whom ſhall we *ſend*
In ſearch of this new world? Here he had need
All circumſpection, and we now no leſs
Choice in our ſuffrage; for on whom we *ſend*,
The weight of all and our laſt hope relies. *Milton.*

(3.) They *ſent* it to the elders by the hands of Barnabas. *Acts.*

(4.) ——— God will deign
To viſit oft the dwelling of juſt men
Delighted, and with frequent intercourſe,
Thither will *ſend* his winged meſſengers
On errands of ſupernal grace. *Milton.*

(5.) I pray thee *ſend* me good ſpeed this day, and ſhew kindneſs unto my maſter. *Gen.* xxiv. 12.

O *ſend* out thy light and thy truth; let them lead me. *Pſ.*

(6.) The Lord ſhall *ſend* upon thee curſing, vexation, and rebuke in all that thou ſetteſt thine hand unto. *Deut.* xxviii.

(7.) The water *ſends* forth plants that have no roots fixed in the bottom, being almoſt but leaves. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The ſenſes *ſend* in only the influxes of material things, and the imagination and memory preſent only their pictures or images, when the objects themſelves are abſent. *Cheyne.*

(8.) Cherubic ſongs by night from neighb'ring hills
Aereal muſic *ſend*. *Milton.*
——— When the fury took her ſtand on high,
A hiſs from all the ſnaky tire went round:
The dreadful ſignal all the rocks rebound,
And through the Achaian cities *ſend* the ſound. } *Pope.*

To SEND. *v. n.* 1. To diſpatch a meſſage. 2. *To* SEND *for*. To require by meſſage to come, or cauſe to be brought.

(1.) I have made bold to *ſend* in to your wife:
My ſuit is that ſhe will to Deſdemona
Procure me ſome acceſs. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

This ſon of a murderer hath *ſent* to take away my head. *Kings.*

They could not attempt their perfect reformation in church and ſtate, 'till thoſe votes were utterly aboliſhed; therefore they *ſent* the ſame day again to the king. *Clarendon.*

(2.) Go with me ſome few of you, and ſee the place; and then you may *ſend for* your ſick, which bring on land. *Bacon.*

He *ſent for* me; and, while I rais'd his head,
He threw his aged arms about my neck,
And, ſeeing that I wept, he preſs'd me cloſe. *Dryden.*

SE'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſend*.] He that ſends.

——— This was a merry meſſage.
— We hope to make the *ſender* bluſh at it. *Shak. H. V.*
——— Love that comes too late,
Like a remorſeful pardon ſlowly carried,
To the great *ſender* turns a ſour offence. *Shakeſp.*
Beſt with the beſt, the *ſender*, not the ſent. *Milton.*

SENE'SCENCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſeneſco*, Lat.] The ſtate of growing old; decay by time.

The earth and all things will continue in the ſtate wherein they now are, without the leaſt *ſeneſcence* or decay, without jarring, diſorder, or invaſion of one another. *Woodw.*

SE'NESCHAL. *n. ſ.* [*ſeneſchal*, Fr. of uncertain original.] 1. One who had in great houſes the care of feaſts, or domeſtick ceremonies. 2. It afterwards came to ſignify other offices.

(1.) John earl of Huntingdon, under his ſeal of arms, made ſir John Arundel, of Trerice, *ſeneſchal* of his houſhold, as well in peace as in war. *Carew's Surv. of Cornw.*

——— Marſhal'd feaſt,
Serv'd up in hall with ſewers and *ſeneſchals*;
The ſkill of artifice, or office, mean! *Milton's Par. L.*
The *ſeneſchal* rebuk'd, in haſte withdrew;
With equal haſte a menial train purſue. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

SE'NGREEN. *n. ſ.* [*ſedum*.] A plant.

SE'NILE. *adj.* [*ſenilis*, Lat.] Belonging to old age; conſequent on old age.

My green youth made me very unripe for a taſk of that nature, whoſe difficulty requires that it ſhould be handled by a perſon in whom nature, education, and time have happily matched a *ſenile* maturity of judgment with youthful vigour of fancy. *Boyle on Col.*

SE'NIOR. *n. ſ.* [*ſenior*, Lat.] 1. One older than another; one who on account of longer time has ſome ſuperiority. 2. An aged perſon.

(1.) How can you admit your *ſeniors* to the examination or allowing of them, not only being infeiror in office and calling, but in gifts alſo? *Whitgifte.*

(2.) A *ſenior* of the place replies,
Well read, and curious of antiquities. *Dryden.*

SENIO'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſenior*.] Elderſhip; priority of birth.

As in inſurrections the ringleader is looked on with a peculiar ſeverity, ſo, in this caſe, the firſt provoker has, by his *ſeniority* and primogeniture, a double portion of the guilt. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

He was the elder brother, and Ulyſſes might be conſigned to his care, by the right due to his *ſeniority*. *Broome.*

SE'NNA. *n. ſ.* [*ſena*, Lat.] A phyſical tree. *Miller.*

What rhubarb, *ſenna*, or what purgative drug,
Would ſcour theſe Engliſh hence! *Shak. Macbeth.*

Senna tree is of two ſorts: the baſtard *ſenna*, and the ſcorpion *ſenna*, both which yield a pleaſant leaf and flower. *Mort.*

SE'NNIGHT. *n. ſ.* [Contracted from *ſevennight.*] The ſpace of ſeven nights and days; a week. See FORTNIGHT. If mention is made on Monday, of Thurſday *ſennight*, the Thurſday that follows the next Thurſday, is meant.

Time trots hard with a young maid between the contract of her marriage and the day it is ſolemnized: if the interim be but a *ſennight*, time's pace is ſo hard that it ſeems the length of ſeven years. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

SENO'CULAR. *adj.* [*ſeni* and *oculus*, Latin.] Having ſix eyes. Moſt animals are binocular, ſpiders octonocular, and ſome *ſenocular*. *Derh. Phyſico-Theology.*

SENSA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſenſation*, Fr. *ſenſatio*, ſchool Latin.] Perception by means of the ſenſes.

Diverſity of conſtitution, or other circumſtances, vary the *ſenſations*; and to them of Java pepper is cold. *Glanv. Scepſ.*

The brain, diſtempered by a cold, beating againſt the root of the auditory nerve, and protracted to the tympanum, cauſes the *ſenſation* of noiſe. *Harvey on Conſ.*

This great ſource of moſt of the ideas we have, depending wholly upon our ſenſes, and derived by them to the underſtanding, I call *ſenſation*. *Locke.*

When we are aſleep, joy and ſorrow give us more vigorous *ſenſations* of pain or pleaſure than at any other time. *Addiſon.*

The happieſt, upon a fair eſtimate, have ſtronger *ſenſations* of pain than pleaſure. *Rogers.*

SENSE. *n. ſ.* [*ſens*, Fr. *ſenſus*, Lat.] 1. Faculty or power by which external objects are perceived; the ſight; touch; hearing; ſmell; taſte. 2. Perception by the ſenſes; ſenſation. 3. Perception of intellect; apprehenſion of mind. 4. Senſibility; quickneſs or keenneſs of perception. 5. Underſtanding; ſoundneſs of faculties; ſtrength of natural reaſon. 6. Reaſon; reaſonable meaning. 7. Opinion; notion; judgment. 8. Conſciouſneſs; conviction. 9. Moral perception. 10. Meaning; import.

(1.) This pow'r is *ſenſe*, which from abroad doth bring
The colour, taſte, and touch, and ſcent, and ſound,
The quantity and ſhape of ev'ry thing
Within earth's centre, or heav'n's circle found:
And though things ſenſible be numberleſs,
But only five the *ſenſe*'s organs be;
And in thoſe five, all things their forms expreſs,
Which we can touch, taſte, feel, or hear or ſee. *Davies.*

Then is the ſoul a nature, which contains
The pow'r of *ſenſe* within a greater pow'r,
Which doth employ and uſe the *ſenſe*'s pains;
But ſits and rules within her private bow'r. *Davies.*

———— Both contain
Within them ev'ry lower faculty
Of *ſenſe*, whereby they hear, ſee, ſmell, touch, taſte. *Milt.*

Of the five *ſenſes*, two are uſually and moſt properly called the *ſenſes* of learning, as being moſt capable of receiving communication of thought and notions by ſelected ſigns; and theſe are hearing and ſeeing. *Hold. Elem. of Sp.*

(2.) In a living creature, though never ſo great, the *ſenſe* and the effects of any one part of the body inſtantly make a tranſcurſion throughout the whole. *Bac. Nat. Hiſt.*

If we had nought but *ſenſe*, then only they
Should have ſound minds which have their ſenſes ſound;
But wiſdom grows when ſenſes do decay,
And folly moſt in quickeſt *ſenſe* is found. *Davies.*

Such is the mighty ſwiftneſs of your mind,
That, like the earth's, it leaves the *ſenſe* behind. *Dryden.*

(3.) This Baſilius, having the quick *ſenſe* of a lover, took as though his miſtreſs had given him a ſecret reprehenſion. *Sid.*

God, to remove, his ways from human *ſenſe*,
Plac'd heav'n from earth ſo far. *Milton.*

(4.) ———— He ſhould have liv'd,
Save that his riotous youth, with dangerous *ſenſe*,
Might in the times to come have ta'en revenge. *Shakeſp.*

(5.) ———— Oppreſt nature ſleeps:
This reſt might yet have balm'd thy broken *ſenſes*. *Shakeſp.*

God hath endued mankind with power, and abilities, which we call natural light and reaſon, and common *ſenſe*. *Bentley.*

There's ſomething previous ev'n to taſte; 'tis *ſenſe*,
Good *ſenſe*, which only is the gift of Heav'n,
And, though no ſcience, fairly worth the ſev'n:
A light within yourſelf you muſt perceive;
Jones and Le Nôtre have it not to give. *Pope.*

(6.) ———— He raves; his words are looſe
As heaps of ſand, and ſcattering wide from *ſenſe*:
You ſee he knows not me, his natural father;
That now the wind has got into his head,
And turns his brains to frenzy. *Dryden's Span. Fry.*

(7.) I ſpeak my private but impartial *ſenſe*
With freedom, and, I hope, without offence. *Roſcommon.*

(8.) In the due *ſenſe* of my want of learning, I only make a confeſſion of my own faith. *Dryden.*

(9.) Some are ſo hardened in wickedneſs, as to have no *ſenſe* of the moſt friendly offices. *L'Eſtrange.*

(10.) In this *ſenſe* to be preſerved from ſin is not impoſſible. *Hooker.*

———— My hearty friends,
You take me in too dolorous a *ſenſe*. *Shakeſp.*

A haughty preſumption, that becauſe we are encouraged to believe that in ſome *ſenſe* all things are made for man, that therefore they are not made at all for themſelves. *More.*

All before Richard I. is before time of memory; and what is ſince, is, in a legal *ſenſe*, within the time of memory. *Hale.*

In one *ſenſe* it is, indeed, a building of gold and ſilver upon the foundation of Chriſtianity. *Tillotſon.*

When a word has been uſed in two or three *ſenſes*, and has made a great inroad for error, drop one or two of thoſe *ſenſes*, and leave it only one remaining, and affix the other *ſenſes* or ideas to other words. *Watts's Logick.*

SE'NSED. *part.* [from *ſenſe.*] Perceived by the ſenſes. A word not in uſe.

Let the ſcioliſt tell me, why things muſt needs be ſo as his individual ſenſes repreſent them: is he ſure that objects are not otherwiſe *ſenſed* by others, than they are by him? And why muſt his ſenſe be the infallible criterion? It may be, what is white to us, is black to negroes. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

SE'NSEFUL. *adj.* [from *ſenſe* and *full.*] Reaſonable; judicious. Not uſed.

Men, otherwiſe *ſenſeful* and ingenious, quote ſuch things out of an author as would never paſs in converſation. *Norris.*

SE'NSELESS. *adj.* [from *ſenſe.*] 1. Wanting ſenſe; wanting life; void of all life or perception. 2. Unfeeling; wanting ſympathy. 3. Unreaſonable; ſtupid; doltiſh; blockiſh. 4. Contrary to true judgment; contrary to reaſon. 5. Wanting ſenſibility; wanting quickneſs or keenneſs of perception. Not in uſe. 6. Wanting knowledge; unconſcious: with *of*.

(1.) The charm and venom, which they drunk,
Their blood with ſecret filth infected hath,
Being diffuſed through the *ſenſeleſs* trunk,
That through the great contagion direful deadly ſtunk.
Fairy Queen.

The ears are *ſenſeleſs* that ſhould give us hearing,
To tell him his commandment is fulfill'd. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

You blocks, you worſe than *ſenſeleſs* things! *Shakeſp.*

It is as repugnant to the idea of *ſenſeleſs* matter, that it ſhould put into itſelf ſenſe, perception, and knowledge, as it is repugnant to the idea of a triangle, that it ſhould put into itſelf greater angles than two right ones. *Locke.*

(2.) The *ſenſeleſs* grave feels not your pious ſorrows. *Rowe.*

(3.) They would repent this their *ſenſeleſs* perverſeneſs when it would be too late, and when they found themſelves under a power that would deſtroy them. *Clarendon.*

If we be not extremely fooliſh, thankleſs, or *ſenſeleſs*, a great joy is more apt to cure ſorrow than a great trouble is. *Taylor.*

The great deſign of this author's book is to prove this, which I believe no man in the world was ever ſo *ſenſeleſs* as to deny. *Tillotſon.*

She ſaw her favour was miſplac'd;
The fellows had a wretched taſte:

She needs muſt tell them to their face,
They were a *ſenſeleſs* ſtupid race. *Swift.*

(4.) It is a *ſenſeleſs* thing, in reaſon, to think that one of theſe intereſts can ſtand without the other, when, in the very order of natural cauſes, government is preſerved by religion. *South's Sermons.*

Other creatures, as well as monkeys, little wiſer than they, deſtroy their young by *ſenſeleſs* fondneſs, and too much embracing. *Locke.*

(5.) To draw Mars like a young Hippolytus, with an effeminate countenance, or that hot-ſpurred Harpalice in Virgil, proceedeth from a *ſenſeleſs* and overcold judgment. *Peacham.*

(6.) ——— The wretch is drench'd too deep;
His ſoul is ſtupid, and his heart aſleep,
Fatten'd in vice; ſo callous and ſo groſs,
He ſins and ſees not, *ſenſeleſs of* his loſs. *Dryden.*
——— Hear this,
You unhous'd, lawleſs, rambling libertines,
Senſeleſs of any charm in love, beyond
The proſtitution of a common bed. *Southern.*

Se'nselessly. *adv.* [from *ſenſeleſs.*] In a ſenſeleſs manner; ſtupidly; unreaſonably.

If any one ſhould be found ſo *ſenſeleſly* arrogant as to ſuppoſe man alone knowing and wiſe, but yet the product of mere ignorance and chance, and that all the reſt of the univerſe acted only by that blind hap-hazard, I ſhall leave with him that very rational and emphatical rebuke of Tully. *Locke.*

Se'nselessness, *n. ſ.* [from *ſenſeleſs.*] Folly; unreaſonableneſs; abſurdity; ſtupidity.

The *ſenſeleſſneſs* of the tradition of the crocodile's moving his upper jaw, is plain from the articulation of the occiput with the neck, and the nether jaw with the upper. *Grew.*

Sensibi'lity. *n. ſ.* [*ſenſibilité,* Fr.] 1. Quickneſs of ſenſation. 2. Quickneſs of perception; delicacy.

(2.) Modeſty is a kind of quick and delicate feeling in the ſoul: it is ſuch an exquiſite *ſenſibility,* as warns a woman to ſhun the firſt appearance of every thing hurtful. *Addiſ. Spectator.*

Se'nsible. *adj.* [*ſenſible,* Fr. *ſenſilis,* Latin.] 1. Having the power of perceiving by the ſenſes. 2. Perceptible by the ſenſes. 3. Perceived by the mind. 4. Perceiving by either mind or ſenſes; having perception by the mind or ſenſes. 5. Having moral perception; having the quality of being affected by moral good or ill. 6. Having quick intellectual feeling; being eaſily or ſtrongly affected. 7. Convinced; perſuaded. A low uſe. 8. In low converſation it has ſometimes the ſenſe of reaſonable; judicious; wiſe.

(1.) Would your cambrick were as *ſenſible* as your finger, that you might leave picking it for pity. *Shakeſp.*

Theſe be thoſe diſcourſes of God, whoſe effects thoſe that live witneſs in themſelves; the *ſenſible* in their *ſenſible* natures, the reaſonable in their reaſonable ſouls. *Raleigh.*

A blind man conceives not colours, but under the notion of ſome other *ſenſible* faculty. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

(2.) By reaſon man attaineth unto the knowledge of things that are and are not *ſenſible*: it reſteth, therefore, that we ſearch how man attaineth unto the knowledge of ſuch things unſenſible as are to be known. *Hooker.*

——— Is this a dagger which I ſee before me,
The handle tow'rd my hand? Come, let me clutch thee:
I have thee not, and yet I ſee thee ſtill:
Art thou not, fatal viſion, *ſenſible*
To feeling as to ſight? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The ſpace left and acquired in every *ſenſible* moment in ſuch ſlow progreſſions, is ſo inconſiderable, that it cannot poſſibly move the ſenſe. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

It is manifeſt that the heavens are void of all *ſenſible* reſiſtance, and by conſequence of all *ſenſible* matter. *Newton.*

The greater part of men are no otherwiſe moved than by ſenſe, and have neither leiſure nor ability ſo to improve their power of reflection, as to be capable of conceiving the divine perfections, without the aſſiſtance of *ſenſible* objects. *Rogers.*

Air is *ſenſible* to the touch by its motion, and by its reſiſtance to bodies moved in it. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

(3.) Idleneſs was puniſhed by ſo many ſtripes in publick, and the diſgrace was more *ſenſible* than the pain. *Temple.*

(4.) —— This muſt needs remove
The *ſenſible* of pain. *Milton.*

I ſaw you in the Eaſt at your firſt ariſing: I was as ſoon *ſenſible* as any of that light, when juſt ſhooting out, and beginning to travel upwards to the meridian. *Dryden.*

I do not ſay there is no ſoul in man, becauſe he is not *ſenſible* of it in his ſleep; but I do ſay, he cannot think at any time, waking or ſleeping, without being *ſenſible* of it. *Locke.*

The verſification is as beautiful as the deſcription complete; every ear muſt be *ſenſible* of it. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

(5.) ——— If thou wert *ſenſible* of courteſy,
I ſhould not make ſo great a ſhew of zeal. *Shakeſp.*

(6.) Even I, the bold, the *ſenſible* of wrong,
Reſtrain'd by ſhame, was forc'd to hold my tongue. *Dryden.*

(7.) They are very *ſenſible* that they had better have puſhed their conqueſts on the other ſide of the Adriatick; for then their territories would have lain together. *Addiſon.*

(8.) I have been tired with accounts from *ſenſible* men, furniſhed with matters of fact, which have happened within their own knowledge. *Addiſon.*

Se'nsibleness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſenſible.*] 1. Poſſibility to be perceived by the ſenſes. 2. Actual perception by mind or body. 3. Quickneſs of perception; ſenſibility. 4. Painful conſciouſneſs. 5. Judgment; reaſonableneſs. An uſe not admitted but in converſation.

(3.) The *ſenſibleneſs* of the eye renders it ſubject to pain, as alſo unfit to be dreſſed with ſharp medicaments. *Sharp.*

(4.) There is no condition of ſoul more wretched than that of the ſenſeleſs obdurate ſinner, being a kind of numbneſs of ſoul; and, contrariwiſe, this feeling and *ſenſibleneſs,* and ſorrow for ſin, the moſt vital quality. *Hammond.*

Se'nsibly. *adv.* [from *ſenſible.*] 1. Perceptibly to the ſenſes. 2. With perception of either mind or body. 3. Externally; by impreſſion on the ſenſes. 4. With quick intellectual perception. 5. [In low language.] Judiciouſly; reaſonably.

(1.) He is your brother, lords; *ſenſibly* fed
Of that ſelf-blood, that firſt gave life to you. *Shakeſp.*
A ſudden pain in my right foot increaſed *ſenſibly.* *Temple.*

The ſalts of human urine may, by the violent motion of the blood, be turned alkaline, and even corroſive; and ſo they affect the fibres of the brain more *ſenſibly* than other parts. *Arbuthnot.*

(3.) That church of Chriſt, which we properly term his body myſtical, can be but one; neither can that one be *ſenſibly* diſcerned by any, inaſmuch as the parts thereof are ſome in heaven already with Chriſt. *Hooker.*

Se'nsitive. *adj.* [*ſenſitif,* Fr.] Having ſenſe or perception, but not reaſon.

The *ſenſitive* faculty may have a *ſenſitive* love of ſome *ſenſitive* objects, which though moderated ſo as not to fall into ſin; yet, through the nature of man's ſenſe, may expreſs itſelf more ſenſitively towards that inferior object than towards God: this is a piece of human frailty. *Hammond.*

All the actions of the *ſenſitive* appetite are in painting called paſſions, becauſe the ſoul is agitated by them, and becauſe the body ſuffers and is ſenſibly altered. *Dryden.*

Bodies are ſuch as are endued with a vegetative ſoul, as plants; a *ſenſitive* ſoul, as animals; or a rational ſoul, as the body of man. *Ray.*

Se'nsitive *Plant.* *n. ſ.* [*mimoſa,* Latin.] A plant. The flower conſiſts of one leaf, which is ſhaped like a funnel, having many ſtamina in the centre: theſe flowers are collected into a round head: from the bottom of the flower riſes the piſtillum, which afterwards becomes an oblong flat-jointed pod, which opens both ways, and contains in each partition one roundiſh ſeed. Of this plant the humble plants are a ſpecies, which are ſo called, becauſe, upon being touched, the pedicle of their leaves falls downward; but the leaves of the *ſenſitive plant* are only contracted. *Miller.*

Vegetables have many of them ſome degrees of motion, and, upon the different application of other bodies to them, do very briſkly alter their figure and motion, and ſo have obtained the name of *ſenſitive plants*, from a motion which has ſome reſemblance to that which in animals follows upon ſenſation. *Locke.*

Whence does it happen, that the plant which well
We name the *ſenſitive*, ſhould move and feel?
Whence know her leaves to anſwer her command,
And with quick horror fly the neighb'ring hand? *Prior.*

The *ſenſitive plant* is ſo call'd, becauſe, as ſoon as you touch it, the leaf ſhrinks. *Mortimer.*

SE'NSITIVELY. *adv.* [from *ſenſitive.*] In a ſenſitive manner.

The ſenſitive faculty, through the nature of man's ſenſe, may expreſs itſelf more *ſenſitively* towards an inferior object than towards God: this is a piece of frailty. *Hammond.*

SENSO'RIUM. } *n. ſ.* [Latin.] 1. The part where the
SE'NSORY. } ſenſes tranſmit their perceptions to the mind; the ſeat of ſenſe. 2. Organ of ſenſation.

(1.) Spiritual ſpecies, both viſible and audible, will work upon the *ſenſories* though they move not any other body. *Bacon.*

As ſound in a bell or muſical ſtring, or other ſounding body, is nothing but a trembling motion, and the air nothing but that motion propagated from the object, in the *ſenſorium* 'tis a ſenſe of that motion under the form of ſound. *Newton.*

Is not the *ſenſory* of animals the place to which the ſenſitive ſubſtance is preſent, and into which the ſenſible ſpecies of things are carried through the nerves of the brain, that there they may be perceived by their immediate preſence to that ſubſtance? *Newton's Opticks.*

(2.) That we all have double *ſenſories*, two eyes, two ears, is an effectual confutation of this atheiſtical ſophiſm. *Bentley.*

SE'NSUAL. *adj.* [*ſenſuel*, Fren.] 1. Conſiſting in ſenſe; depending on ſenſe; affecting the ſenſes. 2. Pleaſing to the ſenſes; carnal; not ſpiritual. 3. Devoted to ſenſe; lewd; luxurious.

(1.) Men in general are too partial, in favour of a *ſenſual* appetite, to take notice of truth when they have found it. *L'Eſtrange.*

Far as creation's ample range extends,
The ſcale of *ſenſual*, mental pow'rs aſcends. *Pope.*

(2.) The greateſt part of men are ſuch as prefer their own private good before all things, even that good which is *ſenſual* before whatſoever is moſt divine. *Hooker.*

(3.) ——— From amidſt them roſe
Belial, the diſſoluteſt ſpirit that fell,
The *ſenſualliſt*; and, after Aſmodai,
The fleſhlieſt incubus. *Milton.*

No ſmall part of virtue conſiſts in abſtaining from that wherein *ſenſual* men place their felicity. *Atterbury.*

SE'NSUALIST. *n. ſ.* [from *ſenſual.*] A carnal perſon; one devoted to corporal pleaſures.

Let atheiſts and *ſenſualiſts* ſatisfy themſelves as they are able; the former of which will find, that, as long as reaſon keeps her ground, religion neither can nor will loſe her's. *South.*

SENSUA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſenſual.*] Devotedneſs to the ſenſes; addiction to brutal and corporal pleaſures.

But you are more intemperate in your blood
Than Venus, or thoſe pamper'd animals
That rage in ſavage *ſenſuality*. *Shakeſp.*

Kill not her quick'ning pow'r with ſurfeitings;
Mar not her ſenſe with *ſenſuality*:
Caſt not her ſerious wit on idle things;
Make not her free-will ſlave to vanity. *Davies.*

Senſuality is one kind of pleaſure, ſuch an one as it is. *South.*

They avoid dreſs, leſt they ſhould have affections tainted by any *ſenſuality*, and diverted from the love of him who is to be the only comfort and delight of their whole beings. *Addiſon.*

Impure and brutal *ſenſuality* was too much confirmed by the religion of thoſe countries, where even Venus and Bacchus had their temples. *Bentley.*

To SE'NSUALIZE. *v. a.* [from *ſenſual.*] To ſink to ſenſual pleaſures; to degrade the mind into ſubjection to the ſenſes.

Not to ſuffer one's ſelf to be *ſenſualized* by pleaſures, like thoſe who were changed into brutes by Circe. *Pope.*

SE'NSUALLY. *adv.* [from *ſenſual.*] In a ſenſual manner.

SE'NSUOUS. *adj.* [from *ſenſe.*] Tender; pathetick; full of paſſion. Not in uſe.

To this poetry would be made precedent, as being leſs ſubtile and fine; but more ſimple, *ſenſuous*, and paſſionate. *Milton.*

SENT. The participle paſſive of *ſend.*

I make a decree that all Iſrael go with thee; foraſmuch as thou art *ſent* of the king. *Ezra*, vii. 14.

SE'NTENCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſentence*, Fr. *ſententia*, Lat.] 1. Determination or deciſion, as of a judge civil or criminal. 2. It is uſually ſpoken of condemnation pronounced by the judge; doom. 3. A maxim; an axiom, generally moral. 4. A ſhort paragraph; a period in writing.

(1.) The rule of voluntary agents on earth is the *ſentence* that reaſon giveth, concerning the goodneſs of thoſe things which they are to do. *Hooker.*

If we have neither voice from Heaven, that ſo pronounceth of them, neither *ſentence* of men grounded upon ſuch manifeſt and clear proof, that they, in whoſe hands it is to alter them, may likewiſe infallibly, even in heart and conſcience, judge them ſo; upon neceſſity to urge alteration, is to trouble and diſturb without neceſſity. *Hooker.*

How will I give *ſentence* againſt them. *Jer.* iv. 12.

If matter of fact breaks out with too great an evidence to be denied, why, ſtill there are other lenitives, that friendſhip will apply, before it will be brought to the decretory rigours of a condemning *ſentence*. *South's Sermons.*

Let him ſet out ſome of Luther's works, that by them we may paſs *ſentence* upon his doctrines. *Atterbury.*

(2.) By the conſent of all laws, in capital cauſes, the evidence muſt be full and clear; and if ſo, where one man's life is in queſtion, what ſay we to a war, which is ever the *ſentence* of death upon many? *Bacon's Holy War.*

What reſts but that the mortal *ſentence* paſs? *Milton.*

(3.) A *ſentence* may be defined a moral inſtruction couched in a few words. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

(4.) An excellent ſpirit, knowledge, underſtanding, and ſhewing of hard *ſentences* were found in Daniel. *Dan.* v. 12.

To SE'NTENCE. *v. a.* [*ſentencier*, Fr from the noun.] 1. To paſs the laſt judgment on any one. 2. To condemn; to doom to puniſhment.

(1.) After this cold conſid'rance, *ſentence* me;
And, as you are a king, ſpeak in your ſtate,
What I have done that miſbecame my place. *Shakeſp.*

Came the mild judge and interceſſor both,
To *ſentence* man. *Milton.*

(2.) Could that decree from our brother come?
Nature herſelf is *ſentenc'd* in your doom:
Piety is no more. *Dryden.*

Idleneſs, *ſentenced* by the decurions, was puniſhed by ſo many ſtripes. *Temple.*

SENTENTIO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſententious.*] Comprehenſion in a ſentence.

Vulgar precepts in morality carry with them nothing above the line, or beyond the extemporary *ſententioſity* of common conceits with us. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

SENTE'NTIOUS. *adj.* [*ſentencieux*, Fr. from *ſentence.*] 1. Abounding with ſhort ſentences, axioms, and maxims, ſhort and energetick. 2. Compriſing ſentences.

(1.) He is very ſwift and *ſententious*. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Eyes are vocal, tears have tongues:
Sententious ſhowers! O let them fall;
Their cadence is rhetorical. *Craſhaw.*

Eloquence, with all her pomp and charms,
Foretold us uſeful and *ſententious* truths. *Waller.*

——— How he apes his ſire,
Ambitiouſly *ſententious*. *Addiſon, Cato.*

(2.) The making of figures being tedious, and requiring much room, put men firſt upon contracting them; as by the moſt ancient Egyptian monuments it appears they did: next, inſtead of *ſententious* marks, to think of verbal, ſuch as the Chineſe ſtill retain. *Grew's Coſmol.*

Sente'ntiously. *adv.* [from *ſententious.*] In ſhort ſentences; with ſtriking brevity.

They deſcribe her in part finely and elegantly, and in part gravely and *ſententiouſly*: they ſay, look how many feathers ſhe hath, ſo many eyes ſhe hath underneath. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Nauſicaa delivers her judgment *ſententiouſly*, to give it more weight. *Broome.*

Sente'ntiousness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſententious.*] Pithineſs of ſentences; brevity with ſtrength.

The Medea I eſteem for the gravity and *ſententiouſneſs* of it, which he himſelf concludes to be ſuitable to a tragedy. *Dryden.*

Se'ntery. *n. ſ.* [This is commonly written *ſentry*, corrupted from *ſentinel.*] One who is ſet to watch in a garriſon, or in the outlines of an army.

——— What ſtrength, what art can then
Suffice, or what evaſion bear him ſafe
Through the ſtrict *ſenteries*, and ſtations thick
Of angels watching round? *Milton.*

Se'ntient. *adj.* [*ſentiens*, Lat.] Perceiving; having perception.

This acting of the *ſentient* phantaſy is performed by a preſence of ſenſe, as the horſe is under the ſenſe of hunger, and that without any formal ſyllogiſm preſſeth him to eat. *Hale.*

Se'ntient. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] He that has perception.

If the *ſentient* be carried, *paſſibus æquis*, with the body, whoſe motion it would obſerve, ſuppoſing it regular, the remove is inſenſible. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

SE'NTIMENT. *n. ſ.* [*ſentiment*, Fr.] 1. Thought; notion; opinion. 2. The ſenſe conſidered diſtinctly from the language or things; a ſtriking ſentence in a compoſition.

(1.) The conſideration of the reaſon, why they are annexed to ſo many other ideas, ſerving to give us due *ſentiments* of the wiſdom and goodneſs of the ſovereign Diſpoſer of all things, may not be unſuitable to the main end of theſe enquiries. *Locke.*

Alike to council or th' aſſembly came,
With equal ſouls and *ſentiments* the ſame. *Pope.*

(2.) Thoſe who could no longer defend the conduct of Cato, praiſed the *ſentiments*. *Dennis.*

Se'ntinel. *n. ſ.* [*ſentinelle*, Fr. from *ſentio*, Latin.] One who watches or keeps guard to prevent ſurpriſe.

—— Norfolk, hie thee to thy charge;
Uſe careful watch, chuſe truſty *ſentinels*. *Shakeſp. R. III.*

Counſellors are not commonly ſo united, but that one counſellor keepeth *ſentinel* over another; ſo that if any do counſel out of faction or private ends, it commonly comes to the king's ear. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Firſt, the two eyes, which have the ſeeing pow'r,
Stand as one watchman, ſpy, or *ſentinel*,
Being plac'd aloft, within the head's high tow'r;
And though both ſee, yet both but one thing tell. *Davies.*

—— Love to our citadel reſorts,
Through thoſe deceitful ſallyports;
Our *ſentinels* betray our forts. *Denham.*

The ſenſes are ſituated in the head, as *ſentinels* in a watchtower, to receive and convey to the ſoul the impreſſions of external objects. *Ray on the Creation.*

Perhaps they had *ſentinels* waking while they ſlept; but even this would be unſoldierlike. *Broome.*

Se'ntry. *n. ſ.* [Corrupted, I believe, from *ſentinel.*] 1. A watch; a ſentinel; one who watches in a garriſon, or army, to keep them from ſurpriſe. 2. Guard; watch; the duty of a ſentry.

(1.) ——— If I do ſend, diſpatch
Thoſe *ſentries* to our aid; the reſt will ſerve
For a ſhort holding. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

The youth of hell ſtrict guard may keep,
And ſet their *ſentries* to the utmoſt deep. *Dryden.*

One gooſe they had, 'twas all they could allow,
A wakeful *ſentry*, and on duty now. *Dryden.*

(2.) Thou, whoſe nature cannot ſleep,
O'er my ſlumbers *ſentry* keep;
Guard me 'gainſt thoſe watchful foes,
Whoſe eyes are open while mine cloſe. *Brown.*

Here toils and death, and death's half brother, ſleep,
Forms terrible to view, their *ſentry* keep. *Dryden.*

Separabi'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeparable.*] The quality of admitting diſunion or diſcerption.

Separability is the greateſt argument of real diſtinction. *Glanville.*

The greateſt argument of real diſtinction is *ſeparability*, and actual ſeparation; for nothing can be ſeparated from itſelf. *Norris.*

Se'parable. *adj.* [*ſeparable*, Fr. *ſeparabilis*, Lat. from *ſeparate.*] 1. Suſceptive of diſunion; diſcerptible. 2. Poſſible to be disjoined from ſomething: with *from*.

(1.) The infuſions and decoctions of plants contain the moſt *ſeparable* parts of the plants, and convey not only their nutritious but medicinal qualities into the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

(2.) Expanſion and duration have this farther agreement, that though they are both conſidered by us as having parts, yet their parts are not *ſeparable* one *from* another. *Locke.*

Se'parableness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeparable.*] Capableneſs of being ſeparated.

Trials permit me not to doubt of the *ſeparableneſs* of a yellow tincture from gold. *Boyle.*

To **SE'PARATE.** *v. a.* [*ſeparo*, Lat. *ſeparer*, Fr.] 1. To break; to divide into parts. 2. To diſunite; to disjoin. 3. To ſever from the reſt. 4. To ſet apart; to ſegregate. 5. To withdraw.

(2.) ——— I'll to England.
——— To Ireland, I: our *ſeparated* fortunes
Shall keep us both the ſafer. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

——— Reſolv'd,
Rather than death, or aught than death more dread,
Shall *ſeparate* us. *Milton.*

(3.) Can a body be inflammable, from which it would puzzle a chymiſt to *ſeparate* an inflammable ingredient? *Boyle.*

Death from ſin no power can *ſeparate*. *Milton.*

(4.) *Separate* me Barnabas and Saul, for the work whereunto I have called them. *Acts*, xiii. 2.

David *ſeparated* to the ſervice thoſe who ſhould propheſy. *1 Chron.* xxv. 1.

(5.) *Separate* thyſelf from me; if thou wilt take the left, I will go to the right. *Gen.* xiii. 9.

To **Se'parate.** *v. n.* To part; to be diſunited.

When there was not room enough for their herds to feed, they by conſent *ſeparated*, and enlarged their paſture. *Locke.*

Se'parate. *adj.* [from the verb.] 1. Divided from the reſt. 2. Disjoined; withdrawn. 3. Secret; ſecluded. 4. Diſunited from the body; diſengaged from corporeal nature. An emphatical ſenſe.

(1.) 'Twere hard to conceive an eternal watch, whoſe pieces were never *ſeparate* one from another, nor ever in any other form. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

(2.) Eve *ſeparate* he wiſh'd. *Milton.*

(3.) —— In a ſecret vale the Trojan ſees
A *ſep'rate* grove. *Dryden.*

(4.) Whatever ideas the mind can receive and contemplate without the help of the body, it can retain without the help of the body too; or elſe the ſoul, or any *ſeparate* ſpirit, will have but little advantage by thinking. *Locke.*

Se'parately. *adv.* [from *ſeparate.*] Apart; ſingly; not in union; diſtinctly; particularly.

It is of ſingular uſe to princes, if they take the opinions of their council, both *ſeparately* and together, for private opinion is more free, but opinion before others is more reſerved. *Bacon.*

If you admit of many figures, conceive the whole together, and not every thing *ſeparately* and in particular. *Dryden.*

Se'parateness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeparate.*] The ſtate of being ſeparate.

Separa'tion. *n. ſ.* [*ſeparatio*, Lat. *ſeparation*, Fr. from *ſeparate.*] 1. The act of ſeparating; disjunction. 2. The ſtate of being ſeparate; diſunion. 3. The chymical analyſis, or operation of diſuniting things mingled. 4. Divorce; disjunction from a married ſtate.

(1.) They have a dark opinion, that the ſoul doth live after the *ſeparation* from the body. *Abbot.*

Any part of our bodies, vitally united to that which is conſcious in us, makes a part of ourſelves; but upon *ſeparation* from the vital union, by which that conſciouſneſs is communicated, that which a moment ſince was part of ourſelves, is now no more ſo. *Locke.*

(2.) As the confuſion of tongues was a mark of *ſeparation*, ſo the being of one language was a mark of union. *Bacon.*

(3.) A fifteenth part of ſilver, incorporate with gold, will not be recovered by any matter of *ſeparation*, unleſs you put a greater quantity of ſilver, which is the laſt refuge in *ſeparations*. *Bacon.*

(4.) ——— Did you not hear
A buzzing of a *ſeparation*
Between the king and Cath'rine? *Shakeſp.*

SE'PARATIST. *n. ſ.* [*ſeparatiſte*, French, from *ſeparate*.] One who divides from the church; a ſchiſmatick; a ſeceder.

The anabaptiſts, *ſeparatiſts*, and ſectaries tenets are full of ſchiſm, and inconſiſtent with monarchy. *Bacon.*

Our modern *ſeparatiſts* pronounce all thoſe heretical, or carnal, from whom they have withdrawn. *Decay of Piety.*

Says the *ſeparatiſt*, if thoſe, who have the rule over you, ſhould command you any thing about church affairs, you ought not, in conſcience, to obey them. *South's Sermons.*

SEPARA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeparate*.] One who divides; a divider.

SE'PARATORY. *adj.* [from *ſeparate*.] Uſed in ſeparation.

The moſt conſpicuous gland of an animal is the ſyſtem of the guts, where the lacteals are the emiſſary veſſels, or *ſeparatory* ducts. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

SE'PILIBLE. *adj.* [*ſepio*, Latin.] That may be buried. *Bailey.*

SE'PIMENT. *n. ſ.* [*ſepimentum*, Lat.] A hedge; a fence. *Bailey.*

SEPOSI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſepono*, Lat.] The act of ſetting apart; ſegregation.

SEPT. *n. ſ.* [*ſeptum*, Lat.] A clan; a race; a family; a generation. A word uſed only with regard or alluſion to Ireland, and, I ſuppoſe, Iriſh.

This judge, being the lord's brehon, adjudgeth a better ſhare unto the lord of the ſoil, or the head of that *ſept*, and alſo unto himſelf for his judgment a greater portion, than unto the plaintiffs. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

The Engliſh forces were ever too weak to ſubdue ſo many warlike nations, or *ſepts*, of the Iriſh as did poſſeſs this iſland. *Davies on Ireland.*

The true and ancient Ruſſians, a *ſept* whom he had met with in one of the provinces of that vaſt empire, were white like the Danes. *Boyle.*

SEPTA'NGULAR *adj.* [*ſeptem* and *angulus*, Lat.] Having ſeven corners or ſides.

SEPTE'MBER. *n. ſ.* [Latin; *Septembre*, Fren.] The ninth month of the year; the ſeventh from March.

September hath his name as being the ſeventh month from March: he is drawn with a merry and cheerful countenance, in a purple robe. *Peacham on Drawing.*

SE'PTENARY *adj.* [*ſeptenarius*, Lat.] Conſiſting of ſeven.

Every controverſy has ſeven queſtions belonging to it; tho' the order of nature ſeems too much neglected by a confinement to this *ſeptenary* number. *Watts.*

SEPTE'NARY. *n. ſ.* The number ſeven.

The days of men are caſt up by *ſeptenaries*, and every ſeventh year conceived to carry ſome altering character in temper of mind or body. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Theſe conſtitutions of Moſes, that proceed ſo much upon a *ſeptenary*, or number of ſeven, have no reaſon in the nature of the thing. *Burnet.*

SEPTE'NNIAL. *adj.* [*ſeptennis*, Lat.] 1. Laſting ſeven years. 2. Happening once in ſeven years.

(2.) Being once diſpenſed with for his *ſeptennial* viſit, by a holy inſtrument from Petropolis, he reſolved to govern them by ſubaltern miniſters. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

SEPTENTRION. *n. ſ.* [French; *ſeptentrio*, Latin.] The North.

Thou art as oppoſite to every good,
As the antipodes are unto us,
Or as the South to the *Septentrion*. *Shakeſp. Hen. VI.*

SEPTE'NTRION. } *adj.* [*ſeptentrionalis*, Lat. *ſeptentrional*, Fr.] Northern.
SEPTE'NTRIONAL. }

Back'd with a ridge of hills,
That ſcreen'd the fruits of th' earth and ſeats of men,
From cold *ſeptentrion* blaſts. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

——— If the Spring
Preceding ſhould be deſtitute of rain,
Or blaſt *ſeptentrional* with bruſhing wings
Sweep up the ſmoaky miſts and vapours damp,
Then woe to mortals. *Philips.*

SEPTENTRIONA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeptentrional*.] Northerlineſs.

SEPTE'NTRIONALLY. *adv.* [from *ſeptentrional*.] Towards the North; northerly.

If they be powerfully excited, and equally let fall, they commonly ſink down, and break the water, at that extreme whereat they were *ſeptentrionally* excited. *Brown.*

To SEPTENTRIO'NATE. *v. n.* [from *ſeptentrio*, Lat.] To tend northerly.

Steel and good iron, never excited by the loadſtone, *ſeptentrionate* at one extreme, and auſtralize at another. *Brown.*

SE'PTICAL. *adj.* [σηπτικὸς.] Having power to promote or produce putrefaction.

As a *ſeptical* medicine, Galen commended the aſhes of a ſalamander. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

SEPTILA'TERAL. *adj.* [*ſeptem* and *lateris*, Lat.] Having ſeven ſides.

By an equal interval they make ſeven triangles, the baſes whereof are the ſeven ſides of a *ſeptilateral* figure, deſcribed within a circle. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

SEPTUA'GENARY. *adj.* [*ſeptuagenarius*, Lat. *ſeptuagenaire*, Fr.] Conſiſting of ſeventy.

The three hundred years of John of times, or Neſtor, cannot afford a reaſonable encouragement beyond Moſes's *ſeptuaginary* determination. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

SEPTUAGE'SIMAL. *adj.* [*ſeptuageſimus*, Lat.] Conſiſting of ſeventy.

In our abridged and *ſeptuageſimal* age, it is very rare to behold the fourth generation. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

SE'PTUAGINT. *n. ſ.* [*ſeptuaginta*, Lat.] The old Greek verſion of the Old Teſtament, ſo called as being ſuppoſed the work of ſeventy-two interpreters.

Which way ſoever you try, you ſhall find the product great enough for the extent of this earth; and if you follow the *ſeptuagint* chronology, it will ſtill be far higher. *Burnet.*

SE'PTUPLE. *adj.* [*ſeptuplex*, Latin.] Seven times as much. A technical term.

SEPU'LCHRAL. *adj.* [*ſepulcral*, Fr. *ſepulcralis*, from *ſepulchrum*, Lat.] Relating to burial; relating to the grave; monumental.

Whilſt your ſouls negotiate there,
We like *ſepulchral* ſtatues lay;
All day the ſame our poſtures were,
And we ſaid nothing all the day. *Donne.*

Mine eye hath found that ſad *ſepulchral* rock,
That was the caſket of Heav'n's richeſt ſtore. *Milton.*

Sepulchral lies our holy walls to grace,
And new-year odes. *Pope's Dunciad.*

SE'PULCHRE. *n. ſ.* [*ſepulcre*, Fr. *ſepulchrum*, Latin.] A grave; a tomb.

To entail him and's heirs unto the crown,
What is it but to make thy *ſepulchre*? *Shakeſp. Hen. VI.*

Flies and ſpiders get a *ſepulchre* in amber, more durable than the monument and embalming of any king. *Bacon.*

There where the virgin's ſon his doctrine taught,
His miracles, and our redemption wrought;
Where I, by thee inſpir'd, his praiſes ſung,
And on his *ſepulchre* my offering hung. *Sandys.*

Perpetual lamps for many hundred years have continued burning, without ſupply, in the *ſepulchres* of the ancients. *Wilkins.*

If not one common *ſepulchre* contains
Our bodies, or one urn our laſt remains,
Yet Ceyx and Alcyone ſhall join. *Dryden.*

To **SE'PULCHRE.** *v. a.* [from the noun. It is accented on the ſecond ſyllable by *Shakeſpeare* and *Milton*; on the firſt, more properly, by *Johnſon* and *Prior.*] To bury; to entomb.

Go to thy lady's grave, and call her thence;
Or, at the leaſt, in her's *ſepulchre* thine. *Shakeſp.*

I am glad to ſee that time ſurvive,
Where merit is not *ſepulcher'd* alive;
Where good men's virtues them to honours bring,
And not to dangers. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Thou ſo *ſepulcher'd* in ſuch pomp do'ſt lie,
That kings for ſuch a tomb would wiſh to die. *Milton.*

Diſparted ſtreams ſhall from their channels fly,
And, deep ſurcharg'd, by ſandy mountains lie,
Obſcurely *ſepulcher'd.* *Prior.*

SE'PULTURE *n. ſ.* [*ſepulture*, Fr. *ſepultura*, Lat.] Interment; burial.

That Niobe, weeping over her children, was turned into a ſtone, was nothing elſe but that during her life ſhe erected over her *ſepultures* a marble tomb of her own. *Brown.*

Where we may royal *ſepulture* prepare;
With ſpeed to Meleſinda bring relief,
Recall her ſpirits, and moderate her grief. *Dryden.*

In England *ſepulture*, or burial of the dead, may be deferred and put off for the debts of the perſon deceaſed. *Ayliffe.*

SEQUA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*ſequacis*, Latin.] 1. Following; attendant. 2. Ductile; pliant

(1.) Orpheus could lead the ſavage race,
And trees uprooted left their place,
Sequacious of the lyre;
But bright Cecilia rais'd the wonder higher:
When to her organ vocal breath was giv'n,
An angel heard and ſtraight appear'd,
Miſtaking earth for heav'n. *Dryden.*

Above thoſe ſuperſtitious horrours that enſlave
The fond *ſequacious* herd, to myſtick faith
And blind amazement prone, th' enlighten'd few
The glorious ſtranger hail! *Thomſon.*

(2.) In the greater bodies the forge was eaſy, the matter being ductile and *ſequacious*, and obedient to the hand and ſtroke of the artificer, and apt to be drawn, formed, or moulded. *Ray.*

SEQUA'CITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſequax*, Latin.] Ductility; toughneſs.

Matter, whereof creatures are produced, hath a cloſeneſs, lentor, and *ſequacity.* *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

SE'QUEL. *n. ſ.* [*ſequelle*, Fr. *ſequela*, Lat.] 1. Concluſion; ſucceeding part. 2. Conſequence; event. 3 Conſequence inferred; conſequentialneſs.

(1.) If black ſcandal or foul-fac'd reproach
Attend the *ſequel* of your impoſition,
Your meer enforcement ſhall acquittance me. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

Was he not a man of wiſdom? Yes, but he was poor: but was he not alſo ſucceſsful? True, but ſtill he was poor: grant this, and you cannot keep off that unavoidable *ſequel* in the next verſe, the poor man's wiſdom is deſpiſed. *South.*

(2.) Let any principal thing, as the ſun or the moon, but once ceaſe, fail, or ſwerve, and who doth not eaſily conceive that the *ſequel* thereof would be ruin both to itſelf and whatſoever dependeth on it? *Hooker.*

——In theſe he put two weights,
The *ſequel* each of parting and of fight. *Milton.*

(3.) What *ſequel* is there in this argument? An archdeacon is the chief deacon: ergo, he is only a deacon. *Whitgifte.*

SE'QUENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſequor*, Latin.] 1. Order of ſucceſſion. An elegant word, but little uſed. 2. Series; arrangement; method.

(1.) ——How art thou a king,
But by fair *ſequence* and ſucceſſion? *Shakeſp. R.* II.

(2.) The cauſe proceedeth from a precedent *ſequence*, and ſeries of the ſeaſons of the year. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

SE'QUENT. *adj.* [*ſequens*, Lat.] 1. Following; ſucceeding. 2. Conſequential.

(1.) ——Let my tryal be mine own confeſſion:
Immediate ſentence then, and *ſequent* death,
Is all the grace I beg. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſure.*

——There he dies, and leaves his race
Growing into a nation; and now grown
Suſpected to a *ſequent* king, who ſeeks
To ſtop their overgrowth. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

SE'QUENT. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A follower. Not in uſe.

Here he hath framed a letter to a *ſequent* of the ſtranger queen's, which accidentally miſcarried. *Shakeſp.*

To **SEQUE'STER.** *v. a.* [*ſequeſtrer*, Fren. *ſecreſtar*, Span. *ſequeſtro*, low Latin.] 1. To ſeparate from others for the ſake of privacy. 2. To put aſide; to remove. 3. To withdraw; to ſegregate. 4. To ſet aſide from the uſe of the owner to that of others; as, his annuity is *ſequeſtred* to pay his creditors. 5 To deprive of poſſeſſions.

(1.) Why are you *ſequeſter'd* from all your train? *Shakeſp.*

To the which place a poor *ſequeſter'd* ſtag,
That from the hunter's aim had ta'en a hurt,
Did come to languiſh. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

————In ſhady bow'r,
More ſacred and *ſequeſter'd*, though but feign'd,
Pan or Sylvanus never ſlept. *Milton.*

Ye ſacred Nine! that all my ſoul poſſeſs,
Whoſe raptures fire me, and whoſe viſions bleſs,
Bear me, oh bear me to *ſequeſter'd* ſcenes
Of bow'ry mazes, and ſurrounding greens. *Pope.*

(2.) Although I had wholly *ſequeſtered* my civil affairs, yet I ſet down, out of experience in buſineſs, and converſation in books, what I thought pertinent to this affair. *Bacon.*

(3.) A thing as ſeaſonable in grief as in joy, as decent being added unto actions of greateſt weight and ſolemnity, as being uſed when men moſt *ſequeſter* themſelves from action. *Hooker.*

(5.) It was his taylor and his cook, his fine faſhions and his French ragou's, which *ſequeſtered* him; and, in a word, he came by his poverty as ſinfully as ſome uſually do by their riches. *South.*

SEQUE'STRABLE. *adj.* [from *ſequeſtrate.*] 1. Subject to privation. 2. Capable of ſeparation.

(2.) Hartſhorn, and divers other bodies belonging to the animal kingdom, abound with a not uneaſily *ſequeſtrable* ſalt. *Boyle.*

To **SEQUE'STRATE.** *v. n.* To ſequeſter; to ſeparate.

In general contagions more periſh for want of neceſſaries than by the malignity of the diſeaſe, they being *ſequeſtrated* from mankind. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

SEQUESTRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſequeſtration*, Fren. from *ſequeſtrate.*] 1. Separation; retirement. 2. Diſunion; disjunction. 3. State of being ſet aſide. 4. Deprivation of the uſe and profits of a poſſeſſion.

(1.) His addiction was to courſes vain;
I never noted in him any ſtudy,
Any retirement, any *ſequeſtration*
From open haunts and popularity. *Shakeſp. Hen.* V.

There muſt be leiſure, retirement, ſolitude, and a *ſequeſtration* of a man's ſelf from the noiſe of the world; for truth ſcorns to be ſeen by eyes much fixt upon inferior objects. *South.*

(2.) The metals remain unſevered, the fire only dividing the body into ſmaller particles, hindering reſt and continuity, without any *ſequeſtration* of elementary principles. *Boyle.*

(3.) Since Henry Monmouth firſt began to reign,
Before whoſe glory I was great in arms,
This loathſome *ſequeſtration* have I had. *Shakeſp. H.* VI.

(4.) If there be a ſingle ſpot in the glebe more barren, the rector or vicar may be obliged, by the caprice or pique of the biſhop, to build upon it, under pain of *ſequeſtration.* *Swift.*

SEQUESTRA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *ſequeſtrate.*] One who takes from a man the profit of his poſſeſſions.

I am fallen into the hands of publicans and *ſequeſtrators*, and they have taken all from me. *Taylor.*

Sera'glio. *n. ſ.* [Italian, perhaps of Oriental original. The *g* is loſt in the pronunciation.] A houſe of women kept for debauchery.

There is a great deal more ſolid content to be found in a conſtant courſe of well living, than in the voluptuouſneſs of a *ſeraglio.* *Norris.*

SE'RAPH. n. ſ. [.שראף] One of the orders of angels.

He is infinitely more remote in the real excellency of his nature, from the higheſt and perfecteſt of all created beings, than the pureſt *ſeraph* is from the moſt contemptible part of matter, and conſequently muſt infinitely exceed what our narrow underſtandings can conceive of him. *Locke.*

As full, as perfect in vile man that mourns,
As the rapt *ſeraph* that adores and burns. *Pope.*

Sera'phical. } *adj.* [*ſeraphique*, Fren. from *ſeraph.*] 1.
Sera'phick. } Angelick; angelical. 2. Pure; refined from ſenſuality.

(1.) Love is curious of little things, deſiring to be of angelical purity, of perfect innocence, and *ſeraphical* fervour. *Taylor.*

Seraphick arms and trophies. *Milton.*

(2.) 'Tis to the world a ſecret yet,
Whether the nymph, to pleaſe her ſwain,
Talks in a high romantick ſtrain;
Or whether he at laſt deſcends
To like with leſs *ſeraphick* ends. *Swift.*

Se'raphim *n. ſ.* [This is properly the plural of *ſeraph*, and therefore cannot have *s* added; yet, in compliance with our language, *ſeraphims* is ſometimes written.] Angels of one of the heavenly orders.

To thee cherubim and *ſeraphim* continually do cry. *Common Prayer.*

Then flew one of the *ſeraphims* unto me, having a live coal in his hand. *Iſaiah*, vi. 6.

Of *ſeraphim* another row. *Milton.*

Sere. *adj.* [ꞅeaꞃian, Saxon, to dry.] Dry; withered; no longer green. See Sear.

The muſes, that were wont green bays to wear,
Now bringen bitter elder-branches *ſere.* *Spenſer.*

He is deformed, crooked, old, and *ſere*,
Ill-fac'd, worſe bodied, ſhapeleſs every where;
Vicious, ungentle. *Shakeſp. Comedy of Errours.*

——— Ere this diurnal ſtar
Leave cold the night, how we his gather'd beams
Reflected, may with matter *ſere* foment. *Milton.*

They *ſere* wood from the rotten hedges took,
And ſeeds of latent fire from flints provoke. *Dryden.*

——— On a *ſere* branch,
Low bending to the back, I ſat me down,
Muſing and ſtill. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*

Sere. *n. ſ.* [Of this word I know not the etymology, nor, except from this paſſage, the meaning. Can it come, like *ſheers*, from ꞅcyꞃan, Saxon, to cut?] Claw; talon.

——— Two eagles,
That, mounted on the winds, together ſtill
Their ſtrokes extended; but arriving now
Amidſt the council, over every brow
Shook their thick wings, and threatning death's cold fears,
Their necks and cheeks tore with their eager *ſeres.* *Chapm.*

Serena'de. *n. ſ.* [*ſerenade*, Fr. *ſerenata*, Italian, whence, in *Milton ſerenate*, from *ſerenus*, Latin, the lovers commonly attending their miſtreſſes in fair nights.] Muſick or ſongs with which ladies are entertained by their lovers in the night.

Mixt dance, or wanton maſk, or midnight ball,
Or *ſerenate*, which the ſtarv'd lover ſings
To his proud fair; beſt quitted with diſdain. *Milton.*

Fooliſh ſwallow, what do'ſt thou
So often at my window do,
With thy tuneleſs *ſerenade?* *Cowley.*

Shall I the neighbours nightly reſt invade,
At her deaf doors, with ſome vile *ſerenade?* *Dryden.*

Will fancies he never ſhould have been the man he is, had not he broke windows, and diſturbed honeſt people with his midnight *ſerenades*, when he was a young fellow. *Addiſon.*

To Serena'de. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entertain with nocturnal muſick.

He continued to *ſerenade* her every morning, 'till the queen was charmed with his harmony. *Spectator.*

SERE'NE. *adj.* [*ſerein*, Fren. *ſerenus*, Latin.] 1. Calm; placid; quiet. 2 Unruffled; undiſturbed; even of temper; peaceful or calm of mind; ſhewing a calm mind.

(1.) ——— Spirits live inſpher'd
In regions mild, of calm and *ſerene* air. *Milton.*

The moon, *ſerene* in glory, mounts the ſky. *Pope.*

(2.) There wanted yet a creature might erect
His ſtature, and upright with front *ſerene*
Govern the reſt. *Milton.*

Exciting them, by a due remembrance of all that is paſt, unto future circumſpection, and a *ſerene* expectation of the future life. *Grew's Coſmol.*

Gutta Sere'na. *n. ſ.* An obſtruction in the optick nerve.

——— Theſe eyes that roll in vain,
So thick a drop *ſerene* hath quench'd their orbs. *Milton.*

Sere'ne. *n ſ.* [from the adjective] A calm damp evening.

Where ever death doth pleaſe t' appear,
Seas, *ſerenes*, ſwords, ſhot, ſickneſs, all are there. *Ben. Johnſon.*

To Sere'ne. *v. a.* [*ſerener*, Fr. *ſereno*, Lat.] 1. To calm; to quiet. 2. To clear; to brighten. Not proper.

(2.) ——— Take care
Thy muddy bev'rage to *ſerene*, and drive
Precipitant the baſer ropy lees. *Philips.*

Sere'nely *adv.* [from *ſerene.*] 1. Calmly; quietly. 2. With unruffled temper; coolly.

(1.) The ſetting ſun now ſhone *ſerenely* bright. *Pope.*

(2.) Whatever practical rule is generally broken, cannot be ſuppoſed innate; it being impoſſible that men would, without ſhame or fear, confidently and *ſerenely* break a rule, which they could not but evidently know that God had ſet up. *Locke.*

The nymph did like the ſcene appear,
Serenely pleaſant, calmly fair:
Soft fell her words as flew the air. } *Prior.*

Sere'neness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſerene.*] Serenity.

Sere'nitude. *n. ſ.* [from *ſerene.*] Calmneſs; coolneſs of mind. Not in uſe.

From the equal diſtribution of the phlegmatick humour will flow quietude and *ſerenitude* in the affections. *Wotton.*

Sere'nity. *n. ſ.* [*ſerenité*, Fr. from *ſerenus*, Lat] 1. Calmneſs; mild temperature. 2. Peace; quietneſs; not diſturbance. 3. Evenneſs of temper; coolneſs of mind.

(1.) In the conſtitution of a perpetual equinox, the beſt part of the globe would be deſolate; and as to that little that would be inhabited, there is no reaſon to expect that it would conſtantly enjoy that admired calm and *ſerenity.* *Bentley.*

——— Pure *ſerenity* apace
Induces thought, and contemplation ſtill. *Thomſon.*

(2.) A general peace and *ſerenity* newly ſucceeded a general trouble and cloud throughout all his kingdoms. *Temple.*

(3.) I cannot ſee how any men ſhould ever tranſgreſs thoſe moral rules, with confidence and *ſerenity*, were they innate, and ſtamped upon their minds. *Locke.*

Serge. *n. ſ.* [*ſerge*, French; *xerga*, Spaniſh, which *Covaruvias* derives from *xirica*, Arabick; *Skinner* from *ſerge*, German, a mat.] A kind of woollen cloth.

The ſame wool one man felts into a hat, another weaves into cloth, another into kerſey or *ſerge*, and another into arras. *Hale.*

Ye weavers, all your ſhuttles throw,
And bid broad-cloths and *ſerges* grow. *Gay.*

SE'RGEANT. *n. ſ.* [*ſergent*, Fren. *ſergente*, Italian, from *ſerviens*, Lat.] 1. An officer whoſe buſineſs it is to execute the commands of magiſtrates. 2. A petty officer in the army. 3. A lawyer of the higheſt rank under a judge. 4. It is a title given to ſome of the king's ſervants: as, *ſergeant chirurgeons*; that is, a chirurgeon *ſervant* to the king.

(1.) Had I but time, as this fell *ſerjeant*, Death,
Is ſtrict in his arreſt, oh! I could tell. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

When it was day, the magiſtrates ſent the *ſergeants*, ſaying, Let theſe men go. *Acts*, xvi. 35.

(2.) ——— This is the *ſergeant*,
Who, like a good and hardy ſoldier, fought. *Sh. Mach.*

(3.) None ſhould be made *ſergeants*, but ſuch as probably might be held fit to be judges afterwards. *Bacon.*

SE'RGEANTRY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſergeant.*] Grand *ſergeantry* is that where one holdeth lands of the king by *ſervice*, which he ought to do in his own perſon unto him: as to bear the king's banner or his ſpear, or to lead his hoſt, or to be his marſhal, or to blow a horn, when he ſeeth his enemies invade the land; or to find a man at arms to fight within the four ſeas, or elſe to do it himſelf; or to bear the king's ſword before him at his coronation, or on that day to be his ſewer, carver, butler, or chamberlain. Petit *ſergeantry* is where a man holdeth land of the king, to yield him yearly ſome ſmall thing toward his wars; as a ſword, dagger, bow, knife, ſpear, pair of gloves of mail, a pair of ſpurs, or ſuch like. *Cowel.*

SE'RGEANTSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *ſerjeant.*] The office of a ſergeant.

SE'RIES. *n. ſ.* [*ſerie*, Fr. *ſeries*, Lat.] 1. Sequence; order. 2. Succeſſion; courſe.

(1.) Draw out that antecedent, by reflecting briefly upon the text as it lies in the *ſeries* of the epiſtle. *Ward of Infidelity.*

The chaſms of the correſpondence I cannot ſupply, having deſtroyed too many letters to preſerve any *ſeries*. *Pope.*

(2.) This is the *ſeries* of perpetual woe,
Which thou, alas! and thine are born to know. *Pope.*

SE'RIOUS. *adj.* [*ſerieux*, Fr. *ſerius*, Latin.] 1. Grave; ſolemn; not volatile; not light of behaviour. 2. Important; weighty; not trifling.

(1.) Ah! my friends! while we laugh, all things are *ſerious* round about us: God is *ſerious*, who exerciſeth patience towards us; Chriſt is *ſerious*, who ſhed his blood for us; the Holy Ghoſt is *ſerious*, who ſtriveth againſt the obſtinacy of our hearts; the Holy Scriptures bring to our ears the moſt *ſerious* things in the world; the Holy Sacraments repreſent the moſt *ſerious* and awful matters; the whole creation is *ſerious* in ſerving God, and us; all that are in heaven or hell are *ſerious*: how then can we be gay? To give theſe excellent words their full force, it ſhould be known that they came not from the prieſthood, but the court; and from a courtier as eminent as England ever boaſted. *Young.*

(2.) I'll hence to London on a *ſerious* matter.
Shakeſp. Henry VI.

There's nothing *ſerious* in mortality;
All is but toys. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

SE'RIOUSLY. *adv* [from *ſerious.*] Gravely; ſolemnly; in earneſt; without levity.

It cannot but be matter of very dreadful conſideration to any one, ſober and in his wits, to think *ſeriouſly* with himſelf, what horror and confuſion muſt needs ſurpriſe that man, at the laſt day of account, who had led his whole life by one rule, when God intends to judge him by another. *South.*

——— All laugh to find
Unthinking plainneſs ſo o'erſpread thy mind,
That thou could'ſt *ſeriouſly* perſuade the crowd
To keep their oaths, and to believe a God. *Dryden.*

Juſtin Martyr, Tertullian, Lactantius, and Arnobius, tell us, that this martyrdom firſt of all made them *ſeriouſly* inquiſitive into that religion, which could endue the mind with ſo much ſtrength, and overcome the fear of death, nay, raiſe an earneſt deſire of it, though it appeared in all its terrors. *Addiſon.*

SE'RIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſerious.*] Gravity; ſolemnity; earneſt attention.

That ſpirit of religion and *ſeriouſneſs* vaniſhed all at once, and a ſpirit of libertiniſm and profaneneſs ſtarted up in the room of it. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

The youth was received at the door by a ſervant, who then conducted him with great ſilence and *ſeriouſneſs* to a long gallery, which was darkened at noon-day. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

SERMOCINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſermocinatio*, Lat.] The act or practice of making ſpeeches.

SERMOCINA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*ſermocinor*, Lat.] A preacher; a ſpeechmaker.

Theſe obſtreperous *ſermocinators* make eaſy impreſſion upon the minds of the vulgar. *Howel.*

SE'RMON. *n. ſ.* [*ſermon*, Fr. *ſermo*, Lat.] A diſcourſe of inſtruction pronounced by a divine for the edification of the people.

As for our *ſermons*, be they never ſo ſound and perfect, God's word they are not, as the *ſermons* of the prophets were; no, they are but ambiguouſly termed his word, becauſe his word is commonly the ſubject whereof they treat, and muſt be the rule whereby they are framed. *Hooker.*

——— This our life, exempt from publick haunt,
Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
Sermons in ſtones, and good in every thing. *Shakeſp.*

Sermons he heard, yet not ſo many
As left no time to practiſe any:
He heard them reverently, and then
His practice preach'd them o'er again. *Craſhaw.*

Many, while they have preached Chriſt in their *ſermons*, have read a lecture of Atheiſm in their practice. *South.*

His preaching much, but more his practice wrought;
A living *ſermon* of the truths he taught. *Dryden.*

To **SE'RMON.** *v. a.* [*ſermoner*, Fr. from the noun.] 1. To diſcourſe as in a ſermon. 2. To tutor; to teach dogmatically; to leſſon.

(1.) Some would rather have good diſcipline delivered plainly by way of precept, or *ſermoned* at large, than thus cloudily inwrapped in allegorical deviſes. *Spenſer.*

(2.) —— Come, *ſermon* me no farther:
No villainous bounty yet hath paſt my heart. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

SE'RMOUNTAIN, or *Seſeli.* *n. ſ.* [*ſilex*, Lat.] A plant.

SERO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſeroſité*, Fr.] Thin or watery part of the blood.

In theſe the ſalt and lixiviated *ſeroſity* is divided between the guts and the bladder; but it remains undivided in birds. *Brown.*

The tumour of the throat, which occaſions the difficulty of ſwallowing and breathing, proceeds from a *ſeroſity* obſtructing the glands, which may be watery, œdematoſe, and ſchirrous, according to the viſcoſity of the humour. *Arbuthnot.*

SE'ROUS. *adj.* [*ſereux*, Fren. *ſeroſus*, Latin.] 1. Thin; watery. Uſed of the part of the blood which ſeparates in congelation from the grumous or red part. 2. Adapted to the ſerum.

(2.) This diſeaſe is commonly an extravaſation of ſerum, received in ſome cavity of the body; for there may be alſo a dropſy by a dilatation of the *ſerous* veſſels, as that in the ovarium. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

SE'RPENT. *n. ſ.* [*ſerpens*, Lat.] An animal that moves by undulation without legs. They are often venomous. They are divided into two kinds: the *viper*, which brings young; and the *ſnake*, that lays eggs.

She was arrayed all in lily white,
And in her right hand bore a cup of gold,
With wine and water filled up to the height;
In which a *ſerpent* did himſelf enfold,
That horror made to all that did behold. *Fairy Queen.*

——— She ſtruck me with her tongue,
Moſt *ſerpent* like, upon the very heart. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

——— They, or under ground, or circuit wide,
With *ſerpent* error wand'ring, found their way. *Milton.*

The chief I challeng'd: he whoſe practis'd wit
Knew all the *ſerpent* mazes of deceit,
Eludes my ſearch. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

SE'RPENTINE. *adj.* [*ſerpentinus*, Lat. from *ſerpent.*] 1 Reſembling a ſerpent. 2. Winding like a ſerpent; anfractuous.

(1.) I craved of him to lead me to the top of this rock, with meaning to free him from ſo *ſerpentine* a companion as I am. *Sidney.*

This of ours is deſcribed with legs, wings, a *ſerpentine* and winding tail, and a creſt or comb ſomewhat like a cock. *Brown.*

—— Nothing wants, but that thy ſhape
Like his, and colour *ſerpentine*, may ſhew
Thy inward fraud. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The figures and their parts ought to have a *ſerpentine* and flaming form naturally: theſe ſorts of outlines have, I know not what of life and ſeeming motion in them, which very much reſembles the activity of the flame and ſerpent. *Dryden.*

(2.) —— Nor can the ſun
Perfect a circle, or maintain his way
One inch direct; but where he roſe to-day
He comes no more, but with a cozening line
Steals by that point, and ſo is *ſerpentine*. *Donne.*

His hand the adorned firmament diſplay'd,
Thoſe *ſerpentine*, yet conſtant motions made. *Sandys.*

How many ſpacious countries does the Rhine,
In winding banks, and mazes *ſerpentine*,
Traverſe, before he ſplits in Belgia's plain,
And, loſt in ſand, creeps to the German main? *Blackm.*

Se'rpentine. *n. ſ.* [*dracantium.*] An herb. *Ainſw.*

Se'rpentine *Stone*. *n. ſ.* There were three ſpecies of this ſtone known among the ancients, all reſembling one another, and celebrated for the ſame virtues. The one was green, variegated with ſpots of black, thence called the black ophites; another, called the white ophites, was green alſo, but variegated with ſpots of white: the third was called tephria, and was of a grey colour, variegated with ſmall black ſpots. The ancients tell us, that it was a certain remedy againſt the poiſon of the bite of ſerpents; but it is now juſtly rejected. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

Accept in good part a bottle made of a *ſerpentine ſtone*, which hath the quality to give any wine or water, that ſhall be infuſed therein for four and twenty hours, the taſte and operation of the ſpaw-water, and is very medicinable for the cure of the ſpleen and gravel. *Wotton.*

Se'rpents *Tongue*. *n. ſ.* [*ophioglоſſon.*] An herb. *Ainſw.*

Se'rpet *n. ſ.* A baſket. *Ainſw.*

Serpi'ginous. *adj.* [from *ſerpigo*, Lat.] Diſeaſed with a ſerpigo.

The ſkin behind her ear downwards became *ſerpiginous*, and was covered with white ſcales. *Wiſeman.*

SERPIGO. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A kind of tetter.

For thy own bowels, which do call thee fire,
Do curſe the gout, *ſerpigo*, and the rheum,
For ending thee no ſooner. *Shakeſp.*

She had a node with pains on her right leg, and a *ſerpigo* on her right hand. *Wiſeman.*

To Serr. *v. a.* [*ſerrer*, French.] To drive hard together; to crowd into a little ſpace. Not received into uſe, nor deſerving reception.

The frowning and knitting of the brows is a gathering or *ſerring* of the ſpirits, to reſiſt in ſome meaſure; and alſo this knitting will follow upon earneſt ſtudying, though it be without diſlike. *Bac. Nat. Hiſt.*

Heat attenuates and ſends forth the ſpirit of a body, and upon that the more groſs parts contract and *ſerr* themſelves together. *Bacon.*

Se'rrate. } *adj.* [*ſerratus*, Lat.] Formed with jags
Se'rrated. } or indentures like the edge of a ſaw.

All that have *ſerrate* teeth are carnivorous. *Ray.*

The common heron hath long legs for wading, a long neck anſwerable thereto to reach prey, a wide throat to pouch it, and long toes with ſtrong hooked talons, one of which is remarkably *ſerrate* on the edge. *Derh. Phyſic. Theol.*

This ſtick is uſually knotted, and always armed: one of them with a curious ſhark's tooth near an inch long, and indented or *ſerrated* on both edges: a ſcurvy weapon. *Grew.*

Serra'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *ſerra*, Latin.] Formation in the ſhape of a ſaw.

Se'rrature. *n. ſ.* [from *ſerra*, Lat.] Indenture like teeth of ſaws.

Theſe are ſerrated on the edges; but the *ſerratures* are deeper and groſſer than in any of the reſt. *Woodward.*

To Se'rry. *v. a.* [*ſerrer*, French; *ſerrato*, Italian.] To preſs cloſe; to drive hard together. For *ſerry Bacon* uſes *ſerr*; but neither *ſerr* nor *ſerry* are received.

—— With them roſe
A foreſt huge of ſpears; and thronging helms
Appear'd, and *ſerried* ſhields in thick array,
Of depth immeaſurable. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Foul diſſipation follow'd, and forc'd rout;
Nor ſerv'd it to relax their *ſerried* files. *Milt. P. L.*

Se'rvant. *n. ſ.* [*ſervant*, French; *ſervus*, Latin.] 1. One who attends another, and acts at his command. The correlative of maſter. Uſed of man or woman. 2. One in a ſtate of ſubjection. Unuſual. 3. A word of civility uſed to ſuperiours or equals.

(1.) ——We are one in fortune; both
Fell by our *ſervants*, by thoſe men we lov'd moſt. *Shakeſp.*

I had rather be a country *ſervant* maid,
Than a great queen with this condition. *Shak. R. III.*

—— He diſdain'd not
Thenceforth the form of *ſervant* to aſſume. *Milton.*

For maſter or for *ſervant* here to call
Was all alike, where only two were all. *Dryden.*

(2.) —— Being unprepar'd,
Our will became the *ſervant* to defect,
Which elſe ſhould free have wrong'd. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

(3.) This ſubjection, due from all men to all men, is ſomething more than the compliment of courſe, when our betters tell us they are our humble *ſervants*, but underſtand us to be their ſlaves. *Swift.*

To Se'rvant. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſubject. Not in uſe.

—— My affairs
Are *ſervanted* to others: though I owe
My revenge properly, remiſſion lies
In Volſcian breaſts. *Shakeſp. Cor.*

To SERVE. *v. a.* [*ſervir*, French; *ſervio*, Latin.] 1. To work for. 2. To attend at command. 3. To obey ſervilely or meanly. 4. To ſupply with food ceremoniouſly. 5. To bring meat as a menial attendant: with *in* or *up*: with *in*, as meat dreſſed in the kitchen is brought *into* another room; with *up*, as the room of repaſt is commonly higher than the kitchen. 6. To be ſubſervient or ſubordinate to. 7. To ſupply with any thing: as, the curate *ſerved* two churches. 8. To obey in military actions: as, he *ſerved* the king in three campaigns. 9. To be ſufficient to. 10. To be of uſe to; to aſſiſt; to promote. 11. To help by good offices. 12. To comply with; to ſubmit to. 13. To ſatisfy; to content. 14. To ſtand inſtead of any thing to one. 15. [*Se ſervir de*, French.] *To* Serve *himſelf of*. To make uſe of. A mere Galliciſm. 16. To treat: to requite: in an ill ſenſe: as, he *ſerved* me ungratefully. 17. [In divinity.] To worſhip the ſupreme Being. 18. *To* Serve *a warrant*. To ſeize an offender, and carry to juſtice. 19. *To* Serve *an office*. To diſgrace any onerous and publick duty.

(1.) Becauſe thou art my brother, ſhould'ſt thou therefore *ſerve* me for nought? *Gen.* xxix. 15.

(2.) A goddeſs among gods ador'd, and *ſerv'd*
By angels numberleſs, thy daily train. *Milton.*

(3.) When wealthy, ſhew thy wiſdom not to be
To wealth a ſervant, but make wealth *ſerve* thee. *Denham.*

(4.) Others, pamper'd in their ſhameleſs pride,
Are *ſerv'd* in plate, and in their chariots ride. *Dryden.*

(5.) Bid them cover the table, *ſerve in* the meat, and we will come in to dinner. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Ven.*

Soon after our dinner was *ſerved in*, which was right good viands, both for bread and meat: we had alſo drink of three ſorts, all wholeſome and good. *Bacon.*

Beſmeared with the horrid juice of ſepia, they danced a little in phantaſtick poſtures, retired a while, and then returned *ſerving up* a banquet as at ſolemn funerals. *Taylor.*

Some part he roaſts; then *ſerves it up* ſo dreſt,
And bids me welcome to this humble feaſt:
Mov'd with diſdain,
I with avenging flames the palace burn'd. *Dryden.*

The ſame meſs ſhould be *ſerv'd up* again for ſupper, and breakfaſt next morning. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of J. B.*

(6.) Bodies bright and greater ſhould not *ſerve*
The leſs not bright. *Milton.*

(7.) They that *ſerve* the city ſhall *ſerve* it out of all the tribes of Iſrael. *Ezek.* xlviii. 19.

(9.) If any ſubject, intereſt, or fancy has recommended, their reaſoning is after their faſhion; it *ſerves* their turn. *Locke.*

(10.) When a ſtorm of a ſad miſchance beats upon our ſpirits, turn it into ſome advantage, by obſerving where it can *ſerve* another end, either of religion or prudence. *Taylor.*

He conſider'd every creature
Moſt opportune might *ſerve* his wiles. *Milton.*

(11.) Shall he thus *ſerve* his country, and the muſe
The tribute of her juſt applauſe refuſe? *Tate.*

(12.) They think herein we *ſerve* the time, becauſe thereby we either hold or ſeek preferment. *Hooker.*

(13.) As the former empty plea *ſerved* the ſottiſh Jews, this equally *ſerves* them to put them into a fool's paradiſe, by feeding their hopes, without changing their lives. *South.*

Nothing would *ſerve* them then but riding. *L'Eſtrange.*

One half pint bottle *ſerves* them both to dine,
And is at once their vinegar and wine. *Pope.*

(14.) The dull flat falſehood *ſerves* for policy,
And in the cunning, truth itſelf's a lye. *Pope.*

(15.) A complete brave man muſt know ſolidly the main end he is in the world for; and withal how to *ſerve himſelf of* the divine's high contemplations, of the metaphyſician's ſubtle ſpeculations, and of the natural philoſopher's minute obſervations. *Digby on the Soul.*

They would *ſerve themſelves of* this form. *Taylor.*

I will *ſerve myſelf of* this conceſſion. *Chillingworth.*

It is much more eaſy for men to *ſerve* their own ends *of* thoſe principles, which they do not put into men, but find there. *Tillotſon.*

If they elevate themſelves, 'tis only to fall from a higher place, becauſe they *ſerve themſelves of* other men's wings, neither underſtanding their uſe nor virtue. *Dryd. Du Freſn.*

(17.) Matters hid leave to God, him *ſerve* and fear. *Milt.*

To SERVE. *v. n.* 1. To be a ſervant, or ſlave. 2. To be in ſubjection. 3. To attend: to wait. 4. To engage in the duties of war under command. 5. To produce the end deſired. 6. To be ſufficient for a purpoſe. 7. To ſuit; to be convenient. 8. To conduce; to be of uſe. 9. To officiate or miniſter: as, he *ſerved* at the publick dinner.

(1.) Iſrael *ſerved* for a wife, and for a wife he kept ſheep. *Hoſ.*

We will give thee this alſo, for the ſervice which thou ſhalt *ſerve* with me. *Gen.* xx. 27.

(2.) Thou haſt made me to *ſerve* with thy ſins; thou haſt wearied me with thine iniquities. *Iſa.* xliii. 24.

(3.) Martha was cumbered about much *ſerving*, and ſaid, Lord, do'ſt thou not care that my ſiſter hath left me to *ſerve* alone? *Luke,* x. 40.

(4.) Both more or leſs have given him the revolt;
And none *ſerve* with but conſtrained things,
Whoſe hearts are abſent too. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Many noble gentlemen came out of all parts of Italy, who had before been great commanders, but now *ſerved* as private gentlemen without pay. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

(5.) The look bewrayed, that as ſhe uſed theſe ornaments, not for herſelf, but to prevail with another, ſo ſhe feared that all would not *ſerve*. *Sidney.*

(6.) Take it, ſhe ſaid; and when your needs require,
This little brand will *ſerve* to light your fire. *Dryden.*

(7.) We have the ſummary of all our griefs,
When time ſhall *ſerve* to ſhew in articles. *Shakeſp. H. IV.*

As occaſion *ſerves*, this noble queen
And prince ſhall follow with a freſh ſupply. *Shak. H. VI.*

Read that; 'tis with the royal ſignet ſign'd,
And given me by the king, when time ſhould *ſerve*,
To be peruſ'd by you. *Dryd. Span. Fry.*

(8.) Churches, as every thing elſe, receive their chief perfection from the end whereunto they *ſerve*. *Hooker.*

Our ſpeech to worldly ſuperiors we frame in ſuch ſort as *ſerveth* beſt to inform and perſuade the minds of them, who otherwiſe neither could nor would greatly regard our neceſſities. *Hooker.*

Who leſſens thee, againſt his purpoſe *ſerves*
To manifeſt the more thy might. *Milton.*

Firſt inveſtigate the variety of motions and figures made by the organs which *ſerve* for articulation, and the variety of matter to which thoſe articulations are ſeverally applied. *Holder.*

Faſhion is, for the moſt part, nothing but the oſtentation of riches; and therefore the high price of what *ſerves* to that rather increaſes than leſſens its vent. *Locke.*

Our victory only *ſerved* to lead us on to further viſionary proſpects. *Swift.*

SERVICE. *n. ſ.* [*ſervice*, Fr. *ſervitium*, Latin.] 1. Menial office; low buſineſs done at the command of a maſter. 2. Attendance of a ſervant. 3. Place; office of a ſervant. 4. Any thing done by way of duty to a ſuperiour. 5. Attendance on any ſuperiour. 6. Profeſſion of reſpect uttered or ſent. 7. Obedience; ſubmiſſion. 8. Act on the performance of which poſſeſſion depends. 9. Actual duty; office. 10. Employment; buſineſs. 11. Military duty. 12. A military atchievement. 13. Purpoſe; uſe. 14. Uſeful office; advantage conferred. 15. Favour. 16. Public office of devotion. 17. Courſe; order of diſhes. 18. A tree and fruit. [*ſorbus*, Lat.] The flower conſiſts of ſeveral leaves, which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of a roſe, whoſe flower-cup afterwards becomes a fruit ſhaped like a pear or medlar; to which muſt be added, pennated leaves like that of the aſh. *Miller.*

(1.) —— The baniſh'd Kent, who in diſguiſe
Follow'd his king, and did him *ſervice*
Improper for a ſlave. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

(2.) Both fell by our ſervants, by thoſe men we lov'd moſt:
A moſt unnatural and faithleſs *ſervice*. *Shakeſp.*

(3.) I have ſerved prince Florizel; but now I am out of *ſervice*. *Shakeſp.*

—— By oppreſſing and betraying me,
Thou might'ſt have ſooner got another *ſervice*. *Shakeſp.*

Theſe that accuſe him are a yoke of his diſcarded men; very rogues, now they be out of *ſervice*. *Shak.*

A court, properly a fair, the end of it trade and gain; for none would go to *ſervice* that thinks he has enough to live well of himſelf. *Temple.*

(4.) That *ſervice* is not *ſervice*, ſo being done,
But being ſo allow'd. *Shak. Cymb.*

This poem was the laſt piece of *ſervice* I did for my maſter King Charles. *Dryden.*

(5.) —— Madam, I entreat true peace of you
Which I will purchaſe with my duteous *ſervice*. *Shakeſp.*

Riches gotten by *ſervice*, tho' it be of the beſt riſe, yet when gotten by flattery, may be placed amongſt the worſt. *Bacon.*

(6.) —— I am a woman, lacking wit,
To make a ſeemly anſwer to ſuch perſons,
Pray do my *ſervice* to his majeſty. *Shakeſp. H. VIII.*

(7.) Thou, Nature, art my goddeſs; to thy law
My *ſervices* are bound. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

God requires no man's *ſervice* upon hard and unreaſonable terms. *Tillotſ. Serm.*

(8.) Although they built caſtles and made freeholders, yet were there no tenures and *ſervices* reſerved to the crown; but the lords drew all the reſpect and dependency of the common people unto themſelves. *Dav. State of Irel.*

(9.) The order of human ſociety cannot be preſerved, nor the *ſervices* requiſite to the ſupport of it be ſupplied, without a diſtinction of ſtations, and a long ſubordination of offices. *Rog.*

(10.) If ſtations of power and truſt were conſtantly made the rewards of virtue, men of great abilities would endeavour to excel in the duties of a religious life, in order to qualify themſelves for publick *ſervice*. *Swift.*

(11.) When he cometh to experience of *ſervice* abroad, or is put to a piece or pike, he maketh a worthy ſoldier. *Spenſer.*

At the parliament at Oxford his youth and want of experience in *ſea*-ſervice had ſomewhat been ſhrewdly touched, even before the ſluices of popular liberty were yet ſet open. *Wotton's Buckingham.*

(12.) Such fellows will learn you by rote where *ſervices* were done, at ſuch and ſuch a breach. *Shakeſp.*

(13.) All the veſſels of the king's houſe are not for uſes of honour, ſome be common ſtuff, and for mean *ſervices*, yet profitable. *Spelman.*

(14.) The ſtork's plea, when taken in a net, was the *ſervice* ſhe did in picking up venomous creatures. *L'Eſtrange.*

The clergy prevent themſelves from doing much *ſervice* to religion, by affecting ſo much to converſe with each other, and caring ſo little to mingle with the laity. *Swift.*

Gentle ſtreams viſit populous towns in their courſe, and are at once of ornament and *ſervice* to them. *Pope.*

That *ſervice* may really be done, the medicine muſt be given in large quantities. *Mead.*

(15.) To thee a woman's *ſervices* are due,
My fool uſurps my body. *Shakeſp. K. L.*

(16.) According to this form of theirs, it muſt ſtand for a rule, no ſermon, no *ſervice*. *Hooker.*

If that very *ſervice* of God in the Jewiſh ſynagogues, which our Lord did approve and ſanctify with his own preſence, had ſo large portions of the law and prophets, together with the many prayers and pſalms read day by day, as equal in a manner the length of ours, and yet in that reſpect was never thought to deſerve blame; is it now an offence that the like meaſure of time is beſtowed in the like manner? *Hooker.*

I know no neceſſity why private and ſingle abilities ſhould quite juſtle out and deprive the church of the joint abilities and concurrent gifts of many learned and godly men, ſuch as the compoſers of the *ſervice*-book were. *K. Charles.*

The congregation was diſcompoſed, and divine *ſervice* broken off. *Watts.*

(17.) Cleopatra made Anthony a ſupper ſumptuous and royal; howbeit there was no extraordinary *ſervice* ſeen on the board. *Hakewill.*

(18.) October is drawn in a garment of yellow and carnation; in his left hand a baſket of *ſervices*, medlars, and other fruits that ripen late. *Peacham.*

SE'RVICEABLE. *adj.* [*ſerviſſable*, old French; from *ſervice.*] 1. Active; diligent; officious. 2. Uſeful; beneficial.

(1.) He was ſent to the King's court, with letters from that officer, containing his own *ſerviceable* diligence in diſcovering ſo great a perſonage; adding withal more than was true of his conjectures. *Sidney.*

I know thee well, a *ſerviceable* villain;
As duteous to the vices of thy miſtreſs
As badneſs could deſire. *Shakeſp. King L.*

(2.) Religion hath force to qualify all ſorts of men, and to make them, in publick affairs, the more *ſerviceable*; governors the apter to rule with conſcience; inferiors, for conſcience ſake, the willinger to obey. *Hooker.*

So your father charg'd me at our parting,
Be *ſerviceable* to my ſon. *Shakeſp.*

His own inclinations were to confine himſelf to his own buſineſs, and be *ſerviceable* to religion and learning. *Atterbury.*

A book to juſtify the revolution, archbiſhop Tillotſon recommended to the king as the moſt *ſerviceable* treatiſe could have been publiſhed then. *Swift.*

SE'RVICEABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſerviceable.*] 1. Officiouſneſs; activity. 2. Uſefulneſs; beneficialneſs.

(1.) He might continually be in her preſence, ſhewing more humble *ſerviceableneſs* and joy to content her than ever before. *Sidney.*

(2.) All action being for ſome end, its aptneſs to be commanded or forbidden muſt be founded upon its *ſerviceableneſs* or diſſerviceableneſs to ſome end. *Norris.*

SE'RVILE. *adj.* [*ſervile*, French; *ſervilis*, Lat.] 1. Slaviſh; dependant; mean. 2. Fawning; cringing.

(1.) Fight and die, is death deſtroying death:
Where fearing dying, pays death *ſervile* breath. *Shakeſp.*

From impoſition of ſtrict laws to free
Acceptance of large grace, from *ſervile* fear
To filial. *Milton.*

Ev'n fortune rules no more a *ſervile* land,
Where exil'd tyrants ſtill by turns command. *Pope.*

(2.) The moſt *ſervile* flattery is lodged the moſt eaſily in the groſſeſt capacity: for their ordinary conceit draweth a yielding to their greaters, and then have they not wit to diſcern the right degrees of duty. *Sidney.*

She muſt bend the *ſervile* knee,
And fawning take the ſplendid robber's boon. *Thomſon.*

SE'RVILELY. *adv.* [from *ſervile.*] Meanly; ſlaviſhly.

T' each changing news, they chang'd affections bring,
And *ſervilely* from fate expect a King. *Dryd. Aur.*

He affects a ſingularity in his actions and thoughts, rather than *ſervilely* to copy from the wiſeſt. *Swift.*

SE'RVILENESS. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſervile.*] 1. Subjection;
SERVILITY. } involuntary obedience. 2. Meanneſs; dependance; baſeneſs. 3. Submiſſion from fear. 4. Slavery; the condition of a ſlave.

(1.) What, beſides this unhappy *ſervility* to cuſtom, can poſſibly reconcile men that own Chriſtianity to a practice widely diſtant from it? *Gov. of the Tongue.*

(3.) The angels and dæmons, thoſe by their ſubſerviency, and theſe by the *ſervility* of their obedience, manifeſtly declared Chriſt and his apoſtles to be veſted with an authority derived from their Lord. *Weſt.*

(4.) To be a queen in bondage, is more vile
Than is a ſlave in baſe *ſervility*;
For princes ſhould be free. *Shakeſp. H. VI.*

SE'RVING-MAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſerve* and *man.*] A menial ſervant.

Your niece did more favours to the duke's *ſerving-man*, than ever ſhe beſtowed on me. *Shakeſp. Tw. Night.*

Juſt in the nick; the cook knock'd thrice,
And all the waiters in a trice
His ſummons did obey;
Each *ſerving-man*, with diſh in hand,
March'd boldly up, like our train'd band,
Preſented and away. *Suckling.*

With Dennis you did ne'er combine,
Not you, to ſteal your maſter's wine;
Except a bottle now and then,
To welcome brother *ſerving-men*. *Swift.*

SE'RVITOR. *n. ſ.* [*ſerviteur*, French.] 1. Servant; attendant. A word obſolete. 2. One who acts under another; a follower. 3. One who profeſſes duty and obedience. 4. One of the loweſt order in the univerſity.

(1.) This workman, whoſe *ſervitor* Nature is, being only one, the Heathens imagining to be more, gave him in the ſky the name of Jupiter; in the air, of Juno; in the water, of Neptune; in the earth, of Veſta, and Ceres. *Hooker.*

—— Thus are poor *ſervitors*,
When others ſleep upon their quiet beds,
Conſtrain'd to watch in darkneſs, rain and cold. *Shakeſp.*

—— Fearful commenting
Is leaden *ſervitor* to dull-delay;
Delay leads impotent and ſnail-pac'd beggary. *Shak.*

(2.) Our Norman conqueror gave away to his *ſervitors* the lands and poſſeſſions of ſuch as did oppoſe his invaſion. *Davies.*

(3.) My noble queen, let former grudges paſs,
And henceforth I am thy true *ſervitor*. *Shak. H. VI.*

(4.) His learning is much of a ſize with his birth and education; no more of either than what a poor hungry *ſervitor* can be expected to bring with him from his college. *Swift.*

SE'RVITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*ſervitude*, Fr. *ſervitus*, Lat.] 1. Slavery; ſtate of a ſlave; dependance. 2. Servants collectively. Not in uſe.

(1.) Ariſtotle ſpeaketh of men, whom nature hath framed for the ſtate of *ſervitude*, ſaying, They have reaſon ſo far forth as to conceive when others direct them. *Hooker.*

You would have ſold your king to ſlaughter,
His princes and his peers to *ſervitude*,
His ſubjects to oppreſſion and contempt. *Shak. H. V.*

Unjuſtly thou deprav'ſt it with the name
Of *ſervitude*, to ſerve whom God ordains,
Or nature: God and nature bid the ſame,
When he who rules is worthieſt. *Milton.*

Tho' it is neceſſary, that ſome perſons in the world ſhould be in love with a ſplendid *ſervitude*, yet certainly they muſt be much beholding to their own fancy, that they can be pleaſed at it; for he that riſes up early, and goes to bed late, only to receive addreſſes, is really as much abridged in his freedom, as he that waits to preſent one. *South.*

(2.) —— After him a cumb'rous train
Of herds, and flocks, and numerous *ſervitude*. *Milton.*

SE'RUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] 1. The thin and watery part that ſeparates from the reſt in any liquor, as in milk the whey from the cream. 2. The part of the blood, which in coagulation ſeparates from the grume.

(2.) Blood is the moſt univerſal juice in an animal body: the red part of it differs from the *ſerum*, the *ſerum* from the lymph, the lymph from the nervous juice, and that from the ſeveral other humours ſeparated in the glands. *Arbuthn.*

SESQUIA'LTER. } *adj.* [*ſeſquialtere*, Fr. *ſeſquialter*, Lat.]
SESQUIA'LTERAL. } In geometry, is a ratio, where one quantity or number contains another once and half as much more, as 6 and 9. *Dict.*

In all the revolutions of the planets about the ſun, and of the ſecondary planets about the primary ones, the periodical times are in a *ſeſquialter* proportion to the mean diſtance. *Cheyne.*

As the ſix primary planets revolve about the ſun, ſo the ſecondary ones are moved about them in the ſame *ſeſquialteral* proportion of their periodical motions to their orbs. *Bentl.*

SE'SQUIPLICATE. *adj.* [In mathematicks.] Is the proportion one quantity or number has to another, in the ratio of one half.

The periodical times of the planets are in *ſeſquiplicate* proportion, and not a duplicate proportion of the diſtances from the center or the radii; and conſequently the planets cannot be carried about by an harmonically circulating fluid. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

SE'SQUIPEDAL. } *adj.* [*ſeſquipedalis*, Lat.] Con-
SESQUIPEDA'LIAN. } taining a foot and a half.

As for my own part, I am but a *ſeſquipedal*, having only ſix foot and a half of ſtature. *Addiſon's Guard.*

Haſt thou ever meaſured the gigantick Ethiopian, whoſe ſtature is above eight cubits high, or the *ſeſquipedalian* pigmey? *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

SESQUITE'RTIAN. [In mathematicks.] Having ſuch a ratio, as that one quantity or number contains another once and one third part more; as between 6 and 8. *Dict.*

SESS. *n. ſ.* [for *aſſeſs*, *ceſs*, or *cenſe*.] Rate; ceſs charged; tax.

His army was ſo ill paid and governed, as the Engliſh ſuffered more damage by the *ſeſs* of his ſoldiers than they gained profit or ſecurity by abating the pride of their enemies. *Davies's Hiſt. of Irel.*

SE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*ſeſſion*, Fr. *ſeſſio*, Lat.] 1. The act of ſitting. 2. A ſtated aſſembly of magiſtrates or ſenators. 3. The ſpace for which an aſſembly ſits, without intermiſſion or receſs. 4. A meeting of juſtices: as the *ſeſſions* of the peace.

(1.) He hath as man, not as God only, a ſupreme dominion over quick and dead: for ſo much his aſcenſion into heaven, and his *ſeſſion* at the right hand of God do import. *Hooker.*

Many, tho' they concede a table-geſture, will hardly allow this uſual way of *ſeſſion*. *Br. Vulg. Err.*

(2.)——— They are ready t'appear
Where you ſhall hold your *ſeſſion*. *Sh. K. Lear.*

Summon a *ſeſſion* that we may arraign
Our moſt diſloyal lady. *Shakeſp.*

The old man mindful ſtill of moan,
Weeping, thus beſpake the *ſeſſion*. *Chapm. Hom. Od.*

Of their *ſeſſion* ended they bid cry
The great reſult. *Milton.*

Call'd to council all the Achaian ſtates,
Nor herald ſworn the *ſeſſion* to proclaim. *Pope's Od.*

(3.) It was contrary to the courſe of parliament, that any bill that had been rejected ſhould be again preferred the ſame *ſeſſion*. *Clarendon.*

The ſecond Nicene council affords us plentiful aſſiſtance, in the firſt *ſeſſion*, wherein the pope's vicar declares that Meletius was ordained by Arian biſhops, and yet his ordination was never queſtioned. *Stillingfl.*

Many decrees are enacted, which at the next *ſeſſion* are repealed. *Norris.*

SE'STERCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſeſterce*, Fr. *ſeſtertium*, Lat.] Among the Romans, a ſum of about 8 l. 1 s. 5 d. half-penny *ſterling*. *Dict.*

Several of them would rather chuſe a ſum in *ſeſterces*, than in pounds *ſterling*. *Addiſon on Med.*

To SET. *v. a.* preterite *I ſet*; part. paſſ. *I am ſet*. [*Satgan*, or *ſatyan*, Gothick; ꞅettan, Sax. *ſetten*, Dutch.] 1. To place; to put in any ſituation or place; to put. 2. To put into any condition, ſtate, or poſture. 3. To make motionleſs; to fix immoveably. 4. To fix; to ſtate by ſome rule. 5. To regulate; to adjuſt. 6. To fit to muſick; to adapt with notes. 7. To plant, not ſow. 8. To interſperſe or variegate with any thing. 9. To reduce from a fractured or diſlocated ſtate. 10. To fix the affection; to determine the thoughts. 11. To predetermine; to ſettle. 12. To eſtabliſh; to appoint; to fix. 13. To appoint to an office; to aſſign to a poſt. 14. To exhibit; to diſplay: with *before*. 15. To propoſe to choice. 16. To value; to eſtimate; to rate. 17. To ſtake at play. 18. To offer a wager at dice to another. 19. To fix in metal. 20. To embarraſs; to diſtreſs; to perplex. [This is uſed, I think, by miſtake, for *beſet*: as, Adam, hard *beſet*, replied. *Milton.*] 21. To fix in an artificial manner, ſo as to produce a particular effect. 22. To apply to ſomething, as a thing to be done. 23. To fix the eyes. 24. To offer for a price. 25. To place in order; to frame. 26. To ſtation; to place. 27. To oppoſe. 28. To bring to a fine edge: as, to *ſet* a razor. 29. To point out, without noiſe or diſturbance: as, a dog *ſets* birds. 30. *To* SET *about*. To apply to. 31. *To* SET *againſt*. To place in a ſtate of enmity or oppoſition. 32. *To* SET *againſt*. To oppoſe; to place in rhetorical oppoſition. 33. *To* SET *apart*. To neglect for a ſeaſon. 34. *To* SET *aſide*. To omit for the preſent. 35. *To* SET *aſide*. To reject. 36. *To* SET *aſide*. To abrogate; to annul. 37. *To* SET *by*. To regard; to eſteem. 38. *To* SET *by*. To reject or omit for the preſent. 39. *To* SET *down*. To explain, or relate in writing. 40. *To* SET *down*. To regiſter or note in any book or paper; to put in writing. 41. *To* SET *down*. To fix on a reſolve. 42. *To* SET *down*. To fix; to eſtabliſh. 43. *To* SET *forth*. To publiſh; to promulgate; to make appear. 44. *To* SET *forth*. To raiſe; to ſend out on expeditions. 45. *To* SET *forth*. To diſplay; to explain; to repreſent. 46. *To* SET *forth*. To arrange; to place in order. 47. *To* SET *forth*. To ſhow; to exhibit. 48. *To* SET *forward*. To advance; to promote. 49. *To* SET *in*. To put in a way to begin. 50. *To* SET *off*. To decorate; to recommend; to adorn; to embelliſh. It anſwers to the French *relever*. 51. *To* SET *on* or *upon*. To animate; to inſtigate; to incite. 52. *To* SET *on* or *upon*. This ſenſe may, perhaps, be rather neutral. To attack; to aſſault. 53. *To* SET *on*. To employ as in a taſk. 54. *To* SET *on* or *upon*. To fix the attention; to determine to any thing with ſettled and full reſolution. 55. *To* SET *out*. To aſſign; to allot. 56. *To* SET *out*. To publiſh. 57. *To* SET *out*. To mark by boundaries or diſtinctions of ſpace. 58. *To* SET *out*. To adorn; to embelliſh. 59. *To* SET *out*. To raiſe; to equip. 60. *To* SET *out*. To ſhow; to diſplay; to recommend. 61. *To* SET *out*. To ſhow; to prove. 62. *To* SET *up*. To erect; to eſtabliſh newly. 63. To enable to commence a new buſineſs. 64. *To* SET *up*. To build; to erect. 65. *To* SET *up*. To raiſe; to exalt; to put in power. 66. To eſtabliſh; to appoint; to fix. 67. *To* SET *up*. To place in view. 68. *To* SET *up*. To place in repoſe; to fix; to reſt. 69. *To* SET *up*. To raiſe by the voice. 70. *To* SET *up*. To advance; to propoſe to reception. 71. *To* SET *up*. To raiſe to a ſufficient fortune. 72. This is one of the words that can hardly be explained otherwiſe than by various and multiplied exemplification. It is ſcarcely to be referred to any radical or primitive; it very frequently includes the idea of a change made in the ſtate of the ſubject, with ſome degree of continuance in the ſtate ſuperinduced.

(1.)——— Ere I could
Give him that parting kiſs which I had *ſet*
Betwixt two charming words, comes in my father. *Shak.*

But that my admirable dexterity of wit, counterfeiting the action of an old woman, delivered me, the knave conſtable had *ſet* me i' th' common ſtocks for a witch. *Shak.*

They that are younger have me in deriſion, whoſe fathers I would have diſdained to have *ſet* with the dogs of my flock. *Job*, xxx. 1.

He that received his teſtimony, hath *ſet* to his ſeal, that God is true. *John*, iii. 33.

They have *ſet* her a bed in the midſt of of the ſlain. *Ezek.* xxxii.

God *ſet* them in the firmament, to give light upon the earth. *Gen.* i. 17.

She *ſets* the bar that cauſes all my pain;
One gift refuſed, makes all their bounty vain. *Dryden.*

The lives of the revealers may be juſtly enough *ſet* over againſt the revelation, to find whether they agree. *Atterbury.*

(2.) They thought the very diſturbance of things eſtabliſhed an hire ſufficient to *ſet* them on work. *Hooker.*

That man that ſits within a monarch's heart,
Would he abuſe the count'nance of the king,
Alack! what miſchiefs might he *ſet* abroach? *Shak.*

——— Our princely general,
Will give you audience; and wherein
It ſhall appear that your demands are juſt,
You ſhall enjoy them; ev'ry thing *ſet* off
That might ſo much as think you enemies. *Shakeſp.*

This preſent enterprize *ſet* off his head,
I do not think a braver gentleman
Is now alive. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

Ye cauſed every man his ſervant, whom he had *ſet* at liberty, to return. *Jer.* xxxiv. 16.

Every ſabbath ye ſhall *ſet* it in order. *Lev.* xxiv. 8.

I am come to *ſet* a man at variance againſt his father. *Mat.*

Thou ſhalt pour out into all thoſe veſſels, and *ſet* aſide that which is full. 2 *Kings*, iv. 4.

The beauty of his ornament he *ſet* in majeſty, but they made images; therefore have I *ſet* it far from them. *Ezek.*

The gates of thy land ſhall be *ſet* wide open. *Nah.* iii. 13.

The fathers have eaten a ſour grape, and the children's teeth are *ſet* on edge. *Jer.* xxxi. 20.

The ſhipping might be *ſet* on work by fiſhing, by tranſportations from port to port. *Bacon.*

This wheel *ſet* on going, did pour a war upon the Venetians with ſuch a tempeſt, as Padua and Trevigi were taken from them. *Bacon.*

That this may be done with the more advantage, ſome hours muſt be *ſet* apart for this examination. *Duppa.*

Finding the river fordable at the foot of the bridge, he *ſet* over his horſe. *Hayward.*

——— By his aid aſpiring
To *ſet* himſelf in glory above his peers. *Milton.*

Equal ſucceſs had *ſet* theſe champions high,
And both reſolv'd to conquer or to die. *Waller.*

Nothing renders a man ſo inconſiderable; for it *ſets* him above the meaner ſort of company, and makes him intolerable to the better. *Gov. of the T.*

Some are reclaimed by puniſhment, and ſome are *ſet* right by good nature. *L'Eſtrange.*

The fire was form'd, ſhe *ſets* the kettle on. *Dryden.*

——— Leda's preſent came,
To ruin Troy, and *ſet* the world on flame. *Dryden.*

Set calf betimes to ſchool, and let him be
Inſtructed there in rules of huſbandry. *Dryden.*

Over labour'd with ſo long a courſe,
'Tis time to *ſet* at eaſe the ſmoking horſe. *Dryden.*

The puniſh'd crime ſhall *ſet* my ſoul at eaſe,
And murm'ring manes of my friend appeaſe. *Dryden.*

——— Jove call'd in haſte
The ſon of Maia with ſevere decree,
To kill the keeper, and to *ſet* her free. *Dryden.*

If ſuch a tradition were at any time endeavoured to be *ſet* on foot, it is not eaſy to imagine how it ſhould at firſt gain entertainment. *Tillotſon.*

When the father looks ſour on the child, every body elſe ſhould put on the ſame coldneſs, till forgiveneſs aſked, and a reformation of his fault has *ſet* him right again, and reſtored him to his former credit. *Locke on Educ.*

His practice muſt by no means croſs his precepts, unleſs he intend to *ſet* him wrong. *Locke on Educ.*

If the fear of abſolute and irreſiſtible power *ſet* it on upon the mind, the idea is likely to ſink the deeper. *Locke.*

When he has once choſen it, it raiſes deſire that proportionably gives him uneaſineſs which determines his will, and *ſets* him at work in purſuit of his choice, on all occaſions. *Locke.*

——— This river,
When Nature's ſelf lay ready to expire,
Quench'd the dire flame that *ſet* the world on fire. *Addiſon.*

A couple of lovers agreed at parting, to *ſet* aſide one half hour in the day to think of each other. *Addiſon.*

Your fortunes place you far above the neceſſity of learning, but nothing can *ſet* you above the ornament of it. *Felton.*

Their firſt movement and impreſſed motions demand the impulſe of an almighty hand to *ſet* them a going. *Cheyne.*

That the wheels were but ſmall, may be gueſſed from a cuſtom they have of taking them off, and *ſetting* them on. *Pope.*

Be frequent in *ſetting* ſuch cauſes at work, whoſe effects you deſire to know. *Watts.*

(3.) Struck with the ſight, inanimate ſhe ſeems,
Set at her eyes, and motionleſs her limbs. *Garth.*

(4.) Hereon the prompter falls to flat railing in the bittereſt terms; which the gentleman with a *ſet* geſture and countenance ſtill ſoberly related, until the ordinary, driven at laſt into a mad rage, was fain to give over. *Carew.*

The town of Bern has handſome fountains planted, at *ſet* diſtances, from one end of the ſtreets to the other. *Addiſ.*

(5.) In court they determine the king's good by his deſires, which is a kind of *ſetting* the ſun by the dial. *Suckling.*

God bears a different reſpect to places *ſet* apart and conſecrated to his worſhip, to what he bears to places deſigned to common uſes. *South.*

Our palates grow into a liking of the ſeaſoning and cookery, which by cuſtom they are *ſet* to. *Locke.*

He rules the church's bleſt dominions,
And *ſets* men's faith by his opinions. *Prior.*

Againſt experience he believes,
He argues againſt demonſtration;
Pleas'd when his reaſon he deceives,
And *ſets* his judgment by his paſſion. *Prior.*

(6.) *Set* thy own ſongs, and ſing them to thy lute. *Dryd.*

Grief he tames that fetters it in verſe;
But when I have done ſo,
Some man, his art or voice to ſhow,
Doth *ſet* and ſing my pain;
And by delighting many, frees again
Grief, which verſe did reſtrain. *Donne.*

I had one day *ſet* the hundredth pſalm, and was ſinging the firſt line, in order to put the congregation into the tune. *Spect.*

(7.) Whatſoever fruit uſeth to be *ſet* upon a root or a ſlip, if it be ſown, will degenerate. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

——— I proſtrate fell,
To ſhrubs and plants my vile devotion paid,
And *ſet* the bearded leek to which I pray'd. *Prior.*

(8.) As with ſtars, their bodies all
And wings were *ſet* with eyes. *Milton.*

High on their heads, with jewels richly *ſet*,
Each lady wore a radiant coronet. *Dryden.*

The body is ſmooth on that end, and on this 'tis *ſet* with ridges round the point. *Woodw.*

(9.) Can honour *ſet* to a leg? no: or an arm? no: honour hath no ſkill in ſurgery then? no. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

Conſidering what an orderly life I had led, I only commanded that my arm and leg ſhould be *ſet*, and my body anointed with oil. *Herbert.*

The fracture was of both the focils of the left leg: he had been in great pain from the time of the *ſetting*. *Wiſem.*

Credit is gained by courſe of time, and ſeldom recovers a ſtrain; but if broken, is never well *ſet* again. *Temple.*

(10.) *Set* your affection on things above, not on things on the earth. *Col.* iii. 2.

They ſhould *ſet* their hope in God, and not forget his works. *Pſ.* lxxviii. 7.

Becauſe ſentence againſt an evil work is not executed ſpeedily, the heart of men is fully *ſet* in them to do evil. *Eccl.*

Some I found wond'rous harſh,
Contemptuous, proud, *ſet* on revenge and ſpite. *Milton.*

——— *Set* not thy heart
Thus overfond on that which is not thine. *Milton.*

When we are well, our hearts are *ſet*,
Which way we care not, to be rich or great. *Denham.*

Our hearts are ſo much *ſet* upon the value of the benefits received, that we never think of the beſtower. *L'Eſtrange.*

Theſe bubbles of the ſhalloweſt, emptieſt ſorrow,
Which children vent for toys, and women rain
For any trifle their fond hearts are *ſet* on. *Dryden and Lee.*

Should we *ſet* our hearts only upon theſe things, and be able to taſte no pleaſure but what is ſenſual, we muſt be extremely miſerable when we come unto the other world, becauſe we ſhould meet with nothing to entertain ourſelves. *Tillotſon.*

No ſooner is one action diſpatched, which we are *ſet* upon, but another uneaſineſs is ready to *ſet* us on work. *Locke.*

Minds, altogether *ſet* on trade and profit, often contract a certain narrowneſs of temper. *Addiſon.*

Men take an ill-natured pleaſure in diſappointing us in what our hearts are moſt *ſet* upon. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

An Engliſhman, who has any degree of reflection, cannot be better awakened to a ſenſe of religion in general, than by obſerving how the minds of all mankind are *ſet* upon this important point, and how every nation is attentive to the great buſineſs of their being. *Addiſon.*

I am much concerned when I ſee young gentlemen of fortune ſo wholly *ſet* upon pleaſures, that they neglect all improvements in wiſdom and knowledge. *Addiſon.*

(11.) We may ſtill doubt whether the Lord, in ſuch indifferent ceremonies as thoſe whereof we diſpute, did frame his people of *ſet* purpoſe unto any utter diſſimilitude with Egyptians, or with any other nation. *Hooker.*

He remembers only the name of Conon, and forgets the other on *ſet* purpoſe, to ſhew his country ſwain was no great ſcholar. *Dryden.*

(12.) Of all helps for due performance of this ſervice, the greateſt is that very *ſet* and ſtanding order itſelf, which, framed with common advice, hath for matter and form preſcribed whatſoever is herein publickly done. *Hooker.*

It pleaſed the king to ſend me, and I *ſet* him a time. *Neh.* ii.

He *ſetteth* an end to darkneſs, and ſearcheth out all perfection. *Job*, xxviii. 3.

In ſtudies, whatſoever a man commandeth upon himſelf, let him *ſet* hours for it; but whatſoever is agreeable to his nature, let him take no care for any *ſet* times: for his thoughts will fly to it of themſelves, ſo as the ſpaces of other buſineſs or ſtudies will ſuffice. *Bacon.*

For uſing *ſet* and preſcribed forms, there is no doubt but that wholſome words, being known, are apteſt to excite judicious and fervent affections. *King Charles.*

His ſeed, when is not *ſet*, ſhall bruiſe my head. *Milton.*

Though *ſet* form of prayer be an abomination,
Set forms of petitions find great approbation. *Denham.*

Set places and *ſet* hours are but parts of that worſhip we owe. *South.*

That law cannot keep men from taking more uſe than you *ſet*, the want of money being that alone which regulates its price, will appear, if we conſider how hard it is to *ſet* a price upon unneceſſary commodities; but how impoſſible it is to *ſet* a rate upon victuals in a time of famine. *Locke.*

Set him ſuch a taſk, to be done in ſuch a time. *Locke.*

Take *ſet* times of meditating on what is future. *Atterbury.*

Should a man go about, with never ſo *ſet* ſtudy and deſign, to deſcribe ſuch a natural form of the year as that which is at preſent eſtabliſhed, he could ſcarcely ever do it in ſo few words that were ſo fit. *Woodward.*

(13.) Am I a ſea, or a whale, that thou *ſetteſt* a watch over me? *Job*, vii. 12.

As in the ſubordinations of government the king is offended by any inſults to an inferior magiſtrate, ſo the ſovereign ruler of the univerſe is affronted by a breach of allegiance to thoſe whom he has *ſet* over us. *Addiſon.*

(14.) Through the variety of my reading, I *ſet before* me many examples both of ancient and later times. *Bacon.*

Reject not then what offer'd means: who knows
But God hath *ſet before* us, to return thee
Home to thy country and his ſacred houſe? *Milton.*

Long has my ſoul deſir'd this time and place,
To *ſet before* your ſight your glorious race. *Dryden.*

A ſpacious veil from his broad ſhoulders flew,
That *ſet* th' unhappy Phaeton to view:
The flaming chariot and the ſteeds it ſhew'd,
And the whole fable in the mantle glow'd. *Addiſon.*

——— When his fortune *ſets before* him all
The pomps and pleaſures that his ſoul can wiſh,
His rigid virtue will accept of none. *Addiſon's Cato.*

He ſupplies his not appearing in the preſent ſcene of action, by *ſetting* his character *before* us, and continually forcing his patience, prudence, and valour upon our obſervation. *Broome.*

(15.) All that can be done is to *ſet* the thing *before* men, and to offer it to their choice. *Tillotſon.*

(16.) ——— Be you contented
To have a ſon *ſet* your decrees at nought?
To pluck down juſtice from your awful bench? *Shakeſp.*

The backwardneſs parents ſhew in divulging their faults, will make them *ſet* a greater value on their credit themſelves, and teach them to be the more careful to preſerve the good opinion of others. *Locke.*

If we act by ſeveral broken views, and will not only be virtuous, but wealthy, popular, and every thing that has a value *ſet* upon it by the world, we ſhall live and die in miſery. *Addiſon.*

Have I not *ſet* at nought my noble birth,
A ſpotleſs fame, and an unblemiſh'd race,
The peace of innocence, and pride of virtue?
My prodigality has giv'n thee all. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

Though the ſame ſun, with all diffuſive rays,
Bluſh in the roſe and in the diamond blaze,
We prize the ſtronger effort of his pow'r,
And always *ſet* the gem above the flow'r. *Pope.*

(17.) What ſad diſorders play begets!
Deſp'rate and mad, at length he *ſets*
Thoſe darts, whoſe points make gods adore. *Prior.*

(18.) Who *ſets* me elſe? I'll throw at all. *Shakeſp. R.* II.

(19.) Think ſo vaſt a treaſure as your ſon
Too great for any private man's poſſeſſion;
And him too rich a jewel to be *ſet*
In vulgar metal or vulgar uſe. *Dryden.*

He may learn to cut, poliſh, and *ſet* precious ſtones. *Locke.*

(20.) Thoſe who raiſe popular murmurs and diſcontents againſt his majeſty's government, that they find ſo very few and ſo very improper occaſions for them, ſhew how hard they are *ſet* in this particular, repreſent the bill as a grievance. *Addiſon.*

(21.) The proud have laid a ſnare for me, they have *ſet* gins. *Pſalms.*

(22.) Unto thy brother thou ſhalt not lend upon uſury, that the Lord may bleſs thee in all that thou *ſetteſt* thine hand to. *Deut.*

With whate'er gall thou *ſet'ſt* thyſelf to write,
Thy inoffenſive ſatires never bite. *Dryden.*

(23.) I will *ſet* mine eyes upon them for good, and bring them again to this land. *Jer.* xxiv. 6.

Joy ſalutes me when I *ſet*
My bleſt eyes on Amoret. *Waller.*

(24.) There is not a more wicked thing than a covetous man; for ſuch an one *ſetteth* his own ſoul to ſale. *Ecclus.* x. 9.

(25.) After it was framed, and ready to be *ſet* together, he was, with infinite labour and charge, carried by land with camels, through that hot and ſandy country. *Knolles.*

(26.) ——— Cœnus has betray'd
The bitter truths that our looſe court upbraid:
Your friend was *ſet* upon you for a ſpy,
And on his witneſs you are doom'd to die. *Dryden.*

(27.) Will you *ſet* your wit to a fool's? *Shakeſp.*

(30.) They ſhould make them play-games, or endeavour it, and *ſet* themſelves *about* it. *Locke.*

(31.) The king of Babylon *ſet* himſelf *againſt* Jeruſalem. *Ezekiel.*

The devil hath reaſon to *ſet* himſelf *againſt* it; for nothing is more deſtructive to him than a ſoul armed with prayer. *Duppa.*

There ſhould be ſuch a being as aſſiſts us againſt our worſt enemies, and comforts us under our ſharpeſt ſufferings, when all other things *ſet* themſelves *againſt* us. *Tillotſon.*

(32.) This periſhing of the world in a deluge is *ſet againſt*, or compared with, the periſhing of the world in the conflagration. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

(33.) They highly commended his forwardneſs, and all other matters for that time *ſet apart*. *Knolles.*

(34.) *Set* your knighthood and your ſoldierſhip *aſide*, and give me leave to tell you that you lie in your throat. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

In 1585 followed the proſperous expedition of Drake and Carliſle; in the which I *ſet aſide* the taking of St. Jago and St. Domingo, as ſurprizes rather than encounters. *Bacon.*

My higheſt intereſt is not to be deceived about theſe matters; therefore, *ſetting aſide* all other conſiderations, I will endeavour to know the truth, and yield to that. *Tillotſon.*

(35.) I'll look into the pretenſions of each, and ſhew upon what ground 'tis that I embrace that of the deluge, and *ſet aſide* all the reſt. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

No longer now does my neglected mind
Its wonted ſtores and old ideas find:
Fix'd judgment there no longer does abide,
To taſte the true, or *ſet* the falſe *aſide*. *Prior.*

(36.) Several innovations, made to the detriment of the Engliſh merchant, are now intirely *ſet aſide*. *Addiſon.*

——— There may be
Reaſons of ſo much pow'r and cogent force,
As may ev'n *ſet aſide* this right of birth:
If ſons have rights, yet fathers have 'em too. *Rowe.*

He ſhows what abſurdities follow upon ſuch a ſuppoſition, and the greater thoſe abſurdities are, the more ſtrongly do they evince the falſity of that ſuppoſition from whence they flow, and conſequently the truth of the doctrine *ſet aſide* by that ſuppoſition. *Atterbury.*

(37.) David behaved himſelf more wiſely than all, ſo that his name was much *ſet by*. 1 *Sam.* xviii. 30.

(38.) You ſhall hardly edify me, that thoſe nations might not, by the law of nature, have been ſubdued by any nation that had only policy and moral vritue; though the propagation of the faith, whereof we ſhall ſpeak in the proper place, were *ſet by*, and not made part of the caſe. *Bacon.*

(39.) They have *ſet down*, that a roſe ſet by garlick is ſweeter, becauſe the more fetid juice goeth into the garlick. *Bacon.*

Some rules were to be *ſet down* for the government of the army. *Clarendon.*

The reaſons that led me into the meaning which prevailed on my mind, are *ſet down*. *Locke.*

An eminent inſtance of this, to ſhew what uſe can do, I ſhall *ſet down*. *Locke.*

I ſhall *ſet down* an account of a diſcourſe I chanced to have with one of theſe rural ſtateſmen. *Addiſon.*

(40.) Let thoſe that play your clowns ſpeak no more than is *ſet down* for them. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Every man, careful of virtuous converſation, ſtudious of ſcripture, and given unto any abſtinence in diet, was *ſet down* in his calendar of ſuſpected Priſcilianiſts. *Hooker.*

——— Take
One half of my commiſſion, and *ſet down*
As beſt thou art experienc'd, ſince thou know'ſt
Thy country's ſtrength and weakneſs. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

I cannot forbear *ſetting down* the beautiful deſcription Claudian has made of a wild beaſt, newly brought from the woods, and making its firſt appearance in a full amphitheatre. *Addiſon.*

(41.) Finding him ſo reſolutely *ſet down*, that he was neither by fair nor foul means, but only by force, to be removed out of his town, he incloſed the ſame round. *Knolles.*

(42.) This law we may name eternal, being that order which God before all others hath *ſet down* with himſelf, for himſelf to do all things by. *Hooker.*

(43.) ——— My willing love,
The rather by theſe arguments of fear,
Set forth in your purſuit. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

The poems, which have been ſo ill *ſet forth* under his name, are as he firſt writ them. *Waller.*

(44.) Our merchants, to their great charges, *ſet forth* fleets to deſcry the ſeas. *Abbot.*

The Venetian admiral had a fleet of ſixty gallies, *ſet forth* by the Venetians. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

(45.) As for words to *ſet forth* ſuch lewdneſs, it is not hard for them to give a goodly and painted ſhew thereunto, borrowed even from the praiſes proper to virtue. *Spenſer.*

Whereas it is commonly *ſet forth* green or yellow, it is inclining to white. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

So little have theſe falſe colours diſhonoured painting, that they have only ſerved to *ſet forth* her praiſe, and to make her merit further known. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

(46.) Up higher to the plain, where we'll *ſet forth*
In beſt appointment all our regiments. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

(47.) To render our errours more monſtrous, and what unto a miracle *ſets forth* the patience of God, he hath endeavoured to make the world believe he was God himſelf. *Brown.*

To *ſet forth* great things by ſmall. *Milton.*

The two humours of a chearful truſt in providence, and a ſuſpicious diffidence of it, are very well *ſet forth* here for our inſtruction. *L'Eſtrange.*

When poor Rutilus ſpends all his worth,
In hopes of *ſetting* one good dinner *forth*,
'Tis downright madneſs. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

(48.) They yield that reading may *ſet forward*, but not begin the work of ſalvation. *Hooker.*

Amongſt them there are not thoſe helps which others have, to *ſet* them *forward* in the way of life. *Hooker.*

In the external form of religion, ſuch things as are apparently or can be ſufficiently proved effectual, and generally fit to *ſet forward* godlineſs, either as betokening the greatneſs of God, or as beſeeming the dignity of religion, or as concurring with celeſtial impreſſions in the minds of men, may be reverently thought of. *Hooker.*

They mar my path, they *ſet forward* my calamity. *Job.*

Dung or chalk, applied ſeaſonably to the roots of trees, doth *ſet* them *forwards*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

(49.) If you pleaſe to aſſiſt and *ſet* me *in*, I will recollect myſelf. *Collier.*

(50.) Like bright metal on a ſullen ground,
My reformation, glittering o'er my fault,
Shall ſhew more goodly, and attract more eyes,
Than that which hath no foil to *ſet* it *off*. *Shakeſp. H.* IV.

The prince put thee into my ſervice for no other reaſon than to *ſet* me *off*. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

Neglect not the examples of thoſe that have carried themſelves ill in the ſame place; not to *ſet off* thyſelf by taxing their memory, but to direct thyſelf what to avoid. *Bacon.*

May you be happy, and your ſorrows paſt
Set off thoſe joys I wiſh may ever laſt. *Waller.*

The figures of the groupes muſt contraſt each other by their ſeveral poſitions: thus in a play ſome characters muſt be raiſed to oppoſe others, and to *ſet* them *off*. *Dryden.*

The men, whoſe hearts are aimed at, are the occaſion that one part of the face lies under a kind of diſguiſe, while the other is ſo much *ſet off*, and adorned by the owner. *Addiſon.*

Their women are perfect miſtreſſes in ſhewing themſelves to the beſt advantage: they are always gay and ſprightly, and *ſet off* the worſt faces with the beſt airs. *Addiſon.*

The general good ſenſe and worthineſs of his character, makes his friends obſerve theſe little ſingularities as foils, that rather *ſet off* than blemiſh his good qualities. *Addiſon.*

The work will never take, if it is not *ſet off* with proper ſcenes. *Addiſon.*

Claudian *ſets off* his deſcription of the Eridanus with all the poetical ſtories. *Addiſon on Italy.*

(51.) You had either never attempted this change, *ſet on* with hope, or never diſcovered it, ſtopt with deſpair. *Sidney.*

He upbraids Iago, that he made him
Brave me upon the watch; whereon it came
That I was caſt; and even now he ſpake
Iago *ſet* him *on*. *Shakeſp. Othello.*
Thou, traitor, haſt *ſet on* thy wife to this. *Shakeſp.*

Baruch *ſetteth* thee *on* againſt us, to deliver us unto the Chaldeans. *Jer.* xliii. 3.

He ſhould be thought to be mad, or *ſet on* and employed by his own or the malice of other men to abuſe the duke. *Clarendon.*

——— In oppoſition ſits
Grim death, my ſon and foe, who *ſets* them *on*. *Milton.*

The vengeance of God, and the indignation of men, will join forces againſt an inſulting baſeneſs, when backed with greatneſs and *ſet on* by miſinformation. *South's Sermons.*

The ſkill uſed in dreſſing up power, will ſerve only to give a greater edge to man's natural ambition: what can this do but *ſet* men *on* the more eagerly to ſcramble? *Locke.*

A prince's court introduces a kind of luxury, that *ſets* every particular perſon *upon* making a higher figure than is conſiſtent with his revenue. *Addiſon.*

(52.) There you miſſing me, I was taken up by pyrates, who putting me under board priſoner, preſently *ſet upon* another ſhip, and maintaining a long fight, in the end put them all to the ſword. *Sidney.*

Caſſio hath here been *ſet on* in the dark:
He's almoſt ſlain, and Rodorigo dead. *Shakeſp. Othello.*
So other foes may *ſet upon* our back. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

Alphonſus, captain of another of the galleys, ſuffering his men to ſtraggle too far into the land, was *ſet upon* by a Turkiſh pyrate, and taken. *Knolles.*

Of one hundred ſhips there came ſcarce thirty to work: howbeit with them, and ſuch as came daily in, we *ſet upon* them, and gave them the chace. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

If I had been *ſet upon* by villains, I would have redeemed that evil by this which I now ſuffer. *Taylor.*

When once I am *ſet upon*, 'twill be too late to be whetting when I ſhould be fighting. *L'Eſtrange.*

When ſome rival power invades a right,
Flies *ſet on* flies, and turtles turtles fight. *Garth's Diſpenſ.*

(53.) *Set on* thy wife t' obſerve. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

(54.) It becomes a true lover to have your heart more *ſet upon* her good than your own, and to bear a tenderer reſpect to her honour than your ſatisfaction. *Sidney.*

(55.) The reſt, unable to ſerve any longer, or willing to fall to thrift, ſhould be placed in part of the lands by them won, at better rate than others, to whom the ſame ſhall be *ſet out.* *Spenſer.*

The ſquaring of a man's thoughts to the lot that providence has *ſet out* for him is a bleſſing. *L'Eſtrange.*

(56.) I will uſe no other authority than that excellent proclamation *ſet out* by the king in the firſt year of his reign, and annexed before the book of Common Prayer. *Bacon.*

If all ſhould be *ſet out* to the world by an angry whig, the conſequence muſt be a confinement of our friend for ſome months more to his garret. *Swift.*

(57.) Time and place, taken thus for determinate portions of thoſe infinite abyſſes of ſpace and duration, *ſet out*, or ſuppoſed to be diſtinguiſhed from the reſt by known boundaries, have each a twofold acceptation. *Locke.*

(58.) An ugly woman, in a rich habit *ſet out* with jewels, nothing can become. *Dryden.*

(59.) The Venetians pretend they could *ſet out*, in caſe of great neceſſity, thirty men of war, a hundred gallies, and ten galeaſſes. *Addiſon on Italy.*

(60.) Barbaroſſa, in his diſcourſes concerning the conqueſt of Africk, *ſet* him *out* as a moſt fit inſtrument for ſubduing the kingdom of Tunis. *Knolles.*

I could *ſet out* that beſt ſide of Luther, which our author, in the picture he has given us of him, has thrown into ſhade, that he might place a ſuppoſed deformity more in view. *Atterbury.*

(61.) Thoſe very reaſons *ſet out* how heinous his ſin was. *Atterbury.*

(62.) There are many excellent inſtitutions of charity lately *ſet up*, and which deſerve all manner of encouragement, particularly thoſe which relate to the careful and pious education of poor children. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

(63.) Who could not win the miſtreſs, woo'd the maid,
Set up themſelves, and drove a ſep'rate trade. *Pope.*

(64.) Their ancient habitations they neglect,
And *ſet up* new; then, if the echo like not
In ſuch a room, they pluck down thoſe. *Ben. Johnſ. Catil.*

Jacob took the ſtone, that he had for his pillow, and *ſet* it *up* for a pillar. *Gen.* xxviii. 18.

Such delight hath God in men
Obedient to his will, that he vouchſafes
Among them to *ſet up* his tabernacle. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Images were not *ſet up* or worſhipped among the heathens, becauſe they ſuppoſed the gods to be like them. *Stillingfleet.*

Statues were *ſet up* to all thoſe who had made themſelves eminent for any noble action. *Dryden.*

I ſhall ſhew you how to *ſet up* a forge, and what tools you muſt uſe. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

Patrons, who ſneak from living worth to dead,
With-hold the penſion, and *ſet up* the head. *Pope.*

(65.) He was ſkilful enough to have lived ſtill, if knowledge could be *ſet up* againſt mortality. *Shakeſp.*

I'll tranſlate the kingdom from the houſe of Saul, and *ſet up* the throne of David over Iſrael. 2 *Sam.* iii. 10.

Of thoſe that lead theſe parties, if you could take off the major number, the leſſer would govern; nay, if you could take off all, they would *ſet up* one, and follow him. *Suckling.*

Homer took all occaſions of *ſetting* up his own countrymen the Grecians, and of undervaluing the Trojan chiefs. *Dryden.*

(66.) Whatever practical rule is generally broken, it cannot be ſuppoſed innate; it being impoſſible that men ſhould, without ſhame or fear, ſerenely break a rule which they could not but evidently know that God had *ſet up.* *Locke.*

(67.) He hath taken me by my neck, ſhaken me to pieces, and *ſet* me *up* for his mark. *Job*, xvi. 12.

Scarecrows are *ſet up* to keep birds from corn and fruit. *Bacon.*

Thy father's merit *ſets* thee *up* to view,
And ſhows thee in the faireſt point of light,
To make thy virtues or thy faults conſpicuous. *Addiſon.*

(68.) Whilſt we *ſet up* our hopes here, we do not ſo ſeriouſly, as we ought, conſider that God has provided another and better place for us. *Wake.*

(69.) My right eye itches, ſome good luck is near;
Perhaps my Amaryllis may appear;
I'll *ſet up* ſuch a note as ſhe ſhall hear. *Dryden.*

(70.) The authors that *ſet up* this opinion were not themſelves ſatisfied with it. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

(71.) In a ſoldier's life there's honour to be got, and one lucky hit *ſets up* a man for ever. *L'Eſtrange.*

To Set. *v. n.* 1. To fall below the horizon, as the ſun at evening. 2. To be fixed hard. 3. To be extinguiſhed or darkened, as the ſun at night. 4. To fit muſick to words. 5. To become not fluid; to concrete. 6. To begin a journey. 7. To put one's ſelf into any ſtate or poſture of removal. 8. To catch birds with a dog that *ſets* them, that is, lies down and points them out; and with a large net. 9. To plant, not ſow. 10. It is commonly uſed in converſation for *ſit*, which, though undoubtedly barbarous, is ſometimes found in authors. 11. To apply one's ſelf. 12. *To* Set *about.* To fall to; to begin. 13. *To* Set *in.* To become ſettled in a particular ſtate. 14. *To* Set *on* or *upon.* To begin a march, journey, or enterprize. 15. *To* Set *on.* To make an attack. 16. *To* Set *out.* To have beginning. 17. *To* Set *out.* To begin a journey, or courſe. 18. *To* Set *out.* To begin the world. 19. *To* Set *to.* To apply himſelf to. 20. *To* Set *up.* To begin a trade openly. 21. *To* Set *up.* To begin a ſcheme of life. 22. *To* Set *up.* To profeſs publickly.

(1.) The ſun was *ſet.* *Gen.* xxviii. 11.

Whereas the *ſetting* of the pleiades and ſeven ſtars is deſigned the term of Autumn and the beginning of Winter, unto ſome latitudes theſe ſtars do never *ſet.* *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

That ſun once *ſet*, a thouſand meaner ſtars
Gave a dim light to violence and wars. *Waller.*

Now the latter watch of waſting night,
And *ſetting* ſtars, to kindly reſt invite. *Dryden's Æn.*

Not thicker billows beat the Libyan main,
When pale Orion *ſets* in wintry rain,
Then ſtand theſe troops. *Dryden's Æn.*

—— My eyes no object met,
But diſtant ſkies that in the ocean *ſet.* *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

The Julian eagles here their wings diſplay,
And there like *ſetting* ſtars the Decii lay. *Garth.*

(2.) A gathering and ſerring of the ſpirits together to reſiſt, maketh the teeth to *ſet* hard one againſt another. *Bacon.*

(3.) Ahijah could not ſee; for his eyes were *ſet*, by reaſon of his age. 1 *Kings*, xiv. 4.

(4.) That I might ſing it, madam, to a tune,
Give me a note: your ladyſhip can *ſet*.
—— As little by ſuch toys as may be poſſible. *Shakeſp.*

(5.) That fluid ſubſtance in a few minutes begins to *ſet*, as the tradeſmen ſpeak; that is, to exchange its fluidity for firmneſs. *Boyle.*

(6.) ——— So let him land,
And ſolemnly ſee him *ſet* on to London. *Shakeſp. H.* V.
On Wedneſday next, Harry, thou ſhalt *ſet* forward;
On Thurſday we ourſelves will march. *Shakeſp.*
The king is *ſet* from London, and the ſcene
Is now tranſported to Southampton. *Shakeſp. Hen.* V.

(7.) The faithleſs pirate ſoon will *ſet* to ſea,
And bear the royal virgin far away. *Dryden.*
—— When *ſets* he forward?
— He is near at hand. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

He with forty of his gallies, in moſt warlike manner appointed, *ſet* forward with Solyman's ambaſſador towards Conſtantinople. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

(8.) When I go a hawking or *ſetting*, I think myſelf beholden to him that aſſures me, that in ſuch a field there is a covey of partridges. *Boyle.*

(9.) In gard'ning ne'er this rule forget,
To ſow dry, and *ſet* wet. *Old Proverb.*

(10.) If they *ſet* down before's, 'fore they remove,
Bring up your army. *Shakeſp.*

(11.) If he *ſets* induſtriouſly and ſincerely to perform the commands of Chriſt, he can have no ground of doubting but it ſhall prove ſucceſsful to him. *Hammond.*

(12.) We find it moſt hard to convince them, that it is neceſſary now, at this very preſent, to *ſet about* it: we are thought a little too hot and haſty, when we preſs wicked men to leave their ſins to-day, as long as they have ſo much time before them to do it in. *Calamy's Sermons.*

How prepoſterous is it, never to *ſet about* works of charity, whilſt we ourſelves can ſee them performed? *Atterbury.*

(13.) When the weather was *ſet in* to be very bad, I have taken a whole day's journey to ſee a gallery furniſhed by great maſters. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

As November *ſet in* with keen froſts, ſo they continued through the whole of that month, without any other alteration than freezing with more or leſs ſeverity, as the winds changed. *Ellis's Voyage.*

A ſtorm accordingly happened the following day; for a ſouthern monſoon began to *ſet in*. *Gulliver's Travels.*

(14.) ——— Be't your charge
To ſee perform'd the tenor of our word:
Set on. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

He that would ſeriouſly *ſet upon* the ſearch of truth, ought to prepare his mind with a love of it. *Locke.*

The underſtanding would preſently obtain the knowledge it is about, and then *ſet upon* ſome new inquiry. *Locke.*

(15.) Hence every leader to his charge;
For on their anſwer we will *ſet on* them. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

(16.) If any inviſible caſualty there be, it is queſtionable whether its activity only *ſet out* at our nativity, and began not rather in the womb. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

(17.) At their *ſetting out* they muſt have their commiſſion from the king. *Bacon.*

I ſhall put you in mind where you promiſed to *ſet out*, or begin your firſt ſtage. *Hammond.*

——— Me thou think'ſt not ſlow,
Who ſince the morning-hour *ſet out* from heav'n,
Where God reſides, and ere mid-day arriv'd
In Eden. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

My ſoul then mov'd the quicker pace;
Your's firſt *ſet out*, mine reach'd her in the race. *Dryden.*

Theſe doctrines, laid down for foundations of any ſcience, were called principles, as the beginnings from which we muſt *ſet out*, and look no farther backwards. *Locke.*

He that *ſets out* upon weak legs will not only go farther, but grow ſtronger too, than one who with firm limbs only ſits ſtill. *Locke.*

For theſe reaſons I ſhall *ſet out* for London to-morrow. *Addiſon.*

Look no more on man in the firſt ſtage of his exiſtence, in his *ſetting out* for eternity. *Addiſon.*

——— The dazzling luſtre to abate,
He *ſet* not *out* in all his pomp and ſtate,
Clad in the mildeſt lightning. *Addiſon.*

If we ſlacken our arms, and drop our oars, we ſhall be hurried back to the place from whence we firſt *ſet out*. *Addiſon.*

(18.) He, at his firſt *ſetting out*, threw himſelf into court. *Addiſon.*

Eugenio *ſet out* from the ſame univerſity, and about the ſame time with Coruſodes. *Swift.*

(19.) I may appeal to ſome, who have made this their buſineſs, whether it go not againſt the hair with them to *ſet to* any thing elſe. *Government of the Tongue.*

(20.) We have ſtock enough to *ſet up* with, capable of infinite advancement, and yet no leſs capable of total decay. *Decay of Piety.*

A man of a clear reputation, though his bark be ſplit, yet he ſaves his cargo; has ſomething left towards *ſetting up* again, and ſo is in capacity of receiving benefit not only from his own induſtry, but the friendſhip of others. *Government of the Tongue.*

This habit of writing and diſcourſing was acquired during my apprenticeſhip in London, and a long reſidence there after I had *ſet up* for myſelf. *Swift.*

(21.) Eumenes, one of Alexander's captains, *ſetting up* for himſelf after the death of his maſter, perſuaded his principal officers to lend him great ſums; after which they were forced to follow him for their own ſecurity. *Arbuthnot.*

A ſevere treatment might tempt them to *ſet up* for a republick. *Addiſon on Italy.*

(22.) Scow'ring the watch grows out of faſhion wit;
Now we *ſet up* for tilting in the pit. *Dryden.*

——— Can Polyphemus, or Antiphates,
Who gorge themſelves with man,
Set up to teach humanity, and give,
By their example, rules for us to live? *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Thoſe who have once made their court to thoſe miſtreſſes without portions, the muſes, are never like to *ſet up* for fortunes. *Pope.*

It is found by experience, that thoſe men who *ſet up* for morality, without regard to religion, are generally but virtuous in part. *Swift.*

SET. *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Regular; not lax; made in conſequence of ſome formal rule.

—— Rude am I in my ſpeech,
And little bleſs'd with the *ſet* phraſe of peace. *Shak. Oth.*
Th' indictment of the good lord Haſtings,
In a *ſet* hand fairly is ingroſs'd. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

He would not perform that ſervice by the hazard of one *ſet* battle, but by dallying off the time. *Knolles.*

Set ſpeeches, and a formal tale,
With none but ſtateſmen and grave fools prevail. *Dryden.*
In ten *ſet* battles have we driv'n back
Theſe heathen Saxons, and regain'd our earth. *Dryden.*

What we hear in converſation has this general advantage over *ſet* diſcourſes, that in the latter we are apt to attend more to the beauty and elegance of the compoſure than to the matter delivered. *Rogers.*

SET. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. A number of things ſuited to each other; things conſidered as related to each other; a number of things of which one cannot conveniently be ſeparated from the reſt. 2. Any thing not ſown, but put in a ſtate of ſome growth into the ground. 3. The apparent fall of the ſun, or other bodies of heaven, below the horizon. 4. A wager at dice. 5. A game.

(1.) Senſations and paſſions ſeem to depend upon a particular *ſet* of motions. *Collier.*

All corpuſcles of the ſame *ſet* or kind agree in every thing. *Woodward.*

'Tis not a *ſet* of features or complexion,
The tincture of a ſkin, that I admire. *Addiſon.*

I ſhall here lay together a new *ſet* of remarks, and obſerve the artifices of our enemies to raiſe ſuch prejudices. *Addiſon.*

Homer introduced that monſtrous character to ſhow the marvellous, and paint it in a new *ſet* of colours. *Broome.*

He muſt change his comrades;
In half the time he talks them round,
There muſt another *ſet* be found. *Swift.*

They refer to thoſe criticks who are partial to ſome particular *ſet* of writers to the prejudice of others. *Pope.*

Perhaps there is no man, nor *ſet* of men, upon earth, whoſe ſentiments I intirely follow. *Watts.*

(2.) 'Tis raiſed by *ſets* or berries, like white thorn, and lies the ſame time in the ground. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

(3.) The weary ſun hath made a golden *ſet*;
And, by the bright track of his fiery car,
Gives ſignal of a goodly day to-morrow. *Shakeſp. R.* III.
When the battle's loſt and won.
— That will be ere *ſet* of ſun. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Before *ſet* of ſun that day, I hope to reach my Winter-quarters. *Atterbury to Pope.*

(4.) That was but civil war, an equal *ſet*,
Where piles with piles, and eagles eagles fight. *Dryden.*

(5.) Have I not here the beſt cards for the game,
To win this eaſy match plaid for a crown?
And ſhall I now give o'er the yielded *ſet*? *Shakeſp.*
When we have match'd our rackets to theſe balls,
We will, in France, play a *ſet*
Shall ſtrike his father's crown into the hazard.
Shakeſp. Henry V.

Seta'ceous. *adj.* [*ſeta*, Latin.] Briſtly; ſet with ſtrong hairs; conſiſting of ſtrong hairs.

The parent inſect, with its ſtiff *ſetaceous* tail, terebrates the rib of the leaf when tender, and makes way for its egg into the very pith. *Derham.*

Se'tfoil. *n. ſ.* [*tormentilla*, Lat.] An herb.

Se'ton. *n. ſ.* [*ſeton*, Fr. from *ſeta*, Lat.] A *ſeton* is made when the ſkin is taken up with a needle, and the wound kept open by a twiſt of ſilk or hair, that humours may vent themſelves. Farriers call this operation in cattle rowelling. *Quincy.*

I made a *ſeton* to give a vent to the humour. *Wiſeman.*

Sette'e. *n. ſ.* A large long ſeat with a back to it.

Se'tter. *n. ſ.* [from *ſet*.] 1. One who ſets. 2. A dog who beats the field, and points the bird for the ſportſmen. 3. A man who performs the office of a ſetting dog, or finds out perſons to be plundered.

(1.) When he was gone I caſt this book away: I could not look upon it but with weeping eyes, in remembering him who was the only *ſetter* on to do it. *Aſcham.*

——— Shameleſs Warwick, peace!
Proud *ſetter* up and puller down of kings! *Shakeſp. H.* VI.

He ſeemeth to be a *ſetter* forth of ſtrange gods. *Acts*, xvii.

(3.) Another ſet of men are the devil's *ſetters*, who continually beat their brains how to draw in ſome innocent unguarded heir into their helliſh net, learning his humour, prying into his circumſtances, and obſerving his weak ſide. *South.*

Se'tterwort. *n. ſ.* An herb; a ſpecies of hellebore.

Se'tting *Dog. n. ſ.* [*cane ſentacchione*, Ital. *ſetting* and *dog*.] A dog taught to find game, and point it out to the ſportſman.

Will. obliges young heirs with a *ſetting dog* he has made himſelf. *Addiſon.*

SE'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [ſetol, Saxon.] A ſeat; a bench; ſomething to ſit on.

From the bottom to the lower *ſettle* ſhall be two cubits. *Ezekiel.*

The man, their hearty welcome firſt expreſt,
A common *ſettle* drew for either gueſt,
Inviting each his weary limbs to reſt. *Dryden.*

To **Se'ttle.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To place in any certain ſtate after a time of fluctuation or diſturbance. 2. To fix in any way of life. 3. To fix in any place. 4. To eſtabliſh; to confirm. 5. To determine; to affirm; to free from ambiguity. 6. To fix; to make certain or unchangeable. 7. To fix; not to ſuffer to continue doubtful in opinion, or deſultory and wavering in conduct. 8. To make cloſe or compact. 9. To fix unalienably by legal ſanctions. 10. To fix inſeparably. 11. To affect ſo as that the dregs or impurities ſink to the bottom. 12. To compoſe; to put into a ſtate of calmneſs.

(1.) I will *ſettle* you after your old eſtates, and will do better unto you than at your beginnings. *Ezek.* xxxvi. 11.

——— In hope to find
Better abode, and my afflicted powers
To *ſettle* here. *Milton.*

(2.) ——— The father thought the time drew on
Of *ſettling* in the world his only ſon. *Dryden.*

(3.) ——— *Settl'd* in his face I ſee
Sad reſolution. *Milton.*

(4.) Juſtice ſubmitted to what Abra pleas'd:
Her will alone could *ſettle* or revoke,
And law was fix'd by what ſhe lateſt ſpoke. *Prior.*

(5.) This exactneſs will be troubleſome, and therefore men will think they may be excuſed from *ſettling* the complex ideas of mixed modes ſo preciſely in their minds. *Locke.*

Medals give a very great light to hiſtory, in confirming ſuch paſſages as are true in old authors, and *ſettling* ſuch as are told after different manners. *Addiſon.*

(6.) His baniſh'd gods reſtor'd to rites divine,
And *ſettl'd* ſure ſucceſſion in his line. *Dryden's Æn.*

This, by a *ſettled* habit in things, whereof we have frequent experience, is performed ſo quick, that we take that for the perception of our ſenſation which is an idea formed by our judgment. *Locke.*

If you will not take ſome care to *ſettle* our language, and put it into a ſtate of continuance, your memory ſhall not be preſerved above an hundred years, further than by imperfect tradition. *Swift.*

(7.) A pamphlet that talks of ſlavery, France, and the pretender; they deſire no more: it will *ſettle* the wavering, and confirm the doubtful. *Swift.*

(8.) Cover ant-hills up, that the rain may *ſettle* the turf before the Spring. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

(9.) I have given him the parſonage of the pariſh, and, becauſe I know his value, have *ſettled* upon him a good annuity for life. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

(10.) Exalt your paſſion by directing and *ſettling* it upon an object, the due contemplation of whoſe lovelineſs may cure perfectly all hurts received from mortal beauty. *Boyle.*

(11.) So do the winds and thunders cleanſe the air;
So working ſeas *ſettle* and purge the wine. *Davies.*

(12.) When thou art *ſettling* thyſelf to thy devotions, imagine thou heareſt thy Saviour calling to thee, as he did to Martha, Why art thou ſo careful? *Duppa.*

To **Se'ttle.** *v. n.* 1. To ſubſide; to ſink to the bottom and repoſe there. 2. To loſe motion or fermentation; to depoſite fæces at the bottom. 3. To fix one's ſelf; to eſtabliſh a reſidence. 4. To chuſe a method of life; to eſtabliſh a domeſtick ſtate. 5. To become fixed ſo as not to change. 6. To quit an irregular and deſultory for a methodical life. 7. To take any laſting ſtate. 8. To reſt; to repoſe. 9. To grow calm. 10. To make a jointure for a wife. 11. To contract.

(1.) That country became a gained ground by the mud brought down by the Nilus, which *ſettled* by degrees into a firm land. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

(2.) Your fury then boil'd upward to a foam;
But ſince this meſſage came, you ſink and *ſettle*,
As if cold water had been pour'd upon you. *Dryden.*

A government, upon ſuch occaſions, is always thick before it *ſettles*. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

(3.) The Spinetæ, deſcended from the Peleſgi, *ſettled* at the mouth of the river Po. *Arbuthnot.*

(4.) As people marry now, and *ſettle*,
Fierce love abates his uſual mettle;
Worldly deſires, and houſhold cares,
Diſturb the godhead's ſoft affairs. *Prior.*

(5.) The wind came about and *ſettled* in the Weſt, ſo as we could make no way. *Bacon.*

(7.) According to laws eſtabliſhed by the divine wiſdom, it was wrought by degrees from one form into another, 'till it *ſettled* at length into an habitable earth. *Burnet.*

Chyle, before it circulates with the blood, is whitiſh: by the force of circulation it runs through all the intermediate colours, 'till it *ſettles* in an intenſe red. *Arbuthnot.*

(8.) When time hath worn out their natural vanity, and taught them diſcretion, their fondneſs *ſettles* on its proper object. *Spectator.*

Warm'd in the brain the brazen weapon lies,
And ſhades eternal *ſettle* o'er his eyes. *Pope.*

(9.) 'Till the fury of his highneſs *ſettle*,
Come not before him. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

(10.) He ſighs with moſt ſucceſs that *ſettles* well. *Garth.*

(11.) One part being moiſt, and the other dry, occaſions its *ſettling* more in one place than another, which cauſes cracks and *ſettlings* in the wall. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

SE'TTLEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſettle.*] The ſtate of being ſettled; confirmed ſtate.

What one party thought to rivet to a *ſettledneſs* by the ſtrength and influence of the Scots, that the other rejects and contemns. *King Charles.*

SE'TTLEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *ſettle.*] 1. The act of ſettling; the ſtate of being ſettled. 2. The act of giving poſſeſſion by legal ſanction. 3. A jointure granted to a wife. 4. Subſidence; dregs. 5. Act of quitting a roving for a domeſtick and methodical life. 6. A colony; a place where a colony is eſtabliſhed.

(2.) My flocks, my fields, my woods, my paſtures take,
With *ſettlement* as good as law can make. *Dryden.*

(3.) Strephon ſigh'd ſo loud and ſtrong,
He blew a *ſettlement* along;
And bravely drove his rivals down
With coach and ſix, and houſe in town. *Swift.*

(4.) Fullers earth left a thick *ſettlement.* *Mortimer's Huſb.*

(5.) Every man living has a deſign in his head upon wealth, power, or *ſettlement* in the world. *L'Eſtrange.*

SE'TWAL. *n. ſ.* [*valeriana*, Lat.] An herb. *Dict.*

SE'VEN. *adj.* [ꞅeoꝼon, Saxon.] Four and three; one more than ſix. It is commonly uſed in poetry as one ſyllable.

Let ev'ry man be maſter of his time
'Till *ſeven* at night. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Of every clean beaſt thou ſhalt take to thee by *ſevens.* *Gen.*

Pharmis, king of the Medes, it is ſaid, he overthrew and cruelly murdered, with his *ſeven* children. *Raleigh.*

Sev'n bullocks, yet unyok'd, for Phœbus chuſe;
And for Diana *ſev'n* unſpotted ewes. *Dryden's Æn.*

SE'VENFOLD. *adj.* [*ſeven* and *fold.*] Repeated ſeven times; having ſeven doubles; encreaſed ſeven times.

Upon this dreadful beaſt with *ſevenfold* head,
He ſet the falſe Dueſſa for more awe and dread. *Fairy Queen.*

The *ſevenfold* ſhield of Ajax cannot keep
The battery from my heart. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleo.*

Not for that ſilly old morality,
That as theſe links were knit, our loves ſhould be,
Mourn I, that I thy *ſevenfold* chain have loſt,
Nor for the luck's ſake, but the bitter coſt. *Donne.*

What if the breath that kindled thoſe grim fires
Awak'd, ſhould blow them into *ſevenfold* rage. *Milton.*

——— Fair queen,
Who ſway'ſt the ſceptre of the Pharian iſle,
And *ſev'nfold* falls of diſemboguing Nile. *Dryden.*

SE'VENFOLD. *adv.* In the proportion of ſeven to one.

Whoſoever ſlayeth Cain, vengeance ſhall be taken on him *ſevenfold.* *Gen.* iv. 15.

Wrath meet thy flight *ſevenfold.* *Milton.*

SE'VENNIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*ſeven* and *night.*] 1. A week; the time from one day of the week to the next day of the ſame denomination preceding or following; a week, numbered according to the practice of the old northern nations, as in *fortnight.* 2. We uſe ſtill the word *ſevennight* or *ſe'nnight* in computing time: as, it happened on Monday was *ſevennight*, that is, *on the Monday before laſt Monday*; it will be done on Monday *ſevennight*, that is, *on the Monday after next Monday.*

(1.) Rome was either more grateful to the beholders, or more noble in itſelf, than juſts with the ſword and lance, maintained for a *ſevennight* together. *Sidney.*

Iago's footing here anticipates our thoughts
A *ſe'nnight*'s ſpeed. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Shining woods, laid in a dry room, within a *ſevennight* loſt their ſhining. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

(2.) This comes from one of thoſe untucker'd ladies whom you were ſo ſharp upon on Monday was *ſe'nnight.* *Addiſon.*

SE'VENSCORE. *adj.* [*ſeven* and *ſcore.*] Seven times twenty; an hundred and forty.

The old counteſs of Deſmond, who lived till ſhe was *ſevenſcore* years old, did dentize twice or thrice; caſting her old teeth, and others coming in their place. *Bacon.*

SE'VENTEEN. *adj.* [ꞅeoꝼonꞇyne, Saxon.] Seven and ten; ſeven added to ten.

SE'VENTEENTH. *adj.* [ꞅeoꝼonꞇeoða, Saxon.] The ſeventh after the tenth; the ordinal of ſeventeen.

In the ſix hundredth year of Noah's life, the ſecond month, the *ſeventeenth* day, were all the fountains of the great deep broken up. *Gen.* vii. 11.

The conqueſt of Ireland was perfected by the king in the *ſeventeenth* year of his reign. *Judge Hale.*

SE'VENTH. *adj.* [ꞅeoꝼoða, Saxon.] 1. The ordinal of ſeven; the firſt after the ſixth. 2. Containing one part in *ſeven.*

(1.) The child born in the *ſeventh* month doth commonly well. *Bacon.*

——————— Thy air is like the firſt:
A third is like the former. Filthy hags!
Why do you ſhew me this? A fourth? Start, eye!
What! will the line ſtretch to the crack of doom?
Another yet? A *ſeventh!* I'll ſee no more. *Shakeſp.*

So Pharaoh, or ſome greater king than he,
Provided for the *ſeventh* neceſſity:
Taught from above his magazines to frame;
That famine was prevented ere it came. *Dryden.*

SE'VENTHLY. *adv.* [from *ſeventh.*] In the ſeventh place; an ordinal adverb.

Seventhly, living bodies have ſenſe, which plants have not. *Bacon.*

SE'VENTIETH. *adj.* [from *ſeventy.*] The tenth ſeven times repeated; the ordinal of ſeventy.

SE'VENTY. *adj.* [Hanꝺꞅeoꝼonꞇiȝ, Saxon.] Seven times ten.

——————— Worthy Marcius,
Had we no quarrel elſe to Rome, but that
Thou art thence baniſh'd, we would maſter all,
From twelve to *ſeventy.* *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

We call not that death immature, if a man lives till *ſeventy.* *Taylor.*

The weight of *ſeventy* winters preſt him down,
He bent beneath the burthen of a crown. *Dryden.*

In the Hebrew, there is a particle conſiſting but of one ſingle letter, of which there are reckoned up *ſeventy* ſeveral ſignifications. *Locke.*

To SE'VER. *v. a.* [*ſevrer*, Fr. *ſeparo*, Lat.] 1. To part by violence from the reſt. 2. To divide; to part; to force aſunder. 3. To ſeparate; to ſegregate; to put in different orders or places. 4. To ſeparate by chemical operation. 5. To divide by diſtinctions. 6. To disjoin; to diſunite. 7. To keep diſtinct; to keep apart.

(1.) Forgetful queen, who *ſevered* that bright head,
Which charm'd two mighty monarchs to her bed. *Granv.*

(2.) They are not ſo far disjoined and *ſevered*, but that they come at length to meet. *Hooker.*

——— Our force by land
Hath nobly held; our *ſever'd* navy too
Have knit again, and float. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

——— What thou art is mine:
Our ſtate cannot be *ſever'd*, we are one,
One fleſh; to loſe thee were to loſe myſelf. *Milton.*

(3.) The angels ſhall *ſever* the wicked from among the juſt. *Matthew.*

He, with his guide, the farther fields attain'd;
Where *ſever'd* from the reſt the warrior ſouls remain'd. *Dryden.*

(5.) This axiom is of large extent, and would be *ſevered* and refined by trial. *Bacon.*

(6.) Look, love, what envious ſtreaks
Do lace the *ſevering* clouds in yonder eaſt. *Shakeſp.*

——— How ſtiff is my vile ſenſe,
That I ſtand up and have ingenious feeling

Of my huge ſorrows! better I were diſtract,
So ſhould my thoughts be *ſever'd* from my griefs;
And woes by wrong imaginations, loſe
The knowledge of themſelves. *Shakeſp.*

The medical virtues lodge in ſome one or other of its principles, and may therefore uſefully be ſought for in that principle *ſever'd* from the others. *Boyle.*

(7.) Three glorious ſuns, each one a perfect ſun;
Not ſeparated with the racking clouds,
But *ſever'd* in a pale clear ſhining ſky. *Shakeſp.*

I will *ſever* Goſhen, that no ſwarms of flies ſhall be there. *Exod.* viii. 22.

To **Se'ver.** *v. n.* 1. To make a ſeparation; to make a partition. 2. To ſuffer disjunction.

(1.) The Lord ſhall *ſever* between the cattle of Iſrael and of Egypt. *Exod.* ix. 4.

There remains ſo much religion, as to know how to *ſever* between the uſe and abuſe of things. *K. Charles.*

—— Better from me thou *ſever* not. *Milton.*

(2.) ———————— Fortune, divorce
Pomp from the bearer, 'tis a ſuff'rance panging,
As ſoul and body's *ſev'ring.* *Shakeſp. Hen.* VIII.

Se'veral. *adj.* [from *ſever.*] 1. Different; diſtinct from one another. 2. Divers; many. It is uſed in any number not large, and more than two. 3. Particular; ſingle. 4. Diſtinct; appropriate.

(1.) Divers ſorts of beaſts came from *ſeveral* parts to drink; and ſo being refreſhed, fall to couple, and many times with *ſeveral* kinds. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The conqueſt of Ireland was made piece and piece, by *ſeveral* attempts, in *ſeveral* ages. *Davies's Hiſt. of Irel.*

Four *ſeveral* armies to the field are led,
Which high in equal hopes four princes head. *Dryden.*

(2.) This country is large, having in it many people, and *ſeveral* kingdoms. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

This elſe to *ſeveral* ſpheres thou muſt aſcribe. *Milton.*

We might have repaired the loſſes of one campaign by the advantages of another, and after *ſeveral* victories gained over us, might have ſtill kept the enemy from our gates. *Addiſon.*

(3.) Each *ſeveral* ſhip a victory did gain,
As Rupert, or as Albemarle were there. *Dryden.*

(4.) The parts and paſſages of ſtate are ſo many, as, to expreſs them fully, would require a *ſeveral* treatiſe. *Davies's Ireland.*

Like things to like, the reſt to *ſeveral* place
Diſparted. *Milton.*

Each might his *ſev'ral* province well command,
Would all but ſtoop to what they underſtand. *Pope.*

Se'veral. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] 1. A ſtate of ſeparation, or partition. This ſubſtantive has a plural. 2. Each particular ſingly taken. 3. Any incloſed or ſeparate place. 4. Incloſed ground.

(1.) More profit is quieter found
Where paſtures in *ſeveral* be,
Of one ſilly aker of ground
Than champion maketh of three. *Tuſſer's Huſbandry.*

(2.) ———— This by ſome *ſeverals*
Of head-piece extraordinary, lower meſſes
Perchance are to this buſineſs purblind. *Shakeſp.*

There was not time enough to hear
The *ſeverals.* *Shakeſp.*

That will appear to be a methodical ſucceſſive obſervation of theſe *ſeverals*, as degrees and ſteps preparative the one to the other. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Several of them neither roſe from any conſpicuous family, nor left any behind them. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

(3.) They had their *ſeveral* for heathen nations, their *ſeveral* for the people of their own nation, their *ſeveral* for men, their *ſeveral* for women, their *ſeveral* for their prieſts, and for the high prieſt alone their *ſeveral.* *Hooker.*

(4.) There was a nobleman that was lean of viſage, but immediately after his marriage he grew pretty plump and fat. One ſaid to him, Your lordſhip doth contrary to other married men; for they at firſt wax lean, and you wax fat. Sir Walter Raleigh ſtood by and ſaid, There is no beaſt, that if you take him from the common, and put him into the *ſeveral*, but will wax fat. *Bacon.*

Se'verally. *adv.* [from *ſeveral.*] Diſtinctly; particularly; ſeparately; apart from others.

Conſider angels each of them *ſeverally* in himſelf, and their law is, All ye his angels praiſe him. *Hooker.*

Nature and ſcripture, both jointly and not *ſeverally*, either of them, be ſo complete, that unto everlaſting felicity we need not the knowledge of any thing more than theſe two may eaſily furniſh our minds with. *Hooker.*

Th' apoſtles could not be confin'd
To theſe or thoſe, but *ſeverally* deſign'd
Their large commiſſion round the world to blow. *Dryden.*

We ought not ſo much to love likeneſs as beauty, and to chuſe from the faireſt bodies *ſeverally* the faireſt parts. *Dryden.*

Others were ſo very ſmall and cloſe together, that I could not keep my eye ſteady on them *ſeverally* ſo as to number them. *Newton's Optics.*

Se'veralty. *n. ſ.* [from *ſeveral.*] State of ſeparation from the reſt.

The jointure or advancement of the lady was the third part of the principality of Wales, the dukedom of Cornwal, and earldom of Cheſter, to be ſet forth in *ſeveralty.* *Bacon.*

Having conſidered the apertions in *ſeveralty*, according to their particular requiſites, I am now come to the caſting and contexture of the whole work. *Wotton.*

Se'verance. *n. ſ.* [from *ſever.*] Separation; partition.

Thoſe rivers encloſe a neck of land, in regard of his fruitfulneſs, not unworthy of a *ſeverence.* *Carew's Survey of Corn.*

Seve're. *adj.* [*ſevere*, French; *ſeverus*, Latin.] 1. Sharp; apt to puniſh; cenſorious; apt to blame; hard; rigorous. 2. Rigid; auſtere; moroſe; harſh; not indulgent. 3. Cruel; inexorable. 4. Regulated by rigid rules; ſtrict. 5. Exempt from all levity of appearance; grave; ſober; ſedate. 6. Not lax; not airy; cloſe; ſtrictly methodical; rigidly exact. 7. Painful; afflictive. 8. Cloſe; conciſe; not luxuriant.

(1.) Let your zeal, if it muſt be expreſſed in anger, be always more *ſevere* againſt thyſelf than againſt others. *Taylor.*

Soon mov'd with touch of blame, thus Eve:
What words have paſs'd thy lips, Adam *ſevere?* *Milton.*

What made the church of Alexandria be ſo *ſevere* with Origen for, but holding the incenſe in his hands, which thoſe about him caſt from thence upon the altar? yet for this he was caſt out of the church. *Stillingfleet.*

(2.) Am I upbraided? not enough *ſevere*
It ſeems, in thy reſtraint. *Milton.*

———————— In his looks ſerene,
When angry moſt he ſeem'd and moſt *ſevere*,
What elſe but favour ſhone? *Milton.*

——— Nor blame *ſevere* his choice,
Warbling the Grecian woes. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

(3.) His *ſevere* wrath ſhall he ſharpen for a ſword. *Wiſd.*

(4.) Truth, wiſdom, ſanctitude, *ſevere* and pure,
Severe, but in true filial freedom plac'd. *Milton.*

(5.) ———————— His grave rebuke,
Severe in youthful beauty, added grace. *Milton.*

Your looks muſt alter, as your ſubject does,
From kind to fierce, from wanton to *ſevere.* *Waller.*

Taught by thy practice ſteadily to ſteer
From grave to gay, from lively to *ſevere.* *Pope.*

(6.) Their beauty I leave it rather to the delicate wit of poets, than venture upon ſo nice a ſubject with my *ſeverer* ſtyle. *More.*

(7.) Theſe piercing fires are ſoft as now *ſevere.* *Milton.*

(8.) The Latin, a moſt *ſevere* and compendious language, often expreſſes that in one word, which modern tongues cannot in more. *Dryden.*

Seve'rely. *adv.* [from *ſevere.*] 1. Painfully; afflictively. 2. Ferociouſly; horridly. 3. Strictly; rigorouſly.

(1.) We have waſted our ſtrength to attain ends different from thoſe for which we undertook the war, and often to effect others, which after a peace we may *ſeverely* repent. *Swift.*

(2.) More formidable Hydra ſtands within;
Whoſe jaws with iron teeth *ſeverely* grin. *Dryden.*

(3.) To be or fondly or *ſeverely* kind. *Savage.*

Seve'rity. *n. ſ.* [*ſeveritas*, Latin.] 1. Cruel treatment; ſharpneſs of puniſhment. 2. Hardneſs; power of diſtreſſing. 3. Strictneſs; rigid accuracy. 4. Rigour; auſterity; harſhneſs; want of mildneſs; want of indulgence.

(1.) I laugh to ſee your ladyſhip ſo fond,
To think that you have ought but Talbot's ſhadow
Whereon to practiſe your *ſeverity*. *Shakeſp.*
He ſhall be thrown down the Tarpeian rock
With rigorous hands; he hath reſiſted law,
And therefore law ſhall ſcorn him further trial
Than the *ſeverity* of publick power,
Which he ſo ſets at nought. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Never were ſo great rebellions expiated with ſo little blood, as for the *ſeverity* uſed upon thoſe taken in Kent, it was but upon a ſcum of people. *Bacon.*

There is a difference between an eccleſiaſtical cenſure and *ſeverity*: for under a cenſure we only include excommunication, ſuſpenſion, and an interdict; but under an eccleſiaſtical *ſeverity* every other puniſhment of the church is intended; but according to ſome, a cenſure and a *ſeverity* is the ſame. *Ayliffe.*

(2.) Though nature hath given inſects ſagacity to avoid the winter cold, yet its *ſeverity* finds them out. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

(3.) Confining myſelf to the *ſeverity* of truth, becoming, I muſt paſs over many inſtances of your military ſkill. *Dryden.*

Sevoca'tion. *n. ſ.* [*ſevoco*, Latin.] The act of calling aſide.

To **Sew.** for *ſue*. *Spenſer.* To follow.

To **SEW.** *v. n.* [*ſuo*, Latin.] To alter any thing by the uſe of the needle.

A time to rent and a time to *ſew*. *Eccl.* iii. 7.

To **Sew.** *v. a.* To join by threads drawn with a needle.

No man *ſeweth* a piece of new cloth on an old garment. *Mark*, ii. 21.

To **Sew** *up*. To incloſe in any thing ſewed.

If ever I ſaid looſe bodied gown, *ſew me up* in the ſkirts of it. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

My tranſgreſſion is ſealed up in a bag, and thou *ſeweſt up* mine iniquity. *Job*, xiv. 17.

To **Sew.** *v. a.* To drain a pond for the fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

Sewer. *v. n.* [*eſcuyer trenchant*, French; or *aſſeour*, old French; from *aſſeoir*, to ſet down; for thoſe officers ſet the diſhes on the table. *Newton's Milton.*] 1. An officer who ſerves up a feaſt. 2. [From *iſſue*, *iſſuer*. *Cowel.*] A paſſage for water to run through, now corrupted to *ſhore*. 3. He that uſes a needle.

(1.) ——— Marſhall'd feaſt,
Serv'd up in hall with *ſewers* and ſeneſchals:
The ſkill of artifice or office mean. *Milton.*
The cook and *ſewer*, each his talent tries,
In various figures ſcenes of diſhes riſe.

(2.) The fenmen hold that the *ſewers* muſt be kept ſo, as the water may not ſtay too long in the ſpring till the weeds and ſedge be grown up. *Bacon.*

Men ſuffer their private in judgment to be drawn into the common *ſewer*, or ſtream of the preſent vogue. *K. Charles.*

As one who long in populous city pent,
Where houſes thick, and *ſewers* annoy the air,
Forth iſſuing on a ſummer's morn, to breathe
Among the pleaſant villages and farms
Adjoin'd, from each thing met conceives delight. *Milton.*

Sex. *n. ſ.* [*ſexe*, French; *ſexus*, Latin.] 1. The property by which any animal is male or female. 2. Womankind; by way of emphaſis.

(1.) Theſe two great *ſexes* animate the world. *Milton.*
Under his forming hands a creature grew,
Manlike, but different *ſex*. *Milton.*
(2.) Unhappy *ſex!* whoſe beauty is your ſnare;
Expos'd to trials; made too frail to bear. *Dryden.*

Shame is hard to be overcome; but if the *ſex* once get the better of it, it gives them afterwards no more trouble. *Garth.*

Se'xagenary. *adj.* [*ſexagenaire*, French; *ſexagenarius*, Latin.] Aged ſixty years.

Sexage'sima. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The ſecond Sunday before Lent.

Sexage'simal. *adj.* [from *ſexageſimus*, Latin.] Sixtieth; numbered by ſixties.

Sexa'ngled. } *adj.* [from *ſex* and *angular*, Latin.]
Sexa'ngular. } Having ſix corners or angles; hexagonal.

The grubs from their *ſexangular* abode
Crawl out unfiniſh'd like the maggot's brood. *Dryden.*

Sexa'ngularly. *adv.* [from *ſexangular.*] With ſix angles; hexagonally.

Sexe'nnial. *adj.* [*ſex* and *annus*, Latin.] Laſting ſix years; happening once in ſix years.

Se'xtain. *n. ſ.* [from *ſextans*, *ſex*, Latin.] A ſtanza of ſix lines.

Se'xtant. *n. ſ.* [*ſextant*, French.] The ſixth part of a circle.

Se'xtary. *n. ſ.* [*ſextarius*, Lat.] A pint and a half.

Se'xtary. } *n. ſ.* The ſame as ſacriſty. *Dict.*
Se'xtry. }

Se'xtile. *adj.* [*ſextilis*, Latin.] Is ſuch a poſition or aſpect of two planets, when at 60 degrees diſtance, or at the diſtance of two ſigns from one another, and is marked thus *. *Harris.*

Planetary motions and aſpects,
In *ſextile*, ſquare, and trine. *Milton.*

The moon receives the duſky light we diſcern in its *ſextile* aſpect from the earth's benignity. *Glanville.*

Se'xton. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *ſacriſtan.*] An under officer of the church, whoſe buſineſs is to dig graves.

——— A ſtool and cuſhion for the *ſexton*. *Shakeſp.*

When any dies, then by tolling a bell, or beſpeaking a grave of the *ſexton*, the ſame is known to the ſearchers correſponding with the ſaid *ſexton*. *Graunt.*

Se'xtonship. *n. ſ.* [from *ſexton.*] The office of a ſexton.

They may get a diſpenſation to hold the clerkſhip and *ſextonſhip* of their own pariſh in commendam. *Swift.*

Sextu'ple. *adj.* [*ſextuplus*, Latin.] Sixfold; ſix times told.

Man's length being a perpendicular from the vertex unto the ſole of the foot, is *ſextuple* unto his breadth, or a right line drawn from the ribs of one ſide to another. *Brown.*

To **Shab.** *v. n.* To play mean tricks; a low barbarous cant word.

Sha'bbily. *adv.* [from *ſhabby.*] Meanly; reproachfully; deſpicably; paltrily. A cant word.

Sha'bbiness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhabby.*] Meanneſs; paltrineſs.

He exchanged his gay *ſhabbineſs* of clothes fit for a much younger man, to warm ones that would be decent for a much older one. *Spectator.*

Sha'bby. *adj.* [A word that has crept into converſation and low writing; but ought not to be admitted into the language.] Mean; paltry.

The dean was ſo *ſhabby*, and look'd like a ninny,
That the captain ſuppos'd he was curate to Jenny. *Swift.*

To **Sha'ckle.** *v. a.* [from the noun, *ſhackles*; *ſhaeckelen*, Dutch.] To chain; to fetter; to bind.

——— It is great;
To do that thing that ends all other deeds;
Which *ſhackles* accidents, and bolts up change. *Shakeſp.*

You muſt not *ſhackle* and tie him up with rules about indifferent matters. *Locke.*

——— No trivial price
Should ſet him free, or ſmall ſhould be my praiſe
To lead him *ſhackled*. *Philips.*
So the ſtretch'd cord the *ſhackled* dancer tries,
As prone to fall as impotent to riſe. *Smith.*

Sha'ckles. *n. ſ.* wanting the ſingular. [ꞅeacul, Saxon, *ſchaeckels*, Dutch.] Fetters; gyves; chains for priſoners.

Himſelf he frees by ſecret means unſeen,
His *ſhackles* empty left, himſelf eſcaped clean. *Fairy Queen.*

A ſervant commonly is leſs free in mind than in condition; his very will ſeems to be in bonds and *ſhackles*, and deſire itſelf under durance and captivity. *South.*

The forge in fetters only is employed;
Our iron mines exhauſted and deſtroyed
In *ſhackles*. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Shad. *n. ſ.* [*clupea.*] A kind of fiſh.

Shade. *n. ſ.* [ꞅcaꝺu, Saxon; *ſchade*, Dutch.] 1. The cloud or opacity made by interception of the light. 2. Darkneſs; obſcurity. 3. Coolneſs made by interception of the ſun. 4. An obſcure place, properly in a grove or cloſe wood by which the light is excluded. 5. Screen cauſing an excluſion of light or heat; umbrage. 6. Protection; ſhelter. 7. The parts of a picture not brightly coloured. 8. A colour; gradation of light. 9. The figure formed upon any ſurface correſponding to the body by which the light is intercepted; the ſhadow. 10. The ſoul ſeparated from the body; ſo called as ſuppoſed by the ancients to be perceptible to the ſight, not to the touch. A ſpirit; a ghoſt; manes.

(1.) Spring no obſtacle found here nor *ſhade*,
But all ſunſhine. *Milton.*

(2.) The weaker light unwillingly declin'd,
And to prevailing *ſhades* the murmuring world reſign'd. *Roſcommon.*

(3.) Antigonus, when told that the enemy had ſuch vollies of arrows that hid the ſun, ſaid, That falls out well; for this is hot weather, and ſo we ſhall fight in the *ſhade*. *Bacon.*

That high mount of God whence light and *ſhade*
Shine both. *Milton.*

(4.) Let us ſeek out ſome deſolate *ſhade*, and there
Weep our ſad boſoms empty. *Shakeſp.*

Regions of ſorrow, doleful *ſhades*. *Milton.*

Then to the deſart takes his flight;
Where ſtill from *ſhade* to *ſhade* the Son of God,
After forty days faſting, had remain'd. *Milton.*

The pious prince then ſeeks the *ſhade*,
Which hides from ſight his venerable maid. *Dryden.*

(5.) ——— Let the arched knife
Well ſharpen'd now aſſail the ſpreading *ſhades*
Of vegetables, and their thirſty limbs diſſever. *Philips.*

In Brazil are trees which kill thoſe that ſit under their *ſhade* in a few hours. *Arbuthnot.*

(7.) 'Tis ev'ry painter's art to hide from ſight,
And caſt in *ſhades* what ſeen would not delight. *Dryden.*

(8.) White, red, yellow, blue, with their ſeveral degrees, or *ſhades* and mixtures, as green come in only by the eyes. *Locke.*

(9.) Envy will merit as its *ſhade* purſue. *Pope.*

(10.) To Trachin ſwift as thought, the flitting *ſhade*
Thro' air his momentary journey made. *Dryden.*

Ne'er to theſe chambers where the mighty reſt,
Since their foundation, came a nobler gueſt;
Nor e'er was to the bow'rs of bliſs convey'd
A fairer ſpirit or more welcome *ſhade*. *Tickel.*

To **Shade** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To overſpread with opacity. 2. To cover from the light or heat; to overſpread. 3 To ſhelter; to hide. 4. To protect; to cover; to ſcreen. 5. To mark with different gradations of colours. 6. To paint in obſcure colours.

(1.) ——— Thou *ſhad'ſt*
The full blaze of thy beams, and through a cloud
Thy ſkirts appear. *Milton.*

(2.) A ſeraph ſix wings wore to *ſhade*
His lineaments divine. *Milton.*

And after theſe, came arm'd with ſpear and ſhield
An hoſt ſo great, as cover'd all the field:
And all their foreheads like the knights before,
With laurels ever-green were *ſhaded* o'er. *Dryden.*

I went to crop the ſylvan ſcenes,
And *ſhade* our altars with their leafy greens. *Dryden.*

Sing, while beſide the *ſhaded* tomb I mourn,
And with freſh bays her rural ſhrine adorn. *Pope.*

(3.) Ere in our own houſe I do *ſhade* my head,
The good patricians muſt be viſited. *Shakeſp.*

(4.) ——— Leave not the faithful ſide
That gave thee being, ſtill *ſhades* thee and protects. *Milton.*

(5.) The portal ſhone, inimitable on earth
By model, or by *ſhading* pencil drawn. *Milton.*

Sha'diness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhady*.] The ſtate of being ſhady; umbrageouſneſs.

Sha'dow. *n. ſ.* [ꞅcaꝺu, Saxon; *ſchaduwe*, Dutch.] 1. The repreſentation of a body by which the light is intercepted. 2. Opacity; darkneſs; ſhade. 3. Shelter made by any thing that intercepts the light, heat, or influence of the air. 4. Obſcure place. 5. Dark part of a picture.—A *ſhadow* is a diminution of the firſt and ſecond light. The firſt light is that which proceeds immediately from a lightened body, as the beams of the ſun. The ſecond is an accidental light ſpreading itſelf into the air or medium proceeding from the other. *Shadows* are threefold: the firſt is a ſingle *ſhadow*, and the leaſt of all; and is proper to the plain ſurface where it is not wholly poſſeſſed of the light. The ſecond is the double *ſhadow*, and it is uſed when the ſurface begins once to forſake your eye, as in columns. The third *ſhadow* is made by croſſing over your double *ſhadow* again, which darkeneth by a third part. It is uſed for the inmoſt *ſhadow*, and fartheſt from the light, as in gulfs, wells, and caves. *Peacham.* 6. Any thing perceptible only to the ſight; a ghoſt; a ſpirit, or ſhade. 7. An imperfect and faint repreſentation: oppoſed to *ſubſtance*. 8. Inſeparable companion. 9. Type; myſtical repreſentation. 10. Protection; ſhelter; favour.

(1.) Poor Tom! proud of heart, to ride over four inch'd bridges, to courſe his own *ſhadow* for a traitor. *Shakeſp.*

Life's but a walking *ſhadow*, a poor player,
That ſtruts and frets his hour upon the ſtage,
And then is heard no more. *Shakeſp.*

——— Such a nature,
Tickl'd with good ſucceſs, diſdains the *ſhadow*
Which he treads on at noon. *Shakeſp.*

The body, though it moves, yet not changing perceivable diſtance with ſome other bodies, the thing ſeems to ſtand ſtill, as in the hands of clocks, and *ſhadows* of ſun-dials. *Locke.*

(2.) ——— By the revolution of the ſkies
Night's ſable *ſhadows* from the ocean riſe. *Denham.*

His countrymen probably lived within the ſhake of the earthquake and *ſhadow* of the eclipſe. *Addiſon.*

(3.) In ſecret *ſhadow* from the ſunny ray,
On a ſweet bed of lilies ſoftly laid. *Fairy Queen.*

Here, father, take the *ſhadow* of this tree
For your good hoſt. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

(4.) To the ſecret *ſhadows* I retire,
To pay my penance till my years expire. *Dryden.*

(5.) After great lights there muſt be great *ſhadows*. *Dryden.*

(6.) ——— Hence, terrible *ſhadow*!
Unreal mock'ry, hence! *Shakeſp.*

(7.) If ſubſtance might be call'd that *ſhadow* ſeem'd. *Milton.*

In the glorious lights of heaven we perceive a *ſhadow* of his divine countenance. *Raleigh.*

Without the leaſt impulſe or *ſhadow* of fate. *Milton.*

Amongſt the creatures are particular excellencies ſcattered, which are ſome *ſhadows* of the divine perfections. *Tillotſon.*

(8.) Sin and her *ſhadow*, death. *Milton.*

——— Thou my *ſhadow*
Inſeparable muſt with me be long. *Milton.*

(9.) Types and *ſhadows* of that deſtin'd ſeed. *Milton.*

(10.) Keep me under the *ſhadow* of thy wings. *Pſalms.*

To **Sha'dow.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To cover with opacity. 2. To cloud; to darken. 3. To make cool or gently gloomy by interception of the light or heat. 4. To conceal under cover; to hide; to ſcreen. 5. To protect; to ſcreen from danger; to ſhroud. 6. To mark with various gradations of colour, or light. 7. To paint in obſcure colours. 8. To repreſent imperfectly. 9. To repreſent typically.

(1.) The warlike elf much wondered at this tree,
So fair and great, that *ſhadowed* all the ground. *Spenſer.*

The Aſſyrian was a cedar with fair branches, and with a *ſhadowing* ſhroud. *Ezek.* xxxi. 3.

(2.) Miſlike me not for my complexion;
The *ſhadow'd* livery of the burning ſun
To whom I am a neighbour. *Shakeſp.*

(3.) A gentle ſouth-weſt wind comes creeping over flowery fields and *ſhadowed* waters in the extreme heat of ſummer. *Sid.*

(4.) Let ev'ry ſoldier hew him down a bough,
And bear't before him; thereby ſhall we *ſhadow*
The number of our hoſt, and make diſcov'ry
Err in report of us. *Shakeſp.*

(5.) God ſhall forgive you Cœur de Lion's death,
The rather, that you give his offspring life,
Shadowing their right under your wings of war. *Shakeſp.*

(6.) Turnſoil is made of old linen rags dried, and laid in a ſaucer of vinegar, and ſet over a chafing-diſh of coals till it boil; then wring it into a ſhell, and put it into a little gum arabick: it is good to *ſhadow* carnations, and all yellows. *Peach.*

From a round globe of any uniform colour, the idea imprinted in our minds is of a flat circle, variouſly *ſhadowed* with different degrees of light coming to our eyes. *Locke.*

More broken ſcene, made up of an infinite variety of inequalities and *ſhadowings*, that naturally ariſe from an agreeable mixture of hills, groves, and vallies. *Addiſon.*

(7.) If the parts be too much diſtant, ſo that there be void ſpaces which are deeply *ſhadowed*, then place in thoſe voids ſome fold to make a joining of the parts. *Dryd. Du Fr.*

(8.) ——— Whereat I wak'd and found
Before mine eyes all real, as the dream
Had lively *ſhadow'd*. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Auguſtus is *ſhadowed* in the perſon of Æneas. *Dryden.*

I have *ſhadowed* ſome part of your virtues under another name. *Dryden.*

(9.) Many times there are three things ſaid to make up the ſubſtance of a ſacrament; namely, the grace which is thereby offered, the element which *ſhadoweth* or ſignifieth grace, and the word which expreſſeth what is done by the element. *Hooker.*

The ſhield being to defend the body from weapons, aptly *ſhadows* out to us the continence of the emperor, which made him proof to all the attacks of pleaſure. *Addiſon.*

SHA'DOWGRASS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhadow* and *graſs*; *gramen ſylvaticum*, Lat.] A kind of graſs.

SHA'DOWY. *adj.* [from *ſhadow.*] 1. Full of ſhade; gloomy. 2. Not brightly luminous. 3. Faintly repreſentative; typical. 4. Unſubſtantial; unreal. 5. Dark; opake.

(1.) This *ſhadowy* deſart, unfrequented woods,
I better brook than flouriſhing peopled towns. *Shakeſp.*

With *ſhadowy* verdure flouriſh'd high,
A ſudden youth the groves enjoy. *Fenton.*

(2.) ——— More pleaſant light
Shadowy ſets off the face of things. *Milton.*

(3.) ——— When they ſee
Law can diſcover ſin, but not remove
Save by thoſe *ſhadowy* expiations weak,
The blood of bulls and goats: they may conclude
Some blood more precious muſt be paid for man. *Milton.*

(4.) Milton has brought into his poems two actors of a *ſhadowy* and fictitious nature, in the perſons of ſin and death; by which he hath interwoven in his fable a very beautiful allegory. *Addiſon.*

(5.) ——— By command, ere yet dim night
Her *ſhadowy* cloud withdraws, I am to haſte
Homeward. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

SHA'DY. *adj.* [from *ſhade.*] 1. Full of ſhade; mildly gloomy. 2. Secure from the glare of light; or ſultrineſs of heat.

(1.) ——— The wakeful bird
Sings darkling, and in *ſhadieſt* covert hid
Tunes her nocturnal note. *Milton's Par. L.*

Stretch'd at eaſe you ſing your happy loves,
And Amarillis fills the *ſhady* groves. *Dryden.*

(2.) Caſt it alſo that you may have rooms *ſhady* for ſummer, and warm for winter. *Bacon.*

SHAFT. *n. ſ.* [ꞅceaꝼꞇ, Saxon.] 1. An arrow; a miſſive weapon. 2. [*Shaft*, Dutch.] A narrow, deep, perpendicular pit. 3. Any thing ſtraight; the ſpire of a church.

(1.) ——— To pierce purſuing ſhield,
By parents train'd, the Tartars wild are taught,
With *ſhafts* ſhot out from their back-turned bow, *Sidney.*

Who in the ſpring, from the new ſun,
Already has a fever got,
Too late begins thoſe *ſhafts* to ſhun,
Which Phœbus thro' his veins has ſhot. *Waller.*

They are both the archer and *ſhaft* taking aim afar off, and then ſhooting themſelves directly upon the deſired mark. *More.*

So lofty was the pile, a Parthian bow
With vigour drawn, muſt ſend the *ſhaft* below. *Dryden.*

(2.) They ſink a *ſhaft* or pit of ſix foot in length. *Carew.*

The fulminating damp, upon its accenſion, gives a crack like the report of a gun, and makes an exploſion ſo forcible as to kill the miners, and force bodies of great weight from the bottom of the pit up through the *ſhaft*. *Woodw.*

Suppoſe a tube, or as the miners call it, a *ſhaft*, were ſunk from the ſurface of the earth to the center. *Arbuthnot.*

(3.) Practiſe to draw ſmall and eaſy things, as a cherry with the leaf, the *ſhaft* of a ſteeple. *Peacham.*

SHAG. *n. ſ.* [ꞅceacᵹa, Saxon.] 1. Rough woolly hair. 2. A kind of cloth.

(1.) Full often like a *ſhag*-hair'd crafty kern,
Hath he converſed with the enemy;
And given me notice of their villanies. *Shakeſp.*

Where is your huſband?
He's a traitor.
Thou lie'ſt thou *ſhag*-ear'd villain. *Shakeſp.*

From the *ſhag* of his body, the ſhape of his legs, his having little or no tail, the ſlowneſs of his gate, and his climbing up of trees, he ſeems to come near the bear kind. *Grew.*

True Witney broad cloth, with its *ſhag* unſhorn,
Be this the horſeman's fence. *Gay.*

SHAG. *n. ſ.* [*phalacrocorax*, Lat.] A ſea bird.

Among the firſt ſort we reckon *ſhags*, duck, and mallard. *Carew.*

SHA'GGED. } *adj.* [from *ſhag.*] 1. Rugged; roughly;
SHA'GGY. } hairy. 2. Rough; rugged.

(1.) They change their hue, with haggard eyes they ſtare,
Lean are their looks, and *ſhagged* are their hair. *Dryden.*

——— A lion's hide he wears;
About his ſhoulders hangs the *ſhaggy* ſkin,
The teeth and gaping jaws ſeverely grin. *Dryd.*

——— From the froſty north
The early valiant Swede draws forth his wings,
In battailous array, while Volga's ſtream
Sends oppoſite, in *ſhaggy* armour clad
Her borderers; on mutual ſlaughter bent. *Phillips.*

(2.) They pluck'd the ſeated hills with all their load,
Rocks, waters, woods, and by the *ſhaggy* tops
Uplifting bore them in their hands. *Milt. Par. L.*

There, where very deſolation dwells,
By grots and caverns *ſhagg'd* with horrid ſhades,
She may paſs on with unblench'd majeſty,
Be it not done in pride. *Milton.*

Through Eden went a river large,
Nor chang'd his courſe, but through the *ſhaggy* hill
Paſs'd underneath ingulph'd. *Milton.*

How would the old king ſmile
To ſee you weigh the paws when tip'd with gold,
And throw the *ſhaggy* ſpoils about your ſhoulders. *Addiſ.*

Ye rugged rocks! which holy knees have worn,
Ye grots and caverns *ſhagg'd* with horrid thorn. *Pope.*

SHAGRE'EN. *n. ſ.* [*chagrin*, Fr.] The ſkin of a kind of fiſh, or ſkin made rough in imitation of it.

To SHA'GREEN. *v. a.* [*chagriner*, Fren.] To irritate; to provoke. Both ſhould be written *chagrin*.

To SHAIL. *v. n.* To walk ſideways. A low word.

Child, you muſt walk ſtrait, without ſkiewing and *ſhailing* to every ſtep you ſet. *L'Eſtrange.*

To SHAKE. *v. a.* preter. *ſhook*; part. paſſ. *ſhaken*, or *ſhook*; [ꞅceacan, Saxon; *ſchecken*, Dutch.] 1. To put into a vibrating motion; to move with quick returns backwards and forwards; to agitate. 2. To make to totter or tremble. 3. To throw down by a violent motion. 4. To throw away; to drive off. 5. To weaken; to put in danger. 6. To drive from reſolution; to depreſs; to make afraid. 7. *To* SHAKE *hands*. This phraſe, from the action uſed among friends at meeting and parting, ſometimes ſignifies to *join with*, but commonly to *take leave of*. 8. *To* SHAKE *off*. To rid himſelf of; to free from; to diveſt of.

(1.) ——— Who honours not his father,
Henry the fifth that made all France to quake,
Shake he his weapon at us, and paſs by. *Shakeſp.*

I will *ſhake* mine hand upon them, and they ſhall be a ſpoil to their ſervants. *Zech.* ii. 9.

I *ſhook* my lap and ſaid, ſo God *ſhake* out every man from his houſe, even thus be he *ſhaken* out and emptied. *Neh.* v.

The ſtars fell unto the earth, even as a fig-tree caſteth her untimely figs when ſhe is *ſhaken* of a mighty wind. *Rev.* vi.

He *ſhook* the ſacred honours of his head:
With terror trembled heav'n's ſubſiding hill,
And from his *ſhaken* curls ambroſial dews diſtil. *Dryden.*

She firſt her huſband on the poop eſpies,
Shaking his hand at diſtance on the main;
She took the ſign, and *ſhook* her hand again. *Dryden.*

(2.) The rapid wheels *ſhake* heav'n's baſis. *Milton.*

Let France acknowledge that her *ſhaken* throne
Was once ſupported, ſir, by you alone. *Roſcommon.*

(3.) Macbeth is ripe for *ſhaking*, and the powers above
Put on their inſtruments. *Shakeſp.*

The tyrannous breathing of the North
Shakes all our buds from blowing. *Shakeſp.*

When ye depart, *ſhake* off the duſt of your feet. *Mat.* x.

He looked at his book, and, holding out his right leg, put it into ſuch a quivering motion, that I thought he would have *ſhaken* it off. *Tatler.*

(4.) ——— 'Tis our firſt intent
To *ſhake* all cares and buſineſs from our age,
Conferring them on younger ſtrengths, whilſt we
Unburthen'd crawl towards death. *Shakeſp.*

(5.) When his doctrines grew too ſtrong to be *ſhook* by his enemies, they perſecuted his reputation. *Atterbury.*

(6.) A ſly and conſtant knave, not to be *ſhak'd*. *Shak. Cym.*

——— This reſpite *ſhook*
The boſom of my conſcience. *Shakeſp Hen.* VIII.

Be not ſoon *ſhaken* in mind, or troubled, as that the day of Chriſt is at hand. 2 *Theſ.* ii. 2.

——— Not my firm faith
Can by his fraud be *ſhaken* or ſeduc'd. *Milton.*

(7.) ——— With the ſlave,
He ne'er *ſhook hands*, nor bid farewel to him,
'Till he unſeem'd him from the nape to th' chops. *Shakeſp.*

Nor can it be ſafe to a king to tarry among them who are *ſhaking hands* with their allegiance, under pretence of laying faſter hold of their religion. *King Charles.*

(8.) Be pleas'd that I *ſhake off* theſe names you give me?
Antonio never yet was thief or pirate. *Shakeſp.*

If I could *ſhake off* but one ſeven-years,
From theſe old arms and legs,
I'd with thee every foot. *Shakeſp. Coriol.*

Say, ſacred bard! what could beſtow
Courage on thee, to ſoar ſo high?
Tell me, brave friend! what help'd thee ſo
To *ſhake off* all mortality? *Waller.*

Him I reſerved to be anſwered by himſelf, after I had *ſhaken off* the leſſer and more barking creatures. *Stillingfl.*

Can I want courage for ſo brave a deed?
I've *ſhook* it *off*: my ſoul is free from fear. *Dryden.*

Here we are free from the formalities of cuſtom and reſpect: we may *ſhake off* the haughty impertinent. *Collier.*

——— How does thy beauty ſmooth
The face of war, and make even horrour ſmile!
At ſight of thee my heart *ſhakes off* its ſorrows. *Addiſon.*

To SHAKE. *v. n.* 1. To be agitated with a vibratory motion. 2. To totter. 3. To tremble; to be unable to keep the body ſtill. 4. To be in terrour; to be deprived of firmneſs.

(1.) Darts are counted as ſtubble: he laugheth at the *ſhaking* of a ſpear. *Job*, xli. 29.

(2.) ——— Under his burning wheels
The ſtedfaſt empyrean *ſhook* throughout,
All but the throne itſelf of God. *Milton.*

(3.) ——— Thy ſight, which ſhould
Make our eyes flow with joy, hearts dance with comforts,
Conſtrains them weep, and *ſhake* with fear and ſorrow. *Shak.*

What ſaid the wench, when he roſe up again?
—Trembled and *ſhook*; for why, he ſtamp'd,
As if the vicar meant to cozen him. *Shakeſp.*

A *ſhaking* through their limbs they find,
Like leaves ſaluted by the wind. *Waller.*

(4.) He ſhort of ſuccours, and in deep deſpair,
Shook at the diſmal proſpect of the war. *Dryd. Æn.*

SHAKE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Concuſſion ſuffered. 2. Impulſe; moving power. 3. Vibratory motion. 4. Motion given and received.

(1.) If that thy fame with ev'ry toy be pos'd,
'Tis a thin web, which poiſonous fancies make;
But the great ſoldier's honour was compos'd
Of thicker ſtuff, which could endure a *ſhake*:
Wiſdom picks friends; civility plays the reſt,
A toy ſhunn'd cleanly paſſeth with thee beſt. *Herbert.*

(2.) The freeholder is the baſis of all other titles: this is the ſubſtantial ſtock, without which they are no more than bloſſoms that would fall away with every *ſhake* of wind. *Addiſon.*

(3.) Several of his countrymen probably lived within the *ſhake* of the earthquake, and the ſhadow of the eclipſe, which are recorded by this author. *Addiſon.*

(4.) Our ſalutations were very hearty on both ſides, conſiſting of many kind *ſhakes* of the hand. *Addiſon.*

SHA'KER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhake*.] The perſon or thing that ſhakes.

Go then, the guilty at thy will chaſtiſe,
He ſaid: the *ſhaker* of the earth replies. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

SHALE. *n. ſ.* [Corrupted, I think, for *ſhell*.] A huſk; the caſe of ſeeds in ſiliquous plants.

——— Behold yon poor and ſtarved band,
And your fair ſhew ſhall ſuck away their ſouls,
Leaving them but the *ſhales* and huſks of men. *Shakeſp.*

SHALL. *v. defective.* [ſceal, Sax. is originally I *owe*, or I *ought*. In *Chaucer*, *the faithe I* ſhall *to God*, means *the faith I* owe *to God*: thence it became a ſign of the future tenſe. The French uſe *devoir*, *dois*, *doit*, in the ſame manner, with a kind of future ſignification; and the Swedes have *ſkall*, and the Iſlanders *ſkal*, in the ſame ſenſe. It has no tenſes but *ſhall* future, and *ſhould* imperfect.

The explanation of *ſhall*, which foreigners and provincials confound with *will*, is not eaſy; and the difficulty is increaſed by the poets, who ſometimes give to *ſhall* an emphatical ſenſe of *will*: but I ſhall endeavour, *craſsâ Minervâ*, to ſhow the meaning of *ſhall* in the future tenſe.] 1. *I* SHALL *love*. It will ſo be that I muſt love; I am reſolved to love. 2. SHALL *I love?* Will it be permitted me to love? Will you permit me to love? Will it be that I muſt love? 3. *Thou* SHALT *love*. I command thee to love; it is permitted thee to love: [in poetry or ſolemn diction] it will be that thou muſt love. 4. SHALT *thou love?* Will it be that thou muſt love? Will it be permitted to thee to love. 5. *He* SHALL *love*. It will be that he muſt love; it is commanded him that he love. 6. SHALL *he love?* It is permitted him to love? In ſolemn language: Will it be that he muſt love? 7. The plural perſons follow the ſignification of the ſingulars.

(5.) It is a mind that *ſhall* remain.
——— *Shall* remain!
Hear you this triton of the minnows? Mark you
His abſolute *ſhall?* *Shak. Cor.*

——— See Romulus the great:
This prince a prieſteſs of your blood *ſhall* bear,
And like his ſire in arms he *ſhall* appear. *Dryd. Æn.*

That he *ſhall* receive no benefit from Chriſt, is the affirmation whereon all his deſpair is founded; and the one way of removing this diſmal apprehenſion, is to convince him that Chriſt's death, and the benefits thereof, either do, or, if he perform the condition required of him, *ſhall* certainly belong to him. *Hamm. Fund.*

SHA'LLOON. *n. ſ.* A ſlight woollen ſtuff.

In blue *ſhalloon* ſhall Hannibal be clad,
And Scipio trail an Iriſh purple plaid. *Swift.*

SHA'LLOP. *n. ſ.* [*chaloupe*, Fr.] A ſmall boat.

You were reſolved, after your arrival into Oroonoque, to paſs to the mine; and, to that end, you deſired to have ſir John Fearne's *ſhallop*; I do not allow of that courſe, becauſe ye cannot land ſo ſecretly but that ſome Indians on the river ſide may diſcover you, who giving knowledge of your paſſage to the Spaniards, you may be cut off before you can recover your boat. *Raleigh.*

——— Our hero ſet
In a ſmall *ſhallop*, fortune in his debt. *Waller.*

SHA'LLOW. *adj.* [This word is probably compounded of *ſhoal* and *low.*] 1. Not deep; having the bottom at no great diſtance from the ſurface or edge. 2. Not intellectually deep; not profound; not very knowing or wiſe; empty; trifling; futile; ſilly. 3. Not deep of ſound.

(1.) I had been drowned, but that the ſhore was ſhelvy and *ſhallow*; a death that I abhor. *Shakeſp. Merr. Wiv. of W.*

That inundation, though it were *ſhallow*, had a long continuance, whereby they of the vale, that were not drowned, periſhed for want of food. *Bacon.*

The like opinion he held of Meotis Palus, that by the floods of Tanais, and earth brought down thereby, it grew obſervably *ſhallower* in his days, and would in proceſs of time become a firm land. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

I made a *ſhallow* forded ſtream,
Seen to the bottom: all my clearneſs ſcorn'd,
And all my faults expos'd. *Dryden's All for Love.*

Shallow brooks, that flow'd ſo clear,
The bottom did the top appear. *Dryden.*

In *ſhallow* furrows vines ſecurely grow. *Dryden.*

(2.) ——— I'll ſhew my mind,
According to my *ſhallow* ſimple ſkill. *Shakeſp.*

This is a very *ſhallow* monſter:
Afraid of him? A very *ſhallow* monſter,
The man i' th' moon! A moſt poor credulous monſter. *Shakeſp.*

The king was neither ſo *ſhallow* nor ſo ill advertiſed as not to perceive the intention of the French king, for the inveſting himſelf of Britaigne. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

Uncertain and unſettled he remains,
Deep verſt in books, and *ſhallow* in himſelf. *Milton.*

One would no more wonder to ſee the moſt *ſhallow* nation of Europe the moſt vain, than to find the moſt empty fellows in every nation more conceited than the reſt. *Addiſon.*

(3.) If a virginal were made with a double concave, the one all the length of the virginal, and the other at the end of the ſtrings, as the harp hath, it muſt make the ſound perfecter, and not ſo *ſhallow* and jarring. *Bacon.*

SHA'LLOW. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A ſhelf; a ſand; a flat; a ſhoal; a place where the water is not deep.

I ſhould not ſee the ſandy hour-glaſs run,
But I ſhould think of *ſhallows* and of flats;
And ſee my wealthy Andrew dock'd in ſand,
Veiling her high top lower than her ribs,
To kiſs her burial. *Shakeſp. Coriol.*

A ſwift ſtream is not heard in the channel, but upon *ſhallows* of gravel. *Bac. Nat. Hiſt.*

Having but newly left thoſe grammatick flats and *ſhallows*, where they ſtuck unreaſonably, to learn a few words with lamentable conſtruction, and now on the ſudden tranſported, to be toſt with their unballaſted wits in fathomleſs and unquiet deeps of controverſy, they do grow into hatred of learning. *Milton.*

——— You that ſo oft have ſounded
And fathom'd all his thoughts, that know the deeps
And *ſhallows* of his heart, ſhould need no inſtruments
To advance your ends. *Denham.*

He ſounds and fathoms him, to find
The *ſhallows* of his ſoul. *Dryd. Span. Fry.*

——— The wary Dutch
Behind their treach'rous *ſhallows* now withdraw,
And there lay ſnares to catch the Britiſh hoſt. *Dryden.*

Three more fierce Eurus in his angry mood
Daſh'd on the *ſhallows* of the moving ſand,
And in mid-ocean left them moor'd a-land. *Dryd. Æn.*

In arms of the ſea, and among iſlands, there is no great depth, and ſome places are plain *ſhallows*. *Burnet.*

Their ſpawn being lighter than the water, there it would not ſink to the bottom, but be buoyed up by it, and carried away to the *ſhallows*. *Ray on the Creation.*

With the uſe of diligence, and prudent conduct, he may decline both rocks and *ſhallows*. *Norris.*

The ſea could not be much narrower than it is, without a great loſs to the world; and muſt we now have an ocean of mere flats and *ſhallows*, to the utter ruin of navigation? *Bentl.*

SHA'LLOWBRAINED. *adj.* [*ſhallow* and *brain.*] Fooliſh; futile; trifling; empty.

It cannot but be matter of juſt indignation to all good men to ſee a company of lewd *ſhallowbrained* huffs making atheiſm, and contempt of religion, the ſole badge of wit. *South.*

SHA'LLOWLY. *adv.* [from *ſhallow.*] 1. With no great depth. 2. Simply; fooliſhly.

(1.) The load lieth open on the graſs, or but *ſhallowly* covered. *Carew.*

(2.) Moſt *ſhallowly* did you theſe arms commence,
Fondly brought here, and fooliſhly ſent hence. *Shakeſp.*

SHA'LLOWNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhallow.*] 1. Want of depth. 2. Want of thought; want of underſtanding; futility; ſillineſs; emptineſs.

(2.) By it do all things live their meaſur'd hour:
We cannot aſk the thing which is not there,
Blaming the *ſhallowneſs* of our requeſt. *Herbert.*

I cannot wonder enough at the *ſhallowneſs* and impertinent zeal of the vulgar ſort in Druina, who were carried away with ſuch an ignorant devotion for his ſucceſſes, when it little concerned their religion or ſecurity. *Howel.*

SHALM. *n. ſ.* [German.] A kind of muſical pipe.

Every captain was commanded to have his ſoldier's in readineſs to ſet forward upon the ſign given, which was by the ſound of a *ſhalm* or hoboy. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

SHALT. Second perſon of *ſhall.*

To **SHAM.** *v. n.* [*ſhommi*, Welſh, to cheat.] 1. To trick; to cheat; to fool with a fraud; to delude with falſe pretences. A low word. 2. To obtrude by fraud or folly.

(1.) Men tender in point of honour, and yet with little regard to truth, are ſooner wrought upon by ſhame than by conſcience, when they find themſelves fooled and *ſhammed* into a conviction. *L'Eſtrange.*

Then all your wits that flear and *ſham*,
Down from Don Quixote to Tom Tram,
From whom I jeſts and puns purloin,
And ſlily put them off for mine,
Fond to be thought a country wit. *Prior.*

(2.) We muſt have a care that we do not, for want of laying things and things together, *ſham* fallacies upon the world for current reaſon. *L'Eſtrange.*

SHAM. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Fraud; trick; deluſion: falſe pretence; impoſture. A low word.

No *ſham* ſo groſs but it will paſs upon a weak man, that is pragmatical and inquiſitive. *L'Eſtrange.*

It goes a great way when natural curioſity and vulgar prejudice ſhall be aſſiſted with the *ſhams* of aſtrological judgments. *L'Eſtrange.*

He that firſt brought the *ſham*, wheedle, or banter in uſe, put together, as he thought fit, thoſe ideas he made it ſtand for. *Locke.*

That in the ſacred temple needs would try
Without a fire th' unheated gums to fry,
Believe who will the ſolemn *ſham*, not I. *Addiſon.*

SHAM. *adj.* Falſe; counterfeit; fictitious; pretended.

——— Never join the fray,
Where the *ſham* quarrel interrupts the way. *Gay.*

SHA'MBLES. *n. ſ.* [Of uncertain etymology. *Scannaglia*, Ital.] 1. The place where butchers kill or ſell their meat; a butchery. 2. It is here improperly uſed.

(1.) Far be the thoughts of this from Henry's heart,
To make a *ſhambles* of the parliament-houſe. *Sh. H. VI.*

I hope my noble lord eſteems me honeſt.
——Oh, ay, as ſummer-flies are in the *ſhambles*,
That quicken ev'n with blowing. *Shakeſp. Othel.*

He warned a flock of ſheep, that were driving to the *ſhambles*, of their danger: and, upon uttering ſome ſounds, they all fled. *Arbuthnot.*

(2.) When the perſon is made the jeſt of the mob, or his back the *ſhambles* of the executioner, there is no more conviction in the one than in the other. *Watts.*

Sha'mbling. *adj.* [See Scambling.] Moving aukwardly and irregularly. A low bad word.

By that *ſhambling* in his walk, it ſhould be my rich banker, Gomez, whom I knew at Barcelona. *Dryd. Span. Fr.*

So when nurſe Nokes to act young Ammon tries,
With *ſhambling* legs, long chin, and fooliſh eyes,
With dangling hands he ſtrokes th' imperial robe,
And with a cuckold's air commands the globe. *Smith.*

SHAME. *n. ſ.* [ꞅceam, Saxon; *ſchaemte*, Dutch.] 1. The paſſion felt when reputation is ſuppoſed to be loſt; the paſſion expreſſed ſometimes by bluſhes. 2. The cauſe or reaſon of ſhame; diſgrace; ignominy. 3. Reproach; infliction of ſhame.

(1.) Lamenting ſorrow did in darkneſs lye,
And *ſhame* his ugly face did hide from living eye. *Spenſer.*

Peace, peace, for *ſhame*, if not for charity.
—Urge neither charity nor *ſhame* to me:
Uncharitably with me have you dealt,
And ſhamefully my hopes by you are butcher'd:
My charity is outrage, life my *ſhame*;
And in my *ſhame* ſtill lives my ſorrow's rage. *Shak. R. III.*

——— Hide, for *ſhame*,
Romans, your grandſires images,
That bluſh at their degenerate progeny. *Dryd.*

In the ſchools men are allowed, without *ſhame*, to deny the agreement of ideas; or out of the ſchools, from thence have learned, without *ſhame*, to deny the connection of ideas. *Locke.*

(2.) The more *ſhame* for him that he ſends it me;
For I have heard him ſay a thouſand times,
His Julia gave it him at his departure. *Shakeſp.*

God deliver the world from ſuch guides, who are the *ſhame* of religion. *South.*

This jeſt was firſt of the other houſe's making,
And, five times try'd, has never fail'd of taking;
For 'twere a *ſhame* a poet ſhould be kill'd,
Under the ſhelter of ſo broad a ſhield. *Dryden.*

O *ſhame* to manhood! ſhall one daring boy
The ſcheme of all our happineſs deſtroy? *Pope's Odyſſey.*

(3.) A foul *ſhame* is upon the thief. *Eccluſ.* v. 14.

——— Applauſe
Turn'd to exploding hiſs, triumph to *ſhame*,
Caſt on themſelves from their own mouths. *Milton.*

To **Shame.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To make aſhamed; to fill with ſhame. 2. To diſgrace.

(1.) —— To tell thee of whom deriv'd,
Were ſhame enough to *ſhame* thee, wert thou not ſhameleſs. *Shakeſp.*

If thou haſt power to raiſe him, bring him hither,
And I've power to *ſhame* him hence:
Oh, while you live tell truth and *ſhame* the devil. *Shakeſp.*

Hyperbolus by ſuffering did traduce
The oſtraciſm, and *ſham'd* it out of uſe. *Cleaveland.*

——— Deſpoil'd
Of all our good, *ſham'd*, naked, miſerable. *Milton.*

What hurt can there be in all the ſlanders and diſgraces of this world, if they are but the arts and methods of providence to *ſhame* us into the glories of the next. *South.*

Were there but one righteous man in the world, he would hold up his head with confidence and honour; he would *ſhame* the world, and not the world him. *South.*

He in a loathſome dungeon doom'd to lie,
In bonds retain'd his birthright liberty,
And *ſham'd* oppreſſion, till it ſet him free. *Dryd.*

The coward bore the man immortal ſpite,
Who *ſham'd* him out of madneſs into flight. *Dryden.*

Who *ſhames* a ſcribbler, breaks a cobweb through;
He ſpins the ſlight ſelf-pleaſing thread a-new. *Pope.*

(2.) Certes, ſir knight, ye been too much to blame,
Thus for to blot the honour of the dead,
And with foul cowardice his carcaſs *ſhame*. *Fairy Queen.*

To **Shame.** *v. n.* To be aſhamed.

Great ſhame it is, thing ſo divine in view,
Made for to be the world's moſt ornament,
To make the bait her gazers to embrew;
Good *ſhames* to be to ill an inſtrument. *Spenſer.*

Sham'ſt thou not, knowing whence thou art extraught,
To let thy tongue detect thy baſe-born heart? *Shakeſp.*

To the trunk of it authors give ſuch a magnitude, as I *ſhame* to repeat. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the W.*

Cruel Auſter thither hy'd him;
And with the ruſh of one rude blaſt,
Sham'd not ſpitefully to waſte
All his leaves, ſo freſh, ſo ſweet,
And lay them trembling at his feet. *Craſhaw.*

Sha'mefaced. *adj.* [*ſhame* and *face*.] Modeſt; baſhful; eaſily put out of countenance.

Philoclea, who bluſhing and withal ſmiling, making ſhamefacedneſs pleaſing, and pleaſure *ſhamefaced*, tenderly moved her feet, unwonted to feel the naked ground. *Sidney.*

Conſcience is a bluſhing *ſhamefac'd* ſpirit, that mutinies in a man's boſom: it fills one full of obſtacles. *Shak. R. III.*

A man may be *ſhamefaced*, and a woman modeſt, to the degree of ſcandalous. *L'Eſtrange.*

Your *ſhamefac'd* virtue ſhunn'd the people's praiſe,
And ſenate's honours. *Dryden.*

From this time we may date that remarkable turn in the behaviour of our faſhionable Engliſhmen, that makes them *ſhamefaced* in the exerciſe of thoſe duties which they were ſent into the world to perform. *Addiſ. Freeh.*

Shamefa'cedly. *adv.* [from *ſhamefaced*.] Modeſtly; baſhfully.

Shamefa'cedness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhamefaced*.] Modeſty; baſhfulneſs; timidity.

Dorus, having had all the while a free beholding of the fair Pamela, could well have defended the aſſault he gave unto her face with bringing a fair ſtain of *ſhamefacedneſs* into it. *Sidney.*

She is the fountain of your modeſty:
You ſhamefac'd are, but *ſhamefaſtneſs* itſelf is ſhe. *Fa. Qu.*

None but fools, out of *ſhamefacedneſs*, hide their ulcers, which, if ſhown, might be healed. *Dryd. Du Freſn.*

Sha'meful. *adj.* [*ſhame* and *full*.] 1. Diſgraceful; ignominious; infamous; reproachful. 2. Full of indignity or indecency; raiſing ſhame in another.

(1.) This all through that great princeſs pride did fall,
And came to *ſhameful* end. *Fairy Queen.*

For this he ſhall live hated, be blaſphem'd,
Seiz'd on by force, judg'd, and to death condemn'd,
A *ſhameful* and accurſt! *Milton.*

His naval preparations were not more ſurpriſing than his quick and *ſhameful* retreat; for he returned to Carthage with only one ſhip, having fled without ſtriking one ſtroke. *Arbuthnot.*

The knave of diamonds tries his wily arts,
And wins, O *ſhameful* chance! the queen of hearts. *Pope.*

(2.) Phœbus flying ſo moſt *ſhameful* ſight,
His bluſhing face in ſoggy cloud implies,
And hides for ſhame. *Fairy Queen.*

Sha'mefully. *adv.* [from *ſhameful*.] 1. Diſgracefully; ignominiouſly; infamouſly; reproachfully. 2. With indignity; with indecency; ſo as ought to cauſe ſhame.

(1.) ——— But I his holy ſecret
Preſumptuouſly have publiſh'd, impiouſly,
Weakly at leaſt, and *ſhamefully*. *Milton's Agon.*

Would ſhe *ſhamefully* fail in the laſt act in this contrivance of the nature of man? *More.*

Thoſe who are ready enough to confeſs him, both in judgment and profeſſion, are, for the moſt part, very prone to deny him *ſhamefully* in their doings. *South's Serm.*

(2.) None but that ſaw, quoth he, would ween for truth,
How *ſhamefully* that maid he did torment. *Fairy Queen.*

Sha'meless. *adj.* [from *ſhame*.] Wanting ſhame; wanting modeſty; impudent; frontleſs; immodeſt; audacious.

To tell thee whence thou cam'ſt, of whom deriv'd,
Were ſhame enough to ſhame thee, wert thou not *ſhameleſs*. *Shakeſp. Hen. VI.*

Beyond imagination is the wrong
That ſhe this day hath, *ſhameleſs,* thrown on me. *Shakeſp.*

The *ſhameleſs* denial hereof by ſome of their friends, and the more *ſhameleſs* juſtification by ſome of their flatterers, makes it needful to exemplify, which I had rather forbear. *Raleigh.*

God deliver the world from ſuch huckſters of ſouls, the very ſhame of religion, and the *ſhameleſs* ſubverters of morality. *South's Sermons.*

Such *ſhameleſs* bards we have; and yet 'tis true,
There are as mad abandon'd criticks too. *Pope.*

SHA'MELESSLY. *adv.* [from *ſhameleſs.*] Impudently; audaciouſly; without ſhame.

The king to-day, as one of the vain fellows, *ſhameleſsly* uncovereth himſelf. *2 Sa.* vi. 20.

He muſt needs be *ſhameleſsly* wicked that abhors not this licentiouſneſs. *Hale.*

SHA'MELESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhameleſs.*] Impudence; want of ſhame; immodeſty.

Being moſt impudent in her heart, ſhe could, when ſhe would, teach her cheeks bluſhing and make ſhamefacedneſs the cloak of *ſhameleſsneſs.* *Sidney.*

He that bluſhes not at his crime, but adds *ſhameleſsneſs* to his ſhame, hath nothing left to reſtore him to virtue. *Taylor.*

SHA'MMER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſham.*] A cheat; an impoſtor. A low word.

SHA'MOIS. *n. ſ.* [*chamois,* Fr.] See CHAMOIS. A kind of wild goat.

——— I'll bring thee
To cluſt'ring filberds, and ſometimes I'll get thee
Young *ſhamois* from the rocks. *Shakeſp.*

SHA'MROCK. *n. ſ.* The Iriſh name for three leaved graſs.

If they found a plot of watercreſſes, or *ſhamrocks,* there they flocked as to a feaſt for the time. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

SHANK. *n. ſ.* [ꞅceanca, Saxon; *ſchenckel,* Dutch.] 1. The middle joint of the leg; that part which reaches from the ankle to the knee. 2. The bone of the leg. 3. The long part of any inſtrument.

(1.) Eftſoons her white ſtrait legs were altered
To crooked crawling *ſhanks,* of marrow emptied:
And her fair face to foul and loathſome hue,
And her fine corps to a bag of venom grew. *Spenſer.*

——— The ſixth age ſhifts
Into the lean and ſlipper'd pantaloon,
With ſpectacles on noſe, and pouch on ſide;
His youthful hoſe, well ſav'd, a world too wide
For his ſhrunk *ſhanks.* *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

A ſtag ſays, if theſe pitiful *ſhanks* of mine were but anſwerable to this branching head, I can't but think how I ſhould defy all my enemies. *L'Eſtrange.*

(2.) Shut me nightly in a charnel-houſe,
O'er cover'd quite with dead men's rattling bones,
With reeky *ſhanks,* and yellow chapleſs ſkulls. *Shakeſp.*

(3.) The *ſhank* of a key, or ſuch long hole, the punch cannot ſtrike, becauſe the *ſhank* is not forged with ſubſtance ſufficient. *Moxon.*

SHANK. *n. ſ.* [*bryonia,* Lat.] An herb.

SHA'NKED. *adj.* [from *ſhank.*] Having a ſhank.

SHA'NKER. *n. ſ.* [*chancre,* Fr.] A venereal excreſcence.

To SHAPE. *v. a.* preter. *ſhaped*; part. paſſ. *ſhaped* and *ſhapen.* [ꞅcyppan, Saxon; *ſcheppen,* Dutch.] 1. To form; to mould with reſpect to external dimenſions. 2. To mould; to caſt; to regulate; to adjuſt. 3. To image; to conceive. 4. To make; to create. Obſolete.

(1.) I that am not *ſhap'd* for ſportive tricks,
Nor made to court an am'rous looking-glaſs;
I, that am rudely ſtampt, and want love's majeſty,
To ſtrut before a wanton ambling nymph. *Shakeſp. R. III.*

Thoſe nature hath *ſhaped* with a great head, narrow breaſt, and ſhoulders ſticking out, ſeem much inclined to a conſumption. *Harvey.*

Mature the virgin was, of Egypt's race:
Grace *ſhap'd* her limbs, and beauty deck'd her face. *Prior.*

(2.) Drag the villain hither by the hair,
Nor age nor honour ſhall *ſhape* privilege.
Shakeſp. Titus Andronicus.

Mr. Candiſh, when without hope, and ready to *ſhape* his courſe by the Eaſt homewards, met a ſhip which came from the Philippines. *Raleigh.*

To the ſtream, when neither friends nor force,
Nor ſpeed nor art avail, he *ſhapes* his courſe. *Denham.*

Charm'd by their eyes, their manners I acquire,
And *ſhape* my fooliſhneſs to their deſire. *Prior.*

(3.) Lovers and madmen have their ſeething brains,
Such *ſhaping* fantaſies that apprehend
More than cool reaſon ever apprehends. *Shakeſp.*

—— It is my nature's plague
To ſpy into abuſe, and oft my jealouſy
Shapes faults that are not. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

When fancy hath formed and *ſhaped* the perfecteſt ideas of bleſſedneſs, our own more happy experiences of greater muſt diſabuſe us. *Boyle.*

(4.) I was *ſhapen* in iniquity, and in ſin did my mother conceive me. *Pſ.* li. 5.

SHAPE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Form; external appearance. 2. Make of the trunk of the body. 3. Being, as moulded into form. 4. Idea; pattern. 5. It is now uſed in low converſation for manner.

(1.) He beat me grievouſly in the *ſhape* of a woman; for in the *ſhape* of a man, maſter Brook, I fear not Goliah with a weaver's beam. *Shakeſp.*

The *ſhapes* of the locuſts were like unto horſes prepared for battle. *Rev.* ix. 7.

——— The other *ſhape,*
If *ſhape* it may be call'd that *ſhape* had none,
Diſtinguiſhable in member, joint, or limb. *Milton.*

In vegetables and animals the *ſhape* we moſt fix on, and are moſt led by. *Locke.*

(2.) Firſt a charming *ſhape* enſlav'd me,
An eye then gave the fatal ſtroke;
'Till by her wit Corinna ſav'd me,
And all my former fetters broke. *Addiſon.*

Fathers and mothers, friends and relations, ſeem to have no other wiſh towards the little girl, but that ſhe may have a fair ſkin, a fine *ſhape,* dreſs well, and dance to admiration. *Law.*

(3.) ——— Before the gates there ſat
On either ſide a formidable *ſhape.* *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

(4.) ——— Thy heart
Contains of good, wiſe, juſt, the perfect *ſhape.* *Milton.*

SHA'PELESS. *adj.* [from *ſhape.*] Wanting regularity of form; wanting ſymmetry of dimenſions.

——— You are born
To ſet a form upon that indigeſt,
Which he hath left ſo *ſhapeleſs* and ſo rude. *Shakeſp.*

He is deformed, crooked, old and ſere;
Ill-fac'd, worſe-bodied, *ſhapeleſs* ev'ry where. *Shak.*

—— Thrice had I lov'd thee,
Before I knew thy face or name;
So in a voice, ſo in a *ſhapeleſs* flame,
Angels affect us oft, and worſhipp'd be. *Donne.*

Now the victor ſtretch'd his eager hand,
Where the tall nothing ſtood, or ſeem'd to ſtand;
A *ſhapeleſs* ſhade, it melted from his ſight,
Like forms in clouds, or viſions of the night! *Pope.*

——— Some objects pleaſe our eyes,
Which out of nature's common order riſe,
The *ſhapeleſs* rock, or hanging precipice. *Pope.*

SHA'PESMITH. *n. ſ.* [*ſhape* and *ſmith.*] One who undertakes to improve the form of the body. A burleſque word.

No *ſhapeſmith* yet ſet up and drove a trade,
To mend the work that providence has made. *Garth.*

SHA'PELINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhapely.*] Beauty or proportion of form.

SHA'PELY. *adv.* [from *ſhape.*] Symmetrical; well formed.

SHARD. *n. ſ.* [*ſchaerde,* Triſick.] 1. A fragment of an earthen veſſel. 2. [*Chard.*] A plant. 3. It ſeems in *Spenſer* to ſignify a frith or ſtrait. It is uſed, ſays *Upton,* in the weſt, for a *gap.* 4. A ſort of fiſh.

(1.) ——— For charitable prayers,
Shards, flints, and pebbles ſhould be thrown on her;
Yet here ſhe is allow'd her virgin chants,
Her maiden ſtrewments. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

(2.) *Shards* or marrows for the pot,
Keep the looſen'd body ſound. *Dryd. Hor.*

(3.) Upon that ſhore he ſpied Atin ſtand,
There by his maſter left, when late he far'd
In Phedria's fleet bark, over that per'lous *ſhard.* *Fai. Qu.*

SHA'RDBORN. *adj.* [*ſhard* and *born.*] Born or produced among broken ſtones or pots. Perhaps *ſhard* in *Shakeſpeare* may ſignify the ſheaths of the wings of inſects.

——— Ere to black Hecat's ſummons
The *ſhardborn* beetle with his drowſy hums
Hath rung night's yawning peal, there ſhall be done
A deed of dreadful note. *Shakeſp.*

SHA'RDED. *adj.* [from *ſhard.*] Inhabiting ſhards.

——— Often ſhall we find
The *ſharded* beetle in a ſafer hold,
Than is the full-wing'd eagle. *Shak. Cymb.*

To SHARE. *v. n.* [ꞅceaꞃan, ꞅcẏꞃan, Saxon.] 1. To divide; to part among many. 2. To partake with others; to ſeize or poſſeſs jointly with another. 3. To cut; to ſeparate; to ſheer. [From ꞅceaꞃ, Saxon.]

(1.) ——— Good fellows all,
The lateſt of my wealth I'll *ſhare* amongſt you. *Shak.*

Any man may make trial of his fortune, provided he acknowledge the lord's right, by *ſharing* out unto him a toll. *Carew.*

Well may he then to you his cares impart,
And *ſhare* his burden where he *ſhares* his heart. *Dryden.*

In the primitive times the advantage of prieſthood was equally *ſhared* among all the order, and none of that character had any ſuperiority. *Collier.*

Though the weight of a falſhood would be too heavy for one to bear, it grows light in their imaginations when it is *ſhared* among many. *Addiſon, Spect.*

Suppoſe I *ſhare* my fortune equally between my children and a ſtranger, will that unite them? *Swiſt.*

(2.) The captain, half of whoſe ſoldiers are dead, and the other quarter never muſtered or ſeen, comes ſhortly to demand payment of his whole account; where, by good means of ſome great ones, and privy *ſharings* with the officers of other ſome, he receiveth his debt. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

In vain does valour bleed,
While avarice and rapine *ſhare* the land. *Milton.*

Go, ſilently enjoy your part of grief,
And *ſhare* the ſad inheritance with me. *Dryden.*

Wav'd by the wanton winds his banner flies,
All maiden white, and *ſhares* the people's eyes. *Dryden.*

This was the prince decreed
To *ſhare* his ſceptre. *Dryd. Æn.*

Not a love of liberty, nor thirſt of honour,
Drew you thus far; but hopes to *ſhare* the ſpoil
Of conquer'd towns and plunder'd provinces. *Addiſ. Cato.*

All night it rains, the ſhews return with day;
Great Jove with Cæſar *ſhares* his ſov'reign ſway. *Logie.*

(3.) With ſwift wheel reverſe deep ent'ring *ſhar'd*
All his right ſide. *Milton.*

Scalp, face, and ſhoulders the keen ſteel divides,
And the *ſhar'd* viſage hangs on equal ſides. *Dryden.*

To SHARE. *v. n.* To have part; to have a dividend.

I am the prince of Wales; and think not, Percy,
To *ſhare* with me in glory any more. *Shak. Hen.* IV.

Had greater haſte theſe ſacred rites prepar'd,
Some guilty mouths had in your triumphs *ſhar'd*;
But this untainted year is all your own. *Dryden.*

A right of inheritance gave every one a title to *ſhare* in the goods of his father. *Locke.*

This is Dutch partnerſhip, to *ſhare* in all our beneficial bargains, and exclude us wholly from theirs. *Swift.*

SHARE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Part; allotment; dividend obtained. 2. To go ſhares; to partake. 3. A part contributed. 4. [Sceaꞃ, Saxon.] The blade of the plow that cuts the ground.

(1.) If every juſt man, that now pines with want,
Had but a moderate and beſeeming *ſhare*,
Of that which lewdly-pamper'd luxury
Now heaps upon ſome with vaſt exceſs. *Milton.*

The ſubdued territory was divided into greater and ſmaller *ſhares*, beſides that reſerved to the prince. *Temple.*

I'll give you arms; burn, raviſh, and deſtroy:
For my own *ſhare* one beauty I deſign;
Engage your honours that ſhe ſhall be mine. *Dryden.*

——— While fortune favour'd,
I made ſome figure; nor was my name
Obſcure, nor I without my *ſhare* of fame. *Dryd. Æn.*

—— The youths have equal *ſhare*
In Marcia's wiſhes, and divide their ſiſter. *Addiſ. Cato.*

In poets, as true genius is but rare,
True taſte as ſeldom is the critick's *ſhare.* *Pope.*

He who doth not perform that part aſſigned him, is a very miſchievous member of the publick; becauſe he takes his *ſhare* of the profit, and yet leaves his *ſhare* of the burden to be born by others. *Swiſt.*

(2.) They went a hunting, and every one to go *ſhare* and *ſhare* alike in what they took. *L'Eſtrange.*

By being deſirous that every one ſhould have their full *ſhare* of the favors of God, they would not only be content, but glad to ſee one another happy in the little enjoyments of this tranſitory life. *Law.*

(3.) Theſe, although they bear a *ſhare* in the diſcharge, yet have different offices in the compoſition. *Brown's V. E.*

(4.) Nor laws they knew, nor manners, nor the care
Of lab'ring oxen, nor the ſhining *ſhare.* *Dryden.*

Great cities ſhall with walls be compaſs'd round,
And ſharpen'd *ſhares* ſhall vex the fruitful ground. *Dryden.*

Incumbent o'er the ſhining *ſhare*
The maſter leans, removes th' obſtructive clay. *Thomſon.*

For clay the coulter is long and bending, and the *ſhare* narrow. *Mortimer.*

SHA'REBONE. *n. ſ.* [*ſhare* and *bone.*] The os pubis; the bone that divides the trunk from the limbs.

The cartilage bracing together the two oſſa pubis, or *ſharebones*, Bartholine ſaith, is twice thicker and laxer in women than men. *Derham.*

SHA'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhare.*] 1. One who divides, or apportions to others; a divider. 2. A partaker; one who participates any thing with others.

(2.) Moſt it ſeem'd the French king to import,
As *ſharer* in his daughter's injury. *Daniel's Civ. War.*

People not allowed to be *ſharers* with their companions in good fortune, will hardly agree to be *ſharers* in bad. *L'Eſtrange.*

An overgrown eſtate falling into the hands of one that has many children, it is broken into ſo many portions as render the *ſharers* rich enough. *Addiſon.*

—— You muſt have known it.
—Indeed I did, then favour'd by the king,
And by that means a *ſharer* in the ſecret. *Rowe.*

If, by taking on himſelf human nature at large, he hath a compaſſionate and tender ſenſe of the infirmities of mankind in general, he muſt needs, in a peculiar manner, feel and commiſerate the infirmities of the poor, in which he himſelf was ſo eminent a *ſharer.* *Atterbury.*

I ſuffer many things as an author militant, whereof in your days of probation you have been a *ſharer.* *Pope to Swiſt.*

SHARK. *n. ſ.* [*canis carcharias*, Lat.] 1. A voracious ſea-fiſh. 2. A greedy artful fellow; one who fills his pockets by ſly tricks. A low word. 3. Trick; fraud; petty rapine. A low word.

(1.) His jaws horrifick arm'd with threefold fate,
The direful *ſhark.* *Thomſon's Sum.*

(2.) David's meſſengers are ſent back to him, like ſo many *ſharks* and runnagates, only for endeavouring to compliment an ill nature out of itſelf, and ſeeking that by petition which they might have commanded by their ſword. *South.*

(3.) Wretches who live upon the *ſhark*, and other mens ſins; the common poiſoners of youth, equally deſperate in their fortunes and their manners, and getting their very bread by the damnation of ſouls. *South.*

To SHARK. *v. a.* To pick up haſtily or ſlily.

——— Young Fontinbras,
Of unimproved mettle, hot and full,

Hath in the ſkirts of Norway, here and there,
Shark'd up a liſt of landleſs reſolutes. *Shakeſp. Haml.*

To SHARK. *v. n.* 1. To play the petty thief. A low word. 2. To cheat; to trick. A low word. 3. *To* SHARK. To fawn upon for a dinner.

(1.) The fly leads a lazy, voluptuous, ſcandalous, *ſharking* life, hateful wherever ſhe comes. *L'Eſtrange.*

(2.) There are cheats by natural inclination as well as by corruption: nature taught this boy to *ſhark*, not diſcipline. *L'Eſtrange.*

The old generous Engliſh ſpirit, which heretofore made this nation ſo great in the eyes of all the world, ſeems utterly extinct; and we are degenerated into a mean, *ſharking*, fallacious, undermining converſe, there being a ſnare and a trapan almoſt in every word we hear, and every action we ſee. *South.*

SHARP. *adj.* [ſceaꞃp, Saxon; *ſcherpe*, Dutch.] 1. Keen; piercing; having a keen edge; having an acute point; not blunt. 2. Terminating in a point or edge; not obtuſe. 3. Acute of mind; witty; ingenious; inventive. 4. Quick, as of ſight or hearing. 5. Sour without aſtringency; ſour but not auſtere; acid. 6. Shrill; piercing the ear with a quick noiſe; not flat. 7. Severe; harſh; biting; ſarcaſtick. 8. Severe; quick to puniſh; cruel; ſeverely rigid. 9. Eager; hungry; keen upon a queſt. 10. Painful; afflictive. 11. Fierce; ardent; fiery. 12. Attentive; vigilant. 13. Acrid; biting; pinching; piercing as the cold. 14. Subtile; nice; witty; acute: of things. 15. [Among workmen.] Hard. 16. Emaciated; lean.

(1.) ——— She hath tied
Sharp tooth'd unkindneſs like a vulture here. *Shakeſp.*

In Ireland have I ſeen this ſtubborn Cade
Oppoſe himſelf againſt a troop of kerns;
And fought ſo long, 'till that his thighs with darts
Were almoſt like a *ſharp* quill'd porcupine. *Shakeſp. H. VI.*

Thy tongue deviſeth miſchiefs, like a *ſharp* razor working deceitfully. *Pſa.* lii. 2.

With edged grooving tools they cut down and ſmoothen away the extuberances left by the *ſharp* pointed grooving tools, and bring the work into a perfect ſhape. *Moxon.*

(2.) The form of their heads is narrow and *ſharp* that they may the better cut the air in their ſwift flight. *More.*

There was ſeen ſome miles in the ſea a great pillar of light, not *ſharp*, but in form of a column or cylinder, riſing a great way up towards heaven. *Bacon.*

To come near the point, and draw into a *ſharper* angle, they do not only ſpeak and practiſe truth, but really deſire its enlargement. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

——— Their embryon atoms
Light arm'd or heavy, *ſharp*, ſmooth, light or ſlow. *Milton.*

It is ſo much the firmer by how much broader the bottom and *ſharper* the top. *Temple.*

In ſhipping ſuch as this, the Iriſh kern,
And untaught Indian, on the ſtream did glide,
Ere *ſharp* keel'd boats to ſtem the flood did learn,
Or fin-like oars did ſpread from either ſide. *Dryden.*

(3.) Now as fine in his apparel as if he would make me in love with a cloak, and verſe for verſe with the *ſharpeſt* witted lover in Arcadia. *Sidney.*

If we had nought but ſenſe, each living wight,
Which we call brute, would be more *ſharp* than we. *Davies.*

Sharp to the world, but thoughtleſs of renown,
They plot not on the ſtage, but on the town. *Dryden.*

There is nothing makes men *ſharper*, and ſets their hands and wits more at work, than want. *Addiſ. on Italy.*

Many other things belong to the material world, wherein the *ſharpeſt* philoſophers have never yet arrived at clear and diſtinct ideas. *Watts.*

(4.) —— As the *ſharpeſt* eye diſcerneth nought,
Except the ſun-beams in the air do ſhine;
So the beſt ſoul, with her reflecting thought,
Sees not herſelf, without ſome light divine. *Davies.*

To *ſharp*-ey'd Reaſon this would ſeem untrue;
But reaſon I through love's falſe opticks view. *Dryden.*

(5.) So we, if children young diſeaſed we find,
Anoint with ſweets the veſſel's foremoſt parts,
To make them taſte the potions *ſharp* we give;
They drink deceiv'd, and ſo deceiv'd they live. *Spenſer.*

Sharp taſted citrons Median climes produce;
Bitter the rind, but generous is the juice. *Dryden.*

Different ſimple ideas are ſometimes expreſſed by the ſame word, as ſweet and *ſharp* are applied to the objects of hearing and taſting. *Watts.*

(6.) In whiſtling you contract the mouth, and, to make it more *ſharp*, men uſe their finger. *Bac. Nat. Hiſt.*

Let one whiſtle at the one end of a trunk, and hold your ear at the other, and the ſound ſtrikes ſo *ſharp* as you can ſcarce endure it. *Bacon.*

For the various modulation of the voice, the upper end of the windpipe is endued with ſeveral cartilages to contract or dilate it, as we would have our voice flat or *ſharp*. *Ray.*

(7.) If he ſhould intend his voyage towards my wife, I would turn her looſe to him; and what he gets more of her than *ſharp* words, let it lie on my head. *Shakeſp.*

How often may we meet with thoſe who are one while courteous, but within a ſmall time after are ſo ſupercilious, *ſharp*, troubleſome, fierce and exceptious, that they are not only ſhort of the true character of friendſhip, but become the very ſores and burdens of ſociety! *South.*

—— Ceaſe contention: be thy words ſevere,
Sharp as he merits; but the ſword forbear. *Dryden.*

(8.) There, gentle Hermia, may I marry thee;
And to that place the *ſharp* Athenian law
Cannot purſue us. *Shakeſp.*

(9.) My faulcon now is *ſharp* and paſſing empty,
And, 'till ſhe ſtoop, ſhe muſt not be full gorg'd;
For then ſhe never looks upon her lure. *Shak.*

—— The *ſharp* deſire I had
Of taſting. *Milton.*

(10.) ——— That ſhe may feel
How *ſharper* than a ſerpent's tooth it is,
To have a thankleſs child. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

He cauſed his father's friends to be cruelly tortured; grieving to ſee them live to whom he was ſo much beholden, and therefore rewarded them with ſuch *ſharp* payment. *Knolles.*

——— Death becomes
His final remedy; and after life
Try'd in *ſharp* tribulation, and refin'd
By faith, and faithful works. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

It is a very ſmall comfort that a plain man, lying under a *ſharp* fit of the ſtone, receives from this ſentence. *Tillotſon.*

(11.) ——— Their piety feign'd,
In *ſharp* conteſt of battle found no aid. *Milton.*

A *ſharp* aſſault already is begun;
Their murdering guns play fiercely on the walls. *Dryden.*

(12.) *Sharp* at her utmoſt ken ſhe caſt her eyes,
And ſomewhat floating from afar deſcries. *Dryden.*

Is a man bound to look out *ſharp* to plague himſelf, and to take care that he ſlips no opportunity of being unhappy? *Coll.*

A clergyman, eſtabliſhed in a competent living, is not under the neceſſity of being ſo *ſharp* and exacting. *Swift.*

(13.) The windpipe is continually moiſtened with a glutinous humour, iſſuing out of ſmall glandules in its inner coat, to fence it againſt the *ſharp* air. *Ray.*

Nor here the ſun's meridian rays had pow'r,
Nor wind *ſharp* piercing, nor the ruſhing ſhow'r,
The verdant arch ſo cloſe its texture kept. *Pope's Odyſ.*

(14.) *Sharp* and ſubtile diſcourſes procure very great applauſe; but being laid in the balance with that which ſound experience plainly delivereth, they are overweighed. *Hooker.*

The inſtances you mention are the ſtrongeſt and *ſharpeſt* that can be urged. *Digby.*

(15.) They make uſe of the *ſharpeſt* ſand, that being beſt for mortar, to lay bricks and tiles in. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

(16.) His viſage drawn he felt too *ſharp* and ſpare. *Milton.*

SHARP. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] 1. A ſharp or acute ſound. 2. A pointed weapon; ſmall ſword; rapier. Low word.

(1.) It is the lark that ſings ſo out of tune,
Straining harſh diſcords and unpleaſing *ſharps*. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) If butchers had but the manners to go to *ſharps*, gentlemen would be contented with a rubber at cuffs. *Collier.*

***To* Sharp.** *v. a.* [from the noun. To make keen.

Whom the whetſtone *ſharps* to eat,
They cry, milſtones are good meat. *Ben. Johnſon.*

***To* Sharp.** *v. n.* [from the the noun.] To play thieviſh tricks.

I live upon what's my own; whereas your ſcandalous life is only cheating or *ſharping* one half of the year, and ſtarving the other. *L'Eſtrange.*

***To* Sha'rpen.** *v. a.* [from *ſharp.*] 1. To make keen; to edge; to point. 2. To make quick, ingenious, or acute. 3. To make quicker of ſenſe. 4. To make eager or hungry. 5. To make fierce or angry. 6. To make biting, ſarcaſtick, or ſevere. 7. To make leſs flat; more piercing to the ears. 8. To make ſour.

(1.) The weaker their helps are, the more their need is to *ſharpen* the edge of their own induſtry. *Hooker.*

The Iſraelites went down to the Philiſtines to *ſharpen* every man his ſhare and his coulter. 1 *Sam.* xiii. 20.

His ſevere wrath ſhall he *ſharpen* for a ſword. *Wiſd.* v. 20.

The grating of a ſaw when *ſharpen'd*, offends ſo much as it ſetteth the teeth on edge. *Bacon.*

Th' ſquadron bright, *ſharp'ning* in moon'd horns
Their phalanx. *Milton.*

It may contribute to his miſery, heighten the anguiſh, and *ſharpen* the ſting of conſcience, and ſo add fury to the everlaſting flames, when he ſhall reflect upon the abuſe of wealth and greatneſs. *South.*

No: 'tis reſiſtance that inflames deſire;
Sharpens the darts of love, and blows the fire. *Dryden.*

Ere ten moons had *ſharpen'd* either horn,
To crown their bliſs, a lovely boy was born. *Dryden.*

Her nails are *ſharpen'd* into pointed claws,
Her hands bear half her weight and turn to paws. *Addiſon.*

(2.) Overmuch quickneſs of wit, either given by nature, or *ſharpen'd* by ſtudy, doth not commonly bring greateſt learning, beſt manners, or happieſt life in the end. *Aſcham.*

(3.) Th' air *ſharpen'd* his viſual ray
To objects diſtant far. *Milton.*

(4.) ——— Epicurean cooks
Sharpen with cloyleſs ſauce his appetite. *Shakeſp.*

Such an aſſurance as will *ſharpen* mens deſires, and quicken their endeavours for obtaining a leſſer good, ought to inſpire men with more vigour in purſuit of what is greater. *Tillotſon.*

(5.) Mine enemy *ſharpeneth* his eyes upon me. *Job.* xvi. 9.

(6.) —— My haughty ſoul would ſwell;
Sharpen each word, and threaten in my eyes. *Smith.*

(7.) Encloſures not only preſerve ſound, but increaſe and *ſharpen* it. *Bacon.*

Sha'rper. *n. ſ.* [from *ſharp.*] A tricking fellow; a petty thief; a raſcal.

Sharpers, as pikes, prey upon their own kind. *L'Eſtrange.*

He ſhould retrench what he loſt to *ſharpers*, and ſpent upon puppet-plays, to apply it to that uſe. *Arbuthnot.*

I only wear it in a land of Hectors,
Thieves, ſupercargoes, *ſharpers*, and directors. *Pope.*

Sha'rply. *adv.* [from *ſharp.*] 1. With keenneſs; with good edge or point. 2. Severely; rigorouſly; roughly. 3. Keenly; acutely; vigorouſly. 4. Afflictively; painfully. 5. With quickneſs. 6. Judiciouſly; acutely; wittily.

(2.) They are more *ſharply* to be chaſtiſed and reformed than the rude Iriſh, which being very wild at the firſt, are now become more civil. *Spenſer.*

(3.) The mind and memory are more *ſharply* exerciſed in comprehending another man's things than our own. *Ben. Johnſ.*

(4.) At the arrival of the Engliſh ambaſſadors the ſoldiers were *ſharply* aſſailed with wants. *Hayward.*

(5.) You contract your eye when you would ſee *ſharply*; and erect your ear when you would hear attentively. *Bacon.*

Sha'rpness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſharp.*] 1. Keenneſs of edge or point. 2. Not obtuſeneſs. 3. Sourneſs without auſtereneſs. 4. Severity of language; ſatyrical ſarcaſm. 5. Painfulneſs; afflictiveneſs. 6. Intellectual acuteneſs; ingenuity; wit. 7. Quickneſs of ſenſes.

(1.) Palladius neither ſuffering us nor himſelf to take in hand the party till the afternoon; when we were to fight in troops, not differing otherwiſe from earneſt, but that the *ſharpneſs* of the weapons was taken away. *Sidney.*

A ſecond glance came gliding like the firſt;
And he who ſaw the *ſharpneſs* of the dart,
Without defence receiv'd it in his heart. *Dryden.*

(2.) Force conſiſteth in the roundings and raiſings of the work, according as the limbs do more or leſs require it; ſo as the beholder ſhall ſpy no *ſharpneſs* in the bordering lines. *Wotton.*

(3.) There is a *ſharpneſs* in vinegar, and there is a *ſharpneſs* in pain, in ſorrow, and in reproach; there is a *ſharp* eye, a *ſharp* wit, and a *ſharp* ſword: but there is not one of theſe ſeveral *ſharpneſſes* the ſame as another of them; and a *ſharp* eaſt wind is different from them all. *Watts's Logick.*

Provoking ſweat extremely, and taking away all *ſharpneſs* from whatever you put in, muſt be of good effect in the cure of the gout. *Temple.*

(4.) ——— There's gold for thee,
Thou muſt not take my former *ſharpneſs* ill,
I will employ thee back again. *Shakeſp.*

Some did all folly with juſt *ſharpneſs* blame,
While others laugh'd and ſcorn'd them into ſhame;
But, of theſe two, the laſt ſucceeded beſt,
As men aim righteſt when they ſhoot in jeſt. *Dryden.*

The *ſharpneſs* of his ſatyr, next to himſelf, falls moſt heavily on his friends. *Dryden.*

This is a ſubject of which it is hard to ſpeak without ſatyrical *ſharpneſs* and particular reflections on many churches of Chriſtians. *Spratt.*

(5.) ——— At this time
We ſweat and bleed; the friend hath loſt his friend;
And the beſt quarrels in the heat are curſt
By thoſe that feel their *ſharpneſs*. *Shakeſp.*

Not a ſingle death only that then attended this profeſſion; but the terror and *ſharpneſs* of it was redoubled in the manner and circumſtances. *South.*

(6.) Till Arianiſm had made it a matter of great *ſharpneſs*, and ſubtilty of wit to be a ſound believing Chriſtian, men were not curious what ſyllables or particles of ſpeech they uſed. *Hooker.*

The daring of the ſoul proceeds from thence,
Sharpneſs of wit and active diligence. *Dryden.*

The ſon returned with ſtrength of conſtitution, *ſharpneſs* of underſtanding, and ſkill in languages. *Addiſon.*

(7.) If the underſtanding or faculty of the ſoul be like unto bodily ſight, not of equal *ſharpneſs* in all; what can be more convenient than that, even as the dark-ſighted man is directed by the clear about things viſible, ſo likewiſe in matters of deeper diſcourſe the wiſe in heart doth ſhew the ſimple where his way lieth. *Hooker.*

Sharp-set. *adj.* [*ſharp* and *ſet.*] 1. Hungry; ravenous. 2. Eager; vehemently deſirous.

(1.) ——— The ſeely dove
Two *ſharp-ſet* hawks do her on each ſide hem,
And ſhe knows not which way to fly from them. *Brown.*

An eagle *ſharp-ſet*, looking about her for her prey, ſpy'd a leveret. *L'Eſtrange.*

(2.) Baſilius forced her to ſtay, tho' with much ado, ſhe being *ſharp-ſet* upon the fulfilling of a ſhrewd office, in overlooking Philoclea. *Sidney.*

Our ſenſes are *ſharp-ſet* on pleaſures. *L'Eſtrange.*

A comedy of Johnſon's, not Ben, held ſeven nights; for the town is *ſharp-ſet* on new plays. *Pope.*

Sharp-sighted. *adj.* [*ſharp* and *ſight.*] Having quick ſight.

If ſhe were the body's quality,
Then would ſhe be with it ſick, maim'd, and blind;
But we perceive, where theſe privations be,
An healthy, perfect, and *ſharp-ſighted* mind. *Davies.*

I am not ſo *ſharp-ſighted* as thoſe who have diſcerned this rebellion contriving from the death of Queen Elizabeth. *Clarend.*

Your majeſty's clear and *ſharp-ſighted* judgment has as good a title to give law in matters of this nature, as in any other. *Denham.*

Nothing ſo fierce but love will ſoften, nothing ſo *ſharp-ſighted* in other matters but it throws a miſt before the eyes on't. *L'Eſtrange.*

Sharp-visaged. *adj.* [*ſharp* and *viſaged.*] Having a ſharp countenance.

The Welſh that inhabit the mountains are commonly *ſharp-viſaged*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To SHA'TTER. *v. a.* [*ſchetteren*, Dutch.] 1. To break at once into many pieces; to break ſo as to ſcatter the parts. 2. To diſſipate; to make incapable of cloſe and continued attention.

(1.) He rais'd a ſigh ſo piteous and profound,
That it did ſeem to *ſhatter* all his bulk,
And rend his being. *Shakeſp.*

Ye myrtles brown, with ivy never ſear,
I come to pluck your berries harſh and crude,
And with forc'd fingers rude
Shatter your leaves before the mellowing year. *Milton.*

They eſcape diſſolution, becauſe they can ſcarce ever meet with an agent minute, and ſwiftly enough moved, to *ſhatter* or diſſociate the combined parts. *Boyle.*

A monarchy was *ſhattered* to pieces, and divided amongſt revolted ſubjects, into a multitude of little governments. *Locke.*

Black from the ſtroke above, the ſmouldring pine
Stands as a *ſhatter'd* trunk. *Thomſon's Summer.*

(2.) A man of a looſe, volatile and *ſhattered* humour, thinks only by fits and ſtarts. *Norris.*

To SHA'TTER. *v. n.* To be broken, or to fall, by any force applied, into fragments.

Of bodies, ſome are fragil; and ſome are tough and not fragil; and in the breaking, ſome fragil bodies break but where the force is; ſome *ſhatter* and fly in many places. *Bacon.*

SHA'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] One part of many into which any thing is broken at once.

Stick the candle ſo looſe, that it will fall upon the glaſs of the ſconce, and break it into *ſhatters*. *Swift.*

SHA'TTERBRAINED. } *adj.* [from *ſhatter*, *brain* and *pate*.]
SHA'TTERPATED. } Inattentive; not conſiſtent. A low word.

SHA'TTERY. *adj.* [from *ſhatter*.] Diſunited; not compact; eaſily falling into many parts; looſe of texture.

A brittle *ſhattery* ſort of ſpar, found in form of a white ſand chiefly in the perpendicular fiſſures amongſt the ores of metal. *Woodward.*

To SHAVE. *v. a.* preterite *ſhaved*, part. *ſhaved* or *ſhaven*. [ꞅceaꝼan, Saxon; *ſchaeven*, Dutch.] 1. To pare off with a razor. 2. To pare cloſe to the ſurface. 3. To ſkim by paſſing near, or ſlightly touching. 4. To cut in thin ſlices. 5. To ſtrip; to oppreſs by extortion; to pillage.

(1.) He that is to be cleanſed ſhall *ſhave* off all his hair. *Leviticus.*

Zelim was the firſt of the Ottomans that did *ſhave* his beard: a baſhaw aſk'd, why he alter'd the cuſtom of his predeceſſors? He anſwered, Becauſe you baſhaws may not lead me by the beard, as you did them. *Bacon.*

Doſt thou not know this *ſhaven* pate? Truly it is a great man's head. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

I cauſed the hair of his head to be *ſhaved* off. *Wiſeman.*

(2.) ——— Sweet bird!
Thee chauntreſs, oft the woods among,
I wooe to hear the evening ſong:
And miſſing thee, I walk unſeen
On the dry ſmooth *ſhaven* green. *Milton.*
——— The bending ſcythe
Shaves all the ſurface of the waving green. *Gay.*

(3.) He *ſhaves* with level wing the deep; then ſoars
Up to the fiery concave tow'ring high. *Milton.*

(4.) Make ſome medley of earth, with ſome other plants bruis'd or *ſhaven* in leaf or root. *Bacon.*

SHAVE-GRASS. *n. ſ.* [*equiſetum*, Lat.] An herb.

SHA'VELING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhave*.] A man ſhaved; a friar, or religious. Uſed in contempt.

Of elfes, there be no ſuch things; only by bald friars and knaviſh *ſhavelings* ſo feigned. *Spenſer.*

SHA'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhave*.] 1. A man that practiſes the art of ſhaving. 2. A man cloſely attentive to his own intereſt. 3. A robber; a plunderer.

(2.) ——— My lord
Was now diſpos'd to crack a jeſt,
And bid friend Lewis go in queſt;
This Lewis is a cunning *ſhaver*. *Swift.*

(3.) They fell all into the hands of the cruel mountain-people, living for the moſt part by theft, and waiting for wrecks, as hawks for their prey: by theſe *ſhavers* the Turks were ſtript of all they had. *Knolles.*

SHA'VING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhave*.] Any thin ſlice pared off from any body.

Take lignum aloes in groſs *ſhavings*, ſteep them in ſack, changed twice, till the bitterneſs be drawn forth; then take the *ſhavings* forth and dry them in the ſhade, and beat them to powder. *Bacon.*

By electrick bodies I do not conceive only ſuch as take up *ſhavings*, ſtraws, and light bodies, but ſuch as attract all bodies palpable whatſoever. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

The *ſhavings* are good for the fining of wine. *Mortimer.*

SHAW. *n. ſ.* [ꞅcua, Saxon; *ſchawe*, Dutch; *ſkugga*, Iſlandick.] A thicket; a ſmall wood. A tuft of trees near Litchfield is called Gentle *ſhaw*.

SHA'WFOWL. *n. ſ.* [*ſhaw* and *fowl*.] An artificial fowl made by fowlers on purpoſe to ſhoot at.

SHA'WM. *n. ſ.* [from *ſchawme*, Teutonick.] A hautboy; a cornet: written likewiſe *ſhalm*.

With trumpets alſo and *ſhawms*. *Pſalms, Common Prayer.*

SHE. *pronoun*. In oblique caſes *her*. [*ſi*, Gothick; ꞅeo, Saxon; *ſche*, old Engliſh.] 1. The female pronoun demonſtrative; the woman; the woman before mentioned. 2. It is ſometimes uſed for a woman abſolutely, with ſome degree of contempt. 3. The female; not the male.

(1.) *She*, of whom the ancients ſeem'd to propheſy,
When they call'd virtues by the name of *ſhe*;
She, in whom virtue was ſo much refin'd,
That for allay unto ſo pure a mind
She took the weaker ſex. *Donne.*
——— This once diſcloſ'd,
The ladies did change favours, and then we
Following the ſigns, woo'd but the ſign of *ſhe*. *Shakeſp.*
What, at any time, have you heard *her* ſay? *Shakeſp.*
The moſt upright of mortal men was he;
The moſt ſincere, and holy woman, *ſhe*. *Dryden.*

(2.) The *ſhes* of Italy ſhall not betray
Mine intereſt, and his honour. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*
Lady, you are the cruell'ſt *ſhe* alive,
If you will lead theſe graces to the grave,
And leave the world no copy. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*
——— I was wont
To load my *ſhe* with knacks, I wou'd have ranſack'd
The pedlar's ſilken treaſury, and have pour'd it
To her acceptance. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

(3.) I would outſtare the ſterneſt eyes that look,
Pluck the young ſucking cubs from the *ſhe* bear,
To win thee, lady. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*
The nightingale, if *ſhe* would ſing by day,
When every gooſe is cackling, wou'd be thought
No better a muſician than the wren. *Shakeſp.*

He-lions are hirſute, and have great manes, the *ſhes* are ſmooth like cats. *Bacon.*

Stand it in Judah's chronicles confeſt,
That David's ſon, by impious paſſion mov'd,
Smote a *ſhe*-ſlave, and murder'd what he lov'd. *Prior.*

SHEAF. *n. ſ.* *ſheaves* plural. [ꞅceaꝼ, Sax. *ſchoof*, Dutch.] 1. A bundle of ſtalks of corn bound together, that the ears may dry. 2. Any bundle or collection held together.

(1.) Theſe be the *ſheaves* that honour's harveſt bears,
The ſeed thy valiant acts, the world the field. *Fairfax.*
——— He beheld a field,
Part arable and tilth; whereon were *ſheaves*
New reap'd: the other part ſheep-walks and folds. *Milton.*
The reaper fills his greedy hands,
And binds the golden *ſheaves* in brittle bands. *Dryden.*

(2.) ——— She vaniſh'd;
The *ſheaf* of arrows ſhook and rattled in the caſe. *Dryden.*

In the knowledge of bodies, we muſt glean what we can; ſince we cannot, from a diſcovery of their real eſſences, graſp at a time whole *ſheaves*; and in bundles comprehend the nature of whole ſpecies. *Locke.*

To SHEAL. *v. a.* To ſhell. See SHALE.

Thou art a *ſhealed* peaſecod. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

To SHEAR. preter. *ſhore*, or *ſheared*; part. paſſ. *ſhorn*. [ꞅceaꞃan, ꞅcẏꞃen, Saxon. This word is more frequently written *ſheer*, but *ſheer* cannot analogically form *ſhore* or *ſhorn*; *ſhear, ſhore, ſhorn*; as *tear, tore, torn*.] 1. To clip or cut by interception between two blades moving on a rivet. 2. To cut by interception.

(1.) So many days, my ews have been with young;
So many weeks, ere the poor fools will yean;
So many months, ere I ſhall *ſheer* the fleece. *Shakeſp.*

Laban went to *ſheer* his ſheep. *Gen.* xxxi. 19.

When wool is new *ſhorn*, they ſet pails of water by in the ſame room to increaſe its weight. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

—— To lay my head and hollow pledge
Of all my ſtrength, in the laſcivious lap
Of a deceitful concubine, who *ſhore* me,
Like a tame weather, all my precious fleece. *Milton.*

The ſame ill taſte of ſenſe would ſerve to join
Dog foxes in the yoke, and *ſheer* the ſwine. *Dryden.*

May'ſt thou henceforth ſweetly ſleep,
Sheer, ſwains, oh *ſheer* your ſofteſt ſheep
To ſwell his couch. *Gay.*

O'er the congenial duſt injoin'd to *ſhear*
The graceful curl, and drop the tender tear. *Pope.*

(2.) The ſharp and toothed edge of the nether chap ſtrikes into a canal cut into the bone of the upper; and the toothed protuberance of the upper into a canal in the nether: by which means he eaſily *ſheers* the graſs whereon he feeds. *Grew.*

To SHEAR. *v. n.* [In navigation.] To make an indirect courſe.

SHEAR. } *n. ſ.* [from the verb. It is ſeldom uſed in the
SHEARS. } ſingular, but is found once in *Dryden*.] 1. An inſtrument to cut, conſiſting of two blades moving on a pin, between which the thing cut is intercepted. *Shears* are a larger, and *ſciſſars* a ſmaller inſtrument of the ſame kind. *Pope* uſes *ſhears* for *ſciſſars*. 2. The denomination of the age of ſheep. 3. Any thing in the form of the blades of *ſhears*. 4. Wings, in *Spenſer*.

(1.) Alas! thought Philoclea to herſelf, your *ſheers* come too late to clip the bird's wings that already is flown away. *Sidney.*

Why do you bend ſuch ſolemn brows on me?
Think you I bear the *ſhears* of deſtiny?
Have I commandment on the pulſe of life? *Shakeſp.*

The fates prepar'd their ſharpen'd *ſheers*. *Dryden.*

———— When the fleece is ſhorn,
Then their defenceleſs limbs the brambles tear;
Short of their wool, and naked from the *ſheer*. *Dryden.*

That people live and die, I knew
An hour ago, as well as you;
And if fate ſpins us longer years,
Or is in haſte to take the *ſhears*,
I know, we muſt both fortunes try,
And bear our evils, wet or dry. *Prior.*

How happy ſhould we be if we had the privilege of employing the *ſheers*, for want of a mint, upon foreign gold, by clipping it into half-crowns! *Swift.*

Fate urg'd the *ſheers* and cut the ſylph in twain,
But airy ſubſtance ſoon unites again. *Pope.*

Beneath the *ſhears* they felt no laſting ſmart,
They loſt but fleeces, while I loſt a heart. *Gay.*

(2.) When ſheep is one *ſhear*, they will have two broad teeth before; when two *ſhear*, four; when three, ſix; when four, eight: and after that, their mouths break. *Mortimer.*

(4.) ———— Two ſharp-wing'd *ſheers*
Deck'd with divers plumes, like painted jays,
Were fix'd at his back to cut his airy ways. *Spenſer.*

SHEARD. *n. ſ.* [ꞅceaꞃꝺ, Saxon.] A fragment. It is now commonly written *ſhard*, and applied only to fragments of earthen ware.

In the burſting of it, not a *ſherd* to take fire from the hearth, or to take water out of the pit. *Iſa.* xxx. 14.

SHEA'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhear*.] One that clips with ſhears; particularly one that fleeces ſheep.

Of other care they little reck'ning make,
Than how to ſcramble at the *ſhearers* feaſt,
And ſhove away the worthy bidden gueſt. *Milton.*

Was he to be led as a lamb to the ſlaughter, patient and reſigned as a ſheep before her *ſhearers*? *Rogers.*

SHEA'RMAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſhear* and *man*.] He that ſhears.

Thy father was a plaiſterer,
And thou thyſelf a *ſhearman*. *Shakeſp.*

SHEA'RWATER. *n. ſ.* [*laurus niger*.] A fowl. *Ainſw.*

SHEATH. *n. ſ.* [ꞅcæꝺe, Sax.] The caſe of any thing; the ſcabbard of a weapon.

The dead knight's ſword out of his *ſheath* he drew,
With which he cut a lock off all their hair. *Fairy Queen.*

Doth not each look a flaſh of light'ning feel,
Which ſpares the body's *ſheath*, yet melts the ſteel? *Cleav.*

Swords, by the lightning's ſubtile force diſtill'd,
And the cold *ſheath* with running metal fill'd. *Addiſon.*

To SHEATH. } *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To incloſe in
To SHEATHE. } a ſheath or ſcabbard; to incloſe in any caſe. 2. [In philoſophy.] To obtund any acrid particles. 3. To fit with a ſheath. 4. To defend the main body by an outward covering.

(1.) This drawn but now againſt my ſovereign's breaſt,
Before 'tis *ſheath'd*, ſhall give him peace and reſt. *Waller.*

In his hair one hand he wreaths,
His ſword, the other, in his boſom *ſheaths*. *Denham.*

Is this her hate to him, his love to me!
'Tis in my breaſt ſhe *ſheaths* her dagger now. *Dryden.*

The left foot naked, when they march to fight,
But in a bull's raw hide they *ſheath* the right. *Dryden.*

The leopard, and all of this kind as goes, keeps the claws of his forefeet turned up from the ground and *ſheathed* in the ſkin of his toes, whereby he preſerves them ſharp for rapine, extending them only when he leaps at the prey. *Grew.*

(2.) Thoſe active parts of a body are of differing natures when *ſheath'd* up, or wedged in amongſt others in the texture of a concrete; and when extricated from theſe impediments. *Boyle.*

Other ſubſtances oppoſite to acrimony are called demulcent or mild; becauſe they blunt or *ſheath* thoſe ſharp ſalts as peaſe, and beans. *Arbuthnot.*

(3.) There was no link to colour Peter's hat,
Walter's dagger was not come from *ſheathing*. *Shakeſp.*

(4.) It were to be wiſhed that the whole navy throughout were *ſheathed* as ſome are. *Raleigh.*

SHEATHWI'NGED. *adj.* [*ſheath* and *wing*.] Having hard caſes which are folded over the wings.

Some inſects fly with four wings, as all vaginipennous, or *ſheathwinged* inſects, as beetles and dorrs. *Brown.*

SHEA'THY. *adj.* [from *ſheath*.] Forming a ſheath.

With a needle put aſide the ſhort and *ſheathy* caſes on earwigs backs, and you may draw forth two wings. *Brown.*

SHE'CKLATON. *n. ſ.*

He went to fight againſt the giant in his robe of *ſhecklaton*, which is that kind of gilded leather with which they uſe to embroider the Iriſh jackets. *Spenſer.*

To SHED. *v. a.* [ꞅceꝺan, Saxon.] 1. To effuſe; to pour out; to ſpill. 2. To ſcatter; to let fall.

(1.) The painful ſervice, and the drops of blood
Shed for my thankleſs country, are requited
But with that ſurname of Coriolanus. *Shakeſp.*

Cromwell, I did not think to *ſhed* a tear
In all my miſeries. *Shakeſp.*

For this is my blood which is *ſhed* for many, for the remiſſion of ſins. *Matth.* xxvi. 28.

Some think one gen'ral ſoul fills ev'ry brain,
As the bright ſun *ſheds* light in ev'ry ſtar. *Davies.*

Around its entry nodding poppies grow,
And all cool ſimples that ſweet reſt beſtow;
Night from the plants their ſleepy virtue drains,
And paſſing, *ſheds* it on the ſilent plains. *Dryden.*

You ſeem'd to mourn another lover dead,
My ſighs you gave him, and my tears you *ſhed*. *Dryden.*

Unhappy man! to break the pious laws
Of nature, pleading in his children's cauſe:
'Tis love of honour, and his country's good;
The conſul, not the father, *ſheds* the blood. *Dryden.*

In theſe lone walls, their days eternal bound,
Theſe moſs-grown domes with ſpiry turrets crown'd,
Where awful arches make a noon-day night,
And the dim windows *ſhed* a ſolemn light;
Thy eyes diffus'd a reconciling ray,
And gleams of glory brighten'd all the day. *Pope.*

(2.) Trees that bring forth their leaves late, and caſt them late, are more laſting than thoſe that ſprout their leaves early, or *ſhed* them betimes. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

So the returning year be bleſt,
As his infant months beſtow,
Springing wreaths for William's brow;
As his ſummer's youth ſhall *ſhed*
Eternal ſweets around Maria's head. *Prior.*

To SHED. *v. n.* To let fall its parts.

White oats are apt to *ſhed* moſt as they lie, and black as they ſtand. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

SHED. *n. ſ.* [ſuppoſed by *Skinner* to be corrupted from *ſhade.*] 1. A ſlight temporary covering. 2. [In compoſition.] Effuſion; as blood *ſhed.*

(1.) The firſt Aletes born in lowly *ſhed,*
Of parents baſe, a roſe ſprung from a bride. *Fairfax.*

Though he his houſe of poliſh'd marble build,
With jaſper floor'd, and carved cedar ceil'd;
Yet ſhall it ruin like the moth's frail cell,
Or *ſheds* of reeds, which ſummer's heat repel. *Sandys.*

In ſuch a ſeaſon born, when ſcarce a *ſhed*
Could be obtain'd to ſhelter him or me
From the bleak air. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

So all our minds with his conſpire to grace
The Gentiles great apoſtle, and deface
Thoſe ſtate-obſcuring *ſheds,* that like a chain
Seem'd to confine and fetter him again. *Waller.*

Thoſe houſes then were caves, or homely *ſheds,*
With twining oſiers fenc'd, and moſs their beds. *Dryden.*

An hoſpitable houſe they found,
A homely *ſhed;* the roof, not far from ground,
Was thatch'd with reeds and ſtraw together bound. *Dryden.*

Then out he ſteals, and finds where by the head
Their horſe hung faſten'd underneath a *ſhed.* *Betterton.*

Her various kinds by various fortunes led,
Commence acquaintance, underneath a *ſhed.* *Swift.*

Weak as the Roman chief, who ſtrove to hide
His father's cot, and once his father's pride,
By caſing a low *ſhed* of rural mould
With marble walls, and roof adorn'd with gold. *Harte.*

SHE'DDER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhed.*] A ſpiller; one who ſheds.

A *ſhedder* of blood ſhall ſurely die. *Ezek.* xviii. 10.

SHEEN. } *adj.* [This was probably only the old pronun-
SHEE'NY. } ciation of *ſhine.*] Bright; glittering; ſhowy. A word now not in uſe.

That lewd ribbald, with vile luſt advanc'd,
Laid firſt his filthy hands on virgin clean,
To ſpoil her dainty corſe ſo fair and *ſheen.* *Fairy Queen.*

When he was all dight, he took his way
Into the foreſt, that he might be ſeen
Of the wild beaſts, in his new glory *ſheen.* *Hubberd's Tale.*

Now they never meet in grove or green,
By fountain clear, or ſpangled ſtar-light *ſheen.* *Shakeſp.*

Up aroſe each warrior bold and brave,
Gliſtering in filed ſteel and armour *ſheen.* *Fairfax.*

Out of the hierarchies of angels *ſheen,*
The gentle Gabriel call'd he from the reſt. *Fairfax.*

By the ruſhy fringed bank,
Where grows the willow and the oſier dank,
My ſliding chariot ſtays,
Which ſet with agat, or the azure *ſheen,*
Of turcois blue, and emerald green. *Milton.*

Or did of late earth's ſons beſiege the wall
Of *ſheeny* heav'n. *Milton.*

SHEEN. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Brightneſs; ſplendour. Not now uſed.

Mercy will ſit between,
Thron'd in celeſtial *ſheen.* *Milton.*

Far above, in ſpangled *ſheen,*
Celeſtial Cupid, her fam'd ſon advanc'd,
Holds his dear Pſyche ſweet entranc'd. *Milton.*

SHEEP. *n. ſ.* plural likewiſe *ſheep.* [ꞅceap, Sax. of which the plural was ꞅeep; *ſchaep,* Dutch.] 1. The animal that bears wool: remarkable for its uſefulneſs and innocence. 2. [In contempt.] A fooliſh ſilly fellow. *Ainſworth.* 3. [In theology.] The people, conſidered as under the direction of God, or of their paſtour.

(1.) Fire the brambles, ſnare the birds, and ſteep
In wholeſome water-falls the fleecy *ſheep.* *Dryden.*

Of ſubſtances there are two ſorts of ideas; one of ſingle ſubſtances, as they exiſt ſeparately, as a man or *ſheep.* *Locke.*

(3.) We are his people, and the *ſheep* of his paſture. *Pſal.*

To SHEEPBI'TE. *v. n.* [*ſheep* and *bite.*] To uſe petty thefts.

Shew your knave's viſage, with a pox to you; ſhew your *ſheepbiting* face, and be hanged. *Shakeſp.*

SHEE'PBITER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſheepbite.*] A petty thief.

His gate like a *ſheepbiter* fleering aſide. *Tuſſer.*

Wouldſt thou not be glad to have the niggardly raſeally *ſheepbiter* come to ſome notable ſhame? *Shakeſp.*

There are political *ſheepbiters,* as well as paſtoral: betrayers of publick truſts, as well as of private. *L'Eſtrange.*

SHEE'PCOT. *n. ſ.* [*ſheep* and *cot.*] A little incloſure for ſheep.

Bedlam beggars, with roaring voices,
From low farms, *ſheepcots* and mills
Inforce their charity. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

Up to a hill anon his ſteps he rear'd,
From whoſe high top to ken the proſpect round,
If cottage were in view, *ſheepcot* or herd;
But cottage, herd, or *ſheepcot* none he ſaw. *Milton.*

SHEEPFO'LD. *n. ſ.* [*ſheep* and *fold.*] The place where ſheep are incloſed.

The bear, the lion, terrors of the plain,
The *ſheepfold* ſcatter'd and the ſhepherd ſlain. *Prior.*

SHEE'PHOOK. *n. ſ.* [*ſheep* and *hook.*] A hook faſtened to a pole by which ſhepherds lay hold on the legs of their ſheep.

The one carried a croſier of balm-wood, the other a paſtoral ſtaff of cedar like a *ſheep-book.* *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

If you dare think of deſerving our charms,
Away with your *ſheepbook,* and take to your arms. *Dryden.*

SHEE'PISH. *adj.* [from *ſheep*] Baſhful; over-modeſt; timorouſly and meanly diffident.

Wanting change of company, he will, when he comes abroad, be a *ſheepiſh* or conceited creature. *Locke.*

SHEE'PISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſheepiſh.*] Baſhfulneſs; mean and timorous diffidence.

Thy gentry bleats, as if thy native cloth
Transfus'd a *ſheepiſhneſs* into thy ſtory. *Herbert.*

Sheepiſhneſs and ignorance of the world, are not conſequences of being bred at home. *Locke.*

Without ſucceſs, let a man be never ſo hardy, he will have ſome degree of *ſheepiſhneſs.* *Grew.*

SHEE'PMASTER. *n. ſ.* [*ſheep* and *maſter.*] A feeder of ſheep.

A nobleman was a great graſier, and *ſheepmaſter.* *Bacon.*

SHEEPSHEA'RING. *n. ſ.* [*ſheep* and *ſhear.*] The time of ſhearing ſheep; the feaſt made when ſheep are ſhorn.

There happening a ſolemn feſtivity, ſuch as the *ſheepſhearings* uſed to be, David begs ſome ſmall repaſt. *South.*

SHEEP'S EYE. *n. ſ.* [*ſheep* and *eye.*] A modeſt diffident look, ſuch as lovers caſt at their miſtreſſes.

Caſt a *ſheep's eye* behind you: in before me. *Dryden.*

SHEEPWA'LK. *n. ſ.* [*ſheep* and *walk.*] Paſture for ſheep.

——————— He beheld a field,
Part arable and tilth; whereon were ſheaves
New reap'd; the other part *ſheepwalks* and folds. *Milton.*

SHEER. *adj.* [ꞅcyn, Saxon.] Pure; clear; unmingled.

If ſhe ſay, I am not fourteen pence on the ſcore for *ſheer* ale, ſcore me up for the lying'ſt rogue in Chriſtendom. *Shakeſp.*

Sheer argument is not the talent of the man; little wreſted ſentences are the bladders which bear him up, and he ſinks downright, when he once pretends to ſwim without them. *Atterbury.*

Sheer. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Clean; quick; at once. Not now in uſe, except in low language.

——————— Thrown by angry Jove
Sheer o'er the cryſtal battlements; from morn
To noon he fell, from noon to dewy eve,
A ſummer's day; and with the ſetting ſun,
Drop'd from the zenith, like a falling ſtar,
On Lemnos. *Milton.*

The ſword of Satan, with ſteep force to ſmite
Deſcending, and in half cut *ſheer.* *Milton.*

Due entrance he diſdain'd, and in contempt
At one ſlight bound high overleap'd all bound
Of hill or higheſt wall, and *ſheer* within
Lights on his feet. *Milton.*

To **Sheer.** *v. a.* See **Shear.**

I keep my birth-day; ſend my Phillis home
At *ſheering*-time. *Dryden.*

To **Sheer** *off. v. n.* To ſteal away; to ſlip off clandeſtinely.

Sheers. *n. ſ.* [See **Shears.**]

Sheet. *n. ſ.* [ꞅceat, Saxon.] 1. A broad and large piece of linen. 2. The linen of a bed. 3. [*Ecoutes*, French; *echoten*, Dutch.] In a ſhip are ropes bent to the clews of the ſails, which ſerve in all the lower ſails to hale or round off the clew of the ſail; but in topſails they draw the ſail cloſe to the yard arms. *Dict.*—*Dryden* ſeems to underſtand it otherwiſe. 4. As much paper as is made in one body. 5. A ſingle complication or fold of paper in a book. 6. Any thing expanded. 7. *Sheets* in the plural is taken for a book.

(1.) He ſaw heaven opened, and a veſſel deſcending unto him, as a great *ſheet*, knit at the four corners. *Acts*, x. 11.

(2.) If I die before thee, ſhroud me
In one of theſe ſame *ſheets.* *Shakeſp.*

You think none but your *ſheets* are privy to your wiſhes. *Shakeſp.*

Some unequal bride in nobler *ſheets*
Receives her lord. *Dryden.*

(3.) The little word behind the back, and undoing whiſper, like pulling off a *ſheet*-rope at ſea, ſlackens the ſail. *Suckling.*

Fierce Boreas drove againſt his flying ſails,
And rent the *ſheets.* *Dryden.*

(4.) ——— As much love in rhime,
As could be cramm'd up in a *ſheet* of paper,
Writ on both ſides the leaf, margin and all. *Shakeſp.*

When I firſt put pen to paper, I thought all I ſhould have to ſay would have been contained in one *ſheet* of paper. *Locke.*

I let the refracted light fall perpendicularly upon a *ſheet* of white paper upon the oppoſite wall. *Newton's Opticks.*

(6.) Such *ſheets* of fire, ſuch burſts of horrid thunder
I never remember to have heard. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

——————— Rowling thunder roars,
And *ſheets* of lightning blaſt the ſtanding field. *Dryden.*

An azure *ſheet* it ruſhes broad,
And from the loud reſounding rocks below,
Daſh'd in a cloud of foam. *Thomſon.*

(7.) To this the following *ſheets* are intended for a full and diſtinct anſwer. *Waterland.*

Sheet-*anchor. n. ſ.* [*ſheet* and *anchor.*] In a ſhip is the largeſt anchor; which, in ſtreſs of weather, is the mariners laſt refuge, when an extraordinary ſtiff gale of wind happens. *Bailey.*

To **Sheet.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To furniſh with ſheets. 2. To enfold in a ſheet. 3. To cover as with a ſheet.

(3.) Like the ſtag when ſnow the paſture *ſheets*,
The barks of trees thou browſed'ſt. *Shakeſp.*

She'kel. *n. ſ.* [שקל.] An ancient Jewiſh coin equal to four Attick drachms, or four Roman denarii, in value about 2s. 6d. ſterling. *Dict.*

The Jews, albeit they deteſted images, yet imprinted upon their *ſheckle* on one ſide the golden pot which had the manna, and on the other Aaron's rod. *Camden.*

The huge iron head ſix hundred *ſhekels* weighed,
And of whole bodies but one wound it made,
Able death's worſt command to overdoe
Deſtroying life at once and carcaſe too. *Cowley.*

This coat of mail weighed five thouſand *ſhekels* of braſs. *Broome.*

She'ldaple. *n. ſ.* A chaffinch.

She'ldrake. *n. ſ.* A bird that preys upon fiſhes.

Shelf. *n. ſ.* [ꞅcẏlꝼ, Saxon; *ſcelf*, Dutch.] 1. A board fixed againſt a ſupporter, ſo that any thing may be placed upon it. 2. A ſand bank in the ſea; a rock under ſhallow water. 3. The plural is analogically *ſhelves*; *Dryden* has *ſhelfs*, probably by negligence.

(1.) ——————— About his *ſhelves*
A beggarly account of empty boxes. *Shakeſp.*

Bind faſt, or from their *ſhelves*
Your books will come and right themſelves. *Swift.*

(2.) Our tranſported ſouls ſhall congratulate each other their having now fully eſcaped the numerous rocks, *ſhelves*, and quickſands. *Boyle.*

Near the *ſhelves* of Circe's ſhores they run,
A dang'rous coaſt. *Dryden.*

He call'd his money in;
But the prevailing love of pelf
Soon ſplit him on the former *ſhelf*,
He put it out again. *Dryden.*

(3.) He ſeiz'd the helm, his fellows cheer'd,
Turn'd ſhort upon the *ſhelfs*, and madly ſteer'd. *Dryden.*

She'lfy. *adj.* [from *ſhelf.*] 1. Full of hidden rocks or banks; full of dangerous ſhallows. 2. I know not well the meaning in this paſſage, perhaps rocky.

(1.) Glides by the ſyren's cliffs a *ſhelfy* coaſt,
Long infamous for ſhips and ſailors loſt,
And white with bones. *Dryden.*

(2.) The tillable fields are in ſome places ſo tough, that the plough will ſcarcely cut them; and in ſome ſo *ſhelfy* that the corn hath much ado to faſten its root. *Carew.*

Shell. *n. ſ.* [ꞅcẏll, ꞅceall, Saxon; *ſchale*, *ſchelle*, Dutch.] 1. The hard covering of any thing; the external cruſt. 2. The covering of a teſtaceous or cruſtaceous animal. 3. The covering of the ſeeds of ſiliquous plants. 4. The covering of kernels. 5. The covering of an egg. 6. The outer part of an houſe. 7. It is uſed for a muſical inſtrument in poetry, from *teſtudo*, Latin; the firſt lyre being ſaid to have been made by ſtraining ſtrings over the ſhell of a tortoiſe. 8. The ſuperficial part.

(1.) The ſun is as the fire, and the exterior earth is as the *ſhell* of the eolipile, and the abyſs as the water within it; now when the heat of the ſun had pierced through the *ſhell* and reach'd the waters, it rarefy'd them. *Burnet's Theory.*

Whatever we fetch from under ground is only what is lodged in the *ſhell* of the earth. *Locke.*

(2.) ——— Her women wear
The ſpoils of nations in an ear;
Chang'd for the treaſure of a *ſhell*,
And in their looſe attires do ſwell. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

——————— Albion
Was to Neptune recommended;
Peace and plenty ſpreads the ſails:
Venus, in her *ſhell* before him,
From the ſands in ſafety bore him. *Dryden's Albion.*

The *ſhells* ſerved as moulds to this ſand, which, when conſolidated, and afterwards freed from its inveſtient *ſhell*, is of the ſame ſhape as the cavity of the *ſhell.* *Woodward.*

He, whom ungrateful Athens could expel,
At all times juſt, but when he ſign'd the *ſhell.* *Pope.*

(3.) Some fruits are contained within a hard *ſhell*, being the ſeeds of the plants. *Arbuthnot.*

(4.) Chang'd loves are but chang'd ſorts of meat;
And when he hath the kernel eat,
Who doth not throw away the *ſhell?* *Donne.*

(5.) Think him as a ſerpent's egg,
Which, hatch'd, would, as his kind, grow miſchievous,
And kill him in the *ſhell*. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

(6.) The marquis of Medina Sidonia made the *ſhell* of a houſe, that would have been a very noble building, had he brought it to perfection. *Addiſon on Italy.*

(7.) Leſs than a god they thought there could not dwell
Within the hollow of that *ſhell*,
That ſpoke ſo ſweetly. *Dryden.*

(8.) So devout are the Romaniſts about this outward *ſhell* of religion, that if an altar be moved, or a ſtone of it broken, it ought to be reconſecrated. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To Shell. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To take out of the ſhell; to ſtrip of the ſhell.

To Shell. *v. n.* 1. To fall off as broken ſhells. 2. To caſt the ſhell.

(1.) The ulcers were cured, and the ſcabs *ſhelled* off. *Wiſem.*

She'llduck. *n. ſ.* A kind of wild duck.

To preſerve wild ducks, and *ſhellducks*, have a place walled in with a pond. *Mort. Huſb.*

She'llfish. *n. ſ.* [*ſhell* and *fiſh*.] Fiſh inveſted with a hard covering, either teſtaceous, as oyſters, or cruſtaceous, as lobſters.

The ſhells, being ſound, were ſo like thoſe they ſaw upon their ſhores, that they never queſtioned but that they were the exuviæ of *ſhellfiſh*, and once belonged to the ſea. *Woodw.*

She'lly. *adj.* [from *ſhell*.] 1. Abounding with ſhells. 2. Conſiſting of ſhells.

(1.) The ocean rolling, and the *ſhelly* ſhore,
Beautiful objects ſhall delight no more. *Prior.*

(2.) The conceit of Anaximander was, that the firſt men and all animals were bred in ſome warm moiſture, incloſed in cruſtaceous ſkins, as lobſters; and ſo continued 'till their *ſhelly* priſons, growing dry and breaking, made way for them. *Bentl.*

SHE'LTER. *n. ſ.* [Of this word the etymology is unknown: *Skinner* deduces it from *ſhell*, *Davies* from ꞅcýlꝺ, a ſhield, Saxon.] 1. A cover from any external injury or violence. 2 A protector; a defender; one that gives ſecurity. 3. The ſtate of being covered; protection; ſecurity.

(1.) We hear this fearful tempeſt ſing,
Yet ſeek no *ſhelter* to avoid the ſtorm. *Shakeſp. R. II.*

They wiſh the mountains now might be again
Thrown on them, as a *ſhelter* from his ire. *Milton.*

Heroes of old, when wounded, *ſhelter* ſought;
But he who meets all dangers with diſdain,
Ev'n in their face his ſhip to anchor brought,
And ſteeple high ſtood propt upon the main. *Dryden.*

They may learn experience, and avoid a cave as the worſt *ſhelter* from rain, when they have a lover in company. *Dryden.*

——— The healing plant ſhall aid,
From ſtorms a *ſhelter*, and from heat a ſhade. *Pope.*

(2.) Thou haſt been a *ſhelter* for me, and a ſtrong tower from the enemy. *Pſ.* lxi. 3.

(3.) Low at his foot a ſpacious plain is plac'd,
Between the mountain and the ſtream embrac'd;
Which ſhade and *ſhelter* from the hill derives,
While the kind river wealth and beauty gives. *Denh.*

Who into *ſhelter* takes their tender bloom,
And forms their minds to fly from ills to come? *Young.*

To She'lter. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To cover from external violence. 2. To defend; to protect; to ſuccour with refuge; to harbour. 3. To betake to cover. 4. To cover from notice. This ſeems leſs proper.

(1.) We beſought the deep to *ſhelter* us. *Milton.*

Thoſe ruins *ſhelter'd* once his ſacred head,
When he from Wor'ſter's fatal battle fled,
Watch'd by the genius of this royal place. *Dryden.*

(2.) What endleſs honour ſhall you gain,
To ſave and *ſhelter* Troy's unhappy train. *Dryd. Æn.*

(3.) —— They *ſheltered* themſelves under a rock. *Abbot.*

Comfort thyſelf with ſuch thoughts, chiefly when all earthly comforts fail thee: then do thou particularly retreat to thoſe conſiderations, and *ſhelter* thyſelf under them. *Atterbury.*

(4.) In vain I ſtrove to check my growing flame,
Or *ſhelter* paſſion under friendſhip's name;
You ſaw my heart. *Prior.*

To She'lter. *v. n.* 1. To take ſhelter. 2. To give ſhelter.

(1.) There the Indian herdſman, ſhunning heat,
Shelters in cool. *Milton.*

(2.) Then ſeeks the fartheſt ooze, the *ſhelt'ring* weed,
The cavern'd-bank, his old ſecure abode. *Thomſon.*

She'lterless. *adj.* [from *ſhelter*.] Harbourleſs; without home or refuge.

Now ſad and *ſhelterleſs*, perhaps, ſhe lies,
Where piercing winds blow ſharp. *Rowe's J. Sh.*

She'lving. *adj.* [from *ſhelf*.] Sloping; inclining; having declivity.

Her chamber is aloft, far from the ground;
And built ſo *ſhelving*, that one cannot climb it,
Without apparent hazard of his life. *Shakeſp.*

Amidſt the brake a hollow den was found,
With rocks and *ſhelving* arches vaulted round. *Addiſon.*

She'lvy. *adj.* [from *ſhelf*.] Shallow; rocky; full of banks.

I had been drowned, but that the ſhore was *ſhelvy* and ſhallow. *Shakeſp. Merry W. of Windſor.*

To Shend. *v. a.* preter. and part. paſſ. *ſhent*. [ꞅcenꝺan, Saxon; *ſchenden*, Dutch.] 1. To ruin; to ſpoil; to miſchief. 2. To diſgrace; to degrade; to blame; to reproach. 3. To overpower; to cruſh; to ſurpaſs. 4. It is, though uſed by *Dryden*, wholly obſolete.

(1.) Provide for thy wife, or elſe look to be *ſhent*,
Good milchcow for Winter, another for Lent. *Tuſſer.*

Shepherds, ſhould it not *yſhent*
Your roundels freſh, to hear a doleful verſe
Of Roſalind, that Colin made? *Spenſer.*

Such a dream I had of dire portent,
That much I fear my body will be *ſhent*;
It bodes I ſhall have wars. *Dryden.*

(2.) Debateful ſtrife, and cruel enmity,
The famous name of knighthood foully *ſhend*. *Fa. Queen.*

Sore bruiſed with the fall, he ſlow uproſe,
And all enraged thus, thus him loudly *ſhent*,
Diſleal knight, whoſe coward courage choſe
To wreak itſelf on beaſt. *Fa. Queen.*

My tongue and ſoul in this be hypocrites,
How in my words ſoever ſhe be *ſhent*,
To give them ſeals never my ſoul conſent. *Shak. Haml.*

(3.) She paſs'd the reſt as Cynthia doth *ſhend*
The leſſer ſtars. *Spenſer.*

SHE'PHERD. *n. ſ.* [ꞅceap, ſheep, and hẏꞃꝺ, a keeper, Saxon, ꞅceapahẏꞃꝺ.] 1. One who tends ſheep in the paſture. 2. A ſwain; a rural lover. 3. One who tends the congregation; a paſtor.

(1.) I am *ſhepherd* to another man,
And do not ſheer the fleeces that I graze. *Shakeſp.*

——— A *ſhepherd* next
More meek came with the firſtlings of his flock. *Milton.*

(2.) If that the world and love were young,
And truth in ev'ry *ſhepherd*'s tongue,
Theſe pretty pleaſures might we move
To live with thee, and be thy love. *Raleigh.*

(3.) Lead up all thoſe who heard thee, and believ'd;
'Midſt thy own flock, great *ſhepherd*, be receiv'd,
And glad all heav'n with millions thou haſt ſav'd. *Prior.*

She'pherdess. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhepherd*.] A woman that tends ſheep; a rural laſs.

She put herſelf into the garb of a *ſhepherdeſs*, and in that diſguiſe lived many years; but diſcovering herſelf a little before her death, did profeſs herſelf the happieſt perſon alive, not for her condition, but in enjoying him ſhe firſt loved; and that ſhe would rather, ten thouſand times, live a *ſhepherdeſs* in contentment and ſatisfaction. *Sidney.*

Theſe your unuſual weeds to each part of you
Do give a life: no *ſhepherdeſs*, but Flora
Peering in April's front. *Shakeſp. W. T.*

She like ſome *ſhepherdeſs* did ſhew,
Who ſat to bathe her by a river's ſide. *Dryden.*

His dorick dialect has incomparable ſweetneſs in its clowniſhneſs, like a fair *ſhepherdeſs* in country ruſſet. *Dryden.*

Shepherds *Needle.* *n. ſ.* [*ſcandix*, Lat.] Venus comb. An herb.

Shepherds *Purſe*, or *Pouch.* *n. ſ.* [*burſa paſtoris*, Lat.] A common weed.

Shepherds *Rod.* *n. ſ.* Teaſel, of which plant it is a ſpecies.

She'pherdish. *adj.* [from *ſhepherd.*] Reſembling a ſhepherd; ſuiting a ſhepherd; paſtoral; ruſtick. Not in uſe.

He would have drawn her eldeſt ſiſter, eſteemed her match for beauty, in her *ſhepherdiſh* attire. *Sidney.*

She ſaw walking from her ward a man in *ſhepherdiſh* apparel. *Sidney.*

She'rbet. *n. ſ.* [*ſharbat*, Arabick.] The juice of lemons or oranges mixed with water and ſugar. *Dict.*

They prefer our beer above all other drinks: and conſidering that water is with the rareſt, eſpecially in this clime, the deareſt of *ſherbets*, and plenty of barley, it would prove infinitely profitable to ſuch as ſhould bring in the uſe thereof. *Sand.*

Sherd. *n. ſ.* [ꞅceaꞃꝺ, Saxon.] The fragment of broken earthen ware. See **Shard.**

The trivet-table of a foot was lame;
She thruſts beneath the limping leg a *ſherd*. *Dryden.*

SHE'RIFF. *n. ſ.* [ꞅcýꞃeᵹeꞃeꝼa, Saxon, from ꞅcýꞃe, a ſhire, and ꞃeve, a ſteward. It is ſometimes pronounced *ſhrieve*, which ſome poets have injudiciouſly adopted.] An officer to whom is entruſted in each county the execution of the laws.

A great pow'r of Engliſh and of Scots
Are by the *ſheriff* of Yorkſhire overthrown. *Shakeſp.*

Concerning miniſters of juſtice, the high *ſheriffs* of the counties have been very ancient in this kingdom. *Bacon.*

Now may'rs and *ſhrieves* all huſh'd and ſatiate lay. *Pope.*

She'riffalty.
She'riffdom.
She'riffship.
She'riffwick.
} *n. ſ.* [from *ſheriff.*] The office or juriſdiction of a ſheriff.

There was a reſumption of patents of gaols, and reannexing of them to the *ſheriffwicks*; privileged officers being no leſs an interruption of juſtice than privileged places. *Bacon.*

She'rris.
She'rris *Sack*
She'rry.
} *n. ſ.* [from *Xeres*, a town of *Andaluſia* in *Spain*.] A kind of ſweet Spaniſh wine.

Your *ſherris* warms the blood, which before, cold and ſettled, left the liver white, which is the badge of puſilanimity; but the *ſherris* makes it courſe from the inwards to the parts extreme. *Shakeſp.*

Good *ſherris ſack* aſcends me into the brain, dries me there all the fooliſh dull vapours, and makes it apprehenſive. *Shakeſp.*

Shew. See **Show.**

Shide. *n. ſ.* [from ꞅceaꝺan, to divide, Saxon.] A board; a cutting. *Skinner.*

Shield. *n. ſ.* [ꞅcýlꝺ, Saxon.] 1. A buckler; a broad piece of defenſive armour held on the left arm to ward off blows. 2. Defence; protection. 3. One that gives protection or ſecurity.

(1.) Now put your *ſhields* before your hearts, and fight
With hearts more proof than *ſhields*. *Shak. Cor.*

——— His pond'rous *ſhield*,
Ethereal temper, maſſy, large and round,
Behind him caſt; the broad circumference
Hung on his ſhoulders like the moon. *Milton.*

(3.) —— The terror of the Trojan field,
The Grecian honour, ornament, and *ſhield*,
High on a pile th' unconquer'd chief is placed. *Dryden.*

To **Shield.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To cover with a ſhield. 2. To defend; to protect; to ſecure. 3. To keep off; to defend againſt.

(2.) Were't my fitneſs to let theſe hands obey my boiling blood,
They're apt enough to diſlocate and tear
Thy fleſh and bones: howe'er
A woman's ſhape doth *ſhield* thee. *Shak. K. Lear.*

Shouts of applauſe ran ringing through the field,
To ſee the ſon the vanquiſh'd father *ſhield*. *Dryden.*

Hear one that comes to *ſhield* his injur'd honour,
And guard his life with hazard of her own. *Smith.*

(3.) Out of their cold caves and frozen habitations, into the ſweet ſoil of Europe, they brought with them their uſual weeds, fit to *ſhield* the cold, to which they had been inured. *Spenſer.*

My lord, I muſt intreat the time alone.
—God *ſhield* I ſhould diſturb devotion. *Shakeſp.*

To **SHIFT.** *v. n.* [Of this word the original is obſcure: *ſkipta*, Runick, is to change.] 1. To change place. 2. To change; to give place to other things. 3. To change cloaths, particularly the linen. 4. To find ſome expedient; to act or live though with difficulty. 5. To practiſe indirect methods. 6. To take ſome method for ſafety.

(1.) Vegetables being fixed to the ſame place, and ſo not able to *ſhift* and ſeek out after proper matter for their increment, it was neceſſary that it ſhould be brought to them. *Woodw.*

(2.) If the ideas of our minds conſtantly change and *ſhift*, in a continual ſucceſſion, it would be impoſſible for a man to think long of any one thing. *Locke.*

(3.) She begs you juſt would turn you while ſhe *ſhifts*. *Young.*

(4.) We cannot *ſhift*: being in, we muſt go on. *Daniel.*

Men in diſtreſs will look to themſelves, and leave their companions to *ſhift* as well as they can. *L'Eſtrange.*

Since we deſire no recompence nor thanks, we ought to be diſmiſſed, and have leave to *ſhift* for ourſelves. *Swift.*

(5.) All thoſe ſchoolmen, though they were exceeding witty, yet better teach all their followers to *ſhift* than to reſolve by their diſtinctions. *Raleigh.*

(6.) Nature inſtructs every creature how to *ſhift* for itſelf in caſes of danger. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **Shift.** *v. a.* 1. To change: to alter. 2. To transfer from place to place. 3. To put by ſome expedient out of the way. 4. To change in poſition. 5. To change, as cloaths. 6. To dreſs in freſh cloaths. 7. *To* **Shift** *off.* To defer; to put away by ſome expedient.

(1.) It was not levity, but abſolute neceſſity, that made the fiſh *ſhift* their condition. *L'Eſtrange.*

Come, aſſiſt me, muſe obedient;
Let us try ſome new expedient;
Shift the ſcene for half an hour,
Time and place are in thy pow'r. *Swift.*

(2.) Pale ſaffron between the two St. Mary's days,
Or ſet or go *ſhift* it that knoweſt the ways. *Tuſſer.*

(3.) ——— I *ſhifted* him away,
And laid good 'ſcuſes on your ecſtaſy. *Shak. Othel.*

The wiſdom of all theſe latter times, in princes affairs, is rather fine deliveries, and *ſhiftings* of dangers and miſchiefs, when they are near, than ſolid and grounded courſes to keep them aloof. *Bacon.*

(4.) Neither uſe they ſails, nor place their oars in order upon the ſides; but carrying the oar looſe, *ſhift* it hither and thither at pleaſure. *Raleigh.*

——— Where the wind
Veers oft, as oft ſhe ſteers and *ſhifts* her ſail. *Milton.*

We ſtrive in vain againſt the ſeas and wind;
Now *ſhift* your ſails. *Dryd Æn.*

(5.) I would adviſe you to *ſhift* a ſhirt: the violence of action hath made you reek as a ſacrifice. *Shakeſp. Cymb.*

(6.) As it were to ride day and night, and not to have patience to *ſhift* me. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

(7.) The moſt beautiful parts muſt be the moſt finiſhed, the colours and words moſt choſen: many things in both, which are not deſerving of this care, muſt be *ſhifted off*, content with vulgar expreſſions. *Dryd. Du Freſn.*

Struggle and contrive as you will, and lay your taxes as you pleaſe, the traders will *ſhift* it *off* from their own gain. *Locke.*

By various illuſions of the devil they are prevailed on to *ſhift off* the duties, and neglect the conditions, on which ſalvation is promiſed. *Rog. Serm.*

Shift. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Expedient found or uſed with difficulty; difficult means. 2. Indirect expedient; mean refuge; laſt recourſe. 3. Fraud; artifice;

ſtratagem. 4. Evaſion; eluſory practice. 5. A woman's linen.

(1.) She redoubling her blows, drave the ſtranger to no other *ſhift* than to ward and go back; at that time ſeeming the image of innocency againſt violence. *Sidney.*

If I get down and do not break my limbs,
I'll find a thouſand *ſhifts* to get away. *Shakeſp. K. J.*

This perfect artifice and accuracy might have been omitted, and yet they have made *ſhift* to move up and down in the water. *More's Antid. againſt Atheiſm.*

Not any boaſt of ſkill, but extreme *ſhift*
How to regain my ſever'd company,
Compell'd me to awake the courteous echo,
To give me anſwer from her moſſy couch. *Milton.*

A faſhionable hypocriſy ſhall be called good manners, ſo we make a *ſhift* ſomewhat to legitimate the abuſe. *L'Eſtr.*

Thoſe little animals provide themſelves with wheat; but they can make *ſhift* without it. *Addiſon.*

Our herbals are ſufficiently ſtored with plants, and we have made a tolerable *ſhift* to reduce them to claſſes. *Baker.*

(2.) The very cuſtom of ſeeking ſo particular aid and relief at the hands of God, doth, by a ſecret contradiction, withdraw them from endeavouring to help themſelves, even by thoſe wicked *ſhifts*, which they know can never have his allowance whoſe aſſiſtance their prayers ſeek. *Hooker.*

To ſay, where the notions cannot fitly be reconciled, that there wanteth a term, is but a *ſhift* of ignorance. *Bacon.*

Slow to reſolve, but in performance quick;
So true, that he was aukward at a trick;
For little ſouls on little *ſhifts* rely. *Dryden.*

(3.) —— Know ye not Ulyſſes' *ſhifts*?
Their ſwords leſs danger carry than their gifts. *Denh.*

(4.) As long as wit, by whetting itſelf, is able to find out any *ſhift*, be it never ſo ſlight, whereby to eſcape out of the hands of preſent contradiction, they are never at a ſtand. *Hooker.*

Of themſelves, for the moſt part, they are ſo cautious and wily-headed, eſpecially being men of ſo ſmall experience and practice in law matters, that you would wonder whence they borrow ſuch ſubtilities and ſly *ſhifts*. *Spenſer.*

Here you ſee your commiſſion; this is your duty, theſe are your diſcouragements: never ſeek for *ſhifts* and evaſions from worldly afflictions: this is your reward, if you perform it; this your doom, if you decline it. *South.*

Shi'fter. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhift.*] One who plays tricks; a man of artifice.

'Twas ſuch a *ſhifter*, that, if truth were known,
Death was half glad when he had got him down. *Milton.*

Shi'ftless. *adj.* [from *ſhift.*] Wanting expedients; wanting means to act or live.

For the poor *ſhiftleſs* irrationals, it is a prodigious act of the great Creator's indulgence, that they are all ready furniſhed with ſuch cloathing. *Derham's Phyſico-Theol.*

Shi'lling. *n. ſ.* [ſcylling. Sax. and Erſe: *ſchelling*, Dut.] A coin of various value in different times. It is now twelve pence.

Five of theſe pence made their *ſhilling*, which they called *ſcilling*, probably from *ſcilingus*, which the Romans uſed for the fourth part of an ounce; and forty-eight of theſe *ſcillings* made their pound, and four hundred of theſe pounds were a legacy for a king's daughter, as appeareth by the laſt will of king Alfred. *Camd. Rem.*

The very ſame *ſhilling* may at one time pay twenty men in twenty days, and at another reſt in the ſame hands one hundred days. *Locke.*

Who with much pains exerting all his ſenſe,
Can range aright his *ſhillings*, pounds and pence? *Young.*

Shill-I-shall-I. A corrupt reduplication of *ſhall I?* The queſtion of a man heſitating. To ſtand *ſhill-I-ſhall-I*, is to continue heſitating and procraſtinating.

I am ſomewhat dainty in making a reſolution, becauſe when I make it, I keep it: I don't ſtand *ſhill-I-ſhall-I* then; if I ſay't, ill do't. *Congr. Way of the World.*

Shi'ly. *adv.* [from *ſhy.*] Not familiarly; not frankly.

Shin. *n. ſ.* [ſcina, Saxon; *ſchien*, German] The forepart of the leg.

I bruiſed my *ſhin* the other day with playing at ſword and dagger. *Shakeſp. Mer. Wiv. of Windſ.*

The *ſhin* bone, from the knee to the inſtep, is made by ſhadowing one half of the leg with a ſingle ſhadow. *Peacham.*

—— His leg, then broke,
Had got a deputy of oak;
For when a *ſhin* in fight is cropt,
The knee with one of timber's propt. *Hudibras.*

As when to an houſe we come,
To know if any one's at home,
We knock; ſo one muſt kick your *ſhin*,
Ere he can find your ſoul's within. *Anonymous.*

To SHINE. *v. n.* preterite *I ſhone, I have ſhone*; ſometimes *I ſhined, I have ſhined*, [ſcinan, Saxon; *ſchijnen*, Dutch.] 1. To have bright reſplendence; to glitter; to gliſten; to gleam. 2. To be without clouds. 3. To be gloſſy. 4. To be gay; to be ſplendid. 5. To be beautiful. 6. To be eminent or conſpicuous. 7. To be propitious. 8. To give light real or figurative.

(1.) —— To-day the French,
All clinquant, all in gold, like heathen gods,
Shone down the Engliſh; and to-morrow
Made Britain India; ev'ry man that ſtood,
Shew'd like a mine. *Shakeſp.*

True paradiſe inclos'd with *ſhining* rock. *Milton.*
We can diſmiſs thee ere the morning *ſhine*. *Milton.*

Fair daughter blow away theſe miſts and clouds,
And let thy eyes *ſhine* forth in their full luſtre. *Denham.*

The ſun *ſhines* when he ſees it. *Locke.*

(2.) The moon *ſhines* bright: in ſuch a night as this,
When the ſweet wind did gently kiſs the trees,
And they did make no noiſe. *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*

How bright and goodly *ſhines* the moon!
The moon! the ſun: it is not moonlight now. *Shakeſp.*

Clear pools greatly comfort the eyes when the ſun is overcaſt, or when the moon *ſhineth*. *Bacon.*

(3.) They are waxen fat, they *ſhine*. *Jer.* v. 28.
Fiſh with their fins and *ſhining* ſcales. *Milton.*

The colour and *ſhining* of bodies is nothing but the different arrangement and refraction of their minute parts. *Locke.*

(4.) So proud ſhe *ſhined* in her princely ſtate,
Looking to heaven; for earth ſhe did diſdain,
And ſitting high. *Fairy Queen.*

(5.) Of all th' enamel'd race, whoſe ſilv'ry wing
Waves to the tepid zephyrs of the Spring,
Or ſwims along the fluid atmoſphere
Once brighteſt *ſhin'd* this child of heat and air. *Pope.*

(6.) If there come truth from them,
As upon thee, Macbeth, their ſpeeches *ſhine*,
Why, by the verities on thee made good,
May they not be my oracles as well? *Shakeſp.*

Her face was veil'd; yet to my fancied ſight
Love, ſweetneſs, goodneſs, in her perſon *ſhin'd*
So clear, as in no face with more delight. *Milton.*

—— Cato's ſoul
Shines out in every thing ſhe acts or ſpeaks;
While winning mildneſs and attractive ſmiles
Dwell in her looks, and, with becoming grace,
Soften the rigour of her father's virtues. *Addiſon.*

The reformation, in its firſt eſtabliſhment, produced its proper fruits, and diſtinguiſhed the whole age with *ſhining* inſtances of virtue and morality. *Addiſon's Freeh.*

The courtier ſmooth, who forty years had *ſhin'd*
An humble ſervant to all human kind. *Pope.*

Few are qualified to *ſhine* in company; but it is in moſt men's power to be agreeable. *Swift.*

(7.) The Lord make his face *ſhine* upon thee, and be gracious. *Num.* vi. 25.

(8.) The light of righteouſneſs hath not *ſhined* unto us, and the ſun of righteouſneſs roſe not upon us. *Wiſd.* v. 6.

—— Celeſtial light
Shine inward, and the mind through all her powers
Irradiate. *Milton.*

Shine. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1 Fair weather. 2. Brightneſs; ſplendour; luſtre. It is a word, though not unanalogical, yet ungraceful, and little uſed.

(1.) Be it fair or foul, or rain or *ſhine*. *Dryden.*

He will accuſtom himſelf to heat and cold, and *ſhine* and rain, all which if a man's body will not endure, it will ſerve him to very little purpoſe. *Locke.*

(2.) He that has inured his eyes to that divine ſplendour, which reſults from the beauty of holineſs, is not dazzled with the glittering *ſhine* of gold, and conſiders it as a vein of the ſame earth he treads on. *Decay of Piety.*

Say, in what mortal ſoil thou deign'ſt to grow ?
Fair op'ning to ſome court's propitious *ſhine*,
Or deep with di'monds in the flaming mine ? *Pope.*

SHI'NESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhy*.] Unwillingneſs to be tractable or familiar

An incurable *ſhineſs* is the vice of Iriſh horſes, and is hardly even ſeen in Flanders, becauſe the Winter forces the breeders there to houſe and handle their colts. *Temple.*

They were famous for their juſtice in commerce, but extreme *ſhineſs* to ſtrangers : they expoſed their goods with the price marked upon them, and then retired. *Arbuthnot.*

SHI'NGLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſchindel*, Germ.] A thin board to cover houſes.

The beſt to cleave, is the moſt uſeful for pales, laths, *ſhingles*, and wainſcot. *Mort. Huſb.*

SHI'NGLES. *n. ſ.* Wants ſingul. [*cingulum*, Latin ; *zona morbus*, Plinio.] A kind of tetter or herpes that ſpreads itſelf round the loins.

Such are uſed ſucceſsfully in eryſipelas and *ſhingles*, by a ſlender diet of decoctions of farinaceous vegetables, and copious drinking of cooling liquors. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

SHI'NY. *adj.* [from *ſhine*.] Bright; ſplendid ; luminous.

When Aldeboran was mounted high,
Above the *ſhiny* Caſſiopeia's chair,
One knocked at the door, and in would fare. *Fa. Qu.*

——— The night
Is *ſhiny*, and they ſay we ſhall embattle
By th' ſecond hour o' th' morn. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

While from afar we heard the cannons play,
Like diſtant thunder on a *ſhiny* day,
For abſent friends we were aſham'd to fear. *Dryden.*

SHIP. [ꞅcip, ꞅcyp; Saxon ; *ſchap*, Dutch.] A termination noting quality or adjunct, as *lordſhip* ; or office, as *ſtewardſhip*.

SHIP. *n. ſ.* [ꞅcip, Saxon ; *ſchippen*, Dut.] A ſhip may be defined a large hollow building, made to paſs over the ſea with ſails. *Watts.*

——— All my followers to the eager foe
Turn back, and fly like *ſhips* before the wind.
Shakeſp. Hen. VI.

There made forth to us a ſmall boat, with about eight perſons in it, whereof one of them had in his hand a tipſtaff, who made aboard our *ſhip*. *Bacon.*

Two other *ſhips* loaded with victuals were burnt, and ſome of the men ſaved by their ſhipboats. *Knolles.*

Nor is indeed that man leſs mad than theſe,
Who freights a *ſhip* to venture on the ſeas,
With one frail interpoſing plank to ſave
From certain death, roll'd on by ev'ry wave. *Dryden.*

Inſtead of a *ſhip*, he ſhould levy upon his country ſuch a ſum of money, and return the ſame to the treaſurer of the navy : hence that tax had the denomination of *ſhip*-money, by which accrued the yearly ſum of two hundred thouſand pounds. *Clarendon.*

A *ſhip*-carpenter of old Rome could not have talked more judiciouſly. *Addiſon.*

To **SHIP.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To put into a ſhip. 2. To tranſport in a ſhip. 3. It is ſometimes enforced by *off*.

(1.) My father at the road
Expects my coming, there to ſee me *ſhipp'd*. *Shakeſp.*

The emperor, *ſhipping* his great ordnance, departed down the river. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

All the timber was cut down in the mountains of Cilicia, and *ſhipped* in the bay of Attalia, from whence it was by ſea tranſported to Peluſium. *Knolles.*

A breeze from ſhore began to blow,
The ſailors *ſhip* their oars, and ceaſe to row ;
Then hoiſt their yards a trip, and all their ſails
Let fall. *Dryden.*

(2.) Andronicus, would thou wert *ſhipt* to hell,
Rather than rob me of the people's hearts. *Shakeſp.*

The ſun no ſooner ſhall the mountains touch,
But we will *ſhip* him hence. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

In Portugal men ſpent with age, ſo as they cannot hope for above a year, *ſhip* themſelves away in a Brazil fleet. *Temple.*

(3.) A ſingle leaf can waft an army o'er,
Or *ſhip off* ſenates to ſome diſtant ſhore. *Pope.*

The canal that runs from the ſea into the Arno gives a convenient carriage to all goods that are to be *ſhipped off*. *Addiſ.*

SHI'PBOARD. *n. ſ.* [*ſhip* and *board*. See BOARD.] 1. This word is ſeldom uſed but in adverbial phraſes : *a ſhipboard, on ſhipboard*, in a ſhip. 2. The plank of a ſhip.

(1.) Let him go *on ſhipboard* and the mariners will not leave their ſtarboard and larboard. *Bramhall.*

——— Friend,
What do'ſt thou make *a ſhipboard ?* to what end ? *Dryden.*

Ovid, writing from *on ſhipboard* to his friends, excuſed the faults of his poetry by his misfortunes. *Dryden.*

(2.) They have made all thy *ſhipboards* of fir-trees, and brought cedars from Lebanon to make maſts. *Ezek.* xxvii. 5.

SHI'PBOY. *n. ſ.* [*ſhip* and *boy*.] Boy that ſerves in a ſhip.

Few or none know me : if they did,
This *ſhipboy*'s ſemblance hath diſguis'd me quite. *Shakeſp.*

SHI'PMAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſhip* and *man*.] Sailor ; ſeaman.

I myſelf have the very points they blow,
All the quarters that they know
I' th' *ſhipman*'s card. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Hiram ſent in the navy *ſhipmen* that had knowledge of the ſea. 1 *Kings*, ix. 27.

SHI'PMASTER. *n. ſ.* Maſter of the ſhip.

The *ſhipmaſter* came to him, and ſaid unto him, What meaneſt thou O ſleeper ! ariſe, call upon thy God. *Jon.* i. 6.

SHI'PPING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhip*.] 1. Veſſels of navigation ; fleet. 2. Paſſage in a ſhip.

(1.) Before Cæſar's invaſion of this land, the Britons had not any *ſhipping* at all, other than their boats of twigs covered with hides. *Raleigh.*

The numbers and courage of our men, with the ſtrength of our *ſhipping*, have for many ages paſt made us a match for the greateſt of our neighbours at land, and an overmatch for the ſtrongeſt at ſea. *Temple.*

Fiſhes firſt to *ſhipping* did impart ;
Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow. *Dryden.*

They took *ſhipping* and came to Capernaum, ſeeking for Jeſus. *Jo.* vi. 24.

SHIPWRECK. *n. ſ.* [*ſhip* and *wreck*.] 1. The deſtruction of ſhips by rocks or ſhelves. 2. The parts of a ſhattered ſhip. 3. Deſtruction ; miſcarriage.

(1.) Bold were the men, which on the ocean firſt
Spread their new ſails, when *ſhipwreck* was the worſt. *Wall.*

We are not to quarrel with the water for inundations and *ſhipwrecks*. *L'Eſtrange.*

This ſea war coſt the Carthaginians five hundred quinquiremes, and the Romans ſeven hundred, including their *ſhipwrecks*. *Arbuthn.*

(2.) They might have it in their own country, and that by gathering up the *ſhipwrecks* of the Athenian and Roman theatres. *Dryden.*

(3.) Holding faith and a good conſcience, which ſome having put away, concerning faith, have made *ſhipwreck*. 1 *Tim.* i.

To **SHI'PWRECK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To deſtroy by daſhing on rocks or ſhallows. 2. To make to ſuffer the dangers of a wreck. 3 To throw by loſs of the veſſel.

(1.) Whence the ſun 'gins his reflection,
Shipwrecking ſtorms and direful thunders break. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) Thou that can'ſt ſtill the raging of the ſeas,
Chain up the winds, and bid the tempeſts ceaſe,
Redeem my *ſhipwreck'd* ſoul from raging guſts
Of cruel paſſion and deceitful luſts. *Prior.*

A ſquare piece of marble ſhews itſelf to have been a little pagan monument of two perſons who were *ſhipwrecked*. *Add.*

(3.) *Shipwreck'd* upon a kingdom, where no pity,
No friends, no hope! no kindred weep for me. *Shakeſp.*

SHI'PWRIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*ſhip* and *wright*.] A builder of ſhips.

Why ſuch impreſs of *ſhipwrights*, whoſe ſore taſk
Does not divide the Sunday from the week. *Shakeſp.*

A miſerable ſhame it were for our *ſhipwrights*, if they did not exceed all others in the ſetting up of our royal ſhips. *Raleigh.*

Vaſt numbers of ſhips in our harbours, and *ſhipwrights* in our ſea-port towns. *Swift.*

The Roman fleet, although built by *ſhipwrights*, and conducted by pilots, both without experience, defeated that of the Carthaginians. *Arbuthnot.*

As when a *ſhipwright* ſtands his workmen o'er,
Who ply the wimble ſome huge beam to bore,
Urg'd on all hands it nimbly ſpins about,
The grain deep piercing, 'till it ſcoops it out. *Pope.*

SHIRE. *n. ſ.* [ꞅcıꞃ, from ꞅcıꞃan, to divide, Saxon.] A diviſion of the kingdom; a county; ſo much of the kingdom as is under one ſheriff.

His blazing eyes, like two bright ſhining ſhields,
Did burn with wrath, and ſparkled living fire;
As two broad beacons, ſet in open fields,
Send forth their flames far off to every *ſhire*. *Fa. Qu.*

The noble youths from diſtant *ſhires* reſort. *Prior.*

SHIRT. *n. ſ.* [*ſhiert*, Dan. ꞅcẏꞃc, ꞅcẏꞃıc, Saxon.] The under linen garment of a man.

Shift a *ſhirt*: the violence of action hath made you reek as a ſacrifice. *Shakeſp. Cymb.*

I take but two *ſhirts* out with me, and I mean not to ſweat extraordinarily. *Shak. Hen. IV.*

When we lay next us what we hold moſt dear,
Like Hercules, envenom'd *ſhirts* we wear,
And cleaving miſchiefs. *Dryden.*

Several perſons in December had nothing over their ſhoulders but their *ſhirts*. *Addiſon on Italy.*

To **SHIRT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover; to clothe as in a ſhirt.

Ah! for ſo many ſouls, as but this morn
Were cloath'd with fleſh, and warm'd with vital blood,
But naked now, or *ſhirted* but with air. *Dryden.*

SHI'RTLESS. *adj.* [from *ſhirt*.] Wanting a ſhirt.

——— Linſey-wolſey brothers,
Grave mummers! ſleeveleſs ſome, and *ſhirtleſs* others. *Pope.*

SHI'TTAH.
SHI'TTIM. } *n. ſ.* A ſort of precious wood, of which *Moſes* made the greateſt part of the tables, altars, and planks belonging to the tabernacle. The wood is hard, tough, ſmooth, without knots, and extremely beautiful. It grows in Arabia. *Calmet.*

I will plant in the wilderneſs the *ſhittah*-tree. *Iſ.* xli. 19.

Bring me an offering of badgers ſkins and *ſhittim*-wood. *Ex.*

SHI'TTLECOCK. *n. ſ.* [Commonly and perhaps as properly *ſhuttlecock*. Of *ſhittle* or *ſhuttle* the etymology is doubtful: *Skinner* derives it from *ſchutteln*, German, to ſhake; or ꞅceaꞇan, Saxon, to throw. He thinks it is called a cock from its feathers. Perhaps it is properly *ſhuttlecork*, a cork driven to and fro, like the inſtrument in weaving, and ſoftened by frequent and rapid utterance from *cork* to *cock*.] A cork ſtuck with feathers, and driven by players from one to another with battledoors.

You need not diſcharge a cannon to break the chain of his thoughts: the pat of a *ſhittlecock*, or the creaking of a jack, will do his buſineſs. *Collier.*

SHIVE. *n. ſ.* [*ſchyve*, Dutch.] 1. A ſlice of bread. 2. A thick ſplinter, or lamina cut off from the main ſubſtance.

(1.) ——— Eaſy it is
Of a cut loaf to ſteal a *ſhive*. *Shak. Titus Andron.*

(2.) Shavings made by the plane are in ſome things differing from thoſe *ſhives*, or thin and flexible pieces of wood, that are obtained by borers. *Boyle.*

To **SHI'VER.** *v. n.* [*ſchawren*, German.] To quake; to tremble; to ſhudder, as with cold or fear.

Any very harſh noiſe will ſet the teeth on edge, and make all the body *ſhiver*. *Bacon.*

What religious palſy's this,
Which makes the boughs diveſt their bliſs?
And that they might her footſteps ſtraw,
Drop their leaves with *ſhivering* awe. *Cleaveland.*

Why ſtand we longer *ſhivering* under fear? *Milton.*

The man that *ſhiver'd* on the brink of ſin,
Thus ſteel'd and harden'd, ventures boldly in. *Dryd.*

He deſcribed this march to the temple with ſo much horror, that he *ſhiver'd* every joint. *Addiſon.*

Give up Laius to the realms of day,
Whoſe ghoſt, yet *ſhiv'ring* on Cocytus' ſand,
Expects its paſſage to the farther ſtrand. *Pope.*

——— Prometheus is laid
On icy Caucaſus to *ſhiver*,
While vultures eat his growing liver. *Swift.*

To **SHI'VER.** *v. n.* [from *ſhive*.] To fall at once into many parts or ſhives.

Had'ſt thou been aught but goſs'mer, feathers, air,
So many fathom down precipitating,
Thoud'ſt *ſhiver'd* like an egg. *Shakeſp. King John.*

Upon the breaking and *ſhivering* of a great ſtate, you may be ſure to have wars. *Bacon.*

The natural world, ſhould gravity once ceaſe, or be withdrawn, would inſtantly *ſhiver* into millions of atoms. *Woodw.*

To **SHI'VER.** *v. a.* To break by one act into many parts; to ſhatter.

The ground with *ſhiver'd* armour ſtrown. *Milton.*

Show'rs of granado's rain, by ſudden burſt
Diſploding murd'rous bowels; fragments of ſteel
A thouſand ways at once, the *ſhiver'd* orbs
Fly diverſe, working torment. *Philips.*

SHI'VER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] One fragment of many into which any thing is broken.

He would pound thee into *ſhivers* with his fiſt, as a ſailor breaks a biſcuit. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

——— As brittle as the glory is the face;
For there it is crack'd in an hundred *ſhivers*. *Shakeſp.*

If you ſtrike a ſolid body that is brittle, it breaketh not only where the immediate force is, but breaketh all about into *ſhivers* and fritters. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

——— Surging waves againſt a ſolid rock,
Though all to *ſhivers* daſh'd, th' aſſault renew,
Vain batt'ry, and in froth or bubbles end. *Milton.*

SHI'VERY. *adj.* [from *ſhiver*.] Looſe of coherence; incompact; eaſily falling into many fragments.

There were obſerved incredible numbers of theſe ſhells thus flatted, and extremely tender, in *ſhivery* ſtone. *Woodward.*

SHO'ADSTONE. *n. ſ.* *Shoadſtone* is a ſmall ſtone, ſmooth without, of a dark liver colour, and of the ſame colour within, only with the addition of a faint purple. It is a fragment broke of an iron vein. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Certain tin ſtones lie on the face of the ground, which they call *ſhoad*, as ſhed from the main load, and made ſomewhat round by the water. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

The loads or veins of metal were by this action of the departing water made eaſy to be found out by the *ſhoads*, or trains of metallick fragments born off from them, and lying in trains from thoſe veins towards the ſea, in the ſame courſe that water falling thence would take. *Woodward.*

SHOAL. *n. ſ.* [ꞅcole, Saxon.] 1. A crowd; a great multitude; a throng. 2. A ſhallow; a ſand-bank.

(1.) When there be great *ſhoals* of people, which go on to populate, without foreſeeing means of ſuſtentation: once in an age they diſcharge their people upon other nations. *Bacon.*

A league is made againſt ſuch routs and *ſholes* of people as have utterly degenerated from nature. *Bacon.*

The vices of a prince draw *ſholes* of followers, when his virtue leaves him the more eminent, becauſe ſingle. *Decay of Piety.*

A *ſhoal* of ſilver fiſhes glides
And plays about the barges. *Waller.*

God had the command of famine, whereby he could have carried them off by *ſhoals*. *Woodward.*

——— Around the goddeſs roll
Broad hats, and hoods, and caps, a ſable *ſhoal*,
Thick, and more thick the black blocade extends. *Pope.*

(2.) The haven's mouth they durſt not enter, for the dangerous *ſhoals*. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

He heaves them off the *ſholes*. *Dryden.*

The depth of your pond ſhould be ſix foot; and on the ſides ſome *ſholes* for the fiſh to lay their ſpawn. *Mortimer.*

To Shoal. *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To crowd; to throng. 2. To be ſhallow; to grow ſhallow.

(1.) The wave-ſprung entrails, about which fauſens and fiſh did *ſhole*. *Chapman.*

(2.) ——— What they met
Solid, or ſlimy, as in raging ſea,
Toſt up and down, together crouded drove,
From each ſide *ſhoaling* tow'rds the mouth of hell. *Milton.*

Shoal. *adj.* Shallow; obſtructed or incumbered with banks.

Shoa'liness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhoaly.*] Shallowneſs; frequency of ſhallow places.

Shoa'ly. *adj.* [from *ſhoal.*] Full of ſhoals; full of ſhallow places.

——— Thoſe who live
Where with his *ſhoaly* fords Vulturnus roars. *Dryden.*
The watchful hero felt the knocks, and found
The toſſing veſſel ſail'd on *ſhoaly* ground. *Dryden.*

Shock *n. ſ.* [*choc*, French; *ſchocken*, Dutch.] 1. Conflict; mutual impreſſion of violence; violent concourſe. 2. Concuſſion; external violence. 3. The conflict of enemies. 4. Offence; impreſſion of diſguſt. 5. [*Schocke*, old Dutch.] A pile of ſheaves of corn 6. [From *ſhagg.*] A rough dog.

(1.) ——— Thro' the *ſhock*
Of fighting elements on all ſides round
Environ'd, wins his way. *Milton.*

(2.) It is inconceptible how any ſuch man that hath ſtood the *ſhock* of an eternal duration, without corruption or alteration, ſhould after be corrupted or altered. *Judge Hale.*

Theſe ſtrong unſhaken mounds reſiſt the *ſhocks*
Of tides and ſeas tempeſtuous, while the rocks,
That ſecret in a long continu'd vein
Paſs through the earth, the pond'rous pile ſuſtain. *Black.*
Such is the haughty man, his tow'ring ſoul,
'Midſt all the *ſhocks* and injuries of fortune,
Riſes ſuperior and looks down on Cæſar. *Addiſon.*
Long at the head of his few faithful friends,
He ſtood the *ſhock* of a whole hoſt of foes. *Addiſon.*
The tender apples from their parents rent,
By ſtormy *ſhocks* muſt not neglected lie,
The prey of worms. *Philips.*
(3.) The adverſe legions, not leſs hideous join'd
The horrid *ſhock*. *Milton.*

Thoſe that run away are in more danger than the others that ſtand the *ſhock*. *L'Eſtrange.*

——— The mighty force
Of Edward twice o'erturn'd their deſp'rate king:
Twice he aroſe, and join'd the horrid *ſhock*. *Philips.*
(4.) Fewer *ſhocks* a ſtateſman gives his friend. *Young.*
(5.) Corn tithed, ſir parſon, together to get,
And cauſe it on *ſhocks* to be by and by ſet. *Tuſſer.*

In a full age, like as a *ſhock* of corn cometh in, in his ſeaſon. *Job.*

Thou, full of days, like weighty *ſhocks* of corn,
In ſeaſon reap'd, ſhall to thy grave be born. *Sandys.*
Behind the maſter walks, builds up the *ſhocks*,
Feels his heart heave with joy. *Thomſon.*

(6.) I would fain know why a *ſhock* and a hound are not diſtinct ſpecies. *Locke.*

To Shock. *v. a.* [*ſchocken*, Dutch.] 1. To ſhake by violence. 2. To meet force with force; to encounter. 3. To offend; to diſguſt.

(2.) Theſe her princes are come home again:
Come the three corners of the world in arms,
And we will *ſhock* them. *Shakeſp. King John.*

(3.) Suppoſing verſes are never ſo beautiful, yet if they contain any thing that *ſhocks* religion or good manners, they are
Verſus inopes rerum nugæque canoræ. *Dryden.*

——— My ſon,
I bade him love, and bid him now forbear:
If you have any kindneſs for him, ſtill
Adviſe him not to *ſhock* a father's will. *Dryden.*
Julian, who lov'd each ſober mind to *ſhock*,
Who laugh'd at God, and offer'd to a cock. *Harte.*

Thoſe who in reading Homer are *ſhock'd* that 'tis always a lion, may as well be angry that 'tis always a man. *Pope.*

To Shock. *v. n.* 1. To meet with hoſtile violence. 2. To be offenſive.

(1.) And now with ſhouts the *ſhocking* armies clos'd,
To lances lances, ſhields to ſhields oppos'd;
Commutual death the fate of war confounds,
Each adverſe battle gor'd with equal wounds. *Pope.*

(2.) The French humour, in regard of the liberties they take in female converſations, is very *ſhocking* to the Italians, who are naturally jealous. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*

To Shock. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To build up piles of ſheaves.

Reap well, ſcatter not, gather clean that is ſhorn,
Bind faſt, *ſhock* apace, have an eye to thy corn. *Tuſſer*

Shod. for *ſhoed*, the preterite and participle paſſive of *To ſhoe.*

Strong axletreed cart that is clouted and *ſhod*. *Tuſſer.*

Shoe. *n. ſ.* plural *ſhoes*, anciently *ſhoon*. [ꞅceo, ꞅeoe, Sax. *ſchoe*, Dutch.] The cover of the foot: of horſes as well as men.

Your hoſe ſhould be ungartered, your *ſhoe* untied, and every thing about you demonſtrating a careleſs deſolation. *Shakeſp.*

Spare none but ſuch as go in clouted *ſhoon*,
For they are thrifty honeſt men. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

This hollow cylinder is fitted with a ſucker, upon which is nailed a good thick piece of tanned *ſhoe*-leather. *Boyle.*

Unknown and like eſteem'd, and the dull ſwain
Treads on it daily with his clouted *ſhoon*,
And yet more medic'nal than that moly
That Hermes once to wiſe Ulyſſes gave;
He call'd it hæmony. *Milton.*

I was in pain, pulled off my *ſhoe*, and ſome eaſe that gave me. *Temple.*

To Shoe. *v. a.* preterite *I ſhod*; participle paſſive *ſhod.* [from the noun.] 1. To fit the foot with a ſhoe: uſed commonly of horſes. 2. To cover at the bottom.

(1.) The ſmith's note for *ſhoeing* and plough-irons. *Shakeſp.*

He doth nothing but talk of his horſe; and makes it a great appropriation to his own good parts, that he can *ſhoe* him himſelf. *Shakeſp.*

Tell your maſter that the horſes want *ſhoeing*. *Swift.*

(2.) The wheel compos'd of crickets bones,
And daintily made for the nonce,
For fear of rattling on the ſtones,
With thiſtle down they *ſhod* it. *Drayton.*

Shoe'boy. *n. ſ.* [*ſhoe* and *boy*] A boy that cleans ſhoes.

If I employ a *ſhoeboy*, is it in view to his advantage, or my own convenience? *Swift.*

Shoe'ing-horn. *n. ſ.* [*ſhoe* and *horn.*] 1. An horn uſed to facilitate the admiſſion of the foot into a narrow ſhoe. 2. Any thing by which a tranſaction is facilitated; any thing uſed as a medium: in contempt.

(2.) Moſt of our fine young ladies retain in their ſervice ſupernumerary and inſignificant fellows, which they uſe like whifflers, and commonly call *ſhoeing-horns*. *Spectator.*

I have been an arrant *ſhoeing-horn* for above theſe twenty years. I ſerved my miſtreſs in that capacity above five of the number before ſhe was ſhod. Though ſhe had many who made their applications to her, I always thought myſelf the beſt ſhoe in her ſhop. *Spectator.*

Shoema'ker. *n. ſ.* [*ſhoe* and *maker.*] One whoſe trade is to make ſhoes.

A cobler or *ſhoemaker* may find ſome little fault with the latchet of a ſhoe that an Appelles had painted, when the whole figure is ſuch as none but an Appelles could paint. *Watts.*

SHOE'TYE. *n. ſ.* [*ſhoe* and *tye.*] The riband with which women tie their ſhoes.

Madam, I do as is my duty,
Honour the ſhadow of your *ſhoetye.* *Hudibras.*

SHOG. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhock.*] Violent concuſſion.

Another's diving bow he did adore,
Which, with a *ſhog*, caſts all the hair before. *Dryden.*

He will rather have the primitive man to be produced, in a kind of digeſting balneum, where all the heavier lees may ſubſide, and a due æquilibrium be maintained, not diſturbed by any ſuch rude and violent *ſhogs* that would ruffle and break all the little ſtamina of the embryon. *Bentley.*

To **SHOG.** *v. a.* To ſhake; to agitate by ſudden interrupted impulſes.

After it is waſhed, they put the remnant into a wooden diſh, the which they ſoftly *ſhog* to and fro in the water, until the earthy ſubſtance be flitted away. *Carew.*

SHONE. The preterite of *ſhine.*

All his father in him *ſhone.* *Milton.*

SHOOK. The preterite and in poetry participle paſſive of *ſhake.*

Taxallan *ſhook* by Montezuma's pow'rs,
Has, to reſiſt his forces, call'd in ours. *Dryden.*

To **SHOOT.** *v. a.* preterite, *I ſhot*; participle, *ſhot* or *ſhotten.* [ſceotan, Saxon.] 1. To diſcharge any thing ſo as to make it fly with ſpeed or violence. 2. To diſcharge as from a bow or gun. 3. To let off: uſed of the inſtrument. 4. To ſtrike with any thing ſhot. 5. To emit new parts, as a vegetable. 6. To emit; to dart or thruſt forth. 7. To puſh ſuddenly. So we ſay, to *ſhoot* a bolt or lock. 8. To puſh forward. 9. To fit to each other by planing; a workman's term. 10. To paſs through with ſwiftneſs.

(1.) ——— Light
Shoots far into the boſom of dim night
A glimmering dawn. *Milton.*

(2.) I owe you much, and, like a witleſs youth,
That which I owe is loſt; but if you pleaſe
To *ſhoot* an arrow that ſelf way
Which you did *ſhoot* the firſt, I do not doubt
To find both. *Shakeſp.*

This murtherous ſhaft that's *ſhot*
Hath not yet lighted; and our ſafeſt way
Is to avoid the aim. *Shakeſp.*

A pomp of winning graces waited ſtill,
And from about her *ſhot* darts of deſire
Into all eyes to wiſh her ſtill in ſight. *Milton.*

(3.) The men *ſhoot* ſtrong ſhoots with their bows. *Abbot.*

The two ends of a bow *ſhot* off, fly from one another. *Boyle.*

Men who know not hearts ſhould make examples;
Which, like a warning-piece, muſt be *ſhot* off,
To fright the reſt from crimes. *Dryden.*

(4.) Not an hand ſhall touch the mount, but he ſhall be ſtoned or *ſhot* through. *Exod.* xix. 13.

(5.) None of the trees exalt themſelves, neither *ſhoot* up their top among the thick boughs. *Ezek.* xxxi. 14.

A grain of muſtard groweth up and *ſhooteth* out great branches. *Mark*, iv. 32.

Tell like a tall old oak, how learning *ſhoots*,
To heaven her branches, and to hell her roots. *Denham.*

(6.) ——— That gently warms
The univerſe, and to each inward part
With gentle penetration, though unſeen,
Shoots inviſible virtue ev'n to the deep. *Milton.*

——— Ye who pluck the flow'rs,
Beware the ſecret ſnake that *ſhoots* a ſting. *Dryden.*

The laſt had a ſtar upon its breaſt, which *ſhot* forth pointed beams of a peculiar luſtre. *Addiſon.*

Fir'd by the torch of noon, to tenfold rage,
Th' infuriate hill forth *ſhoots* the pillar'd flame. *Thomſon.*

(7.) I have laugh'd ſometimes when I have reflected on thoſe men who have *ſhot* themſelves into the world; ſome bolting out upon the ſtage with vaſt applauſe, and ſome hiſſed off, quitting it with diſgrace. *Dryden.*

The liquid air his moving pinions wound,
And, in the moment, *ſhoot* him on the ground. *Dryden.*

(8.) They that ſee me *ſhoot* out the lip, they ſhake the head. *Pſalms.*

(9.) Strait lines in joiners language are called a joint; that is, two pieces of wood that are *ſhot*, that is plained or elſe paired with a pairing-chiſſel. *Moxon.*

(10.) Thus having ſaid, ſhe ſinks beneath the ground,
With furious haſte, and *ſhoots* the Stygian ſound. *Dryden.*

To **SHOOT.** *v. n.* 1. To perform the act of ſhooting, or emitting a miſſile weapon. 2. To germinate; to increaſe in vegetable growth. 3. To form itſelf into any ſhape. 4. To be emitted. 5. To protuberate; to jet out. 6. To paſs as an arrow. 7. To become any thing by ſudden growth. 8. To move ſwiftly along. 9. To feel a quick glowing pain.

(1.) The archers have ſorely grieved him and *ſhot* at him. *Geneſis.*

When he has *ſhot* his beſt, he is ſure that none ever did *ſhoot* better. *Temple.*

A ſhining harveſt either hoſt diſplays,
And *ſhoots* againſt the ſun with equal rays. *Dryden.*

When you *ſhoot*, and ſhut one eye,
You cannot think he would deny
To lend the t'other friendly aid,
Or wink, as coward and afraid. *Prior.*

(2.) Such trees as love the ſun do not willingly deſcend far into the earth; and therefore they are commonly trees that *ſhoot* up much. *Bacon.*

Onions, as they hang, will *ſhoot* forth. *Bacon.*

The tree at once both upward *ſhoots*,
And juſt as much grows downward to the roots. *Cleav.*

The monarch oak, the patriarch of the trees,
Shoots riſing up, and ſpreads by ſlow degrees. *Dryden.*

Nor will the wither'd ſtock be green again,
But the wild olive *ſhoots* and ſhades the ungrateful plain. *Dryden.*

——— New creatures riſe,
A moving maſs at firſt, and ſhort of thighs;
Till *ſhooting* out with legs and imp'd with wings. *Dryden.*

The corn laid up by ants would *ſhoot* under ground, if they did not bite off all the buds; and therefore it will produce nothing. *Addiſon.*

A wild, where weeds and flow'rs promiſcuous *ſhoot*,
Or garden, tempting with forbidden fruit. *Pope.*

(3.) If the menſtruum be overcharged, metals will *ſhoot* into cryſtals. *Bacon.*

Although exhaled and placed in cold conſervatories, it will cryſtallize and *ſhoot* into glacious bodies. *Brown.*

That rude maſs will *ſhoot* itſelf into ſeveral forms, till it make an habitable world; the ſteady hand of Providence being the inviſible guide of all its motions. *Burnet's Theory.*

Expreſs'd juices of plants, boiled into the conſiſtence of a ſyrup, and ſet into a cool place, the eſſential ſalt will *ſhoot* upon the ſides of the veſſels. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

(4.) There *ſhot* a ſtreaming lamp along the ſky,
Which on the winged light'ning ſeem'd to fly. *Dryden.*

Tell them that the rays of light *ſhoot* from the ſun to our earth, at the rate of one hundred and eighty thouſand miles in the ſecond of a minute, they ſtand aghaſt at ſuch talk. *Watts.*

The grand ætherial bow
Shoots up immenſe. *Thomſon.*

(5.) The land did *ſhoot* out with a very great promontory, bending that way. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

This valley of the Tirol lies encloſed on all ſides by the Alps, though its dominions *ſhoot* out into ſeveral branches among the breaks of the mountains. *Addiſon on Italy.*

(6.) Thy words *ſhoot* thro' my heart,
Melt my reſolves, and turn me all to love. *Addiſon.*

(7.) ——— Materials dark and crude,
Of ſpir'tous fiery ſpume, till touch'd
With Heaven's ray, and temper'd, they *ſhoot* forth
So beauteous, opening to the ambient light. *Milton.*

Let me but live to ſhadow this young plant
From blites and ſtorms: he'll ſoon *ſhoot* up a hero. *Dryden.*

(8.) A *ſhooting* ſtar in autumn thwarts the night. *Milton.*

Where Tigris at the foot of Paradiſe
Into a gulf *ſhot* under ground, till part
Roſe up a fountain by the tree of life. *Milton.*

At firſt ſhe flutters, but at length ſhe ſprings,
To ſmoother flight, and *ſhoots* upon her wings. *Dryden.*

The broken air loud whiſtling as ſhe flies,
She ſtops and liſtens, and *ſhoots* forth again,
And guides her pinions by her young ones cries. *Dryden.*

Heav'n's imperious queen *ſhot* down from high,
At her approach the brazen hinges fly,
The gates are forc'd. *Dryden.*

——————— She downward glides,
Lights in Fleet-ditch, and *ſhoots* beneath the tides. *Gay.*

Where the mob gathers, ſwiftly *ſhoot* along,
Nor idly mingle in the noiſy throng. *Gay.*

Not half ſo ſwiftly *ſhoots* along in air
The gliding light'ning. *Pope.*

SHOOT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. The act or impreſſion of any thing emitted from a diſtance. 2. The act of ſtriking, or endeavouring to ſtrike with a miſſive weapon diſcharged by any inſtrument. 3. [*Scheuten*, Dutch.] Branches iſſuing from the main ſtock.

(1.) The Turkiſh bow giveth a very forcible *ſhoot*, inſomuch as the arrow hath pierced a ſteel target two inches thick; but the arrow, if headed with wood, hath been known to pierce through a piece of wood of eight inches thick. *Bacon.*

(2.) The noiſe of thy croſs-bow
Will ſcare the herd, and ſo my *ſhoot* is loſt. *Shakeſp.*

But come the bow; now mercy goes to kill,
And ſhooting well is then accounted ill.
Thus will I ſave my credit in the *ſhoot*,
Not wounding, pity would not let me do't. *Shakeſp.*

As a country-fellow was making a *ſhoot* at a pigeon, he trod upon a ſnake that bit him. *L'Eſtrange.*

(3.) They will not come juſt on the tops where they were cut, but out of thoſe *ſhoots* which were water-boughs. *Bacon.*

I ſaw them under a green mantling vine,
Plucking ripe cluſters from the tender *ſhoots*. *Milton.*

Prune off ſuperfluous branches and *ſhoots* of this ſecond ſpring; but expoſe not the fruit without leaves ſufficient. *Evel.*

——————— The hook ſhe bore,
To lop the growth of the luxuriant year,
To decent form the lawleſs *ſhoots* to bring,
And teach th' obedient branches where to ſpring. *Pope.*

Now, ſhould my praiſes owe their truth
To beauty, dreſs, or paint, or youth,
'Twere grafting on an annual ſtock
That muſt our expectations mock;
And making one luxuriant *ſhoot*,
Die the next year for want of root. *Swift.*

Pride puſh'd forth buds at ev'ry branching *ſhoot*,
And virtue ſhrunk almoſt beneath the root. *Harte.*

SHOO'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhoot*.] One that ſhoots; an archer; a gunner.

The *ſhooter* ewe, the broad-leav'd ſycamore. *Fairfax.*

We are *ſhooters* both, and thou doſt deign
To enter combat with us, and conteſt
With thine own clay. *Herbert.*

The king with gifts a veſſel ſtores;
And next, to reconcile the *ſhooter* God,
Within her hollow ſides the ſacrifice he ſtow'd. *Dryden.*

SHOP. *n. ſ.* [ꞅceop, Saxon, a magazine; *eſchoppe*, French; *ſhopa*, low Latin. *Ainſworth.*] 1. A place where any thing is ſold. 2. A room in which manufactures are carried on.

Our windows are broke down,
And we for fear compell'd to ſhut our *ſhops*. *Shakeſp.*

In his needy *ſhop* a tortoiſe hung,
An alligator ſtuft, and other ſkins
Of ill-ſhap'd fiſhes; and about his ſhelves
A beggarly account of empty boxes. *Shakeſp.*

Scarce any ſold in *ſhops* could be relied on as faithfully prepared. *Boyle.*

His *ſhop* is his element, and he cannot with any enjoyment of himſelf live out of it. *South's Sermons.*

What a ſtrange thing is it, that a little health, or the poor buſineſs of a *ſhop*, ſhould keep us ſo ſenſeleſs of theſe great things, that are coming ſo faſt upon us! *Law.*

(2.) Your moſt grave belly thus anſwer'd;
True is it, my incorporate friends,
That I receive the general food at firſt,
Which you do live upon; and fit it is,
Becauſe I am the ſtorehouſe and the *ſhop*
Of the whole body. *Shakeſp.*

We have divers mechanical arts and ſtuffs made by them; and *ſhops* for ſuch as are not brought into vulgar uſe. *Bacon.*

SHOPBOA'RD. *n. ſ.* [*ſhop* and *board*.] Bench on which any work is done.

That beaſtly rabble, that came down
From all the garrets in the town,
And ſtalls, and *ſhopboards*, in vaſt ſwarms,
With new-chalk'd bills, and ruſty arms. *Hudibras.*

It dwells not in ſhops or workhouſes; nor till the late age was it ever known, that any one ſerved ſeven years to a ſmith or a taylor, that he ſhould commence doctor or divine from the *ſhopboard* or the anvil; or from whiſtling to a team, come to preach to a congregation. *South's Sermons.*

SHO'PBOOK. *n. ſ.* [*ſhop* and *book*.] Book in which a tradeſman keeps his accounts.

They that have wholly neglected the exerciſe of their underſtandings, will be as unfit for it as one unpractiſed in figures to caſt up a *ſhopbook*. *Locke.*

SHOPKEE'PER. *n. ſ.* [*ſhop* and *keep*.] A trader who ſells in a ſhop; not a merchant who only deals by wholeſale.

Nothing is more common than to hear a *ſhopkeeper* deſiring his neighbour to have the goodneſs to tell him what is a clock. *Addiſon.*

SHO'PMAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſhop* and *man*.] A petty trader.

Garth, gen'rous as his muſe, preſcribes and gives,
The *ſhopman* ſells, and by deſtruction lives. *Dryden.*

SHORE. The preterite of *ſhear*.

——————— I'm glad thy father's dead:
Thy match was mortal to him, and pure grief
Shore his old thread in twain. *Shakeſp.*

SHORE. *n. ſ.* [ꞅcoꞃe, Saxon.] 1. The coaſt of the ſea. 2. The bank of a river. A licentious uſe. 3. A drain; properly *ſewer*. 4. [*Schooren*, Dutch, to prop.] The ſupport of a building; a buttreſs.

(1.) ——————— Sea cover'd ſea;
Sea without *ſhore*. *Milton.*

(2.) Beſide the fruitful *ſhore* of muddy Nile,
Upon a ſunny bank outſtretched lay,
In monſtrous length, a mighty crocodile. *Spenſer.*

(4.) When I uſe the word *ſhore*, I may intend thereby a coaſt of land near the ſea, or a drain to carry off water, or a prop to ſupport a building. *Watts's Logick.*

To SHORE. *v. a.* [*ſchooren*, Dutch.] 1. To prop; to ſupport. 2. To ſet on ſhore. Not in uſe.

(1.) They undermined the wall, and, as they wrought, *ſhored* it up with timber. *Knolles.*

He did not much ſtrengthen his own ſubſiſtence in court, but ſtood there on his own feet, for the moſt of his allies rather leaned upon him than *ſhored* him up. *Wotton.*

There was alſo made a *ſhoring* or under-propping act for the benevolence; to make the ſums which any perſon had agreed to pay leviable by courſe of law. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

(2.) I will bring theſe two blind ones aboard him; if he think it fit to *ſhore* them again, let him call me rogue. *Shakeſp.*

SHO'RELESS. *adj.* [from *ſhore*.] Having no coaſt.

This ocean of felicity is ſo *ſhoreleſs* and bottomleſs, that all the ſaints and angels cannot exhauſt it. *Boyle.*

SHO'RLING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhear*, *ſhore*.] The felt or ſkin of a ſheep ſhorn.

SHORN. The participle paſſive of *ſhear*: with *of*.

——————— So roſe the Danite ſtrong,
Shorn of his ſtrength. *Milton.*

Vile ſhrubs are *ſhorn* for browze: the tow'ring height
Of unctuous trees are torches for the night. *Dryden.*

He plunging downward ſhot his radiant head;
Diſpell'd the breathing air that broke his flight;
Shorn of his beams, a man to mortal ſight. *Dryden.*

SHORT. *adj.* [ꞅceoꞃt, Saxon.] 1. Not long; commonly not long enough. 2. Not long in ſpace or extent. 3. Not long in time or duration. 4. Repeated by quick iterations. 5. Not adequate; not equal: with *of* before the thing with which the compariſon is made. 6. Defective; imperfect; not attaining the end; not reaching the intended point. 7. Not far diſtant in time. 8. Scanty; wanting. 9. Not fetching a compaſs. 10. Not going ſo far as was intended. 11. Defective as to quantity. 12. Narrow; contracted. 13. Brittle; friable. 14. Not bending.

(1.) Weak though I am of limb, and *ſhort* of ſight,
Far from a lynx, and not a giant quite,
I'll do what Mead and Cheſelden adviſe,
To keep theſe limbs, and to preſerve theſe eyes. *Pope.*

(2.) This leſs voluble earth,
By *ſhorter* flight to the eaſt, had left him there. *Milton.*

Though *ſhort* my ſtature, yet my name extends
To heaven itſelf, and earth's remoteſt ends. *Pope.*

(3.) They change the night into day: the light is *ſhort*, becauſe of darkneſs. *Job*, xvii. 12.

Nor love thy life, nor hate, but what thou liv'ſt,
Live well, how long or *ſhort* permit to Heav'n. *Milton.*

Short were her marriage joys: for in the prime
Of youth her lord expir'd before his time. *Dryden.*

(4.) Her breath then *ſhort*, ſeem'd loth from home to paſs,
Which more it mov'd, the more it ſweeter was. *Sidney.*

Thy breath comes *ſhort*, thy darted eyes are fixt
On me for aid, as if thou wert purſu'd. *Dryden.*

My breath grew *ſhort*, my beating heart ſprung upward,
And leap'd and bounded in my heaving boſom. *Smith.*

(5.) Immoderate praiſes the fooliſh lover thinks *ſhort of* his miſtreſs, though they reach far beyond the heavens. *Sidney.*

Some cottons here grow, but *ſhort* in worth unto thoſe of Smyrna. *Sandys.*

The Turks give you a quantity rather exceeding than *ſhort of* your expectation. *Sandys.*

I know them not; not therefore am I *ſhort*
Of knowing what I ought. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

——————————— To attain
The height and depth of thy eternal ways,
All human thoughts come *ſhort*, ſupreme of things. *Milton.*

O glorious trial of exceeding love,
Engaging me to emulate! but *ſhort*
Of thy perfection, how ſhall I attain? *Milton.*

To place her in Olympus' top a gueſt,
Among th' immortals, who with nectar feaſt;
That poor would ſeem, that entertainment *ſhort*
Of the true ſplendor of her preſent court. *Waller.*

We err, and come *ſhort of* ſcience, becauſe we are ſo frequently miſled by the evil conduct of our imaginations. *Glanv.*

As in many things the knowledge of philoſophers was *ſhort of* the truth, ſo almoſt in all things their practice fell *ſhort of* their knowledge: the principles by which they walked were as much below thoſe by which they judged, as their feet were below their head. *South's Sermons.*

He wills not death ſhould terminate their ſtrife;
And wounds, if wounds enſue, be *ſhort of* life. *Dryden.*

Virgil exceeds Theocritus in regularity and brevity, and falls *ſhort of* him in nothing but ſimplicity and propriety of ſtyle. *Pope.*

Defect in our behaviour, coming *ſhort of* the utmoſt gracefulneſs, often eſcapes our obſervation. *Locke.*

If ſpeculative maxims have not an actual univerſal aſſent from all mankind, practical principles come *ſhort of* an univerſal reception. *Locke.*

The people fall *ſhort of* thoſe who border upon them, in ſtrength of underſtanding. *Addiſon.*

A neutral indifference falls *ſhort of* that obligation they lie under, who have taken ſuch oaths. *Addiſon.*

When I made theſe, an artiſt undertook to imitate it; but uſing another way of poliſhing them, he fell much *ſhort of* what I had attained to, as I afterwards underſtood. *Newton.*

It is not credible that the Phœnicians, who had eſtabliſhed colonies in the Perſian gulph, ſtopt *ſhort*, without puſhing their trade to the Indies. *Arbuthnot.*

Doing is expreſsly commanded, and no happineſs allowed to any thing *ſhort of* it. *South's Sermons.*

The ſignification of words will be allowed to fall much *ſhort of* the knowledge of things. *Baker.*

(6.) Since higher I fall *ſhort*, on him who next
Provokes my envy. *Milton.*

That great wit has fallen *ſhort* in his account. *More.*

Where reaſon came *ſhort*, revelation diſcovered on which ſide the truth lay. *Locke.*

Men expreſs their univerſal ideas by ſigns; a faculty which beaſts come *ſhort* in. *Locke.*

(7.) He commanded thoſe, who were appointed to attend him, to be ready by a *ſhort* day. *Clarendon.*

(8.) The Engliſh were inferior in number, and grew *ſhort* in their proviſions. *Hayward.*

—— They *ſhort of* ſuccours, and in deep deſpair,
Shook at the diſmal proſpect of the war. *Dryden.*

(9.) So ſoon as ever they were gotten out of the hearing of the cock, the lion turned *ſhort* upon him, and tore him to pieces. *L'Eſtrange.*

He ſeiz'd the helm, his fellows cheer'd,
Turn'd *ſhort* upon the ſhelves, and madly ſteer'd. *Dryden.*

For turning *ſhort*, he ſtruck with all his might
Full on the helmet of th' unwary knight. *Dryden.*

(10.) As one condemn'd to leap a precipice,
Who ſees before his eyes the depth below,
Stops *ſhort*. *Dryden.*

(11.) ———— When the fleece is ſhorn,
When their defenceleſs limbs the brambles tear,
Short of their wool, and naked from the ſheer. *Dryden.*

(12.) Men of wit and parts, but of *ſhort* thoughts and little meditation, are apt to diſtruſt every thing for a fancy. *Burnet.*

They, ſince their own *ſhort* underſtandings reach
No farther than the preſent, think ev'n the wiſe
Like them diſcloſe the ſecrets of their breaſts. *Rowe.*

(13.) His fleſh is not firm, but *ſhort* and taſteleſs. *Walton.*

Marl from Derbyſhire was very fat, though it had ſo great a quantity of ſand, that it was ſo *ſhort*, that wet you could not work it into a ball, or make it hold together. *Mortimer.*

(14.) The lance broke *ſhort*, the beaſt then bellow'd loud,
And his ſtrong neck to a new onſet bow'd. *Dryden.*

SHORT. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A ſummary account.

The *ſhort* and long is, our play is prefer'd. *Shakeſp.*

In *ſhort*, ſhe makes a man of him at ſixteen, and a boy all his life after. *L'Eſtrange.*

Repentance is, in *ſhort*, nothing but a turning from ſin to God, the caſting off all our former evils, and, inſtead thereof, conſtantly practiſing all thoſe Chriſtian duties which God requireth of us. *Duty of Man.*

If he meet with no reply, you may conclude that I truſt to the goodneſs of my cauſe: the *ſhort* on't is, 'tis indifferent to your humble ſervant whatever your party ſays. *Dryden.*

—— From Medway's pleaſing ſtream
To Severn's roar be thine:
In *ſhort*, reſtore my love, and ſhare my kingdom. *Dryden.*

The proprieties and delicacies of the Engliſh are known to few: 'tis impoſſible even for a good wit to underſtand and practiſe them, without the help of a liberal education and long reading; in *ſhort*, without wearing off the ruſt which he contracted while he was laying in a ſtock of learning. *Dryden.*

The *ſhort* is, to ſpeak all in a word, the poſſibility of being found in a ſalvable ſtate cannot be ſufficiently ſecured, without a poſſibility of always perſevering in it. *Norris.*

To ſee whole bodies of men breaking a conſtitution; in *ſhort*, to be encompaſſed with the greateſt dangers from without, to be torn by many virulent factions within, then to be ſecure and ſenſeleſs, are the moſt likely ſymptoms, in a ſtate, of ſickneſs unto death. *Swift.*

SHORT. *adv.* [It is, I think, only uſed in compoſition.] Not long.

———————— Beauty and youth,
And ſprightly hope and *ſhort*-enduring joy. *Dryden.*

One ſtrange draught preſcribed by Hippocrates for a *ſhort*-

breathed man, is half a gallon of hydromel, with a little vinegar. *Arbuthnot.*

To SHO'RTEN. *v. a.* [from *ſhort.*] 1. To make ſhort, either in time or ſpace. 2. To contract; to abbreviate. 3. To confine; to hinder from progreſſion. 4. To lop.

(1.) Becauſe they ſee it is not fit or poſſible that churches ſhould frame thankſgivings anſwerable to each petition, they *ſhorten* ſomewhat the reins of their cenſure. *Hooker.*

Would you have been ſo brief with him, he would
Have been ſo brief with you, to *ſhorten* you,
For taking ſo the head, the whole head's length. *Shakeſp.*

To *ſhorten* its ways to knowledge, and make each perception more comprehenſive, it binds them into bundles. *Locke.*

——— None ſhall dare
With *ſhorten'd* ſword to ſtab in cloſer war,
But in fair combat. *Dryden.*

——— War, and luxury's more direful rage,
Thy crimes have brought, to *ſhorten* mortal breath,
With all the num'rous family of death. *Dryden.*

Whatever *ſhortens* the fibres, by inſinuating themſelves into their parts, as water in a rope, contracts. *Arbuthnot.*

(2.) We *ſhorten'd* days to moments by love's art,
Whilſt our two ſouls
Perceiv'd no paſſing time, as if a part
Our love had been of ſtill eternity. *Suckling.*

(3.) The Iriſh dwell altogether by their ſepts, ſo as they may conſpire what they will; whereas if there were Engliſh placed among them, they ſhould not be able to ſtir but that it ſhould be known, and they *ſhortened* according to their demerits. *Spenſer.*

——— To be known, *ſhortens* my laid intent;
My boon I make it, that you know me not. *Shakeſp.*

Here, where the ſubject is ſo fruitful, I am *ſhortened* by my chain, and can only ſee what is forbidden me to reach. *Dryden.*

(4.) Diſhoneſt with lopt arms the youth appears,
Spoil'd of his noſe, and *ſhorten'd* of his ears. *Dryden.*

SHO'RTHAND. *n. ſ.* [*ſhort* and *hand.*] A method of writing in compendious characters.

—— Your follies and debauches change
With ſuch a whirl, the poets of your age
Are tir'd, and cannot ſcore them on the ſtage,
Unleſs each vice in *ſhorthand* they indite,
Ev'n as notcht 'prentices whole ſermons write. *Dryden.*

Boys have but little uſe of *ſhorthand*, and ſhould by no means practiſe it, 'till they can write perfectly well. *Locke.*

In *ſhorthand* ſkill'd, where little marks compriſe
Whole words, a ſentence in a letter lies. *Creech.*

As the language of the face is univerſal, ſo 'tis very comprehenſive: no laconiſm can reach it: 'tis the *ſhorthand* of the mind, and crowds a great deal in a little room. *Collier.*

SHO'RTLIVED. *adj.* [*ſhort* and *live.*] Not living or laſting long.

Unhappy parent of a *ſhortliv'd* ſon!
Why loads he this embitter'd life with ſhame? *Dryden.*

The joyful *ſhortliv'd* news ſoon ſpread around,
Took the ſame train. *Dryden.*

Some vices promiſe a great deal of pleaſure in the commiſſion; but then, at beſt, it is but *ſhortlived* and tranſient, a ſudden flaſh preſently extinguiſhed. *Calamy's Sermons.*

The frequent alterations in publick proceedings, the variety of *ſhortlived* favourites that prevailed in their ſeveral turns under the government of her ſucceſſors, have broken us into theſe unhappy diſtinctions. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

A piercing torment that *ſhortlived* pleaſure of your's muſt bring upon me, from whom you never received offence. *Addiſon.*

——— All thoſe graces
The common fate of mortal charms may find;
Content our *ſhortliv'd* praiſes to engage,
The joy and wonder of a ſingle age. *Addiſon.*

Admiration is a *ſhortlived* paſſion, that immediately decays upon growing familiar with its object, unleſs it be ſtill fed with freſh diſcoveries. *Addiſon.*

Then palaces ſhall riſe; the joyful ſon
Shall finiſh what his *ſhortliv'd* ſire begun. *Pope.*

SHO'RTLY. *adv.* [from *ſhort.*] 1. Quickly; ſoon; in a little time. It is commonly uſed relatively of future time, but *Clarendon* ſeems to uſe it abſolutely. 2. In a few words; briefly.

(1.) I muſt leave thee, love, and *ſhortly* too. *Shakeſp.*

Thou art no friend to God, or to the king:
Open the gates, or I'll ſhut thee out *ſhortly.* *Shak. H. VI.*

The armies came *ſhortly* in view of each other. *Clarend.*

The time will *ſhortly* come, wherein you ſhall more rejoice for that little you have expended for the benefit of others, than in that which by ſo long toil you ſhall have ſaved. *Calamy.*

He celebrates the anniverſary of his father's funeral, and *ſhortly* after arrives at Cumæ. *Dryden.*

Ev'n he, whoſe ſoul now melts in mournful lays,
Shall *ſhortly* want the gen'rous tear he pays. *Pope.*

(2.) I could expreſs them more *ſhortly* this way than in proſe, and much of the force, as well as grace of arguments, depends on their conciſeneſs. *Pope.*

SHO'RTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhort.*] 1. The quality of being ſhort, either in time or ſpace. 2. Fewneſs of words; brevity; conciſeneſs. 3. Want of reach; want of capacity. 4. Deficience; imperfection.

(1.) I'll make a journey twice as far t' enjoy
A ſecond night of ſuch ſweet *ſhortneſs*, which
Was mine in Britain. *Shakeſp. Cymb.*

They move ſtrongeſt in a right line, which is cauſed by the *ſhortneſs* of the diſtance. *Bac. Nat. Hiſt.*

I will not trouble my readers with the *ſhortneſs* of the time in which I writ it. *Dryden.*

May they not juſtly to our climes upbraid
Shortneſs of night, and penury of ſhade? *Prior.*

Think upon the vanity and *ſhortneſs* of human life, and let death and eternity be often in your minds. *Law.*

(2.) The neceſſity of *ſhortneſs* cauſeth men to cut off impertinent diſcourſes, and to compriſe much matter in few words. *Hooker.*

Sir, pardon me in what I have to ſay,
Your plainneſs and your *ſhortneſs* pleaſe me well. *Shakeſp.*

The prayers of the church will be very fit, as being moſt eaſy for their memories, by reaſon of their *ſhortneſs*, and yet containing a great deal of matter. *Duty of Man.*

(3.) Whatſoever is above theſe proceedeth of *ſhortneſs* of memory, or of want of a ſtayed attention. *Bacon.*

(4.) Another account of the *ſhortneſs* of our reaſon, and eaſineſs of deception, is the forwardneſs of our underſtanding's aſſent to ſlightly examined concluſions. *Glanv. Scep.*

From the inſtances I had given of human ignorance, to our *ſhortneſs* in moſt things elſe, 'tis an eaſy inference. *Glanv.*

It may be eaſily conceived, by any that can allow for the lameneſs and *ſhortneſs* of tranſlations, out of languages and manners of writing differing from ours. *Temple.*

SHO'RTRIBS. *n. ſ.* [*ſhort* and *ribs.*] The baſtard ribs; the ribs below the ſternum.

A gentleman was wounded in a duel: the rapier entered into his right ſide, ſlanting by his *ſhortribs* under the muſcles. *Wiſem. Surg.*

SHO'RTSIGHTED. *adj.* [*ſhort* and *ſight.*] 1. Unable by the convexity of the eye to ſee far. 2. Unable by intellectual ſight to ſee far.

(1.) *Shortſighted* men ſee remote objects beſt in old age, therefore they are accounted to have the moſt laſting eyes. *Newton.*

(2.) The fooliſh and *ſhortſighted* die with fear
That they go no where, or they know not where. *Denh.*

Other propoſitions were deſigned for ſnares to the *ſhortſighted* and credulous. *L'Eſtrange.*

SHO'RTSIGHTEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [*ſhort* and *ſight.*] 1. Defect of ſight, proceeding from the convexity of the eye. 2. Defect of intellectual ſight.

(2.) Cunning is a kind of *ſhortſightedneſs*, that diſcovers the minuteſt objects which are near at hand, but is not able to diſcern things at a diſtance. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

SHO'RTWAISTED. *adj.* [*ſhort* and *waiſt.*] Having a ſhort body.

Duck-legg'd, *ſhort-waiſted*; ſuch a dwarf ſhe is,
That ſhe muſt riſe on tip-toes for a kiſs. *Dryd. Juv.*

SHO'RTWINDED. *adj.* [*ſhort* and *wind.*] Shortbreathed; aſthmatick; purſive; breathing by quick and faint reciprocations.

Sure he means brevity in breath; *ſhort-winded.* *Sh. H.* IV.

So ſhaken as we are, ſo wan with care,
Find we a time for frighted peace to pant,
And breath *ſhort-winded* accents of new broils,
To be commenc'd in ſtrands afar. *Shakeſp. H.* IV.

With this the Mede *ſhort-winded* old men eaſes,
And cures the lungs unſavory diſeaſes. *May's Virg.*

SHO'RTWINGED. *adj.* [*ſhort* and *wing.*] Having ſhort wings. Hawks are divided into long and ſhort winged.

Short-wing'd, unfit himſelf to fly,
His fear foretold foul weather. *Dryden.*

SHO'RY. *adj.* [from *ſhore.*] Lying near the coaſt.

There is commonly a declivity from the ſhore to the middle part of the channel, and thoſe *ſhory* parts are generally but ſome fathoms deep. *Burn. Theor. of the Earth.*

SHOT. The preterite and participle paſſive of *ſhoot.*

On the other ſide a pleaſant grove
Was *ſhot* up high, full of the ſtately tree
That dedicated is to Olympick Jove. *Fairy Queen.*

Their tongue is as an arrow *ſhot* out, it ſpeaketh deceit. *Jer.*

The fortifier of Pendennis made his advantage of the commodiouſneſs afforded by the ground, and ſhot rather at a ſafe preſerving the harbour from ſudden attempts of little fleets, than to withſtand any great navy. *Carew.*

He only thought to crop the flow'r,
New *ſhot* up from a vernal ſhow'r. *Milton.*

From before her vaniſh'd night,
Shot through with orient beams. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Sometimes they *ſhot* out in length like rivers, and ſometimes they flew into remote countries in colonies. *Burnet.*

The ſame metal is naturally *ſhot* into quite different figures, as quite different kinds of them are of the ſame figure. *Woodw.*

He prone on ocean in a moment flung,
Stretch'd wide his eager arms, and *ſhot* the ſeas along. *Pope.*

SHOT. *n. ſ.* [*ſchot*, Dutch; from *ſhoot.*] 1. The act of ſhooting. 2. The miſſile weapon emitted by any inſtrument. 3. The flight of a miſſile weapon. 4. [*Eſcot*, French.] A ſum charged; a reckoning.

(1.) A *ſhot* unheard gave me a wound unſeen. *Sidney.*

——— Proud death!
What feaſt is tow'rd in thy infernal cell,
That thou ſo many princes at a *ſhot*
So bloodily haſt ſtruck! *Shakeſp. Haml.*

He cauſed twenty *ſhot* of his greateſt cannon to be made at the king's army. *Clarendon.*

(2.) I ſhall here abide the hourly *ſhot*
Of angry eyes. *Shakeſp. Cymb.*

At this booty they were joyful, for that they were ſupplied thereby with good ſtore of powder and *ſhot.* *Hayward.*

Above one thouſand great *ſhot* were ſpent upon the walls, without any damage to the garriſon. *Clarend.*

Impatient to revenge the fatal *ſhot*,
His right hand doubly to his left ſucceeds. *Dryden.*

(3.) She ſat over againſt him, a good way off, as it were a bow *ſhot.* *Gen.* xxi. 16.

(4.) A man is never welcome to a place, 'till ſome certain *ſhot* be paid, and the hoſteſs ſay welcome. *Shakeſp.*

As the fund of our pleaſure, let each pay his *ſhot*;
Far hence be the ſad, the lewd fop, and the ſot. *Ben. Johnſ.*

Shepherd, leave decoying,
Pipes are ſweet a Summer's day;
But a little after toying,
Women have the *ſhot* to pay. *Dryden.*

He touch'd the pence when others touch'd the pot;
The hand that ſign'd the mortgage paid the *ſhot.* *Swift.*

SHOTE. *n. ſ.* [ꞅceota, Saxon; *trutta minor*, Lat.] A fiſh.]

The *ſhote*, peculiar to Devonſhire and Cornwal, in ſhape and colour reſembleth the trout; howbeit, in bigneſs and goodneſs cometh far behind him. *Carew.*

SHO'TFREE. *adj.* [*ſhot* and *free.*] 1. Clear of the reckoning. 2 Not to be hurt by ſhot. 3. Unpuniſhed.

(1.) Though I could 'ſcape *ſhotfree* at London, I fear the ſhot here: here's no ſcoring but upon the pate. *Shak. H.* IV.

SHO'TTEN. *adj.* [from *ſhoot.*] 1. Having ejected the ſpawn. 2. Curdled by keeping too long.

(1.) Go thy ways, old Jack; die when thou wilt, if goodmanhood be not forgot upon the earth, then am I a *ſhotten* herring. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

Aſk for what price thy venal tongue was ſold!
Tough wither'd treuffles, ropy wine, a diſh
Of *ſhotten* herrings, or ſtale ſtinking fiſh. *Dryden.*

To SHOVE. *v. a.* [ꞅcuꝼan, Saxon; *ſchuyven*, Dutch.] 1. To puſh by main ſtrength. 2. To drive by a pole that reaches to the bottom of the water; as, he *ſhoved* his boat. 3. To puſh; to ruſh againſt.

(1.) The hand could pluck her back, that *ſhov'd* her on. *Shakeſp.*

In the corrupted currents of this world,
Offence's gilded hand may *ſhove* by juſtice;
And oft the wicked prize itſelf
Buys out the law. *Shakeſp.*

——— I ſent your grace
The parcels and particulars of our grief,
The which hath been with ſcorn *ſhov'd* from the court. *Shakeſp.*

Of other care they little reck'ning make,
Than how to ſcramble at the ſhearers feaſt,
And *ſhove* away the worthy bidden gueſt. *Milton.*

There the Britiſh Neptune ſtood,
Beneath them to ſubmit th' officious flood,
And with his trident *ſhov'd* them off the ſand. *Dryden.*

Shoving back this earth on which I ſit,
I'll mount. *Dryd. Tyr. Love.*

A ſtrong man was going to *ſhove* down St. Paul's cupola. *Arbuthnot.*

(3.) He uſed to *ſhove* and elbow his fellow-ſervants to get near his miſtreſs, when money was a-paying or receiving. *Arbuthnot.*

——— Behold a rev'rend ſire
Crawl through the ſtreets, *ſhov'd* on or rudely preſs'd
By his own ſons. *Pope.*

You've play'd and lov'd, and eat and drank your fill;
Walk ſober off, before a ſprightlier age
Come titt'ring on, and *ſhove* you from the ſtage. *Pope.*

Make nature ſtill incroach upon his plan,
And *ſhove* him off as far as e'er we can. *Pope.*

——— Eager to expreſs your love,
You ne'er conſider whom you *ſhove*,
But rudely preſs before a duke. *Swift.*

To SHOVE. *v. n.* 1. To puſh forward before one. 2. To move in a boat, not by oars but a pole.

(1.) The ſeamen towed, and I *ſhoved* 'till we arrived within forty yards of the ſhore. *Gul. Trav.*

(2.) —— He graſp'd the oar,
Receiv'd his gueſts aboard, and *ſhov'd* from ſhore. *Garth.*

SHOVE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The act of ſhoving; a puſh.

I was forced to ſwim behind, and puſh the boat forward with one of my hands; and the tide favouring me, I could feel the ground I reſted two minutes, and then gave the boat another *ſhove.* *Gul. Trav.*

SHO'VEL. *n. ſ.* [ꞅcoꝼl, Saxon; *ſchoeffel*, Dutch.] An inſtrument conſiſting of a long handle and broad blade with raiſed edges.

A handbarrow, wheelbarrow, *ſhovel* and ſpade. *Tuſſer.*

The brag of the Ottoman, that he would throw Malta into the ſea, might be performed at an eaſier rate than by the *ſhovels* of his Janizaries. *Glanv. Scep.*

To SHO'VEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To throw or heap with a ſhovel. 2. To gather in great quantities.

(1.) ——— I thought
To die upon the bed my father dy'd,
To lie cloſe by his honeſt bones; but now
Some hangman muſt put on my ſhroud and lay me
Where no prieſt *ſhovels* in duſt. *Sh. Wint. Tale.*

(2.) Ducks *ſhovel* them up as they ſwim along the waters; but divers inſects alſo devour them. *Derham.*

SHO'VELBOARD. *n. ſ.* [*ſhovel* and *board.*] A long board on which they play by ſliding metal pieces at a mark.

—— So have I ſeen, in hall of lord,

A weak arm throw on a long *ſhovelboard*;
He barely lays his piece. *Dryden.*

SHO'VELLER, or *Shovelard. n. ſ.* [from *ſhovel*; *platea.*] A bird.—*Shoveller*, or ſpoonbill; the former name the more proper, the end of the bill being broad like a ſhovel, but not concave like a ſpoon, but perfectly flat. *Grew's Muſæum.*

Pewets, gulls, and *ſhovellers* feed upon fleſh, and yet are good meat. *Bacon.*

This formation of the wizzon is not peculiar to the ſwan, but common unto the platea, or *ſhovelard*, a bird of no muſical throat. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

SHOUGH. *n. ſ.* [for *ſhock.*] A ſpecies of ſhaggy dog; a ſhock.

In the catalogue ye be for men,
As hound and greyhounds, mungrels, ſpaniels, curs,
Shoughs, water-rugs, and demi-wolves are 'cleped
All by the name of dogs. *Shak. Macb.*

SHOULD. *v. n.* [*ſcude*, Dutch; ſceolðan, Saxon.] 1. This is a kind of auxiliary verb uſed in the conjunctive mood, of which the ſignification is not eaſily fixed. 2. *I* SHOULD *go.* It is my buſineſs or duty to go. 3. *If I* SHOULD *go.* If it happens that I go. 4. *Thou* SHOULD'ST *go.* Thou oughteſt to go. 5. *If thou* SHOULD'ST *go.* If it happens that thou goeſt. 6. The ſame ſignifications are found in all the other perſons ſingular and plural. 7. SHOULD *be.* A proverbial phraſe of ſlight contempt or irony. 8. There is another ſignification now little in uſe, in which *ſhould* has ſcarcely any diſtinct or explicable meaning. *It ſhould be* differs in this ſenſe very little from *it is.*

(6.) Let not a deſperate action more engage you
Than ſafety *ſhould.* *Ben. Johnſ. Cat.*

Some praiſes come of good wiſhes and reſpects, when by telling men what they are, they repreſent to them what they *ſhould* be. *Bacon.*

To do thee honour I will ſhed their blood,
Which the juſt laws, if I were faultleſs, *ſhould.* *Waller.*
So ſubjects love juſt kings, or ſo they *ſhould.* *Dryden.*

I conclude, that things are not as they *ſhould* be. *Swift.*

(7.) The girls look upon their father as a clown, and the boys think their mother no better than ſhe *ſhould be.* *Addiſon.*

(8.) There is a fabulous narration, that in the northern countries there *ſhould be* an herb that groweth in the likeneſs of a lamb, and feedeth upon the graſs. *Bac. Nat. Hiſt.*

SHO'ULDER. *n. ſ.* [ſculðre, Saxon; *ſcholder*, Dutch.] 1. The joint which connects the arm to the body. 2. The upper joint of the foreleg of edible animals. 3. The upper part of the back. 4. The ſhoulders are uſed as emblems of ſtrength, or the act of ſupporting. 5. A riſing part; a prominence. A term among artificers.

(1.) I have ſeen better faces in my time,
Than ſtand on any *ſhoulder* that I ſee
Before me. *Shakeſp.*

It is a fine thing to be carried on mens *ſhoulders*; but give God thanks that thou art not forced to carry a rich fool upon thy *ſhoulders* as thoſe poor men do. *Taylor.*

The head of the *ſhoulder* bone being round, is inſerted into ſo ſhallow a cavity in the ſcapula, that, were there no other guards for it, it would be thruſt out upon every occaſion. *Wiſeman.*

(2.) We muſt have a *ſhoulder* of mutton for a property. *Shakeſpeare.*

He took occaſion, from a *ſhoulder* of mutton, to cry up the plenty of England. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

(3.) Emily dreſs'd herſelf in rich array;
Freſh as the month, and as the morning fair,
Adown her *ſhoulders* fell her length of hair. *Dryden.*

(4.) Ev'n as thou wilt, ſweet Warwick, let it be;
For on thy *ſhoulders* do I build my ſeat. *Shakeſp. H. VI.*

The king has cur'd me; and from theſe *ſhoulders*,
Theſe ruin'd pillars, out of pity taken
A load would ſink a navy. *Shakeſp. H. VIII.*

(5.) When you rivet a pin into a hole, your pin muſt have a *ſhoulder* to it thicker than the hole is wide, that the *ſhoulder* ſlip not through the hole as well as the ſhank. *Moxon.*

To **SHO'ULDER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To puſh with inſolence and violence. 2. To put upon the ſhoulder.

(1.) The rolling billows beat the ragged ſhore,
As they the earth would *ſhoulder* from her ſeat. *Fai. Qu.*

Dudman, a well-known foreland to moſt ſailors, here *ſhoulders* out the ocean, to ſhape the ſame a large boſom between itſelf. *Car. Sur. of Cornw.*

—— You debaſe yourſelf,
To think of mixing with th' ignoble herd:
What, ſhall the people know their god-like prince
Headed a rabble, and profan'd his perſon,
Shoulder'd with filth? *Dryden.*

So vaſt the navy now at anchor rides,
That underneath it the preſs'd waters fail,
And, with its weight, it *ſhoulders* off the tides. *Dryden.*

Around her numberleſs the rabble flow'd,
Should'ring each other, crowding for a view. *Rowe's Jane Sh.*

When Hopkins dies, a thouſand lights attend
The wretch, who living ſav'd a candle's end;
Should'ring God's altar a vile image ſtands,
Belies his features, nay extends his hands. *Pope.*

(2.) Archimedes's lifting up Marcellus's ſhips finds little more credit than that of the giants *ſhouldering* mountains. *Glanv.*

SHO'ULDERBELT. *n. ſ.* [*ſhoulder* and *belt.*] A belt that comes acroſs the ſhoulder.

Thou haſt an ulcer, which no leech can heal,
Though thy broad *ſhoulderbelt* the wound conceal. *Dryden.*

SHO'ULDERBLADE. *n. ſ.* The ſcapula; the plate bone to which the arm is connected.

If I have lifted up my hand againſt the fatherleſs, when I ſaw my help in the gate, then let mine arm fall from my *ſhoulderblade*, and mine arm be broken from the bone. *Job*, xxxi. 22.

SHO'ULDERCLAPPER. *n. ſ.* [*ſhoulder* and *clap.*] One who affects familiarity, or one that miſchiefs privily.

A fiend, a fury, pitileſs and rough;
A back friend, a *ſhoulderclapper*, one that commands
The paſſages of alleys. *Shakeſp. Comedy of Err.*

SHO'ULDERSHOTTEN. *adj.* [*ſhoulder* and *ſhot.*] Strained in the ſhoulder.

His horſe waid in the back, and *ſhoulderſhotten.* *Shakeſp.*

SHO'ULDERSLIP. *n. ſ.* [*ſhoulder* and *ſlip.*] Diſlocation of the ſhoulder.

The horſe will take ſo much care of himſelf as to come off with only a ſtrain or a *ſhoulderſlip.* *Swift.*

To **SHOUT.** *v. n.* [A word of which no etymology is known.] To cry in triumph or exhortation.

They *ſhouted* thrice: what was the laſt cry for? *Shakeſp.*
Shout unto God with the voice of triumph. *Pſ.* xlvii. 1.
It is not the voice of them that *ſhout* for maſtery. *Ex.* xxxii.
The *ſhouting* for thy ſummer fruits and harveſt is fallen. *Iſ.*

He ſtorms and *ſhouts*; but flying bullets now
To execute his rage appear too ſlow:
They miſs, or ſweep but common ſouls away;
For ſuch a loſs Opdam his life muſt pay. *Waller.*

There had been nothing but howlings and *ſhoutings* of poor naked men, belabouring one another with ſnagged ſticks. *More.*

All clad in ſkins of beaſts the jav'lin bear,
And ſhrieks and *ſhoutings* rend the ſuff'ring air. *Dryden.*
What hinders you to take the man you love?
The people will be glad, the ſoldier *ſhout*;
And Bertran, though repining, will be aw'd. *Dryden.*

SHOUT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A loud and vehement cry of triumph or exhortation.

———— Thanks, gentle citizens:
This general applauſe, and chearful *ſhout*,
Argues your wiſdom and your love to Richard. *Shakeſp.*

The Rhodians, ſeeing the enemy turn their backs, gave a great *ſhout* in deriſion. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

Then he might have dy'd of all admir'd,
And his triumphant ſoul with *ſhouts* expir'd. *Dryden.*

Sho'uter. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhout.*] He who ſhouts.

A deal of loud applauſe rang out,
And thinn'd the air, 'till even the birds fell down
Upon the *ſhouters* heads. *Dryden's Cleom.*

To SHOW. *v. a.* pret. *ſhowed* and *ſhown*; part. paſſ. *ſhown.* [ꞅceapan, Saxon; *ſchowen*, Dutch. This word is frequently written *ſhew*; but ſince it is always pronounced and often written *ſhow*, which is favoured likewiſe by the Dutch *ſchowen*, I have adjuſted the orthography to the pronunciation.] 1. To exhibit to view, as an agent. 2. To afford to the eye or notice; as a thing containing or exhibiting. 3. To make to ſee. 4. To make to perceive. 5. To make to know. 6. To give proof of; to prove. 7. To publiſh; to make publick; to proclaim. 8. To inform; to teach; with *of*. 9. To make known. 10. To conduct. To *ſhow*, in this ſenſe, is to *ſhow* the way. 11. To offer; to afford. 12. To explain; to expound. 13. To diſcover; to point out.

(1.) ——— If I do feign,
O let me in my preſent wildneſs die,
And never live to *ſhew* th' incredulous world
The noble change that I have purpoſed. *Shakeſp. H. IV.*

Wilt thou *ſhew* wonders to the dead? Shall the dead ariſe and praiſe thee? *Pſ.* lxxxviii. 10.

Men ſhould not take a charge upon them that they are not fit for, as if ſinging, dancing, and *ſhewing* of tricks, were qualifications for a governor. *L'Eſtrange.*

I through the ample air, in triumph high,
Shall lead hell captive, maugre hell, and *ſhow*
The pow'rs of darkneſs bound. *Milton.*

(2.) Nor want we ſkill or art, from whence to raiſe
Magnificence; and what can Heav'n *ſhew* more? *Milton.*

A mirrour in one hand collective *ſhews*,
Varied and multiplied the groupe of woes. *Savage.*

(3.) Not higher that hill, nor wider, looking round,
Whereon for different cauſe the tempter ſet
Our ſecond Adam in the wilderneſs,
To *ſhow* him all earth's kingdoms and glory. *Milton.*

Yet him, God the moſt high vouchſafes
To call by viſion from his father's houſe,
His kindred and falſe gods, into a land
Which he will *ſhow* him. *Milton.*

(4.) Th' inclement ſeaſons, rain, ice, hail and ſnow,
Which now the ſky with various face begins
To *ſhow* us in this mountain, while the winds
Blow moiſt and keen. *Milton.*

(5.) ——— Him the moſt High,
Rapt in a balmy cloud with winged ſteeds
Did, as thou ſaw'ſt, receive, to walk with God
High in ſalvation and the climes of bliſs,
Exempt from death; to *ſhow* thee what reward
Awaits the good. *Milton.*

——— A ſhooting ſtar
In Autumn thwarts the night, when vapours fir'd
Impreſs the air, and *ſhows* the mariner
From what point of his compaſs to beware
Impetuous winds. *Milton.*

——— Know, I am ſent
To *ſhow* thee what ſhall come in future days
To thee and to thy offspring: good with bad
Expect to hear. *Milton.*

(6.) ——— This I urge to *ſhow*
Invalid that which thee to doubt it mov'd. *Milton.*

——— I'll to the citadel repair,
And *ſhow* my duty by my timely care. *Dryden.*

Achates' diligence his duty *ſhows*. *Dryden.*

(7.) Ye are a choſen generation, that ye ſhould *ſhew* forth the praiſes of him who hath called you out of darkneſs. 1 *Pet.* ii.

(8.) I ſhall no more ſpeak in proverbs, but *ſhew* you plainly *of* the Father. *Jo.* xvi. 25.

(9.) I raiſed thee up to *ſhew* in thee my power. *Ex.* ix. 16.

——— Nothing wants, but that thy ſhape,
Like his, and color ſerpentine, may *ſhow*
Thy inward fraud, to warn all creatures from thee. *Milton.*

(10.) She taking him for ſome cautious city patient, that came for privacy, *ſhews* him into the dining-room. *Swift.*

(11.) To him that is afflicted, pity ſhould be *ſhewed* from his friend. *Job*, vi. 14.

Felix, willing to *ſhew* the Jews a pleaſure, left Paul bound. *Acts*, xxiv. 27.

Thou ſhalt utterly deſtroy them; make no covenant with them, nor *ſhew* mercy unto them. *Deut.* vii. 2.

(12.) Foraſmuch as knowledge and *ſhewing* of hard ſentences, and diſſolving of doubts, were found in the ſame, Daniel let him be called. *Dan.* v. 12.

(13.) Why ſtand we longer ſhivering under fears,
That *ſhow* no end but death? *Milton.*

To Show. *v. n.* 1. To appear; to look; to be in appearance. 2. To have appearance; to become well or ill.

(1.) She *ſhews* a body rather than a life,
A ſtatue than a brother. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

Juſt ſuch ſhe *ſhows* before a riſing ſtorm. *Dryden.*

Still on we preſs; and here renew the carnage,
So great, that, in the ſtream, the moon *ſhow'd* purple. *Phillips.*

(2.) My lord of York, it better *ſhew'd* with you,
When that your flock aſſembled by the bell,
Encircled you to hear with rev'rence
Your expoſition on the holy text,
Than now to ſee you here an iron man,
Cheering a rout of rebels with your drum. *Shak. H. IV.*

Show. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. A ſpectacle; ſomething publickly expoſed to view for money. 2. Superficial appearance; not reality. 3. Oſtentatious diſplay. 4. Object attracting notice. 5. Publick appearance: contrary to *concealment*. 6. Semblance; likeneſs. 7. Speciouſneſs; plauſibility. 8. External appearance. 9. Exhibition to view. 10. Pomp; magnificent ſpectacle. 11. Phantoms; not realities. 12. Repreſentative action.

(1.) I do not know what ſhe may produce me; but, provided it be a *ſhow*, I ſhall be very well ſatisfied. *Addiſon.*

The dwarf kept the gates of the *ſhow* room. *Arbuthn.*

(2.) ——— Mild heav'n
Diſapproves that care, though wiſe in *ſhow*,
That with ſuperfluous burden loads the day. *Milton.*

(3.) Nor doth his grandeur and majeſtick *ſhow*
Of luxury, though call'd magnificence,
Allure mine eye. *Milton Par. Reg.*

Stand before her in a golden dream;
Set all the pleaſures of the world to *ſhow*,
And in vain joys let her looſe ſpirits flow. *Dryden.*

——— The radiant ſun
Sends from above ten thouſand bleſſings down,
Nor is he ſet ſo high for *ſhow* alone. *Granv.*

Never was a charge, maintained with ſuch a *ſhow* of gravity, which had a ſlighter foundation. *Atterbury.*

I envy none their pageantry and *ſhow*,
I envy none the gilding of their woe. *Young.*

(4.) The city itſelf makes the nobleſt *ſhow* of any in the world: the houſes are moſt of them painted on the outſide, ſo that they look extremely gay and lively. *Addiſon.*

(5.) ——— Jeſus, riſing from his grave,
Spoil'd principalities and pow'rs, triumph'd
In open *ſhow*, and with aſcenſion bright
Captivity led captive. *Milton.*

(6.) When devils will their blackeſt ſins put on,
They do ſuggeſt at firſt with heav'nly *ſhows*. *Shak. Oth.*

He through paſs'd the midſt unmark'd,
In *ſhow* plebeian angel militant. *Milton.*

(7.) The places of Ezechiel have ſome *ſhow* in them: for there the Lord commandeth the Levites, which had committed idolatry, to be put from their dignity, and ſerve in inferior miniſtries. *Whitgifte.*

The kindred of the ſlain forgive the deed;
But a ſhort exile muſt for *ſhow* precede. *Dryden.*

(8.) Shall I ſay O Zelmane? Alas, your words be againſt it.

Shall I ſay prince Pyrocles? Wretch that I am, your *ſhow* is manifeſt againſt it. *Sidney.*

Fierce was the fight on the proud Belgian's ſide,
For honour, which they ſeldom ſought before;
But now they by their own vain boaſts were ty'd,
And forc'd at leaſt in *ſhew*, to prize it more. *Dryden.*

(9.) —— I have a letter from her;
The mirth whereof 's ſo larded with my matter,
That neither ſingly can be manifeſted,
Without the *ſhew* of both. *Shakeſp.*

(10.) As for triumphs, maſks, feaſts, and ſuch *ſhews*, men need not be put in mind of them. *Bacon.*

(11.) What you ſaw was all a fairy *ſhow*;
And all thoſe airy ſhapes you now behold,
Were human bodies once. *Dryden.*

(12.) Florio was ſo overwhelmed with happineſs, that he could not make a reply, but expreſſed in dumb *ſhow* thoſe ſentiments of gratitude that were too big for utterance. *Addiſon.*

SHO'WBREAD, or *Shewbread. n. ſ.* [*ſhow* and *bread.*] Among the Jews, they thus called loaves of bread that the prieſt of the week put every Sabbath-day upon the golden table, which was in the ſanctum before the Lord. They were covered with leaves of gold, and were twelve in number, repreſenting the twelve tribes of Iſrael. They ſerved them up hot, and at the ſame time took away the ſtale ones, and which could not be eaten but by the prieſt alone. This offering was accompanied with frankincenſe and ſalt. *Calmet.*

Set upon the table *ſhowbread* before me. *Ex.* xxv. 30.

SHO'WER. *n. ſ.* [*ſcheure*, Dutch.] 1. Rain either moderate or violent. 2. Storm of any thing falling thick. 3. Any very liberal diſtribution.

(1.) If the boy have not a woman's gift,
To rain a *ſhower* of commanded tears,
An onion will do well for ſuch a ſhift. *Shakeſp.*

The ancient cinnamon was, while it grew, the dryeſt; and in *ſhowers* it proſpered worſt. *Bacon.*

(2.) I'll ſet thee in a *ſhower* of gold, and hail
Rich pearls upon them. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

Give me a ſtorm; if it be love,
Like Danae in the golden *ſhower*,
I ſwim in pleaſure. *Carew.*

With *ſhow'rs* of ſtones he drives them far away;
The ſcatt'ring dogs around at diſtance bay. *Pope.*

(3.) —— He and myſelf
Have travell'd in the great *ſhower* of your gifts,
And ſweetly felt it. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

To SHO'WER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To wet or drown with rain. 2. To pour down. 3. To diſtribute or ſcatter with great liberality.

(1.) Serve they as a flow'ry verge, to bind
The fluid ſkirts of that ſame wat'ry cloud,
Leſt it again diſſolve, and *ſhow'r* the earth? *Milton.*

The ſun more glad impreſs'd his beams,
Than in fair evening cloud, or humid bow,
When God hath *ſhow'r'd* the earth. *Milt. Par. L.*

(2.) Theſe, lull'd by nightingales, embracing ſlept;
And on their naked limbs the flow'ry roof
Show'r'd roſes, which the morn repair'd. *Milt. Par. L.*

(3.) After this fair diſcharge, all civil honours having *ſhowered* on him before, there now fell out occaſion to action. *Wotton.*

——— Cæſar's favour,
That *ſhow'rs* down greatneſs on his friends, will raiſe me
To Rome's firſt honours. *Addiſ. Cato.*

To SHO'WER. *v. n.* To be rainy.

SHO'WERY. *adj.* [from *ſhower.*] Rainy.

A hilly field, where the ſtubble is ſtanding, ſet on fire in the *ſhowery* ſeaſon, will put forth muſhrooms. *Bacon.*

Murranus came from Anxur's *ſhow'ry* height,
With ragged rocks and ſtony quarries white,
Seated on hills. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The combat thickens, like the ſtorm that flies
From weſtward, when the *ſhow'ry* winds ariſe. *Addiſon.*

SHO'WISH. *adj.* [from *ſhow.*] 1. Splendid; gaudy. 2. Oſtentatious.

(1.) The eſcutcheons of the company are *ſhowiſh*, and will look magnificent. *Swift.*

SHOWN. pret. and part. paſſ. of *To ſhow.* Exhibited.

Mercy *ſhown* on man by him ſeduc'd. *Milton.*

SHOWY. *adj.* [from *ſhow.*] Oſtentation.

Men of warm imaginations neglect ſolid and ſubſtantial happineſs for what is *ſhowy* and ſuperficial. *Addiſon.*

SHRANK. The preterite of *ſhrink.*

The children of Iſrael eat not of the ſinew which *ſhrank* upon the hollow of the thigh. *Gen.* xxxii. 32.

To SHRED. *v. a.* pret. *ſhred.* [ſcreadan, Saxon.] To cut into ſmall pieces. Commonly uſed of cloth or herbs.

It hath a number of ſhort cuts or *ſhreddings*, which may be better called wiſhes than prayers. *Hooker.*

One gathered wild gourds, and *ſhred* them. 2 *Kings.*

Where did you whet your knife to-night, he cries,
And *ſhred* the leeks that in your ſtomach riſe? *Dryden's Juv.*

SHRED. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. A ſmall piece cut off. 2. A fragment.

(1.) Gold, grown ſomewhat churliſh by recovering, is made more pliant by throwing in *ſhreds* of tanned leather. *Bacon.*

The mighty Tyrian queen, that gain'd
With ſubtle *ſhreds* a tract of land,
Did leave it with a caſtle fair
To his great anceſtor. *Hudibras.*

A beggar might patch up a garment with ſuch *ſhreds* as the world throws away. *Pope.*

(2.) They ſaid they were an hungry; ſigh'd forth proverbs,
That hunger broke ſtone walls; that dogs muſt eat:
And with theſe *ſhreds* they vented their complainings. *Shakeſp.*

Shreds of wit and ſenſeleſs rhimes
Blunder'd out a thouſand times. *Swift.*

His panegyrick is made up of half a dozen *ſhreds*, like a ſchoolboy's theme, beaten general topicks. *Swift.*

SHREW. *n. ſ.* [*ſchreyen*, German, to clamour.] A peeviſh, malignant, clamorous, ſpiteful, vexatious, turbulent woman. [It appears in *Robert* of *Glouceſter*, that this word ſignified anciently any one perverſe or obſtinate of either ſex.]

There dede of hem vor hunger a thouſand and mo,
And yat nolde the *ſcrewen* to none pes go. *Rob. of Glouc.*

Be merry, be merry, my wife has all;
For women are *ſhrews* both ſhort and tall. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

By this reckoning he is more *ſhrew* than ſhe. *Shakeſp.*

A man had got a *ſhrew* to his wife, and there could be no quiet in the houſe for her. *L'Eſtrange.*

Her ſallow cheeks her envious mind did ſhew,
And ev'ry feature ſpoke aloud the *ſhrew.* *Dryden.*

Every one of them, who is a *ſhrew* in domeſtick life, is now become a ſcold in politicks. *Addiſon's Freeh.*

SHREWD. *adj.* [Contracted from *ſhrewed.*] 1. Having the qualities of a ſhrew; malicious; troubleſome; miſchievous. 2. Maliciouſly ſly; cunning; more artful than good. 3. Bad; ill betokening. 4. Painful; pinching; dangerous; miſchievous.

(1.) Her eldeſt ſiſter is ſo curſt and *ſhrewd*,
That 'till the father rids his hands of her,
Your love muſt live a maid. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) It was a *ſhrewed* ſaying of the old monk, that two kind of priſons would ſerve for all offenders, an inquiſition and a bedlam: if any man ſhould deny the being of a God, and the immortality of the ſoul, ſuch a one ſhould be put into the firſt, as being a deſperate heretick; but if any man ſhould profeſs to believe theſe things, and yet allow himſelf in any known wickedneſs, ſuch a one ſhould be put into bedlam. *Tillotſon.*

A ſpiteful ſaying gratifies ſo many little paſſions, that it meets with a good reception, and the man who utters it is looked upon as a *ſhrewd* ſatiriſt. *Addiſon.*

Corruption proceeds from employing thoſe who have the character of *ſhrewd* worldly men, inſtead of ſuch as have had a liberal education, and trained up in virtue. *Addiſon.*

(3.) Scarce any man paſſes to a liking of ſin in others, but by firſt practiſing it himſelf; and conſequently we may take it for a *ſhrewd* indication, and ſign, whereby to judge of thoſe who have ſinned with too much caution, to ſuffer the world to charge ſins directly upon their converſation. *South.*

(4.) ——— Every of this number,
That have endur'd *ſhrewd* nights and days with us,
Shall ſhare the good of our returned fortune. *Shakeſp.*

When a man thinks he has a ſervant, he finds a traitor that eats his bread, and is readier to do him a miſchief, and a *ſhrewd* turn, than an open adverſary. *South.*

No enemy is ſo deſpicable but he may do a body a *ſhrewd* turn. *L'Eſtrange.*

SHRE'WDLY. *adv.* [from *ſhrewd.*] 1. Miſchievouſly; deſtructively. 2. Vexatiouſly. It is uſed commonly of ſlight miſchief, or in ironical expreſſion. 3. With good gueſs.

(1.) This practice hath moſt *ſhrewdly* paſt upon thee. *Shak.*

At Oxford, his youth and want of experience in maritime ſervice, had ſomewhat been *ſhrewdly* touched, even before the ſluices of popular liberty were ſet open. *Wotton.*

(2.) The obſtinate and ſchiſmatical are like to think themſelves *ſhrewdly* hurt, forſooth, by being cut off from that body which they chooſe not to be of. *South.*

This laſt alluſion rubb'd upon the ſore;
Yet ſeem'd ſhe not to winch, tho' *ſhrewdly* pain'd. *Dryden.*

(3.) Four *per cent.* encreaſes not the number of lenders; as any man at firſt hearing will *ſhrewdly* ſuſpect it. *Locke.*

SHRE'WDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhrewd.*] 1. Sly; cunning; archneſs. 2. Miſchievouſneſs; petulance.

(1.) Her garboiles, which not wanted *ſhrewdneſs* of policy too, did you too much diſquiet. *Shakeſp.*

The neighbours round admire his *ſhrewdneſs*,
For ſongs of loyalty and lewdneſs. *Swift.*

SHRE'WISH. *adj.* [from *ſhrew.*] Having the qualities of a ſhrew; froward; petulantly clamorous.

Angelo, you muſt excuſe us:
My wife is *ſhrewiſh* when I keep not hours. *Shak.*

SHRE'WISHLY. *adv.* [from *ſhrewiſh.*] Petulantly; peeviſhly; clamorouſly; frowardly.

He ſpeaks very *ſhrewiſhly*; one would think his mother's milk were ſcarce out of him. *Shakeſp.*

SHRE'WISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhrewiſh.*] The qualities of a ſhrew; frowardneſs; petulance; clamorouſneſs.

I have no gift in *ſhrewiſhneſs*,
I am a right maid for my cowardice;
Let her not ſtrike me. *Shakeſp.*

SHRE'WMOUSE. *n. ſ.* [ꞅcꞃeapa, Saxon.] A mouſe of which the bite is generally ſuppoſed venomous, and to which vulgar tradition aſſigns ſuch malignity, that ſhe is ſaid to lame the foot over which ſhe runs. I am informed that all theſe reports are calumnious, and that her feet and teeth are equally harmleſs with thoſe of any other little mouſe. Our anceſtors however looked on her with ſuch terrour, that they are ſuppoſed to have given her name to a ſcolding woman, whom for her venom they call a *ſhrew*.

To SHRIEK. *v. n.* [*ſkrieger*, Daniſh; *ſcricciolare*, Italian.] To cry out inarticulately with anguiſh or horrour; to ſcream.

On top whereof ay dwelt the ghaſtly owl,
Shrieking his baleful note. *Fairy Queen.*

It was the owl that *ſhriek'd*, the fatal belman
Which gives the ſterneſt good-night. *Shakeſp.*

Were I the ghoſt that walk'd,
I'd *ſhriek*, that even your ears ſhould rift to hear me. *Shakeſp.*

——— In a dreadful dream
I ſaw my lord ſo near deſtruction,
Then *ſhriekt* myſelf awake. *Denham.*

——— Hark! Peace!
At this ſhe *ſhriek'd* aloud; the mournful train
Eccho'd her grief. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

Why did you *ſhriek* out? *Dryd. Sp. Fry.*

SHRIEK. *n. ſ.* [*ſkrieg*, Daniſh; *ſcriccio*, Italian.] An inarticulate cry of anguiſh or horrour.

——— Una hearing evermore
His rueful *ſhrieks* and groanings, often tore
Her guiltleſs garments, and her golden hair,
For pity of his pain. *Fairy Queen.*

Time has been my ſenſes would have cool'd,
To hear a night *ſhriek*, and my fell of hair
Wou'd at a diſmal treatiſe rouſe and ſtir
As life were in't. *Shak. Macb.*

The corps of Almon, and the reſt are ſhown,
Shrieks, clamours, murmurs, fill the frighted town. *Dryd.*

SHRIFT. *n. ſ.* [ꞅcꞃıꝼꞇ, Saxon.] Confeſſion made to a prieſt. A word out of uſe.

——— Off with
Bernardine's head: I will give a preſent *ſhrift*,
And will adviſe him for a better place. *Shakeſp.*

My lord ſhall never reſt;
I'll watch him tame, and talk him out:
His bed ſhall ſeem a ſchool, his board a *ſhrift*. *Shakeſp.*

The duke's commands were abſolute,
Therefore my lord, addreſs you to your *ſhrift*,
And be yourſelf; for you muſt die this inſtant. *Rowe.*

SHRIGHT, for *ſhrieked.* *Spenſer.*

SHRILL. *adj.* [A word ſuppoſed to be made *per onomatopœiam*, in imitation of the thing expreſſed, which indeed it images very happily.] Sounding with a piercing, tremulous, or vibratory ſound.

Thy hounds ſhall make the welkin anſwer them,
And fetch *ſhrill* echoes from the hollow earth. *Shak.*

The cock that is the trumpet to the morn,
Doth with his lofty and *ſhrill* ſounding throat
Awake the god of day. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Look up a height, the *ſhrill* gorg'd lark ſo far
Cannot be ſeen or heard. *Shak. K. Lear.*

Upſprings the lark, *ſhrill* voic'd and loud. *Thomſon.*

To SHRILL. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To pierce the ear with ſharp and quick vibrations of ſound.

The ſun of all the world is dim and dark;
O heavy herſe,
Break we our pipes that *ſhrill'd* as loud as lark,
O careful verſe. *Spenſer.*

Hark how the minſtrels 'gin to *ſhrill* aloud
Their merry muſick that reſounds from far,
The pipe, the tabor, and the trembling crowd
That well agree withouten breach or jar. *Spenſer.*

A *ſhrilling* trumpet ſounded from on high,
And unto battle bade themſelves addreſs. *Shak.*

Here, no clarion's *ſhrilling* note
The muſe's green retreat can pierce;
The grove, from noiſy camps remote,
Is only vocal with my verſe. *Fenton's Ode to Lord Gower.*

——— The females round,
Maids, wives, and matrons mix a *ſhrilling* ſound. *Pope.*

SHRI'LLY. *adv.* [from *ſhrill.*] With a ſhrill noiſe.

SHRI'LLNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhrill.*] The quality of being ſhrill.

SHRIMP. *n. ſ.* [*ſchrumpe*, a wrinkle, German; *ſcrympe*, Daniſh.] 1. A ſmall cruſtaceous vermiculated fiſh. 2. A little wrinkled man; a dwarf. In contempt.

(1.) Of ſhell-fiſh there are wrinkles, *ſhrimps*, crabs. *Car.*

Hawks and gulls can at a great height ſee mice on the earth, and *ſhrimps* in the waters. *Derham.*

(2.) It cannot be, this weak and writhled *ſhrimp*
Should ſtrike ſuch terrour in his enemies. *Shakeſp.*

He hath found,
Within the ground,
At laſt, no *ſhrimp*,
Whereon to imp
His jolly club. *Ben. Johnſon.*

SHRINE. *n. ſ.* [ꞅcın, Saxon; *ſcrinium*, Lat.] A caſe in which ſomething ſacred is repoſited.

You living powers encloſ'd in ſtately *ſhrine*
Of growing trees; you rural gods that wield

Your ſcepters here, if to your cares divine ———

A voice may come, which troubled ſoul doth yield. *Sidney.*

——— All the world come

To kiſs this *ſhrine*, this mortal breathing ſaint. *Shakeſp.*

Come offer at my *ſhrine* and I will help thee. *Shakeſp.*

——— They often plac'd

Within his ſanctu'ry itſelf their *ſhrines*,

Abominations! and with curſed things ———

His holy rites profan'd. *Milton.*

Falling on his knees before her *ſhrine*,

He thus implor'd her pow'r. *Dryden.*

Lovers are in rapture at the name of their fair idol; they laviſh out all their incenſe upon that *ſhrine*, and cannot bear the thought of admitting a blemiſh therein. *Watts.*

To SHRINK. *v. n.* preterite, *I ſhrunk*, or *ſhrank*; participle, *ſhrunken.* [ſcrincan, Saxon.] 1. To contract itſelf into leſs room; to ſhrivel; to be drawn together by ſome internal power. 2. To withdraw as from danger. 3. To expreſs fear; horrour, or pain, by ſhrugging, or contracting the body. 4. To fall back as from danger.

(1.) But to be ſtill hot ſummer's tantlings, and

The *ſhrinking* ſlaves of winter. *Shakeſp. Cymb.*

I am a ſcribbled form, drawn with a pen

Upon a parchment, and againſt this fire

Do I *ſhrink* up. *Shakeſp. King John.*

I have not found that water, by mixture of aſhes, will *ſhrink* or draw into leſs room. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Ill-weav'd ambition how much art thou *ſhrunk*!

When that this body did contain a ſpirit,

A kingdom for it was too ſmall a bound:

But now two paces of the vileſt earth

Is room enough. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) The noiſe encreaſes,

She comes, and feeble nature now I find

Shrinks back in danger, and forſakes my mind. *Dryden.*

——— Nature ſtands agaſt;

And the fair light which gilds this new made orb,

Shorn of his beams, *ſhrinks* in. *Dryden.*

Love is a plant of the moſt tender kind,

That *ſhrinks* and ſhakes with ev'ry ruffling wind. *Granv.*

All fibres have a contractile power, whereby they ſhorten; as appears if a fibre be cut tranſverſly, the ends *ſhrink*, and make the wound gape. *Arbuthnot.*

Philoſophy that touch'd the heav'ns before,

Shrinks to her hidden cauſe, and is no more. *Pope.*

(3.) There is no particular object ſo good, but it may have the ſhew of ſome difficulty or unpleaſant quality annexed to it, in reſpect whereof the will may *ſhrink* and decline it. *Hooker.*

——— The morning cock crew loud,

And at the ſound it *ſhrunk* in haſte away,

And vaniſh'd from our ſight. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

I'll embrace him with a ſoldier's arm,

That he ſhall *ſhrink* under my courteſy. *Shak.*

When he walks he moves like an engine,

And the ground *ſhrinks* before his treading. *Shakeſp.*

(4.) Many *ſhrink*, which at the firſt would dare,

And be the foremoſt men to execute. *Dan. Civil War.*

I laugh, when thoſe who at the ſpear are bold

And vent'rous, if that fail them, *ſhrink* and fear

To endure exile, ignominy, bonds. *Milton.*

If a man accuſtoms himſelf to ſlight thoſe firſt motions to good, or *ſhrinkings* of his conſcience from evil, conſcience will by degrees grow dull and unconcerned. *South's Serm.*

The ſky *ſhrunk* upward with unuſual dread,

And trembling Tyber div'd beneath his bed. *Dryden.*

The gold-fraught veſſel which mad tempeſts beat,

He ſees now vainly make to his retreat;

And, when from far the tenth wave does appear,

Shrinks up in ſilent joy, that he's not there. *Dryden.*

The fires but faintly lick'd their prey,

Then loath'd their impious food, and would have *ſhrunk* away. *Dryden.*

Fall on: behold a noble beaſt at bay,

And the vile huntſmen *ſhrink*. *Dryden.*

Inuring children to ſuffer ſome pain, without *ſhrinking*, is a way to gain firmneſs and courage. *Locke.*

What happier natures *ſhrink* at with affright,

The hard inhabitant contends is right. *Pope.*

To SHRINK. *v. a.* participle paſſ. *ſhrunk*, *ſhrank*, or *ſhrunken.* To make to ſhrink. Not in uſe.

O mighty Cæſar! doſt thou lie ſo low?

Are all thy conqueſts, glories, triumphs, ſpoils,

Shrunk to this little meaſure? *Shakeſp.*

——— The ſixth age ſhifts

Into the lean and ſlipper'd pantaloon.

His youthful hoſe well ſav'd, a world too wide

For his *ſhrunk* ſhank. *Shakeſp.*

If he leſſens the revenue, he will alſo *ſhrink* the neceſſity. *Taylor.*

Keep it from coming too long, leſt it ſhould *ſhrink* the corn in meaſure. *Mortimer.*

SHRINK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Corrugation; contraction into leſs compaſs. 2. Contraction of the body from fear or horrour.

(1.) There is in this a crack, which ſeems a *ſhrink*, or contraction in the body ſince it was firſt formed. *Woodward.*

(2.) This publick death, receiv'd with ſuch a chear,

As not a ſigh, a look, a *ſhriek* bewrays

The leaſt felt touch of a degenerous fear. *Dan. Civ. W.*

SHRI'NKER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhrink.*] He who ſhrinks.

SHRI'VALTY. *n. ſ.* Corrupted for SHE'RIFFALTY; which ſee.

To SHRIVE. *v. a.* [ſcrifan, Saxon.] To hear at confeſſion. Not in uſe.

What, talking with a prieſt, lord chamberlain?

Your honour hath no *ſhriving* work in hand. *Shakeſp.*

——— He *ſhrives* this woman,

Elſe ne'er could he ſo long protract his ſpeech. *Shakeſp.*

If he had the condition of a ſaint, and the complexion of a devil, I had rather he ſhould *ſhrive* me than wive me. *Shak.*

Shrive but their title, and their monies poize,

A laird and twenty-pence pronounc'd with noiſe,

When conſtru'd but for a plain yeoman go,

And a good ſober two-pence, and well ſo. *Cleaveland.*

To SHRI'VEL. *v. n.* [*ſchrompelen*, Dutch.] To contract itſelf into wrinkles.

Leaves, if they *ſhrivel* and fold up, give them drink. *Evel.*

If ſhe ſmelled to the freſheſt noſegay, it would *ſhrivel* and wither as it had been blighted. *Arbuthnot.*

To SHRI'VEL. *v. a.* To contract into wrinkles.

He burns the leaves, the ſcorching blaſt invades

The tender corn, and *ſhrivels* up the blades. *Dryden.*

When the fiery ſuns too fiercely play,

And *ſhrivel'd* herbs on with'ring ſtems decay,

The wary plowman, on the mountain's brow,

Undams his wat'ry ſtores. *Dryden.*

SHRI'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhrive.*] A confeſſor. Not in uſe.

The ghoſtly father now hath done his ſhrift,

When he was made a *ſhriver*, 'twas for ſhift. *Shakeſp.*

SHROUD. *n. ſ.* [ſcrud, Saxon.] 1. A ſhelter; a cover. 2. The dreſs of the dead; a winding-ſheet. 3. The ſail-ropes. It ſeems to be taken ſometimes for the ſails.

(1.) It would warm his ſpirits,

To hear from me you had left Anthony,

And put yourſelf under his *ſhroud*, the univerſal landlord. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

By me inveſted with a veil of clouds,

And ſwaddled, as new-born, in ſable *ſhrouds*,

For theſe a receptacle I deſign'd. *Sandys.*

——— The winds

Blow moiſt and keen, ſhattering the graceful locks

Of theſe fair ſpreading trees; which bids us ſeek

Some better *ſhroud*, ſome better warmth, to cheriſh

Our limbs benumb'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

(2.) Now the waſted brands do glow;

Whilſt the ſcreech-owl ſcreeching loud,

Puts the wretch that lies in woe

In remembrance of a *ſhroud*. *Shakeſp.*

They drop apace; by nature ſome decay,

And ſome the blaſts of fortune ſweep away;

'Till naked quite of happineſs, aloud
We call for death, and ſhelter in a *ſhroud.* *Young.*

(3.) I turned back to the maſt of the ſhip; there I found my ſword among ſome of the *ſhrouds.* *Sidney.*

The tackle of my heart is crackt and burnt;
And all the *ſhrouds* wherewith my life ſhould ſail,
Are turned to one little hair. *Shakeſp.*

A weather-beaten veſſel holds
Gladly the port, tho' *ſhrouds* and tackle torn. *Milton.*

The flaming *ſhrouds* ſo dreadful did appear,
All judg'd a wreck could no proportion bear. *Dryden.*

He ſummons ſtrait his denizens of air;
The lucid ſquadrons round the ſails repair:
Soft o'er the *ſhrouds* aerial whiſpers breathe,
That ſeem'd but zephyrs to the croud beneath. *Pope.*

To SHROUD. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To ſhelter; to cover from danger as an agent. 2. To ſhelter as the thing covering. 3. To dreſs for the grave. 4. To clothe; to dreſs. 5. To cover or conceal. 6. To defend; to protect.

(1.) Under your beams I will me ſafely *ſhroud.* *Fa. Qu.*

He got himſelf to Mege, in hope to *ſhroud* himſelf, until ſuch time as the rage of the people was appeaſed. *Knolles.*

The governors of Corfu cauſed the ſuburbs to be plucked down, for fear that the Turks *ſhrouding* themſelves in them, ſhould with more eaſe beſiege the town. *Knolles.*

Beſides the faults men commit, with this immediate avowed aſpect upon their religion, there are others which ſlily *ſhroud* themſelves under the ſkirt of its mantle. *Decay of Piety.*

(2.) One of theſe trees, with all his young ones, may *ſhroud* four hundred horſemen. *Raleigh.*

(3.) If I die before thee, *ſhroud* me
In one of theſe ſame ſheets. *Shakeſp. Oth.*

The ancient Egyptian mummies were *ſhrouded* in a number of folds of linen, beſmeared with gums, like ſerecloth. *Bacon.*

Whoever comes to *ſhroud* me, do not harm
That ſubtle wreath of hair about mine arm. *Donne.*

(5.) That ſame evening, when all *ſhrouded* were
In careleſs ſleep, all, without care or fear,
They fell upon the flock. *Spenſer.*

Under this thick-grown brake we'll *ſhroud* ourſelves,
For through this land anon the deer will come,
And in this covert will we make our ſtand,
Culling the principal. *Sh. Hen.* IV.

Moon, ſlip behind ſome cloud: ſome tempeſt riſe,
And blow out all the ſtars that light the ſkies,
To *ſhroud* my ſhame. *Dryden.*

Thither the loud tumultuous winds reſort,
And on the mountain keep their boiſt'rous court,
That in thick ſhow'rs her rocky ſummit *ſhrouds,*
And darkens all the broken view with clouds. *Addiſon.*

(6.) So Venus from prevailing Greeks did *ſhroud*
The hope of Rome, and ſav'd him in a cloud. *Waller.*

To SHROUD. *v. n.* To harbour; to take ſhelter.

If your ſtray attendance be yet lodg'd,
Or *ſhroud* within theſe limits, I ſhall know
Ere morrow wake. *Milton.*

SHRO'VETIDE. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſhrove,* the preterite of
SHRO'VETUESDAY. } *ſhrive.*] The time of confeſſion; the day before Aſh-Wedneſday or Lent, on which anciently they went to confeſſion.

At *ſhrovetide* to ſhroving. *Tuſſer.*

SHRUB. *n. ſ.* [ꞅcꞃıbbe, Saxon.] 1. A buſh; a ſmall tree. 2. [A cant word.] Spirit, acid, and ſugar mixed.

(1.) Trees generally ſhoot up in one great ſtem or body; and then at a good diſtance from the earth ſpread into branches; thus gooſeberries and currants are *ſhrubs;* oaks and cherries are trees. *Locke.*

——— He came unto a gloomy glade,
Cover'd with boughs and *ſhrubs* from heaven's light. *Fa. Q.*
The humble *ſhrub* and buſh with frizzled hair. *Milton.*

All might have been as well bruſhwood and *ſhrubs.* *Mort.*

Comedy is a repreſentation of common life, in low ſubjects, and is a kind of juniper, a *ſhrub* belonging to the ſpecies of cedar. *Dryden.*

——— I've liv'd
Amidſt theſe woods, gleaning from thorns and *ſhrubs*
A wretched ſuſtenance. *Addiſon.*

SHRU'BBY. *adj.* [from *ſhrub.*] 1. Reſembling a ſhrub. 2. Full of ſhrubs; buſhy. 3. Conſiſting of ſhrubs.

(1.) Plants appearing withered, *ſhrubby* and curled, are the effects of immoderate wet. *Mort. Huſb.*

(2.) ——— Gentle villager,
What readieſt way would bring me to that place?
Due weſt it riſes from this *ſhrubby* point. *Milton.*

(3.) —— On that cloud-piercing hill
Plinlimmon, the goats their *ſhrubby* browze
Gnaw pendent. *Phillips.*

SHRUFF. *n. ſ.* Droſs; the refuſe of metal tried by the fire. *Dict.*

To SHRUGG. *v. n.* [*ſchricken,* Dutch, to tremble.] To expreſs horrour or diſſatisfaction by motion of the ſhoulders or whole body.

Like a fearful deer that looks moſt about when he comes to the beſt feed, with a *ſhrugging* kind of tremor through all her principal parts, ſhe gave theſe words. *Sidney.*

The touch of the cold water made a pretty kind of *ſhrugging* come over her body like the twinkling of the faireſt among the fixed ſtars. *Sidney.*

——— Be quick, thou wert beſt
To anſwer other buſineſs; *ſhrug'ſt* thou malice? *Shak.*

He grins, ſmacks, *ſhrugs,* and ſuch an itch endures,
As 'prentices or ſchool-boys which do know
Of ſome gay ſport abroad, yet dare not go. *Donne.*

——— They grin, they *ſhrug,*
They bow, they ſnarl, they ſcratch, they hug. *Swift.*

To SHRUG. *v. a.* To contract or draw up.

He *ſhrugs* his ſhoulders when you talk of ſecurities. *Addiſ.*

He *ſhrugg'd* his ſturdy back,
As if he felt his ſhoulders ake. *Hudibras.*

SHRUG. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A motion of the ſhoulders uſually expreſſing diſlike or averſion.

And yet they ramble not to learn the mode,
How to be dreſt, or how to liſp abroad,
To return knowing in the Spaniſh *ſhrug.* *Cleavel.*

As Spaniards talk in dialogues,
Of heads and ſhoulders, nods and *ſhrugs.* *Hudibras.*

Put on the critick's brow, and ſit
At Will's, the puny judge of wit.
A nod, a *ſhrug,* a ſcornful ſmile,
With caution us'd may ſerve a while. *Swift.*

A third, with myſtick *ſhrug* and winking eye,
Suſpects him for a derviſe and a ſpy. *Harte.*

SHRUNK. The preterite and part. paſſive of *ſhrink.*

Leaving the two friends alone, I *ſhrunk* aſide to the Banqueting-houſe where the pictures were. *Sidney.*

The wicked *ſhrunk* for fear of him, and all the workers of iniquity were troubled. 1 *Maccabees.*

SHRU'NKEN. The part. paſſive of *ſhrink.*

She weighing the decaying plight,
And *ſhrunken* ſinews of her choſen knight,
Would not a while her forward courſe purſue. *Fa. Qu.*

If there were taken out of mens minds vain opinions, it would leave the minds of a number of men, poor *ſhrunken* things, full of melancholy. *Bacon.*

To SHU'DDER. *v. a.* [*ſchuddren,* Dutch.] To quake with fear, or with averſion.

All the other paſſions fleet to air,
As doubtful thoughts, and raſh embrac'd deſpair,
And *ſhudd'ring* fear. *Shakeſp.*

The fright was general; but the female band
With horror *ſhudd'ring* on a heap they run. *Dryd.*

I love,—alas? I *ſhudder* at the name,
My blood runs backward, and my fault'ring tongue
Sticks at the ſound. *Smith.*

Cæſar will ſhrink to hear the words thou utter'ſt,
And *ſhudder* in the midſt of all his conqueſts. *Addiſ.*

To SHU'FFLE *v. a.* [ꞅẏꝼeling, Saxon, a buſtle, a tumult.] 1 To throw into diſorder; to agitate tumultuouſly, ſo as that one thing takes the place of another; to confuſe;

to throw together tumultuouſly. 2. To change the poſition of cards with reſpect to each other. 3. To move, or introduce with ſome artificial or fraudulent tumult. 4. *To* SHU'FFLE *off*. To get rid off. 5. *To* SHU'FFLE *up*. To form tumultuouſly, or fraudulently.

(1.) When the heavens *ſhuffle* all in one,
The torrid with the frozen zone,
Then, ſybil, thou and I will greet. *Cleaveland.*

From a new *ſhuffling* and diſpoſition of the component particles of a body, might not nature compoſe a body diſſoluble in water? *Boyle.*

In moſt things good and evil lie *ſhuffled*, and thruſt up together in a confuſed heap; and it is ſtudy which muſt draw them forth and range them. *South.*

When lots are *ſhuffled* together in a lap or pitcher, what reaſon can a man have to preſume, that he ſhall draw a white ſtone rather than a black? *South.*

A glimpſe of moonſhine ſheath'd with red,
A *ſhuffled*, ſullen and uncertain light
That dances thro' the clouds and ſhuts again. *Dryd.*

Children ſhould not loſe the conſideration of human nature in the *ſhufflings* of outward conditions. The more they have, the better humoured they ſhould be taught to be. *Locke.*

We ſhall in vain, *ſhuffling* the little money we have from one another's hands, endeavour to prevent our wants; decay of trade will quickly waſte all the remainder. *Locke.*

Theſe vapours ſoon, miraculous event,
Shuffl'd by chance, and mix'd by accident. *Blackm.*
Shuffl'd and entangl'd in their race,
They claſp each other. *Blackm.*

He has *ſhuffled* the two ends of the ſentence together, and by taking out the middle, makes it ſpeak juſt as he would have it. *Atterbury.*

'Tis not ſtrange that ſuch a one ſhould believe, that things were blindly *ſhuffled* and hurled about in the world; that the elements were at conſtant ſtrife with each other. *Woodward.*

(2.) The motions of *ſhuffling* of cards, or caſting of dice, are very light. *Bacon.*

We ſure in vain the cards condemn,
Ourſelves both cut and *ſhuffl'd* them. *Prior.*

(3.) ——— Her mother,
Now firm for doctor Caius, hath appointed
That he ſhall likewiſe *ſhuffle* her away. *Shakeſp.*

It was contrived by your enemies, and *ſhuffled* into the papers that were ſeiz'd. *Dryden.*

(4.) In that ſleep of death, what dreams may come,
When we have *ſhuffled off* this mortal coil,
Muſt give us pauſe. *Shakeſp.*

I can no other anſwer make, but thanks;
And oft good turns
Are *ſhuffled off* with ſuch uncurrent pay. *Shakeſp.*

If any thing hits, we take it to ourſelves; if it miſcarries, we *ſhuffle* it *off* to neighbours. *L'Eſtrange.*

If, when a child is queſtioned for any thing, he perſiſts to *ſhuffle* it *off* with a falſehood, he muſt be chaſtiſed. *Locke.*

(5.) They ſent forth their precepts to convent them before a court of commiſſion, and there uſed to *ſhuffle up* a ſummary proceeding by examination, without trial of jury. *Bacon.*

He *ſhuffled up* a peace with the cedar, in which the Bumelians were excluded. *Howel.*

To SHU'FFLE. *v. n.* 1. To throw the cards into a new order. 2. To play mean tricks; to practiſe fraud; to evade fair queſtions. 3. To ſtruggle; to ſhift. 4. To move with an irregular gait.

(1.) A ſharper both *ſhuffles* and cuts. *L'Eſtrange.*

——— Cards we play
A round or two; when us'd, we throw away,
Take a freſh pack; nor is it worth our grieving
Who cuts or *ſhuffles* with our dirty leaving. *Granv.*

(2.) I myſelf, leaving the fear of heaven on the left hand, and hiding mine honour in my neceſſity, am fain to *ſhuffle*. *Sh.*

I have nought to do with that *ſhuffling* ſect, that doubt eternally, and queſtion all things. *Glanv. Def.*

The crab adviſed his companion to give over *ſhuffling* and doubling, and practiſe good faith. *L'Eſtrange.*

To theſe arguments concerning the novelty of the earth, there are ſome *ſhuffling* excuſes made. *Burn. Theo.*

If a ſteward be ſuffered to run on, without bringing him to a reckoning, ſuch a ſottiſh forbearance will teach him to *ſhuffle*, and ſtrongly tempt him to be a cheat. *South.*

Though he durſt not directly break his appointment, he made many a *ſhuffling* excuſe. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

(3.) Your life, good maſter,
Muſt *ſhuffle* for itſelf. *Shakeſp. Cymb.*

(4.) ——— Mincing poetry,
'Tis like the forc'd gait of a *ſhuffling* nag. *Shakeſp.*

SHU'FFLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. The act of diſordering things, or making them take confuſedly the place of each other. 2. A trick; an artifice.

(1.) Is it not a firmer foundation for contentment, to believe that all things were at firſt created, and are continually diſpoſed for the beſt, than that the whole univerſe is mere bungling, nothing effected for any purpoſe, but all ill-favouredly cobled and jumbled together, by the unguided agitation and rude *ſhuffles* of matter. *Bentley's Serm.*

(2.) The gifts of nature are beyond all ſhams and *ſhuffles*. *L'Eſtrange.*

SHU'FFLECAP. *n. ſ.* [*ſhuffle* and *cap*.] A play at which money is ſhaken in a hat.

He loſt his money at chuck-farthing, *ſhufflecap*, and all-fours. *Arbuthn. Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

SHU'FFLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhuffle*.] He who plays tricks or ſhuffles.

SHU'FFLINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſhuffle*.] With an irregular gait.

I may go *ſhufflingly*, for I was never before walked in trammels; yet I ſhall drudge and moil at conſtancy, 'till I have worn off the hitching in my pace. *Dryden.*

To SHUN. *v. a.* [aꞅcunian, Saxon.] To avoid; to decline; to endeavour to eſcape; to eſchew.

Conſider death in itſelf, and nature teacheth Chriſt to *ſhun* it. *Hooker.*

The lark ſtill *ſhuns* on lofty boughs to build,
Her humble neſt lies ſilent in the field. *Waller.*
Birds and beaſts can fly their foe:
So chanticleer, who never ſaw a fox,
Yet *ſhunn'd* him as a ſailor *ſhuns* the rocks. *Dryden.*
Cato will train thee up to great
And virtuous deeds: do but obſerve him well,
Thou'lt *ſhun* misfortunes, or thou'lt learn to bear them. *Addiſon.*

SHU'NLESS. *adj.* [from *ſhun*.] Inevitable; unavoidable.

——— Alone he enter'd
The mortal gate of the city, which he painted
With *ſhunleſs* deſtiny. *Shakeſp. Coriol.*

To SHUT. *v. a.* preterite, *I ſhut*; part. paſſ. *ſhut*. [ꞅcittan, Saxon; *ſchutten*, Dutch.] 1. To cloſe ſo as to prohibit ingreſs or regreſs; to make not open. 2. To incloſe; to confine. 3. To prohibit; to bar. 4. To exclude. 5. To contract; not to keep expanded. 6. *To* SHUT *out*. To exclude; to deny admiſſion to. 7. *To* SHUT *up*. To cloſe; to make impervious; to make impaſſable, or impoſſible to be entered or quitted. *Up* is ſometimes little more than emphatical. 8. *To* SHUT *up*. To confine; to incloſe; to impriſon. 9. *To* SHUT *up*. To conclude.

(1.) Kings ſhall *ſhut* their mouths at him. *Iſaiah*, lii. 15.

To a ſtrong tower fled all the men and women, and *ſhut* it to them, and gat them up to the top. *Judges*, ix. 51.

We ſee more exquiſitely with one eye *ſhut* than with both open; for that the ſpirits viſual unite more, and become ſtronger. *Bac. Nat. Hiſt.*

She open'd, but to *ſhut*
Excell'd her pow'r; the gates wide open ſtood. *Milton.*

(2.) Before faith came, we were kept under the law, *ſhut* up unto the faith, which ſhould afterwards be revealed. *Gal.* iii.

They went in male and female of all fleſh; and the Lord *ſhut* him in. *Gen.* vii. 16.

(3.) Shall that be *ſhut* to man, which to the beaſt
Is open? *Milton.*

(4.) On various ſeas, not only loſt,
But *ſhut* from ev'ry ſhoar, and barr'd from ev'ry coaſt. *Dryd.*

(5.) Harden not thy heart, nor *ſhut* thine hand from thy poor brother. *Deut.* xv. 7.

(6.) ——— Beat in the reed,
The juſter you drive it to *ſhut off* the rain. *Tuſſer's Huſb.*

In ſuch a night
To *ſhut* me *out*? pour on I will endure. *Shakeſp.*

Wiſdom at one entrance quite *ſhut out*. *Milton.*

He in his walls confin'd,
Shut out the woes which he too well divin'd. *Dryd. Æn.*

Sometimes the mind fixes itſelf with ſo much earneſtneſs on the contemplation of ſome objects, that it *ſhuts out* all other thoughts. *Locke.*

(7.) Woe unto you ſcribes; for you *ſhut up* the kingdom of heaven againſt men. *Matth.* xxiii. 13.

Dangerous rocks *ſhut up* the paſſage. *Raleigh.*

What barbarous cuſtoms!
Shut up a deſart ſhore to drowning men,
And drive us to the cruel ſeas agen. *Dryden's Æn.*

His mother *ſhut up* half the rooms in the houſe, in which her huſband or ſon had died. *Addiſon.*

(8.) Thou haſt known my ſoul in adverſities; and not *ſhut* me *up* into the hand of the enemy. *Pſalm* xxxi. 8.

A loſs at ſea, a fit of ſickneſs, are trifles, when we conſider whole families put to the ſword, wretches *ſhut up* in dungeons. *Addiſon, Spect.*

Lucullus, with a great fleet, *ſhup up* Mithridates in Pitany. *Arbuthn. on Coins.*

(9.) The king's a-bed,
He is *ſhut up* in meaſureleſs content. *Shak. Macbeth.*

Although he was patiently heard as he delivered his embaſſage, yet, in the *ſhutting up* of all, he received no more but an inſolent anſwer. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

To leave you bleſt, I would be more accurſt
Than death can make me; for death ends our woes,
And the kind grave *ſhuts up* the mournful ſcene. *Dryden.*

When the ſcene of life is *ſhut up*, the ſlave will be above his maſter, if he has acted better. *Collier of Envy.*

To **SHUT.** *v. n.* To be cloſed; to cloſe itſelf: as, flowers open in the day, and *ſhut* at night.

SHUT. Participial adjective. Rid; clear; free.

We muſt not pray in one breath to find a thief, and in the next to get *ſhut* of him. *L'Eſtrange.*

SHUT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Cloſe; act of ſhutting. 2. Small door or cover.

(1.) I fought him round his palace, made enquiry
Of all the ſlaves: but had for anſwer,
That ſince the *ſhut* of evening none had ſeen him. *Dryden.*

(2.) The wind-gun is charged by the forcible compreſſion of air, the impriſoned air ſerving, by the help of little falls or *ſhuts* within, to ſtop the vents by which it was admitted. *Wilk.*

In a very dark chamber, at a round hole, about one third part of an inch broad, made in the *ſhut* of a window, I placed a glaſs priſm. *Newt. Opt.*

There were no *ſhuts* or ſtopples made for the animal's ears, that any loud noiſe might awaken it. *Ray's Creation.*

SHU'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſhut*.] 1. One that ſhuts. 2. A cover; a door.

(2.) ——— The wealthy,
In lofty litters borne, read and write,
Or ſleep at eaſe, the *ſhutters* make it night. *Dryd. Juv.*

SHU'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſchietſpoele*, Dutch; *ſkutul*, Iſlandick.] The inſtrument with which the weaver ſhoots the croſs threads.

I know life is a *ſhuttle*. *Sh. Merr. Wiv. of Windſor.*

Like *ſhuttles* through the loom, ſo ſwiftly glide
My feather'd hours. *Sandys.*

What curious loom does chance by ev'ning ſpread!
With what fine *ſhuttle* weave the virgin's thread,
Which like the ſpider's net hangs o'er the mead! *Blackm.*

SHU'TTLECOCK. *n. ſ.* [See SHITTLECOCK.] A cork ſtuck with feathers, and beaten backward and forward.

With dice, with cards, with billiards far unfit,
With *ſhuttlecocks* miſſeeming manly wit. *Hub. Tale.*

SHY. *adj.* [*ſchowe*, Dutch; *ſchiſo*, Italian.] 1. Reſerved; not familiar; not free of behaviour. 2. Cautious; wary; chary. 3. Keeping at a diſtance; unwilling to approach. 4. Suſpicious; jealous; unwilling to ſuffer near acquaintance.

(1.) ——— I know you *ſhy* to be oblig'd,
And ſtill more loth to be oblig'd by me. *Southern.*

What makes you ſo *ſhy*, my good friend? There's no body loves you better than I. *Arbuthn. Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

(2.) I am very *ſhy* of employing corroſive liquors in the preparation of medicines. *Boyle.*

We are not *ſhy* of aſſent to celeſtial informations, becauſe they were hid from ages. *Glanv. Scepſis.*

We grant, although he had much wit,
H' was very *ſhy* of uſing it,
As being loth to wear it out,
And therefore bore it not about. *Hudibras.*

(3.) A *ſhy* fellow was the duke; and, I believe, I know the cauſe of his withdrawing. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

She is repreſented in ſuch a *ſhy* retiring poſture, and covers her boſom with one of her hands. *Addiſ. Guardian.*

But when we come to ſeize th' inviting prey,
Like a *ſhy* ghoſt, it vaniſhes away. *Norris.*

(4.) The bruiſe impoſthumated, and turned to a ſtinking ulcer, which made every body *ſhy* to come near her. *Arbuthn.*

The horſes of the army, having been daily led before me, were no longer *ſhy*, but would come up to my very feet, without ſtarting. *Swift.*

Princes are, by wiſdom of ſtate, ſomewhat *ſhy* of their ſucceſſors: and there may be ſuppoſed in queens regnant a little proportion of tenderneſs that way more than in kings. *Wotton.*

SI'BILANT. *adj.* [*ſibilans*, Latin.] Hiſſing.

It were eaſy to add a naſal letter to each of the other pair of liſping and *ſibilant* letters. *Hold. Elem. of Speech.*

SIBILA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſibilo*, Latin.] A hiſſing ſound.

Metals, quenched in water, give a *ſibilation*, or hiſſing ſound. *Bac. Nat. Hiſt.*

A pipe, a little moiſtened on the inſide, maketh a more ſolemn ſound than if the pipe were dry; but yet with a ſweet degree of *ſibilation* or purling. *Bac. Nat. Hiſt.*

SI'CAMORE. *n. ſ.* [*ſicamorus*, Latin.] A tree.

Of trees you have the palm, olive, and *ſicamore*. *Peacham.*

To **SICCATE.** *v. a.* [*ſicco*, Latin.] To dry.

SICCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſiccate*.] The act of drying.

SICCI'FICK. *adj.* [*ſiccus* and *fio*, Latin.] Cauſing dryneſs.

SI'CCITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſiccité*, Fr. *ſiccitas*, from *ſiccus*, Latin.] Dryneſs; aridity; want of moiſture.

That which is coagulated by a fiery *ſiccity* will ſuffer colliquation from aqueous humidity, as ſalt and ſugar. *Brown.*

The reaſon ſome attempt to make out from the *ſiccity* and drineſs of its fleſh. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

In application of medicaments, conſider what degree of heat and *ſiccity* is proper. *Wiſem. Surg.*

SICE. *n. ſ.* [*ſix*, French.] The number ſix at dice.

——— My ſtudy was to cog the dice,
And dext'rouſly to throw the lucky *ſice*;
To ſhun ames-ace, that ſwept my ſtakes away. *Dryden.*

SICH. *adj.* Such. See SUCH.

I thought the ſoul would have made me rich;
But now I wote it is nothing *ſich*;
For either the ſhepherds been idle and ſtill,
And led of their ſheep what they will. *Spenſ. Paſt.*

SICK. *adj.* [ꞅeoc, Saxon; *ſieck*, Dutch.] 1. Afflicted with diſeaſe: with *of* before the diſeaſe. 2. Diſordered in the organs of digeſtion; ill in the ſtomach. 3. Corrupted. 4. Diſguſted.

(1.) ——— 'Tis meet we all go forth
To view the *ſick* and feeble parts of France. *Shak. H. V.*

In poiſon there is phyſick; and this news,
That would, had I been well, have made me *ſick*,
Being *ſick*, hath in ſome meaſure made me well. *Shakeſp.*

Caſſius, I am *ſick of* many griefs. *Shakeſp. Jul. Cæſ.*

Where's the ſtoick can his wrath appeaſe,
To ſee his country *ſick of* Pym's diſeaſe? *Cleaveland.*

——— Deſpair
'Tended the *ſick*, buſieſt from couch to couch. *Milton.*

A ſpark of the man-killing-trade fell *ſick*. *Dryden.*

Viſit the *ſick* and the poor, comforting them by ſome ſeaſonable aſſiſtance. *Nelſon.*

Nothing makes a more ridiculous figure in a man's life, than the diſparity we often find in him *ſick* and well. *Pope.*

(3.) ——— What we oft do beſt;
By *ſick* interpreters, or weak ones, is
Not ours, or not allow'd: what worſt, as oft
Hitting a groſſer quality, is cried up
For our beſt act. *Shak. Hen.* VIII.

(4.) I do not, as an enemy to peace,
Troop in the throngs of military men:
But rather ſhew a while like fearful war,
To diet rank minds *ſick* of happineſs,
And purge th' obſtructions, which begin to ſtop
Our very veins of life. *Shakeſpeare.*

He was not ſo *ſick of* his maſter as *of* his work. *L'Eſtrange.*

Why will you break the ſabbath of my days,
Now *ſick* alike *of* envy and *of* praiſe? *Pope.*

To SICK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſicken; to take a diſeaſe. Not in uſe.

——— A little time before
Our great grandſire Edward *ſick'd* and died. *Shakeſp. H.* IV.

To SI'CKEN. *v. a.* [from *ſick.*] 1. To make ſick; to diſeaſe. 2. To weaken; to impair.

(1.) Why ſhould one earth, one clime, one ſtream, one breath,
Raiſe this to ſtrength, and *ſicken* that to death? *Prior.*

(2.) ——— Kinſmen of mine have
By this ſo *ſicken'd* their eſtates, that never
They ſhall abound as formerly. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

To SI'CKEN. *v. n.* 1. To grow ſick; to fall into diſeaſe. 2. To be ſatiated; to be filled to diſguſt. 3. To be diſguſted, or diſordered with abhorrence. 4. To grow weak; to decay; to languiſh.

(1.) I know the more one *ſickens*, the worſe he is. *Shakeſp.*

The judges that ſat upon the jail, and thoſe that attended, *ſicken'd* upon it, and died. *Bacon.*

Merely to drive away the time, he *ſicken'd*,
Fainted, and died; nor would with ale be quicken'd. *Milton.*

(2.) ——— Though the treaſure
Of nature's germins tumble all together,
Ev'n till deſtruction *ſicken*, anſwer me
To what I aſk you. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

(3.) The ghoſts repine at violated night,
And curſe th' invading ſun, and *ſicken* at the ſight. *Dryden.*

(4.) Ply'd thick and cloſe, as when the fight begun,
Their huge unwieldy navy waſtes away:
So *ſicken* waining moons too near the ſun,
And blunt their creſcents on the edge of day. *Dryden.*

Abſtract what others feel, what others think;
All pleaſures *ſicken*, and all glories ſink. *Pope.*

SI'CKER. *adj.* [*ſiccr*, Welſh; *ſeker*, Dutch.] Sure; certain; firm. Obſolete.

Being ſome honeſt curate, or ſome vicar,
Content with little, in condition *ſicker*. *Hubberd's Tale.*

SI'CKER. *adv.* Surely; certainly. Obſolete.

Sicker thou's but a lazy loord,
And rekes much of thy ſwink,
That with fond terms and witleſs words,
To bleer mine eyes do'ſt think. *Spenſer.*

SI'CKLE. *n. ſ.* [ꞅicol, Saxon; *ſickel*, Dutch, from *ſecale*, or *ſicula*, Latin.] The hook with which corn is cut; a reaping-hook.

God's harveſt is even ready for the *ſickle*, and all the fields yellow long ago. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

——— Time ſhould never,
In life or death, their fortunes ſever;
But with his ruſty *ſickle* mow
Both down together at a blow. *Hudibras.*

When corn has once felt the *ſickle*, it has no more benefit from the ſunſhine. *South's Sermons.*

O'er whom Time gently ſhakes his wings of down,
'Till with his ſilent *ſickle* they are mown. *Dryden.*

SI'CKLEMAN. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſickle.*] A reaper.
SI'CKLER. }

You ſunburnt *ſicklemen*, of Auguſt weary,
Come hither from the furrow, and be merry. *Shakeſp.*

Their *ſicklers* reap the corn another ſows. *Sandys.*

SI'CKLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſickly.*] Diſpoſition to ſickneſs; habitual diſeaſe.

——— Impute
His words to wayward *ſicklineſs* and age. *Shakeſp. R.* II.

Next compare the *ſicklineſs*, healthfulneſs, and fruitfulneſs of the ſeveral years. *Graunt.*

SI'CKLY. *adv.* [from *ſick.*] Not in health.

We wear our health but *ſickly* in his life,
Which in his death were perfect. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

SI'CKLY. *adj.* [from *ſick.*] 1. Not healthy; not ſound; not well; ſomewhat diſordered. 2. Faint; weak; languid.

(1.) I'm fall'n out with more headier will,
To take the indiſpos'd and *ſickly* fit
For the ſound man. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Bring me word, boy, if thy lord looks well;
For he went *ſickly* forth. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

——— A pleaſing cordial, Buckingham,
Is this thy vow unto my *ſickly* heart. *Shakeſp. R.* III.

Time ſeems not now beneath his years to ſtoop,
Nor do his wings with *ſickly* feathers droop. *Dryden.*

Would we know what health and eaſe are worth, let us aſk one that is *ſickly*, or in pain, and we have the price. *Grew.*

There affectation, with a *ſickly* mien,
Shows in her cheek the roſes of eighteen;
Practis'd to liſp, and hang the head aſide,
Faints into airs, and languiſhes with pride. *Pope.*

When on my *ſickly* couch I lay,
Impatient both of night and day,
Then Stella ran to my relief. *Swift.*

Your bodies are not only poor and periſhing like your clothes, but, like infected clothes, fill you with all diſeaſes and diſtempers, which oppreſs the ſoul with *ſickly* appetites, and vain cravings. *Law.*

(2.) The moon grows *ſickly* at the ſight of day,
And early cocks have ſummon'd me away. *Dryden.*

To animate the doubtful fight,
Namur in vain expects that ray;
In vain France hopes the *ſickly* light
Should ſhine near William's fuller day. *Prior.*

To SI'CKLY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make diſeaſed; to taint with the hue of diſeaſe. Not in uſe.

——— The native hue of reſolution
Is *ſicklied* o'er with the pale caſt of thought. *Shakeſp.*

SI'CKNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſick.*] 1. State of being diſeaſed. 2. Diſeaſe; malady. 3. Diſorder in the organs of digeſtion.

(1.) I do lament the *ſickneſs* of the king,
As loth to loſe him. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

(2.) My people are with *ſickneſs* much enfeebled,
My numbers leſſen'd. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

Himſelf took our infirmities, and bare our *ſickneſſes*. *Mat.*

When I ſay every *ſickneſs* has a tendency to death, I mean every individual *ſickneſs* as well as every kind. *Watts.*

Truſt not too much your now reſiſtleſs charms;
Thoſe age or *ſickneſs* ſoon or late diſarms. *Pope.*

SIDE. *n. ſ.* [ꞅiꝺe, Saxon; *ſijde*, Dutch.] 1. The parts of animals fortified by the ribs. 2. Any part of any body oppoſed to any other part. 3. The right or left. 4. Margin; edge; verge. 5. Any kind of local reſpect. 6. Party; intereſt; faction; ſect. 7. Any part placed in contradiſtinction or oppoſition to another. It is uſed of perſons, or propoſitions reſpecting each other. 8 It is uſed to note conſanguinity; as, *he's couſin by his mother's or father's* ſide.

(1.) When two boars with rankling malice meet,
Their gory *ſides* freſh bleeding fiercely fret. *Fairy Queen.*

Ere the ſoft fearful people to the flood
Commit their woolly *ſides*. *Thomſon.*

(2.) The tables were written on both their *ſides*, on the one *ſide* and on the other. *Exod.* xxxii. 15.

The force of theſe outward ſtreams might well enough ſerve for the turning of the ſcrew, if it were ſo that both its *ſides* would equiponderate. *Wilkins.*

(3.) The lovely Thaïs by his *ſide*
Sat like a blooming eaſtern bride
In flow'r of youth, and beauty's pride. *Dryden.*

(4.) Or where Hydaſpes' wealthy *ſide*
Pays tribute to the Perſian pride. *Roſcommon.*

Poor wretch! on ſtormy ſeas to loſe thy life;
For now the flowing tide
Had brought the body nearer to the *ſide*. *Dryden.*

—— The temple of Diana chaſte,
A ſylvan ſcene with various greens was drawn,
Shades on the *ſides*, and in the midſt a lawn. *Dryden.*

I could ſee perſons dreſſed in glorious habits, with garlands upon their heads, lying down by the *ſides* of fountains. *Addiſ.*

(5.) They looking back, all the eaſtern *ſide* beheld
Of Paradiſe. *Milton.*

If our ſubſtance be indeed divine,
And cannot ceaſe to be, we are at worſt
On this *ſide* nothing. *Milton.*

(6.) —————— Their weapons only
Seem'd on our *ſide*; but for their ſpirits and ſouls,
This word rebellion, it had froze them up,
As fiſh are in a pond. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Favour, cuſtom, and at laſt number, will be on the *ſide* of grace. *Spratt.*

Men he always took to be
His friends, and dogs his enemy;
Who never ſo much hurt had done him,
As his own *ſide* did falling on him. *Hudibras.*

In the ſerious part of poetry the advantage is wholly on Chaucer's *ſide*. *Dryden.*

That perſon, who fills their chair, has juſtly gained the eſteem of all *ſides* by the impartiality of his behaviour. *Addiſon.*

Let not our James, though foil'd in arms, deſpair,
Whilſt on his *ſide* he reckons half the fair. *Tickel.*

Some valuing thoſe of their own *ſide*, or mind,
Still make themſelves the meaſure of mankind:
Fondly we think we honour merit then,
When we but praiſe ourſelves in other men. *Pope.*

He from the taſte obſcene reclaims our youth,
And ſets the paſſions on the *ſide* of truth;
Forms the ſoft boſom with the gentleſt art,
And pours each human virtue in the heart. *Pope.*

(7.) There began a ſharp and cruel fight, many being ſlain and wounded on both *ſides*. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

The plague is not eaſily received by ſuch as continually are about them that have it: on the other *ſide*, the plague taketh ſooneſt hold of thoſe that come out of a freſh air. *Bacon.*

I am too well ſatisfied of my own weakneſs to be pleaſed with any thing I have written; but, on the other *ſide*, my reaſon tells me, that what I have long conſidered may be as juſt as what an ordinary judge will condemn. *Dryden.*

My ſecret wiſhes would my choice decide;
But open juſtice bends to neither *ſide*. *Dryden.*

It is granted on both *ſides*, that the fear of a Deity doth univerſally poſſeſs the minds of men. *Tillotſon.*

—— Two nations ſtill purſu'd
Peculiar ends, on each *ſide* reſolute
To fly conjunction. *Philips.*

(8.) Yet here and there we grant a gentle bride,
Whoſe temper betters by the father's *ſide*,
Unlike the reſt that double human care,
Fond to relieve, or reſolute to ſhare. *Parnel.*

SIDE. *adj.* [from the noun.] 1. Lateral. 2. Oblique; indirect.

(1.) Take of the blood, and ſtrike it on the two *ſide* poſts, and on the upper door poſt of the houſes. *Ex.* xii. 7.

(2.) They preſume that the law doth ſpeak with all indifferency, that the law hath no *ſide* reſpect to their perſons. *Hooker.*

People are ſooner reclaimed by the *ſide* wind of a ſurprize, than by downright admonition. *L'Eſtrange.*

One mighty ſquadron with a *ſide* wind ſped. *Dryden.*

The parts of water, being eaſily ſeparable from each other, will, by a *ſide* motion, be eaſily removed, and give way to the approach of two pieces of marble. *Locke.*

What natural agent could turn them aſide, could impel them ſo ſtrongly with a tranſverſe *ſide* blow againſt that tremendous weight and rapidity, when whole worlds are a falling. *Bentley's Sermons.*

He not only gives us the full proſpects, but ſeveral unexpected peculiarities, and *ſide* views, unobſerved by any painter but Homer. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*

My ſecret enemies could not forbear ſome expreſſions, which by a *ſide* wind reflected on me. *Swift.*

To SIDE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To lean on one ſide. 2. To take a party; to engage in a faction.

(1.) All riſing to great place is by a winding ſtair; and if there be factions, it is good to *ſide* a man's ſelf whilſt riſing, and balance himſelf when placed. *Bacon.*

(2.) Vex'd are the nobles who have *ſided*
In his behalf. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

As ſoon as diſcontents drove men into *ſidings*, as ill humours fall to the diſaffected part, which cauſes inflammations, ſo did all who affected novelties adhere to that ſide. *King Charles.*

Terms rightly conceived, and notions duly fitted to them, require a brain free from all inclination to *ſiding*, or affection to opinions for the authors ſakes, before they be well underſtood. *Digby on Bodies.*

Not yet ſo dully deſperate
To *ſide* againſt ourſelves with fate;
As criminals, condemn'd to ſuffer,
Are blinded firſt, and then turn'd over. *Hudibras.*

—— The princes differ and divide;
Some follow law, and ſome with beauty *ſide*. *Granville.*

It is pleaſant to ſee a verſe of an old poet revolting from its original ſenſe, and *ſiding* with a modern ſubject. *Addiſon.*

All *ſide* in parties, and begin th' attack. *Pope.*

Thoſe who pretended to be in with the principles upon which her majeſty proceeded, either abſented themſelves where the whole cauſe depended, or *ſided* with the enemy. *Swift.*

The equitable part of thoſe who now *ſide* againſt the court, will probably be more temperate. *Swift.*

SI'DEBOARD. *n. ſ.* [*ſide* and *board.*] The ſide table on which conveniencies are placed for thoſe that eat at the other table.

At a ſtately *ſideboard* by the wine
That fragrant ſmell diffus'd. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

No *ſideboards* then with gilded plate were dreſs'd,
No ſweating ſlaves with maſſive diſhes preſs'd. *Dryden.*

The ſnow white damaſk enſigns are diſplay'd,
And glitt'ring ſalvers on the *ſideboard* laid. *King.*

The ſhining *ſideboard*, and the burniſh'd plate,
Let other miniſters, great Anne, require. *Prior.*

Africanus brought from Carthage to Rome, in ſilver veſſels, to the value of 11966l. 15s. 9d. a quantity exceeded afterwards by the *ſideboards* of many private tables. *Arbuthnot.*

SI'DEBOX. *n. ſ.* [*ſide* and *box.*] Seat for the ladies on the ſide of the theatre.

Why round our coaches crowd the white-glov'd beaus?
Why bows the *ſidebox* from its inmoſt rows? *Pope.*

SI'DEFLY. *n. ſ.* An inſect.

From a rough whitiſh maggot, in the inteſtinum rectum of horſes, the *ſidefly* proceeds. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

To SI'DLE. *v. n.* [from *ſide.*] 1. To go with the body the narroweſt way. 2. To lie on the ſide.

(1.) The chaffering with diſſenters is but like opening a few wickets, and leaving them no more than one can get in at a time, and that not without ſtooping and *ſidling*, and ſqueezing his body. *Swift.*

I paſſed very gently and *ſidling* through the two principal ſtreets. *Swift.*

(2.) A fellow nailed up maps in a gentleman's cloſet, ſome *ſidling*, and others upſide down, the better to adjuſt them to the pannels. *Swift.*

SI'DELONG. *adj.* [*ſide* and *long.*] Lateral; oblique; not in front; not direct.

She darted from her eyes a *ſidelong* glance,
Juſt as ſhe ſpoke, and, like her words, it flew:
Seem'd not to beg what ſhe then bid me do. *Dryden.*

The deadly wound is in thy ſoul:
When thou a tempting harlot do'ſt behold,
And when ſhe caſts on thee a *ſidelong* glance,
Then try thy heart, and tell me if it dance? *Dryden.*

The reaſon of the planets motions in curve lines is the attraction of the ſun, and an oblique or *ſidelong* impulſe. *Locke.*

The kiſs ſnatch'd haſty from the *ſidelong* maid. *Thomſon.*

Si'delong. *adv.* 1. Laterally; obliquely; not in purſuit; not in oppoſition. 2. On the ſide.

(1.) ———— As if on earth
Winds under ground, or waters, forcing way,
Sidelong had puſh'd a mountain from his ſeat,
Half ſunk with all his pines. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

As a lion, bounding in his way,
With force augmented bears againſt his prey,
Sidelong to ſeize. *Dryden's Ceyx and Alcyone.*

(2.) If it prove too wet, lay your pots *ſidelong*; but ſhade thoſe which blow from the afternoon ſun. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

Si'der. *n. ſ.* See Cider.

Si'deral. *adj.* [from *ſidus*, Lat.] Starry; aſtral.

Theſe changes in the heav'ns, though ſlow, produc'd
Like change on ſea, and land; *ſideral* blaſt,
Vapour and miſt, and exhalation hot,
Corrupt and peſtilent! *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

———— The muſk gives
Sure hopes of racy wine, and in its youth,
Its tender nonage, loads the ſpreading boughs
With large and juicy offspring, that defies
The vernal nippings and cold *ſideral* blaſts. *Philips.*

Si'derated. *adj.* [from *ſideratus*, Lat.] Blaſted; planet ſtruck.

Parts cauterized, gangrenated, *ſiderated*, and mortified, become black; the radical moiſture, or vital ſulphur, ſuffering an extinction. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Sidera'tion. *n. ſ.* [*ſideration*, French; *ſideratio*, Latin.] A ſudden mortification, or, as the common people call it, a blaſt: or a ſudden deprivation of ſenſe, as in an apoplexy.

The contagious vapour of the very eggs produce a mortification or *ſideration* in the parts of plants on which they are laid. *Ray on the Creation.*

Si'desaddle. *n. ſ.* [*ſide* and *ſaddle.*] A woman's ſeat on horſeback.

Si'desman. *n. ſ.* [*ſide* and *man.*] An aſſiſtant to the church-warden.

A gift of ſuch goods, made by them with the conſent of the *ſideſmen* or veſtry, is void. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Si'deways. } *adv.* [from *ſide* and *way*, or *wiſe.*] Laterally;
Si'dewise. } on one ſide.

The fair bloſſom hangs the head
Sideways, as on a dying bed;
And thoſe pearls of dew ſhe wears,
Prove to be preſaging tears. *Milton.*

If the image of the ſun ſhould be drawn out into an oblong form, either by a dilatation of every ray, or by any other caſual inequality of the refractions, the ſame oblong image would, by a ſecond refraction made *ſideways*, be drawn out as much in breadth by the like dilatation of the rays, or other caſual inequality of the refraction *ſideways*. *Newton's Opticks.*

Siege. *n. ſ.* [*ſiege*, Fr.] 1. The act of beſetting a fortified place; a leaguer. 2. Any continued endeavour to gain poſſeſſion. 3. [*Siege*, French.] Seat; throne. Obſolete. 4. Place; claſs; rank. Obſolete. 5. [*Siege*, Fr.] Stool.

(1.) ———— Our caſtle's ſtrength
Will laugh a *ſiege* to ſcorn: here let them lie,
'Till famine eat them up. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

It ſeemed, by the manner of their proceeding, that the Turks purpoſed rather by long *ſiege* than by aſſault to take the town. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

The more I ſee pleaſures about me, ſo much more I feel
Torment within me, as from the hateful *ſiege*
Of contraries. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

(2.) Beat away the buſy meddling fiend,
That lays ſtrong *ſiege* unto this wretch's ſoul,
And from his boſom purge this black deſpair. *Shakeſp. H. VI.*

Give me ſo much of your time, in exchange of it, as to lay an amiable *ſiege* to the honeſty of Ford's wife. *Shakeſp.*

Love ſtood the *ſiege*, and would not yield his breaſt. *Dryd.*

(3.) Drawing to him the eyes of all around,
From lofty *ſiege* began theſe words aloud to ſound. *Fa. Qu.*

(4.) ———— I fetch my life and being
From men of royal *ſiege*. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

———— Your ſum of parts
Did not together pluck ſuch envy from him,
As did that one, and that in my regard
Of the unworthieſt *ſiege*. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

(5.) It entereth not the veins, but taketh leave of the permeant parts, as the mouths of the meſeraicks, and accompanieth the inconvertible portion unto the *ſiege*. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

To **Siege.** *v. a.* [*ſieger*, Fr. from the noun.] To beſiege. A word not now in uſe.

Him he had long oppreſt with tort,
And faſt impriſon'd in *ſieged* fort. *Fairy Queen.*

Sieve. *n. ſ.* [from *ſift.*] Hair or lawn ſtrained upon a hoop, by which flower is ſeparated from bran, or fine powder from coarſe; a boulter; a ſearce.

———— Thy counſel
Falls now into my ears as profitleſs
As water in a *ſieve*. *Shakeſp.*

— In a *ſieve* I'll thither ſail,
And like a rat without a tail,
I'll do—I'll do—I'll do. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

An innocent found a *ſieve*, and preſently fell to ſtopping the holes. *L'Eſtrange.*

If life ſunk through you like a leaky *ſieve*,
Accuſe yourſelf you liv'd not while you might. *Dryden.*

To **SIFT.** *v. a.* [ꞅıꝼꞇan, Saxon; *ſiften*, Dutch.] 1. To ſeparate by a ſieve. 2. To ſeparate; to part. 3. To examine; to try.

(1.) In the *ſifting* of ſuch favour all that came out could not be expected to be pure meal, but muſt have a mixture of padar and bran. *Wotton.*

(2.) When yellow ſands are *ſifted* from below,
The glitt'ring billows give a golden ſhow. *Dryden.*

(3.) We have *ſifted* your objections againſt thoſe pre-eminences royal. *Hooker.*

All which the wit of Calvin could from thence draw, by *ſifting* the very utmoſt ſentence and ſyllable, is no more than that certain ſpeeches ſeem to intimate, that all Chriſtian churches ought to have their elderſhips. *Hooker.*

I fear me, if thy thoughts were *ſifted*,
The king thy ſovereign is not quite exempt
From envious malice of thy ſwelling heart. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

As near as I could *ſift* him on that argument. *Shakeſp.*

— Opportunity I here have had
To try thee, *ſift* thee, and confeſs have found thee
Proof againſt all temptation as a rock
Of adamant. *Milton's Paradiſe Regain'd.*

One would think, that every member who embraces with vehemence the principles of either of theſe parties, had thoroughly *ſifted* and examined them, and was ſecretly convinced of their preference to thoſe he rejects. *Addiſon.*

Si'fter. *n. ſ.* [from *ſift.*] He who ſifts.

Sig was uſed by the Saxons for victory; *Sigbert*, famous for victory; *Sigward*, victorious preſerver; *Sigard*, conquering temper: and almoſt in the ſame ſenſe are Nicocles, Nicomyachus, Nicander, Victor, Victorinus, Vincentius, &c. *Gibſon.*

To **Sigh.** *v. n.* [ꞅıcan, ꞅıceꞇꞇan, Saxon; *ſuchten*, Dutch.] To emit the breath audibly, as in grief.

I lov'd the maid I married; never man
Sigh'd truer breath. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

I'll not be made a ſoft and dull-ey'd fool,
To ſhake the head, relent, and *ſigh*, and yield
To Chriſtian interceſſors. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

He *ſighed* deeply in his ſpirit, and ſaith, Why doth this generation ſeek after a ſign? *Mar.* viii. 12.

For the oppreſſion of the poor, for the *ſighing* of the needy will I ariſe. *Pſ.* xii. 5.

——— Happier he,
Who ſeeks not pleaſure through neceſſity,
Than ſuch as once on ſlipp'ry thrones were plac'd,
And chaſing, *ſigh* to think themſelves are chas'd. *Dryden.*
The nymph too longs to be alone;
Leaves all the ſwains, and *ſighs* for one. *Prior.*

To Sigh. *v. a.* To lament; to mourn. Not in uſe.

Ages to come, and men unborn,
Shall bleſs her name, and *ſigh* her fate. *Prior.*

Sigh. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A violent and audible emiſſion of the breath which has been long retained, as in ſadneſs.

Full often has my heart ſwoln with keeping my ſighs impriſoned; full often have the tears I drove back from mine eyes, turned back to drown my heart. *Sidney.*

Love is a ſmoke rais'd with the fume of *ſighs*;
Being purg'd, a fire ſparkling in lovers eyes. *Shakeſp.*
What a *ſigh* is there! The heart is ſorely charg'd. *Shakeſp.*

Laughing, if loud, ends in a deep *ſigh*; and all pleaſures have a ſting in the tail, though they carry beauty on the face. *Taylor.*

In Venus' temple, on the ſides were ſeen
Iſſuing *ſighs*, that ſmok'd along the wall. *Dryden.*

SIGHT. *n. ſ.* [ȝeſiðe, Saxon; *ſicht*, *geſicht*, Dutch.] 1. Perception by the eye; the ſenſe of ſeeing. 2. Open view; a ſituation in which nothing obſtructs the eye. 3. Act of ſeeing or beholding; view. 4. Notice; knowledge. 5. Eye; inſtrument of ſeeing. 6. Aperture pervious to the eye, or other point fixed to guide the eye: as, the *ſights* of a quadrant. 7. Spectacle; ſhow; thing to be ſeen.

(1.) If bees go forth right to a place, they muſt needs have *ſight*. *Bacon.*

O loſs of *ſight*, of thee I moſt complain!
Blind among enemies, O worſe than chains,
Dungeon or beggary, decrepit age! *Milton's Agoniſtes.*
Things inviſible to mortal *ſight*. *Milton.*
'Tis ſtill the ſame, although their airy ſhape
All but a quick poetick *ſight* eſcape. *Denham.*
My eyes are ſomewhat dimiſh grown;
For nature, always in the right,
To your decays adapts my *ſight*. *Swift.*
(2.) ——— Undaunted Hotſpur
Brings on his army, eager unto fight,
And plac'd the ſame before the king in *ſight*. *Daniel.*
Æneas caſt his wond'ring eyes around,
And all the Tyrrhene army had in *ſight*,
Stretch'd on the ſpacious plain from left to right. *Dryden.*
I met Brutidius in a mortal fright;
He's dipt for certain, and plays leaſt in *ſight*. *Dryden's Juv.*
(3.) Nine things to *ſight* required are;
The pow'r to ſee, the light, the viſible thing,
Being not too ſmall, too thin, too nigh, too far,
Clear ſpace and time, the form diſtinct to bring. *Davies.*
Mine eye purſu'd him ſtill, but under ſhade
Loſt *ſight* of him. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
What form of death could him affright,
Who unconcern'd, with ſtedfaſt *ſight*,
Could view the ſurges mounting ſteep,
And monſters rolling in the deep! *Dryden's Horace.*

Having little knowledge of the circumſtances of thoſe St. Paul writ to, it is not ſtrange that many things lie concealed to us, which they who were concerned in the letter underſtood at firſt *ſight*. *Locke.*

(4.) It was writ as a private letter to a perſon of piety, upon an aſſurance that it ſhould never come to any one's *ſight*, but her own. *Wake.*

(5.) From the depth of hell they lift their *ſight*,
And at a diſtance ſee ſuperior light. *Dryden.*
(6.) Their armed ſtaves in charge, their beavers down,
Their eyes of fire ſparkling through *ſights* of ſteel. *Shakeſp.*
(7.) Thus are my eyes ſtill captive to one *ſight*;
Thus all my thoughts are ſlaves to one thought ſtill. *Sidney.*
Them ſeem'd they never ſaw a *ſight* ſo fair
Of fowls ſo lovely, that they ſure did deem
Them heavenly born. *Spenſer.*

——— Not an eye
But is a-weary of thy common *ſight*,
Save mine, which hath deſir'd to ſee thee more. *Shakeſp.*

Moſes ſaid, I will turn aſide and ſee this great *ſight* why the buſh is not burnt. *Ex.* iii. 3.

I took a felucca at Naples to carry me to Rome, that I might not run over the ſame *ſights* a ſecond time. *Addiſon.*

Not proud Olympus yields a nobler *ſight*,
Though gods aſſembled grace his tow'ring height,
Than what more humble mountains offer here,
Where, in their bleſſings, all thoſe gods appear. *Pope.*
Before you paſs th' imaginary *ſights*
Of lords and earls, and dukes and garter'd knights,
While the ſpread fan o'erſhades your cloſing eyes,
Then give one flirt, and all the viſion flies. *Pope.*

Si'ghted. *adj.* [from *ſight*.] Seeing in a particular manner. It is uſed only in compoſition, as *quickſighted*, *ſhortſighted*.

As they might, to avoid the weather, pull the joints of the coach up cloſe, ſo they might put each end down, and remain as diſcovered and open *ſighted* as on horſeback. *Sidney.*

The king was very quick *ſighted* in diſcerning difficulties, and raiſing objections, and very ſlow in maſtering them. *Clarendon.*

Si'ghtfulness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſight* and *full*.] Perſpicuity; clearneſs of ſight. Not in uſe.

But ſtill, although we fail of perfect rightfulneſs,
Seek we to tame theſe childiſh ſuperfluities;
Let us not wink, though void of pureſt *ſightfulneſs*. *Sidney.*

Si'ghtless. *adj.* [from *ſight*.] 1. Wanting ſight; blind. 2. Not ſightly; offenſive to the eye; unpleaſing to look at.

(1.) The latent tracts, the giddy heights explore,
Of all who blindly creep, or *ſightleſs* ſoar. *Pope.*
(2.) Full of unpleaſing blots and *ſightleſs* ſtains,
Patch'd with foul moles, and eye-offending marks. *Shak.*

Si'ghtly. *adj.* [from *ſight*.] Pleaſing to the eye; ſtriking to the view.

It lies as *ſightly* on the back of him,
As great Alcides ſhews upon an aſs. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

Their having two eyes and two ears ſo placed, is more *ſightly* and uſeful. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

A great many brave *ſightly* horſes were brought out, and only one plain nag that made ſport. *L'Eſtrange.*

We have thirty members, the moſt *ſightly* of all her majeſty's ſubjects: we elected a preſident by his height. *Addiſon.*

Si'gil. *n. ſ.* [*ſigillum*, Lat.] Seal; ſignature.

Sorceries to raiſe th' infernal pow'rs,
And *ſigils* fram'd in planetary hours. *Dryd. Knight's Tale.*

Sign. *n. ſ.* [*ſigne*, Fr. *ſignum*, Lat.] 1. A token of any thing; that by which any thing is ſhown. 2. A wonder; a miracle; a prodigy. 3. A picture hung at a door, to give notice what is ſold within. 4. A monument; a memorial. 5. A conſtellation in the zodiack. 6. Note or token given without words. 7. Mark of diſtinction; cognizance. 8. Typical repreſentation; ſymbol. 9. A ſubſcription of one's name: as, a *ſign* manual.

(1.) *Signs* muſt reſemble the things they ſignify. *Hooker.*

Signs for communication may be contrived from any variety of objects of one kind appertaining to either ſenſe. *Holder.*

To expreſs the paſſions which are ſeated in the heart by outward *ſigns*, is one great precept of the painters, and very difficult to perform. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

When any one uſes any term, he may have in his mind a determined idea which he makes it the *ſign* of, and to which he ſhould keep it ſteadily annexed. *Locke.*

(2.) If they will not hearken to the voice of the firſt *ſign*, they will not believe the latter *ſign*. *Ex.* iv. 8.

Compell'd by *ſigns* and judgments dire. *Milton.*
(3.) I found my miſs, ſtruck hands, and pray'd him tell,
To hold acquaintance ſtill, where he did dwell;
He barely nam'd the ſtreet, promis'd the wine;
But his kind wife gave me the very *ſign*. *Donne.*
Underneath an alehouſe' paltry *ſign*. *Shakeſp. H. VI.*
True ſorrow's like to wine,
That which is good does never need a *ſign*. *Suckling.*

Wit and fancy are not employed in any one article ſo much as that of contriving *ſigns* to hang over houſes. *Swift.*

(4.) An outward and viſible *ſign* of an inward and ſpiritual grace. *Common Prayer.*

The fire devoured two hundred and fifty men, and they became a *ſign.* *Num.* xxvi. 10.

(5.) There ſtay until the twelve celeſtial *ſigns*
Have brought about their annual reckoning. *Shakeſp.*

Now did the *ſign* reign, and the conſtellation was come, under which Perkin ſhould appear. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

——— After ev'ry foe ſubdu'd, the ſun
Thrice through the *ſigns* his annual race ſhall run. *Dryden.*

(6.) They made *ſigns* to his father. *Luke.*

(7.) ——— The enſign of Meſſiah blaz'd,
Aloft by angels borne, his *ſign* in heaven. *Milton.*

(8.) The holy ſymbols or *ſigns* are not barely ſignificative; but what they repreſent is as certainly delivered to us as the ſymbols themſelves. *Brerewood.*

To **SIGN.** *v. a.* [*ſigno*, Latin.] 1. To mark. 2. [*Signer*, French.] To ratify by hand or ſeal. 3. To betoken; to ſignify; to repreſent typically.

(1.) You *ſign* your place and calling in full ſeeming
With meekneſs and humility; but your heart
Is cramm'd with arrogancy. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

(2.) Be pleas'd to *ſign* theſe papers: they are all
Of great concern! *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

(3.) The ſacraments and ſymbols are juſt ſuch as they ſeem; but becauſe they are made to be ſigns of a ſecret myſtery, they receive the names of what themſelves do *ſign.* *Taylor.*

SI'GNAL. *n. ſ.* [*ſignal*, French; *ſennale*, Spaniſh.] Notice given by a ſign; a ſign that gives notice.

The weary ſun hath made a golden ſet,
And, by the bright track of his firy car,
Gives *ſignal* of a goodly day to-morrow.
Shakeſp. Richard III.

Scarce the dawning day began to ſpring,
As at a *ſignal* giv'n, the ſtreets with clamours ring. *Dryden.*

SI'GNAL. *adj.* [*ſignal*, French.] Eminent; memorable; remarkable.

He was eſteemed more by the parliament, for the *ſignal* acts of cruelty committed upon the Iriſh. *Clarendon.*

The Thames frozen twice in one year, ſo as men to walk on it, is a very *ſignal* accident. *Swift.*

SIGNA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſignal.*] Quality of ſomething remarkable or memorable.

Of the ways whereby they enquired and determined its *ſignality*, the firſt was natural, ariſing from phyſical cauſes. *Brown.*

It ſeems a *ſignality* in providence, in erecting your ſociety in ſuch a juncture of dangerous humours. *Glanville.*

To **SI'GNALIZE.** *v. a.* [*ſignaler*, Fr.] To make eminent; to make remarkable.

Many, who have endeavoured to *ſignalize* themſelves by works of this nature, plainly diſcover that they are not acquainted with arts and ſciences. *Addiſon.*

Some one eminent ſpirit, having *ſignalized* his valour and fortune in defence of his country, or by popular arts at home, becomes to have great influence on the people. *Swift.*

SI'GNALLY. *adv.* [from *ſignal.*] Eminently; remarkably; memorably.

Perſons *ſignally* and eminently obliged, yet miſſing of the utmoſt of their greedy deſigns in ſwallowing both gifts and giver too, inſtead of thanks for received kindneſſes, have betook themſelves to barbarous threatnings. *South.*

SIGNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſigno*, Lat.] Sign given; act of betokening.

A horſeſhoe Baptiſta Porta hath thought too low a *ſignation*, he raiſed unto a lunary repreſentation. *Brown.*

SI'GNATURE. *n. ſ.* [*ſignature*, Fr *ſignatura*, from *ſigno*, Lat.] 1. A ſign or mark impreſſed upon any thing; a ſtamp; a mark. 2. A mark upon any matter, particularly upon plants, by which their nature or medicinal uſe is pointed out. 3. Proof drawn from marks. 4. [Among printers.] Some letter or figure to diſtinguiſh different ſheets.

(1.) The brain being well furniſhed with various traces, *ſignatures*, and images, will have a rich treaſure always ready to be offered to the ſoul. *Watts.*

That natural and indelible *ſignature* of God, which human ſouls, in their firſt origin, are ſuppoſed to be ſtampt with, we have no need of in diſputes againſt atheiſm. *Bentley.*

Vulgar parents cannot ſtamp their race
With *ſignatures* of ſuch majeſtick grace. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

(2.) All bodies work by the communication of their nature, or by the impreſſion and *ſignatures* of their motions: the diffuſion of ſpecies viſible, ſeemeth to participate more of the former, and the ſpecies audible of the latter. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Some plants bear a very evident *ſignature* of their nature and uſe. *More againſt Atheiſm.*

Seek out for plants, and *ſignatures*,
To quack of univerſal cures. *Hudibras.*

Herbs are deſcribed by marks and *ſignatures*, ſo far as to diſtinguiſh them from one another. *Baker on Learning.*

(3.) The moſt deſpicable pieces of decayed nature are curiouſly wrought with eminent *ſignatures* of divine wiſdom. *Glanville.*

Some rely on certain marks and *ſignatures* of their election, and others on their belonging to ſome particular church or ſect. *Rogers.*

SI'GNATURIST. *n. ſ.* [from *ſignature.*] One who holds the doctrine of ſignatures. A word little uſed.

Signaturiſts ſeldom omit what the ancients delivered, drawing unto inference received diſtinctions. *Brown.*

SI'GNER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſign.*] One that ſigns.

SI'GNET. *n. ſ.* [*ſignette*, Fr.] A ſeal commonly uſed for the ſeal-manual of a king.

——— I've been bold
To them to uſe your *ſignet* and your name. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

Here is the hand and ſeal of the duke: you know the character, I doubt not, and the *ſignet.* *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

Give thy *ſignet*, bracelets, and ſtaff. *Gen.* xxxviii. 18.

He delivered him his private *ſignet.* *Knolles.*

Proof of my life my royal *ſignet* made. *Dryden.*

The impreſſion of a *ſignet* ring. *Ayliſfe's Parergon.*

SIGNI'FICANCE. }
SIGNI'FICANCY. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſignify.*] 1. Power of ſignifying; meaning. 2. Force; energy; power of impreſſing the mind. 3. Importance; moment; conſequence.

(1.) Speaking is a ſenſible expreſſion of the notions of the mind by diſcriminations of utterance of voice, uſed as ſigns, having by conſent ſeveral determinate *ſignificancies.* *Holder.*

If he declares he intends it for the honour of another, he takes away by his words the *ſignificance* of his action. *Stillingfl.*

(2.) The clearneſs of conception and expreſſion, the boldneſs maintained to majeſty, the *ſignificancy* and ſound of words, not ſtrained into bombaſt, muſt eſcape our tranſient view upon the theatre. *Dryden.*

As far as this duty will admit of privacy, our Saviour hath enjoined it in terms of particular *ſignificancy* and force. *Atterb.*

I have been admiring the wonderful *ſignificancy* of that word perſecution, and what various interpretations it hath acquired. *Swift.*

(3.) How fatal would ſuch a diſtinction have proved in former reigns, when many a circumſtance of leſs *ſignificancy* has been conſtrued into an overt act of high treaſon? *Addiſon.*

SIGNI'FICANT. *adj.* [*ſignificant*, Fr. *ſignificans*, Latin.] 1. Expreſſive of ſomething beyond the external mark. 2. Betokening; ſtanding as a ſign of ſomething. 3. Expreſſive or repreſentative in an eminent degree; forcible to impreſs the intended meaning. 4. Important; momentous. A low word.

(1.) Since you are tongue-ty'd, and ſo loth to ſpeak,
In dumb *ſignificants* proclaim your thoughts. *Shakeſp. H.* VI.

(2.) It was well ſaid of Plotinus, that the ſtars were *ſignificant*, but not efficient. *Raleigh.*

(3.) Whereas it may be objected, that to add to religious duties ſuch rites and ceremonies as are *ſignificant*, is to inſtitute new ſacraments. *Hooker.*

Common life is full of this kind of *ſignificant* expreſſions, by knocking, beckoning, frowning, and pointing; and dumb perſons are ſagacious in the uſe of them. *Holder on Speech.*

The Romans joined both devices, to make the emblem the more *ſignificant*; as, indeed, they could not too much extol the learning aad military virtues of this emperor. *Addiſon.*

SIGNI'FICANTLY. *adv.* [from *ſignificant.*] With force of expreſſion.

Chriſtianity is known in Scripture by no name ſo *ſignificantly* as by the ſimplicity of the Goſpel. *South.*

SIGNIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſignification*, Fr. *ſignificatio*, Lat. from *ſignify.*] 1. The act of making known by ſigns. 2. Meaning expreſſed by a ſign or word.

(1.) A lye is properly a ſpecies of injuſtice, and a violation of the right of that perſon to whom the falſe ſpeech is directed; for all ſpeaking, or *ſignification* of one's mind, implies an act or addreſs of one man to another. *South.*

(2.) An adjective requireth another word to be joined with him, to ſhew his *ſignification.* *Accidence.*

Brute animals make divers motions to have ſeveral *ſignifications*, to call, warn, cheriſh, and threaten. *Holder.*

SIGNI'FICATIVE. *adj.* [*ſignificatif*, Fr. from *ſignify.*] 1. Betokening by an external ſign. 2. Forcible; ſtrongly expreſſive.

(1.) The holy ſymbols or ſigns are not barely *ſignificative*, but what by divine inſtitution they repreſent and teſtify unto our ſouls, is truly and certainly delivered unto us. *Brerewood.*

(2.) Neither in the degrees of kindred they were deſtitute of *ſignificative* words; for whom we call grandfather, they called ealdfader; whom we call great-grandfather, they called thirdafader. *Camden's Remains.*

SIGNI'FICATORY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſignify.*] That which ſignifies or betokens.

Here is a double *ſignificatory* of the ſpirit, a word and a ſign. *Taylor.*

To **SI'GNIFY.** *v. a.* [*ſignifier*, Fr. *ſignifico*, Latin.] 1. To declare by ſome token or ſign; ſometimes ſimply to declare. 2. To mean; to expreſs. 3. To import; to weigh. This is ſeldom uſed but interrogatively, *what ſignifies?* or with *much*, *little*, or *nothing.* 4. To make known; to declare.

(1.) ——— Stephano, *ſignify*
Within the houſe your miſtreſs is at hand. *Shakeſp.*

The maid from that ill omen turn'd her eyes,
Nor knew what *ſignify'd* the boding ſign,
But found the pow'rs diſpleas'd. *Dryden.*

Thoſe parts of nature, into which the chaos was divided, they *ſignified* by dark and obſcure names; as the night, tartarus, and oceanus. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

(2.) Life's but a walking ſhadow; a poor player,
That ſtruts and frets his hour upon the ſtage,
And then is heard no more! It is a tale,
Told by an ideot, full of ſound and fury,
Signifying nothing! *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

By Scripture, antiquity, and all eccleſiaſtical writers, it is conſtantly appropriated to Saturday, the day of the Jews Sabbath, and but of late years uſed to *ſignify* the Lord's day. *Nelſon.*

(3.) Though he that ſins frequently, and repents frequently, gives reaſon to believe his repentances before God *ſignify nothing*; yet that is nothing to us. *Taylor.*

What ſignifies the ſplendor of courts, conſidering the ſlaviſh attendances that go along with it? *L'Eſtrange.*

He hath one way more, which although it *ſignify little* to men of ſober reaſon, yet unhappily hits the ſuſpicious humour of men, that governors have a deſign to impoſe. *Tillotſon.*

If the firſt of theſe fail, the power of Adam, were it never ſo great, will *ſignify nothing* to the preſent ſocieties in the world. *Locke.*

What ſignifies the people's conſent in making and repealing laws, if the perſon who adminiſters hath no tie. *Swift.*

(4.) I'll to the king, and *ſignify* to him,
That thus I have reſign'd to you my charge. *Shakeſp. R.* III.

He ſent and *ſignified* it by his angel unto John. *Rev.* i. 1.

The government ſhould *ſignify* to the proteſtants of Ireland, that want of ſilver is not to be remedied. *Swift.*

To **SI'GNIFY.** *v. n.* To expreſs meaning with force.

If the words be but comely and *ſignifying*, and the ſenſe gentle, there is juice; but where that wanteth, the language is thin. *Ben. Johnſon.*

SI'GNIORY. *n. ſ.* [*ſeignoria*, Ital.] 1. Lordſhip; dominion. 2. It is uſed by *Shakeſpeare* for ſeniority.

(1.) ——— At that time
Through all the *ſigniories* it was the firſt,
And Proſpero the prime duke. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

The earls, their titles and their *ſigniories*
They muſt reſtore again. *Daniel's Civil War.*

My brave progenitors, by valour, zeal,
Gain'd thoſe high honours, princely *ſigniories*,
And proud prerogatives. *Weſt.*

(2.) If ancient ſorrow be moſt reverent,
Give mine the benefit of *ſigniory*,
And let my griefs frown on the upper hand. *Shakeſp. R.* III.

SI'GNPOST. *n. ſ.* [*ſign* and *poſt.*] That upon which a ſign hangs.

He ſhould ſhare with them in the preſerving
A ſhed or *ſignpoſt.* *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

This noble invention of our author's hath been copied by ſo many *ſignpoſt* dawbers, that now 'tis grown fulſome, rather by their want of ſkill than by the commonneſs. *Dryden.*

SI'KER. *adj.* and *adv.* The old word for *ſure*, or *ſurely.* *Spenſer.*

SI'KERNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſiker.*] Sureneſs; ſafety.

SI'LENCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſilence*, Fr. *ſilentium*, Lat.] 1. The ſtate of holding peace; forbearance of ſpeech. 2. Habitual taciturnity; not loquacity. 3. Secrecy. 4. Stilneſs; not noiſe. 5. Not mention; oblivion; obſcurity.

(1.) Unto me men gave ear, and waited and kept *ſilence* at my counſel. *Job*, xxix. 21.

I ſuffer not a woman to teach, nor to uſurp authority over the man, but to be in *ſilence.* 1 *Tim.* ii. 12.

Firſt to himſelf he inward *ſilence* broke. *Milton.*

——— Speech ſubmiſſively withdraws
From rights of ſubjects, and the poor man's cauſe,
Then pompous *ſilence* reigns, and ſtills the noiſy laws. *Pope.*

Here all their rage, and ev'n their murmurs ceaſe,
And ſacred *ſilence* reigns, and univerſal peace. *Pope.*

(2.) I think the beſt grace of wit will ſhortly turn into *ſilence*,
And diſcourſe grow commendable in none but parrots. *Shak.*

(4.) Hail happy groves, calm and ſecure retreat
Of ſacred *ſilence*, reſt's eternal ſeat. *Roſcommon.*

(5.) Nameleſs, in dark oblivion let them dwell;
For ſtrength from truth divided, and from juſt,
Illaudable, nought merits but diſpraiſe
And ignominy; yet to glory aſpires,
Vain-glorious, and through infamy ſeeks fame;
Therefore eternal *ſilence* be their doom. *Milton.*

Thus fame ſhall be atchiev'd,
And what moſt merits fame in *ſilence* hid. *Milton.*

SI'LENCE. *interj.* An authoritative reſtraint of ſpeech.

Sir, have pity; I'll be his ſurety. ———
——— *Silence*: one word more
Shall make me chide thee, if not hate thee. *Shakeſp.*

To **SI'LENCE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To oblige to hold peace; to forbid to ſpeak. 2. To ſtill.

(1.) We muſt ſuggeſt the people, that to's pow'r
He wou'd have made them mules, *ſilenc'd* their pleaders, and
Diſpropertied their freedoms. *Shakeſp.*

The ambaſſador is *ſilenc'd.* *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Silence that dreadful bell; it frights the iſle
From her propriety. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

This paſſed as an oracle, and *ſilenced* thoſe that moved the queſtion. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Thus could not the mouths of worthy martyrs be *ſilenced*, who being expoſed unto wolves, gave loud expreſſions of their faith, and were heard as high as heaven. *Brown.*

This would *ſilence* all further oppoſition. *Clarendon.*

Since in dark ſorrow I my days did ſpend,
I could not *ſilence* my complaints. *Denham.*

Had they duly conſidered the extent of infinite knowledge and power, theſe would have *ſilenced* their ſcruples, and they had adored the amazing myſtery. *Rogers.*

If it pleaſe him altogether to *ſilence* me, ſo that I ſhall not only ſpeak with difficulty, but wholly be diſabled to open my mouth, to any articulate utterance; yet I hope he will give me grace, even in my thoughts, to praiſe him. *Wake.*

(2.) Theſe dying lovers, and their floating ſons,
Suſpend the fight and *ſilence* all our guns. *Waller.*
The thund'rer ſpoke, nor durſt the queen reply;
A reverend horror *ſilenc'd* all the ſky. *Pope's Iliad.*

SI'LENT *adj.* [*ſilens*, Latin.] 1. Not ſpeaking; mute. 2. Not talkative; not loquacious. 3. Still; having no noiſe. 4. Wanting efficacy. I think an Hebraiſm. 5. Not mentioning.

(1.) O my God, I cry in the day time, and in the night ſeaſon I am not *ſilent*. *Pſalm* xxii. 2.

——— *Silent*, and in face
Confounded long they ſat as ſtricken mute. *Milton.*

(2.) Ulyſſes, adds he, was the moſt eloquent and moſt *ſilent* of men; he knew that a word ſpoken never wrought ſo much good as a word conceal'd. *Broome.*

(3.) Deep night, dark night, the *ſilent* of the night,
The time of night when Troy was ſet on fire,
The time when ſcreech-owls cry, and ban-dogs howl. *Shak.*
——— Now is the pleaſant time,
The cool, the *ſilent*, ſave where ſilence yields
To the night-warbling bird. *Milton.*

(4.) Second and inſtrumental cauſes, together with nature itſelf, without that operative faculty which God gave them, would become *ſilent*, virtueleſs and dead. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

The ſun to me is dark,
And *ſilent* as the moon,
When ſhe deſerts the night,
Hid in her vacant interlunar cave. *Milton.*

(5.) This new created world, whereof in hell
Fame is not *ſilent*. *Milton.*

SI'LENTLY. *adv.* [from *ſilent.*] 1. Without ſpeech. 2. Without noiſe. 3. Without mention.

(1.) When with one three nations join to fight,
They *ſilently* confeſs that one more brave. *Dryden.*
For me they beg, each *ſilently*
Demands thy grace, and ſeems to watch thy eye. *Dryden.*
(2.) You to a certain victory are led;
Your men all arm'd ſtand *ſilently* within. *Dryden.*

(3.) The difficulties remain ſtill, till he can ſhow who is meant by right heir, in all thoſe caſes where the preſent poſſeſſor hath no ſon: this he *ſilently* paſſes over. *Locke.*

SILI'CIOUS. *adj.* [from *cilicium*, Lat.] It ſhould be therefore written *cilicious.* Made of hair.

The *ſilicious* and hairy veſts of the ſtricteſt orders of friars, derive their inſtitution from St. John and Elias. *Brown.*

SILI'CULOSE. *adj.* [*ſilicula*, Lat.] Huſky; full of huſks. *Dict.*

SILI'GINOSE. *adj.* [*ſiliginoſus*, Lat.] Made of fine wheat. *Dict.*

SILIQUA. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] 1. [With gold finers.] A carat of which ſix make a ſcruple. 2. [*Silique*, Fr. with botaniſts.] The ſeed-veſſel, huſk, cod, or ſhell of ſuch plants as are of the pulſe kind. *Dict.*

SI'LIQUOSE. } *adj.* [from *ſiliqua*, Latin.] Having a pod
SI'LIQUOUS. } or capſula.

All the tetrapetalous *ſiliquoſe* plants are alkaleſcent. *Arbuth.*

SILK. *n. ſ.* [ſeolc, Saxon.] 1. The thread of the worm that turns afterwards to a butterfly. 2. The ſtuff made of the worms thread.

(1.) The worms were hallow'd that did breed the *ſilk*;
And it was dy'd in mummy, which the ſkilful
Conſerv'd of maiden's hearts. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

(2.) Let not the creaking of ſhoes, or ruſtling of *ſilks* betray thy poor heart to woman. *Shakeſp.*

He cauſed the ſhore to be covered with Perſian *ſilk* for him to tread upon. *Knolles.*

Without the worm, in Perſian *ſilks* we ſhine. *Waller.*

SI'LKEN. *adj.* [from *ſilk.*] 1. Made of ſilk. 2. Soft; tender. 3. Dreſſed in ſilk.

(1.) Men counſel and give comfort to that grief
Which they themſelves not feel; but taſting it,
Their counſel turns to paſſion, which before
Would give preceptial medicine to rage;
Fetter ſtrong madneſs in a *ſilken* thread;
Charm ach with air, and agony with words. *Shakeſp.*
——— Now, will we revel it
With *ſilken* coats, and caps, and golden rings. *Shakeſp.*
She weeps, and words addreſs'd ſeem tears diſſolv'd,
Wetting the borders of her *ſilken* veil. *Milton.*
(2.) Full many a lady fair, in court full oft
Beholding them, him ſecretly envide,
And wiſht that two ſuch fans, ſo *ſilken* ſoft,
And golden fair, her love would her provide. *Spenſer.*
All the youth of England are on fire,
And *ſilken* dalliance in the wardrobe lies. *Shakeſp. Hen.* V.
For then the hills with pleaſing ſhades are crown'd,
And ſleeps are ſweeter on the *ſilken* ground. *Dryden.*

Dreſs up virtue in all the beauties of oratory, and you will find the wild paſſions of men too violent to be reſtrained by ſuch mild and *ſilken* language. *Watts on the Mind.*

(3.) ——— Shall a beardleſs boy,
A cocker'd, *ſilken* wanton, brave our fields,
And fleſh his ſpirit in a warlike ſoil,
Mocking the air with colours idly ſpread,
And find no check? *Shakeſp. King John.*

SILKME'RCER. *n. ſ.* [*ſilk* and *mercer.*] A dealer in ſilk.

SILKWEA'VER. *n. ſ.* [*ſilk* and *weaver.*] One whoſe trade is to weave ſilken manufactures.

True Engliſh hate your monſieurs paltry arts;
For you are all *ſilk-weavers* in your hearts. *Dryden.*
The Chineſe are ingenious *ſilk-weavers.* *Watts.*

SI'LKWORM. *n. ſ.* [*ſilk* and *worm.*] The worm that ſpins ſilk.

Graſhoppers eat up the green of whole countries, and *ſilkworms* devour leaves ſwiftly. *Bacon's Nat Hiſt.*

Broad were the banners, and of ſnowy hue,
A purer web the *ſilk-worm* never drew. *Dryden.*

SI'LKY. *adj.* [from *ſilk.*] 1. Made of ſilk. 2. Soft; pliant.

(2.) Theſe kind of knaves, in plainneſs,
Harbour more craft, and more corrupter ends
Than twenty *ſilky* ducking obſervants,
That ſtretch their duties nicely. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

SILL. *n. ſ.* [ſýl, Saxon; *ſueil*, French; *ſulle*, Dutch.] The timber or ſtone at the foot of the door.

The farmer's gooſe,
Grown fat with corn and ſitting ſtill,
Can ſcarce get o'er the barn-door *ſill*:
And hardly waddles forth. *Swift.*

SI'LLABUB. *n. ſ.* [This word has exerciſed the etymologiſts. *Minſhew* thinks it corrupted from *ſwillingbubbles.* *Junius* omits it. *Henſhaw*, whom *Skinner* follows, deduces it from the Dutch *ſulle*, a pipe, and *buyck*, a paunch; becauſe *ſillabubs* are commonly drunk through a ſpout, out of a jug with a large belly. It ſeems more probably derived from *eſil*, in old Engliſh *vinegar*, *eſil a bouc*, *vinegar for the mouth*, vinegar made pleaſant.] Curds made by milking upon vinegar.

Joan takes her neat rubb'd pail, and now
She trips to milk the ſand-red cow;
Where, for ſome ſturdy foot-ball ſwain,
Joan ſtrokes a *ſyllabub* or twain. *Wotton.*
——— A feaſt,
By ſome rich farmer's wife and ſiſter dreſt,
Might be reſembled to a ſick man's dream,
Where all ideas huddling run ſo faſt,
That *ſyllabubs* come firſt, and ſoups the laſt. *King.*

SI'LLILY. *adv.* [from *ſilly.*] In a ſilly manner; ſimply; fooliſhly.

I wonder much, what thou and I
Did till we lov'd? were we not wean'd till then,
But ſuck'd on childiſh pleaſures *ſillily*?
Or ſlumber'd we in the ſeven ſleepers den? *Donne.*

We are caught as *ſillily* as the bird in the net. *L'Eſtrange.*

Do, do, look *ſillily*, good colonel; 'tis a decent melancholy after an abſolute defeat. *Dryden.*

SI'LLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſilly.*] Simplicity; weakneſs; harmleſs folly.

The *ſillineſs* of the perſon does not derogate from the dignity of his character. *L'Eſtrange.*

SI'LLY. *adj.* [*ſelig*, German. *Skinner.*] 1 Harmleſs; innocent; inoffenſive; plain; artleſs. 2. Weak; helpleſs. 3. Fooliſh; witleſs.

(2.) ——————— After long ſtorms,
In dread of death and dangerous diſmay,
With which my *ſilly* bark was toſſed ſore,
I do at length deſcry the happy ſhore. *Spenſer.*

(3.) Perhaps their loves, or elſe their ſheep,
Was that did their *ſilly* thoughts ſo buſy keep. *Milton.*

The meaneſt ſubjects cenſure the actions of the greateſt prince; the *ſillieſt* ſervants, of the wiſeſt maſter. *Temple.*

I have no diſcontent at living here; beſides what ariſes from a *ſilly* ſpirit of liberty, which I reſolve to throw off. *Swift.*

Such parts of writings as are ſtupid or *ſilly*, falſe or miſtaken, ſhould become ſubjects of occaſional criticiſm. *Watts.*

He is the companion of the ſillieſt people in their moſt *ſilly* pleaſure, he is ready for every impertinent entertainment and diverſion. *Law.*

SI'LLYHOW. *n. ſ.* [Perhaps from ſeliʒ, happy, and ƿeoꝼt, the head.] The membrane that covers the head of the fœtus.

Great conceits are raiſed, of the membranous covering called the *ſillyhow*, ſometimes found about the heads of children upon their birth. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

SILT. *n. ſ.* Mud; ſlime.

Several trees of oak and fir ſtand in firm earth below the moor, near Thorny, in all probability covered by inundation, and the *ſilt* and mooriſh earth exaggerated upon them. *Hale.*

SI'LVAN. *adj.* [from *ſilva*, Lat.] Woody; full of woods.

Betwixt two rows of rocks, a *ſilvan* ſcene
Appears above, and groves for ever green. *Dryden.*

SI'LVER. *n. ſ.* [ſeolꝼeꞃ, Saxon; *ſilver*, Dutch.] 1. *Silver* is a white and hard metal, next in weight to gold. *Watts's Logick.* 2. Any thing of ſoft ſplendour. 3. Money made of ſilver.

(2.) Pallas, piteous of her plaintive cries,
In ſlumber clos'd her *ſilver* ſtreaming eyes. *Pope.*

SI'LVER. *adj.* 1. Made of ſilver. 2. White like ſilver. 3. Having a pale luſtre. 4 Soft of voice. This phraſe is Italian, *voce argentina.*

(1.) Put my *ſilver* cup in the ſack's mouth. *Gen.* xliv. 2.

Hence had the huntreſs Dian her dread bow,
Fair *ſilver*-ſhafted queen for ever chaſte. *Milton.*

The *ſilver*-ſhafted goddeſs of the place. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

(2.) Of all the race of *ſilver*-winged flies
Was none more favourable, nor more fair,
Than Clarion. *Spenſer.*

Old Saliſbury, ſhame to thy *ſilver* hair,
Thou mad miſleader of thy brain-ſick ſon. *Shakeſp.*

The great in honour are not always wiſe,
Nor judgment under *ſilver* treſſes lies. *Sandys.*

Others on *ſilver*-lakes and rivers bath'd
Their downy breaſt. *Milton.*

(3.) So ſweet a kiſs the golden ſun gives not
To thoſe freſh morning drops upon the roſe,
As thy eye beams, when their freſh rays have ſmote
The night of dew that on my cheeks down flows;
Nor ſhines the *ſilver* moon one half ſo bright,
Through the tranſparent boſom of the deep,
As doth thy face through tears of mine give light. *Shak.*

(4.) From all their groves, which with the heavenly noiſes
Of their ſweet inſtruments were wont to ſound,
And th' hollow hills, from which their *ſilver* voices
Were wont redoubled ecchoes to rebound,
Did now rebound with nought but rueful cries,
And yelling ſhrieks thrown up into the ſkies. *Spenſer.*

It is my love that calls upon my name,
How *ſilver* ſweet ſound lovers tongues by night,
Like ſofteſt muſick to attending ears. *Shakeſp.*

To **SI'LVER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To cover ſuperficially with ſilver. 2. To adorn with mild luſtre.

(1.) There be fools alive, I wis,
Silver'd o'er, and ſo was this. *Shakeſp.*

The ſplendour of ſilver is more pleaſing to ſome eyes, than that of gold; as in cloth of ſilver, and *ſilver'd* rapiers. *Bacon.*

Silvering will ſully and canker more than gilding. *Bacon.*

A gilder ſhewed me a ring *ſilver'd* over with mercurial fumes, which he was then to reſtore to its native yellow. *Boyle.*

(2.) Here retir'd the ſinking billows ſleep,
And ſmiling calmneſs *ſilver'd* o'er the deep. *Pope.*

SI'LVERBEATER. *n. ſ.* [*ſilver* and *beat.*] One that foliates ſilver.

Silverbeaters chuſe the fineſt coin, as that which is moſt extenſive under the hammer. *Boyle.*

SI'LVERLING *n. ſ.* A ſilver coin.

A thouſand vines, at a thouſand *ſilverlings*, ſhall be for briars and thorns. *Iſaiah*, 7. 23.

SI'LVERLY. *adv.* [from *ſilver.*] With the appearance of ſilver.

Let me wipe off this honourable dew
That *ſilverly* doth progreſs on thy cheeks. *Shakeſp.*

SI'LVERSMITH. *n. ſ.* [*ſilver* and *ſmith.*] One that works in ſilver.

Demetrius a *ſilverſmith*, made ſhrines for Diana. *Acts*, xix.

SI'LVERTHISTLE. } *n. ſ.* [*acanthium vulgare*, Latin.] }
SI'LVERWEED. } *n. ſ.* [*argentina*, Latin.] } Plants.

SI'LVERTREE. *n. ſ.* [*concocarpodendron*, Latin] A plant. *Miller.*

SI'LVERY. *adj.* [from *ſilver.*] Beſprinkled with ſilver.

A gritty ſtone, with ſmall ſpangles of a white *ſilvery* talc in it. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Of all th' enamel'd race whoſe *ſilv'ry* wing
Waves to the tepid zephyrs of the ſpring,
Once brighteſt ſhin'd this child of heat and air. *Dunciad.*

SI'MAR. *n. ſ.* [*ſimarre*, French.] A woman's robe.

The ladies dreſs'd in rich *ſimars* were ſeen,
Of Florence ſattin, flower'd with white and green. *Dryden.*

SI'MILAR. }
SI'MILARY. } *adj.* [*ſimilaire*, Fr. from *ſimilis*, Lat.] 1. Homogeneous; having one part like another; uniform. 2. Reſembling; having reſemblance.

(1.) Minerals appear to the eye to be perfectly *ſimilar*, as metals; or at leaſt to conſiſt but of two or three diſtinct ingredients, as cinnabar. *Boyle.*

(2.) The laws of England, relative to thoſe matters, were the original and exemplar from whence thoſe *ſimilar* or parallel laws of Scotland were derived. *Hale's Com. Law of Engl.*

SIMILA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſimilar.*] Likeneſs; uniformity.

The blood and chyle are mixed, and by attrition attenuated; by which the mixture acquires a greater degree of fluidity and *ſimilarity*, or homogeneity of parts. *Arbuthnot.*

SI'MILE. *n. ſ.* [*ſimile*, Lat.] A compariſon by which any thing is illuſtrated or aggrandized.

——————— Their rhimes,
Full of proteſt, of oath, and big compare,
Want *ſimiles.* *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Lucentio ſlip'd me, like his greyhound,
Which runs himſelf, and catches for his maſter——
—— A good ſwift *ſimile*, but ſomething curriſh. *Shakeſp.*

——————— In argument,
Similes are like ſongs in love,
They muſt deſcribe; they nothing prove. *Prior.*

Poets, to give a looſe to a warm fancy, not only expatiate in their *ſimiles*, but introduce them too frequently. *Garth.*

SIMI'LITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*ſimilitude*, Fr. *ſimilitudo*, Lat.] 1. Likeneſs; reſemblance. 2. Compariſon; ſimile.

(1.) *Similitude* of ſubſtance would cauſe attraction, where the body is wholly freed from the motion of gravity; for then lead would draw lead. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Our immortal ſouls, while righteous, are by God himſelf beautified with the title of his own image and *ſimilitude.* *Ral.*

Let us make man in our image, man
In our *ſimilitude*, and let them rule
Over the fiſh and fowl. *Milton.*

Similitude to the Deity was not regarded in the things they gave divine worſhip to, and looked on as ſymbols of the god they worſhipped. *Stillingfleet.*

If we compare the picture of a man, drawn at the years of ſeventeen, with that of the ſame perſon at the years of three-ſcore, hardly the leaſt trace or *ſimilitude* of one face can be found in the other. *South.*

Fate ſome future bard ſhall join,
In ſad *ſimilitude* of griefs to mine,
Condemn'd whole years in abſence to deplore,
And image charms he muſt behold no more. *Pope.*

(2.) Plutarch, in the firſt of his tractates, by ſundry *ſimilitudes*, ſhews us the force of education. *Wotton.*

Taſſo, in his *ſimilitudes*, never departed from the woods; that is, all his compariſons were taken from the country. *Dryd.*

SI'MITAR. *n. ſ.* [See CI'METER.] A crooked or falcated ſword with a convex edge.

To **SI'MMER.** *v. n.* [A word made probably from the ſound, but written by *Skinner*, *ſimber.*] To boil gently; to boil with a gentle hiſſing.

Place a veſſel in warm ſand, increaſing the heat by degrees, till the ſpirit *ſimmer* or boil a little. *Boyle.*

Their vital heat and moiſture may always not only *ſimber* in one ſluggiſh tenour, but ſometimes boil up higher, and ſeeth over; the fire of life being more than ordinarily kindled upon ſome emergent occaſion. *More againſt Atheiſm.*

SI'MNEL. *n. ſ.* [*ſimnellus*, low Latin.] A kind of ſweet bread or cake.

SIMONI'ACK. *n. ſ.* [*ſimoniaque*, Fr. *ſimoniacus*, Lat.] One who buys or ſells preferment in the church.

If the biſhop alleges that the perſon preſented is a *ſimoniac*, or unlearned, they are to proceed to trial. *Ayliffe.*

SIMONI'ACAL. *adj.* [from *ſimoniack*] Guilty of buying or ſelling eccleſiaſtical preferment.

Add to your criminals the *ſimoniacal* ladies, who ſeduce the ſacred order into the difficulty of breaking their troth. *Spectator.*

SI'MONY. *n. ſ.* [*ſimonie*, Fr. *ſimonia*, Lat.] The crime of buying or ſelling church preferment.

——— One that by ſuggeſtion
Tied all the kingdom; *ſimony* was fair play,
His own opinion was his law. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Many papers remain in private hands, of which one is of *ſimony*; and I wiſh the world might ſee it, that it might undeceive ſome patrons, who think they have diſcharged that great truſt to God and man, if they take no money for a living, though it may be parted with for other ends leſs juſtifiable.
Walton's Life of Biſhop Sanderſon.

No *ſimony* nor ſinecure is known;
There works the bee, no honey for the drone. *Garth.*

To **SI'MPER.** *v. n.* [from ſymbelan, Saxon, to keep holiday, *Skinner*. He derives *ſimmer* from the ſame word, and confirms his etymology by writing it *ſimber*. It is perhaps derived from *ſimmer*, as it may ſeem to imitate the dimples of water gently boiling.] To ſmile; generally to ſmile fooliſhly.

A made countenance about her mouth between *ſimpering* and ſmiling, her head bowed ſomewhat down, ſeemed to languiſh with over-much idleneſs. *Sidney.*

I charge you, O men, for the love you bear to women, as I perceive by your *ſimpering* none of you hate them, to like as much as pleaſes them. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Stars above *ſimper* and ſhine,
As having keys unto thy love, while poor I pine. *Herbert.*

Let then the fair one beautifully cry,
Or dreſt in ſmiles of ſweet Cecilia ſhine,
With *ſimp'ring* angels, palms and harps divine. *Pope.*

SI'MPER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Smile; generally a fooliſh ſmile.

The wit at his elbow ſtared him in the face, with ſo bewitching a grin, that the whiſtler relaxed his fibres into a kind of *ſimper*, and at length burſt out into an open laugh. *Addiſon.*

Great Tibbald nods: the proud Parnaſſian ſneer,
The conſcious *ſimper*, and the jealous leer,
Mix on his look. *Pope's Dunciad.*

SI'MPLE. *adj.* [*ſimplex*, Latin; *ſimple*, French.] 1. Plain; artleſs; unſkilled; undeſigning; ſincere; harmleſs. 2. Uncompounded; unmingled; ſingle; only one; plain; not complicated. 3. Silly; not wiſe; not cunning.

(1.) Were it not to ſatisfy the minds of the *ſimpler* ſort of men, theſe nice curioſities are not worthy the labour which we beſtow to anſwer them. *Hooker.*

They meet upon the way,
A *ſimple* huſbandman in garments grey. *Hubberd's Tale.*

I am a *ſimple* woman, much too weak
T' oppoſe your cunning. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

——— O Ethelinda,
My heart was made to fit and pair with thine,
Simple and plain, and fraught with artleſs tenderneſs. *Rowe.*

In *ſimple* manners all the ſecret lies,
Be kind and virtuous, you'll be bleſt and wiſe. *Young.*

(2.) To make the compound paſs for the rich metal *ſimple*, is an adulteration or counterfeiting. *Bacon.*

Simple philoſophically ſignifies ſingle, but vulgarly fooliſh. *Watts.*

Among ſubſtances ſome are called *ſimple*, ſome compound, whether taken in a philoſophical or vulgar ſenſe. If we take *ſimple* and compound in a vulgar ſenſe, then all thoſe are *ſimple* ſubſtances which are generally eſteemed uniform in their natures: ſo every herb is called a *ſimple*, and every metal a mineral; though the chymiſt perhaps may find all his ſeveral elements in each of them. *Watts's Logick.*

Let Newton, pure intelligence, whom God
To mortals lent, to trace his boundleſs works,
From laws, ſublimely *ſimple*, ſpeak thy fame
In all philoſophy. *Thomſon's Summer.*

(3.) The *ſimple* believeth every word; but the prudent man looketh well to his going. *Prov.* xv.

Dick, *ſimple* odes too many ſhow ye,
My ſervile complaiſance to Chloe. *Prior.*

SI'MPLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſimple*, French.] A ſingle ingredient in a medicine; a drug. It is popularly uſed for an herb.

Of *ſimples* in theſe groves that grow,
We'll learn the perfect ſkill;
The nature of each herb to know,
Which cures, and which can kill. *Drayton's Cynthia.*

Our foſter nurſe of nature is repoſe,
The which he lacks; that to provoke in him,
Are many *ſimples* operative, whoſe power
Will cloſe the eye of anguiſh. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

He would ope his leathern ſcrip,
And ſhew me *ſimples* of a thouſand names,
Telling their ſtrange and vigorous faculties. *Milton.*

What virtue is in this remedy lies in the naked *ſimple* itſelf, as it comes over from the Indies. *Temple.*

Around its entries nodding poppies grow,
And all cool *ſimples* that ſweet reſt beſtow;
Night from the plants their ſleepy virtue drains,
And paſſing, ſheds it on the ſilent plains. *Dryden.*

Med'cine is mine: what herbs and *ſimples* grow
In fields and foreſts, all their pow'rs I know. *Dryden.*

To **SI'MPLE.** *v. n.* To gather ſimples.

As once the foaming boar he chas'd,
Laſcivious Circe well the youth ſurvey'd,
As *ſimpling* on the flow'ry hills he ſtray'd. *Garth.*

SI'MPLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſimple.*] The quality of being ſimple.

I will hear that play:
For never any thing can be amiſs,
When *ſimpleneſs* and duty tender it. *Shakeſp.*

Such perfect elements may be found in theſe four known bodies that we call pure ones; for they are leaſt compounded, and approach moſt to the *ſimpleneſs* of the elements. *Digby.*

SI'MPLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſimple.*] A ſimpliſt. An herbariſt.

SI'MPLESS. *n. ſ.* [*ſimpleſſe*, Fr.] Simplicity; ſillineſs; folly. An obſolete word.

Their weeds been not ſo nighly were,
Such *ſimpleſſe* mought them ſhend,
They been yclad in purple and pall,
They reign and rulen over all. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

SI'MPLETON. *n. ſ.* [from *ſimple.*] A ſilly mortal; a trifler; a fooliſh fellow. A low word.

A country farmer ſent his man to look after an ox; the *ſimpleton* went hunting up and down. *L'Eſtrange.*

Thoſe letters may prove a diſcredit, as laſting as mercenary ſcribblers, or curious *ſimpletons* can make it. *Pope.*

SIMPLI'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſimplicitas*, Latin; *ſimplicité*, French.] 1. Plainneſs; artleſſneſs; not ſubtilty; not cunning; not deceit. 2. Plainneſs; not ſubtilty; not abſtruſeneſs. 3. Plainneſs; not finery. 4. Singleneſs; not compoſition; ſtate of being uncompounded. 5. Weakneſs; ſillineſs.

(1.) The ſweet-minded Philoclea was in their degree of well-doing, to whom the not knowing of evil ſerveth for a ground of virtue, and hold their inward powers in better form, with an unſpotted *ſimplicity*, than many who rather cunningly ſeek to know what goodneſs is, than willingly take unto themſelves the following of it. *Sidney.*

They keep the reverend *ſimplicity* of ancienter times. *Hooker.*

——— In low *ſimplicity*,
He lends out money gratis, and brings down
The rate of uſance. *Shakeſp.*

Marquis Dorſet, a man for his harmleſs *ſimplicity*, neither miſliked nor much regarded, was created Duke. *Haywood.*

——— Suſpicion ſleeps
At wiſdom's gate, and to *ſimplicity*
Reſigns her charge. *Milton.*

Of manners gentle, of affections mild;
In wit a man, *ſimplicity* a child. *Pope.*

The native elegance and *ſimplicity* of her manners were accompanied with real benevolence of heart. *Female Quixote.*

(2.) Thoſe enter into farther ſpeculations herein, which is the itch of curioſity, and content not themſelves with the *ſimplicity* of that doctrine, within which this church hath contained herſelf. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

(3.) They repreſent our poet, when he left Mantua for Rome, dreſſed in his beſt habit, too fine for the place whence he came, and yet retaining part of its *ſimplicity*. *Dryden.*

(4.) Mandrakes afford a papaverous unpleaſant odour in the leaf or apple, diſcoverable in their *ſimplicity* and mixture. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

We are led to conceive that great machine of the world to have been once in a ſtate of greater *ſimplicity* than now it is, as to conceive a watch once in its firſt and ſimple materials. *Burnet.*

(5.) Many that know what they ſhould do, would nevertheleſs diſſemble it, and, to excuſe themſelves, pretend ignorance and *ſimplicity*, which now they cannot. *Hooker.*

How long, ye ſimple ones, will ye love *ſimplicity*, and fools hate knowledge? *Prov.* i. 22.

SI'MPLIST. *n. ſ.* [from *ſimple.*] One ſkilled in ſimples.

A plant ſo unlike a roſe, it hath been miſtaken by ſome good *ſimpliſts* for amomum. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

SI'MPLY. *adv.* [from *ſimple.*] 1. Without art; without ſubtlety; plainly; artleſsly. 2. Of itſelf; without addition. 3. Merely; ſolely. 4. Fooliſhly; ſillily.

(1.) Accompliſhing great things by things deem'd weak;
Subverting worldly ſtrong and worldly wiſe,
By *ſimply* meek. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

(2.) This queſtion about the changing of laws concerneth only ſuch laws as are poſitive, and do make that now good or evil, by being commanded or forbidden, which otherwiſe of itſelf were not *ſimply* the one or the other. *Hooker.*

(3.) Under man, no creature in the world is capable of felicity and bliſs; becauſe their chiefeſt perfection conſiſteth in that which is beſt for them, but not in that which is *ſimply* beſt, as ours doth. *Hooker.*

I will eat and drink, and ſleep as ſoft
As captain ſhall: *ſimply* the thing I am
Shall make me live. *Shakeſp.*

To ſay, or to do ought with memory and imitation, no purpoſe or reſpect ſhould ſooner move us, than *ſimply* the love of God and of mankind. *Milton.*

SI'MULAR. *n. ſ.* [from *ſimulo*, Latin.] One that counterfeits.

Hide thee, thou bloody hand,
Thou perjurer, thou *ſimular* of virtue,
Thou art inceſtuous. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

SIMULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſimulation*, French; *ſimulatio*, from *ſimulo*, Latin.] That part of hypocriſy which pretends that to be which is not.

Simulation is a vice riſing of a natural falſeneſs, or fearfulneſs; or of a mind that hath ſome main faults; which becauſe a man muſt needs diſguiſe, it maketh him practiſe *ſimulation*. *Bacon.*

For the unqueſtionable virtues of her perſon and mind, he well expreſſed his love in an act and time of no *ſimulation* towards his end, bequeathing her all his manſion-houſes, and a power to diſpoſe of his whole perſonal eſtate. *Wotton.*

For diſtinction ſake, a deceiving by word is commonly called a lie; and deceiving by actions, geſtures, or behaviour, is called *ſimulation* or hypocriſy. *South.*

SIMULTA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*ſimultaneus*, Lat.] Acting together; exiſting at the ſame time.

If the parts may all change places at the ſame time, without any reſpect of priority or poſteriority to each other's motion, why may not bullets, cloſely crouded in a box, move by a like mutual and *ſimultaneous* exchange? *Glanville.*

SIN. *n. ſ.* [ꞅẏn, Saxon.] 1. An act againſt the laws of God; a violation of the laws of religion. 2. Habitual negligence of religion. 3. It is uſed by *Shakeſpeare* emphatically for a man enormouſly wicked.

(1.) It is great *ſin* to ſwear unto a *ſin*,
But greater *ſin* to keep a ſinful oath. *Shakeſp.*

——— How haſt thou the heart,
Being a divine, a ghoſtly confeſſor,
A *ſin* abſolver, and my friend profeſt,
To mangle me with that word baniſhment? *Shakeſp.*

But thoſe that ſleep, and think not on their *ſins*,
Pinch them. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Thou knoweſt, Lord, that I am pure from all *ſin* with man. *Tobit*, iii. 14.

(2.) *Sin*, death, and hell, have ſet their marks upon him,
And all their miniſters attend on him. *Shakeſp.*

——— Diſhoneſt ſhame
Of nature's works: honour diſhonourable!
Sin bred! how have ye troubled all mankind? *Milton.*

I would not ſoil theſe pure ambroſial weeds,
With the rank vapours of the *ſin*-worn mould. *Milton.*

Is there no means, but that a *ſin*-ſick land
Should be let blood with ſuch a boiſt'rous hand? *Daniel.*

Vice or virtue chiefly imply the relation of our actions to men in this world: *ſin* and holineſs rather imply their relation to God and the other world. *Watts's Logick.*

Light from her thought, a ſummer's careleſs robe,
Fell each affection of this *ſin*-worn globe. *Brooke.*

(3.) ——— Thy ambition,
Thou ſcarlet *ſin*, robb'd this bewailing land
Of noble Buckingham. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VIII.

To **SIN.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To neglect the laws of religion; to violate the laws of religion. 2. To offend againſt right.

(1.) Stand in awe and *ſin* not. *Pſalm* iv. 4.

Many alſo have periſh'd, err'd, and *ſinn'd* for women. *Eſdr.*

He ſhall aſk, and he ſhall give him life for them that *ſin* not unto death. 1 *John*, v. 16.

(2.) ——— I am a man,
More *ſinn'd* againſt than *ſinning*. *Shakeſp.*

And who but wiſhes to invert the laws
Of order, *ſins* againſt th' eternal cauſe. *Pope's Eſſ. on Man.*

SINCE. *adv.* [formed by contraction from *ſithence*, or *ſith thence*, from ꞅiðe, Saxon.] 1. Becauſe that. 2. From the time that. 3. Ago; before this.

(1.) *Since* the cleareſt diſcoveries we have of other ſpirits, beſides God and our own ſouls, are imparted by revelation, the information of them ſhould be taken from thence. *Locke.*

Since truth and conſtancy are vain,
Since neither love, nor ſenſe of pain,
Nor force of reaſon, can perſuade,
Then let example be obey'd. *Granv.*

(2.) Am not I thine aſs, upon which thou haſt ridden ever *ſince* I was thine unto this day? *Numb.* xxii. 30.

He is the moſt improved mind *ſince* you ſaw him that ever was. *Pope.*

(3.) About two years *ſince*, it ſo fell out, that he was brought to a great lady's houſe. *Sidney.*

Spies held me in chace, that I was forc'd to wheel
Three or four miles about ? elſe had I, ſir,
Half an hour *ſince*, brought my report. *Shak. Cor.*

A law was made no longer *ſince* than the twenty-eighth of Henry the Eighth. *Dav. Hiſt. of Irel.*

How many ages *ſince* has Virgil writ ? *Roſcommon.*

SINCE. *prepoſition.* After ; reckoning from ſome time paſt to the time preſent.

He *ſince* the morning hour ſet out from heav'n. *Milton.*

If ſuch a man ariſe, I have a model by which he may build a nobler poem than any extant *ſince* the ancients. *Dryden.*

SINCE′RE. *adj.* [*ſincerus*, Latin ; *ſincere*, French.] 1. Unhurt ; uninjured. 2. Pure ; unmingled. 3. Honeſt ; undiſſembling ; uncorrupt.

(1.) He try'd a tough well choſen ſpear ;
Th' inviolable body ſtood *ſincere*. *Dryden.*

(2.) Pardon my tears, 'tis joy which bids them flow :
A joy which never was *ſincere* till now ;
That which my conqueſt gave, I could not prize,
Or 'twas imperfect till I ſaw your eyes. *Dryden.*

The pleaſures of ſenſe beaſts taſte *ſincere* and pure always, without mixture or allay, without being diſtracted in the purſuit, or diſquieted in the uſe of them. *Atterbury.*

Animal ſubſtances differ from vegetable, in that being reduced to aſhes, they are perfectly inſipid, and in that there is no *ſincere* acid in any animal juice. *Arbuthnot on Alim.*

In Engliſh I would have all Galliciſms avoided, that our tongue may be *ſincere*, and that we may keep to our own language. *Felton on the Claſ.*

(3.) ——— This top proud fellow,
Whom from the flow of gall I name not, but
From *ſincere* motions by intelligence
I do know to be corrupt. *Shakeſp. H.* VIII.

Nor troubled at theſe tidings from the earth,
Which your *ſincereſt* care could not prevent ;
Foretold ſo lately what would come to paſs,
When firſt this tempter croſs'd the gulf from hell. *Milton.*

The more *ſincere* you are, the better it will fare with you at the great day of account. In the mean while, give us leave to be *ſincere* too, in condemning heartily what we heartily diſapprove. *Waterland.*

Through the want of a *ſincere* intention of pleaſing God in all our actions, we fall into ſuch irregularities of life as, by the ordinary means of grace, we ſhould have power to avoid. *Law.*

SINCE′RELY. *adv.* [from *ſincere.*] Honeſtly ; without hypocriſy ; with purity of heart.

The purer and perfecter our religion is, the worthier effects it hath in them who ſtedfaſtly and *ſincerely* embrace it. *Hooker.*

——— That you may, fair lady,
Perceive I ſpeak *ſincerely*, the king's majeſty
Does purpoſe honour to you. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VIII.

In your whole reaſoning, keep your mind *ſincerely* intent in the purſuit of truth. *Watts's Logick.*

SINCE′RENESS. } *n. ſ.* [*ſincerité*, French ; from *ſincere.*]
SINCE′RITY. } 1. Honeſty of intention ; purity of mind. 2. Freedom from hypocriſy.

(1.) Jeſus Chriſt has purchaſed for us terms of reconciliation, who will accept of *ſincerity* inſtead of perfection ; but then this *ſincerity* implies our honeſt endeavours to do our utmoſt. *Rog.*

(2.) In thy conſort ceaſe to fear a foe ;
For thee ſhe feels *ſincerity* of woe. *Pope's Odyſ.*

SI′NDON. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A fold ; a wrapper.

There were found a book and a letter, both written in fine parchment, and wrapped in *ſindons* of linen. *Bacon.*

SINE. *n. ſ.* [*ſinus*, Latin.] A right *ſine*, in geometry, is a right line drawn from one end of an arch perpendicularly upon the diameter drawn from the other end of that arch ; or it is half the chord of twice the arch. *Harris.*

Whatever inclinations the rays have to the plane of incidence, the *ſine* of the angle of incidence of every ray, conſidered apart, ſhall have to the *ſine* of the angle of refraction a conſtant ratio. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

SI′NECURE. *n. ſ.* [*ſine*, without, and *cura*, care, Latin.] An office which has revenue without any employment.

A *ſinecure* is a benefice without cure of ſouls. *Ayliffe.*

No ſimony nor *ſinecure* were known,
Nor would the bee work honey for the drone. *Garth.*

SI′NEW. *n. ſ.* [ꞅenƿe, Saxon ; *ſenewen*, Dutch.] 1. A tendon ; the ligament by which the joints are moved. 2. Applied to whatever gives ſtrength or compactneſs : as, money is the *ſinews* of war. 3. Muſcle or nerve.

(1.) The torrent roar'd, and we did buffet it
With luſty *ſinews*. *Shakeſp. Jul. Caſ.*

The rooted fibres roſe, and from the wound
Black bloody drops diſtill'd upon the ground :
Mute and amaz'd, my hair with terror ſtood ;
Fear ſhrunk my *ſinews*, and congeal'd my blood. *Dryden.*

A *ſinew* cracked ſeldom recovers its former ſtrength. *Locke.*

(2.) Some other *ſinews* there are, from which that overplus of ſtrength in perſuaſion doth ariſe. *Hooker.*

Such diſcouraging of men in the ways of an active conformity to the church's rules, cracks the *ſinews* of government ; for it weakens and damps the ſpirits of the obedient. *South.*

In the principal figures of a picture the painter is to employ the *ſinews* of his art ? for in them conſiſts the principal beauties of his work. *Dryd. Du Freſnoy.*

(3.) The feeling pow'r, which is life's root,
Through ev'ry living part itſelf doth ſhed
By *ſinews*, which extend from head to foot ;
And like a net, all o'er the body ſpread. *Davies.*

To SI′NEW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To knit as by ſinews. Not in uſe.

—— Aſk the lady Bona for thy queen ;
So ſhalt thou *ſinew* both theſe lands together. *Sh. H.* VI.

SI′NEWED. *adj.* [from *ſinew.*] 1. Furniſhed with ſinews. 2. Strong ; firm ; vigorous.

(1.) Strong *ſinew'd* was the youth, and big of bone. *Dryd.*

(2.) He will the rather do it, when he ſees
Ourſelves well *ſinew'd* to our defence. *Shak. K. J.*

SI′NEWSHRUNK. *adj.* [*ſinew* and *ſhrunk.*] A horſe is ſaid to be *ſinewſhrunk* when he has been over-ridden, and ſo fatigued that he becomes gaunt-bellied by a ſtiffneſs and contraction of the two ſinews which are under his belly. *Farrier's Dict.*

SI′NEWY. *adj.* [from *ſinew.*] 1. Conſiſting of a ſinew ; nervous. The nerves and ſinews are in poetry often confounded, from *nervus*, Latin, which ſignifies a ſinew. 2. Strong ; nervous ; vigorous ; forcible.

(1.) The *ſinewy* thread my brain lets fall
Through every part,
Can tie thoſe parts, and make me one of all. *Donne.*

(2.) And for thy vigour, bull-bearing Milo his addition yields
To *ſinewy* Ajax. *Shak. Troil. and Creſſ.*

Worthy fellows, and like to prove
Moſt *ſinewy* ſwordſmen. *Shakeſp.*

The northern people are large, fair-complexioned, ſtrong, *ſinewy*, and courageous. *Hale's Orig. of Mank.*

—— Fainting as he reach'd the ſhore,
He dropt his *ſinewy* arms : his knees no more
Perform'd their office. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

SI′NFUL. *adj.* [*ſin* and *full.*] 1. Alien from God ; not holy ; unſanctified. 2. Wicked ; not obſervant of religion ; contrary to religion. It is uſed both of perſons and things.

(1.) ——— Drive out the ſinful pair,
From hallow'd ground th' unholy. *Milton.*

(2.) Thrice happy man, ſaid then the father grave,
Whoſe ſtaggering ſteps thy ſteddy hand doth lead,
And ſhews the way his *ſinful* ſoul to ſave,
Who better can the way to heaven aread ? *Fa. Queen.*

Nature herſelf, though pure of *ſinful* thought,
Wrought in her ſo, that, ſeeing me, ſhe turn'd. *Milton.*

The ſtoicks looked upon all paſſions as *ſinful* defects and irregularities, as ſo many deviations from right reaſon, making paſſion to be only another word for perturbation. *South.*

SI'NFULLY. *adv.* [from *ſinful.*] Wickedly; not piouſly; not according to the ordinance of God.

All this from my remembrance brutiſh wrath
Sinfully pluckt, and not a man of you
Had ſo much grace to put it in my mind. *Shak. R. III.*

The humble and contented man pleaſes himſelf innocently and eaſily, while the ambitious man attempts to pleaſe others *ſinfully* and difficultly, and perhaps unſucceſsfully too. *South.*

SI'NFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſinful.*] Alienation from God; neglect or violation of the duties of religion; contrariety to religious goodneſs.

——— I am ſent
To ſhew thee what ſhall come in future days
To thee, and to thy offspring: good with bad
Expect to hear; ſupernal grace contending
With *ſinfulneſs* of men. *Milton.*

Peeviſhneſs, the general fault of ſick perſons, is equally to be avoided for the folly and *ſinfulneſs.* *Wake.*

To SING. *v. n.* preterite *I ſang,* or *ſung;* participle paſſ. *ſung.* [ꞅinȝan, Saxon; *ſingia,* Iſlandick; *ſinghen,* Dutch.] 1. To form the voice to melody; to articulate muſically. 2. To utter ſweet ſounds inarticulately. 3. To make any ſmall or ſhrill noiſe. 4. To tell in poetry.

(1.) Orpheus with his lute made trees,
And the mountain tops that freeze,
Bow themſelves when he did *ſing:*
To his muſick plants and flowers
Ever ſprung, as ſun and ſhowers
There had made a laſting ſpring. *Shak. H. VIII.*

Then they for ſudden joy did weep,
And ſome for ſorrow *ſung.* *Shak. King Lear.*

—— They rather had beheld
Diſſentious numbers peſtering ſtreets, than ſee
Our tradeſmen *ſinging* in their ſhops, and going
About their functions friendly. *Shak. Coriol.*

The morning ſtars *ſang* together. *Job.*

Then ſhall the trees of the wood *ſing* out at the preſence of the Lord. *1 Chron.* xvi. 33.

Their airy limbs in ſports they exerciſe,
Some in heroick verſe divinely *ſing.* *Dryden.*

(2.) The time of the *ſinging* of birds is come. *Cant.* ii. 12.

You will ſooner bind a bird from *ſinging* than from flying. *Bacon.*

—— Join voices all ye birds,
That *ſinging* up to heav'n's gate aſcend. *Milton.*

And parrots, imitating human tongue,
And *ſinging* birds, in ſilver cages hung. *Dryd. Ovid.*

Oh! were I made, by ſome transforming pow'r,
The captive birds that *ſings* within thy bow'r,
Then might my voice thy liſt'ning ears employ,
And I thoſe kiſſes he receives enjoy. *Pope's Summer.*

(3.) A man may hear this ſhower *ſing* in the wind. *Shak.*

——— You leaden meſſengers,
Fly with falſe aim; pierce the ſtill moving air,
That *ſings* with piercing; do not touch my lord. *Shakeſp.*

We hear this fearful tempeſt *ſing.* *Shak.*

O'er his head the flying ſpear
Sung innocent, and ſpent its force in air. *Pope.*

(4.) Bid her exalt her melancholy wing,
And rais'd from earth, and ſav'd from paſſion *ſing*
Of human hope by croſs event deſtroy'd,
Of uſeleſs wealth and greatneſs unenjoy'd. *Prior.*

To SING. *v. a.* 1. To relate or mention in poetry. 2. To celebrate; to give praiſes to, in verſe. 3. To utter harmoniouſly.

(1.) All the prophets in their age the times
Of great Meſſiah *ſing.* *Milton.*

I *ſing* the man who Judah's ſceptre bore,
In that right hand which held the crook before. *Cowley.*

Arms and the man I *ſing.* *Dryd. Æn.*

Well might he *ſing* the day he could not fear,
And paint the glories he was ſure to wear. *Smith.*

(2.) The laſt, the happieſt Britiſh king,
Whom thou ſhalt paint or I ſhall *ſing.* *Addiſon.*

(3.) Incles, caddiſſes, cambricks, lawns, why
He *ſings* them over as they were gods and goddeſſes. *Shak.*

They that waſted us required of us mirth, ſaying, *Sing* us one of the ſongs of Zion. *Pſ.* cxxxvii. 3.

—— How could we to his godhead *ſing*
Forc'd hallelujahs? *Milton.*

To SINGE. *v. a.* [ꞅænȝan, Saxon; *ſenghen,* Dutch.] To ſcorch; to burn ſlightly or ſuperficially.

—— They bound the doctor,
Whoſe beard they have *ſing'd* off with brands of fire. *Shak.*

Drake, in the vaunting ſtile of a ſoldier, would call this enterprize the *ſingeing* of the king of Spain's beard. *Bacon.*

That neither was *ſinged* in the combuſtion of Phæton, nor overwhelmed by the inundation of Deucalion. *Brown.*

They leave a *ſinged* bottom all involv'd
With ſtench and ſmoke. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

I *ſinged* the toes of an ape through a burning-glaſs, and he never would endure it after. *L'Eſtrange.*

Thus riding on his curls, he ſeem'd to paſs
A rolling fire along, and *ſinge* the graſs. *Dryden.*

SI'NGER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſing.*] One that ſings; one whoſe profeſſion or buſineſs is to ſing.

His filching was like an unſkilful *ſinger,* he kept not time. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

I gat me men *ſingers* and women *ſingers,* and the delights of the ſons of men. *Eccl.* ii. 8.

To the chief *ſinger* on my ſtringed inſtruments. *Hab.* iii.

Cockbirds amongſt ſinging birds are ever the better *ſingers,* becauſe they are more lively. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Thy heart no ruder than the rugged ſtone,
I might, like Orpheus, with my num'rous moan
Melt to compaſſion: now my trait'rous ſong
With thee conſpires to do the *ſinger* wrong. *Waller.*

The birds know how to chuſe their fare:
To peck this fruit they all forbear:
Thoſe cheerful *ſingers* know not why
They ſhould make any haſte to die. *Waller.*

The Grecian tragedy was at firſt nothing but a chorus of *ſingers.* *Dryden.*

SI'NGINGMASTER. *n. ſ.* [*ſing* and *maſter.*] One who teaches to ſing.

He employed an itinerant *ſingingmaſter* to inſtruct them rightly in the tunes of the Pſalms. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

SI'NGLE. *adj.* [*ſingulus,* Latin.] 1. One; not double; not more than one. 2. Particular; individual. 3. Not compounded. 4. Alone; having no companion; having no aſſiſtant. 5. Unmarried. 6. Not complicated; not duplicated. 7. Pure; uncorrupt; not double minded; ſimple. A ſcriptural ſenſe. 8. That in which one is oppoſed to one.

(1.) The words are clear and eaſy, and their originals are of *ſingle* ſignification without any ambiguity. *South.*

Some were *ſingle* acts, though each compleat;
But ev'ry act ſtood ready to repeat. *Dryden.*

Then Theſeus join'd with bold Pirithous came,
A *ſingle* concord in a double name. *Dryden.*

——— High Alba,
A lonely deſart, and an empty land,
Shall ſcarce afford, for needful hours of reſt,
A *ſingle* houſe to their benighted gueſt. *Addiſon on It.*

Where the poeſy or oratory ſhines, a *ſingle* reading is not ſufficient to ſatisfy a mind that has a true taſte; nor can we make the fulleſt improvements of them without proper reviews. *Watts on the Mind.*

(2.) As no *ſingle* man is born with a right of controuling the opinions of all the reſt, ſo the world has no title to demand the whole time of any particular perſon. *Pope.*

If one *ſingle* word were to expreſs but one ſimple idea, and nothing elſe, there would be ſcarce any miſtake. *Watts.*

(3.) As ſimple ideas are oppoſed to complex, and *ſingle* ideas to compound, ſo propoſitions are diſtinguiſhed; the Engliſh tongue has ſome advantage above the learned languages, which have no uſual word to diſtinguiſh *ſingle* from ſimple. *Watts.*

(4.) Servant of God, well haſt thou fought
The better fight, who *ſingle* haſt maintain'd
Againſt revolted multitudes the cauſe of truth. *Milton.*

——— His wiſdom ſuch,
Three kingdoms wonder, and three kingdoms fear,
Whilſt *ſingle* he ſtood forth. *Denham.*

In ſweet poſſeſſion of the fairy place,
Single and conſcious to myſelf alone,
Of pleaſures to th' excluded world unknown. *Dryden.*

(5.) Is the *ſingle* man therefore bleſſed? no: as a walled town is more worthier than a village, ſo is the forehead of a married man more honourable than the bare brow of a batchelor. *Shakeſp.*

——— Pygmalion
Abhorr'd all womankind, but moſt a wife;
So *ſingle* choſe to live, and ſhunn'd to wed,
Well pleas'd to want a conſort of his bed. *Dryden.*

(6.) To make flowers double is effected by often removing them into new earth; as, on the contrary, double flowers, by neglecting and not removing, prove *ſingle*. *Bac. Nat. Hiſt.*

(7.) The light of the body is the eye: if thine eye be *ſingle*, thy whole body ſhall be full of light. *Matt.* vi. 22.

(8.) He, when his country, threaten'd with alarms,
Shall more than once the Punick bands affright,
Shall kill the Gauliſh king in *ſingle* fight. *Dryd. Æn.*

To SI'NGLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] 1. To chuſe out from among others. 2. To ſequeſter; to withdraw. 3. To take alone. 4. To ſeparate.

(1.) I ſaw him in the battle range about,
And how he *ſingled* Clifford forth. *Shakeſp. H. VI.*

Every man may have a peculiar ſavour, which, although not perceptible unto man, is yet ſenſible unto dogs, who hereby can *ſingle* out their maſter in the dark. *Brown.*

Do'ſt thou already *ſingle* me? I thought
Gyves and the mill had tam'd thee. *Milton's Agon.*

Begin, auſpicious boy, to caſt about
Thy infant eyes, and with a ſmile thy mother *ſingle* out. *Dryden.*

Single the lowlieſt of the am'rous youth;
Aſk for his vows, but hope not for his truth. *Prior.*

(2.) Yea ſimply, ſaith Baſil, and univerſally, whether it be in works of nature, or of voluntary choice, I ſee not any thing done as it ſhould be, if it be wrought by an agent *ſingling* itſelf from conſorts. *Hooker.*

(3.) Many men there are, than whom nothing is more commendable when they are *ſingled*; and yet in ſociety with others, none leſs fit to anſwer the duties which are looked for at their hands. *Hooker.*

(4.) Hardly they herd, which by good hunters *ſingled* are. *Sidney.*

SI'NGLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſingle.*] Simplicity; ſincerity; honeſt plainneſs.

It is not the deepneſs of their knowledge, but the *ſingleneſs* of their belief which God accepteth. *Hooker.*

Men muſt be obliged to go through their buſineſs with *ſingleneſs* of heart. *Law.*

SI'NGLY. *adv.* [from *ſingle.*] 1. Individually; particularly. 2. Only; by himſelf. 3. Without partners or aſſociates. 4. Honeſtly; ſimply; ſincerely.

(1.) If the injured perſon be not righted, every one of them is wholly guilty of the injuſtice, and therefore bound to reſtitution *ſingly* and entirely. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

They tend to the perfection of human nature, and to make men *ſingly* and perſonally good, or tend to the happineſs of ſociety. *Tillotſ. Serm.*

(2.) Look thee, 'tis ſo; thou *ſingly* honeſt man,
Here take: the gods out of my miſery
Have ſent thee treaſure. *Shakeſp. Tim. of Athens.*

(3.) ——— Belinda
Burns to encounter two advent'rous knights,
At ombre *ſingly* to decide their doom. *Pope.*

SI'NGULAR. *adj.* [*ſingulier*, French; *ſingularis*, Latin.] 1. Single; not complex; not compound. 2. [In grammar.] Expreſſing only one; not plural. 3. Particular; unexampled. 4. Having ſomething not common to others. It is commonly uſed in a ſenſe of diſapprobation, whether applied to perſons or things. 5. Alone; that of which there is but one.

(1.) That idea which repreſents one particular determinate thing is called a *ſingular* idea, whether ſimple, complex, or compound. *Watts.*

(2.) If St. Paul's ſpeaking of himſelf in the firſt perſon *ſingular* has ſo various meanings, his uſe of the firſt perſon plural has a greater latitude. *Locke.*

(3.) ——— So *ſingular* a ſadneſs
Muſt have a cauſe as ſtrange as the effect. *Denh. Sophy.*

Doubtleſs, if you are innocent, your caſe is extremely hard, yet it is not *ſingular*. *Fem. Quixote.*

(4.) ——— His zeal
None ſeconded, as *ſingular* and raſh. *Milton.*

It is very commendable to be *ſingular* in any excellency, and religion is the greateſt excellency: to be *ſingular* in any thing that is wiſe and worthy, is not a diſparagement but a praiſe. *Tillotſon.*

(5.) Theſe buſts of the emperors and empreſſes are all very ſcarce, and ſome of them almoſt *ſingular* in their kind. *Addiſon.*

SINGULA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſingularité*, Fr. from *ſingular.*] 1. Some character or quality by which one is diſtinguiſhed from all, or from moſt others. 2. Any thing remarkable; a curioſity; uncommon character or form. 3. Particular privilege or prerogative. 4 Character or manners different from thoſe of others.

(1.) Pliny addeth this *ſingularity* to that ſoil, that the ſecond year the very falling down of the ſeeds yieldeth corn. *Raleigh.*

(2.) ——— Your gallery
Have we paſs'd through, not without much content
In many *ſingularities*; but we ſaw not
That which my daughter came to look upon,
The ſtatue of her mother. *Shakeſp. Wint. T.*

I took notice of this little figure for the *ſingularity* of the inſtrument: it is not unlike a violin. *Addiſ. on Italy.*

(3.) St. Gregory, being himſelf a biſhop of Rome, and writing againſt the title of univerſal biſhop, ſaith thus: None of all my predeceſſors ever conſented to uſe this ungodly title; no biſhop of Rome ever took upon him this name of *ſingularity*. *Hooker.*

Catholiciſm, which is here attributed unto the church, muſt be underſtood in oppoſition to the legal *ſingularity* of the Jewiſh nation. *Pearſon.*

(4.) The ſpirit of *ſingularity* in a few ought to give place to publick judgment. *Hooker.*

Though, according to the practice of the world, it be ſingular for men thoroughly to live up to the principles of their religion, yet *ſingularity* in this matter is a ſingular commendation of it. *Tillotſ. Serm.*

Singularity in ſin puts it out of faſhion, ſince to be alone in any practice ſeems to make the judgment of the world againſt it; but the concurrence of others is a tacit approbation of that in which they concur. *South.*

To SI'NGULARIZE. *v. a.* [*ſe ſingulariſer*, Fr. from *ſingular.*] To make ſingle.

SI'NGULARLY. *adv.* [from *ſingular.*] Particularly; in a manner not common to others.

Solitude and ſingularity can neither daunt nor diſgrace him, unleſs we could ſuppoſe it a diſgrace to be *ſingularly* good. *South.*

SI'NGULT. *n. ſ.* [*ſingultus*, Latin.] A ſigh. *Spenſer.*

SI'NISTER. *adj.* [*ſiniſter*, Latin.] 1. Being on the left hand; left; not right; not dexter. It ſeems to be uſed with the accent on the ſecond ſyllable, at leaſt in the primitive, and on the firſt in the figurative ſenſe. 2. Bad; perverſe; corrupt; deviating from honeſty; unfair. 3. [*Siniſtre*, French.] Unlucky; inauſpicious. The accent is here on the ſecond ſyllable.

(1.) ——— My mother's blood
Runs on the dexter cheek, and this *ſiniſter*
Bounds in my ſire's. *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſ.*

Captain Spurio, with his cicatrice, an emblem of war, here on his *ſiniſter* cheek. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*

But a rib, crooked by nature, bent, as now appears,
More to the part *ſiniſter* from me drawn. *Milton.*

The ſpleen is unjuſtly introduced to invigorate the *ſiniſter* ſide, which, being dilated, would rather infirm and debilitate it. *Br. Vulg. Err.*

In his *ſiniſter* hand, inſtead of ball,
He plac'd a mighty mug of potent ale. *Dryden.*

(2.) Is it ſo ſtrange a matter to find a good thing furthered by ill men of a *ſiniſter* intent and purpoſe, whoſe forwardneſs is not therefore a bridle to ſuch as favour the ſame cauſe with a better and ſincere meaning? *Hooker.*

The duke of Clarence was ſoon after by *ſiniſter* means made clean away. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

When are there more unworthy men choſen to offices, when is there more ſtrife and contention about elections, or when do partial and *ſiniſter* affections more utter themſelves, than when an election is committed to many? *Whitgifte.*

He profeſſes to have received no *ſiniſter* meaſure from his judge, but moſt willingly humbles himſelf to the determination of juſtice. *Shak. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

Thoſe may be accounted the left hands of courts; perſons that are full of nimble and *ſiniſter* tricks and ſhifts, whereby they pervert the plain courſes of courts, and bring juſtice into oblique lines and labyrinths. *Bac. Eſſ.*

The juſt perſon has given the world an aſſurance, by the conſtant tenor of his practice, that he makes a conſcience of his ways, and that he ſcorns to undermine another's intereſt by any *ſiniſter* or inferior arts. *South.*

(3.) Tempt it again: that is thy act, or none:
What all the ſeveral ills that viſit earth,
Brought forth by night, with a *ſiniſter* birth,
Plagues, famine, fire, could not reach unto,
The ſword, nor ſurfeits, let thy fury do. *Ben. Johnſ.*

SI'NISTROUS. *adj.* [*ſiniſter*, Lat.] Abſurd; perverſe; wrong-headed: in French *gauche.*

A knave or fool can do no harm, even by the moſt *ſiniſtrous* and abſurd choice. *Bentley.*

Si'nistrously. *adv.* [from *ſiniſtrous.*] 1. With a tentency to the left. 2. Perverſely; abſurdly.

(1.) Many in their infancy are *ſiniſtrouſly* diſpoſed, and divers continue all their life left-handed, and have but weak and imperfect uſe of the right. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

To **SINK.** *v. n.* pret. *I ſunk*, anciently *ſank*; part. *ſunk* or *ſunken.* [ꞅencan, Saxon; *ſenken*, German.] 1. To fall down through any medium; not to ſwim; to go to the bottom. 2. To fall gradually. 3. To enter or penetrate into any body. 4. To loſe height; to fall to a level. 5. To loſe or want prominence. 6. To be overwhelmed or depreſſed. 7. To be received; to be impreſſed. 8. To decline; to decreaſe; to decay. 9. To fall into reſt or indolence. 10. To fall into any ſtate worſe than the former; to tend to ruin.

(1.) ——— As rich with prize,
As is the oozy bottom of the ſea
With *ſunken* wreck and ſumleſs treaſuries. *Shak. H. V.*

In with the river *ſunk*, and with it roſe,
Satan, involv'd in riſing miſt; then ſought
Where to lie hid. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

He ſwims or *ſinks*, or wades, or creeps, or flies. *Milton.*

The pirate *ſinks* with his ill-gotten gains,
And nothing to another's uſe remains. *Dryden.*

Suppoſing ſeveral in a tempeſt will rather periſh than work, would it not be madneſs in the reſt to chuſe to *ſink* together, rather than do more than their ſhare? *Addiſon on the War.*

(2.) The arrow went out at his heart, and he *ſunk* down in his chariot. *2 Kings, ix. 24.*

(3.) David took a ſtone and ſlang it, and ſmote the Philiſtine, that the ſtone *ſunk* into his forehead. *1 Sam. xvii. 49.*

(4.) ——— In vain has nature form'd
Mountains and oceans to oppoſe his paſſage;
He bounds o'er all, victorious in his march;
The Alps and Pyreneans *ſink* before him. *Addiſ. Cato.*

(5.) What were his marks?——A lean cheek, a blue eye and *ſunken.* *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Deep dinted wrinkles on her cheeks ſhe draws;
Sunk are her eyes, and toothleſs are her jaws. *Dryden.*

(6.) Our country *ſinks* beneath the yoke;
It weeps, it bleeds, and each new day a gaſh
Is added to her wounds. *Shakeſp. Macb.*

——— They arraign'd ſhall *ſink*
Beneath thy ſentence. *Milton.*

But if you this ambitious pray'r deny,
Then let me *ſink* beneath proud Arcite's arms;
And, I once dead, let him poſſeſs her charms. *Dryden.*

(7.) Let theſe ſayings *ſink down* into your ears. *Luke, ix. 44.*

Truth never *ſinks* into theſe mens minds, nor gives any tincture to them. *Locke.*

(8.) Then down the precipice of time it goes,
And *ſinks* in minutes which in ages roſe. *Dryden.*

This republick has been much more powerful than it is at preſent, as it is ſtill likelier to *ſink* than increaſe in its dominions. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Let not the fire *ſink* or ſlacken, but increaſe. *Mortimer.*

(9.) Would'ſt thou have me *ſink* away
In pleaſing dreams, and loſe myſelf in love,
When ev'ry moment Cato's life's at ſtake? *Addiſon's Cato.*

(10.) Nor urg'd the labours of my lord in vain,
A *ſinking* empire longer to ſuſtain. *Dryden's Æneid.*

To **Sink.** *v. a.* 1. To put under water; to diſable from ſwimming or floating. 2. To delve; to make by delving. 3. To depreſs; to degrade. 4. To plunge into deſtruction. 5. To make to fall. 6. To bring low; to diminiſh in quantity. 7. To cruſh; to overbear; to depreſs. 8. To diminiſh; to degrade. 9. To make to decline. 10. To ſuppreſs; to conceal; to intervert.

(1.) A ſmall fleet of Engliſh made an hoſtile invaſion, or incurſion, upon their havens and roads, and fired, *ſunk*, and carried away ten thouſand ton of their great ſhipping. *Bacon.*

(2.) At Saga in Germany they dig up iron in the fields by *ſinking* ditches two feet deep, and in the ſpace of ten years the ditches are digged again for iron ſince produced. *Boyle.*

Near Geneva are quarries of freeſtone, that run under the lake: when the water is at loweſt, they make within the borders of it a little ſquare, incloſed within four walls: in this ſquare they *ſink* a pit, and dig for freeſtone. *Addiſon.*

(3.) A mighty king I am, an earthly god;
I raiſe or *ſink*, impriſon or ſet free;
And life or death depends on my decree. *Prior.*

Trifling painters or ſculptors beſtow infinite pains upon the moſt inſignificant parts of a figure, 'till they *ſink* the grandeur of the whole. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

(4.) ——— Heav'n bear witneſs,
And if I have a conſcience, let it *ſink* me,
Ev'n as the ax falls, if I be not faithful. *Shakeſp.*

(5.) Theſe are ſo far from raiſing mountains, that they overturn and fling down ſome before ſtanding, and undermine others, *ſinking* them into the abyſs. *Woodward.*

(6.) When on the banks of an unlook'd-for ſtream,
You *ſunk* the river with repeated draughts,
Who was the laſt in all your hoſt that thirſted? *Addiſon.*

(7.) That Hector was in certainty of death, and depreſſed with the conſcience of an ill cauſe: if you will not grant the firſt of theſe will *ſink* the ſpirit of a hero, you'll at leaſt allow the ſecond may. *Pope.*

(8.) They catch at all opportunities of ruining our trade, and *ſinking* the figure which we make. *Addiſon on the War.*

I mean not that we ſhould *ſink* our figure out of covetouſneſs, and deny ourſelves the proper conveniences of our ſtation, only that we may lay up a ſuperfluous treaſure. *Rogers.*

(9.) Thy cruel and unnatural luſt of power
Has *ſunk* thy father more than all his years,
And made him wither in a green old age. *Rowe.*

To labour for a *ſunk* corrupted ſtate. *Lyttleton.*

(10.) If ſent with ready money to buy any thing, and you happen to be out of pocket, *ſink* the money, and take up the goods on account. *Swift's Rules to Serv.*

Sink. *n. ſ.* [ꞅinc, Saxon.] 1. A drain; a jakes. 2. Any place where corruption is gathered.

(1.) Should by the cormorant belly be reſtrain'd,
Who is the *ſink* o' th' body. *Shakeſp. Coriol.*

Bad humours gather to a bile, or as divers kennels flow to one *ſink*, ſo in ſhort time their numbers increaſed. *Hayward.*

Gather more filth than any *ſink* in town. *Granv.*

Returning home at night, you'll find the *ſink*
Strike your offended ſenſe with double ſtink. *Swift.*

(2.) What *ſink* of monſters, wretches of loſt minds,
Mad after change, and deſperate in their ſtates,
Wearied and gall'd with their neceſſities,
Durſt have thought it? *Ben. Johnſ. Cat.*

Our ſoul, whoſe country's heav'n, and God her father,
Into this world, corruption's *ſink*, is ſent;
Yet ſo much in her travail ſhe doth gather,
That ſhe returns home wiſer than ſhe went. *Donne.*

Si'nless. *adj.* [from *ſin*.] Exempt from ſin.

Led on, yet *ſinleſs*, with deſire to know,
What nearer might concern him. *Milton.*

——— At that taſted fruit
The ſun, as from Thyeſtean banquet, turn'd
His courſe intended; elſe how had the world
Inhabited, though *ſinleſs*, more than now
Avoided pinching cold, and ſcorching heat? *Milton.*

Infernal ghoſts and helliſh furies round
Environ'd thee; ſome howl'd, ſome yell'd, ſome ſhriek'd,
Some bent at thee their fiery darts, while thou
Satt'ſt unappal'd in calm and *ſinleſs* peace. *Milton.*

No thoughts like mine his *ſinleſs* ſoul profane,
Obſervant of the right. *Dryd. Ovid.*

Did God, indeed, inſiſt on a *ſinleſs* and unerring obſervance of all this multiplicity of duties; had the Chriſtian diſpenſation provided no remedy for our lapſes, we might cry out with Balaam, Alas! who ſhould live, if God did this? *Rogers.*

Si'nlessness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſinleſs*.] Exemption from ſin.

We may the leſs admire at his gracious condeſcenſions to thoſe, the *ſinleſsneſs* of whoſe condition will keep them from turning his vouchſafements into any thing but occaſions of joy and gratitude. *Boyle's Seraph. Love.*

Si'nner. *n. ſ.* [from *ſin*.] 1. One at enmity with God; one not truly or religiouſly good. 2. An offender; a criminal.

(1.) Let the boldeſt *ſinner* take this one conſideration along with him, when he is going to ſin, that whether the ſin he is about to act ever comes to be pardoned or no, yet, as ſoon as it is acted, it quite turns the balance, puts his ſalvation upon the venture, and makes it ten to one odds againſt him. *South.*

Never conſider yourſelves as perſons that are to be ſeen, admired, and courted by men; but as poor *ſinners*, that are to ſave yourſelves from the vanities and follies of a miſerable world, by humility, devotion, and ſelf-denial. *Law.*

(2.) Here's that which is too weak to be a *ſinner*, honeſt water, which ne'er left man i' th' mire. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

Over the guilty then the fury ſhakes
The ſounding whip, and brandiſhes her ſnakes,
And the pale *ſinner* with her ſiſters takes. } *Dryden.*

Thither, where *ſinners* may have reſt I go,
Where flames refin'd in breaſts ſeraphick glow. *Pope.*

Whether the charmer *ſinner* it or ſaint it,
If folly grows romantick, I muſt paint it. *Pope.*

Si'noffering. *n. ſ.* [*ſin* and *offering*.] An expiation or ſacrifice for ſin.

The fleſh of the bullock ſhalt thou burn without the camp: it is a *ſin-offering*. *Ex. xxix. 14.*

Si'noper, or *Sinople*. *n. ſ.* [*terra pontica*, Lat.] A ſpecies of earth; ruddle. *Ainſw.*

To **SI'NUATE.** *v. a.* [*ſinuo*, Latin.] To bend in and out.

Another was very perfect, ſomewhat leſs with the margin, and more *ſinuated*. *Woodw. on Foſſils.*

Sinua'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *ſinuate*.] A bending in and out.

The human brain is, in proportion to the body, much larger than the brains of brutes, in proportion to their bodies, and fuller of anfractus, or *ſinuations*. *Hale's Orig. of Mank.*

Sinuosity. *n. ſ.* [from *ſinuous*.] The quality of being ſinuous.

Si'nuous. *adj.* [*ſinueux*, Fr. from *ſinus*, Lat.] Bending in and out.

Try with what diſadvantage the voice will be carried in an horn, which is a line arched; or in a trumpet, which is a line retorted; or in ſome pipe that were *ſinuous*. *Bacon.*

Theſe, as a line, their long dimenſion drew,
Streaking the ground with *ſinuous* trace. *Milt. Par. L.*

In the diſſections of horſes, in the concave or *ſinuous* part of the liver, whereat the gall is uſually ſeated in quadrupeds, I diſcover an hollow, long, membranous ſubſtance. *Brown.*

SI'NUS. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] 1. A bay of the ſea; an opening of the land. 2. Any fold or opening.

(1.) Plato ſuppoſeth his Atlantis to have ſunk all intot nei whether that be true or no, I do not think it impoſſible that ſome arms of the ſea, or *ſinus's*, might have had ſuch an original. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

To **SIP.** *v. a.* [ſipan, Saxon; *ſippen*, Dutch.] 1. To drink by ſmall draughts; to take at one appoſition of the cup to the mouth no more than the mouth will contain. 2. To drink in ſmall quantities. 3. To drink out of.

(1.) Soft yielding minds to water glide away,
And *ſip* with nymphs their elemental tea. *Pope.*

(2.) Find out the peaceful hermitage;
The hairy gown and moſſy cell,
Where I may ſit and rightly ſpell
Of ev'ry ſtar that heav'n doth ſhew,
And ev'ry herb that *ſips* the dew. *Milton.*

(3.) The winged nation o'er the foreſt flies:
Then ſtooping on the meads and leafy bow'rs,
They ſkim the floods and *ſip* the purple flow'rs. *Dryden.*

To **Sip.** *v. n.* To drink a ſmall quantity.

She rais'd it to her mouth with ſober grace;
Then *ſipping*, offer'd to the next. *Dryden's Æn.*

Sip. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſmall draught; as much as the mouth will hold.

——— Her face o' fire
With labour, and the thing ſhe took to quench it
She would to each one *ſip*. *Shakeſp. Wint. Tale.*

——— One *ſip* of this
Will bathe the drooping ſpirits in delight,
Beyond the bliſs of dreams. *Milton.*

Si'phon. *n. ſ.* [σίφων; *ſipho*, Lat. *ſiphon*, Fr.] A pipe through which liquors are conveyed.

Beneath th' inceſſant weeping of theſe drains
I ſee the rocky *ſiphons* ſtretch'd immenſe,
The mighty reſervoirs of harden'd chalk,
Of ſtiff compacted clay. *Thomſ. Autumn.*

Si'pper. *n. ſ.* [from *ſip*.] One that ſips.

Si'ppet. *n. ſ.* [*ſop*, *ſip*, *ſippet*.] A ſmall ſop.

Sir. *n. ſ.* [*ſire*, Fr. *ſeignior*, Ital. *ſenor*, Spaniſh; *ſenior*, Lat.] 1. The word of reſpect in compellation. 2. The title of a knight or baronet. This word was anciently ſo much held eſſential, that the Jews in their addreſſes expreſſed it in Hebrew characters. 3. It is ſometimes uſed for *man*. 4. A title given to the loin of beef, which one of our kings knighted in a fit of good humour.

(1.) ——— Speak on, *ſir*,
I dare your worſt objections: if I bluſh,
It is to ſee a nobleman want manners. *Shak. H. VIII.*

But, *ſirs*, be ſudden in the execution:
Withal obdurate; do not let him plead. *Shakeſp. R. III.*

——— Sir king,
This man is better than the man he ſlew. *Shakeſp.*

At a banquet the ambaſſador deſired the wiſe men to deliver every one of them ſome ſentence or parable, that he might report to his king, which they did: only one was ſilent, which the ambaſſador perceiving, ſaid to him, *Sir*, let it not diſpleaſe you; why do not you ſay ſomewhat that I may report? He anſwered, Report to your lord, that there are that can hold their peace. *Bac. Apophthegms.*

(2.) *Sir* Horace Vere, his brother, was the principal in the active part. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

The court forſakes him, and *ſir* Balaam hangs. *Pope.*

(3.) ——— I have adventur'd
To try your taking of a falſe report, which hath
Honour'd with confirmation your great judgment,
In the election of a *ſir* ſo rare. *Shakeſp. Cymb.*

(4.) He loſt his roaſt-beef ſtomach, not being able to touch a *ſir*-loin which was ſerved up. *Addiſon.*

——— And the ſtrong table groans
Beneath the ſmoaking *ſir*-loin, ſtretch'd immenſe
From ſide to ſide. *Thomſ. Autumn.*

It would be ridiculous, indeed, if a ſpit which is ſtrong enough to turn a *ſir*-loin of beef, ſhould not be able to turn a lark. *Swift.*

SIRE. *n. ſ.* [*ſire*, Fr. *ſenior*, Lat.] 1. A father. Uſed in poetry. 2. It is uſed in common ſpeech of beaſts; as, the horſe had a good *ſire*, but a bad dam. 3. It is uſed in compoſition: as, grand-*ſire*, great-grand-*ſire*.

(1.) He, but a duke, would have his ſon a king,
And raiſe his iſſue like a loving *ſire*. *Shakeſp. H. VI.*

A virgin is his mother, but his *ſire*
The pow'r of the moſt High. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

And now I leave the true and juſt ſupports
Of legal princes and of honeſt courts,
Whoſe *ſires*, great part'ners in my father's cares,
Saluted their young king at Hebron crown'd. *Prior.*

Whether his hoary *ſire* he ſpies,
While thouſand grateful thoughts ariſe,
Or meets his ſpouſe's fonder eye. *Pope's Chorus to Brutus.*

To SIRE. *v. a.* To beget; to produce.
Cowards father cowards, and baſe things *ſire* the baſe.
Shakeſpeare.

SI'REN. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A goddeſs who enticed men by ſinging, and devoured them; any miſchievous enticer.

Oh train me not, ſweet mermaid, with thy note,
To drown me in thy ſiſter's flood of tears:
Sing, *ſiren*, to thyſelf, and I will dote;
Spread o'er the ſilver waves thy golden hair,
And as a-bed I'll take thee, and there lie. *Shakeſp.*

SIRI'ASIS. *n. ſ.* [σειρίασις.] An inflammation of the brain and its membrane, through an exceſſive heat of the ſun. *Dict.*

SI'RIUS. n ſ. [Latin.] The dogſtar.

SIRO'CCO. *n. ſ.* [Italian; *ſyrus ventus*, Latin.] The ſouth-eaſt or Syrian wind.

Forth ruſh the levant and the ponent winds,
Eurus and Zephyr, with their lateral noiſe,
Sirocco and Libecchio. *Milton.*

SI'RRAH. *n. ſ.* [*ſir, ha!* *Minſhew.*] A compellation of reproach and inſult.

Go, *ſirrah*, to my cell;
Take with you your companions: as you look
To have my pardon, trim you handſomely. *Shakeſp. Temp.*

Sirrah, There's no room for faith, troth, or honeſty in this boſom of thine. *Shakeſp. Hen. IV.*

It runs in the blood of your whole race, *ſirrah*, to hate our family. *L'Eſtrange.*

Gueſs how the goddeſs greets her ſon,
Come hither, *ſirrah*; no, be gone. *Prior.*

SI'ROP. } *n. ſ.* [Arabick.] The juice of vegetables boil-
SI'RUP. } ed with ſugar.

Shall I, whoſe ears her mournful words did ſeize,
Her words in *ſirup* laid of ſweeteſt breath,
Relent. *Sidney.*

——— Not poppy, nor mandragora,
Nor all the drowſy *ſirups* of the world
Shall ever med'cine thee to that ſweet ſleep,
Which thou owed'ſt yeſterday. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

And firſt, behold this cordial julap here,
That flames and dances in his cryſtal bounds,
With ſpirits of balm, and fragrant *ſyrops* mixt. *Milton.*

Thoſe expreſſed juices contain the true eſſential ſalt of the plant; for if they be boiled into the conſiſtence of a *ſirup*, and ſet in a cool place, the eſſential ſalt of the plant will ſhoot upon the ſides of the veſſels. *Arbuthnot.*

SI'RUPED. *adj.* [from *ſirup*.] Sweet, like ſirup; bedewed with ſweets.

Yet when there haps a honey fall,
We'll lick the *ſyrupt* leaves:
And tell the bees that their's is gall. *Drayton.*

SI'RUPY. *adj.* [from *ſirup*.] Reſembling ſirup.
Apples are of a *ſirupy* tenacious nature. *Mortimer.*

SISE. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *aſſize*.]

You ſaid, if I returned next *ſize* in lent,
I ſhould be in remitter of your grace. *Donne.*

SI'SKIN. *n. ſ.* [*chloris*, Lat.] A bird; a green finch.

SI'STER. *n ſ.* [ꞅƿeoꞅꞇeꞃ, Saxon; *zuſter*, Dutch.] 1. A woman born of the ſame parents; correlative to brother. 2. Woman of the ſame faith; a chriſtian. One of the ſame nature, human being. 3. A female of the ſame kind. 4. One of the ſame kind; one of the ſame condition.

(1.) Her *ſiſter* began to ſcold. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*

I have ſaid to corruption, thou art my father; to the worm, thou art my mother and my *ſiſter*. *Job*, xvii. 14.

(2.) If a brother or *ſiſter* be naked, and deſtitute of food, and you ſay unto them, Depart in peace, be you warmed and filled: notwithſtanding you give them not thoſe things which are needful to the body, what doth it profit? *Ja.* ii. 15.

(3.) ——— He chid the *ſiſters*,
And bade them ſpeak to him. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

(4.) The women, who would rather wreſt the laws,
Than let a *ſiſter*-plaintiff loſe the cauſe,
As judges on the bench more gracious are,
And more attent to brothers of the bar,
Cry'd one and all, the ſuppliant ſhould have right:
And to the grandame hag, adjudg'd the knight. *Dryden.*

There grew two olives, cloſeſt of the grove,
With roots entwin'd, and branches interwove;
Alike their leaves, but not alike they ſmil'd
With *ſiſter*-fruits; one fertile, one was wild. *Pope.*

SI'STER *in law. n. ſ.* A huſband or wife's ſiſter.

Thy *ſiſter in law* is gone back unto her people: return thou after thy *ſiſter in law*. *Ruth*, i. 15.

SI'STERHOOD. *n. ſ.* [from *ſiſter*.] 1. The office or duty of a ſiſter. 2. A ſet of ſiſters. 3. A number of women of the ſame order.

(1.) ——— She abhorr'd
Her proper blood, and left to do the part
Of *ſiſterhood*, to do that of a wife. *Dan. Civ. War.*

(3.) ——— I ſpeak,
Wiſhing a more ſtrict reſtraint
Upon the *ſiſterhood*, the votariſts of Saint Clare. *Shakeſp.*

A woman who flouriſhes in her innocence, amidſt that ſpite and rancour which prevails among her exaſperated *ſiſterhood*, appears more amiable. *Addiſon's Freeh.*

SI'STERLY. *adj.* [from *ſiſter*.] Like a ſiſter; becoming a ſiſter.

——— After much debatement,
My *ſiſterly* remorſe confutes mine honour,
And I did yield to him. *Shakeſp.*

To SIT. *v. n.* preterite, *I ſat.* [*ſitan*, Gothick; ꞅıꞇꞇan, Sax. *ſetten*, Dutch.] 1. To reſt upon the buttocks. 2. To perch. 3. To be in a ſtate of reſt, or idleneſs. 4. To be in any local poſition. 5. To reſt as a weight or burthen. 6. To ſettle; to abide. 7. To brood; to incubate. 8 To be adjuſted; to be with reſpect to fitneſs or unfitneſs, decorum or indecorum. 9. To be placed in order to be painted. 10. To be in any ſituation or condition. 11. To be ſettled, as an aſſembly of a publick or authoritative kind; to hold a ſeſſion; as, *the parliament* ſits: *the laſt general council* ſate *at Trent.* 12. To be placed at the table. 13. To exerciſe authority. 14. To be in any ſolemn aſſembly as a member. 15. *To* SIT *down. Down* is little more than emphatical. 16. *To* SIT *down.* To begin a ſiege. 17. *To* SIT *down.* To reſt; to ceaſe as ſatisfied. 18. *To* SIT *down.* To ſettle; To fix abode. 19. *To* SIT *out.* To be without engagement or employment. 20. *To* SIT *up.* To riſe from lying to ſitting. 21. *To* SIT *up.* To watch; not to go to bed.

(1.) Their wives do *ſit* beſide them carding wool. *May's Virgil.*

Aloft in awful ſtate
The godlike hero *ſat*
On his imperial throne. *Dryden.*

(2.) All new faſhions be pleaſant to me,
I will have them whether I thrive or thee,
Now I am a friſker, all men on me look,
What ſhould I do but *ſit* cock on the hoop?
What do I care if all the world me fail,
I will have a garment reach to my tail. *Bourd.*

(3.) Shall your brethren go to war, and ſhall ye *ſit* here? *Numb.*

Why *ſit* we here each other viewing idly? *Milton.*

(4.) ——— I ſhould be ſtill
Plucking the graſs to know where *ſits* the wind:
Peering in maps for ports. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Ven.*

——— Thoſe
Appointed to *ſit* there had left their charge. *Milton.*

The ſhips are ready, and the wind *ſits* fair. *A. Philips.*

(5.) Your brother's death *ſits* at your heart. *Shakeſp.*

When God lets looſe upon us a ſickneſs, if we fear to die, then the calamity *ſits* heavy on us. *Taylor.*

To toſs and fling, and to be reſtleſs, only galls our ſores, and makes the burden that is upon us *ſit* more uneaſy. *Tillotſ.*

Fear, the laſt of ills, remain'd behind,
And horrour, heavy *ſat* on every mind. *Dryden.*

Our whole endeavours are intent to get rid of the preſent evil, as the firſt neceſſary condition to our happineſs. Nothing, as we paſſionately think, can equal the uneaſineſs that *ſits* ſo heavy on us. *Locke.*

(6.) That this new comer ſhame,
There *ſit* not and reproach us. *Milton.*

When Thetis bluſh'd, in purple not her own,
And from her face the breathing winds were blown;
A ſudden ſilence *ſate* upon the ſea,
And ſweeping oars, with ſtruggling, urg'd their way. *Dryden.*

He to the void advanc'd his pace,
Pale horrour *ſat* on each Arcadian face. *Dryden.*

(7.) As the partridge *ſitteth* on eggs, and hatcheth them not, ſo he that getteth riches not by right, ſhall leave them in the midſt of his days. *Jer.* xvii. 11.

The egg laid and ſever'd from the body of the hen, hath no more nouriſhment from the hen; but only a quickening heat when ſhe *ſitteth*. *Bac. Nat. Hiſt.*

She miſtakes a piece of chalk for an egg, and *ſits* upon it in the ſame manner. *Addiſon.*

(8.) This new and gorgeous garment, majeſty,
Sits not ſo eaſy on me as you think. *Shakeſp.*

——— Heav'n knows,
By what by-paths, and indirect crook'd ways
I met this crown; and I myſelf know well,
How troubleſome it *ſate* upon my head;
To thee it ſhall deſcend with better quiet. *Shak.*

Your preferring that to all other conſiderations does, in the eyes of all men, *ſit* well upon you. *Locke.*

(9.) One is under no more obligation to extol every thing he finds in the author he tranſlates, than a painter is to make every face that *ſits* to him handſome. *Garth.*

(10.) As a farmer cannot huſband his ground ſo well, if he *ſit* at a great rent; ſo the merchant cannot drive his trade ſo well, if he *ſit* at great uſury. *Bacon.*

Suppoſe all the church lands were thrown up to the laity; would the tenants *ſit* eaſier in their rents than now? *Swift.*

(12.) Whether is greater he that *ſitteth* at meat, or he that ſerveth? *Luke*, xxii. 27.

(13.) The judgment ſhall *ſit*, and take away his dominion. *Daniel.*

Aſſes are ye that *ſit* in judgment. *Judges*, v. 10.

Down to the golden Cherſoneſe, or where
The Perſian in Ecbatan *ſate*. *Milton.*

One council *ſits* upon life and death, the other is for taxes, and a third for the diſtributions of juſtice. *Addiſ.*

Aſſert, ye fair ones, who in judgment *ſit*,
Your ancient empire over love and wit. *Rowe.*

(14.) Three hundred and twenty men *ſat* in council daily. 1 *Mac.*

(15.) Go and *ſit down* to meat. *Luke*, xvii. 7.

When we *ſit down* to our meal, we need not ſuſpect the intruſion of armed uninvited gueſts. *Decay of Piety.*

(16.) Nor would the enemy have *ſate down* before it, till they had done their buſineſs in all other places. *Clarend.*

(17.) Here we cannot *ſit down*, but ſtill proceed in our ſearch, and look higher for a ſupport. *Rogers.*

(18.) From beſides Tanais, the Goths, Huns, and Getes *ſat down*. *Spenſer.*

(19.) They are glad, rather than *ſit out*, to play very ſmall game, and to make uſe of arguments, ſuch as will not prove a bare inexpediency. *Biſhop Sanderſ. Judgm.*

(20.) He that was dead *ſat up*, and began to ſpeak. *Luke*, vii.

(21.) ——— Be courtly,
And entertain, and feaſt, *ſit up*, and revel;
Call all the great, the fair and ſpirited dames
Of Rome about thee, and begin a faſhion
Of freedom. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Some *ſit up* late at winter-fires, and fit
Their ſharp-edg'd tools. *May.*

Moſt children ſhorten that time by *ſitting up* with the company at night. *Locke.*

To SIT. *v. a.* 1. To keep the ſeat upon. 2. [When the reciprocal pronoun follows *ſit*, it ſeems to be an active verb.] To place on a ſeat. 3. To be ſettled to do buſineſs.

(1.) Hardly the muſe can *ſit* the head-ſtrong horſe,
Nor would ſhe, if ſhe could, check his impetuous force. *Prior.*

(2.) The happieſt youth viewing his progreſs through,
What perils paſt, what croſſes to en[illegible]
Would ſhut the book, and *ſit him* down and die. *Shakeſp.*

He came to viſit us, and calling for a chair, *ſat him* down, and we ſat down with him. *Bacon.*

——— Thus fenc'd,
But not at reſt or eaſe of mind,
They *ſat them* down to weep. *Milton.*

(3.) The court was *ſat* before ſir Roger came, but the juſtices made room for the old knight at the head of them. *Addiſon.*

SITE. *n. ſ.* [*ſitus*, Lat.] 1. Situation; local poſition. 2. It is taken by *Thomſon* for poſture, or ſituation of a thing with reſpect to itſelf; but improperly.

(1.) The city ſelf he ſtrongly fortifies,
Three ſides by *ſite* it well defenced has. *Fairfax.*

Manifold ſtreams of goodly navigable rivers, as ſo many chains, environed the ſame *ſite* and temple. *Bacon.*

If we conſider the heart in its conſtituent parts, we ſhall find nothing ſingular, but what is in any muſcle. 'Tis only the *ſite* and poſture of their ſeveral parts that give it the form and functions of a heart. *Bentley.*

Before my view appear'd a ſtructure fair,
Its *ſite* uncertain if on earth or air. *Pope.*

(2.) And leaves the ſemblance of a lover fix'd
In melancholy *ſite*, with head declin'd,
And love-dejected eyes. *Thomſon's Spring.*

SI'TFAST. *n. ſ.* [*ſit* and *faſt*.] A hard knob growing under the ſaddle. *Farr. Dict.*

SITH. *adv.* [ſıðe, Sax.] Since; ſeeing that. Obſolete.

What ceremony of odours uſed about the bodies of the dead! after which cuſtom notwithſtanding, *ſith* it was their cuſtom, our Lord was contented that his own moſt precious blood ſhould be intombed. *Hooker.*

I thank you for this profit, and from hence
I'll love no friend, *ſith* love breeds ſuch offence. *Shakeſp.*

SITHE. *n. ſ.* [ſıðe, Saxon. This word is very variouſly written by authors: I have choſen the orthography which is at once moſt ſimple and moſt agreeable to etymology.] The inſtrument of mowing; a crooked blade joined at right angles to a long pole.

Let fame, that all hunt after in their lives,
Live regiſtred upon our brazen tombs;
And then grace us in the diſgrace of death:
When, ſpight of cormorant devouring time,
Th' endeavour of this preſent breath may buy

That honour which ſhall 'bate his *ſcythe*'s keen edge:
And make us heirs of all eternity. *Shakeſp.*

Time is commonly drawn upon tombs, in gardens, and other places, an old man, bald, winged, with a *ſithe*, and an hourglaſs. *Peacham on Drawing.*

There rude impetuous rage does ſtorm and fret;
And there, as maſter of this murd'ring brood,
Swinging a huge *ſcithe*, ſtands impartial death,
With endleſs buſineſs almoſt out of breath. *Craſhaw.*

While the milk-maid ſingeth blithe,
And the mower whets his *ſcithe*. *Milton.*

The brazen trumpets kindle rage no more;
But uſeleſs lances into *ſythes* ſhall bend,
And the broad faulchion in a plough-ſhare end. *Pope.*

Grav'd o'er their ſeats the form of Time was found,
His *ſcythe* revers'd, and both his pinions bound. *Pope.*

But, Stella, ſay, what evil tongue
Reports you are no longer young?
That Time ſits with his *ſythe* to mow
Where erſt ſat Cupid with his bow. *Swift.*

SITHE. *n. ſ.* Time. Obſolete.

The fooliſh man thereat woxe wond'rous blith,
And humbly thanked him a thouſand *ſith*. *Spenſer.*

SI'THENCE. *adv.* [Now contracted to *ſince*. See SINCE.] Since; in latter times.

This over-running and waſting of the realm was the beginning of all the other evils which *ſithence* have afflicted that land. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

SI'THNESS. *adv.* Since. *Spenſer.*

SI'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſit*.] 1. One that ſits. 2. A bird that broods.

(1.) The Turks are great *ſitters*, and ſeldom walk; whereby they ſweat leſs, and need bathing more. *Bacon.*

(2.) The oldeſt hens are reckoned the beſt *ſitters*; and the youngeſt the beſt layers. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

SI'TTING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſit*.] 1. The poſture of ſitting on a ſeat. 2. The act of reſting on a ſeat. 3. A time at which one exhibits himſelf to a painter. 4. A meeting of an aſſembly. 5. A courſe of ſtudy unintermitted. 6. A time for which one ſits, as at play, or work, or a viſit. 7. Incubation.

(2.) Thou knoweſt my down-*ſitting* and mine up riſing. *Pſalms.*

(3.) Few good pictures have been finiſhed at one *ſitting*; neither can a good play be produced at a heat. *Dryden.*

(4.) ——— I'll write you down;
The which ſhall point you forth at every *ſitting*,
What you muſt ſay. *Shakeſp.*

I wiſh it may be at that *ſitting* concluded, unleſs the neceſſity of the time preſs it. *Bacon.*

(5.) For the underſtanding of any one of St. Paul's epiſtles, I read it all through at one *ſitting*. *Locke.*

(6.) What more than madneſs reigns,
When one ſhort *ſitting* many hundred drains,
And not enough is left him to ſupply
Board-wages, or a footman's livery. *Dryden.*

(7.) Whilſt the hen is covering her eggs, the male bird takes his ſtand upon a neighbouring bough, and amuſes her with his ſongs during the whole time of her *ſitting*. *Addiſon.*

SI'TUATE. *part. adj.* [from *ſitus*, Lat.] 1. Placed with reſpect to any thing elſe. 2. Placed; conſiſting.

(1.) He was reſolved to chuſe a war, rather than to have Bretagne carried by France, being ſo great and opulent a duchy, and *ſituate* ſo opportunely to annoy England. *Bacon.*

Within a trading town they long abide,
Full fairly *ſituate* on a haven's ſide. *Dryden's Nun's Prieſt.*

The eye is a part ſo artificially compoſed, and commodiouſly *ſituate*, as nothing can be contrived better for uſe, ornament, or ſecurity. *Ray on the Creation.*

(2.) Earth hath this variety from heav'n,
Of pleaſure *ſituate* in hill and dale. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

SITUA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſituate*; *ſituation*, Fr.] 1. Local reſpect; poſition. 2. Condition; ſtate. 3. Temporary ſtate; circumſtances. Uſed of perſons in a dramatick ſcene.

(1.) Prince Ceſarini has a palace in a pleaſant *ſituation*, and ſet off with many beautiful walks. *Addiſon's Italy.*

(2.) Though this is a *ſituation* of the greateſt eaſe and tranquillity in human life, yet this is by no means fit to be the ſubject of all men's petitions to God. *Rogers's Sermons.*

SIX. *adj.* [*ſix*, Fr.] Twice three; one more than five.

No incident in the piece or play but muſt carry on the main deſign; all things elſe are like *ſix* fingers to the hand, when Nature can do her work with five. *Dryden.*

That of *ſix* hath many reſpects in it, not only for the days of the creation, but its natural conſideration, as being a perfect number. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

SIX *and ſeven.* To be *at ſix and ſeven*, is to be in a ſtate of diſorder and confuſion. A ludicrous expreſſion that has been long in uſe.

——————— All is uneven,
And every thing is left *at ſix and ſeven*. *Shakeſp.*

In 1588, there ſat in the ſee of Rome a fierce thundring friar, that would ſet all *at ſix and ſeven*, or at ſix and five, if you allude to his name. *Bacon.*

What blinder bargain ere was driv'n,
Or wager laid *at ſix and ſeven*. *Hudibras.*

John once turned his mother out of doors, to his great ſorrow; for his affairs went on *at ſixes and ſevens*. *Arbuthnot.*

The goddeſs would no longer wait;
But raiſing from her chair of ſtate,
Left all below *at ſix and ſeven*,
Harneſs'd her doves and flew to heav'n. *Swift.*

SI'XPENCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſix* and *pence*.] A coin; half a ſhilling.

Where have you left the money that I gave you?
Oh!—*ſixpence* that I had. *Shakeſp.*

The wiſeſt man might bluſh,
If D— lov'd *ſixpence* more than he. *Pope.*

SIXSCO'RE. *adj.* [*ſix* and *ſcore*.] Six times twenty.

Sixſcore and five miles it containeth in circuit. *Sandys.*

The crown of Spain hath enlarged the bounds thereof within this laſt *ſixſcore* years, much more than the Ottomans. *Bacon.*

SIXTEE'N. *adj.* [ꞅıxꞇyne, Saxon.] Six and ten.

It returned the voice thirteen times; and I have heard of others that it would return *ſixteen* times. *Bacon.*

If men lived but twenty years, we ſhould be ſatisfied if they died about *ſixteen* or eighteen. *Taylor.*

SI'XTEENTH. *adj.* [ꞅıxꞇeoða, Sax.] The ſixth after the tenth; the ordinal of ſixteen.

The firſt lot came forth to Jehoiarib, the *ſixteenth* to Immer. 1 *Chron.* xxiv. 14.

SIXTH. *adj.* [ꞅıxꞇa, Sax.] The firſt after the fifth; the ordinal of ſix.

You are more clement than vile men,
Who of their broken debtors take
A *ſixth*, letting them thrive again. *Shakeſp.*

There ſucceeded to the kingdom of England James the *Sixth*, then king of Scotland. *Bacon.*

SIXTH. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A ſixth part.

Only the other half would have been a tolerable ſeat for rational creatures, and five *ſixths* of the whole globe would have been rendered uſeleſs. *Cheyne's Philoſ. Princip.*

SI'XTHLY. *adv.* [from *ſix*.] In the ſixth place.

Sixthly, living creatures have more diverſity of organs than plants. *Bacon.*

SI'XTIETH. *adj.* [ꞅıxꞇeoᵹoða, Sax.] The tenth ſix times repeated; the ordinal of ſixty.

Let the appearing circle of the fire be three foot diameter, and the time of one entire circulation of it the *ſixtieth* part of a minute, in a whole day there will be but 86400 ſuch parts. *Digby on the Bodies.*

SI'XTY. *adj.* [ꞅıxꞇıᵹ, Sax.] Six times ten.

When the boats were come within *ſixty* yards of the pillar, they found themſelves all bound, and could go no farther. *Bacon.*

Of years 7 times 9, or the year 63, is conceived to carry with it the moſt conſiderable fatality. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

SIZE. *n. ſ.* [perhaps rather *ciſe*, from *inciſa*, Latin; or from *aſſiſe*, French.] 1. Bulk; quantity of ſuperficies; comparative magnitude. 2. [*Aſſiſe*, old French.] A ſettled quantity. In the quoted paſſage it ſeems to ſignify the allowance of the table: whence they ſay a *ſizer* at Cambridge. 3. Figurative bulk; condition. 4. [*Siſa*, Italian.] Any viſcous or glutinous ſubſtance.

(1.) I ever verified my friends,
With all the *ſize* that verity
Would without lapſing ſuffer. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

If any decayed ſhip be new made, it is more fit to make her a *ſize* leſs than bigger. *Raleigh.*

The diſtance judg'd for ſhot of ev'ry *ſize*,
The linſtocks touch, the pond'rous ball expires. *Dryden.*

Objects near our view are thought greater than thoſe of a larger *ſize*, that are more remote. *Locke.*

———— The martial goddeſs,
Like thee, Telemachus, in voice and *ſize*,
With ſpeed divine, from ſtreet to ſtreet ſhe flies. *Pope.*

(2.) ———— 'Tis not in thee
To cut off my train, to ſcant my *ſizes*,
And, in concluſion, to oppoſe the bolt
Againſt my coming in. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

(3.) This agrees too in the contempt of men of a leſs *ſize* and quality. *L'Eſtrange.*

They do not conſider the difference between elaborate diſcourſes, delivered to princes or parliaments, and a plain ſermon, for the middling or lower *ſize* of people. *Swift.*

To SIZE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To adjuſt, or arrange according to ſize. 2. [From *aſſiſe*.] To ſettle; to fix. 3. To cover with glutinous matter; to beſmear with ſize.

(1.) The foxes weigh the geeſe they carry,
And ere they venture on a ſtream,
Know how to *ſize* themſelves and them. *Hudibras.*

Two troops ſo match'd were never to be found,
Such bodies built for ſtrength, of equal age,
In ſtature *ſiz'd*. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

(2.) There was a ſtatute for diſperſing the ſtandard of the exchequer throughout England; thereby to *ſize* weights and meaſures. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

SI'ZED. *adj.* [from *ſize.*] Having a particular magnitude.

What my love is, proof hath made you know,
And as my love is *ſiz'd*, my fear is ſo. *Shakeſp.*

That will be a great horſe to a Welſhman, which is but a ſmall one to a Fleming; having, from the different breed of their countries, taken ſeveral *ſized* ideas, to which they compare their great and their little. *Locke.*

SI'ZEABLE. *adj.* [from *ſize.*] Reaſonably bulky; of juſt proportion to others.

He ſhould be purged, ſweated, vomited, and ſtarved, till he come to a *ſizeable* bulk. *Arbuthnot.*

SI'ZER, or *Servitor*. *n. ſ.* A certain rank of ſtudents in the univerſities.

They make a ſcramble for degree:
Maſters of all ſorts and of all ages,
Keepers, ſub-*ſiſers*, lackeys, pages. *Biſhop Corbet.*

SI'ZERS. *n. ſ.* See SCISSARS.

A buttrice and pincers, a hammer and naile,
An apron for *ſizers* for head and for taile. *Tuſſer.*

SI'ZINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſizy.*] Glutinouſneſs; viſcoſity.

In rheumatiſms, the *ſizineſs* paſſes off thick contents in the urine, or glutinous ſweats. *Floyer on the Humours.*

Cold is capable of producing a *ſizineſs* and viſcoſity in the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

SI'ZY. *adj.* [from *ſize.*] Viſcous; glutinous.

The blood is *ſizy*, the alkaleſcent ſalts in the ſerum producing coriaceous concretions. *Arbuth[illegible]t on Diet.*

SKA'DDLE. *n. ſ.* [ꞅceaꝺniꞅꞅe, Saxon; *ſcath* is *harm*; thence *ſcathle*, *ſcaddle*.] Hurt; damage. *Dict.*

SKA'DDONS. *n. ſ.* The embryos of bees. *Bailey.*

SKAI'NSMATE. *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe from *ſkain*, or *ſkean*, a knife, and *mate*.] A meſſmate. It is remarkable that *mes*, Dutch, is a knife.

Scurvy knave, I am none of his flirt gills;
I am none of his *ſkainſmates*. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

SKATE. *n. ſ.* [ꞅceaꝺꝺa, Saxon.] 1. A flat ſea fiſh. 2. A ſort of ſhoe armed with iron, for ſliding on the ice.

(2.) ———————— They ſweep
On ſounding *ſkates* a thouſand different ways,
In circling poiſe ſwift as the winds. *Thomſon.*

SKEAN. *n. ſ.* [Iriſh and Erſe; ꞅaᵹene, Saxon.] A ſhort ſword; a knife.

Any diſpoſed to do miſchief, may under his mantle privily carry his head piece, *ſkean*, or piſtol, to be always ready. *Spenſ.*

The Iriſh did not fail in courage or fierceneſs, but being only armed with darts and *ſkeines*, it was rather an execution than a fight upon them. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

SKEG. *n. ſ.* A wild plum.

SKE'GGER. *n. ſ.* Little ſalmons called *ſkeggers*, are bred of ſuch ſick ſalmon that might not go to the ſea, and though they abound, yet never thrive to any bigneſs. *Walton's Angler.*

SKEIN. *n. ſ.* [*eſcaigne*, French.] A knot of thread or ſilk wound and doubled.

Why art thou then exaſperate, thou idle immaterial *ſkein* of fley'd ſilk, thou taſſel of a prodigal's purſe? *Shakeſp.*

Our ſtile ſhould be like a *ſkein* of ſilk, to be found by the right thread, not ravell'd or perplexed. Then all is a knot, a heap. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Beſides, ſo lazy a brain as mine is, grows ſoon weary when it has ſo entangled a *ſkein* as this to unwind. *Digby.*

SKE'LETON. *n. ſ.* [σκελετὸς, Greek.] 1. [In anatomy.] The bones of the body preſerved together as much as can be in their natural ſituation. *Quincy.* 2. The compages of the principal parts.

(1.) When rattling bones together fly,
From the four corners of the ſky;
When ſinews o'er the *ſkeletons* are ſpread,
Thoſe cloth'd with fleſh, and life inſpires the dead. *Dryden.*

Though the patient may from other cauſes be exceedingly emaciated, and appear as a ghaſtly *ſkeleton*, covered only with a dry ſkin, yet nothing but the ruin and deſtruction of the lungs denominates a conſumption. *Blackmore.*

I thought to meet, as late as Heav'n might grant,
A *ſkeleton*, ferocious, tall and gaunt,
Whoſe looſe teeth in their naked ſockets ſhook,
And grinn'd terrific, a Sardonian look. *Harte.*

(2.) The great ſtructure itſelf, and its great integrals, the heavenly and elementary bodies, are framed in ſuch a poſition and ſituation, the great *ſkeleton* of the world. *Hale.*

The ſchemes of any of the arts or ſciences may be analyzed in a ſort of *ſkeleton*, and repreſented upon tables, with the various dependencies of their ſeveral parts. *Watts.*

SKE'LLUM. *n. ſ.* [*ſkelm*, Germ.] A villain; a ſcoundrel. *Skinner.*

SKEP. *n. ſ.* [ꞅcepƿen, lower Saxon, to draw.] 1. *Skep* is a ſort of baſket, narrow at the bottom, and wide at the top to fetch corn in. 2. In Scotland, the repoſitories where the bees lay their honey is ſtill called *ſkep*.

(1.) A pitchforke, a doongforke, ſeeve, *ſkep*, and a bin. *Tuſſer.*

SKE'PTICK. *n. ſ.* [σκεπτικὸς, Greek; *ſceptique*, French.] One who doubts, or pretends to doubt of every thing.

Bring the cauſe unto the bar; whoſe authority none muſt diſclaim, and leaſt of all thoſe *ſcepticks* in religion. *Dec. of P.*

———————————— Survey
Nature's extended face, then *ſcepticks* ſay,
In this wide field of wonders can you find
No art. *Blackmore.*

With too much knowledge for the *ſcepticks* ſide,
With too much weakneſs for the ſtoicks pride,
Man hangs between. *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

The dogmatiſt is ſure of every thing, and the *ſceptick* believes nothing. *Watts's Logick.*

SKE'PTICAL. *adj.* [from *ſkeptick.*] Doubtful; pretending to univerſal doubt.

May the Father of mercies confirm the *ſceptical* and wavering minds, and ſo prevent us that ſtand faſt, in all our doings, and further us with his continual help. *Bentley.*

SKE'PTICISM. *n. ſ.* [*ſcepticiſme*, French, from *ſceptick*.] Univerſal doubt; pretence or profeſſion of univerſal doubt.

I laid by my natural diffidence and *ſcepticiſm* for a while, to take up that dogmatick way. *Dryden.*

SKETCH. *n. ſ.* [*ſchedula*, Latin.] An outline; a rough draught; a firſt plan.

I ſhall not attempt a character of his preſent majeſty, having already given an imperfect *ſketch* of it. *Addiſon.*

As the lighteſt *ſketch*, if juſtly trac'd,
Is by ill colouring but the more diſgrac'd,
So by falſe learning is good ſenſe defac'd. *Pope.*

To **SKETCH.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To draw, by tracing the outline. 2. To plan, by giving the firſt or principal notion.

(1.) If a picture is daubed with many glaring colours, the vulgar eye admires it; whereas he judges very contemptuouſly of ſome admirable deſign *ſketched* out only with a black pencil, though by the hand of Raphael. *Watts's Logick.*

(2.) The reader I'll leave in the midſt of ſilence, to contemplate thoſe ideas which I have only *ſketch'd*, and which every man muſt finiſh for himſelf. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

SKE'WER. *n. ſ.* [*ſkere*, Daniſh.] A wooden or iron pin, uſed to keep meat in form.

Sweet breeds and collops were with *ſkewers* prick'd
About the ſides. *Dryden's Iliad.*

I once may overlook,
A *ſkewer* ſent to table by my cook. *King.*

From his rug the *ſkewer* he takes,
And on the ſtick ten equal notches makes. *Swift.*

Send up meat well ſtuck with *ſkewers*, to make it look round; and an iron *ſkewer*, when rightly employed, will make it look handſomer. *Swift's Directions to the Cook.*

To **SKEWER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To faſten with ſkewers.

SKIFF. *n. ſ.* [*eſquiſe*, French; *ſcapha*, Latin.] A ſmall light boat.

If in two *ſkiffs* of cork, a loadſtone and ſteel be placed within the orb of their activities, the one doth not move, the other ſtanding ſtill; but both ſteer into each other. *Brown.*

In a poor *ſkiff* he paſs'd the bloody main,
Choak'd with the ſlaughter'd bodies of his train. *Dryden.*

——— On Garraway cliffs
A ſavage race by ſhipwreck fed,
Lie waiting for the founder'd *ſkiffs*,
And ſtrip the bodies of the dead. *Swift.*

SKI'LFUL. *adj.* [*ſkill* and *full*.] Knowing; qualified with ſkill; poſſeſſing any art; dexterous; able. It is, in the following examples, uſed with *of*, *at*, and *in*, before the ſubject of ſkill. *Of* ſeems poetical, *at* ludicrous, *in* popular and proper.

His father was a man of Tyre, *ſkilful* to work in gold and ſilver. *2 Chron.* ii. 14.

They ſhall call the huſbandman to mourning, and ſuch as are *ſkilful of* lamentation, to wailing. *Amos*, v. 16.

Will Vafer is *ſkilful at* finding out the ridiculous ſide of a thing, and placing it in a new light. *Tatler.*

Say, Stella, feel you no content,
Reflecting on a life well ſpent;
Your *ſkilful* hand employ'd to ſave
Deſpairing wretches from the grave:
And then ſupporting with your ſtore
Thoſe whom you dragg'd from death before. *Swift.*

Inſtructors ſhould not only be *ſkilful in* thoſe ſciences which they teach; but have ſkill in the method of teaching, and patience in the practice. *Watts on the Mind.*

SKI'LFULLY. *adv.* [from *ſkilful*.] With ſkill; with art; with uncommon ability; dexterouſly.

As ſoon as he came near me, in fit diſtance, with much fury, but with fury *ſkilfully* guided, he ran upon me. *Sidney.*

Ulyſſes builds a ſhip with his own hands, as *ſkilfully* as a ſhipwright. *Broome.*

SKI'LFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſkilful*.] Art; ability; dexterouſneſs.

He fed them according to the integrity of his heart, and guided them by the *ſkilfulneſs* of his hands. *Pſalm* lxxviii. 72.

SKILL. *n. ſ.* [*ſkil*, Iſlandick.] 1. Knowledge of any practice or art; readineſs in any practice; knowledge; dexterity; artfulneſs. 2. Any particular art.

(1.) *Skill* in the weapon is nothing without ſack. *Shakeſp.*

——— You have
As little *ſkill* to fear, as I have purpoſe
To put you to't. *Shakeſp.*

Oft nothing profits more
Than ſelf-eſteem grounded on juſt and right,
Well manag'd; of that *ſkill* the more thou know'ſt,
The more ſhe will acknowledge thee her head. *Milton.*

I will from wond'rous principles ordain
A race unlike the firſt, and try my *ſkill* again. *Dryden.*

Phocion the Athenian general, then ambaſſador from the ſtate, by his great wiſdom and *ſkill* at negotiations, diverted Alexander from the conqueſt of Athens, and reſtored the Athenians to his favour. *Swift.*

(2.) Learned in one *ſkill*, and in another kind of learning unſkilful. *Hooker.*

To **SKILL.** *v. n.* [*ſkilia*, Iſlandick.] 1. To be knowing in; to be dexterous at: with *of*. 2. [*Skilia*, Iſlandick, ſignifies to diſtinguiſh.] To differ; to make difference; to intereſt; to matter. Not in uſe.

(1.) They that *ſkill* not *of* ſo heavenly matter,
All that they know not, envy or admire. *Spenſer.*

The overſeers were all that could *ſkill of* inſtruments of muſick. *2 Chron.* xxxiv. 12.

One man of wiſdom, experience, learning, and direction, may judge better in thoſe things that he can *ſkill of*, than ten thouſand others that be ignorant. *Whitgifte.*

(2.) Whether the commandments of God in ſcripture be general or ſpecial, it *ſkilleth* not. *Hooker.*

What *ſkills* it, if a bag of ſtones or gold
About thy neck do drown thee? raiſe thy head,
Take ſtars for money; ſtars not to be told,
By any art: yet to be purchas'd.
None is ſo waſtful as the ſcraping dame,
She loſeth three for one; her ſoul, reſt, fame. *Herbert.*

He intending not to make a ſummer buſineſs of it, but a reſolute war, without term prefixed, until he had recovered France, it *ſkilled* not much when he began the war, eſpecially having Calais at his back where he might winter. *Bacon.*

SKI'LLED. *adj.* [from *ſkill*.] Knowing; dexterous; acquainted with: with *of* poetically, with *in* popularly.

Of theſe nor *ſkilled* nor ſtudious. *Milton.*

Moſes, *in* all the Egyptian arts was *ſkill'd*,
When heav'nly power that choſen veſſel fill'd. *Denham.*

He muſt be very little *ſkill'd in* the world, who thinks that a voluble tongue ſhall accompany only a good underſtanding. *Locke.*

SKI'LLESS. *adj.* [from *ſkill*.] Wanting ſkill; artleſs. Not in uſe.

——— Nor have I ſeen
More that I may call men than you:
How features are abroad I'm *ſkilleſs of*. *Shakeſp.*

Jealouſly what might befal your travel,
Being *ſkilleſs in* theſe parts; which to a ſtranger
Unguided and unfriended, often prove
Rough and unhoſpitable. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

Thy wit, that ornament to ſhape and love,
Miſhapen in the conduct of them both,
Like powder in a *ſkilleſs* ſoldier's flaſk
Is ſet on fire. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

SKI'LLET. *n. ſ.* [*eſcuellette*, French.] A ſmall kettle or boiler.

When light-wing'd toys
Of feather'd Cupid foil with wanton dullneſs
My ſpeculative and offic'd inſtruments,
Let houſe-wives make a *ſkillet* of my helm,
And all indign and baſe adverſities
Make head againſt my eſtimation. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Break all the wax, and in a kettle or *ſkillet* ſet it over a ſoft fire. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Skilt. *n. ſ.* [A word uſed by *Cleaveland*, of which I know not either the etymology or meaning.]

Smeitymnus! ha! what art?
Syriack? Or Arabick? Or Welſh? What *ſkilt?*
Ap all the bricklayers that Babel built. *Cleaveland.*

To Skim. *v. a.* [properly to *ſcum*, from *ſcum*; *eſcume*, Fr.] 1. To clear off from the upper part, by paſſing a veſſel a little below the ſurface. 2. To take by ſkimming. 3. To bruſh the ſurface ſlightly; to paſs very near the ſurface. 4. To cover ſuperficially. Improper. Perhaps originally *ſkin*.

(1.) My coz Tom, or his coz Mary,
Who hold the plough or *ſkim* the dairy,
My fav'rite books, and pictures ſell. *Prior.*

(2.) She boils in kettles muſt of wine, and *ſkims*
With leaves the dregs that overflow the brims. *Dryden.*

His principal ſtudies were after the works of Titian, whoſe cream he has *ſkimm'd*. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

The ſurface of the ſea is covered with its bubbles, while it riſes, which they *ſkim* off into their boats, and afterwards ſeparate in pots. *Addiſon.*

Whilome I've ſeen her *ſkim* the cloated cream,
And preſs from ſpongy curds the milky ſtream. *Gay.*

(3.) Nor ſeeks in air her humble flight to raiſe,
Content to *ſkim* the ſurface of the ſeas. *Dryden.*

The ſwallow *ſkims* the river's watry face. *Dryden.*

A winged eaſtern blaſt juſt *ſkimming* o'er
The ocean's brow, and ſinking on the ſhore. *Prior.*

(4.) Dang'rous flats in ſecret ambuſh lay,
Where the falſe tides *ſkim* o'er the cover'd land,
And ſeamen with diſſembled depths betray. *Dryden.*

To Skim. *v. n.* To paſs lightly; to glide along.

Thin airy ſhapes o'er the furrows riſe,
A dreadful ſcene! and *ſkim* before his eyes. *Addiſon.*

When Ajax ſtrives ſome rock's vaſt weight to throw,
The line too labours, and the words move ſlow;
Not ſo when ſwift Camilla ſcours the plain,
Flies o'er th' unbending corn, and *ſkims* along the main. *Pope.*

Such as have active ſpirits, who are ever *ſkimming* over the ſurface of things with a volatile ſpirit, will fix nothing in their memory. *Watts on the Mind.*

They *ſkim* over a ſcience in a very ſuperficial ſurvey, and never lead their diſciples into the depths of it. *Watts.*

Ski'mbleskamble. *adj.* [A cant word formed by reduplication from *ſcamble*.] Wandering; wild.

A couching lion and a ramping cat,
And ſuch a deal of *ſkimbleſkamble* ſtuff,
As puts me from my faith. *Shakeſp.*

Ski'mmer. *n. ſ.* [from *ſkim*.] A ſhallow veſſel with which the ſcum is taken off.

Waſh your wheat in three or four waters, ſtirring it round; and with a *ſkimmer*, each time, take off the light. *Mortimer.*

Ski'mmilk. *n. ſ.* [*ſkim* and *milk*.] Milk from which the cream has been taken.

Then cheeſe was brought: ſays Slouch, this e'en ſhall roll;
This is *ſkimmilk*, and therefore it ſhall go. *King.*

SKIN. *n. ſ.* [*ſkind*, Daniſh.] 1. The natural covering of the fleſh. It conſiſts of the *cuticle*, outward ſkin, or ſcarf ſkin, which is thin and inſenſible, and the *cutis*, or inner ſkin, extremely ſenſible. 2. Hide; pelt; that which is taken from animals to make parchment or leather. 3. The body; the perſon: in ludicrous ſpeech. 4. A huſk.

(1.) The body is conſumed to nothing, the *ſkin* feeling rough and dry like leather. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

The prieſt on *ſkins* of off'rings takes his eaſe,
And nightly viſions in his ſlumber ſees. *Dryden's Æn.*

(2.) ——— On whoſe top he ſtrow'd
A wilde goat's ſhaggy *ſkin*; and then beſtow'd
His own couch on it. *Chapman.*

(3.) We meet with many of theſe dangerous civilities, wherein 'tis hard for a man to ſave both his *ſkin* and his credit. *L'Eſtrange.*

To Skin. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To flay; to ſtrip or diveſt of the ſkin. 2. To cover with the ſkin. 3. To cover ſuperficially.

(1.) The beavers run to the door to make their eſcape, are there intangled in the nets, ſeized by the Indians, and immediately *ſkinned*. *Ellis's Voyage.*

(2.) It will but *ſkin* and film the ulcerous place,
Whilſt rank corruption, mining all within,
Infects unſeen. *Shakeſp.*

Authority, though it err like others,
Has yet a kind of medicine in itſelf,
That *ſkins* the vice o' th' top. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

The wound was *ſkinned*; but the ſtrength of his thigh was not reſtored. *Dryden.*

It only patches up and *ſkins* it over, but reaches not to the bottom of the ſore. *Locke.*

The laſt ſtage of healing, or *ſkinning* over, is called cicatrization. *Sharp's Surgery.*

(3.) What I took for ſolid earth was only heaps of rubbiſh, *ſkinned* over with a covering of vegetables. *Addiſon.*

Ski'nflint. *n. ſ.* [*ſkin* and *flint*.] A niggardly perſon.

Skink. *n. ſ.* [ꞅcenc, Saxon.] 1. Drink; any thing potable. 2. Pottage.

(2.) Scotch *ſkink*, which is a pottage of ſtrong nouriſhment, is made with the knees and ſinews of beef, but long boiled: jelly alſo of knuckles of veal. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

To Skink. *v. n.* [ꞅcencan, Saxon.] To ſerve drink. Both noun and verb are wholly obſolete.

Ski'nker. *n. ſ.* [from *ſkink*.] One that ſerves drink.

I give thee this pennyworth of ſugar, clapt even now into my hand by an under *ſkinker*; one that never ſpake other Engliſh in his life, than eight ſhillings and ſix pence, and you are welcome, ſir. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Hang up all the poor hop-drinkers,
Cries old Sym, the king of *ſkinkers*. *Ben. Johnſon.*

His mother took the cup the clown had fill'd:
The reconciler bowl went round the board,
Which, empty'd, the rude *ſkinker* ſtill reſtor'd. *Dryden.*

Ski'nned. *adj.* [from *ſkin*.] Having the nature of ſkin or leather; hard; callous.

When the ulcer becomes foul, and diſcharges a naſty ichor, the edges in proceſs of time tuck in, and, growing *ſkinned* and hard, give it the name of callous. *Sharp's Surgery.*

Ski'nner. *n. ſ.* [from *ſkin*.] A dealer in ſkins, or pelts.

Ski'nniness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſkinny*.] The quality of being ſkinny.

Ski'nny. *adj.* [from *ſkin*.] Conſiſting of only ſkin; wanting fleſh.

——— Her choppy finger laying
Upon her *ſkinny* lips. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Leaſt the aſperity of theſe cartilages of the windpipe ſhould hurt the gullet, which is tender, and of a *ſkinny* ſubſtance, theſe annulary griſtles are not made round; but where the gullet touches the windpipe, there, to fill up the circle, is only a ſoft membrane, which may eaſily give way. *Ray on the Creation.*

——— His fingers meet
In *ſkinny* films, and ſhape his oary feet. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

To SKIP. *v. n.* [*ſquittire*, Italian; *eſquirer*, Fr. I know not whether it may not come, as a diminutive, from *ſcape*.] To fetch quick bounds; to paſs by quick leaps; to bound lightly and joyfully.

Was not Iſrael a deriſion unto thee? Was he found among thieves? For ſince thou ſpakeſt of him, thou *ſkippedſt* for joy. *Jer.* xlviii. 27.

The queen, bound with love's powerful'ſt charm,
Sat with Pigwiggen arm in arm:
Her merry maids, that thought no harm,
About the room were *ſkipping*. *Drayton.*

At ſpur or ſwitch no more he *ſkipt*,
Or mended pace, than Spaniard whipt. *Hudibras.*

——The earth-born race
O'er ev'ry hill and verdant paſture ſtray,
Skip o'er the lawns, and by the rivers play. *Blackmore.*

John *skipped* from room to room, ran up ſtairs and down ſtairs, peeping into every cranny. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

Thus each hand promotes the pleaſing pain,
And quick ſenſations *skip* from vein to vein. *Pope's Dunciad.*

The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to-day,
Had he thy reaſon, would he *skip* and play? *Pope.*

To SKIP *over*. To paſs without notice.

Pope Pius II. was wont to ſay, that the former popes did wiſely to ſet the lawyers a-work to debate, whether the donation of Conſtantine the Great to Sylveſter of St. Peter's patrimony were good or valid in law or no; the better *to skip over* the matter in fact, whether there was ever any ſuch thing at all or no. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

A gentleman made it a rule, in reading, *to skip over* all ſentences where he ſpied a note of admiration at the end. *Swift.*

To SKIP. *v. a.* [*eſquirer*, Fr.] 1. To miſs; to paſs. 2. In the quoted example *ſkip* is active or neuter, as *over* is thought an adverb or prepoſition.

(1.) Let not thy ſword *skip* one:
Pity not honour'd age for his white beard;
He is an uſurer. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

They who have a mind to ſee the iſſue, may *skip* theſe two chapters, and proceed to the following. *Burnet.*

(2.) Although to engage very far in ſuch a metaphyſical ſpeculation were unfit, when I only endeavour to explicate fluidity, yet we dare not quite *skip* it over, leſt we be accuſed of overſeeing it. *Boyle.*

SKIP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A light leap or bound.

He looked very curiouſly upon himſelf, ſometimes fetching a little *skip*, as if he had ſaid his ſtrength had not yet forſaken him. *Sidney.*

You will make ſo large a *skip* as to caſt yourſelf from the land into the water. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

SKI'PJACK. *n. ſ.* [*ſkip* and *jack*.] An upſtart.

The want of ſhame or brains does not preſently entitle every little *skipjack* to the board's end in the cabinet. *L'Eſtrange.*

SKI'PKENNEL. *n. ſ.* [*ſkip* and *kennel*.] A lackey; a footboy.

SKI'PPER. *n. ſ.* [*ſchipper*, Dutch.] A ſhipmaſter or ſhipboy.

Are not you afraid of being drowned too? No, not I, ſays the *skipper*. *L'Eſtrange.*

No doubt you will return very much improved.—Yes, refined like a Dutch *skipper* from a whale-fiſhing. *Congreve.*

SKI'PPET. *n. ſ.* [Probably from *ſkiff*.] A ſmall boat. Not uſed.

Upon the bank they ſitting did eſpy
A dainty damſel, dreſſing of her hair,
By whom a little *skippet* floating did appear. *Fairy Queen.*

SKI'RMISH. *n. ſ.* [from *ys* and *carm*, Welſh, the ſhout of war: whence *yſgarm*, and *yſgarmes*, old Britiſh words. *Maes a naw 'ſgarmes a wnan*, ſays an ancient writer. *Eſcarmouche*, French.] 1. A ſlight fight: leſs than a ſet battle. 2. A conteſt; a contention.

(1.) One battle, yes, a *skirmiſh* more there was
With adverſe fortune fought by Catriſmand;
Her ſubjects moſt revolt. *Philips's Briton.*

(2.) There is a kind of merry war betwixt ſignior Benedick and her: they never meet but there's a *skirmiſh* of wit. *Shakeſp.*

Theſe *skirmiſhes* expire not with the firſt propugners of the opinions: they perhaps began as ſingle duellers; but then they ſoon have their partiſans and abettors, who not only enhance but intail the feud to poſterity. *Decay of Piety.*

To SKI'RMISH. *v. n.* [*eſcarmoucher*, Fr. from the noun.] To fight looſely; to fight in parties before or after the ſhock of the main battle.

Ready to charge, and to retire at will;
Though broken, ſcatter'd, fled, they *skirmiſh* ſtill. *Fairfax.*

A gentleman volunteer, *skirmiſhing* with the enemy before Worceſter, was run through his arm in the middle of the biceps with a ſword, and ſhot with a muſket-bullet in the ſame ſhoulder. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

I'll paſs by the little *skirmiſhings* on either ſide. *Atterbury.*

SKI'RMISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſkirmiſh*.] He who ſkirmiſhes. *Ainſworth.*

To SKIRRE. *v. a.* [This word ſeems to be derived from ꞅcıꞃ, Saxon, pure, clean; unleſs it ſhall be rather deduced from σκιῤῥάω.] To ſcour; to ramble over in order to clear.

Send out more horſes, *skirre* the country round;
Hang thoſe that talk of fear. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

To SKIRRE. *v. n.* To ſcour; to ſcud; to run in haſte.

We'll make them *skirre* away as ſwift as ſtones
Enforced from the old Aſſyrian ſlings. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

SKI'RRET. *n. ſ.* [*ſiſarum*, Latin.] A plant.

Skirrets are a ſort of roots propagated by ſeed. *Mortimer.*

SKIRT. *n. ſ.* [*ſkiorte*, Swediſh.] 1. The looſe edge of a garment; that part which hangs looſe below the waiſt. 2. The edge of any part of the dreſs. 3. Edge; margin; border; extreme part.

(1.) It's but a nightgown in reſpect of yours; cloth of gold and cuts, ſide ſleeves and *skirts*, round underborne with a bluiſh tinſel. *Shakeſp. Much ado about Nothing.*

As Samuel turned about to go away, he laid hold upon the *skirt* of his mantle, and it rent. 1 *Sam.* xv. 27.

(2.) A narrow lace, or a ſmall *skirt* of ruffled linen, which runs along the upper part of the ſtays before, and croſſes the breaſt, being a part of the tucker, is called the modeſty piece. *Addiſon.*

(3.) He ſhould ſeat himſelf at Athie, upon the *skirt* of that unquiet country. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

——Ye miſts, that riſe
From hill or ſteaming lake, duſky or grey,
'Till the ſun paint your fleecy *skirts* with gold,
In honour to the world's great Author riſe. *Milton.*

Though I fled him angry, yet recall'd
To life prolong'd, and promis'd race, I now
Gladly behold, though but his utmoſt *skirts*
Of glory, and far off his ſteps adore. *Milton.*

The northern *skirts* that join to Syria have entered into the conqueſts or commerce of the four great empires; but that which ſeems to have ſecured the other is the ſtony and ſandy deſarts, through which no army can paſs. *Temple.*

——Upon the *skirts*
Of Arragon our ſquander'd troops he rallies. *Dryden.*

To SKIRT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To border; to run along the edge.

Temple *skirteth* this hundred on the waſte ſide. *Carew.*

——Of all theſe bounds,
With ſhadowy foreſts and with champions rich'd,
With plenteous rivers and wide *skirted* meads,
We make thee lady. *Shakeſp.*

——The middle pair
Skirted his loins and thighs with downy gold. *Milton.*

A ſpacious circuit on the hill there ſtood,
Level and wide, and *skirted* round with wood. *Addiſon.*

Dark cypreſſes the *skirting* ſides adorn'd,
And gloomy eugh-trees, which for ever mourn'd. *Harte.*

SKI'TTISH. *adj.* [*ſkye*, Daniſh; *ſchew*, Dutch.] 1. Shy; eaſily frighted. 2. Wanton; volatile; haſty; precipitate. 3. Changeable; fickle.

(1.) A reſtiff *skittiſh* jade had gotten a trick of riſing, ſtarting, and flying out at his own ſhadow. *L'Eſtrange.*

(2.) Now expectation, tickling *skittiſh* ſpirits,
Sets all on hazard. *Shakeſp.*

He ſtill reſolv'd, to mend the matter,
T' adhere and cleave the obſtinater;
And ſtill the *skittiſher* and looſer,
Her freaks appear'd to fit the cloſer. *Hudibras.*

(3.)—Some men ſleep in *skittiſh* fortune's hall,
While others play the ideots in her eyes. *Shakeſp.*

—Such as I am, all true lovers are;
Unſtaid and *skittiſh* in all notions elſe,
Save in the conſtant image of the creature
That is belov'd. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

SKI'TTISHLY. *adv.* [from *ſkittiſh*.] Wantonly; uncertainly; fickly.

Ski'ttishness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſkittiſh.*] Wantonneſs; fickleneſs.

Skonce. *n. ſ.* [See Sconce.]

Reinard ranſacketh every corner of his wily *ſkonce*, and beſtirreth the utmoſt of his nimble ſtumps to quit his coat from their jaws. *Carew.*

Skreen. *n. ſ.* [*eſcran, eſcrein*, French, which *Minſhew* derives from *ſecerniculum*, Latin. *Nimis violenter ut ſolet*, ſays *Skinner*, which may be true as to one of the ſenſes; but if the firſt ſenſe of *ſkreen* be a kind of coarſe *ſieve* or *riddle*, it may perhaps come, if not from *cribrum*, from ſome of the deſcendants of *cerno*.] 1. A riddle or coarſe ſieve. 2. Any thing by which the ſun or weather is kept off. 3. Shelter; concealment.

(1.) A ſkuttle or *ſkreen* to rid ſoil fro' the corn. *Tuſſer.*
(2.) To cheapen fans or buy a *ſcreen*. *Prior.*
So long condemn'd to fires and *ſcreens*,
You dread the waving of theſe greens. *Anon.*
(3.) —— Fenc'd from day, by night's eternal *ſkreen*;
Unknown to heav'n, and to myſelf unſeen. *Dryden.*

To **Skreen.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To riddle; to ſift. A term yet uſed among maſons when they ſift ſand for mortar. 2. To ſhade from ſun or light, or weather. 3. To keep off light or weather. 4. To ſhelter; to protect.

(3.) The curtains cloſely drawn, the light to *ſkreen*:
Thus cover'd with an artificial night,
Sleep did his office. *Dryden.*

The waters mounted up into the air; their interpoſition betwixt the earth and the ſun *ſkreen* and fence off the heat, otherwiſe inſupportable. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

(4.) ———— Ajax interpos'd
His ſevenfold ſhield, and *ſkreen'd* Laertes' ſon,
When the inſulting Trojans urg'd him ſore. *Philips.*

He that travels with them is to *ſkreen* them, and get them out when they have run themſelves into the briars. *Locke.*

His majeſty encouraged his ſubjects to make mouths at their betters, and afterwards *ſkreened* them from puniſhment. *Spectator.*

The ſcales, of which the ſcarf-ſkin is compoſed, are deſigned to fence the orifices of the ſecretory ducts of the miliary glands, and to *ſkreen* the nerves from external injuries. *Cheyne.*

Skue. *adj.* [Of this word there is found no ſatisfactory derivation.] Oblique; ſidelong. It is moſt uſed in the adverb *aſkue*.

Several have imagined that this *ſkue* poſture of the axis is a moſt unfortunate thing; and that if the poles had been erect to the plane of the ecliptick, all mankind would have enjoyed a very paradiſe. *Bentley.*

To **Skulk.** *v. n.* To hide; to lurk in fear or malice.

Diſcover'd, and defeated of your prey,
You *ſkulk'd* behind the fence, and ſneak'd away. *Dryden.*
While publick good aloft in pomp they wield,
And private intereſts *ſkulks* behind the ſhield. *Young.*

SKULL. *n. ſ.* [*ſkiola*, Iſlandick; *ſkatti*, Iſlandick, a head.] 1. The bone that incloſes the head: it is made up of ſeveral pieces, which, being joined together, form a conſiderable cavity, which contain the brain as in a box, and it is proportionate to the bigneſs of the brain. *Quincy.* 2. [Sceole, Saxon, a company.] A ſhoal. See Scull.

(1.) Some lay in dead mens *ſkulls*; and in thoſe holes,
Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept,
As 'twere in ſcorn of eyes, reflecting gems. *Shakeſp. R. III.*
— With redoubled ſtrokes he plies his head;
But drives the batter'd *ſkull* within the brains. *Dryden.*

(2.) Repair to the river where you have ſeen them ſwim in *ſkulls* or ſhoals. *Walton.*

Sku'llcap. *n. ſ.* A headpiece.

Sku'llcap. *n. ſ.* [*caſſida*, Latin.] A plant.

SKY. *n. ſ.* [*ſky*, Daniſh.] 1. The region which ſurrounds this earth beyond the atmoſphere. It is taken for the whole region without the earth. 2. The heavens. 3. The weather; the climate.

(1.) The mountains their broad backs upheave
Into the clouds, their tops aſcend the *ſky*. *Milton.*
The maids of Argos, who with frantick cries,
And imitated lowings, fill'd the *ſkies*. *Roſcommon.*
Raiſe all thy winds, with night involve the *ſkies*. *Dryden.*
(2.) —The thunderer's bolt you know,
Sky planted, batters all rebelling coaſts. *Shakeſp. Cymb.*
What is this knowledge but the *ſky* ſtol'n fire,
For which the thief ſtill chain'd in ice doth ſit? *Davies.*
Wide is the fronting gate, and rais'd on high,
With adamantine columns threats the *ſky*. *Dryden.*

(3.) Thou wert better in thy grave, than to anſwer with thy uncovered body this extremity of the *ſkies*. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

We envy not the warmer clime that lies
In ten degrees of more indulgent *ſkies*;
Nor at the coarſeneſs of our heav'n repine,
Though o'er our heads the frozen Pleïads ſhine. *Addiſon.*

Sky'ey. *adj.* [from *ſky*. Not very elegantly formed.] Ethereal.

———— A breath thou art,
Servile to all the *ſkyey* influences,
That do this habitation, where thou keep'ſt,
Hourly afflict. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

Sky'colour. *n. ſ.* [*ſky* and *colour.*] An azure colour; the colour of the ſky.

A ſolution as clear as water, with only a light touch of *ſkycolour*, but nothing near ſo high as the ceruleous tincture of ſilver. *Boyle.*

Sky'coloured. *adj.* [*ſky* and *colour.*] Blue; azure; like the ſky.

This your Ovid himſelf has hinted, when he tells us that the blue water-nymphs are dreſſed in *ſkycoloured* garments. *Addiſ.*

Sky'dyed. *adj.* [*ſky* and *dye.*] Coloured like the ſky.

There figs, *ſkydyed*, a purple hue diſcloſe. *Pope.*

Sky'ed. *adj.* [from *ſky.*] Enveloped by the ſkies. This is unauthoriſed, and inelegant.

———— The pale deluge floats
O'er the *ſky'd* mountain to the ſhadowy vale. *Thomſon.*

Sky'ish. *adj.* [from *ſky.*] Coloured by the ether; approaching the ſky.

Of this flat a mountain you have made,
T' o'ertop old Pelion, or the *ſkyiſh* head
Of blue Olympus. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Sky'lark. *n. ſ.* [*ſky* and *lark.*] A lark that mounts and ſings.

He next proceeded to the *ſkylark*, mounting up by a proper ſcale of notes, and afterwards falling to the ground with a very eaſy deſcent. *Spectator.*

Sky'light. *n. ſ.* [*ſky* and *light.*] A window placed in a room, not laterally, but in the cieling.

A monſtrous fowl dropt through the *ſkylight*, near his wife's apartment. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Sky'rocket. *n. ſ.* [*ſky* and *rocket.*] A kind of firework, which flies high, and burns as it flies.

I conſidered a comet, or, in the language of the vulgar, a blazing ſtar, as a *ſkyrocket* diſcharged by an hand that is almighty. *Addiſon.*

Slab. *n. ſ.* 1. A puddle. *Ainſ.* 2. A plane of ſtone: as, a marble *ſlab*.

Slab. *adj.* [A word, I ſuppoſe, of the ſame original with *ſlabber*, or *ſlaver*.] Thick; viſcous; glutinous.

Noſe of Turk, and Tartar's lips;
Finger of birth-ſtrangl'd babe,
Ditch-deliver'd by a drab;
Make the gruel thick and *ſlab*. *Shakeſp. Macb.*

To **Sla'bber.** *v. n.* [*ſlabben, ſlabberen*, Dutch.] 1. To let the ſpittle fall from the mouth; to drivel. 2. To ſhed or pour any thing.

To **Sla'bber.** *v. a.* [*ſlaver* is the word uſed.] 1. To ſmear with ſpittle. 2. To ſhed; to ſpill.

(1.) He *ſlabbered* me all over, from cheek to cheek, with his great tongue. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

(2.) The milk-pan and cream-pot ſo *ſlabber'd* and toſt,
That butter is wanting, and cheeſe is half loſt. *Tuſſer.*

SLA'BBERER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlabber.*] He who ſlabbers; an idiot.

SLA'BBY. *adj.* [The ſame with *ſlab.*] 1. Thick; viſcous. Not uſed. 2. Wet; floody: in low language.

(1.) In the cure of an ulcer, with a moiſt intemperies, *ſlabby* and greaſy medicaments are to be forborn, and drying to be uſed. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

(2.) When waggiſh boys the ſtunted beſom ply,
To rid the *ſlabby* pavements, paſs not by. *Gay.*

SLACK. *adj.* [ſleac, Saxon; *ſlaken*, Iſlandick; *yſlack*, Welſh; *laxus*, Latin.] 1. Not tenſe; not hard drawn; looſe. 2. Relaxed; weak; not holding faſt. 3. Remiſs; not diligent; not eager; not fervent. 4. Not violent; not rapid. 5. Not intenſe.

(1.) The vein in the arm is that which Aretæus commonly opens; and he gives a particular caution in this caſe to make a *ſlack* compreſſion, for fear of exciting a convulſion. *Arbuthn.*

(2.) ——— All his joints relax'd:
From his *ſlack* hand the garland wreath'd for Eve
Down dropp'd, and all the faded roſes ſhed. *Milton.*

(3.) Thus much help and furtherance is more yielded, in that, if ſo be our zeal and devotion to Godward be *ſlack*, the alacrity and fervour of others ſerveth as a preſent ſpur. *Hooker.*

Seeing his ſoldiers *ſlack* and timorous, he reproved them of cowardice and treaſon. *Knolles.*

Nor were it juſt, would he reſume that ſhape,
That *ſlack* devotion ſhould his thunder 'ſcape. *Waller.*

Rebellion now began, for lack
Of zeal and plunder, to grow *ſlack.* *Hudibras.*

(4.) ——— Their pace was formal, grave, and *ſlack*:
His nimble wit outran the heavy pack. *Dryden.*

(5.) A handful of *ſlack* dried hops ſpoil many pounds, by taking away their pleaſant ſmell. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To SLACK. } *v. n.* [from the adjective.] 1. To be re-
To SLA'CKEN. } miſs; to neglect. 2. To loſe the power of coheſion. 3. To abate. 4. To languiſh; to fail; to flag. *Ainſworth.*

(1.) When thou ſhalt vow a vow unto the Lord, *ſlack* not to pay it. *Deut.* xxiii. 21.

(2.) The fire, in lime burnt, lies hid, ſo that it appears to be cold; but water excites it again, whereby it *ſlacks* and crumbles into fine powder. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

(3.) ——— Whence theſe raging fires
Will *ſlacken*, if his breath ſtir not their flames. *Milton.*

To SLACK. } *v. a.* 1. To looſen; to make leſs tight.
To SLA'CKEN. } 2. To relax; to remit. 3. To eaſe; to mitigate. *Philips* ſeems to have uſed it by miſtake for *ſlake.* 4. To remit for want of eagerneſs. 5. To cauſe to be remitted; to make to abate. 6. To relieve; to unbend. 7. To withhold; to uſe leſs liberally. 8. To crumble; to deprive of the power of coheſion. 9. To neglect. 10. To repreſs; to make leſs quick or forcible.

(1.) Ah! generous youth, that wiſh forbear;
Slack all thy ſails, and fear to come. *Dryden.*

Had Ajax been employ'd, our *ſlacken'd* ſails
Had ſtill at Aulis waited happy gales. *Dryden.*

(2.) This makes the pulſes beat, and lungs reſpire;
This holds the ſinews like a bridle's reins,
And makes the body to advance, retire,
To turn or ſtop, as ſhe them *ſlacks* or ſtrains. *Davies.*

Taught power's due uſe to people and to kings,
Taught nor to *ſlack* nor ſtrain its tender ſtrings. *Pope.*

(3.) Men, having been brought up at home under a ſtrict rule of duty, always reſtrained by ſharp penalties from lewd behaviour, ſo ſoon as they come thither, where they ſee laws more ſlackly tended, and the hard reſtraint, which they were uſed unto, now *ſlacked*, they grow more looſe. *Spenſer.*

——— If there be cure or charm
To reſpite or deceive, or *ſlack* the pain
Of this ill manſion. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

——— On our account has Jove,
Indulgent, to all moons ſome ſucculent plant,
Allow'd, that poor helpleſs man might *ſlack*
His preſent thirſt, and matter find for toil. *Philips.*

(4.) ——— My guards
Are you, great pow'rs, and th' unbated ſtrength
Of a firm conſcience; which ſhall arm each ſtep
Ta'en for the ſtate, and teach me *ſlack* no pace. *Ben. Johnſ.*

With ſuch delay well pleas'd, they *ſlack* their courſe. *Milton.*

(5.) You may ſooner by imagination quicken or *ſlack* a motion, than raiſe or ceaſe it; as it is eaſier to make a dog go ſlower than make him ſtand ſtill. *Bacon.*

This doctrine muſt ſuperſede and *ſlacken* all induſtry and endeavour, which is the loweſt degree of that which hath been promiſed to be accepted by Chriſt; and leave nothing to us to deliberate or attempt, but only to obey our fate. *Hammond.*

Extol not riches then, the toil of fools,
The wiſe man's cumbrance, if not ſnare; more apt
To *ſlacken* virtue, and abate her edge,
Than prompt her to do aught may merit praiſe. *Milton.*

Balls of this metal *ſlack'd* Atlanta's pace,
And on the am'rous youth beſtow'd the race. *Waller.*

One conduces to the poet's aim, which he is driving on in every line: the other *ſlackens* his pace, and diverts him from his way. *Dryden.*

(6.) Here have I ſeen the king, when great affairs
Gave leave to *ſlacken* and unbend his cares,
Attended to the chaſe by all the flow'r
Of youth, whoſe hopes a nobler prey devour. *Denham.*

(7.) He that ſo generally is good, muſt of neceſſity hold his virtue to you, whoſe worthineſs would ſtir it up where it wanted, rather than *ſlack* it where there is ſuch abundance. *Shakeſp.*

(8.) Some unſlacked lime cover with aſhes, and let it ſtand till rain comes to *ſlack* the lime; then ſpread them together. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

(9.) Why might not you, my lord, receive attendance
From thoſe that ſhe calls ſervants, or from mine?
——— If then they chanc'd to *ſlack* ye,
We could controul them. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

This good chance, that thus much favoureth,
He *ſlacks* not. *Daniel's Civil War.*

Slack not the good preſage, while heav'n inſpires
Our minds to dare, and gives the ready fires. *Dryden.*

(10.) I ſhould be griev'd, young prince, to think my preſence
Unbent your thoughts, and *ſlacken'd* 'em to arms. *Addiſon.*

SLACK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb *To ſlack.*] Small coal; coal broken in ſmall parts: as, *ſlacked* lime turns to powder.

SLA'CKLY. *adv.* [from *ſlack.*] 1. Looſely; not tightly; not cloſely. 2. Negligently; remiſly.

(2.) That a king's children ſhould be ſo convey'd,
So *ſlackly* guarded, and the ſearch ſo ſlow
That could not trace them. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

SLA'CKNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlack.*] 1. Looſeneſs; not tightneſs. 2. Negligence; inattention; remiſſneſs. 3. Want of tendency. 4. Weakneſs; not force; not intenſeneſs.

(2.) It concerneth the duty of the church by law to provide, that the looſeneſs and *ſlackneſs* of men may not cauſe the commandments of God to be unexecuted. *Hooker.*

——— Theſe thy offices,
So rarely kind, are as interpreters
Of my behind-hand *ſlackneſs.* *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

From man's effeminate *ſlackneſs* it begins,
Who ſhould better hold his place
By wiſdom, and ſuperior gifts receiv'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

(3.) When they have no diſpoſition to ſhoot out above their lips, there is a *ſlackneſs* to heal, and a cure is very difficultly effected. *Sharp's Surgery.*

(4.) Through the *ſlackneſs* of motion, or long baniſhment from the air, it might gather ſome aptneſs to putrefy. *Brerewood.*

SLAG. *n. ſ.* The droſs or recrement of metal.

Not only the calces but the glaſſes of metal may be of differing colours from the natural colour of the metal, as I have obſerved about the glaſs or *ſlag* of copper. *Boyle.*

SLAIE. *n. ſ.* A weaver's reed. *Ainſworth.*

Slain. The participle paſſive of *ſlay*.
The *ſlain* of the Lord ſhall be many. *Iſa.* lxvi. 16.
—— The king grew vain,
Fought all his battles o'er again;
And thrice he routed all his foes, and thrice he ſlew the *ſlain*.
Dryden.

To **Slake.** *v. a.* [from *ſlack*, *Skinner*; from *ſlock*, Iſlandick, to quench, Mr. *Lye*.] 1. To quench; to extinguiſh. 2. It is uſed of lime; ſo that it is uncertain whether the original notion of *To ſlack* or *ſlake* lime be to powder or quench it.

(1.) ———— He did always ſtrive
Himſelf with ſalves to health for to reſtore,
And *ſlake* the heavenly fire that raged evermore. *Spenſer.*
—— If I digg'd up thy forefathers graves,
And hung their rotten coffins up in chains,
It could not *ſlake* mine ire, nor eaſe my heart. *Shak. H.* VI.
— She with her cold hand *ſlakes*
His ſpirits, the ſparks of life, and chills his heart. *Craſhaw.*
———— From Iülus' head
A lambent flame aroſe, which gently ſpread
Around his brows, and on his temples fed:
Amaz'd, with running water we prepar'd
To quench the ſacred fire, and *ſlake* his hair. *Dryden.*
The fragrant fruit from bending branches ſhake,
And with the cryſtal ſtream their thirſt at pleaſure *ſlake*.
Blackmore's Creation.
Coarſe are his meals, the fortune of the chace;
Amidſt the running ſtream he *ſlakes* his thirſt. *Addiſ. Cato.*

(2.) That which he ſaw happened to be freſh lime, and gathered before any rain had fallen to *ſlake* it. *Woodward.*

To **Slake.** *v. n.* [This is apparently from *ſlack*.] 1. To grow leſs tenſe; to be relaxed. 2. To go out; to be extinguiſhed.

(1.) If ſhe the body's nature did partake,
Her ſtrength would with the body's ſtrength decay;
But when the body's ſtrongeſt ſinews *ſlake*,
Then is the ſoul moſt active, quick, and gay. *Davies.*
(2.) She perceiving that his flame did *ſlake*,
And lov'd her only for his trophy's ſake. *Brown.*

To **Slam.** *v. a.* [*lema*, Iſlandick; *ſchlagen*, Dutch.] To ſlaughter; to cruſh. A word not uſed but in low converſation.

To **SLA'NDER.** *v. a.* [*eſclaundrie*, French; *ſcandalum*, Latin.] To cenſure falſely; to belie.

———— *Slander* Valentine
With falſehood, cowardice, and poor deſcent. *Shak.*
He hath *ſlandered* thy ſervant unto the king. 2 *Sam.* xix. 27.

Give me leave to ſpeak as earneſtly in truly commending it, as you have done in untruly and unkindly defacing and *ſlandering* it. *Whitgifte.*

Thou do'ſt with lies the throne invade,
By practice harden'd in thy *ſlandering* trade;
Obtending heav'n for whate'er ills befall,
And ſputt'ring under ſpecious names thy gall. *Dryden.*
Of all her dears ſhe never *ſlander'd* one,
But cares not if a thouſand are undone. *Pope.*

Sla'nder. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Falſe invective. 2. Diſgrace; reproach. 3. Diſreputation; ill name.

(1.) When *ſlanders* do not live in tongues;
When cut-purſes come not to throngs. *Shakeſp. K. L.*
Since that, we hear he is in arms,
We think not ſo;
Yet charge the conſul with our harms,
That let him go:
So in our cenſure of the ſtate
We ſtill do wander,
And make the careful magiſtrate
The mark of *ſlander*. *Ben. Johnſ. Cat.*

We are not to be dejected by the *ſlanders* and calumnies of bad men, becauſe our integrity ſhall then be cleared by him who cannot err in judgment. *Nelſon.*

(2.) Thou *ſlander* of thy heavy mother's womb!
Thou loathed iſſue of thy father's loins. *Shakeſp. R.* III.
(3.) — You ſhall not find me, daughter,
After the *ſlander* of moſt ſtepmothers,
Ill-ey'd unto you. *Shakeſp.*

Sla'nderer. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlander*.] One who belies another; one who lays falſe imputations on another.

In your ſervants ſuffer any offence againſt yourſelf rather than againſt God: endure not that they ſhould be railers or *ſlanderers*, tell-tales or ſowers of diſſenſion. *Taylor.*

—— Thou ſhalt anſwer for this, thou *ſlanderer*. *Dryden.*

Sla'nderous. *adj.* [from *ſlander*.] 1. Uttering reproachful falſehoods. 2. Containing reproachful falſehoods; calumnious.

(1.) ———— What king ſo ſtrong
Can tie the gall up in the *ſland'rous* tongue? *Shakeſp.*
———— To me belongs
The care to ſhun the blaſt of *ſland'rous* tongues:
Let malice, prone the virtuous to defame,
Thus with vile cenſure taint my ſpotleſs name. *Pope.*

(2.) I was never able till now to choke the mouth of ſuch detractors, with the certain knowledge of their *ſlanderous* untruths. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

We lay theſe honours on this man,
To eaſe ourſelves of divers *ſland'rous* loads. *Shak. J. Cæſ.*

As by flattery a man opens his boſom to his mortal enemy, ſo by detraction and a *ſlanderous* miſreport he ſhuts the ſame to his beſt friends. *South.*

Sla'nderously. *adv.* [from *ſlanderous*.] Calumniouſly; with falſe reproach.

I may the better ſatisfy them who object theſe doubts, and *ſlanderouſly* bark at the courſes which are held againſt that traiterous earl and his adherents. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

—— They did *ſlanderouſly* object,
How that they durſt not hazard to preſent
In perſon their defences. *Dan. Civ. War.*

Slang. The preterite of *ſling*.
David *ſlang* a ſtone, and ſmote the Philiſtine. 1 *Sam.* xvii.

Slank. *n. ſ.* [*alga marina*.] An herb. *Ainſw.*

SLANT. } *adj.* [from *ſlanghe*, a ſerpent, Dutch.
SLA'NTING. } *Skinner*.] Oblique; not direct; not perpendicular.

———— Late the clouds
Juſtling, or puſh'd with winds, rude in their ſhock,
Tine the *ſlant* lightning; whoſe thwart flame driv'n down,
Kindles the gummy bark of fir and pine. *Milton.*
The ſun round the globe deſcribes th' æquator line,
By which wiſe means he can the whole ſurvey
With a direct or with a *ſlanting* ray,
In the ſucceſſion of a night and day. *Blackm.*

Sla'ntly. } *adv.* [from *ſlant*.] Obliquely; not per-
Sla'ntwise. } pendicularly; ſlope.

Some maketh a hollowneſs half a foot deep,
With fower ſets in it, ſet *ſlant-wiſe* aſleep. *Tuſſer.*

SLAP. *n. ſ.* [*ſchlap*, Germ.] A blow. Properly with the hand open, or with ſomething rather broad than ſharp.

The laugh, the *ſlap*, the jocund curſe go round. *Thomſon.*

Slap. *adv.* [from the noun.] With a ſudden and violent blow.

Peg's ſervants complained; and if they offered to come into the warehouſe, then ſtrait went the yard *ſlap* over their noddle. *Arbuthn. Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

To **Slap.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtrike with a ſlap.

Dick, who thus long had paſſive ſat,
Here ſtroak'd his chin, and cock'd his hat;
Then *ſlapp'd* his hand upon the board,
And thus the youth put in his word. *Prior.*

Sla'pdash. *interj.* [from *ſlap* and *daſh*.] All at once: as any thing broad falls with a *ſlap* into the water, and *daſhes* it about. A low word.

And yet, *ſlapdaſh*, is all again
In ev'ry ſinew, nerve, and vein. *Prior.*

To **Slash.** *v. a.* [*ſlaſa*, to ſtrike, Iſlandick.] 1. To cut; to cut with long cuts. 2. To laſh. *Slaſh* is improper.

(2.) Daniel, a ſprightly ſwain, that us'd to *ſlaſh*
The vig'rous ſteeds that drew his lord's calaſh,
To Peggy's ſide inclin'd. *King.*

To **Slash.** *v. n.* To ſtrike at random with a ſword; to lay about him.

The knights with their bright burning blades
Broke their rude troops, and orders did confound,
Hewing and *ſlaſhing* at their idle ſhades. *Fairy Queen.*
Not that I'd lop the beauties from his book,
Like *ſlaſhing* Bentley with his deſp'rate hook. *Pope.*

Slash. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Cut; wound. 2. A cut in cloth.

(1.) Some few received ſome cuts and *ſlaſhes* that had drawn blood. *Clarendon.*

(2.) ——— What? this a ſleeve?
Here's ſnip and nip, and cut, and ſliſh and *ſlaſh*,
Like to a cenſor in a barber's ſhop. *Shakeſp.*
Diſtinguiſh'd *ſlaſhes* deck the great,
As each excels in birth or ſtate:
His oylet-holes are more and ampler;
The king's own body was a ſampler. *Prior.*

Slatch. *n. ſ.* [A ſea term.] The middle part of a rope or cable that hangs down looſe. *Bailey.*

SLATE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlit*: *ſlate* is in ſome counties a crack; or from *eſclate*, a tile, French.] A grey ſtone, eaſily broken into thin plates, which are uſed to cover houſes, or to write upon.

A ſquare cannot be ſo truly drawn upon a *ſlate* as it is conceived in the mind. *Grew's Coſm.*

A ſmall piece of a flat *ſlate* the ants laid over the hole of their neſt, when they foreſaw it would rain. *Addiſ. Spect.*

To **Slate.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover the roof; to tile.

Sonnets and elegies to Chloris,
Would raiſe a houſe about two ſtories,
A lyrick ode would *ſlate*. *Swift.*

Sla'ter. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlate.*] One who covers with ſlates or tiles.

Sla'ttern. *n. ſ.* [*ſlaetti*, Swediſh.] A woman negligent, not elegant or nice.

Without the raiſing of which ſum,
You dare not be ſo troubleſome
To pinch the *ſlatterns* black and blue,
For leaving you their work to do. *Hudibras.*

We may always obſerve, that a goſſip in politicks is a *ſlattern* in her family. *Addiſon's Freeh.*

The ſallow ſkin is for the ſwarthy put,
And love can make a *ſlattern* of a ſlut. *Dryden.*
Beneath the lamp her tawdry ribbands glare,
The new-ſcour'd mantua and the *ſlattern* air. *Gay.*

Sla'ty. *adj.* [from *ſlate.*] Having the nature of ſlate.

All the ſtone that is *ſlaty*, with a texture long, and parallel to the ſite of the ſtratum, will ſplit only lengthways, or horizontally; and, if placed in any other poſition, 'tis apt to give way, ſtart, and burſt, when any conſiderable weight is laid upon it. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

SLAVE. *n. ſ.* [*eſclave*, French. It is ſaid to have its original from the *Slavi*, or *Sclavonians*, ſubdued and ſold by the *Venetians.*] 1. One mancipated to a maſter; not a freeman; a dependant. 2. One that has loſt the power of reſiſtance. 3. It is uſed proverbially for the loweſt ſtate of life.

(1.) ——— The baniſh'd Kent, who in diſguiſe
Follow'd his enemy king, and did him ſervice
Improper for a *ſlave*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
Thou elviſh markt, abortive, rooting hog!
Thou that waſt ſeal'd in thy nativity
The *ſlave* of nature, and the ſon of hell. *Shakeſp. R. III.*
——— Of gueſts he makes them *ſlaves*
Inhoſpitably. *Milton.*

The condition of ſervants was different from what it is now, they being generally *ſlaves*, and ſuch as were bought and ſold for money. *South.*

Perſpective a painter muſt not want; yet without ſubjecting ourſelves ſo wholly to it, as to become *ſlaves* of it. *Dryden.*

To-morrow, ſhould we thus expreſs our friendſhip,
Each might receive a *ſlave* into his arms:
This ſun perhaps, this morning ſun's the laſt
That e'er ſhall riſe on Roman liberty. *Addiſon's Cato.*

(2.) *Slaves* to our paſſions we become, and then
It grows impoſſible to govern men. *Waller.*

When once men are immerſed in ſenſual things, and are become *ſlaves* to their paſſions and luſts, then are they moſt diſpoſed to doubt of the exiſtence of God. *Wilkins.*

(3.) Power ſhall not exempt the kings of the earth, and the great men, neither ſhall meanneſs excuſe the pooreſt *ſlave*. *Nelſon.*

To **Slave.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To drudge; to moil; to toil.

Had women been the makers of our laws,
The men ſhould *ſlave* at cards from morn to night. *Swift.*

SLA'VER. *n. ſ.* [*ſaliva*, Latin; *ſlæfa*, Iſlandick.] Spittle running from the mouth; drivel.

Mathiolus hath a paſſage, that a toad communicates its venom not only by urine, but by the humidity and *ſlaver* of its mouth, which will not conſiſt with truth. *Brown.*

Of all mad creatures, if the learn'd are right,
It is the *ſlaver* kills, and not the bite. *Pope.*

To **Sla'ver.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To be ſmeared with ſpittle. 2. To emit ſpittle.

(1.) ——— Should I
Slaver with lips, as common as the ſtairs
That mount the capitol; join gripes with hands
Made hard with hourly falſehood as with labour. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) Miſo came with ſcowling eyes to deliver a *ſlavering* good-morrow to the two ladies. *Sidney.*

Why muſt he ſputter, ſpawl, and *ſlaver* it,
In vain, againſt the people's fav'rite? *Swift.*

To **Sla'ver.** *v. a.* To ſmear with drivel.

Twitch'd by the ſlave, he mouths it more and more,
'Till with white froth his gown is *ſlaver'd* o'er. *Dryden.*

Sla'verer. *n. ſ.* [*ſlabbaerd*, Dutch; from *ſlaver.*] One who cannot hold his ſpittle; a driveller; an idiot.

Sla'very. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlave.*] Servitude; the condition of a ſlave; the offices of a ſlave.

If my diſſentings were out of errour, weakneſs, or obſtinacy, yet no man can think it other than the badge of *ſlavery*, by ſavage rudeneſs and importunate obtruſions of violence to have the miſt of his errour diſpelled. *King Charles.*

SLA'UGHTER. *n. ſ.* [onſlauȝt, Saxon, from ſlæȝan, ſleȝan, to ſtrike or kill.] Maſſacre; deſtruction by the ſword.

——— Sinful Macduff,
They were all ſtruck for thee!
Not for their own demerits, but for mine,
Fell *ſlaughter* on their ſouls. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
On each hand *ſlaughter* and gigantick deeds. *Milton.*
——— The pair you ſee,
Now friends below, in cloſe embraces join;
But when they leave the ſhady realms of night,
With mortal heat each other ſhall purſue:
What wars, what wounds, what *ſlaughter* ſhall enſue? *Dryd.*

To **Sla'ughter.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To maſſacre; to ſlay; to kill with the ſword.

Your caſtle is ſurpriz'd, your wife and babes
Savagely *ſlaughter'd*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Sla'ughterhouse. *n. ſ.* [*ſlaughter* and *houſe.*] Houſe in which beaſts are killed for the butcher.

Away with me, all you whoſe ſouls abhor
Th' uncleanly ſavour of a *ſlaughterhouſe*;
For I am ſtifl'd with the ſmell of ſin. *Shakeſp.*

Sla'ughterman. *n. ſ.* [*ſlaughter* and *man.*] One employed in killing.

The mad mothers with their howls confuſ'd
Do break the clouds; as did the wives of Jewry,
At Herod's bloody hunting *ſlaughtermen*. *Shakeſp. Hen.* V.
——— Ten chas'd by one,
Are now each one the *ſlaughterman* of twenty. *Shakeſp.*
See, thou fight'ſt againſt thy countrymen;
And join'ſt with them, will be thy *ſlaughtermen*.
Shakeſp. Henry VI.

SLA'UGHTEROUS. *adj.* [from *ſlaughter*.] Deſtructive; murderous.

—— I have ſupt full with horrours:
Direneſs familiar to my *ſlaughterous* thoughts
Cannot once ſtart me. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

SLA'VISH. *adj.* [from *ſlave*.] Servile; mean; baſe; dependant.

——— A thing
More *ſlaviſh* did I ne'er, than anſwering
A ſlave without a knock. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

You have among you many a purchas'd ſlave,
Which, like your aſſes, and your dogs and mules,
You uſe in abject and in *ſlaviſh* part,
Becauſe you bought them. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Ven.*

— The ſupreme God, t' whom all things ill
Are but as *ſlaviſh* officers of vengeance,
Would ſend a gliſt'ring guardian, if need were,
To keep my life and honour unaſſail'd. *Milton.*

Thoſe are the labour'd births of *ſlaviſh* brains;
Not the effect of poetry, but pains. *Denham.*

— *Slaviſh* bards our mutual loves rehearſe
In lying ſtrains and ignominious verſe. *Prior.*

SLA'VISHLY. *adv.* [from *ſlaviſh*.] Servilely; meanly.

SLA'VISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlaviſh*.] Servility; meanneſs.

To **SLAY.** *v. a.* preter. *ſlew*; part. paſſ. *ſlain*. [*ſlahan*, Gothick; ꞅlean, Sax. *ſlachten*, Dutch, to ſtrike.] To kill; to butcher; to put to death.

—— Her father's brother
Would be her lord; or ſhall I ſay her uncle?
Or he that *slew* her brothers and her uncle? *Shak. R.* III.

——— Tyrant, ſhew thy face:
If thou be'ſt *slain*, and with no ſtroke of mine,
My wife and children's ghoſts will haunt me ſtill. *Shakeſp.*

I ſaw under the altar the ſouls of them that were *slain* for the word of God. *Rev.* vi. 2.

Slay and make ready. *Gen.* xliii. 16.

Wrath killeth the fooliſh man, and envy *slayeth* the ſilly one. *Job*, v. 2.

Of Trojan chiefs he view'd a numerous train;
All much lamented, all in battle *slain*. *Dryden's Æn.*

——— He muſt
By blood and battles pow'r maintain,
And *slay* the monarchs, ere he rule the plain. *Prior.*

SLA'YER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlay*.] Killer; murderer; deſtroyer.

Witneſs the guiltleſs blood poured oft on ground;
The crowned often ſlain, the *slayer* crown'd. *Fairy Queen.*

They ſlew thoſe that were *slayers* of their countrymen. *Abbot.*

The *slayer* of himſelf yet ſaw I there;
The gore congeal'd was clotted in his hair:
With eyes half clos'd and gaping mouth he lay,
And grim as when he breath'd his ſullen ſoul away. *Dryden.*

SLEAVE *n. ſ.* [Of this word I know not well the meaning: *ſleave* ſilk is explained by *Gouldman*, *floccus ſericus*, a lock of ſilk; and the women ſtill ſay, *ſleave the ſilk*, for *untwiſt* it. *Ainſworth* calls a weaver's ſhuttle or reed a *ſlay*. *To ſley* is to part a twiſt into ſingle fibres.]

——— I on a fountain light,
Whoſe brim with pinks was platted,
The banks with daffadillies dight
With graſs like *sleave* was matted. *Drayton's Cynthia.*

SLE'AZY. *adj.* [often written *ſleezy*.] Weak; wanting ſubſtance. This ſeems to be of the ſame race with *ſleave*, or from *To ſley*.

SLED. *n. ſ.* [*ſlæd*, Daniſh; *ſledde*, Dutch.] A carriage drawn without wheels.

The *sled*, the tumbril, hurdles, and the flail,
Theſe all muſt be prepar'd. *Dryden.*

SLE'DDED. *adj.* [from *ſled*.] Mounted on a ſled.

So frown'd he once when in an angry parle,
He ſmote the *sledded* Polack on the ice. *Shakeſp.*

SLEDGE. *n. ſ.* [ꞅleeᵹ, Saxon; *ſleggia*, Iſlandick.] 1. A large heavy hammer. 2. A carriage without wheels, or with very low wheels; properly a *ſled*. See SLED.

(1.) They him ſpying, both with greedy force,
At once upon him ran, and him beſet,
With ſtrokes of mortal ſteel, without remorſe,
And on his ſhield like iron *sledges* bet. *Fairy Queen.*

The painful ſmith, with force of fervent heat,
The hardeſt iron ſoon doth mollify,
That with his heavy *sledge* he can it beat,
And faſhion to what he it liſt apply. *Spenſer.*

The uphand *sledge* is uſed by under-workmen, when the work is not of the largeſt, yet requires help to batter and draw it out: they uſe it with both their hands before them, and ſeldom lift their hammer higher than their head. *Moxon.*

It would follow that the quick ſtroke of a light hammer ſhould be of greater efficacy, than any ſofter and more gentle ſtriking of a great *sledge*. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

(2.) In Lancaſhire they uſe a ſort of *sledge* made with thick wheels, to bring their marl out, drawn with one horſe. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

SLEEK. *n. ſ.* [*ſleych*, Dutch.] 1. Smooth; nitid; gloſſy. 2. Not rough; not harſh.

(1.) Let me have men about me that are fat,
Sleek-headed men, and ſuch as ſleep a-nights. *Shakeſp.*

How eagerly ye follow my diſgrace,
As if it fed ye; and how *sleek* and wanton
Y' appear in ev'ry thing may bring my ruin. *Shakeſp.*

What time the groves were clad in green,
The fields all dreſt in flowers,
And that the *sleek*-hair'd nymphs were ſeen,
To ſeek them ſummer bowers. *Drayton.*

As in gaze admiring, oft he bow'd
His turret creſt, and *sleek* enamell'd neck,
Fawning. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Thy head and hair are *sleek*,
And then thou kemb'ſt the tuzzes on thy cheek. *Dryden.*

So *sleek* her ſkin, ſo faultleſs was her make,
Ev'n Juno did unwilling pleaſure take
To ſee ſo fair a rival. *Dryden.*

(2.) Thoſe rugged names to our like mouths grow *sleek*,
That would have made Quintilian ſtare and gaſp. *Milton.*

To **SLEEK.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] 1. To comb ſmooth and even. 2. To render ſoft, ſmooth, or gloſſy.

(1.) Yet are the men more looſe than they,
More kemb'd, and bath'd, and rub'd, and trim'd,
More *sleek'd*, more ſoft, and ſlacker limb'd. *Ben. Johnſon.*

By dead Parthenope's dear tomb,
And fair Ligea's golden comb,
Wherewith ſhe ſits on diamond rocks,
Sleeking her ſoft alluring locks. *Milton.*

(2.) Gentle, my lord, *sleek* o'er your rugged looks;
Be bright and jovial 'mong your gueſts to night. *Shakeſp.*

—— She does *sleek*
With crumbs of bread and milk, and lies a-nights
In her neat gloves. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

The perſuaſive rhetorick
That *sleek'd* his tongue, and won ſo much on Eve,
So little here, nay loſt. *Milton.*

A ſheet of well *sleeked* marble paper did not caſt any of its diſtinct colours upon the wall. *Boyle.*

A cruiſe of fragrance, form'd of burniſh'd gold,
Odour divine! whoſe ſoft refreſhing ſtreams
Sleek the ſmooth ſkin, and ſcent the ſnowy limbs. *Pope.*

SLEE'KLY. *adv.* [from *ſleek*.] Smoothly; gloſſily.

Let their heads be *ſleekly* comb'd, and their blue coats bruſh'd. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

Slee'kstone. *n. ſ.* [*ſleek* and *ſtone*.] A ſmoothing ſtone.

The pureſt paſteboard, with a *ſleek ſtone* rub ſmooth, and as even as you can. *Peacham.*

To **Sleep.** *v. n.* [*ſlepan*, Gothick; ſleepan, Saxon; *ſlaepen*, Dutch.] 1. To take reſt, by ſuſpenſion of the mental and corporal powers. 2. To reſt; to be motionleſs. 3. To live thoughtleſsly. 4. To be dead; death being a ſtate from which man will ſome time awake. 5. To be inattentive; not vigilant. 6. To be unnoticed, or unattended.

(1.) I've watch'd and travell'd hard:
Some time I ſhall *ſleep* out, the reſt I'll whiſtle. *Shakeſp.*

Where's Pede?—go you, and where you find a maid,
That, ere ſhe *ſleep*, hath thrice her prayers ſaid,
Rein up the organs of her fantaſy;
Sleep ſhe as ſound as careleſs infancy;
But thoſe that *ſleep*, and think not on their ſins,
Pinch them, arms, legs, backs, ſhoulders, ſides, and ſhins.
Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.

If the man be poor, thou ſhalt not *ſleep* with his pledge. *Deut.*

Peace, good reader! do not weep;
Peace! the lovers are aſleep:
They, ſweet turtles! folded lie,
In the laſt knot that love could tie.
Let them *ſleep*, let them *ſleep* on,
Till this ſtormy night be gone,
And the eternal morrow dawn,
Then the curtains will be drawn,
And they waken with that light,
Whoſe day ſhall never *ſleep* in night. *Craſhaw.*

Thoſe who at any time *ſleep* without dreaming, can never be convinced that their thoughts are for four hours buſy without their knowing it. *Locke.*

(2.) Steel, if thou turn thine edge, or cut not out the burly-bon'd clown in chines of beef ere thou *ſleep* in thy ſheath, I beſeech Jove on my knees thou mayſt be turned into hobnails. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

How ſweet the moonlight *ſleeps* upon this bank!
Here will we ſit, and let the ſounds of muſick
Creep in our ears. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

The giddy ſhip, betwixt the winds and tides,
Forc'd back and forwards, in a circle rides,
Stunn'd with the different blows; then ſhoots amain,
Till counterbuff'd ſhe ſtops, and *ſleeps* again. *Dryden.*

(3.) We *ſleep* over our happineſs, and want to be rouzed into a quick thankful ſenſe of it. *Atterbury.*

(4.) If we believe that Jeſus died and roſe again, even ſo them alſo which *ſleep* in Jeſus will God bring with him. 1 *Theſſ.*

A perſon is ſaid to be dead to us, becauſe we cannot raiſe from the grave; though he only *ſleeps* unto God, who can raiſe from the chamber of death. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

(5.) ——— Heav'n will one day open
The king's eyes, that ſo long have *ſlept* upon
This bold, bad man. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

(6.) —— You ever
Have wiſh'd the *ſleeping* of this buſineſs, never
Deſir'd it to be ſtirr'd. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

Sleep. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Repoſe; reſt; ſuſpenſion of the mental and corporal powers; ſlumber.

Methought I heard a voice cry ſleep no more!
Macbeth doth murder *ſleep*; the innocent *ſleep*;
Sleep that knits up the ravell'd ſleeve of care;
The birth of each day's life, ſore labour's bath,
Balm of hurt minds, great nature's ſecond courſe,
Chief nouriſher in life's feaſt. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

That *ſleepe* might ſweetly ſeale
His reſtfull eyes, he enter'd, and in his bed
In ſilence took. *Chapman.*

Cold calleth the ſpirits to ſuccour; and therefore they cannot ſo well cloſe and go together in the head, which is ever requiſite to *ſleep*. And for the ſame cauſe, pain and noiſe hinder *ſleep*; and darkneſs furthereth *ſleep*. *Bacon.*

Beaſts that *ſleep* in winter, as wild bears, during their *ſleep* wax very fat, though they eat nothing. *Bacon.*

His faſten'd hands the rudder keep,
And fix'd on heav'n, his eyes repel invading *ſleep*. *Dryden.*

Hermes o'er his head in air appear'd,
His hat adorn'd with wings diſclos'd the god,
And in his hand the *ſleep* compelling rod. *Dryden.*

Infants ſpend the greateſt part of their time in *ſleep*, and are ſeldom awake but when hunger calls for the teat, or ſome pain forces the mind to perceive it. *Locke.*

Slee'per. *n. ſ.* [from *ſleep*.] 1. One who ſleeps; one who is not awake. 2. A lazy inactive drone. 3. That which lies dormant, or without effect. 4. [*Exocætus*.] A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

(1.) Sound muſick; come my queen, take hand with me,
And rock the ground whereon theſe *ſleepers* be. *Shakeſp.*

——— What's the buſineſs,
That ſuch an hideous trumpet calls to parley
The *ſleepers* of the houſe? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

In ſome countries, a plant which ſhutteth in the night, openeth in the morning, and openeth wide at noon; the inhabitants ſay is a plant that ſleepeth. There be *ſleepers* enow then; for almoſt all flowers do the like. *Bacon.*

Night is indeed the province of his reign;
Yet all his dark exploits no more contain
Than a ſpy taken, and a *ſleeper* ſlain. *Dryden.*

(2.) He muſt be no great eater, drinker, nor *ſleeper*, that will diſcipline his ſenſes, and exert his mind; every worthy undertaking requires both. *Grew.*

(3.) Let penal laws, if they have been *ſleepers* of long, or if grown unfit for the preſent time, be by wiſe judges confined in the execution. *Bacon.*

Slee'pily. *adv.* [from *ſleepy*.] 1. Drowſily; with deſire to ſleep. 2. Dully; lazily. 3. Stupidly.

(2.) I rather chuſe to endure the wounds of thoſe darts, which envy caſteth at novelty, than to go on ſafely and *ſleepily* in the eaſy ways of ancient miſtakings. *Raleigh.*

(3.) He would make us believe that Luther in theſe actions pretended to authority, forgetting what he had *ſleepily* owned before. *Atterbury.*

Slee'piness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſleepy*.] Drowſineſs; diſpoſition to ſleep; inability to keep awake.

Watchfulneſs precedes too great *ſleepineſs*, and is the moſt ill boding ſymptom of a fever. *Arbuthnot.*

Slee'pless. *adj.* [from *ſleep*.] Wanting ſleep.

——— The field
To labour calls us, now with ſweat impos'd,
Though after *ſleepleſs* night. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

While penſive poets painful vigils keep,
Sleepleſs themſelves to give their readers ſleep. *Pope.*

Slee'py. *adj.* [from *ſleep*.] 1. Drowſy; diſpoſed to ſleep. 2. Not awake. 3. Soporiferous; ſomniferous; cauſing ſleep.

(2.) Why did you bring theſe daggers from the place?
They muſt lie there. Go, carry them and ſmear
The *ſleepy* grooms with blood. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

——— She wak'd her *ſleepy* crew,
And riſing haſty, took a ſhort adieu. *Dryden.*

(3.) We will give you *ſleepy* drinks, that your ſenſes unintelligent of our inſufficience, may, though they cannot praiſe us, as little accuſe us. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Let ſuch bethink them, if the *ſleepy* drench
Of that forgetful lake benumb not ſtill. *Milton.*

I ſleeped about eight hours, and no wonder; for the phyſicians had mingled a *ſleepy* potion in the wine. *Gulliver.*

Sleet. *n. ſ.* [perhaps from the Daniſh, *ſlet*.] A kind of ſmooth ſmall hail or ſnow, not falling in flakes, but ſingle particles.

Now van to van the foremoſt ſquadrons meet,
The midmoſt battles haſt'ning up behind,
Who view, far off, the ſtorm of falling *ſleet*,
And hear their thunder rattling in the wind. *Dryden.*

——— Perpetual *ſleet* and driving ſnow
Obſcure the ſkies, and hang on herds below.
Huge oxen ſtand inclos'd in wintry walls
Of ſnow congeal'd. *Dryden.*

Rains would have been poured down, as the vapours became cooler; next *ſleet*, then ſnow, and ice. *Cheyne*

To Sleet. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſnow in ſmall particles, intermixed with rain.

Slee'ty. *adj.* [from the noun.] Bringing ſleet.

Sleeve. *n. ſ.* [ꞅlıꝼ, Saxon.] 1. The part of a garment that covers the arms. 2. *Sleeve*, in ſome provinces, ſignifies a knot or ſkein of ſilk, which is by ſome very probably ſuppoſed to be its meaning in the quoted paſſage. [See Sleave.] 3 *Sleeve*, Dutch, ſignifies a cover; any thing ſpread over; which ſeems to be the ſenſe of *ſleeve* in the proverbial phraſe. 4. To hang on a *ſleeve*; to make dependent. 5. [*Lolligo*, Lat.] A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

(1.) Once my well-waiting eyes eſpy'd my treaſure,
With *sleeves* turn'd up, looſe hair, and breaſt enlarged,
Her father's corn, moving her fair limbs, meaſure. *Sidney.*

The deep ſmock *sleeve*, which the Iriſh women uſe, they ſay, was old Spaniſh; and yet that ſhould ſeem rather to be an old Engliſh faſhion: for in armory, the faſhion of the Manche, which is given in arms, being nothing elſe but a *sleeve*, is faſhioned much like to that *sleeve*. And knights, in ancient times, uſed to wear their miſtreſs's or love's *sleeve* upon their arms; ſir Launcelot wore the *sleeve* of the fair maid of Aſteloth in a tourney. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

Your hoſe ſhould be ungarter'd, your *sleeve* unbutton'd, your ſhoe untied, demonſtrating a careleſs deſolation. *Shakeſp.*

You would think a ſmock a ſhe-angel, he ſo chants to the *sleeve*-band, and the work about the ſquare on't. *Shakeſp.*

He was cloathed in cloth, with wide *sleeves* and a cape. *Bacon.*

In velvet white as ſnow the troop was gown'd,
Their hoods and *sleeves* the ſame. *Dryden.*

(2.) ——— The innocent ſleep;
Sleep that knits up the ravell'd *sleeve* of care. *Shakeſp.*

(3.) A brace of ſharpers laugh at the whole roguery in their *sleeves*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Men know themſelves utterly void of thoſe qualities which the impudent ſycophant aſcribes to them, and in his *sleeve* laughs at them for believing. *South's Sermons.*

John laughed heartily in his *sleeve* at the pride of the eſquire. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

(4.) It is not for a man which doth know, or ſhould know what orders, and what peaceable government requireth, to aſk why we ſhould hang our judgment upon the church's *sleeve*, and why in matters of orders more than in matters of doctrine. *Hooker.*

Slee'ved. *adj.* [from *ſleeve*.] Having ſleeves.

Slee'veless. *adj.* [from *ſleeve*.] 1. Wanting ſleeves; having no ſleeves. 2. Wanting reaſonableneſs; wanting propriety; wanting ſolidity. [This ſenſe, of which the word has been long poſſeſſed, I know not well how it obtained; *Skinner* thinks it properly *liveleſs* or *lifeleſs*: to this I cannot heartily agree, though I know not what better to ſuggeſt. Can it come from *ſleeve*, a knot, or *ſkein*, and ſo ſignify *unconnected*, *hanging ill together?* or from *ſleeve*, a cover; and therefore means *plainly abſurd*; fooliſh without palliation?]

(1.) His cloaths were ſtrange, though coarſe, and black,
tho' bare;
Sleeveleſs his jerkin was, and it had been
Velvet, but 'twas now, ſo much ground was ſeen,
Become tufftaffaty. *Donne.*

They put on *sleeveleſs* coats of home-ſpun cotton. *Sandys.*

Behold yon iſle by palmers, pilgrims trod,
Grave mummers! *sleeveleſs* ſome, and ſhirtleſs others. *Pope.*

(2.) This *sleeveleſs* tale of tranſubſtantiation was brought into the world by that other fable of the multipreſence. *Hall.*

My landlady quarrelled with him for ſending every one of her children on a *sleeveleſs* errand, as ſhe calls it. *Spectator.*

Sleight. *n. ſ.* [*ſlagd*, cunning, Iſlandick.] Artful trick; cunning artifice; dexterous practice: as, *ſleight* of hand; the tricks of a juggler. This is often written, but leſs properly, *ſlight*

He that exhorted to beware of an enemy's policy, doth not give counſel to be impolite; but rather to be all prudent foreſight, leſt our ſimplicity be over-reached by cunning *sleights*. *Hooker.*

Fair Una to the red croſs knight
Betrothed is with joy;
Though falſe Dueſſa it to bar,
Her falſe *sleights* do employ. *Fairy Queen.*

Upon the corner of the moon,
There hangs a vap'rous drop, profound;
I'll catch it ere it come to ground;
And that diſtill'd by magick *sleights*,
Shall raiſe ſuch artificial ſprights,
As, by the ſtrength of their illuſion,
Shall draw him on to his confuſion. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

——— Out ſtept the ample ſize
Of mighty Ajax, huge in ſtrength; to him, Laertes' ſon,
That crafty one as huge in *sleight*. *Chapman.*

——— She could not ſo convey
The maſſy ſubſtance of that idol great,
What *sleight* had ſhe the wardens to betray?
What ſtrength to heave the goddeſs from her ſeat? *Fairf.*

——— In the wily ſnake
Whatever *sleights*, none would ſuſpicious mark,
As from his wit, and native ſubtilty
Proceeding. *Milton.*

Doubtleſs the pleaſure is as great
Of being cheated, as to cheat;
As lookers on feel moſt delight,
That leaſt perceive the juggler's *sleight*. *Hudibras.*

Good humour is but a *sleight* of hand, or a faculty making truths look like appearances, or appearances like truths. *L'Eſtrange.*

When we hear death related, we are all willing to favour the *slight*, when the poet does not too groſsly impoſe upon us. *Dryden.*

While innocent he ſcorns ignoble flight,
His honeſt friends preſerve him by a *sleight*. *Swift.*

Sle'nder. *adj.* [*ſlinder*, Dutch.] 1. Thin; ſmall in circumference compared with the length; not thick. 2. Small in the waiſt; having a fine ſhape. 3. Not bulky; ſlight; not ſtrong. 4. Small; inconſiderable; weak. 5. Sparing; leſs than enough: as, a *slender* eſtate and *slender* parts. 6. Not amply ſupplied.

(1.) — So thick the roſes buſhing round
About her glow'd; half ſtooping to ſupport
Each flow'r of *slender* ſtalk. *Milton.*

(2.) What *slender* youth bedew'd with liquid odours,
Courts thee on roſes in ſome pleaſant cave. *Milton.*

Beauteous Helen ſhines among the reſt,
Tall, *slender*, ſtraight, with all the graces bleſt. *Dryden.*

(3.) Love in theſe labyrinths his ſlaves detains,
And mighty hearts are held in *slender* chains. *Pope.*

(4.) Yet they, who claim the general aſſent of the whole world unto that which they teach, and do not fear to give very hard and heavy ſentence upon as many as refuſe to embrace the ſame, muſt have ſpecial regard, that their firſt foundations and grounds be more than *slender* probabilities. *Hooker.*

Where joy moſt revels, grief doth moſt lament;
Grief joys, joy grieves, on *slender* accident. *Shakeſp.*

Poſitively to define that ſeaſon, there is no *slender* difficulty. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

It is a very *slender* comfort that relies upon this nice diſtinction, between things being troubleſome, and being evils; when all the evil of affliction lies in the trouble it creates to us. *Tillotſon.*

(5.) ——— At my lodging,
The worſt is this, that at ſo *slender* warning,
You're like to have a thin and *slender* pittance. *Shakeſp.*

(6.) The good Oſtorius often deign'd
To grace my *slender* table with his preſence. *Philips.*

In obſtructions inflammatory, the aliment ought to be cool, *slender*, thin, diluting. *Arbuthnot.*

Sle'nderly. *adv.* [from *ſlender*.] 1. Without bulk. 2. Slightly; meanly

(2.) If the debt be not juſt, we know not what may be deemed juſt, neither is it a ſum to be *slenderly* regarded. *Hayward.*

If I have done well, it is that which I deſired; but if *ſlenderly* and meanly, it is that which I could attain to. *2 Mac.*

SLE'NDERNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlender.*] 1. Thinneſs; ſmallneſs of circumference. 2. Want of bulk or ſtrength. 3. Slightneſs; weakneſs; inconſiderableneſs. 4. Want of plenty.

(1.) Small whiſtles give a ſound becauſe of their extreme *ſlenderneſs*, the air is more pent than in a wider pipe. *Bacon.*

Their colours ariſe from the thinneſs of the tranſparent parts of the feathers; that is from the *ſlenderneſs* of the very fine hairs or capillamenta, which grow out of the ſides of the groſſer lateral branches or fibres of thoſe feathers. *Newton.*

(2.) It is preceded by a ſpitting of blood, occaſioned by its acrimony, and too great a projectile motion, with *ſlenderneſs* and weakneſs of the veſſels. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

(3.) The *ſlenderneſs* of your reaſons againſt the book, together with the inconveniencies that muſt of neceſſity follow, have procured a great credit unto it. *Whitgifte.*

SLEPT. The preterite of *ſleep.*

Silence; coeval with eternity,
Thou wert ere nature firſt began to be,
'Twas one vaſt nothing all, and all *ſlept* faſt in thee. *Pope.*

SLEW. The preterite of *ſlay.*

He *ſlew* Hamet, a great commander among the Numidians, and chaſed Benchades and Amida, two of their greateſt princes, out of the country. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

To **SLEY.** *v. n.* [See to **SLEAVE.**] To part or twiſt into threads.

Why art thou then exaſperate, thou immaterial ſkein of *ſley'd* ſilk? *Shakeſp.*

To **SLICE.** *v. n.* [ꞅlıꞇan, Saxon] 1. To cut into flat pieces. 2. To cut into parts. 3. To cut off in a broad piece. 4. To cut; to divide.

(1.) Their cooks make no more ado, but *ſlicing* it into little gobbets, prick it on a prong of iron, and hang it in a furnace. *Sandys's Journey.*

The reſidue were on foot, well furniſhed with jack and ſkull, pikes and *ſlicing* ſwords, broad, thin, and of an excellent temper. *Hayward.*

(2.) Nature loſt one by thee, and therefore muſt
Slice one in two to keep her number juſt. *Cleaveland.*

(3.) When hungry thou ſtood'ſt ſtaring, like an oaf,
I *ſlic'd* the luncheon from the barley loaf. *Gay.*

(4.) Princes and tyrants *ſlice* the earth among them. *Burnet.*

SLICE. *n. ſ.* [ꞅlıꞇe, Saxon; from the verb.] 1. A broad piece cut off. 2. A broad piece. 3. A broad head fixed in a handle; a peel; a ſpatula.

(1.) Hacking of trees in their bark, both downright and acroſs, ſo as you may make them rather in *ſlices* than in continued hacks, doth great good to trees. *Bacon.*

You need not wipe your knife to cut bread; becauſe in cutting a *ſlice* or two it will wipe itſelf. *Swift.*

He from out the chimney took,
A flitch of bacon off the hook,
And freely, from the fatteſt ſide,
Cut out large *ſlices* to be fry'd. *Swift.*

(2.) Then clap four *ſlices* of pilaſter on't,
That lac'd with bits of ruſtick, makes a front. *Pope.*

(3.) The pelican hath a beak broad and flat, much like the *ſlice* of apothecaries, with which they ſpread plaiſters. *Hakew.*

When burning with the iron in it, with the *ſlice*, clap the coals upon the outſide cloſe together, to keep the heat in. *Mox.*

SLICK. *adj.* [*ſlickt*, Dutch. See **SLEEK.**]

Whom ſilver-bow'd Apollo bred, in the Pierian mead,
Both *ſlicke* and daintie, yet were both in warre of wond'rous dread. *Chapman.*

Glaſs attracts but weakly; ſome *ſlick* ſtones, and thick glaſſes indifferently. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

SLID. The preterite of *ſlide.*

At firſt the ſilent venom *ſlid* with eaſe,
And ſeiz'd her cooler ſenſes by degrees. *Dryden's Æneid.*
From the tops of heaven's ſteep hill ſhe *ſlid*,
And ſtrait the Greeks ſwift ſhips ſhe reach't. *Chapman.*

SLI'DDEN. The participle paſſive of *ſlide.*

Why is this people *ſlidden* back, by a perpetual backſliding? *Jer.* viii. 5.

To **SLI'DDER.** *v. n.* [*ſlidderen*, Dutch.] To ſlide with interruption.

——— Go thou from me to fate,
Now die: with that he dragg'd the trembling ſire,
Slidd'ring through clotted blood. *Dryden.*
The tempter ſaw the danger in a trice;
For the man *ſlidder'd* upon Fortune's ice. *Harte.*

To **SLIDE.** *v. n.* *ſlid*, preterite; *ſlidden*, participle paſſ. [ꞅlıꝺan, ꞅlıꝺenꝺe, ſliding, Saxon; *ſlijden*, Dutch; *yſ lithe*, Welſh.] 1. To paſs along ſmoothly; to ſlip; to glide. 2. To move without change of the foot. 3. To paſs inadvertently. 4. To paſs unnoticed. 5. To paſs along by ſilent and unobſerved progreſſion. 6. To paſs ſilently and gradually from good to bad. 7. To paſs without difficulty or obſtruction. 8. To move upon the ice by a ſingle impulſe, without change of feet. 9. To fall by errour. 10. To be not firm. 11. To paſs with a free and gentle courſe or flow.

(1.) Sounds do not only *ſlide* upon the ſurface of a ſmooth body, but communicate with the ſpirits in the pores. *Bacon.*

Ulyſſes, Stheneleus, Tiſander *ſlide*
Down by a rope, Machaon was their guide. *Denham.*

(2.) Oh Ladon, happy Ladon, rather *ſlide* than run by her, leſt thou ſhouldſt make her legs ſlip from her. *Sidney.*

Smooth *ſliding* without ſtep. *Milton.*

He that once ſins, like him that *ſlides* on ice,
Goes ſwiftly down the ſlippery ways of vice.
Though conſcience checks him, yet thoſe rubs gone o'er,
He *ſlides* on ſmoothly, and looks back no more. *Dryden.*

(3.) Make a door and a bar for thy mouth: beware thou *ſlide* not by it. *Ecclus.* xxviii. 26.

(4.) In the princeſs I could find no apprehenſion of what I ſaid or did, but with a calm careleſsneſs, letting every thing *ſlide* juſtly, as we do by their ſpeeches, who neither in matter nor perſon do any way belong unto us. *Sidney.*

(5.) ——— Thou ſhalt
Hate all, ſhew charity to none;
But let the famiſht fleſh *ſlide* from the bone,
Ere thou relieve the beggar. *Shakeſp.*

Then no day void of bliſs, of pleaſure leaving,
Ages ſhall *ſlide* away without perceiving. *Dryden.*

Reſcue me from their ignoble hands:
Let me kiſs yours when you my wound begin,
Then eaſy death will *ſlide* with pleaſure in. *Dryden.*

Their eye *ſlides* over the pages, or the words *ſlide* over their eyes, and vaniſh like a rhapſody of evening tales. *Watts.*

(6.) Nor could they have *ſlid* into thoſe brutiſh immoralities of life, had they duly manured thoſe firſt practical notions and dictates of right reaſon. *South.*

(7.) Such of them ſhould be retained as *ſlide* eaſily of themſelves into Engliſh compounds, without violence to the ear. *Pope.*

Begin with ſenſe, of ev'ry art the ſoul,
Parts anſw'ring parts ſhall *ſlide* into a whole;
Nature ſhall join you, time ſhall make it grow
A work to wonder at. *Pope.*

(8.) The gallants dancing by the river ſide,
They bathe in ſummer, and in winter *ſlide*. *Waller.*

(9.) The diſcovering and reprehenſion of theſe colours cannot be done but out of a very univerſal knowledge of things, which ſo cleareth man's judgment, as it is the leſs apt to *ſlide* into any errour. *Bacon.*

(10.) ——— Ye fair!
Be greatly cautious of your *ſliding* hearts. *Thomſon.*

To **SLIDE.** *v. a.* To put imperceptibly.

Little tricks of ſophiſtry by *ſliding* in, or leaving out ſuch words as entirely change the queſtion, ſhould be abandoned by all fair diſputants. *Watts.*

SLIDE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Smooth and eaſy paſſage. 2. Flow; even courſe.

(1.) We have ſome *ſlides* or reliſhes of the voice or ſtrings, continued without notes, from one to another, riſing or falling, which are delightful. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Kings that have able men of their nobility ſhall find eaſe in employing them, and a better *ſlide* into their buſineſs; for people naturally bend to them. *Bacon.*

(2.) There be, whoſe fortunes are like Homer's verſes, that have a *ſlide* and eaſineſs more than the verſes of other poets. *Bac.*

SLI'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlide.*] He who ſlides.

SLIGHT. *adj.* [*ſlicht*, Dutch.] 1. Small; worthleſs; inconſiderable. 2. Not important; not cogent; weak. 3. Negligent; not vehement; not done with effort. 4. Fooliſh; weak of mind. 5. Not ſtrong; thin: as a *ſlight* ſilk.

(1.) Is Cæſar with Antonius priz'd ſo *ſlight?* *Shakeſp.*

Their arms, their arts, their manners I diſcloſe,
Slight is the ſubject, but the praiſe not ſmall,
If Heav'n aſſiſt, and Phœbus hear my call. *Dryden.*

Slight is the ſubject, but not ſo the praiſe;
If ſhe inſpire, and he approve my lays. *Pope.*

(2.) Some firmly embrace doctrines upon *ſlight* grounds, ſome upon no grounds, and ſome contrary to appearance. *Locke.*

(3.) The ſhaking of the head is a geſture of *ſlight* refuſal. *Bacon.*

—— He in contempt
At one *ſlight* bound high overleap'd all bound. *Milton.*

(4.) No beaſt ever was ſo *ſlight*
For man, as for his God, to fight. *Hudibras.*

Slight. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] 1. Neglect; contempt; act of ſcorn. 2. Artifice; cunning practice. See Sleight.

(1.) People in misfortune conſtrue unavoidable accidents into *ſlights* or neglects. *Clariſſa.*

(2.) As boiſterous a thing as force is, it rarely atchieves any thing but under the conduct of fraud. *Slight* of hand has done that, which force of hand could never do. *South.*

After Nic had bambouzled John a while, what with *ſlight* of hand, and taking from his own ſcore, and adding to John's, Nic brought the balance to his own ſide. *Arbuthnot.*

To **Slight.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] 1. To neglect; to diſregard. 2. To throw careleſsly, unleſs in this paſſage to *ſlight* be the ſame with to *ſling*. 3. [*Slighten*, Dutch.] To overthrow; to demoliſh. *Junius*, *Skinner*, and *Ainſworth*. 4. *To* Slight *over*. To treat or perform careleſsly.

(1.) Beware leſt they tranſgreſs and *ſlight* that ſole command. *Milton.*

You cannot expect your ſon ſhould have any regard for one whom he ſees you *ſlight*. *Locke.*

(2.) The rogues *ſlighted* me into the river, with as little remorſe as they would have drowned puppies. *Shakeſp.*

(4.) Theſe men, when they have promiſed great matters, and failed moſt ſhamefully, if they have the perfection of boldneſs, will but *ſlight* it *over*, and no more ado. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

—— His death and your deliverance
Were themes that ought not to be *ſlighted over*. *Dryden.*

Sli'ghter. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlight*.] One who diſregards.

Sli'ghtingly. *adv.* [from *ſlighting*.] Without reverence; with contempt.

If my ſceptick ſpeaks *ſlightingly* of the opinions he oppoſes, I have done no more than became the part. *Boyle.*

Sli'ghtly. *adv.* [from *ſlight*.] 1. Negligently; without regard. 2. Scornfully; contemptuouſly. 3. Weakly; without force. 4. Without worth.

(1.) Words, both becauſe they are common, and do not ſo ſtrongly move the fancy of man, are for the moſt part but *ſlightly* heard. *Hooker.*

Leave nothing fitting for the purpoſe
Untouch'd, or *ſlightly* handled in diſcourſe. *Shakeſp.*

—— You were to blame
To part ſo *ſlightly* with your wife's firſt gift. *Shakeſp.*

The letter-writer diſſembles his knowledge of this reſtriction, and contents himſelf *ſlightly* to mention it towards the cloſe of his pamphlet. *Atterbury.*

(2.) Long had the Gallick monarch uncontroul'd,
Enlarg'd his borders, and of human force
Opponent *ſlightly* thought. *Philips.*

(3.) Scorn not the facil gates of hell too *ſlightly* barr'd. *Milt.*

Sli'ghtness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlight*.] 1. Weakneſs; want of ſtrength. 2. Negligence; want of attention; want of vehemence.

(2.) — Where gentry, title, wiſdom,
Cannot conclude but by the yea and no
Of gen'ral ignorance, it muſt omit
Real neceſſities, and give way the while
T' unſtable *ſlightneſs*. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

What ſtrong cries muſt they be that ſhall drown ſo loud a clamour of impieties? and how does it reproach the *ſlightneſs* of our ſleepy heartleſs addreſſes? *Decay of Piety.*

Sli'ly. *adv.* [from *ſly*.] Cunningly; with cunning ſecrecy; with ſubtile covertneſs.

Were there a ſerpent ſeen with forked tongue,
That *ſlily* glided towards your majeſty,
It were but neceſſary you were wak'd. *Shakeſp.*

He, cloſely falſe and *ſlily* wiſe
Caſt how he might annoy them moſt from far. *Fairfax.*

Satan, like a cunning pick-lock, *ſlily* robs us of our grand treaſure. *Decay of Piety.*

With this he did a herd of goats controul;
Which by the way he met, and *ſlily* ſtole:
Clad like a country ſwain. *Dryden.*

—— May hypocrites,
That *ſlily* ſpeak one thing, another think,
Hateful as hell, pleas'd with the reliſh weak,
Drink on unwarned, till by inchanting cups
Infatuate, they their wily thoughts diſcloſe,
And through intemperance grow a while ſincere. *Philips.*

Slim. *adj.* [A cant word as it ſeems, and therefore not to be uſed.] Slender; thin of ſhape.

A thin *ſlim*-gutted fox made a hard ſhift to wriggle his body into a henrooſt; and when he had ſtuft his guts well, ſqueezed hard to get out again; but the hole was too little. *L'Eſtrange.*

I was jogg'd on the elbow by a *ſlim* young girl of ſeventeen. *Addiſon.*

Slime. *n. ſ.* [ꞅlim, Saxon; *ſligm*, Dutch.] Viſcous mire; any glutinous ſubſtance.

———————— The higher Nilus ſwells
The more it promiſes: as it ebbs, the ſeedſman
Upon the *ſlime* and ooze ſcatters his grain. *Shakeſp.*

Brick for ſtone, and *ſlime* for mortar. *Gen.*

God, out of his goodneſs, cauſed the wind to blow, to dry up the abundant *ſlime* and mud of the earth, and make the land more firm, and to cleanſe the air of thick vapours and unwholſome miſts. *Raleigh.*

Some plants grow upon the top of the ſea, from ſome concretion of *ſlime* where the ſun beateth hot, and the ſea ſtirreth little. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

And with Aſphaltick *ſlime*, broad as the gate,
Deep to the roots of hell, the gather'd beach
They faſten'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Now dragon grown; larger than whom the ſun
Engender'd in the Pythian vale on *ſlime*,
Huge Python! *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

O foul deſcent! I'm now conſtrain'd
Into a beaſt, to mix with beſtial *ſlime*,
This eſſence to incarnate and imbrute. *Milton.*

Sli'miness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlimy*.] Viſcoſity; glutinous matter.

By a weak fermentation a pendulous *ſlimineſs* is produced, which anſwers a pituitous ſtate. *Floyer.*

Sli'my. *adj.* [from *ſlime*.] 1. Overſpread with ſlime. 2. Viſcous; glutinous.

(1.) My bended hook ſhall pierce
Their *ſlimy* jaws; and, as I draw them up,
I'll think them every one an Antony. *Shakeſp.*

Some lay in dead men's ſkulls; and in thoſe holes,
Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept
As 'twere in ſcorn of eyes, reflecting gems,
That woo'd the *ſlimy* bottom of the deep,
And mock'd the dead bones that lay ſcatter'd by. *Shakeſp.*

They have cobwebs about them, which is a ſign of a *ſlimy* dryneſs. *Bacon.*

The reſt are all by bad example led,
And in their father's *ſlimy* track they tread. *Dryden.*

Eels for want of exerciſe, are fat and *ſlimy*. *Arbuthnot.*

Shoals of ſlow houſe-bearing do ſnails creep
O'er the ripe fruitage, paring *ſlimy* tracks
In the ſleek rind. *Philips.*

———————— The ſwallow ſweeps
The *ſlimy* pool to build his hanging houſe. *Thomſon.*

(2.) Then both from out hell-gates, into the waſte,
Wide anarchy of chaos, damp and dark,
Hovering upon the waters, what they met
Solid or *ſlimy*, as in raging ſea,
Toſt up and down, together crowded drove. *Milton.*

The aſtrological undertakers would raiſe men like vegetables, out of ſome fat and *ſlimy* ſoil, well digeſted by the kindly heat of the ſun, and impregnated with the influence of the ſtars. *Bentley.*

Sli'ness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſly.*] Deſigning artifice.

By an excellent faculty in mimickry, my correſpondent can aſſume my air, and give my taciturnity a *ſlyneſs*, which diverts more than any thing I could ſay. *Addiſon.*

Sling. *n. ſ.* [ſlinȝan, Saxon; *ſlingen*, Dutch.] 1. A miſſive weapon made by a ſtrap and two ſtrings; the ſtone is lodged in the ſtrap, and thrown by looſing one of the ſtrings. 2. A throw; a ſtroke. 3. A kind of hanging bandage, in which a wounded limb is ſuſtained.

(1.) The arrow cannot make him flee: *ſling* ſtones are turned with him into ſtubble. *Job*, xli. 28.

Dreads he the twanging of the archer's ſtring?
Or ſinging ſtones from the Phœnician *ſling?* *Sandys.*

Slings have ſo much greater ſwiftneſs than a ſtone thrown from the hand, by how much the end of the *ſling* is farther off from the ſhoulder-joint, the center of motion. *Wilkins.*

——— The Tuſcan king
Laid by the lance, and took him to the *ſling*;
Thrice whirl'd the thong around his head, and threw
The heated lead, half melted as it flew. *Dryden's Æn.*
Whirl'd from a *ſling*, or from an engine thrown,
Amidſt the foes, as flies a mighty ſtone,
So flew the beaſt. *Dryden's Ovid.*
(2.) ——— At one *ſling*
Of thy victorious arm, well-pleaſing ſon,
Both ſin and death, and yawning grave at laſt
Through Chaos hurl'd, obſtruct the mouth of hell. *Milton.*

To Sling. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To throw by a ſling. 2. To throw; to caſt. Not very proper. 3. To hang looſely by a ſtring. 4. To move by means of a rope.

(2.) Ætna's entrails fraught with fire,
That now caſts out dark fumes and pitchy clouds,
Incenſt, or tears up mountains by the roots,
Or *ſlings* a broken rock aloft in air. *Addiſon.*
(3.) From rivers drive the kids, and *ſling* your hook;
Anon I'll waſh 'em in the ſhallow brook. *Dryden.*
(4.) — Cœnus I ſaw amidſt the ſhouts
Of mariners, and buſy care to *ſling*
His horſes ſoon aſhore. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

They *ſlung* up one of their largeſt hogſheads, then rolled it towards my hand, and beat out the top. *Gulliver's Travels.*

Sli'nger. *n. ſ.* [from *ſling.*] One who ſlings or uſes the ſling.

The *ſlingers* went about it, and ſmote it. 2 *Kings*, iii. 25.

To Slink. *v. n.* preter. *ſlunk.* [ſlinȝan, Saxon, to creep.] To ſneak; to ſteal out of the way.

We will *ſlink* away in ſupper time, diſguiſe us at my lodging, and return all in an hour. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

——— As we do turn our backs
From our companion, thrown into his grave,
So his familiars from his buried fortunes
Slink away. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*
He, after Eve ſeduc'd, unminded *ſlunk*
Into the wood faſt by. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
Not far from hence doth dwell
A cunning man, hight Sidrophel,
To whom all people far and near
On deep importances repair;
When braſs and pewter hap to ſtray,
And linen *ſlinks* out of the way. *Hudibras.*

She *ſlunk* into a corner, where ſhe lay trembling 'till the company went their way. *L'Eſtrange.*

He would pinch the children in the dark, and then *ſlink* into a corner, as if no body had done it. *Arbuthnot's H. of J. Bull.*

A weaſel once made ſhift to *ſlink*
In at a corn-loft through a chink;
But having amply ſtuff'd his ſkin,
Could not get out as he got in. *Pope.*

We have a ſuſpicious, fearful, and conſtrained countenance, often turning back, and *ſlinking* through narrow lanes. *Swift.*

To Slink. *v. a.* To caſt; to miſcarry of. A low word.

To prevent a mare's *ſlinking* her foal, in ſnowy weather keep her where ſhe may have good ſpring-water to drink. *Mortimer.*

To SLIP. *v. n.* [ſlipan, Saxon; *ſlippen*, Dutch.] 1. To ſlide; not to tread firm. 2. To ſlide; to glide. 3. To move or fly out of place. 4. To ſneak; to ſlink. 5. To glide; to paſs unexpectedly or imperceptibly. 6. To fall into fault or errour. 7. To creep by overſight. 8. To eſcape; to fall away out of the memory.

(1.) If a man walks over a narrow bridge, when he is drunk, it is no wonder that he forgets his caution while he overlooks his danger; but he who is ſober, and views that nice ſeparation between himſelf and the devouring deep, ſo that, if he ſhould *ſlip*, he ſees his grave gaping under him, ſurely muſt needs take every ſtep with horrour and the utmoſt caution. *South.*

A ſkilful dancer on the ropes *ſlips* willingly, and makes a ſeeming ſtumble, that you may think him in great hazard, while he is only giving you a proof of his dexterity. *Dryden.*

If after ſome diſtinguiſh'd leap
He drops his pole, and ſeems to *ſlip*,
Straight gath'ring all his active ſtrength,
He riſes higher half his length. *Prior.*

(2.) Oh Ladon, happy Ladon! rather ſlide than run by her, leſt thou ſhouldſt make her legs *ſlip* from her. *Sidney.*

They trim their feathers, which makes them oily and ſlippery, that the water may *ſlip* off them. *Mortimer.*

(3.) Sometimes the ancle-bone is apt to turn out on either ſide, by reaſon of relaxation, which though you reduce, yet, upon the leaſt walking on it, the bone *ſlips* out again. *Wiſeman.*

(4.) From her moſt beaſtly company
I 'gan refrain, in mind to *ſlip* away,
Soon as appear'd ſafe opportunity. *Spenſer.*

When Judas ſaw that his hoſt *ſlipt* away, he was ſore troubled. 1 *Mac.* ix. 7.

I'll *ſlip* down out of my lodging. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

Thus one tradeſman *ſlips* away,
To give his partner fairer play. *Prior.*

(5.) The banks of either ſide ſeeming arms of the loving earth, that fain would embrace it, and the river a wanton nymph, which ſtill would *ſlip* from it. *Sidney.*

The bleſſing of the Lord ſhall *ſlip* from thee, without doing thee any good, if thou haſt not ceaſed from doing evil. *Taylor.*

Slipping from thy mother's eye thou went'ſt
Alone into the temple; there was found
Among the graveſt rabbies diſputant,
On points and queſtions fitting Moſes' chair. *Milton.*
Thrice around his neck his arms he threw,
And thrice the flitting ſhadow *ſlipp'd* away,
Like winds or empty dreams that fly the day. *Dryden.*
Though with pale cheeks, wet beard, and dropping hair,
None but my Ceyx could appear ſo fair,
I would have ſtrain'd him with a ſtrict embrace;
But through my arms he *ſlipt*, and vaniſh'd from the place. *Dryden.*

When a corn *ſlips* out of their paws, they take hold of it again. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

Wiſe men watch every opportunity, and retrieve every miſpent hour which has *ſlipped* from them. *Rogers.*

I will impute no defect to thoſe two years which have *ſlipped* by ſince. *Swift to Pope.*

(6.) ——— If he had been as you,
And you as he, you would have *ſlipt* like him;
But he, like you, would not have been ſo ſtern. *Shakeſp.*

One *ſlippeth* in his ſpeech, but not from his heart. *Ecclus.*

An eloquent man is known far and near; but a man of underſtanding knoweth when he *ſlippeth.* *Ecclus.* xxi. 7.

(7.) Some miſtakes may have *ſlipt* into it; but others will be prevented. *Pope.*

(8.) By the hearer it is ſtill preſumed, that if they be let *ſlip* for the preſent, what good ſoever they contain is loſt, and that without all hope of recovery. *Hooker.*

The mathematician proceeds upon propoſitions he has once demonſtrated; and though the demonſtration may have *ſlipt* out of his memory, he builds upon the truth. *Addiſon.*

Uſe the moſt proper methods to retain the ideas you have acquired; for the mind is ready to let many of them *ſlip*, unleſs ſome pains be taken to fix them upon the memory. *Watts.*

To Slip. *v. a.* 1. To convey ſecretly. 2. To loſe by negligence. 3. To part twigs from the main body by laceration. 4. To eſcape from; to leave ſlily. 5. To let looſe. 6. To let a dog looſe. 7. To throw off any thing that holds one. 8. To paſs over negligently.

(1.) In his officious attendance upon his miſtreſs he tried to *ſlip* a powder into her drink. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of John Bull.*

(2.) You are not now to think what's beſt to do,
As in beginnings; but what muſt be done,
Being thus enter'd; and *ſlip* no advantage
That may ſecure you. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

Let us not *ſlip* th' occaſion, whether ſcorn
Or ſatiate fury yield it from our foe. *Milton.*

One ill man may not think of the miſchief he could do, or *ſlip* the occaſion. *L'Eſtrange.*

To *ſlip* the market, when thus fairly offered, is great imprudence. *Collier.*

For watching occaſions to correct others in their diſcourſe, and not to *ſlip* any opportunity of ſhewing their talents, ſcholars are moſt blamed. *Locke.*

Thus far my author has *ſlipt* his firſt deſign; not a letter of what has been yet ſaid promoting any ways the trial. *Atterbury.*

(3.) The runners ſpread from the maſter-roots, and have little ſprouts or roots to them, which, being cut four or five inches long, make excellent ſets: the branches alſo may be *ſlipped* and planted. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

(4.) This bird you aim'd at, though you hit it not.
— Oh, ſir, Lucentio *ſlipp'd* me like his greyhound,
Which runs himſelf, and catches for his maſter. *Shakeſp.*

(5.) On Eryx altars lays
A lamb new fallen to the ſtormy ſeas;
Then *ſlips* his haulſers, and his anchors weighs. *Dryden.*

(6.) The impatient greyhound, *ſlipt* from far,
Bounds o'er the glebe, to courſe the fearful hare. *Dryden.*

(7.) Forced to alight, my horſe *ſlipped* his bridle, and ran away. *Swift.*

(8.) If our author gives us a liſt of his doctrines, with what reaſon can that about indulgences be *ſlipped* over? *Atterbury.*

Slip. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. The act of ſlipping; falſe ſtep. 2. Errour; miſtake; fault. 3. A twig torn from the main ſtock. 4. A leaſh or ſtring in which a dog is held, from its being ſo made as to ſlip or become looſe by relaxation of the hand. 5. An eſcape; a deſertion. I know not whether *to give the ſlip* be not originally taken from a dog that runs and leaves the ſtring or *ſlip* in the leader's hand. 6. A long narrow piece.

(2.) ——— There put on him
What forgeries you pleaſe; marry, none ſo rank
As may diſhonour him.
But, ſir, ſuch wanton, wild, and uſual *ſlips*,
As are moſt known to youth and liberty. *Shakeſp.*

Of the promiſe there made, our maſter hath failed us, by *ſlip* of memory, or injury of time. *Wotton's Architecture.*

This religious affection, which nature has implanted in man, would be the moſt enormous *ſlip* ſhe could commit. *More.*

One caſual *ſlip* is enough to weigh down the faithful ſervice of a long life. *L'Eſtrange.*

——— Alonzo, mark the characters;
And if th' impoſtor's pen have made a *ſlip*,
That ſhews it counterfeit, mark that and ſave me. *Dryden.*

Lighting upon a very eaſy *ſlip* I have made, in putting one ſeemingly indifferent word for another, that diſcovery opened to me this preſent view. *Locke.*

Any little *ſlip* is more conſpicuous and obſervable in a good man's conduct than in another's, as it is not of a piece with his character. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

(3.) In truth, they are fewer, when they come to be diſcuſſed by reaſon, than otherwiſe they ſeem, when by heat of contention they are divided into many *ſlips*, and of every branch an heap is made. *Hooker.*

The *ſlips* of their vines have been brought into Spain. *Abbot.*

Adoption ſtrives with nature, and choice breeds
A native *ſlip* to us from foreign ſeeds. *Shakeſp.*

Thy mother took into her blameful bed
Some ſtern untutor'd churl, and noble ſtock
Was graft with crab-tree *ſlip*, whoſe fruit thou art. *Shakeſp.*

Trees are apparelled with flowers or herbs by boring holes in their bodies, and putting into them earth holpen with muck, and ſetting ſeeds or *ſlips* of violets in the earth. *Bacon.*

So have I ſeen ſome tender *ſlip*,
Sav'd with care from Winter's nip,
The pride of her carnation train,
Pluck'd up by ſome unheedy ſwain. *Milton.*

They are propagated not only by the ſeed, but many alſo by the root, and ſome by *ſlips* or cuttings. *Ray on the Creation.*

(4.) I ſee you ſtand like greyhounds in the *ſlips*,
Straining upon the ſtart. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

God is ſaid to harden the heart permiſſively, but not operatively, nor effectively; as he who only lets looſe a greyhound out of the *ſlip*, is ſaid to hound him at the hare. *Bramhall.*

(5.) The more ſhame for her goodyſhip,
To give ſo near a friend the *ſlip*. *Hudibras.*

The daw did not like his companion, and gave him the *ſlip*, and away into the woods. *L'Eſtrange.*

Their explications are not your's, and will give you the *ſlip*. *Locke.*

(6.) Between theſe eaſtern and weſtern mountains lies a *ſlip* of lower ground, which runs acroſs the iſland. *Addiſon.*

Sli'pboard. *n. ſ.* [*ſlip* and *board*.] A board ſliding in grooves.

I ventured to draw back the *ſlipboard* on the roof, contrived on purpoſe to let in air. *Gulliver's Travels.*

Sli'pknot. *n. ſ.* [*ſlip* and *knot*.] A bowknot; a knot eaſily untied.

They draw off ſo much line as is neceſſary, and faſten the reſt upon the line-rowl with a *ſlipknot*, that no more line turn off. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

In large wounds a ſingle knot firſt; over this a little linen compreſs, on which is another ſingle knot, and then a *ſlipknot*, which may be looſened upon inflammation. *Sharp.*

Sli'pper, or *Slipſhoe*. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlip*.] 1. A ſhoe without leather behind, into which the foot ſlips eaſily. 2. [*Creſpis*, Lat.] An herb.

(1.) A gown made of the fineſt wool,
Which from our pretty lambs we pull;
Fair lined *ſlippers* for the cold,
With buckles of the pureſt gold. *Raleigh.*

——— If he went abroad too much, ſhe'd uſe
To give him *ſlippers*, and lock up his ſhoes. *King.*

Thrice rung the bell, the *ſlipper* knock'd the ground,
And the preſs'd watch return'd a ſilver ſound. *Pope.*

Sli'pper. *adj.* [ꞅlipuꞃ, Saxon.] Slippery; not firm. Obſolete. Perhaps never in uſe but for poetical convenience.

A truſtleſs ſtate of earthly things, and *ſlipper* hope
Of mortal men, that ſwinke and ſweat for nought. *Spenſer.*

Sli'pperily. *adv.* [from *ſlippery*.] In a ſlippery manner.

Sli'pperiness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlippery*.] 1. State or quality of being ſlippery; ſmoothneſs; glibneſs. 2. Uncertainty; want of firm footing.

(1.) We do not only fall by the *ſlipperineſs* of our tongues, but we deliberately diſcipline them to miſchief. *Government of the Tongue.*

The ſchirrus may be diſtinguiſhed by its want of inflammation in the ſkin, its ſmoothneſs, and *ſlipperineſs* deep in the breaſt. *Sharp's Surgery.*

Sli'ppery. *adj.* [ꞅlipuꞃ, Saxon; *ſliperig*, Swediſh.] 1. Smooth; glib. 2. Not affording firm footing. 3. Hard to hold; hard to keep. 4. Not ſtanding firm. 5. Uncertain; changeable; mutable; inſtable. 6. Not certain in its effect. 7. [*Lubrique*, French.] Not chaſte.

(1.) They trim their feathers, which makes them oily and *ſlippery*, that the water ſlips off. *Mortimer.*

Oily ſubſtances only lubricate and make the bowels *ſlippery*. *Arbuthnot.*

(2.) Did you know the art o' th' court,
As hard to leave as keep; whoſe top to climb,

Is certain falling; or ſo *ſlipp'ry*, that
The fear's as bad as falling. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

His promiſe to truſt to as *ſlippery* as ice. *Tuſſer.*

Their way ſhall be as *ſlippery* ways in the darkneſs. *Jer.* xxiii.

The *ſlipp'ry* tops of human ſtate,
The gilded pinnacles of fate. *Cowley.*

The higher they are raiſed, the giddier they are; the more *ſlippery* is their ſtanding, and the deeper the fall. *L'Eſtrange.*

The higheſt hill is the moſt *ſlipp'ry* place,
And fortune mocks us with a ſmiling face. *Denham.*

Beauty, like ice, our footing does betray;
Who can tread ſure on the ſmooth *ſlippery* way? *Dryden.*

(3.) Thus ſurely bound, yet be not overbold,
The *ſlipp'ry* god will try to looſe his hold;
And various forms aſſume, to cheat thy ſight,
And with vain images of beaſts affright. *Dryden's Georg.*

(4.) When they fall, as being *ſlipp'ry* ſtanders,
The love that lean'd on them as *ſlipp'ry* too,
Doth one pluck down another, and together
Die in the faſt. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

(5.) Oh world, thy *ſlippery* turns! Friends now faſt ſworn,
Whoſe double boſoms ſeem to wear one heart,
Whoſe hours, whoſe bed, whoſe meal and exerciſe,
Are ſtill together; who twine, as 'twere, in love
Unſeparable, ſhall within this hour,
On a diſſenſion of a doit, break out
To bittereſt enmity. *Shakeſp.*

——— He looking down
With ſcorn or pity on the *ſlippery* ſtate
Of kings, will tread upon the neck of fate. *Denh. Sophy.*

(6.) One ſure trick is better than a hundred *ſlippery* ones. *L'Eſtrange.*

(7.) My wife is *ſlippery*. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

SLI'PPY. *adj.* [from *ſlip*.] Slippery; eaſily ſliding. A barbarous provincial word.

The white of an egg is ropy, *ſlippy*, and nutritious. *Floyer.*

SLI'PSHOD. *adj.* [*ſlip* and *ſhod*.] Having the ſhoes not pulled up at the heels, but barely ſlipped on.

The *ſlipſhod* 'prentice from his maſter's door
Had par'd the dirt, and ſprinkled round the floor. *Swift.*

SLI'PSLOP. *n. ſ.* Bad liquor. A low word formed by reduplication of *ſlop*.

SLISH. *n. ſ.* A low word formed by reduplicating *ſlaſh*.

— What! this a ſleeve?
Here's ſnip and nip, and *ſliſh* and ſlaſh,
Like to a cenſor in a barber's ſhop. *Shakeſp.*

To **SLIT.** *v. a.* pret. and part. *ſlit* and *ſlitted*. [ꞅlıtan, Sax.] To cut longwiſe.

To make plants medicinable, *ſlit* the root, and infuſe into it the medicine, as hellebore, opium, ſcammony, and then bind it up. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The deers of Arginuſa had their ears divided, occaſioned at firſt by *ſlitting* the ears. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

——— Had it hit
The upper part of him, the blow
Had *ſlit*, as ſure as that below. *Hudibras.*

We *ſlit* the preternatural body open. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

A liberty might be left to the judges to inflict death, or ſome notorious mark, by *ſlitting* the noſe, or brands upon the cheeks. *Temple.*

If a tinned or plated body, which, being of an even thickneſs, appears all over of an uniform colour, ſhould be *ſlit* into threads, or broken into fragments of the ſame thickneſs with the plate, I ſee no reaſon why every thread or fragment ſhould not keep its colour. *Newton's Opticks.*

——— He took a freak
To *ſlit* my tongue, and make me ſpeak. *Swift.*

SLIT. *n. ſ.* [ꞅlıt, Saxon.] A long cut, or narrow opening.

In St. James's fields is a conduit of brick, unto which joineth a low vault, and at the end of that a round houſe of ſtone; and in the brick conduit there is a window, and in the round houſe a *ſlit* or rift of ſome little breath: if you cry out in the rift, it will make a fearful roaring at the window. *Bacon.*

——— Where the tender rinds of trees diſcloſe
Their ſhooting gems, a ſwelling knot there grows;
Juſt in that place a narrow *ſlit* we make,
Then other buds from bearing trees we take;
Inſerted thus, the wounded rind we cloſe. *Dryden.*

I found, by looking through a *ſlit* or oblong hole, which was narrower than the pupil of my eyes, and held cloſe to it parallel to the priſms, I could ſee the circles much diſtincter, and viſible to a far greater number, than otherwiſe. *Newton.*

To **SLIVE.**
To **SLI'VER.** } *v. a.* [ꞅlıꝼan, Saxon.] To ſplit; to divide longwiſe; to tear off longwiſe.

Liver of blaſpheming Jew,
Gall of goat, and ſlips of yew,
Sliver'd in the moon's eclipſe. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

SLI'VER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A branch torn off. *Sliver*, in Scotland, ſtill denotes a ſlice cut off: as, he took a large *ſliver* of the beef.

There on the pendant boughs, her coronet weed
Clamb'ring to hang, an envious *ſliver* broke,
When down her weedy coronet and herſelf
Fell in the weeping brook. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

SLOATS *n. ſ.* Of a cart, are thoſe underpieces which keep the bottom together. *Bailey.*

SLO'BBER. *n. ſ.* [*glavoerio*, Welſh.] Slaver. See **SLAVER.**

To **SLOCK.** *v. n.* [*ſlock*, to quench, Swediſh and Scottiſh.] To ſlake; to quench.

SLOE. *n. ſ.* [ꞅla, Saxon; *ſlaae*, Daniſh.] The fruit of the blackthorn, a ſmall wild plum.

The fair pomegranate might adorn the pine,
The grape the bramble, and the *ſloe* the vine. *Blackmore.*

When you fell your underwoods, ſow haws and *ſloes* in them, and they will furniſh you, without doing of your woods any hurt. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

SLOOP. *n. ſ.* A ſmall ſhip, commonly with only two maſts.

To **SLOP.** *v. a.* [from *lap*, *lop*, *ſlop*.] To drink groſsly and greedily.

SLOP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Mean and vile liquor of any kind. Generally ſome nauſeous or uſeleſs medicinal liquor.

The ſick huſband here wanted for neither *ſlops* nor doctors. *L'Eſtrange.*

But thou, whatever *ſlops* ſhe will have bought,
Be thankful. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

SLOP. *n. ſ.* [ꞅlop, Saxon; *ſloove*, Dutch, a covering.] Trowſers; open breeches.

What ſaid Mr. Dombledon about the ſattin for my ſhort cloak and *ſlops*? *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

SLOPE. *adj.* [This word is not derived from any ſatisfactory original. *Junius* omits it: *Skinner* derives it from *ſlap*, lax, Dutch; and derives it from the curve of a looſe rope. Perhaps its original may be latent in *loopen*, Dutch, to run, *ſlope* being eaſy to the runner.] Oblique; not perpendicular. It is generally uſed of acclivity or declivity; forming an angle greater or leſs with the plane of the horizon.

Where there is a greater quantity of water, and ſpace enough, the water moveth with a *ſloper* riſe and fall. *Bacon.*

——— Murm'ring waters fall
Down the *ſlope* hills, diſpers'd, or in a lake,
That to the fringed bank with myrtle crown'd
Her cryſtal mirror holds, unite their ſtreams. *Milton.*

SLOPE. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] 1. An oblique direction; any thing obliquely directed. 2. Declivity; ground cut or formed with declivity.

(2.) Growing upon *ſlopes* is cauſed for that moſs, as it cometh of moiſture, ſo the water muſt but ſlide, not be in a pool. *Bacon.*

My lord advances with majeſtick mien,
And when up ten ſteep *ſlopes* you've dragg'd your thighs,
Juſt at his ſtudy door he'll bleſs your eyes. *Pope.*

SLOPE. *adv.* Obliquely; not perpendicularly.

——————— Uriel
Return'd on that bright beam, whoſe point now rais'd
Bore him *ſlope* downward to the ſun, now fall'n. *Milton.*

To **Slope.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To form to obliquity or declivity; to direct obliquely.

Though bladed corn be lodg'd, and trees blown down,
Though palaces and pyramids do *ſlope*
Their heads to their foundations. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
——— On each hand the flames
Driv'n backward, *ſlope* their pointing ſpires, and rowl'd
In billows, leave i' th' midſt a horrid vale. *Milton.*
—— The ſtar, that roſe at evening bright,
Toward heav'n's deſcent had *ſlop'd* his weſtering wheel. *Milton.*

All night I ſlept, oblivious of my pain;
Aurora dawn'd, and Phœbus ſhin'd in vain:
Nor 'till oblique he *ſlop'd* his evening ray,
Had Somnus dry'd the balmy dews away. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To **Slope.** *v. n.* To take an oblique or declivous direction.

Betwixt the midſt and theſe the gods aſſign'd
Two habitable ſeats for human kind;
And croſs their limits cut a *ſloping* way,
Which the twelve ſigns in beauteous order ſway. *Dryden.*

There is a handſome work of piles made *ſloping* athwart the river, to ſtop the trees which are cut down, and caſt into the river. *Brown's Trav.*

Upſtarts a palace, lo! th' obedient baſe
Slopes at its foot, the woods its ſides embrace. *Pope.*

There is a ſtrait hole in every ant's neſt half an inch deep; and then it goes down *ſloping* into a place where they have their magazine. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

On the ſouth aſpect of a *ſloping* hill,
Whoſe ſkirts meand'ring Peneus waſhes ſtill,
Our pious lab'rer paſs'd his youthful days
In peace and charity, in pray'r and praiſe. *Harte.*

Slo'peness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlope.*] Obliquity; declivity; not perpendicularity.

The Italians give the cover a graceful pendence of *ſlopeneſs*, dividing the whole breadth into nine parts, whereof two ſhall ſerve for the elevation of the higheſt ridge. *Wott. Arch.*

Slo'pewise. *adv.* [*ſlope* and *wiſe.*] Obliquely; not perpendicularly.

The wear is a frith, reaching *ſlopewiſe* through the Oſe from the land to low-water mark, and having in it a bent or cod with an eye-hook; where the fiſh entering, upon their coming back with the ebb, are ſtopped from iſſuing out again, forſaken by the water, and left dry on the Oſe. *Carew.*

Slo'pingly. *adv.* [from *ſloping.*] Obliquely; not perpendicularly.

Theſe atoms do not deſcend always perpendicularly, but ſometimes *ſlopingly.* *Digby on the Soul.*

Slo'ppy. *adj.* [from *ſlop.*] Miry and wet: perhaps rather *ſlabby.* See Slab.

To **Slot.** *v. a.* [*ſlughen*, Dutch.] To ſtrike or claſh hard.

Slot. *n. ſ.* [*ſlod*, Iſlandick.] The track of a deer.

Sloth. *n. ſ.* [ꞅlæƿð, ꞅleƿð, Saxon. It might therefore be not improperly written *ſloath*, but that it ſeems better to regard the orthography of the primitive *ſlow.*] 1. Slowneſs; tardineſs. 2. Lazineſs; ſluggiſhneſs; idleneſs. 3. An animal.

(1.) Theſe cardinals trifle with me: I abhor
This dilatory *ſloth* and tricks of Rome. *Shak. H. VIII.*
(2.) Falſe of heart, light of ear, bloody of hand,
Hog in *ſloth*, fox in ſtealth. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*
They change their courſe to pleaſure, eaſe, and *ſloth.* *Milt.*
——— Induſtry approach'd,
And rous'd him from his miſerable *ſloth.* *Thomſ. Aut.*

(3.) The *ſloth* is an animal of ſo ſlow a motion, that he will be three or four days at leaſt in climbing up and coming down a tree, and to go the length of fifty paces on plain ground, requires a whole day. *Grew.*

Slo'thful. *adj.* [*ſloth* and *full.*] Idle; lazy; ſluggiſh; inactive; indolent; dull of motion.

He that is *ſlothful* in his work, is brother to him that is a great waſter. *Prov.* xviii. 9.

The deſire of the *ſlothful* killeth him; for his hands refuſe to labour. *Prov.* xxi. 25.

To vice induſtrious; but to nobler deeds
Timorous and *ſlothful.* *Milton.*
Flora commands thoſe nymphs and knights,
Who liv'd in *ſlothful* eaſe and looſe delights,
Who never acts of honour durſt purſue,
The men inglorious knights, the ladies all untrue. *Dryden.*

The very ſoul of the *ſlothful* does effectually but lie drowſing in his body, and the whole man is totally given up to his ſenſes. *L'Eſtrange.*

Another is deaf to all the motives to piety, by indulging an idle, *ſlothful* temper. *Law.*

Slo'thfully. *adv.* [from *ſlothful.*] Idly; lazily; with ſloth.

Slo'thfulness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlothful.*] Idleneſs; lazineſs; ſluggiſhneſs; inactivity.

To truſt to labour without prayer, argueth impiety and prophaneneſs; it maketh light of the providence of God: and although it be not the intent of a religious mind, yet it is the fault of thoſe men whoſe religion wanteth light of a mature judgment to direct it, when we join with our prayer *ſlothfulneſs* and neglect of convenient labour. *Hooker.*

Slothfulneſs caſteth into a deep ſleep, and an idle ſoul ſhall ſuffer hunger. *Prov.* xix. 15.

Slouch. *n. ſ.* [*ſloff*, Daniſh, ſtupid.] 1. A downcaſt look; a depreſſion of the head. In Scotland, an ungainly gait, as alſo the perſon whoſe gait it is. 2. A man who looks heavy and clowniſh.

(1.) Our doctor has every quality that can make a man uſeful; but, alas! he hath a ſort of *ſlouch* in his walk. *Swift.*

(2.) Begin thy carrols then, thou vaunting *ſlouch*;
Be thine the oaken ſtaff, or mine the pouch. *Gay.*

To **Slouch.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To have a downcaſt clowniſh look.

Slo'ven. *n. ſ.* [*ſloef*, Dutch; *yſlyvn*, Welch, naſty, ſhabby.] A man indecently negligent of cleanlineſs; a man dirtily dreſſed.

The miniſters came to church in handſome holiday apparel, and that himſelf did not think them bound by the law of God to go like *ſlovens.* *Hooker.*

Affect in things about thee cleanlineſs,
That all may gladly board thee as a flow'r:
Slovens take up their ſtock of noiſomeneſs
Beforehand, and anticipate their laſt hour. *Herbert.*
You laugh, half beau, half *sloven* if I ſtand:
My wig half powder, and all ſnuff my band. *Pope.*
Their methods various, but alike their aim:
The *sloven* and the fopling are the ſame. *Young.*

Slo'venliness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlovenly.*] Indecent negligence of dreſs; neglect of cleanlineſs.

Slovenlineſs is the worſt ſign of a hard ſtudent, and civility the beſt exerciſe of the remiſs: yet not to be exact in the phraſe of compliment, or geſtures of courteſy. *Wotton.*

Slo'venly. *adj.* [from *ſloven.*] Negligent of dreſs; negligent of neatneſs; not neat; not cleanly.

Æſop at laſt found out a *slovenly* lazy fellow, lolling at his eaſe, as if he had nothing to do. *L'Eſtrange.*

Slo'venly. *adv.* [from *ſloven.*] In a coarſe inelegant manner.

As I hang my clothes on ſomewhat *slovenly*, I no ſooner went in but he frowned upon me. *Pope.*

Slo'venry. *n. ſ.* [from *ſloven.*] Dirtineſs; want of neatneſs.

Our gayneſs and our gilt are all beſmirch'd
With rainy marching in the painful field:
There's not a piece of feather in our hoſt,
And time hath worn us into *slovenry.* *Shak. H. V.*

Slough. *n. ſ.* [ꞅloᵹ, Saxon.] 1. A deep miry place; a hole full of dirt. 2. The ſkin which a ſerpent caſts off at his periodical renovation. 3. It is uſed by *Shakeſpeare* ſimply for the ſkin. 4. The part that ſeparates from a foul ſore.

(1.) The Scots were in a fallow field, whereinto the Engliſh could not enter, but over a croſs ditch and a *slough*; in paſſing whereof many of the Engliſh horſe were plunged, and ſome mired. *Hayward.*

The ways being foul, twenty to one,
He's here ſtuck in a *slough*, and overthrown. *Milton.*

A carter had laid his waggon faſt in a *slough*. *L'Eſtrange.*

(2.) Thy fates open their hands, let thy blood and ſpirit embrace them; and to inure thyſelf to what thou art like to be, caſt thy humble *slough*, and appear freſh. *Shakeſp. Tw. N.*

——— When the mind is quicken'd,
The organs, though defunct and dead before,
Break up their drowſy grave, and newly move,
With caſted *slough* and freſh legerity. *Shakeſp.*

Oh let not ſleep my cloſing eyes invade
In open plains, or in the ſecret ſhade,
When he, renew'd in all the ſpeckl'd pride
Of pompous youth, has caſt his *slough* aſide;
And in his Summer liv'ry rolls along,
Erect and brandiſhing his forky tongue. *Dryden.*

The *slough* of an Engliſh viper, that is, the cuticula, they caſt off twice every year, at ſpring and fall: the ſeparation begins at the head, and is finiſhed in twenty-four hours. *Grew.*

The body, which we leave behind in this viſible world, is as the womb or *slough* from whence we iſſue, and are born into the other. *Grew's Coſm.*

(3.) As the ſnake, roll'd in a flow'ry bank,
With ſhining checker'd *slough*, doth ſting a child,
That for the beauty thinks it excellent. *Shakeſp. H.* VI.

(4.) At the next dreſſing I found a *slough* come away with the dreſſings, which was the ſordes. *Wiſem. on Ulcers.*

To SLOUGH. *v. n* [from the noun.] To part from the ſound fleſh. A chirurgical term.

SLO'UGHY. *adj* [from *ſlough*.] Miry; boggy; muddy.

That cuſtom ſhould not be allowed, of cutting ſcraws in low grounds *sloughy* underneath, which turn into bog. *Swift.*

SLOW. *adj.* [ꞅlaƿ, ꞅleaƿ, Saxon; *ſleeuw*, Friſick.] 1. Not ſwift; not quick of motion; not ſpeedy; not having velocity; wanting celerity. 2. Late; not happening in a ſhort time. 3. Not ready; not prompt; not quick. 4. Dull; inactive; tardy; ſluggiſh. 5. Not haſty; acting with deliberation; not vehement. 6. Dull; heavy in wit.

(1.)—— Me thou think'ſt not *slow*,
Who ſince the morning-hour ſet out from heav'n,
Where God reſides, and on mid-day arriv'd
In Eden, diſtance inexpreſſible. *Milton.*

Where the motion is ſo *slow* as not to ſupply a conſtant train of freſh ideas to the ſenſes, the ſenſe of motion is loſt. *Locke.*

(2.) Theſe changes in the heav'ns, though *slow*, produc'd
Like change on ſea and land, ſidereal blaſt. *Milton.*

(3.) I am *slow* of ſpeech, and a *slow* tongue. *Exod.* iv. 10.

Mine ear ſhall not be *slow*, mine eye not ſhut. *Milton.*

The *slow* of ſpeech make in dreams unpremeditated harangues, or converſe readily in languages that they are but little acquainted with. *Addiſon.*

For though in dreadful whirls we hang
High on the broken wave,
I know thou wert not *slow* to hear,
Nor impotent to ſave. *Addiſon.*

(4.) Fix'd on defence, the Trojans are not *slow*
To guard their ſhore from an expected foe. *Dryden.*

(5.) The Lord is merciful, and *slow* to anger. *Common Prayer.*

He that is *slow* to wrath is of great underſtanding. *Prov.*

——— The politick and wiſe
Are *sly* ſlow things with circumſpective eyes. *Pope.*

(6.) The blockhead is a *slow* worm. *Pope.*

SLOW, in compoſition, is an adverb, *ſlowly*.

This *slow*-pac'd ſoul, which late did cleave
T' a body, and went but by the body's leave,
Twenty perchance or thirty mile a day,
Diſpatches in a minute all the way
'Twixt heav'n and earth. *Donne.*

—— To the ſhame of *slow* endeavouring art
Thy eaſy numbers flow. *Milton.*

—— This day's death denounc'd, if ought I ſee,
Will prove no ſudden, but a *slow*-pac'd evil,
A long day's dying to augment our pain. *Milton.*

For eight *slow*-circling years by tempeſts toſt. *Pope.*

——— Some demon urg'd
T' explore the fraud with guile oppos'd to guile,
Slow-pacing thrice around th' inſidious pile. *Pope.*

To SLOW. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To omit by dilatorineſs; to delay; to procraſtinate. Not in uſe. The true word was *forſlow*.

Now do you know the reaſon of this haſte?
—I would I knew not why it ſhould be *slow'd*. *Shakeſp.*

SLO'WLY. *adv.* [from *ſlow*.] 1. Not ſpeedily; not with celerity; not with velocity. 2 Not ſoon; not early; not in a little time. 3. Not haſtily; not raſhly: as, he determines *ſlowly*. 4. Not promptly; not readily: as, he learns *ſlowly*. 5 Tardily; ſluggiſhly.

(1.) The gnome rejoicing bears her gift away,
Spreads his black wings, and *slowly* mounts to day. *Pope.*

(2.) The poor remnant of human ſeed peopled their country again *slowly*, by little and little. *Bacon.*

—— Our fathers bent their baneful induſtry
To check a monarchy that *slowly* grew;
But did not France or Holland's fate foreſee,
Whoſe riſing pow'r to ſwift dominion flew. *Dryden.*

We oft our *slowly* growing works impart,
While Images reflect from art to art. *Pope.*

(5.) The chapel of St. Laurence advances ſo very *slowly*, that 'tis not impoſſible but the family of Medicis may be extinct before their burial-place is finiſhed. *Addiſon on Italy.*

SLO'WNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlow*] 1. Smallneſs of motion; not ſpeed; want of velocity; abſence of celerity or ſwiftneſs. 2 Length of time in which any thing acts or is brought to paſs; not quickneſs. 3. Dulneſs to admit conviction or affection. 4. Want of promptneſs; want of readineſs. 5. Deliberation; cool delay. 6. Dilatorineſs; procraſtination.

(1.) Providence hath confined theſe human arts, that what any invention hath in the ſtrength of its motion, is abated in the *slowneſs* of it; and what it hath in the extraordinary quickneſs of its motion, muſt be allowed for in the great ſtrength that is required unto it. *Wilk. Math. Magick.*

Motion is the abſolute mode of a body, but ſwiftneſs or *slowneſs* are relative ideas. *Watts.*

(2.) Tyrants uſe what art they can to increaſe the *slowneſs* of death. *Hooker.*

(3.) Chriſt would not heal their infirmities, becauſe of the hardneſs and *slowneſs* of their hearts, in that they believed him not. *Bentl. Serm.*

SLO'WWORM. *n. ſ.* [ꞅlaƿẏꞃm, Saxon.] The blind worm; a large viper, not mortal, ſcarcely venomous.

Though we have found formed ſnakes in the belly of the cæcilia, or *slowworm*, yet may the viper emphatically bear the name. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

To SLU'BBER. *v. a.* [Probably from *lubber*.] 1. To do any thing lazily, imperfectly, or with idle hurry. 2. To ſtain; to daub. [This ſeems to be from *ſlobber*, *ſlabber*, or *ſlaver*.] 3. To cover coarſely or careleſsly. This is now not in uſe, otherwiſe than as a low colloquial word.

(1.) Nature ſhewed ſhe doth not like men, who *slubber* up matters of mean account. *Sidney.*

Baſſanio told him, he would make ſome ſpeed
Of his return: he anſwer'd do not ſo,
Slubber not buſineſs for my ſake. *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*

As they are *slubbered* over, the malignity that remains will ſhow itſelf in ſome chronick diſeaſe. *Wiſem. Surg.*

(2.) You muſt be content to *slubber* the gloſs of your new fortunes with this more ſtubborn and boiſterous expedition. *Sh.*

(3.) A man of ſecret ambitious ends, and proportionate counſels, ſmothered under the habit of a ſcholar, and *slubbered* over with a certain rude and clowniſh faſhion, that had the ſemblance of integrity. *Wotton.*

Slu'bberdegullion. *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe a cant word without derivation.] A paltry, dirty, ſorry wretch.

Quoth ſhe, although thou haſt deſerv'd,
Baſe *ſlubberdegullion*, to be ſerv'd
As thou didſt vow to deal with me,
If thou hadſt got the victory. *Hudibras.*

Sludge. *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe from ſloȝ, ſlough, Saxon.] Mire; dirt mixed with water.

The earth I made a mere ſoft *ſludge* or mud. *Mortim.*

SLUG. *n. ſ.* [*ſlug*, Daniſh, and *ſlock*, Dutch, ſignify a glutton, and thence one that has the ſloth of a glutton.] 1. An idler; a drone; a ſlow, heavy, ſleepy, lazy wretch. 2. An hinderance; an obſtruction. 3. A kind of ſlow creeping ſnail. 4. [ſlecȝ, an hammerhead, Saxon.] A cylindrical or oval piece of metal ſhot from a gun.

(1.) Fie, what a *ſlug* is Haſtings, that he comes not! *Shak.*

(2.) Uſury dulls and damps all improvements, wherein money would be ſtirring, if it were not for this *ſlug*. *Bacon.*

(4.) When fractures are made with bullets or *ſlugs*, there the ſcalp and clanium are driven in together. *Wiſem. Surg.*

As, forc'd from wind-guns, lead itſelf can fly,
And pond'rous *ſlugs* cut ſwiftly through the ſky. *Pope.*

To **Slug.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lie idle; to play the drone; to move ſlowly.

All he did was to deceive good knights,
And draw them from purſuit of praiſe and fame,
To *ſlug* in ſloth and ſenſual delights,
And end their days with irrenowned ſhame. *Fa. Qu.*

He lay not all night *ſlugging* in a cabin under his mantle, but uſed commonly to keep others waking to defend their lives. *Spenſer.*

One went *ſlugging* on with a thouſand cares. *L'Eſtrange.*

Slu'ggard. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlug*.] An idler; a drone; an inactive lazy fellow.

Cry mercy, lords, and watchful gentlemen,
That you have ta'en a tardy *ſluggard* here. *Shakeſp. R. III.*

This mightier ſound ſhall make
The dead to riſe,
And open tombs and open eyes,
To the long *ſluggards* of five thouſand years. *Cowley.*

Up, up, ſays Avarice; thou ſnor'ſt again,
Stretcheſt thy limbs, and yawn'ſt, but all in vain:
The tyrant Lucre no denial takes;
At his command th' unwilling *ſluggard* wakes. *Dryden.*

Sprightly May commands our youth to keep
The vigils of her night, and breaks their *ſluggard* ſleep. *Dryden.*

To **Slu'ggardize.** *v. a.* [from *ſluggard*.] To make idle; to make droniſh.

Rather ſee the wonders of the world abroad,
Than, living dully *ſluggardiz'd* at home,
Wear out thy youth with ſhapeleſs idleneſs. *Shakeſp.*

Slu'ggish. *adj.* [from *ſlug*.] Dull; drowſy; lazy; ſlothful; idle; inſipid; ſlow; inactive; inert.

—— *Sluggiſh* idleneſs, the nurſe of ſin,
Upon a ſlothful aſs he choſe to ride. *Fairy Queen.*

—— The dull billows, thick as troubled mire,
Whom neither wind out of their ſeat could force,
Nor tides did drive out of their *ſluggiſh* ſource. *Spenſer.*

——— One, bolder than the reſt
With his broad ſword provok'd the *ſluggiſh* beaſt. *Waller.*

Matter, being impotent, *ſluggiſh*, and inactive, hath no power to ſtir or move itſelf. *Woodw.*

Slu'ggishly. *adv.* [from *ſluggiſh*.] Dully; not nimbly; lazily; idly; ſlowly.

Slu'ggishness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſluggiſh*.] Dulneſs; ſloth; lazineſs; idleneſs; inertneſs.

The moſt of mankind are inclined by her thither, if they would take the pains; no leſs than birds to fly, and horſes to run: which if hey loſe, it is thro' their own *ſluggiſhneſs*, and by that means become her prodigies, not her children. *Ben. Johnſon.*

It is of great moment to teach the mind to ſhake off its *ſluggiſhneſs*, and vigorouſly employ itſelf about what reaſon ſhall direct. *Locke.*

SLUICE. *n. ſ.* [*ſluyſe*, Dutch; *eſcluſe*, French; *ſcluſa*, Italian.] A watergate; a floodgate; a vent for water.

Two other precious drops that ready ſtood,
Each in their cryſtal *ſluice*, he ere they fell
Kiſs'd, as the gracious ſigns of ſweet remorſe,
And pious awe, that fear'd to have offended. *Milton.*

Divine Alpheus, who, by ſecret *ſluice*,
Stole under ſeas to meet his Arethuſe. *Milton.*

If we receive them all, they were more than ſeven; if only the natural *ſluices*, they were fewer. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

As waters from her *ſluices*, flow'd
Unbounded ſorrow from her eyes. *Prior.*

Each *ſluice* of affluent fortune open'd ſoon,
And wealth flow'd in at morning, night and noon. *Harte.*

To **Sluice.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To emit by floodgates.

—— Like a traitor coward,
Sluic'd out his inn'cent ſoul through ſtreams of blood. *Shak.*
Veins of liquid ore *ſluic'd* from the lake. *Milton.*

You wrong me, if you think I'll ſell one drop
Within theſe veins for pageants; but let honour
Call for my blood, I'll *ſluice* it into ſtreams;
Turn fortune looſe again to my purſuit,
And let me hunt her through embattl'd foes
In duſty plains: there will I be the firſt. *Dryd. Span. Fr.*

Slu'icy. *adj.* [from *ſluice*.] Falling in ſtreams as from a ſluice or floodgate.

And oft whole ſheets deſcend of *ſluicy* rain,
Suck'd by the ſpongy clouds from off the main:
The lofty ſkies at once come pouring down,
The promis'd crop and golden labours drown. *Dryden.*

To **SLU'MBER.** *v. n.* [ſlumeꞃan, Saxon; *ſluymeren*, Dutch.] 1. To ſleep lightly; to be not awake nor in profound ſleep. 2. To ſleep; to repoſe. *Sleep* and *ſlumber* are often confounded. 3. To be in a ſtate of negligence and ſupineneſs.

(1.) He that keepeth Iſrael ſhall neither *ſlumber* nor ſleep. *Pſ.*

Conſcience wakes deſpair that *ſlumber'd*. *Milton.*

(2.) God ſpeaketh, yet man perceiveth it not: in a dream, in a viſion of the night, when deep ſleep falleth upon men, in *ſlumberings* upon the bed. *Job*, xxxiii. 15.

——— Have ye choſen this place,
After the toil of battle, to repoſe
Your wearied virtue, for the uſe you find
To *ſlumber* here? *Milton.*

(3.) Why *ſlumbers* Pope, who leads the tuneful train,
Nor hears that virtue which he loves complain? *Young.*

To **Slu'mber.** *v. a.* 1. To lay to ſleep. 2. To ſtupify; to ſtun.

(2.) Then up he took the *ſlumbered* ſenſeleſs corſe,
And ere he could out of his ſwoon awake,
Him to his caſtle brought. *Fairy Queen.*

To honeſt a deed after it was done, or to *ſlumber* his conſcience in the doing, he ſtudied other incentives. *Wotton.*

Slu'mber. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Light ſleep; ſleep not profound. 2. Sleep; repoſe.

(1.) And for his dreams, I wonder he's ſo fond
To truſt the mock'ry of unquiet *ſlumbers*. *Shakeſp. R. III.*

From careleſſneſs it ſhall fall into *ſlumber*, and from a *ſlumber* it ſhall ſettle into a deep and long ſleep; 'till at laſt, perhaps, it ſhall ſleep itſelf into a lethargy, and that ſuch an one that nothing but hell and judgment ſhall awaken it. *South.*

Labour and reſt, that equal periods keep;
Obedient *ſlumbers* that can wake and weep. *Pope.*

(2.) Boy! Lucius! faſt aſleep? It is no matter;
Enjoy the honey-heavy dew of *ſlumber*. *Shakeſp. Jul. C.*

Ev'n luſt and envy ſleep, but love denies
Reſt to my ſoul, and *ſlumber* to my eyes:
Three days I promis'd to attend my doom,
And two long days and nights are yet to come. *Dryden.*

Slu'mberous. } *adj.* [from *ſlumber*.] 1. Inviting to ſleep;
Slu'mbery. } ſoporiferous; cauſing ſleep. 2. Sleepy; not waking.

(1.) —— The timely dew of ſleep,
Now falling with ſoft *ſlumb'rous* weight, inclines
Our eyelids. *Milton.*

While penſive in the ſilent *ſlumb'rous* ſhade,
Sleep's gentle pow'rs her drooping eyes invade;
Minerva, life-like, on embodied air
Impreſs'd the form of Iphthema. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

There every eye with *ſlumb'rous* chains ſhe bound,
And daſh'd the flowing goblets to the ground. *Pope.*

(2.) A great perturbation in nature! to receive at once the benefit of ſleep, and do the effects of watching; in this *ſlumbery* agitation, what have you heard her ſay? *Shak. Macbeth.*

Slung. The preterite and participle paſſive of *ſling*.

Slunk. The preterite and participle paſſive of *ſlink*.

—— Silence accompany'd; for beaſt, and bird
They to their graſſy couch, theſe to their neſts,
Were *ſlunk*. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

To **SLUR.** *v. a.* [*ſloorig*, Dutch, naſty; *ſloore*, a ſlut.] 1. To ſully; to ſoil; to contaminate. 2. To paſs lightly; to balk; to miſs. 3. To cheat; to trick.

(2.) The Atheiſts laugh in their ſleeves, and not a little triumph to ſee the cauſe of Theiſm thus betrayed by its profeſſed friends, and the grand argument *ſlurred* by them, and ſo their work done to their hands. *Cudworth.*

Studious to pleaſe the genius of the times,
With periods, points, and tropes, he *ſlurs* his crimes;
He robb'd not, but he borrow'd from the poor,
And took but with intention to reſtore. *Dryden.*

(3.) What was the publick faith found out for,
But to *ſlur* men of what they fought for? *Hudibras.*

——— Come, ſeven's the main,
Cries Ganymede: the uſual trick:
Seven, *ſlur* a ſix; eleven, a nick. *Prior.*

Slur. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Faint reproach; ſlight diſgrace.

Here's an ape made a king for ſhewing tricks; and the fox is then to put a *ſlur* upon him, in expoſing him for ſport to the ſcorn of the people. *L'Eſtrange.*

No one can rely upon ſuch an one, either with ſafety to his affairs, or without a *ſlur* to his reputation; ſince he that truſts a knave has no other recompence, but to be accounted a fool for his pains. *South's Serm.*

SLUT. *n. ſ.* [*ſlodde*, Dutch.] 1. A dirty woman. 2. A word of ſlight contempt to a woman.

(1.) Cricket, to Windſor chimnies ſhalt thou leap:
Where fires thou find'ſt unrak'd, and hearths unſwept,
There pinch the maids as blue as bilberry;
Our radiant queen hates *ſluts* and ſluttery. *Shakeſp.*

The veal's all rags, the butter's turn'd to oil;
And thus I buy good meat for *ſluts* to ſpoil. *King.*

(2.) ——— Hold up, you *ſluts*,
Your aprons mountant; you're not oathable,
Although I know you'll ſwear. *Shakeſp. Tim.*

The frogs were ready to leap out of their ſkins for joy, 'till one crafty old *ſlut* in the company adviſed them to conſider a little better on't. *L'Eſtrange.*

Slu'ttery. *n. ſ.* [from *ſlut.*] The qualities or practice of a ſlut.

Slutt'ry, to ſuch neat excellence oppos'd,
Should make deſire vomit emptineſs. *Shakeſp. Cymb.*

Theſe make our girls their *ſluttery* rue,
By pinching them both black and blue;
And put a penny in their ſhoe,
The houſe for cleanly ſweeping. *Drayton.*

A man gave money for a black, upon an opinion that his ſwarthy colour was rather *ſluttery* than nature, and the fault of his maſter that kept him no cleaner. *L'Eſtrange.*

Slu'ttish. *adj.* [from *ſlut.*] 1. Naſty; not nice; not cleanly; dirty; indecently negligent of cleanlineſs. 2. It is uſed ſometimes for *meretricious*.

(1.) All preparations both for food and lodging ſuch as would make one deteſt niggardneſs, it is ſo *ſluttiſh* a vice. *Sidn.*

Albeit the mariners do covet ſtore of cabbins, yet indeed they are but *ſluttiſh* dens that breed ſickneſs in peace, ſerving to cover ſtealths, and in fight are dangerous to tear men with their ſplinters. *Ral. Eſſ.*

The naſtineſs of that nation, and *ſluttiſh* courſe of life, hath much promoted the opinion, occaſioned by their ſervile condition at firſt, and inferior ways of parſimony ever ſince. *Brown.*

Slothful diſorder fill'd his ſtable,
And *ſluttiſh* plenty deck'd her table. *Prior.*

(2.) She got a legacy by *ſluttiſh* tricks. *Holiday.*

Slu'ttishly. *adv.* [from *ſluttiſh.*] In a ſluttiſh manner; naſtily; dirtily.

Slu'ttishness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſluttiſh.*] The qualities or practice of a ſlut; naſtineſs; dirtineſs.

That is only ſuitable in laying a foul complexion upon a filthy favour, ſetting forth both in *ſluttiſhneſs*. *Sidney.*

I look on the inſtinct of this noiſome and troubleſome creature, the louſe, of ſearching out foul and naſty clothes to harbour and breed in, as an effect of divine providence, deſigned to deter men and women from *ſluttiſhneſs* and ſordidneſs, and to provoke them to cleanlineſs and neatneſs. *Ray on the Creat.*

SLY. *adj.* [ꞅliꝺ, Saxon, ſlippery and metaphorically deceitful; *ſlægur*, Iſlandick.] Meanly artful; ſecretly inſidious; cunning.

For my *ſly* wiles and ſubtle craftineſs,
The title of the kingdom I poſſeſs. *Hubb. Tale.*

And for I doubt the Greekiſh monarch *ſly*,
Will uſe with him ſome of his wonted craft. *Fairfax.*

—— His proud ſtep he ſcornful turn'd,
And with *ſly* circumſpection. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Envy is a curſed plant: ſome fibres of it are rooted almoſt in every man's nature, and it works in a *ſly* and imperceptible manner. *Watts.*

It is odious in a man to look *ſly* and leering at a woman. *Clariſſa.*

Sly'ly. *adv.* [from *ſly.*] With ſecret artifice; inſidiouſly.

To **Smack.** *v. n.* [ꞅmæckan, Saxon; *ſmaecken*, Dutch.] 1. To have a taſte; to be tinctured with any particular taſte. 2. To have a tincture or quality infuſed. 3. To make a noiſe by ſeparation of the lips ſtrongly preſſed together, as after a taſte. 4. To kiſs with a cloſe compreſſion of the lips, ſo as to be heard when they ſeparate.

(2.) All ſects, all ages, *ſmack* of this vice and he
To die for it! *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

—— He is but a baſtard to the time,
That doth not *ſmack* of obſervation. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

(3.) She kiſs'd with *ſmacking* lip the ſnoring lout;
For ſuch a kiſs demands a pair of gloves. *Gay.*

(4.) He gives a *ſmacking* buſs. *Pope.*

To **Smack.** *v. a.* 1. To kiſs. 2. To make to emit any quick ſmart noiſe.

(1.) So careleſs flowers, ſtrow'd on the waters face,
The curled whirlpools ſuck, *ſmack*, and embrace,
Yet drown them. *Donne.*

(2.) More than one ſteed muſt Delia's empire feel,
Who ſits triumphant o'er the flying wheel;
And as ſhe guides it through th' admiring throng,
With what an air ſhe *ſmack* the ſilken throng! *Young.*

Smack. *n. ſ.* [*ſmaeck*, Dutch; from the verb.] 1. Taſte; ſavour. 2. Tincture; quality from ſomething mixed. 3. A pleaſing taſte. 4. A ſmall quantity; a taſte. 5. The act of parting the lips audibly, as after a pleaſing taſte. 6. A loud kiſs. 7. [Snacca, Saxon; *ſneckra*, Iſlandick.] A ſmall ſhip.

(2.) The child, that ſucketh the milk of the nurſe, learns his firſt ſpeech of her; the which, being the firſt inured to his tongue, is ever after moſt pleaſing unto him; inſomuch, that though he afterwards be taught Engliſh, yet the *ſmack* of the firſt will always abide with him. *Spenſer.*

Your lordſhip, though not clean paſt your youth, hath yet ſome *ſmack* of age in you, ſome reliſh of the ſaltneſs of time, and have a care of your health. *Shakeſp. Hen. IV.*

It cauſed the neighbours to rue, that a petty *ſmack* only of popery opened a gap to the oppreſſion of the whole. *Carew.*

——— As the Pythagorean ſoul
Runs through all beaſts, and fiſh and fowl,
And has a *ſmack* of ev'ry one,
So love does, and has ever done. *Hudibras.*

(3.) —— Stack peaſe upon hovel;
To cover it quickly let owner regard,
Leſt dove and the cadow there finding a *ſmack*,
With ill ſtormy weather do periſh thy ſtack. *Tuſſer.*

(4.) ——— Trembling to approach
The little barrel, which he fears to broach,
H' eſſays the wimble, often draws it back,
And deals to thirſty ſervants but a *ſmack*. *Dryd. Perſ.*

(6.) ———— He took
The bride about the neck, and kiſs'd her lips
With ſuch a clamorous *ſmack*, that at the parting
All the church echo'd. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

I ſaw the lecherous citizen turn back
His head, and on his wife's lip ſteal a *ſmack*. *Donne.*

SMALL. *adj.* [ꞅmall, Saxon; *ſmal*, Dutch; *ſmaar*, Iſlandick.] 1. Little in quantity; not great. 2. Slender; exile; minute. 3. Little in degree. 4. Little in importance; petty; minute. 5. Little in the principal quality, as *ſmall* beer; not ſtrong; weak.

(1.) For a *ſmall* moment have I forſaken thee, but with great mercies will I gather thee. *Iſa.* liv. 7.

Death only this myſterious truth unfolds,
The mighty ſoul how *ſmall* a body holds. *Dryd. Juv.*

All numeration is but ſtill the adding of one unit more, and giving to the whole together a diſtinct name, whereby to diſtinguiſh it from every *ſmaller* or greater multitude of units. *Locke.*

The ordinary *ſmalleſt* meaſure we have is looked on as an unit in number. *Locke.*

The danger is leſs when the quantity of the fluids is too *ſmall*, than when it is too great; for a *ſmaller* quantity will paſs where a larger cannot, but not contrariwiſe. *Arbuthnot.*

Good cooks cannot abide fiddling work: ſuch is the dreſſing of *ſmall* birds, requiring a world of cookery. *Swift.*

(2.) After the earthquake a fire, and after the fire a ſtill *ſmall* voice. 1 *Kings*, xix. 12.

Your ſin and calf I burnt, and ground it very *ſmall*, 'till it was as *ſmall* as duſt. *Deut.* ix. 21.

—— Thoſe wav'd their limber fans
For wings, and *ſmalleſt* lineaments exact. *Milton.*

Small grained ſand is eſteemed the beſt for the tenant, and the large for the landlord and land. *Mort. Huſb.*

(3.) There aroſe no *ſmall* ſtir about that way. *Acts*, xix. 23.

(4.) Is it a *ſmall* matter that thou haſt taken my huſband? *Geneſis.*

Narrow man being fill'd with little ſhares,
Courts, city, church, are all ſhops of *ſmall* wares;
All having blown to ſparks their noble fire,
And drawn their ſound gold ingot into wire. *Donne.*

Some mens behaviour is like a verſe, wherein every ſyllable is meaſured: how can a man comprehend great matters that breaketh his mind too much to *ſmall* obſervations? *Bacon.*

Knowing by fame, *ſmall* poets, *ſmall* muſicians,
Small painters, and ſtill *ſmaller* politicians. *Harte.*

Small is the ſubject, but not ſo the praiſe. *Pope.*

(5.) Go down to the cellar to draw ale or ſmall beer. *Swift.*

SMALL. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] The ſmall or narrow part of any thing. It is particularly applied to the part of the leg below the calf.

Her garment was cut after ſuch a faſhion, that though the length of it reached to the ancles, yet in her going one might ſometimes diſcern the *ſmall* of her leg. *Sidney.*

Into her legs I'd have love's iſſues fall,
And all her calfs into a gouty *ſmall*. *Suckling.*

His excellency, having mounted on the *ſmall* of my leg, advanced forwards. *Gul. Trav.*

SMA'LLAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmall age*, becauſe it ſoon withers, *Skinner. Eleoſelinon*, Lat.] A plant. It is a ſpecies of parſley, and a common weed by the ſides of ditches and brooks. *Miller.*—*Smallage* is raiſed by ſlips or ſeed, which is reddiſh, and pretty big, of a roundiſh oval figure; a little more full and riſing on one ſide than the other, and ſtreaked from one end to the other. *Mort. Huſb.*

SMA'LLCOAL. *n. ſ.* [*ſmall* and *coal*.] Little wood coals uſed to light fires.

A *ſmallcoal* man, by waking one of theſe diſtreſſed gentlemen, ſaved him from ten years impriſonment. *Spectat.*

When *ſmallcoal* murmurs in the hoarſer throat,
From ſmutty dangers guard thy threaten'd coat. *Gay.*

SMA'LLCRAFT. *n. ſ.* [*ſmall* and *craft*.] A little veſſel below the denomination of ſhip.

Shall he before me ſign, whom t' other day
A *ſmallcraft* veſſel hither did convey;
Where ſtain'd with prunes, and rotten figs, he lay. *Dryd.*

SMA'LLPOX. *n. ſ.* [*ſmall* and *pox*.] An eruptive diſtemper of great malignity: *variolae.*

He fell ſick of the *ſmallpox*. *Wiſem.*

SMA'LLY. *adv.* [from *ſmall*.] In a little quantity; with minuteneſs; in a little or low degree.

A child that is ſtill, and ſomewhat hard of wit, is never choſen by the father to be made a ſcholar, or elſe, when he cometh to the ſchool, is *ſmally* regarded. *Aſcham.*

SMA'LNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmall*.] 1. Littleneſs; not greatneſs. 2. Littleneſs; want of bulk; minuteneſs; exility. 3. Want of ſtrength; weakneſs.

(1.) The parts in glaſs are evenly ſpread, but are not ſo cloſe as in gold; as we ſee by the eaſy admiſſion of light, and by the *ſmalneſs* of the weight. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

(2.) Whatſoever is inviſible, in reſpect of the fineneſs of the body, or the *ſmalneſs* of the parts, or ſubtilty of the motion, is little enquired. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The *ſmalneſs* of the rays of light may contribute very much to the power of the agent by which they are refracted. *Newt. Opt.*

SMALT. *n. ſ.* A beautiful blue ſubſtance, produced from two parts of zaffre being fuſed with three parts common ſalt, and one part potaſh. *Hill on Foſſils.*

To make a light purple, mingle ceruſe with logwood water; and moreover turnſoil with lac mingled with *ſmalt* of bice. *Peacham.*

SMA'RAGDINE. *adj.* [*ſmaragdinus*, Latin.] Made of emerald; reſembling emerald.

SMART. *n. ſ.* [ꞅmeoꞃta, Saxon; *ſmert*, Dutch; *ſmarta*, Swediſh.] 1. Quick, pungent, lively pain. 2 Pain, corporal or intellectual.

(1.) Then her mind, though too late, by the *ſmart*, was brought to think of the diſeaſe. *Sidney.*

(2.) Miſhaps are maſter'd by advice diſcreet,
And counſel mitigates the greateſt *ſmart*. *Fairy Queen.*

It increaſed the *ſmart* of his preſent ſufferings, to compare them with his former happineſs. *Atterbury.*

To **SMART.** *v. n.* [ꞅmeoꞃtan, Saxon; *ſmerten*, Dutch.] 1. To feel quick lively pain. 2. To feel pain of body or mind.

(1.) When a man's wounds ceaſe to *ſmart*, only becauſe he has loſt his feeling, they are nevertheleſs mortal. *South.*

Human blood, when firſt let, is mild, and will not make the eye or a freſh wound *ſmart*. *Arbuthn.*

(2.) He that is ſurety for a ſtranger ſhall *ſmart* for it. *Prov.*

No creature *ſmarts* ſo little as a fool.
Let peals of laughter, Codrus! round thee break,
Thou unconcern'd can'ſt hear the mighty crack. *Pope.*

SMART. *adj.* [from the noun.] 1. Pungent; ſharp; cauſing ſmart. 2. Quick; vigorous; active. 3. Producing any effect with force and vigour. 4. Acute; witty. 5. Briſk; vivacious; lively.

(1.) How *ſmart* a laſh that ſpeech doth give my conſcience? *Shakeſp.*

To the fair he fain would quarter ſhow,
His tender heart recoils at every blow;
If unawares he gives too *ſmart* a ſtroke,
He means but to correct, and not provoke. *Granv.*

(2.) That day was ſpent in *ſmart* ſkirmiſhes, in which many fell. *Clarend.*

This ſound proceeded from the nimble and *ſmart* percuſſions of the ambient air, made by the ſwift and irregular motions of the particles of the liquors. *Boyle.*

(3.) ——— After ſhow'rs,
The ſtars ſhine *ſmarter*, and the moon adorns,
As with unborrow'd beams, her ſharpen'd horns. *Dryden.*

(4.) It was a *ſmart* reply that Auguſtus made to one that miniſtred this comfort of the fatality of things: this was ſo far from giving any eaſe to his mind, that it was the very thing that troubled him. *Tillotſon.*

(5.) You may ſee a *ſmart* rhetorician turning his hat in his hands, during the whole courſe of his harangue. A deaf man would think he was cheapening a beaver. *Addiſon.*

Who, for the poor renown of being *ſmart*,
Would leave a ſting within a brother's heart? *Young.*

SMART. *n. ſ.* A fellow affecting briſkneſs and vivacity. A cant word.

SMA'RTLY. *adv.* [from *ſmart.*] After a ſmart manner; ſharply; briſkly; vigorouſly; wittily.

The art, order, and gravity of thoſe proceedings, where ſhort, ſevere, conſtant rules were ſet, and *ſmartly* purſued, made them leſs taken notice of. *Clarendon.*

SMA'RTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmart.*] 1. The quality of being ſmart; quickneſs; vigour. 2. Livelineſs; briſkneſs; wittineſs.

(1.) What intereſt ſuch a *ſmartneſs* in ſtriking the air hath in the production of ſound, may in ſome meaſure appear by the motion of a bullet, and that of a ſwitch or other wand, which produce no ſound, if they do but ſlowly paſs through the air; whereas if the one do ſmartly ſtrike the air, and the other be ſhot out of a gun, the celerity of their percuſſions on the air puts it into an undulating motion, which, reaching the ear, produces an audible noiſe. *Boyle.*

(2.) I defy all the clubs to invent a new phraſe, equal in wit, humour, *ſmartneſs* or politeneſs, to my ſet. *Swift.*

SMATCH. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *ſmack.*] 1. Taſte; tincture; twang. 2. [*Cæruleo*, Lat.] A bird.

(1.) Thou art a fellow of a good reſpect;
Thy life hath had ſome *ſmatch* of honour in't. *Shakeſp.*

Some nations have a peculiar guttural or naſal *ſmatch* in their language. *Hold. Elem. of Speech.*

Theſe ſalts have ſomewhat of a nitrous taſte, but mixt with a *ſmatch* of a vitriolick. *Grew.*

To **SMATTER.** *v. n.* [It is ſuppoſed to be corrupted from *ſmack* or *taſte.*] 1. To have a ſlight taſte; to have a ſlight, ſuperficial, and imperfect knowledge. 2. To talk ſuperficially or ignorantly.

(1.) Such a practice gives a ſlight *ſmattering* of ſeveral ſciences, without any ſolid knowledge. *Watts.*

Since, by a little *ſmattering* in learning, and great conceit of himſelf, he has loſt his religion, may he find it again by harder ſtudy and an humbler mind. *Bentley.*

(2.) In proper terms, ſuch as men *ſmatter*,
When they throw out and miſs the matter. *Hudibras.*

Of ſtate affairs you cannot *ſmatter*;
Are aukward when you try to flatter. *Swift.*

SMA'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Superficial or ſlight knowledge.

All other ſciences were extinguiſhed during this empire, excepting only a *ſmatter* of judicial aſtrology. *Temple.*

SMA'TTERER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmatter.*] One who has a ſlight or ſuperficial knowledge.

Theſe few who preſerve any rudiments of learning, are, except one or two *ſmatterers*, the clergy's friends. *Swift.*

To **SMEAR.** *v. a.* [ꞅmeꞃan, Saxon; *ſmeeren*, Dutch.] 1. To overſpread with ſomething viſcous and adheſive; to beſmear. 2. To ſoil; to contaminate.

(1.) If any ſuch be here, that love this painting,
Wherein you ſee me *ſmear'd*,
If any think brave death outweighs bad life,
Let him wave thus. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Then from the mountain hewing timber tall,
Began to build a veſſel of huge bulk,
Smear'd round with pitch. *Milton.*

Smear'd as ſhe was with black Gorgonean blood,
The fury ſprang above the Stygian flood. *Dryden.*

(2.) Why had I not, with charitable hand,
Took up a beggar's iſſue at my gates?
Who *ſmeared* thus, and mir'd with infamy,
I might have ſaid no part of it is mine. *Shakeſp.*

SMEAR. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] An ointment, any fat liquor or juice.

SME'ARY. *adj.* [from *ſmear.*] Dawby; adheſive.

A *ſmeary* foam works o'er my grinding jaws
And utmoſt anguiſh ſhakes my lab'ring frame. *Rowe.*

SMEATH. *n. ſ.* A ſea fowl.

To **SMEETH**, or *ſmutch.* *v. a.* [ꞅmiðde, Saxon.] To ſmoke; to blacken with ſmoke. Not in uſe.

SME'GMATICK. *adj.* [σμῆγμα.] Soapy; deterſive. *Dict.*

To **SMELL.** *v. a.* preterite and part. *ſmelt.* [Of this word the etymology is very obſcure. *Skinner*, the moſt acute of all etymologiſts, derives it from *ſmoel*, warm, Dutch; becauſe ſmells are encreaſed by heat.] 1. To perceive by the noſe. 2. To find out by mental ſagacity.

(1.) Their neighbours hear the ſame muſick, or *ſmell* the ſame perfume with themſelves: for here is enough. *Collier.*

(2.) The horſe *ſmelt* him out, and preſently a crotchet came in his head how to countermine him. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **SMELL.** *v. n.* 1. To ſtrike the noſtrils. 2. To have any particular ſcent: with *of*. 3. To have a particular tincture or ſmack of any quality. 4. To practiſe the act of ſmelling. 5. To exerciſe ſagacity.

(1.) The king is but a man as I am: the violet *ſmells* to him as it doth to me; all his ſenſes have but human conditions. *Shakeſp.*

The daintieſt ſmells of flowers are out of thoſe plants whoſe leaves *ſmell* not. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

(2.) Honey in Spain *ſmelleth* apparently *of* the roſemary or orange, from whence the bee gathereth it. *Bacon.*

A work of this nature is not to be performed on one leg, and ſhould *ſmell of* oil if duly handled. *Brown.*

If you have a ſilver ſaucepan, and the butter *ſmells of* ſmoak, lay the fault upon the coals. *Swift.*

(3.) My unſoil'd name, the auſtereneſs of my life,
Will ſo your accuſation overweigh,
That you ſhall ſtifle in your own report,
And *ſmell* of calumny. *Shakeſp.*

A man ſo *ſmelling* of the people's lee,
The court receiv'd him firſt for charity. *Dryden.*

(4.) Whoſoever ſhall make like unto that, to *ſmell* thereto, ſhall be cut off. *Exod.* xxx. 38.

I had a mind to know, whether they would find out the treaſure, and whether *ſmelling* enabled them to know what is good for their nouriſhment. *Addiſ. Spect.*

(5.) Down with the noſe, take the bridge quite away,
Of him that his particular to forefend,
Smells from the general weal. *Shakeſp.*

SMELL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Power of ſmelling; the ſenſe of which the noſe is the organ. 2. Scent; power of affecting the noſe.

(1.) Next, in the noſtrils ſhe doth uſe the *ſmell*,
As God the breath of life in them did give;
So makes he now this pow'r in them to dwell,
To judge all airs, whereby we breathe, and live. *Davies.*

(2.) The ſweeteſt *ſmell* in the air is the white double violet, which comes twice a-year. *Bacon.*

All ſweet *ſmells* have joined with them ſome earthy or crude odours. *Bacon.*

Pleaſant *ſmells* are not confined unto vegetables, but found in divers animals. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

There is a great variety of *ſmells*, though we have but a few names for them: the *ſmell* of a violet and of muſk, both ſweet, are as diſtinct as any two *ſmells*. *Locke.*

SME'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmell.*] He who ſmells.

SME'LLFEAST. *n. ſ.* [*ſmell* and *feaſt.*] A paraſite; one who haunts good tables.

The ant lives upon her own, honeſtly gotten; whereas the fly is an intruder, and a common *ſmellfeaſt* that ſpunges upon other people's trenchers. *L'Eſtr.*

SMELT. The preterite and part. paſſ. of *ſmell.*

——— A cudgel he had felt,
And far enough on this occaſion *ſmelt.* *King.*

SMELT. *n. ſ.* [ꞅmelꞇ, Saxon.] A ſmall ſea fiſh.

Of round fiſh there are brit, ſprat, barn, *ſmelts.* *Carew.*

To SMELT. *v. a.* [*ſmalta*, Iſlandick; *ſmelten*, Dutch.] To melt ore, ſo as to extract the metal.

A ſort of earth, of a duſky red colour, found chiefly in iron mines. Some of this earth contains as much iron as to render it worth *ſmelting*. *Woodw.*

SME'LTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmelt*.] One who melts oar.

The *ſmelters* come up to the aſſayers. *Woodw. on Foſſ.*

To SMERK. *v. a.* [ꞅmeꞃcian, Saxon.] To ſmile wantonly.

Certain gentlemen of the gown, whoſe aukward, ſpruce, prim, ſneering, and *ſmirking* countenances have got good preferment by force of cringing. *Swift.*

SMERKY, or *ſmirk. adj.* Nice; ſmart; jaunty.

—— Seeſt, how bragg yon bullock bears,
So *ſmirk*, ſo ſmooth his pricked ears:
His horns been as brade as rainbow bent,
His dew-lap as lith as laſs of Kent. *Spenſer.*

SME'RLIN. *n. ſ.* [*cobitis aculeata*.] A fiſh. *Ainſw.*

SMI'CKET. *n. ſ.* [Diminutive of *ſmock*, *ſmocket*, *ſmicket*.] The under garment of a woman.

To SMIGHT. For *ſmite*.

As when a griffon, ſeized of his prey,
A dragon fierce encountreth in his flight,
Through wideſt air making his idle way,
That would his rightful ravin rend away:
With hideous horror both together *ſmight*,
And ſouce ſo ſore that they the heavens affray. *Fairy Qu.*

To SMILE. *v. n.* [*ſmuylen*, Dutch.] 1 To contract the face with pleaſure; to expreſs kindneſs, love, or gladneſs, by the countenance: contrary to *frown*. 2. To expreſs ſlight contempt by the look. 3 To look gay or joyous. 4 To be favourable; to be propitious.

(1.) The goddeſs of the mountain *ſmiled* upon her votaries, and cheared them in their paſſage to her palace. *Tatler.*

The *ſmiling* infant in his hand ſhall take,
The creſted baſiliſk and ſpeckled ſnake. *Pope.*

She *ſmil'd* to ſee the doughty hero ſlain,
But, at her ſmile, the beau reviv'd again. *Pope.*

But when her anxious lord return'd,
Rais'd is her head; her eyes are dry'd:
She *ſmiles*, as William ne'er had mourn'd,
She looks, as Mary ne'er had dy'd. *Prior.*

(2.) Our king replied, which ſome will *ſmile* at now, but according to the learning of that time. *Camden.*

Should ſome more ſober critick come abroad,
If wrong, I *ſmile*; if right, I kiſs the rod. *Pope.*

'Twas what I ſaid to Crags and Child,
Who prais'd my modeſty, and *ſmil'd*. *Pope.*

(3.) Let their heirs enrich their time
With *ſmiling* plenty and fair proſp'rous days. *Shakeſp.*

——— For ſee the morn,
Unconcern'd with our unreſt, begins
Her roſy progreſs *ſmiling*. *Milton.*

——— All thing's *ſmil'd*,
Birds on the branches warbling. *Milton.*

The river of bliſs, through midſt of heaven
Rolls o'er Elyſian flow'rs her amber ſtream;
With theſe that never fade the ſpirits elect
Bind their reſplendent locks inwreath'd with beams,
Now in looſe garlands thick thrown off, the bright
Pavement, that like a ſea of jaſper ſhone,
Impurpled with celeſtial roſes *ſmil'd*. *Milton.*

——— The deſart *ſmil'd*,
And paradiſe was open'd in the wild. *Pope.*

(4.) Then let me not let paſs.
Occaſion which now *ſmiles*. *Milton.*

Me all too mean for ſuch a taſk I weet,
Yet if the ſov'reign lady deigns to *ſmile*,
I'll follow Horace with impetuous heat,
And cloath the verſe in Spenſer's native ſtyle. *Prior.*

SMILE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. A ſlight contraction of the face; a look of pleaſure, or kindneſs; oppoſed to *frown*. 2. Gay or joyous appearance

(1.) I frown upon him, yet he loves me ſtill.—

—Oh that your frowns would teach my *ſmiles* ſuch ſkill.
Shakeſp. Midſ. Night's Dream.

No man marks the narrow ſpace
'Twixt a priſon and a *ſmile*. *Wotton.*

To theſe, that ſober race of men, whoſe lives
Religious titled them the ſons of God,
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame
Ignobly, to the trains and to the *ſmiles*
Of theſe fair atheiſts. *Milton.*

——— Sweet intercourſe
Of looks and *ſmiles*: for *ſmiles* from reaſon flow,
To brute denied, and are of love the food. *Milton.*

(2.) Yet what avail her unexhauſted ſtores,
Her blooming mountains and her ſunny ſhores,
With all the gifts that heav'n and earth impart,
The *ſmiles* of nature, and the charms of art. *Addiſon.*

SMI'LINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſmiling*.] With a look of pleaſure.

——— His flaw'd heart,
'Twixt two extremes of paſſion, joy and grief,
Burſt *ſmilingly*. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

Carneades ſtopping him *ſmilingly*, told him, we are not ſo forward to loſe good company. *Boyle.*

To SMILT. *v. n.* [corrupted from *ſmelt*, or *melt*.]

Having too much water, many corns will *ſmilt*, or have their pulp turned into a ſubſtance like thick cream. *Mortimer.*

To SMIRCH. *v. a.* [from *murk* or *murcky*.] To cloud; to duſk; to ſoil.

I'll put myſelf in poor and mean attire,
And with a kind of umber *ſmirch* my face. *Shakeſp.*

Like the ſhaven Hercules in the *ſmirch* worm-eaten tapeſtry. *Shakeſp.*

To SMIRK. *v. a.* To look affectedly ſoft or kind.

Her grizzled locks aſſume a *ſmirking* grace,
And art has levell'd her deep-furrow'd face. *Young.*

SMIT. The participle paſſive of *ſmite*.

Fir'd with the views this glitt'ring ſcene diſplays,
And *ſmit* with paſſion for my country's praiſe,
My artleſs reed attempts this lofty theme,
Where ſacred Iſis rolls her ancient ſtream. *Tickel.*

To SMITE. *v. a.* preterite *ſmote*; part. paſſ. *ſmit*, *ſmitten*. [ꞅmitan, Saxon; *ſmijten*, Dutch.] 1. To ſtrike; to reach with a blow. 2. To kill; to deſtroy. 3. To afflict; to chaſten. A ſcriptural expreſſion. 4. To blaſt. 5. To affect with any paſſion.

(1.) So ſweet a kiſs the golden ſun gives not
To thoſe freſh morning drops upon the roſe,
As thy eye beams, when their freſh rays have *ſmote*
The night of dew that on my cheeks down flows. *Shakeſp.*

The ſword of Satan with ſteep force to *ſmite*,
Deſcending. *Milton.*

(2.) The ſervants of David had *ſmitten* of Benjamin's men, ſo that three hundred and threeſcore died. *2 Sam.* ii. 31.

God *ſmote* him for his errour, and he died. *2 Sam.* vi.

(3.) Let us not miſtake God's goodneſs, nor imagine, becauſe he *ſmites* us, that we are forſaken by him. *Wake.*

(4.) And the flax and the barley was *ſmitten*, but the wheat and the rye not. *Exodus.*

(5.) I wander where the muſes haunt,
Clear ſpring, or ſhady grove, or ſunny hill,
Smit with the love of ſacred ſong. *Milton.*

Tempt not the Lord thy God, he ſaid, and ſtood;
But Satan *ſmitten* with amazement fell. *Milton.*

See what the charms that *ſmite* the ſimple heart,
Not touch'd by nature, and not reach'd by art. *Pope.*

Smit with the love of ſiſter arts we came,
And met congenial, mingling flame with flame. *Pope.*

To SMITE. *v. n.* To ſtrike; to collide.

The heart melteth, and the knees *ſmite* together. *Nahum.*

SMI'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmite*.] He who ſmites.

I gave my back to the *ſmiters*, and my cheeks to them that pluck off the hair. *Iſa.* l. 6.

SMITH. *n. ſ* [ꞅmið, Saxon; *ſmeth*, Germ. *ſmid*, Dutch; from ꞅmitan, Saxon, to beat.] 1. One who forges with his hammer; one who works in metals. 2. He that makes or effects any thing.

(1.) He doth nothing but talk of his horſe, and can ſhoe him. I am afraid his mother played falſe with a *ſmith*. *Shakeſp.*

Lawleſs man, the anvil dares profane,
And forge that ſteel by which a man is ſlain:
Which earth at firſt for plough-ſhares did afford;
Nor yet the *ſmith* had learn'd to form a ſword. *Tate.*

The ordinary qualities obſervable in iron, or a diamond, that make their true complex idea, a *ſmith* or a jeweller commonly knows better than a philoſopher. *Locke.*

(2.) ——— The doves repented, though too late,
Become the *ſmiths* of their own fooliſh fate. *Dryden.*

SMI'THCRAFT. *n. ſ.* [ꞅmıðcꞃæꝼꞇ, Sax.] The art of a ſmith.

Inventors of paſtorage, *ſmithcraft*, and muſick. *Raleigh.*

SMI'THERY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmith*.] The ſhop of a ſmith.

SMI'THING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmith*.] *Smithing* is an art manual, by which an irregular lump, or ſeveral lumps of iron is wrought into an intended ſhape.
Moxon's Mechan. Exerciſes.

SMI'THY. *n. ſ.* [ꞅmıððe, Saxon.] The ſhop of a ſmith.

His blazing locks ſent forth a crackling ſound,
And hiſs'd, like red hot iron, within the *ſmithy* drown'd.
Dryden.

SMITT. *n. ſ.* The fineſt of the clayey ore, made up into balls, they uſe for marking of ſheep, and call it *ſmitt*.
Woodward.

SMI'TTEN. The participle paſſive of *ſmite*. Struck; killed; affected with paſſion.

How agree the kettle and the earthen pot together? for if the one be *ſmitten* againſt the other, it ſhall be broken. *Ecclus.*

We did eſteem him ſtricken, *ſmitten* of God and afflicted.
Iſa. liii. 4.

By the advantages of a good perſon and a pleaſing converſation, he made ſuch an impreſſion in her heart as could not be effaced: and he was himſelf no leſs *ſmitten* with Conſtantia.
Addiſon.

SMOCK. *n. ſ.* [ꞅmoc, Saxon.] 1. The under garment of a woman; a ſhift. 2. *Smock* is uſed in a ludicrous kind of compoſition for any thing relating to women.

(1.) Her body covered with a light taffeta garment, ſo cut, as the wrought *ſmock* came through it in many places. *Sidney.*

How do'ſt thou look now? oh ill-ſtar'd wench!
Pale as thy *ſmock!* when we ſhall meet at compt;
This look of thine will hurl my ſoul from heav'n. *Shakeſp.*

Their apparel was linnen breeches, and over that a *ſmock* cloſe girt unto them with a towel. *Sandys.*

Though Artemiſia talks by fits,
Of councils, claſſicks, fathers, wits;
Reads Malbranche, Boyle, and Locke:
Yet in ſome things, methinks, ſhe fails,
'Twere well, if ſhe would pair her nails,
And wear a cleaner *ſmock*. *Swift.*

(2.) At *ſmock*-treaſon, matron, I believe you;
And if I were your huſband; but when I
Truſt to your cob-web boſoms any other,
Let me there die a fly, and feaſt yon ſpider. *B. Johnſon.*

——— Plague on his *ſmock*-loyalty!
I hate to ſee a brave bold fellow ſotted,
Made ſour and ſenſeleſs, turn'd to whey by love. *Dryden.*

SMOCKFA'CED. *adj.* [*ſmock* and *face*.] Palefaced; maidenly.

Old chiefs reflecting on their former deeds,
Diſdain to ruſt with batter'd invalids;
But active in the foremoſt ranks appear,
And leave young *ſmockfac'd* beaux to guard the rere. *Fenton.*

SMOKE. *n. ſ.* [*ys-mwg*, Welſh; ꞅmec, ꞅmoec, Saxon; *ſmoock*, Dutch.] The viſible effluvium, or ſooty exhalation from any thing burning.

She might utter out ſome *ſmoke* of thoſe flames wherewith elſe ſhe was not only burned, but ſmothered. *Sidney.*

Stand off, and let me take the air,
Why ſhould the *ſmoke* purſue the fair? *Cleaveland.*
He knew tears cauſed by *ſmoke*, but not by flame. *Cowley.*
All involv'd with ſtench and *ſmoke*. *Milton.*

As *ſmoke* that riſes from the kindling fires,
Is ſeen this moment, and the next expires. *Prior.*

Smoke paſſing through flame cannot but grow red hot, and red hot *ſmoke* can appear no other than flame. *Newton.*

To **SMOKE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To emit a dark exhalation by heat. 2. To burn; to be kindled. A ſcriptural term. 3. To move with ſuch ſwiftneſs as to kindle; to move very faſt ſo as to raiſe duſt like ſmoke. 4. To ſmell, or hunt out. 5. To uſe tobacco. 6. To ſuffer; to be puniſhed.

(1.) When the ſun went down, a *ſmoking* furnace and a burning lamp paſſed between thoſe pieces. *Gen.* xv. 17.

——— His brandiſh'd ſteel,
Which *ſmoak'd* with bloody execution. *Shakeſpeare.*
To him no temple ſtood nor altar *ſmok'd*. *Milton.*

For Venus, Cytherea was invok'd,
Altars for Pallas to Athena *ſmok'd*. *Granv.*

(2.) The anger of the Lord ſhall *ſmoak* againſt that man.
Deut.

(3.) Aventinus drives his chariot round:
Proud of his ſteeds he *ſmokes* along the field:
His father's hydra fills the ample ſhield. *Dryd. Æn.*

With haſty hand the ruling reins he drew,
He laſh'd the courſers, and the courſers flew;
Beneath the bending yoke alike they held
Their equal pace, and *ſmok'd* along the field. *Pope.*

(4.) He hither came t' obſerve and *ſmoke*
What courſes other riſkers took. *Hudibras.*

I began to *ſmoke* that they were a parcel of mummers, and wondered that none of the Middleſex juſtices took care to lay ſome of them by the heels. *Addiſ. Freeh.*

(6.) Maugre all the world will I keep ſafe,
Or ſome of you ſhall *ſmoke* for it in Rome. *Shakeſp.*

To **SMOKE.** *v. a.* 1. To ſcent by ſmoke; to medicate by ſmoke, or dry in ſmoke. 2. To ſmell out; to find out. 3. To ſneer; to ridicule to the face.

(1.) Frictions of the back-bone with flannel, *ſmoaked* with penetrating aromatical ſubſtances, have proved effectual. *Arb.*

(2.) He was firſt *ſmok'd* by the old lord; when his diſguiſe and he is parted, what a ſprat you ſhall find him? *Shakeſp.*

Tom Tattle paſſes for an impertinent, and Will. Trippet begins to be *ſmok'd*, in caſe I continue this paper. *Addiſ. Sp.*

(3.) *Smoke* the fellow there. *Congreve.*

To **SMOKE-*dry*** *v. a.* [*ſmoke* and *dry*.] To dry by ſmoke.

Smoke-dry the fruit, but not if you plant them. *Mort.*

SMO'KER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmoke*.] 1. One that dries or perfumes by ſmoke. 2. One that uſes tobacco.

SMO'KELESS. *adj.* [from *ſmoke*.] Having no ſmoke.

Tenants with ſighs the *ſmokeleſs* tow'rs ſurvey,
And turn th' unwilling ſteed another way. *Pope.*

SMO'KY. *adj.* [from *ſmoke*.] 1. Emitting ſmoke; fumid. 2. Having the appearance or nature of ſmoke. 3. Noiſome with ſmoke.

(1.) Victorious to the top aſpires,
Involving all the wood in *ſmoky* fires. *Dryden.*

(2.) London appears in a morning drowned in a black cloud, and all the day after ſmothered with *ſmoky* fog, the conſequence whereof proves very offenſive to the lungs. *Harvey.*

If blaſt ſeptentrional with bruſhing wings
Sweep up the *ſmoky* miſts, and vapours damp,
Then woe to mortals. *Philips.*

(3.) ——— O he's as tedious
As a tired horſe, or as a railing wife,
Worſe than a *ſmoky* houſe. *Shakeſp.*

——— Courteſy
Is ſooner found in lowly ſheds,
With *ſmoky* rafters, than in tap'ſtry halls
And courts of princes. *Milton.*

Morpheus, the humble god that dwells
In cottages and *ſmoky* cells,
Hates gilded roofs and beds of down;
And though he fears no princes frown,
Flies from the circle of a crown. *Denham.*

SMO'OTH. [ꞅmeð, ꞅmoeð, Saxon; *mwyth*, Welſh.] 1. Even on the ſurface; not rough; level; having no aſperities. 2. Evenly ſpread; gloſſy. 3. Equal in pace; without ſtarts or obſtruction. 4. Gently flowing. 5. Voluble; not harſh; ſoft. 6. Bland; mild; adulatory.

(1.) Behold Eſau my brother is a hairy man, and I am a *ſmooth* man. *Gen.* xxvii. 11.

Miſſing thee, I walk unſeen,
On the dry *ſmooth*-ſhaven green,
To behold the wandring moon,
Riding near her higheſt noon. *Milton.*

The outlines muſt be *ſmooth*, imperceptible to the touch, and even without eminences or cavities. *Dryden.*

Nor box nor limes, without their uſe,
Smooth-grain'd, and proper for the turner's trade:
Which curious hands may carve, and ſteel with eaſe invade. *Dryden.*

(2.) He for the promis'd journey bids prepare
The *ſmooth*-hair'd horſes and the rapid car. *Pope.*

(3.) By the hand he took me rais'd,
And over fields and waters, as in air,
Smooth-ſliding without ſtep. *Milton.*

The fair-hair'd queen of love
Deſcends *ſmooth*-gliding from the courts above. *Pope.*

(4.) *Smooth* Adonis from his rock
Ran purple to the ſea. *Milton.*

(5.) When ſage Minerva roſe,
From her ſweet lips *ſmooth* elocution flows. *Gay.*

So, Dick adept, tuck back thy hair;
And I will pour into thy ear
Remarks, which none did e'er diſcloſe,
In *ſmooth*-pac'd verſe or hobling proſe. *Prior.*

(6.) ———— The ſubtle fiend,
Though inly ſtung with anger and diſdain,
Diſſembled, and this anſwer *ſmooth* return'd. *Milt. P. R.*

This *ſmooth* diſcourſe and mild behaviour oft
Conceal a traitor. *Addiſon.*

He was *ſmooth*-tongued, gave good words, and ſeldom loſt his temper. *Arbuthn. Hiſt. of John Bull.*

The madding monarchs to compoſe
The Pylian prince, the *ſmooth* ſpeech'd Neſtor, roſe. *Tickel.*

To Smooth. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] 1. To level; to make even on the ſurface. 2. To work into a ſoft uniform maſs. 3. To make eaſy; to rid from obſtructions. 4. To make flowing; to free from harſhneſs. 5. To palliate; to ſoften. 6. To calm; to mollify. 7. To eaſe. 8. To flatter; to ſoften with blandiſhments.

(1.) The carpenter encouraged the goldſmith, and he that *ſmootheth* with the hammer him that ſmote the anvil. *Iſa.* xli.

Smiling ſhe ſeem'd, and full of pleaſing thought,
From ocean as ſhe firſt began to riſe,
And *ſmooth'd* the ruffled ſeas, and clear'd the ſkies. *Dryden.*

Now on the wings of winds our courſe we keep;
The God hath *ſmooth'd* the waters of the deep. *Pope's Odyſ.*

(2.) It brings up again into the mouth that which it had ſwallowed, and chewing it, grinds and *ſmooths* it, and afterwards ſwallows it into another ſtomach. *Ray on the Creation.*

(3.) Thou, Abelard! the laſt ſad office pay,
And *ſmooth* my paſſage to the realms of day. *Pope.*

(4.) In their motions harmony divine
So *ſmooths* her charming tones. *Milton.*

All your muſe's ſofter art diſplay,
Let Carolina *ſmooth* the tuneful lay:
Lull with Amelia's liquid name the Nine,
And ſweetly flow through all the royal line. *Pope.*

(5.) Had it been a ſtranger, not my child,
To *ſmooth* his fault, I would have been more mild. *Shak.*

(6.) Now breathe we, lords; good fortune bids us pauſe,
And *ſmooth* the frowns of war with peaceful looks. *Shakeſp.*

Each perturbation *ſmooth'd* with outward calm. *Milton.*

(7.) Reſtor'd it ſoon will be; the means prepar'd,
The difficulty *ſmooth'd*, the danger ſhar'd:
Be but yourſelf. *Dryden.*

(8.) Becauſe I cannot flatter and look fair,
Smile in men's faces, *ſmooth*, deceive, and cog,
Duck with French nods, and apiſh courteſy,
I muſt be held a rancorous enemy. *Shakeſp.*

This man's a flatt'rer? if one be,
So are they all; for every greeze of fortune
Is *ſmooth*'d by that below. *Shakeſp.*

To Smo'othen. *v. a.* [A bad word among mechanicks, for *ſmooth*.] To make even and ſmooth.

With edged grooving tools they cut down and *ſmoothen* the extuberances left. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

Smo'othfaced. *adj.* [*ſmooth* and *face*.] Mild looking; having a ſoft air.

O, ſhall I ſay I thank you, gentle wife?
— Not ſo, my lord: a twelve month and a day,
I'll mark no words that *ſmoothfac'd* woers ſay. *Shakeſp.*

———— Let their heirs
Enrich their time to come with *ſmoothfac'd* peace,
With ſmiling plenty, and fair proſp'rous days. *Shak. R. III.*

Smo'othly. *adv.* [from *ſmooth*.] 1. Not roughly; evenly. 2. With even glide. 3. Without obſtruction; eaſily; readily. 4. With ſoft and bland language.

(2.) — The muſick of that murm'ring ſpring
Is not ſo mournful as the ſtrains you ſing;
Nor rivers winding through the vales below
So ſweetly warble, or ſo *ſmoothly* flow. *Pope.*

(3.) Had Joſhua been mindful, the fraud of the Gibeonites could not ſo *ſmoothly* have paſt uneſpied, 'till there was no help. *Hooker.*

Smo'othness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmooth*.] 1. Evenneſs on the ſurface; freedom from aſperity. 2. Softneſs or mildneſs on the palate. 3. Sweetneſs and ſoftneſs of numbers. 4. Blandneſs and gentleneſs of ſpeech.

(1.) A countryman feeding his flock by the ſeaſide, it was ſo delicate a fine day, that the *ſmoothneſs* of the water tempted him to ſet up for a merchant. *L'Eſtrange.*

The nymph is all into a laurel gone,
The *ſmoothneſs* of her ſkin remains alone. *Dryden.*

(2.) Fallacious drink! ye honeſt men beware,
Nor truſt its *ſmoothneſs*; the third circling glaſs
Suffices virtue. *Phillips.*

(3.) As French has more fineneſs and *ſmoothneſs* at this time, ſo it had more compaſs, ſpirit, and force in Montaigne's age. *Temple.*

Virgil, though ſmooth, where *ſmoothneſs* is required, is ſo far from affecting it, that he rather diſdains it; frequently uſing ſynalephas, and concluding his ſenſe in the middle of his verſe. *Dryden.*

(4.) She is too ſubtle for thee; and her *ſmoothneſs*,
Her very ſilence, and her patience,
Speak to the people, and they pity her. *Shakeſp.*

Smote. The preterite of *ſmite*.

Death with a trident *ſmote*. *Milton.*

To Smo'ther. *v. a.* [ſmoꞃan, Saxon.] 1. To ſuffocate with ſmoke, or by excluſion of the air. 2. To ſuppreſs.

(1.) She might give paſſage to her thoughts, and ſo as it were utter out ſome ſmoke of thoſe flames, wherewith elſe ſhe was not only burned but *ſmothered*. *Sidney.*

———— We *ſmother'd*
The moſt repleniſhed ſweet work of nature,
That from the prime creation e'er ſhe fram'd. *Shakeſp.*

We are enow yet living in the field,
To *ſmother* up the Engliſh in our throngs. *Shakeſp. H. V.*

The helpleſs traveller, with wild ſurpriſe,
Sees the dry deſart all around him riſe,
And *ſmother'd* in the duſty whirlwind dies. *Addiſ. Cat.*

(2.) Lewd and wicked cuſtom, beginning perhaps at the firſt amongſt few, afterwards, ſpreading into greater multitudes, and ſo continuing; from time may be of force, even in plain things, to *ſmother* the light of natural underſtanding. *Hooker.*

She was warmed with the graceful appearance of the hero: ſhe *ſmothered* thoſe ſparkles out of decency, but converſation blew them up into a flame. *Dryd. Æn. Dedic.*

Smo'ther. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. A ſtate of ſuppreſſion. Not in uſe. 2. Smoke; thick duſk.

(1.) This unfortunate prince, after a long *ſmother* of diſcontent, and hatred of many of his nobility and people, breaking forth at times into ſeditions, was at laſt diſtreſſed by them. *Bac.*

A man were better relate himſelf to a ſtatue, than ſuffer his thoughts to paſs in *ſmother*. *Bacon.*

Nothing makes a man ſuſpect much, more than to know little; and therefore men ſhould procure to know more, and not to keep their ſuſpicions in *ſmother*. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

(2.) Thus muſt I from the ſmoke into the *ſmother*,
From tyrant duke into a tyrant brother. *Shakeſp.*

Where yon diſorder'd heap of ruin lies,
Stones rent from ſtones, where clouds of duſt ariſe,
Amid' that *ſmother* Neptune holds his place. *Dryd. Æn.*

The greater part enter only like mutes to fill the ſtage, and ſpend their taper in ſmoke and *ſmother*. *Collier on Fame.*

To **Smo'ther.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To ſmoke without vent. 2. To be ſuppreſſed or kept cloſe.

(1.) Hay and ſtraw have a very low degree of heat? but yet cloſe and *ſmothering*, and which drieth not. *Bac. Nat. Hiſt.*

(2.) The advantage of converſation is ſuch, that, for want of company, a man had better talk to a poſt than let his thoughts lie ſmoking and *ſmothering*. *Collier of Friendſhip.*

Smo'uldering. } [This word ſeems a participle; but I
Smo'uldry. } know not whether the verb *ſmoulder* be in uſe: ſmoȝan, Saxon, to ſmother; *ſmoel*, Dutch, hot.] Burning and ſmoking without vent.

None can breathe, nor ſee, nor hear at will,
Through *ſmouldry* cloud of duſkiſh ſtinking ſmoke;
That th' only breath him daunts who hath eſcap'd the ſtroke. *Fairy Queen.*

In ſome cloſe pent room it crept along,
And, *ſmould'ring* as it went, in ſilence fed;
'Till th' infant monſter, with devouring ſtrong,
Walk'd boldly upright with exalted head. *Dryden.*

SMUG. *adj.* [*ſmuck*, dreſs; *ſmucken*, to dreſs, Dutch.] Nice; ſpruce; dreſſed with affectation of niceneſs, but without elegance.

There I have a bankrupt for a prodigal, who dares ſcarce ſhew his head on the Rialto; a beggar, that uſed to come ſo *ſmug* upon the mart. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Ven.*

He who can make your viſage leſs horrid, and your perſon more *ſmug*, is worthy ſome good reception. *Spectator.*

To **Smug.** *v. a.* To adorn; to ſpruce.

——— My men,
In Circe's houſe, were all, in ſeverall baine
Studiouſly ſweetn'd, *ſmug'd* with oile, and deckt
With in and outweeds. *Chapman.*

To **SMU'GGLE.** *v. a.* [*ſmockelen*, Dutch.] To import or export goods without paying the cuſtoms.

Smu'ggler. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmuggle.*] A wretch, who, in defiance of juſtice and the laws, imports or exports goods either contraband or without payment of the cuſtoms.

Smu'gly. *adv.* [from *ſmug.*] Neatly; ſprucely.

Lilies and roſes will quickly appear,
And her face will look wond'rous *ſmugly*. *Gay.*

Smu'gness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmug.*] Spruceneſs; neatneſs.

SMUT. *n. ſ.* [ſmitta, Saxon; *ſmette*, Dutch.] 1. A ſpot made with ſoot or coal. 2. Muſt or blackneſs gathered on corn; mildew. 3. Obſcenity.

(2.) Farmers have ſuffered by ſmutty wheat, when ſuch will not ſell for above five ſhilings a buſhel; whereas that which is free from *ſmut* will ſell for ten. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

To **Smut.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To ſtain; to mark with ſoot or coal. 2. To taint with mildew.

(1.) He is far from being *ſmutted* with the ſoil of atheiſm. *More.*

A fuller had invitation from a collier to live with him: he gave him a thouſand thanks; but, ſays he, as faſt as I make any thing clean, you'll be *ſmutting* it again. *L'Eſtrange.*

The inſide is ſo *ſmutted* with duſt and ſmoke, that neither the marble, ſilver, nor braſs works ſhew themſelves. *Addiſon.*

I am wonderfully pleaſed to ſee my tenants play their innocent tricks, and *ſmutting* one another. *Addiſon.*

(2.) Mildew falleth upon corn, and *ſmutteth* it. *Bacon.*

To **Smut.** *v. n.* To gather muſt.

White red-eared wheat is good for clays, and bears a very good crop, and ſeldom *ſmuts*. *Mortimer.*

To **Smutch.** *v. a.* [from *ſmut.*] To black with ſmoke.

Have you ſeen but a bright lily grow,
Before rude hands have touch'd it?
Ha' you mark'd but the fall o' the ſnow,
Before the ſoil hath *ſmutch'd* it? *Ben. Johnſ. Underw.*

Smu'ttily. *adv.* [from *ſmutty.*] 1. Blackly; ſmokily. 2. Obſcenely.

Smu'ttiness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſmutty.*] 1. Soil from ſmoke. 2. Obſceneneſs.

(1.) My vines and peaches, upon my beſt ſouth walls, were apt to a ſoot or *ſmuttineſs* upon their leaves and upon their fruits, which were good for nothing. *Temple.*

Smu'tty. *adj.* [from *ſmut.*] 1. Black with ſmoke or coal. 2. Tainted with mildew. 3. Obſcene; not modeſt.

(1.) ——— The *ſmutty* grain,
With ſudden blaze diffus'd, inflames the air. *Milton.*

The *ſmutty* wainſcot full of cracks. *Swift.*

He was a *ſmutty* dog yeſterday, and coſt me near two hours to waſh the ink off his face. *Pope.*

(2.) *Smutty* corn will ſell dearer at one time than the clean at another. *Locke.*

(3.) The place is a cenſure of a profane and *ſmutty* paſſage in the Old Batchelor. *Collier.*

Snack. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnatch.*] A ſhare; a part taken by compact.

If the maſter gets the better on't, they come in for their *ſnack*. *L'Eſtrange.*

For four times talking, if one piece thou take,
That muſt be cantled, and the judge go *ſnack*. *Dryden.*

All my demurs but double his attacks;
At laſt he whiſpers, "Do, and we go *ſnacks*." *Pope.*

Sna'cot. *n. ſ.* [*acus*, Lat.] A fiſh. *Ainſw.*

Snaffle. *n. ſ.* [*ſnavel*, Dutch, the noſe.] A bridle which croſſes the noſe.

The third o' th' world is your's, which with a *ſnaffle*
You may pace eaſy; but not ſuch a wife. *Shakeſp.*

——— Sooth him with praiſe;
This, from his weaning, let him well be taught,
And then betimes in a ſoft *ſnaffle* wrought. *Dryden's Georg.*

To **Sna'ffle.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bridle; to hold in a bridle; to hold; to manage.

SNAG. *n. ſ.* [Of this word I know not the etymology or original.] 1. A jag, or ſharp protuberance. 2. A tooth left by itſelf, or ſtanding beyond the reſt; a tooth, in contempt.

(1.) ——— The one her other leg had lame,
Which with a ſtaff, all full of little *ſnags*,
She did diſport, and Impotence her name. *Fairy Queen.*

——— The coat of arms,
Now on a naked *ſnag* in triumph born,
Was hung on high. *Dryden's Æn.*

(2.) In China none hold women ſweet,
Except their *ſnags* are black as jet:
King Chihu put nine queens to death,
Convict on ſtatute, iv'ry teeth. *Prior.*

Sna'gged. } *adj.* [from *ſnag.*] Full of ſnags; full of
Sna'ggy. } ſharp protuberances; ſhooting into ſharp points.

——— His ſtalking ſteps are ſtay'd
Upon a *ſnaggy* oak, which he had torn
Out of his mother's bowels, and it made
His mortal mace, wherewith his foemen he diſmay'd. *Spenſer.*

Naked men belabouring one another with *ſnagged* ſticks, or dully falling together by the ears at fiſty-cuffs. *More.*

Snail. *n. ſ.* [ſnœgl, Saxon; *ſnegel*, Dutch.] 1. A ſlimy animal which creeps on plants, ſome with ſhells on their backs; the emblem of ſlowneſs. 2. A name given to a drone from the ſlow motion of a ſnail.

(1.) I can tell why a *ſnail* has a houſe.—Why?—Why, to put's head in; not to give it away to his daughters, and leave his horns without a caſe. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

——— Fearful commenting
Is leaden ſervitor to dull delay;
Delay leads impotent and *ſnail*-pac'd beggary. *Shak. R. III.*

The patch is kind enough, but a huge feeder:
Snail ſlow in profit, but he ſleeps by day
More than the wild cat. *Shakeſp.*

Seeing the *ſnail*, which every where doth roam,
Carrying his own houſe ſtill, ſtill is at home,
Follow, for he is eaſy-pac'd, this *ſnail*
Be thine own palace, or the world's thy gaol. *Donne.*

There may be as many ranks of beings in the inviſible world ſuperior to us, as we our ourſelves are ſuperior to all the ranks of being beneath us in this viſible world, even though we deſcend below the *ſnail* and the oyſter. *Watts.*

(2.) Why prat'ſt thou to thyſelf, and anſwer'ſt not?
Dromio, thou drone, thou *ſnail*, thou ſlug, thou ſot! *Shak.*

SNA'IL-CLAVER, or *Snail-trefoil. n. ſ.* [*trifolium*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainſw.*

SNAKE. *n. ſ.* [ꞅnaca, Saxon; *ſnake*, Dutch.] A ſerpent of the oviparous kind, diſtinguiſhed from a viper. The ſnake's bite is harmleſs. *Snake* in poetry is a general name for a ſerpent.

—— Glo'ſter's ſhew beguiles him;
As the *ſnake*, roll'd in a flow'ry bank,
With ſhining checker'd ſlough, doth ſting a child,
That for the beauty thinks it excellent. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

We have ſcotch'd the *ſnake*, not kill'd it:
She'll cloſe, and be herſelf; whilſt our poor malice
Remains in danger of her former teeth. *Shakeſp. Macb.*

The parts muſt have their outlines in waves, reſembling the gliding of a *ſnake* upon the ground: they muſt be ſmooth and even. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

Nor chalk, nor crumbling ſtones, the food of *ſnakes*,
That work in hollow earth their winding cracks. *Dryden.*

SNA'KEROOT. *n. ſ.* [*ſnake* and *root.*] A ſpecies of birthwort growing in Virginia and Carolina.

SNA'KESHEAD. *Iris. n. ſ.* [*hermodactylus*, Lat.] A plant. The characters are: it hath a lily-ſhaped flower, of one leaf, ſhaped exactly like an iris; but has a tuberoſe root, divided into two or three dugs, like oblong bulbs. *Miller.*

SNA'KEWEED, or *Biſtort. n. ſ.* [*biſtorta*, Latin] A plant.

SNA'KEWOOD. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnake* and *wood.*] What we call *ſnake-wood* is properly the ſmaller branches of the root of a tall ſtraight tree growing in the iſland of Timor, and other parts of the Eaſt. It has no remarkable ſmell; but is of an intenſely bitter taſte. The Indians are of opinion, that it is a certain remedy for the bite of the hooded ſerpent ,and from thence its name of *lignum colubrinum*, or *ſnake-wood*. We very ſeldom uſe it. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

SNA'KY. *adj.* [from *ſnake.*] 1. Serpentine; belonging to a ſnake; reſembling a ſnake. 2. Having ſerpents.

(1.) Venomous tongue, tipt with vile adder's ſting,
Of that ſelf kind with which the furies fell
Their *ſnaky* heads do comb. *Spenſer.*

The crooked arms Meander bow'd with his ſo *ſnaky* flood,
Reſign'd for conduct the choice youth of all their mortal brood. *Chapman.*

The true lovers knot had its original from *nodus Herculaneus*, or Hercules's knot, reſembling the *ſnaky* complication in the caduceus, or rod of Hermes. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

——— So to the coaſt of Jordan he directs
His eaſy ſteps, girded with *ſnaky* wiles. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

(2.) ——— Look, look unto this *ſnaky* rod,
And ſtop your ears againſt the charming god. *B. Johnſon.*

——— In his hand
He took caduceus, his *ſnaky* wand. *Hubberd's Tale.*

What was that *ſnaky*-headed gorgon ſhield
That wiſe Minerva wore, unconquer'd virgin,
Wherewith ſhe freez'd her foes to congeal'd ſtone? *Milton.*

His flying hat was faſten'd on his head;
Wings on his heels were hung, and in his hand
He holds the virtue of the *ſnaky* wand. *Dryden.*

To SNAP. *v. a.* [The ſame with *knap.*] 1. To break at once; to break ſhort. 2. To ſtrike with a knacking noiſe, or ſharp ſound. 3. To bite. 4. To catch ſuddenly and unexpectedly. 5. [*Snappen*, Dutch.] To treat with ſharp language.

(1.) If the chain of neceſſity be no ſtronger, but that it may be *ſnapped* ſo eaſily in ſunder; if his will was no otherwiſe determined from without himſelf, but only by the ſignification of your deſire, and my modeſt intreaty, then we may conclude, human affairs are not always governed by abſolute neceſſity. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

Light is broken like a body, as when 'tis *ſnapped* in pieces by a tougher body. *Digby.*

Dauntleſs as death, away he walks;
Breaks the doors open, *ſnaps* the locks;
Searches the parlour, chamber, ſtudy,
Nor ſtops 'till he has culprit's body. *Prior.*

(2.) ——— The bowzy ſire
Firſt ſhook from out his pipe the ſeeds of fire,
Then *ſnapt* his box. *Dunciad.*

(3.) A gentleman paſſing by a coach, one of the horſes *ſnapt* off the end of his finger. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

All mungrel curs bawl, ſnarl, and *ſnap*, where the foe flies before him. *L'Eſtrange.*

A notion generally received, that a lion is dangerous to all women who are not virgins, may have given occaſion to a fooliſh report, that my lion's jaws are ſo contrived as to *ſnap* the hands of any of the female ſex, who are not thus qualified. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

He *ſnaps* deceitful air with empty jaws,
The ſubtle hare darts ſwift beneath his paws. *Gay.*

(4.) Sir Richard Graham tells the marquis he would *ſnap* one of the kids, and make ſome ſhift to carry him cloſe to their lodgings. *Wotton.*

Some with a noiſe and greaſy light
Are *ſnapt*, as men catch larks at night. *Butler.*

You ſhould have thought of this before you was taken; for now you are in no danger to be *ſnapt* ſinging again. *L'Eſtr.*

—— Did I not ſee you, raſcal, did I not!
When you lay ſnug to *ſnap* young Damon's goat? *Dryden.*

Belated ſeem on watch to lie,
And *ſnap* ſome cully paſſing by. *Swift.*

(5.) Capoch'd your rabbins of the ſynod,
And *ſnapp'd* their canons with a why not. *Hudibras.*

——— A ſurly ill-bred lord
That chides and *ſnaps* her up at every word. *Granville.*

To SNAP. *v. n.* 1. To break ſhort; to fall aſunder; to break without bending. 2. To make an effort to bite with eagerneſs.

(1.) ——— Note the ſhip's ſickneſſes, the maſt
Shak'd with an ague, and the hold and waiſt
With a ſalt dropſy clogg'd; and our tacklings
Snapping, like to too high ſtretch'd treble ſtrings. *Donne.*

The backbone is divided into ſo many vertebres for commodious bending, and not one intire rigid bone, which, being of that length, would have been often in danger of *ſnapping* in ſunder. *Ray on the Creation.*

If your ſteel be too hard, that is, too brittle, if it be a ſpring, it will not bow; but with the leaſt bending it will *ſnap* aſunder. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

The makers of theſe needles ſhould give them a due temper: for if they are too ſoft, they will bend; and if they are too brittle, they *ſnap*. *Sharp's Surgery.*

(2.) If the young dace be a bait for the old pike, I ſee no reaſon but I may *ſnap* at him. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

We *ſnap* at the bait without ever dreaming of the hook that goes along with it. *L'Eſtrange.*

——— Towzer *ſnaps*
At people's heels with frothy chaps. *Swift.*

SNAP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. The act of breaking with a quick motion. 2. A greedy fellow. 3. A quick eager bite. 4. A catch; a theft.

(2.) He had no ſooner ſaid out his ſay, but up riſes a cunning *ſnap*, then at the board. *L'Eſtrange.*

(3.) With their bills, thwarted croſſwiſe at the end, they would cut an apple in two at one *ſnap*. *Carew.*

SNA'PDRAGON, or *Calf's ſnout. n. ſ.* [*antirrhinum*, Latin.] 1. A plant. 2. A kind of play, in which brandy is ſet on fire, and raiſins thrown into it, which thoſe who are unuſed to the ſport are afraid to take out; but which may be ſafely ſnatched by a quick motion, and put blazing into the mouth, which being cloſed, the fire is at once extinguiſhed.

Sna'pper. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnap.*] One who ſnaps.

My father named me Autolicus, being letter'd under Mercury; who, as I am, was likewiſe a *ſnapper* up of unconſider'd trifles. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Sna'ppish. *adj.* [from *ſnap.*] 1. Eager to bite. 2. Peeviſh; ſharp in reply.

(1.) The *ſnappiſh* cur, the paſſenger's annoy,
Cloſe at my heel with yelping treble flies. *Swift.*

They lived in the temple; but were ſuch *ſnappiſh* curs, that they frighted away moſt of the votaries. *Spectator.*

Sna'ppishly. *adv.* [from *ſnappiſh.*] Peeviſhly; tartly.

Sna'ppishness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnappiſh.*] Peeviſhneſs; tartneſs.

Sna'psack. *n. ſ.* [*ſnappſack*, Swediſh.] A ſoldier's bag: more uſually *knapſack.*

Snare. *n. ſ.* [*ſnara*, Swediſh and Iſlandick; *ſnare*, Daniſh; *ſnoor*, Dutch.] 1. Any thing ſet to catch an animal; a gin; a net; a nooſe. 2. Any thing by which one is intrapped or intangled.

(1.) —O poor hapleſs nightingale, thought I,
How ſweet thou ſing'ſt, how near the deadly *ſnare!* *Milton.*

(2.) This I ſpeak for your own profit, not that I may caſt a *ſnare* upon you. 1 *Cor.* vii. 35.

A fool's mouth is his deſtruction, and his lips are the *ſnare* of his ſoul. *Prov.* xviii. 7.

Propound to thyſelf a conſtant rule of living, which, though it may not be fit to obſerve ſcrupulouſly, leſt it become a *ſnare* to thy conſcience, or endanger thy health, yet let not thy rule be broken. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

For thee ordain'd a help, became thy *ſnare.* *Milton.*

——— Beauty, wealth, and wit,
And proweſs, to the pow'r of love ſubmit;
The ſpreading *ſnare* for all mankind is laid,
And lovers all betray, or are betray'd. *Dryden.*

To **Snare.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To intrap; to intangle; to catch in a nooſe.

——— Glo'ſter's ſhew
Beguiles him, as the mournful crocodile
With ſorrow *ſnares* relenting paſſengers. *Shakeſp. H. VI.*

The wicked is *ſnared* in the work of his own hands. *Pſ.* ix.

——— Warn all creatures from thee
Henceforth, leſt that too heav'nly form, pretended
To helliſh falſehood, *ſnare* them. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

To **SNARL.** *v. n.* [*ſnarren*, Dutch.] 1. To growl as an angry animal; to gnarre. 2. To ſpeak roughly; to talk in rude terms.

(1.) What! were you *ſnarling* all before I came,
Ready to catch each other by the throat,
And turn you all your hatred now on me? *Shakeſp. R. III.*

——— He is born with teeth!
And ſo I was; which plainly ſignify'd
That I ſhould *ſnarl*, and bite, and play the dog. *Shak. H. VI.*

Now, for the bare-pick'd bone of majeſty,
Doth dogged war briſtle his angry creſt,
And *ſnarleth* in the gentle eyes of peace. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

The ſhe's even of the ſavage herd are ſafe:
All, when they *ſnarl* or bite, have no return
But courtſhip from the male. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

——— An angry cur
Snarls while he feeds. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

(2.) 'Tis malicious and unmanly to *ſnarl* at the little lapſes of a pen, from which Virgil himſelf ſtands not exempted. *Dryden.*

The honeſt farmer and his wife,
Two years declin'd from prime of life,
Had ſtruggled with the marriage-nooſe,
As almoſt ev'ry couple does:
Sometimes my plague! ſometimes my darling!
Kiſſing to-day, to-morrow *ſnarling.* *Prior.*

Where haſt thou been *ſnarling* odious truths, and entertaining company with diſcourſe of their diſeaſes? *Congreve.*

To **Snarl.** *v. a.* To intangle; to embarraſs. I know not that this ſenſe is well authoriſed.

Confuſed *ſnarled* conſciences render it difficult to pull out thread by thread. *Decay of Piety.*

Sna'rler. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnarl.*] One who ſnarls; a growling, ſurly, quarrelſome, inſulting fellow.

Should ſtupid libels grieve your mind,
You ſoon a remedy may find;
Lie down obſcure, like other folks,
Below the laſh of *ſnarlers* jokes. *Swift.*

Sna'ry. *adj.* [from *ſnare.*] Intangling; inſidious.

Spiders in the vault their *ſnary* webs have ſpread. *Dryden.*

Snast. *n. ſ.* The ſnuff of a candle.

It firſt burned fair, 'till ſome part of the candle was conſumed, and the ſawduſt gathering about the *ſnaſt*; but then it made the *ſnaſt* big and long, and burn duſkiſhly, and the candle waſted in half the time of the wax pure. *Bacon.*

To **SNATCH.** *v. a.* [*ſnacken*, Dutch.] 1. To ſeize any thing haſtily. 2. To tranſport or carry ſuddenly.

(1.) A virtuous mind ſhould rather wiſh to depart this world with a kind of treatable diſſolution, than to be ſuddenly cut off in a moment; rather to be taken than *ſnatched* away from the face of the earth. *Hooker.*

——— Death,
So *ſnatch'd*, will not exempt us from the pain. *Milton.*

——— Life's ſtream hurries all too faſt:
In vain ſedate reflections we would make,
When half our knowledge we muſt *ſnatch*, not take. *Pope.*

She *ſnatch'd* a ſheet of Thule from her bed:
Sudden ſhe flies, and whelms it o'er the pyre;
Down ſink the flames. *Pope's Dunciad.*

——— They, ſailing down the ſtream,
Are *ſnatch'd* immediate by the quick-eye'd trout
Or darting ſalmon. *Thomſon's Summer.*

(2.) He had ſcarce performed any part of the office of a biſhop in the dioceſe of London, when he was *ſnatched* from thence, and promoted to Canterbury. *Clarendon.*

——— Oh nature!
Inrich me with the knowledge of thy works,
Snatch me to heaven. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

To **Snatch.** *v. n.* To bite, or catch eagerly at ſomething.

Lords will not let me: if I had a monopoly of fool, they would have part on't; nay, the ladies too will be *ſnatching.* *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

He ſhall *ſnatch* on the right hand, and be hungry. *Iſ.* ix. 20.

——— Lycus, ſwifter of his feet,
Runs, doubles, winds and turns, amidſt the war;
Springs to the walls, and leaves his foes behind,
And *ſnatches* at the beam he firſt can find. *Dryden's Æn.*

Snatch. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. A haſty catch. 2. A ſhort fit of vigorous action. 3. A ſmall part of any thing; a broken part. 4. A broken or interrupted action; a ſhort fit. 5. A quip; a ſhuffling anſwer.

(2.) After a ſhower to weeding a *ſnatch*;
More eaſily weed with the root to diſpatch. *Tuſſer.*

(3.) —— She chaunted *ſnatches* of old tunes,
As one incapable of her own diſtreſs. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

In this work attempts will exceed performances, it being compoſed by *ſnatches* of time, as medical vacations would permit. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

(4.) —— The *ſnatches* in his voice,
And burſt of ſpeaking, were as his. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

They move by fits and *ſnatches*; ſo that it is not conceivable how they conduce unto a motion, which, by reaſon of its perpetuity, muſt be regular and equal. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

We have often little *ſnatches* of ſunſhine and fair weather in the moſt uncomfortable parts of the year. *Spectator.*

(5.) Come, leave your *ſnatches*, yield me a direct anſwer. *Shakeſp.*

Sna'tcher. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnatch.*] One that ſnatches, or takes any thing in haſte.

—— They of thoſe marches
Shall be a wall ſufficient to defend
Our inland from the pilfering borderers.
—— We do not mean the courſing *ſnatchers* only,
But fear the main intendment of the Scot. *Shakeſp. H. V.*

Sna'tchingly. *adv.* [from *ſnatching.*] Haſtily; with interruption.

To SNEAK. *v. n.* [ſnican, Saxon; *ſnige*, Daniſh.] 1. To creep ſlily; to come or go as if afraid to be ſeen. 2. To behave with meanneſs and ſervility; to crouch; to truckle.

(1.) Once the eagle, England, being in prey,
To her unguarded neſt the weazel, Scot,
Comes *ſneaking*, and ſo ſucks her princely eggs. *Shakeſp.*

Sneak not away, ſir; for the friar and you
Muſt have a word anon: lay hold on him. *Shakeſp.*

Diſcover'd, and defeated of your prey,
You ſkulk'd behind the fence, and *ſneak'd* away. *Dryden.*

I ought not to turn my back, and to *ſneak* off in ſilence, and leave the truth to lie baffled, bleeding, and ſlain. *Watts.*

—— He *ſneak'd* into the grave,
A monarch's half and half a harlot's ſlave. *Dunciad.*

— Are you all ready? Here's your muſick here:
Author, *ſneak* off; we'll tickle you, my dear. *Moore.*

(2.) I need ſalute no great man's threſhold, *ſneak* to none of his friends to ſpeak a good word for me to my conſcience. *South.*

Nothing can ſupport minds drooping and *ſneaking*, and inwardly reproaching them, from a ſenſe of their own guilt, but to ſee others as bad. *South's Sermons.*

When int'reſt calls off all her *ſneaking* train,
When all th' oblig'd deſert, and all the vain,
She waits, or to the ſcaffold, or the cell,
When the laſt ling'ring friend has bid farewel. *Pope.*

Tom ſtruts a ſoldier, open, bold, and brave;
Will *ſneaks* a ſcriv'ner, an exceeding knave. *Pope.*

SNE'AKER. *n. ſ.* A ſmall veſſel of drink.

I have juſt left the right worſhipful and his myrmidons about a *ſneaker* of five gallons. *Spectator.*

SNE'AKING. *participial adj.* [from *ſneak.*] 1. Servile; mean; low. 2. Covetous; niggardly; meanly parcimonious.

(1.) — When the ſmart dialogue grows rich,
With *ſneaking* dog and ugly bitch. *Rowe.*

SNE'AKINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſneaking.*] 1. Meanly; ſervilely. 2. In a covetous manner.

(1.) Do all things like a man, not *ſneakingly*:
Think the king ſees thee ſtill. *Herbert.*

—— While you *ſneakingly* ſubmit,
And beg our pardon at our feet,
Diſcourag'd by your guilty fears
To hope for quarter for your ears. *Hudibras.*

SNE'AKINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſneaking.*] 1. Niggardlineſs. 2. Meanneſs; pitifulneſs.

SNE'AKUP. *n. ſ.* [from *ſneak.*] A cowardly, creeping, inſidious ſcoundrel. Obſolete.

The prince is a jack, a *ſneakup*; and, if he were here, I would cudgel him like a dog, if he would ſay ſo. *Shak. H. IV.*

To SNEAP. *v. a.* [This word ſeems a corruption of *ſnib*, or of *ſnap*, to reprimand. Perhaps *ſnap* is in that ſenſe from *ſnib*, *ſnibbe*, Daniſh.

Men ſhulde him *ſnibbe* bitterly. *Chaucer.*]

1. To reprimand; to check. 2. To nip.

(2.) ———————— What may
Breed upon our abſence, may there blow
No *ſneaping* winds at home. *Shakeſp.*

SNEAP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A reprimand; a check.

My lord, I will not undergo this *ſneap* without reply: you call honourable boldneſs impudent ſaucineſs: if a man will court'ſy and ſay nothing, he is virtuous. *Shakeſp. Hen. IV.*

To SNEB. *v. a.* [Properly to *ſnib.* See SNEAP.] To check; to chide; to reprimand.

Which made this fooliſh briar wax ſo bold,
That on a time he caſt him to ſcold,
And *ſnebbe* the good oak, for he was old. *Spenſer.*

To SNEER. *v. n.* [This word is apparently of the ſame family with *ſnore* and *ſnort.*] 1. To ſhew contempt by looks: *naſo ſuſpendere adunco.* 2. To inſinuate contempt by covert expreſſions. 3. To utter with grimace. 4. To ſhew awkward mirth.

(2.) The wolf was by, and the fox in a *ſneering* way adviſed him not to irritate a prince againſt his ſubjects. *L'Eſtrange.*

I could be content to be a little *ſneered* at in a line, for the ſake of the pleaſure I ſhould have in reading the reſt. *Pope.*

If there has been any thing expreſſed with too much ſeverity, it will fall upon thoſe *ſneering* or daring writers of the age againſt religion, who have left reaſon and decency. *Watts.*

(3.) I have not been *ſneering* fulſome lies, and nauſeous flattery, at a little tawdry whore. *Congreve.*

(4.) I had no power over one muſcle in their faces, though they *ſneered* at every word ſpoken by each other. *Tatler.*

SNEER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. A look of contemptuous ridicule. 2. An expreſſion of ludicrous ſcorn.

(1.) Did not the *ſneer* of more impartial men
At ſenſe and virtue, balance all agen. *Pope.*

(2.) Socrates or Cæſar might have a fool's coat clapt upon them, and in this diſguiſe neither the wiſdom of the one nor the majeſty of the other could ſecure them from a *ſneer.* *Watts.*

SNEE'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſneer.*] He that ſneers or ſhews contempt.

To SNEEZE. *v. n.* [nieſan, Saxon; *nieſen*, Dutch.] To emit wind audibly by the noſe.

If one be about to *ſneeze*, rubbing the eyes till tears run will prevent it; for that the humour deſcending to the noſtrils is diverted to the eyes. *Bacon.*

If the pain be more intenſe and deeper within amongſt the membranes, there will be an itching in the palate and noſtrils, with frequent *ſneezing.* *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To thee Cupid *ſneez'd* aloud;
And every lucky omen ſent before,
To meet the landing on the Spartan ſhore. *Dryden.*

If any thing oppreſs the head, it hath a power to free itſelf by *ſneezing.* *Ray on the Creation.*

Violent *ſneezing* produceth convulſions in all the muſcles of reſpiration: ſo great an alteration can be produced only by the tickling of a feather; and if the action of *ſneezing* ſhould be continued by ſome very acrid ſubſtance, it will produce headach, univerſal convulſions, fever, and death. *Arbuthnot.*

An officer put the ſharp end of his half-pike a good way up into my noſtril, which tickled my noſe like a ſtraw, and made me *ſneeze* violently. *Swift.*

SNEEZE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Emiſſion of wind audibly by the noſe.

———— I heard the rack
As earth and ſky would mingle; but
Theſe flaws, though mortals fear them
As dangerous to the pillar'd frame of heaven,
Are to the main as wholeſome as a *ſneeze*
To man's leſs univerſe, and ſoon are gone. *Milt. Par. Reg.*

We read in Godignus, that upon a *ſneeze* of the emperor of Monomotapa, there paſs'd acclamations ſucceſſively through the city. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

SNEE'ZEWORT. *n. ſ.* [*ptarmica*, Latin.] A plant.

SNET. *n. ſ.* [Among hunters.] The fat of a deer. *Dict.*

SNEW. The old preterite of *To ſnow.* *Dict.*

To SNIB. *v. a.* [*ſnibbe*, Daniſh. See SNEAP.] To check; to nip; to reprimand.

— Aſked for their paſs by every ſquib,
That liſt at will them to revile or *ſnib.* *Hubberd's Tale.*

SNICK *and ſnee. n. ſ.* A combat with knives.

Among the Dunkirkers, where *ſnick and ſnee* was in faſhion, a boatſwain with ſome of our men drinking together, became quarrelſome: one of our men beat him down; then kneeling upon his breaſt, he drew out a knife, ſticking in his ſaſh, and cut him from the ear towards the mouth. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To SNI'CKER, or *Snigger. v. n.* To laugh ſlily, wantonly, or contemptuouſly; to laugh in one's ſleeve. *Dict.*

To SNIFF. *v. n.* [*ſniffa*, Swediſh.] To draw breath audibly up the noſe.

So then you look'd ſcornful, and *ſniff* at the dean,
As, who ſhould ſay, now am I ſkinny and lean? *Swift.*

To SNI'GGLE. *v. n.* *Sniggling* is thus performed: in a warm day, when the water is loweſt, take a ſtrong ſmall hook, tied to a ſtring about a yard long; and then into one of the holes, where an eel may hide herſelf, with the help of a ſhort ſtick put in your bait leiſurely, and as far as you may conveniently: if within the ſight of it, the eel will bite inſtantly, and as certainly gorge it: pull him out by degrees. *Walton's Angler.*

To Snip. *v. a.* [*ſnippen*, Dutch.] To cut at once with ſciſſars.

The ſinus ſhould be laid open, which was *ſnipt* up about two inches with a pair of probe-ſciſſars, and the inciſed lips dreſſed. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

When tradeſmen brought extravagant bills, ſir Roger uſed to bargain to cut off a quarter of a yard; he wore a pair of ſciſſars for this purpoſe, and would *ſnip* it off nicely. *Arbuthnot.*

Putting one blade of the ſciſſars up the gut, and the other up the wound, *ſnip* the whole length of the fiſtula. *Sharp.*

Snip. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. A ſingle cut with ſciſſars. 2. A ſmall ſhred. 3. A ſhare; a ſnack. A low word.

(1.) —— What! this a ſleeve?
Here's *ſnip* and nip, and cut, and ſliſh and ſlaſh,
Like to a cenſor in a barber's ſhop. *Shakeſp.*

The ulcer would not cure farther than it was laid open; therefore with one *ſnip* more I laid it open to the very end. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

(2.) Thoſe we keep within compaſs by ſmall *ſnips* of emplaſt, hoping to defend the parts about; but, in ſpite of all, they will ſpread farther. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

(3.) He found his friend upon the mending hand, which he was glad to hear, becauſe of the *ſnip* that he himſelf expected upon the dividend. *L'Eſtrange.*

Snipe. *n. ſ.* [*ſneppe*, German; ꞅniꞇe, Sax. *yſnit*, Welſh.] 1. A ſmall fen fowl with a long bill. 2. A fool; a blockhead.

(1.) The external evident cauſes of the atra bilis are a high fermenting diet; as old cheeſe, birds feeding in fens, as geeſe, ducks, woodcocks, *ſnipes*, and ſwans. *Floyer.*

(2.) Thus do I ever make my fool my purſe;
For I mine own gain'd knowledge ſhould profane,
If I ſhould time expend with ſuch a *ſnipe*,
But for my ſport and profit. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Sni'pper. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnip*.] One that ſnips.

Sni'ppet. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnip*.] A ſmall part; a ſhare.

Witches ſimpling, and on gibbets
Cutting from malefactors *ſnippets*;
Or from the pill'ry tips of ears. *Hudibras.*

Sni'psnap. *n. ſ.* [A cant word formed by reduplication of *ſnap*.] Tart dialogue: with quick replies.

Dennis and diſſonance, and captious art,
And *ſnipſnap* ſhort, and interruption ſmart. *Pope's Dunciad.*

Snite. *n. ſ.* [ꞅniꞇa, Saxon.] A ſnipe. This is perhaps the true name; but *ſnipe* prevails.

Of tame birds Cornwall hath doves, geeſe, and ducks: of wild, quail, rail, *ſnite*, and wood-dove. *Carew.*

To Snite. *v. a.* [ꞅnýꞇan, Saxon.] To blow the noſe.

Nor would any one be able to *ſnite* his noſe, or to ſneeze; in both which the paſſage of the breath through the mouth, being intercepted by the tongue, is forced to go through the noſe. *Grew's Coſmol.*

SNI'VEL. *n. ſ.* [*ſnavel*, *ſnevel*, German.] Snot; the running of the noſe.

To Sni'vel. *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To run at the noſe. 2. To cry as children.

(2.) Funeral tears are hired out as mourning cloaks; and whether we go to our graves *ſniveling* or ſinging, 'tis all mere form. *L'Eſtrange.*

Away goes he *ſniveling* and yelping, that he had dropt his axe into the water. *L'Eſtrange.*

Sni'veller. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnivel*.] A weeper; a weak lamenter.

He'd more lament when I was dead,
Than all the *ſnivellers* round my bed. *Swift.*

To Snore *v. n.* [*ſnorcken*, Dutch.] To breathe hard through the noſe, as men in ſleep.

I did unreverently blame the gods,
Who wake for thee, though thou *ſnore* for thyſelf. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Whoſe railing heroes, and whoſe wounded gods,
Makes ſome ſuſpect he *ſnores* as well as nods. *Roſcommon.*

He may lie in his ſhades, and *ſnore* on to doomſday for me; unleſs I ſee farther reaſon of diſturbing his repoſe. *Stillingfleet.*

Is not yonder Proteus' cave?
It is; and in it lies the god aſleep;
And *ſnoring* by
We may deſcry
The monſters of the deep. *Dryden's Albion.*

The giant, gorg'd with fleſh, and wine, and blood,
Lay ſtretch'd at length, and *ſnoring* in his den,
Belching raw gobbets from his maw, o'ercharg'd
With purple wine and cruddl'd gore confus'd. *Addiſon.*

Snore. *n. ſ.* [ꞅnoꞃa, Saxon, from the verb.] Audible reſpiration of ſleepers through the noſe.

—— The ſurfeited grooms
Do mock their charge with *ſnores*: I've drugg'd their poſſets. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Sno'rer. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnore*.] He that ſnores.

To Snort. *v. n.* [*ſnorcken*, Dutch.] To blow through the noſe as a high-mettled horſe.

The *ſnorting* of his horſes was heard. *Jer.* viii. 16.

— The fiery war-horſe paws the ground,
And *ſnorts* and trembles at the trumpet's ſound. *Addiſon.*

From their full racks the gen'rous ſteeds retire,
Dropping ambroſial foams and *ſnorting* fire. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

He with wide noſtrils, *ſnorting*, ſkims the wave. *Thomſon.*

SNOT. *n. ſ.* [ꞅnoꞇe, Saxon; *ſnot*, Dutch.] The mucus of the noſe.

Thus, when a greedy ſloven once has thrown
His *ſnot* into the meſs, 'tis all his own. *Swift.*

Sno'tty. *adj.* [from *ſnot*.] Full of ſnot.

This ſquire South my huſband took in a dirty *ſnotty*-noſed boy. *Arbuthnot.*

SNOUT. *n. ſ.* [*ſnuyt*, Dutch.] 1. The noſe of a beaſt. 2. The noſe of a man, in contempt. 3. The noſel or end of any hollow pipe.

(1.) His noſe in the air, his *ſnout* in the ſkies. *Tuſſer.*

— In ſhape a beagle's whelp throughout,
With broader forehead, and a ſharper *ſnout*. *Dryden.*

(2.) —— Her ſubtle *ſnout*
Did quickly wind his meaning out. *Hudibras.*

But when the date of Nock was out,
Off dropt the ſympathethick *ſnout*. *Hudibras.*

———— What Æthiop lips he has,
How foul a *ſnout*, and what a hanging face! *Dryden's Juv.*

Charm'd with his eyes, and chin, and *ſnout*,
Her pocket-glaſs drew ſlily out;
And grew enamour'd with her phiz,
As juſt the counterpart of his. *Swift.*

Sno'uted. *adj.* [from *ſnout*.] Having a ſnout.

Their dogs *ſnouted* like foxes, but deprived of that property which the logicians call *proprium quarto modo*, for they could not bark. *Heylyn.*

Snouted and tailed like a boar, and footed like a goat. *Grew.*

SNOW. *n. ſ.* [ꞅnaƿ, Saxon; *ſnee*, Dutch.] The ſmall particles of water frozen before they unite into drops. *Locke.*

Drought and heat conſume *ſnow* waters. *Job*, xxiv. 19.

He gives the Winter's *ſnow* her airy birth,
And bids her virgin fleeces clothe the earth. *Sandys.*

Soft as the fleeces of deſcending *ſnows*. *Pope.*

To Snow. *v. n.* [ꞅnaƿan, Saxon; *ſneeuwen*, Dutch.] To have ſnow fall.

The hills being high about them, it *ſnows* at the tops of them oftener than it rains. *Brown's Travels.*

To Snow. *v. a.* To ſcatter like ſnow.

If thou be'ſt born to ſee ſtrange ſights,
Ride ten thouſand days and nights,
'Till age *ſnow* white hairs on thee. *Donne.*

Sno'wball *n. ſ.* [*ſnow* and *ball*.] A round lump of congelated ſnow.

They paſſed to the eaſt-riding of Yorkſhire, their company daily increaſing, like a *ſnowball* in rolling. *Hayward.*

His bulky folly gathers as it goes,
And, rolling o'er you, like a *ſnowball* grows. *Dryden.*

A *ſnowball* having the power to produce in us the ideas of white, cold, and round, the powers, as they are in the *ſnow-*

ball, I call qualities; and as they are ſenſations in our underſtandings, ideas. *Locke.*

Sno'wbroth. *n. ſ.* [*ſnow* and *broth.*] Very cold liquor.

——— Angelo, a man whoſe blood
Is very *ſnowbroth*, one who never feels
The wanton ſtings and motions of the ſenſe. *Shakeſp.*

Sno'wdeep. *n. ſ.* [*viola bulboſa*, Lat.] An herb.

Sno'wdrop. *n. ſ.* [*narciſſoleucoium*, Latin.] An early flower.

When we tried the experiment with the leaves of thoſe purely white flowers that appear about the end of Winter, called *ſnowdrops*, the event was not much unlike that newly mentioned. *Boyle on Colours.*

——— The little ſhape, by magick pow'r,
Grew leſs and leſs, contracted to a flow'r;
A flow'r, that firſt in this ſweet garden ſmil'd,
To virgins ſacred, and the *ſnowdrop* ſtyl'd. *Tickel.*

Snow-white. *adj.* [*ſnow* and *white.*] White as ſnow.

A *ſnow-white* bull ſhall on your ſhore be ſlain;
His offer'd entrails caſt into the main. *Dryden's Æn.*

Sno'wy. *adj.* [from *ſnow.*] 1. White like ſnow. 2. Abounding with ſnow.

(1.) So ſhews a *ſnowy* dove trooping with crows,
As yonder lady o'er her fellows ſhews. *Shakeſp.*

Now I ſee thy jolly train:
Snowy headed Winter leads
Spring and Summer next ſucceeds;
Yellow Autumn brings the rear;
Thou art father of the year. *Rowe.*

The bluſhing ruby on her *ſnowy* breaſt,
Render'd its panting whiteneſs more confeſt. *Prior.*

(2.) ——— Theſe firſt in Crete
And Ida known; thence on the *ſnowy* top
Of cold Olympus rul'd the middle air. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

As when the Tartar from his Ruſſian foe,
By Aſtracan, over the *ſnowy* plains,
Retires. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Snub. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnebbe*, Dutch, a noſe, or *knubel*, a joint of the finger.] A jag; a ſnag; a knot in wood.

Lifting up his dreadful club on high,
All arm'd with ragged *ſnubs* and knotty grain,
Him thought at firſt encounter to have ſlain. *Fairy Queen.*

To **Snub.** *v. a.* [Rather *To ſnib.* See **Sneap**, **Sneb**, **Snib.**] 1. To check; to reprimand. 2. To nip.

(2.) Near the ſea-ſhores the heads and boughs of trees run out far to landward; but toward the ſea are ſo *ſnubbed* by the winds, as if their boughs had been pared or ſhaven off. *Ray on the Creation.*

To **Snub.** *v. n.* [*ſnuffen*, Dutch.] To ſob with convulſion.

To **Snudge.** *v. n.* [*ſniger*, Daniſh.] To lie idle, cloſe, or ſnug.

Now he will fight it out, and to the wars:
Now eat his bread in peace,
And *ſnudge* in quiet; now he ſcorns increaſe;
Now all day ſpares. *Herbert.*

SNUFF. *n. ſ.* [*ſnuf*, Dutch, ſnot.] 1. Snot. In this ſenſe it is not uſed. 2. The uſeleſs excreſcence of a candle: whence *moucher la chandelle.* 3. A candle almoſt burnt out. 4. The fired wick of a candle remaining after the flame. 5. Reſentment expreſſed by ſnifting; perverſe reſentment. Not uſed unleſs in low language. 6. Powdered tobacco taken by the noſe.

(2.) My *ſnuff* and loathed part of nature ſhould
Burn itſelf out. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

But deareſt heart, and dearer image, ſtay!
Alas! true joys at beſt are dreams enough:
Though you ſtay here, you paſs too faſt away:
For even at firſt life's taper is a *ſnuff.* *Donne.*

If the liquor be of a cloſe and glutinous conſiſtency, it may burn without any *ſnuff*, as we ſee in camphire, and ſome other bituminous ſubſtances; and moſt of the ancient lamps were of this kind, becauſe none have been found with ſuch wicks. *Wilk.*

(3.) ——— Lamentable!
To hide me from the radiant ſun, and ſolace
I' th' dungeon by a *ſnuff.* *Shakeſp. Cymb.*

(4.) A torch, *ſnuff* and all, goes out in a moment, when dipped into the vapour. *Addiſon on Italy.*

(5.) — What hath been ſeen
Either in *ſnuffs* or packings of the duke's,
Or the hard rein which both of them have borne
Againſt the old kind king. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Jupiter took *ſnuff* at the contempt, and puniſhed him: he ſent him home again. *L'Eſtr.*

(6.) Juſt where the breath of life his noſtrils drew,
A charge of *ſnuff* the wily virgin threw;
The gnomes direct to ev'ry atom juſt
The pungent grains of titillating duſt. *Pope.*

To **Snuf.** *v. a.* [*ſnuffen*, Dutch.] 1. To draw in with the breath. 2. To ſcent. 3. To crop the candle.

(1.) A heifer will put up her noſe, and *ſnuff* in the air againſt rain. *Bacon.*

With delight he *ſnuff'd* the ſmell
Of mortal change on earth. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

He *ſnuffs* the wind, his heels the ſand excite;
But when he ſtands collected in his might,
He roars and promiſes a more ſucceſsful fight. *Dryden.*

——— The youth,
Who holds the neareſt ſtation to the light,
Already ſeems to *ſnuff* the vital air,
And leans juſt forward on a ſhining ſpear. *Dryd. Æn.*

My troops are mounted, their Numidian ſteeds
Snuff up the wind, and long to ſcour the deſart. *Addiſon.*

My nag's greateſt fault was *ſnuffing* up the air about Brackdenſtown, whereby he became ſuch a lover of liberty, that I could ſcarce hold him in. *Swift.*

(2.) The cow looks up, and from afar can find
The change of heav'n, and *ſnuffs* it in the wind. *Dryden.*

For thee the bulls rebellow through the groves,
And tempt the ſtream, and *ſnuff* their abſent loves. *Dryden.*

O'er all the blood-hound boaſts ſuperior ſkill,
To ſcent, to view, to turn, and boldly kill!
His fellows vain alarms rejects with ſcorn,
True to the maſter's voice, and learned horn:
His noſtrils oft, if ancient fame ſing true,
Trace the ſly felon through the tainted dew:
Once *ſnuff'd*, he follows with unalter'd aim,
Nor odours lure him from the choſen game;
Deep-mouth'd he thunders, and inflam'd he views,
Springs on relentleſs, and to death purſues. *Tickel.*

(3.) ——— The late queen's gentlewoman!
To be her miſtreſs' miſtreſs!
This candle burns not clear: 'tis I muſt *ſnuff* it,
And out it goes. *Shakeſp. Hen. VIII.*

Againſt a communion-day our lamps ſhould be dreſſed, our lights *ſnuffed*, and our religion more active. *Taylor.*

——— You have got
An office for your talents fit,
To *ſnuff* the lights, and ſtir the fire,
And get a dinner for your hire. *Swift.*

To **Snuff.** *v. n.* 1. To ſnort; to draw breath by the noſe. 2 To ſnift in contempt.

(1.) The fury fires the pack, they *ſnuff*, they vent,
And feed their hungry noſtrils with the ſcent. *Dryd. Æn.*

Says Humpus, ſir, my maſter bad me pray
Your company to dine with him to-day:
He *ſnuffs*, then follows, up the ſtairs he goes;
Never pulls off his hat, nor cleans his ſhoes. *King.*

(2.) Ye ſaid, what a wearineſs is it, and ye have *ſnuff'd* at it. *Mal.* ii. 13.

Snu'ffbox. *n. ſ.* [*ſnuff* and *box.*] The box in which ſnuff is carried.

If a gentleman leaves a *ſnuffbox* on the table, and goeth away, lock it up as part of your vails. *Swift.*

Sir Plume, of amber *ſnuff box* juſtly vain,
And the nice conduct of a clouded cane. *Pope.*

Snu'ffer. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnuff.*] He that ſnuffs.

Snu'ffers. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnuff.*] The inſtrument with which the candle is clipped.

When you have ſnuffed the candle, leave the *ſnuffers* open. *Swift's Direct. to the Butler.*

To **Snu'ffle.** *v. n.* [*ſnuffelen*, Dutch.] To ſpeak through the noſe; to breathe hard through the noſe.

A water-ſpaniel came down the river, ſhewing that he hunted for a duck; and with a *ſnuffling* grace, diſdaining that his ſmelling force cou'd not as well prevail through the water as through the air, waited with his eye to ſee whether he could eſpy the duck's getting up again. *Sidney.*

Bagpipes of the loudeſt drones,
With *ſnuffling* broken-winded tones,
Whoſe blaſts of air in pockets ſhut,
Sound filthier than from the gut. *Hudibras.*

It came to the ape to deliver his opinion, who ſmelt and *ſnuffled*, and conſider'd on't. *L'Eſtrange.*

——— One clad in purple,
Eats and recites ſome lamentable rhyme;
Some ſenſeleſs Phillis in a broken note,
Snuffling at noſe, and croaking in his throat. *Dryden.*

Snu'ffler. *n. ſ.* [from *ſnuffle.*] He that ſpeaks through the noſe.

To SNUG. *v. n.* [*ſniger*, Dutch.] To lie cloſe.

There *ſnugging* well, he well appear'd content,
So to have done amiſs, ſo to be ſhent. *Sidney.*

As the loving couple lay *ſnugging* together, Venus, to try if the cat had changed her manners with her ſhape, turned a mouſe looſe into the chamber. *L'Eſtrange.*

Snug. *adj.* [from the verb.] 1. Cloſe; free from any inconvenience, yet not ſplendid. 2. Cloſe; out of notice. 3. Slily or inſidiouſly cloſe.

(1.) They ſpy'd a country farm,
Where all was *ſnug*, and clean, and warm;
For woods before, and hills behind,
Secur'd it both from rain and wind. *Prior.*

(2.) ——— At Will's
Lie *ſnug*, and hear what criticks ſay. *Swift.*

(3.) Did I not ſee you, raſcal, did I not!
When you lay *ſnug* to ſnap young Damon's goat? *Dryden.*

To Snu'ggle. *v. n.* [from *ſnug.*] To lie cloſe; to lie warm.

So' *adv.* [ſpa, Saxon; *ſoo*, Dutch; *ſo*, German.] 1. In like manner. It anſwers to *as* either preceding or following. Noting compariſon. 2. To ſuch a degree. 3. In ſuch a manner. 4. It is regularly anſwered by *as* or *that*, but they are ſometimes omitted. 5. In the ſame manner. 6. Thus; in this manner. 7. Therefore; for this reaſon; in conſequence of this. 8. On theſe terms; noting a conditional petition; anſwered by *as*. 9. Provided that; on condition that; *modo*. 10. In like manner; noting conceſſion of one propoſition and aſſumption of another, anſwering to *as*. 11. *So* ſometimes returns the ſenſe of a word or ſentence going before, and is uſed to avoid repetition; as, *the two brothers were valiant, but the eldeſt was more* ſo; that is, *more valiant*. The French article *le* is often uſed in the ſame manner. This mode of expreſſion is not to be uſed but in familiar language, nor even in that to be commended. 12. Thus it is; this iſt he ſtate. 13. At this point; at this time. 14. It notes a kind of abrupt beginning. Well. 15. It ſometimes is little more than an expletive, though it implies ſome latent or ſurd compariſon. In French, *ſi*. 16. A word of aſſumption; thus be it. 17. A form of petition. 18. So *much as*. However much. This is, I think, an irregular expreſſion. 19. So *ſo*. An exclamation after ſome thing done or known. Corrupted, I think, from *ceſſez*. 20. So *ſo*. [*coſi, coſi*, Italian.] Indifferently; not much amiſs nor well. 21. So *then*. Thus then it is that; therefore.

(1.) *As* whom the fables feign of monſtrous ſize,
Titanian or earthborn that warr'd on Jove,
So ſtretch'd out huge in length the arch fiend lay. *Milton.*

Thick *as* autumnal leaves that ſtrew the brooks,
In Valombroſa, where th' Etrurian ſhades
High over-arch'd embow'r, *ſo* thick beſtrewn
Abject and loſt lay theſe. *Milton.*

Tir'd at firſt-ſight with what the muſe imparts,
In fearleſs youth we tempt the heights of arts;
So pleas'd at firſt the tow'ring Alps we try,
Mount o'er the vales, and ſeem to tread the ſky. *Pope.*

As into air the purer ſpirits flow,
And ſep'rate from their kindred dregs below,
So flew her ſoul to its congenial place. *Pope.*

(2.) Why is his chariot *ſo* long in coming? *Jud.* v. 28.

Can nothing great, and at the height,
Remain *ſo* long, but its own weight
Will ruin it? Or its blind chance
That ſtill deſires new ſtates t' advance? *Ben. Johnſ. Cat.*

— Amoret, my lovely foe,
Tell me where thy ſtrength does lie;
Where the pow'r that charms us *ſo*,
In thy ſoul, or in thy eye? *Waller.*

I viewed in my mind, *ſo* far as I was able, the beginning and progreſs of a riſing world. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Since then our Arcite is with honour dead,
Why ſhould we mourn that he *ſo* ſoon is freed. *Dryden.*

Upon our firſt going into a company of ſtrangers, our benevolence or averſion riſes towards ſeveral particular perſons, before we have heard them ſpeak, or *ſo* much as know who they are. *Addiſon, Spect.*

We think our fathers fools, *ſo* wiſe we're grown:
Our wiſer ſons, no doubt, will think us *ſo*. *Pope.*

(3.) There's no ſuch thing, as that we beauty call,
It is meer coſenage all;
For though ſome long ago
Lik'd certain colours mingl'd *ſo* and *ſo*,
That doth not tie me now from chuſing new. *Suckl.*

We may be certain that man is not a creature that hath wings; becauſe this only concerns the manner of his exiſtence; and we ſeeing what he is, may certainly know that he is not *ſo* or *ſo*. *Locke.*

I ſhall minutely tell him the ſteps by which I was brought into this way, that he may judge whether I proceeded rationally, if *ſo* be any thing in my example is worth his notice. *Locke.*

This gentleman is a perſon of good ſenſe, and knows that he is very much in ſir Roger's eſteem, *ſo* that he lives in the family rather as a relation than dependent. *Addiſon.*

(4.) *So* frown'd the mighty combatants, *that* hell
Grew darker at their frown. *Milton.*

There is ſomething equivalent in France and Scotland; *ſo as* 'tis a very hard calumny upon our ſoil to affirm that *ſo* excellent a fruit will not grow here. *Temple.*

(5.) Of ſuch examples add me to the roll;
Me eaſily indeed mine may neglect,
But God's propos'd deliverance not *ſo*. *Milton.*

To keep up the tutor's authority, uſe him with great reſpect yourſelf, and cauſe all your family to do *ſo* too. *Locke.*

According to the multifariouſneſs of this immutability, *ſo* are the poſſibilities of being. *Norris.*

(6.) Not far from thence the mournful fields appear,
So call'd from lovers that inhabit there. *Dryden.*

Does this deſerve to be rewarded *ſo*?
Did you come here a ſtranger or a foe? *Dryden.*

It concerns every man, with the greateſt ſeriouſneſs, to enquire into thoſe matters whether they be *ſo* or not. *Tillotſ.*

No nation ever complained they had too broad, too deep, or too many rivers; they underſtand better than *ſo*, how to value thoſe ineſtimable gifts of nature. *Bentley.*

So when the firſt bold veſſel dar'd the ſeas,
High on the ſtern the Thracian rais'd his ſtrain. *Pope.*

Whether this be from an habitual motion of the animal ſpirits, or from the alteration of the conſtitution, by ſome more unaccountable way, this is certain that *ſo* it is. *Locke.*

(7.) The god, though loth, yet was conſtrain'd t'obey;
For longer time than that, no living wight,
Below the earth, might ſuffer'd be to ſtay;
So back again him brought to living light. *Fairy Queen.*

Trafficke, or rove ye, and like theeves oppreſſe
Poore ſtrange adventurers; expoſing *ſo*
Your ſoules to danger, and your lives to wo? *Chapman.*

If he ſet induſtriouſly and ſincerely to perform the commands of Chriſt, he can have no ground of doubting but it ſhall prove ſucceſsful to him, and *ſo* all that he hath to do is to endeavour by prayer and uſe of the means, to qualify himſelf for this bleſſed condition. *Hammond's Fundam.*

It leaves inſtruction, and *ſo* inſtructers, to the ſobriety of the ſettled articles and rule of the church. *Holyday.*

Some are fall'n, to diſobedience fall'n ;
And *ſo* from heav'n to deepeſt hell. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

God makes him in his own image an intellectual creature, and *ſo* capable of dominion. *Locke.*

(8.) O goddeſs ! tell what I would ſay,
Thou know'ſt it, and I feel too much to pray,
So grant my ſuit, *as* I enforce my might,
In love to be thy champion. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

Here then exchange we mutually forgiveneſs ;
So may the guilt of all my broken vows,
My perjuries to thee be all forgotten ;
As here my ſoul acquits thee of my death,
As here I part without an angry thought. *Rowe.*

So may kind rains their vital moiſture yield,
And ſwell the future harveſt of thy field. *Pope.*

(9.) ———————— Be not ſad ;
Evil into the mind of God or man
May come and go, *ſo* unapprov'd, and leave
No ſpot or blame behind. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

So the doctrine be but wholſome and edifying, though there ſhould be a want of exactneſs in the manner of ſpeaking or reaſoning, it may be overlooked. *Atterbury.*

Too much of love thy hapleſs friend has prov'd,
Too many giddy fooliſh hours are gone ;
May the remaining few know only friendſhip :
So thou, my deareſt, trueſt, beſt Alicia,
Vouchſafe to lodge me in thy gentle heart,
A partner there ; I will give up mankind. *Rowe.*

(10.) *As* a war ſhould be undertaken upon a juſt motive, *ſo* a prince ought to conſider the condition he is in when he enters on it. *Swiſt.*

(11.) The fat with plenty fills my heart,
The lean with love makes me too *ſo*. *Cowley.*

Who thinks his wife is virtuous, though not *ſo*,
Is pleas'd and patient till the truth he know. *Denham.*

Not to admire is all the art I know
To make men happy, and to keep them *ſo*. *Creech's Hor.*

One may as well ſay, that the conflagration ſhall be only national, as to ſay that the deluge was *ſo*. *Burnet.*

However ſoft within themſelves they are,
To you they will be valiant by deſpair ;
For having once been guilty, well they know
To a revengeful prince they ſtill are *ſo*. *Dryden.*

He was great ere fortune made him *ſo*. *Dryden.*

I laugh at every one, ſaid an old cynick, who laughs at me. Do you *ſo ?* replied the philoſopher ; then you live the merrieſt life of any man in Athens. *Addiſon.*

They are beautiful in themſelves, and much more *ſo* in that noble language peculiar to that great poet. *Addiſon.*

Common-place books have been long uſed by induſtrious young divines, and ſtill continue *ſo*. *Swiſt.*

As to his uſing ludicrous expreſſions, my opinion is, that they are not *ſo*. *Pope.*

The bleſt to-day is as completely *ſo*,
As who began a thouſand years ago. *Pope.*

(12.) How ſorrow ſhakes him !
So, now the tempeſt tears him up by th' roots,
And on the ground extends the noble ruin. *Dryden.*

(13.) ———————— When
With wild wood-leaves and weeds I ha' ſtrew'd his grave,
And on it ſaid a century of prayers,
Such as I can, twice o'er, I'll weep and ſigh ;
And leaving *ſo*, his ſervice, follow you. *Shakeſp.*

(14.) O, *ſo*, and had you a council
Of ladies too ? Who was your ſpeaker,
Madam ? *Ben. Johnſ. Cat.*

(15.) An aſtringent is not quite *ſo* proper, where relaxing the urinary paſſages is neceſſary. *Arbuthnot.*

(16.) There is Percy ; if your father will do me any honour, *ſo* ; if not, let him kill the next Percy himſelf. *Shakeſp.*

I will never bear a baſe mind : if it be my deſtiny, *ſo :* if it be not, *ſo.* No man is too good to ſerve his prince. *Shakeſp.*

(17.) Ready are th' appellant and defendant,
The armourer and his man, to enter the liſts,
So pleaſe your highneſs to behold the fight. *Shakeſp.*

(18.) *So much as* you admire the beauty of his verſe, his proſe is full as good. *Pope.*

(19.) I would not have thee linger in thy pain :
So ſo. *Shakeſp. Othello.*
So ſo ; it works : now miſtreſs, ſit you faſt. *Dryden.*

(20.) He's not very tall ; yet for his years he's tall ;
His leg is but *ſo ſo* : and yet 'tis well. *Shakeſp.*

Deliver us from the nauſeous repetition of As and So, which ſome *ſo ſo* writers, I may call them ſo, are continually ſounding in our ears. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

(21.) *So then* the Volſcians ſtand but as at firſt
Ready, when time ſhall prompt them, to make road
Upon's again. *Shakeſp. Coriol.*

To a war are required a juſt quarrel, ſufficient forces, and a prudent choice of the deſigns ; *ſo then*, I will firſt juſtify the quarrel, balance the forces, and propound deſigns. *Bacon.*

To Soak. *v. n.* [ꞅocian, Saxon.] 1. To lie ſteeped in moiſture. 2. To enter by degrees into pores. 3. To drink gluttonouſly and intemperately. This is a low term.

(1.) For thy conceit in *ſoaking* will draw in
More than the common blocks. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) Lay a heap of earth in great froſts upon a hollow veſſel, putting a canvaſs between, and pour water upon it, ſo as to *ſoak* through : it will make a harder ice in the veſſel, and leſs apt to diſſolve than ordinarily. *Bacon.*

Rain *ſoaking* into the ſtrata, which lie near the ſurface, bears with it all ſuch moveable matter as occurs. *Woodw.*

(3.) Let a drunkard ſee that his health decays, his eſtate waſtes, yet the habitual thirſt after his cups drives him to the tavern, though he has in his view the loſs of health and plenty ; the leaſt of which he confeſſes is far greater than the tickling of his palate with a glaſs of wine, or the idle chat of a *ſoaking* club. *Locke.*

To Soak. *v. a.* 1. To macerate in any moiſture ; to ſteep ; to keep wet till moiſture is imbibed ; to drench. 2. To draw in through the pores. 3. To drain ; to exhauſt. This ſeems to be a cant term, perhaps uſed erroneouſly for *ſuck*.

(1.) ——— Many of our princes
Lie drown'd and *ſoak'd* in mercenary blood ;
So do our vulgar drench their peaſant limbs
In blood of princes. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

Their land ſhall be *ſoaked* with blood. *Iſa.* xxxiv. 7.

There deep Galeſus *ſoaks* the yellow ſands. *Dryden.*

Wormwood, put into the brine you *ſoak* your corn in, prevents the birds eating it. *Mortimer.*

(2.) Thou whoſe life's a dream of lazy pleaſure ;
'Tis all thy bus'neſs, bus'neſs how to ſhun
To baſk thy naked body in the ſun ;
Suppling thy ſtiffen'd joints with fragrant oil ;
Then in thy ſpacious garden walk a while,
To ſuck the moiſture up and *ſoak* it in. *Dryden.*

(3.) Plants that draw much nouriſhment from the earth, and *ſoak* and exhauſt it, hurt all things that grow by them. *Bacon.*

A greater ſparer than a ſaver ; for though he had ſuch means to accumulate, yet his forts, and garriſons, and his feaſtings, wherein he was only ſumptuous, could not but *ſoak* his exchequer. *Wotton.*

So'aker. *n. ſ.* [from *ſoak.*] 1. He that macerates in any moiſture. 2. A great drinker. In low language.

Soap. *n. ſ.* [ꞅape, Saxon ; *ſapo*, Lat.] A ſubſtance uſed in waſhing, made of a lixivium of vegetable alkaline aſhes and any unctuous ſubſtance.

Soap is a mixture of a fixed alkaline ſalt and oil ; its virtues are cleanſing, penetrating, attenuating, and reſolving ; and any mixture of any oily ſubſtance with ſalt may be called a *ſoap*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

He is like a refiner's fire, and like fullers *ſoap*. *Malachi.*

A bubble blown with water, firſt made tenacious by diſſolving a little *ſoap* in it, after a while will appear tinged with a great variety of colours. *Newton's Opticks.*

Soap-earth is found in great quantity on the land near the banks of the river Hermus, ſeven miles from Smyrna. *Woodw.*

Soap-aſhes are much commended, after the *ſoap*-boilers have done with them, for cold or ſour lands. *Mortimer.*

As rain-water diminiſhes their ſalt, ſo the moiſtening of them with chamber-lee or *ſoap*-ſuds adds thereto. *Mortimer.*

Soapboi'ler. *n. ſ.* [*ſoap* and *boil.*] One whoſe trade is to make ſoap.

A *ſoapboiler* condoles with me on the duties on caſtle-ſoap. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

So'apwort. *n. ſ.* [*ſaponaria*, Lat.] Is a ſpecies of campion. *Miller.*

To **Soar.** *v. n.* [*ſorare*, Italian.] 1 To fly aloft; to tower; to mount; properly to fly without any viſible action of the wings. *Milton* uſes it actively. 2. To mount intellectually; to tower with the mind. 3. To riſe high.

(1.) 'Tis but a baſe ignoble mind
That mounts no higher than a bird can *ſoar*. *Shakeſp.*

——— Feather'd ſoon and fledg'd,
They ſumm'd their pens, and *ſoaring* th' air ſublime,
With clang deſpis'd the ground. *Milton.*

(2.) How high a pitch his reſolution *ſoars*. *Shakeſp.*

——— Valour *ſoars* above
What the world calls misfortune and afflictions. *Addiſon.*

(3.) Who aſpires muſt down as low
As high he *ſoar'd*. *Milton.*

Flames riſe and ſink by fits; at laſt they *ſoar*
In one bright blaze, and then deſcend no more. *Dryden.*

When ſwallows fleet *ſoar* high, and ſport in air,
He told us that the welkin would be clear. *Gay.*

Soar. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Towering flight.

——— Within *ſoar*
Of tow'ring eagles, to all the fowls he ſeems
A phœnix. *Milton.*

To **Sob.** *v. n.* [ſeob, complaining, Saxon. Perhaps it is a mere *onomatopœia* copied from the ſound.] To heave audibly with convulſive ſorrow; to ſigh with convulſion.

When thy warlike father, like a child,
Told the ſad ſtory of my father's death,
He twenty times made pauſe to *ſob* and weep. *Shakeſp.*

As if her life and death lay on his ſaying,
Some tears ſhe ſhed, with ſighs and *ſobbings* mixt,
As if her hopes were dead through his delaying. *Fairfax.*

She ſigh'd, ſhe *ſobb'd*, and furious with deſpair,
She rent her garments, and ſhe tore her hair. *Dryden.*

When children have not the power to obtain their deſire, they will, by their clamour and *ſobbing*, maintain their title to it. *Locke on Education.*

—— I *ſobb'd*;—and with faint eyes
Look'd upwards, to the Ruler of the ſkies. *Harte.*

Sob *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A convulſive ſigh; a convulſive act of reſpiration obſtructed by ſorrow.

Break heart, or choak with *ſobs* my hated breath;
Do thy own work, admit no foreign death. *Dryden.*

There oft are heard the notes of infant woe,
The ſhort thick *ſob*, loud ſcream, and ſhriller ſquall. *Pope.*

A wond'rous bag with both her hands ſhe binds:
There ſhe collects the force of female lungs,
Sighs, *ſobs*, and paſſions, and the war of tongues. *Pope.*

To **Sob.** *v. a.* To ſoak. A cant word.

The tree being *ſobbed* and wet, ſwells. *Mortimer.*

So'ber. *adj.* [*ſobrius*, Lat. *ſobre*, Fr.] 1. Temperate, particularly in liquors; not drunken. 2. Not overpowered by drink. 3. Not mad; right in the underſtanding. 4. Regular; calm; free from inordinate paſſion. 5. Serious; ſolemn; grave.

(1.) Live a *ſober*, righteous, and godly life. *Com. Prayer.*

The vines give wine to the drunkard as well as to the *ſober* man. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

No *ſober* temperate perſon, whatſoever other ſins he may be guilty of, can look with complacency upon the drunkenneſs and ſottiſhneſs of his neighbour. *South's Sermons.*

(2.) A law there is among the Grecians, whereof Pittacus is author; that he which being overcome with drink did then ſtrike any man, ſhould ſuffer puniſhment double, as much as if he had done the ſame being *ſober*. *Hooker.*

(3.) Another, who had a great genius for tragedy, following the fury of his natural temper, made every man and woman in his plays ſtark raging mad: there was not a *ſober* perſon to be had; all was tempeſtuous and bluſtering. *Dryden.*

No *ſober* man would put himſelf into danger, for the applauſe of eſcaping without breaking his neck. *Dryden.*

(4.) This ſame young *ſober*-blooded boy a man cannot make him laugh. *Shakeſp.*

Cieca travelled all over Peru, and is a grave and *ſober* writer. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

Young men likewiſe exhort to be *ſober* minded. *Tit.* ii. 6.

The governour of Scotland being of great courage, and *ſober* judgment, amply performed his duty both before the battle and in the field. *Hayward.*

Theſe confuſions diſpoſed men of any *ſober* underſtanding to wiſh for peace. *Clarendon.*

Among them ſome *ſober* men confeſſed, that as his majeſty's affairs then ſtood, he could not grant it. *Clarendon.*

To theſe, that *ſober* race of men, whoſe lives
Religious, titled them the ſons of God,
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame
Ignobly to the trains and to the ſmiles
Of theſe fair atheiſts. *Milton.*

Be your deſigns ever ſo good, your intentions ever ſo *ſober*, and your ſearches directed in the fear of God. *Waterland.*

(5.) ——— ——— Petruchio
Shall offer me, diſguis'd in *ſober* robes,
To old Baptiſta as a ſchoolmaſter. *Shakeſp.*

—— Come, civil night,
Thou *ſober*-ſuited matron, all in black. *Shakeſp.*

—— Twilight grey
Had in her *ſober* liv'ry all things clad. *Milton.*

What parts gay France from *ſober* Spain,
A little riſing rocky chain:
Of men born ſouth or north th' hill,
Thoſe ſeldom move; theſe ne'er ſtand ſtill. *Prior.*

For Swift and him deſpis'd the farce of ſtate,
The *ſober* follies of the wiſe and great. *Pope.*

See her *ſober* over a ſampler, or gay over a jointed baby. *Pope.*

To **So'ber.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make ſober.

A little learning is a dang'rous thing;
Drink deep, or taſte not the Pierian ſpring;
There ſhallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
And drinking largely *ſobers* us again. *Pope.*

So'berly. *adv.* [from *ſober*.] 1. Without intemperance. 2 Without madneſs. 3. Temperately; moderately. 4. Coolly; calmly.

(3.) Let any prince think *ſoberly* of his forces, except his militia of natives be valiant ſoldiers. *Bacon.*

(4.) Whenever children are chaſtiſed, let it be done without paſſion, and *ſoberly*, laying on the blows ſlowly. *Locke.*

So'berness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſober*.] 1. Temperance in drink. 2. Calmneſs; freedom from enthuſiaſm; coolneſs.

(1.) Keep my body in temperance, *ſoberneſs*, and chaſtity. *Common Prayer.*

(2.) A perſon noted for his *ſoberneſs* and ſkill in ſpagyrical preparations, made Helmont's experiment ſucceed very well. *Boyle.*

The *ſoberneſs* of Virgil might have ſhewn the difference. *Dryden.*

Sobri'ety. *n. ſ.* [from *ſobrieté*, Fr. *ſobrius*, Lat.] 1. Temperance in drink; ſoberneſs. 2. Preſent freedom from the power of ſtrong liquor. 3. General temperance. 4. Freedom from inordinate paſſion. 5. Calmneſs; coolneſs. 6. Seriouſneſs; gravity.

(1.) Drunkenneſs is more uncharitable to the ſoul, and in ſcripture is more declaimed againſt than gluttony; and *ſobriety* hath obtained to ſignify temperance in drinking. *Taylor.*

(3.) In ſetting down the form of common prayer, there was no need that the book ſhould mention either the learning of a fit, or the unfitneſs of an ignorant miniſter, more than that he which deſcribeth the manner how in ſuch a field, ſhould ſpeak of moderation and *ſobriety* in diet. *Hooker.*

(4.) The libertine could not prevail on men of virtue and *ſobriety* to give up their religion. *Rogers.*

(5.) Enquire with all *ſobriety* and ſeverity, whether there be in the footſteps of nature, any ſuch tranſmiſſion of immateriate virtues and what the force of imagination is. *Bacon.*

Sobriety in our riper years, is the effect of a well concocted warmth; but where the principles are only phlegm, what can be expected but an inſipid manhood, and old infancy? *Dryden.*

If ſometimes Ovid appears too gay, there is a ſecret gracefulneſs of youth which accompanies his writings, though the ſtayedneſs and *ſobriety* of age be wanting. *Dryden.*

(6.) A report without truth; and I had almoſt ſaid, without any *ſobriety*, or modeſty. *Waterland.*

Mirth makes them not mad;
Nor *ſobriety* ſad. *Denham.*

So'ccage. *n. ſ.* [*ſoc*, French, a ploughſhare; *ſoccagium*, barbarous Latin.] In law, is a tenure of lands for certain inferiour or huſbandly ſervices to be performed to the lord of the fee. All ſervices due for land being knight's ſervice, or *ſoccage*; ſo that whatever is not knight's ſervice, is *ſoccage*. This *ſoccage* is of three kinds; a *ſoccage* of free tenure, where a man holdeth by free ſervice of twelve pence a year for all manner of ſervices. *Soccage* of ancient tenure is of land of ancient demeſne, where no writ original ſhall be ſued, but the writ *ſecundum conſuetudinem manerii*. *Soccage* of baſe tenure is where thoſe that hold it may have none other writ but the *monſtraverunt*; and ſuch ſockmen hold not by certain ſervice. *Cowel.*

The lands are not holden at all of her majeſty, or not holden in chief, but by a mean tenure in *ſoccage*, or by knight's ſervice. *Bacon.*

So'ccager. *n. ſ.* [from *ſoccage*.] A tenant by ſoccage.

SO'CIABLE. *adj.* [*ſociable*, Fr. *ſociabilis*, Lat.] 1. Fit to be conjoined. 2. Ready to unite in a general intereſt. 3. Friendly; familiar; converſible. 4. Inclin'd to company.

(1.) Another law toucheth them as they are *ſociable* parts united into one body; a law which bindeth them each to ſerve unto other's good, and all to prefer the good of the whole before whatſoever their own particular. *Hooker.*

(2.) To make man mild, and *ſociable* to man;
To cultivate the wild licentious ſavage
With wiſdom, diſcipline. *Addiſon's Cato.*

(3.) ——— Them thus employ'd, beheld
With pity heav'n's high King, and to him call'd
Raphael, the *ſociable* ſpirit, that deign'd
To travel with Tobias. *Milton.*

(4.) In children much ſolitude and ſilence I like not, nor any thing born before his time, as this muſt needs be in that *ſociable* and expoſed age. *Wotton.*

So'ciableness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſociable*.] 1. Inclination to company and converſe. 2. Freedom of converſation; good fellowſhip.

(1.) Such as would call her friendſhip love, and feign
To *ſociableneſs* a name profane. *Donne.*

The two main properties of man are contemplation and *ſociableneſs*, or love of converſe. *More.*

(2.) He always uſed courteſy and modeſty, diſliked of none; ſometimes *ſociableneſs* and fellowſhip well lik'd by many. *Hayward.*

So'ciably. *adv.* [from *ſociable*.] Converſibly; as a companion.

——— Yet not terrible,
That I ſhould fear; nor *ſociably* mild,
As Raphael, that I ſhould much confide;
But ſolemn and ſublime. *Milton.*

SO'CIAL. *adj.* [*ſocialis*, Lat.] 1. Relating to a general or publick intereſt; relating to ſociety. 2. Eaſy to mix in friendly gaiety; companionable. 3. Conſiſting in union or converſe with another.

(1.) To love our neighbour as ourſelves is ſuch a fundamental truth for regulating human ſociety, that by that alone one might determine all the caſes in *ſocial* morality. *Locke.*

True ſelf love and *ſocial* are the ſame. *Pope.*

(2.) Withers adieu! yet not with thee remove
Thy martial ſpirit or thy *ſocial* love. *Pope.*

(3.) Thou in thy ſecrecy although alone,
Beſt with thy ſelf accompany'd, ſeek'ſt not
Social communication. *Milton.*

So'cialness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſocial*.] The quality of being ſocial.

Soci'ety. *n. ſ.* [*ſocieté*, Fr. *ſocietas*, Lat.] 1. Union of many in one general intereſt. 2. Numbers united in one intereſt; community. 3. Company; converſe. 4. Partnerſhip; union on equal terms.

(1.) If the power of one *ſociety* extend likewiſe to the making of laws for another *ſociety*, as if the church could make laws for the ſtate in temporals; or the ſtate make laws binding the church, relating to ſpirituals, then is that *ſociety* entirely ſubject to the other. *Leſley.*

(2.) As the practice of piety and virtue is agreeable to our reaſon, ſo is it for the intereſt of private perſons and publick *ſocieties*. *Tillotſon.*

(3.) —— To make *ſociety*
The ſweeter welcome, we will keep ourſelf
Till ſupper-time alone. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Whilſt I was big in clamour, came there a man,
Who having ſeen me in my worſer ſtate,
Shunn'd my abhorr'd *ſociety*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Solitude ſometimes is beſt *ſociety*,
And ſhort retirement urges ſweet return. *Milton.*

(4.) Among unequals what *ſociety* can ſort? *Milton.*

Heav'n's greatneſs no *ſociety* can bear;
Servants he made, and thoſe thou want'ſt not here. *Dryden.*

Sock. *n. ſ.* [*ſoccus*, Latin; ꞅocc, Saxon; *ſocke*, Dutch.] 1. Something put between the foot and ſhoe. 2. The ſhoe of the ancient comick actors, taken in poems for comedy, and oppoſed to buſkin or tragedy.

(1.) Ere I lead this life long, I'll ſow nether *ſocks*, and mend them, and foot them too. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

A phyſician, that would be myſtical, preſcribeth for the rheum to walk continually upon a camomile alley; meaning he ſhould put camomile within his *ſocks*. *Bacon.*

(2.) Then to the well trod ſtage anon,
If Johnſon's learned *ſock* be on,
Or ſweeteſt Shakeſpeare, fancy's child,
Warble his native wood-notes wild. *Milton.*

Great Fletcher never treads in buſkins here,
Nor greater Johnſon dares in *ſocks* appear;
But gentle Simkin juſt reception finds
Amidſt the monument of vaniſh'd minds. *Dryden.*

On two figures of actors in the villa Mathei at Rome, we ſee the faſhion of the old *ſock* and larva. *Addiſon.*

So'cket. *n. ſ.* [*ſouchette*, French.] 1. Any hollow pipe; generally the hollow of a candleſtick. 2. The receptacle of the eye. 3. Any hollow that receives ſomething inſerted.

(1.) Two goodly beacons ſet in watches ſtead,
Therein gave light, and flam'd continually;
For they of living fire moſt ſubtilly
Were made, and ſet in ſilver *ſockets* bright. *Fairy Queen.*

She at your flames would ſoon take fire,
And like a candle in the *ſocket*
Diſſolve. *Hudibras.*

The nightly virgin ſees
When ſparkling lamps their ſputt'ring light advance,
And in the *ſockets* oily bubbles dance. *Dryden.*

The ſtars amaz'd ran backward from the ſight,
And, ſhrunk within their *ſockets*, loſt their light. *Dryden.*

——— Two dire comets
In their own plague, and fire have breath'd their laſt,
Or dimly in their ſinking *ſockets* frown. *Dryden.*

To nurſe up the vital flame as long as the matter will laſt, is not always good huſbandry; it is much better to cover it with an extinguiſher of honour, than let it conſume till it burns blue, and lies agonizing within the *ſocket*, and at length goes out in no perfume. *Collier.*

(2.) His eye-balls in their hollow *ſockets* ſink;
Bereft of ſleep he loths his meat and drink;
He withers at his heart, and looks as wan
As the pale ſpectre of a murder'd man. *Dryden.*

(3.) The *ſockets* and ſupporters of flowers are figured; as in the five brethren of the roſe, and *ſockets* of gillyflowers. *Bacon.*

Gompholis is the connection of a tooth to its *ſocket*. *Wiſe.*

As the weight leans wholly upon the axis, the grating and rubbing of theſe axes againſt the *ſockets* wherein they are placed, will cauſe ſome inaptitude and reſiſtency to that rotation of the cylinder which would otherwiſe enſue. *Wilkins.*

On either ſide the head produce an ear,
And ſink a *ſocket* for the ſhining ſhare. *Dryden.*

SOCKETCHISEL. *n. ſ.* A ſtronger ſort of chiſels.

Carpenters, for their rougher work, uſe a ſtronger ſort of chiſels, and diſtinguiſh them by the name of *ſocketchiſels*; their ſhank made with a hollow *ſocket* a-top, to receive a ſtrong wooden ſprig made to fit into the *ſocket*. *Moxon.*

SO'CLE. *n. ſ.* [With architects.] A flat ſquare member, under the baſes of pedeſtals of ſtatues and vaſes: it ſerves as a foot or ſtand. *Bailey.*

SO'CMAN, or *Soccager.* *n. ſ.* [ſocaꞅman, Saxon.] A ſort of tenant that holds lands and tenements by ſoccage tenure, of which there are three kinds. See SOCCAGE. *Cowel.*

SO'COME. *n. ſ.* [In the old law, and in Scotland.] A cuſtom of tenants obliged to grind corn at their lord's mill. *Bailey.*

SOD. *n. ſ.* [*ſoed*, Dutch.] A turf; a clod.

The ſexton ſhall green *ſods* on thee beſtow;
Alas! the ſexton is thy banker now. *Swift.*
Here fame ſhall dreſs a ſweeter *ſod*,
Than fancy's feet have ever trod. *Collins.*

SOD. The preterite of *ſeethe*.

——Never caldron *ſod*
With ſo much fervour, fed with all the ſtore
That could enrage it. *Chapman.*

Jacob *ſod* pottage. *Gen.* xxv. 29.

SODA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſodalitas*, Lat.] A fellowſhip; a fraternity.

A new confraternity was inſtituted in Spain, of the ſlaves of the Bleſſed Virgin, and this *ſodality* eſtabliſhed with large indulgencies. *Stillingfleet.*

SO'DDEN. [The participle paſſive of *ſeethe*.] Boiled; ſeethed.

——Can *ſodden* water, their barley broth,
Decoct their cold blood to ſuch valiant heat? *Shakeſp.*
Sodden buſineſs! there's a ſtew'd phraſe indeed! *Shakeſp.*

Thou *ſodden*-witted lord; thou haſt no more brain than I have in my elbows. *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſ.*

Try it with milk *ſodden*, and with cream. *Bacon.*

Mix it with *ſodden* wines and raiſins. *Dryden.*

To **SO'DER.** *v. a.* [*ſouder*, French; *ſouderen*, Dutch. It is generally written *ſolder*, from *ſoldare*, Italian; *ſolidare*, Latin.] To cement with ſome metallick matter.

He that ſmootheth with the hammer, encourageth him that ſmote the anvil, ſaying, It is ready for *ſodering*. *Iſa.* xli.

SO'DER. *n. ſ.* Metallick cement.

Still the difficulty returns, how theſe hooks were made: what is it that faſtens this *ſoder*, and links theſe firſt principles of bodies into a chain? *Collier on Pride.*

SOE. *n. ſ.* [*ſae*, Scottiſh.] A large wooden veſſel with hoops, for holding water; a cowl.

A pump grown dry will yield no water; but pouring a little into it firſt, for one baſon full you may fetch up as many *ſoe*-fills. *More.*

SOE'VER. *adv.* [*ſo* and *ever*.] A word properly joined with a pronoun or adverb, as *whoſoever*; *whatſoever*; *howſoever*.

What great thing *ſoever* a man propoſed to do in his life, he ſhould think of atchieving it by fifty. *Temple.*

What love *ſoever* by an heir is ſhown,
Or you could ne'er ſuſpect my loyal love. *Dryden.*

SO'FA. *n. ſ.* [I believe an eaſtern word.] A ſplendid ſeat covered with carpets.

The king leaped off from the *ſofa* on which he ſat, and cried out, 'Tis my Abdallah! *Guardian.*

SOFT. *adj.* [ſoꝼt, Saxon; *ſaft*, Dutch.] 1. Not hard. 2. Not rugged; not rough. 3. Ductile; not unchangeable of form. 4. Facile; flexible; not reſolute; yielding. 5. Tender; timorous. 6. Mild; gentle; kind; not ſevere. 7. Meek; civil; complaiſant. 8. Placid; ſtill; eaſy. 9. Effeminate; viciouſly nice. 10. Delicate; elegantly tender. 11. Weak; ſimple. 12. Gentle; not loud; not rough. 13. Smooth; flowing; not vehement; not rapid. 14. Not forcible; not violent. 15. Mild; not glaring.

(1.) Hard and *ſoft* are names we give things, only in relation to the conſtitutions of our own bodies; that being called hard, which will put us to pain ſooner than change figure, by the preſſure of any part of our bodies; and that *ſoft*, which changes the ſituation of its parts upon an eaſy touch. *Locke.*

Some bodies are hard, and ſome *ſoft*: the hardneſs is cauſed by the jejuneneſs of the ſpirits, which if a greater degree, make them not only hard, but fragil. *Bacon.*

Hot and cold were in one body fixt,
And *ſoft* with hard, and light with heavy mixt. *Dryden.*

(2.) What went ye out for to ſee? a man clothed in *ſoft* raiment? behold, they that wear *ſoft* raiment are in kings houſes. *Matth.*

(3.) Spirits can either ſex aſſume; ſo *ſoft*
And uncompounded is their eſſence pure. *Milton.*

(4.) A few divines of ſo *ſoft* and ſervile tempers as diſpoſed them to ſo ſudden acting and compliance. *K. Charles.*

One king is too *ſoft* and eaſy; another too fiery. *L'Eſtrange.*

(5.) What he hath done famouſly, he did it to that end; tho' *ſoft* conſcienced men can be content to ſay, it was for his country. *Shakeſp. Coriol.*

However *ſoft* within themſelves they are,
To you they will be valiant by deſpair. *Dryden.*
Curſt be the verſe, how well ſoe'er it flow,
That tends to make one worthy man my foe;
Give virtue ſcandal, innocence a fear,
Or from the *ſoft*-ey'd virgin ſteal a tear. *Pope.*

(6.) Would my heart were flint like Edward's;
Or Edward's *ſoft* and pitiful like mine. *Shakeſp.*
Our torments may become as *ſoft* as now ſevere. *Milton.*
Yet *ſoft* his nature, though ſevere his lay,
His anger moral, and his wiſdom gay. *Pope.*

(7.) Thou art their ſoldier, and being bred in broils,
Haſt not the *ſoft* way, which thou doſt confeſs
Were fit for thee to uſe, as they to claim
In aſking their good loves. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

(8.) On her *ſoft* axle while ſhe paces even,
She bears thee *ſoft* with the ſmooth air along. *Milton.*
There *ſoft* extended, to the murmuring ſound
Of the high porch, Ulyſſes ſleeps profound. *Pope.*

(9.) This ſenſe is alſo miſtreſs of an art
Which to *ſoft* people ſweet perfumes doth ſell;
Though this dear art doth little good impart,
Since they ſmell beſt, that do of nothing ſmell. *Davies.*

An idle and *ſoft* courſe of life is the ſource of criminal pleaſures. *Broome.*

(10.) Her form more *ſoft* and feminine. *Milton.*
Leſs winning *ſoft*, leſs amiably mild. *Milton.*

(11.) The deceiver ſoon found this *ſoft* place of Adam's, and innocency itſelf did not ſecure him. *Glanville.*

(12.) Her voice was ever *ſoft*,
Gentle and low, an excellent thing in women. *Shakeſp.*
The Dorian mood of flutes and *ſoft* recorders. *Milton.*
When ſome great and gracious monarch dies,
Soft whiſpers firſt, and mournful murmurs riſe
Among the ſad attendants; then the ſound
Soon gathers voice. *Dryden.*
Soft whiſpering thus to Neſtor's ſon,
His head reclin'd, young Ithacus begun. *Pope.*

(13.) The ſolemn nightingale tun'd her *ſoft* lays. *Milton.*
Soft were my numbers, who could take offence,
When ſmooth deſcription held the place of ſenſe. *Pope.*

Hark! the numbers *ſoft* and clear
Gently ſteal upon the ear. *Pope.*

(14.) Sleep falls with *ſoft* ſlumb'rous weight. *Milton.*

(15.) The ſun ſhining upon the upper part of the clouds, made them appear like fine down or wool, and made the *ſofteſt* ſweeteſt lights imaginable. *Brown's Travels.*

SOFT. *interj.* Hold; ſtop; not ſo faſt.

But *ſoft*, I pray you; did King Richard then
Proclaim my brother? *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

——— Oh! come in, Æmilia;
Soft, by and by, let me the curtains draw. *Shakeſp.*

But *ſoft*, my muſe, the world is wide,
And all at once was not deſcry'd. *Suckling.*

To **SO'FTEN.** *v. a.* [from *ſoft.*] 1. To make ſoft; to make leſs hard. 2. To intenerate; to make leſs fierce or obſtinate; to mollify. 3. To make eaſy; to compoſe; to make placid; to mitigate; to palliate; to alleviate. 4. To make leſs harſh; leſs vehement; leſs violent. 5. To make leſs glaring. 6. To make tender; to enervate.

(1.) Bodies, into which the water will enter, long ſeething will rather *ſoften* than indurate. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Their arrow's point they *ſoften* in the flame,
And ſounding hammers break its barbed frame. *Gay.*

(2.) I will *ſoften* ſtony hearts. *Milton.*

Our friends ſee not our faults, or conceal them, or *ſoften* them by their repreſentation. *Addiſon.*

I would correct the harſh expreſſions of one party, by *ſoftening* and reconciling methods. *Watts.*

(3.) Call round her tomb each object of deſire,
Bid her be all that chears or *ſoftens* life,
The tender ſiſter, daughter, friend, and wife. *Pope.*

Muſick the fierceſt griefs can charm;
Muſick can *ſoften* pain to eaſe,
And make deſpair and madneſs pleaſe. *Pope.*

(4.) He bore his great commiſſion in his look,
But ſweetly temper'd awe, and *ſoften'd* all he ſpoke. *Dryden.*

To **SO'FTEN.** *v. n.* 1. To grow leſs hard. 2. To grow leſs obdurate, cruel, or obſtinate.

(1.) Many bodies, that will hardly melt, will *ſoften*; as iron in the forge. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

(2.) He may *ſoften* at the ſight of the child;
The ſilence often of pure innocence
Perſuades, when ſpeaking fails. *Shakeſp.*

SO'FTLY. *adv.* [from *ſoft.*] 1. Without hardneſs. 2. Not violently; not forcibly. 3. Not loudly. 4. Gently; placidly. 5. Mildly; tenderly.

(2.) Solid bodies, if very *ſoftly* percuſſed, give no ſound; as when a man treadeth very *ſoftly* upon boards. *Bacon.*

(3.) Ahab rent his clothes, and went *ſoftly*. 1 *Kings*, xxi. 27.

In this dark ſilence *ſoftly* leave the town,
And to the general's tent direct your ſteps. *Dryden.*

(4.) Death will diſmiſs me,
And lay me *ſoftly* in my native duſt,
To pay the forfeit of ill-manag'd truſt. *Dryden.*

She with a wreath of myrtle crowns the head,
And *ſoftly* lays him on a flow'ry bed. *Dryden's Æn.*

(5.) ——— The king muſt die;
Though pity *ſoftly* plead within my ſoul,
Yet he muſt die, that I may make you great. *Dryden.*

SO'FTNER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſoft.*] 1. That which makes ſoft. 2. One who palliates.

(2.) Thoſe *ſoftners*, and expedient-mongers, ſhake their heads ſo ſtrongly, that we can hear their pockets jingle. *Swift.*

SO'FTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſoft.*] 1. The quality of being ſoft; quality contrary to hardneſs. 2. Mildneſs; kindneſs. 3. Civility; gentleneſs. 4. Effeminacy; vicious delicacy. 5. Timorouſneſs; puſillanimity. 6 Quality contrary to harſhneſs. 7. Facility; gentleneſs; candour; eaſineſs to be affected. 8. Contrariety to energetick vehemence. 9. Mildneſs; meekneſs.

(1.) *Softneſs* cometh by the greater quantity of ſpirits, which ever induce yielding and ceſſion; and by the more equal ſpreading of the tangible parts, which thereby are more ſliding and following; as in gold. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

(2.) A wiſe man, when there is a neceſſity of expreſſing any evil actions, ſhould do it by a word that has a ſecondary idea of kindneſs or *ſoftneſs*; or a word that carries in it rebuke and ſeverity. *Watts's Logick.*

(3.) They turn the *ſoftneſs* of the tongue into the hardneſs of the teeth. *Holyday.*

Improve theſe virtues, with a *ſoftneſs* of manners, and a ſweetneſs of converſation. *Dryden.*

(4.) So long as idleneſs is quite ſhut out from our lives, all the ſins of wantonneſs, *ſoftneſs*, and effeminacy, are prevented; and there is but little room for temptation. *Taylor.*

He was not delighted with the *ſoftneſſes* of the court. *Clarendon.*

(5.) This virtue could not proceed out of fear or *ſoftneſs*; for he was valiant and active. *Bacon's Hen.* VII.

Saving a man's ſelf, or ſuffering, if with reaſon, is virtue: if without it, is *ſoftneſs*, or obſtinacy. *Grew.*

(6.) *Softneſs* of ſounds is diſtinct from the exility of ſounds. *Bacon.*

(7.) Such was the ancient ſimplicity and *ſoftneſs* of ſpirit, which ſometimes prevailed in the world, that they whoſe words were even as oracles amongſt men, ſeemed evermore loth to give ſentence againſt any thing publickly received in the church of God. *Hooker.*

(8.) Who but thyſelf the mind and ear can pleaſe,
With ſtrength and *ſoftneſs*, energy and eaſe? *Harte.*

(9.) For contemplation he and valour form'd,
For *ſoftneſs* ſhe and ſweet attractive grace. *Milton.*

——— Her ſtubborn look
This *ſoftneſs* from thy finger took. *Waller.*

SOHO, *interj.* A form of calling from a diſtant place.

To **SOIL.** *v. a.* [ꞅilian, Saxon; *ſoelen*, old German; *ſouiller*, French.] 1. To foul; to dirt; to pollute; to ſtain; to ſully. 2. To dung; to manure. 3. To *ſoil* a horſe; to purge him by giving him graſs in the Spring. It is in *Shakeſpeare* to glut. [*ſaouller*, French.]

(1.) A ſilly man in ſimple weeds forlorn,
And *ſoiled* with duſt of the long dried way. *Fairy Queen.*

Although ſome hereticks have abuſed this text, yet the ſun is not *ſoiled* in paſſage. *Bacon's Holy War.*

——— If I *ſoil*
Myſelf with ſin, I then but vainly toil. *Sandys.*

I would not *ſoil* theſe pure ambroſial weeds,
With the rank vapours of this ſin-worm mould. *Milton.*

Bad fruit of knowledge, if this be to know,
Which leaves us naked thus, of honour void,
Of innocence, of faith, of purity,
Our wonted ornaments now *ſoil'd* and ſtain'd. *Milton.*

One who cou'd n't for a taſte o' th' fleſh come in,
Licks the *ſoil'd* earth,
While reeking with a mangled Ombit's blood. *Tate.*

If the eye-glaſs be tincted faintly with the ſmoke of a lamp or torch, to obſcure the light of the ſtar, the fainter light in the circumference of the ſtar ceaſes to be viſible, and the ſtar, if the glaſs be ſufficiently *ſoiled* with ſmoke, appears ſomething more like a mathematical point. *Newton.*

An abſent hero's bed they ſought to *ſoil*,
An abſent hero's wealth they made their ſpoil. *Pope.*

(2.) Men now preſent, juſt as they *ſoil* their ground, not that they love the dirt, but that they expect a crop. *South.*

(3.) The *ſoiled* horſe. *Shakeſp.*

SOIL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Dirt; ſpot; pollution; foulneſs. 2. [*Sol*, French; *ſolum*, Latin.] Ground; earth, conſidered with relation to its vegetative qualities. 3. Land; country. 4. Dung; compoſt.

(1.) ——— By indirect ways
I met this crown; and I myſelf know well
How troubleſome it ſate upon my head:
To thee it ſhall deſcend with better quiet;
For all the *ſoil* of the atchievements goes
With me into the earth. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

That would be a great *ſoil* in the new gloſs of your marriage. *Shakeſp.*

Vexed I am with paſſions,
Which give ſome *ſoil* perhaps to my behaviour. *Shakeſp.*

A lady's honour muſt be touch'd,
Which, nice as ermines, will not bear a *ſoil.* *Dryden.*

(2.) Judgment may be made of waters by the *ſoil* whereupon they run. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

——— Her ſpots thou ſee'ſt
As clouds, and clouds may rain, and rain produce
Fruits in her ſoften'd *ſoil.* *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The firſt cauſe of a kingdom's thriving is the fruitfulneſs of the *ſoil*, to produce the neceſſaries and conveniencies of life; not only for the inhabitants, but for exportation. *Swift.*

(3.) Dorſet, that with fearful ſoul
Leads diſcontented ſteps in foreign *ſoil*,
This fair alliance ſhall call come
To high promotions. *Shakeſp.*

O unexpected ſtroke, worſe than of death!
Muſt I thus leave thee, paradiſe! thus leave
Thee, native *ſoil!* theſe happy walks and ſhades,
Fit haunts of gods. *Milton.*

(4.) The haven has been ſtopped up by the great heaps of dirt that the ſea has thrown into it; for all the *ſoil* on that ſide of Ravenna has been left there inſenſibly by the ſea. *Addiſon.*

Improve land by dung, and other ſort of *ſoils.* *Mortimer.*

Soi'liness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſoil.*] Stain; foulneſs.

Make proof of the incorporation of ſilver and tin, whether it yield no *ſoilineſs* more than ſilver. *Bacon.*

Soi'lure. *n. ſ.* [from *ſoil.*] Stain; pollution.

He merits well to have her,
Not making any ſcruple of her *ſoilure.* *Shakeſp.*

To **So'journ.** *v. n.* [*ſejourner*, French; *ſeggiornare*, Ital.] To dwell any where for a time; to live as not at home; to inhabit as not in a ſettled habitation. Almoſt out of uſe.

If, till the expiration of your month,
You will return and *ſojourn* with my ſiſter,
Diſmiſſing half your train, come then to me. *Shakeſp.*

Th' advantage of his abſence took the king,
And in the mean time *ſojourn'd* at my father's. *Shakeſp.*

How comes it he is to *ſojourn* with you? how creeps acquaintance? *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Here dwells he; though he *ſojourn* every where
In progreſs, yet his ſtanding houſe is here. *Donne.*

The *ſojourning* of Iſrael, who dwelt in Egypt, was four hundred and thirty years. *Exod.* xii. 40.

The ſoldiers firſt aſſembled at Newcaſtle, and there *ſojourned* three days. *Hayward.*

——— To *ſojourn* in that land
He comes invited. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

He who *ſojourns* in a foreign country, refers what he ſees abroad to the ſtate of things at home. *Atterbury.*

So'journ. *n. ſ.* [*ſejour*, French; from the verb.] A temporary reſidence; a caſual and no ſettled habitation. This word was anciently accented on the laſt ſyllable: *Milton* accents it indifferently.

The princes, France and Burgundy,
Long in our court have made their am'rous *ſojourn.* *Shakeſp.*

—— Thee I reviſit now,
Eſcap'd the Stygian pool, though long detain'd
In that obſcure *ſojourn.* *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

—— Scarce view'd the Galilean towns,
And once a-year Jeruſalem, few days
Short *ſojourn.* *Milton's Par. Reg.*

So'journer. *n. ſ.* [from *ſojourn.*] A temporary dweller.

We are ſtrangers and *ſojourners*, as were all our fathers: our days on earth are as a ſhadow. 1 *Chron.* xxix. 16.

——— Waves o'erthrew
Buſiris, and his Memphian chivalry,
While with perfidious hatred they purſu'd
The *ſojourners* of Goſhen. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Not for a night, or quick revolving year,
Welcome an owner, not a *ſojourner.* *Dryden.*

To **So'lace.** *v. a.* [*ſolacier*, old French; *ſolazzare*, Ital. *ſolatium*, Lat.] To comfort; to cheer; to amuſe.

We will with ſome ſtrange paſtime *ſolace* them. *Shakeſp.*

——— The birds with ſong
Solac'd the woods. *Milton.*

To **So'lace.** *v. n.* To take comfort; to be recreated. The neutral ſenſe is obſolete.

—— One poor and loving child,
But one thing to rejoice and *ſolace* in,
And cruel death hath catch'd it from my ſight. *Shakeſp.*

Were they to be rul'd, and not to rule,
This ſickly land might *ſolace* as before. *Shakeſp. R.* III.

So'lace. *n. ſ.* [*ſolatium*, Latin.] Comfort; pleaſure; alleviation; that which gives comfort or pleaſure; recreation; amuſement.

— Therein ſat a lady freſh and fair,
Making ſweet *ſolace* to herſelf alone;
Sometimes ſhe ſung as loud as lark in air,
Sometimes ſhe laugh'd, that nigh her breath was gone. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen.*

If we have that which is meet and right, although they be glad, we are not to envy them this their *ſolace*; we do not think it a duty of ours to be in every ſuch thing their tormentors. *Hooker.*

—— Give me leave to go;
Sorrow would *ſolace*, and my age would eaſe. *Shak. H.* VI.

Great joy he promis'd to his thoughts, and new
Solace in her return. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

——— If I would delight my private hours
With muſick or with poem, where ſo ſoon
As in our native language can I find
That *ſolace?* *Milton's Par. Reg.*

——— Though ſight be loſt,
Life yet hath many *ſolaces*, enjoy'd
Where other ſenſes want not their delights,
At home in leiſure and domeſtick eaſe,
Exempt from many a care and chance, to which
Eye-ſight expoſes daily men abroad. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Through waters and through flames I'll go,
Suff'rer and *ſolace* of thy woe. *Prior.*

Sola'nder. *n. ſ.* [*ſoulandres*, French.] A diſeaſe in horſes. *Dict.*

So'lar.
So'lary. } *adj.* [*ſolaire*, French; *ſolaris*, Lat.] 1. Being of the ſun. 2. Belonging to the ſun. 3. Born under or in the predominant influence of the ſun. 4. Meaſured by the ſun.

(1.) The corpuſcles that make up the beams of light be *ſolary* effluviums, or minute particles of ſome ethereal ſubſtance, thruſting on one another from the lucid body. *Boyle.*

——— Inſtead of golden fruits,
By genial ſhow'rs and *ſolar* heat ſupply'd,
Unſufferable Winter hath defac'd
Earth's blooming charms, and made a barren waſte. *Blackm.*

(2.) They denominate ſome herbs *ſolar*, and ſome lunar. *Bacon.*

Scripture hath been punctual in other records, concerning *ſolary* miracles. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

(3.) The cock was pleas'd to hear him ſpeak ſo fair,
And proud beſide, as *ſolar* people are. *Dryden.*

(4.) The rule to find the moon's age, on any day of any *ſolar* month, cannot ſhew preciſely an exact account of the moon, becauſe of the inequality of the motions of the ſun and moon, and the number of days of the *ſolar* months. *Holder on Time.*

Sold. The preterite and participle paſſive of *ſell.*

Sold. *n. ſ.* [*ſouldée*, old French. *Trevoux.*] Military pay; warlike entertainment.

But were your will her *ſold* to entertain,
And number'd be amongſt knights of maidenhead,
Great guerdon, well I wot, ſhould you remain,
And in her favour high be reckoned. *Fairy Queen.*

So'ldan. *n. ſ.* [for *ſultan.*] The emperour of the Turks.

They at the *ſoldan's* chair defy'd the beſt. *Milton.*

So'ldanel. *n. ſ.* [*ſoldanella*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

To **SO'LDER.** *v. a.* [*ſouder*, Fr. *ſoldare*, Ital. *ſolidare*, Lat.] See Soder. 1. To unite or faſten with any kind of metallick cement. 2. To mend; to unite any thing broken.

(1.) A concave ſphere of gold, filled with water, and *ſoldered* up, has, upon preſſing the ſphere with great force, let the water ſqueeze through it, and ſtand all over its outſide in multitudes of ſmall drops like dew, without burſting or cracking the body of the gold. *Newton's Opticks.*

(2.) It booteth them not thus to *ſolder* up a broken cauſe, whereof their firſt and laſt diſcourſes will fall aſunder. *Hooker.*

——— Wars 'twixt you twain would be
As if the world ſhould cleave, and that ſlain men
Should *ſolder* up the rift. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleo.*

——— Thou viſible god,
That *ſould'reſt* cloſe impoſſibilities,
And mak'ſt them kiſs! *Shakeſp. Timon.*

Learn'd he was in med'c'nal lore;
For by his ſide a pouch he wore,
Replete with ſtrange hermetick powder,
That wounds nine miles point-blank would *ſolder*. *Hudibras.*

The naked cynick's jar ne'er flames; if broken
'Tis quickly *ſolder'd*, or a new beſpoken. *Dryd. jun. Juv.*

At the Reſtoration the Preſbyterians, and other ſects, did all unite and *ſolder* up their ſeveral ſchemes, to join againſt the church. *Swift.*

So'lder. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Metallick cement. A metallick body that will melt with leſs heat than the body to be ſoldered.

Goldſmiths ſay, the coarſeſt ſtuff
Will ſerve for *ſolder* well enough. *Swift.*

So'lderer. *n. ſ.* [from *ſolder*.] One that ſolders or mends.

SO'LDIER. *n. ſ.* [*ſoldat*, Fr. from *ſolidarius*, low Latin; of *ſolidus*, a piece of money, the pay of a ſoldier; *ſouldée*, French.] 1. A fighting man; a warriour. Originally one who ſerved for pay. 2. It is generally uſed of the common men, as diſtinct from the commanders.

(1.) Your ſiſter is the better *ſoldier*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

——— Good Siward,
An older and a better *ſoldier* none. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

——— A *ſoldier*,
Full of ſtrange oaths, and bearded like a pard,
Jealous in honour, ſudden and quick in quarrel,
Seeking the bubble reputation
Ev'n in the cannon's mouth. *Shakeſp.*

A hateful ſervice, that diſſolv'd the knees
Of many a *ſoldier*. *Chapman.*

I have not yet forgot I am a king:
If I have wrong'd thee, charge me face to face;
I have not yet forgot I am a *ſoldier*. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

(2.) It were meet that any one, before he came to be a captain, ſhould have been a *ſoldier*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

So'ldierlike. } *adj.* [*ſoldier* and *like*.] Martial; war-
So'ldierly. } like; military; becoming a ſoldier.

Although at the firſt they had fought with beaſtly fury rather than any *ſoldierly* diſcipline, practice had now made them comparable to the beſt. *Sidney.*

I will maintain the word with my ſword to be a *ſoldierlike* word, and a word of good command. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

They, according to a *ſoldierly* cuſtom, in caſes of extremity, by interchange of a kiſs by every of them upon the ſwords of others, ſealed a reſolution to maintain the place. *Hayward.*

Enemies as well as friends confeſſed, that it was as *ſoldierly* an action as had been performed on either ſide. *Clarendon.*

So'ldiership. *n. ſ.* [from *ſoldier*.] Military character; martial qualities; behaviour becoming a ſoldier; martial ſkill.

——— Thy father and myſelf in friendſhip
Firſt tried our *ſoldierſhip*: he did look far
Into the ſervice of the time, and was
Diſcipled of the brav'ſt. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*

——— By ſea you throw away
The abſolute *ſoldierſhip* you have by land,
Diſtract your army, which doth moſt conſiſt
Of war-mark'd footmen. *Shakeſp.*

So'ldiery. *n. ſ.* [from *ſoldier*.] 1. Body of military men; ſoldiers collectively. 2. Soldierſhip; military ſervice.

(1.) ——— The Memphian *ſoldiery*,
That ſwell'd the Erythrean wave, when wall'd,
The unfroze waters marvellouſly ſtood. *Philips.*

I charge not the *ſoldiery* with ignorance and contempt of learning, without allowing exceptions. *Swift.*

(2.) Offering him, if he would exerciſe his courage in *ſoldiery*, he would commit ſome charge unto him under his lieutenant Philanax. *Sidney.*

Sole. *n. ſ.* [*ſolum*, Lat.] 1. The bottom of the foot. 2. The foot. 3. [*Solea*, Latin.] The bottom of the ſhoe. 4. The part of any thing that touches the ground. 5. A kind of ſea-fiſh.

(1.) I will only be bold with Benedict for his company; for from the crown of his head to the *ſole* of his foot he is all mirth. *Shakeſp. Much ado about Nothing.*

Tickling is moſt in the *ſoles* of the feet: the cauſe is the rareneſs of being touched there. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The *ſoles* of the feet have great affinity with the head and the mouth of the ſtomach; as going wet-ſhod, to thoſe that uſe it not, affecteth both. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Such reſting found the *ſole* of unbleſt feet. *Milton.*

In the make of the camel's foot, the *ſole* is flat and broad, being very fleſhy, and covered only with a thick, ſoft, and ſomewhat callous ſkin, fit to travel in ſandy places. *Ray.*

(2.) ——— To redeem thy woeful parent's head
From tyrant's rage and ever-dying dread,
Haſt wander'd through the world now long a day,
Yet ceaſeſt not thy weary *ſoles* to lead. *Fairy Queen.*

(3.) Nay, gentle Romeo, we muſt have you dance.
——— Not I, believe me: you have dancing ſhoes,
With nimble *ſoles*. *Shakeſp.*

On fortune's cap we are not the very button.——— Nor the *ſoles* of her ſhoe. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

The caliga was a military ſhoe, with a very thick *ſole*, tied above the inſtep with leather thongs. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

(4.) The ſtrike-block is a plane ſhorter than the jointer, having its *ſole* made exactly flat and ſtraight, and is uſed for the ſhooting of a ſhort joint. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

Elm is proper for mills, *ſoles* of wheels, and pipes. *Mortimer.*

(5.) Of flat fiſh, rays, thornbacks, *ſoles*, and flowks. *Carew.*

To **Sole.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furniſh with ſoles: as, to *ſole* a pair of ſhoes.

His feet were *ſoled* with a treble tuft of a cloſe ſhort tawney down. *Grew's Muſæum.*

SOLE. *adj.* [*ſol*, old French; *ſolus*, Latin.] 1. Single; only. 2. [In law.] Not married.

(1.) Take not upon thee to be judge alone: there is no *ſole* judge but only one: ſay not to others, Receive my ſentence, when their authority is above thine. *Hooker.*

Orpheus every where expreſſed the infinite and *ſole* power of one God, though he uſed the name of Jupiter. *Raleigh.*

To me ſhall be the glory *ſole* among
Th' infernal pow'rs. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

A rattling tempeſt through the branches went,
That ſtripp'd them bare, and one *ſole* way they rent. *Dryden.*

He, *ſole* in power, at the beginning ſaid,
Let ſea and air, and earth and heav'n be made:
And it was ſo; and when he ſhall ordain
In other ſort, has but to ſpeak again,
And they ſhall be no more. *Prior.*

(2.) Some others are ſuch as a man cannot make his wife, though he himſelf be *ſole* and unmarried. *Ayliffe.*

So'lecism. *n. ſ.* [σολοικισμὸς.] Unfitneſs of one word to another; impropriety in language. A barbariſm may be in one word, a ſoleciſm muſt be of more.

There is ſcarce a *ſoleciſm* in writing which the beſt author is not guilty of, if we be at liberty to read him in the words of ſome manuſcript. *Addiſon.*

So'lely. *adv.* [from *ſole*.] Singly; only.

You knew my father well, and in him me,
Left *ſolely* heir to all his lands. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*

——— This night's great buſineſs
Shall to all our nights and days to come
Give *ſolely* ſovereign ſway and maſterdom. *Shakeſp.*

That the intemperate heat of the clime *ſolely* occaſions this complexion, experience admits not. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

This truth is pointed chiefly, if not *ſolely*, upon ſinners of the firſt rate, who have caſt off all regard for piety. *Atterbury.*

They all choſe rather to reſt the cauſe *ſolely* on logical diſputation, than upon the teſtimonies of the ancients. *Waterland.*

SO'LEMN. *adj.* [*ſolemnel*, French; *ſolemnis*, Lat.] 1. Anniverſary; obſerved once a year with religious ceremonies. 2. Religiouſly grave; awful. 3. Formal; ritual; religiouſly regular. 4. Striking with ſeriouſneſs; ſober; ſerious. 5. Grave; affectedly ſerious.

(1.) The worſhip of this image was advanced, and a *ſolemn* ſupplication obſerved every year. *Stillingfleet.*

(2.) His holy rites and *ſolemn* feaſts profan'd. *Milton.*

(3.) The neceſſary buſineſs of a man's calling, with ſome, will not afford much time for ſet and *ſolemn* prayer. *Duty of Man.*

(4.) Then 'gan he loudly through the houſe to call,
But no one care to anſwer to his cry;
There reigned a *ſolemn* ſilence over all. *Fairy Queen.*

To 'ſwage with *ſolemn* touches troubled thoughts. *Milton.*

Nor then the *ſolemn* nightingale ceas'd warbling. *Milton.*

(5.) When Steele reflects upon the many *ſolemn* ſtrong barriers to our ſucceſſion of laws and oaths, he thinks all fear vaniſheth: ſo do I, provided the epithet *ſolemn* goes for nothing; becauſe though I have heard of a *ſolemn* day, and a *ſolemn* coxcomb, yet I can conceive no idea of a *ſolemn* barrier. *Swift.*

SO'LEMNESS. } *n. ſ.* [*ſolemnité*, French; from *ſolemn.*] 1.
SOLE'MNITY. } Ceremony or rite annually performed. 2. Religious ceremony. 3. Awful ceremony or proceſſion. 4. Manner of acting awfully ſerious. 5. Gravity; ſteady ſeriouſneſs. 6. Awful grandeur; grave ſtatelineſs; ſober dignity. 7. Affected gravity.

(1.) Were theſe annual *ſolemnities* only practiſed in the church? *Nelſon.*

Though the days of *ſolemnity*, which are but few, muſt quickly finiſh that outward exerciſe of devotion which appertains to ſuch times; yet they increaſe men's inward diſpoſitions to virtue for the preſent, and, by their frequent returns, bring the ſame at length to perfection. *Nelſon.*

Great was the cauſe; our old *ſolemnities*
From no blind zeal or fond tradition riſe;
But, ſav'd from death, our Argives yearly pay
Theſe grateful honours to the god of day. *Pope.*

(3.) ——— The lady Conſtance,
Some ſpeedy meſſenger did repair
To our *ſolemnity.* *Shakeſp. King John.*

——— The moon, like to a ſilver bow,
New bent in heaven, ſhall behold the night
Of our *ſolemnities.* *Shakeſp.*

There may be greater danger in uſing ſuch compoſitions in churches, at arraignments, plays, and *ſolemnities.* *Bacon.*

What fun'ral pomp ſhall floating Tiber ſee,
When riſing from his bed he views the ſad *ſolemnity!* *Dryd.*

Though the forms and *ſolemnities* of the laſt judgment may bear ſome reſemblance to thoſe we are acquainted with here, yet the rule of proceeding ſhall be very different. *Atterbury.*

(4.) With much more ſkilful cruelty, and horrible *ſolemnity*, he cauſed each thing to be prepared for his triumph of tyranny. *Sidney.*

(5.) The ſtatelineſs and gravity of the Spaniards ſhews itſelf in the *ſolemnity* of their language. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

(6.) A diligent decency was in Polycletus, above others; to whom though the higheſt praiſe be attributed by the moſt, yet ſome think he wanted *ſolemneſs.* *Wotton's Architecture.*

(7.) Pr'ythee, Virgilia, turn thy *ſolemneſs* out o' door,
And go along with us. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Be this truth eternal ne'er forgot,
Solemnity's a cover for a ſot. *Young.*

This ſpeech ended with a *ſolemnity* of accent. *Fem. Quixote.*

SOLEMNIZA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſolemnize.*] The act of ſolemnizing; celebration.

Soon followed the *ſolemnization* of the marriage between Charles and Anne dutcheſs of Bretagne, with whom he received the dutchy of Bretagne. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

To **SO'LEMNIZE.** *v. a.* [*ſolemniſer*, French; from *ſolemn.*] 1. To dignify by particular formalities; to celebrate. 2. To perform religiouſly once a-year.

(1.) Dorilaus in a great battle was deprived of life; his obſequies being no more *ſolemnized* by the tears of his partakers than the blood of his enemies. *Sidney.*

Baptiſm to be adminiſtered in one place, and marriage *ſolemnized* in another. *Hooker.*

Then 'gan they ſprinkle all the parts with wine,
And made great feaſt to *ſolemnize* that day. *Fairy Queen.*

The multitude of the celeſtial hoſt were heard to *ſolemnize* his miraculous birth. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

——— Their choice nobility and flower
Met from all parts to *ſolemnize* this feaſt. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

(2.) What commandment the Jews had to celebrate their feaſt of dedication, is never ſpoken of in the law, yet *ſolemnized* even by our Saviour himſelf. *Hooker.*

SO'LEMNLY. *adv.* [from *ſolemn.*] 1. With annual religious ceremonies. 2. With formal gravity and ſtatelineſs; with affected gravity. 3. With formal ſtate. 4. With religious ſeriouſneſs.

(2.) There are, in points of wiſdom and ſufficiency, that do nothing or little very *ſolemnly.* *Bacon's Eſſays.*

The miniſters of ſtate, who gave us law,
In corners, with ſelected friends, withdraw;
There in deaf murmurs *ſolemnly* are wiſe,
Whiſp'ring like winds, ere hurricanes ariſe. *Dryden.*

(3.) ——————— Let him land,
And *ſolemnly* ſee him ſet on to London. *Shakeſp. Hen.* V.

(4.) To demonſtrate how much men are blinded by their own partiality, I do *ſolemnly* aſſure the reader, that he is the only perſon from whom I ever heard that objection. *Swift.*

To **SOLI'CIT.** *v. a.* [*ſolicito*, Latin.] 1. To importune; to intreat. 2. To call to action; to ſummon; to awake; to excite. 3. To implore; to aſk. 4. To attempt; to try to obtain. 5. To diſturb; to diſquiet. A Latiniſm.

(1.) If you bethink yourſelf of any crime,
Unreconcil'd as yet to heav'n and grace,
Solicit for it ſtraight. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

——————— We heartily *ſolicit*
Your gracious ſelf to take on you the charge
And kingly government of this your land. *Shakeſp. R.* III.

——————— How he *ſolicits* heav'n
Himſelf beſt knows; but ſtrangely viſited people,
The mere deſpair of ſurgery, he cures. *Shakeſp.*

Did I requeſt thee, Maker! from my clay,
To mold me man? Did I *ſolicit* thee
From darkneſs to promote me? *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The guardian of my faith ſo falſe did prove,
As to *ſolicit* me with lawleſs love. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

(2.) — This ſupernatural *ſoliciting*
Cannot be ill, cannot be good. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Solicit Henry with her wond'rous praiſe;
Bethink thee on her virtues that ſurmount
Her nat'ral graces, that extinguiſh art. *Shakeſp. H.* VI.

That fruit *ſolicited* her longing eye. *Milton.*

Sounds and ſome tangible qualities *ſolicit* their proper ſenſes, and force an entrance to the mind. *Locke.*

He is *ſolicited* by popular cuſtom to indulge himſelf in forbidden liberties. *Rogers's Sermons.*

(3.) With that ſhe wept again, 'till he again *ſoliciting* the concluſion of her ſtory, Then muſt you, ſaid ſhe, know the ſtory of Amphialus? *Sidney.*

(4.) I view my crime, but kindle at the view,
Repent old pleaſures, and *ſolicit* new. *Pope.*

(5.) *Solicit* not thy thoughts with matters hid. *Milton.*

I find your love, and would reward it too;
But anxious fears *ſolicit* my weak breaſt. *Dryd. Sp. Fryar.*

SOLICITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſolicit.*] 1. Importunity; act of importuning. 2. Invitation; excitement.

(1.) —— I can produce a man
Of female ſeed, far abler to reſiſt
All his *ſolicitations*, and at length
All his vaſt force, and drive him back to hell. *Milton.*

(2.) Children are ſurrounded with new things, which, by a conſtant *ſolicitation* of their ſenſes, draw the mind conſtantly to them. *Locke.*

SOLI'CITOR. *n. ſ.* [from *ſolicit.*] 1. One who petitions for another. 2. One who does in Chancery the buſineſs which is done by attorneys in other courts.

(1.) —— Be merry, Caſſio;
For thy *ſolicitor* ſhall rather die,
Than give thy cauſe away. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Honeſt minds will conſider poverty as a recommendation in the perſon who applies himſelf to them, and make the juſtice of his cauſe the moſt powerful *ſolicitor* in his behalf. *Addiſon.*

(2.) For the king's attorney and *ſolicitor* general, their continual uſe for the king's ſervice requires men every way fit. *Bacon.*

SOLI'CITOUS. *adj.* [*ſolicitus*, Latin.] Anxious; careful; concerned. It has commonly *about* before that which cauſes anxiety; ſometimes *for* or *of*. *For* is proper before ſomething to be obtained.

Our hearts are pure, when we are not *ſolicitous of* the opinion and cenſures of men, but only that we do our duty. *Taylor.*

Enjoy the preſent, whatſoever it be, and be not *ſolicitous for* the future. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

The colonel had been intent upon other things, and not enough *ſolicitous* to finiſh the fortifications. *Clarendon.*

In providing money for diſbanding the armies, upon which they were marvelouſly *ſolicitous*, there aroſe a queſtion. *Clarend.*

They who were in truth zealous for the preſervation of the laws, were *ſolicitous* to preſerve the king's honour from any indignity, and his regal power from violation. *Clarendon.*

Laud attended on his majeſty, which he would have been excuſed from, if that deſign had not been in view, to accompliſh which he was *ſolicitous for* his advice. *Clarendon.*

There kept their watch the legions, while the grand
In council ſat, *ſolicitous* what chance
Might intercept their emperour ſent. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Without ſign of boaſt, or ſign of joy,
Solicitous and blank, he thus began. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

No man is *ſolicitous about* the event of that which he has in his power to diſpoſe of. *South.*

You have not only been careful of my fortune, the effect of your nobleneſs, but you have been *ſolicitous of* my reputation, which is that of your kindneſs. *Dryden.*

The tender dame, *ſolicitous* to know
Whether her child ſhould reach old age or no,
Conſults the ſage Tireſias. *Addiſon.*

How lawful and praiſe-worthy is the care of a family? And yet how certainly are many people rendered incapable of all virtue, by a worldly *ſolicitous* temper. *Law.*

SOLI'CITOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſolicitous.*] Anxiouſly; carefully.

The medical art being converſant about the health and life of man, doctrinal errours in it are to be *ſolicitouſly* avoided. *Boyle.*

He would ſurely have as *ſolicitouſly* promoted their learning, as ever he obſtructed it. *Decay of Piety.*

SOLI'CITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*ſolicitudo*, Lat.] Anxiety; carefulneſs.

In this, by compariſon, we behold the many cares and great labours of worldly men, their *ſolicitude* and outward ſhews, and publick oſtentation, their pride, and vanities. *Raleigh.*

If they would but provide for eternity with the ſame *ſolicitude*, and real care, as they do for this life, they could not fail of heaven. *Tillotſon.*

They are to be known by a wonderful *ſolicitude* for the reputation of their friends. *Tatler.*

SOLI'CITRESS. *n. ſ.* [Feminine of *ſolicitor.*] A woman who petitions for another.

I had the moſt earneſt *ſolicitreſs*, as well as the faireſt; and nothing could be refuſed to my lady Hyde. *Dryden.*

SO'LID. *adj.* [*ſolidus*, Lat. *ſolide*, Fr.] 1. Not liquid; not fluid. 2. Not hollow; full of matter; compact; denſe. 3. Having all the geometrical dimenſions. 4. Strong; firm. 5. Sound; not weakly. 6. Real; not empty; true; not fallacious. 7. Not light; not ſuperficial; grave; profound.

(1.) ———— Land that ever burn'd
With *ſolid*, as the lake with liquid fire. *Milton.*

(2.) Thin airy things extend themſelves in place,
Things *ſolid* take up little ſpace. *Cowley.*

I hear his thund'ring voice reſound,
And trampling feet that ſhake the *ſolid* ground. *Dryden.*

(3.) In a *ſolid* foot are 1728 *ſolid* inches, weighing 76 pound of rain water. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

(4.) The duke's new palace is a noble pile built after this manner, which makes it look very *ſolid* and majeſtick. *Addiſon.*

(5.) If perſons devote themſelves to ſcience, they ſhould be well aſſured of a *ſolid* and ſtrong conſtitution of body, to bear the fatigue. *Watts on the Mind.*

(6.) This might ſatisfy ſober and wiſe men, not with ſoft and ſpecious words, but with pregnant and *ſolid* reaſons. *K. Charles.*

Either not define at all, or ſeek out other *ſolider* methods, and more catholick grounds of defining. *Hammond.*

The earth may of *ſolid* good contain
More plenty than the ſun. *Milton.*

(7.) Theſe, wanting wit, affect gravity, and go by the name of *ſolid* men; and a *ſolid* man is, in plain Engliſh, a *ſolid* ſolemn fool. *Dryden.*

SO'LID. *n. ſ.* [In phyſick.] The part containing the fluids.

The firſt and moſt ſimple *ſolids* of our body are perhaps merely terreſtrial, and incapable of any change or diſeaſe. *Arbuthnot.*

SOLI'DITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſolidité*, Fr. *ſoliditas*, Lat. from *ſolid.*] 1. Fulneſs of matter; not hollowneſs. 2. Firmneſs; hardneſs; compactneſs; denſity; not fluidity. 3. Truth; not fallaciouſneſs; intellectual ſtrength; certainty.

(2.) That which hinders the approach of two bodies, when they are moving one towards another, I call *ſolidity*. *Locke.*

The ſtone itſelf, whether naked or inveſted with earth, is not by its *ſolidity* ſecured, but waſhed down. *Woodward.*

(3.) The moſt known rules are placed in ſo beautiful a light, that they have all the graces of novelty; and make the reader, who was before acquainted with them, ſtill more convinced of their truth and *ſolidity*. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

His fellow-peers have attended to his eloquence, and have been convinced by the *ſolidity* of his reaſoning. *Prior.*

This pretence has a great deal more of art, than of *ſolidity* in it. *Waterland.*

SO'LIDLY. *adv.* [from *ſolid.*] 1. Firmly; denſely; compactly. 2. Truly; on good grounds.

(2.) A complete brave man ought to know *ſolidly* the main end he is in the world for. *Digby.*

I look upon this as a ſufficient ground for any rational man to take up his religion upon, and which I defy the ſubtleſt atheiſt in the world *ſolidly* to anſwer; namely, that it is good to be ſure. *South.*

SO'LIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſolid.*] Solidity; firmneſs; denſity.

It beareth miſſeltoe: the cauſe may be the cloſeneſs and *ſolidneſs* of the wood and pith of the oak. *Bacon.*

It is built with that unuſual *ſolidneſs*, that it ſeems he intended to make a ſacrifice to perpetuity, and to conteſt with the iron teeth of time. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

SOLIDU'NGULOUS. *adj.* [*ſolidus* and *ungula*, Lat.] Whole-hoofed.

It is ſet down by Ariſtotle and Pliny, that an horſe and all *ſolidungulous* or whole-hoofed animals have no gall, which we find repugnant unto reaſon. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

SOLIFI'DIAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſolus* and *fides*, Lat.] One who ſuppoſes only faith, not works, neceſſary to juſtification.

It may be juſtly feared, that the title of fundamentals, being ordinarily confined to the doctrines of faith, hath occaſioned that great ſcandal in the church of God, at which ſo many myriads of *ſolifidians* have ſtumbled, and fallen irreverſibly, by conceiving heaven a reward of true opinions. *Hammond.*

SOLI'LOQUY. *n. ſ.* [*ſoliloque*, Fr. *ſolus* and *loquor*, Lat.] A diſcourſe made by one in ſolitude to himſelf.

The whole poem is a *ſoliloquy*: Solomon is the perſon that ſpeaks: he is at once the hero and the author; but he tells us very often what others ſay to him. *Prior.*

He finds no reſpite from his anxious grief,
Then ſeeks from his *ſoliloquy* relief. *Garth's Diſpenſatory.*

If I ſhould own myſelf in love, you know lovers are always allowed the comfort of *ſoliloquy*. *Spectator.*

So'LIPEDE. *n. ſ.* [*ſolus* and *pedes*, Lat.] An animal whoſe feet are not cloven.

Solipedes, or firm footed animals, as horſes, aſſes, and mules, are in mighty number. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

SoLITA'IRE. *n. ſ.* [*ſolitaire*, Fr.] 1. A recluſe; a hermit. 2. An ornament for the neck.

(1.) Often have I been going to take poſſeſſion of tranquillity, when your converſation has ſpoiled me for a *ſolitaire*. *Pope.*

So'LITARILY. *adv.* [from *ſolitary*.] In ſolitude; with lonelineſs; without company.

How ſhould that ſubſiſt *ſolitarily* by itſelf, which hath no ſubſtance, but individually the very ſame whereby others ſubſiſt with it? *Hooker.*

Feed thy people with thy rod, the flock of thine heritage, which dwell *ſolitarily* in the wood. *Mic.* vii. 14.

So'LITARINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſolitary*] Solitude; forbearance of company; habitual retirement.

There is no cauſe to blame the prince for ſometimes hearing them: the blame-worthineſs is, that to hear them he rather goes to *ſolitarineſs* than makes them come to company. *Sidney.*

You ſubject yourſelf to *ſolitarineſs*, the ſly enemy that doth moſt ſeparate a man from well doing. *Sidney.*

At home in wholſome *ſolitarineſs*,
My piteous ſoul began the wretchedneſs
Of ſuitors at the court to mourn. *Donne.*

SO'LITARY. *adj.* [*ſolitaire*, Fr. *ſolitarius*, Lat.] 1. Living alone; not having company. 2. Retired; remote from company; done or paſſed without company. 3. Gloomy; diſmal. 4. Single.

(1.) Thoſe rare and *ſolitary*, theſe in flocks. *Milton.*

(2.) In reſpect that it is *ſolitary*, I like it very well; but in reſpect that it is private, it is a very vile life. *Shakeſp.*

Satan explores his *ſolitary* flight. *Milton.*

———————— Him fair Lavinia
Shall breed in groves to lead a *ſolitary* life. *Dryden's Æn.*

(3.) Let that night be *ſolitary*, let no joyful voice come therein. *Job.*

(4.) Nor did a *ſolitary* vengeance ſerve: the cutting off one head is not enough; the eldeſt ſon muſt be involved. *K. Charl.*

Relations alternately relieve each other, their mutual concurrences ſupporting their *ſolitary* inſtabilities. *Brown.*

So'LITARY. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] One that lives alone; an hermit.

You deſcribe ſo well your hermitical ſtate of life, that none of the ancient anchorites could go beyond you, for a cave, with a ſpring, or any of the accommodations that befit a *ſolitary*. *Pope's Letters.*

So'LITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*ſolitude*, Fr. *ſolitudo*, Lat.] 1. Lonely life; ſtate of being alone. 2. Lonelineſs; remoteneſs from company. 3. A lonely place. A deſert.

(1.) It had been hard to have put more truth and untruth together, in few words, than in that ſpeech; whoſoever is delighted with *ſolitude*, is either a wild beaſt or a god. *Bacon.*

What call'ſt thou *ſolitude?* Is not the earth
With various living creatures, and the air,
Repleniſh'd, and all theſe at thy command
To come, and play before thee? *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Such only can enjoy the country who are capable of thinking when they are there: then they are prepared for *ſolitude*, and in that *ſolitude* is prepared for them. *Dryden.*

(2.) The *ſolitude* of his little pariſh is become matter of great comfort to him, becauſe he hopes that God has placed him and his flock there, to make it their way to heaven. *Law.*

(3.) In theſe deep *ſolitudes*, and awful cells,
Where heav'nly-penſive contemplation dwells. *Pope.*

So'LLAR. *n ſ.* [*ſolarium*, low Lat.] A garret.

Some ſkilfully drieth their hops on a kel,
And ſome on a *ſollar*, oft turning them wel. *Tuſſer.*

SO'LO. *n ſ.* [Italian.] A tune played by a ſingle inſtrument.

So'LOMON's *Loaf. n. ſ.* A plant.

So'LOMON's *Seal. n. ſ.* [*polygonatum*, Lat.] A plant.

SO'LSTICE. *n. ſ.* [*ſolſtice*, Fr. *ſolſtitium*, Lat.] 1. The point beyond which the ſun does not go; the tropical point; the point at which the day is longeſt in Summer, or ſhorteſt in Winter. 2. It is taken of itſelf commonly for the Summer ſolſtice.

(2.) The ſun, aſcending unto the northern ſigns, begetteth firſt a temperate heat in the air, which by his approach unto the *ſolſtice* he intendeth, and by continuation increaſeth the ſame even upon declination. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

———— Let the plowmen's prayer
Be for moiſt *ſolſtices*, and Winters fair. *May's Virgil.*

SoLSTI'TIAL. *adj.* [*ſolſticial*, Fr. from *ſolſtice*.] 1. Belonging to the ſolſtice. 2. Happening at the ſolſtice, or at Midſummer.

(1.) Obſerving the dog-days ten days before and after the equinoctial and *ſolſtitial* points, by this obſervation alone, are exempted a hundred days. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

(2.) ———— From the North to call
Decrepit Winter; from the South to bring
Solſtitial Summer's heat. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The fields labour'd with thirſt; Aquarius had not ſhed
His wonted ſhowers, and Sirius parch'd with heat
Solſtitial the green herbs. *Philips.*

So'LUBLE. *adj.* [*ſolubilis*, Latin.] 1. Capable of diſſolution or ſeparation of parts. 2. Producing laxity; relaxing.

(1.) Sugar is a *ſal oleoſum*, being *ſoluble* in water and fuſible in fire. *Arbuthnot.*

SoLUBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſoluble*.] Suſceptiveneſs of ſeparation of parts.

This cannot account for the indiſſolvable coherence of ſome bodies, and the fragility and *ſolubility* of others. *Glanville.*

To **SOLVE** *v. a.* [*ſolvo*, Latin.] To clear; to explain; to untie an intellectual knot.

—— He would *ſolve* high diſpute
With conjugal careſſes. *Milton.*

The limiting of the regale only to chriſtian princes, did rather involve and perplex the cauſe, than any way *ſolve* it. *Leſley.*

Do thou, my ſoul, the deſtin'd period wait,
When God ſhall *ſolve* the dark decrees of fate;
His now unequal diſpenſations clear,
And make all wiſe and beautiful appear. *Tickel.*

It is mere trifling to raiſe objections, merely for the ſake of anſwering and *ſolving* them. *Watts.*

So'LVENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſolvent*.] Ability to pay.

SO'LVENT. *adj.* [*ſolvens*, Lat.] 1. Having the power to cauſe diſſolution. 2. Able to pay debts contracted.

(1.) When diſſolved in water, it is not by the eye diſtinguiſhable from the *ſolvent* body, and appears as fluid. *Boyle.*

So'LVIBLE. *adj.* [from *ſolve*.] Poſſible to be cleared by reaſon or inquiry.

Intellective memory I call an act of the intellective faculty, becauſe it is wrought by it, though I do not inquire how or where, becauſe it is not *ſolvible*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

So'LUND-GOOSE. *n. ſ.* A fowl. I know not whether *ſolund* or *ſoland*.—A *ſolund-gooſe* is in bigneſs and feather very like a tame gooſe, but his bill longer, and ſomewhat pointed; his wings alſo much longer, being two yards over. *Grew.*

A Scot, when from the gallow-tree let looſe,
Drops into Styx, and turns a *ſoland-gooſe*. *Cleaveland.*

SoLU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſolution*, Fr. *ſolutio*, Latin.] 1. Diſruption; breach; disjunction; ſeparation. 2. Matter diſſolved; that which contains any thing diſſolved. 3 Reſolution of a doubt; removal of an intellectual difficulty.

(1.) In all bodies there is an appetite of union, and evitation of *ſolution* of continuity. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

(2.) Aretæus, to procure ſleep, recommends a *ſolution* of opium in water to foment the forehead. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

When ſalt of Tartar *per deliquium*, poured into the *ſolution* of any metal, precipitates the metal, and makes it fall down to the bottom of the liquor in the form of mud, does not this argue that the acid particles are attracted more ſtrongly by the ſalt of tartar than by the metal, and by the ſtronger attraction go from the metal to the ſalt of tartar? *Newton's Opticks.*

(3.) —— Something yet of doubt remains,
Which only thy *ſolution* can reſolve. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

They give the reins to wand'ring thoughts,
'Till by their own perplexities involv'd
They ravel more, ſtill leſs reſolv'd,
But never find ſelf-ſatisfying *ſolution*. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

——— With hope and fear
The woman did the new *ſolution* hear;
The man diffides in his own augury,
And doubts. *Dryden.*

This will inſtruct you to give a plainer *ſolution* of any difficulties that may attend the theme, and refute objections. *Watts.*

So'lutive. *adj.* [from *ſolvo*, Latin.] Laxative; cauſing relaxtion.

Though it would not be ſo abſterſive, opening, and *ſolutive* as mead, yet it will be more lenitive in ſharp diſeaſes. *Bacon.*

Somato'logy. *n. ſ.* [σῶμα and λέγω.] The doctrine of bodies.

Some. A termination of many adjectives, which denote quality or property of any thing. It is generally joined with a ſubſtantive: as *gameſome*. [*ſaam*, Dutch.]

SOME. *adj.* [ꞅom, ꞅum, Saxon; *ſums*, Gothick; *ſum*, German; *ſom*, Daniſh; *ſom*, *ſommig*, Dutch.] 1. More or leſs, noting an indeterminate quantity. 2. More or fewer, noting an indeterminate number. 3. Certain perſons. *Some* is often uſed abſolutely for ſome people; part. 4. *Some* is oppoſed to *ſome*, or to *others*. 5. It is added to a number, to ſhew that the number is uncertain and conjectural. 6. One; any without determining which.

(1.) We landed ſome hundred men, where we found *ſome* freſh water. *Raleigh.*

(2.) Let me leave *ſome* of the folk that are with me. *Gen.* xxxiii.

Firſt go with me *ſome* few of you, and ſee the place and how it may be made convenient for you; and then ſend for your ſick. *Bacon.*

(3.) —— *Some* to the ſhores do fly,
Some to the woods, or whither fear adviſ'd;
But running from, all to deſtruction hye. *Daniel.*

Not in the neighbouring moon as *ſome* have dream'd. *Milt.*

— Your edicts *ſome* reclaim from ſins,
But moſt your life and bleſt example wins. *Dryden.*

(4.) It may be that the queen's treaſure, in ſo great occaſions of diſburſements, is not always ſo ready; but being paid as it is, now *ſome*, and then *ſome*, it is no great impoveriſhment to her coffers. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

(5.) Being encountered with a ſtrong ſtorm *ſome* eight leagues to the weſtward of Scilly, I held it the office of a commander to take a port. *Raleigh.*

At the higher end of a creek Milbrook lurketh between two hills, a village of *ſome* eighty houſes. *Carew.*

Old mens ſpirits viſual, contrary to thoſe of purblind men, unite not, but when the object is at ſome good diſtance. *Bacon.*

Sir Edward Poinings, after he had continued at Sluice *ſome* good while, returned unto the king, then before Buloigne. *Bacon.*

The number ſlain on the rebels part were *ſome* two thouſand. *Bacon.*

They have no black men amongſt them, except *ſome* few which dwell on the ſeacoaſt. *Heylin.*

He bore away the prize to the admiration of *ſome* hundreds. *Addiſon.*

Your good-natur'd gods, they ſay,
Deſcend *ſome* twice or thrice a day. *Prior.*

Paint, patches, jewels laid aſide,
At night aſtronomers agree,
The evening has the day bely'd,
And Phyllis is *ſome* forty-three. *Prior.*

(6.) The pilot of *ſome* ſmall night-founder'd ſkiff. *Milt.*

So'mebody. *n. ſ.* [*ſome* and *body*.] 1. One; not nobody; a perſon indiſcriminate and undetermined. 2. A perſon of conſideration.

(1.) O that ſir John were come, he would make this a bloody day to *ſomebody*. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Jeſus ſaid *ſomebody* hath touched me; for I perceive that virtue is gone out of me. *Luke*, viii. 46.

If there be a tacit league, it is againſt ſomewhat or *ſomebody*: who ſhould they be? Is it againſt wild beaſts? No. It is againſt ſuch routs and ſhoals of people as have utterly degenerated from the laws of nature. *Bacon.*

If he had not done it when he did, *ſomebody* elſe might have done it for him. *Heylin.*

We muſt draw in *ſomebody*, that may ſtand
'Twixt us and danger. *Denham's Sophy.*

The hopes that what he has muſt come to *ſomebody*, and that he has no heirs, have that effect, that he has every day three or four invitations. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

(2.) Theudas roſe up, boaſting himſelf to be *ſomebody*. *Acts.*

So'medeal. *adv.* [ꞅumꝺeal, Saxon.] In ſome degree. Obſolete.

Siker now I ſee thou ſpeak'ſt of ſpite,
All for thou lackeſt *ſomedele* their delight. *Spenſer.*

So'mehow. *adv.* [*ſome* and *how*.] One way or other; I know not how.

The veſicular cells may be for receiving the arterial and nervous juices, that, by their action upon one another, they may be ſwelled *ſomehow*, ſo as to ſhorten the length of every fibril. *Cheyne.*

So'mersault.
So'merset. } *n. ſ.* [*Somerſet* is the corruption. *Sommer*, a beam, and *ſault*, French, a leap.] A leap by which a jumper throws himſelf from a height, and turns over his head.

So'mething. *n. ſ.* [ꞅumðinȝ, Saxon.] 1. A thing exiſting, though it appears not what; a thing or matter indeterminate. 2. More or leſs; not nothing. 3. A thing wanting a fixed denomination. 4. Part. 5. Diſtance not great.

(1.) ——— When fierce Bavar
Did from afar the Britiſh chief behold,
Betwixt deſpair and rage, and hope and pain,
Something within his warring boſom roll'd. *Prior.*

The force of the air upon the pulmonary artery is but ſmall, in reſpect of that of the heart; but it is ſtill *ſomething*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

You'll ſay the whole world has *ſomething* to do, *ſomething* to talk of, *ſomething* to wiſh for, and *ſomething* to be employed about; but pray put all theſe *ſomethings* together, and what is the ſum total but juſt nothing. *Pope's Letters.*

Here ſhe beholds the chaos dark and deep,
Where nameleſs *ſomethings* in their cauſes ſleep. *Pope.*

(2.) *Something* yet of doubt remains. *Milton.*

Years following years ſteal *ſomething* ev'ry day,
At leaſt they ſteal us from ourſelves away. *Pope.*

Still from his little he could *ſomething* ſpare,
To feed the hungry, and to cloathe the bare. *Harte.*

(3.) *Something* between a cottage and a cell —
Yet virtue here could ſleep, and peace could dwell. *Harte.*

(4.) *Something* of it ariſes from our infant ſtate. *Watts.*

(5.) I will acquaint you with the perfect ſpy o' th' time; for't muſt be done to-night, and *ſomething* from the palace. *Shakeſp.*

So'mething. *adv.* In ſome degree.

The pain went away upon it; but he was *ſomething* diſcouraged by a new pain falling ſome days after upon his elbow on the other ſide. *Temple.*

So'metime. *adv.* [*ſome* and *time*.] 1. Once; formerly. 2 At one time or other hereafter.

(1.) What art thou that uſurp'd this time of night,
Together with that fair and warlike form,
In which the majeſty of buried Denmark
Did *ſometime* march? *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Good *ſometime* queen, prepare thee hence for France. *Shakeſp.*

So'metimes. *adv.* [*ſome* and *times*.] 1. Not never; now and then; at one time or other. 2. At one time: oppoſed to *ſometimes*, or to *another time*.

(1.) It is good that we *ſometimes* be contradicted, and that we always bear it well; for perfect peace cannot be had in this world. *Taylor.*

(2.) The body paſſive is better wrought upon at *ſometimes* than at others. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Sometimes the one, and *ſometimes* the other, may be glanced upon in theſe ſcripture deſcriptions. *Burnet.*

He writes not always of a piece, but *ſometimes* mixes trivial things with thoſe of greater moment: *ſometimes* alſo, though not often, he runs riot, and knows not when he has ſaid enough. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

So'MEWHAT. *n. ſ.* [*ſome* and *what.*] 1. Something; not nothing, though it be uncertain what. 2. More or leſs. 3. Part greater or leſs.

(1.) Upon the ſea *ſomewhat* methought did riſe
Like blueiſh miſts. *Dryden's Indian Emperor.*

He that ſhuts his eyes againſt a ſmall light, on purpoſe to avoid the ſight of *ſomewhat* that diſpleaſes him, would, for the ſame reaſon, ſhut them againſt the ſun. *Atterbury.*

(2.) Concerning every of theſe, *ſomewhat* Chriſt hath commanded, which muſt be kept 'till the world's end: on the contrary ſide, in every of them *ſomewhat* there may be added, as the church judges it expedient. *Hooker.*

Theſe ſalts have *ſomewhat* of a nitrous taſte, but mixt with a ſmatch of vitriolick. *Grew.*

(3.) *Somewhat* of his good ſenſe will ſuffer in this tranſfuſion, and much of the beauty of his thoughts will be loſt. *Dryden.*

So'MEWHAT. *adv.* In ſome degree.

The flowre of armes, Lycymnius, that *ſomewhat* aged grew. *Chapman.*

Holding of the breath doth help *ſomewhat* to ceaſe the hiccough. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

He is *ſomewhat* arrogant at his firſt entrance, and is too inquiſitive through the whole; yet theſe imperfections hinder not our compaſſion. *Dryden.*

So'MEWHERE. *adv.* [*ſome* and *where.*] In one place or other; not nowhere.

——— Hopeleſs and forelorn
They are return'd, and *ſomewhere* live obſcurely. *Denham.*

Compreſſing two priſms hard together, that their ſides, which by chance were a very little convex, might *ſomewhere* touch one another, I found the place in which they touched to become abſolutely tranſparent, as if they had there been one continued piece of glaſs. *Newton's Opticks.*

Does ſomething ſtill, and *ſomewhere* yet remain,
Reward or puniſhment? *Prior.*

Of the dead we muſt ſpeak gently; and therefore, as Mr. Dryden ſays *ſomewhere*, peace be to its manes. *Pope.*

So'MEWHILE. *n. ſ.* [*ſome* and *while.*] Once; for a time. Out of uſe.

Though under colour of the ſhepherds *ſomewhile*,
There crept in wolves full of fraud and guile,
That often devoured their own ſheep,
And often the ſhepherd that did 'em keep. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

SOMNI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*ſomnifere*, French; *ſomnifer*, Latin.] Cauſing ſleep; procuring ſleep; ſoporiferous; dormitive.

I wiſh for ſome *ſomniferous* potion, that might force me to ſleep away the intermitted time, as it does with men in ſorrow. *Walton's Angler.*

SOMNI'FICK. *adj.* [*ſomnus* and *facio*, Latin.] Cauſing ſleep.

So'MNOLENCY. *n. ſ.* [*ſomnolentia*, Lat.] Sleepineſs; inclination to ſleep.

SON. *n. ſ.* [*ſunus*, Gothick; ꞅuna, Saxon; *ſohn*, Germ. *ſon*, Swediſh; *ſone*, Dutch; *ſyn*, Sclavonian.] 1. A male born of one or begotten by one; correlative to father or mother. 2. Deſcendant, however diſtant: as, the *ſons* of *Adam*. 3. Compellation of an old to a young man, or of a confeſſor to his penitent. 4. Native of a country. 5. The ſecond perſon of the Trinity. 6. Product of any thing. 7. In ſcripture, *ſons* of pride, and *ſons* of light, denoting ſome quality. 'Tis a Hebraiſm.

(1.) She had a *ſon* for her cradle, ere ſhe had a huſband for her bed. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Caſt out this bondwoman and her *ſon*. *Gen.* xxi. 10.

He compares the affection of the Divine Being to the indulgence of a wiſe father, who would have his *ſons* exerciſed with labour and pain, that they may gather ſtrength. *Addiſon.*

(2.) I am the *ſon* of the wiſe, the *ſon* of ancient kings. *Iſa.* xix.

(3.) Be plain, good *ſon*, and homely in thy drift;
Riddling confeſſion finds but riddling ſhrift. *Shakeſp.*

(4.) ——— Britain then
Sees arts her ſavage *ſons* controul. *Pope.*

(5.) If thou be the *ſon* of God, come down. *Mat.* xxvii. 40.

(6.) Our imperfections prompt our corruption, and loudly tell us we are *ſons* of earth. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Earth's tall *ſons*, the cedar, oak, and pine,
Their parents undecaying ſtrength declare. *Blackmore.*

(7.) ——— This new fav'rite
Of Heav'n, this man of clay, *ſon* of deſpite. *Milton.*

SON-IN-LAW. *n. ſ.* One married to one's daughter.

If virtue no benighted beauty lack,
Your *ſon-in-law* is far more fair than black. *Shakeſp. Oth.*

A foreign *ſon-in-law* ſhall come from far,
Whoſe race ſhall bear aloft the Latian name. *Dryden's Æn.*

So'NSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *ſon.*] Filiation; the character of a ſon.

The apoſtle to the Hebrews makes afflictions not only incident but neceſſary to Chriſtianity, the badge and cognizance of *ſonſhip*. *Decay of Piety.*

SONATA. n. ſ. [Italian.] A tune.

He whiſtled a Scotch tune, and an Italian *ſonata*. *Addiſon.*

Could Pedro, think you, make no trial
Of a *ſonata* on his viol,
Unleſs he had the total gut,
Whence every ſtring at firſt was cut. *Prior.*

SONG. *n. ſ.* [from ȝeꞅunȝen, Saxon.] 1. Any thing modulated in the utterance. 2. A poem to be modulated by the voice; a ballad. 3. A poem; lay; ſtrain. 4. Poetry; poeſy. 5. Notes of birds. 6. *An old* SONG. A trifle.

(1.) Noiſe other than the ſound of dance and *ſong*. *Milton.*

He firſt thinks fit no ſonnetter advance
His cenſure farther than the *ſong* or dance. *Dryden.*

(2.) Pardon, goddeſs of the night
Thoſe that ſlew thy virgin night;
For the which, with *ſongs* of woe,
Round about his tomb they go! *Shakeſp.*

——— In her days ev'ry man ſhall ſing
The merry *ſongs* of peace to all his neighbours.
Shakeſp. Henry VIII.

(3.) The bard that firſt adorn'd our native tongue,
Tun'd to his Britiſh lyre this ancient *ſong*. *Dryden.*

——— There we a while will reſt;
Our next enſuing *ſong* to wond'rous things addreſt. *Drayton.*

(4.) This ſubject for heroick *ſong* pleas'd me. *Milton.*

— Names memorable long,
If there be force in virtue, or in *ſong*. *Pope.*

(5.) The lark, the meſſenger of day,
Saluted in her *ſong* the morning grey. *Dryden.*

(6.) I do not intend to be thus put off with an *old ſong*. *More.*

A hopeful youth, newly advanced to great honour, was forced by a cobler to reſign all for an *old ſong*. *Addiſon.*

So'NGISH. *adj.* [from *ſong.*] Containing ſongs; conſiſting of ſongs. A low word.

The *ſongiſh* part muſt abound in the ſoftneſs and variety of numbers, its intention being to pleaſe the hearing. *Dryden.*

So'NGSTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſong.*] A ſinger. Uſed of human ſingers; it is a word of ſlight contempt.

The pretty *ſongſters* of the Spring, with their various notes did ſeem to welcome him as he paſſed. *Howel.*

Some *ſongſters* can no more ſing in any chamber but their own, than ſome clerks read in any book but their own. *L'Eſtrange.*

Either *ſongſter* holding out their throats,
And folding up their wings, renew'd their notes. *Dryden.*

So'NGSTRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſong.*] A female ſinger.

Through the ſoft ſilence of the liſtening night,
The ſober-ſuited *ſongſtreſs* trills her lay. *Thomſon's Summer.*

SONNET. *n. ſ.* [*ſonnet*, French; *ſonnetto*, Italian.] 1. A ſhort poem conſiſting of fourteen lines, of which the rhymes are adjuſted by a particular rule. It is not very ſuitable to the Engliſh language, and has not been uſed by any man of eminence ſince *Milton*, of whoſe ſonnets this is a ſpecimen.

A book was writ of late call'd Tetrachordon,
And woven cloſe, both matter, form, and ſtile;
The ſubject new: it walk'd the town a-while,
Numb'ring good intellects, now ſeldom por'd on:
Cries the ſtall-reader, Bleſs us, what a word on
A title-page is this! and ſome in file
Stand ſpelling falſe, while one might walk to Mile-
End-green. Why is it harder, ſirs, than Gordon,
Colkitto, or Macdonnel, or Galaſp?
Thoſe rugged names to our like mouths grow ſleek,
That would have made Quintilian ſtare and gaſp:
Thy age like ours, ſoul of ſir John Cheek,
Hated not learning worſe than toad or aſp,
When thou taught'ſt Cambridge and king Edward
Greek. *Milton.*

2. A ſmall poem.

(2.) ——— Let us into the city preſently,
To ſort ſome gentlemen well ſkill'd in muſick;
I have a *ſonnet* that will ſerve the turn. *Shakeſp.*

Sonnette'er. *n. ſ.* [*ſonnetier*, Fr. from *ſonnet*.] A ſmall poet, in contempt.

Aſſiſt me, ſome extemporal god of rhime; for I am ſure I ſhall turn *ſonnetteer*. *Shakeſp. Love's Labour's Loſt.*

There are as many kinds of gardening as of poetry: your makers of parterres and flower-gardens are epigrammatiſts and *ſonnetteers* in this art. *Spectator.*

What woful ſtuff this madrigal would be,
In ſome ſtarv'd hackney *ſonnetteer* or me?
But let a lord once own the happy lines,
How the wit brightens! how the ſtyle refines! *Pope.*

Soni'ferous. *adj.* [*ſonus* and *fero*, Latin.] Giving or bringing ſound.

This will appear, let the ſubject matter of ſounds be what it will; either the atmoſphere, or the etherial part thereof, or *ſoniferous* particles of bodies. *Derham.*

Sonori'fick. *adj.* [*ſonorus* and *facio*, Latin.] Producing ſound.

If he ſhould aſk me why a clock ſtrikes, and points to the hour; and I ſhould ſay, it is by an indicating form and *ſonorifick* quality, this would be unſatisfactory. *Watts's Logick.*

SONO'ROUS. *adj.* [*ſonore*, Fr. *ſonorus*, Lat.] 1. Loud ſounding; giving loud or ſhrill ſound. Bodies are diſtinguiſhed as *ſonorous* or *unſonorous*. 2. High ſounding; magnificent of ſound.

(1.) ——————— All the while
Sonorous metal blowing martial ſounds;
At which the univerſal hoſt up-ſent
A ſhout that tore hell's concave. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

(2.) The Italian opera, amidſt all the meanneſs and familiarity of the thoughts, has ſomething beautiful and *ſonorous* in the expreſſion. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The vowels are *ſonorous*. *Dryden.*

Sono'rously. *adv.* [from *ſonorous*.] With high ſound; with magnificence of ſound.

Sono'rousness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſonorous*.] 1. The quality of giving ſound. 2. Magnificence of ſound.

(1.) Enquiring of a maker of viols and lutes of what age he thought lutes ought to be, to attain their full and beſt ſeaſoning for *ſonorouſneſs*, he replied, That in ſome twenty years would be requiſite, and in others forty. *Boyle.*

SOON. *adv.* [*ſuns*, Gothick; ꞅona, Saxon; *ſaen*, Dutch.] 1. Before long time be paſt; ſhortly after any time aſſigned or ſuppoſed. 2. Early; before any time ſuppoſed: oppoſed to *late*. 3. Readily; willingly. 4. It has in *Sidney* the ſignification of an adjective, whether licentiouſly or according to the cuſtom of his time. 5. Soon *as*. Immediately; at the very time.

(1.) Nor did they not perceive their evil plight,
Yet to their gen'ral's voice they *ſoon* obey'd. *Milton.*

You muſt obey me, *ſoon* or late;
Why ſhould you vainly ſtruggle with your fate? *Dryden.*

(2.) O boy! thy father gave thee life too *ſoon*,
And hath bereft thee of thy life too late. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

Do this, that I may be reſtored to you the *ſooner*. *Heb.* xiii.

How is it that you are come ſo *ſoon* to-day? *Ex.* ii. 18.

The earlier ſtayeth for the later, and not that the later cometh *ſooner*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

(3.) I would as *ſoon* ſee a river winding through woods and meadows, as when it is toſſed up in ſo many whimſical figures at Verſailles. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

(4.) He hath preſerved Argalus alive, under pretence of having him publickly executed after theſe wars, of which they hope for a *ſoon* and proſperous iſſue. *Sidney.*

(5.) As *ſoon as* he came nigh unto the camp, he ſaw the calf and the dance. *Ex.* xxxii. 19.

Nor was his virtue poiſon'd, *ſoon as* born,
With the too early thoughts of being king. *Dryden.*

Feaſts, and buſineſs, and pleaſures, and enjoyments, ſeem great things to us, whilſt we think of nothing elſe; but as *ſoon as* we add death to them, they all ſink into an equal littleneſs. *Law.*

So'only. *adv.* [from *ſoon*.] Quickly; ſpeedily. This word I remember in no other place; but if *ſoon* be, as it ſeems once to have been, an adjective, *ſoonly* is proper.

A maſon meets with a ſtone that wants no cutting, and, *ſoonly* approving of it, places it in his work. *More.*

So'opberry. *n. ſ.* [*ſapindus*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

SOOT. *n. ſ.* [ꞅot, Saxon; *ſoot*, Iſlandick; *ſaet*, Dutch.] Condenſed or embodied ſmoke.

Soot, though thin ſpread in a field, is a very good compoſt. *Bacon.*

If the fire be not kept within the tunnel of the chimney, and ſome appointed to ſweep down the *ſoot*, the houſe will be in danger of burning. *Howel.*

——————— Oft they aſſay'd,
Hunger and thirſt conſtraining; drugg'd as oft
With hatefulleſt diſreliſh, writh'd their jaws,
With *ſoot* and cinders fill'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Our houſhold gods, that droop upon our hearths,
Each from his venerable face ſhall bruſh
The Macedonian *ſoot*, and ſhine again. *Dryd. Cleomenes.*

So'oted. *adj.* [from *ſoot*.] Smeared, manured, or covered with ſoot.

The land was *ſooted* before. *Mortimer.*

So'oterkin. *n. ſ.* A kind of falſe birth fabled to be produced by the Dutch women from ſitting over their ſtoves.

When Jove was, from his teeming head,
Of wit's fair goddeſs brought to-bed,
There follow'd at his lying-in,
For after-birth, a *ſooterkin*. *Swift.*

Sooth. *n. ſ.* [ꞅoð, Saxon.] Truth; reality. Obſolete.

Sir, underſtand you this of me in *ſooth*,
Th' youngeſt daughter, whom you hearken for,
Her father keeps from all acceſs of ſuitors,
Until the eldeſt ſiſter firſt be wed. *Shakeſp.*

He looks like *ſooth*: he ſays he loves my daughter;
I think ſo too; for never gaz'd the moon
Upon the water, as he'll ſtand and read
My daughter's eyes. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

If I have any ſkill in ſoothſaying, as in *ſooth* I have none, it doth prognoſticate that I ſhall change caps. *Camden's Rem.*

The very *ſooth* of it is, that an ill habit has the force of an ill fate. *L'Eſtrange.*

I did not mean to chide you;
For, *ſooth* to ſay, I hold it noble in you
To cheriſh the diſtreſs'd. *Rowe.*

Sooth. *adj.* [ꞅoð, Saxon.] Pleaſing; delightful.

——— Some other means I have,
Which once of Melibæus old I learn'd,
The *ſootheſt* ſhepherd that e'er pip'd on plains. *Milton.*

Sooth. *n. ſ.* Sweetneſs; kindneſs. This ſeems to be the meaning here.

That e'er this tongue of mine,
That laid the ſentence of dread baniſhment

On yond proud man, ſhould take it off again
With words of *ſooth*. *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.

To SOOTH. *v. a.* [geꞅoðian, Saxon.] 1. To flatter; to pleaſe with blandiſhments. 2. To calm; to ſoften; to mollify. 3. To gratify; to pleaſe.

(1.) In *ſoothing* them, we nouriſh 'gainſt our ſenate
The cockle of rebellion, inſolence, ſedition. *Shakeſp.*
——————— Can I *ſooth* tyranny!
Seem pleas'd to ſee my royal maſter murder'd,
His crown uſurp'd, a diſtaff in the throne? *Dryden.*
By his fair daughter is the chief confin'd,
Who *ſooths* to dear delight his anxious mind;
Succeſsleſs all her ſoft careſſes prove,
To baniſh from his breaſt his country's love. *Pope's Odyſſ.*
Thinks he that Memnon, ſoldier as he is,
Thoughtleſs and dull, will liſten to his *ſoothing*? *Rowe.*
I've try'd the force of every reaſon on him,
Sooth'd and careſs'd, been angry, *ſooth'd* again;
Laid ſafety, life, and intereſt in his ſight;
But all are vain, he ſcorns them all for Cato. *Addiſ. Cato.*
(2.) —— The beldame
Sooths her with blandiſhments, and frights with threats. *Dry.*
(3.) This calm'd his cares; *ſooth'd* with his future fame,
And pleas'd to hear his propagated name. *Dryden.*

SO'OTHER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſooth*.] A flatterer; one who gains by blandiſhments.

——————— I cannot flatter: I defy
The tongues of *ſoothers*. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

To SOOTHSA'Y. *v. n.* [*ſooth* and *ſay*.] To predict; to foretell.

A damſel, poſſeſſed with a ſpirit of divination, met us, which brought her maſters much gain by *ſoothſaying*. *Acts*, xvi.

SOOTHSA'YER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſoothſay*.] A foreteller; a predicter; a prognoſticator.

Scarce was Muſidorus made partaker of this oft blinding light, when there were found numbers of *ſoothſayers* who affirmed ſtrange and incredible things ſhould be performed by that child. *Sidney.*

A *ſoothſayer* bids you beware the ides of March. *Shakeſp.*

He was animated to expect the papacy by the prediction of a *ſoothſayer*, that one ſhould ſucceed pope Leo, whoſe name ſhould be Adrian, an aged man of mean birth, and of great learning and wiſdom. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

SOO'TINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſooty*.] The quality of being ſooty; fuliginouſneſs.

SOO'TY. *adj.* [from *ſoot*.] 1. Breeding ſoot. 2. Conſiſting of ſoot; fuliginous. 3. Black; dark; duſky.

(1.) By fire of *ſooty* coal th' alchymiſt turns
Metals to gold. *Milton.*

(2.) There may be ſome chymical way ſo to defecate this oil, that it ſhall not ſpend into a *ſooty* matter. *Wilkins.*

(3.) All the griſly legions that troop
Under the *ſooty* flag of Acheron;
Harpies and hydras, and all monſtrous forms. *Milton.*
Swift on his *ſooty* pinions flits the gnome,
And in a vapour reach'd the gloomy dome. *Pope.*

To SOO'TY. *v. a.* [from *ſoot*.] To make black with ſoot.

Then (for his own weeds) ſhirt and coat all rent,
Tann'd and all *ſootied* with noiſome ſmoke,
She put him on; and over all a cloke. *Chapman.*

SOP. *n. ſ.* [ꞅop, Saxon; *ſopa*, Spaniſh; *ſoppe*, Dutch.] 1. Any thing ſteeped in liquor; commonly to be eaten. 2. Any thing given to pacify, from the *ſop* given to Cerberus.

(1.) ——————— The bounded waters
Would lift their boſoms higher than the ſhores,
And make a *ſop* of all this ſolid globe. *Shakeſp.*

Draw, you rogue; for though it be night, yet the moon ſhines: I'll make a *ſop* o'th' moonſhine of you. *Shakeſp.*

Sops in wine, quantity for quantity, inebriate more than wine of itſelf. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

(2.) The prudent Sibyl had before prepar'd
A *ſop*, in honey ſteep'd, to charm the guard,
Which mix'd with powerful drugs, ſhe caſt before
His greedy grinning jaws, juſt op'd to roar. *Dryden.*

Ill nature is not cured with a *ſop*; quarrelſome men, as well as quarrelſome curs, are worſe for fair uſage. *L'Eſtrange.*

To Cerberus they give a *ſop*,
His tripple barking mouth to ſtop. *Swift.*

To SOP. *v. a.* To ſteep in liquor.

SOPE. *n. ſ.* [See SOAP.]

SOPH. *n. ſ.* [from *ſophiſta*, Latin.] A young man who has been two years at the univerſity.

Three Cambridge *ſophs*, and three pert templars came,
The ſame their talents, and their taſtes the ſame;
Each prompt to query, anſwer and debate,
And ſmit with love of poeſy and prate. *Pope's Dunciad.*

SO'PHI. *n. ſ.* [Perſian.] The emperor of Perſia.

——————— By this ſcimitar
That ſlew the *ſophi* and a Perſian prince. *Shakeſp.*
A fig for the ſultan and *ſophi*. *Congreve.*

SO'PHISM. *n. ſ.* [*ſophiſma*, Lat.] A fallacious argument; an unſound ſubtilty; a fallacy.

When a falſe argument puts on the appearance of a true one, then it is properly called a *ſophiſm* or fallacy. *Watts.*

I, who as yet was never known to ſhow
Falſe pity to premeditated woe,
Will graciouſly explain great nature's laws,
And hear thy *ſophiſms* in ſo plain a cauſe. *Harte.*

SO'PHIST. *n. ſ.* [*ſophiſta*, Latin.] A profeſſor of philoſophy.

The court of Crœſus is ſaid to have been much reſorted by the *ſophiſts* of Greece in the happy beginning of his reign. *Temple.*

SO'PHISTER. *n. ſ.* [*ſophiſte*, French; *ſophiſta*, Latin.] 1. A diſputant fallaciouſly ſubtle; an artful but inſidious logician. 2. A profeſſor of philoſophy; a ſophiſt. This ſenſe is antiquated.

(1.) — A ſubtle traitor needs no *ſophiſter*. *Shakeſp. H.* VI.

If a heathen philoſopher brings arguments from reaſon, which none of our atheiſtical *ſophiſters* can confute, for the immortality of the ſoul, I hope they will ſo weigh the conſequences, as neither to talk, nor live, as if there was no ſuch thing. *Denham.*

Not all the ſubtle objections of *ſophiſters* and rabbies, againſt the goſpel, ſo much prejudiced the reception of it, as the reproach of thoſe crimes with which they aſperſed the aſſemblies of chriſtians. *Rogers.*

(2.) Alcidimus the *ſophiſter* hath arguments to prove, that voluntary and extemporal far excelleth premeditated ſpeech. *Hooker.*

SOPHI'STICAL. *adj.* [*ſophiſtique*, Fr. from *ſophiſt*.] Fallaciouſly ſubtle; logically deceitful.

Neither know I whether I ſhould prefer for madneſs, and *ſophiſtical* couzenage, that the ſame body of Chriſt ſhould be in a thouſand places at once of this ſublunary world. *Hall.*

When the ſtate of the controverſy is well underſtood, the difficulty will not be great in giving anſwers to all his *ſophiſtical* cavils. *Stillingfleet.*

That may ſeem a demonſtration for the preſent, which to poſterity will appear a mere *ſophiſtical* knot. *More.*

SOPHI'STICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſophiſtical*.] With fallacious ſubtilty.

Bolingbroke argues moſt *ſophiſtically*. *Swift.*

To SOPHI'STICATE. *v. a.* [*ſophiſtiquer*, French, from *ſophiſt*.] To adulterate; to corrupt with ſomething ſpurious.

If the paſſions of the mind be ſtrong, they eaſily *ſophiſticate* the underſtanding, they make it apt to believe upon every ſlender warrant, and to imagine infallible truth, where ſcarce any probable ſhew appeareth. *Hooker.*

Here's three of us are *ſophiſticated*. *Shakeſp.*

Divers experiments ſucceeded not, becauſe they were at one time tried with genuine materials, and at another time with *ſophiſticated* ones. *Boyle.*

The only perſons amongſt the heathens, who *ſophiſticated* nature and philoſophy, were the Stoicks; who affirmed a fatal, unchangeable concatenation of cauſes, reaching even to the elicite acts of man's will. *South's Sermons.*

Yet the rich cullies may their boaſting ſpare;
They purchaſe but *ſophiſticated* ware:
'Tis prodigality that buys deceit,
Where both the giver and the taker cheat. *Dryden.*

The eye hath its coats and humours tranſparent and colourleſs, leſt it ſhould tinge and *ſophiſticate* the light that it lets in by a natural jaundice. *Bentley.*

Sophi'sticate. *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Adulterate; not genuine.

Wine ſparkles brighter far than ſhe,
'Tis pure and right, without deceit,
And that no woman e'er will be;
No, they are all *ſophiſticate.* *Cowley.*

Since then a great part of our ſcientifical treaſure is moſt likely to be adulterate, though all bears the image and ſuperſcription of truth; the only way to know what is *ſophiſticate* and what is not ſo, is to bring all to the examen of the touchſtone. *Glanville.*

So truth, when only one ſupply'd the ſtate,
Grew ſcarce and dear, and yet *ſophiſticate.* *Dryden.*

Sophistica'tion. *n. ſ.* [*ſophiſtication*, Fr. from *ſophiſticate.*] Adulteration; not genuineneſs.—*Sophiſtication* is the act of counterfeiting or adulterating any thing with what is not ſo good, for the ſake of unlawful gain. *Quincy.*

The drugs and ſimples ſold in ſhops, generally are adulterated by the fraudulent avarice of the ſellers, eſpecially if the preciouſneſs may make their *ſophiſtication* very beneficial. *Boyle.*

Beſides eaſy ſubmiſſion to *ſophiſtications* of ſenſe, we have inability to prevent the miſcarriages of our junior reaſons. *Glanville.*

Sophistica'tor. *n. ſ.* [from *ſophiſticate.*] Adulterator; one that makes things not genuine.

So'phistry. *n. ſ.* [from *ſophiſt.*] 1. Fallacious ratiocination. 2. Logical exerciſe.

(1.) His *ſophiſtry* prevailed; his father believed. *Sidney.*

Theſe men have obſcured and confounded the natures of things, by their falſe principles and wretched *ſophiſtry*; tho' an act be never ſo ſinful, they will ſtrip it of its guilt. *South.*

(2.) The more youthful exerciſes of *ſophiſtry*, themes and declamations. *Felton.*

To **So'porate.** *v. n.* [*ſoporo*, Latin.] To lay aſleep. *Dict.*

Sopori'ferous. *adj.* [*ſopor* and *fero.*] Productive of ſleep; cauſing ſleep; narcotick; opiate; dormitive; ſomniferous; anodyne; ſleepy.

The particular ingredients of thoſe magical ointments are opiate and *ſoporiferous*; for anointing of the forehead, neck, feet, and back-bone, procures dead ſleeps. *Bacon.*

While the whole operation was performing, I lay in a profound ſleep, by the force of that *ſoporiferous* medicine infuſed into my liquor. *Swift.*

Sopori'ferousness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſoporiferous.*] The quality of cauſing ſleep.

Sopori'fick. *adj.* [*ſopor* and *facio.*] Cauſing ſleep; opiate; narcotick.

The colour and taſte of opium are, as well as its *ſoporifick* or anodyne virtues, mere powers depending on its primary qualities. *Locke.*

So'pper. *n. ſ.* [from *ſop.*] One that ſteeps any thing in liquor.

Sorb. *n. ſ.* [*ſorbum*, Lat.] The berry of the ſorb or ſervice-tree.

So'rbile. *adj.* [from *ſorbeo*, Lat.] That may be drunk or ſipped.

Sorbi'tion. *n. ſ.* [*ſorbitio*, Lat.] The act of drinking or ſipping.

So'rcerer. *n. ſ.* [*ſorcier*, Fr. *ſortiarius*, low Latin.] A conjurer; an enchanter; a magician.

They ſay this town is full of cozenage,
As nimble jugglers that deceive the eye,
Drug-working *ſorcerers* that change the mind,
Soul-killing witches that deform the body,
And many ſuch like libertines of ſin. *Shakeſp.*

The weakneſs of the power of witches upon kings and magiſtrates may be aſcribed to the weakneſs of imagination; for it is hard for a witch or a *ſorcerer* to put on a belief that they can hurt ſuch. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

He ſaw a ſable *ſorcerer* ariſe,
All ſudden gorgon's hiſs, and dragon's glare,
And ten horn'd fiends. *Pope.*

The Egyptian *ſorcerers* contended with Moſes; but the wonders which Moſes wrought did ſo far tranſcend the power of magicians, as made them confeſs it was the finger of God. *Watts's Logick.*

So'rceress. *n. ſ.* [Female of *ſorcerer.*] A female magician; an enchantreſs.

Bring forth that *ſorcereſs* condemn'd to burn. *Shakeſp.*

Divers witches and *ſorcereſſes* have fed upon man's fleſh, to aid their imagination with high and foul vapours. *Bacon.*

——— The ſnaky *ſorcereſs* that ſat
Juſt by hell-gate, and kept the fatal key,
Ris'n, and with hideous outcry ruſh'd between. *Milton.*
How cunningly the *ſorcereſs* diſplays
Her own tranſgreſſions, to upbraid me, mine. *Milton.*

So'rcerous. *adj.* Containing enchantments. A word not uſed.

——— Th' art ent'ring Circe's houſe,
Where by her med'cines, black and *ſorcerous*,
Thy ſouldiers all are ſhut in well arm'd ſties,
And turn'd to ſwine. *Chapman.*

So'rcery. *n. ſ.* Magick; enchantment; conjuration; witchcraft; charms.

——— This witch Sycorax,
For miſchiefs manifold, and *ſorceries* terrible,
Was baniſh'd. *Shakeſp.*
Adders wiſdom I have learn'd
To fence my ears againſt thy *ſorceries.* *Milton.*

Actæon has long tracts of rich ſoil; but had the misfortune in his youth to fall under the power of *ſorcery.* *Tatler.*

Sord. *n. ſ.* [Corrupted from *ſward.*] Turf; graſſy ground.

This is the prettieſt low-born laſs that ever ran on the green *ſord.* *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

An altar of graſſy *ſord.* *Milton.*

So'rdes. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Foulneſs; dregs.

The ſea waſhes off the *ſoil* and *ſordes* wherein mineral moſſes were involved and concealed, and thereby renders them more conſpicuous. *Woodward.*

So'rdet. } *n. ſ.* [*ſourdine*, Fr. *ſordina*, Italian.] A ſmall
So'rdine. } pipe put into the mouth of a trumpet to make it ſound lower or ſhriller. *Bailey.*

So'rdid. *adj.* [*ſordidus*, Lat.] 1. Foul; groſs; filthy; dirty. 2. [*Sordide*, Fr.] Intellectually dirty; mean; vile; baſe. 3. [*Sordide*, Fr.] Covetous; niggardly.

(1.) ——— There Charon ſtands
A *ſordid* god, down from his hoary chin
A length of beard deſcends, uncomb'd, unclean. *Dryden.*
(2.) Thou can'ſt not thoſe exceptions make,
Which vulgar *ſordid* mortals take. *Cowley.*

It is ſtrange ſince the prieſts office heretofore was always ſplendid, that it is now looked upon as a piece of religion, to make it low and *ſordid.* *South's Sermons.*

(3.) ——— He may be old,
And yet not *ſordid*, who refuſes gold. *Denham.*

If one ſhould ceaſe to be generous and charitable, becauſe another is *ſordid* and ungrateful, it would be much in the power of vice to extinguiſh chriſtian virtues. *L'Eſtrange.*

So'rdidly. *adv.* [from *ſordid.*] Meanly; poorly; covetouſly.

So'rdidness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſordid.*] 1. Meanneſs; baſeneſs. 2. Naſtineſs; not neatneſs.

(1.) I omit the madneſſes of Caligula's delights, and the execrable *ſordidneſs* of thoſe of Tiberius. *Cowley.*

(2.) Providence deters people from ſluttiſhneſs and *ſordidneſs*, and provokes them to cleanlineſs. *Ray.*

Sore. *n. ſ.* [ꞅaꞃ, Saxon; *ſaur*, Daniſh.] A place tender and painful; a place excoriated; an ulcer. It is not uſed of a wound, but of a breach of continuity, either long continued or from internal cauſe: to be a *ſore*, there muſt be an excoriation; a tumour or bruiſe is not called a *ſore* before ſome diſruption happen.

——— Let us hence provide
A ſalve for any *ſore* that may betide. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

Receipts abound; but ſearching all thy ſtore,
The beſt is ſtill at hand to launce the *ſore*,
And cut the head; for till the core be found
The ſecret vice is fed and gathers ground. *Dryden.*

By theſe all feſtring *ſores* her councils heal,
Which time or has diſclos'd, or ſhall reveal. *Dryden.*

Lice and flies, which have a moſt wonderful inſtinct to find out convenient places for the hatching and nouriſhment of their young, lay their eggs upon *ſores*. *Bentley.*

Sore. *adj.* [from the noun.] 1. Tender to the touch. It has ſometimes *of* before the cauſal noun. 2. Tender in the mind; eaſily vexed. 3. Violent with pain; afflictively vehement. See Sore. adverb. 4. Criminal. Out of uſe.

(1.) ——— We can ne'er be ſure,
Whether we pain or not endure;
And juſt ſo far are *ſore* and griev'd,
As by the fancy is believ'd. *Hudibras.*

While *ſore of* battle, while our wounds are green,
Why ſhould we tempt the doubtful dye again. *Dryden.*

It was a right anſwer of the phyſician to his patient, that had *ſore* eyes, If you have more pleaſure in the taſte of wine than in the uſe of your ſight, wine is good; but if the pleaſure of ſeeing be greater to you than that of drinking, wine is naught. *Locke.*

(2.) Malice and hatred are very fretting and vexatious, and apt to make our minds *ſore* and uneaſy; but he that can moderate theſe affections will find eaſe in his mind. *Tillotſon.*

Laugh at your friends, and if your friends are *ſore*,
So much the better, you may laugh the more. *Pope.*

(3.) Threeſcore and ten I can remember well,
Within the volume of which time I've ſeen
Hours dreadful, and things ſtrange; but this *ſore* night
Hath trifled former knowings. *Shakeſp.*

I will perſevere in my courſe of loyalty, though the conflict be *ſore* between that and my blood. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

My loins are filled with a *ſore* diſeaſe; and there is no whole part in my body. *Common Prayer.*

—— *Sore* hath been their fight,
As likelieſt was, when two ſuch foes met arm'd. *Milton.*

Gentle lady, may thy grave
Peace and quiet ever have;
After this day's travel *ſore*,
Sweet reſt ſeize thee evermore. *Milton.*

They are determin'd to live up to the holy rule, though *ſore* evils and great temporal inconveniencies ſhould attend the diſcharge of their duty. *Atterbury.*

(4.) —— To lapſe in fulneſs
Is *ſorer* than to lie for need; and falſehood
Is worſe in kings than beggars. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Sore *n. ſ.* [from *ſaur*, French.]

The buck is called the firſt year a fawn; the ſecond, a pricket; the third, a ſorel; and the fourth year, a *ſore*. *Shak.*

Sore. *adv.* [This the etymologiſts derive from *ſeer*, Dutch; but *ſeer* means only an intenſeneſs of any thing; *ſore* almoſt always includes pain.] With painful or dangerous vehemence; a very painful degree; with afflictive violence or pertinacity. It is now little uſed.

Thine arrows ſtick faſt in me, and thy hand preſſeth me *ſore*. *Common Prayer.*

The knight, then lightly leaping to the prey,
With mortal ſteel him ſmote again ſo *ſore*,
That headleſs his unwieldy body lay. *Fairy Queen.*

He this and that, and each man's blow
Doth eye, defend, and ſhift, being laid ſo *ſore*. *Daniel.*

Though iron hew and mangle *ſore*,
Would wounds and bruiſes honour more. *Hudibras.*

Diſtruſt ſhook *ſore* their minds. *Milton.*

So that if Palamon were wounded *ſore*,
Arcite was hurt as much. *Dryden's Kn. Tale.*

Sore ſigh'd the knight, who this long ſermon heard:
At length, conſidering all, his heart he chear'd. *Dryden.*

How, Didius, ſhall a Roman *ſore* repuls'd
Greet your arrival to this diſtant iſle?
How bid you welcome to theſe ſhatter'd legions? *A. Phillips.*

So'rehon.
Sorn. } *n. ſ.* [Iriſh and Scottiſh.] A kind of arbitrary exaction or ſervile tenure, formerly in Scotland, as likewiſe in Ireland. Whenever a chieftain had a mind to revel, he came down among the tenants with his followers, by way of contempt called in the lowlands *giliwitfitts*, and lived on free quarters; ſo that ever ſince, when a perſon obtrudes himſelf upon another, ſtays at his houſe, and hangs upon him for bed and board, he is ſaid to *ſorn*, or be a *ſorner*. *Macbean.*

They exact upon them all kind of ſervices; yea, and the very wild exactions, coignie, livery, and *ſorehon*; by which they poll and utterly undo the poor tenants and freeholders under them. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

So'rel. *n. ſ.* [Diminutive of *ſore*.]

The buck is called the firſt year a fawn; the ſecond, a pricket; the third, a *ſorel*. *Shakeſp.*

So'rely. *adv* [from *ſore*.] 1. With a great degree of pain or diſtreſs. 2. With vehemence dangerous or afflictive.

(1.) Here's the ſmell of the blood ſtill; all the perfumes of Arabia will not ſweeten this little hand. Oh! oh! oh!—What a ſigh is there? the heart is *ſorely* overcharged. *Shakeſp.*

——— Of the warrior train,
Though moſt were *ſorely* wounded, none were ſlain. *Dryden.*

(2.) ——— I have done ill,
Of which I do accuſe myſelf ſo *ſorely*,
That I will enjoy no more. *Shakeſp.*

So'reness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſore*.] Tenderneſs of a hurt.

He that, whilſt the *ſoreneſs* of his late pangs of conſcience remains, finds himſelf a little indiſpoſed for ſin, preſently concludes repentance hath had its perfect work. *Decay of Piety.*

My foot began to ſwell, and the pain aſſwaged, though it left ſuch a *ſoreneſs*, that I could hardly ſuffer the clothes of my bed. *Temple.*

Sori'tes. *n. ſ.* [σωρείτης.] Properly an heap. An argument where one propoſition is accumulated on another.

Chryſippus the Stoick invented a kind of argument, conſiſting of more than three propoſitions, which is called *ſorites*, or a heap. *Dryden.*

Sorites is when ſeveral middle terms are choſen to connect one another ſucceſſively in ſeveral propoſitions, till the laſt propoſition connects its predicate with the firſt ſubject. Thus, all men of revenge have their ſouls often uneaſy; uneaſy ſouls are a plague to themſelves; now to be one's own plague is folly in the extreme. *Watts's Logick.*

Soro'ricide. [*ſoror* and *cædo*.] The murder of a ſiſter.

So'rrage. *n. ſ.* The blades of green wheat or barley. *Dict.*

So'rrance. *n. ſ.* [In farriery.] Any diſeaſe or ſore in horſes. *Dict.*

So'rrel. *n. ſ.* [ꞅuꞃe, Saxon; *ſorel*, French; *oxalis*, Lat.] This plant agrees with the dock in all its characters, and only differs in having an acid taſte. *Miller.*

Of all roots of herbs the root of *ſorrel* goeth the fartheſt into the earth. It is a cold and acid herb that loveth the earth, and is not much drawn by the ſun. *Bacon.*

Acid auſtere vegetables contract and ſtrengthen the fibres, as all kinds of *ſorrel*, the virtues of which lie in acid aſtringent ſalt, a ſovereign antidote againſt the putreſcent bilious alkali. *Arbuthnot on Alim.*

So'rrily. *adv.* [from *ſorry*.] Meanly; poorly; deſpicably; wretchedly; pitiably.

Thy pipe, O Pan, ſhall help though I ſing *ſorrily*. *Sidney.*

So'rriness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſorry*.] Meanneſs; wretchedneſs; pitiableneſs; deſpicableneſs.

So'rrow. *n. ſ.* [*ſorg*, Daniſh.] Grief; pain for ſomething paſt; ſadneſs; mourning. Sorrow is not commonly underſtood as the effect of preſent evil, but of loſt good.

Sorrow is uneaſineſs in the mind, upon the thought of a good loſt, which might have been enjoyed longer; or the ſenſe of a preſent evil. *Locke.*

Sorrow on thee, and all the pack of you;
That triumph thus upon my miſery? *Shakeſp.*

A world of woe and *ſorrow*. *Milton.*

Some other hour I will to tears allow;
But having you, can ſhow no *ſorrow* now. *Dryden.*

To SO'RROW. *v. n.* [*ſaurgan*, Gothick; ꞅoꞃᵹian, Sax.] To grieve; to be ſad; to be dejected

The miſerable change, now at my end,
Lament, nor *ſorrow* at. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleop.*

Where-ever ſorrow is, relief would be,
If you do *ſorrow* at my grief in love,
By giving love, your ſorrow and my grief
Were both extermin'd. *Shakeſp.*

Now I rejoice, not that ye were made ſorry, but that ye *ſorrowed* to repentance. *2 Cor.* vii. 9.

I neither fear to die nor deſire to live, and having maſtered all grief in myſelf, I deſire no man to *ſorrow* for me. *Hayw.*

Send them forth, though *ſorrowing*, yet in peace. *Milton.*

——— Sad the prince explores
The neighb'ring main, and *ſorrowing* treads the ſhores. *Pope.*

SO'RROWED. *adj.* [from *ſorrow*.] Accompanied with ſorrow. Out of uſe.

Now the publick body, which doth ſeldom
Play the recanter, feeling in itſelf
A lack of Timon's aid, hath ſenſe withal
Of its own fall, reſtraining aid to Timon;
And ſends forth us to make their *ſorrowed* tender. *Shakeſp.*

SO'RROWFUL. *adj.* [*ſorrow* and *full*.] 1. Sad for ſomething paſt; mournful; grieving. 2. Deeply ſerious. Not in uſe. 3. Expreſſing grief; accompanied with grief.

(1.) Bleſſed are they which have been *ſorrowful* for all thy ſcourges; for they ſhall rejoice for thee, when they have ſeen all thy glory. *Tob.* xiii. 14.

(2.) Hannah ſaid, No, my lord, I am a woman of a *ſorrowful* ſpirit, I have poured out my ſoul before the Lord. 1 *Sam.*

(3.) The things that my ſoul refuſed to touch are as my *ſorrowful* meat. *Job*, vi. 7.

SO'RRY. *adj.* [ꞅaꞃiᵹ, Sax.] 1. Grieved for ſomething paſt. It is generally uſed of ſlight or caſual miſcarriages or vexations, but ſometimes of greater things. It does not imply any long continuance of grief. 2. [From *ſaur*, filth, [Iſlandick.] Vile; worthleſs; vexatious.

(1.) ——— O, forget
What we are *ſorry* for ourſelves in thee. *Timon of Athens.*

The king was *ſorry*: nevertheleſs for the oath's ſake he commanded the Baptiſt's head to be given her. *Matth.* xiv. 9.

I'm *ſorry* for thee, friend; 'tis the duke's pleaſure. *Shak.*

We are *ſorry* for the ſatire interſperſed in ſome of theſe pieces, upon a few people, from whom the higheſt provocations have been received. *Swift.*

(2.) How now, why do you keep alone?
Of *ſorrieſt* fancies your companions making,
Uſing thoſe thoughts, which ſhould, indeed, have died
With them they think on. *Shakeſp. Macb.*

If the union of the parts conſiſt only in reſt, it would ſeem that a bag of duſt would be of as firm a conſiſtence as that of marble; and Bajazet's cage had been but a *ſorry* priſon. *Glanv.*

——— Coarſe complexions,
And cheeks of *ſorry* grain, will ſerve to ply
The ſampler, and to teize the houſewife's wool. *Milton.*

How vain were all the enſigns of his power, that could not ſupport him againſt one ſlighting look of a *ſorry* ſlave! *L'Eſtrange.*

If this innocent had any relation to his Thebais, the poet might have found ſome *ſorry* excuſe for detaining the reader. *Dryden.*

If ſuch a ſlight and *ſorry* buſineſs as that could produce one organical body, one might reaſonably expect, that now and then a dead lump of dough might be leavened into an animal. *Bentley's Serm.*

SORT. *n. ſ.* [*ſorte*, French.] 1. A kind; a ſpecies. 2. A manner; a form of being or acting. 3. A degree of any quality. 4. A claſs, or order of perſons. 5. A company; a knot of people. 6. Rank; condition above the vulgar. 7. [*Sort*, Fr. *ſortes*, Lat.] A lot. Out of uſe. 8. A pair; a ſet.

(1.) Disfigur'd more than ſpirit of happy *ſort*. *Milton.*

A ſubſtantial and unaffected piety not only gives a man a credit among the ſober and virtuous, but even among the vicious *ſort* of men. *Tillotſon.*

Theſe three *ſorts* of poems ſhould differ in their numbers, deſigns, and every thought. *Walſh.*

Endeavouring to make the ſignification of ſpecifick names clear, they make their ſpecifick ideas of the *ſorts* of ſubſtances of a few of thoſe ſimple ideas found in them. *Locke.*

(2.) Flowers in ſuch *ſort* worn, can neither be ſmelt or ſeen well by thoſe that wear them. *Hooker.*

That I may laugh at her in equal *ſort*
As ſhe doth laugh at me, and makes my pain her ſport. *Spenſer's Sonnet.*

To Adam in what *ſort* ſhall I appear? *Milton.*

(3.) I have written the more boldly unto you, in ſome *ſort*, as putting you in mind. *Rom.* xv. 15.

I ſhall not be wholly without praiſe, if in ſome *ſort* I have copied his ſtile. *Dryden.*

(4.) The one being a thing that belongeth generally unto all; the other, ſuch as none but the wiſer and more judicious *ſort* can perform. *Hooker.*

——— I have bought
Golden opinions from all *ſorts* of people. *Shakeſp.*

The firſt *ſort* by their own ſuggeſtion fell. *Milton.*

Hoſpitality to the better *ſort*, and charity to the poor, two virtues that are never exerciſed ſo well as when they accompany each other. *Atterb. Serm.*

(5.) Mine eyes are full of tears: I cannot ſee;
And yet ſalt water blinds them not ſo much,
But they can ſee a *ſort* of traitors here. *Shakeſp.*

A *ſort* of luſty ſhepherds ſtrive. *Waller.*

(6.) Is ſignior Montanto returned from the wars?—I know none of that name, lady; there was none ſuch in the army of any *ſort*. *Shakeſp.*

(7.) ——— Make a lott'ry,
And by decree, let blockiſh Ajax
Draw the *ſort* to fight with Hector. *Shakeſp.*

To SORT. *v. a.* [*ſortiri*, Lat. *aſſortire*, Italian.] 1. To ſeparate into diſtinct and proper claſſes. 2. To reduce to order from a ſtate of confuſion. 3. To conjoin; to put together in diſtribution. 4. To cull; to chuſe; to ſelect.

(1.) I come to thee for charitable licence,
To *ſort* our nobles from our common men. *Shakeſp.*

A piece of cloth made of white and black threads, though the whole appear neither white nor black, but grey; yet each remains what it was before, if the threads were pulled aſunder, and *ſorted* each colour by itſelf. *Boyle.*

Shell-fiſh have been, by ſome of the ancients, compared and *ſorted* with the inſects. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

With this deſire, ſhe hath a native might
To find out ev'ry truth, if ſhe had time;
Th' innumerable effects to *ſort* aright,
And by degrees from cauſe to cauſe to climb. *Davies.*

The number of ſimple ideas, that make the nominal eſſence of the loweſt ſpecies, or firſt *ſorting* of individuals, depends on the mind of man. *Locke.*

The rays which differ in refrangibility may be parted and *ſorted* from one another, and that either by refraction, or by reflection. *Newt. Opt.*

But grant that actions beſt diſcover man,
Take the moſt ſtrong, and *ſort* them as you can:
The few that glare, each character muſt mark:
You balance not the many in the dark. *Pope.*

(2.) Theſe they *ſorted* into their ſeveral times and places: ſome to begin the ſervice of God with, and ſome to end; ſome to be interlac'd between the divine readings of the law and prophets. *Hooker.*

——— Let me not be light;
For a light wife doth make a heavy huſband;
And never be Baſſanio ſo from me;
But God *ſort* all! *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*

(3.) For, when ſhe *ſorts* things preſent with things paſt,
And thereby things to come doth oft foreſee;
When ſhe doth doubt at firſt, and chuſe at laſt,
Theſe acts her own, without her body be. *Davies.*

The ſwain perceiving by her words ill *ſorted*,
That ſhe was wholly from herſelf tranſported. *Brown.*

(4.) Send his mother to his father's houſe,
That he may *ſort* her out a worthy ſpouſe. *Chapman.*

To SORT. *v. n.* 1. To be joined with others of the ſame ſpecies. 2. To conſort; to join. 3. To ſuit; to fit. 4. [*Sortir*, to iſſue, French.] To terminate; to iſſue. 5. To have ſucceſs; to terminate in the effect deſired. 6. To fall out, [from *ſort*, a lot, French.]

(1.) Nor do metals only *ſort* and herd with metals in the earth, and minerals with minerals: but both in common together. *Woodw.*

(2.) The illiberality of parents towards their children, makes them baſe, and *ſort* with any company. *Bacon.*

(3.) A man cannot ſpeak to a ſon but as a father; whereas a friend may ſpeak as the caſe requires, and not as it *ſorteth* with the perſon. *Bacon.*

They are happy whoſe natures *ſort* with their vocations. *Bacon.*

Among unequals, what ſociety
Can *ſort*, what harmony, or true delight?
Which muſt be mutual, in proportion due,
Giv'n and receiv'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The Creator calling forth by name
His mighty angels, gave them ſeveral charge,
As *ſorted* beſt with preſent things. *Milton's Par. L.*

For diff'rent ſtiles with diff'rent ſubjects *ſort*,
As ſeveral garbs with country, town, and court. *Pope.*

(4.) It *ſorted* not to any fight, but to a retreat. *Bacon.*

Princes cannot gather this fruit, except they raiſe ſome perſons to be companions; which many times *ſorteth* to inconvenience. *Bacon.*

(5.) The ſlips of their vines have been brought into Spain, but they have not *ſorted* to the ſame purpoſe as in their native country. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

It was tried in a blown bladder, whereunto fleſh and a flower were put, and it *ſorted* not; for dry bladders will not blow, and new bladders further putrefaction. *Bacon.*

(6.) And ſo far am I glad it did ſo *ſort*,
As this their jangling I eſteem a ſport. *Shakeſp.*

SO'RTAL. *adj.* A word formed by *Locke*, but not yet received.

As things are ranked under names, into ſorts or ſpecies only as they agree to certain abſtract ideas, the eſſence of each ſort comes to be nothing but that idea which the *ſortal*, if I may ſo call it from *ſort*, as I do general from *genus*, name ſtands for. *Locke.*

SO'RTANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſort.*] Suitableneſs; agreement.

Here doth he wiſh his perſon, with ſuch power,
As might hold *ſortance* with his quality,
The which he could not levy. *Shak. Hen.* IV.

SO'RTILEGE. *n. ſ.* [*ſortilege*, Fr. *ſortilegium*, Lat.] The act or practice of drawing lots.

SO'RTMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *ſort.*] 1. The act of ſorting; diſtribution. 2. A parcel ſorted or diſtributed.

To SOSS. *v. n.* [A cant word.] To ſit lazily on a chair; to fall at once into a chair.

The winter ſky began to frown,
Poor Stella muſt pack off to town;
From wholeſome exerciſe and air,
To *ſoſſing* in an eaſy chair. *Swift.*

SOT. *n. ſ.* [ꞅoꞇ, Saxon; *ſot*, French; *ſot*, Dutch.] 1. A blockhead; a dull ignorant ſtupid fellow; a dolt. 2. A wretch ſtupified by drinking.

(1.) ——— Of the loyal ſervice of his ſon,
When I inform'd him, then he call'd me *ſot*;
And told me I had turn'd the wrong ſide out. *Shak.*

——— Either our braggs
Were crackt of kitchen trulls, or his deſcription
Prov'd us unſpeaking *ſots*. *Shakeſp.*

——— Soul-blinded *ſots*, that creep
In dirt, and never ſaw the wonders of the deep. *Drayton.*

Tell him that no hiſtory or antiquity can match his conduct; and preſently the *ſot*, becauſe he knows neither hiſtory nor antiquity, ſhall begin to meaſure himſelf by himſelf, which is the only ſure way for him not to fall ſhort. *South.*

(2.) ——— Every ſign
That calls the ſtaring *ſots* to naſty wine. *Roſcommon.*

——— A ſurly ill-bred lord,
That chides and ſnaps her up at every word:
A brutal *ſot*; who while ſhe holds his head,
With drunken filth bedaubs the nuptial bed. *Granv.*

To SOT. *v. a.* To ſtupify; to beſot.

I hate to ſee a brave bold fellow *ſotted*,
Made ſour and ſenſeleſs, turn'd to whey by love;
A drivelling hero, fit for a romance. *Dryd. Sp. Fr.*

——— The potion
Turns his brain and ſtupifies his mind;
The *ſotted* moon-calf gapes. *Dryden.*

To SOT. *v. n* To tipple to ſtupidity.

SO'TTISH. *adj.* [from *ſot.*] 1. Dull; ſtupid; ſenſeleſs; infatuate; doltiſh. 2 Dull with intemperance.

(1.) ——— All's but naught:
Patience is *ſottiſh*, and impatience does
Become a dog that's mad. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

Upon the report of his approach, more than half fell away and diſperſed; the reſidue, being more deſperate or more *ſottiſh*, did abide in the field, of whom many were ſlain. *Hayw.*

——— He gain'd a king
Ahaz his *ſottiſh* conqueror. *Milton.*

'Tis *ſottiſh* to offer at things that cannot be brought about. *L'Eſtrange.*

The inhabitants of Soldania in Africk are ſo *ſottiſh* and groſsly ignorant, that they differ very little from brutes. *Wilk.*

How ignorant are *ſottiſh* pretenders to aſtrology! *Swift.*

SO'TTISHLY. *adv.* [from *ſottiſh.*] Stupidly; dully; ſenſeleſsly.

Northumberland, *ſottiſhly* mad with over great fortune, procured the King, by his letters-patent under the great ſeal, to appoint the lady Jane to ſucceed him in the inheritance of the crown. *Hayw.*

Atheiſm is impudent in pretending to philoſophy, and ſuperſtition *ſottiſhly* ignorant in fancying that the knowledge of nature tends to irreligion. *Glanv.*

So *ſottiſhly* to loſe the pureſt pleaſures and comforts of this world, and forego the expectation of immortality in another; and ſo deſperately to run the riſk of dwelling with everlaſting burnings, plainly diſcovers itſelf to be the moſt pernicious folly and deplorable madneſs in the world. *Bentley.*

SO'TTISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſottiſh.*] 1. Dullneſs; ſtupidity; inſenſibility. 2. Drunken ſtupidity

(1.) Sometimes phlegm putrifies into *ſottiſhneſs*, *ſottiſhneſs* into an ignorance or neglect of all religion. *Holyday.*

Few conſider what a degree of *ſottiſhneſs* and confirmed ignorance men may ſin themſelves into. *South.*

The firſt part of the text, the folly and *ſottiſhneſs* of Atheiſm, will come home to their caſe; ſince they make ſuch a noiſy pretence to wit and ſagacity. *Bentley.*

(2.) No ſober temperate perſon can look with any complacency upon the drunkenneſs and *ſottiſhneſs* of his neighbour. *South.*

SOUCE. *n. ſ.* See SOUSE.

SO'VEREIGN. *adj.* [*ſouverain*, French; *ſovrano*, Span.] 1. Supreme in power; having no ſuperiour. 2. Supremely efficacious; predominant over diſeaſes.

(1.) As teaching bringeth us to know that God is our ſupreme truth; ſo prayer teſtifieth that we acknowledge him our *ſovereign* good. *Hooker.*

——— You, my *ſovereign* lady,
Cauſeleſs have laid diſgraces on my head. *Shakeſp. H.* IV.

None of us who now thy grace implore,
But held the rank of *ſovereign* queen before,

Till giddy chance, whoſe malice never bears
That mortal bliſs ſhould laſt for length of years,
Caſt us down headlong from our high eſtate. *Dryden.*

Whether Eſau, then, were a vaſſal to Jacob, and Jacob his *ſovereign* prince by birthright, I leave the reader to judge. *Locke.*

(2.) A memorial of fidelity and zeal, a *ſovereign* preſervative of God's people from the venomous infection of hereſy. *Hooker.*

The moſt *ſovereign* preſcription in Galen is but empirick; and to this preſervative of no better report than a horſe drench. *Shakeſp. Coriol.*

——— Love-wounded Protheus,
My boſom, as a bed,
Shall lodge thee, till thy wound be thoroughly heal'd,
And thus I ſearch it with a *ſov'reign* kiſs. *Shakeſp.*

A water we call water of paradiſe, by that we do to it, is made very *ſovereign* for health. *Bacon.*

Like the ſcum ſtarv'd men did draw
From parboil'd ſhoes and boots, and all the reſt
Which were with any *ſovereign* fatneſs bleſt. *Donne.*

Be cool, my friend, and hear my muſe diſpenſe
Some *ſovereign* comforts drawn from common ſenſe. *Dryden.*

So'vereign. *n. ſ.* Supreme lord.

O, Let my *ſovereign* turn away his face,
And bid his ears a little while be deaf. *Shakeſp.*

By my *ſovereign*, and his fate, I ſwear,
Renown'd for faith in peace, for force in war,
Oft our alliance other lands deſir'd. *Dryden.*

So'vereignly. *adv.* [from *ſovereign.*] Supremely; in the higheſt degree.

He was *ſovereignly* lovely in himſelf. *Boyle.*

So'vereignty. *n. ſ.* [*ſouveraineté*, French.] Supremacy; higheſt place; ſupreme power; higheſt degree of excellence.

——— Give me pardon,
That I, your vaſſal, have employed and pain'd
Your unknown *ſovereignty*. *Shakeſp.*

Happy were England, would this virtuous prince
Take on his grace the *ſov'reignty* thereof. *Shakeſp.*

To give laws unto a people, to inſtitute magiſtrates and officers over them; to puniſh and pardon malefactors; to have the ſole authority of making war and peace, are the true marks of *ſovereignty*. *Davies.*

A mighty hunter thence he ſhall be ſtil'd
Before the Lord: as in deſpite of heav'n,
Or from heav'n, claiming ſecond *ſov'reignty*. *Milton.*

Nothing does ſo gratify a haughty humour, as this piece of uſurped *ſovereignty* over our brethren. *Gov. of the Ton.*

——— Jove's own tree,
That holds the woods in awful *ſov'reignty*,
Requires a depth of lodging in the ground;
High as his topmaſt boughs to heav'n aſcend,
So low his roots to hell's dominion tend. *Dryden.*

I well foreſee, whene'er thy ſuit I grant,
That I my much-lov'd *ſov'reignty* ſhall want,
And her new beauty may thy heart invade. *Dryden.*

Let us above all things poſſeſs our ſouls with awful apprehenſions of the majeſty and *ſovereignty* of God. *Rogers.*

Alexander's Grecian colonies in the Indies were almoſt exterminated by Sandrocottus; Seleucus recovered the *ſovereignty* in ſome degree, but was forced to abandon to him the country along the Indus. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Sough. *n. ſ.* [from *ſous*, French.] A ſubterraneous drain.

Yet could not ſuch mines, without great pains and charges, if at all, be wrought; the delfs would be ſo flown with waters, it being impoſſible to make any addits or *ſoughs* to drain them, that no gins or machines could ſuffice to lay and keep them dry. *Ray on the Creation.*

Another was found in ſinking a *ſough*-pit. *Woodw.*

Sought. The preterite and part. paſſ. of *ſeek*.

I am *ſought* of them that aſked not for me: I am found of them that *ſought* me not. *Iſa.* lxv. 1.

Soul. *n. ſ.* [ꞅaƿel, Sax. *ſael*, Dan. *ſual*, Iſlandick; *ſiel*, Dutch.] 1. The immaterial and immortal ſpirit of man. 2. Intellectual principle. 3. Vital principle. 4. Spirit; eſſence; quinteſſence; principal part. 5. Interiour power. 6. A familiar appellation expreſſing the qualities of the mind. 7. Human being. 8. Active power. 9. Spirit; fire; grandeur of mind. 10. Intelligent being in general.

(1.) When death was overcome, he opened heaven as well to the believing Gentiles as Jews: heaven till then was no receptacle to the *ſouls* of either. *Hooker.*

Perhaps, for want of food, the *ſoul* may pine;
But that were ſtrange, ſince all things bad and good:
Since all God's creatures, mortal and divine;
Since God himſelf is her eternal food. *Davies.*

He remembered them of the promiſes, ſeals and oaths, which by publick authority had paſſed for concluding this marriage, that theſe being religious bonds betwixt God and their *ſouls*, could not by any politick act of ſtate be diſſolved. *Hayward.*

So natural is the knowledge of the *ſoul*'s immortality, and of ſome *ubi* for the future reception of it, that we find ſome tract or other of it in moſt barbarous nations. *Heylyn.*

(2.) Eloquence the *ſoul*, ſong charms the ſenſe. *Milton.*

The eyes of our *ſouls* only then begin to ſee, when our bodily eyes are cloſing. *Law.*

(3.) Thou almoſt mak'ſt me waver in my faith,
To hold opinion with Pythagoras,
That *ſouls* of animals infuſe themſelves
Into the trunks of men. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Ven.*

Thou ſun, of this great world both eye and *ſoul*. *Milton.*

Join voices, all ye living *ſouls!* ye birds,
That ſinging up to heav'n-gate aſcend,
Bear on your wings, and in your notes his praiſe. *Milton.*

In common diſcourſe and writing, we leave out the words vegetative, ſenſitive, and rational; and make the word *ſoul* ſerve for all theſe principles. *Watts.*

(4.) He has the very *ſoul* of bounty. *Shakeſp.*
Charity the *ſoul* of all the reſt. *Milton.*

(5.) There is ſome *ſoul* of goodneſs in things evil,
Would men obſervingly diſtil it out. *Shakeſp.*

(6.) Three wenches where I ſtood, cry'd,
"Alas, good *ſoul!*" *Shakeſp. Jul. Cæſ.*

This is a poor mad *ſoul*; and ſhe ſays up and down the town that her eldeſt ſon is like you. *Shakeſp. H. IV.*

The poor *ſoul* ſat ſinging by a ſycamore tree,
Sing all a green willow:
Her hand on her boſom, her head on her knee. *Shakeſp.*

Keep the poor *ſoul* no longer in ſuſpenſe,
Your change is ſuch as does not need defence. *Dryden.*

Unenlarged *ſouls* are diſguſted with the wonders of the microſcope, diſcovering animals which equal not a peppercorn. *Watts.*

(7.) The moral is the caſe of every *ſoul* of us. *L'Eſtrange.*

It is a republick; there are in it a hundred bourgeois, and about a thouſand *ſouls*. *Addiſon's Italy.*

My ſtate of health none care to learn;
My life is here no *ſoul*'s concern. *Swift.*

(8.) Earth, air and ſeas, through empty ſpace would rowl,
And heav'n would fly before the driving *ſoul*. *Dryden.*

(9.) That he wants caution, he muſt needs confeſs;
But not a *ſoul*, to give our arms ſucceſs. *Young.*

(10.) Every *ſoul* in heav'n ſhall bend the knee. *Milton.*

Sou'ldier. See **Soldier.**

Sou'led. *adj.* [from *ſoul.*] Furniſhed with mind.

Griping, and ſtill tenacious of thy hold,
Would'ſt thou the Grecian chiefs, though largely *ſoul'd*,
Shou'd give the prizes they had gain'd before. *Dryden.*

Sou'lless. *adj.* [from *ſoul.*] Mean; low; ſpiritleſs.

Slave, *ſoulleſs* villain, dog, O rarely baſe! *Shakeſp.*

Sou'lshot. *n. ſ.* [*ſoul* and *ſhot.*] Something paid for a ſoul's requiem among the Romaniſts.

In the Saxon times there was a funeral duty to be paid, called *pecunia ſepulchralis & ſymbolum animæ*, and in Saxon *ſoulſhot*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Sound. *adj.* [ꞅunꝺ, Saxon.] 1. Healthy; hearty; not morbid; not diſeaſed; not hurt. 2. Right; not erroneous; orthodox. 3. Stout; ſtrong; luſty. 4. Valid; not failing. 5. Faſt; hearty. It is applied to ſleep.

(1.) I am fall'n out with my more headier will,
To take the indiſpos'd and ſickly fit
For the *ſound* man. *Shak. K. Lear.*

He hath a heart as *ſound* as a bell, and his tongue is the clapper; for what his heart thinks, his tongue ſpeaks. *Shak.*

He hath received him ſafe and *ſound*. *Luke*, xv. 27.

——— We can preſerve
Unhurt our minds, and underſtanding *ſound*. *Milton.*

The king viſits all around,
Comforts the ſick, congratulates the *ſound*;
Honours the princely chiefs. *Dryd.*

But Capys, and the reſt of *ſounder* mind,
The fatal preſent to the flames deſign'd,
Or to the deep. *Dryden.*

When a word, which originally ſignifies any particular object, is attributed to ſeveral other objects, on account of ſome evident reference or relation to the original idea, this is peculiarly called an analogical word; ſo a *ſound* or healthy pulſe, a *ſound* digeſtion, *ſound* ſleep, are all ſo called, with reference to a *ſound* and healthy conſtitution: but if you ſpeak of *ſound* doctrine, or *ſound* ſpeech, this is by way of reſemblance to health, and the words are metaphorical. *Watts's Log.*

(2.) Whom although to know be life, and joy to make mention of his name; yet our *ſoundeſt* knowledge is to know that we know him not as indeed he is, neither can know him: and our ſafeſt eloquence concerning him is ſilence. *Hooker.*

Let my heart be *ſound* in thy ſtatutes. *Pſal.* cxix. 80.

Sound, and yet not trivial, catechetick inſtitution. *Felton.*

The rules are *ſound* and uſeful, and may ſerve your devotion. *Wake.*

(3.) The men are very ſtrong and able of body; and therefore either give *ſound* ſtrokes with their clubs wherewith they fight, or elſe ſhoot ſtrong ſhots with their bows. *Abbot.*

(4.) They reſerved their titles, tenures, and ſigniories whole and *ſound* to themſelves. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

(5.) New wak'd from *ſoundeſt* ſleep,
Soft on the flow'ry herb I found me laid
In balmy ſweat. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Sound. *adv.* Soundly; heartily; completely faſt.

The meſſenger approaching to him ſpake,
But his waſte words return'd to him in vain;
So *ſound* he ſlept that nought might him awake. *Fairy Queen.*

Sound. *n. ſ.* [*ſonde*, French.] A ſhallow ſea, ſuch as may be ſounded.

The *Sound* of Denmark, where ſhips pay toll. *Camden.*

——— Wake,
Behold I come, ſent from the Stygian *ſound*,
As a dire vapour that had cleft the ground,
T'ingender with the night, and blaſt the day. *Ben. Johnſ.*

Him young Thooſa bore, the bright increaſe
Of Phorcys, dreaded in the *ſounds* and ſeas. *Pope.*

Sound. *n. ſ.* [*ſonde*, Fr.] A probe, an inſtrument uſed by chirurgeons to feel what is out of reach of the fingers.

The patient being laid on a table, paſs the *ſound* till it meet with ſome reſiſtance. *Sharp's Surg.*

To **Sound.** *v. a.* 1. To ſearch with a plummet; to try depth. 2. To try; to examine.

(1.) In this ſecret there is a gulf, which while we live we ſhall never *ſound*. *Hooker.*

You are, Haſtings, much too ſhallow
To *ſound* the bottom of the after-times. *Shak. Hen.* IV.

(2.) Has he never before *ſounded* you in this buſineſs? *Shak.*

Invites theſe lords, and thoſe he meant to *ſound*. *Daniel.*

——— I was in jeſt,
And by that offer meant to *ſound* your breaſt. *Dryden.*

I've *ſounded* my Numidians, man by man,
And find 'em ripe for a revolt. *Addiſon's Cato.*

To **Sound** *v. n.* To try with the ſounding-line.

The ſhipmen deemed that they drew near to ſome country, and *ſounded* and found it near twenty fathoms. *Acts*, xxvii.

Beyond this we have no more a poſitive diſtinct notion of infinite ſpace than a mariner has of the depth of the ſea, where having let down a large portion of his *ſounding*-line, he reaches no bottom. *Locke.*

Sound. *n. ſ.* [*ſepia*, Lat.] The cuttle-fiſh. *Ainſw.*

Sound. *n. ſ.* [*ſond*, French; *ſonus*, Lat.] 1. Any thing audible; a noiſe; that which is perceived by the ear. 2. Mere empty noiſe oppoſed to meaning.

(1.) Heaps of huge words uphoarded hideouſly
With horrid *ſound*, though having little ſenſe,
And thereby wanting due intelligence,
Have marred the face of goodly poeſy,
And made a monſter of their fantaſy. *Spenſer.*

Come, ſiſters, cheer we up his ſprights,
And ſhew the beſt of our delights;
I'll charm the air to give a *ſound*,
While you perform your antick round. *Shak. Macbeth.*

Daſh a ſtone againſt a ſtone in the bottom of the water, and it maketh a *ſound*: ſo a long pole ſtruck upon gravel in the bottom of the water maketh a *ſound*. *Bac. Nat. Hiſt.*

The warlike *ſound* of trumpets loud. *Milton.*

Whene'er he ſpoke, his voice was heard around,
Loud as a trumpet with a ſilver *ſound*. *Dryden.*

That which is conveyed into the brain by the ear is called *ſound*; though, till it affect the perceptive part, it be nothing but motion. *Locke.*

(2.) He contented himſelf with doubtful and general terms, which might make no ill *ſound* in men's ears. *Locke.*

Let us conſider this propoſition as to its meaning; for it is the ſenſe and not *ſound* that muſt be the principle. *Locke.*

O laviſh land! for *ſound* at ſuch expence?
But then, ſhe ſaves it in her bills for ſenſe. *Young.*

To **Sound.** *v. n.* 1. To make a noiſe; to emit a noiſe. 2. To exhibit by ſound, or likeneſs of ſound. 3. To be conveyed in ſound.

(1.) Trumpet once more to *ſound* at general doom. *Milton.*

That which one blaſt through the whole houſe does bound,
And firſt taught ſpeaking-trumpets how to *ſound*. *Dryden.*

——— Thither the ſilver *ſounding* lyres
Shall call the ſmiling loves and young deſires. *Pope.*

(2.) Why do you ſtart, and ſeem to fear
Things that do *ſound* ſo fair? *Shak.*

They being told there was ſmall hope of eaſe
To be expected to their evils from hence,
Were willing at the firſt to give an ear
To any thing that *ſounded* liberty. *Ben. Johnſ. Cat.*

This relation *ſounds* rather like a chymical dream than a philoſophical truth. *Wilk. Math. Mag.*

(3.) From you *ſounded* out the word of the Lord. 1 *Th.* i. 8.

To **Sound.** *v. a.* 1. To cauſe to make a noiſe; to play on. 2. To betoken or direct by a ſound. 3. To celebrate by ſound.

(1.) And many nymphs about them flocking round,
And many tritons, which their horns did *ſound*. *Spenſer.*

—— Michael bid *ſound*
Th' archangel trumpet. *Milton.*

—— Miſenus lay; none ſo renown'd
The warrior trumpet in the field to *ſound*;
With breathing braſs to kindle fierce alarms,
And rouze to dare their fate in honourable arms. *Dryden.*

(2.) Once Jove from Ida did both hoſts ſurvey,
And, when he pleas'd to thunder, part the fray;
Here heav'n in vain that kind retreat ſhould *ſound*,
The louder cannon had the thunder drown'd. *Waller.*

(3.) Sun, *ſound* his praiſe. *Milton.*

So'undboard. *n. ſ.* [*ſound* and *board*.] Board which propagates the ſound in organs.

Try it without any *ſoundboard* along, only harpwiſe at one end of the ſtring. *Bac. Nat. Hiſt.*

——— As in an organ, from one blaſt of wind,
To many a row of pipes the *ſoundboard* breathes. *Milton.*

So'unding. *adj.* [from *ſound*.] Sonorous; having a magnificent ſound.

Obſolete words may then be revived, when more *ſounding* or more ſignificant than thoſe in practice. *Dryden.*

So'undly. *adv.* [from *ſound*.] 1. Healthily; heartily. 2. Luſtily; ſtoutly; ſtrongly. 3. Truly; rightly. 4. Faſt; cloſely: it is uſed of ſleeping.

(2.) —— When Duncan is aſleep,

Whereto the rather ſhall this hard day's journey
Soundly invite him. *Shak. Macb.*

—— They did ply
My feet and hands with cords, and to the maſt
With other halſers made me *ſoundly* faſt. *Chapman's Odyſſey.*

Who had ſo often in your aid
So many ways been *ſoundly* paid. *Hudibras.*

—— Have no concern,
Provided Punch, for there's the jeſt,
Be *ſoundly* maul'd, and plague the reſt. *Swift.*

Their nobility and gentry are one half ruined, baniſhed, or converted: they all *ſoundly* feel the ſmart of the laſt Iriſh war. *Sw.*

(3.) The wiſeſt are always the readieſt to acknowledge, that *ſoundly* to judge of a law is the weightieſt thing which any man can take upon him. *Hooker.*

The doctrine of the church of England, expreſſed in the thirty-nine articles, is ſo *ſoundly* and orthodoxly ſettled, as cannot be queſtioned without extreme danger to our religion. *Bacon.*

(4.) Now when that idle dream was to him brought,
Unto that elfen knight he bad him fly,
Where he ſlept *ſoundly*, void of evil thought. *Fairy Queen.*

When the ſucceſſion of ideas ceaſes, our perception of duration ceaſes with it, which every one experiments whilſt he ſleeps *ſoundly*. *Locke.*

Sou'ndness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſound.*] 1. Health; heartineſs. 2. Truth; rectitude; incorrupt ſtate. 3. Strength; ſolidity.

(1.) I would I had that corporal *ſoundneſs* now,
As when thy father and myſelf in friendſhip
Firſt tried our ſoldierſhip. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) In the end, very few excepted, all became ſubject to the ſway of time: other odds there was none amongſt them, ſaving only that ſome fell ſooner away, and ſome later from the *ſoundneſs* of belief. *Hooker.*

Leſly is miſled in his politicks; but he hath given proof of his *ſoundneſs* in religion. *Swift.*

As the health and ſtrength, or weakneſs of our bodies, is very much owing to their methods of treating us when we were young; ſo the *ſoundneſs* or folly of our minds are not leſs owing to thoſe firſt tempers and ways of thinking, which we eagerly received from the love, tenderneſs, authority, and conſtant converſation of our mothers. *Law.*

(3.) This preſuppoſed, it may ſtand then very well with ſtrength and *ſoundneſs* of reaſon, even thus to anſwer. *Hooker.*

Soup. *n. ſ.* [*ſoupe*, Fr.] Strong decoction of fleſh for the table.

Spongy morells in ſtrong ragouſts are found,
And in the *ſoup* the ſlimy ſnail was drown'd. *Gay's Trivia.*

Let the cook daub the back of the footman's new livery, or, when he is going up with a diſh of *ſoup*, let her follow him ſoftly with a ladle-full. *Swift.*

SOUR. *adj.* [ꞅuꞃ, ꞅuꞃiꝫ, Saxon; *ſur*, Welſh.] 1. Acid; auſtere; pungent on the palate with aſtringency, as vinegar, or unripe fruit. 2. Harſh of temper; crabbed; peeviſh; moroſe; ſevere. 3. Afflictive; painful. 4. Expreſſing diſcontent

(1.) All *ſour* things, as vinegar, provoke appetite. *Bacon.*

Their drink is *ſour*. *Hoſ.* iv. 18.

But let the bounds of licences be fix'd,
Not things of diſagreeing natures mix'd,
Not ſweet with *ſour*, nor birds with ſerpents join'd. *Dryden.*

Both ways deceitful, is the wine of pow'r,
When new, 'tis heady, and when old, 'tis *ſowr*. *Harte.*

(2.) —— He was a ſcholar,
Lofty and *ſour* to them that lov'd him not. *Shakeſp. H.* VIII.

A man of pleaſant and popular converſation, rather free than *ſour* and reſerved. *Wotton's Life of Buckingham.*

Tiberius, otherwiſe a very *ſour* man, would punctually perform this rite unto others, and expect the ſame. *Brown.*

(3.) Let me embrace theſe *ſour* adverſities;
For wiſe men ſay it is the wiſeſt courſe. *Shakeſp. H.* VI.

(4.) He ſaid a *ſour* thing to Laura the other day. *Tatler.*

Sullen and *ſour*, with diſcontented mein
Jocaſta frown'd. *Pope.*

The lord treaſurer often looked on me with a *ſour* countenance. *Swift.*

Sour. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Acid ſubſtance.

A thouſand *ſours* to temper with one ſweet,
To make it ſeem more dear and dainty. *Spenſer.*

To Sour. *v. a.* 1. To make acid. 2. To make harſh, or unkindly. 3. To make uneaſy; to make leſs pleaſing. 4. To make diſcontented.

(1.) His angelick nature had none of that carnal leven which ferments to the *ſouring* of ours. *Decay of Piety.*

Thus kneaded up with milk, the new made man
His kingdom o'er his kindred world began;
'Till knowledge miſapply'd, miſunderſtood,
And pride of empire, *ſour'd* his balmy blood. *Dryden.*

One paſſion, with a different turn,
Makes wit inflame or anger burn:
So the ſun's heat, with diff'rent pow'rs,
Ripens the grape, the liquor *ſours*. *Swift.*

(2.) Tufts of graſs *ſour* land. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

(3.) —— Hail, great king!
To *ſour* your happineſs, I muſt report
The queen is dead. *Shakeſp. Cymb.*

He brought envy, malice, and ambition into Paradiſe, which *ſoured* to him the ſweetneſs of the place. *Dryden.*

(4.) —— Not my own diſgrace
Hath ever made me *ſour* my patient cheek,
Or bend one wrinkle on my ſovereign's face. *Shakeſp.*

Three crabbed mouths had *ſour'd* themſelves to death,
Ere I could make thee open thy white hand. *Shakeſp.*

In me, as yet, ambition had no part,
Pride had not *ſowr'd*, nor wrath debas'd my heart. *Harte.*

To Sour. *v. n.* 1. To become acid. 2. To grow peeviſh or crabbed.

(1.) Aſſes milk, when it *ſours* in the ſtomach, and whey, turned ſour, will purge ſtrongly. *Arbuthn. on Diet.*

(2.) They keep out melancholy from the virtuous, and hinder the hatred of vice from *ſouring* into ſeverity. *Addiſon.*

If I turn my eyes from them, or ſeem diſpleaſed, they *ſour* upon it. *Spectator.*

Source. *n. ſ.* [*ſource*, Fr.] 1. Spring; fountain; head. 2. Original; firſt courſe. 3. Firſt producer.

(1.) —— Kings that rule
Behind the hidden *ſources* of the Nile. *Addiſ. Cato.*

(2.) This ſecond *ſource* of men, while yet but few,
With ſome regard to what is juſt and right,
Shall lead their lives. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

This is the true *ſource* and original of this miſchief. *South.*

—— Of himſelf is none;
But that eternal Infinite, and One,
Who never did begin, who ne'er can end,
On him all beings, as their *ſource* depend. *Dryden.*

(3.) —— Famous Greece,
That *ſource* of art and cultivating thought,
Which they to Rome, and Romans hither brought. *Waller.*

So'urdet. *n. ſ.* [from *ſourd*, Fr.] The little pipe of a trumpet.

So'urish. *adj.* [from *ſour.*] Somewhat ſour.

By diſtillation we obtain a *ſouriſh* ſpirit, which will diſſolve coral. *Boyle.*

So'urly. *adv.* [from *ſour.*] 1. With acidity. 2. With acrimony.

(2.) —— The ſtern Athenian prince
Then *ſourly* ſmil'd. *Dryden's Kn. Tale.*

So'urness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſour.*] 1. Acidity; auſtereneſs of taſte. 2. Aſperity; harſhneſs of temper.

(1.) *Sourneſs* conſiſteth in ſome groſſneſs of the body, and incorporation doth make the mixture of the body more equal, which induceth a milder taſte. *Bac. Nat. Hiſt.*

I' th' Spring, like youth, it yields an acid taſte;
But Summer doth, like age, the *ſourneſs* waſte. *Denham.*

—— He knew
For fruit the grafted pear-tree to diſpoſe,
And tame to plumbs the *ſourneſs* of the ſloes. *Dryd. Virg.*

Of acid or ſour one has a notion from taſte, *ſourneſs* being one of thoſe ſimple ideas which one cannot deſcribe. *Arbuthn.*

Has life no *ſourneſs*, drawn ſo near its end? *Pope.*

(2.) Pelagius carped at the curious neatneſs of mens apparel in thoſe days, and, through the *ſourneſs* of his diſpoſition, ſpoke ſomewhat too hardly thereof. *Hooker.*

He was never thought to be of that ſuperſtitious *ſourneſs*, which ſome men pretend to in religion. *King Charles.*

Her religion is equally free from the weakneſs of ſuperſtition and the *ſourneſs* of enthuſiaſm: it is not of an uncomfortable melancholy nature. *Addiſon's Freeh.*

Take care that no *ſourneſs* and moroſeneſs mingle with our ſerious frame of mind. *Nelſon.*

SO'URSOP. *n. ſ.* [*guanabanus*, Lat.] Cuſtard-apple. It grows in ſeveral parts of the Spaniſh Weſt-Indies, where it is cultivated for its fruits. *Miller.*

SOUS. *n. ſ.* [*ſol*, French.] A ſmall denomination of money.

SOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*ſoute*, ſalt, Dutch.] 1. Pickle made of ſalt. 2. Any thing kept parboiled in ſalt-pickle.

(2.) And he that can rear up a pig in his houſe,
Hath cheaper his bacon, and ſweeter his *ſouſe*. *Tuſſer.*
All-ſaints, do lay for pork and *ſouſe*,
For ſprats and ſpurlings for your houſe. *Tuſſer.*

To SOUSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To parboil; or ſteep in pickle. 2. To throw into water. A ludicrous ſenſe.

(1.) Oil, though it ſtink, they drop by drop impart;
But *ſouſe* the cabbage with a bounteous heart. *Pope.*

(2.) They *ſouſed* me into the Thames with as little remorſe as they drown blind puppies. *Shakeſp.*

Who thoſe were that run away,
And yet gave out th' had won the day;
Although the rabble *ſous'd* them for't,
O'er head and ears in mud and dirt. *Butler.*

They *ſouſed* me over head and ears in water when a boy, ſo that I am now one of the moſt caſe-hardened of the Iron-ſides. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

To SOUSE. *v. n.* [Of this word I know not the original; it muſt come from *ſous*, or *deſſous*, down, Fr.] To fall as a bird on its prey.

Thus on ſome ſilver ſwan, or tim'rous hare,
Jove's bird comes *ſouſing* down from upper air;
Her crooked talons truſs the fearful prey,
Then out of ſight ſhe ſoars. *Dryd. Æn.*
Jove's bird will *ſouſe* upon the tim'rous hare,
And tender kids with his ſharp talons tear. *Dryd. jun.*

To SOUSE. *v. a.* To ſtrike with ſudden violence, as a bird ſtrikes his prey.

—— The gallant monarch is in arms;
And like an eagle o'er his airy tow'rs,
To *ſouſe* annoyance that comes near his neſt. *Shakeſp.*

SOUSE. *adv.* With ſudden violence. A low word.

Such make a private ſtudy of the ſtreet,
And looking full at ev'ry man they meet,
Run *ſouſe* againſt his chaps, who ſtands amaz'd,
To find they did not ſee, but only gaz'd. *Young.*

SO'UTERRAIN. *n. ſ.* [*ſouterrain*, Fr.] A grotto or cavern in the ground. Not Engliſh.

Defences againſt extremities of heat, as ſhade, grottoes, or *ſouterrains*, are neceſſary preſervatives of health. *Arbuthnot.*

SOUTH. *n. ſ.* [ꞅuð, Saxon; *ſuyd*, Dutch; *ſud*, Fr.] 1. The part where the ſun is to us at noon: oppoſed to *North*. 2. The ſouthern regions of the globe. 3. The wind that blows from the South.

(1.) Eaſt and Weſt have no certain points of heaven, but North and *South* are fixed; and ſeldom the far ſouthern people have invaded the northern, but contrariwiſe. *Bacon.*

(2.) The queen of the *South*. *Bible.*
—— From the North to call
Decrepit Winter, from the *South* to bring
Solſtitial Summer's heat. *Milton.*

(3.) All the contagion of the *South* light on you,
You ſhames of Rome, you! *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

SOUTH. *adj.* [from the noun.] Southern; meridional.

One inch of delay more is a *ſouth* ſea. *Shakeſp.*

How thy garments are warm, when he quieteth the earth by the *ſouth* wind. *Job*, xxxvii. 17.

Mean while the *ſouth* wind roſe, and with black wings
Wide hovering, all the clouds together drove. *Milton.*

SOUTH. *adv.* 1. Towards the South. 2. From the South.

(1.) —— His regiment lies half a mile
South from the mighty pow'r of the king.
Shakeſp. Rich. III.

(2.) Such fruits as you appoint for long keeping, gather in a fair and dry day, and when the wind bloweth not *ſouth*. *Bacon.*

SO'UTHING. *adj.* [from the noun.] Going towards the South.

I will conduct thee on thy way,
When next the *ſouthing* ſun inflames the day. *Dryden.*

SO'UTHING. *n. ſ.* Tendency to the South.

Not far from hence, if I obſerv'd aright
The *ſouthing* of the ſtars and polar light,
Sicilia lies. *Dryd. Æn.*

SOUTHEA'ST. *n. ſ.* [*South* and *Eaſt*.] The point between the Eaſt and South; the point of Winter ſunriſe.

The planting of trees warm upon a wall againſt the South, or *Southeaſt* ſun, doth haſten their ripening. *Bacon.*

The three ſeas of Italy, the Inferiour towards the *Southeaſt*, the Ionian towards the South, and the Adriatick on the North-eaſt ſide, were commanded by three different nations. *Arbuthn.*

SO'UTHERLY. *adj.* [from *South*.] 1. Belonging to any of the points denominated from the South; not abſolutely ſouthern. 2. Lying towards the South. 3. Coming from about the South.

(2.) Unto ſuch as live under the Pole that is only north which is above them, that is only *ſoutherly* which is below them. *Brown.*

Two other country bills give us a view of the moſt eaſterly, weſterly and *ſoutherly* parts of England. *Graunt.*

(3.) I am but mad north, northweſt: when the wind is *ſoutherly* I know a hawk from a handſaw. *Shak. Hamlet.*

SO'UTHERN. *adj.* [ꞅuðeꞃne, Saxon; from *South*.] 1. Belonging to the South; meridional. 2. Lying towards the South 3. Coming from the South.

(1.) Frowning Auſter ſeeks the *ſouthern* ſphere,
And rots with endleſs rain th' unwholſome year. *Dryden.*
(2.) —— Why mourn I not for thee,
And with the *ſouthern* clouds contend in tears? *Shak. H.* VI.

(3.) Men's bodies are heavier when *ſouthern* winds blow than when northern. *Bac. Nat. Hiſt.*

SO'UTHERNWOOD. *n. ſ.* [ꞅuðeꞃnƿuðu, Saxon; *abrotanum*, Lat.] This plant agrees in moſt parts with the wormwood, from which it is not eaſy to ſeparate it. *Miller.*

SO'UTHMOST. *adj.* [from *South*.] Furtheſt toward the South.

Next Chemos, th' obſcene dread of Moab's ſons,
From Aroar to Nebo, and the wild
Of *ſouthmoſt* Abarim. *Milton.*

SO'UTHSAY. *n. ſ.* [Properly *ſoothſay*.] Prediction.

All thoſe were idle thoughts and fantaſies,
Devices, dreams, opinions unſound,
Shews, viſions, *ſouthſays*, and prophecies,
And all that feigned is, as leaſings, tales, and lies. *Fa. Qu.*

To SO'UTHSAY. *v. n.* [See SOOTHSAY.] To predict.

Young men, hovering between hope and fear, might eaſily be carried into the ſuperſtition of *ſouthſaying* by names. *Camd.*

SO'UTHSAYER. *n. ſ.* [Properly *ſoothſayer*. See SOOTHSAYER.] A predicter.

SO'UTHWARD. *n. ſ.* The ſouthern regions.

Countries are more fruitful to the *ſouthward* than in the northern parts. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

SO'UTHWARD. *adv.* [from *South*.] Towards the South.

A priſoner in a room twenty foot ſquare, is at liberty to walk twenty foot *ſouthward*, but not northward. *Locke.*

—— Every life, from the dreary months,
Flies conſcious *ſouthward*. *Thomſ. Winter.*

SOUTHWE'ST. *n. ſ.* [*South* and *Weſt*.] Point between the South and Weſt; Winter ſun-ſet.

Phenice is an haven of Crete, and lieth toward the *Southweſt*. *Acts*, xxvii. 12.

The planting of trees warm upon a wall againſt the South, or Southeaſt ſun, doth haſten their coming on and ripening; and the Southeaſt is found to be better than the *Southweſt*, tho' the *Southweſt* be the hotter coaſt. *Bac. Nat. Hiſt.*

SO'UVENANCE. *n. ſ.* [French.] Remembrance; memory. A French word which with many more is now happily diſuſed.

If thou wilt renounce thy miſcreance,
Life will I grant thee for thy valiance,
And all thy wrongs will wipe out of my *ſouvenance*. *Spenſ.*

Gave wond'rous great countenance to the knight,
That of his way he had no *ſouvenance*,
Nor care of vow'd revenge. *Spenſer.*

Sow. *n. ſ.* [ꞅuᵹn, Saxon; *ſoeg*, *ſouwe*, Dutch.] 1. A female pig; the female of a boar. 2. Perhaps from *ſow* might come *ſowen*, *ſwen*, *ſwine*, ꞅƿına, Saxon. 3. An oblong maſs of lead. *Ainſw.* 4. [*Millepeda*, Lat.] An inſect; a millepede. *Ainſworth.*

(1.) Boars have great fangs, *ſows* much leſs. *Bac. Nat. H.*

A *ſow* beneath an oak ſhall lie along,
And white herſelf, and white her thirty young. *Dryden.*

For which they ſcorn and hate them worſe
Than dogs and cats do *ſow* gelders. *Hudibras.*

The *ſow* gelder's horn has ſomething muſical in it, but this is ſeldom heard. *Addiſon, Spect.*

(2.) ——— And was't thou fain
To hovel thee with *ſwine*, and rogues forlorn,
In ſhort and muſty ſtraw? *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

So'wbread. *n. ſ.* [*cyclamen*, Lat.] A plant.

To SOW. *v. n.* [*ſaian*, Gothick; ꞅaƿan, Saxon; *ſaeyen*, Dutch.] To ſcatter ſeed in order to a harveſt.

The one belongeth unto them that ſeek, the other unto them that have found happineſs: they that pray do but yet *ſow*, they that give thanks declare they have reaped. *Hooker.*

They that *ſow* in tears, ſhall reap in joy. *Pſ.* cxxvi. 5.

He that *ſoweth* to his fleſh, ſhall reap corruption; but he that *ſoweth* to the ſpirit, ſhall reap life everlaſting. *Gal.* vi. 8.

Sow to yourſelves in righteouſneſs, and reap in mercy. *Hoſ.*

To Sow. *v. a.* part. paſſ. *ſown.* 1. To ſcatter in the ground in order to growth; to propagate by ſeed. 2. To ſpread; to propagate. 3. To impregnate or ſtock with ſeed. 4. To beſprinkle.

(1.) —— Like was not to be found,
Save in that ſoil where all good things did grow,
And freely ſprung out of the fruitful ground
As incorrupted nature did them *ſow*. *Fairy Queen.*

From Ireland come I with my ſtrength,
And reap the harveſt which that raſcal *ſow'd*. *Shakeſp.*

I *ſow* my law in you, and it ſhall bring fruit in you. *2 Eſdr.*

Many plants which grow in the hotter countries, being ſet in the colder, will, being *ſown* of ſeeds late in the Spring, come up and abide moſt part of the Summer. *Bacon.*

——— When to turn
The fruitful ſoil, and when to *ſow* the corn,
I ſing, Mecænas. *Dryden's Georg.*

The proud mother views her precious brood,
And happier branches, which ſhe never *ſow'd*. *Dryden.*

(2.) Frowardneſs is in his heart: he deviſeth miſchief continually, he *ſoweth* diſcord. *Prov.* vi. 14.

To *ſow* a jangling noiſe of words unknown. *Milton.*

Since then they ſtand ſecur'd by being join'd:
It were worthy a king's head, to *ſow* diviſion,
And ſeeds of jealouſy, to looſe thoſe bonds. *Rowe.*

Born to afflict my Marcia's family,
And *ſow* diſſention in the hearts of brothers. *Addiſon's Cato.*

(3.) He ſhall give the reign of thy ſeed, that thou ſhalt *ſow* the ground withal. *Iſ.* xxx. 23.

The intellectual faculty is a goodly field, capable of great improvement: and it is the worſt huſbandry in the world to *ſow* it with trifles or impertinencies. *Hale's Orig. of Mank.*

(4.) He *ſow'd* with ſtars the heav'n thick as a field. *Milton.*

Morn new *ſow'd* the earth with orient pearl. *Milton.*

To Sow. *v. a.* For *ſew.* To join by needlework.

Some tree, whoſe broad ſmooth leaves together *ſow'd*,
And girded on, may cover round. *Milton.*

To Sowce. *v. a.* To throw into the water. See Souse.

He *ſowced* me up to the middle in the pond. *L'Eſtrange.*

So'wer. *n. ſ.* [from *ſow.*] 1. He that ſprinkles the ſeed. 2. A ſcatterer. 3. A breeder; a promoter.

(1.) A *ſower* went forth to ſow. *Mat.* xiii. 3.

It is thrown round, as grain by a ſkilful *ſower*. *Derham.*

(2.) Terming Paul and his doctrine a *ſower* of words, a very babler or trifler. *Hakewill on Providence.*

(3.) They are *ſowers* of ſuits, which make the court ſwell, and the country pine. *Bacon.*

So'wins. *n. ſ.* Flummery, made of oatmeal ſomewhat ſour'd.

Theſe *ſowins*, that is, flummery being blended together, produce good yeaſt. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

See where Norah with the *ſowins* comes. *Swift.*

To Sowl. *v. a.* [from *ſow*, as hogs are pulled by dogs, *Skinner*; from *ſole*, a ſtrap, a rein, *Kennet.*] To pull by the ears.

He'll go and *ſowl* the porter of Rome-gates by th' ears. *Shak.*

Sown. The participle of *ſow.* It is uſed barbarouſly by *Swift* for *ſewed.*

A goodly country, naturally beautified with roſes, *ſown* with peaſe. *Heylyn.*

An hundred and fifty of their beds, *ſown* together, made up the breadth and length. *Gulliver.*

So'wthistle. *n. ſ.* [*ſonchius*, Lat.] A weed.

Sowthiſtles though coneys eat, yet ſheep and cattle will not touch; the milk of which rubbed on warts weareth them away, which ſheweth it is corroſive. *Bacon.*

Spaad. *n. ſ.* [*ſtella terræ*, Lat.] A kind of mineral.

Engliſh talc, of which the coarſer ſort is called plaiſter; the finer, *ſpaad*, earth-flax, or ſalamander's hair. *Woodward.*

Space. *n. ſ.* [*ſpatium*, Lat.] 1. Room; local extenſion. 2. Any quantity of place. 3. Quantity of time. 4. A ſmall time; a while.

(1.) *Space* is the relation of diſtance between any two bodies or points. *Locke.*

Oh, undiſtinguiſh'd *ſpace* of woman's wit! *Shakeſp.*

This which yields or fills all *ſpace*. *Milton.*

Pure *ſpace* is capable neither of reſiſtance nor motion. *Locke.*

Space and motion can never be actually infinite: they have a power only and a capacity of being increaſed without end; ſo that no *ſpace* can be aſſigned ſo vaſt, but ſtill a larger may be imagined; no motion ſo ſwift or languid, but a greater velocity or ſlowneſs may ſtill be conceived. *Bentley.*

(2.) I would not be the villain that thou think'ſt
For the whole *ſpace* that's in the tyrant's graſp,
And the rich Eaſt to boot. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

There was but two ways to eſcape; the one through the woods about ten miles *ſpace* to Walpo. *Knolles.*

In ſuch a great ruin, where the fragments are great and hard, it is not poſſible they ſhould be ſo adjuſted in their fall, but that they would lie hollow, and many unfilled *ſpaces* would be intercepted amongſt them. *Burnet.*

Meaſuring firſt wih careful eyes
The *ſpace* his ſpear could reach, aloud he cries. *Dryden.*

(3.) There is a competent time allowed every man, and as it is certain death is the concluſion of it, 'tis poſſible ſome *ſpace* before death. *Hammond.*

Nine times the *ſpace* that meaſures day and night
To mortal men, he with his horrid crew
Lay vanquiſh'd, rolling in the fiery gulph,
Confounded, though immortal. *Milton.*

In a lever the motion can be continued only for ſo ſhort a *ſpace*, as may be anſwerable to that little diſtance betwixt the fulciment and the weight. *Wilkins's Math. Mag.*

God may defer his judgments for a time, and give a people a longer *ſpace* of repentance: he may ſtay 'till the iniquities of a nation be full; but ſooner or later they have reaſon to expect his vengeance. *Tillotſon.*

The lives of great men cannot be writ with any tolerable degree of elegance or exactneſs, within a ſhort *ſpace* after their deceaſe. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

(4.) Sith for me ye fight, to me this grace
Both yield, to ſtay your deadly ſtrife a *ſpace*. *Fairy Queen.*

——— Compaſſion quell'd
His beſt of man, and gave him up to tears
A *ſpace,* 'till firmer thoughts reſtrain'd exceſs. *Milton.*

SPA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*ſpacieux,* Fr. *ſpatioſus,* Latin.] Wide; extenſive; roomy; not narrow.

The former buildings, which were but mean, contented them not: *ſpacious* and ample churches they erected throughout every city. *Hooker.*

Convey your pleaſures in a *ſpacious* plenty;
And yet ſeem cold. *Shakeſp.*
Merab with *ſpacious* beauty fills the ſight,
But too much awe chaſtis'd the bold delight. *Cowley.*
Like an Engliſh gen'ral will I die,
And all the ocean make my *ſpacious* grave:
Women and cowards on the land may lie;
The ſea's a tomb that's proper for the brave. *Dryden.*

Spa'ciously. *adv.* [from *ſpacious*] Extenſively.

Spa'ciousness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpacious.*] Roomineſs; wide extenſion.

Spa'ddle. *n. ſ.* [Diminutive of *ſpade.*] A little ſpade.

Others deſtroy moles with a *ſpaddle,* waiting in the mornings and evenings for them. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Spade. *n. ſ.* [ſpad, Saxon; *ſpade,* Iſlandick and Dutch.] 1. The inſtrument of digging. 2. A deer three years old. *Ainſworth.* 3. A ſuit of cards.

(1.) Take the air of the earth new turned up, by digging with the *ſpade,* or ſtanding by him that diggeth. *Bacon.*

Many learned men affirm, that ſome iſthmes have been eat through by the ſea, and others cut by the *ſpade.* *Brown.*

His next advance was to the ſoldier's trade,
Where if he did not nimbly ply the *ſpade,*
His ſurly officer ne'er fail'd to crack
His knotty cudgel on his tougher back. *Dryden.*
Here nature never diff'rence made
Between the ſceptre and the *ſpade.* *Swift.*

Spa'debone. *n. ſ.* [named from the form.] The ſhoulder-blade.

By th' ſhoulder of a ram from off the right ſide par'd,
Which uſually they boil, the *ſpade-bone* being bar'd. *Drayton.*

Spa'diceous. *adj.* [*ſpadiceus,* Latin.]

Of thoſe five Scaliger beheld, though one was *ſpadiceous,* or of a light red, and two inclining to red, yet was there not any of this complexion among them. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Spadi'lle. *n. ſ.* [*ſpadille,* or *eſpadille,* Fr.] The ace of ſpades at ombre.

Spagy'rick. *adj.* [*ſpagyricus,* Latin.] A word coined by *Paracelſus* from *ſpaher,* a ſearcher, Teutonick.] Chymical.

Spa'gyrist. *n. ſ.* A chymiſt.

This change is ſo unexampled, that though among the more curious *ſpagyriſts* it be very well known, yet many naturaliſts cannot eaſily believe it. *Boyle.*

Spake. The old preterite of *ſpeak.*

So *ſpake* the archangel Michael, then paus'd. *Milton.*

Spall. *n. ſ.* [*eſpaule,* Fr.] Shoulder. Out of uſe.

Their mighty ſtrokes their haberions diſmay'd,
And naked made each others manly *ſpalles.* *Fairfax.*

Spalt, or *Spelt.* *n. ſ.* A white, ſcaly, ſhining ſtone, frequently uſed to promote the fuſion of metals. *Bailey.*

SPAN. *n. ſ.* [ſpan, ſponne, Saxon; *ſpanna,* Ital. *ſpan,* Dutch. Perhaps originally the *expanſion* of the hand.] 1. The ſpace from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger extended; nine inches. 2. Any ſhort duration.

(1.) A foot, the length of it, is a ſixth part of the fathom; a *ſpan,* one eighth; a palm, or hand's breadth; one twenty-fourth; a thumb's breadth, or inch, one ſeventy-ſecond; and a fore-finger's breadth one ninety-ſixth. *Holder on Time.*

——— Will you with counters ſum
The vaſt proportion of his infinite?
And buckle in a waſte moſt fathomleſs,
With *ſpans* and inches ſo diminutive
As fears and reaſons? *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Sum how brief the life of man
Runs his erring pilgrimage,
That the ſtretching of a *ſpan*
Buckles in his ſum of age. *Shakeſp.*

When I removed the one, although but at the diſtance of a *ſpan,* the other would ſtand like Hercules's pillar. *Brown.*

(2.) ——— You have ſcarce time
To ſteal from ſpiritual leiſure a brief *ſpan,*
To keep your earthly audit. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.
The virgin's part, the mother and the wife,
So well ſhe acted in this *ſpan* of life. *Waller.*
Then conſcience, unreſtrain'd by fears, began
To ſtretch her limits, and extend the *ſpan.* *Dryden.*
Life's but a *ſpan,* I'll ev'ry inch enjoy. *Farquhar.*

To **Span.** *v. a.* 1. To meaſure by the hand extended. 2. To meaſure.

(1.) Oft on the well-known ſpot I fix my eyes,
And *ſpan* the diſtance that between us lies. *Tickel.*
(2.) My ſurveyor is falſe; the o'er great cardinal
Hath ſhew'd him gold; my life is *ſpann'd* already. *Shakeſp.*
This ſoul doth *ſpan* the world, and hang content
From either pole unto the centre;
Where in each room of the well-furniſh'd tent
He lies warm, and without adventure. *Herbert.*
Harry, whoſe tuneful and well-meaſur'd ſong
Firſt taught our Engliſh muſick how to *ſpan*
Words with juſt note and accent, not to ſcan
With Midas' ears, counting ſhort and long. *Milton.*

Span. The preterite of *ſpin.* See Spin.

Together furiouſly they ran,
That to the ground came horſe and man;
The blood out of their helmets *ſpan,*
So ſharp were their encounters. *Drayton's Nimphid.*

Spa'ncounter. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſpan, counter,* and *farthing.*]
Spa'nfarthing. } A play at which money is thrown within a ſpan or mark.

Tell the king, that for his father's ſake, Henry V. in whoſe time boys went to *ſpancounter* for French crowns, I am content he ſhall reign. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

——— Boys ſhall not play
At *ſpancounter* or blowpoint, but ſhall pay
Toll to ſome courtier. *Donne.*

His chief ſolace is to ſteal down, and play at *ſpanfarthing* with the page. *Swift.*

To **Spane.** *v. a.* To wean a child.

Spang. *n. ſ.* [*ſpange,* Dutch.] This word ſeems to have ſignified a cluſter of ſhining bodies.

The colours that ſhew beſt by candlelight are white, carnation, and a kind of ſea-water green; and ouches or *ſpangs,* as they are of no great coſt, ſo they are of moſt glory. *Bacon.*

Spa'ngle. *n. ſ.* [*ſpange,* German, a buckle, a locket: whence *oher ſpangen,* ear-rings.] 1. A ſmall plate or boſs of ſhining metal. 2. Any thing ſparkling and ſhining.

(2.) As hoary froſt with *ſpangles* doth attire
The moſſy branches of an oak half dead. *Fairy Queen.*
Thus in a ſtarry night fond children cry
For the rich *ſpangles* that adorn the ſky. *Waller.*

The twinkling *ſpangles,* the ornaments of the upper world, loſe their beauty and magnificence: vulgar ſpectators ſee them but as a confuſed huddle of petty illuminants. *Glanville.*

That now the dew with *ſpangles* deck'd the ground,
A ſweeter ſpot of earth was never found. *Dryden.*

To **Spa'ngle.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beſprinkle with ſpangles or ſhining bodies.

They never meet in grove or green,
By fountain clear, or *ſpangled* ſtarlight ſheen. *Shakeſp.*
What ſtars do *ſpangle* heaven with ſuch beauty,
As thoſe two eyes become that heavenly face. *Shakeſp.*
Unpin that *ſpangled* breaſtplate which you wear,
That th' eyes of buſy fools may be ſtopt there. *Donne.*
——— Four faces each
Had, like a double Janus; all their ſhape
Spangled with eyes, more numerous than thoſe
Of Argus. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
——— Then appear'd
Spangling the hemiſphere, then firſt adorn'd
With the bright luminaries, that ſet and roſe. *Milton.*

He cuts out a ſilk mantle from the ſkies,
Where the moſt ſprightly azure pleas'd the eyes;
This he with ſtarry vapours *ſpangles* all,
Took in their prime, ere they grow, riſe, and fall. *Cowley.*

The ſpacious firmament on high,
With all the blue etherial ſky,
And *ſpangl'd* heav'ns, a ſhining frame,
Their great Original proclaim. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

SPA'NIEL. *n. ſ.* [*hiſpaniolus*, Lat. *eſpagneul*, Fr.] 1. A dog uſed for ſports in the field, remarkable for ſagacity and obedience. 2. A low, mean, ſneaking fellow; a courtier, a dedicator; a penſioner; a dependant; a placeman.

(1.) Divers days I followed his ſteps 'till I found him, having newly met with an excellent *ſpaniel* belonging to his dead companion. *Sidney.*

There are arts to reclaim the wildeſt men, as there are to make *ſpaniels* fetch and carry: chide 'em often, and feed 'em ſeldom. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

(2.) ——— I mean ſweet words,
Low crooked curteſies, and baſe *ſpaniel* fawning. *Shakeſp.*

I am your *ſpaniel*; and, Demetrius,
The more you beat me I will fawn on you. *Shakeſp.*

To SPA'NIEL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To fawn; to play the ſpaniel.

SPA'NISH *Broom. n. ſ.* [*geniſta juncea*, Latin.] A plant ſo called, as being a native of Spain. *Miller.*

SPA'NISH *Fly. n. ſ.* [*cantharis*, Latin.] A venomous fly that ſhines like gold, and breeds in the tops of aſhes, olives, &c. It is uſed to raiſe bliſters.

SPA'NISH *Nut. n. ſ.* [*ſiſyrinchium*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

SPA'NKER. *n. ſ.* A ſmall coin.

Your cure too coſts you but a *ſpanker*. *Denham.*

SPA'NNER. *n. ſ.* The lock of a fuſee or carabine. *Bailey.*

My prince's court is now full of nothing but buff-coats, *ſpanners*, and muſket-reſts. *Howel.*

SPAR. *n. ſ.* 1. Marcaſite.—*Spar* is a mixed body, conſiſting of cryſtal incorporated ſometimes with *lac lunæ*, and ſometimes with other mineral, ſtony, earthy, or metallick matter. *Woodward.* 2. [*Sparre*, Dutch.] A ſmall beam; the bar of a gate.

(1.) Some ſtones, as *ſpar* of lead, diſſolved in proper menſtruums, become ſalts. *Newton's Opticks.*

To SPAR. *v. n.* To fight with preluſive ſtrokes.

To SPAR. *v. a.* [ꞅpaꞃꞃan, Saxon; *ſperren*, German.] To ſhut; to cloſe; to bar.

And if he chance come when I am abroad,
Sparre the yate faſt for fear of fraud;
Ne for all his worſt, nor for his beſt,
Open the door at his requeſt. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

Six gates i' th' city with maſſy ſtaples,
And correſponſive and fulfilling bolts,
Spar up the ſons of Troy. *Shakeſp.*

Yet for ſhe yode thereat half agaſt,
And Kiddie the door *ſparred* after her faſt. *Spenſer.*

SPA'RABLE. *n. ſ.* [ꞅpaꞃꞃan, Saxon, to faſten.] Small nails.

SPA'RADRAP. *n. ſ.* [In pharmacy.] A cerecloth.

With application of the common *ſparadrap* for iſſues, this ulcer was by a fontanel kept open. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To SPARE. *v. a.* [ꞅpaꞃan, Saxon; *ſpaeren*, Dutch; *eſpargne*, Fr.] 1. To uſe frugally; not to waſte; not to conſume. 2. To have unemployed; to ſave from any particular uſe. 3. To do without; to loſe willingly. 4. To omit; to forbear. 5. To uſe tenderly; to forbear; to treat with pity; not to afflict; not to deſtroy; to uſe with mercy. 6. To grant; to allow; to indulge. 7. To forbear to inflict or impoſe.

(1.) Thou thy father's thunder didſt not *ſpare*. *Milton.*

(2.) All the time he could *ſpare* from the neceſſary cares of his weighty charge he beſtowed on prayer, and ſerving of God: he oftentimes ſpent the night alone in church praying, his head-piece, gorget, and gauntlets lying by him. *Knolles.*

He had no bread to *ſpare*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Only the fooliſh virgins entertained this fooliſh conceit, that there might be an overplus of grace ſufficient to ſupply their want; but the wiſe knew not of any that they had to *ſpare*, but ſuppoſed all that they had little enough. *Tillotſon.*

Let a pamphlet come in a proper juncture, and every one who can *ſpare* a ſhilling ſhall be a ſubſcriber. *Swift.*

(3.) I could have better *ſpar'd* a better man. *Shak. H. IV.*

For his mind, I do not care,
That's a toy that I could *ſpare*;
Let his title be but great,
His clothes rich, and band ſit neat. *Ben. Johnſon.*

——— Senſe of pleaſure we may well
Spare out of life perhaps, and not repine;
But pain is perfect miſery. *Milton.*

Now ſhe might *ſpare* the ocean, and oppoſe
Your conduct to the fierceſt of her foes. *Waller.*

The fair bleſſing we vouchſafe to ſend;
Nor can we *ſpare* you long, tho' often we may lend. *Dryd.*

(4.) We might have *ſpar'd* our coming. *Milton.*

Be pleas'd your politicks to *ſpare*;
I'm old enough, and can myſelf take care. *Dryden.*

(5.) *Spare* us, good Lord. *Common Prayer.*

Who will ſet the diſcipline of wiſdom over mine heart, that they *ſpare* me not for my ignorances? *Ecclus.* xxiii. 2.

Doth not each look a flaſh of lightning feel!
Which *ſpares* the body's ſheath, but melts the ſteel. *Cleaveland.*

——— Dim ſadneſs did not *ſpare*
Celeſtial viſages. *Milton.*

Leſs pleaſure take brave minds in battles won
Than in reſtoring ſuch as are undone:
Tygers have courage, and the rugged bear;
But man alone can whom he conquers *ſpare*. *Waller.*

(6.) ——— Set me in the remoteſt place,
That Neptune's frozen arms embrace;
Where angry Jove did never *ſpare*
One breath of kind and temperate air. *Roſcommon.*

(7.) *Spare* my remembrance; 'twas a guilty day;
And ſtill the bluſh hangs here. *Dryden's All for Love.*

O *ſpare* this great, this good, this aged king,
And *ſpare* your ſoul the crime! *Dryden's Sp. Fryar.*

——— *Spare* my ſight the pain
Of ſeeing what a world of tears it coſts you. *Dryden.*

To SPARE. *v. n.* 1. To live frugally; to be parcimonious; to be not liberal. 2. To forbear; to be ſcrupulous. 3. To uſe mercy; to forgive; to be tender.

(1.) ——— H' has wherewithal: in him
Sparing would ſhow a worſe ſin than ill doctrine. *Shakeſp.*

Thoſe wants, which they rather feared than felt, would well enough be overcome by *ſparing* and patience. *Knolles.*

In theſe relations, although he be more *ſparing*, his predeceſſors were very numerous. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Our labours late and early every morning,
Midſt Winter froſts, then clad and fed with *ſparing*,
Riſe to our toils. *Otway.*

God has not been ſo *ſparing* to men to make them barely two-legged creatures, and left it to Ariſtotle to make them rational. *Locke.*

When they diſcover the paſſionate deſire of fame in the ambitious man, they become *ſparing* and ſaving in their commendations; they envy him the ſatisfaction of an applauſe. *Addiſon.*

——— Now a reſervoir to keep and *ſpare*,
The next a fountain ſpouting through his heir. *Pope.*

——— No ſtatute in his favour ſays
How free or frugal I ſhall paſs my days;
Who at ſometimes ſpend, at others *ſpare*,
Divided between careleſſneſs and care. *Pope.*

(2.) His ſoldiers *ſpared* not to ſay that they ſhould be unkindly dealt with, if they were defrauded of the ſpoil. *Knolles.*

To pluck and eat my fill I *ſpar'd* not. *Milton.*

(3.) Their king, out of a princely feeling, was *ſparing* and compaſſionate towards his ſubjects. *Bacon.*

SPARE. *adj.* 1. Scanty; not abundant; parcimonious; frugal. 2. Superfluous; unwanted. 3. Lean; wanting fleſh; macilent.

(1.) He was *ſpare*, but diſcreet of ſpeech; better conceiving than delivering; equally ſtout and kind. *Carew's Survey of Cornwal.*

Men ought to beware, that they uſe not exerciſe and a *ſpare* diet both. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Join with thee calm peace and quiet;
Spare faſt, that oft with gods doth diet. *Milton.*

The maſters of the world were bred up with *ſpare* diet; and the young gentlemen of Rome felt no want of ſtrength, becauſe they ate but once a day. *Locke.*

(2.) If that no *ſpare* cloths he had to give,
His own coat he would cut, and it diſtribute glad. *Spenſer.*

As any of our ſick waxed well, he might be removed; for which purpoſe there were ſet forth ten *ſpare* chambers. *Bacon.*

Learning ſeems more adapted to the female world than to the male, becauſe they have more *ſpare* time upon their hands, and lead a more ſedentary life. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

In my *ſpare* hours you've had your part;
Ev'n now my ſervile hand your ſovereign will obeys. *Norris.*

(3.) O give me your *ſpare* men, and *ſpare* me the great ones. *Shakeſp.*

If my name were liable to fear,
I do not know the man I ſhould avoid
So ſoon as that *ſpare* Caſſius. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

His viſage drawn he felt to ſharp and *ſpare*,
His arms clung to his ribs. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Spare. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Parcimony; frugal uſe; huſbandry. Not in uſe.

——— Since uncheck't, they may,
They therefore will make ſtill his goods their prey,
Without all *ſpare* or end. *Chapman.*

Our victuals failed us, though we had made good *ſpare* of them. *Bacon.*

Spa'rer. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpare.*] One who avoids expenſe.

By nature far from profuſion, and yet a greater *ſparer* than a ſaver; for though he had ſuch means to accumulate, yet his forts, garriſons, and his feaſtings, wherein he was only ſumptuous, could not but ſoak his Exchequer. *Wotton.*

Spa'rerib. *n. ſ.* [*ſpare* and *rib.*] Some part cut off from the rib: as, a *ſparerib* of pork.

Spargefa'ction. *n. ſ.* [*ſpargo*, Latin.] The act of ſprinkling.

Spa'ring. *adj.* [from *ſpare.*] 1. Scarce; little. 2. Scanty; not plentiful. 3 Parcimonious; not liberal.

(1.) Of this there is with you *ſparing* memory or none; but we have large knowledge thereof. *Bacon.*

(2.) If much exerciſe, then uſe a plentiful diet; and if *ſparing* diet, then little exerciſe. *Bacon.*

Good air, ſolitary groves, and *ſparing* diet, ſufficient to make you fancy yourſelf one of the fathers of the deſert. *Pope.*

(3.) Virgil being ſo very *ſparing* of his words, and leaving ſo much to be imagined by the reader, can never be tranſlated as he ought in any modern tongue. *Dryden.*

Though *ſparing* of his grace, to miſchief bent,
He ſeldom does a good with good intent. *Dryden.*

Spa'ringly. *adv.* [from *ſparing.*] 1. Not abundantly. 2. Frugally; parcimoniouſly; not laviſhly. 3. With abſtinence. 4. Not with great frequency. 5. Cautiouſly; tenderly.

(1.) Give us leave freely to render what we have in charge;
Or ſhall we *ſparingly* ſhew you far off
The dauphin's meaning? *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

The borders whereon you plant fruit-trees ſhould be large, and ſet with fine flowers; but thin and *ſparingly*, leſt they deceive the trees. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

(2.) High titles of honour were in the king's minority *ſparingly* granted, becauſe dignity then waited on deſert. *Hayw.*

Commend but *ſparingly* whom thou do'ſt love?
But leſs condemn whom thou do'ſt not approve. *Denham.*

(3.) Chriſtians are obliged to taſte even the innocent pleaſures of life but *ſparingly*. *Atterbury.*

(4.) The morality of a grave ſentence, affected by Lucan, is more *ſparingly* uſed by Virgil. *Dryden.*

Our ſacraments, which had been frequented with ſo much zeal, were approached more *ſparingly*. *Atterbury.*

(5.) Speech of touch towards others ſhould be *ſparingly* uſed; for diſcourſe ought to be as a field, without coming home to any man. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

SPARK. *n. ſ.* [ꞅpeaꞃca, Saxon; *ſparke*, Dutch.] 1. A ſmall particle of fire, or kindled matter. 2. Any thing ſhining. 3. Any thing vivid or active. 4. A lively, ſhowy, ſplendid, gay man. It is commonly uſed in contempt. 5. A lover.

(1.) If any marvel how a thing, in itſelf ſo weak, could import any great danger, they muſt conſider not ſo much how ſmall the *ſpark* is that flieth up, as how apt things about it are to take fire. *Hooker.*

I am about to weep; but thinking that
We are a queen, my drops of tears I'll turn
To *ſparks* of fire. *Shakeſp.*

I was not forgetful of the *ſparks* which ſome mens diſtempers formerly ſtudied to kindle in parliaments. *K. Charles.*

In this deep quiet, from what ſource unknown,
Thoſe ſeeds of fire that fatal birth diſcloſe:
And firſt, few ſcatt'ring *ſparks* about were blown,
Big with the flames that to our ruin roſe. *Dryden.*

Oh, may ſome *ſpark* of your celeſtial fire
The laſt, the meaneſt of your ſons inſpire. *Pope.*

(2.) We have, here and there, a little clear light, ſome *ſparks* of bright knowledge. *Locke.*

(3.) If any *ſpark* of life be yet remaining,
Down, down to hell, and ſay, I ſent thee thither. *Shakeſp.*

(4.) How many huffing *ſparks* have we ſeen, that in the ſame day have been both the idols and the ſcorn of the ſame ſlaves? *L'Eſtrange.*

A *ſpark* like thee, of the mankilling trade
Fell ſick. *Dryden.*

As for the diſputes of ſharpers, we don't read of any proviſions made for the honours of ſuch *ſparks*. *Collier.*

The fineſt *ſparks*, and cleaneſt beaux
Drip from the ſhoulders to the toes. *Prior.*

I who have been the poet's *ſpark* to-day,
Will now become the champion of his play. *Granville.*

Unlucky as Fungoſo in the play,
Theſe *ſparks* with awkward vanity diſplay
What the fine gentlemen were yeſterday. *Pope.*

To **Spark.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To emit particles of fire; to ſparkle. Not in uſe.

——— Fair is my love,
When the roſe in her cheek appears,
Or in her eyes the fire of love doth *ſpark*. *Spenſer.*

Spa'rkful. *adj.* [*ſpark* and *full.*] Lively; briſk; airy. Not uſed.

Hitherto will our *ſparkful* youth laugh at their great grandfather's Engliſh, who had more care to do well than to ſpeak minion-like. *Camden's Remains.*

Spa'rkish. *adj.* [from *ſpark.*] 1. Airy; gay. A low word. It is commonly applied to men, rather than women. 2. Showy; well dreſſed; fine.

(1.) Is any thing more *ſparkiſh* and better humour'd than Venus's accoſting her ſon in the deſarts of Libya? *Walſh.*

(2.) A daw, to be *ſparkiſh*, trick'd himſelf up with all the gay feathers he could muſter. *L'Eſtrange.*

Spa'rkle. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpark.*] 1. A ſpark; a ſmall particle of fire. 2. Any luminous particle.

(1.) ——— He with repeated ſtrokes
Of claſhing flints, their hidden fires provokes;
Short flame ſucceeds, a bed of wither'd leaves
The dying *ſparkles* in their fall receives:
Caught into life, in fiery fumes they riſe,
And, fed with ſtronger food, invade the ſkies. *Dryden.*

(2.) To detract from the dignity thereof, were to injure ev'n God himſelf, who being that light which none can approach unto, hath ſent out theſe lights whereof we are capable, even as ſo many *ſparkles* reſembling the bright fountain from which they riſe. *Hooker.*

When reaſon's lamp, which, like the ſun in ſky,
Throughout man's little world her beams did ſpread,
Is now become a *ſparkle*, which doth lie
Under the aſhes, half extinct and dead. *Davies.*

Ah then! thy once lov'd Eloiſa ſee!
It will be then no crime to gaze on me.
See from my cheek the tranſient roſes die,
See the laſt *ſparkle* languiſh in my eye. *Pope.*

To SPA'RKLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To emit ſparks. 2. To iſſue in ſparks. 3. To ſhine; to glitter. 4. To riſe up, as wine when poured into a glaſs.

(2.) ——————— The bold deſign
Pleas'd highly thoſe infernal ſtates, and joy
Sparkled in all their eyes. *Milton.*

(3.) A hair ſeen in a microſcope loſes its former colour, and is in a great meaſure pellucid, with a mixture of ſome bright *ſparkling* colours, ſuch as appear from the refraction of diamonds. *Locke.*

Politulus is a fine young gentleman, who *ſparkles* in all the ſhining things of dreſs and equipage. *Watts.*

SPA'RKLINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſparkling.*] With vivid and twinkling luſtre.

Diamonds ſometimes would look more *ſparklingly* than they were wont, and ſometimes far more dull than ordinary. *Boyle.*

SPA'RKLINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſparkling.*] Vivid and twinkling luſtre.

I have obſerved a manifeſtly greater clearneſs and *ſparklingneſs* at ſome times than at others, though I could not refer it to the ſuperficial clearneſs or foulneſs of the ſtone. *Boyle.*

SPA'RROW. *n. ſ.* [ſpeaɲpa, Saxon; *paſſer*, Latin.] A ſmall bird.

——————— Diſmay'd not this
Macbeth and Banquo? Yes,
As *ſparrows*, eagles; or the hare, the lion. *Shakeſp.*

There is great probability that a thouſand *ſparrows* will fly away at the ſight of a hawk among them. *Watts.*

SPA'RROWHAWK, or *ſparhawk. n. ſ.* [ſpeaɲhafoc, Saxon.] The female of the muſket hawk. *Hanmer.*

SPA'RROWGRASS. *n. ſ.* [Corrupted from *aſparagus.*]

Your infant peaſe to *ſparrowgraſs* prefer,
Which to the ſupper you may beſt defer. *King.*

SPA'RRY. *adj.* [from *ſpar.*] Conſiſting of ſpar.

In which manner ſpar is uſually found herein, and other minerals; or ſuch as are of ſome obſervable figure; of which ſort are the *ſparry* ſtriæ, or icicles called ſtalactitæ. *Woodw.*

SPASM. *n. ſ.* [*ſpaſme*, Fr. σπάσμα.] Convulſion; violent and involuntary contraction of any part.

——————— All the maladies
Of ghaſtly *ſpaſm*, or racking torture, qualms
Of heart ſick agony. *Milton.*

Wounds are ſubject to pain, inflammation, *ſpaſm.* *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Carminative things dilute and relax; becauſe wind occaſions a *ſpaſm* or convulſion in ſome part. *Arbuthnot.*

SPA'SMODICK. *adj.* [*ſpaſmodique*, Fr. from *ſpaſm.*] Convulſive.

SPAT. The preterite of *ſpit.*

And when he had *ſpat* on the ground, he anointed his eyes. *Goſpel.*

SPAT. *n. ſ.* The young ſhell-fiſh.

A reticulated film found upon ſea-ſhells, and uſually ſuppoſed to be the remains of the veſicles of the *ſpat* of ſome ſort of ſhell-fiſh. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

To SPA'TIATE. *v. n.* [*ſpatior*, Lat.] To rove; to range; to ramble at large. A word not uſed.

Wonder cauſeth aſtoniſhment, or an immoveable poſture of the body, cauſed by the fixing of the mind upon one cogitation, whereby it doth not *ſpatiate* and tranſcur. *Bacon.*

Confined to a narrow chamber, he could *ſpatiate* at large through the whole univerſe. *Bentley.*

To SPA'TTER. *v. a.* [ſpatt, ſpit, Saxon.] 1. To ſprinkle with dirt, or any thing offenſive. 2. To throw out any thing offenſive. 3. To aſperſe; to defame.

(1.) The pavement ſwam in blood, the walls around
Were *ſpatter'd* o'er with brains. *Addiſon.*

(2.) His forward voice now is to ſpeak well of his friend; his backward voice is to *ſpatter* foul ſpeeches, and to detract. *Shakeſp.*

To SPA'TTER. *v. n.* To ſpit; to ſputter as at any thing nauſeous taken into the mouth.

——————— They fondly thinking to allay
Their appetite with guſt, inſtead of fruit
Chew'd bitter aſhes, which th' offended taſte
With *ſpattering* noiſe rejected. *Milton.*

SPA'TTERDASHES. *n. ſ.* [*ſpatter* and *daſh.*] Coverings for the legs by which the wet is kept off.

SPA'TTLING *Poppy. n. ſ.* [*papaver ſpumeum.*] White behen. A plant which is a ſpecies of campion. *Miller.*

SPA'TULA. *n. ſ.* [*ſpatha*, *ſpathula*, Latin.] A ſpattle or ſlice.—*Spatula* is an inſtrument uſed by apothecaries and ſurgeons in ſpreading plaiſters or ſtirring medicines together. *Quincy.*

In raiſing up the hairy ſcalp ſmooth with my *ſpatula*, I could diſcover no fault in the bone. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

SPA'VIN. *n. ſ.* [*eſpavent*, French; *ſpavano*, Italian.] This diſeaſe in horſes is a bony excreſcence or cruſt as hard as a bone, that grows on the inſide of the hough, not far from the elbow, and is generated of the ſame matter by which the bones or ligaments are nouriſhed: it is at firſt like a tender griſtle, but by degrees comes to hardneſs. *Farrier's Dict.*

They've all new legs and lame ones; one would take it,
That never ſaw them pace before, the *ſpavin*,
And ſpringhalt reign'd among them. *Shakeſp.*

If it had been a *ſpavin*, and the aſs had petitioned for another farrier, it might have been reaſonable. *L'Eſtrange.*

SPAW. *n. ſ.* [from *Spaw* in Germany.] A place famous for mineral waters; any mineral water.

To SPAWL. *v. n.* [ſpœtlian, to ſpit, Saxon.] To throw moiſture out of the mouth.

He who does on iv'ry tables dine,
His marble floors with drunken *ſpawlings* ſhine. *Dryden.*

What miſchief can the dean have done him,
That Traulus calls for vengeance on him?
Why muſt he ſputter, *ſpawl*, and ſlaver it,
In vain againſt the people's fav'rite. *Swift.*

SPAWL. *n. ſ.* [ſpatl, Saxon.] Spittle; moiſture ejected from the mouth.

——————— Of ſpittle ſhe luſtration makes;
Then in the *ſpawl* her middle finger dips,
Anoints the temple, forehead, and the lips. *Dryden.*

SPAWN. *n. ſ.* [*ſpene*, *ſpenne*, Dutch.] 1. The eggs of fiſh, or of frogs. 2. Any product or offspring. In contempt.

(1.) ——————— Maſters of the people,
Your multiplying *ſpawn* how can he flatter
That's thouſand to one good one? *Shakeſp. Coriol.*

God ſaid, let the waters generate
Reptile, with *ſpawn* abundant, living ſoul! *Milton.*

Theſe ponds, in ſpawning time abounded with frogs, and a great deal of *ſpawn.* *Ray on the Creation.*

(2.) 'Twas not the *ſpawn* of ſuch as theſe
That dy'd with Punick blood the conquer'd ſeas,
And quaſht the ſtern Æacides. *Roſcommon.*

This atheiſtical humour was the *ſpawn* of the groſs ſuperſtitions of the Romiſh church and court. *Tillotſon.*

To SPAWN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To produce as fiſhes do eggs. 2. To generate; to bring forth. In contempt.

(1.) Some report a ſea-maid *ſpawn'd* him. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) What practices ſuch principles as theſe may *ſpawn*, when they are laid out to the ſun, you may determine. *Swift.*

To SPAWN. *v. n.* 1. To produce eggs as fiſh. 2. To iſſue; to proceed. In contempt.

(1.) The fiſh having *ſpawned* before, the fry that goes down hath had about three months growth under ground, when they are brought up again. *Brown's Travels.*

(2.) It is ſo ill a quality, and the mother of ſo many ill ones that *ſpawn* from it, that a child ſhould be brought up in the greateſt abhorrence of it. *Locke.*

SPA'WNER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpawn.*] The female fiſh.

The barbel, for the preſervation of their ſeed, both the *ſpawner* and the melter cover their ſpawn with ſand. *Walton.*

To SPAY. *v. a.* [*ſpado*, Latin.] To caſtrate female animals.

Be dumb you beggars of the rythming trade,
Geld your looſe wits, and let your muſe be *ſpay'd*. *Cleavel.*

The males muſt be gelt, and the ſows *ſpay'd*; the *ſpay'd* they eſteem as the moſt profitable, becauſe of the great quantity of fat upon the inwards. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To SPEAK. *v. n.* Preterite, *ſpake* or *ſpoke*; participle paſſive, *ſpoken*; [ꞅpecan, Saxon; *ſpreken*, Dutch.] 1. To utter articulate ſounds; to expreſs thoughts by words. 2. To harangue; to make a ſpeech. 3. To talk for or againſt; to diſpute. 4. To diſcourſe; to make mention. 5. To give ſound. 6. *To* SPEAK *with*. To addreſs; to converſe with.

(1.) *Speaking* is nothing elſe than a ſenſible expreſſion of the notions of the mind, by ſeveral diſcriminations of utterance of voice, uſed as ſigns, having by conſent ſeveral determinate ſignificancies. *Holder.*

Hannah *ſpake* in her heart, only her lips moved, but her voice was not heard. 1 *Sam.* i. 13.

(2.) Many of the nobility made themſelves popular by *ſpeaking* in parliament, againſt thoſe things which were moſt grateful to his majeſty, and which ſtill paſſed notwithſtanding their contradiction. *Clarendon.*

Therſites, though the moſt preſumptuous Greek,
Yet durſt not for Achilles' armour *ſpeak*. *Dryden.*

(3.) A knave ſhould have ſome countenance at his friend's requeſt. An honeſt man, ſir, is able to *ſpeak* for himſelf when a knave is not. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

The general and his wife are talking of it;
And ſhe *ſpeaks* for you ſtoutly. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

——— When he had no power,
He was your enemy; ſtill *ſpake* againſt
Your liberties and charters. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

(4.) Were ſuch things here as we do *ſpeak* about?
Or have we eaten of the inſane root,
That takes the reaſon priſoner? *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Lot went out and *ſpake* unto his ſons in law. *Gen.* xix. 14.

——— The fire you *ſpeak* of,
If any flames of it approach my fortunes,
I'll quench it not with water, but with ruin. *Ben. Johnſon.*

The Scripture *ſpeaks* only of thoſe to whom it ſpeaks. *Ham.*

They could never be loſt, but by an univerſal deluge, which has been *ſpoken* to already. *Tillotſon.*

Lucan *ſpeaks* of a part of Cæſar's army that came to him, from the Leman-lake, in the beginning of the civil war. *Addiſon.*

Had Luther *ſpoke* up to this accuſation, yet Chryſoſtom's example would have been his defence. *Atterbury.*

(5.) Make all your trumpets *ſpeak*, give them all breath,
Thoſe clam'rous harbingers of blood and death. *Shakeſp.*

(6.) Thou can'ſt not fear us, Pompey, with thy ſails,
We'll *ſpeak with* thee at ſea. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleo.*

I *ſpake with* one that came from thence,
That freely render'd me theſe news for true. *Shakeſp.*

Nicholas was by a herald ſent for to come into the great baſſa; Solyman diſdaining to *ſpeak with* him himſelf. *Knolles.*

To SPEAK. *v. a.* 1. To utter with the mouth; to pronounce. 2. To proclaim; to celebrate. 3. To addreſs; to accoſt. 4. To exhibit; to make known.

(1.) Mordecai had *ſpoken* good. *Eſth.* vii. 6.

Conſider of it, take advice, and *ſpeak* your minds. *Judges.*

They ſat down with him upon the ground, and none *ſpake* a word. *Job*, ii. 13.

When divers were hardened, and believed not, but *ſpake* evil of that way before the multitude, he departed. *Acts*, xix. 9.

——— You, from my youth,
Have known and try'd me, *ſpeak* I more than truth? *Sandys.*

What you keep by you, you may change and mend,
But words once *ſpoke* can never be recall'd. *Waller.*

Under the tropick is our language *ſpoke*,
And part of Flanders hath receiv'd our yoke. *Waller.*

He no where *ſpeaks* it out, or in direct terms calls them ſubſtances. *Locke.*

Colours *ſpeak* all languages, but words are underſtood only by ſuch a people or nation. *Spectator.*

(2.) ——— It is my father's muſick
To *ſpeak* your deeds, not little of his care
To have them recompenſed. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

(3.) If he have need of thee, he will deceive thee, ſmile upon thee, put thee in hope, *ſpeak* thee fair, and ſay, What wanteſt thou? *Ecclus.* xiii. 6.

(4.) Let heav'n's wide circuit *ſpeak*
The Maker's high magnificence. *Milton.*

SPEA'KABLE. *adj.* [from *ſpeak*.] 1. Poſſible to be ſpoken. 2. Having the power of ſpeech.

(2.) ——— Say,
How cam'ſt thou *ſpeakable* of mute? *Milton.*

SPEA'KER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpeak*.] 1. One that ſpeaks. 2. One that ſpeaks in any particular manner. 3. One that celebrates, proclaims, or mentions. 4. The prolocutor of the commons.

(1.) Theſe fames grew ſo general, as the authors were loſt in the generality of *ſpeakers*. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

In converſation or reading, find out the true ſenſe, idea which the *ſpeaker* or writer affixes to his words. *Watts's Logick.*

Common *ſpeakers* have only one ſet of ideas, and one ſet of words to clothe them in; and theſe are always ready at the mouth. *Swift.*

(2.) Horace's phraſe is *torret jecur*;
And happy was that curious *ſpeaker*. *Prior.*

(3.) After my death, I wiſh no other herald,
No other *ſpeaker* of my living actions,
To keep mine honour from corruption. *Shakeſp.*

(4.) I have diſabled myſelf like an elected *ſpeaker* of the houſe. *Dryden.*

SPEA'KING *Trumpet*. *n. ſ.* A ſtentorophonick inſtrument; a trumpet by which the voice may be propagated to a great diſtance.

That with one blaſt through the whole houſe does bound,
And firſt taught *ſpeaking trumpet* how to ſound. *Dryden.*

SPEAR. *n. ſ.* [*yſ-per*, Welſh; ꞅpeꞃe, Saxon; *ſpere*, Dutch; *ſpare*, old French; *ſparum*, low Lat.] 1. A long weapon with a ſharp point, uſed in thruſting or throwing; a lance. 2. A lance generally with prongs, to kill fiſh.

(1.) ——— Thoſe brandiſhers of *ſpeares*,
From many cities drawn, are they that are our hinderers. *Chapman.*

Th' Egyptian, like a hill, himſelf did rear,
Like ſome tall tree; upon it ſeem'd a *ſpear*. *Cowley.*

——— Nor wanted in his graſp
What ſeem'd both ſhield and *ſpear*. *Milton.*

——— The flying *ſpear*
Sung innocent, and ſpent its force in air. *Pope.*

The rous'd-up lion, reſolute and ſlow,
Advances full on the protended *ſpear*. *Thomſon.*

(2.) The borderers watching, until they be paſt up into ſome narrow creek, below them, caſt a ſtrong corded net athwart the ſtream, with which, and their loud ſhouting, they ſtop them from retiring, until the ebb have abandoned them to the hunter's mercy, who, by an old cuſtom, ſhare them with ſuch indifferency, as if a woman with child be preſent, the babe in her womb is gratified with a portion: a point alſo obſerved by the *ſpear* hunters in taking of ſalmons. *Carew.*

To SPEAR. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To kill or pierce with a ſpear.

To SPEAR. *v. n.* To ſhoot or ſprout. This is commonly written *ſpire*.

Let them not lie leſt they ſhould *ſpear*, and the air dry and ſpoil the ſhoot. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

SPEA'RGRASS. *n. ſ.* [*ſpear* and *graſs*.] Long ſtiff graſs.

Tickle our noſes with *ſpeargraſs* to make them bleed; and then beſlubber our garments with it. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

SPEA'RMAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſpear* and *man*.] One who uſes a lance in fight.

The *ſpearman's* arm by thee, great God, directed,
Sends forth a certain wound. *Prior.*

SPEA'RMINT. *n. ſ.* [*mentha Romana*, Latin.] A plant; a ſpecies of mint.

Spea'rwort. *n. ſ.* [*ranunculus flammeus*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

Spe'cial. *adj.* [*ſpecial*, Fr. *ſpecialis*, Latin.] 1. Noting a ſort or ſpecies. 2. Particular; peculiar. 3. Appropriate; deſigned for a particular purpoſe. 4. Extraordinary; uncommon. 5. Chief in excellence.

(1.) A *ſpecial* idea is called by the ſchools a ſpecies. *Watts.*

(2.) Moſt commonly with a certain *ſpecial* grace of her own, wagging her lips, and grinning inſtead of ſmiling. *Sidney.*

The ſeveral books of ſcripture having had each ſome ſeveral occaſion and particular purpoſe which cauſed them to be written, the contents thereof are according to the exigence of that *ſpecial* end whereunto they are intended. *Hooker.*

——— Of all men alive
I never yet beheld that *ſpecial* face,
Which I could fancy more than any other. *Shakeſp.*

Nought ſo vile that on the earth doth live,
But to the earth ſome *ſpecial* good doth give. *Shakeſp.*

The fourth commandment, in reſpect of any one definite and *ſpecial* day of every week, was not ſimply and perpetually moral. *White.*

Our Saviour is repreſented every where in Scripture, as the *ſpecial* patron of the poor and the afflicted, and as laying their intereſts to heart more nearly than thoſe of any other of his members. *Atterbury.*

(3.) O Neal, upon his marriage with a daughter of Kildare, was made denizen by a *ſpecial* act of parliament. *Davies.*

Such things are evident by natural light, which men of a mature age, in the ordinary uſe of their faculties, with the common help of mutual ſociety, may know and be ſufficiently aſſured of, without the help of any *ſpecial* revelation. *Wilkins.*

(4.) That which neceſſity of ſome *ſpecial* time doth cauſe to be enjoined, bindeth no longer than during that time, but doth afterward become free. *Hooker.*

The other ſcheme takes *ſpecial* care to attribute all the work of converſion to grace. *Hammond.*

Though our charity ſhould be univerſal, yet as it cannot be actually exerciſed, but on particular times, ſo it ſhould be chiefly on *ſpecial* opportunities. *Spratt's Sermons.*

——— He bore
A paunch of the ſame bulk before;
Which ſtill he had a *ſpecial* care
To keep well cramm'd with thrifty fare. *Hudibras.*

(5.) ——— The king hath drawn
The *ſpecial* head of all the land together. *Shak. Hen.* IV.

Spe'cially. *adv.* [from *ſpecial.*] 1. Particularly above others. 2. Not in a common way; peculiarly.

(1.) *Specially* the day that thou ſtoodeſt before the Lord. *Deut.*

A brother beloved, *ſpecially* to me. *Phil.* xvi.

(2.) If there be matter of law that carries any difficulty, the jury may, to deliver themſelves from an attaint, find it *ſpecially.* *Hale.*

Spe'cialty. }
Specia'lity. } *n. ſ.* [*ſpecialité*, Fr. from *ſpecial.*] Particularity.

On theſe two general heads all other *ſpecialties* are dependent. *Hooker.*

——— The packet is not come,
Where that and other *ſpecialties* are bound. *Shakeſp.*

Speciality of rule hath been neglected. *Shakeſp.*

When men were ſure, that in caſe they reſted upon a bare contract without *ſpeciality*, the other party might wage his law, they would not reſt upon ſuch contracts without reducing the debt into a *ſpeciality* which accorded many ſuits. *Hale.*

Spe'cies. *n. ſ.* [*Species*, Latin.] 1. A ſort; a ſubdiviſion of a general term. 2. Claſs of nature; ſingle order of beings. 3. Appearance to the ſenſes; any viſible or ſenſible repreſentation. 4. Repreſentation to the mind. 5. Shew; viſible exhibition. Not in uſe; and perhaps, in the quotation, miſprinted for *ſpectacles.* 6. Circulating money. 7. Simples that have place in a compound medicine.

(1.) A ſpecial idea is called by the ſchools a *ſpecies*; it is one common nature that agrees to ſeveral ſingular individual beings: ſo horſe is a ſpecial idea or *ſpecies* as it agrees to Bucephalus, Trot, and Snowball. *Watts.*

(2.) He intendeth the care of *ſpecies* or common natures, but letteth looſe the guard of individuals or ſingle exiſtencies. *Brown.*

The Phenix Pindar is a whole *ſpecies* alone. *Cowley.*

For we are animals no leſs,
Although of different *ſpecies.* *Hudibras.*

Thou nam'ſt a race which muſt proceed from me,
Yet my whole *ſpecies* in myſelf I ſee. *Dryden.*

A mind of ſuperior or meaner capacities than human would conſtitute a different *ſpecies*, though united to a human body in the ſame laws of connexion: and a mind of human capacities would make another *ſpecies*, if united to a different body in different laws of connexion. *Bentley's Sermons.*

(3.) An apparent diverſity between the *ſpecies* viſible and audible is, that the viſible doth not mingle in the medium, but the audible doth. *Bacon.*

It is a moſt certain rule, how much any body hath of colour, ſo much hath it of opacity, and by ſo much the more unfit it is to tranſmit the *ſpecies.* *Ray on the Creation.*

The *ſpecies* of the letters illuminated with blue were nearer to the lens than thoſe illuminated with deep red by about three inches, or three and a quarter; but the *ſpecies* of the letters illuminated with indigo and violet appeared ſo confuſed and indiſtinct, that I could not read them. *Newton's Opticks.*

(4.) Wit in the poet, or wit-writing, is no other than the faculty of imagination in the writer, which ſearches over all the memory for the *ſpecies* or ideas of thoſe things which it deſigns to repreſent. *Dryden.*

(5.) Shews and *ſpecies* ſerve beſt with the people. *Bacon.*

(6.) As there was in the ſplendour of the Roman empire a leſs quantity of current *ſpecies* in Europe than there is now, Rome poſſeſſed a much greater proportion of the circulating *ſpecies* of its time than any European city. *Arbuthnot.*

Speci'fical. }
Speci'fick. } *adj.* [*ſpecifique*, Fr. *ſpecies* and *facio.*] 1. That which makes a thing of the ſpecies of which it is. 2. [In medicine.] Appropriated to the cure of ſome particular diſtemper. It is uſually applied to the *arcana*, or medicines that work by occult qualities.

(1.) That thou to truth the perfect way may'ſt know,
To thee all her *ſpecifick* forms I'll ſhow. *Denham.*

The underſtanding, as to the exerciſe of this power, is ſubject to the command of the will, though, as to the *ſpecifick* nature of its acts, it is determined by the object. *South.*

By whoſe direction is the nutriment ſo regularly diſtributed into the reſpective parts, and how they are kept to their *ſpecifick* uniformities? *Glanville.*

Theſe principles I conſider not as occult qualities, ſuppoſed to reſult from the *ſpecifick* forms of things, but as general laws of nature by which the things themſelves are formed; their truth appearing to us by phænomena, though their cauſes be not yet diſcovered. *Newton's Opticks.*

As all things were formed according to theſe *ſpecifical* platforms, ſo their truth muſt be meaſured from their conformity to them. *Norris.*

Specifick gravity is the appropriate and peculiar gravity or weight which any ſpecies of natural bodies have, and by which they are plainly diſtinguiſhable from all other bodies of different kinds. *Quincy.*

The *ſpecifick* qualities of plants reſide in their native ſpirit, oil and eſſential ſalt: for the water, fixt ſalt and earth appear to be the ſame in all plants. *Arbuthnot.*

Specifick difference is that primary attribute which diſtinguiſhes each ſpecies from one another, while they ſtand ranked under the ſame general nature or genus. Though wine differs from other liquids, in that it is the juice of a certain fruit, yet this is but a general or generick difference; for it does not diſtinguiſh wine from cyder or perry: the *ſpecifick* difference of wine therefore is its preſſure from the grape; as cyder is preſſed from apples, and perry from pears. *Watts.*

(2.) The operation of purging medicines have been referred to a hidden propriety; a *ſpecifical* virtue, and the like ſhifts of ignorance. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

If ſhe would drink a good decoction of ſarſa, with the uſual *ſpecificks*, ſhe might enjoy a good health. *Wiſeman.*

SPECI'FICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſpecifick.*] In ſuch a manner as to conſtitute a ſpecies; according to the nature of the ſpecies.

His faith muſt be not only living, but lively too; it muſt be put into a poſture by a particular exerciſe of thoſe ſeveral virtues that are *ſpecifically* requiſite to a due performance of this duty. *South's Sermons.*

Human reaſon doth not only gradually, but *ſpecifically*, differ from the fantaſtick reaſon of brutes, which have no conceit of truth, as an aggregate of divers ſimple conceits, nor of any other univerſal. *Grew.*

He muſt allow that bodies were endowed with the ſame affections then as ever ſince; and that, if an axe head be ſuppoſed to float upon water which is *ſpecifically* lighter, it had been ſupernatural. *Bentley.*

To SPECI'FICATE. *v. a.* [from *ſpecies* and *facio.*] To mark by notation of diſtinguiſhing particularities.

Man, by the inſtituted law of his creation, and the common influence of the divine goodneſs, is enabled to act as a reaſonable creature, without any particular, *ſpecificating*, concurrent, new imperate act of the divine ſpecial providence. *Hale.*

SPECIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpecifick*; *ſpecification*, Fr.] 1. Diſtinct notation; determination by a peculiar mark. 2. Particular mention.

(1.) This *ſpecification* or limitation of the queſtion hinders the diſputers from wandering away from the preciſe point of enquiry. *Watts.*

(2.) The conſtitution here ſpeaks generally without the *ſpecification* of any place. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To SPE'CIFY. *v. a.* [from *ſpecies*; *ſpecifier*, French.] To mention; to ſhew by ſome particular marks of diſtinction.

As the change of ſuch laws as have been *ſpecified* is neceſſary, ſo the evidence that they are ſuch muſt be great. *Hooker.*

St. Peter doth not *ſpecify* what theſe waters were. *Burnet.*

He has there given us an exact geography of Greece, where the countries, and the uſes of their ſoils, are *ſpecified*. *Pope.*

SPE'CIMEN. *n. ſ.* [*ſpecimen*, Lat.] A ſample; a part of any thing exhibited, that the reſt may be known.

Several perſons have exhibited *ſpecimens* of this art before multitudes of beholders. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

SPE'CIOUS. *adj.* [*ſpecieux*, Fr. *ſpecioſus*, Lat.] 1. Showy; pleaſing to the view. 2. Plauſible; ſuperficially, not ſolidly right; ſtriking at firſt view.

(1.) ——— The reſt, far greater part,
Will deem in outward rites and *ſpecious* forms,
Religion ſatisfy'd. *Milton.*
——— She next I took to wife,
O that I never had! fond wiſh too late!
Was in the vale of Sorec, Dalila,
That *ſpecious* monſter, my accompliſh'd ſnare. *Milton.*
(2.) —— Bad men boaſt
Their *ſpecious* deeds on earth which glory excites,
Or cloſe ambition varniſh'd o'er with zeal. *Milton.*

Somewhat of *ſpecious* they muſt have to recommend themſelves to princes; for folly will not eaſily go down in its natural form. *Dryden.*

Temptation is of greater danger, becauſe it is covered with the *ſpecious* names of good nature and good manners. *Rogers.*

This is the only *ſpecious* objection which our Romiſh adverſaries urge againſt the doctrine of this church in the point of celibacy. *Atterbury.*

SPE'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſpecious.*] With fair appearance.

Piety is oppoſed to hypocriſy and inſincerity; eſpecially to that perſonated devotion under which any kind of impiety is wont to be diſguiſed, and put off more *ſpeciouſly*. *Hammond.*

SPECK. *n. ſ.* [ſpecec, Saxon.] A ſmall diſcoloration; a ſpot.

Every *ſpeck* does not blind a man. *Gov. of the Tongue.*
Then are they happy, when
No *ſpeck* is left of their habitual ſtains;
But the pure æther of the ſoul remains. *Dryden's Æneid.*

To SPECK. *v. a.* To ſpot; to ſtain in drops.

——— Flow'r
Carnation, purple, azure, or *ſpeck'd* with gold. *Milton.*

SPE'CKLE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpeck.*] Small ſpeck; little ſpot.

To SPE'CKLE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To mark with ſmall ſpots.

So dreadfully he towards him did paſs,
Forelifting up aloft his *ſpeckled* breaſt,
And often bounding on the bruiſed graſs,
As for great joy of his new comen gueſt. *Fairy Queen.*
——— *Speckl'd* vanity
Will ſicken ſoon and die,
And leprous ſin will melt from earthly mould. *Milton.*
Saw'ſt thou not late a *ſpeckl'd* ſerpent rear
His gilded ſpires to climb on yon fair tree?
Before this happy minute I was he. *Dryden.*
The ſmiling infant in his hand ſhall take
The creſted baſiliſk and *ſpeckled* ſnake;
Pleas'd the green luſtre of the ſcales ſurvey,
And with their forky tongue and pointleſs ſting ſhall play. *Pope's Meſſiah.*
The tortoiſe here and elephant unite,
Transform'd to combs, the *ſpeckl'd* and the white. *Pope.*

SPECKT, or *ſpeight*, *n. ſ.* A woodpecker. *Ainſworth.*

SPE'CTACLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſpectacle*, Fr. *ſpectaculum*, Lat.] 1. A ſhew; a gazing ſtock; any thing exhibited to the view as eminently remarkable. 2. Any thing perceived by the ſight. 3. [In the plural.] Glaſſes to aſſiſt the ſight.

(1.) In open place produc'd they me,
To be a publick *ſpectacle* to all. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*
We are made a *ſpectacle* unto angels, and men. 1 *Cor.* iv. 9.
(2.) Forth riding underneath the caſtle wall,
A dunghill of dead carcaſes he ſpy'd,
The dreadful *ſpectacle* of that ſad houſe of pride. *Fa. Qu.*
When pronouncing ſentence, ſeem not glad,
Such *ſpectacles*, though they are juſt, are ſad. *Denham.*
(3.) ——— The ſixth age ſhifts
Into the lean and ſlipper'd pantaloon,
With *ſpectacles* on noſe and pouch on ſide. *Shakeſp.*

We have helps for ſight above *ſpectacles* and glaſſes. *Bacon.*

Shakeſpeare was naturally learned: he needed not the *ſpectacles* of books to read Nature; he looked inwards and found her there. *Dryden on Dramatick Poeſy.*

The firſt *ſpectacle*-maker did not think that he was leading the way to the diſcovery of new planets. *Grew.*

This is the reaſon of the decay of ſight in old men, and ſhews why their ſight is mended by *ſpectacles*. *Newton.*

This day, then let us not be told,
That you are ſick and I grown old;
Nor think on our approaching ills,
And talk of *ſpectacles* and pills. *Swift.*

SPE'CTACLED. *adj.* [from the noun.] Furniſhed with ſpectacles.

All tongues ſpeak of him, and the bleared ſights
Are *ſpectacled* to ſee him. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

SPECTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſpectatio*, Lat.] Regard; reſpect.

This ſimple *ſpectation* of the lungs is differenced from that which concomitates a pleuriſy. *Harvey.*

SPECTA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*ſpectateur*, Fr. *ſpectator*, Latin.] A looker-on; a beholder.

——— More
Than hiſtory can pattern, though deviſ'd
And play'd, to take *ſpectators*. *Shakeſp.*

If it proves a good repaſt to the *ſpectators*, the diſh pays the ſhot. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

An old gentleman mounting on horſeback, got up heavily; but deſired the *ſpectators* that they would count fourſcore and eight before they judged him. *Dryden.*

He mourns his former vigour loſt ſo far,
To make him now *ſpectator* of a war. *Dryden.*
What pleaſure hath the owner more than the *ſpectator*? *Seed.*

SPECTA'TORSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpectator.*] Act of beholding.

Thou ſtand'ſt i' th' ſtate of hanging, or of ſome death more long in *ſpectatorſhip*, and crueller in ſuffering. *Shakeſp.*

SPE'CTRE. *n. ſ.* [*ſpectre*, Fr. *ſpectrum*, Lat.] Apparition; appearance of perſons dead.

The ghoſts of traitors from the bridge deſcend,
With bold fanatick *ſpectres* to rejoice. *Dryden.*

The very poetical uſe of the word for a *ſpectre* doth imply an exact reſemblance to ſome real being it repreſents. *Stillingfl.*

Theſe are nothing but *ſpectres* the underſtanding raiſes to itſelf to flatter its own lazineſs. *Locke.*

SPE'CTRUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] An image; a viſible form.

This priſm had ſome veins running along within the glaſs, from the one end to the other, which ſcattered ſome of the ſun's light irregularly, but had no ſenſible effect in increaſing the length of the coloured *ſpectrum.* *Newton's Opticks.*

SPE'CULAR. *adj.* [*ſpecularis*, Lat.] 1. Having the qualities of a mirrour or looking-glaſs. 2. Aſſiſting ſight. Improper.

(1.) It were but madneſs now t' impart
The ſkill of *ſpecular* ſtone. *Donne.*

Quickſilver may, by the fire alone, in glaſs veſſels, be turned into a red body; and from this red body may be obtained a mercury, bright and *ſpecular* as before. *Boyle.*

A ſpeculum of metal without glaſs, made ſome years ſince for optical uſes, and very well wrought, produced none of thoſe rings; and thence I underſtood that theſe rings ariſe not from the *ſpecular* ſurface alone, but depend upon the two ſurfaces of the plate of glaſs whereof the ſpeculum was made, and upon the thickneſs of the glaſs between them. *Newton.*

(2.) ——— The hidden way
Of nature would'ſt thou know, how firſt ſhe frames
All things in miniature? thy *ſpecular* orb
Apply to well-diſſected kernels; lo!
In each obſerve the ſlender threads
Of firſt-beginning trees. *Philips.*

To SPE'CULATE. *v. n.* [*ſpeculer*, Fr. *ſpeculor*, Latin.] To meditate; to contemplate; to take a view of any thing with the mind.

Conſider the quantity, and not *ſpeculate* upon an intrinſecal relation. *Digby on Bodies.*

As news-writers record facts which afford great matter of ſpeculation, their readers *ſpeculate* accordingly, and, by their variety of conjectures, become conſummate ſtateſmen. *Addiſon.*

To SPE'CULATE. *v. a.* To conſider attentively; to look through with the mind.

Man was not meant to gape, or look upward, but to have his thoughts ſublime; and not only behold, but *ſpeculate* their nature with the eye of the underſtanding. *Brown.*

SPECULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſpeculation*, Fr. from *ſpeculate.*] 1. Examination by the eye; view. 2. Examiner; ſpy. This word is found no where elſe, and probably is here miſprinted for *ſpeculator*. 3. Mental view; intellectual examination; contemplation. 4. A train of thoughts formed by meditation. 5. Mental ſcheme not reduced to practice. 6. Power of ſight. Not in uſe.

(2.) They who have, as who have not, whom their great ſtars
Throne and ſet high? ſervants
Which are to France the ſpies and *ſpeculations*,
Intelligent of our ſtate. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

(3.) In all theſe things being fully perſuaded, that what they did, it was obedience to the will of God, and that all men ſhould do the like; there remained after *ſpeculation*, practice whereunto the whole world might be framed. *Hooker.*

Thenceforth to *ſpeculations* high or deep,
I turn'd my thoughts; and with capacious mind
Conſider'd all things viſible. *Milton.*

News-writers afford matter of *ſpeculation*. *Addiſon.*

(4.) From him Socrates derived the principles of morality, and moſt part of his natural *ſpeculations*. *Temple.*

(5.) This terreſtrial globe, which before was only round in *ſpeculation*, has ſince been ſurrounded by the fortune and boldneſs of many navigators. *Temple.*

This is a conſideration not to be neglected, or thought an indifferent matter of mere *ſpeculation*. *Leſley.*

(6.) Thy bones are marrowleſs; thy blood is cold;
Thou haſt no *ſpeculation* in thoſe eyes
Thou ſtar'ſt with. *Shakeſp.*

SPE'CULATIVE. *adj.* [*ſpeculatif*, Fr. from *ſpeculate.*] 1. Given to ſpeculation; contemplative. 2. Theoretical; notional; ideal; not practical.

(1.) If all other uſes were utterly taken away, yet the mind of man being by nature *ſpeculative*, and delighted with contemplation in itſelf, they were to be known even for mere knowledge ſake. *Hooker.*

It encourages *ſpeculative* perſons who have no turn of mind to increaſe their fortunes. *Addiſon.*

(2.) Some take it for a *ſpeculative* platform, that reaſon and nature would that the beſt ſhould govern, but no wiſe to create a right. *Bacon's holy War.*

Theſe are not *ſpeculative* flights, or imaginary notions, but are plain and undeniable laws, that are founded in the nature of rational beings. *Law.*

SPE'CULATIVELY. *adv.* [from *ſpeculative.*] 1. Contemplatively; with meditation. 2. Ideally; notionally; theoretically; not practically.

SPECULA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpeculate.*] 1. One who forms theories. 2. [*Speculateur*, French.] An obſerver; a contemplator. 3. A ſpy; a watcher.

(1.) He is dextrous in puzzling others, if they be not throughpaced *ſpeculators* in thoſe great theories. *More.*

(2.) Although lapidaries and queſtuary enquirers affirm it, yet the writers of minerals, and natural *ſpeculators*, conceive the ſtones which bear this name to be a mineral concretion. *Brown.*

(3.) All the boats had one *ſpeculator*, to give notice when the fiſh approached. *Broome on Odyſſey.*

SPE'CULATORY. *adj.* [from *ſpeculate.*] Exerciſing ſpeculation.

SPE'CULUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A mirrour; a looking-glaſs; that in which repreſentations are formed by reflection.

A rough and coloured object may ſerve for a *ſpeculum*, to reflect the artificial rainbow. *Boyle on Colours.*

SPED. The preterite and part. paſſive of *ſpeed*.

His horſe full of windgalls, *ſped* with the ſpavins, and rayed with the yellows. *Shakeſp.*

Barbaroſſa, *ſped* of that he deſired, ſtaid not long at Conſtantinople, but ſhaped his courſe towards Italy. *Knolles.*

With all his harneſs ſoon the god was *ſped*;
His flying hat, his wings upon his heels. *Dryden.*

SPEECH. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpeak.*] 1. The power of articulate utterance; the power of expreſſing thoughts by vocal words. 2. Language; words conſidered as expreſſing thoughts. 3. Particular language as diſtinct from others. 4. Any thing ſpoken. 5. Talk; mention. 6. Oration; harangue. 7. Declaration of thoughts.

(1.) There is none comparable to the variety of inſtructive expreſſions by *ſpeech*, wherewith man alone is endowed, for the communication of his thoughts. *Holder on Speech.*

Though our ideas are firſt acquired by various ſenſations and reflections, yet we convey them to each other by the means of certain ſounds, or written marks, which we call words; and a great part of our knowledge is both obtained and communicated by theſe means, which are called *ſpeech*. *Watts.*

(2.) In *ſpeech* be eight parts. *Accidence.*

——— The acts of God to human ears
Cannot without proceſs of *ſpeech* be told. *Milton.*

(3.) There is neither *ſpeech* nor language, but their voices are heard among them. *Pſ. Common Prayer.*

(4.) A plague upon your epileptick viſage!
Smile you my *ſpeeches* as I were a fool. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

(5.) ——— The duke did of me demand
What was the *ſpeech* among the Londoners,
Concerning the French journey. *Shakeſp.*

Speech of a man's ſelf ought to be ſeldom. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

(6.) The conſtant deſign of theſe orators, in all their *ſpeeches*, was to drive ſome one particular point. *Swift.*

(7.) I, with leave of *ſpeech* implor'd, reply'd. *Milton.*

SPE'ECHLESS. *adj.* [from *ſpeech.*] 1. Deprived of the power of ſpeaking; made mute or dumb. 2. Mute; dumb.

(1.) He fell down, foam'd at mouth, and was *ſpeechleſs.* *Shakeſp.*

The great god Pan hath broken his pipes, and Apollo's rieſts are become *ſpeechleſs.* *Raleigh.*

A ſingle viſion tranſports them: it finds them in the eagerneſs and height of their devotion; they are *ſpeechleſs* for the time that it continues, and proſtrate when it departs. *Dryden.*

Speechleſs with wonder, and half dead with fear. *Addiſon.*

(2.) ——— I kneel'd before him;
'Twas very faintly he ſaid riſe: diſmiſs'd me
Thus, with his *ſpeechleſs* hand. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
——— From her eyes
I did receive fair *ſpeechleſs* meſſages. *Shakeſp.*

He that never hears a word ſpoken, it is no wonder he remain *ſpeechleſs*; as any one muſt do, who from an infant ſhould be bred up among mutes. *Holder on Speech.*

To **SPEED.** *v. n.* pret. and part. paſſ. *ſped* and *ſpeeded.* [*ſpoeden*, Dutch.] 1. To make haſte; to move with celerity. 2. [Spedian, to grow rich, Saxon.] To have good ſucceſs. 3. To ſucceed well or ill. 4. To have any condition good or bad.

(1.) So well they *ſped* that they be come at length
Unto the place whereas the Paynim lay,
Devoid of outward ſenſe and native ſtrength,
Covered with charmed cloud from view of day. *Fa. Queen.*

Do you think me a ſwallow, an arrow, or a bullet? Have I, in my poor and cold motion, the expedition of thought? I *ſpeeded* hither with the very extremeſt inch of poſſibility. *Shakeſp.*

——— If pray'rs
Could alter high decrees, I to that place
Would *ſpeed* before thee, and be louder heard. *Milton.*
— See where Idwall *ſpeeds!* a truſty ſoldier. *A. Philips.*

(2.) ——— Timon is ſhrunk, indeed;
And he, that's once deny'd, will hardly *ſpeed.* *Shakeſp.*
Now if this ſuit lay in Bianca's pow'r,
How quickly ſhould you *ſpeed.* *Shakeſp.*
When firſt this tempter croſs'd the gulph from hell,
I told you then he ſhould prevail, and *ſpeed*
In his bad errand. *Milton.*

(3.) Make me not ſighted like the baſiliſk:
I've look'd on thouſands, who have *ſped* the better
By my regard, but kill'd none ſo. *Shakeſp. Wint. Tale.*

Macicaus ſhewed them what an offence it was raſhly to depart out of the city, which might be unto them dangerous, although they ſhould *ſpeed* never ſo well. *Knolles.*

Theſe were violators of the firſt temple, and thoſe that profaned and abuſed the ſecond, *ſped* no better. *South.*

(4.) Ships heretofore in ſeas like fiſhes *ſped*,
The mightieſt ſtill upon the ſmalleſt fed. *Waller.*

To **SPEED.** *v. a.* 1. To diſpatch in haſte; to ſend away quickly. 2. To haſten; to put into quick motion. 3. To furniſh in haſte. 4. To diſpatch; to deſtroy; to kill; to miſchief; to ruin. 5. To execute; to diſpatch. 6. To aſſiſt; to help forward. 7. To make proſperous; to make to ſucceed.

(1.) ——— The tyrant's ſelf, a thing unuſed, began
To feel his heart relent with meer compaſſion;
But not diſpos'd to ruth or mercy then,
He *ſped* him thence home to his habitation. *Fairfax.*

(2.) ——— She,
Hearing ſo much, will *ſpeed* her foot again,
Led hither by pure love. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*
——— Satan, tow'rd the coaſt of earth beneath,
Down from th' ecliptick *ſped* with hop'd ſucceſs,
Throws his ſteep flight in many an airy wheel. *Milton.*
——— The prieſt reply'd no more,
But *ſped* his ſteps along the hoarſe reſounding ſhore. *Dryden.*

(4.) — With a *ſpeeding* thruſt his heart he found;
The lukewarm blood came ruſhing thro' the wound. *Dryd.*
A dire dilemma! either way I'm *ſped*;
If foes, they write; if friends, they read me dead. *Pope.*

(5.) Judicial acts are all thoſe writings and matters which relate to judicial proceedings, and are *ſped* in open court at the inſtance of one or both of the parties. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

(6.) ——— Lucina
Reach'd her midwife hands to *ſpeed* the throws. *Dryden.*
Propitious Neptune ſteer'd their courſe by night
With riſing gales, that *ſped* their happy flight. *Dryden.*
Speed the ſoft intercourſe from ſoul to ſoul,
And waft a ſigh from Indus to the Pole. *Pope.*

(7.) If any bring not this doctrine, receive him not into your houſe, neither bid him God *ſpeed.* *St. Paul.*

He was choſen, though he ſtood low upon the roll, by a very unuſual concurrence of providential events, happened to be *ſped.* *Fell.*

SPEED. *n. ſ.* [*ſpoed*, Dutch.] 1. Quickneſs; celerity. 2. Haſte; hurry; diſpatch. 3. The courſe or pace of a horſe. 4. Succeſs; event of any action or incident.

(1.) ——— Earth receives
As tribute, ſuch a ſumleſs journey brought
Of incorporeal *ſpeed*, her warmth and light;
Speed! to deſcribe whoſe ſwiftneſs number fails. *Milton.*

We obſerve the horſe's patient ſervice at the plough, his *ſpeed* upon the highway, his docibleneſs, and deſire of glory. *More.*

(2.) When they ſtrain to their utmoſt *ſpeed*, there is ſtill the wonted diſtance between them and their aims: all their eager purſuits bring them no acqueſts. *Decay of Piety.*

(3.) He that rides at high *ſpeed*, and with a piſtol, kills a ſparrow flying. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

(4.) The prince your ſon, with mere conceit and fear
Of the queen's *ſpeed*, is gone. *Shakeſp.*
O Lord, I pray thee ſend me good *ſpeed.* *Gen.* xxiv. 12.

SPE'EDILY. *adv.* [from *ſpeedy.*] With haſte; quickly.
——— Poſt *ſpeedily* to your huſband,
Shew him this letter. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*
Send *ſpeedily* to Bertran; charge him ſtrictly
Not to proceed. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

SPE'EDINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpeedy.*] The quality of being ſpeedy.

SPE'EDWELL. *n. ſ.* [*veronica*, Lat.] Fluellin. A plant.

In a ſcarcity in Sileſia a rumour was ſpread of its raining millet-ſeed; but 'twas found to be only the ſeeds of the ivy-leaved *ſpeed-well*, or ſmall henbit. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

SPE'EDY. *adj.* [from *ſpeed.*] Quick; ſwift; nimble; quick of diſpatch.
— How near's the other army?
— Near, and on *ſpeedy* foot; the main deſcry
Stands on the hourly thought. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
— Back with *ſpeedieſt* ſail
Zophiel, of cherubim the ſwifteſt wing,
Came flying. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
Let it be enough what thou haſt done,
When ſpotted deaths ran arm'd through ev'ry ſtreet,
With poiſon'd darts, which not the good could ſhun,
The *ſpeedy* could outfly, or valiant meet. *Dryden.*

SPEIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*picus martius*, Latin.] A bird.

SPELL. *n. ſ.* [ſpel, Saxon, a word.] 1. A charm conſiſting of ſome words of occult power. Thus *Horace* uſes *words*:
Sunt verba & voces *quibus hunc lenire dolorem*
Poſſis.
2. A turn of work; a viciſſitude of labour. A low word.

(1.) Start not; her actions ſhall be holy:
You hear my *ſpell* is lawful: do not ſhun her,
Until you ſee her die again; for then
You kill her double. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Some have delivered the polity of ſpirits, that they ſtand in awe of charms, *ſpells*, and conjurations, letters, characters, notes, and daſhes. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Thou durſt not thus diſparage glorious arms,
Had not *ſpells*
And black enchantments, ſome magician's art,
Arm'd thee or charm'd thee ſtrong. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*
Begin, begin, the myſtick *ſpell* prepare. *Milton.*
——— Yourſelf you ſo excel,
When you vouchſafe to breathe my thought,
That like a ſpirit with this *ſpell*
Of my own teaching, I am caught. *Waller.*

——— Mild Lucina
Then reach'd her midwife hands to ſpeed the throes,
And ſpoke the pow'rful *ſpells* that babes to birth diſcloſe. *Dryden.*

(2.) Their toil is ſo extreme as they cannot endure it above four hours in a day, but are ſucceeded by *ſpells*: the reſidue of the time they wear out at coytes and kayles. *Carew.*

To Spell. *v. a.* pret. and part. paſſ. *ſpelled* or *ſpelt*. [*ſpellen*, Dut.] 1. To write with the proper letters. 2. To read by naming letters ſingly. 3. To charm.

(1.) In the criticiſm of *ſpelling*, the word *ſatire* ought to be with *i*, and not with *y*; and if this be ſo, then it is falſe *ſpelled* throughout. *Dryden's Juv. Dedic.*

(2.) ——— I never yet ſaw man,
How wiſe, how noble, young, how rarely featur'd
But ſhe would *ſpell* him backward; if fair fac'd,
She'd ſwear the gentleman ſhould be her ſiſter. *Shakeſp.*

(3.) ——— I have you faſt:
Unchain your ſpirits now with *ſpelling* charms,
And try if they can gain your liberty. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

—— This gather'd in the planetary hour,
With noxious weeds, and *ſpell'd* with words of pow'r,
Dire ſtepdames in the magick bowl infuſe. *Dryden.*

To Spell. *v. n.* 1. To form words of letters. 2. To read. 3. To read unſkilfully.

(1.) What ſmall knowledge was, in them did dwell;
And he a god, who could but read or *ſpell*. *Dryden.*

By paſting on the vowels and conſonants on the ſides of four dice, he has made this a play for his children, whereby his eldeſt ſon in coats, has played himſelf into *ſpelling*. *Locke.*

The Latin, being written of the ſame character with the mother-tongue, by the aſſiſtance of a *ſpelling* book, it is legible. *Spectator.*

Another cauſe, which hath maimed our language, is a fooliſh opinion that we ought to *ſpell* exactly as we ſpeak. *Swift.*

(2.) —— If I read aught in heav'n,
Or heav'n write aught of fate, by what the ſtars,
Voluminous or ſingle characters,
In their conjunction met, give me to *ſpell*,
Sorrows and labours, oppoſition, hate,
Attends thee. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

—— When gowns, not arms, repell'd
The fierce Epirote, and the African bold,
Whether to ſettle peace, or to unfold
The drift of hollow ſtates, hard to be *ſpell'd*. *Milton.*

And may at laſt my weary age
Find out the peaceful hermitage,
Where I may ſit and rightly *ſpell*
Of every ſtar that heav'n doth ſhew,
And every herb that ſips the dew. *Milton.*

(3.) As to his underſtanding, they bring him in void of all notion, a rude unwritten blank; ſent into the world only to read and *ſpell* out a God in the works of creation. *South.*

To Spelt. *v. n.* To ſplit; to break. A bad word.

Feed geeſe with oats, *ſpelted* beans, barley-meal, or ground malt mixed with beer. *Mort. Huſb.*

Spe'lter. *n. ſ.* A kind of ſemi-metal.

Metals in fuſion do not flame for want of a copious fume, except *ſpelter*, which fumes copiouſly and thereby flames. *Newton.*

To SPEND. *v. a.* [ſpenðan, Saxon; *ſpendere*, Italian.] 1. To conſume; to exhauſt; to waſte. 2. To beſtow as expenſe; to expend, as coſt. 3. To beſtow for any purpoſe; often with *upon*. 4. To effuſe. 5. To ſquander; to laviſh. 6. To paſs; to ſuffer to paſs away. 7. To waſte; to wear out; to exhauſt of force. 8. To fatigue; to haraſs.

(1.) Our cannons malice vainly ſhall be *ſpent*
Againſt th' invulnerable clouds. *Shakeſp.*

I will very gladly *ſpend* and be *ſpent* for you. 2 *Cor.* xii. 15.

There is oil in the dwelling of the wiſe, but a fooliſh man *ſpendeth* it up. *Prov.* xxi. 20.

——— We muſt exaſperate
The almighty Victor to *ſpend* all his rage. *Milton.*

Money is brought into England by nothing but *ſpending* here leſs of foreign commodities than what we carry to market can pay for. *Locke.*

(2.) Wherefore do ye *ſpend* money for that which is not bread? *Iſa.* lv. 2.

(3.) When we can intreat an hour to ſerve,
Would *ſpend* it in ſome words *upon* that buſineſs,
If you would grant the time. *Shak. Macbeth.*

Eleutherius, perceiving that he was unwilling to *ſpend* any more time *upon* the debate, thought not fit to make any mention to him of the propoſed oppoſition. *Boyle.*

(4.) ——— Cowards dogs
Moſt *ſpend* their mouths, when what they ſeem to threaten
Runs far before them. *Shakeſp. Hen.* V.

(5.) The whole of our reflections terminate in this, what courſe we are to take to paſs our time; ſome to get, and others to *ſpend* their eſtates. *Wake.*

(6.) In thoſe paſtoral paſtimes a great many days were *ſpent*, to follow their flying predeceſſors. *Sidney.*

They *ſpend* their days in wealth, and in a moment go down to the grave. *Job*, xxi. 13.

He *ſpends* his life with his wife, and remembereth neither father nor mother. 1 *Eſdr.* iv. 21.

Say, for you ſaw us, ye immortal lights,
How oft unwearied have we *ſpent* the nights,
Till the Ledæan ſtars ſo fam'd for love,
Wonder'd at us from above. *Cowley.*

When he was of riper years, for his farther accompliſhment, he *ſpent* a conſiderable part of his time in travelling. *Pope.*

(7.) The waves aſcended and deſcended, 'till their violence being *ſpent* by degrees, they ſettled at laſt. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

They bend their bows, they whirl their ſlings around;
Heaps of *ſpent* arrows fall, and ſtrew the ground. *Dryden.*

The winds are rais'd, the ſtorm blows high;
Be it your care, my friends, to keep it up
In its full fury, and direct it right,
'Till it has *ſpent* itſelf on Cato's head. *Addiſon's Cato.*

(8.) Nothing but only the hope of ſpoil did relieve them, having ſcarce clothes to cover their nakedneſs, and their bodies *ſpent* with long labour and thirſt. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

Or come your ſhipping in our ports to lay,
Spent and diſabled in ſo long a way? *Dryden's Æn.*

Our walls are thinly mann'd, our beſt men ſlain;
The reſt, an heartleſs number, *ſpent* with watching,
And harraſs'd out with duty. *Dryden.*

Some *ſpent* with toil, ſome with deſpair oppreſs'd.
Leap'd headlong from the heights, the flames conſum'd the reſt. *Dryden's Æn.*

—— Thou oft haſt ſeen me
Wreſtling with vice and faction; now thou ſee'ſt me
Spent, overpower'd, deſpairing of ſucceſs. *Addiſ. Cato.*

To Spend. *v. n.* 1. To make expenſe. 2. To prove in the uſe. 3. To be loſt or waſted. 4. To be employed to any uſe.

(1.) Henceforth your tongue muſt *ſpend* at leſſer rate,
Than in its flames to wrap a nation's fate. *Dryden.*

He *ſpends* as a perſon who knows that he muſt come to a reckoning. *South.*

(2.) Butter *ſpent* as if it came from the richer ſoil. *Temple.*

(3.) The ſound *ſpendeth* and is diſſipated in the open air; but in ſuch concaves it is conſerved and contracted. *Bacon.*

On mountains, it may be, many dews fall, that *ſpend* before they come to the valleys. *Bacon.*

(4.) There have been cups and an image of Jupiter made of wild vines; for the vines that they uſe for wine are ſo often cut, that their ſap *ſpendeth* into the grapes. *Bacon.*

Spe'nder. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpend*.] 1. One who ſpends. 2. A prodigal; a laviſher.

(1.) Let not your recreations be laviſh *ſpenders* of your time; but healthful, ſhort, and apt to refreſh you. *Taylor.*

(2.) Biſhop Morton told the commiſſioners, who were to levy the benevolence, if they met with any that were ſparing, t tell them that they muſt needs have, becauſe they laid up; and if they were *ſpenders*, they muſt needs have, becauſe it was ſeen in their port and manner of living. *Bacon's Hen.* VII.

Spe'ndthrift. *n. ſ.* [*ſpend* and *thirſt*] A prodigal; a laviſher.

Bitter cold weather ſtarved both the bird and the *ſpendthrift.* *L'Eſtrange.*

— Some fawning uſurer does feed
With preſent ſums th' unwary *ſpendthrift*'s need. *Dryd.*

Moſt men, like *ſpendthrift* heirs, judge a little in hand better than a great deal to come. *Locke.*

The ſon, bred in ſloth, becomes a *ſpendthrift*, a profligate, and goes out of the world a beggar. *Swift.*

Spe'rable. *adj.* [*ſperabilis*, Lat.] Such as may be hoped. Not in uſe.

We may caſt it away, if it be found but a bladder, and diſcharge it of ſo much as is vain and not *ſperable.* *Bacon.*

SPERM. *n. ſ.* [*ſperme*, Fr. *ſperma*, Lat] Seed; that by which the ſpecies is continued.

Some creatures bring forth many young ones at a burthen, and ſome but one: this may be cauſed by the quantity of *ſperm* required, or by the partitions of the womb which may ſever the *ſperm.* *Bacon.*

There is required to the preparation of the *ſperm* of animals a great apparatus of veſſels, many ſecretions, concoctions, reflections, and circulations. *Ray.*

SPE'RMACETI. *n. ſ.* [Lat.] Corruptly pronounced *parmaſitty.*—A particular ſort of whale affords the oil whence this is made; and that is very improperly called *Sperma*, becauſe it is only the oil which comes from the head of which it can be made. It is changed from what it is naturally, the oil itſelf being very brown and rank. The peculiar property of it is to ſhoot into flakes, not much unlike the chryſtallization of ſalts; but in this ſtate 'tis yellow, and has a certain rankneſs, from which it is freed by ſqueezing it between warm metalline plates; at length it becomes perfectly pure, inodorous, flaky, ſmooth, white, and in ſome meaſure tranſparent. *Quincy.*

Sperma'tical. } *adj.* [*ſpermatique*, Fr. from *ſperm.*]
Sperma'tick. } 1. Seminal; conſiſting of ſeed. 2. Belonging to the ſperm; containing ſperm.

(1.) The primordials of the world are not mechanical, but *ſpermatical* or vital. *More's Divine Dial.*

Metals and ſundry meteors rude ſhapes have no need of any particular principle of life, or *ſpermatical* form, diſtinct from the reſt or motion of the particles of the matter. *More.*

(2.) The moiſture of the body, which did before irrigate the parts, is drawn down to the *ſpermatical* veſſels. *Bacon.*

Two different ſexes muſt concur to their generation: there is in both a great apparatus of *ſpermatick* veſſels, wherein the more ſpirituous part of the blood is by many digeſtions and circulations exalted into ſperm. *Ray on the Creation.*

To **Spe'rmatize.** *v. n.* [from *ſperm.*] To yield ſeed.

Ariſtotle affirming that women do not *ſpermatize*, and confer a receptacle rather than eſſential principles of generation, deductively includes both ſexes in mankind. *Brown.*

Spermatoce'le *n. ſ.* [σπερμα and κήλη.] A rupture cauſed by the contraction of the ſeminal veſſels, and the ſemen falling into the ſcrotum. *Bailey.*

Spermo'logist. *n. ſ.* [σπερμολόγος.] One who gathers or treats of ſeeds. *Dict.*

To **Sperse.** *v. a.* [*ſperſus*, Lat.] To diſperſe; to ſcatter. A word not now in uſe.

——— The wrathful wind,
Which blows cold ſtorms, burſt out of Scythian mew
That *ſperſt* thoſe clouds, and in ſo ſhort as thought
This dreadful ſhape was vaniſhed to nought. *Spenſer.*

He making ſpeedy way through *ſperſed* air,
And through the world of waters wide and deep,
To Morpheus' houſe doth haſtily repair. *Fairy Queen.*

To **Spet.** *v. a.* To bring or pour abundantly. [*Spet* in Scotland is a ſuperabundance of water: as, that tide or freſh was a high *ſpot.*]

——— Myſterious dame,
That ne'er art call'd, but when the dragon womb
Of Stygian darkneſs *ſpets* her thickeſt gloom,
And makes one blot of all the air,
Stop thy cloudy ebon chair. *Milton.*

To **SPEW.** *v. a.* [ꞅpepan, Saxon; *ſpeuwen*, Dutch.] 1. To vomit; to eject from the ſtomach. 2. To eject; to caſt forth. 3. To eject with loathing.

(1.) A ſwordfiſh ſmall him from the reſt did ſunder,
That in his throat him pricking ſoftly under
His wide abyſs, him forced forth to *ſpew*,
That all the ſea did roar like heaven's thunder,
And all the waves were ſtain'd with filthy hue. *Spenſer.*

(2.) When earth with ſlime and mud is cover'd o'er,
Or hollow places *ſpew* their wat'ry ſtore. *Dryden's Georg.*

When yellow ſands are ſifted from below,
The glitt'ring billows give a golden ſhow;
And when the fouler bottom *ſpews* the black,
The Stygian dye the tainted waters take. *Dryden.*

(3.) Keep my ſtatutes, and commit not any of theſe abominations, that the land *ſpew* not you out. *Lev.* xviii. 28.

Contentious ſuits ought to be *ſpewed* out, as the ſurfeit of courts. *Bacon's Eſſ.*

To **Spew.** *v. n.* To vomit; to eaſe the ſtomach.

—— He could have haul'd in;
The drunkards, and the noiſes of the inn;
But better 'twas that they ſhould ſleep or *ſpew*,
Than in the ſcene to offend or him or you. *Ben. Johnſ.*

Spe'wy. *adj.* [from *ſpew.*] Wet; foggy. A provincial word.

The lower vallies in wet Winters are ſo *ſpewy*, that they know not how to feed them. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

To **Spha'celate.** *v. a.* [from *ſphacelus*, medical Latin.] To affect with a gangrene.

The long retention of matter *ſphacelates* the brain. *Sharp.*

To **Spha'cllate.** *v. n.* To mortify; to ſuffer the gangrene.

The ſkin, by the great diſtenſion, having been rendered very thin, will, if not taken away, *ſphacelate*, and the reſt degenerate into a cancerous ulcer. *Sharp's Surg.*

Spha'celus. *n. ſ.* [σφάκελος; *ſphacele*, Fr.] A gangrene; a mortification.

It is the ground of inflammation, gangrene, *ſphacelus.* *Wiſeman.*

SPHERE. *n. ſ.* [*ſphere*, Fr. *ſphaera*, Lat.] 1. A globe; an orbicular body; a body of which the centre is at the ſame diſtance from every point of the circumference. 2. Any globe of the mundane ſyſtem. 3. A globe repreſenting the earth or ſky. 4. Orb; circuit of motion. 5. Province; compaſs of knowledge or action; employment. [From the *ſphere* of activity aſcribed to the power emanating from bodies.]

(1.) Firſt the ſun, a mighty *ſphere*, he fram'd. *Milton.*

(2.) What if within the moon's fair ſhining *ſphere*,
What if in every other ſtar unſeen,
Of other worlds he happily ſhould hear? *Fairy Queen.*

——— And then mortal ears
Had heard the muſick of the *ſpheres.* *Dryden.*

(3.) Two figures on the ſides emboſs'd appear;
Conon, and what's his name who made the *ſphere*,
And ſhew'd the ſeaſons of the ſliding year? *Dryden.*

(4.) Half unſung, but narrower bound
Within the viſible diurnal *ſphere.* *Milton.*

(5.) To be call'd into a huge *ſphere*, and not to be ſeen to move in't. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

Of enemies he could not but contract good ſtore, while moving in ſo high a *ſphere*, and with ſo vigorous a luſtre. *K. Charles.*

Every man, verſed in any particular buſineſs, finds fault with theſe authors, ſo far as they treat of matters within his *ſphere.* *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Ye know the *ſpheres* and various taſks aſſign'd
By laws eternal to the æthereal kind. *Pope.*

The hermit's pray'r permitted, not approv'd;
Soon in a higher *ſphere* Eulogius mov'd. *Harte.*

To **Sphere.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To place in a ſphere. 2. To form into roundneſs.

(1.) —— The glorious planet Sol,
In noble eminence enthron'd and *ſpher'd*
Amidſt the reſt, whoſe med'cinable eye
Corrects the ill aſpects of planets evil. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) Light from her native Eaſt
To journey through the airy gloom began,
Spher'd in a radiant cloud; for yet the ſun
Was not. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Sphe'rical. } *adj.* [*ſpherique*, Fr. from *ſphere*.] 1. Round; orbicular; globular. 2. Planetary; relating to orbs of the planets.
Sphe'rick. }

(1.) What deſcent of waters could there be in a *ſpherical* and round body, wherein there is nor high nor low. *Raleigh.*

Though ſounds ſpread round, ſo that there is an orb or *ſpherical* area of the ſound, yet they go fartheſt in the forelines from the firſt local impulſion of the air. *Bacon.*

By diſcernment of the moiſture drawn up in vapours, we muſt know the reaſon of the *ſpherical* figures of the drops. *Glanville.*

A fluid maſs neceſſarily falls into a *ſpherical* ſurface. *Keil.*

Where the central nodule was globular, the inner ſurface of the firſt would be *ſpherick*; and if the cruſt was in all parts of the ſame thickneſs, that whole cruſt would be *ſpherical*. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

(2.) We make guilty of our diſaſters the ſun, the moon, and ſtars, as if we were villains by *ſpherical* predominance. *Shak.*

Sphe'rically. *adv.* [from *ſpherical*.] In form of a ſphere.

Sphe'ricalness. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſphere*.] Roundneſs; rotundity.
Spheri'city. }

Such bodies receive their figure and limits from ſuch lets as hinder them from attaining to that *ſphericalneſs* they aim at. *Digby.*

Water conſiſts of ſmall, ſmooth, ſpherical particles: their ſmoothneſs makes 'em ſlip eaſily upon one another; the *ſphericity* keeps 'em from touching one another in more points than one. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

SPHE'ROID. *n. ſ.* [σφαῖρα and εἶδος; *ſpheroide*, Fr.] A body oblong or oblate, approaching to the form of a ſphere.

They are not ſolid particles, by the neceſſity they are under to change their figures into oblong *ſpheroids*, in the capillary veſſels. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

Spheroi'dical. *adj.* [from *ſpheroid*.] Having the form of a ſpheroid.

If theſe corpuſcles be *ſpheroidical*, or oval, their ſhorteſt diameters muſt not be much greater than thoſe of light. *Cheyne.*

Sphe'rule. *n. ſ.* [*ſphaerula*, Lat.] A little globe.

Mercury is a collection of exceeding ſmall, vaſtly heavy *ſpherules*. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

Sphinx. *n. ſ.* [σφίγξ.] The *ſphinx* was a famous monſter in Egypt, that remained by conjoined Nilus, having the face of a virgin, and the body of a lion. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Spi'al. *n. ſ.* [*eſpial*, Fr.] A ſpy; a ſcout; a watcher. Obſolete.

His ears be as *ſpials*, alarum to crie. *Tuſſer's Huſb.*

He privy *ſpials* plac'd in all his way,
To weet what courſe he takes, and how he fares. *Spenſer.*

For he by faithful *ſpial* was aſſured
That Egypt's king was forward on his way. *Fairfax.*

Their truſt towards them hath rather been as to good *ſpials* and good whiſperers, than good magiſtrates and officers. *Bacon.*

SPICE. *n. ſ.* [*eſpices*, Fr.] 1. A vegetable production, fragrant to the ſmell and pungent to the palate; an aromatick ſubſtance uſed in ſauces. 2. A ſmall quantity; as of ſpice to the thing ſeaſoned.

(1.) ——— Dang'rous rocks,
Which, touching but my gentle veſſel's ſide,
Would ſcatter all the *ſpices* on the ſtream. *Shakeſp.*

Is not manhood, learning, gentleneſs, and virtue, the *ſpice* and ſalt that ſeaſons a man? *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſ.*

Garlick, the northern *ſpice*, is in mighty requeſt among the Indians. *Temple.*

High ſauces and rich *ſpices* are fetched from the Indies. *Baker.*

(2.) Think what they have done,
And then run ſtark mad; for all
Thy by-gone fooleries were but *ſpices* of it. *Shakeſp.*

It containeth ſingular relations, not without ſome *ſpice* or ſprinkling of all learning. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

So in the wicked there's no vice,
Of which the ſaints have not a *ſpice*. *Hudibras.*

To **Spice.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſeaſon with ſpice; to mix with aromatick bodies.

His mother was a votreſs of my order,
And in the *ſpiced* Indian air by night
Full often ſhe hath goſſip'd by my ſide. *Shakeſp.*

———— With a feſtivall
She'll firſt receive thee; but will *ſpice* thy bread
With flowrie poyſons. *Chapman.*

Theſe hymns may work on future wits, and ſo
May great-grand-children of thy praiſes grow;
And ſo, though not revive, embalm and *ſpice*
The world, which elſe would putrify with vice. *Donne.*

What though ſome have a fraught
Of cloves and nutmegs, and in cinnamon ſail,
If thou haſt wherewithal to *ſpice* a draught,
When griefs prevail? *Herbert.*

Spi'cer. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpice*.] One who deals in ſpice.

Names have been derived from occupations, as Salter and *Spicer*. *Camden.*

Spi'cery. *n. ſ.* [*eſpiceries*, Fr. from *ſpice*.] 1. The commodity of ſpices. 2. A repoſitory of ſpices.

(1.) Their camels were loaden with *ſpicery*, and balm and myrrh. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

——— She in whoſe body
The weſtern treaſure, eaſtern *ſpicery*,
Europe and Africk, and the unknown reſt,
Were eaſily found. *Donne.*

(2.) The *ſpicery*, the cellar and its furniture, are too well known to be here inſiſted upon. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Spick *and* **Span.** [This word I ſhould not have expected to have found authoriſed by a polite writer. *Span-new* is uſed by *Chaucer*, and is ſuppoſed to come from ſpannan, to ſtretch. Sax. *expandere*, Lat. whence *ſpan*. *Span-new* is therefore originally uſed of cloth new extended or dreſſed at the clothiers, and *ſpick and ſpan* is newly extended on the ſpikes or tenters: it is however a low word.] Quite new; now firſt uſed.

—— While the honour thou haſt got,
Is *ſpick and ſpan* new, piping hot,
Strike her up bravely. *Butler.*

They would have theſe reduced to nothing, and then others created *ſpick and ſpan* new out of nothing. *Burnet.*

— I keep no antiquated ſtuff;
But *ſpick and ſpan* I have enough. *Swift.*

Spi'cknel. *n. ſ.* [*meum*, Lat.] The herb maldmony or bearwort. *Dict.*

Spi'cy. *adj.* [from *ſpice*.] 1. Producing ſpice; abounding with aromaticks. 2. Aromatick; having the qualities of ſpice.

(1.) Off at ſea north-eaſt winds blow
Sabæan odour, from the *ſpicy* ſhore
Of Araby the bleſt, with ſuch delay
Well pleas'd they ſlack their courſe, and many a league,
Chear'd with the grateful ſmell old ocean ſmiles. *Milton.*

For them the Idumæan balm did ſweat,
And in hot Ceilon *ſpicy* foreſts grew. *Dryden.*

(2.) The regimen in this diſeaſe ought to be of *ſpicy* and cephalick vegetables, to diſpel the viſcoſity. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

— Under ſouthern ſkies exalt their ſails,
Led by new ſtars, and borne by *ſpicy* gales! *Pope.*

Spico'sity. *n. ſ.* [*ſpica*, Lat.] The quality of being ſpiked like ears of corn; fulneſs of ears. *Dict.*

SPI'DER. *n. ſ.* [*Skinner* thinks this word ſoftened from *ſpinder*, or *ſpinner*, from *ſpin*: *Junius*, with his uſual felicity, dreams that it comes from σπίζειν, to extend; for the ſpider extends his web. Perhaps it comes from *ſpieden*, Dutch; *ſpeiden*, Daniſh, to ſpy; to lye upon the catch. Doꞃ, ꝺoꞃa, Saxon, is a *beetle*, or properly an *humble bee*, or *ſtingleſs bee*. May not *ſpider* be *ſpy dor*, the inſect that watches the *dor*?] The animal that ſpins a web for flies.

More direful hap betide that hated wretch,
Than I can wiſh to adders, *ſpiders*, toads. *Shakeſp.*

The *ſpider*'s web to watch we'll ſtand,
And when it takes the bee,
We'll help out of the tyrant's hand
The innocent to free. *Drayton.*

Inſidious, reſtleſs, watchful *ſpider*,
Fear no officious damſel's broom;
Extend thy artful fabrick wider,
And ſpread thy banners round my room:
While I thy curious fabrick ſtare at,
And think on hapleſs poet's fate,
Like thee confin'd to noiſome garret,
And rudely baniſh'd rooms of ſtate. *Dr. Lyttleton.*

The *ſpider*'s touch how exquiſitely fine!
Feels at each thread, and lives along the line. *Pope.*

SPI'DERCATCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpider* and *catcher*; *picus murarius*, Lat.] A bird.

SPI'DERWORT. *n. ſ.* [*phalangium*, Lat.] A plant with a lily-flower, compoſed of ſix petals. *Miller.*

SPI'GNEL. *n. ſ.* [*meum*, Lat.] A plant. See **SPICKNEL.**

SPI'GOT. *n. ſ.* [*ſpijcker*, Dutch.] A pin or peg put into the faucet to keep in the liquor.

Baſe Hungarian wight, wilt thou the *ſpigot* wield. *Shakeſp.*

Take out the *ſpigot*, and clap the point in your mouth. *Sw.*

SPIKE. *n. ſ.* [*ſpica*, Lat.] 1. An ear of corn. 2. A long nail of iron or wood; a long rod of iron ſharpened: ſo called from its ſimilitude to an ear.

(1.) Drawn up in ranks and files, the bearded *ſpikes*
Guard it from birds as with a ſtand of pikes. *Denham.*

Suffering not the yellow beards to rear,
He tramples down the *ſpikes*, and intercepts the year. *Dryd.*

——— The gleaners,
Spike after *ſpike*, their ſparing harveſt pick. *Thomſon.*

(2.) For the body of the ſhips, no nation equals England for the oaken timber; and we need not borrow of any other iron for *ſpikes*, or nails to faſten them. *Bacon.*

The head of your medal would be ſeen to more advantage, if it were placed on a *ſpike* of the tower. *Dryden.*

He wears on his head the *corona radiata*, another type of his divinity: the *ſpikes* that ſhoot out repreſent the rays of the ſun. *Addiſon.*

SPIKE. *n. ſ.* The name of a plant. This is a ſmaller ſpecies of lavender.

The oil of *ſpike* is much uſed by our artificers in their varniſhes; but it is generally adulterated. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

To **SPIKE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To faſten with long nails. 2. To ſet with ſpikes. 3. To make ſharp at the end.

(1.) Lay long planks upon them, pinned or *ſpiked* down to the pieces of oak on which they lie. *Moxon's Mech. Ex.*

Lay long planks upon them, *ſpiking* or pinning them down faſt. *Mort. Huſb.*

(2.) A youth leaping over the *ſpiked* pales, was ſuddenly frighted down and in his falling he was catched by thoſe ſpikes. *Wiſeman.*

SPI'KENARD. *n. ſ.* [*ſpica nardi*, Lat.] A plant, and the oil or balſam produced from the plant. It grows plentifully in Java. It has been known to the medical writers of all ages. *Hill's Mat. Med.*

A woman having an alabaſter box of ointment of *ſpikenard*, brake and poured it on his head. *Mar.* xiv. 3.

He caſt into the pile bundles of myrrh, and ſheaves of *ſpikenard*, enriching it with every ſpicy ſhrub. *Spectator.*

SPILL. *n. ſ.* [*ſpijlen*, Dutch.] 1. A ſmall ſhiver of wood, or thin bar of iron. 2. A ſmall quantity of money. I know not whence derived.

(1.) The oyſters, beſides gathering by hand, have a peculiar dredge, which is a thick ſtrong net, faſtened to three *ſpills* of iron, and drawn at the boat's ſtern. *Carew.*

Have near the bunghole a little venthole, ſtopped with a *ſpill*. *Mortimer.*

(2.) The biſhops, who conſecrated this ground, were wont to have a *ſpill* or ſportule from the credulous laity. *Ayliffe.*

To **SPILL.** *v. a.* [ꞅpillan, Saxon; *ſpillen*, Dutch; *ſpilla*, Iſlandick.] 1. To ſhed; to loſe by ſhedding. 2. To deſtroy; to miſchief. 3. To throw away.

(1.) Be ſatisfied, dear God, with our true blood,
Which, as thou know'ſt, unjuſtly muſt be *ſpilt*. *Shakeſp.*

——— Friend or brother,
He forfeits his own blood that *ſpills* another. *Shak. Tim.*

——— Themſelves exact their cruelty,
And I conſtrained am this blood to *ſpill*. *Dan. Civ. W.*

They having *ſpill'd* much blood, and done much waſte,
Subduing nations; and achiev'd thereby
Fame in the world, high titles, and rich prey,
Shall change their courſe to pleaſure, eaſe, and ſloth. *Milton.*

Medea muſt not draw her murth'ring knife,
And *ſpill* her children's blood upon the ſtage. *Roſcom.*

——— Orbellan did diſgrace
With treach'rous deeds our mighty mother's race;
And to revenge his blood, ſo juſtly *ſpilt*,
What is it leſs than to partake his guilt? *Dryden.*

——— Nor the Centaurs tale
Be here repeated; how, with luſt and wine
Inflam'd, they fought and *ſpilt* their drunken ſouls
At feaſting hour. *Philips.*

(2.) Thus is our thought with pain of thiſtle tilled,
Thus be our nobleſt parts dried up with ſorrow;
Thus is our mind with too much minding *ſpilled*. *Sidney.*

——— Why are you ſo fierce and cruel?
Is it becauſe your eyes have power to kill?
Then know that mercy is the Mighty's jewel,
And greater glory think to ſave than *ſpill*. *Spenſer.*

——— Thou all-ſhaking thunder,
Crack nature's mould, all germins *ſpill* at once
That make ingrateful man. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

——— Be not angry with theſe fires;
For then their threats will kill me:
Nor look too kind on my deſires;
For then my hopes will *ſpill* me. *Ben. Johnſ.*

All bodies are with other bodies fill'd;
But ſhe receives both heav'n and earth together:
Nor are their forms by raſh encounters *ſpill'd*;
For there they ſtand, and neither toucheth either. *Davies.*

(3.) This ſight ſhall damp the raging ruffian's breaſt,
The poiſon *ſpill*, and half-drawn ſword arreſt. *Tickel.*

To **SPILL.** *v. n.* 1. To waſte; to be laviſh. 2. To be ſhed; to be loſt by being ſhed.

(1.) Thy father bids thee ſpare, and chides for *ſpilling*. *Sidney.*

(2.) He was ſo topfull of himſelf that he let it *ſpill* on all the company: he ſpoke well indeed, but he ſpoke too long. *Watts.*

SPI'LLER. *n. ſ.* [I know not whence derived.] A kind of fiſhing line.

In harbour they are taken by *ſpillers* made of a cord, to which divers ſhorter are tied at a little diſtance, and to each of theſe a hook is faſtened with a bait: this *ſpiller* they ſink in the ſea where thoſe fiſhes have their accuſtomed haunt. *Carew.*

SPILTH. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpill*.] Any thing poured out or waſted.

Our vaults have wept with drunken *ſpilth* of wine. *Shakeſp.*

To **SPIN.** *v. a.* preter. *ſpun* or *ſpan*; part. *ſpun*. [ꞅpinnan, Sax. *ſpinnen*, Dutch.] 1. To draw out into threads. 2. To form threads by drawing out and twiſting any filamentous matter. 3. To protract; to draw out. 4. To form by degrees; to draw out tediouſly. 5. To put into a turning motion, as a boy's top.

(1.) The women *ſpun* goats hair. *Ex.* xxxv. 26.

(2.) You would be another Penelope; yet all the yarn ſhe *ſpun*, in Ulyſſes's abſence, did but fill Ithaca full of moths. *Shakeſp.*

The fates but only *ſpin* the coarſer clue;
The fineſt of the wool is left for you. *Dryden.*

(3.) By one delay after another they *ſpin* out their whole lives, 'till there's no more future left before 'em. *L'Eſtrange.*

Why ſhould Rome fall a moment ere her time?
No, let us draw her term of freedom out
In its full length, and *ſpin* it to the laſt. *Addis. Cato.*

(4.) I paſſed lightly over many particulars, on which learned and witty men might *ſpin* out large volumes. *Digby.*

If his cure lies among the lawyers let nothing be ſaid againſt intangling property, *ſpinning* out cauſes, and ſqueezing clients. *Collier.*

Men of large thoughts and quick apprehenſions are not to expect any thing here, but what, being *ſpun* out of my own coarſe thoughts, is fitted to men of my own ſize. *Locke.*

The line's are weak, another's pleas'd to ſay;
Lord Fanny *ſpins* a thouſand ſuch a day. *Pope.*

To **SPIN.** *v. n.* 1. To exerciſe the art of ſpinning, or drawing threads. 2. [*Spingare*, Italian.] To ſtream out in a thread or ſmall current. 3. To move round as a ſpindle.

(1.) We can fling our legs and arms upwards and downwards, backwards, forwards, and round, as they that *ſpin*. *More.*

Ten thouſand ſtalks their various bloſſoms ſpread;
Peaceful and lowly in their native ſoil,
They neither know to *ſpin*, nor care to toil. *Prior.*
For this Alcides learn'd to *ſpin*;
His club laid down, and lion's ſkin. *Prior.*

(2.) Together furiouſly they ran,
That to the ground came horſe and man;
The blood out of their helmets *ſpan*,
So ſharp were their encounters. *Drayt. Nymphid.*

(3.) Whether the ſun predominant in heav'n,
Riſe on the earth, or earth riſe on the ſun,
He from the Eaſt his flaming road begin,
Or ſhe from Weſt her ſilent courſe advance
With inoffenſive pace, that *ſpinning* ſleeps
On her ſoft axle, while ſhe paces ev'n
And bears thee ſoft with the ſmooth air along,
Solicit not thy thoughts. *Milton's Par. L.*

As when a ſhipwright ſtands his workmen o'er,
Who ply the wimble ſome huge beam to bore;
Urg'd on all hands it nimbly *ſpins* about,
The grain deep piercing 'till it ſcoops it out. *Pope.*

SPI'NACH. } **SPI'NAGE.** } *n. ſ.* [*ſpinachia*, Lat.] A plant. It hath an apetalous flower, conſiſting of many ſtamina included in the flower-cup, which are produced in ſpikes upon the male plants which are barren; but the embryoes are produced from the wings or the leaves on the female plants, which afterward become roundiſh or angular ſeeds, which, in ſome ſorts, have thorns adhering to them. *Miller.*

Spinage is an excellent herb, crude, or boiled. *Mortim.*

SPI'NAL. *adj.* [*ſpina*, Lat.] Belonging to the back bone.

All *ſpinal*, or ſuch as have no ribs, but only a back bone, are ſomewhat analogous thereto. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Thoſe ſolids are entirely nervous, and proceed from the brain, and *ſpinal* marrow, which by their bulk appear ſufficient to furniſh all the ſtamina or threads of the ſolid parts. *Arbuthnot.*

Deſcending careleſs from his couch, the fall
Lux'd his joint neck and *ſpinal* marrow bruis'd. *Philips.*

SPI'NDLE. *n. ſ.* [ꞅpınꝺl, ꞅpınꝺel, Saxon.] 1. The pin by which the thread is formed, and on which it is conglomerated. 2. A long ſlender ſtalk. 3. Any thing ſlender. In contempt.

(1.) Bodies fibrous by moiſture incorporate with other thread, eſpecially if there be a little wreathing; as appeareth by the twiſting of thread, and twirling about of *ſpindles*. *Bacon.*

Sing to thoſe that hold the vital ſheers,
And turn the adamantine *ſpindle* round
On which the fate of gods and men is wound. *Milton.*

Upon a true repentance, God is not ſo fatally tied to the *ſpindle* of abſolute reprobation as not to keep his promiſe, and ſeal merciful pardons. *Jaſper Maine.*

So Pallas from the duſty field withdrew,
And when imperial Jove appear'd in view,
Reſum'd her female arts, the *ſpindle* and the clew;
Forgot the ſcepter ſhe ſo well had ſway'd,
And with that mildneſs, ſhe had rul'd, obey'd. *Stepney.*

Do you take me for a Roman matron,
Bred tamely to the *ſpindle* and the loom? *A. Philips.*

(2.) The *ſpindles* muſt be tied up, and, as they grow in height, rods ſet by them, leſt by their bending they ſhould break. *Mortimer.*

(3.) Repoſe yourſelf, if thoſe *ſpindle* legs of yours will carry you to the next chair. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

The marriage of one of our heireſſes with an eminent courtier gave us *ſpindle* ſhanks and cramps. *Tatler.*

To **SPI'NDLE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſhoot into a long ſmall ſtalk.

Another ill accident in drought is the *ſpindling* of the corn, which with us is rare, but in hotter countries common; inſomuch as the word calamity was firſt derived from calamus, when the corn could not get out of the ſtalk. *Bacon.*

When the flowers begin to *ſpindle*, all but one or two of the biggeſt, at each root, ſhould be nipped off. *Mortimer.*

SPINDLESHA'NKED. *adj.* [*ſpindle* and *ſhank*.] Having ſmall legs.

Her lawyer is a little rivelled, *ſpindleſhanked* gentleman. *Addiſon.*

SPI'NDLETREE. *n. ſ.* [*enonymus*, Lat.] Prickwood. A plant.

SPINE. *n. ſ.* [*ſpina*, Lat.] The back bone.

The rapier entered his right ſide, reaching within a finger's breadth of the *ſpine*. *Wiſm. Surg.*

There are who think the marrow of a man,
Which in the *ſpine*, while he was living ran;
When dead, the pith corrupted, will become
A ſnake, and hiſs within the hollow tomb. *Dryden.*

SPI'NEL. *n. ſ* A ſort of mineral.—*Spinel* ruby is of a bright roſy red; it is ſofter than the rock or balaſs ruby. *Woodward.*

SPI'NET. *n ſ.* [*eſpinette*, Fr.] A ſmall harpſicord, an inſtrument with keys.

When miſs delights in her *ſpinnet*,
A fiddler may his fortune get. *Swift.*

SPINI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*ſpina* and *fero*, Lat.] Bearing thorns.

SPINK. *n. ſ.* A finch; a bird.

Want ſharpens poeſy, and grief adorns,
The *ſpink* chaunts ſweeteſt in a hedge of thorns. *Harte.*

SPI'NNER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpin*.] 1. One ſkilled in ſpinning. 2. A garden ſpider with long jointed legs.

(1.) A practiſed *ſpinner* ſhall ſpin a pound of wool worth two ſhillings for ſixpence. *Graunt.*

(2.) Weaving ſpiders come not here:
Hence you long leg'd *ſpinners*, hence. *Shakeſp.*

SPI'NNING *Wheel. n. ſ.* [from *ſpin*.] The wheel by which ſince the diſuſe of the rock, the thread is drawn.

——— My *ſpinning wheel* and rake,
Let Suſan keep for her dear ſiſter's ſake. *Gay.*

SPI'NNY. *adj.* I ſuppoſe *ſmall*, *ſlender*. A barbarous word.

They plow it early in the year, and then there will come ſome *ſpinny* graſs that will keep it from ſcalding. *Mortim.*

SPI'NOSITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſpinoſus*, Lat.] Crabbedneſs; thorny or briary perplexity.

Philoſophy conſiſted of nought but dry *ſpinoſities*, lean notions, and endleſs altercations about things of nothing. *Glanv.*

SPI'NOUS. *adj.* [*ſpinoſus*, Lat.] Thorny; full of thorns.

SPI'NSTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpin*.] 1. A woman that ſpins. 2. [In law.] The general term for a girl or maiden woman.

(1.) The *ſpinſters* and the knitters in the ſun,
And the free maids that weave their thread with bones,
Do uſe to chant it. *Shakeſp. Tw. Night.*

——— One Michael Caſſio,
That never ſet a ſquadron in the field,
Nor the diviſion of a battle knows
More than a *ſpinſter*. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

(2.) If a gentlewoman be termed *ſpinſter*, ſhe may abate the writ. *Lord Coke.*

I deſire that a yearly annuity of twenty pounds ſhall be paid to Rebecca Dingley of the city of Dublin, *ſpinſter*, during her life. *Swift.*

SPI'NSTRY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpinſter.*] The work of ſpinning.

SPI'NY. *adj.* [*ſpina*, Lat.] Thorny; briary; perplexed; difficult; troubleſome.

The firſt attempts are always imperfect; much more in ſo difficult and *ſpiny* an affair as ſo nice a ſubject. *Digby.*

SPI'RACLE. [*ſpiraculum*, Lat.] A breathing hole; a vent; a ſmall aperture.

Moſt of theſe *ſpiracles* perpetually ſend forth fire, more or leſs. *Woodward.*

SPI'RAL. *adj.* [*ſpirale*, Fr. from *ſpira*, Lat.] Curve; winding; circularly involved, like a ſcrew.

The proceſs of the fibres in the ventricles, running in *ſpiral* lines from the tip to the baſe of the heart, ſhews that the ſyſtole of the heart is a muſcular conſtriction, as a purſe is ſhut by drawing the ſtrings contrary ways. *Ray.*

Why earth or ſun diurnal ſtages keep?
In *ſpiral* tracts why through the zodiack creep. *Blackmore.*

The inteſtinal tube affects a ſtraight, inſtead of a *ſpiral* cylinder. *Arbuthnot on Alim.*

SPI'RALLY. *adv.* [from *ſpiral.*] In a ſpiral form.

The ſides are compoſed of two orders of fibres running circularly or *ſpirally* from baſe to tip. *Ray on the Creat.*

SPIRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſpiratio*, Lat.] Breathing.

SPI'RE. *n. ſ.* [*ſpira*, Lat. *ſpira*, Italian; *ſpira*, Swediſh.] 1. A curve line; any thing wreathed or contorted, every wreath being in a different plane; a curl; a twiſt; a wreath. 2. Any thing growing up taper; a round pyramid, ſo called perhaps becauſe a line drawn round and round in leſs and leſs circles, would be a ſpire; a ſteeple. 3. The top or uppermoſt point.

(1.) ——— His head
Creſted aloft, and carbuncle his eyes;
With burniſh'd neck of verdant gold, erect
Amidſt his circling *ſpires*, that on the graſs
Floated redundant. *Milton.*

A dragon's fiery form belied the god,
Sublime on radiant *ſpires* he rode. *Dryden.*

Air ſeems to conſiſt of *ſpires* contorted into ſmall ſpheres, through the interſtices of which the particles of light may freely paſs; it is light, the ſolid ſubſtance of the *ſpires* being very ſmall in proportion to the ſpaces they take up. *Cheyne.*

(2.) With gliſt'ring *ſpires* and pinnacles adorn'd. *Milton.*

He cannot make one *ſpire* of graſs more or leſs than he hath made. *Hale's Orig. of Mank.*

Theſe pointed *ſpires* that wound the ambient ſky,
Inglorious change! ſhall in deſtruction lie. *Prior.*

(3.) 'Twere no leſs than a traducement to ſilence, that
Which to the *ſpire* and top of praiſes vouch'd,
Wou'd ſeem but modeſt. *Shakeſp.*

To SPIRE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To ſhoot up pyramidically. 2. [*Spiro*, Lat.] To breathe. Not in uſe. *Spenſer.*

(1.) It is not ſo apt to *ſpire* up as the other ſorts, being more inclined to branch into arms. *Mortimer.*

SPI'RIT. *n. ſ.* [*ſpiritus*, Lat.] 1. Breath; wind. 2. [*Eſprit*, Fr.] An immaterial ſubſtance; an intellectual being. 3. The ſoul of man. 4. An apparition. 5. Temper; habitual diſpoſition of mind. 6. Ardour; courage; elevation; vehemence of mind. 7. Genius; vigour of mind. 8. Turn of mind; power of mind moral or intellectual. 9. Intellectual powers diſtinct from the body. 10. Sentiment; perception. 11. Eagerneſs; deſire. 12. Man of activity; man of life, fire and enterpriſe. 13. Perſons diſtinguiſhed by qualities of the mind. A French word, happily growing obſolete. 14. That which gives vigour or chearfulneſs to the mind; the pureſt part of the body bordering, ſays *Sydenham*, on immateriality. In this meaning it is commonly written with the plural termination. 15. Characteriſtical likeneſs; eſſential qualities. 16. Any thing eminently pure and refined. 17. That which hath power or energy. 18. An inflammable liquor raiſed by diſtillation; as brandy; rum. 19. It may be obſerved, that in the poets *ſpirit* was a monoſyllable, and therefore was often written *ſprite*, or, leſs properly, *ſpright*.

(1.) All purges have in them a raw *ſpirit* or wind, which is the principal cauſe of tenſion in the ſtomach. *Bacon.*

All bodies have *ſpirits* and pneumatical parts within them; but the main difference between animate and inanimate are, that the *ſpirits* of things animate are all continued within themſelves, and branched in veins as blood is; and the *ſpirits* have alſo certain ſeats where the principal do reſide, and whereunto the reſt do reſort; but the *ſpirits* in things inanimate are ſhut in and cut off by the tangible parts, as air in ſnow. *Bac. Nat. Hiſt.*

The balmy *ſpirit* of the eaſtern breeze. *Anon.*

(2.) *Spirit* is a ſubſtance wherein thinking, knowing, doubting, and a power of moving do ſubſiſt. *Locke.*

She is a *ſpirit*; yet not like air, or wind;
Nor like the ſpirits about the heart, or brain;
Nor like thoſe ſpirits which alchymiſts do find,
When they in ev'ry thing ſeek gold in vain;
For ſhe all natures under heav'n doth paſs,
Being like thoſe *ſpirits* which God's bright face do ſee,
Or like himſelf whoſe image once ſhe was,
Though now, alas! ſhe ſcarce his ſhadow be;
For of all forms ſhe holds the firſt degree,
That are to groſs material bodies knit;
Yet ſhe herſelf is bodyleſs and free;
And though confin'd is almoſt infinite. *Davies.*

I ſhall depend upon your conſtant friendſhip; like the truſt we have in benevolent *ſpirits*, who, though we never ſee or hear them, we think are conſtantly praying for us. *Pope.*

If we ſeclude ſpace, there will remain in the world but matter and mind, or body and *ſpirit*. *Watts's Logick.*

You are all of you pure *ſpirits*. I don't mean that you have not bodies that want meat and drink, and ſleep and cloathing; but that all that deſerves to be called you, is nothing elſe but *ſpirit*. *Law.*

(3.) The ſpirit ſhall return unto God that gave it. *Bible.*

Look, who comes here! a grave unto a ſoul,
Holding th' eternal *ſpirit* 'gainſt her will
In the vile priſon of afflicted breath. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

Every thing that you call yours, beſides this *ſpirit*, is but like your cloathing: ſometimes that is only to be uſed for a while, and then to end, and die, and wear away. *Law.*

(4.) They were terrified, and ſuppoſed that they had ſeen a *ſpirit*. *Luke*, xxiv. 37.

Perhaps you might ſee the image, and not the glaſs; the former appearing like a *ſpirit* in the air. *Bacon.*

Whilſt young, preſerve his tender mind from all impreſſions of *ſpirits* and goblins in the dark. *Locke.*

(5.) ——— He ſits
Upon their tongues a various *ſpirit*, to raſe
Quite out their native language. *Milton.*

That peculiar law of chriſtianity which forbids revenge, no man can think it grievous who conſiders the reſtleſs torment of a malicious and revengeful *ſpirit*. *Tillotſon.*

Nor once diſturb their heav'nly *ſpirits*
With Scapin's cheats, or Cæſar's merits. *Prior.*

Let them conſider how far they are from that *ſpirit*, which prays for its moſt unjuſt enemies, if they have not kindneſs enough to pray for thoſe, by whoſe labours and ſervice they live in eaſe themſelves. *Law.*

He is the devout man, who lives no longer on his own will, or the way and *ſpirit* of the world, but to the ſole will of God. *Law.*

(6.) ——— 'Tis well blown, lads;
This morning, like the *ſpirit* of a youth
That means to be of note, begins betimes. *Shakeſp.*

——— Farewel the big war,
The *ſpirit* ſtirring drum, th' ear piercing fife. *Shakeſp.*

The king's party, called the cavaliers, began to recover their *ſpirits*. *Swift.*

(7.) More ample *ſpirit* than hitherto was wont,
Here needs me, whiles the famous anceſtors
Of my moſt dreaded ſovereign I recount,
By which all earthly princes ſhe doth far ſurmount. *Fairy Q.*

To a mighty work, thou goeſt, O king,
That equal *ſpirits* and equal pow'rs ſhall bring. *Daniel.*

A wild Tartar, when he ſpies
A man that's handſome, valiant, wiſe,
If he can kill him, thinks t' inherit
His wit, his beauty, and his *ſpirit*. *Butler.*

The nobleſt *ſpirit* or genius cannot deſerve enough of mankind, to pretend to the eſteem of heroick virtue. *Temple.*

(8.) ——— You were us'd
To ſay extremity was the trier of *ſpirits*,
That common chances common men could bear. *Shakeſp.*

I aſk but half thy mighty *ſpirit* for me. *Cowley.*

A perfect judge will read each work of wit,
With the ſame *ſpirit* that its author writ;
Survey the whole, nor ſeek ſlight fault to find,
Where nature moves, and rapture warms the mind. *Pope.*

(9.) Theſe diſcourſes made ſo deep impreſſion upon the mind and *ſpirit* of the prince, whoſe nature was inclined to adventures, that he was tranſported with the thought of it. *Clarendon.*

——— In *ſpirit* perhaps he alſo ſaw
Rich Mexico, the ſeat of Montezume. *Milton.*

(10.) You are too great to be by me gainſaid:
Your *ſpirit* is too true, your fears too certain. *Shakeſp.*

(11.) God has changed mens tempers with the times, and made a *ſpirit* of building ſucceed a *ſpirit* of pulling down. *South.*

(12.) The watry kingdom is no bar
To ſtop the foreign *ſpirits*, but they come. *Shakeſp.*

(13.) Romiſh adverſaries, from the riſing up of ſome ſchiſmatical *ſpirits* amongſt us, conclude, that the main body of our church is ſchiſmatical, becauſe ſome branches or members thereof were ſuch. *White.*

Oft pitying God did well-form'd *ſpirits* raiſe,
Fit for the toilſome bus'neſs of their days,
To free the groaning nation, and to give
Peace firſt, and then the rules in peace to live. *Cowley.*

Such *ſpirits* as he deſired to pleaſe, ſuch would I chuſe for my judges. *Dryden.*

(14.) ——— Though thou didſt but jeſt:
With my vex'd *ſpirits* I cannot take a truce,
But they will quake. *Shakeſp. King John.*

——— When I ſit and tell
The warlike feats I've done, his *ſpirits* fly out
Into my ſtory. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

——— Alas! when all our lamps are burn'd,
Our bodies waſted, and our *ſpirits* ſpent,
When we have all the learned volumes turn'd,
Which yield men's wits both help and ornament;
What can we know, or what can we diſcern? *Davies.*

It was the time when gentle night began,
T' endrain with ſleep the buſy *ſpirits* of man. *Cowley.*

To ſing thy praiſe, wou'd Heav'n my breath prolong,
Infuſing *ſpirits* worthy ſuch a ſong,
Not Thracian Orpheus ſhould tranſcend my lays. *Dryden.*

All men by experience find the neceſſity and aid of the *ſpirits* in the buſineſs of concoction. *Blackmore.*

By means of the curious inoſculation of the auditory nerves, the orgaſms of the *ſpirits* ſhould be allayed. *Derham.*

In ſome fair body thus the ſecret ſoul
With *ſpirits* feeds, with vigour fills the whole;
Each motion guides, and ev'ry nerve ſuſtains,
Itſelf unſeen, but in the effects remains. *Pope.*

He is always forced to drink a hearty glaſs, to drive thoughts of buſineſs out of his head, and make his *ſpirits* drowſy enough for ſleep. *Law.*

(15.) Italian pieces will appear beſt in a room where the windows are high, becauſe they are commonly made to a deſcending light, which of all other doth ſet off mens faces in their trueſt *ſpirit*. *Wotton.*

(16.) ——— Nor doth the eye itſelf,
That moſt pure *ſpirit* of ſenſe, behold itſelf. *Shakeſp.*

(17.) There is in wine a mighty *ſpirit*, that will not be congealed. *South.*

(18.) What the chymiſts call *ſpirit*, they apply the name to ſo many different things, that they ſeem to have no ſettled notion of the thing. In general, they give the name of *ſpirit* to any diſtilled volatile liquor. *Boyle.*

All *ſpirits*, by frequent uſe, deſtroy, and at laſt extinguiſh the natural heat of the ſtomach. *Temple.*

In diſtillations, what trickles down the ſides of the receiver, if it will not mix with water, is oil; if it will, it is *ſpirit*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

(19.) The charge thereof unto a courteous *ſpright*
Commanded was. *Spenſer.*

To SPI'RIT. *v. a.* 1. To animate or actuate as a ſpirit. 2. To excite; to animate; to encourage. 3. To draw; to entice.

(1.) So talk'd the *ſpirited* ſly ſnake. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

(2.) He will be faint in any execution of ſuch a counſel, unleſs *ſpirited* by the unanimous decrees of a general diet. *Temp.*

Civil diſſenſions never fail of introducing and *ſpiriting* the ambition of private men. *Swift.*

Many officers and private men *ſpirit* up and aſſiſt thoſe obſtinate people to continue in their rebellion. *Swift.*

(3.) In the ſouthern coaſt of America, the ſouthern point of the needle varieth toward the land, as being diſpoſed and *ſpirited* that way, by the meridional and proper hemiſphere. *Brown.*

The miniſtry had him *ſpirited* away, and carried abroad as a dangerous perſon. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

SPI'RITALLY. *adv.* [from *ſpiritus*, Latin.] By means of the breath.

Conceive one of each pronounced *ſpiritally*, the other vocally. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

SPI'RITED. *adj.* [from *ſpirit.*] Lively; vivacious; full of fire.

Dryden's tranſlation of Virgil is noble and *ſpirited*. *Pope.*

SPI'RITEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpirited.*] Diſpoſition or make of mind.

He ſhowed the narrow *ſpiritedneſs*, pride, and ignorance of pedants. *Addiſon.*

SPI'RITFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpirit* and *full.*] Sprightlineſs; livelineſs.

A cock's crowing is, a tone that correſponds to ſinging, atteſting his mirth and *ſpiritfulneſs*. *Harvey.*

SPI'RITLESS *adj.* [from *ſpirit.*] Dejected; low; deprived of vigour; wanting courage; depreſſed.

——— A man ſo faint, ſo *ſpiritleſs*,
So dull, ſo dead in look, ſo woe begone,
Drew Priam's curtain. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

Of their wonted vigour left them drain'd,
Exhauſted, *ſpiritleſs*, afflicted, fall'n. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Nor did all Rome, grown *ſpiritleſs*, ſupply
A man that for bold truth durſt bravely die. *Dryden.*

Art thou ſo baſe, ſo *ſpiritleſs* a ſlave?
Not ſo he bore the fate to which you doom'd him. *Smith.*

SPI'RITOUS. *adj.* [from *ſpirit.*] 1. Refined; defecated; advanced near to ſpirit. 2. Fine; ardent; active.

(1.) More refin'd, more *ſpiritous* and pure,
As nearer to him plac'd, or nearer tending. *Milton.*

SPI'RITOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpiritous.*] Fineneſs and activity of parts.

They, notwithſtanding the great thinneſs and *ſpiritouſneſs* of the liquor, did lift up the upper ſurface, and for a moment form a thin film like a ſmall hemiſphere. *Boyle.*

SPI'RITUAL. *adj.* [*ſpirituel*, Fr. from *ſpirit.*] 1. Diſtinct from matter; immaterial; incorporeal. 2. Mental; intellectual. 3. Not groſs; refined from external things; relative only to the mind. 4. Not temporal; relating to the things of heaven; eccleſiaſtical.

(1.) Echo is a great argument of the *ſpiritual* eſſence of ſounds; for if it were corporeal, the repercuſſion ſhould be created by like inſtruments with the original ſound. *Bacon.*

Both viſibles and audibles in their working emit no corporeal ſubſtance into their mediums, but only carry certain *ſpiritual* ſpecies. *Bacon.*

All creatures, as well *ſpiritual* as corporeal, declare their abſolute dependence upon the firſt author of all beings, the only ſelf-exiſtent God. *Bentley.*

(2.) *Spiritual* armour, able to reſiſt
Satan's aſſaults. *Milton.*

The ſame diſaſter has invaded his *ſpirituals*; the paſſions rebel; and there are ſo many governours, that there can be no government. *South.*

(3.) Some who pretend to be of a more *ſpiritual* and refined religion, ſpend their time in contemplation, and talk much of communion with God. *Calamy's Sermons.*

(4.) Place man in ſome publick ſociety, civil or *ſpiritual*. *Hooker.*

——— Thou art reverend,
Touching thy *ſpiritual* function, not thy life. *Shakeſp.*

I have made an offer to his majeſty,
Upon our *ſpiritual* convocation,
As touching France, to give a greater ſum
Than ever at one time the clergy did. *Shakeſp.*

Thoſe ſervants, who have believing maſters, are forbid to withdraw any thing of their worldly reſpect, as preſuming upon their *ſpiritual* kindred; or to honour them leſs, becauſe they are become their brethren in being believers. *Kettleworth.*

The clergy's buſineſs lies among the laity; nor is there a more effectual way to forward the ſalvation of mens ſouls, than for *ſpiritual* perſons to make themſelves as agreeable as they can in the converſations of the world. *Swift.*

She loves them as her *ſpiritual* children, and they reverence her as their *ſpiritual* mother, with an affection far above that of the fondeſt friends. *Law.*

SPIRITUA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpiritual.*] 1. Incorporeity; immateriality; eſſence diſtinct from matter. 2. Intellectual nature. 3. [*Spiritualité*, Fr.] Acts independent of the body; pure acts of the ſoul; mental refinement. 4. That which belongs to any one as an eccleſiaſtick.

(1.) If this light be not ſpiritual, yet it approacheth neareſt unto *ſpirituality*; and if it have any corporality, then of all other the moſt ſubtile and pure. *Raleigh.*

(2.) A pleaſure made for the ſoul, ſuitable to its *ſpirituality*, and equal to all its capacities. *South.*

(3.) Many ſecret indiſpoſitions and averſions to duty will ſteal upon the ſoul, and it will require both time and cloſe application of mind to recover it to ſuch a frame, as ſhall diſpoſe it for the *ſpiritualities* of religion. *South.*

(4.) Of common right, the dean and chapter are guardians of the *ſpiritualities*, during the vacancy of a biſhoprick. *Ayliffe.*

SPI'RITUALTY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpiritual.*] Eccleſiaſtical body. Not in uſe.

——— We of the *ſpiritualty*
Will raiſe your highneſs ſuch a mighty ſum,
As never did the clergy at one time. *Shakeſp.*

SPIRITUALIZA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpiritualize.*] The act of ſpiritualizing.

To SPI'RITUALIZE. *v. a.* [*ſpiritualiſer*, Fr. from *ſpirit.*] To refine the intellect; to purify from the feculencies of the world.

This would take it much out of the care of the ſoul, to *ſpiritualize* and repleniſh it with good works. *Hammond.*

We begin our ſurvey from the loweſt dregs of ſenſe, and ſo aſcend to our more *ſpiritualized* ſelves. *Glanville.*

As to the future glory in which the body is to partake, that load of earth which now engages to corruption, muſt be calcined and *ſpiritualized*, and thus be clothed upon with glory. *Decay of Piety.*

If man will act rationally, he cannot admit any competition between a momentary ſatiſfaction, and an everlaſting happineſs, as great as God can give, and our *ſpiritualized* capacities receive. *Rogers.*

SPI'RITUALLY. *adv.* [from *ſpiritual.*] Without corporeal groſſneſs; with attention to things purely intellectual.

In the ſame degree that virgins live more *ſpiritually* than other perſons, in the ſame degree is their virginity a more excellent ſtate. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

SPI'RITUOUS. *adj.* [*ſpiritueux*, Fr. from *ſpirit.*] 1. Having the quality of ſpirit, tenuity and activity of parts. 2. Lively; gay; vivid; airy.

(1.) More refin'd, more *ſpirituous* and pure,
As to him nearer tending. *Milton.*

The moſt *ſpirituous* and moſt fragrant part of the plant exhales by the action of the ſun. *Arbuthnot.*

(2.) It may appear airy and *ſpirituous*, and fit for the welcome of chearful gueſts. *Wotton's Architecture.*

SPIRITUO'SITY. }
SPIRITUOU'SNESS. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſpirituous.*] The quality of being ſpirituous; tenuity and activity.

To SPIRT. *v. n.* [*ſpruyten*, Dutch, to ſhoot up, *Skinner*; *ſpritta*, Swediſh, to fly out, *Lye.*] To ſpring out in a ſudden ſtream; to ſtream out by intervals.

Bottling of beer, while new and full of ſpirit, ſo that it *ſpiriteth* when the ſtopple is taken forth, maketh the drink more quick and windy. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Thus the ſmall jett, which haſty hands unlock,
Spirts in the gard'ner's eyes who turns the cock. *Pope.*

To SPIRT. *v. a.* To throw out in a jet.

——— When weary Proteus
Retir'd for ſhelter to his wonted caves,
His finny flocks about their ſhepherd play,
And rowling round him, *ſpirt* the bitter ſea. *Dryden.*

——— When rains the paſſage hide,
Oft the looſe ſtones *ſpirt* up a muddy tide
Beneath thy careleſs foot. *Gay.*

SPIRT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Sudden ejection. 2. Sudden effort.

To SPI'RTLE. *v. a.* [A corruption of *ſpirt.*] To ſhoot ſcatteringly.

The brains and mingled blood were *ſpirtled* on the wall. *Drayton.*

The terraqueous globe would, by the centrifugal force of that motion, be ſoon diſſipated and *ſpirtled* into the circumambient ſpace, was it not kept together by this noble contrivance of the Creator. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

SPI'RY. *adj.* [from *ſpire.*] 1. Pyramidal. 2. Wreathed; curled.

(1.) Waſte ſandy valleys, once perplex'd with thorn,
The *ſpiry* fir, and ſhapely box adorn. *Pope's Meſſiah.*
In theſe lone walls, their days eternal bound,
Theſe moſs-grown domes with *ſpiry* turrets crown'd,
Where awful arches make a noon-day night,
And the dim windows ſhed a ſolemn light;
Thy eyes diffus'd a reconciling ray,
And gleams of glory brighten'd all the day. *Pope.*

(2.) Hid in the *ſpiry* volumes of the ſnake,
I lurk'd within the covert of a brake. *Dryden.*

SPISS. *adj.* [*ſpiſſus*, Lat.] Cloſe; firm; thick. Not in uſe.

From his modeſt and humble charity, virtues which rarely cohabit with the ſwelling windineſs of much knowledge, iſſued this *ſpiſs* and denſe, yet poliſhed; this copious, yet conciſe treatiſe of the variety of languages. *Brerewood.*

SPI'SSITUDE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpiſſus*, Latin.] Groſſneſs; thickneſs.

Drawing wine or beer from the lees, called racking, it will clarify the ſooner; for though the lees keep the drink in heart, and make it laſting, yet they caſt up ſome *ſpiſſitude*. *Bacon.*

Spiſſitude is ſubdued by acrid things, and acrimony by inſpiſſating. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

SPIT. *n. ſ.* [ſpitan, Sax. *ſpit*, Dutch; *ſpedo*, Ital.] 1. A long prong on which meat is driven to be turned before the fire. 2. Such a depth of earth as is pierced by one action of the ſpade.

(1.) ——— A goodly city is this Antium;
'Tis I that made thy widows: then know me not,
Leſt that thy wives with *ſpits*, and boys with ſtones,
In puny battle ſlay me. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

They may be contrived to the moving of ſails in a chimney corner, the motion of which may be applied to the turning of a *ſpit*. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

With Peggy Dixon thoughtful ſit,
Contriving for the pot and *spit*. *Swift.*

(2.) Where the earth is waſhed from the quick, face it with the firſt *spit* of earth dug out of the ditch. *Mortimer.*

To Spit. *v. a.* Preterite *ſpat*; participle paſſ. *ſpit*, or *ſpitted.* [from the noun.] 1. To put upon a ſpit. 2. To thruſt through.

(1.) ———— I ſee my couſin's ghoſt
Seeking out Romeo, that did *spit* his body
Upon a rapier's point. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) I *spitted* frogs, I cruſh'd a heap of emmets. *Dryden.*

To Spit. *v. a.* [ꞅpœtan, Saxon; *ſpytter*, Daniſh.] To eject from the mouth.

—— A large mouth, indeed,
That *spits* forth death, and mountains. *Shakeſp.*

Commiſſions which compel from each
The ſixth part of his ſubſtance, makes bold mouths,
Tongues *spit* their duties out, and cold hearts freeze
Allegiance in them. *Shakeſp.*

—— The ſea thruſts up her waves,
One after other, thicke and high, upon the groaning ſhores;
Firſt in herſelf loud, but oppos'd with banks and rocks, ſhe rores,
And all her backe in briſtles ſet, *spits* every way her fome. *Chapman.*

To Spit. *v. n.* To throw out ſpittle or moiſture of the mouth.

Very good orators, when they are here, will *spit*. *Shakeſp.*

—— I dare meet Surrey,
And *spit* upon him whilſt I ſay he lies. *Shakeſp. R. II.*

The wat'ry kingdom, whoſe ambitious head
Spits in the face of heaven, is no bar
To ſtop the foreign ſpirits; but they come. *Shakeſp.*

He *spat* on the ground, made clay of the ſpittle, and anointed the eyes of the blind man. *John*, ix. 6.

A maid came from her father's houſe to one of the tribunals of the Gentiles, and declaring herſelf a Chriſtian, *spit* in the judge's face. *South.*

A drunkard men abhor, and would even *spit* at him, were it not for fear he ſhould ſomething more than *spit* at them. *South.*

Spit on your finger and thumb, and pinch the ſnuff till the candle goes out. *Swift's Rules for Servants.*

Spi'ttal. *n. ſ.* [Corrupted from *hoſpital*.] A charitable foundation. In uſe only in the phraſes, *a ſpittal ſermon*, and *rob not the ſpittal.*

To Spi'tchcock. *v. a.* To cut an eel in pieces and roaſt him. Of this word I find no good etymology.

No man lards ſalt pork with orange peel,
Or garniſhes his lamb with *spitchcockt* eel. *King.*

SPITE. *n. ſ.* [*ſpijt*, Dutch; *deſpit*, French.] 1. Malice; rancour; hate; malignity; malevolence. 2. Spite *of*, or *In* Spite *of*. Notwithſtanding; in defiance of. It is often uſed without any malignity of meaning.

(1.) This breeding rather *spite* than ſhame in her, or, if it were a ſhame, a ſhame not of the fault, but of the repulſe, ſhe did thirſt for a revenge. *Sidney.*

Bewray they did their inward boiling *spite*,
Each ſtirring others to revenge their cauſe. *Daniel.*

———— Done all to ſpite
The great Creator; but their *spite* ſtill ſerves
His glory to augment. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Be gone, ye criticks, and reſtrain your *spite*,
Codrus writes on, and will for ever write. *Pope.*

(2.) —— I'll guard thee free,
And *save* thee in her *spite*. *Chapman.*

Bleſſed be ſuch a preacher, whom God made uſe of to ſpeak a word in ſeaſon, and ſaved me *in spite of* the world, the devil, and myſelf. *South.*

In spite of me I love, and ſee too late
My mother's pride muſt find my mother's fate. *Dryden.*

For thy lov'd ſake, *spite of* my boding fears,
I'll meet the danger which ambition brings. *Rowe.*

———— My father's fate,
In spite of all the fortitude that ſhines
Before my face in Cato's great example,
Subdues my ſoul, and fills my eyes with tears. *Addiſon.*

In spite of all applications, the patient grew worſe every day. *Arbuthnot.*

To Spite. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To miſchief; to treat maliciouſly; to vex; to thwart malignantly. 2. To fill with ſpite; to offend.

(1.) Beguil'd, divorced, wronged, *spighted*, ſlain,
Moſt deteſtable death, by thee. *Shakeſp.*

I'll ſacrifice the lamb that I do love,
To *spight* a raven's heart within a dove. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) So with play did he a good while fight againſt the fight of Zelmane, who, more *spited* with that courteſy, that one that did nothing ſhould be able to reſiſt her, burned away with choler any motions which might grow out of her own ſweet diſpoſitions. *Sidney.*

Darius, *spited* at the magi, endeavoured to aboliſh not only their learning but their language. *Temple.*

Spi'teful. *adj.* [*ſpite* and *full.*] Malicious; malignant.

The Jews were the deadlieſt and *spitefulleſt* enemies of Chrſtianity that were in the world, and in this reſpect their orders to be ſhunned. *Hooker.*

———— All you have done
Hath been but for a wayward ſon,
Spightful and wrathful. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Our public form of divine ſervice and worſhip is in every part thereof religious and holy, maugre the malice of *spiteful* wretches, who have depraved it. *White.*

Contempt is a thing made up of an undervaluing of a man, upon a belief of his utter uſeleſſneſs, and a *spiteful* endeavour to engage the reſt of the world in the ſame ſlight eſteem of him. *South.*

The *spiteful* ſtars have ſhed their venom down,
And now the peaceful planets take their turn. *Dryden.*

Spi'tefully. *adv.* [from *ſpiteful.*] Maliciouſly; malignantly.

Twice falſe Evadne, *spitefully* forſworn!
That fatal beaſt like this I would have torn. *Waller.*

———— Vaneſſa ſat,
Scarce liſt'ning to their idle chat,
Further than ſometimes by a frown,
When they grew pert, to pull them down;
At laſt ſhe *spitefully* was bent
To try their wiſdom's full extent. *Swift.*

Spi'tefulness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpiteful.*] Malice; malignity; deſire of vexing.

It looks more like *spitefulneſs* and ill-nature, than a diligent ſearch after truth. *Keil againſt Burnet.*

Spi'tted. *adj.* [from *ſpit.*] Shot out into length.

Whether the head of a deer, that by age is more *spitted*, may be brought again to be more branched. *Bacon.*

Spi'tter. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpit.*] 1. One who puts meat on a ſpit. 2. One who ſpits with his mouth. 3. A young deer. *Ainſworth.*

Spi'ttle. *n. ſ.* [Corrupted from *hoſpital*, and therefore better written *ſpital*, or *ſpittal.*] Hoſpital. It is ſtill retained in Scotland.

———— To the *spittle* go,
And from the powd'ring-tub of infamy
Fetch forth the lazar kite of Creſſid's kind. *Shakeſp. H. V.*

———— This is it
That makes the waned widow wed again;
She whom the *spittle* houſe, and ulcerous ſores,
Would caſt the gorge at, this embalms and ſpices
To th' April-day again. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

Cure the *spittle* world of maladies. *Cleaveland.*

Spi'ttle. *n. ſ.* [ꞅpœtlian, Saxon.] Moiſture of the mouth.

The ſaliva or *spittle* is an humour of eminent uſe. *Ray.*

Mænas and Atys in the mouth were bred,
And never hatch'd within the lab'ring head;
No blood from bitten nails thoſe poems drew,
But churn'd like *spittle* from the lips they flew. *Dryden.*

The *spittle* is an active liquor, immediately derived from the arterial blood: it is ſaponaceous. *Arbuthnot.*

—— A genius for all ſtations fit,
Whoſe meaneſt talent is his wit;

His heart too great, though fortune little,
To lick a raſcal ſtateſman's *ſpittle.* *Swift.*

Spi′tvenom. *n. ſ.* [*ſpit* and *venom.*] Poiſon ejected from the mouth.

The *ſpitvenom* of their poiſoned hearts breaketh out to the annoyance of others. *Hooker.*

Splanchno′logy. *n. ſ.* [*ſplanchnologie,* Fr. σπλάγχγα and λόγος.] A treatiſe or deſcription of the bowels. *Dict.*

To **SPLASH** *v. a.* [*plaſka,* Swediſh. They have both an affinity with *plaſh.*] To daub with dirt in great quantities.

Spla′shy. *adj.* [from *ſplaſh*] Full of dirty water; apt to daub.

To **Splay.** *v. a.* To diſlocate or break a horſe's ſhoulder-bone.

Spla′yfoot. *adj.* [*ſplay* or *diſplay,* and *foot.*] Having the foot turned inward.

Though ſtill ſome traces of our ruſtick vein,
And *ſplayfoot* verſe remain'd, and will remain. *Pope.*

Spla′ymouth. *n. ſ.* [*ſplay* and *mouth.*] Mouth widened by deſign.

All authors to their own defects are blind:
Hadſt thou but Janus-like a face behind,
To ſee the people when *ſplaymouths* they make,
To mark their fingers pointed at thy back,
Their tongues loll'd out a foot. *Dryden.*

SPLEEN. *n. ſ.* [*ſplen,* Latin.] 1. The milt; one of the viſcera, of which the uſe is ſcarcely known. It is ſuppoſed the ſeat of anger, melancholy, and mirth. 2. Anger; ſpite; ill-humour. 3. A fit of anger. 4. A ſudden motion; a fit. 5. Melancholy; hypochondriacal vapours. 6. Immoderate merriment.

(1.) If the wound be on the left hypochondrium, under the ſhort ribs, you may conclude the *ſpleen* wounded. *Wiſeman.*

(2.) — His ſolemne queen, whoſe *ſpleene* he was diſpos'd
To tempt yet further, knowing well what anger it inclos'd,
And how wives angers ſhould be us'd. *Chapman.*

—— If ſhe muſt teem,
Create her child of *ſpleen,* that it may live
And be a thwart diſnatur'd torment to her. *Shakeſp.*

Kind pity checks my *ſpleen*; brave ſcorn forbids
Thoſe tears to iſſue, which ſwell my eye-lids. *Donne.*

All envy'd; but the Theſtyan brethren ſhow'd
The leaſt reſpect; and thus they vent their *ſpleen* aloud:
Lay down thoſe honour'd ſpoils. *Dryden.*

— In noble minds ſome dregs remain,
Not yet purg'd off, of *ſpleen* and ſour diſdain. *Pope.*

(3.) Charge not in your *ſpleen* a noble perſon,
And ſpoil your nobler ſoul. *Shakeſp.*

(4.) Brief as the light'ning in the collied night,
That, in a *ſpleen,* unfolds both heav'n and earth;
And, ere a man hath power to ſay, behold!
The jaws of darkneſs do devour it up. *Shakeſp.*

(5.) The *ſpleen* with ſullen vapours clouds the brain,
And binds the ſpirits in its heavy chain,
Howe'er the cauſe fantaſtick may appear,
Th' effect is real, and the pain ſincere. *Blackmore.*

Spleen, vapours, and ſmall-pox above them all. *Pope.*

Bodies chang'd to recent forms by *ſpleen.* *Pope.*

(6.) They that deſire the *ſpleen,* and would die with laughing. *Shakeſp.*

Sple′ened. *adj.* [from *ſpleen.*] Deprived of the ſpleen.

Animals *ſpleened* grow ſalacious. *Arbuthnot.*

Sple′enful. *adj.* [*ſpleen* and *full.*] Angry; peeviſh; fretful; melancholy.

The commons, like an angry hive of bees
That want their leader, ſcatter up and down;
Myſelf have calm'd their *ſpleenful* mutiny. *Shak. H. VI.*

The chearful ſoldiers, with new ſtores ſupply'd,
Now long to execute their *ſpleenful* will. *Dryden.*

If you drink tea upon a promontory that overhangs the ſea, the whiſtling of the wind is better muſick to contented minds than the opera to the *ſpleenful.* *Pope.*

Sple′enless. *adj.* [from *ſpleen.*] Kind; gentle; mild. Obſolete.

Mean time flew our ſhips, and ſtreight we fetcht
The ſyren's iſle; a *ſpleenleſs* wind ſo ſtretcht
Her wings to waft us, and ſo urg'd our keel. *Chapman.*

Sple′enwort. *n. ſ.* [*ſpleen* and *wort*; *aſplenion,* Latin.] Milt-waſte. A plant. The leaves and fruit are like thoſe of the fern; but the pinnulæ are eared at their baſis. *Miller.*

Safe paſs'd the gnome through this fantaſtick band,
A branch of healing *ſpleenwort* in his hand. *Pope.*

Sple′eny. *adj.* [from *ſpleen.*] Angry; peeviſh; humorous.

What though I know her virtuous,
And well deſerving; yet I know her for
A *ſpleeny* Lutheran, and not wholeſome to
Our cauſe. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Sple′ndent. *adj.* [*ſplendens,* Latin.] Shining; gloſſy; having luſtre.

They aſſigned them names from ſome remarkable qualities, that is very obſervable in their red and *ſplendent* planets. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Metallick ſubſtances may, by reaſon of their great denſity, reflect all the light incident upon them, and ſo be as opake and *ſplendent* as it is poſſible for any body to be. *Newton.*

SPLE′NDID. *adj.* [*ſplendide,* Fr. *ſplendidus,* Lat.] Showy; magnificent; ſumptuous; pompous.

Unacceptable, though in heav'n, our ſtate
Of *ſplendid* vaſſalage. *Milton.*

Deep in a rich alcove the prince was laid,
And ſlept beneath the pompous colonade:
Faſt by his ſide Piſiſtratus lay ſpread,
In age his equal, on a *ſplendid* bed. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Sple′ndidly. *adv.* [from *ſplendid.*] Magnificently; ſumptuouſly; pompouſly.

Their condition, though it look *ſplendidly,* yet when you handle it on all ſides, it will prick your fingers. *Taylor.*

You will not admit you live *ſplendidly,* yet it cannot be denied but that you live neatly and elegantly. *More.*

——— How he lives and eats,
How largely gives, how *ſplendidly* he treats. *Dryden.*

———— He, of the royal ſtore
Splendidly frugal, ſits whole nights devoid
Of ſweet repoſe. *Philips.*

Sple′ndour. *n. ſ.* [*ſplendeur,* French; *ſplendor,* Latin.] 1. Luſtre; power of ſhining. 2 Magnificence; pomp.

(1.) *Splendour* hath a degree of whiteneſs, eſpecially if there be a little repercuſſion; for a looking-glaſs, with the ſteel behind, looketh whiter than glaſs ſimple. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The dignity of gold above ſilver is not much; the *ſplendour* is alike, and more pleaſing to ſome eyes, as in cloth of ſilver. *Bacon's Phyſ. Remains.*

The firſt ſymptoms are a chilneſs, a certain *ſplendour* or ſhining in the eyes, with a little moiſture. *Arbuthnot.*

(2.) Romulus, being to give laws to his new Romans, found no better way to procure an eſteem and reverence to them, than by firſt procuring it to himſelf by *ſplendour* of habit and retinue. *South.*

'Tis uſe alone that ſanctifies expence,
And *ſplendour* borrows all her rays from ſenſe. *Pope.*

Splene′tick. *adj.* [*ſplenetique,* French.] Troubled with the ſpleen; fretful; peeviſh.

Horace purged himſelf from theſe *ſplenetick* reflections in odes and epodes, before he undertook his ſatyrs. *Dryden.*

This daughter ſilently lowers, t' other ſteals a kind look at you, a third is exactly well behaved, and a fourth a *ſplenetick.* *Tatler.*

You humour me when I am ſick;
Why not when I am *ſplenetick?* *Swift.*

Sple′nick. *adj.* [*ſplenique,* Fr. *ſplen,* Lat.] Belonging to the ſpleen.

Suppoſe the ſpleen obſtructed in its lower parts and *ſplenick* branch, a potent heat cauſeth the orgaſmus to boil. *Harvey.*

The *ſplenick* vein hath divers cells opening into it near its extremities in human bodies; but in quadrupeds the cells open into the trunks of the *ſplenick* veins. *Ray on the Creation.*

Sple'nish. *adj.* [from *ſpleen.*] Fretful; peeviſh.

——— Yourſelves you muſt engage,
Somewhat to cool your *ſpleniſh* rage,
Your grievous thirſt, and to aſſwage,
That firſt you drink this liquor. *Drayton.*

Sple'nitive. *adj.* [from *ſpleen.*] Hot; fiery; paſſionate. Not in uſe.

—— Take thy fingers from my throat;
For though I am not *ſplenitive* and raſh,
Yet I have in me ſomething dangerous. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Splent. *n. ſ.* [Or perhaps *ſplint*; *ſpinella*, Ital.] *Splents* is a callous hard ſubſtance, or an inſenſible ſwelling, which breeds on or adheres to the ſhank bone of a horſe; and when it grows big, ſpoils the ſhape of the leg. Where there is but one, it is called a ſingle *ſplent*; but when there is another oppoſite to it on the outſide of the ſhank-bone, it is called a pegged or pinned *ſplent*. *Farrier's Dict.*

To **Splice.** *v. a.* [*ſpliſſen*, Dutch; *plico*, Lat.] To join the two ends of a rope without a knot.

Splint. *n. ſ.* [*ſplinter*, Dutch.] 1. A fragment of wood in general. 2. A thin piece of wood or other matter uſed by chirurgeons to hold the bone newly ſet in its place.

(2.) The ancients, after the ſeventh day, uſed *ſplints*, which not only kept the members ſteady, but ſtraight; and of theſe ſome are made of tin, others of ſcabbard and wood, ſowed up in linen cloths. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To **Splint.** } *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To ſecure
To **Spli'nter.** } by ſplints. 2. To ſhiver; to break into fragments.

(1.) This broken joint intreat her to *ſplinter*, and this crack of your love ſhall grow ſtronger than it was before. *Shak. Oth.*

SPLI'NTER. *n. ſ.* [*ſplinter*, Dutch.] 1. A fragment of any thing broken with violence. 2. A thin piece of wood.

(1.) He was ſlain upon a courſe at tilt, one of the *ſplinters* of Montgomery's ſtaff going in at his bever. *Bacon.*

Amidſt whole heaps of ſpices lights a ball,
And now their odours arm'd againſt them flie;
Some preciouſly by ſhatter'd porcelain fall,
And ſome by aromatick *ſplinters* die. *Dryden.*

(2.) A plain Indian fan, uſed by the meaner ſort, made of the ſmall ſtringy parts of roots, ſpread out in a round flat form, and ſo bound together with a *ſplinter* hoop, and ſtrengthened with ſmall bars on both ſides. *Grew's Muſæum.*

To **Spli'nter.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To be broken into fragments; to be ſhivered.

To **SPLIT.** *v. a.* pret. and part. paſſ. *ſplit.* [*ſpletten*, *ſplitten*, Dutch.] 1. To cleave; to rive; to divide longitudinally in two. 2. To divide; to part. 3. To daſh and break on a rock. 4. To divide; to break into diſcord.

(1.) Do't, and thou haſt the one half of my heart;
Do't not, thou *ſplit'ſt* thine own. *Shakeſp. Wint. Tale.*
——— That ſelf-hand
Hath, with the courage which the heart did lend it,
Splitted the heart *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleo.*
Wert thou ſerv'd up two in one diſh, the rather
To *ſplit* thy ſire into a double father? *Cleaveland.*
——Cold Winter *ſplit* the rocks in twain. *Dryden.*

A ſkull ſo hard, that it is almoſt as eaſy to *ſplit* a helmet of iron as to make a fracture in it. *Ray on the Creation.*

This effort is in ſome earthquakes ſo vehement, that it *ſplits* and tears the earth, making cracks or chaſms in it ſome miles. *Woodward.*

(2.) Their logick has appeared the mere art of wrangling, and their metaphyſicks the ſkill of *ſplitting* an hair, of diſtinguiſhing without a difference. *Watts on the Mind.*

One and the ſame ray is by refraction diſturbed, ſhattered, dilated, and *ſplit*, and ſpread into many diverging rays. *Newt.*

He inſtances Luther's ſenſuality and diſobedience; two crimes which he has dealt with, and to make the more ſolemn ſhew, he *ſplit* 'em into twenty. *Atterbury.*

Oh! would it pleaſe the gods to *ſplit*
Thy beauty, ſize, and years, and wit,
No age could furniſh out a pair
Of nymphs ſo graceful, wiſe, and fair;
With half the luſtre of your eyes,
With half your wit, your years, and ſize. *Swift.*

(3.) God's deſertion, as a full and violent wind, drives him in an inſtant, not to the harbour, but on the rock where he will be irrecoverably *ſplit*. *Decay of Piety.*

——— Thoſe who live by ſhores, with joy behold
Some wealthy veſſel *ſplit* or ſtranded nigh;
And from the rocks leap down for ſhipwreck'd gold,
And ſeek the tempeſts which the others fly. *Dryden.*

(4.) In ſtates notoriouſly irreligious, a ſecret and irreſiſtible power *ſplits* their counſels, and ſmites their moſt refined policies with fruſtration and a curſe. *South.*

To **Split.** *v. n.* 1. To burſt in ſunder; to crack; to ſuffer diſruption. 2. To burſt with laughter. 3. To be broken againſt rocks.

(1.) A huge veſſel of exceeding hard marble *ſplit* aſunder by congealed water. *Boyle.*

—— What is't to me,
Who never ſail on her unfaithful ſea,
If ſtorms ariſe and clouds grow black,
If the maſt *ſplit*, and threaten wrack? *Dryden.*
The road that to the lungs this ſtore tranſmits,
Into unnumber'd narrow channels *ſplits*. *Blackmore.*
(2.) Each had a gravity would make you *ſplit*,
And ſhook his head at M—y as a wit. *Pope.*
(3.) ——— After our ſhip did *ſplit*,
When you, and the poor number ſav'd with you,
Hung on our driving boat. *Shakeſp.*

Theſe are the rocks on which the ſanguine tribe of lovers daily *ſplit*, and on which the politician, the alchymiſt, and projector, are caſt away. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

The ſeamen ſpied a rock, and the wind was ſo ſtrong that we were driven directly upon it, and immediately *ſplit*. *Swift.*

Spli'tter. *n. ſ.* [from *ſplit.*] One who ſplits.

How ſhould we rejoice, if, like Judas the firſt,
Thoſe *ſplitters* of parſons in ſunder ſhould burſt! *Swift.*

Splu'tter. *n. ſ.* Buſtle; tumult. A low word.

To **SPOIL.** *v. a.* [*ſpolio*, Latin; *ſpolier*, French] 1. To ſeize by robbery; to take away by force. 2. To plunder; to ſtrip of goods: with *of* before the thing taken. 3. To corrupt; to mar; to make uſeleſs. [This is properly *ſpill*, ſpillan, Saxon.]

(1.) Ye took joyfully the *ſpoiling* of your goods, knowing in yourſelves that ye have in heaven an enduring ſubſtance. *Heb.*

—— This mount
With all his verdure *ſpoil'd*, and trees adrift. *Milton.*

(2.) Yielding themſelves upon the Turks faith, for the ſafeguard of their liberty and goods, they were moſt injuriouſly *ſpoiled of* all that they had. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

Thou ſhalt not gain what I deny to yield,
Nor reap the harveſt, though thou *ſpoil'ſt* the field. *Prior.*
My ſons their old unhappy ſire deſpiſe,
Spoil'd of his kingdom, and depriv'd of eyes. *Pope.*

(3.) Beware leſt any man *ſpoil* you, through philoſophy and vain deceit. *Col.* ii. 8.

Spiritual pride *ſpoils* many graces. *Taylor.*

Women are not only *ſpoiled* by this education, but we ſpoil that part of the world which would otherwiſe furniſh moſt inſtances of an eminent and exalted piety. *Law.*

To **Spoil.** *v. n.* 1. To practiſe robbery or plunder. 2. To grow uſeleſs; to be corrupted.

(1.) England was infeſted with robbers and outlaws, which, lurking in woods, uſed to break forth to rob and *ſpoil*. *Spenſer.*

They which hate us *ſpoil* for themſelves. *Pſ.* xliv. 14.

(2.) He that gathered a hundred buſhels of acorns, or apples, had thereby a property in them: he was only to look that he uſed them before they *ſpoiled*, elſe he robbed others. *Locke.*

Spoil. *n. ſ.* [*ſpolium*, Lat.] 1. That which is taken by violence; that which is taken from an enemy; plunder; pillage; booty. 2. That which is gained by ſtrength or effort. 3. That which is taken from another. 4. The act of robbery; robbery; waſte. 5. Corruption; cauſe of corruption. 6. The ſlough; the caſt-off ſkin of a ſerpent.

(1.) The cry of Talbot ſerves me for a ſword;
For I have loaden me with many *ſpoils*,
Uſing no other weapon but his name. *Shakeſp. H. VI.*

(2.) But grant our heroes hopes long toil
And comprehenſive genius crown,
Each ſcience and each art his *ſpoil*,
Yet what reward, or what renown? *Bentley.*

(3.) ——— —— Gentle gales,
Fanning their odoriferous wings, diſpenſe
Native perfumes, and whiſper whence they ſtole
Theſe balmy *ſpoils*. *Milton.*

(4.) The man that hath not muſick in himſelf,
Nor is not mov'd with concord of ſweet ſounds,
Is fit for treaſons, ſtratagems, and *ſpoils*. *Shakeſp.*

——— Too late, alas! we find
The ſoftneſs of thy ſword, continued through thy ſoil,
To be the only cauſe of unrecover'd *ſpoil*. *Drayton.*

—— Go and ſpeed!
Havock, and *ſpoil*, and ruin, are my gain. *Milton.*

(5.) Company, villainous company, hath been the *ſpoil* of me. *Shakeſp.*

(6.) Snakes, the rather for the caſting of their *ſpoil*, live till they be old. *Bacon.*

Spo'iler. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpoil*.] 1. A robber; a plunderer; a pillager. 2. One who mars or corrupts any thing.

(1.) — Such ruin of her manners Rome
Doth ſuffer now, as ſhe's become
Both her own *ſpoiler* and own prey. *B. Johnſon's Catil.*

Providence, where it loves a nation, concerns itſelf to own and aſſert the intereſt of religion, by blaſting the *ſpoilers* of religious perſons and places. *South.*

Came you then here, thus far, thro' waves, to conquer,
To waſte, to plunder, out of mere compaſſion?
Is it humanity that prompts you on?
Happy for us, and happy for you *ſpoilers*,
Had your humanity ne'er reach'd our world! *A. Philips.*

Spo'ilful. *adj.* [*ſpoil* and *full*.] Waſteful; rapacious.

—— Having oft in battle vanquiſhed
Thoſe *ſpoilful* Picts, and ſwarming Eaſterlings,
Long time in peace his realm eſtabliſhed. *Fairy Queen.*

Spoke. *n. ſ.* [ꞅpaca, Saxon; *ſpeiche*, Germ.] The bar of a wheel that paſſes from the nave to the felly.

—— All you gods,
In general ſynod take away her power;
Break all the *ſpokes* and fellies of her wheel,
And bowl the round nave down the hill of heav'n. *Shakeſp.*

No heir e'er drove ſo fine a coach;
The *ſpokes*, we are by Ovid told,
Were ſilver, and the axle gold. *Swift.*

Spoke. The preterite of *ſpeak*.

They *ſpoke* beſt in the glory of their conqueſt. *Spratt.*

Spoken. Participle paſſive of *ſpeak*.

Wouldſt thou be *ſpoken* for to the king? *2 Kings*, iv. 13.

The original of theſe ſigns for communication is found in *viva voce*, in *ſpoken* language. *Holder on Speech.*

Spo'kesman. *n. ſ.* [*ſpoke* and *man*.] One who ſpeaks for another.

'Tis you that have the reaſon.
— To do what?
— To be a *ſpokeſman* from madam Silvia. *Shakeſp.*

He ſhall be thy *ſpokeſman* unto the people. *Exod.* iv. 16.

To **SPO'LIATE.** *v. a.* [*ſpolio*, Lat.] To rob; to plunder. *Dict.*

Spolia'tion. *n. ſ.* [*ſpoliation*, Fr. *ſpoliatio*, Lat.] The act of robbery or privation.

An eccleſiaſtical benefice is ſometimes void *de jure & facto*, and ſometimes *de facto*, and not *de jure*; as when a man ſuffers a *ſpoliation* by his own act. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Spo'ndee. *n. ſ.* [*ſpondée*, Fr. *ſpondæus*, Latin.] A foot of two long ſyllables.

We ſee in the choice of the words the weight of the ſtone, and the ſtriving to heave it up the mountain: Homer clogs the verſe with *ſpondees*, and leaves the vowels open. *Broome.*

Spo'ndyle. *n. ſ.* [σπονδυλος; *ſpondile*, Fr. *ſpondylus*, Lat.] A vertebra; a joint of the ſpine.

It hath for the ſpine or back-bone a cartilaginous ſubſtance, without any *ſpondyles*, proceſſes, or protuberances. *Brown.*

SPONGE. *n. ſ.* [*ſpongia*, Lat.] A ſoft porous ſubſtance, ſuppoſed by ſome the nidus of animals. It is remarkable for ſucking up water. It is too often written *ſpunge*. See **Spunge.**

Sponges are gathered from the ſides of rocks, being as a large but tough moſs. *Bacon.*

They opened and waſhed part of their *ſponges*. *Sandys.*

Great officers are like *ſponges*: they ſuck till they are full, and, when they come once to be ſqueezed, their very heart's blood come away. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **Sponge.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To blot; to wipe away as with a ſponge.

Except between the words of tranſlation and the mind of Scripture itſelf there be contradiction, very little difference ſhould not ſeem an intolerable blemiſh neceſſarily to be *ſpunged* out. *Hooker.*

To **Sponge.** *v. n.* To ſuck in as a ſponge; to gain by mean arts.

The ant lives upon her own honeſty; whereas the fly is an intruder, and a common ſmell-feaſt, that *ſpunges* upon other people's trenchers. *L'Eſtrange.*

Here wont the dean, when he's to ſeek,
To *ſpunge* a breakfaſt once a week. *Swift.*

Spo'nger. *n. ſ.* [from *ſponge*.] One who hangs for a maintenance on others.

A generous rich man, that kept a ſplendid and open table, would try which were friends, and which only trencher-flies and *ſpongers*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Spo'nginess. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpongy*.] Softneſs and fulneſs of cavities like a ſponge.

The lungs are expoſed to receive all the droppings from the brain: a very fit ciſtern, becauſe of their *ſpongineſs*. *Harvey.*

Spo'ngious. *adj.* [*ſpongieux*, French; from *ſponge*.] Full of ſmall cavities like a ſponge.

All thick bones are hollow or *ſpongeous*, and contain an oleaginous ſubſtance in little veſicles, which by the heat of the body is exhaled through theſe bones to ſupply their fibres. *Cheyne.*

Spo'ngy. *adj.* [from *ſponge*.] 1. Soft and full of ſmall interſtitial holes. 2. Wet; drenched; ſoaked; full like a ſponge.

(1.) The lungs are the moſt *ſpongy* part of the body, and therefore ableſt to contract and dilate itſelf. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

A *ſpongy* excreſcence groweth upon the roots of the laſer-tree, and upon cedar, very white, light, and friable, called agarick. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The body of the tree being very *ſpongy* within, though hard without, they eaſily contrive into canoes. *More.*

Into earth's *ſpungy* veins the ocean ſinks,
Thoſe rivers to repleniſh which he drinks. *Denham.*

—— Return, unhappy ſwain!
The *ſpungy* clouds are fill'd with gath'ring rain. *Dryden.*

Her bones are all very *ſpongy*, and more remarkably thoſe of a wild bird, which flies much, and long together. *Grew.*

(2.) When their drench'd natures lie as in a death,
What cannot you and I perform upon
Th' unguarded Duncan? What not put upon
His *ſpungy* officers, who ſhall bear the guilt. *Shakeſp.*

Sponk. *n. ſ.* A word in Edinburgh which denotes a match, or any thing dipt in ſulphur that takes fire: as, Any *ſponks* will ye buy? Touchwood.

Spo'nsal. *adj.* [*ſponſalis*, Lat.] Relating to marriage.

Spo'nsion. *n. ſ.* [*ſponſio*, Latin.] The act of becoming ſurety for another.

SPO'NSOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A ſurety; one who makes a promiſe or gives ſecurity for another.

In the baptiſm of a male there ought to be two males and one woman, and in the baptiſm of a female child two women and one man; and theſe are called *ſponſors* or ſureties for their education in the true Chriſtian faith. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

The *ſponſor* ought to be of the ſame ſtation with the perſon to whom he becomes ſurety. *Broome.*

The raſh hermit, who with impious pray'r
Had been the *ſponſor* of another's care. *Harte.*

SPONTA'NEITY. *n. ſ.* [*spontaneitas*, ſchool Lat. *spontaneite*, Fr. from *spontaneous.*] Voluntarineſs; willingneſs; accord uncompelled.

Neceſſity and *ſpontaneity* may ſometimes meet together, ſo may *ſpontaneity* and liberty; but real neceſſity and true liberty can never. *Bramb. againſt Hobbes.*

——— Strict neceſſity they ſimple call;
It ſo binds the will, that things foreknown
By *ſpontaneity* not choice are done. *Dryden.*

SPONTA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*spontanée*, French; from *sponte*, Latin.] Voluntary; not compelled; acting without compulſion or reſtraint; acting of itſelf; acting of its own accord.

Many analogical motions in animals, though I cannot call them voluntary, yet I ſee them *ſpontaneous*: I have reaſon to conclude, that theſe are not ſimply mechanical. *Hale.*

——— They now came forth
Spontaneous; for within them ſpirit mov'd
Attendant on their lord. *Milton.*

While John for nine-pins does declare,
And Roger loves to pitch the bar,
Both legs and arms *ſpontaneous* move,
Which was the thing I meant to prove. *Prior.*

Begin with ſenſe, of ev'ry art the ſoul,
Parts anſwering parts ſhall ſlide into a whole;
Spontaneous beauties all around advance,
Start ev'n from difficulty, ſtrike from chance,
Nature ſhall join you, time ſhall make it grow. *Pope.*

SPONTA'NEOUSLY. *adv.* [from *spontaneous.*] Voluntarily; of its own accord.

This would be as impoſſible as that the lead of an edifice ſhould naturally and *ſpontaneouſly* mount up to the roof, while lighter materials employ themſelves beneath it. *Bentley.*

Whey turns *ſpontaneouſly* acid, and the curd into cheeſe as hard as a ſtone. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

SPONTA'NEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *spontaneous.*] Voluntarineſs; freedom of will; accord unforced.

The ſagacities and inſtincts of brutes, the *ſpontaneouſneſs* of many of their animal motions, are not explicable without ſuppoſing ſome active determinate power connexed to and inherent in their ſpirits, of a higher extraction than the bare natural modification of matter. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

SPOOL. *n. ſ.* [*spuhl*, German; *spohl*, Dutch.] A ſmall piece of cane or reed, with a knot at each end; or a piece of wood turned in that form to wind yarn upon; a quill.

To **SPOOM.** *v. n.* [Probably from *spume*, or *foam*, as a ſhip driven with violence ſpumes, or raiſes a foam.] To go on ſwiftly. A ſea term.

When virtue *ſpooms* before a proſperous gale,
My heaving wiſhes help to fill the ſail. *Dryden.*

SPOON. *n. ſ.* [*spaen*, Dutch; *spone*, Daniſh; *spoenn*, Iſlandick.] A concave veſſel with a handle, uſed in eating liquids.

Would'ſt thou drown thyſelf,
Put but a little water in a *ſpoon*,
And it ſhall be as all the ocean,
Enough to ſtifle ſuch a villain up. *Shakeſp. King John.*

This is a devil, and no monſter; I will leave him; I have no long *ſpoon*. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Or o'er cold coffee trifle with the *ſpoon*,
Count the ſlow clock, and dine exact at noon. *Pope.*

SPO'ONBILL. *n. ſ.* [*spoon* and *bill*; *platea*, Latin.] A bird.

The ſhoveller, or *ſpoonbill*; the former name the more proper, the end of the bill being broad like a ſhovel; but not concave like a ſpoon, but perfectly flat. *Grew's Muſæum.*

Ducks and geeſe have ſuch long broad bills to quaffer in water and mud; to which we may reckon the bill of the *ſpoonbill*. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

SPO'ONFUL. *n. ſ.* [*spoon* and *full.*] 1. As much as is generally taken at once in a ſpoon. A medical ſpoonful is half an ounce. 2. Any ſmall quantity of liquid.

(1.) Preſcribe him, before he do uſe the receipt, that he take ſuch a pill, or a *ſpoonful* of liquor. *Bacon.*

(2.) Surely the choice and meaſure of the materials of which the whole body is compoſed, and what we take daily by pounds, is at leaſt of as much importance as of what we take ſeldom, and only by grains and *ſpoonfuls*. *Arbuthnot.*

SPO'ONMEAT. *n. ſ.* [*spoon* and *meat.*] Liquid food; nouriſhment taken with a ſpoon.

We preſcribed a ſlender diet, allowing only *ſpoonmeats*. *Wiſeman.*

——— Wretched
Are mortals born to ſleep their lives away!
Go back to what thy infancy began,
Eat pap and *ſpoonmeat*; for thy gugaws cry,
Be ſullen, and refuſe the lullaby. *Dryden's Perſ.*

Diet moſt upon *ſpoonmeats*, as veal, or cock-broths. *Harv.*

SPO'ONWORT. *n. ſ.* Scurvygraſs.

Spoon-wort was there, ſcorbutics to ſupply,
And centaury to clear the jaundic'd eye. *Harte.*

To **SPOON.** *v. n.* In ſea language, is when a ſhip being under ſail in a ſtorm cannot bear it, but is obliged to put right before the wind. *Bailey.*

SPORA'DICAL. *adj.* [σποραδικὸς; *sporadique*, French.] A *sporadical* diſeaſe is an endemial diſeaſe, what in a particular ſeaſon affects but few people. *Arbuthnot.*

SPORT. *n. ſ.* [*spott*, a make-game, Iſlandick.] 1. Play; diverſion; game; frolick and tumultuous merriment. 2. Mock; contemptuous mirth. 3. That with which one plays. 4. Play; idle gingle. 5. Diverſion of the field, as of fowling, hunting, fiſhing.

(1.) Her *ſports* were ſuch as carried riches of knowledge upon the ſtream of delight. *Sidney.*

As flies to wanton boys, are we to th' gods;
They kill us for their *ſport*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

When their hearts were merry, they ſaid, call for Samſon, that he may make us *ſport*; and they called for him, and he made them *ſport*. *Judg.* xvi. 25.

As a mad-man who caſteth fire-brands, arrows and death; ſo is the man that deceiveth his neighbour, and ſaith, am not I in *ſport*? *Prov.* xxvi. 19.

The diſcourſe of fools is irkſome, and their *ſport* is in the wantonneſs of ſin. *Ecclus.* xxvii. 13.

(2.) If I ſuſpect without cauſe, why then make *ſport* at me; then let me be your jeſt. *Shakeſp.*

They had his meſſengers in deriſion and made a *ſport* of his prophets. 1 *Eſdr.* i. 51.

To make *ſport* with his word, and to endeavour to render it ridiculous, by turning that holy book into raillery, is a direct affront to God. *Tillotſon.*

(3.) Each on his rock transfix'd, the *ſport* and prey
Of wrecking whirlwinds. *Milton.*

Commit not thy prophetick mind
To flitting leaves, the *ſport* of every wind,
Leſt they diſperſe in air. *Dryden.*

Some grave their wrongs on marble, he more juſt
Stoop'd down ſerene, and wrote them on the duſt,
Trod under foot, the *ſport* o ev'ry wind
Swept from the earth, and blotted from his mind,
There ſecret in the grave he bade them lie,
And griev'd they could not 'ſcape th' Almighty's eye.
Dr. Madden on Bp. Boulter.

(4.) An author who ſhould introduce ſuch a *ſport* of words upon our ſtage, would meet with ſmall applauſe. *Broome.*

(5.) Now for our mountain *ſport*, up to yon hill,
Your legs are young. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

The king, who was exceſſively affected to hunting, and the *ſports* of the field, had a great deſire to make a great park for red as well as fallow deer, between Richmond and Hampton court. *Clarendon.*

To Sport. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To divert; to make merry. It is uſed only with the reciprocal pronoun. 2. To repreſent by any kind of play.

(1.) The poor man wept and bled, cried and prayed, while they *ſported themſelves* in his pain, and delighted in his prayers as the argument of their victory. *Sidney.*

Away with him, and let her *ſport herſelf*
With that ſhe's big with. *Shakeſp. Wint. Tale.*

Againſt whom do ye *ſport yourſelves?* againſt whom make ye a wide mouth, and draw out the tongue? *Iſa.* lvii. 4.

What pretty ſtories theſe are for a man of his ſeriouſneſs to *ſport himſelf* withal! *Atterbury.*

Let ſuch writers go on at their deareſt peril, and *ſport themſelves* in their own deceivings. *Watts.*

(2.) Now *ſporting* on thy lyre the love of youth,
Now virtuous age and venerable truth;
Expreſſing juſtly Sappho's wanton art
Of odes, and Pindar's more majeſtick part. *Dryden.*

To Sport. *v. n.* 1. To play; to frolick; to game; to wanton. 2. To trifle.

(1.) ——— They *ſporting* with quick glance,
Shew to the ſun their wav'd coats dropt with gold. *Milton.*

Lariſſa, as ſhe *ſported* at this play, was drowned in the river Peneus. *Broome on the Odyſſey.*

(2.) If any man turn religion into raillery, by bold jeſts, he renders himſelf ridiculous, becauſe he *ſports* with his own life. *Tillotſon.*

Spo'rtful. *adj.* [*ſport* and *full.*] 1. Merry; frolick; wanton; acting in jeſt. 2. Ludicrous; done in jeſt.

(1.) How with a *ſportful* malice it was follow'd,
May rather pluck on laughter than revenge. *Shakeſp.*
Down he alights among the *ſportful* herd
Of thoſe four-footed kinds. *Milton.*

(2.) His highneſs, even in ſuch a ſlight and *ſportful* damage, had a noble ſenſe of juſt dealing. *Wotton.*

Behold your own Aſcanius, while he ſaid,
He drew his glitt'ring helmet from his head,
In which the youth to *ſportful* arms he led. *Dryden.*

They are no *ſportful* productions of the ſoil, but did once belong to real and living fiſhes; ſeeing each of them doth exactly reſemble ſome other ſhell on the ſea-ſhore. *Bentley.*

A catalogue of this may be had in Albericus Gentilis; which, becauſe it is too *ſportful*, I forbear to mention. *Baker.*

Spo'rtfully *adv.* [from *ſportful.*] Wantonly; merrily.

Spo'rtfulness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſportful.*] Wantonneſs; play; merriment; frolick.

The otter got out of the river, and inweeded himſelf ſo, as the ladies loſt the further marking of his *ſportfulneſs.* *Sidney.*

Spo'rtive. *adj.* [from *ſport.*] Gay; merry; frolick; wanton; playful; ludicrous.

I am not in a *ſportive* humour now;
Tell me, and dally not, where is the money? *Shakeſp.*
——— Is it I
That drive thee from the *ſportive* court, where thou
Was't ſhot at with fair eyes, to be the mark
Of ſmoky muſkets? *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

While thus the conſtant pair alternate ſaid,
Joyful above them and around them play'd
Angels and *ſportive* loves, a numerous crowd,
Smiling they clapt their wings, and low they bow'd. *Prior.*

We muſt not hope wholly to change their original tempers, nor make the gay, penſive and grave; nor the melancholy, *ſportive*, without ſpoiling them. *Locke.*

No wonder ſavages or ſubjects ſlain,
Were equal crimes in a deſpotick reign;
Both doom'd alike for *ſportive* tyrants bled,
But ſubjects ſtarv'd while ſavages were fed. *Pope.*

Spo'rtiveness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſportive.*] Gaiety; play; wantonneſs.

Shall I conclude her to be ſimple, that has her time to begin, or refuſe *ſportiveneſs* as freely as I have? *Walton's Angler.*

Spo'rtsman. *n. ſ.* [*ſport* and *man.*] One who purſues the recreations of the field.

Manilius lets us know the pagan hunters had Meleager for their patron, as the Chriſtians have their St. Hubert: he ſpeaks of the conſtellation which makes a good *ſportſman.* *Addiſon.*

Spo'rtule. *n. ſ.* [*ſportule*, Fr. *ſportula*, Lat.] An alms; a dole.

The biſhops, who conſecrated the ground, had a ſpill or *ſportule* from the credulous laity. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

SPOT. *n. ſ.* [*ſpette*, Daniſh; *ſpotte*, Flemiſh.] 1. A blot; a mark made by diſcoloration. 2. A taint; a diſgrace; a reproach; a fault. 3. I know not well the meaning of *ſpot* in this place, unleſs it be a ſcandalous woman, a diſgrace to her ſex. 4. A ſmall extent of place. 5. Any particular place. 6. *Upon the* Spot. Immediately; without changing place. [*Sur le champ.*]

(1.) This three years day, theſe eyes, though clear
To outward view of blemiſh or of *ſpot*,
Bereft of ſight, their ſeeing have forgot. *Milton.*

A long ſeries of anceſtors ſhews the native luſtre with advantage; but if he any way degenerate from his line, the leaſt *ſpot* is viſible on ermine. *Dryden.*

(2.) Yet Chloe ſure was form'd without a *ſpot*,
'Tis true, but ſomething in her was forgot. *Pope.*

(3.) ——— Let him take thee,
And hoiſt thee up to the ſhouting plebeians;
Follow his chariot, like the greateſt *ſpot*
Of all thy ſex. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

(4.) That *ſpot* to which I point is paradiſe,
Adam's abode, thoſe lofty ſhades his bow'r. *Milton.*

He, who, with Plato, ſhall place beatitude in the knowledge of God, will have his thoughts raiſed to other contemplations than thoſe who looked not beyond this *ſpot* of earth, and thoſe periſhing things in it. *Locke.*

About one of theſe breathing paſſages is a *ſpot* of myrtles, that flouriſh within the ſteam of theſe vapours. *Addiſon.*

Abdallah converted the whole mountain into a kind of garden, and covered every part of it with plantations or *ſpots* of flowers. *The Guardian.*

He that could make two ears of corn grow upon a *ſpot* of ground where only one grew before, would deſerve better of mankind than the whole race of politicians. *Swift.*

(5.) I would be buſy in the world, and learn,
Not like a coarſe and uſeleſs dunghill weed,
Fix'd to one *ſpot*, and rot juſt as I grow. *Otway.*

As in this grove I took my laſt farewel,
As on this very *ſpot* of earth I fell,
So ſhe my prey becomes ev'n here. *Dryden.*

Here Adrian fell: upon that fatal *ſpot*
Our brother died. *Granville.*

The Dutch landſcapes are, I think, always a repreſentation of an individual *ſpot*, and each in its kind a very faithful, but very confined portrait. *Reynolds.*

(6.) The lion did not chop him up immediately *upon the ſpot*; and yet he was reſolved he ſhould not eſcape. *L'Eſtrange.*

It was determined *upon the ſpot*, according as the oratory on either ſide prevailed. *Swift.*

To Spot. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To mark with diſcolorations; to maculate. 2. To patch by way of ornament. 3. To corrupt; to diſgrace; to taint.

(1.) They are polluted off'rings, more abhorr'd
Than *ſpotted* livers in the ſacrifice. *Shakeſp.*
Have you not ſeen a handkerchief,
Spotted with ſtrawberries in your wife's hand? *Shakeſp.*
But ſerpents now more amity maintain;
From *ſpotted* ſkins the leopard does refrain;
No weaker lion's by a ſtronger ſlain. *Tate's Juvenal.*

(2.) I counted the patches on both ſides, and found the tory patches to be about twenty ſtronger than the whig; but next morning the whole puppet-ſhow was filled with faces *ſpotted* after the whiggiſh manner. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

(3.) This vow receive, this vow of God maintain,
My virgin life, no *ſpotted* thoughts ſhall ſtain. *Sidney.*

The people of Armenia have retained the chriſtian faith, from the time of the apoſtles; but at this day it is *ſpotted* with many abſurdities. *Abbot's Deſcript. of the World.*

Spo'tless. *adj* [from *ſpot.*] 1. Free from ſpots. 2. Free from reproach or impurity; immaculate; pure; untainted.

(2.) ——— So much fairer
And *ſpotleſs* ſhall mine innocence ariſe,
When the king knows my truth. *Shakeſp.*
I dare my life lay down, that the queen is *ſpotleſs*
In th' eyes of Heaven. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*
You grac'd the ſev'ral parts of life,
A *ſpotleſs* virgin, and a faultleſs wife. *Waller.*

We ſometimes wiſh that it had been our lot to live and converſe with Chriſt, to hear his divine diſcourſes, and to obſerve his *ſpotleſs* behaviour; and we pleaſe ourſelves perhaps with thinking, how ready a reception we ſhould have given to him and his doctrine. *Atterbury.*

Eternal ſunſhine of the *ſpotleſs* mind,
Each pray'r accepted, and each wiſh reſign'd. *Pope.*

SPO'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpot.*] One that ſpots; one that maculates.

SPO'TTY. *adj.* [from *ſpot.*] Full of ſpots; maculated.

——— The moon whoſe orb
Through optick glaſs the Tuſcan artiſt views
In Valombroſa to deſcry new lands,
Rivers or mountains on her *ſpotty* globe. *Milton.*

SPOU'SAL. *adj.* [from *ſpouſe.*] Nuptial; matrimonial; conjugal; connubial; bridal

There ſhall we conſummate our *ſpouſal* rites. *Shakeſp.*

Hope's chaſte kiſs wrongs no more joy's maidenhead,
Than *ſpouſal* rites prejudice the marriage bed. *Craſhaw.*
This other in her prime of love,
Spouſal embraces vitiated with gold. *Milton.*
Sleep'ſt thou, careleſs of the nuptial day?
Thy *ſpouſal* ornament neglected lies;
Ariſe, prepare the bridal train, ariſe. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

SPOU'SAL. *n. ſ.* [*eſpouſailles*, Fr. *ſponſalia*, Lat.] Marriage nuptials.

As man and wife, being two, are one in love,
So be there 'twixt your kingdoms ſuch a *ſpouſal*,
That never may ill office, or fell jealouſy
Thruſt in between the paction of theſe kingdoms,
To make divorce of their incorporate league. *Shakeſp.*
——— The amorous bird of night
Sung *ſpouſal*, and bid haſte the ev'ning ſtar,
On his hill top to light the bridal lamp. *Milton.*
The *ſpouſals* of Hippolita the queen,
What tilts and tourneys at the feaſt were ſeen. *Dryden.*
Ætherial muſick did her death prepare,
Like joyful ſounds of *ſpouſals* in the air:
A radiant light did her crown'd temples gild. *Dryden.*

SPOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*ſponſa*, *ſponſus*, Lat. *eſpouſe*, Fr.] One joined in marriage; a huſband or wife.

——— She is of good eſteem;
Beſide ſo qualified as may beſeem
The *ſpouſe* of any noble gentleman. *Shakeſp.*
At once farewel, O faithful *ſpouſe!* they ſaid;
At once th' encroaching rhinds their cloſing lips invade. *Dryden.*

SPOU'SED. *adj.* [from the noun.] Wedded; eſpouſed; joined together as in matrimony.

——— They led the vine
To wed her elm; ſhe *ſpous'd* about him twines
Her marriageable arms. *Milton.*

SPOU'SELESS. *adj.* [from *ſpouſe.*] Wanting a huſband or wife.

To tempt the *ſpouſeleſs* queen with am'rous wiles,
Reſort the nobles from the neighb'ring iſles. *Pope.*

SPOUT. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpuyt*, Dutch.] 1. A pipe, or mouth of a pipe or veſſel out of which any thing is poured. 2. Water falling in a body; a cataract, ſuch as is ſeen in the hot climates when clouds ſometimes diſcharge all their water at once.

(1.) She gaſping to begin ſome ſpeech, her eyes
Became two *ſpouts*. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

In whales that breathe, leſt the water ſhould get unto the lungs, an ejection thereof is contrived by a fiſtula or *ſpout* at the head. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

If you chance it to lack,
Be it claret or ſack,
I'll make this ſnout
To deal it about,
Or this to run out,
As it were from a *ſpout*. *Ben. Johnſon.*
As waters did in ſtorms, now pitch runs out,
As lead, when a fir'd church becomes one *ſpout*. *Donne.*

In Gaza they couch veſſels of earth in their walls to gather the wind from the top, and to paſs it down in *ſpouts* into rooms. *Bacon.*

Let the water be fed by ſome higher than the pool, and delivered into it by fair *ſpouts*, and then diſcharged by ſome equality of bores that it ſtay little. *Bacon.*

In this ſingle cathedral the very *ſpouts* are loaded with ornaments. *Addiſon on Italy.*

From ſilver *ſpouts* the grateful liquors glide,
And China's earth receives the ſmoking tide. *Pope.*
(2.) ——— Not the dreadful *ſpout*,
Which ſhipmen do the hurricano call,
Conſtring'd in maſs by the almighty ſun,
Shall dizzy with more clamour Neptune's ear
In his deſcent, than ſhall my prompted ſword
Falling on Diomede. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

The force of theſe motions preſſing more in ſome places than in others, there would fall not ſhowers, but great *ſpouts* or caſcades of water. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

To **SPOUT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pour with violence, or in a collected body as from a ſpout.

We will bear home that luſty blood again,
Which here we came to *ſpout* againſt your town. *Shakeſp.*

I intend two fountains, the one that ſprinkleth or *ſpouteth* water, the other a fair receipt of water. *Bacon.*

She ſwims in blood, and blood does *ſpouting* throw
To heav'n, that Heav'n mens cruelties might know. *Waller.*
Next on his belly floats the mighty whale;
He twiſts his back, and rears his threatning tail:
He *ſpouts* the tide. *Creech.*

To **SPOUT.** *v. n.* To iſſue as from a ſpout.

They laid them down hard by the murmuring muſick of certain waters, which *ſpouted* out of the ſide of the hills. *Sidney.*

No hands cou'd force it thence, ſo fixt it ſtood,
Till out it ruſh'd, expell'd by ſtreams of *ſpouting* blood. *Dryden.*

It *ſpouts* up out of deep wells, and flies forth at the tops of them, upon the face of the ground. *Woodward.*

——— All the glittering hill
Is bright with *ſpouting* rills. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

SPRAG. *adj.* Vigorous; ſpritely. A provincial word.

A good *ſprag* memory. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windſ.*

To **SPRAIN.** *v. a.* [Corrupted from *ſtrain.*] To ſtretch the ligaments of a joint without diſlocation of the bone.

Should the big laſt extend the ſhoe too wide,
The ſudden turn may ſtretch the ſwelling vein,
Thy cracking joint unhinge, or ancle *ſprain*. *Gay.*

SPRAIN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Extenſion of ligaments without diſlocation of the joint.

I was in pain, and thought it was with ſome *ſprain* at tennis. *Temple.*

SPRAINTS. *n. ſ.* The dung of an otter. *Dict.*

SPRANG. The preterite of *ſpring*.

Mankind *ſprang* from one common original; whence this tradition would be univerſally diffuſed. *Tillotſon.*

SPRAT. *n. ſ.* [*ſprot*, Dutch; *ſarda*, Lat.] A ſmall ſea fiſh.

So oft in feaſts with coſtly changes clad,
To crammed maws a *ſprat* new ſtomach brings. *Sidney.*
All-ſaints do lay for porke and ſowſe,
For *ſprats* and ſpurlings for their houſe. *Tuſſer.*
Of round fiſh there are brit, *ſprat*, barn, ſmelts. *Carew.*

To **SPRAWL.** *v. n.* [*ſpradle*, Daniſh; *ſpartelen*, Dutch.] 1. To ſtruggle as in the convulſions of death. 2. To tumble or creep with much agitation and contortion of the limbs.

(1.) Hang the child, that he may ſee it *ſprawl*;
A ſight to vex the father's ſoul. *Shakeſp.*
Some lie *ſprawling* on the ground,
With many a gaſh and bloody wound. *Hudibras.*

(2.) The birds were not fledged; but upon *ſprawling* and ſtruggling to get clear of the flame, down they tumbled. *L'Eſtrange.*

——— Telamon hap'd to meet
A riſing root that held his faſten'd feet;
So down he fell, whom *ſprawling* on the ground,
His brother from the wooden gyves unbound. *Dryden.*
Hence, long before the child can crawl,
He learns to kick, and wince, and *ſprawl*. *Prior.*

Did the ſtars do this feat once only, which gave beginning to human race? who were there then in the world, to obſerve the births of thoſe firſt men, and calculate their nativities, as they *ſprawled* out of ditches? *Bentley.*

——— He ran, he leapt into a flood,
There *ſprawl'd* a while, and ſcarce got out,
All cover'd o'er with ſlime. *Swift.*

SPRAY. *n. ſ.* [Of the ſame race with *ſprit* and *ſprout*.] 1. The extremity of a branch. 2. The foam of the ſea, commonly written *ſpry*.

(1.) At ſight whereof each bird that ſits on *ſpray*,
And every beaſt that to his den was fled,
Come forth afreſh out of their late diſmay,
And to the light lift up their drooping head. *Hubberd's Tale.*
Thus droops this lofty pine, and hangs his *ſprays*;
Thus Eleanor's pride dies in her younger days. *Shakeſp.*
The wind that whiſtles through the *ſprays*,
Maintains the conſort of the ſong;
And hidden birds with native lays,
The golden ſleep prolong. *Dryden.*

(2.) Winds raiſe ſome of the ſalt with the *ſpray*. *Arbuthnot.*

To SPREAD. *v. a.* [ꞅpꞃeðan, Sax. *ſpreyden*, Dutch.] 1. To extend; to expand; to make to cover or fill a larger ſpace than before. 2. To cover by extenſion. 3. To cover over. 4. To ſtretch; to extend. 5. To publiſh; to divulge; to diſſeminate. 6. To emit as effluvia or emanations; to diffuſe

(1.) He bought a field where he had *ſpread* his tent. *Gen.* xxxiii.

Rizpah *ſpread* ſackcloth for her upon the rock. 2 *Sam.* xxi.

——— Faire attendants then,
The ſheets and bedding of the man of men,
Within a cabin of the hollow keele,
Spred and made ſoft. *Chapman.*

Make the trees more tall, more *ſpread*, and more haſty than they uſe to be. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Silver *ſpread* into plates is brought from Tarſhiſh. *Jer.* x.

Shall funeral eloquence her colours *ſpread*,
And ſcatter roſes on the wealthy dead? *Young.*

(2.) Her cheeks their freſhneſs loſe and wonted grace,
And an unuſual paleneſs *ſpreads* her face. *Granville.*

(3.) The workman melteth a graven image, and the goldſmith *ſpreadeth* it over with gold. *Iſa.* xl. 19.

(4.) *Spread* o'er the ſilver waves thy golden hair. *Shakeſp.*

He aroſe from kneeling, with his hands *ſpread* up to heaven, and he bleſſed the congregation. 1 *Kings*, viii. 54.

The ſtately trees faſt *ſpread* their branches. *Milton.*

Deep in a rich alcove the prince was laid,
Faſt by his ſide Piſiſtratus lay *ſpread*,
In age his equal, on a ſplendid bed. *Pope.*

(5.) They, when departed, *ſpread* abroad his fame in all that country. *Matth.* ix. 31.

(6.) Their courſe thro' thickeſt conſtellations held,
They ſpread their bane. *Milton.*

To SPREAD. *v. n.* To extend or expand itſelf.

Can any underſtand the *ſpreadings* of the clouds, or the noiſe of his tabernacle? *Job*, xxxvi. 29.

The princes of Germany had but a dull fear of the greatneſs of Spain, upon a general apprehenſion only of their *ſpreading* and ambitious deſigns. *Bacon.*

Plants, if they *ſpread* much, are ſeldom tall. *Bacon.*

Great Pan, who wont to chaſe the fair,
And lov'd the *ſpreading* oak, was there. *Addiſon's Cato.*

The valley opened at the farther end *ſpreading* forth into an immenſe ocean. *Addiſon.*

SPREAD. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Extent; compaſs. 2. Expanſion of parts.

(1.) I have got a fine *ſpread* of improveable lands, and am already ploughing up ſome, fencing others. *Addiſon.*

(2.) No flower hath that *ſpread* of the woodbind. *Bacon.*

SPREA'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpread*.] 1. One that ſpreads. 2. Publiſher; divulger; diſſeminator.

(1.) By conforming ourſelves we ſhould be *ſpreaders* of a worſe infection than any we are likely to draw from Papiſts by our conformity with them in ceremonies. *Hooker.*

(2.) If it be a miſtake, I deſire I may not be accuſed for a *ſpreader* of falſe news. *Swift.*

SPRENT. *part.* [from *ſprene*, to ſprindle, ꞅpꞃenᵹan, ꞅpꞃenan, Saxon; *ſprengen*, Dutch.] Sprinkled. Obſolete.

O lips, that kiſs'd that hand, with my tears *ſprent*. *Sidney.*

SPRIG. *n. ſ.* [*yſbrig*, Welſh, ſo *Davies*: but it is probably of the ſame race with *ſpring*.] A ſmall branch; a ſpray.

The ſubſtance is true ivy, after it is taken down, the friends of the family are deſirous to have ſome *ſprig* to keep. *Bacon.*

Our chilling climate hardly bears
A *ſprig* of bays in fifty years;
While ev'ry fool his claim alledges,
As if it grew in common hedges. *Swift.*

SPRIG *Chryſtal.* *n. ſ.* In perpendicular fiſſures, chryſtal is found in form of an hexangular column, adhering at one end to the ſtone, and near the other leſſening gradually, till it terminates in a point: this is called by lapidaries *ſprig* or rocky *chryſtal*. *Woodward.*

SPRI'GGY. *adj.* [from *ſprig*.] Full of ſmall branches.

SPRIGHT. *n. ſ.* [Contraction of *ſpirit*, *ſpiritus*, Latin; it was anciently written *ſprete* or *ſpryte*; and *ſpirit*, as now written, was long conſidered in verſe as a monoſyllable: this word ſhould therefore be ſpelled *ſprite*, and its derivatives *ſpritely*, *ſpriteful*; but cuſtom has determined otherwiſe.] 1. Spirit; ſhade; ſoul; incorporeal agent. 2. Walking ſpirit; apparition. 3. Power which gives cheerfulneſs or courage. 4. An arrow. Not in uſe.

(1.) ——————— She doth diſplay
The gate with pearls and rubies richly dight,
Through which her words ſo wiſe do make their way,
To bear the meſſage of her *ſpright*. *Spenſer.*
Forth he called out of deep darkneſs dread,
Legions of *ſprights*, the which like little flies,
Flutt'ring about his ever damned head,
Await whereto their ſervice he applies. *Fairy Queen.*
While with heav'nly charity ſhe ſpoke,
A ſtreaming blaze the ſilent ſhadows broke;
The birds obſcene to foreſts wing'd their flight,
And gaping graves received the guilty *ſpright*. *Dryden.*
Of theſe am I who thy protection claim,
A watchful *ſprite*, and Ariel is my name. *Pope.*

(2.) The ideas of goblins and *ſprights* have no more to do with darkneſs than light; yet let but a fooliſh maid inculcate theſe often on the mind of a child, poſſibly he ſhall never be able to ſeparate them again. *Locke.*

(3.) O chaſtity, the chief of heav'nly lights,
Which mak'ſt us moſt immortal ſhape to wear,
Hold thou my heart, eſtabliſh thou my *ſprights*:
To only thee my conſtant courſe I bear,
Till ſpotleſs ſoul unto thy boſom fly,
Such life to lead, ſuch death I vow to die. *Sidney.*

(4.) We had in uſe for ſea fight ſhort arrows called *ſprights*, without any other heads ſave wood ſharpened; which were diſcharged out of muſkets, and would pierce through the ſides of ſhips where a bullet would not. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

To SPRIGHT. *v. a.* To haunt as a ſpright. A ludicrous uſe.

I am *ſprighted* with a fool. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Spri'ghtful. *adj.* [*ſpright* and *full.*] Lively; briſk; gay; vigorous.

The ſpirit of the time ſhall teach me ſpeed.—
—Spoke like a *ſprightful* noble gentleman. *Shakeſp.*

Steeds *ſprightful* as the light. *Cowley.*

Happy my eyes when they behold thy face:
My heavy heart will leave its doleful beating,
At ſight of thee, and bound with *ſprightful* joys. *Otway.*

Spri'ghtfully. *adv.* [from *ſprightful.*] Briſkly; vigorouſly.

——— Norfolk, *ſprightfully* and bold,
Stays but the ſummons of the appellant's trumpet. *Shakeſp.*

Spri'ghtless. *adj.* [from *ſpright.*] Dull; enervated; ſluggiſh.

——— Are you grown
Benumb'd with fear, or virtue's *ſprightleſs* cold? *Cowley.*

Spri'ghtliness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſprightly.*] Livelineſs; briſkneſs; vigour; gaiety; vivacity.

The ſoul is clogged when ſhe acts in conjunction with a companion ſo heavy; but in dreams, obſerve with what a *ſprightlineſs* and alacrity does ſhe exert herſelf. *Addiſon.*

Spri'ghtly. *adj.* [from *ſpright.*] Gay; briſk; lively; vigorous; airy; vivacious.

Produce the wine that makes us bold,
And *ſprightly* wit and love inſpires. *Dryden.*

When now the *ſprightly* trumpet, from afar,
Had giv'n the ſignal of approaching war. *Dryden.*

Each morn they wak'd me with a *ſprightly* lay:
Of opening heav'n they ſung, and gladſome day. *Prior.*

The *ſprightly* Sylvia trips along the green;
She runs, but hopes ſhe does not run unſeen. *Pope.*

To **Spring.** *v. n.* preterite *ſprung* or *ſprang*, anciently *ſprong.* [ſpꞃinᵹan, Sax. *ſpringen*, Dutch.] 1. To ariſe out of the ground and grow by vegetative power. 2. To begin to grow. 3. To proceed as from ſeed. 4. To come into exiſtence; to iſſue forth. 5. To ariſe; to appear; to begin to appear, or to exiſt. 6. To iſſue with effect or force. 7. To proceed as from anceſtors, or a country. 8. To proceed as from a ground, cauſe, or reaſon. 9. To grow; to thrive. 10. To bound; to leap; to jump; to ruſh haſtily; to appear ſuddenly. 11. To fly with elaſtick power; to ſtart. 12. To riſe from a covert. 13. To iſſue from a fountain. 14. To proceed as from a ſource. 15. To ſhoot; to iſſue with ſpeed and violence.

(1.) ——— All bleſt ſecrets,
All you unpubliſh'd virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears; be aidant and remediate
In the good man's diſtreſs. *Shakeſp.*

To his muſick, plants and flowers
Ever *ſprung*, as ſun and ſhowers
There had made a laſting ſpring. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

To ſatisfy the deſolate ground, and cauſe the bud of the tender herb to *ſpring* forth. *Job*, xxxviii. 27.

Other fell on good ground, and did yield fruit that *ſprang* up and encreaſed. *Mark*, iv. 8.

Tell me, in what happy fields
The thiſtle *ſprings*, to which the lily yields? *Pope.*

(2.) That the nipples ſhould be made with ſuch perforations as to admit paſſage to the milk, when drawn, otherwiſe to retain it; and the teeth of the young not *ſprung*, are effects of providence. *Ray.*

(3.) Ye ſhall eat this year ſuch things as grow of themſelves; and in the ſecond year that which *ſpringeth* of the ſame. 2 *Kings.*

Much more good of ſin ſhall *ſpring.* *Milton.*

(4.) Had'ſt thou ſway'd as kings ſhould do,
Giving no ground unto the houſe of York,
They never then had *ſprung* like ſummer flies. *Shakeſp.*

Ev'n thought meets thought, ere from the lips it part,
And each warm wiſh *ſprings* mutual from the heart. *Pope.*

(5.) When the day began to *ſpring*, they let her go. *Judges.*

To them which ſat in the region and ſhadow of death, light is *ſprung* up. *Matth.* iv. 16.

Fly, fly, prophane fogs! far hence fly away,
Taint not the pure ſtreams of the *ſpringing* day
With your dull influence: it is for you
To ſit and ſcoule upon night's heavy brow. *Craſhaw.*

Do not blaſt my *ſpringing* hopes
Which thy kind hand has planted in my ſoul. *Rowe.*

(6.) Swift fly the years, and riſe th' expected morn;
Oh *ſpring* to light: auſpicious babe be born. *Pope.*

(7.) How youngly he began to ſerve his country,
How long continued; and what ſtock he *ſprings* of;
The noble houſe of Marcius. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Our Lord *ſprang* out of Judea. *Heb.* vii. 14.

——— All theſe
Shall, like the brethren *ſprung* of dragon's teeth,
Ruin each other, and he fall amongſt 'em. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Heroes of old, by rapine, and by ſpoil,
In ſearch of fame did all the world embroil;
Thus to their gods, each then ally'd his name,
This *ſprang* from Jove, and that from Titan came. *Granv.*

(8.) They found new hope to *ſpring*
Out of deſpair. *Milton.*

Some have been deceived into an opinion, that the inheritance of rule over men, and property in things, *ſprang* from the ſame original, and deſcend by the ſame rules. *Locke.*

(9.) What makes all this but Jupiter the king,
At whoſe command we periſh and we *ſpring*:
Then 'tis our beſt, ſince thus ordain'd to die,
To make a virtue of neceſſity. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

(10.) ——— Some ſtrange commotion
Is in his brain; he bites his lip, and ſtarts;
Stops on a ſudden, looks upon the ground,
Then lays his finger on his temple; ſtrait
Springs out into faſt gait, then ſtops again. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

I *ſprang* not more in joy at firſt hearing he was a man child, than now in firſt ſeeing he had proved himſelf a man. *Shakeſp.*

He called for a light, and *ſprang* in and fell before Paul. *Acts.*

When Heav'n was nam'd, they looſ'd their hold again;
Then *ſprung* ſhe forth, they follow'd her amain. *Dryden.*

——— Afraid to ſleep;
Her blood all fever'd, with a furious leap
She *ſprung* from bed. *Dryden.*

—— Nor lies ſhe long; but as her fates ordain,
Springs up to life, and freſh to ſecond pain,
Is ſav'd to-day, to-morrow to be ſlain. *Dryden.*

See, aw'd by Heaven, the blooming Hebrew flies
Her artful tongue, and more perſuaſive eyes;
And *ſpringing* from her diſappointed arms,
Prefers a dungeon to forbidden charms. *Blackmore.*

—— The mountain ſtag, that *ſprings*
From height to height, and bounds along the plains,
Nor has a maſter to reſtrain his courſe;
That mountain ſtag would Vanoe rather be,
Than be a ſlave. *Philips's Briton.*

(11.) A link of horſehair, that will eaſily ſlip, faſten to the end of the ſtick that *ſprings.* *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

(12.) —My doors are hateful to my eyes,
Fill'd and damm'd up with gaping creditors,
Watchful as fowlers when their game will *ſpring.* *Otway.*

A covey of partridges *ſpringing* in our front, put our infantry in diſorder. *Addiſon.*

(13.) Iſrael's ſervants digged in the valley, and found a well of *ſpringing* water. *Gen.* xxvi. 19.

Let the wide world his praiſes ſing,
Where Tagus and Euphrates *ſpring*;
And from the Danube's froſty banks to thoſe
Where from an unknown head great Nilus flows. *Roſcommon.*

(14.) 'Tis true from force the nobleſt title *ſprings*,
I therefore hold from that which firſt made kings. *Dryden.*

(15.) Then ſhook the ſacred ſhrine, and ſudden light
Sprung thro' the vaulted roof, and made the temple bright:
The pow'r, behold! the pow'r in glory ſhone,
By her bent bow and her keen arrows known. *Dryden.*

The friendly gods a *ſpringing* gale enlarg'd,
The fleet ſwift tilting o'er the ſurges flew,
Till Grecian cliffs appear'd. *Pope.*

To SPRING. *v. a.* 1. To ſtart; to rouſe game. 2. To produce quickly or unexpectedly. 3. To make by ſtarting, applied to a ſhip. 4. To diſcharge, applied to a mine. 5. To contrive on a ſudden; to produce haſtily; to offer unexpectedly. 6. To paſs by leaping. A barbarous uſe. 7. Of the verb *ſpring* the primary ſenſe is to *grow out of the ground*, ſo plants *ſpring*, thence *ſpring* the ſeaſon; ſo water *ſprings*, thence *ſpring* a *fountain*. Plants riſe unexpectedly, and waters break out violently; thence any thing done ſuddenly, or coming haſtily, is ſaid to *ſpring*; thence *ſpring* means an elaſtick body. Thus the active ſignifications all import ſuddenneſs or force.

(1.) Thus I reclaim'd my buzzard love to fly
At what, and when, and how, and where I choſe:
Now negligent of ſport I lie;
And now, as other fawkners uſe,
I *ſpring* a miſtreſs, ſwear, write, ſigh, and dye,
And the game kill'd, or loſt, go talk or lie. *Donne.*

That *ſprung* the game you were to ſet,
Before you had time to draw the net. *Hudibras.*

A large cock-pheaſant he *ſprung* in one of the neighbouring woods. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

Here I uſe a great deal of diligence before I can *ſpring* any thing; whereas in town, whilſt I am following one character, I am croſſed by another, that they puzzle the chace. *Addiſon.*

See how the well-taught pointer leads the way!
The ſcent grows warm; he ſtops, he *ſprings* the prey. *Gay.*

(2.) —— The nurſe, ſurpriz'd with fright,
Starts and leaves her bed, and *ſprings* a light. *Dryden.*

Thus man by his own ſtrength to heav'n would ſoar,
And would not be oblig'd to God for more;
Vain, wretched creature, how art thou miſled,
To think thy wit theſe godlike notions bred!
Theſe truths are not the product of thy mind,
But dropt from heaven, and of a nobler kind:
Reveal'd religion firſt inform'd thy ſight,
And reaſon ſaw not, 'till faith *ſprung* the light. *Dryden.*

He that has ſuch a burning zeal, and *ſprings* ſuch mighty diſcoveries, muſt needs be an admirable patriot. *Collier.*

(3.) People diſcharge themſelves of burdenſome reflections, as of the cargo of a ſhip that has *ſprung* a leak. *L'Eſtrange.*

No more accuſe thy pen; but charge the crime
On native ſloth, and negligence of time:
Beware the publick laughter of the town,
Thou *ſpring'ſt* a leak already in thy crown. *Dryden.*

— Whether ſhe *ſprung* a leak, I cannot find,
Or whether ſhe was overſet with wind,
But down at once with all her crew ſhe went. *Dryden.*

(4.) Our miners diſcovered ſeveral of the enemies mines, who have *ſprung* divers others which did little execution. *Tatler.*

I *ſprung* a mine, whereby the whole neſt was overthrown. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

(5.) The friends to the cauſe *ſprang* a new project, and it was advertiſed that the criſis could not appear till the ladies had ſhewn their zeal againſt the pretender. *Swift.*

(6.) ———— Unbeſeeming ſkill
To *ſpring* the fence, to rein the prancing ſteed. *Thomſon.*

SPRING. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. The ſeaſon in which plants riſe and vegetate; the vernal ſeaſon. 2. An elaſtick body; a body which when diſtorted has the power of reſtoring itſelf to its former ſtate. 3. Elaſtick force. 4. Any active power; any cauſe by which motion or action is produced or propagated. 5. A leap; a bound; a jump; a violent effort; a ſudden ſtruggle. 6. A leak; a ſtart of plank. 7. A fountain; an iſſue of water from the earth. 8. A ſource; that by which any thing is ſupplied. 9. Riſe; beginning. 10. Cauſe; original.

(1.) Orpheus with his lute made trees,
And the mountain-tops, that freeze,
Bow themſelves when he did ſing:
To his muſick, plants and flowers
Ever ſprung, as ſun and ſhowers
There had made a laſting *Spring*. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

The *Spring* viſiteth not theſe quarters ſo timely as the eaſtern parts. *Carew.*

Come, gentle *Spring*, ethereal mildneſs come,
And from the boſom of yon dropping cloud
Upon our plains deſcend. *Thomſon's Spring.*

(2.) This may be performed by the ſtrength of ſome ſuch *ſpring* as is uſed in watches: this *ſpring* may be applied to one wheel, which ſhall give an equal motion to both the wings. *Wilkins.*

The *ſpring* muſt be made of good ſteel, well tempered; and the wider the two ends of the *ſpring* ſtand aſunder, the milder it throws the chape of the vice open. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

He that was ſharp-ſighted enough to ſee the configuration of the minute particles of the *ſpring* of a clock, and upon what peculiar impulſe its elaſtick motion depends, would no doubt diſcover ſomething very admirable. *Locke.*

(3.) Heav'n's, what a *ſpring* was in his arm, to throw!
How high he held his ſhield, and roſe at ev'ry blow! *Dryden.*

Bodies which are abſolutely hard, or ſo ſoft as to be void of elaſticity, will not rebound from one another: impenetrability makes them only ſtop. If two equal bodies meet directly *in vacuo*, they will by the laws of motion ſtop where they meet, loſe their motion, and remain in reſt, unleſs they be elaſtick, and receive new motion from their *ſpring*. *Newton.*

The ſoul is gathered within herſelf, and recovers that *ſpring* which is weakened, when ſhe operates more in concert with the body. *Addiſon.*

In adult perſons, when the fibres cannot any more yield, they muſt break, or loſe their *ſpring*. *Arbuthnot.*

(4.) My heart ſinks in me while I hear him ſpeak,
And every ſlacken'd fibre drops its hold,
Like nature letting down the *ſprings* of life;
So much the name of father awes me ſtill. *Dryden.*

Nature is the ſame, and man is the ſame; has the ſame affections and paſſions, and the ſame *ſprings* that give them motion. *Rymer.*

Our author ſhuns by vulgar *ſprings* to move. *Pope.*

(5.) The priſ'ner with a *ſpring* from priſon broke:
Then ſtretch'd his feather'd fans with all his might,
And to the neighb'ring maple wing'd his flight. *Dryden.*

With what a *ſpring* his furious ſoul broke looſe,
And left the limbs ſtill quivering on the ground! *Add. Cato.*

(6.) ———— Each petty hand
Can ſteer a ſhip becalm'd; but he that will
Govern, and carry her to her ends, muſt know
His tides, his currents; how to ſhift his ſails,
Where her *ſprings* are, her leaks, and how to ſtop 'em. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

(7.) Now ſtop thy *ſprings*; my ſea ſhall ſuck them dry,
And ſwell ſo much the higher by their ebb. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

Springs on the tops of hills paſs through a great deal of pure earth, with leſs mixture of other waters. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

When in th' effects ſhe doth the cauſes know,
And ſeeing the ſtream, thinks where the *ſpring* doth riſe;
And ſeeing the branch, conceives the root below:
Theſe things ſhe views without the body's eyes. *Davies.*

He adds the running *ſprings* and ſtanding lakes,
And bounding banks for winding rivers makes. *Dryden.*

Nile hears him knocking at his ſevenfold gates,
And ſeeks his hidden *ſpring*, and fears his nephews fates. *Dryden.*

He bathed himſelf in cold *ſpring* water in the midſt of Winter. *Locke.*

The water that falls down from the clouds, ſinking into beds of rock or clay, breaks out in *ſprings*, commonly at the bottom of hilly ground. *Locke.*

(8.) To that great ſpring, which doth great kingdoms move,
The ſacred *ſpring*, whence right and honour ſtreams;
Diſtilling virtue, ſhedding peace and love
In every place, as Cynthia ſheds her beams. *Davies.*

I move, I ſee, I ſpeak, diſcourſe, and know,
Though now I am, I was not always ſo:
Then that from which I was, muſt be before,
Whom, as my *ſpring* of being, I adore. *Dryden.*

Rolling down through ſo many barbarous ages, from the *ſpring* of Virgil, it bears along with it the filth of the Goths and Vandals. *Dryden.*

He has a ſecret *ſpring* of ſpiritual joy, and the continual feaſt of a good conſcience within, that forbids him to be miſerable. *Bentley.*

(9.) About the *ſpring* of the day Samuel called Saul to the top of the houſe. 1 *Sam.* ix. 26.

(10.) The reaſon of the quicker or ſlower termination of this diſtemper, ariſes from theſe three *ſprings*. *Blackmore.*

The firſt *ſprings* of great events, like thoſe of great rivers, are often mean and little. *Swift.*

SPRING. } *n. ſ.* A youth. Obſolete.
SPRI'NGAL }

Before the bull ſhe pictur'd winged love,
With his young brother ſport, light fluttering
Upon the waves, as each had been a dove;
The one his bow and ſhafts, the other *ſpring*
A burning tead about his head did move,
As in their ſire's new love both triumphing. *Spenſer.*

SPRINGE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpring.*] A gin; a nooſe which faſtened to an elaſtick body catches by a ſpring or jerk.

As a woodcock to my own *ſpringe*, Oſrick,
I'm juſtly kill'd with mine own treachery. *Shakeſp.*
Let goats for food their loaded udders lend;
But neither *ſpringes*, nets, nor ſnares employ. *Dryden.*
With hairy *ſpringes* we the birds betray,
Slight lines of hair ſurprize the finny prey. *Pope.*

SPRI'NGER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpring.*] One who rouſes game.

SPRI'NGINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpringy.*] Elaſticity; power of reſtoring itſelf.

Where there is a continued endeavour of the parts of a body to put themſelves into another ſtate, the progreſs may be much more ſlow, ſince it was a great while before the texture of the corpuſcles of the ſteel were ſo altered as to make them loſe their former *ſpringineſs*. *Boyle.*

The air is a thin fluid body, endowed with elaſticity and *ſpringineſs*, capable of condenſation and rarefaction. *Bentley.*

SPRI'NGHALT. *n. ſ.* [*ſpring* and *halt.*] A lameneſs by which the horſe twitches up his legs.

They've all new legs, and lame ones; one would take it,
That never ſaw them pace before, the ſpavin
And *ſpringhalt* reign'd among them. *Shakeſp. H.* VIII.

SPRI'NGLE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpring.*] A ſpringe; an elaſtick nooſe.

Woodcocks arrive firſt on the north coaſt, where every plaſhſhoot ſerveth for *ſpringles* to take them. *Carew.*

To SPRI'NGLE. *v. n.* Miſprinted, I ſuppoſe, for *ſprinkle.*

——— This is Timon's laſt,
Who, ſtuck and ſpangled with our flatteries,
Waſhes it off, and *ſpringles* in your faces,
Your reeking villany. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

SPRI'NGTIDE. *adj.* [from *ſpring* and *tide.*] Tide at the new and full moon; high tide.

Love, like *ſpringtides*, full and high,
Swells in every youthful vein;
But each tide does leſs ſupply,
'Till they quite ſhrink in again:
If a flow in age appear,
'Tis but rain, and runs not clear. *Dryd. Tyr. Love.*

Moſt people die when the moon chiefly reigns; that is, in the night, or upon or near a *ſpringtide*. *Grew's Coſmol.*

SPRI'NGY. *adj.* [from *ſpringe.*] 1. Elaſtick; having the power of reſtoring itſelf. 2. [From *ſpring.*] Full of ſprings or fountains. Not uſed.

(1.) Had not the Maker wrought the *ſpringy* frame,
Such as it is to fan the vital flame,
The blood, defrauded of its nitrous food,
Had cool'd and languiſh'd in th' arterial road;
While the tir'd heart had ſtrove, with fruitleſs pain,
To puſh the lazy tide along the vein. *Blackm. Creation.*

This vaſt contraction and expanſion ſeems unintelligible, by feigning the particles of air to be *ſpringy* and ramous, or rolled up like hoops, or by any other means than a repulſive power. *Newton.*

Though the bundle of fibres which conſtitute the muſcles may be ſmall, the fibres may be ſtrong and *ſpringy*. *Arbuth.*

If our air had not been a *ſpringy* body, no animal could have exerciſed the very function of reſpiration; and yet the ends of reſpiration are not ſerved by that ſpringineſs, but by ſome other unknown quality. *Bentley's Serm.*

(2.) Where the ſandy or gravelly lands are *ſpringy* or wet, rather marl them for graſs than corn. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

To SPRI'NKLE. *v. a.* [*ſprinkelen*, Dutch.] 1. To ſcatter; to diſperſe in ſmall maſſes. 2. To ſcatter in drops. 3. To beſprinkle; to waſh, wet, or duſt by ſprinkling.

(1.) Take handfuls of aſhes of the furnace, and let Moſes *ſprinkle* it towards the heaven. *Ex.* ix. 8.

(2.) *Sprinkle* water of purifying upon them. *Num.* viii. 7.

(3.) Let us draw near with a true heart, in full aſſurance of faith, having our hearts *ſprinkled* from an evil conſcience. *Heb.*

——— Wings he wore
Of many a colour'd plume *ſprinkled* with gold. *Milton.*
The prince, with living water *ſprinkl'd* o'er
His limbs and body then approach'd the door,
Poſſeſs'd the porch. *Dryd. Æn.*

To SPRI'NKLE. *v. n.* To perform the act of ſcattering in ſmall drops.

The prieſt ſhall *ſprinkle* of the oil with his finger. *Lev.* xiv.

Baptiſm may well enough be performed by *ſprinkling*, or effuſion of water. *Ayliffe's Parer.*

When dext'rous damſels twirl the *ſprinkling* mop,
And cleanſe the ſpatter'd ſaſh, and ſcrub the ſtairs,
Know Saturday appears. *Gay's Trivia.*

SPRI'NKLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſprinkle.*] One that ſprinkles.

To SPRIT. *v. a.* [ſpꞃyttan, Saxon; *ſpruyten*, Dutch.] To throw out; to eject with force. Commonly *ſpirt.*

Toads ſometimes exclude or *ſprit* out a dark and liquid matter behind, and a venomous condition there may be perhaps therein; but it cannot be called their urine. *Brown.*

To SPRIT. *v. n.* [ſpꞃyttan, Saxon; *ſpruyten*, Dutch.] To ſhoot; to germinate; to ſprout. Uſed of barley wetted for malt.

SPRIT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Shoot; ſprout.

The barley, after it has been couched four days, will ſweat a little, and ſhew the chit or *ſprit* at the root-end of the corn. *Mort. Huſb.*

SPRI'TSAIL. *n. ſ.* [*ſprit* and *ſail.*] The ſail which belongs to the boltſprit maſt. *Dict.*

Our men quitted themſelves of the fireſhip, by cutting the *ſpritſail* tackle off with their ſhort hatchets. *Wiſeman.*

SPRITE. *n. ſ.* [Contracted from *ſpirit.*] A ſpirit; an incorporeal agent.

The *ſprites* of fiery termagants in flame
Mount up, and take a ſalamander's name. *Pope.*

SPRI'TEFULLY. *adv.* [See SPRIGHTFULLY.] Vigorouſly; with life and ardour.

The Grecians *ſpritefully* drew from the darts the corſe,
And hearſt it, bearing it to fleet. *Chapm. Iliad.*

SPRI'TELY. *adv.* [from *ſprite.*] Gayly.

You have not ſeene young heiffers, hihly kept;
Fill'd full of daiſies at the field, and driven
Home to their hovels; all ſo *ſpritely* given,
That no roome can containe them. *Chapman.*

SPRONG. The preterite of *ſpring.* Obſolete.

Not miſtruſting, 'till theſe new curioſities *ſprong* up, that ever any man would think our labour herein miſpent, or the time waſtefully conſumed. *Hooker.*

To SPROUT. *v. n.* [ſpꞃyttan, Saxon; *ſpruyten*, Dutch. *Sprout*, *ſprit*, and by a very frequent tranſpoſition *ſpirt* or *ſpurt*, are all the ſame word.] 1. To ſhoot by vegetation; to germinate. 2. To ſhoot into ramifications. 3. To grow.

(1.) The *ſprouting* leaves that ſaw you here,
And call'd their fellows to the ſight. *Cowley.*

Try whether theſe things in the *ſprouting* do increaſe weight, by weighing them before they are hanged up; and afterwards again, when they are *ſprouted.* *Bacon.*

That leaf faded, but the young buds *ſprouted* on, which afterwards opened into fair leaves. *Bac. Nat. Hiſt.*

We find no ſecurity to prevent germination, having made trial of grains, whoſe ends, cut off, have notwithſtanding *ſprouted.* *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Old Baucis is by old Philemon ſeen
Sprouting with ſudden leaves of ſprightly green. *Dryden.*

Hence *ſprouting* plants enrich the plain and wood:
For phyſick ſome, and ſome deſign'd for food. *Blackm.*

Envy'd Britannia, ſturdy as the oak
Which on her mountain top ſhe proudly bears,
Eludes the ax, and *ſprouts* againſt the ſtroke,
Strong from her wounds, and greater by her wars. *Prior.*

Rub malt between your hands to get the come or *ſprouting* clean away. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

(2.) Vitriol is apt to *ſprout* with moiſture. *Bacon.*

(3.) Th' enliven'd duſt its head begins to rear,
And on the aſhes *ſprouting* plumes appear. *Tickel.*

Sprout. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſhoot of a vegetable.

Stumps of trees, lying out of the ground, will put forth *ſprouts* for a time. *Bacon.*

——— Early ere the odorous breath of morn
Awakes the ſlumbering leaves, or taſſel'd horn
Shakes the high thicket, haſte I all about,
Number my ranks, and viſit every *ſprout.* *Milton.*

To this kid, taken out of the womb, were brought in the tender *ſprouts* of ſhrubs; and, after it had taſted, began to eat of ſuch as are the uſual food of goats. *Ray on the Creation.*

Sprouts. *n. ſ.* pl. [from *ſprout.*] Young coleworts.

SPRUCE. *adj.* [*Skinner* derives this word from *preux*, Fr. but he propoſes it with heſitation: *Junius* thinks it comes from *ſprout*; *Caſaubon* trifles yet more contemptibly. I know not whence to deduce it, except from *pruce.* In ancient books we find furniture of *pruce* a thing coſtly and elegant, and thence probably came *ſpruce.*] Nice; trim; neat without elegance. It was anciently uſed of things with a ſerious meaning: it is now uſed only of perſons, and with levity.

——— The tree
That wraps that cryſtal in a wooden tomb,
Shall be took up *ſpruce*, fill'd with diamond. *Donne.*

Thou wilt not leave me in the middle ſtreet,
Tho' ſome more *ſpruce* companion thou do'ſt meet. *Donne.*

Along the criſped ſhades and bow'rs
Revels the *ſpruce* and jocund Spring;
The graces, and the roſy-boſom'd hours,
Thither all their bounties bring. *Milton.*

I muſt not ſlip into too *ſpruce* a ſtyle for ſerious matters; and yet I approve not that dull inſipid way of writing practiſed by many chymiſts. *Boyle.*

He put his band and beard in order,
The *ſprucer* to accoſt and board her. *Hudibras.*

He is ſo *ſpruce*, that he can never be genteel. *Tatler.*

This Tim makes a ſtrange figure with that ragged coat under his livery: can't he go *ſpruce* and clean? *Arbuthnot.*

To Spruce. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To dreſs with affected neatneſs.

Spruce. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of fir.

Spru'cebeer. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpruce*, a kind of fir.] Beer tinctured with branches of fir.

In ulcers of the kidneys *ſprucebeer* is a good balſamick. *Arbuthnot.*

Spru'celeather. *n. ſ.* [Corrupted from *Pruſſian leather.*] *Ainſworth.*

The *leather* was of *Pruce.* *Dryden's Fables.*

Spru'cely. *adv.* [from *ſpruce.*] In a nice manner.

Spru'ceneſs. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpruce.*] Neatneſs without elegance.

Sprung. The preterite and participle paſſive of *ſpring.*

Tall Norway fir, their maſts in battle ſpent,
And Engliſh oaks, *ſprung* leaks, and planks, reſtore. *Dryd.*

Now from beneath Maleas' airy height,
Aloft ſhe *ſprung*, and ſteer'd to Thebes her flight. *Pope.*

Who *ſprung* from kings ſhall know leſs joy than I. *Pope.*

Sprunt. *n. ſ.* Any thing that is ſhort, and will not eaſily bend.

Spud. *n. ſ.* A ſhort knife; any ſhort thick thing, in contempt.

My love to Sheelah is more firmly fixt,
Than ſtrongeſt weeds that grow theſe ſtones betwixt:
My *ſpud* theſe nettles from the ſtones can part,
No knife ſo keen to weed thee from mine heart. *Swift.*

Spu'llers *of Yarn. n. ſ.* [perhaps properly *ſpoolers.*] Are ſuch as are employed to ſee that it be well ſpun, and fit for the loom. *Dict.*

SPUME. *n. ſ.* [*ſpuma*, Latin.] Foam; froth.

——— Materials dark and crude,
Of ſpirituous and fiery *ſpume*, 'till touch'd
With heaven's ray, and temper'd, they ſhoot forth
So beauteous, op'ning to the ambient light. *Milton.*

Waters frozen in pans, after their diſſolution, leave a froth and *ſpume* upon them, which are cauſed by the airy parts diffuſed by the congealable mixture. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

To Spume. *v. n.* [*ſpumo*, Latin.] To foam; to froth.

Spu'mous. } *adj.* [*ſpumeus*, Lat. from the noun.] Frothy;
Spu'my. } foamy.

The cauſe is the putrefaction of the body by unnatural heat: the putrefying parts ſuffer a turgeſcence, and becoming airy and *ſpumous*, aſcend into the ſurface of the water. *Brown.*

Not with more madneſs, rolling from afar,
The *ſpumy* waves proclaim the watry war;
And mounting upwards with a mighty roar,
March onwards, and inſult the rocky ſhore. *Dryden.*

The *ſpumous* and florid ſtate of the blood, in paſſing through the lungs, ariſes from its own elaſticity, and its violent motion, the aerial particles expanding themſelves. *Arbuthnot.*

Spun. The preterite and part. paſſ. of *ſpin*.

The nymph nor *ſpun*, nor dreſs'd with artful pride;
Her veſt was gather'd up, her hair was ty'd. *Addiſon.*

Spunge. *n. ſ.* [*ſpongia*, Lat.] A ſponge. See Sponge.

When he needs what you have glean'd, it is but ſqueezing you, and, *ſpunge*, you ſhall be dry again. *Shakeſp. Haml.*

Conſidering the motion that was impreſſed by the painter's hand upon the *ſpunge*, compounded with the ſpecifick gravity of the *ſpunge* and the reſiſtance of the air, the *ſpunge* did mechanically and unavoidably move in that particular line of motion. *Bentley's Serm.*

To Spunge. *v. n.* [Rather *To ſponge.*] To hang on others for maintenance.

This will maintain you, with the perquiſite of *ſpunging* while you are young. *Swift to Gay.*

Spu'nginghouſe. *n. ſ.* [*ſpunge* and *houſe.*] A houſe to which debtors are taken before commitment to priſon, where the bailiffs ſponge upon them, or riot at their coſt.

A bailiff kept you the whole evening in a *ſpunging-houſe.* *Swift.*

Spu'ngy. *adj.* [from *ſpunge.*] 1. Full of ſmall holes, and ſoft like a ſponge. 2. Wet; moiſt; watery. 3. Having the quality of imbibing.

(1.) Some Engliſh wool, vex'd in a Belgian loom,
And into cloth of *ſpungy* ſoftneſs made,
Did into France or colder Denmark roam,
To ruin with worſe air our ſtaple trade. *Dryden.*

(2.) I ſaw Jove's bird, the Roman eagle wing'd
From the *ſpungy* South to this part of the Weſt,
There vaniſh'd in the ſun-beams. *Shakeſp. Cymb.*

(3.) There is no lady of more ſofter bowels,
More *ſpungy* to ſuck in the ſenſe of fear. *Shakeſp.*

Spunk. *n. ſ.* Rotten wood; touchwood. See Spunk.

To make white powder, the beſt way is by the powder of rotten willows; *ſpunk*, or touchwood prepared, might perhaps make it ruſſet. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

SPUR. *n. ſ.* [ꞅpuꞃa, Sax. *ſpore*, Daniſh, Iſlandick, and Dutch; *eſperon*, French.] 1. A ſharp point fixed in the rider's heel, with which he pricks his horſe to drive him forward. 2. Incitement; inſtigation. It is uſed with *to* before the effect. *Dryden* has uſed it with *of*; but, if he ſpeaks properly, he means to make the following word perſonal. 3. A ſtimulus; a prick; any thing that galls and teazes. 4. The ſharp points on the legs of a cock with which he fights. 5. Any thing ſtanding out; a ſnag.

(1.) He borrowing that homely armour for want of a better, had come upon the *ſpur* to redeem Philoclea's picture. *Sidney.*

—— Whether the body politick be
A horſe whereon the governour doth ride,
Who, newly in the ſeat, that it may know
He can command it, lets it ſtraight feel the *ſpur*. *Shakeſp.*

He preſently ſet *ſpurs* to his horſe and departed with the reſt of the company. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

Was I for this entitled, ſir,
And girt with ruſty ſword and *ſpur*,
For fame and honour to wage battle. *Hudibras.*

(2.) Seeing then that nothing can move, unleſs there be ſome end, the deſire whereof provoketh unto motion, how ſhould that divine power of the ſoul, that ſpirit of our mind, ever ſtir itſelf into action, unleſs it have alſo the like *ſpur*? *Hooker.*

What need we any *ſpur*, but our own cauſe,
To prick us to redreſs? *Shakeſp. Jul. Cæſ.*

His laws are deep, and not vulgar; not made upon the *ſpur of* a particular occaſion, but out of providence of the future to make his people more and more happy. *Bacon.*

Reward is the *ſpur of* virtue in all good arts, all laudable attempts; and emulation, which is the other *ſpur*, will never be wanting, when particular rewards are propoſed. *Dryden.*

The chief, if not only *ſpur to* human induſtry and action, is uneaſineſs. *Locke.*

The former may be a *ſpur to* the latter, till age makes him in love with the ſtudy, without any childiſh bait. *Cheyne.*

(3.) Grief and patience, rooted in him both,
Mingle their *ſpurs* together. *Shakeſp. Cymb.*

(4.) Of birds the bill is of like matter with the teeth: as for their *ſpur*, it is but a nail. *Bacon.*

Animals have natural weapons to defend and offend; ſome talons, ſome claws, ſome *ſpurs* and beaks. *Ray.*

(5.) ——— The ſtrong-baſ'd promontory
Have I made ſhake, and pluckt up by the *ſpurs*
The pine and cedar. *Shakeſp.*

To **Spur.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To prick with the ſpur; to drive with the ſpur. 2. To inſtigate; to incite; to urge forward. 3. To drive by force.

(1.) My friend, who always takes care to cure his horſe of ſtarting fits, *ſpurred* him up to the very ſide of the coach. *Addiſon.*

—— Your father, when he mounted,
Rein'd 'em in ſtrongly, and he *ſpurr'd* them hard. *Dryden.*

Who would be at the trouble of learning, when he finds his ignorance is careſſed? But when you brow-beat and maul them, you make them men; for though they have no natural mettle, yet, if they are *ſpurred* and kicked, they will mend their pace. *Collier on Pride.*

(2.) —— Lovers break not hours,
Unleſs it be to come before their time:
So much they *ſpur* their expedition. *Shakeſp.*

Let the awe he has got upon their minds be ſo tempered with the marks of good-will, that affection may *ſpur* them to their duty. *Locke.*

(3.) Love will not be *ſpurr'd* to what it loaths. *Shakeſp.*

To **Spur.** *v. n.* 1. To travel with great expedition. 2. To preſs forward.

(1.) With backward bows the Parthians ſhall be there,
And, *ſpurring* from the fight, confeſs their fear:
A double wreath ſhall crown our Cæſar's brows. *Dryden.*

(2.) Aſcanius took th' alarm, while yet he led,
And, *ſpurring* on, his equals ſoon o'erpaſs'd. *Dryd. Æn.*

Some bold men, though they begin with infinite ignorance and errour, yet, by *ſpurring* on, refine themſelves. *Grew.*

Spu'rgalled. *adj.* [*ſpur* and *gall.*] Hurt with the ſpur.

——— I was not made a horſe,
And yet I bear a burthen like an aſs,
Spurgall'd and tir'd, by jaunting Bolingbroke. *Shakeſp.*

What! ſhall each *ſpurgall'd* hackney of the day,
Or each new penſion'd ſycophant, pretend
To break my windows, if I treat a friend? *Pope.*

Spurge. *n. ſ.* [*eſpurge*, French; *ſpurgie*, Dutch, from *purgo*, Latin.] A plant violently purgative. *Spurge* is a general name in Engliſh for all milky purgative plants. *Skinner.*—Every part of the plant abounds with a milky juice. There are ſeventy-one ſpecies of this plant, of which wartwort is one. Broad-leaved *ſpurge* is a biennial plant, and uſed in medicine under the name of cataputia minor. The milky juice in theſe plants is uſed by ſome to deſtroy warts; but particular care ſhould be taken in the application, becauſe it is a ſtrong cauſtick. *Miller.*

That the leaves of cataputia, or *ſpurge*, being plucked upwards or downwards, perform their operations by purge or vomit, is a ſtrange conceit, aſcribing unto plants poſitional operations. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Spurge *Flax.* *n. ſ.* [*thymelæa*, Lat.] A plant.

Spurge *Laurel*, or *Mezereon.* *n. ſ.* [*chamædaphne*, Latin.] A plant.

Spurge *Olive.* *n. ſ.* [*chamælea*, Lat.] A ſhrub.

Spurge *Wort.* *n. ſ.* [*xiphion*, Lat.] A plant.

SPU'RIOUS. *adj.* [*ſpurius*, Latin.] 1. Not genuine; counterfeit; adulterine. 2. Not legitimate; baſtard.

(1.) Reformed churches reject not all traditions, but ſuch as are *ſpurious*, ſuperſtitious, and not conſonant to the prime rule of faith. *White.*

The coin that ſhows the firſt is generally rejected as *ſpurious*, nor is the other eſteemed more authentick by the preſent Roman medaliſts. *Addiſon on Italy.*

If any thing elſe has been printed, in which we really had any hand, it is loaded with *ſpurious* additions. *Swift.*

(2.) Your Scipios, Cæſars, Pompeys, and your Catos,
Theſe gods on earth, are all the *ſpurious* brood
Of violated maids. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Spu'riousness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpurious.*] Adulterateneſs; ſtate of being counterfeit.

You proceed to Hippolytus, and ſpeak of his *ſpuriouſneſs* with as much confidence as if you were able to prove it. *Waterland.*

Spu'rling. *n. ſ.* [*eſperlan*, French.] A ſmall ſea-fiſh.

All-ſaints, do lay for porke and ſowſe,
For ſprats and *ſpurlings* for your houſe. *Tuſſer.*

To **Spurn.** *v. a.* [ſpoꞃnan, Saxon.] 1. To kick; to ſtrike or drive with the foot. 2. To reject; to ſcorn; to put away with contempt; to diſdain. 3. To treat with contempt.

(1.) They ſuppos'd I could rend bars of ſteel,
And *ſpurn* in pieces poſts of adamant. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

——— Say my requeſt's unjuſt,
And *ſpurn* me back; but if it be not ſo,
Thou art not honeſt. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

You that did void your rheum upon my beard,
And foot me as you *ſpurn* a ſtranger cur
Over your threſhold. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

——— He in the ſurging ſmoke
Uplifted *ſpurn'd* the ground. *Milton.*

——— So was I forc'd
To do a ſovereign juſtice to myſelf,
And *ſpurn* thee from my preſence. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

Then will I draw up my legs, and *ſpurn* her from me with my foot. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

A milk-white bull ſhall at your altars ſtand,
That threats a fight, and *ſpurns* the riſing ſand. *Pope.*

When Athens ſinks by fates unjuſt,
When wild barbarians *ſpurn* her duſt,
Now they, who reach Parnaſſus' lofty crown,
Employ their pains to *ſpurn* ſome others down. *Pope.*

(2.) In wiſdom I ſhould aſk your name;
But ſince thy outſide looks ſo fair and warlike,
What ſafe and nicely I might well delay,
By rule of knighthood, I diſdain and *ſpurn*. *Shakeſp.*

(3.) Domeſticks will pay a more chearful ſervice, when they find themſelves not *ſpurned*, becauſe fortune has laid them at their maſters feet. *Locke.*

To Spurn. *v. n.* 1. To make contemptuous oppoſition; to make inſolent reſiſtance. 2. To toſs up the heels; to kick or ſtruggle.

(1.) ——— A ſon to blunt the ſword
That guards the peace and ſafety of your perſon;
Nay more, to *ſpurn* at your moſt royal image. *Shakeſp.*

——— I, Pandulph, do religiouſly demand
Why thou againſt the church, our holy mother,
So wilfully doſt *ſpurn?* *Shakeſp. King John.*

——— Inſtruct me why
Vanoc ſhould *ſpurn* againſt our rule, and ſtir
The tributary provinces to war. *Philips's Briton.*

(2.) The drunken chairman in the kennel *ſpurns*,
The glaſſes ſhatters, and his charge o'erturns. *Gay.*

Spurn. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Kick; inſolent and contemptuous treatment.

The inſolence of office, and the *ſpurns*
That patient merit of th' unworthy takes. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Spu'rney. *n. ſ.* A plant.

Spu'rrer. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpur*.] One who uſes ſpurs.

Spu'rrier. *n. ſ.* [from *ſpur*.] One who makes ſpurs.

Spu'rry. *n. ſ.* [*ſpergula*, Latin.] A plant.

To Spurt. *v. n.* [See *To* Spirt.] To fly out with a quick ſtream.

If from a puncture of a lancet, the manner of the *ſpurting* out of the blood will ſhew it. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Spu'rway. *n. ſ.* [*ſpur* and *way*.] A horſe-way; a bridle-road; diſtinct from a road for carriages.

Sputa'tion. *n. ſ.* [*ſputum*, Latin.] The act of ſpitting.

A moiſt conſumption receives its nomenclature from a moiſt *ſputation*, or expectoration: a dry one is known by its dry cough. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

To SPU'TTER. *v. n.* [*ſputo*, Lat.] 1. To emit moiſture in ſmall flying drops. 2. To fly out in ſmall particles with ſome noiſe. 3. To ſpeak haſtily and obſcurely, as with the mouth full; to throw out the ſpittle by haſty ſpeech.

(1.) ——— If a manly drop or two fall down,
It ſcalds along my cheeks, like the green wood,
That, *ſputt'ring* in the flame, works outwards into tears. *Dryden.*

(2.) The nightly virgin, while her wheel ſhe plies,
Foreſees the ſtorms impending in the ſkies,
When ſparkling lamps their *ſputt'ring* light advance,
And in the ſockets oily bubbles dance. *Dryden.*

(3.) A pinking owl ſat *ſputtering* at the ſun, and aſked him what he meant to ſtand ſtaring her in the eyes. *L'Eſtrange.*

They could neither of them ſpeak their rage; and ſo fell a *ſputtering* at one another, like two roaſting apples. *Congreve.*

——— Though he *ſputter* through a ſeſſion,
It never makes the leaſt impreſſion;
Whate'er he ſpeaks for madneſs goes. *Swift.*

To Spu'tter. *v. a.* To throw out with noiſe and heſitation.

— Thou doſt with lies the throne invade,
Obtending heav'n for whate'er ills befall;
And *ſputt'ring* under ſpecious names thy gall. *Dryden.*

In the midſt of careſſes, and without the leaſt pretended incitement, to *ſputter* out the baſeſt accuſations! *Swift.*

Spu'tter. *n. ſ.* Moiſture thrown out in ſmall drops.

Spu'tterer. *n. ſ.* [from *ſputter*.] One that ſputters.

SPY. *n. ſ.* [*yſpio*, Welſh; *eſpion*, French; *ſpie*, Dutch; *ſpeculator*, Latin.] It is obſerved by a German, that *ſpy* has been in all ages a word by which the eye, or office of the eye, has been expreſſed: thus the *Arimaſpians* of old, fabled to have but one eye, were ſo called from *ari*, which, among the nations of *Caucaſus*, ſtill ſignifies *one*, and *ſpi*, which has been received from the old Aſiatick languages for an *eye*, *ſight*, or one that *ſees*.] One ſent to watch the conduct or motions of others; one ſent to gain intelligence in an enemy's camp or country.

——— We'll hear poor rogues
Talk of court news, and we'll talk with them too,
And take upon's the myſtery of things,
As if we were God's *ſpies*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

——— *Spies* of the Volſcians
Held me in chace, that I was forc'd to wheel
Three or four miles about. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Every corner was poſſeſſed by diligent *ſpies* upon their maſter and miſtreſs. *Clarendon.*

——— I come no *ſpy*,
With purpoſe to explore, or to diſturb,
The ſecrets of your realm. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

——— Such command we had,
To ſee that none thence iſſu'd forth a *ſpy*,
Or enemy, while God was in his work. *Milton.*

Nothing lies hid from radiant eyes;
All they ſubdue become their *ſpies*:
Secrets, as choſen jewels, are
Preſented to oblige the fair. *Waller*

Over my men I'll ſet my careful *ſpies*,
To watch rebellion in their very eyes. *Dryden.*

Theſe wretched *ſpies* of wit muſt then confeſs,
They take more pains to pleaſe themſelves the leſs. *Dryden.*

Thoſe who attend on their ſtate, are ſo many *ſpies* placed upon them by the publick to obſerve them nearly. *Atterbury.*

To Spy. *v. a.* [See Spy. *n. ſ.*] 1. To diſcover by the eye at a diſtance, or in a ſtate of concealment; to eſpy. 2. To diſcover by cloſe examination. 3. To ſearch or diſcover by artifice.

(1.) Light hath no tongue, but is all eye;
If it could ſpeak as well as *ſpy*,
This were the worſt that it could ſay,
That being well I fain would ſtay. *Donne.*

As tyger *ſpy'd* two gentle fawns. *Milton.*

A countryman *ſpied* a ſnake under a hedge, half frozen to death. *L'Eſtrange.*

My brother Guyomar, methinks, I *ſpy*:
Haſte in his ſteps, and wonder in his eye. *Dryden.*

One in reading ſkip'd over all ſentences where he *ſpy'd* a note of admiration. *Swift.*

(2.) Let a lawyer tell he has *ſpy'd* ſome defect in an entail, how ſolicitous are they to repair that errour? *Decay of Piety.*

(3.) Moſes ſent to *ſpy* out Jaazer, and took the villages. *Numb.*

To Spy. *v. n.* To ſearch narrowly.

——— It is my nature's plague
To *ſpy* into abuſe; and oft my jealouſy
Shapes faults that are not. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Spy'boat. *n. ſ.* [*ſpy* and *boat*.] A boat ſent out for intelligence.

Giving the colour of the ſea to their *ſpyboats*, to keep them from being diſcovered, came from the Veneti. *Arbuthnot.*

SQUAB. *adj.* [I know not whence derived.] 1. Unſeathered; newly hatched. 2. Fat; thick and ſtout; awkwardly bulky.

(1.) Why muſt old pigeons, and they ſtale, be dreſt,
When there's ſo many *ſquab* ones in the neſt? *King.*

(2.) ——— The nappy ale goes round,
Nor the *ſquab* daughter nor the wife were nice,
Each health the youths began, Sim pledg'd it twice. *Bettert.*

Squab. *n. ſ.* A kind of ſofa or couch; a ſtuffed cuſhion.

On her large *ſquab* you find her ſpread,
Like a fat corpſe upon a bed. *Swift.*

Squab. *adv.* With a heavy ſudden fall; plump and flat. A low word.

The eagle took the tortoiſe up into the air, and dropt him down, *ſquab*, upon a rock, that daſhed him to pieces. *L'Eſtra.*

Squa'bpie. *n. ſ.* [*ſquab* and *pie*.] A pie made of many ingredients.

Cornwal *ſquabpie*, and Devon whitepot brings,
And Leiſter beans and bacon, food of kings. *King.*

To Squab. *v. n.* To fall down plump or flat; to ſquelſh or ſquaſh.

Squa'bbish. *adj.* [from *ſquab*.] Thick; heavy; fleſhy.

Diet renders them of a *ſquabbiſh* or lardy habit of body. *Harvey.*

To **SQUA'BBLE.** *v. n.* [*kiabla*, Swediſh.] To quarrel; to debate peeviſhly; to wrangle; to fight. A low word.

Drunk? and ſpeak parrot? and *ſquabble?* ſwagger? oh, thou invincible ſpirit of wine! *Shakeſp. Othello.*

I thought it not improper, in a *ſquabbling* and contentious age, to detect the vanity of confiding ignorance. *Glanville.*

If there muſt be diſputes, is not *ſquabbling* leſs inconvenient than murder? *Collier on Duelling.*

The ſenſe of theſe propoſitions is very plain, though logicians might *ſquabble* a whole day, whether they ſhould rank them under negative or affirmative. *Watts's Logick.*

SQUA'BBLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A low brawl; a petty quarrel.

In popular factions, pragmatick fools commonly begin the *ſquabble*, and crafty knaves reap the benefit. *L'Eſtrange.*

A man whoſe perſonal courage is ſuſpected, is not to drive ſquadrons before him; but may be allowed the merit of ſome *ſquabble*, or throwing a bottle at his neighbour's head. *Arbuth.*

SQUA'BBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſquabble*.] A quarrelſome fellow; a brawler.

SQUA'DRON. *n. ſ.* [*eſcadron*, Fr. *ſquadrone*, Italian, from *quadratus*, Latin.] 1. A body of men drawn up ſquare. 2. A part of an army; a troop. 3. Part of a fleet; a certain number of ſhips.

(1.) ——— Thoſe half-rounding guards
Juſt met, and cloſing ſtood in *ſquadron* join'd. *Milton.*

(2.) Eurimidon then rein'd his horſe, that trotted neighing by;
The king a foot-man, and ſo ſcowres the *ſquadrons* orderly.
Chapman.

Nothing the Moors were more afraid of, than in a ſet battle to fight with *ſquadrons* coming orderly on. *Knolles.*

Then beauteous Atys, with Iülus bred,
Of equal age, the ſecond *ſquadron* led. *Dryden.*

(3.) Rome could not maintain its dominion over ſo many provinces, without *ſquadrons* ready equipt. *Arbuthnot.*

SQUA'DRONED. *adj.* [from *ſquadron*.] Formed into ſquadrons.

They gladly thither haſte; and by a choir
Of *ſquadron'd* angels hear his carol ſung. *Milton.*

SQUA'LID. *adj.* [*ſqualidus*, Latin.] Foul; naſty; filthy.

A doleful caſe deſires a doleful ſong,
Without vain art or curious compliments,
And *ſqualid* fortune into baſeneſs flowing,
Doth ſcorn the pride of wonted ornaments. *Spenſer.*

Uncomb'd his locks, and *ſqualid* his attire,
Unlike the trim of love and gay deſire. *Dryden's Kn. Tale.*

All theſe Cocytus bounds with *ſqualid* reeds,
With muddy ditches and with deadly weeds. *Dryden.*

To **SQUALL.** *v. n.* [*ſquala*, Swediſh.] To ſcream out as a child or woman frighted.

In my neighbourhood, a very pretty prattling ſhoulder of veal *ſqualls* out at the ſight of a knife. *Spectator.*

I put five into my coat-pocket; and as to the ſixth, I made a countenance as if I would eat him alive. The poor man *ſqualled* terribly. *Swift.*

Cornelius ſunk back on a chair; the gueſts ſtood aſtoniſhed; the infant *ſquawl'd*. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

SQUALL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Loud ſcream. 2. Sudden guſt of wind. A ſailor's word.

(1.) There oft are heard the notes of infant woe,
The ſhort thick ſob, loud ſcream, and ſhriller *ſquall*. *Pope.*

SQUA'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſquall*.] Screamer; one that ſcreams.

SQUA'LOR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Coarſeneſs; naſtineſs; want of cleanlineſs and neatneſs.

Take heed that their new flowers and ſweetneſs do not as much corrupt as the others dryneſs and *ſqualor*. *Ben. Johnſon.*

What can filthy poverty give elſe, but beggary, fulſome naſtineſs, *ſqualor*, uglineſs, hunger, and thirſt? *Burton.*

SQUA'LLY. *adj.* [from *ſquall*.] Windy; guſty. A ſailor's word.

SQUA'MOUS. *adj.* [*ſquameus*, Latin.] Scaly; covered with ſcales.

The ſea was repleniſhed with fiſh, of the cartilaginous and *ſquamoſe*, as of the teſtaceous and cruſtaceous kinds. *Woodw.*

Thoſe galls and balls are produced, in the gems of oak, which may be called *ſquamous* oak cones. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

To **SQUA'NDER.** *v. a.* [*verſchwenden*, Teutonick.] 1. To ſcatter laviſhly; to ſpend profuſely; to throw away in idle prodigality. 2. To ſcatter; to diſſipate; to diſperſe.

(1.) We *ſquander* away ſome part of our fortune at play. *Atterbury.*

They often *ſquander'd*, but they never gave. *Savage.*

Never take a favourite waiting-maid, to inſinuate how great a fortune you brought, and how little you are allowed to *ſquander*. *Swift.*

Then, in plain proſe, were made two ſorts of men,
To *ſquander* ſome, and ſome to hide agen. *Pope.*

True friends would rather ſee ſuch thoughts as they communicate only to one another, than what they *ſquander* about to all the world. *Pope.*

How uncertain it is, whether the years we propoſe to ourſelves ſhall be indulged to us, uncertain whether we ſhall have power or even inclination to improve them better than thoſe we now *ſquander* away. *Rogers.*

(2.) He hath an argoſie bound to Tripolis, another to the Indies, and other ventures he hath *ſquandered* abroad. *Shakeſp.*

The troops we *ſquander'd* firſt, again appear
From ſev'ral quarters, and encloſe the rear. *Dryden.*

——— He is a ſucceſsful warrior,
And has the ſoldiers hearts: upon the ſkirts
Of Arragon our *ſquander'd* troops he rallies. *Dryden.*

SQUA'NDERER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſquander*.] A ſpendthrift; a prodigal; a waſter; a laviſher.

Plenty in their own keeping teaches them from the beginning to be *ſquanderers* and waſters. *Locke.*

SQUARE. *adj.* [*yſgwâr*, Welſh; *quadratus*, Latin.] 1. Cornered; having right angles. 2. Forming a right angle. 3. Cornered; having angles of whatever content; as three ſquare, five ſquare. 4. Parallel; exactly ſuitable. 5. Strong; ſtout; well ſet: as, a *ſquare* man. 6. Equal; exact; honeſt; fair: as, *ſquare* dealing. 7. [In geometry.] *Square* root of any number is that which, multiplied by itſelf, produces the *ſquare*, as 4 is the *ſquare* root of 16; becauſe $4\times4=16$; and likewiſe 6 the *ſquare* root of 36, as $6\times6=36$.

(1.) All the doors and poſts were *ſquare*, with the windows. *Kings.*

Water and air the varied form confound;
The ſtraight looks crooked, and the *ſquare* grows round. *Prior.*

(2.) This inſtrument is for ſtriking lines *ſquare* to other lines or ſtraight ſides, and try the ſquareneſs of their work. *Moxon.*

(3.) Catching up in haſte his three *ſquare* ſhield,
And ſhining helmet, ſoon him buckled to the field. *Spenſer.*

The clavicle is a crooked bone, in the figure of an S, one end of which being thicker and almoſt three *ſquare*, is inſerted into the firſt bone of the ſternon. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

(4.) She's a moſt triumphant lady, if report be *ſquare* to her. *Shakeſp.*

(6.) ——— All have not offended;
For thoſe that were, it is not *ſquare* to take
On thoſe that are, revenge; crimes, like to lands,
Are not inherited. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

SQUARE. *n. ſ.* [*quadra*, Latin.] 1. A figure with right angles and equal ſides. 2. An area of four ſides, with houſes on each ſide. 3. Content of an angle. 4. A rule or inſtrument by which workmen meaſure or form their angles. 5. Rule; regularity; exact proportion; juſtneſs of workmanſhip or conduct. Not now much uſed. 6. Squadron; troops formed ſquare. Not now in uſe. 7. A *ſquare* number is when another called its root can be exactly found, which multiplied by itſelf produces the ſquare. The quoted example is not accurate. 8. Quaternion; number four. Though perhaps in the quoted lines, *ſquare* may mean only *capacity*. 9. Level; equality. 10 Quartile; the aſtrological ſituation of planets, diſtant ninety degrees from each other. 11. Rule; conformity. A proverbial uſe. 12. SQUARES *go*. The game proceeds. Cheſsboards being full of ſquares.

(1.) Then did a ſharped ſpire of diamond bright,
Ten feet each way in *ſquare* appear to me,
Juſtly proportion'd up into his height,
So far as archer might his level ſee. *Spenſer.*
Rais'd of graſſy turf their table was;
And on her ample *ſquare* from ſide to ſide
All Autumn pil'd. *Milton.*

(2.) The ſtatue of Alexander VII. ſtands in the large *ſquare* of the town. *Addiſon on Italy.*

(3.) In rectangle triangles the *ſquare* which is made of the ſide that ſubtendeth the right angle, is equal to the *ſquares* which are made of the ſides, containing the right angle. *Brown.*

(5.) In St. Paul's time the integrity of Rome was famous; Corinth many ways reproved: they of Galatia much more out of *ſquare*. *Hooker.*

The whole ordinance of that government was at firſt evil plotted, and through other overſights came more out of *ſquare*, to that diſorder which it is now come unto. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

I have not kept my *ſquare*, but that to come
Shall all be done by th' rule. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

Nothing ſo much ſetteth this art of influence out of *ſquare* and rule as education. *Raleigh.*

(6.) ——— He alone
Dealt on lieutenantry, and no practice had
In the brave *ſquares* of war. *Shakeſp.*
Our ſuperfluous lacqueys and our peaſants,
Who in unneceſſary action ſwarm
About our *ſquares* of battle, were enow
To purge this field of ſuch a hilding foe. *Shakeſp.*

(7.) Advance thy golden mountains to the ſkies,
On the broad baſe of fifty thouſand riſe;
Add one round hundred, and, if that's not fair,
Add fifty more, and bring it to a *ſquare*. *Pope.*

(8.) ——— I profeſs
Myſelf an enemy to all other joys
Which the moſt precious *ſquare* of ſenſe poſſeſſes,
And find I am alone felicitate
In your dear love. *Shakeſp.*

(9.) Men ſhould ſort themſelves with their equals; for a rich man that converſes upon the *ſquare* with a poor man, ſhall certainly undoe him. *L'Eſtrange.*

We live not on the *ſquare* with ſuch as theſe,
Such are our betters who can better pleaſe. *Dryden.*

(10.) ——— To th' other five
Their planetary motions, and aſpects,
In ſextile, *ſquare*, and trine and oppoſite
Of noxious efficacy. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

(11.) I ſhall break no *ſquares* whether it be ſo or not. *L'Eſtrange.*

(12.) One frog looked about him to ſee how *ſquares* went with their new king. *L'Eſtrange.*

To SQUARE. *v. a.* [*quadro*, Lat. from the noun.] 1. To form with right angles. 2. To reduce to a ſquare. 3. To meaſure; to reduce to a meaſure. 4. To adjuſt; to regulate; to mould; to ſhape. 5. To accommodate; to fit. 6. To reſpect in quartile.

(2.) Circles to *ſquare*, and cubes to double,
Wou'd give a man exceſſive trouble. *Prior.*

(3.) Stubborn criticks, apt, without a theme
For depravation, to *ſquare* all the ſex
By Creſſid's rule. *Shakeſp.*

(4.) ——— Dreams are toys;
Yet for this once, yea ſuperſtitiouſly,
I will be *ſquar'd* by this. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*
How frantickly I *ſquare* my talk! *Shakeſp.*
Thou'rt ſaid to have a ſtubborn ſoul,
That apprehends no further than this world,
And *ſquar'ſt* thy life accordingly. *Shakeſp.*

He employs not on us the hammer and the chizzel, with an intent to wound or mangle us, but only to *ſquare* and faſhion our hard and ſtubborn hearts. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

God has deſigned us a meaſure of our undertakings; his word and law, by the proportions whereof we are to *ſquare* our actions. *Decay of Piety.*

The oracle was inforced to proclaim Socrates to be the wiſeſt man in the world, becauſe he applied his ſtudies to the moral part, the *ſquaring* men's lives. *Hammond.*

His preaching much, but more his practice wrought;
A living ſermon of the truths he taught;
For this by rules ſevere his life he *ſquar'd*,
That all might ſee the doctrine which they heard. *Dryden.*

This muſt convince all ſuch who have, upon a wrong interpretation, preſumed to *ſquare* opinions by theirs, and have in loud exclamations ſhewn their abhorrence of univerſity education. *Swift.*

(5.) Eye me, bleſt providence, and *ſquare* my trial
To my proportion'd ſtrength. *Milton.*

Some profeſſions can equally *ſquare* themſelves to, and thrive under all revolutions of government. *South.*

(6.) O'er libra's ſign a crowd of foes prevails,
The icy goat and crab that *ſquare* the ſcales. *Creech.*

To SQUARE. *v. n.* 1. To ſuit with; to fit with. 2. To quarrel; to go to oppoſite ſides. Obſolete.

(1.) I ſet them by the rule, and, as they *ſquare*,
Or deviate from undoubted doctrine, fare. *Dryden.*

His deſcription *ſquares* exactly to lime. *Woodward.*

Theſe marine bodies do not *ſquare* with thoſe opinions, but exhibit phænomena that thwart them. *Woodward.*

(2.) ——— Are you ſuch fools
To *ſquare* for this? would it offend you then
That both ſhould ſpeed? *Shakeſp. Titus Andronicus.*
But they do *ſquare*, that all their elves for fear
Creep into acorn cups, and hide them there. *Shakeſp.*

SQUA'RENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſquare*.] The ſtate of being ſquare.

This inſtrument is for ſtriking lines ſquare to other lines or ſtraight lines, and try the *ſquareneſs* of their work. *Moxon.*

Motion, *ſquareneſs*, or any particular ſhape, are the accidents of body. *Watts's Logick.*

SQUASH. *n. ſ.* [from *quaſh*.] 1. Any thing ſoft and eaſily cruſhed. 2. [*Melopepo*.] A plant. *Miller.*—*Squaſh* is an Indian kind of pumpion that grows apace. *Boyle.* 3. Any thing unripe; any thing ſoft. In contempt. 4. A ſudden fall. 5. A ſhock of ſoft bodies.

(1.) Not yet old enough for a man, nor young enough for a boy, as a *ſquaſh* is before it is a peaſecod, or a coddling, when it is almoſt an apple. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

(3.) How like I then was to this kernel,
This *ſquaſh*, this gentleman. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

(4.) Since they will overload my ſhoulders, I ſhall throw down the burden with a *ſquaſh* among them. *Arbuthnot.*

(5.) My fall was ſtopped by a terrible *ſquaſh* that ſounded louder than the cataract of Niagara. *Swift.*

To SQUASH. *v. a.* To cruſh into pulp.

To SQUAT. *v. n.* [*quattare*, Italian.] To ſit cowering; to ſit cloſe to the ground.

SQUAT. *adj.* [from the verb.] 1. Cowering; cloſe to the ground. 2. Short and thick; having one part cloſe to another, as thoſe of an animal contracted and cowering.

(1.) ——— Him there they found,
Squat like a toad, cloſe at the ear of Eve. *Milton.*
Her deareſt com'rades never caught her
Squat on her hams. *Swift.*

(2.) The ſquill-inſect is ſo called from ſome ſimilitude to the ſquill-fiſh: the head is broad and *ſquat*. *Grew.*

Alma in verſe, in proſe, the mind,
Throughout the body *ſquat* or tall,
Is *bonâ fide*, all in all. *Prior.*

SQUAT. *n. ſ.* 1. The poſture of cowering or lying cloſe. 2. A ſudden fall.

(1.) A ſtitch-fall'n cheek that hangs below the jaw;
Such wrinkles as a ſkilful hand would draw
For an old grandam ape, when with a grace
She ſits at *ſquat*, and ſcrubs her leathern face. *Dryden.*

(2.) Bruiſes, *ſquats* and falls, which often kill others, can bring little hurt to thoſe that are temperate. *Herbert.*

SQUAT. *n. ſ.* A ſort of mineral.

The *ſquat* conſiſts of tin ore and ſpar incorporated. *Woodw.*

To SQUEAK. *v. n.* [*ſqwaka*, Swediſh.] 1. To ſet up a ſudden dolorous cry; to cry out with pain. 2. To cry with a ſhrill acute tone. 3. To break ſilence or ſecrecy for fear or pain.

(2.) ———— The ſheeted dead
Did *ſqueak* and gibber in the Roman ſtreets. *Shakeſp.*

Cart wheels *ſqueak* not when they are liquored. *Bacon.*

———— I ſee the new Arion ſail,
The lute ſtill trembling underneath thy nail:
At thy well ſharpen'd thumb from ſhore to ſhore,
The trebles *ſqueak* for fear, the baſes roar. *Dryden.*

Blunderbuſſes planted in every loop-hole, go off at the *ſqueaking* of a fiddle and the thrumming of a guitar. *Dryden.*

Who can endure to hear one of the rough old Romans *ſqueaking* through the mouth of an eunuch? *Addiſon.*

How like brutes organs are to ours;
They grant, if higher pow'rs think fit,
A bear might ſoon be made a wit;
And that for any thing in nature,
Pigs might *ſqueak* love-odes, dogs bark ſatyr. *Prior.*

———— In florid impotence he ſpeaks,
And as the prompter breathes, the puppet *ſqueaks.* *Pope.*

Zoilus calls the companions of Ulyſſes the *ſqueaking* pigs of Homer. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

(3.) If he be obſtinate, put a civil queſtion to him upon the rack, and he *ſqueaks*, I warrant him. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

SQUEAK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſhrill quick cry; a cry of pain.

Ran cow and calf, and family of hogs,
In panick horrour of purſuing dogs:
With many a deadly grunt and doleful *ſqueak*,
Poor ſwine! as if their pretty hearts wou'd break. *Dryden.*

To SQUEAL. *v. n.* [*ſqwala*, Swediſh.] To cry with a ſhrill ſharp voice; to cry with pain. *Squeak* ſeems a ſhort ſudden cry, and *ſqueal* a cry continued.

SQUEA'MISH. *adj.* [for *quawmiſh* or *qualmiſh*, from *qualm.*] Nice; faſtidious; eaſily diſguſted; having the ſtomach eaſily turned; being apt to take offence without much reaſon. It is uſed always in diſlike either real or ironical.

Yet, for countenance ſake, he ſeemed very *ſqueamiſh* in reſpect of the charge he had of the princeſs Pamela. *Sidney.*

Quoth he, that honour's very *ſqueamiſh*,
That takes a baſting for a blemiſh;
For what's more honourable than ſcars,
Or ſkin to tatters rent in wars? *Hudibras.*

His muſick is ruſtick, and perhaps too plain,
The men of *ſqueamiſh* taſte to entertain. *Southern.*

It is rare to ſee a man at once *ſqueamiſh* and voracious. *South.*

There is no occaſion to oppoſe the ancients and the moderns, or to be *ſqueamiſh* on either ſide. He that wiſely conducts his mind in the purſuit of knowledge, will gather what lights he can from either. *Locke.*

SQUEA'MISHLY. *adv.* [from *ſqueamiſh.*] In a faſtidious manner.

SQUEA'MISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſqueamiſh.*] Niceneſs; delicacy; faſtidiouſneſs.

The thorough-pac'd politician muſt laugh at the *ſqueamiſhneſs* of his conſcience, and read it another lecture. *South.*

Upon their principles they may revive the worſhip of the hoſt of heaven; it is but conquering a little *ſqueamiſhneſs* of ſtomach. *Stillingfleet.*

To adminiſter this doſe, fifty thouſand operators, conſidering the *ſqueamiſhneſs* of ſome ſtomachs, and the peeviſhneſs of young children, is but reaſonable. *Swift.*

To SQUEEZE. *v. a.* [cpiſan, Saxon; *ys gwaſgu*, Welſh.] 1. To preſs; to cruſh between two bodies. 2. To oppreſs; to cruſh; to haraſs by extortion. 3. To force between cloſe bodies.

(1.) It is applied to the *ſqueezing* or preſſing of things downwards, as in the preſſes for printing. *Wilkins.*

The ſinking of the earth would make a convulſion of the air, and that crack muſt ſo ſhake or *ſqueeze* the atmoſphere, as to bring down all the remaining vapours. *Burnet.*

He reap'd the product of his labour'd ground,
And *ſqueez'd* the combs with golden liquor crown'd. *Dryd.*

None acted mournings forc'd to ſhow,
Or *ſqueeze* his eyes to make the torrent flow. *Dryden.*

When Florio ſpeaks, what virgin could withſtand,
If gentle Damon did not *ſqueeze* her hand? *Pope.*

(2.) In a civil war people muſt expect to be cruſhed and *ſqueezed* toward the burden. *L'Eſtrange.*

To SQUEEZE. *v. n.* 1. To act or paſs, in conſequence of compreſſion. 2. To force way through cloſe bodies.

(1.) A concave ſphere of gold fill'd with water and ſolder'd up, upon preſſing the ſphere with great force, let the water *ſqueeze* through it, and ſtand all over its outſide in multitudes of ſmall drops, like dew, without burſting or cracking the body of the gold. *Newton's Opticks.*

What crowds of theſe, impenitently bold,
In ſounds and jingling ſyllables grown old,
Still run on poets, in a raging vein,
Ev'n to the dregs and *ſqueezings* of the brain. *Pope.*

(2.) Many a publick miniſter comes empty in; but when he has crammed his guts, he is fain to *ſqueeze* hard before he can get off. *L'Eſtrange.*

SQUEEZE *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Compreſſion; preſſure.

A ſubtile artiſt ſtands with wond'rous bag,
That bears impriſon'd winds, of gentler ſort
Than thoſe that erſt Laertes' ſon enclos'd;
Peaceful they ſleep; but let the tuneful *ſqueeze*
Of lab'ring elbow rouſe them, out they fly
Melodious, and with ſpritely accents charm. *Philips.*

SQUELCH. *n. ſ.* Heavy fall. A low ludicrous word.

He tore the earth which he had ſav'd
From *ſquelch* of knight, and ſtorm'd and rav'd. *Hudibras.*

So ſoon as the poor devil had recovered the *ſquelch*, away he ſcampers, bawling like mad. *L'Eſtrange.*

SQUIB. *n. ſ.* [*ſchieben*, German, to puſh forward. This etymology, though the beſt that I have found, is not very probable.] 1. A ſmall pipe of paper filled with wildfire. Uſed in ſport. 2. Any petty fellow. Not in uſe.

(1.) The armada at Calais, ſir Walter Raleigh was wont prettily to ſay, were ſuddenly driven away with *ſquibs*; for it was no more than a ſtratagem of fire-boats manleſs, and ſent upon them. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

The foreſt of the ſouth, compareth the French valour to a *ſquib*, or fire of flax, which burns and crackles for a time, but ſuddenly extinguiſhes. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

Lampoons, like *ſquibs*, may make a preſent blaze;
But time, and thunder, pay reſpect to bays. *Waller.*

Furious he begins his march,
Drives rattling o'er a brazen arch;
With *ſquibs* and crackers arm'd to throw
Among the trembling crowd below. *Swift.*

Criticks on verſe, as *ſquibs* on triumphs wait,
Proclaim the glory, and augment the ſtate. *Young.*

(2.) Aſked for their paſs by every *ſquib*,
That liſt at will them to revile or ſnib. *Spenſer.*

The *ſquibs*, in the common phraſe, are called libellers. *Tatler.*

SQUILL. *n. ſ.* [*ſquilla*, *ſcilla*, Lat. *ſquille*, Fr.] 1. A plant. It hath a large acrid bulbous root like an onion; the leaves are broad; the flowers are like thoſe of ornithogalum, or the ſtarry hyacinth: they grow in a long ſpike, and come out before the leaves. **Miller.** 2. A fiſh. 3. An inſect. The *ſquill* inſect is ſo called from ſome ſimilitude to the *ſquill* fiſh, it having a long body covered with a cruſt, compoſed of ſeveral rings: the head broad and ſquat. *Grew.*

(1.) Seed or kernels of apples and pears put into a *ſquill*, which is like a great onion, will come up earlier than in the earth itſelf. *Bac. Nat. Hiſt.*

'Twill down like oxymel of *ſquills.* *Roſcommon.*

——— The ſelf-ſame atoms
Can, in the truffle, furniſh up a feaſt;
And nauſeate, in the ſcaly *ſquill*, the taſte. *Garth.*

SQUI'NANCY. *n. ſ.* [*ſquinance, ſquinancie,* Fr. *ſquinantia,* Italian.] An inflammation in the throat; a quinſey.

Uſed for *ſquinancies* and inflammations of the throat, it ſeemeth to have a mollifying and lenifying virtue. *Bacon.*

In a *ſquinancy* there is danger of ſuffocation. *Wiſeman.*

SQUINT. *adj.* [*ſquinte,* Dutch, oblique, tranſverſe.] Looking obliquely; looking not directly; looking ſuſpiciouſly.

Where an equal poiſe of hope and fear
Does arbitrate the event, my nature is
That I incline to hope rather than fear,
And gladly baniſh *ſquint* ſuſpicion. *Milton.*

To SQUINT. *v. n.* To look obliquely; to look not in a direct line of viſion.

Some can *ſquint* when they will; and children ſet upon a table with a candle behind them, both eyes will move outwards, to ſee the light, and ſo induce *ſquinting.* *Bacon.*

Not a period of this epiſtle but *ſquints* towards another over againſt it. *Pope.*

To SQUINT. *v. a.* 1. To form the eye to oblique viſion. 2. To turn the eye obliquely.

(1.) This is the foul Flibertigibbet; he gives the web and the pin, *ſquints* the eye, and makes the hairlip. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) Perkin began already to *ſquint* one eye upon the crown, and another upon the ſanctuary. *Bacon's Hen.* VII.

SQUI'NTEYED. *adj.* [*ſquint* and *eye.*] 1. Having the ſight directed oblique. 2. Indirect; oblique; malignant.

(1.) He was ſo *ſquinteyed,* that he ſeemed ſpitefully to look upon them whom he beheld. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

(2.) This is ſuch a falſe and *ſquinteyed* praiſe,
Which ſeeming to look upwards on his glories,
Looks down upon my fears. *Denham.*

SQUINTIFE'GO. *adj.* Squinting. A cant word.

The timbrel and the *ſquintifego* maid
Of Iſis awe thee; leſt the gods for ſin,
Should, with a ſwelling dropſy ſtuff thy ſkin. *Dryden.*

To SQUI'NY. *v. n.* To look aſquint. A cant word.

I remember thine eyes well enough:
Do'ſt thou *ſquiny* at me? *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

SQUIRE. *n. ſ.* [Contraction of *eſquire; eſcuyer,* French. See ESQUIRE.] 1. A gentleman next in rank to a knight. 2. An attendant on a noble warriour. 3. An attendant at court.

(1.) He will maintain you like a gentlewoman.—Ay, that I will, come cut and long tail under the degree of a *ſquire.* *Shakeſp.*

The reſt are princes, barons, knights, *ſquires,*
And gentlemen of blood. *Shakeſp. Hen.* V.

(2.) Old Butes' form he took, Anchiſes' *ſquire*
Now left to rule Aſcanius. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Knights, *ſquires,* and ſteeds muſt enter on the ſtage. *Pope.*

(3.) ——— Return with her—
I could as well be brought
To knee his throne, and *ſquire*-like penſion beg,
To keep baſe life a-foot. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

SQUI'RREL. *n. ſ.* [*eſcurueil,* Fr. *ſciurus,* Latin.] A ſmall animal that lives in woods, remarkable for leaping from tree to tree.

——— One chanc'd to find a nut,
In the end of which a hole was cut,
Which lay upon a hazel-root,
There ſcatter'd by a *ſquirrel:*
Which out the kernel gotten had;
When quoth this fay, dear queen be glad,
Let Oberon be ne'er ſo mad,
I'll ſet you ſafe from peril. *Drayton.*

To SQUIRT. *v. a.* To throw out in a quick ſtream. Of uncertain etymology.

Sir Roger ſhe mortally hated, and uſed to hire fellows to *ſquirt* kennel water upon him as he paſſed along. *Arbuthn.*

To SQUIRT. *v. n.* To prate; to let fly. Low cant.

You are ſo given to *ſquirting* up and down, and chattering, that the world ſay, I had choſen a jack-pudding for a prime miniſter. *L'Eſtrange.*

SQUIRT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. An inſtrument by which a quick ſtream is ejected. 2. A ſmall quick ſtream.

(1.) He with his *ſquirt*-fire cou'd diſperſe
Whole troops. *Hudibras.*

His weapons are a pin to ſcratch, and a *ſquirt* to beſpatter. *Pope.*

(2.) Water thoſe with *ſquirts* of an infuſion of the medicine in dunged water. *Bac. Nat. Hiſt.*

SQUI'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſquirt.*] One that plies a ſquirt.

The *ſquirters* were at it with their kennel water, for they were mad for the loſs of their bubble. *Arbuthnot.*

To STAB. *v. a.* [*ſtaven,* old Dutch.] 1. To pierce with a pointed weapon. 2. To wound mortally or miſchievouſly.

(1.) Hear the lamentations of poor Anne,
Wife to thy Edward, to thy ſlaughter'd ſon;
Stabb'd by the ſelf-ſame hand that made theſe wounds. *Shakeſp.*

Porcius, think, thou ſeeſt thy dying brother
Stabb'd at his heart, and all beſmear'd with blood,
Storming at thee! *Addiſon's Cato.*

(2.) ——— What tears will then be ſhed!
Then, to compleat her woes, will I eſpouſe
Hermione:—'twill *ſtab* her to the heart! *A. Philips.*

To STAB. *v. n.* 1. To give a wound with a pointed weapon. 2. To offer a ſtab. 3. To give a mortal wound.

(1.) ——— ——— None ſhall dare
With ſhorten'd ſword to *ſtab* in cloſer war;
But in fair combat fight. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

Killing a man with a ſword or a hatchet, are looked on as no diſtinct ſpecies of action; but if the point of the ſword firſt enter the body, it paſſes for a diſtinct ſpecies where it has a diſtinct name; as in England, where it is called *ſtabbing.* *Locke.*

(2.) Thou hid'ſt a thouſand daggers in thy thoughts,
Which thou haſt whetted on thy ſtony heart,
To *ſtab* at my frail life. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

(3.) He ſpeaks poinards, and every word *ſtabs.* *Shakeſp.*

STAB. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. A wound with a ſharp pointed weapon. 2. A dark injury; a ſly miſchief. 3. A ſtroke; a blow.

(1.) ——— The elements
Of whom your ſwords are temper'd, may as well
Wound the loud winds, or with bemockt at *ſtabs*
Kill the ſtill cloſing waters. *Shakeſp.*

——— ——— Cleander,
Unworthy was thy fate, thou firſt of warriours,
To fall beneath a baſe aſſaſſin's *ſtab.* *Rowe.*

(3.) He had a ſcripture ready to repell them all; every pertinent text urged home being a direct *ſtab* to a temptation. *South.*

STA'BBER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtab.*] One who ſtabs; a privy murderer.

STABI'LIMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtabilis,* Latin.] Support; firmneſs; act of making firm.

They ſerve for *ſtabiliment,* propagation and ſhade. *Derham.*

STABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſtabilité,* Fr. from *ſtabilitas,* Latin.] 1. Stableneſs; ſteadineſs; ſtrength to ſtand. 2. Fixedneſs; not fluidity. 3. Firmneſs of reſolution.

(1.) By the ſame degrees that either of theſe happen, the *ſtability* of the figure is by the ſame leſſened. *Temple.*

Theſe mighty girders which the fabrick bind,
Theſe ribs robuſt and vaſt in order join'd,
Such ſtrength and ſuch *ſtability* impart,
That ſtorms above, and earthquakes under ground
Break not the pillars. *Blackmore.*

——— He began to try
This and that hanging ſtone's *ſtability.* *Cotton.*

(2.) Since fluidneſs and *ſtability* are contrary qualities, we may conceive that the firmneſs or *ſtability* of a body conſiſts in this, that the particles which compoſe it do ſo reſt, or are intangled, that there is among them a mutual coheſion. *Boyle.*

STA'BLE. *adj.* [*ſtable,* Fr. *ſtabilis,* Lat.] 1. Fixed; able to ſtand. 2. Steady; conſtant; fixed in reſolution or conduct. 3. Strong; fixed in ſtate or condition; durable.

(2.) If man would be unvariable,
He muſt be like a rock or ſtone, or tree;
For ev'n the perfect angels were not *ſtable*,
But had a fall more deſperate than we. *Davies.*

He perfect, *ſtable*; but imperfect we,
Subject to change. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

(3.) This region of chance and vanity, where nothing is *ſtable*, nothing equal; nothing could be offered to-day but what to-morrow might deprive us of. *Rogers.*

STA'BLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtabulum*, Lat.] A houſe for beaſts.

I will make Rabbah a *ſtable* for camels. *Ezra*, xxv. 5.

Slothful diſorder fill'd his *ſtable*,
And ſluttiſh plenty deck'd her table. *Prior.*

To STA'BLE. *v. n.* [*ſtabulo*, Latin.] To kennel; to dwell as beaſts.

—— In their palaces,
Where luxury late reign'd, ſea monſters whelp'd
And *ſtabled*. *Milton.*

To STA'BLE. *v. a.* [*ſtabulo*, Lat.] To put into a ſtable.

STA'BLEBOY. }
STA'BLEMAN. } *n. ſ.* [*ſtable* and *boy*, or *man*.] One who attends in the ſtable.

As ſoon as you alight at the inn, deliver your horſes to the *ſtableboy*. *Swift.*

If the gentleman hath lain a night, get the *ſtablemen* and the ſcullion to ſtand in his way. *Swift's Directions to the Butler.*

I would with jockeys from Newmarket dine,
And to rough riders give my choiceſt wine;
I would careſs ſome *ſtableman* of note,
And imitate his language and his coat. *Bramſton.*

STA'BLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtable*.] 1. Power to ſtand. 2. Steadineſs; conſtancy; ſtability.

(2.) —— The king becoming graces
As juſtice, verity, temp'rance, *ſtableneſs*,
Bounty, perſev'rance, I have no reliſh of them. *Shakeſp.*

STA'BLESTAND. *n. ſ.* [In law.] Is one of the four evidences or preſumptions, whereby a man is convinced to intend the ſtealing of the king's deer in the foreſt: and this is when a man is found at his ſtanding in the foreſt with a croſs bow bent, ready to ſhoot at any deer; or with a long bow, or elſe ſtanding cloſe by a tree with greyhounds in a leaſh ready to ſlip. *Cowel.*

I'll keep my *ſtableſtand* where I lodge my wife, I'll go in couples with her. *Shakeſp.*

To STA'BLISH. *v. a.* [*eſtablir*, Fr. *ſtabilio*, Latin.] To eſtabliſh; to fix; to ſettle.

Then ſhe began a treaty to procure,
And *ſtabliſh* terms betwixt both their requeſts. *Spenſer.*

Stop effuſion of our Chriſtian blood,
And *ſtabliſh* quietneſs on ev'ry ſide. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

Comfort your hearts, and *ſtabliſh* you in every good work. *2 Theſſ. ii. 17.*

Poor hereticks in love there be,
Which think to *ſtabliſh* dangerous conſtancy;
But I have told them, ſince you will be true,
You ſhall be true to them who're falſe to you. *Donne.*

—— His covenant ſworn
To David, *ſtabliſh'd* as the days of Heav'n. *Milton.*

STACK. *n. ſ.* [*stacca*, Italian.] 1. A large quantity of hay, corn, or wood, heaped up regularly together. 2. A number of chimneys or funnels ſtanding together.

(1.) Againſt every pillar was a *ſtack* of billets above a man's height, which the watermen that bring wood down the Seine laid there. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

While the marquis and his ſervant on foot where chaſing the kid about the *ſtack*, the prince from horſeback killed him with a piſtol. *Wotton's Buckingham.*

—— While the cock
To the *ſtack* or the barn-door,
Stoutly ſtruts, his dame before. *Milton.*

Stacks of moiſt corn grow hot by fermentation. *Newton.*

—— An inundation, ſays the fable,
O'erflow'd a farmer's barn and ſtable;
Whole ricks of hay and *ſtacks* of corn
Were down the ſudden current born. *Swift.*

(2.) A maſon making a *ſtack* of chimneys, the foundation of the houſe ſunk. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To STACK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pile up regularly in ricks.

So likewiſe a hovel will ſerve for a room,
To *ſtack* on the peaſe. *Tuſſer.*

The prices of *ſtacking* up of wood I ſhall give you. *Mort.*

STACTE. *n. ſ.* An aromatick; the gum that diſtills from the tree which produces myrrh.

Take ſweet ſpices, *ſtacte*, and galbanum. *Ex.* xxx. 34.

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(2.) He cometh on, his weak ſteps governing
And aged limbs on cypreſs *ſtadle* ſtout,
And with an ivy twine his waiſt is girt about. *Spenſer.*

(3.) Leave growing for *ſtaddles* the likelieſt and beſt,
Though ſeller and buyer diſpatched the reſt. *Tuſſer.*

Coppice-woods, if you leave in them *ſtaddles* too thick, will run to buſhes and briars, and have little clean underwood. *Bacon.*

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STA'DTHOLDER. *n. ſ.* [*stadt* and *houden*, Dutch.] The chief magiſtrate of the United Provinces.

STAFF. *n. ſ.* plur. *staves*. [ſtæf, Saxon; *staff*, Daniſh; *staf*, Dutch.] 1. A ſtick with which a man ſupports himſelf in walking. 2. A prop; a ſupport. 3. A ſtick uſed as a weapon; a club; the handle of an edged or pointed weapon. A *club* properly includes the notion of weight, and the *ſtaff* of length. 4. Any long piece of wood. 5. Round or ſtep of a ladder. 6. An enſign of an office; a badge of authority. 7. [*Stef*, Iſlandick.] A ſtanza; a ſeries of verſes regularly diſpoſed, ſo as that, when the ſeries is concluded, the ſame order begins again.

(1.) —— It much would pleaſe him,
That of his fortunes you would make a *ſtaff*
To lean upon. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Grant me and my people the benefit of thy chaſtiſements, that thy rod as well as thy *ſtaff* may comfort us. *K. Charles.*

Is it probable that he, who had met whole armies in battle, ſhould now throw away his *ſtaff*, out of fear of a dog. *Broome.*

(2.) Hope is a lover's *ſtaff*; walk hence with that,
And manage it againſt deſpairing thoughts. *Shakeſp.*

The boy was the very *ſtaff* of my age, my very prop. *Shak.*

If a ſubject be a ſon, then ought he to be a *ſtaff* unto his father, wherewith not to ſtrike, but to ſuſtain him. *Holyday.*

(3.) I cannot ſtrike at wretched kernes, whoſe arms
Are hir'd to bear their *ſtaves*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

He that bought the ſkin ran greater riſque than t'other that ſold it, and had the worſe end of the *ſtaff*. *L'Eſtrange.*

With forks and *ſtaves* the felon they purſue. *Dryden.*

(4.) He forthwith from the glitt'ring *ſtaff* unfurl'd
Th' imperial enſign. *Milton.*

To his ſingle eye, that in his forehead glar'd
Like a full moon, or a broad burniſh'd ſhield,
A forky *ſtaff* we dext'rouſly apply'd,
Which, in the ſpacious ſocket turning round,
Scoopt out the big round gelly from its orb. *Addiſon.*

(5.) Deſcending and aſcending by ladders, I aſcended at one of ſix hundred and thirty-nine *ſtaves*, or eighty-nine fathoms. *Brown's Travels.*

(6.) Methought this *ſtaff*, mine office-badge in court,
Was broke in twain. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

All his officers brake their *ſtaves*; but at their return new *ſtaves* were delivered unto them. *Hayward on Edward VI.*

(7.) Cowley found out that no kind of *ſtaff* is proper for an heroick poem, as being all too lyrical; yet though he wrote in

——— The ſelf-ſame atoms
Can, in the truffle, furniſh up a feaſt;
And nauſeate, in the ſcaly *ſquill*, the taſte. *Garth.*

SQUI'NANCY. *n. ſ.* [*ſquinance, ſquinancie*, Fr. *ſquinantia*, Italian.] An inflammation in the throat; a quinſey.

Uſed for *ſquinancies* and inflammations of the throat; it ſeemeth to have a mollifying and lenifying virtue. *Bacon.*

In a *ſquinancy* there is danger of ſuffocation. *Wiſeman.*

SQUINT. *adj.* [*ſquinte*, Dutch, oblique, tranſverſe.] Looking obliquely; looking not directly; looking ſuſpiciouſly.

Where an equal poiſe of hope and fear
Does arbitrate the event, my nature is
That I incline to hope rather than fear,
And gladly baniſh *ſquint* ſuſpicion. *Milton.*

To SQUINT. *v. n.* To look obliquely; to look not in a direct line of viſion.

Some can *ſquint* when they will; and children ſet upon a table with a candle behind them, both eyes will move outwards, to ſee the light, and ſo induce *ſquinting*. *Bacon.*

Not a period of this epiſtle but *ſquints* towards another over againſt it. *Pope.*

To SQUINT. *v. a.* 1. To form the eye to oblique viſion. 2. To turn the eye obliquely.

(1.) This is the foul Flibertigibbet; he gives the web and the pin, *ſquints* the eye, and makes the hairlip. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) Perkin began already to *ſquint* one eye upon the crown, and another upon the ſanctuary. *Bacon's Hen.* VII.

SQUI'NTEYED. *adj.* [*ſquint* and *eye.*] 1. Having the ſight directed oblique. 2. Indirect; oblique; malignant.

(1.) He was ſo *ſquinteyed*, that he ſeemed ſpitefully to look upon them whom he beheld. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

(2.) This is ſuch a falſe and *ſquinteyed* praiſe,
Which ſeeming to look upwards on his glories,
Looks down upon my fears. *Denham.*

SQUINTIFE'GO. *adj.* Squinting. A cant word.

The timbrel and the *ſquintifego* maid
Of Iſis awe thee; leſt the gods for ſin,
Should, with a ſwelling dropſy ſtuff thy ſkin. *Dryden.*

To SQUI'NY. *v. n.* To look aſquint. A cant word.

I remember thine eyes well enough:
Do'ſt thou *ſquiny* at me? *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

SQUIRE. *n. ſ.* [Contraction of *eſquire*; *eſcuyer*, French. See ESQUIRE.] 1. A gentleman next in rank to a knight. 2. An attendant on a noble warriour. 3. An attendant at court.

(1.) He will maintain you like a gentlewoman.—Ay, that I will, come cut and long tail under the degree of a *ſquire*. *Shakeſp.*

The reſt are princes, barons, knights, *ſquires*,
And gentlemen of blood. *Shakeſp. Hen.* V.

(2.) Old Butes' form he took, Anchiſes' *ſquire*
Now left to rule Aſcanius. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Knights, *ſquires*, and ſteeds muſt enter on the ſtage. *Pope.*

(3.) ——— Return with her—
I could as well be brought
To knee his throne, and *ſquire*-like penſion beg,
To keep baſe life a-foot. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

SQUI'RREL. *n. ſ.* [*eſcurueil*, Fr. *ſciurus*, Latin.] A ſmall animal that lives in woods, remarkable for leaping from tree to tree.

——— One chanc'd to find a nut,
In the end of which a hole was cut,
Which lay upon a hazel-root,
There ſcatter'd by a *ſquirrel*:
Which out the kernel gotten had;
When quoth this fay, dear queen be glad,
Let Oberon be ne'er ſo mad,
I'll ſet you ſafe from peril. *Drayton.*

To SQUIRT. *v. a.* To throw out in a quick ſtream. Of uncertain etymology.

Sir Roger ſhe mortally hated, and uſed to hire fellows to *ſquirt* kennel water upon him as he paſſed along. *Arbuthn.*

To SQUIRT. *v. n.* To prate; to let fly. Low cant.

You are ſo given to *ſquirting* up and down, and chattering, that the world ſay, I had choſen a jack-pudding for a prime miniſter. *L'Eſtrange.*

SQUIRT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. An inſtrument by which a quick ſtream is ejected. 2. A ſmall quick ſtream.

(1.) He with his *ſquirt*-fire cou'd diſperſe
Whole troops. *Hudibras.*

His weapons are a pin to ſcratch, and a *ſquirt* to beſpatter. *Pope.*

(2.) Water thoſe with *ſquirts* of an infuſion of the medicine in dunged water. *Bac. Nat. Hiſt.*

SQUI'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſquirt.*] One that plies a ſquirt.

The *ſquirters* were at it with their kennel water, for they were mad for the loſs of their bubble. *Arbuthnot.*

To STAB. *v. a.* [*ſtaven*, old Dutch.] 1. To pierce with a pointed weapon. 2. To wound mortally or miſchievouſly.

(1.) Hear the lamentations of poor Anne,
Wife to thy Edward, to thy ſlaughter'd ſon;
Stabb'd by the ſelf-ſame hand that made theſe wounds. *Shakeſp.*

Porcius, think, thou ſeeſt thy dying brother
Stabb'd at his heart, and all beſmear'd with blood,
Storming at thee! *Addiſon's Cato.*

(2.) ——— What tears will then be ſhed!
Then, to compleat her woes, will I eſpouſe
Hermione:—'twill *ſtab* her to the heart! *A. Philips.*

To STAB. *v. n.* 1. To give a wound with a pointed weapon. 2. To offer a ſtab. 3. To give a mortal wound.

(1.) ——— None ſhall dare
With ſhorten'd ſword to *ſtab* in cloſer war;
But in fair combat fight. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

Killing a man with a ſword or a hatchet, are looked on as no diſtinct ſpecies of action; but if the point of the ſword firſt enter the body, it paſſes for a diſtinct ſpecies where it has a diſtinct name; as in England, where it is called *ſtabbing*. *Locke.*

(2.) Thou hid'ſt a thouſand daggers in thy thoughts,
Which thou haſt whetted on thy ſtony heart,
To *ſtab* at my frail life. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

(3.) He ſpeaks poinards, and every word *ſtabs*. *Shakeſp.*

STAB. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. A wound with a ſharp pointed weapon. 2. A dark injury; a ſly miſchief. 3. A ſtroke; a blow.

(1.) ——— The elements
Of whom your ſwords are temper'd, may as well
Wound the loud winds, or with bemockt at *ſtabs*
Kill the ſtill cloſing waters. *Shakeſp.*

——— Cleander,
Unworthy was thy fate, thou firſt of warriours,
To fall beneath a baſe aſſaſſin's *ſtab*. *Rowe.*

(3.) He had a ſcripture ready to repell them all; every pertinent text urged home being a direct *ſtab* to a temptation. *South.*

STA'BBER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtab.*] One who ſtabs; a privy murderer.

STABI'LIMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtabilis*, Latin.] Support; firmneſs; act of making firm.

They ſerve for *ſtabiliment*, propagation and ſhade. *Derham.*

STABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſtabilité*, Fr. from *ſtabilitas*, Latin.] 1. Stableneſs; ſteadineſs; ſtrength to ſtand. 2. Fixedneſs; not fluidity. 3. Firmneſs of reſolution.

(1.) By the ſame degrees that either of theſe happen, the *ſtability* of the figure is by the ſame leſſened. *Temple.*

Theſe mighty girders which the fabrick bind,
Theſe ribs robuſt and vaſt in order join'd,
Such ſtrength and ſuch *ſtability* impart,
That ſtorms above, and earthquakes under ground
Break not the pillars. *Blackmore.*

——— He began to try
This and that hanging ſtone's *ſtability*. *Cotton.*

(2.) Since fluidneſs and *ſtability* are contrary qualities, we may conceive that the firmneſs or *ſtability* of a body conſiſts in this, that the particles which compoſe it do ſo reſt, or are intangled, that there is among them a mutual coheſion. *Boyle.*

STA'BLE. *adj.* [*ſtable*, Fr. *ſtabilis*, Lat.] 1. Fixed; able to ſtand. 2. Steady; conſtant; fixed in reſolution or conduct. 3. Strong; fixed in ſtate or condition; durable.

(2.) If man would be unvariable,
He muſt be like a rock or ſtone, or tree;
For ev'n the perfect angels were not *ſtable*,
But had a fall more deſperate than we. *Davies.*
He perfect, *ſtable*; but imperfect we,
Subject to change. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

(3.) This region of chance and vanity, where nothing is *ſtable*, nothing equal; nothing could be offered to-day but what to-morrow might deprive us of. *Rogers.*

STA'BLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtabulum*, Lat.] A houſe for beaſts.

I will make Rabbah a *ſtable* for camels. *Ezra*, xxv. 5.

Slothful diſorder fill'd his *ſtable*,
And ſluttiſh plenty deck'd her table. *Prior.*

To STA'BLE. *v. n.* [*ſtabulo*, Latin.] To kennel; to dwell as beaſts.

—— In their palaces,
Where luxury late reign'd, ſea monſters whelp'd
And *ſtabled*. *Milton.*

To STA'BLE. *v. a.* [*ſtabulo*, Lat.] To put into a ſtable.

STA'BLEBOY. } *n. ſ.* [*ſtable* and *boy*, or *man*.] One who
STA'BLEMAN. } attends in the ſtable.

As ſoon as you alight at the inn, deliver your horſes to the *ſtableboy*. *Swift.*

If the gentleman hath lain a night, get the *ſtablemen* and the ſcullion to ſtand in his way. *Swift's Directions to the Butler.*

I would with jockeys from Newmarket dine,
And to rough riders give my choiceſt wine;
I would careſs ſome *ſtableman* of note,
And imitate his language and his coat. *Bramſton.*

STA'BLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtable*.] 1. Power to ſtand. 2. Steadineſs; conſtancy; ſtability.

(2.) ——— The king becoming graces
As juſtice, verity, temp'rance, *ſtableneſs*,
Bounty, perſev'rance, I have no reliſh of them. *Shakeſp.*

STA'BLESTAND. *n. ſ.* [In law.] Is one of the four evidences or preſumptions, whereby a man is convinced to intend the ſtealing of the king's deer in the foreſt: and this is when a man is found at his ſtanding in the foreſt with a croſs bow bent, ready to ſhoot at any deer; or with a long bow, or elſe ſtanding cloſe by a tree with greyhounds in a leaſh ready to ſlip. *Cowel.*

I'll keep my *ſtableſtand* where I lodge my wife, I'll go in couples with her. *Shakeſp.*

To STA'BLISH. *v. a.* [*eſtablir*, Fr. *ſtabilio*, Latin.] To eſtabliſh; to fix; to ſettle.

Then ſhe began a treaty to procure,
And *ſtabliſh* terms betwixt both their requeſts. *Spenſer.*
Stop effuſion of our Chriſtian blood,
And *ſtabliſh* quietneſs on ev'ry ſide. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

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When Crito once a panegyric ſhow'd,
He beat him with a *ſtaff* of his own ode. *Harte.*

Sta'ffish *adj.* [from *ſtaff.*] Stiff; harſh. Obſolete.

A wit in youth not over dull, heavy, knotty, and lumpiſh, but hard, tough, and though ſomewhat *ſtaffiſh*, both for learning and whole courſe of living, proveth always beſt. *Aſcham.*

Sta'fftree. *n. ſ.* A ſort of ever-green privet.

Stag. *n. ſ.* [Of this word I find no derivation.] The male red deer; the male of the hind.

—— To the place a poor ſequeſtred *ſtag*,
That from the hunter's aim had ta'en a hurt,
Did come to languiſh. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

—— The ſwift *ſtag* from under ground
Bore up his branching head. *Milton.*

Th' inhabitants of ſeas and ſkies ſhall change,
And fiſh on ſhore, and *ſtags* in air ſhall range. *Dryden.*

—— The *ſtag*
Hears his own feet, and thinks they ſound like more,
And fears his hind legs will o'ertake his fore. *Pope.*

STAGE. *n. ſ.* [*eſtage*, Fr.] 1. A floor raiſed to view on which any ſhow is exhibited; a raiſed floor of temporary uſe. 2. The theatre; the place of ſcenick entertainments. 3. Any place where any thing is publickly tranſacted or performed. 4. A place in which reſt is taken on a journey; as much of a journey as is performed without intermiſſion. [*Statio*, Latin.] 5. A ſingle ſtep of gradual proceſs.

(2.) And much good do't you then,
Brave pluſh and velvet men:
Can feed on ort; and, ſafe in your *ſtage* clothes,
Dare quit, upon your oaths,
The ſtagers and the *ſtage* wrights too. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Thoſe two Mytilene brethren, baſely born, crept out of a ſmall galliot unto the majeſty of great kings. Herein admire the wonderful changes and chances of theſe worldly things, now up, now down, as if the life of man were not of much more certainty than a *ſtage* play. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

I maintain, againſt the enemies of the *ſtage*, that patterns of piety, decently repreſented, may ſecond the precepts. *Dryden.*

One Livius Andronicus was the firſt *ſtage* player in Rome. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

Knights, ſquires, and ſteeds muſt enter on the *ſtage*. *Pope.*

(3.) When we are born, we cry that we are come
To this great *ſtage* of fools. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

(4.) I ſhall put you in mind where it was you promiſed to ſet out, or begin your firſt *ſtage*; and beſeech you to go before me my guide. *Hammond's Pract. Catech.*

Our next *ſtage* brought us to the mouth of the Tiber. *Addiſ.*

From thence compell'd by craft and age,
She makes the head her lateſt *ſtage*. *Prior.*

We muſt not expect that our journey through the ſeveral *ſtages* of this life ſhould be all ſmooth and even. *Atterbury.*

By opening a paſſage from Muſcovy to China, and marking the ſeveral *ſtages*, it was a journey of ſo many days. *Baker.*

Men drop ſo faſt, ere life's mid *ſtage* we tread,
Few know ſo many friends alive, as dead. *Young.*

(5.) The changes and viciſſitude in wars are many; but chiefly in the ſeats or *ſtages* of the war, the weapons, and the manner of the conduct. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

This is by ſome called the firſt *ſtage* of a conſumption, but I had rather call it an ill habit preparatory to that diſtemper. *Blackmore.*

To prepare the ſoul to be a fit inhabitant of that holy place to which we aſpire, is to be brought to perfection by gradual advances through ſeveral hard and aborious *ſtages* of diſcipline. *Rogers.*

The firſt *ſtage* of healing, or the diſcharge of matter, is by ſurgeons called digeſtion. *Sharp's Surgery.*

To **Stage.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To exhibit publickly. Out of uſe.

—— I love the people;
But do not like to *ſtage* me to their eyes:
Though it do well, I do not reliſh well
Their loud applauſe. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

—— The quick comedians
Extemp'rally will *ſtage* us, and preſent
Our Alexandrian revels. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

Sta'gecoach. *n. ſ.* [*ſtage* and *coach.*] A coach that keeps its ſtages; a coach that paſſes and repaſſes on certain days for the accommodation of paſſengers.

The ſtory was told me by a prieſt, as we travelled in a *ſtagecoach.* *Addiſon.*

When late their miry ſides *ſtagecoaches* ſhow,
And their ſtiff horſes through the town move ſlow,
Then let the prudent walker ſhoes provide. *Gay.*

Sta'geplay. *n. ſ.* [*ſtage* and *play.*] Theatrical entertainment.

This rough-caſt unhewn poetry was inſtead of *ſtageplays* for one hundred and twenty years. *Dryden's Juv. Dedic.*

Sta'geplayer. *n. ſ.* One who publickly repreſents actions on the ſtage.

Among ſlaves, who exerciſed polite arts, none ſold ſo dear as *ſtageplayers* or actors. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Sta'ger. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtage.*] 1. A player. 2. One who has long acted on the ſtage of life; a practitioner; a perſon of cunning.

(1.) You ſafe in your ſtage clothes,
Dare quit, upon your oaths,
The *ſtagers* and the ſtage wrights too. *Ben. Johnſon.*

(2.) I've heard old cunning *ſtagers*
Say, fools for argument uſe wagers. *Hudibras.*

One experienced *ſtager*, that had baffled twenty traps and tricks before, diſcovered the plot. *L'Eſtrange.*

—— Some *ſtagers* of the wiſer ſort
Made all theſe idle wonderments their ſport:
But he, who heard what ev'ry fool could ſay,
Would never fix his thought, but trim his time away. *Dryden.*

—— One cries out, theſe *ſtagers*
Come in good time to make more work for wagers. *Dryden.*

—— Be by a parſon cheated!
Had you been cunning *ſtagers*,
You might yourſelves be treated
By captains and by majors. *Swift.*

Sta'gevil. *n. ſ.* A diſeaſe in horſes. *Dict.*

Sta'ggard. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtag.*] A four year old ſtag. *Ainſworth.*

To **STA'GGER.** *v. n.* [*ſtaggeren*, Dutch.] 1. To reel; not to ſtand or walk ſteadily. 2. To faint; to begin to give way. 3. To heſitate; to fall into doubt; to become leſs confident or determined.

(1.) He began to appear ſick and giddy, and to *ſtagger*; after which he fell down as dead. *Boyle.*

—— He ſtruck with all his might
Full on the helmet of th' unwary knight:
Deep was the wound; he *ſtagger'd* with the blow. *Dryden.*

Them revelling the Tentyrites invade,
By giddy heads and *ſtaggering* legs betray'd. *Tate.*

The immediate forerunners of an apoplexy are a vertigo, *ſtaggering*, and loſs of memory. *Arbuthnot.*

(2.) The enemy *ſtaggers*: if you follow your blow, he falls at your feet; but if you allow him reſpite, he will recover his ſtrength. *Addiſon.*

(3.) A man may, if he were fearful, *ſtagger* in this attempt. *Shakeſp.*

He *ſtaggered* not at the promiſe of God through unbelief; but was ſtrong in faith. *Rom.* iv. 20.

Three means to fortify belief are experience, reaſon, and authority: of theſe the moſt potent is authority; for belief upon reaſon, or experience, will *ſtagger*. *Bacon.*

—— No hereticks deſire to ſpread
Their light opinions, like theſe Epicures;
For ſo their *ſtagg'ring* thoughts are comforted,
And other mens aſſent their doubt aſſures. *Davies.*

If thou confidently depend on the truth of this, without any doubting or *ſtaggering*, this will be accepted by God. *Hamm.*

But let it inward ſink and drown my mind:
Falſhood ſhall want its triumph: I begin
To *ſtagger*; but I'll prop myſelf within. *Dryden.*

To **STA'GGER.** *v. a.* 1. To make to ſtagger; to make to reel. 2. To ſhock; to alarm; to make leſs ſteady or confident.

(1.) That hand ſhall burn in never-quenching fire,
That *ſtaggers* thus my perſon. *Shakeſp. Richard* II.

(2.) The queſtion did at firſt ſo *ſtagger* me,
Bearing a ſtate of mighty moment in't. *Shak. Hen.* VIII.

Whoſoever will read the ſtory of this war, will find himſelf much *ſtaggered*, and put to a kind of riddle. *Howel.*

When a prince fails in honour and juſtice, 'tis enough to *ſtagger* his people in their allegiance. *L'Eſtrange.*

The ſhells being lodged with the belemnites, ſelenites, and other like natural foſſils, it was enough to *ſtagger* a ſpectator, and make him ready to entertain a belief that theſe were ſo too. *Woodward.*

STA'GGERS. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. A kind of horſe apoplexy. 2. Madneſs; wild conduct; irregular behaviour. Out of uſe.

(1.) His horſe paſt cure of the fives, ſtark ſpoil'd with the *ſtaggers*. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) — I will throw thee from my care for ever
Into the *ſtaggers*, and the careleſs lapſe
Of youth and ignorance. *Shakeſp.*

STA'GNANCY. *n. ſ.* [from *stagnant.*] The ſtate of being without motion or ventilation.

STA'GNANT. *adj.* [*stagnans*, Lat.] Motionleſs; ſtill; not agitated; not flowing; not running.

What does the flood from putrefaction keep?
Should it be *ſtagnant* in its ample ſeat,
The ſun would through it ſpread deſtructive heat. *Blackm.*

'Twas owing to this hurry and action of the water that the ſand now was caſt into layers, and not to a regular ſettlement, from a water quiet and *ſtagnant*. *Woodward.*

Immur'd and buſied in perpetual ſloth,
That gloomy ſlumber of the *ſtagnant* ſoul. *Irene.*

To **STA'GNATE.** *v. n.* [*stagnum*, Lat.] To lie motionleſs; to have no courſe or ſtream.

The water which now ariſes muſt have all *ſtagnated* at the ſurface, and could never poſſibly have been refunded forth upon the earth, had not the ſtrata been thus raiſed up. *Woodw.*

The aliment moving through the capillary tubes *ſtagnates*, and unites itſelf to the veſſel through which it flows. *Arbuthn.*

—— Where creeping waters ooze,
Where marſhes *ſtagnate*. *Thomſon.*

STAGNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *stagnate.*] Stop of courſe; ceſſation of motion. It is often applied figuratively to moral or civil images.

As the Alps ſurround Geneva on all ſides, they form a vaſt baſon, where there would be a conſtant *ſtagnation* of vapours, did not the north-wind ſcatter them from time to time. *Addiſ.*

To what great ends ſubſervient is the wind?
Behold, where e'er this active vapour flies,
It drives the clouds, and agitates the ſkies:
This from *ſtagnation* and corruption ſaves
Th' aerial ocean's ever-rolling waves. *Blackmore.*

STAID. *participial adjective.* [from *stay.*] Sober; grave; regular; compoſed; not wild; not volatile.

—————— Put thyſelf
Into a 'haviour of leſs fear, ere wildneſs
Vanquiſh my *ſtaider* ſenſes. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

———— This ſeems to our weaker view,
O'erlaid with black *ſtaid* wiſdom's hue. *Milton.*

I ſhould not be a perſuader to them of ſtudying much in the Spring, after three years that they have well laid their grounds; but to ride out, with prudent and *ſtaid* guides, to all the quarters of the land. *Milton on Education.*

I am the more at eaſe in ſir Roger's family, becauſe it conſiſts of ſober and *ſtaid* perſons. *Addiſon.*

STA'IDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *staid.*] Sobriety; gravity; regularity; contrariety to wildneſs.

The boiling blood of youth, fiercely agitating the fluid air, hinders that ſerenity and fixed *ſtaidneſs* which is neceſſary to ſo ſevere an intentneſs. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

If ſometimes he appears too gay, yet a ſecret gracefulneſs of youth accompanies his writings, though the *ſtaidneſs* and ſobriety of age be wanting. *Dryd. Pref. to Ovid.*

To **STAIN.** *v. a.* [*yſtaenio*, Welſh, from *ys* and *taenu*.
Rhag Gwyar or Gnawd,
Afar *yſtaenawd*. *Ślieſſyn*, an old Britiſh poet.]
1. To blot; to ſpot; to maculate. 2. To die. 3. To diſgrace; to ſpot with guilt or infamy.

(1.) ———— Lend me a looking glaſs;
If that her breath will miſt or *ſtain* the ſtone,
Why then ſhe lives. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

—— From the gaſh a ſtream
His armour *ſtain'd*, ere while ſo bright. *Milton.*

Embrace again, my ſons: be foes no more,
Nor *ſtain* your country with your children's gore. *Dryden.*

(3.) Of honour void, of innocence, of faith, of purity,
Our wonted ornaments now ſoil'd and *ſtain'd*. *Milton.*

STAIN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Blot; ſpot; diſcoloration. 2. Taint of guilt or infamy. 3. Cauſe of reproach; ſhame.

(1.) Nor death itſelf can wholly waſh their *ſtains*;
But long contracted filth ev'n in the ſoul remains:
The reliques of inveterate vice they wear,
And ſpots of ſin. *Dryden's Æn.*

We no where meet with a more pleaſing ſhow than what appears in the heavens at the riſing and ſetting of the ſun, which is wholly made up of thoſe different *ſtains* of light that ſhew themſelves in clouds of a different ſituation. *Addiſon.*

Swift trouts diverſify'd with crimſon *ſtains*,
And pikes, the tyrants of the wat'ry plains. *Pope.*

(2.) To ſolemn actions of royalty and juſtice their ſuitable ornaments are a beauty: are they only in religion a *ſtain?* *Hooker.*

Our opinion, concerning the force and virtue which ſuch places have, is, I truſt, without any blemiſh or *ſtain* of hereſy. *Hooker.*

Then heav'n and earth renew'd, ſhall be made pure
To ſanctity, that ſhall receive no *ſtain*. *Milton.*

Ulyſſes bids his friends to caſt lots; for if he had made the choice himſelf, they whom he had rejected might have judged it a *ſtain* upon them for want of merit. *Broome.*

(3.) Hereby I will lead her that is the praiſe, and yet the *ſtain* of all womankind. *Sidney.*

STA'INER. *n. ſ.* [from *stain.*] One who ſtains; one who blots; one that dies; a dier.

STA'INLESS. *adj.* [from *stain.*] 1. Free from blots or ſpots. Not in uſe. 2. Free from ſin or reproach.

(1.) The phenix wings are not ſo rare
For faultleſs length and *ſtainleſs* hue. *Sianey.*

(2.) ———— I cannot love him;
Yet I ſuppoſe him virtuous, know him noble,
Of great eſtate, of freſh and *ſtainleſs* youth. *Shakeſp.*

STAIR. *n. ſ.* [ꞅꞇæᵹeꞃ, Saxon; *steghe*, Dutch.] Steps by which we riſe an aſcent from the lower part of a building to the upper. *Stair* was anciently uſed for the whole order of ſteps; but *stair* now, if it be uſed at all, ſignifies, as in *Milton*, only one flight of ſteps.

A good builder to a high tower will not make his *ſtair* upright, but winding almoſt the whole compaſs about, that the ſteepneſs be the more inſenſible. *Sidney.*

How many cowards, whoſe hearts are all as falſe
As *ſtairs* of ſand, wear yet upon their chins
The beards of Hercules and frowning Mars! *Shakeſp.*

Slaver with lips as common as the *ſtairs*
That mount the Capitol. *Shakeſp.*

I would have one only goodly room above *ſtairs*, of ſome forty foot high. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Sir James Tirrel repairing to the Tower by night, attended by two ſervants, ſtood at the *ſtair*-foot, and ſent theſe two villains to execute the murder. *Bacon.*

The *ſtairs* were ſuch as whereon Jacob ſaw
Angels aſcending and deſcending. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

——— Satan now on the lower *ſtair*,
That ſcal'd by ſteps of gold to heav'n gate,

Looks down with wonder at the ſudden view
Of all this world. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

——— Trembling he ſprings,
As terror had increas'd his feet with wings;
Nor ſtaid for *ſtairs*; but down the depth he threw
His body: on his back the door he drew. *Dryden.*

STA'IRCASE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtair* and *caſe*.] The part of a fabrick that contains the ſtairs.

To make a complete *ſtaircaſe* is a curious piece of architecture. *Wotton.*

I cannot forbear mentioning a *ſtaircaſe*, where the eaſineſs of the aſcent, the diſpoſition of the lights, and the convenient landing, are admirably contrived. *Addiſon on Italy.*

STAKE. *n. ſ.* [ꞅꞇaca, Saxon; *staeck*, Dutch; *estaca*, Span.] 1. A poſt or ſtrong ſtick fixed in the ground. 2. A piece of long rough wood. 3. Any thing placed as a paliſade or fence. 4. The poſt to which a beaſt is tied to be baited. 5. Any thing pledged or wagered. I know not well whence it has this meaning: I ſuppoſe it is ſo named from being *at stake*, that is in a ſtate of hazard like an animal baited, and in hazard from which it cannot be withdrawn. 6. The ſtate of being hazarded, pledged, or wagered. 7. The *stake* is a ſmall anvil, which ſtands upon a ſmall iron foot on the work-bench, to remove as occaſion offers; or elſe it hath a ſtrong iron ſpike at the bottom let into ſome place of the work-bench, not to be removed. Its office is to ſet ſmall cold work ſtraight upon, or to cut or punch upon with the cold chiſſel or cold punch. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

(1.) The more I ſhaked the *ſtake*, which he had planted in the ground of my heart, the deeper ſtill it ſunk into it. *Sidney.*

His credit in the world might ſtand the poor town in great ſtead, as hitherto their miniſters foreign eſtimation hath been the beſt *ſtake* in their hedge. *Hooker.*

He wanted pikes to ſet before his archers;
Inſtead whereof ſharp *ſtakes*, pluckt out of hedges,
They pitched in the ground. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

In France the grapes that make the wine grow upon low vines bound to ſmall *ſtakes*, and the raiſed vines in arbors make but verjuice. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Or ſharpen *ſtakes*, or head the forks, or twine
The ſallow twigs to tie the ſtraggling vine. *Dryden.*

(2.) While he whirl'd in fiery circles round
The brand, a ſharpen'd *ſtake* ſtrong Dryas found,
And in the ſhoulder's joint inflicts the wound. *Dryden.*

(3.) That hollow I ſhould know; what are you, ſpeak?
Come not too near, you fall on iron *ſtakes* elſe. *Milton.*

(4.) ——— We are at the *ſtake*,
And bay'd about with many enemies. *Shakeſp. Jul. Cæſar.*

Have you not ſet mine honour at the *ſtake*,
And baited it with all th' unmuzzled thoughts
That tyrannous heart can think? *Shakeſp. Tw. Night.*

(5.) ——'Tis time ſhort pleaſure now to take,
Of little life the beſt to make,
And manage wiſely the laſt *ſtake*. *Cowley.*

—— O then, what intereſt ſhall I make
To ſave my laſt important *ſtake*,
When the moſt juſt have cauſe to quake! *Roſcommon.*

He ventures little for ſo great a *ſtake*. *More.*

Th' increaſing ſound is borne to either ſhore,
And for their *ſtakes* the throwing nations fear. *Dryden.*

The game was ſo contrived, that one particular caſt took up the whole *ſtake*; and when ſome others came up, you laid down. *Arbuthnot.*

(6.) When he heard that the lady Margaret was declared for it, he ſaw plainly that his kingdom muſt again be put to the *ſtake*, and that he muſt fight for it. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Are not our liberties, our lives,
The laws, religion, and our wives,
Enough at once to lie at *ſtake*,
For cov'nant and the cauſe's ſake? *Hudibras.*

The honor of the nation being in a manner at *ſtake* to make good ſeveral deficiencies. *Davenant.*

Of my crown thou too much care do'ſt take;
That which I value more, my love's at *ſtake*. *Dryden.*

Hath any of you a great intereſt at *ſtake* in a diſtant part of the world? Hath he ventured a good ſhare of his fortune? *Atterbury.*

Every moment Cato's life's at *ſtake*. *Addiſon.*

To STAKE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To faſten, ſupport, or defend with poſts ſet upright. 2. To wager; to hazard; to put to hazard.

(1.) *Stake* and bind up your weakeſt plants and flowers againſt the winds, before they in a moment proſtrate a whole year's labour. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

(2.) Is a man betrayed in his neareſt concerns? The cauſe is, he relied upon the ſervices of a pack of villains, who deſigned nothing but their own game, and to *ſtake* him while they play'd for themſelves. *South.*

Perſons, after their priſons have been flung open, have choſen rather to languiſh in their dungeons than *ſtake* their miſerable lives on the ſucceſs of a revolution. *Addiſon.*

They durſt not *stake* their preſent and future happineſs on their own chimerical imaginations. *Addiſon.*

I'll *stake* yon' lamb that near the fountain plays,
And from the brink his dancing ſhade ſurveys. *Pope.*

STALACTI'TES. *n. ſ.* [from ϛαλαζω.] *Stalactites* is only ſpar in the ſhape of an icicle, accidentally formed in the perpendicular fiſſures of the ſtone. *Woodward.*

STALA'CTICAL *adj.* Reſembling an icicle.

A cave was lined with thoſe *ſtalactical* ſtones on the top and ſides. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

STALAGMI'TES. *n. ſ.* Spar formed into the ſhape of drops. *Woodward's Met. Foſſ.*

STALE. *adj.* [*stelle*, Dutch] 1. Old; long kept; altered by time. *Stale* is not uſed of perſons otherwiſe than in contempt, except when it is applied to *beer*; it commonly means worſe for age. 2. Uſed till it is of no uſe or eſteem; worn out of regard or notice.

(1.) This, Richard, is a curious caſe:
Suppoſe your eyes ſent equal rays
Upon two diſtant pots of ale,
Not knowing which was mild or *stale*;
In this ſad ſtate your doubtful choice
Would never have the caſting voice. *Prior.*

A *stale* virgin ſets up a ſhop in a place where ſhe is not known. *Spectator.*

(2.) The duke regarded not the muttering multitude, knowing that rumours grow *stale* and vaniſh with time. *Hayward.*

About her neck a pacquet mail,
Fraught with advice, ſome freſh, ſome *stale*. *Butler.*

Many things beget opinion; ſo doth novelty: wit itſelf, if *stale*, is leſs taking. *Grew's Coſmol.*

Pompey was a perfect favourite of the people; but his pretenſions grew *stale* for want of a timely opportunity of introducing them upon the ſtage. *Swift.*

They reaſon and conclude by precedent,
And own *stale* nonſenſe which they ne'er invent. *Pope.*

STALE. *n. ſ.* [from ꞅꞇælan, Saxon, to ſteal.] 1. Something exhibited or offered as an allurement to draw others to any place or purpoſe. 2. In *Shakeſpeare* it ſeems to ſignify a proſtitute. 3. [From *stale*, adj.] Urine; old urine. 4. Old beer; beer ſomewhat acidulated. 5. [*Stele*, Dutch, a ſtick.] A handle.

(1.) His heart being wholly delighted in deceiving us, we could never be warned; but rather one bird caught, ſerved for a *stale* to bring in more. *Sidney.*

Still as he went he crafty *stales* did lay,
With cunning trains him to entrap unwares;
And privy ſpials plac'd in all his way,
To weet what courſe he takes, and how he fares. *Spenſer.*

The trumpery in my houſe bring hither,
For *stale* to catch theſe thieves. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Had he none elſe to make a *stale* but me?
I was the chief that rais'd him to the crown,
And I'll be chief to bring him down again. *Shakeſp. H. VI.*

A pretence of kindneſs is the univerſal *stale* to all baſe projects: by this men are robbed of their fortunes, and women of their honour. *Government of the Tongue.*

It may be a vizor for the hypocrite, and a *stale* for the ambitious. *Decay of Piety.*

This eaſy fool muſt be my *stale*, ſet up
To catch the people's eyes; he's tame and merciful;
Him I can manage. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

(2.) I ſtand diſhonour'd, that have gone about
To link my dear friend to a common *stale*. *Shakeſp.*

(5.) But, ſeeing th' arrowes *stale* without, and that the head did goe
No further then it might be ſeene, he call'd his ſpirits again. *Chapman.*

It hath a long *stale* or handle, with a button at the end for one's hand. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To **STALE.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To wear out; to make old. Not in uſe.

Age cannot wither her, nor cuſtom *stale*
Her infinite variety. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

Were I a common laugher, or did uſe
To *stale* with ordinary oaths my love
To every new proteſtor. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

A barren-ſpirited fellow, one that feeds
On abject orts and imitations;
Which, out of uſe, and *stal'd* by other men,
Begin his faſhion. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

To **STALE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make water.

Having ty'd his beaſt t' a pale,
And taken time for both to *ſtale*. *Hudibras.*

STA'LELY. *adv.* [from *ſtale*.] Of old; long time.

—— All your promis'd mountains
And ſeas I am ſo *ſtalely* acquainted with. *B. Johnſon.*

STA'LENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtale*.] Oldneſs; ſtate of being long kept; ſtate of being corrupted by time.

The beer and wine, as well within water as above, have not been palled; but ſomewhat better than bottles of the ſame drinks and *ſtaleneſs*, kept in a cellar. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Provided our landlord's principles were ſound, we did not take any notice of the *ſtaleneſs* of his proviſions. *Addiſon.*

To **STALK.** *v. n.* [ꞅtealcan, Saxon.] 1. To walk with high and ſuperb ſteps. It is uſed commonly in a ſenſe of diſlike. 2. It is often uſed with ſome inſinuation of contempt or abhorrence. 3. To walk behind a ſtalking horſe or cover.

(1.) ——— His monſtrous enemy
With ſturdy ſteps came *ſtalking* in his ſight. *Spenſer.*

—— Shall your city call us lord,
In that behalf which we challeng'd it?
Or ſhall we give the ſignal to our rage,
And *ſtalk* in blood to our poſſeſſion? *Shakeſp. K. John.*

——— Unfold th' eternal door:
You ſee before the gate what *ſtalking* ghoſt
Commands the guard, what ſentries keep the poſt. *Dryd.*

With manly mien he *ſtalk'd* along the ground;
Nor wanted voice bely'd, nor vaunting ſound. *Dryden.*

—— Then *ſtalking* through the deep
He fords the ocean, while the topmaſt wave
Scarce reaches up his middle ſide. *Addiſon.*

Vexatious thought ſtill found my flying mind,
Nor bound by limits, nor to place confin'd;
Haunted my nights, and terrify'd my days;
Stalk'd through my gardens, and purſu'd my ways,
Nor ſhut from artful bow'r, nor loſt in winding maze. *Prior.*

—— Scornful turning from the ſhore
My haughty ſtep, I *ſtalk'd* the valley o'er. *Pope's Od.*

(2.) ——————— Bertran
Stalks cloſe behind her, like a witch's fiend
Preſſing to be employ'd. *Dryd. Span. Fryar.*

They paſs their precious hours in plays and ſports,
'Till death behind came *ſtalking* on unſeen. *Dryden.*

'Tis not to *ſtalk* about, and draw freſh air
From time to time. *Addiſ. Cato.*

(3.) The king aſked how far it was to a certain town: they ſaid ſix miles. Half an hour after he aſked again: one ſaid ſix miles and a half. The king alighted out of his coach, and crept under the ſhoulder of his led horſe: and when ſome aſked his majeſty what he meant, I muſt *ſtalk*, ſaid he; for yonder town is ſhy, and flies me. *Bacon's Apopht.*

STALK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. High, proud, wide, and ſtately ſtep. 2. [*Stele*, Dutch.] The ſtem on which flowers or fruits grow. 3. The ſtem of a quill.

(1.) ——— Behind it forth there leapt
An ugly fiend, more foul than diſmal day;
The which with monſtrous *ſtalk* behind him ſtept,
And ever as he went due watch upon him kept. *Spenſer.*

Great Milton next, with high and haughty *ſtalks*,
Unfetter'd in majeſtick numbers walks. *Addiſon.*

(2.) A ſtock-gillyflower, gently tied on a ſtick, put into a ſteep glaſs full of quickſilver, ſo that the quickſilver cover it; after five days you will find the flower freſh, and the *ſtalk* harder and leſs flexible than it was. *Bacon.*

—— Small ſtore will ſerve, where ſtore,
All ſeaſons, ripe for uſe hangs on the *ſtalk*. *Milton.*

That amber attracts not baſil, is wholly repugnant unto truth; for if the leaves thereof, or dried *ſtalks*, be ſtripped unto ſmall ſtraws, they ariſe unto amber, wax, and other electricks, no otherways than thoſe of wheat and rye. *Brown.*

Roſes unbid, and ev'ry fragrant flow'r,
Flew from their *ſtalks* to ſtrew thy nuptial bow'r. *Dryden.*

(3.) Viewed with a glaſs, they appear made up of little bladders, like thoſe in the plume or *ſtalk* of a quill. *Grew.*

STALKINGHORSE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtalking* and *horſe*.] A horſe either real or fictitious, by which a fowler ſhelters himſelf from the ſight of the game; a maſk; a pretence.

Let the counſellor give counſel not for faction but for conſcience, forbearing to make the good of the ſtate the *ſtalkinghorſe* of his private ends. *Hakewill on Prov.*

Hypocriſy is the devil's *ſtalkinghorſe*, under an affectation of ſimplicity and religion. *L'Eſtrange.*

STA'LKY. *adj.* [from *ſtalk*.] Hard like a ſtalk.

It grows upon a round ſtalk, and at the top bears a great *ſtalky* head. *Mortimer.*

STALL. *n. ſ.* [ꞅteal, Saxon; *ſtal*, Dutch; *ſtalla*, Italian.] 1. A crib in which an ox is fed, or a horſe is kept in the ſtable. 2. A bench or form where any thing is ſet to ſale. 3. [*Stall*, Swediſh; *ſtal*, Armorick.] A ſmall houſe or ſhed in which certain trades are practiſed. 4. The ſeat of a dignified clergyman in the choir.

(1.) A herd of oxen then he carv'd, with high rais'd heads, forg'd all
Of gold and tin, for colour mixt, and bellowing from their *ſtall*,
Ruſht to their paſtures. *Chapm. Iliad.*

——————— Duncan's horſes,
Beauteous and ſwift, the minions of the race,
Turn'd wild in nature, broke their *ſtalls*, flung out,
Contending 'gainſt obedience. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Solomon had forty thouſand *ſtalls* of horſes. 1 *Kings*, iv.

His fellow ſought what lodging he could find;
At laſt he found a *ſtall* where oxen ſtood. *Dryden.*

(2.) ——————— *Stalls*, bulks, windows,
Are ſmother'd up, leads fill'd, and ridges hors'd
With variable complections; all agreeing
In earneſtneſs to ſee him. *Shakeſp. Cor.*

They are nature's coarſer wares that lie on the *ſtall*, expoſed to the tranſient view of every common eye. *Glanv.*

Beſs Hoy firſt found it troubleſome to bawl,
And therefore plac'd her cherries on a *ſtall*. *King.*

How pedlars *ſtalls* with glitt'ring toys are laid,
The various fairings of the country maid. *Gay.*

Harley, the nation's great ſupport,
Returning home one day from court,
Obſerv'd a parſon near Whitehall,
Cheap'ning old authors on a *ſtall*. *Swift.*

(3.) All theſe together in one heap were thrown,
Like carcaſes of beaſts in butcher's *ſtall*;
And in another corner wide were ſtrown
The antique ruins of the Roman's fall. *Spenſer.*

(4.) The pope creates a canon beyond the number limited, and commands the chapter to aſſign unto ſuch canon a *ſtall* in the choir and place in the chapter. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

The dignified clergy, out of mere humility, have called their thrones by the names of *ſtalls*. *Warburton.*

To Stall. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To keep in a ſtall or ſtable. 2. [For *inſtall.*] To inveſt.

(1.) —— For ſuch encheaſon, if you go nie,
Few chimneys reeking you will eſpy;
The fat ox, that wont ligg in the ſtall,
Is now faſt *ſtalled* in his crumenal. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

For my part, he keeps me ruſtically at home; or, to ſpeak more properly, ſties me here at home unkept: for call you that keeping, for a gentleman of my birth, that differs not from the *ſtalling* of an ox? *Shakeſp.*

—— Niſus the foreſt paſs'd,
And Alban plains, from Alba's name ſo call'd,
Where king Latinus then his oxen *ſtall'd.* *Dryden.*

(2.) Long may'ſt thou live to wail thy children's loſs;
And ſee another as I ſee thee now,
Deck'd in thy rights, as thou art *ſtall'd* in mine. *Shakeſp.*

To Stall. *v. n.* 1. To inhabit to dwell. 2. To kennel.

(1.) We could not *ſtall* together in the world. *Shakeſp.*

Sta'llage. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtall.*] 1. Rent paid for a ſtall. 2. [In old books.] Layſtall; dung; compoſt.

Sta'llfed. *adj.* [*ſtall* and *fed.*] Fed not with graſs, but dry feed.

Every one muſt every day ſuſtaine
The load of one beaſt, the moſt fat, and beſt
Of all the *ſtallfed*, to the woer's feaſt. *Chapman.*

Stallfed oxen, and crammed fowls, are often diſeaſed in their livers. *Arbuthnot on Alim.*

Sta'llworn. *adj.* [*ſtall* and *worn.*] Long kept in the ſtable. But it is probably a miſtake for *ſtalworth*, [ꞅꞇaƿelꝼeꞃð, Saxon, ſtout.]

His *ſtall-worn* ſteed the champion ſtout beſtrode. *Shakeſp.*

Sta'llion. *n. ſ* [*yſdal-wyn*, an old Welſh word: the one is derived from the other; but which from which I cannot certainly tell. *Wotton.* *Eſtallion*, French; *ſtallone*, Italian; *ſtalhengſt*, Dutch. *Junius*, thinks it derived from ꞅꞇælan, to leap.] A horſe kept for mares.

The preſent defects are breeding without choice of *ſtallions* in ſhape or ſize. *Temple.*

—— If fleet Dragon's progeny at laſt
Prove jaded, and in frequent matches caſt,
No favour for the *ſtallion* we retain,
And no reſpect for the degen'rate ſtrain. *Dryden.*

STA'MINA. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] 1. The firſt principles of any thing. 2. The ſolids of a human body. 3. [In botany.] Thoſe little fine threads or capillaments which grow up within the flowers of plants, encompaſſing round the ſtyle, and on which the apices grow at their extremities. 4. A ſlight ſort of ſtuff.

Sta'mineous. *adj.* [*ſtamineus*, Latin.] 1. Conſiſting of threads. 2. *Stamineous* flowers are ſo far imperfect as to want thoſe coloured leaves which are called petala, and conſiſt only of the ſtylus and the ſtamina; and ſuch plants as do bear theſe *ſtamineous* flowers Ray makes to conſtitute a large genus of plants; theſe he divides into ſuch as, firſt, have their fruit or ſeed totally divided from the flower; and theſe are ſuch plants as are ſaid to be of different ſexes: the reaſon of which is, that from the ſaid ſeed ſome plant ſhall ariſe with flowers and no fruit, and others with fruit and no flowers; as hops, hemp, ſtinging nettles. 2. Such as have their fruit only a little disjointed from their flowers; as the ricinus, and the heliotropium triconon. 3. Such as have their fruit immediately contiguous, or adhering to their flower. 4. Such whoſe flowers adhere to the top or uppermoſt of the ſeed; as the beta, aſarum, and alchimilla.

Sta'mmel. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of red colour.

Reedhood, the firſt that doth appear
In *ſtammel*: ſcarlet is too dear. *Ben. Johnſ.*

To STA'MMER. *v. n.* [ꞅꞇameꞃ, a ſtammerer, Saxon; *ſtamelen*, *ſtameren*, to ſtammer, Dutch.] To ſpeak with unnatural heſitation; to utter words with difficulty.

Sometimes to her news of myſelf to tell,
I go about; but then is all my beſt
Wry words, and *ſtamm'ring*, or elſe doltiſh dumb:
Say then, can this but of enchantment come? *Sidney.*

I would thou could'ſt *ſtammer*, that thou might'ſt pour out of thy mouth, as wine comes out of a narrow-mouth'd bottle, either too much at once, or none at all. *Shakeſp.*

She *ſtammers*; oh what grace in liſping lies!
If ſhe ſays nothing, to be ſure ſhe's wiſe. *Dryden.*

——— Lagean juice,
Which *ſtammering* tongues and ſtagg'ring feet produce. *Dryden.*

Cornelius hoped he would come to *ſtammer* like Demoſthenes. *Arbuthnot Mart. Scrib.*

Your hearers would rather you ſhould be leſs correct, than perpetually *ſtammering*, which is one of the worſt ſoleciſms in rhetorick. *Swift.*

Sta'mmerer. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtammer.*] One who ſpeaks with heſitation.

A *ſtammerer* cannot with moderation hope for the gift of tongues, or a peaſant to become learned as Origen. *Taylor.*

To STAMP. *v. a.* [*ſtampen*, Dutch; *ſtamper*, Daniſh] 1. To ſtrike by preſſing the foot haſtily downwards. 2. To pound; to beat as in a mortar. 3. [*Eſtamper*, Fr. *ſtampare*, Italian; *eſtampar*, Spaniſh.] To impreſs with ſome mark or figure. 4. To fix a mark by impreſſing it. 5. To make by impreſſing a mark. 6. To mint; to form; to coin.

(1.) ——— If Arcite thus deplore
His ſuff'rings, Palamon yet ſuffers more:
He frets, he fumes, he ſtares, he *ſtamps* the ground;
The hollow tow'r with clamours rings around. *Dryden.*

(2.) I took the calf you had made, burnt it with fire, and *ſtamped* and ground it very ſmall. *Deut.* ix. 21.

Some apothecaries, upon *ſtamping* of coloquintida, have been put into a great ſcouring by the vapour only. *Bacon.*

(3.) Height of place is intended only to *ſtamp* the endowments of a private condition with luſtre and authority. *South.*

Here ſwells the ſhelf with Ogilby the great;
There, *ſtamp'd* with arms, Newcaſtle ſhines complete. *Pope.*

(4.) Out of mere ambition, you have made
Your holy hat be *ſtampt* on the king's coin. *Shakeſp.*

Theſe prodigious conceits in nature ſpring out of framing abſtracted conceptions, inſtead of thoſe eaſy and primary notions which nature *ſtamps* in all men of common ſenſe. *Digby.*

There needs no poſitive law or ſanction of God to *ſtamp* an obliquity upon ſuch a diſobedience. *South.*

No conſtant reaſon of this can be given, but from the nature of man's mind which hath this notion of a deity born with it, and *ſtamped* upon it; or is of ſuch a frame, that in the free uſe of itſelf it will find out God. *Tillotſon.*

Though God has given us no innate ideas of himſelf, though he has *ſtampt* no original characters on our minds, wherein we may read his being; yet having furniſhed us with thoſe faculties our minds are endowed with, he hath not left himſelf without witneſs. *Locke.*

What titles had they had, if nature had not
Strove hard to thruſt the worſt deſerving firſt,
And *ſtamp'd* the noble mark of elderſhip
Upon their baſer metal? *Rowe's Ambitious Stepmother.*

What an unſpeakeable happineſs would it be to a man engaged in the purſuit of knowledge, if he had but a power of *ſtamping* his beſt ſentiments upon his memory in indelible characters? *Watts.*

(5.) If two pennyweight of ſilver, marked with a certain impreſſion, ſhall here in England be equivalent to three pennyweight marked with another impreſſion, they will not fail to *ſtamp* pieces of that faſhion, and quickly carry away your ſilver. *Locke.*

(6.) ——— We are baſtards all;
And that moſt venerable man, which I

Did call my father, was I know not where
When I was *ſtampt*. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

To Stamp. *v. n.* To ſtrike the foot ſuddenly downward.

——— What a fool art thou,
A ramping fool, to brag, to *ſtamp*, and ſwear,
Upon my party? Thou cold-blooded ſlave,
Haſt thou not ſpoke like thunder on my ſide? *Shakeſp.*

The men ſhall howl at the noiſe of the *ſtamping* of the hoofs of his ſtrong horſes. *Jer.* xlvii. 3.

There is ſuch an echo among the old ruins and vaults, that, if you *ſtamp* but a little louder than ordinary, you hear the ſound repeated. *Addiſon.*

He cannot bear th' aſtoniſhing delight,
But ſtarts, exclaims, and *ſtamps*, and raves and dies. *Dennis.*

They got to the top, which was flat and even, and *ſtamping* upon it, they found it was hollow. *Swift.*

Stamp. *n. ſ.* [*eſtampe*, French; *ſtampa*, Italian.] 1. Any inſtrument by which a hollow impreſſion is made. 2. A mark ſet on any thing; impreſſion 3. A thing marked or ſtamped. 4. A picture cut in wood or metal; a picture made by impreſſion; a cut; a plate. 5. A mark ſet upon things that pay cuſtoms to the government. 6. A character of reputation, good or bad, fixed upon any thing. 7. Authority; currency; value derived from any ſuffrage or atteſtation. 8. Make; caſt; form.

(1.) Some other nymphs, with colours faint
And pencil ſlow, may Cupid paint,
And a weak heart in time deſtroy:
She has a *ſtamp*, and prints the boy. *Waller.*
'Tis gold ſo pure,
It cannot bear the *ſtamp* without allay. *Dryden.*

(2.) But to the pure refined ore,
The *ſtamp* of kings imparts no more
Worth, than the metal held before. *Carew.*
That ſacred name gives ornament and grace,
And, like his *ſtamp*, makes baſeſt metals paſs:
'Twere folly now a ſtately pile to raiſe,
To build a playhouſe, while you throw down plays. *Dryden.*

Ideas are imprinted on the memory: ſome by an object affecting the ſenſes only; others, that have more than once offered themſelves, have yet been little taken notice of: the mind, intent only on one thing, not ſettling the *ſtamp* deep into itſelf. *Locke.*

(3.) The mere deſpair of ſurgery he cures;
Hanging a golden *ſtamp* about their necks,
Put on with holy prayers. *Shakeſp. Macb.*

(4.) At Venice they put out very curious *ſtamps* of the ſeveral edifices, which are moſt famous for their beauty and magnificence. *Addiſon on Italy.*

(5.) ——— Indeed the paper *ſtamp*
Did very much his genius cramp;
And ſince he could not ſpend his fire,
He now intended to retire. *Swift.*

(6.) The perſons here reflected upon are of ſuch a peculiar *ſtamp* of impiety, that they ſeem formed into a kind of diabolical ſociety for the finding out new experiments in vice. *South.*

Where reaſon or ſcripture is expreſſed for any opinion, we may receive it as of divine authority; but it is not the ſtrength of our own perſuaſions which can give it that ſtamp. *Locke.*

(7.) Of the ſame *ſtamp* is that which is obtruded upon us, that an adamant ſuſpends the attraction of the loadſtone. *Br. Vulg. Err.*

The common people do not judge of vice or virtue by morality, or the immorality, ſo much as by the *ſtamp* that is ſet upon it by men of figure. *L'Eſtrange.*

(8.) ——— If ſpeaking truth
In this fine age were not thought flatt'ry,
Such attribution ſhould this Douglas have,
As not a ſoldier of this ſeaſon's *ſtamp*
Should go ſo general current through the world. *Shakeſp.*

When one man of an exemplary improbity charges another of the ſame *ſtamp* in a court of juſtice, he lies under the diſadvantage of a ſtrong ſuſpicion. *L'Eſtrange.*

Let a friend to the government relate to him a matter of fact, he gives him the lye in every look; but if one of his own *ſtamp* ſhould tell him that the king of Sweden would be ſuddenly at Perth, he hugs himſelf at the good news. *Addiſon.*

A king of heav'n's own *ſtamp*, not vulgar make;
Bleſſed in giving, and averſe to take. *Harte.*

Sta'mper. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtamp.*] An inſtrument of pounding.

From the ſtamping-mill it paſſed through the crazing-mill; but of late times they moſtly uſe wet *ſtampers*. *Carew.*

Stan, amongſt our forefathers, was the termination of the ſuperlative degree; ſo *Athelſtan*, moſt noble; *Betſtan*, the beſt; *Leofſtan*, the deareſt; *Wiſtan*, the wiſeſt; *Dunſtan*, the higheſt. *Gibſon's Camden.*

To STANCH. *v. a.* [*eſtancher*, French; *ſtagnare*, Ital.] To ſtop blood; to hinder from running.

Iron or a ſtone, laid to the neck, doth *ſtanch* the bleeding of the noſe. *Bac. Nat. Hiſt.*

Of veins of earth medicinal are terra lemnia, terra ſigillata, communis, and bolus armenus; whereof terra lemnia is the chief: the virtues of them are for curing of wounds, *ſtanching* of blood, and ſtopping of fluxes and rheums. *Bacon.*

Leeches, inwardly taken, faſten upon the veins, and occaſion an effuſion of blood, which cannot be eaſily *ſtanched*. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

He fought to hinder fighting, and aſſay'd
To *ſtanch* blood by breathing of the vein. *Dryden.*

To Stanch. *v. n.* To ſtop.

A woman touched the hem of his garment, and immediately her iſſue *ſtanched*. *Luke*, viii. 44.

Stanch. *adj.* [This ſeems to come from the verb.] 1. Sound; ſuch as will not run out. 2. Firm; ſound of principle; truſty; hearty; determined. 3. In this ſenſe is uſed a *ſtanch* hound. A dog that follows the ſcent without errour or remiſſneſs. 4. Strong; not to be broken.

(1.) What we endeavoured in vain may be performed by ſome virtuoſo, that ſhall have *ſtancher* veſſels, and more ſunny days. *Boyle.*

(2.) The ſtanding abſurdity, without the belief of which no man is reckoned a *ſtanch* churchman, is that there is a calf's-head club. *Addiſon.*

In politicks, I hear, you're *ſtanch*,
Directly bent againſt the French. *Prior.*

They mean to convince, not the groveling herd, or giddy populace, but the grave and *ſtanch* men, men of ſobriety and firmneſs. *Waterland.*

Each *ſtaunch* polemick ſtubborn as a rock,
Each fierce logician ſtill expelling Locke,
Came whip and ſpur. *Pope.*

(4.) ——— If I knew
What hoop would hold us *ſtanch* from edge to edge
O' th' world, I would purſue it. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

You will loſe their love: this is to be kept *ſtanch*, and carefully watched. *Locke.*

Sta'ncher. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtanch.*] One that ſtops blood.

Sta'nchion. *n. ſ.* [*eſtançon*, French.] A prop; a ſupport.

Sta'nchless. *adj.* [from *ſtanch.*] Not to be ſtopped.

——— There grows,
In my moſt ill-compos'd affection, ſuch
A *ſtanchleſs* avarice, that, were I king,
I ſhould cut off the nobles for their lands. *Shakeſp. Macb.*

She unto Scythia ſent, for hunger him to knaw,
And thruſt her down his throat, into his *ſtaunchleſs* maw. *Drayton.*

To Stand. *v. n.* preterite *I ſtood*, *I have ſtood*. [ſtandan, Gothick and Saxon; *ſtaen*, Dutch; *ſtare*, Italian; *eſtar*, Spaniſh; *ſtare*, Latin.] 1. To be upon the feet; not to ſit, kneel, or lie down. 2. To be not demoliſhed or overthrown. 3. To be placed as an edifice. 4. To remain erect; not to fall. 5. To become erect. 6. To ſtop; to halt; not to go forward. 7. To be at a ſtationary point without progreſs or regreſſion. 8. To be in a ſtate of firmneſs, not vacillation. 9 To be in any poſture of reſiſtance or defence. 10. To be in a ſtate of hoſtility; to keep the ground. 11. Not to yield; not to fly; not to give way. 12. To ſtay; not to fly. 13. To be placed with regard to rank or order. 14. To remain in the preſent ſtate. 15. [*Eſtar*, Spaniſh.] To be in any particular ſtate; to be: emphatically expreſſed. 16. Not to become void; to remain in force. 17. To conſiſt; to have its being or eſſence. 18. To be with reſpect to terms of a contract. 19. To have a place. 20. To be in any ſtate at the time preſent. 21. To be in a permanent ſtate 22. To be with regard to condition or fortune. 23 To have any particular reſpect. 24. To be without action. 25. To depend; to reſt; to be ſupported. 26. To be with regard to ſtate of mind. 27. To ſucceed; to be acquitted; to be ſafe. 28. To be with reſpect to any particular. 29. To be reſolutely of a party. 30. To be in the place; to be repreſentative. 31. To remain; to be fixed. 32. To hold a courſe at ſea. 33. To have direction towards any local point. 34. To offer as a candidate. 35. To place himſelf; to be placed. 36 To ſtagnate; not to flow. 37. To be with reſpect to chance. 38. To remain ſatisfied. 39. To be without motion. 40. To make delay. 41. To inſiſt; to dwell with many words, or much pertinacity. 42. To be expoſed. 43. To perſiſt; to perſevere. 44. To perſiſt in a claim. 45. To adhere; to abide. 46. To be conſiſtent. 47. To be put aſide with diſregard. 48. *To* STAND *by* To ſupport; to defend; not to deſert. 49. *To* STAND *by*. To be preſent without being an actor. 50. *To* STAND *by* To repoſe on; to reſt in. 51. *To* STAND *for*. To propoſe one's ſelf a candidate. 52. *To* STAND *for*. To maintain; to profeſs to ſupport. 53. *To* STAND *off*. To keep at a diſtance. 54. *To* STAND *off*. Not to comply. 55. *To* STAND *off*. To forbear friendſhip or intimacy. 56. *To* STAND *off*. To have relief; to appear protuberant or prominent. 57. *To* STAND *out*. To hold reſolution; to hold a poſt; not to yield a point 58 *To* STAND *out*. Not to comply; to ſecede. 59. *To* STAND *out* To be prominent or protuberant. 60 *To* STAND *to*. To ply; to perſevere. 61. *To* STAND *to* To remain fixed in a purpoſe. 62 *To* STAND *to*. To abide by a contract or aſſertion. 63 *To* STAND *under*. To undergo; to ſuſtain. 64. *To* STAND *up*. To erect one's ſelf; to riſe from ſitting. 65. *To* STAND *up*. To ariſe in order to gain notice. 66. *To* STAND *up*. To make a party. 67. *To* STAND *upon*. To concern; to intereſt. An imperſonal ſenſe 68. *To* STAND *upon*. To value; to take pride. 69 *To* STAND *upon*. To inſiſt.

(1.) The abſolution to be pronounced by the prieſt alone *ſtanding*, the people ſtill kneeling. *Common Prayer.*

(2.) What will they then? what but unbuild
A living temple, built by faith to *ſtand*? *Milton.*

(3.) This poet's tomb *ſtood* on the other ſide of Naples, which looks towards Veſuvio. *Addiſon on Italy.*

(4.) ——— To *ſtand* or fall,
Free in thine own arbitrement it lies. *Milton.*

Chariot and charioteer lay overturn'd,
And fiery foaming ſteeds: what *ſtood*, recoil'd
O'erweary'd, through the faint ſatanick hoſt
Defenſive ſcarce, or with pale fear ſurpris'd
Fled ignominious. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

(5.) Mute, and amaz'd, my hair with horror *ſtood*;
Fear ſhrunk my ſenſes, and congeal'd my blood. *Dryden.*

Her hair *ſtood* up; convulſive rage poſſeſs'd
Her trembling limbs. *Dryd. Æn.*

(6.) The leaders, having charge from you to *ſtand*,
Will not go off until they hear you ſpeak. *Shakeſp. H. VI.*

——— Sun in Gideon *ſtand*,
And thou moon in the vale of Ajalon. *Milton.*

——— Mortal, who this forbidden path
In arms preſum'ſt to tread, I charge thee *ſtand*,
And tell thy name. *Dryd. Æn.*

(7.) This nation of Spain runs a race ſtill of empire, when all other ſtates of Chriſtendom *ſtand* at a ſtay. *Bacon.*

Immenſe the pow'r, immenſe were the demand;
Say, at what part of nature will they *ſtand*? *Pope.*

(8.) Commonwealths by virtue ever *ſtood*. *Davies.*

My mind on its own centre *ſtands* unmov'd
And ſtable as the fabrick of the world,
Propt on itſelf. *Dryden.*

(9.) ——— Seeing how lothly oppoſite I *ſtood*
To his unnat'ral purpoſe, in fell motion
With his prepared ſword he charges home
My unprovided body. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

From enemies heav'n keep your majeſty;
And when they ſtand againſt you, may they fall. *Shak.*

(10.) If he would preſently yield, Barbaroſſa promiſed to let him go free; but if he ſhould *ſtand* upon his defence, he threatened to make him repent his fooliſh hardineſs. *Knolles.*

The king granted the Jews to gather themſelves together, and *ſtand* for their life. *Eſth.* viii. 11.

We are often conſtrained to *ſtand* alone againſt the ſtrength of opinion. *Brown's Pref. to Vulg. Err.*

It was by the ſword they ſhould die, if they *ſtood* upon defence; and by the halter, if they ſhould yield. *Hayward.*

(11.) Who before him *ſtood* ſo to it? for the Lord brought his enemies unto him. *Ecclus.* xlvi. 3.

Put on the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to *ſtand* againſt the wiles of the devil. *Eph.* vi. 11.

Their lives and fortunes were put in ſafety, whether they *ſtood* to it or run away. *Bac. Hen.* VII.

(12.) Then the light'ning-loving Deity caſt
A foule flight on my ſoldiers: nor *ſtood* faſt
One man of all. *Chapman.*

At the ſoldierly word *ſtand*, the flyers halted a little. *Clarendon.*

(13.) Amongſt liquids endued with this quality of relaxing, warm water *ſtands* firſt. *Arbuthn. on Alim.*

Theology would truly enlarge the mind, were it ſtudied with that freedom and that ſacred charity which it teaches: let this therefore *ſtand* always chief. *Watts.*

(14.) If meat make my brother offend, I will eat no fleſh while the world *ſtandeth*. 1 *Cor.* viii. 13.

That ſots and knaves ſhould be ſo vain
To wiſh their vile reſemblance may remain;
And *ſtand* recorded, at their own requeſt,
To future days a libel or a jeſt. *Dryden.*

(15.) ——— The ſea,
Aw'd by the rod of Moſes ſo to *ſtand*
Divided. *Milton.*

Accompliſh what your ſigns foreſhow:
I *ſtand* reſign'd, and am prepar'd to go. *Dryd. Æn.*

—— He ſtruck the ſnakes, and *ſtood* again
New ſex'd, and ſtrait recover'd into man. *Addiſon.*

They expect to be favoured, who *ſtand* not poſſeſſed of any one of thoſe qualifications that belonged to him. *Atterbury.*

Some middle prices ſhew us in what proportion the value of their lands *ſtood* in regard to thoſe of our own country. *Arbuth.*

God, who ſees all things intuitively, does not want theſe helps; he neither *ſtands* in need of logick, nor uſes it. *Baker.*

Perſians and Greeks like turns of nature found,
And the world's victor *ſtood* ſubdu'd by ſound. *Pope.*

Narrow capacities, imagining the great capable of being diſconcerted by little occaſions, frame their malignant fables accordingly, and *ſtand* detected by it, as by an evident mark of ignorance. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

(16.) God was not ignorant that the judges, whoſe ſentence in matters of controverſy he ordained ſhould *ſtand*, oftentimes would be deceived. *Hooker.*

—— A thing within my boſom tells me,
That no conditions of our peace can *ſtand*. *Shak. H.* IV.

I will puniſh you, that ye may know that my words ſhall ſurely *ſtand* againſt you for evil. *Jer.* xliv. 29.

My mercy will I keep for him, and my covenant ſhall *ſtand* faſt with him. *Pſ.* lxxxix. 28.

(17.) That could not make him that did the ſervice perfect, as pertaining to the conſcience, which *ſtood* only in meats and drinks. *Heb.* ix. 10.

(18.) The hirelings *ſtand* at a certain wages. *Carew.*

(19.) ——— If it *ſtand*
Within the eye of honour, be aſſured
My purſe, my perſon, my extremeſt means,
Lie all unlock'd to your occaſions. *Shak. M. of Ven.*

——— My very enemy's dog,
Though he had bit me, ſhould have *ſtood* that night
Againſt my fire. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

This excellent man, who *ſtood* not upon the advantage-ground before, provoked men of all qualities. *Clarendon.*

——— Chariots wing'd
From the armoury of God, where *ſtand* of old
Myriads. *Milton.*

(20.) —— Oppreſt nature ſleeps :
This reſt might yet have balm'd thy broken ſenſes,
Which *ſtand* in hard cure. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

—— So it *ſtands* ; and this I fear at laſt,
Hume's knavery will be the ducheſs' wreck. *Shak. H. VI.*

——— All which grace
I now will amplify, and tell what caſe
Thy houſhold *ſtands* in. *Chapman.*

Our company aſſembled, I ſaid, My dear friends, let us know ourſelves, and how it ſtandeth with us. *Bacon.*

Gardiner was made king's ſolicitor, and the patent, formerly granted to Saint-John, *ſtood* revoked. *Clarendon.*

Why *ſtand* we longer ſhivering under fears ? *Milton.*

As things now *ſtand* with us, we have no power to do good after that illuſtrious manner our Saviour did. *Calamy's Ser.*

(21.) The broil doubtful long *ſtood*,
As two ſpent ſwimmers that do cling together,
And choke their art. *Shakeſp.*

—— I in thy perſevering ſhall rejoice,
And all the bleſt *ſtand* faſt. *Milton.*

(22.) I *ſtand* in need of one whoſe glories may
Redeem my crimes, ally me to his fame. *Dryden.*

(23.) Here ſtood he in the dark, his ſharp ſword out,
Mumbling of wicked charms, conj'ring the moon
To *ſtand*'s auſpicious miſtreſs. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

An utter unſuitableneſs diſobedience has to the relation which man neceſſarily *ſtands* in towards his Maker. *South.*

(24.) A philoſopher diſputed with Adrian the emperor, and did it but weakly : one of his friends, that *ſtood* by, ſaid, Methinks you were not like yourſelf laſt day in argument with the emperor : I could have anſwered better myſelf. Why, ſaid the philoſopher, would you have me contend with him that commands thirty legions ? *Bacon.*

(25.) This reply *ſtandeth* all by conjectures. *Whitgifte.*

The preſbyterians of the kirk, leſs forward to declare their opinion in the former point, *ſtand* upon the latter only. *Sanderſon.*

He that will know, muſt by the connexion of the proofs ſee the truth and the ground it *ſtands* on. *Locke.*

(26.) *Stand* in awe and ſin not : commune with your own heart upon your bed, and be ſtill. *Pſal.* iv. 4.

I deſire to be preſent, and change my voice, for I *ſtand* in doubt of you. *Gal.* iv. 20.

(27.) Readers, by whoſe judgment I would *ſtand* or fall, would not be ſuch as are acquainted only with the French and Italian criticks. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

(28.) ——— Cæſar entreats,
Not to conſider in what caſe thou *ſtand'ſt*
Further than he is Cæſar. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

——— To Heav'n I do appeal,
I have lov'd my king and common-weal ;
As for my wife, I know not how it *ſtands*. *Shak. H. VI.*

(29.) The cauſe muſt be preſumed as good on our part as on theirs, till it be decided who have *ſtood* for the truth, and who for error. *Hooker.*

——— Shall we ſound him ?
I think, he will *ſtand* very ſtrong with us. *Shakeſp.*

——— It remains,
To gratify his noble ſervice, that
Hath thus *ſtood* for his country. *Shakeſp. Coriol.*

(30.) Chilon ſaid, that kings friends and favourites were like caſting counters ; that ſometimes *ſtood* for one, ſometimes for ten. *Bacon.*

I will not trouble myſelf, whether theſe names *ſtand* for the ſame thing, or really include one another. *Locke.*

Their language being ſcanty, had no words in it to *ſtand* for a thouſand. *Locke.*

(31.) Watch ye, *ſtand* faſt in the faith, quit you like men, be ſtrong. 1 *Cor.* xvi. 13.

How ſoon hath thy prediction, ſeer bleſt !
Meaſur'd this tranſient world, the race of time,
Till time *ſtand* fix'd. *Milton.*

(32.) Behold on Latian ſhores a foreign prince !
From the ſame parts of heav'n his navy *ſtands*,
To the ſame parts on earth his army lands. *Dryden.*

Full for the port the Ithacenſians *ſtand*,
And furl their ſails, and iſſue on the land. *Pope's Odyſ.*

(33.) The wand did not really *ſtand* to the metals, when placed under it, or the metalline veins. *Boyle.*

(34.) He *ſtood* to be elected one of the proctors for the univerſity. *Sanderſ. Life.*

(35.) The fool hath planted in his memory
An army of good words ; and I do know
A many fools that *ſtand* in better place,
Garniſh'd like him, that for a trickſy word
Deſy the matter. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Ven.*

He was commanded by the duke to *ſtand* aſide and expect his anſwer. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

I *ſtood* between the Lord and you, to ſhew you the Lord's word. *Deut.* v. 5.

Stand by when he is going. *Swift.*

(36.) Where Ufens glides along the lowly lands,
Or the black water of Pomptina *ſtands*. *Dryden.*

(37.) Yourſelf, renowned prince, then *ſtood* as fair
As any comer I have look'd on,
For my affection. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Ven.*

Each thinks he *ſtands* faireſt for the great lot, and that he is poſſeſſed of the golden number. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

He was a gentleman of conſiderable practice at the bar, and *ſtood* fair for the firſt vacancy on the bench. *Rowe.*

(38.) Though Page be a ſecure fool, and *ſtand* ſo firmly on his wife's frailty, yet I cannot put off my opinion ſo eaſily. *Shakeſp.*

(39.) I'll tell you who time ambles withal, who time gallops withal.—Whom *ſtands* it ſtill withal ?—With lawyers in the vacation : for they ſleep between term and term, and then they perceive not how time moves. *Shakeſp.*

(40.) They will ſuſpect they ſhall make but ſmall progreſs, if, in the books they read, they muſt *ſtand* to examine and unravel every argument. *Locke.*

(41.) To *ſtand* upon every point, and be curious in particulars, belongeth to the firſt author of the ſtory. 2 *Mac.* ii. 30.

It is ſo plain that it needeth not to be *ſtood* upon. *Bacon.*

(42.) Have I lived to *ſtand* in the taunt of one that makes fritters of Engliſh ? *Shakeſp. Mer. W. of Windſor.*

(43.) Never *ſtand* in a lie when thou art accuſed, but aſk pardon and make amends. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

The emperor *ſtanding* upon the advantage he had got by the ſeizure of their fleet, obliged them to deliver. *Gul. Trav.*

Hath the prince a full commiſſion,
To hear, and abſolutely to determine
Of what conditions we ſhall *ſtand* upon ?
Shakeſp. Henry IV.

(45.) Deſpair would *ſtand* to the ſword,
To try what friends would do, or fate afford. *Daniel.*

(46.) His faithful people, whatſoever they rightly aſk, the ſame ſhall they receive, ſo far as may *ſtand* with the glory of God and their own everlaſting good ; unto either of which it is no virtuous man's purpoſe to ſeek any thing prejudicial. *Hooker.*

Some inſtances of fortune cannot *ſtand* with ſome others ; but if you deſire this, you muſt loſe that. *Taylor.*

It *ſtood* with reaſon that they ſhould be rewarded liberally out of their own labours, ſince they received pay. *Davies.*

Sprightly youth and cloſe application will hardly *ſtand* together. *Felton.*

(47.) We make all our addreſſes to the promiſes, hug and careſs them, and in the interim let the commands *ſtand* by neglected. *Decay of Piety.*

(48.) The aſs hoped the dog would *ſtand by* him, if ſet upon by the wolf. *L'Eſtrange.*

If he meet with a repulſe, we muſt throw off the fox's ſkin, and put on the lion's ; come, gentlemen, you'll *ſtand by* me. *Dryden's Span. Fryar.*

Our good works will attend and *ſtand by* us at the hour of death. *Calamy.*

(49.) Margaret's curſe is fall'n upon our heads,
For *ſtanding by* when Richard kill'd her ſon. *Shakeſp.*

(50.) The world is inclined to *ſtand by* the Arundelian marble. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

(51.) How many *ſtand for* conſulſhips ?—three : but 'tis thought of every one Coriolanus will carry it. *Shakeſp.*

If they were jealous that Coriolanus had a deſign on their liberties when he *ſtood for* the conſulſhip, it was but juſt that they ſhould give him a repulſe. *Dennis.*

(52.) Thoſe which *ſtood for* the preſbytery thought their cauſe had more ſympathy with the diſcipline of Scotland, than the hierarchy of England. *Bacon.*

Freedom we all *ſtand for.* *Ben. Johnſon.*

(53.) *Stand off*, and let me take my fill of death. *Dryden.*

(54.) ———— *Stand* no more *off*,
But give thyſelf unto my ſick deſires. *Shakeſp.*

(55.) ——— Our bloods pour'd altogether
Would quite confound diſtinction ; yet *ſtand off*
In differences ſo mighty. *Shakeſp.*

Such behaviour frights away friendſhip, and makes it *ſtand off* in diſlike and averſion. *Collier of Friendſhip.*

Though nothing can be more honourable than an acquaintance with God, we *ſtand off* from it, and will not be tempted to embrace it. *Atterbury.*

(56.) Picture is beſt when it *ſtandeth off*, as if it were carved : and ſculpture is beſt when it appeareth ſo tender as if it were painted ; when there is ſuch a ſoftneſs in the limbs, as if not a chiſſel had hewed them out of ſtone, but a pencil had drawn and ſtroaked them in oil. *Wotton's Architect.*

(57.) ——— King John hath reconcil'd
Himſelf to Rome ; his ſpirit is come in,
That ſo *ſtood out* againſt the holy church. *Shakeſp.*

——— Pomtinius knows not you,
While you *ſtand out* upon theſe traiterous terms. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Let not men flatter themſelves, that though they find it difficult at preſent to combat and *ſtand out* againſt an ill practice ; yet that old age would do that for them, which they in their youth could never find in their hearts to do for themſelves. *South.*

Scarce can a good-natured man refuſe a compliance with the ſolicitations of his company, and *ſtand out* againſt the raillery of his familiars. *Rogers.*

(58.) Thou ſhalt ſee me at Tullus' face ;
What, art thou ſtiff ? *ſtandeſt out ?* *Shakeſp.*

If the ladies will *ſtand out*, let them remember that the jury is not all agreed. *Dryden.*

(59.) Their eyes *ſtand out* with fatneſs. *Pſ.* lxxiii. 7.

(60.) ——— Palinurus, cry'd aloud,
What guſts of weather from that gath'ring cloud
My thoughts preſage ; ere that the tempeſt roars,
Stand to your tackles, mates, and ſtretch your oars. *Dryden.*

(61.) ——— He that will paſs his land,
As I have mine, may ſet his hand
And heart unto this deed, when he hath read ;
And make the purchaſe ſpread
To both our goods if he *to* it will *ſtand.* *Herbert.*

I ſtill *ſtand to* it, that this is his ſenſe, as will appear from the deſign of his words. *Stillingfleet.*

(62.) As I have no reaſon to *ſtand to* the award of my enemies : ſo neither dare I truſt the partiality of my friends. *Dryden.*

(63.) If you unite in your complaints,
And force them with a conſtancy, the cardinal
Cannot *ſtand under* them. *Shak. H. VIII.*

(65.) When the accuſers *ſtood up*, they brought none accuſation of ſuch things as I ſuppoſed. *Acts*, xxv. 18.

(66.) When we *ſtood up* about the corn, he himſelf ſtuck not to call us the many-headed monſter. *Shak. Coriol.*

(67.) Does it not *ſtand* me now *upon ?* *Shak. Ham.*

The king knowing well that it *ſtood* him *upon* : by how much the more he had hitherto protracted the time, by ſo much the ſooner to diſpatch with the rebels. *Bacon.*

——— It *ſtands* me much *upon*
T' enervate this objection. *Hudibras.*

Does it not *ſtand* him *upon*, to examine upon what grounds they preſume it to be a revelation from God. *Locke.*

(68.) Men *ſtand* very much *upon* the reputation of their underſtandings, and of all things hate to be accounted fools : the beſt way to avoid this imputation is to be religious. *Tillotſon.*

We highly eſteem and *ſtand* much *upon* our birth, though we derive nothing from our anceſtors but our bodies ; and it is uſeful to improve this advantage, to imitate their good examples. *Ray on the Creation.*

(69.) A raſcally, yea—forſooth, knave, to bear a gentleman in hand, and then *ſtand upon* ſecurity. *Shakeſp.*

To STAND. *v. a.* 1 To endure ; to reſiſt without flying or yielding. 2. To await ; to abide ; to ſuffer. 3. To keep ; to maintain : with *ground.*

(1.) ——— None durſt *ſtand* him ;
Here, there, and every where, enrag'd he flew. *Shakeſp.*

Love *ſtood* the ſiege, and wou'd not yield his breaſt. *Dryden.*

——— Oh ! had bounteous Heav'n
Beſtow'd Hippolitus on Phædra's arms,
So had I *ſtood* the ſhock of angry fate. *Smith.*

That not for fame, but virtue's better end,
He *ſtood* the furious foe, the timid friend,
The damning critick. *Pope.*

(2.) Bid him diſband the legions,
Submit his actions to the publick cenſure,
And *ſtand* the judgment of a Roman ſenate. *Addiſon's Cat.*

(3.) Turning at the length, he *ſtood* his *ground*,
And miſs'd his friend. *Dryden.*

STAND. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. A ſtation ; a place where one waits ſtanding. 2. Rank ; poſt ; ſtation. Not uſed. 3. A ſtop ; a halt. 4. Stop ; interruption. 5. The act of oppoſing. 6. Higheſt mark ; ſtationary point ; point from which the next motion is regreſſive. 7. A point beyond which one cannot proceed. 8. Difficulty ; perplexity ; embarraſſment ; heſitation. 9. A frame or table on which veſſels are placed.

(1.) I have found you out a *ſtand* moſt fit,
Where you may have ſuch 'vantage on the duke,
He ſhall not paſs you. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

In this covert will we make a *ſtand*,
Culling the principal of all the deer. *Shakeſp.*

Then from his lofty *ſtand* on that high tree,
Down he alights among the ſportful herds. *Milton.*

——— The princely hierarch
In their bright *ſtand* there left his pow'rs, to ſeize
Poſſeſſion of the garden. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The male bird, whilſt the hen is covering her eggs, generally takes his *ſtand* upon a neighbouring bough, and diverts her with his ſongs during her ſitting. *Addiſon, Spect.*

I took my *ſtand* upon an eminence which was appointed for a general rendezvous of theſe female carriers, to look into their ſeveral ladings. *Addiſon, Spect.*

Three perſons entered into a conſpiracy to aſſaſſinate Timoleon, as he was offering up his devotions in a certain temple : in order to it they took their ſeveral *ſtands* in the moſt convenient places. *Addiſon.*

When juſt as by her *ſtand* Arſaces paſt,
The window by deſign or chance fell down,
And to his view expos'd her bluſhing beauties. *Rowe.*

The urchin from his private *ſtand*
Took aim, and ſhot with all his ſtrength. *Swift.*

(2.) Father, ſince your fortune did attain
So high a *ſtand* ; I mean not to deſcend. *Daniel.*

(3.) A race of youthful and unhandled colts
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and neighing ;
If any air of muſick touch their ears,
You ſhall perceive them make a mutual *ſtand* ;
Their ſavage eyes turn'd to a modeſt gaze. *Shakeſp.*

The earl of Northampton followed the horſe ſo cloſely, that they made a *ſtand*, when he furiouſly charged and routed them. *Clarendon.*

Once more the fleeting ſoul came back,
T' inſpire the mortal frame,
And in the body took a doubtful *ſtand*,
Hov'ring like expiring flame,
That mounts and falls by turns. *Dryden.*

At every turn ſhe made a little *ſtand*,
And thruſt among the thorns her lily hand
To draw the roſe. *Dryden.*

(4.) The greateſt part of trade is driven by young merchants, upon borrowing at intereſt; ſo as, if the uſurer either call in, or keep back his money, there will enſue preſently a great *ſtand* of trade. *Bacon.*

Should this circulation ceaſe, the formation of bodies would be at an end, and nature at a perfect *ſtand*. *Woodward.*

(5.) ——— We are come off
Like Romans; neither fooliſh in our *ſtands*,
Nor cowardly in retire. *Shakeſp.*

(6.) Our ſons but the ſame things can wiſh and do,
Voice is at *ſtand* and at the higheſt flow:
Then, ſatire, ſpread thy ſails; take all the winds can blow. *Dryden.*

In the beginning of ſummer the days are at a *ſtand*, with little variation of length or ſhortneſs; becauſe the diurnal variation of the ſun partakes more of a right line than of a ſpiral. *Dryden.*

The ſea, ſince the memory of all ages, hath continued at a *ſtand*, without conſiderable variation. *Bentley.*

(7.) Every part of what we would,
Muſt make a *ſtand* at what your highneſs will. *Shakeſp.*

When fam'd Varelſt this little wonder drew,
Flora vouchſav'd the growing work to view;
Finding the painter's ſcience at a *ſtand*,
The goddeſs ſnatch'd the pencil from his hand:
And finiſhing the piece, ſhe ſmiling ſaid,
Behold one work of mine that ne'er ſhall fade. *Prior.*

(8.) A fool may ſo far imitate the mien of a wiſe man, as at firſt to put a body to a *ſtand* what to make of him. *L'Eſtrange.*

The well-ſhap'd changeling is a man, has a rational ſoul, tho' it appear not: this is paſt doubt. Make the ears a little longer, then you begin to boggle: make the face yet narrower, and then you are at a *ſtand*. *Locke.*

(9.) Such ſquires are only fit for country towns,
To ſtink of ale, and duſt a *ſtand* with clowns;
Who, to be choſen for the land's protectors,
Tope and get drunk before the wiſe electors. *Dryden.*

After ſupper a *ſtand* was brought in, with a braſs veſſel full of wine, of which he that pleas'd might drink; but no liquor was forced. *Dryden's Life of Cleomenes.*

STA'NDARD. *n. ſ.* [*eſtendart*, Fr.] 1. An enſign in war, particularly the enſign of the horſe. 2. [From *ſtand*.] That which is of undoubted authority; that which is the teſt of other things of the ſame kind. 3. That which has been tried by the proper teſt. 4. A ſettled rate. 5. A ſtanding ſtem or tree.

(1.) His armies, in the following day,
On thoſe fair plains their *ſtandards* proud diſplay. *Fairfax.*

Erect the *ſtandard* there of ancient night,
Yours be the advantage all, mine the revenge. *Milton.*

——— Behold Camillus loaded home,
With *ſtandards* well redeem'd and foreign foes o'ercome. *Dryden.*

To their common *ſtandard* they repair;
The nimble horſemen ſcour the fields of air. *Dryden.*

(2.) The dogmatiſt gives the lie to all diſſenting apprehenders, and proclaims his judgment the fitteſt intellectual *ſtandard*. *Glanville.*

The heavenly motions are more ſtated than the terreſtrial models, and are both originals and *ſtandards*. *Holder.*

Our meaſures of length, I cannot call *ſtandards*; for *ſtandard* meaſures muſt be certain and fixed. *Holder.*

When people have brought right and wrong to a falſe *ſtandard*, there follows an envious malevolence. *L'Eſtrange.*

The Romans made thoſe times the *ſtandard* of their wit, when they ſubdued the world. *Spratt.*

From theſe ancient *ſtandards* I deſcend to our own hiſtorians. *Felton.*

When I ſhall propoſe the *ſtandard* whereby I give judgment, any may eaſily inform himſelf of the quantity and meaſure of it. *Woodward.*

The court which uſed to be the *ſtandard* of propriety, and correctneſs of ſpeech, ever ſince continued the worſt ſchool in England for that accompliſhment. *Swift.*

Firſt follow nature, and your judgment frame,
By her juſt *ſtandard*, which is ſtill the ſame. *Pope.*

(3.) The Engliſh tongue, if refined to a certain *ſtandard*, perhaps might be fixed for ever. *Swift.*

In comely rank call ev'ry merit forth;
Imprint on ev'ry act its *ſtandard*-worth. *Prior.*

(4.) That preciſe weight and fineneſs, by law appropriated to the pieces of each denomination, is called the *ſtandard*. *Locke.*

The device of King Henry VII. was profound in making farms of a *ſtandard*, that is, maintained with ſuch a proportion of lands as may breed a ſubject to live in plenty. *Bacon.*

A *ſtandard* might be made, under which no horſe ſhould be uſed for draught: this would enlarge the breed of horſes. *Temple.*

By the preſent *ſtandard* of the coinage, ſixty two ſhillings is coined out of one pound weight of ſilver. *Arbuthnot.*

(5.) A *ſtandard* of a damaſk roſe with the root on, was ſet upright in an earthen pan, full of fair water, half a foot under the water, the *ſtandard* being more than two foot above it. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Plant fruit of all ſorts and *ſtandard*, mural, or ſhrubs which loſe their leaf. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

In France part of their gardens is laid out for flowers, others for fruits; ſome *ſtandards*, ſome againſt walls. *Temple.*

Sta'ndardbearer. *n. ſ.* [*ſtandard* and *bear*.] One who bears a ſtandard or enſign.

They ſhall be as when a *ſtandardbearer* fainteth. *Iſa.* x. 18.

Theſe are the *ſtandardbearers* in our contending armies, the dwarfs and ſquires who carry the impreſſes of the giants or knights. *Spectator.*

Sta'ndcrop. *n. ſ.* [*vermicularis*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

Sta'ndel. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtand*.] A tree of long ſtanding.

The Druinians were nettled to ſee the princely *ſtandel* of their royal oak return with a branch of willows. *Howel.*

STA'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtand*.] 1. One who ſtands. 2. A tree that has ſtood long. 3. Stander *by*. One preſent; a mere ſpectator.

(2.) The young ſpring was pitifully nipt and over-trodden by very beaſts; and alſo the faireſt *ſtanders* of all were rooted up and caſt into the fire. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

(3.) Explain ſome ſtatute of the land to the *ſtanders by*. *Hooker.*

I would not be a *ſtander by* to hear
My ſovereign miſtreſs clouded ſo, without
My preſent vengeance taken. *Shakeſp.*

When a gentleman is diſpoſed to ſwear, it is not for any *ſtanders by* to curtail his oaths. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

The *ſtanders by* ſee clearly this event,
All parties ſay, they're ſure, yet all diſſent. *Denham.*

The *ſtanders by* ſuſpected her to be a ducheſs. *Addiſon.*

Sta'ndergrass. *n. ſ.* [*ſatyrion*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

Sta'nding. *part. adj.* [from *ſtand*.] 1. Settled; eſtabliſhed; not temporary. 2. Laſting; not tranſitory. 3. Stagnant; not running. 4. Fixed; not moveable.

(1.) *Standing* armies have the place of ſubjects, and the government depends upon the contented and diſcontented humours of the ſoldiers. *Temple.*

Laugh'd all the pow'rs who favour tyranny,
And all the *ſtanding* army of the ſky. *Dryden.*

Money being looked upon as the *ſtanding* meaſure of other commodities, men conſider it as a *ſtanding* meaſure, though when it has varied its quantity, it is not ſo. *Locke.*

Thus doth he adviſe them to erect among themſelves *ſtanding* courts by conſent. *Kettleworth.*

Such a one, by pretending to diſtinguiſh himſelf from the herd, becomes a *ſtanding* object of raillery. *Addiſon.*

The common *ſtanding* rules of the goſpel are a more powerful means of conviction than any miracle. *Atterbury.*

Great *ſtanding* miracle that Heav'n aſſign'd!
'Tis only thinking gives this turn of mind. *Pope.*

(2.) The landlord had ſwelled his body to a prodigious ſize, and worked up his complexion to a *ſtanding* crimſon. *Addiſon.*

(3.) He turned the wilderneſs into a *ſtanding* water. *Pſal.* cvii.

——— This made their flowing ſhrink
From *ſtanding* lake to tripping ebb. *Milton.*

(4.) ——— There's his chamber,
His *ſtanding* bed and truckle bed. *Shakeſp.*

Sta'nding. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtand.*] 1. Continuance; long poſſeſſion of an office, character, or place. 2 Station; place to ſtand in. 3. Power to ſtand. 4. Rank; condition.

(1.) Nothing had been more eaſy than to command a patron of a long *ſtanding.* *Dryden.*

Although the ancients were of opinion that Egypt was formerly ſea; yet this tract of land is as old, and of as long a *ſtanding* as any upon the continent of Africa. *Woodward.*

I wiſh your fortune had enabled you to have continued longer in the univerſity, till you were of ten years *ſtanding.* *Swift.*

(2.) Such ordinance as he brought with him, becauſe it was fitter for ſervice in field than for battery, did only beat down the battlements, and ſuch little *ſtandings.* *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

His coming is in ſtate, I will provide you a good *ſtanding* to ſee his entry. *Bacon.*

(3.) I ſink in deep mire where there is no *ſtanding.* *Pſ.* lxix.

Sta'ndish. *n. ſ.* [*ſtand* and *diſh.*] A caſe for pen and ink.

A grubſtreet patriot does not write to ſecure, but get ſomething: ſhould the government be overturned he has nothing to loſe but an old *ſtandiſh.* *Addiſon.*

I bequeath to Dean Swift, eſq; my large ſilver *ſtandiſh*, conſiſting of a large ſilver plate, an ink-pot, and a ſand-box. *Swift.*

Stang. *n. ſ* [ꞅꞇæng, Saxon.] A perch.

Theſe fields were intermingled with woods of half a *ſtang*, and the talleſt tree appeared to be ſeven feet high. *Swift.*

Stank. *adj.* Weak; worn out.

Diggon, I am ſo ſtiff and ſo *ſtank*,
That unneth I may ſtand any more,
And how the weſtern wind bloweth ſore,
Beating the withered leaf from the tree. *Spenſer.*

Stank. The preterite of *ſtink.*

The fiſh in the river died, and the river *ſtank.* *Exod.* vii.

Sta'nnary. *adj.* [from *ſtannum*, Lat.] Relating to the tin-works.

A ſteward keepeth his court once every three weeks: they are termed *ſtannary* courts of the Latin *ſtannum*, and hold plea of action of debt or treſpaſs about white or black tin. *Carew.*

Sta'nza. *n. ſ.* [*ſtanza*, Italian; *ſtance*, French.] A number of lines regularly adjuſted to each other; ſo much of a poem as contains every variation of meaſure or relation of rhyme. *Stanza* is originally a room of a houſe, and came to ſignify a ſubdiviſion of a poem; a ſtaff.

So bold as yet no verſe of mine has been,
To wear that gem on any line,
Nor till the happy nuptial houſe be ſeen,
Shall any *ſtanza* with it ſhine. *Cowley.*

Horace confines himſelf ſtrictly to one ſort of verſe or *ſtanza* in every ode. *Dryden.*

In quatrains, the laſt line of the *ſtanza* is to be conſidered in the compoſition of the firſt. *Dryden.*

Before his ſacred name flies ev'ry fault,
And each exalted *ſtanza* teems with thought. *Pope.*

Sta'ple. *n. ſ.* [*eſtape*, Fr. *ſtapel*, Dutch.] 1. A ſettled mart; an eſtabliſhed emporium. 2. I know not the meaning in the quoted paſſage. 3. The original material of a manufacture.

(1.) A *ſtaple* of romance and lies,
Falſe tears, and real perjuries. *Prior.*

The cuſtoms of Alexandria were very great, it having been the *ſtaple* of the Indian trade. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Tyre, Alexander the Great ſacked, and eſtabliſhed the *ſtaple* at Alexandria, made the greateſt revolution in trade that ever was known. *Arbuthnot.*

(2.) Henry II. granted liberty of coining to certain abbies, allowing them one *ſtaple*, and two puncheons at a rate. *Camden.*

(3.) At Lenſter, for her wool whoſe *ſtaple* doth excel,
And ſeems to overmatch the golden Phrygian fell. *Drayton.*

Sta'ple *adj.* [from the noun.] 1. Settled; eſtabliſhed in commerce. 2. According to the laws of commerce.

(1.) Some Engliſh wool, vex'd in a Belgian loom,
And into cloth of ſpungy ſoftneſs made:
Did into France or colder Denmark roam,
To ruin with worſe ware our *ſtaple* trade. *Dryden.*

(2.) What needy writer would not ſolicit to work under ſuch maſters, who will take off their ware at their own rates, and trouble not themſelves to examine whether it be *ſtaple* or no? *Swift.*

Sta'ple. *n ſ.* [ꞅꞇapul, Saxon, a prop.] A loop of iron; a bar bent and driven in at both ends.

I have ſeen *ſtaples* of doors and nails born. *Peacham.*

The ſilver ring ſhe pull'd, the door reclos'd:
The bolt, obedient to the ſilken cord,
To the ſtrong *ſtaple*'s inmoſt depth reſtor'd,
Secur'd the valves. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

STAR. *n. ſ.* [ꞅꞇeoꞃꞃa, Saxon; *ſterre*, Dutch.] 1. One of the luminous bodies that appear in the nocturnal ſky. 2. The pole-ſtar. 3. Configuration of the planets ſuppoſed to influence fortune. 4. A mark of reference; an aſteriſk

(1.) When an aſtronomer uſes the word *ſtar* in its ſtrict ſenſe, it is applied only to the fixt *ſtars*; but in a large ſenſe it includes the planets. *Watts.*

Then let the pebbles on the hungry beech
Fillop the *ſtars*;
Murdering impoſſibility, to make
What cannot be, ſlight work. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Hither the Syracuſan's art tranſlates
Heaven's form, the courſe of things and human fates;
Th' included ſpirit ſerving the *ſtar* deck'd ſigns,
The living work in conſtant motions winds. *Hakewill.*

——— As from a cloud his fulgent head,
And ſhape *ſtar* bright, appear'd. *Milton.*

(2.) Well, if you be not turn'd Turk, there is no more ſailing by the *ſtar.* *Shakeſp. Much Ado about Nothing.*

(3.) From forth the fatal loins of theſe two foes
A pair of *ſtar* croſt lovers take their life. *Shakeſp.*

We are apt to do amiſs, and lay the blame upon our *ſtars* or fortune. *L'Eſtrange.*

(4.) Remarks worthy of riper obſervation, note with a marginal *ſtar.* *Watts.*

Star *of Bethlehem.* *n. ſ.* [*ornithogalum*, Latin] A flower. *Miller.*

Sta'rapple. *n ſ.* A globular or olive-ſhaped ſoft fleſhy fruit, incloſing a ſtone of the ſame ſhape. This plant grows in the warmeſt parts of America, where the fruit is eaten by way of deſert. It grows to the height of thirty or forty feet. *Miller.*

Sta'rboard. *n. ſ.* [ꞅꞇeoꞃboꞃꝺ, Saxon.] Is the right-hand ſide of the ſhip, as larboard is the left. *Harris.*

On ſhipboard the mariners will not leave their *ſtarboard* and larboard, becauſe ſome one accounts it gibriſh. *Bramb.*

STARCH. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtarc*, Teutonick, ſtiff.] A kind of viſcous matter made of flower or potatoes, with which linen is ſtiffened, and was formerly coloured.

——— Has he
Diſlik'd your yellow *ſtarch*, or ſaid your doublet
Was not exactly Frenchified. *Fletcher's Queen of Corinth.*

With *ſtarch* thin laid on, and the ſkin well ſtretched, prepare your ground. *Peacham on Drawing.*

To STARCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtiffen with ſtarch.

Her goodly countenance I've ſeen
Set off with kerchief *ſtarch'd* and pinners clean. *Gay.*

STA'RCHAMBER. *n. ſ.* [*camera ſtellata*, Lat.] A kind of criminal court of equity. Now aboliſhed.

I'll make a *ſtarchamber* matter of it: if he were twenty ſir John Falſtaffs, he ſhall not abuſe Robert Shallow, eſq. *Shak.*

STA'RCHED. *adj.* [from *ſtarch.*] 1. Stiffened with ſtarch. 2. Stiff; preciſe; formal.

(2.) Does the Goſpel any where preſcribe a *ſtarched* ſqueezed countenance, a ſtiff formal gait, or a ſingularity of manners. *Swift.*

STA'RCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtarch.*] One whoſe trade is to ſtarch.

STA'RCHLY. *adv.* [from *ſtarch.*] Stiffly; preciſely.

STA'RCHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtarch.*] Stiffneſs; preciſeneſs.

To STARE. *v. n.* [ꞅtaꞃian, Saxon; *ſterren*, Dutch.] 1. To look with fixed eyes; to look with wonder, impudence, confidence, ſtupidity, or horrour. 2. *To* STARE *in the face.* To be undeniably evident. 3. To ſtand out.

(1.) Her modeſt eyes, abaſhed to behold
So many gazers, as on her do *ſtare*,
Upon the lowly ground affixed are. *Spenſer.*

Their *ſtaring* eyes, ſparkling with fervent fire,
And ugly ſhapes, did nigh the man diſmay,
That, were it not for ſhame, he would retire. *Spenſer.*

Look not big, nor *ſtare* nor fret:
I will be maſter of what is mine own. *Shakeſp.*

They were never ſatisfied with *ſtaring* upon their maſts, ſails, cables, ropes, and tacklings. *Abbot.*

——————— I hear
The tread of many feet ſteering this way;
Perhaps my enemies, who come to *ſtare*
At my affliction, and perhaps t' inſult. *Milton's Agon.*

A ſatyr that comes *ſtaring* from the woods,
Muſt not at firſt ſpeak like an orator. *Waller.*

And while he *ſtares* around with ſtupid eyes,
His brows with berries and his temples dies. *Dryden.*

What do'ſt thou make a ſhipboard?
Art thou of Bethlem's noble college free?
Stark *ſtaring* mad, that thou ſhould'ſt tempt the ſea? *Dryden.*

Struggling, and wildly *ſtaring* on the ſkies
With ſcarce recover'd ſight. *Dryden's Æn.*

——— Trembling the miſcreant ſtood;
He *ſtar'd* and roll'd his haggard eyes around. *Dryden.*

Break out in crackling flames to ſhun thy ſnare,
Or hiſs a dragon, or a tyger *ſtare.* *Dryden's Virgil.*

———— Why do'ſt thou not
Try the virtue of that gorgon face,
To *ſtare* me into ſtatue? *Dryden.*

I was unluckily prevented by the preſence of a bear, which, as I approached with my preſent, threw his eyes in my way, and *ſtared* me out of my reſolution. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

The wit at his elbow gave him a touch upon the ſhoulder, and *ſtared* him in the face with ſo bewitching a grin, that the whiſtler relaxed his fibres. *Addiſon.*

She paid a tradeſman once, to make him *stare.* *Pope.*

Gods! ſhall the raviſher diſplay your hair,
While the fops envy, and the ladies *stare.* *Pope.*

Through nature and through art ſhe rang'd,
And gracefully her ſubject chang'd:
In vain; her hearers had no ſhare
In all ſhe ſpoke, except to *stare.* *Swift.*

(2.) Is it poſſible for people, without ſcruple to offend againſt the law, which they carry about them in indelible characters, and that *stares* them *in the face*, whilſt they are breaking it? *Locke.*

(3.) Take off all the *staring* ſtraws and jaggs in the hive, and make them ſmooth. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

STARE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Fixed look. 2. [*Sturnus*, Lat.] Starling. A bird.

(1.) The balls of his broad eyes roll'd in his head,
And glar'd betwixt a yellow and a red;
He look'd a lion with a gloomy *ſtare*,
And o'er his eyebrows hung his matted hair. *Dryden.*

STA'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtare.*] One who looks with fixed eyes.

One ſelf-approving hour whole years outweighs
Of ſtupid *starers*, and of loud huzza's. *Pope.*

STA'RFISH. *n. ſ.* [*ſtar* and *fiſh.*] A fiſh branching out into ſeveral points.

This has a ray of one ſpecies of Engliſh *starfiſh.* *Woodw.*

STARGA'ZER. *n. ſ.* [*ſtar* and *gaze.*] An aſtronomer, or aſtrologer. In contempt.

Let the aſtrologers, the *ſtargazers*, and the monthly prognoſticators, ſtand up and ſave thee. *Iſ.* xlvii. 13.

A *ſtargazer*, in the height of his celeſtial obſervations, ſtumbled into a ditch. *L'Eſtrange.*

STA'RHAWK. *n. ſ.* [*aſtur*, Latin.] A ſort of hawk. *Ainſworth.*

STARK. *adj.* [ꞅteꞃc, ꞅtꞃac, Saxon; *ſterck*, Dutch.] 1. Stiff; ſtrong; rugged. 2. Deep; full; ſtill. 3. Mere; ſimple; plain; groſs.

(1.) His heavy head devoid of careful cark,
Whoſe ſenſes all were ſtraight benummed and *ſtark.* *Spenſ.*

Many a nobleman lies *ſtark* and ſtiff
Under the hoofs of vaunting enemies. *Shakeſp. H. IV.*

The North is not ſo *ſtark* and cold. *Ben. Johnſon.*

So ſoon as this ſpring is become *ſtark* enough, it breaks the caſe in two, and flings the ſeed. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

(2.) Conſider the *ſtark* ſecurity
The commonwealth is in now; the whole ſenate
Sleepy, and dreaming no ſuch violent blow. *Ben. Johnſon.*

(3.) To turn *ſtark* fools, and ſubjects fit
For ſport of boys, and rabble wit *Hudibras.*

He pronounces the citation *ſtark* nonſenſe. *Collier.*

STARK. *adv.* Is uſed to intend or augment the ſignification of a word: as *ſtark* mad, mad in the higheſt degree. It is now little uſed but in low language.

Then are the beſt but *ſtark* naught; for open ſuſpecting others, comes of ſecret condemning themſelves. *Sidney.*

——— The fruitful-headed beaſt, amaz'd
At flaſhing beams of that ſun-ſhiny ſhield,
Became *ſtark* blind, and all his ſenſes doz'd,
That down he tumbled. *Spenſer.*

Men and women go *ſtark* naked. *Abbot.*

They both dance much; and for more nimbleneſs, ſometimes *ſtark* naked. *Heylyn.*

He is *ſtark* mad, who ever ſays
That he hath been in love an hour. *Donne.*

Thoſe ſeditious, that ſeemed moderate before, became deſperate, and thoſe who were deſperate ſeemed *ſtark* mad; whence tumults, confuſed hollowings and howlings. *Hayward.*

Who, by the moſt cogent arguments, will diſrobe himſelf at once of all his old opinions, and turn himſelf out *ſtark* naked in queſt of new notions? *Locke.*

In came ſquire South, all dreſſed up in feathers and ribbons, *ſtark* ſtaring mad, brandiſhing his ſword. *Arbuthnot.*

STA'RKLY. *adv.* [from *ſtark.*] Stiffly; ſtrongly.

As faſt lock'd up in ſleep as guiltleſs labour,
When it lies *ſtarkly* in the traveller's bones. *Shakeſp.*

STA'RLESS. *adj.* [from *ſtar.*] Having no light of ſtars.

———————— A boundleſs continent,
Dark, waſte, and wild, under the frown of night,
Starleſs expos'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Cato might give them furlo's for another world;
But we, like ſentries, are oblig'd to ſtand
In *ſtarleſs* nights, and wait th' appointed hour. *Dryden.*

STA'RLIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*ſtar* and *light.*] Luſtre of the ſtars.

Now they never meet in grove or green,
By fountain clear or ſpangled *ſtarlight* ſheen. *Shakeſp.*

—————————— Nor walk by moon,
Or glittering *ſtarlight*, without thee is ſweet. *Milton.*

They danc'd by *ſtarlight* and the friendly moon. *Dryden.*

STA'RLIGHT. *adj.* Lighted by the ſtars.

Owls, that mark the ſetting ſun, declare
A *ſtarlight* evening and a morning fair. *Dryden's Virg.*

STA'RLIKE. *adj.* [*ſtar* and *like.*] 1. Stellated; having various points reſembling a ſtar in luſtre. 2. Bright; illuſtrious.

(1.) Nightſhade tree riſes with a wooden ſtem, green-leaved, and has *ſtarlike* flowers. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

(2.) The having turned many to righteouſneſs ſhall confer a *ſtarlike* and immortal brightneſs. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

These reaſons mov'd her *ſtarlike* huſband's heart;
But ſtill he held his purpoſe to depart. *Dryden.*

STA'RLING. *n. ſ.* [ſtærlinᵹ, Saxon; *ſturnus.*] A ſmall ſinging bird.

I will have a *ſtarling* taught to ſpeak
Nothing but Mortimer, and give it him,
To keep his anger ſtill in motion. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

STA'RPAVED. *adj.* [*ſtar* and *pave.*] Studded with ſtars.

In progreſs through the road of heav'n *ſtarpav'd.* *Milton.*

STA'RPROOF. *adj.* [*ſtar* and *proof.*] Impervious to ſtarlight.

———— Under the ſhady roof
Of branching elm *ſtarproof.* *Milton.*

STA'R-READ. *n. ſ.* [*star* and *read.*] Doctrine of the ſtars; aſtronomy. *Spenſer.*

STA'RRED. *adj.* [from *star.*] 1. Influenced by the ſtars with reſpect to fortune. 2. Decorated with ſtars.

(1.) ———— My third comfort,
Starr'd moſt unluckily, is from my breaſt
Hal'd out to murder. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

(2.) That *ſtarr'd* Ethiop queen, that ſtrove
To ſet her beauty's praiſe above
The ſea nymphs. *Milton.*

He furious hurl'd againſt the ground
His ſceptre *ſtarr'd* with golden ſtuds around. *Pope.*

STA'RRY. *adj.* [from *star.*] 1. Decorated with ſtars; abounding with ſtars. 2. Conſiſting of ſtars; ſtellar. 3. Reſembling ſtars.

(1.) ——— Daphne wond'ring mounts on high,
Above the clouds, above the *ſtarry* ſky! *Pope.*

(2.) Such is his will, that paints
The earth with colours freſh,
The darkeſt ſkies with ſtore
Of *ſtarry* lights. *Spenſer.*

Heav'n and earth's compacted frame,
And flowing waters, and the *ſtarry* flame,
And both the radiant lights, one common ſoul
Inſpires and feeds, and animates the whole. *Dryden.*

(3.) Tears had dimm'd the luſtre of her *starry* eyes. *Shakeſp. Illuſt.*

STA'RRING. *adj.* [*stellans*, Latin; from *star.*] Shining with ſtellar light; blazing with ſparkling light.

Such his fell glances as the fatal light
Of *starring* comets that look kingdoms dead. *Craſhaw.*

STA'RSHOOT. *n. ſ.* [*ſtar* and *ſhoot.*] An emiſſion from a ſtar.

I have ſeen a good quantity of that jelly, by the vulgar called a *starſhoot*, as if it remained upon the extinction of a falling ſtar. *Boyle.*

To **START.** *v. n.* [*startzen*, German.] 1. To feel a ſudden and involuntary twitch or motion of the animal frame, on the apprehenſion of danger. 2. To riſe ſuddenly: commonly with *up*. 3. To move with ſudden quickneſs. 4. To ſhrink; to winch. 5. To deviate. 6. To ſet out from the barrier at a race. 7. To ſet out on any purſuit.

(1.) *Starting* is an apprehenſion of the thing feared, and in that kind it is a motion of ſhrinking; and likewiſe an inquiſition, in the beginning, what the matter ſhould be, and in that kind it is a motion of erection, and therefore, when a man would liſten ſuddenly to any thing, he *starteth*; for the *starting* is an erection of the ſpirits to attend. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

———— A ſhape appear'd
Bending to look on me: I *started* back;
It *started* back. *Shakeſp.*

An open enemy to flattery, eſpecially from a friend, from whom he *started* to meet the ſlighteſt appearance of that ſervile kindneſs. *Fell.*

I *start* as from ſome dreadful dream,
And often aſk myſelf if yet awake. *Dryden's Sp. Fryar.*

———— As his doubts decline,
He dreads juſt vengeance, and he *starts* at ſin. *Dryden.*

He *starts* at every new appearance, and is always waking and ſolicitous for fear of a ſurprize. *Collier on Covetouſneſs.*

(2.) There *started up*, in queen Elizabeth's reign, a new Preſbyterian ſect, which tendered a form of diſcipline to the queen, and to the ſtate. *White.*

Charm'd by theſe ſtrings, trees *starting* from the ground
Have follow'd with delight the powerful ſound. *Roſcommon.*

They *starting up* beheld the heavy ſight. *Dryden.*

The mind often works in ſearch of ſome hidden idea, though ſometimes they *start up* in our minds of their own accord. *Locke.*

Might Dryden bleſs once more our eyes,
New Blackmores and new Milbourns muſt ariſe;
Nay, ſhould great Homer lift his awful head,
Zoilus again would *start up* from the dead. *Pope.*

(3.) The flowers, call'd out of their beds,
Start and raiſe up their drowſy heads. *Cleaveland.*

A ſpirit fit to *start* into an empire,
And look the world to law. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

She at the ſummons roll'd her eyes around,
And ſnatch'd the *starting* ſerpents from the ground. *Pope.*

(4.) What trick, what *starting* hole, can'ſt thou find out to hide thee from this open ſhame? *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

With tryal fire touch me his finger end;
If he be chaſte, the flame will back deſcend,
And turn him to no pain; but if he *ſtart*,
It is the fleſh of a corrupted heart. *Shakeſp.*

(5.) The lords and gentlemen take all the meaneſt ſort upon themſelves; for they are beſt able to bring them in, whenſoever any of them *ſtarteth* out. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Th' old drudging ſun from his long-beaten way,
Shall at thy voice *start* and miſguide the day;
The jocund orbs ſhall break their meaſur'd pace,
And ſtubborn poles change their allotted place. *Cowley.*

I rank him with the prodigies of fame,
With things which *start* from nature's common rules,
With bearded infants, and with teeming mules. *Creech.*

Keep your ſoul to the work when ready to *start* aſide, unleſs you will be a ſlave to every wild imagination. *Watts.*

(6.) It ſeems to be rather a *terminus a quo* than a true principle, as the *starting* poſt is none of the horſe's legs. *Boyle.*

Should ſome god tell me, that I ſhould be born
And cry again, his offer I ſhould ſcorn;
Aſham'd, when I have ended well my race,
To be led back to my firſt *starting* place. *Denham.*

———— When from the goal they *start*,
The youthful charioteers with heaving heart
Ruſh to the race. *Dryden's Virg.*

The clangor of the trumpet gives the ſign;
At once they *start*, advancing in a line. *Dryden.*

(7.) Fair courſe of paſſion, where two lovers *start*,
And run together, heart ſtill yokt with heart. *Waller.*

People, when they have made themſelves weary, ſet up their reſt upon the very ſpot where they *started.* *L'Eſtrange.*

When two *start* into the world together, he that is thrown behind, unleſs his mind proves generous, will be diſpleaſed with the other. *Collier.*

To **START.** *v. a.* 1. To alarm; to diſturb ſuddenly; to ſtartle. 2. To make to ſtart or fly haſtily from a hiding place; to rouſe by a ſudden diſturbance. 3. To bring into motion; to produce to view or notice: to produce unexpectedly. 4. To diſcover; to bring within purſuit. 5. To put ſuddenly out of place.

(1.) Direneſs, familiar to my ſlaught'rous thoughts,
Cannot once *ſtart* me. *Shakeſp.*

Being full of ſupper and diſtemp'ring draughts,
Upon malicious bravery do'ſt thou come
To *ſtart* my quiet. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

The very print of a fox-foot would have *ſtarted* ye. *L'Eſtr.*

(2.) ———— The blood more ſtirs
To rouze a lion than to *start* a hare. *Shakeſp.*

——— ——— I *started* from its vernal bow'r
The riſing game, and chac'd from flow'r to flow'r. *Pope.*

(3.) ——— ——— Conjure with 'em!
Brutus will *start* a ſpirit as ſoon as Cæſar. *Shakeſp.*

What exception can poſſibly be *started* againſt this ſtating? *Hammond.*

It was unadviſedly done, when I was enforcing a weightier deſign, to *start* and follow another of leſs moment. *Spratt.*

The preſent occaſion has *ſtarted* the diſpute amongſt us. *Leſley.*

Inſignificant cavils may be *started* againſt every thing that is not capable of mathematical demonſtration. *Addiſon.*

I was engaged in converſation upon a ſubject which the people love to *start* in diſcourſe. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

(4.) The ſenſual men agree in purſuit of every pleaſure they can *start*. *Temple.*

(5.) One, by a fall in wreſtling, *started* the end of the clavicle from the ſternon. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

START. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. A motion of terrour; a ſudden twitch or contraction of the frame from fear or alarm. 2. A ſudden rouſing to action; excitement. 3. Sally; vehement eruption; ſudden effuſion. 4. Sudden fit; intermitted action. 5. A quick ſpring or motion; a ſhoot; a puſh. 6. Firſt emiſſion from the barrier; act of ſetting out. 7. *To get the* START. To begin before another; to obtain advantage over another.

(1.) Theſe flaws and *starts* would well become
A woman's ſtory at a Winter's fire,
Authoriz'd by her grandam. *Shakeſp.*

The fright awaken'd Arcite with a *start*;
Againſt his boſom bounc'd his heaving heart. *Dryden.*

(2.) How much had I to do to calm his rage!
Now fear I this will give it *start* again. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

(3.) Thou art like enough, through vaſſal fear,
Baſe inclination, and the *start* of ſpleen,
To fight againſt me under Percy's pay. *Shakeſp.*

Several *starts* of fancy off-hand, look well enough; but bring them to the teſt, and there is nothing in 'em. *L'Eſtrange.*

Are they not only to diſguiſe our paſſions,
To ſet our looks at variance with our thoughts,
To check the *starts* and ſallies of the ſoul? *Addiſon's Cato.*

We were well enough pleaſed with this *start* of thought. *Addiſon.*

(4.) Methought her eyes had croſt her tongue;
For ſhe did ſpeak in *starts* diſtractedly. *Shakeſp.*

——— ——— Thy forms are ſtudied arts,
Thy ſubtile ways be narrow ſtraits;
Thy curteſy but ſudden *starts*;
And what thou call'ſt thy gifts are baits. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Nature does nothing by *starts* and leaps, or in a hurry; but all her motions are gradual. *L'Eſtrange.*

An ambiguous expreſſion, a little chagrin, or a *start* of paſſion, is not enough to take leave upon. *Collier.*

(5.) In ſtrings, the more they are wound up and ſtrained, and thereby give a more quick *start* back, the more treble is the ſound; and the ſlacker they are, or leſs wound up, the baſer is the ſound. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Both cauſe the ſtring to give a quicker *start*. *Bacon.*

How could water make thoſe viſible *starts* upon freezing, but by ſome ſubtile freezing principle which as ſuddenly ſhoots into it. *Grew's Coſmol. Sac.*

(6.) You ſtand like greyhounds in the ſlips,
Straining upon the *start*. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

——— ——— All leapt to chariot,
And every man then for the *start* caſt in his proper lot. *Chapman.*

If a man deal with another upon conditions, the *start* of firſt performance is all. *Bacon.*

(7.) *Get the start* of the majeſtick world. *Sh. Jul. Cæſ.*

All pretorian courts, if any of the parties be laid aſleep, under pretence of arbitrement, and the other party, during that time, doth cautelouſly *get the start* and advantage at common law, yet the pretorian court will ſet back all things in *ſtatu quo prius*. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

——— Doubtleſs ſome other heart
Will *get the start*;
And, ſtepping in before,
Will take poſſeſſion of the ſacred ſtore
Of hidden ſweets. *Craſhaw.*

——— Ere the knight could do his part,
The ſquire had *got* ſo much *the ſtart*,
H' had to the lady done his errand,
And told her all his tricks aforehand. *Hudibras.*

She might have forſaken him, if he had not *got the ſtart* of her. *Dryden's Æn. Dedication.*

The reaſon why the mathematicks and mechanick arts have ſo much *got the ſtart* in growth of other ſciences, may be reſolved into this, that their progreſs hath not been retarded by that reverential awe of former diſcoverers. *Glanville.*

The French year has *got the ſtart* of ours more in the works of nature than in the new ſtile. *Addiſon.*

STA'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from *start*.] 1. One that ſhrinks from his purpoſe. 2. One who ſuddenly moves a queſtion or objection. 3. A dog that rouſes the game.

(1.) Stand to it boldly, and take quarter,
To let thee ſee I am no *ſtarter*. *Hudibras.*

(3.) If Sheridan was not the ſtauncheſt hound in the pack, he was at leaſt the beſt *ſtarter*. *Delany.*

STA'RTINGLY. *adv.* [from *starting*.] By ſudden fits; with frequent intermiſſion.

Why do you ſpeak ſo *ſtartingly* and raſh? *Shakeſp. Oth.*

STA'RTINGPOST. *n. ſ.* [*ſtart* and *poſt*.] Barrier from which the race begins.

To **STA'RTLE.** *v. n.* [from *start*.] To ſhrink; to move on feeling a ſudden impreſſion of alarm or terrour.

The *ſtartling* ſteed was ſeiz'd with ſudden fright,
And bounding o'er the pommel caſt the knight. *Dryden.*

——— Why ſhrinks the ſoul
Back on herſelf, and *ſtartles* at deſtruction? *Addiſ. Cato.*

——— My frighted thoughts run back,
And *ſtartle* into madneſs at the ſound. *Addiſon's Cato.*

To **STA'RTLE.** *v. a.* 1. To fright; to ſhock; to impreſs with ſudden terrour, ſurpriſe, or alarm. 2. To deter; to make to deviate.

(1.) Such whiſp'ring wak'd her, but with *ſtartled* eye
On Adam. *Milton.*

To hear the lark begin his flight,
And ſinging *ſtartle* the dull night
From his watch-tower in the ſkies,
'Till the dappled dawn doth riſe. *Milton.*

The ſuppoſition that angels aſſume bodies needs not *ſtartle* us, ſince ſome of the moſt ancient and moſt learned fathers ſeemed to believe that they had bodies. *Locke.*

——— Inceſt! Oh name it not!
The very mention ſhakes my inmoſt ſoul:
The gods are *ſtartled* in their peaceful manſions,
And nature ſickens at the ſhocking ſound. *Smith.*

His books had been ſolemnly burnt at Rome as heretical: ſome people, he found, were *ſtartled* at it; ſo he was forced boldly to make repriſals, to buoy up their courage. *Atterbury.*

——— ——— ——— Now the leaf
Inceſſant ruſtles, from the mournful grove
Oft *ſtartling* ſuch as ſtudious walk below,
And ſlowly circles through the waving air. *Thomſon.*

(2.) They would find occaſions enough, upon the account of his known affections to the king's ſervice, from which it was not poſſible to remove or *ſtartle* him. *Clarendon.*

Wilmot had more ſcruples from religion to *ſtartle* him, and would not have attained his end by any groſs act of wickedneſs. *Clarendon.*

STA'RTLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Sudden alarm; ſhock; ſudden impreſſion of terrour.

After having recovered from my firſt *ſtartle*, I was very well pleaſed at the accident. *Spectator.*

STA'RTUP. *n. ſ.* [*ſtart* and *up*.] One that comes ſuddenly into notice.

That young *ſtartup* hath all the glory of my overthrow. *Shakeſp.*

To **STARVE.** *v. n.* [ſteaꞃꝼan, Saxon; *ſterven*, Dutch, to die.] 1. To periſh; to be deſtroyed. Obſolete. 2. To periſh with hunger. It has *with* or *for* before the cauſe;

of leſs properly. 3. To be killed with cold. It has *with* or *for* before the cauſe. 4. To ſuffer extreme poverty. 5. To be deſtroyed with cold.

(1.) To her came meſſage of the murderment,
Wherein her guiltleſs friends ſhould hopeleſs *ſtarve*. *Fairf.*

(2.) Were the pains of honeſt induſtry, and of *ſtarving with* hunger and cold, ſet before us, no body would doubt which to chuſe. *Locke.*

An animal that *ſtarves of* hunger, dies feveriſh and delirious. *Arbuthnot.*

(3.) Have I ſeen the naked *ſtarve for* cold,
While avarice my charity controll'd? *Sandys.*
(4.) Sometimes virtue *ſtarves* while vice is fed:
What then! Is the reward of virtue bread? *Pope.*

(5.) Had the ſeeds of the pepper-plant been borne from Java to theſe northern countries, they muſt have *ſtarved* for want of ſun. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

To STARVE. *v. a.* 1. To kill with hunger. 2. To ſubdue by famine. 3. To kill with cold. 4. To deprive of force or vigour.

(1.) I cannot blame his couſin king,
That wiſh'd him on the barren mountains *ſtarv'd*. *Shakeſp.*
Hunger and thirſt, or guns and ſwords,
Give the ſame death in different words:
To puſh this argument no further,
To *ſtarve* a man in law is murther. *Prior.*

If they had died through faſting, when meat was at hand, they would have been guilty of *ſtarving* themſelves. *Pope.*

(2.) ——— Thy deſires
Are wolfiſh, bloody, *ſtarv'd*, and ravenous. *Shakeſp.*
He would have worn her out by ſlow degrees,
As men by faſting *ſtarve* th' untam'd diſeaſe. *Dryden.*

Attalus endeavoured to *ſtarve* Italy, by ſtopping their convoy of proviſions from Africa. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

(3.) From beds of raging fire to *ſtarve* in ice
Their ſoft ethereal warmth, and there to pine
Immoveable, infix'd, and frozen round. *Milton.*

(4.) The powers of their minds are *ſtarved* by diſuſe, and have loſt that reach and ſtrength which nature fitted them to receive. *Locke.*

STA'RVELING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtarve*.] An animal thin and weak for want of nouriſhment.

If I hang, I'll make a fat pair of gallows; for old ſir John hangs with me, and he's no *ſtarveling*. *Shakeſp.*

Now thy alms is giv'n, the letter's read;
The body riſen again, the which was dead;
And thy poor *ſtarveling* bountifully fed. *Donne.*

The fat ones would be making ſport with the lean, and calling them *ſtarvelings*. *L'Eſtrange.*

STA'RVELING. *adj.* Hungry; lean; pining.

The thronging cluſters thin
By kind avulſion; elſe the *ſtarv'ling* brood,
Void of ſufficient ſuſtenance, will yield
A ſlender Autumn. *Philips.*
Poor *ſtarveling* bard, how ſmall thy gains!
How unproportion'd to thy pains! *Swift.*

STA'RWORT. *n. ſ.* [*aſter*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

STA'TARY. *adj.* [from *ſtatus*, Lat.] Fixed; ſettled.

The ſet and *ſtatary* times of pairing of nails, and cutting of hair, is but the continuation of ancient ſuperſtition. *Brown.*

STATE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtatus*, Lat.] 1. Condition; circumſtances of nature or fortune. 2. Modification of any thing. 3. Stationary point; criſis; height; point from which the next movement is regreſſion. 4. [*Eſtat*, Fr.] Eſtate; ſigniory; poſſeſſion. 5. Mode of government. 6. The community; the publick; the commonwealth. 7. Hence *ſingle ſtate* in *Shakeſpeare* for individuality. 8. Civil power, not eccleſiaſtical. 9. A republick; a government not monarchical 10. Rank; condition; quality. 11. Solemn pomp; appearance of greatneſs. 12. Dignity; grandeur. 13. A ſeat of dignity. 14. A canopy; a covering of dignity. 15. A perſon of high rank. Obſolete. 16. The principal perſons in the government. 17. Joined with another word it ſignifies publick.

(1.) ——— I do not
Infer as if I thought my ſiſter's *ſtate*
Secure. *Milton.*

I found the whole city highly concerned for the hazardous *ſtate* of Candia, which was loſt ſoon after. Dominico Cantarina, the preſent duke, was ſedulous in that affair. *Brown's Travels.*

Their ſins have the aggravation of being ſins againſt grace, and forſaking and departing from God, which reſpect makes the *ſtate* of apoſtates as the unexcuſable, ſo the moſt deſperately dangerous ſtate. *Hammond.*

Thus have his prayers for others, altered and amended the *ſtate* of his own heart. *Law.*

——— Relate what Latium was,
Declare the paſt and preſent *ſtate* of things. *Dryden's Æn.*
——— Like the papiſts is your poet's *ſtate*,
Poor and diſarm'd. *Pope.*

(2.) Keep the *ſtate* of the queſtion in your eye. *Boyle.*

(3.) The deer that endureth the womb but eight months, and is compleat at ſix years, cannot live much more than thirty, as having paſſed two general motions; that is, its beginning and increaſe; and having but two more to run through, that is, its *ſtate* and declination. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Tumours have their ſeveral degrees and times; as beginning, augment, *ſtate*, and declination. *Wiſeman.*

(4.) ——— Strong was their plot,
Their *ſtates* far off, and they of wary wit. *Daniel.*

(5.) No *ſtate* can be named wherein any part of the body of thoſe imperial laws hath the juſt force of a law, otherwiſe than as cuſtom hath particularly induced it. *Selden.*

(6.) If any thing more than your ſport
Did move your greatneſs, and this noble *ſtate*,
To call on him, he hopes it is no other
But for your health ſake. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*
——— A *ſtate*'s anger
Should not take knowledge either of fools or women. *Ben. Johnſon.*

I hear her talk of *ſtate* matters and the ſenate. *B. Johnſon.*

——— What he got by fortune,
It was the *ſtate* that now muſt make his right. *Daniel.*

The *ſtate* hath given you licence to ſtay on land for the ſpace of ſix weeks. *Bacon.*

It is better the kingdom ſhould be in good eſtate, with particular loſs to many of the people, than that all the people ſhould be well, and the *ſtate* of the kingdom altogether loſt. *Hayw.*

It is a bad exchange to wound a man's own conſcience, thereby to ſalve *ſtate* ſores. *King Charles.*

For you we ſtay'd, as did the Grecian *ſtate*
'Till Alexander came. *Waller.*

Since they all live by begging, it were better for the *ſtate* to keep them. *Graunt.*

Theſe are the realms of unrelenting fate;
And awful Rhadamanthus rules the *ſtate*:
He hears and judges. *Dryden's Æn.*

(7.) My thought, whoſe murther yet is but fantaſtical,
Shakes ſo my *ſingle ſtate* of man, that function
Is ſmother'd in ſurmiſe. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

(8.) The ſame criminal may be abſolved by the church, and condemned by the *ſtate*; abſolved or pardoned by the *ſtate*, yet cenſured by the church. *Leſley.*

(9.) They feared nothing from a *ſtate* ſo narrow in compaſs of land, and ſo weak, that the ſtrength of their armies has ever been made up of foreign troops. *Temple.*

(10.) ——— Fair dame, I am not to you known,
Though in your *ſtate* of honour I am perfect. *Shakeſp.*
High *ſtate* the bed is where miſfortune lies. *Fairfax.*
(11.) When in triumphant *ſtate* the Britiſh muſe,
True to herſelf, ſhall barb'rous aid refuſe. *Roſcommon.*
There kings receiv'd the marks of ſov'reign pow'r:
In *ſtate* the monarchs march'd, the lictors bore
The awful axes and the rods before. *Dryden's Æn.*
Let my attendants wait: I'll be alone,
Where leaſt of *ſtate*, where moſt of love is ſhown. *Dryden.*

To appear in their robes would be a troubleſome piece of *ſtate*. *Collier.*

At home ſurrounded by a ſervile crowd,
Prompt to abuſe, and in detraction loud;

Abroad begirt with men, and ſwords, and ſpears,
His very *ſtate* acknowledging his fears. *Prior.*

If God has delivered me up to evil ſpirits, to be dragged by them to places of torments, Could it be any comfort to me, that they found me upon a bed of *ſtate?* *Law.*

(12.) She inſtructed him how he ſhould keep *ſtate*, and yet with a modeſt ſenſe of his misfortunes. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

The ſwan rows her *ſtate* with oary feet. *Milton.*

——— He was ſtaid, and in his gait
Preſerv'd a grave majeſtick *ſtate.* *Butler.*

Such cheerful modeſty, ſuch humble *ſtate*,
Moves certain love. *Waller.*

Can this imperious lord forget to reign,
Quit all his *ſtate*, deſcend, and ſerve again. *Pope's Statius.*

He will conſider, not what arts, or methods, or application will ſooneſt make him richer and greater than his brethren, or remove him from a ſhop to a life of *ſtate* and pleaſure; but will conſider what arts, what methods, what application can make worldly buſineſs moſt acceptable to God, and make a life of trade a life of holineſs, devotion and piety. *Law.*

(13.) This chair ſhall be my *ſtate*, this dagger my ſceptre, and this cuſhion my crown. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

As ſhe affected not the grandeur of a *ſtate* with a canopy, ſhe thought there was no offence in an elbow-chair. *Arbuthnot.*

The brain was her ſtudy, the heart her *ſtate* room. *Arbuthn.*

(14.) Over the chair is a *ſtate* made round of ivy, ſomewhat whiter than ours; and the *ſtate* is curiouſly wrought with ſilver and ſilk. *Bacon.*

——— His high throne, under *ſtate*
Of richeſt texture ſpread, at th' upper end
Was plac'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

(15.) She is a dutcheſs, a great *ſtate.* *Latymer.*

(16.) ——— The bold deſign
Pleas'd highly thoſe infernal *ſtates.* *Milton.*

(17.) I am no courtier, nor verſed in *ſtate*-affairs: my life hath rather been contemplative than active. *Bacon.*

Council! What's that? a pack of bearded ſlaves,
The ſcavengers that ſweep *ſtate* nuſances,
And are themſelves the greateſt. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

I am accuſed of reflecting upon great *ſtates*-folks. *Swift.*

To **State.** *v. a.* [*conſtater*, Fr.] 1. To ſettle; to regulate. 2. To repreſent in all the circumſtances of modification.

(1.) This is ſo *ſtated* a rule, that all caſuiſts preſs it in all caſes of damage. *Decay of Piety.*

This is to *ſtate* accounts, and looks more like merchandize than friendſhip. *Collier of Friendſhip.*

He is capable of corruption who receives more than what is the *ſtated* and unqueſtioned fee of his office. *Addiſon.*

(2.) Many other inconveniences are conſequent to this *ſtating* of this queſtion; and particularly that, by thoſe which thus *ſtate* it, there hath never yet been aſſigned any definite number of fundamentals. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Its preſent ſtate *ſtateth* it to be what it now is. *Hale.*

Were our caſe *ſtated* to any ſober heathen, he would never gueſs why they who acknowledge the neceſſity of prayer, and confeſs the ſame God, may not aſk in the ſame form. *Decay of Piety.*

To *ſtate* it fairly, imitation is the moſt advantageous way for a tranſlator to ſhew himſelf, but the greateſt wrong which can be done to the memory of the dead. *Dryden.*

I pretended not fully to *ſtate*, much leſs demonſtrate, the truth contained in the text. *Atterbury.*

Though I don't pretend to *ſtate* the exact degree of miſchief that is done by it, yet its plain and natural tendency to do harm is ſufficient to juſtify the moſt abſolute condemnation of it. *Law.*

Sta'teliness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtately.*] 1. Grandeur; majeſtick appearance; auguſt manner; dignity. 2. Appearance of pride; affected dignity.

(1.) We may collect the excellency of the underſtanding then by the glorious remainders of it now, and gueſs at the *ſtatelineſs* of the building by the magnificence of its ruins. *South.*

For *ſtatelineſs* and majeſty what is comparable to a horſe? *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

(2.) Agenor glad ſuch punctual ready bliſs
Did on his own deſign itſelf obtrude,
Swell'd his vaſt looks to bigger *ſtatelineſs.* *Beaumont's Pſyche.*

She hated *ſtatelineſs*; but wiſely knew
What juſt regard was to her title due. *Betterton.*

Sta'tely. *adj.* [from *ſtate.*] 1. Auguſt; grand; lofty; elevated; majeſtick; magnificent. 2. Elevated in mien or ſentiment.

(1.) ——— A *ſtatelier* pyramid to her I'll rear,
Than Rhodope's or Memphis ever was. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

Theſe regions have abundance of high cedars, and other *ſtately* trees caſting a ſhade. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

Truth, like a *ſtately* dome, will not ſhew herſelf at the firſt viſit. *South.*

——— He many a walk travers'd
Of *ſtatelieſt* covert, cedar, pine, or palm. *Milton.*

(2.) Ye that *ſtately* tread or lowly creep. *Milton.*

He maintains majeſty in the midſt of plainneſs, and is *ſtately* without ambition, which is the vice of Lucan. *Dryden.*

Sta'teroom. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtate* and *room.*] A magnificent room in a palace or great houſe.

States. *n. ſ.* pl. [from *ſtate.*] Nobility.

Sta'tesman. *n. ſ.* [*ſtate* and *man.*] 1. A politician; one verſed in the arts of government. 2. One employed in publick affairs.

(1.) ——— It looks grave enough
To ſeem a *ſtateſman.* *Ben. Johnſon.*

The corruption of a poet is the generation of a *ſtateſman.* *Pope.*

(2.) ——— If ſuch actions may have paſſage free,
Bond-ſlaves and pagans ſhall our *ſtateſmen* be. *Shak. Oth.*

It is a weakneſs which attends high and low; the *ſtateſman* who holds the helm, as well as the peaſant who holds the plough. *South.*

Abſolute power is not a plant that will grow in this ſoil; and *ſtateſmen*, who have attempted to cultivate it here, have pulled on their own and their maſter's ruin. *Davenant.*

A Britiſh miniſter muſt expect to ſee many friends fall off, whom he cannot gratify, ſince, to uſe the phraſe of a late *ſtateſman*, the paſture is not large enough. *Addiſon.*

Here Britain's *ſtateſman* oft the fall foredoom
Of foreign tyrants, and of nymphs at home. *Pope.*

Sta'teswoman. *n. ſ.* [*ſtate* and *woman.*] A woman who meddles with publick affairs: in contempt.

How ſhe was in debt, and where ſhe meant
To raiſe freſh ſums: ſhe's a great *ſtateſwoman!* *B. Johnſ.*

Several objects may innocently be ridiculed, as the paſſions of our *ſtateſwomen.* *Addiſon.*

Sta'tical. } *adj.* [from the noun.] Relating to the ſcience of weighing
Sta'tick. }

A man weigheth ſome pounds leſs in the height of Winter, according to experience, and the *ſtatick* aphoriſms of Sanctorius. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

If one by a *ſtatical* engine could regulate his inſenſible perſpiration, he might often, by reſtoring of that, foreſee, prevent, or ſhorten a fit of the gout. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Sta'ticks. *n. ſ.* [ϛατικὴ; *ſtatique*, Fr.] The ſcience which conſiders the weight of bodies.

This is a catholick rule of *staticks*, that if any body be bulk for bulk heavier than a fluid, it will ſink to the bottom; and if lighter, it will float upon it, having part extant, and part immerſed, as that ſo much of the fluid as is equal in bulk to the immerſed part be equal in gravity to the whole. *Bentley.*

STA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſtation*, French; *ſtatio*, Latin.] 1. The act of ſtanding. 2. A ſtate of reſt. 3. A place where any one is placed. 4. Poſt aſſigned; office. 5. Situation; poſition. 6. Employment; office. 7. Character; ſtate. 8. Rank; condition of life.

(1.) Their manner was to ſtand at prayer, whereupon their meetings unto that purpoſe on thoſe days had the names of *stations* given them. *Hooker.*

In *station* like the herald, Mercury,
New-lighted on a heav'n-kiſſing hill. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

(2.) All progreſſion is performed by drawing on or impelling forward ſome part which was before in *ſtation* or at quiet, where there are no joints. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

(3.) The ſeditious remained within their *ſtation*, which, by reaſon of the naſtineſs of the beaſtly multitude, might more fitly be termed a kennel than a camp. *Hayward.*

The planets in their *ſtation* liſt'ning ſtood. *Milton.*

(4.) Michael in either hand leads them out of Paradiſe, the fiery ſerpent waving behind them, and the cherubims taking their *ſtations* to guard the place. *Milton.*

(5.) To ſingle *ſtations* now what years belong,
With planets join'd, they claim another ſong. *Creeche.*

The fig and date, why love they to remain
In middle *ſtation* and an even plain;
While in the lower marſh the gourd is found,
And while the hill with olive-ſhade is crown'd? *Prior.*

(6.) No member of a political body ſo mean, but it may be uſed in ſome *ſtation* or other. *L'Eſtrange.*

By ſpending this day in religious exerciſes, we acquire new ſtrength and reſolution to perform God's will in our ſeveral *ſtations* the week following. *Nelſon.*

They believe that the common ſize of human underſtanding is fitted to ſome *ſtation* or other. *Swift.*

Whether thoſe who are leaders of a party arrive at that *ſtation* more by a ſort of inſtinct, or influence of the ſtars, than by the poſſeſſion of any great abilities, may be a point of much diſpute. *Swift.*

(7.) Far the greater part have kept their *ſtation*. *Milton.*

(8.) I can be contented with an humbler *ſtation* in the temple of virtue, than to be ſet on the pinnacle. *Dryden.*

To STA'TION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place in a certain poſt, rank, or place.

STA'TIONARY. *adj.* [from *ſtation.*] 1. Fixed; not progreſſive. 2. Reſpecting place. 3. Belonging to a ſtationer.

(1.) Between the deſcent and aſcent, where the image ſeemed *ſtationary*, I ſtopped the priſm, and fixed it in that poſture, that it ſhould be moved no more. *Newt. Opt.*

(2.) The ſame harmony and *ſtationary* conſtitution, as it happened in many ſpecies, ſo doth it fall out in individuals. *Brown.*

STA'TIONER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtation.*] 1. A bookſeller. 2. A ſeller of paper.

(1.) Some modern tragedies are beautiful on the ſtage, and yet Tryphon the *ſtationer* complains they are ſeldom aſked for in his ſhop. *Dryden.*

With authors, *ſtationers* obey'd the call;
Glory and gain th' induſtrious tribe provoke,
And gentle dulneſs ever loves a joke. *Pope's Dunc.*

STA'TIST. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtate.*] A ſtateſman; a politician; one ſkilled in government.

——————— I do believe,
Statiſt though I am none, nor like to be,
That this ſhall prove a war. *Shakeſp. Cymbel.*

Their orators thou then extoll'ſt, as thoſe
The top of eloquence, *ſtatiſts* indeed,
And lovers of their country. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

STA'TUARY. *n. ſ.* [*ſtatuaire*, French; from *ſtatua*, Lat.] 1. The art of carving images or repreſentations of life. 2. One that practiſes or profeſſes the art of making ſtatnes.

(1.) The northern nations, that overwhelmed it by their numbers, were too barbarous to preſerve the remains of learning more carefully than they did thoſe of architecture and *ſtatuary*. *Temple.*

(2.) On other occaſions the *ſtatuaries* took their ſubjects from the poets. *Addiſon.*

How ſhall any man who hath a genius for hiſtory, undertake ſuch a work with ſpirit and chearfulneſs, when he conſiders that he will be read with pleaſure but a very few years? This is like employing an excellent *ſtatuary* to work upon mouldering ſtone. *Swift.*

STA'TUE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtatue*, Fr. *ſtatua*, Latin.] An image; a ſolid repreſentation of any living being

The princeſs heard of her mother's *ſtatue*, a piece many years in doing, and now newly perform'd by that rare Italian maſter. *Shakeſp. Wint. Tale.*

——— They ſpake not a word;
But like dumb *ſtatues*, or unbreathing ſtones,
Star'd each on other. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

Architects propounded unto Alexander to cut the mountain Athos into the form of a *ſtatue*, which in his right hand ſhould hold a town capable of containing ten thouſand men, and in his left a veſſel to receive all the water that flowed from the mountain. *Wilk. Math. Mag.*

A *ſtatue* of Polycletus, called the rule, deſerves that name for having ſo perfect an agreement in all its parts, that it is not poſſible to find a fault in it. *Dryden's Du Freſn.*

To STA'TUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To place as a ſtatue.

Thou ſhalt be worſhipp'd, kiſs'd, lov'd and ador'd;
And were there ſenſe in his idolatry,
My ſubſtance ſhould be *ſtatued* in thy ſtead. *Shakeſp.*

STA'TURE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtature*, Fr. *ſtatura*, Lat.] The height of any animal.

What *ſtature* we attain at ſeven years we ſometimes double, moſt times come ſhort of at one and twenty. *Brown.*

A creature who might erect
His *ſtature*, and upright with front ſerene
Govern the reſt. *Milton.*

Foreign men of mighty *ſtature* came. *Dryden.*

Thyſelf but duſt, thy *ſtature* but a ſpan;
A moment thy duration, fooliſh man! *Prior.*

We have certain demonſtration from Egyptian mummies, and Roman urns and rings, and meaſures and edifices, and many other antiquities, that human *ſtature* has not diminiſhed for above two thouſand years. *Bentley's Serm.*

STA'TUTABLE. *adj.* [from *ſtatute.*] According to ſtatute.

I met with one who was three inches above five feet, the *ſtatutable* meaſure of that club. *Addiſ. Guardian.*

STA'TUTABLY. *adv.* [from *ſtatutable.*] In a manner agreeable to law.

STA'TUTE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtatut*, French; *ſtatutum*, Latin.] A law; an edict of the legiſlature.

Not only the common law, but alſo the *ſtatutes* and acts of parliament, were ſpecially intended for its benefit. *Spenſer.*

———— Blood hath been ſhed,
Ere human *ſtature* purg'd the gen'ral weal. *Shakeſp.*

There was a *ſtatute* againſt vagabonds; wherein note the diſlike the parliament had of gaoling them as chargeable and peſterous. *Bacon.*

Know the *ſtatutes* of heaven and laws of eternity, thoſe immutable rules of juſtice. *Tillotſon.*

O queen! indulg'd by favour of the gods,
To build a town, with *ſtatutes* to reſtrain
The wild inhabitant beneath thy reign. *Dryd. Æn.*

To STAVE. *v. a.* In the plural *ſtaves.* [from *ſtaff.*] 1. To break in pieces: uſed originally of barrels made of ſmall parts or ſtaves. 2. To puſh away as with a ſtaff: with *off.* 3. To pour out by breaking the caſk. 4. To furniſh with rundles or ſtaves.

(1.) If irreverent expreſſion, or a thought too wanton, are crept into my verſes, let them be *ſtav'd* or forfeited like contrabanded goods. *Dryden.*

(2.) How can they eſcape the contagion of the writings, whom the virulency of the calumnies have not *ſtaved off* from reading. *Ben. Johnſ.*

The condition of a ſervant *ſtaves* him *off* to a diſtance; but the goſpel ſpeaks nothing but allurement, attraction, and invitation. *South.*

(3.) The feared diſorders that might enſue thereof have been an occaſion that divers times all the wine in the city hath been *ſtaved.* *Sandy's Trav.*

(4.) This was the ſhameful end of Aloyſius Grittus, Solyman's deputy in Hungary; who climbing too faſt up the evil *ſtaved* ladder of ambition, ſuddenly fell, and never roſe more. *Knolles.*

To STAVE. *v. n.* To fight with ſtaves.

—— Equal ſhame and envy ſtirr'd
I' th' enemy, that one ſhou'd beard
So many warriours, and ſo ſtout,
As he had done, and *ſtav'd* it out. *Hudibras.*

To STAVE *and Tail. v. a.* To part dogs by interpoſing a ſtaff, and by pulling the tail.

The conquering foe they ſoon aſſail'd,
Firſt Trulla *ſtav'd*, and Cerdon *tail'd*. *Hudibras.*

STAVES. *n. ſ.* The plural of *ſtaff*.

———— All in ſtrange manner arm'd,
Some ruſtick knives, ſome *ſtaves* in fire warmed. *Spenſer.*

They tie teaſils up in bundles or *ſtaves*. *Mortimer.*

STA'VESACRE. *n. ſ.* [*herba pedicularis*, Lat.] Larkſpur. A plant.

To STAY. *v. n.* [*ſtaen*, Dutch.] 1. To continue in a place; to forbear departure. 2. To continue in a ſtate. 3. To wait; to attend; to forbear to act. 4. To ſtop; to ſtand ſtill. 5. To dwell; to belong. 6. To reſt confidently: with *upon*.

(1.) If ſhe do bid me pack, I'll give her thanks,
As though ſhe bid me *ſtay* by her a week. *Shakeſp.*

Not after reſurrection ſhall he *ſtay*
Longer on earth than certain times t' appear. *Milton.*

He did ordain, that as many might depart as would; but as many as would *ſtay* ſhould have very good means to live from the ſtate. *Bacon.*

They flocked in ſuch multitudes, that they not only *ſtayed* for their reſort, but diſcharged divers. *Hayward.*

Th' injur'd ſea, which from her wonted place,
To gain ſome acres, avarice did force,
If the new banks neglected once decay,
No longer will from her old channel *ſtay*. *Waller.*

Stay, I command you, *ſtay*, and hear me firſt. *Dryden.*

Nor muſt he *ſtay* at home, becauſe he muſt be back again by one and twenty. *Locke.*

Every plant has its atmoſphere, which hath various effects on thoſe who ſtay near them. *Arbuth. on Alim.*

Servants ſent on meſſages *ſtay* out longer than the meſſage requires. *Swift.*

(2.) The flames augment, and *ſtay*
At their full height, then languiſh to decay. *Dryden.*

(3.) ———— I'll tell thee my whole device
When I am in my coach, which *ſtays* for us. *Shakeſp.*

Would ye tarry for them till they were grown? would ye *ſtay* for them from having huſbands? *Ruth*, i. 13.

We for his royal preſence only *ſtay*
To end the rites. *Dryden.*

I *ſtay* for Turnus, whoſe devoted head
Is owing to the living and the dead;
My ſon and I expect it from his hand. *Dryden.*

The father cannot *ſtay* any longer for the fortune, nor the mother for a new ſet of babies to play with. *Locke.*

(4.) When ſhe liſt pour out her larger ſpright,
She would command the haſty ſun to *ſtay*,
Or backward turn his courſe. *Spenſer.*

Perkin Warbeck, finding that when matters once go down the hill, they *ſtay* not without a new force, reſolved to try ſome exploit upon England. *Bacon.*

———— Satan
Throws his ſteep flight in many an airy wheel,
Nor *ſtay'd*, till on Niphates' top he lights. *Milton.*

(5.) ———— Nor will I *ſtay*
On Amphix, or what deaths he dealt that day. *Dryden.*

I muſt *ſtay* a little on one action, which preferred the relief of others to the conſideration of yourſelf. *Dryden.*

(6.) Becauſe ye truſt in oppreſſion, and *ſtay thereon*, this ſhall be as a breach ready to fall. *Iſa.* xxx. 12.

They call themſelves of the holy city, and *ſtay* themſelves *upon* God. *Iſa.* xlviii. 2.

To STAY. *v. a.* 1. To ſtop; to withhold; to repreſs. 2. To delay; to obſtruct; to hinder from progreſſion. 3. To keep from departure. 4. [*Eſtayer*, French.] To prop; to ſupport; to hold up.

(1.) All that may *ſtay* their minds from thinking that true which they heartily wiſh were falſe, but cannot think it ſo without ſome ſcruple. *Hooker.*

The Syrens ſang to allure them into danger; but Orpheus ſang ſo well that he *ſtaid* them. *Ral. Hiſt. of the World.*

He took nothing but a bit of bread to *ſtay* his ſtomach. *Locke.*

To *ſtay* theſe ſudden guſts of paſſion
That hurry you from reaſon, reſt aſſur'd
The ſecret of your love lives with me only. *Rowe.*

Stay her ſtomach with theſe half hundred plays, till I can procure her a romance big enough to ſatisfy her great ſoul with adventures. *Pope.*

Why ceaſe we then the wrath of heaven to *ſtay*?
Be humbled all. *Pope.*

(2.) The joyous time will not be *ſtay'd*
Unleſs ſhe do him by the forelock take. *Spenſer.*

Your ſhips are *ſtaid* at Venice. *Shakeſp.*

Unto the ſhore, with tears, with ſighs, with moan,
They him conduct; curſing the bounds that *ſtay*
Their willing fleet that would have further gone. *Daniel.*

I will bring thee where no ſhadow *ſtays*
Thy coming, and thy ſoft embraces. *Milton.*

I was willing to *ſtay* my reader on an argument that appears to me new. *Locke.*

(3.) If as a priſoner I were here, you might
Have then inſiſted on a conqueror's right,
And *ſtay'd* me here. *Dryden.*

(4.) On this determination we might *ſtay* ourſelves without further proceeding herein. *Hooker.*

Aaron and Hur *ſtayed* up his hands, the one on the one ſide and the other on the other. *Exod.* xvii. 12.

Sallows and reeds for vineyards uſeful found,
To *ſtay* thy vines. *Dryden.*

STAY. *n. ſ.* [*eſtaye*, French.] 1. Continuance in a place; forbearance of departure. 2. Stand; ceſſation of progreſſion. 3. A ſtop; an obſtruction; a hinderance from progreſs. 4. Reſtraint; prudence; caution; diſcreet ſteadineſs; ſobriety of judgment. 5. A fixed ſtate. 6 A prop; a ſupport. 7. Tackling. 8. [In the plural.] Boddice. 9. Steadineſs of conduct.

(1.) ———— Determine,
Or for her *ſtay* or going; the affair cries haſte. *Shakeſp.*

Should judges make a longer *ſtay* in a place than uſually they do, a day in a county would be a very good addition. *Bacon.*

Her long with ardent look his eye purſu'd,
Delighted! but deſired more her *ſtay*. *Milton.*

———— The Thracian youth invades
Orpheus returning from th' Elyſian ſhades,
Embrace the hero, and his *ſtay* implore. *Waller.*

———— So long a *ſtay* will make
The jealous king ſuſpect we have been plotting. *Denham.*

What pleaſure hop'ſt thou in my *ſtay*,
When I'm conſtrain'd and wiſh myſelf away? *Dryden.*

———— When the wine ſparkles,
Make haſte, and leave thy buſineſs and thy care,
No mortal int'reſt can be worth thy *ſtay*. *Dryden.*

(2.) Bones, after full growth, continue at a *ſtay*; teeth ſtand at a *ſtay*, except their wearing. *Bacon.*

Affairs of ſtate ſeemed rather to ſtand at a *ſtay*, than to advance or decline. *Hayward.*

Made of ſphere-metal, never to decay,
Until his revolution was at *ſtay*. *Milton.*

Almighty crowd! thou ſhorten'ſt all diſpute;
Nor faith nor reaſon make thee at a *ſtay*,
Thou leap'ſt o'er all. *Dryd. Medal.*

(3.) His fell heart thought long that little way,
Griev'd with each ſtep, tormented with each *ſtay*. *Fairfax.*

(4.) ———— For her ſon,

In her own hand the crown ſhe kept in ſtore,
Till riper years he raught, and ſtronger *ſtay*. *Spenſer.*

Many juſt and temperate proviſos, well ſhewed and foretokened the wiſdom, *ſtay* and moderation of the king. *Bacon.*

With prudent *ſtay* he long deferr'd
The rough contention. *Philips.*

(5.) Who have before, or ſhall write after thee,
Their works though toughly laboured will be
Like infancy or age to man's firm *ſtay*,
Or early or late twilights to mid-day. *Donne.*

Alas! what *ſtay* is there in human ſtate!
And who can ſhun inevitable fate? *Dryden.*

(6.) Obedience of creatures unto the law of nature is the *ſtay* of the whole world. *Hooker.*

What ſurety of the world, what hope, what *ſtay*,
What this was once a king, and now is clay. *Shak.*

My only ſtrength, and *ſtay*! forlorn of thee,
Whither ſhall I betake me?—where ſubſiſt? *Milton.*

Trees ſerve as ſo many *ſtays* for their vines, which hang like garlands from tree to tree. *Addiſon on Italy.*

(7.) With *ſtays* and cordage laſt he rigg'd a ſhip,
And roll'd on leavers, launch'd her in the deep. *Pope.*

(8.) No ſtubborn *ſtays* her yielding ſhape embrace. *Gay.*

STA'YED. *part. adj.* [from *ſtay.*] Fixed; ſettled; ſerious; not volatile.

Whatſoever is above theſe proceedeth of ſhortneſs of memory, or of want of a *ſtayed* and equal attention. *Bacon.*

He was well *ſtayed*, and in his gate
Preſerv'd a grave majeſtick ſtate. *Hudibras.*

A *ſtayed* man and wife are ſeldom ſo indolent as not to find conſolation in each other. *Pope.*

STA'YEDLY. *adv.* [from *ſtayed.*] Compoſedly; gravely; prudently; ſoberly; calmly; judiciouſly.

STA'YEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtayed.*] 1. Solidity; weight. 2. Compoſure; prudence; gravity; judiciouſneſs.

(1.) When ſubſtantialneſs combineth with delightfulneſs, and currantneſs with *ſtayedneſs*, how can the language ſound other than moſt full of ſweetneſs? *Camd. Rem.*

STA'YER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtay.*] One who ſtops, holds or ſupports.

May Jove, the guardian of the capitol,
He, the great *ſtayer* of our troops in rout,
Fulfil your hopes, and animate the cohorts. *A. Philips.*

STA'YLACE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtay* and *lace.*] A lace with which women faſten their boddice.

A *ſtaylace* from England ſhould become a topick for cenſure at viſits. *Swift.*

STAYS. *n. ſ.* Without ſingular. 1. Boddice; a kind of ſtiff waiſtcoat made of whalebone, worn by ladies. 2. Ropes in a ſhip to keep the maſt from falling aft. All maſts, topmaſts, and flagſtaves, have *ſtays*, except the ſpritſail topmaſt: the mainmaſt, foremaſt, with the maſts belonging to them, have alſo back *ſtays*, which help to keep the maſt from pitching forward or overboard. *Harris.* 3. [Sꞇaꝺe, Saxon.] Station; fixed anchorage. 4. Any ſupport; any thing that keeps another extended,

(3.) They were come upon the *ſtays*, when one of the ſailors deſcried a galley. *Sidney.*

Our ſhips lay anchor'd cloſe: nor needed we
Feare harme on any *ſtaies*. *Chapman.*

(4.) Weavers ſtretch your *ſtays* upon the weſt. *Dryden.*

STEAD. *n. ſ.* [ꞅꞇeꝺ, Saxon.] 1. Place. Obſolete. 2. Room; place which another had or might have. It is ſcarcely uſed but with the prepoſition *in*. 3. Uſe; help. *To ſtand in ſtead*; to be of great uſe; to help; to advantage. 4. The frame of a bed.

(1.) Fly therefore fly this fearful *ſtead* anon,
Leſt thy fool hardize work thy ſad confuſion. *Spenſer.*

They nigh approached to the *ſtead*
Where as thoſe maremaids dwelt. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen.*

——— The term of life is limited,
Ne may a man prolong nor ſhorten it;
The ſoldier may not move from watchful *ſtead*,
Nor leave his ſtand until his captain bed. *Spenſer.*

(2.) If we had taken them clean away, or elſe removed them, ſo as to place *in* their *ſtead* others, we had done worſe. *Hooker.*

There fell down many ſlain, and they dwelt *in* their *ſteads* until the captivity. 1 *Chron.* v. 22.

Nor do the bold'ſt attempts bring forth
Events ſtill equal to their worth;
But ſometimes fail, and *in* their *ſtead*
Fortune and cowardice ſucceed. *Butler.*

——— Jealouſy then fir'd his ſoul,
And his face kindled like a burning coal;
Now cold deſpair ſucceeding *in* her *ſtead*,
To livid paleneſs turns the glowing red. *Dryden.*

(3.) A compleat man hath ſome parts, whereof the want could not deprive him of his eſſence; yet to have them *ſtandeth* him *in* ſingular *ſtead*, in reſpect of ſpecial uſes. *Hooker.*

He makes his underſtanding the warehouſe of lumber rather than a repoſitory of truth, which will *ſtand* him *in ſtead* when he has occaſion for it. *Locke.*

The ſmalleſt act of charity ſhall *ſtand* us *in* great *ſtead*. *Atterbury's Serm.*

(4.) ——————— The genial bed,
Sallow the feet, the borders and the *ſted*. *Dryden.*

STEAD, *ſted*, being in the name of a place that is diſtant from any river, comes from the Saxon ꞅꞇeꝺ, ꞅꞇẏꝺ, a place; but if it be upon a river or harbour, it is to be derived from ꞅꞇaðe, a ſhore or ſtation for ſhips. *Gibſ. Camd.*

To **STEAD.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To help; to advantage; to ſupport; to aſſiſt. A word ſomewhat obſolete. 2. To fill the place of another. Obſolete.

(1.) We are neither in ſkill, nor ability of power greatly to *ſtead* you. *Sidney.*

——————— It nothing *ſteads* us
To chide him from our eyes. *Shakeſp.*

Rich garments, linens, ſtuffs, and neceſſaries,
Which ſince have *ſteaded* much. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

——— Can you ſo *ſtead* me
As bring me to the ſight of Iſabella? *Shakeſp.*

Your friendly aid and counſel much may *ſtead* me. *Rowe.*

(2.) We ſhall adviſe this wronged maid to *ſtead* up your appointment, and go in your place. *Shakeſp.*

STEA'DFAST. *adj.* [*ſtead* and *faſt.*] 1. Faſt in place; firm; fixed. 2. Conſtant; reſolute. 3. Not turned aſide by fear.

(1.) Such was this giant's fall, that ſeem'd to ſhake
This *ſtedfaſt* globe of earth, as it for fear did quake. *Spenſer.*

Laws ought to be like ſtony tables, plain, *ſteadfaſt*, and immoveable. *Spenſer's State of Irel.*

How rev'rend is the face of this tall pile,
Whoſe maſſy pillars rear their aged heads
To bear aloft its arch'd and pond'rous roof,
By its own weight made *ſteadfaſt* and immoveable,
Looking tranquillity; it ſtrikes an awe
And terrour on my aking ſight. *Congreve.*

(2.) I hope her ſtubborn heart to bend,
And that it then more *ſtedfaſt* will endure. *Spenſer.*

Be faithful to thy neighbour in his poverty; abide *ſtedfaſt* unto him in the time of his trouble. *Ecclus.* xxii. 23.

Him reſiſt *ſtedfaſt* in the faith. 1 *Pet.* v. 9.

(3.) What form of death could him affright,
Who unconcern'd, with *ſtedfaſt* ſight,
Cou'd view the ſurges mounting ſteep,
And monſters rolling in the deep? *Dryden.*

STEA'DFASTLY. *adv.* [from *ſteadfaſt.*] Firmly; conſtantly.

God's omniſcience *ſteadfaſtly* graſps the greateſt and moſt ſlippery uncertainties. *South's Sermons.*

In general *ſtedfaſtly* believe, that whatever God hath revealed is infallibly true. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

STEA'DFASTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſteadfaſt.*] 1. Immutability; fixedneſs. 2. Firmneſs; conſtancy; reſolution.

(1.) So hard theſe heavenly beauties he enfir'd,
As things divine, leaſt paſſions do impreſs,
The more of ſteadfaſt minds to be admir'd,
The more they ſtayed be on *ſtedfaſtneſs*. *Spenſer.*

STEA'DILY. *adv.* [from *ſteady*] 1. Without tottering; without ſhaking. 2. Without variation or irregularity.

(1.) Sin has a tendency to bring men under evils, unleſs hindered by ſome accident, which no man can *ſteadily* build upon. *South's Serm.*

(2.) So *ſteadily* does fickle fortune ſteer
Th' obedient orb that it ſhould never err. *Blackmore.*

STEA'DINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſteady.*] 1. State of being not tottering nor eaſily ſhaken. 2. Firmneſs; conſtancy. 3. Conſiſtent unvaried conduct.

(2.) John got the better of his cholerick temper, and wrought himſelf up to a great *ſteadineſs* of mind, to purſue his intereſt through all impediments. *Arbuthnot.*

(3.) *Steadineſs* is a point of prudence as well as of courage. *L'Eſtrange.*

A friend is uſeful to form an undertaking, and ſecure *ſteadineſs* of conduct. *Collier of Friendſhip.*

STEA'DY. *adj.* [ꞅτeꝺıᵹ, Saxon.] 1. Firm; fixed; not tottering. 2. Regular; conſtant; undeviating; unremitted. 3 Not wavering; not fickle; not changeable with regard to reſolution or attention.

(1.) Their feet *ſteady*, their hands diligent, their eyes watchful, and their hearts reſolute. *Sidney.*

(2.) He ſails 'tween worlds and worlds with *ſteady* wing. *Milton.*

Steer the bounding bark with *ſteady* toil,
When the ſtorm thickens and the billows boil. *Pope.*

(3.) ——— Now clear I underſtand,
What oft my *ſteadieſt* thoughts have ſearch'd in vain. *Milton.*

Steady to my principles, and not diſpirited with my afflictions, I have, by the bleſſing of God, overcome all difficulties. *Dryd. Æn.*

A clear ſight keeps the underſtanding *ſteady.* *Locke.*

STEAK. *n. ſ.* [*ſtyck*, Iſlandick and Erſe, a piece; *ſteka*, Swediſh, to boil.] A ſlice of fleſh broiled or fried; a collop.

The ſurgeon proteſted he had cured him very well, and offered to eat the firſt *ſtake* of him. *Tatler.*

——— Fair ladies who contrive
To feaſt on ale and *ſteaks.* *Swift.*

To STEAL. *v. a.* preterite *I ſtole*, part. paſſ. *ſtolen.* [ꞅτelan, Saxon; *ſtelen*, Dutch.] 1. To take by theft; to take clandeſtinely; to take without right. To *ſteal* generally implies ſecrecy; to *rob*, either ſecrecy or violence. 2. To withdraw or convey without notice. 3. To gain or effect by private and gradual means.

(1.) Thou ran'ſt a tilt in honour of my love,
And *ſtol'ſt* away the ladies hearts of France. *Shakeſp.*
There are ſome ſhrewd contents in yon ſame paper,
That *ſteal* the colour from Baſſanio's cheek;
Some dear friend dead. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Ven.*

How ſhould we *ſteal* ſilver or gold? *Gen.* xliv. 8.

A ſchoolboy finding a bird's neſt, ſhews it his companion, and he *ſteals* it. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) The law of England never was properly applied to the Iriſh, by a purpoſed plot of government, but as they could inſinuate and *ſteal* themſelves under the ſame by their humble carriage and ſubmiſſion. *Spenſer.*

Let us ſhift away, there's warrant in that theft
Which *ſteals* itſelf when there's no mercy left. *Shakeſp.*

(3.) ——— Young Lorenzo
Stole her ſoul with many vows of faith,
And ne'er a true one. *Shakeſp.*
Were it not that my fellow ſchoolmaſter
Doth watch Bianca's ſteps ſo narrowly,
'Twere good to *ſteal* our marriage. *Shakeſp.*

They hate being alone, for fear ſome affrighting apprehenſions ſhould *ſteal* or force their way in. *Calamy.*

Variety of objects has a tendency to *ſteal* away the mind from its ſteady purſuit of any ſubject. *Watts.*

To STEAL. *v. n.* 1. To withdraw privily; to paſs ſilently. 2. To practiſe theft; to play the thief; to take any thing thieviſhly; to have the habit of thieving.

(1.) Fixt of mind to avoid further entreaty, and to fly all company, one night ſhe *ſtole* away. *Sidney.*

My lord of Amiens and myſelf
Did *ſteal* behind him as he lay along
Under an oak. *Shakeſ.*
——— I cannot think it,
That he would *ſteal* away ſo guilty like,
Seeing you coming. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

The moſt peaceable way, if you take a thief, is to let him ſhew what he is, and ſteal out of your company. *Shakeſp.*

At time that lover's flights doth ſtill conceal,
Through Athens' gate have we deviſ'd to *ſteal.* *Shakeſp.*
In my conduct ſhall your ladies come,
From whom you now muſt *ſteal* and take no leave. *Shak.*

Others weary of the long journey, lingering behind, were *ſtolen* away; and they which were left, moiled with dirt and mire. *Knolles.*

——— A bride
Should vaniſh from her cloaths into her bed,
As ſouls from bodies *ſteal* and are not ſpy'd. *Donne.*

The vapour of charcoal hath killed many; and it is the more dangerous, becauſe it cometh without any ill ſmell, and *ſtealeth* on by little and little. *Bac. Nat. Hiſt.*

A ſoft and ſolemn breathing ſound,
Roſe like a ſteam of rich diſtill'd perfumes,
And *ſtole* upon the air, that even ſilence
Was took ere ſhe was ware. *Milton.*
As wiſe artiſts mix their colours ſo
That by degrees they from each other go;
Black *ſteals* unheeded from the neighb'ring white,
So on us *ſtole* our bleſſed change. *Dryden.*

At a time when he had no ſteward, he *ſtole* away. *Swift.*

Now his fierce eyes with ſparkling fury glow,
Now ſighs *ſteal* out, and tears begin to flow. *Pope.*

(2.) *Stealing* is the taking from another what is his, without his knowledge or allowance. *Locke.*

The good humour is to *ſteal* at a minute's reſt.——Convey, the wiſe it call; *ſteal!* a fico for the phraſe! *Shakeſp.*

STEA'LER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſteal.*] One who ſteals; a thief.

The tranſgreſſion is in the *ſtealer.* *Shakeſp.*

STEA'LINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſtealing.*] Slily; by inviſible motion; by ſecret practice.

They were diverſe motions, they did ſo *ſtealingly* ſlip one into another, as the latter part was ever in hand before the eye could diſcern the former was ended. *Sidney.*

STEALTH. *n. ſ.* [from *ſteal.*] 1. The act of ſtealing; theft. 2. The thing ſtolen. 3. Secret act; clandeſtine practice. *By ſtealth* means ſecretly; clandeſtinely; with deſire of concealment: but, like *ſteal*, is often uſed in a good ſenſe.

(1.) The owner proveth the *ſtealth* to have been committed upon him by ſuch an outlaw, and to have been found in the poſſeſſion of the priſoner. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

The *ſtealth* of mutual entertainment
With character too groſs is written on Juliet. *Shakeſp.*
In the ſecret dark that none reproves,
Their pretty *ſtealths* ſhall work, and ſnares ſhall ſpread. *Spenſer.*

The gods perſuaded Mercury,
Their good obſerver, to this *ſtealth.* *Chapm. Iliad.*
(2.) On his back a heavy load he bare
Of nightly *ſtealths*, and pillage ſeveral. *Fairy Queen.*

Store of cabbins are but ſluttiſh dens, that breed ſickneſs in peace, ſerving to cover *ſtealths*, and in fight are dangerous to tear men with ſplinters. *Raleigh.*

(3.) The wiſdom of the ſame ſpirit borrowed from melody that pleaſure, which, mingled with heavenly myſteries, cauſeth the ſmoothneſs and ſoftneſs of that which toucheth the ear, to convey as it were by *ſtealth* the treaſure of good things into man's mind. *Hooker.*

I feel this youth's perfections,
With an inviſible and ſubtle *ſtealth*,
To creep in at mine eyes. *Shakeſp. Tw. Night.*
The monarch blinded with deſire of wealth,
With ſteel invades his brother's life by *ſtealth*
Before the ſacred altar. *Dryden.*
Let humble Allen, with an aukward ſhame,
Do good by *ſtealth*, and bluſh to find it fame. *Pope.*

STEA'LTHY. *adj.* [from *ſtealth.*] Done clandeſtinely; performed by ſtealth.

Now wither'd murder with his *ſtealthy* pace,
Moves like a ghoſt. *Shak. Macb.*

STEAM. *n. ſ.* [ſteme, Saxon.] The ſmoke or vapour of any thing moiſt and hot.

Sweet odours are, in ſuch a company as there is *ſteam* and heat, things of great refreſhment. *Bacon.*

His offering ſoon propitious fire from heaven
Conſum'd with nimble glance and grateful *ſteam*. *Milton.*
While the temple ſmoak'd with hallow'd *ſteam*,
They waſh the virgin. *Dryden.*
——— Such the figure of a feaſt
Which, were it not for plenty and for *ſteam*,
Might be reſembled to a ſick man's dream. *King.*

Some it bears in *ſteams* up into the air, in ſuch a quantity as to be manifeſt to the ſmell, eſpecially the ſulphur. *Woodward.*

To STEAM. *v. n.* [ſteman, Saxon.] 1. To ſmoke or vapour with moiſt heat. 2. To ſend up vapours. 3. To paſs in vapours.

(1.) —— Let the crude humours dance
In heated braſs, *ſteaming* with fire intenſe. *Philips.*
(2.) Ye miſts that riſe from *ſteaming* lake. *Milton.*
See, ſee, my brother's ghoſt hangs hovering there,
O'er his warm blood, that *ſteams* into the air. *Dryden.*
O wretched we! Why were we hurry'd down
This lubrick and adult'rate age;
Nay, added fat pollutions of our own,
T' increaſe the *ſteaming* ordures of the ſtage? *Dryden.*
(3.) Scarcely had Phœbus in the gloomy eaſt
Got harneſſed his fiery-footed team,
Ne rear'd above the earth his flaming creſt
When the laſt deadly ſmoke aloft did *ſteam*. *Spenſer.*

The diſſolved amber plainly ſwam like a thin film upon the liquor, whence it *ſteamed* away into the air. *Boyle.*

Theſe minerals not only iſſue out at theſe larger exits, but *ſteam* forth through the pores of the earth, occaſioning ſulphureous and other offenſive ſtenches. *Woodward.*

STEAN for *ſtone*. *Spenſer.*

STEATO'MA. *n. ſ.* [στεατωμα.]

If the matter in a wen reſembles milk-curds, the tumour is called atheroma; if like honey, meliceris; and if compoſed of fat, *ſteatoma*. *Sharp's Surg.*

STEED. *n. ſ.* [ſteda, Saxon.] A horſe for ſtate or war.

—— My noble *ſteed* I give him,
With all his trim belonging. *Shak. Macb.*
Impreſſes quaint, capariſons and *ſteeds*. *Milton.*
Stout are our men, and warlike are our *ſteeds*. *Waller.*
She thought herſelf the trembling dame who fled,
And him the griſly ghoſt that ſpurr'd th' infernal *ſteed*. *Dryden.*
Who, like our active African, inſtructs
The fiery *ſteed*, and trains him to his hand! *Addiſ. Cato.*
See! the bold youth ſtrain up the threat'ning ſteep;
Hang o'er their courſers heads with eager ſpeed,
And earth rolls back beneath the flying *ſteed*. *Pope.*
Some nymphs affect a more heroic breed,
And vault from hunters to the manag'd *ſteed*. *Young.*

STEEL. *n. ſ.* [ſtal, Saxon; *ſtael*, Dutch.] 1. Steel is a kind of iron, refined and purified by the fire with other ingredients, which renders it white, and its grain cloſer and finer than common iron. Steel, of all other metals, is that ſuſceptible of the greateſt degree of hardneſs, when well tempered; whence its great uſe in the making of tools and inſtruments of all kinds. *Chambers.* *Steel* is made from the pureſt and ſofteſt iron, by keeping it red-hot, ſtratified with coal-duſt and wood-aſhes, or other ſubſtances that abound in the phlogiſton, for ſeveral hours in a cloſe furnace. *Hill's Mat. Med.* 2. It is often uſed metonymically for weapons or armour. 3. Chalybeate medicines. 4. It is uſed proverbially for hardneſs; as heads of *ſteel*.

(1.) At her back a bow and quiver gay,
Stuff'd with *ſteel*-headed darts wherewith ſhe quell'd
The ſavage beaſts in her victorious play. *Spenſer.*
With mighty bars of long enduring braſs
The *ſteel*-bound doors and iron gates he ties. *Fairfax.*

They are not charm'd againſt your points, of *ſteel* nor iron framed. *Chapman.*

A looking-glaſs, with the *ſteel* behind, looketh whiter than glaſs-ſimple. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Diamonds, though hard bodies, will not ready ſtrike fire with *ſteel*, much leſs with one another; nor a flint eaſily with a *ſteel*, if they both be wet; the ſparks being then quenched in their eruption. *Br. Vulg. Err.*

Both were of ſhining *ſteel*, and wrought ſo pure
As might the ſtrokes of two ſuch arms endure. *Dryden.*
(2.) Brave Macbeth with his brandiſh'd *ſteel*,
Which ſmok'd with bloody execution,
Carv'd out his paſſage till he had fac'd the ſlave. *Shakeſp.*
Poliſh'd *ſteel* from far ſeverely ſhines. *Dryden.*
—— —— He ſudden as the word,
In proud Plexippus' boſom plung'd the ſword;
Toxeus amaz'd, and with amazement ſlow,
Stood doubting; and while doubting thus he ſtood,
Receiv'd the *ſteel* bath'd in his brother's blood. *Dryden.*

(3.) After relaxing, *ſteel* ſtrengthens the ſolids, and is likewiſe an antiacid. *Arbuthnot.*

STEEL. *adj.* Made of ſteel.

A lance then took he, with a keene *ſteele* head,
To be his keepe off, both 'gainſt men and dogges. *Chapman.*

To STEEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To point or edge with ſteel. 2. To make hard or firm. It is uſed, if it be applied to the mind, very often in a bad ſenſe.

(1.) Add proof unto mine armour with thy prayers,
And with thy bleſſings *ſteel* my lance's point. *Shak. R. II.*
(2.) Lies well *ſteel'd* with weighty arguments. *Shak.*
So ſervice ſhall with *ſteeled* fingers toil,
And labour ſhall refreſh itſelf with hope. *Shak. Hen. V.*
From his metal was his party *ſteel'd*,
Which once in him rebated, all the reſt
Turn'd on themſelves, like dull and heavy lead. *Shakeſp.*
O God of battles! *ſteel* my ſoldiers hearts,
Poſſeſs them not with fear? *Shak. Hen. V.*
Why will you fight againſt ſo ſweet a paſſion,
And *ſteel* your heart to ſuch a world of charms? *Addiſon.*
——— Man, fooliſh man!
Scarce know'ſt thou how thyſelf began;
Yet *ſteel'd* with ſtudy'd boldneſs, thou dar'ſt try
To ſend thy doubted reaſon's dazzled eye
Through the myſterious gulph of vaſt immenſity. *Prior.*
Let the *ſteel'd* Turk be deaf to matrons cries,
See virgins raviſh'd with relentleſs eyes. *Tickel.*
So periſh all whoſe breaſts the furies *ſteel'd*,
And curs'd with hearts unknowing how to yield. *Pope.*

STEE'LY. *adj.* [from *ſteel.*] 1. Made of ſteel. 2. Hard; firm.

(1.) Thy brother's blood the thirſty earth hath drunk,
Broach'd with the *ſteely* point of Clifford's lance. *Shakeſp.*
Here ſmokes his forge, he bares his ſinewy arm,
And early ſtrokes the ſounding anvil warm;
Around his ſhop the *ſteely* ſparkles flew,
As for the ſteed he ſhap'd the bending ſhoe. *Gay.*

(2.) That ſhe would unarm her noble heart of that *ſteely* reſiſtance againſt the ſweet blows of love. *Sidney.*

STEE'LYARD. *n. ſ.* [*ſteel* and *yard.*] A kind of balance, in which the weight is moved along an iron rod, and grows heavier as it is removed farther from the fulcrum.

STEEN, or *Stean*. *n. ſ.* A veſſel of clay or ſtone. *Ainſworth.*

STEEP. *adj.* [ſteap, Saxon.] Riſing or deſcending with great inclination; precipitous.

The mountains ſhall be thrown down, and the *ſteep* places ſhall fall. *Ezek.*

He now had conquer'd Anxur's *ſteep* aſcent. *Addiſon.*

Steep. *n. ſ.* Precipice; aſcent or deſcent approaching to perpendicularity.

As that Theban monſter that propos'd
Her riddle, and him, who ſolv'd it not, devour'd;
That once found out and ſolv'd, for grief and ſpight
Caſt herſelf headlong from the Iſmenian *ſteep*. *Milton.*

As high turrets for their airy *ſteep*
Require foundations, in proportion deep;
And lofty cedars as far upwards ſhoot,
As to the neather heavens they drive the root;
So low did her ſecure foundation lie,
She was not humble, but humility. *Dryden.*

Inſtructs the beaſt to know his native force,
To take the bit between his teeth, and fly
To the next headlong *ſteep* of anarchy. *Dryden.*

We had on each ſide naked rocks and mountains, broken into a thouſand irregular *ſteeps* and precipices. *Addiſon.*

Leaning o'er the rails, he muſing ſtood,
And view'd below the black canal of mud,
Where common ſhores a lulling murmur keep,
Whoſe torrents ruſh from Holborn's fatal *ſteep*. *Gay.*

To Steep. *v. a.* [*ſtippen*, Dutch.] To ſoak; to macerate; to imbue; to dip.

When his brother ſaw the red blood trail
Adown ſo faſt, and all his armour *ſteep*.
For very fellneſs loud he 'gan to weep. *Spenſer.*

He, like an adder, lurking in the weeds,
His wand'ring thought in deep deſire does *ſteep*;
And his frail eye with ſpoil of beauty feeds. *Spenſer.*

A napkin *ſteeped* in the harmleſs blood
Of ſweet young Rutland. *Shakeſp. H. VI.*

The conquering wine hath *ſteep'd* our ſenſe
In ſoft and delicate Lethe. *Shakeſp.*

Many dream not to find, neither deſerve,
And yet are *ſteep'd* in favours. *Shakeſp. Cymb.*

Four days will quickly *ſteep* themſelves in night:
Four nights will quickly dream away the time. *Shakeſp.*

Moſt of the *ſteepings* are cheap things, and the goodneſs of the crop is a great matter of gain. *Bacon.*

Whole droves of minds are by the driving god
Compell'd to drink the deep Lethean flood:
In large forgetful draughts to *ſteep* the cares
Of their paſt labours and their irkſome years. *Dryden.*

Wheat *ſteeped* in brine twelve hours prevents the ſmuttineſs. *Mort. Huſb.*

STEE'PLE. *n. ſ.* [ꞅꞇeopel, ꞅꞇýple, Saxon.] A turret of a church generally furniſhed with bells. A ſpire.

Blow, winds, and crack your cheeks; rage, blow!
You cataracts and hurricanoes ſpout
Till you have drench'd our *ſteeples*, drown'd the cocks. *Shakeſp.*

What was found in many places, and preached for wheat fallen on the ground from the clouds, was but the ſeed of ivy-berries, and though found in *ſteeples* or high places, might be conveyed thither or muted by birds. *Br. Vulg. Err.*

A raven I ſaw *ſteeple*-high, juſt over your houſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

They, far from *ſteeples* and their ſacred ſound,
In fields their ſullen conventicles found. *Dryden.*

Stee'ply. *adv.* [from *ſteep*.] With precipitous declivity.

Stee'pness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſteep*.] Precipitous declivity.

The craggedneſs or *ſteepneſs* of that mountain maketh many parts of it inacceſſible. *Brerew. on Language.*

Lord Lovel ſwam over Trent on horſeback, but could not recover the farther ſide, by reaſon of the *ſteepneſs* of the bank, and ſo was drowned. *Bacon's Hen.* VII.

Vineyards, meadows, and cornfields lie on the borders and run up all the ſides of the Alps, where the barrenneſs of the rocks, or the *ſteepneſs* of the aſcent will ſuffer them. *Addiſ.*

Stee'py. *adj.* [from *ſteep*.] Having a precipitous declivity. A poetical word for *ſteep*.

Who hath diſpos'd, but thou, the winding way,
Where ſprings down from the *ſteepy* craggs do beat? *Wotton.*

A prophet ſome, and ſome a poet cry,
From *ſteepy* Othrys' top to Pylus drove
His herd: and for his pains enjoy'd his love. *Dryden.*

No more, my goats, ſhall I behold you climb
The *ſteepy* cliffs, or crop the flow'ry thyme. *Dryden.*

STEER. *n. ſ.* [ꞅꞇýꞃe, ꞅꞇeoꞃ, ꞅꞇioꞃe, Saxon; *ſtier*, Dut.] A young bullock.

They think themſelves half exempted from law and obedience; and having once taſted freedom, do, like a *ſteer* that hath been long out of his yoke, grudge and repine ever after to come under rule again. *Spenſ. Irel.*

——— Lacaon, Neptune's prieſt,
With ſolemn pomp then ſacrific'd a *ſteer*. *Dryden.*

——— Nor has the *ſteer*,
At whoſe ſtrong cheſt the deadly tyger hangs,
E'er plow'd for him. *Thomſon.*

To Steer. *v. a.* [ꞅꞇeoꞃan, ꞅꞇýꞃan, Sax. *ſtieren*, Dut.] To direct; to guide in a paſſage: originally uſed of a ſhip, but applied to other things.

A comely palmer, clad in black attire,
Of ripeſt years, and hairs all hoary gray,
That with a ſtaff his feeble ſteps did *ſteer*,
Leſt his long way his aged limbs ſhould tire. *Spenſer.*

If a pilot cannot ſee the pole ſtar it can be no fault in him to *ſteer* his courſe by ſuch ſtars as do beſt appear to him. *King Charles.*

To Steer. *v. n.* 1. To direct a courſe at ſea. 2. To conduct himſelf.

(1.) As when a ſhip by ſkilful ſteerſman wrought,
Nigh river's mouth, or foreland, where the wind
Veers oft, as oft ſo *ſteers*, and ſhifts her ſail. *Milton.*

In a creature, whoſe thoughts are more than the ſands, and wider than the ocean, fancy and paſſion muſt needs run him into ſtrange courſes, if reaſon, which is his only ſtar and compaſs, be not that he *ſteers* by. *Locke.*

Stee'rage. *n. ſ.* [from *ſteer*.] 1. The act or practice of ſteering. 2. Direction; regulation of a courſe. 3. That by which any courſe is guided. 4. Regulation, or management of any thing. 5. The ſtern or hinder part of the ſhip.

(1.) Having got his veſſel launched and ſet afloat, he committed the *ſteerage* of it to ſuch as he thought capable of conducting it. *Spectator.*

(2.) He that hath the *ſteerage* of my courſe,
Direct my ſuit. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

(3.) ——— His coſtly frame
Inſcrib'd to Phœbus, here he hung on high,
The *ſteerage* of his wings, and cut the ſky. *Dryden.*

(4.) You raiſe the honour of the peerage,
Proud to attend you at the *ſteerage*. *Swift.*

Stee'rsmate. } *n. ſ.* [*ſteer* and *man*, or *mate*.] A pilot;
Stee'rsman. } one who ſteers a ſhip.

What pilot ſo expert but needs muſt wreck,
Embark'd with ſuch a *ſteerſmate* at the helm? *Milton.*

In a ſtorm, though the veſſel be preſſed never ſo hard, a ſkilful *ſteerſman* will yet bear up againſt it. *L'Eſtrange.*

Through it the joyful *ſteerſman* clears his way,
And comes to anchor in his inmoſt bay. *Dryden.*

Stegano'graphist. *n. ſ.* [ϛεγανὸς and γράφω.] He who practices the art of ſecret writing. *Bailey.*

Stegano'graphy. *n. ſ.* [ϛεγανὸς and γράφω.] The art of ſecret writing by characters or cyphers, intelligible only to the perſons who correſpond one with another. *Bailey.*

Stegno'tick. *adj.* [ϛεγνωτικὸς.] Binding; rendering coſtive. *Bailey.*

Ste'le. *n. ſ.* [ꞅꞇela, Sax. *ſtele*, Dutch.] A ſtalk; a handle.

STE'LLAR. *adj.* [from *ſtella*.] Aſtral; relating to the ſtars.

——————— In part ſhed down
Their *ſtellar* virtue, on all things that grow
On earth; made hereby apter to receive
Perfection from the ſun's more potent ray. *Milton.*

Salt diſſolved, upon fixation, returns to its affected cubes, and regular figures of minerals, as the hexagonal chryſtal and *ſtellar* figure of the ſtone aſteria. *Glanv.*

STE'LLATE. *adj.* [*ſtellatus*, Lat.] Pointed in the manner of a painted ſtar.

One making a regulus of antimony, without iron, found his regulus adorned with a more conſpicuous ſtar than I have ſeen in ſeveral *ſtellate* regulus's of antimony and mars. *Boyle.*

STELLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtella.*] Emiſſion of light as from a ſtar.

STE'LLED. *adj.* Starry.

And quench'd the *ſtelled* fires. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

STELLI'FEROUS. *adj.* [*ſtella* and *fero.*] Having ſtars. *Dict.*

STE'LLION. *n. ſ.* [*ſtellio*, Lat.] A newt. *Ainſw.*

STE'LLIONATE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtellionat*, Fr. *ſtellionatus*, Lat.] A kind of crime which is committed [in law] by a deceitful ſelling of a thing otherwiſe than it really is: as, if a man ſhould ſell that for his own eſtate which is actually another man's.

It diſcerneth of crimes of *ſtellionate*, and the incoations towards crimes capital, not actually committed. *Bacon.*

STEM. *n. ſ.* [*ſtemma*, Lat.] 1. The ſtalk; the twig. 2. Family; race; generation. Pedigrees are drawn in the form of a branching tree. 3. Progeny; branch of a family. 4. [*Stammen*, Swediſh.] The prow or forepart of a ſhip.

(1.) Two lovely berries molded on one *stem*,
So with two ſeeming bodies, but one heart. *Shakeſp.*

After they are firſt ſhot up thirty foot in length, they ſpread a very large top, having no bough nor twig in the trunk or *stem*. *Raleigh's Hiſtory.*

Set them aſlope a reaſonable depth, and then they will put forth many roots, and ſo carry more ſhoots upon a *stem*. *Bacon.*

——— This, ere it was in th' earth,
God made, and ev'ry herb, before it grew
On the green *stem*. *Milton.*

The *stem* thus threaten'd and the ſap in thee,
Drops all the branches of that noble tree. *Waller.*

Farewell, you flow'rs, whoſe buds with early care
I watch'd, and to the chearful ſun did rear:
Who now ſhall bind your *ſtems?* or, when you fall,
With fountain ſtreams your fainting ſouls recall? *Dryden.*

———— The low'ring Spring with laviſh rain
Beats down the ſlender *stem* and bearded grain. *Dryden.*

(2.) I will aſſay her worth to celebrate,
And ſo attend ye toward her glittering ſtate;
Where ye may all, that are of noble *stem*,
Approach. *Milton.*

Whoſoever will undertake the imperial diadem, muſt have of his own wherewith to ſupport it; which is one of the reaſons that it hath continued theſe two ages and more in that *stem*, now ſo much ſpoken of. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

Do'ſt thou in hounds aſpire to deathleſs fame?
Learn well their lineage and their ancient *stem*. *Tick.l.*

(3.) ——— This is a *stem*
Of that victorious ſtock, and let us fear
His native mightineſs. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

(4.) Orante's barque, ev'n in the hero's view,
From *stem* to ſtern, by waves was overborn. *Dryden.*

To **STEM.** *v. a.* [*ſtæmma*, Iſlandick.] To oppoſe a current; to paſs croſs or forward notwithſtanding the ſtream.

———— They on the trading flood,
Through the wide Ethiopian to the cape
Ply, *stemming* nightly tow'rd the Pole. *Milton.*

Above the deep they raiſe their ſcaly creſts,
And *stem* the flood with their erected breaſts. *Denham.*

In ſhipping ſuch as this, the Iriſh kern
And untaught Indian, on the ſtream did glide,
Ere ſharp-keel'd boats to *stem* the flood did learn,
Or fin-like oars did ſpread from either ſide. *Dryden.*

At length Eraſmus, that great injur'd name,
Stemm'd the wild torrent of a barb'rous age,
And drove thoſe holy Vandals off the ſtage. *Pope.*

STENCH. *n. ſ.* [from ꞅtencan, Saxon.] 1. A ſtink; a bad ſmell. 2. I find it uſed once for a good ſmell.

(1.) Death, death; oh amiable and lovely death!
Thou odoriferous *stench*, ſound rottenneſs,
Ariſe forth from thy couch of laſting night. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

So bees with ſmoke, and doves with noiſome *stench*,
Are from their hives, and houſes, driv'n away. *Shakeſp.*

Phyſicians, by the *stench* of feathers, cure the riſing of the mother. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The miniſtry will be found the ſalt of the earth, the thing that keeps ſocieties of men from *stench* and corruption. *South.*

———————— The hoary Nar,
Corrupted with the *stench* of ſulphur flows,
And into Tiber's ſtreams th' infected current throws. *Addiſ.*

(2.) Black bulls and bearded goats on altars lie,
And clouds of ſav'ry *stench* involve the ſky. *Dryden.*

To **STENCH.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To make to ſtink. Not proper, or in uſe. 2. [For *ſtaunch*, corruptly.] To ſtop; to hinder to flow.

(1.) The foulneſs of the ponds only *stencheth* the water. *Mortimer.*

(2.) They had better ſkill to let blood than *stench* it. *King Charles.*

Reſtringents to *stench* and incraſſatives to thicken the blood. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

STENO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [στενὸς and γράφω.] Short-hand.

O the accurſt *stenogrophy* of ſtate!
The princely eagle ſhrunk into a bat. *Cleaveland.*

STENTOROPHO'NICK. *adj.* [from *Stentor*, the Homerical herald, whoſe voice was as loud as that of fifty men, and φωνη, a voice.] Loudly ſpeaking or ſounding.

Of this *stentoriphonick* horn of Alexander there is a figure preſerved in the Vatican. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

To **STEP.** *v. n.* [ꞅtœppan, Saxon; *ſtappen*, Dutch.] 1. To move by a ſingle change of the place of the foot. 2. To advance by a ſudden progreſſion. 3. To move mentally. 4. To go; to walk. 5. To come as it were by chance. 6. To take a ſhort walk. 7. To walk gravely, ſlowly, or reſolutely.

(1.) One of our nation hath proceeded ſo far, that he was able, by the help of wings, in a running pace, to *step* conſtantly ten yards at a time. *Wilkins's Math. Mag.*

(2.) Whoſoever firſt after the troubling the water *stepped* in, was made whole. *Jo.* v. 4.

———— Ventidius lately
Bury'd his father, by whoſe death he's *stepp'd*
Into a great eſtate. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

(3.) When a perſon is hearing a ſermon, he may give his thoughts leave to *ſtep* back ſo far as to recollect the ſeveral heads. *Watts.*

They are *ſtepping* almoſt three thouſand years back into the remoteſt antiquity, the only true mirrour of that ancient world. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*

(4.) ———— I am in blood
Stept in ſo far, that ſhould I wade no more,
Returning were as tedious as go o'er. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

(5.) The old poets *ſtep* in to the aſſiſtance of the medaliſt. *Addiſon.*

(6.) See where he comes: ſo pleaſe you, *ſtep* aſide;
I'll know his grievance. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

My brothers, when they ſaw me wearied out,
Stepp'd, as they ſaid, to the next thicket-ſide
To bring me berries. *Milton.*

When your maſter wants a ſervant who happens to be abroad, anſwer, that he had but that minute *ſtept* out. *Swift.*

(7.) Pyrrhus, the moſt ancient of all the baſhaws, *ſtept* forth, and, appealing unto his mercies, earneſtly requeſted him to ſpare his life. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

When you *ſtepp'd* forth, how did the monſter rage,
In ſcorn of your ſoft looks and tender age! *Cowley.*

———— Home the ſwain retreats,
His flock before him *ſtepping* to the fold. *Thomſon's Summer.*

STEP. *n. ſ.* [ꞅtæp, Saxon; *ſtap*, Dutch.] 1. Progreſſion by one removal of the foot. 2. One remove in climbing; hold for the foot; a ſtair. 3. Quantity of ſpace paſſed or meaſured by one removal of the foot. 4. A ſmall length; a ſmall ſpace. 5. Walk; paſſage; (in the plural.) 6. Gradation; degree. 7. Progreſſion; act of advancing. 8. Footſtep; print of the foot. 9. Gait; manner of walking. 10 Action; inſtance of conduct.

(1.) Thou ſound and firm-ſet earth,
Hear not my *ſteps*, which way they walk. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
Ling'ring perdition, worſe than any death
Can be at once, ſhall *ſtep* by *ſtep* attend
You and your ways. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*
Who was the firſt to explore th' untrodden path,
When life was hazarded in every *ſtep*? *Addiſon's Cato.*

(2.) While Solyman lay at Buda, ſeven bloody heads of biſhops, ſlain in battle, were ſet in order upon a wooden *ſtep*. *Knolles.*

The breadth of every ſingle *ſtep* or ſtair ſhould be never leſs than one foot, nor more than eighteen inches. *Wotton.*

Thoſe heights where William's virtue might have ſtaid,
And on the ſubject world look'd ſafely down,
By Marlbro' paſs'd, the props and *ſteps* were made
Sublimer yet to raiſe his queen's renown. *Prior.*

It was a ſaying among the ancients, truth lies in a well; and, to carry on this metaphor, we may juſtly ſay, that logick does ſupply us with *ſteps*, whereby we may go down to reach the water. *Watts.*

(3.) The gradus, a Roman meaſure, may be tranſlated a *ſtep*, or the half of a paſſus or pace. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

(4.) There is but a *ſtep* between me and death. 1 *Sa.* xx. 3.

(5.) O may thy pow'r, propitious ſtill to me,
Conduct my *ſteps* to find the fatal tree
In this deep foreſt. *Dryden's Æn.*

(6.) The ſame ſin for ſubſtance hath ſundry *ſteps* and degrees, in reſpect whereof one man becometh a more heinous offender than another. *Perkins.*

(7.) To derive two or three general principles of motion from phænomena, and afterwards to tell us how the properties and actions of all corporeal things follow from thoſe manifeſt principles, would be a very great *ſtep* in philoſophy, though the cauſes of thoſe principles were not yet diſcovered. *Newton.*

One injury is beſt defended by a ſecond, and this by a third: by theſe *ſteps* the old maſters of the palace in France became maſters of the kingdom; and by theſe *ſteps* a general, during pleaſure, might have grown into a general for life, and a general for life into a king. *Swift.*

The queriſt muſt not proceed too ſwiftly towards the determination of his point, that he may with more eaſe draw the learner to thoſe principles *ſtep* by *ſtep*, from whence the final concluſion will ariſe. *Watts.*

(8.) From hence Aſtrea took her flight, and here
The prints of her departing *ſteps* appear. *Dryden's Virgil.*

(9.) Sudden from the golden throne
With a ſubmiſſive *ſtep* I haſted down;
The glowing garland from my hair I took,
Love in my heart, obedience in my look. *Prior.*

(10.) The reputation of a man depends upon the firſt *ſteps* he makes in the world. *Pope.*

Step, in compoſition, ſignifies one who is related only by marriage. [Sꞇeop, Saxon, from ꞅꞇepan, to *deprive* or *make an orphan*: for the Saxons not only ſaid a *ſtep-mother*, but a *ſtep-daughter*, or *ſtep ſon*; to which it indeed, according to this etymology, more properly belongs: but as it is now ſeldom applied but to the mother, it ſeems to mean, in the mind of thoſe who uſe it, a woman who has *ſtepped* into the vacant place of the true mother.]

How ſhould their minds chuſe but miſdoubt, leſt this diſcipline, which always you match with divine doctrine as her natural and true ſiſter, be found unto all kinds of knowledge a *ſtep-mother*. *Hooker.*

His wanton *ſtep-dame* loved him the more;
But when ſhe ſaw her offered ſweets refuſe,
Her love ſhe turn'd to hate. *Spenſer.*

—— You ſhall not find me, daughter,
After the ſlander of moſt *ſtep-mothers*,
Ill-ey'd unto you. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

A father cruel, and a *ſtep-dame* falſe. *Shakeſp.*

Cato the elder, being aged, buried his wife, and married a young woman: his ſon came to him, and ſaid, Sir, what have I offended, that you have brought a *ſtep-mother* into your houſe? The old man anſwered, Nay, quite the contrary, ſon; thou pleaſeſt me ſo well, as I would be glad to have more ſuch. *Bacon.*

——The name of *ſtep-dame*, your practis'd art,
By which you have eſtrang'd my father's heart,
All you have done againſt me, or deſign,
Shows your averſion; but begets not mine. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

A *ſtep-dame* too I have, a curſed ſhe,
Who rules my hen-peck'd ſire, and orders me. *Dryden.*

Any body would have gueſſed miſs to have been bred up under the influence of a cruel *ſtep-dame*, and John to be the fondling of a tender mother. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

Ste'ppingstone. *n. ſ.* [*ſtep* and *ſtone*.] Stone laid to catch the foot, and ſave it from wet or dirt.

Like *ſtepping ſtones* to ſave a ſtride,
In ſtreets where kennels are too wide. *Swift.*

Stercora'ceous. *adj.* [*ſtercoraceus*, Latin.] Belonging to dung; partaking of the nature of dung.

Green juicy vegetables, in a heap together, acquire a heat equal to that of a human body; then a putrid *ſtercoraceous* taſte and odour, in taſte reſembling putrid fleſh, and in ſmell human fæces. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Stercora'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtercora*, Latin.] The act of dunging; the act of manuring with dung.

The firſt help is *ſtercoration*: the ſheeps dung is one of the beſt, and the next dung of kine, and that of horſes. *Bacon.*

Stercoration is ſeaſonable. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

The exteriour pulp of the fruit ſerves not only for the ſecurity of the ſeed, whilſt it hangs upon the plant, but, after it is fallen upon the earth, for the *ſtercoration* of the ſoil, and promotion of the growth, though not the firſt germination of the ſeminal plant. *Ray on the Creation.*

Stereo'graphy. *n. ſ.* [στερεὸς and γράφω; *ſtereographie*, Fr.] The art of drawing the forms of ſolids upon a plane. *Harris.*

Stereo'metry. *n. ſ.* [στερεὸς and μετρέω; *ſtereometrie*, French.] The art of meaſuring all ſorts of ſolid bodies. *Harris.*

STE'RIL. *adj.* [*ſterile*, Fr. *ſterilis*, Latin.] Barren; unfruitful; not productive; wanting fecundity.

———— Our elders ſay,
The barren, touched in this holy chaſe,
Shake off their *ſteril* curſe. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*
Thy ſea marge *ſteril*, and rocky hard. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

In very *ſteril* years corn ſown will grow to another kind. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

To ſeparate ſeeds, put them in water: ſuch as are corrupted and *ſteril* ſwim. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

She is grown *ſteril* and barren, and her births of animals are now very inconſiderable. *More againſt Atheiſm.*

When the vegetative ſtratum was once waſhed off by rains, the hills would have become barren, the ſtrata below yielding only mere *ſterile* and mineral matter, ſuch as was inept for the formation of vegetables. *Woodward.*

Steri'lity. *n. ſ.* [*ſterilité*, Fr. *ſterilitas*, from *ſterilis*, Lat.] Barrenneſs; want of fecundity; unfruitfulneſs.

Spain is thin ſown of people, by reaſon of the *ſterility* of the ſoil, and becauſe their natives are exhauſted by ſo many employments in ſuch vaſt territories. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

An eternal *ſterility* muſt have poſſeſſed the world, where all things had been faſtened everlaſtingly with the adamantine chains of ſpecifick gravity, if the Almighty had not ſaid, Let the earth bring forth graſs, the herb yielding ſeed, and the fruit-tree yielding fruit. *Bentley's Sermons.*

He had more frequent occaſion for repetition than any poet; yet one cannot aſcribe this to any *ſterility* of expreſſion, but to the genius of his times, which delighted in theſe reiterated verſes. *Pope's Eſſay on Homer.*

To **Ste'rilize.** *v. a.* [from *ſteril*.] To make barren; to deprive of fecundity, or the power of production.

May we not as well ſuppoſe the *ſterilizing* the earth was ſufpended for ſome time, 'till the deluge became the executioner of it? *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

Go! *sterilize* the fertile with thy rage. *Savage.*

Ste'rling. *adj.* [Of this word many derivations have been offered; the moſt probable of which is that offered by *Camden*, who derives it from the *Eaſterlings*, who were employed as coiners.] 1. An epithet by which genuine Engliſh money is diſcriminated. 2. Genuine; having paſt the teſt.

(1.) The king's treaſure that he left at his death, amounted unto eighteen hundred thouſand pounds *sterling*. *Bacon.*

Several of them would rather chuſe to count out a ſum in ſeſterces than in pounds *sterling*. *Addiſon.*

(2.) There is not one ſingle witty phraſe in this collection, which hath not received the ſtamp and approbation of one hundred years: he may therefore be ſecure to find them all genuine, *sterling*, and authentick. *Swift's Polite Converſation.*

Ste'rling. *n. ſ.* [*ſterlingum*, low Lat. from the adjective.] 1. Engliſh coin; money. 2. Standard rate.

(1.) This viſionary various projects tries,
And knows that to be rich is to be wiſe:
By uſeful obſervation he can tell
The ſacred charms that in true *sterling* dwell;
How gold makes a patrician of a ſlave,
A dwarf an Atlas, a Therſites brave. *Garth.*

Great name, which in our rolls recorded ſtands,
Leads honours, and protects the learned bands,
Accept this offering to thy bounty due,
And Roman wealth in Engliſh *sterling* view. *C. Arbuthnot.*

STERN. *adj.* [ꞅꞇẏꞃn, Saxon.] 1. Severe of countenance; truculent of aſpect. 2. Severe of manners; harſh; unrelenting; cruel. 3. Hard; afflictive.

(1.) Why look you ſtill ſo *stern* and tragical?
Shakeſp. Henry VI.

I would outſtare the *ſterneſt* eyes that look,
Outbrave the heart moſt daring on the earth,
Pluck the young ſucking cubs from the ſhe-bear,
Yea, mock the lion when he roars for prey,
To win thee, lady. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

It ſhall not be amiſs here to preſent the *stern* but lively countenance of this ſo famous a man. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

——————— Gods and men
Fear'd her *stern* frown, and ſhe was queen o' th' woods.
Milton.

The judge ſupreme ſoon caſt a ſtedfaſt eye,
Stern, yet attemper'd with benignity. *Harte.*

(2.) Women are ſoft, mild, pitiful, and flexible;
Thou *stern*, obdurate, flinty, rough, remorſeleſs. *Shakeſp.*

——— The common executioner,
Whoſe heart th' accuſtom'd ſight of death makes hard,
Falls not the ax upon the humbled neck,
But firſt begs pardon: will you *sterner* be
Than he that deals and lives by bloody drops? *Shakeſp.*

Did this in Cæſar ſeem ambitious?
When that the poor have cry'd, Cæſar hath wept;
Ambition ſhould be made of *sterner* ſtuff. *Shakeſp. J. Cæſ.*

Then ſhall the war, and *stern* debate and ſtrife
Immortal, be the bus'neſs of my life;
And in thy ſame the duſty ſpoils among,
High on the burniſh'd roof, my banner ſhall be hung.
Dryden.

How *stern* as tutors, and as uncles hard,
We laſh the pupil and defraud the ward. *Dryden's Perſ.*

(3.) If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that *stern* time,
Thou ſhouldſt have ſaid, Go, porter, turn the key,
All cruels elſe ſubſcrib'd. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

—————— Miſchiefe ſtood,
And with his *stern* ſteele, drew in ſtreames the blood.
Chapman.

Stern. *n ſ.* [ꞅꞇeoꞃ, Saxon. Of the ſame original with *ſteer.*] 1. The hind part of the ſhip where the rudder is placed. 2. Poſt of management; direction. 3. The hinder part of any thing.

(1.) Let a barbarous Indian, who had never ſeen a ſhip, view the ſeparate and disjointed parts, as the prow and *ſtern*, the ribs, maſts, ropes, and ſhrouds, he would form but a very lame idea of it. *Watts on the Mind.*

They turn their heads to ſea, their *ſterns* to land. *Dryden.*

(2.) The king from Eltam I intend to ſend,
And ſit at chiefeſt *ſtern* of publick weal. *Shakeſp. H.* VI.

(3.) She all at once her beaſtly body raiſed,
With doubled forces high above the ground,
Though wrapping up her wreathed *ſtern* around. *Spenſer.*

Ste'rnage *n. ſ.* [from *ſtern.*] The ſteerage or ſtern. Not uſed.

Grapple your minds to *ſternage* of this navy,
And leave your England as dead midnight ſtill. *Shakeſp.*

Ste'rnly. *adv.* [from *ſtern.*] In a ſtern manner; ſeverely; truculently.

——— No mountaine lion tore
Two lambs ſo *ſternly*. *Chapman.*

——— *Sternly* he pronounc'd
The rigid interdiction. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Yet ſure thou art not, nor thy face the ſame,
Nor thy limbs moulded in ſo ſoft a frame;
Thou look'ſt more *ſternly*, do'ſt more ſtrongly move,
And more of awe thou bear'ſt, and leſs of love. *Dryden.*

Ste'rnness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtern.*] 1. Severity of look. 2. Severity or harſhneſs of manners.

(1.) Of ſtature huge, and eke of courage bold,
That ſons of men amaz'd their *ſternneſs* to behold. *Spenſer.*

How would he look to ſee his work ſo noble
Wildly bound up! or how
Should I, in theſe my borrow'd flaunts, behold
The *ſternneſs* of his preſence! *Shakeſp.*

(2.) ——— I have *ſternneſs* in my ſoul enough
To hear of ſoldiers work. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

Ste'rnon. *n. ſ.* [στέρνον.] The breaſt-bone

A ſoldier was ſhot in the breaſt through the *ſternon*. *Wiſem.*

Sternuta'tion. *n. ſ.* [*ſternutatio*, Latin.] The act of ſneezing.—*Sternutation* is a convulſive ſhaking of the nerves and muſcles, occaſioned by an irritation of thoſe in the noſtrils *Quincy.*

Concerning *ſternutation*, or ſneezing, and the cuſtom of ſaluting upon that motion, it is generally believed to derive its original from a diſeaſe wherein *ſternutation* proved mortal, and ſuch as ſneezed died. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Sternu'tative. *adj.* [*ſternutatif*, Fr. from *ſternuto*, Lat.] Having the quality of ſneezing.

Sternu'tatory. *n. ſ.* [*ſternutatoire*, Fr. from *ſternuto*, Lat] Medicine that provokes to ſneeze.

Phyſicians, in perſons near death, uſe *ſternutatories*, or ſuch medicines as provoke unto ſneezing; when, if the faculty ariſe, and ſternutation enſueth, they conceive hopes of life. *Brown.*

Ste'ven *n. ſ.* ꞅꞇeꝼen, Saxon.] A cry, or loud clamour.

Ne ſooner was out, but ſwifter than thought,
Faſt by the hide, the wolf Lowder caught:
And had not Roffy renne to the *ſteven*,
Lowder had been ſlain thilke ſame even. *Spenſer.*

To **Stew.** *v. a.* [*eſtuver*, Fr. *ſtoven*, Dutch.] To ſeeth any thing in a low moiſt heat, with little water.

Ere I was riſen from the place, that ſhow'd
My duty kneeling, came a reeking poſt,
Stew'd in his haſte, half breathleſs. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

I bruiſed my ſkin with playing at ſword and dagger with a maſter of fence, three veneys for a diſh of *ſtew'd* prunes. *Shak.*

To **Stew.** *v. n.* To be ſeethed in a ſlow moiſt heat.

Stew. *n. ſ.* [*eſtuve*, Fr. *ſtufa*, Ital. *eſtufa*, Span.] 1. A bagnio; a hot-houſe. 2. A brothel; a houſe of proſtitution. [This ſignification is by ſome imputed to this, that there were licenſed brothels near the *ſtews* or fiſhponds in Southwark; but probably *ſtew*, like bagnio, took a bad ſignification from bad uſe. It may be doubted whether it has any ſingular *South* uſes it in a plural termination with a ſingular ſenſe. *Shakeſpeare* makes it ſingular.] 3. [*Stowen*, Dutch, to ſtore.] A ſtorepond; a ſmall pond where fiſh are kept for the table.

(1.) As burning Ætna from his boiling *ſtew*
Doth belch out flames, and rocks in pieces broke,
And ragged ribs of mountains molten new,
Enwrapt in coal-black clouds and filthy ſmoke. *Spenſer.*

The Lydians were inhibited by Cyrus to uſe any armour, and give themſelves to baths and *ſtews*. *Abbot.*

(2.) There be that hate harlots, and never were at the *ſtews*; that abhor falſhood, and never brake promiſe. *Aſcham.*

——— I have ſeen corruption boil and bubble,
'Till it o'er-run the *ſtew*. *Shakeſp.*

With them there are no *ſtews*, no diſſolute houſes, no curteſans. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

Her, though ſeven years ſhe in the *ſtews* had laid,
A nunnery durſt receive and think a maid,
And though in childbirth's labour ſhe did lie,
Midwives would ſwear 'twere but a tympany. *Donne.*

What mod'rate fop would rake the park or *ſtews*,
Who among troops of faultleſs nymphs can chuſe? *Roſcom.*

Making his own houſe a *ſtews*, a bordel, and a ſchool of lewdneſs, to inſtill the rudiments of vice into the unwary flexible years of his poor children. *South.*

STE'WARD. *n. ſ.* [ꞅꞇıƿaꞃꝺ, Saxon.] 1. One who manages the affairs of another. 2. An officer of ſtate.

(1.) ——— There ſat yclad in red,
Down to the ground, a comely perſonage,
That in his hand a white rod managed;
He *ſteward* was, high diet, ripe of age,
And in demeanour ſober, and in council ſage. *Spenſer.*

Whilſt I have gold, I'll be his *ſteward* ſtill. *Shak. Timon.*

——— Take on you the charge
And kingly government of this your land;
Not as protector, *ſteward*, ſubſtitute,
Or lowly factor for another's gain. *Shakeſp. Richard III.*

How is it that I hear this of thee? Give an account of thy ſtewardſhip; for thou mayeſt be no longer *ſteward*. *Lu.* xvi.

Improve all thoſe talents the providence of God hath intruſted us with, becauſe we are but *ſtewards*, and muſt give an account of them. *Nelſon.*

When a *ſteward* defrauds his lord, he muſt connive at the reſt of the ſervants while they are following the ſame practice. *Swift.*

What can be a greater honour than to be choſen one of the *ſtewards* and diſpenſers of God's bounty to mankind? What can give a generous ſpirit more complacency than to conſider, that great numbers owe to him, under God, their ſubſiſtence, and the good conduct of their lives? *Swift.*

Juſt *ſteward* of the bounty he receiv'd,
And dying poorer than the poor reliev'd. *Harte.*

(2.) The duke of Suffolk is the firſt, and claims
To be high *ſteward*. *Shakeſp.*

Ste'wardship. *n. ſ.* [from *ſteward*.] The office of a ſteward.

——— The earl of Worceſter
Hath broke his ſtaff, reſign'd his *ſtewardſhip*. *Shakeſp. R.* II.
——— Shew us the hand of God
That hath diſmiſs'd us from our *ſtewardſhip*. *Shakeſp.*

If they are not employed to ſuch purpoſes, we are falſe to our truſt, and the *ſtewardſhip* committed to us, and ſhall be one day ſeverely accountable to God for it. *Calamy's Sermons.*

Ste'wpan. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtew* and *pan*.] A pan uſed for ſtewing.

Sti'bial. *adj.* [from *ſtibium*, Lat.] Antimonial.

The former depend upon a corrupt incinerated melancholy, and the latter upon an aduſt *ſtibial* or eruginous ſulphur. *Harv.*

Stibia'rian. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtibium*.] A violent man; from the violent operation of antimony. Obſolete.

This *ſtibiarian* preſſeth audaciouſly upon the royal throne, and after ſome ſacrification, tendereth a bitter pill of ſacrilege and cruelty; but when the ſame was rejected becauſe it was violent, then he preſents his antimonian potion. *White.*

Sti'cados. *n. ſ.* [*ſticadis*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainſw.*

Stick. *n. ſ.* [ꞅꞇıcca, Saxon; *ſtecco*, Italian; *ſteck*, Dutch.] 1. A piece of wood ſmall and long. 2. Many inſtruments long and ſlender are called *ſticks*.

(1.) Onions as they hang will ſhoot forth, and ſo will the herb orpin, with which in the country they trim their houſes, binding it to a lath or *ſtick* ſet againſt a wall. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Some ſtrike from claſhing flints their fiery ſeed,
Some gather *ſticks* the kindled flames to feed. *Dryden.*

To **STICK.** *v. a.* preterite *ſtuck*; participle paſſ. *ſtuck*. [ꞅꞇıcan, Saxon.] To faſten on ſo as that it may adhere.

Two troops in fair array one moment ſhow'd;
The next, a field with fallen bodies ſtrow'd:
The points of ſpears are *ſtuck* within the ſhield,
The ſteeds without their riders ſcour the field,
The knights unhors'd. *Dryden.*

Would our ladies, inſtead of *ſticking* on a patch againſt their country, ſacrifice their necklaces againſt the common enemy, what decrees ought not to be made in their favour? *Addiſon.*

——— Oh for ſome pedant reign,
Some gentle James to bleſs the land again;
To *ſtick* the doctor's chair unto the throne,
Give law to words, or war with words alone. *Pope.*

To **Stick.** *v. n.* 1. To adhere; to unite itſelf by its tenacity or penetrating power. 2. To be inſeparable; to be united with any thing. Generally in an ill ſenſe. 3. To reſt upon the memory painfully. 4. To ſtop; to loſe motion. 5. To reſiſt emiſſion. 6. To be conſtant to; to adhere with firmneſs: ſometimes with *to*, and ſometimes with *by*. 7. To be troubleſome by adhering; with *by* or *to*. 8. To remain; not to be loſt. 9. To dwell upon; not to forſake. 10. To cauſe difficulties or ſcruple. 11. To ſcruple; to heſitate. 12. To be ſtopped; to be unable to proceed. 13. To be embarraſſed; to be puzzled. 14. *To* Stick *out*. To be prominent with deformity. 15. *To* Stick *out*. To refuſe compliance.

(1.) I will cauſe the fiſh of thy rivers to *ſtick* unto thy ſcales. *Ezekiel.*

The green caterpillar breedeth in the inward parts of roſes not blown, where the dew *ſticketh*. *Bacon.*

Though the ſword be put into the ſheath, we muſt not ſuffer it there to ruſt, or *ſtick* ſo faſt as that we ſhall not be able to draw it readily, when need requires. *Raleigh.*

If on your fame our ſex a blot has thrown,
'Twill ever *ſtick*, thro' malice of your own. *Young.*

(2.) ——— Now does he feel
His ſecret murthers *ſticking* on his hands. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

He is often ſtigmatized with it, as a note of infamy, to *ſtick* by him whilſt the world laſteth. *Sanderſon.*

In their quarrels they proceed to calling names, 'till they light upon one that is ſure to *ſtick*. *Swift.*

(3.) The going away of that which had ſtaid ſo long, doth yet *ſtick* with me. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

(4.) None of thoſe who *ſtick* at this impediment, have any enemies ſo bitter and implacable, as they found theirs. *Kettlewell.*

—— I ſhudder at the name!
My blood runs backward, and my fault'ring tongue
Sticks at the ſound. *Smith's Phædra and Hippolitus.*

(5.) Wherefore could I not pronounce amen?
I had moſt need of bleſſing, and amen
Stuck in my throat. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

(6.) The knave will *ſtick by* thee, I can aſſure thee that: he will not out, he is true bred. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

The firſt contains a *ſticking* faſt *to* Chriſt, when the Chriſtian profeſſion is perſecuted; and the ſecond a riſing from ſin, as he roſe, to a new Chriſtian life. *Hammond.*

Some *ſtick to* you, and ſome to t'other ſide. *Dryden.*

They could not but conclude, that to be their intereſt, and being ſo convinced, purſue it and *ſtick to* it. *Tillotſon.*

We are your only friends, *ſtick by* us and we will *ſtick by* you. *D'Avenant.*

The advantage will be on our ſide, if we *ſtick to* its eſſentials. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

(7.) I am ſatisfied to trifle away my time, rather than let it *ſtick by* me. *Pope's Letters.*

(8.) Proverbial ſentences are formed into a verſe, whereby they *ſtick* upon the memory. *Watts.*

(9.) If the matter be knotty, the mind muſt ſtop and buckle to it, and *ſtick* upon it with labour and thought, and not leave it 'till it has maſtered the difficulty. *Locke.*

Every man, beſides occaſional affections, has beloved ſtudies which the mind will more cloſely *ſtick* to. *Locke.*

(10.) This is the difficulty that *ſticks* with the moſt reaſonable of thoſe who, from conſcience, refuſe to join with the Revolution. *Swift.*

(11.) It is a good point of cunning for a man to ſhape the anſwer he would have in his own words and propoſitions; for it makes the other party *ſtick* the leſs. *Bacon.*

The church of Rome, under pretext of expoſition of Scripture, doth not *ſtick* to add and alter. *Bacon.*

Rather than impute our miſcarriages to our own corruption, we do not *ſtick* to arraign providence itſelf. *L'Eſtrange.*

Every one without heſitation ſuppoſes eternity, and *ſticks* not to aſcribe infinity to duration. *Locke.*

That two bodies cannot be in the ſame place is a truth that no body any more *ſticks* at, than at this maxim, that it is impoſſible for the ſame thing to be, and not to be. *Locke.*

To *ſtick* at nothing for the publick intereſt is repreſented as the refined part of the Venetian wiſdom. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Some *ſtick* not to ſay, that the parſon and attorney forged a will. *Arbuthnot.*

(12.) —— If we ſhould fail.
—— We fail!
But ſcrew your courage to the *ſticking* place,
And we'll not fail. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

They never doubted the commons; but heard all *ſtuck* in the lords houſe, and deſired the names of thoſe who hindered the agreement between the lords and commons. *Clarendon.*

He threw: the trembling weapon paſs'd
Through nine bull-hides, each under other plac'd
On his broad ſhield, and *ſtuck* within the laſt. *Dryden.*

(13.) Where they *ſtick*, they are not to be farther puzzled by putting them upon finding it out themſelves. *Locke.*

They will *ſtick* long at part of a demonſtration, for want of perceiving the connexion of two ideas, that, to one more exerciſed, is as viſible as any thing. *Locke.*

Souls a little more capacious can take in the connexion of a few propoſitions; but if the chain be prolix, here they *ſtick* and are confounded. *Watts on the Mind.*

(14.) His fleſh is conſumed away that it cannot be ſeen, and his bones that were not ſeen *ſtick out.* *Job,* xxxiii. 21.

To STICK. *v. a.* [ꞅꞇician, Saxon; *ſteken*, Dutch.] 1. To ſtab; to pierce with a pointed inſtrument. 2. To fix upon a pointed body; as, he *ſtuck* the fruit upon his knife. 3. To faſten by transfixion. 4. To ſet with ſomething pointed.

(1.) The Heruli, when their old kindred fell ſick, *ſtuck* them with a dagger. *Grew.*

(3.) —— Her death;
I'll ſtand betwixt: it firſt ſhall pierce my heart:
We will be *ſtuck* together on his dart.
Dryden's Tyrannick Love.

(4.) —— A lofty pile they rear;
The fabrick's front with cypreſs twigs they ſtrew,
And *ſtick* the ſides with boughs of baleful yew. *Dryden.*

STI'CKINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſticky.*] Adheſive quality; viſcoſity; glutinouſneſs; tenacity.

To STI'CKLE. *v. a.* [from the practice of prizefighters, who placed ſeconds with ſtaves or ſticks to interpoſe occaſionally.] 1. To take part with one ſide or other. 2. To conteſt; to altercate; to contend rather with obſtinacy than vehemence. 3. To trim; to play faſt and looſe; to act a part between oppoſites.

(1.) Fortune, as ſhe's wont, turn'd fickle,
And for the foe began to *ſtickle.* *Hudibras.*
(2.) —— Let them go to't, and *ſtickle*,
Whether a conclave, or a conventicle. *Cleaveland.*
—— Heralds *ſtickle*, who got who,
So many hundred years ago. *Hudibras.*

(3.) When he ſees half of the Chriſtians killed, and the reſt in a fair way of being routed, he *ſtickles* betwixt the remainder of God's hoſt and the race of fiends. *Dryden.*

STI'CKLEBAG. *n. ſ.* [Properly *ſtickleback*, from *ſtick*, to prick; *pungitius*, Latin] The ſmalleſt of freſh-water fiſh.

A little fiſh called a *ſticklebag*, without ſcales, hath his body fenced with ſeveral prickles. *Walton's Angler.*

STI'CKLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtickle.*] 1. A ſideſman to fencers; a ſecond to a duelliſt; one who ſtands to judge a combat. 2. An obſtinate contender about any thing.

(1.) Baſilius came to part them, the *ſticker's* authority being unable to perſuade cholerick hearers; and part them he did. *Sidney.*

Baſilius, the judge, appointed *ſticklers* and trumpets, whom the others ſhould obey. *Sidney.*

Our former chiefs, like *ſticklers* of the war,
Firſt fought t' inflame the parties, then to poiſe:
The quarrel lov'd, but did the cauſe abhor;
And did not ſtrike to hurt, but made a noiſe. *Dryden.*

(2.) Quercetanus, though the grand *ſtickler* for the *tria prima*, has this conceſſion of the irreſolubleneſs of diamonds. *Boyle.*

The inferior tribe of common women have, in moſt reins, been the profeſſed *ſticklers* for ſuch as have acted againſt the true intereſt of the nation. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

The tory or high church clergy were the greateſt *ſticklers* againſt the exorbitant proceedings of king James II. *Swift.*

All place themſelves in the liſt of the national church, though they are great *ſticklers* for liberty of conſcience. *Swift.*

STI'CKY. *adj.* [from *ſtick*] Viſcous; adheſive; glutinous.

Herbs which laſt longeſt are thoſe of ſtrong ſmell, and with a *ſticky* ſtalk. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

STIFF. *adj.* [ꞅꞇiꝼ, Saxon; *ſtiff*, Daniſh; *ſtyf*, Swediſh; *ſtifur*, Iſlandick; *ſtijf*, Dutch.] 1. Rigid; inflexible; reſiſting flexure; not flaccid; not limber; not eaſily flexible; not pliant. 2. Not ſoft; not giving way; not fluid; not eaſily yielding to the touch. 3. Strong; not eaſily reſiſted. 4. Hardy; ſtubborn; not eaſily ſubdued. 5. Obſtinate; pertinacious. 6. Harſh; not written with eaſe; conſtrained. 7. Formal; rigorous in certain ceremonies; not diſengaged in behaviour; ſtarched; affected. 8. In *Shakeſpeare* it ſeems to mean ſtrongly maintained, or aſſerted with good evidence.

(1.) — They riſing on *ſtiff* pinions, tower
The mid aërial ſky. *Milton.*
——— The glittering robe
Hung floating looſe, or *ſtiff* with mazy gold. *Thomſon.*
(2.) Still leſs and leſs my boiling ſpirits flow;
And I grow *ſtiff* as cooling metals do. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*

Mingling with that oily liquor, they were wholly incorporate, and ſo grew more *ſtiff* and firm, making but one ſubſtance. *Burnet's Theory.*

(3.) ——— On a *ſtiff* gale
The Theban ſwan extends his wings. *Denham.*
(4.) ——— How *ſtiff* is my vile ſenſe,
That I ſtand up, and have ingenious feeling
Of my huge ſorrows! Better I were diſtract! *Shakeſp.*

(5.) We neither allow unmeet nor purpoſe the *ſtiff* defence of any unneceſſary cuſtom heretofore received. *Hooker.*

Yield to others when there is cauſe; but it is a ſhame to ſtand *ſtiff* in a fooliſh argument. *Taylor.*

A war enſues, the Cretans own their cauſe,
Stiff to defend their hoſpitable laws. *Dryden.*

(7.) The French are open, familiar, and talkative; the Italians *ſtiff*, ceremonious, and reſerved. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Stiff forms are bad, but let not worſe intrude,
Nor conquer art and nature to be rude. *Young.*
(8.) —— This is *ſtiff* news. *Shakeſp.*

To STI'FFEN. *v. a.* [ꞅꞇiꝼian, Sax.] 1. To make ſtiff; to make inflexible; to make unpliant. 2. To make torpid.

(1.) —— When the blaſt of war blows in our ears,
Stiffen the ſinews, ſummon up the blood,
Diſguiſe fair nature with hard-favour'd rage. *Shak. H. V.*

He *ſtiffened* his neck, and hardened his heart from turning unto the Lord. 2 *Chron.* xxxvi. 13.

The poor, by them diſrob'd, naked lie,
Veil'd with no other covering but the ſky;

Expos'd to *ſtiff'ning* froſts, and drenching ſhowers,
Which thicken'd air from her black boſom pours. *Sandys.*
Her eyes grow *ſtiffen'd*, and with ſulphur burn. *Dryden.*
(2.) ——— Her *ſtiff'ning* grief,
Who ſaw her children ſlaughter'd all at once,
Was dull to mine. *Dryden and Lee.*

To STI'FFEN. *v. n.* 1. To grow ſtiff; to grow rigid; to become unpliant. 2. To grow hard; to be hardened. 3. To grow leſs ſuſceptive of impreſſion; to grow obſtinate.

(1.) Aghaſt, aſtoniſh'd, and ſtruck dumb with fear,
I ſtood; like briſtles roſe my *ſtiff'ning* hair. *Dryden.*
Fix'd in aſtoniſhment I gaze upon thee,
Like one juſt blaſted by a ſtroke from heaven,
Who pants for breath, and *ſtiffens* yet alive;
In dreadful looks, a monument of wrath. *Addiſon's Cato.*
(2.) The tender ſoil, then *ſtiffening* by degrees,
Shut from the bounded earth the bounding ſeas. *Dryden.*
(3.) ——— Some ſouls, we ſee,
Grow hard and *ſtiffen* with adverſity. *Dryden.*

STIFFHEA'RTED. *adj.* [*ſtiff* and *heart.*] Obſtinate; ſtubborn; contumacious.

They are impudent children, and *ſtiffhearted.* *Ezek.* ii.

STI'FFLY. *adv.* [from *ſtiff.*] Rigidly; inflexibly; ſtubbornly.

In matters divine, it is ſtill maintained *ſtiffly*, that they have no ſtiffnecked force. *Hooker.*

I commended them that ſtood ſo *ſtiffly* for the Lord. 2 *Eſdr.*

The Indian fig of itſelf multiplieth from root to root, the plenty of the ſap and the ſoftneſs of the ſtalk making the bough, being overloaden and not *ſtiffly* upheld, to weigh down. *Bacon.*

STI'FFNECKED. *adj.* [*ſtiff* and *neck.*] Stubborn; obſtinate; contumacious.

An infinite charge to her majeſty, to ſend over ſuch an army as ſhould tread down all that ſtandeth before them on foot, and lay on the ground all the *ſtiffnecked.* *Spenſer.*

This *ſtiffneck'd* pride, nor art nor force can bend,
Nor high-flown hopes to reaſon's lure deſcend. *Denham.*

STI'FFNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtiff.*] 1. Rigidity; inflexibility; hardneſs; ineptitude to bend. 2. Ineptitude to motion; torpidneſs. 3. Tenſion; not laxity. 4. Obſtinacy; ſtubbornneſs; contumaciouſneſs. 5. Unpleaſing formality; conſtraint. 6. Rigorouſneſs; harſhneſs. 7. Manner of writing, not eaſy but harſh and conſtrained.

(1.) The *ſtiffneſs* and dryneſs of iron to melt, muſt be holpen by moiſtening or opening it. *Bacon.*

The willow bows and recovers, the oak is ſtubborn and inflexible; and the puniſhment of that *ſtiffneſs* is one branch of the allegory. *L'Eſtrange.*

(2.) The pillars of this frame grow weak,
My ſinews ſlacken, and an icy *ſtiffneſs*
Benumbs my blood. *Denham.*
(3.) To try new ſhrouds, one mounts into the wind,
And one below, their eaſe or *ſtiffneſs* notes. *Dryden.*

(4.) The vices of old age have the *ſtiffneſs* of it too; and as it is the unfitteſt time to learn in, ſo the unfitneſs of it to unlearn will be found much greater. *South's Sermons.*

Firmneſs or *ſtiffneſs* of the mind is not from adherence to truth, but ſubmiſſion to prejudice. *Locke.*

Theſe hold their opinions with the greateſt *ſtiffneſs*; being generally the moſt fierce and firm in their tenets. *Locke.*

(5.) All this religion ſat eaſily upon him, without any of that *ſtiffneſs* and conſtraint, any of thoſe forbidding appearances which diſparage the actions of the ſincerely pious. *Atterbury.*

(6.) There fill yourſelf with thoſe moſt joyous ſights;
But ſpeak no word to her of theſe ſad plights,
Which her too conſtant *ſtiffneſs* doth conſtrain. *Spenſer.*

(7.) Rules and critical obſervations improve a good genius, where nature leadeth the way, provided he is not too ſcrupulous; for that will introduce a *ſtiffneſs* and affectation, which are utterly abhorrent from all good writing. *Felton.*

To STI'FLE. *v. a.* [*eſtouffer*, Fren.] 1. To oppreſs or kill by cloſeneſs of air; to ſuffocate. 2. To keep in; to hinder from emiſſion. 3. To extinguiſh by hindering communication. 4. To extinguiſh by artful or gentle means. 5. To ſuppreſs; to conceal. 6. To ſuppreſs artfully or fraudulently.

(1.) Where have you been broiling?
Among the crowd i' th' abbey, where a finger
Cou'd not be wedg'd in more; I am *ſtifled*
With the mere rankneſs of their joy. *Shakeſp.*
Pray'r againſt his abſolute decree
No more avails than breath againſt the wind;
Blown *ſtifling* back on him that breathes it forth. *Milton.*

That part of the air that we drew out, left the more room for the *ſtifling* ſteams of the coals to be received into it. *Boyle.*

Stifled with kiſſes, a ſweet death he dies. *Dryden.*

At one time they keep their patients ſo cloſe and warm, as almoſt to *ſtifle* them with care; and all on a ſudden, the cold regimen is in vogue. *Baker.*

I took my leave, being half *ſtifled* with the cloſeneſs of the room. *Swift's Account of Partridge's Death.*

(2.) Whilſt bodies become coloured by reflecting or tranſmitting this or that ſort of rays more copiouſly than the reſt, they ſtop and *ſtifle* in themſelves the rays which they do not reflect or tranſmit. *Newton's Opticks.*

(4.) Every reaſonable man will pay a tax with chearfulneſs for *ſtifling* a civil war in its birth. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

(5.) If't prove thy fortune, Polydore, to conquer,
Truſt me, and let me know thy love's ſucceſs,
That I may ever after *ſtifle* mine. *Otway's Orphan.*

(6.) Theſe concluſions have been acknowledged by the diſputers themſelves, till with labour and ſtudy they had *ſtifled* their firſt convictions. *Rogers.*

On theſe two pillars will our faith for ever ſtand, firm and unmoveable, againſt all attempts; whether of vain philoſophy, to better the doctrine, or of vainer criticiſm, to corrupt or *ſtifle* the evidence. *Waterland.*

You excel in the art of *ſtifling* and concealing your reſentment. *Swift.*

STI'GMA. *n. ſ.* [*ſtigma*, Lat.] 1. A brand; a mark with a hot iron. 2. A mark of infamy.

STIGMA'TICAL, } *adj.* [from *ſtigma.*] Branded or marked
STI'GMATICK. } with ſome token of infamy.

Thou'rt like a foul miſhapen *ſtigmatick*,
Mark'd by the deſtinies to be avoided. *Shakeſp.*
He is deformed, crooked, old and ſere,
Vicious, ungentle, fooliſh, blunt, unkind,
Stigmatical in making, worſe in mind. *Shakeſp.*

To STI'GMATIZE. *v. a.* [*ſtigmatiſer*, French, from *ſtigma.*] To mark with a brand; to diſgrace with a note of reproach.

Men of learning who take to buſineſs, diſcharge it with greater honeſty than men of the world; becauſe the former in reading have been uſed to find virtue extolled and vice *ſtigmatized*, while the latter have ſeen vice triumphant and virtue diſcountenanced. *Addiſon.*

Sour enthuſiaſts affect to *ſtigmatize* the fineſt and moſt elegant authors both ancient and modern, as dangerous to religion. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

The privileges of juries ſhould be aſcertained, and whoever violates them *ſtigmatized* by publick cenſure. *Swift.*

STI'LAR. *adj.* [from *ſtile.*] Belonging to the ſtile of a dial.

At fifty-one and a half degrees, which is London's latitude, make a mark, and laying a ruler to the center of the plane and to this mark, draw a line for the *ſtilar* line. *Moxon.*

STILE. *n. ſ.* [ſtiᵹele, from ſtiᵹan, Saxon, to climb.] 1. A ſet of ſteps to paſs from one encloſure to another. 2. [*Stile*, Fr.] A pin to caſt the ſhadow in a ſun-dial. This ſhould rather be *ſtyle.*

(1.) There comes my maſter and another gentleman from Frogmare over the *ſtile* this way. *Shakeſp.*

If they draw ſeveral ways, they be ready to hang themſelves upon every gate or *ſtile* they come at. *L'Eſtrange.*

——— The little ſtrutting pile,
You ſee juſt by the church-yard *ſtile.* *Swift.*

(2.) Erect the *ſtile* perpendicularly over the ſubſtilar line, ſo as to make an angle with the dial-plane equal to the elevation of the pole of your place. *Moxon's Mech. Exerciſes.*

STILE'TTO. *n. ſ.* [Italian; *ſtilet*, French.] A ſmall dagger, of which the blade is not edged but round, with a ſharp point.

When a ſenator ſhould be torn in pieces, he hired one, who entering into the ſenate-houſe, ſhould aſſault him as an enemy to the ſtate; and ſtabbing him with *ſtilettoes*, leave him to be torn by others. *Hakewill on Providence.*

To STILL. *v. a.* [ſtillan, Saxon; *stillen*, Dutch.] 1. To ſilence; to make ſilent. 2. To quiet; to appeaſe. 3. To make motionleſs.

(1.) —— Is this the ſcourge of France?
Is this the Talbot ſo much fear'd abroad,
That with his name the mothers *ſtill* their babes? *Shakeſp.*

The third fair morn now blaz'd upon the main,
Then glaſſy ſmooth lay all the liquid plain,
The winds were huſh'd, the billows ſcarely curl'd,
And a dead ſilence *ſtill'd* the wat'ry world. *Pope.*

(2.) In all refrainings of anger, it is the beſt remedy to make a man's ſelf believe, that the opportunity of revenge is not yet come; but that he foreſees a time for it, and ſo to *ſtill* himſelf in the mean time, and reſerve it. *Bacon.*

(3.) He having a full ſway over the water, had power to *ſtill* and compoſe it, as well as to move and diſturb it. *Woodward.*

STILL. *adj.* [*stil*, Dutch.] 1. Silent; uttering no noiſe. It is well obſerved by *Junius*, that *ſt* is the ſound commanding ſilence. 2. Quiet; calm. 3. Motionleſs.

(1.) We do not act, that often jeſt and laugh:
'Tis old but true, *ſtill* ſwine eat all the draugh. *Shakeſp.*

Your wife Octavia, with her modeſt eyes,
And *ſtill* concluſion, ſhall acquire no honour,
Demuring upon me. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

The ſtorm was laid, the winds retir'd,
Obedient to thy will;
The ſea that roar'd at thy command,
At thy command was *ſtill*. *Addiſon.*

(2.) ———— Atin when he ſpied
Thus in *ſtill* waves of deep delight to wade,
Fiercely approaching to him, loudly cry'd. *Spenſer.*

Frome hence my lines and I depart,
I to my ſoft *ſtill* walks, they to my heart;
I to the nurſe, they to the child of art. *Donne.*

Religious pleaſure moves gently, and therefore conſtantly. It does not affect by rapture, but is like the pleaſure of health, which is *ſtill* and ſober. *South.*

Hope quickens all the *ſtill* parts of life, and keeps the mind awake in her moſt remiſs and indolent hours. *Addiſon.*

Silius Italicus has repreſented it as a very gentle and *ſtill* river, in the beautiful deſcription he has given of it. *Addiſon.*

How all things liſten, while thy muſe complains;
Such ſilence waits on Philomela's ſtrains,
In ſome *ſtill* ev'ning, when the whiſp'ring breeze
Pants on the leaves, and dies upon the trees. *Pope.*

(3.) Gyrecia ſit *ſtill*, but with no ſtill penſiveneſs. *Sidney.*

Though the body really moves, yet not changing perceiveable diſtance with other bodies, as faſt as the ideas of our minds follow in train, the thing ſeems to ſtand *ſtill*, as we find in the hands of clocks. *Locke.*

That, in this ſtate of ignorance, we ſhort-ſighted creatures might not miſtake true felicity, we are endowed with a power to ſuſpend any particular deſire. This is ſtanding *ſtill* where we are not ſufficiently aſſured. *Locke.*

This ſtone, O Syſiphus, ſtands *ſtill*;
Ixion reſts upon his wheel. *Pope.*

STILL. *n. ſ.* Calm; ſilence.

—————— Herne the hunter,
Sometime a keeper here in Windſor foreſt,
Doth all the winter time, at *ſtill* of midnight,
Walk round about an oak with ragged horns. *Shakeſp.*

He had never any jealouſy with his father, which might give occaſion of altering court or council upon the change; but all things paſſed in a *ſtill*. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

STILL. *adv.* [ſtille, Saxon.] 1. To this time; till now. 2. Nevertheleſs; notwithſtanding. 3 In an encreaſing degree. 4. Always; ever; continually. 5. After that. 6. In continuance.

(1.) It hath been anciently reported, and is *ſtill* received, that extreme applauſes of great multitudes have ſo rarified the air, that birds flying over have fallen down. *Bacon.*

———— Thou, O matron!
Here dying to the ſhore haſt left thy name:
Cajeta *ſtill* the place is called from thee,
The nurſe of great Æneas' infancy. *Dryden's Æn.*

(2.) The deſire of fame betrays the ambitious man into indecencies that leſſen his reputation; he is *ſtill* afraid leſt any of his actions ſhould be thrown away in private. *Addiſon.*

(3.) As God ſometimes addreſſes himſelf in this manner to the hearts of men; ſo, if the heart will receive ſuch motions by a ready compliance, they will return more frequently, and *ſtill* more and more powerfully. *South.*

The moral perfections of the Deity, the more attentively we conſider, the more perfectly *ſtill* ſhall we know them. *Atterb.*

(4.) Unleſs God from heaven did by viſion *ſtill* ſhew them what to do, they might do nothing. *Hooker.*

My brain I'll prove the female to my ſoul;
My ſoul, the father; and theſe two beget
A generation of *ſtill*-breeding thoughts. *Shakeſp.*

Whom the diſeaſe of talking *ſtill* once poſſeſſeth, he can never hold his peace. *Ben. Johnſon.*

He told them, that if their king were *ſtill* abſent from them, they would at length crown apes. *Davies on Ireland.*

Chymiſts would be rich, if they could *ſtill* do in great quantities, what they have ſometimes done in little. *Boyle.*

Trade begets trade, and people go much where many people are already gone: ſo men run *ſtill* to a crowd in the ſtreets, though only to ſee. *Temple.*

The fewer *ſtill* you name, you wound the more,
Bond is but one; but Harpax is a ſcore. *Pope.*

(5.) In the primitive church, ſuch as by fear being compelled to ſacrifice to ſtrange gods, after repented, and kept *ſtill* the office of preaching the goſpel. *Whitgiſte.*

(6.) I with my hand at midnight held your head;
And, like the watchful minutes to the hour,
Still and anon chear'd up the heavy time,
Saying, what want you? *Shakeſp. King John.*

STILL. *n. ſ.* [from *diſtil.*] A veſſel for diſtillation; an alembick.

Nature's confectioner, the bee,
Whoſe ſuckets are moiſt alchimy;
The *ſtill* of his refining mold,
Minting the garden into gold. *Cleaveland.*

In diſtilling hot ſpirits, if the head of the *ſtill* be taken off, the vapour which aſcends out of the *ſtill* will take fire at the flame of a candle, and the flame will run along the vapour from the candle to the *ſtill*. *Newton's Opticks.*

This fragrant ſpirit is obtained from all plants in the leaſt aromatick, by a cold *ſtill*, with a heat not exceeding that of ſummer. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To STILL *v. a.* [from *diſtil.*] To diſtil; to extract or operate upon by diſtillation.

To STILL. *v. n.* [*stillo*, Latin.] To drop; to fall in drops. Out of uſe.

His ſceptre 'gainſt the ground he threw,
And tears *ſtill'd* from him which mov'd all the crew. *Chapm.*

Short thick ſobs, whoſe thund'ring volleys float,
And roul themſelves over her lubric throat
In panting murmurs, *ſtill'd* out of her breaſt,
That ever bubbling ſpring. *Craſhaw.*

STILLATI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*stillatitius*, Lat.] Falling in drops; drawn by a ſtill.

STI'LLATORY. *n. ſ.* [from *still* or *distil.*] 1. An alembick; a veſſel in which diſtillation is performed. 2. The room in which ſtills are placed; laboratory.

(1.) In all *ſtillatories* the vapour is turned back upon itſelf, by the encounter of the ſides of the *ſtillatory*. *Bacon.*

(2.) All offices that require heat, as kitchens, *ſtillatories*, ſtoves, ſhould be meridional. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Theſe are nature's *ſtillatories*, in whoſe caverns the aſcending vapours are congealed to that univerſal aquavitæ, that good freſh water. *More againſt Atheiſm.*

STI'LLBORN. *adj.* [*still* and *born.*] Born lifeleſs; dead in the birth.

Grant that our hopes, yet likely of fair birth,
Should be *ſtillborn* ; and that we now poſſeſt
The utmoſt man of expectation ; we are
A body ſtrong enough to equal with the king. *Shakeſp.*

Many caſualties were but matter of ſenſe, as whether a child were abortive or *ſtillborn*. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

The pale aſſiſtants on each other ſtar'd,
With gaping mouths for iſſuing words prepar'd ;
The *ſtillborn* ſounds upon the palate hung,
And dy'd imperfect on the falt'ring tongue. *Dryden.*

I know a trick to make you thrive ;
O, 'tis a quaint device !
Your *ſtilborn* poems ſhall revive,
And ſcorn to wrap up ſpice. *Swift.*

Sti'llicide. *n ſ.* [*ſtillicidium*, Latin.] A ſucceſſion of drops.

The *ſtillicides* of water, if there be water enough to follow, will draw themſelves into a ſmall thread, becauſe they will not diſcontinue. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Stillici'dious. *adj.* [from *ſtillicide.*] Falling in drops.

Cryſtal is found ſometimes in rocks, and in ſome places not unlike the ſtirious or *ſtillicidious* dependencies of ice. *Brown.*

Sti'lling. *n ſ.* [from *ſtill.*] 1. The act of ſtilling. 2. A ſtand for caſks

Sti'llness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtill.*] 1. Calm ; quiet ; ſilence ; freedom from noiſe 2. Habitual ſilence ; taciturnity.

(1.) How ſweet the moonlight ſleeps upon this bank !
Here will we ſit, and let the ſounds of muſick
Creep in our ears ; ſoft *ſtillneſs* and the night
Become the touches of ſweet harmony. *Shakeſp.*

When black clouds draw down the lab'ring ſkies,
And horrid *ſtillneſs* firſt invades the ear ;
And in that ſilence we the tempeſt fear. *Dryden.*

Virgil, to heighten the horrour of Æneas' paſſing by this coaſt, has prepared the reader by Cajeta's funeral and the *ſtillneſs* of the night. *Dryden.*

If a houſe be on fire, thoſe at next door may eſcape, by the *ſtillneſs* of the weather. *Swift.*

(2.) The gravity and *ſtillneſs* of your youth
The world hath noted. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Sti'llstand. *n ſ.* [*ſtill* and *ſtand.*] Abſence of motion.

The tide ſwell'd up unto his height,
Then makes a *ſtillſtand*, running neither way. *Shakeſp.*

Sti'lly. *adv.* [from *ſtill*] 1. Silently ; not loudly. 2. Calmly ; not tumultuouſly.

(1.) From camp to camp, through the foul womb of night,
The hum of either army *ſtilly* ſounds. *Shakeſp. H. V.*

Stilts. *n. ſ.* [*ſtyltor*, Swediſh ; *ſtelten*, Dutch ; ꞅtælcan.] Supports on which boys raiſe themſelves when they walk.

Some could not be content to walk upon the battlements, but they muſt put themſelves upon *ſtilts*. *Howel's Eng. Tears.*

The heron and ſuch like fowl live of fiſhes, walk on long *ſtilts* like the people in the marſhes. *More againſt Atheiſm.*

Men muſt not walk upon *ſtilts*. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **STIMULATE.** *v. a.* [*ſtimulo*, Latin] 1. To prick. 2. To prick forward ; to excite by ſome pungent motive. 3. [In phyſick.] To excite a quick ſenſation, with a derivation towards the part

(3.) Extreme cold *ſtimulates*, producing firſt a rigour, and then a glowing heat ; thoſe things which *ſtimulate* in the extreme degree excite pain. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Some medicines lubricate, and others both lubricate and *ſtimulate*. *Sharp.*

Stimula'tion. *n. ſ.* [*ſtimulatio*, Latin.] Excitement ; pungency.

Some perſons, from the ſecret *ſtimulatious* of vanity or envy, deſpiſe a valuable book, and throw contempt upon it by wholeſale. *Watts on the Mind.*

To **STING.** *v. a.* preterite, *I ſtung*, or *ſtang* ; participle paſſive *ſtang*, and *ſtung*. [ꞅtingan, Saxon ; *ſtungen*, ſore pricked, Iſlandick.] 1. To pierce or wound with a point darted out, as that of waſps or ſcorpions. 2. To pain acutely.

(1.) The ſnake, roll'd in a flow'ry bank,
With ſhining checker'd ſlough, doth *ſting* a child
That for the beauty thinks it excellent. *Shakeſp.*

That *ſnakes* and vipers *ſting* and tranſmit their miſchief by the tail, is not eaſily to be juſtified, the poiſon lying about the teeth, and communicated by the bite. *Brown.*

(2.) ——— His unkindneſs
That ſtript her from his benediction, turn'd her
To foreign caſualties, gave her dear right,
To his doghearted daughters : theſe things *ſting* him
So venomouſly, that burning ſhame detains him
From his Cordelia. *Shakeſp.*

——— No more I wave
To prove the hero.—Slander *ſtings* the brave. *Pope.*

—The *ſtinging* laſh apply. *Pope.*

Sting. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. A ſharp point with which ſome animals are armed, and which is commonly venomous. 2. Any thing that gives pain. 3. The point in the laſt verſe. 4. Remorſe of conſcience.

(1.) Serpents have venomous teeth, which are miſtaken for their *ſting*. *Bac. Nat. Hiſt.*

His rapier was a hornet's *ſting*,
It was a very dangerous thing ;
For if he chanc'd to hurt the king,
It would be long in healing. *Drayton.*

(2.) The Jews receiving this book originally with ſuch *ſting* in it, ſhews that the authority was high. *Forbes.*

(3.) It is not the jerk or *ſting* of an epigram, nor the ſeeming contradiction of a poor antitheſis. *Dryden.*

Sti'ngily. *adv.* [from *ſtingy.*] Covetouſly.

Sti'nginess. *n ſ.* [from *ſtingy.*] Avarice ; covetouſneſs ; niggardlineſs.

Sti'ngless. *adj.* [from *ſting.*] Having no ſting.

He hugs this viper when he thinks it *ſtingleſs*. *Decay. of Piety.*

Sti'ngo. *n. ſ.* [from the ſharpneſs of the taſte.] Old beer. A cant word.

Sti'ngy. *adj.* [A low cant word. In this word, with its derivatives, the *g* is pronounced as in *gem.*] Covetous ; niggardly ; avaricious.

A *ſtingy* narrow-hearted fellow that had a deal of choice fruit, had not the heart to touch it till it began to be rotten. *L'Eſtrange.*

He relates it only by parcels, and wont give us the whole, which forces me to beſpeak his friends to engage him to lay aſide that *ſtingy* humour, and gratify the publick at once. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of John Bull.*

To **STINK.** *v. n* preterite I *ſtunk* or *ſtank* [ꞅtincan, Sax. *ſtincken*, Dutch.] To emit an offenſive ſmell, commonly a ſmell of putrefaction.

John, it will be *ſtinking* law for his breath. *Shakeſp.*

When the children of Ammon ſaw that they *ſtank* before David, they ſent and hired Syrians. *2 Sam. x. 6.*

What a fool art thou, to leave thy mother for a naſty *ſtinking* goat ? *L'Eſtrange.*

Moſt of ſmells want names ; ſweet and *ſtinking* ſerve our turn for theſe ideas, which is little more than to call them pleaſing and diſpleaſing. *Locke.*

Chloris, this coſtly way to *ſtink* give o'er,
'Tis throwing ſweet into a common ſhore ;
Not all Arabia would ſufficient be,
Thou ſmell'ſt not of thy ſweets, they *ſtink* of thee. *Granville.*

Stink. *n. ſ.* [from the verb] Offenſive ſmell.

Thoſe *ſtinks* which the noſtrils ſtraight abhor are not moſt pernicious, but ſuch airs as have ſome ſimilitude with man's body, and ſo betray the ſpirits. *Bac. Nat. Hiſt.*

They ſhare a ſin ; and ſuch proportions fall,
That, like a *ſtink*, 'tis nothing to them all. *Dryden.*

By what criterion do ye eat, d'ye think ?
If this is priz'd for ſweetneſs, that for *ſtink*. *Pope.*

Sti'nkard. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtink.*] A mean ſtinking paltry fellow.

Sti'nker. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtink.*] Something intended to offend by the ſmell.

The air may be purified by burning of ſtinkpots or *ſtinkers* in contagious lanes. *Harvey.*

Sti'nkingly. *adv.* [from *ſtinking.*] With a ſtink.

Can'ſt thou believe thy living is a life,
So *ſtinkingly* depending? *Shakeſp.*

Sti'nkpot. *n ſ.* [*ſtink* and *pot.*] An artificial compoſition offenſive to the ſmell.

The air may be purified by fires of pitch-barrels, eſpecially in cloſe places, by burning of *ſtinkpots.* *Harvey.*

To Stint. *v. a.* [*ſtynta*, Swed. *ſtunta*, Iſlandick.] To bound; to limit; to confine; to reſtrain; to ſtop.

The reaſon hereof is the end which he hath propoſed, and the law whereby his wiſdom hath *ſtinted* the effects of his power in ſuch ſort, that it doth not work infinitely, but correſpondently unto that end for which it worketh. *Hooker.*

Then hopeleſs, heartleſs, 'gan the cunning thief,
Perſuade us die, to *ſtint* all further ſtrife. *Spenſer.*

Nature wiſely *ſtints* our appetite,
And craves no more than undiſturb'd delight. *Dryden.*

I ſhall not go about to extenuate the latitude of the curſe upon the earth, or *ſtint* it only to the production of weeds, but give it its full ſcope in an univerſal dimunition of the fruitfulneſs of the earth. *Woodward.*

A ſuppoſed heathen deity might be ſo poor in his attributes, ſo *ſtinted* in his knowledge, that a Pagan might hope to conceal his perjury from his notice. *Addiſon.*

Few countries, which, if well cultivated, would not ſupport double their inhabitants, and yet fewer where one third are not extremely *ſtinted* in neceſſaries. *Swift.*

She *ſtints* them in their meals, and is very ſcrupulous of what they eat and drink, and tells them how many fine ſhapes ſhe has ſeen ſpoiled in her time for want of ſuch care. *Law.*

Stint. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Limit; bound; reſtraint. 2 A proportion; a quantity aſſigned.

(1.) We muſt come at the length to ſome pauſe: for if every thing were to be deſired for ſome other without any *ſtint*, there could be no certain end propoſed unto our actions, we ſhould go on we know not whither. *Hooker.*

The exteriors of mourning, a decent funeral, and black habits, are the uſual *ſtints* of common huſbands. *Dryden.*

(2.) Touching the *ſtint* or meaſure thereof, rites and ceremonies, and other external things of the like nature, being hurtful unto the church, either in reſpect of their quality, or in regard of their number; in the former there could be no doubt or difficulty what would be done; their deliberation in the latter was more difficult. *Hooker.*

——— Our *ſtint* of woe
Is common; every day, a ſailor's wife,
The maſters of ſome merchant, and the merchant
Have juſt our theme of woe. *Shakeſp.*

He that gave the hint,
This letter for to print,
Muſt alſo pay the *ſtint.* *Denham.*

How much wine drink you in a day? my *ſtint* in company is a pint at noon. *Swift.*

STI'PEND *n. ſ.* [*ſtipendium*, Latin.] Wages; ſettled pay.

——— All the earth,
Her kings and tetrarchs are their tributaries;
People and nations pay them hourly *ſtipends.* *Ben. Johnſon.*

St. Paul's zeal was expreſſed in preaching without any offerings or *ſtipend.* *Taylor.*

Stipe'ndiary. *adj.* [*ſtipendiarius*, Lat.] Receiving ſalaries; performing any ſervice for a ſtated price.

His great *ſtipendiary* prelates came with troops of evil appointed horſemen not half full. *Knolles's Hiſt.*

Place rectories in the remaining churches, which are now ſerved only by *ſtipendiary* curates. *Swiſt.*

Stipe'ndiary. *n ſ.* [*ſtipendiaire*, Fr. *ſtipendiarius*, Lat.] One who performs any ſervice for a ſettled payment.

This whole country is called the kingdom of Tunis; the king whereof is a kind of *ſtipendiary* unto the Turk. *Abbot.*

——— If thou art become
A tyrant's vile *ſtipendiary*, with grief
That valour thus triumphant I behold,
Which after all its danger and brave toil,
Deſerves no honour from the gods or men. *Glover.*

Sti'ptick. }
Sti'ptical. } *adj.* [ςυπτικὸς.] Having the power to ſtaunch blood; aſtringent. This by analogy ſhould be written *ſtyptick.*

There is a ſour *ſtiptick* ſalt diffuſed through the earth, which paſſing a concoction in plants, becometh milder. *Brown.*

From ſpirit of ſalt, carefully dephlegmed and removed into lower glaſſes, having gently abſtracted the whole, there remained in the bottom, and the neck of the retort, a great quantity of a certain dry and *ſtiptical* ſubſtance, moſtly of a yellowiſh colour. *Boyle.*

In an effuſion of blood, having doſſils ready dipt in the royal *ſtiptick*, we applied them. *Wiſem. Surg.*

To STI'PULATE. *v. n.* [*ſtipulor*, Lat. *ſtipuler*, Fr.] To contract; to bargain; to ſettle terms.

The Romans very much neglected their maritime affairs; for they *ſtipulated* with the Carthaginians to furniſh them with ſhips for tranſport and war. *Arbuthn.*

Stipula'tion. *n. ſ.* [*ſtipulation*, Fr. from *ſtipulate.*] Bargain.

We promiſe obediently to keep all God's commandments; the hopes given by the goſpel depend on our performance of that *ſtipulation.* *Rogers.*

Stipula'tor. *n ſ.* One who contracts or bargains.

To STIR. *v. a.* [ꞅtiꞃian, Saxon; *ſtooren*, Dutch.] 1. To move; to remove from its place. 2. To agitate; to bring into debate. 3. To incite; to inſtigate; to animate. 4. To raiſe; to excite. 5. *To* Stir *up.* To incite; to animate; to inſtigate by inflaming the paſſions. 6. *To* Stir *up.* To put in action; to excite; to quicken.

(1.) My foot I had never yet in five days been able to *ſtir* but as it was lifted. *Temple.*

——— Other ſpirits
Shoot through their tracts, and diſtant muſcles fill:
This ſov'reign, by his arbitrary nod,
Reſtrains or ſends his miniſters abroad,
Swift and obedient to his high command,
They *ſtir* a finger, or they lift a hand. *Blackmore.*

(2.) Preſerve the right of thy place, but *ſtir* not queſtions of juriſdiction, and rather aſſume thy right in ſilence than voice it with claims. *Bacon.*

One judgment in parliament, that caſes of that nature ought to be determined according to the common law, is of greater weight than many caſes to the contrary, wherein the queſtion was not *ſtirred*; yea, even though it ſhould be *ſtirred*, and the contrary affirmed. *Hale.*

(3.) With him is come the mother queen;
And Até *ſtirring* him to blood and ſtrife. *Shakeſp.*

If you *ſtir* theſe daughters hearts
Againſt their father, fool me not ſo much
To bear it tamely. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

——— Neſtor next beheld
The ſubtle Pylian orator range up and downe the field,
Embattelling his men at armes, and *ſtirring* all to blowes. *Chapman.*

(4.) The ſoldiers love her brother's memory;
And for her ſake ſome mutiny will *ſtir.* *Dryden.*

(5.) This would ſeem a dangerous commiſſion, and ready to *ſtir up* all the Iriſh in rebellion. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

The greedy thirſt of royal crown,
That knows no kindred, no regards, no right,
Stired Porrex *up* to put his brother down. *Spenſer.*

The words of Judas were very good, and able to *ſtir* them *up* to valour. 2 *Maccab.* xiv. 17.

Having overcome and thruſt him out of his kingdom, he *ſtirred up* the Chriſtians and Numidians againſt him. *Knolles.*

The vigorous ſpirit of Montroſe *ſtirred* him *up* to make ſome attempt, whether he had any help or no. *Clarendon.*

The improving of his own parts and happineſs *ſtir* him *up* to ſo notable a deſign. *More againſt Atheiſm.*

Thou with rebel inſolence did'ſt dare
To own and to protect that hoary ruffian,
To *ſtir* the factious rabble *up* to arms. *Rowe.*

(6.) Hell is moved for thee to meet thee at thy coming; it *ſtirreth up* the dead for thee. *Iſa.* xiv. 9.

Such mirth the jocund flute or gameſome pipe
Stirs up among the looſe unletter'd hinds. *Milton.*

To *ſtir up* vigour in him, employ him in ſome conſtant bodily labour. *Locke.*

The uſe of the paſſions is to *ſtir up* the mind, and put it upon action, to awake the underſtanding and to enforce the will. *Addiſon.*

To STIR. *v. n.* 1. To move one's ſelf; to go out of the place; to change place. 2. To be in motion; not to be ſtill; to paſs from inactivity to motion. 3. To become the object of notice. 4. To riſe in the morning. This is a colloquial and familiar uſe.

(1.) No power he had to *ſtir*, nor will to riſe. *Spenſer.*

They had the ſemblance of great bodies behind on the other ſide of the hill, the falſehood of which would have been manifeſt as ſoon as they ſhould move from the place where they were, and from whence they were not to *ſtir*. *Clarendon.*

We acknowledge a man to be mad or melancholy, who fancies himſelf to be glaſs, and ſo is afraid of *ſtirring*; or taking himſelf to be wax, dares not let the ſun ſhine upon him. *Law.*

(2.) The great judge of all knows every different degree of human improvement, from theſe weak *ſtirrings* and tendencies of the will, which have not yet formed themſelves into regular purpoſes, to the laſt entire conſummation of a good habit. *Addiſ. Spectator.*

(3.) If they happen to have any ſuperior character, they fancy they have a right to talk freely upon every thing that *ſtirs* or appears. *Watts.*

(4.) If the gentlewoman that attends the general's wife be *ſtirring*, tell her, there's one Caſſio entreats of her a little favour of ſpeech. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

STIR. *n. ſ.* [*ſtur*, Runick, a battle; *yſtwrf*, noiſe, Welſh.] 1. Tumult; buſtle. 2. Commotion; publick diſturbance; tumultuous diſorder; ſeditious uproar. 3. Agitation of thoughts; conflicting paſſion.

(1.) What halloing and what *ſtir* is this to-day?
Theſe are my mates, that make their wills their law,
Have ſome unhappy paſſenger in chace. *Shakeſp.*

Tumultuous *ſtirs* upon this ſtrife enſue. *Drayton.*

He hath ſpun a fair thread, to make all this *ſtir* for ſuch a neceſſity as no man ever denied. *Bp. Bramhall.*

Tell, ſaid the ſoldier, miſerable ſir,
Why all theſe words, this clamour and this *ſtir*,
Why do diſputes in wrangling ſpend the day? *Denham.*

The great *ſtirs* of the diſputing world are but the conflicts of the humours. *Glanv.*

After all this *ſtir* about them they are good for nothing. *Tillotſon.*

Conſider, after ſo much *ſtir* about genus and ſpecies, how few words we have yet ſettled definitions of. *Locke.*

Silence is uſually worſe than the fierceſt and loudeſt accuſations; ſince it proceeds from a kind of numbneſs or ſtupidity of conſcience, and an abſolute dominion obtained by ſin over the ſoul, ſo that it ſhall not ſo much as dare to complain or make a *ſtir*. *South's Serm.*

(2.) Whenſoever the earl ſhall die, all thoſe lands are to come unto her majeſty; he is like to make a foul *ſtir* there, though of himſelf of no power, yet through ſupportance of ſome others who lie in the wind. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

He did make theſe *stirs*, grieving that the name of Chriſt was at all brought into thoſe parts. *Abbot.*

Being advertiſed of ſome *ſtirs* raiſed by his unnatural ſons in England, he departed out of Ireland without a blow. *Davies.*

Raphael, thou hear'ſt what *stir* on earth,
Satan from hell 'ſcap'd through the darkſome gulf
Hath rais'd in paradiſe, and how diſturb'd,
This night the human pair. *Milton.*

(3.) ———————— He did keep
The deck, with glove or hat, or handkerchief,
Still waving, as the *ſtirs* and fits of 's mind
Could beſt expreſs how ſlow his ſoul ſail'd on,
How ſwift his ſhip. *Shakeſp. Cymb.*

STI'RIOUS. *adj.* [from *ſtiria*, Lat.] Reſembling icicles.

Chryſtal is found ſometimes in rocks, and in ſome places not much unlike the *stirious* or ſtillicidious dependencies of ice. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

STIRP. *n. ſ.* [*ſtirps*, Lat.] Race; family; generation. Not uſed.

Sundry nations got footing in that land, of which there yet remain divers great families and *stirps*. *Spenſer.*

Democracies are leſs ſubject to ſedition than when there are *stirps* of nobles. *Bacon.*

All nations of might and fame reſorted hither; of whom we have ſome *stirps* and little tribes with us at this day. *Bacon.*

STI'RRER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtir.*] 1. One who is in motion; one who puts in motion. 2. A riſer in the morning. 3. An inciter; an inſtigator. 4. STIRRER *up*. An inciter; an inſtigator.

(2.) Come on; give me your hand, ſir; an early *stirrer*. *Shakeſp.*

(4.) A perpetual ſpring, not found elſewhere but in the Indies only, by reaſon of the ſun's neighbourhood, the life and *stirrer up* of nature in a perpetual activity. *Raleigh.*

Will it not reflect on thy character, Nic, to turn barreter in thy old days; a *ſtirrer up* of quarrels betwixt thy neighbours? *Arbuthnot.*

STI'RRUP. *n. ſ.* [ꞅꞇiᵹeꞃap, ꞅꞇiꞃap, from ꞅꞇiᵹan, Saxon, to climb, and ꞃap, a cord.] An iron hoop ſuſpended by a ſtrap, in which the horſeman ſets his foot when he mounts or rides.

Neither is his manner of mounting unſeemly, though he lack *stirrups*; for in his getting up, his horſe is ſtill going, whereby he gaineth way: and therefore the *stirrup* was called ſo in ſcorn, as it were a ſtay to get up, being derived of the old Engliſh word *ſty*; which is to get up, or mount. *Spenſer.*

Haſt thou not kiſs'd my hand, and held my *stirrup*? *Shakeſp.*

His horſe hipped with an old mothy ſaddle, the *stirrups* of no kindred. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

——— My friend, judge not me,
Thou ſeeſt I judge not thee.
Between the *stirrup* and the ground,
Mercy I aſk'd, mercy I found. *Camden's Remains.*

At this the knight began to chear up,
And raiſing up himſelf on *stirrup*,
Cry'd out Victoria. *Hudibras.*

To STITCH. *v. a.* [*ſticke*, Daniſh; *ſticken*, Dutch] 1. To ſew, to work with a needle on any thing. 2. To join; to unite, generally with ſome degree of clumſineſs or inaccuracy. 3. *To* STITCH *up*. To mend what was rent.

(2.) Having *stitched* together theſe animadverſions touching architecture and their ornaments. *Wotton.*

(3.) It is in your hand as well to *stitch up* his life again, as it was before to rent it. *Sidney.*

I with a needle and thread *stitch'd up* the artery and the wound. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To STITCH. *v. n.* To practiſe needlework.

STITCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. A paſs of the needle and thread through any thing. 2. [From ꞅꞇician, Sax.] A ſharp lancinating pain. 3. A link of yarn in knitting. 4. In *Chapman* it ſeems to mean furrows or ridges. 5. In the quoted line alluſion is made to a knit ſtock.

(2.) If you deſire the ſpleen, and will laugh yourſelf into *ſtitches*, follow me; yond gull Malvolio is turned heathen, a very renegado. *Shakeſp. Tw. Night.*

A ſimple bloody ſputation of the lungs is differenced from a pleuriſy, which is ever painful, and attended with a *stitch*. *Harv. on Conſump.*

(3.) There fell twenty *stitches* in his ſtocking. *Motteux.*

(4.) Many men at plow he made, and drave earth here and there,
And turn'd up *ſtitches* orderly. *Chapm. Iliads.*

(5.) A *ſtitch*-fall'n cheek, that hangs below the jaw,
Such wrinkles as a ſkilful hand would draw,
For an old grandam ape. *Dryden.*

STI'TCHERY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtitch.*] Needlework. In contempt.

Come lay aſide your *ſtitchery*; play the idle houſewife with me this afternoon. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

STI'TCHWORT. *n. ſ.* [*anthemis.*] Camomile. *Ainſw.*

STI'THY. *n. ſ.* [[*ſtedie*, Iſlandick; ꞅꞇið, hard, Saxon.] An anvil; the iron body on which the ſmith forges his work

My imaginations are as foul
As Vulcan's *ſtithy*. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

To STIVE. *v. a.* [Suppoſed of the ſame original with *ſtew.*] 1. To ſtuff up cloſe. 2. To make hot or ſultry.

(1.) You would admire, if you ſaw them *ſtive* it in their ſhips. *Sandys's Journey.*

(2.) His chamber was commonly *ſtived* with friends or ſuitors of one kind or other. *Wotton.*

STI'VER. *n. ſ.* [Dutch.] A Dutch coin about the value of a halfpenny.

STOAT. *n. ſ.* A ſmall ſtinking animal.

STO'CAH. *n. ſ.* [Iriſh; *ſtochk*, Erſe.] An attendant; a wallet-boy; one who runs at a horſeman's foot; a horſe-boy. Not in uſe.

He holdeth himſelf a gentleman, and ſcorneth to work, which he ſaith is the life of a peaſant; but thenceforth becometh an horſeboy, or a *ſtocah* to ſome kern, inuring himſelf to his ſword, and the gentlemanly trade of ſtealing. *Spenſer.*

STOCCA'DO. *n. ſ.* [*ſtoccato*, from *ſtocco*, a rapier, Italian.] A thruſt with the rapier.

You ſtand on diſtance, your paſſes, *ſtoccado's*, and I know not what. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

STOCK. *n. ſ.* [ꞅꞇoc, Saxon; *ſtock*, Dutch; *eſtoc*, Fr.] 1. The trunk; the body of a plant. 2. The trunk into which a graft is inſerted. 3. A log; a poſt. 4. A man proverbially ſtupid. 5 The handle of any thing. 6. A ſupport of a ſhip while it is building. 7. [*Stocco*, a rapier, Italian.] A thruſt; a ſtoccado. 8. Something made of linen; a cravat; a cloſe neckcloth. Anciently a cover for the legs. 9. A race; a lineage; a family. 10. The principal; capital ſtore; fund already provided. 11. Quantity; ſtore; body. 12. A fund eſtabliſhed by the government, of which the value riſes and falls by artifice or chance.

(1.) —— That furious beaſt
His precious horn, ſought of his enemies,
Strikes in the *ſtock*, ne thence can be releas'd. *Spenſer.*

There is hope of a tree, if cut down, that it will ſprout again, though the root wax old in the earth, and the *ſtock* die in the ground. *Job*, xiv. 8.

(2.) The cion over-ruleth the *ſtock* quite; and the *ſtock* is paſſive only, and giveth aliment but no motion to the graft. *Bacon.*

As fruits, ungrateful to the planter's care,
On ſavage *ſtocks* inſerted, learn to bear;
The ſureſt virtues thus from paſſions ſhoot,
Wild nature's vigour working at the root. *Pope.*

(3.) That they kept thy truth ſo pure of old,
When all our fathers worſhipp'd *ſtocks* and ſtones,
Forget not. *Milton.*

Why all this fury? What's the matter,
That oaks muſt come from Thrace to dance?
Muſt ſtupid *ſtocks* be taught to flatter?
And is there no ſuch wood in France? *Prior.*

(4.) What tyranny is this, my heart to thrall,
And eke my tongue with proud reſtraint to tie,
That neither I may ſpeak nor think at all,
But like a ſtupid *ſtock* in ſilence die? *Spenſer.*

—— While we admire
This virtue and this moral diſcipline,
Let's be no ſtoicks, nor no *ſtocks*. *Shakeſp.*

(6.) ———— Freſh ſupplies of ſhips,
And ſuch as fitted ſince the fight had been,
Or new from *ſtocks* were fall'n into the road. *Dryden.*

(7.) To ſee thee here, to ſee thee there; to ſee thee paſs thy puncto, thy *ſtock*, thy reverſe. *Shakeſp.*

(8.) His lackey with a linen *ſtock* on one leg, and a kerſey boot-hoſe on the other. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

(9.) Say what *ſtock* he ſprings of.—
— The noble houſe of Marcius. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

His early virtues to that ancient *ſtock*
Gave as much honour as from thence he took. *Waller.*

———— The like ſhall ſing
All propheſy, that of the royal *ſtock*
Of David, ſo I name this king, ſhall riſe
A ſon, the woman's ſeed. *Milton.*

Thou haſt ſeen one world begin, and end,
And man, as from a ſecond *ſtock*, proceed. *Milton.*

———— To no human *ſtock*
We owe this fierce unkindneſs; but the rock,
That cloven rock produc'd thee. *Waller.*

Thy mother was no goddeſs, nor thy *ſtock*
From Dardanus; but in ſome horrid rock,
Perfidious wretch, rough Caucaſus thee bred. *Denham.*

(10.) ———— Prodigal men
Feel not their own *ſtock* waſting. *Ben. Johnſon's Catal.*

Let the exportation of home commodities be more in value than the importation of foreign; ſo the *ſtock* of the kingdom ſhall yearly increaſe; for then the balance of trade muſt be returned in money or bullion. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

A king, againſt a ſtorm, muſt foreſee to a convenient *ſtock* of treaſure. *Bacon.*

'Tis the place where God promiſes and delights to diſpenſe larger proportions of his favour, that he may fix a mark of honour on his ſanctuary, and recommend it to the ſons of men, upon the *ſtock* of their own intereſt as well as his own glory. *South.*

Some honour of your own acquire;
Add to that *ſtock*, which juſtly we beſtow,
Of thoſe bleſt ſhades to whom you all things owe. *Dryden.*

Yet was ſhe not profuſe; but fear'd to waſte,
And wiſely manag'd that the *ſtock* might laſt;
That all might be ſupply'd, and ſhe not grieve,
When crouds appear'd, ſhe had not to relieve;
Which to prevent, ſhe ſtill increas'd her ſtore,
Laid up, and ſpar'd, that ſhe might give the more.. *Dryden.*

—— Beneath one law bees live,
And with one common *ſtock* their traffick drive:
All is the ſtate's, the ſtate provides for all. *Dryden's Georg.*

Nor do thoſe ills on ſingle bodies prey;
But oftner bring the notion to decay,
And ſweep the preſent *ſtock* and future hope away. *Dryden.*

If parents die without actually transferring their right to another, why does it not return to the common *ſtock* of mankind? *Locke.*

When we brought it out it took ſuch a quantity of air into its lungs, that it ſwelled almoſt twice as big as before; and it was perhaps on this *ſtock* of air that it lived a minute longer the ſecond time. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Be ready to give, and glad to diſtribute, by ſetting apart ſomething out of thy *ſtock* for the uſe of ſome charities. *Atterbury.*

———— Of thoſe ſtars, which our imperfect eye
Has doom'd and fix'd to one eternal ſky,
Each by a native *ſtock* of honour great,
May dart ſtrong influence, and diffuſe kind heat. *Prior.*

They had law-ſuits; but though they ſpent their income, they never mortgaged the *ſtock*. *Arbuthnot.*

She has divided part of her eſtate amongſt them, that every one may be charitable out of their own *ſtock*, and each of them take it in their turns to provide for the poor and ſick of the pariſh. *Law.*

(11.) He propoſes to himſelf no ſmall *ſtock* of fame in future ages, in being the firſt who has undertaken this deſign. *Arbuthnot.*

(12.) An artificial wealth of funds and *ſtocks* was in the hands of thoſe who had been plundering the publick. *Swift.*

Stateſman and patriot ply alike the *ſtocks*,
Peereſs and butler ſhare alike the box. *Pope.*

To **Stock.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To ſtore; to fill ſufficiently. 2. To lay up in ſtore; as, he *ſtocks* what he cannot uſe. 3. To put in the ſtocks. See Stocks. 4. *To* **Stock** *up.* To extirpate.

(1.) If a man will commit ſuch rules to his memory, and *ſtock* his mind with portions of Scripture anſwerable to all the the heads of duty, his conſcience can never be at a loſs. *South.*

I, who before with ſhepherds in the groves,
Sung to my oaten pipe their rural loves,
Manur'd the glebe, and *ſtock'd* the fruitful plain. *Dryden.*

The world begun to be *ſtocked* with people, and human induſtry drained thoſe uninhabitable places. *Burnet.*

Springs and rivers are by large ſupplies continually *ſtocked* with water. *Woodw.*

(3.) Call not your *ſtocks* for me: I ſerve the king,
On whoſe employment I was ſent to you:
You ſhall do ſmall reſpect, ſhew too bold malice
Againſt the grace and perſon of my maſter,
Stocking his meſſenger. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

(4.) The wild boar not only ſpoils her branches, but *ſtocks up* her roots. *Decay of Piety.*

Sto'ckdove. *n. ſ.* [*palumbes.*] Ringdove.

Stockdoves and turtles tell their am'rous pain,
And, from the lofty elms, of love complain. *Dryden.*

Sto'ckfish. *n. ſ.* [*ſtockeviſch*, Dutch.] Dried cod, ſo called from its hardneſs.

Stockgi'llyflower. *n. ſ.* [*leucoium*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

Sto'cking. *n. ſ.* [The original word ſeems to be *ſtock*, whence *ſtocks*, a priſon for the legs. *Stock*, in the old language, made the plural *ſtocken*, which was uſed for a pair of *ſtocks* or covers for the legs. *Stocken* was in time taken for a ſingular, and pronounced *ſtocking*. The like corruption has happened to *chick, chicken, chickens.*] The covering of the leg.

In his firſt approach before my lady he will come to her in yellow *stockings*, and 'tis a colour ſhe abhors. *Shak.*

By the loyalty of that town he procured ſhoes, *ſtockings*, and money for his ſoldiers. *Clarendon.*

Unleſs we ſhould expect that nature ſhould make jerkins and *ſtockings* grow out of the ground, what could ſhe do better than afford us ſo fit materials for cloathing as the wool of ſheep? *More againſt Atheiſm.*

He ſpent half a day to look for his odd *stocking*, when he had them both upon a leg. *L'Eſtrange.*

At am'rous Flavio is the *ſtocking* thrown,
That very night he longs to lie alone. *Pope.*

The families of farmers live in filth and naſtineſs, without a ſhoe or *ſtocking* to their feet. *Swift.*

To **Sto'cking.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dreſs in ſtockings.

Stocking'd with loads of fat town-dirt, he goes. *Dryden.*

Sto'ckjobber. *n. ſ.* [*ſtock* and *job.*] A low wretch who gets money by buying and ſelling ſhares in the funds.

The *ſtockjobber* thus from 'Change-alley goes down,
And tips you the freeman a wink;
Let me have but your vote to ſerve for the town,
And here is a guinea to drink. *Swift.*

Sto'ckish. *adj.* [from *ſtock.*] Hard; blockiſh.

——————— The poet
Did feign that Orpheus drew trees, ſtones, and floods;
Since nought ſo *ſtockiſh*, hard, and full of rage,
But muſick for the time doth change his nature. *Shakeſp.*

Sto'cklock. *n. ſ.* [*ſtock* and *lock.*] Lock fixed in wood.

There are locks for ſeveral purpoſes; as ſtreet-door-locks, called *ſtocklocks*; chamber-door-locks, called ſpring-locks, and cupboard-locks. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

Stocks. *n. ſ.* [Commonly without ſingular. See Stocking.] 1. Priſon for the legs. 2. Wooden work upon which ſhips are built.

(1.) ——— Fetch forth the *ſtocks*:
As I have life and honour, there ſhall he ſit 'till noon. *Shakeſp.*

Tom is whipt from tything to tything, *ſtock*-puniſh'd, and impriſoned. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

Matrimony is expreſſed by a young man ſtanding, his legs being faſt in a pair of *ſtocks*. *Peacham.*

The *ſtocks* hinder his legs from obeying the determination of his mind, if it would transfer his body to another place. *Locke.*

Stocksti'll. *adj.* [*ſtock* and *ſtill.*] Motionleſs as logs.

Our preachers ſtand *ſtockſtill* in the pulpit, and will not ſo much as move a finger to ſet off the beſt ſermon. *Addiſon.*

Stoke, *ſtoak*, ſeem to come from the Saxon ꞅtocce, ſignifying the ſtock or body of a tree. *Gibſ. Camd.*

Stole. *n. ſ.* [*ſtola*, Lat.] A long veſt.

Over all a black *ſtole* ſhe did throw,
As one that inly mourned. *Spenſer.*

The ſolemn feaſt of Ceres now was near,
When long white linen *ſtoles* the matrons wear. *Dryden.*

Stole. The preterite of *ſteal.*

A factor *stole* a gem away. *Pope.*

Stolen. Participle paſſive of *ſteal.*

Stolen waters are ſweet, and bread eaten in ſecret is pleaſant. *Prov.* ix. 17.

Stoli'dity. *n. ſ.* [*ſtolidus*, Lat *ſtolidite*, Fr.] Stupidity; want of ſenſe.

Theſe are the fools in the text, indocile untractable fools, whoſe *ſtolidity* can baffle all arguments. *Bentley.*

STO'MACH. *n. ſ.* [*eſtomach*, Fr. *ſtomachus*, Lat.] 1. The ventricle in which food is digeſted. 2. Appetite; deſire of food. 3. Inclination; liking. 4. [*Stomachus*, Lat.] Anger; violence of temper. 5. Sullenneſs; reſentment; ſtubbornneſs. 6. Pride; haughtineſs.

(1.) ——— If you're ſick at ſea,
Or *ſtomach* qualm'd at land, a dram of this
Will drive away diſtemper. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

This filthy ſimile, this beaſtly line,
Quite turns my *ſtomach*. *Pope.*

(2.) —Tell me, what is't that takes from thee
Thy *ſtomach*, pleaſure, and thy golden ſleep? *Shakeſp.*

Will fortune never come with both hands full,
But write her fair words ſtill in fouleſt letters?
She either gives a *ſtomach*, and no food,
Such are the poor in health; or elſe a feaſt,
And takes away the *ſtomach*; ſuch the rich,
That have abundance and enjoy it not. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

As appetite or *ſtomach* to meat is a ſign of health in the body, ſo is this hunger in the ſoul a vital quality, an evidence of ſome life of grace in the heart; whereas decay of appetite, and the no manner of *ſtomach*, is a moſt deſperate prognoſtick. *Ham.*

(3.) He which hath no *ſtomach* to this fight,
Let him depart. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

The unuſual diſtance of time made it ſubject to every man's note, that it was an act againſt his *ſtomach*, and put upon him by neceſſity of ſtate. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

The very trade went againſt his *ſtomach*. *L'Eſtrange.*

(4.) Diſdain he called was, and did diſdain
To be ſo call'd, and who ſo did him call:
Stern was his look, and full of *ſtomach* vain,
His portance terrible, and ſtature tall. *Spenſer.*

Is't near dinner time?——— I would it were,
That you might kill your *ſtomach* on your meat,
And not upon your maid. *Shakeſp. Two Gent. of Verona.*

Inſtead of trumpet and of drum,
That makes the warrior's *ſtomach* come. *Butler.*

(5.) Some of the chiefeſt laity profeſſed with greater *ſtomach* their judgments, that ſuch a diſcipline was little better than popiſh tyranny diſguiſed under a new form. *Hooker.*

They plainly ſaw, that when *ſtomach* doth ſtrive with wit, the match is not equal. *Hooker.*

Whereby the ape in wond'rous *ſtomach* wox,
Strongly encouraged by the crafty fox. *Spenſer.*

That nobles ſhould ſuch *ſtomachs* bear!
I myſelf fight not once in forty year. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

It ſtuck in the camel's *ſtomach*, that bulls ſhould be armed with horns, and that a creature of his ſize ſhould be left defenceleſs. *L'Eſtrange.*

Not courage but *ſtomach* that makes people break rather than they will bend. *L'Eſtrange.*

This ſort of crying proceeding from pride, obſtinacy, and *ſtomach*, the will, where the fault lies, muſt be bent. *Locke.*

(6.) Arius, a ſubtile witted and a marvellous fair-ſpoken man, was diſcontented that one ſhould be placed before him in honour, whoſe ſuperior he thought himſelf in deſert, becauſe through envy and *ſtomach* prone unto contradiction. *Hooker.*

——— He was a man
Of an unbounded *ſtomach*, ever ranking
Himſelf with princes. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

To STO'MACH. *v. a.* [*ſtomachor*, Lat.] To reſent; to remember with anger and malignity.

Believe not all; or, if you muſt believe,
Stomach not all. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

Jonathan loved David, and the people applauded him; only Saul *ſtomach'd* him, and therefore hated him. *Hall's Contempl.*

The lion began to ſhew his teeth, and to *ſtomach* the affront. *L'Eſtrange.*

To STO'MACH. *v. n.* To be angry.

Let a man, though never ſo juſtly, oppoſe himſelf unto thoſe that are diſordered in their ways, and what one amongſt them commonly doth not *ſtomach* at ſuch contradiction, ſtorm at reproof, and hate ſuch as would reform them? *Hooker.*

STO'MACHED. *adj.* [from *ſtomach*.] Filled with paſſions of reſentment.

High *ſtomach'd* are they both, and full of ire;
In rage deaf as the ſea, haſty as fire. *Shakeſp.*

STO'MACHER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtomach*.] An ornamental covering worn by women on the breaſt.

Golden quoifs and *ſtomachers*,
For my lads to give their dears. *Shakeſp. Wint. Tale.*

Inſtead of a *ſtomacher*, a girding of ſackcloth. *Iſ.* iii. 24.

——— Thou marry'ſt every year
The lyrick lark and the grave whiſpering dove,
The ſparrow that neglects his life for love,
The houſhold bird with the red *ſtomacher*. *Donne.*

STO'MACHFUL. *adj.* [*ſtomachoſus*, Lat. *ſtomach* and *full*.] Sullen; ſtubborn; perverſe.

A *ſtomachful* boy put to ſchool, the whole world could not bring to pronounce the firſt letter. *L'Eſtrange.*

Obſtinate or *ſtomachful* crying ſhould not be permitted, becauſe it is another way of encouraging thoſe paſſions which 'tis our buſineſs to ſubdue. *Locke.*

STO'MACHFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtomachful*.] Stubbornneſs; ſullenneſs; obſtinacy.

STOMA'CHICAL. }
STOMA'CHICK. } *adj.* [*ſtomachique*, French.] Relating to the ſtomach; pertaining to the ſtomach.

An hypochondriack conſumption is an extenuation, occaſioned by an infarction and obſtruction of the *ſtomachick* veſſels through melancholy humours. *Harvey.*

By a catarrh the *ſtomachical* ferment is vitiated. *Floyer.*

STOMA'CHICK, *n. ſ.* [from *ſtomach*.] A medicine for the ſtomach.

STO'MACHLESS. *adj.* [from *ſtomach* and *leſs*.] Being without appetite.

STO'MACHOUS. *adj.* [from *ſtomach*.] Stout; angry; ſullen; obſtinate. Obſolete.

That ſtranger knight in preſence came,
And goodly ſalved them; but nought again
Him anſwered, as courteſy became;
But with ſtern looks, and *ſtomachous* diſdain,
Gave ſigns of grudge and diſcontentment vain. *Spenſer.*

STOND. *n. ſ.* [for *ſtand*.] 1. Poſt; ſtation. Obſolete. 2. Stop; indiſpoſition to proceed.

(1.) On th' other ſide, th' aſſieged caſtle's ward
Their ſtedfaſt *ſtonds* did mightily maintain. *Spenſer.*

(2.) There be not *ſtonds* nor reſtiveneſs in a man's nature; but the wheels of his mind keep way with the wheels of his fortune. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

STONE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtains*, Gothick; ꞅꞇan, Saxon; *ſteen*, Dutch.] 1. Stones are bodies inſipid, hard, not ductile or malleable, nor ſoluble in water. *Woodw. Meth. Foſſ.* — *Stones* are, the ſofter and the harder. Of the ſofter *ſtones* are, 1. The foliaceous or flaky, as talk. 2. The fibroſe, as the aſbeſtus. 3. The granulated, as the gypſum. Of the harder *ſtones* are, 1. The opake ſtone, as limeſtone. 2. The ſemi-pellucid, as agate. 3. The pellucid, as cryſtal and the gems. *Hill's Mat. Med.* 2. Piece of ſtone cut for building. 3. Gem; precious ſtone. 4. Any thing made of ſtone. 5. Calculous concretion in the kidneys or bladder; the diſeaſe ariſing from a calculus. 6. The caſe which in ſome fruits contains the ſeed, and is itſelf contained in the fruit. 7. Teſticle. 8. A weight containing fourteen pounds. A *ſtone* of meat is eight pounds. 9 A funeral monument. 10. It is taken for a ſtate of torpidneſs and inſenſibility. 11. STONE is uſed by way of exaggeration. 12. *To leave no* STONE *unturned.* To do every thing that can be done for the production or promotion of any effect.

(1.) Five ſharp ſmooth *ſtones* from the next brook he choſe,
And fits them to his ſling. *Cowley.*

Relentleſs time deſtroying power,
Whom *ſtone* and braſs obey. *Parnel.*

(2.) Should I go to church, and ſee the holy edifice of *ſtone*,
And not bethink me ſtrait of dang'rous rocks! *Shakeſp.*

The Engliſh uſed the *ſtones* to reinforce the pier. *Hayward.*

(3.) ——— I thought I ſaw
Wedges of gold, great anchors, heaps of pearl,
Ineſtimable *ſtones*, unvalu'd jewels. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

(4.) ——— Lend me a looking-glaſs;
If that her breath will miſt or ſtain the *ſtone*,
Why then ſhe lives. *Shakeſp.*

(5.) A ſpecifick remedy for preventing of the *ſtone* I take to be the conſtant uſe of alehoof-ale. *Temple.*

A gentleman ſuppoſed his difficulty in urining proceeded from the *ſtone*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

(6.) To make fruits without core or *ſtone* is a curioſity. *Bacon.*

(8.) Does Wood think that we will ſell him a *ſtone* of wool for his counters? *Swift.*

(9.) ——— Should ſome relenting eye
Glance on the *ſtone* where our cold reliques lie. *Pope.*

(10.) I have not yet forgot myſelf to *ſtone*. *Pope.*

(11.) ——— What need you be ſo boiſt'rous rough?
I will not ſtruggle, I will ſtand *ſtone* ſtill. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

And there lies Whacum by my ſide,
Stone dead, and in his own blood dy'd. *Hudibras.*

The fellow held his breath, and lay *ſtone* ſtill, as if he was dead. *L'Eſtrange.*

She had got a trick of holding her breath, and lying at her length for *ſtone* dead. *L'Eſtrange.*

The cottages having taken a country-dance together, had been all out, and ſtood *ſtone* ſtill with amazement. *Pope.*

(12.) Women, that *left no ſtone unturn'd*
In which the cauſe might be concern'd,
Brought in their children's ſpoons and whiſtles,
To purchaſe ſwords, carbines, and piſtols. *Hudibras.*

He crimes invented, *left unturn'd no ſtone*
To make my guilt appear, and hide his own. *Dryden.*

STONE. *adj.* Made of ſtone.

——— Preſent her at the leet,
Becauſe ſhe bought *ſtone* jugs, and no ſeal'd quarts. *Shakeſp.*

To STONE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To pelt or beat or kill with ſtones. 2. To harden.

(1.) Theſe people be almoſt ready to *ſtone* me. *Ex.* xvii. 4.

Crucifixion was a puniſhment unknown to the Jewiſh laws, among whom the *ſtoning* to death was the puniſhment for blaſphemy. *Stephens's Sermons.*

(2.) Oh perjur'd woman! thou do'ſt *ſtone* my heart;
And mak'ſt me call what I intend to do,
A murder, which I thought a ſacrifice. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

STO'NEBREAK. *n. ſ.* [*ſaxifraga anglicana.*] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

STO'NECHATTER. *n. ſ.* [*rubetra*, Latin.] A bird. *Ainſworth.*

Sto'necray. *n. ſ.* A diſtemper in hawks.

Sto'necrop. *n. ſ.* A ſort of tree.—*Stonecrop* tree is a beautiful tree, but not common. *Mortimer.*

Sto'necutter. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtone* and *cutter.*] One whoſe trade is to hew ſtones.

A *ſtonecutter*'s man had the veſiculæ of his lungs ſo ſtuffed with duſt, that, in cutting, the knife went as if through a heap of ſand. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

My proſecutor provided me a monument at the *ſtonecutter*'s, and would have erected it in the pariſh-church. *Swift.*

Sto'nefern. *n. ſ.* A plant. *Ainſworth.*

Sto'nefly. *n. ſ.* An inſect. *Ainſworth.*

Sto'nefruit. *n. ſ.* [*ſtone* and *fruit.*] Fruit of which the ſeed is covered with a hard ſhell enveloped in the pulp.

We gathered ripe apricocks and ripe plums upon one tree, from which we expect ſome other ſorts of *ſtonefruit.* *Boyle.*

Sto'nehawk. *n. ſ.* [*lithofalco*, Latin.] A kind of hawk. *Ainſworth.*

Sto'nehorse. *n. ſ.* [*ſtone* and *horſe.*] A horſe not caſtrated.

Where there is moſt arable land, *ſtonehorſes* or geldings are more neceſſary. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Sto'nepit. *n. ſ.* [*ſtone* and *pit.*] A quarry; a pit where ſtones are dug.

There's one found in a *ſtonepit.* *Woodward.*

Sto'nepitch. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtone* and *pitch.*] Hard inſpiſſated pitch.

The Egyptian mummies are reported to be as hard as *ſtonepitch.* *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Sto'neplover. *n. ſ.* [*pluvialis cinerea.*] A bird. *Ainſw.*

Sto'nesmickle. *n. ſ.* [*maſcinata.*] A bird. *Ainſw.*

Sto'nework. *n. ſ.* [*ſtone* and *work.*] Building of ſtone.

They make two walls with flat ſtones, and fill the ſpace with earth, and ſo they continue the *ſtonework.* *Mortimer.*

Sto'niness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtony.*] 1. The quality of having many ſtones. 2. Hardneſs of mind.

(1.) The name Hexton owes its original to the *ſtonineſs* of the place. *Hearne.*

Small gravel or *ſtonineſs* is found therein. *Mortimer.*

(2.) He hath ſome *ſtonyneſs* at the bottom. *Hammond.*

Sto'ny. *adj.* [from *ſtone.*] 1. Made of ſtone. 2. Abounding with ſtones. 3. Petrifick. 4. Hard; inflexible; unrelenting.

(1.) Nor *ſtony* tower, nor walls of beaten braſs,
Can be retentive to the ſtrength of ſpirit. *Shakeſp. J. Cæſ.*
With love's light wings did I o'erperch theſe walls;
For *ſtony* limits cannot hold love out. *Shakeſp. Rom. & Jul.*
——— Nor ſlept the winds
Within their *ſtony* caves, but ruſh'd abroad
From the four hinges of the world, and fell
On the vext wilderneſs, whoſe talleſt pines,
Though rooted deep as high and ſturdieſt oaks,
Bow'd their ſtiff necks, loaden with ſtormy blaſts,
Or torn up ſheer. *Milton's Par. Reg.*
Here the marſhy grounds approach your fields,
And there the ſoil a *ſtony* harveſt yields. *Dryden's Virgil.*
——— As in ſpires he ſtood, he turn'd to ſtone;
The *ſtony* ſnake retain'd the figure ſtill his own. *Dryden.*

They ſuppoſe theſe bodies to be only water petrified, or converted into theſe ſparry or *ſtony* icicles. *Woodward.*

(2.) From the *ſtony* Mænalus
Bring your flocks, and live with us. *Milton.*
(3.) Now let the *ſtony* dart of ſenſeleſs cold
Pierce to my heart, and paſs through every ſide. *Spenſer.*

(4.) The *ſtony* hardneſs of too many patrons hearts, not touched with any feeling in this caſe. *Hooker.*

——— Thou art come to anſwer
A *ſtony* adverſary, an inhuman wretch
Uncapable of pity. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Eight yards of uneven ground is threeſcore and ten miles a-foot with me, and the *ſtony* hearted villains know it. *Shakeſp.*

——— At this ſight
My heart is turn'd to ſtone; and while 'tis mine,
It ſhall be *ſtony.* *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*
I will clear their ſenſes dark,
What may ſuffice, and ſoften *ſtony* hearts
To pray, repent, and bring obedience due. *Milton.*
Indiff'rence, clad in wiſdom's guiſe,
All fortitude of mind ſupplies;
For how can *ſtony* bowels melt,
In thoſe who never pity felt? *Swift.*

Stood. The preterite of *To ſtand.*

——— Adam, at the news,
Heart-ſtruck with chilling gripe of ſorrow *ſtood.* *Milton.*

STOOL. *n. ſ.* [*ſtols*, Gothick; ꞅꞇol, Saxon; *ſtoel*, Dutch.] 1. A ſeat without a back, ſo diſtinguiſhed from a chair. 2. Evacuation by purgative medicines. 3. Stool *of Repentance*, or *cutty ſtool*, in the kirks of Scotland, is ſomewhat analogous to the pillory. It is elevated above the congregation. In ſome places there may be a ſeat in it; but it is generally without, and the perſon ſtands therein who has been guilty of fornication, for three Sundays, in the forenoon; and after ſermon is called upon by name and ſurname, the beadle or kirk-officer bringing the offender, if refractory, forwards to his poſt; and then the preacher proceeds to admonition. Here too are ſet to publick view adulterers; only theſe are habited in a coarſe canvas, analogous to a hairy or monaſtick veſt, with a hood to it, which they call the ſack or ſackcloth, and that every Sunday throughout a year, or longer.

(1.) If a chair be defined a ſeat for a ſingle perſon, with a back belonging to it, then a *ſtool* is a ſeat for a ſingle perſon without a back. *Watts's Logick.*

——— Thou fearful fool,
Why takeſt not of the ſame fruit of gold?
Ne ſitteſt down on that ſame ſilver *ſtool*,
To reſt thy weary perſon in the ſhadow cold? *Spenſer.*
Now which were wiſe, and which were fools?
Poor Alma ſits between two *ſtools*:
The more ſhe reads, the more perplext. *Prior.*

(2.) There be medicines that move *ſtools*, and not urine; ſome other urine, and not *ſtools*: thoſe that purge by *ſtool*, are ſuch as enter not all, or little, into the meſentery veins; but either at the firſt are not digeſtible by the ſtomach, and therefore move immediately downwards to the guts; or elſe are afterwards rejected by the meſentery veins, and ſo turn likewiſe downwards to the guts. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The periſtaltick motion, or repeated changes of contraction and dilatation, is not in the lower guts, elſe one would have a continual needing of going to *ſtool.* *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

(3.) Unequal and unreaſonable judgment of things brings many a great man to the *ſtool of repentance.* *L'Eſtrange.*

Sto'olball. *n. ſ.* [*ſtool* and *ball.*] A play where balls are driven from ſtool to ſtool.

While Betty dances on the green,
And Suſan is at *ſtoolball* ſeen. *Prior.*

To STOOP. *v. n.* [ꞅꞇupian, Saxon; *ſtuypen*, Dutch.] 1. To bend down; to bend forward. 2. To lean forward ſtanding or walking. 3. To yield; to bend; to ſubmit. 4. To deſcend from rank or dignity. 5. To yield; to be inferiour. 6. To ſink from reſolution or ſuperiority; to condeſcend. 7. To come down on prey as a falcon. 8. To alight from the wing. 9. To ſink to a lower place.

(1.) Like unto the boughs of this tree he bended downward, and *ſtooped* toward the earth. *Raleigh.*

(2.) When Pelopidas and Iſmenias were ſent to Artaxerxes, Pelopidas did nothing unworthy; but Iſmenias let fall his ring to the ground, and, *ſtooping* for that, was thought to make his adoration. *Stillingfleet.*

He *ſtooping* open'd my left ſide, and took
From thence a rib. *Milton.*
(3.) I am the ſon of Henry the Fifth,
Who made the dauphin and the French to *ſtoop.* *Shakeſp.*

——— Mighty in her ſhips ſtood Carthage long,
And ſwept the riches of the world from far;
Yet *ſtoop'd* to Rome, leſs wealthy, but more ſtrong. *Dryden.*

(4.) Where men of great wealth *ſtoop* to huſbandry, it multiplieth riches exceedingly. *Bacon.*

He that condeſcended ſo far, and *ſtooped* ſo low, to invite and to bring us to Heaven, will not refuſe us a gracious reception there. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

(5.) Death his death-wound ſhall then receive,
And *ſtoop* inglorious. *Milton.*
——— Theſe are arts, my prince,
In which your Zama does not *ſtoop* to Rome. *Addiſon.*

(6.) They, whoſe authority is required unto the ſatisfying of your demand, do think it both dangerous to admit ſuch concourſe of divided minds, and unmeet that their laws, which, being once ſolemnly eſtabliſhed, are to exact obedience of all men and to conſtrain thereunto, ſhould ſo far *ſtoop* as to hold themſelves in ſuſpence from taking any effect upon you, 'till ſome diſputer can perſuade you to be obedient. *Hooker.*

(7.) The bird of Jove *ſtoop'd* from his airy tour,
Two birds of gayeſt plume before him drove. *Milton.*

(8.) ——— Satan ready now
To *ſtoop* with wearied wings and willing feet,
On the bare outſide of this world. *Milton.*
Twelve ſwans behold in beauteous order move,
And *ſtoop* with cloſing pinions from above. *Dryden.*

(9.) ——— Cow'ring low
With blandiſhment, each bird *ſtoop'd* on his wing. *Milton.*

STOOP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Act of ſtooping; inclination downward. 2. Deſcent from dignity or ſuperiority. 3. Fall of a bird upon his prey. 4. [ſtoppa, Saxon; *ſtoope*, Dutch.] A veſſel of liquor.

(2.) ——— Can any loyal ſubject ſee
With patience ſuch a *ſtoop* from ſovereignty?
An ocean pour'd upon a narrow brook? *Dryden.*

(3.) Now will I wander through the air,
Mount, make a *ſtoop* at ev'ry fair. *Waller.*

An eagle made a *ſtoop* at him in the middle of his exaltation, and carried him away. *L'Eſtrange.*

(4.) Come, lieutenant, I have a *ſtoop* of wine; and here without are a brace of gallants, that would fain have a meaſure to the health of Othello. *Shakeſp.*

There's nothing more in me, ſir, but may be ſqueez'd out without racking, only a *ſtoop* or two of wine. *Denham.*

A caldron of fat beef, and *ſtoop* of ale,
On the huzzaing mob ſhall more prevail,
Than if you give them, with the niceſt art,
Ragouſts of peacocks brains, or filbert tart. *King.*

STO'OPINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſtooping*.] With inclination downwards.

Nani was noted to tread ſoftly, to walk *ſtoopingly*, and raiſe himſelf from benches with laborious geſture. *Wotton.*

To STOP. *v. a.* [*eſtouper*, Fr. *ſtoppare*, Ital. *ſtoppen*, Dutch.] 1. To hinder from progreſſive motion. 2. To hinder from ſucceſſive operation. 3. To hinder from any change of ſtate, whether to better or worſe. 4. To hinder from action or practice. 5. To put an end to the motion or action of any thing; to intercept. 6. To repreſs; to ſuſpend. 7. To ſuppreſs. 8. To regulate muſical ſtrings with the fingers. 9. To cloſe any aperture. 10. To obſtruct; to encumber.

(1.) ——— From the oracle
They will bring all; whoſe ſpiritual counſel had
Shall *ſtop* or ſpur me. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) Can any dreſſes find a way
To *ſtop* th' approaches of decay,
And mend a ruin'd face? *Dorſet.*

(4.) Friend, 'tis the duke's pleaſure,
Whoſe diſpoſition, all the world well knows,
Will not be rubb'd nor *ſtopp'd*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

As the truth of Chriſt is in me, no man ſhall *ſtop* me of this boaſting. *2 Cor.* xi. 10.

(5.) Almon falls, pierc'd with an arrow from the diſtant war:
Fix'd in his throat the flying weapon ſtood,
And *ſtopp'd* his breath, and drank his vital blood. *Dryden.*

(6.) Every bold ſinner, when about to engage in the commiſſion of any known ſin, ſhould arreſt his confidence, and *ſtop* the execution of his purpoſe with this queſtion: Do I believe that God has denounced death to ſuch a practice, or do I not? *South.*

(7.) He, on occaſion of *ſtopping* my play, did me a good office at court, by repreſenting it as long ago deſigned. *Dryden.*

(8.) In inſtruments of ſtrings, if you *ſtop* a ſtring high, whereby it hath leſs ſcope to tremble, the ſound is more treble, but yet more dead. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

(9.) Smite every fenced city, *ſtop* all wells of water, and mar land with ſtones. *2 Kings*, iii. 19.

They pulled away the ſhoulder, and *ſtopped* their ears, that they ſhould not hear. *Zech.* vii. 11.

A hawk's bell, the holes *ſtopped* up, hang by a thread within a bottle-glaſs, and *ſtop* the glaſs cloſe with wax. *Bacon.*

His majeſty *ſtopped* a leak that did much harm. *Bacon.*

Stoppings and ſuffocations are dangerous in the body. *Bacon.*

They firſt raiſed an army with this deſign, to *ſtop* my mouth or force my conſent. *King Charles.*

Celſus gives a precept about bleeding, that when the blood is good, which is to be judged by the colour, that immediately the vein ſhould be *ſtopped*. *Arbuthnot.*

(10.) Mountains of ice that *ſtop* th' imagin'd way. *Milton.*

To STOP. *v. n.* 1. To ceaſe to go forward. 2. To ceaſe from any courſe of action.

(1.) ——— Some ſtrange commotion
Is in his brain: he bites his lip, and ſtarts;
Stops on a ſudden, looks upon the ground,
Then lays his finger on his temple; ſtrait
Springs out into faſt gait, then *ſtops* again. *Shakeſp. H. VIII.*

When men purſue their thoughts of ſpace, they *ſtop* at the confines of body, as if ſpace were there at an end. *Locke.*

If the rude throng pour on with furious pace,
And hap to break thee from a friend's embrace,
Stop ſhort, nor ſtruggle through. *Gay.*

(2.) Encroachments are made by degrees from one ſtep to another; and the beſt time to *ſtop* is at the beginning. *Leſley.*

STOP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Ceſſation of progreſſive motion. 2. Hinderance of progreſs; obſtruction; act of ſtopping. 3. Repreſſion; hinderance of operation. 4. Ceſſation of action. 5. Interruption. 6. Prohibition of ſale. 7. That which obſtructs; obſtacle; impediment. 8. Inſtrument by which the ſounds of wind muſick are regulated. 9. Regulation of muſical chords by the fingers. 10. The act of applying the ſtops in muſick. 11. A point in writing, by which ſentences are diſtinguiſhed.

(1.) Thought's the ſlave of time, and life time's fool;
And time, that takes ſurvey of all the world,
Muſt have a *ſtop*. *Shakeſp.*

The marigold, whoſe courtier's face
Ecchoes the ſun, and doth unlace
Her at his riſe, at his full *ſtop*
Packs and ſhuts up her gawdy ſhop. *Cleaveland.*

A lion, ranging for his prey, made a *ſtop* on a ſudden at a hideous yelling noiſe, which ſtartled him. *L'Eſtrange.*

(2.) In weak and tender minds we little know what miſery this ſtrict opinion would breed, beſides the *ſtops* it would make in the whole courſe of all mens lives and actions. *Hooker.*

Theſe gates are not ſufficient for the communication between the walled city and its ſuburbs, as daily appears by the *ſtops* and embarraſſes of coaches near both theſe gates. *Graunt.*

——— My praiſe the Fabii claim,
And thou great hero, greateſt of thy name,
Ordain'd in war to ſave the ſinking ſtate,
And, by delays, to put a *ſtop* to fate. *Dryden's Æn.*

Occult qualities put a *ſtop* to the improvement of natural philoſophy, and therefore have been rejected. *Newton's Opt.*

Brokers hinder trade, by making the circuit which the money goes larger, and in that circuit more *ſtops*, ſo that the returns muſt neceſſarily be ſlower and ſcantier. *Locke.*

Female zeal, though proceeding from ſo good a principle, if we may believe the French hiſtorians, often put a *ſtop* to the proceedings of their kings, which might have ended in a reformation. *Addiſon.*

(3.) Tis a great ſtep towards the maſtery of our deſires to give this *ſtop* to them, and ſhut them up in ſilence. *Locke.*

(4.) Look you to the guard to-night:
Let's teach ourſelves that honourable *ſtop,*
Not to outſport diſcretion. *Shakeſp.*

(5.) Thou art full of love and honeſty,
And weigh'ſt thy words before thou giv'ſt them breath;
Therefore theſe *ſtops* of thine fright me the more. *Shakeſp.*

(6.) If they ſhould open a war, they foreſee the conſumption France muſt fall into by the *ſtop* of their wine and ſalts, wholly taken off by our two nations. *Temple.*

(7.) The proud Dueſſa, full of wrathful ſpight
And fierce diſdain to be affronted ſo,
Inforc'd her purple beaſt with all her might,
That *ſtop* out of the way to overthrow. *Spenſer.*
On indeed they went: but O! not far;
A fatal *ſtop* travers'd their headlong courſe. *Daniel.*

Bleſſed be that God who caſt rubs, *ſtops,* and hindrances in my way, when I was attempting the commiſſion of ſuch a ſin. *South.*

So melancholy a proſpect ſhould inſpire us with zeal to oppoſe ſome *ſtop* to the riſing torrent, and check this overflowing of ungodlineſs. *Rogers.*

(8.) You would play upon me, you would ſeem to know my *ſtops*; you would pluck out the heart of my myſtery. *Shakeſp.*
——— Bleſt are thoſe,
Whoſe blood and judgment are ſo well commingl'd,
That they are not a pipe for fortune's finger,
To ſound what *ſtop* ſhe pleaſe. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*
——— The harp
Had work, and reſted not; the ſolemn pipe,
And dulcimer, all organs of ſweet *ſtop.* *Milton.*
——— The ſound
Of inſtruments, that made melodious chime,
Was heard of harp and organ; and who mov'd
Their *ſtops,* and chords, was ſeen; his volant touch
Inſtinct through all proportions, low and high,
Fled, and purſu'd tranſverſe the reſonant fugue. *Milton.*

A variety of ſtrings may be obſerved on their harps, and of *ſtops* on their tibiæ; which ſhews the little foundation that ſuch writers have gone upon, who, from a ſhort paſſage in a claſſick author, have determined the preciſe ſhape of the ancient muſical inſtruments, with the exact number of their pipes, ſtrings, and *ſtops.* *Addiſon on Italy.*

(9.) The further a ſtring is ſtrained, the leſs ſuperſtraining goeth to a note; for it requireth good winding of a ſtring before it will make any note at all: and in the *ſtops* of lutes, the higher they go, the leſs diſtance is between the frets. *Bacon.*

(10.) Th' organ-ſound a time ſurvives the *ſtop,*
Before it doth the dying note give up. *Daniel's Civil War.*

(11.) Even the iron-pointed pen,
That notes the tragick dooms of men,
Wet with tears ſtill'd from the eyes
Of the flinty deſtinies,
Would have learn'd a ſofter ſtyle,
And have been aſham'd to ſpoil
His life's ſweet ſtory by the haſte
Of a cruel *ſtop* ill-plac'd. *Craſhaw.*

Sto'pcock. *n. ſ.* [*ſtop* and *cock.*] A pipe made to let out liquor, ſtopped by a turning cock.

No man could ſpit from him without it, but would drivel like ſome paralytick or fool; the tongue being as a *ſtopcock* to the air, till upon its removal the ſpittle is driven away. *Grew's Coſmol.*

Sto'pgap. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtop* and *gap.*] Something ſubſtituted; a temporary expedient.

Sto'ppage. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtop.*] The act of ſtopping; the ſtate of being ſtopped.

The effects are a *ſtoppage* of circulation by too great a weight upon the heart, and ſuffocation. *Arbuthnot.*

The *ſtoppage* of a cough, or ſpitting, increaſes phlegm in the ſtomach. *Floyer on the Humours.*

Sto'pple, or *Stopper.* *n. ſ.* [from *ſtop.*] That by which any hole or the mouth of any veſſel is filled up.

Bottles ſwinged, or carried in a wheel-barrow upon rough ground, fill not full, but leave ſome air; for if the liquor come cloſe to the *ſtopple,* it cannot flower. *Bacon.*

There were no ſhuts or *ſtopples* made for the ears, that any loud or ſharp noiſe might awaken it, as alſo a ſoft and gentle murmur provoke it to ſleep. *Ray on the Creation.*

Sto'raxtree. *n. ſ.* [*ſtyrax,* Latin.] 1. A plant. *Miller.* 2 A reſinous and odoriferous gum.

(2.) I yielded a pleaſant odour like the beſt myrrh, as galbanum, and ſweet *ſtorax.* *Eccluſ.* xxiv. 15.

STORE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtôr,* in old Swediſh and Runick, is *much,* and is prefixed to other words to intend their ſignification; *ſtor,* Daniſh; *ſtoor,* Iſlandick, is *great.* The Teutonick dialects nearer to Engliſh ſeem not to have retained this word.] 1. Large number; large quantity; plenty. 2. A ſtock accumulated; a ſupply hoarded. 3. The ſtate of being accumulated; hoard. 4. Storehouſe; magazine.

(1.) The ſhips are fraught with *ſtore* of victuals, and good quantity of treaſure. *Bacon.*

None yet, but *ſtore* hereafter from the earth
Up hither like aërial vapours flew,
Of all things tranſitory and vain, when ſin
With vanity had fill'd the works of men. *Milton.*
Jove, grant me length of life, and years good *ſtore*
Heap on my bended back. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

(2.) ——— We liv'd
Supine amidſt our flowing *ſtore,*
We ſlept ſecurely, and we dreamt of more. *Dryden.*
——— Divine Cecilia came,
Inventreſs of the vocal frame:
The ſweet enthuſiaſt from her ſacred *ſtore*
Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds,
And added length to ſolemn ſounds. *Dryden.*
Thee, goddeſs, thee, Britannia's iſle adores:
How has ſhe oft exhauſted all her *ſtores,*
How oft in fields of death thy preſence ſought?
Nor thinks the mighty prize too dearly bought. *Addiſon.*
Their minds are richly fraught
With philoſophick *ſtores.* *Thomſon.*

(3.) Is not this laid up in *ſtore* with me, and ſealed up among my treaſures? *Deut.* xxxii. 34.

(4.) —— Sulphurous and nitrous foam,
Concocted and aduſted, they reduc'd
To blackeſt grain, and into *ſtore* convey'd. *Milton.*

Store. *adj.* Hoarded; laid up; accumulated.

What floods of treaſure have flowed into Europe by that action, ſo that the cauſe of Chriſtendom is raiſed ſince twenty times told: of this treaſure the gold was accumulate and *ſtore* treaſure; but the ſilver is ſtill growing. *Bacon's Holy War.*

To **Store.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To furniſh; to repleniſh. 2. To ſtock againſt a future time. 3. To lay up; to hoard.

(1.) Wiſe Plato ſaid the world with men was *ſtor'd,*
That ſuccour each to other might afford. *Denham.*
Her face with thouſand beauties bleſt;
Her mind with thouſand virtues *ſtor'd*;
Her pow'r with boundleſs joy confeſt,
Her perſon only not ador'd. *Prior.*

(2.) Some were of opinion that it were beſt to ſtay where they were, until more aid and ſtore of victuals were come; but others ſaid the enemy were but barely *ſtored* with victuals, and therefore could not long hold out. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

One having *ſtored* a pond of four acres with carps, tench, and other fiſh, and only put in two ſmall pikes, at ſeven years end, upon the draught, not one fiſh was left, but the two pikes grown to an exceſſive bigneſs. *Hale.*

The mind reflects on its own operations about the ideas got by ſenſation, and thereby *ſtores* itſelf with a new ſet of ideas, which I call ideas of reflection. *Locke.*

To *ſtore* the veſſel let the care be mine,
With water from the rocks and roſy wine,
And life-ſuſtaining bread. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

(3.) Let the main part of the corn be a common ſtock, laid in and *ſtored* up, and then delivered out in proportion. *Bacon.*

Stoʹrehouse. *n ſ.* [*ſtore* and *houſe.*] 1. Magazine; treaſury; place in which things are hoarded and repoſited againſt a time of uſe. 2. A great maſs repoſited.

(1.) By us it is willingly confeſſed, that the Scripture of God is a *ſtorehouſe* abounding with ineſtimable treaſures of wiſdom and knowledge, in many kinds over and above things in this kind barely neceſſary. *Hooker.*

Suffer us to famiſh, and their *ſtorehouſes* cramm'd with grain! *Shakeſp. Coriol.*

Joſeph opened all the *ſtorehouſes*, and ſold unto the Egyptians. *Gen.* xli. 56.

To theſe high pow'rs a *ſtorehouſe* doth pertain,
Where they all arts and gen'ral reaſons lay;
Which in the ſoul, ev'n after death, remain,
And no Lethean flood can waſh away. *Davies.*

My heart hath been a *ſtorehouſe* long of things
And ſayings laid up, portending ſtrange events. *Milton.*

The image of God was reſplendent in man's practical underſtanding, that *ſtorehouſe* of the ſoul, in which are treaſured up the rules of action and the ſeeds of morality. *South.*

As many different ſounds as can be made by ſingle articulations, ſo many letters there are in the *ſtorehouſe* of nature. *Hold.*

(2.) They greatly joyed merry tales to feign,
Of which a *ſtorehouſe* did with her remain. *Fairy Queen.*

Stoʹrer. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtore.*] One who lays up.

Stoʹried. *adj.* [from *ſtory.*] Furniſhed with ſtories; adorned with hiſtorical pictures.

—— Let my due feet never fail
To walk the ſtudious cloiſters pale,
And love the high embowed roof,
With antick pillar maſſy proof,
And *ſtoried* windows richly dight,
Caſting a dim religious light. *Milton.*

Some greedy minion or imperious wiſe,
The trophy'd arches, *ſtory'd* halls invade. *Pope.*

Stork. *n ſ.* [ꞅꞇoꞃc, Saxon; *ciconia*, Latin.] A bird of paſſage famous for the regularity of its departure.—Its beak and legs are long and red; it feeds upon ſerpents, frogs, and inſects: its plumage would be quite white, were not the extremity of its wings, and alſo ſome part of its head and thighs, black: it ſits for thirty days, and lays but four eggs: they go away in the middle of Auguſt, and return in ſpring. *Calmet.*

The *ſtork* in the heaven knoweth her appointed times. *Jer.*

Who bid the *ſtork*, Columbus like, explore
Heavens not his own, and worlds unknown before?
Who calls the council, ſtates the certain day,
Who forms the phalanx, and who points the way? *Pope.*

Stoʹrksbill. *n. ſ.* [*geranium*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainſ.*

STORM. *n. ſ.* [*yſtorm*, Welſh; ꞅꞇoꞃm, Saxon; *ſtorm*, Dutch; *ſtormo*, Italian.] 1. A tempeſt; a commotion of the elements. 2. Aſſault on a fortified place. 3. Commotion; ſedition; tumult; clamour; buſtle. 4. Affliction; calamity; diſtreſs. 5. Violence; vehemence; tumultuous force.

(1.) O turn thy rudder hitherward a while,
Here may thy *ſtorm*-beat veſſel ſafely ride. *Spenſer.*

We hear this fearful tempeſt ſing,
Yet ſeek no ſhelter to avoid the *ſtorm.* *Shakeſp.*

Them ſhe upſtays, mindleſs the while
Herſelf, though faireſt unſupported flower,
From her beſt prop ſo far and *ſtorm* ſo nigh. *Milton.*

Sulphurous hail ſhot after us in *ſtorm.* *Milton.*

Then ſtay my child! *ſtorms* beat and rolls the main;
Oh! beat thoſe *ſtorms*, and roll the ſeas in vain. *Pope.*

(2.) How by *ſtorm* the walls were won,
Or how the victor ſack'd and burnt the town. *Dryden.*

(3.) Whilſt I in Ireland nouriſh a mighty band,
I will ſtir up in England ſome black *ſtorm.* *Shakeſp.*

—————— Her ſiſter
Began to ſcold and raiſe up ſuch a *ſtorm*,
That mortal ears might hardly endure the din. *Shakeſp.*

(4.) A brave man ſtruggling in the *ſtorms* of fate. *Pope.*

(5.) As oft as we are delivered from thoſe either imminent or preſent calamities, againſt the *ſtorm* and tempeſt whereof we all inſtantly craved favour from above, let it be a queſtion what we ſhould render unto God for his bleſſings, univerſally, ſenſibly, and extraordinarily beſtowed. *Hooker.*

To Storm. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To attack by open force.

From ploughs and harrows ſent to ſeek renown,
They fight in fields, and *ſtorm* the ſhaken town. *Dryden.*

There the brazen tow'r was *ſtorm'd* of old,
When Jove deſcended in almighty gold. *Pope.*

To Storm. *v. n.* 1. To raiſe tempeſts. 2. To rage; to fume; to be loudly angry.

(1.) So now he *ſtorms* with many a ſturdy ſtoure,
So now his bluſtering blaſt each coaſt doth ſcoure. *Spenſer.*

(2.) —— Hoarſe, and all in rage,
As mock'd they *ſtorm.* *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

When you return, the maſter *ſtorms*, the lady ſcolds. *Swift.*

While thus they rail, and ſcold, and *ſtorm*,
It paſſes but for common form. *Swift.*

Stoʹrmy. *adj.* [from *ſtorm.*] 1. Tempeſtuous. 2. Violent; paſſionate.

(1.) Bellowing clouds burſt with a *ſtormy* ſound,
And with an armed winter ſtrew the ground. *Addiſon.*

The tender apples from their parents rent
By *ſtormy* ſhocks, muſt not neglected lie. *Philips.*

STOʹRY. *n. ſ.* [ꞅꞇœꞃ, Saxon; *ſtorie*, Dutch; *ſtoria*, Ital. ἱϛοϱία.] 1. Hiſtory; account of things paſt. 2. Small tale; petty narrative; account of a ſingle incident. 3. An idle or trifling tale; a petty fiction. 4. [ꞅꞇoꞃ, place, Saxon.] A floor; a flight of rooms.

(1.) The fable of the dividing of the world between the three ſons of Saturn, aroſe from the true *ſtory* of the dividing of the earth between the three brethren, the ſons of Noah. *Raleigh.*

Thee I have heard relating what was done
Ere my remembrance: now hear me relate
My *ſtory*, which perhaps thou haſt not heard. *Milton.*

The four great monarchies make the ſubject of ancient *ſtory*, and are related by the Greek and Latin authors. *Temple.*

Matters of fact, concerning times, places, perſons, actions which depend upon *ſtory*, and the relation of others, theſe things are not capable of being proved by ſuch ſcientifical principles. *Wilkins.*

Governments that once made ſuch a noiſe, as founded upon the deepeſt counſels and the ſtrongeſt force; yet by ſome ſlight miſcarriage, which let in ruin upon them, are now ſo utterly extinct, that nothing remains of them but a name; nor are there the leaſt traces of them to be found, but only in *ſtory.* *South.*

(2.) In the road between Bern and Soleurre, a monument erected by the republick of Bern tells us the *ſtory* of an Engliſhman not to be met with in any of our own writers. *Addiſ.*

(3.) Theſe flaws and ſtarts would well become
A woman's *ſtory* at a winter's fire,
Authoris'd by her grandame. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

This ſcene had ſome bold Greek or Britiſh bard
Beheld of old, what *ſtories* had we heard
Of fairies, ſatyrs, and the nymphs their dames,
Their feaſts, their revels, and their am'rous flames. *Denham.*

My maid left on the table one of her *ſtory*-books, which I found full of ſtrange impertinence, of poor ſervants who came to be ladies. *Swift.*

(4.) Avoid enormous heights of ſeven *ſtories*, and the contrary fault of low diſtended fronts. *Wotton.*

Sonnets or elegies to Chloris,
Might raiſe a houſe about two *ſtories*;
A lyrick ode would ſlate; a catch
Would tile; an epigram would thatch. *Swift.*

To Stoʹry. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To tell in hiſtory; to relate. 2. To range one under another.

(1.) How worthy he is, I will leave to appear hereafter, rather than *ſtory* him in his own hearing. *Shakeſp. Cymb.*

———— 'Tis not vain or fabulous
What the ſage poets, taught by th' heav'nly muſe,
Story'd of old in high immortal verſe,

Of dire chimeras and enchanted iſles,
And rifted rocks, whoſe entrance leads to hell. *Milton.*

It is *ſtoried* of the brazen Coloſſus, in the iſland of Rhodes, that it was ſeventy cubits high; the thumbs of it being ſo big, that no man could graſp one of them with both his arms. *Wilkins.*

Recite them, nor in erring pity fear,
To wound with *ſtoried* griefs the filial ear. *Pope.*

(2.) Becauſe all the parts of an undiſturbed fluid are of equal gravity, or gradually placed or *ſtoried* according to the difference of it; any concretion that can be ſuppoſed to be naturally and mechanically made in ſuch a fluid, muſt have a like ſtructure of its ſeveral parts; that is, either be all over of a ſimilar gravity, or have the more ponderous parts nearer to its baſis. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Sto'ryteller. *n. ſ.* [*ſtory* and *tell.*] One who relates tales in converſation; an hiſtorian, in contempt.

In ſuch a ſatire all would ſeek a ſhare,
And every fool will fancy he is there;
Old *ſtorytellers* too muſt pine and die,
To ſee their antiquated wit laid by;
Like her, who miſs'd her name in a lampoon,
And griev'd to find herſelf decay'd ſo ſoon. *Dryden.*

Company will be no longer peſtered with dull, dry, tedious *ſtorytellers.* *Swift's Polite Converſation.*

Stove. *n. ſ.* [*ſtoo*, Iſlandick, a fire-place; ꞅꞇoꝼoa, Saxon; *eſtuve*, French; *ſtove*, Dutch.] 1. A hot-houſe; a place artificially made warm. 2. A place in which fire is made, and by which heat is communicated.

(1.) Fiſhermen who make holes in the ice, to dip up ſuch fiſh with their nets as reſort thither for breathing, light on ſwallows congealed in clods, of a ſlimy ſubſtance, and carrying them home to their *ſtoves*, the warmth recovereth them to life and flight. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Stoves, which could Autumn of cold Winter make,
Fountains in Autumn to bring Winter back. *Beaumont's Pſyche.*

The heat which ariſes out of the leſſer ſpiracles bring forth nitre and ſulphur; ſome of which it affixes to the tops and ſides of the grottos, which are uſually ſo hot as to ſerve for natural *ſtoves* or ſweating-vaults. *Woodward.*

The moſt proper place for unction is a *ſtove.* *Wiſeman.*

(2.) If the ſeaſon prove exceeding piercing, in your great houſe kindle ſome charcoals; and when they have done ſmoaking, put them into a hole ſunk a little into the floor, about the middle of it. This is the ſafeſt *ſtove.* *Evelyn.*

To **Stove.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To keep warm in a houſe artificially heated.

For December, January, and the latter part of November, take ſuch things as are green all Winter; orange trees, lemon trees, and myrtles, if they be *ſtoved*; and ſweet marjoram warm ſet. *Bacon.*

To **Stound.** *v. n.* [*ſtunde*, I grieved, Iſlandick.] 1. To be in pain or ſorrow. Out of uſe. 2. For *ſtunn'd.* *Spenſer.*

Stound. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Sorrow; grief; miſhap. Out of uſe. The Scots retain it. 2. Aſtoniſhment; amazement. 3. Hour; time; ſeaſon.

(1.) Begin and end the bitter baleful *ſtound*,
If leſs than that I fear. *Spenſer.*

The fox his copeſmate found,
To whom complaining his unhappy *ſtound*,
He with him far'd ſome better chance to find. *Spenſer.*

(2.) Thus we ſtood as in a *ſtound*,
And wet with tears, like dew, the ground. *Gay.*

Stour. *n. ſ.* [*ſtur*, Runick, a battle; ꞅꞇeoꞃan, Saxon, to diſturb.] Aſſault; incurſion; tumult Obſolete.

And he that harrow'd hell with heavy *ſtour*,
The faulty ſouls from thence brought to his heavenly bowr. *Spenſer's Fairy Queen.*

Love, that long ſince has to thy mighty powre
Per force ſubdu'd my poor captived heart,
And raging now therein with reſtleſs *ſtowre*,
Do'ſt tyrannize in every weaker part. *Spenſer.*

The giant ſtruck ſo mainly merciless,
That cou'd have overthrown a ſtonny tower,
And were not heavenly grace that him did bleſs,
He had been pouldered all as thin as flower,
But he was wary of that deadly *ſtowre.* *Spenſer.*

STOUT. *adj.* [*ſtout*, Dutch; *ſtolz*, proud, German; *ſtautan*, Gothick, is to ſtrike.] 1. Strong; luſty; valiant. 2. Brave; bold; intrepid. 3. Obſtinate; pertinacious; reſolute; proud. 4. Strong; firm.

(1.) ——— When I was young,
I do remember how my father ſaid,
A *ſtouter* champion never handled ſword. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

Some captain of the land or fleet,
Stout of his hands, but of a ſoldier's wit;
Cries, I have ſenſe to ſerve my turn, in ſtore,
And he's a raſcal who pretends to more. *Dryden.*

(2.) The *ſtout*-hearted are ſpoiled. *Pſal.* lxxvi. 5.

He loſt the character of a bold, *ſtout*, and magnanimous man, which he had been long reputed to be. *Clarendon.*

(3.) ——— The lords all ſtand,
To clear their cauſe, moſt reſolutely *ſtout.* *Daniel.*

There virtue and *ſtout* honour paſs'd the guard,
Thoſe only friends that could not be debar'd. *Bathurſt.*

(4.) The *ſtouteſt* veſſel to the ſtorm gave way,
And ſuck'd through looſen'd planks the ruſhing ſea. *Dryden.*

Stout. *n. ſ.* A cant name for ſtrong beer.

Should but his muſe deſcending drop
A ſlice of bread and mutton chop,
Or kindly, when his credit's out,
Surpriſe him with a pint of *ſtout*;
Exalted in his mighty mind,
He flies and leaves the ſtars behind. *Swift.*

Stou'tly. *adv.* [from *ſtout.*] Luſtily; boldly; obſtinately.

Stou'tness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtout.*] 1. Strength; valour. 2. Boldneſs; fortitude. 3. Obſtinacy; ſtubbornneſs.

(2.) His baſhfulneſs in youth was the very true ſign of his virtue and *ſtoutneſs* after. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

(3.) ——— Come all to ruin, let
Thy mother rather feel thy pride, than fear
Thy dangerous *ſtoutneſs*: for I mock at death
With as ſtout heart as thou. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

To **STOW.** *v. a.* [ꞅꞇoƿ, Saxon; *ſtoe*, old Friſick, a place; *ſtowen*, Dutch, to lay up.] To lay up; to repoſit in order; to lay in the proper place.

Foul thief! where haſt thou *ſtow'd* my daughter? *Shak.*

I' th' holſters of the ſaddle-bow,
Two aged piſtols he did *ſtow.* *Hudibras.*

Some *ſtow* their oars, or ſtop the leaky ſides. *Dryden.*

All the patriots were beheaded, *ſtowed* in dungeons, or condemned to work in the mines. *Addiſon.*

The goddeſs ſhov'd the veſſel from the ſhores,
And *ſtow'd* within its womb the naval ſtores. *Pope.*

So grieves th' advent'rous merchant, when he throws
All his long-toil'd-for treaſure his ſhip *ſtows*,
Into the angry main. *Carew.*

Stow'age. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtow.*] 1. Room for laying up. 2. The ſtate of being laid up. 3. Money paid for ſtowing of goods.

(1.) In every veſſel is *ſtowage* for immenſe treaſures, when the cargo is pure bullion, or merchandize of as great a value. *Addiſon.*

(2.) 'Tis plate of rare device, and jewels
Of rich and exquiſite form, their value's great;
And I am ſomething curious, being ſtrange,
To have them in ſafe *ſtowage.* *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Stowe, *ſtoe.* Whether ſingly or jointly, are the ſame with the Saxon ꞅꞇoƿ, a place. *Gibſon's Camden.*

Stra'bism. *n. ſ.* [*ſtrabiſme*, Fr. *ſtrabiſmus*, Latin.] A ſquinting; act of looking aſquint.

To **Stra'ddle.** *v. n.* [Suppoſed to come from *ſtriddle* or *ſtride.*] To ſtand or walk with the feet removed far from each other to the right and left; to part the legs wide.

Let man ſurvey himſelf, diveſted of artificial charms, and he will find himſelf a forked *ſtraddling* animal, with bandy legs. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To **STRA'GGLE.** *v. a.* [Of this word no etymology is known: it is probably a frequentative of *ſtray*, from *ſtravviare*, Italian, of *extra viam*, Latin.] 1. To wander without any certain direction; to rove; to ramble. 2. To wander diſperſedly. 3. To exuberate; to ſhoot too far. 4. To be diſperſed; to be apart from any main body; to ſtand ſingle.

(1.) But ſtay, like one that thinks to bring his friend
A mile or two, and ſees the journey's end:
I *ſtraggle* on too far. *Suckling.*

A wolf ſpied out a *ſtraggling* kid, and purſued him. *L'Eſtr.*

Children, even when they endeavour their utmoſt, cannot keep their minds from *ſtraggling*. *Locke.*

(2.) He likewiſe enriched poor *ſtraggling* ſoldiers with great quantity. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

They found in Burford ſome of the *ſtraggling* ſoldiers, who out of wearineſs ſtayed behind. *Clarendon.*

Form *ſtraggling* mountaineers for publick good,
To rank in tribes, and quit the ſavage wood;
Houſes to build, and them contiguous make,
For cheerful neighbourhood and ſafety's ſake. *Tate.*

(3.) Were they content to prune the laviſh vine,
Of *ſtraggling* branches, and improve the wine.

Trim off the ſmall ſuperfluous branches on each ſide of the hedge that *ſtraggle* too far out. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

(4.) Having paſſed the Syrens, they came between Scylla and Charybdis, and the *ſtraggling* rocks, which ſeemed to caſt out great ſtore of flames and ſmoke. *Raleigh.*

Wide was his pariſh, not contracted cloſe
In ſtreets, but here and there a *ſtraggling* houſe;
Yet ſtill he was at hand. *Dryden.*

STRA'GGLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtraggle.*] 1. A wanderer; a rover; one who forſakes his company; one who rambles without any ſettled direction. 2. Any thing that puſhes beyond the reſt, or ſtands ſingle.

(1.) The laſt ſhould keep the countries from paſſage of *ſtragglers* from thoſe parts, whence they uſe to come forth, and oftentimes uſe to work much miſchief. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

Let's whip theſe *ſtragglers* o'er the ſeas again,
Laſh hence theſe over-weening rags of France,
Theſe famiſh'd beggars. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

Bottles miſſing are ſuppoſed to be half ſtolen by *ſtragglers*, and the other half broken. *Swift.*

(2.) Let thy hand ſupply the pruning knife,
And crop luxuriant *ſtragglers*, nor be loth
To ſtrip the branches of their leafy growth. *Dryden.*

His pruning hook corrects the vines,
And the looſe *ſtragglers* to their ranks confines. *Pope.*

STRAIGHT. *adj.* [*ſtrack*, old Dutch. It is well obſerved by *Ainſworth*, that for *not* crooked we ought to write *ſtraight*, and for narrow *ſtrait*; but for *ſtreight*, which is ſometimes found, there is no good authority.] 1. Not crooked; right. 2. Narrow; cloſe. This ſhould properly be *ſtrait*, *eſtroit*, Fr. [See STRAIT.] 3. Tenſe; tight. Of this ſenſe it is doubtful whether it belongs to *ſtrait*, *cloſe*, *narrow*; or to *ſtraight*, *not crooked*. Pull the cord *ſtraight*, may mean, *draw it till it has new flexure*; tie it *ſtrait* about you, may mean, *draw it into a narrower compaſs*. This ambiguity has perhaps confounded the orthography.

(1.) Beauty made barren the ſwell'd boaſt
Of him that beſt could ſpeak; feature, laming
The ſhrine of Venus, or *ſtraight*-pight Minerva. *Shakeſp.*

A hunter's horn and cornet is oblique; yet they have likewiſe *ſtraight* horns; which, if they be of the ſame bore with the oblique, differ little in ſound, ſave that the *ſtraight* require ſomewhat a ſtronger blaſt. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

There are many ſeveral ſorts of crooked lines; but there is one only which is *ſtraight*. *Dryden.*

Water and air the varied form confound;
The *ſtraight* looks crooked, and the ſquare grows round. *Prior.*

When I ſee a *ſtrait* ſtaff appear crooked while half under the water, the water gives me a falſe idea. *Watts's Logick.*

(2.) Queen Elizabeth uſed to ſay of her inſtructions to great officers, that they were like to garments, *ſtraight* at the firſt putting on, but did by and by wear looſe enough. *Bacon.*

STRAIGHT. *adv.* [*ſtrax*, Daniſh; *ſtrack*, Dutch.] Immediately; directly. This ſenſe is naturally derived from the adjective, as a *ſtraight* line is the ſhorteſt line between two points.

If the devil come and roar for them,
I will not ſend them. I will after *ſtraight*,
And tell him ſo. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Thoſe ſtinks which the noſtrils *ſtraight* abhor and expel, are not the moſt pernicious. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

With chalk I firſt deſcribe a circle here,
Where the ætherial ſpirits muſt appear:
Come in, come in; for here they will be *ſtrait*:
Around, around the place I fumigate. *Dryden.*

I know thy generous temper well,
Fling but the appearance of diſhonour on it,
It *ſtraight* takes fire, and mounts into a blaze. *Addiſon.*

To **STRAI'GHTEN.** *v. a.* [from *ſtraight.*] 1. To make not crooked; to make ſtraight. 2. To make tenſe; to tighten.

(1.) A crooked ſtick is not *ſtraightened*, except it be as far bent on the clean contrary ſide. *Hooker.*

Of ourſelves being ſo apt to err, the only way which we have to *ſtraighten* our paths is, by following the rule of his will, whoſe footſteps naturally are right. *Hooker.*

STRAI'GHTLY. *adv.* [from *ſtraight.*] 1. In a right line; not crookedly. 2. Tightly; with tenſion.

STRAI'GHTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtraight.*] 1. Rectitude; the contrary to crookedneſs. 2. Tenſion; tightneſs.

(1.) Some are for maſts, as fir and pine, becauſe of their length and *ſtraightneſs*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

STRAI'GHTWAYS. *adv.* [*ſtraight* and *way*. It is very often written *ſtraightways*, and therefore is perhaps more properly written *ſtraightwiſe.*] Immediately; ſtraight.

Let me here for ay in peace remain,
Or *ſtraightway* on that laſt long voyage fare. *Spenſer.*

Soon as he entered was, the door *ſtraightway*
Did ſhut. *Spenſer.*

Like to a ſhip, that, having 'ſcap'd a tempeſt,
Is *ſtraightway* claim'd and boarded with a pirate. *Shakeſp.*

The Turks *ſtraightway* breaking in upon them, made a bloody fight. *Knolles.*

As iron is out of the fire, it deadeth *ſtraightways*. *Bacon.*

The ſound of a bell is ſtrong; continueth ſome time after the percuſſion; but ceaſeth *ſtraightways* if the bell or ſtring be touched. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The ſun's power being in thoſe months greater, it then *ſtraightways* hurries ſteams up into the atmoſphere. *Woodw.*

To **STRAIN.** *v. a.* [*eſtreindre*, French.] 1. To ſqueeze through ſomething. 2. To purify by filtration. 3. To ſqueeze in an embrace. 4. To ſprain; to weaken by too much violence. 5. To put to its utmoſt ſtrength. 6. To make ſtrait or tenſe. 7. To puſh beyond the proper extent. 8. To force; to conſtrain; to make uneaſy or unnatural.

(1.) Their aliment ought to be light, rice boiled in whey and *ſtrained*. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

(2.) Earth doth not *ſtrain* water ſo finely as ſand. *Bacon.*

(3.) I would have *ſtrain'd* him with a ſtrict embrace;
But through my arms he ſlipt and vaniſh'd. *Dryden.*

Old Evander, with a cloſe embrace,
Strain'd his departing friend; and tears o'erflow his face. *Dryden's Æneid.*

(4.) The jury make no more ſcruple to paſs againſt an Engliſhman and the queen, though it be to *ſtrain* their oaths, than to drink milk unſtrained. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

Prudes decay'd about may tack,
Strain their necks with looking back. *Swift.*

(5.) By this we ſee in a cauſe of religion, to how deſperate adventures men will *ſtrain* themſelves for relief of their own part, having law and authority againſt them. *Hooker.*

Too well I wote my humble vaine,
And how my rhimes been rugged and unkempt;
Yet as I con my cunning I will *ſtrain.* *Spenſer.*

——— Thus mine enemy fell,
And thus I ſet my foot on's neck;—even then
The princely blood flows in his cheek, he ſweats,
Strains his young nerves, and puts himſelf in poſture
That acts my words. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

My earthly by his heavenly overpower'd,
Which it had long ſtood under, *ſtrain'd* to th' height
In that celeſtial colloquy ſublime,
As with an object that excels the ſenſe,
Dazzled and ſpent, ſunk down. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The lark and linnet ſing with rival notes;
They *ſtrain* their warbling throats,
To welcome in the ſpring. *Dryden.*

Nor yet content, ſhe *ſtrains* her malice more,
And adds new ills to thoſe contriv'd before. *Dryden.*

It is the worſt ſort of good huſbandry for a father not to *ſtrain* himſelf a little for his ſon's breeding. *Locke.*

Our words flow from us in a ſmooth continued ſtream, without thoſe *ſtrainings* of the voice, motions of the body, and majeſty of the hand, which are ſo much celebrated in the orators of Greece and Rome. *Atterbury.*

Strain'd to the root, the ſtooping foreſt pours
A ruſtling ſhower of yet untimely leaves. *Thomſon.*

(6.) A bigger ſtring more *ſtrained*, and a leſſer ſtring leſs *ſtrained*, may fall into the ſame tone. *Bacon.*

Thou, the more he varies forms, beware
To *ſtrain* his fetters with a ſtricter care. *Dryden's Virgil.*

(7.) ——— See they ſuffer death,
But in their deaths remember they are men,
Strain not the laws to make their torture grievous. *Addiſon.*

There can be no other meaning in this expreſſion, however ſome may pretend to *ſtrain* it. *Swift.*

Your way is to wreſt and *ſtrain* ſome principles maintained both by them and me, to a ſenſe repugnant with their other known doctrines. *Waterland.*

(8.) The lark ſings ſo out of tune,
Straining harſh diſcords and unpleaſing ſtrains. *Shakeſp.*

He talks and plays with Fatima, but his mirth
Is forc'd and *ſtrain'd*: in his looks appears
A wild diſtracted fierceneſs. *Denham.*

To **Strain.** *v. n.* 1. To make violent efforts. 2. To be filtered by compreſſion.

(1.) To build his fortune I will *ſtrain* a little,
For 'tis a bond in men. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

You ſtand like greyhounds in the ſlips,
Straining upon the ſtart. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

——— They *ſtrain*,
That death may not them idly find t' attend
Their certain laſt, but work to meet their end. *Daniel.*

Straining with too weak a wing,
We needs will write epiſtles to the king. *Pope.*

(2.) Cæſar thought that all ſea ſands had natural ſprings of freſh water: but it is the ſea-water; becauſe the pit filled according to the meaſure of the tide, and the ſea-water paſſing or *ſtraining* through the ſands, leaveth the ſaltneſs behind them. *Bacon.*

Strain. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. An injury by too much violence. 2. [ſtrenᵹe, Saxon.] Race; generation; deſcent. *Spenſer.* 3. Hereditary diſpoſition. 4. A ſtyle or manner of ſpeaking. 5. Song; note; ſound. 6. Rank; character. 7. Turn; tendency; inborn diſpoſition. 8. Manner of ſpeech or action.

(1.) Credit is gained by cuſtom, and ſeldom recovers a *ſtrain*; but if broken, is never well ſet again. *Temple.*

In all pain there is a deformity by a ſolution of continuity, as in cutting; or a tendency to ſolution, as in convulſions or *ſtrains.* *Grew.*

(2.) Thus far I can praiſe him: he is of a noble *ſtrain*,
Of approv'd valour. *Shakeſp.*

Twelve Trojan youths, born of their nobleſt *ſtrains*,
I took alive; and, yet enrag'd, will empty all their veins
Of vital ſpirits. *Chapman's Iliad.*

——— Why doſt thou falſely feign
Thyſelf a Sidney? from which noble *ſtrain*
He ſprung, that could ſo far exalt the name
Of love. *Waller.*

Turn then to Pharamond, and Charlemagne,
And the long heroes of the Gallick *ſtrain.* *Prior.*

(3.) Amongſt theſe ſweet knaves and all this courteſy! the *ſtrain* of man's bred out into baboon and monkey. *Shakeſp.*

Intemperance and luſt breed diſeaſes, which propagated, ſpoil the *ſtrain* of a nation. *Tillotſon.*

(4.) According to the genius and *ſtrain* of the book of Proverbs, the words wiſdom and righteouſneſs are uſed to ſignify all religion and virtue. *Tillotſon.*

In our liturgy are as great *ſtrains* of true ſublime eloquence, as are any where to be found in our language. *Swift.*

Macrobius ſpeaks of Hippocrates' knowledge in very lofty *ſtrains.* *Baker.*

(5.) Wilt thou love ſuch a woman? what, to make thee an inſtrument, and play falſe *ſtrains* upon thee? *Shakeſp.*

Orpheus ſelf may heave his head
From golden ſlumber on a bed
Of heap'd Elyſian flowers, and hear
Such *ſtrains* as would have won the ear
Of Pluto, to have quite ſet free
His half-regain'd Eurydice. *Milton.*

Their heav'nly harps a lower *ſtrain* began,
And in ſoft muſick mourn the fall of man. *Dryden.*

When the firſt bold veſſel dar'd the ſeas,
High on the ſtern the Thracian rais'd his *ſtrain*,
While Argo ſaw her kindred trees
Deſcend from Pelion to the main. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*

Some future *ſtrain*, in which the muſe ſhall tell
How ſcience dwindles, and how volumes ſwell. *Young.*

(6.) But thou who lately of the common *ſtrain*,
Wert one of us, if ſtill thou do'ſt retain
The ſame ill habits, the ſame follies too,
Still thou art bound to vice, and ſtill a ſlave. *Dryden.*

(7.) Becauſe hereticks have a *ſtrain* of madneſs, he applied her with ſome corporal chaſtiſements, which with reſpite of time might haply reduce her to good order. *Hayward.*

(8.) Such take too high a *ſtrain* at the firſt, and are magnanimous more than tract of years can uphold, as was Scipio Africanus, of whom Livy ſaith, *ultima primis cedebant.* *Bacon.*

Strai'ner. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrain.*] An inſtrument of filtration.

The excrementitious moiſture paſſeth in birds through a finer and more delicate *ſtrainer* than it doth in beaſts; for feathers paſs through quills, and hair through ſkin. *Bacon.*

Shave the goat's ſhaggy beard, leſt thou too late
In vain ſhould'ſt ſeek a *ſtrainer* to diſpart
The huſky terrene dregs from purer muſt. *Philips.*

The ſtomach and inteſtines are the preſs, and the lacteal veſſels the *ſtrainers* to ſeparate the pure emulſion from its feces. *Arbuthnot.*

Theſe when condens'd, the airy region pours
On the dry earth, in rain or gentle ſhowers,
Th' inſinuating drops ſink through the ſand,
And paſs the porous *ſtrainers* of the land. *Blackmore.*

STRAIT. *adj.* [*eſtroit*, French; *ſtretto*, Italian.] 1. Narrow; cloſe; not wide. 2. Cloſe; intimate. 3. Strict; rigorous 4. Difficult; diſtreſsful. 5. It is uſed in oppoſition to crooked, but is then more properly written *ſtraight.* [See Straight.]

(1.) Witneſſes, like watches, go
Juſt as they're ſet, too faſt or ſlow;
And where in conſcience they're *ſtreight* lac'd,
'Tis ten to one that ſide is caſt. *Hudibras.*

They are afraid to meet her, if they have miſs'd the church; but then they are more afraid to ſee her, if they are laced as *ſtrait* as they can poſſibly be. *Law.*

(2.) He, forgetting all former injuries, had received that naughty Plexirtus into a *ſtraight* degree of favour, his goodneſs being as apt to be deceived, as the other's craft was to deceive. *Sidney.*

(3.) Therefore hold I *ſtrait* all thy commandments; and all falſe ways I utterly abhor. *Pſalms, Common Prayer.*

Fugitives are not relieved by the profit of their lands in England, for there is a *ſtraighter* order taken. *Spenſer.*

He now, forſooth, takes on him to reform

Some certain edicts, and ſome *ſtrait* decrees
That lay too heavy on the commonwealth. *Shakeſp.*
Proceed no *ſtraiter* 'gainſt our uncle Glo'ſter,
Than from the evidence of good eſteem
He be approv'd in practice culpable. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

(3.) A bell or a cannon may be heard beyond a hill which intercepts the ſight of the ſounding body, and ſounds are propagated as readily through crooked pipes as through *ſtreight* ones. *Newton's Opticks.*

STRAIT. *n. ſ.* 1. A narrow paſs, or frith. 2. Diſtreſs; difficulty.

(1.) Plant garriſons to command the *ſtreights* and narrow paſſages. *Spenſer.*

Honour travels in a *ſtreight* ſo narrow,
Where one but goes abreaſt. *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſſida.*

Fretum Magellanicum, or Magellan's *Straights.* *Abbot.*

They went forth unto the *ſtraits* of the mountain. *Judith.*

The Saracens brought together with their victories their language and religion into all that coaſt of Africk, even from Egypt to the *ſtreights* of Gibraltar. *Brerewood on Languages.*

(2.) The independent party which abhorred all motions towards peace, were in as great *ſtreights* as the other how to carry on their deſigns. *Clarendon.*

It was impoſſible to have adminiſtred ſuch advice to the king, in the *ſtreight* he was in, which being purſued might not have proved inconvenient. *Clarendon.*

——— Thyſelf
Bred up in poverty, and *ſtreights* at home,
Loſt in a deſert here, and hunger-bit. *Milt. Par. Reg.*

Thus Adam, ſore beſet! reply'd,
O Heav'n! in evil *ſtreight* this day I ſtand
Before my judge. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

'Tis hard with me, whatever choice I make,
I muſt not merit you, or muſt forſake:
But in this *ſtreight*, to honour I'll be true,
And leave my fortune to the gods and you. *Dryden.*

Kings reduced to *ſtreights*, either by their own, or by the negligence of their predeceſſors, have been always involved in dark and mean intrigues. *Davenant.*

Some modern authors obſerving what *ſtraits* they have been put to in all ages, to find out water enough for Noah's flood, ſay, Noah's flood was not univerſal, but a national inundation. *Burnet's Theory.*

Let no man who owns a Providence grow deſperate under any calamity or *ſtraight* whatſoever, but compoſe the anguiſh of his thoughts upon this one conſideration, that he comprehends not thoſe ſtrange unaccountable methods by which Providence may diſpoſe of him. *South.*

——— Cæſar ſees
The *ſtreights* to which you're driven, and as he knows
Cato's high worth, is anxious for your life. *Addiſon.*

Ulyſſes made uſe of the pretence of natural infirmity to conceal the *ſtraits* he was in at that time in his thoughts. *Broome.*

She watches their time of need and adverſity, and if ſhe can diſcover that they are in great *ſtreights* or affliction, ſhe gives them ſpeedy relief. *Law.*

To STRAIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put to difficulties.

——— If your laſs
Interpretation ſhould abuſe, and call this
Your lack of love or bounty? you were *ſtraited*
For a reply, at leaſt, if you make care
Of happy holding her. *Shakeſp. Wint. Tale.*

To STRAI'TEN. *v. a.* [from *ſtrait*.] 1. To make narrow. 2. To contract; to confine. 3. To make tight; to intend. See STRAIGHT. 4. To deprive of neceſſary room. 5. To diſtreſs; to perplex.

(1.) The city of Sidon has a ſecure haven, yet with ſomething a dangerous entrance, *ſtraitened* on the north ſide by the ſea-ruined wall of the mole. *Sandys's Journey.*

If this be our condition, thus to dwell
In narrow circuit, *ſtraiten'd* by a foe,
Subtle or violent. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Whatever *ſtraitens* the veſſels, ſo as the channels become more narrow, muſt heat; therefore ſtrait cloaths and cold baths heat. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

(2.) The *ſtraitning* and confining the profeſſion of the common law, muſt naturally extend and enlarge the juriſdiction of the chancery. *Clarendon.*

The landed man finds him aggrieved by the falling of his rents, and the *ſtreightning* of his fortune, whilſt the monied man keeps up his gain. *Locke.*

Feeling can give us a notion of all ideas that enter at the eye, except colours; but it is very much *ſtreightened* and confined to the number, bulk, and diſtance of its objects. *Addiſ.*

The cauſes which *ſtraiten* the Britiſh commerce, will enlarge the French. *Addiſon's State of the War.*

(3.) ——— Stretch them at their length,
And pull the *ſtreighten'd* cords with all your ſtrength. *Dryd.*

Morality, by her falſe guardians drawn,
Chicane in furs, and caſuiſtry in lawn,
Gaſps, as they *ſtraiten* at each end the cord,
And dies when dulneſs gives her page the word. *Dunciad.*

(4.) Waters when *ſtraitned*, as in the falls of bridges, give a roaring noiſe. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

He could not be *ſtreightned* in room or proviſions, or compelled to fight. *Clarendon.*

——— The airy crowd
Swarm'd, and were *ſtraiten'd*. *Milton.*

Several congregations find themſelves very much *ſtraitned*, and if the mode encreaſe, I wiſh it may not drive many ordinary women into meetings. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

(5.) Men by continually ſtriving and fighting to enlarge their bounds, and encroaching upon one another, ſeem to be *ſtraitned* for want of room. *Ray.*

STRAI'THANDED. *adj.* [from *ſtrait* and *hand*.] Parſimonious; ſparing; niggardly.

STRAITLA'CED. *adj.* [*ſtrait* and *lace*.] 1. Griped with ſtays. 2. Stiff; conſtrained; without freedom.

(1.) Let nature have ſcope to faſhion the body as ſhe thinks beſt; we have few well-ſhaped that are *ſtraitlaced*, or much tamper'd with. *Locke on Education.*

STRAI'TLY. *adv.* [from *ſtrait*.] 1. Narrowly. 2. Strictly; rigorouſly. 3. Cloſely; intimately.

(2.) Thoſe laws he *ſtraitly* requireth to be obſerved without breach or blame. *Hooker.*

STRAI'TNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrait*.] 1. Narrowneſs. 2. Strictneſs; rigour. 3. Diſtreſs; difficulty. 4 Want; ſcarcity.

(1.) The town was hard to beſiege, and uneaſy to come unto, by reaſon of the *ſtraitneſs* of all the places. 2 *Macc.* xii.

It is a great errour, and a narrowneſs or *ſtraitneſs* of mind, if any man think that nations have nothing to do one with another, except there be an union in ſovereignty, or a conjunction in pact. *Bacon's Holy War.*

The *ſtraitneſs* of my conſcience will not give me leave to ſwallow down ſuch camels. *King Charles.*

(2.) If his own life anſwer the *ſtraitneſs* of his proceeding, it ſhall become him well. *Shakeſp.*

Among the Romans, the laws of the twelve tables did exclude the females from inheriting, and had many other *ſtraitneſſes* and hardſhips which were ſucceſſively remedied. *Hale.*

(4.) The *ſtraitneſs* of the conveniences of life amongſt them had never reached ſo far, as to the uſe of fire, till the Spaniards brought it amongſt them. *Locke.*

STRAKE. The obſolete preterite of *ſtrike*. Struck.

Did'ſt thou not ſee a bleeding hind
Whoſe right haunch earſt my ſtedfaſt arrow *ſtrake*. *Spenſer.*

Fearing leſt they ſhould fall into the quick-ſands, they *ſtrake* ſail, and ſo were driven. *Acts*, xxvii. 17.

STRAKE. *n. ſ.* 1. A long mark; a ſtreak. See STREAK. 2. A narrow board.

STRAND. *n. ſ.* [ſtranð, Saxon; *ſtrande*, Dutch; *ſtrend*, Iſlandick.] 1. The verge of the ſea or of any water. 2. A twiſt of a rope. I know not whence derived.

(1.) I ſaw ſweet beauty in her face;
Such as the daughter of Agenor had,
That made great Jove to humble him to her hand,
When with his knees he kiſs'd the Cretan *ſtrand*. *Shakeſp.*

Some wretched lines from this neglected hand,
May find my hero on the foreign *ſtrand*,
Warm'd with new fires. *Prior.*

To STRAND. *v a* [from the noun.] To drive or force upon the ſhallows.

Tarchon's alone was loſt, and *ſtranded* ſtood,
Stuck on a bank, and beaten by the flood. *Dryden's Æn.*

I have ſeen of both thoſe kinds from the ſea, but ſo few that they can only be ſuch as have ſtrayed from their main reſidence, and been accidentally intercepted and *ſtranded* by great ſtorms. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Some from the *ſtranded* veſſel force their way,
Fearful of fate they meet it in the ſea;
Some who eſcape the fury of the wave,
Sicken on earth, and ſink into a grave. *Prior.*

STRANGE. *adj.* [*eſtrange*, Fr. *extraneus*, Latin.] 1. Foreign; of another country. 2. Not domeſtick. 3. Wonderful; cauſing wonder. 4. Odd; irregular; not according to the common way. 5. Unknown; new. 6. Remote. 7. Uncommonly good or bad. 8. Unacquainted.

(1.) I do not contemn the knowledge of *ſtrange* and divers tongues. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

The natural ſubjects of the ſtate ſhould bear a ſufficient proportion to the *ſtrange* ſubjects that they govern. *Bacon.*

(2.) As the man loves leaſt at home to be,
That hath a ſluttiſh houſe, haunted with ſprites;
So ſhe, impatient her own faults to ſee,
Turns from herſelf, and in *ſtrange* things delights. *Davies.*

(3.) It is evident, and it is one of the *ſtrangeſt* ſecrets in ſounds, that the whole ſound is not in the whole air only; but is alſo in every ſmall part of the air. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Stated at length, ere long I might perceive
Strange alteration in me. *Milton.*

Thus the *ſtrange* cure to our ſpilt blood apply'd,
Sympathy to the diſtant wound does guide. *Cowley.*

It is *ſtrange* they ſhould be ſo ſilent in this matter, when there were ſo many occaſions to ſpeak of it, if our Saviour had plainly appointed ſuch an infallible judge of controverſies. *Tillotſon.*

Strange to relate, from young Iülus' head
A lambent flame aroſe, which gently ſpread
Around his brows, and on his temples fed. *Dryden's Æn.*

(4.) Deſire my man's abode, where I did leave him:
He's *ſtrange* and peeviſh. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

A *ſtrange* proud return you may think I make you, madam, when I tell you it is not from every body I would be thus obliged. *Suckling.*

(5.) Long cuſtom had inured them to the former kind alone, by which the latter was new and *ſtrange* in their ears. *Hooker.*

Here is the hand and ſeal of the duke: you know the character, I doubt not; and the ſignet is not *ſtrange* to you. *Shakeſp.*

Joſeph ſaw his brethren, but made himſelf *ſtrange* unto them. *Gen.* lxii. 7.

——— Here paſſion firſt I felt,
Commotion *ſtrange!* *Milton.*

(6.) She makes it *ſtrange*, but ſhe would be beſt pleas'd
To be ſo anger'd with another letter. *Shakeſp.*

(7.) This made David to admire the law of God at that *ſtrange* rate, and to advance the knowledge of it above all other knowledge. *Tillotſon.*

(8.) They were now, like ſand without lime, ill bound together, at a gaze, looking *ſtrange* one upon another, not knowing who was faithful. *Bacon.*

STRANGE. *interj.* An expreſſion of wonder.

Strange! what extremes ſhould thus preſerve the ſnow,
High on the Alps, or in deep caves below. *Waller.*

Strange! that fatherly authority ſhould be the only original of government, and yet all mankind not know it. *Locke.*

To STRANGE. *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To wonder; to be aſtoniſhed.

Were all the aſſertions of Ariſtotle ſuch as theology pronounceth impieties, which we *ſtrange* not at from one, of whom a father ſaith, *Nec Deum coluit, nec curavit.* *Glanv.*

STRA'NGELY. *adv.* [from *ſtrange.*] 1. With ſome relation to foreigners. 2. Wonderfully; in a way to cauſe wonder, but commonly with a degree of diſlike.

(1.) ——— As by ſtrange fortune
It came to us, I do in juſtice charge thee
That thou commend it *ſtrangely* to ſome place,
Where chance may nurſe or end it. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

(2.) My former ſpeeches have but hit your thoughts,
Which can interpret farther: only, I ſay,
Things have been *ſtrangely* borne. *Shakeſp. Macb.*

How *ſtrangely* active are the arts of peace,
Whoſe reſtleſs motions leſs than wars do ceaſe;
Peace is not freed from labour, but from noiſe;
And war more force, but not more pains, employs. *Dryden.*

We ſhould carry along with us ſome of thoſe virtuous qualities, which we were *ſtrangely* careleſs if we did not bring from home with us. *Spratt's Sermons.*

In a time of affliction the remembrance of our good deeds will *ſtrangely* cheer and ſupport our ſpirits. *Calamy.*

It would *ſtrangely* delight you to ſee with what ſpirit he converſes, with what tenderneſs he reproves, with what affection he exhorts, and with what vigour he preaches. *Law.*

How *ſtrangely* crowds miſplace things, and miſcall,
Madneſs in one is liberty in all! *Harte.*

STRA'NGENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrange.*] 1. Foreignneſs; the ſtate of belonging to another country. 2. Uncommunicativeneſs; diſtance of behaviour. 3. Remoteneſs from common manners or notions; uncouthneſs. 4. Mutual diſlike. 5. Wonderfulneſs; power of raiſing wonder.

(1.) If I will obey the Goſpel, no diſtance of place, no *ſtrangeneſs* of country can make any man a ſtranger to me. *Spratt.*

(2.) Ungird thy *ſtrangeneſs*, and tell me what I ſhall vent to my lady. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

——— Will you not obſerve
The *ſtrangeneſs* of his alter'd countenance? *Shakeſp. H. VI.*

(3.) ——— Men worthier than himſelf
Here tend the ſavage *ſtrangeneſs* he puts on;
And undergo, in an obſerving kind,
His humourous predominance. *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſſida.*

(4.) In this peace there was an article that no Engliſhman ſhould enter into Scotland, and no Scottiſhman into England, without letters commendatory: this might ſeem a means to continue a *ſtrangeneſs* between the nations; but it was done to lock in the borderers. *Bacon.*

(5.) If a man, for curioſity or *ſtrangeneſs* ſake, would make a puppet pronounce a word, let him conſider the motion of the inſtruments of voice, and the like ſounds made in inanimate bodies. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

This raiſed greater tumults and boilings in the hearts of men, than the *ſtrangeneſs* and ſeeming unreaſonableneſs of all the former articles. *South.*

STRA'NGER. *n. ſ.* [*eſtranger*, Fr.] 1. A foreigner; one of another country. 2. One unknown. 3. A gueſt; one not a domeſtick. 4. One unacquainted. 5. One not admitted to any communication or fellowſhip.

(1.) I am a moſt poor woman, and a *ſtranger*,
Born out of your dominions; having here
No judge indiff'rent. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Your daughter hath made a groſs revolt;
Tying her duty, beauty, wit and fortunes
To an extravagant and wheeling *ſtranger*
Of here and every where. *Shakeſp.*

There is no place in Europe ſo much frequented by *ſtrangers*, whether they are ſuch as come out of curioſity, or ſuch who are obliged to attend the court of Rome. *Addiſon on Italy.*

After a year's inter-regnum from the death of Romulus, the ſenate of their own authority choſe a ſucceſſor, and a *ſtranger*, merely upon the fame of his virtues. *Swift.*

(2.) *Strangers* and foes do ſunder, and not kiſs. *Shakeſp.*

You did void your rheum upon my beard,
And foot me, as you ſpurn a *ſtranger* cur
Over your threſhold. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

We ought to acknowledge, that no nations are wholly aliens and *ſtrangers* the one to the other. *Bacon.*

His peruſal of the writings of his friends and *ſtrangers.* *Fell.*

They came, and near him plac'd the *ſtranger* gueſt. *Pope.*

Thus the majeſtick mother of mankind,
To her own charms moſt amiably blind,

On the green margin innocently ſtood,
And gaz'd indulgent on the cryſtal flood;
Survey'd the *ſtranger* in the painted wave,
And ſmiling, prais'd the beauties which ſhe gave. *Young.*

(3.) ———— He will vouchſafe
This day to be our gueſt: bring forth and pour
Abundance, fit to honour and receive
Our heavenly *ſtranger.* *Milton.*

(4.) My child is yet a *ſtranger* in the world;
She hath not ſeen the change of fourteen years. *Shakeſp.*

I was no *ſtranger* to the original: I had alſo ſtudied Virgil's deſign, and his diſpoſition of it. *Dryden.*

(5.) ———— I unſpeak my detraction; here abjure
The taints and blames upon myſelf,
For *ſtrangers* to my nature. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Melons on beds of ice are taught to bear,
And *ſtrangers* to the ſun yet ripen here. *Granville.*

To STRA'NGER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To eſtrange; to alienate.

Will you with thoſe infirmities ſhe owes,
Dower'd with our curſe, and *ſtranger'd* with our oath,
Take her or leave her? *Shakeſp.*

To STRA'NGLE. *v. a.* [*ſtrangulo*, Lat.] 1. To choak; to ſuffocate; to kill by intercepting the breath. 2. To ſuppreſs; to hinder from birth or appearance.

(1.) His face is black and full of blood;
His eye-balls farther out, than when he liv'd;
Staring full ghaſtly, like a *ſtrangled* man. *Shakeſp. H. VI.*

Shall I not then be ſtifled in the vault,
To whoſe foul mouth no healthſome air breathes in,
And there be *ſtrangled* ere my Romeo comes? *Shakeſp.*

Do'ſt thou not know that thou haſt *ſtrangled* thine huſbands? *Tob.* iii. 8.

The lion did tear in pieces enough for his whelps, and *ſtrangled* for his lioneſſes, and filled his holes with prey. *Neh.*

So heinous a crime was the ſin of adultery, that our Saxon anceſtors compelled the adultreſs to *ſtrangle* herſelf; and he who debauched her was to be hanged over her grave. *Ayliffe.*

(2.) ———— By th' clock, 'tis day;
And yet dark night *ſtrangles* the travelling lamp:
Is't night's predominance, or the day's ſhame? *Shak. Macb.*

STRA'NGLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrangle*.] One who ſtrangles.

The band that ſeems to tie their friendſhip together, will be the very *ſtrangler* of their amity. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

STRA'NGLES. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrangle.*] Swellings in a horſe's throat.

STRANGULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrangle.*] The act of ſtrangling; ſuffocation; the ſtate of being ſtrangled.

A ſpunge is miſchievous, not in itſelf, for its powder is harmleſs; but becauſe, being received into the ſtomach, it ſwelleth, and, occaſioning its continual diſtenſion, induceth a *ſtrangulation.* *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

The reduction of the jaws is difficult, and, if they be not timely reduced, there happen paralyſis and *ſtrangulation.* *Wiſeman.*

STRA'NGURY. *n. ſ.* [ϛραγγουρία; *ſtrangurie*, Fr.] A difficulty of urine attended with pain.

STRAP. *n. ſ.* [*ſtroppe*, Dutch; *ſtroppa*, Italian.] A narrow long ſlip of cloath or leather.

Theſe cloaths are good enough to drink in, and ſo be theſe boots too; an' they be not, let them hang themſelves in their own *ſtraps.* *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

I found but one huſband, a lively cobler, that kicked and ſpurred all the while his wife was carrying him on; and had ſcarce paſſed a day without giving her the diſcipline of the *ſtrap.* *Addiſon, Spectator.*

To STRAP. *v. a.* [from *ſtrap.*] To beat with a ſtrap.

STRA'PPADO. *n. ſ.* Chaſtiſement by blows.

Were I at the *ſtrappado*, or all the racks in the world, I would not tell you on compulſion. *Shakeſp.*

STRA'PPING. *adj.* Vaſt; large; bulky. Uſed of large men or women in contempt.

STRA'TA. *n. ſ.* [The plural of *ſtratum*, Latin.] Beds; layers. A philoſophical term.

The terreſtrial matter is diſpoſed into *ſtrata*, or layers, placed one upon another; in like manner as any earthy ſediment, ſettling down from a fluid, will naturally be. *Woodward.*

With how much wiſdom are the *ſtrata* laid,
Of different weight and of a different kind,
Of ſundry forms for ſundry ends deſign'd! *Blackmore.*

STRA'TAGEM. *n. ſ.* [ϛρατήγημα; *stratageme*, Fr.] 1. An artifice in war; a trick by which an enemy is deceived. 2. An artifice; a trick by which ſome advantage is obtained.

(1.) ———— John Talbot, I did ſend for thee,
To tutor thee in *ſtratagems* of war. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

———— Ev'ry minute now
Should be the father of ſome *ſtratagem.* *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

(2.) Rouſe up your courage, call up all your counſels,
And think on all thoſe *ſtratagems* which nature
Keeps ready to encounter ſudden dangers. *Denham's Sophy.*

Thoſe oft are *ſtratagems* which errours ſeem;
Nor is it Homer nods, but we who dream. *Pope.*

To STRA'TIFY. *v. a.* [*ſtratifier*, Fr. from *ſtratum*, Latin.] To range in beds or layers. A chymical term.

STRATUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A bed; a layer. A term of philoſophy.

Another was found in a perpendicular fiſſure of a *ſtratum* of ſtone in Langron iron-mine, Cumberland. *Woodward.*

Drill'd through the ſandy *ſtratum*, ev'ry way
The waters with the ſandy *ſtratum* riſe. *Thomſon.*

STRAW. *n. ſ.* [ꞅꞇꞃeoƿ, Saxon; *stroo*, Dutch.] 1. The ſtalk on which corn grows, and from which it is threſhed: 2. Any thing proverbially worthleſs.

(1.) ———— I can counterfeit the deep tragedian,
Tremble and ſtart at wagging of a *ſtraw*,
Intending deep ſuſpicion. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

———— Plate ſin with gold,
And the ſtrong lance of juſtice hurtleſs breaks;
Arm it in rags, a pigmy's *ſtraw* doth pierce it. *Shakeſp.*

Apples in hay and *ſtraw* ripened apparently; but the apple in the *ſtraw* more. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

My new *ſtraw* hat, that's trimly lin'd with green,
Let Peggy wear. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

More light he treads, more tall he ſeems to riſe,
And ſtruts a *ſtraw* breadth nearer to the ſkies. *Tickel.*

(2.) Thy arms, thy liberty, beſide
All that's on th' outſide of thy hide,
Are mine by military law,
Of which I will not bate one *ſtraw.* *Hudibras.*

'Tis not a *ſtraw* matter whether the main cauſe be right or wrong. *L'Eſtrange.*

STRA'WBERRY. *n. ſ.* [*fragaria*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

Content with food, which nature freely bred,
On wildings and on *ſtrawberries* they fed. *Dryden.*

Strawberries, by their fragrant ſmell, ſeem to be cordial: the ſeeds obtained by ſhaking the ripe fruit in Winter, are an excellent remedy againſt the ſtone. The juice of *ſtrawberries* and limmons in ſpring-water is an excellent drink in bilious fevers. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

STRA'WBERRY *Tree. n. ſ.* [*arbutus*, Lat.] It is ever green, the leaves roundiſh and ſerrated on the edges: the fruit is of a fleſhy ſubſtance, and very like a ſtrawberry. *Miller.*

STRA'WBUILT. *adj.* [*ſtraw* and *built.*] Made up of ſtraw.

———— They on the ſmoothed plank,
The ſuburb of their *ſtrawbuilt* citadel,
New rubb'd with balm, expatiate. *Milton.*

STRA'WCOLOURED. *adj.* [*ſtraw* and *colour.*] Of a light yellow.

I will diſcharge it in your *ſtrawcolour'd* beard. *Shakeſp.*

STRA'WWORM. *n. ſ.* [*ſtraw* and *worm*; *phryganion*, Lat.] A worm bred in ſtraw.

STRA'WY. *adj.* [from *ſtraw.*] Made of ſtraw; conſiſting of ſtraw.

There the *ſtrawy* Greeks, ripe for his edge,
Fall down before him, like the mower's ſwath. *Shakeſp.*

In a field of corn, blown upon by the wind, there will appear waves of a colour differing from that of the reſt; the wind, by depreſſing ſome of the ears, and not others, makes the one reflect more from the lateral and *ſtrawy* parts than the reſt. *Boyle on Colours.*

To STRAY. *v. n.* [*stroe*, Daniſh, to ſcatter; *stravviare*, Italian, to wander.] 1. To wander; to rove. 2. To rove out of the way; to range beyond the proper limits. 3. To err; to deviate from the right.

(1.) My eye, deſcending from the hill, ſurveys
Where Thames among the wanton valley *ſtrays*. *Denham.*
Lo, the glad gales o'er all her beauties *ſtray*,
Breathe on her lips, and in her boſom play. *Pope.*
(2.) What grace hath thee now hither brought this way?
Or doen thy feeble feet unweeting hither *ſtray*. *Spenſer.*
——— No: where can I *ſtray*,
Save back to England? all the world's my way. *Shakeſp.*
——— She doth *ſtray* about
By holy croſſes, where ſhe kneeling prays
For happy wedlock hours. *Shakeſp.*
——— Wand'reſt thou within this lucid orb,
And *ſtray'd* from thoſe fair fields of light above,
Amidſt this new creation want'ſt a guide
To reconduct thy ſteps? *Dryden.*
(3.) We have erred and *ſtrayed*. *Common Prayer.*

To STRAY. *v. a.* To miſlead. Obſolete.

——— Hath not elſe his eye
Stray'd his affection in unlawful love? *Shakeſp.*

STRAY. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Any creature wandering beyond its limits; any thing loſt by wandering. 2. Act of wandering.

(1.) She hath herſelf not only well defended,
But taken and impounded as a *ſtray*
The king of Scots. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*
—— Should I take you for a *ſtray*,
You muſt be kept a year and day. *Hudibras.*

When he has traced his talk through all its wild rambles, let him bring home his *ſtray*; not like the loſt ſheep with joy, but with tears of penitence. *Government of the Tongue.*

Seeing him wander about, I took him up for a *ſtray*. *Dryden.*

He cries out, neighbour, haſt thou ſeen a *ſtray*
Of bullocks and of heifers paſs this way? *Addiſon.*
(2.) I would not from your love make ſuch a *ſtray*,
To match you where I hate. *Shakeſp.*

STREAK. *n. ſ.* [ꞅꞇꞃice, Saxon; *streke*, Dutch; *stricia*, Ital.] A line of colour different from that of the ground. Sometimes written *ſtrake*.

The Weſt yet glimmers with ſome *ſtreaks* of day;
Now ſpurs the lated traveller apace,
To gain the timely inn. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
What mean thoſe colour'd *ſtreaks* in heav'n,
Diſtended, as the brow of God appeas'd? *Milton.*
The night comes on, we eager to purſue
'Till the laſt *ſtreaks* of dying day withdrew,
And doubtful moonlight did our rage deceive. *Dryden.*
Ten wildings have I gather'd for my dear;
How ruddy, like your lips, their *ſtreaks* appear! *Dryden.*
While the fantaſtick tulip ſtrives to break
In two-fold beauty, and a parted *ſtreak*. *Prior.*

To STREAK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To ſtripe; to variegate in hues; to dapple. 2. To ſtretch. Obſolete.

(1.) All the yeanlings which were *ſtreak'd* and pied,
Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Ven.*

A mule, admirably *ſtreaked* and dappled with white and black. *Sandys's Journey.*

To-morrow, ere freſh morning *ſtreak* the Eaſt,
With firſt approach of light we muſt be riſ'n,
And at our pleaſant labour, to reform
Yon flow'ry arbours. *Milton.*
Now let us leave this earth, and lift our eye
To the large convex of yon' azure ſky;
Behold it like an ample curtain ſpread,
Now *ſtreak'd* and glowing with the morning red;
Anon at noon in flaming yellow bright,
And chuſing ſable for the peaceful night. *Prior.*
(2.) She lurks in midſt of all her den, and *ſtreaks*
From out a ghaſtly whirlpool all her necks;
Where, glotting round her rock, to fiſh ſhe falls. *Chapman.*

STRE'AKY. *adj.* [from *ſtreak.*] Striped; variegated by hues.

When the hoary head is hid in ſnow,
The life is in the leaf, and ſtill between
The fits of falling ſnows appears the *ſtreaky* green. *Dryden.*

STREAM. *n. ſ.* [ꞅꞇꞃeam, Saxon; *ſtraum*, Iſlandick; *ſtroom*, Dutch.] 1. A running water; the courſe of running water; current. 2. Any thing iſſuing from a head, and moving forward with continuity of parts. 3. Any thing forcible and continued. 4. Courſe; current.

(1.) As plays the ſun upon the glaſſy *ſtream*,
Twinkling another counterfeited beam. *Shakeſp. H. VI.*

He brought *ſtreams* out of the rock, and cauſed waters to run down like rivers. *Pſ.* lxxviii. 16.

Cocytus nam'd, of lamentation loud
Heard in the rueful *ſtream*; fierce Phlegethon,
Whoſe waves of torrent fire inflame with rage;
Far off from theſe, a ſlow and ſilent *ſtream*,
Lethe, the river of oblivion rolls
Her wat'ry labyrinth. *Milton.*
O could I flow like thee, and make thy *ſtream*
My great example, as thou art my theme,
Tho' deep, yet clear, tho' gentle, yet not dull,
Strong without rage, without o'erflowing, full. *Denham.*
Thus from one common ſource our *ſtreams* divide;
Ours is the Trojan, yours th' Arcadian ſide. *Dryden.*
Divided intereſts, while thou think'ſt to ſway,
Draw like two brooks thy middle *ſtream* away. *Dryden.*

(2.) The breath of the Lord is like a *ſtream* of brimſtone. *Iſa.*

You, Drances, never want a *ſtream* of words. *Dryden.*

The *ſtream* of beneficence hath, by ſeveral rivulets which have ſince fallen into it, wonderfully enlarged its current. *Atterbury.*

(3.) Had their cables of iron chains had any great length, they had been unportable; and, being ſhort, the ſhips muſt have ſunk at an anchor in any *ſtream* of weather. *Raleigh.*

It is looked upon as inſolence for a man to adhere to his own opinion, againſt the current *ſtream* of antiquity. *Locke.*

(4.) The very *ſtream* of his life, and the buſineſs he hath helmed, muſt give him a better proclamation. *Shakeſp.*

To STREAM. *v. n.* [*ſtreyma*, Iſlandick.] 1. To flow; to run in a continuous current. 2. To emit a current; to pour out water in a ſtream; to be overflown. 3. To iſſue forth with continuance, not by fits.

(1.) — God bad the ground be dry,
All but between thoſe banks where rivers now
Stream, and perpetual draw their humid train. *Milton.*
——— On all ſides round
Streams the black blood, and ſmokes upon the ground. *Pope.*
(2.) Then grateful Greece with *ſtreaming* eyes would raiſe
Hiſtorick marbles to record his praiſe. *Pope.*
(3.) Now to impartial love, that god moſt high,
Do my ſighs *ſtream*. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*
From opening ſkies may *ſtreaming* glories ſhine,
And ſaints embrace thee. *Pope.*

To STREAM. *v. a.* To mark with colours or embroidery in long tracks.

The herald's mantle is *ſtreamed* with gold. *Bacon.*

STRE'AMER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtream.*] An enſign; a flag; a pennon; any thing flowing looſely from a ſtock.

——— His brave fleet
With ſilken *ſtreamers*, the young Phœbus fanning. *Shakeſp.*
——— The roſy morn began to riſe,
And wav'd her ſaffron *ſtreamers* through the ſkies. *Dryden.*
——— Brave Rupert from afar appears,
Whoſe waving *ſtreamers* the glad general knows. *Dryden.*
The man of ſenſe his meat devours;
But only ſmells the peel and flow'rs:
And he muſt be an idle dreamer,
Who leaves the pie, and gnaws the *ſtreamer*. *Prior.*

STRE'AMY. *adj.* [from *ſtream.*] 1. Abounding in running water. 2. Flowing with a current.

(1.) ———— Arcadia,
However *ſtreamy* now, aduſt and dry,
Deny'd the goddeſs water: where deep Melas,
And rocky Cratis flow, the chariot ſmoak'd
Obſcure with riſing duſt. *Prior.*

(2.) Before him flaming his enormous ſhield,
Like the broad ſun, illumin'd all the field;
His nodding helm emits a *ſtreamy* ray. *Pope's Iliad.*

STREET. *n. ſ.* [ꞅꞇꞃæꞇ, Saxon; *ſtraz*, German; *ſtrada*, Spaniſh and Ital. *ſtreede*, Daniſh; *ſtraet*, Dutch; *ſtratum*, Lat.] 1. A way, properly a paved way, between two rows of houſes. 2. Proverbially, a publick place.

(1.) He led us through fair *ſtreets*; and all the way we went there were gathered people on both ſides, ſtanding in a row. *Bacon.*

The *ſtreets* are no larger than alleys. *Sandys.*

———— When night
Darkens the *ſtreets*, then wander forth the ſons
Of Belial, flown with inſolence and wine;
Witneſs the *ſtreets* of Sodom. *Milton.*

The Italians ſay the ancients always conſidered the ſituation of a building, whether it were high or low, in an open ſquare, or in a narrow *ſtreet*, and more or leſs deviated from their rule of art. *Addiſon on Italy.*

When you tattle with ſome crony ſervant in the ſame *ſtreet*, leave your own *ſtreet*-door open. *Swift.*

(2.) That there be no leading into captivity, and no complaining in our *ſtreets*. *Pſalm* cxliv. 14.

Our publick ways would be ſo crowded, that we ſhould want *ſtreet* room. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

Let us reflect upon what we daily ſee practiſed in the world, and can we believe, if an apoſtle of Chriſt appeared in our *ſtreets*, he would retract his caution, and command us to be conformed to the world? *Rogers's Sermons.*

STREE'TWALKER. *n. ſ.* [*ſtreet* and *walk.*] A common proſtitute that offers herſelf to ſale in the open ſtreet.

STRENGTH. *n. ſ.* [ꞅꞇꞃenᵹð, Saxon.] 1. Force; vigour; power of the body. 2. Power of endurance; firmneſs; durability; toughneſs; hardneſs. 3. Vigour of any kind; power of any kind. 4. Power of reſiſtance; ſureneſs; faſtneſs. 5. Support; ſecurity; that which ſupports. 6. Power of mind; force of any mental faculty. 7. Spirit; animation. 8. Vigour of writing; nervous diction; force oppoſed to ſoftneſs, in writing or painting. 9. Potency of liquors. 10. Fortification; fortreſs. 11. Support; maintenance of power. 12. Legal force; validity; ſecurity. 13. Confidence imparted. 14. Armament; force; power. 15. Perſuaſive prevalence; argumentative force.

(1.) But *ſtrength* from truth divided, and from juſt
Illaudable, nought merits but diſpraiſe. *Milton.*

———— Thou muſt outlive
Thy youth, thy *ſtrength*, thy beauty which will change
To wither'd, weak, and grey. *Milton.*

—— Th' inſulting Trojan came,
And menac'd us with force, our fleet with flame:
Was it the *ſtrength* of this tongue-valiant lord,
In that black hour, that ſav'd you from the ſword? *Dryd.*

(2.) Not founded on the brittle *ſtrength* of bones. *Milton.*

Firm Dorick pillars found thy ſolid baſe,
The fair Corinthian crown the higher ſpace,
And all below is *ſtrength*, and all above is grace. *Dryden.*

(3.) *Strength* there muſt be, either of love, or war, even ſuch contrary ways leading to the ſame unity. *Holyday.*

—— God, in all things wiſe and juſt,
Hinder'd not Satan to attempt the mind
Of man, with *ſtrength* entire and free-will arm'd. *Milton.*

———— This act
Shall cruſh the *ſtrength* of Satan. *Milton.*

(4.) ———— Our caſtle's *ſtrength*
Will laugh a ſiege to ſcorn. *Shakeſp.*

(5.) Bereave me not thy aid,
Thy counſel in this uttermoſt diſtreſs,
My only *ſtrength* and ſtay. *Milton.*

(6.) Ariſtotle's large views, acuteneſs and penetration of thought, and *ſtrength* of judgment, few have equalled. *Locke.*

He enjoyed the greateſt *ſtrength* of good-ſenſe, and the moſt exquiſite taſte of politeneſs. *Addiſon.*

We, like friendly colours, found our hearts unite,
And each from each contract new *ſtrength* and light. *Pope.*

(7.) Methinks I feel new ſtrength within me riſe,
Wings growing, and dominion given. *Milton.*

———— Adam and firſt matron Eve
Had ended now their oriſons, and found
Strength added from above, new hope to ſpring
Out of deſpair. *Milton.*

(8.) Leave ſuch to tune their own dull rhymes, and know
What's roundly ſmooth, or languiſhingly ſlow,
And praiſe the eaſy vigour of a line,
Where Denham's *ſtrength* and Waller's ſweetneſs join. *Pope.*

Caracci's *ſtrength*, Coreggio's ſofter line,
Paulo's free ſtroke, and Titian's warmth divine. *Pope.*

(10.) The raſhneſs of talking ſhould not only be retarded by the guard of our heart, but fenced in by certain *ſtrengths* placed in the mouth. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcoveries.*

———— He thought
This inacceſſible high *ſtrength* to have ſeiz'd. *Milton.*

Betray'd in all his *ſtrengths*, the wood beſet;
All inſtruments, all arts of ruin met. *Denham.*

(11.) What they boded would be a miſchief to us, you are providing ſhall be one of our principal *ſtrengths*. *Spratt's Serm.*

(13.) Certain ſervices were due from the ſoldier to his captain, and from the captain to the prince, and upon the *ſtrength* of ſuch tenures, in after times, the deſcendents of theſe people and their kings did ſubſiſt and make their wars. *Davenant.*

The allies after a ſucceſsful ſummer, are too apt upon the *ſtrength* of it, to neglect their preparations for the enſuing campaign. *Addiſon.*

(14.) What is his *ſtrength* by land? *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleo.*

Nor was there any other *ſtrength* deſigned to attend about his highneſs than one regiment. *Clarendon.*

(15.) This preſuppoſed, it may then ſtand very well with *ſtrength* and ſoundneſs of reaſon, thus to anſwer. *Hooker.*

To STRENGTH. *v. a.* To ſtrengthen. Not uſed.

Edward's happy-order'd reign, moſt fertile breeds
Plenty of mighty ſpirits, to *ſtrength* his ſtate. *Daniel.*

To STRENGTHEN. *v. a.* [from *ſtrength.*] 1. To make ſtrong. 2. To confirm; to eſtabliſh. 3. To animate; to fix in reſolution. 4. To make to increaſe in power or ſecurity.

(2.) Authority is by nothing ſo much *ſtrengthened* and confirmed as by cuſtom; for no man eaſily diſtruſts the things which he and all men have been always bred up to. *Temple.*

Thee, bold Longinus! all the Nine inſpire,
And bleſs your critick with a poet's fire:
An ardent judge, who zealous in his truſt,
With warmth gives ſentence, yet is always juſt;
Whoſe own example *ſtrengthens* all his laws,
And is himſelf that great ſublime he draws. *Pope.*

If it were true that women were thus naturally vain and light, then how much more blameable is that education, which ſeems contrived to *ſtrengthen* and increaſe this folly. *Law.*

(3.) Let us riſe up and build: ſo they *ſtrengthened* their hands for this work. *Neh.* ii. 18.

Charge Joſhua, and encourage him and *ſtrengthen* him. *Deut.*

(4.) Let noble Warwick, Cobham, and the reſt,
With powerful policy *ſtrengthen* themſelves. *Shak. H. VI.*

They ſought the *ſtrengthening* of the heathen. 1 *Mac.* vi.

To STRE'NGTHEN. *v. n.* To grow ſtrong.

Oh men for flatt'ry and deceit renown'd!
Thus when y' are young ye learn it all like him,
'Till, as your years increaſe, that *ſtrengthens* too,
T' undo poor maids. *Otway's Orphan.*

The diſeaſe that ſhall deſtroy at length,
Grows with his growth, and *ſtrengthens* with his *ſtrength.* *Pope.*

STRE'NGTHENER. }
STRE'NGTHNER. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrengthen*: by contraction *ſtrengthner.*] 1. That which gives ſtrength; that which makes ſtrong. 2. [In medicine.]

Strengtheners add to the bulk and firmneſs of the ſolids: cordials are ſuch as drive on the vital actions; but theſe ſuch as confirm the ſtamina. *Quincy.*

(1.) Garlick is a great *ſtrengthner* of the ſtomach upon decays of appetite or indigeſtion. *Temple.*

STRE'NGTHLESS. *adj.* [from *ſtrength.*] 1. Wanting ſtrength; deprived of ſtrength. 2. Wanting potency; weak. Uſed of liquors.

(1.) Yet are theſe feet, whoſe *ſtrengthleſs* ſtay is numb,
Unable to ſupport this lump of clay. *Shakeſp. H.* VI.
As the wretch, whoſe fever-weaken'd joints,
Like *ſtrengthleſs* hinges, buckle under life,
Impatient of his fit, breaks like a fire
Out of his keeper's arms. *Shakeſp. H.* IV.

(2.) This liquor muſt be inflammable or not, and yet ſubtle and pungent, which may be called ſpirit: or elſe *ſtrengthleſs* or inſipid, which may be named phlegm. *Boyle.*

STRE'NUOUS. *adj.* [*ſtrenuus*, Lat.] 1. Brave; bold; active; valiant; dangerouſly laborious. 2. Zealous; vehement.

(1.) ——— Nations grown corrupt
Love bondage more than liberty;
Bondage with eaſe than *ſtrenuous* liberty. *Milton's Agon.*

(2.) He reſolves to be *ſtrenuous* for taking off the teſt, againſt the maxims of all wiſe Chriſtian governments, which always had ſome eſtabliſhed religion, leaving at beſt a toleration to others. *Swift to Pope.*

Citizens within the bills of mortality have been *ſtrenuous* againſt the church and crown. *Swift.*

STRE'NUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſtrenuous.*] 1. Vigorouſly; actively. 2. Zealouſly; vehemently; with ardour.

(1.) Many can uſe both hands, yet will there divers remain that can *ſtrenuouſly* make uſe of neither. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

(2.) Writers diſpute *ſtrenuouſly* for the liberty of conſcience, and inveigh largely againſt all eccleſiaſticks under the name of high church. *Swift.*

There was no true Catholick but *ſtrenuouſly* contended for it. *Waterland.*

STRE'PEROUS. *adj.* [*ſtrepo*, Lat.] Loud; noiſy.

Porta conceives, becauſe in a *ſtreperous* eruption it riſeth againſt fire, it doth therefore reſiſt lightning. *Brown.*

STRESS. *n. ſ.* [ꞅꞇece, Saxon, violence; or from *diſtreſs.*] 1. Importance; important part. 2. Importance imputed; weight aſcribed. 3. Violence; force, either acting or ſuffered.

(1.) The *ſtreſs* of the fable lies upon the hazard of having a numerous ſtock of children. *L'Eſtrange.*

This, on which the great *ſtreſs* of the buſineſs depends, would have been made out with reaſons ſufficient. *Locke.*

(2.) A body may as well lay too little as too much *ſtreſs* upon a dream; but the leſs we heed them the better. *L'Eſtrange.*

It ſhewed how very little *ſtreſs* is to be laid upon the precedents they bring. *Leſley.*

Conſider how great a *ſtreſs* he laid upon this duty, while upon earth, and how earneſtly he recommended it. *Atterb.*

(3.) ——— By *ſtreſs* of weather driv'n,
At laſt they landed *Dryden's Æn.*

Though the faculties of the mind are improved by exerciſe, yet they muſt not be put to a *ſtreſs* beyond their ſtrength. *Locke.*

To STRESS. *v. a.* [Evidently from *diſtreſs.*] To diſtreſs; to put to hardſhips or difficulties.

Stirred with pity of *ſtreſſed* plight
Of this ſad realm. *Spenſer.*

To STRETCH. *v. a.* [ꞅꞇꞃecan, Saxon; *ſtrecken*, Dut.] 1. To extend; to ſpread out to a diſtance. 2. To elongate, or ſtrain to a greater ſpace. 3. To expand; to diſplay. 4. To ſtrain to the utmoſt. 5. To make tenſe. 6. To carry by violence farther than is right; to ſtrain: as, to *ſtretch* a text; to *ſtretch* credit.

(1.) The *ſtretching* out of his wings ſhall fill the breadth of thy land. *Iſ.* viii. 8.

Stretch thine hand unto the poor. *Ecclus.* vii. 32.

Take thy rod, and *ſtretch* out thine hand. *Ex.* vii. 19.

——— Eden *ſtretch'd* her line
From Auran, eaſtward to the royal towers
Of great Seleucia, built by Grecian kings. *Milton.*

(2.) ——— Regions to which
All thy dominion, Adam, is no more
Than what this garden is to all the earth,
And all the ſea, from one entire globoſe
Stretch'd into longitude. *Milton.*

(3.) ——— Leviathan on the deep,
Stretch'd like a promontory, ſleeps. *Milton.*

What more likely to *ſtretch* forth the heavens, and lay the foundation of the earth, than infinite power? *Tillotſon.*

(4.) ——— This kiſs, if it durſt ſpeak,
Would *ſtretch* thy ſpirits up into the air. *Shak. K. Lear.*

(5.) So the *ſtretch'd* cord the ſhackl'd dancer tries. *Smith.*

To STRETCH. *v. n.* 1. To be extended, locally, intellectually, or conſequentially. 2. To bear extenſion without rupture. 3. To ſally beyond the truth.

(1.) Idolatry is a horrible ſin, yet doth repentance *ſtretch* unto it. *Whitgifte.*

——— A third? a fourth?
What! will the line *ſtretch* out to th' crack of doom? *Shakeſp.*

This to rich Ophir's riſing morn is known,
And *ſtretch'd* out far to the burnt ſwarthy zone. *Cowley.*
Your dungeon *ſtretching* far and wide beneath. *Milton.*

(2.) The inner membrane, that involved the liquors of the egg, becauſe it would *ſtretch* and yield, remained unbroken. *Boyle.*

(3.) What an allay do we find to the credit of the moſt probable event, that is reported by one who uſes to *ſtretch?* *Governm. of the Tongue.*

STRETCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb] 1. Extenſion; reach; occupation of more ſpace. 2. Force of body extended. 3. Effort; ſtruggle: from the act of running. 4. Utmoſt extent of meaning. 5. Utmoſt reach of power.

(1.) At all her *ſtretch* her little wings ſhe ſpread
And with her feather'd arms embrac'd the dead:
Then flickering to his pallid lips, ſhe ſtrove
To print a kiſs. *Dryden's Ceyx and Alcyo*

Diſruption, as ſtrong as they are, the bones would be in ſome danger of upon a great and ſudden *ſtretch* or contortion, if they were dry. *Ray on the Creation.*

(2.) He thought to ſwim the ſtormy main,
By *ſtretch* of arms the diſtant ſhore to gain. *Dryd. Æn.*

(3.) Thoſe put a lawful authority upon the *ſtretch* to the abuſe of power, under the colour of prerogative. *L'Eſtrange.*

Upon this alarm we made incredible *ſtretches* towards the South, to gain the faſtneſſes of Preſton. *Addiſon.*

(4.) Quotations, in their utmoſt *ſtretch*, can ſignify no more than that Luther lay under ſevere agonies of mind. *Atterb.*

(5.) This is the utmoſt *ſtretch* that nature can,
And all beyond is fulſome, falſe, and vain. *Glanv.*

STRE'TCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtretch.*] 1. Any thing uſed for extenſion. 2. A term in bricklaying. 3. The timber againſt which the rower plants his feet.

(1.) ——— His hopes inſtil'd
His ſtrength, the *ſtretcher* of Ulyſſes' ſtring
And his ſteeles piercer. *Chapman.*

(2.) Tooth in the ſtretching courſe two inches with the *ſtretcher* only. *Moxon.*

(3.) This fiery ſpeech inflames his fearful friends,
They tug at ev'ry oar, and every *ſtretcher* bends. *Dryden.*

To STREW. *v. a.* [The orthography of this word is doubtful; it is ſometimes written *ſtrew*, and ſometimes *ſtrow*, I have taken both: *Skinner* propoſes *ſtrow*, and *Junius* writes *ſtraw*. Their reaſons will appear in the word from which it may be derived. *Strawan*, Gothick; *ſtroyen*, Dutch; ꞅꞇꞃeaƿian, Saxon; *ſtrawen*, German; *ſtrôer*, Daniſh. Perhaps *ſtrow* is beſt, being that which reconciles etymology with pronunciation. See STROW.] 1. To ſpread by being ſcattered. 2. To ſpread by ſcattering. 3. To ſcatter looſely.

(1.) The ſnow which does the top of Pindus *ſtrew*,
Did never whiter ſhew. *Spenſer.*

Is thine alone the ſeed that *ſtrews* the plain ?
The birds of Heav'n ſhall vindicate their grain. *Pope.*

(2.) I thought thy bride-bed to have deck'd, ſweet maid,
And not have *ſtrew'd* thy grave. *Shak. Haml.*

Here be tears of perfect moan,
Wept for thee in Helicon;
And ſome flowers and ſome bays,
For thy herſe, to *ſtrew* the ways. *Milton.*

(3.) The calf he burnt in the fire, ground it to powder, and *ſtrawed* it upon the water, and made Iſrael drink of it. *Ex.*

With furies and nocturnal orgies fir'd,
Whom ev'n the ſavage beaſts had ſpar'd, they kill'd,
And *ſtrew'd* his mangled limbs about the field. *Dryden.*

STRE'WMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrew.*] Any thing ſcattered in decoration.

Her death was doubtful.—For charitable prayers,
Shards, flints, and pebbles ſhould be thrown on her;
Yet here ſhe is allow'd her virgin chants,
Her maiden *ſtrewments*, and the bringing home
Of bell and burial. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

STRI'Æ. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] In natural hiſtory, the ſmall channels in the ſhells of cockles and ſcallops.

The ſalt, leiſurely permitted to ſhoot of itſelf in the liquor, expoſed to the open air, did ſhoot into more fair cryſtalline *ſtriæ*, than thoſe that were gained out of the remaining part of the ſame liquor by a more haſty evaporation. *Boyle.*

STRI'ATE. } *adj.* [from *ſtriæ*, Lat. *ſtrié*, Fr.] Formed in
STRI'ATED. } ſtriæ.

Theſe effluviums fly by *ſtriated* atoms and winding particles, as Des Cartes conceiveth, or glide by ſtreams attracted from either pole unto the equator. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Des Cartes imagines this earth once to have been a ſun, and ſo the centre of a leſſer vortex, whoſe axis ſtill kept the ſame poſture, by reaſon of the *ſtriate* particles finding no fit pores for their paſſages, but only in this direction. *Ray.*

Cryſtal, when incorporated with the fibrous talcs, ſhews, if broke, a *ſtriated* or fibrous texture, like thoſe talcs. *Woodward.*

STRI'ATURE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtriæ* ; *ſtrieure*, Fr.] Diſpoſition of ſtriæ.

Parts of tuberous hæmatitæ ſhew ſeveral varieties in the cruſts, *ſtriature*, and texture of the body. *Woodward.*

STRICK. *n. ſ.* [ϛρὶγξ ; *ſtrix*, Lat.] A bird of bad omen.

The ill-fac'd owl, death's dreadful meſſenger,
The hoarſe night-raven, trump of doleful drere,
The leather-winged bat, day's enemy,
The rueful *ſtrick*, ſtill waiting on the bier. *Spenſer.*

STRI'CKEN. The ancient participle of *ſtrike*; but it has in the antiquated phraſe *ſtricken* (that is, advanced in years) a meaning not borrowed from *ſtrike*.

The cunningeſt mariners were ſo conquered by the ſtorm, as they thought it beſt with *ſtricken* ſails to yield to be governed by it. *Sidney.*

That ſhall I ſhew, as ſure as hound
The *ſtricken* deer doth challenge by the bleeding wound. *Spenſer.*

Abraham and Sarah were old, and well *ſtricken* in age. *Geneſis.*

With blindneſs were theſe *ſtricken.* *Wiſd.* xix. 17.

Parker and Vaughan, having had a controverſy touching certain arms, were appointed to run ſome courſes, when Parker was *ſtricken* into the mouth at the firſt courſe. *Bacon.*

Though the earl of Ulſter was of greater power than any other ſubject in Ireland, yet was he ſo far *ſtricken* in years, as that he was unable to manage the martial affairs. *Davies.*

STRI'CKLE, or *Strickleſs*, or *Stritchel. n. ſ.* That which ſtrikes the corn to level it with the buſhel. *Ainſworth.*

STRICT. *adj.* [*ſtrictus*, Lat.] 1. Exact; accurate; rigorouſly nice. 2. Severe; rigorous; not mild; not indulgent. 3. Confined; not extenſive. 4. Cloſe; tight. 5. Tenſe; not relaxed.

(1.) ——— Thou'lt fall into deception unaware,
Not keeping *ſtricteſt* watch. *Milton.*

As legions in the field their front diſplay,
To try the fortune of ſome doubtful day,
And move to meet their foes with ſober pace,
Strict to their figure, though in wider ſpace. *Dryden.*

He checks the bold deſign;
And rules as *ſtrict* his labour'd works confine,
As if the Stagyrite o'erlook'd each line. *Pope.*

(2.) Implore her, in my voice, that ſhe make friends
To the *ſtrict* deputy. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

——— Thy will
By nature free, not over-rul'd by fate
Inextricable, or *ſtrict* neceſſity. *Milton.*

If a *ſtrict* hand be kept over children from the beginning, they will in that age be tractable; and if, as they grow up, the rigour be, as they deſerve it, gently relaxed, former reſtraints will increaſe their love. *Locke.*

Numa the rites of *ſtrict* religion knew;
On ev'ry altar laid the incenſe due. *Prior.*

(3.) As they took the compaſs of their commiſſion *ſtricter* or larger, ſo their dealings were more or leſs moderate. *Hooker.*

(4.) ——— The god, with ſpeedy pace,
Juſt thought to ſtrain her in a *ſtrict* embrace. *Dryden.*

The fatal nooſe performed its office, and with moſt *ſtrict* ligature ſqueezed the blood into his face. *Arbuthnot.*

(5.) We feel our fibres grow *ſtrict* or lax according to the ſtate of the air. *Arbuthnot.*

STRI'CTLY. *adv.* [from *ſtrict.*] 1. Exactly; with rigorous accuracy. 2. Rigorouſly; ſeverely; without remiſſion or indulgence. 3 Cloſely; tightly; with tenſeneſs.

(1.) His horſe-troupes, that the Vantgard had, he *ſtrictly* did command,
To ride their horſes temperately. *Chapman.*

The other parts being groſſer, compoſed not only water, *ſtrictly* ſo called, but the whole maſs of liquid bodies. *Burnet.*

——— Charge him *ſtrictly*
Not to proceed, but wait my farther pleaſure. *Dryden.*

(2.) In the diſcharge of thy place, ſet before thee the beſt examples; and after a time ſet before thee thine own, and examine thyſelf *ſtrictly* whether thou didſt not beſt at firſt. *Bacon.*

God may with the greateſt juſtice *ſtrictly* require endeavours from us, and without any inconſiſtency with his goodneſs inflict penalties on thoſe who are wanting. *Rogers.*

A weak prince again diſpoſed the people to new attempts, which it was the clergy's duty to endeavour to prevent, if ſome of them had not proceeded upon a topick that, *ſtrictly* followed, would enſlave all mankind. *Swift.*

STRI'CTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrict.*] 1. Exactneſs; rigorous accuracy; nice regularity. 2. Severity; rigour. 3. Cloſeneſs; tightneſs; not laxity.

(1.) I could not grant too much or diſtruſt too little to men, that pretended ſingular piety and religious *ſtrictneſs*. *King Charles.*

Such of them as cannot be concealed connive at, though in the *ſtrictneſs* of your judgment you cannot pardon. *Dryden.*

Who were made privy to the ſecrets of Heaven, but ſuch as performed his revealed will at an higher rate of *ſtrictneſs* than the reſt? *South.*

Euſebius, who is not in *ſtrictneſs* to be reckoned with the Ante-nicenes. *Waterland.*

Though in *ſtrictneſs* our Saviour might have pleaded exemption from the Jewiſh tribute, he exerted his divine power in a miracle to pay it. *Rogers.*

(2.) Theſe Commiſſioners proceeded with ſuch *ſtrictneſs* and ſeverity as did much obſcure the king's mercy. *Bac. H.* VII.

STRI'CTURE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrictura*, Lat. a ſpark.] 1. A ſtroke; a touch. 2. Contraction; cloſure by contraction. 3. A ſlight touch upon a ſubject; not a ſet diſcourſe.

(1.) The God of nature implanted in their vegetable natures certain paſſive *ſtrictures*, or ſignatures of that wiſdom which hath made and ordered all things with the higheſt reaſon. *Hale.*

(2.) As long as there is thirſt, with a free paſſage by urine, and *ſtricture* of the veſſels, ſo long is water ſafely taken. *Arbuthnot.*

(3.) Thus have I paſt through all your letter, and given myſelf the liberty of theſe *ſtrictures*, by way of reflection on all and every paſſage. *Hammond.*

Stride. *n. ſ.* [ſtræde, Saxon.] A long ſtep; a ſtep taken with great violence; a wide divarication of the legs.

I'll ſpeak between the change of man and boy,
With a reed voice, and turn two mincing ſteps
Into a manly *ſtride*. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*
The monſter moved on with horrid *ſtrides*. *Milton.*
Her voice theatrically loud,
And maſculine her *ſtride*. *Swift.*

To **Stride.** *v. n.* preter. *I ſtrode* or *ſtrid*; part. paſſ. *ſtridden.* [from the noun.] 1. To walk with long ſteps. 2. To ſtand with the legs far from each other.

(1.) Mars in the middle of the ſhining ſhield
Is grav'd, and *ſtrides* along the liquid field. *Dryden.*
To Jove, or to thy father Neptune, pray,
The brethren cry'd, and inſtant *ſtrode* away. *Pope.*

To **Stride.** *v. a.* To paſs by a ſtep.

See him *ſtride*,
Vallies wide. *Arbuthnot.*

Stri'dulous. *adj.* [*ſtridulus*, Latin.] Making a ſmall noiſe.

It ariſes from a ſmall and *ſtridulous* noiſe, which, being firmly rooted, maketh a divulſion of parts. *Brown.*

Strife. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrive.*] 1. Contention; conteſt; diſcord; war; lawſuit. 2. Conteſt of emulation. 3 Oppoſition; contrariety; contraſt. 4. Natural contrariety; as, the *ſtrife* of acid and alkaly.

(1.) I and my people were at great *ſtrife* with the children of Ammon. *Judg.* xii. 2.

Some preach Chriſt even of envy and *ſtrife*, and ſome of good-will. *Phil.* i. 15.

He is proud, knowing nothing; bnt doating about queſtions and *ſtrife* of words. 1 *Tim.* vi. 4.

Theſe acts of hateful *ſtrife*, hateful to all,
How haſt thou diſturb'd Heav'n's bleſſed peace! *Milton.*
Theſe vows, thus granted, rais'd a *ſtrife* above
Betwixt the god of war and queen of love:
She granting firſt, had right of time to plead;
But he had granted too, and would recede. *Dryden.*
'Tis this that ſhakes our country with alarms,
And gives up Rome a prey to Roman arms,
Produces fraud, and cruelty, and *ſtrife*. *Addiſon.*
—— Inheriting no *ſtrife*,
Nor marrying diſcord in a noble wife. *Pope.*
(2.) Thus gods contended, noble *ſtrife*!
Who moſt ſhould eaſe the wants of life. *Congreve.*

By wiſe governing, it may be ſo ordered, that both ſides ſhall be at *ſtrife*, not which ſhall flatter moſt, but which ſhall do the prince and the publick the moſt honeſt and the moſt faithful ſervice. *Davenant.*

(3.) ——— Artificial *ſtrife*
Lives in thoſe touches, livelier than life. *Shakeſp.*

Stri'feful. *adj.* [*ſtrife* and *full.*] Contentious; diſcordant.

Th' ape was *ſtrifeful* and ambitious,
And the fox guileful and moſt covetous. *Spenſer.*

I know not what new creation may creep forth from the *ſtrifeful* heap of things, into which, as into a ſecond chaos, we are fallen. *Dr. Maine.*

Stri'gment. *n. ſ.* [*ſtrigmentum*, from *ſtringo*, Latin, to ſcrape.] Scraping; recrement.

Many, beſides the *ſtrigments* and ſudorous adheſions from mens hands, acknowledge that nothing proceedeth from gold in its uſual decoction. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

To **STRIKE.** *v. a.* preter. *I ſtruck* or *ſtrook*; part. paſſ. *ſtrucken, ſtricken,* or *ſtrook.* [aſtrican, Saxon; *ſtreichen*, German; *adſtrykia*, Iſlandick; *ſtricker*, Daniſh.] 1. To act upon by a blow; to hit with a blow. 2. To puniſh; to afflict. 3 To daſh; to throw by a quick motion. 4. To notify by ſound. 5. To ſtamp; to impreſs. 6. To contract; to lower; to vale. It is only uſed in the phraſes to *ſtrike ſail*, or to *ſtrike a flag*. 7. To alarm; to put into emotion; to ſurpriſe. 8. [*Fœdus Ferire.*] To make a bargain. 9. To produce by a ſudden action. 10. To affect ſuddenly in any particular manner. 11. To cauſe to ſound by blows: with *up* only emphatical. 12. To forge; to mint. 13. It is uſed in the participle, I know not well how, for *advanced in years*. 14. *To* Strike *off*. To eraſe from a reckoning or account. 15. *To* Strike *off*. To ſeparate by a blow, or any ſudden action. 16. *To* Strike *out*. To produce by colliſion. 17. *To* Strike *out*. To blot; to efface. 18. *To* Strike *out*. To bring to light. 19. *To* Strike *out*. To form at once by a quick effort.

(1.) —— He at Philippi kept
His ſword e'en like a dancer, while I *ſtruck*
The lean and wrinkled Caſſius. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*
—— We will deliver you the cauſe,
Why I, that did love Cæſar when I *ſtruck* him,
Proceeded thus. *Shakeſp. Jul. Cæſ.*
——— I muſt
But wail his fall, whom I myſelf *ſtruck* down. *Shak. Macb.*
Then on the croud he caſt a furious look,
And whither'd all their ſtrength before he *ſtrook*. *Dryden.*

(2.) To puniſh the juſt is not good, nor to *ſtrike* princes for equity. *Prov.* xvii. 26.

(3.) The blood *ſtrike* on the two ſide-poſts. *Ex.* xii. 7.

(4.) The Windſor bell hath *ſtruck* twelve. *Shakeſp.*

The drums preſently *ſtriking* up a march, they plucked up their enſigns, and forward they go. *Knolles.*

A judicious friend moderates the purſuit, gives the ſignal for action, preſſes the advantage, and *ſtrikes* the critical minute. *Collier of Friendſhip.*

(5.) The memory in ſome men is very tenacious; but yet there ſeems to be a conſtant decay of all our ideas, even of thoſe which are *ſtruck* deepeſt, and in minds the moſt retentive. *Locke.*

(6.) How many nobles then would hold their places,
That muſt *ſtrike ſail* to ſpirits of vile ſort! *Shakeſp. H. IV.*

To this all differing paſſions and intereſts ſhould *ſtrike ſail*, and, like ſwelling ſtreams, running different courſes, ſhould yet all make haſte into the ſea of common ſafety. *Temple.*

They *ſtrike ſail* where they know they ſhall be maſtered, and murder where they can with ſafety. *Dryden.*

Now, did I not ſo near my labour's end,
Strike ſail, and haſt'ning to the harbour tend,
My ſong to flow'ry gardens might extend. *Dryden.*
(7.) The reſt, *ſtruck* with horror ſtood,
To ſee their leader cover'd o'er with blood. *Waller.*
Jack Straw at London-ſtone, with all his rout,
Struck not the city with ſo loud a ſhout. *Dryden.*
His virtues render our aſſembly awful,
They *ſtrike* with ſomething like religious fear. *Addiſ. Cato.*
Didſt thou but view him right, ſhouldſt ſee him black
With murder, treaſon, ſacrilege, and crimes,
That *ſtrike* my ſoul with horror but to name them. *Addiſon.*

We are no ſooner preſented to any one we never ſaw before, but we are immediately *ſtruck* with the idea of a proud, a reſerved, an affable, or a good-natured man. *Addiſon.*

Nice works of art *ſtrike* and ſurpriſe us moſt upon the firſt view; but the better we are acquainted with them, the leſs we wonder. *Atterbury.*

Court virtues bear, like gems, the higheſt rate,
Born where heav'n's influence ſcarce can penetrate;
In life's low vale, the ſoil the virtues like,
They pleaſe as beauties, here as wonders *ſtrike*. *Pope.*
(8.) Sign but his peace, he vows he'll ne'er again
The ſacred name of fops and beaus profane:
Strike up the bargain quickly; for I ſwear,
As times go now, he offers very fair. *Dryden.*
I come to offer peace; to reconcile
Paſt enmities; to *ſtrike* perpetual leagues
With Vanoc. *A. Philips's Briton.*

(9.) The court paved, *ſtriketh* up a great heat in ſummer, and much cold in winter. *Bacon.*

Waving wide her myrtle wand,
She *ſtrikes* an univerſal peace through ſea and land. *Milton.*
Theſe men are fortune's jewels moulded bright,

Brought forth with their own fire and light;
If I her vulgar ſtone for either took,
Out of myſelf it muſt be ſtruck. *Cowley.*

——— Take my caduceus!
With this the infernal ghoſts I can command,
And *ſtrike* a terror through the Stygian ſtrand. *Dryden.*

(10.) When verſes cannot be underſtood, nor a man's good wit ſeconded with a forward child underſtanding, it *ſtrikes* a man more dead than a great reckoning in a little room. *Shakeſp.*

Strike her young bones,
Ye taking airs, with lameneſs. *Shakeſp.*

He that is *ſtricken* blind cannot forget
The precious treaſure of his eye-ſight loſt. *Shakeſp.*

So ceas'd the rival crew, when Purcell came,
They ſung no more, or only ſung his fame;
Struck dumb, they all admir'd. *Dryden.*

Humility diſarms envy, and *ſtrikes* it dead. *Collier.*

Then do not *ſtrike* him dead with a denial,
But hold him up in life. *Addiſon's Cato.*

(11.) *Strike up* the drums, and let the tongue of war
Plead for our int'reſt, and our being here. *Shakeſp.*

(12.) Though they the lines on golden anvils beat,
It looks as if they *ſtruck* them at a heat. *Tate.*

Some very rare coins *ſtruck* of a pound weight, of gold and ſilver, Conſtantine ſent to Chilperick. *Arbuthnot.*

(13.) ——— The king
Is wiſe and virtuous, and his noble queen
Well *ſtruck* in years; fair and not jealous. *Shakeſp.*

(14.) Deliver Helen, and all damage elſe
Shall be *ſtruck off.* *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſ.*

I have this while with leaden thoughts been preſt;
But I ſhall in a more convenient time
Strike off this ſcore of abſence. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

When any wilful ſin ſtands charged on our account, it will not be *ſtruck off* till we forſake and turn away from it. *Kettleworth.*

Aſk men's opinions: Scoto now ſhall tell
How trade increaſes, and the world goes well:
Strike off his penſion by the ſetting ſun,
And Britain, if not Europe, is undone. *Pope.*

(15.) Germany had *ſtricken off* that which appeared corrupt in the doctrine of the church of Rome; but ſeemed nevertheleſs in diſcipline ſtill to retain therewith great conformity. *Hooker.*

They followed ſo faſt that they overtook him, and without further delay *ſtruck off* his head. *Knolles.*

He was taken priſoner by Surinas, lieutenant-general for the king of Parthia, who *ſtroke off* his head. *Hakewill.*

A maſs of water would be *ſtruck off* and ſeparate from the reſt, and toſt through the air like a flying river. *Burnet.*

(16.) My thoughtleſs youth was wing'd with vain deſires;
My manhood long miſled by wandring fires,
Follow'd falſe lights; and when their glimpſe was gone,
My pride *ſtruck out* new ſparkles of her own. *Dryden.*

(17.) By expurgatory animadverſions, we might *ſtrike out* great numbers of hidden qualities, and having once a conceded liſt, with more ſafety attempt their reaſons. *Brown.*

To methodize is as neceſſary as to *ſtrike out.* *Pope.*

(19.) Whether thy hand *ſtrike out* ſome free deſign,
Where life awakes and dawns at ev'ry line,
Or blend in beauteous tints the colour'd maſs,
And from the canvaſs call the mimick face. *Pope.*

To STRIKE. *v. n.* 1. To make a blow. 2. To collide; to claſh. 3. To act by repeated percuſſion. 4. To ſound by the ſtroke of a hammer. 5. To make an attack. 6. To act by external influx. 7. To ſound with blows. 8. To be daſhed. 9. To paſs with a quick or ſtrong effect. 10. To pay homage, as by lowering the ſail. 11. To be put by ſome ſudden act or motion into any ſtate; to break forth. 12. *To* STRIKE *in with.* To conform; to ſuit itſelf to; to join with at once. 13. *To* STRIKE *out.* To ſpread or rove; to make a ſudden excurſion.

(1.) I in mine own woe charm'd,
Could not find death, where I did hear him groan;
Nor feel him where he *ſtruck.* *Shakeſp. Cymb.*

——— It pleaſed the king
To *ſtrike* at me upon his miſconſtruction;
When he tript me behind. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

He wither'd all their ſtrength before he *ſtrook.* *Dryden.*

(2.) Holding a ring by a thread in a glaſs, tell him that holdeth it, it ſhall *ſtrike* ſo many times againſt the ſide of the glaſs, and no more. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

(3.) Bid thy miſtreſs when my drink is ready,
She *ſtrike* upon the bell. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Thoſe antique minſtrels, ſure, were Charles-like kings,
Cities their lutes, and ſubjects hearts their ſtrings;
On which with ſo divine a hand they *ſtrook,*
Conſent of motion from their breath they took. *Waller.*

(4.) Cæſar, 'tis *ſtrucken* eight. *Shakeſp.*

Deep thoughts will often ſuſpend the ſenſes ſo far, that about a man clocks may *ſtrike,* and bells ring, which he takes no notice of. *Grew.*

(5.) Is not the kings name forty thouſand names?
Arm, arm, my name; a puny ſubject *ſtrikes*
At thy great glory. *Shakeſp. Rich. II.*

When by their deſigning leaders taught
To *ſtrike* at power, which for themſelves they ſought:
The vulgar gull'd into rebellion arm'd,
Their blood to action by their prize was warm'd. *Dryden.*

(6.) Conſider the red and white colours in porphyre; hinder light but from *ſtriking* on it, and its colours vaniſh. *Locke.*

(7.) Whilſt any trump did ſound, or drum *ſtruck* up,
His ſword did ne'er leave ſtriking in the field. *Shakeſp.*

(8.) The admiral galley, wherein the emperor was, *ſtruck* upon a ſand, and there ſtuck faſt. *Knolles.*

(9.) Now and then a glittering beam of wit or paſſion *ſtrikes* through the obſcurity of the poem: any of theſe effect a preſent liking, but not a laſting admiration. *Dryden.*

(10.) We ſee the wind ſit ſore upon our ſails;
And yet we *ſtrike* not, but ſecurely periſh. *Shakeſp.*

I'd rather chop this hand off at a blow,
And with the other fling it at thy face,
Than bear ſo low a ſail, to *ſtrike* to thee. *Shakeſp.*

The intereſt of our kingdom is ready to *ſtrike* to that of your pooreſt fiſhing towns: it is hard you will not accept our ſervices. *Swift.*

(11.) It *ſtruck* on a ſudden into ſuch reputation, that it ſcorns any longer to ſculk, but owns itſelf publickly. *Governm. of the Tongue.*

(12.) Thoſe who, by the prerogative of their age, ſhould frown youth into ſobriety, imitate and *ſtrike in with* them, and are really vitious that they may be thought young. *South.*

They catch at every ſhadow of relief, *ſtrike in* at a venture *with* the next companion, and ſo the dead commodity be taken off, care not who be the chapman. *Norris.*

The cares or pleaſures of the world *ſtrike in with* every thought. *Addiſon.*

He immediately *ſtruck in with* them, but deſcribed this march to the temple with ſo much horrour, that he ſhivered every joint. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

(13.) In this plain was the laſt general rendezvous of mankind; and from thence they were broken into companies and diſperſed, the ſeveral ſucceſſive generations, like the waves of the ſea over-reaching one another, and *ſtriking out* farther and farther upon the land. *Burnet's Theory.*

When a great man *ſtrikes out* into a ſudden irregularity, he needs not queſtion the reſpect of a retinue. *Collier.*

STRIKE. *n. ſ.* A buſhel; a dry meaſure of capacity; four pecks.

Wing, cartnave and buſhel, peck, *ſtrike* ready at hand. *Tuſſer's Huſb.*

STRI'KEBLOCK. *n. ſ.* Is a plane ſhorter than the jointer, having its ſole made exactly flat and ſtraight, and is uſed for the ſhooting of a ſhort joint. *Moxon's Mechan. Ex.*

STRI'KER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrike.*] Perſon or thing that ſtrikes.

A biſhop then muſt be blameleſs, not given to wine, no *ſtriker.* 1 *Tim.* iii. 3.

He thought with his ſtaff to have ſtruck the *ſtriker.* *Sandys.*

The *ſtriker* muſt be denſe, and in its beſt velocity. *Digby.*

STRI'KING. *part. adj.* [from *ſtrike.*] Affecting; ſurpriſing.

STRING. *n. ſ.* [ꞅꞇꞃinᵹ, Saxon; *ſtreng*, German and Daniſh; *ſtringhe*, Dutch; *ſtringo*, Latin.] 1. A ſlender rope; a ſmall cord; any ſlender and flexible band. 2. A riband. 3. A thread on which any things are filed. 4. Any ſet of things filed on a line. 5. The chord of a muſical inſtrument. 6. A ſmall fibre. 7. A nerve; a tendon. 8. The nerve of the bow. 9. Any concatenation or ſeries; as, *a* ſtring *of propoſitions*. 10. *To have two* STRINGS *to the bow*. To have two views or two expedients; to have double advantage, or double ſecurity.

(1.) Any lower bullet hanging upon the other above it, muſt be conceived, as if the weight of it were in that point where its *ſtring* touches the upper. *Wilkins's Dedalus.*

(2.) Round Ormond's knee thou ty'ſt the myſtick *ſtring*,
That makes the knight companion to the king. *Prior.*

(3.) Their prieſts pray by their beads, having a *ſtring* with a hundred of nutſhells upon it; and the repeating of certain words with them they account meritorious. *Stillingfl.*

(4.) I have caught two of theſe dark undermining vermin and intend to make a *ſtring* of them, in order to hang them up in one of my papers. *Addiſ. Spect.*

(5.) Thus when two brethren *ſtrings* are ſet alike,
To move them both, but one of them we ſtrike. *Cowley.*

——— The *ſtring* that jars
When rudely touch'd, ungrateful to the ſenſe,
With pleaſure feels the maſter's flying fingers,
Swells into harmony, and charms the hearers. *Rowe.*

By the appearance they make in marble, there is not one *ſtring*-inſtrument that ſeems comparable to our violins. *Addiſ.*

(6.) Duckweed putteth forth a little *ſtring* into the water, from the bottom. *Bacon.*

In pulling broom up, the leaſt *ſtrings* left behind will grow. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

(7.) The moſt piteous tale, which in recounting,
His grief grew puiſſant, and the *ſtrings* of life
Began to crack. *Shak. K. Lear.*

The *ſtring* of his tongue looſed. *Mark,* xxvii. 35.

(8.) The wicked bend their bow, they make ready their arrows upon the *ſtring*. *Pſ.* xi. ii.

Th' impetuous arrow whizzes on the wing,
Sounds the tough horn, and twangs the quiv'ring *ſtring*. *Pope.*

(10.) No lover has that pow'r
T' enforce a deſperate amour,
As he that has *two ſtrings to's bow*,
And burns for love and money too. *Hudibras.*

To STRING. *v. a.* preterite *I ſtrung*. part. paſſ. *ſtrung*. [from the noun.] 1. To furniſh with ſtrings. 2. To put a ſtringed inſtrument in tune. 3. To file on a ſtring. 4. To make tenſe.

(1.) Has not wiſe nature *ſtrung* the legs and feet
With firmeſt nerves, deſign'd to walk the ſtreet? *Gay.*

(2.) Here the muſe ſo oft her harp has *ſtrung*,
That not a mountain rears its head unſung. *Addiſon.*

(3.) Men of great learning or genius are too full to be exact; and therefore chuſe to throw down their pearls in heaps before the reader, rather than be at the pains of *ſtringing* them. *Spectator.*

(4.) Toil *ſtrung* the nerves, and purified the blood. *Dryden.*

STRI'NGED. *adj.* [from *ſtring*.] Having ſtrings; produced by ſtrings.

Praiſe him with *ſtringed* inſtruments and organs. *Pſ.*

Divinely warbl'd voice,
Anſwering the *ſtringed* noiſe,
As all their ſouls in bliſsful rapture took. *Milton.*

STRI'NGENT. *adj.* [*ſtringens*, Latin.] Binding; contracting

STRI'NGHALT. *n. ſ.* [*ſtring* and *halt*] *Stringhalt* is a ſudden twitching and ſnatching up of the hinder leg of a horſe much higher than the other, or an involuntary or convulſive motion of the muſcles that extend or bend the hough. *Farrier's Dict.*

STRI'NGLESS. *adj.* [from *ſtring*.] Having no ſtrings.

——— Nothing; all is ſaid;
His tongue is now a *ſtringleſs* inſtrument,
Words, life, and all, old Lancaſter hath ſpent. *Shakeſp.*

STRI'NGY. *adj.* [from *ſtring*.] Fibrous; conſiſting of ſmall threads; filamentous.

A plain Indian fan, made of the ſmall *ſtringy* parts of roots ſpread out in a round flat form. *Grew.*

By melting expenſive ſweats, and an obſtinate flux of the belly, the *ſtringy* parts of the tendons and membranes are left unrecruited. *Blackmore.*

To STRIP. *v. a.* [*ſtreopen*, Dutch; beꞅꞇꞃipꞇe, ſtripped, Saxon.] 1. to make naked; to deprive of covering: with *of* before the thing taken away. 2. To deprive; to diveſt. 3. To rob; to plunder; to pillage; as, a thief *ſtripped* the houſe. 4. To peel; to decorticate. 5. To deprive of all. 6. To take off covering: with *off* emphatical. 7. To caſt off. Not in uſe. 8. To ſeparate from ſomething adheſive or connected. Not accurately uſed.

(1.) They began to *ſtrip* her *of* her cloaths when I came in among them. *Sidney.*

They *ſtript* Joſeph out *of* his coat. *Gen.* xxxvii. 23.

Scarce credible it is how ſoon they were *ſtript* and laid naked on the ground. *Hayward.*

——— Hadſt thou not committed
Notorious murder on thoſe thirty men
At Aſkelon, who never did thee harm,
Then like a robber *ſtrip'dſt* them *of* their robes. *Milton.*

You cloath all that have no relation to you, and *ſtrip* your maſter that gives you food. *L'Eſtrange.*

A rattling tempeſt through the branches went,
That *ſtript* them bare. *Dryd. Kn. Tale.*

——— He ſaw a beauteous maid
With hair diſhevel'd, iſſuing through the ſhade,
Stript of her cloaths. *Dryden.*

He left the pillagers to rapine bred,
Without controul to *ſtrip* and ſpoil the dead. *Dryden.*

The bride was put in form to bed;
He follow'd *ſtript*. *Swift.*

(2.) The apoſtle, in exhorting men to contentment, although they have in this world no more than bare food and raiment, giveth us to underſtand, that thoſe are even the loweſt of things neceſſary, that if we ſhould be *ſtript of* all theſe things, without which we might poſſibly be, yet theſe muſt be left. *Hooker.*

Now this curious built Phæacian ſhip,
Returning from her convoy, I will *ſtrip*
Of all her fleeting matter. *Chapman.*

We *ſtrip* and diveſt ourſelves *of* our own will, and give ourſelves entirely up to the will of God. *Duppa.*

It is difficult to lead another by words into the thoughts of things *ſtripped of* thoſe ſpecifick differences we give them. *Locke.*

One would imagine theſe to be the expreſſions of a man bleſſed with eaſe and affluence, not of one juſt *ſtript of* all thoſe advantages, and plunged in the deepeſt miſeries; and now ſitting naked upon a dunghill. *Atterbury.*

(3.) That which lays a man open to an enemy, and that which *ſtrips* him *of* a friend, equally attacks him in all thoſe intereſts that are capable of being weakened by the one, and ſupported by the other. *South.*

(4.) If the leaves or dried ſtocks be *ſtripped* into ſmall ſtraws, they ariſe unto amber, wax, and other electerics, no other ways than thoſe of wheat or rye. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

(5.) When ſome fond eaſy fathers *ſtrip* themſelves before they lie down to their long ſleep, and ſettle their whole eſtates upon their ſons, has it not been ſeen that the father has been requited with beggary? *South.*

(6.) He *ſtript off* his cloaths. 1 *Sam.* xix. 24.

Logick helps us to *ſtrip off* the outward diſguiſe of things, and to behold and judge of them in their own nature. *Watts.*

(7.) ——— His unkindneſs
That *stript* her from his benediction, turn'd her
To foreign caſualties, gave her dear rights
To her doghearted daughters: theſe things ſting him. *Shak.*

(8.) Amongſt men who examine not ſcrupulouſly their own ideas, and *ſtrip* them not from the marks men uſe for them, but confound them with words, there muſt be endleſs diſpute. *Locke.*

Strip. *n. ſ.* [probably from *ſtripe.*] A narrow ſhred.

Theſe two apartments were hung in cloſe mourning, and only a *ſtrip* of bays round the other rooms. *Swift.*

To **Stripe.** *v. a.* [*ſtrepen*, Dutch.] 1. To variegate with lines of different colours. 2. To beat; to laſh.

Stripe. *n. ſ.* [*ſtrepe*, Dutch.] 1. A lineary variation of colour. This ſeems to be the original notion of the word. 2. A ſhred of a different colour. 3. A weal, or diſcoloration made by a laſh or blow. 4. A blow; a laſh.

(1.) Gardeners may have three roots among an hundred that are rare, as purple and carnation of ſeveral *ſtripes.* *Bacon.*

(2.) One of the moſt valuable trimmings of their cloaths was a long *stripe* ſowed upon the garment, called latus clavus. *Arbuthnot.*

(3.) Cruelty marked him with inglorious *stripes.* *Thomſon.*

(4.) A body cannot be ſo torn with *ſtripes*, as a mind with remembrance of wicked actions. *Hayward.*

To thoſe that are yet within the reach of the *ſtripes* and reproofs of their own conſcience, I would addreſs that they would not ſeek to remove themſelves from that wholeſome diſcipline. *Decay of Piety.*

Stri'ped. *part. adj.* [from *ſtripe.*] Diſtinguiſhed by lines of different colour.

Stri'pling. *n. ſ.* [Of uncertain etymology.] A youth; one in the ſtate of adoleſcence.

——— 'Thwart the lane,
He, with two *ſtriplings*, lads, more like to run
The country baſe, than to commit ſuch ſlaughter,
Made good the paſſage. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Now a *ſtripling* cherub he appears,
Not of the prime, yet ſuch as in his face
Youth ſmil'd celeſtial. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Compoſitions on any important ſubjects are not matters to be wrung from poor *ſtriplings*, like blood out of the noſe, or the plucking of untimely fruit. *Milton on Education.*

As when young *ſtriplings* whip the top for ſport,
On the ſmooth pavement of an empty court;
The wooden engine whirls. *Dryden's Æneid.*

As every particular member of the body is nouriſhed with a ſeveral qualified juice, ſo children and *ſtriplings*, old men and young men, muſt have divers diets. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Stri'pper. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrip.*] One that ſtrips.

To **STRIVE.** *v. n.* preterite *I ſtrove*, anciently *I ſtrived*; part. paſſ. *ſtriven.* [*ſtreven*, Dutch; *eſtriver*, French.] 1. To ſtruggle; to labour; to make an effort. 2. To conteſt; to contend; to ſtruggle in oppoſition to another: with *againſt* or *with* before the perſon oppoſed. 3. To oppoſe by contrariety of qualities. 4. To vie; to be comparable to; to emulate; to contend in excellence.

(1.) The immutability of God they *ſtrive* unto, by working after one and the ſame manner. *Hooker.*

Many brave young minds have, through hearing the praiſes and eulogies of worthy men, been ſtirred up to affect the like commendations, and ſo *ſtrive* to the like deſerts. *Spenſer.*

Strive with me in your prayers to God for me. *Rom.* xv.

So have I *ſtrived* to preach the goſpel. *Rom.* xv. 20.

Was it for this that Rome's beſt blood he ſpilt,
With ſo much falſehood, ſo much guilt?
Was it for this that his ambition *ſtrove*
To equal Cæſar firſt, and after Jove? *Cowley.*

Our bleſſed Lord commands you to *ſtrive* to enter in; becauſe many will fail, who only ſeek to enter. *Law.*

Theſe thoughts he *ſtrove* to bury in expence,
Rich meats, rich wines, and vain magnificence. *Harte.*

(2.) Do as adverſaries do in law,
Strive mightily, but eat and drink as friends. *Shakeſp.*

Strive for the truth unto death. *Eccluſ.* iv. 28.

Why doſt thou *ſtrive* againſt him? *Job*, xxxiii. 13.

Charge them that they *ſtrive* not about words to no profit. 2 *Tim.* ii. 14.

Avoid contentions and *ſtrivings* about the law. *Tit.* iii. 9.

This is warrantable conflict for trial of our faith; ſo that theſe *ſtrivings* are not a contending with ſuperior powers. *L'Eſtrange.*

Thus does every wicked man that contemns God; who can ſave or deſtroy him who *ſtrives* with his Maker? *Tillotſon.*

If inteſtine broils alarm the hive,
For two pretenders oft for empire *ſtrive*,
The vulgar in divided factions jar;
And murm'ring ſounds proclaim the civil war. *Dryden.*

(3.) Now private pity *ſtrove* with publick hate,
Reaſon with rage, and eloquence with fate. *Denham.*

(4.) ——— Nor that ſweet grove
Of Daphne by Orontes, and the inſpir'd
Caſtalian ſpring, might with this paradiſe
Of Eden *ſtrive.* *Milton.*

Stri'ver. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrive.*] One who labours; one who contends.

Stro'kal. *n. ſ.* An inſtrument uſed by glaſs-makers. *Bailey.*

Stroke, or *Strook.* Old preterite of *ſtrike*, now commonly *ſtruck.*

He hoodwinked with kindneſs, leaſt of all, men knew who *ſtroke* him. *Sidney.*

Stroke. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrook*, the preterite of *ſtrike.*] 1. A blow; a knock; a ſudden act of one body upon another. 2. A hoſtile blow. 3. A ſudden diſeaſe or affliction. 4. The ſound of the clock. 5. The touch of a pencil. 6. A touch; a maſterly or eminent effort. 7. An effect ſuddenly or unexpectedly produced. 8. Power; efficacy.

(1.) ——— Th' oars were ſilver,
Which to the tune of flutes kept *ſtroke*, and made
The water which they beat to follow faſter,
As amorous of their *ſtrokes.* *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

His white-man'd ſteeds that bow'd beneath the yoke,
He chear'd to courage with a gentle *ſtroke*,
Then urg'd his fiery chariot on the foe,
And riſing, ſhook his lance in act to throw. *Dryden.*

(2.) As cannons overcharg'd with double cracks,
So they redoubled *ſtrokes* upon the foe. *Shakeſp.*

He entered and won the whole kingdom of Naples, without ſtriking a *ſtroke.* *Bacon.*

Both were of ſhining ſteel, and wrought ſo pure,
As might the *ſtrokes* of two ſuch arms endure. *Dryden.*

I had a long deſign upon the ears of Curl, but the rogue would never allow me a fair *ſtroke* at them, though my pen-knife was ready. *Swift.*

(3.) Take this purſe, thou whom the heav'ns plagues
Have humbled to all *ſtrokes.* *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

At this one *ſtroke* the man look'd dead in law;
His flatterers ſcamper, and his friends withdraw. *Harte.*

(4.) —— What is't o'clock?—
Upon the *ſtroke* of four. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

(5.) Oh, laſting as thoſe colours may they ſhine!
Free as thy *ſtroke*, yet faultleſs as thy line. *Pope.*

(6.) Another in my place would take it for a notable *ſtroke* of good-breeding, to compliment the reader. *L'Eſtrange.*

The boldeſt *ſtrokes* of poetry, when managed artfully, moſt delight the reader. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

As he purchaſed the firſt ſucceſs in the preſent war, by forcing into the ſervice of the confederates an army that was raiſed againſt them, he will give one of the finiſhing *ſtrokes* to it, and help to conclude the great work. *Addiſon.*

A verdict more puts me in poſſeſſion of my eſtate, I queſtion not but you will give it the finiſhing *ſtroke.* *Arbuthnot.*

Iſidore's collection was the great and bold *ſtroke*, which in its main parts has been diſcovered to be an impudent forgery. *Baker on Learning.*

(8.) Theſe having equal authority for inſtruction of the young prince, and well agreeing, bare equal *ſtroke* in divers faculties. *Hayward.*

Perfectly opacous bodies can but reflect the incident beams, thoſe that are diaphanous refract them too, and that refraction has ſuch a *ſtroke* in the production of colours, generated by the trajection of light through drops of water, that exhibit a rainbow through divers other tranſparent bodies. *Boyle.*

He has a great *ſtroke* with the reader when he condemns any of my poems, to make the world have a better opinion of them. *Dryden.*

The ſubtile effluvia of the male ſeed have the greateſt *ſtroke* in generation. *Ray.*

To STROKE. *v. a.* [ꞅꞇꞃacan, Saxon.] 1. To rub gently with the hand by way of kindneſs or endearment; to ſooth. 2. To rub gently in one direction.

(1.) Thus children do the ſilly birds they find
With *ſtroaking* hurt, and too much cramming kill. *Sidney.*
The ſenior weaned, his younger ſhall teach,
More *ſtroken* and made of, when ought it doth aile,
More gentle ye make it for yoke or the paile. *Tuſſer.*
Thy praiſe or diſpraiſe is to me alike,
One doth not *ſtroke* me, nor the other ſtrike. *Ben. Johnſon.*

He ſet forth a proclamation *ſtroaking* the people with fair promiſes, and humouring them with invectives againſt the king and government. *Bacon.*

He dry'd the falling drops, and yet more kind,
He *ſtroak'd* her cheeks. *Dryden.*
——— Come, let us practiſe death,
Stroke the grim lion till he grow familiar. *Dryden.*
She pluck'd the riſing flow'rs, and fed
The gentle beaſt, and fondly *ſtroak'd* his head. *Addiſon.*
(2.) When the big udder'd cows with patience ſtand,
Waiting the *ſtrokings* of the damſel's hand. *Gay.*

To STROLL. *v. n.* To wander; to ramble; to rove; to be a vagrant.

She's mine, and thine, and *ſtrolling* up and down. *Granv.*
Your wine lock'd up, your butler *ſtroll'd* abroad. *Pope.*

Theſe mothers *ſtrole*, to beg ſuſtenance for their helpleſs infants. *Swift.*

STRO'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtroll.*] A vagrant; a wanderer; a vagabond.

Two brother-hermits, ſaints by trade,
Diſguis'd in tatter'd habits, went
To a ſmall village down in Kent;
Where, in the *ſtrollers* canting ſtrain,
They begg'd from door to door in vain. *Swift.*

The men of pleaſure, who never go to church, form their ideas of the clergy from a few poor *ſtrollers* they often obſerve in the ſtreets. *Swift.*

STROND. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtrand.*] The beach; the bank of the water Obſolete.

So looks the *ſtrond* whereon th' imperious flood
Hath left a witneſs'd uſurpation. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

STRONG. *adj.* [ꞅꞇꞃanᵹ, Saxon.] 1. Vigorous; forceful; of great ability of body. 2. Fortified; ſecure from attack. 3. Powerful; mighty. 4 Supplied with forces. It has in this ſenſe a very particular conſtruction. We ſay, *a thouſand ſtrong*; as we ſay, *twenty years old*, or *ten yards long*. 5. Violent; forcible; impetuous. 6. Hale; healthy. 7. Forcibly acting on the imagination. 8. Ardent; eager; poſitive; zealous. 9. Full; having any quality in a great degree; affecting the ſight forcibly. 10. Potent; intoxicating. 11. Having a deep tincture; affecting the taſte forcibly. 12. Affecting the ſmell powerfully. 13. Hard of digeſtion; not eaſily nutrimental. 14. Furniſhed with abilities for any thing. 15. Valid; confirmed. 16. Violent; vehement; forcible. 17. Cogent; concluſive. 18. Able; ſkilful; of great force of mind. 19. Firm; compact; not ſoon broken. 20. Forcibly written; compriſing much meaning in few words.

(1.) Though 'gan the villain wax ſo fierce and *ſtrong*,
That nothing may ſuſtain his furious force,
He caſt him down to ground, and all along
Drew him through dirt and mire. *Spenſer.*
The *ſtrong*-wing'd Mercury ſhould fetch thee up,
And ſet thee by Jove's ſide. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

That our oxen may be *ſtrong* to labour. *Pſal.* cxliv. 14.

The Marſian and Sabellian race,
Strong limb'd and ſtout. *Dryden.*
Orſes the *ſtrong* to greater ſtrength muſt yield;
He, with Parthenius, were by Rapo kill'd. *Dryden.*
(2.) Within Troy's *ſtrong* immures
The raviſh'd Helen with wanton Paris ſleeps. *Shakeſp.*

An army of Engliſh engaged between an army of a greater number, freſh and in vigour on the one ſide, and a town *ſtrong* in fortification, and *ſtrong* in men on the other. *Bacon.*

It is no matter how things are, ſo a man obſerve but the agreement of his own imaginations, and talk conformably, it is all truth: ſuch caſtles in the air will be as *ſtrong* holds of truth as the demonſtrations of Euclid. *Locke.*

(3.) While there was war between the houſes of Saul and David, Abner made himſelf *ſtrong* for Saul. 2 *Sam.* iii. 6.

The merchant-adventurers being a *ſtrong* company, and well underſet with rich men and good order, held out bravely. *Bacon.*

Thoſe that are *ſtrong* at ſea may eaſily bring them to what terms they pleaſe. *Addiſon.*

The weak, by thinking themſelves *ſtrong*, are induced to proclaim war againſt that which ruins them; and the *ſtrong*, by conceiting themſelves weak, are thereby rendered as uſeleſs as if they really were ſo. *South's Sermons.*

(4.) When he was not ſix and twenty *ſtrong*,
Sick in the world's regard, wretched and low,
My father gave him welcome to the ſhore. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

He was, at his riſing from Exeter, between ſix and ſeven thouſand *ſtrong*. *Bacon.*

In Britain's lovely iſle a ſhining throng
War in his cauſe, a thouſand beauties *ſtrong*. *Tickell.*

(5.) A river of ſo *ſtrong* a current, that it ſuffereth not the ſea to flow up its channel. *Heylyn.*

But her own king ſhe likens to his Thames,
Serene yet *ſtrong*, majeſtick yet ſedate,
Swift without violence, without terror great. *Prior.*

(6.) Better is the poor being ſound and *ſtrong* in conſtitution, than a rich man afflicted in his body. *Eccluſ.* xxx. 14.

(7.) This is one of the *ſtrongeſt* examples of a perſonation that ever was. *Bacon.*

(8.) Her mother, ever *ſtrong* againſt that match,
And firm for doctor Caius, hath appointed,
That he ſhall ſhuffle her away. *Shakeſp.*

In choice of committees for ripening buſineſs for the council, it is better to chuſe indifferent perſons, than to make an indifferency, by putting in thoſe that are *ſtrong* on both ſides. *Bacon.*

The knight is a much *ſtronger* Tory in the country than in town, which is neceſſary for the keeping up his intereſt. *Addiſ.*

(9.) By mixing ſuch powders, we are not to expect a *ſtrong* and full white, ſuch as is that of paper; but ſome duſky obſcure one, ſuch as might ariſe from a mixture of light and darkneſs, or from white and black, that is, a grey or dun, or ruſſet brown. *Newton's Opticks.*

Thus ſhall there be made two bows of colours, an interior and *ſtronger*, by one reflexion in the drops, and an exterior and fainter by two; for the light becomes fainter by every reflexion. *Newton's Opticks.*

(10.) Get *ſtrong* beer to rub your horſes heels. *Swift.*

(11.) Many of their propoſitions ſavour very ſtrong of the old leaven of innovations. *King Charles.*

(12.) The prince of Cambay's daily food
Is aſps, and baſiliſk and toad,
Which makes him have ſo *ſtrong* a breath,
Each night he ſtinks a queen to death. *Hudibras.*

Add with Cecropian thyme *ſtrong*-ſcented centaury. *Dryd.*

The heat of a human body, as it grows more intenſe, makes the urine ſmell more *ſtrong*. *Arbuthnot.*

(13.) *Strong* meat belongeth to them that are of full age. *Hebr.*

(14.) I was *ſtronger* in prophecy than in criticiſm. *Dryden.*

(15.) In proceſs of time, an ungodly cuſtom grown *ſtrong*, was kept as a law. *Wiſdom,* xiv. 16.

(16.) In the days of his fleſh he offered up prayers, with *ſtrong* crying and tears. *Heb.* v. 7.

The ſcriptures make deep and *ſtrong* impreſſions on the minds of men: and whoſoever denies this, as he is in point of religion atheiſtical, ſo in underſtanding brutiſh. *J. Corbet.*

(17.) ——— Meſſengers
Of *ſtrong* prevailment in unharden'd youth. *Shakeſp.*

Produce your cauſe; bring forth your *ſtrong* reaſons. *Iſaiah.*

What *ſtrong* cries muſt they be that ſhall drown ſo loud a clamour of impieties. *Decay of Piety.*

The *ſtrongeſt* and moſt important texts are theſe which have been controverted; and for that very reaſon, becauſe they are the *ſtrongeſt*. *Waterland.*

(18.) ———— There is no Engliſh ſoul
More *ſtronger* to direct you than yourſelf,
If with the ſap of reaſon you would quench,
Or but allay the fire of paſſion. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

(19.) Full on his ankle fell the pond'rous ſtone,
Burſt the *ſtrong* nerves, and craſh'd the ſolid bone. *Pope.*

(20.) Like her ſweet voice is thy harmonious ſong,
As high, as ſweet, as eaſy, and as *ſtrong*. *Smith.*

STRONGFISTED. *adj.* [*ſtrong* and *fiſt.*] Stronghanded.

John, who was pretty *ſtrongfiſted*, gave him ſuch a ſqueeze as made his eyes water. *Arbuthnot.*

STRO'NGHAND. *n. ſ.* [*ſtrong* and *hand.*] Force; violence.

When their captain dieth, if the ſeniory ſhould deſcend to his child, and an infant, another would thruſt him out by *ſtronghand*, being then unable to defend his right. *Spenſer.*

They wanting land wherewith to ſuſtain their people, and the Tuſcans having more than enough, it was their meaning to take what they needed by *ſtronghand*. *Raleigh.*

STRO'NGLY. *adv.* [from *ſtrong.*] 1. With ſtrength; powerfully; forcibly. 2. With ſtrength; with firmneſs; in ſuch a manner as to laſt; in ſuch a manner as not eaſily to be forced. 3. Vehemently; forcibly; eagerly.

(1.) The colewort is an enemy to any plant, becauſe it draweth *ſtrongly* the fatteſt juice of the earth. *Bacon.*

———— The dazzling light
Had flaſh'd too *ſtrongly* on his aking ſight. *Addiſon.*

Water impregnated with ſalt attenuates *ſtrongly*. *Arbuthnot.*

When the attention is *ſtrongly* fixed to any ſubject, all that is ſaid concerning it makes a deeper impreſſion. *Watts.*

(2.) Great Dunſinane he *ſtrongly* fortifies. *Shakeſp.*

Let the foundations be *ſtrongly* laid. *Ezra*, vi. 3.

(3.) All theſe accuſe him *ſtrongly*. *Shakeſp.*

The ruinous conſequences of Wood's patent have been *ſtrongly* repreſented by both houſes. *Swift.*

STRO'NGWATER. *n. ſ.* [*ſtrong* and *water.*] Diſtilled ſpirits.

Metals receive in readily *ſtrongwaters*; and *ſtrongwaters* do readily pierce into metals and ſtones: and ſome will touch upon gold, that will not touch upon ſilver. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

STROOK. The preterite of *ſtrike*, uſed in poetry for *ſtruck*.

A ſudden tempeſt from the deſart flew,
With horrid wings, and thunder'd as it blew:
Then whirling round, the quoins together *ſtrook*. *Sandys.*

———— That conqu'ring look
When next beheld, like light'ning *ſtrook*
My blaſted ſoul, and made me bow. *Waller.*

He, like a patient angler, ere he *ſtrook*,
Would let them play a while upon the hook. *Dryden.*

STROPHE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtrophe*, Fr. στροφὴ.] A ſtanza.

STROVE. The preterite of *ſtrive*.

Having quite loſt the way of nobleneſs, he *ſtrove* to climb to the height of terribleneſs. *Sidney.*

To **STROUT.** *v. n.* [*ſtruſſen*, German.] To ſwell with an appearance of greatneſs; to walk with affected dignity; to ſtrut. This is commonly written *ſtrut*, which ſeems more proper.

To **STROUT.** *v. a.* To ſwell out; to puff out; to enlarge by affectation.

I will make a brief liſt of the particulars in an hiſtorical truth nowiſe *ſtrouted*, nor made greater by language. *Bacon.*

To **STROW.** *v. n.* [See to STREW.] 1. To ſpread by being ſcattered. 2. To ſpread by ſcattering; to beſprinkle. 3. To ſpread. 4. To ſcatter; to throw at random.

(1.) ———— Angel forms lay entrac'd,
Thick as autumnal leaves that *ſtrow* the brooks
In Valombroſa. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

(2.) ———— All the ground
With ſhiver'd armour *ſtrown*. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Come, ſhepherds come, and *ſtrow* with leaves the plain;
Such funeral rites your Daphnis did ordain. *Dryden.*

With oſier floats the ſtanding water *ſtrow*,
With maſſy ſtones make bridges if it flow. *Dryden.*

(3.) There have been three years dearth of corn, and every place *ſtrow'd* with beggars. *Swift.*

(4.) Synah, can I tell thee more?
And of our ladies bowre;
But little need to *ſtrow* my ſtore,
Suffice this hill of our. *Spenſer.*

———— The tree in ſtorms
The glad earth about her *ſtrows*,
With treaſure from her yielding boughs. *Waller.*

Poſſeſſion kept the beaten road,
And gather'd all his brother *ſtrow'd*. *Swift.*

To **STROWL.** *v. n.* To range; to wander. [See STROLL.]

'Tis ſhe who nightly *ſtrowls* with ſaunt'ring pace. *Gay.*

To **STROY.** *v. a.* [For *deſtroy*.]

Dig garden, *ſtroy* mallow, now may you at eaſe. *Tuſſer.*

STRUCK. The old preterite and participle paſſive of *ſtrike*.

This meſſage bear: the Trojans and their chief
Bring holy peace, and beg the king's relief;
Struck with ſo great a name, and all on fire,
The youth replies; whatever you require. *Dryden.*

In a regular plantation, I can place myſelf in its ſeveral centers, ſo as to view all the walks *ſtruck* from them. *Spectator.*

High on his car Seſoſtris *ſtruck* my view,
Whom ſcepter'd ſlaves in golden harneſs drew. *Pope.*

Some to conceit alone their taſte confine,
And glitt'ring thoughts *ſtruck* out at ev'ry line. *Pope.*

STRU'CKEN. The old participle paſſive of *ſtrike*.

Down fell the duke, his joints diſſolv'd aſunder,
Blind with the light, and *ſtrucken* dead with wonder. *Fairf.*

All liquors *ſtrucken* make round circles, and daſh. *Bacon.*

———— Silent, and in face
Confounded, long they ſat, as *ſtrucken* mute. *Milton.*

STRU'CTURE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtructure*, Fr. *ſtructura*, from *ſtructus*, Lat.] 1. Act of building; practice of building. 2. Manner of building; form; make. 3. Edifice; building.

(1.) His ſon builds on, and never is content,
Till the laſt farthing is in *ſtructure* ſpent. *Dryden.*

(2.) Several have gone about to inform them, but for want of inſight into the *ſtructure* and conſtitution of the terraqueous globe, have not given ſatisfaction. *Woodward.*

(3.) Ecbatana her *ſtructure* vaſt there ſhews,
And Hecatompylos her hundred gates. *Milton.*

High on a rock of ice the *ſtructure* lay. *Pope.*

There ſtands a *ſtructure* of majeſtick frame. *Pope.*

STRUDE, or *Strode*. *n. ſ.* A ſtock of breeding mares. *Bailey.*

To **STRU'GGLE.** *v. n.* [Of uncertain etymology.] 1. To labour; to act with effort. 2. To ſtrive; to contend; to conteſt. 3. To labour in difficulties; to be in agonies or diſtreſs.

(2.) No man is guilty of an act of intemperance but he might have forborn it; not without ſome trouble from the *ſtrugglings* of the contrary habit, but ſtill the thing was poſſible. *South.*

In the time of Henry VIII. differences of religion tore the nation into two mighty factions, and, under the name of Papiſt and Proteſtant, *ſtruggled* in her bowels with many various events. *Temple.*

I repent, like ſome deſpairing wretch,
That boldly plunges in the frightful deep,
Then pants, and *ſtruggles* with the whirling waves;
And catches every ſlender reed to ſave him. *Smith.*

(3.) Strong virtue, like ſtrong nature, *ſtruggles* ſtill,
Exerts itſelf, and then throws off the ill. *Dryden.*

———— 'Tis wiſdom to beware
And better ſhun the bait, than *ſtruggle* in the ſnare. *Dryden.*

If men *ſtruggle* through as many troubles to be miſerable as to be happy; my readers may be perſuaded to be good. *Spectator.*

STRU'GGLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Labour; effort. 2. Conteſt; contention. 3. Agony; tumultuous diſtreſs.

(2.) When, in the diviſion of parties, men only ſtrove for the firſt place in the prince's favour, an honeſt man might look upon the *ſtruggle* with indifference. *Addiſon.*

It began and ended without any of thoſe unnatural *ſtruggles* for the chair, which have diſturbed the peace of this great city. *Atterbury.*

STRU'MA. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A glandular ſwelling; the king's evil.

A gentlewoman had a *ſtruma* about the inſtep, very hard and deep about the tendons. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

STRU'MOUS. *adj.* [from *ſtruma.*] Tainted with the king's evil.

How to treat them when *ſtrumous*, ſcirrhous, or cancerous. *Wiſeman.*

A glandulous conſumption, ſuch as does not affect the lungs with a rupture of its veſſels, and coughing up blood, is produced by *ſtrumous* or ſcrophulous humours. *Blackmore.*

STRU'MPET. *n. ſ.* A whore; a proſtitute. Of doubtful original. *Stropo* vieux mot *palliardiſe.* Stuprum, Latin. *Trevoux.*

How like a younker or a prodigal
The ſkarfed bark puts from her native bay,
Hugg'd and embraced by the *ſtrumpet* wind!
How like a prodigal doth ſhe return,
Lean, rent, and beggar'd by the *ſtrumpet* wind. *Shakeſp.*

——— Ne'er could the *ſtrumpet*,
With all her double vigour, art and nature,
Once ſtir my temper, but this virtuous maid
Subdues me quite. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

If to preſerve this veſſel for my lord
From any other foul, unlawful touch,
Be not to be a *ſtrumpet*, I am none. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Common fame is as falſe and impudent as a common *ſtrumpet.* *L'Eſtrange.*

——— Honour had his due;
Before the holy prieſt my vows were ty'd;
So came I not a *ſtrumpet* but a bride. *Dryden.*

To STRU'MPET. *v. a.* To make a whore; to debauch.

If we two be one, and thou play falſe,
I do digeſt the poiſon of thy fleſh,
Being *ſtrumpeted* by the contagion. *Shakeſp.*

STRUNG. The preterite and participle paſſive of *ſtring.*

The *ſtrung* bow points out the Cynthian queen. *Gay.*

To STRUT. *v. n.* [*ſtruſſen*, German.] 1. To walk with affected dignity; to ſwell with ſtatelineſs. 2. To ſwell; to protuberate.

(1.) Adore our errours, laugh at's while we *ſtrut*
To our confuſion. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

Does he not hold up his head and *ſtrut* in his gait? *Shakeſp.*

——— Though thou *ſtrut* and paint,
Yet art thou both ſhrunk up and old. *Ben. Johnſon.*

——— The falſe ſyren
Struts on th' waves, and ſhews the brute below. *Dryden.*

We will be with you ere the crowing cock
Salutes the light, and *ſtruts* before his feather'd flock. *Dryden.*

(2.) The goats with *ſtrutting* dugs ſhall homeward ſpeed. *Dryden.*

The pow'r appeas'd, with winds ſuffic'd the ſail,
The bellying canvaſs *ſtrutted* with the gale. *Dryden.*

As thy *ſtrutting* bags with money riſe,
The love of gain is of an equal ſize. *Dryden.*

STRUT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] An affectation of ſtatelineſs in the walk.

Certain gentlemen, by ſmirking countenances and an ungainly *ſtrut* in their walk, have got preferment. *Swift.*

STUB. *n. ſ.* [ꞅꞇeb, Sax. *ſtubbe*, Daniſh; *ſtob*, Dutch; *ſtipes*, Lat.] 1. A thick ſhort ſtock left when the reſt is cut off. 2. A log; a block.

(1.) Dametas guided the horſes ſo ill, that the wheel coming over a great *ſtub* of a tree, overturned the coach. *Sidney.*

All about, old ſtocks and *ſtubs* of trees,
Whereon nor fruit nor leaf was ever ſeen,
Did hang upon the ragged rocky knees. *Spenſer.*

To buy at the *ſtub* is the beſt for the buyer,
More timely proviſion, the cheaper is fire. *Tuſſer.*

Upon cutting down of an old timber tree, the *ſtub* hath put out ſometimes a tree of another kind. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

——— We here
Live on tough roots and *ſtubs*, to thirſt inur'd,
Men to much miſery and hardſhips born. *Milton.*

Prickly *ſtubs* inſtead of trees are found,
Or woods with knots and knares deform'd and old;
Headleſs the moſt, and hideous to behold. *Dryden.*

(2.) You ſhall have more adoe to drive our dulleſt and lazieſt youth, our ſtocks and *ſtubs*, from the infinite deſire of ſuch a happy nurture, than we have now to haul our choiceſt wits to that aſinine feaſt of ſow-thiſtles and brambles. *Milton.*

To STUB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To force up; to extirpate.

His two tuſks ſerve for fighting and feeding; by the help whereof he *ſtubs* up edible roots out of the ground, or tears off the bark of trees. *Grew's Muſæum.*

——— The other tree was griev'd,
Grew ſcrubby, dry'd a-top, was ſtunted;
So the next parſon *ſtubb'd* and burnt it. *Swift.*

STU'BBED. *adj.* [from *ſtub.*] Truncated; ſhort and thick.

A pain he in his head-piece feels,
Againſt a *ſtubbed* tree he reels,
And up went poor Hobgoblin's heels. *Drayton.*

To ſpight the coy nymphs,
Hang upon our *ſtubbed* horns
Garlands, ribbons, and fine poeſies. *Ben. Johnſon.*

STU'BBEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtubbed.*] The ſtate of being ſhort, thick, and truncated.

STU'BBLE. *n. ſ.* [*eſtouble*, French; *ſtoppel*, Dutch; *ſtipula*, Latin.] The ſtalks of corn left in the field by the reaper.

——— This ſuggeſted
At ſome time, when his ſoaring inſolence
Shall reach the people, will be the fire
To kindle their dry *ſtubble*, and their blaze
Shall darken him for ever. *Shakeſp.*

——— You, by thus much ſeene,
Know by the *ſtubble*, what the corne hath bene. *Chapman.*

If a ſmall red flower in the *ſtubble*-fields, called the wincopipe, open in the morning, be ſure of a fair day. *Bacon.*

His ſucceeding years afford him little more than the *ſtubble* of his own harveſt. *Dryden.*

Thrice happy Duck, employ'd in threſhing *ſtubble*,
Thy toil is leſſen'd and thy profits double. *Swift.*

After the firſt crop is off they plow in the wheat *ſtubble.* *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

STU'BBORN. *adj.* [This word, of which no obvious etymology appears, is derived by *Minſhew* from *ſtoutborn*, referred by *Junius* to ϛιβαρὸς, and deduced better by Mr. *Lye*, from *ſtub*, perhaps from *ſtub-horn.*] 1. Obſtinate; inflexible; contumacious. 2. Perſiſting; perſevering; ſteady. 3. Stiff; not pliable; inflexible; not eaſily admitting impreſſion. 4. Hardy; firm. 5. Harſh; rough; rugged. 6. In all its uſes it commonly implies ſomething of a bad quality, though Locke has catachreſtically uſed it in a ſenſe of praiſe.

(1.) Strifeful Atin in their *ſtubborn* mind,
Coals of contention and hot vengeance tin'd. *Spenſer.*

Then ſtood he neere the doore, and proud to draw
The *ſtubborne* bow, thrice tried, and thrice gave law. *Chapman.*

——— The queen is obſtinate,
Stubborn to juſtice, apt t' accuſe it, and
Diſdainful to be tried by't. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

He believed he had ſo humbled the garriſon, that they would be no longer ſo *ſtubborn.* *Clarendon.*

I'll not flatter this tempeſtuous king,
But work his *ſtubborn* ſoul a nobler way. *Dryden.*

(2.) All this is to be had only from the epiſtles themſelves, with *ſtubborn* attention, and more than common application. *Locke.*

(3.) Love ſoftens me, and blows up fires which paſs
Through my tough heart, and melt the *ſtubborn* maſs. *Dryden.*

Take a plant of *ſtubborn* oak,
And labour him with many a ſturdy ſtroak. *Dryden.*

(4.) Patience under torturing pain,
Where *ſtubborn* ſtoicks would complain. *Swift.*

(5.) We will not oppoſe any thing that is hard and *ſtubborn*, but by a ſoft anſwer deaden their force. *Burnet.*

STU'BBORNLY. *adv.* [from *ſtubborn.*] Obſtinately; contumaciouſly; inflexibly.

Stubbornly he did repugn the truth,
About a certain queſtion in the law. *Shakeſp. H. VI.*

He wilfully neglects his book, and *ſtubbornly* refuſes any thing he can do. *Locke.*

So cloſe they cling, ſo *stubbornly* retire,
Their love's more violent than the chymiſt's fire. *Garth.*

STU'BBORNNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtubborn.*] Obſtinacy; vicious ſtoutneſs; contumacy; inflexibility. *Dryden* has uſed it in commendation.

——————— Happy is your grace,
That can tranſlate the *ſtubbornneſs* of fortune
Into ſo quiet and ſo ſweet a ſtyle. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

He choſe a courſe leaſt ſubject to envy, between ſtiff *ſtubbornneſs* and filthy flattery. *Hayward.*

Patriots, in peace, aſſert the people's right,
With noble *ſtubbornneſs* reſiſting might. *Dryden.*

Stubbornneſs, and an obſtinate diſobedience, muſt be maſtered with blows. *Locke.*

It failed, partly by the accidents of a ſtorm, and partly by the *ſtubbornneſs* or treachery of that colony for whoſe relief it was deſigned. *Swift.*

STU'BBY. *adj.* [from *ſtub.*] Short and thick; ſhort and ſtrong.

The baſe is ſurrounded with a garland of black and *ſtubby* briſtles. *Grew's Muſæum.*

STU'BNAIL. *n. ſ.* [*ſtub* and *nail.*] A nail broken off; a ſhort thick nail.

STU'CCO. n. ſ. [Ital. *ſtuc*, Fr.] A kind of fine plaſter for walls.

Palladian walls, Venetian doors,
Groteſco roofs, and *ſtucco* floors. *Pope.*

STUCK. The preterite and participle paſſive of *ſtick.*

What more infamous brands have records *ſtuck* upon any, than thoſe who uſed the beſt parts for the worſt ends? *Decay of Piety.*

The partners of their crime will learn obedience,
When they look up and ſee their fellow-traitors
Stuck on a fork, and black'ning in the ſun. *Addiſon.*

—— When the polypus from forth his cave,
Torn with full force, reluctant beats the wave,
His ragged claws are *ſtuck* with ſtones and ſands. *Pope.*

Stuck o'er with titles, and hung round with ſtrings,
That thou may'ſt be by kings, or whores of kings. *Pope.*

STUCK. *n. ſ.* A thruſt.

I had a paſs with rapier, ſcabbard and all, and he gives me the *ſtuck* in with ſuch a mortal motion, that it is inevitable. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

STU'CKLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtook*, Scottiſh.] A number of ſheaves laid together in the field to dry. *Ainſworth.*

STUD. *n. ſ.* [ꞅꞇuꝺu, Saxon.] 1. A poſt; a ſtake. In ſome ſuch meaning perhaps it is to be taken in the quoted paſſage, which I do not underſtand. 2. A nail with a large head driven for ornament; any ornamental knob or protuberance. 3. [Sꞇoꝺe, Saxon; *ſtod*, Iſlandick, is a ſtallion.] A collection of breeding horſes and mares.

(1.) A barn in the country, that hath one ſingle *ſtud*, or one height of *ſtuds* to the roof, is two ſhillings a foot. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

(2.) ——— Handles were to add,
For which he now was making *ſtuds.* *Chapman's Iliad.*

A belt of ſtraw, and ivy buds,
With coral claſps and amber *ſtuds.* *Raleigh.*

Cryſtal and myrrhine cups emboſs'd with gems,
And *ſtuds* of pearl. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

Upon a plane are ſeveral ſmall oblong *ſtuds*, placed regularly in a quincunx order. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

A deſk he had of curious work,
With glitt'ring *ſtuds* about. *Swift.*

(3.) In the *ſtuds* of Ireland, where care is taken, we ſee horſes bred of excellent ſhape, vigour, and ſize. *Temple.*

To STUD. *v. a.* [from the noun] To adorn with ſtuds or ſhining knobs.

—— Thy horſes ſhall be trapp'd,
Their harneſs *ſtudded* all with gold and pearl. *Shakeſp.*

A ſilver *ſtudded* ax, alike beſtow'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

STU'DENT. *n. ſ.* [*ſtudens*, Lat.] A man given to books; a ſcholar; a bookiſh man.

Keep a gameſter from dice, and a good *ſtudent* from his book. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

This grave advice from ſober *ſtudent* bears,
And loudly rings it in his fellow's ears. *Dryden's Perſ.*

A *ſtudent* ſhall do more in one hour, when all things concur to invite him to any ſpecial ſtudy, than in four at a dull ſeaſon. *Watts's Logick.*

I ſlightly touch the ſubject, and recommend it to ſome *ſtudent* of the profeſſion. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

STU'DIED. *adj.* [from *ſtudy.*] 1. Learned; verſed in any ſtudy; qualified by ſtudy. 2. Having any particular inclination. Out of uſe.

(1.) ——————— He died
As one that had been *ſtudied* in his death,
To throw away the deareſt thing he ow'd,
As 'twere a careleſs trifle. *Shakeſp.*

I am well *ſtudied* for a liberal thanks,
Which I do owe you. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

It will be fit that ſome man, reaſonably *ſtudied* in the law, go as chancellor. *Bacon.*

(2.) A prince ſhould not be ſo looſely *ſtudied* as to remember ſo weak a compoſition. *Shakeſp.*

STU'DIER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtudy.*] One who ſtudies.

Lipſius was a great *ſtudier* of the ſtoical philoſophy: upon his death-bed his friend told him, that he needed not uſe arguments to perſuade him to patience, the philoſophy which he had ſtudied would furniſh him; he anſwers him, Lord Jeſus, give me Chriſtian patience. *Tillotſon.*

There is a law of nature, as intelligible to a rational creature and *ſtudier* of that law, as the poſitive laws of commonwealths. *Locke.*

STU'DIOUS. *adj.* [*ſtudieux*, Fr. *ſtudioſus*, Lat.] 1. Given to books and contemplation; given to learning. 2. Diligent; buſy. 3. Attentive to; careful: with *of.* 4. Contemplative; ſuitable to meditation.

(1.) A proper remedy for wandering thoughts, he that ſhall propoſe, would do great ſervice to the *ſtudious* and contemplative part of mankind. *Locke.*

(2.) *Studious* to find new friends, and new allies. *Tickel.*

(3.) Divines muſt become *ſtudious of* pious and venerable antiquity. *White.*

——— The people made
Stout for the war, and *ſtudious of* their trade. *Dryden.*

There are who, fondly *ſtudious of* increaſe,
Rich foreign mold on their ill-natur'd land
Induce. *Philips.*

(4.) Let my due feet never fail
To walk the *ſtudious* cloiſter's pale. *Milton.*

——— Him for the *ſtudious* ſhade
Kind nature form'd. *Thomſon's Summer.*

STU'DIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſtudious.*] 1. Contemplatively; with cloſe application to literature. 2. Diligently; carefully; attentively.

(2.) On a ſhort pruning hook his head reclines,
And *ſtudiouſly* ſurveys his gen'rous wines. *Dryden's Æn.*

All of them *ſtudiouſly* cheriſhed the memory of their honourable extraction. *Atterbury.*

STU'DIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtudious.*] Addiction to ſtudy.

STU'DY. *n. ſ.* [*eſtude*, Fr. *ſtudium*, Lat.] 1. Application of mind to books and learning. 2. Perplexity; deep cogitation. 3. Attention; meditation; contrivance. 4. Any particular kind of learning. 5. Subject of attention. 6. Apartment ſet off for literary employment.

(1.) During the whole time of his abode in the univerſity, Hammond generally ſpent thirteen hours of the day in *ſtudy*. *Fell.*

Study gives ſtrength to the mind; converſation, grace. *Temple.*

Engage the mind in *ſtudy* by a conſideration of the divine pleaſures of truth and knowledge. *Watts.*

(2.) Th' idea of her life ſhall ſweetly creep
Into his *ſtudy* of imagination. *Shakeſp. Much Ado.*

The king of Caſtile, a little confuſed, and in a *ſtudy*, ſaid, that can I not do with my honour. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

(3.) ——— What can happen
To me above this wretchedneſs? All your *ſtudies*
Make me a curſe like this. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Without *ſtudy* this art is not attained, not fit to be attained. *Holyday.*

Juſt men they ſeem'd, and all their *ſtudy* bent
To worſhip God aright, and know his works. *Milton.*

(4.) *Studies* ſerve for delight in privateneſs and retiring, for ornament in diſcourſe, and for ability in the judgment and diſpoſition of buſineſs. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

(5.) The holy Scriptures, eſpecially the New Teſtament, are her daily *ſtudy*. *Law.*

(6.) Get me a taper in my *ſtudy*, Lucius. *Shakeſp. J. Cæſ.*
Knock at the *ſtudy*, where, they ſay, he keeps,
To ruminate ſtrange plots. *Shakeſp. Titus Andron.*

Let all *ſtudies* and libraries be towards the Eaſt. *Wotton.*

Some ſervants of the king viſited the lodgings of the accuſed members, and ſealed up their *ſtudies* and trunks. *Clarendon.*

——— Both adorn'd their age;
One for the *ſtudy*, t'other for the ſtage. *Dryden.*

To STU'DY. *v. n.* [*ſtudeo*, Lat. *eſtudier*, Fr.] 1. To think with very cloſe application; to muſe. 2. To endeavour diligently.

(1.) I found a moral firſt, and then *ſtudied* for a fable. *Swift.*

(2.) *Study* to be quiet, and do your own buſineſs. 1 *Theſſ.* iv. 11.

To STU'DY. *v. a.* 1. To apply the mind to. 2. To conſider attentively. 3. To learn by application.

(1.) ——— Nothing lovelier can be found
In woman, than to *ſtudy* houſhold good. *Milton.*

If a gentleman be to *ſtudy* any language, it ought to be that of his own country. *Locke.*

(2.) He hath *ſtudied* her well, and tranſlated her out of honeſty into Engliſh. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Study thyſelf: what rank, or what degree,
The wiſe Creator has ordain'd for thee. *Dryden's Perſ.*

You have *ſtudied* every ſpot of ground in Flanders, which has been the ſcene of battles and ſieges. *Dryden.*

(3.) You could, for a need, *ſtudy* a ſpeech of ſome dozen lines, which I would ſet down. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

STUFF. *n. ſ.* [*ſtoffe*, Dutch; *eſtoffe*, Fr.] 1. Any matter or body. 2. Materials out of which any thing is made. 3. Furniture; goods. 4. That which fills any thing. 5. Eſſence; elemental part. 6. Any mixture or medicine. 7. Cloth or texture of any kind. 8. Textures of wool thinner and ſlighter than cloath. 9. Matter or thing. In contempt. 10. It is now ſeldom uſed in any ſenſe but in contempt or diſlike.

(1.) Let Phidias have rude and obſtinate *ſtuff* to carve: though his art do that it ſhould, his work will lack that beauty, which otherwiſe in fitter matter it might have had. *Hooker.*

The workman on his *ſtuff* his ſkill doth ſhow,
And yet the *ſtuff* gives not the man his ſkill. *Davies.*

Of brick, and of that *ſtuff*, they caſt to build
A city and tow'r. *Milton.*

Pierce an hole near the inner edge, becauſe the triangle hath there moſt ſubſtance of *ſtuff*. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

(2.) Thy verſe ſwells with *ſtuff* ſo fine and ſmooth,
That thou art even natural in thine art. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

——— Cæſar hath wept;
Ambition ſhould be made of ſterner *ſtuff*. *Shakeſp. J. Cæſ.*

Succeſs or loſs, what is or is not, ſerves
As *ſtuff* for theſe two to make paradoxes. *Shakeſp.*

——— Thy father, that poor rag,
Muſt be thy ſubject, who in ſpight put *ſtuff*
To ſome ſhe-beggar, and compounded thee
Poor rogue hereditary. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

Degrading proſe explains his meaning ill,
And ſhews the *ſtuff*, and not the workman's ſkill. *Roſcom.*

(3.) Fare away to get our *ſtuff* aboard. *Shakeſp.*

He took away locks, and gave away the king's *ſtuff*. *Hayw.*

Groaning waggons loaded high
With *ſtuff*. *Cowley's Davideis.*

(4.) With ſome ſweet oblivious antidote
Cleanſe the ſtuff'd boſom of that perilous *ſtuff*
Which weighs upon the heart. *Shakeſp.*

(5.) Though in the trade of war I have ſlain men,
Yet do I hold it very *ſtuff* o' th' conſcience
To do no contriv'd murther. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

(6.) ——— I did compound for her
A certain *ſtuff*, which, being ta'en, would ſeize
The preſent power of life. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

(8.) Let us turn the wools of the land into cloaths and *ſtuffs* of our own growth, and the hemp and flax growing here into linen cloth and cordage. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

(9.) ——— O proper *ſtuff*!
This is the very painting of your fear. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

——— Such *ſtuff* as madmen
Tongue and brain not. *Shakeſp.*

——— At this fuſty *ſtuff*
The large Achilles, on his preſt bed lolling,
From his deep cheſt laughs out a loud applauſe. *Shakeſp.*

Pleaſe not thyſelf the flatt'ring crowd to hear,
'Tis fulſome *ſtuff* to feed thy itching ear. *Dryden's Perſ.*

——— Anger would indite
Such woful *ſtuff* as I or Shadwell write. *Dryden's Juven.*

To-morrow will be time enough
To hear ſuch mortifying *ſtuff*. *Swift.*

The free things that among rakes paſs for wit and ſpirit, muſt be ſhocking *ſtuff* to the ears of perſons of delicacy. *Clariſſa.*

To STUFF. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To fill very full with any thing. 2. To fill to uneaſineſs. 3. To thruſt into any thing. 4. To fill by being put into any thing. 5. To ſwell out by putting ſomething in. 6. To fill with ſomething improper or ſuperfluous. 7. To obſtruct the organs of ſcent or reſpiration. 8. To fill meat with ſomething of high reliſh. 9. To form by ſtuffing.

(1.) ——— When we've *ſtuff'd*
Theſe pipes, and theſe conveyances of blood,
With wine and feeding, we have ſuppler ſouls. *Shakeſp.*

——— Each thing beheld, did yeeld
Our admiration: ſhelves with cheeſes heapt;
Sheds *ſtuft* with lambs and goats, diſtinctly kept. *Chapman.*

Though plenteous, all too little ſeems
To *ſtuff* this maw, this vaſt unhide-bound corps. *Milton.*

What have we more to do than to *ſtuff* our guts with theſe figs? *L'Eſtrange.*

This crook drew hazel-boughs adown,
And *ſtuff'd* her apron wide with nuts ſo brown. *Gay.*

(2.) ——— With ſome oblivious antidote
Cleanſe the *ſtuff'd* boſom of that perilous ſtuff
Which weighs upon the heart. *Shakeſp.*

(3.) Put roſes into a glaſs with a narrow mouth, *ſtuffing* them cloſe together, but without bruiſing, and they retain ſmell and colour freſh a year. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

(4.) Grief fills the room up of my abſent child,
Lies in his bed, walks up and down with me,
Stuffs out his vacant garments with his form. *Shakeſp.*

With inward arms the dire machine they load,
And iron bowels *ſtuff* the dark abode. *Dryden's Æn.*

——— Officious Baucis lays
Two cuſhions *ſtuff'd* with ſtraw, the ſeat to raiſe. *Dryden.*

——— A bed,
The *ſtuffing* leaves, with hides of bears o'erſpread. *Dryden.*

(5.) I will be the man that ſhall make you great.—I cannot perceive how, unleſs you give me your doublet, and *ſtuff* me out with ſtraw. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

——— The gods for ſin
Should with a ſwelling dropſy *ſtuff* thy ſkin. *Dryden.*

(6.) It is not uſual among the beſt patterns to *ſtuff* the report of particular lives with matter of publick record. *Wotton.*

Thoſe accuſations are *ſtuffed* with odious generals, that the proofs ſeldom make good. *Clarendon.*

For thee I dim theſe eyes, and *ſtuff* this head
With all ſuch reading as was never read. *Pope.*

(7.) Theſe gloves the count ſent me; they are an excellent perfume. — I am *ſtufft*, couſin, I cannot ſmell. *Shakeſp.*

(8.) She went for parſly to *ſtuff* a rabbet. *Shakeſp.*

He aim'd at all, yet never could excel
In any thing but *ſtuffing* of his veal. *King's Cookery.*

(9.) An eaſtern king put a judge to death for an iniquitous ſentence, and ordered his hide to be *ſtuffed* into a cuſhion, and placed upon the tribunal. *Swift.*

To **Stuff.** *v. n.* To feed gluttonouſly.

Wedg'd in a ſpacious elbow-chair,
And on her plate a treble ſhare,
As if ſhe ne'er could have enough,
Taught harmleſs man to cram and *ſtuff.* *Swift.*

Stu'ffing. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtuff.*] 1. That by which any thing is filled. 2. Reliſhing ingredients put into meat.

(1.) Rome was a farrago out of the neighbouring nations; and Greece, though one monarchy under Alexander, yet the people that were the *ſtuffing* and materials thereof, exiſted before. *Hale.*

(2.) Arrach leaves are very good in pottage and *ſtuffings.* *Mortimer.*

Stuke, or *Stuck.* *n. ſ.* [*ſtuc*, Fr. *ſtucco*, Italian.] A compoſition of lime and marble, powdered very fine, commonly called plaſter of Paris, with which figures and other ornaments reſembling ſculpture are made. See **Stucco.** *Bailey.*

Stulm. *n. ſ.* A ſhaft to draw water out of a mine. *Bailey.*

Stulti'loquence. *n. ſ.* [*ſtultus* and *loquentia*, Latin.] Fooliſh talk. *Dict.*

Stum. *n. ſ.* [*ſtum*, Swediſh, ſuppoſed to be contracted from *muſtum*, Latin.] 1. Wine yet unfermented; muſt. 2. New wine uſed to raiſe fermentation in dead and vapid wines. 3. Wine revived by a new fermentation.

(1.) An unctuous clammy vapour, that ariſes from the *ſtum* of grapes, when they lie maſhed in the vat, puts out a light, when dipped into it. *Addiſon on Italy.*

(2.) Let our wines without mixture or *ſtum* be all fine,
Or call up the maſter, and break his dull noddle. *Ben. Johnſ.*

(3.) Drink ev'ry letter on't in *ſtum*,
And make it briſk champaigne become. *Hudibras.*

To **Stum.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To renew wine by mixing freſh wine and raiſing a new fermentation.

Vapid wines are put upon the lees of noble wines to give them ſpirit, and we *ſtum* our wines to renew their ſpirits. *Floyer.*

To **STU'MBLE.** *v. n.* [This word *Junius* derives from *ſtump*, and ſays the original meaning is to *ſtrike*, or *trip againſt a ſtump.* I rather think it comes from *tumble.*] 1. To trip in walking. 2. To ſlip; to err; to ſlide into crimes or blunders. 3. To ſtrike againſt by chance; to light on by chance: with *upon.*

(1.) When ſhe will take the rein, I let her run;
But ſhe'll not *ſtumble.* *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

A headſtall being reſtrained to keep him from *ſtumbling*, hath been often burſt. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

——————— As we pac'd along
Upon the giddy footing of the hatches,
Methought that Glo'ſter *ſtumbled*; and, in falling,
Struck me, that ſought to ſtay him, overboard. *Shakeſp.*

The way of the wicked is as darkneſs: they know not at what they *ſtumble.* *Prov.* iv. 19.

——————— Cover'd o'er with blood,
Which from the patriot's breaſt in torrents flow'd,
He faints: his ſteed no longer bears the rein;
But *ſtumbles* o'er the heap his hand had ſlain. *Prior.*

(2.) He that loveth his brother, abideth in the light, and there is none occaſion of *ſtumbling* in him. 1 *Jo.* ii. 10.

——— This my day of grace
They who neglect and ſcorn, ſhall never taſte;
But hard be harden'd, blind be blinded more,
That they may *ſtumble* on, and deeper fall. *Milton.*

(3.) This extreme dealing had driven her to put herſelf with a great lady of that country, by which occaſion ſhe had *ſtumbled upon* ſuch miſchances as were little for the honour of her or her family. *Sidney.*

What man art thou, that, thus beſcreen'd in night,
So *ſtumbleſt on* my counſel. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

A mouſe, bred in a cheſt, dropped out over the ſide, and *ſtumbled upon* a delicious morſel. *L'Eſtrange.*

Ovid *ſtumbled*, by ſome inadvertency, *upon* Livia in a bath. *Dryden.*

Many of the greateſt inventions have been accidentally *ſtumbled upon* by men buſy and inquiſitive. *Ray.*

Write down *p* and *b*, and make ſigns to him to endeavour to pronounce them, and guide him by ſhewing him the motion of your own lips; by which he will, with a little endeavour, *ſtumble upon* one of them. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

To **Stu'mble.** *v. a.* 1. To obſtruct in progreſs; to make to trip or ſtop. 2. To make to boggle; to offend.

(2.) —— Such terms amus'd them all,
And *ſtumbled* many. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

If one illiterate man was *ſtumbled*, 'twas likely others of his form would be ſo too. *Fell.*

One thing more *ſtumbles* me in the very foundation of this hypotheſis. *Locke.*

Stu'mble. *n. ſ* [from the verb.] 1. A trip in walking. 2. A blunder; a failure.

(2.) One *ſtumble* is enough to deface the character of an honourable life. *L'Eſtrange.*

Stu'mbler. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtumble.*] One that ſtumbles.

Be ſweet to all: is thy complexion ſour?
Then keep ſuch company; make them thy allay:
Get a ſharp wife, a ſervant that will low'r;
A *ſtumbler* ſtumbles leaſt in rugged way. *Herbert.*

Stu'mblingblock. }
Stu'mblingstone. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſtumble.*] Cauſe of ſtumbling; cauſe of errour; cauſe of offence.

We preach Chriſt crucified, unto the Jews a *ſtumblingblock*, and unto the Greeks fooliſhneſs. 1 *Cor.* i. 23.

Shakeſpeare is a *ſtumblingblock* to theſe rigid criticks. *Spect.*

This *ſtumbling ſtone* we hope to take away. *Burnet.*

STUMP. *n. ſ.* [*ſtumpe*, Daniſh; *ſtompe*, Dutch; *ſtompen*, Daniſh, to lop.] The part of any ſolid body remaining after the reſt is taken away.

He ſtruck ſo ſtrongly, that the knotty ſting
Of his huge tail he quite in ſunder cleft;
Five joints thereof he hew'd, and but the *ſtump* him left. *Spenſer.*

Your colt's tooth is not caſt yet——Not while I have a *ſtump.* *Shakeſp.*

He through the buſhes ſcrambles;
A *ſtump* doth trip him in his pace;
Down comes poor Hob upon his face,
Amongſt the briers and brambles. *Drayton's Nimphid.*

Who, 'cauſe they're waſted to the *ſtumps*,
Are repreſented beſt by rumps. *Hudibras.*

A coach horſe ſnapt off the end of his finger, and I dreſſed the *ſtump* with common digeſtive. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

A poor aſs, now wore out to the *ſtumps*, fell down under his load. *L'Eſtrange.*

Againſt a *ſtump* his tuſks the monſter grinds,
And in the ſharpen'd edge new vigour finds. *Dryden.*

A tongue might have ſome reſemblance to the *ſtump* of a feather. *Grew's Muſæum.*

Worn to the *ſtumps* in the ſervice of the maids, 'tis thrown out of doors, or condemned to kindle a fire. *Swift.*

Stu'mpy. *adj.* [from *ſtump.*] Full of ſtumps; hard; ſtiff; ſtrong. A bad word.

They burn the ſtubble, which, being ſo *ſtumpy*, they ſeldom plow in. *Mortimer.*

To **Stun.** *v. a.* [ꞅꞇunan, Saxon, ᵹeꞅꞇun, noiſe.] 1. To confound or dizzy with noiſe. 2. To make ſenſeleſs or dizzy with a blow.

(1.) ——— An univerſal hubbub wild
Of *ſtunning* ſounds, and voices all confus'd,
Aſſaults his ear. *Milton.*

Still ſhall I hear, and never quit the ſcore,
Stunn'd with hoarſe Codrus' Theſeid o'er and o'er. *Dryden.*

Too ſtrong a noiſe *ſtuns* the ear, and one too weak does not act upon the organ. *Cheyne.*

So Alma, weary'd of being great,
And nodding in her chair of ſtate,
Stunn'd and worn out with endleſs chat,
Of Will did this, and Nan ſaid that. *Prior.*

Shouts as thunder loud afflict the air,
And *ſtun* the birds releas'd. *Prior.*

The Britons, once a ſavage kind,
Deſcendents of the barbarous Huns,
With limbs robuſt, and voice that *ſtuns*,
You taught to modulate their tongues,
And ſpeak without the help of lungs. *Swift.*

(2.) One hung a pole-ax at his ſaddle-bow,
And one a heavy mace to *ſtun* the foe. *Dryden.*

STUNG. The preterite and participle paſſive of *ſting*.

To both theſe ſiſters have I ſworn my love;
Each jealous of the other, as the *ſtung*
Are of the adder. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

With envy *ſtung*, they view each other's deeds,
The fragrant work with diligence proceeds. *Dryden's Æn.*

STUNK. The preterite of *ſtink*.

To STUNT. *v. a.* [*ſtunta*, Iſlandick.] To hinder from growth.

Though this uſage *ſtunted* the girl in her growth, it gave her a hardy conſtitution; ſhe had life and ſpirit. *Arbuthnot.*

There he ſtopt ſhort, nor ſince has writ a tittle,
But has the wit to make the moſt of little;
Like *ſtunted* hide-bound trees, that juſt have got
Sufficient ſap at once to bear and rot. *Pope.*

The tree grew ſcrubby, dry'd a-top and *ſtunted*,
And the next parſon ſtubb'd and burnt it. *Swift.*

STUPE. *n. ſ.* [*ſtupa*, Latin.] Cloath or flax dipped in warm medicaments, and applied to a hurt or ſore.

A fomentation was by ſome pretender to ſurgery applied with coarſe woollen *ſtupes*, one of which was bound upon his leg. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To STUPE. *v. a* [from the noun.] To foment; to dreſs with ſtupes.

The eſcar divide, and *ſtupe* the part affected with wine. *Wiſeman.*

STUPEFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſtupefaction*, Fr. *ſtupefactus*, Lat.] Inſenſibility; dulneſs; ſtupidity; ſluggiſhneſs of mind; heavy folly.

All reſiſtance of the dictates of conſcience brings a hardneſs and *ſtupefaction* upon it. *South.*

——— She ſent to ev'ry child
Firm impudence, or *ſtupefaction* mild;
And ſtrait ſucceeded, leaving ſhame no room,
Cibberian forehead, or Cimmerian gloom. *Pope.*

STUPEFA'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *ſtupefactus*, Lat. *ſtupefactif*, French.] Cauſing inſenſibility; dulling; obſtructing the ſenſes; narcotick; opiate.

It is a gentle fomentation, and hath a very little mixture, of ſome *ſtupefactive*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Opium hath a *ſtupefactive* part, and a heating part; the one moving ſleep, the other a heat. *Bacon.*

STUPE'NDOUS. *adj.* [*ſtupendus*, Lat.] Wonderful; amazing; aſtoniſhing.

All thoſe *ſtupendous* acts deſervedly are the ſubject of a hiſtory, excellently written in Latin by a learned prelate. *Clarendon.*

Great joy was at their meeting, and at ſight
Of that *ſtupendous* bridge his joy increas'd. *Milton.*

Portents and prodigies their ſouls amaz'd;
But moſt, when this *ſtupendous* pile was rais'd. *Dryden.*

——— Mortals, fly this curſt deteſted race:
A hundred of the ſame *ſtupendous* ſize,
A hundred Cyclops live among the hills. *Addiſon.*

Our numbers can ſcarce give us an idea of the vaſt quantity of ſyſtems in this *ſtupendous* piece of architecture. *Cheyne.*

STU'PID. *adj.* [*ſtupide*, Fr. *ſtupidus*, Latin.] 1. Dull; wanting ſenſibility; wanting apprehenſion; heavy; ſluggiſh of underſtanding. 2. Performed without ſkill or genius.

(1.) O that men ſhould be ſo *ſtupid* grown
As to forſake the living God. *Milton.*

Men, boys and women, *ſtupid* with ſurpriſe,
Where e'er ſhe paſſes, fix their wond'ring eyes. *Dryden.*

——— If I by chance ſucceed,
Know, I am not ſo *ſtupid*, or ſo hard,
Not to feel praiſe, or fame's deſerv'd reward. *Dryden.*

——— With wild ſurpriſe
A moment *ſtupid* motionleſs he ſtood. *Thomſon.*

(2.) Wit, as the chief of virtue's friends,
Diſdains to ſerve ignoble ends:
Obſerve what loads of *ſtupid* rhimes
Oppreſs us in corrupted times. *Swift.*

STUPI'DITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſtupidité*, French; *ſtupiditas*, Latin.] Dulneſs; heavineſs of mind; ſluggiſhneſs of underſtanding.

Shadwel alone, of all my ſons, is he
Who ſtands confirm'd in full *ſtupidity*. *Dryden.*

STU'PIDLY. *adv.* [from *ſtupid*.] 1. With ſuſpenſion or inactivity of underſtanding. 2. Dully; without apprehenſion.

(1.) That ſpace the evil one abſtracted ſtood
From his own evil, and for the time remain'd
Stupidly good. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

(2.) On the ſhield there was engraven maps of countries, which Ajax could not comprehend, but looked on as *ſtupidly* as his fellow-beaſt the lion. *Dryden.*

STU'PIFIER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſtupify*.] That which cauſes ſtupidity.

To STU'PIFY. *v. a.* [*ſtupefacio*, Latin. This word ſhould therefore be ſpelled *ſtupefy*; but the authorities are againſt it.] 1. To make ſtupid; to deprive of ſenſibility to dull. 2. To deprive of material motion.

(1.) ——— Thoſe
Will *ſtupify* and dull the ſenſe a while. *Shakeſp. Cymb.*

Conſider whether that method, uſed to quiet ſome conſciences, does not *ſtupefy* more. *Decay of Piety.*

The fumes of his paſſion do as really intoxicate his diſcerning faculty, as the fumes of drink diſcompoſe and *ſtupify* the brain of a man overcharged with it. *South.*

Envy, like a cold poiſon, benumbs and *ſtupifies*; and, conſcious of its own impotence, folds its arms in deſpair. *Collier.*

(2.) It is not malleable; but yet is not fluent, but *ſtupified*. *Bacon.*

Pounce it into the quickſilver, and ſo proceed to the *ſtupifying*. *Bacon.*

STU'POR. *n. ſ.* [Latin; *ſtupeur*, Fr.] Suſpenſion or diminution of ſenſibility.

A pungent pain in the region of the kidneys, a *ſtupor*, or dull pain in the thigh and colick, are ſymptoms of an inflammation of the kidneys. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

To STU'PRATE. *v. a.* [*ſtupro*, Latin.] To raviſh; to violate.

STUPRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſtupratio*, from *ſtupro*, Lat.] Rape; violation.

Stupration muſt not be drawn into practice. *Brown.*

STU'RDILY. *adv.* [from *ſturdy*.] 1. Stoutly; hardily. 2. Obſtinately; reſolutely.

(2.) ——— Then withdraw
From Cambridge, thy old nurſe; and, as the reſt,
Here toughly chew and *ſturdily* digeſt
Th' immenſe vaſt volumes of our common law. *Donne.*

STU'RDINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſturdy*.] 1. Stoutneſs; hardineſs. 2. Brutal ſtrength.

(1.) Sacrifice not his innocency to the attaining ſome little ſkill of buſtling for himſelf, by his converſation with vitious boys, when the chief uſe of that *ſturdineſs*, and ſtanding upon his own legs, is only for the preſervation of his virtue. *Locke.*

STU'RDY. *adj.* [*eſtourdi*, Fr.] 1. Hardy; ſtout; brutal; obſtinate. It is always uſed of men with ſome diſagreeable idea of coarſeneſs or rudeneſs. 2. Strong; forcible. 3. Stiff; ſtout.

(1.) This muſt be done, and I would fain ſee
Mortal ſo *ſturdy* as to gainſay. *Hudibras.*

Aw'd by that houſe, accuſtom'd to command,
The *ſturdy* kerns in due ſubjection ſtand,
Nor bear the reins in any foreign hand. *Dryden.*

A *ſturdy* hardened ſinner ſhall advance to the utmoſt pitch of impiety with leſs reluctance than he took the firſt ſteps, whilſt his conſcience was yet vigilant and tender. *Atterb.*

(2.) The ill-apparelled knight now had gotten the reputation of ſome *ſturdy* lout, he had ſo well defended himſelf. *Sidney.*

Ne ought his *ſturdy* ſtrokes might ſtand before,
That high trees overthrew, and rocks in pieces tore. *Spenſer.*

(3.) He was not of any delicate contexture, his limbs rather *ſturdy* than dainty. *Wotton.*

——— *Sturdieſt* oaks
Bow'd their ſtiff necks, loaden with ſtormy blaſts,
Or torn up ſheer. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

Stu'rgeon. *n. ſ.* [*ſturio*, *turſio*, Lat.] A ſea-fiſh.

It is part of the ſcutellated bone of a *ſturgeon*, being flat, of a porous or cellular conſtitution on one ſide, the cells being worn down, and ſmooth on the other. *Woodward.*

Sturk. *n. ſ.* [ꞅꞇẏꞃc, Saxon.] A young ox or heifer. *Bailey.* Thus they are ſtill called in Scotland.

To STUT. } *v. n.* [*ſtutten*, to hinder, Dutch.] To
To STU'TTER. } ſpeak with heſitation; to ſtammer.

Divers *ſtut*: the cauſe is the refrigeration of the tongue, whereby it is leſs apt to move; and therefore naturals *ſtut*. *Bacon.*

Stu'tter. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſtut.*] One that ſpeaks with
Stu'tterer. } heſitation; a ſtammerer.

Many *ſtutters* are very cholerick, choler inducing a dryneſs in the tongue. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Sty. *n. ſ.* [ꞅꞇige, Saxon.] 1. A cabbin to keep hogs in. 2. Any place of beſtial debauchery. 3. [I know not how derived.] A humour in the eyelid.

(1.) ——— Tell Richmond,
That in the *ſty* of this moſt bloody boar,
My ſon George Stanley is frank'd up in hold. *Shak. R. III.*

When her hogs had miſs'd their way,
Th' untoward creatures to the *ſty* I drove,
And whiſtl'd all the way. *Gay.*

May thy black pigs lie warm in little *ſty*,
And have no thought to grieve them 'till they die. *King.*

(2.) They all their friends and native home forget,
To roll with pleaſure in a ſenſual *ſty*. *Milton.*

——— With what eaſe
Might'ſt thou expel this monſter from his throne,
Now made a *ſty*. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

To Sty. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſhut up in a ſty.

——— Here you *ſty* me
In this hard rock, while you do keep from me
The reſt of th' iſland. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

To Sty. *v. n.* To ſoar; to aſcend. *Spenſer.*

Sty'gian. *adj.* [*ſtygius*, Lat.] Helliſh; infernal; pertaining to Styx, one of the poetical rivers of hell.

At that ſo ſudden blaze the *Stygian* throng
Bent their aſpect. *Milton.*

Style. *n. ſ.* [*ſtylus*, Lat.] 1. Manner of writing with regard to language. 2. Manner of ſpeaking appropriate to particular characters. 3. Mode of painting. 4. It is likewiſe applied to muſick. 5. Title; appellation. 6. Courſe of writing. Unuſual. 7. Style *of Court*, is properly the practiſe obſerved by any court in its way of proceeding. *Ayliffe's Parergon.* 8. A pointed iron uſed anciently in writing on tables of wax. 9. Any thing with a ſharp point, as a graver; the pin of a dial. 10. The ſtalk which riſes from amid the leaves of a flower. *Style* is the middle prominent part of the flower of a plant, which adheres to the fruit or ſeed; 'tis uſually ſlender and long, whence it has its name. *Quincy.*

(1.) ——— Happy
That can tranſlate the ſtubbornneſs of fortune
Into ſo quiet, and ſo ſweet a *ſtyle*. *Shakeſp.*

Their beauty I will rather leave to poets, than venture upon ſo tender and nice a ſubject with my ſeverer *ſtyle*. *More.*

Proper words in proper places, make the true definition of a *ſtile*. *Swift.*

Let ſome lord but own the happy lines,
How the wit brightens, and the *ſtyle* refines. *Pope.*

(2.) No *ſtyle* is held for baſe, where love well named is. *Sidney.*

There was never yet philoſopher,
That could endure the toothach patiently,
However they have writ the *ſtyle* of gods,
And make a piſh at chance and ſufferance. *Shakeſp.*

(3.) The great *ſtile* ſtands alone, and does not require, perhaps does not as well admit, any addition from inferior beauties. The ornamental *ſtile* alſo poſſeſſes its own peculiar merit: however, though the union of the two may make a ſort of compoſite *ſtile*, yet that *ſtile* is likely to be more imperfect than either of thoſe which go to its compoſition. *Reynolds.*

(5.) Ford's a knave, and I will aggravate his *ſtile*; thou ſhalt know him for knave and cuckold. *Shakeſp.*

The king gave them in his commiſſion the *ſtyle* and appellation which belonged to them. *Clarendon.*

O virgin! or what other name you bear
Above that *ſtyle*; O more than mortal fair!
Let not an humble ſuppliant ſue in vain. *Dryden's Æn.*

Propitious hear our pray'r.
Whether the *ſtyle* of Titan pleaſe thee more,
Whoſe purple rays th' Achæmenes adore. *Pope's Statius.*

(6.) While his thoughts the ling'ring day beguile,
To gentle Arcite let us turn our *ſtyle*. *Dryden.*

(9.) Placing two *ſtiles*, or needles of the ſame ſteel, touched with the ſame loadſtone, when the one is removed but half a ſpan, the other would ſtand like Hercules's pillars. *Brown.*

(10.) The figure of the flower-leaves, ſtamina, apices, *ſtile*, and ſeed-veſſel. *Ray.*

To Style. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To call; to term; to name.

The chancellor of the exchequer they had no mind ſhould be *ſtyled* a knight. *Clarendon.*

——— Err not that ſo ſhall end
The ſtrife which thou call'ſt evil, but we *ſtyle*
The ſtrife of glory. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

——— Fortune's gifts, my actions
May *ſtile* their own rewards. *Denham's Sophy.*

Whoever backs his tenets with authorities, thinks he ought to carry the cauſe, and is ready to *ſtile* it impudence in any one who ſhall ſtand out. *Locke.*

His conduct might have made him *ſtil'd*
A father, and the nymph his child. *Swift.*

Sty'ptick *adj.* [ϛυπτικὸς; *ſtyptique*, Fr. This is uſually, though erroneouſly, written *ſtiptick*. See Stiptick.] The ſame as aſtringent; but generally expreſſes the moſt efficacious ſort of aſtringents, or thoſe which are applied to ſtop hæmorrhages. *Quincy.*

Fruits of trees and ſhrubs contain phlegm, oil, and an eſſential ſalt, by which they are ſharp, ſweet, ſour or *ſtyptick*. *Arbuthnot on Alim.*

Stypti'city. *n. ſ.* [Properly *ſtipticity*.] The power of ſtanching blood.

Catharticks of mercurials precipitate the viſcidities by their *ſtypticity*, and mix with all animal acids. *Floyer.*

To Stythy. *v. a.* [See Stithy.] To forge on an anvil.

By the forge that *ſtythy'd* Mars his helm,
I'll kill thee every where, yea, o'er and o'er. *Shakeſp.*

Sua'sible. *adj.* [from *ſuadeo*, Lat.] Eaſy to be perſuaded.

Sua'sive. *adj.* [from *ſuadeo*, Lat.] Having power to perſuade.

It had the paſſions in perfect ſubjection; and though its command over them was but *ſuaſive* and political, yet it had the force of coaction, and deſpotical. *South.*

Sua'sory. *adj.* [*ſuaſorius*, Lat.] Having tendency to perſuade.

SUA'VITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſuavité*, Fr. *ſuavitas*, Lat.] 1. Sweetneſs to the ſenſes. 2. Sweetneſs to the mind.

(1.) She deſired him for rarity, pulchritude, and *ſuavity*. *Brown.*

SUB, in compoſition, ſignifies a ſubordinate degree.

SUBA'CID. *adj.* [*ſub* and *acidus*, Lat.] Sour in a ſmall degree.

The juice of the ſtem is like the chyle in the animal body, not ſufficiently concocted by circulation, and is commonly *ſubacid* in all plants. *Arbuthn. on Alim.*

SUBA'CRID. *adj.* [*ſub* and *acrid.*] Sharp and pungent in a ſmall degree.

The green choler of a cow taſted ſweet, bitter, *ſubacrid*, or a little pungent, and turned ſyrup of violets green. *Floyer.*

To SUBA'CT. *v. a.* [*ſubactus*, Lat.] To reduce; to ſubdue.

Tangible bodies have no pleaſure in the conſort of air, but endeavour to *ſubact* it into a more denſe body. *Bacon.*

SUBA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſubactus*, Lat.] The act of reducing to any ſtate, as of mixing two bodies completely, or beating any thing to a very ſmall powder.

There are of concoction two periods: the one aſſimilation, or abſolute converſion and *ſubaction*; the other maturation; whereof the former is moſt conſpicuous in living creatures, in which there is an abſolute converſion and aſſimilation of the nouriſhment into the body. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

SUBA'LTERN. *adj.* [*ſubalterne*, French.] Inferiour; ſubordinate; that which in different reſpects is both ſuperiour and inferiour. It is uſed in the army of all officers below a captain.

Love's *ſubalterns*, a duteous band,
Like watchmen round their chief appear;
Each had his lanthorn in his hand,
And Venus, maſk'd, brought up the rear. *Prior.*

There had like to have been a duel between two *ſubalterns*, upon a diſpute which ſhould be governor of Portſmouth. *Add.*

One, while a *ſubaltern* officer, was every day complaining againſt the pride of colonels towards their officers; yet, after he received his commiſſion for a regiment, he confeſſed the ſpirit of colonelſhip was coming faſt upon him, and it daily increaſed to his death. *Swift.*

This ſort of univerſal ideas, which may either be conſidered as a genus or ſpecies, is called *ſubaltern*. *Watts.*

SUBALTE'RNATE. *adj.* [*ſubalternus*, Lat.] Succeeding by turns. *Dict.*

SUBASTRI'NGENT. *adj.* [*ſub* and *aſtringent.*] Aſtringent in a ſmall degree.

SUBBE'ADLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſub* and *beadle.*] An under beadle.

They ought not to execute thoſe precepts by ſimple meſſengers, or *ſubbeadles*, but in their own perſons. *Ayliffe.*

SUBCELE'STIAL. *adj.* [*ſub* and *celeſtial.*] Placed beneath the heavens.

The moſt refined glories of *ſubceleſtial* excellencies are but more faint reſemblances of theſe. *Glanville.*

SUBCHA'NTER. *n. ſ.* [*ſub* and *chanter*; *ſuccentor*, Lat.] The deputy of the precentor in a cathedral.

SUBCLA'VIAN. *adj.* [*ſub* and *clavus*, Lat.] *Subclavian* is applied to any thing under the armpit or ſhoulder, whether artery, nerve, vein, or muſcle. *Quincy.*

The liver, though ſeated on the right ſide, yet, by the *ſubclavian* diviſion, doth equi-diſtantly communicate its activity unto either arm. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

The chyle firſt mixed with the blood in the *ſubclavian* vein, and enters with it into the heart, where it is very imperfectly mixed, there being no mechaniſm nor fermentation to convert it into blood, which is effected by the lungs. *Arbuthnot.*

SUBCONSTELLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſub* and *conſtellation.*] A ſubordinate or ſecondary conſtellation.

As to the picture of the ſeven ſtars, if thereby be meant the pleiades, or *ſubconſtellation* upon the back of Taurus, with what congruity they are deſcribed in a clear night an ordinary eye may diſcover. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

SUBCO'NTRARY. *adj.* [*ſub* and *contrary.*] Contrary in an inferiour degree.

If two particular propoſitions differ in quality, they are *ſubcontraries*: as, ſome vine is a tree: ſome vine is not a tree. Theſe may be both true together, but they can never be both falſe. *Watts.*

SUBCONTRA'CTED. *part. adj.* [*ſub* and *contracted.*] Contracted after a former contract.

——— —— Your claim,
I bar it in the intereſt of my wife;
'Tis ſhe is *ſubcontracted* to this lord,
And I her huſband contradict your banes. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

SUBCUTA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*ſub* and *cutaneous.*] Lying under the ſkin.

SUBDE'ACON. *n. ſ.* [*ſubdeaconus*, Latin.] In the Romiſh church they have a *ſubdeacon*, who is the deacon's ſervant. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

SUBDE'AN. *n. ſ.* [*ſubdecanus*, Lat.] The vicegerent of a dean.

Whenever the dean and chapter confirm any act, that ſuch confirmation may be valid, the dean muſt join in perſon, and not in the perſon of a deputy or *ſubdean* only. *Ayliffe.*

SUBDECU'PLE. *adj.* [*ſub* and *decuplus*, Lat.] Containing one part of ten.

SUBDERISO'RIOUS. *adj.* [*ſub* and *deriſor.*] Scoffing or ridiculing with tenderneſs and delicacy. Not uſed.

This *ſubderiſorious* mirth is far from giving any offence to us: it is rather a pleaſant condiment of our converſation. *More.*

SUBDITI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*ſubdititius*, Lat.] Put ſecretly in the place of ſomething elſe.

To SUBDIVE'RSIFY. *v. a.* [*ſub* and *diverſify.*] To diverſify again what is already diverſified.

The ſame wool one man felts into a hat, another weaves it into cloth, another into arras; and theſe variouſly *ſubdiverſified* according to the fancy of the artificer. *Hale.*

To SUBDIVI'DE. *v. a.* [*ſubdiviſer*, Fr. *ſub* and *divide.*] To divide a part into yet more parts.

In the riſe of eight, in tones, there be two beemols, or half notes; ſo as if you divide the tones equally, the eight is but ſeven whole and equal notes; and if you *ſubdivide* that into half notes, as in the ſtops of a lute, it maketh the number thirteen. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

When Brutus and Caſſius were overthrown, ſoon after Antonius and Octavianus brake and *ſubdivided*. *Bacon.*

——— The glad father glories in his child,
When he can *ſubdivide* a fraction. *Roſcommon.*

When the progenies of Cham and Japhet ſwarmed into colonies, and thoſe colonies were *ſubdivided* into many others, in time their deſcendants loſt the primitive rites of divine worſhip, retaining only the notion of one deity. *Dryden.*

SUBDIVI'SION. *n. ſ.* [*ſubdiviſion*, French; from *ſubdivide.*] 1. The act of ſubdividing. 2. The parts diſtinguiſhed by a ſecond diviſion.

(1.) When any of the parts of any idea are farther divided, in order to a clear explication of the whole, this is called a *ſubdiviſion*; as when a year is divided into months, each month into days, and each day into hours, which may be farther ſubdivided into minutes and ſeconds. *Watts's Log.*

(2.) How can we ſee ſuch a multitude of ſouls caſt under ſo many *ſubdiviſions* of miſery, without reflecting on the abſurdity of a government that ſacrifices the happineſs of ſo many reaſonable beings to the glory of one? *Addiſon.*

In the decimal table the *ſubdiviſions* of the cubit, as ſpan, palm, and digit, are deduced from the ſhorter cubit. *Arbuthn.*

SU'BDOLOUS. *adj.* [*ſubdolus*, Lat.] Cunning; ſubtle; ſly.

To SUBDU'CE. }
To SUBDU'CT. } *v. a.* [*ſubduco*, *ſubductus*, Lat.] 1. To withdraw; to take away. 2. To ſubſtract by arithmetical operation.

(1.) Or nature fail'd in me, and left ſome part
Not proof enough ſuch object to ſuſtain;

Or from my ſide *ſubducting*, took perhaps
More than enough. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

(2.) Take the other operation of arithmetick, ſubduction: if out of that ſuppoſed infinite multitude of antecedent generations we ſhould *ſubduce* ten, the reſidue muſt be leſs by ten than it was before, and yet ſtill the quotient muſt be infinite. *Hale.*

SUBDU'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubduct*.] The act of taking away. 2. Arithmetical ſubtraction

(1.) Poſſibly the Divine Beneficence ſubducting that influence, which it communicated from the time of their firſt creation, they were kept in a ſtate of immortality till that moment of the *ſubduction*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

(2.) Suppoſe we take the other operation of arithmetick, *ſubduction*: if out of that infinite multitude of antecedent generations we ſhould ſubduct ten, the reſidue muſt be leſs by ten than it was before that *ſubduction*, and yet ſtill the quotient be infinite. *Hale.*

To SUBDUE. *v. a.* [from *ſubdo*, or *ſubjugo*, Latin.] 1. To cruſh; to oppreſs; to ſink; to overpower. 2. To conquer; to reduce under a new dominion. 3. To tame; to ſubact; to break.

(1.) Nothing could have *ſubdu'd* nature
To ſuch a lowneſs but his unkind daughters. *Shakeſp.*
Them that roſe up againſt me, haſt thou *ſubdued* under me. *2 Sam.* xxii. 40.

If aught were worthy to *ſubdue*
The ſoul of man. *Milton.*

(2.) Be fruitful, and repleniſh the earth, and *ſubdue* it. *Gen.* i. 28.

Auguſtus Cæſar *ſubdued* Egypt to the Roman empire. *Peach.*

To overcome in battle, and *ſubdue*
Nations, and bring home ſpoils. *Milton.*

The Romans made thoſe times the ſtandard of their wit, when they *ſubdued* the world. *Spratt.*

(3.) Nor is't unwholeſome to *ſubdue* the land
By often exerciſe; and where before
You broke the earth, again to plow. *May's Virgil.*

SUBDU'EMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubdue*.] Conqueſt. A word not uſed, nor worthy to be uſed.

——— I have ſeen thee,
As hot as Perſeus, ſpur thy Phrygian ſteed,
Bravely deſpiſing forfeits and *ſubduements.* *Shakeſp.*

SUBDU'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubdue*.] Conquerour; tamer.

Great god of might, that reigneth in the mind,
And all the body to thy heſt doſt frame;
Victor of gods, *ſubduer* of mankind,
That doſt the lions and fell tygers tame,
Who can expreſs the glory of thy might? *Spenſer.*

—— Their curious eye
Diſcerns their great *ſubduer's* awful mien
And correſponding features fair. *Philips.*

Figs are great *ſubduers* of acrimony, uſeful in hoarſeneſs and coughs, and extremely emollient. *Arbuthn.*

SUBDU'PLE. } *adj.* [*ſubduple*, Fr. *ſub* and *duplus*, Lat.]
SUBDU'PLICATE } Containing one part of two.

As one of theſe under pulleys doth abate half of that heavineſs which the weight hath in itſelf, and cauſe the power to be in a *ſubduple* proportion unto it, ſo two of them do abate half of that which remains, and cauſe a ſubquadruple proportion, and three a ſubſextuple. *Wilkins's Math. Mag.*

The motion generated by the forces in the whole paſſage of the body or thing through that ſpace, ſhall be in a *ſubduplicate* proportion of the forces. *Newton's Opt.*

SUBJA'CENT. *adj.* [*ſubjacens*, Lat.] Lying under.

The ſuperficial parts of mountains are waſhed away by rains, and borne down upon the *ſubjacent* plains. *Woodward.*

To SUBJE'CT. *v. a.* [*ſubjectus*, Lat.] 1. To put under. 2. To reduce to ſubmiſſion; to make ſubordinate; to make ſubmiſſive. 3. To enſlave; to make obnoxious. 4. To expoſe; to make liable. 5. To ſubmit; to make accountable. 6. To make ſubſervient.

(1.) The angel led them direct, and down the cliff as faſt
To the *ſubjected* plain. *Milton.*

The medal bears each form and name;
In one ſhort view, *ſubjected* to our eye,
Gods, emp'rors, heroes, ſages, beauties lie. *Pope.*

(2.) Think not, young warriors, your diminiſh'd name
Shall loſe of luſtre, by *ſubjecting* rage
To the cool dictates of experienc'd age. *Dryden.*

(3.) I live on bread like you, feel want like you,
Taſte grief, need friends; like you: *ſubjected* thus,
How can you ſay to me, I am a king? *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.

I ſee thee, in that fatal hour,
Subjected to the victor's cruel pow'r,
Led hence a ſlave. *Dryden.*

The blind will always be led by thoſe that ſee, or fall into the ditch: and he is the moſt *ſubjected*, the moſt enſlaved, who is ſo in his underſtanding. *Locke.*

(4.) If the veſſels yield, it *ſubjects* the perſon to all the inconveniencies of an erroneous circulation. *Arbuthnot.*

(5.) God is not bound to *ſubject* his ways of operation to the ſcrutiny of our thoughts, and confine himſelf to do nothing but what we muſt comprehend. *Locke.*

(6.) —— He *ſubjected* to man's ſervice angel-wings. *Milton.*

SU'BJECT. *adj.* [*ſubjectus*, Latin.] 1. Placed or ſituated under. 2. Living under the dominion of another. 3. Expoſed; liable; obnoxious. 4. Being that on which any action operates, whether intellectual or material.

(1.) ———— Th' eaſtern tower,
Whoſe height commands, as *ſubject*, all the vale
To ſee the fight. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſ.*

(2.) Eſau was never *ſubject* to Jacob, but founded a diſtinct people and government, and was himſelf prince over them. *Locke.*

Chriſt, ſince his incarnation, has been *ſubject* to the Father, and will be ſo alſo, in his human capacity, after he has delivered up his mediatorial kingdom. *Waterland.*

(3.) Moſt *ſubject* is the fatteſt ſoil to weeds;
And he the noble image of my youth
Is overſpread with them. *Shakeſp.*

All human things are *ſubject* to decay,
And when fate ſummons, monarchs muſt obey. *Dryden.*

(4.) I enter into the *ſubject* matter of my diſcourſe. *Dryden.*

SU'BJECT. *n. ſ.* [*ſujet*, French.] 1 One who lives under the dominion of another; oppoſed to *governor*. 2. That on which any operation, either mental or material, is performed. 3. That in which any thing inheres or exiſts. 4. [In Grammar.] The nominative caſe to a verb is called by Grammarians the *ſubject* of the verb. *Clarke's Lat. Gram.*

(1.) Every *ſubject's* duty is the king's,
But every *ſubject's* ſoul is his own. *Shakeſp. H.* V.

Never *ſubject* long'd to be a king,
As I do long and wiſh to be a *ſubject*. *Shakeſp. H.* VI.

Thoſe I call *ſubjects* which are governed by the ordinary laws and magiſtrates of the ſovereign. *Davies.*

We muſt underſtand and confeſs a king to be a father; a *ſubject* to be a ſon; and therefore honour to be by nature moſt due from the natural *ſubject* to the natural king. *Holyday.*

The *ſubject* muſt obey his prince, becauſe God commands it, human laws require it. *Swift.*

Were *ſubjects* ſo but only by their choice,
And not from birth did forc'd dominion take,
Our prince alone would have the publick voice. *Dryden.*

Heroick kings, whoſe high perfections have made them awful to their *ſubjects*, can ſtruggle with and ſubdue the corruption of the times. *Davenant.*

(2.) Now ſpurs the lated traveller apace,
To gain the timely inn, and near approaches
The *ſubject* of our watch. *Shakeſp. Macb.*

This *ſubject* for heroick ſong pleas'd me. *Milton.*

Here he would have us fix our thoughts: nor are they too dry a *ſubject* for our contemplation. *Decay of Piety.*

I will not venture on ſo nice a *ſubject* with my ſeverer ſtyle. *More.*

Make choice of a *ſubject* beautiful and noble, which being capable of all the graces that colours, and elegance of deſign, can give, ſhall afford a perfect art, an ample field of matter wherein to expatiate. *Dryden.*

The *ſubject* of a propoſition is that concerning which any thing is affirmed or denied. *Watts's Logick.*

My real deſign is, that of publiſhing your praiſes to the world; not upon the *ſubject* of your noble birth. *Swift.*

(3.) Anger is certainly a kind of baſeneſs, as it appears well in the weakneſs of thoſe *ſubjects* in whom it reigns, children, women, old folks, ſick folks. *Bacon.*

SUBJE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubject.*] 1. The act of ſubduing. 2. [*Sujettion,* Fr.] The ſtate of being under government.

(1.) After the conqueſt of the kingdom and *ſubjection* of the rebels, enquiry was made who there were that fighting againſt the king had ſaved themſelves by flight. *Hale.*

(2.) Becauſe the *ſubjection* of the body to the will is by natural neceſſity, the *ſubjection* of the will unto God voluntary; we therefore ſtand in need of direction after what ſort our wills and deſires may be rightly conformed to his. *Hooker.*

How hard it is now for him to frame himſelf to *ſubjection,* that having once ſet before his eyes the hope of a kingdom, hath found encouragement. *Spenſer.*

Both in *ſubjection* now to ſenſual appetite. *Milton.*

SUBJE'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *ſubject.*] Relating not to the object, but the ſubject.

Certainty, according to the ſchools, is diſtinguiſhed into objective and *ſubjective:* objective is when the propoſition is certainly true in itſelf; and *ſubjective,* when we are certain of the truth of it. *Watts.*

SUBINGRE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*ſub* and *ingreſſus,* Lat.] Secret entrance.

The preſſure of the ambient air is ſtrengthened upon the acceſſion of the air ſucked out; which forceth the neighbouring air to a violent *ſubingreſſion* of its parts. *Boyle.*

To **SUBJOI'N.** *v. a.* [*ſub* and *joindre,* French; *ſubjungo,* Lat.] To add at the end; to add afterwards.

He makes an excuſe from ignorance, the only thing that could take away the fault; namely, that he knew not that he was the high-prieſt, and *ſubjoins* a reaſon. *South.*

SUBITA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*ſubitaneus,* Latin.] Sudden; haſty.

To **SU'BJUGATE.** *v. a.* [*ſubjuguer,* Fr. *ſubjugo,* Lat.] To conquer; to ſubdue; to bring under dominion by force.

O fav'rite virgin, that haſt warm'd the breaſt,
Whoſe ſov'reign dictates *ſubjugate* the eaſt! *Prior.*

He *ſubjugated* a king, and called him his vaſſal. *Baker.*

SUBJUGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubjugate.*] The act of ſubduing

This was the condition of the learned part of the world, after their *ſubjugation* by the Turks. *Hale.*

SUBJU'NCTION. *n ſ.* [from *ſubjungo,* Lat.] The ſtate of being ſubjoined; the act of ſubjoining.

The verb undergoes in Greek a different formation; and in dependence upon, or *ſubjunction* to ſome other verb. *Clarke.*

SU'BJUNCTIVE *adj* [*ſubjunctivus,* Latin; *ſubjonctif,* Fr.] 1. Subjoined to ſomething elſe. 2. [In Grammar.]

(2.) The verb undergoes a different formation, to ſignify the ſame intenſions as the indicative, yet not abſolutely but relatively to ſome other verb, which is called the *ſubjunctive* mood. *Clarke.*

SUBLAPSA'RIAN. } *adj.* [*ſub* and *lapſus,* Latin.] Done
SUBLA'PSARY. } after the fall of man.

The decree of reprobation, according to the *ſublapſarian* doctrine, being nothing elſe but a mere preterition, or non-election of ſome perſons whom God left as he found, involved in the guilt of the firſt Adam's tranſgreſſion, without any actual perſonal ſin of their own, when he withdrew ſome others as guilty as they. *Hammond.*

SUBLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſublatio,* Lat.] The act of taking away.

SUBLEVA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſublevo,* Lat.] The act of raiſing on high.

SUBLI'MABLE. *adj.* [from *ſublime.*] Poſſible to be ſublimed.

SUBLI'MABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſublimable.*] Quality of admitting ſublimation.

He obtained another concrete as to taſte and ſmell, and eaſy *ſublimableneſs,* as common ſalt armoniack. *Boyle.*

To **SU'BLIMATE.** *v. a.* [from *ſublime.*] 1. To raiſe by the force of chemical fire. 2. To exalt; to heighten; to elevate.

(2.) And as his actions roſe, ſo raiſe they ſtill their vein
In words, whoſe weight beſt ſuit a *ſublimated* ſtrain. *Dray.*

Not only the groſs and illiterate ſouls, but the moſt aerial and *ſublimated,* are rather the more proper fuel for an immaterial fire. *Decay of Piety.*

The precepts of Chriſtianity are ſo excellent and refined, and ſo apt to cleanſe and *ſublimate* the more groſs and corrupt, as ſhews fleſh and blood never revealed it. *Decay of Piety.*

SU'BLIMATE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſublime.*] 1. Any thing raiſed by fire in the retort. 2. Quickſilver raiſed in the retort.

(1.) Enquire the manner of ſubliming, and what metals endure ſubliming, and what body the *ſublimate* makes. *Bacon.*

SU'BLIMATE. *adj.* Raiſed by fire in the veſſel.

The particles of mercury uniting with the acid particles of ſpirit of ſalt compoſe mercury *ſublimate,* and with the particles of ſulphur, cinnaber. *Newt. Opt.*

SUBLIMA'TION. *n ſ.* [*ſublimation,* Fr. from *ſublimate.*] 1. A chemical operation which raiſes bodies in the veſſel by the force of fire.—*Sublimation* differs very little from diſtillation, excepting that in diſtillation only the fluid parts of bodies are raiſed, but in this the ſolid and dry; and that the matter to be diſtilled may be either ſolid or fluid, but *ſublimation* is only concerned about ſolid ſubſtances. There is alſo another difference, namely, that rarefaction, which is of very great uſe in diſtillation, has hardly any room in *ſublimation;* for the ſubſtances which are to be ſublimed being ſolid, are incapable of rarefaction; and ſo it is only impulſe that can raiſe them. *Quincy.* 2. Exaltation; elevation; act of heightening or improving.

(1.) Separation is wrought by weight, as in the ſettlement of liquors, by heat, by precipitation or *ſublimation;* that is, a calling of the ſeveral parts up or down, which is a kind of attraction. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Since oil of ſulphur per campanam is of the ſame nature with oil of vitriol, may it not be inferred that ſulphur is a mixture of volatile and fixed parts ſo ſtrongly cohering by attraction, as to aſcend together by *ſublimation?* *Newt. Opt.*

(2.) ——————— She turns
Bodies to ſpirits, by *ſublimation* ſtrange. *Davies.*

Shall he pretend to religious attainments, who is defective and ſhort in moral, which are but the rudiments and firſt draught of religion, as religion is the perfection, refinement, and *ſublimation* of morality? *South.*

SUBLI'ME. *adj.* [*ſublimis,* Latin.] 1. High in place; exalted aloft. 2. High in excellence; exalted by nature. 3. High in ſtyle or ſentiment; lofty; grand. 4. Elevated by joy. 5. Lofty of mien; elevated in manner

(1.) They ſum'd their pens, and ſoring th' air *ſublime*
With clang deſpis'd the ground. *Milton.*

Sublime on theſe a tow'r of ſteel is rear'd,
And dire Tiſiphone there keeps the ward. *Dryden.*

(2.) My earthly ſtrained to the height
In that celeſtial colloquy *ſublime.* *Milton.*

Can it be, that ſouls *ſublime*
Return to viſit our terreſtial clime:
And that the gen'rous mind, releas'd by death,
Can cover lazy limbs? *Dryden.*

(3.) Eaſy in ſtile thy work, in ſenſe *ſublime.* *Prior.*

(4.) All yet left of that revolted rout,
Heav'n-fall'n, in ſtation ſtood or juſt array,
Sublime with expectation. *Milton.*

Their hearts were jocund and *ſublime,*
Drunk with idolatry, drunk with wine. *Milton.*

(5.) He was *ſublime,* and almoſt tumorous in his looks and geſtures. *Wotton.*

His fair large front and eye *ſublime* declar'd
Abſolute rule. *Milton.*

SUBLI'ME. *n. ſ.* The grand or lofty ſtyle. *The ſublime* is a Galliciſm, but now naturalized.

Longinus ſtrengthens all his laws,
And is himſelf the great *ſublime* he draws. *Pope.*

The *ſublime* riſes from the nobleneſs of thoughts, the magnificence of the words, or the harmonious and lively turn of the phraſe; the perfect *ſublime* ariſes from all three together. *Addiſon.*

To SUBLI'ME. *v. a.* [*ſublimer*, Fr. from the adjective.] 1. To raiſe by a chemical fire. 2. To raiſe on high. 3. To exalt; to heighten; to improve.

(1.) Study our manuſcripts, thoſe myriads
Of letters, which have paſt 'twixt thee and me,
Thence write our annals, and in them leſſons be
To all, whom love's *ſubliming* fire invades. *Donne.*

(2.) Although thy trunk be neither large nor ſtrong,
Nor can thy head, not helpt, itſelf *ſublime*,
Yet, like a ſerpent, a tall tree can climb. *Denham.*

(3.) ——— Flow'rs, and then fruit,
Man's nouriſhment, by gradual ſcale *ſublim'd*
To vital ſpirits aſpire. *Milton.*

The fancies of moſt are moved by the inward ſprings of the corporeal machine, which even in the moſt *ſublimed* intellectuals is dangerouſly influential. *Glanv.*

Art being ſtrengthened by the knowledge of things, may paſs into nature by ſlow degrees, and ſo be *ſublimed* into a pure genius, which is capable of diſtinguiſhing betwixt the beauties of nature and that which is low in her. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

Meanly they ſeek the bleſſing to confine,
And force that ſun but on a part to ſhine;
Which not alone the ſouthern wit *ſublimes*,
But ripens ſpirits in cold northern climes. *Pope.*

To SUBLI'ME. *v. n.* To riſe in the chemical veſſel by the force of fire.

The particles of ſal ammoniack in ſublimation carry up the particles of antimony, which will not *ſublime* alone. *Newt. Opt.*

This ſalt is fixed in a gentle fire, and *ſublimes* in a great one. *Arbuthnot on Alim.*

SUBLI'MELY. *adv.* [from *ſublime.*] Loftily; grandly.

In Engliſh lays, and all *ſublimely* great,
Thy Homer charms with all his ancient heat. *Parnel.*

——— Fuſtian's ſo *ſublimely* bad;
It is not poetry, but proſe run mad. *Pope.*

SUBLI'MENESS. *n. ſ.* [*ſublimitas*, Lat.] The ſame as ſublimity.

SUBLI'MITY. *n. ſ* [from *ſublime*; *ſublimité*, Fr. *ſublimitas*, Lat.] 1. Height of place; local elevation. 2. Height of nature; excellence. 3. Loftineſs of ſtyle or ſentiment.

(2.) As religion looketh upon him who in majeſty and power is infinite, as we ought we account not of it, unleſs we eſteem it even according to that very height of excellency which our hearts conceive, when divine *ſublimity* itſelf is rightly conſidered. *Hooker.*

In reſpect of God's incomprehenſible *ſublimity* and purity, this is alſo true, that God is neither a mind nor a ſpirit like other ſpirits, nor a light ſuch as can be diſcerned. *Raleigh.*

(3.) Milton's diſtinguiſhing excellence lies in the *ſublimity* of his thoughts, in the greatneſs of which he triumphs over all the poets, modern and ancient, Homer only excepted. *Addiſon.*

SUBLI'NGUAL. *adj.* [*ſublingual*, French; *ſub* and *lingua*, Lat.] Placed under the tongue.

Thoſe ſubliming humours ſhould be intercepted, before they mount to the head, by *ſublingual* pills. *Harvey.*

SUBLU'NAR. } *adj.* [*ſublunaire*, Fr. *ſub* and *luna*, Lat.]
SU'BLUNARY. } Situated beneath the moon; earthly; terreſtrial; of this world.

Dull *ſublunary* lovers! love,
Whoſe ſoul is ſenſe, cannot admit
Of abſence, 'cauſe it doth remove
The thing which elemented it. *Donne.*

Night meaſur'd, with her ſhadowy cone,
Half way up hill this vaſt *ſublunar* vault. *Milton.*

Through ſeas of knowledge we our courſe advance,
Diſcov'ring ſtill new worlds of ignorance;
And theſe diſcov'ries make us all confeſs
That *ſublunary* ſcience is but gueſs. *Denham.*

The celeſtial bodies above the moon being not ſubject to chance, remained in perpetual order, while all things *ſublunary* are ſubject to change. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

Ovid had warn'd her to beware
Of ſtrolling gods, whoſe uſual trade is,
Under pretence of taking air,
To pick up *ſublunary* ladies. *Swift.*

The fair philoſopher to Rowley flies,
Where in a box the whole creation lies;
She ſees the planets in their turns advance;
And ſcorns, Poitier, this *ſublunary* dance. *Young.*

SU'BMARINE. *adj.* [*ſub* and *mare.*] Lying or acting under the ſea.

This contrivance may ſeem difficult, becauſe theſe *ſubmarine* navigators will want winds and tides for motion, and the ſight of the heavens for direction. *Wilkins.*

Not only the herbaceous and woody *ſubmarine* plants, but alſo the lithophyta, affect this manner of growing, as I obſerved in corals. *Ray on the Creation.*

To SUBME'RGE. *v. a.* [*ſubmerger*, Fr. *ſubmergo*, Lat.] To drown; to put under water.

So half my Egypt were *ſubmerg'd* and made
A ciſtern for ſcal'd ſnakes. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

SUBME'RSION. *n. ſ.* [*ſubmerſion*, Fr. from *ſubmerſus*, Lat.] The act of drowning; ſtate of being drowned.

The great Atlantick iſland is mentioned in Plato's Timæus, almoſt contiguous to the weſtern parts of Spain and Africa, yet wholly ſwallowed up by that ocean; which, if true, might afford a paſſage from Africa to America by land before that *ſubmerſion*. *Hale's Origin of Mank.*

To SUBMI'NISTER. } *v. a.* [*ſubminiſtro*, Latin.] To
To SUBMI'NISTRATE. } ſupply; to afford. A word not much in uſe.

Some things have been diſcovered, not only by the induſtry of mankind, but even the inferiour animals have *ſubminiſtred* unto man the invention of many things, natural, artificial, and medicinal. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Nothing *ſubminiſtrates* apter matter to be converted into peſtilent ſeminaries, than ſteams of naſty folks. *Harvey.*

To SUBMI'NISTER. *v. a.* To ſubſerve.

Paſſions, as fire and water, are good ſervants, but bad maſters, and *ſubminiſter* to the beſt and worſt purpoſes. *L'Eſtr.*

SUBMI'SS. *adj.* [from *ſubmiſſus*, Lat] Humble; ſubmiſſive; obſequious.

King James, mollified by the biſhop's *ſubmiſs* and eloquent letters, wrote back, that though he were in part moved by his letters, yet he ſhould not be fully ſatisfied except he ſpake with him. *Bacon's H.* VII.

Nearer his preſence, Adam, though not aw'd,
Yet with *ſubmiſs* approach, and reverence meek,
As to a ſuperior nature, bowed low. *Milton's Par. L.*

——— Rejoicing, but with awe,
In adoration at his feet I fell
Submiſs: he rear'd me. *Milton.*

SUBMI'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*ſoumiſſion*, Fr. from *ſubmiſſus*, Lat.] 1. Delivery of himſelf to the power of another. 2. Acknowledgment of inferiority or dependance; humble or ſuppliant behaviour. 3. Acknowledgment of a fault; confeſſion of errour. 4. Obſequiouſneſs; reſignation; obedience.

(1.) *Submiſſion*, Dauphin! 'tis a mere French word,
We Engliſh warriors wot not what it means. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) In all *ſubmiſſion* and humility,
York doth preſent himſelf unto your highneſs. *Shakeſp.*

Great prince, by that *ſubmiſſion* you'll gain more
Than e'er your haughty courage won before. *Halifax.*

(3.) Be not as extreme in *ſubmiſſion*, as in offence. *Shakeſp.*

(4.) No duty in religion is more juſtly required by God

Almighty, than a perfect *ſubmiſſion* to his will in all things. *Temple.*

Submi'ssive. *adj.* [*ſubmiſſus*, Lat.] Humble; teſtifying ſubmiſſion or inferiority.

On what *ſubmiſſive* meſſage art thou ſent? *Shakeſp.*

Her at his feet *ſubmiſſive* in diſtreſs
He thus with peaceful words uprais'd. *Milton.*

Sudden from the golden throne,
With a *ſubmiſſive* ſtep I haſted down;
The glowing garland from my hair I took,
Love in my heart, obedience in my look. *Prior.*

Submi'ssively. *adv.* [from *ſubmiſſive.*] Humbly; with confeſſion of inferiority.

——— The goddeſs,
Soft in her tone, *ſubmiſſively* replies. *Dryden's Æn.*

But ſpeech ev'n there *ſubmiſſively* withdraws
From rights of ſubjects, and the poor man's cauſe;
Then pompous ſilence reigns, and ſtills the noiſy laws. *Pope.*

Submi'ssiveness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubmiſſive.*] Humility; confeſſion of fault, or inferiority.

If thou ſin in wine and wantonneſs,
Boaſt not thereof, nor make thy ſhame thy glory;
Frailty gets pardon by *ſubmiſſiveneſs*,
But he that boaſts, ſhuts that out of his ſtory:
He makes flat war with God, and doth defy,
With his poor clod of earth, the ſpacious ſky. *Herbert.*

Submi'ssly. *adv.* [from *ſubmiſs.*] Humbly; with ſubmiſſion.

Humility conſiſts, not in wearing mean cloaths, and going ſoftly and *ſubmiſsly*, but in mean opinion of thyſelf. *Taylor.*

To **SUBMI'T.** *v. a.* [*ſoumettre*, Fr. *ſubmitto*, Lat.] 1. To let down; to ſink. 2. To ſubject; to reſign without reſiſtance to authority. 3. To leave to diſcretion; to refer to judgment.

(1.) Sometimes the hill *ſubmits* itſelf a while
In ſmall deſcents, which do its height beguile,
And ſometimes mounts, but ſo as billows play,
Whoſe riſe not hinders, but makes ſhort our way. *Dryden.*

——— Neptune ſtood,
With all his hoſts of waters at command,
Beneath them to *ſubmit* th' officious flood,
And with his trident ſhov'd them off the ſand. *Dryden.*

(2.) Return to thy miſtreſs, and *ſubmit* thyſelf under her hands. *Gen.* xvi. 9.

Chriſtian people *ſubmit* themſelves to conformable obſervance of the lawful and religious conſtitutions of their ſpiritual rulers. *White.*

Will ye *ſubmit* your neck, and chuſe to bend
The ſupple knee? *Milton.*

(3.) Whether the condition of the clergy be able to bear a heavy burden, is *ſubmitted* to the houſe. *Swift.*

To **Submi't.** *v. n.* To be ſubject; to acquieſce in the authority of another; to yield.

——— To thy huſband's will
Thine ſhall *ſubmit*: he over thee ſhall rule. *Milton.*

Our religion requires from us, not only to forego pleaſure, but to *ſubmit* to pain, diſgrace, and even death. *Rogers.*

Submu'ltiple. *n. ſ.* A *ſubmultiple* number or quantity is that which is contained in another number, a certain number of times exactly; thus 3 is *ſubmultiple* of 21, as being contained in it ſeven times exactly. *Harris.*

Subocta've. } *adj.* [*ſub* and *octavus*, Lat. and *octuple.*]
Suboctu'ple. } Containing one part of eight.

As one of theſe under pulleys abates half of that heavineſs of the weight, and cauſes the power to be in a ſubduple proportion, ſo two of them abate half of that which remains, and cauſe a ſubquadruple proportion, three a ſubſextuple, four a *ſuboctuple.* *Wilk. Math. Mag.*

Had they erected the cube of a foot for their principal concave, and geometrically taken its *ſuboctave*, the congius, from the cube of half a foot, they would have divided the congius into eight parts, each of which would have been regularly the the cube of a quarter foot, their well-known palm: this is the courſe taken for our gallon, which has the pint for its *ſuboctave.* *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Subo'rdinacy. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſubordinate.*] *Subordinacy* is the proper and analogical word.
Subo'rdinancy. }
1. The ſtate of being ſubject. 2. Series of ſubordination.

(1.) Purſuing the imagination through all its extravagancies, is no improper method of correcting, and bringing it to act in *ſubordinacy* to reaſon. *Spectator.*

(2.) The *ſubordinancy* of the government changing hands ſo often, makes an unſteadineſs in the purſuit of the publick intereſts. *Temple.*

SUBO'RDINATE. *adj.* [*ſub* and *ordinatus*, Latin.] 1. Inferiour in order, in nature, in dignity or power. 2. Deſcending in a regular ſeries.

(1.) It was *ſubordinate*, not enſlaved to the underſtanding; not as a ſervant to a maſter, but as a queen to her king, who acknowledges a ſubjection, yet retains a majeſty. *South.*

Whether dark preſages of the night proceed from any latent power of the ſoul, during her abſtraction, or from any operation of *ſubordinate* ſpirits, has been a diſpute. *Addiſon.*

(2.) The two armies were aſſigned to the leading of two generals, rather courtiers than martial men, yet aſſiſted with *ſubordinate* commanders of great experience. *Bacon.*

——— His next *ſubordinate*
Awak'ning, thus to him in ſecret ſpake. *Milton.*

Theſe carry ſuch plain characters of diſagreement or affinity, that the ſeveral kinds and *ſubordinate* ſpecies of each are eaſily diſtinguiſhed. *Woodward.*

To **Subo'rdinate.** *v. a.* [*ſub* and *ordino*, Lat.] To range under another. Not in uſe, but proper and elegant.

If I have *ſubordinated* picture and ſculpture to architecture as their miſtreſs, ſo there are other inferior arts ſubordinate to them. *Wotton.*

Subo'rdinately. *adv.* [from *ſubordinate.*] In a ſeries regularly deſcending.

It being the higheſt ſtep of ill, to which all others *ſubordinately* tend, one would think it could be capable of no improvement. *Decay of Piety.*

Subordina'tion. *n. ſ.* [*ſubordination*, Fr. from *ſubordinate.*] 1. The ſtate of being inferior to another. 2. A ſeries regularly deſcending. 3. Place of rank.

(1.) Nor can a council national decide,
But with *ſubordination* to her guide. *Dryden.*

(2.) The natural creatures having a local *ſubordination*, the rational having a political, and ſometimes a ſacred. *Holyday.*

(3.) If we would ſuppoſe a miniſtry, where every ſingle perſon was of diſtinguiſhed piety, and all great officers of ſtate and law diligent in chuſing perſons, who in their ſeveral *ſubordinations* would be obliged to follow the examples of their ſuperiors, the empire of irreligion would be ſoon deſtroyed. *Swift.*

To **SUBO'RN.** *v. a.* [*ſuborner*, Fr. *ſuborno*, Lat.] 1. To procure privately; to procure by ſecret colluſion. 2. To procure by indirect means.

(1.) His judges were the ſelf-ſame men by whom his accuſers were *ſuborned.* *Hooker.*

Fond wretch! thou know'ſt not what thou ſpeak'ſt,
Or elſe thou art *ſuborn'd* againſt his honour
In hateful practice. *Shakeſp.*

——— Reaſon may meet
Some ſpecious object, by the foe *ſuborn'd*;
And fall into deception. *Milton.*

His artful boſom heaves diſſembl'd ſighs;
And tears *ſuborn'd* fall dropping from his eyes. *Prior.*

(2.) ——— Behold
Thoſe who by ling'ring ſickneſs loſe their breath,
And thoſe who by deſpair *ſuborn* their death. *Dryden.*

Suborna'tion. *n. ſ.* [*ſubornation*, Fr. from *ſuborn.*] The crime of procuring any to do a bad action.

Thomas earl of Deſmond was, through falſe *ſubornation* of the queen of Edward IV. brought to his death at Tredagh moſt unjuſtly. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

——— You ſet the crown
Upon the head of this forgetful man,
And for his ſake wear the deteſted blot
Of murd'rous *ſubornation.* *Shakeſp. H. IV.*

The fear of puniſhment in this life will preſerve men from few vices, ſince ſome of the blackeſt often prove the ſureſt ſteps to favour; ſuch as ingratitude, hypocriſy, treachery, and *ſubornation.* *Swift.*

SUBO'RNER. *n. ſ.* [*ſuborneur*, Fr. from *ſuborn.*] One that procures a bad action to be done.

SUBPOE'NA. *n. ſ.* [*ſub* and *pœna*, Lat.] A writ commanding attendance in a court under a penalty.

SUBQUADRU'PLE. *adj.* [*ſub* and *quadruple.*] Containing one part of four.

As one of theſe under pulleys abates half of that heavineſs the weight hath in itſelf, and cauſes the power to be in a ſubduple proportion unto it, ſo two of them abate half of that which remains, and cauſe a *ſubquadruple* proportion. *Wilkins's Math. Mag.*

SUBQUINTU'PLE. *adj.* [*ſub* and *quintuple.*] Containing one part of five.

If unto the lower pulley there were added another, then the power would be unto the weight in a *ſubquintuple* proportion. *Wilkins's Math. Mag.*

SUBRE'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [*ſub* and *rector.*] The rector's vicegerent.

He was choſen *ſubrector* of the college. *Walton.*

SUBRE'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſubreption*, Fr. *ſubreptus*, Lat.] The act of obtaining a favour by ſurpriſe or unfair repreſentation. *Dict.*

SUBREPTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*ſurreptice*, Fr. *ſurreptitius*, Lat.] Fraudulently obtained from a ſuperior, by concealing ſome truth, which would have prevented the grant. *Bailey.*

To **SU'BROGATE.** *v. a.* [*ſubrogo*, Lat.] See SURROGATE.

To **SUBSCRI'BE.** *v. a.* [*ſouſcrire*, Fr. *ſubſcribo*, Lat.] 1. To give conſent to, by underwriting the name. 2. To atteſt by writing the name. 3. To ſubmit. Not uſed.

(1.) They united by *ſubſcribing* a covenant, which they pretended to be no other than had been *ſubſcribed* in the reign of King James, and that his Majeſty himſelf had *ſubſcribed* it; by which impoſition people of all degrees engaged themſelves in it. *Clarendon.*

The reader ſees the names of thoſe perſons by whom this letter is *ſubſcribed.* *Addiſon.*

(2.) Their particular teſtimony ought to be better credited, than ſome other *ſubſcribed* with an hundred hands. *Whitgifte.*

(3.) The king gone to-night! *ſubſcrib'd* his pow'r!
Confin'd to exhibition! all is gone. *Shakeſp.*

To **SUBSCRI'BE.** *v. n.* 1. To give conſent. 2. To promiſe a ſtipulated ſum for the promotion of any undertaking.

(1.) Oſius, with whoſe hand the Nicene creed was ſet down, and framed for the whole Chriſtian world to *ſubſcribe* unto, ſo far yielded in the end, as even with the ſame hand to ratify the Arians confeſſion. *Hooker.*

Adviſe thee what is to be done,
And we will all *ſubſcribe* to thy advice. *Shakeſp.*
If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that ſtern time,
Thou ſhould'ſt have ſaid, Go porter, turn the key,
All cruels elſe *ſubſcrib'd.* *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
So ſpake much humbled Eve; but fate
Subſcrib'd not: nature firſt gave ſigns, impreſs'd
On bird, beaſt, air. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

SUBSCRI'BER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubſcriptio*, Lat.] 1. One who ſubſcribes. 2. One who contributes to any undertaking.

(2.) Let a pamphlet come out upon a demand in a proper juncture, every one of the party who can ſpare a ſhilling ſhall be a *ſubſcriber.* *Swift.*

SUBSCRI'PTION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubſcriptio*, Lat.] 1. Any thing underwritten. 2. Conſent or atteſtation given by underwriting the name. 3. The act or ſtate of contributing to any undertaking. 4. Submiſſion; obedience. Not in uſe.

(1.) The man aſked, are ye Chriſtians? We anſwered we were; fearing the leſs becauſe of the croſs we had ſeen in the *ſubſcription.* *Bacon.*

(3.) ——— The work he ply'd;
Stocks and *ſubſcriptions* pour on ev'ry ſide. *Pope.*
South-ſea *ſubſcriptions* take who pleaſe,
Leave me but liberty. *Pope.*

(4.) I tax not you, you elements, with unkindneſs;
I never gave you kingdom, call'd you children,
You owe me no *ſubſcription.* *Shakeſp. K. L.*

SUBSE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſub* and *ſectio*, Lat.] A ſubdiviſion of a larger ſection into a leſſer. A ſection of a ſection. *Dict.*

SUBSE'CUTIVE. *adj.* [from *ſupſequor.*] Following in train.

SUBSEPTU'PLE. *adj.* [*ſub* and *ſeptuplus*, Lat.] Containing one of ſeven parts.

If unto this lower pully there were added another, then the power would be unto the weight in a ſubquintuple proportion; if a third, a *ſubſeptuple.* *Wilkins.*

SU'BSEQUENCE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubſequor*, Lat.] The ſtate of following; not precedence.

By this faculty we can take notice of the order of precedence and *ſubſequence* in which they are paſt. *Grew.*

SU'BSEQUENT. *adj.* [*ſubſequent*, Fr. *ſubſequens*, Lat. This word is improperly pronounced long in the ſecond ſyllable by *Shakeſpeare.*] Following in train; not preceding.

In ſuch indexes, although ſmall pricks
To their *ſubſequent* volumes, there is ſeen
The baby figure of the giant maſs
Of things to come, at large. *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſ.*

The *ſubſequent* words come on before the precedent vaniſh. *Bacon.*

Why does each conſenting ſign
With prudent harmony combine
In turns to move, and *ſubſequent* appear
To gird the globe and regulate the year? *Prior.*

This article is introduced as *ſubſequent* to the treaty of Munſter, made about 1648, when England was in the utmoſt confuſion. *Swift.*

SU'BSEQUENTLY. *adv.* [from *ſubſequent.*] Not ſo as to go before; ſo as to follow in train.

To men in governing moſt things fall out accidentally, and come not into any compliance with their preconceived ends; but they are forced to comply *ſubſequently,* and to ſtrike in with things as they fall out, by poſtliminious after-applications of them to their purpoſes. *South.*

To **SUBSE'RVE.** *v. a.* [*ſubſervio*, Lat.] To ſerve in ſubordination; to ſerve inſtrumentally.

——— Not made to rule,
But to *ſubſerve* where wiſdom bears command. *Milton.*

It is a greater credit to know the ways of captivating nature, and making her *ſubſerve* our purpoſes, than to have learned all the intrigues of policy. *Glanville.*

The memory hath no ſpecial part of the brain devoted to its own ſervice, but uſes all thoſe parts which *ſubſerve* our ſenſations, as well as our thinking powers. *Walſh.*

SUBSE'RVIENCE. }
SUBSE'RVIENCY. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſubſerve.*] Inſtrumental fitneſs, uſe, or operation.

Wicked ſpirits may by their cunning, carry farther in a ſeeming confederacy or *ſubſerviency* to the deſigns of a good angel. *Dryden.*

There is an immediate and agil *ſubſervience* of the ſpirits to the empire of the ſoul. *Hale's Origin of Mank.*

We cannot look upon the body, wherein appears ſo much fitneſs, uſe, and *ſubſerviency* to infinite functions, any otherwiſe than as the effect of contrivance. *Bentley.*

There is a regular ſubordination and *ſubſerviency* among all the parts to beneficial ends. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

SUBSE'RVIENT. *adj.* [*ſubſerviens*, Lat.] Subordinate; inſtrumentally uſeful.

Hammond had an incredible dexterity, ſcarce ever reading any thing which he did not make *ſubſervient* in one kind or other. *Fell.*

Philoſophers and common heathens believed one God, to whom all things are referred; but under this God they worſhipped many inferior and *ſubſervient* gods. *Stillingfl.*

Theſe ranks of creatures are *ſubſervient* one to another, and the moſt of them ſerviceable to man. *Ray.*

While awake, we feel none of thoſe motions continually made in the diſpoſal of the corporeal principles *ſubſervient* herein. *Grew.*

Senſe is *ſubſervient* unto fancy, fancy unto intellect. *Grew.*

We are not to conſider the world as the body of God, he is an uniform being, void of organs, members or parts, and they are his creatures ſubordinate to him, and *ſubſervient* to his will. *Newt. Opt.*

Moſt criticks, fond of ſome *ſubſervient* art,
Still make the whole depend upon a part;
They talk of principles, but notions prize,
And all to one lov'd folly ſacrifice. *Pope.*

Subse'xtuple. *adj.* [*ſub* and *ſextuplus*, Lat.] Containing one part of ſix.

One of theſe under pullies abates half of that heavineſs the weight hath, and cauſes the power to be in a ſubduple proportion unto it, two of them a ſubquadruple proportion, three a *ſubſextuple*. *Wilk. Math. Mag.*

To **SUBSI'DE.** *v. n.* [*ſubſido*, Lat.] To ſink; to tend downwards. It is commonly uſed of one part of a compound, ſinking in the whole. *Pope* has uſed it rather improperly.

He ſhook the ſacred honours of his head
With terror trembled heav'n's *ſubſiding* hill,
And from his ſhaken curls ambroſial dews diſtill. *Dryden.*
Now Jove ſuſpends his golden ſcales in air,
Weighs the mens wits againſt the lady's hair;
The doubtful beam long nods from ſide to ſide:
At length the wits mount up, the hairs *ſubſide*. *Pope.*

Subsi'dence. } **Subsi'dency.** } *n. ſ.* [from *ſubſide*.] The act of ſinking; tendency downward.

This gradual *ſubſidency* of the abyſs would take up a conſiderable time. *Burnet's Theory.*

This miſcellany of bodies being determined to *ſubſidence* merely by their different ſpecifick gravities, all thoſe which had the ſame gravity ſubſided at the ſame time. *Woodward.*

By the alternate motion of thoſe air-bladders, whoſe ſurfaces are by turns freed from mutual contact, and by a ſudden *ſubſidence* meet again by the ingreſs and egreſs of the air, the liquor is ſtill farther attenuated. *Arbuthnot.*

Subsi'diary. *adj.* [*ſubſidiaire*, Fr. *ſubſidiarius*, Lat. from *ſubſidy*.] Aſſiſtant; brought in aid.

Bitter ſubſtances burn the blood, and are a ſort of *ſubſidiary* gall. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

SU'BSIDY. *n. ſ.* [*ſubſide*, Fr. *ſubſidium*, Lat.] Aid, commonly ſuch as is given in money.

They adviſed the king to ſend ſpeedy aids, and with much alacrity granted a great rate of *ſubſidy*. *Bacon.*

'Tis all the *ſubſidy* the preſent age can raiſe. *Dryden.*

It is a celebrated notion of a patriot, that a houſe of commons ſhould never grant ſuch *ſubſidies* as give no pain to the people, leſt the nation ſhould acquieſce under a burden they did not feel. *Addiſon.*

To **Subsi'gn.** *v. a.* [*ſubſigno*, Lat.] To ſign under.

Neither have they ſeen any deed before the conqueſt, but *ſubſigned* with croſſes and ſingle names without ſurnames. *Camden.*

To **SUBSI'ST.** *v. n.* [*ſubſiſter*, Fr. *ſubſiſto*, Lat.] 1. To be; to have exiſtence. 2. To continue; to retain the preſent ſtate or condition. 3. To have means of living; to be maintained. 4. To inhere; to have exiſtence by means of ſomething elſe.

(2.) Firm we *ſubſiſt*, but poſſible to ſwerve. *Milton.*

The very foundation was removed, and it was a moral impoſſibility that the republick could *ſubſiſt* any longer. *Swift.*

(3.) He ſhone ſo powerfully upon me, that like the heat of a Ruſſian ſummer, he ripened the fruits of poetry in a cold climate; and gave me wherewithal to *ſubſiſt* in the long winter which ſucceeded. *Dryden.*

Let us remember thoſe that want neceſſaries, as we ourſelves ſhould have deſired to be remembred, had it been our ſad lot to *ſubſiſt* on other mens charity. *Atterbury.*

(4.) Though the general natures of theſe qualities are ſufficiently diſtant from one another, yet when they come to *ſubſiſt* in particulars, and to be clothed with ſeveral accidents, then the diſcernment is not ſo eaſy. *South.*

Subsi'stence, or *Subſiſtency*. *n. ſ.* [*ſubſiſtance*, Fr. from *ſubſiſt*.] 1. Real being. 2. Competence; means of ſupporting life. 3. Inherence in ſomething elſe.

(1.) The fleſh and the conjunction of the fleſh with God began both at one inſtant, his making and taking to himſelf our fleſh was but one act; ſo that in Chriſt there is no perſonal *ſubſiſtence* but one, and that from everlaſting. *Hooker.*

We know as little how the union is diſſolved, that is the chain of theſe differing *ſubſiſtencies* that compound us, as how it firſt commenced. *Glanville.*

Not only the things had *ſubſiſtence*, but the very images were of ſome creatures exiſting. *Stillingfleet.*

(2.) His viceroy could only propoſe to himſelf a comfortable *ſubſiſtence* out of the plunder of his province. *Addiſon.*

Subsi'stent. *adj.* [*ſubſiſtens*, Latin.] 1. Having real being. 2. Inherent.

(1.) Such as deny ſpirits *ſubſiſtent* without bodies, will with difficulty affirm the ſeparate exiſtence of their own. *Brown.*

(2.) Theſe qualities are not *ſubſiſtent* in thoſe bodies, but are operations of fancy begotten in ſomething elſe. *Bentley.*

SU'BSTANCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſubſtance*, French; *ſubſtantia*, Latin.] 1. Being; ſomething exiſting; ſomething of which we can ſay that it is. 2. That which ſupports accidents. 3. The eſſential part. 4. Something real, not imaginary; ſomething ſolid, not empty. 5. Body; corporeal nature. 6. Wealth; means of life.

(1.) Since then the ſoul works by herſelf alone,
Springs not from ſenſe, nor humours well agreeing,
Her nature is peculiar, and her own;
She is a *ſubſtance*, and a perfect being. *Davies.*
——— The ſtrength of gods,
And this empyreal *ſubſtance* cannot fail. *Milton.*
(2.) What creatures there inhabit, of what mold,
And *ſubſtance*? *Milton.*

Every being is conſidered as ſubſiſting in and by itſelf, and then it is called a *ſubſtance*; or it ſubſiſts in and by another, and then it is called a mode or manner of being. *Watts.*

(3.) It will ſerve our turn to comprehend the *ſubſtance*, without confining ourſelves to ſcrupulous exactneſs in form. *Digby.*

This edition is the ſame in *ſubſtance* with the Latin. *Burn.*

They are the beſt epitomes, and let you ſee with one caſt of the eye the *ſubſtance* of a hundred pages. *Addiſon.*

(4.) ——— Shadows to-night
Have ſtruck more terror to the ſoul of Richard,
Than can the *ſubſtance* of ten thouſand ſoldiers
Arm'd in proof and led by ſhallow Richmond. *Shakeſp.*
He the future evil ſhall no leſs
In apprehenſion than in *ſubſtance* feel. *Milton.*
Heroick virtue did his actions guide,
And he the *ſubſtance*, not th' appearance choſe:
To reſcue one ſuch friend he took more pride,
Than to deſtroy whole thouſands of ſuch foes. *Dryden.*

God is no longer to be worſhipped and believed in as a god foreſhewing and aſſuring by types, but as a god who has performed the *ſubſtance* of what he promiſed. *Nelſon.*

(5.) Between the parts of opake and coloured bodies are many ſpaces, either empty or repleniſhed with mediums of other denſities, as water between the tinging corpuſcles wherewith any liquor is impregnated, air between the aqueous globules that conſtitute clouds or miſts, and for the moſt part ſpaces void of both air and water; but yet perhaps not wholly void of all *ſubſtance* between the parts of hard bodies. *Newton.*

The qualities of plants are more various than thoſe of animal *ſubſtances*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

There may be a great and conſtant cough, with an extraordinary diſcharge of flegmatick matter, while, notwithſtanding the *ſubſtance* of the lungs remains ſound. *Blackmore.*

(6.) He hath eaten me out of houſe and home, and hath put all my *ſubſtance* into that fat belly of his, but I will have ſome of it out again. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

We are deſtroying many thouſand lives, and exhauſting our *ſubſtance*, but not for our own intereſt. *Swift.*

SUBSTA'NTIAL *adj.* [*ſubſtantielle*, Fr. from *ſubſtance.*] 1. Real; actually exiſting. 2 True; ſolid; real; not merely ſeeming. 3. Corporeal; material. 4. Strong; ſtout; bulky. 5. Reſponſible; moderately wealthy; poſſeſſed of ſubſtance.

(1.) If this atheiſt would have his chance to be a real and *ſubſtantial* agent, he is more ſtupid than the vulgar. *Bentley.*

(2.) O bleſſed! bleſſed night! I am afraid,
Being in night, all this is but a dream;
Too flattering ſweet to be *ſubſtantial.* *Shakeſp.*

——— To give thee being, I lent
Out of my ſide to thee, neareſt my heart,
Subſtantial life. *Milton.*

If happineſs be a *ſubſtantial* good,
Not fram'd of accidents, nor ſubject to them,
I err'd to ſeek it in a blind revenge. *Denham.*

Time, as a river, hath brought down to us what is more light and ſuperficial, while things more ſolid and *ſubſtantial* have been immerſed. *Glanville.*

The difference betwixt the empty vanity of oſtentation, and the *ſubſtantial* ornaments of virtue. *L'Eſtrange.*

Obſervations are the only ſure grounds whereon to build a laſting and *ſubſtantial* philoſophy. *Woodward.*

A ſolid and *ſubſtantial* greatneſs of ſoul, looks down with neglect on the cenſures and applauſes of the multitude. *Addiſ.*

This uſeful, charitable, humble employment of yourſelves, is what I recommend to you with greateſt earneſtneſs, as being a *ſubſtantial* part of a wiſe and pious life. *Law.*

(3.) Now ſhine theſe planets with *ſubſtantial* rays?
Does innate luſtre gild their meaſur'd days? *Prior.*

The ſun appears flat like a plate of ſilver, the moon as big as the ſun, and the rainbow a large *ſubſtantial* arch in the ſky, all which are groſs falſhoods. *Watts.*

(4.) ——— *Subſtantial* doors,
Croſs-barr'd and bolted faſt, fear no aſſault. *Milton.*

(5.) Trials of crimes and titles of right ſhall be made by verdict of a jury, choſen out of the honeſt and moſt *ſubſtantial* freeholders. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

The merchants, and *ſubſtantial* citizens, cannot make up more than a hundred thouſand families. *Addiſon on the War.*

SUBSTA'NTIALS. *n. ſ.* [Without ſingular.] Eſſential parts.

Although a cuſtom introduced againſt the *ſubſtantials* of an appeal be not valid, as that it ſhould not be appealed to a ſuperior, but to an inferior judge, yet a cuſtom may be introduced againſt the accidentals of an appeal. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

SUBSTANTIA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubſtantial.*] 1. The ſtate of real exiſtence. 2. Corporeity; materiality.

(2.) Body cannot act on any thing but by motion; motion cannot be received but by quantity and matter: the ſoul is a ſtranger to ſuch groſs *ſubſtantiality*, and owns nothing of theſe. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

SUBSTA'NTIALLY. *adv.* [from *ſubſtantial.*] 1. In manner of a ſubſtance; with reality of exiſtence. 2. Strongly; ſolidly. 3. Truly; ſolidly; really; with fixed purpoſe. 4. With competent wealth.

(1.) In him his Father ſhone *ſubſtantially* expreſs'd. *Milt.*

(2.) Having ſo *ſubſtantially* provided for the North, they promiſed themſelves they ſhould end the war that Summer. *Clarendon.*

(3.) The laws of this religion would make men, if they would truly obſerve them, *ſubſtantially* religious towards God, chaſte and temperate. *Tillotſon.*

SUBSTA'NTIALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubſtantial.*] 1. The ſtate of being ſubſtantial. 2 Firmneſs; ſtrength; power of holding or laſting.

(2.) When *ſubſtantialneſs* combineth with delightfulneſs, fulneſs with fineneſs, how can the language which conſiſteth of theſe ſound other than moſt full of ſweetneſs? *Camden's Rem.*

In degree of *ſubſtantialneſs* next above the dorique, ſuſtaining the third, and adorning the ſecond ſtory. *Wotton.*

To **SUBSTA'NTIATE.** *v. a.* [from *ſubſtance.*] To make to exiſt.

The accidental of any act is ſaid to be whatever advenes to the act itſelf already *ſubſtantiated.* *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

SU'BSTANTIVE. *n. ſ.* [*ſubſtantif*, Fr. *ſubſtantivum*, Lat.] A noun betokening the thing, not a quality.

Claudian perpetually cloſes his ſenſe at the end of a verſe, commonly called golden, or two *ſubſtantives* and two adjectives with a verb betwixt them to keep the peace. *Dryden.*

SUBSTA'NTIVE. *adj.* [*ſubſtantivus*, Lat.] 1. Solid; depending only on itſelf. Not in uſe. 2. Betokening exiſtence.

(1.) He conſidered how ſufficient and *ſubſtantive* this land was to maintain itſelf, without any aid of the foreigner. *Bacon.*

(2.) One is obliged to join many particulars in one propoſition, becauſe the repetition of the *ſubſtantive* verb would be tedious. *Arbuthnot.*

SUBSTA'NTIVELY. *adv.* [from *ſubſtantive*] As a ſubſtantive.

To **SU'BSTITUTE.** *v. a.* [*ſubſtituer*, French; *ſubſtitutus*, from *ſub* and *ſtatuo*, Latin.] To put in the place of another.

In the original deſigns of ſpeaking, a man can *ſubſtitute* none for them that can equally conduce to his honour. *Government of the Tongue.*

——— If a ſwarthy tongue
Is underneath his humid palate hung,
Reject him then, and *ſubſtitute* another. *Dryden.*

Some few verſes are inſerted or *ſubſtituted* in the room of others. *Congreve.*

SU'BSTITUTE. *n. ſ.* [*ſubſtitut*, Fr. from the verb.] 1. One placed by another to act with delegated power. 2. It is uſed likewiſe for things; as, one medicine is a *ſubſtitute* for another.

(1.) Were you ſworn to the duke, or to the deputy?
—— To him and his *ſubſtitutes.* *Shakeſp.*

——— You've taken up,
Under the counterfeited zeal of God,
The ſubjects of his *ſubſtitute*, my father,
And here upſwarm'd them. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

Haſt thou not made me here thy *ſubſtitute*,
And theſe inferior far beneath me ſet? *Milton.*

Providence delegates to the ſupreme magiſtrate the ſame power for the good of men, which that ſupreme magiſtrate transfers to thoſe ſeveral *ſubſtitutes* who act under him. *Addiſon.*

SUBSTITU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſubſtitution*, French, from *ſubſtitute.*] The act of placing any perſon or thing in the room of another; the ſtate of being placed in the room of another.

——— He did believe
He was the duke, from *ſubſtitution*,
And executing th' outward face of royalty,
With all prerogative. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Nor ſal, ſulphur, or mercury can be ſeparated from any perfect metals; for every part, ſo ſeparated, may eaſily be reduced into perfect metal without *ſubſtitution* of that which chymiſts imagine to be wanting. *Bacon's Phyſ. Rem.*

To **SUBSTRA'CT.** *v. a.* [*ſubtraho*, Lat. *ſouſtraction*, Fr.] 1. To take away part from the whole. 2. To take one number from another.

SUBSTRA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſouſtraire*, *ſouſtraction*, French.] 1. The act of taking away part from the whole. 2. [In arithmetick.] The taking of a leſſer number out of a greater of like kind, whereby to find out a third number, being or declaring the inequality, exceſs, or difference between the numbers given. *Cocker's Arithmetick.*

(1.) I cannot call this piece Tully's nor my own, being much altered not only by the change of the ſtyle, but by addition and *ſubſtraction.* *Denham.*

SUBSTRU'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſubſtructio*, from *ſub* and *ſtruo*, Latin.] Underbuilding.

To found our habitation firmly, examine the bed of earth upon which we build, and then the underfillings, or *ſubſtruction*, as the ancients called it. *Wotton's Architecture.*

SUBSTY'LAR. *adj.* [*ſub* and *ſtylus.*] *Subſtylar* line is, in dialing, a right line, whereon the gnomon or ſtyle of a dial is erected at right angles with the plane. *Dict.*

Erect the ſtyle perpendicularly over the *ſubſtilar* line, ſo as to make an angle with the dial-plane equal to the elevation of the pole of your place. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

Subsu'ltive. **Subsu'ltory.** *adj.* [*ſubſultus*, Lat.] Bounding; moving by ſtarts.

Subsu'ltorily. *adv.* [from *ſubſultory.*] In a bounding manner; by fits; by ſtarts.

The ſpirits ſpread even, and move not *ſubſultorily*; for that will make the parts cloſe and pliant. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Subta'ngent. *n. ſ.* In any curve, is the line which determines the interſection of the tangent in the axis prolonged. *Dict.*

To **Subte'nd.** *v. a.* [*ſub* and *tendo*, Latin.] To be extended under.

In rectangles and triangles the ſquare, which is made of the ſide that *ſubtendeth* the right angle, is equal to the ſquares which are made of the ſides containing the right angle. *Brown.*

From Aries rightways draw a line, to end
In the ſame round, and let that line *ſubtend*
An equal triangle: now ſince the lines
Muſt three times touch the round, and meet three ſigns,
Where e'er they meet in angles, thoſe are trines. *Creech.*

Subte'nse. *n. ſ.* [*ſub* and *tenſus*, Lat.] The chord of an arch.

SU'BTER. [Latin.] In compoſition, ſignifies *under*.

Subterflu'ent. **Subte'rfluous.** *adj.* [*ſubterfluo*, Latin.] Running under.

Subterfu'ge. *n. ſ.* [*ſubterfuge*, Fr. *ſubter* and *fugio*, Lat.] A ſhift; an evaſion; a trick.

The king cared not for *ſubterfuges*, but would ſtand envy, and appear in any thing that was to his mind. *Bacon.*

Notwithſtanding all their ſly *ſubterfuges* and ſtudied evaſions, yet the product of all their endeavours is but as the birth of the labouring mountains, wind and emptineſs. *Glanville.*

Affect not little ſhifts and *ſubterfuges* to avoid the force of an argument. *Watts.*

Subterra'neal. **Subterra'nean.** **Su'bterraneous.** **Su'bterrany.** *adj.* [*ſub* and *terra*, Lat. *ſouſterraine*, French: *Subterranean* or *ſubterraneous* is the word now uſed.] Lying under the earth; placed below the ſurface.

Metals are wholly *ſubterrany*, whereas plants are part above earth, and part under. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

In *ſubterranies*, as the fathers of their tribes, are brimſtone and mercury. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

——— The force
Of *ſubterranean* wind tranſports a hill
Torn from Pelorus, or the ſhatter'd ſide
Of thund'ring Ætna, whoſe combuſtible
And fuel'd entrails thence conceiving fire,
Sublim'd with mineral fury, aid the winds. *Milton.*

Alteration proceeded from the change made in the neighbouring *ſubterraneal* parts by that great conflagration. *Boyle.*

Tell by what paths, what *ſubterranean* ways,
Back to the fountain's head the ſea conveys
The refluent rivers. *Blackmore.*

Let my ſoft minutes glide obſcurely on,
Like *ſubterraneous* ſtreams, unheard, unknown. *Norris.*

This *ſubterraneous* paſſage was not at firſt deſigned ſo much for a highway as for a quarry. *Addiſon.*

Rous'd within the *ſubterranean* world,
Th' expanding earthquake unreſiſted ſhakes
Aſpiring cities. *Thomſon.*

Subterra'nity. *n. ſ.* [*ſub* and *terra*, Latin.] A place under ground. Not in uſe.

We commonly conſider *ſubterranities* not in contemplations ſufficiently reſpective unto the creation. *Brown.*

SU'BTILE. *adj.* [*ſubtile*, Fr. *ſubtilis*, Lat. This word is often written *ſubtle*] 1. Thin; not denſe; not groſs. 2. Nice; fine; delicate; not coarſe. 3. Piercing; acute. 4. Cunning; artful; ſly; ſubdolous. In this ſenſe it is now commonly written *ſubtle* Milton ſeems to have both. [See **Subtle.**] 5. Deceitful. 6. Refined; acute beyond neceſſity.

(1.) From his eyes the fleeting fair
Retir'd, like *ſubtle* ſmoke diſſolv'd in air. *Dryden's Georg.*

Deny Des Cart his *ſubtile* matter,
You leave him neither fire nor water. *Prior.*

Is not the heat conveyed through the vacuum by the vibrations of a much *ſubtiler* medium than air, which, after the air was drawn out, remained in the vacuum? *Newton's Opt.*

(2.) But of the clock which in our breaſts we bear,
The *ſubtile* motions we forget the while. *Davies.*

Thou only know'ſt her nature, and her pow'rs;
Her *ſubtile* form thou only can'ſt define. *Davies.*

—— I do diſtinguiſh plain
Each *ſubtile* line of her immortal face. *Davies.*

(3.) Paſs we the ſlow diſeaſe and *ſubtile* pain,
Which our weak frame is deſtin'd to ſuſtain;
The cruel ſtone, the cold catarrh. *Prior.*

(4.) Arrius, a prieſt in the church of Alexandria, a *ſubtile* witted and a marvellous fair ſpoken man, was diſcontented that one ſhould be placed before him in honour, whoſe ſuperior he thought himſelf in deſert, becauſe through envy and ſtomach prone unto contradiction. *Hooker.*

——— Think you this York
Was not incenſed by his *ſubtle* mother,
To taunt and ſcorn you? *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

O *ſubtile* love, a thouſand wiles thou haſt
By humble ſuit, by ſervice, or by hire,
To win a maiden's hold. *Fairfax.*

A woman, an harlot and *ſubtile* of heart. *Prov.* vii. 10.

Nor thou his malice, and falſe guile, contemn!
Subtile he needs muſt be, who could ſeduce
Angels. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

(5.) Like a bowl upon a *ſubtle* ground,
I've tumbled paſt the throw. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

(6.) Things remote from uſe, obſcure and *ſubtle*. *Milton.*

Su'btilely. *adv.* [from *ſubtile.*] 1. In a ſubtile manner; thinly; not denſely. 2. Finely; not groſsly. 3. Artfully; cunningly.

(2.) The conſtitution of the air appeareth more *ſubtilly* by worms in oak-apples than to the ſenſe of man. *Bacon.*

In theſe plaiſters the ſtone ſhould not be too *ſubtilely* powdered; for it will better manifeſt its attraction in more ſenſible dimenſions. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

The opakeſt bodies, if *ſubtilely* divided, as metals diſſolved in acid menſtruums, become perfectly tranſparent. *Newton.*

(3.) By granting this, add the reputation of loving the truth ſincerely to that of having been able to oppoſe it *ſubtilely*. *Boyle.*

Others have ſought to eaſe themſelves of affliction by diſputing *ſubtilly* againſt it, and pertinaciouſly maintaining that afflictions are no real evils. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

Su'btileness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubtile.*] 1. Fineneſs; rareneſs. 2. Cunning; artfulneſs.

To **Subti'liate** *v. a.* [from *ſubtile.*] To make thin.

A very dry and warm or *ſubtiliating* air opens the ſurface of the earth. *Harvey on the Plague.*

Subtilia'tion. *n. ſ.* [*ſubtiliation*, Fr. from *ſubtiliate.*] The act of making thin.

By *ſubtiliation* and rarefaction the oil contained in grapes, if diſtilled before it be fermented, becomes ſpirit of wine. *Boyle.*

Su'btilty. *n. ſ.* [*ſubtilité*, Fr. from *ſubtile*] 1. Thinneſs; fineneſs; exility of parts. 2. Nicety; exility. 3. Refinement; too much acuteneſs. 4. Cunning; artifice; ſlyneſs.

(1.) The *ſubtilties* of particular ſounds may paſs through ſmall crannies not confuſed, but its magnity not ſo well. *Bacon.*

—— How ſhall we this union well expreſs?
Nought ties the ſoul, her *ſubtilty* is ſuch. *Davies.*

The corporeity of all bodies being the ſame, and *ſubtilty* in all bodies being eſſentially the ſame thing, could any body by *ſubtilty* become vital, then any degree of *ſubtilty* would produce ſome degree of life. *Grew's Coſmol.*

Bodies the more of kin they are to ſpirit in *ſubtilty* and refinement, the more ſpreading and ſelf-diffuſive are they. *Norris.*

(2.) Whatſoever is inviſible, in reſpect of the fineneſs of the body, or *ſubtilty* of the motion, is little enquired. *Bacon.*

(3.) You prefer the reputation of candour before that of *ſubtilty*. *Boyle.*

Intelligible diſcourſes are ſpoiled by too much *ſubtilty* in nice diviſions. *Locke.*

Greece did at length a learned race produce,
Who needful ſcience mock'd, and arts of uſe;
Mankind with idle *ſubtilties* embroil,
And faſhion ſyſtems with romantick toil. *Blackmore.*

They give method, and ſhed *ſubtilty* upon their author. *Bak.*

(4.) ———— Finding force now faint to be,
He thought grey hairs afforded *subtilty.* *Sidney.*

The rudeneſs and barbarity of ſavage Indians knows not ſo perfectly to hate all virtues as ſome mens *subtilty.* *K. Charles.*

———— Sleights proceeding
As from his wit and native *subtlety.* *Milton.*

SUBTILIZA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubtilize.*] 1, Subtilization is making any thing ſo volatile as to riſe readily in ſteam or vapour. *Quincy.* 2. Refinement; ſuperfluous acuteneſs.

(1.) Fluids have their reſiſtances proportional to their denſities, ſo that no *subtilization,* diviſion of parts, or refining can alter theſe reſiſtances. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*

To SUBTILI'ZE. *v. a.* [*ſubtilizer,* Fr. from *ſubtile.*] 1. To make thin; to make leſs groſs or coarſe. 2. To refine; to ſpin into uſeleſs niceties.

(1.) Chyle, being mixed with the choler and pancreatick juices, is further *subtilized,* and rendered ſo fluid and penetrant, that the thinner and finer part eaſily finds way in at the ſtreight orifices of the lacteous veins. *Ray on the Creation.*

Body cannot be vital; for if it be, then is it ſo either as *subtilized* or organized, moved or endowed with life. *Grew.*

(2.) The moſt obvious verity is *subtilized* into niceties, and ſpun into a thread indiſcernible by common opticks. *Glanv.*

To SUBTILI'ZE. *v. n.* To talk with too much refinement.

Qualities and moods ſome modern philoſophers have *subtilized* on. *Digby on Bodies.*

SU'BTLE. *adj.* [Written often for *ſubtile,* eſpecially in the ſenſe of cunning.] Sly; artful; cunning.

Some *subtle* headed fellow will put ſome quirk, or deviſe ſome evaſion, whereof the reſt will take hold. *Spenſer.*

Shall we think the *subtle* witted French
Conjurers and ſorc'rers, that, afraid of him,
By magick verſe have thus contriv'd his end?
Shakeſp. Henry VI.

The ſerpent, *subtleſt* beaſt of all the field. *Milton.*

The Arabians were men of a deep and *subtle* wit. *Spratt.*

SU'BTLY. *adv.* [from *ſubtle.*] 1. Slily; artfully; cunningly. 2. Nicely; delicately.

(1.) Thou ſee'ſt how *subtly* to detain thee I deviſe;
Inviting thee to hear, while I relate. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

(2.) In the nice bee, what ſenſe ſo *subtly* true,
From pois'nous herbs extracts the healing dew! *Pope.*

To SUBTRA'CT. *v. a.* [*ſubtractio,* Latin. They who derive it from the Latin write *ſubtract*; thoſe who know the French original, write *ſubſtract,* which is the common word.] To withdraw part from the reſt.

Reducing many things unto charge, which, by confuſion, became concealed and *subtracted* from the crown. *Davies.*

What is *ſubtracted* or ſubducted out of the extent of the divine perfection, leaves ſtill a quotient infinite. *Hale.*

The ſame ſwallow, by the *subtracting* daily of her eggs, lay nineteen ſucceſſively, and then gave over. *Ray.*

SUBTRA'CTION. *n. ſ.* See SUBSTRACTION.

SUBTRA'CTER. *n. ſ.* [*ſubtraho,* Lat.] The number to be taken out of a larger number.

SUBTRAHE'ND. *n. ſ.* [*ſubtrahendum,* Lat.] The number out of which part is taken.

SUBTRI'PLE. *adj.* [*ſubtriple,* Fr. *ſub* and *triplus,* Latin.] Containing a third or one part of three.

The power will be in a *subtriple* proportion to the weight. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

SUBVENTA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*ſubventaneus,* Latin.] Addle; windy.

Suitable unto the relation of the mares in Spain, and their *subventaneous* conceptions from the weſtern wind. *Brown.*

To SUBVE'RSE. *v. a.* [*ſubverſus,* Latin.] To ſubvert. *Spenſer* uſes *ſubverſt* in the ſame ſenſe.

Empires *subvers'd,* when ruling fate has ſtruck
Th' unalterable hour. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

SUBVE'RSION. *n. ſ.* [*ſubverſion,* Fr. *ſubverſus,* Latin.] Overthrow; ruin; deſtruction.

Theſe ſeek *subverſion* of thy harmleſs life. *Shakeſp. H. VI.*

It is far more honourable to ſuffer, than to proſper in their ruin and *subverſion.* *King Charles.*

Theſe things refer to the opening and ſhutting the abyſs, with the diſſolution or *subverſion* of the earth. *Burnet.*

Laws have been often abuſed, to the oppreſſion and the *subverſion* of that order they were intended to preſerve. *Rogers.*

SUBVE'RSIVE. *adj.* [from *ſubvert.*] Having tendency to overturn: with *of.*

Lying is a vice *subverſive of* the very ends and deſign of converſation. *Rogers.*

To SUBVE'RT. *v. a.* [*ſubvertir,* Fr. *ſubverto,* Lat.] 1. To overthrow; to overturn; to deſtroy; to turn upſide down. 2. To corrupt; to confound.

(1.) ——— God, by things deem'd weak,
Subverts the worldly ſtrong and worldly wiſe. *Milton.*

No propoſition can be received for divine relation, if contradictory to our clear intuitive knowledge; becauſe this would *subvert* the principles of all knowledge. *Locke.*

Trees are *subverted* or broken by high winds. *Mortimer.*

(2.) Strive not about words to no purpoſe, but to the *subverting* of the hearers. *2 Tim.* ii. 14.

SUBVE'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſubvert.*] Overthrower; deſtroyer.

O traytor; worſe than Simon was to Troy;
O vile *subverter* of the Gallick reign,
More falſe than Gano was to Charlemagne. *Dryden.*

They anathematize them as enemies to God, and *subverters* of ſouls. *Waterland.*

SU'BURB. *n. ſ.* [*suburbium,* Latin.] 1. Building without the walls of a city. 2. The confines; the outpart.

(1.) There's a trim rabble let in: are all theſe your faithful friends o' th' *suburbs*? *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

What can be more to the diſvaluation of the power of the Spaniard, than to have marched ſeven days in the heart of his countries, and lodged three nights in the *suburbs* of his principal city? *Bacon's War with Spain.*

(2.) The *suburbs* of my jacket are ſo gone,
I have not left one ſkirt to ſit upon. *Cleaveland.*

—— They on the ſmoothed plank,
The *suburb* of their ſtrawbuilt citadel,
Expatiate. *Milton.*

When our fortunes are violently changed, our ſpirits are unchanged, if they always ſtood in the *suburbs* and expectation of ſorrows. *Taylor.*

SUBU'RBAN. *adj.* [*suburbanus,* Lat. from *suburb.*] Inhabiting the ſuburb.

Poor clinches the *suburban* muſe affords,
And Panton waging harmleſs war with words. *Dryden.*

Then weds an heireſs of *suburban* mould,
Ugly as apes, but well endow'd with gold. *Harte.*

SUBWO'RKER. *n. ſ.* [*ſub* and *worker.*] Underworker; ſubordinate helper.

He that governs well leads the blind; but he that teaches gives him eyes: and it is glorious to be a *subworker* to grace, in freeing it from ſome of the inconveniences of original ſin. *South.*

SUCCEDA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*succedaneus,* Lat.] Supplying the place of ſomething elſe.

Nor is Ætius ſtrictly to be believed when he preſcribeth the ſtone of the otter as *succedaneous* unto caſtoneum. *Brown.*

I have not diſcovered the menſtruum: I will preſent a *succedaneous* experiment made with a common liquor. *Boyle.*

SUCCEDA'NEUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] That which is put to ſerve for ſomething elſe.

To SUCCE'ED. *v. n.* [*succeder,* Fr. *succedo,* Lat.] 1. To follow in order. 2. To come into the place of one who has quitted or died. 3. To obtain one's wiſh; to terminate an undertaking in the deſired effect. 4. To terminate according to wiſh; to have a good effect. 5. To go under cover.

(1.) ———— If I were now to die,
'Twere to be moſt happy; for I fear,
My ſoul hath her conſent ſo abſolute,
That not another comfort like to this
Succeeds in unknown fate. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Thoſe of all ages to *succeed* will curſe my head. *Milton.*

(2.) Workmen let it cool by degrees in ſuch relentings of nealing heats, leſt it ſhould ſhiver in pieces by a violent *succeeding* of air in the room of the fire. *Digby on Bodies.*

———— Enjoy 'till I return
Short pleaſures; for long woes are to *succeed.* *Milton.*

If the father left only daughters, they equally *succeeded* to him in copartnerſhip, without prelation or preference of the eldeſt to a double portion. *Hale.*

Revenge *succeeds* to love, and rage to grief. *Dryden.*

While theſe limbs the vital ſpirit feeds,
While day to night, and night to day *succeeds,*
Burnt-off'rings morn and ev'ning ſhall be thine,
And fires eternal in thy temples ſhine. *Dryden.*

Theſe dull harmleſs makers of lampoons are yet of dangerous example to the publick: ſome witty men may *succeed* to their deſigns, and, mixing ſenſe with malice, blaſt the reputation of the moſt innocent. *Dryden.*

The pretenſions of Saul's family, who received his crown from the immediate appointment of God, ended with his reign; and David, by the ſame title, *succeeded* in his throne, to the excluſion of Jonathan. *Locke.*

(3.) 'Tis almoſt impoſſible for poets to ſucceed without ambition: imagination muſt be raiſed by a deſire of fame to a deſire of pleaſing. *Dryden.*

This addreſs I have long thought owing; and if I had never attempted, I might have been vain enough to think I might have *succeeded.* *Dryden.*

A knave's a knave to me in ev'ry ſtate;
Alike my ſcorn, if he *succeed* or fail:
Sporus at court, or Japhet in a jail. *Pope.*

(4.) If thou deal truly, thy doings ſhall proſperouſly *succeed* to thee. *Tob.* iv. 6.

This was impoſſible for Virgil to imitate, becauſe of the ſeverity of the Roman language: Spencer endeavoured it in Sheperd's Kalendar; but neither will it *succeed* in Engliſh. *Dryden.*

(5.) Pleaſe that ſilvan ſcene to take,
Where whiſtling winds uncertain ſhadows make;
Or will you to the cooler cave *succeed,*
Whoſe mouth the curling vines have overſpread. *Dryden.*

To SUCCE'ED. *v. a.* 1. To follow; to be ſubſequent or conſequent to. 2. To proſper; to make ſucceſsful.

(1.) In that place no creature was hurtful unto man, and thoſe deſtructive effects they now diſcover *succeeded* the curſe, and came in with thorns and briars. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

(2.) Now frequent trines the happier lights among,
And high rais'd Jove from his dark priſon freed,
Thoſe weights took off that on his planet hung,
Will gloriouſly the new laid works *succeed.* *Dryden.*

Succeed my wiſh, and ſecond my deſign,
The faireſt Deiopeia ſhall be thine,
And make thee father of a happy line. *Dryden's Æn.*

SUCCE'EDER. *n. ſ.* [from *succeed*] One who follows; one who comes into the place of another.

———— Now this great *succeeder* all repairs,
He builds up ſtrength and greatneſs for his heirs,
Out of the virtues that adorn'd his blood. *Daniel.*

Nature has ſo far imprinted it in us, that ſhould the envy of predeceſſors deny the ſecret to *succeeders,* they yet would find it out. *Suckling.*

They make one man's particular fancies, perhaps failings, confining laws to others, and convey them to their *succeeders,* who afterwards miſname all unobſequiouſneſs as preſumption. *Boyle.*

SUCCE'SS. *n. ſ.* [*ſucces,* Fr. *ſucceſſus,* Lat.] 1. The termination of any affair happy or unhappy. *Succeſs* without any epithet is commonly taken for good ſucceſs. 2. Succeſſion. Obſolete.

(1.) For good *ſucceſs* of his hands, he aſketh ability to do of him that is moſt unable. *Wiſd.* xiii. 19.

Perplex'd and troubled at his bad *ſucceſs*
The tempter ſtood. *Milton.*

Not Lemuel's mother with more care
Did counſel or inſtruct her heir;
Or teach, with more *ſucceſs,* her ſon
The vices of the time to ſhun. *Waller.*

Every reaſonable man cannot but wiſh me *ſucceſs* in this attempt, becauſe I undertake the proof of that which it is every man's intereſt that it ſhould be true. *Tillotſon.*

Whilſt malice and ingratitude confeſs,
They've ſtrove for ruin long without *ſucceſs.* *Garth.*

Gas ſulphuris may be given with *ſucceſs* in any diſeaſe of the lungs. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Military *ſucceſſes,* above all others, elevate the minds of a people. *Atterbury.*

(2.) All the ſons of theſe five brethren reigned
By due *ſucceſs,* and all their nephews late,
Even thrice eleven deſcents, the crown retained. *Spenſer.*

SUCCE'SSFUL. *adj.* [*ſucceſs* and *full.*] Proſperous; happy; fortunate.

They were terrible alarms to perſons grown wealthy by a long and *ſucceſsful* impoſture, by perſuading the world that men might be honeſt and happy, though they never mortified any corrupt appetites. *South.*

———— H' obſerv'd the illuſtrious throng,
Their names, their fates, their conduct and their care
In peaceful ſenates and *ſucceſsful* war. *Dryden.*

This is the moſt proper and moſt *ſucceſsful* ſeaſon to meet and attack the advancing enemy. *Blackmore.*

———— The early hunter
Bleſſes Diana's hand, who leads him ſafe
O'er hanging cliffs; who ſpreads his net *ſucceſsful,*
And guides the arrow through the panther's heart. *Prior.*

SUCCE'SSFULLY. *adv.* [from *ſucceſsful.*] Proſperouſly; luckily; fortunately.

He is too young, yet he looks *ſucceſsfully.* *Shakeſp.*

They would want a competent inſtrument to collect and convey their rays *ſucceſsfully,* or ſo as to imprint the ſpecies with any vigour on a dull prejudicate faculty. *Hammond.*

The rule of imitating God can never be *ſucceſsfully* propoſed but upon Chriſtian principles; ſuch as that this world is a place not of reſt, but of diſcipline. *Atterbury.*

A reformation *ſucceſsfully* carried on in this great town, would in time ſpread itſelf over the whole kingdom. *Swift.*

Bleeding, when the expectoration goes on *ſucceſsfully,* ſuppreſſeth it. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

SUCCE'SSFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſucceſsful.*] Happy concluſion; deſired event; ſeries of good fortune.

An opinion of the *ſucceſsfulneſs* of the work is as neceſſary to found a purpoſe of undertaking it, as the authority of commands, or the perſuaſiveneſs of promiſes. *Hammond.*

SUCCE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*ſucceſſion,* Fr. *ſucceſſio,* Lat.] 1 Conſecution; ſeries of one thing or perſon following another. 2. A ſeries of things or perſons following one another. 3. A lineage; an order of deſcendants. 4. The power or right of coming to the inheritance of anceſtors.

(1.) St. Auguſtine, having reckoned up a great number of the biſhops of Rome, ſaith, in all this order of *ſucceſſion* of biſhops there is not one found a Donatiſt. *Hooker.*

Reflection on appearances of ſeveral ideas, one after another, in our minds, furniſhes us with the idea of *ſucceſſion.* *Locke.*

Let a cannon-bullet paſs through a room, and take with it any limb of a man, it is clear that it muſt ſtrike ſucceſſively the two ſides of the room, touch one part of the fleſh firſt, and another after, and ſo in *ſucceſſion.* *Locke.*

(2.) Theſe decays in Spain have been occaſioned by ſo long a war with Holland; but moſt by two *ſucceſſions* of inactive princes. *Bacon.*

The ſmalleſt particles of matter may cohere by the ſtrongeſt attractions, and compoſe bigger particles of weaker virtue; and many of theſe may cohere and compoſe bigger particles, whoſe virtue is ſtill weaker; and ſo on for divers *ſucceſſions,* until the progreſſion end in the biggeſt particles, on which the operations in chymiſtry and the colours of natural bodies depend. *Newton's Opticks.*

(3.) ——— ——— Caſſibelan,
And his *ſucceſſion*, granted Rome a tribute. *Shakeſp. Cymb.*

——— A long *ſucceſſion* muſt enſue;
And his next ſon the clouded ark of God
Shall in a glorious temple enſhrine. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

(4.) What people is ſo void of common ſenſe,
To vote *ſucceſſion* from a native prince? *Dryden.*

SUCCE'SSIVE. *adj.* [*ſucceſſif*, French.] 1. Following in order; continuing a courſe or conſecution uninterrupted. 2. Inherited by ſucceſſion. Not in uſe.

(1.) Three with fiery courage he aſſails,
And each *ſucceſſive* after other quails,
Still wond'ring whence ſo many kings ſhould riſe. *Daniel.*

——— God hath ſet
Labour and reſt, as day and night, to men
Succeſſive. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

God, by reaſon of his eternal indiviſible nature, is by one ſingle act of duration preſent to all the *ſucceſſive* portions of time, and all ſucceſſively exiſting in them. *South.*

—— Send the *ſucceſſive* ills through ages down,
And let each weeping father tell his ſon. *Prior.*

(2.) ——— Countrymen,
Plead my *ſucceſſive* title with your ſwords. *Shakeſp.*

The empire being elective, and not *ſucceſſive*, the emperors, in being, made profit of their own times. *Raleigh.*

SUCCE'SSIVELY. *adv.* [*ſucceſſivement*, Fr. from *ſucceſſive.*] In uninterrupted order; one after another.

—— Three ſons he left,
All which *ſucceſſively* by turns did reign. *Fairy Queen.*

Is it upon record? or elſe reported
Succeſſively from age to age? *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

That king left only by his ſix wives three children, who reigned *ſucceſſively*, and died childleſs. *Bacon.*

We that meaſure times by firſt and laſt,
The ſight of things *ſucceſſively* do take,
When God on all at once his view doth caſt,
And of all times doth but one inſtant make. *Davies.*

I inclined the paper to the rays very obliquely, that the moſt refrangible rays might be more copiouſly reflected than the reſt, and the whiteneſs at length changed *ſucceſſively* into blue, indigo, and violet. *Newton's Opticks.*

No ſuch motion of the ſame atom can be all of it exiſtent at once; it muſt needs be made gradually and *ſucceſſively*, both as to place and time, ſeeing that body cannot at the ſame inſtant be in more places than one. *Bentley's Sermons.*

We have a tradition coming down to us from our fathers; a kind of inheritance *ſucceſſively* conveyed to us by the primitive ſaints from the apoſtles themſelves. *Waterland.*

SUCCE'SSIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſucceſſive.*] The ſtate of being ſucceſſive.

All the notion we have of duration is partly by the *ſucceſſiveneſs* of its own operations, and partly by thoſe external meaſures that it finds in motion. *Hale.*

SUCCE'SSLESS. *adj.* [from *ſucceſs.*] Unlucky; unfortunate; failing of the event deſired.

A ſecond colony is ſent hither, but as *ſucceſsleſs* as the firſt. *Heylyn.*

The hopes of thy *ſucceſsful* love reſign. *Dryden.*

—— The Bavarian duke,
Bold champion! brandiſhing his Noric blade,
Beſt temper'd ſteel, *ſucceſsleſs* prov'd in field. *Philips.*

Paſſion unpity'd, and *ſucceſsleſs* love,
Plant daggers in my heart. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Succeſsleſs all her ſoft careſſes prove,
To baniſh from his breaſt his country's love. *Pope.*

SU'CCESSOUR. *n. ſ.* [*ſucceſſeur*, Fr. *ſucceſſor*, Latin. This is ſometimes pronounced *ſuccéſſour*, with the accent in the middle.] One that follows in the place or character of another: correlative to *predeceſſour*.

This king by this queen had a ſon of tender age, but of great expectation, brought up in the hope of themſelves, and already acceptation of the inconſtant people, as *ſucceſſor* of his father's crown. *Sidney.*

The *ſucceſſor* of Moſes in prophecies. *Ecclus.* xlvi. 1.

The fear of what was to come from an unacknowledged *ſucceſſour* to the crown, clouded much of that proſperity then, which now ſhines in chronicle. *Clarendon.*

The ſecond part of confirmation is the prayer and benediction of the biſhop, the *ſucceſſour* of the apoſtles in this office. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

The ſurly ſavage offspring diſappear,
And curſe the bright *ſucceſſor* of the year;
Yet crafty kind with daylight can diſpenſe. *Dryden.*

Whether a bright *ſucceſſor*, or the ſame. *Tate.*

The deſcendants of Alexander's *ſucceſſors* cultivated navigation in ſome leſſer degree. *Arbuthnot.*

SUCCI'NCT. *adj.* [*ſuccinct*, Fr. *ſuccinctus*, Lat.] 1. Tucked or girded up; having the cloaths drawn up to diſengage the legs. 2. Short; conciſe; brief.

(1.) His habit fit for ſpeed *ſuccinct.* *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

His veſt *ſuccinct* then girding round his waiſt,
Forth ruſh'd the ſwain. *Pope.*

Four knaves in garbs *ſuccinct.* *Pope.*

(2.) A ſtrict and *ſuccinct* ſtile is that where you can take nothing away without loſs, and that loſs manifeſt. *Ben. Johnſ.*

Let all your precepts be *ſuccinct* and clear,
That ready wits may comprehend them ſoon. *Roſcommon.*

SUCCI'NCTLY. *adv.* [from *ſuccinct.*] Briefly; conciſely; without ſuperfluity of diction.

I ſhall preſent you very *ſuccinctly* with a few reflections that moſt readily occur. *Boyle.*

I'll recant, when France can ſhew me wit
As ſtrong as ours, and as *ſuccinctly* writ. *Roſcommon.*

SUCCI'NCTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuccinct.*] Brevity; conciſeneſs.

SU'CCORY. *n. ſ.* [*cichorium*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

——— A garden-ſallad
Of endive, radiſhes, and *ſuccory.* *Dryden.*

The medicaments to diminiſh the milk are lettuce, purſlane, endive, and *ſuccory.* *Wiſeman of Tumours.*

To SU'CCOUR. *v. a.* [*ſecourir*, French; *ſuccurro*, Latin.] To help; to aſſiſt in difficulty or diſtreſs; to relieve.

——— As that famous queen
Of Amazons, whom Pyrrhus did deſtroy,
Did ſhew herſelf in great triumphant joy,
To *ſuccour* the weak ſtate of ſad afflicted Troy. *Spenſer.*

A grateful beaſt will ſtand upon record, againſt thoſe that in their proſperity forget their friends, that to their loſs and hazard ſtood by and *ſuccoured* them in their adverſity. *L'Eſtrange.*

SU'CCOUR. *n. ſ.* [from the verb; *ſecours*, French.] 1. Aid; aſſiance; relief of any kind; help in diſtreſs. 2. The perſon or things that bring help.

(1.) ——— My father,
Flying for *ſuccour* to his ſervant Baniſter,
Being diſtreſs'd, was by that wretch betray'd. *Shakeſp.*

Here's a young maid with travel oppreſs'd,
And faints for *ſuccour.* *Shakeſp.*

(2.) Fear nothing elſe but a betraying of *ſuccours* which reaſon offereth. *Wiſd.* xvii. 12.

Our watchful general hath diſcern'd from far
The mighty *ſuccour* which made glad the foe. *Dryden.*

SU'CCOURER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuccour.*] Helper; aſſiſtant; reliever.

She hath been a *ſuccourer* of many. *Ro.* xvi. 2.

SU'CCOURLESS. *adj.* [from *ſuccour.*] Wanting relief; void of friends or help.

——— *Succourleſs* and ſad,
She with extended arms his aid implores. *Thomſon.*

SU'CCULENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſucculent.*] Juicineſs.
SU'CCULENCY. }

SU'CCULENT. *adj.* [*ſucculent*, Fr. *ſucculentus*, Latin.] Juicy; moiſt.

Theſe plants have a ſtrong, denſe, and *ſucculent* moiſture, which is not apt to exhale. *Bacon.*

Divine Providence has ſpread her table every where, not with a juiceleſs green carpet, but with *ſucculent* herbage and nouriſhing graſs, upon which moſt beaſts feed. *More.*

——— On our account has Jove,
Indulgent, to all lands ſome *succulent* plant
Allotted, that poor helpleſs man might ſlack
His preſent thirſt. *Philips.*

To Succu'mb. *v. n.* [*succumbo*, Lat. *succomber*, Fr.] To yield; to ſink under any difficulty. Not in uſe, except among the Scotch.

—— To their wills we muſt *succumb*,
Quocunque trahunt, 'tis our doom. *Hudibras.*

Succussa'tion. *n. ſ.* [*ſuccuſſo*, Lat.] A trot.

They move two legs of one ſide together, which is tolutation or ambling, or lift one foot before and the croſs foot behind, which is *ſuccuſſation* or trotting. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

They rode, but authors do not ſay
Whether tolutation or *succuſſation*. *Butler.*

Succu'ssion. *n. ſ.* [*succuſſio*, Lat.] 1. The act of ſhaking. 2. [In phyſick] Is ſuch a ſhaking of the nervous parts as is procured by ſtrong ſtimuli, like ſternutatories, friction, and the like, which are commonly uſed in apoplectick affections.

(2.) When any of that riſible ſpecies were brought to the doctor, and when he conſidered the ſpaſms of the diaphragm, and all the muſcles of reſpiration, with the tremulous *succuſſion* of the whole human body, he gave ſuch patients over. *Martinus Scriblerus.*

Such. *pronoun.* [*sulleiks*, Gothick; *sulk*, Dutch; ꞅƿilc, Sax.] 1. Of that kind; of the like kind. With *as* before the thing to which it relates, when the thing follows; as, *ſuch* a power *as* a king's; *ſuch* a gift *as* a kingdom. 2. The ſame that: with *as*. 3 Comprehended under the term premiſed, like what has been ſaid. 4. A manner of expreſſing a particular perſon or thing.

(1.) 'Tis *ſuch* another fitchew! marry, a perfum'd one. *Shakeſp.*

Can we find *ſuch* a one *as* this, in whom the ſpirit of God is? *Gen.* xli. 38.

The works of the fleſh are manifeſt, *ſuch* are drunkenneſs, revelings, and *ſuch* like. *Gal.* v. 21.

You will not make this a general rule to debar *ſuch* from preaching of the Goſpel, *as* have through infirmity fallen. *Whitgifte.*

Such another idol was Manah, worſhipped between Mecca and Medina, which was called a rock or ſtone. *Stillingfleet.*

Such precepts *as* tend to make men good, ſingly conſidered, may be diſtributed into *ſuch as* enjoin piety towards God, or *ſuch as* require the good government of ourſelves. *Tillotſon.*

——— If my ſong be *ſuch*,
That you will hear and credit me too much,
Attentive liſten. *Dryden.*

Such are the cold Riphean race, and *ſuch*
The ſavage Scythian. *Dryden's Virg.*

As to be perfectly juſt is an attribute in the Divine Nature, to be ſo to the utmoſt of our abilities is the glory of a man: *ſuch* an one, who has the publick adminiſtration, acts like the repreſentative of his Maker. *Addiſon.*

You love a verſe, take *ſuch as* I can ſend. *Pope.*

(2.) This was the ſtate of the kingdom of Tunis at *ſuch* time *as* Barbaroſſa, with Solyman's great fleet, landed in Africk. *Knolles.*

(3.) That thou art happy, owe to God;
That thou continu'ſt *ſuch*, owe to thyſelf. *Milton.*

To aſſert that God looked upon Adam's fall as a ſin, and puniſhed it as *ſuch*, when, without any antecedent ſin, he withdrew that actual grace, upon which it was impoſſible for him not to fall, highly reproaches the eſſential equity of the Divine Nature. *South.*

No promiſe can oblige a prince ſo much,
Still to be good, as long to have been *ſuch*. *Dryden.*

(4.) ——— I ſaw him yeſterday
With *ſuch* and *ſuch*. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

If you repay me not on *such* a day,
In *such* a place, *such* ſum or ſums, as are
Expreſs'd in the condition, let the forfeit
Be an equal pound of your fleſh. *Shakeſp. Mer. of Ven.*

I have appointed my ſervants to *such* and *such* place. 1 *Sam.*

Scarce this word death from ſorrow did proceed,
When in ruſh'd one, and tells him *such* a knight
Is new arriv'd. *Daniel's Civil War.*

Himſelf overtook a party of the army, conſiſting of three thouſand horſe and foot, with a train of artillery, which he left at *such* a place, within three hours march of Berwick. *Claren.*

That which doth conſtitute any thing in its being, and diſtinguiſh it from all other things, is called the form or eſſence of *ſuch* a thing. *Wilkins.*

The ſame ſovereign authority may enact a law, commanding *such* or *such* an action to-day, and a quite contrary law forbidding the ſame to-morrow. *South.*

Thoſe artiſts who propoſe only the imitation of *such* or *such* a particular perſon, without election of thoſe ideas before mentioned, have been reproached for that omiſſion. *Dryden.*

To SUCK. *v. a.* [ꞅucan, Saxon; *ſugo*, *ſuctum*, Latin; *ſucer*, French.] 1. To draw by making a rarefaction of the air. 2. To draw in with the mouth. 3. To draw the teat of a female. 4 To draw with the milk. 5. To empty by ſucking. 6. To draw or drain.

(2.) The cup of aſtoniſhment thou ſhalt drink, and *suck* it out. *Ezek.* xxiii. 34.

We'll hand in hand to the dark manſions go,
Where, *sucking* in each other's lateſt breath,
We may transfuſe our ſouls. *Dryden.*

——— Still ſhe drew
The ſweets from ev'ry flow'r, and *suck'd* the dew. *Dryden.*

Transfix'd as o'er Caſtalia's ſtreams he hung,
He *suck'd* new poiſons with his triple tongue. *Pope's Statius.*

(3.) Deſire, the more he *suck'd*, more ſought the breaſt,
Like dropſy folk ſtill drink to be a-thirſt. *Sidney.*

A bitch will nurſe young foxes in place of her puppies, if you can get them once to *suck* her ſo long that her milk may go through them. *Locke.*

Did a child *suck* every day a new nurſe, it would be no more affrighted with the change of faces at ſix months old than at ſixty. *Locke.*

(4.) Thy valiantneſs was mine, thou *suck'dſt* it from me;
But own thy pride thyſelf. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

(5.) A fox lay with whole ſwarms of flies *sucking* and galling of him. *L'Eſtrange.*

—— Bees on tops of lilies feed,
And creep within their bells to *suck* the balmy ſeed. *Dryden.*

(6.) I can *suck* melancholy out of a ſong, as a weazel *sucks* eggs. *Shakeſp.*

—— Pumping hath tir'd our men;
Seas into ſeas thrown, we *suck* in again. *Donne.*

A cubical veſſel of braſs is filled an inch and a half in half an hour; but becauſe it *sucks* up nothing as the earth doth, take an inch for half an hour's rain. *Burnet.*

—— All the under paſſions,
As waters are by whirlpools *ſuck'd* and drawn,
Were quite devoured in the vaſt gulph of empire. *Dryden.*

Old ocean, *ſuck'd* through the porous globe,
Had long ere now forſook his horrid bed. *Thomſon.*

To Suck. *v. n.* 1. To draw by rarefying the air. 2. To draw the breaſt. 3. To draw; imbibe.

(1.) Continual repairs, the leaſt defects in *ſucking* pumps are conſtantly requiring. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

(2.) Such as are nouriſhed with milk find the paps, and *ſuck* at them; whereas none of thoſe that are not deſigned for that nouriſhment ever offer to *ſuck*. *Ray on the Creation.*

——— I would
Pluck the young *ſucking* cubs from the ſhe-bear,
To win thee, lady. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

A nurſing father beareth with the *ſucking* child. *Numb.* xi.

(3.) The crown had *ſucked* too hard, and now, being full, was like to draw leſs. *Bacon's Henry* VIII.

Suck. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. The act of ſucking. 2. Milk given by females.

(1.) I hoped, from the deſcent of the quickſilver in the tube, upon the firſt *suck*, that I ſhould be able to give a nearer gueſs at the proportion of force betwixt the preſſure of the air and the gravity of quickſilver. *Boyle.*

(2.) They draw with their *ſuck* the diſpoſition of nurſes. *Spenſer.*

I have given *ſuck*, and know
How tender 'tis to love the babe that milks me. *Shakeſp.*
Thoſe firſt unpoliſh'd matrons
Gave *ſuck* to infants of gigantick mold. *Dryden.*

It would be inconvenient for birds to give *ſuck*. *Ray.*

Su'cker. *n. ſ.* [*ſuceur*, French; from *ſuck*.] 1. Any thing that draws. 2. The embolus of a pump. 3. A round piece of leather, laid wet on a ſtone, and drawn up in the middle, rarifies the air within, which preſſing upon its edges, holds it down to the ſtone. 4. A pipe through which any thing is ſucked. 5. A young twig ſhooting from the ſtock. This word was perhaps originally *ſurcle*, [*ſurculus*, Latin]

(2.) Oil muſt be poured into the cylinder, that the *ſucker* may ſlip up and down in it more ſmoothly. *Boyle.*

The aſcent of waters is by *ſuckers* or forcers, or ſomething equivalent thereunto. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

(3.) One of the round leathers wherewith boys play, called *ſuckers*, not above an inch and half diameter, being well ſoaked in water, will ſtick and pluck a ſtone of twelve pounds up from the ground. *Grew's Muſæum.*

(4.) ——— Mariners aye ply the pump,
So they, but chearful, unfatigu'd, ſtill move
The draining *ſucker*. *Philips.*

(5.) The cutting away of *ſuckers* at the root and body doth make trees grow high. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Out of this old root a *ſucker* may ſpring, that with a little ſhelter and good ſeaſons may prove a mighty tree. *Ray.*

Su'cket. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuck*.] A ſweetmeat, to be diſſolved in the mouth.

Nature's confectioner, the bee,
Whoſe *ſuckets* are moiſt alchimy;
The ſtill of his refining mold,
Minting the garden into gold. *Cleaveland.*

Su'ckingbottle. *n. ſ.* [*ſuck* and *bottle*.] A bottle which to children ſupplies the want of a pap

He that will ſay, children join theſe general abſtract ſpeculations with their *ſuckingbottles*, has more zeal for his opinion, but leſs ſincerity. *Locke.*

To **Su'ckle.** *v. a.* [from *ſuck*.] To nurſe at the breaſt.

—— The breaſt of Hecuba,
When ſhe did *ſuckle* Hector, look'd not lovelier. *Shakeſp.*

She nurſes me up and *ſuckles* me. *L'Eſtrange.*

Two thriving calves ſhe *ſuckles* twice a-day. *Dryden.*

The Roman ſoldiers bare on their helmets the firſt hiſtory of Romulus, who was begot by the god of war, and *ſuckled* by a wolf. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Su'ckling. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuck*.] A young creature yet fed by the pap.

—— I provide a *ſuckling*,
That ne'er had nouriſhment but from the teat. *Dryden.*

Young animals participate of the nature of their tender aliment, as *ſucklings* of milk. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Su'ction. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuck*; *ſuccion*, French.] The act of ſucking.

Sounds exteriour and interiour may be made by *ſuction*, as by emiſſion of the breath. *Bacon.*

Though the valve were not above an inch and a half in diameter, yet the weight kept up by *ſuction*, or ſupported by the air, and what was caſt out of it weighed ten pounds. *Boyle.*

Cornelius regulated the *ſuction* of his child. *Arbuthnot.*

SUDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſudo*, Latin.] Sweat.

Su'datory. *n. ſ.* [*ſudo*, Latin.] Hot-houſe; ſweating-bath.

SU'DDEN. *adj.* [*ſoudain*, French; ꞅoꝺen, Saxon.] 1. Happening without previous notice; coming without the common preparatives; coming unexpectedly. 2. Haſty; violent; raſh; paſſionate; precipitate. Not in uſe.

(1.) We have not yet ſet down this day of triumph;
To-morrow, in my judgment, is too *ſudden*. *Shakeſp.*

There was never any thing ſo *ſudden* but Cæſar's thraſonical brag, of I came, ſaw and overcame. *Shakeſp.*

——— Herbs *ſudden* flower'd,
Opening their various colours. *Milton.*

His death may be *ſudden* to him, though it comes by never ſo ſlow degrees. *Duty of Man.*

(2.) —— I grant him
Sudden, malicious, ſmacking of ev'ry ſin. *Shakeſp.*

Su'dden. *n. ſ.* 1. Any unexpected occurrence; ſurpriſe. Not in uſe. 2. *On* or *of a* Sudden, or *upon a* Sudden. Sooner than was expected; without the natural or commonly accuſtomed preparatives.

(1.) Parents ſhould mark the witty excuſes of their children at *ſuddains* and ſurpriſals, rather than pamper them. *Wotton.*

(2.) Following the flyers at the very heels,
With them he enters, who *upon the ſudden*
Clapt to their gates. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
How art thou loſt, how *on a ſudden* loſt? *Milton.*

They keep their patients ſo warm as almoſt to ſtifle them, and all *on a ſudden* the cold regimen is in vogue. *Baker.*

When you have a mind to leave your maſter, grow rude and ſaucy *of a ſudden*, and beyond your uſual behaviour. *Swift.*

Su'ddenly. *adv.* [from *ſudden*.] 1. In an unexpected manner; without preparation; haſtily. 2. Without premeditation.

(1.) You ſhall find three of your Argoſies
Are richly come to harbour *ſuddenly*. *Shakeſp.*

If eliſion of the air made the ſound, the touch of the bell or ſtring could not extinguiſh ſo *ſuddenly* that motion. *Bacon.*

To the pale foes they *ſuddenly* draw near,
And ſummon them to unexpected fight. *Dryden.*
She ſtruck the warlike ſpear into the ground,
Which ſprouting leaves did *ſuddenly* encloſe,
And peaceful olives ſhaded as they roſe. *Dryden.*

(2.) ——— If thou can'ſt accuſe,
Do it without invention *ſuddenly*. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

Su'ddenness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſudden*.] State of being ſudden; unexpected preſence; manner of coming or happening unexpectedly.

All in the open hall amazed ſtood,
At *ſuddenneſs* of that unwary ſight,
And wond'red at his breathleſs haſty mood. *Spenſer.*

He ſpeedily run forward, counting his *ſuddenneſs* his moſt advantage, that he might overtake the Engliſh. *Spenſer.*

The rage of people is like that of the ſea, which once breaking bounds, overflows a country with that *ſuddenneſs* and violence as leaves no hopes of flying. *Temple.*

SUDORI'FICK. [*ſudorifique*, Fr. *ſudor* and *facio*, Latin.] Provoking or cauſing ſweat.

Phyſicians may well provoke ſweat in bed by bottles, with a decoction of *ſudorifick* herbs in hot water. *Bacon.*

Exhaling the moſt liquid parts of the blood by *ſudorifick* or watery evaporations, brings it into a morbid ſtate. *Arbuthnot.*

Sudori'fick. *n. ſ.* A medicine promoting ſweat.

As to *ſudorificks*, conſider that the liquid which goes off by ſweat is often the moſt ſubtile part of the blood. *Arbuthnot.*

Su'dorous. *adj.* [from *ſudor*, Latin.] Conſiſting of ſweat. Not uſed

Beſide the ſtrigments and *ſudorous* ahdeſions from men's hands, nothing proceedeth from gold in the uſual decoction thereof. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Suds. *n. ſ.* [from ꞅecꝺen, to ſeeth; whence ꞅoꝺꝺen, Sax.] 1. A lixivium of ſoap and water. 2. *To be in the* Suds. A familiar phraſe for being in any difficulty.

To **Sue.** *v. a.* [*ſuiver*, French.] 1. To proſecute by law. 2. To gain by legal procedure. 3. [In falconry.] To clean the beak, as a hawk.

(1.) If any *ſue* thee at the law, and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak alſo. *Matt.* v. 40.

To **Sue.** *v. n.* To beg; to entreat; to petition.

Full little knoweſt thou that haſt not try'd,
What hell it is in *ſuing* long to bide. *Spenſer.*
If me thou deign to ſerve and *ſue*,
At thy command lo all theſe mountains be. *Spenſer.*

——— When maidens *ſue*,
Men give like gods. *Shakeſp.*

We were not born to *ſue* but to command. *Shakeſp.*

Ambaſſadors came unto him as far as the mouth of the Euphrates, *ſuing* unto him for peace. *Knolles.*

For this, this only favour let me *ſue*,
Refuſe it not: but let my body have
The laſt retreat of human kind, a grave. *Dryden's Æn.*

Deſpiſe not then, that in our hands bear we
Theſe holy boughs, and *ſue* with words of pray'r. *Dryden.*

'Twill never be too late,
To *ſue* for chains, and own a conqueror. *Addiſon's Cato.*

——— The fair Egyptian
Courted with freedom now the beauteous ſlave,
Now falt'ring *ſued*, and threat'ning now did rave. *Blackm.*

By adverſe deſtiny conſtrain'd to *ſue*
For counſel and redreſs, he *ſues* to you. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To **Sue.** *v. a.* To obtain by intreaty: with *out*. The expreſſion is perhaps improper.

Nor was our bleſſed Saviour only our propitiation to die for us, but he is ſtill our advocate, continually interceding with his Father in the behalf of all true penitents, and *ſuing* out a pardon for them in the court of heaven. *Calamy.*

SU'ET. *n. ſ.* [*ſuet*, an old French word, according to *Skinner.*] A hard fat, particularly that about the kidnies.

The ſteatoma being *ſuet*, yields not to eſcaroticks. *Wiſem.*

Su'ety. *adj.* [from *ſuet.*] Conſiſting of ſuet; reſembling ſuet.

If the matter forming a wen reſembles fat or a *ſuety* ſubſtance, it is called ſteatoma. *Sharp's Surgery.*

To **SU'FFER.** *v. a.* [*ſuffero*, Latin; *ſouffrir*, French.] 1. To bear; to undergo; to feel with ſenſe of pain. 2. To endure; to ſupport; not to ſink under. 3. To allow; to permit; not to hinder. 4. To paſs through; to be affected by; to be acted upon.

(1.) A man of great wrath ſhall *ſuffer* puniſhment. *Prov.* xix.

A woman *ſuffered* many things of phyſicians, and ſpent all ſhe had. *Mark*, v. 26.

Shall we then live thus vile, the race of heav'n
Thus trampl'd, thus expell'd to *ſuffer* here
Chains and theſe torments? Better theſe than worſe,
By my advice; ſince fate inevitable
Subdues us, and omnipotent decree,
The victor's will. To *ſuffer*, as to do,
Our ſtrength is equal, nor the law unjuſt
That ſo ordains. *Milton.*

—— Obedience impos'd,
On penalty of death, and *ſuffering* death. *Milton.*

(2.) Our ſpirit and ſtrength entire
Strongly to *ſuffer* and ſupport our pains. *Milton.*

(3.) He wond'red that your lordſhip
Would *ſuffer* him to ſpend his youth at home. *Shakeſp.*

Oft have I ſeen a hot o'erweening cur
Run back and bite, becauſe he was withheld:
Who being *ſuffered*, with the bear's fell paw
Hath clapt his tail betwixt his legs and cry'd. *Shakeſp.*

—— My duty cannot *ſuffer*
T' obey in all your daughter's hard commands. *Shakeſp.*

Rebuke thy neighbour, and not *ſuffer* ſin upon him. *Lev.*

I *ſuffer* them to enter and poſſeſs. *Milton.*

He that will *ſuffer* himſelf to be informed by obſervation, will find few ſigns of a ſoul accuſtomed to much thinking in a new-born child. *Locke.*

(4.) The air now muſt *ſuffer* change. *Milton.*

To **Su'ffer.** *v. n.* 1. To undergo pain or inconvenience. 2. To undergo puniſhment. 3. To be injur'd.

(1.) My breaſt I arm to overcome by *ſuffering*. *Milton.*

Prudence and good-breeding are in all ſtations neceſſary; and moſt young men *ſuffer* in the want of them. *Locke.*

(2.) The father was firſt condemned to *ſuffer* upon a day appointed, and the ſon afterwards the day following. *Clarendon.*

——— He thus
Was forc'd to *ſuffer* for himſelf and us!
Heir to his father's ſorrows with his crown. *Dryden.*

(3.) Publick buſineſs *ſuffers* by private infirmities, and kingdoms fall into weakneſſes by the diſeaſes or decays of thoſe that manage them. *Temple.*

Su'fferable. *adj.* [from *ſuffer.*] Tolerable; ſuch as may be endured.

——— Thy rages be
Now no more *ſufferable*. *Chapman.*

It is *ſufferable* in any to uſe what liberty they liſt in their own writing, but the contracting and extending the lines and ſenſe of others would appear a thankleſs office. *Wotton.*

Su'fferably. *adv.* [from *ſufferable.*] Tolerably; ſo as to be endured.

An infant Titan held ſhe in her arms;
Yet *ſufferably* bright, the eye might bear
The ungrown glories of his beamy hair. *Addiſon.*

Su'fferance. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuffer*; *ſouffrance*, French.] 1. Pain; inconvenience; miſery. 2. Patience; moderation. 3. Toleration; permiſſion; not hinderance.

(1.) ——— He muſt not only die,
But thy unkindneſs ſhall the death draw out
To ling'ring *ſufferance*. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

How much education may reconcile young people to pain and *ſufferance*, the examples of Sparta ſhew. *Locke on Education.*

(2.) He thought t' have ſlain her in his fierce deſpight,
But haſty heat tempering with *ſufferance* wiſe,
He ſtaid his hand. *Spenſer.*

He hath given excellent *ſufferance* and vigorouſneſs to the ſufferers, arming them with ſtrange courage. *Taylor.*

Nor was his *ſufferance* of other kinds leſs exemplary than that he evidenced in the reception of calumny. *Fell.*

And ſhould I touch it nearly, bear it
With all the *ſuff'rance* of a tender friend. *Otway's Orphan.*

(3.) In proceſs of time, ſomewhiles by *ſufferance*, and ſomewhiles by ſpecial leave and favour, they erected to themſelves oratories not in any ſumptuous or ſtately manner. *Hooker.*

——— Moſt wretched man,
That to affections does the bridle lend;
In their beginning they are weak and wan,
But ſoon through *ſufferance* grow to fearful end. *Spenſer.*

——— Some villains of my court
Are in conſent and *ſufferance* in this. *Shakeſp.*

Both gloried to have 'ſcap'd the Stygian flood,
As gods, and by their own recover'd ſtrength;
Not by the *ſuff'rance* of ſupernal pow'r. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Su'fferer. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuffer.*] 1. One who endures or undergoes pain or inconvenience. 2. One who allows; one who permits.

(1.) This evil on the Philiſtines is fall'n,
The *ſufferers* then will ſcarce moleſt us here,
From other hands we need not much to fear. *Milton.*

He when his love was bounded in a few,
That were unhappy that they might be true,
Made you the fav'rite of his laſt ſad times,
That is, a *ſuff'rer* in his ſubjects crimes. *Dryden.*

She returns to me with joy in her face, not from the ſight of her huſband, but from the good luck ſhe has had at cards; and if ſhe has been a loſer, I am doubly a *ſufferer* by it: ſhe comes home out of humour, becauſe ſhe has been throwing away my eſtate. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

The hiſtory of civil wars and rebellions does not make ſuch deep and laſting impreſſions, as events of the ſame nature in which we or our friends have been *ſufferers*. *Addiſon.*

Often theſe unhappy *ſufferers* expire for want of ſufficient vigour and ſpirit to carry on the animal regimen. *Blackmore.*

Su'ffering. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuffer.*] Pain ſuffered.

Rejoice in my *ſufferings* for you. *Col.* i. 24.

With what ſtrength, what ſteadineſs of mind,
He triumphs in the midſt of all his *ſufferings*? *Addiſon.*

We may hope the *ſufferings* of innocent people, who have lived in that place which was the ſcene of rebellion, will ſecure from the like attempts. *Addiſon.*

It increaſed the ſmart of his preſent *ſufferings* to compare them with his former happineſs. *Atterbury.*

Then it is that the reaſonableneſs of God's providence, in relation to the *ſufferings* of good men in this world, will be fully juſtified. *Nelſon.*

To SUFFI'CE. *v. n.* [*ſuffire*, French; *ſufficio*, Latin.] To be enough; to be ſufficient; to be equal to the end or purpoſe.

If thou aſk me why, *ſufficeth*, my reaſons are good. *Shakeſp.*

——— To recount almighty works
What words or tongue of ſeraph can *ſuffice*,
Or heart of man *ſuffice* to comprehend? *Milton.*

The indolency we have, *ſufficing* for our preſent happineſs, we deſire not to venture the change; being content; and that is enough. *Locke.*

He lived in ſuch temperance, as was enough to make the longeſt life agreeable; and in ſuch a courſe of piety, as *ſufficed* to make the moſt ſudden death ſo alſo. *Pope.*

To SUFFI'CE. *v. a.* 1. To afford; to ſupply. 2. To ſatisfy; to be equal to want or demand.

(1.) A ſtrong and ſucculent moiſture is able, without drawing help from the earth, to *ſuffice* the ſprouting of the plant. *Bacon.*

Thou king of horned floods, whoſe plenteous urn
Suffices fatneſs to the fruitful corn,
Shall ſhare my morning ſong and evening vows. *Dryden.*

The pow'r appeas'd, with winds *ſuffic'd* the ſail;
The bellying canvas ſtrutted with the gale. *Dryden.*

(2.) Iſrael, let it *ſuffice* you of all your abominations. *Ezek.*

Parched corn ſhe did eat, and was *ſufficed*, and left. *Ruth.*

Let it *ſuffice* thee that thou know'ſt us happy. *Milton.*

He our conqueror left us this our ſtrength,
That we may ſo *ſuffice* his vengeful ire. *Milton.*

When the herd *ſuffic'd*, did late repair
To ferny heaths, and to the foreſt lare. *Dryden.*

SUFFI'CIENCY. *n. ſ.* [*ſuffiſance*, French, from *ſufficient*.] 1. State of being adequate to the end propoſed. 2. Qualification for any purpoſe. 3. Competence; enough. 4. Supply equal to want. 5. It is uſed by *Temple* for that conceit which makes a man think himſelf equal to things above him; and is commonly compounded with *ſelf*.

(1.) 'Tis all men's office to ſpeak patience
To thoſe that wring under the load of ſorrow;
But no man's virtue nor *ſufficiency*
To be ſo moral, when he ſhall endure
The like himſelf. *Shakeſp.*

His *ſufficiency* is ſuch, that he beſtows and poſſeſſes, his plenty being unexhauſted. *Boyle.*

This he did with that readineſs and *ſufficiency*, as at once gave teſtimony to his ability, and to the evidence of the truth he aſſerted. *Fell.*

(2.) I am not ſo confident of my own *ſufficiency*, as not willingly to admit the counſel of others. *King Charles.*

The biſhop, perhaps an Iriſhman, being made judge by that law, of the *ſufficiency* of the miniſters, may diſlike the Engliſhman as unworthy. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

Their penſioner De Wit was a miniſter of the greateſt authority and *ſufficiency* ever known in their ſtate. *Temple.*

(3.) An elegant *ſufficiency*, content. *Thomſon.*

(4.) The moſt proper ſubjects of diſpute are queſtions not of the very higheſt importance, nor of the meaneſt kind; but rather the intermediate queſtions between them: and there is a large *ſufficiency* of them in the ſciences. *Watts's Improvem. of the Mind.*

(5.) *Sufficiency* is a compound of vanity and ignorance. *Temple.*

SUFFI'CIENT. *adj.* [*ſuffiſant*, Fr. *ſufficiens*, Lat.] 1. Equal to any end or purpoſe; enough; competent; not deficient. 2. Qualified for any thing by fortune or otherwiſe.

(1.) *Sufficient* unto the day is the evil thereof. *Mat.* vi. 34.

——— Heaven yet retains
Number *ſufficient* to poſſeſs her realms. *Milton.*

Man is not *ſufficient* of himſelf to his own happineſs. *Tillotſon.*

It is *ſufficient* for me, if, by a diſcourſe ſomething out of the way, I ſhall have given occaſion to others to caſt about for new diſcoveries. *Locke.*

She would ruin me in ſilks, were not the quantity that goes to a large pin-cuſhion *ſufficient* to make her a gown and petticoat. *Addiſon.*

Sufficient benefice is what is competent to maintain a man and his family, and maintain hoſpitality; and likewiſe to pay and ſatisfy ſuch dues belonging to the biſhop. *Ayl. Parerg.*

Seven months are a *ſufficient* time to correct vice in a Yahoo. *Swift.*

(2.) In ſaying he is a good man, underſtand me, that he is *ſufficient*. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Ven.*

SUFFI'CIENTLY. *adv.* [from *ſufficient*.] To a ſufficient degree; enough.

If religion did poſſeſs ſincerely and *ſufficiently* the hearts of all men, there would need be no other reſtraint from evil. *Hooker.*

Seem I to thee *ſufficiently* poſſeſs'd
Of happineſs? *Milton.*

All to whom they are propoſed, are by his grace *ſufficiently* moved to attend and aſſent to them; *ſufficiently*, but not irreſiſtibly: for if all were irreſiſtibly moved, all would embrace them; and if none were *ſufficiently* moved, none would embrace them. *Rogers.*

In a few days, or hours, if I am to leave this carcaſe to be buried in the earth, and to find myſelf either for ever happy in the favour of God, or eternally ſeparated from all light and peace; can any words *ſufficiently* expreſs the littleneſs of every thing elſe? *Law.*

SUFFISANCE. *n. ſ.* [French.] Exceſs; plenty. Obſolete.

There him reſts in riotous *ſuffiſance*
Of all gladfulneſs and kingly joyance. *Spenſer.*

To SUFFOCATE. *v. a.* [*ſuffoquer*, Fr. *ſuffoco*, Latin.] To choak by excluſion or interception of air.

Let gallows gape for dog, let man go free,
And let not hemp his windpipe *ſuffocate*. *Shakeſp.*

This chaos, when degree is *ſuffocate*,
Follows the choaking. *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſ.*

Air but momentally remains in our bodies, only to refrigerate the heart, which being once performed, leſt being ſelf-heated again, it ſhould *ſuffocate* that part, it haſteth back the ſame way it paſſed. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

A ſwelling diſcontent is apt to *ſuffocate* and ſtrangle without paſſage. *Collier of Friendſhip.*

All involv'd in ſmoke, the latent foe
From every cranny *ſuffocated* falls. *Thomſon.*

SUFFOCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuffocation*, Fr. from *ſuffocate*.] The act of choaking; the ſtate of being choaked.

Diſeaſes of ſtoppings and *ſuffocations* are dangerous. *Bacon.*

White conſiſts in an equal mixture of all the primitive colours, and black in a *ſuffocation* of all the rays of light. *Cheyne.*

Muſhrooms are beſt corrected by vinegar; ſome of them being poiſonous, operate by *ſuffocation*, in which the beſt remedy is wine or vinegar and ſalt, and vomiting as ſoon as poſſible. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

SU'FFOCATIVE. *adj.* [from *ſuffocate*.] Having the power to choak.

From rain, after great froſts in the winter, glandulous tumours and *ſuffocative* catarrhs proceed. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

SU'FFRAGAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſuffragant*, Fr. *ſuffraganeus*, Lat.] A biſhop conſidered as ſubject to his metropolitan

The four archbiſhops of Mexico, Lima, S. Foy, and Dominico, have under them twenty-five *ſuffragan* biſhops, all liberally endowed and provided for. *Heylyn.*

Suffragan biſhops ſhall have more than one riding apparitor. *Ayliffe's Par.*

Becket, archbiſhop of Canterbury, inſolently took upon him to declare five articles void, in his epiſtle to his *ſuffragans*. *Hale.*

To SU'FFRAGATE. *v. n.* [*ſuffragor*, Lat.] To vote with; to agree in voice with.

No tradition could univerſally prevail, unleſs there were ſome common congruity of ſomewhat inherent in nature, which ſuits and *ſuffragates* with it, and cloſeth with it. *Hale.*

SU'FFRAGE. *n. ſ.* [*ſuffrage*, Fr. *ſuffragium*, Latin.] Vote; voice given in a controverted point.

Noble confederates, thus far is perfect,

Only your *ſuffrages* I will expect
At the aſſembly for the chuſing of conſuls. *Ben. Johnſon.*

They would not abet by their *ſuffrages* or preſence the deſigns of thoſe innovations. *King Charles.*

The faireſt of our iſland dare not commit their cauſe to the *uffrage* of thoſe who moſt partially adore them. *Addiſon.*

Fabius might joy in Scipio, when he ſaw
A beardleſs conſul made againſt the law;
And join his *ſuffrage* to the votes of Rome. *Dryden.*

This very variety of ſea and land, hill and dale, is extremely agreeable, the ancients and moderns giving their *ſuffrages* unanimouſly herein. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

Lactantius and St. Auſtin confirm by their *ſuffrage* the obſervation made by the heathen writers. *Atterbury.*

To the law and to the teſtimony let the appeal be in the firſt place; and next to the united *ſuffrage* of the primitive churches, as the beſt and ſafeſt comment upon the other. *Waterland.*

SUFFRA'GINOUS. *adj* [*ſuffrago*, Lat.] Belonging to the knee joint of beaſts.

In elephants, the bought of the fore legs is not directly backward, but laterally, and ſomewhat inward; but the hough or *ſuffraginous* flexture behind, rather outward. *Brown.*

SUFFUMIGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuffumigation*, Fr. *ſuffumigo*, Lat.] Operation of fumes raiſed by fire.

If the matter be ſo groſs as it yields not to remedies, it may be attempted by *ſuffumigation*. *Wiſem. Surg.*

SUFFU'MIGE. *n. ſ.* [*ſuffumigo*, Lat.] A medical fume. Not uſed.

For external means, drying *ſuffumiges* or ſmoaks are preſcribed with good ſucceſs; they are uſually compoſed out of frankincenſe, myrrh, and pitch. *Harvey.*

To **SUFFU'SE.** *v. a.* [*ſuffuſus*, Latin.] To ſpread over with ſomething expanſible, as with a vapour or a tincture.

Suſpicions, and fantaſtical ſurmiſe,
And jealouſy *ſuffus'd* with jaundice in her eyes. *Dryden.*
——— To that receſs,
When purple light ſhall next *ſuffuſe* the ſkies,
With me repair. *Pope.*
Inſtead of love-enliven'd cheeks,
With flowing rapture bright, dark looks ſucceed,
Suffus'd and glaring with untender fire. *Thomſon.*

SUFFU'SION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuffuſion*, French; from *ſuffuſe.*] 1. The act of overſpreading with any thing. 2. That which is ſuffuſed or ſpread.

(2.) A drop ſerene hath quench'd their orbs,
Or dim *ſuffuſion* veil'd. *Milton.*
The diſk of Phœbus, when he climbs on high,
Appears at firſt but as a bloodſhot eye;
And when his chariot downward draws to bed,
His ball is with the ſame *ſuffuſion* red. *Dryden.*

To thoſe that have the jaundice or like *ſuffuſion* of eyes, objects appear of that colour. *Ray.*

SUG. *n. ſ.* [*ſugo*, Lat. to ſuck.]

Many have ſticking on them *ſugs*, or trout-lice, which is a kind of worm like a clove or pin, with a big head, and ſticks cloſe to him, and ſucks his moiſture. *Walton.*

SU'GAR. *n. ſ.* [*ſucre*, French; *ſaccharum*, Latin.] 1. The native ſalt of the *ſugar*-cane, obtained by the expreſſion and evaporation of its juice. *Quincy.* 2. Any thing proverbially ſweet. 3. A chymical dry chryſtallization.

(1.) All the blood of Zelmane's body ſtirred in her, as wine will do when *ſugar* is haſtily put into it. *Sidney.*

Lumps of *ſugar* loſe themſelves, and twine
Their ſubtle eſſence with the ſoul of wine. *Craſhaw.*

A grocer in London gave for his rebus a *ſugar*-loaf ſtanding upon a flat ſteeple. *Peacham.*

Saccharum candidum ſhoots into angular figures, by placing a great many ſticks a-croſs a veſſel of liquid *ſugar*. *Grew.*

If the child muſt have *ſugar*-plums when he has a mind, rather than be out of humour; why, when he grows up, muſt he not be ſatisfied too with wine? *Locke.*

In a *ſugar*-baker's drying-room, where the air was heated fifty-four degrees beyond that of a human body, a ſparrow died in two minutes. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

A piece of ſome geniculated plant, ſeeming to be part of a *ſugar*-cane. *Woodw. on Foſſ.*

(2.) Your fair diſcourſe has been as *ſugar*,
Making the hard way ſweet and delectable. *Shakeſp.*

(3.) *Sugar* of lead, though made of that inſipid metal, and ſour ſalt of vinegar, has in it a ſweetneſs ſurpaſſing that of common *ſugar*. *Boyle.*

To **SU'GAR.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To impregnate or ſeaſon with ſugar. 2. To ſweeten.

(1.) ——— Short thick ſobs
In panting murmurs, ſtill'd out of her breaſt,
That ever-bubbling ſpring, that *ſugar'd* neſt
Of her delicious ſoul that there does lie,
Bathing in ſtreams of liquid melody. *Craſhaw.*
(2.) Thou would'ſt have plung'd thyſelf
In general riot, and never learn'd
The icy precepts of reſpect, but followed
The *ſugar'd* game before thee. *Shakeſp. Timon.*
His gloſing ſire his errand daily ſaid,
And *ſugar'd* ſpeeches whiſper'd in mine ear. *Fairfax.*
Who caſts out threats, no man deceives,
But flatt'ry ſtill in *ſugar'd* words betrays,
And poiſon in high taſted meats conveys. *Denham.*

SU'GARCANDY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſugar* and *candy*.] Sugar candied, or cryſtalliſed.

SU'GGARY. *adj* [from *ſugar*.] Sweet; taſting of ſugar.

With the *ſugg'ry* ſweet thereof allure
Chaſte ladies ears to phantaſies impure. *Spenſer.*

To **SUGGE'ST.** *v. a.* [*ſuggero*, *ſuggeſtum*, Lat. *ſuggerer*, Fr.] 1. To hint; to intimate; to inſinuate good or ill; to tell privately. 2. To ſeduce; to draw to ill by inſinuation. Out of uſe. 3. To inform ſecretly. Out of uſe.

(1.) ——— Are you not aſhamed?
What ſpirit *ſuggeſts* this imagination? *Shakeſp.*

I could never have ſuffered greater calamities, by denying to ſign that juſtice my conſcience *ſuggeſted* to me. *K. Charles.*

Theſe Romiſh caſuiſts ſpeak peace to the conſciences of men, by *ſuggeſting* ſomething to them, which ſhall ſatisfy their minds, notwithſtanding a known, actual, avowed continuance of their ſins. *South.*

Some ideas make themſelves way, and are *ſuggeſted* to the mind by all the ways of ſenſation and reflection. *Locke.*

Reflect upon the different ſtate of the mind in thinking, which thoſe inſtances of attention, reverie and dreaming, naturally enough *ſuggeſt*. *Locke.*

Search for ſome thoughts thy own *ſuggeſting* mind,
And others dictated by heav'nly pow'r,
Shall riſe ſpontaneous. *Pope's Odyſſ.*
(2.) When devils will their blackeſt ſins put on,
They do *ſuggeſt* at firſt with heav'nly ſhows. *Shakeſp.*
Knowing that tender youth is ſoon *ſuggeſted*,
I nightly lodge her in an upper tower. *Shakeſp.*
(3.) We muſt *ſuggeſt* the people, in what hatred
He ſtill hath held them, that to's power he would
Have made them mules. *Shakeſp. Cor.*

SUGGE'STER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuggeſt*.] One that remindeth another.

SUGGE'STION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuggeſtion*, Fr. from *ſuggeſt*.] 1. Private hint; intimation; inſinuation; ſecret notification. 2. Secret incitement.

(1.) It allayeth all baſe and earthly cogitations, baniſheth and driveth away thoſe evil ſecret *ſuggeſtions* which our inviſible enemy is always apt to miniſter. *Hooker.*

——— He was a man
Of an unbounded ſtomach, ever ranking
Himſelf with princes: one that by *ſuggeſtion*
Tied all the kingdom. *Shakeſp. H. VIII.*

Native and untaught *ſuggeſtions* of inquiſitive children. *Locke.*

Another way is letting the mind, upon the *ſuggeſtions* of any new notion, run after ſimilies. *Locke.*

(2.) Arthur, they ſay, is kill'd to-night
On your *ſuggeſtion*. *Shakeſp. King John.*

To Su'ggilate. *v. a.* [*ſuggillo*, Latin.] To beat black and blue; to make livid by a bruiſe.

The head of the os humeri was bruiſed, and remained *ſuggilated* long after. *Wiſem. Surg.*

Su'icide. *n. ſ.* [*ſuicidium*, Latin.] 1. Self-murder; the horrid crime of deſtroying one's ſelf. 2. A ſelf-murderer.

(1.) Child of deſpair, and *ſuicide* my name. *Savage.*

To be cut off by the ſword of injured friendſhip is the moſt dreadful of all deaths, next to *ſuicide*. *Clariſſa.*

(2.) If fate forbears us, fancy ſtrikes the blow,
We make misfortune, *ſuicides* in woe. *Young.*

Sui'llage. *n. ſ.* [*ſoillage*, French.] Drain of filth. Obſolete.

When they have choſen the plot, and laid out the limits of the work, ſome Italians dig wells and ciſterns, and other conveyances for the *ſuillage* of the houſe. *Wotton.*

Su'ing. *n. ſ.* [This word ſeems to come from *ſuer*, to ſweat, French; it is perhaps peculiar to *Bacon*.] The act of ſoaking through any thing.

Note the percolation or *ſuing* of the verjuice through the wood; for verjuice of itſelf would never have paſſed through the wood. *Bacon.*

SUIT. *n. ſ.* [*ſuite*, French.] 1. A ſet; a number of things correſpondent one to the other. 2. Cloaths made one part to anſwer another. 3. Conſecution; ſeries; regular order. 4. *Out of* Suits. Having no correſpondence. A metaphor, I ſuppoſe, from cards. 5. [*Suite*, French.] Retinue; company. Obſolete. 6. [From *To ſue*.] A petition; an addreſs of entreaty. 7. Courtſhip. 8. In *Spenſer* it ſeems to ſignify purſuit; proſecution. 9. [In law.] *Suit* is ſometimes put for the inſtance of a cauſe, and ſometimes for the cauſe itſelf deduced in judgment. *Ayliffe.*

(1.) Whoſe verſes they deduc'd from thoſe firſt golden times,
Of ſundry ſorts of feet, and ſundry *ſuits* of rhimes. *Dray.*

We, ere the day, two *ſuits* of armour ſought,
Which borne before him, on his ſteed he brought. *Dryden.*

(2.) What a beard of the general's cut, and a horrid *ſuit* of the camp, will do among foaming bottles, and ale-waſh'd wits, is wonderful. *Shakeſp. Hen. V.*

———— Him all repute
For his device in handſoming a *ſuit*;
To judge of lace, pink, panes, print, cut and plait,
Of all the court to have the beſt conceit. *Donne.*

Three or four *ſuits* one winter there does waſte,
One *ſuit* does there three or four winters laſt. *Cowley.*

His majeſty was ſupplied with three thouſand *ſuits* of cloaths, with good proportions of ſhoes and ſtockings. *Clarendon.*

(3.) Every five and thirty years the ſame kind and *ſuite* of weather comes about again; as great froſt, great wet, great droughts, warm winters, ſummers with little heat; and they call it the prime. *Bacon.*

(4.) Wear this for me; one *out of ſuits* with fortune,
That would give more, but that her hand lacks means. *Shakeſp.*

(5.) Plexirtus's ill-led life, and worſe gotten honour, ſhould have tumbled together to deſtruction, had there not come in Tydeus and Telenor, with fifty in their *ſuite* to his defence. *Sidney.*

(6.) Mine ears againſt your *ſuits* are ſtronger than
Your gates againſt my force. *Shakeſp.*

She gallops o'er a courtier's noſe;
And then dreams he of ſwelling out a *ſuit*. *Shakeſp.*

Had I a *ſuit* to Mr. Shallow, I would humour his men with the imputation of being their maſter. *Shakeſp.*

Many ſhall make *ſuit* unto thee. *Job*, xi. 19.

My mind, neither with pride's itch, nor yet hath been
Poiſon'd with love to ſee or to be ſeen;
I had no *ſuit* there, nor new *ſuit* to ſhew:
Yet went to court. *Donne.*

It will be as unreaſonable to expect that God ſhould attend and grant thoſe *ſuits* of ours, which we do not at all conſider ourſelves. *Duty of Man.*

(7.) He that hath the ſteerage of my courſe,
Direct my *ſuit*. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Jul.*

Their determinations are to return to their home and to trouble you with no more *ſuit*, unleſs you may be won by ſome other ſort than your father's impoſition. *Shakeſp.*

(8.) High amongſt all knights haſt hung thy ſhield,
Thenceforth the *ſuit* of earthly conqueſt ſhoone,
And waſh thy hands from guilt of bloody field. *Spenſer.*

(9.) All that had any *ſuits* in law came unto them. *Suſanna.*

Wars are *ſuits* of appeal to the tribunal of God's juſtice, where there are no ſuperiors on earth to determine the cauſe. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Involve not thyſelf in the *ſuits* and parties of great perſonages. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

To Alibech alone refer your *ſuit*,
And let his ſentence finiſh your diſpute. *Dryden.*

A *ſuit* of law is not a thing unlawful in itſelf, but may be innocent, if nothing elſe comes in to make a ſin thereof; but then it is our ſin, and a matter of our account, when it is either upon an unjuſtifiable ground, or carried on by a ſinful management. *Kettlewell.*

John Bull was flattered by the lawyers that his *ſuit* would not laſt above a year, and that before that time he would be in quiet poſſeſſion of his buſineſs. *Arbuthnot.*

To Suit. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To fit; to adapt to ſomething elſe. 2. To be fitted to; to become. 3. To dreſs; to clothe.

(1.) *Suit* the action to the word, the word to the action, with this ſpecial obſervance, that you o'erſtep not the modeſty of nature. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

The matter and manner of their tales, and of their telling, are ſo *ſuited* to their different educations and humours, that each would be improper in any other. *Dryden.*

(2.) Compute the gains of his ungovern'd zeal,
Ill *ſuits* his cloth the praiſe of railing well. *Dryden.*

Her purple habit ſits with ſuch a grace
On her ſmooth ſhoulders, and ſo *ſuits* her face. *Dryden.*

If different ſects ſhould give us a liſt of thoſe innate practical principles, they would ſet down only ſuch as *ſuited* their diſtinct hypotheſes. *Locke.*

Raiſe her notes to that ſublime degree,
Which *ſuits* a ſong of piety and thee. *Prior.*

(3.) Such a Sebaſtian was my brother too,
So went he *ſuited* to his watry tomb:
If ſpirits can aſſume both form and ſuit,
You come to fright us. *Shakeſp. Tw. Night.*

———— Be better *ſuited*;
Theſe weeds are memories of thoſe misfortunes:
I pr'ythee put them off to worſer hours. *Shakeſp.*

———— I'll diſrobe me
Of theſe Italian weeds, and *ſuit* myſelf
As do's a Briton peaſant. *Shakeſp. Cymb.*

To Suit. *v. n.* To agree; to accord. *Dryden* uſes it both with *to* and *with*.

The one intenſe, the other ſtill remiſs,
Cannot well *ſuit with* either; but ſoon prove
Tedious alike. *Milton.*

The place itſelf was *ſuiting to* his care,
Uncouth and ſavage as the cruel fair. *Dryden.*
Pity does with a noble nature *ſuit*. *Dryden.*
Conſtraint does ill *with* love and beauty *ſuit*. *Dryden.*

This he ſays, becauſe it *ſuits with* his hypotheſis, but proves it not. *Locke.*

———— Give me not an office
That *ſuits with* me ſo ill; thou know'ſt my temper. *Addiſon.*

Sui'table. *adj.* [from *ſuit*.] Fitting; according with; agreeable to: with *to*.

Through all thoſe miſeries, in both there appeared a kind of nobleneſs not *ſuitable to* that affliction. *Sidney.*

What he did purpoſe, it was the pleaſure of God that Solomon his ſon ſhould perform, in manner *ſuitable to* their preſent and ancient ſtate. *Hooker.*

To ſolemn acts of royalty and juſtice, their *ſuitable* ornaments are a beauty; are they only in religion a ſtain? *Hooker.*

It is very *ſuitable to* the principles of the Roman Church; for why ſhould not their ſcience as well as ſervice be in an unknown tongue? *Tillotſon.*

As the bleſſings of God upon his honeſt induſtry had been, great, ſo he was not without intentions of making *ſuitable* returns in acts of charity. *Atterbury.*

Expreſſion is the dreſs of thought, and ſtill
Appears more decent, as more *ſuitable*;
A vile conceit in pompous words expreſs'd,
Is like a clown in regal purple dreſs'd. *Pope.*

It is as great an abſurdity to ſuppoſe holy prayers and divine petitions without an holineſs of life *ſuitable to* them, as to ſuppoſe an holy and divine life without prayers. *Law.*

Sui'tableness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuitable.*] Fitneſs; agreeableneſs.

In words and ſtyles, *ſuitableneſs* makes them acceptable and effective. *Glanville.*

With ordinary minds, it is the *ſuitableneſs*, not the evidence of a truth that makes it to be yielded to; and it is ſeldom that any thing practically convinces a man that does not pleaſe him firſt. *South.*

He creates thoſe ſympathies and *ſuitableneſſes* of nature that are the foundation of all true friendſhip, and by his providence brings perſons ſo affected together. *South.*

Conſider the laws themſelves, and their *ſuitableneſs* or unſuitableneſs to thoſe to whom they are given. *Tillotſon.*

Sui'tably. *adv.* [from *ſuitable.*] Agreeably; according to.

Whoſoever ſpeaks upon an occaſion may take any text ſuitable thereto; and ought to ſpeak *ſuitably* to that text. *South.*

Some rank deity, whoſe filthy face
We *ſuitably* o'er ſtinking ſtables place. *Dryden.*

Suit *Covenant. n. ſ.* [In law.] Is where the anceſtor of one man covenanted with the anceſtor of another to ſue at his court. *Bailey.*

Suit *Court. n. ſ.* [In law.] Is the court in which tenants owe attendance to their lord. *Bailey.*

Suit *Service. n. ſ.* [In law.] Attendance which tenants owe to the court of their lord. *Bailey.*

Sui'ter. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſuit.*] 1. One that ſues; a petitioner; a ſupplicant. 2. A woer; one who courts a miſtreſs.
Sui'tor. }

(1.) As humility is in *ſuiters* a decent virtue, ſo the teſtification thereof, by ſuch effectual acknowledgments, not only argueth a ſound apprehenſion of his ſupereminent glory and majeſty before whom we ſtand, but putteth alſo into his hands a kind of pledge or bond for ſecurity againſt our unthankfulneſs. *Hooker.*

She hath been a *ſuitor* to me for her brother,
Cut off by courſe of juſtice. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

My piteous ſoul began the wretchedneſs
Of *ſuitors* at court to mourn. *Donne.*

Not only bind thine own hands, but bind the hand of *ſuitors* alſo from offering. *Bacon.*

——— Yet their port
Not of mean *ſuitors*; nor important leſs
Seem'd their petition, than when the ancient pair,
Deucalion and chaſte Pyrrha, to reſtore
The race of mankind drown'd, before the ſhrine
Of Themis ſtood devout. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

——— I challenge nothing;
But I'm an humble *ſuitor* for theſe priſoners. *Denham.*

My lord, I come an humble *ſuitor* to you. *Rowe.*

(2.) I would I could find in my heart that I had not a hard heart; for truly I love none.

—— A dear happineſs to women! they would elſe have been troubled with a pernicious *ſuitor*. *Shakeſp.*

He paſſed a year under the counſels of his mother, and then became a *ſuitor* to ſir Roger Aſhton's daughter. *Wotton.*

By many *ſuitors* ſought, ſhe mocks their pains,
And ſtill her vow'd virginity maintains. *Dryden.*

He drew his ſeat, familiar, to her ſide,
Far from the *ſuitor* train, a brutal crowd. *Pope's Odyſ.*

Sui'tress. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuiter.*] A female ſupplicant.

——— 'Twere pity
That could refuſe a boon to ſuch a *ſuitreſs*;
Y' have got a noble friend to be your advocate. *Rowe.*

Su'lcated. *adj.* [*ſulcus*, Lat.] Furrowed.

All are much chopped and *ſulcated* by having lain expoſed on the top of the clay to the weather, and to the eroſion of the vitriolick matter mixed amongſt the clay. *Woodward.*

Sull. *n. ſ.* A plough. *Ainſw.*

SU'LLEN. *adj.* [Of this word the etymology is obſcure.] 1. Gloomily angry; ſluggiſhly diſcontented. 2. Miſchievous; malignant. 3. Intractable; obſtinate. 4. Gloomy; dark; cloudy; diſmal. 5. Heavy; dull; ſorrowful.

(1.) Wilmot continued ſtill *ſullen* and perverſe, and every day grew more inſolent. *Clarendon.*

A man in a jail is *ſullen* and out of humour at his firſt coming in. *L'Eſtrange.*

Forc'd by my pride, I my concern ſuppreſs'd:
Pretended drowſineſs, and wiſh of reſt;
And *ſullen* I forſook th' imperfect feaſt. *Prior.*

If we ſit down *ſullen* and inactive, in expectation that God ſhould do all, we ſhall find ourſelves miſerably deceived. *Rogers.*

(2.) Such *ſullen* planets at my birth did ſhine,
They threaten every fortune mixt with mine. *Dryden.*

The *ſullen* fiend her ſounding wings diſplay'd,
Unwilling left the night, and ſought the nether ſhade. *Dryden.*

(3.) Things are as *ſullen* as we are, and will be what they are, whatever we think of them. *Tillotſon.*

(4.) Why are thine eyes fixt to the *ſullen* earth,
Gazing at that which ſeems to dim thy ſight? *Sh. H. VI.*

Night with her *ſullen* wings to double ſhade,
The deſart fowls in their clay neſts were couch'd,
And now wild beaſts came forth the woods to roam. *Milton.*

A glimpſe of moon ſhine, ſtreak'd with red;
A ſhuffled, *ſullen*, and uncertain light,
That dances through the clouds, and ſhuts again. *Dryden.*

No cheerful breeze this *ſullen* region knows;
The dreaded Eaſt is all the wind that blows. *Pope.*

(5.) Be thou the trumpet of our wrath,
And *ſullen* preſage of your own decay. *Shakeſp. K. J.*

Su'llenly. *adv.* [from *ſullen.*] Gloomily; malignantly; intractably.

To ſay they are framed without the aſſiſtance of ſome principle that has wiſdom in it, and come to paſs from chance, is *ſullenly* to aſſert a thing becauſe we will aſſert it. *More.*

——— He in chains demanded more
Than he impos'd in victory before:
He *ſullenly* reply'd, he could not make
Theſe offers now. *Dryden's Indian Emperor.*

The gen'ral mends his weary pace,
And *ſullenly* to his revenge he ſails;
So glides ſome trodden ſerpent on the graſs,
And long behind his wounded volume trails. *Dryden.*

Su'llenness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſullen.*] Gloomineſs; moroſeneſs; ſluggiſh anger; malignity; intractability.

Speech being as rare as precious, her ſilence without *ſullenneſs*, her modeſty without affectation, and her ſhamefaſtneſs without ignorance. *Sidney.*

——— To fit my *ſullenneſs*,
He to another key his ſtile doth dreſs. *Donne.*

In thoſe vernal ſeaſons, when the air is calm and pleaſant, it were an injury and *ſullenneſs* againſt nature not to go out, and ſee her riches. *Milton.*

Quit not the world out of any hypocriſy, *ſullenneſs*, or ſuperſtition, but out of a ſincere love of true knowledge and virtue. *More.*

With theſe comforts about me, and *ſullenneſs* enough to uſe no remedy, Zulichem came to ſee me. *Temple.*

Su'llens. *n. ſ.* [Without ſingular.] Moroſe temper; gloomineſs of mind. A burleſque word.

Let them die that age, and *ſullens* have. *Shakeſp.*

Su'lliage. *n. ſ.* [*ſouillage*, Fr.] Pollution; filth; ſtain of dirt; foulneſs. Not in uſe.

Require it to make ſome reſtitution to his neighbour for what it has detracted from it, by wiping off that *ſulliage* it has caſt upon his fame. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Calumniate ſtoutly; for though we wipe away with never ſo much care the dirt thrown at us, there will be left ſome *ſulliage* behind. *Decay of Piety.*

To Su'lly. *v. a.* [*ſouiller*, Fr.] To ſoil; to tarniſh; to dirt; to ſpot.

Silvering will *ſully* and canker more than gilding. *Bacon.*

The falling temples which the gods provoke,
And ſtatutes *ſully'd* yet with ſacrilegious ſmoke. *Roſcom.*

He's dead, whoſe love had *ſully'd* all your reign,
And made you empreſs of the world in vain. *Dryden.*

Lab'ring years ſhall weep their deſtin'd race,
Charg'd with ill omens, *ſully'd* with diſgrace. *Prior.*

Publick juſtice may be done to thoſe virtues their humility took care to conceal, which were *ſullied* by the calumnies and ſlanders of malicious men. *Nelſon.*

Let there be no ſpots to *ſully* the brightneſs of this ſolemnity. *Atterbury.*

Ye walkers too, that youthful colours wear,
Three *ſullying* trades avoid with equal care;
The little chimney-ſweeper ſkulks along,
And marks with ſooty ſtains the heedleſs throng. *Gay.*

Su'lly. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Soil; tarniſh; ſpot.

You laying theſe light *ſullies* on my ſon,
As 'twere a thing a little ſoil'd i' th' working. *Shakeſp.*

A noble and triumphant merit breaks through little ſpots and *ſullies* in his reputation. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

SU'LPHUR. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Brimſtone.

In his womb was hid metallick ore,
The work of *ſulphur*. *Milton.*

Sulphur is produced by incorporating an oily or bituminous matter with the foſſil ſalt. *Woodw.*

SULPHU'REOUS. } *adj.* [*ſulphureus*, Lat.] Made of
SU'LPHUROUS. } brimſtone; having the qualities of brimſtone; containing ſulphur; impregnated with ſulphur.

——— My hour is almoſt come,
When I to *ſulphurous* and tormenting flames
Muſt render up myſelf. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Dart and javelin, ſtones and *ſulphurous* fire. *Milton.*

Is not the ſtrength and vigour of the action between light and *ſulphureous* bodies, obſerved above, one reaſon why *ſulphureous* bodies take fire more readily, and burn more vehemently than other bodies do? *Newt. Opt.*

The fury heard, while on Cocytus' brink
Her ſnakes unty'd *ſulphureous* waters drink. *Pope.*

——— No *ſulphureous* glooms
Swell'd in the ſky, and ſent the lightning forth. *Thomſon.*

Sulphu'reousness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſulphureous*.] The ſtate of being ſulphureous.

Su'lphurwort. *n. ſ.* [*peucedanum*, Lat.] The ſame with Hogsfenel.

Su'lphury. *adj* [from *ſulphur*.] Partaking of ſulphur.

SU'LTAN. *n. ſ.* [Arabick.] The Turkiſh emperour.

——— By this ſcimitar,
That won three fields of *ſultan* Solyman. *Shakeſp.*

Su'ltana. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſultan*.] The queen of an
Su'ltaness. } Eaſtern emperour.

Turn the *ſultana*'s chambermaid. *Cleaveland.*
Lay the tow'ring *ſultaneſs* aſide. *Irene.*

Su'ltanry. *n. ſ.* [from *ſultan*.] An Eaſtern empire.

I affirm the ſame of the *ſultanry* of the Mamalukes, where ſlaves, bought for money, and of unknown deſcent, reigned over families of freemen. *Bacon.*

Su'ltriness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſultry*.] The ſtate of being ſultry; cloſe and cloudy heat.

SU'LTRY. *adj.* [This is imagined by *Skinner* to be corrupted from *ſulphury*, or *ſweltry*.] Hot without ventilation; hot and cloſe; hot and cloudy.

It is very *ſultry* and hot. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

——— The *ſultry* breath
Of tainted air had cloy'd the jaws of death. *Sandys.*

Such as born beneath the burning ſky,
And *ſultry* ſun betwixt the tropicks lie. *Dryden's Æn.*

——— Our foe advances on us,
And envies us even Lybia's *ſultry* deſarts. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Then would *ſultry* heats and a burning air have ſcorched and chapped the earth, and galled the animal tribes in houſes or dens. *Cheyne.*

SUM. *n. ſ.* [*ſumma*, Lat. *ſomme*, Fr.] 1. The whole of any thing; many particulars aggregated to a total. 2. Quantity of money. 3. [*Somme*, Fr.] Compendium; abridgment; the whole abſtracted. 4. The amount; the reſult of reaſoning or computation. 5. Height; completion.

(1.) We may as well conclude ſo of every ſentence, as of the whole *ſum* and body thereof. *Hooker.*

How precious are thy thoughts unto me, O God! how great is the *ſum* of them. *Pſ.* cxxxix. 17.

——— Th' Almighty Father, where he ſits
Shrin'd in his ſanctuary of heav'n ſecure,
Conſulting on the *ſum* of things, foreſeen
This tumult, and permitted all, adviſ'd. *Milton.*

Such and no leſs is he, on whom depends
The *ſum* of things. *Dryden.*

Weighing the *ſum* of things with wiſe forecaſt,
Solicitous of publick good. *Philips.*

(2.) ——— I did ſend to you
For certain *ſums* of gold, which you deny'd me. *Shakeſp.*

They who conſtantly ſet down their daily expences, have yet ſome ſet time of caſting up the whole *ſum*. *Duty of Man.*

——— Britain, once deſpiſ'd, can raiſe
As ample *ſums* as Rome in Cæſar's days. *C. Arbuthnot.*

(3.) This, in effect, is the *ſum* and ſubſtance of that which they bring by way of oppoſition againſt thoſe orders, which we have common with the church of Rome. *Hooker.*

They repleniſhed the hearts of the neareſt unto them with words of memorable conſolation, ſtrengthened men in the fear of God, gave them wholeſome inſtructions of life, and confirmed them in the true religion: in *ſum*, they taught the world no leſs virtuouſly how to die, than they had done before how to live. *Hooker.*

This having learn'd, thou haſt attain'd the *ſum*
Of wiſdom. *Milton.*

In *ſum*, no man can have a greater veneration for Chaucer than myſelf. *Dryden.*

Thy *ſum* of duty let two words contain;
Be humble, and be juſt. *Prior.*

In *ſum*, the Goſpel, conſidered as a law, preſcribes every virtue to our conduct, and forbids every ſin. *Rogers.*

(4.) I appeal to the readers, whether the *ſum* of what I have ſaid be not this. *Tillotſon.*

(5.) Thus I have told thee all my ſtate, and brought
My ſtory to the *ſum* of earthly bliſs,
Which I enjoy. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

In ſaying ay or no, the very ſafety of our country, and the *ſum* of our well being lies. *L'Eſtrange.*

To Sum. *v. a.* [*ſommer*, Fr. from the noun.] 1. To compute; to collect particulars into a total; to caſt up. It has *up* emphatical. 2. To compriſe; to comprehend; to collect into a narrow compaſs. 3. [In falconry.] To have feathers full grown.

(1.) ——— You caſt th' event of war,
And *ſumm'd* th' account of chance. *Shakeſp. Hen. IV.*

The high prieſt may *ſum* the ſilver brought in. 2 *Kings* xxii.

In ſickneſs time will ſeem longer without a clock than with it; for the mind doth value every moment, and then the hour doth rather *ſum up* the moments than divide the day. *Bacon.*

He that would reckon up all the accidents preferments depend upon, may as well undertake to count the ſands, or *ſum up* infinity. *South.*

(2.) ——— So lovely fair!
That what ſeem'd fair in all the world, ſeem'd now
Mean, or in her *ſumm'd up*, in her contain'd. *Milton.*

To conclude, by *ſumming up* what I would ſay concerning what I have, and what I have not been, in the following paper

I ſhall not deny that I pretended not to write an accurate treatiſe of colours, but an occaſional eſſay. *Boyle.*

Go to the ant, thou ſluggard, in few words *sums up* the moral of this fable. *L'Eſtrange.*

This Atlas muſt our ſinking ſtate uphold;
In council cool, but in performance bold:
He *sums* their virtues in himſelf alone,
And adds the greateſt, of a loyal ſon. *Dryd. Aurengz.*

A fine evidence *summ'd up* among you! *Dryden.*

(3.) With proſperous wing full *summ'd.* *Milton.*

Su'mach-tree. *n. ſ.* [*ſumach*, Fr.] A plant. The flowers are uſed in dying, and the branches for tanning, in America. *Miller.*

Su'mless. *adj.* [from *ſum*] Not to be computed.

Make his chronicle as rich with prize,
As in the ouzy bottom of the ſea
With ſunken wreck and *sumleſs* treaſuries. *Shak. H. V.*

A *sunleſs* journey of incorporeal ſpeed. *Milton.*

Above, beneath, around the palace ſhines,
The *sumleſs* treaſure of exhauſted mines. *Pope.*

Su'mmarily. *adv.* [from *ſummary.*] Briefly; the ſhorteſt way.

The decalogue of Moſes declareth *summarily* thoſe things which we ought to do; the prayer of our Lord, whatſoever we ſhould requeſt or deſire. *Hooker.*

While we labour for theſe demonſtrations out of Scripture, and do *summarily* declare the things which many ways have been ſpoken, be contented quietly to hear, and do not think my ſpeech tedious. *Hooker.*

When the parties proceed *summarily*, and they chuſe the ordinary way of proceeding, the cauſe is made plenary. *Ayliffe.*

Su'mmary. *adj.* [*ſommaire*, Fr. from *ſum.*] Short; brief; compendious.

——— The judge
Directed them to mind their brief,
Nor ſpend their time to ſhew their reading,
She'd have a *summary* proceeding. *Swift.*

Su'mmary. *n. ſ.* [from the adj.] Compendium; abſtract; abridgment.

We are enforc'd from our moſt quiet ſphere
By the rough torrent of occaſion;
And have the *summary* of all our griefs,
When time ſhall ſerve, to ſhew in articles. *Shak. H. IV.*

In that comprehenſive *summary* of our duty to God, there is no expreſs mention thereof. *Rogers.*

SU'MMER. *n. ſ.* [ꞅumeꞃ, Saxon; *ſomer*, Dutch.] 1. The ſeaſon in which the ſun arrives at the hither ſolſtice. 2. [*Trabs ſummaria.*] The principal beam of a floor.

(1.) Sometimes hath the brighteſt day a cloud;
And, after *Summer*, evermore ſucceeds
The barren Winter with his nipping cold. *Shak. H. VI.*

——— Can't ſuch things be,
And overcome us like a *Summer*'s cloud,
Without our ſpecial wonder? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

An hundred of *Summer* fruits. *2 Sa.* xvi.

He was ſitting in a *Summer* parlour. *Judg.* iii. 20.

In all the liveries deck'd of *Summer*'s pride. *Milton.*

They marl and ſow it with wheat, giving it a *Summer* fallowing firſt, and next year ſow it with peaſe. *Mortimer.*

Dry weather is beſt for moſt *Summer* corn. *Mortimer.*

——— The dazzling roofs,
Reſplendent as the blaze of *Summer* noon,
Or the pale radiance of the midnight moon. *Pope.*

——— Child of the ſun,
See ſultry *Summer* comes. *Thomſon.*

(2.) Oak, and the like true hearty timber, may be better truſted in croſs and tranſverſe for *summers*, or girders, or binding beams. *Wotton.*

Then enter'd ſin, and with that ſycamore,
Whoſe leaves firſt ſhelter'd man from drought and dew,
Working and winding ſlily evermore,
The inward walls and *summers* cleft and tore;
But grace ſhor'd theſe, and cut that as it grew. *Herbert.*

To **Su'mmer.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To paſs the Summer.

The fowls ſhall *summer* upon them, and all the beaſts ſhall winter upon them. *Iſa.* xviii. 6.

To **Su'mmer.** *v. a.* To keep warm.

Maids well *summer'd* and warm kept, are like flies at Bartholomew-tide, blind, though they have their eyes. *Shakeſp.*

Su'mmerhouse. *n. ſ.* [from *Summer* and *houſe.*] An apartment in a garden uſed in the Summer.

——— I'd rather live
With cheeſe and garlick, in a windmill, far,
Than feed on cates, and have him talk to me,
In any *ſummerhouſe* in Chriſtendom. *Shakeſp. H. IV.*

With here a fountain, never to be play'd,
And there a *ſummerhouſe*, that knows no ſhade. *Pope.*

There is ſo much virtue in eight volumes of Spectators, ſuch a reverence of things ſacred, ſo many valuable remarks for our conduct in life, that they are not improper to lie in parlours or *ſummerhouſes*, to entertain our thoughts in any moments of leiſure. *Watts.*

Su'mmersault.
Su'mmerset. } *n. ſ.* [*ſoubreſault*, Fr. *Somerſet* is a corruption.] A high leap in which the heels are thrown over the head.

——— Some do the *ſummerſault*,
And o'er the bar like tumblers vault. *Hudibras.*

Frogs are obſerved to uſe divers *ſummerſaults*. *Walton.*

And if at firſt he fail, his ſecond *ſummerſault*
He inſtantly aſſays. *Drayton.*

The treaſurer cuts a caper on the ſtrait rope: I have ſeen him do the *ſummerſet* upon the trencher fixed on the rope, which is no thicker than a common packthread. *Swift.*

Su'mmit. *n. ſ.* [*ſummitas*, Lat.] The top; the utmoſt height.

——— Have I fall'n or no?
——— From the dread *ſummit* of this chalky bourn!
Look up a-height, the ſhrill-gorg'd lark ſo far
Cannot be ſeen or heard. *Shak. K. Lear.*

Ætna's heat, that makes the *ſummit* glow,
Enriches all the vales below. *Swift.*

To **SU'MMON.** *v. a* [*ſummoneo*, Lat.] 1. To call with authority; to admoniſh to appear; to cite. 2. To excite; to call up; to raiſe: with *up* emphatical.

(1.) ——— Cateſby, ſound lord Haſtings,
And *ſummon* him to-morrow to the Tower. *Shak. R. III.*

The courſe of method *ſummoneth* me to diſcourſe of the inhabitants. *Carew's Surv. of Cornw.*

The tirſan is aſſiſted by the governour of the city, where the feaſt is celebrated, and all the perſons of both ſexes are *ſummoned* to attend. *Bacon.*

Rely on what thou haſt of virtue, *ſummon* all. *Milton.*

Nor trumpets *ſummon* him to war,
Nor drums diſturb his morning ſleep. *Dryden.*

We are *ſummon'd* in to profeſs repentance and amendment of all our ſins. *Kettlewell.*

Love, duty, ſafety, *ſummon* us away;
'Tis nature's voice, and nature we obey. *Pope.*

(2.) When the blaſt of war blows in our ears,
Stiffen the ſinews, *ſummon up* the blood. *Shakeſp. H. V.*

Su'mmoner. *n. ſ.* [from *ſummon.*] One who cites; one who ſummons.

——— Cloſe pent-up guilts
Rive your concealing continents, and aſk
Theſe dreadful *ſummoners* grace. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

Su'mmons. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A call of authority; admonition to appear; citation.

——— What are you?
Your name, your quality, and why you anſwer,
This preſent *ſummons*. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

He ſent to ſummon the ſeditious, and to offer pardon; but neither *ſummons* nor pardon was any thing regarded. *Hayward.*

——— The ſons of light
Haſted, reſorting to the *ſummons* high,
And took their ſeats. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

This *ſummons*, as he reſolved unfit either to diſpute, or diſobey, ſo could he not, without much violence to his inclinations, ſubmit unto. *Fell.*

Strike your ſails at *ſummons*, or prepare
To prove the laſt extremities of war. *Dryden.*

SU'MPTER. *n. ſ.* [*ſommier*, Fr. *ſomaro*, Italian.] A horſe that carries the cloaths or furniture.

——— Return with her!
Perſuade me rather to be a ſlave and *ſumpter*
To this deteſted groom. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

With full force his deadly bow he bent,
And feather'd fates among the mules and *ſumpters* ſent. *Dryden.*

Sumpter mules, bred of large Flanders mares. *Mortimer.*

SU'MPTION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſumptus*, Lat.] The act of taking. Not in uſe.

The *ſumption* of the myſteries does all in a capable ſubject. *Taylor.*

SU'MPTUARY. *adj.* [*ſumptuarius*, Lat.] Relating to expence; regulating the coſt of life.

To remove that material cauſe of ſedition, which is want and poverty in the ſtate, ſerveth the opening and well balancing of trade, the baniſhing of idleneſs, the repreſſing of waſte and exceſs by *ſumptuary* laws. *Bacon.*

SUMPTUO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſumptuous.*] Expenſiveneſs; coſtlineſs. Not uſed.

He added *ſumtuoſty*, invented jewels of gold and ſtone, and ſome engines for the war. *Raleigh.*

SU'MPTUOUS. *adj.* [*ſumptuoſus*, from *ſumptus*, Lat.] Coſtly; expenſive; ſplendid.

We ſee how moſt Chriſtians ſtood then affected, how joyful they were to behold the *ſumptuous* ſtatelineſs of houſes built unto God's glory. *Hooker.*

We are too magnificent and *ſumptuous* in our tables and attendance. *Atterbury.*

SU'MPTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſumptuous.*] 1. Expenſively; with great coſt. 2. Splendidly.

(1.) This monument five hundred years hath ſtood,
Which I have *ſumptuouſly* re-edified. *Sh. Titus And.*

Ethelwold, biſhop of Wincheſter, in a famine, ſold all the rich veſſels and ornaments of the church, to relieve the poor with bread; and ſaid, there was no reaſon that the dead temples of God ſhould be *ſumptuouſly* furniſhed, and the living temples ſuffer penury. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

(2.) A good employment will make you live tolerably in London, or *ſumptuouſly* here. *Swift.*

SU'MPTUOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſumptuous.*] Expenſiveneſs; coſtlineſs.

I will not fall out with thoſe that can reconcile *ſumptuouſneſs* and charity. *Boyle.*

SUN. *n. ſ.* [*ſunno*, Gothick; ſunna, ſunne, Saxon; *ſon*, Dutch.] 1. The luminary that makes the day. 2. A ſunny place; a place eminently warmed by the ſun. 3. Any thing eminently ſplendid. 4. *Under the* SUN. In this world. A proverbial expreſſion.

(1.) Doth beauty keep which never *ſun* can burn,
Nor ſtorms do turn? *Sidney.*

Bid her ſteal into the pleached bow'r,
Where honeyſuckles, ripen'd by the *ſun*,
Forbid the *ſun* to enter. *Shakeſp.*

Though there be but one *ſun* exiſting in the world, yet the idea of it being abſtracted, ſo that more ſubſtances might each agree in it, it is as much a ſort as if there were as many *ſuns* as there are ſtars. *Locke.*

By night, by day, from pole to pole they run;
Or from the ſetting ſeek the riſing *ſun*. *Harte.*

(2.) This place has choice of *ſun* and ſhade. *Milton.*

(3.) I will never conſent to put out the *ſun* of ſovereignty to poſterity, and all ſucceeding kings. *King Charles.*

(4.) There is no new thing *under the ſun*. *Eccl.* i. 9.

To SUN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To inſolate; to expoſe to the ſun; to warm in the ſun.

The cry to ſhady delve him brought at laſt,
Where Mammon earſt did *ſun* his treaſury. *Spenſer.*

What aim'ſt thou at? delicious fare;
And then to *ſun* thyſelf in open air. *Dryden's Perſ.*

SU'NBEAM. *n. ſ.* [*ſun* and *beam.*] Ray of the ſun.

——— The Roman eagle, wing'd
From the ſpungy South to this part of the Weſt,
Vaniſh'd in the *ſunbeams*. *Shakeſp. Cymb.*

——— Gliding through the ev'n
On a *ſunbeam*. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

There was a God, a being diſtinct from this viſible world; and this was a truth wrote with a *ſunbeam*, legible to all mankind, and received by univerſal conſent. *South.*

SU'NBEAT. *part. adj.* [*ſun* and *beat.*] Shone on fiercely by the ſun.

Its length runs level with th' Atlantic main,
And wearies fruitful Nilus to convey
His *ſunbeat* waters by ſo long a way. *Dryden's Juv.*

SU'NBRIGHT. *adj.* [*ſun* and *bright.*] Reſembling the ſun in brightneſs.

Gathering up himſelf out of the mire,
With his uneven wings did fiercely fall
Upon his *ſunbright* ſhield. *Spenſer.*

Now would I have thee to my tutor:
How and which way, I may beſtow myſelf,
To be regarded in her *ſunbright* eye. *Shakeſp.*

High in the midſt, exalted as a God,
Th' apoſtate in his *ſunbright* chariot ſat,
Idol of majeſty divine! incloſ'd
With flaming cherubims, and golden ſhields. *Milton.*

SUNBU'RNING. *n. ſ.* [*ſun* and *burning.*] The effect of the ſun upon the face.

If thou can'ſt love a fellow of this temper, Kate, whoſe face is not worth *ſunburning*, let thine eye be thy cook. *Shak.*

The heat of the ſun may darken the colour of the ſkin, which we call *ſunburning*. *Boyle.*

SU'NBURNT. *participial adj.* [*ſun* and *burnt.*] 1. Tanned; diſcoloured by the ſun. 2 Scorched by the ſun.

(1.) Where ſuch radiant lights have ſhone
No wonder if her cheeks be grown
Sunburnt with luſtre of her own. *Cleaveland.*

Sunburnt and ſwarthy though ſhe be,
She'll fire for Winter nights provide. *Dryden.*

One of them, older and more *ſunburnt* than the reſt, told him he had a widow in his line of life. *Addiſon.*

(2.) How many nations of the *ſunburnt* ſoil
Does Niger bleſs? how many drink the Nile? *Blackmore.*

SU'NCLAD. *part. adj.* [*ſun* and *clad.*] Clothed in radiance; bright.

SU'NDAY. *n. ſ.* [*ſun* and *day.*] The day anciently dedicated to the ſun; the firſt day of the week; the Chriſtian ſabbath.

If thou wilt needs thruſt thy neck into a yoke, wear the print of it, and ſigh away *Sundays*. *Shakeſp.*

An' ſhe were not kin to me, ſhe would be as fair on Friday as Helen is on *Sunday*. *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſ.*

At prime they enter'd on the Sunday morn;
Rich tap'ſtry ſpread the ſtreets. *Dryden.*

Our ardent labours for the toys we ſeek,
Join night to day, and *Sunday* to the week. *Young.*

To SU'NDER. *v. a.* [ſyndrian, Saxon.] To part; to ſeparate; to divide.

Vexation almoſt ſtops my breath,
That *ſundred* friends greet in the hour of death. *Shakeſp.*
It is *ſundred* from the main land by a ſandy plain. *Carew.*

She that ſhould all parts to reunion bow,
She that had all magnetick force alone,
To draw and faſten *ſundred* parts in one. *Donne.*

A *ſundred* clock is piecemeal laid,
Not to be loſt, but by the maker's hand
Repoliſh'd, without error then to ſtand. *Donne.*

When both the chiefs are *ſunder'd* from the fight,
Then to the lawful king reſtore his right. *Dryden's Virgil.*

——— Th' enormous weight was caſt,
Which Crantor's body *ſunder'd* at the waiſt. *Dryden.*

Bears, tigers, wolves, the lion's angry brood,
Whom Heav'n endu'd with principles of blood,
He wiſely *ſundred* from the reſt, to yell
In foreſts. *Dryden.*

Bring me lightning, give me thunder;
—Jove may kill, but ne'er ſhall *ſunder*. *Granville.*

SU'NDER. *n. ſ.* [ſunder, Saxon.] Two; two parts.

He breaketh the bow, and cutteth the ſpear in *ſunder*. *Pſ.*

SU'NDEW. *n. ſ.* [*ros ſolis*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainſw.*

SU'NDIAL. *n. ſ.* [*ſun* and *dial.*] A marked plate on which the ſhadow points the hour.

All your graces no more you ſhall have,
Than a *ſundial* in a grave. *Donne.*

The body, though it really moves, yet not changing perceivable diſtance, ſeems to ſtand ſtill: as is evident in the ſhadows of *ſundials*. *Locke.*

SU'NDRY. *adj.* [ſunder, Saxon.] Several; more than one.

That law, which, as it is laid up in the boſom of God, we call eternal, receiveth, according unto the different kind of things which are ſubject unto it, different and *ſundry* kinds of names. *Hooker.*

Not of one nation was it peopled, but of *ſundry* people of different manners. *Spenſer.*

But, dallying in this place ſo long, why do'ſt thou dwell,
So many *ſundry* things here having yet to tell? *Drayton.*

He cauſed him to be arreſted upon complaint of *ſundry* grievous oppreſſions. *Davies.*

How can ſhe ſeveral bodies know,
If in herſelf a body's form ſhe bear?
How can a mirrour *ſundry* faces ſhow,
If from all ſhapes and forms it be not clear? *Davies.*

I have compoſed *ſundry* collects, as the Adventual, Quadrageſimal, Paſchal or Pentecoſtal. *Sanderſon.*

Sundry foes the rural realm ſurround. *Dryden.*

SU'NFLOWER. *n. ſ.* [*corona ſolis*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

SU'NFLOWER, *Little. n. ſ.* [*helianthemum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

SUNG. The preterite and participle paſſive of *ſing.*

A larger rock then heaving from the plain,
He whirl'd it round, it *ſung* acroſs the main. *Pope.*
From joining ſtones the city ſprung,
While to his harp divine Amphion *ſung*. *Pope.*

SUNK. The preterite and participle paſſive of *ſink.*

We have large caves: the deepeſt are *ſunk* ſix hundred fathom, and ſome digged and made under great hills. *Bacon.*

Thus we acted and thus we are,
Or toſs'd by hope or *ſunk* by care. *Prior.*
Sunk in Thaleſtris' arms the nymph he found. *Pope.*

His ſpirit quite *ſunk* with thoſe reflections that ſolitude and diſappointments bring, he is utterly undiſtinguiſhed and forgotten. *Swift.*

SU'NLESS. *adj.* [from *ſun.*] Wanting ſun; wanting warmth.

—— He thrice happy on the *ſunleſs* ſide,
Beneath the whole collected ſhade reclines. *Thomſon.*

SU'NLIKE. *adj.* [*ſun* and *like.*] Reſembling the ſun.

The quantity of light in this bright luminary, and in the *ſunlike* fixt ſtars, muſt be continually decreaſing. *Cheyne.*

SU'NNY. *adj.* [from *ſun*]. 1. Reſembling the ſun; bright. 2. Expoſed to the ſun; bright with the ſun. 3. Coloured by the ſun.

(1.) ——— She ſaw Dueſſa *ſunny* bright,
Adorn'd with gold and jewels ſhining clear. *Spenſer.*
——— The eldeſt, that Fidelia hight,
Like *ſunny* beams threw from her cryſtal face. *Spenſer.*
——— My decay'd fair
A *ſunny* look of his would ſoon repair. *Shakeſp.*
——— The chemiſt feeds
Perpetual flames; whoſe unreſiſted force
O'er ſand and aſhes and the ſtubborn flint
Prevailing, turns into a fuſile ſea,
That in his furnace bubbles *ſunny* red. *Philips.*
(2.) ——— About me round I ſaw
Hill, dale, and ſhady woods, and *ſunny* plains,
And liquid lapſe of murm'ring ſtreams. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
Him walking on a *ſunny* hill he found. *Milton.*
The filmy goſſamer now flits no more,
Nor halcyons baſk on the ſhort *ſunny* ſhore. *Dryden.*
But what avail her unexhauſted ſtores,
Her blooming mountains and her *ſunny* ſhores,
With all the gifts that heaven and earth impart,
The ſmiles of nature, and the charms of art,
While proud oppreſſion in her vallies reigns,
And tyranny uſurps her happy plains? *Addiſon.*
(3.) ——— Her ſunny locks
Hang on her temples like a golden fleece. *Shakeſp.*

SU'NRISE. } *n. ſ.* [*ſun* and *riſing.*] 1. Morning; the
SUNRI'SING. } appearance of the ſun. 2. Eaſt.

(1.) ——— Send out a purſuivant
To Stanley's regiment; bid him bring his power
Before *ſunriſing*. *Shak. R. III.*

They intend to prevent the *ſunriſing*. *Walton's Ang.*

We now believe the Copernican ſyſtem; yet, upon ordinary occaſions, we ſhall ſtill uſe the popular terms of *ſunriſe* and *ſunſet*. *Bentley.*

(2.) In thoſe days the giants of Libanus maſtered all nations, from the *ſunriſing* to the ſunſet. *Raleigh's Hiſt.*

SU'NSET. *n. ſ.* [*ſun* and *ſet.*] 1. Cloſe of the day; evening. 2. Weſt.

(1.) When the ſun ſets the air doth drizzle dew:
But for the *ſunſet* of my brother's ſon
It rains downright. *Shakeſp.*

The ſtars are of greater uſe than for men to gaze on after *ſunſet*. *Raleigh.*

At *ſunſet* to their ſhip they make return,
And ſnore ſecure on deck, 'till roſy morn. *Dryden.*
He now obſervant of the parting ray,
Eyes the calm *ſunſet* of thy various day. *Pope.*

SU'NSHINE. *n. ſ.* [*ſun* and *ſhine*. *Milton* ſeems to accent it *ſunſhine*.] Action of the ſun; place where the heat and luſtre of the ſun are powerful.

That man that ſits within a monarch's heart,
And ripens in the *ſunſhine* of his favour,
Would he abuſe the count'nance of the king,
Alack, what miſchiefs might be ſet abroach,
In ſhadow of ſuch greatneſs? *Shakeſp. Hen. IV.*

He had been many years in that *ſunſhine*, when a new comet appeared in court. *Clarendon.*

Sight no obſtacle found here, nor ſhade,
But all *ſunſhine*, as when his beams at noon
Culminate from th' equator. *Milton.*
—— I that in his abſence
Blaz'd like a ſtar of the firſt magnitude,
Now in his brighter *ſunſhine* am not ſeen. *Denham's Sophy.*
Nor can we this weak ſhow'r a tempeſt call,
But drops of heat that in the *ſunſhine* fall. *Dryden.*

The more favourable you are to me, the more diſtinctly I ſee my faults: ſpots and blemiſhes are never ſo plainly diſcovered as in the brighteſt *ſunſhine*. *Pope.*

SU'NSHINE. } *adj.* [from *ſunſhine*. It was anciently ac-
SU'NSHINY. } cented on the ſecond ſyllable.] 1. Bright with the ſun. 2 Bright like the ſun.

(1.) About ten in the morning, in *ſunſhiny* weather, we took ſeveral ſorts of paper ſtained. *Boyle.*

The caſes prevent the bees getting abroad upon every *ſunſhine* day. *Mortim. Huſb.*

(2.) ——— The fruitful-headed beaſt, amaz'd
At flaſhing beam of that *ſunſhiny* ſhield,
Became ſtark blind, and all his ſenſes daz'd,
That down he tumbled. *Spenſer.*

To **SUP.** *v. a.* [*ſuper*, Norman French; ſupan, Saxon; *ſoepen*, Dutch.] To drink by mouthfuls; to drink by little at a time; to ſip.

Then took the angry witch her golden cup,
Which ſtill ſhe bore replete with magick arts,
Death and deſpair did many thereof *ſup*. *Spenſer.*
There I'll find a purer air
To feed my life with; there I'll *ſup*
Balm and nectar in my cup. *Craſhaw.*

We ſaw it ſmelling to every thing ſet in the room, and when it had ſmelt to them all, it *ſupped* up the milk. *Ray.*

He call'd for drink; you ſaw him *ſup*,
Potable gold in golden cup. *Swift.*

To **SUP.** *v. n.* [*ſouper*, Fr.] To eat the evening meal.

——— You'll *ſup* with me?
—Anger's my meat; I *ſup* upon myſelf,
And ſo ſhall ſtarve with feeding. *Shakeſp. Coriol.*

When they had *ſupped*, they brought Tobias in. *Tob.* viii.

There's none obſerves, much leſs repines,
How often this man *ſups* or dines. *Carew.*

I ſee all the pilgrims in the Canterbury tales as diſtinctly as if I had *ſupped* with them. *Dryden.*

Late returning home, he *ſupp'd* at eaſe. *Dryden.*

To SUP. *v. a.* To treat with ſupper.

He's almoſt *ſupp'd*; why have you left the chamber? *Shak.*
Sup them well, and look unto them all. *Shakeſp.*

Let what you have within be brought abroad,
To *ſup* the ſtranger. *Chapm. Odyſſey.*

SUP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſmall draught; a mouthful of liquor.

Tom Thumb had got a little *ſup*,
And Tomalin ſcarce kiſt the cup. *Drayton.*

A pigeon ſaw the picture of a glaſs with water in't, and flew eagerly up to't for a *ſup* to quench her thirſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

The leaſt tranſgreſſion of your's, if it be only two bits and one *ſup* more than your ſtint, is a great debauch. *Swift.*

SUPER, in compoſition, notes either more than another, or more than enough, or on the top.

SU'PERABLE. *adj.* [*ſuperabilis*, Lat. *ſuperable*, Fr.] Conquerable; ſuch as may be overcome.

SU'PERABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuperable*.] Quality of being conquerable.

To SUPERABOU'ND. *v. n.* [*ſuper* and *abound*.] To be exuberant; to be ſtored with more than enough.

This caſe returneth again at this time, except the clemency of his majeſty *ſuperabound*. *Bacon.*

She *ſuperabounds* with corn, which is quickly convertible to coin. *Howel.*

SU'PERABUNDANCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *abundance*.] More than enough; great quantity.

The precipitation of the vegetative terreſtrial matter at the deluge amongſt the ſand, was to retrench the luxury and *ſuperabundance* of the productions of the earth. *Woodward.*

SUPERABU'NDANT. *adj.* [*ſuper* and *abundant*.] Being more than enough.

So much *ſuperabundant* zeal could have no other deſign than to damp that ſpirit raiſed againſt Wood. *Swift.*

SUPERABU'NDANTLY. *adv.* [from *ſuperabundant*.] More than ſufficiently.

Nothing but the uncreated Infinite can adequately fill and *ſuperabundantly* ſatisfy the deſire. *Cheyne.*

To SUPERA'DD. *v. n.* [*ſuperaddo*, Lat.] To add over and above; to join any thing extrinſick.

The peacock laid it extremely to heart that he had not the nightingale's voice *ſuperadded* to the beauty of plumes. *L'Eſtrange.*

The ſchools diſpute, whether in morals the external action *ſuperadds* any thing of good or evil to the internal elicit act of the will; but certainly the enmity of our judgments is wrought up to an high pitch before it rages in an open denial. *South.*

The ſtrength of any living creature, in thoſe external motions, is ſomething diſtinct from and *ſuperadded* unto its natural gravity. *Wilk. Math. Mag.*

SUPERADDI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *addition*.] 1. The act of adding to ſomething elſe. 2. That which is added.

(1.) The fabrick of the eye, its ſafe and uſeful ſituation, and the *ſuperaddition* of muſcles, are a certain pledge of the exiſtence of God. *More.*

(2.) Of theſe, much more than of the Nicene *ſuperadditions*, it may be affirmed, that being the explications of a father of the church, and not of a whole univerſal council, they were not neceſſary to be explicitly acknowledged. *Hammond.*

An animal, in the courſe of hard labour, ſeems to be nothing but veſſels: let the ſame animal continue long in reſt, it will perhaps double its weight and bulk: this *ſuperaddition* is nothing but fat. *Arbuthnot.*

SUPERADVE'NIENT. *adj.* [*ſuperadveniens*, Lat.] 1. Coming to the increaſe or aſſiſtance of ſomething. 2. Coming unexpectedly.

(1.) The ſoul of man may have matter of triumph, when he has done bravely by a *ſuperadvenient* aſſiſtance of his God. *More.*

To SUPERA'NNUATE. *v. a.* [*ſuper* and *annus*, Lat.] To impair or diſqualify by age or length of life.

If ſuch depravities be yet alive, deformity needs not deſpair, nor will the eldeſt hopes be ever *ſuperannuated*. *Brown.*

When the ſacramental teſt was put in execution, the juſtices of peace through Ireland, that had laid down their commiſſions, amounted only to a dozen, and thoſe of the loweſt fortune, and ſome of them *ſuperannuated*. *Swift.*

To SUPERA'NNUATE. *v. n.* To laſt beyond the year. Not in uſe.

The dying of the roots of plants that are annual, is by the over-expence of the ſap into ſtalk and leaves, which being prevented, they will *ſuperannuate*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

SUPERANNUA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuperannuate*.] The ſtate of being diſqualified by years.

SUPE'RB. *adj.* [*ſuperbe*, Fr. *ſuperbus*, Latin.] Grand; pompous; lofty; auguſt; ſtately; magnificent.

SUPE'RE-LILY. *n. ſ.* [*methonica*, Latin.] A flower.

SUPE'RBLY. *adv.* [from *ſuperb*.] In a ſuperb manner.

SUPERCA'RGO. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *cargo*.] An officer in the ſhip whoſe buſineſs is to manage the trade.

I only wear it in a land of Hectors,
Thieves, *ſupercargoes*, ſharpers, and directors. *Pope.*

SUPERCELE'STIAL. *adj.* [*ſuper* and *celeſtial*.] Placed above the firmament.

I dare not think that any *ſuperceleſtial* heaven, or whatſoever elſe, not himſelf, was increate and eternal. *Raleigh.*

Many were for fetching down I know not what *ſuperceleſtial* waters for the purpoſe. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

SUPERCHE'RY. *n. ſ.* [An old word of French origin.] Deceit; cheating.

SUPERCILIOUS. *adj.* [from *ſupercilium*, Lat.] Haughty; dogmatical; dictatorial; arbitrary; deſpotick; overbearing.

Thoſe who are one while courteous, within a ſmall time after are ſo *ſupercilious*, fierce, and exceptious, that they are ſhort of the true character of friendſhip. *South.*

Several *ſupercilious* criticks will treat an author with the greateſt contempt, if he fancies the old Romans wore a girdle. *Addiſon.*

SUPERCI'LIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *ſupercilious*.] Haughtily; dogmatically; contemptuouſly.

He, who was a punctual man in point of honour, received this addreſs *ſuperciliouſly* enough, ſent it to the king without performing the leaſt ceremony. *Clarendon.*

SUPERCI'LIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſupercilious*.] Haughtineſs; contemptuouſneſs.

SUPERCONCE'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *conception*.] A conception admitted after another conception.

Thoſe *ſuperconceptions*, where one child was like the father, the other like the adulterer, ſeem idle. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

SUPERCO'NSEQUENCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *conſequence*.] Remote conſequence.

Not attaining the deuteroſcopy, and ſecond intention of the words, they omit their *ſuperconſequences* and coherences. *Brown.*

SUPERCRE'SCENCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *creſco*, Latin.] That which grows upon another growing thing.

Wherever it groweth it maintains a regular figure, like other *ſupercreſcences*, and like ſuch as, living upon the ſtock of others, are termed paraſitical plants. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

SUPERE'MINENCE. }
SUPERE'MINENCY. } *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *emineo*, Latin.] Uncommon degree of eminence; eminence above others though eminent.

The archbiſhop of Canterbury, as he is primate over all England and metropolitan, has a *ſupereminency*, and even ſome power over the archbiſhop of York. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

SUPERE'MINENT. *adj.* [*ſuper* and *eminent*.] Eminent in a high degree.

As humility is in ſuiters a decent virtue, ſo the teſtification thereof by ſuch effectual acknowledgments not only argueth a ſound apprehenſion of his *ſupereminent* glory and majeſty before whom we ſtand, but putteth alſo into his hands a kind of pledge or bond for ſecurity againſt our unthankfulneſs. *Hooker.*

SUPERE'MINENTLY. *adv.* [from *ſupereminent.*] In the moſt eminent manner.

To **SUPERE'ROGATE.** *v. n.* [*ſuper* and *erogatio*, Latin.] To do more than duty requires.

So by an abbey's ſkeleton of late,
I heard an eccho *ſupererogate*
Through imperfection, and the voice reſtore,
As if ſhe had the hiccup o'er and o'er. *Cleaveland.*

Ariſtotle acted his own inſtructions, and his obſequious ſectators have *ſupererogated* in obſervance. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

SUPEREROGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſupererogate.*] Performance of more than duty requires.

There is no ſuch thing as works of *ſupererogation*; no man can do more than needs, and is his duty to do, by way of preparation for another world. *Tillotſon.*

SUPERE'ROGATORY. *adj.* [from *ſupererogate.*] Performed beyond the ſtrict demands of duty.

Supererogatory ſervices, and too great benefits from ſubjects to kings, are of dangerous conſequence. *Howel.*

SUPERE'XALTATION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *exalt.*] Elevation above the common rate.

In a *ſuperexaltation* of courage, they ſeem as greedy of death as of victory. *Holyday.*

SUPERE'XCELLENT. *adj.* [*ſuper* and *excellent.*] Excellent beyond common degrees of excellence.

We diſcern not the abuſe: ſuffer him to perſuade us that we are as gods, ſomething ſo *ſuperexcellent*, that all muſt reverence and adore. *Decay of Piety.*

SUPEREXCRE'SCENCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *excreſcence.*] Something ſuperfluouſly growing.

As the eſcar ſeparated between the ſcarifications, I rubbed the *ſuperexcreſcence* of fleſh with the vitriol ſtone. *Wiſeman.*

To **SUPERFE'TATE.** *v. n.* [*ſuper* and *fœtus*, Latin.] To conceive after conception.

The female brings forth twice in one month, and ſo is ſaid to *ſuperfetate*, which, ſaith Ariſtotle, is becauſe her eggs are hatched in her one after another. *Grew's Muſæum.*

SUPERFETA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuperfetation*, French; from *ſuperfetate.*] One conception following another, ſo that both are in the womb together, but come not to their full time for delivery together. *Quincy.*

Superfetation muſt be by abundance of ſap in the bough that putteth it forth. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

If the *ſuperfetation* be made with conſiderable intermiſſion, the latter moſt commonly becomes abortive; for the firſt being confirmed, engroſſeth the aliment from the other. *Brown.*

SU'PERFICE. *n. ſ.* [*ſuperficie*, Fr. *ſuperficies*, Lat.] Outſide; ſurface.

Then if it riſe not to the former height
Of *ſuperfice*, conclude that ſoil is light. *Dryden.*

SUPERFI'CIAL. *adj.* [*ſuperficiel*, French; from *ſuperficies*, Latin.] 1. Lying on the ſurface; not reaching below the ſurface. 2. Shallow; contrived to cover ſomething. 3. Shallow; not profound; ſmattering, not learned.

(1.) That, upon the *ſuperficial* ground, heat and moiſture cauſe putrefaction, in England is found not true. *Bacon.*

From theſe phænomena ſeveral have concluded ſome general rupture in the *ſuperficial* parts of the earth. *Burnet.*

There is not one infidel living ſo ridiculous as to pretend to ſolve the phænomena of ſight, or cogitation, by thoſe fleeting *ſuperficial* films of bodies. *Bentley.*

(2.) ——— This *ſuperficial* tale
Is but a preface to her worthy praiſe. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

(3.) Their knowledge is ſo very *ſuperficial*, and ſo ill-grounded, that it is impoſſible for them to deſcribe in what conſiſts the beauty of thoſe works. *Dryden.*

SUPERFICIA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuperficial.*] The quality of being ſuperficial.

By theſe ſalts the colours of bodies receive degrees of luſtre or obſcurity, *ſuperficiality* or profundity. *Brown.*

SUPERFI'CIALLY. *adv.* [from *ſuperficial.*] 1. On the ſurface; not below the ſurface. 2. Without penetration; without cloſe heed. 3. Without going deep; without ſearching to the bottom of things.

(2.) Perſpective hath been with ſome diligence inquired; but the nature of ſounds in general hath been *ſuperficially* obſerved. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

——— His eye ſo *ſuperficially* ſurveys
Theſe things, as not to mind from whence they grow,
Deep under ground. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

(3.) ——— You have ſaid well;
But on the cauſe and queſtion now in hand,
Have gloz'd but *ſuperficially*. *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſ.*

I have laid down *ſuperficially* my preſent thoughts. *Dryden.*

SUPERFI'CIALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuperficial.*] 1. Shallowneſs; poſition on the ſurface. 2. Slight knowledge; falſe appearance; ſhew without ſubſtance.

SUPERFI'CIES. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Outſide; ſurface; ſuperfice.

He on her *ſuperficies* ſtretch'd his line. *Sandys.*

A convex mirrour makes objects in the middle to come out from the *ſuperficies*: the painter muſt, in reſpect of the light and ſhadows of his figures, give them more relievo. *Dryden.*

SUPERFI'NE. *adj.* [*ſuper* and *fine.*] Eminently fine.

Some, by this journey of Jaſon, underſtand the myſtery of the philoſopher's ſtone: to which alſo other *ſuperfine* chymiſts draw the twelve labours of Hercules. *L'Eſtrange.*

If you obſerve your cyder, by interpoſing it between a candle and your eye, to be very tranſparent, it may be called *ſuperfine.* *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

SUPERFLU'ENCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *fluo*, Lat.] More than is neceſſary.

The *ſuperfluence* of grace is ordinarily proportioned to the faithful diſcharge of former truſts, making uſe of the foregoing ſufficient grace. *Hammond.*

SUPERFLU'ITANCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *fluito*, Latin.] The act of floating above.

Sperma ceti, which is a *ſuperfluitance* on the ſea, is not the ſperm of a whale. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

SUPERFLU'ITANT. *adj.* [*ſuperfluitans*, Latin.] Floating above.

A chalky earth, beaten and ſteeped in water, affordeth a cream or fatneſs on the top, and a groſs ſubſidence at the bottom: out of the cream, or *ſuperfluitance*, the fineſt diſhes are made; out of the reſidence, the coarſer. *Brown.*

SUPERFLU'ITY. *n. ſ.* [*ſuperfluité*, Fr. from *ſuperfluous.*] More than enough; plenty beyond uſe or neceſſity. Not in uſe.

Having this way eaſed the church, as they thought, of *ſuperfluity*, they went on till they had plucked up even thoſe things which alſo had taken a great deal deeper root. *Hooker.*

They are as ſick that ſurfeit with too much, as they that ſtarve with nothing; therefore it is no mean happineſs to be ſeated in the mean: *ſuperfluity* comes ſooner by white hairs, but competency lives longer. *Shakeſp.*

A quiet mediocrity is ſtill to be preferred before a troubled *ſuperfluity.* *Suckling.*

Like the ſun, let bounty ſpread her ray,
And ſhine that *ſuperfluity* away. *Pope.*

SUPE'RFLUOUS. *adj.* [*ſuper* and *fluo*, Lat. *ſuperflu*, Fr.] Exuberant; more than enough; unneceſſary; offenſive by being more than ſufficient.

I think it *ſuperfluous* to uſe any words of a ſubject ſo praiſed in itſelf as it needs no praiſes. *Sidney.*

When a thing ceaſeth to be available unto the end which gave it being, the continuance of it muſt then appear *ſuperfluous.* *Hooker.*

Our *ſuperfluous* lacqueys and our peaſants,
Who in unneceſſary action ſwarm
About our ſquares of battle. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

A proper title of a peace, and purchas'd
At a *ſuperfluous* rate. *Shakeſp.*

As touching the miniſtring to the ſaints, it is *ſuperfluous* to write. *2 Cor.* ix. 1.

Horace will our *ſuperfluous* branches prune,
Give us new rules, and ſet our harp in tune. *Roſcommon.*

——— If ye know,
Why aſk ye, and *ſuperfluous* begin
Your meſſage, like to end as much in vain? *Milton.*

His conſcience chear'd him with a life well ſpent,
His prudence a *ſuperfluous* ſomething lent,
Which made the poor who took, and poor who gave, content. *Harte.*

SUPE'RFLUOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuperfluous.*] The ſtate of being ſuperfluous.

SU'PERFLUX. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *fluxus*, Latin.] That which is more than is wanted.

——— Take phyſick, pomp;
Expoſe thyſelf to feel what wretches feel,
That thou may'ſt ſhake the *ſuperflux* to them. *Shakeſp.*

SUPERHU'MAN. *adj.* [*ſuper* and *humanus*, Latin.] Above the nature or power of man.

SUPERIMPREGNA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *impregnation.*] Superconception; ſuperfetation.

SUPERINCU'MBENT. *adj.* [*ſuper* and *incumbens*, Latin.] Lying on the top of ſomething elſe.

It is ſometimes ſo extremely violent, that it forces the *ſuperincumbent* ſtrata; breaks them throughout, and thereby perfectly undermines and ruins their foundations. *Woodward.*

To SUPERINDU'CE. *v. a.* [*ſuper* and *induco*, Lat.] 1. To bring in as an addition to ſomething elſe. 2. To bring on as a thing not originally belonging to that on which it is brought.

(1.) To *ſuperinduce* any virtue upon a perſon, take the living creature in which that virtue is moſt eminent. *Bacon.*

Cuſtom and corruption *ſuperinduce* upon us a kind of neceſſity of going on as we began. *L'Eſtrange.*

Father is a notion *ſuperinduced* to the ſubſtance or man, and refers only to an act of that thing called man, whereby he contributed to the generation of one of his own kind, let man be what it will. *Locke.*

Long cuſtom of ſinning *ſuperinduces* upon the ſoul new and abſurd deſires, like the diſtemper of the ſoul, feeding only upon filth and corruption. *South.*

(2.) Relation is not contained in the real exiſtence of things, but ſomething extraneous and *ſuperinduced.* *Locke.*

In children, ſavages, and ill-natured people, learning not having caſt their native thoughts into new moulds, nor by *ſuperinducing* foreign doctrines, confounded thoſe fair characters nature had written, their innate notions might lie open. *Locke.*

SUPERINDU'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuper* and *induce.*] The act of ſuperinducing.

A good inclination is but the firſt rude draught of virtue; the *ſuperinduction* of ill habits quickly deface it. *South.*

SUPERINJE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *injection.*] An injection ſucceeding another. *Dict.*

SUPERINSTITU'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *inſtitution.* In law.] One inſtitution upon another; as if A be inſtituted and admitted to a benefice upon a title, and B be inſtituted and admitted by the preſentation of another. *Bailey.*

To SUPERINTE'ND. *v. a.* [*ſuper* and *intend.*] To overſee; to overlook; to take care of others with authority.

The king will appoint a council, who may *ſuperintend* the works of this nature, and regulate what concerns the colonies. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

This argues deſign, and a *ſuperintending* wiſdom, power and providence in this ſpecial buſineſs of food. *Derham.*

Angels, good or bad, muſt be furniſhed with prodigious knowledge, to overſee Perſia and Grecia of old; or if any ſuch *ſuperintend* the affairs of Great Britain now. *Watts.*

SUPERINTE'NDENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſuper* and *intend.*]
SUPERINTE'NDENCY. } Superiour care; the act of overſeeing with authority.

Such an univerſal *ſuperintendency* has the eye and hand of Providence over all, even the moſt minute and inconſiderable things. *South.*

The divine providence, which hath a viſible reſpect to the being of every man, is yet more obſervable in its *ſuperintendency* over ſocieties. *Grew.*

An admirable indication of the divine *ſuperintendence* and management. *Derham.*

SUPERINTE'NDENT. *n. ſ.* [*ſuperintendant*, French, from *ſuperintend*.] One who overlooks others authoritatively.

Next to Brama, one Deuendre is the *ſuperintendent* deity, who hath many more under him. *Stillingfleet.*

The world pays a natural veneration to men of virtue, and rejoice to ſee themſelves conducted by thoſe who act under the care of a Supreme Being, and who think themſelves accountable to the great Judge and *Superintendent* of human affairs. *Addiſon.*

SUPERIO'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuperiour.*] Pre-eminence; the quality of being greater or higher than another in any reſpect.

Bellarmine makes the formal act of adoration to be ſubjection to a ſuperiour; but he makes the mere apprehenſion of excellency to include the formal reaſon of it; whereas mere excellency without *ſuperiority* doth not require any ſubjection, but only eſtimation. *Stillingfleet.*

The perſon who adviſes, does in that particular exerciſe a *ſuperiority* over us, thinking us defective in our conduct or underſtanding. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

SUPE'RIOUR. *adj.* [*ſuperieur*, Fr. *ſuperior*, Latin.] 1. Higher; greater in dignity or excellence; preferable or preferred to another. 2. Upper; higher locally. 3. Free from emotion or concern; unconquered.

(1.) In commending another, you do yourſelf right; for he that you commend is either *ſuperiour* to you in that you commend, or inferiour; if he be inferiour, if he be to be commended, you much more: if he be *ſuperiour*, if he be not to be commended, you much leſs glorious. *Bacon.*

Although *ſuperior* to the people, yet not *ſuperior* to their own voluntary engagements once paſſed from them. *Taylor.*

Heaven takes part with the oppreſſed, and tyrants are upon their behaviour to a *ſuperior* power. *L'Eſtrange.*

Superior beings above us, who enjoy perfect happineſs, are more ſteadily determined in their choice of good than we, and yet they are not leſs happy or leſs free than we are. *Locke.*

He laughs at men of far *ſuperior* underſtandings to his, for not being as well dreſſed as himſelf. *Swift.*

(2.) By the refraction of the ſecond priſm, the breadth of the image was not increaſed, but its *ſuperior* part, which in the firſt priſm ſuffered the greater refraction, and appeared violet and blue, did again in the ſecond priſm ſuffer a greater refraction than its inferiour part, which appeared red and yellow. *Newton's Opticks.*

(3.) From amidſt them forth he paſs'd,
Long way through hoſtile ſcorn; which he ſuſtain'd
Superior, nor of violence fear'd ought. *Milton.*

——— Here paſſion firſt I felt,
Commotion ſtrange! in all enjoyments elſe
Superior and unmov'd. *Milton.*

There is not in earth a ſpectacle more worthy than a great man *ſuperiour* to his ſufferings. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

SUPE'RIOUR. *n. ſ.* One more excellent or dignified than another.

Thoſe under the great officers of ſtate have more frequent opportunities for the exerciſe of benevolence than their *ſuperiours.* *Addiſon, Spectator.*

SUPERLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuperlatio*, Lat.] Exaltation of any thing beyond truth or propriety.

There are words that as much raiſe a ſtyle as others can depreſs it; *ſuperlation* and overmuchneſs amplifies: it may be above faith, but not above a mean. *Ben. Johnſon.*

SUPE'RLATIVE. *adj.* [*ſuperlatif*, Fr. *ſuperlativus*, Latin.] 1. Implying or expreſſing the higheſt degree. 2. Riſing to the higheſt degree.

(1.) It is an uſual way to give the *ſuperlative* unto things of eminence; and when a thing is very great, preſently to define it to be the greateſt of all. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Some have a violent and turgid manner of talking and thinking; they are always in extremes, and pronounce concerning every thing in the *ſuperlative.* *Watts.*

(2.) The high court of parliament in England is *ſuperlative*. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Martyrdoms I reckon amongſt miracles; becauſe they ſeem to exceed the ſtrength of human nature; and I may do the like of *ſuperlative* and admirable holineſs. *Bacon.*

The generality of its reception is with many the perſuading argument of its *ſuperlative* deſert; and common judges meaſure excellency by numbers. *Glanville.*

Ingratitude and compaſſion never cohabit in the ſame breaſt; which ſhews the *ſuperlative* malignity of this vice, and the baſeneſs of the mind in which it dwells. *South.*

SUPE'RLATIVELY. *adv* [from *ſuperlative.*] 1. In a manner of ſpeech expreſſing the higheſt degree. 2. In the higheſt degree.

(1.) I ſhall not ſpeak *ſuperlatively* of them; but that I may truly ſay, they are ſecond to none in the Chriſtian world. *Bacon.*

(2.) Tiberius was bad enough in his youth; but *ſuperlatively* and monſtrouſly ſo in his old age. *South.*

The Supreme Being is a ſpirit moſt excellently glorious, *ſuperlatively* powerful, wiſe and good, Creator of all things. *Bentley.*

SUPE'RLATIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuperlative.*] The ſtate of being in the higheſt degree.

SUPERLU'NAR. *adj.* [*ſuper* and *luna.*] Not ſublunary; placed above the moon; not of this world.

The mind, in metaphyſicks, at a loſs,
May wander in a wilderneſs of moſs;
The head that turns at *ſuperlunar* things,
Pois'd with a tail, may ſteer on Wilkins' wings. *Pope.*

SUPE'RNAL. *adj.* [*ſupernus*, Latin.] 1. Having an higher poſition; locally above us. 2. Relating to things above; placed above; celeſtial; heavenly.

(1.) By heaven and earth was meant the ſolid matter and ſubſtance, as well of all the heavens and orbs *ſupernal*, as of the globe of the earth, and waters which covered it. *Raleigh.*

(2.) That *ſupernal* Judge that ſtirs good thoughts
In any breaſt of ſtrong authority,
To look into the bolts and ſtains of right. *Shakeſp.*

——— He with frequent intercourſe
Thither will ſend his winged meſſengers,
On errands of *ſupernal* grace. *Milton.*

Both glorying to have 'ſcap'd the Stygian flood,
As gods, and by their own recover'd ſtrength,
Not by the ſuff'rance of *ſupernal* pow'r. *Milton.*

SUPERNA'TANT. *adj.* [*ſupernatans*, Latin.] Swimming above.

Whilſt the ſubſtance continued fluid, I could ſhake it with the *ſupernatant* menſtruum, without making between them any true union. *Boyle.*

SUPERNATA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſupernato*, Lat.] The act of ſwimming on the top of any thing.

Touching the *ſupernatation* of bodies, take of aquafortis two ounces, of quickſilver two drams, the diſſolution will not bear a flint as big as a nutmeg. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Bodies are differenced by *ſupernatation*, as floating on water; for chryſtal will ſink in water, as carrying in its own bulk a greater ponderoſity than the ſpace of any water it doth occupy; and will therefore only ſwim in molten metal and quickſilver. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

SUPERNA'TURAL. *adj.* [*ſuper* and *natural.*] Being above the powers of nature.

There reſteth either no way unto ſalvation, or if any, then ſurely a way which is *ſupernatural*, a way which could never have entered into the heart of a man, as much as once to conceive or imagine, if God himſelf had not revealed it extraordinarily; for which cauſe we term it the myſtery or ſecret way of ſalvation. *Hooker.*

When *ſupernatural* duties are neceſſarily exacted, natural are not rejected as needleſs. *Hooker.*

The underſtanding is ſecured by the perfection of its own nature, or by *ſupernatural* aſſiſtance. *Tillotſon.*

No man can give any rational account how it is poſſible that ſuch a general flood ſhould come, by any natural means. And if it be *ſupernatural*, that grants the thing I am proving, namely, ſuch a ſupreme being as can alter the courſe of nature. *Wilkins.*

What miſts of providence are theſe,
Through which we cannot ſee?
So ſaints by *ſupernatural* power ſet free
Are left at laſt in martyrdom to die. *Dryden.*

SUPERNA'TURALLY. *adv.* [from *ſupernatural.*] In a manner above the courſe or power of nature.

The Son of God came to do every thing in miracle, to love *ſupernaturally*, and to pardon infinitely, and even to lay down the Sovereign while he aſſumed the Saviour. *South.*

SUPERNU'MERARY. *adj.* [*ſupernumeraire*, Fr. *ſuper* and *numerus*, Latin.] Being above a ſtated, a neceſſary, an uſual, or a round number.

Well, if thrown out, as *ſupernumerary*
To my juſt number found! *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

In ſixty-three years there may be loſt eighteen days, omitting the intercalation of one day every fourth year, allowed for this quadrant or ſix hours *ſupernumerary*. *Brown.*

The odd or *ſupernumerary* ſix hours are not accounted in the three years after the leap year. *Holder.*

Beſides occaſional and *ſupernumerary* addreſſes, Hammond's certain perpetual returns exceeded David's ſeven times a-day. *Fell.*

The produce of this tax is adequate to the ſervices for which it is deſigned, and the additional tax is proportioned to the *ſupernumerary* expence this year. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Antiochus began to augment his fleet; but the Roman ſenate ordered his *ſupernumerary* veſſels to be burnt. *Arbuthnot.*

A *ſupernumerary* canon is one who does not receive any of the profits or emoluments of the church, but only lives and ſerves there on a future expectation of ſome prebend. *Ayliffe.*

SU'PERPLANT. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *plant.*] A plant growing upon another plant.

No *ſuperplant* is a formed plant but miſletoe. *Bacon.*

SU'PERPLUSAGE. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *plus*, Lat.] Something more than enough.

After this there yet remained a *ſuperpluſage* for the aſſiſtance of the neighbour pariſhes. *Fell.*

To SUPERPO'NDERATE. *v. a.* [*ſuper* and *pondero*, Latin.] To weigh over and above. *Dict.*

SUPERPROPO'RTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *proportio*, Latin.] Overplus of proportion.

No defect of velocity, which requires as great a *ſuperproportion* in the cauſe, can be overcome in an inſtant. *Digby.*

SUPERPURGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuperpurgation*, Fr. *ſuper* and *purgation.*] More purgation than enough.

There happening a *ſuperpurgation*, he declined the repeating of that purge. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

SUPERREFLE'XION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *reflexion.*] Reflexion of an image reflected.

Place one glaſs before and another behind, you ſhall ſee the glaſs behind with the image within the glaſs before, and again the glaſs before in that, and divers ſuch *ſuperreflexions*, till the ſpecies ſpeciei at laſt die. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

SUPERSA'LIENCY. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *ſalio*, Latin. This were better written *ſuperſiliency*. The act of leaping upon any thing.

Their coition is by *ſuperſaliency*, like that of horſes. *Brown.*

To SUPERSCRI'BE. *v. a.* [*ſuper* and *ſcribo*, Latin.] To inſcribe upon the top or outſide.

Fabretti and others believe, that by the two fortunes were only meant in general the goddeſs who ſent proſperity or afflictions, and produce in their behalf an ancient monument, *ſuperſcribed*. *Addiſon.*

SUPERSCRI'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *ſcriptio*, Lat.] 1. The act of ſuperſcribing. 2. That which is written on the top or outſide.

(2.) Doth this churliſh *ſuperſcription*
Portend ſome alteration in good will. *Shakeſp. H. VI.*

Read me the *ſuperſcription* of theſe letters: I know not which is which. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

No *ſuperſcriptions* of fame,
Of honour or good name. *Suckling.*
I learn of my experience, not by talk,
How counterfeit a coin they are who friends
Bear in their *ſuperſcription*; in proſperous days
They ſwarm, but in adverſe withdraw their head. *Milton.*
——— It is enough her ſtone
May honour'd be with *ſuperſcription*
Of the ſole lady, who had pow'r to move
The great Northumberland. *Waller.*

To Superse'de. *v. a.* [*ſuper* and *ſedeo*, Latin.] To make void or inefficacious by ſuperiour power; to ſet aſide.

Paſſion is the drunkenneſs of the mind; and therefore in its preſent workings not controulable by reaſon; for as much as the proper effect of it is, for the time, to *ſuperſede* the workings of reaſon. *South.*

In this genuine acceptation of chance, nothing is ſuppoſed that can *ſuperſede* the known laws of natural motion. *Bentley.*

SUPERSE'DEAS. *n. ſ.* [In law.] Is a writ which lieth in divers and ſundry caſes; in all which it ſignifies a command or requeſt to ſtay or forbear the doing of that which in appearance of law were to be done, were it not for the cauſe whereupon the writ is granted: for example, a man regularly is to have ſurety of peace againſt him of whom he will ſwear that he is afraid; and the juſtice required hereunto cannot deny him: yet if the party be formerly bound to the peace, in chancery or elſewhere, this writ lieth to ſtay the juſtice from doing that, which otherwiſe he might not deny. *Cowel.*

The far diſtance of this county from the court hath afforded it a *ſuperſedeas* from takers and purveyours. *Carew.*

Superse'rviceable. *adj.* [*ſuper* and *ſerviceable.*] Over officious; more than is neceſſary or required.

A glaſs-gazing, *ſuperſerviceable* finical rogue. *Shakeſp.*

SUPERSTI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuperſtition*, Fr. *ſuperſtitio*, Lat.] 1. Unneceſſary fear or ſcruples in religion; obſervance of unneceſſary and uncommanded rites or practices; religion without morality. 2. Rite or practice proceeding from ſcrupulous or timorous religion. In this ſenſe it is plural. 3. Falſe religion; reverence of beings not proper objects of reverence; falſe worſhip. 4. Over-nicety; exactneſs too ſcrupulous.

(1.) A rev'rent fear, ſuch *ſuperſtition* reigns
Among the rude, ev'n then poſſeſs'd the ſwains. *Dryden.*
(2.) ——— They the truth
With *ſuperſtitions* and traditions taint. *Milton.*

If we had a religion that conſiſted in abſurd *ſuperſtitions*, that had no regard to the perfection of our nature, people might well be glad to have ſome part of their life excuſed from it. *Law.*

(3.) They had certain queſtions againſt him of their own *ſuperſtition*. *Acts*, xxv. 19.

Supersti'tious. *adj.* [*ſuperſtitieux*, French; *ſuperſtitioſus*, Latin.] 1. Addicted to ſuperſtition; full of idle fancies or ſcruples with regard to religion. 2. Over accurate; ſcrupulous beyond need.

(1.) At the kindling of the fire, and lighting of candles, they ſay certain prayers, and uſe ſome other *ſuperſtitious* rites, which ſhew that they honour the fire and the light. *Spenſer.*

——— Have I
Been out of fondneſs *ſuperſtitious* to him?
And am I thus rewarded? *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.
Nature's own work it ſeem'd, nature taught art,
And to a *ſuperſtitious* eye the haunt
Of wood-gods and wood-nymphs. *Milton.*
——— A venerable wood,
Where rites divine were paid, whoſe holy hair
Was kept and cut with *ſuperſtitious* care. *Dryden.*

Supersti'tiously. *adv.* [from *ſuperſtitious.*] 1. In a ſuperſtitious manner; with erroneous religion. 2. With too much care.

(1.) There reigned in this iſland a king, whoſe memory of all others we moſt adore; not *ſuperſtitiouſly*, but as a divine inſtrument. *Bacon.*

(2.) Neither of theſe methods ſhould be too ſcrupulouſly and *ſuperſtitiouſly* purſued. *Watts's Logick.*

To Superstra'in. *v. a.* [*ſuper* and *ſtrain.*] To ſtrain beyond the juſt ſtretch.

In the ſtraining of a ſtring, the further it is ſtrained, the leſs *ſuperſtraining* goeth to a note. *Bacon.*

To SUPERSTRU'CT. *v. a.* [*ſuperſtruo*, *ſuperſtructus*, Lat.] To build upon any thing.

Two notions of fundamentals may be conceived, one ſignifying that whereon our eternal bliſs is immediately *ſuperſtructed*, the other whereon our obedience to the faith of Chriſt is founded. *Hammond.*

If his habit of ſin have not corrupted his principles, the vicious Chriſtian may think it reaſonable to reform, and the preacher may hope to *ſuperſtruct* good life upon ſuch a foundation. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

This is the only proper baſis on which to *ſuperſtruct* firſt innocency, and then virtue. *Decay of Piety.*

Superstru'ction. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuperſtruct.*] An edifice raiſed on any thing.

I want not to improve the honour of the living by impairing that of the dead; and my own profeſſion hath taught me not to erect new *ſuperſtructions* upon an old ruin. *Denham.*

Superstru'ctive. *adj.* [from *ſuperſtruct.*] Built upon ſomething elſe.

He that is ſo ſure of his particular election, as to reſolve he can never fall, muſt neceſſarily reſolve, that what were drunkenneſs in another, is not ſo in him, and nothing but the removing his fundamental error can reſcue him from the *ſuperſtructive*, be it never ſo groſs. *Hammond.*

Superstru'cture. *n. ſ.* [*ſuper* and *ſtructure.*] That which is raiſed or built upon ſomething elſe.

He who builds upon the preſent, builds upon the narrow compaſs of a point; and where the foundation is ſo narrow, the *ſuperſtructure* cannot be high and ſtrong too. *South.*

Purgatory was not known in the primitive church, and is a *ſuperſtructure* upon the Chriſtian religion. *Tillotſon.*

You have added to your natural endowments the *ſuperſtructures* of ſtudy. *Dryden.*

Supersubsta'ntial. *adj.* [*ſuper* and *ſubſtantial.*] More than ſubſtantial.

SUPERVACA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*ſupervacaneus*, Latin.] Superfluous; needleſs; unneceſſary; ſerving to no purpoſe. *Dict.*

Supervaca'neously. *adv.* [from the adjective.] Needleſsly.

Supervaca'neousness. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Needleſſneſs. *Bailey.*

To SUPERVE'NE. *v. n.* [*ſupervenio*, Lat.] To come as an extraneous addition.

His good-will, when placed on any, was ſo fixed and rooted, that even *ſupervening* vice, to which he had the greateſt deteſtation imaginable, could not eaſily remove it. *Fell.*

Such a mutual gravitation can never *ſupervene* to matter, unleſs impreſſed by a divine power. *Bentley.*

Superve'nient. *adj.* [*ſuperveniens*, Lat.] Added; additional.

If it were unjuſt to murder John, the *ſupervenient* oath did not extenuate the fact, or oblige the jurer unto it. *Brown.*

That branch of belief was in him *ſupervenient* to Chriſtian practice, and not all Chriſtian practice built on that. *Ham.*

Superve'ntion. *n. ſ.* [from *ſupervene.*] The act of ſupervening.

To SUPERVI'SE. *v. a.* [*ſuper* and *viſus*, Lat.] To overlook; to overſee; to intend.

M. Bayle ſpeaks of the vexation of the *ſuperviſing* of the preſs, in terms ſo feeling that they move compaſſion. *Congr.*

Supervi'sor. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuperviſe.*] An overſeer; an inſpector; a ſuperintendant.

A *ſuperviſor* may ſignify an overſeer of the poor, an inſpector of the cuſtoms, a ſurveyor of the high-ways, a *ſuperviſor* of the exciſe. *Watts's Logick.*

——— How ſatisfy'd, my lord!
Would you be *ſuperviſor*, groſly gape on? *Shakeſp.*

I am informed of the author and *ſuperviſors* of this pamphlet. *Dryden.*

To **SUPERVI'VE.** *v. n.* [*ſuper* and *vivo*, Latin.] To overlive; to outlive.

Upon what principle can the ſoul be imagined to be naturally mortal, or what revolutions in nature will it not be able to reſiſt and *ſupervive?* *Clarke.*

SUPINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſupination*, Fr. from *ſupino*, Lat.] The act of lying, or ſtate of being laid with the face upward.

SUPI'NE. *adj.* [*ſupinus*, Latin.] 1. Lying with the face upward: oppoſed to *prone*. 2. Leaning backwards with expoſure to the ſun. 3. Negligent; careleſs; indolent; drowſy; thoughtleſs; inattentive.

(1.) Upon theſe divers poſitions in man, wherein the ſpine can only be at right lines with the thigh, ariſe thoſe remarkable poſtures, prone, *ſupine*, and erect. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

At him he lanc'd his ſpear, and pierc'd his breaſt;
On the hard earth the Lycian knock'd his head,
And lay *ſupine*; and forth the ſpirit fled. *Dryden.*

What advantage hath a man by this erection above other animals, the faces of moſt of them being more *ſupine* than ours. *Ray on the Creation.*

(2.) ——— If the vine,
On riſing ground be plac'd, or hills *ſupine*,
Extend thy looſe battalions. *Dryden.*

(3.) Theſe men ſuffer by their abſence, ſilence, negligence, or *ſupine* credulity. *King Charles.*

Supine amidſt our flowing ſtore
We ſlept ſecurely. *Dryden.*

Supine in Sylvia's ſnowy arms he lies,
And all the buſy cares of life defies. *Tatler.*

He became puſillanimous and *ſupine*, and openly expoſed to any temptation. *Woodward.*

SU'PINE. *n. ſ.* [*ſupin*, French; *ſupinum*, Latin.] In Grammar, a term ſignifying a particular kind of verbal noun.

SUPI'NELY. *adv.* [from *ſupine*.] 1. With the face upward. 2. Drowſily; thoughtleſly; indolently.

(2.) Who on the beds of ſin *ſupinely* lie,
They in the ſummer of their age ſhall die. *Sandys.*

——— The old impriſon'd king,
Whoſe lenity firſt pleas'd the gaping crowd;
But when long try'd, and found *ſupinely* good,
Like Æſop's log, they leapt upon his back. *Dryden.*
He panting on thy breaſt *ſupinely* lies,
While with thy heav'nly form he feeds his famiſh'd eyes. *Dryden's Lucretius.*

——— Wilt thou then repine
To labour for thyſelf? and rather chuſe
To lie *ſupinely*, hoping Heaven will bleſs
Thy ſlighted fruits, and give thee bread unearn'd? *Philips.*
——— Beneath a verdant laurel's ſhade,
Horace, immortal bard! *ſupinely* laid. *Prior.*

SUPI'NENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſupine*.] 1. Poſture with the face upward. 2. Drowſineſs; careleſſneſs; indolence.

(2.) When this door is open to let Diſſenters in, conſidering their induſtry and our *ſupineneſs*, they may in a very few years grow to a majority in the houſe of commons. *Swift.*

SUPI'NITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſupine*.] 1. Poſture of lying with the face upwards. 2. Careleſſneſs; indolence; thoughtleſſneſs.

(2.) The fourth cauſe of errour is a *ſupinity* or neglect of enquiry, even in matters wherein we doubt, rather believing than going to ſee. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

SUPPEDA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*ſub* and *pes*, Latin.] Placed under the feet.

He had ſlender legs, but encreaſed by riding after meals; that is, the humour deſcended upon their penduloſity, they having no ſupport or *ſuppedaneous* ſtability. *Brown.*

SU'PPER. *n. ſ.* [*ſouper*, Fr. See SUP.] The laſt meal of the day; the evening repaſt.

To-night we hold a ſolemn *ſupper*. *Shakeſp.*
——— I'll to my book:
For yet, ere *ſupper*-time muſt I perform
Much buſineſs. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*
Th' hour of *ſupper* comes unearn'd. *Milton.*

His phyſicians, after his great fever that he had in Oxford, required him to eat *ſuppers*. *Fell.*

SU'PPERLESS. *adj.* [from *ſupper*.] Wanting ſupper; faſting at night.

Suppoſe a man's going *ſupperleſs* to bed, ſhould introduce him to the table of ſome great prince. *Spectator.*

She ey'd the bard, where *ſupperleſs* he ſat,
And pin'd, unconſcious of his riſing fate. *Pope.*

To **SUPPLA'NT.** *v. a.* [*ſupplanter*, Fr. *ſub* and *planta*, Lat.] 1. To trip up the heels. 2. To diſplace by ſtratagem; to turn out. 3. To diſplace; to overpower; to force away. 4. The ſenſe in the quoted paſſage ſeems to be miſtaken.

(1.) ——— His legs entwining
Each other, till *ſupplanted* down he fell;
A monſtrous ſerpent on his belly prone. *Milton.*
The thronging populace with haſty ſtrides
Obſtruct the eaſy way; the rocking town
Supplants their footſteps; to and fro they reel. *Philips.*

(2.) It is Philoclea his heart is ſet upon; it is my daughter I have borne to *ſupplant* me. *Sidney.*

Upon a juſt ſurvey, take Titus' part,
And ſo *ſupplant* us for ingratitude. *Shakeſp.*

(3.) If it be fond, call it a woman's fear;
Which fear, if better reaſons can *ſupplant*,
I will ſubſcribe, and ſay, I wrong'd the duke. *Shakeſp.*
Suſpecting that the courtier had *ſupplanted* the friend. *Fell.*

(4.) For ſuch doctrines as depend merely upon inſtitution and the inſtruction of others, men do frequently differ both from themſelves, and from one another about them; becauſe that which can plant, can *ſupplant*. *Wilkins.*

SUPPLA'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſupplant*.] One that ſupplants; one that diſplaces.

SU'PPLE. *adj.* [*ſouple*, French.] 1. Pliant; flexible. 2. Yielding; ſoft; not obſtinate. 3. Flattering; fawning; bending. 4. That which makes ſupple.

(1.) The joints are more *ſupple* to all feats of activity in youth than afterwards. *Bacon.*

Will ye ſubmit your necks, and chuſe to bend
The *ſupple* knee? *Milton.*
And ſometimes went, and ſometimes ran
With *ſupple* joints, as lively vigour led. *Milton.*

No women are apter to ſpin linen well than the Iriſh, who labouring little in any kind with their hands, have their fingers more *ſupple* and ſoft than other women of the poorer condition in England. *Temple.*

(2.) ——— When we've ſtuff'd
Theſe pipes and theſe conveyances of blood
With wine and feeding, we have *ſuppler* ſouls
Than in our prieſtlike faſts. *Shakeſp.*
Ev'n ſofter than thy own, of *ſuppler* kind,
More exquiſite of taſte, and more than man refin'd. *Dryden.*

If puniſhment reaches not the mind, and makes not the will *ſupple*, it hardens the offender. *Locke.*

(3.) There is ſomething ſo *ſupple* and inſinuating in this abſurd unnatural doctrine, as makes it extremely agreeable to a prince's ear. *Addiſon.*

(4.) Each part depriv'd of *ſupple* government,
Shall ſtiff, and ſtark, and cold appear, like death. *Shakeſp.*

To **SU'PPLE.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] 1. To make pliant; to make ſoft; to make flexible. 2. To make compliant.

(1.) Poultices allaying pain, drew down the humours, and *ſupplied* the parts, thereby making the paſſages wider. *Temple.*

To *ſupple* a carcaſs, drench it in water. *Arbuthnot.*

(2.) Knaves having by their own importunate ſuit,

Convinc'd or *ſuppl'd* them, they cannot chuſe,
But they muſt blab. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

A mother perſiſting till ſhe had bent her daughter's mind, and *ſuppled* her will, the only end of correction, ſhe eſtabliſhed her authority thoroughly ever after. *Locke on Education.*

To **Su'pple.** *v. n.* To grow ſoft; to grow pliant.

——— The ſtones
Did firſt the rigour of their kind expel,
And *ſuppled* into ſoftneſs as they fell. *Dryden.*

SUPPLEMENT. *n. ſ.* [*ſupplement*, Fr. *ſupplementum*, Lat.] 1. Addition to any thing by which its defects are ſupplied. 2. Store; ſupply. Not in uſe.

(1.) Unto the word of God, being in reſpect of that end for which God ordained it, perfect, exact, and abſolute in itſelf, we do not add reaſon as a *ſupplement* of any maim or defect therein, but as a neceſſary inſtrument, without which we could not reap by the ſcriptures perfection that fruit and benefit which it yieldeth. *Hooker.*

His blood will atone for our imperfection, his righteouſneſs he imputed in *ſupplement* to what is lacking in ours. *Rogers.*

Inſtructive ſatire, true to virtue's cauſe!
Thou ſhining *ſupplement* of publick laws! *Young.*

(2.) ——— We had not ſpent
Our ruddie wine a ſhip-board; *ſupplement*
Of large ſort, each man to his veſſel drew. *Chapman.*

Suppleme'ntal. } *adj.* [from *ſupplement.*] Additional;
Suppleme'ntary. } ſuch as may ſupply the place of what is loſt or wanting.

Supplemental acts of ſtate were made to ſupply defects of laws; and ſo tonnage and poundage were collected. *Clarendon.*

Divinity would not then paſs the yard and loom, nor preaching be taken in as an eaſier *ſupplementary* trade, by thoſe that diſliked the pains of their own. *Decay of Piety.*

Provide his brood next Smithfield fair,
With *ſupplemental* hobby horſes;
And happy be their infant courſes. *Prior.*

Su'ppleness. *n. ſ.* [*ſoupleſſe*, Fr. from *ſupple.*] 1. Pliantneſs; flexibility; readineſs to take any form. 2. Readineſs of compliance; facility.

(1.) The fruit is of a pleaſant taſte, cauſed by the *ſuppleneſs* and gentleneſs of the juice, being that which maketh the boughs alſo ſo flexible. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

(2.) Study gives ſtrength to the mind, converſation grace; the firſt apt to give ſtiffneſs, the other *ſuppleneſs.* *Temple.*

A compliance and *ſuppleneſs* of their wills, being by a ſteady hand introduced by parents, will ſeem natural to them, preventing all occaſions of ſtruggling. *Locke.*

Su'ppletory. *adj.* [from *ſuppleo*, Lat.] Brought in to fill up deficiencies.

Su'ppletory. *n. ſ.* [*ſuppletorium*, Latin.] That which is to fill up deficiencies.

That *ſuppletory* of an implicit belief is by Romaniſts conceived ſufficient for thoſe not capable of an explicit. *Hamm.*

Su'ppliant. *adj.* [*ſuppliant*, Fr.] Entreating; beſeeching; precatory; ſubmiſſive.

——— To thoſe legions your levy
Muſt be *ſuppliant.* *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*
To bow and ſue for grace with *ſuppliant* knee. *Milton.*
The rich grow *ſuppliant*, and the poor grow proud;
Thoſe offer mighty gain, and theſe aſk more. *Dryden.*
Conſtant to his firſt decree,
To bow the haughty neck, and raiſe the *ſuppliant* knee. *Prior.*

Su'ppliant. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] An humble petitioner; one who begs ſubmiſſively.

A petition from a Florentine I undertook,
Vanquiſh'd thereto by the fair grace and ſpeech
Of the poor *ſuppliant.* *Shakeſp.*
——— Hourly ſuitors come:
The eaſt with incenſe and the weſt with gold,
Will ſtand like *ſuppliants* to receive her doom. *Dryden.*
Spare this life, and hear thy *ſuppliant*'s prayer. *Dryden.*

Su'pplicant. *n. ſ.* [from *ſupplicate.*] One that entreats or implores with great ſubmiſſion; an humble petitioner.

The prince and people of Nineveh aſſembling themſelves a main army of *ſupplicants*, God did not withſtand them. *Hooker.*

The wiſe *ſupplicant*, though he prayed for the condition he thought moſt deſirable, yet left the event to God. *Rogers.*

Abraham, inſtead of indulging the *ſupplicant* in his deſire of new evidence, refers him to what his brethren had. *Atterbury.*

To **SU'PPLICATE.** *v. n.* [*ſupplier*, Fr. *ſupplico*, Lat. from *ſupplex.*] To implore; to entreat; to petition ſubmiſſively and humbly.

Many things a man cannot with any comelineſs ſay or do, a man cannot brook to *ſupplicate* or beg. *Bacon.*

Thither the kingdoms and the nations come,
In *ſupplicating* crowds to learn their doom. *Addiſon.*

Supplica'tion. *n. ſ.* [*ſupplication*, Fr. from *ſupplicate.*] 1. Petition humbly delivered; entreaty. 2. Petitionary worſhip; the adoration of a ſuppliant or petitioner.

(1.) My lord protector will come this way by and by, and then we may deliver our *ſupplications* in the quill. *Shakeſp.*

——— ——— My mother bows,
As if Olympus to a mole-hill ſhould
In *ſupplication* nod. *Shakeſp. Coriol.*

(2.) Praying with all prayer and *ſupplication*, with all perſeverance and *ſupplication* for all ſaints. *Eph.* vi. 18.

——— Bend thine ear
To *ſupplication*; hear his ſighs though mute. *Milton.*

A ſecond ſort of publick prayer is, that all in a family that are members of it join in their common *ſupplications.* *Duty of Man.*

Theſe prove the common practice of the worſhip of images in the Roman church, as to the rites of *ſupplication* and adoration, to be as extravagant as among the heathens. *Stillingfleet.*

We ſhould teſtify our dependence upon God, and our confidence of his goodneſs by conſtant prayers and *ſupplications* for mercy. *Tillotſon.*

To **Supply'.** *v. a.* [*ſuppleo*, Lat. *ſuppleer*, Fr.] 1. To fill up as any deficiencies happen. 2. To give ſomething wanted; to yield; to afford. 3. To relieve with ſomething wanted. 4. To ſerve inſtead of. 5. To give or bring, whether good or bad. 6. To fill any room made vacant. 7. To accommodate; to furniſh.

(1.) Out of the fry of theſe rakehell horſeboys are their kearn *ſupplied* and maintained. *Spenſer.*

(2.) They were princes that had wives, ſons, and nephews; and yet all theſe could not *ſupply* the comfort of friendſhip. *Bacon.*

I wanted nothing fortune could *ſupply*,
Nor did ſhe ſlumber 'till that hour deny. *Dryden.*
(3.) Although I neither lend nor borrow,
Yet, to *ſupply* the ripe wants of my friend,
I'll break a cuſtom. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*
(4.) Burning ſhips the baniſh'd ſun *ſupply*,
And no light ſhines but that by which men die. *Waller.*
(5.) ——— Nearer care *ſupplies*
Sighs to my breaſt, and ſorrow to my eyes. *Prior.*
(6.) Upſtart creatures to *ſupply* our vacant room. *Milton.*
The ſun was ſet; and Veſper, to *ſupply*
His abſent beams, had lighted up the ſky. *Dryden.*
(7.) While trees the mountain-tops with ſhades *ſupply*,
Your honour, name, and praiſe ſhall never die. *Dryden.*

The reception of light muſt be *ſupplied* by ſome open form of the fabrick. *Wotton.*

My lover, turning away ſeveral old ſervants, *ſupplied* me with others from his own houſe. *Swift.*

Supply'. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Relief of want; cure of deficiencies.

I mean that now your abundance may be a *ſupply* for their want, that their abundance alſo may be a *ſupply* for your want. *2 Cor.* viii. 14.

Art from that fund each juſt *ſupply* provides,
Works without ſhow, and without pomp preſides. *Pope.*

To **SUPPO'RT.** *v. a.* [*ſupporter*, Fr. *ſupportare*, Ital.] 1. To ſuſtain; to prop; to bear up. 2. To endure any thing painful without being overcome. 3. To endure; to bear. 4. To ſuſtain; to keep from fainting.

(1.) Stooping to *ſupport* each flow'r of tender ſtalk. *Milt.*

The palace built by Picus, vaſt and proud,
Supported by a hundred pillars ſtood. *Dryden.*

The original community of all things appearing from this donation of God, the ſovereignty of Adam, built upon his private dominion, muſt fall, not having any foundation to *ſupport* it. *Locke.*

(2.) Strongly to ſuffer and *ſupport* our pains. *Milton.*
Could'ſt thou *ſupport* that burden? *Milton.*
This fierce demeanour, and his inſolence,
The patience of a god could not *ſupport*. *Dryden.*

(3.) She ſcarce awake her eyes could keep,
Unable to *ſupport* the fumes of ſleep. *Dryden.*

None can *ſupport* a diet of fleſh and water without acids, as ſalt, vinegar, and bread, without falling into a putrid fever. *Arbuthnot.*

(4.) With inward conſolations recompens'd,
And oft *ſupported*. *Milton.*

Suppo'rt. *n. ſ.* [*ſupport*, Fr. from the verb.] 1. Act or power of ſuſtaining. 2. Prop; ſuſtaining power. 3. Neceſſaries of life. 4. Maintenance; ſupply.

(1.) Though the idea we have of a horſe or ſtone be but the collection of thoſe ſeveral ſenſible qualities which we find united in them, yet, becauſe we cannot conceive how they ſhould ſubſiſt alone, we ſuppoſe them exiſting in and ſupported by ſome common ſubject, which *ſupport* we denote by the name ſubſtance, though it be certain we have no clear idea of that *ſupport*. *Locke.*

Suppo'rtable. *adj.* [*ſupportable*, Fr. from *ſupport*.] Tolerable; to be endured. It may be obſerved that *Shakeſpeare* accents the firſt ſyllable.

As great to me, as late; and, *ſupportable*
To make the dear loſs, have I means much weaker
Than you may call to comfort you. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Alterations in the project of uniting Chriſtians might be very *ſupportable*, as things in their own nature indifferent. *Swift.*

I wiſh that whatever part of misfortunes they muſt bear, may be rendered *ſupportable* to them. *Pope.*

Suppo'rtableness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſupportable*.] The ſtate of being tolerable.

Suppo'rtance, Supporta'tion. } *n. ſ.* [from *ſupport*.] Maintenance; ſupport. Both theſe words are obſolete.

Give ſome *ſupportance* to the bending twigs. *Shakeſp.*

His quarrel he finds ſcarce worth talking of, therefore draw for the *ſupportance* of his vow. *Shakeſp. Tw. Night.*

The benefited ſubject ſhould render ſome ſmall portion of his gain, for the *ſupportation* of the king's expence. *Bacon.*

Suppo'rter. *n. ſ.* [from *ſupport*.] 1. One that ſupports. 2. Prop; that by which any thing is borne up from falling. 3. Suſtainer; comforter. 4. Maintainer; defender. 5. *Supporters. n. ſ.* pl. [In heraldry.] Beaſts that ſupport the arms.

(1.) You muſt walk by us upon either hand,
And good *ſupporters* are you. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

Becauſe a relation cannot be founded in nothing, and the thing here related as a *ſupporter*, or a ſupport, is not repreſented to the mind by any diſtinct idea. *Locke.*

(2.) More might be added of helms, creſts, mantles, and *ſupporters*. *Camden.*

The ſockets and *ſupporters* of flowers are figured. *Bacon.*

We ſhall be diſcharged of our load; but you, that are deſigned for beams and *ſupporters*, ſhall bear. *L'Eſtrange.*

There is no loſs of room at the bottom, as there is in a building ſet upon *ſupporters*. *Mortimer.*

(3.) The ſaints have a companion and *ſupporter* in all their miſeries. *South.*

(4.) The beginning of the earl of Eſſex I muſt attribute in great part to my lord of Leiceſter; but yet as an introducer or *ſupporter*, not as a teacher. *Wotton.*

Such propoſitions as theſe are competent to blaſt and defame any cauſe which requires ſuch aids, and ſtands in need of ſuch *ſupporters*. *Hammond.*

All examples repreſent ingratitude as ſitting in its throne, with pride at its right hand, and cruelty at its left; worthy *ſupporters* of ſuch a reigning impiety. *South.*

Love was no more, when loyalty was gone,
The great *ſupporter* of his awful throne. *Dryden.*

Suppo'sable. *adj.* [from *ſuppoſe*.] That may be ſuppoſed.

Invincible ignorance is, in the far greateſt number of men, ready to be confronted againſt the neceſſity of their believing all the ſeverals of any *ſuppoſable* catalogue. *Hammond.*

Suppo'sal. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuppoſe*.] Poſition without proof; imagination; belief.

——— Young Fortinbras,
Holding a weak *ſuppoſal* of our worth,
Thinks our ſtate to be out of frame. *Shakeſp.*

Little can be looked for towards the advancement of natural theory, but from thoſe that are likely to mend our proſpect: the defect of events, and ſenſible appearances, ſuffer us to proceed no further towards ſcience, than to imperfect gueſſes and timorous *ſuppoſals*. *Glanville's Sceſpis, Preface.*

When this comes, our former *ſuppoſal* of ſufficient grace, as of the preaching of the word, and God's calls, are utterly at an end. *Hammond.*

Intereſt, with a Jew, never proceeds but upon *ſuppoſal* at leaſt of a firm and ſufficient bottom. *South.*

Artful men endeavour to entangle thoughtleſs women by bold *ſuppoſals* and offers. *Clariſſa.*

To **SUPPO'SE.** *v. a.* [*ſuppoſer*, Fr. *ſuppono*, Lat.] 1. To lay down without proof; to advance by way of argument or illuſtration without maintaining the truth of the poſition. 2. To admit without proof. 3. To imagine; to believe without examination. 4. To require as previous to itſelf. 5. To make reaſonably ſuppoſed. 6. To put one thing by fraud in the place of another.

(1.) Where we meet with all the indications and evidences of ſuch a thing as the thing is capable of, *ſuppoſing* it to be true, it muſt needs be very irrational to make any doubt of it. *Wilk.*

(2.) This is to be entertained as a firm principle, that when we have as great aſſurance that a thing is, as we could poſſibly, *ſuppoſing* it were, we ought not to make any doubt of its exiſtence. *Tillotſon.*

Suppoſe ſome ſo negligent that they will not be brought to learn by gentle ways, yet it does not thence follow that the rough diſcipline of the cudgel is to be uſed to all. *Locke.*

(3.) Tell falſe Edward, thy *ſuppoſed* king,
That Lewis of France is ſending over maſkers. *Shakeſp.*

Let not my lord *ſuppoſe* that they have ſlain all the king's ſons; for Ammon only is ſlain. *2 Sam.* xiii. 32.

I *ſuppoſe* we ſhould compel them to a quick reſult. *Milton.*

(4.) This *ſuppoſeth* ſomething, without evident ground. *Hale.*

(6.) One falſhood always *ſuppoſes* another, and renders all you can ſay ſuſpected. *Female Quixote.*

Su'ppose. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Suppoſition; poſition without proof; unevidenced conceit.

We come ſhort of our *ſuppoſe* ſo far,
That after ſev'n years ſiege, yet Troy-walls ſtand. *Shakeſp.*

Is Egypt's ſafety, and the king's, and your's,
Fit to be truſted on a bare *ſuppoſe*
That he is honeſt? *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

Suppo'ser. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuppoſe*.] One that counterfeits.

Thou haſt by marriage made thy daughter mine,
While counterfeit *ſuppoſers* bleer'd thine eyne. *Shakeſp.*

Supposi'tion. *n. ſ.* [*ſuppoſition*, French, from *ſuppoſe*.] Poſition laid down; hypotheſis; imagination yet unproved.

In ſaying he is a good man, underſtand me that he is ſufficient; yet his means are in *ſuppoſition*. *Shakeſp.*

Sing, ſyren, for thyſelf, and I will dote;
Spread o'er the ſilver waves thy golden hairs,
And as a bed I'll take thee, and there lye;
And in that glorious *ſuppoſition* think
He gains by death, that hath ſuch means to die. *Shakeſp.*

This is only an infallibility upon *ſuppoſition*, that if a thing be true, it is impoſſible to be falſe. *Tillotſon.*

Such an original irreſiſtible notion is neither requiſite upon *ſuppoſition* of a Deity, nor is pretended to by religion. *Bentley.*

SUPPOSITI'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *ſuppoſitus*, *ſuppoſititius*, Lat.] 1. Not genuine; put by a trick into the place or character belonging to another. 2. Suppoſed; imaginary; not real.

(1.) The deſtruction of Muſtapha was ſo fatal to Solyman's line, as the ſucceſſion of the Turks from Solyman is ſuſpected to be of ſtrange blood; for that Selymus II. was thought to be *ſuppoſititious*. *Bacon.*

It is their opinion that no man ever killed his father; but that, if it ſhould ever happen, the reputed ſon muſt have been illegitimate, *ſuppoſititious*, or begotten in adultery. *Addiſon.*

There is a Latin treatiſe among the *ſuppoſititious* pieces, aſcribed to Athanaſius. *Waterland.*

(2.) Some alterations in the globe tend rather to the benefit of the earth, and its productions, than their deſtruction, as all theſe *ſuppoſititious* ones manifeſtly would do. *Woodward.*

SUPPOSITI'TIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuppoſititious*.] State of being counterfeit.

SUPPO'SITIVELY. *adv.* [from *ſuppoſe*.] Upon ſuppoſition.

The unreformed ſinner may have ſome hope *ſuppoſitively*, if he do change and repent: the honeſt penitent may hope poſitively. *Hammond.*

SUPPO'SITORY. *n. ſ.* [*ſuppoſitoire*, Fr. *ſuppoſitorium*, Lat.] A kind of ſolid clyſter.

Nothing relieves the head more than the piles, therefore *ſuppoſtories* of honey, aloes, and rock-ſalt ought to be tried. *Arbuthnot.*

To **SU'PPRESS.** *v. a.* [*ſupprimo*, *ſuppreſſus*, Lat. *ſupprimer*, Fr.] 1. To cruſh; to overpower; to overwhelm; to ſubdue; to reduce from any ſtate of activity or commotion. 2. To conceal; not to tell; not to reveal. 3. To keep in; not to let out.

(1.) Glo'ſter would have armour out of the Tower,
To crown himſelf king and *ſuppreſs* the prince. *Shak. H. VI.*

Every rebellion, when it is *ſuppreſſed*, doth make the ſubject weaker, and the prince ſtronger. *Davies on Ireland.*

Sir William Herbert, with a well armed and ordered company, ſet ſharply upon them; and oppreſſing ſome of the forwardeſt of them by death, ſuppreſſed the reſidue by fear. *Hayward.*

(2.) Things not reveal'd; which th' inviſible King,
Only omniſcient, hath *ſuppreſs'd* in night. *Milton.*

Still ſhe *ſuppreſſes* the name, and this keeps him in a pleaſing ſuſpenſe; and, in the very cloſe of her ſpeech, ſhe indirectly mentions it. *Broome on the Odyſſey.*

(3.) Well did'ſt thou, Richard, to *ſuppreſs* thy voice;
For had the paſſions of thy heart burſt out,
I fear we ſhould have ſeen decypher'd there
More ranc'rous ſpight, more furious raging broils. *Shakeſp.*

SUPPRE'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuppreſſion*, Fr. *ſuppreſſio*, Lat. from *ſuppreſs*.] 1. The act of ſuppreſſing. 2. Not publication.

(2.) You may depend upon a *ſuppreſſion* of theſe verſes. *Pope.*

SUPPRE'SSOR. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuppreſs*.] One that ſuppreſſes, cruſhes, or conceals.

To **SU'PPURATE.** *v. a.* [from *pus puris*, Lat. *ſuppurer*, Fr.] To generare *pus* or matter.

This diſeaſe is generally fatal: if it *ſuppurates* the pus, it is evacuated into the lower belly, where it produceth putrefaction. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

To **SU'PPURATE.** *v. n.* To grow to pus.

SUPPURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuppuration*, Fr. from *ſuppurate*.] 1. The ripening or change of the matter of a tumour into pus. 2. The matter ſuppurated.

(1.) If the inflammation be gone too far towards a *ſuppuration*, then it muſt be promoted with ſuppuratives, and opened by inciſion. *Wiſeman.*

This great attrition muſt produce a great propenſity to the putreſcent alkaline condition of the fluids, and conſequently to *ſuppurations*. *Arbuth. on Alim.*

(2.) The great phyſician of ſouls ſometimes cannot cure without cutting us: ſin has feſtered inwardly, and he muſt launce the impoſthume, to let out death with the *ſuppuration*. *South.*

SU'PPURATIVE. *adj.* [*ſuppuratif*, Fr. from *ſuppurate*.] Digeſtive; generating matter.

SUPPUTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſupputation*, Fr. from *ſupputo*, Lat.] Reckoning; account; calculation; computation.

From theſe differing properties of day and year ariſe difficulties in carrying on and reconciling the *ſupputation* of time in long meaſures. *Holder on Time.*

The Jews ſaw every day their Meſſiah ſtill farther removed from them; that the promiſes of their doctors, about his ſpeedy manifeſtations, were falſe; that the predictions of the prophets, whom they could now no longer underſtand, were covered with obſcurity; that all the *ſupputations* of time either terminated in Jeſus Chriſt, or were without a period. *Weſt.*

To **SUPPU'TE.** *v. a.* [from *ſupputo*, Lat.] To reckon; to calculate.

SU'PRA. [Latin.] In compoſition, ſignifies *above*, or *before*.

SUPRALAPSA'RIAN.
SUPRALA'PSARY. } *adj.* [*ſupra* and *lapſus*, Lat.] Antecedent to the fall of man.

The *ſupralapſarians*, with whom the object of the decree is *homo conditus*, man created, not yet fallen; and the ſublapſarians, with whom it is man fallen, or the corrupt maſs. *Hammond.*

SUPRAVU'LGAR. *adj.* [*ſupra* and *vulgar*.] Above the vulgar.

None of theſe motives can prevail with a man to furniſh himſelf with *ſupravulgar* and noble qualities. *Collier.*

SUPRE'MACY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſupreme*.] Higheſt place; higheſt authority; ſtate of being ſupreme.

No appeal may be made unto any one of higher power, in as much as the order of your diſcipline admitteth no ſtanding inequality of courts, no ſpiritual judge to have any ordinary ſuperior on earth, but as many *ſupremacies* as there are pariſhes and ſeveral congregations. *Hooker.*

As we under heav'n are ſupreme head,
So under him, that great *ſupremacy*,
Where we do reign, we will alone uphold. *Shak. K. J.*

I am aſham'd that women
Should ſeek for rule, *ſupremacy*, and ſway,
When they are bound to ſerve, love, and obey. *Shakeſp.*

—— Put to proof his high *ſupremacy*,
Whether upheld by ſtrength, or chance, or fate. *Milton.*

Henry VIII. had no intention to change religion: he continued to burn proteſtants after he had caſt off the pope's *ſupremacy*. *Swift.*

You're formed by nature for this *ſupremacy*, which is granted from the diſtinguiſhing character of your writing. *Dryden.*

From ſome wild curs that from their maſters ran,
Abhorring the *ſupremacy* of man,
In woods and caves the rebel race began. *Dryden.*

Supremacy of nature, or *ſupremacy* of perfection, is to be poſſeſſed of all perfection, and the higheſt excellency poſſible. *Waterland.*

To deny him this *ſupremacy* is to dethrone the Deity, and give his kingdom to another. *Rogers.*

SUPRE'ME. *adj.* [*ſupremus*, Lat.] 1. Higheſt in dignity; higheſt in authority. It may be obſerved that *ſuperiour* is uſed often of local elevation, but *ſupreme* only of intellectual or political. 2. Higheſt; moſt excellent.

(1.) As no man ſerveth God, and loveth him not; ſo neither can any man ſincerely love God, and not extremely abhor that ſin which is the higheſt degree of treaſon againſt the *ſupreme* Guide and Monarch of the whole world, with whoſe divine authority and power it inveſteth others. *Hooker.*

———— The god of ſoldiers,
With the conſent of *ſupreme* Jove, inform
Thy thoughts with nobleneſs. *Shakeſp. Cor.*

———— My ſoul akes
To know, when two authorities are up,
Neither *ſupreme*, how ſoon confuſion
May enter 'twixt the gap of both. *Shak. Cor.*

This ſtrength, the ſeat of Deity *ſupreme*. *Milton.*

The monarch oak, the patriarch of the trees,
Shoots riſing up, and ſpreads by ſlow degrees;
Three centuries he grows, and three he ſtays
Supreme in ſtate, and in three more decays. *Dryden.*

(2.) No ſingle virtue we could moſt commend,
Whether the wife, the mother, or the friend;
For ſhe was all in that *ſupreme* degree,
That as no one prevail'd ſo all was ſhe. *Dryden.*

To him both heav'n
The right had giv'n,
And his own love bequeath'd *ſupreme* command. *Dryden.*

SUPRE'MELY. *adv.* [from the adjective.] In the higheſt degree.

The ſtarving chemiſt in his golden views
Supremely bleſt, the poet in his muſe. *Pope.*

SUR. [*ſur*, French.] In compoſition, means *upon* or *over and above*.

SURADDI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſur* and *addition*.] Something added to the name.

He ſerv'd with glory and admir'd ſucceſs,
So gain'd the *ſuraddition*, Leonatus. *Shak. Cymb.*

SU'RAL. *adj.* [from *ſura*, Latin.] Being in the calf of the leg.

He was wounded in the inſide of the calf of his leg, into the *ſural* artery. *Wiſeman's Surg.*

SU'RANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſure*.] Warrant; ſecurity; aſſurance.

Give ſome *ſurance* that thou art revenge;
Stab them, or tear them on thy chariot wheels. *Shak.*

To SURBA'TE. *v. a.* [*ſolbatir*, Fr.] To bruiſe and batter the feet with travel; to haraſs; to fatigue

Their march they continued all that night, the horſemen often alighting, that the foot might ride, and others taking many of them behind them; however they could not but be extremely weary and *ſurbated*. *Clarendon.*

Chalky land *ſurbates* and ſpoils oxens feet. *Mortimer.*

SURBE'T. The participle paſſive of *ſurbeat*, which *Spenſer* ſeems to have uſed for *ſurbate*.

——— A bear and tyger being met
In cruel fight on Lybick ocean wide,
Eſpy a traveller with feet *ſurbet*,
Whom they in equal prey hope to divide. *Spenſer.*

To SURCEA'SE. *v. n.* [*ſur* and *ceſſer*, Fr. *ceſſo*, Lat.] 1. To be at an end; to ſtop; to ceaſe; to be no longer in uſe or being. 2. To leave off; to practiſe no longer; to refrain finally.

(1.) Small favours will my prayers increaſe:
Granting my ſuit, you give me all;
And then my prayers muſt needs *ſurceaſe*;
For I have made your godhead fall. *Donne.*

(2.) To fly altogether from God, to deſpair, that creatures unworthy ſhall be able to obtain any thing at his hands, and under that pretence to *ſurceaſe* from prayers, as bootleſs or fruitleſs offices, were to him no leſs injurious than pernicious to our own ſouls. *Hooker.*

Nor did the Britiſh ſquadrons now *ſurceaſe*
To gall their foes o'erwhelm'd. *Philips.*

So pray'd he, whilſt an angel's voice from high,
Bade him *ſurceaſe* to importune the ſky. *Harte.*

To SURCEA'SE. *v. a.* To ſtop; to put to an end. Obſolete.

All pain hath end, and every war hath peace;
But mine no price, nor prayer, may *ſurceaſe*. *Spenſer.*

SURCEA'SE. *n. ſ.* Ceſſation; ſtop.

It might very well agree with your principles, if your diſcipline were fully planted, even to ſend out your writs of *ſurceaſe* unto all courts of England for the moſt things handled in them. *Hooker.*

SURCHA'RGE. *n. ſ.* [*ſurcharge*, Fr. from the verb.] Burthen added to burthen; overburthen; more than can be well borne.

The air, after receiving a charge, doth not receive a *ſurcharge*, or greater charge, with like appetite as it doth the firſt. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

An object of *ſurcharge* or exceſs deſtroyeth the ſenſe; as the light of the ſun, the eye; a violent ſound near the ear, the hearing. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The moraliſts make this raging of a lion to be a *ſurcharge* of one madneſs upon another. *L'Eſtrange.*

To SURCHA'RGE. *v. a.* [*ſurcharger*, Fr.] To overload; to overburthen.

They put upon every portion of land a reaſonable rent, which they called Romeſcot, the which might not *ſurcharge* the tenant or freeholder. *Spenſer on Irel.*

Tamas was returned to Taurus, in hope to have ſuddenly ſurpriſed his enemy, *ſurcharged* with the pleaſures of ſo rich a city. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

——— More remov'd,
Leſt heav'n *ſurcharg'd* with potent multitude,
Might hap to move new broils. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

He ceas'd, diſcerning Adam with ſuch joy
Surcharg'd, as had, like grief, been dew'd in tears
Without the vent of words. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

When graceful ſorrow in her pomp appears,
Sure ſhe is dreſs'd in Meleſinda's tears:
Your head reclin'd, as hiding grief from view,
Droops like a roſe *ſurcharg'd* with morning dew. *Dryden.*

SURCHA'RGER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſurcharge*.] One that overburthens.

SURCI'NGLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſur* and *cingulum*, Lat.] 1. A girth with which the burthen is bound upon a horſe. 2. The girdle of a caſſock.

(2.) Juſtly he choſe the *ſurcingle* and gown. *Marvel.*

SU'RCLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſurculus*, Lat.] A ſhoot; a twig; a ſucker. Not in general uſe.

It is an arboreous excreſcence, or ſuperplant, which the tree cannot aſſimilate, and therefore ſprouteth not forth in boughs and *ſurcles* of the ſame ſhape unto the tree. *Brown.*

The baſilica dividing into two branches below the cubit, the outward ſendeth two *ſurcles* unto the thumb. *Brown.*

SU'RCOAT. *n. ſ.* [*ſurcot*, old French; *ſur* and *coat*.] A ſhort coat worn over the reſt of the dreſs.

The honourable habiliments, as robes of ſtate, parliament-robes, the *ſurcoat*, and mantle. *Camden.*

The commons were beſotted in exceſs of apparel, in wide *ſurcoats* reaching to their loins. *Camden.*

That day in equal arms they fought for fame;
Their ſwords, their ſhields, their *ſurcoats* were the ſame. *Dryden.*

SURD. *adj.* [*ſurdus*, Lat.] 1. Deaf; wanting the ſenſe of hearing. 2. Unheard; not perceived by the ear. 3. Not expreſſed by any term.

SURDNU'MBER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſurd* and *number*.] That is incommenſurate with unity.

SU'RDITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſurd*.] Deafneſs.

SURE. *adj.* [*ſeure*, Fr.] 1. Certain; unfailing; infallible. 2. Certainly doomed. 3. Confident; undoubting; certainly knowing. 4. Safe; firm; certain; paſt doubt or danger. *To make ſure* is to ſecure, ſo as that nothing ſhall put it out of one's poſſeſſion or power. 5. Firm; ſtable; ſteady; not liable to failure. 6. *To be* SURE. Certainly. This is a vicious expreſſion: more properly *be ſure*.

(1.) The teſtimony of the Lord is *ſure*, and giveth wiſdom unto the ſimple. *Pſalm* xix. 7.

——— Who knows,
Let this be good, whether our angry foe
Can give it, or will ever? How he can
Is doubtful; that he never will, is *ſure*. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

(2.) Our coin beyond ſea is valued according to the ſilver in it; ſending it in bullion is the ſafeſt way, and the weightieſt is *ſure* to go. *Locke.*

(3.) Friar Laurence met them both;
Him he knew well, and gueſs'd that it was ſhe:
But, being maſk'd, he was not *ſure* of it. *Shakeſp.*

Let no man ſeek what may befall;
Evil he may be *ſure*. *Milton.*

The youngeſt in the morning are not *ſure*

That 'till the night their life they can ſecure. *Denham.*

While ſore of battle, while our wounds are green,
Why would we tempt the doubtful dye agen?
In wars renew'd, uncertain of ſucceſs,
Sure of a ſhare, as umpires of the peace. *Dryden.*

If you find nothing new in the matter, I am *ſure* much leſs will you in the ſtile. *Wake.*

Be ſilent always, when you doubt your ſenſe;
And ſpeak, though *ſure*, with ſeeming diffidence. *Pope.*

(4.) Thy kingdom ſhall be *ſure* unto thee, after that thou ſhalt have known that the Heavens do rule. *Dan.* iv. 26.

He bad me make *ſure* of the bear, before I ſell his ſkin. *L'Eſtrange.*

They would make others on both ſides *ſure* of pleaſing, in preference to inſtruction. *Dryden's Du Freſn.*

They have a nearer and *ſurer* way to the felicity of life, by tempering their paſſions, and reducing their appetites. *Temple.*

A peace cannot fail, provided we make *ſure* of Spain. *Temple.*

Revenge is now my joy he's not for me,
And I'll make *ſure* he ne'er ſhall be for thee. *Dryden.*

I bred you up to arms, rais'd you to power,
All to make *ſure* the vengeance of this day,
Which even this day has ruin'd. *Dryd. Span. Fryar.*

Make Cato *ſure*, and give up Utica,
Cæſar will ne'er refuſe thee ſuch a trifle. *Addiſon.*

They have reaſon to make all actions worthy of obſervation, which are *ſure* to be obſerved. *Atterbury.*

(5.) Thou the garland wear'ſt ſucceſſively;
Yet though thou ſtand'ſt more *ſure* than I could do,
Thou art not firm enough. *Shakeſp. H. IV.*

I wiſh your horſes ſwift and *ſure* of foot,
And ſo I do commend you to their backs. *Shakeſp. Macb.*

I wrapt in *ſure* bands both their hands and feet,
And caſt them under hatches. *Chapman.*

Virtue, dear friend, needs no defence:
The *ſureſt* guard is innocence. *Roſcommon.*

Partition firm and *ſure* the waters to divide. *Milton.*

Doubting thus of innate principles, men will call pulling up the old foundations of knowledge and certainty: I perſuade myſelf that the way I have purſued, being conformable to truth, lays thoſe foundations *ſurer*. *Locke.*

——— To prove a genuine birth,
On female truth aſſenting faith relies:
Thus manifeſt of right, I build my claim,
Sure founded on a fair maternal fame. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

(6.) Objects of ſenſe would then determine the views of all ſuch, *to be ſure*, who converſed perpetually with them. *Atterbury.*

Though the chymiſt could not calcine the *caput mortuum*, to obtain its fixed ſalt, *to be ſure* it muſt have ſome. *Arbuthnot.*

SURE. *adv.* [*ſurement*, French.] Certainly; without doubt; doubtleſs. It is generally without emphaſis; and notwithſtanding its original meaning, expreſſes rather doubt than aſſertion.

Something, *ſure*, of ſtate
Hath puddled his clear ſpirit. *Shakeſp.*

Her looks were fluſh'd, and ſullen was her mien,
That *ſure* the virgin goddeſs, had ſhe been
Aught but a virgin, muſt the guilt have ſeen. *Addiſon.*

Sure the queen would wiſh him ſtill unknown:
She loaths, deteſts him, flies his hated preſence. *Smith.*

Sure, upon the whole, a bad author deſerves better uſage than a bad critick. *Pope.*

SUREFO'OTED. *adj.* [*ſure* and *foot.*] Treading firmly; not ſtumbling.

—— True earneſt ſorrows, rooted miſeries,
Anguiſh in grain, vexations ripe and blown,
Surefooted griefs, ſolid calamities. *Herbert.*

SU'RELY. *adv.* [from *ſure.*] 1. Certainly; undoubtedly; without doubt. It is often uſed rather to intend and ſtrengthen the meaning of the ſentence, than with any diſtinct and explicable meaning. 2. Firmly; without hazard.

(1.) In the day that thou eateſt thereof thou ſhalt *ſurely* die. *Geneſis.*

Thou *ſurely* hadſt not come ſole fugitive. *Milton.*

He that created ſomething out of nothing, *ſurely* can raiſe great things out of ſmall. *South.*

The curious have thought the moſt minute affairs of Rome worth notice; and *ſurely* the conſideration of their wealth is at leaſt of as great importance as grammatical criticiſms. *Arb.*

Surely we may preſume, without affecting to ſit in the ſeat of God, to think ſome very fallible men liable to errors. *Waterl.*

(2.) He that walketh righteouſly, walketh *ſurely.*

SU'RENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſure.*] Certainty.

The ſubtle ague, that for *ſureneſs* ſake
Takes its own time th' aſſault to make. *Cowley.*

He diverted himſelf with the ſpeculation of the ſeed of coral; and for more *ſureneſs* he repeats it. *Woodward.*

SU'RETISHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *ſurety.*] The office of a ſurety or bondſman; the act of being bound for another.

Idly, like priſoners, which whole months will ſwear
That only *ſuretiſhip* hath brought them there. *Donne.*

If here not clear'd, no *ſuretiſhip* can bail
Condemned debtors from th' eternal goal. *Denham.*

Hath not the greateſt ſlaughter of armies been effected by ſtratagem? And have not the faireſt eſtates been deſtroyed by *ſuretiſhip*. *South.*

SU'RETY. *n. ſ.* [*ſureté*, French.] 1. Certainty; indubitableneſs. 2. Security; ſafety. 3. Foundation of ſtability; ſupport. 4. Evidence; ratification; confirmation. 5. Security againſt loſs or damage; ſecurity for payment. 6. Hoſtage; bondſman; one that gives ſecurity for another; one that is bound for another.

(1.) Know of a *ſurety* that thy ſeed ſhall be a ſtranger. *Gen.* xv.

(2.) There the princeſſes determining to bathe, thought it was ſo privileged a place as no body durſt preſume to come thither; yet, for the more *ſurety*, they looked round about. *Sidney.*

(3.) ——— We our ſtate
Hold, as you your's, while our obedience holds;
On other *ſurety* none. *Milton.*

(4.) ——— She call'd the ſaints to *ſurety*,
That ſhe would never put it from her finger,
Unleſs ſhe gave it to yourſelf. *Shakeſp.*

(5.) ——— There remains unpaid
A hundred thouſand more, in *ſurety* of the which
One part of Acquitain is bound to us. *Shakeſp.*

(6.) That you may well perceive I have not wrong'd you,
One of the greateſt in the Chriſtian world
Shall be my *ſurety*. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

I will be *ſurety* for him; of my hand ſhalt thou require him. *Gen.* xliii. 9.

Yet be not *ſurety*, if thou be a father;
Love is a perſonal debt: I cannot give
My children's right, nor ought he take it. *Herbert.*

All, in infancy, are by others preſented with the deſires of the parents, and interceſſion of *ſureties*, that they may be early admitted by baptiſm into the ſchool of Chriſt. *Hammond.*

SU'RFACE. *n. ſ.* [*ſur* and *face*, French.] Superficies; outſide; ſuperfice. It is accented by *Milton* on the laſt ſyllable.

Which of us who beholds the bright *ſurface*
Of this ethereous mold, whereon we ſtand. *Milton.*

Errours like ſtraws upon the *ſurface* flow;
He who would ſearch for pearls muſt dive below. *Dryden.*

All their *ſurfaces* ſhall be truly plain, or truly ſpherical, and look all the ſame way, ſo as together to compoſe one even *ſurface*. *Newt. Opt.*

To **SU'RFEIT.** *v. a.* [from *ſur* and *faire*, French, *to do more than enough, to overdo.*] To feed with meat or drink to ſatiety and ſickneſs; to cram overmuch.

——— The *ſurfeited* grooms
Do mock their charge with ſnores. *Shakeſp.*

To **SU'RFEIT.** *v. n.* To be fed to ſatiety and ſickneſs.

They are as ſick that *ſurfeit* with too much, as they that ſtarve with nothing. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Ven.*

Take heed leſt your hearts be overcharged with *ſurfeiting* and drunkenneſs. *Luke*, xxi. 34.

Though ſome had ſo *surfeited* in the vineyards, and with the wines, that they had been left behind, the generoſity of the Spaniards ſent them all home. *Clarendon.*

They muſt be let looſe to the childiſh play they fancy, which they ſhould be weaned from, by being made to *ſurfeit* of it. *Locke.*

SU'RFEIT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Sickneſs or ſatiety cauſed by overfulneſs.

When we are ſick in fortune, often the *ſurfeits* of our own behaviour, we make guilty of our diſaſters the ſun, the moon and ſtars. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

How ill white hairs become a fool and jeſter!
I have long dream'd of ſuch a kind of man,
So *surfeit* ſwell'd, ſo old, and ſo profane. *Shakeſp. H. IV.*

Now comes the ſick hour that his *ſurfeit* made;
Now ſhall he try his friends that flatter'd him. *Shak. R. II.*

Why, diſeaſe, doſt thou moleſt
Ladies, and of them the beſt?
Do not men grow ſick of rites,
To thy altars, by their nights
Spent in *ſurfeits*? *Ben. Johnſon.*

Surfeits many times turn to purges, both upwards and downwards. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Peace, which he lov'd in life, did lend
Her hand to bring him to his end;
When age and death call'd for the ſcore,
No *surfeits* were to reckon for. *Craſhaw.*

——— Our father
Has ta'en himſelf a *ſurfeit* of the world,
And cries, it is not ſafe that we ſhould taſte it. *Otway.*

SU'RFEITER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſurfeit.*] One who riots; a glutton.

——— I did not think
This am'rous *surfeiter* would have donn'd his helm
For ſuch a petty war. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

SU'RFEITWATER. *n. ſ.* [*ſurfeit* and *water.*] Water that cures ſurfeits.

A little cold-diſtilled poppy-water, which is the true *surfeit-water*, with eaſe and abſtinence, often ends diſtempers in the beginning. *Locke.*

SURGE. *n. ſ.* [from *ſurgo*, Latin.] A ſwelling ſea; wave rolling above the general ſurface of the water; billow; wave.

The realm was left, like a ſhip in a ſtorm, amidſt all the raging *ſurges*, unruled and undirected of any. *Spenſer.*

The wind ſhak'd *ſurge*, with high and monſtrous main,
Seems to caſt water on the burning bear,
And quench the guards of the ever-fired pole:
I never did like moleſtation view
On the enchafed flood. *Shakeſp.*

——— He trod the water,
Whoſe enmity he flung aſide, and breaſted
The *surge* moſt ſwoln that met him. *Shakeſp. Temp.*

It was formerly famous for the unfortunate loves of Hero and Leander, drowned in the uncompaſſionate *surges*. *Sandys.*

—— The ſulph'rous hail
Shot after us in ſtorm, o'erblown, hath laid
The fiery *ſurge*, that from the precipice
Of heav'n receiv'd us falling. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

He ſweeps the ſkies, and clears the cloudy North:
He flies aloft, and with impetuous roar
Purſues the foaming *surges* to the ſhore. *Dryden.*

Thetis, near Iſmena's ſwelling flood,
With dread beheld the rolling *ſurges* ſweep
In heaps his ſlaughter'd ſons into the deep. *Pope.*

To **SURGE.** *v. n.* [from *ſurgo*, Latin.] To ſwell; to riſe high.

From midſt of all the main
The *ſurging* waters like a mountain riſe. *Spenſer.*

He, all in rage, his ſea-god ſire beſought,
Some curſed vengeance on his ſon to caſt;
From *ſurging* gulfs two monſters ſtraight were brought. *Spenſer.*

The ſerpent mov'd, not with indented wave,
Prone on the ground, as ſince; but on his rear,
Circular baſe of riſing folds, that tower'd
Fold above fold, a *surging* maze! *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Surging waves againſt a ſolid rock,
Though all to ſhivers daſh'd, th' aſſault renew,
Vain batt'ry, and in froth or bubbles end. *Milton.*

SU'RGEON. *n. ſ.* [Corrupted by converſation from *chirurgeon.*] One who cures by manual operation; one whoſe duty is to act in external maladies by the direction of the phyſician.

The wound was paſt the cure of a better *surgeon* than myſelf, ſo as I could but receive ſome few of her dying words. *Sidney.*

I meddle with no woman's matters; but withal, I am a *ſurgeon* to old ſhoes. *Shakeſp. Jul. Cæſ.*

He that hath wounded his neighbour, is tied to the expences of the *surgeon*, and other incidences. *Taylor.*

Though moſt were ſorely wounded, none were ſlain:
The *surgeons* ſoon deſpoil'd them of their arms,
And ſome with ſalves they cure. *Dryden.*

SU'RGEONRY. } *n. ſ.* [for *chirurgery.*] The act of curing
SU'RGERY. } by manual operation.

It would ſeem very evil *ſurgery* to cut off every unſound part of the body, which, being by other due means recovered, might afterwards do good ſervice. *Spenſer.*

——— Strangely viſited people,
The mere deſpair of *surgery* he cures. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

They are often tarr'd over with the *surgery* of our ſheep, and would you have us kiſs tar? *Shakeſp.*

SU'RGY. *adj.* [from *ſurge.*] Riſing in billows.

Do publick or domeſtick cares conſtrain
This toilſome voyage o'er the *surgy* main? *Pope.*

SU'RLILY. *adv.* [from *ſurly.*] In a ſurly manner.

SU'RLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſurly.*] Gloomy moroſeneſs; ſour anger.

Thus pale they meet; their eyes with fury burn;
None greets; for none the greeting will return;
But in dumb *ſurlineſs*, each arm'd with care
His foe profeſt, as brother of the war. *Dryden.*

SU'RLING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſurly.*] A ſour moroſe fellow. Not uſed.

Theſe ſour *ſurlings* are to be commended to ſieur Gaulard. *Camden.*

SU'RLY. *adj.* [from ꞅuꞃ, ſour, Saxon.] Gloomily moroſe; rough; uncivil; ſour; ſilently angry.

'Tis like you'll prove a jolly *ſurly* groom,
That take it on you at the firſt ſo roundly. *Shakeſp.*

——— That *surly* ſpirit, melancholy,
Had bak'd thy blood, and made it heavy thick,
Which elſe runs tickling up and down the veins,
Making that ideot laughter keep men's eyes,
And ſtrain their cheeks to idle merriment. *Shak. K. J.*

Againſt the Capitol I met a lion,
Who glar'd upon me, and went *surly* by,
Without annoying me. *Shakeſp. Jul. Cæſar.*

Repuls'd by *surly* grooms, who wait before
The ſleeping tyrant's interdicted door. *Dryden.*

What if among the courtly tribe
You loſt a place, and ſav'd a bribe?
And then in *surly* mood came here
To fifteen hundred pounds a year,
And fierce againſt the Whigs harangu'd? *Swiſt.*

The zephyrs floating looſe, the timely rains,
Now ſoften'd into joy the *surly* ſtorms. *Thomſon.*

To **SURMI'SE.** *v. a.* [*ſurmiſe*, French.] To ſuſpect; to image imperfectly; to imagine without certain knowledge.

Man coveteth what exceedeth the reach of ſenſe, yea ſomewhat above capacity of reaſon, ſomewhat divine and heavenly, which with hidden exultation it rather *surmiſeth* than conceiveth; ſomewhat it ſeeketh, and what that is directly it knoweth not; yet very intentive deſire thereof doth ſo incite it, that all other known delights and pleaſures are laid aſide, and they give place to the ſearch of this but only ſuſpected deſire. *Hooker.*

Of queſtions and ſtrifes of words cometh envy, railings, and evil *ſurmiſings*. 1 *Tim*. vi. 4.

——— *Surmiſe* not
His preſence to theſe narrow bounds confin'd. *Milton*.
It wafted nearer yet, and then ſhe knew
That what before ſhe but *ſurmis'd*, was true. *Dryden*.

This change was not wrought by altering the form or poſition of the earth, as was *ſurmiſed* by a very learned man, but by diſſolving it. *Woodward*.

SURMI'SE. *n. ſ.* [*ſurmiſe*, French.] Imperfect notion; ſuſpicion; imagination not ſupported by knowledge.

To let go private *ſurmiſes*, whereby the thing itſelf is not made better or worſe; if juſt and allowable reaſons might lead them to do as they did, then are theſe cenſures fruſtrate. *Hooker*.

They were by law of that proud tyranneſs,
Provok'd with wrath, and envy's falſe *ſurmiſe*,
Condemned to that dungeon mercileſs,
Where they ſhould live in woe, and die in wretchedneſs. *Spenſer*.

——— My compaſſionate heart
Will not permit my eyes once to behold
The thing, whereat it trembles by *ſurmiſe*. *Shakeſp*.
My thought, whoſe murthering yet is but fantaſtical,
Shakes ſo my ſingle ſtate of man, that function
Is ſmother'd in *ſurmiſe*. *Shakeſp. Macb.*

No ſooner did they eſpy the Engliſh turning from them, but they were of opinion that they fled towards their ſhipping: this *ſurmiſe* was occaſioned, for that the Engliſh ſhips removed the day before. *Hayward*.

——— We double honour gain
From his *ſurmiſe* prov'd falſe. *Milton*.
Hence guilty joys, diſtaſtes, *ſurmiſes*,
Falſe oaths, falſe tears, deceits, diſguiſes. *Pope*.

No man ought to be charged with principles he actually diſowns, unleſs his practices contradict his profeſſion; not upon ſmall *ſurmiſes*. *Swift*.

To **SURMO'UNT.** *v. a.* [*ſurmonter*, French.] 1. To riſe above. 2. To conquer; to overcome. 3. To ſurpaſs; to exceed.

(1.) The mountains of Olympus, Atho, and Atlas, overreach and *ſurmount* all winds and clouds. *Raleigh*.

(2.) Though no reſiſtance was made, the Engliſh had much ado to *ſurmount* the natural difficulties of the place the greateſt part of one day. *Hayward*.

He hardly eſcaped to the Perſian court; from whence, if the love of his country had not *ſurmounted* its baſe ingratitude to him, he had many invitations to return at the head of the Perſian fleet; but he rather choſe a voluntary death. *Swift*.

(3.) ——— What *ſurmounts* the reach
Of human ſenſe, I ſhall delineate ſo,
By lik'ning ſpiritual to corporeal forms,
As may expreſs them beſt. *Milton's Par. Loſt*.

SURMO'UNTABLE. *adj.* [from *ſurmount*.] Conquerable; ſuperable.

SURMO'UNTER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſurmount*.] One that riſes above another.

SURMO'UNTING. *n. ſ.* The act of getting uppermoſt.

SU'RMULLET. *n. ſ.* [*mugil*, Lat.] A ſort of fiſh. *Ainſ.*

SU'RNAME. *n. ſ.* [*ſurnom*, French.] 1. The name of the family; the name which one has over and above the Chriſtian name. 2. An appellation added to the original name.

(1.) Many which were mere Engliſh joined with the Iriſh againſt the king, taking on them Iriſh habits and cuſtoms, which could never ſince be clean wiped away; of which ſort be moſt of the *ſurnames* that end in *an*, as Hernan, Shinan, and Mungan, which now account themſelves natural Iriſh. *Spenſer*.

He, made heir not only of his brother's kingdom, but of his virtues and haughty thoughts, and of the *ſurname* alſo of Barbaroſſa, began to aſpire to the empire. *Knolles's Hiſt.*

The epithets of great men, monſieur Boileau is of opinion, were in the nature of *ſurnames*, and repeated as ſuch. *Pope*.

(2.) ——— Witneſs may
My *ſurname* Coriolanus: the painful ſervice,
The extreme dangers, and the drops of blood
Shed for my thankleſs country, are requited
But with that *ſurname*. *Shakeſp. Coriol.*

To **SU'RNAME.** *v. a.* [*ſurnommer*, Fr. from the noun.] To name by an appellation added to the original name.

Another ſhall ſubſcribe with his hand unto the Lord, and *ſurname* himſelf by the name of Iſrael. *Iſa*. xliv. 5.

Pyreicus, only famous for counterfeiting earthen pitchers, a ſcullery, rogues together by the ears, was *ſirnamed* Rupographus. *Peacham on Drawing*.

How he, *ſurnam'd* of Africa, diſmiſs'd
In his prime youth the fair Iberian maid. *Milton*.

God commanded man what was good; but the devil *ſurnamed* it evil, and thereby baffled the command. *South*.

To **SURPA'SS.** *v. a.* [*ſurpaſſer*, French.] To excel; to exceed; to go beyond in excellence.

——— The climate's delicate,
Fertile the iſle, the temple much *ſurpaſſing*
The common praiſe it bears. *Shakeſp. Wint. Tale*.
O, by what name, for thou above all theſe,
Above mankind, or aught than mankind higher,
Surpaſſeſt far my naming! how may I
Adore thee, author of this univerſe? *Milton*.

Achilles, Homer's hero, in ſtrength and courage *ſurpaſſed* the reſt of the Grecian army. *Dryden*.

——— A nymph of late there was,
Whoſe heav'nly form her fellows did *ſurpaſs*,
The pride and joy of fair Arcadia's plains. *Dryden*.

Under or near the Line are mountains, which, for bigneſs and number, *ſurpaſs* thoſe of colder countries, as much as the heat there *ſurpaſſes* that of thoſe countries. *Woodward*.

SURPA'SSABLE. *adj.* [from *ſurpaſs* and *able*.] That may be excelled. *Dict.*

SURPA'SSING. *participial adj.* [from *ſurpaſs*.] Excellent in an high degree.

O thou! that with *ſurpaſſing* glory crown'd,
Look'ſt from thy ſole dominion like the god
Of this new world. *Milton's Par. Loſt*.

His miracles proved him to be ſent from God, not more by that infinite power that was ſeen in them, than by that *ſurpaſſing* goodneſs they demonſtrated to the world. *Calamy*.

SURPA'SSINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſurpaſſing*.] In a very excellent manner. *Dict.*

SU'RPLICE. *n. ſ.* [*ſurpelis*, *ſurplis*, Fr. *ſuperpellicium*, Lat.] The white garb which the clergy wear in their acts of miniſtration.

It will wear the *ſurplice* of humility over the black gown of a big heart. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well*.

The cinctus gabinus is a long garment, not unlike a *ſurplice*, which would have trailed on the ground, had it hung looſe, and was therefore gathered about the middle with a girdle. *Addiſon*.

SU'RPLUS. }
SU'RPLUSAGE. } *n. ſ.* [*ſur* and *plus*, Fr.] A ſupernumerary part; overplus; what remains when uſe is ſatisfied.

If then thee liſt my offered grace to uſe,
Take what thou pleaſe of all this *ſurpluſage*;
If thee liſt not, leave have thou to refuſe. *Spenſer*.
That you have vouchſaf'd my poor houſe to viſit,
It is a *ſurplus* of your grace. *Shakeſp*.

When the price of corn falleth, men give over *ſurplus* tillage, and break no more ground. *Carew's Surv. of Cornwall*.

We made a ſubſtance ſo diſpoſed to fluidity, that by ſo ſmall an agitation as only the *ſurpluſage* of that which the ambient air is wont to have about the middle even of a Winter's day, above what it hath in the firſt part. *Boyle*.

The officers ſpent all, ſo as there was no *ſurpluſage* of treaſure; and yet that all was not ſufficient. *Davies*.

Whatſoever degrees of aſſent one affords a propoſition beyond the degrees of evidence, it is plain all that *ſurpluſage* of aſſurance is owing not to the love of truth. *Locke*.

SURPRI'SAL. }
SURPRI'SE. } *n. ſ.* [*ſurpriſe*, French; from the verb.] 1. The act of taking unawares; the ſtate

of being taken unawares. 2. A diſh, I ſuppoſe, which has nothing in it. 3. Sudden confuſion or perplexity.

(1.) Parents ſhould mark heedfully the witty excuſes of their children, eſpecially at ſuddains and *ſurpriſals*; but rather mark than pamper them. *Wotton.*

——— This let him know,
Leſt, wilfully tranſgreſſing, he pretend
Surpriſal, unadmoniſh'd, unforewarn'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

I ſet aſide the taking of St. Jago and St. Domingo in Hiſpaniola, as *ſurprizes* rather than encounters. *Bacon.*

This ſtrange *ſurpriſal* put the knight
And wrathful ſquire into a fright. *Hudibras.*

There is a vaſt difference between them, as vaſt as between inadvertency and deliberation, between *ſurprize* and ſet purpoſe. *South.*

He whoſe thoughts are employed in the weighty cares of empire, is not preſumed to inſpect minuter things ſo carefully as private perſons; the laws therefore relieve him againſt the *ſurpriſes* and machinations of deceitful men. *Davenant.*

(2.) Few care for carving trifles in diſguiſe,
Or that fantaſtick diſh ſome call *ſurpriſe*. *King's Cookery.*

To **SURPRI'SE.** *v. a* [*ſurpris*, French, from *ſurprendre.*] 1. To take unawares; to fall upon unexpectedly. 2. To aſtoniſh by ſomething wonderful. 3. To confuſe or perplex by ſomething ſudden.

(1.) The caſtle of Macduff I will *ſurpriſe*,
Seize upon Fife, give to th' edge o' th' ſword
His wife, his babes. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Now do our ears before our eyes,
Like men in miſts,
Diſcover who'd the ſtate *ſurprize*,
And who reſiſts. *Ben. Johnſon.*

——— Bid her well beware,
Leſt, by ſome fair appearing good *ſurpriz'd*,
She dictate falſe, and miſinform the will. *Milton.*

How ſhall he keep, what, ſleeping or awake,
A weaker may *ſurpriſe*, a ſtronger take? *Pope.*

——— Who can ſpeak
The mingled paſſions that *ſurpriz'd* his heart! *Thomſon.*

(2.) People were not ſo much frighted as *ſurprized* at the bigneſs of the camel. *L'Eſtrange.*

(3.) Up he ſtarts, diſcover'd and *ſurpriz'd*. *Milton.*

Surpri'sing. *participial adj.* [from *ſurpriſe.*] Wonderful; raiſing ſudden wonder or concern.

The greateſt actions of a celebrated perſon, however *ſurpriſing* and extraordinary, are no more than what are expected from him. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

Surpri'singly. *adv.* [from *ſurpriſing.*] To a degree that raiſes wonder; in a manner that raiſes wonder.

If out of theſe ten thouſand, we ſhould take the men that are employed in publick buſineſs, the number of thoſe who remain will be *ſurpriſingly* little. *Addiſon.*

Su'rquedry. *n. ſ.* [*ſur* and *cuider*, old Fr. to think.] Overweening pride; inſolence. Obſolete.

They overcommen, were deprived
Of their proud beauty, and the one moiety
Transform'd to fiſh for their bold *ſurquedry*. *Spenſer.*

——— Late-born modeſty
Hath got ſuch root in eaſy waxen hearts,
That men may not themſelves their own good parts
Extol, without ſuſpect of *ſurquedry*. *Donne.*

Surrebu'tter. *n. ſ.* [In law.] A ſecond rebutter; anſwer to a rebutter. A term in the courts.

Surrejoi'nder. *n. ſ.* [*ſurrejoindre*, French. In law.] A ſecond defence of the plaintiff's action, oppoſite to the rejoinder of the defendant, which the civilians call *triplicatio*. *Bailey.*

To **SURRE'NDER.** *v. a.* [*surrendre*, old French.] 1. To yield up; to deliver up. 2. To deliver up an enemy: ſometimes with *up* emphatical.

(1.) Solemn dedication of churches ſerve not only to make them publick, but further alſo to *ſurrender* up that right which otherwiſe their founders might have in them, and to make God himſelf their owner. *Hooker.*

Recal thoſe grants, and we are ready to *ſurrender* ours, reſume all or none. *Davenant.*

(2.) Ripe age bade him *ſurrender* late,
His life and long good fortune unto final fate. *Fairfax.*

He willing to *ſurrender up* the caſtle, forbade his ſoldiers to have any talk with the enemy. *Knolles.*

Surrender up to me thy captive breath,
My pow'r is nature's pow'r, my name is Death. *Harte.*

To **Surre'nder.** *v. n.* To yield; to give one's ſelf up.

This mighty Archimedes too *surrenders* now. *Glanville.*

Surre'nder. } *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. The act of
Surre'ndry. } yielding. 2. The act of reſigning or giving up to another.

(1.) ——— Our general mother, with eyes
Of conjugal attraction unreprov'd,
And meek *ſurrender*, half-embracing lean'd
On our firſt father. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Having muſtered up all the forces he could, the clouds above and the deeps below, he prepares for a *ſurrender*: aſſerting, from a miſtaken computation, that all theſe will not come up to near the quantity requiſite. *Woodward.*

——— Juba's *ſurrender*
Would give up Africk unto Cæſar's hands. *Addiſon.*

(2.) If our father carry authority with ſuch diſpoſition as he bears, this laſt *ſurrender* of his will but offend us. *Shakeſp.*

That hope quickly vaniſhed upon the undoubted intelligence of that *ſurrender*. *Clarendon.*

As oppreſſed ſtates made themſelves homagers to the Romans to engage their protection, ſo we ſhould have made an entire *ſurrendry* of ourſelves to God, that we might have gained a title to his deliverances. *Decay of Piety.*

In paſſing a thing away by deed of gift, are required a *ſurrender* on the giver's part of all the property he has in it; and to the making of a thing ſacred, this *ſurrender* by its right owner is neceſſary. *South.*

Surre'ption. *n. ſ.* [*ſurreptus*, Lat.] Sudden and unperceived invaſion or intruſion.

Sins compatible with a regenerate eſtate, are ſins of a ſudden *ſurreption*. *Hammond.*

SURREPTI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*ſurreptitius*, Lat.] Done by ſtealth; gotten or produced fraudulently.

Scaliger hath not tranſlated the firſt: perhaps ſuppoſing it *ſurreptitious*, or unworthy ſo great an aſſertion. *Brown.*

The Maſorites numbered not only the ſections and lines, but even the words and letters of the Old Teſtament, the better to ſecure it from *surreptitious* practices. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

A correct copy of the Dunciad, the many *ſurreptitious* ones have rendered neceſſary. *Letter to Publ. of Pope's Dunc.*

Surrepti'tiously. *adv.* [from *surreptitious.*] By ſtealth; fraudulently.

Thou haſt got it more *ſurreptitiouſly* than he did, and with leſs effect. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

To **Su'rrogate.** *v a.* [*surrogo*, Lat.] To put in the place of another.

Su'rrogate. *n. ſ.* [*surrogatus*, Lat.] A deputy; a delegate; the deputy of an eccleſiaſtical judge.

Surroga'tion. *n. ſ.* [*ſurrogatio*, Lat.] The act of putting in another's place

To **Surrou'nd.** *v. a.* [*surronder*, Fr.] To environ; to encompaſs; to encloſe on all ſides.

Yelling monſters that with ceaſeleſs cry
Surround me, as thou ſaweſt. *Milton.*

Cloud and ever-during dark
Surrounds me, from the cheerful ways of men
Cut off. *Milton.*

——— Bad angels ſeen
On wing under the burning cope of hell,
'Twixt upper, neather, and *ſurrounding* fires. *Milton.*

As the bodies that *ſurround* us diverſely affect our organs, the mind is forced to receive the impreſſions. *Locke.*

Surso'lid. *n. ſ.* [In algebra] The fourth multiplication or power of any number whatever taken as the root. *Trevoux.*

SURSO'LID *Problem. n. ſ.* [In mathematicks.] That which cannot be reſolved but by curves of a higher nature than a conick ſection. *Harris.*

SURTOU'T. *n. ſ.* [French.] A large coat worn over all the reſt.

The *ſurtout* if abroad you wear,
Repels the rigour of the air;
Would you be warmer, if at home
You had the fabrick, and the loom? *Prior.*

Sir Roger ſhe mortally hated, and uſed to hire fellows to ſquirt kennel-water upon him, ſo that he was forced to wear a *ſurtout* of oiled cloth, by which means he came home pretty clean, except where the *ſurtout* was a little ſcanty. *Arbuthnot.*

To SURVE'NE. *v. a.* [*ſurvenir*, Fr.] To ſupervene; to come as an addition.

Hippocrates mentions a ſuppuration that *ſurvenes* lethargies, which commonly terminates in a conſumption. *Harvey.*

To SURVE'Y. *v. a* [*ſurveoir*, old French.] 1. To overlook; to have under the view; to view as from a higher place. 2. To overſee as one in authority. 3. To view as examining. 4 To meaſure and eſtimate land or buildings.

(1.) Round he *ſurveys* and well might where he ſtood,
So high above. *Milton.*

Though with thoſe ſtreams he no reſemblance hold,
Whoſe foam is amber, and their gravel gold;
His genuine and leſs guilty wealth t' explore,
Search not his bottom, but *ſurvey* his ſhore. *Denham.*

(3.) The huſbandman's ſelf came that way,
Of cuſtom to *ſurvey* his ground. *Spenſer.*

Early abroad he did the world *ſurvey*,
As if he knew he had not long to ſtay. *Waller.*

——— With alter'd looks
All pale and ſpeechleſs, he *ſurvey'd* me round. *Dryden.*

SURVE'Y. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. View; proſpect. 2. Superintendence. 3. Menſuration.

(1.) —— Her ſtars in all their vaſt *ſurvey*
Uſeleſs beſides? *Milton.*

Under his proud *ſurvey* the city lies,
And like a miſt beneath a hill doth riſe. *Denham.*

——— No longer letted of his prey,
He leaps up at it with enrag'd deſire,
O'erlooks the neighbours with a wide *ſurvey*,
And nods at ev'ry houſe his threat'ning fire. *Dryden.*

SURVEY'OR. *n. ſ.* [from *ſurvey*.] 1. An overſeer; one placed to ſuperintend others. 2. A meaſurer of land.

(1.) —— Were't not madneſs then,
To make the fox *ſurveyor* of the fold? *Shakeſp. H. VI.*

Biſhop fox was not only a grave counſellor for war or peace, but alſo a good *ſurveyor* of works. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

(2.) ——— Should we ſurvey
The plot of ſituation, and the model;
Queſtion *ſurveyors*, know our own eſtate,
How able ſuch a work to undergo,
To weigh againſt his oppoſite. *Shakeſp. H. IV.*

Decempeda was a meaſuring-rod for taking the dimenſions of buildings; from hence came decempedator, for a *ſurveyor*, uſed by Cicero. *Arbuthnot on Alim.*

SURVEY'ORSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *ſurveyor*.] The office of a ſurveyor.

To SURVI'EW. *v. a.* [*ſurveoir*, old French.] To overlook; to have in view; to ſurvey. Not in uſe.

That turret's frame moſt admirable was,
Like higheſt heaven compaſſed round,
And lifted high above this earthly maſs,
Which it *ſurview'd*, as hills do lower ground. *Spenſer.*

To SURVI'VE *v. n.* [*ſupervivo*, Latin; *ſurvivre*, Fr.] 1. To live after the death of another. 2. To live after any thing. 3. To remain alive.

(1.) ——— I'll aſſure her of
Her widowhood, be it that ſhe *ſurvives* me,
In all my lands and leaſes whatſoever. *Shakeſp.*
Thoſe that *ſurvive*, let Rome reward with love. *Shakeſp.*

——— Try pleaſure,
Which when no other enemy *ſurvives*,
Still conquers all the conquerors. *Denham.*

(2.) Now that he is dead, his immortal fame *ſurviveth*, and flouriſheth in the mouths of all people. *Spenſer.*

The love of horſes which they had alive,
And care of chariots after death *ſurvive*. *Dryden.*

The rhapſodies, called the characteriſticks, would never have *ſurvived* the firſt edition, if they had not diſcovered ſo ſtrong a tincture of infidelity. *Watts.*

(3.) No longer now that golden age appears,
When patriarch-wits *ſurviv'd* a thouſand years;
Now length of fame, our ſecond life, is loſt,
And bare threeſcore is all ev'n that can boaſt;
Our ſons their father's failing language ſee,
And ſuch as Chaucer is, ſhall Dryden be. *Pope.*

SURVI'VER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſurvive*.] One who outlives another.

——— Your father loſt a father,
That father, his; and the *ſurvivor* bound
In filial obligation, for ſome term,
To do obſequious ſorrow. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Although ſome died, the father beholding ſo many deſcents, the number of *ſurvivors* muſt ſtill be very great. *Brown.*

——— I did diſcern
From his *ſurvivors*, I could nothing learn. *Denham.*

Her majeſty is heir to the *ſurvivor* of the late king. *Swift.*

SURVI'VERSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *ſurviver*.] The ſtate of outliving another.

Such offices granted in reverſion were void, unleſs where the grant has been by *ſurviverſhip*. *Ayliffe's Par.*

SUSCEPTIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuſceptible*.] Quality of admitting; tendency to admit.

The *ſuſceptibility* of thoſe influences, and the effects thereof, is the general providential law whereby other phyſical beings are governed. *Hale.*

SUSCE'PTIBLE. *adj.* [*ſuſceptible*, Fr. *Prior* has accented this improperly on the firſt ſyllable.] Capable of admitting; diſpoſed to admit.

He moulded him platonically to his own idea, delighting firſt in the choice of the materials, becauſe he found him *ſuſceptible* of good form. *Wotton.*

In their tender years they are more *ſuſceptible* of virtuous impreſſions than afterwards, when ſolicited by vulgar inclinations. *L'Eſtrange.*

Children's minds are narrow, and uſually *ſuſceptible* but of one thought at once. *Locke on Education.*

Blow with empty words the *ſuſceptible* flame. *Prior.*

SUSCE'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuſceptus*, Lat.] Act of taking.

A canon, promoted to holy orders, before he is of a lawful age for the *ſuſception* of orders, ſhall have a voice in the chapter. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

SUSCE'PTIVE. *adj.* [from *ſuſceptus*, Lat This word is more analogical, though leſs uſed than *ſuſceptible*.] Capable to admit.

Since our nature is ſo *ſuſceptive* of errours on all ſides, it is fit we ſhould have notices given us how far other perſons may become the cauſes of falſe judgments. *Watts's Logick.*

SUSCI'PIENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuſcipient*.] Reception; admiſſion.

SUSCI'PIENT. *n. ſ.* [*ſuſcipiens*, Lat.] One who takes; one that admits or receives.

To SU'SCITATE *v. n.* [*ſuſciter*, French; *ſuſcito*, Lat.] To rouſe; to excite.

It concurreth but unto prediſpoſed effects, and only *ſuſcitates* thoſe forms whoſe determinations are ſeminal, and proceed from the idea of themſelves. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

SUSCITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuſcitation*, Fr. from *ſuſcitate*] The act of rouſing or exciting.

To SUSPE'CT. *v. a.* [*ſuſpicio*, *ſuſpectum*, Lat.] 1. To imagine with a degree of fear and jealouſy what is not known. 2. To imagine guilty without proof. 3. To hold uncertain; to doubt.

(1.) Nothing makes a man *ſuſpect* much, more than to know little; and therefore men ſhould remedy ſuſpicion by procuring to know more. *Bacon.*

Let us not then *ſuſpect* our happy ſtate,
As not ſecure. *Milton.*

From her hand I could *ſuſpect* no ill. *Milton.*

(2.) Though many poets may *ſuſpect* themſelves for the partiality of parents to their youngeſt children, I know myſelf too well to be ever ſatisfied with my own conceptions. *Dryden.*

Some would perſuade us that body and extenſion are the ſame thing, which change the ſignification of words, which I would not *ſuſpect* them of, they having ſo ſeverely condemned the philoſophy of others. *Locke.*

(3.) I cannot forbear a ſtory which is ſo well atteſted, that I have no manner of reaſon to *ſuſpect* the truth. *Addiſon.*

To SUSPE'CT. *v. n.* To imagine guilt.

If I *ſuſpect* without cauſe, let me be your jeſt. *Shakeſp.*

SUSPE'CT. *part. adj.* [*ſuſpect*, French.] Doubtful.

Sordid intereſts or affectation of ſtrange relations are not like to render your reports *ſuſpect* or partial. *Glanville.*

SUSPE'CT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Suſpicion; imagination without proof. Obſolete.

No fancy mine, no other wrong *ſuſpect*,
Make me, O virtuous ſhame, thy laws neglect. *Sidney.*

The ſale of offices and towns in France,
If they were known, as the *ſuſpect* is great,
Would make thee quickly hop without a head. *Shakeſp.*

My moſt worthy maſter, in whoſe breaſt
Doubt and *ſuſpect*, alas! are plac'd too late,
You ſhould have fear'd falſe times, when you did feaſt. *Shakeſp.*

There be ſo many falſe prints of praiſe, that a man may juſtly hold it a *ſuſpect*. *Bacon.*

Nothing more jealous than a favourite towards the waining time and *ſuſpect* of ſatiety. *Wotton.*

They might hold ſure intelligence
Among themſelves, without *ſuſpect* t' offend. *Daniel.*

If the king ends the differences, and takes away the *ſuſpect*, the caſe will be no worſe than when two duelliſts enter the field. *Suckling.*

To SUSPE'ND. *v. a.* [*ſuſpendre*, French; *ſuſpendo*, Latin.] 1. To hang; to make to hang by any thing. 2. To make to depend upon. 3. To interrupt; to make to ſtop for a time. 4. To delay; to hinder from proceeding. 5. To keep undetermined. 6. To debar for a time from the execution of an office or enjoyment of a revenue.

(1.) As 'twixt two equal armies fate
Suſpends uncertain victory;
Our ſouls, which to advance our ſtate,
Were gone out, hung 'twixt her and me. *Donne.*

It is reported by Ruffinus, that in the temple of Serapis there was an iron chariot *ſuſpended* by loadſtones; which ſtones removed, the chariot fell and was daſhed to pieces. *Brown.*

(2.) God hath in the ſcripture *ſuſpended* the promiſe of eternal life upon this condition, that without obedience and holineſs of life no man ſhall ever ſee the Lord. *Tillotſon.*

(3.) ——— The harmony
Suſpended hell, and took with raviſhment
The thronging audience. *Milton.*

The guard nor fights nor flies; their fate ſo near,
At once *ſuſpends* their courage and their fear. *Denham.*

The Britiſh dame, famed for reſiſtleſs grace,
Contends not now but for the ſecond place;
Our love *ſuſpended*, we neglect the fair,
For whom we burn'd, to gaze adoring here. *Granville.*

(4.) *Suſpend* your indignation againſt my brother, till you can derive from him better teſtimony of his intent. *Shakeſp.*

——— His anſwer did the nymph attend;
Her looks, her ſighs, her geſtures all did pray him;
But Godfrey wiſely did his grant *ſuſpend*,
He doubts the worſt, and that a while did ſtay him. *Fairf.*

——— To themſelves I left them;
For I *ſuſpend* their doom. *Milton.*

The reaſons for *ſuſpending* the play were ill founded. *Dryden.*

This is the hinge on which turns the liberty of intellectual beings, in their ſteady proſecution of true felicity, that they can *ſuſpend* this proſecution in particular caſes, till they have looked before them. *Locke.*

(5.) A man may *ſuſpend* his choice from being determined for or againſt the thing propoſed, till he has examined whether it be really of a nature to make him happy or no. *Locke.*

(6.) Good men ſhould not be *ſuſpended* from the exerciſe of their miniſtry, and deprived of their livelihood for ceremonies, which are on all hands acknowledged indifferent. *Sanderſon.*

The biſhop of London was ſummoned for not *ſuſpending* Dr. Sharp. *Swift.*

SUSPE'NSE. *n. ſ.* [*ſuſpens*, Fr. *ſuſpenſus*, Lat.] 1. Uncertainty; delay of certainty or determination; indetermination. 2. Act of withholding the judgment. 3. Stop in the midſt of two oppoſites.

(1.) Till this be done, their good affection towards the ſafety of the church is acceptable; but the way they preſcribe us to preſerve it by, muſt reſt in *ſuſpenſe*. *Hooker.*

——— Such true joy's *ſuſpenſe*
What dream can I preſent to recompenſe? *Waller.*

Ten days the prophet in *ſuſpenſe* remain'd,
Would no man's fate pronounce; at laſt conſtrain'd
By Ithacus, he ſolemnly deſign'd
Me for the ſacrifice. *Denham.*

(2.) In propoſitions, where though the proofs in view are of moſt moment, yet there are ſufficient grounds to ſuſpect that there is fallacy, or proofs as conſiderable to be produced on the contrary ſide, there *ſuſpenſe* or diſſent are often voluntary. *Locke.*

Whatever neceſſity determines to the purſuit of real bliſs, the ſame neceſſity eſtabliſhes *ſuſpenſe*, deliberation and ſcrutiny, whether its ſatisfaction miſleads from our true happineſs. *Locke.*

(3.) For thee the fates, ſeverely kind, ordain
A cool *ſuſpenſe* from pleaſure or from pain. *Pope.*

SUSPE'NSE. *adj.* [*ſuſpenſus*, Lat.] 1 Held from proceeding. 2. Held in doubt; held in expectation.

(1.) The great light of day yet wants to run
Much of his race, though ſteep, *ſuſpenſe* in heav'n
Held by thy voice. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

(2.) The ſelf-ſame orders allowed, but yet eſtabliſhed in more wary and *ſuſpenſe* manner, as being to ſtand in force till God ſhould give the opportunity of ſome general conference what might be beſt for every of them afterwards to do; had both prevented all occaſion of juſt diſlike which others might take, and reſerved a greater liberty unto the authors themſelves, of entring unto further conſultation afterwards. *Hooker.*

This ſaid, he ſat; and expectation held
His looks *ſuſpenſe*, awaiting who appear'd
To ſecond or oppoſe. *Milton.*

SUSPE'NSION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuſpenſion*, Fr. from *ſuſpend.*] 1. Act of making to hang on any thing. 2. Act of making to depend on any thing. 3. Act of delaying. 4. Act of withholding or balancing the judgment. 5. Interruption; temporary ceſſation. 6. Temporary privation of an office; as, *the clerk incurred* ſuſpenſion.

(3.) ——— Had we had time to pray,
With thouſand vows and tears we ſhould have ſought,
That ſad decree's *ſuſpenſion* to have wrought. *Waller.*

(4.) In his Indian relations, wherein are contained incredible accounts, he is ſurely to be read with *ſuſpenſion*; theſe are they which weakned his authorities with former ages, for he is ſeldom mentioned without derogatory parentheſes. *Brown.*

The mode of the will, which anſwers to dubitation, may be called *ſuſpenſion*; and that which in the fantaſtick will is obſtinacy, is conſtancy in the intellectual. *Grew.*

(5.) Nor was any thing done for the better adjuſting things in the time of that *ſuſpenſion*, but every thing left in the ſame ſtate of unconcernedneſs as before. *Clarendon.*

SUSPE'NSORY. *adj.* [*ſuſpenſoire*, Fr. *ſuſpenſus*, Lat.] That by which a thing hangs.

There are ſeveral parts peculiar to brutes which are wanting in man, as the ſeventh or *ſuſpenſory* muſcle of the eye. *Ray.*

SUSPICION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuſpicion*, Fr. *ſuſpicio*, Latin.] The act of ſuſpecting; imagination of ſomething ill without proof.

This *ſuſpicion* Miſo for the hoggiſh ſhrewdneſs of her brain, and Mopſa for a very unlikely envy ſtumbled upon. *Sidney.*

Suſpicions amongſt thoughts are like bats amongſt birds, they ever fly by twilight; they are to be repreſſed, or at the leaſt well guarded, for they cloud the mind. *Bacon.*

Suſpicion all our lives ſhall be ſtuck full of eyes;
For treaſon is but truſted like a fox,
Who ne'er ſo tame, ſo cheriſh'd and lock'd up,
Will have a wild trick of his anceſtors. *Shakeſp.*

Though wiſdom wake, *ſuſpicion* ſleeps
At wiſdom's gate; and to ſimplicity
Reſigns her charge, while goodneſs thinks no ill
Where no ill ſeems. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

SUSPI'CIOUS. *adj.* [*ſuſpicioſus*, Latin.] 1. Inclined to ſuſpect; inclined to imagine ill without proof. 2. Indicating ſuſpicion or fear. 3. Liable to ſuſpicion; giving reaſon to imagine ill.

(1.) Nature itſelf, after it has done an injury, will for ever be *ſuſpicious*, and no man can love the perſon he ſuſpects. *South.*

(2.) A wiſe man will find us to be rogues by our faces; we have a *ſuſpicious*, fearful, conſtrained countenance, often turning and ſlinking through narrow lanes. *Swift.*

(3.) They, becauſe the light of his candle too much drowned theirs, were glad to lay hold on ſo colourable matter, and exceeding forward to traduce him as an author of *ſuſpicious* innovations. *Hooker.*

I ſpy a black *ſuſpicious* threat'ning cloud,
That will encounter with our glorious ſun. *Shakeſp.*

Authors are *ſuſpicious*, nor greedily to be ſwallowed, who pretend to deliver antipathies, ſympathies, and the occult abſtruſities of things. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

——— His life
Private, unactive, calm, contemplative,
Little *ſuſpicious* to any king. *Milton.*

Many miſchievous inſects are daily at work, to make people of merit *ſuſpicious* of each other. *Pope.*

SUSPI'CIOUSLY *adv.* [from *ſuſpicious.*] 1. With ſuſpicion. 2. So as to raiſe ſuſpicion.

(2.) His guard entering the place, found Plangus with his ſword in his hand, but not naked, but ſtanding *ſuſpiciouſly* enough, to one already ſuſpicious. *Sidney.*

SUSPI'CIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuſpicious.*] Tendency to ſuſpicion.

To make my eſtate known ſeemed impoſſible, by reaſon of the *ſuſpiciouſneſs* of Miſo, and my young miſtreſs. *Sidney.*

SUSPIRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuſpiratio*, from *ſuſpiro*, Lat.] Sigh; act of fetching the breath deep.

Not cuſtomary ſuits of ſolemn black,
Nor windy *ſuſpiration* of forc'd breath
That can denote me truly. *Shakeſp.*

In deep *ſuſpirations* we take more large gulphs of air to cool our heart, overcharged with love or ſorrow. *More.*

To **SUSPI'RE.** *v. n.* [*ſuſpiro*, Lat.] 1. To ſigh; to fetch the breath deep. 2. It ſeems in *Shakeſpeare* to mean only, to begin to breath; perhaps miſtaken for *reſpire*.

(2.) Since the birth of Cain, the firſt male child,
To him that did but yeſterday *ſuſpire*,
There was not ſuch a gracious creature born. *Shakeſp.*

To **SUSTAI'N.** *v. a.* [*ſouſtenir*, Fr. *ſuſtineo*, Lat.] 1. To bear; to prop; to hold up. 2. To ſupport; to keep from ſinking under evil. 3. To maintain; to keep. 4. To help; to relieve; to aſſiſt. 5. To bear; to endure. 6 To bear without yielding. 7. To ſuffer; to bear as inflicted.

(1.) The largeneſs and lightneſs of her wings and tail *ſuſtain* her without laſſitude. *More.*

——— Vain is the force of man,
To cruſh the pillars that the pile *ſuſtain*. *Dryden's Æn.*

(2.) The admirable curioſity and ſingular excellency of this deſign will *ſuſtain* the patience, and animate the induſtry of him who ſhall undertake it. *Holder.*

If he have no comfortable expectations of another life to *ſuſtain* him under the evils in this world, he is of all creatures the moſt miſerable. *Tillotſon.*

(3.) ——— What food
Will he convey up thither to *ſuſtain*
Himſelf and army? *Milton.*

But it on her, not ſhe on it depends;
For ſhe the body doth *ſuſtain* and cheriſh. *Davies.*

My labour will *ſuſtain* me. *Milton.*

(4.) They charged on pain of perpetual diſpleaſure, neither to entreat for him, or any way *ſuſtain* him. *Shakeſp.*

His ſons who ſeek the tyrant to *ſuſtain*,
And long for arbitrary lords again,
He dooms to death, aſſerting publick right. *Dryden's Æn.*

(5.) Can Ceyx then *ſuſtain* to leave his wife,
And unconcern'd forſake the ſweets of life. *Dryden.*

Shall Turnus then ſuch endleſs toil *ſuſtain*,
In fighting fields, and conquer towns in vain. *Dryden.*

The mind ſtands collected within herſelf, and *ſuſtains* the ſhock with all the force which is natural to her; but a heart in love has its foundations ſapped. *Addiſon.*

(6.) Sachariſſa's beauty's wine,
Which to madneſs doth incline;
Such a liquor as no brain
That is mortal can *ſuſtain*. *Waller.*

(7.) ——— If you omit
The offer of this time, I cannot promiſe,
But that you ſhall *ſuſtain* more new diſgraces,
With theſe you bear already. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Were it I thought death menac'd would enſue
This my attempt, I would *ſuſtain* alone
The worſt, and not perſuade thee. *Milton.*

SUSTAI'NABLE. *adj.* [*ſouſtenable*, Fr. from *ſuſtain.*] That may be ſuſtained.

SUSTAI'NER *n. ſ.* [from *ſuſtain.*] 1. One that props; one that ſupports. 2 One that ſuffers; a ſufferer.

(2.) ——— Thyſelf haſt a *ſuſtainer* been
Of much affliction in my cauſe. *Chapman's Iliad.*

SU'STENANCE. *n. ſ.* [*ſouſtenance*, French.] 1. Support; maintenance. 2. Neceſſaries of life; victuals.

(1.) Scarcely allowing himſelf fit *ſuſtenance* of life, rather than he would ſpend thoſe goods for whoſe ſake only he ſeemed to joy in life. *Sidney.*

There are unto one end ſundry means; as for the *ſuſtenance* of our bodies many kinds of food, many ſorts of raiment to clothe our nakedneſs. *Hooker.*

Is then the honour of your daughter of greater moment to her, than to my daughter her's, whoſe *ſuſtenance* it was? *Add.*

(2.) The experiment coſt him his life for want of *ſuſtenance*. *L'Eſtrange.*

The ancients were inventers of all arts neceſſary to life and *ſuſtenance*, as plowing and ſowing. *Temple.*

SUSTENTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ſuſtentation*, Fr. from *ſuſtento*, Lat.] 1. Support; preſervation from falling. 2. Uſe of victuals. 3. Maintenance; ſupport of life.

(1.) Theſe ſteams once raiſed above the earth, have their aſcent and *ſuſtentation* aloft promoted by the air. *Boyle.*

(2.) A very abſtemious animal, by reaſon of its frigidity, and latitancy in the winter, will long ſubſiſt without a viſible *ſuſtentation*. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

(3.) When there be great ſhoals of people, which go on to populate, without foreſeeing means of life and *ſuſtentation*; it is of neceſſity that once in an age they diſcharge a portion of their people upon other nations. *Bacon.*

SUSURRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſuſurro*, Latin.] Whiſper; ſoft murmur.

SUTE. *n. ſ.* [for *ſuite.*] Sort. I believe only miſprinted.

Touching matters belonging to the church of Chriſt, this we conceive that they are not of one *ſute*. *Hooker.*

SU'TLER. *n. ſ.* [*ſoeteler*, Dutch; *ſudler*, Germ.] A man that ſells proviſions and liquor in a camp.

——— I ſhall *ſutler* be
Unto the camp, and profits will accrue. *Shakeſp. H.* V.

Send to the *ſutler*'s; there you're ſure to find
The bully match'd with raſcals of his kind. *Dryden.*

SU'TURE. *n. ſ.* [*ſutura*, Lat.] 1. A manner of ſewing or ſtitching, particularly of ſtitching wounds. 2. *Suture* is a particular articulation: the bones of the cranium are joined to one another by four *ſutures* *Quincy*

(1.) Wounds, if held in cloſe contact for ſome time, reunite by inoſculation: to maintain this ſituation, ſeveral ſorts of *ſutures* have been invented; thoſe now chiefly deſcribed are the interrupted, the glovers, the quill'd, the twiſted and the dry *ſutures*, but the interrupted and twiſted are almoſt the only uſeful ones. *Sharp's Surgery.*

(2.) Many of our veſſels degenerate into ligaments, and the *ſutures* of the ſkull are aboliſhed in old age. *Arbuthnot.*

SWAB. *n. ſ.* [*swabb*, Swediſh.] A kind of mop to clean floors.

To **SWAB.** *v. a.* [ꞅƿebban, Saxon.] To clean with a mop. It is now uſed chiefly at ſea.

He made him *swab* the deck. *Shelvock's Voyage.*

SWA'BBER. *n. ſ.* [*swabber*, Dutch.] A ſweeper of the deck.

The maſter, the *swabber*, the boatſwain and I,
Lov'd Mall, Meg, and Marrian, and Margery. *Shakeſp.*

Was any thing wanting to the extravagance of this degenerate age, but the making a tarpawlin and a *swabber* the hero of a tragedy. *Dennis.*

To **SWA'DDLE.** *v. a.* [ꞅƿeðan, Saxon.] 1. To ſwathe; to bind in cloaths, generally uſed of binding newborn children. 2. To beat; to cudgel. A low ludicrous word.

(1.) ——— Inveſted by a veil of clouds,
And *swaddled* as new born in ſable ſhrouds;
For theſe a receptacle I deſign'd. *Sandys.*

How ſoon doth man decay!
When cloths are taken from a cheſt of ſweets,
To *swaddle* infants, whoſe young breath
Scarce knows the way;
Thoſe clouts are little winding ſheets,
Which do conſign and ſend them unto death. *Herbert.*

They *swaddled* me up in my night-gown with long pieces of linen, 'till they had wrapt me in about an hundred yards of ſwathe. *Addiſon.*

(2.) Great on the bench, great in the ſaddle,
That could as well bind o'er as *swaddle*. *Hudibras.*

SWA'DDLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Cloaths bound round the body.

I begged them to uncaſe me: no, no, ſay they; and upon that carried me to one of their houſes, and put me to bed in all my *swaddles*. *Addiſon.*

SWA'DDLINGBAND
SWA'DDLINGCLOATH.
SWA'DDLINGCLOUT.
} *n ſ* [from *swaddle*.] Cloath wrapped round a new-born child.

For thence a fairy thee unweeting reft,
There as thou ſleep'ſt in tender *swaddlingband*,
And her baſe elfin brood, there for thee left,
Such men do changelings call, ſo changed by fairies theft. *Spenſer.*

That great baby you ſee there is not yet out of his *swaddling-clouts*. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

The *swaddlingbands* were purple, wrought with gold. *Dryden.*

To **SWAG.** *v n.* [ꞅiᵹan, Saxon; *sweigia*, Iſlandick.] To ſink down by its weight; to hang heavy.

They are more apt, in *swagging* down, to pierce with their points, than in the jacent poſture, and crevice the wall. *Wott.*

Being a tall fiſh, and with his ſides much compreſſed, he hath a long fin upon his back, and another anſwering to it on his belly; by which he is the better kept upright, or from *ſwagging* on his ſides. *Grew.*

To **SWAGE.** *v. a.* [from *aſſwage*.] To eaſe; to ſoften; to mitigate.

— Apt words have pow'r to *swage*
The tumours of a troubled mind,
And are as balm to feſter'd wounds. *Milton.*

Nor wanting pow'r to mitigate and *swage*,
With ſolemn touches, troubled thoughts, and chaſe
Anguiſh, and doubt, and fear from mortal minds. *Milton.*

——— I will love thee,
Though my diſtracted ſenſes ſhould forſake me,
I'd find ſome intervals, when my poor heart
Should *swage* itſelf, and be let looſe to thine. *Otway.*

To **SWA'GGER.** *v n.* [*swadderen*, Dutch, to make a noiſe; ꞅƿeᵹan, Saxon] To bluſter; to bully; to be turbulently and tumultuouſly proud and inſolent.

Drunk? ſquabble? *swagger?* and diſcourſe fuſtian with one's own ſhadow? Oh thou invincible ſpirit of wine! *Shakeſp.*

'Tis the gage of one that I ſhould fight withal, if he be alive; a raſcal that *swagger'd* with me laſt night. *Shakeſp.*

The leſſer ſize of mortals love to *swagger* for opinions, and to boaſt infallibility of knowledge. *Glanv. Scepſ.*

Many ſuch aſſes in the world huff, look big, ſtare, dreſs, cock, and *swagger* at the ſame noiſy rate. *L'Eſtrange.*

——————— He chuck'd,
And ſcarcely deign'd to ſet a foot to ground,
But *swagger'd* like a lord. *Dryden.*

Confidence, how weakly ſoever founded, hath ſome effect upon the ignorant, who think there is ſomething more than ordinary in a *swaggering* man, that talks of nothing but demonſtration. *Tillotſon.*

To be great, is not to be ſtarched, and formal, and ſupercilious; to *swagger* at our footmen, and browbeat our inferiors. *Collier on Pride.*

What a pleaſure is it to be victorious in a cauſe? to *swagger* at the bar; for a lawyer I was born, and a lawyer I will be. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

SWA'GGERER. *n. ſ* [from *swagger*.] A bluſterer; a bully; a turbulent noiſy fellow.

He's no *swaggerer*, hoſteſs; a tame cheater: you may ſtroke him as gently as a puppy greyhound. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

SWA'GGY. *adj.* [from *swag*.] Dependent by its weight.

The beaver is called animal ventricoſum, from his *swaggy* and prominent belly. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

SWAIN. *n. ſ.* [ꞅƿein, Saxon and Runick.] 1. A young man. 2. A country ſervant employed in huſbandry. 3. A paſtoral youth.

(1.) That good knight would not ſo nigh repair,
Himſelf eſtranging from their joyance vain,
Whoſe fellowſhip ſeem'd far unfit for warlike *swain*. *Spenſ.*

(2.) ——— It were a happy life
To be no better than a homely *swain*. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

(3.) Bleſt *swains!* whoſe nymphs in ev'ry grace excel;
Bleſt nymphs! whoſe *swains* thoſe graces ſing ſo well. *Pope.*

Leave the meer country to meer country *swains*,
And dwell where life, in all life's glory reigns. *Harte.*

SWA'INMOTE. *n. ſ.* [*swainmotus*, law Latin.] A court touching matters of the foreſt, kept by the charter of the foreſt thrice in the year. This court of *swainmote* is as incident to a foreſt, as the court of piepowder is to a fair. The *swainmote* is a court of freeholders within the foreſt. *Cowel.*

To **SWALE.**
To **SWEAL.**
} *v. a* [ꞅƿelan, Saxon, to kindle.] To waſte or blaze away; to melt: as, *the candle* ſwales.

SWA'LLET. *n. ſ.* Among the tin-miners, water breaking in upon the miners at their work. *Bailey.*

SWA'LLOW. *n. ſ.* [ꞅƿalepe, Saxon; *hirundo*] A ſmall bird of paſſage; or, as ſome ſay, a bird that lies hid and ſleeps in the Winter.

The *swallow* follows not Summer more willingly than we your lordſhip *Shakeſp. Timon.*

——— Daffodils,
That come before the *swallow* dares. *Shakeſp.*

The *swallows* make uſe of celendine, and the linnet of euphragia. *More.*

When *swallows* fleet ſoar high and ſport in air,
He told us that the welkin would be clear. *Gay.*

To **SWA'LLOW.** *v. a.* [ꞅƿelᵹan, Saxon; *swelgen*, Dutch.] 1. To take down the throat. 2 To receive without examination. 3. To engroſs; to appropriate: often with *up* emphatical. 4. To abſorb; to take in; to ſink in any abyſs; to engulph: with *up*. 5. To occupy. 6. To ſeize and waſte. 7. To engroſs; to engage completely. 8. *Swallow* implies, in all its figurative ſenſes, ſome nauſeous or contemptuous idea, ſomething of groſſneſs or of folly.

(1.) ——— If little faults
Shall not be wink'd at, how ſhall we ſtretch our eye,
Whoſe capital crimes chew'd, *ſwallow'd*, and digeſted,
Appear before us? *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

Men are, at a venture, of the religion of the country; and muſt therefore *ſwallow* down opinions, as ſilly people do empiricks pills, and have nothing to do but believe that they will do the cure. *Locke.*

(2.) Conſider and judge of it as a matter of reaſon, and not *ſwallow* it without examination as a matter of faith. *Locke.*

(3.) Far be it from me, that I ſhould *ſwallow up* or deſtroy. 2 *Sam.*

Homer excels all the inventors of other arts in this, that he has *ſwallowed up* the honour of thoſe who ſucceeded him. *Pope.*

(4.) Though you untie the winds, and let them fight
Againſt the churches, though the yeſty waves
Confound and *ſwallow* navigation *up*. *Shakeſp.*
I may be pluck'd into the *ſwallowing* womb
Of this deep pit, poor Baſſianus' grave. *Shakeſp. Tit. And.*

Death is *ſwallowed up* in victory. 1 *Cor.* xv. 54.

If the earth open her mouth and *ſwallow* them *up*, ye ſhall underſtand that theſe men have provoked the Lord. *Num.* xvi.

In bogs *ſwallow'd up* and loſt. *Milton.*

He hid many things from us, not that they would *ſwallow up* our underſtanding, but divert our attention from what is more important. *Decay of Piety.*

——— Nature would abhor
To be forced back again upon herſelf,
And like a whirlpool *ſwallow* her own ſtreams. *Dryden.*
Should not the ſad occaſion *ſwallow up*
My other cares, and draw them all into it? *Addiſon.*

(5.) The neceſſary proviſion for life *ſwallows* the greateſt part of their time. *Locke.*

(6.) Corruption *ſwallow'd* what the liberal hand
Of bounty ſcatter'd. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

(7.) The prieſt and the prophet are *ſwallowed up* of wine. *Iſaiah.*

Swa'llow. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The throat; voracity.

Had this man of merit and mortification been called to account for his ungodly *ſwallow*, in gorging down the eſtates of helpleſs widows and orphans, he would have told them that it was all for charitable uſes. *South.*

Swa'llowtail. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of willow.

The ſhining willow they call *ſwallowtail*, becauſe of the pleaſure of the leaf. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Swa'llowwort. *n. ſ.* [*aſclepia.*] A plant.

Swam. The preterite of *ſwim*.

SWAMP. *n. ſ.* [*ſwamms*, Gothick; ſƿam, Saxon; *ſuamm*, Iſlandick; *ſwamme*, Dutch; *ſuomp*, Daniſh; *ſwamp*, Swediſh.] A marſh; a bog; a fen.

Swa'mpy. *adj.* [from *ſwamp*.] Boggy; fenny.

Swampy fens breathe deſtructive myriads. *Thomſon.*

SWAN. *n. ſ.* [ſƿan, Saxon; *ſuan*, Daniſh; *ſwaen*, Dutch; *cycnus*.] The *ſwan* is a large water-fowl, that has a long neck, and is very white, excepting when it is young. Its legs and feet are black, as is its bill, which is like that of a gooſe, but ſomething rounder, and a little hooked at the lower end of it: the two ſides below its eyes are black and ſhining like ebony. *Swans* uſe wings like ſails, which catch the wind, ſo that they are driven along in the water. They feed upon herbs and ſome ſort of grain like a gooſe, and ſome are ſaid to have lived three hundred years. There is a ſpecies of ſwans with the feathers of their heads, towards the breaſt, marked at the ends with a gold colour inclining to red. The *ſwan* is reckoned by Moſes among the unclean creatures; but it was conſecrated to Apollo the god of muſick, becauſe it was ſaid to ſing melodiouſly when it was near expiring; a tradition, generally received, but fabulous. *Calmet.*

——— With untainted eye
Compare her face with ſome that I ſhall ſhow,
And I will make thee think thy *ſwan* a crow. *Shakeſp.*
Let muſick ſound, while he doth make his choice;
Then if he loſe, he makes a *ſwan* like end. *Shakeſp.*
The fearful matrons raiſe a ſcreaming cry,
Old feeble men with fainter groans reply;
A jarring ſound reſults, and mingles in the ſky,
Like that of *ſwans* remurm'ring to the floods. *Dryden.*

The idea, which an Engliſhman ſignifies by the name *ſwan*, is a white colour, long neck, black beak, black legs, and whole feet, and all theſe of a certain ſize, with a power of ſwimming in the water, and making a certain kind of noiſe. *Locke.*

Swa'nskin. *n. ſ.* [*ſwan* and *ſkin*.] A kind of ſoft flannel, imitating for warmth the down of a ſwan.

Swap. *adv.* [*ad ſuipa*, to do at a ſnatch, Iſlandick.] Haſtily; with haſty violence: as, he did it *ſwap*. It ſeems to be of the ſame original with *ſweep*. A low word.

To **Swap.** *v. a.* To exchange. See *To* Swop.

Sward. *n. ſ.* [*ſward*, Swediſh.] 1. The ſkin of bacon. 2. The ſurface of the ground: whence *green ſward*, or *green ſword*.

(2.) Water, kept too long, looſens and ſoftens the *ſward*, makes it ſubject to ruſhes and coarſe graſs. *Note on Tuſſer.*

The noon of night was paſt, and then the foe
Came dreadleſs o'er the level *ſwart*, that lies
Between the wood and the ſwift ſtreaming Ouſe. *A. Philips.*

To plant a vineyard in July, when the earth is very dry and combuſtible, plow up the *ſwarth*, and burn it. *Mortimer.*

Sware. The preterite of *ſwear*.

Swarm. *n. ſ.* [ſƿearm, Saxon; *ſwerm*, Dutch.] 1. A great body or number of bees or other ſmall animals, particularly thoſe bees that migrate from the hive. 2. A multitude; a crowd.

(1.) A *ſwarm* of bees that cut the liquid ſky,
Upon the topmoſt branch in clouds alight. *Dryden's Æn.*
(2.) From this *ſwarm* of fair advantages,
You grip'd the general ſway into your hand. *Shakeſp.*

If we could number up thoſe prodigious *ſwarms* that had ſettled themſelves in every part of it, they would amount to more than can be found. *Addiſon on Italy.*

This *ſwarm* of themes that ſettles on my pen,
Which I, like ſummer-flies, ſhake off again,
Let others ſing. *Young.*

To **Swarm.** *v. n.* [ſƿearman, Saxon; *ſwermen*, Dutch.] 1. To riſe as bees in a body, and quit the hive. 2. To appear in multitudes; to croud; to throng. 3. To be crouded; to be over-run; to be thronged. 4. To breed multitudes. 5. It is uſed in converſation for climbing a tree, by embracing it with the arms and legs.

(1.) ——— All hands employ'd,
Like labouring bees on a long Summer's day;
Some ſound the trumpet for the reſt to *ſwarm*. *Dryden.*
Swarm'd on a rotten ſtick the bees I ſpy'd. *Gay.*

When bees hang in *ſwarming* time, they will preſently riſe, if the weather hold. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

(2.) ——— The mercileſs Macdonel,
The multiplying villanies of nature
Do *ſwarm* upon. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
Our ſuperfluous lacqueys, and our peaſants,
Who in unneceſſary action *ſwarm*
About our ſquares of battle. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.
What a multitude of thoughts at once
Awaken'd in me *ſwarm*, while I conſider
What from within I feel myſelf, and hear
What from without comes often to my ears. *Milton.*
Then mounts the throne, high plac'd before the ſhrine;
In crowds around the *ſwarming* people join. *Dryden's Æn.*

(3.) Theſe garriſons you have now planted throughout all Ireland, and every place *ſwarms* with ſoldiers. *Spenſer.*

Her lower region *ſwarms* with all ſort of fowl, her rivers with fiſh, and her ſeas with whole ſhoals. *Howel.*

Thoſe days *ſwarmed* with fables, and from ſuch grounds took hints for fictions, poiſoning the world ever after. *Brown.*

Life *ſwarms* with ills, the boldeſt are afraid,
Where then is ſafety for a tender maid? *Young.*

(4.) Not ſo thick *ſwarm'd* once the ſoil
Bedropp'd with blood of Gorgon. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

SWART. } *adj.* [*swarts*, Gothick; ꞅpeaꞃt, Saxon;
SWARTH. } *swart*, Dutch.] 1. Black; darkly brown; tawny. 2. In *Milton* it ſeems to ſignify gloomy; malignant.

(1.) A nation ſtrange, with viſage *ſwart*,
And courage fierce, that all men did affray,
Through the world then ſwarmed in every part. *Spenſer.*

———— A man
Of *ſwarth* complexion, and of crabbed hue,
That him full of melancholy did ſhew. *Spenſer.*

Whereas I was black and *ſwart* before;
With thoſe clear rays which ſhe infus'd on me;
That beauty am I bleſt with, which you ſee. *Shakeſp. H. VI.*

No goblin, or *ſwart* fairy of the mine,
Hath hurtful power o'er true virginity. *Milton.*

(2.) ———— Ye valleys low,
On whoſe freſh lap the *ſwart* ſtar ſparely looks. *Milton.*

To SWART. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To blacken; to duſk.

The heat of the ſun may *ſwart* a living part, or even black a dead or diſſolving fleſh. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

SWA'RTHILY. *adv.* [from *swarthy.*] Blackly; duſkily; tawnily.

SWA'RTHINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *swarthy.*] Darkneſs of complexion; tawnineſs.

SWA'RTHY. *adj.* [See SWART.] Dark of complexion; black; duſky; tawny.

Set me where, on ſome pathleſs plain,
The *ſwarthy* Africans complain. *Roſcommon.*

Though in the torrid climates the common colour is black or *ſwarthy*, yet the natural colour of the temperate climates is more tranſparent and beautiful. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Here *ſwarthy* Charles appears, and there
His brother with dejected air. *Addiſon.*

Did they know Cato, our remoteſt kings
Would pour embattled multitudes about him;
Their *ſwarthy* hoſts would darken all our plains,
Doubling the native horrour of the war,
And making death more grim. *Addiſon.*

SWASH. *n. ſ.* [A cant word.] A figure, whoſe circumference is not round, but oval; and whoſe moldings lie not at right angles, but oblique to the axis of the work. *Moxon.*

SWASH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Impulſe of water flowing with violence. *Dict.*

To SWASH. *v. n.* To make a great clatter or noiſe: whence *swaſhbuckler*. Not in uſe.

We'll have a *ſwaſhing* and a martial outſide,
As many other manniſh cowards have,
That do outface it with their ſemblances. *Shakeſp.*

Draw, if you be men: Gregory, remember thy *ſwaſhing*-blow. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

SWA'SHER. *n. ſ.* [from *swaſh.*] One who makes a ſhew of valour or force of arms. Obſolete.

I have obſerved theſe three *ſwaſhers*; three ſuch anticks do not amount to a man. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

SWATCH. *n. ſ.* A ſwathe. Not in uſe.

One ſpreadeth thoſe bands ſo in order to lie,
As barlie in *ſwatches* may fill it thereby. *Tuſſer.*

SWATH. *n. ſ.* [*swade*, Dutch.] 1. A line of graſs cut down by the mower. 2. A continued quantity. 3. [Ꞅpeꝺan, to bind, Saxon.] A band; a fillet.

(1.) With toſſing and raking, and ſetting on cox,
Graſſe, lately in *ſwathes*, is meat for an ox. *Tuſſer.*

The ſtrawy Greeks, ripe for his edge,
Fall down before him, like the mower's *ſwath*. *Shakeſp.*

As ſoon as your graſs is mown, if it lie thick in the *ſwath*, neither air nor ſun can paſs freely through it. *Mortimer.*

(2.) An affection'd aſs, that cons ſtate without book, and utters it by great *ſwaths*. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

(3.) An Indian comb a ſtick whereof is cut into three ſharp and round teeth four inches long: the other part is left for the handle, adorned with fine ſtraws laid along the ſides, and lapped round about it in ſeveral diſtinct *ſwaths*. *Grew.*

Long pieces of linen, they folded about me, 'till they had wrapped me in above a hundred yards of *ſwathe*. *Guardian.*

To SWATHE. *v. a.* [ꞅpeꝺan, Saxon.] To bind, as a child with bands and rollers.

He had two ſons; the eldeſt of them at three years old,
I' th' *ſwathing* cloaths the other, from their nurſery
Were ſtol'n. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Their children are never *ſwathed*, or bound about with any thing, when they are firſt born; but are put naked into the bed with their parents to lie. *Abbot's Deſcript. of the World.*

Swath'd in her lap the bold nurſe bore him out,
With olive branches cover'd round about. *Dryden.*

Maſter's feet are *ſwath'd* no longer,
If in the night too oft he kicks,
Or ſhows his loco-motive tricks. *Prior.*

To SWAY. *v. a.* [*schweben*, German, to move.] 1. To wave in the hand; to move or wield any thing maſſy: as, to *sway* the ſceptre. 2. To biaſs; to direct to either ſide. 3. To govern; to rule; to overpower; to influence.

(1.) Glancing fire out of the iron play'd,
As ſparkles from the anvil riſe,
When heavy hammers on the wedge are *ſway'd*. *Spenſer.*

(2.) Heav'n forgive them, that ſo much have *ſway'd*
Your majeſty's good thoughts away from me. *Shakeſp.*

I took your hands; but was, indeed,
Sway'd from the point, by looking down on Cæſar. *Shakeſp.*

The only way t' improve our own,
By dealing faithfully with none;
As bowls run true by being made
On purpoſe falſe, and to be *ſway'd*. *Hudibras.*

When examining theſe matters, let not temporal and little advantages *ſway* you againſt a more durable intereſt. *Tillotſon.*

(3.) ———— The lady's mad; yet if 'twere ſo,
She could not *ſway* her houſe, command her followers,
With ſuch a ſmooth, diſcreet, and ſtable bearing. *Shakeſp.*

The will of man is by his reaſon *ſway'd*;
And reaſon ſays, you are the worthier maid. *Shakeſp.*

On Europe thence, and where Rome was to *ſway*
The world. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

—— A gentle nymph, not far from hence,
That with moiſt curb *ſways* the ſmooth Severn ſtream,
Sabrina is her name. *Milton.*

———— Take heed leſt paſſion *ſway*
Thy judgment to do ought, which elſe free will
Would not admit. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The judgment is *ſwayed* by paſſion, and ſtored with lubricous opinions, inſtead of clearly conceived truths. *Glanville.*

———— This was the race
To *ſway* the world, and land and ſea ſubdue. *Dryden.*

———— With theſe I went,
Nor idle ſtood with unaſſiſting hands,
When ſavage beaſts, and mens more ſavage bands,
Their virtuous toil ſubdu'd; yet thoſe I *ſway'd*
With pow'rful ſpeech: I ſpoke, and they obey'd. *Dryden.*

They will do their beſt to perſuade the world that no man acts upon principle, that all is *ſwayed* by particular malice. *D'Avenant.*

To SWAY. *v. n.* 1. To hang heavy; to be drawn by weight. 2. To have weight; to have influence. 3. To bear rule; to govern.

(1.) In theſe perſonal reſpects, the balance *ſways* on our part. *Bacon.*

(2.) The example of ſundry churches, for approbation of one thing, doth *ſway* much; but yet ſtill as having the force of an example only, and not of a law. *Hooker.*

(3.) The mind I *ſway* by, and the heart I bear,
Shall never ſagg with doubt, nor ſhake with fear. *Shakeſp.*

—— Had'ſt thou *ſway'd* as kings ſhould do,
They never then had ſprung like ſummer flies. *Shakeſp.*

Aged tyranny *ſways* not as it hath power, but as it is ſuffered. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

—— Here thou ſhalt monarch reign;
There did'ſt not: there let him ſtill victor *ſway.* *Milton.*

SWAY. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. The ſwing or ſweep of a weapon. 2. Any thing moving with bulk and power. 3. Weight; preponderation; caſt of the balance. 4. Power; rule; dominion. 5. Influence; direction; weight on one ſide.

(1.) To ſtrike with huge two-handed *ſway.* *Milton.*

(2.) Are not you mov'd, when all the *ſway* of earth
Shakes like a thing unfirm? *Shakeſp. Jul. Cæſar.*

(3.) ———— Expert
When to advance, or ſtand, or turn the *ſway*
Of battle. *Milton.*

(4.) This ſort had ſome fear that the filling up the ſeats in the conſiſtory, with ſo great number of laymen, was but to pleaſe the minds of the people, to the end they might think their own *ſway* ſomewhat. *Hooker.*

———— Only retain
The name and all th' addition to a king;
The *ſway,* revenue, execution of th' heſt,
Beloved ſons, be yours. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

—— Her father counts it dangerous
That ſhe ſhould give her ſorrow ſo much *ſway,*
And in his wiſdom haſtes our marriage,
To ſtop the inundation of her tears. *Shakeſp.*

Too truly Tamerlane's ſucceſſors they;
Each thinks a world too little for his *ſway.* *Dryd. Auren.*

When vice prevails, and impious men bear *ſway,*
The poſt of honour is a private ſtation. *Addiſon's Cato.*

(5.) In the end, very few excepted, all became ſubject to the *ſway* of time: other odds there was none, ſaving that ſome fell ſooner, and ſome later, from the ſoundneſs of belief. *Hooker.*

An evil mind in authority doth not only follow the *ſway* of the deſires already within it, but frames to itſelf new deſires, not before thought of. *Sidney.*

They ruſh along, the rattling woods give way,
The branches bend before their ſweepy *ſway.* *Dryden.*

To SWEAR. *v. n.* preter. *swore* or *sware*; part. paſſ. *sworn.* [*swaran,* Gothick; ꞅpeꞃian, Saxon; *sweeren,* Dutch.] 1. To obteſt ſome ſuperiour power; to utter an oath. 2. To declare or promiſe upon oath. 3. To give evidence upon oath. 4. To obteſt the great name profanely.

(1.) If a man vow a vow unto the Lord, or *ſwear* an oath to bind his ſoul with a bond, he ſhall not break his word. *Numb.*

Thee, thee an hundred languages ſhall claim,
And ſavage Indians *ſwear* by Anna's name. *Tickel.*

(2.) ——— We ſhall have old *ſwearing*
That they did give the rings away to men:
But we'll outface them, and outſwear them too. *Shakeſp.*

I gave my love a ring, and made him *ſwear*
Never to part with it; and here he ſtands,
I dare be ſworn for him, he would not leave it,
Nor pluck it from his finger. *Shakeſp.*

—— I would have kept my word;
But, when I *ſwear,* it is irrevocable. *Shak. Hen.* VI.

Jacob ſaid, *swear* to me; and he *sware* unto him. *Gen.*

Bacchus taken at Rhodes by Demetrius Poliorcetes, which he ſo eſteemed, that, as Plutarch reports, he *sware* he had rather loſe all his father's images than that table. *Peacham.*

(3.) ———— At what eaſe
Might corrupt minds procure knaves as corrupt
To *swear* againſt you? *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

(4.) Becauſe of *swearing* the land mourneth. *Jer.* xxiii. 10.

Obey thy parents, keep thy word juſtly;
Swear not. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

None ſo nearly diſpoſed to ſcoffing at religion as thoſe who have accuſtomed themſelves to *swear* on trifling occaſions. *Tillotſ.*

Hark! the ſhrill notes tranſpierce the yielding air,
And teach the neighb'ring ecchoes how to *swear.* *Young.*

To SWEAR. *v. a.* 1. To put to an oath; to bind by an oath adminiſtered. 2. To declare upon oath: as, *he ſwore treaſon againſt his friend.* 3. To obteſt by an oath.

(1.) Moſes took the bones of Joſeph; for he had ſtraitly *sworn* the children of Iſrael. *Ex.* xiii. 19.

Swom aſhore, man, like a duck; I can ſwim like a duck, I'll be *ſworn.* *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Let me *swear* you all to ſecrecy;
And, to conceal my ſhame, conceal my life. *Dryden.*

(3.) Now by Apollo, king, thou *swear'ſt* thy gods in vain.
—— O vaſſal! miſcreant! *Shakeſp.*

SWE'ARER. *n. ſ.* [from *swear.*] A wretch who obteſts the great name wantonly and profanely.

And muſt they all be hang'd that ſwear and lie?
—— Every one.
—— Who muſt hang them?
—— Why, the honeſt men.
— Then the liars and *swearers* are fools; for there are liars and *swearers* enow to beat the honeſt men and hang them up. *Shakeſp.*

Take not his name, who made thy mouth, in vain:
It gets thee nothing, and hath no excuſe:
Luſt and wine plead a pleaſure, avarice a gain;
But the cheap *swearer* through his open ſluice
Lets his ſoul run for nought. *Herbert.*

Of all men a philoſopher ſhould be no *swearer*; for an oath, which is the end of controverſies in law, cannot determine any here, where reaſon only muſt induce. *Brown.*

It is the opinion of our moſt refined *swearers,* that the ſame oath or curſe cannot, conſiſtently with true politeneſs, be repeated above nine times in the ſame company by the ſame perſon. *Swift's Polite Converſation.*

SWEAT. *n. ſ.* [ꞅpeaꞇ, Saxon; *sweet,* Dutch.] 1. The matter evacuated at the pores by heat or labour. 2. Labour; toil; drudgery. 3. Evaporation of moiſture.

(1.) *Sweat* is ſalt in taſte; for that part of the nouriſhment which is freſh and ſweet, turneth into blood and fleſh; and the *sweat* is that part which is excerned. *Bacon.*

Some inſenſible effluvium, exhaling out of the ſtone, comes to be checked and condenſed by the air on the ſuperficies of it, as it happens to *sweat* on the ſkins of animals. *Boyle.*

Soft on the flow'ry herb I found me laid
In balmy *sweat.* *Milton.*

When Lucilius brandiſhes his pen,
And flaſhes in the face of guilty men,
A cold *sweat* ſtands in drops on ev'ry part,
And rage ſucceeds to tears, revenge to ſmart. *Dryden.*

Sweat is produced by changing the balance between the fluids and ſolids, in which health conſiſts, ſo as that projectile motion of the fluids overcome the reſiſtance of the ſolids. *Arbuthnot.*

(2.) This painful labour of abridging was not eaſy, but a matter of *sweat* and watching. 2 *Mac.* ii. 26.

———— The field
To labour calls us, now with *sweat* impos'd. *Milton.*

What from Johnſon's oil and *sweat* did flow,
Or what more eaſy nature did beſtow
On Shakeſpeare's gentler muſe, in thee full grown
Their graces both appear. *Denham.*

(3.) Beans give in the mow; and therefore thoſe that are to be kept are not to be thraſhed 'till March, that they have had a thorough *sweat* in the mow. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To SWEAT. *v. n.* preterite *swet, sweated*; particip. paſſ. *sweaten,* [from the noun.] 1. To be moiſt on the body with heat or labour. 2. To toil; to labour; to drudge. 3. To emit moiſture.

(1.) Let them be free, marry them to your heirs,
Why *sweat* they under burdens? *Shak. Mer. of Ven.*

Miſtreſs Page at the door, *sweating* and blowing, and looking wildly, would needs ſpeak with you. *Shakeſp.*

When he was brought again to the bar, to hear
His knell rung out, his judgment, he was ſtirr'd

With ſuch an agony, he *ſweat* extremely.
Shakeſp. Henry VIII.

About this time in autumn, there reigned in the city and other parts of the kingdom a diſeaſe then new; which, of the accidents and manner thereof they called the *ſweating* ſickneſs. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

——— A young tall ſquire
Did from the camp at firſt before him go;
At firſt he did, but ſcarce could follow ſtrait,
Sweating beneath a ſhield's unruly weight. *Cowley*.

(2.) How the drudging goblin *ſwet*
To earn his cream bowl duly ſet;
When in one night, ere glimſe of morn,
His ſhadowy flail hath threſh'd the corn. *Milton*.

Our author, not content to ſee
That others write as careleſly as he;
Though he pretends not to make things complete,
Yet, to pleaſe you, he'd have the poets *ſweat*. *Waller*.

(3.) Wainſcots will *ſweat* ſo that they run with water. *Bacon*.

In cold evenings there will be a moiſture or *ſweating* upon the ſtool. *Mortimer*.

To SWEAT. *v. a.* 1. To emit as ſweat. 2. To make to ſweat.

(1.) ——— Greaſe that's *ſweaten*
From the murtherer's gibbet, throw
Into the flame. *Shakeſp. Macbeth*.
For him the rich Arabia *ſweats* her gum. *Dryden*.

SWEA'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſweat*.] One who ſweats.

SWEA'TY. *adj.* [from *ſweat*.] 1. Covered with ſweat; moiſt with ſweat. 2. Conſiſting of ſweat. 3. Laborious; toilſome.

(1.) The rabblement houted and clap'd their chop'd hands, and threw up their *ſweaty* night-caps. *Shakeſp. Jul. Cæſ.*

A *ſweaty* reaper from his tillage brought
Firſt-fruits, the green ear, and the yellow ſheaf. *Milton*.

(2.) And then, ſo nice, and ſo genteel,
Such cleanlineſs from head to heel;
No humours groſs, or frowſy ſteams,
No noiſome whiffs, or *ſweaty* ſtreams. *Swift*.

(3.) ——— Thoſe who labour
The *ſweaty* forge, who edge the crooked ſcythe,
Bend ſtubborn ſteel, and harden gleening armour,
Acknowledge Vulcan's aid. *Prior*.

To SWEEP. *v. a.* [ꞅƿapan, Saxon.] 1. To drive away with a beſom. 2. To clean with a beſom. 3. To carry with pomp. 4. To drive or carry off with celerity and violence. 5. To paſs over with celerity and force. 6. To rub over. 7. To ſtrike with a long ſtroke.

(2.) What woman, having ten pieces of ſilver, if ſhe loſe one, doth not *ſweep* the houſe, and ſeek diligently 'till ſhe find it? *Luke*, xv. 8.

(3.) Let frantick Talbot triumph for a while,
And, like a peacock, *ſweep* along his tail.
Shakeſp. Henry VI.

(4.) ——— Though I could,
With barefac'd power, *ſweep* him from my ſight,
And bid my will avouch it; yet I muſt not. *Shakeſp.*

The river of Kiſhon *ſwept* them away. *Judges*, v.

The bluſtering winds ſtriving for victory, *ſwept* the ſnow from off the tops of thoſe high mountains, and caſt it down unto the plains in ſuch abundance, that the Turks lay as men buried alive. *Knolles's Hiſtory*.

——— Flying bullets now
To execute his rage appear too ſlow;
They miſs or *ſweep* but common ſouls away;
For ſuch a loſs Opdam his life muſt pay. *Waller*.

My looking is the fire of peſtilence,
That *ſweeps* at once the people and the prince. *Dryden*.

I have already *ſwept* the ſtakes, and with the common good fortune of proſperous gameſters can be content to ſit. *Dryden*.

Is this the man who drives me before him
To the world's ridge, and *ſweeps* me off like rubbiſh?
Dryden.

Fool! time no change of motion knows;
With equal ſpeed the torrent flows
To *ſweep* fame, pow'r, and wealth away:
The paſt is all by death poſſeſt,
And frugal fate that guards the reſt,
By giving, bids them live, to-day. *Fenton*.

A duke holding in a great many hands, drew a huge heap of gold; but never obſerved a ſharper, who under his arm *ſwept* a great deal of it into his hat. *Swift*.

(6.) ——— Their long deſcending train
With rubies edg'd, and ſapphires *ſwept* the plain. *Dryden*.

(7.) Deſcend, ye nine; deſcend and ſing;
The breathing inſtruments inſpire,
Wake into voice each ſilent ſtring,
And *ſweep* the ſounding lyre. *Pope*.

To SWEEP. *v. n.* 1. To paſs with violence, tumult, or ſwiftneſs. Perhaps in the firſt quotation we ſhould read *ſwoop*. 2. To paſs with pomp; to paſs with an equal motion. 3. To move with a long reach.

(1.) Haſte me to know it, that I with wings as ſwift
As meditation or the thoughts of love
May *ſweep* to my revenge. *Shakeſp.*

A poor man that oppreſſeth the poor, is like a *ſweeping* rain which leaveth no food. *Prov.* xxviii. 3.

——— Cowen in her courſe
Tow'rds the Sabrinian ſhores, as *ſweeping* from her ſource,
Takes Towa. *Drayton*.

——— Before tempeſtuous winds ariſe,
Stars ſhooting through the darkneſs gild the night
With *ſweeping* glories and long trails of light. *Dryden*.

(2.) She *ſweeps* it through the court with troops of ladies,
More like an empreſs than duke Humphrey's wife. *Shakeſp.*

In gentle dreams I often will be by,
And *ſweep* along before your cloſing eye. *Dryden*.

(3.) Nor always errs; for oft the gauntlet draws
A *ſweeping* ſtroke along the crackling jaws. *Dryden*.

SWEEP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. The act of ſweeping. 2. The compaſs of any violent or continued motion. 3. Violent and general deſtruction. 4. Direction of any motion not rectilinear.

(2.) A door drags when by its ill hanging on its hinges, or by the ill boarding of the room the bottom edge of the door rides in its *ſweep* upon the floor. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

——— A torrent ſwell'd
With wintry tempeſts, that diſdains all mounds,
Breaking away impetuous, and involves
Within its *ſweep*, trees, houſes, men. *Philips*.

(3.) In countries ſubject to great epidemical *ſweeps*, men may live very long; but where the proportion of the chronical diſtemper is great, it is not likely to be ſo. *Graunt*.

(4.) Having made one inciſion a little circularly, begin a ſecond, bringing it with an oppoſite *ſweep* to meet the other. *Sharp*.

SWEE'PER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſweep*.] One that ſweeps.

SWEE'PINGS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſweep*.] That which is ſwept away.

Should this one broomſtick enter the ſcene, covered with duſt, though the *ſweepings* of the fineſt lady's chamber, we ſhould deſpiſe its vanity. *Swift*.

SWEE'PNET. *n. ſ.* [*ſweep* and *net*.] A net that takes in a great compaſs.

She was a *ſweepnet* for the Spaniſh ſhips, which happily fell into her net. *Camden*.

SWEE'PSTAKE. *n. ſ.* [*ſweep* and *ſtake*.] A man that wins all.

——— Is't writ in your revenge,
That *ſweepſtake* you will draw both friend and foe,
Winner and loſer? *Shakeſp.*

SWEE'PY. *adj.* [from *ſweep*.] Paſſing with great ſpeed and violence over a great compaſs at once.

They ruſh along, the rattling woods give way,
The branches bend before their *ſweepy* ſway. *Dryden*.

SWEET. *adj.* [ꞅƿete, Saxon; *ſoet*, Dutch.] 1. Pleaſing to any ſenſe. 2. Luſcious to the taſte. 3. Fragrant to the ſmell. 4. Melodious to the ear. 5. Pleaſing to the eye. 6. Not ſalt. 7. Not ſour. 8. Mild; ſoft; gentle.

9. Grateful ; pleaſing. 10. Not ſtale ; not ſtinking : as, *that meat is* ſweet.

(1.) *Sweet* expreſſes the pleaſant perceptions of almoſt every ſenſe : ſugar is *ſweet*, but it hath not the ſame ſweetneſs as muſick ; nor hath muſick the ſweetneſs of a roſe, and a *ſweet* proſpect differs from them all : nor yet have any of theſe the ſame ſweetneſs as diſcourſe, counſel, or meditation hath ; yet the royal Pſalmiſt ſaith of a man, we took *ſweet* counſel together ; and of God, my meditation of him ſhall be *ſweet*. *Watts.*

(2.) This honey taſted ſtill is ever *ſweet*. *Davies.*

(3.) Balm his foul head with warm diſtilled waters,
And burn *ſweet* wood to make the lodging *ſweet*. *Shakeſp.*

Where a rainbow hangeth over or toucheth, there breatheth a *ſweet* ſmell ; for that this happeneth but in certain matters which have ſome ſweetneſs which the dew of the rainbow draweth forth. *Bacon.*

Shred very ſmall with thime *ſweet*-margory and a little winter ſavoury. *Walton's Angler.*

The balmy zephyrs, ſilent ſince her death,
Lament the ceaſing of a *ſweeter* breath. *Pope.*

The ſtreets with treble voices ring,
To ſell the bounteous product of the ſpring ;
Sweet-ſmelling flow'rs, and elders early bud. *Gay.*

(4.) The dulciner, all organs of *ſweet* ſtop. *Milton.*

Her ſpeech is grac'd with *ſweeter* ſound
Than in another's ſong is found. *Waller.*

No more the ſtreams their murmurs ſhall forbear
A *ſweeter* muſick than their own to hear ;
But tell the reeds, and tell the vocal ſhore,
Fair Daphne's dead, and muſick is no more. *Pope.*

(5.) —— Heav'n bleſs thee !
Thou haſt the *ſweeteſt* face I ever look'd on. *Shakeſp.*

(6.) The white of an egg, or blood mingled with ſalt water, gathers the ſaltneſs, and maketh the water *ſweeter* ; this may be by adheſion. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

—— The ſails drop with rain,
Sweet waters mingle with the briny main. *Dryden.*

(7.) Time changeth fruits from more ſour to more *ſweet* ; but contrariwiſe liquors, even thoſe that are of the juice of fruit, from more *ſweet* to more ſour. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Trees whoſe fruit is acid laſt longer than thoſe whoſe fruit is *ſweet*. *Bacon.*

When metals are diſſolved in acid menſtruums, and the acids in conjunction with the metal act after a different manner, ſo that the compound has a different taſte, much milder than before, and ſometimes a *ſweet* one ; is it not becauſe the acids adhere to the metallick particles, and thereby loſe much of their activity. *Newton's Opticks.*

(8.) —— Let me report to him
Your *ſweet* dependency, and you ſhall find
A conqu'ror that will pray in aid for kindneſs. *Shakeſp.*

The Pleiades before him danc'd,
Shedding *ſweet* influence. *Milton.*

Mercy has, could mercy's ſelf be ſeen,
No *ſweeter* look than this propitious queen. *Waller.*

(9.) Nothing ſo *ſweete* is as our countrie's earth,
And joy of thoſe, from whom we claime our birth. *Chapm.*

Sweet interchange of hill and valley. *Milton.*

—— Euryalus,
Than whom the Trojan hoſt
No fairer face or *ſweeter* air could boaſt. *Dryden's Æn.*

SWEET. *n. ſ.* 1. Sweetneſs ; ſomething pleaſing. 2. A word of endearment. 3. A perfume.

(1.) —— Pluck out
The multitudinous tongue, let them not lick
The *ſweet* which is their poiſon. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

What ſofter ſounds are theſe ſalute the ear,
From the large circle of the hemiſphere,
As if the center of all *ſweets* met here ! *Ben. Johnſon.*

If ev'ry *ſweet* and ev'ry grace
Muſt fly from that forſaken face. *Carew.*

—— Hail ! wedded love,
Perpetual fountain of domeſtick *ſweets* ! *Milton.*

—— Taught to live
The eaſieſt way ; nor with perplexing thoughts
To interrupt the *ſweet* of life. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Now ſince the Latian and the Trojan brood
Have taſted vengeance, and the *ſweets* of blood,
Speak. *Dryden's Æn.*

Can Ceyx then ſuſtain to leave his wife,
And unconcern'd forſake the *ſweets* of life ? *Dryden.*

We have ſo great an abhorrence of pain, that a little of it extinguiſhes all our pleaſures ; a little bitter mingled in our cup leaves no reliſh of the *ſweet*. *Locke.*

Love had ordain'd that it was Abra's turn
To mix the *ſweets*, and miniſter the urn. *Prior.*

(2.) —— *Sweet !* leave me here a while,
My ſpirits grow dull, and fain I would beguile
The tedious day with ſleep. *Shakeſp.*

———— Wherefore frowns my *ſweet* ?
Have I too long been abſent from theſe lips ? *Ben. Johnſ.*

(3.) ———— As in perfumes,
'Tis hard to ſay what ſcent is uppermoſt ;
Nor this part muſick or civet can we call,
Or amber, but a rich reſult of all :
So ſhe was all a *ſweet*. *Dryden.*

———— Flowers
Innumerable, by the ſoft ſouth-weſt
Open'd, and gather'd by religious hands,
Rebound their *ſweets* from th' odoriferous pavement. *Prior.*

SWEE'TBREAD. *n. ſ.* The pancreas of the calf.

Never tie yourſelf always to eat meats of eaſy digeſture, as veal, pullets, or *ſweetbreads*. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Sweetbread and collops were with ſkewers prick'd
About the ſides ; imbibing what they deck'd. *Dryden.*

When you roaſt a breaſt of veal, remember your ſweetheart the butler loves a *ſweetbread*. *Swift.*

SWEE'TBRIAR. *n. ſ.* [*ſweet* and *briar*.] A fragrant ſhrub.

For March come violets and peach-tree in bloſſom, the cornelian-tree in bloſſom, and *ſweetbriar*. *Bacon.*

SWEE'TBROOM *n. ſ.* [*grica*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainſw.*

SWEE'TCICELY. *n. ſ.* [*myrrhus*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

To SWEE'TEN. *v. a.* [from *ſweet*.] 1. To make ſweet. 2. To make mild or kind. 3. To make leſs painful. 4. To palliate ; to reconcile. 5. To make grateful or pleaſing. 6. To ſoften ; to make delicate.

(1.) The world the garden is, ſhe is the flow'r
That *ſweetens* all the place ; ſhe is the gueſt
Of rareſt price. *Sidney.*

Here is the ſmell of the blood ſtill : all the perfumes of Arabia will not *ſweeten* this little hand. *Shakeſp.*

Give me an ounce of civet to *ſweeten* my imagination. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

———— With faireſt flow'rs Fidele,
I'll *ſweeten* thy ſad grave. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Be humbly minded, know your poſt ;
Sweeten your tea, and watch your toaſt. *Swift.*

(2.) All kindneſſes deſcend upon ſuch a temper, as rivers of freſh waters falling into the main ſea ; the ſea ſwallows them all, but is not changed or *ſweetened* by them. *South.*

Devotion ſoftens his heart, enlightens his mind, *ſweetens* his temper, and makes every thing that comes from him inſtructive, amiable, and affecting. *Law.*

(3.) She the ſweetneſs of my heart, even *ſweetens* the death which her ſweetneſs brought upon me. *Sidney.*

Thou ſhalt ſecure her helpleſs ſex from harms,
And ſhe thy cares will *ſweeten* with her charms. *Dryden.*

Intereſt of ſtate and change of circumſtances may have *ſweetened* theſe reflections to the politer ſort, but impreſſions are not ſo eaſily worn out of the minds of the vulgar. *Addiſon.*

Thy mercy *ſweet'ned* ev'ry ſoil,
Made ev'ry region pleaſe ;
The hoary Alpin hills it warm'd,
And ſmooth'd the Tyrrhene ſeas. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

(4.) Theſe leſſons may be gilt and *ſweetened* as we order pills and potions, ſo as to take off the diſguſt of the remedy. *L'Eſtr.*

(5.) —— I would have my love
Angry ſometimes, to *ſweeten* off the reſt
Of her behaviour. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

(6.) Corregio has made his memory immortal, by the ſtrength he has given to his figures, and by *ſweetening* his lights and ſhadows, and melting them into each other ſo happily, that they are even imperceptible. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

To **Swee'ten.** *v. n.* To grow ſweet.

Where a waſp hath bitten in a grape, or any fruit, it will *ſweeten* haſtily. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Swee'tener. *n. ſ.* [from *ſweeten.*] 1. One that palliates; one that repreſents things tenderly. 2. That which contemporates acrimony.

(1.) But you who, till your fortune's made,
Muſt be a *ſweet'ner* by your trade,
Muſt ſwear he never meant us ill. *Swift.*

Thoſe ſofteners, *ſweeteners*, and compounders, ſhake their heads ſo ſtrongly, that we can hear their pockets jingle. *Swift.*

(2.) Powder of crabs eyes and claws, and burnt egg-ſhells, are preſcribed as *ſweeteners* of any ſharp humours. *Temple.*

Swee'theart. *n. ſ.* [*ſweet* and *heart*] A lover or miſtreſs.

—— Miſtreſs, retire yourſelf
Into ſome covert; take your *ſweethearts*
And pluck o'er your brows. *Shakeſp.*

Sweetheart, your colour, I warrant you, is as red as any roſe. *Shakeſp.*

One thing, *ſweetheart*, I will aſk,
Take me for a new-faſhion'd maſk. *Cleaveland.*

A wench was wringing her hands and crying; ſhe had newly parted with her *ſweetheart*. *L'Eſtrange.*

She interprets all your dreams for theſe,
Foretells th' eſtate, when the rich uncle dies,
And ſees a *ſweetheart* in the ſacrifice. *Dryden's Juv.*

Swee'ting. *n. ſ.* [from *ſweet.*] 1. A ſweet luſcious apple. 2. A word of endearment.

(1.) A child will chuſe a *ſweeting* becauſe it is preſently fair and pleaſant, and refuſe a runnet, becauſe it is then green, hard and ſour. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

(2.) Trip no further, pretty *ſweeting*;
Journeys end in lovers meeting. *Shakeſp.*

Swee'tish. *adj.* [from *ſweet.*] Somewhat ſweet.

They eſteemed that blood pituitous naturally, which abounded with an exceeding quantity of *ſweetiſh* chyle. *Floyer.*

Swee'tly. *adv.* [from *ſweet.*] In a ſweet manner; with ſweetneſs.

The beſt wine for my beloved goeth down *ſweetly.* *Cant.*

He bore his great commiſſion in his look;
But *ſweetly* temper'd awe, and ſoften'd all he ſpoke. *Dryd.*

—— No poet ever *ſweetly* ſung,
Unleſs he were like Phœbus young;
Nor ever nymph inſpir'd to rhyme,
Unleſs like Venus in her prime. *Swift.*

Swee'tmeat. *n. ſ.* [*ſweet* and *meat.*] Delicacies made of fruits preſerved with ſugar.

Mopſa, as glad as of *ſweetmeats* to go of ſuch an errand, quickly returned. *Sidney.*

Why all the charges of the nuptial feaſt,
Wine and deſerts, and *ſweetmeats* to digeſt. *Dryden.*

There was plenty, but thé diſhes were ill ſorted; whole pyramids of *ſweetmeats* for boys and women, but little ſolid meat for men. *Dryden.*

Make your tranſparent *ſweetmeats* truly nice,
With Indian ſugar and Arabian ſpice. *King's Cookery.*

If a child cries for any unwholeſome fruit, you purchaſe his quiet by giving him a leſs hurtful *ſweetmeat*: this may preſerve his health, but ſpoils his mind. *Locke.*

At a lord-mayor's feaſt, the *ſweetmeats* do not make appearance till people are cloyed with beef and mutton. *Addiſon.*

They are allowed to kiſs the child at meeting and parting; but a profeſſor, who always ſtands by, will not ſuffer them to bring any preſents of toys or *ſweetmeats.* *Swift.*

Swee'tness. *n. ſ.* [from *ſweet.*] The quality of being ſweet in any of its ſenſes; fragrance; melody; luſciouſneſs; deliciouſneſs; agreeableneſs; delightfulneſs; gentleneſs of manners; mildneſs of aſpect.

She the *ſweetneſs* of my heart, even ſweetening the death which her *ſweetneſs* brought upon me. *Sidney.*

The right form, the true figure, the natural colour that is fit and due to the dignity of a man, to the beauty of a woman, to the *ſweetneſs* of a young babe. *Aſcham.*

—— O our lives *ſweetneſs*!
That we the pain of death would hourly bear,
Rather than die at once. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Where a rainbow toucheth, there breatheth forth a ſweet ſmell: for this happeneth but in certain matters, which have in themſelves ſome *ſweetneſs*, which the gentle dew of the rainbow draweth forth. *Bacon.*

His *ſweetneſs* of carriage is very particularly remembered by his contemporaries. *Fell.*

Serene and clear harmonious Horace flows,
With *ſweetneſs* not to be expreſt in proſe. *Roſcommon.*

Suppoſe two authors equally ſweet, there is a great diſtinction to be made in *ſweetneſs*; as in that of ſugar and that of honey. *Dryden.*

This old man's talk, though honey flow'd
In every word, would now loſe all its *ſweetneſs.* *Addiſon.*

———— Praiſe the eaſy vigour of a line,
Where Denham's ſtrength and Waller's *ſweetneſs* join. *Pope.*

A man of good education, excellent underſtanding, and exact taſte; theſe qualities are adorned with great modeſty and a moſt amiable *ſweetneſs* of temper. *Swift.*

Sweetwi'lliam. } *n. ſ.* [*armeria*, Lat.] Plants. A ſpe-
Sweetwi'llow. } cies of gilliflowers.

Sweetwi'llow. *n. ſ.* Gale or Dutch myrtle.

To **Swell.** *v. n.* participle paſſ. *ſwollen.* [ꞅƿellan, Saxon; *ſwellen*, Dutch.] 1. To grow bigger; to grow turgid; to extend the parts. 2. To tumify by obſtruction. 3. To be exaſperated. 4. To look big. 5 To be turgid. Uſed of ſtyle. 6. To protuberate. 7. To riſe into arrogance; to be elated. 8. To be inflated with anger. 9. To grow upon the view. 10. It implies commonly a notion of ſomething wrong.

(1.) Propitious Tyber ſmooth'd his wat'ry way,
He roll'd his river back, and pois'd he ſtood,
A gentle *ſwelling* and a peaceful flood. *Dryden's Æn.*

(2.) ———— Strangely viſited people,
All *ſwol'n* and ulc'rous; pitiful to the eye,
The mere deſpair of ſurgery he cures. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Swol'n is his breaſt; his inward pains encreaſe,
All means are us'd, and all without ſucceſs. *Dryden.*

(3.) My pity hath been balm to heal their wounds,
My mildneſs hath allay'd their *ſwelling* griefs. *Shakeſp.*

(4.) Here he comes, *ſwelling* like a Turkey-cock. *Shak.*

(5.) Peleus and Telephus exil'd and poor,
Forget their *ſwelling* and gigantick words. *Roſcommon.*

(6.) This iniquity ſhall be as a breach ready to fall, *ſwelling* out in a high wall. *Iſaiah*, xxx. 13.

(7.) In all things elſe above our humble fate,
Your equal mind yet *ſwells* not into ſtate. *Dryden.*

(8.) I will help every one from him that *ſwelleth* againſt him, and will ſet him at reſt. *Pſal.* xii. 6.

We have made peace of enmity
Between theſe *ſwelling* wrong-incenſed peers. *Shakeſp.*

The hearts of princes kiſs obedience,
So much they love it; but to ſtubborn ſpirits
They *ſwell* and grow as terrible as ſtorms. *Shakeſp.*

(9.) O for a muſe of fire, that would aſcend
The brighteſt heaven of invention!
A kingdom for a ſtage, princes to act,
And monarchs to behold the *ſwelling* ſcene. *Shakeſp.*

(10.) ———— Your youth admires
The throws and *ſwellings* of a Roman ſoul,
Cato's bold flights, th' extravagance of virtue. *Addiſon.*

Immoderate valour *ſwells* into a fault. *Addiſon.*

To **Swell.** *v. a.* 1. To cauſe to riſe or encreaſe; to make tumid. 2. To aggravate; to heighten. 3. To raiſe to arrogance.

(1.) Wind, blow the earth into the ſea,
Or *ſwell* the curled waters 'bove the main. *Shakeſp.*
You who ſupply the ground with ſeeds of grain,
And you who *ſwell* thoſe ſeeds with kindly rain. *Dryden.*

(2.) It is low ebb with his accuſer, when ſuch peccadillos are put to *ſwell* the charge. *Atterbury.*

(3.) All theſe miſeries proceed from the ſame natural cauſes, which have uſually attended kingdoms *ſwolen* with long plenty, pride, and exceſs. *Clarendon.*

The king of men, who *ſwoln* with pride,
Refus'd his preſents, and his prayers deny'd. *Dryden.*

SWELL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Extention of bulk.

——— The ſwan's down feather,
That ſtands upon the *ſwell* at full of tide,
And neither way inclines. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

SWE'LLING. *n. ſ.* [from *ſwell.*] 1. Morbid tumour. 2. Protuberance; prominence. 3. Effort for a vent.

(1.) There is not a chronical diſeaſe that more frequently introduces the diſtemper I am diſcourſing of, than ſtrumous or ſcrophulous *ſwellings* or ulcers. *Blackmore.*

(2.) The ſuperficies of ſuch plates are not even, but have many cavities and *ſwellings*, which, how ſhallow ſoever, do a little vary the thickneſs of the plate. *Newton's Opticks.*

(3.) My heart was torn in pieces to ſee the huſband ſuppreſſing and keeping down the *ſwellings* of his grief. *Tatler.*

To **SWELT.** *v. n.* To break out in ſweat, if that be the meaning.

Chearful blood in faintneſs chill did melt,
Which, like a fever fit, through all his body *ſwelt.*
Spenſer's Fairy Queen.

To **SWE'LTER.** *v. n.* [This is ſuppoſed to be corrupted from *ſultry.*] To be pained with heat.

If the ſun's exceſſive heat
Makes our bodies *ſwelter,*
To an oſier hedge we get
For a friendly ſhelter;
There we may
Think and pray,
Before death
Stops our breath. *Chalkhil.*

To **SWE'LTER.** *v. a.* To parch, or dry up with heat.

Some would always have long nights and ſhort days; others again long days and ſhort nights; one climate would be ſcorched and *ſweltered* with everlaſting dog-days, while an eternal December blaſted another. *Bentley's Sermons.*

SWE'LTRY. *adj.* [from *ſwelter.*] Suffocating with heat.

SWEPT. The participle and preterite of *ſweep.*

To **SWERD.** *v. n.* To breed a green turf. [See *To* SWARD.]

The clays that are long in *ſwerding*, and little ſubject to weeds, are the beſt land for clover. *Mortimer.*

To **SWERVE.** *v. n.* [*ſwerven*, Saxon and Dutch.] 1. To wander; to rove. 2. To deviate; to depart from rule, cuſtom or duty. 3. To ply; to bend. 4. [I know not whence derived.] To climb on a narrow body.

(1.) A maid thitherward did run,
To catch her ſparrow which from her did *ſwerve.* *Sidney.*
The *ſwerving* vines on the tall elms prevail,
Unhurt by ſouthern ſhow'rs or northern hail. *Dryden.*

(2.) That which angels do clearly behold, and without any *ſwerving* obſerve, is a law celeſtial and heavenly. *Hooker.*

Howſoever *ſwervings* are now and then incident into the courſe of nature, nevertheleſs ſo conſtantly the laws of nature are by natural agents obſerved, that no man denieth but thoſe things which nature worketh are wrought always, or for the moſt part after one and the ſame manner. *Hooker.*

The ungodly have laid a ſnare for me; but yet I *ſwerve* not from thy commandments. *Common Prayer.*

——— Were I the faireſt youth
That ever made the eye *ſwerve.* *Shakeſp.*

There is a protection very juſt which princes owe to their ſervants, when, in obedience to their juſt commands, upon extraordinary occaſions, in the execution of their truſts, they *ſwerve* from the ſtrict letter of the law. *Clarendon.*

Till then his majeſty had not in the leaſt *ſwerved* from that act of parliament. *Clarendon.*

Annihilation in the courſe of nature, defect and *ſwerving* in the creature, would immediately follow. *Hakewill.*

Firm we ſubſiſt, yet poſſible to *ſwerve.* *Milton.*

Many who, through the contagion of ill example, *ſwerve* exceedingly from the rules of their holy faith, yet would upon ſuch an extraordinary warning be brought to comply with them. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

(3.) Now their mightieſt quell'd, the battle *ſwerv'd*
With many an inroad gor'd. *Milton.*

(4.) Ten wildings have I gather'd for my dear,
Upon the topmoſt branch, the tree was high,
Yet nimbly up from bough to bough I *ſwerv'd.* *Dryden.*
She fled, returning by the way ſhe went,
And *ſwerv'd* along her bow with ſwift aſcent. *Dryden.*

SWIFT. *adj.* [ꞅƿiꝼꞇ, Saxon.] 1. Moving far in a ſhort time; quick; fleet; ſpeedy; nimble; rapid. 2. Ready.

(1.) ——— Thou art ſo far before,
That *ſwifteſt* wing of recompence is ſlow
To overtake thee. *Shakeſp.*
Yet are theſe feet, whoſe ſtrengthleſs ſtay is numb,
Unable to ſupport this lump of clay,
Swift-winged with deſire to get a grave. *Shakeſp.*

Men of war, whoſe faces were like the faces of lions, and as *ſwift* as the roes upon the mountains. 1 *Chron.* xii. 8.

We imitate and practiſe to make *ſwifter* motions than any out of other muſkets. *Bacon.*

To him with *ſwift* aſcent he up return'd. *Milton.*

Things that move ſo *ſwift* as not to affect the ſenſes diſtinctly, with ſeveral diſtinguiſhable diſtances of their motion, and ſo cauſe not any train of ideas in the mind, are not perceived to move. *Locke.*

It preſerves the ends of the bones from incaleſcency, which they, being ſolid bodies, would contract from any *ſwift* motion. *Ray.*

Thy ſtumbling founder'd jade can trot as high
As any other Pegaſus can fly;
So the dull eel moves nimbler in the mud,
Than all the *ſwift* fin'd racers of the flood. *Dorſet.*
Clouded in a deep abyſs of light,
While preſent, too ſevere for human ſight,
Nor ſtaying longer than one *ſwift*-wing'd night. *Prior.*

Mantiger made a circle round the chamber, and the *ſwift*-footed martin purſued him. *Arbuthnot.*

There too my ſon,——ah once my beſt delight,
Once *ſwift* of foot, and terrible in fight. *Pope's Odyſ.*
Swift they deſcend, with wing to wing conjoin'd.
Stretch their broad plumes, and float upon the wind. *Pope.*

(2.) Let every man be *ſwift* to hear, ſlow to ſpeak. *Ja.* i. 19.

To miſchief *ſwift.* *Milton.*

SWIFT. *n. ſ.* The current of a ſtream.

He can live in the ſtrongeſt *ſwifts* of the water. *Walton.*

SWIFT. *n. ſ.* [from the quickneſs of their flight; *apus.*] A bird like a ſwallow; a martin.

Swifts and ſwallows have remarkably ſhort legs, and their toes graſp any thing very ſtrongly. *Derham.*

SWI'FTLY. *adv.* [from *ſwift.*] Fleetly; rapidly; nimbly; with celerity; with velocity.

Theſe move *ſwiftly*, and at great diſtance; but then they require a medium well diſpoſed, and their tranſmiſſion is eaſily ſtopped. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Pleas'd with the paſſage, we ſlide *ſwiftly* on,
And ſee the dangers which we cannot ſhun. *Dryden.*
In decent order they advance to light;
Yet then too *ſwiftly* fleet by human ſight,
And meditate too ſoon their everlaſting flight. *Prior.*

SWI'FTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ſwift.*] Speed; nimbleneſs; rapidity; quickneſs; velocity; celerity.

Let our proportions for theſe wars
Be ſoon collected, and all things thought upon,
That may with reaſonable *ſwiftneſs* add
More feathers to our wings. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

———— We may outrun
By violent *ſwiftneſs* that which we run at;
And loſe by over-running. *Shakeſp. H.* VIII.
Speed to deſcribe whoſe *ſwiftneſs* number fails. *Milton.*
Exulting, till he finds their nobler ſenſe
Their diſproportion'd ſpeed does recompenſe;
Then curſes his conſpiring feet, whoſe ſcent
Betrays that ſafety which their *ſwiftneſs* lent. *Denham.*
Such is the mighty *ſwiftneſs* of your mind,
That, like the earth's, it leaves our ſenſe behind. *Dryden.*

To SWIG. *v. n.* [*ſwiga*, Iſlandick.] To drink by large draughts.

To SWILL. *v. a.* [ꞅpilȝan, Saxon] 1. To drink luxuriouſly and groſsly. 2. To waſh; to drench. 3. To inebriate; to ſwell with plenitude.

(1.) The wretched, bloody, and uſurping boar,
That ſpoil'd your ſummer fields and fruitful vines,
Swills your warm blood like waſh, and makes his trough
In your embowel'd boſoms. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

The moſt common of theſe cauſes are an hereditary diſpoſition, and *ſwilling* down great quantities of cold liquors. *Arb.*

———— Such is the poet, freſh in pay,
The third night's profits of his play;
His morning draughts till noon can *ſwill*,
Among his brethren of the quill. *Swift.*

(2.) As fearfully as doth a galled rock
O'erhang and jutty his confounded baſe,
Swill'd with the wild and waſteful ocean. *Shakeſp.*
With that a German oft has *ſwill'd* his throat,
Deluded, that imperial Rhine beſtow'd
The generous rummer. *Philips.*

(3.) ———— I ſhould be loth
To meet the rudeneſs and *ſwill'd* inſolence
Of ſuch late waſſailers. *Milton.*
He drinks a *ſwilling* draught; and lin'd within,
Will ſupple in the bath his outward ſkin. *Dryden.*

SWILL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb] Drink, luxuriouſly poured down.

Give ſwine ſuch *ſwill* as you have. *Mortimer.*
Thus as they ſwim in mutual *ſwill*, the talk
Reels faſt from theme to theme. *Thomſon.*

SWI'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſwill.*] A luxurious drinker.

To SWIM. *v n.* Preterite *ſwam*, *ſwom*, or *ſwum*. [ꞅpimman, Saxon; *ſwemmen*, Dutch] 1. To float on the water; not to ſink. 2. To move progreſſively in the water by the motion of the limbs. 3. To be conveyed by the ſtream. 4. To glide along with a ſmooth or dizzy motion. 5. To be dizzy; to be vertiginous 6. To be floated. 7. To have abundance of any quality; to flow in any thing.

(1.) I will ſcarce think you have *ſwam* in a gondola. *Shak.*

We have ſhips and boats for going under water, and brooking of ſeas; alſo *ſwimming*-girdles and ſupporters. *Bacon.*

(2.) Leap in with me into this angry flood,
And *ſwim* to yonder point. *Shakeſp. Jul. Cæſ.*

———— I have ventur'd,
Like little wanton boys that *ſwim* on bladders,
Theſe many ſummers in a ſea of glory:
But far beyond my depth. *Shakeſp. H.* VIII.

The ſoldiers counſel was to kill the priſoners, leſt any of them ſhould *ſwim* out and eſcape. *Acts*, xxvii. 42.

The reſt driven into the lake, where ſeeking to ſave their lives by *ſwimming*, they were ſlain in coming to land by the Spaniſh horſemen, or elſe in their *ſwimming* ſhot by the harquebuſiers. *Knolles.*

Animals *ſwim* in the ſame manner as they go, and need no other way of motion for natation in the water, than for progreſſion upon the land. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

The frighted wolf now *ſwims* among the ſheep,
The yellow lion wanders in the deep;
The ſtag *ſwims* faſter than he ran before. *Dryden.*
Blue Triton gave the ſignal from the ſhore,
The ready Nereids heard and *ſwam* before,
To ſmooth the ſeas. *Dryden.*

(3.) With tenders of our protection of them from the fury of thoſe who would ſoon drown them, if they refuſed to *ſwim* down the popular ſtream with them. *King Charles.*

I *ſwom* with the tide, and the water under me was buoyant. *Dryden.*

(4.) She with pretty and with *ſwimming* gate
Following, her womb then rich with my young ſquire
Would imitate. *Shakeſp.*
A hovering miſt came *ſwimming* o'er his ſight,
And ſeal'd his eyes in everlaſting night. *Dryden.*
My ſlack hand dropt, and all the idle pomp,
Prieſts, altars, victims *ſwam* before my ſight! *Smith.*
The fainting ſoul ſtood ready wing'd for flight,
And o'er his eye-balls *ſwum* the ſhades of night. *Pope.*

(5.) I am taken with a grievous *ſwimming* in my head, and ſuch a miſt before my eyes, that I can neither hear nor ſee. *Dryden.*

(6.) When the heavens are filled with clouds, when the earth *ſwims* in rain, and all nature wears a lowring countenance, I withdraw myſelf from theſe uncomfortable ſcenes into the viſionary worlds of art. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

Sudden the ditches ſwell, the meadows *ſwim*. *Thomſon.*

(7.) ———— They now *ſwim* in joy,
Ere long to *ſwim* at large, and laugh! for which
The world a world of tears muſt weep. *Milton.*

To SWIM. *v. a.* To paſs by ſwimming.

Sometimes he thought to *ſwim* the ſtormy main,
By ſtretch of arms the diſtant ſhore to gain. *Dryden.*

SWIMM. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The bladder of fiſhes by which they are ſupported in the water.

The braces have the nature and uſe of tendons, in contracting the *ſwim*, and thereby transfuſing the air out of one bladder into another, or diſcharging it from them both. *Grew.*

SWI'MMER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſwim.*] 1. One who ſwims. 2. The *ſwimmer* is ſituated in the fore legs of a horſe, above the knees, and upon the inſide, and almoſt upon the back parts of the hind legs, a little below the ham: this part is without hair, and reſembles a piece of hard dry horn. *Farrier's Dict.*

(1.) Birds find eaſe in the depth of the air, as *ſwimmers* do in a deep water. *Bacon.*

Latiroſtrous and flat billed birds, being generally *ſwimmers*, the organ is wiſely contrived for action. *Brown.*

———— Life is oft preſerv'd
By the bold *ſwimmer*, in the ſwift illapſe
Of accident diſaſtrous. *Thomſon.*

SWI'MMINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſwimming.*] Smoothly; without obſtruction. A low word.

John got on the battlements, and called to Nick, I hope the cauſe goes on *ſwimmingly*. *Arbuthnot.*

SWINE. *n. ſ.* [ꞅpin, Saxon; *ſwyn*, Dutch. It is probably the plural of ſome old word, and is now the ſame in both numbers.] A hog; a pig. A creature remarkable for ſtupidity and naſtineſs.

O monſtrous beaſt! how like a *ſwine* he lies! *Shakeſp.*

He will be *ſwine* drunk; and in his ſleep he does little harm, ſave to his bedcloaths. *Shakeſp.*

Now I fat his *ſwine*, for others cheere. *Chapman.*

———— Who knows not Circe,
The daughter of the ſun? whoſe charmed cup
Whoever taſted, loſt his upright ſhape,
And downward fell into a groveling *ſwine*. *Milton.*

Had the upper part, to the middle, been of human ſhape, and all below *ſwine*, had it been murder to deſtroy it? *Locke.*

How inſtinct varies in the grov'ling *ſwine*,
Compar'd, half reas'ning elephant, with thine! *Pope.*

SWI'NEBREAD. *n. ſ.* [*cyclaminus.*] A kind of plant; truffles. *Bailey.*

SWI'NEGRASS. *n. ſ.* [*centinodir*, Lat.] An herb.

SWI'NEHERD. *n. ſ.* [ꞅpin and hẏꞃꝺ, Saxon.] A keeper of hogs.

There *ſwineherd*, that keepeth the hog. *Tuſſer.*

The whole interview between Ulyſſes and Eumeus has fallen into ridicule: Eumeus has been judged to be of the ſame rank and condition with our modern *ſwineherds*. *Broome.*

SWI'NEPIPE. *n. ſ.* [*turdus iliacus*.] A bird of the thruſh kind. *Bailey.*

To SWING. *v. n.* [ꞅƿinȝan, Saxon.] 1. To wave to and fro hanging looſely. 2. To fly backward and forward on a rope.

(1.) I tried if a pendulum would *ſwing* faſter, or continue *ſwinging* longer in our receiver, in caſe of exſuction of the air, than otherwiſe. *Boyle.*

If the coach *ſwung* but the leaſt to one ſide, ſhe uſed to ſhriek ſo loud, that all concluded ſhe was overturned. *Arbuth.*

Jack hath hanged himſelf: let us go ſee how he *ſwings*. *Arb.*

When the *ſwinging* ſigns your ears offend
With creaking noiſe, then rainy floods impend. *Gay.*

To SWING. *v. a.* preterite *ſwang*, *ſwung*. 1. To make to play looſely on a ſtring. 2. To whirl round in the air. 3. To wave looſely.

(2.) ——— His ſword prepar'd,
He *ſwang* about his head, and cut the winds. *Shakeſp.*

Take bottles and *ſwing* them: fill not the bottles full, but leave ſome air, elſe the liquor cannot play nor flower. *Bacon.*

Swinging a red-hot iron about, or faſtening it unto a wheel under that motion, it will ſooner grow cold. *Brown.*

Swing thee in the air, then daſh thee down,
To th' hazard of thy brains and ſhatter'd ſides. *Milton.*

(3.) If one approach to dare his force,
He *ſwings* his tail, and ſwiftly turns him round. *Dryden.*

SWING. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Motion of any thing hanging looſely. 2. A line on which any thing hangs looſe. 3. Influence or power of a body put in motion. 4. Courſe; unreſtrained liberty; abandonment to any motive. 5. Unreſtrained tendency.

(1.) In caſting of any thing, the arms, to make a greater *ſwing*, are firſt caſt backward. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Men uſe a pendulum, as a more ſteady and regular motion than that of the earth; yet if any one ſhould aſk how he certainly knows that the two ſucceſſive *ſwings* of a pendulum are equal, it would be very hard to ſatisfy him. *Locke.*

(3.) The ram that batters down the wall,
For the great *ſwing* and rudeneſs of his poize,
They place before his hand that made the engine.
Shakeſpeare.

In this encyclopœdia, and round of knowledge, like the great wheels of heaven, we're to obſerve two circles, that, while we are daily carried about, and whirled on by the *ſwing* and rapt of the one, we may maintain a natural and proper courſe in the ſober wheel of the other. *Brown.*

The deſcending of the earth to this orbit is not upon that mechanical account Carteſius pretends, namely, the ſtrong *ſwing* of the more ſolid globuli that overflow it. *More.*

(4.) ——— Facts unjuſt
Commit, even to the full *ſwing* of his luſt. *Chapman.*
——— Take thy *ſwing*;
For not to take, is but the ſelf-ſame thing. *Dryden.*

Theſe exuberant productions only excited and fomented his luſts; ſo that his whole time lay upon his hands, and gave him leiſure to contrive and with full *ſwing* purſue his follies. *Woodward.*

Let them all take their *ſwing*
To pillage the king,
And get a blue ribband inſtead of a ſtring. *Swift.*

(5.) Where the *ſwing* goeth, there follow, fawn, flatter, laugh, and lie luſtily at other mens liking. *Aſch. Schoolm.*

Thoſe that are ſo perſuaded, deſire to be wiſe in a way that will gratify their appetites, and ſo give up themſelves to the *ſwing* of their unbounded propenſions. *Glanville.*

Were it not for theſe, civil government were not able to ſtand before the prevailing *ſwing* of corrupt nature, which would know no honeſty but advantage. *South.*

To SWINGE. *v. a.* [ꞅƿinȝan, Saxon. The *g* in this word and all its derivatives, ſounds as in *gem*, *giant*.] 1. To whip; to baſtinade; to puniſh. 2. To move as a laſh. Not in uſe.

(1.) Sir, I was in love with my bed: I thank you, you *ſwing'd* me for my love, which makes me the bolder to chide you for your's. *Shakeſp. Two Gent. of Verona.*

This very reverend letcher, quite worn out
With rheumatiſms, and crippled with his gout,
Forgets what he in youthful times has done,
And *ſwinges* his own vices in his ſon. *Dryd. jun. Juv.*

The printer brought along with him a bundle of thoſe papers, which, in the phraſe of the whig-coffeehouſes, have *ſwinged* off the Examiner. *Swift.*

(2.) He, wroth to ſee his kingdom fail,
Swinges the ſcaly horror of his folded tail. *Milton.*

SWINGE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A ſway; a ſweep of any thing in motion. Not in uſe.

The ſhallow water doth her force infringe,
And renders vain her tail's impetuous *ſwinge*. *Waller.*

SWI'NGEBUCKLER. *n. ſ.* [*ſwinge* and *buckler*.] A bully; a man who pretends to feats of arms.

You had not four ſuch *ſwingebucklers* in all the inns of court again. *Shakeſp. H. IV.*

SWI'NGER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſwing*.] He who ſwings; a hurler.

SWI'NGING. *adj.* [from *ſwinge*.] Great; huge. A low word.

The countryman ſeeing the lion diſarmed, with a *ſwinging* cudgel broke off the match. *L'Eſtrange.*

A good *ſwinging* ſum of John's readieſt caſh went towards building of Hocus's country-houſe. *Arbuthnot.*

SWI'NGINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſwinging*, or *ſwinge*.] Vaſtly; greatly.

Henceforward he'll print neither pamphlets nor linen,
And, if ſwearing can do't, ſhall be *ſwingingly* maul'd. *Swift.*

To SWI'NGLE. *v. n.* [from *ſwing*.] 1. To dangle; to wave hanging. 2. To ſwing in pleaſure.

SWI'NISH. *adj.* [from *ſwine*.] Befitting ſwine; reſembling ſwine; groſs; brutal.

They clepe us drunkards, and with *ſwiniſh* phraſe
Soil our addition. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*
——— *Swiniſh* gluttony
Ne'er looks to Heav'n amidſt his gorgeous feaſt;
But, with beſotted baſe ingratitude,
Crams and blaſphemes his feeder. *Milton.*

To SWINK. *v. n.* [ꞅƿincan, Saxon.] To labour; to toil; to drudge. Obſolete.

Riches, renown, and principality,
For which men *ſwink* and ſweat inceſſantly. *Spenſer.*
For they do *ſwink* and ſweat to feed the other,
Who live like lords of that which they do gather. *Spenſer.*

To SWINK. *v. a.* To overlabour. Obſolete.

——— The labour'd ox
In his looſe traces from the furrow came,
And the *ſwink'd* hedger at his ſupper ſat. *Milton.*

SWINK. *n. ſ.* [ꞅƿinc, Saxon.] Labour; toil; drudgery. Obſolete.

Ah, Piers, been thy teeth on edge, to think
How great ſport they gaynen with little *ſwinke*? *Spenſer.*
——— Thou's but a lazy loorde,
And rekes much of thy *ſwinke*. *Spenſer.*

SWITCH. *n. ſ.* A ſmall flexible twig.

Fetch me a dozen crabtree ſtaves, and ſtrong ones; theſe are but *ſwitches*. *Shakeſp. H. VIII.*

——— When a circle 'bout the wriſt
Is made by beadle exorciſt,
The body feels the ſpur and *ſwitch*. *Hudibras.*

Mauritania, on the fifth medal, leads a horſe with ſomething like a thread; in her other hand ſhe holds a *ſwitch*. *Addiſon.*

To SWITCH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To laſh; to jerk.

—— Lay thy bridle's weight
Moſt of thy left ſide; thy right horſe then *ſwitching*, all thy throat
Spent in encouragements, give him; and all the reign let float. *Chapman's Iliad.*

SWI'VEL. *n. ſ.* Something fixed in another body ſo as to turn round in it.

SWO'BBER. *n. ſ.* [See SWABBER.] 1. A ſweeper of the deck. 2. Four privileged cards that are only incidentally uſed in betting at the game of whiſt.

(1.) Cubb'd in a cabbin, on a mattreſs laid,
On a brown george with louſy *ſwobbers* fed. *Dryden.*

(2.) The clergyman uſed to play at whiſt and *ſwobbers*: playing now then a ſober game at whiſt for paſtime, it might be pardoned; but he could not digeſt thoſe wicked *ſwobbers*. *Sw.*

SWO'LLEN.
SWOLN. } The participle paſſive of *ſwell*.

Unto his aid ſhe haſtily did draw
Her dreadful beaſt, who, *ſwoln* with blood of late,
Came ramping forth with proud preſumptuous gait. *Spenſer.*

When thus the gather'd ſtorms of wretched love
In my *ſwoln* boſom with long war had ſtrove,
At length they broke their bounds: at length their force
Bore down whatever met its ſtronger courſe;
Laid all the civil bonds of manhood waſte,
And ſcatter'd ruin as the torrent paſt. *Prior.*

Whereas at firſt we had only three of theſe principles, their number is already *ſwoln* to five. *Baker on Learning.*

SWOM. The preterite of *ſwim*.

To SWOON. *v. n.* [aꞅƿunan, Saxon.] To ſuffer a ſuſpenſion of thought and ſenſation; to faint.

So play the fooliſh throngs with one that *ſwoons*;
Come all to help him, and ſo ſtop the air
By which he ſhould revive. *Shakeſp.*

If thou ſtand'ſt not i' th' ſtate of hanging, or of ſome death more long in ſpectatorſhip, and crueler in ſuffering, behold now preſently, and *ſwoon* for what's to come upon thee. *Shak.*

We ſee the great and ſudden effect of ſmells in fetching men again, when they *ſwoon*. *Bacon.*

The moſt in years *ſwoon'd* firſt away for pain;
Then, ſcarce recover'd, ſpoke. *Dryden.*

The woman finds it all a trick,
That he could *ſwoon* when ſhe was ſick;
And knows that in that grief he reckon'd
On black-ey'd Suſan for his ſecond. *Prior.*

There appear'd ſuch an ecſtacy in his action, that he ſeemed ready to *ſwoon* away in the ſurprize of joy. *Tatler.*

SWOON. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A lipothymy; a fainting fit.

To SWOOP. *v. a.* [I ſuppoſe formed from the ſound.] 1. To ſeize by falling at once as a hawk upon his prey. 2. To prey upon; to catch up. 3. To paſs with violence. Not uſed.

(1.) A fowl in Madagaſcar, called a ruck, the feathers of whoſe wings are twelve paces, can with as much eaſe *ſwoop* up an elephant as our kites do a mouſe. *Wilkins.*

This mould'ring piecemeal in your hands did fall,
And now at laſt you came to *ſwoop* it all. *Dryden.*

(2.) The phyſician looks with another eye on the medicinal herb than the grazing ox, which *ſwoops* it in with the common graſs. *Granv. Sceps.*

(3.) The nine-ſton'd trophy thus whilſt ſhe doth entertain,
Proud Tamer *ſwoops* along with ſuch a luſty train,
As fits ſo brave a flood. *Drayton.*

SWOOP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Fall of a bird of prey upon his quarry.

———— All my pretty ones?
Did you ſay all? What, all? O hellkite! all!
What, all my pretty chickens and their dam,
At one fell *ſwoop?* *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The eagle fell into the fox's quarters, and carried away a whole litter of cubs at a *ſwoop*. *L'Eſtrange.*

To SWOP. *v. a.* [Of uncertain derivation.] To change; to exchange one thing for another. A low word.

When I drove a thruſt home, he put it by,
And cried, as in deriſion, ſpare the ſtripling;
Oh that inſulting word! I would have *ſwopp'd*
Youth for old age, and all my life behind,
To have been then a momentary man. *Dryden's Cleom.*

SWORD. *n. ſ.* [ꞅƿeoꞃꝺ, Saxon; *ſweerd*, Dutch.] 1. A weapon uſed either in cutting or thruſting; the uſual weapon of fights hand to hand. 2. Deſtruction by war; as fire and *ſword*, 3. Vengeance of juſtice. 4. Emblem of authority.

(1.) Old unhappy traitor, the *ſword* is out
That muſt deſtroy thee. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

Each man took his *ſword*, and ſlew all the males. *Gen.*

———— But the *ſword*
Of Michael from the armoury of God
Was giv'n him temper'd ſo, that neither keen
Nor ſolid might reſiſt that edge: it met
The *ſword* of Satan with ſteep force to ſmite
Deſcending, and in half cut ſheer; nor ſtay'd,
But with ſwift wheel reverſe, deep ent'ring ſhar'd
All his right ſide: then Satan firſt knew pain,
And writh'd him to and fro convolv'd; ſo ſore
The griding *ſword* with diſcontinuous wound
Paſs'd through him. *Milton.*

(2.) The *ſword* without, and terrour within. *Deut.* xxxii. 25.

(3.) Juſtice to Merit does weak aid afford,
She quits the balance, and reſigns the *ſword*. *Dryden.*

(4.) This I, her *ſword*-bearer, do carry,
For civil deed and military. *Hudibras.*

SWO'RDED. *adj.* [from *ſword*.] Girt with a ſword.

—— The *ſworded* ſeraphim
Are ſeen in glitt'ring ranks with wings diſplay'd. *Milton.*

SWO'RDER. *n. ſ.* [from *ſword*.] A cut-throat; a ſoldier. In contempt.

A Roman *ſworder* and banditto ſlave
Murther'd ſweet Tully. *Shakeſp. H. VI.*

———— Cæſar will
Unſtate his happineſs, and be ſtag'd to th' ſhew
Againſt a *ſworder*. *Shakeſp.*

SWO'RDFISH. *n. ſ.* [*xiphias*.] A fiſh with a long ſharp bone iſſuing from his head.

A *ſwordfiſh* ſmall him from the reſt did ſunder,
That in his throat him pricking ſoftly under,
His wide abyſs him forced forth to ſpew. *Spenſer.*

Malpighi obſerved the middle of the optick nerve of the *ſwordfiſh* to be a large membrane, folded, according to its length, in many doubles, like a fan. *Derham's Phyſ. Theol.*

Our little fleet was now engag'd ſo far,
That, like the *ſwordfiſh* in the whale, they fought;
The combat only ſeem'd a civil war,
Till through their bowels we our paſſage wrought. *Dryden.*

SWO'RDGRASS. *n. ſ.* [*gladiolus*.] A kind of ſedge; glader. *Ainſw.*

SWO'RDKNOT. *n. ſ.* [*ſword* and *knot*.] Ribband tied to the hilt of the ſword.

Wigs with wigs, *ſwordknots* with *ſwordknots* ſtrive,
Beaus baniſh beaus, and coaches coaches drive. *Pope.*

SWO'RDLAW. *n. ſ.* Violence; the law by which all is yielded to the ſtronger.

———— So violence
Proceeded, and oppreſſion, and *ſwordlaw*,
Through all the plain, and refuge none was found. *Milton.*

SWO'RDMAN. *n. ſ.* [*ſword* and *man*.] Soldier; fighting man.

Worthy fellows, and like to prove moſt ſinewy *ſwordmen*. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*

———— At Lecca's houſe,
Among your *ſwordmen*, where ſo many aſſociates
Both of thy miſchief and thy madneſs met. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Eſſex was made lieutenant-general of the army, the darling of the *ſwordmen*. *Clarendon.*

SWO'RDPLAYER. *n. ſ.* [*ſword* and *play*.] Gladiator; fencer; one who exhibits in publick his ſkill at the weapons by fighting prizes.

Theſe they called *ſwordplayers*, and this ſpectacle a ſword-fight. *Hakew. on Providence.*

Swore. The preterite of *ſwear*.

——— How ſoon unſay
What feign'd ſubmiſſion *ſwore*. *Milton.*

Sworn. The participle paſſive of *ſwear*.

What does elſe want credit, come to me,
And I'll be *ſworn* 'tis true. *Shakeſp.*

——— I am *ſworn* brother, ſweet,
To grim neceſſity; and he and I
Will keep a league 'till death. *Shak. Rich.* II.

They that are mad againſt me, are *ſworn* againſt me. *Pſ.*

He refuſed not the civil offer of a phariſee, though his *ſworn* enemy; and would eat at the table of thoſe who ſought his ruin. *Calamy's Serm.*

—— To ſhelter innocence,
The nation all elects ſome patron-knight,
Sworn to be true to love, and ſlave to fame,
And many a valiant chief enrols his name. *Granville.*

Swum. Preterite and participle paſſive of *ſwim*.

——— Air, water, earth,
By fowl, fiſh, beaſt, was flown, was *ſwum*, was walk'd
Frequent. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Swung. Preterite and participle paſſive of *ſwing*.

Her hand within her hair ſhe wound,
Swung her to earth, and dragg'd her on the ground. *Addiſon.*

Syb. *adj.* [Properly *ſib*, ꞅib, Saxon.] Related by blood. The Scottiſh dialect ſtill retains it.

If what my grandſire to me ſaid, be true,
Siker I am very *ſyb* to you. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

Sy'camine. } *n. ſ.* A tree. The ſycamore of Scrip-
Sy'camore. } ture is not the ſame with ours.

Sycamore is our *acer majus*, one of the kinds of maples; it is a quick grower. *Mortim. Huſb.*

If ye had faith as a grain of muſtard-ſeed, ye might ſay unto this *ſycamine* tree, be thou plucked up, and it ſhould obey you. *Luke*, xvii. 6.

I was no prophet, but an herdman, and a gatherer of *ſycamore* fruit. *Amos*, vii. 14.

Go to yonder *ſycamore*-tree, and hide your bottle of drink under its hollow root. *Walton's Angler.*

Sycamore with eglantine were ſpread:
A hedge about the ſides, a covering over head. *Dryden.*

SY'COPHANT. *n. ſ.* [συκοφάντης; *ſycophanta*, Lat.] A talebearer; a makebate; a malicious paraſite.

Accuſing *ſycophants*, of all men, did beſt ſort to his nature; but therefore not ſeeming *ſycophants*, becauſe of no evil they ſaid, they could bring any new or doubtful thing unto him, but ſuch as already he had been apt to determine; ſo as they came but as proofs of his wiſdom, fearful and more ſecure, while the fear he had figured in his mind had any poſſibility of event. *Sidney.*

Men know themſelves void of thoſe qualities which the impudent *ſycophant*, at the ſame time, both aſcribes to them, and in his ſleeve laughs at them for believing. *South.*

To **Sy'cophant.** *v. n.* [συκοφαντέω; from the noun.] To play the ſycophant. A low bad word.

His *ſycophanting* arts being detected, that game is not to be played the ſecond time: whereas a man of clear reputation, though his barque be ſplit, has ſomething left towards ſetting up again. *Governm. of the Tongue.*

Sycopha'ntick. *adj.* [from *ſycophant*.] Talebearing; miſchievouſly officious.

To **Sycopha'ntise.** *v. n.* [συκοφαντικὸς; from *ſycophant*.] To play the talebearer. *Dict.*

Sylla'bical. *adj.* [from *ſyllable*.] Relating to ſyllables; conſiſting of ſyllables.

Sylla'bically. *adv.* [from *ſyllabical*.] In a ſyllabical manner.

Sylla'bick. *adj.* [*ſyllabique*, Fr. from *ſyllable*.] Relating to ſyllables.

SY'LLABLE. *n. ſ.* [συλλαβὴ; *syllabe*, Fr.] 1. As much of a word as is uttered by the help of one vowel, or one articulation. 2. Any thing proverbially conciſe.

(1.) ——— I heard
Each *ſyllable* that breath made up between them. *Shakeſp.*

There is that property in all letters of aptneſs to be conjoined in *ſyllables* and words, through the voluble motions of the organs from one ſtop or figure to another, that they modify and diſcriminate the voice without appearing to diſcontinue it. *Holder's Elem. of Speech.*

(2.) Abraham, Job, and the reſt that lived before any *ſyllable* of the law of God was written, did they not ſin as much as we do in every action not commanded? *Hooker.*

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
To the laſt *ſyllable* of recorded time;
And all our yeſterdays have lighted fools
The way to duſty death. *Shakeſp. Macb.*

He hath told ſo many melancholy ſtories, without one *ſyllable* of truth, that he hath blunted the edge of my fears. *Swift.*

To **Sy'llable.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To utter; to pronounce; to articulate. Not in uſe.

Airy tongues that *ſyllable* mens names
On ſands and ſhores, and deſart wilderneſſes. *Milton.*

Sy'llabub. *n. ſ.* [Rightly Sillabub, which ſee.] Milk and acids.

No *ſyllabubs* made at the milking pail,
But what are compos'd of a pot of good ale. *Beaumont.*

Two lines would expreſs all they ſay in two pages: 'tis nothing but whipt *ſyllabub* and froth, without ſolidity. *Felton.*

Sy'llabus. *n. ſ.* [συλλαβὸς.] An abſtract; a compendium containing the heads of a diſcourſe.

SY'LLOGISM. *n. ſ.* [συλλογισμὸς; *ſyllogiſme*, French.] An argument compoſed of three propoſitions: as, *every man thinks*; *Peter is a man, therefore Peter thinks.*

A piece of rhetorick is a ſufficient argument of logick, an apologue of Æſop beyond a *ſyllogiſm* in Barbara. *Brown.*

What a miraculous thing ſhould we count it, if the flint and the ſteel, inſtead of a few ſparks, ſhould chance to knock out definitions and *ſyllogiſms*? *Bentley.*

Syllogi'stical. } *adj.* [συλλογιστικὸς; from *ſyllogiſm*.]
Syllogi'stick. } Pertaining to a ſyllogiſm; conſiſting of a ſyllogiſm.

Though we ſuppoſe ſubject and predicate, and copula, and propoſitions and *ſyllogiſtical* connexions in their reaſoning, there is no ſuch matter; but the intire buſineſs is at the ſame moment preſent with them, without deducing one thing from another. *Hale's Origin. of Mank.*

Though the terms of propoſitions may be complex, yet where the compoſition of the whole argument is thus plain, ſimple, and regular, it is properly called a ſimple ſyllogiſm, ſince the complexion does not belong to the *ſyllogiſtick* form of it. *Watts's Logick.*

Syllogi'stically. *adv.* [from *ſyllogiſtical*.] In the form of a ſyllogiſm.

A man knows firſt, and then he is able to prove *ſyllogiſtically*; ſo that ſyllogiſm comes after knowledge, when a man has no need of it. *Locke.*

To **Sy'llogize.** *v. n.* [*ſyllogizer*, Fr. συλλογίζειν.] To reaſon by ſyllogiſm.

Logick is, in effect, an art of *ſyllogizing*. *Baker.*

Men have endeavoured to transform logick into a kind of mechaniſm, and to teach boys to *ſyllogize*, or frame arguments and refute them, without real knowledge. *Watts.*

Sy'lvan. *adj.* [Better *ſilvan*.] Woody; ſhady; relating to woods.

Cedar and pine, and fir and branching palm,
A *ſylvan* ſcene! and as the ranks aſcend,
Shade above ſhade, a woody theatre
Of ſtatelieſt view. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Eternal greens the moſſy margin grace,
Watch'd by the *ſylvan* genius of the place. *Pope.*

Sy'lvan. *n. ſ.* [*ſylvain*, Fr.] A wood-god, or ſatyr; perhaps ſometimes a ruſtick.

Her private orchards wall'd on ev'ry ſide;
To lawleſs *ſylvans* all acceſs deny'd. *Pope.*

SY'MBOL. *n. ſ.* [*symbole*, Fr. σύμϐολον; *symbolum*, Lat.] 1. An abſtract; a compendium; a comprehenſive form. 2. A type; that which comprehends in its figure a repreſentation of ſomething elſe.

(1.) Beginning with the *ſymbol* of our faith, upon that the author of the gloſs enquires into the nature of faith. *Baker.*

(2.) Salt, as incorruptible, was the *ſymbol* of friendſhip; which, if it caſually fell, was accounted ominous, and their amity of no duration. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Words are the ſigns and *ſymbols* of things; and as, in accounts, ciphers and figures paſs for real ſums, ſo words and names paſs for things themſelves. *South's Serm.*

The heathens made choice of theſe lights as apt *ſymbols* of eternity, becauſe, contrary to all ſublunary beings, though they ſeem to periſh every night, they renew themſelves every morning. *Addiſon on Medals.*

SYMBO'LICAL. *adj.* [*symbolique*, Fr. συμβολικὸς; from *symbol.*] Repreſentative; typical; expreſſing by ſigns; comprehending ſomething more than itſelf.

By this incroachment idolatry firſt crept in, men converting the *ſymbolical* uſe of idols into their proper worſhip, and receiving the repreſentation of things unto them as the ſubſtance and thing itſelf. *Brown.*

The ſacrament is a repreſentation of Chriſt's death, by ſuch *ſymbolical* actions as himſelf appointed. *Taylor.*

SYMBO'LICALLY. *adv.* [from *symbolical.*] Typically; by repreſentation.

This diſtinction of animals was hieroglyphical, in the inward ſenſe implying an abſtinence from certain vices, *ſymbolically* intimated from the nature of thoſe animals. *Brown.*

It *ſymbolically* teaches our duty, and promotes charity by a real ſignature and a ſenſible ſermon. *Taylor.*

SYMBOLIZA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *ſymbolize.*] The act of ſymbolizing; repreſentation; reſemblance.

The hieroglyphical ſymbols of Scripture, excellently intended in the ſpecies of things ſacrificed in the dreams of Pharaoh, are oftentimes racked beyond their *ſymbolizations.* *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

To **SYMBO'LIZE.** *v. n.* [*symboliſer*, Fr. from *symbol.*] To have ſomething in common with another by repreſentative qualities.

Our king finding himſelf to *ſymbolize* in many things with that king of the Hebrews, honoured him with the title of this foundation. *Bacon.*

The pleaſing of colour *ſymbolizeth* with the pleaſing of any ſingle tone to the ear; but the pleaſing of order doth *ſymbolize* with harmony. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Ariſtotle and the ſchools have taught, that air and water, being *ſymbolizing* elements, in the quality of moiſture, are eaſily tranſmutable into one another. *Boyle.*

They both *ſymbolize* in this that they love to look upon themſelves through multiplying glaſſes. *Howel.*

I affectedly *ſymbolized* in careleſs mirth and freedom with the libertines, to circumvent libertiniſm. *More.*

The ſoul is ſuch, that it ſtrangely *ſymbolizes* with the thing it mightily deſires. *South's Sermons.*

To **SYMBOLI'ZE.** *v. a.* To make repreſentative of ſomething.

Some *ſymbolize* the ſame from the myſtery of its colours. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

SYMME'TRIAN. *n. ſ.* [from *symmetry.*] One eminently ſtudious of proportion.

His face was a thought longer than the exact *ſymmetrians* would allow. *Sidney.*

SYMME'TRICAL. *adj.* [from *symmetry.*] Proportionate; having parts well adapted to each other.

SY'MMETRIST. *n. ſ.* [from *symmetry.*] One very ſtudious or obſervant of proportion.

Some exact *ſymmetriſts* have been blamed for being too true. *Wotton's Archit.*

SY'MMETRY. *n. ſ.* [*symmetrie*, French; σὺν and μέτρον.] Adaptation of parts to each other; proportion; harmony; agreement of one part to another.

She by whoſe lines proportion ſhould be
Examin'd, meaſure of all *ſymmetry*;
Whom had that ancient ſeen, who thought ſouls made
Of harmony, he would at next have ſaid
That harmony was ſhe. *Donne.*

And in the *ſymmetry* of her parts is found
A pow'r, like that of harmony in ſound. *Waller.*

Symmetry, equality, and correſpondence of parts, is the diſcernment of reaſon, not the object of ſenſe. *More.*

Nor were they only animated by him, but their meaſure and *ſymmetry* were owing to him. *Dryden.*

SYMPATHE'TICAL. } *adj.* [*sympathetique*, Fr. from
SYMPATHE'TICK. } *ſympathy.*] Having mutual ſenſation; being affected either by what happens to the other; feeling in conſequence of what another feels.

Hereupon are grounded the groſs miſtakes, in the cure of diſeaſes, not only from *ſympathetick* receipts, but amulets, charms, and all incantatory applications. *Brown.*

United by this *ſympathetick* bond,
You grow familiar, intimate, and fond. *Roſcommon.*

To confer at the diſtance of the Indies by *ſympathetick* conveyances, may be as uſual to future times as to us in a literary correſpondence. *Glanv. Sceſis.*

To you our author makes her ſoft requeſt,
Who ſpeak the kindeſt, and who write the beſt;
Your *ſympathetick* hearts ſhe hopes to move,
From tender friendſhip and endearing love. *Prior.*

All the ideas of ſenſible qualities are not inherent in the inanimate bodies; but are the effects of their motion upon our nerves, and *ſympathetical* and vital paſſions produced within ourſelves. *Bentley.*

SYMPATHE'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *sympathetick.*] With ſympathy; in conſequence of ſympathy.

To **SY'MPATHIZE.** *v. n.* [*sympatiſer*, Fr. from *sympathy.*] 1. To feel with another; to feel in conſequence of what another feels; to feel mutually. 2. To agree; to fit. Not proper.

(1.) The men *ſympathize* with the maſtiffs in robuſtious and rough coming on. *Shakeſp.*

——— The thing of courage,
As rous'd with rage, with rage doth *ſympathize.* *Shakeſp.*

Nature, in awe to him,
Hath doff'd her gaudy trim,
With her great maſter ſo to *ſympathize.* *Milton.*

The limbs of his body is to every one a part of himſelf: he *ſympathizes*, and is concerned for them. *Locke.*

Their countrymen were particularly attentive to all their ſtory, and *ſympathized* with their heroes in all their adventures. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

Though the greatneſs of their mind exempts them from fear, yet none condole and *ſympathize* more heartily. *Collier.*

(2.) Green is a pleaſing colour, from a blue and a yellow mixed together, and by conſequence blue and yellow are two colours which *sympathize.* *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

SY'MPATHY. *n. ſ.* [*sympathie*, Fr. συμπάθεια.] Fellow-feeling; mutual ſenſibility; the quality of being affected by the affection of another.

A world of earthly bleſſings to my ſoul,
If *ſympathy* of love unite our thoughts. *Shakeſp. H. VI.*

You are not young; no more am I: go to, then, there's *sympathy*: you are merry, ſo am I; ha! ha! then there's more *ſympathy*: you love ſack, and ſo do I; would you deſire better *sympathy*? *Shakeſp. Mer. Wives of Windſor.*

——— But what it is,
The action of my life is like it, which I'll keep,
If but for *sympathy.* *Shakeſp. Cymb.*

——— I ſtarted back;
It ſtarted back: but pleas'd I ſoon return'd;
Pleas'd it return'd as ſoon, with anſwering looks
Of *ſympathy* and love. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

They ſaw, but other ſight inſtead, a crowd
Of ugly ſerpents: horror on them fell,
And horrid *ſympathy.* *Milton*

Or *ſympathy*, or ſome connat'ral force,
Pow'rful at greateſt diſtance to unite,
With ſecret amity, things of like kind,
By ſecreteſt conveyance. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

There never was any heart truly great and generous, that was not alſo tender and compaſſionate; it is this noble quality that makes all men to be of one kind; for every man would be a diſtinct ſpecies to himſelf, were there no *ſympathy* among individuals. *South's Serm.*

Can kindneſs to deſert, like your's, be ſtrange?
Kindneſs by ſecret *ſympathy* is ty'd;
For noble ſouls in nature are ally'd. *Dryden.*

There are ſuch aſſociations made in the minds of moſt men, and to this might be attributed moſt of the *ſympathies* and antipathies obſervable in them. *Locke.*

SYMPHO'NIOUS. *adj.* [from *ſymphony.*] Harmonious; agreeing in ſound.

——— Up he rode,
Follow'd with acclamation and the ſound
Symphonious of ten thouſand harps, that tun'd
Angelick harmonies. *Milton.*

SY'MPHONY. *n. ſ.* [*ſymphonie*, French; σὺν and φωνὴ] Concert of inſtruments; harmony of mingled ſounds.

A learned ſearcher from Pythagoras's ſchool, where it was a maxim that the images of all things are latent in numbers, determines the comlieſt proportion between breadths, and heights, reducing ſymmetry to *ſymphony*, and the harmony of ſound to a kind of harmony in ſight. *Wotton.*

Speak ye who beſt can tell, ye ſons of light,
Angels! for ye behold him, and with ſongs
And choral *ſymphonies*, day without night,
Circle his throne rejoicing. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

——— The trumpets ſound,
And warlike *ſymphony* is heard around;
The marching troops through Athens take their way;
The great earl-marſhal orders their array. *Dryden.*

SY'MPHYSIS. *n. ſ.* [συν and φύω.] *Symphyſis*, in its original ſignification, denotes a connaſcency, or growing together; and perhaps is meant of thoſe bones which in in young children are diſtinct, but after ſome years unite and conſolidate into one bone. *Wiſeman.*

SYMPO'SIACK. *adj.* [*ſympoſiaque*, French; συμποσιακὸς.] Relating to merry makings; happening where company is drinking together.

By deſiring a ſecrecy to words ſpoke under the roſe, we only mean in ſociety and compotation, from the ancient cuſtom of *ſympoſiack* meetings to wear chaplets of roſes about their heads. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

In ſome of thoſe *ſympoſiack* diſputations amongſt my acquaintance, I affirmed that the dietetick part of medicine depended upon ſcientifick principles. *Arbuthnot.*

SY'MPTOM. *n. ſ.* [*ſymptome*, French; σύμπτωμα.] 1. Something that happens concurrently with ſomething elſe, not as the original cauſe, nor as the neceſſary or conſtant effect. 2. A ſign; a token.

(1.) The *ſymptoms*, as Dr. Sydenham remarks, which are commonly ſcorbutick, are often nothing but the principles or ſeeds of a growing, but unripe gout. *Blackmore.*

(2.) Ten glorious campaigns are paſſed, and now, like the ſick man, we are expiring with all ſorts of good *ſymptoms*. *Swift.*

SYMPTOMA'TICAL. } **SYMPTOMA'TICK.** } *adj.* [*ſymptomatique*, French; from *ſymptom.*] Happening concurrently, or occaſionally. *Symptomatical* is often uſed to denote the difference between the primary and ſecondary cauſes in diſeaſes; as a fever from pain is ſaid to be *ſymptomatical*, becauſe it ariſes from pain only; and therefore the ordinary means in fevers are not in ſuch caſes to be had recourſe to, but to what will remove the pain; for when that ceaſes, the fever will ceaſe, without any direct means taken for that. *Quincy.*

By fomentation and a cataplaſm the ſwelling was diſcuſſed; and the fever, then appearing but *ſymptomatical*, leſſened as the heat and pain mitigated. *Wiſeman's Surg.*

SYMPTOMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſymptomatical.*] In the nature of a ſymptom.

The cauſes of a bubo are vicious humours, abounding in the blood, or in the nerves, excreted ſometimes critically, ſometimes *ſymptomatically*. *Wiſeman.*

SYNAGO'GICAL. *adj.* [from *ſynagogue.*] Pertaining to a ſynagogue.

SY'NAGOGUE. *n. ſ.* [*ſynagogue*, French; συναγωγὴ.] An aſſembly of the Jews to worſhip.

Go, Tubal, and meet me at our *ſynagogue*. *Shakeſp.*

As his cuſtom was, he went into the *ſynagogue* on the ſabbath. *Goſpel.*

SYNALE'PHA. *n. ſ.* [συναλοιφὴ.] A contraction or exciſion of a ſyllable in a Latin verſe, by joining together two vowels in the ſcanning or cutting of the ending vowel; as, *ill'ego.* *Bailey.*

Virgil, though ſmooth, is far from affecting it: he frequently uſes *ſynalephas*, and concludes his ſenſe in the middle of his verſe. *Dryden.*

SYNARTHRO'SIS. *n. ſ.* [σὺν and ἄρθρον.] A cloſe conjunction of two bones.

There is a conſpicuous motion where the conjunction is called diarthroſis, as in the elbow; an obſcure one, where the conjunction is called *ſynarthroſis*, as in the joining of the carpus to the metacarpus. *Wiſem. Surg.*

SYNCHONDRO'SIS. *n. ſ.* [σὺν and χόνδρος.] *Synchondroſis* is an union by griſtles of the ſternon to the ribs. *Wiſeman.*

SYNCHRO'NICAL. *adj.* [σὺν and χρόνος.] Happening together at the ſame time.

It is difficult to make out how the air is conveyed into the left ventricle of the heart, the ſyſtole and diaſtole of the heart and lungs being far from *ſynchronical*. *Boyle.*

SY'NCHRONISM. *n. ſ.* [συν and χρόνος.] Concurrence of events happening at the ſame time.

The coherence and *ſynchroniſm* of all the parts of the Moſaical chronology, after the Flood, bears a moſt regular teſtimony to the truth of his hiſtory. *Hale.*

SY'NCHRONOUS. *adj.* [σὺν and χρόνος.] Happening at the ſame time.

The variations of the gravity of the air keep both the ſolids and fluids in an oſcillatory motion, *ſynchronous* and proportional to their changes. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

SY'NCOPE. *n. ſ.* [*ſyncope*, French; συγκοπὴ.] 1. Fainting fit. 2. Contraction of a word by cutting off part in the middle.

(1.) The ſymptoms attending gunſhot wounds are pain, fever, delirum, and *ſyncope*. *Wiſeman.*

SY'NCOPIST. *n. ſ.* [from *ſyncope.*] Contractor of words.

To outſhine all the modern *ſyncopiſts*, and thoroughly content my Engliſh readers, I intend to publiſh a Spectator that ſhall not have a ſingle vowel in it. *Spectator.*

To **SY'NDICATE.** *v. n.* [*ſyndiquer*, French; σὺν and δίκη.] To judge; to paſs judgment on; to cenſure. An unuſual word. Not in uſe.

Ariſtotle undertook to cenſure and *ſyndicate* his maſter, and all law-makers before him. *Hakewill on Providence.*

SY'NDROME. *n. ſ.* [συνδρομὴ.] Concurrent action; concurrence.

All things being linked together by an uninterrupted chain of cauſes, every ſingle motion owns a dependance on ſuch a *ſyndrome* of prerequired motors. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

SYNE'CDOCHE *n. ſ.* [*ſynecdoche*, French; συνεκδοχὴ.] A figure by which part is taken for the whole, or the whole for part.

Becauſe they are inſtruments of grace in the hand of God, and by theſe his holy ſpirit changes our hearts: therefore the whole work is attributed to them by a *ſynecdoche*; that is, they do in this manner the work for which God ordained them. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

SYNECDO'CHICAL. *adj.* [from *ſynecdoche.*] Expreſſed by a ſynecdoche; implying a ſynecdoche.

Should I, Lindamer, bring you into hoſpitals, and ſhew you there how many ſouls, narrowly lodged in *ſynecdochical* bodies, ſee their earthen cottages moulder away to duſt, thoſe miſerable perſons, by the loſs of one limb after another, ſurviving but part of themſelves, and living to ſee themſelves dead and buried by piecemeal? *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

SYNNEURO'SIS. *n. ſ.* [σὺν and νεῦϱον.] *Synneuroſis* is when the connection is made by a ligament. Of this in ſymphyſis we find inſtances, in the connexion of the oſſa pubis together, eſpecially in women, by a ligamentous ſubſtance. In articulation, it is either round, as that which unites the head of the os femoris to the coxa; or broad, as the tendon of the patella, which unites it to the os tibiæ. *Wiſem. Surg.*

SY'NOD. *n. ſ.* [*ſynode*, French; σύνοδ⊗.] 1. An aſſembly called for conſultation: it is uſed particularly of eccleſiaſticks. A provincial *ſynod* is commonly uſed, and a general *council.* 2. Conjunction of the heavenly bodies.

(1.) The glorious gods ſit in hourly *ſynod* about thy particular proſperity. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Since the mortal and inteſtine jars
'Twixt thy ſeditious countrymen and us,
It hath in ſolemn *ſynod* been decreed,
T' admit no traffick to our adverſe towns. *Shakeſp.*

The opinion was not only condemned by the *ſynod*, but imputed to the emperor as extreme madneſs. *Bacon.*

Flea-bitten *ſynod*, an aſſembly brew'd
Of clerks and elders ana, like the rude
Chaos of preſbyt'ry, where laymen guide
With the tame woolpack clergy by their ſide. *Cleaveland.*

His royal majeſty, according to theſe Preſbyterian rules, ſhall have no power to command his clergy to keep a national *ſynod.* *White.*

Well have ye judg'd, well ended long debate,
Synod of gods! and, like to what ye are,
Great things reſolv'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Let us call to *ſynod* all the bleſt,
Through heav'n's wide bounds. *Milton.*

The ſecond council of Nice, he ſaith, I moſt irreverently call that wiſe *ſynod*; upon which he falls into a very tragical exclamation, that I ſhould dare to reflect ſo much diſhonour on a council. *Stillingfleet.*

Parent of gods and men, propitious Jove!
And you bright *ſynod* of the pow'rs above,
On this my ſon your gracious gifts beſtow. *Dryden.*

(2.) Howe'er love's native hours are ſet,
Whatever ſtarry *ſynod* met,
'Tis in the mercy of her eye,
If poor love ſhall live or die. *Craſhaw.*

——— Their planetary motions and aſpects
Of noxious efficacy, and when to join
In *ſynod* unbenign. *Milton.*

As the planets and ſtars have, according to aſtrologers, in their great *ſynods*, or conjunctions, much more powerful influences on the air than are aſcribed to one or two of them out of that aſpect; ſo divers particulars, which, whilſt they lay ſcattered among the writings of ſeveral authors, were inconſiderable, when they come to be laid together, may oftentimes prove highly uſeful to phyſiology in their conjunctions. *Boyle.*

SY'NODAL. *n. ſ.* [from *ſynod.*] Money paid anciently to the biſhop, &c. at Eaſter viſitation.

SY'NODAL.
SYNO'DICAL.
SYNO'DICK. } *adj.* [*ſynodique*, French; from *ſynod.*] 1. Relating to a ſynod; tranſacted in a ſynod. 2. [*Synodique*, French.] Reckoned from one conjunction with the ſun to another.

(1.) The various dignity of their ſeveral churches, and of their many functions, rules, and orders in them, by reaſon of the frequency of their *ſydonical* and proceſſional meetings, have neceſſarily raiſed many queſtions of place among them. *Selden.*

St. Athanaſius writes a *ſydonical* epiſtle to thoſe of Antioch, to compoſe the differences among them upon the ordination of Paulinus. *Stillingfleet.*

(2.) The diurnal and annual revolutions of the ſun, to us are the meaſures of day and year; and the *ſydonick* revolution of the moon meaſures the month. *Holder.*

The moon makes its *ſydonical* motion about the earth in twenty-nine days twelve hours and about forty-four minutes. *Locke's Elements of Natural Philoſophy.*

SYNO'DICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſynodical.*] By the authority of a ſynod or publick aſſembly.

It ſhall be needful for thoſe churches *ſydonically* to determine ſomething in thoſe points. *Saunderſon.*

The alterations made by the commiſſioners were brought to the convocation, then ſitting, where they were *ſynodically* agreed upon. *Nelſon.*

SYNO'NYMA. *n. ſ.* [Latin; συνώνυμος.] Names which ſignify the ſame thing.

To **SYNO'NOMISE.** *v. a.* [from *ſynonyma.*] To expreſs the ſame thing in different words.

This word fortis we may *ſynonymiſe* after all theſe faſhions, ſtout, hardy, valiant, doughty, courageous, adventurous, brave, bold, daring, intrepid. *Camden's Remains.*

SYNO'NYMOUS. *adj.* [*ſynonyme*, Fr. συνώνυμος.] Expreſſing the ſame thing by different words.

When two or more words ſignify the ſame thing, as wave and billow, mead and meadow, they are uſually called *ſynonomous* words. *Watts's Logick.*

Theſe words conſiſt of two propoſitions, which are not diſtinct in ſenſe, but one and the ſame thing variouſly expreſſed; for wiſdom and underſtanding are *ſynonymous* words here. *Tillotſon.*

Fortune is but a *ſynonymous* word for nature and neceſſity. *Bentley's Sermons.*

SYNO'NYMY. *n. ſ.* [συνωνυμία.] The quality of expreſſing by different words the ſame thing.

SYNO'PSIS. *n. ſ.* [σύνοψις.] A general view; all the parts brought under one view.

SYNO'PTICAL. *adj.* [from *ſynopſis.*] Affording a view of many parts at once.

We have collected ſo many *ſynoptical* tables, calculated for his monthly uſe. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

SYNTA'CTICAL. *adj.* [from *ſyntaxis*, Latin.] 1. Conjoined; fitted to each other. 2. Relating to the conſtruction of ſpeech.

SY'NTAX.
SYNTA'XIS. } *n. ſ.* [σύνταξις.] 1. A ſyſtem; a number of things joined together. 2. That part of Grammar which teaches the conſtruction of words.

(1.) They owe no other dependance to the firſt than what is common to the whole *ſyntax* of beings. *Glanville.*

(2.) I can produce a hundred inſtances to convince any reaſonable man, that they do not ſo much as underſtand common Grammar and *ſyntax.* *Swift.*

SYNTHE'SIS. *n. ſ.* [σύνθεσις.] The act of joining: oppoſed to *analyſis.*—The *ſyntheſis* conſiſts in aſſuming the cauſes diſcovered and eſtabliſhed as principles, and by them explaining the phænomena proceeding from them, and proving the explanations. *Newton's Opt.*

SYNTHE'TICK. *adj.* [συνθετικὸς.] Conjoining; compounding; forming compoſition: oppoſed to *analytick.*—*Synthetick* method is that which begins with the parts, and leads onward to the knowledge of the whole; it begins with the moſt ſimple principles and general truths, and proceeds by degrees to that which is drawn from them or compounded of them; and therefore it is called the method of compoſition. *Watts's Logick.*

SY'PHON. *n. ſ.* [This ſhould be written *ſiphon*; σίφων.] A tube; a pipe.

Take your glaſs, *ſyphon*, or crane, and draw it off from its laſt fæces into ſmall bottles. *Mortimer.*

SY'RINGE. *n. ſ.* [σύϱιγξ.] A pipe through which any liquor is ſquirted.

The heart ſeems not deſigned to be the fountain or conſervatory of the vital flame, but as a machine to receive the blood from the veins, and force it out by the arteries through the whole body as a *ſyringe* doth any liquor, though not by the ſame artifice. *Ray.*

To SY'RINGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To ſpout by a ſyringe. 2. To waſh with a ſyringe.

(1.) A flux of blood from the noſe, mouth, and eye, was ſtopt by the *ſyringing* up of oxycrate. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

SYRINGO'TOMY. *n. ſ.* [σύριγξ and τέτομα.] The act or practice of cutting fiſtulas or hollow ſores.

SY'RTIS. n. ſ. [Latin.] A quickſand; a bog.

A boggy *ſyrtis*, neither ſea, nor good dry land. *Milton.*

SY'STEM. *n. ſ.* [*ſyſteme*, French; σύστημα.] 1. Any complexure or combination of many things acting together. 2. A ſcheme which reduces many things to regular dependence or co-operation. 3. A ſcheme which unites many things in order.

(3.) He preſently bought a *ſyſtem* of divinity, with deſign to apply himſelf ſtraightway to that ſtudy. *Fell.*

Ariſtotle brings morality into *ſyſtem*, by treating of happineſs under heads, and ranges it in claſſes according to its different objects, diſtinguiſhing virtues into their ſeveral kinds, which had not been handled ſyſtematically before. *Baker.*

The beſt way to learn any ſcience is to begin with a regular *ſyſtem*, or a ſhort and plain ſcheme of that ſcience well drawn up into a narrow compaſs. *Watts.*

SYSTEMA'TICAL. *adj.* [*ſyſtematique*, French; συστηματικὸς, from *ſyſtem.*] Methodical; written or formed with regular ſubordination of one part to another.

It will be neceſſary, in a diſcourſe about the formation of the world, to give you a brief account of ſome of the moſt principal and *ſyſtematical* phænomena that occur in it. *Bentley.*

Now we deal much in eſſays, and unreaſonably deſpiſe *ſyſtematical* learning; whereas our fathers had a juſt value for regularity and ſyſtems. *Watts.*

SYSTEMA'TICALLY. *adv.* [from *ſyſtematical.*] In form of a ſyſtem.

I treat of the uſefulneſs of writing books of eſſay, in compariſon of that of writing *ſyſtematically.* *Boyle.*

Ariſtotle brings morality into ſyſtem, and ranges it into claſſes according to its different objects, diſtinguiſhing virtues into their ſeveral kinds, which had not been handled *ſyſtematically* before. *Baker.*

SY'STOLE. *n. ſ.* [*ſyſtole*, Fr. συστολὴ.] 1. [In anatomy.] The contraction of the heart. 2. [*Syſtole*, French.] In Grammar, the ſhortening of a long ſyllable.

(1.) The *ſyſtole* reſembles the forcible bending of a ſpring, and the diaſtole its flying out again to its natural ſite. *Ray.*

T.

T, A mute conſonant, which, at the beginning and end of words, has always the ſame ſound, nearly approaching to that of *d*; but before an *i*, when followed by a vowel, has the ſound of an obſcure *s*: as, *nation*, *ſalvation*; except when *ſ* precedes *t*: as, *Chriſtian*, *queſtion*.

TA'BBY. *n. ſ.* [*tabi*, *tabino*, Italian; *tabis*, French.] A kind of waved ſilk.

Brocades, and *tabies*, and gauſes. *Swift.*

TA'BBY. *adj.* Brinded; brindled; varied with different colours.

A *tabby* cat ſat in the chimney-corner. *Addiſon.*

On her *tabby* rivals face,
She deep will mark her new diſgrace. *Prior.*

TABEFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*tabefacio*, Latin.] The act of waſting away.

To TA'BEFY. *v. n.* [*tabefacio*, Lat.] To waſte; to extenuate.

Meat eaten in greater quantity than is convenient *tabefies* the body. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

TA'BERD. *n. ſ.* [*taberda*, low Latin; *tabard*, Fr.] A long gown; a herald's coat: ſometimes written *tabard*.

TA'BERDER. *n. ſ.* [from *taberd*.] One who wears a long gown.

TA'BERNACLE. *n. ſ.* [*tabernacle*, Fr. *tabernaculum*, Lat.] 1. A temporary habitation; a caſual dwelling. 2. A ſacred place; a place of worſhip.

(1.) ——— They ſudden rear'd
Cœleſtial *tabernacles*, where they ſlept
Fann'd with cool winds. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

(2.) The greateſt conqueror did not only compoſe his divine odes, but ſet them to muſick: his works, though conſecrated to the *tabernacle*, became the national entertainment, as well as the devotion of his people. *Addiſon.*

To TA'BERNACLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To enſhrine; to houſe.

The word was made fleſh, and *tabernacled* amongſt us, and we beheld his glory. *John*, i. 14.

TA'BID. *adj.* [*tabide*, Fr. *tabidus*, Lat.] Waſted by diſeaſe; conſumptive.

The *tabid* diſpoſition, or the ulcer or ulcers of the lungs, which are the foundation of this diſeaſe, is very different from a diminution of the body, and decay of ſtrength from a mere relaxation. *Blackmore.*

In *tabid* perſons milk is the beſt reſtorative, being chyle already prepared. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

TA'BIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tabid*.] Conſumptiveneſs; ſtate of being waſted by diſeaſe.

TA'BLATURE. *n. ſ.* [from *table*.] Painting on walls or ceilings.

TA'BLE. *n. ſ.* [*table*, Fr. *tabula*, Latin.] 1. Any flat or level ſurface. 2. A horizontal ſurface raiſed above the ground, uſed for meals and other purpoſes. 3. The perſons ſitting at table, or partaking of entertainment. 4. The fare or entertainment itſelf: as, *he keeps a good* table. 5. A tablet; a ſurface on which any thing is written or engraved. 6. [*Tableau*, Fr.] A picture, or any thing that exhibits a view of any thing upon a flat ſurface. 7. An index; a collection of heads; a catalogue; a ſyllabus. 8. A ſynopſis; many particulars brought into one view. 9. The palm of the hand. 10. Draughts; ſmall pieces of wood ſhifted on ſquares. 11. *To turn the* TABLES. To change the condition or fortune of two contending parties: a metaphor taken from the viciſſitude of fortune at gaming-tables.

(1.) Upon the caſtle hill there is a bagnio paved with fair *tables* of marble. *Sandys.*

(2.) ——— We may again
Give to our *tables* meat, ſleep to our nights. *Shakeſp.*

Help to ſearch my houſe; if I find not what I ſeek, let me for ever be your *table* ſport. *Shakeſpeare.*

Children at a *table* never aſked for any thing, but contentedly took what was given them. *Locke on Education.*

This ſhuts them out from all *table* converſation, and the moſt agreeable intercourſes. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

If there is nothing elſe to diſcourage us, we may ſafely come to the Lord's *table*, and expect to be kindly entertained by him when we do. *Kettlewell.*

Nor hath the fruit in it any core or kernel; and differing from other apples; yet is a good *table* fruit. *Mortimer.*

——— The nymph the *table* ſpread,
Ambroſial cates, with nectar, roſy red. *Pope.*

(3.) ——— Give me ſome wine, fill full,
I drink to th' general joy of the whole *table*. *Shakeſp.*

(5.) He was the writer of them in the *tables* of their hearts. *Hooker.*

——— 'Twas pretty, though a plague,
To ſee him every hour; to ſit and draw
His arched brows, his hawking eye, his curls,
In our hearts *table*. *Shakeſp.*

All theſe true notes of immortality
In our heart's *table* we ſhall written find. *Davies.*

I prepar'd to pay in verſes rude
A moſt deteſted act of gratitude:
Ev'n this had been your elegy which now
Is offer'd for your health, the *table* of my vow. *Dryden.*

There are books extant which the Atheiſt muſt allow of as proper evidence; even the mighty volumes of viſible nature, and the everlaſting *tables* of right reaſon; wherein if they do not wilfully ſhut their eyes, they may read their own folly written by the finger of God in a much plainer and more terrible ſentence, than Belſhazzar's was by the hand upon the wall. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Among the Romans, the judge or prætor granted adminiſtration, not only according to the *tables* of the teſtament, but even contrary to thoſe *tables*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

By the twelve *tables*, only thoſe were called into ſucceſſion of their parents that were in the parent's power. *Ayliffe.*

(6.) ——— I never lov'd myſelf,
Till now, infixed, I beheld myſelf
Drawn in the flatt'ring *table* of her eye. *Shakeſp.*

His Jalyſus or Bacchus he ſo eſteemed, that he had rather loſe all his father's images than that *table*. *Peacham.*

Saint Anthony has a *table* that hangs up to him from a poor peaſant, who fancied the ſaint had ſaved his neck. *Addiſon.*

(7.) It might ſeem impertinent to have added a *table* to a book of ſo ſmall a volume, and which ſeems to be itſelf but a *table*: but it may prove advantageous at once to learn the whole culture of any plant. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

Their learning reaches no farther than the *tables* of contents. *Watts.*

(8.) I have no images of anceſtors,
Wanting an ear, or noſe; no forged *tables*
Of long deſcents, to boaſt falſe honours from. *B. Johnſon.*

(9.) Miſtreſs of a fairer *table*
Hath not hiſtory nor fable. *Ben. Johnſon.*

(10.) ——— Monſieur the nice,
When he plays at *tables*, chides the dice. *Shakeſp.*

We are in the world like men playing at *tables*; the chance is not in our power, but to play it, is; and when it is fallen, we muſt manage it as we can. *Taylor.*

(11.) They that are honeſt would be arrant knaves, if the *tables* were *turned*. *L'Eſtrange.*

If it be thus, the *tables* would be *turned* upon me; but I ſhould only fail in my vain attempt. *Dryden.*

To TA'BLE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To board; to live at the table of another.

He loſt his kingdom, was driven from the ſociety of men to *table* with the beaſts, and to graze with oxen. *South.*

You will have no notion of delicacies if you *table* with them; they are all for rank and foul feeding. *Felton.*

To TA'BLE. *v. a.* To make into a catalogue; to ſet down.

I could have looked on him without admiration, though the catalogue of his endowments had been *tabled* by his ſide, and I to peruſe him by items. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

TA'BLEBED. *n. ſ.* [from *table* and *bed.*] A bed of the figure of a table.

TA'BLEBEER. *n. ſ.* [*table* and *beer.*] Beer uſed at victuals; ſmall beer.

TA'BLEBOOK. *n. ſ.* [*table* and *book.*] A book on which any thing is graved or written without ink.

——— What might you think,
If I had play'd the deſk or *table-book*? *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Nature wipes clean the *table-book* firſt, and then pourtrays upon it what ſhe pleaſeth. *More againſt Atheiſm.*

Put into your *table-book*, whatſoever you judge worthy. *Dryd.*

Nature's fair *table-book*, our tender ſouls,
We ſcrawl all o'er with old and empty rules,
Stale memorandums of the ſchools. *Swift's Miſcel.*

TA'BLECLOTH. *n. ſ.* [*table* and *cloth.*] Linen ſpread on a table.

I will end with Odo holding maſter doctor's mule, and Anne with her *tablecloth*. *Camden's Remains.*

TA'BLEMAN. *n. ſ.* A man at draughts.

In clericals the keys are lined, and in colleges they uſe to line the *tableman*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

TA'BLER. *n. ſ.* [from *table.*] One who boards. *Ainſ.*

TA'BLETALK. *n. ſ.* [*table* and *talk.*] Converſation at meals or entertainments; table diſcourſe.

Let me praiſe you while I have a ſtomach.
—No, let it ſerve for *tabletalk*. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

His fate makes *tabletalk*, divulg'd with ſcorn,
And he a jeſt into his grave is born. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

He improves by the *tabletalk*, and repeats in the kitchen what he learns in the parlour. *Guardian.*

No fair adverſary would urge looſe *tabletalk* in controverſy, and build ſerious inferences upon what was ſpoken but in jeſt. *Atterbury.*

TA'BLET. *n. ſ.* [from *table.*] 1. A ſmall level ſurface. 2. A medicine in a ſquare form. 3. A ſurface written on or painted.

(2.) It hath been anciently in uſe to wear *tablets* of arſenick, or preſervatives, againſt the plague; as they draw the venom to them from the ſpirits. *Bacon.*

(3.) It was by the authority of Alexander, that through all Greece the young gentlemen learned, before all other things, to deſign upon *tablets* of boxen wood. *Dryden.*

The pillar'd marble, and the *tablet* braſs,
Mould'ring, drop the victor's praiſe. *Prior.*

TA'BOUR. *n. ſ.* [*tabourin*, *tabour*, old French.] A ſmall drum; a drum beaten with one ſtick to accompany a pipe.

If you did but hear the pedlar at the door, you would never dance again after a *tabour* and pipe. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

The ſhepherd knows not thunder from a *tabour*,
More than I know the ſound of Marcius' tongue
From every meaner man. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Some blow the bagpipe up, that plays the country round:
The *tabour* and the pipe ſome take delight to ſound. *Drayton.*

Morrice-dancers danced a maid marian, and a *tabour* and pipe. *Temple.*

To TA'BOUR. *v. n.* [*taborer*, old French, from the noun.] To ſtrike lightly and frequently.

And her maids ſhall lead her as with the voice of doves, *tabouring* upon their breaſts. *Nah.* ii. 7.

TA'BOURER. *n. ſ.* [from *tabour.*] One who beats the tabour.

Would I could ſee this *Tabourer*. *Shakeſp.*

TA'BOURET. *n. ſ.* [from *tabour.*] A ſmall tabour.

They ſhall depart the manor before him with trumpets, *tabourets*, and other minſtrelſey. *Spectator.*

TA'BOURINE. *n. ſ.* [French.] A tabour; a ſmall drum.

——— Trumpeters,
With brazen din blaſt you the city's ear,
Make mingle with our rattling *tabourines*,
That heav'n and earth may ſtrike their ſounds together,
Applauding our approach. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

TA'BRERE. *n. ſ.* Tabourer. Obſolete.

I ſaw a ſhole of ſhepherds outgo,
Before them yode a luſty *tabrere*,
That to the merry hornpipe plaid,
Whereto they danced. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

TA'BRET. *n. ſ.* A tabour.

Wherefore didſt thou ſteal away, that I might have ſent thee away with mirth and with *tabret*? *Gen.* xxxi. 27.

TA'BULAR. *n. ſ.* [*tabularis*, Latin.] 1. Set down in the form of tables or ſynopſes. 2. Formed laminæ. 3. Set in ſquares.

(2.) All the nodules that conſiſt of one uniform ſubſtance were formed from a point, as the cruſted ones, nay, and moſt of the ſpotted ones, and indeed all whatever, except thoſe that are *tabular* and plated. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

To TA'BULATE. *v. a.* [*tabula*, Lat.] 1. To reduce to tables or ſynopſes. 2. To ſhape with a flat ſurface.

TA'BULATED. *adj.* [*tabulo*, Latin.] Having a flat ſurface.

Many of the beſt diamonds are pointed with ſix angles, and ſome *tabulated* or plain, and ſquare. *Grew's Muſæum.*

TA'CHE. *n. ſ.* [from *tack.*] Any thing taken hold of; a catch; a loop; a button.

Make fifty *taches* of gold, and couple the curtains together with the *taches*. *Exod.* xxv. 6.

TACHY'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [ταχὺς and γράφω.] The art or practice of quick writing.

TA'CIT. *adj.* [*tacite*, Fr. *tacitus*, Lat.] Silent; implied; not expreſſed by words.

As there are formal and written leagues reſpective to certain enemies, ſo is there a natural and *tacit* confederation amongſt all men, againſt the common enemy of human ſociety, pirates. *Bacon's holy War.*

In elective governments there is a *tacit* covenant, that the king of their own making ſhall make his makers princes. *L'Eſt.*

Captiouſneſs not only produces miſbecoming expreſſions and carriage, but is a *tacit* reproach of ſome incivility. *Locke.*

TA'CITLY. *adv.* [from *tacit.*] Silently; without oral expreſſion.

While they are expoſing another's weakneſſes, they are *tacitly* aiming at their own commendations. *Addiſon.*

Indulgence to the vices of men can never be *tacitly* implied, ſince they are plainly forbidden in ſcripture. *Rogers's Sermons.*

TACITU'RNITY. *n. ſ.* [*taciturnité*, French; *taciturnitas*, Latin.] Habitual ſilence.

——— The ſecreteſt of natures
Have not more gift in *taciturnity*. *Shakeſp.*

Some women have ſome *taciturnity*,
Some nunneries ſome grains of chaſtity. *Donne.*

Too great loquacity, and too great *taciturnity* by fits. *Arb.*

To TACK. *v. a.* [*tacher*, Breton.] 1. To faſten to any thing. It has now a ſenſe approaching to contempt. 2. To join; to unite; to ſtitch together.

(1.) Of what ſupreme almighty pow'r
Is thy great arm, which ſpans the Eaſt and Weſt,
And *tacks* the centre to the ſphere! *Herbert.*

True freedom you have well defin'd:
But living as you liſt, and to your mind,
And looſely *tack'd*, all muſt be left behind. *Dryden.*

The ſymmetry of cloaths fancy appropriates to the wearer, *tacking* them to the body as if they belonged to it. *Grew.*

Frame ſo as to be covered with the hair-cloth, or a blanket *tacked* about the edges. *Mortimer.*

They ſerve every turn that ſhall be demanded, in hopes of getting ſome commendam *tacked* to their ſees, to the great diſcouragement of the inferior clergy. *Swift.*

(2.) There's but a ſhirt and an half in all my company; and the half ſhirt is two napkins *tack'd* together, and thrown over the ſhoulders like a herald's coat without ſleeves. *Shakeſp.*

I *tack'd* two plays together for the pleaſure of variety. *Dryd.*

To TACK. *v. n.* [probably from *tackle.*] To turn a ſhip.

This verſeriam they conſtrue to be the compaſs, which is better interpreted the rope that turns the ſhip; as we ſay, makes it *tack* about. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Seeing Holland fall into cloſer meaſures with us and Sweden, upon the triple alliance, they have *tacked* ſome points nearer France. *Temple.*

On either ſide they nimbly *tack*,
Both ſtrive to intercept and guide the wind. *Dryden.*
——————They give me ſigns
To *tack* about, and ſteer another way. *Addiſon.*

TACK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. A ſmall nail. 2. The act of turning ſhips at ſea. 3. *To hold* TACK. To laſt; to hold out. *Tack* is ſtill retained in Scotland, and denotes hold or perſevering coheſion.

(2.) At each *tack* our little fleet grows leſs,
And, like wild fowl, ſwim lagging on the main. *Dryden.*
(3.) Martilmas beefe doth *bear* good *tacke*,
When countrey folke do dainties lacke. *Tuſſer.*
If this twig be made of wood
That will hold *tack*, I'll make the fur
Fly 'bout the ears of that old cur. *Hudibras.*

TA'CKLE. *n. ſ.* [*tacel*, Welch, an arrow.] 1. An arrow. 2. Weapons; inſtruments of action. 3. [*Taeckel*, a rope, Dutch.] The ropes of a ſhip: in a looſer ſenſe, all the inſtruments of ſailing.

(1.) The *takil* ſmote, and in it went. *Chaucer.*
(2.) She to her *tackle* fell,
And on the knight let fall a peal
Of blows ſo fierce, and preſs'd ſo home,
That he retir'd. *Hudibras.*

Being at work without catching any thing, he reſolved to take up his *tackle* and be gone. *L'Eſtrange.*

(3.) After at ſea a tall ſhip did appear,
Made all of Heben and white ivory,
The ſails of gold, of ſilk the *tackle* were,
Mild was the wind, calm ſeem'd the ſea to be. *Spenſer.*
——————At the helm
A ſeeming mermaid ſteers; the ſilken *tackles*
Swell with the touches of thoſe flower-ſoft hands
That yarely frame the office. *Shakeſpeare.*
Thou haſt a grim appearance, and thy face
Bears a command in't; though thy *tackle*'s torn,
Thou ſhew'ſt a noble veſſel. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
——————A ſtately ſhip
With all her bravery on, and *tackle* trim,
Sails fill'd, and ſtreamers waving,
Courted by all the winds that hold them play. *Milton.*

As for *tackle*, the Bœotians invented the oar, Dædalus and his ſon Icarus, the maſts and ſails. *Helyn.*

——————Ere yet the tempeſt roars
Stand to your *tackle*, mates, and ſtretch your oars. *Dryden.*

If he drew the figure of a ſhip, there was not a rope among the *tackle* that eſcaped him. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

TA'CKLED. *adj.* [from *tackle.*] Made of ropes tacked together.

——————My man ſhall
Bring thee cords, made like a *tackled* ſtair,
Which to the high top-gallant of my joy
Muſt be my convoy in the ſecret night. *Shakeſpeare.*

TA'CKLING. *n. ſ.* [from *tackle.*] 1. Furniture of the maſt. 2. Inſtruments of action: as, *fiſhing* tackling, *kitchen* tackling.

(1.) They wondered at their ſhips and their *tacklings*. *Abbot.*

Tackling, as ſails and cordage, muſt be foreſeen, and laid up in ſtore. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Red ſheets of lightning o'er the ſeas are ſpread,
Our *tackling* yield, and wrecks at laſt ſucceed. *Garth.*

(2.) I will furniſh him with a rod, if you will furniſh him with the reſt of the *tackling*, and make him a fiſher. *Walton.*

TA'CTICAL. } *adj.* [τακτικὸς, τάττω; *tactique*, Fr.] Relat-
TA'CTICK. } ing to the art of ranging a battle.

TA'CTICKS. *n. ſ.* [τακτικὴ.] The art of ranging men in the field of battle.

When Tully had read the *tacticks*, he was thinking on the bar, which was his field of battle. *Dryden.*

TA'CTILE. *adj.* [*tactile*, Fr. *tactilis*, *tactum*, Lat.] Suſceptible of touch.

At this proud yielding word
She on the ſcene her *tactile* ſweets preſented.
Beaumont's Pſyche.

We have iron, ſounds, light, figuration, *tactile* qualities; ſome of a more active, ſome of a more paſſive nature. *Hale.*

TACTI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *tactile.*] Perceptibility by the touch.

TA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*taction*, Fr. *tactio*, Lat.] The act of touching.

TA'DPOLE. *n. ſ.* [tad, *toad*, and pola, *a young one*, Saxon.] A young ſhapeleſs frog or toad, conſiſting only of a body and a tail; a porwiggle.

I'll broach the *tadpole* on my rapier's point. *Shakeſpeare.*
Poor Tom eats the toad and the *tadpole*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The reſult is not a perfect frog but a *tadpole*, without any feet, and having a long tail to ſwim with. *Ray.*

A black and round ſubſtance began to dilate, and after awhile the head, the eyes, the tail to be diſcernible, and at laſt become what the ancients called gyrinus, we a porwigle or *tadpole*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

TA'EN, the poetical contraction of *taken*.

TA'FFETA. *n. ſ.* [*taffetas*, Fr. *taffetar*, Spaniſh.] A thin ſilk.

All hail, the richeſt beauties on the earth!
—Beauties no richer than rich *taffata*. *Shakeſpeare.*
Never will I truſt to ſpeeches penn'd;
Taffata phraſes, ſilken terms preciſe,
Three pil'd hyperboles. *Shakeſp. Love's Labour Loſt.*

Some think that a conſiderable diverſity of colours argues an equal diverſity of nature, but I am not of their mind for not to mention the changeable *taffety*, whoſe colours the philoſophers call not real, but apparent. *Boyle on Colours.*

TAG. *n. ſ.* [*tag*, Iſlandiſh, the point of a lance.] 1. A point of metal put to the end of a ſtring. 2. Any thing paltry and mean. 3. A young ſheep.

(2.) If *tag* and rag be admitted, learned and unlearned, it is the fault of ſome, not of the law. *Whitgiſt.*

——————Will you hence
Before the *tag* return, whoſe rage doth rend
Like interrupted waters. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

The *tag*-rag people did not clap him and hiſs him. *Shakeſp.*

He invited *tag*, rag, and bob-tail, to the wedding. *L'Eſtr.*

TA'GTAIL. *n. ſ.* [*tag* and *tail.*] A worm which has the tail of another colour.

They feed on *tag* worms and lugges. *Carew.*
There are other worms; as the marſh and *tagtail*. *Walton.*

To TAG. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To fit any thing with an end, or point of metal; as, *to* tag *a lace*. 2. To fit one thing with another, appended. 3. The word is here improperly uſed. 4. To join. This is properly *to tack*.

(2.)——————His courteous hoſt
Tags every ſentence with ſome fawning word,
Such as my king, my prince, at leaſt my lord. *Dryden.*

'Tis *tagg'd* with rhyme, like Berecynthian Atys,
The mid-part chimes with art, which never flat is. *Dryden.*

(3.) Compell'd by you to *tag* in rhimes
The common ſlanders of the times. *Swift.*

(4.) Reſiſtance, and the ſucceſſion of the houſe of Hanover, the *whig* writers perpetually *tag* together. *Swift's Miſcel.*

TAIL. *n. ſ.* [tæȝl, Saxon.] 1. That which terminates the animal behind; the continuation of the vertebræ of the back hanging looſe behind. 2. The lower part. 3. Any thing hanging long; a cat-kin. 4. The hinder part of any thing. 5. *To turn* TAIL. To fly; to run away.

(1.) Oft have I ſeen a hot o'erweening cur,
Run back and bite, becauſe he was with-held,
Who, having ſuffer'd with the bear's fell paw,
Hath clapt his *tail* betwixt his legs and cry'd. *Shakeſp.*

This ſees the cub, and does himſelf oppoſe,
And men ~~and boats~~ his active *tail* confounds. *Waller.*

The lion will not kick, but will ſtrike ſuch a ſtroke with his *tail*, that will break the back of his encounterer. *More.*

Rouz'd by the laſh of his own ſtubborn *tail*,
Our lion now will foreign foes aſſail. *Dryden.*

The *tail* fin is half a foot high, but underneath level with the *tail*. *Grew.*

(2.) The Lord ſhall make thee the head, and not the *tail*; and thou ſhalt be above, and not beneath. *Deut.* xxviii. 13.

(3.) Duretus writes a great praiſe of the diſtilled water of thoſe *tails* that hang upon willow trees. *Harvey on Conſumpt.*

(4.) With the helm they turn and ſteer the *tail*. *Butler.*

(5.) Would ſhe *turn tail* to the heron, and fly quite out another way; but all was to return in a higher pitch. *Sidney.*

To TAIL. *v. n.* To pull by the tail.

The conquering foe they ſoon aſſail'd,
Firſt Trulla ſtav'd and Cerdon *tail'd*. *Hudibras.*

TA'ILED. *adj.* [from *tail.*] Furniſhed with a tail.

Snouted and *tailed* like a boar, footed like a goat. *Grew.*

TA'ILLAGE. *n. ſ.* [*tailler*, Fr.] *Taillage* originally ſignifies a piece cut out of the whole; and, metaphorically, a ſhare of a man's ſubſtance paid by way of tribute. In law, it ſignifies a roll or tax. *Cowel.*

TAILLE. *n. ſ.* *Taille*, the fee which is oppoſite to fee-ſimple, becauſe it is ſo minced or pared, that it is not in his free power to be diſpoſed of who owns it; but is, by the firſt giver, cut or divided from all other, and tied to the iſſue of the donee. This limitation, or *taille*, is either general or ſpecial. *Taille* general is that whereby lands or tenements are limited to a man, and to the heirs of his body begotten; and the reaſon of this term is, becauſe how many ſoever women the tenant, holding by this title, ſhall take to his wives, one after another, in lawful matrimony, his iſſue by them all have a poſſibility to inherit one after the other. *Taille* ſpecial is that whereby lands or tenements be limited unto a man and his wife, and the heirs of their two bodies begotten. *Cowel.*

TAI'LOR. *n. ſ.* [*tailleur*, from *tailler*, Fr. to cut.] One whoſe buſineſs is to make cloaths.

I'll entertain a ſcore or two of *tailors*,
To ſtudy faſhions to adorn my body. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

Here's an Engliſh *tailor* come for ſtealing out of a French hoſe: come *tailor*, you may roaſt your gooſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

The knight came to the *tailor*'s, to take meaſure of his gown. *Camden.*

The world is now come to that paſs, that the *tailor* and ſhoemaker may cut out what religion they pleaſe. *Howel.*

It was prettily ſaid by Seneca, that friendſhip ſhould not be unript, but unſtitcht, though ſomewhat in the phraſe of a *tailor*. *Collier.*

In Covent-Garden did a *tailor* dwell,
That ſure a place deſerv'd in his own hell. *King.*

To TAINT. *v. a.* [*teindre*, Fr.] 1. To imbue or impregnate with any thing. 2. To ſtain; to ſully. 3. To infect; to poiſon; to diſeaſe. 4. To corrupt. 5. A corrupt contraction of *attaint*.

(1.) ———————— The ſpaniel ſtruck
Stiff by the *tainted* gale, with open noſe
Draws full upon the latent prey. *Thompſon.*

(2.) We come not by the way of accuſation
To *taint* that honour every good tongue bleſſes. *Shakeſp.*

———————— Sirens *taint*
The minds of all men, whom they can acquaint
With their attractions. *Chapman's Odyſſey.*

———————— They the truth
With ſuperſtitions and traditions *taint*. *Milton.*

Thoſe pure immortal elements
Eject him *tainted* now, and purge him off
As a diſtemper. *Milton.*

(3.) Nothing *taints* ſound lungs ſooner than inſpiring the breath of conſumptive lungs. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Salts in fumes contract the veſicles, and perhaps the *tainted* air may affect the lungs by its heat. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

With wholeſome herbage mixt, the direful bane
Of vegetable venom *taints* the plain. *Pope.*

(4.) A ſweet-bread you found it *tainted* or fly-blown. *Swi.*

———— The yellow tinging plague
Internal viſion *taints*. *Thompſon's Spring.*

To TAINT. *v. n.* To be infected; to be touched with ſomething corrupting.

Till Birnam-wood remove to Dunſinane
I cannot *taint* with fear. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

TAINT. *n. ſ.* [*teinte*, Fr. from the verb.] 1. A tincture; a ſtain. 2. An inſect. 3. Infection; corruption; depravation. 4. A ſpot; a ſoil; a blemiſh.

(2.) There is found in the ſummer a ſpider called a *taint*, of a red colour, and ſo little that ten of the largeſt will hardly outweigh a grain. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

As killing as the canker to the roſe,
Or *taint* worm to the weaning herds that graze. *Milton.*

(3.) ———————— Her offence
Muſt be of ſuch unnatural degree,
That monſters it; or your forevouch'd affection
Fall'n into *taint*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

My hell-hounds ſhall lick up the draff and filth,
Which man's polluting ſin with *taint* hath ſhed
On what was pure. *Milton.*

A father that breeds his ſon at home, can keep him better from the *taint* of ſervants than abroad. *Locke on Education.*

But is no rank, no ſtation, no degree,
From this contagious *taint* of ſorrow free. *Prior.*

(4.) ———————— Now I
Unſpeak mine own detraction; here abjure
The *taints* and blames I laid upon myſelf. *Shakeſpeare.*

TA'INTLESS. *adj.* [from *taint.*] Free from infection; pure.

No humours groſs, or frowzy ſteams,
Could from her *taintleſs* body flow. *Swift's Miſcel.*

TA'INTURE. *n. ſ.* [*tinctura*, Lat. *teinture*, Fr.] Taint; tinge; defilement.

See here the *tainture* of thy neſt,
And look thyſelf be faultleſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

To TAKE. *v. a.* preterite *took*, part. paſſ. *taken*, ſometimes *took*; [*taka*, Iſlandiſh; *ey tek*, I take, *ey took*, I took.] 1. To receive what is offered; correlative to *give*; oppoſed to *refuſe*. 2. To ſeize what is not given. 3. To receive. 4. To receive with good or ill will. 5. To lay hold on; to catch by ſurprize or artifice. 6. To ſnatch; to ſeize. 7. To make priſoner. 8. To captivate with pleaſure; to delight; to engage. 9. To entrap; to catch in a ſnare. 10. To underſtand in any particular ſenſe or manner. 11. To exact. 12. To get; to have; to appropriate. 13. To uſe; to employ. 14. To blaſt; to infect. 15. To judge in favour of; to adopt. 16. To admit any thing bad from without. 17. To get; to procure. 18. To turn to; to practiſe. 19. To cloſe in with; to comply with. 20. To form; to fix. 21. To catch in the hand; to ſeize. 22. To admit; to ſuffer. 23. To perform any action. 24. To receive into the mind. 25. To go into. 26. To go along; to follow; to perſue. 27.

To ſwallow; to receive. 28. To ſwallow as a medicine. 29. To chooſe one of more. 30. To copy. 31. To convey; to carry; to tranſport. 32. To faſten on; to ſeize. 33. Not to refuſe; to accept. 34. To adopt. 35. To change with reſpect to place. 36. To ſeparate. 37. To admit. 38. To purſue; to go in. 39. To receive any temper or diſpoſition of mind. 40. To endure; to bear. 41. To draw; to derive. 42. To leap; to jump over. 43. To aſſume. 44. To allow; to admit. 45. To receive with fondneſs. 46. To carry out for uſe. 47. To ſuppoſe; to receive in thought; to entertain in opinion. 48. To ſeparate for one's ſelf from any quantity; to remove for one's ſelf from any place. 49. Not to leave; not to omit. 50. To receive payments. 51. To obtain by menſuration. 52. To withdraw. 53. To ſeize with a tranſitory impulſe; to affect ſo as not to laſt. 54. To compriſe; to comprehend. 55. To have recourſe to. 56. To produce; or ſuffer to be produced. 57. To catch in the mind. 58. To hire; to rent. 59. To engage in; to be active in. 60. To incur; to receive as it happens. 61. To admit in copulation. 62. To catch eagerly. 63. To uſe as an oath or expreſſion. 64. To ſeize as a diſeaſe. 65. *To* TAKE *away*. To deprive of. 66. *To* TAKE *away*. To ſet aſide; to remove. 67. *To* TAKE *care*. To be careful; to be ſolicitous for; to ſuperintend. 68. *To* TAKE *care*. To be cautious; to be vigilant. 69. *To* TAKE *courſe*. To have recourſe to meaſures. 70. *To* TAKE *down*. To cruſh; to reduce; to ſuppreſs. 71. *To* TAKE *down*. To ſwallow; to take by the mouth. 72. *To* TAKE *from*. To derogate; to detract. 73. *To* TAKE *from*. To deprive of. 74. *To* TAKE *heed*. To be cautious; to beware. 75. *To* TAKE *heed to*. To attend. 76. *To* TAKE *in*. To incloſe. 77. *To* TAKE *in*. To leſſen; to contract: *as, he* took *in his ſails*. 78. *To* TAKE *in*. To cheat; to gull: as, *the cunning ones were* taken *in*. A low vulgar phraſe. 79. *To* TAKE *in hand*. To undertake. 80. *To* TAKE *in*. To compriſe; to comprehend. 81. *To* TAKE *in*. To admit. 82. *To* TAKE *in*. To win by conqueſt. 83. *To* TAKE *in*. To receive, locally. 84. *To* TAKE *in*. To receive mentally. 85. *To* TAKE *notice*. To obſerve. 86. *To* TAKE *notice*. To ſhew by any act that obſervation is made. 87. *To* TAKE *oath*. To ſwear. 88. *To* TAKE *off*. To invalidate; to deſtroy; to remove. When it is immediately followed by *from*, without an accuſative, it may be conſidered either as elliptically ſuppreſſing the accuſative, or as being neutral. 89. *To* TAKE *off*. To withhold; to withdraw. 90. *To* TAKE *off*. To ſwallow. 91. *To* TAKE *off*. To purchaſe. 92. *To* TAKE *off*. To copy. 93. *To* TAKE *off*. To find place for. 94. *To* TAKE *off*. To remove. 95. *To* TAKE *order with*. To check; to take courſe with. 96. *To* TAKE *out*. To remove from within any place. 97. *To* TAKE *part*. To ſhare. 98. *To* TAKE *place*. To prevail; to have effect. 99. *To* TAKE *up*. To borrow upon credit or intereſt. 100. To be ready for; to engage with. 101. *To* TAKE *up*. To apply to the uſe of. 102. *To* TAKE *up*. To begin. 103. *To* TAKE *up*. To faſten with a ligature paſſed under. A term of chirurgery. 104. *To* TAKE *up*. To engroſs; to engage. 105. *To* TAKE *up*. To have final recourſe to. 106. *To* TAKE *up*. To ſeize; to catch; to arreſt. 107. *To* TAKE *up*. To admit. 108. *To* TAKE *up*. To anſwer by reproving; to reprimand. 109. *To* TAKE *up*. To begin where the former left off. 110. *To* TAKE *up*. To liſt. 111. *To* TAKE *up*. To occupy, locally. 112. *To* TAKE *up*. To manage in the place of another. 113. *To* TAKE *up*. To compriſe. 114. *To* TAKE *up*. To adopt; to aſſume. 115. *To* TAKE *up*. To collect; to exact a tax. 116. *To* TAKE *upon*. To appropriate to; to aſſume; to admit to be imputed to. 117. *To* TAKE *upon*. To aſſume; to claim authority. The ſenſe ſometimes approaches to neutral. 118. This verb, like *prendre* in French, is uſed with endleſs multiplicity of relations. Its uſes are ſo numerous, that they cannot eaſily be exemplified; and its references to the words governed by it ſo general and lax, that they can hardly be explained by any ſuccedaneous terms. But commonly that is hardeſt to explain which leaſt wants explication. I have expanded this word to a wide diffuſion, which, I think, is all that could be done.

(1.) Then *took* I the cup at the Lord's hand, and made all the nations to drink. *Jer.* xxv. 17.

Be thou adviſ'd, thy black deſign forſake;
Death, or this counſel, from Lucippus *take*. *Waller.*

An honeſt man may *take* a knave's advice,
But idiots only may be cozen'd twice. *Dryden.*

Madam, were I as you, I'd *take* her counſel. *Philips.*

Diſtreſs'd myſelf, like you, confin'd I live,
And therefore can compaſſion *take* and give. *Dryden.*

(2.) In fetters one the barking porter ty'd,
And *took* him trembling from his ſovereign's ſide. *Dryden.*

(3.) No man ſhall *take* the nether or upper milſtone to pledge. *Deut.* xxiv. 6.

(4.) For, what we know muſt be,
Why ſhould we, in our peeviſh oppoſition,
Take it to heart. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

I will frown as they paſs by, and let them *take* it as they liſt. *Shakeſpeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

La you! if you ſpeak ill of the devil, how he *takes* it at heart. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

Damaſco, without any more ado, yielded unto the Turks; which the baſſa *took* in ſo good part, that he would not ſuffer his ſoldiers to enter it. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*

The king being in a rage, *took* it grievouſly that he was mocked. 2 *Mac.* vii. 39.

The queen hearing of a declination of monarchy, *took* it ſo ill as ſhe would never after hear of the other's ſuit. *Bacon.*

A following hath ever been a thing civil, and well *taken* in monarchies, ſo it be without too much popularity. *Bacon.*

The diminution of the power of the nobility they *took* very heavily. *Clarendon.*

I hope you will not expect from me things demonſtrated with certainty; but will *take* it well that I ſhould offer at a new thing. *Graunt.*

If I have been a little pilfering, I *take* it bitterly of thee to tell me of it. *Dryden.*

The ſole advice I could give him in conſcience, would be that which he would *take* ill, and not follow. *Swift.*

(5.) Who will believe a man that hath no houſe, and lodgeth whereſoever the night *taketh* him? *Eccluſ.* xxxvi. 26.

They ſilenced thoſe who oppoſed them, by traducing them abroad, or *taking* advantage againſt them in the houſe. *Clar.*

Wiſe men are overborn, when *taken* at a diſadvantage. *Collier of Confidence.*

Men in their looſe unguarded hours they *take*,
Not that themſelves are wiſe, but others weak. *Pope.*

(6.) I am contented to dwell on the Divine Providence, and *take* up any occaſion to lead me to its contemplation. *Hale.*

(7.) Appoint a meeting with this old fat fellow,
Where we may *take* him, and diſgrace him for it. *Shakeſp.*

King Lear hath loſt, he and his daughter *ta'en*. *Shakeſp.*

This man was *taken* of the Jews, and ſhould have been killed. *Acts*, xxii. 27.

They entering with wonderful celerity on every ſide, ſlew and *took* three hundred Janizaries. *Knolles.*

(8.) More than hiſtory can pattern, though deviſ'd
And play'd to *take* ſpectators. *Shakeſp.*

——— I long
To hear the ſtory of your life, which muſt
Take the ear ſtrangely. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Let her not *take* thee with her eyelids. *Prov.* vi. 25.

Taken by Perkin's amiable behaviour, he entertained him as became the perſon of Richard duke of York. *Bacon.*

Their ſong was partial, but the harmony
Suſpended hell, and *took* with raviſhment
The thronging audience. *Milton.*

If I renounce virtue, though naked, then I do it yet more when ſhe is thus beautified on purpoſe to allure the eye, and *take* the heart. *Decay of Piety.*

This beauty ſhines through ſome mens actions, ſets off all that they do, and *takes* all they come near. *Locke.*

Cleombrotus was ſo *taken* with this proſpect, that he had no patience. *Wake.*

(9.) *Take* us the foxes, that ſpoil the vines. 2 *Cant.* xv.

(10.) The words are more properly *taken* for the air or æther than the heavens. *Raleigh.*

You *take* me right, Eupolis; for there is no poſſibility of an holy war. *Bacon's holy war.*

I *take* it, and iron braſs, called white braſs, hath ſome mixture of tin to help the luſtre. *Bacon.*

Why, now you *take* me; theſe are rites
That grace love's days, and crown his nights:
Theſe are the motions I would ſee. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Give them one ſimple idea, and ſee that they *take* it right, and perfectly comprehend it. *Locke.*

Charity *taken* in its largeſt extent, is nothing elſe but the ſincere love of God and our neighbour. *Wake.*

(11.) *Take* no uſury of him or increaſe. *Lev.* xxv. 36.

(12.) And the king of Sodom ſaid unto Abram, give me the perſons, and *take* the goods to thyſelf. *Gen.* xiv. 21.

(13.) This man always *takes* time, and ponders things maturely before he paſſes his judgment. *Watts.*

(14.) ——— Strike her young bones,
You *taking* airs with lameneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

(15.) The niceſt eye could no diſtinction make,
Where lay the advantage, or what ſide to *take.* *Dryden.*

(16.) ——— I ought to have a care
To keep my wounds from *taking* air. *Hudibras.*

(17.) Striking ſtones they *took* fire out of them. 2 *Mac.* x. 3.

(18.) If any of the family be diſtreſſed, order is taken for their relief: if any be ſubject to vice, or *take* ill courſes, they are reproved. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

(19.) Old as I am, I *take* thee at thy word,
And will to-morrow thank thee with my ſword. *Dryden.*
She to her country's uſe reſign'd your ſword,
And you, kind lover, *took* her at her word. *Dryden.*
I *take* thee at thy word. *Rowe's Ambitious Stepmother.*

(20.) Reſolutions *taken* upon full debate, were ſeldom proſecuted with equal reſolution. *Clarendon.*

(21.) He put forth a hand, and *took* me by a lock of my head. *Ezek.* viii. 3.

I *took* not arms till urg'd by ſelf defence. *Dryden.*

(22.) Yet thy moiſt clay is pliant to command;
Now *take* the mould; now bend thy mind to feel
The firſt ſharp motions of the forming wheel. *Dryden.*

(23.) Peradventure we ſhall prevail againſt him, and *take* our revenge on him. *Jer.* xx. 10.

Uzzah put forth his hand to the ark, and *took* hold of it, for the oxen ſhook it. 2 *Sam.* vi. 6.

Taking my leave of them, I went into Macedonia. 2 *Cor.*

Before I proceed, I would *take* ſome breath. *Bacon.*

His wind he never *took* whilſt the cup was at his mouth, but obſerved the rule of drinking with one breath. *Hakewill.*

A long ſigh he drew,
And his voice failing, *took* his laſt adieu. *Dryden's Fab.*
——— The Sabine Clauſus came,
And from afar, at Dryops *took* his aim. *Dryden's Æn.*
Her lovers names in order to run o'er,
The girl *took* breath full thirty times and more. *Dryden.*
Heighten'd revenge he ſhould have *took*;
He ſhould have burnt his tutor's book. *Prior.*

The huſband's affairs made it neceſſary for him to *take* a voyage to Naples. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

I *took* a walk in Lincoln's Inn Garden. *Tatler.*

The Carthaginian *took* his ſeat, and Pompey entered with great dignity in his own perſon. *Tatler.*

I am poſſeſſed of power and credit, can gratify my favourites, and *take* vengeance on my enemies. *Swift.*

(24.) When they ſaw the boldneſs of Peter and John, they *took* knowledge of them that they had been with Jeſus. *Acts*, iv.

It appeared in his face, that he *took* great contentment in this our queſtion. *Bacon.*

Doctor Moore, in his Ethicks, reckons this particular inclination, to *take* a prejudice againſt a man for his looks, among the ſmaller vices in morality, and names it a proſopolepſia. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

A ſtudent ſhould never ſatisfy himſelf with bare attendance on lectures, unleſs he clearly *takes* up the ſenſe. *Watts.*

(25.) When news were brought that the French king beſieged Conſtance, he poſted to the ſea-coaſt to *take* ſhip. *Camden.*

Tygers and lions are not apt to *take* the water. *Hale.*

(26.) The joyful ſhort-liv'd news ſoon ſpread around,
Took the ſame train. *Dryden.*
Obſerving ſtill the motions of their flight,
What courſe they *took*, what happy ſigns they ſhew. *Dryd.*

(27.) Conſider the inſatisfaction of ſeveral bodies, and of their appetite to *take* in others. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Turkeys *take* down ſtones, having found in the gizzard of one no leſs than ſeven hundred. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

(28.) Tell an ignoramus in place to his face that he has a wit above all the world, and as fulſome a doſe as you give him he ſhall readily *take* it down, and admit the commendation, though he cannot believe the thing. *South.*

Upon this aſſurance he *took* phyſick. *Locke.*

(29.) *Take* to thee from among the cherubim
Thy choice of flaming warriors. *Milton.*

Either but one man, or all men are kings: *take* which you pleaſe, it diſſolves the bonds of government. *Locke.*

(30.) Our phœnix queen was pourtray'd too ſo bright,
Beauty alone cou'd beauty *take* ſo right. *Dryden.*

(31.) Carry ſir John Falſtaff to the fleet,
Take all his company along with him. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

He ſat him down in a ſtreet; for no man took them into his houſe to lodging. *Judges*, xix. 15.

(32.) Whereſoever he *taketh* him he teareth him; and he foameth. *Mark*, ix. 18.

No temptation hath *taken* you, but ſuch as is common to man. 1 *Cor.* x. 13.

When the froſt and rain have *taken* them they grow dangerous. *Temple.*

At firſt they warm, then ſcorch, and then they *take*,
Now with long necks from ſide to ſide they feed;
At length grown ſtrong their mother fire forſake,
And a new colony of flames ſucceed. *Dryden.*

No beaſt will eat ſour graſs till the froſt hath *taken* it. *Mortimer.*

In burning of ſtubble, take care to plow the land up round the field, that the fire may not *take* the hedges. *Mortimer.*

(33.) *Take* no ſatisfaction for the life of a murderer, he ſhall be ſurely put to death. *Num.* xxxv. 31.

Thou *tak'ſt* thy mother's word too far, ſaid he,
And haſt uſurp'd thy boaſted pedigree. *Dryden.*

He that ſhould demand of him how begetting a child gives the father abſolute power over him, will find him anſwer nothing: we are to *take* his word for this. *Locke.*

Who will not receive clipped money whilſt he ſees the great receipt of the exchequer admits it, and the bank and goldſmiths will *take* it of him. *Locke.*

(34.) I will *take* you to me for a people, and I will be to you a God. *Exod.* vi. 7.

(35.) When he departed, he *took* out two pence, and gave them to the hoſt. *Luke*, x. 35.

He put his hand into his boſom; and when he *took* it out, it was leprous. *Exod.* iv. 6.

If you ſlit the artery, thruſt a pipe into it, and caſt a ſtrait ligature upon that part containing the pipe, the artery will not beat below the ligature; yet do but *take* it off, and it will beat immediately. *Ray.*

Lovers flung themſelves from the top of the precipice into the ſea, where they were ſometimes *taken* up alive. *Addiſon.*

(36.) A multitude, how great ſoever, brings not a man any nearer to the end of the inexhauſtible ſtock of number, where ſtill there remains as much to be added as if none were *taken* out. *Locke.*

The living fabrick now in pieces *take*,
Of every part due obſervation make;
All which ſuch art diſcovers. *Blackmore.*

(37.) Let not a widow be *taken* into the number under threeſcore. *1 Tim.* v. 9.

Though ſo much of Heav'n appears in my make,
The fouleſt impreſſions I eaſily *take*. *Swift.*

(38.) ——— He alone,
To find where Adam ſhelter'd, *took* his way. *Milton.*

To the port ſhe *takes* her way,
And ſtands upon the margin of the ſea. *Dryden.*

Where injur'd Niſus *takes* his airy courſe. *Dryden.*

Give me leave to ſeize my deſtin'd prey,
And let eternal juſtice *take* the way. *Dryden.*

It was her fortune once to *take* her away
Along the ſandy margin of the ſea. *Dryden.*

(39.) They ſhall not *take* ſhame. *Mic.* ii. 6.

Thou haſt ſcourged me, and haſt *taken* pity on me. *Tob.*

They *take* delight in approaching to God. *Iſa.* lviii. 2.

Take a good heart, O Jeruſalem. *Bar.* iv. 30.

Men die in deſire of ſome things which they *take* to heart. *Bacon.*

Few are ſo wicked as to *take* delight
In crimes unprofitable. *Dryden.*

Children, kept out of ill company, *take* a pride to behave themſelves prettily, perceiving themſelves eſteemed. *Locke.*

(40.) I can be as quiet as any body with thoſe that are quarrelſome, and be as troubleſome as another when I meet with thoſe that will *take* it. *L'Eſtrange.*

Won't you then *take* a jeſt? *Spectator.*

He met with ſuch a reception as thoſe only deſerve who are content to *take it*. *Swift's Miſcel.*

(41.) The firm belief of a future judgment, is the moſt forcible motive to a good life; becauſe *taken* from this conſideration of the moſt laſting happineſs and miſery. *Tillotſon.*

(42.) That hand which had the ſtrength, ev'n at your door,
To cudgel you, and make you *take* the hatch. *Shakeſp.*

(43.) ——— Fit you to the cuſtom,
And *take* t'ye as your predeceſſors have,
Your honour with your form. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

I *take* liberty to ſay, that theſe propoſitions are ſo far from having an univerſal aſſent, that to a great part of mankind they are not known. *Locke.*

(44.) *Take* not any term, howſoever authorized by the language of the ſchools, to ſtand for any thing till you have an idea of it. *Locke.*

Chemiſts *take*, in our preſent controverſy, ſomething for granted, which they ought to prove. *Boyle.*

I *took* your weak excuſes. *Dryden.*

(45.) —— I lov'd you ſtill, and
Took you into my boſom. *Dryden.*

(46.) He commanded them that they ſhould *take* nothing for their journey, ſave a ſtaff. *Mar.* vi. 8.

(47.) ——— This I *take* it
Is the main motive of our preparations. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſpirits that are in all tangible bodies are ſcarce known, ſometimes they *take* them for vacuum, whereas they are the moſt active of bodies. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

He *took* himſelf to have deſerved as much as any man, in contributing more, and appearing ſooner, in their firſt approach towards rebellion. *Clarendon.*

Is a man unfortunate in marriage? Still it is becauſe he was deceived; and ſo *took* that for virtue and affection which was nothing but vice in a diſguiſe. *South.*

Depraved appetites cauſe us often to *take* that for true imitation of nature which has no reſemblance of it. *Dryden.*

So ſoft his treſſes, fill'd with trickling pearl,
You'd doubt his ſex, and *take* him for a girl. *Tate.*

Time is *taken* for ſo much of infinite duration, as is meaſured out by the great bodies of the univerſe. *Locke.*

They who would advance in knowledge, ſhould lay down this as a fundamental rule, not to *take* words for things. *Locke.*

Few will *take* a propoſition which amounts to no more than this, that God is pleaſed with the doing of what he himſelf commands for an innate moral principle, ſince it teaches ſo little. *Locke.*

Some tories will *take* you for a whig, ſome whigs will *take* you for a tory. *Pope.*

As I *take* it, the two principal branches of preaching are, to tell the people what is their duty, and then to convince them that it is ſo. *Swift.*

(48.) I will *take* of them for prieſts. *Iſa.* lxvi. 21.

Hath God aſſayed to take a nation from the midſt of another. *Deut.* iv. 34.

I might have *taken* her to me to wife. *Gen.* xii. 19.

Enoch walked with God, and he was not, for God *took* him. *Gen.* v. 24.

Four heifers from his female ſtore he *took*. *Dryden.*

(49.) The diſcourſe here is about ideas, which he ſays are real things, and we ſee in God: in *taking* this along with me, to make it prove any thing to his purpoſe, the argument muſt ſtand thus. *Locke.*

Young gentlemen ought not only to *take* along with them a clear idea of the antiquities on medals and figures, but likewiſe to exerciſe their arithmetick in reducing the ſums of money to thoſe of their own country. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

(50.) Never a wife leads a better life than ſhe does; do what ſhe will, *take* all; pay all. *Shakeſpeare.*

(51.) The knight coming to the taylor's to *take* meaſure of his gown, perceiveth the like gown cloth lying there. *Camden.*

With a two foot rule in his hand meaſuring my walls, he *took* the dimenſions of the room. *Swift.*

(52.) Honeycomb, on the verge of threeſcore, *took* me aſide, and aſked me whether I would adviſe him to marry? *Spectator.*

(53.) Tiberius, noted for his niggardly temper, only gave his attendants their diet; but once he was *taken* with a fit of generoſity, and divided them into three claſſes. *Arbuthnot.*

(54.) We always *take* the account of a future ſtate into our ſchemes about the concerns of this world. *Atterbury.*

Had thoſe who would perſuade us that there are innate principles, not *taken* them together in groſs, but conſidered ſeparately the parts, they would not have been ſo forward to believe they were innate. *Locke.*

(55.) A ſparrow *took* a buſh juſt as an eagle made a ſtoop at an hare. *L'Eſtrange.*

The cat preſently *takes* a tree, and ſees the poor fox torn to pieces. *L'Eſtrange.*

(56.) No purpoſes whatſoever which are meant for the good of that land will proſper, or *take* good effect. *Spenſer.*

(57.) Theſe do beſt who *take* material hints to be judged by hiſtory. *Locke.*

(58.) If three ladies, like a luckleſs play,
Takes the whole houſe upon the poet's day. *Pope.*

(59.) Queſtion your royal thoughts, make the caſe yours;
Be now the father, and propoſe a ſon;
Behold yourſelf ſo by a ſon diſdain'd;
And then imagine me *taking* your part,
And in your pow'r ſo ſilencing your ſon. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

(60.) In ſtreams, my boy, and rivers *take* thy chance,
There ſwims, ſaid he, thy whole inheritance. *Addiſon.*

Now *take* your turn; and, as a brother ſhou'd,
Attend your brother to the Stygian flood. *Dryden's Æn.*

(61.) Five hundred aſſes yearly *took* the horſe,
Producing mules of greater ſpeed and force. *Sandys.*

(62.) Drances *took* the word; who grudg'd, long ſince,
The riſing glories of the Daunian prince. *Dryden.*

(63.) Thou ſhalt not *take* the name of the Lord in vain. *Exodus.*

(64.) They that come abroad after theſe ſhowers, are commonly *taken* with ſickneſs. *Bacon.*

I am *taken* on the ſudden with a ſwimming in my head. *Dryden.*

(65.) If any *take away* from the book of this prophecy, God ſhall *take away* his part out of the book of life. *Rev.* xx. 19.

The bill for *taking away* the votes of biſhops was called a bill for *taking away* all temporal juriſdiction. *Clarendon.*

Many diſperſed objects breed confuſion, and *take away* from the picture that grave majeſty which gives beauty to the piece. *Dryden.*

You ſhould be hunted like a beaſt of prey,
By your own law I *take* your life *away*. *Dryden.*

The fun'ral pomp which to your kings you pay,
Is all I want, and all you *take away*. *Dryden's Æn.*

One who gives another any thing, has not always a right to *take* it *away* again. *Locke.*

Nor foes nor fortune *takes* this pow'r *away*,
And is my Abelard leſs kind than they. *Pope.*

(66.) If we *take away* conſciouſneſs of pleaſure and pain, it will be hard to know wherein to place perſonal identity. *Locke.*

(67.) Thou ſhalt not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn. Doth God *take care* for oxen? 1 *Cor.* ix. 9.

(69.) They meant to *take* a *courſe* to deal with particulars by reconcilements, and cared not for any head. *Bacon.*

The violence of ſtorming is the *courſe* which God is forced to *take* for the deſtroying, but cannot, without changing the courſe of nature, for the converting of ſinners. *Hammond.*

(70.) Do you think he is now ſo dangerous an enemy as he is counted, or that it is ſo hard to *take* him *down* as ſome ſuppoſe? *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Take down their mettle, keep them lean and bare. *Dryden.*

Lacqueys were never ſo ſaucy and pragmatical as now, and he ſhould be glad to ſee them *taken down.* *Addiſon.*

(71.) We cannot *take down* the lives of living creatures, which ſome of the Paracelſians ſay, if they could be *taken down*, would make us immortal: the next for ſubtilty of operation, to take bodies putrefied, ſuch as may be eaſily taken. *Bacon.*

(72.) It *takes* not *from* you, that you were born with principles of generoſity; but it adds to you that you have cultivated nature. *Dryden.*

(73.) Converſation will add to their knowledge, but be too apt to *take from* their virtue. *Locke.*

Gentle gods *take* my breath *from* me. *Shakeſp.*
I will ſmite thee, and *take* thine head *from* thee. 1 *Sam.*

(74.) *Take heed* of a miſchievous man. *Eccluſ.* xi. 33.

——— *Take heed* leſt paſſion
Sway thy judgment to do ought. *Milton.*

Children to ſerve their parents int'reſt live,
Take heed what doom againſt yourſelf you give. *Dryden.*

(75.) Nothing ſweeter than to *take heed unto* the commandments of the Lord. *Eccluſ.* xxiii. 27.

(76.) Upon the ſea-coaſt are parcels of land that would pay well for the *taking in.* *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

(79.) Till there were a perfect reformation, nothing would proſper that they *took in hand.* *Clarendon.*

(80.) Theſe heads are ſufficient for the explication of this whole matter; *taking in* ſome additional diſcourſes, which make the work more even. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

This love of our country *takes in* our families, friends, and acquaintance. *Addiſon.*

The diſuſe of the tucker has enlarged the neck of a fine woman, that at preſent it *takes in* almoſt half the body. *Addiſon.*

Of theſe matters no ſatisfactory account can be given by any mechanical hypotheſis, without *taking in* the ſuperintendence of the great Creator. *Derham's Phyſico-Theol.*

(81.) An opinion brought into his head by courſe, becauſe he heard himſelf called a father, rather than any kindneſs that he found in his own heart, made him *take* us *in.* *Sidney.*

A great veſſel full being drawn into bottles, and then the liquor put again into the veſſel, will not fill the veſſel again ſo full as it was, but that it may *take in* more. *Bacon.*

Porter was *taken in* not only as a bed-chamber ſervant, but as an uſeful inſtrument for his ſkill in the Spaniſh. *Wotton.*

Let fortune empty her whole quiver on me,
I have a ſoul, that, like an ample ſhield,
Can *take in* all; and verge enough for more. *Dryden.*

The ſight and touch *take in* from the ſame object different ideas. *Locke.*

There is the ſame irregularity in my plantations: I *take in* none that do not naturally rejoice in the ſoil. *Spectator.*

(82.) He ſent Aſan-aga with the Janizaries, and pieces of great ordnance, to *take in* the other cities of Tunis. *Knolles.*

Should a great beauty reſolve to *take* me *in* with the artillery of her eyes, it would be as vain as for a thief to ſet upon a new-robbed paſſenger. *Suckling.*

Open places are eaſily *taken in*, and towns not ſtrongly fortified make but a weak reſiſtance. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

(83.) We went before, and ſailed unto Aſſos, there intending to *take in* Paul. *Acts,* xx. 13.

That which men *take in* by education is next to that which is natural. *Tillotſon.*

As no acid is in an animal body but muſt be *taken in* by the mouth, ſo if it is not ſubdued it may get into the blood. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

(84.) Though a created underſtanding can never *take in* the fulneſs of the divine excellencies, yet ſo much as it can receive is of greater value than any other object. *Hale.*

The idea of extenſion joins itſelf ſo inſeparably with all viſible qualities, that it ſuffers to ſee no one without *taking in* impreſſions of extenſion too. *Locke.*

It is not in the power of the moſt enlarged underſtanding to frame one new ſimple idea in the mind, not *taken in* by the ways afore-mentioned. *Locke.*

A man can never have *taken in* his full meaſure of knowledge before he is hurried off the ſtage. *Addiſon.*

Let him *take in* the inſtructions you give him in a way ſuited to his natural inclination. *Watts.*

Some genius can *take in* a long train of propoſitions. *Watts.*

(86.) Some laws reſtrained the extravagant power of the nobility, the diminution whereof they took very heavily, though at that time they *took* little *notice* of it. *Clarendon.*

(87.) The king of Babylon is come to Jeruſalem, and hath taken of the king's ſeed, and of him *taken* an *oath.* *Ezek.*

We *take* all *oath* of ſecrecy, for the concealing of thoſe inventions which we think fit to keep ſecret. *Bacon.*

(88.) You muſt forſake this room and go with us;
Your power and your command is *taken off*,
And Caſſio rules in Cyprus. *Shakeſp. Othello.*
——— The cruel miniſters
Took off her life. *Shakeſpeare.*

If the heads of the tribes can be *taken off*, and the miſled multitude return to their obedience, ſuch an extent of mercy is honourable. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Sena loſeth its windineſs by decocting; and ſubtile or windy ſpirits are *taken off* by incenſion or evaporation. *Bacon.*

To ſtop ſchiſms, *take off* the principal authors by winning and advancing them, rather than enrage them by violence. *Bacon.*

What *taketh off* the objection is, that in judging ſcandal we are to look to the cauſe whence it cometh. *Biſhop Sanderſon.*

The promiſes, the terrors, or the authority of the commander, muſt be the topick whence that argument is drawn; and all force of theſe is *taken off* by this doctrine. *Hammond.*

It will not be unwelcome to theſe worthies, who endeavour the advancement of learning, as being likely to find a clear progreſſion when ſo many untruths are *taken off.* *Brown.*

This *takes* not *off* the force of our former evidence. *Still.*

If the mark, by hindering its exportation, makes it leſs valuable, the melting pot can eaſily *take it off.* *Locke.*

A man's underſtanding failing him, would *take off* that preſumption moſt men have of themſelves. *Locke.*

It ſhews virtue in the faireſt light, and *takes off* from the deformity of vice. *Addiſon.*

When we would *take off* from the reputation of an action, we aſcribe it to vain-glory. *Addiſon.*

This *takes off* from the elegance of our tongue, but expreſſes our ideas in the readieſt manner. *Addiſon.*

The juſtices decreed, to *take off* a halfpenny in a quart from the price of ale. *Swift's Miſcel.*

How many lives have been loſt in hot blood, and how many likely to be *taken off* in cold. *Blount to Pope.*

Favourable names are put upon ill ideas, to *take off* the odium. *Watts.*

(89.) He perceiving that we were willing to ſay ſomewhat, in great courteſy *took* us *off*, and condeſcended to aſk us queſtions. *Bacon.*

Your preſent diſtemper is not ſo troubleſome, as to *take* you *off* from all ſatisfaction. *Wake.*

There is nothing more reſty and ungovernable than our thoughts: they will not be directed what objects to purſue, nor be *taken off* from thoſe they have once fixed on; but run away with a man in purſuit of thoſe ideas they have in view, let him do what he can. *Locke.*

Keep foreign ideas from *taking off* our minds from its preſent purſuit. *Locke.*

He has *taken* you *off*, by a peculiar inſtance of his mercy, from the vanities and temptations of the world. *Wake.*

(90.) Were the pleaſure of drinking accompanied, the moment a man *takes off* his glaſs, with that ſick ſtomach which, in ſome men, follows not many hours after, no body would ever let wine touch his lips. *Locke.*

(91.) Corn, in plenty, the labourer will have at his own rate, elſe he'll not *take* it *off* the farmer's hands for wages. *Locke.*

The Spaniards having no commodities that we will *take off*, above the value of one hundred thouſand pounds *per annum*, cannot pay us. *Locke.*

There is a project on foot for tranſporting our beſt wheaten ſtraw to Dunſtable, and obliging us to *take off* yearly ſo many ton of ſtraw hats. *Swift's Miſcel.*

(92.) *Take off* all their models in wood. *Addiſon.*

(93.) The multiplying of nobility brings a ſtate to neceſſity; and, in like manner, when more are bred ſcholars than preferments can *take off*. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

(94.) When Moſes went in, he *took* the veil *off* until he came out. *Exod.* xxxiv. 34.

If any would reign and take up all the time, let him *take* them *off* and bring others on. *Bacon.*

(95.) Though he would have turned his teeth upon Spain, yet he was *taken order with* before it came to that. *Bacon.*

(96.) ——— Griefs are green;
And all thy friends which thou muſt make thy friends
Have but their ſtings and teeth newly *ta'en out*. *Shakeſp.*

(97.) *Take part* in rejoicing for the victory over the Turks. *Pope.*

(98.) Where arms *take place*, all other pleas are vain;
Love taught me force, and force ſhall love maintain. *Dryden.*

The debt a man owes his father *takes place*, and gives the father a right to inherit. *Locke.*

(99.) The ſmooth pates now wear nothing but high ſhoes; and if a man is through with them in honeſt *taking up*, they ſtand upon ſecurity. *Shakeſp.*

We *take up* corn for them, that we may eat and live. *Neh.*

——— She to the merchant goes,
Rich cryſtals of the rock ſhe *takes up* there,
Huge agat vaſes, and old china ware. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

I have anticipated already, and *taken up* from Boccace before I come to him. *Dryden's Fables.*

Men, for want of due payment, are forced to *take up* the neceſſaries of life at almoſt double value. *Swift.*

(100.) His diviſions are, one power againſt the French,
And one againſt Glendower; perforce, a third
Muſt *take up* us. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

(101.) We *took up* arms not to revenge ourſelves,
But free the commonwealth. *Addiſon.*

(102.) They ſhall *take up* a lamentation for me. *Ezek.* xxv. 17.

Princes friendſhip, which they *take up* upon the accounts of judgment and merit, they moſt times lay down out of humour. *South.*

(103.) A large veſſel opened by inciſion muſt be *taken up* before you proceed. *Sharp.*

(104.) Over-much anxiety in worldly things *takes up* the mind, hardly admitting ſo much as a thought of heaven. *Duppa.*

——— Take my eſteem,
If from my heart you aſk, or hope for more,
I grieve the place is *taken up* before. *Dryden.*

I intended to have left the ſtage, to which my genius never much inclined me, for a work which would have *taken up* my life in the performance. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

To underſtand fully his particular calling in the commonwealth, and religion, which is his calling, as he is a man, *takes up* his whole time. *Locke.*

Every one knows that mines alone furniſh theſe: but withal, countries ſtored with mines are poor; the digging and refining of theſe metals *taking up* the labour, and waſting the number of the people. *Locke.*

We were ſo confident of ſucceſs, that moſt of my fellow-ſoldiers were *taken up* with the ſame imaginations. *Addiſon.*

The following letter is from an artiſt, now *taken up* with this invention. *Addiſon.*

There is ſo much time *taken up* in the ceremony, that before they enter on their ſubject the dialogue is half ended. *Addiſon on Medals.*

The affairs of religion and war *took up* Conſtantine ſo much, that he had not time to think of trade. *Arbuthnot.*

When the compaſs of twelve books is *taken up* in theſe, the reader will wonder by what methods our author could prevent being tedious. *Pope's Homer.*

(105.) Arnobius aſſerts, that men of the fineſt parts and learning, rhetoricians, lawyers, phyſicians, deſpiſing the ſentiments they had been once fond of, *took up* their reſt in the Chriſtian religion. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

(106.) Though the ſheriff have this authority to *take up* all ſuch ſtragglers, and impriſon them; yet ſhall he not work that terror in their hearts that a marſhal will, whom they know to have power of life and death. *Spenſer.*

I was *taken up* for laying them down. *Shakeſp.*

——— You have *taken up*,
Under the counterfeited zeal of God,
The ſubjects of his ſubſtitute. *Shakeſpeare.*

(107.) The ancients *took up* experiments upon credit, and did build great matters upon them. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

(108.) One of his relations *took* him *up* roundly, for ſtooping ſo much below the dignity of his profeſſion. *L'Eſtrange.*

(109.) The plot is purely fiction; for I *take* it *up* where the hiſtory has laid it down. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

Soon as the evening ſhades prevail,
The moon *takes up* the wond'rous tale,
And nightly to the liſt'ning earth
Repeats the ſtory of her birth. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

(110.) *Take up* theſe cloaths here quickly:
Where's the cowlſtaff? *Shakeſpeare.*

The leaſt things are *taken up* by the thumb and forefinger; when we would *take up* a greater quantity, we would uſe the thumb and all the fingers. *Ray.*

Milo *took up* a calf daily on his ſhoulders, and at laſt arrived at firmneſs to bear the bull. *Watts.*

(111.) The people by ſuch thick throngs ſwarmed to the place, that the chambers which opened towards the ſcaffold were *taken up*. *Hayward.*

All vicious enormous practices are regularly conſequent, where the other hath *taken up* the lodging. *Hammond.*

Committees, for the convenience of the common-council who *took up* the Guild-hall, ſat in Grocers-hall. *Clarendon.*

When my concernment *takes up* no more room than myſelf, then, ſo long as I know where to breathe, I know alſo where to be happy. *South.*

Theſe things being compared, notwithſtanding the room that mountains *take up* on the dry land, there would be at leaſt eight oceans required. *Burnet's Theory.*

When theſe waters were annihilated, ſo much other matter muſt be created to *take up* their places. *Burnet.*

Princes were ſo *taken up* with wars, that few could write or read beſides thoſe of the long robes. *Temple.*

The buildings about *took up* the whole ſpace. *Arbuthnot.*

(112.) I have his horſe to *take up* the quarrel. *Shakeſp.*

The greateſt empires have had their riſe from the pretence of *taking up* quarrels, or keeping the peace. *L'Eſtrange.*

(113.) I prefer in our countryman the noble poem of Palemon and Arcite, which is perhaps not much inferior to the Ilias, only it *takes up* ſeven years. *Dryden's Fables.*

(114.) God's decrees of ſalvation and damnation have been *taken up* by ſome of the Romiſh and Reformed churches, affixing them to men's particular entities, abſolutely conſidered. *Hammond.*

The command in war is given to the ſtrongeſt, or to the braveſt; and in peace *taken up* and exerciſed by the boldeſt. *Temple.*

Aſſurance is properly that confidence which a man *takes up* of the pardon of his ſins, upon ſuch grounds as the ſcripture lays down. *South.*

The French and we ſtill change; but here's the curſe,
They change for better, and we change for worſe.
They *take up* our old trade of conquering,
And we are taking their's to dance and ſing. *Dryden.*

He that will obſerve the concluſions men *take up*, muſt be ſatisfied they are not all rational. *Locke.*

Celibacy, in the church of Rome, was commonly forced, and *taken up*, under a bold vow. *Atterbury.*

Lewis Baboon had *taken up* the trade of clothier, without ſerving his time. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of John Bull.*

Every man *takes up* thoſe intereſts in which his humour engages him. *Pope.*

If thoſe proceedings were obſerved, morality and religion would ſoon become faſhionable court virtues, and be *taken up* as the only methods to get or keep employments. *Swift.*

Take up no more than you by worth may claim,
Leſt ſoon you prove a bankrupt in your fame. *Young.*

(115.) This great baſſa was born in a poor country village, and in his childhood taken from his Chriſtian parents, by ſuch as *take up* the tribute children. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

(116.) If I had no more wit than he, to *take* a fault *upon* me that he did, he had been hang'd for't. *Shakeſp.*

He *took* not *on* him the nature of angels, but the ſeed of braham. *Heb.* ii. 16.

For confederates, I will not *take upon* me the knowledge how the princes of Europe, at this day, ſtand affected towards Spain. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Would I could your ſuff'rings bear;
Or once again could ſome new way invent,
To *take upon* myſelf your puniſhment. *Dryden.*

She loves me, ev'n to ſuffer for my ſake;
And *on* herſelf would my refuſal *take.* *Dryden.*

(117.) Theſe dangerous, unſafe lunes i' th' king! beſhrew them,
He muſt be told on't, and he ſhall; the office
Becomes a woman beſt: I'll *take*'t *upon* me. *Shakeſp.*

Look that you *take upon* you as you ſhould. *Shakeſp.*

This every tranſlator *taketh upon* himſelf to do. *Felton.*

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(1.) The inclination to goodneſs, if it iſſue not towards men, it will *take* unto other things. *Bacon.*

The king began to be troubled with the gout; but the defluxion *taking* alſo into his breaſt, waſted his lungs. *Bacon.*

All men being alarmed with it, and in dreadful ſuſpenſe of the event, ſome *took* towards the park. *Dryden.*

To ſhun thy lawleſs luſt the dying bride,
Unwary, *took* along the river's ſide. *Dryden.*

(2.) An apple of Sodom, though it may entertain the eye with a florid white and red, yet fills the hand with ſtench and foulneſs: fair in look and rotten at heart, as the gayeſt and moſt *taking* things are. *South.*

Words and thoughts, which cannot be changed but for the worſe, muſt of neceſſity eſcape the tranſient view upon the theatre; and yet without theſe a play may *take.* *Dryden.*

Each wit may praiſe it for his own dear ſake,
And hint he writ it, if the thing ſhould *take.* *Addiſon.*

The work may be well performed, but will never *take* if it is not ſet off with proper ſcenes. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

May the man grow wittier and wiſer by finding that this ſtuff will not *take* nor pleaſe; and ſince by a little ſmattering in learning, and great conceit of himſelf, he has loſt his religion, may he find it again by harder ſtudy and an humbler mind. *Bentley.*

(3.) In impreſſions from mind to mind, the impreſſion *taketh,* but it is overcome by the mind paſſive before it work any manifeſt effect. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The clods, expos'd to Winter's winds, will bake,
For putrid earth will beſt in vineyards *take.* *Dryden.*

(4.) When flame *taketh* and openeth, it giveth a noiſe. *Bacon.*

(5.) ——— Beaſts, that converſe
With man, *take after* him, as hogs
Get pigs all th' year, and bitches dogs. *Hudibras.*

We cannot but think that he has *taken after* a good pattern. *Atterbury.*

(6.) Men once placed *take in with* the contrary faction to that by which they enter. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

(7.) Your huſband is in his old tunes again; he ſo *takes on* yonder with my huſband, that any madneſs I ever yet beheld ſeemed but tameneſs to this diſtemper. *Shakeſp.*

In horſes, the ſmell of a dead horſe maketh them fly away, and *take on* as if they were mad. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

(8.) I *take* not *on* me here as a phyſician:
Nor do I, as an enemy to peace,
Troop in the throngs of military men:
But rather
To purge th' obſtructions, which begins to ſtop
Our very veins of life. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

(9.) How will my mother, for a father's death,
Take on with me, and ne'er be ſatisfy'd? *Shakeſp.*

(10.) Have him underſtand it as a play of older people, and he will *take to* it of himſelf. *Locke.*

Miſs Betſey won't *take to* her book. *Swift.*

The heirs to titles and large eſtates could never *take to* their books, yet are well enough qualified to ſign a receipt for half a year's rent. *Swift's Miſcel.*

(11.) If I had *taken to* the church, I ſhould have had more ſenſe than to have turned myſelf out of my benefice by writing libels. *Dryden.*

The callow ſtorks with lizzard and with ſnake
Are fed, and ſoon as e'er *to* wing they *take,*
At ſight thoſe animals for food purſue. *Dryden.*

Men of learning who *take to* buſineſs, diſcharge it generally with greater honeſty than men of the world. *Addiſon.*

(12.) The mind of man being naturally timorous of truth, and yet averſe to that diligent ſearch neceſſary to its diſcovery, it muſt needs *take up* ſhort of what is really ſo. *Glanville.*

This grated harder upon the hearts of men, than the ſtrangeneſs of all the former articles that *tcok up* chiefly in ſpeculation. *South.*

Sinners at laſt *take up,* and ſettle in a contempt of religion; which is called ſitting in the ſeat of the ſcornful. *Tillotſon.*

(13.) This rational thought wrought ſo effectually, that it made him *take up,* and from that time prove a good huſband. *Locke.*

(14.) The aſs *takes up with* that for his ſatisfaction, which he reckoned upon before for his misfortune. *L'Eſtrange.*

The law and goſpel call aloud for active obedience, and ſuch a piety as *takes* not *up with* idle inclinations, but ſhows itſelf in ſolid inſtances of practice. *South.*

I could as eaſily *take up with* that ſenſeleſs aſſertion of the Stoicks, that virtues and vices are real bodies and diſtinct animals, as with this of the Atheiſt, that they can all be derived from the power of mere bodies. *Bentley.*

A poor gentleman ought not to be curate of a pariſh, except he be cunninger than the devil. It will be difficult to remedy this, becauſe whoever had half his cunning would never *take up with* a vicarage of ten pounds. *Swift.*

In affairs which may have an extenſive influence on our future happineſs, we ſhould not *take up with* probabilities. *Watts's Logick.*

(15.) Who would not rather *take up with* the wolf in the woods, than make ſuch a clutter in the world? *L'Eſtrange.*

Are dogs ſuch deſirable company to *take up with?* *South.*

(16.) Our gracious maſter is a precedent to his own ſubjects, and ſeaſonable mementos may be uſeful: and being diſcreetly uſed, cannot but *take* well *with* him. *Bacon.*

TA'KEN, the participle paſſ of *take.*

Thou art *taken* in thy miſchief. 2 *Sam.* xvi. 8.

He who letteth will let, until he be *taken* out of the way. 2 *Theſſ.* ii. 7.

It concerns all who think it worth while to be in earneſt with their immortal ſouls, not to abuſe themſelves with a falſe confidence: a thing ſo eaſily *taken* up, and ſo hardly laid down. *South's Sermons.*

Scaliger, comparing the two orators, ſays, that nothing can be *taken* from Demoſthenes, nor added to Tully. *Denham.*

Though he that is full of them thinks it rather an eaſe than oppreſſion to ſpeak them out, yet his auditors are perhaps as much *taken* up with themſelves. *Government of the Tongue.*

The object of deſire once *ta'en* away,
'Tis then not love, but pity which we pay. *Dryden.*

TA'KER. *n. ſ.* [from *take.*] He that takes.

He will hang upon him like a diſeaſe,
He is ſooner caught than the peſtilence,
And the *taker* runs preſently mad. *Shakeſpeare.*

The dear ſale beyond the ſeas increaſed the number of *takers*, and the *takers* jarring and brawling one with another, and foreclosing the fiſhes, taking their kind within harbour, decreaſed the number of the taken. *Carew.*

The far diſtance of this county from the court hath afforded it a ſuperſedeas from *takers* and purveyors. *Carew.*

Berry coffee and tobacco, of which the Turks are great *takers*, condenſe the ſpirits, and make them ſtrong. *Bacon.*

Few like the Fabii or the Scipios are,
Takers of cities, conquerors in war. *Denham.*

He to betray us did himſelf betray,
At once the *taker*, and at once the prey. *Denham.*

Seize on the king, and him your priſoner make,
While I, in kind revenge, my *taker* take. *Dryden.*

Rich cullies may their boaſting ſpare,
They purchaſe but ſophiſticated ware:
'Tis prodigality that buys deceit,
Where both the giver and the *taker* cheat. *Dryden.*

TA'KING. *n. ſ.* [from *take.*] Seizure; diſtreſs of mind.

What a *taking* was he in, when your huſband aſked who was in the baſket? *Shakeſpeare.*

She ſaw in what a *taking*
The knight was by his furious quaking. *Butler.*

TA'LBOT. *n. ſ.* [It is borne by the houſe of *Talbot* in their arms.] A hound. It is ſo uſed in *Waſe*'s tranſlation of *Grotius*.

TALE. *n. ſ.* [ꞇale, from ꞇellan, *to tell*, Saxon.] 1. A narrative; a ſtory. Commonly a ſlight or petty account of ſome trifling or fabulous incident: as, *a* tale *of a tub.* 2. Oral relation. 3. [Talan, *to count*, Saxon.] Number reckoned. 4. Reckoning; numeral account. 5. Information; diſcloſure of any thing ſecret.

(1.) This ſtory prepared their minds for the reception of any *tales* relating to other countries. *Watts.*

(2.) My conſcience hath a thouſand ſeveral tongues,
And ev'ry tongue brings in a ſev'ral *tale*,
And every *tale* condemns me for a villain. *Shakeſpeare.*

———————— Life is a *tale*
Told by an idiot, full of ſound and fury,
Signifying nothing. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Hermia, for aught I could read,
Could ever hear by *tale* or hiſtory,
The courſe of true love never did run ſmooth. *Shakeſp.*

We ſpend our years as a *tale* that is told. *Pſal.* xc. 9.

(3.) Number may ſerve your purpoſe with the ignorant, who meaſure by *tale* and not by weight. *Hooker.*

For ev'ry bloom his trees in Spring afford,
An autumn apple was by *tale* reſtor'd. *Dryden's Virgil.*

Both number twice a-day the milky dams,
And once ſhe takes the *tale* of all the lambs. *Dryden.*

The herald for the laſt proclaims
A ſilence, while they anſwer'd to their names,
To ſhun the fraud of muſters falſe;
The *tale* was juſt. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

Reaſons of things are rather to be taken by weight than *tale*. *Collier on Cloaths.*

(4.) In packing, they keep a juſt *tale* of the number that every hogſhead containeth. *Carew.*

Money b'ing the common ſcale
Of things by meaſure, weight and *tale*;
In all th' affairs of church and ſtate,
'Tis both the balance and the weight. *Butler.*

Twelve returned upon the principal pannel, or the *tales*, are ſworn to try according to their evidence. *Hale.*

(5.) From hour to hour we ripe and ripe,
And then from hour to hour we rot and rot;
And thereby hangs a *tale*. *Shakeſp.*

Birds live in the air freeſt, and are apteſt by their voice to tell *tales* what they find, and by their flight to expreſs the ſame. *Bacon.*

TALEBE'ARING. *n. ſ.* [*tale* and *bear.*] The act of informing; officious or malignant intelligence.

The ſaid Timothy was extremely officious about their miſtreſs's perſon, endeavouring, by flattery and *talebearing*, to ſet her againſt the reſt of the ſervants. *Arbuthnot.*

TALEBE'ARER. *n. ſ.* [*tale* and *bear.*] One who gives officious or malignant intelligence.

The liberty of a common table is a tacit invitation to all intruders; as buffoons, ſpies, *talebearers*, flatterers. *L'Eſtrange.*

In great families, ſome one falſe, paultry *talebearer*, by carrying ſtories from one to another, ſhall inflame the minds, and diſcompoſe the quiet of the whole family. *South.*

TA'LENT. *n. ſ.* [*talentum*, Lat.] 1. A *talent* ſignified ſo much weight, or a ſum of money, the value differing according to the different ages and countries. *Arbuthnot.* 2. Faculty; power; gift of nature. A metaphor borrowed from the talents mentioned in the holy writ. It is uſed ſometimes ſeriouſly, and ſometimes lightly. 3. Quality; diſpoſition. An improper and miſtaken uſe.

(1.) ——— Five *talents* in his debt,
His means moſt ſhort, his creditors moſt ſtraight. *Shakeſpeare.*

Two tripods caſt in antick mould,
With two great *talents* of the fineſt gold. *Dryden.*

(2.) Many who knew the treaſurer's *talent* in removing prejudice, and reconciling himſelf to wavering affections, believed the loſs of the duke was unſeaſonable. *Clarendon.*

He is chiefly to be conſidered in his three different *talents*, as a critick, ſatyriſt, and writer of odes. *Dryden.*

'Tis not my *talent* to conceal my thoughts,
Or carry ſmiles and ſunſhine in my face,
When diſcontent ſits heavy at my heart. *Addiſon's Cato.*

They are out of their element, and logick is none of their *talent*. *Baker on Learning.*

Perſons who poſſeſs the true *talent* of raillery are like comets; they are ſeldom ſeen, and all at once admired and feared. *Female Quixote.*

He, Agelius, though otherwiſe a very worthy man, yet having no *talent* for diſputation, recommended Siſinnius, his lector, to engage in a conference. *Waterland.*

(3.) Though the nation generally was without any ill *talent* to the church in doctrine or diſcipline, yet they were not without a jealouſy that popery was not enough diſcountenanced. *Clarendon.*

It is the *talent* of human nature to run from one extreme to another. *Swift.*

TA'LISMAN. *n. ſ.* [I know not whence derived: τέλεσμα, *Skinner.*] A magical character.

If the phyſicians would forbid us to pronounce gout, rheumatiſm, and ſtone, would that ſerve like ſo many *taliſmans* to deſtroy the diſeaſes? *Swift.*

Of *taliſmans* and ſigils knew the power,
And careful watch'd the planetary hour. *Pope.*

TALISMA'NICK. *adj.* [from *taliſman.*] Magical.

The figure of a heart bleeding upon an altar, or held in the hand of a Cupid, has always been looked upon as *taliſmanick* in dreſſes of this nature. *Addiſon.*

To TALK. *v. n.* [*taelen*, Dutch.] 1. To ſpeak in converſation; to ſpeak fluently and familiarly; not in ſet ſpeeches; to converſe. 2. To prattle; to ſpeak impertinently. 3. To give account. 4. To ſpeak; to reaſon; to confer.

(1.) I will buy with you, ſell with you, *talk* with you; but I will not eat with you. *Shakeſp.*

Now is this vice's dagger become a ſquire, and *talks* as familiarly of John of Gaunt as if he had been ſworn brother to him; and he never ſaw him but once. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

The princes refrained *talking*, and laid their hand on their mouth. *Job*, xxix. 9.

The children of thy people ſtill *talk* againſt thee. *Ezek.*

Here free from court-compliances he walks,
And with himſelf, his beſt adviſer, *talks*. *Waller.*

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The clods, expos'd to Winter's winds, will bake,
For putrid earth will beſt in vineyards *take.* *Dryden.*

(4.) When flame *taketh* and openeth, it giveth a noiſe. *Bacon.*

(5.) ——— Beaſts, that converſe
With man, *take after* him, as hogs
Get pigs all th' year, and bitches dogs. *Hudibras.*

We cannot but think that he has *taken after* a good pattern. *Atterbury.*

(6.) Men once placed *take in with* the contrary faction to that by which they enter. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

(7.) Your huſband is in his old tunes again; he ſo *takes on* yonder with my huſband, that any madneſs I ever yet beheld ſeemed but tameneſs to this diſtemper. *Shakeſp.*

In horſes, the ſmell of a dead horſe maketh them fly away, and *take on* as if they were mad. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

(8.) I *take* not *on* me here as a phyſician;
Nor do I, as an enemy to peace,
Troop in the throngs of military men:
But rather
To purge th' obſtructions, which begins to ſtop
Our very veins of life. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

(9.) How will my mother, for a father's death,
Take on with me, and ne'er be ſatisfy'd? *Shakeſp.*

(10.) Have him underſtand it as a play of older people, and he will *take to* it of himſelf. *Locke.*

Miſs Betſey won't *take to* her book. *Swift.*

The heirs to titles and large eſtates could never *take to* their books, yet are well enough qualified to ſign a receipt for half a year's rent. *Swift's Miſcel.*

(11.) If I had *taken to* the church, I ſhould have had more ſenſe than to have turned myſelf out of my benefice by writing libels. *Dryden.*

The callow ſtorks with lizzard and with ſnake
Are fed, and ſoon as e'er *to* wing they *take*,
At ſight thoſe animals for food purſue. *Dryden.*

Men of learning who *take to* buſineſs, diſcharge it generally with greater honeſty than men of the world. *Addiſon.*

(12.) The mind of man being naturally timorous of truth, and yet averſe to that diligent ſearch neceſſary to its diſcovery, it muſt needs *take up* ſhort of what is really ſo. *Glanville.*

This grated harder upon the hearts of men, than the ſtrangeneſs of all the former articles that *took up* chiefly in ſpeculation. *South.*

Sinners at laſt *take up*, and ſettle in a contempt of religion, which is called ſitting in the ſeat of the ſcornful. *Tillotſon.*

(13.) This rational thought wrought ſo effectually, that it made him *take up*, and from that time prove a good huſband. *Locke.*

(14.) The aſs *takes up with* that for his ſatisfaction, which he reckoned upon before for his misfortune. *L'Eſtrange.*

The law and goſpel call aloud for active obedience, and ſuch a piety as *takes* not *up with* idle inclinations, but ſhows itſelf in ſolid inſtances of practice. *South.*

I could as eaſily *take up with* that ſenſeleſs aſſertion of the Stoicks, that virtues and vices are real bodies and diſtinct animals, as with this of the Atheiſt, that they can all be derived from the power of mere bodies. *Bentley.*

A poor gentleman ought not to be curate of a pariſh, except he be cunninger than the devil. It will be difficult to remedy this, becauſe whoever had half his cunning would never *take up with* a vicarage of ten pounds. *Swift.*

In affairs which may have an extenſive influence on our future happineſs, we ſhould not *take up with* probabilities. *Watts's Logick.*

(15.) Who would not rather *take up with* the wolf in the woods, than make ſuch a clutter in the world? *L'Eſtrange.*

Are dogs ſuch deſirable company to *take up with*? *South.*

(16.) Our gracious maſter is a precedent to his own ſubjects, and ſeaſonable mementos may be uſeful: and being diſcreetly uſed, cannot but *take* well *with* him. *Bacon.*

TA'KEN, the participle paſſ. of *take.*

Thou art *taken* in thy miſchief. 2 *Sam.* xvi. 8.

He who letteth will let, until he be *taken* out of the way. 2 *Theſſ.* ii. 7.

It concerns all who think it worth while to be in earneſt with their immortal ſouls, not to abuſe themſelves with a falſe confidence: a thing ſo eaſily *taken* up, and ſo hardly laid down. *South's Sermons.*

Scaliger, comparing the two orators, ſays, that nothing can be *taken* from Demoſthenes, nor added to Tully. *Denham.*

Though he that is full of them thinks it rather an eaſe than oppreſſion to ſpeak them out, yet his auditors are perhaps as much *taken* up with themſelves. *Government of the Tongue.*

The object of deſire once *ta'en* away,
'Tis then not love, but pity which we pay. *Dryden.*

TA'KER. *n. ſ.* [from *take.*] He that takes.

He will hang upon him like a diſeaſe,
He is ſooner caught than the peſtilence,
And the *taker* runs preſently mad. *Shakeſpeare.*

The dear ſale beyond the ſeas increaſed the number of *takers*, and the *takers* jarring and brawling one with another, and forecloſing the fiſhes, taking their kind within harbour, decreaſed the number of the taken. *Carew.*

The far diſtance of this county from the court hath afforded it a ſuperſedeas from *takers* and purveyors. *Carew.*

Berry coffee and tobacco, of which the Turks are great *takers*, condenſe the ſpirits, and make them ſtrong. *Bacon.*

Few like the Fabii or the Scipios are,
Takers of cities, conquerors in war. *Denham.*
He to betray us did himſelf betray,
At once the *taker*, and at once the prey. *Denham.*
Seize on the king, and him your priſoner make,
While I, in kind revenge, my *taker* take. *Dryden.*
Rich cullies may their boaſting ſpare,
They purchaſe but ſophiſticated ware:
'Tis prodigality that buys deceit,
Where both the giver and the *taker* cheat. *Dryden.*

TA'KING. *n. ſ.* [from *take.*] Seizure; diſtreſs of mind.

What a *taking* was he in, when your huſband aſked who was in the baſket? *Shakeſpeare.*

She ſaw in what a *taking*
The knight was by his furious quaking. *Butler.*

TA'LBOT. *n. ſ.* [It is borne by the houſe of *Talbot* in their arms.] A hound. It is ſo uſed in *Waſe*'s tranſlation of *Grotius.*

TALE. *n. ſ.* [ꞇale, from ꞇellan, *to tell*, Saxon.] 1. A narrative; a ſtory. Commonly a ſlight or petty account of ſome trifling or fabulous incident: as, *a tale of a tub.* 2. Oral relation. 3. [Talan, *to count*, Saxon.] Number reckoned. 4. Reckoning; numeral account. 5. Information; diſcloſure of any thing ſecret.

(1.) This ſtory prepared their minds for the reception of any *tales* relating to other countries. *Watts.*

(2.) My conſcience hath a thouſand ſeveral tongues,
And ev'ry tongue brings in a ſev'ral *tale*,
And every *tale* condemns me for a villain. *Shakeſpeare.*
——— Life is a *tale*
Told by an idiot, full of ſound and fury,
Signifying nothing. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
Hermia, for aught I could read,
Could ever hear by *tale* or hiſtory,
The courſe of true love never did run ſmooth. *Shakeſp.*

We ſpend our years as a *tale* that is told. *Pſal.* xc. 9.

(3.) Number may ſerve your purpoſe with the ignorant, who meaſure by *tale* and not by weight. *Hooker.*

For ev'ry bloom his trees in Spring afford,
An autumn apple was by *tale* reſtor'd. *Dryden's Virgil.*
Both number twice a-day the milky dams,
And once ſhe takes the *tale* of all the lambs. *Dryden.*
The herald for the laſt proclaims
A ſilence, while they anſwer'd to their names,
To ſhun the fraud of muſters falſe;
The *tale* was juſt. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

Reaſons of things are rather to be taken by weight than *tale*. *Collier on Cloaths.*

(4.) In packing, they keep a juſt *tale* of the number that every hogſhead containeth. *Carew.*

Money b'ing the common ſcale
Of things by meaſure, weight and *tale*;
In all th' affairs of church and ſtate,
'Tis both the balance and the weight. *Butler.*

Twelve returned upon the principal pannel, or the *tales*, are ſworn to try according to their evidence. *Hale.*

(5.) From hour to hour we ripe and ripe,
And then from hour to hour we rot and rot;
And thereby hangs a *tale*. *Shakeſp.*

Birds live in the air freeſt, and are apteſt by their voice to tell *tales* what they find, and by their flight to expreſs the ſame. *Bacon.*

TALEBE'ARING. *n. ſ.* [*tale* and *bear.*] The act of informing; officious or malignant intelligence.

The ſaid Timothy was extremely officious about their miſtreſs's perſon, endeavouring, by flattery and *talebearing*, to ſet her againſt the reſt of the ſervants. *Arbuthnot.*

TALEBE'ARER. *n. ſ.* [*tale* and *bear.*] One who gives officious or malignant intelligence.

The liberty of a common table is a tacit invitation to all intruders; as buffoons, ſpies, *talebearers*, flatterers. *L'Eſtrange.*

In great families, ſome one falſe, paultry *talebearer*, by carrying ſtories from one to another, ſhall inflame the minds, and diſcompoſe the quiet of the whole family. *South.*

TA'LENT. *n. ſ.* [*talentum*, Lat.] 1. A *talent* ſignified ſo much weight, or a ſum of money, the value differing according to the different ages and countries. *Arbuthnot.* 2. Faculty; power; gift of nature. A metaphor borrowed from the talents mentioned in the holy writ. It is uſed ſometimes ſeriouſly, and ſometimes lightly. 3. Quality; diſpoſition. An improper and miſtaken uſe.

(1.) ——— Five *talents* in his debt,
His means moſt ſhort, his creditors moſt ſtraight. *Shakeſpeare.*
Two tripods caſt in antick mould,
With two great *talents* of the fineſt gold. *Dryden.*

(2.) Many who knew the treaſurer's *talent* in removing prejudice, and reconciling himſelf to wavering affections, believed the loſs of the duke was unſeaſonable. *Clarendon.*

He is chiefly to be conſidered in his three different *talents*, as a critick, ſatyriſt, and writer of odes. *Dryden.*

'Tis not my *talent* to conceal my thoughts,
Or carry ſmiles and ſunſhine in my face,
When diſcontent ſits heavy at my heart. *Addiſon's Cato.*

They are out of their element, and logick is none of their *talent*. *Baker on Learning.*

Perſons who poſſeſs the true *talent* of raillery are like comets; they are ſeldom ſeen, and all at once admired and feared. *Female Quixote.*

He, Agelius, though otherwiſe a very worthy man, yet having no *talent* for diſputation, recommended Siſinnius, his lector, to engage in a conference. *Waterland.*

(3.) Though the nation generally was without any ill *talent* to the church in doctrine or diſcipline, yet they were not without a jealouſy that popery was not enough diſcountenanced. *Clarendon.*

It is the *talent* of human nature to run from one extreme to another. *Swift.*

TA'LISMAN. *n. ſ.* [I know not whence derived: τέλεσμα, *Skinner.*] A magical character.

If the phyſicians would forbid us to pronounce gout, rheumatiſm, and ſtone, would that ſerve like ſo many *taliſmans* to deſtroy the diſeaſes? *Swift.*

Of *taliſmans* and ſigils knew the power,
And careful watch'd the planetary hour. *Pope.*

TALISMA'NICK. *adj.* [from *taliſman.*] Magical.

The figure of a heart bleeding upon an altar, or held in the hand of a Cupid, has always been looked upon as *taliſmanick* in dreſſes of this nature. *Addiſon.*

To **TALK.** *v. n.* [*taelen*, Dutch.] 1. To ſpeak in converſation; to ſpeak fluently and familiarly; not in ſet ſpeeches; to converſe. 2. To prattle; to ſpeak impertinently. 3. To give account. 4. To ſpeak; to reaſon; to confer.

(1.) I will buy with you, ſell with you, *talk* with you; but I will not eat with you. *Shakeſp.*

Now is this vice's dagger become a ſquire, and *talks* as familiarly of John of Gaunt as if he had been ſworn brother to him; and he never ſaw him but once. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

The princes refrained *talking*, and laid their hand on their mouth. *Job*, xxix. 9.

The children of thy people ſtill *talk* againſt thee. *Ezek.*

Here free from court-compliances he walks,
And with himſelf, his beſt adviſer, *talks*. *Waller.*

As God remembers that we are but fleſh, unable to bear the nearer approaches of divinity, and ſo *talks* with us as once with Moſes through a cloud; ſo he forgets not that he breathed into us breath of life, a vital active ſpirit. *Decay of Piety.*

Mention the king of Spain, he *talks* very notably; but if you go out of the Gazette you drop him. *Addiſon.*

(2.) ——— Hypocrites auſterely *talk*
Of purity. *Milton.*

My heedleſs tongue has *talk'd* away this life. *Rowe.*

Conſider well the time when Petavius firſt began to *talk* in that manner. *Waterland.*

(3.) The cryſtalline ſphere, whoſe balance weighs
The trepidation *talk'd*. *Milton.*

The natural hiſtories of Switzerland *talk* much of the fall of theſe rocks, and the great damage done. *Addiſon.*

We will conſider whether Adam had any ſuch heir as our author *talks* of. *Locke.*

(4.) Let me *talk* with thee of thy judgments. *Jer.* xii. 1.

Will ye ſpeak wickedly for God, and *talk* deceitfully for him? *Job*, xiii. 7.

It is difficult taſk to *talk* to the purpoſe, and to put life and perſpicuity into our diſcourſes. *Collier on Pride.*

Talking over the things which you have read with your companions fixes them upon the mind. *Watts.*

TALK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Oral converſation; fluent and familiar ſpeech. 2. Report; rumour. 3. Subject of diſcourſe.

(1.) We do remember; but our argument
Is all too heavy to admit much *talk*. *Shakeſp.*

Perceiving his ſoldiers diſmayed, he forbad them to have any *talk* with the enemy. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

How can he get wiſdom that driveth oxen, is occupied in their labours, and whoſe *talk* is of bullocks? *Ecclus.* xxxviii.

This ought to weigh with thoſe whoſe reading is deſigned for much *talk* and little knowledge. *Locke.*

In various *talk* th' inſtructive hours they paſt,
Who gave the ball, or paid the viſit laſt. *Pope.*

(2.) I hear a *talk* up and down of raiſing our money, as a means to retain our wealth, and keep our money from being carried away. *Locke.*

(3.) What delight to be by ſuch extoll'd,
To live upon their tongues and be their *talk*,
Of whom to be deſpis'd were no ſmall praiſe? *Milton.*

TALK. *n. ſ.* [*talc*, Fr.] A kind of ſtone.

Stones compoſed of plates are generally parallel, and flexible and elaſtick: as, *talk*, cat-ſilver or glimmer, of which there are three ſorts, the yellow or golden, the white or ſilvery, and the black. *Woodward's Foſſils.*

Venetian *talk* kept in a heat of a glaſs furnace, though brittle and diſcoloured, had not loſt much of its bulk, and ſeemed nearer of kin to *talk* than mere earth. *Boyle.*

TA'LKATIVE. *adj.* [from *talk.*] Full of prate; loquacious.

If I have held you overlong, lay hardly the fault upon my old age, which in its diſpoſition is *talkative*. *Sidney.*

This may prove an inſtructive leſſon to the diſaffected, not to build hopes on the *talkative* zealots of their party. *Addiſon.*

I am aſhamed I cannot make a quicker progreſs in the French, where everybody is ſo courteous and *talkative*. *Addiſon.*

The coxcomb bird ſo *talkative* and grave,
That from his cage cries cuckold, whore, and knave;
Though many a paſſenger he rightly call,
You hold him no philoſopher at all. *Pope.*

TA'LKATIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *talkative.*] Loquacity; garrulity; fulneſs of prate.

We call this *talkativeneſs* a feminine vice; but he that ſhall appropriate loquacity to women, may perhaps ſometimes need to light Diogenes's candle to ſeek a man. *Government of the Tongue.*

Learned women have loſt all credit by their impertinent *talkativeneſs* and conceit. *Swift.*

TA'LKER. *n. ſ.* [from *talk.*] 1. One who talks. 2. A loquacious perſon; a prattler. 3. A boaſter; a bragging fellow.

(1.) Let me give for inſtance ſome of thoſe writers or *talkers* who deal much in the words Nature or Fate. *Watts.*

(2.) Keep me company but two years,
Thou ſhalt not know the ſound of thine own tongue.
—Farewel, I'll grow a *talker* for this jeer. *Shakeſp.*

If it were deſirable to have a child a more briſk *talker*, ways might be found to make him ſo; but a wiſe father had rather his ſon ſhould be uſeful when a man, than pretty company. *Locke on Education.*

(3.) The greateſt *talkers* in the days of peace, have been the moſt puſillanimous in the day of temptation. *Taylor.*

TA'LKY. *adj.* [from *talk.*] Conſiſting of talk; reſembling talk.

The *talky* flakes in the ſtrata were all formed before the ſubſidence, along with the ſand. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

TALL. *adj.* [*tâl*, Welſh.] 1. High in ſtature. 2. High; lofty. 3. Sturdy; luſty.

(1.) Bring word, how *tall* ſhe is. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

——— Two of nobler ſhape,
Erect and *tall*. *Milton.*

(2.) ——— Winds ruſh'd abroad
From the four hinges of the world, and fell
On the vext wilderneſs, whoſe *talleſt* pines,
Though rooted deep as high, and ſturdieſt oaks
Bow'd their ſtiff necks. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

They lop, and lop, on this and that hand, cutting away the *tall*, ſound, and ſubſtantial timber, that uſed to ſhelter them from the winds. *Davenant.*

May they encreaſe as faſt, and ſpread their boughs,
As the high fame of their great owner grows:
May he live long enough to ſee them all
Dark ſhadows caſt, and as his palace *tall*!
Methinks I ſee the love that ſhall be made,
The lovers walking in that am'rous ſhade. *Waller.*

(3.) I'll ſwear thou art a *tall* fellow of thy hands, and that thou wilt not be drunk; but I know thou art no *tall* fellow of thy hands, and that thou wilt be drunk; but I would thou wouldſt be a *tall* fellow of thy hands. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

TA'LLAGE. *n. ſ.* [*taillage*, Fr.] Impoſt; exciſe.

The people of Spain were better affected unto Philip than to Ferdinando, becauſe he had impoſed upon them many taxes and *tallages*. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

TA'LLOW. *n. ſ.* [*talge*, Daniſh.] The greaſe or fat of an animal; coarſe ſuet.

She's the kitchen wench and all greaſe; and I know not what uſe to put her to, but to make a lamp of her, and run from her by her own light. I warrant her rags, and the *tallow* in them, will burn a Lapland winter. *Shakeſpeare.*

The new world is ſtocked with ſuch ſtore of kine and bulls, brought hither out of Europe ſince the firſt diſcovery, that the Spaniards kill thouſands of them yearly, for their *tallow* and hides only. *Heylyn.*

Snuff the candles cloſe to the *tallow*, which will make them run. *Swift.*

To TA'LLOW. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To greaſe; to ſmear with tallow.

TA'LLOWCHANDLER. *n. ſ.* [*tallow* and *chandelier*, Fr.] One who makes candles of tallow, not of wax.

Naſtineſs, and ſeveral naſty trades, as *tallowchandlers*, butchers, and neglect of cleanſing of gutters, are great occaſions of a plague. *Harvey on the Plague.*

TA'LLY. *n. ſ.* [from *tailler*, to cut, Fr.] 1. A ſtick notched or cut in conformity to another ſtick, and uſed to keep accounts by. 2. Any thing made to ſuit another.

(1.) So right his judgment was cut fit,
And made a *tally* to his wit. *Hudibras.*

The only talents in eſteem at preſent are thoſe of Exchange-Alley; one *tally* is worth a grove of bays. *Garth.*

Have you not ſeen a baker's maid
Between two equal panniers ſway'd?
Her *tallies* uſeleſs lie and idle,
If plac'd exactly in the middle. *Prior.*

From his rug the ſkew'r he takes,
And on the ſtick ten equal notches makes;
With juſt reſentment flings it on the ground,
There take my *tally* of ten thouſand pound. *Swift.*

(2.) So ſuited in their minds and perſons,
That they were fram'd the *tallies* for each other:
If any alien love had interpos'd,
It muſt have been an eye-ſore to beholders. *Dryden.*

To TA'LLY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit; to ſuit; to cut out, ſo as to anſwer any thing.

Nor ſiſter either had, nor brother;
They ſeem'd juſt *tally'd* for each other. *Prior.*

They are not ſo well *tallied* to the preſent juncture. *Pope.*

To TA'LLY. *v. n.* To be fitted; to conform; to be ſuitable.

I found pieces of tiles that exactly *tallied* with the channel. *Addiſon on Italy.*

TA'LMUD.
THA'LMUD. } *n. ſ.* The book containing the Jewiſh traditions, the rabbinical conſtitutions and explications of the law.

TA'LNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tall*.] Height of ſtature; procerity.

An hideous giant, horrible and high,
That with his *talneſs* ſeem'd to threat the ſky. *Spenſer.*

The eyes behold ſo many naked bodies, as for *talneſs* of ſtature could hardly be equalled in any country. *Hayward.*

TA'LON. *n. ſ.* [*talon*, Fr.] The claw of a bird of prey.

It may be tried, whether birds may not be made to have greater or longer *talons*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Upward the noble bird directs his wing,
And tow'ring round his maſter's earth-born foes,
Swift he collects his fatal ſtock of ire,
Lifts his fierce *talon* high, and darts the forked fire. *Prior.*

TA'MARIND *tree.* *n. ſ.* [*tamarindus*, Lat.] The flower of the *tamarind tree* conſiſts of ſeveral leaves, which are ſo placid as to reſemble a papilionaceous one in ſome meaſure; but theſe expand circularly, from whoſe many leaved flower-cup riſes the pointal, which afterward becomes a flat pod, containing many flat angular ſeeds ſurrounded with an acid blackiſh pulp. *Miller.*

Lenetives are caſſia, *tamarinds*, manna. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

——— Lay me reclin'd
Beneath the ſpreading *tamarind* that ſhakes,
Fan'd by the breeze its fever-cooling fruit. *Thomſon.*

TA'MARISK. *n. ſ.* [*tamariſce*, Lat.] The flowers of the *tamariſk* are roſaceous. *Miller.*

Tamariſk is a tree that grows tall, and its wood is medicinal. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

TA'MBARINE. *n. ſ.* [*tambourin*, Fr.] A tabour; a ſmall drum. It ſhould be *tambourin*.

Calliope with muſes moe,
Soon as thy oaten pipe began to ſound,
Their ivory lutes and *tambarines* forego. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

TAME. *adj.* [tame, Saxon; *taem*, Dutch; *tam*, Daniſh.] 1. Not wild; domeſtick. 2. Cruſhed; ſubdued; depreſſed; dejected; ſpiritleſs; heartleſs. 3. Spiritleſs; unanimated: as, *a* tame *poem*. A low phraſe.

(1.) Thales the Mileſian ſaid, That of all wild beaſts a tyrant is the worſt, and of all *tame* beaſts a flatterer. *Addiſon.*

(2.) ——— If you ſhould need a pin,
You could not with more *tame* a tongue deſire it. *Shakeſp.*

And now their pride and mettle is aſleep,
Their courage with hard labour *tame* and dull. *Shakeſp.*

A moſt poor man made *tame* to fortune's blows,
Who by the art of known and feeling ſorrows,
Am pregnant to good pity. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Praiſe him each ſavage furious beaſt,
That on his ſtores do daily feaſt;
And you *tame* ſlaves of the laborious plough,
Your weary knees to your Creator bow. *Roſcommon.*

To TAME. *v. n.* [*gatamgan*, Gothick; ꞇemean, Saxon; *tammen*, Dutch.] 1. To reduce from wildneſs; to reclaim; to make gentle. 2. To ſubdue; to cruſh; to depreſs; to conquer.

(1.) ——— Thoſe that *tame* wild horſes,
Pace 'em not in their hands to make 'em gentle;
But ſtop their mouths with ſtubborn bits. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) If the Heavens do not their viſible ſpirits
Send quickly down to *tame* the offences,
Humanity muſt perforce prey on itſelf. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

——— They cannot *tame*
Or overcome their riches! not by making
Baths, orchards, fiſh-pools, letting in of ſeas
Here, and then there forcing them out again. *B. Johnſon.*

A puling cuckold, would drink up
The lees and dregs of a flat *tamed* piece. *Shakeſpeare.*

A race unconquer'd, by their clime made bold,
The Caledonians arm'd with want and cold,
Have been for ages kept for you to *tame*. *Waller.*

TA'MEABLE. *adj.* [from *tame*.] Suſceptive of taming.

Ganzas are ſuppoſed to be great fowls, of a ſtrong flight, and eaſily *tameable*; divers of which may be ſo brought up as to join together in carrying the weight of a man. *Wilkins.*

TA'MELY. *adj.* [from *tame*.] Not wildly; meanly; ſpiritleſly.

True obedience, of this madneſs cur'd,
Stoop *tamely* to the foot of majeſty. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

What courage *tamely* could to death conſent,
And not by ſtriking firſt the blow prevent. *Dryden.*

Once a champion of renown,
So *tamely* can you bear the raviſh'd crown? *Dryden.*

——— Has he given way?
Did he look *tamely* on and let them paſs? *Addiſon.*

Can you love and reverence your prelate, whom you *tamely* ſuffer to be abuſed. *Swift.*

TA'MENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tame*.] 1. The quality of being tame; not wildneſs. 2. Want of ſpirits; timidity.

(2.) Such a conduct muſt appear rather like *tameneſs* than beauty, and expoſe his authority to inſults. *Rogers.*

TA'MER. *n. ſ.* [from *tame*.] Conqueror; ſubduer.

He, great *tamer* of all human art,
Dulneſs! whoſe good old cauſe I yet defend. *Pope.*

TA'MINY. *n. ſ.* A woollen ſtuff.

TA'MKIN. *n. ſ.* The ſtopple of the mouth of a great gun.

To TA'MPER. *v. a.* [of uncertain derivation, derived by *Skinner* from *tempero*, Lat.] 1. To be buſy with phyſick. 2. To meddle; to have to do without fitneſs or neceſſity. 3. To deal; to practiſe ſecretly.

(1.) ——— 'Tis in vain
To *tamper* with your crazy brain,
Without trepanning of your ſkull
As often as the moon's at full. *Hudibras.*

He tried waſhes to bring him to a better complexion, but there was no good to be done; the very *tampering* caſt him into a diſeaſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

(2.) That key of knowledge, which ſhould give us entrance into the receſſes of religion, is by ſo much *tampering* and wrenching made uſeleſs. *Decay of Piety.*

'Tis dang'rous *tampering* with a muſe,
The profit's ſmall, and you have much to loſe:
For though true wit adorns your birth or place,
Degenerate lines degrade the attainted race. *Roſcommon.*

Earl Waltheof being overtaken with wine, engaged in a conſpiracy; but repenting next morning, repaired to the king, and diſcovered the whole matter: notwithſtanding which he was beheaded upon the defeat of the conſpiracy, for having but thus far *tampered* in it. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

(3.) ——— Others *tamper'd*
For Fleetwood, Deſborough, and Lambert. *Hudibras.*

To TAN. *v. a.* [*tannen*, Dutch; *tanner*, Fr.] 1. To impregnate or imbue with bark. 2. To imbrown by the ſun.

(1.) A human ſkull covered with the ſkin, having been buried in ſome limy ſoil, was *tanned* or turned into a kind of leather. *Grew's Muſ.*

Black cattle produce tallow, hides, and beef; but the greateſt part of the hides are exported raw for want of bark to *tan* them. *Swift.*

They ſell us their bark at a good price for *tanning* our hides into leather. *Swift's Miſcel.*

(2.) His face all *tann'd* with ſcorching ſunny ray,
As he had travell'd many a Summer's day
Through boiling ſands of Araby and Ind. *Spenſer.*

Like ſun parch'd quarters on the city gates,
Such is thy *tann'd* ſkin's lamentable ſtate. *Donne.*
A brown for which Heaven would diſband
The galaxy, and ſtars be *tann'd.* *Cleaveland.*

Tane for *taken*, *ta'en*. Ill ſpelt.

Two trophees *tane* from th' Eaſt and Weſtern ſhore,
And both thoſe nations twice triumphed o'er. *May's Virg.*

Tang. *n. ſ.* [*tanghe*, Dutch, acrid.] 1. A ſtrong taſte; a taſte left in the mouth. 2. Reliſh; taſte. A low word. 3. Something that leaves a ſting or pain behind it. 4. Sound; tone: this is miſtaken for *tone* or *twang*.

(1.) Sin taken into the ſoul, is like a liquor poured into a veſſel; ſo much of it as it fills it alſo ſeaſons: ſo that although the body of the liquor ſhould be poured out again, yet ſtill it leaves that *tang* behind it. *South.*

It is ſtrange that the ſoul ſhould never once recal over any of its pure native thoughts, before it borrowed any thing from the body; never bring into the waking man's view any other ideas but what have a *tang* of the caſk, and derive their original from that union. *Locke.*

(2.) There was not the leaſt *tang* of religion, which is indeed the worſt affectation in any thing he ſaid or did. *Atterbury.*

(3.) She had a tongue with a *tang*,
Would cry to a ſailor, go hang. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

(4.) There is a pretty affectation in the Allemain, which gives their ſpeech a different *tang* from ours. *Holder.*

To **Tang.** *v. n.* [This is, I think, miſtaken for *twang*.] To ring with.

Be oppoſite with a kinſman, ſurly with thy ſervants; let thy tongue *tang* arguments of ſtate; put thyſelf into the trick of ſingularity. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

Ta'ngent. *n. ſ.* [*tangent*, Fr. *tangens*, Lat.] *Tangent*, in trigonometry, is a right line perpendicularly raiſed on the extremity of a radius, and which touches a circle ſo as not to cut it; but yet interſects another line without the circle called a ſecant that is drawn from the centre, and which cuts the arc to which it is a *tangent*. *Trevoux.*

Nothing in this hypotheſis can retain the planets in their orbs, but they would immediately deſert them and the neighbourhood of the ſun, and vaniſh away in *tangents* to their ſeveral circles into the mundane ſpace. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Tangibi'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *tangible*.] The quality of being perceived by the touch.

Ta'ngible. *adj.* [from *tango*, Lat.] Perceptible by the touch.

Tangible bodies have no pleaſure in the conſort of air, but endeavour to ſubact it into a more denſe body. *Bacon.*

By the touch, the *tangible* qualities of bodies are diſcerned, as hard, ſoft, ſmooth. *Locke.*

To **Ta'ngle.** *v. a.* [See *entangle*.] 1. To implicate; to knit together. 2. To enſnare; to entrap. 3. To embroil; to embarraſs.

(2.) She means to *tangle* mine eyes too.
'Tis not your inky brows, your black ſilk hair,
Your bugle eye-balls, nor your cheek of cream. *Shakeſp.*

——— I do, quoth he, perceive
My king is *tangl'd* in affection to
A creature of the queen's, lady Anne Bullen. *Shakeſp.*

You muſt lay lime to *tangle* her deſires
By wailful ſonnets, whoſe compoſed rhimes
Shall be full fraught with ſerviceable vows. *Shakeſp.*

If thou retire, the dauphin, well appointed,
Stands with the ſnares of war to *tangle* thee. *Shakeſp.*

——— Now ly'ſt victorious
Among thy ſlain ſelf-kill'd,
Not willingly, but *tangl'd* in the fold
Of dire neceſſity. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Skill'd to retire, and in retiring draw
Hearts after them, *tangl'd* in amorous nets. *Milton.*

With ſubtile cobweb cheats,
They're catch'd in knotted law-like nets;
In which, when once they are *entangl'd*,
The more they ſtir, the more they're *tangl'd*. *Hudibras.*

(3.) When my ſimple weakneſs ſtrays,
Tangl'd in forbidden ways:
He, my ſhepherd! is my guide,
He's before me, on my ſide. *Craſhaw.*

To **Ta'ngle.** *v. n.* To be entangled.

Shrubs and *tangling* buſhes had perplex'd
All path of man or beaſt. *Anon.*

Ta'ngle. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A knot of things interwoven in one another, or different parts of the ſame thing perplexed.

——— He leading ſwiftly rowl'd
In *tangles*, and made intricate ſeem ſtrait,
To miſchief ſwift. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Sport with Amaryllis in the ſhade,
Or with the *tangle*'s of Neæra's hair. *Milton.*

Ta'nist. *n. ſ.* [an Iriſh word; *an taaniſther*, Erſe.]

Preſently after the death of any of their captains, they aſſemble themſelves to chuſe another in his ſtead, and nominate commonly the next brother, and then next to him do they chuſe next of the blood to be *taniſt*, who ſhall next ſucceed him in the ſaid captainry. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Ta'nistry. *n. ſ.* [from *taniſt*.] The Iriſh hold their lands by *taniſtry*, which is no more than a perſonal eſtate for his life-time that is *taniſt*, by reaſon he is admitted thereunto by election. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

If the Iriſh be not permitted to purchaſe eſtates of freeholds, which might deſcend to their children, muſt they not continue their cuſtom of *taniſtry?* which makes all their poſſeſſions uncertain. *Davies on Ireland.*

By the Iriſh cuſtom of *taniſtry*, the chieftains of every country, and the chief of every ſept, had no longer eſtate than for life in their chieferies; and when their chieftains were dead, their ſons, or next heirs, did not ſucceed them, but their *taniſts*, who were elective, and purchaſed their elections by ſtrong hand. *Davies on Ireland.*

Tank. *n. ſ.* [*tanque*, Fr.] A large ciſtern or baſon.

Handle your pruning knife with dexterity; go tightly to your buſineſs: you have coſt me much, and muſt earn it: here's plentiful proviſion, raſcal; ſallading in the garden and water in the *tank*; and in holy days, the licking of a platter of rice when you deſerve it. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

Ta'nkard. *n. ſ.* [*tanquaerd*, Fr. *tankaerd*, Dutch; *tancaird*, Iriſh.] A large veſſel with a cover, for ſtrong drink.

Hath his *tankard* touch'd your brain?
Sure they're fallen aſleep again. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Marius was the firſt who drank out of a ſilver *tankard*, after the manner of Bacchus. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

When any calls for ale, fill the largeſt *tankard* cup top full. *Swift.*

Ta'nner. *n. ſ.* [from *tan*.] One whoſe trade is to tan leather.

Tanners uſe that lime which is newly drawn out of the kiln, and not ſlacked with water or air. *Moxon.*

T'anpit. *n. ſ.* [from *tan* and *pit*.] A pit where leather is impregnated with bark.

Ta'nsy. *n. ſ.* [*tanacetum*, Lat.] An odorous plant. *Miller.*

Ta'ntalism. *n. ſ.* [from *tantalize*.] A puniſhment like that of Tantalus.

A lively repreſentation of a perſon lying under the torments of ſuch a *tantaliſm*, or platonick hell. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

To **Ta'ntalize.** *v. a.* [from *Tantalus*, whoſe puniſhment was to ſtarve among fruits and water which he could not touch.] To torment by the ſhew of pleaſures which cannot be reached.

——— Thy vain deſires, at ſtrife
Within themſelves, have *tantaliz'd* thy life. *Dryden.*

The maid once ſped was not ſuffered to *tantalize* the male part of the commonwealth. *Addiſon.*

TA'NTAMOUNT. *n. ſ.* [French.] Equivalent.

If one third of our coin were gone, and men had equally one third leſs money than they have, it muſt be *tantamount*; what I 'ſcape of one third leſs, another muſt make up. *Locke.*

Ta'ntivy. *adv.* [from the note of a hunting horn, ſo expreſſed in articulate ſounds. From *Tantâ vi*, ſays *Skinner*.] To ride *tantivy* is to ride with great ſpeed.

Ta'ntling. *n. ſ.* [from *Tantalus*.] One ſeized with hopes of pleaſure unattainable.

——— Hard life,
To be ſtill hot Summer's *tantlings*, and
The ſhrinking ſlaves of Winter. *Shakeſp.*

To **TAP.** *v. a.* [*tappen*, Dutch; *tapper*, Fr.] 1. To touch lightly; to ſtrike gently. 2. [*Tappen*, Dutch.] To pierce a veſſel; to broach a veſſel. It is uſed likewiſe of the liquor.

(2.) That blood, already like the pelican,
Haſt thou *tapt* out, and drunkenly carouzed. *Shakeſp.*

He has been *tapping* his liquors, while I have been ſpilling my blood. *Addiſon.*

Wait with patience till the tumour becomes troubleſome, and then *tap* it with a lancet. *Sharp's Surgery.*

TAP. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. A gentle blow. 2. A pipe at which the liquor of a veſſel is let out.

(1.) This is the right fencing grace, *tap* for *tap*, and ſo part fair. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Each ſhakes her fan with a ſmile, then gives her right-hand woman a *tap* upon the ſhoulder. *Addiſon, Spect.*

As at hot-cockles once I laid me down,
And felt the weighty hand of many a clown,
Buxoma gave a gentle *tap*. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

So Huron-leeches, when their patient lies
In feveriſh reſtleſſneſs with unclos'd eyes,
Apply with gentle ſtrokes their oſier rod,
And *tap* by *tap* invite the ſleepy God. *Harte.*

(2.) A gentleman was inclined to the knight of Gaſcoine's diſtemper, upon hearing the noiſe of a *tap* running. *Derham.*

TAPE. *n. ſ.* [tæppan, Saxon.] A narrow fillet or band of linen.

Will you buy any *tape*, or lace for your cap,
My dainty duck, my dear-a? *Shakeſp.*

This pouch that's tied with *tape*
I'll wager, that the prize ſhall be my due. *Gay.*

On once a flock bed, but repair'd with ſtraw,
With *tape* ty'd curtains never meant to draw. *Pope.*

TA'PER. *n. ſ.* [tapeꞃ, Saxon.] A wax candle; a light.

Get me a *taper* in my ſtudy, Lucius:
When it is lighted come and call me. *Shakeſp.*

My daughter and little ſon we'll dreſs
With rounds of waxen *tapers* on their heads,
And rattles in their hands. *Shakeſp.*

If any ſnatch the pure *taper* from my hand, and hold it to the devil, he will only burn his own fingers, but ſhall not rob me of the reward of my good intention. *Taylor.*

——— There the fair light,
Like hero's *taper* in the window plac'd,
Such fate from the malignant air did find,
As that expoſed to the boiſt'rous wind. *Waller.*

——— To ſee this fleet
Heav'n, as if there wanted lights above,
For *tapers* made two glaring comets riſe. *Dryden.*

TA'PER. *adj.* [from the form of a taper.] Regularly narrowed from the bottom to the top; pyramidal; conical.

Her *taper* fingers, and her panting breaſt,
He praiſes. *Dryden.*

From the beaver the otter differs in his teeth, which are canine; and in his tail, which is feline, or a long *taper*. *Grew.*

To **TA'PER.** *v. n.* To grow gradually ſmaller.

The back is made *tapering* in form of a pillar, the lower vertebres being the broadeſt and largeſt; the ſuperior leſſer and leſſer, for the greater ſtability of the trunk. *Ray.*

——— Such be the dog,
With *tap'ring* tail, that nimbly cuts the wind. *Tickel.*

TA'PESTRY. *n. ſ.* [*tapeſterie*, *tapiſſerie*, *tapis*, Fr. *tapetum*, Lat.] Cloth woven in regular figures.

——— In the deſk
That's covered o'er with Turkiſh *tapeſtry*,
There is a purſe of ducats. *Shakeſpeare.*

The caſements are with golden tiſſue ſpread,
And horſes hoofs, for earth, on ſilken *tap'ſtry* tread. *Dryd.*

One room is hung with *tapeſtry*, in which are wrought the figures of the great perſons of the family. *Addiſon.*

TA'PET. *n. ſ.* [*tapetia*, Lat.] Worked or figured ſtuff.

To their work they ſit, and each doth chuſe
What ſtory ſhe will for her *tapet* take. *Spenſer.*

TA'PROOT. *n. ſ.* [*tap* and *root*.] The principal ſtem of the root.

Some put under the trees raiſed of ſeed, about four inches below the place where they ſow their ſeeds, a ſmall piece of tile to ſtop the running down of the *taproot*, which occaſions it to branch when it comes to the tile. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

TA'PSTER. *n. ſ.* [from *tap*.] One whoſe buſineſs is to draw beer in an alehouſe.

The oath of a lover is no ſtronger than the word of a *tapſter*; they are both the confirmers of falſe reckonings. *Shakeſp.*

Though you change your place, you need not change your trade: I'll be your *tapſter* ſtill. *Shakeſp.*

The world is now come to that paſs, that the vintner and *tapſter* may broach what religion they pleaſe; and the apothecary may mingle her as he pleaſes. *Howel.*

Though the painting grows decay'd,
The houſe will never loſe its trade;
Nay, though the treacherous *tapſter* Thomas
Hangs a new angel two doors from us. *Swift.*

TAR. *n. ſ.* [ꞇape, Saxon; *tarre*, Dutch; *tiere*, Daniſh.] Liquid pitch; the turpentine of the pine or fir drained out by fire.

Then, foaming *tar*, their bridles they would champ,
And trampling the fine element would fiercely ramp. *Spenſer.*

A man will not a loſe a hog for a halfpennyworth of *tar*. *Camden's Remains.*

TAR. *n. ſ.* [from *tar* uſed in ſhips.] A ſailor; a ſeaman, in contempt.

In ſenates bold, and fierce in war,
A land commander, and a *tar*. *Swift's Miſcel.*

To **TAR.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To ſmear over with tar. 2. To teaze; to provoke. [ταράττω]

(2.) There has been much to do on both ſides; and the nation holds it no ſin to *tarre* them on to controverſy. *Shakeſp.*

Two curs ſhall tame each other; pride alone
Muſt *tar* the maſtiffs on, as 'twere the bone. *Shakeſp.*

TARA'NTULA. *n. ſ.* [Italian; *tarentule*, French.] An inſect whoſe bite is only cured by muſick.

This word, lover, did no leſs pierce poor Pyrocles than the right tune of muſick toucheth him that is ſick of the *tarantula*. *Sidney.*

He that uſes the word *tarantula*, without having any idea of what it ſtands for, means nothing at all by it. *Locke.*

TARDA'TION *n. ſ.* [*tardo*, Latin.] The act of hindering or delaying.

TA'RDIGRADOUS. *adj.* [*tardigradus*, Lat.] Moving ſlowly.

It is but a ſlow and *tardigradous* animal, preying upon advantage, and otherwiſe may be eſcaped. *Brown.*

TA'RDILY. *adv.* [from *tardy*.] Slowly; ſluggiſhly.

——— He was indeed the glaſs,
Wherein the noble youth did dreſs themſelves;
Speaking thick, which nature made his blemiſh,
Became the accents of the valiant:
For thoſe that could ſpeak ſlow and *tardily*,
Would turn their own perfection to abuſe,
To ſeem like him. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

TA'RDINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tardy*.] Slowneſs; ſluggiſhneſs; unwillingneſs to action or motion.

——— A *tardineſs* in nature,
Which often leaves the hiſtory unſpoke,
That it intends to do. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

TA'RDITY. *n. ſ.* [*tarditas*, from *tardus*, Latin; *tardiveté*, Fr.] Slowneſs; want of velocity.

Suppoſe ſome obſervable *tardity* in the motion of light, and then aſk how we ſhould arrive to perceive it? *Digby.*

Our explication includes time in the notions of velocity and *tardity*. *Digby on the Soul.*

TA'RDY. *adj.* [*tardus*, Lat. *tardif*, Fr.] 1. Slow; not ſwift. 2. Sluggiſh; unwilling to action or motion. 3. Dilatory; late, tedious. 4. Unwary. A low word. 5. Criminal; offending. A low word.

(1.) Nor ſhould their age by years be told,
Whoſe ſouls, more ſwift than motion, climb,
And check the *tardy* flight of time. *Sandys's Paraph.*
(2.) Behold that navy which a while before
Provok'd the *tardy* Engliſh cloſe to fight;
Now draw their beaten veſſels cloſe to ſhore,
As larks lie dar'd to ſhun the hobbies flight. *Dryden.*
When certain to o'ercome, inclin'd to ſave,
Tardy to vengeance, and with mercy brave. *Prior.*
(3.) You ſhall have letters from me to my ſon
In your behalf to meet you on the way;
Be not ta'en *tardy* by unwiſe delay. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.
——— Death he as oft accus'd
Of *tardy* execution, ſince denounc'd
The day of his offence. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
The *tardy* plants in our cold orchard's plac'd,
Reſerve their fruit for the next age's taſte:
There a ſmall grain in ſome few months will be
A firm, a lofty, and a ſpacious tree. *Waller.*
Tardy of aid, unſeal thy heavy eyes,
Awake, and with the dawning day ariſe. *Dryden.*

You may freely cenſure him for being *tardy* in his payments. *Arbuthnot.*

(4.) Yield, ſcoundrel baſe, quoth ſhe, or die,
Thy life is mine, and liberty:
But if thou think'ſt I took thee *tardy*,
And dar'ſt preſume to be ſo hardy,
To try thy fortune o'er a-freſh,
I'll wave my title to thy fleſh. *Hudibras.*

(5.) If they take them *tardy*, they endeavour to humble them by way of repriſal: thoſe ſlips and miſmanagements are uſually ridiculed. *Collier on Pride.*

To **Ta'rdy.** *v. a.* [*tarder*, Fr. from the adjective.] To delay; to hinder.

——— I choſe
Camillo for the miniſter, to poiſon
My friend Polixenes; which had been done,
But that the good mind of Camillo *tardied*
My ſwift command. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Tare. *n. ſ.* [from *teeren*, Dutch, to conſume. *Skinner.*] A weed that grows among corn.

Through hatred of *tares*, the corn in the field of God is plucked up. *Hooker.*

The liberal contributions ſuch teachers met with ſerved to invite more labourers, where their ſeed-time was their harveſt, and by ſowing *tares* they reaped gold. *Decay of Piety.*

My country neighbours begin not to think of being in general, which is being abſtracted from all its inferior ſpecies, before they come to think of the fly in their ſheep, or the *tares* in their corn. *Locke.*

Tare. *n. ſ.* [French.] A mercantile word denoting the weight of any thing containing a commodity; alſo the allowance made for it.

Tare, preterite of *tear*.

The women beat their breaſts, their cheeks they *tare*. *Dryden.*

Targe. } *n. ſ.* [ꞇaꞃᵹa, Saxon; *targe*, Italian; *targe*,
Ta'rget } French; *tarian*, Welſh, which ſeems the original of the reſt; *an taargett*, Erſe.] A kind of buckler or ſhield borne on the left arm. It ſeems to be commonly uſed for a defenſive weapon, leſs in circumference than a ſhield.

Glancing on his helmet made a large
And open gaſh therein, were not his *targe*
That broke the violence. *Spenſer.*
I took all their ſeven points in my *target*. *Shakeſp.*
——— Henceforward will I bear
Upon my *target* three fair ſhining ſuns. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

The arms ſhe uſeth moſt is the *target*, to ſhroud herſelf under, and fence away the blow. *Howel's England's Tears.*

——— Thoſe leaves
They gather'd, broad as Amazonian *targe*. *Milton.*
The Greeks the gates approach'd, their *targets* caſt
Over their heads, ſome ſcaling-ladders plac'd
Againſt the walls. *Derham.*

Targeti'er. *n. ſ.* [from *target*.] One armed with a *target*.

For horſemen and for *targetiers* none could with him compare. *Chapman.*

Ta'rgum. *n. ſ.* [.תרגום] A paraphraſe on the pentateuch in the Chaldee language.

Ta'riff. *n. ſ.* [perhaps a Spaniſh word; *tarif*, Fr.] A cartel of commerce.

This branch of our trade was regulated by a *tariff*, or declaration of the duties of import and export. *Addiſon.*

Tarn. *n. ſ.* [*tiorn*, Iſlandick.] A bog; a fen; a marſh; a pool; a quagmire.

To **Ta'rnish.** *v. a.* [*ternir*, French.] To ſully; to ſoil; to make not bright.

Let him pray for reſolution, that he may diſcover nothing that may diſcredit the cauſe, *tarniſh* the glory, and weaken the example of the ſuffering. *Collier.*

Low waves the rooted foreſt, vex'd, and ſheds
What of its *tarniſh'd* honours yet remain. *Thomſon.*

To **Ta'rnish.** *v. n.* To loſe brightneſs.

If a fine object ſhould *tarniſh* by having a great many ſee it, or the muſick ſhould run moſtly into one man's ears, theſe ſatisfactions would be made incloſure. *Collier of Envy.*

Tarpa'wling. *n. ſ.* [from *tar*.] 1. Hempen cloth ſmeered with tar. 2. A ſailor, in contempt.

(1.) Some the gall'd ropes with dauby marling bind,
Or ſearcloth maſts with ſtrong *tarpawling* coats. *Dryden.*

(2.) Was any thing wanting to the extravagance of this age, but the making a living *tarpawlin* and a ſwabber the hero of a tragedy? *Dennis.*

Ta'rragon. *n. ſ.* A plant called herb-dragon.

Ta'rriance. *n. ſ.* [from *tarry*.] Stay; delay; perhaps ſojourn.

——— Diſpatch me hence;
Come, anſwer not; but do it preſently,
I am impatient of my *tarriance*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ta'rrier. *n. ſ.* [This ſhould be written *terrier*, from *terre*, French, the earth.] 1. A ſort of ſmall dog, that hunts the fox or otter out of his hole. 2. One that tarries or ſtays.

(1.) The fox is earthed; but I ſhall ſend my two *tarriers* in after him. *Dryden.*

To **Ta'rry.** *v. n.* [*targir*, French.] 1. To ſtay; to continue in a place. 2. To delay; to be long in coming. 3. To wait; to expect attending.

(1.) *Tarry* I here, I but attend on death;
But fly I hence, I fly away from life. *Shakeſp.*
I yet am tender, young, and full of fear,
And dare not die, but fain would *tarry* here. *Dryden.*

(2.) Thou art my deliverer, make no *tarrying*, O God. *Pſalms.*

Who hath woe and redneſs of eyes? they that *tarry* long at the wine. *Prov.* xxiii. 30.

(3.) *Tarry* ye here for us until we come again. *Exod.* xxiv. 14.

To **Ta'rry.** *v. a.* To wait for.

I will go drink with you, but I cannot *tarry* dinner. *Shak.*

Ta'rsel. *n. ſ.* A kind of hawk.

Hiſt! Romeo, hiſt! O for a falkner's voice,
To lure this *tarſel* gentle back again. *Shakeſp.*
A falc'ner Henry is, when Emma hawks;
With her of *tarſels* and of lures he talks. *Prior.*

Ta'rsus. *n. ſ.* [τάρσος; *tarſe*, Fr.] The ſpace betwixt the lower end of the focil bones of the leg, and the beginning of the five long bones that are jointed with, and bear up the toes; it compriſes ſeven bones and the three oſſa cuneiformia. *Dict.*

An obſcure motion, where the conjunction is called ſynanthroſis; as, in joining the tarſus to the metatarſus. *Wiſeman.*

Tart. *adj.* [ꞇeaꞃꞇ, Saxon; *taertig*, Dutch.] 1. Sour; acid; acidulated; ſharp of taſte. 2. Sharp; keen; ſevere.

(2.) ———— Why ſo *tart* a favour
To trumpet ſuch good tidings? *Shakeſp.*

When his humours grew *tart*, as being now in the lees of favour, they brake forth into certain ſudden exceſſes. *Wotton.*

TART. *n. ſ.* [*tarte*, French; *tarta*, Italian; *taart*, Daniſh.] A ſmall pie of fruit.

Figures, with divers coloured earths, under the windows of the houſe on that ſide near which the garden ſtands, be but toys; you may ſee as good ſights in *tarts*. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

TA'RTANE. *n. ſ.* [*tartana*, Italian; *tartane*, Fr.] A veſſel much uſed in the Mediterranean, with one maſt and a three-cornered ſail.

I ſet out from Marſeilles to Genoa in a *tartane*, and arrived late at a ſmall French port called Caſſis. *Addiſon.*

TA'RTAR. *n. ſ.* [*tartarus*, Lat.] 1. Hell. A word uſed by the old poets, now obſolete. 2 [*Tartre*, Fr.] *Tartar* is what ſticks to wine-caſks, like a hard ſtone, either white or red, as the colour of the wine from whence it comes: the white is preferable, as containing leſs droſs or earthy parts: the beſt comes from Germany, and is the *tartar* of the rheniſh wine. *Quincy.*

(1.) With this the damned ghoſts he governeth,
And furies rules, and *tartare* tempereth. *Spenſer.*

He's in *tartar* limbo worſe than hell;
A devil in an everlaſting garment hath him,
One whoſe hard heart is button'd up with ſteel. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) The fermented juice of grapes is partly turned into liquid drops or lees, and partly into that cruſt or dry feculency that is commonly called *tartar*; and this *tartar* may by the fire be divided into five differing ſubſtances, four of which are not acid, and the other not ſo manifeſtly acid as the *tartar* itſelf. *Boyle.*

TARTA'REAN. *adj.* [*tartareus*, Lat.] Helliſh.

His throne mix'd with *tartarean* ſulphur. *Milton.*

TARTA'REOUS. *adj.* [from *tartar.*] 1. Conſiſting of tartar. 2. Helliſh.

(1.) In fruits, the *tartareous* parts of the ſap are thrown upon the fibres deſigned for the ſtone, and the oily upon the ſeed within it. *Grew's Coſmol.*

(2.) The ſpirit of God downward purg'd
The black *tartareous* cold infernal dregs,
Adverſe to life. *Milton.*

To TARTARI'ZE. *v. a.* [from *tartar.*] To impregnate with tartar.

TA'RTAROUS. *adj.* [from *tartar.*] Containing tartar; conſiſting of tartar.

TA'RTLY. *adv.* [from *tart.*] 1. Sharply; ſourly; with acidity. 2. Sharply; with poignancy; with ſeverity. 3. With ſourneſs of aſpect.

(2.) Seneca, an ingenious and ſententious writer, was by Caligula *tartly* called *arena ſine calce*, ſand without lime. *Walker.*

(3.) How *tartly* that gentleman looks!
—He is of a very melancholy diſpoſition. *Shakeſp.*

TA'RTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tart.*] 1. Sharpneſs; ſourneſs; acidity. 2. Sourneſs of temper; poignancy of language.

(1.) Of theſe ſweets put in three gallons, more or leſs, into an hogſhead, as the *tartneſs* of your cyder requires. *Mortimer.*

(2.) They cannot be too ſweet for the king's *tartneſs*. *Shakeſp.*

TASK. *n. ſ.* [*taſche*, French; *taſſa*, Italian.] 1. Something to be done impoſed by another. 2. Employment; buſineſs. 3. *To take to* TASK. To reprove; to reprimand.

(1.) Relieves me from my *taſk* of ſervile toil
Daily in the common priſon elſe enjoin'd me. *Milton.*

(2.) His mental powers were equal to greater *taſks*. *Atterb.*

No happier *taſk* theſe faded eyes purſue,
To read and weep is all they now can do. *Pope.*

(3.) A holy man *took* a ſoldier *to taſk* upon the ſubject of his profeſſion. *L'Eſtrange.*

He diſcovered ſome remains of his nature, when he met with a football, for which Sir Roger *took* him *to taſk*. *Addiſon.*

To TASK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To burthen with ſomething to be done.

———— —— Forth he goes,
Like to a harveſtman, that's *taſk'd* to mow,
Or all, or loſe his hire. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

———— —— Some things of weight,
That *taſk* our thoughts, concerning us and France. *Shakeſp.*

I have drunk but one cup to-night, and that was craftily qualified too; and behold what innovation it makes here. I am unfortunate in the infirmity, and dare not *taſk* my weakneſs with any more. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

———— Divert thy thoughts at home,
There *taſk* thy maids, and exerciſe the loom. *Dryden.*

TA'SKER. } TA'SKMASTER. } *n. ſ.* [*taſk* and *maſter.*] One who impoſes taſks.

All is, if I have grace to uſe it ſo,
As ever in my great *taſkmaſter*'s eye. *Milton.*

The ſervice of ſin is perfect ſlavery; and he who will pay obedience to the commands of it, ſhall find it an unreaſonable *taſkmaſter*, and an unmeaſurable exactor. *South.*

Hear, ye ſullen powers below;
Hear, ye *taſkers* of the dead. *Dryden and Lee.*

TA'SSEL. *n. ſ.* [*taſſe*, French; *taſſellus*, low Latin.] An ornamental bunch of ſilk, or glittering ſubſtances.

Then took the ſquire an horn of bugle ſmall,
Which hung adown his ſide in twiſted gold,
And *taſſels* gay. *Spenſer.*

Their heads are tricked with *taſſels* and flowers. *Sandys.*

TA'SSEL. } TA'ZEL. } *n. ſ.* [*carduus fullonius.*] An herb. See TEAZLE. *Ainſ.*

TA'SSELED. *adj.* [from *taſſel.*] Adorned with taſſels.

Early ere the odorous breath of morn
Awakes the ſlumb'ring leaves, or *taſſel'd* horn
Shakes the high thicket, haſte I all about. *Milton.*

TA'SSES. *n. ſ.* Armour for the thighs. *Ainſ.*

TA'STABLE. *adj.* That may be taſted; ſavoury; reliſhing.

Their diſtilled oils are fluid, volatile and *taſtable*. *Boyle.*

To TASTE. *v. a.* [*taſter*, to try, French.] 1. To perceive and diſtinguiſh by the palate. 2. To try by the mouth; to eat at leaſt in a ſmall quantity. 3. To eſſay firſt. 4. To obtain pleaſure from. 5. To feel; to have perception of. 6. To reliſh intellectually; to approve.

(1.) The ruler of the feaſt *taſted* the water made wine. *John*, ii.

(2.) Bold deed to *taſte* it under ban to touch. *Milton.*

(3.) Roſcetes was ſeldom permitted to eat any other meat but ſuch as the prince before *taſted* of. *Knolles.*

Thou and I marching before our troops
May *taſte* fate to them, mow them out a paſſage. *Dryden.*

(4.) So ſhalt thou be deſpis'd, fair maid,
When by the ſated lover *taſted*;
What firſt he did with tears invade,
Shall afterwards with ſcorn be waſted. *Carew.*

(5.) He ſhould *taſte* death for every man. *Heb.* ii. 9.

(6.) Thou, Adam, wilt *taſte* no pleaſure. *Milton.*

To TASTE. *v. n.* 1. To try by the mouth to eat. 2. To have a ſmack; to produce on the palate a particular ſenſation. 3. To diſtinguiſh intellectually. 4. To be tinctured, or receive ſome quality or character. 5. To try the reliſh of any thing. 6. To have perception of. 7. To take to be enjoyed. 8. To enjoy ſparingly.

(1.) Of this tree we may not *taſte* nor touch. *Milton.*

(2.) When the mouth is out of taſte, it maketh things *taſte* bitter and loathſome, but never ſweet. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

When kine feed upon wild garlick, their milk *taſteth* of it. *Bacon.*

If your butter *taſtes* of braſs, it is your maſter's fault, who will not allow a ſilver ſaucepan. *Swift.*

(3.) Scholars, when good ſenſe deſcribing,
Call it *taſting* and imbibing. *Swift.*

(4.) Ev'ry idle, nice, and wanton reaſon
Shall, to the king, *taſte* of this action. *Shakeſpeare.*

(5.) The body's life with meats and air is fed,
Therefore the ſoul doth uſe the *taſting* pow'r
In veins, which through the tongue and palate ſpread,
Diſtinguiſh ev'ry reliſh ſweet and ſour. *Davies.*

(6.) Cowards die many times before their deaths;
The valiant never *taſte* of death but once. *Shakeſpeare.*

The *taſting* of death touched the righteous alſo, and there was a deſtruction of the multitude in the wilderneſs. *Wiſd.*

(7.) What hither brought us? not hope here to *taſte*
Of pleaſure. *Milton.*

Of nature's bounty men forbore to *taſte*,
And the beſt portion of the earth lay waſte. *Waller.*

(8.) This fiery game your active youth maintain'd,
Not yet by years extinguiſh'd, though reſtrain'd;
You ſeaſon ſtill with ſports your ſerious hours,
For age but *taſtes* of pleaſures, youth devours. *Dryden.*

TASTE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. The act of taſting; guſtation. 2. The ſenſe by which the reliſh of any thing on the palate is perceived. 3. Senſibility; perception. 4. That ſenſation which all things taken into the mouth give particularly to the tongue, the papillæ of which are the principal inſtruments hereof. *Quincy.* 5. Intellectual reliſh or diſcernment. 6. An eſſay; a trial; an experiment. Not in uſe. 7. A ſmall portion given as a ſpecimen.

(1.) Beſt of fruits, whoſe *taſte* gave elocution. *Milton.*

(2.) Bees delight more in one flower than another, and therefore have *taſte*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Delicacies of *taſte*, ſight, ſmell. *Milton.*

The tardy plants in our cold orchards plac'd,
Reſerve their fruit for the next age's *taſte*. *Waller.*

(3.) I have almoſt forgot the *taſte* of fears:
The time has been, my ſenſes would have cool'd
To hear a night ſhriek. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

———— Muſick in the cloſe,
As the laſt *taſte* of ſweets is ſweeteſt laſt. *Shakeſp. R. II.*

(4.) Manna was like coriander ſeed, white; and the *taſte* of it was like wafers made with honey. *Exod.* xvi. 31.

Though there be a great variety of *taſtes*, yet, as in ſmells, they have only ſome few general names. *Locke.*

(5.) Seeing they pretend no quarrel at other pſalms which are in like manner appointed to be daily read, why do theſe ſo much offend and diſpleaſe their *taſtes?* *Hooker.*

Sion's ſongs to all true *taſtes* excelling,
Where God is prais'd aright. *Milton.*

———— I have no *taſte*
Of popular applauſe. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

As he had no *taſte* of true glory, we ſee him equipped like an Hercules, with a club and a lion's ſkin. *Addiſon.*

This metaphor would not have been ſo general, had there not been a conformity between the mental *taſte* and that ſenſitive taſte which gives us a reliſh of every flavour. *Addiſon.*

Your way of life, in my *taſte*, will be the beſt. *Pope.*

How ill a *taſte* for wit and ſenſe prevails in the world. *Swift.*

Pleaſure reſults from a ſenſe to diſcern, and a *taſte* to be affected with beauty. *Seed's Sermons.*

However contradictory it may be in geometry, it is true in *taſte*, that many little things will not make a great one. *Reynolds.*

(6.) I hope, for my brother's juſtification, he wrote this as an eſſay or *taſte* of my virtue. *Shakeſpeare.*

(7.) They thought it not ſafe to reſolve, till they had a *taſte* of the people's inclination. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Beſides the prayers mentioned, I ſhall give only a *taſte* of ſome few recommended to devout perſons in the manuals and offices. *Stillingfleet.*

TA'STED. *adj.* [from *taſte*.] Having a particular reliſh.

Coleworts proſper exceedingly, and are better *taſted*, if watered with ſalt water. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

TA'STER. *n. ſ.* [*taſteur*, Fr. from *taſte*.] 1. One who takes the firſt eſſay of food. 2. A dram cup.

(1.) Fair hope! our earlier heav'n! by thee
Young time is *taſter* to eternity. *Craſhaw.*

Says the fly, Are not all places open to me? Am not I the *taſter* to princes in all their entertainments? *L'Eſtrange.*

Thy tutor be thy *taſter*, ere thou eat,
There's poiſon in thy drink, and in thy meat. *Dryden.*

Apicius, here, the *taſter* of the town,
Feeds twice a-week, to ſettle their renown. *Young.*

TA'STEFUL. *adj.* [*taſte* and *full*.] High reliſhed; ſavoury.

Muſick of ſighs thou ſhalt not hear,
Nor drink one lover's *taſteful* tear. *Cowley.*

Not *taſteful* herbs that in theſe gardens riſe,
Which the kind ſoil with milky ſap ſupplies,
Can move. *Pope.*

TA'STELESS. *adj.* [from *taſte*.] 1. Having no power of perceiving taſte 2. Having no reliſh or power of ſtimulating the palate; inſipid. 3. Having no power of giving pleaſure; inſipid. 4. Having no intellectual guſt.

(2.) By depurating chemical oils, and reducing them to an elementary ſimplicity, they could never be made *taſteleſs*. *Boyle.*

(3.) The underſtanding cannot, by its natural light, diſcover ſpiritual truths; and the corruption of our will and affections renders them *taſteleſs* and inſipid to us. *Rogers's Serm.*

If by his manner of writing a critick is heavy and *taſteleſs*, I throw aſide his criticiſms. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

TA'STELESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *taſteleſs*.] 1. Inſipidity; want of reliſh. 2. Want of perception of taſte. 3. Want of intellectual reliſh.

To **TA'TTER.** *v. a.* [ꞇoꞇæꞃan, Saxon.] To tear; to rend; to make ragged. *Tattered* is perhaps more properly an adjective.

Through *tatter'd* cloaths ſmall vices do appear,
Robes and furr'd gowns hide all. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

—— An apothecary late I noted
In *tatter'd* weeds, with overwhelming brows,
Culling of ſimples. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

Where wav'd the *tatter'd* enſigns of Ragfair,
A yawning ruin hangs. *Pope.*

———— Little tyrants rag'd,
Tore from cold wintry limbs the *tatter'd* weed. *Thomſon.*

Here Satan vaniſh'd—He had freſh commands,
And knew his pupil was in able hands;
And now, the treaſure found, and matron's ſtore,
Sought other objects than the *tatter'd* poor. *Harte.*

TA'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A rag; a fluttering rag.

This fable holds, from him that ſits upon the throne, to the poor devil that has ſcarce a *tatter*. *L'Eſtrange.*

TATTERDEMA'LION. *n. ſ.* [*tatter* and *I know not what*.] A ragged fellow.

As a poor fellow was trudging in a bitter cold morning with never a rag, a ſpark that was warm clad called to this *tatterdemalion*, how he could endure this weather. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **TA'TTLE.** *v. n.* [*tateren*, Dutch.] To prate; to talk idly; to uſe many words with little meaning.

He ſtands on terms of honourable mind,
Ne will be carried with every common wind
Of court's inconſtant mutability,
Ne after every *tattling* fable fly. *Spenſer.*

The one is too like an image, and ſays nothing; and the other too like my lady's eldeſt ſon, evermore *tattling*. *Shakeſp.*

Excuſe it by the *tattling* quality of age, which is always narrative. *Dryden.*

The world is forward enough to *tattle* of them. *Locke.*

The French language is extremely proper to *tattle* in; it is made up of ſo much repetition and compliment. *Addiſon.*

TA'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Prate; idle chat; trifling talk.

They aſked her, how ſhe lik'd the play?
Then told the *tattle* of the day. *Swift's Miſcel.*

Such *tattle* often entertains,
My lord and me as far as Staines. *Swift.*

A young academick ſhall dwell upon trade and politicks in a dictatorial ſtile, while at the ſame time perſons well ſkilled in thoſe different ſubjects hear the impertinent *tattle* with a juſt contempt. *Watts on the Mind.*

TA'TTLER. *n. ſ.* [from *tattle*.] An idle talker; a prater.

Going from houſe to houſe, *tattlers*, buſy bodies, which are the canker and ruſt of idleneſs, as idleneſs is the ruſt of time, are reproved by the apoſtle. *Taylor.*

TATTO'O. *n. ſ.* [from *tapotez tous*, French.] The beat of drum by which ſoldiers are warned to their quarters.

All thoſe whoſe hearts are looſe and low,
Start if they hear but the *tatto*. *Prior.*

TA'VERN. *n. ſ.* [*taverne*, Fr. *taberna*, Latin.] A houſe where wine is ſold, and drinkers are entertained.

Enquire at London, 'mong the *taverns* there;
For there they ſay he daily doth frequent,
With unreſtrained looſe companions. *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.

You ſhall be called to no more payments; fear no more *tavern* bills, which are often the ſadneſs of parting, as the procuring of mirth. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

To reform the vices of this town, all *taverns* and alehouſes ſhould be obliged to diſmiſs their company by twelve at night, and no woman ſuffered to enter any *tavern* or alehouſe. *Swift.*

TA'VERNER.
TA'VERNKEEPER.
TA'VERNMAN.
} *n. ſ.* [from *tavern man* or *keep*; *tabernarius*, Latin; *tavernier*, Fr.] One who keeps a tavern.

After local names, the moſt in number have been derived from occupations; as tailor, archer, *taverner*. *Camden.*

TAUGHT, preterite and part. paſſive of *teach*.

All thy children ſhall be *taught* of the Lord. *Iſa.* liv. 13.

How haſt thou ſatisfy'd me, *taught* to live. *Milton.*

To TAUNT. *v. a.* [*tanſer*, Fr. *Skinner*. *Tanden*, Dutch, to ſhew teeth. *Minſhew.*] 1. To reproach; to inſult; to revile; to ridicule; to treat with inſolence and contumelies. 2. To exprobrate; to mention with upbraiding.

(1.) When I had at my pleaſure *taunted* her,
She in mild terms begg'd my patience. *Shakeſpeare.*

The bitterneſs and ſtings of *taunting* jealouſy,
Vexatious days, and jarring joyleſs nights,
Have driv'n him forth. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

(2.) Rail thou in Fulvia's phraſe, and *taunt* my faults
With ſuch full licence. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

TAUNT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Inſult; ſcoff; reproach; ridicule.

With ſcoffs and ſcorns, and contumelious *taunts*,
In open market-place produc'd they me,
To be a publick ſpectacle. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Julian thought it more effectual to perſecute the Chriſtians by *taunts* and ironies, than by tortures. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

He by vile hands to common uſe debas'd,
Shall ſend them flowing round his drunken feaſt,
With ſacrilegious *taunt* and impious jeſt. *Prior.*

TA'UNTER. *n. ſ.* [from *taunt*.] One who taunts, reproaches, or inſults.

TA'UNTINGLY. *adv.* [from *taunting*.] With inſult; ſcoffingly; with contumely and exprobration.

——— It *tauntingly* replied
To th' diſcontented members, th' mutinous parts,
That envied his receipt. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

The wanton goddeſs view'd the warlike maid
From head to foot, and *tauntingly* ſhe ſaid. *Prior.*

TAURICO'RNOUS. *adj.* [*taurus* and *cornu*, Lat.] Having horns like a bull.

Their deſcriptions muſt be relative, or the *tauricornous* picture of the one the ſame with the other. *Brown.*

TAUTOLO'GICAL. *adj.* [*tautologique*, Fr. from *tautology*.] Repeating the ſame thing.

TAUTO'LOGIST. *n. ſ.* [from *tautology*.] One who repeats tediouſly.

TAUTO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [ταυτολογία; *tautologie*, Fr. ταὐτὸ and λόγος.] Repetition of the ſame words, or of the ſame ſenſe in different words.

All ſcience is not *tautology*; the laſt ages have ſhewn us, what antiquity never ſaw, in a dream. *Glanville's Scepſ.*

Saint Andre's feet ne'er kept more equal time,
Not ev'n the feet of thy own Pſyche's rhime;
Though they in numbers as in ſenſe excel,
So juſt, ſo like *tautology*, they fell. *Dryden.*

Every paper addreſſed to our beautiful incendiaries, hath been filled with different conſiderations, that enemies may not accuſe me of *tautology*. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

To TAW. *v. a.* [*touwen*, Dutch; ꞇaƿian, Saxon.] To dreſs white leather commonly called alum leather, in contradiſtinction from *tan* leather, that which is dreſſed with bark.

TAW. *n. ſ.* A marble to play with.

——— Trembling I've ſeen thee
Mix with the children as they play'd at *taw*;
Nor fear the marbles as they bounding flew,
Marbles to them, but rolling rocks to you. *Swift.*

TA'WDRINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tawdry*.] Tinſel finery; finery oſtentatious; without elegance.

A clumſy beau makes his ungracefulneſs appear the more ungraceful by his *tawdrineſs* of dreſs. *Clariſſa.*

TA'WDRY. *adj.* [from Stawdrey, Saint Awdrey, or Saint Etheldred, as the things bought at Saint Etheldred's fair. *Henſhaw, Skinner.*] Meanly ſhewy; ſplendid without coſt; fine without grace; ſhewy without elegance. It is uſed both of things and of perſons wearing them.

Bind your fillets faſt,
And gird in your waſte,
For more fineneſs, with a *tawdrie* lace. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

He has a kind of coxcomb upon his crown, and a few *tawdry* feathers. *L'Eſtrange.*

Old Romulus and father Mars look down,
Your herdſman primitive, your homely clown,
Is turn'd a beau in a looſe *tawdry* gown. *Dryden's Juv.*

He rails from morning to night at eſſenced fops and *tawdry* courtiers. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

Her eyes were wan and eager, her dreſs thin and *tawdry*, her mien genteel and childiſh. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

TA'WDRY. *n. ſ.* A ſlight ornament.

——— Not the ſmalleſt beck,
But with white pebbles makes her *tawdries* for her neck.
Drayton.

TA'WER. *n. ſ.* [from *taw*.] A dreſſer of white leather.

TA'WNY. *adj.* [*tané*, *tanné*, French.] Yellow, like things tanned.

This child of fancy that armado hight,
For interim to our ſtudies ſhall relate,
In high born words, the worth of many a knight
From *tawny* Spain, loſt in the world's debate. *Shakeſp.*

Eurus his body muſt be drawn the colour of the *tawny* Moor, upon his head a red ſun. *Peacham.*

The *tawny* lion pawing to get free. *Milton.*

Whilſt they make the river Senega to bound the Moors, ſo that on the ſouth ſide they are black, on the other only *tawny*, they ſeem not to derive it from the ſun. *Brown.*

Where's the worth that ſets this people up
Above your own Numidia's *tawny* ſons? *Addiſon's Cato.*

TAX. *n. ſ.* [*tâſg*, Welſh; *taxe*, Fr. *taxe*, Dutch.] 1. An impoſt; a tribute impoſed; an exciſe; a tallage. 2. [*Taxo*, Lat.] Charge; cenſure.

(1.) He, ſays Horace, being the ſon of a *tax* gatherer or collector, ſmells every where of the meanneſs of his birth. *Dryden.*

With wars and *taxes* others waſte their own,
And houſes burn, and houſhold gods deface,
To drink in bowls which glittering gems enchaſe. *Dryden.*

The *tax* upon tillage was two ſhillings in the pound in arable land, and four in plantations: this *tax* was often levied in kind upon corn, and called decumæ or tithes. *Arbuthnot.*

(2.) He could not without grief of heart, and without ſome *tax* upon himſelf and his miniſters for the not executing the laws, look upon the bold licence of ſome pamphlets. *Clarend.*

To TAX. *v. a.* [*taxer*, Fr. from the noun.] 1. To load with impoſts. 2. [*Taxo*, Latin.] To charge; to cenſure; to accuſe. It has *of* or *with*, and ſometimes *for*, before the fault imputed, and is uſed both of perſons and things.

(1.) Jehoiakim gave the ſilver and gold to Pharaoh, but he *taxed* the land to give the money. 2 *Kings*, xxiii. 35.

(2.) How many hath he killed? I promiſed to eat all of his killing.—Niece, you *tax* ſignior Benedick too much; but he'll be meet with you. *Shakeſpeare.*

I am not juſtly to be *taxed with* any preſumption for meddling with matters wherein I have no dealing. *Raleigh.*

Tax not divine diſpoſal, wiſeſt men
Have err'd, and by bad women been deceiv'd. *Milton.*

They cannot *tax* others omiſſions towards them without a tacit reproach of their own. *Decay of Piety.*

He *taxed* not Homer nor Virgil *for* intereſting their gods in the wars of Troy and Italy; neither would he have *taxed* Milton for his choice of a ſupernatural argument. *Dryden.*

Mens virtues I have commended as freely as I have *taxed* their crimes. *Dryden.*

He call'd him back aloud, and *tax'd* his fear;
And ſure enough he heard, but durſt not hear. *Dryden.*
Like ſome rich and mighty murderer,
Too great for priſon which he breaks with gold,
Who freſher for new miſchief does appear,
And dares the world to *tax* him *with* the old. *Dryden.*

If this be chance, it is extraordinary; and I dare not call it more, for fear of being *taxed with* ſuperſtition. *Dryden.*

If he *taxes* both *of* long delay,
My guilt is leſs, who ſooner came away. *Dryden.*

This ſalutation cannot be *taxed with* flattery, ſince it was directed to a prince, of whom it had been happy for Rome if he had never been born, or if he had never died. *Addiſon.*

Ta'xable. *adj.* [from *tax*.] That may be taxed.

Taxa'tion. *n. ſ.* [*taxation*, Fr. *taxatio*, Lat. from *tax*.] 1. The act of loading with taxes; impoſt; tax. 2. Accuſation; ſcandal.

(1.) The ſubjects could taſte no ſweeter fruits of having a king than grievous *taxations* to ſome vain purpoſes; laws made rather to find faults than to prevent faults. *Sidney.*

I bring no overture of war, no *taxation* of homage; my words are as full of peace as matter. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

He daily ſuch *taxations* did exact,
As were againſt the order of the ſtate. *Daniel.*
——— Various news I heard,
Of old miſmanagements, *taxations* new;
All neither wholly falſe, nor wholly true. *Pope.*

(2.) My father's love is enough to honour; ſpeak no more of him, you'll be whipt for *taxation* one of theſe days. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ta'xer. *n. ſ.* [from *tax*.] He who taxes.

Theſe rumours begot ſcandal againſt the king, taxing him for a great *taxer* of his people. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Tea. *n. ſ.* [a word, I ſuppoſe, Chineſe; *thé*, Fr.] A Chineſe plant, of which the infuſion has lately been much drunk in Europe.

The muſes friend, *tea*, does our fancy aid,
Repreſs thoſe vapours which the head invade. *Waller.*
One has a deſign of keeping an open *tea* table. *Addiſon.*
I have filled a *tea* pot, and received a diſh of it. *Addiſon.*
He ſwept down a dozen *tea* diſhes. *Spectator.*
Nor will you encourage the common *tea* table talk. *Spect.*

Green leaves of *tea* contain a narcotick juice, which exudes by roaſting: this is performed with great care before it is expoſed to ſale. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

A living *tea* pot ſtands; one arm held out,
One bent; the handle this, and that the ſpout. *Pope.*

The miſtreſs of the *tea* ſhop may give half an ounce. *Swift.*

The fear of being thought pedants hath taken many young divines off from their ſeverer ſtudies, which they have exchanged for plays, in order to qualify them for *tea* tables. *Swift.*

When you ſweep, never ſtay to pick up *tea* ſpoons. *Swift.*

To **Teach.** *v. a.* pret. and part. paſſ. *taught*, ſometimes *teached*, which is now obſolete. [tæcan, Saxon.] 1. To inſtruct; to inform. 2. To deliver any doctrine or art, or words to be learned. 3. To ſhow; to exhibit ſo as to impreſs upon the mind. 4. To tell; to give intelligence.

(1.) ——— I am too ſudden bold,
To *teach* a teacher ill beſeemeth me. *Shakeſp.*

The Lord will *teach* us of his ways, and we will walk in his paths. *Iſa.* ii. 3.

——— *Teach* us by what means to ſhun
Th' inclement ſeaſons. *Milton.*

(2.) Moſes wrote this ſong, and *taught* it. *Deut.* xxxi. 22.

In vain they worſhip me, *teaching* for doctrines the commandments of men. *Mat.* xv. 9.

They *teach* all nations what of him they learn'd. *Milton.*

(3.) He is a good divine that follows his own inſtructions; I can eaſier *teach* twenty what were good to be done, than to be one of the twenty to follow my own *teaching*. *Shakeſp.*

If ſome men *teach* wicked things, it muſt be that others ſhould practiſe them. *South's Sermons.*

(4.) Huſwives are *teached*, inſtead of a clocke,
How winter night paſſeth by crowing of cocke. *Tuſſer.*

To **Teach.** *v. n.* To perform the office of an inſtructor.

——— I have labour'd,
And with no little ſtudy, that my *teaching*,
And the ſtrong courſe of my authority,
Might go one way. *Shakeſpeare.*

The heads judge for reward, the prieſts *teach* for hire, and the prophets divine for money. *Mic.* iii. 11.

Te'achable. *adj.* [from *teach*.] Docile; ſuſceptive of inſtruction.

'Tis ſufficient that matters of faith and religion be propounded in ſuch a way, as to render them highly credible, ſo as an honeſt and *teachable* man may willingly and ſafely aſſent to them, and according to the rules of prudence be juſtified in ſo doing. *Wilkins.*

We ought to bring our minds free, unbiaſſed, and *teachable* to learn our religion from the word of God. *Watts.*

Te'achableness. *n. ſ.* [from *teachable*.] Docility; willingneſs to learn; capacity to learn.

Te'acher. *n. ſ.* [from *teach*.] 1. One who teaches; an inſtructor; preceptor. 2. One who without regular ordination aſſumes the miniſtry. 3. A preacher; one who is to deliver doctrine to the people.

(1.) Nature is no ſufficient *teacher* what we ſhould do that may attain unto life everlaſting. *Hooker.*

I went into the temple, there to hear
The *teachers* of our law, and to propoſe
What might improve my knowledge or their own. *Milton.*

Theſe were notions born with us; ſuch as we were taught without the help of a *teacher*. *South's Sermons.*

Imperious with a *teacher*'s air,
Boaſtful he claims a right to wiſdom's chair. *Blackmore.*

(2.) Diſſenting *teachers* are under no incapacity of accepting civil and military employments. *Swift.*

(3.) For the choice of a governor more ſufficient, the *teachers* in all the churches aſſembled themſelves. *Raleigh.*

Our lecture men, and ſome others, whom preciſe people ſtile powerful *teachers*, do ſeldom honour it. *White.*

Wolves ſhall ſucceed for *teachers*. *Milton.*

He may teach his dioceſe who ceaſes to be able to preach to it; he may do it by appointing *teachers*, and by a vigilant exacting from them the inſtruction of their flocks. *South.*

Tead, or *tede*. *n. ſ.* [*tæda*, Lat.] A torch; a flambeau. Not in uſe.

A buſhy *tead* a groom did light,
And ſacred lamp in ſecret chamber hide. *Spenſer.*
——— Hymen is awake,
And long ſince ready from his maſk to move,
With his bright *tead* that flames with many a flake. *Spenſer.*

Teague. *n. ſ.* A name of contempt uſed for an Iriſhman.

Teal. *n. ſ.* [*teelingh*, Dutch.] A wild fowl.

Some ſerve for food to us, and ſome but to feed themſelves; amongſt the firſt ſort we reckon the dip-chick, coots, *teal*, wigeon. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Team. *n. ſ.* [*temo*, the team of a carriage, Latin; týme, Sax. a yoke.] 1. A number of horſes or oxen drawing at once the ſame carriage. 2. Any number paſſing in a line.

(1.) Thee a ploughman all unweeting found,

As he his toilſome *team* that way did guide,
And brought thee up in ploughman's ſtate to bide. *Spenſer.*

We fairies that do run
By the triple Hecate's *team*,
From the preſence of the ſun,
Following darkneſs like a dream,
Now are frolick. *Shakeſp. Midſummer Night's Dream.*

Making ſuch diff'rence betwixt wake and ſleep,
As is the diff'rence betwixt day and night,
The hour before the heav'nly harneſs'd *team*
Begins his golden progreſs in the Eaſt. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

I am in love; but a *team* of horſe ſhall not pluck that from me, nor who 'tis I love. *Shakeſpeare.*

——— After the declining ſun
Had chang'd the ſhadows, and their taſk was done,
Home with their weary *team* they took their way. *Roſcommon.*

He heav'd with more than human force to move
A weighty ſtone, the labour of a *team*. *Dryden.*

In ſtiff clays they may plow one acre of wheat with a *team* of horſe. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

(2.) Like a long *team* of ſnowy ſwans on high,
Which clap their wings, and cleave the liquid ſky. *Dryden.*

TEAR. *n. ſ.* [*ea* in this word is pronounced *ee*; ꞇeaꞃ, Sax. *taare*, Daniſh; *tear* rhymes to *cheer.*] 1. The water which violent paſſion forces from the eyes. 2. Any moiſture trickling in drops.

(1.) —— She comes; and I'll prepare
My *tear* ſtain'd eyes to ſee her miſeries. *Shakeſp.*

The pretty vaulting ſea refus'd to drown me,
Knowing, that thou would'ſt have me drown'd on ſhore
With *tears* as ſalt as ſea, through thy unkindneſs. *Shakeſp.*

Cromwell, I did not think to ſhed a *tear*
In all my miſeries; but thou haſt forc'd me.
Let's dry our eyes. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Tears are the effects of compreſſion of the moiſture of the brain upon dilation of the ſpirits. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

She ſilently a gentle *tear* let fall. *Milton.*

(2.) Let Araby extol her happy coaſt,
Her fragrant flow'rs, her trees with precious *tears*,
Her ſecond harveſts. *Dryden.*

To TEAR. *v. a.* pret. *tore*, anciently *tare*; part. paſſ. *torn*; [ꞇæꞃan, Saxon; *tara*, Swediſh: *ea* is pronounced as *a*; *tear* rhymes to *ſquare.*] 1. To pull in pieces; to lacerate; to rend; to ſeparate by violent pulling. 2. To laniate; to wound with any ſharp point drawn along. 3. To break or take away by violence. 4. To divide violently; to ſhatter. 5. To pull with violence; to drive violently. 6. To take away by ſudden violence. 7. To make a violent rent.

(1.) ——— Come ſeeling night,
And with thy bloody and inviſible hand
Cancel and *tear* to pieces that great bond
Which keeps me pale. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The one went out from me; and I ſaid, Surely he is *torn* in pieces, and I ſaw him not ſince. *Gen.* xliv. 28.

John *tore* off lord Strutt's ſervants cloaths: now and then they came home naked. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of John Bull.*

Ambaſſadors ſent to Carthage were like to be *torn* to pieces by the populace. *Arbuthnot.*

(2.) Old with duſt deform'd their hoary hair,
The women beat their breaſts, their cheeks they *tare*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Neither ſhall men *tear* themſelves for them in mourning to comfort them for the dead. *Jer.* xvi. 7.

(3.) As ſtorms the ſkies, and torrents *tear* the ground,
Thus rag'd the prince, and ſcatter'd death around. *Dryden.*

(4.) Is it not as much reaſon to ſay, that God deſtroys fatherly authority, when he ſuffers one in poſſeſſion of it to have his government *torn* in pieces, and ſhared by his ſubjects? *Locke.*

(5.) He roar'd, he beat his breaſt, he *tore* his hair. *Dryd.*

From harden'd oak, or from a rock's cold womb,
At leaſt thou art from ſome fierce tygreſs come;
Or on rough ſeas from their foundation *torn*,
Got by the winds, and in a tempeſt born. *Dryden.*

Bluſh rather, that you are a ſlave to paſſion,
Which, like a whirlwind, *tears* up all your virtues,
And gives you not the leiſure to conſider. *A. Philips.*

(6.) ——— ——— Solyman
Rhodes and Buda from the Chriſtians *tore*. *Waller.*

——— The hand of fate
Has *torn* thee from me, and I muſt forget thee. *Addiſon.*

(7.) In the midſt a *tearing* groan did break
The name of Antony. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

To TEAR. *v. n.* [*tieren*, Dutch.] To fume; to rave; to rant turbulently.

All men tranſported into outrages for ſmall trivial matters, fall under the inuendo of this bull, that ran *tearing* mad for the pinching of a mouſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

TEAR. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A rent; a fiſſure.

TE'ARER. *n. ſ.* [from *to tear.*] He who rends or tears.

TE'ARFALLING. *adj.* [*tear* and *fall.*] Tender; ſhedding tears.

——— ——— I am in
So far in blood, that ſin will pluck on ſin,
Tearfalling pity dwells not in this eye. *Shakeſp.*

TE'ARFUL. *adj.* [*tear* and *full.*] Weeping; full of tears.

——— Is't meet that he
Should leave the helm, and, like a fearful lad,
With *tearful* eyes add water to the ſea? *Shakeſpeare.*

This clears the cloudy front of wrinkled care,
And dries the *tearful* ſluices of deſpair:
Charm'd with that virtuous draught th' exalted mind
All ſenſe of woe delivers to the wind. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To TEASE. *v. a.* [ꞇæꞅan, Saxon.] 1. To comb or unravel wool or flax. 2. To ſcratch cloth in order to level the nap. 3. To torment with importunity; to vex with aſſiduous impertinence.

(3.) Not by the force of carnal reaſon,
But indefatigable *teaſing*. *Butler.*

My friends always *teaſe* me about him, becauſe he has no eſtate. *Spectator.*

After having been preſent in publick debates, he was *teaſed* by his mother to inform her of what had paſſed. *Addiſon.*

We ſyſtem makers can ſuſtain
The theſis, which you grant was plain;
And with remarks and comments *teaſe* ye,
In caſe the thing before was eaſy. *Prior.*

TE'ASEL. *n. ſ.* [ꞇæꞅl, Saxon; *dipſacus*, Lat.] A plant. The ſpecies are three: one is called carduus fullonum, and is of ſingular uſe in raiſing the knap upon woollen cloth. *Miller.*

TE'ASER. *n. ſ.* [from *teaſe.*] Any thing that torments by inceſſant importunity.

A fly buzzing at his ear, makes him deaf to the beſt advice. If you would have him come to himſelf, you muſt take off his little *teaſer*, which holds his reaſon at bay. *Collier.*

TEAT. *n. ſ.* [*teth*, Welſh; ꞇiꞇ, Saxon; *tette*, Dutch; *teton*, French.] The dug of a beaſt; anciently the pap of a woman.

Even at thy *teat* thou hadſt thy tyranny. *Shakeſp.*

Snows cauſe a fruitful year, watering the earth better than rain; for the earth ſucks it as out of the *teat*. *Bacon.*

When we perceive that bats have *teats*, we infer, that they ſuckle their younglings with milk. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

——— It more pleas'd my ſenſe
Than ſmell of ſweeteſt fennel, or the *teats*
Of ewe or goat dropping with milk at even. *Milton.*

Infants ſleep, and are ſeldom awake but when hunger calls for the *teat*. *Locke.*

The goat, how bright amidſt her fellow ſtars,
Kind Amalthea, reach'd her *teat* diſtent
With milk, thy early food. *Prior.*

TE'CHILY. *adv.* [from *techy.*] Peeviſhly; fretfully; frowardly.

TE'CHINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *techy.*] Peeviſhneſs; fretfulneſs.

TE'CHNICAL. *adj.* [τεχνικὸς; *technique*, Fr.] Belonging to arts; not in common or popular uſe.

In *technical* words, or terms of art, they refrain not from calling the ſame ſubſtance ſometimes the ſulphur, and ſometimes the mercury of a body. *Locke.*

TE'CHY. *adj.* Peeviſh; fretful; irritable; eaſily made angry; froward.

I cannot come to Creſſid but by Pandar,
And he is as *techy* to be woo'd to wooe,
As ſhe is ſtubborn-chaſte againſt all ſute. *Shakeſp.*

When it did taſte the wormwood on the nipple, and felt it bitter, pretty fool, to ſee it *techy*, and fall out with the dug. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

TECKTO'NICK. *adj.* [τεκτονικὸς.] Pertaining to building. *Bai.*

To **TED.** *v. a.* [ꞇeaꝺan, Saxon, to prepare.] To lay graſs newly mown in rows.

The ſmell of grain, or *tedded* graſs or kine,
Or dairy, each rural ſight, each rural ſound. *Milton.*

Hay-makers following the mowers, and caſting it abroad, they call *tedding*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

——— Prudent his fall'n heaps
Collecting, cheriſh'd with the trepid wreaths
Of *tedded* graſs, and the ſun's mellowing beams,
Rivall'd with artful heats. *Philips.*

TE'DDER, or *tether*. *n. ſ.* [*tudder*, Dut. *tindt*, a rope, Iſlandick.] 1. A rope with which a horſe is tied in the field that he may not paſture too wide. *Teigher*, Erſe. 2. Any thing by which one is reſtrained.

(2.) We lived joyfully, going abroad within our *tedder*. *Bacon.*

We ſhall have them againſt the wall; we know the length of their *tedder*, they cannot run far from us. *Child.*

TE DEUM. *n. ſ.* An hymn of the church, ſo called from the two firſt words of the Latin.

———— The choir,
With all the choiceſt muſick of the kingdom,
Together ſung *Te Deum*. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Te Deum was ſung at Saint Paul's after the victory. *Bacon.*

TE'DIOUS. *adj.* [*tedieux*, Fr. *tædium*, Lat.] 1. Weariſome by continuance; troubleſome; irkſome. 2. Weariſome by prolixity. Uſed of authours or performances. 3. Slow.

(1.) The one intenſe, the other ſtill remiſs,
Cannot well ſuit with either, but ſoon prove
Tedious alike. *Milton.*
Pity only on freſh objects ſtays,
But with the *tedious* ſight of woes decays. *Dryden.*

(2.) They unto whom we ſhall ſeem *tedious* are in nowiſe injured by us, becauſe it is in their own hands to ſpare that labour which they are not willing to endure. *Hooker.*

That I be not further *tedious* unto thee, hear us of thy clemency a few words. *Acts*, xxiv. 4.

—— Chief maſtery to diſſect
With long and *tedious* havock fabled knights. *Milton.*
(3.) But then the road was ſmooth and fair to ſee,
With ſuch inſenſible declivity,
That what men thought a *tedious* courſe to run,
Was finiſh'd in the hour it firſt begun. *Harte.*

TE'DIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *tedious*.] In ſuch a manner as to weary.

TE'DIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tedious*.] 1. Weariſomeneſs by contiuuance. 2. Weariſomeneſs by prolixity. 3. Prolixity; length. 4. Uneaſineſs; tireſomeneſs; quality of wearying.

(1.) She diſtaſtes them all within a while;
And in the ſweeteſt finds a *tediouſneſs*. *Davies.*

(2.) In vain we labour to perſuade them, that any thing can take away the *tediouſneſs* of prayer, except it be brought to the ſame meaſure and form which themſelves aſſign. *Hooker.*

(3.) —— Since brevity's the ſoul of wit,
And *tediouſneſs* the limbs and outward flouriſhes,
I will be brief. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

(4.) In thoſe very actions whereby we are eſpecially perfected in this life we are not able to perſiſt; forced we are with wearineſs, and that often, to interrupt them; which *tediouſneſs* cannot fall into thoſe operations that are in the ſtate of bliſs when our union with God is compleat. *Hooker.*

More than kiſſes, letters mingle ſouls,
For thus friends abſent ſpeak: this eaſe controuls
The *tediouſneſs* of my life. *Donne.*

To **TEEM.** *v. n.* [ꞇeam, Saxon, offspring.] 1. To bring young. 2. To be pregnant; to engender young. 3. To be full; to be charged as a breeding animal.

(1.) —— If ſhe muſt *teem*,
Create her child of ſpleen, that it may live,
And be a thwart diſnatur'd torment to her. *Shakeſp.*
(2.) Have we more ſons? or are we like to have?
Is not my *teeming* date drunk up with time,
And wilt thou pluck my fair ſon from mine age? *Shakeſp.*
When the riſing Spring adorns the mead,
Teeming buds and chearful greens appear. *Dryden.*

There are fundamental truths the baſis upon which a great many others reſt: theſe are *teeming* truths, rich in ſtore, with which they furniſh the mind, and, like the lights of Heaven, give light and evidence to other things. *Locke.*

(3.) We live in a nation where there is ſcarce a ſingle head that does not *teem* with politicks. *Addiſon.*

To **TEEM.** *v. a.* 1. To bring forth; to produce. 2. To pour. A low word, imagined by *Skinner* to come from *tommen*, Daniſh, *to draw out*; *to pour*. The Scots retain it: as, teem *that water out*; hence *Swift* took this word.

(1.) —— What's the neweſt grief?
Each minute *teems* a new one. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
——— Common mother, thou
Whoſe womb unmeaſurable, and infinite breaſt,
Teems and feeds all. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*
—— The earth obey'd; and ſtrait
Op'ning her fertile womb, *teem'd* at a birth
Innumerous living creatures. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The deluge wrought ſuch a change, that the earth did not then *teem* forth its increaſe, as formerly, of its own accord, but required culture. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

(2.) *Teem* out the remainder of the ale into the tankard, and fill the glaſs with ſmall beer. *Swift's Directions to the Butler.*

TE'EMFUL. *adj.* [ꞇeamꝼul, Saxon.] 1. Pregnant; prolifick. 2. Brimful. *Ainſworth.*

TEEMER. *n. ſ.* [from *teem*.] One that brings young.

TE'EMLESS. *adj.* [from *teem*.] Unfruitful; not prolifick.

Such wars, ſuch waſte, ſuch fiery tracks of dearth,
Their zeal has left, and ſuch a *teemleſs* earth. *Dryden.*

TEEN. *n. ſ.* [ꞇınan, Saxon, *to kindle*; *tenen*, Flemiſh, *to vex*; ꞇeonan, Saxon, *injuries*.] Sorrow; grief. Not in uſe.

———— Arrived there
That barehead knight, for dread and doleful *teen*
Would fain have fled, ne durſt approachen near. *Spenſer.*
Fry not in heartleſs grief and doleful *teen*. *Spenſer.*
——— My heart bleeds
To think o' th' *teene* that I have turn'd you to. *Shakeſp.*
Eighty odds years of ſorrow have I ſeen,
And each hour's joy wreck'd with a week of *teen*. *Shakeſp.*

To **TEEN.** *v. a.* [from ꞇınan, *to kindle*, Saxon.] To excite; to provoke to do a thing. Not in uſe. *Spenſer.*

TEENS. *n. ſ.* [from *teen* for *ten*.] The years reckoned by the termination *teen*; as, thirteen, fourteen.

Our author would excuſe theſe youthful ſcenes,
Begotten at his entrance, in his *teens*;
Some childiſh fancies may approve the toy,
Some like the muſe the more for being a boy. *Granville.*

TEETH, the plural of *tooth*.

Who can open the doors of his face? his *teeth* are terrible round about. *Job*, xli. 14.

To **TEETH.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To breed teeth; to be at the time of dentition.

When the ſymptoms of *teething* appear, the gums ought to be relaxed by ſoftening ointment. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

TE'GUMENT. *n. ſ.* [*tegumentum*, Lat.] Cover; the outward part. This word is ſeldom uſed but in anatomy or phyſicks.

Clip and trim thoſe tender ſtrings in the faſhion of beard, or other hairy *teguments*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Proceed by ſection, dividing the ſkin, and ſeparating the *teguments*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

In the nutmeg another *tegument* is the mace between the green pericarpium and the hard ſhell. *Ray on the Creation.*

To **TEH-HE.** *v. n.* [a cant word made from the ſound.] To laugh with a loud and more inſolent kind of cachinnation; to titter.

They laugh'd and *teh-he'd* with deriſion,
To ſee them take your depoſition. *Hudibras.*

TEIL *tree. n. ſ.* [*tilia*, Lat.] The ſame with linden or lime tree: which ſee.

A *teiltree* and an oak have their ſubſtance in them when they caſt their leaves. *Iſa.* vi. 13.

TEINT. *n. ſ.* [*teinte*, Fr.] Colour; touch of the pencil.

Glazed colours have a vivacity which can never be imitated by the moſt brilliant colours, becauſe the different *teints* are ſimply laid on, each in its place, one after another. *Dryden.*

TE'LARY. *adj.* [*tela*, a web, Lat.] Spinning webs.

The pictures of *telary* ſpiders, and their poſition in the web, is commonly made lateral, and regarding the horizon; although we ſhall commonly find it downward, and their heads reſpecting the center. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

TE'LESCOPE. *n. ſ.* [*teleſcope*, Fr. τέλος and σκοπέω.] A long glaſs by which diſtant objects are viewed.

The *teleſcope* diſcovers to us diſtant wonders in the heavens, and ſhews the milky way, and the bright cloudy ſpots, in a very dark ſky, to be a collection of little ſtars. *Watts.*

TELESCO'PICAL. *adj.* [from *teleſcope.*] Belonging to a teleſcope; ſeeing at a diſtance.

To **TELL.** *v. a.* preterite and part. paſſ. *told.* [tellan, Sax. *taelen*, *tellen*, Dutch; *talen*, Daniſh.] 1. To utter; to expreſs; to ſpeak. 2. To relate; to rehearſe. 3. To teach; to inform. 4. To diſcover; to betray. 5. To count; to number. 6. To make excuſes. A low word.

(1.) I will not eat till I have *told* mine errand. *Gen.* xxiv. 33.

Thy meſſage might in *telling* wound,
And in performing end us. *Milton.*

(2.) I will declare what wiſe men have *told* from their fathers, and have not hid. *Job*, xv. 18.

When Gideon heard the *telling* of the dream, and the interpretation, he worſhipped. *Judges*, vii. 13.

He longer will delay to hear thee *tell*
His generation. *Milton.*

You muſt know; but break, O break my heart,
Before I *tell* my fatal ſtory out,
Th' uſurper of my throne is my wife! *Dryden.*

The reſt are vaniſh'd, none repaſs'd the gate,
And not a man appears to *tell* their fate. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

(3.) He gently aſk'd where all the people be,
Which in that ſtately building wont to dwell,
Who anſwer'd him full ſoft, he could not *tell*. *Spenſer.*

I *told* him of myſelf; which was as much
As to have aſk'd him pardon. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Tell me now, what lady is the ſame,
To whom you ſwore a ſecret pilgrimage,
That you to-day promis'd to *tell* me of. *Shakeſpeare.*

The fourth part of a ſhekel of ſilver will I give to the man of God to *tell* us our way. 1 *Sam.* ix. 8.

Saint Paul *telleth* us, we muſt needs be ſubject not only for fear, but alſo for conſcience ſake. *Biſhop Sanderſon.*

Tell me how may I know him, how adore. *Milton.*

(4.) They will *tell* it to the inhabitants. *Num.* xiv. 14.

(5.) Here lies the learned Savile's heir,
So early wiſe, and laſting fair;
That none, except her years they *told*,
Thought her a child, or thought her old. *Waller.*

Numerous ſails the fearful only *tell*;
Courage from hearts, and not from numbers grows. *Dryd.*

A child can *tell* twenty before he has any idea of infinite. *Locke.*

She doubts if two and two make four,
Though ſhe has *told* them ten times o'er. *Prior.*

(6.) Tuſh, never *tell* me, I take it much unkindly,
That thou, Iago, who haſt had my purſe,
As if the ſtrings were thine, ſhould'ſt know of this. *Shak.*

To **TELL.** *v. n.* 1. To give an account; to make report. 2. *To* **TELL** *on.* To inform of. A doubtful phraſe.

(1.) I will compaſs thine altar, O Lord, that I may publiſh with the voice of thankſgiving, and *tell* of all thy wondrous works. *Pſalm* xxvi. 7.

Ye that live and move, fair creatures *tell*,
Tell, if ye ſaw, how came I thus, how here? *Milton.*

(2.) David ſaved neither man nor woman alive, to bring tidings to Gath, ſaying, leſt they ſhould *tell on* us, ſaying, ſo did David. 1 *Sam.* xxvii. 11.

TE'LLTALE. *n. ſ.* [*tell* and *tale.*] One who gives malicious information; one who carries officious intelligence.

You ſpeak to Caſca, and to ſuch a man
That is no flearing *telltale*. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

What ſhall theſe papers lie like *telltales* here? *Shakeſp.*

Let not the Heav'ns hear theſe *telltale* women
Rail on the Lord's anointed. *Shakeſp.*

'Tis done; report diſplays her *telltale* wings,
And to each ear the news and tidings brings. *Fairfax.*

And to the *telltale* ſun deſcry
Our conceal'd ſolemnity. *Milton.*

Eurydice and he are priſoners here,
But will not long be ſo: this *telltale* ghoſt
Perhaps will clear them both. *Dryden and Lee.*

A *telltale* out of ſchool
Is of all wits the greateſt fool. *Swift.*

TE'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *tell.*] 1. One who tells or relates. 2. One who numbers; a numberer. 3. A *teller* is an officer of the exchequer, of which there are four in number: their buſineſs is to receive all monies due to the king, and give the clerk of the pell a bill to charge him therewith: they alſo pay all perſons any money payable to them by the king, by warrant from the auditor of the receipt: they alſo make books of receipts and payments, which they deliver the lord treaſurer. *Cowel.*

TEMERA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*temeraire*, Fr. *temerarius*, Latin.] 1. Raſh; heady; unreaſonably adventurous; unreaſonably contemptuous of danger. 2. Careleſs; heedleſs; done at random.

(1.) Reſolution without foreſight is but a *temerarious* folly; and the conſequences of things are the firſt point to be taken into conſideration. *L'Eſtrange.*

(2.) Should he find upon one ſingle ſheet of parchment, an oration written full of profound ſenſe, adorned with elegant phraſe, the wit of man could not perſuade him that this was done by the *temerarious* daſhes of an unguided pen. *Ray.*

TEME'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*temeritas*, Latin.] Raſhneſs; unreaſonable contempt of danger.

The figures are bold even to *temerity*. *Cowley.*

To **TE'MPER.** *v. a.* [*tempero*, Lat. *temperer*, Fr.] 1. To mix ſo as that one part qualifies the other. 2. To compound; to form by mixture. 3. To mingle. 4. To beat together to a proper conſiſtence. 5. To accommodate; to modify. 6. To bring to due proportion; to moderate exceſs. 7. To ſoften; to mollify; to aſſuage; to ſooth; to calm. 8. To form metals to a proper degree of hardneſs. 9. To govern. A latiniſm.

(1.) ——— I ſhall *temper* ſo
Juſtice with mercy, as may illuſtrate moſt
Them fully ſatisfy'd, and Thee appeaſe. *Milton.*

(2.) If you could find out but a man
To bear a poiſon, I would *temper* it;
That Romeo ſhould upon receipt thereof
Soon ſleep in quiet. *Shakeſp.*

(3.) Prepare the ſixth part of an ephah and the third part of an hin of oil, to *temper* with the fine flour. *Ezek.* xlvi. 14.

The good old knight, with a mixture of the father and maſter of the family, *tempered* the inquiries after his own affairs with kind queſtions relating to themſelves. *Addiſon.*

(4.) Th' uncivil kerns of Ireland are in arms,
And *temper* clay with blood of Engliſhmen. *Shakeſp.*

The potter *tempering* ſoft earth, faſhioneth every veſſel with much labour. *Wiſd.* xv. 7.

(5.) Thy ſuſtenance ſerving to the appetite of the eater, *tempered* itſelf to every man's liking. *Wiſd.* xvi. 21.

(6.) Theſe ſoft fires with kindly heat
Of various influence foment and warm,
Temper or nouriſh. *Milton.*

(7.) Solon, in his laws to the Athenians, laboured to *temper* their warlike courages with ſweet delights of learning and ſciences: ſo that as much as the one excelled in arms, the other exceeded in knowledge. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

With this ſhe wonts to *temper* angry Jove,
When all the gods he threats with thund'ring dart. *Spenſer.*

Now will I to that old Andronicus,
And *temper* him with all the art I have. *Shakeſpeare.*

—— Woman! Nature made thee
To *temper* man: we had been brutes without you. *Otway.*

(8.) ———————— The ſword
Of Michael from the armoury of God
Was given him *temper'd* ſo, that neither keen
Nor ſolid might reſiſt that edge. *Milton.*

In the *tempering* of ſteel, by holding it but a minute or two longer or leſſer in the other competent heat, gives it very differing tempers as to brittleneſs or toughneſs. *Boyle.*

———— Repeated peals they hear,
And, in a heav'n ſerene, refulgent arms appear;
Red'ning the ſkies, and glitt'ring all around,
The *temper'd* metals claſh, and yield a ſilver ſound. *Dryden.*

(9.) With which the damned ghoſts he governeth,
And furies rules, and Tartare *tempereth.* *Spenſer.*

TE'MPER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Due mixture of contrary qualities. 2. Middle courſe; mean or medium. 3. Conſtitution of body. 4. Diſpoſition of mind. 5. Conſtitutional frame of mind. 6. Calmneſs of mind; moderation. 7. State to which metals are reduced, particularly as to hardneſs.

(1.) Nothing better proveth the excellency of this ſoil and *temper* than the abundant growing of the palm trees. *Raleigh.*

Health itſelf is but a kind of *temper*, gotten and preſerved by a convenient mixture of contrarieties. *Arbuthnot.*

(2.) If the eſtates of ſome biſhops were exorbitant before the reformation, the preſent clergy's wiſhes reach no further than that ſome reaſonable *temper* had been uſed inſtead of paring them ſo quick. *Swift's Miſcel.*

(3.) This body would be increaſed daily, being ſupplied from above and below, and having done growing, it would become more dry by degrees, and of a *temper* of greater conſiſtency and firmneſs. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

(4.) This, I ſhall call it evangelical, *temper* is far from being natural to any corrupt child of Adam. *Hammond.*

———— Remember with what mild
And gracious *temper* he both heard and judg'd,
Without wrath or reviling. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

This will keep their thoughts eaſy and free, the only *temper* wherein the mind is capable of receiving new informations. *Locke on Education.*

All irregular *tempers* in trade and buſineſs, are but like irregular *tempers* in eating and drinking. *Law.*

(5.) The brain may deviſe laws for the blood, but a hot *temper* leaps o'er a cold decree. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Ven.*

———— Our hearts,
Of brothers *temper*, do receive you in
With all kind love. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

(6.) Reſtore yourſelves unto your *tempers*, fathers,
And without perturbation hear me ſpeak. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Teach me, like thee, in various nature wiſe,
To fall with dignity, with *temper* riſe. *Pope.*

(7.) ———— Here draw I
A ſword, whoſe *temper* I intend to ſtain
With the beſt blood that I can meet withal. *Shakeſp.*

———— Ithuriel with his ſpear
Touch'd lightly; for no falſhood can endure
Touch of cœleſtial *temper*, but returns
Of force to its own likeneſs: up he ſtarts,
Diſcover'd, and ſurpriz'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Theſe needles ſhould have a due *temper*; for if they are too ſoft, the force exerted to carry them through the fleſh will bend them; if they are too brittle they ſnap. *Sharp.*

TE'MPERAMENT. *n. ſ.* [*temperamentum*, Lat. *temperament*, Fr.] 1. Conſtitution; ſtate with reſpect to the predominance of any quality. 2. Medium; due mixture of oppoſites.

(1.) Bodies are denominated hot and cold in proportion to the preſent *temperament* of that part of our body to which they are applied. *Locke.*

(2.) The common law has waſted and wrought out thoſe diſtempers, and reduced the kingdom to its juſt ſtate and *temperament.* *Hale.*

TEMPERAME'NTAL. *adj.* [from *temperament.*] Conſtitutional.

That *temperamental* dignotions, and conjecture of prevalent humours, that may be collected from ſpots in our nails, we concede. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Intellectual repreſentations are received with as unequal a fate upon a bare *temperamental* reliſh or diſguſt. *Glanville.*

TE'MPERANCE. *n. ſ.* [*temperantia*, Lat.] 1. Moderation: oppoſed to *gluttony* and *drunkenneſs.* 2. Patience; calmneſs; ſedateneſs; moderation of paſſion.

(1.) ———— Obſerve
The rule of not too much; by *temperance* taught
In what thou eat'ſt and drink'ſt; ſeeking from thence
Due nouriſhment, no gluttonous delight. *Milton.*

Temperance, that virtue without pride, and fortune without envy, gives indolence of body and tranquility of mind; the beſt guardian of youth and ſupport of old age. *Temple.*

Make *temperance* thy companion; ſo ſhall health
Sit on thy brow. *Dodſley's Agriculture.*

(2.) His ſenſeleſs ſpeech and doted ignorance,
When as the noble prince had marked well;
He calm'd his wrath with goodly *temperance.* *Spenſer.*

———— What, are you chaf'd?
Aſk God for *temp'rance*, that's th' appliance only
Which your diſeaſe requires. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

TE'MPERATE. *adj.* [*temperatus*, Lat.] 1. Not exceſſive; moderate in degree of any quality. 2. Moderate in meat and drink. 3. Free from ardent paſſion.

(1.) Uſe a *temperate* heat, for they are ever *temperate* heats that digeſt and mature; wherein we mean *temperate*, according to the nature of the ſubject; for that may be *temperate* to fruits and liquors which will not work at all upon metals. *Bac.*

———— His ſleep
Was airy, light, from pure digeſtion bred,
And *temp'rate* vapours bland. *Milton.*

(2.) I adviſed him to be *temperate* in eating and drinking. *Wiſem.*

(3.) So hot a ſpeed with ſuch advice diſpos'd;
Such *temp'rate* order in ſo fierce a courſe
Doth want example. *Shakeſp.*

She's not froward, but modeſt as the dove:
She is not hot, but *temp'rate* as the morn. *Shakeſp.*

From *temperate* inactivity we are unready to put in execution the ſuggeſtions of reaſon. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

TE'MPERATELY. *adv.* [from *temperate.*] 1. Moderately; not exceſſively. 2. Calmly; without violence of paſſion. 3. Without gluttony or luxury.

(1.) By winds that *temperately* blow,
The bark ſhould paſs ſecure and ſlow. *Addiſon.*

(2.) *Temp'rately* proceed to what you would
Thus violently redreſs. *Shakeſ.*

(3.) God eſteems it a part of his ſervice if we eat or drink; ſo it be *temperately*, and as may beſt preſerve health. *Taylor.*

TE'MPERATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *temperate.*] 1. Freedom from exceſſes; mediocrity. 2. Calmneſs; coolneſs of mind.

(2.) ———— Langley's mild *temperateneſs*,
Did tend unto a calmer quietneſs. *Daniel's Civil War.*

TE'MPERATURE. *n. ſ.* [*temperatura*, *tempero*, Lat. *temperature*, Fr.] 1. Conſtitution of nature; degree of any qualities. 2. Mediocrity; due balance of contrarieties. 3. Moderation; freedom from predominant paſſion.

(1.) It lieth in the ſame climate, and is of no other *temperature* than Guinea. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

Birds that change countries at certain ſeaſons, if they come earlier, ſhew the *temperature* of weather. *Bacon.*

There may be as much difference as to the *temperature* of the air, and as to heat and cold in one mile, as in ten degrees of latitude; and he that would cool and refreſh himſelf in the ſummer, had better go up to the top of the next hill, than remove into a far more northern country. *Brown's Travels.*

Memory depends upon the conſiſtence and the *temperature* of the brain. *Watts.*

(2.) As the world's ſun doth effects beget
Diff'rent, in divers places ev'ry day;
Here Autumn's *temperature*, there Summer's heat,
Here flow'ry Spring-tide, and there Winter gray. *Davies.*

If, inſtead of this variation of heat, we ſuppoſe an equality, or conſtant *temperature* of it before the deluge, the caſe would be much altered. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

(3.) In that proud port which her ſo goodly graceth,
Moſt goodly *temperature* you may deſcry. *Spenſer.*

TE'MPERED. *adj.* [from *temper.*] Diſpoſed with regard to the paſſions.

When was my lord ſo much ungently *tempered*,
To ſtop his ears againſt admoniſhment? *Shakeſp.*

TE'MPEST. *n. ſ.* [*tempeſte*, Fr. *tempeſtas*, Lat.] 1. The utmoſt violence of the wind; the names by which the wind is called according to the gradual encreaſe of its force ſeems to be, a breeze; a gale; a guſt; a ſtorm; a tempeſt. 2. Any tumult; commotion; perturbation.

(1.) I have ſeen *tempeſts*, when the ſcolding winds
Have riv'd the knotty oaks. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

Some have been driven by *tempeſt* to the ſouth. *Abbot.*

What at firſt was call'd a guſt, the ſame
Hath now a ſtorm's, anon a *tempeſt*'s name. *Donne.*

We, caught in a fiery *tempeſt*, ſhall be hurl'd
Each on his rock transfix'd. *Milton.*

——— With clouds and ſtorms
Around thee thrown, *tempeſt* o'er *tempeſt*, roll'd,
Thou humbleſt nature with thy northern blaſt. *Thomſon.*

(2.) ——— The tempeſt in my mind
Doth from my ſenſes take all feeling elſe,
Save what beats there. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

To **TE'MPEST.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To diſturb as by a tempeſt.

——— Part huge of bulk,
Wallowing unwieldy, enormous in their gait,
Tempeſt the ocean. *Milton.*

TE'MPEST-BEATEN. *v. a.* [*tempeſt* and *beat.*] Shattered with ſtorms.

In the calm harbour of her gentle breaſt,
My *tempeſt-beaten* ſoul may ſafely reſt. *Dryden's Aureng.*

TE'MPEST-TOST. *adj.* [*tempeſt* and *toſt.*] Driven about by ſtorms.

Though his bark cannot be loſt,
Yet it ſhall be *tempeſt-toſt*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

TEMPESTI'VITY. *n. ſ.* [*tempeſtivus*, Lat.] Seaſonableneſs.

Since their diſperſion, the conſtitutions of countries admit not ſuch *tempeſtivity* of harveſt. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

TEMPE'STUOUS. *adj.* [*tempeſtueux*, Fr. from *tempeſt.*] Stormy; turbulent.

Tempeſtuous fortune hath ſpent all her ſpight,
And thrilling ſorrow thrown his utmoſt dart. *Spenſer.*

Which of them riſing with the ſun or falling
Should prove *tempeſtuous*. *Milton.*

Her looks grow black as a *tempeſtuous* wind,
Some raging thoughts are rowling in her mind. *Dryden.*

Pompey, when diſſuaded from embarking becauſe the weather was *tempeſtuous*, replied, My voyage is neceſſary, my life is not ſo. *Collier on the Value of Life.*

TE'MPLAR. *n. ſ.* [from the *Temple*, an houſe near the Thames, anciently belonging to the knights *templars*, originally from the temple of Jeruſalem.] A ſtudent in the law.

Wits and *templars* ev'ry ſentence raiſe,
And wonder with a fooliſh face of praiſe. *Pope's Epiſt.*

TE'MPLE. *n. ſ.* [*temple*, Fr. *templum*, Lat.] 1. A place appropriated to acts of religion. 2. [*Tempora*, Lat.] The upper part of the ſides of the head where the pulſe is felt.

(1.) ——— The honour'd gods
Throng our large *temples* with the ſhews of peace. *Shakeſp.*

Here we have no *temple* but the wood, no aſſembly but horn-beaſts. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Moſt ſacrilegious murther hath broke ope
The lord's anointed *temple*, and ſtole thence
The life o' th' building. *Shakeſp. Macbeth*

(2.) ——— Her ſunny locks
Hang on her *temples* like a golden fleece. *Shakeſp.*

We may apply intercipients of maſtich upon the *temples*; frontals alſo may be applied. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To procure ſleep, he uſes the ſcratching of the *temples* and ears; that even mollifies wild beaſts. *Arbuthnot.*

The weapon enter'd cloſe above his ear,
Cold through his *temples* glides the whizzing ſpear. *Pope.*

TE'MPLET. *n. ſ.* A piece of timber in a building.

When you lay any timber on brick-work, as linteols over windows, or *templets* under girders, lay them in loom. *Moxon's Mech. Exerciſes.*

TE'MPORAL. *adj.* [*temporal*, Fr. *temporalis*, low Latin.] 1. Meaſured by time; not eternal. 2. Secular; not eccleſiaſtical. 3. Not ſpiritual. 4. [*Temporal*, Fr.] Placed at the temples, or upper part of the ſides of the head.

(1.) As there they ſuſtain *temporal* life, ſo here they would learn to make proviſion for *eternal*. *Hooker.*

(2.) This ſceptre ſhews the force of *temporal* power,
The attribute to awe and majeſty,
Wherein doth ſit the dread of kings. *Shakeſpeare.*

All the *temporal* lands, which men devout
By teſtament have given to the church,
Would they ſtrip from us. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

All *temporal* power hath been reſted from the clergy, and much of their eccleſiaſtick. *Swift.*

(3.) There is ſcarce any of thoſe deciſions but gives good light, by way of authority or reaſon, to ſome queſtions that ariſe alſo between *temporal* dignities, eſpecially to caſes wherein ſome of our ſubordinate *temporal* titles have part in the controverſy. *Selden.*

Call not every *temporal* end a defiling of the intention, but only when it contradicts the ends of God, or when it is principally intended: for ſometimes a *temporal* end is part of our duty; and ſuch are all the actions of our calling. *Taylor.*

Prayer is the inſtrument of fetching down all good things to us, whether ſpiritual or *temporal*. *Duty of Man.*

Our petitions to God with regard to *temporals*, muſt be that medium of convenience proportioned to the ſeveral conditions of life. *Rogers's Sermons.*

(4.) Copious bleeding, by opening the *temporal* arteries, are the moſt effectual remedies for a phrenzy. *Arbuth. on Aliments.*

TEMPORA'LITY. } *n. ſ.* [*temporalité*, Fr. from *temporal.*]
TE'MPORALS. } Secular poſſeſſions; not eccleſiaſtick rights.

Such revenues, lands, and tenements, as biſhops have had annexed to their ſees by the kings and others from time to time, as they are barons and lords of the parliament. *Cowel.*

The reſidue of theſe ordinary finances is caſual, as the *temporalities* of vacant biſhopricks, the profits that grow by the tenures of lands. *Bacon.*

The king yielded up the point, reſerving the ceremony of homage from the biſhops, in reſpect of the *temporalities*, to himſelf. *Ayliffe.*

TE'MPORALLY. *adv.* [from *temporal.*] With reſpect to this life.

Sinners who are in ſuch a *temporally* happy condition, owe it not to their ſins, but wholly to their luck. *South.*

TE'MPORALTY. *n. ſ.* [from *temporal.*] 1. The laity; ſecular people. 2. Secular poſſeſſions.

(1.) The pope ſucked out ineſtimable ſums of money, to the intolerable grievance of clergy and *temporalty*. *Abbot.*

TEMPORA'NEOUS. *adj.* [*temporis*, Lat.] Temporary. *Dict.*

TE'MPORARINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *temporary.*] The ſtate of being temporary; not perpetuity.

TE'MPORARY. *adj.* [*tempus*, Latin.] Laſting only for a limited time.

Theſe *temporary* truces were ſoon made and ſoon broken; he deſired a ſtraiter amity. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

If the Lord's immediate ſpeaking, uttering, and writing, doth conclude by a neceſſary inference, that all precepts uttered and written in this manner are ſimply and perpetually moral; then, on the contrary, all precepts wanting this are merely *temporary*. *White.*

The republick threatened with danger, appointed a *temporary* dictator, who when the danger was over, retired again into the community. *Addiſon.*

To TE'MPORIZE. *v. n.* [*temporiſer*, Fr. *tempus*, Lat.] 1. To delay; to procraſtinate. 2. To comply with the times or occaſions. 3. To comply. This is improper.

(1.) If Cupid hath not ſpent all his quiver in Venice, thou wilt quake for this ſhortly.
—— I look for an earthquake too then.
——Well, you will *temporize* with the hours. *Shakeſp.*

The earl of Lincoln, deceived of the country's concourſe, in which caſe he would have *temporized*, reſolved to give the king battle. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

(2.) They might their grievance inwardly complain,
But outwardly they needs muſt *temporize*. *Daniel.*

(3.) The dauphin is too wilful oppoſite,
And will not *temporize* with my entreaties:
He flatly ſays, he'll not lay down his arms. *Shakeſp.*

TEMPORI'ZER. *n. ſ.* [*temporiſeur*, Fr. from *temporize*.] One that complies with times or occaſions; a trimmer.

I pronounce thee a hovering *temporizer*, that
Canſt with thine eyes at once ſee good and evil,
Inclining to them both. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

TEMSE BREAD. }
TE'MSED BREAD. } *n. ſ.* [*temſen*, Dutch; *tamiſer*, French; *tameſare*, Italian, to ſift; *tems*, Dut. *tamis*, French; *tamiſo*, Italian, a ſieve.] Bread made of flower better ſifted than common.

To TEMPT. *v. a.* [*tento*, Lat. *tenter*, Fr.] 1. To ſolicit to ill; to incite by preſenting ſome pleaſure or advantage to the mind; to entice. 2. To provoke. 3. It is ſometimes uſed without any notion of evil; to ſolicit; to draw. 4. To try; to attempt; to venture on. I know not whether it was not originally *t'attempt*, which was viciouſly written *to tempt*, by an eliſion of the wrong ſyllable.

(1.) 'Tis not the king that ſends you to the Tower:
My lady Gray *tempts* him to this harſh extremity. *Shak.*

You ever gentle gods, take my breath from me;
Let not my worſer ſpirit *tempt* me again
To die before you pleaſe. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Come together, that Satan *tempt* you not. 1 *Cor.* vii. 5.

He that hath not wholly ſubdued himſelf, is quickly *tempted* and overcome in ſmall things. *Biſhop Taylor.*

Fix'd on the fruit ſhe gaz'd, which to behold
Might *tempt* alone. *Milton.*

The devil can but *tempt* and deceive; and if he cannot deſtroy ſo, his power is at an end. *South.*

———— O wretched maid!
Whoſe roving fancy would reſolve the ſame
With him, who next ſhould *tempt* her eaſy fame. *Prior.*

(2.) —— I'm much too vent'rous
In *tempting* of your patience. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

———— Withhold
Your talons from the wretched and the bold;
Tempt not the brave and needy to deſpair:
For, though your violence ſhould leave 'em bare
Of gold and ſilver, ſwords and darts remain. *Dryden.*

(3.) —— Still his ſtrength conceal'd
Which *tempted* our attempt, and wrought our fall. *Milton.*

—— The rowing crew,
To *tempt* a fare, clothe all their tilts in blue. *Gay.*

(4.) This from the vulgar branches muſt be torn,
And to fair Proſerpine the preſent born,
Ere leave be giv'n to *tempt* the nether ſkies. *Dryden.*

TEMPTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*tentation*, Fr. from *tempt*.] 1. The act of tempting; ſolicitation to ill; enticement. 2. The ſtate of being tempted. 3. That which is offered to the mind as a motive to ill.

(1.) All *temptation* to tranſgreſs repel. *Milton.*

(2.) When by human weakneſs, and the arts of the tempter, you are led into *temptations*, prayer is the thread to bring you out of this labyrinth. *Duppa.*

(3.) Set a deep glaſs of rheniſh wine on the contrary caſket; for if the devil be within, and that *temptation* without, he will chuſe it. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Dare to be great without a guilty crown;
View it, and lay the bright *temptation* down:
'Tis baſe to ſeize on all. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

TE'MPTABLE. *adj.* [from *tempt*.] Liable to temptation; obnoxious to bad influence. Not elegant, nor uſed.

If the parliament were as *temptable* as any other aſſembly, the managers muſt fail for want of tools to work with. *Swift.*

TE'MPTER. *n. ſ.* [from *tempt*.] 1. One who ſolicits to ill; an enticer. 2. The infernal ſolicitor to evil.

(1.) Theſe women are ſhrewd *tempters* with their tongues. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

—— Is this her fault or mine?
The *tempter* or the tempted, who ſins moſt?
Not ſhe; nor doth ſhe tempt. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

Thoſe who are bent to do wickedly, will never want *tempters* to urge them on. *Tillotſon.*

———— My work is done:
She's now the *tempter* to enſnare his heart. *Dryden.*

(2.) The experience of our own frailties, and the watchfulneſs of the *tempter*, diſcourage us. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

———— Foretold what would come to paſs,
When firſt this *tempter* croſs'd the gulf from hell. *Milton.*

To this high mountain's top the *tempter* brought
Our Saviour. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

TE'MULENCY. *n. ſ.* [*temulentia*, Lat.] Inebriation; intoxication by liquor.

TE'MULENT. *adj.* [*temulentus*, Latin.] Inebriated; intoxicated as with ſtrong liquors.

TEN. *adj.* [ꞇẏn, Saxon; *tien*, Dutch.] 1. The decimal number; twice five; the number by which we multiply numbers into new denominations. 2. *Ten* is a proverbial number.

(1.) Thou ſhalt have more
Than two *tens* to a ſcore. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Ten hath been extolled as containing even, odd, long, and plain, quadrate and cubical numbers; and Ariſtotle obſerved, that Barbarians as well as Greeks uſed a numeration unto *ten*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

With twice *ten* ſail I croſs'd the Phrygian ſea,
Scarce ſeven within your harbour meet. *Dryden.*

———— From the ſoft lyre,
Sweet flute, and *ten*-ſtring'd inſtrument, require
Sounds of delight. *Prior.*

(2.) There's a proud modeſty in merit,
Averſe from begging; and reſolv'd to pay
Ten times the gift it aſks. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

Although Engliſh is too little cultivated, yet the faults are nine in *ten* owing to affectation. *Swift's Miſcel.*

TE'NABLE. *adj.* [*tenable*, French.] Such as may be maintained againſt oppoſition; ſuch as may be held againſt attacks.

The town was ſtrong of itſelf, and wanted no induſtry to fortify and make it *tenable*. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

Sir William Ogle ſeized upon the caſtle, and put it into a *tenable* condition. *Clarendon.*

Infidelity has been driven out of all its outworks: the Atheiſt has not found his poſt *tenable*, and is therefore retired into Deiſm. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

TENA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*tenax*, Lat.] 1. Graſping hard; inclined to hold faſt; not willing to let go: with *of* before the thing held. 2. Retentive. 3. [*Tenace*, French.] Having parts diſpoſed to adhere to each other; coheſive; viſcous; glutinous. 4. Niggardly; cloſe-fiſted; meanly parſimonious. *Ainſworth.*

(1.) A reſolute *tenacious* adherence to well-choſen principles, makes the face of a governor ſhine in the eyes of thoſe that ſee his actions. *South.*

Griping, and ſtill *tenacious of* thy hold,
Would'ſt thou the Grecian chiefs, though largely ſoul'd,
Should give the priſes they had gain'd. *Dryden.*

You reign abſolute over the hearts of a ſtubborn and free-born people, *tenacious* to madneſs *of* their liberty. *Dryden.*

True love's a miſer; ſo *tenacious* grown,
He weighs to the leaſt grain of what's his own. *Dryden.*

Men are *tenacious of* the opinions that firſt poſſeſs them. *Loc.*

He is *tenacious of* his own property, and ready to invade that of others. *Arbuthnot.*

(2.) The memory in ſome is very *tenacious*; but yet there ſeems to be a conſtant decay of all our ideas, even of thoſe which are ſtruck deepeſt, and in minds the moſt retentive. *Locke.*

(3.) Three equal round veſſels filled, the one with water, the other with oil, the third with molten pitch, and the liquors ſtirred alike to give them a vortical motion; the pitch by its tenacity will loſe its motion quickly, the oil being leſs *tenacious* will keep it longer, and the water being leſs *tenacious* will keep it longeſt, but yet will loſe it in a ſhort time. *Newton.*

TENA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *tenacious.*] With diſpoſition to hold faſt.

Some things our juvenile reaſons *tenaciouſly* adhere to, which yet our maturer judgments diſallow of. *Glanville.*

TENA'CIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tenacious.*] Unwillingneſs to quit, reſign, or let go.

TENA'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*tenacité*, Fr. *tenacitas*, *tenax*, Latin.] Viſcoſity; glutinouſneſs; adheſion of one part to another.

If many contiguous vortices of molten pitch were each of them as large as thoſe which ſome ſuppoſe to revolve about the ſun and fixed ſtars, yet theſe and all their parts would, by their *tenacity* and ſtiffneſs, communicate their motion to one another till they all reſted among themſelves. *Newton.*

Subſtances, whoſe *tenacity* exceeds the powers of digeſtion, will neither paſs, nor be converted into aliment. *Arbuthnot.*

TE'NANCY. *n. ſ.* [*tenanche*, old French; *tenentia*, law Latin, from *tenant.*] Temporary poſſeſſion of what belongs to another.

This duke becomes ſeized of favour by deſcent, though the condition of that eſtate be commonly no more than a *tenancy* at will. *Wotton.*

TE'NANT. *n. ſ.* [*tenant*, French.] 1. One that holds of another; one that on certain conditions has temporary poſſeſſion and uſe of that which is in reality the property of another: correlative to *landlord.* 2. One who reſides in any place.

(1.) ——— I have been your *tenant*,
And your father's *tenant*, theſe fourſcore years. *Shakeſp.*

The Engliſh being only *tenants* at will of the natives for ſuch conveniency of fiſhing. *Heylyn.*

Such is the mould that the bleſt *tenant* feeds
On precious fruits, and pays his rent in weeds. *Waller.*

Jupiter had a farm long for want of a *tenant*. *L'Eſtrange.*

His cheerful *tenants* bleſs their yearly toil,
Yet to their lord owe more than to the ſoil. *Pope.*

The *tenants* of a manor fall into the ſentiments of their lord. *Watts.*

The father is a tyrant over ſlaves and beggars, whom he calls his *tenants*. *Swift.*

(2.) O fields, O woods, oh when ſhall I be made
The happy *tenant* of your ſhade! *Cowley.*

The bear, rough *tenant* of theſe ſhades. *Thomſon.*

To **TE'NANT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hold on certain conditions.

Sir Roger's eſtate is *tenanted* by perſons who have ſerved him or his anceſtors. *Addiſon.*

TE'NANTABLE. *adj.* [from *tenant.*] Such as may be held by a tenant.

The ruins that time, ſickneſs, or melancholy, ſhall bring, muſt be made up at your coſt; for that thing a huſband is but tenant for life in what he holds, and is bound to leave the place *tenantable* to the next that ſhall take it. *Suckling.*

That the ſoul may not be too much incommoded in her houſe of clay, ſuch neceſſaries are ſecured to the body as may keep it in *tenantable* repair. *Decay of Piety.*

TE'NANTLESS. *adj.* [from *tenant.*] Unoccupied; unpoſſeſſed.

O thou, that doſt inhabit in my breaſt,
Leave not the manſion ſo long *tenantleſs*;
Leſt growing ruinous the building fall,
And leave no memory of what it was. *Shakeſp.*

TE'NANT-SAW. *n. ſ.* [corrupted, I ſuppoſe, from *tenon-ſaw.*] See TENON.

TENCH. *n. ſ.* [tince, Saxon; *tinca*, Lat.] A pond-fiſh.

Having ſtored a very great pond with carps, *tench*, and other pond-fiſh, and only put in two ſmall pikes, this pair of tyrants in ſeven years devoured the whole. *Hale.*

To **TEND.** *v. a.* [contracted from *attend.*] 1. To watch; to guard; to accompany as an aſſiſtant or defender. 2. To attend; to accompany. 3. To be attentive to.

(1.) Nymphs of Mulla which, with careful heed,
The ſilver ſcaly trouts did *tend* full well. *Spenſer's Epithal.*

Go thou to Richard, and good angels *tend* thee. *Shakeſp.*

Him lord pronounc'd; and O! indignity,
Subjected to his ſervice angel wings,
And flaming miniſters to watch and *tend*
Their earthy charge. *Milton.*

He led a rural life, and had command
O'er all the ſhepherds, who about thoſe vales
Tended their numerous flocks. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

There is a pleaſure in that ſimplicity, in beholding princes *tending* their flocks. *Pope.*

Our humbler province is to *tend* the fair:
To ſave the powder from too rude a gale,
Nor let th' impriſon'd eſſences exhale. *Pope.*

(2.) ——— Deſpair
Tended the ſick, buſieſt from couch to couch. *Milton.*

Thoſe with whom I now converſe,
Without a tear will *tend* my herſe. *Swift.*

(3.) Unſuck'd of lamb or kid that *tend* their play. *Milt.*

To **TEND.** *v. n.* [*tendo*, Latin.] 1. To move towards a certain point or place. 2. [*Tendre*, French.] To be directed to any end or purpoſe; to aim at. 3. To contribute. 4. [From *attend.*] To wait; to expect. Out of uſe. 5. To attend; to wait as dependants or ſervants. 6. To attend as ſomething inſeparable. In the three laſt ſenſes it ſeems only a colloquial abbreviation of *attend.*

(1.) They had a view of the princeſs at a maſk, having overheard two gentlemen *tending* towards that ſight. *Wotton.*

To theſe abodes our fleet Apollo ſends:
Here Dardanus was born, and hither *tends*. *Dryden.*

(2.) ——— Admiration ſeiz'd
All heav'n, what this might mean and whither *tend*. *Milton.*

Factions gain their power by pretending common ſafety, and *tending* towards it in the directeſt courſe. *Temple.*

The laws of our religion *tend* to the univerſal happineſs of mankind. *Tillotſon.*

(3.) Many times that which we aſk would, if it ſhould be granted, be worſe for us, and perhaps *tend* to our deſtruction; and then God, by denying the particular matter of our prayers, doth grant the general matter of them. *Hammond.*

(4.) The bark is ready, and the wind at help;
Th' aſſociates *tend*. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

(5.) —— She deſerves a lord,
That twenty ſuch rude boys might *tend* upon,
And call her hourly miſtreſs. *Shakeſpeare.*
——— Give him *tending*,
He brings great news. *Shakeſpeare.*

Was he not companion with the riotous knights,
That *tend* upon my father? *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

(6.) Threefold vengeance *tend* upon your ſteps! *Shakeſpeare.*

TE'NDANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *tend.*] 1. Attendance; ſtate of expectation. 2. Perſons attendant. Out of uſe. 3. Attendance; act of waiting. 4. Care; act of tending.

(1.) Unhappy wight, born to diſaſtrous end,
That doth his life in ſo long *tendance* ſpend. *Spenſer.*

(2.) ——His lobbies fill with *tendance*,
Rain ſacrificial whiſp'rings in his ear. *Shakeſpeare.*
(3.) ———She purpos'd,
By watching, weeping, *tendance*, to
O'ercome you with her ſhew. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*
(4.) ———Nature does require
Her times of preſervation, which, perforce,
I her frail ſon, amongſt my brethren mortal,
Muſt give my *tendance* to. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*
———They at her coming ſprung,
And touch'd by her fair *tendance* gladlier grew. *Milton.*

TE'NDENCE. } **TE'NDENCY.** } *n. ſ.* [from *tend.*] 1. Direction or courſe towards any place or object. 2. Direction or courſe toward any inference or reſult; drift.

(1.) It is not much buſineſs that diſtracts any man; but the want of purity, conſtancy, and *tendency* towards God. *Taylor.*

Writings of this kind, if conducted with candour, have a more particular *tendency* to the good of their country than any other compoſitions. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

We may acquaint ourſelves with the powers and properties, the *tendencies* and inclinations, of body and ſpirit. *Watts.*

All of them are innocent, and moſt of them had a moral *tendency*, to ſoften the virulence of parties, or laugh out of countenance ſome vice or folly. *Swift.*

(2.) The greater congruity or incongruity there is in any thing to the reaſon of mankind, and the greater *tendency* it hath to promote or hinder the perfection of man's nature, ſo much greater degrees hath it of moral good or evil; to which we ought to proportion our inclination, or averſion. *Wilkins.*

Theſe opinions are of ſo little moment, that, like motes in the ſun, their *tendencies* are little noticed. *Locke.*

TE'NDER. *adj.* [*tendre*, French.] 1. Soft; eaſily impreſſed or injured; not firm; not hard. 2. Senſible; eaſily pained; ſoon ſore. 3. Effeminate; emaſculate; delicate. 4. Exciting kind concern. 5. Compaſſionate; anxious for another's good. 6. Suſceptible of ſoft paſſions. 7. Amorous; laſcivious. 8. Expreſſive of the ſofter paſſions. 9. Careful not to hurt: with *of.* 10. Gentle; mild; unwilling to pain. 11. Apt to give pain. 12. Young; weak: as, *tender age.*

(1.) The earth brought forth the *tender* graſs. *Milton.*
From each tender ſtalk ſhe gathers. *Milton.*

When the frame of the lungs is not ſo well woven, but is lax and *tender*, there is great danger, that after ſpitting of blood, they will by degrees putrify and conſume. *Blackmore.*

(2.) Unneath may ſhe endure the flinty ſtreet,
To tread them with her *tender* feeling feet. *Shakeſp.*

Our bodies are not naturally more *tender* than our faces; but by being leſs expoſed to the air, they become leſs able to endure it. *L'Eſtrange.*

The face when we are born is no leſs *tender* than any other part of the body: it is uſe alone hardens it, and makes it more able to endure the cold. *Locke on Education.*

(3.) When Cyrus had overcome the Lydians, that were a warlike nation, and deviſed to bring them to a more peaceable life, inſtead of their ſhort warlike coat he clothed them in long garments, like women; and inſtead of their warlike muſick appointed to them certain laſcivious lays, by which their minds were ſo mollified and abated, that they forgot their former fierceneſs, and became moſt *tender* and effeminate. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

(4.) ———I love Valentine;
His life's as *tender* to me as my ſoul. *Shakeſp.*

(5.) The *tender* kindneſs of the church it well beſeemeth to help the weaker ſort, although ſome few of the perfecter and ſtronger be for a time diſpleaſed. *Hooker.*

This not miſtruſt but *tender* love injoins. *Milton.*

Be *tender* hearted and compaſſionate towards thoſe in want, and ready to relieve them. *Tillotſon.*

(6.) Your tears a heart of flint
Might *tender* make, yet nought
Herein they will prevail. *Spenſer.*
(7.) What mad lover ever dy'd,
To gain a ſoft and gentle bride?
Or for a lady *tender* hearted,
In purling ſtreams or hemp departed? *Hudibras.*

(9.) The civil authority ſhould be *tender of* the honour of God and religion. *Tillotſon.*

As I have been *tender of* every particular perſon's reputation, ſo I have taken care not to give offence. *Addiſon.*

(10.) Thy *tender* hefted nature ſhall not give
Thee o'er to harſhneſs; her eyes are fierce, but thine
Do comfort and not burn. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
You, that are thus ſo *tender* o'er his follies,
Will never do him good. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

(11.) In things that are *tender* and unpleaſing, break the ice by ſome whoſe words are of leſs weight, and reſerve the more weighty voice to come in as by chance. *Bacon.*

(12.) When yet he was but *tender* bodied, a mother ſhould not ſell him. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Beneath the Dens, where unfletch'd tempeſts lie,
And infant winds their *tender* voices try. *Cowley.*

To **TE'NDER.** *v. a.* [*tendre*, French.] 1. To offer; to exhibit; to propoſe to acceptance. 2. To hold; to eſteem. 3. [From the adjective.] To regard with kindneſs. Not in uſe.

(1.) Some of the chiefeſt laity profeſſed with greater ſtomach their judgments, that ſuch a diſcipline was little better than popiſh tyranny, diſguiſed and *tendered* unto them. *Hooker.*

I crave no more than what your highneſs offer'd;
Nor will you *tender* leſs. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
All conditions, all minds, *tender* down
Their ſervice to lord Timon. *Shakeſp.*
Owe not all creatures by juſt right to thee
Duty and ſervice, not to ſtay till bid,
But *tender* all their pow'r? *Milton's Par. Regain'd.*

He had never heard of Chriſt before, and ſo more could not be expected of him, than to embrace him as ſoon as he was *tendered* to him. *Duty of Man.*

(2.) ——*Tender* yourſelf more dearly;
Or, not to crack the wind of the poor phraſe,
Wringing it thus, you'll *tender* me a fool. *Shakeſp.*
(3.) I thank you, madam, that you *tender* her;
Poor gentlewoman, my maſter wrongs her much. *Shakeſpeare.*

TE'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Offer; propoſal to acceptance. 2. [From the adjective.] Regard; kind concern. Not uſed. 3. A ſmall ſhip attending on a larger.

(1.) Then to have a wretched puling fool,
A whining mammet, in her fortune's *tender*,
To anſwer I'll not wed. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*
———Think yourſelf a baby;
That you have ta'en his *tenders* for true pay,
Which are not ſterling. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

The earl accepted the *tenders* of my ſervice. *Dryden.*

To declare the calling of the Gentiles by a free, unlimited *tender* of the goſpel to all. *South's Sermons.*

Our *tenders* of duty every now and then miſcarry. *Addiſon.*

(2.) Thou haſt ſhew'd thou mak'ſt ſome *tender* of my life,
In this fair reſcue thou haſt brought to me. *Shakeſp.*

TE'NDER-HEARTED. *adj.* [*tender* and *heart*] Of a ſoft compaſſionate diſpoſition.

TE'NDERLING. *n. ſ.* [from *tender.*] 1. The firſt horns of a deer. 2. A fondling; one who is made ſoft by too much kindneſs.

TE'NDERLY. *adv.* [from *tender*] In a tender manner; mildly; gently; ſoftly; kindly; without harſhneſs.

———*Tenderly* apply to her
Some remedies for life. *Shakeſp.*
She embrac'd him, and for joy
Tenderly wept. *Milton.*

They are the moſt perfect pieces of Ovid, and the ſtyle *tenderly* paſſionate and courtly. *Pref. to Ovid.*

Marcus with bluſhes owns he loves,
And Brutus *tenderly* reproves. *Pope.*

Te'nderness. *n. ſ.* [*tendreſſe*, Fr. from *tender.*] 1. The ſtate of being tender ; ſuſceptibility of impreſſions ; not hardneſs. 2. State of being eaſily hurt ; ſoreneſs. 3. Suſceptibility of the ſofter paſſions. 4. Kind attention ; anxiety for the good of another. 5. Scrupulouſneſs ; caution. 6 Cautious care. 7. Soſt pathos of expreſſion.

(1.) Pied cattle are ſpotted in their tongues, the *tenderneſs* of the part receiving more eaſily alterations than other parts of the fleſh. *Bacon.*

The difference of the muſcular fleſh depends upon the hardneſs, *tenderneſs*, moiſture, or drineſs of the fibres. *Arbuthnot.*

(2.) A quickneſs and *tenderneſs* of ſight could not endure bright ſun-ſhine. *Locke.*

Any zealous for his country, muſt conquer that *tenderneſs* and delicacy which may make him afraid of being ſpoken ill of. *Addiſon.*

There are examples of wounded perſons, that have roared for anguiſh at the diſcharge of ordnance, though at a great diſtance ; what inſupportable torture then ſhould we be under upon a like concuſſion in the air, when all the whole body would have the *tenderneſs* of a wound. *Bentley's Sermons.*

(3.) Weep no more, leſt I give cauſe
To be ſuſpected of more *tenderneſs*
Than doth become a man. *Shakeſpeare.*

Well we know your *tenderneſs* of heart,
And gentle, kind, effeminate remorſe
To your kindred. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

With what a graceful *tenderneſs* he loves !
And breathes the ſofteſt, the ſincereſt vows ! *Addiſon.*

(4.) Having no children, ſhe did with ſingular care and *tenderneſs* intend the education of Philip and Margaret. *Bacon.*

(5.) My conſcience firſt receiv'd a *tenderneſs*,
Scruple, and prick, on certain ſpeeches utter'd
By th' biſhop of Bayon. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

Some are unworthily cenſured for keeping their own, whom *tenderneſs* how to get honeſtly teacheth to ſpend diſcreetly ; whereas ſuch need no great thriftineſs in preſerving their own who aſſume more liberty in exacting from others. *Wotton.*

True *tenderneſs* of conſcience is nothing elſe but an awful and exact ſenſe of the rule which ſhould direct it ; and while it ſteers by this compaſs, and is ſenſible of every declination from it, ſo long it is properly tender. *South.*

(6.) There being implanted in every man's nature a great *tenderneſs* of reputation, to be careleſs of it is looked on as a mark of a degenerous mind. *Government of the Tongue.*

Te'ndinous. *adj.* [*tendineux*, Fr. *tendinis*, Lat.] Sinewy ; containing tendons ; conſiſting of tendons.

Nervous and *tendinous* parts have worſe ſymptoms, and are harder of cure than fleſhy ones. *Wiſeman.*

Te'ndon. *n. ſ.* [*tendo*, Lat.] A ſinew ; a ligature by which the joints are moved.

A ſtruma in her inſtep lay very hard and big amongſt the *tendons*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

The entrails theſe embrace in ſpiral ſtrings,
Thoſe claſp th' arterial tubes in tender rings ;
The *tendons* ſome compacted cloſe produce,
And ſome thin fibres for the ſkin diffuſe. *Blackmore.*

Te'ndril. *n. ſ.* [*tendrillon*, Fr.] The claſp of a vine, or other climbing plant.

——— In wanton ringlets wav'd,
As the vine curls her *tendrils* ; which imply'd
Subjection. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

So may thy tender bloſſoms fear no blite ;
Nor goats with venom'd teeth thy *tendrils* bite. *Dryden.*

The *tendrils* or claſpers of plants are given only to ſuch as have weak ſtalks, and cannot raiſe up or ſupport themſelves. *Ray on the Creation.*

Tene'bricose. } *adj.* [*tenebricoſus*, *tenebroſus*, Lat.]
Te'nebrous. } Dark ; gloomy.

Tenebro'sity. *n. ſ.* [*tenebræ*, Lat.] Darkneſs ; gloom.

Te'nement. *n. ſ.* [*tenement*, Fr. *tenementum*, law Lat.] Any thing held by a tenant.

What reaſonable man will not think that the *tenement* ſhall be made much better, if the tenant may be drawn to build himſelf ſome handſome habitation thereon, to ditch and incloſe his ground ? *Spenſer on Ireland.*

'Tis policy for father and ſon to take different ſides ;
For then lands and *tenements* commit no treaſon. *Dryden.*

Who has informed us, that a rational ſoul can inhabit no *tenement*, unleſs it has juſt ſuch a ſort of frontiſpiece. *Locke.*

Treat on, treat on, is her eternal note,
And lands and *tenements* glide down her throat. *Pope.*

Te'nent. *n. ſ.* See Tenet.

Tene'rity. *n. ſ.* [*teneritas*, *tener*, Lat.] Tenderneſs. *Ainſ.*

Tene'smus. *n. ſ.* The ſtone ſhutting up the orifice of the bladder, is attended with a *teneſmus*, or needing to go to ſtool. *Arbuthnot.*

Te'net. *n. ſ.* [from *tenet*, Latin, *he holds*. It is ſometimes written *tenent*, or *they hold.*] Poſition ; principle ; opinion.

That all animals of the land are in their kind in the ſea, although received as a principle, is a *tenet* very queſtionable. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

While, in church matters, profit ſhall be the touch-ſtone for faith and manners, we are not to wonder if no gainful *tenet* be depoſited. *Decay of Piety.*

This ſavours of ſomething ranker than ſocinianiſm, even the *tenets* of the fifth monarchy, and of ſovereignty founded only upon ſaintſhip. *South.*

They wonder men ſhould have miſtook
The *tenets* of their maſter's book. *Prior.*

Te'nfold. *adj.* [from *ten* and *fold.*] Ten times increaſed.

Fire kindled into *tenfold* rage. *Milton.*

Te'nnis. *n. ſ.* [this play is ſuppoſed by *Skinner* to be ſo named from the word *tenez*, take it, hold it, or there it goes, uſed by the French when they drive the ball.] A play at which a ball is driven with a racket.

The barber's man hath been ſeen with him, and the old ornament of his cheek hath already ſtuffed *tennis* balls. *Shakeſp.*

A prince, by a hard deſtiny, became a *tennis* ball long to the blind goddeſs. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

It can be no more diſgrace to a great lord to draw a fair picture, than to play at *tennis* with his page. *Peacham.*

The inſide of the uvea is blacked like the walls of a *tennis* court, that the rays falling upon the retina, may not, by being rebounded thence upon the uvea, be returned again ; for ſuch a repercuſſion would make the ſight more confuſed. *More againſt Atheiſm.*

We conceive not a *tennis* ball to think, conſequently not to have any volition, or preference of motion to reſt. *Locke.*

We have no exedra for the philoſophers adjoining to our *tennis* court, but there are alehouſes. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To **Te'nnis.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive as a ball. Not uſed.

Thoſe four gariſons iſſuing forth upon the enemy, will ſo drive him from one ſide to another, and *tennis* him amongſt them, that he ſhall find no where ſafe to keep his feet in, nor hide himſelf. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Te'non. *n. ſ.* [French.] The end of a timber cut to be fitted into another timber.

Such variety of parts, ſolid with hollow ; ſome with cavities as mortiſes to receive, others with *tenons* to fit them. *Ray.*

The *tenant-ſaw* being thin, hath a back to keep it from bending. *Moxon's Mech. Exerciſes.*

Te'nour. *n ſ.* [*tenor*, Lat, *teneur*, Fr.] 1. Continuity of ſtate ; conſtant mode ; manner of continuity ; general currency. 2. Senſe contained ; general courſe or drift. 3. A ſound in muſick.

(1.) We might perceive his words interrupted continually with ſighs, and the *tenor* of his ſpeech not knit together to one conſtant end, but diſſolved in itſelf, as the vehemency of the inward paſſion prevailed. *Sidney.*

When the world firſt out of chaos ſprang,
So ſmil'd the days, and ſo the *tenor* ran
Of their felicity : a ſpring was there,
An everlaſting ſpring, the jolly year
Led round in his great circle, no winds breath
As now did ſmell of winter or of death. *Craſhaw.*

Still I ſee the *tenor* of man's woe
Hold on the ſame, from woman to begin. *Milton.*

Does not the whole *tenor* of the divine law poſitively require humility and meekneſs to all men. *Spratt.*

——— Inſpire my numbers,
Till I my long laborious work complete,
And add perpetual *tenor* to my rhimes,
Deduc'd from nature's birth to Cæſar's times. *Dryden.*

This ſucceſs would look like chance if it were not perpetual, and always of the ſame *tenor*. *Dryden.*

Can it be poiſon! poiſon's of one *tenor*,
Or hot, or cold. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

There is ſo great an uniformity amongſt them, that the whole *tenor* of thoſe bodies thus preſerved clearly points forth the month of May. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

In ſuch lays as neither ebb nor flow,
Correctly cold, and regularly low,
That ſhunning faults, one quiet *tenor* keep,
We cannot blame indeed—but we may ſleep. *Pope.*

(2.) Has not the divine Apollo ſaid,
Is't not the *tenor* of his oracle,
That king Leontes ſhall not have an heir,
Till his loſt child be found? *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

By the ſtern brow and waſpiſh action,
Which ſhe did uſe as ſhe was writing of it,
It bears an angry *tenor*. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

——— Bid me tear the bond.
—When it is paid according to the *tenor*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Reading it muſt be repeated again and again with a cloſe attention to the *tenor* of the diſcourſe, and a perfect neglect of the diviſions into chapters and verſes. *Locke.*

(3.) The treble cutteth the air too ſharp to make the ſound equal; and therefore a mean or *tenor* is the ſweeteſt part. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Water and air he for the *tenor* choſe,
Earth made the baſe, the treble flame aroſe. *Cowley.*

TENSE. *adj.* [*tenſus*, Lat.] Stretched; ſtiff; not lax.

For the free paſſage of the ſound into the ear, it is requiſite that the tympanum be *tenſe*, and hard ſtretched, otherwiſe the laxneſs of the membrane will certainly dead and damp the ſound. *Holder.*

TENSE. *n. ſ.* [*temps*, Fr. *tempus*, Latin.] In grammar. *Tenſe*, in ſtrict ſpeaking, is only a variation of the verb to ſignify time. *Clarke.*

As foreſight, when it is natural, anſwers to memory, ſo when methodical it anſwers to reminiſcence, and may be called forecaſt; all of them expreſſed in the *tenſes* given to verbs. Memory ſaith, I did ſee; reminiſcence, I had ſeen; foreſight, I ſhall ſee; forecaſt, I ſhall have ſeen. *Grew.*

Ladies, without knowing what *tenſes* and participles are, ſpeak as properly and as correctly as gentlemen. *Locke.*

He ſhould have the Latin words given him in their firſt caſe and *tenſe*, and ſhould never be left to ſeek them himſelf from a dictionary. *Watts.*

TE'NSENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tenſe*.] Contraction; tenſion: the contrary to *laxity*.

Should the pain and *tenſeneſs* of the part continue, the operation muſt take place. *Sharp's Surgery.*

TE'NSIBLE. *adj.* [*tenſus*, Latin.] Capable of being extended.

Gold is the cloſeſt, and therefore the heavieſt, of metals, and is likewiſe the moſt flexible and *tenſible*. *Bacon.*

TE'NSILE. *adj.* [*tenſilis*, Lat.] Capable of extenſion.

All bodies ductile and *tenſile*, as metals, that will be drawn into wires, have the appetite of not diſcontinuing. *Bacon.*

TE'NSION. *n. ſ.* [*tenſion*, Fr. *tenſus*, Latin.] 1. The act of ſtretching; not laxation. 2. The ſtate of being ſtretched; not laxity.

(1.) It can have nothing of vocal ſound, voice being raiſed by ſtiff *tenſion* of the larynx; and on the contrary, this ſound by a relaxed poſture of the muſcles thereof. *Holder.*

(2.) Still are the ſubtle ſtrings in *tenſion* found,
Like thoſe of lutes, to juſt proportion wound,
Which of the air's vibration is the force. *Blackmore.*

TE'NSIVE. *adj.* [*tenſus*, Lat.] Giving a ſenſation of ſtiffneſs or contraction.

From choler is a hot burning pain; a beating pain from the pulſe of the artery; a *tenſive* pain from diſtention of the parts by the fulneſs of humours. *Floyer on Humours.*

TE'NSURE. *n. ſ.* [*tenſus*, Latin.] The act of ſtretching, or ſtate of being ſtretched; the contrary to laxation or laxity.

This motion upon preſſure, and the reciprocal thereof, motion upon *tenſure*, we call motion of liberty, which is, when any body being forced to a preternatural extent, reſtoreth itſelf to the natural. *Bacon.*

TENT. *n. ſ.* [*tente*, Fr. *tentorium*, Latin.] 1. A ſoldier's moveable lodging place, commonly made of canvaſs extended upon poles. 2. Any temporary habitation; a pavilion. 3. [*Tente*, Fr.] A roll of lint put into a ſore. 4. [*Vino tinto*, Spaniſh.] A ſpecies of wine deeply red, chiefly from Gallicia in Spain.

(1.) The Turks, the more to terrify Corfu, taking a hill not far from it, covered the ſame with *tents*. *Knolles.*

Becauſe of the ſame craft he wrought with them; for by occupation they were *tent* makers. *Acts*, xviii. 23.

(2.) He ſaw a ſpacious plain, whereon
Were *tents* of various hue: by ſome were herds
Of cattle grazing. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

To Chaſſis' pleaſing plains he took his way,
There pitch'd his *tents*, and there reſolv'd to ſtay. *Dryden.*

(3.) ——— Modeſt doubt is call'd
The beacon of the wiſe; the *tent* that ſearches
To th' bottom of the worſt. *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſſida.*

A declining orifice keep open by a ſmall *tent* dipt in ſome medicaments, and after digeſtion withdraw the *tent* and heal it. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To **TENT.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lodge as in a tent; to tabernacle.

——— The ſmiles of knaves
Tent in my cheeks, and ſchoolboy's tears take up
The glaſſes of my ſight. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **TENT.** *v. a.* To ſearch as with a medical tent.

I'll *tent* him to the quick; if he but blench,
I know my courſe. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

I have ſome wounds upon me, and they ſmart.
—Well might they feſter 'gainſt ingratitude,
And *tent* themſelves with death. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Some ſurgeons, poſſibly againſt their own judgments, keep wounds *tented*, often to the ruin of their patient. *Wiſeman.*

TENTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*tentation*, Fr. *tentatio*, Lat.] Trial; temptation.

The firſt deluſion Satan put upon Eve, and his whole *tentation*, when he ſaid ye ſhall not die, was in his equivocation, you ſhall not incur preſent death. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

TE'NTATIVE. *adj.* [*tentative*, effort, Fr. *tento*, Latin.] Trying; eſſaying.

This is not ſcientifical but *tentative*. *Berkley.*

TE'NTED. *adj.* [from *tent*.] Covered with tents.

Theſe arms of mine till now have us'd
Their deareſt action in the *tented* field. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

The foe deceiv'd, he paſs'd the *tented* plain,
In Troy to mingle with the hoſtile train. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

TE'NTER. *n. ſ.* [*tendo*, *tentus*, Lat.] 1. A hook on which things are ſtretched. 2. *To be on the* TENTERS. To be on the ſtretch; to be in difficulties; to be in ſuſpenſe.

(2.) In all my paſt adventures,
I ne'er was ſet ſo on the *tenters*;
Or taken tardy with dilemma,
That ev'ry way I turn does hem me. *Hudibras.*

To **TE'NTER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtretch by hooks.

A blown bladder preſſed riſeth again, and when leather or cloth is *tentered*, it ſpringeth back. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

To **TE'NTER.** *v. n.* To admit extenſion.

Woollen cloth will *tenter*, linen ſcarcely. *Bacon.*

TENTH. *adj.* [teoða, Saxon.] Firſt after the ninth; ordinal of ten.

It may be thought the leſs ſtrange if others cannot do as much at the *tenth* or twentieth trial, as we did after much practice. *Boyle.*

TENTH. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] 1. The tenth part. 2. Tithe. 3. *Tenths* are that yearly portion which all livings eccleſiaſtical yield to the king. The biſhop of Rome pretended right to this revenue by example of the high prieſt of the Jews, who had *tenths* from the Levites till by Henry the Eighth they were annexed to the crown. *Cowel.*

(1.) ——— Of all the horſes,
The treaſure in the field atchiev'd, and city,
We render you the *tenth.* *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

By decimation and a tithed death,
If thy revenges hunger for that food
Which nature loaths, take thou the deſtin'd *tenth.* *Shakeſp.*

To purchaſe but the *tenth* of all their ſtore,
Would make the mighty Perſian monarch poor. *Dryden.*

Suppoſe half an ounce of ſilver now worth a buſhel of wheat; but ſhould there be next year a ſcarcity, five ounces of ſilver would purchaſe but one buſhel: ſo that money would be then nine *tenths* leſs worth in reſpect of food. *Locke.*

(2.) ——— With cheerful heart
The *tenth* of thy increaſe beſtow, and own
Heav'n's bounteous goodneſs, that will ſure repay
Thy grateful duty. *Philips.*

TE'NTHLY. *adv.* [from *tenth.*] In the tenth place.

TENTI'GINOUS. *adj.* [*tentigo,* Lat.] Stiff; ſtretched.

TE'NTWORT. *n. ſ.* [*adiantum album,* Latin.] A plant. *Ainſworth.*

TENUIFO'LIOUS. *adj.* [*tenuis,* and *folium,* Lat.] Having thin leaves.

TENU'ITY. *n. ſ.* [*tenuité,* Fr. *tenuitas,* from *tenuis,* Lat.] 1. Thinneſs; exility; ſmallneſs; minuteneſs; not groſſneſs. 2. Poverty; meanneſs. Not uſed.

(1.) Firs and pines mount of themſelves in height without ſide boughs; partly heat, and partly *tenuity* of juice, ſending the ſap upwards. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Conſider the divers figurings of the brain; the ſtrings or filaments thereof; their difference in *tenuity,* or aptneſs for motion. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

Aliment circulating through an animal body, is reduced to an almoſt imperceptible *tenuity,* before it can ſerve animal purpoſes. *Arbuthnot.*

At the height of four thouſand miles the æther is of that wonderful *tenuity,* that if a ſmall ſphere of common air, of an inch diameter, ſhould be expanded to the thinneſs of that æther, it would more than take up the orb of Saturn, which is many million times bigger than the earth. *Bentley.*

(2.) The *tenuity* and contempt of clergymen will ſoon let them ſee what a poor carcaſs they are, when parted from the influence of that ſupremacy. *King Charles.*

TE'NUOUS. *adj.* [*tenuis,* Lat.] Thin; ſmall; minute.

Another way of their attraction is by a *tenuous* emanation, or continued effluvium, which after ſome diſtance retracteth unto itſelf. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

TE'NURE. *n. ſ.* [*teneo,* Lat. *tenure,* Fr. *tenura,* law Lat.] *Tenure* is the manner whereby tenements are holden of their lords. In Scotland are four *tenures*; the firſt is pura eleemoſina, which is proper to ſpiritual men, paying nothing for it, but devota animarum ſuffragia; the ſecond they call feu, which holds of the king, church, barons, or others, paying a certain duty called feuda firma; the third is a holding in blanch by payment of a penny, roſe, pair of gilt ſpurs, or ſome ſuch thing, if aſked; the fourth is by ſervice of ward and relief, where the heir being minor is in the cuſtody of his lord, together with his lands, and lands holden in this manner is called feudum de hauberk or haubert, feudum militare or loricatum. *Tenure* in groſs is the *tenure* in capite; for the crown is called a ſeignory in groſs, becauſe a corporation of and by itſelf. *Cowel.*

The ſervice follows the *tenure* of lands; and the lands were given away by the kings of England to thoſe lords. *Spenſer.*

The uncertainty of *tenure,* by which all worldly things are held, miniſters very unpleaſant meditation. *Raleigh.*

Man muſt be known, his ſtrength, his ſtate,
And by that *tenure* he holds all of fate. *Dryden.*

TEPEFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*tepefacio,* Lat.] The act of warming to a ſmall degree.

TE'PID. *adj.* [*tepidus,* Latin.] Lukewarm; warm in a ſmall degree.

The *tepid* caves, and fens, and ſhores,
Their brood as numerous hatch. *Milton.*

He with his *tepid* rays the roſe renews,
And licks the dropping leaves, and dries the dews. *Dryden.*

Such things as relax the ſkin are likewiſe ſudorifick; as warm water, friction, and *tepid* vapours. *Arbuthnot.*

TEPI'DITY. *n. ſ.* [from *tepid.*] Lukewarmneſs. *Ainſ.*

TE'POR. *n. ſ.* [*tepor,* Latin.] Lukewarmneſs; gentle heat.

The ſmall pox, mortal during ſuch a ſeaſon, grew more favourable by the *tepor* and moiſture in April. *Arbuthnot.*

TERATO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [τέρατος and λέγω.] Bombaſt; affectation of falſe ſublimity. *Bailey.*

TERCE. *n. ſ.* [*tierce,* Fr. *triens,* Latin.] A veſſel containing forty-two gallons of wine; the third part of a butt or pipe. *Ainſworth.*

——— In the poet's verſe
The king's fame lies, go now deny his *tierce.* *Johnſon.*

TEREBI'NTHINATE. } *adj.* [*terebinthine,* Fr. *terebinthum,*
TEREBI'NTHINE. } Lat.] Conſiſting of turpentine; mixed with turpentine.

Salt ſerum may be evacuated by urine, by *terebinthinates*; as tops of pine in all our ale. *Floyer.*

To **TE'REBRATE.** *v. a.* [*terebro,* Lat.] To bore; to perforate; to pierce.

Conſider the threefold effect of Jupiter's triſulk, to burn, diſcuſs, and *terebrate.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Earth-worms are completely adapted to their way of life, for *terebrating* the earth, and creeping. *Derham.*

TEREBRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *terebrate.*] The act of boring or piercing.

Terebration of trees makes them proſper better; and alſo it maketh the fruit ſweeter and better. *Bacon.*

TERGE'MINOUS. *adj.* [*tergeminus,* Lat.] Threefold.

TERGIVERSA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*tergum* and *verſo,* Latin.] 1. Shift; ſubterfuge; evaſion. 2. Change; fickleneſs.

(1.) Writing is to be preferred before verbal conferences, as being freer from paſſions and *tergiverſations.* *Biſhop Bramhall.*

(2.) The colonel, after all his *tergiverſations,* loſt his life in the king's ſervice. *Clarendon.*

TERM. *n. ſ.* [*terminus,* Latin.] 1. Limit; boundary. 2. [*Terme,* Fr.] The word by which a thing is expreſſed. A word of art. 3. Words; language. 4. Condition; ſtipulation. 5. [*Termine,* old French.] Time for which any thing laſts; a limited time. 6. [In law.] The time in which the tribunals are open to all that liſt to complain of wrong, or to ſeek their right by courſe of law; the reſt of the year is called vacation. Of theſe *terms* there are four in every year, during which matters of juſtice are diſpatched: one is called Hillary *term,* which begins the twenty-third of January, or, if that be Sunday, the next day following, and ends the twenty-firſt of February; another is called Eaſter *term,* which begins eighteen days after Eaſter, and ends the Monday next after Aſcenſion-day; the third is Trinity *term,* beginning the Friday next after Trinity Sunday, and ending the Wedneſday-fortnight after; the fourth is Michaelmas *term,* beginning the ſixth of November, or, if that be Sunday, the next day after, and ending the twenty eighth of November. *Cowel.*

(1.) Corruption is a reciprocal to generation; and they two are as nature's two *terms* or boundaries, and the guides to life and death. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

(2.) To apply notions philoſophical to plebeian *terms*, or to ſay, where the notions cannot fitly be reconciled, that there wanteth a *term* or nomenclature for it, be but ſhifts of ignorance. *Bacon.*

Thoſe parts of nature into which the chaos was divided, they ſignified by dark and obſcure names, which we have expreſſed in their plain and proper *terms*. *Burnet.*

In painting, the greateſt beauties cannot always be expreſſed for want of *terms*. *Dryden.*

Had the Roman tongue continued vulgar, it would have been neceſſary, from the many *terms* of art required in trade and in war, to have made great additions to it. *Swift.*

(3.) Would curſes kill, as doth the mandrakes groan,
I would invent as bitter ſearching *terms*,
As curſt, as harſh, as horrible to hear. *Shakeſpeare.*

God to Satan firſt his doom apply'd,
Though in myſterious *terms*. *Milton.*

(4.) Well, on my *terms* thou wilt not be my heir? *Dryden.*

Enjoy thy love, ſince ſuch is thy deſire,
Live though unhappy, live on any *terms*. *Dryden.*

Did religion beſtow heaven without any *terms* or conditions, indifferently upon all, there would be no infidel. *Bentley.*

We flattered ourſelves with reducing France to our own *terms* by the want of money, but have been ſtill diſappointed by the great ſums imported from America. *Addiſon.*

(5.) ——— I am thy father's ſpirit,
Doom'd for a certain *term* to walk the night. *Shakeſp.*

Why ſhould Rome fall a moment ere her time:
No; let us draw her *term* of freedom out
In its full length, and ſpin it to the laſt. *Addiſon.*

(6.) The *term* ſuiters may ſpeed their buſineſs: for the end of theſe ſeſſions delivereth them ſpace enough to overtake the beginning of the *terms*. *Carew.*

Too long vacation haſten'd on his *term*. *Milton.*

Thoſe men employed as juſtices daily in *term* time conſult with one another. *Hale.*

What are theſe to thoſe vaſt heaps of crimes
Which *terms* prolong. *Dryden.*

To **TERM.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To name; to call.

Men *term* what is beyond the limits of the univerſe imaginary ſpace, as if no body exiſted in it. *Locke.*

TE'RMAGANCY. *n. ſ.* [from *termagant.*] Turbulence; tumultuouſneſs.

By a violent *termagancy* of temper, ſhe may never ſuffer him to have a moment's peace. *Barker.*

TE'RMAGANT. *adj.* [tẏꞃ and maꝣan, Saxon, *eminently powerful.*] 1. Tumultuous; turbulent. 2. Quarrelſome; ſcolding; furious.

(1.) 'Twas time to counterfeit, or that hot *termagant* Scot had paid me ſcot and lot too. *Shakeſ. Henry* IV.

(2.) The eldeſt was a *termagant*, imperious, prodigal, profligate wench. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of John Bull.*

TE'RMAGANT. *n. ſ.* A ſcold; a brawling turbulent woman. It appears in *Shakeſpeare* to have been anciently uſed of men. It was a kind of heathen deity extremely vociferous and tumultuous in the ancient farces and puppet ſhows.

I could have ſuch a fellow whipt for o'erdoing *termagant*; it outherod's Herod. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

For zeal's a dreadful *termagant*,
That teaches ſaints to tear and rant. *Hudibras.*

She threw his periwig into the fire: well, ſaid he, thou art a brave *termagant*. *Tatler.*

The ſprites of fiery *termagants* in flame
Mount up, and take a ſalamander's name. *Pope.*

TE'RMER. *n. ſ.* [from *term.*] One who travels up to the term.

Nor have my title leaf on poſts or walls,
Or in cleft ſticks, advanced to make calls
For *termers*, or ſome clerk-like ſerving man. *B. Johnſon.*

TE'RMINABLE. *adj.* [from *terminate.*] Limitable; that admits of bounds.

To **TE'RMINATE.** *v. a.* [*termino*, Lat. *terminer*, French.] 1. To bound; to limit. 2. To put an end to: as, *to* terminate *any difference*.

(1.) Bodies that are ſolid, ſeparable, *terminated* and moveable, have all ſorts of figures. *Locke.*

To **TE'RMINATE.** *v. n.* To be limited; to end; to have an end; to attain its end.

Theſe are to be reckoned with the heathen, with whom you know we undertook not to meddle, treating only of the ſcripture-election *terminated* in thoſe to whom the ſcripture is revealed. *Hammond.*

That God was the maker of this viſible world was evident from the very order of cauſes; the greateſt argument by which natural reaſon evinces a God: it being neceſſary in ſuch a chain of cauſes to aſcend to, and *terminate* in, ſome firſt; which ſhould be the original of motion, and the cauſe of all other things, but itſelf be cauſed by none. *South.*

The wiſdom of this world, its deſigns and efficacy, *terminate* on this ſide heaven. *South.*

Ere I the rapture of my wiſh renew,
I tell you then, it *terminates* in you. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

TERMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *terminate.*] 1. The act of limiting or bounding. 2. Bound; limit. 3. End; concluſion. 4. Laſt purpoſe. 5. [In grammer; *terminatio*, Lat. *terminaiſon*, Fr.] End of words as varied by their ſignifications. 6. Word; term. Not in uſe.

(2.) Its earthly and ſalinous parts are ſo exactly reſolved, that its body is left imporous, and not diſcreted by atomical *terminations*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

(4.) It is not an idol *ratione termini*, in reſpect of *termination*; for the religious obſervation thereof is referred and ſubſervient to the honour of God and Chriſt: neither is it ſuch *ratione modi*, for it is kept holy by the exerciſe of evangelical duties. *White.*

(5.) Thoſe rude heaps of words and *terminations* of an unknown tongue, would have never been ſo happily learnt by heart without ſome ſmoothing artifice. *Watts.*

(6.) She ſpeaks poniards, and every word ſtabs; if her breath were as terrible as her *terminations*, there were no living near her, ſhe would infect to the North ſtar. *Shakeſpeare.*

TERMI'NTHUS. *n. ſ.* [τέρμινθος.] A tumour.

Terminthus is of a blackiſh colour; it breaks, and within a day the puſtule comes away in a ſlough. *Wiſeman.*

TE'RMLESS. *adj.* [from *term.*] Unlimited; boundleſs.

Theſe betraying lights look not up towards *termleſs* joys, nor down towards endleſs ſorrows. *Raleigh.*

TE'RMLY. *adv.* [from *term.*] Term by term; every term.

The fees or allowances that are *termly* given to theſe deputies I pretermit. *Bacon.*

The clerks are partly rewarded by that means alſo, beſides that *termly* fee which they are allowed. *Bacon.*

TE'RNARY. *adj.* [*ternaire*, Fr. *ternarius*, Lat.] Proceeding by threes; conſiſting of three.

TE'RNARY.
TE'RNION. } *n. ſ.* [*ternarius*, *ternio*, Latin.] The number three.

Theſe nineteen conſonants ſtood in ſuch confuſed order, ſome in *ternaries*, ſome in pairs, and ſome ſingle. *Holder.*

TE'RRACE. *n. ſ.* [*terrace*, Fr. *terraccia*, Italian.] 1. A ſmall mount of earth covered with graſs. 2. A balcony; an open gallery.

(1.) He made her gardens not only within the palaces, but upon *terraſſes* raiſed with earth over the arched roofs, planted with all ſorts of fruits. *Temple.*

(2.) Fear broke my ſlumbers, I no longer ſtay,
But mount the *terrace*, thence the town ſurvey. *Dryden.*

To **TE'RRACE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To open to the air or light.

The reception of light into the body of the building muſt now be ſupplied, by *terracing* any ſtory which is in danger of darkneſs. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Clermont's *terrac'd* height and Eſher's groves. *Thomſon.*

Terra'queous. *adj.* [*terra* and *aqua*, Lat.] Compoſed of land and water.

The *terraqueous* globe is, to this day, nearly in the ſame condition that the univerſal deluge left it. *Woodward.*

Terre'ne. *adj.* [*terrenus*, Lat.] Earthly; terreſtrial.

They think that the ſame rules of decency which ſerve for things done unto *terrene* powers, ſhould univerſally decide what is fit in the ſervice of God. *Hooker.*

Our *terrene* moon is now eclips'd,
And it portends alone the fall of Antony. *Shakeſp.*

God ſet before him a mortal and immortal life, a nature cœleſtial and *terrene*; but God gave man to himſelf. *Raleigh.*

——— Over many a tract
Of heav'n they march'd, and many a province wide,
Tenfold the length of this *terrene*. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Te'rre-blue. *n. ſ.* [*terre* and *bleu*, French.] A ſort of earth.

Terre-blue is a light, looſe, friable kind of lapis armenus. *Woodward's Met. Foſſils.*

Te'rre-verte. *n. ſ.* [French.] A ſort of earth.

Terre-verte owes its colour to a ſlight admixture of copper. *Woodward's Met. Foſſils.*

Terre-verte, or green earth, is light; it is a mean betwixt yellow-ochre and ultramarine. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

Te'rreous. *adj.* [*terreus*, Latin.] Earthy; conſiſting of earth.

There is but little ſimilitude betwixt a *terreous* humidity and plantal germinations. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

According to the temper of the *terreous* parts at the bottom, variouſly begin intumeſcencies. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Terre'strial. *adj.* [*terreſtris*, Latin.] 1. Earthly; not celeſtial. 2. Conſiſting of earth; terreous. Improper.

(1.) Far paſſing th' height of men *terreſtrial*,
Like an huge giant of the Titan race. *Spenſer.*

Terreſtrial heav'n! danc'd round by other heav'ns
That ſhine, yet bear their bright officious lamps,
Light above light. *Milton.*

Thou brought'ſt Briareus with his hundred hands,
So call'd in heav'n; but mortal men below
By his *terreſtrial* name Ægeon know. *Dryden.*

(2.) I did not confine theſe obſervations to land or *terreſtrial* parts of the globe, but extended them to the fluids. *Woodw.*

To **Terre'strify.** *v. a.* [*terreſtris* and *facio*, Lat.] To reduce to the ſtate of earth.

Though we ſhould affirm, that heaven were but earth celeſtified, and earth but heaven *terreſtrified*; or, that each part above had an influence on its divided affinity below; yet to ſingle out theſe relations is a work to be effected by revelation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Terre'strious. *adj.* [*terreſtris*, Lat. *terreſtre*, French.] Terreous; earthy; conſiſting of earth.

This variation proceedeth from *terreſtrious* eminences of earth reſpecting the needle. *Brown.*

Te'rrible. *adj.* [*terrible*, Fr. from *terribilis*, Latin.] 1. Dreadful; formidable; cauſing fear. 2. Great ſo as to offend: a colloquial hyperbole.

(1.) —— Was this a face to be expos'd
In the moſt *terrible* and nimble ſtroke
Of quick, croſs lightning? *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

——— Fit love for gods
Not *terrible*, though terrour be in love. *Milton.*

Thy native Latium was thy darling care,
Prudent in peace, and *terrible* in war. *Prior.*

(2.) Being indiſpos'd by the *terrible* coldneſs of the ſeaſon, he repoſed himſelf till the weather ſhould mend. *Clarendon.*

I began to be in a *terrible* fear of him, and to look upon myſelf as a dead man. *Tillotſon.*

Te'rribleness. *n. ſ.* [from *terrible*.] Formidableneſs; the quality of being terrible; dreadfulneſs.

Having quite loſt the way of nobleneſs, he ſtrove to climb to the height of *terribleneſs*. *Sidney.*

Their *terribleneſs* is owing to the violent contuſion and laceration of the parts. *Sharp's Surgery.*

Te'rribly. *adv.* [from *terrible*.] 1. Dreadfully; formidably; ſo as to raiſe fear. 2. Violently; very much.

(1.) The poliſh'd ſteel gleams *terribly* from far,
And every moment nearer ſhows the war. *Dryden.*

(2.) The poor man ſqualled *terribly*. *Swift.*

Te'rrier. *n. ſ.* [*terrier*, Fr. from *terra*, earth.] 1. A dog that follows his game under ground. 2. [*Terrier*, Fr.] A ſurvey or regiſter of lands. 3. [From *terebro*, Latin.] A wimble; auger or borer. *Ainſworth.*

(1.) The fox is earth'd, but I ſhall ſend my two *terriers* in after him. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

(2.) King James's canons require that the biſhops procure a *terrier* to be taken of ſuch lands. *Ayliffe.*

Terri'fick. *adj.* [*terrificus*, Latin.] Dreadful; cauſing terrour.

The ſerpent, ſubtleſt beaſt of all the field,
Of huge extent ſometimes, with brazen eyes
And hairy mane *terrifick*. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The Britiſh navy through ocean vaſt
Shall wave her double croſs, t' extremeſt climes
Terrifick. *Philips.*

To **Te'rrify.** *v. a.* [*terror* and *facio*, Latin.] To fright; to ſhock with fear; to make afraid.

Thou ſcareſt me with dreams, and *terrifieſt* me through viſions. *Job*, vii. 14.

In nothing *terrified* by your adverſaries. *Phil.* i. 28.

Neither doth it beſeem this moſt wealthy ſtate to be *terrified* from that which is right with any charges of war. *Knolles.*

Though he was an offender againſt the laws, yet in regard they had treated him illegally, in ſcourging him and Silas uncondemned, againſt the privilege of Romans, he *terrifies* them with their illegal proceedings. *Kettlewell.*

The amazing difficulty of his account will rather *terrify* than inform him, and keep him from ſetting heartily about ſuch a taſk as he deſpairs ever to go through with. *South.*

Meteors for various purpoſes to form;
The breeze to cheer, to *terrify*, the ſtorm. *Blackmore.*

Te'rritory. *n. ſ.* [*territorium*, law Lat. *territoire*, Fr.] Land; country; dominion; diſtrict.

Linger not in my *territories* longer than ſwifteſt expedition will give thee time to leave our royal court. *Shakeſp.*

They erected a houſe within their own *territory*, half way between their fort and the town. *Hayward.*

——— He ſaw wide *territory* ſpread
Before him, towns, and rural works between. *Milton.*

Ne'er did the Turk invade our *territory*,
But fame and terror doubl'd ſtill their files. *Denham.*

Arts and ſciences took their riſe, and flouriſhed only in thoſe ſmall *territories* where the people were free. *Swift.*

Te'rrour. *n. ſ.* [*terror*, Latin; *terreur*, Fr.] 1. Fear communicated. 2. Fear received. 3. The cauſe of fear.

(1.) ——— The thunder when to roll
With *terror* through the dark aërial hall. *Milton.*

The pleaſures of the land and *terrours* of the main. *Blackmore.*

(2.) It is the cowiſh *terrour* of his ſpirit
That dares not undertake. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

They ſhot thorough both the walls of the town and the bulwark alſo, to the great *terrour* of the defendants. *Knolles.*

Amaze and *terrour* ſeiz'd the rebel hoſt. *Milton.*
They with conſcious *terrours* vex me round. *Milton.*

——— O ſight
Of *terrour*, foul and ugly to behold,
Horrid to think, how horrible to feel! *Milton.*

(3.) Thoſe enormous *terrours* of the Nile. *Prior.*
So ſpake the grieſly *terrour*. *Milton.*

Terse. *adj.* [*ters*, Fr. *terſus*, Latin.] 1. Smooth. Not in uſe. 2. Cleanly written; neat; elegant without pompouſneſs.

(1.) Many ſtones precious and vulgar, although *terſe* and ſmooth, have not this power attractive. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

(2.) To raw numbers and unfiniſh'd verſe,
Sweet ſound is added now to make it *terſe*. *Dryden.*

Theſe accompliſhments in the pulpit appear by a quaint, *terſe*, florid ſtyle, rounded into periods without propriety or meaning. *Swift's Miſcel.*

Various of numbers, new in ev'ry ſtrain
Diffus'd, yet *terſe*, poetical, though plain. *Harte.*

Te'rtian. *n. ſ.* [*tertiana*, Lat.] Is an ague intermitting but one day, ſo that there are two fits in three days.

Tertians of a long continuance do moſt menace this ſymptom. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

To **Te'rtiate.** *v. a.* [*tertio*, *tertius*, Latin.] To do any thing the third time.

Te'ssellated. *adj.* [*teſſella*, Latin.] Variegated by ſquares.

Van Helmont produced a ſtone very different from the *teſſellated* pyrites. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

Test. *n. ſ.* [*teſt*, Fr. *teſta*, Italian.] 1. The cupel by which refiners try their metals. 2. Trial; examination: as by the cupel. 3. Means of trial. 4. That with which any thing is compared in order to prove its genuineneſs. 5. Diſcriminative characteriſtick. 6. Judgment; diſtinction.

(2.) ——— All thy vexations
Were but my trials of thy love, and thou
Haſt ſtrangely ſtood the *teſt*. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Let there be ſome more *teſt* made of my metal,
Before ſo noble and ſo great a figure
Be ſtampt upon it. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſure.*

They who thought worſt of the Scots, did not think there would be no fruit or diſcovery from that *teſt*. *Clarendon.*

What uſe of oaths, of promiſe, or of *teſt*,
Where men regard no God but intereſt? *Waller.*

Thy virtue, prince, has ſtood the *teſt* of fortune
Like pureſt gold, that, tortur'd in the furnace,
Comes out more bright, and brings forth all its weight. *Addiſon.*

(3.) Whom ſhould my muſe then fly to, but the beſt
Of kings for grace; of poets for my *teſt*. *Ben. Johnſon.*

To be read herſelf ſhe need not fear;
Each *teſt*, and every light, her muſe will bear. *Dryden.*

——— Your noble race
We baniſh not, but they forſake the place:
Our doors are open: True, but ere they come,
You toſs your 'cenſing *teſt*, and fume the room. *Dryden.*

(4.) Unerring Nature, ſtill divinely bright,
One clear, unchang'd and univerſal light,
Life, force, and beauty, muſt to all impart,
At once the ſource, and end, and *teſt* of art. *Pope.*

(5.) Our penal laws no ſons of yours admit,
Our *teſt* excludes your tribe from benefit. *Dryden.*

(6.) Who would excel, when few can make a *teſt*,
Betwixt indiff'rent writing and the beſt? *Dryden.*

Testa'ceous. *adj.* [*teſtaceus*, Lat. *teſtacée*, French.] 1. Conſiſting of ſhells; compoſed of ſhells. 2. Having continuous, not jointed ſhells: oppoſed to *cruſtaceous*.

(2.) *Teſtaceous*, with naturaliſts, is a term given only to ſuch fiſh whoſe ſtrong and thick ſhells are entire, and of a piece; becauſe thoſe which are joined, as the lobſters, are cruſtaceous: but in medicine all preparations of ſhells, and ſubſtances of the like kind, are thus called. *Quincy.*

Several ſhells were found upon the ſhores, of the cruſtaceous and *teſtaceous* kind. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

The mineral particles in theſe ſhells is plainly to be diſtinguiſhed from the *teſtaceous* ones, or the texture and ſubſtance of the ſhell. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

TE'STAMENT. *n. ſ.* [*teſtament*, Fr. *teſtamentum*, Latin.] 1. A will; any writing directing the diſpoſal of the poſſeſſions of a man deceaſed. 2. The name of each of the volumes of the holy ſcripture.

(1.) He bringeth arguments from the love which always the teſtator bore him, imagining that theſe, or the like proofs, will convict a *teſtament* to have that in it which other men can no where by reading find. *Hooker.*

All the temporal lands, which men devout
By *taſtament* have given to the church,
Would they ſtrip from us. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

He ordained by his laſt *teſtament*, that his Æneids ſhould be burnt. *Dryden.*

Testame'ntary. *adj.* [*teſtamentaire*, Fr. *teſtamentarius*, Lat.] Given by will; contained in wills.

How many *teſtamentary* charities have been defeated by the negligence or fraud of executors? by the ſuppreſſion of a will? the ſubornation of witneſſes, or the corrupt ſentence of a judge? *Atterbury.*

Te'state. *adj.* [*teſtatus*, Latin.] Having made a will.

By the canon law, the biſhop had the lawful diſtribution of the goods of perſons dying *teſtate* and inteſtate. *Ayliffe.*

Testa'tor. *n. ſ.* [*teſtator*, Lat. *teſtateur*, French.] One who leaves a will.

He bringeth arguments from the love or good-will which always the *teſtator* bore him. *Hooker.*

The ſame is the caſe of a *teſtator* giving a legacy by kindneſs, or by promiſe and common right. *Taylor.*

TESTA'TRIX. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A woman who leaves a will.

Te'sted. *adj.* [from *teſt*.] Tried by a teſt.

Not with fond ſhekels of the *teſted* gold. *Shakeſpeare.*

Te'ster. *n. ſ.* [*teſte*, French, a head: this coin probably being diſtinguiſhed by the head ſtamped upon it.] 1. A ſixpence. 2. The cover of a bed.

(1.) Come manage me your caliver: hold, there is a *teſter* for thee. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

A crown goes for ſixty pence, a ſhilling for twelve pence, and a *teſter* for ſixpence. *Locke.*

Thoſe who bore bulwarks on their backs,
And guarded nations from attacks,
Now practiſe ev'ry pliant geſture,
Op'ning their trunk for ev'ry *teſter*. *Swift's Miſcel.*

Young man, your days can ne'er be long,
In flow'r of age you periſh for a ſong;
Plums and directors, Shylock and his wife,
Will club their *teſters* now to take thy life. *Pope.*

Te'sticle. *n. ſ.* [*teſticulus*, Lat.] Stone.

That a bever, to eſcape the hunter, bites off his *teſticles* or ſtones, is a tenent very ancient. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

The more certain ſign from the pains reaching to the groins and *teſticles*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Testifica'tion. *n. ſ.* [*teſtificatio*, Latin; from *teſtify*.] The act of witneſſing.

When together we have all received thoſe heavenly myſteries wherein Chriſt imparteth himſelf unto us, and giveth viſible *teſtification* of our bleſſed communion with him, we ſhould, in hatred of all hereſies, factions and ſchiſms, declare openly ourſelves united. *Hooker.*

In places ſolemnly dedicated for that purpoſe, is a more direct ſervice and *teſtification* of our homage to God. *South.*

Testifica'tor. *n. ſ.* [from *teſtificor*, Latin.] One who witneſſes.

Te'stifier. *n. ſ.* [from *teſtify*.] One who teſtifies.

To **TE'STIFY.** *v. n.* [*teſtificor*, Latin.] To witneſs; to prove; to give evidence.

Jeſus needed not that any ſhould *teſtify* of man; for he knew what was in man. *John*, ii. 25.

One witneſs ſhall not *teſtify* againſt any, to cauſe him to die. *Numb.* xxxv. 30.

Heaven and earth ſhall *teſtify* for us, that you put us to death wrongfully. 1 *Mac.* ii. 47.

——— Th' event was dire,
As this place *teſtifies*. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The appeals to their cloſets, to their books of devotion, to *teſtify* what care ſhe has taken to eſtabliſh her children in a life of ſolid piety and devotion. *Law.*

To **Te'stify.** *v. a.* To witneſs; to give evidence of any point.

We ſpeak that we do know, and *teſtify* that we have ſeen; and ye receive not our witneſs. *John*, iii. 11.

Te'stily. *adv.* [from *teſty*.] Fretfully; peeviſhly; moroſely.

Testimo'nial. *n. ſ.* [*teſtimonial*, Fr. *teſtimonium*, Lat.] A writing produced by any one as an evidence for himſelf.

Hoſpitable people entertain all the idle vagrant reports, and ſend them out with paſsports and *teſtimonials*, and will have them paſs for legitimate. *Government of the Tongue.*

It is poſſible to have ſuch *teſtimonials* of divine authority as may be ſufficient to convince the more reaſonable part of mankind, and pray what is wanting in the teſtimonies of Jeſus Chriſt? *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

A clerk does not exhibit to the biſhop letters miſſive or *teſtimonial*, teſtifying his good behaviour. *Ayliffe.*

TE'STIMONY. *n. ſ.* [*teſtimonium*, Latin.] 1. Evidence given; proof by witneſs. 2. Publick evidences. 3. Open atteſtation; profeſſion.

(1.) The proof of every thing muſt be by the *teſtimony* of ſuch as the parties produce. *Spenſer.*

If I bring you ſufficient *teſtimony*, my ten thouſand ducats are mine. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Evidence is ſaid to ariſe from *teſtimony*, when we depend upon the credit and relation of others for the truth or falſehood of any thing. *Wilkins.*

I could not anſwer it to the world, if I gave not your lordſhip my *teſtimony* of being the beſt huſband. *Dryden.*

I muſt bear this *teſtimony* to Otway's memory, that the paſſions are truly touched in his Venice Preſerved. *Dryden.*

(2.) We maintain the uniform *teſtimony* and tradition of the primitive church. *White.*

By his preſcript a ſanctuary is fram'd,
An ark and in the ark his *teſtimony*;
The records of his covenant. *Milton.*

(3.) Thou for the *teſtimony* of truth haſt born
Univerſal reproach. *Milton.*

To TE'STIMONY. *v. a.* To witneſs. A word not uſed.

Let him be but *teſtimonied* in his own bringings forth, and he ſhall appear a ſcholar, a ſtateſman, and a ſoldier. *Shakeſp.*

TE'STINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *teſty*.] Moroſeneſs; peeviſhneſs.

Teſtineſs is a diſpoſition or aptneſs to be angry. *Locke.*

TESTU'DINATED. *adj.* [*teſtudo*, Lat.] Roofed; arched.

TESTUDI'NEOUS. *adj.* [*teſtudo*, Latin.] Reſembling the ſhell of a tortoiſe.

TE'STY. *adj.* [*teſtie*, Fr. *teſturdo*, Italian.] Fretful; peeviſh; apt to be angry.

Lead theſe *teſty* rivals ſo aſtray,
As one come not within another's way. *Shakeſpeare.*

Muſt I ſtand and crouch under your *teſty* humour. *Shak.*

King Pyrrhus cur'd his ſplenetick
And *teſty* courtiers with a kick. *Hudibras.*

In all thy humours, whether grave or mellow,
Thou'rt ſuch a touchy, *teſty*, pleaſing fellow;
Haſt ſo much wit, and mirth, and ſpleen about thee,
There is no living with thee, nor without thee. *Addiſon.*

TE'TCHY. *adj.* Froward; peeviſh: a corruption of *teſty* or *touchy*.

A grievous burthen was thy birth to me,
Tetchy and wayward was thy infancy. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

A ſilly ſchoolboy, coming to ſay my leſſon to the world, that peeviſh and *tetchy* maſter. *Graunt.*

TETE A TETE. *n. ſ.* [French.] Cheek by jowl.

Long before the ſquire and dame
Are *tête à tête*. *Prior.*

Deluded mortals, whom the great
Chuſe for companions *tête à tête*;
Who at their dinners, en famille,
Get leave to ſit whene'er you will. *Swift's Miſcel.*

TE'THER. *n. ſ.* [See TEDDER.] A ſtring by which horſes are held from paſturing too wide.

——— Hamlet is young,
And with a larger *tether* he may walk
Than may be given you. *Shakeſpeare.*

Fame and cenſure with a *tether*,
By fate are always link'd together. *Swift's Miſcel.*

Imagination has no limits; but where it is confined, we find the ſhortneſs of our *tether*. *Swift.*

To TE'THER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tie up.

TETRA'GONAL. *adj.* [τετράγωνος.] Four ſquare.

From the beginning of the diſeaſe, reckoning on unto the ſeventh day, the moon will be in a *tetragonal* or quadrate aſpect, that is, four ſigns removed from that wherein the diſeaſe began; in the fourteenth day it will be an oppoſite aſpect, and at the end of the third ſeptenary *tetragonal* again. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

TETRAPE'TALOUS. *adj.* [τέσσαρες and πέταλον.] Such flowers as conſiſt of four leaves round the ſtyle: plants having a *tetrapetalous* flower conſtitute a diſtinct kind. *Miller.*

All the *tetrapetalous* ſiliquoſe plants are alkaleſcent. *Arbuthnot.*

TE'TRARCH. *n. ſ.* [*tetrarcha*, Latin; *tetrarque*, French; τετράρχης.] A Roman governour of the fourth part of a province.

——— All the earth,
Her kings and *tetrarchs*, are their tributaries:
People and nations pay them hourly ſtipends. *B. Johnſon.*

TETRA'RCHATE. } *n. ſ.* [τετραρχία.] A Roman govern-
TE'TRARCHY. } ment of a fourth part of a province.

TETRA'STICK. *n. ſ.* [τετράστιχος.] An epigram or ſtanza of four verſes.

The *tetraſtick* obliged Spenſer to extend his ſenſe to the length of four lines, which would have been more cloſely confined in the couplet. *Pope.*

TE'TRICAL. } *adj.* [*tetricus*, Latin; *tetrique*, Fr.] Fro-
TE'TRICOUS. } ward; perverſe; ſour.

In this the *tetrical* baſſa finding him to excel, gave him as a rare gift to Solyman. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

TE'TTER. *n. ſ.* [teteꞃ, Sax.] A ſcab; a ſcurf; a ringworm.

—— A moſt inſtant *tetter* bark'd about
Moſt lazar like, with vile and loathſome cruſt,
All my ſmooth body. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

A ſcabby *tetter* on their pelts will ſtick. *Dryden.*

TEW. *n. ſ.* [*towe*, a hempen rope. Dutch.] 1. Materials for any thing. *Skinner.* 2. An iron chain. *Ainſworth.*

To TEW. *v. a.* [taƿian, Saxon.] To work; to beat ſo as to ſoften: of leather we ſay to *taw*.

TE'WEL. *n. ſ.* [*tuyau* or *tuyal*, French.] In the back of the forge, againſt the fire-place, is fixed a thick iron plate, and a taper pipe in it above five inches long, called a *tewel*, or *tewel* iron, which comes through the back of the forge; into this *tewel* is placed the bellows. *Moxon.*

To TE'WTAW. *v. a.* [formed from *tew* by reduplication.] To beat; to break.

The method and way of watering, pilling, breaking, and *tewtawing* of hemp and flax, is a particular buſineſs. *Mort.*

TEXT. *n. ſ.* [*texte*, Fr. *textus*, Lat.] 1. That on which a comment is written. 2. A ſentence of ſcripture.

(1.) ——— We expect your next
Should be no comment but a *text*,
To tell how modern beaſts are vext. *Waller.*

(2.) ——— In religion
What errour but ſome ſober brow
Will bleſs it, and approve it with a *text*. *Shakeſp.*

Some prime articles of faith are not delivered in a literal or catechiſtical form of ſpeech, but are collected and concluded by argumentation out of ſentences of ſcripture, and by comparing of ſundry *texts* with one another. *White.*

His mind he ſhould fortify with ſome few *texts*, which are home and appoſite to his caſe. *South.*

TE'XTILE. *adj.* [*textilis*, Latin.] Woven; capable of being woven.

The placing of the tangible parts in length or tranſverſe, as in the warp and woof of *textiles*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The materials of them were not from any herb, as other *textiles*, but from a ſtone called amiantus. *Wilkins.*

TE'XTMAN. *n. ſ.* [*text* and *man*.] A man ready in quotation of texts.

Men's daily occaſions require the doing of a thouſand things, which it would puzzle the beſt *textman* readily to bethink himſelf of a ſentence in the Bible, clear enough to ſatisfy a ſcrupulous conſcience of the lawfulneſs of. *Sanderſon.*

TE'XTRINE. *adj.* [*textrina*, Lat.] Relating to weaving.

It is a wonderful artifice how newly hatched maggots, not the parent animal, becauſe ſhe emits no web, nor hath any *textrine* art, can convolve the ſtubborn leaf, and bind it with the thread it weaves from its body. *Derham.*

TE'XTUARY. *adj.* [from *text*.] 1. Contained in the text. 2. Serving as a text; authoritative.

(1.) He extends the excluſion unto twenty days, which in the *textuary* ſenſe is fully accompliſhed in one. *Brown.*

(2.) I ſee no ground why his reaſon ſhould be *textuary* to ours, or that God intended him an univerſal headſhip. *Glanv.*

TE'XTUARIST. } **TE'XTUARY.** } *n. ſ.* [*textuaire*, Fr. from *text*.] One ready in the text of ſcripture; a divine well verſed in ſcripture.

TE'XTURE. *n. ſ.* [*textus*, Lat.] 1. The act of weaving. 2. A web; a thing woven. 3. Manner of weaving with reſpect either to form or matter. 4. Diſpoſition of the parts of bodies; combination of parts.

(1.) Skins, although a natural habit unto all before the invention of *texture*, was ſomething more unto Adam. *Brown.*

(2.) —— Others, far in the graſſy dale,
Their humble *texture* weave. *Thomſon's Spring.*

(3.) Under ſtate of richeſt *texture* ſpread. *Milton.*
A veil of richeſt *texture* wrought ſhe wears. *Pope.*

(4.) Spirits not in their liquid *texture* mortal wound
Receive, no more than can third air. *Milton.*

While the particles continue entire, they may compoſe bodies of the ſame nature and *texture* now, with water and earth compoſed of entire particles in the beginning. *Newton.*

THAN. *adv.* [ðanne, Saxon.] A particle placed in compariſon after the comparative adjective or adverb, noting a leſs degree of the quality compared in the word that follows *than*: as, *Monarchy is better* than *anarchy. The hawk flies more ſwiftly* than *the pigeon.*

Were we not better to fall once with virtue,
Than draw a wretched and diſhonour'd breath? *B. Johnſon.*

More true delight in that ſmall ground,
Than in poſſeſſing all the earth was found. *Daniel.*

I never met with a more unhappy conjuncture of affairs *than* in the buſineſs of that unfortunate earl. *King Charles.*

I love you for nothing more *than* for the juſt eſteem you have for all the ſons of Adam. *Swift.*

THANE. *n. ſ.* [ðegn, Saxon.] An old title of honour, perhaps equivalent to baron.

By Sinel's death I know I'm *thane* of Glamis;
But how of Cawdor? the *thane* of Cawdor lives. *Shakeſp.*

To **THANK.** *v. a.* [ðancian, Saxon; *dancken*, Dutch; *thanken*, German.] 1. To return acknowledgments for any favour or kindneſs. 2. It is uſed often in a contrary or ironical ſenſe.

(1.) The forlorn ſoldier, that ſo nobly fought,
He would have well become this place, and grac'd
The *thankings* of a king. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

—— For your ſtubborn anſwer
The king ſhall know it, and, no doubt, *thank* you. *Shak.*

We *thank* God always for you. *2 Theſſ.* i. 3.

He was ſo true a father of his country,
To *thank* me for defending ev'n his foes,
Becauſe they were his ſubjects. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

(2.) —— Ill fare our anceſtor impure,
For this we may *thank* Adam. *Milton.*

Weigh the danger with the doubtful bliſs,
And *thank* yourſelf, if ought ſhould fall amiſs. *Dryden.*

That Portugal hath yet no more than a ſuſpenſion of arms, they may *thank* themſelves, becauſe they came ſo late into the treaty; and, that they came ſo late, they may *thank* the Whigs, whoſe falſe repreſentations they believed. *Swift.*

THANK. } **THANKS.** } *n. ſ.* [ðancaꞅ, Saxon; *dancke*, Dutch.] Acknowledgment paid for favour or kindneſs; expreſſion of gratitude. *Thanks* is commonly uſed of verbal acknowledgment, *gratitude* of real repayment. It is ſeldom uſed in the ſingular.

The pooreſt ſervice is repaid with *thanks*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Happy be Theſeus, our renowned duke.
—*Thanks*, good Egeus, what's the news? *Shakeſp.*

The fool ſaith, I have no *thank* for all my good deed; and they that eat my bread ſpeak evil of me. *Eccluſ.* xx. 16.

He took bread, and gave *thanks* to God in preſence of them all. *Acts*, xxvii. 35.

Thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory. 1 *Cor.* xv.

Some embrace ſuits which never mean to deal effectually in them; but they will win a *thank*, or take a reward. *Bacon.*

For this to th' infinitely good we owe
Immortal *thanks*. *Milton.*

THA'NKFUL. *adj.* [ðancꝼul, Saxon.] Full of gratitude; ready to acknowledge good received.

A *thankful* remembrance of his death. *Common Prayer.*

Be *thankful* unto him, and bleſs his name. *Pſal.* c. 4.

In favour, to uſe men with much difference is good; for it maketh the perſons preferred more *thankful*, and the reſt more officious. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Live, thou great encourager of arts;
Live ever in our *thankful* hearts. *Dryden.*

THA'NKFULLY. *adv.* [from *thankful*.] With lively and grateful ſenſe of good received.

Here is better than the open air; take it *thankfully*. *Shakeſp.*

If you have liv'd, take *thankfully* the paſt;
Make, as you can, the ſweet remembrance laſt. *Dryden.*

Out of gold how to draw as many diſtinct ſubſtances as I can ſeparate from vitriol, I ſhall very *thankfully* learn. *Boyle.*

THA'NKFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *thankful*.] Gratitude; lively ſenſe or ready acknowledgment of good received.

He ſcarcely would give me thanks for what I had done, for fear that *thankfulneſs* might have an introduction of reward. *Sidney.*

Will you give me this maid your daughter?
—As freely, ſon, as God did give her me.
—Sweet prince, you learn me noble *thankfulneſs*. *Shakeſp.*

The celebration of theſe holy myſteries being ended, retire with all *thankfulneſs* of heart for having been admitted to that heavenly feaſt. *Taylor.*

Thankfulneſs and ſubmiſſion make us happy. *L'Eſtrange.*

THA'NKLESS. *adj.* [from *thank*.] 1. Unthankful; ungrateful; making no acknowledgment. 2. Not deſerving, or not likely, to gain thanks.

(1.) Leſt ſo great good, as he for her had wrought,
Should die unknown, and buried be in *thankleſs* thought. *Spenſer.*

———— May he feel
How ſharper than a ſerpent's tooth it is,
To have a *thankleſs* child. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

One grateful woman to thy fame ſupply'd,
What a whole *thankleſs* land to his deny'd. *Pope.*

(2.) The contracting and extending the lines and ſenſe of others, if the firſt authors might ſpeak for themſelves, would appear a *thankleſs* office. *Wotton.*

———— Wage ſtill their wars,
And bring home on thy breaſt more *thankleſs* ſcars. *Craſhaw.*

THA'NKLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *thankleſs*.] Ingratitude; failure to acknowledge good received.

Not t' have written then, ſeems little leſs
Than worſt of civil vices, *thankleſſneſs*. *Donne.*

THANKO'FFERING. *n. ſ.* [*thank* and *offering*.] Offering paid in acknowledgment of mercy.

A thouſand *thankofferings* are due to that providence which has delivered our nation from theſe abſurd iniquities. *Watts.*

THANKSGI'VING. *n. ſ.* [*thanks* and *give*.] Celebration of mercy.

Theſe ſacred hymns Chriſtianity hath peculiar to itſelf, the other being ſongs too of praiſe and *thankſgiving*, wherewith as we ſerve God ſo the Jews likewiſe. *Hooker.*

Of old there were ſongs of praiſe and *thankſgiving* unto God. *Neh.* xii. 46.

We ſhould acknowledge our obligations to God for the many favours we receive, by continual praiſes and *thankſgivings*. *Tillotſon.*

The common practice of all Chriſtian churches and ſtates, in appointing and keeping days of publick *thankſgiving* and humiliation, is argument ſufficient to prove, that in the common ſenſe of Chriſtians it is not forbidden in ſcripture. *Nelſon.*

THA'NKWORTHY. *adj.* [*thank* and *worthy.*] Deſerving gratitude; meritorious.

This is *thankworthy*, if a man endure grief. 1 *Pet.* ii. 19.

If love be compell'd, and cannot chuſe,
How can it grateful or *thankworthy* prove? *Davies.*

THARM. *n. ſ.* [ðeaꞃm, Saxon; *darm*, Dutch, the gut.] Inteſtines twiſted for ſeveral uſes.

THAT. *pronoun.* [*thata*, Gothick; ðæt, Saxon; *dat*, Dutch.] 1. Not this, but the other. 2. Which; relating to an antecedent thing. 3. Who; relating to an antecedent perſon. 4. It ſometimes ſerves to ſave the the repetition of a word or words foregoing. 5. Oppoſed to *this*, as *the other* to *one*. 6. When *this* and *that* relate to foregoing words, *this* is referred like *hic* or *cecy* to the latter, and *that* like *ille* or *cela* to the former. 7. Such as. 8. That which; what. 9. The thing. 10. The thing which then was. 11. By way of eminence. 12. *In* THAT. Becauſe; in conſequence of.

(1.) He wins me by *that* means I told you. *Shakeſp.*

——— Octavia, not only *that*,
That were excuſeable, *that* and thouſands more
Of ſemblable import, but he hath wag'd
New wars againſt Pompey. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) The ſinner makes an aberration from the ſcope or mark *that* is ſet before him. *Perkins.*

——— You'll rue the time
That clogs me with this anſwer. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Nothing they but duſt can ſhow,
Or bones *that* haſten to be ſo. *Cowley.*

When there is no ſuch evident certainty as to take away all kind of doubting; in ſuch caſes, a judgment *that* is equal and impartial muſt incline to the greater probabilities. *Wilkins.*

(3.) Saints *that* taught and led the way to heav'n. *Tickel.*

(4.) I'll know your buſineſs, *that* I will. *Shak. Hen.* IV.

They ſaid, what is *that* to us? ſee thou to *that.* *Matth.*

Ye defraud, and *that* your brethren. 1 *Cor.* vi. 8.

Yet for all *that*, when they be in the land of their enemies I will not caſt them away. *Lev.* xxvi. 44.

We muſt direct our prayers to right ends; and *that* either in reſpect of the prayer itſelf, or the things we pray for. *Duty of Man.*

They weep, as if they meant
That way at leaſt proud Nabas to prevent. *Cowley.*

This runick ſubject will occur upon *that* of poetry. *Temple.*

What is inviting in this ſort of poetry proceeds not ſo much from the idea of a country life itſelf, as from *that* of its tranquillity. *Pope.*

(5.) *This* is not fair; nor profitable *that*;
Nor t' other queſtion proper for debate. *Dryden's Perſius.*

(6.) In this ſcale gold, in t' other fame does lie,
The weight of *that* mounts *this* ſo high. *Cowley.*

(7.) By religion is meant a living up to thoſe principles, *that* is, to act conformably to our beſt reaſon, and to live as becomes thoſe who believe a God and a future ſtate. *Tillotſon.*

(8.) Sir, I think the meat wants *that* I have,
——Baſting. *Shakeſp. Comedy of Errours.*

(9.) The Nazarite hath vowed, beſides *that* that his hand ſhall get. *Numb.* vi. 21.

He made *that* art which was a rage. *Cowley.*

(10.) ——— Secure proud Nabas ſlept,
And dreamt vain man, of *that* day's barb'rous ſport. *Cowley.*

(11.) This is *that* Jonathan, the joy and grace,
That Jonathan in whom does mixt remain
All that fond mothers wiſh. *Cowley.*

Hence love himſelf, *that* tyrant of my days. *Cowley.*

(12.) Things are preached not *in that* they are taught, but *in that* they are publiſhed. *Hooker.*

THAT. *conjunction.* 1. Becauſe. 2. Noting a conſequence. 3. Noting indication. 4. Noting a final end.

(1.) It is not *that* I love you leſs
Than when before your feet I lay:
But to prevent the ſad increaſe
Of hopeleſs love, I keep away. *Waller.*

Forgive me *that* I thus your patience wrong. *Cowley.*

(2.) *That* he ſhould dare to do me this diſgrace,
Is fool or coward writ upon my face? *Dryden.*

The cuſtom and familiarity of theſe tongues do ſometimes ſo far influence the expreſſions in theſe epiſtles, *that* one may obſerve the force of the Hebrew conjugations. *Locke.*

(3.) We anſwered, *that* we held it ſo agreeable, as we both forgot dangers paſt and fears to come, *that* we thought an hour ſpent with him was worth years of our former life. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

In the midſt of this darkneſs they ſaw ſo much light, as to believe *that* when they died, they went immediately to the ſtars. *Heylyn.*

I have ſhewed before, *that* a meer poſſibility to the contrary, can by no means hinder a thing from being highly credible. *Wilkins.*

(4.) Treat it kindly, *that* it may
Wiſh at leaſt with us to ſtay. *Cowley.*

THATCH. *n. ſ.* [ðace, Saxon, *ſtraw*, *Skinner*, from ðac, *a roof*, in Iſlandick, *thak.* Mr. *Lye.*] Straw laid upon the top of a houſe to keep out the weather.

Hard by a ſtye, beneath a roof of *thatch*
Dwelt Obloquy, who in her early days
Baſkets of fiſh at Billingſgate did watch,
Cod, whiting, oyſter, mackrel, ſprat, or plaiſe. *Pope.*

A plough-boy, who has never ſeen any thing but thatched houſes, naturally imagines that *thatch* belongs to the very nature of a houſe. *Watts.*

Then came roſy Health from her cottage of *thatch*,
Where never phyſician had lifted the latch. *Smart.*

To THATCH. *v. a.* [ðaccian, Saxon.] To cover as with ſtraw.

——— Make falſe hair, and *thatch*
Your poor thin roofs with burthens of the dead. *Shakeſp.*

Moſs groweth chiefly upon ridges of houſes tiled or *thatched.* *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Then Rome was poor, and there you might behold
The palace *thatch'd* with ſtraw. *Dryden.*

Sonnets or elegies to Chloris
Might raiſe a houſe above two ſtories:
A lyrick ode would ſlate, a catch
Would tile, an epigram would *thatch.* *Swift.*

THA'TCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *thatch.*] One whoſe trade is to cover houſes with ſtraw.

You merit new employments daily;
Our *thatcher*, ditcher, gard'ner, baily. *Swift.*

Aſh is univerſal timber; it ſerves the ſoldier, ſeaman, carpenter, *thatcher*, and huſbandman. *Mortimer.*

To THAW. *v. n.* [ðapan, Saxon; *degen*, Dutch.] 1. To grow liquid after congelation; to melt. 2. To remit the cold which had cauſed froſt.

(1.) When thy melted maid
His letter at thy pillow hath laid:
If thou begin'ſt to *thaw* for this,
May my name ſtep in. *Donne.*

——— It on firm land
Thaws not but gathers heap, and ruin ſeems
Of ancient pile; all elſe deep ſnow and ice. *Milton.*

Having let that ice *thaw* of itſelf, and frozen the liquor a ſecond time, we could not diſcern any thing. *Boyle.*

O Solitude, romantick maid,
Whether by nodding tow'rs you tread,
Or climb the Andes' clifted ſide,
Or by the Nile's coy ſource abide,
Or ſtarting from a half year's ſleep,
From Hecla view the *thawing* deep,
Or Tadmor's marble waſtes ſurvey,
Or in yon roofleſs cloiſter play;
Thee, fond nymph, again I woo,
And again thy ſteps purſue. *Grainger.*

To THAW. *v. a.* To melt what was congealed.

Bring me the faireſt creature northward born,
Where Phœbus' fire ſcarce *thaws* the iſicles. *Shakeſpeare.*

Think not that Cæſar bears ſuch rebel blood,
That will be *thaw'd* from the true quality
With that which melteth fools. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

——————— My love is *thaw'd*,
Which, like a waxen image 'gainſt a fire,
Bears no impreſſion of the thing it was. *Shakeſpeare.*
——————— She can unlock
The claſping charm, and *thaw* the numbing ſpell. *Milton.*
Burniſh'd ſteel, that caſt a glare
From far, and ſeem'd to *thaw* the freezing air. *Dryden.*
Her icy heart is *thaw'd.* *Granville.*

Thaw. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Liquefaction of any thing congealed. 2. Warmth ſuch as liquefies congelation.

(1.) A man of my kidney, that am as ſubject to heat as butter; a man of continual diſſolution and *thaw.* *Shakeſp.*

Hardens his ſtubborn heart, but ſtill as ice
More harden'd after *thaw.* *Milton.*

(2.) I was the prince's jeſter, and duller than a great *thaw.* *Shakeſp. Much ado about Nothing.*

That cold country where diſcourſe doth freeze in the air all Winter, and may be heard in the next Summer, or at a great *thaw.* *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

When ſharp froſts had long conſtrain'd the earth,
A kindly *thaw* unlocks it with cold rain,
Firſt the tender blade peeps. *Dryden.*

The, article. [*de*, Dutch.] 1. The article noting a particular thing. 2. Before a vowel *e* is commonly cut off in verſe. 3. Sometimes *he* is cut off. 4. It is uſed by way of conſequential reference. 5. In the quoted paſſage *the* is uſed according to the French idiom.

(1.) Your ſon has paid a ſoldier's debt;
He only liv'd but till he was a man,
The which no ſooner had his proweſs confirm'd,
In *the* unſhrinking ſtation where he fought,
But like a man he dy'd. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

He put him in mind of *the* long pretence he had to be groom of *the* bed chamber, for *the* which he could not chuſe but ſay, that he had *the* queen's promiſe. *Clarendon.*

Unhappy ſlave, and pupil to a bell,
Unhappy till *the* laſt, *the* kind releaſing knell. *Cowley.*
I'll march *the* muſes Hannibal. *Cowley.*
The fair example of *the* heav'nly lark,
Thy fellow poet, Cowley, mark;
Above *the* ſtars let thy bold muſick ſound,
Thy humble neſt build on *the* ground. *Cowley.*
——————— *The* fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whoſe mortal taſte
Brought death into *the* world. *Milton.*
Night ſhades *the* groves, and all in ſilence lie,
All but *the* mournful philomel and I. *Pope.*
(2.) Who had *th'* eſpecial engines been to rear
His fortunes up into the ſtate they were. *Daniel.*
Th' adorning thee with ſo much art
Is but a barb'rous ſkill,
'Tis like the pois'ning of a dart,
Too apt before to kill. *Cowley.*
(3.) In this ſcale gold, in *t'other* fame does lie. *Cowley.*

(4.) *The* longer ſin hath kept poſſeſſion of the heart, *the* harder it will be to drive it out. *Duty of Man.*

(5.) As all the conſiderable governments among the Alps are commonwealths, ſo it is a conſtitution *the* moſt adapted of any to the poverty of theſe countries. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Thea'tral. *adj.* [*theatral*, Fr. *theatralis*, Lat.] Belonging to a theatre.

The'atre. *n. ſ.* [*theatre*, Fr. *theatrum*, Lat.] 1. A place in which ſhews are exhibited; a playhouſe. 2. A place riſing by ſteps or gradations like a theatre.

(1.) This wiſe and univerſal *theatre*,
Preſents more woful pageants than the ſcene
Wherein we play. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

When the boats came within ſixty yards of the pillar, they found themſelves all bound, yet ſo as they might go about, ſo as they all ſtood as in a *theatre* beholding this light. *Bacon.*

(2.) Shade above ſhade, a woody *theatre*
Of ſtatelieſt view. *Milton.*
In the midſt of this fair valley ſtood
A native *theatre*, which riſing ſlow,
By juſt degrees o'erlook'd the ground below. *Dryden.*
No *theatres* of oaks around him riſe,
Whoſe roots earth's centre touch, whoſe heads the ſkies. *Harte.*

Thea'trick. }
Thea'trical. } *adj.* [*theatrum*, Lat.] Scenick; ſuiting a theatre; pertaining to a theatre.

Theatrical forms ſtickle hard for the prize of religion: a diſtorted countenance is made the mark of an upright heart. *Decay of Piety.*

Load ſome vain church with old *theatrick* ſtate,
Turn arcs of triumph to a garden gate. *Pope.*

Thea'trically. *adv.* [from *theatrical.*] In a manner ſuiting the ſtage.

Dauntleſs her look, her geſture proud,
Her voice *theatrically* loud. *Pope.*

Thee, the oblique ſingular of *thou.*

Poet and Saint, to *thee* alone were giv'n
The two moſt ſacred names of earth and heav'n. *Cowley.*

Theft. *n. ſ.* [from *thief.*] 1. The act of ſtealing. 2. The thing ſtolen.

(1.) *Theft* is an unlawful felonious taking away of another man's goods againſt the owner's knowledge or will. *Cowel.*

His *thefts* were too open, his filching was like an unſkilful ſinger, he kept not time. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

——————— Their nurſe Euriphile,
Whom for the *theft* I wedded, ſtole theſe children. *Shakeſp.*

Deceit in trade, a ſecret *theft*: extortion, an impudent *theft.* *Holyday.*

The *thefts* upon the public can be looked into and puniſhed. *Davenant.*

(2.) If the *theft* be certainly found in his hand alive, whether ox, aſs, or ſheep, he ſhall reſtore double. *Exod.* xxii. 4.

Their. *n. ſ.* [Ȝeoꞃa, *of them*, Saxon.] 1. Of them: the pronoun poſſeſſive, from *they.* 2 *Theirs* is uſed when any thing comes in conſtruction between the poſſeſſive and ſubſtantive.

(1.) ——— The round world ſhould have ſhook
Lions into civil ſtreets, and citizens into *their* dens. *Shakeſp.*

For the Italians, Dante had begun to file *their* language in verſe before Boccace, who likewiſe received no little help from his maſter Petrarch; but the reformation of *their* proſe was wholly owing to Boccace. *Dryden.*

(2.) Prayer we always have in our power to beſtow, and they never in *theirs* to refuſe. *Hooker.*

They gave the ſame names to their own idols which the Egyptians did to *theirs.* *Raleigh.*

The penalty to thy tranſgreſſion due,
And due to *theirs*, which out of thine will grow. *Milton.*
Nothing but the name of zeal appears,
'Twixt our beſt actions and the worſt of *theirs.* *Denham.*
Vain are our neighbours hopes, and vain their cares,
The fault is more *their* language's than *their's.* *Roſcommon.*

Which eſtabliſhed law of *theirs* ſeems too ſtrict at firſt, becauſe it excludes all ſecret intrigues. *Dryden.*

And reading wiſh, like *theirs*, our fate and fame. *Pope.*

Them, the oblique of *they.*

The materials of them were not from any herb. *Wilkins.*

Theme. *n. ſ.* [*theme*, Fr. from ϑέμα.] 1. A ſubject on which one ſpeaks or writes. 2. A ſhort diſſertation written by boys on any topick. 3. The original word whence others are derived.

(1.) Every object of our idea is called a *theme*, whether it be a being or not being. *Watts.*

——————— Two truths are told,
As happy prologues to the ſwelling act
Of the imperial *theme.* *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*
When a ſoldier was the *theme*, my name
Was not far off. *Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.*
O! could I flow like thee, and make thy ſtream
My great example, as it is my *theme*;

Though deep, yet clear; though gentle, yet not dull;
Strong without rage, without o'erflowing full. *Denham.*

Whatever near Eurota's happy ſtream,
With laurels crown'd, had been Apollo's *theme*. *Roſcom.*

Though Tyber's ſtreams immortal Rome behold,
Though foaming Hermus ſwells with tides of gold,
From Heav'n itſelf though ſeven-fold Nilus flows,
And harveſts on a hundred realms beſtows;
Theſe now no more ſhall be the muſe's *themes*,
Loſt in my fame, as in the ſea their ſtreams. *Pope.*

(2.) Forcing the empty wits of children to compoſe *themes*, verſes and orations. *Milton.*

(3.) Let ſcholars daily reduce the words to their original or *theme*, to the firſt caſe of nouns, or firſt tenſe of verbs. *Watts.*

Themse'lves. *n. ſ.* [See They and Self.] 1. Theſe very perſons: in this ſenſe it is nominative. 2. The oblique caſe of *they* and *ſelves*.

(1.) Whatſoever evil befalleth in that, *themſelves* have made themſelves worthy to ſuffer it. *Hooker.*

(2.) They open to *themſelves* at length the way. *Milton.*

Such things as in *themſelves* are equally true and certain, may not yet be capable of the ſame kind or degree of evidence as to us. *Wilkins.*

Waken children out of ſleep with a low call, and give them kind uſage till they come perfectly to *themſelves*. *Locke.*

Then. *adv.* [*than*, Gothick; ðan, Saxon; *dan*, Dutch.] 1. At that time. 2. Afterwards; immediately afterwards; ſoon afterwards. 3. In that caſe; in conſequence. 4. Therefore; for this reaſon. 5. At another time: as *now* and *then*, at one time and other. 6. That time: it has here the effect of a noun.

(1.) The *then* biſhop of London, Dr. Laud, attended on his majeſty throughout that whole journey. *Clarendon.*

Thee, *then* a boy, with my arms I laid. *Dryden.*

(2.) If an herb be cut off from the roots in Winter, and *then* the earth be trodden down hard, the roots will become very big in Summer. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

(3.) If God's immediate ſpeaking and writing argueth precepts, thus ſpoken or written, to be perpetually moral; *then* his not writing of precepts argueth them to be temporary. *White.*

Had not men been fated to be blind,
Then had our lances pierc'd the treach'rous wood. *Dryden.*

Had fate ſo pleas'd I had been eldeſt born,
And *then* without a crime the crown had worn. *Dryden.*

If all this be ſo, *then* man has a natural freedom. *Locke.*

(4.) Whiles *then* the apoſtle moves us to unity, and moves us alſo to an endeavour to it, he beſtows upon us as well a diſcovery, as an exhortation, ſhewing us not only the end, but alſo the means. *Holyday.*

——— If *then* his providence
Out of our evil ſeek to bring forth good. *Milton.*

Now *then* be all thy weighty cares away,
Thy jealouſies and fears, and, while you may,
To peace and ſoft repoſe give all the day. *Dryden.*

(5.) Now ſhaves with level wing the deep, *then* ſoars. *Milton.*

One while the maſter is not aware of what is done, and *then* in other caſes it may fall out to be his own act. *L'Eſtrange.*

(6.) ——— Till *then* who knew
The force of thoſe dire arms? *Milton.*

Thence. *adv.* [contracted, according to *Minſhew*, from *there hence*.] 1. From that place. 2. From that time. 3. For that reaſon. 4. *From thence* is a barbarous expreſſion, *thence* implying the ſame, yet it wants not good authorities.

(1.) Faſt by the oracle of God; I *thence*
Invoke thy aid. *Milton.*

Surat he took, and *thence* preventing fame,
By quick and painful marches thither came. *Dryden.*

(2.) There ſhall be no more *thence* an infant of days. *Iſa.* lxv.

(3.) Not to ſit idle with ſo great a gift
Uſeleſs, and *thence* ridiculous about him. *Milton's Agoniſt.*

(4.) *From thence*; from him, whoſe daughter
His tears proclaim'd his parting with her; *thence*
We have croſs'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

There plant eyes, all miſt *from thence*
Purge and diſperſe. *Milton.*

The'nceforth. *adv.* [*thence* and *forth*.] 1. From that time. 2. *From thenceforth* is a barbarous corruption, though it has crept into books where it ought not to be found.

(1.) *Thenceforth* this land was tributary made
T' ambitious Rome. *Spenſer.*

They ſhall be placed in Leinſter, and have land given them to live upon, in ſuch ſort as ſhall become good ſubjects, to labour *thenceforth* for their living. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

——— Wrath ſhall be no more
Thenceforth, but in thy preſence joy entire. *Milton.*

(2.) ——— Avert
His holy eyes; reſolving *from thenceforth*
To leave them to their own polluted ways. *Milton.*

Men grow acquainted with theſe ſelf-evident truths upon their being propoſed; but whoſoever does ſo, finds in himſelf that he then begins to know a propoſition which he knew not before, and which *from thenceforth* he never queſtions. *Locke.*

Thencefo'rward. *adv.* [*thence* and *forward*.] On from that time.

When he comes to the Lord's table, every communicant profeſſes to repent, and promiſes to lead a new life *thenceforward*. *Kettlewell.*

THEO'CRACY. *n. ſ.* [*theocratie*, Fr. ϑέος and κρατέω.] Government immediately ſuperintended by God.

The characters of the reign of Chriſt are chiefly juſtice, peace, and divine preſence or conduct, which is called *theocracy*. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Theocra'tical. *adj.* [*theocratique*, Fr. from *theocracy*.] Relating to a government adminiſtered by God.

The government is neither human nor angelical, but peculiarly *theocratical*. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Theo'dolite. *n. ſ.* A mathematical inſtrument for taking heights and diſtances.

The'ogony. *n. ſ.* [*theogonie*, Fr. ϑεογονία.] The generation of the gods. *Bailey.*

The'ologer.
Theolo'gian. } *n. ſ* [*theologien*, Fr. *theologus*, Lat.] A divine; a profeſſor of divinity.

Some *theologians* defile places erected only for religion by defending oppreſſions. *Hayward.*

They to their viands fell: nor ſeemingly
The angel, nor in miſt, the common gloſs
Of *theologians*, but with keen diſpatch
Of real hunger. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Theolo'gical. *adj.* [*theologique*, Fr. *theologia*, Lat.] Relating to the ſcience of divinity.

Although ſome pens have only ſymbolized the ſame from the myſtery of its colours, yet are there other affections might admit of *theological* alluſions. *Brown.*

They generally are extracts of *theological* and moral ſentences, drawn from eccleſiaſtical and other authors. *Swift.*

Theolo'gically. *adv.* [from *theological*.] According to the principles of theology.

Theo'logist.
The'ologue. } *n. ſ.* [*theologus*, Lat.] A divine; one ſtudious in the ſcience of divinity.

The cardinals of Rome, which are *theologues*, friars, and ſchoolmen, call all temporal buſineſs, of wars, embaſſages, ſhirrery, which is under-ſheriffries. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

A *theologue* more by need than genial bent;
Int'reſt in all his actions was diſcern'd. *Dryden.*

It is no more an order, according to popiſh *theologiſts*, than the prima tonſura, they allowing only ſeven eccleſiaſtical *theologiſts*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

THEO'LOGY. *n. ſ.* [*theologia*, Fr. ϑεολογία.] Divinity.

The whole drift of the ſcripture of God, what is it but only to teach *theology*? *Theology*, what is it but the ſcience of things divine? *Hocker.*

She was moſt dear to the king in regard of her knowledge in languages, in *theology*, and in philoſophy. *Hayward.*

The oldeſt writers of *theology* were of this mind. *Tillotſon.*

The'omachist. *n. ſ.* He who fights againſt the gods. *Bailey.*

THE'OMACHY. *n. ſ.* [ϑέος and μαχὴ.] The fight againſt the gods by the giants. *Bailey.*

THEO'RBO. *n. ſ.* [*tiorba*, Italian; *tuorbe*, Fr.] A large lute for playing a thorough baſs, uſed by the Italians. *Bailey.*

He wanted nothing but a ſong,
And a well tun'd *theorbo* hung
Upon a bough, to eaſe the pain
His tugg'd ears ſuffer'd, with a ſtrain. *Butler.*

THE'OREM. *n. ſ.* [*theoreme*, Fr. ϑεώρημα.] A poſition laid down as an acknowledged truth.

Having found this the head *theorem* of all their diſcourſes, who plead for the change of eccleſiaſtical government in England, we hold it neceſſary that the proofs thereof be weighed. *Hooker.*

The chief points of morality are no leſs demonſtrable than mathematicks; nor is the ſubtilty greater in moral *theorems* than in mathematical. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

Many obſervations go to the making up of one *theorem*, which, like oaks fit for durable buildings, muſt be of many years growth. *Graunt.*

Here are three *theorems*, that from thence we may draw ſome concluſions. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

THEOREMA'TICAL.
THEOREMA'TICK.
THEORE'MICK. } *adj.* [from *theorem.*] Compriſed in theorems; conſiſting in theorems.

Theoremick truth, or that which lies in the conceptions we have of things, is negative or poſitive. *Grew.*

THEORE'TICAL.
THEORE'TICK.
THEO'RICAL.
THE'ORICK. } *adj.* { [*theoretique*, French; from ϑεωρητικὸς.] [*theorique*, Fr. from ϑεωρία.] } Speculative; depending on theory or ſpeculation; terminating in theory or ſpeculation; not practical.

——— When he ſpeaks,
The air, a charter'd libertine, is ſtill;
And the mute wonder lurketh in mens ears,
To ſteal his ſweet and honied ſentences:
So that the act and practick part of life
Muſt be the miſtreſs to this *theorique*. *Shakeſp.*

The *theorical* part of the inquiry being interwoven with the hiſtorical conjectures, the philoſophy of colours will be promoted by indiſputable experiments. *Boyle on Colours.*

For *theoretical* learning and ſciences there is nothing yet complete. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

THEO'RICK. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] Speculation, not practice.

——— The bookiſh *theorick*,
Wherein the toged conſuls can propoſe
As maſterly as he; meer prattle without practice,
Is all his ſoldierſhip. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

THEORE'TICALLY.
THEO'RICALLY. } *adv.* { [from *theoretick.*] [from *theorick.*] } Speculatively; not practically.

THE'ORIST. *n. ſ.* [from *theory.*] A ſpeculatiſt; one given to ſpeculation.

The greateſt *theoriſts* have given the preference to ſuch a government as that which obtains in this kingdom. *Addiſon.*

THE'ORY. *n. ſ.* [*theorie*, Fr. ϑεωρία.] Speculation; not practice; ſcheme; plan or ſyſtem yet ſubſiſting only in the mind.

If they had been themſelves to execute their own *theory* in this church, they would have ſeen. *Hooker.*

In making gold, the means hitherto propounded to effect it are in the practice full of errour, and in the *theory* full of unſound imagination. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Practice alone divides the world into virtuous and vicious; but as to the *theory* and ſpeculation of virtue and vice, mankind are much the ſame. *South's Sermons.*

True chriſtianity depends on fact:
Religion is not *theory*, but act. *Harte.*

THERAPE'UTICK. *adj.* [ϑεραπευτικὸς.] Curative; teaching or endeavouring the cure of diſeaſes.

Therapeutick or curative phyſick reſtoreth the patient into ſanity, and taketh away diſeaſes actually affecting. *Brown.*

The practice and *therapeutick* is diſtributed into the conſervative, preſervative, and curative. *Harvey.*

Medicine is juſtly diſtributed into prophylactick, or the art of preſerving health; and *therapeutick*, or the art of reſtoring it. *Watts.*

THERE. *adv.* [*thar*, Gothick; ðæր, Saxon; *daer*, Dutch; *der*, Daniſh.] 1. In that place. 2. It is oppoſed to *here*. 3. An exclamation directing ſomething at a diſtance. 4. It is uſed at the beginning of a ſentence with the appearance of a nominative caſe, but ſerves only to throw the nominative behind the verb: as, *a man came*, or *there came a man*. It adds however ſome emphaſis, which, like many other idioms in every language, muſt be learned by cuſtom, and can hardly be explained. It cannot always be omitted without harſhneſs: as, *in old times* there *was a great king*. 5. In compoſition it means *that*: as *thereby*, *by that*.

(1.) If they come to ſojourn at my houſe,
I'll not be *there*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Exil'd by thee from earth to deepeſt hell,
In brazen bonds ſhall barb'rous diſcord dwell;
Gigantick pride, pale terror, gloomy care,
And mad ambition ſhall attend her *there*. *Pope.*

(2.) To ſee thee fight, to ſee thee traverſe, to ſee thee *here*, to ſee thee *there*. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Could their reliſhes be as different *there* as they are *here*, yet the manna in heaven will ſuit every palate. *Locke.*

Darkneſs *there* might well ſeem twilight *here*. *Milton.*

(3.) ——— Your fury hardens me.
A guard *there*; ſeize her. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

(4.) For reformation of errour *there* were that thought it a part of Chriſtian charity to inſtruct them. *Hooker.*

There are delivered in Holy Scripture many weighty arguments for this doctrine. *White.*

There cannot in nature be a ſtrength ſo great, as to make the leaſt moveable to paſs in an inſtant, or all together, through the leaſt place. *Digby on the Soul.*

There have been that have delivered themſelves from their ills by their good fortune or virtue. *Suckling.*

In human actions *there* are no degrees deſcribed, but a latitude is indulged. *Biſhop Taylor.*

Wherever *there* is ſenſe or perception, there ſome idea is actually produced. *Locke.*

THE'REABOUT.
THE'REABOUTS. } *adv.* [*there* and *about*, *thereabouts* is therefore leſs proper.] 1. Near that place. 2. Nearly; near that number, quantity, or ſtate. 3. Concerning that matter.

(1.) One ſpeech I lov'd; 'twas Æneas's tale to Dido; and *thereabout* of it eſpecially, where he ſpeaks of Priam's ſlaughter. *Shakeſpeare's Hamlet.*

(2.) Between the twelfth of king John and thirty-ſixth of king Edward the Third, containing one hundred and fifty years or *thereabouts*, there was a continual bordering war. *Davies.*

Find a houſe to lodge a hundred and fifty perſons, whereof twenty or *thereabouts* may be attendants. *Milton.*

Some three months ſince, or *thereabout*,
She found me out. *Suckling.*

Water is thirteen times rarer, and its reſiſtance leſs than that of quickſilver *thereabouts*, as I have found by experiments with pendulums. *Newton's Opticks.*

(3.) As they were much perplexed *thereabout*, two men ſtood by. *Luke*, xxiv. 4.

THEREA'FTER. *adv.* [*there* and *after.*] According to that; accordingly.

When you can draw the head indifferently well, proportion the body *thereafter*. *Peacham.*

If food were now before thee ſet,
Would'ſt thou not eat? *thereafter* as I like
The giver. *Milton.*

THEREA'T. *adv.* [*there* and *at.*] 1. At that; on that account. 2. At that place.

(1.) Every errour is a ſtain to the beauty of nature; for which cauſe it bluſheth *thereat*, but glorieth in the contrary. *Hooker.*

(2.) Wide is the gate, and broad is the way that leadeth to deſtruction, and many go in *thereat*. *Matt.* vii. 13.

THEREBY'. *adv.* [*there* and *by*.] By that; by means of that; in conſequence of that.

Some parts of our liturgy conſiſt in the reading of the word of God, and the proclaiming of his law, that the people may *thereby* learn what their duties are towards him. *Hooker.*

Therewith at laſt he forced him to untie
One of his graſping feet, him to defend *thereby*. *Spenſer.*

Being come to the height, they were *thereby* brought to an abſolute neceſſity. *Davies on Ireland.*

Dare to be true; nothing can need a lie,
A fault which needs it moſt, grows two *thereby*. *Herbert.*

If the paper be placed beyond the focus, and then the red colour at the lens be alternately intercepted and let paſs, the violet on the paper will not ſuffer any change *thereby*. *Newton.*

THE'REFORE. *adv.* [*there* and *for*.] 1. For that; for this; for this reaſon. 2. Conſequently. 3. In return for this; in recompenſe for this or for that.

(1.) This is the laſt parley we will admit;
Therefore to our beſt mercy give yourſelves. *Shakeſp.*
——— Falſtaff is dead,
And we muſt yern *therefore*. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

The herd that ſeeks after ſenſual pleaſure is ſoft and unmanly; and *therefore* I compoſe myſelf to meet a ſtorm. *Lucas.*

(2.) He bluſhes; therefore he is guilty. *Spectator.*

The wreſtlers ſprinkled duſt on their bodies to give better hold: the glory *therefore* was greater to conquer without powder. *Weſt's Pindar.*

(3.) We have forſaken all and followed thee, what ſhall we have *therefore*! *Mat.* xix. 27.

THEREFRO'M. *adv.* [*there* and *from*.] From that; from this.

Be ye therefore very courageous to do all that is written in the law, that ye turn not aſide *therefrom*, to the right hand or to the left. *Joſ.* xxiii. 6.

The leaves that ſpring *therefrom* grow white. *Mortimer.*

THEREI'N. *adv.* [*there* and *in*.] In that; in this.

Therein our letters do not well agree. *Shakeſp.*

The matter is of that nature, that I find myſelf unable to ſerve you *therein* as you deſire. *Bacon.*

——— All the earth
To thee, and to thy race, I give: as lords
Poſſeſs it, and all things that *therein* live. *Milton.*

After having well examined them, we ſhall *therein* find many charms. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

THEREINTO'. *adv.* [*there* and *into*.] Into that.

Let not them that are in the countries enter *thereinto*. *Luke.*

Though we ſhall have occaſion to ſpeak of this, we will now make ſome entrance *thereinto*. *Bacon.*

THEREO'F. *adv.* [*there* and *of*.] Of that; of this.

Conſidering how the caſe doth ſtand with this preſent age, full of tongue and weak of brain, behold we yield to the ſtream *thereof*. *Hooker.*

'Tis vain to think that laſting which muſt end;
And when 'tis paſt, not any part remains
Thereof, but the reward which virtue gains. *Denham.*

I ſhall begin with Greece, where my obſervations ſhall be confined to Athens, though ſeveral inſtances might be brought from other ſtates *thereof*. *Swift.*

THEREO'N. *adv.* [*there* and *on*.] On that.

——— You ſhall bereave yourſelf
Of my good purpoſes, and put your children
To that deſtruction which I'll guard them from,
If *thereon* you rely. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Peter called to mind the word that Jeſus ſaid; and when he thought *thereon* he wept. *Mark*, xiv. 72.

Its foundation is laid *thereon*. *Woodward.*

THEREO'UT. *adv.* [*there* and *out*.] Out of that.

Thereout a ſtrange beaſt with ſeven heads aroſe,
That towns and caſtles under her breaſt did cour. *Spenſer.*

THERETO'. }
THEREUNTO'. } *adv.* [*there* and *to*, or *unto*.] To that.

Is it in regard then of ſermons only, that apprehending the goſpel of Chriſt we yield *thereunto* our unfeigned aſſent as to a thing infallibly true? *Hooker.*

This ſort of baſe people doth not for the moſt part rebel of themſelves, having no heart *thereunto*, but are by force drawn by the grand rebels into their action. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Next *thereunto* did grow a goodly tree. *Spenſer.*

That whereby we reaſon, live and be
Within ourſelves we ſtrangers are *thereto*. *Davies.*

A larger form of ſpeech were ſafer than that which punctually prefixeth a conſtant day *thereto*. *Brown.*

What might his force have done, being brought *thereto*,
When that already gave ſo much to do? *Daniel.*

That it is the appointment of God, might be argument enough to perſuade us *thereunto*. *Tillotſon.*

THEREUPO'N. *adv.* [*there* and *upon*.] 1. Upon that; in conſequence of that. 2. Immediately.

(1.) Grace having not in one thing ſhewed itſelf, nor for ſome few days, but in ſuch ſort ſo long continued, our manifold ſins ſtriving to the contrary, what can we leſs *thereupon* conclude, than that God would at leaſt-wiſe, by tract of time, teach the world, that the thing which he bleſſeth cannot but be of him. *Hooker.*

He hopes to find you forward
And *thereupon* he ſends you this good news. *Shakeſp.*
Let that one article rank with the reſt;
And *thereupon* give me your daughter. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

Though grants of extraordinary liberties made by a king to his ſubjects do no more diminiſh his greatneſs than when one torch lighteth another, yet many times inconveniencies do ariſe *thereupon*. *Davies on Ireland.*

Children are chid for having failed in good manners, and have *thereupon* reproofs and precepts heaped upon them. *Locke.*

Solon finding the people engaged in two violent factions, of the poor and the rich, and in great confuſion *thereupon*, made due proviſions for ſettling the balance of power. *Swift.*

THEREU'NDER. *adv.* [*there* and *under*.] Under that.

Thoſe which came nearer unto reaſon, find paradiſe under the equinoctial line, judging that *thereunder* might be found moſt pleaſure and the greateſt fertility. *Raleigh.*

THEREWI'TH. *adv.* [*there* and *with*.] 1. With that. 2. Immediately.

(1.) Germany had ſtricken off that which appeared corrupt in the doctrine of the church of Rome, but ſeemed in diſcipline ſtill to retain *therewith* very great conformity. *Hooker.*

All things without, which round about we ſee,
We ſeek to know, and have *therewith* to do. *Davies.*
Therewith at laſt he forc'd him to untie
One of his graſping feet, him to defend thereby. *Spenſer.*

THEREWITHA'L. *adv.* [*there* and *withal*.] 1. Over and above. 2. At the ſame time. 3. With that. 4. The compounds of *there* meaning *that*, and of *here* meaning *this*, have been for ſome time paſſing out of uſe, and are no longer found in elegant writings, or in any other than formulary pieces.

(1.) *Therewithal* the execrable act
On their late murther'd king they aggravate. *Daniel.*
(2.) Well, give her that ring, and give *therewithal*
That letter. *Shakeſp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*
(3.) His hideous tail then hurled he about,
And *therewithal* enwrapt the nimble thighs
Of his froth-foamy ſteed. *Spenſer.*

THERI'ACAL. *adj.* [θηριακὰ; from *theriaca*, Lat.] Medicinal; phyſical.

The virtuous bezoar is taken from the beaſt that feedeth upon the mountains, where there are *theriacal* herbs. *Bacon.*

THERMO'METER. *n. ſ.* [*thermometre*, Fr. θερμὸς and μέτρον.] An inſtrument for meaſuring the heat of the air, or of any matter.

The greateſt heat is about two in the afternoon, when the ſun is paſt the meridian, as is evident from the *thermometer*, or obſervations of the weather-glaſs. *Brown.*

THERMOME'TRICAL. *adj.* [from *thermometer*.] Relating to the meaſure of heat.

His heat raiſes the liquor in the *thermometrical* tubes. *Chey.*

The'rmoscope. *n. ſ.* [*thermoſcope*, Fr. θερμὸς and σκοπέω.] An inſtrument by which the degrees of heat are diſcovered; a thermometer.

By the trial of the *thermoſcope*, fiſhes have more heat than the element which they ſwim in. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

These, pronoun, the plural of *this*. 1. Oppoſed to *thoſe*, or to ſome others. 2. *Theſe* relates to the perſons or things laſt mentioned; and *thoſe* to the firſt.

(1.) Did we for *theſe* barbarians plant and ſow
On *theſe*, on *theſe* our happy fields beſtow? *Dryden.*

(2.) More rain falls in June and July than in December and January; but it makes a much greater ſhew upon the earth in *theſe* months than in *thoſe*, becauſe it lies longer upon it. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

The'sis. *n. ſ.* [*theſe*, Fr. θέσις.] A poſition; ſomething laid down, affirmatively or negatively.

The truth of what you here lay down,
By ſome example ſhould be ſhewn.
An honeſt, but a ſimple pair,
May ſerve to make this *theſis* clear. *Prior.*

The'smothete. *n. ſ.* [*theſmothete*, Fr. θεσμοθέτης; θεσμος and τίθημι.] A lawgiver.

The'urgy. *n. ſ.* [θεουργία.] The power of doing ſupernatural things by lawful means, as by prayer to God. *Bail.*

THEW. *n. ſ.* [ðeap, Saxon.] 1. Quality; manners; cuſtoms; habit of life; form of behaviour. Obſolete. 2. In *Shakeſpeare* it ſeems to ſignify brawn, or bulk, from the Saxon ðeop, *the thigh*, or ſome ſuch meaning.

(1.) ——— Home report theſe happy news,
For well yee worthy been for worth and gentle *thewes*. *Spen.*
From mother's pap I taken was unfit,
And ſtreight deliver'd to a fairy knight,
To be upbrought in gentle *thewes* and martial might. *Spenſ.*

(2.) Nature creſcent does not grow alone
In *thews* and bulk; but, as this temple waxes,
The inward ſervice of the mind and ſoul
Grows wide withal. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Will you tell me how to chuſe a man? Care I for the limbs, the *thewes*, the ſtature, bulk and big ſemblance of a man? give me the ſpirit, maſter Shallow. *Shakeſpeare.*

The'wed. *adj.* [from *thew*.] Educated; habituated; accuſtomed. Obſolete.

But he was wiſe and wary of her will,
And ever held his hand upon his heart;
Yet would not ſeem ſo rude, and *thewed* in ill,
As to deſpiſe ſo courteous ſeeming part. *Spenſer.*

They. *n. ſ.* in the oblique caſe *them*, the plural of *he* or *ſhe*. [ði, Saxon.] 1. The men; the women; the perſons. 2. Thoſe men; thoſe women: oppoſed to ſome others. 3. It is uſed indefinitely; as the French *on dit*. 4. [The plural of *this*, *that*, or *it*.] The things.

(1.) *They* are in a moſt warlike preparation. *Sh. Coriolanus.*

——————— The Spaniard
Muſt now confeſs, if *they* have any goodneſs,
The trial juſt and noble. *Shakeſpeare.*

They eat on beds of ſilk and gold,
At ivory tables, or wood ſold
Dearer than it. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

——————— *They* know
To joy the friend and grapple with the foe. *Prior.*

(2.) ——————— Only *they*,
That come to hear a merry play,
Will be deceiv'd. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

'Tis remarkable, that *they*
Talk moſt who have the leaſt to ſay. *Prior.*

(3.) There, as *they* ſay, perpetual night is found
In ſilence brooding on th' unhappy ground. *Dryden.*

(4.) ——— Why do you keep alone?
Of ſorrieſt fancies your companions making,
Uſing thoſe thoughts, which ſhould indeed have died
With them *they* think on. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The flow'rs ſhe wore along the day,
And ev'ry nymph and ſhepherd ſaid,
That in her hair *they* look'd more gay,
Than growing in their native bed. *Prior.*

Thi'ble. *n. ſ.* A ſlice; a ſcummer; a ſpatula. *Ainſ.*

THICK. *adj.* [ðicce, Saxon; *dick*, Dutch; *dyck*, Daniſh; *thickur*, Iſlandick.] 1. Not thin. 2. Denſe; not rare; groſs; craſs. 3. Not clear: not tranſparent; muddy; feculent. 4. Great in circumference; not ſlender. 5. Deep; noting the third dimenſion: as, a plank four feet long, two feet broad, and five inches *thick*. 6. Noting comparative bulk: as, the door was three inches *thick*. 7. Frequent; in quick ſucceſſion; with little intermiſſion. 8. Cloſe; not divided by much ſpace; crowded. 9. Not eaſily pervious; ſet with things cloſe to each other. 10. Coarſe; not thin. 11. Without proper intervals of articulation.

(2.) God cauſed the wind to blow, to dry up the abundant ſlime of the earth, make the land more firm, and cleanſe the air of *thick* vapours and unwholeſome miſts. *Raleigh.*

To warm milk pour ſpirit of nitre; the milk preſently after will become *thicker* than it was. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

(3.) Why haſt thou loſt the freſh blood in thy cheeks,
And given my treaſures and my rights of thee,
To *thick* ey'd muſing and curs'd melancholy? *Shakeſp.*

A fermentation makes all the wine in the veſſel *thick* or foul; but when that is paſt, it grows clear of itſelf. *Temple.*

Encumber'd in the mud, their oars divide
With heavy ſtroaks the *thick* unwieldy tide. *Addiſon.*

(4.) My little finger ſhall be *thicker* than his loins. 1 *Kings*, xii.

Thou art waxen fat; thou art grown *thick*, covered with fatneſs. *Deut.* xxxii. 15.

(7.) They charged the defendants with their ſmall ſhot and Turky arrows as *thick* as hail. *Knolles.*

Favours came *thick* upon him, liker main ſhowers than ſprinkling drops; he was knighted, made gentleman of the king's bed-chamber, and an annual penſion given him. *Wotton.*

This being once a week, came too *thick* and too often about. *Spelman.*

His pills as *thick* as handgranado's flew,
And where they fell as certainly they ſlew. *Roſcommon.*

Not *thicker* billows beat the Libyan main,
Nor *thicker* harveſts on rich Hermus riſe,
Than ſtand theſe troops. *Dryden's Æn.*

(8.) It brought them to a hollow cave,
Amid the *thickeſt* woods. *Spenſer.*

The people were gathered *thick* together. *Luke*, xi. 29.

He fought ſecure of fortune as of fame;
Still by new maps the iſland might be ſhewn:
Conqueſts he ſtrew'd where'er he came,
Thick as the galaxy with ſtars is ſown. *Dryden.*

Objects of pain or pleaſure do not lie *thick* enough together in life to keep the ſoul in conſtant action. *Addiſon.*

(9.) He through a little window caſt his ſight,
Though *thick* of bars that gave a ſcanty light. *Dryden.*

——————— The ſpeedy horſe
Watch each entrance of the winding wood,
Black was the foreſt, *thick* with beech it ſtood. *Dryden.*

Next the proud palace of Salerno ſtood
A mount of rough aſcent, and *thick* with wood. *Dryden.*

Bring it near ſome *thick*-headed tree. *Mortimer.*

(10.) It taſteth a little of the wax, which in a pomegranate, or ſome ſuch *thick*-coated fruit, it would not. *Bacon.*

Thick-leaved weeds amongſt the graſs will need more drying than ordinary graſs. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

(11.) Speaking *thick*, which nature made his blemiſh,
Became the accents of the valiant,
To ſeem like him. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Thick. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] 1. The thickeſt part, or time when any thing is thickeſt. 2. **Thick** *and thin*. Whatever is in the way.

(1.) Achimetes having with a mine ſuddenly blown up a great part of the wall of the Spaniſh ſtation, in the *thick* of the duſt and ſmoak preſently entered his men. *Knolles.*

(2.) Through perils both of wind and limb,
Through *thick and thin* ſhe followed him. *Hudibras.*

When firſt the down appears upon his chin,
For a ſmall ſum to ſwear through *thick and thin*. *Dryden.*

THICK. *adv.* [It is not always eaſy to diſtinguiſh the adverb from the adjective.] 1. Frequently; faſt. 2. Cloſely. 3. To a great depth. 4. THICK *and threefold.* In quick ſucceſſion; in great numbers.

(1.) ——————'Tis ſome diſaſter,
Or elſe he would not ſend ſo *thick.* *Denham's Sophy.*

I hear the trampling of *thick* beating feet;
This way they move. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

(2.) The neighb'ring plain with arms is cover'd o'er;
The vale an iron harveſt ſeems to yield,
Of *thick* ſprung lances in a waving field. *Dryden.*

A little plat of ground *thick* ſown, is better than a great field which lies fallow. *Norris's Miſcel.*

(3.) If you apply it *thick* ſpread, it will eat to the bone. *Wiſ.*

Cato has piercing eyes, and will diſcern
Our frauds, unleſs they're cover'd *thick* with art. *Addiſon.*

(4.) They came *thick and threefold* for a time, till one experienced ſtager diſcovered the plot. *L'Eſtrange's Fab.*

THICK. *n. ſ.* A thicket; a place full of buſhes.

————— Miſts and rotten fogs
Hang in the gloomy *thicks*, and make unſtedfaſt bogs. *Dray.*

To **THI'CKEN.** *v. a.* [from *thick.*] 1. To make thick. 2. To make cloſe; to fill up interſtices. 3. To condenſe; to make to concrete. 4. To ſtrengthen; to confirm. 5. To make frequent. 6. To make cloſe or numerous; as, to *thicken* the ranks.

(2.) Waters evaporated and mounted up into the air, *thicken* and cool it. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

(3.) The white of an egg gradually diſſolves by heat, exceeding a little the heat of a human body; a greater degree of heat will *thicken* it into a white, dark-coloured, dry, viſcous maſs. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

(4.) 'Tis a ſhrewd doubt, though it be but a dream;
And this may help to *thicken* other proofs,
That do demonſtrate thinly. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

To **THI'CKEN.** *v. n.* 1. To grow thick. 2. To grow denſe or muddy. 3. To concrete; to be conſolidated. 4. To grow cloſe or numerous. 5. To grow quick.

(2.) ———— Thy luſtre *thickens*
When he ſhines by. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

(3.) ———— Water ſtopt gives birth
To graſs and plants, and *thickens* into earth. *Prior.*

(4.) The preſs of people *thickens* to the court,
Th' impatient croud devouring the report. *Dryden.*

He ſaw the crowd *thickening*, and deſired to know how many there were. *Tatler.*

(5.) The combat *thickens*, like the ſtorm that flies
From weſtward when the ſhow'ry kids ariſe,
Or patt'ring hail comes pouring on the main,
When Jupiter deſcends in harden'd rain. *Addiſon.*

THI'CKET. *n. ſ.* [ðiccetu, Saxon.] A cloſe knot or tuft of trees; a cloſe wood or copſe.

———— I drew you hither,
Into the chiefeſt *thicket* of the park. *Shakeſpeare.*

Within a *thicket* I repos'd; and found
Let fall from Heav'n a ſleep interminate. *Chapman.*

Chus, or any of his, could not in haſte creep through thoſe deſart regions, which the length of one hundred and thirty years after the flood had fortified with *thickets*, and permitted every buſh and briar, reed and tree, to join themſelves into one main body and foreſt. *Raleigh.*

———— How often, from the ſteep
Of echoing hill, or *thicket*, have we heard
Cœleſtial voices, to the midnight air,
Sole, or reſponſive, each to other's note,
Singing their great Creator? *Milton.*

My brothers ſtept to the next *thicket* ſide
To bring me berries. *Milton.*

———— Now Leda's twins
Their trembling lances brandiſh'd at the foe;
Nor had they miſs'd, but he to *thickets* fled,
Conceal'd from aiming ſpears, not pervious to the ſteed. *Dry.*

I've known young Juba riſe before the ſun,
To beat the *thicket* where the tyger ſlept,
Or ſeek the lion in his dreadful haunts. *Addiſon's Cato.*

THI'CKLY. *adv.* [from *thick.*] 1. Deeply; to a great quantity. 2. Cloſely; in quick ſucceſſion.

(1.) Mending cracked receivers, having *thickly* overlaid them with diachylon, we could not perceive leaks. *Boyle.*

THI'CKNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *thick.*] 1. The ſtate of being thick; denſity. 2. Quantity of matter interpoſed; ſpace taken up by matter interpoſed. 3. Quantity laid on quantity to ſome conſiderable depth. 4. Conſiſtence; groſſneſs; not rareneſs; ſpiſſitude. 5. Imperviouſneſs; cloſeneſs. 6. Want of ſharpneſs; want of quickneſs.

(2.) In the darkened room, againſt the hole at which the light entered, I could eaſily ſee through the whole *thickneſs* of my hand the motions of a body placed beyond it. *Boyle.*

(3.) Poll a tree, and cover it ſome *thickneſs* with clay on the top, and ſee what it will put forth. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

(4.) Nitre mingled with water to the *thickneſs* of honey, and anointed on the bud after the vine is cut, it will ſprout forth. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Diſeaſes imagined to come from the *thickneſs* of blood, come often from the contrary cauſe. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

(5.) The banks of the river and the *thickneſs* of the ſhades drew into them all the birds of the country. *Addiſon.*

(6.) A perſon found in himſelf, being at ſome times ſubject to a *thickneſs* of hearing, the like effect. *Holder.*

What you write is printed in large letters; otherwiſe between the weakneſs of my eyes and *thickneſs* of hearing, I ſhould loſe the greateſt pleaſure. *Swift.*

THI'CK-SCULLED. *adj.* Dull; ſtupid.

They're pleas'd to hear their *thick-ſcull'd* judges cry,
Well mov'd; oh finely ſaid! *Dryden.*

This downright fighting fool, this *thick-ſcull'd* hero,
This blunt unthinking inſtrument of death,
With plain dull virtue has outgone my wit. *Dryden.*

THI'CKSET. *adj.* [*thick* and *ſet.*] Cloſe planted.

His eye-balls glare with fire, ſuffus'd with blood,
His neck ſhoots up a *thickſet* thorny wood;
His briſtled back a trench impal'd appears,
And ſtands erected, like a field of ſpears. *Dryden.*

The world is ſo *thickſet* with the numerous productions of the creatures, that beſides the apparent beauty of things viewed by all, there are thoſe ſecret graces in every part of nature, which ſome few alone have the ſkill to diſcern. *Grew.*

THI'CKSKIN. *n. ſ.* [*thick* and *ſkin.*] A coarſe groſs man; a numſkull.

The ſhallow'ſt *thickſkin* of that barren ſort,
Who Pyramus preſented in their ſport,
Forſook his ſcene and enter'd in a brake. *Shakeſpeare.*

THIEF. *n. ſ.* [*thiubs*, Gothick; ðeiꝼ, Saxon; *dief*, Dutch. It was anciently written *thieof*, and ſo appeareth to have been of two ſyllables; *thie* was wont to be taken for *thrift*, ſo that *thie of* is he that takes *of* or from a man his *thie*, that is, his *thrift* or *means* whereby he thrives.] 1. One who takes what belongs to another: *the thief* ſteals by ſecrecy, and *the robber* by violence; but theſe ſenſes are confounded. 2. An excreſcence in the ſnuff of a candle.

(1.) Take heed, have open eye; for *thieves* do foot by night. *Shakeſpeare.*

This he ſaid becauſe he was a *thief*, and had the bag. *John.*

Can you think I owe a *thief* my life,
Becauſe he took it not by lawleſs force?
Am I obliged by that t' aſſiſt his rapines,
And to maintain his murders? *Dryden.*

(2.) Their burning lamps the ſtorm enſuing ſhow,
Th' oil ſparkles, *thieves* about the ſnuff do grow. *May.*

THIEF-CATCHER. } *n. ſ.* { [*thief* and *catch.*] } One whoſe
THIEF-LEADER. } *n. ſ.* { [*thief* and *lead.*] } buſineſs is
THIEF-TAKER. } *n. ſ.* { [*thief* and *take.*] } to detect
thieves, and bring them to juſtice.

A wolf paſſed by as the *thief-leaders* were dragging a fox to execution. *L'Eſtrange.*

My ev'nings all I would with ſharpers ſpend,
And make the *thief-catcher* my boſom friend. *Bramſton.*

To **THIEVE.** *v. n.* [from *thief.*] To ſteal; to practiſe theft.

THI'EVERY. *n. ſ.* [from *thieve.*] 1. The practice of ſtealing; theft. 2. That which is ſtolen.

(1.) Ne how to 'ſcape great puniſhment and ſhame,
For their falſe treaſon and vile *thievery*. *Spenſer.*

Do villainy, do, ſince you profeſs to do't,
Like workmen; I'll example you with *thievery*. *Shakeſp.*

He makes it a help unto *thievery*; for thieves having a deſign upon a houſe, make a fire at the four corners thereof, and caſt therein the fragments of loadſtone, which raiſeth fume. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Amongſt the Spartans, *thievery* was a practice morally good and honeſt. *South.*

(2.) Injurious time now, with a robber's haſte,
Crams his rich *theiv'ry* up he knows not how. *Shakeſp.*

THI'EVISH. *adj.* [from *thief.*] 1. Given to ſtealing; practiſing theft. 2. Secret; ſly; acting by ſtealth.

(1.) What, would'ſt thou have me go and beg my food?
Or with a baſe and boiſt'rous ſword enforce
A *thieviſh* living on the common road. *Shakeſpeare.*
——— O *thieviſh* night,
Why ſhould'ſt thou, but for ſome felonious end,
In thy dark lanthorn thus cloſe up the ſtars,
That nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd their lamps
With everlaſting oil, to give due light
To the miſled and lonely traveller? *Milton.*

The *thieviſh* God ſuſpected him, and took
The hind aſide, and thus in whiſpers ſpoke;
Diſcover not the theft. *Addiſon.*

(2.) Four and twenty times the pilot's glaſs
Hath told the *thieviſh* minutes how they paſs. *Shakeſp.*

THI'EVISHLY. *adv.* [from *thieviſh.*] Like a thief.
They lay not to live by their worke,
But *thieviſhly* loiter and lurke. *Tuſſer.*

THI'EVISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *thieviſh.*] Diſpoſition to ſteal; habit of ſtealing.

THIGH. *n. ſ.* [ðeoh, Sax. *thieo*, Iſlandick; *die*, Dutch.] The *thigh* includes all between the buttocks and the knee. The *thigh* bone is the longeſt of all the bones in the body: its fibres are cloſe and hard: it has a cavity in its middle: it is a little convex and round on its foreſide, but a little hollow, with a long and ſmall ridge on its backſide. *Quincy.*

He touched the hollow of his *thigh*, and it was out of joint. *Gen.* xxxii. 25.

The fleſh diſſolved, and left the *thigh* bone bare. *Wiſeman.*

THILK. pronoun. [ðilc, Saxon.] That ſame. Obſolete.
I love *thilk* laſs: alas, why do I love!
She deigns not my good will, but doth reprove,
And of my rural muſick holdeth ſcorn. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

THILL. *n. ſ.* [ðille, Saxon, a piece of timber cut.] The ſhafts of a waggon; the arms of wood between which the laſt horſe is placed.

More eaſily a waggon may be drawn in rough ways if the fore wheels were as high as the hinder wheels, and if the *thills* were fixed under the axis. *Mortimer.*

THILL HORSE. } *n. ſ.* [*thill* and *horſe.*] The laſt horſe;
THI'LLER. } the horſe that goes between the ſhafts.
Whoſe bridle and ſaddle, whitlether and nall,
With collars and harneiſs for *thiller* and all. *Tuſſer.*

What a beard haſt thou got? thou haſt got more hair on thy chin, than Dobbin my *thill* horſe has on his tail. *Shakeſp.*

THI'MBLE. *n. ſ.* [This is ſuppoſed by *Minſhew* to be corrupted from *thumb bell.*] A metal cover by which women ſecure their fingers from the needle when they ſew.
Your ladies and pale viſag'd maids,
Like Amazons, come tripping after drums;
Their *thimbles* into armed gantlets change,
Their needles to lances. *Shakeſp. King John.*
Examine Venus and the Moon,
Who ſtole a *thimble* or a ſpoon. *Hudibras.*

Veins that run perpendicular to the horizon, have valves ſticking to their ſides like ſo many *thimbles*; which, when the blood preſſes back, ſtop its paſſage, but are compreſſed by the forward motion of the blood. *Cheyne.*

THIME. *n. ſ.* [*thymus*, Lat. *thym*, Fr.] A fragrant herb from which the bees are ſuppoſed to draw honey. This ſhould be written *thyme*.
Fair marigolds, and bees alluring *thyme*. *Spenſer.*

THIN. *adj.* [ðinn, Saxon; *thunnur*, Iſlandick; *dunn*, Dutch.] 1. Not thick. 2. Rare; not denſe. 3. Not cloſe; ſeparate by large ſpaces. 4. Not cloſely compacted or accumulated. 5. Exile; ſmall. 6. Not coarſe; not groſs in ſubſtance: as, a *thin* veil. 7. Not abounding. 8. Not fat; not bulky; lean; ſlim; ſlender.

(1.) Beat gold into *thin* plates, and cut it into wires. *Exod.*

(2.) The hope of the ungodly is like *thin* froth, that is blown away with the wind. *Wiſd.* v. 14.

In the day when the air is more *thin*, the ſound pierceth better; but when the air is more thick, as in the night, the ſound ſpendeth and ſpreadeth abroad leſs. *Bacon.*

——— Underſtand the ſame
Of fiſh within their wat'ry reſidence;
Not hither ſummon'd, ſince they cannot change
Their element, to draw the *thinner* air. *Milton.*

The waters of Boriſthenes are ſo *thin* and light, that they ſwim upon the top of the ſtream of Hypanis. *More.*

To warm new milk pour any alkali, the liquor will remain at reſt, though it appear ſomewhat *thinner*. *Arbuthnot.*

(3.) He pleas'd the *thin* and baſhful audience
Of our well-meaning, frugal anceſtors. *Roſcommon.*

Thou art weak, and full of art is he;
Elſe how could he that hoſt ſeduce to ſin,
Whoſe fall has left the heav'nly nation *thin*? *Dryden.*

Northward, beyond the mountains we will go,
Where rocks lie cover'd with eternal ſnow,
Thin herbage in the plains, and fruitleſs fields,
The ſand no gold, the mine no ſilver yields. *Dryden.*

Thin on the tow'rs they ſtand; and ev'n thoſe few,
A feeble, fainting, and dejected crew. *Dryden.*

——— Already Cæſar
Has ravag'd more than half the globe; and ſees
Mankind grown *thin* by his deſtructive ſword. *Addiſon.*

Sick with the love of fame, what throngs pour in,
Unpeople court, and leave the ſenate *thin*! *Young.*

(4.) Seven *thin* ears blaſted with the eaſt wind ſprung up. *Gen.*

(5.) ——— I hear the groans of ghoſts;
Thin, hollow ſounds, and lamentable ſcreams. *Dryden.*

(7.) Ferrara is very large, but extremely *thin* of people. *Addiſon.*

(8.) A ſlim *thin* gutted fox made a hard ſhift to wriggle his body into a hen-rooſt, and when he had ſtuffed his guts well, the hole was too little to get out again. *L'Eſtrange.*

THIN. *adv.* Not thickly.

Spain is *thin* ſown of people, by reaſon of the ſterility of the ſoil and the natives being exhauſted in ſuch vaſt territories as they poſſeſs. *Bacon.*

Remove the ſwelling epithets, thick laid
As varniſh on a harlot's cheek; the reſt
Thin ſown with ought of profit or delight. *Milton.*

Fame is the ſpur, that the clear ſpirit doth raiſe,
That laſt infirmity of noble mind,
To ſcorn delights, and live laborious days;
But the fair guerdon when we hope to find,
And think to burſt out into ſudden blaze,
Comes the blind fury with th' abhorred ſheers,
And ſlits the *thin* ſpun life. *Milton.*

Thin leaved arbute hazel-graffs receives,
And planes huge apples bear that bore but leaves. *Dryden.*

A country gentlewoman, if it be like to rain, goes not abroad *thin* clad. *Locke.*

To **THIN.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] 1. To make thin or rare; to make leſs thick. 2. To make leſs cloſe or numerous. 3. To attenuate.

(1.) The ſerum of the blood is neither acid nor alkaline: oil of vitriol thickens, and oil of tartar *thins* it a little. *Arbuth.*

(2.) The bill againſt root and branch never paſſed till both houſes were ſufficiently *thinned* and overawed. *King Charles.*

T' unload the branches, or the leaves to *thin*
That ſuck the vital moiſture of the vine. *Dryden.*

'Tis Cæſar's ſword has made Rome's ſenate little,
And *thinn'd* its ranks. *Addiſon's Cato.*

(3.) The vapours by the ſolar heat
Thinn'd and exhal'd riſe to their airy ſeat. *Blackmore.*

THINE. *pronoun.* [*thein*, Gothick; ðin, Saxon; *dijn*, Dutch.] Belonging or relating to thee; the pronoun poſſeſſive of *thou*. It is uſed for *thy* when the ſubſtantive is divided from it: as, *this is* thy *houſe*; thine *is this houſe*; *this houſe is* thine.

Thou haſt her, France; let her be *thine*, for we
Have no ſuch daughter. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

THING. *n. ſ.* [ðing, Saxon; *ding*, Dutch.] 1. Whatever is; not a perſon. A general word. 2. It is uſed in contempt. 3. It is uſed of perſons in contempt, or ſometimes with pity. 4. It is uſed by *Shakeſpeare* once in a ſenſe of honour.

(1.) Do not you chide; I have a *thing* for you.
——You have a *thing* for me?
It is a common *thing*—
——Ha?
——To have a fooliſh wife. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

The great maſter he found buſy in packing up his *things* againſt his departure. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

The remnant of the meat-offering is a *thing* moſt holy. *Lev.* ii. 3.

Says the maſter, you devour the ſame *things* that they would have eaten, mice and all. *L'Eſtrange.*

When a *thing* is capable of good proof in any kind, men ought to reſt ſatisfy'd in the beſt evidence for it which that kind of *things* will bear, and beyond which better would not be expected, ſuppoſing it were true. *Wilkins.*

I ſhould bluſh to own ſo rude a *thing*,
As 'tis to ſhun the brother of my king. *Dryden.*

Wicked men, who underſtand any *thing* of wiſdom, may ſee the imprudence of worldly and irreligious courſes. *Tillotſon.*

Princes, when they come to know the true ſtate of *things*, are not unwilling to prevent their own ruin. *Davenant.*

(2.) I have a *thing* in proſe, begun above twenty-eight years ago, and almoſt finiſhed: it will make a four ſhilling volume. *Swift.*

(3.) See, ſons, what *things* you are! how quickly nature
Falls to revolt, when gold becomes her object!
For this the fooliſh over-careful fathers
Have broke their ſleeps with thought, their brains with care. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

A *thing* by neither man or woman priz'd,
And ſcarcely known enough to be deſpis'd. *Dryden.*

Never any *thing* was ſo unbred as that odious man. *Congreve.*

The poor *thing* ſighed, and with a bleſſing expreſſed with the utmoſt vehemence turned from me. *Addiſon.*

I'll be this abject *thing* no more.
Love give me back my heart again. *Granville.*

(4.) I lov'd the maid I married; never man
Sigh'd truer breath: but that I ſee thee here,
Thou noble *thing!* more dances my wrapt heart. *Shakeſp.*

To **THINK.** *v. n.* preter. *thought.* [*thankgan*, Gothick; ðencean, Saxon; *dencken*, Dutch.] 1. To have ideas; to compare terms or things; to reaſon; to cogitate; to perform any mental operation, whether of apprehenſion, judgment, or illation. 2. To judge; to conclude; to determine. 3. To intend. 4. To imagine; to fancy. 5. To muſe; to meditate. 6. To recollect; to obſerve. 7. To judge; to be of opinion. 8. To conſider; to doubt; to deliberate. 9. *To* THINK *on.* To contrive; to light upon by meditation. 10. *To* THINK *of.* To eſtimate.

(1.) *Thinking*, in the propriety of the Engliſh tongue, ſignifies that ſort of operation of the mind about its ideas, wherein the mind is active; where it, with ſome degree of voluntary attention, conſiders any thing. *Locke.*

What am I? or from whence? for that I am
I know, becauſe I *think*; but whence I came,
Or how this frame of mine began to be,
What other being can diſcloſe to me? *Dryden.*

Thoſe who perceive dully, or retain ideas in their minds ill, will have little matter to *think* on. *Locke.*

It is an opinion that the ſoul always *thinks*, and that it has the actual perception of ideas in itſelf conſtantly, and that actual *thinking* is as inſeparable from the ſoul, as actual extenſion is from the body. *Locke.*

Theſe are not matters to be ſlightly and ſuperficially *thought* upon. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

His experience of a good prince muſt give great ſatisfaction to every *thinking* man. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

(2.) Let them marry to whom they *think* beſt; only to their father's tribe ſhall they marry. *Numb.* xxxvi. 6.

——— I fear we ſhall not find
This long deſired king ſuch as was *thought*. *Daniel.*

Can it be *thought* that I have kept the goſpel terms of ſalvation, without ever ſo much as intending, in any ſerious and deliberate manner, either to know them, or keep them? *Law.*

(3.) Thou *thought'ſt* to help me, and ſuch thanks I give,
As one near death to thoſe that wiſh him live. *Shakeſp.*

(4.) Something ſince his coming forth is *thought* of, which
Imports the kingdom ſo much fear and danger,
That his return was moſt requir'd. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

——— Edmund, I *think*, is gone,
In pity of his miſery, to diſpatch
His nighted life. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

We may not be ſtartled at the breaking of the exterior earth; for the face of nature hath provoked men to *think* of and obſerve ſuch a thing. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Thoſe who love to live in gardens, have never *thought* of contriving a winter garden. *Spectator.*

(5.) You pine, you languiſh, love to be alone,
Think much, ſpeak little, and in ſpeaking ſigh. *Dryden.*

(6.) We are come to have the warrant.
—Well *thought* upon; I have it here about me. *Shakeſp.*

Think upon me, my God, for good, according to all that I have done. *Neh.* v. 19.

(7.) If your general acquaintance be among ladies, provided they have no ill reputation, you *think* you are ſafe. *Swift.*

(8.) Any one may *think* with himſelf, how then can any thing live in Mercury and Saturn. *Bentley's Sermons.*

(9.) Still the work was not complete,
When Venus *thought on* a deceit. *Swift's Miſcel.*

(10.) The opinions of others whom we know and *think* well *of* are no ground of aſſent. *Locke.*

To **THINK.** *v. a.* 1. To imagine; to image in the mind; to conceive. 2. *To* THINK *much.* To grudge. 3. *To* THINK *ſcorn.* To diſdain.
4. { *Me* THINKETH. It ſeems to me. / *Me* THOUGHT. It appeared to me. } Theſe are anomalous phraſes of long continuance and great authority, but not eaſily reconciled to Grammar. In *me thinketh*, the verb being of the third perſon, ſeems to be referred not to the thing, and is therefore either active, as ſignifying *to cauſe to think*; or has the ſenſe of *ſeems*, *me thinks it ſeems to me*.

(1.) Charity *thinketh* no evil. 1 *Cor.* xiii. 5.

Nor *think* ſuperfluous others aid. *Milton.*
Think nought a trifle, though it ſmall appear. *Young.*

(2.) He *thought* not *much* to clothe his enemies. *Milton.*

If we conſider our infinite obligations to God, we have no reaſon to *think much* to ſacrifice to him our deareſt intereſt in this world. *Tillotſon.*

(3.) He *thought ſcorn* to lay hands on Mordecai alone. *Eſth.* iii.

(4.) Me *thought* I ſaw the grave where Laura lay. *Sidney.*

Me *thinketh* the running of the foremoſt is like that of Ahimaaz. 2 *Sam.* xviii. 27.

THI'NKER. *n. ſ.* [from *think.*] One who thinks in a certain manner.

No body is made any thing by hearing of rules, or laying them up in his memory; practice muſt ſettle the habit: you may as well hope to make a good muſician by a lecture on the art of muſick, as a coherent *thinker*, or ſtrict reaſoner, by a ſet of rules. *Locke.*

If a man had an ill-favoured noſe, deep *thinkers* would impute the cauſe to the prejudice of his education. *Swift.*

THI'NKING. *n. ſ.* [from *think.*] Imagination; cogitation; judgment.

He put it by once; but, to my *thinking*, he would fain have had it. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

——— If we did think,
His contemplations were above the earth,
And fix'd on ſpiritual objects, he ſhould ſtill
Dwell in his muſings; but I am afraid
His *thinkings* are below the moon, nor worth
His ſerious conſidering. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

——— I heard a bird ſo ſing,
Whoſe muſick, to my *thinking*, pleas'd the king. *Shakeſp.*

I was a man, to my *thinking*, very likely to get a rich widow. *Addiſon.*

THI'NLY. *adv.* [from *thin.*] 1. Not thickly. 2. Not cloſely; not numerouſly.

(2.) It is commonly opinioned, that the earth was *thinly* inhabited before the flood. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Our walls are *thinly* mann'd; our beſt men ſlain:
The reſt, an heartleſs number, ſpent with watching. *Dryd.*

THI'NNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *thin.*] 1. The contrary to thickneſs; exility; tenuity. 2. Paucity; ſcarcity. 3. Rareneſs; not ſpiſſitude.

(1.) Tickling is moſt in the ſoles, arm-holes and ſides, becauſe of the *thinneſs* of the ſkin. *Bacon.*

No breach, but an expanſion,
Like gold to airy *thinneſs* beat. *Donne.*

Tranſparent ſubſtances, as glaſs, water, air, *&c.* when made very thin by being blown into bubbles, or otherwiſe formed into plates, do exhibit various colours, according to their various *thinneſs*, although at a greater thickneſs they appear very clear and colourleſs. *Newton's Opticks.*

Such depend upon a ſtrong projectile motion of the blood, and too great *thinneſs* and delicacy of the veſſels. *Arbuthnot.*

(2.) ——— The buzzard
Invites the feather'd Nimrods of his race
To hide the *thinneſs* of their flock from ſight,
And all together make a ſeeming goodly flight. *Dryden.*

In country villages pope Leo the ſeventh indulged a practice through the *thinneſs* of the inhabitants, which opened a way for pluralities. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

(3.) Thoſe pleaſures that ſpring from honour the mind can nauſeate, and quickly feel the *thinneſs* of a popular breath. *South.*

THIRD. *adj.* [ðꞃıððа, Saxon.] The firſt after the ſecond; the ordinal of three.

This is the *third* time: I hope good luck lies in odd numbers. *Shakeſpeare.*

Such clamours are like the feigned quarrels of combined cheats, to delude ſome *third* perſon. *Decay of Piety.*

THIRD. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] 1. The third part. 2. The ſixtieth part of a ſecond.

(1.) To thee and thine hereditary ever,
Ramain this ample *third* of our fair kingdom. *Shakeſp.*

Men of their broken debtors take a *third*,
A ſixth, a tenth, letting them thrive again. *Shakeſpeare.*

The proteſtant ſubjects of the abbey make up a *third* of its people. *Addiſon.*

No ſentence can ſtand that is not confirmed by two *thirds* of the council. *Addiſon.*

(2.) Divide the natural day into twenty-four equal parts, an hour into ſixty minutes, a minute into ſixty ſeconds, a ſecond into ſixty *thirds*. *Holder on Time.*

THI'RDBOROUGH. *n. ſ.* [*third* and *borough.*] An under conſtable.

THI'RDLY. *adv.* [from *third.*] In the third place.

Firſt, metals are more durable than plants; ſecondly, they are more ſolid; *thirdly*, they are wholly ſubterrany. *Bacon.*

To THIRL. *v. a.* [ðıꞃlıan, Saxon.] To pierce; to perforate. It is now pronounced and written *thrill.* *Ainſ.*

THIRST. *n. ſ.* [ðẏꞃꞅꞇ, Saxon; *dorſt*, Dutch.] 1. The pain ſuffered for want of drink; want of drink. 2. Eagerneſs; vehement deſire: with *of*, *for*, or *after*. 3. Draught.

(1.) But fearleſs they perſue, nor can the flood
Quench their dire *thirſt*; alas! they thirſt for blood. *Denh.*

——— Thus accurs'd,
In midſt of water I complain of *thirſt*. *Dryden.*

Thirſt and hunger denote the ſtate of ſpittle and liquor of the ſtomach. *Thirſt* is the ſign of an acrimony commonly alkaleſcent or muriatick. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

——— For forty years
I've liv'd an anchorite in pray'rs and tears:
Yon ſpring, which bubbles from the mountain's ſide,
Has all the luxury of *thirſt* ſupply'd. *Harte.*

(2.) Not hope of praiſe, nor *thirſt of* worldly good,
Enticed us to follow this emprize. *Fairfax.*

Thou haſt allay'd the *thirſt* I had *of* knowledge. *Milton.*

Say, is't thy bounty, or thy *thirſt of* praiſe? *Granville.*

This is an active and ardent *thirſt after* happineſs, or after a full, beatifying object. *Cheyne.*

(3.) The rapid current, through veins
Of porous earth with kindly *thirſt* up drawn,
Roſe a freſh fountain. *Milton.*

To THIRST. *v. n.* [ðẏꞃꞅꞇan, Saxon; *derſten*, Dutch.] 1. To feel want of drink; to be thirſty or athirſt: with *for*. 2. To have a vehement deſire for any thing: with *for* or *after*.

(1.) They ſhall not hunger nor *thirſt*. *Iſa.* xlix. 10.

The people *thirſted* there *for* water. *Exod.* xvii. 3.

They as they *thirſted* ſcoop the brimming ſtream. *Milton.*

(2.) My ſoul *thirſteth for* the living God. *Pſal.* xlii. 2.

Till a man hungers and *thirſts after* righteouſneſs, till he feels an uneaſineſs in the want of it, his will will not be determined to any action in purſuit of this confeſſed, greater good. *Locke.*

But furious *thirſting* thus *for* gore,
The ſons of men ſhall ne'er approach thy ſhore. *Pope.*

To THIRST. *v. a.* To want to drink. This ſtructure is not uſual.

Untam'd and fierce the tyger ſtill remains:
For the kind gifts of water and of food,
He ſeeks his keeper's fleſh, and *thirſts* his blood. *Prior.*

THI'RSTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *thirſt.*] The ſtate of being thirſty.

Next they will want a ſucking and ſoaking *thirſtineſs*, or a fiery appetite to drink in the lime. *Wotton.*

THI'RSTY. *adj.* [ðuꞃꞅꞇıᵹ, Saxon.] 1. Suffering want of drink; pained for want of drink. 2. Poſſeſſed with any vehement deſire: as, blood *thirſty*.

(1.) Thy brother's blood the *thirſty* earth hath drank,
Broach'd with the ſteely point of Clifford's lance. *Shakeſp.*

Give me a little water to drink, for I am *thirſty*. *Judg.* iv.

——— Unworthy was thy fate,
To fall beneath a baſe aſſaſſin's ſtab,
Whom all the *thirſty* inſtruments of death
Had in the field of battle ſought in vain. *Rowe.*

THIRTE'EN. *adj.* [ðꞃeoꞇıne, Saxon.] Ten and three.

Speaking at the one end, I heard it return the voice *thirteen* times. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

THIRTE'ENTH. *adj.* [from *thirteen*; ðꞃeoꞇeoða, Saxon.] The third after the tenth.

If ſhe could prove a *thirteenth* taſk for him
Who twelve atchiev'd, the work would me beſeem. *Beaumont's Pſyche.*

The *thirteenth* part difference bringeth the buſineſs but to ſuch a paſs, that every woman may have an huſband. *Graunt.*

THI'RTIETH. *adj.* [from *thirty*; ðꞃıꞇꞇeᵹoða, Sax.] The tenth thrice told; the ordinal of thirty.

Henry ſhall eſpouſe the lady Margaret ere the *thirtieth* of May next enſuing. *Shakeſpeare.*

A *thirtieth* part of the ſun's revolution. *Hale.*

More will wonder at ſo ſhort an age,
To find a blank beyond the *thirtieth* page. *Dryden.*

THI'RTY. *adj.* [ðꞃiꞇꞇiᵹ, Saxon.] Thrice ten.

I have ſlept fifteen years.
—Ay, and the time ſeems *thirty* unto me. *Shakeſpeare.*

The Claudian aqueduct ran *thirty*-eight miles. *Addiſon.*

THIS. *pronoun.* [ðiſ, Saxon.] 1. That which is preſent; what is now mentioned. 2. The next future. 3. *This* is uſed for *this time.* 4. The laſt paſt. 5. It is often oppoſed to *that.* 6. When *this* and *that* reſpect a former ſentence, *this* relates to the latter, *that* to the former member. See THOSE. 7. Sometimes it is oppoſed to *the other.*

(1.) Bardolph and Nim had more valour than *this*, yet they were both hang'd; and ſo would *this* be, if he durſt ſteal. *Shakeſpeare.*

Come a little nearer *this* way. *Shakeſp.*

Within *this* three mile may you ſee it coming;
I ſay a moving grove. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Muſt I endure all *this*? *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

This ſame ſhall comfort us concerning our toil. *Gen.* v. 29.

This is not the place for a large reduction. *Hale.*

There is a very great inequality among men as to their internal endowments, and their external conditions, in *this* life. *Calamy's Sermons.*

(2.) Let not the Lord be angry, and I will ſpeak yet but *this* once: peradventure ten ſhall be found there. *Gen.* xviii. 32.

(3.) By *this* the veſſel half her courſe had run. *Dryden.*

(4.) I have not wept *this* forty years; but now
My mother comes afreſh into my eyes. *Dryden.*

(5.) As when two winds with rival force contend,
This way and that, the wav'ring ſails they bend,
While freezing Boreas and black Eurus blow,
Now here, now there, the reeling veſſel throw. *Pope.*

According as the ſmall parts of matter are connected together after *this* or that determinate manner, a body of *this* or that denomination is produced. *Boyle.*

Do we not often hear of *this* or that young heir? are not his riches and his lewdneſſes talk'd of together? *South.*

This way and that the impatient captives tend,
And preſſing for releaſe the mountains rend. *Dryden.*

(6.) Their judgment in *this* we may not, and in *that* we need not follow. *Hooker.*

(7.) Conſider the arguments which the author had to write *this*, or to deſign *the other*, before you arraign him. *Dryden.*

With endleſs pain *this* man purſues
What, if he gain'd, he could not uſe:
And *t'other* fondly hopes to ſee
What never was, nor e'er ſhall be. *Prior.*

THI'STLE. *n. ſ.* [ðiꞅꞇel, Saxon; *dieſtel*, Dutch; *carduus*, Latin.] A prickly weed growing in corn fields.

The leaves of the *thiſtle* grow alternately on the branches, and are prickly; and the heads are, for the moſt part, ſquamoſe and prickly. *Miller.*

The roots of *thiſtles* have my hunger fed,
Two roods of cultur'd barley give me bread,
A rock my pillow, and green moſs my bed. *Harte.*

Hateful docks, rough *thiſtles*, keckſies, burs. *Shakeſp.*

Get you ſome carduus benedictus, and lay it to your heart.
—There thou prick'ſt her with a *thiſtle.* *Shakeſp.*

Thorns alſo and *thiſtles* it ſhall bring thee forth. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Tough *thiſtles* choak'd the fields, and kill'd the corn,
And an unthrifty crop of weeds was born. *Dryden.*

Rie graſs will kill *thiſtles.* *Mortimer's Huſb.*

THI'STLE, *golden. n. ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

THI'STLY. *adj.* [from *thiſtle.*] Overgrown with thiſtles.

Wide o'er the *thiſtly* lawn as ſwells the breeze,
A whitening ſhower of vegetable down
Amuſive floats. *Thomſon's Summer.*

THI'THER. *adv.* [ðiðeꞃ, Saxon.] 1. To that place: it is oppoſed to *hither.* 2. To that end; to that point.

(1.) We're coming *thither.* *Shakeſp.*

The gods when they deſcended hither,
From heav'n did always chuſe their way;
And therefore we may boldly ſay,
That 'tis the way too *thither.* *Cowley.*

When, like a bridegroom from the Eaſt, the ſun
Sets forth; he *thither*, whence he came, doth run. *Denham.*

There Phœnix and Ulyſſes watch the prey;
And *thither* all the wealth of Troy convey. *Dryden.*

THI'THERTO. *adv.* [*thither* and *to.*] To that end; ſo far.

THI'THERWARD. *adv.* [*thither* and *ward.*] Towards that place.

Ne would he ſuffer ſleep once *thitherward*
Approach, albe his drowſy den were next. *Spenſer.*

Madam, he's gone to ſerve the duke of Florence:
We met him *thitherward*, for thence we came. *Shakeſp.*

By quick inſtinctive motion, up I ſprung,
As *thitherward* endeavouring. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The fooliſh beaſts went to the lion's den, leaving very goodly footſteps of their journey *thitherward*, but not the like of their return. *L'Eſtrange.*

A tuft of daiſies on a flow'ry lay
They ſaw, and *thitherward* they bent their way. *Dryden.*

THO. *adv.* [ðonne, Saxon.] 1. Then. *Spenſer.* 2. *Tho'* contracted for *though.*

To **THOLE.** *v. n.* To wait awhile. *Ainſ.*

THONG. *n. ſ.* [ðƿanᵹ, ðƿonᵹ, Saxon.] A ſtrap, or ſtring of leather.

——— The Tuſcan king
Laid by the lance, and took him to the ſling;
Thrice whirl'd the *thong* about his head, and threw
The heated lead half melted as it flew. *Dryden's Æn.*

The ancient ceſtus only conſiſted of ſo many large *thongs* about the hand, without any lead at the end. *Addiſon.*

The ſmiths and armourers on palfreys ride,
And nails for looſen'd ſpears, and *thongs* for ſhields provide. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

THORA'CICK. *adj.* [from *thorax.*] Belonging to the breaſt.

The chyle grows grey in the *thoracick* duct. *Arbuthnot.*

THO'RAL. *adj.* [from *thorus*, Lat.] Relating to the bed.

The puniſhment of adultery, according to the Roman law, was ſometimes made by a *thoral* ſeparation. *Ayliffe.*

THORN. *n. ſ.* [*thaurns*, Gothick; ðoꞃn, Saxon; *doorne*, Dutch.] 1. A prickly tree of ſeveral kinds. 2. A prickle growing on the thorn buſh. 3. Any thing troubleſome.

(1.) *Thorns* and thiſtles ſhall it bring forth. *Gen.* iii. 18.

The moſt upright is ſharper than a *thorn* hedge. *Mic.* vii.

(2.) Flowers of all hue, and without *thorn* the roſe. *Milton.*

(3.) The guilt of empire; all its *thorns* and cares
Be only mine. *Southern's Spartan Dame.*

THO'RNAPPLE. *n. ſ.* A plant. *Mortimer.*

THO'RNBACK. *n. ſ.* [*raia clavata*, Lat.] A ſea-fiſh.

The *thornback*, when dried, taſtes of ſal ammoniac. *Arbuth.*

THO'RNBUT. *n. ſ.* [*rhombus aculeatus*, Lat.] A ſort of ſea-fiſh, *Ainſ.* which he diſtinguiſhes from thornback. A birt or turbot.

THO'RNY. *adj.* [from *thorn.*] 1. Full of thorns; ſpiny; rough; prickly. 2. Pricking; vexatious. 3. Difficult; perplexing.

(1.) Not winding ivy, nor the glorious bay;
He wore, ſweet head, a *thorny* diadem. *Randolph.*

The boar's eye-balls glare with fire,
His neck ſhoots up a thickſet *thorny* wood;
His briſtled back a trench impal'd appears. *Dryden.*

The wiſer madmen did for virtue toil
A *thorny*, or at beſt a barren ſoil. *Dryden.*

——— They on the bleaky top
Of rugged hills, the *thorny* bramble crop. *Dryden.*

(2.) ——— No diſlike againſt the perſon
Of our good queen, but the ſharp *thorny* points
Of my alledged reaſons drive this forward. *Shakeſp.*

Stiff oppoſition, and perplex'd debate,
And *thorny* care, and rank and ſtinging hate. *Young.*

(3.) By how many *thorny* and hard ways they are come thereunto, by how many civil broils. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Tho'rough. *prepoſ.* [the word *through* extended into two ſyllables.] 1. By way of making paſſage or penetration. 2. By means of.

(2.) ——— Mark Antony will follow
Thorough the hazards of this untrod ſtate,
With all through faith. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

Tho'rough. *adj.* [The adjective is always written *thorough*, the prepoſition commonly *through*.] 1. Complete; full; perfect. 2. Paſſing through.

(1.) The Iriſh horſeboys, in the *thorough* reformation of that realm, ſhould be cut off. *Spenſer.*

He did not deſire a *thorough* engagement till he had time to reform ſome, whom he reſolved never more to truſt. *Clarendon.*

A *thorough* tranſlator muſt be a *thorough* poet. *Dryden.*

A *thorough* practice of ſubjecting ourſelves to the wants of others, would extinguiſh in us pride. *Swift.*

Now, can I call a general diſregard, and a *thorough* neglect of all religious improvements, a frailty or imperfection, when it was as much in my power to have been exact, and careful and diligent? *Law.*

(2.) Let all three ſides be a double houſe, without *thorough* lights on the ſides. *Bacon.*

Tho'roughfare. *n. ſ.* [*thorough* and *fare*.] 1. A paſſage through; a paſſage without any ſtop or let. 2. Power of paſſing.

(1.) Th' Hyrcanian deſerts are as *thoroughfares* now
For princes to come view fair Portia. *Shakeſp.*

His body is a paſſable carcaſe, if he be not hurt: it is a *thoroughfare* for ſteel, if it be not hurt. *Shakeſp.*

The ungrateful perſon is a monſter, which is all throat and belly; a kind of *thoroughfare*, or common ſhore for the good things of the world to paſs into. *South.*

The courts are fill'd with a tumultuous din
Of crouds, or iſſuing forth, or ent'ring in;
A *thoroughfare* of news; where ſome deviſe
Things never heard; ſome mingle truth with lies. *Dryden.*

(2.) Hell, and this world, one realm, one continent
Of eaſy *thoroughfare*. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Tho'roughly. *adv.* [from *thorough*.] Completely; fully.

Look into this buſineſs *thoroughly*. *Shakeſp.*

We can never be grieved for their miſeries who are *thoroughly* wicked, and have thereby juſtly called their calamities on themſelves. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

One would think, that every member of the community who embraces with vehemence the principles of their party, had *thoroughly* ſifted and examined them. *Addiſon.*

They had forgotten their ſolemn vows as *thoroughly* as if they had never made them. *Atterbury.*

Tho'roughsped. *adj.* [*thorough* and *ſped*.] Finiſhed in principles; thoroughpaced: commonly, finiſhed in ill.

Our *thoroughſped* republick of Whigs, which contains the bulk of all hopers, pretenders, and profeſſors, are moſt highly uſeful to princes. *Swift.*

Thoroughpa'ced. *adj.* [*thorough* and *pace*.] Perfect in what is undertaken; complete; thoroughſped. Generally in a bad ſenſe.

When it was propoſed to repeal the teſt clauſe, the ableſt of thoſe who were reckoned the moſt ſtanch and *thoroughpaced* Whigs fell off at the firſt mention of it. *Swift.*

Thoroughsti'tch. *adv.* [*thorough* and *ſtitch*.] Completely; fully. A low word.

Perſeverance alone can carry us *thoroughſtitch*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Thorp. *n. ſ.* *Thorp*, *throp*, *threp*, *trep*, *trop*, are all from the Saxon ðorp, which ſignifies a village. *Gibſon's Camden.*

Those. *pronoun.* 1. The plural of *that*. 2. *Thoſe* refers to the former, *theſe* to the latter noun.

(1.) Make all our trumpets ſpeak, give them all breath,
Thoſe clam'rous harbingers of blood and death. *Shakeſp.*

Sure there are poets which did never dream
Upon Parnaſſus, nor did taſte the ſtream
Of Helicon; we therefore may ſuppoſe
Thoſe made not poets, but the poets *thoſe*. *Denham.*

The fibres of this muſcle act as *thoſe* of others. *Cheyne.*

(2.) Neither their ſighs nor tears are true,
Thoſe idly blow, *theſe* idly fall,
Nothing like to ours at all,
But ſighs and tears have ſexes too. *Cowley.*

Thou. *n. ſ.* [ðu, Saxon; *du*, Dutch; in the oblique caſes ſingular *thee*, ðe, Saxon; in the plural *ye*, ȝe, Saxon; in the oblique caſes plural *you*, eoƿ, Saxon. *You* is now commonly uſed for the nominative plural.] 1. The ſecond pronoun perſonal. 2. It is uſed only in very familiar or very ſolemn language. When we ſpeak to equals or ſuperiors, we ſay *you*; but in ſolemn language, and in addreſſes of worſhip, we ſay *thou*.

[Familiar.]
Here's to *thee*, Dick. *Cowley.*

[Solemn.]
For though in dreadful whirls we hung
High on the broken wave,
I know *thou* wert not ſlow to hear,
Nor impotent to ſave. *Addiſon.*

(1.) Is this a dagger which I ſee before me,
The handle tow'rd my hand? Come let me clutch *thee*.
I have *thee* not, and yet I ſee *thee* ſtill.
Art *thou* not, fatal viſion, ſenſible
To feeling as to ſight? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

I am as like to call *thee* ſo again,
To ſpit on *thee* again, to ſpurn *thee* too,
If *thou* wilt lend this money, lend it not
As to thy friend. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

Thou, if there be a *thou* in this baſe town,
Who dares with angry Eupolis to frown;
Who at enormous villainy turns pale,
And ſteers againſt it with a full-blown ſail. *Dryden.*

To **Thou.** *v. a.* [from *thou*.] To treat with familiarity.

Taunt him with the licence of ink; if thou *thou'ſt* him ſome thrice, it ſhall not be amiſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

Though. *conjunction.* [ðeah, Saxon; *thauh*, Gothick.] 1. Notwithſtanding that; although. 2. *As* Though. As if; like as if. 3. It is uſed in the end of a ſentence in familiar language: however; yet.

(1.) Not that I ſo affirm, *though* ſo it ſeem. *Milton.*

The ſound of love makes your ſoft heart afraid,
And guard itſelf, *though* but a child invade. *Waller.*

I can deſire to perceive thoſe things that God has prepared for thoſe that love him, *though* they be ſuch as eye hath not ſeen, ear heard, nor hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive. *Locke.*

Though the name of abſtracted ideas is attributed to univerſal ideas, yet this abſtraction is not great. *Watts's Logick.*

(2.) In the vine were three branches; and it was *as though* it budded. *Gen.* xl. 10.

(3.) You ſhall not quit Cydaria for me:
'Tis dangerous *though* to treat me in this ſort,
And to refuſe my offers, *though* in ſport. *Dryden.*

A good cauſe would do well *though*;
It gives my ſword an edge. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

Thought. the *preterite* and *part. paſſ.* of *think*.

I told him what I *thought*. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

——— Are my friends embark'd?
Can any thing be *thought* of for their ſervice?
Whilſt I yet live, let me not live in vain. *Addiſon.*

No other tax could have been *thought* of, upon which ſo much money would have been immediately advanced. *Addiſon.*

Thought. *n. ſ.* [from the preterite of *to think*] 1. The operation of the mind; the act of thinking. 2. Idea; image formed in the mind. 3. Sentiment; fancy; imagery; conceit. 4 Reflection; particular conſideration. 5. Conception; preconceived notion. 6. Opinion; judgment. 7. Meditation; ſerious conſideration. 8. Deſign; purpoſe. 9. Silent contemplation. 10. Solicitude; care; concern. 11. Expectation. 12. A ſmall degree; a ſmall quantity. It ſeems a looſe term, but is uſed by good writers.

(1.) And cards are dealt, and cheſsboards bought,
To eaſe the pain of coward *thought*. *Prior.*

(2.) ——— For our inſtruction to impart
Things above earthly *thought*. *Milton.*

(3.) *Thought*, if tranſlated truly, cannot be loſt in another language: but the words that convey it to our apprehenſion, which are the image and ornament of that *thought*, may be ſo ill choſen as to make it appear unhandſome. *Dryden.*

One may often find as much *thought* on the reverſe of a medal as in a canto of Spenſer. *Addiſon on Medals.*

Thoughts come crouding in ſo faſt upon me, that my only difficulty is to chuſe or to reject. *Dryden.*

The *thoughts* of a ſoul that periſh in thinking. *Locke.*

——— One only couplet fraught
With ſome unmeaning thing they call a *thought*. *Pope.*

(4.) ——— Why do you keep alone?
Of ſorrieſt fancies your companions making,
Uſing thoſe *thoughts* which ſhould indeed have died
With them they think on. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

(5.) ——— Things to their *thought*
So unimaginable as hate in heaven. *Milton.*

(6.) He that is ready to ſlip, is as a lamp deſpiſed in the *thought* of him that is at eaſe. *Job*, xii. 5.

They communicated their *thoughts* on this ſubject to each other; and therefore their reaſons are little different. *Dryden.*

Thus Bethel ſpoke, who always ſpeaks his *thought*,
And always thinks the very thing he ought. *Pope.*

(7.) Pride, of all others the moſt dangerous fault,
Proceeds from want of ſenſe or want of *thought*. *Roſcommon.*

(8.) The *thoughts* I think towards you are *thoughts* of peace, and not evil. *Jer.* xxix. 11.

Nor was godhead from her *thought*. *Milton.*

(9.) ——— Who is ſo groſs
That cannot ſee this palpable device?
Yet who ſo bold, but ſays, he ſees it not?
Bad is the world; and all will come to nought,
When ſuch ill dealings muſt be ſeen in *thought*. *Shakeſp.*

(10.) Let us return, leſt he leave caring for the aſſes, and take *thought* for us. 1 *Sam.* ix. 5.

Hawis was put in trouble, and died with *thought* and anguiſh before his buſineſs came to an end. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Adam took no *thought*, eating his fill. *Milton.*

(11.) ——— The main deſcry
Stands on the hourly *thought*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

(12.) His face was a *thought* longer than the exact ſymmetrians would allow. *Sidney.*

If our own be but equal, the law of common indulgence alloweth us to think them at the leaſt half a *thought* the better, becauſe they are our own. *Hooker.*

A needle pierced through a globe of cork, cut away by degrees, will ſwim under water, yet not ſink unto the bottom: if the cork be a *thought* too light to ſink under the ſurface, the water may be attenuated with ſpirits of wine. *Brown.*

My giddineſs ſeized me, and though I now totter, yet I think I am a *thought* better. *Swift.*

THO'UGHTFUL. *adj.* [*thought* and *full.*] 1. Contemplative; full of reflection; full of meditation. 2. Attentive; careful. 3. Promoting meditation; favourable to muſing. 4. Anxious; ſolicitous.

(1.) On theſe he muſ'd within his *thoughtful* mind,
And then reſolv'd what Faunus had divin'd. *Dryden.*

(2.) *Thoughtful* of thy gain, I all the live-long day
Conſume in meditation deep. *Philips.*

(3.) War, horrid war, your *thoughtful* walks invades,
And ſteel now glitters in the muſes ſhades. *Pope.*

(4.) In awful pomp, and melancholy ſtate,
See ſettled reaſon on the judgment-ſeat;
Around her crowd diſtruſt, and doubt and fear,
And *thoughtful* foreſight, and tormenting care. *Prior.*

THO'UGHTFULLY. *adv.* [from *thoughtful.*] With thought or conſideration; with ſolicitude.

THO'UGHTFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *thoughtful.*] 1. Deep meditation. 2. Anxiety; ſolicitude.

(1.) While the nervous fibres preſerve their due tenſion and firmneſs, and the ſpirits are tranſmitted to them from the brain, endowed with due ſtrength, ſwiftneſs, and vivacity, and ſuffered to attend their duty, without the avocations of *thoughtfulneſs*, and intenſe contemplation, the concoction of the meats is well performed. *Blackmore.*

THO'UGHTLESS. *adj.* [from *thought.*] 1. Airy; gay; diſſipated. 2. Negligent; careleſs. 3. Stupid; dull.

(2.) It is ſomething peculiarly ſhocking to ſee gray hairs without remorſe for the paſt, and *thoughtleſs* of the future. *Rogers.*

(3.) His goodly fabrick fills the eye,
And ſeems deſign'd for *thoughtleſs* majeſty:
Thoughtleſs as monarch oaks that ſhade the plain,
And ſpread in ſolemn ſtate ſupinely reign. *Dryden.*

THO'UGHTLESSLY. *adv.* [from *thought.*] Without thought; careleſly; ſtupidly.

In reſtleſs hurries *thoughtleſly* they live,
At ſubſtance oft unmov'd, for ſhadows grieve. *Garth.*

THO'UGHTLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *thoughtleſs.*] Want of thought; abſence of thought.

THO'UGHTSICK. *adj.* [*thought* and *ſick.*] Uneaſy with reflection.

——— Heav'n's face doth glow
With triſtful viſage; and, as 'gainſt the doom,
Is *thoughtſick* at the act. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

THO'USAND. *adj.* or *n. ſ.* [ðuꞅenð, Sax. *duyſend*, Dut.] 1. The number of ten hundred. 2. Proverbially, a great number.

(1.) About three *thouſand* years ago, navigation of the world for remote voyages was greater than at this day. *Bacon.*

(2.) So fair, and *thouſand*, *thouſand* times more fair
She ſeem'd, when ſhe preſented was to ſight. *Spenſer.*

For harbour at a *thouſand* doors they knock'd,
Not one of all the *thouſand* but was lock'd. *Dryden.*

——— Search the herald's roll,
Where thou ſhalt find thy famous pedigree,
Drawn from the root of ſome old Tuſcan tree,
And thou, a *thouſand* off, a fool of long degree. *Dryden.*

Though he regulates himſelf by juſtice, he finds a *thouſand* occaſions for generoſity and compaſſion. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

How many *thouſands* pronounce boldly on the affairs of the publick, whom God nor men never qualified for ſuch judgment. *Watts.*

THO'USANDTH. *adj.* [from *thouſand.*] The hundredth ten times told; the ordinal of a thouſand: proverbially, very numerous.

He that will divide a minute into a *thouſand* parts, and break but a part of a *thouſandth* part in the affairs of love, it may be ſaid of him, that Cupid hath clapt him o' th' ſhoulder, but I'll warrant him heart whole. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Such is the poet's lot: what luckier fate
Does on the works of grave hiſtorians wait:
More time they ſpend, in greater toils engage,
Their volumes ſwell beyond the *thouſandth* page. *Dryden.*

The French hugonots are many thouſand witneſſes to the contrary; and I wiſh they deſerved the *thouſandth* part of the good treatment they have received. *Swift's Miſcel.*

THOWL. *n. ſ.* A piece of timber by which oars are kept in their places when rowing. *Ainſ.*

THRALL. *n. ſ.* [ðꞃæl, Saxon.] 1. A ſlave; one who is in the power of another. Not much in uſe. 2. Bondage; ſtate of ſlavery or confinement.

(1.) No *thralls* like them that inward bondage have. *Sidney.*

But ſith ſhe will the conqueſt challenge need,
Let her accept me as her faithful *thrall.* *Spenſer.*

Look gracious on thy proſtrate *thrall.* *Shakeſpeare.*

——— The two delinquents
That were the ſlaves of drink, and *thralls* of ſleep. *Shakeſp.*

I know I'm one of Nature's little kings;
Yet to the leaſt and vileſt things am *thrall.* *Davies.*

That we may ſo ſuffice his vengeful ire,
Or do him mightier ſervice, as his *thralls*
By right of war, whate'er his buſineſs be. *Milton.*

(2.) ——— Her men took land,
And firſt brought forth Ulyſſes, bed, and all
That richly furniſht it; he ſtill in *thrall*
Of all-ſubduing ſleepe. *Chapman.*

And laid about him, till his noſe
From *thrall* of ring and cord broke looſe. *Hudibras.*

To **THRALL.** *v. a. Spenſer.* [from the noun.] To enſlave; to bring into the power of another. Out of uſe.

Let me be a ſlave t' atchieve the maid,
Whoſe ſudden ſight hath *thrall'd* my wounded eye. *Shakeſp.*

Stateſmen purge vice with vice, and may corrode
The bad with bad, a ſpider with a toad.
For ſo ill *thralls* not them, but they tame ill,
And make her do much good againſt her will. *Donne.*

The author of nature is not *thralled* to the laws of nature. *Drummond.*

THRA'LDOM. *n. ſ.* [from *thrall.*] Slavery; ſervitude.

How far am I inferior to thee in the ſtate of the mind? and yet know I that all the Heavens cannot bring me to ſuch *thraldom.* *Sidney.*

——— He ſwore with ſobs,
That he would labour my delivery.
—Why, ſo he doth, when he delivers you
From this earth's *thraldom* to the joys of heav'n. *Shakeſp.*

This country, in a great part deſolate, groaneth under the Turkiſh *thraldom.* *Sandys.*

He ſhall rule, and ſhe in *thraldom* live. *Dryden.*

They tell us we are all born ſlaves; life and *thraldom* we entered into together, and can never be quit of the one till we part with the other. *Locke.*

THRA'PPLE. *n. ſ.* The windpipe of any animal. They ſtill retain it in the Scottiſh dialect; we ſay rather *throttle.*

To **THRASH.** *v. a.* [ðaꞃꞅcan, Saxon; *derſchen*, Dutch.] 1. To beat corn to free it from the chaff. This is written variouſly *thraſh* or *threſh*, but *thraſh* is agreeable to etymology. 2. To beat; to drub.

(1.) Firſt *thraſh* the corn, then after burn the ſtraw. *Shakeſpeare.*

Gideon *threſhed* wheat to hide it. *Judg.* viii. 11.

Here be oxen for burnt ſacrifice, and *threſhing* inſtruments for wood. *2 Sam.* xxiv. 22.

In the ſun your golden grain diſplay,
And *thraſh* it out, and winnow it by day. *Dryden.*

This is to preſerve the ends of the bones from an incaleſcency, which they being hard bodies would contract from a ſwift motion; ſuch as that of running or *threſhing.* *Ray.*

Out of your clover well dried in the ſun, after the firſt *threſhing*, get what ſeed you can. *Mortimer.*

(2.) Thou ſcurvy valiant aſs; thou art here but to *thraſh* Trojans, and thou art bought and ſold among thoſe of any wit like a Barbarian ſlave. *Shakeſp. Triol. and Creſſida.*

To **THRASH.** *v. n.* To labour; to drudge.

I rather wou'd be Mevius, *threſh* for rhimes
Like his, the ſcorn and ſcandal of the times,
Than that Philippick fatally divine,
Which is inſcrib'd the ſecond, ſhould be mine. *Dryden.*

THRA'SHER. *n. ſ.* [from *thraſh.*] One who thraſhes corn.

Our ſoldiers, like a lazy *thraſher* with a flail,
Fell gently down, as if they ſtruck their friends. *Shakeſp.*

Not barely the plowman's pains, the reaper's and *threſher*'s toil, and the baker's ſweat, is to be counted into the bread we eat: the labour of thoſe employed about the utenſils muſt all be charged. *Locke.*

THRA'SHINGFLOOR. *n. ſ.* An area on which corn is beaten.

In vain the hinds the *threſhing-floor* prepare,
And exerciſe their flails in empty air. *Dryden.*

Delve of convenient depth your *threſhing-floor*
With temper'd clay, then fill and face it o'er. *Dryden.*

THRASO'NICAL. *adj.* [from *Thraſo*, a boaſter in old comedy.] Boaſtful; bragging.

His humour is lofty, his diſcourſe peremptory, his general behaviour vain, ridiculous, and *thraſonical.* *Shakeſp.*

THRAVE. *n. ſ.* [ðꞃaꝼ, Saxon.] 1. A herd; a drove. Out of uſe. 2. The number of two dozen. I know not how derived.

THREAD. *n. ſ.* [ðꞃæd, Saxon; *draed*, Dutch.] 1. A ſmall line; a ſmall twiſt; the rudiment of cloath. 2. Any thing continued in a courſe; uniform tenour.

(1.) Let not Bardolph's vital *thread* be cut
With edge of penny cord and vile reproach. *Shakeſp.*

Though the ſlender *thread* of dyed ſilk looked on ſingle ſeem devoid of redneſs, yet when numbers of theſe *threads* are brought together, their colour becomes notorious. *Boyle.*

——— Though need urg'd me, never ſo,
He not receive a *thread*, but naked go. *Chapman.*

He who ſat at a table but with a ſword hanging over his head by one ſingle *thread* or hair, ſurely had enough to check his appetite. *South.*

The art of pleaſing is the ſkill of cutting to a *thread*, betwixt flattery and ill-manners. *L'Eſtrange.*

(2.) The eagerneſs and trembling of the fancy doth not always regularly follow the ſame even *thread* of diſcourſe, but ſtrikes upon ſome other thing that hath relation to it. *Burnet.*

The gout being a diſeaſe of the nervous parts, makes it ſo hard to cure; diſeaſes are ſo as they are more remote in the *thread* of the motion of the fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

THRE'ADBARE. *adj.* [*thread* and *bare.*] 1. Deprived of the nap; wore to the naked threads. 2. Worn out; trite.

(1.) *Threadbare* coat, and cobbled ſhoes he ware. *Spenſer.*

The clothier means to dreſs the commonwealth, and ſet a new nap upon it: ſo he had need; for 'tis *threadbare.* *Shak.*

Will any freedom here from you be borne,
Whoſe cloaths are *threadbare*, and whoſe cloaks are torn? *Dryden's Juvenal.*

He walk'd the ſtreets, and wore a *threadbare* cloak;
He din'd and ſupp'd at charge of other folk. *Swift.*

A Thracian ſlave the porter's place maintain'd,
Sworn foe to *threadbare* ſuppliants, and with pride
His maſter's preſence, nay, his name, deny'd. *Harte.*

(2.) ——— A hungry lean-fac'd villain,
A mere anatomy, a mountebank,
A *threadbare* juggler, and a fortune-teller. *Shakeſp.*

Many writers of moral diſcourſes run into ſtale topicks and *threadbare* quotations, not handling their ſubject fully and cloſely. *Swift.*

If he underſtood trade, he would not have mentioned this *threadbare* and exploded project. *Child on Trade.*

To **THREAD.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To paſs through with a thread. 2. To paſs through; to pierce through.

(1.) The largeſt crooked needle, with a ligature of the ſize of that I have *threaded* it with, in taking up the ſpermatick veſſels. *Sharp's Surgery.*

(2.) Thus out of ſeaſon *threading* dark-ey'd night. *Shakeſp.*

——— Being preſt to th' war,
Ev'n when the nave of the ſtate was touch'd,
They would not *thread* the gates. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

THRE'ADEN. *adj.* [from *thread.*] Made of thread.

——— Behold the *threaden* ſails,
Borne with th' inviſible and creeping wind,
Draw the huge bottoms through the furrow'd ſea. *Shakeſp.*

To **THREAP.** *v. a.* A country word denoting to argue much or contend. *Ainſ.*

THREAT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Menace; denunciation of ill.

There is no terror, Caſſius, in your *threats.* *Shakeſp.*

The emperor perceiving that his *threats* were little regarded, regarded little to threaten any more. *Hayward.*

——— Do not believe
Thoſe rigid *threats* of death: ye ſhall not die. *Milton.*

To **THREAT.** }
To **THRE'ATEN.** } *v. a.* [ðꞃeaꞇian, Saxon: *threat* is ſeldom uſed but in poetry.] 1. To menace; to denounce evil. 2. To menace; to terrify, or attempt to terrify, by ſhewing or denouncing evil. It

has *with* before the thing threatened, if a noun; *to*, if a verb. 3. To menace by action.

(1.) ——— Death to be wiſh'd
Though *threaten'd*, which no worſe than this can bring. *Milton.*

(2.) What *threat* you me *with* telling of the king?
Tell him and ſpare not. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

That it ſpread no further, ſtraitly *threaten* them that they ſpeak henceforth to no man in this name. *Acts*, iv. 18.

——— The void profound
Wide gaping, and *with* utter loſs of being
Threatens him. *Milton.*

This day black omens *threat* the brighteſt fair,
That e'er deſerv'd a watchful ſpirit's care. *Pope.*

(3.) ——— Void of fear,
He *threaten'd* with his long protended ſpear. *Dryden.*

The noiſe increaſes as the billows roar,
When rowling from afar they *threat* the ſhore. *Dryden.*

Thre'atener. *n. ſ.* [from *threaten.*] Menacer; one that threatens.

Be ſtirring as the time; be fire with fire;
Threaten the *threatener*, and outface the brow
Of bragging horrour. *Shakeſp. King John.*

——— The fruit, it gives you life
To knowledge by the *threat'ner*. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Thre'atening. *n. ſ.* [from *threaten.*] A menace; a denunciation of evil.

Æneas their aſſault undaunted did abide,
And thus to Lauſus, loud with friendly *threat'ning* cry'd.
Dryden's Virgil.

How impoſſible would it be for a maſter, that thus interceded with God for his ſervants, to uſe any unkind *threatnings* towards them, to damn and curſe them as dogs and ſcoundrels, and treat them only as the dregs of the creation. *Law.*

Thre'ateningly. *adv.* [from *threaten.*] With menace; in a threatening manner.

The honour that thus flames in your fair eyes,
Before I ſpeak, too *threat'ningly* replies. *Shakeſp.*

Thre'atful. *adj.* [*threat* and *full.*] Full of threats; minacious.

Like as a warlike brigandine applide
To fight, lays forth her *threatful* pikes afore,
The engines which in them ſad death do hide. *Spenſer.*

Three. *adj.* [ðꞃıe, Saxon; *dry*, Dutch; *tri*, Welſh and Erſe; *tres*, Lat.] 1. Two and one. 2. Proverbially a ſmall number.

(1.) Prove this a proſp'rous day, the *three*-nook'd world
Shall bear the olive freely. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

If you ſpeak *three* words it will *three* times report you the whole *three* words. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Great Atreus ſons, Tydides fixt above,
With *three*-ag'd Neſtor. *Creech's Manilius.*

Jove hurls the *three*-fork'd thunder from above. *Addiſon.*

Theſe *three* and *three* with ozier bands we ty'd. *Pope.*

Down to theſe worlds I trod the diſmal way,
And dragg'd the *three*-mouth'd dog to upper day. *Pope.*

A ſtrait needle, ſuch as glovers uſe, with a *three*-edged point, uſeful in ſewing up dead bodies. *Sharp.*

(2.) Away, thou *three*-inch'd fool; I am no beaſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

A baſe, proud, ſhallow, beggarly, *three*-ſuited, filthy, worſted ſtocking knave. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Thre'efold. *adj.* [ðꞃeoꝼealꝺ, Saxon.] Thrice repeated; conſiſting of three.

A *threefold* cord is not eaſily broken. *Eccluſ.* iv. 12.

By a *threefold* juſtice the world hath been governed from the beginning: by a juſtice natural, by which the parents and elders of families governed their children, in which the obedience was called natural piety: again, by a juſtice divine, drawn from the laws of God; and the obedience was called conſcience: and laſtly, by a juſtice civil, begotten by both the former; and the obedience to this we call duty. *Raleigh.*

A *threefold* off'ring to his altar bring,
A bull, a ram, a boar. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Thre'epence. *n. ſ.* [*three* and *pence.*] A ſmall ſilver coin valued at thrice a penny.

——— A *threepence* bow'd would hire me,
Old as I am, to queen it. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Laying a cauſtick, I made an eſcar the compaſs of a *threepence*, and gave vent to the matter. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Thre'epenny. *adj.* [*triobolaris*, Lat.] Vulgar; mean.

Thre'epile. *n. ſ.* [*three* and *pile.*] An old name for good velvet.

I, in my time, wore *threepile*, but am out of ſervice. *Shakeſpeare.*

Threepi'led. *adj.* Set with a thick pile; in another place it ſeems to mean piled one on another.

Thou art good velvet; thou'rt a *threepil'd* piece: I had as lief be Engliſh kerſey, as be pil'd as thou art. *Shakeſp.*

Threepil'd hyperboles; ſpruce affectation. *Shakeſp.*

Threesco're. *adj.* [*three* and *ſcore.*] Thrice twenty; ſixty.

Threeſcore and ten I can remember well. *Shakeſp.*

Their lives before the flood were abbreviated after, and contracted unto hundreds and *threeſcores*. *Brown.*

By chace our long-liv'd fathers earn'd their food;
Toil ſtrung the nerves, and purify'd the blood:
But we their ſons, a pamper'd race of men,
Are dwindl'd down to *threeſcore* years and ten. *Dryden.*

Threno'dy. *n. ſ.* [θρηνῳδία.] A ſong of lamentation.

Thre'sher. *n. ſ.* [properly *thraſher.*]

Here too the *threſher* brandiſhing his flail,
Beſpeaks a maſter. *Dodſley.*

Thre'shing. See *To* Thrash.

The careful ploughman doubting ſtands,
Leſt on the *threſhing* floor his ſheaves prove chaff. *Milton.*

Gideon was taken from *threſhing*, as well as Cincinnatus from the plough, to command armies. *Locke on Education.*

Thre'shold. *n. ſ.* [ðꞃeꞅcpalꝺ, Saxon.] The ground or ſtep under the door; entrance; gate; door.

Fair marching forth in honourable wiſe,
Him at the *threſhold* met ſhe well did enterprize. *Spenſer.*

Many men, that ſtumble at the *threſhold*,
Are well foretold that danger lurks within. *Shakeſp.*

——— Not better
Than ſtill at hell's dark *threſhold* t' have ſat watch,
Unnam'd, undreaded, and thy ſelf half ſtarv'd? *Milton.*

Before the ſtarry *threſhold* of Jove's court
My manſion is, where thoſe immortal ſhapes
Of bright aerial ſpirits live inſpher'd
In regions mild, of calm and ſerene air. *Milton.*

There ſought the queen's apartment, ſtood before
the peaceful *threſhold*, and beſieg'd the door. *Dryden.*

Threw, preterite of *throw.*

A broken rock the force of Pyrrhus *threw*:
Full on his ankle fell the pond'rous ſtone,
Burſt the ſtrong nerves, and craſh'd the ſolid bone. *Pope.*

Thrice. *adv.* [from *three.*] 1. Three times. 2. A word of amplification.

(1.) *Thrice* he aſſay'd it from his foot to draw,
And *thrice* in vain to draw it did aſſay,
It booted nought to think, to rob him of his prey. *Spenſer.*

——— *Thrice* within this hour
I ſaw him down; *thrice* up again and fighting. *Shakeſp.*

Thrice did he knock his iron teeth; *thrice* howl,
And into frowns his wrathful forehead rowl. *Cowley.*

(2.) *Thrice* noble lord, let me intreat of you
To pardon me. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

Thrice and four times happy thoſe
That under Ilian walls before their parents dy'd. *Dryden.*

To **Thrid.** *v. a.* [this is corrupted from *thread*; in French *enfiler.*] To ſlide through a narrow paſſage.

Some *thrid* the mazy ringlets of her hair,
Some hang upon the pendents of her ear. *Pope.*

Thrift. *n. ſ.* [from *thrive.*] 1. Profit; gain; riches gotten; ſtate of proſpering. 2. Parſimony; frugality; good huſbandry. 3. A plant.

(1.) He came out with all his clowns, horſt upon ſuch cart jades, and ſo furniſhed, as I thought with myſelf if that were *thrift*, I wiſht none of my friends or ſubjects ever to thrive. *Sidney.*

——— You ſome permit
To ſecond ills with ills, each worſe than other,
And make them dreaded to the doer's *thrift*. *Shakeſp.*
——— Had I but the means
To hold a rival place with one of them,
I have a mind preſages me ſuch *thrift*,
That I ſhould be fortunate. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*
——— Should the poor be flatter'd?
No; let the candied tongue lick abſurd pomp,
And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,
Where *thrift* may follow fawning. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

(2.) The reſt unable to ſerve any longer, or willing to fall to *thrift*, prove very good huſbands. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Out of the preſent ſparing and untimely *thrift*, there grow many future inconveniencies and continual charge in repairing and re-edifying ſuch imperfect ſlight-built veſſels. *Raleigh.*

Thus Heaven, though all-ſufficient, ſhows a *thrift*
In his œconomy, and bounds his gift. *Dryden.*

Thri'ftily. *adv.* [from *thrifty*.] Frugally; parſimoniouſly.

Cromartie after fourſcore went to his country-houſe to live *thriftily*, and ſave up money to ſpend at London. *Swift.*

Thri'ftiness. *n. ſ.* [from *thrifty*.] Frugality; huſbandry.

If any other place you have,
Which aſks ſmall pains but *thriftineſs* to ſave. *Spenſer.*

Some are cenſured for keeping their own, whom tenderneſs how to get honeſtly teacheth to ſpend diſcreetly; whereas ſuch need no great *thriftineſs* in preſerving their own, who aſſume more liberty in exacting from others. *Wotton.*

Thri'ftless. *adj.* [from *thrift*.] Profuſe; extravagant.

They in idle pomp and wanton play
Conſumed had their goods and *thriftleſs* hours,
And thrown themſelves into theſe heavy ſtowers. *Spenſer.*
He ſhall ſpend mine honour with his ſhame,
As *thriftleſs* ſons their ſcraping fathers gold. *Shakeſp.*

Thri'fty. *adj.* [from *thrift*.] 1. Frugal; ſparing; not profuſe; not laviſh. 2. Well-huſbanded.

(1.) Though ſome men do, as do they would,
Let *thrifty* do, as do they ſhould. *Tuſſer.*
——— Nature never lends
The ſmalleſt ſcruple of her excellence,
But like a *thrifty* goddeſs ſhe determines
Herſelf the glory of a creditor,
Thanks and uſe. *Shakeſpeare.*
Leſt he ſhould neglect his ſtudies
Like a young heir, the *thrifty* goddeſs,
For fear young maſter ſhould be ſpoil'd,
Would uſe him like a younger child. *Swift.*

I am glad he has ſo much youth and vigour left, of which he hath not been *thrifty*; but wonder he has no more diſcretion. *Swift.*

(2.) ——— I have five hundred crowns,
The *thrifty* hire I ſav'd under your father. *Shakeſp.*

To **Thrill.** *v. a.* [þyꞃlian, Saxon; *drilla*, Swediſh.] To pierce; to bore; to penetrate; to drill.

The cruel word her tender heart ſo *thrill'd*,
That ſudden cold did run through every vein,
And ſtormy horrour all her ſenſes fill'd
With dying fit, that down ſhe fell for pain. *Spenſer.*
He pierced through his chaffed cheſt
With *thrilling* point of deadly iron brand,
And lanc'd his lordly heart. *Spenſer.*
A ſervant that he bred, *thrill'd* with remorſe,
Oppos'd againſt the act; bending his ſword
To his great maſter. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
Nature, that heard ſuch ſound,
Beneath the hollow round
Of Cynthia's ſeat, the airy region *thrilling*,
Now was almoſt won,
To think her part was done. *Milton.*

To **Thrill.** *v. n.* 1. To have the quality of piercing. 2. To pierce or wound the ear with a ſharp ſound. 3. To feel a ſharp tingling ſenſation. 4. To paſs with a tingling ſenſation.

(1.) The knight his *thrillant* ſpear again aſſay'd,
In his braſs-plated body to emboſs. *Spenſer.*
With that, one of his *thrillant* darts he threw,
Headed with ire and vengeable deſpite. *Spenſer.*
(2.) The piteous maiden, careful, comfortleſs,
Does throw out *thrilling* ſhrieks, and ſhrieking cries. *Spenſer.*
(3.) ——— To ſeek ſweet ſafety out,
In vaults and priſons; and to *thrill* and ſhake,
Ev'n at the crying of our nation's crow,
Thinking his voice an armed Engliſhman. *Shakeſpeare.*

Art thou not horribly afraid? Doth not thy blood *thrill* at it? *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

(4.) A faint cold fear *thrills* through my veins,
That almoſt freezes up the heat of life. *Shakeſp.*
——— A ſudden horror chill
Ran through each nerve, and *thrill'd* in ev'ry vein. *Addiſon.*

To **THRIVE.** *v. n.* pret. *throve*, and ſometimes leſs properly *thrived*. part. *thriven*. [Of this word there is found no ſatisfactory etymology: in the northern dialect they uſe *throdden*, *to make grow*; perhaps *throve* was the original word, from *throa*, Iſlandick, *to encreaſe*.] To proſper; to grow rich; to advance in any thing deſired.

The better thou *thriveſt*, the gladder am I. *Tuſſer.*
If lord Percy *thrive* not, ere the king
Diſmiſs his power, he means to viſit us. *Shakeſp.*

It grew amongſt buſhes, where commonly plants do not *thrive*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

——— They by vices *thrive*,
Sail on ſmooth ſeas, and at their port arrive. *Sandys.*
O ſon! why ſit we here, each other viewing
Idly, while Satan, our great author, *thrives*
In other worlds, and happier ſeat provides
For us, his offspring dear? *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Thoſe who have reſolved upon the *thriving* ſort of piety, ſeldom embark all their hopes in one bottom. *Decay of Piety.*

A careful ſhepherd not only turns his flock into a common paſture, but with particular advertence obſerves the *thriving* of every one. *Decay of Piety.*

Growth is of the very nature of ſome things: to be and to *thrive* is all one with them; and they know no middle ſeaſon between their ſpring and their fall. *South.*

Experienc'd age in deep deſpair was loſt,
To ſee the rebel *thrive*, the loyal croſt. *Dryden.*

Seldom a *thriving* man turns his land into money to make the greater advantage. *Locke.*

The *thriven* calves in meads their food forſake,
And render their ſweet ſouls before the plenteous rack. *Dryden's Virgil.*
A little hope——but I have none.
On air the poor camelions *thrive*,
Deny'd even that my love can live. *Granville.*

Such a care hath always been taken of the city charities, that they have *thriven* and proſpered gradually from their infancy, down to this very day. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

In the fat age of pleaſure, wealth and eaſe,
Sprung the rank weed, and *thriv'd* with large increaſe. *Pope's Eſſay on Criticiſm.*

Diligence and humility is the way to *thrive* in the riches of the underſtanding, as well as in gold. *Watts's Logick.*

Perſonal pride, and affectation, a delight in beauty, and fondneſs of finery, are tempers that muſt either kill all religion in the ſoul, or be themſelves killed by it; they can no more *thrive* together, than health and ſickneſs. *Law.*

Thri'ver. *n. ſ.* [from *thrive*.] One that proſpers; one that grows rich.

He had ſo well improved that little ſtock his father left, as he was like to prove a *thriver* in the end. *Hayward.*

Thri'vingly. *adv.* [from *thriving*.] In a proſperous way.

THRO'. contracted by barbarians from *through*.
What thanks can wretched fugitives return,
Who ſcatter'd *thro'* the world in exile mourn. *Dryden.*

THROAT. *n. ſ.* [þꞃoꞇe, þꞃoꞇa, Saxon.] 1. The forepart of the neck; the paſſages of nutriment and breath. 2. The main road of any place. 3. *To cut the* THROAT. To murder; to kill by violence.

(1.) The gold, I give thee, will I melt and pour
Down thy ill-uttering *throat*. *Shakeſp.*

Wherefore could I not pronounce, amen?
I had moſt need of bleſſing, and amen
Stuck in my *throat*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Lariſſa's gutturals convuls'd his *throat*;
He ſmooth'd his voice to the Bizantine note. *Harte.*

(2.) Her honour, and her courage try'd,
Calm and intrepid in the very *throat*
Of ſulphurous war, on Teniers dreadful field. *Thomſon.*

(3.) Theſe bred up amongſt the Engliſhmen, when they become kern, are made more fit *to cut their throats*. *Spenſer.*

A trumpeter that was made priſoner, when the ſoldiers were about *to cut his throat*, ſays, why ſhould you kill a man that kills nobody? *L'Eſtrange.*

THRO'ATPIPE. *n. ſ.* [*throat* and *pipe*.] The weaſon; the windpipe.

THRO'ATWORT. *n. ſ.* [*throat* and *wort*; *digitalis*.] A plant.

To **THROB.** *v. n.* [from θορυβεῖν, *Minſhew* and *Junius*; formed in imitation of the ſound, *Skinner*; perhaps contracted from *throw up*.] 1. To heave; to beat; to riſe as the breaſt with ſorrow or diſtreſs. 2. To beat; to palpitate.

(1.) Here may his head live on my *throbbing* breaſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

My heart *throbs* to know one thing:
Shall Banquo's iſſue ever reign? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

'Twas the claſh of ſwords: my troubled heart
Is ſo caſt down, and ſunk amidſt its ſorrows,
It *throbs* with fear, and akes at every ſound. *Addiſon.*

How that warm'd me! How my *throbbing* heart
Leapt to the image of my father's joy,
When you ſhou'd ſtrain me in your folding arms. *Smith.*

(2.) In the depending orifice there was a *throbbing* of the arterial blood, as in an aneuriſm, the blood being choaked in by the contuſed fleſh. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

THROB. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Heave; beat; ſtroke of palpitation.

She ſigh'd from bottom of her wounded breaſt,
And after many bitter *throbs* did throw,
With lips full pale, and fault'ring tongue oppreſt. *Spenſer.*

Thou talk'ſt like one who never felt
Th' impatient *throbs* and longings of a ſoul,
That pants and reaches after diſtant good. *Addiſon's Cato.*

THROE. *n. ſ.* [from þꞃopian, *to ſuffer*, Saxon.] 1. The pain of travail; the anguiſh of bringing children: it is likewiſe written *throw*. 2. Any extreme agony; the final and mortal ſtruggle.

(1.) Lucina lent not me her bed,
But took me in my *throes*. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

His perſwaſive and practical tract, which was exceeding agreeable to his deſires, coſt him moſt *throes* and pangs of birth. *Fell.*

My womb pregnant and now exceſſive grown,
Prodigious motion felt and rueful *throes*. *Milton.*

Not knowing 'twas my labour, I complain
Of ſudden ſhootings, and of grinding pains,
My *throes* come thicker, and my cries increas'd. *Dryden.*

Reflect on that day, when earth ſhall be again in travail with her ſons, and at one fruitful *throe* bring forth all the generations of learned and unlearned, noble and ignoble duſt. *Rogers's Sermons.*

(2.) O man! have mind of that moſt bitter *throe*,
For as the tree does fall ſo lies it ever low. *Spenſer.*

——— To eaſe them of their griefs,
Their fears of hoſtile ſtrokes, their aches, loſſes,
Their pangs of love, with other incident *throes*,
That nature's fragile veſſel doth ſuſtain
In life's uncertain voyage, I will do
Some kindneſs to them. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

To **THROE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in agonies.

The ſetting of thine eye and cheek proclaim a birth,
Which *throes* thee much to yield. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

THRONE. *n. ſ.* [*thronus*, Lat. θρόνος.] 1. A royal ſeat; the ſeat of a king. 2. The ſeat of a biſhop.

(1.) Boundleſs intemperance hath been
Th' untimely emptying of the happy *throne*,
And full of many kings. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Th' eternal father from his *throne* beheld
Their multitude. *Milton.*

Stonehenge once thought a temple, you have found
A *throne* where kings were crown'd. *Dryden.*

We have now upon the *throne* a king willing and able to correct the abuſes of the age. *Davenant.*

(2.) Biſhops preached on the ſteps of the altar ſtanding, having not as yet aſſumed the ſtate of a *throne*. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

To **THRONE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To enthrone; to ſet on a royal ſeat.

They have, as who have not, whom their great ſtars
Thron'd and ſet high? *Shakeſp.*

True image of the father, whether *thron'd*
In the boſom of bliſs and light of light,
Conceiving or remote from heav'n, enſhrin'd
In fleſhy tabernacle and human form. *Milton.*

He *thron'd* in glaſs and nam'd it Caroline. *Pope.*

THRONG. *n. ſ.* [þꞃanᵹ, Saxon, from þꞃinᵹan, *to preſs*.] A crowd; a multitude preſſing againſt each other.

Let us on heaps go offer up our lives:
We are enow yet living in the field,
To ſmother up the Engliſh in our *throngs*. *Shakeſp.*

——— A *throng*
Of thick ſhort ſobs in thund'ring volleys float,
And roul themſelves over her lubrick throat
In panting murmurs. *Craſhaw.*

This book, the image of his mind,
Will make his name not hard to find.
I wiſh the *throng* of great and good
Made it leſs eas'ly underſtood. *Waller.*

With ſtudious thought obſerv'd th' illuſtrious *throng*,
In nature's order as they paſs'd along;
Their names, their fates. *Dryden's Æn.*

To **THRONG.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To croud; to come in tumultuous multitudes.

——— I have ſeen
The dumb men *throng* to ſee him, and the blind
To hear him ſpeak. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

His mother could not longer bear the agitations of ſo many paſſions as *thronged* upon her, but fell upon his neck, crying out, my ſon. *Tatler.*

To **THRONG.** *v. a.* To oppreſs or incommode with crouds or tumults.

——— I'll ſay, thou haſt gold;
Thou wilt be *throng'd* too ſhortly. *Shakeſp.*

The multitude *throng* thee and preſs thee. *Luke*, viii. 45.

——— All acceſs was *throng'd*, the gates
Thick ſwarm'd. *Milton.*

THRO'STLE. *n. ſ.* [þꞃoꞅꞇle, Saxon.] The thruſh; a ſmall ſinging bird.

The *throſtle* with his note ſo true,
The wren with little quill. *Shakeſp.*

The black-bird and *throſtel* with their melodious voices bid welcome to the cheerful ſpring. *Walton's Angler.*

THRO'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [from *throat*.] The windpipe.

At the upper extreme it hath no larinx or *throttle* to qualify the ſound. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To **THRO'TTLE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To choak; to ſuffocate; to kill by ſtopping the breath.

I have ſeen them ſhiver and look pale,
Make periods in the midſt of ſentences,
Throttle their practis'd accents in their fears,
And, in concluſion, dumbly have broke off. *Shakeſp.*

As when Antæus in Iraſſa ſtrove

With Jove's Alcides, and oft foil'd ſtill roſe,
Receiving from his mother earth new ſtrength,
Freſh from his fall and fiercer grapple join'd,
Throttled at length in th' air, expir'd and fell. *Milton.*
His throat half *throttl'd* with corrupted phlegm,
And breathing through his jaws a belching ſteam. *Dryden.*
The *throttling* quinſey 'tis my ſtar appoints,
And rheumatiſm I ſend to rack the joints. *Dryden.*
Throttle thyſelf with an ell of ſtrong tape,
For thou haſt not a groat to attone for a rape. *Swift.*

THROVE, the preterite of *thrive*.

England never *throve* ſo well, nor was there ever brought into England ſo great an increaſe of wealth ſince. *Locke.*

THROUGH. *prep.* [ðurh, Saxon; *door*, Dutch; *durch*, German.] 1. From end to end of; along the whole maſs, or compaſs. 2. Noting paſſage. 3. By tranſmiſſion. 4. By means of; by agency of; in conſequence of.

(1.) He hath been ſo ſucceſsful with common heads, that he hath led their belief *through* all the works of nature. *Brown.*

A ſimplicity ſhines *through* all he writes. *Dryden.*

Fame of th' aſſerted ſea *through* Europe blown,
Made France and Spain ambitious of his love. *Dryden.*

(2.) *Through* the gate of iv'ry he diſmiſs'd
His valiant offspring. *Dryden's Æn.*

The ſame thing happened when I removed the priſm out of the ſun's light, and looking *through* it upon the hole ſhining by the light of the clouds beyond it. *Newton.*

(3.) *Through* theſe hands this ſcience has paſſed with great applauſe. *Temple.*

Material things are preſented only *through* their ſenſes; they have a real influx on theſe, and all real knowledge of material things is conveyed into the underſtanding *through* theſe ſenſes. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*

(4.) The ſtrong *through* pleaſure ſooneſt falls, the weak
through ſmart. *Spenſer.*

Something you may deſerve of him *through* me. *Shakeſp.*

By much ſlothfulneſs the building decayeth, and *through* idleneſs of the hands the houſe droppeth through. *Eccluſ.* x.

You will not make this a general rule to debar ſuch from preaching the goſpel, as have through infirmity fallen. *Whitgift.*

Some *through* ambition, or *through* thirſt of gold,
Have ſlain their brothers, and their country ſold. *Dryden.*

——— To him, to him 'tis giv'n
Paſſion, and care, and anguiſh to deſtroy:
Through him ſoft peace and plenitude of joy
Perpetual o'er the world redeem'd ſhall flow. *Prior.*

THROUGH. *adv.* 1. From one end or ſide to the other. 2. To the end of any thing; to the ultimate purpoſe; to the final concluſion.

(1.) You'd be ſo lean, that blaſts of January
Would blow you *through* and *through*. *Shakeſp.*

Inquire how metal may be tinged *through* and *through*, and with what, and into what colours? *Bacon.*

Pointed ſatire runs him *through* and *through*. *Oldham.*

To underſtand the mind of him that writ, is to read the whole letter *through*, from one end to the other. *Locke.*

(2.) Every man brings ſuch a degree of this light into the world with him, that though it cannot bring him to heaven, yet it will carry him ſo far, that if he follows it faithfully he ſhall meet with another light, which ſhall carry him quite *through*. *South.*

THRO'UGHBRED. *adj.* [*through* and *bred*, commonly *thoroughbred.*] Completely educated; completely taught.

A *through bred* ſoldier weighs all preſent circumſtances and all poſſible contingents. *Grew's Coſmol.*

THROUGHLI'GHTED. *adj.* [*through* and *light.*] Lighted on both ſides.

That the beſt pieces be placed where are the feweſt lights; therefore not only rooms windowed on both ends, called *throughlighted*, but with two or more windows on the ſame ſide, are enemies to this art. *Wotton's Architecture.*

THRO'UGHLY. *adv.* [from *through*. It is commonly written *thoroughly*, as coming from *thorough*.] 1. Completely; fully; entirely; wholly. 2. Without reſerve; ſincerely.

(1.) The ſight ſo *throughly* him diſmay'd,
That nought but death before his eyes he ſaw. *Spenſer.*
For bed then next they were,
All *throughly* ſatisfied with compleat cheare. *Chapman.*

Rice muſt be *throughly* boiled in reſpect of its hardneſs. *Bacon.*

No leſs wiſdom than what made the world can *throughly* underſtand ſo vaſt a deſign. *Tillotſon.*

(2.) Though it be ſomewhat ſingular for men truly and *throughly* to live up to the principles of their religion, yet ſingularity in this is a ſingular commendation. *Tillotſon.*

THROUGHO'UT. *prep.* [*through* and *out.*] Quite through; in every part of.

Thus it fareth even clean *throughout* the whole controverſy about that diſcipline which is ſo earneſtly urged. *Hooker.*

There followed after the defeat an avoiding of all Spaniſh forces *throughout* Ireland. *Bacon.*

O for a clap of thunder, as loud
As to be heard *throughout* the univerſe,
To tell the world the fact, and to applaud it. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Impartially inquire how we have behaved ourſelves *throughout* the courſe of this long war. *Atterbury.*

THROUGHO'UT. *adv.* Everywhere; in every part.

Subdue it, and *throughout* dominion hold
Over fiſh of the ſea and fowl of the air. *Milton.*
——— His youth and age
All of a piece *throughout*, and all divine. *Dryden.*

THROUGHPA'CED. *adj.* [*through* and *pace.*] Perfect; complete.

He is very dextrous in puzzling others, if they be not *throughpaced* ſpeculators in thoſe great theories. *More.*

To THROW. preter. *threw.* part. paſſ. *thrown.* *v. a.* [ðrapan, Saxon.] 1. To fling; to caſt; to ſend to a diſtant place by any projectile force. 2. To toſs; to put with any violence or tumult. It always compriſes the idea of haſte, force, or negligence. 3. To lay careleſly, or in haſte. 4. To venture at dice. 5. To caſt; to ſtrip; to put off. 6. To emit in any careleſs or vehement manner. 7. To ſpread in haſte. 8. To overturn in wreſtling. 9. To drive; to ſend by force. 10. To make to act at a diſtance. 11. To repoſe. 12 To change by any kind of violence. 13. To turn. [*tornare*, Lat.] As balls *thrown* in a lathe. *Ainſ.* 14. *To* THROW *away.* To loſe; to ſpend in vain. 15. *To* THROW *away.* To reject. 16. *To* THROW *by.* To reject; to lay aſide as of no uſe. 17. *To* THROW *down.* To ſubvert; to overturn. 18. *To* THROW *off.* To expel. 19. *To* THROW *off.* To reject; to diſcard: as, *to* throw off *an acquaintance.* 20. *To* THROW *out.* To exert; to bring forth into act. 21. *To* THROW *out.* To diſtance; to leave behind. 22. *To* THROW *out.* To eject; to expel. 23. *To* THROW *out.* To reject; to exclude. 24. *To* THROW *up.* To reſign angrily. 25. *To* THROW *up.* To emit; to eject; to bring up. 26. This is one of the words which is uſed with great latitude; but in all its uſes, whether literal or figurative, it retains from its primitive meaning ſome notion of haſte or violence.

(1.) Preianes *threw* down upon the Turks fire and ſcalding oil. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

Shimei *threw* ſtones at him and caſt duſt. 2 *Sam.* xvi. 13.

A poor widow *threw* in two mites, which make a farthing. *Mark*, xii. 42.

——— He fell
From heav'n, they fabled, *thrown* by angry Jove
Sheer o'er the cryſtal battlements. *Milton.*

Calumniate ſtoutly; for though we wipe away with never ſo much care the dirt *thrown* at us, there will be left ſome ſulliage behind. *Decay of Piety.*

Arioſto, in his voyage of Aſtolpho to the moon, has a fine allegory of two ſwans, who, when time had *thrown* the writings of many poets into the river of oblivion, were ever in a readineſs to ſecure the beſt, and bear them aloft into the temple of immortality. *Dryden.*

When Ajax ſtrives ſome rock's vaſt weight to *throw*,
The line too labours, and the words move ſlow. *Pope.*

The air-pump, barometer, and quadrant, were *thrown* out to thoſe buſy ſpirits, as tubs and barrels are to a whale, that he may let the ſhip ſail on while he diverts himſelf with thoſe innocent amuſements. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

(2.) To threats the ſtubborn ſinner oft is hard,
Wrapp'd in his crimes againſt the ſtorm prepar'd;
But when the milder beams of mercy play,
He melts, and *throws* his cumb'rous cloak away. *Dryden.*

The only means for bringing France to our conditions, is to *throw* in multitudes upon them, and overpower them with numbers. *Addiſon's State of the War.*

Labour caſts the humours into their proper channels, *throws* off redundancies, and helps nature. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

Make room for merit, by *throwing* down the worthleſs and depraved part of mankind from thoſe conſpicuous ſtations to which they have been advanced. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

The iſland Inarime contains, within the compaſs of eighteen miles, a wonderful variety of hills, vales, rocks, fruitful plains, and barren mountains, all *thrown* together in a moſt romantick confuſion. *Berkley to Pope.*

(3.) His majeſty departed to his chamber, and *threw* himſelf upon his bed, lamenting with much paſſion, and abundance of tears, the loſs of an excellent ſervant. *Clarendon.*

——— At th' approach of night,
On the firſt friendly bank he *throws* him down,
Or reſts his head upon a rock till morn. *Addiſon's Cato.*

(4.) Learn more than thou troweſt,
Set leſs than thou *throweſt*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

(5.) There the ſnake *throws* the enamell'd ſkin,
Weed wide enough to wrap a fairy in. *Shakeſpeare.*

(6.) —— To arms; for I have *thrown*
A brave defiance in king Henry's teeth. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

One of the Greek orator's antagoniſts reading over the oration that procured his baniſhment, and ſeeing his friends admire it, aſked them, if they were ſo much affected by the bare reading, how much more they would have been alarmed if they had heard him actually *throwing* out ſuch a ſtorm of eloquence. *Addiſon.*

There is no need to *throw* words of contempt on ſuch a practice; the very deſcription of it carries reproof. *Watts.*

(7.) O'er his fair limbs a flow'ry veſt he *threw*,
And iſſu'd like a god to mortal view. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

(8.) If the ſinner ſhall not only wreſtle with this angel, but *throw* him too, and win ſo complete a victory over his conſcience, that all theſe conſiderations ſhall be able to ſtrike no terrour into his mind, he is too ſtrong for grace. *South.*

(9.) Myſelf diſtreſt, an exile and unknown,
Debarr'd from Europe, and from Aſia *thrown*,
In Libyan deſarts wander thus alone. *Dryden's Æn.*

When ſeamen are *thrown* upon any unknown coaſt in America, they never venture upon the fruit of any tree, unleſs they obſerve it marked with the pecking of birds. *Addiſon.*

Poor youth! how can'ſt thou *throw* him from thee?
Lucia, thou know'ſt not half the love he bears thee. *Add.*

(10.) *Throw* out our eyes for brave Othello,
Even till we make th' aerial blue
An indiſtinct regard. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

(11.) In time of temptation be not buſy to diſpute, but rely upon the concluſion, and *throw* yourſelf upon God, and contend not with him but in prayer. *Taylor's holy living.*

(12.) A new title, or an unſuſpected ſucceſs, *throws* us out of ourſelves, and in a manner deſtroys our identity. *Addiſon.*

To *throw* his language more out of proſe, Homer affects the compound epithets. *Pope.*

(14.) He warns 'em to avoid the courts and camps,
Where dilatory fortune plays the jilt
With the brave, noble, honeſt, gallant man,
To *throw* herſelf *away* on fools and knaves. *Otway.*

In vain on ſtudy time *away* we *throw*,
When we forbear to act the things we know. *Denham.*

A man had better *throw away* his care upon any thing elſe than upon a garden on wet or moiſt ground. *Temple.*

Had we but laſting youth and time to ſpare,
Some might be *thrown away* on fame and war. *Dryden.*

He ſigh'd, breath'd ſhort, and wou'd have ſpoke,
But was too fierce to *throw away* the time. *Dryden.*

The next in place and puniſhment are they
Who prodigally *throw* their ſouls *away*;
Fools who, repining at their wretched ſtate,
And loathing anxious life, ſuborn'd their fate. *Dryden.*

In poetry the expreſſion beautifies the deſign; if it be vicious or unpleaſing, the coſt of colouring is *thrown away* upon it. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

The well-meaning man ſhould rather conſider what opportunities he has of doing good to his country, than *throw away* his time in deciding the rights of princes. *Addiſon.*

She *threw away* her money upon roaring bullies that went about the ſtreets. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of John Bull.*

(15.) He that will *throw away* a good book becauſe not gilded, is more curious to pleaſe his eye than underſtanding. *Taylor.*

(16.) ——— It can but ſhew
Like one of Juno's diſguiſes; and,
When things ſucceed, be *thrown by*, or let fall. *B. Johnſ.*

He that begins to have any doubt of his tenets, received without examination, ought, in reference to that queſtion, to *throw* wholly *by* all his former notions. *Locke.*

(17.) Muſt one raſh word, th' infirmity of age,
Throw down the merit of my better years:
This the reward of a whole life of ſervice? *Addiſon.*

(18.) The ſalts and oils in the animal body, as ſoon as they putrefy, are *thrown off*, or produce mortal diſtempers. *Arbuth.*

(19.) ——— 'Twould be better
Could you provoke him to give you th' occaſion,
And then to *throw* him *off*. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

Can there be any reaſon why the houſhold of God alone ſhould *throw off* all that orderly dependence and duty, by which all other houſes are beſt governed? *Spratt.*

(20.) She *throws out* thrilling ſhrieks and ſhrieking cries. *Spenſer.*

The gods in bounty work up ſtorms about us,
That give mankind occaſion to exert
Their hidden ſtrength, and *throw out* into practice
Virtues which ſhun the day. *Addiſon.*

(21.) When e'er did Juba, or did Portius, ſhow
A virtue that has caſt me at a diſtance,
And *thrown* me *out* in the purſuits of honour? *Addiſon.*

(22.) The other two whom they had *thrown out*, they were content ſhould enjoy their exile. *Swift.*

(23.) The oddneſs of the propoſition taught others to reflect a little; and the bill was *thrown out*. *Swift.*

(24.) Bad games are *thrown up* too ſoon,
Until they're never to be won. *Hudibras.*

Experienced gameſters *throw up* their cards when they know the game is in the enemy's hand, without unneceſſary vexation in playing it out. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Life we muſt not part with fooliſhly: it muſt not be *thrown up* in a pet, nor ſacrificed to a quarrel. *Collier.*

(25.) Judge of the cauſe by the ſubſtances the patient *throws up*. *Arbuthnot.*

To **Throw.** *v. n.* 1. To perform the act of caſting. 2. To caſt dice. 3. *To* **Throw** *about*. To caſt about; to try expedients.

(3.) Now unto deſpair I 'gin to grow,
And mean for better wind *about to throw*. *Spenſer.*

Throw. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. A caſt; the act of caſting or throwing. 2. A caſt of dice; the manner in which the dice fall when they are caſt. 3. The ſpace to which any thing is thrown. 4. Stroke; blow. 5. Effort; violent ſally. 6. The agony of childbirth: in this ſenſe it is written *throe*. See **Throe.**

(1.) ——— The top he tore
From off a huge rocke; and ſo right a *throw*
Made at our ſhip, that juſt before the prow
It overflew and fell. *Chapman.*

He heav'd a ſtone, and riſing to the *throw*,
He ſent it in a whirlwind at the foe;

A tow'r aſſaulted by ſo rude a ſtroke,
With all its lofty battlements had ſhook. *Addiſon.*

(2.) If Hercules and Lichas play at dice
Which is the better man, the greater *throw*
May turn by fortune from the weaker hand:
So is Alcides beaten by his page. *Shakeſpeare.*

If they err finally, it is like a man's miſſing his caſt when he throws dice for his life; his being, his happineſs, and all, is involved in the errour of one *throw*. *South.*

Suppoſe any particular order of the alphabet to be aſſigned, and the twenty-four letters caſt at a venture, ſo as to fall in a line; it is many million of millions odds to one againſt any ſingle *throw*, that the aſſigned order will not be caſt. *Bentley's Sermons.*

The world, where lucky *throws* to blockheads fall,
Knaves know the game, and honeſt men pay all. *Young.*

(3.) Like to a bowl upon a ſubtle ground
I've tumbled paſt the *throw*; and in his praiſe
Have, almoſt, ſtamp'd the leaſing. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

The Sirenum Scopuli are ſharp rocks that ſtand about a ſtone's *throw* from the ſouth ſide of the iſland. *Addiſon.*

(4.) So fierce he laid about him, and dealt blows
On either ſide, that neither mail could hold,
Ne ſhield defend the thunder of his *throws*. *Spenſer.*

(5.) ——— Your youth admires
The *throws* and ſwellings of a Roman ſoul;
Cato's bold flights, the extravagance of virtue. *Addiſon.*

(6.) The moſt pregnant wit in the world never brings forth any thing great without ſome pain and travail, pangs and *throws* before the delivery. *South.*

But when the mother's *throws* begin to come,
The creature, pent within the narrow room,
Breaks his blind priſon. *Dryden.*

——— Say, my friendſhip wants him
To help me bring to light a manly birth;
Which to the wand'ring world I ſhall diſcloſe;
Or if he fail me, periſh in my *throws*. *Dryden.*

Thro'wer. *n. ſ.* [from *throw*.] One that throws.

——— Fate, againſt thy better diſpoſition,
Hath made thy perſon for the *thrower* out
Of my poor babe. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Thrum. *n. ſ.* [*thraum*, Iſlandick, the end of any thing.] 1. The ends of weavers threads. 2. Any coarſe yarn.

(2.) There's her *thrum* hat, and her muffler too. *Shakeſp.*

O fates, come, come,
Cut thread and *thrum*,
Quail, cruſh, conclude and quell. *Shakeſpeare.*

All moſs hath here and there little ſtalks, beſides the low *thrum*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Would our *thrum*-cap'd anceſtors find fault
For want of ſugar-tongs, or ſpoons for ſalt? *King.*

To **Thrum.** *v. a.* To grate; to play coarſely.

Blunderbuſſes planted in every loop-hole, go off conſtantly at the ſqueaking of a fiddle and the *thrumming* of a guitar. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

Thrush. *n. ſ.* [ðꞃıꞅc, Saxon; *turdus*, Lat.] 1. A ſmall ſinging-bird. 2. [From *thruſt*: as we ſay, a *puſh*; a *breaking out*.] By this name are called ſmall, round, ſuperficial ulcerations, which appear firſt in the mouth; but as they proceed from the obſtruction of the emiſſaries of the ſaliva, by the lentor and viſcoſity of the humour, they may affect every part of the alimentary duct, except the thick guts: they are juſt the ſame in the inward parts as ſcabs in the ſkin, and fall off from the inſide of the bowels like a cruſt: the nearer they approach to a white colour the leſs dangerous. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

(1.) Of ſinging-birds they have linnets, goldfinches, blackbirds and *thruſhes*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Pain, and a fine *thruſh*, have been ſeverally endeavouring to call off my attention; but both in vain. *Pope.*

To **Thrust.** *v. a.* [*truſito*, Lat.] 1. To puſh any thing into matter, or between cloſe bodies. 2. To puſh; to move with violence; to drive. It is uſed of perſons or things. 3. To ſtab. 4. To compreſs. 5. To impel; to urge. 6. To obtrude; to intrude.

(1.) *Thruſt* in thy ſickle and reap. *Rev.* xiv. 15.

(2.) They ſhould not only not be *thruſt* out, but alſo have eſtates and grants of their lands new made to them. *Spenſer.*

When the king comes, offer him no violence,
Unleſs he ſeek to *thruſt* you out by force. *Shakeſp.*

Lock up my doors; and when you hear the drum,
Clamber not you up to the caſements then,
Nor *thruſt* your head into the publick ſtreets. *Shakeſp.*

When the aſs ſaw the angel, ſhe *thruſt* herſelf unto the wall, and cruſht Balaam's foot. *Numb.* xxii. 22.

On this condition will I make a covenant with you, that I may *thruſt* out all your right eyes. 1 *Sam.* xi. 2.

She caught him by the feet; but Gehazi came near to *thruſt* her away. 2 *Kings*, iv. 27.

The prince ſhall not take of the people's inheritance, by oppreſſion to *thruſt* them out. *Iſa.* xlvi. 18.

Thou Capernaum, which art exalted to heaven, ſhalt be *thruſt* down to hell. *Luke*, x. 15.

Rich, then lord chancellor, a man of quick and lively delivery of ſpeech, but as of mean birth ſo prone to *thruſt* forwards the ruin of great perſons, in this manner ſpake. *Hayw.*

——— ——— They
In hate of kings ſhall caſt anew the frame,
And *thruſt* out Collatine that bore their name. *Dryden.*

To juſtify his threat, he *thruſts* aſide
The croud of centaurs, and redeems the bride. *Dryden.*

(3.) Phineas *thruſt* both of them through. *Numb.* xxv. 8.

(4.) He *thruſt* the fleece together, and wringed the dew out of it. *Judg.* vi. 38.

(5.) We make guilty of our diſaſters the ſun, the moon, and ſtars, as if we were villains on neceſſity, and all that we are evil in, by a divine *thruſting* on. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

(6.) Who's there, I ſay? How dare you *thruſt* yourſelves
Into my private meditations? *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

——— I go to meet
The noble Brutus, *thruſting* this report
Into his ears. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

Should he not do as rationally, who took phyſick from any one who had taken on himſelf the name of phyſician, or *thruſt* himſelf into that employment? *Locke.*

To **Thrust.** *v. n.* 1. To make a hoſtile puſh; to attack with a pointed weapon. 2. To ſqueeze in; to put himſelf into any place by violence. 3. To intrude. 4. To puſh forwards; to come violently; to throng; to preſs.

(2.) I'll be a Spartan while I live on earth;
But when in heav'n, I'll ſtand next Hercules,
And *thruſt* between my father and the god. *Dryden.*

(3.) ——— ——— Not all,
Who like intruders *thruſt* into their ſervice,
Participate their ſacred influence. *Rowe.*

(4.) ——— Young, old, *thruſt* there,
In mighty concourſe. *Chapman's Odyſſey.*

The miſerable men which ſhrunk from the work were again beaten forward, and preſently ſlain, and freſh men ſtill *thruſt* on. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

Thrust. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Hoſtile attack with any pointed weapon. 2. Aſſault; attack.

(1.) Zelmane hearkening to no more, began with ſuch witty fury to purſue him with blows and *thruſts*, that nature and virtue commanded him to look to his ſafety. *Sidney.*

That *thruſt* had been mine enemy indeed,
But that my coat is better than thou know'ſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

Polites Pyrrhus, with his lance, purſues,
And often reaches, and his *thruſts* renews. *Dryden.*

(2.) There is one *thruſt* at your pure, pretended mechaniſm. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

Thru'ster. *n. ſ.* [from *thruſt*.] He that thruſts.

Thru'stle, *n. ſ.* [from *thruſh*.] Thruſh; throſtle.

No *thruſtles* ſhrill the bramble-buſh forſake;
No chirping lark the welkin ſheen invokes. *Gay.*

To **Thryfa'llow.** *v. a.* [*thrice* and *fallow*.] To give the third plowing in ſummer.

Thryfallow betime for deſtroying of weed,
Leſt thiſtle and docke fal a blooming and ſeed. *Tuſſer.*

THUMB. *n. ſ.* [ðuma, Saxon.] The ſhort ſtrong finger anſwering to the other four.

——Here I have a pilot's *thumb*,
Wreck'd as homeward he did come. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

When he is dead you will wear him in *thumb* rings, as the Turks did Scanderbeg. *Dryden.*

Every man in Turkey is of ſome trade: Sultan Achmet was a maker of ivory rings, which the Turks wear upon their *thumbs* when they ſhoot their arrows. *Broome.*

The hand is divided into four fingers bending forwards, and one oppoſite bending backwards, called the *thumb*, to join with them ſeverally or united, whereby it is fitted to lay hold of objects. *Ray on the Creation.*

Thumb-band. *n. ſ.* [*thumb* and *band*.] A twiſt of any materials made thick as a man's thumb.

Tie *thumb-bands* of hay round them. *Mortimer.*

To **Thumb.** *v. n.* To handle awkwardly.

Thumbstal. *n. ſ.* [*thumb* and *ſtall*.] A thimble.

Thump. *n. ſ.* [*thombo*, Italian.] A hard heavy dead dull blow with ſomething blunt.

And blund'ring ſtill with ſmarting rump,
He gave the knight's ſteed ſuch a *thump*
As made him reel. *Hudibras.*

Before, behind, the blows are dealt; around
Their hollow ſides the rattling *thumps* reſound. *Dryden.*

Their *thumps* and bruiſes might turn to account, if they could beat each other into good manners. *Addiſon.*

The watchman gave ſo great a *thump* at my door, that I awaked at the knock. *Tatler.*

To **Thump.** *v. a.* To beat with dull heavy blows.

Thoſe baſtard Britons whom our fathers
Have in their land beaten, bobb'd, and *thump'd*. *Shakeſp.*

To **Thump.** *v. n.* To fall or ſtrike with a dull heavy blow.

——A ſtone
Levell'd ſo right, it *thump'd* upon
His manly paunch, with ſuch a force
As almoſt beat him off his horſe. *Hudibras.*

A watchman at midnight *thumps* with his pole. *Swift.*

Thu'mper. *n. ſ.* [from *thump*.] The perſon or thing that thumps.

THU'NDER. *n. ſ.* [ðunꝺeꞃ, ðunoꞃ, Saxon; *dunder*, Swediſh; *donder*, Dutch; *tonnere*, Fr.] 1. *Thunder* is a moſt bright flame riſing on a ſudden, moving with great violence, and with a very rapid velocity, through the air, according to any determination, upwards from the earth, horizontally, obliquely, downwards, in a right line, or in ſeveral right lines, as it were in ſerpentine tracts, joined at various angles, and commonly ending with a loud noiſe or rattling. *Muſchenbroek.* 2. In popular and poetick language, *thunder* is commonly the noiſe, and *lightning* the flaſh; though *thunder* is ſometimes taken for both. 3. Any loud noiſe or tumultuous violence.

(2.) I do not bid the *thunder* bearer ſhoot,
Nor tell tales of thee to high-judging Jove. *Shakeſpeare.*

——The revenging gods
'Gainſt parricides all the *thunder* bend. *Shakeſpeare.*

——The *thunder*
Wing'd with red light'ning and impetuous rage,
Perhaps hath ſpent his ſhafts, and ceaſes now
To bellow through the vaſt and boundleſs deep. *Milton.*

(3.) So fierce he laid about him, and dealt blows
On either ſide, that neither mail could hold
Ne ſhield defend the *thunder* of his throws. *Spenſer.*

Here will we face this ſtorm of inſolence,
Nor fear the noiſy *thunder*; let it roll,
Then burſt, and ſpend at once its idle rage. *Rowe.*

To **Thu'nder.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To make thunder. 2. To make a loud or terrible noiſe.

(1.) His nature is too noble for the world:
He would not flatter Neptune for his trident,
Nor Jove for's power to *thunder*. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

(2.) So ſoon as ſome few notable examples had *thundered* a duty into the ſubjects hearts, he ſoon ſhewed no baſeneſs of ſuſpicion. *Sidney.*

His dreadful name late through all Spain did *thunder*,
And Hercules' two pillars ſtanding near,
Did make to quake and fear. *Spenſer.*

——His dreadful voice no more
Would *thunder* in my ears. *Milton.*

Like a black ſheet the whelming billow ſpread,
Burſt o'er the float, and *thunder'd* on his head. *Pope.*

To **Thu'nder.** *v. a.* 1. To emit with noiſe and terrour. 2. To publiſh any denunciation or threat.

(1.) ——Oracles ſevere
Were daily *thunder'd* in our general's ear,
That by his daughter's blood we muſt appeaſe
Diana's kindled wrath. *Dryden.*

(2.) An archdeacon, as being a prelate, may *thunder* out an eccleſiaſtical cenſure. *Ayliffe.*

Thu'nderbolt. *n. ſ.* [*thunder* and *bolt*, as it ſignifies an arrow.] 1. Lightning; the arrows of heaven. 2. Fulmination; denunciation, properly eccleſiaſtical.

(1.) If I had a *thunderbolt* in mine eye, I can tell who ſhould down. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let the lightning of this *thunderbolt*, which hath been ſo ſevere a puniſhment to one, be a terrour to all. *K. Charles.*

——My heart does beat,
As if 'twere forging *thunderbolts* for Jove. *Denham.*

Who can omit the Gracchi, who declare
The Scipio's worth, thoſe *thunderbolts* of war? *Dryden.*

The moſt remarkable piece in Antonine's pillar, is Jupiter Pluvius ſending down rain on the fainting army of Marcus Aurelius, and *thunderbolts* on his enemies; which is the greateſt confirmation of the ſtory of the Chriſtian legion. *Addiſon.*

(2.) He ſeverely threatens ſuch with the *thunderbolt* of excommunication. *Hakewill on Providence.*

Thu'nderclap. *n. ſ.* [*thunder* and *clap*.] Exploſion of thunder.

The kindly bird that bears Jove's *thunderclap*,
One day did ſcorn the ſimple ſcarabee,
Proud of his higheſt ſervice, and good hap,
That made all other fowls his thralls to be. *Spenſer.*

When ſome dreadful *thunderclap* is nigh,
The winged fire ſhoots ſwiftly through the ſky;
Strikes and conſumes ere ſcarce it does appear,
And, by the ſudden ill, prevents the fear. *Dryden.*

When ſuddenly the *thunderclap* was heard,
It took us unprepar'd, and out of guard. *Dryden.*

Thu'nderer. *n. ſ.* [from *thunder*.] The power that thunders.

——How dare you, ghoſts,
Accuſe the *thunderer*, whoſe bolt you know,
Sky-planted, batters all rebelling coaſts? *Shakeſpeare.*

Had the old Greeks diſcover'd your abode,
Crete hadn't been the cradle of their god;
On that ſmall iſland they had look'd with ſcorn,
And in Great Britain thought the *thunderer* born. *Waller.*

——When the bold Typheus
Forc'd great Jove from his own heav'n to fly,
The leſſer gods that ſhar'd his proſp'rous ſtate,
All ſuffer'd in the exil'd *thunderer*'s fate. *Dryden.*

Thu'nderous. *adj.* [from *thunder*.] Producing thunder.

Look in and ſee each bliſsful deity,
How he before the *thunderous* throne doth lie. *Milton.*

Thu'ndershower. *n. ſ.* [*thunder* and *ſhower*.] A rain accompanied with thunder.

The conceit is long in delivering, and at laſt it comes like a *thunderſhower*, full of ſulphur and darkneſs, with a terrible crack. *Stillingfleet.*

In *thunderſhowers* the winds and clouds are oftentimes contrary to one another, eſpecially if hail falls, the ſultry weather below directing the wind one way, and the cold above the clouds another. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

Thu'nderstone. *n. ſ.* [*thunder* and *ſtone*.] A ſtone fabulouſly ſuppoſed to be emitted by thunder; thunderbolt.

Fear no more the light'ning flaſh,
Nor th' all-dreaded *thunderſtone*. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

To **Thu'nderstrike.** *v. a.* [*thunder* and *ſtrike.*] 1. To blaſt or hurt with lightning. 2. To aſtoniſh with any thing terrible.

(1.) I remained as a man *thunderſtricken*, not daring, nay not able, to behold that power. *Sidney.*

The overthrown he rais'd, and as a herd
Of goats, or tim'rous flock, together throng'd,
Drove them before him *thunderſtruck*. *Milton.*

——— With the voice divine
Nigh *thunderſtruck*, th' exalted man, to whom
Such high atteſt was giv'n, a while ſurvey'd
With wonder. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

'Tis ſaid that *thunderſtruck* Enceladus
Lies ſtretch'd ſupine. *Addiſon.*

(2.) —— Feare from our hearts tooke
The very life; to be ſo *thunderſtrooke*
With ſuch a voice. *Chapman.*

Thuri'ferous. *adj.* [*thurifer*, Latin.] Bearing frankincenſe.

Thurifica'tion. *n. ſ.* [*thuris* and *facio*, Latin.] The act of fuming with incenſe; the act of burning incenſe.

The ſeveral acts of worſhip which were required to be performed to images are proceſſions, genuflections, *thurifications*, deoſculations, and oblations. *Stillingfleet.*

Thu'rsday. *n. ſ.* [*thorſgday*, Daniſh; from *thor*. *Thor* was the ſon of Odin; yet, in ſome of the northern parts, they worſhipped the Supreme Deity under his name, attributing the power over all things, even the inferior deities, to him. *Stillingfleet.*] The fifth day of the week.

Thus. *adv.* [ðuſ, Saxon.] 1. In this manner; in this wiſe. 2. To this degree; to this quantity.

(1.) It cannot be that they who ſpeak *thus*, ſhould *thus* judge. *Hooker.*

The knight him calling, aſked who he was,
Who lifting up his head, him anſwer'd *thus*. *Spenſer.*

I return'd with ſimilar proof enough,
With tokens *thus*, and *thus*. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

——— To be *thus* is nothing;
But to be ſafely *thus*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

I have ſinned againſt the Lord, and *thus* and *thus* have I done. *Joſ.* vii. 23.

The Romans uſed a like wiſe endeavour, and whiles in a higher, in a wiſer ſtrain, making concord a deity; *thus* ſeeking peace, not by an oath, but by prayer. *Holyday.*

That the principle that ſets on work theſe organs, is nothing elſe but the modification of matter *thus* or *thus* poſited, is falſe. *Judge Hale.*

Beware, I warn thee yet, to tell thy griefs
In terms becoming majeſty to hear:
I warn thee *thus*, becauſe I know thy temper
Is inſolent. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

Thus in the triumphs of ſoft peace I reign. *Dryden.*

All were attentive to the godlike man,
When from his lofty couch he *thus* began. *Dryden's Æn.*

(2.) A counſellor of ſtate in Spain ſaid to his maſter, I will tell your majeſty *thus* much for your comfort, your majeſty hath but two enemies; whereof the one is all the world, and the other your own miniſters. *Bacon.*

Even *thus* wiſe, that is, *thus* peaceable, were very Heathens; *thus* peaceable among themſelves, though without grace; *thus* peaceable by wiſe nature very like grace. *Holyday.*

He ſaid, *thus* far extend, *thus* far thy bounds. *Milton.*

Thus much concerning the firſt earth, and its production and form. *Burnet's Theory.*

No man reaſonably pretends to know *thus* much, but he muſt pretend to know all things. *Tillotſon.*

This you muſt do to inherit life; and if you have come up *thus* far, firmly perſevere in it. *Wake.*

To **Thwack.** *v. a.* [ðaccian, Sax.] To ſtrike with ſomething blunt and heavy; to threſh; to bang; to belabour. A ludicrous word.

——— He ſhall not ſtay;
We'll *thwack* him hence with diſtaffs. *Shakeſpeare.*

Nick fell foul upon John Bull, to ſnatch the cudgel he had in his hand, that he might *thwack* Lewis with it. *Arbuthnot.*

Theſe long fellows, as ſightly as they are, ſhould find their jackets well *thwack'd*. *Arbuthnot.*

Thwack. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A heavy hard blow.

But Talgol firſt with a hard *thwack*
Twice bruis'd his head, and twice his back. *Hudibras.*

They place ſeveral pots of rice, with cudgels in the neighbourhood of each pot; the monkeys deſcend from the trees, take up the arms, and belabour one another with a ſtorm of *thwacks*. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Thwart. *adj.* [þƿyꞃ, Saxon; *dwars*, Dutch.] 1. Tranſverſe; croſs to ſomething elſe. 2. Perverſe; inconvenient; miſchievous.

(1.) This elſe to ſeveral ſpheres thou muſt aſcribe,
Mov'd contrary with *thwart* obliquities. *Milton.*

To **Thwart.** *v. a.* 1. To croſs; to lie or come croſs any thing. 2. To croſs; to oppoſe; to traverſe; to contravene.

(1.) ——— Swift as a ſhooting ſtar
In Autumn *thwarts* the night. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Yon ſtream of light, a thouſand ways
Upward and downward *thwarting* and convolv'd. *Thomſon.*

(2.) Some ſixteen months and longer might have ſtaid,
If crooked fortune had not *thwarted* me. *Shakeſpeare.*

——— Leſſer had been
The *thwartings* of your diſpoſitions, if
You had not ſhew'd how you were diſpos'd
Ere they lack power to croſs you. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

The underſtanding and will then never diſagreed; for the propoſals of the one never *thwarted* the inclinations of the other. *South.*

The rays both good and bad, of equal pow'r,
Each *thwarting* other made a mingled hour. *Dryden.*

In vain did I the godlike youth deplore,
The more I begg'd, they *thwarted* me the more. *Addiſon.*

Neptune aton'd, his wrath ſhall now refrain,
Or *thwart* the ſynod of the gods in vain. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

By *thwarting* paſſions toſt, by cares oppreſt,
He found the tempeſt pictur'd in his breaſt. *Young.*

To **Thwart.** *v. n.* To be in oppoſition to.

It is eaſy to be imagined what reception any propoſition ſhall find, that ſhall at all *thwart* with theſe internal oracles. *Locke.*

Thwa'rting. *n. ſ.* [from *thwart.*] The act of croſſing, &c. as the verb.

Thwa'rtingly. *adv.* [from *thwarting.*] Oppoſitely; with oppoſition.

Thy. *pronoun.* [ðin, Sax.] Of thee; belonging to thee; relating to thee: the poſſeſſive of *thou*. See **Thou.**

——— Whatever God did ſay,
Is all *thy* clear and ſmooth uninterrupted way. *Cowley.*

Th' example of the heavenly lark,
Thy fellow poet Cowley mark. *Cowley.*

Theſe are *thy* works, parent of good. *Milton.*

Thyse'lf. *pronoun reciprocal.* [*thy* and *ſelf.*] 1. It is commonly uſed in the oblique caſes, or following the verb. 2. In poetical or ſolemn language it is ſometimes uſed in the nominative.

(1.) ——— Come high or low,
Thyſelf and office deftly ſhow. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

It muſt and ſhall be ſo; content *thyſelf*. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) Theſe goods *thyſelf* can on *thyſelf* beſtow. *Dryden.*

Thyine *wood. n. ſ.* A precious wood.

The merchandize of gold and all *thyine wood* are departed from thee. *Rev.* xviii. 12.

Thyme. *n. ſ.* [*thym*, Fr. *thymus*, Lat.] A plant.

The *thyme* hath a labiated flower, conſiſting of one leaf, whoſe upper-lip is erect, and generally ſplit in two, and the under-lip is divided into three parts; out of the flower-cup ariſes the pointal, accompanied by four embrios, which afterward become ſo many ſeeds, incloſed in a huſk, which before was the flower-cup; to theſe marks muſt be added hard ligneous ſtalks, and the flowers gathered into heads. *Miller.*

No more, my goats, ſhall I behold you climb
The ſteepy cliffs, or crop the flow'ry *thyme*. *Dryden.*

Ti'ar. } *n. ſ.* [*tiare*, Fr. *tiara*, Lat.] A dreſs for the
Tia'ra. } head; a diadem.

His back was turn'd, but not his brightneſs hid;
Of beaming ſunny rays a golden *tiar*
Circled his head. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

This royal robe, and this *tiara* wore
Old Priam, and this golden ſceptre bore
In full aſſemblies. *Dryden's Æn.*

A *tiar* wreath'd her head with many a fold,
Her waſte was circled with a zone of gold. *Pope.*

Fairer ſhe ſeem'd, diſtinguiſh'd from the reſt,
And better mien diſclos'd, as better dreſt:
A bright *tiara* round her forehead ty'd,
To juſter bounds confin'd its riſing pride. *Prior.*

To TICE. *v. a.* [from *entice.*] To draw; to allure.

Lovely enchanting language, ſugar-cane,
Honey of roſes, whither wilt thou fly?
Hath ſome fond lover *tic'd* thee to thy bane?
And wilt thou leave the church, and love a ſty? *Herbert.*

TICK. *n. ſ.* [This word ſeems contracted from *ticket*, a tally on which debts are ſcored.] 1. Score; truſt. 2. [*Tique*, Fr. *teke*, Dutch.] The louſe of dogs or ſheep. 3. The caſe which holds the feathers of a bed.

(1.) If thou haſt the heart to try't,
I'll lend thee back thyſelf awhile,
And once more for that carcaſe vile
Fight upon *tick*. *Hudibras.*

When the money is got into hands that have bought all that they have need of, whoever needs any thing elſe muſt go on *tick*, or barter for it. *Locke.*

You would ſee him in the kitchen weighing the beef and butter, paying ready money, that the maids might not run a *tick* at the market. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

(2.) Would the fountain of your mind were clear again, that I might water an aſs at it! I had rather be a *tick* in a ſheep, than ſuch a valiant ignorance. *Shakeſp. Trol. and Creſſi.*

To TICK. *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To run on ſcore. 2. To truſt; to ſcore.

(2.) The money went to the lawyers; council wo'n't *tick.* *Arbuthnot.*

TI'CKEN. } *n. ſ.* The ſame with *tick.* A ſort of ſtrong
TI'CKING. } linen for bedding. *Bailey.*

TI'CKET. *n. ſ.* [*etiquet*, Fr.] A token of any right or debt, upon the delivery of which admiſſion is granted, or a claim acknowledged.

There ſhould be a paymaſter appointed, of ſpecial truſt, which ſhould pay every man according to his captain's *ticket*, and the account of the clerk of his band. *Spenſer.*

In a lottery with one prize, a ſingle *ticket* is only enriched, and the reſt are all blanks. *Collier on Envy.*

Let fops or fortune fly which way they will,
Diſdains all loſs of *tickets* or codille. *Pope.*

To TI'CKLE. *v. a.* [*titillo*, Lat.] 1. To affect with a prurient ſenſation by ſlight touches. 2. To pleaſe by ſlight gratifications.

(1.) Diſſembling courteſy! How fine this tyrant
Can *tickle* where ſhe wounds. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

The mind is moved in great vehemency only by *tickling* ſome parts of the body. *Bacon.*

There is a ſweetneſs in good verſe, which *tickles* even while it hurts; and no man can be heartily angry with him who pleaſes him againſt his will. *Dryden.*

It is a good thing to laugh at any rate; and if a ſtraw can *tickle* a man, it is an inſtrument of happineſs. *Dryden.*

(2.) Dametas, that of all manners of ſtile could beſt conceive of golden eloquence, being withal *tickled* by Muſidorus's praiſes, had his brain ſo turned, that he became ſlave to that which he that ſued to be his ſervant offered to give him. *Sidney.*

Expectation *tickling* ſkittiſh ſpirits,
Sets all on hazard. *Shakeſpeare.*

——— Such a nature
Tickled with good ſucceſs, diſdains the ſhadow
Which it treads on at noon. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

——— I cannot rule my ſpleen;
My ſcorn rebels, and *tickles* me within. *Dryden.*

Dunce at the beſt; in ſtreets but ſcarce allow'd
To *tickle*, on thy ſtraw, the ſtupid crowd. *Dryden.*

A drunkard, the habitual thirſt after his cups drives to the tavern, though he has in his view the loſs of health, and perhaps of the joys of another life, the leaſt of which is ſuch a good as he confeſſes is far greater than the *tickling* of his palate with a glaſs of wine. *Locke.*

To TI'CKLE. *v. n.* To feel titillation.

——— He with ſecret joy therefore
Did *tickle* inwardly in every vein,
And his falſe heart, fraught with all treaſon's ſtore,
Was fill'd with hope, his purpoſe to obtain. *Spenſer.*

TI'CKLE. *adj.* [I know not whence to deduce the ſenſe of this word.] Tottering; unfixed; unſtable; eaſily overthrown.

When the laſt O Neal began to ſtand upon ſome *tickle* terms, this fellow, called baron of Dunganon, was ſet up to beard him. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Thy head ſtands ſo *tickle* on thy ſhoulders, that a milkmaid, if ſhe be in love, may ſigh it off. *Shakeſpeare.*

——— The ſtate of Normandy
Stands on a *tickle* point, now they are gone. *Shakeſpeare.*

TI'CKLISH. *adj.* [from *tickle.*] 1. Senſible to titillation; eaſily tickled. 2. Tottering; uncertain; unfixed. 3. Difficult; nice.

(1.) The palm of the hand, though it hath as thin a ſkin as the other parts, yet is not *tickliſh*, becauſe it is accuſtomed to be touched. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

(2.) Ireland was a *tickliſh* and unſettled ſtate, more eaſy to receive diſtempers and mutations than England was. *Bacon.*

Did it ſtand upon ſo *tickliſh* and tottering a foundation as ſome men's fancy hath placed it, it would be no wonder ſhould it frequently vary. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

(3.) How ſhall our author hope a gentle fate,
Who dares moſt impudently not tranſlate;
It had been civil in theſe *tickliſh* times,
To fetch his fools and knaves from foreign climes. *Swift.*

TI'CKLISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tickliſh.*] The ſtate of being tickliſh.

TI'CKTACK. *n. ſ.* [*trictac*, French.] A game at tables. *Bailey.*

TID. *adj.* [tẏððeꞃ, Saxon.] Tender; ſoft; nice.

TI'DBIT. *n. ſ.* [from *tid* and *bit.*] A dainty.

To TI'DDLE. } *v. a.* [from *tid.*] To uſe tenderly; to
To TI'DDER. } fondle.

TIDE. *n. ſ.* [tẏð, Saxon; *tijd*, Dutch and Iſlandick.] 1. Time; ſeaſon; while. 2. Alternate ebb and flow of the ſea. 3. Commotion; violent confluence. 4. Stream; courſe.

(1.) There they alight in hope themſelves to hide
From the fierce heat, and reſt their weary limbs a *tide.* *Spen.*

——— They two forth paſſing,
Received thoſe two fair brides, their love's delight,
Which, at the appointed *tide*,
Each one did make his bride. *Spenſer.*

——— What hath this day deſerv'd,
That it in golden letter ſhould be ſet
Among the high *tides* in the kalendar. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

At New-year's *tide* following the king choſe him maſter of the horſe. *Wotton.*

(2.) That motion of the water called *tides* is a riſing and falling of the ſea: the cauſe of this is the attraction of the moon, whereby the part of the water in the great ocean which is neareſt the moon, being moſt ſtrongly attracted, is raiſed higher than the reſt; and the part oppoſite to it being leaſt attracted, is alſo higher than the reſt; and theſe two oppoſite riſes of the ſurface of the water in the great ocean following the motion of the moon from Eaſt to Weſt, and ſtriking againſt the large coaſts of the continents, from thence rebounds back again, and ſo makes floods and ebbs in narrow ſeas and rivers. *Locke.*

(3.) As in the *tides* of people once up there want not ſtirring winds to make them more rough, ſo this people did light upon two ringleaders. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

(4.) Thou art the ruins of the nobleſt man,
That ever lived in the *tide* of times. *Shakeſpeare.*

——— The rapid currents drive
Towards the retreating ſea their furious *tide*. *Milton.*
But let not all the gold which Tagus hides,
And pays the ſea in tributary *tides*,
Be bribe ſufficient to corrupt thy breaſt,
Or violate with dreams thy peaceful reſt. *Dryden.*
——— Continual *tide*
Flows from th' exhilarating fount. *Philips.*

To **TIDE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive with the ſtream.

Their images, the relicks of the wreck,
Torn from the naked poop, are *tided* back
By the wild waves, and rudely thrown aſhore. *Dryden.*

To **TIDE.** *v. n.* To pour a flood; to be agitated by the tide.

When, from his dint, the foe ſtill backward ſhrunk,
Wading within the Ouſe, he dealt his blows,
And ſent them, rolling, to the *tiding* Humber. *Philips.*

TI'DEGATE. *n. ſ.* [*tide* and *gate*.] A gate through which the tide paſſes into a baſon. *Bailey.*

TI'DESMAN. *n. ſ.* [*tide* and *man*.] A tidewaiter or cuſtomhouſe officer, who watches on board of merchantſhips till the duty of goods be paid and the ſhips unloaded. *Bailey.*

TI'DEWAITER. *n. ſ.* [*tide* and *wait*.] An officer who watches the landing of goods at the cuſtomhouſe.

Employments will be in the hands of Engliſhmen; nothing left for Iriſhmen but vicarages and *tidewaiters* places. *Swift.*

TI'DILY. *adv.* [from *tidy*.] Neatly; readily.

TI'DINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tidy*.] Neatneſs; readineſs.

TI'DINGS. *n. ſ.* [ꞇıꝺan, Saxon, *to happen, to betide*; *tidende*, Iſlandick.] News; an account of ſomething that has happened; incidents related.

When her eyes ſhe on the dwarf had ſet,
And ſaw the ſigns that deadly *tidings* ſpake,
She fell to ground for ſorrowful regret. *Spenſer.*
I ſhall make my maſter glad with theſe *tidings*. *Shakeſp.*
——— They win
Great numbers of each nation to receive,
With joy, the *tidings* brought from heav'n. *Milton.*
Portius, thy looks ſpeak ſomewhat of importance:
What *tidings* doſt thou bring? methinks I ſee
Unuſual gladneſs ſparkling in thy eyes. *Addiſon.*

The meſſenger of theſe glad *tidings*, by whom this covenant of mercy was propoſed and ratified, was the eternal Son of his boſom. *Rogers.*

TI'DY. *adj.* [*tidt*, Iſlandick.] 1. Seaſonable. 2. Neat; ready. 3. It ſeems to be here put by miſtake or irony for *untidy*.

(1.) If weather be faire and *tidie*, thy grain
Make ſpeedilie carriage, for feare of a raine. *Tuſſer.*
(2.) Whenever by yon barley-mow I paſs,
Before my eyes will trip the *tidy* laſs. *Gay's Paſt.*

(3.) Thou whorſon *tidy* Bartholomew boar-pig, when wilt thou leave fighting? *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

To **TIE.** *v. a.* [ꞇıan, ꞇıᵹan, Saxon.] 1. To bind; to faſten with a knot. 2. To knit; to complicate. 3. To hold; to faſten; to join ſo as not eaſily to be parted. 4. To hinder; to obſtruct: with *up* intenſive. 5. To oblige; to conſtrain; to reſtrain; to confine. 6. It may be obſerved of *tie*, that it has often the particles *up* and *down* joined to it, which are, for the moſt part, little more than emphatical, and which, when united with this word, have at leaſt conſequentially the ſame meaning.

(1.) *Tie* the kine to the cart, and bring their calves home from them. 1 *Sam.* vi. 7.

Thouſands of men and women, *tied* together in chains, were, by the cruel Turks, enforced to run as faſt as their horſes. *Knolles's Hiſt.*

(2.) We do not *tie* this knot with an intention to puzzle the argument; but the harder it is *tied*, we ſhall feel the pleaſure more ſenſibly when we come to looſe it. *Burnet.*

(3.) In bond of virtuous love together *tied*,
Together ſerv'd they, and together died. *Fairfax.*

The intermediate ideas *tie* the extremes ſo firmly together, and the probability is ſo clear, that aſſent neceſſarily follows it. *Locke.*

Certain theorems reſolve propoſitions which depend on them, and are as firmly made out from thence, as if the mind went afreſh over every link of the whole chain that *ties* them to firſt ſelf-evident principles. *Locke.*

(4.) Death that hath ta'en her hence to make me wail,
Ties up my tongue and will not let me ſpeak. *Shakeſp.*
——— Melantius ſtay,
You have my promiſe, and my haſty word
Reſtrains my tongue, but *ties* not *up* my ſword. *Waller.*

Honour and good-nature may *tie up* his hands; but as theſe would be very much ſtrengthened by reaſon and principle, ſo without them they are only inſtincts. *Addiſon.*

(5.) Although they profeſs they agree with us touching a preſcript form of prayer to be uſed in the church, they have declared that it ſhall not be preſcribed as a thing whereunto they will *tie* their miniſters. *Hooker.*

It is the cowiſh terrour of his ſpirit,
That dares not undertake; he'll not feel wrongs
Which *tie* him to an anſwer. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Cannot God make any of the appropriate acts of worſhip to become due only to himſelf? cannot he *tie* us to perform them to him? *Stillingfleet.*

They *tie* themſelves ſo ſtrictly to unity of place, that you never ſee in any of their plays a ſcene change in the middle of an act. *Dryden.*

Not *tied* to rules of policy, you find
Revenge leſs ſweet than a forgiving mind. *Dryden.*

No one ſeems leſs *tied* up to a form of words. *Locke.*

The mind ſhould, by ſeveral rules, be *tied* down to this, at firſt, uneaſy taſk; uſe will give it facility. *Locke.*

They have no uneaſy expectations of what is to come, but are ever *tied* down to the preſent moment. *Atterbury.*

A healthy man ought not to *tie* himſelf up to ſtrict rules, nor to abſtain from any ſort of food in common uſe. *Arbuth.*

TIE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Knot; faſtening. 2. Bond; obligation. 3. A knot of hair.

(2.) The rebels that had ſhaken off the great yoke of obedience, had likewiſe caſt away the leſſer *tie* of reſpect. *Bacon.*

No foreſt, cave, or ſavage den,
Holds more pernicious beaſts than men;
Vows, oaths, and contracts, they deviſe,
And tell us they are ſacred *ties*. *Waller.*
(3.) The well-ſwoln *ties* an equal homage claim,
And either ſhoulder has its ſhare of fame. *Young.*

TIER. *n. ſ.* [*tiere, tieire*, old Fr. *tuyer*, Dutch.] A row; a rank.

Fornovius, in his choler, diſcharged a *tier* of great ordnance amongſt the thickeſt of them. *Knolles.*

TIERCE. *n. ſ.* [*tiers, tiercier*, Fr.] A veſſel holding the third part of a pipe.

Go now deny his *tierce*. *Ben. Johnſon.*
Wit, like *tierce* claret, when't begins to pall,
Neglected lies, and 's of no uſe at all;
But in its full perfection of decay
Turns vinegar, and comes again in play. *Dorſet.*

TI'ERCET. *n. ſ.* [from *tiers*, Fr.] A triplet; three lines.

TIFF. *n. ſ.* [A low word, I ſuppoſe without etymology.] 1. Liquor; drink. 2. A fit of peeviſhneſs or ſullenneſs; a pet.

(1.) I, whom griping penury ſurrounds,
And hunger, ſure attendant upon want,
With ſcanty offals, and ſmall acid *tiff*,
Wretched repaſt! my meagre corps ſuſtain. *Phillips.*

To **TIFF.** *v. n.* To be in a pet; to quarrel. A low word.

TI'FFANY. *n. ſ.* [*tiffer*, to dreſs up, old Fr. *Skinner.*] Very thin ſilk.

The ſmoak of ſulphur will not black a paper, and is commonly uſed by women to whiten *tiffanies*. *Brown.*

TIGE. *n. ſ.* [in architecture.] The ſhaft of a column from the aſtragal to the capital. *Bailey.*

TI'GER. *n. ſ.* [*tigre*, Fr. *tigris*, Lat.] A fierce beaſt of the leonine kind.

When the blaſt of war blows in your ear,
Then imitate the action of the *tyger*:
Stiffen the ſinews, ſummon up the blood. *Shak. Henry* V.
Approach thou like the rugged Ruſſian bear,
The arm'd rhinoceros, or Hyrcanian *tiger*;
Take any ſhape but that, and my firm nerves
Shall never tremble. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
——— Has the ſteer,
At whoſe ſtrong cheſt the deadly *tiger* hangs,
E'er plow'd for him? *Thomſon's Spring.*

TIGHT. *adj.* [*dicht*, Dutch.] 1. Tenſe; cloſe; not looſe. 2. Free from fluttering rags; leſs than neat.

(1.) If the centre holes be not very deep, and the pikes fill them not very *tight*, the ſtrength of the ſtring will alter the centre holes. *Moxon's Mech. Exerciſes.*

I do not like this running knot, it holds too *tight*; I may be ſtifled all of a ſudden. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

Every joint was well grooved; and the door did not move on hinges, but up and down like a ſaſh, which kept my cloſet ſo *tight* that very little water came in. *Swift.*

(2.) A *tight* maid ere he for wine can aſk,
Gueſſes his meaning and unoils the flaſk. *Dryden's Juv.*
The girl was a *tight* clever wench as any. *Arbuthnot.*
O Thomas, I'll make a loving wife;
I'll ſpin and card, and keep our children *tight*. *Gay.*
Dreſt her again genteel and neat,
And rather *tight* than great. *Swift.*

To TI'GHTEN. *v. a.* [from *tight.*] To ſtraiten; to make cloſe.

TI'GHTER. *n. ſ.* [from *tighten.*] A ribband or ſtring by which women ſtraiten their cloaths.

TI'GHTLY. *adv.* [from *tight.*] 1. Cloſely; not looſely. 2. Neatly; not idly.

(2.) Hold, ſirrah, bear you theſe letters *tightly*;
Sail, like my pinnace, to theſe golden ſhores. *Shakeſp.*
Handle your pruning-knife with dexterity: *tightly*, I ſay, go *tightly* to your buſineſs; you have coſt me much. *Dryden.*

TI'GHTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tight.*] 1. Cloſeneſs; not looſeneſs. 2. Neatneſs.

(1.) The bones are inflexible, which ariſes from the greatneſs of the number of corpuſcles that compoſe them, and the firmneſs and *tightneſs* of their union. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

TI'GRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tiger.*] The female of the tiger.

It is reported of the *tigreſs*, that ſeveral ſpots riſe in her ſkin when ſhe is angry. *Addiſon.*

TIKE. *n. ſ.* [*tik*, Swediſh; *teke*, Dutch; *tique*, Fr.] 1. The louſe of dogs or ſheep. See TICK. 2. It is in *Shakeſpeare* the name of a dog, in which ſenſe it is uſed in Scotland. [from *tijk*, Runick, a little dog.]

(1.) Lice and *tikes* are bred by the ſweat cloſe kept, and ſomewhat arefied by the hair. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

(2.) ——— Avaunt, you curs!
Hound or ſpaniel, brache or hym,
Or bobtail *tike*, or trundle tail. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

TILE. *n. ſ.* [tiȝle, Saxon; *tegel*, Dutch; *tuile*, Fr. *tegola*, Italian.] Thin plates of baked clay uſed to cover houſes.

The roof is all *tile*, or lead, or ſtone. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Earth turned into brick ſerveth for building as ſtone doth; and the like of *tile*. *Bacon's Phyſical Remains.*

In at the window he climbs, or o'er the *tiles*. *Milton.*
Worſe than all the clatt'ring *tiles*, and worſe
Than thouſand padders was the poet's curſe. *Dryden.*

Tile pins made of oak or fir they drive into holes made in the plain *tiles*, to hang them upon their lathing. *Moxon.*

To TILE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To cover with tiles. 2. To cover as tiles.

(1.) Moſs groweth chiefly upon ridges of houſes *tiled* or thatched. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Sonnets or elegies to Chloris
Might raiſe a houſe above two ſtories;
A lyrick ode would ſlate; a catch
Would *tile*; an epigram wou'd thatch. *Swift's Miſcel.*

(2.) The rafters of my body, bone,
Being ſtill with you, the muſcle, ſinew and vein,
Which *tile* this houſe, will come again. *Donne.*

TI'LER. *n. ſ.* [*tuilier*, Fr. from *tile.*] One whoſe trade is to cover houſes with tiles.

A Flemiſh *tiler*, falling from the top of a houſe upon a Spaniard, killed him; the next of the blood proſecuted his death; and when he was offered pecuniary recompence, nothing would ſerve him but *lex talionis*: whereupon the judge ſaid to him, he ſhould go up to the top of the houſe, and then fall down upon the *tiler*. *Bacon's Apophth.*

TI'LING. *n. ſ.* [from *tile.*] The roof covered with tiles.

They went upon the houſe-top, and let him down through the *tiling* with his couch before Jeſus. *Luke*, v. 19.

TILL. *n. ſ.* A money box in a ſhop.

They break up counters, doors and *tills*,
And leave the empty cheſts in view. *Swift.*

TILL. *prep.* [til, Saxon.] To the time of.

Unhappy ſlave, and pupil to a bell,
Unhappy *till* the laſt, the kind releaſing knell. *Cowley.*

TILL *now.* To the preſent time.

Pleaſure not known *till now.* *Milton.*

TILL *then.* To that time.

The earth *till then* was deſert. *Milton.*

TILL. *conjunction.* 1. To the time when. 2. To the degree that.

(1.) ——— Woods and rocks had ears
To rapture, *till* the ſavage clamour drown'd
Both harp and voice. *Milton.*

The unity of place we neither find in Ariſtotle, Horace, or any who have written of it, *till* in our age the French poets firſt made it a precept of the ſtage. *Dryden.*

(2.) Meditate ſo long *till* you make ſome act of prayer to God, or glorification of him. *Taylor.*

To this ſtrange pitch their high aſſertions flew,
Till Nature's ſelf ſcarce look'd on them as two. *Cowley.*
Goddeſs, ſpread thy reign *till* Iſis elders reel. *Pope.*

To TILL. *v. a.* [tylian, Saxon; *tenlen*, Dutch.] To cultivate; to huſband: commonly uſed of the huſbandry of the plow.

This paradiſe I give thee, count it thine,
To *till*, and keep, and of the fruit to eat. *Milton.*
Send him from the garden forth, to *till*
The ground whence he was taken. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The huſbandman *tilleth* the ground, is employed in an honeſt buſineſs that is neceſſary in life, and very capable of being made an acceptable ſervice unto God. *Law.*

TI'LLABLE. *adj.* [from *till.*] Arable; fit for the plow.

The *tillable* fields are ſo hilly, that the oxen can hardly take ſure footing. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

TI'LLAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *till.*] Huſbandry; the act or practice of plowing or culture.

Tillage will enable the kingdom for corn for the natives, and to ſpare for exportation. *Bacon.*

A ſweaty reaper from his *tillage* brought
Firſt-fruits, the green ear, and the yellow ſheaf. *Milton.*

Incite them to improve the *tillage* of their country, to recover the bad ſoil, and to remedy the waſte. *Milton.*

——— Bid the laborious hind,
Whoſe harden'd hands did long in *tillage* toil,
Neglect the promis'd harveſt of the ſoil. *Dryden.*

That there was *tillage* Moſes intimates; but whether beſtowed on all, or only upon ſome parts of that earth, as alſo what ſort of *tillage* that was, is not expreſſed. *Woodward.*

TI'LLER. *n. ſ.* [from *till.*] 1. Huſbandman; ploughman. 2. The rudder of a boat. 3. The horſe that goes in the thill. Properly THILLER. 4. A till; a ſmall drawer.

(1.) They bring in ſea-ſand partly after their nearneſs to the places, and partly by the good huſbandry of the *tiller*. *Carew.*

Abel was a keeper of ſheep, but Cain was a *tiller* of the ground. *Gen.* iv. 2.

The worm that gnaws the ripening fruit, ſad gueſt!
Canker or locuſt hurtful to infeſt
The blade; while huſks elude the *tiller*'s care,
And eminence of want diſtinguiſhes the year. *Prior.*

(4.) Search her cabinet, and thou ſhalt find
Each *tiller* there with love epiſtles lin'd. *Dryden's Juv.*

TI'LLYFALLY.
TI'LLYVALLEY. } *adj.* A word uſed formerly when any thing ſaid was rejected as trifling or impertinent.

Am not I conſanguinious? am not I of her blood? *tilly-valley* lady. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

Tillyfally, ſir John, never tell me; your ancient ſwaggerer comes not in my doors. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

TI'LMAN. *n. ſ.* [*till* and *man.*] One who tills; an huſbandman.

Good ſhepherd, good *tilman*, good Jack and good Gil,
Makes huſband and huſwife their coffers to fil. *Tuſſer.*

TILT. *n. ſ.* [ꞇẏlꝺ, Saxon.] 1. A tent; any ſupport of covering over head. 2. The cover of a boat. 3. A military game at which the combatants run againſt each other with lances on horſeback. 4. A thruſt. 5. Inclination forward; as, *the veſſel is a* tilt, when it is inclined that the liquor may run out.

(1.) The roof of linnen
Intended for a ſhelter!
But the rain made an aſs
Of *tilt* and canvas,
And the ſnow which you know is a melter. *Denham.*

(2.) It is a ſmall veſſel, like in proportion to a Graveſend *tilt*-boat. *Sandys.*

——————— The rowing crew,
To tempt a fare, clothe all their *tilts* in blue. *Gay.*

(3.) His ſtudy is his *tilt*-yard, and his loves
Are brazen images of canonized ſaints. *Shak. Hen.* IV.

He talks as familiarly of John of Gaunt, as if he had been ſworn brother to him; and he never ſaw him but once in the *tilt*-yard, and then he broke his head. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

Images repreſenting the forms of Hercules, Apollo and Diana, he placed in the *tilt*-yard at Conſtantinople. *Knolles.*

The ſpouſals of Hippolite the queen,
What *tilts* and tourneys at the feaſt were ſeen. *Dryden.*
In *tilts* and tournaments the valiant ſtrove,
By glorious deeds to purchaſe Emma's love. *Prior.*

(4.) His majeſty ſeldom diſmiſſed the foreigner till he had entertained him with the ſlaughter of two or three of his liege ſubjects, whom he very dextrouſly put to death with the *tilt* of his lance. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

To **TILT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To cover like a tilt of a boat. 2. To carry as in tilts or tournaments. 3. To point as in tilts. 4. [*Tillen*, Dutch.] To turn up ſo as to run out; as, the barrel is *tilted*; that is, lean'd forward.

(2.) ——————— Ajax interpos'd
His ſevenfold ſhield, and ſcreen'd Laertes' ſon,
When the inſulting Trojans urg'd him ſore
With *tilted* ſpears. *Philips.*

(3.) Now horrid ſlaughter reigns,
Sons againſt fathers *tilt* the fatal lance,
Careleſs of duty, and their native grounds
Diſtain with kindred blood. *Philips.*

To **TILT.** *v. n.* 1. To run in tilts or tournaments. 2. To fight with rapiers. 3. To ruſh as in combat. 4. To play unſteadily. 5. To fall on one ſide.

(1.) To deſcribe races and games,
Or *tilting* furniture, emblazon'd ſhields. *Milton.*

(2.) Friends all but even now; and then, but now—
Swords out and *tilting* one at other's breaſts,
In oppoſition bloody. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Scow'ring the watch grows out of faſhion wit:
Now we ſet up for *tilting* in the pit,
Where 'tis agreed by bullies, chicken-hearted,
To fright the ladies firſt, and then be parted. *Dryden.*

It is not yet the faſhion for women of quality to *tilt*. *Collier.*

Satire's my weapon, but I'm too diſcreet
To run a muck, and *tilt* at all I meet. *Pope.*

(3.) Some ſay the ſpirits *tilt* ſo violently, that they make holes where they ſtrike. *Collier.*

(4.) ——————— The floating veſſel ſwam
Uplifted; and ſecure with beaked prow
Rode *tilting* o'er the waves. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The fleet ſwift *tilting* o'er the ſurges flew,
Till Grecian cliffs appear'd. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

(5.) As the trunk of the body is kept from *tilting* forward by the muſcles of the back, ſo from falling backward by tho of the belly. *Grew's Coſmol.*

TI'LTER. *n. ſ.* [from *tilt.*] One who tilts; one who fights.

A puiſny *tilter*, that ſpurs his horſe on one ſide, breaks his ſtaff like a noble gooſe. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

He us'd the only antique philters,
Deriv'd from old heroick *tilters*. *Hudibras.*

If war you chuſe, and blood muſt needs be ſpilt here,
Let me alone to match your *tilter*. *Granville.*

TILTH. *n. ſ.* [from *till.*] Huſbandry; culture.

Bourn, bound of land, *tilth*, vineyard, none;
No uſe of metal, corn, or wine, or oil. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*
Give the fallow lands their ſeaſons and their *tilth*. *Drayton.*

——————— Her plenteous womb
Expreſſeth its full *tilth* and huſbandry. *Shakeſpeare.*

TILTH. *adj.* [from *till.*] Arable; tilled. I know not how this word can be ſo uſed.

——————— He beheld a field,
Part arable and *tilth*; whereon were ſheaves
New reap'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

TI'MBER. *n. ſ.* [ꞇẏmbꞃian, Saxon, *to build.*] 1. Wood fit for building. 2. The main trunk of a tree. 3. The main beams of a fabrick. 4. Materials, ironically.

(1.) I learn'd of lighter *timber* cotes to frame,
Such as might ſave my ſheep and me from ſhame. *Spenſer.*

For the body of the ſhips no nation doth equal England for the oaken *timber* wherewith to build them; but there muſt be a great providence uſed, that our ſhip *timber* be not unneceſſarily waſted. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

——————— The ſtraw was laid below,
Of chips and ſere wood was the ſecond row;
The third of greens, and *timber* newly fell'd. *Dryden.*

There are hardly any countries that are deſtitute of *timber* of their own growth. *Woodward.*

Upon theſe walls they plant quick and *timber* trees, which thrive exceedingly. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Who ſet the twigs, ſhall he remember,
That is in haſte to ſell the *timber*?
And what ſhall of thy woods remain,
Except the box that threw the main? *Prior.*

(2.) ——————— We take
From every tree, lop, bark, and part o' th' *timber*,
And though we leave it with a root thus hackt,
The air will drink the ſap. *Shakeſp.*

(4.) Such diſpoſitions are the very errors of human nature, and yet they are the fitteſt *timber* to make politicks of, like to knee *timber*, that is good for ſhips to be toſſed, but not for houſes that ſhall ſtand firm. *Bacon.*

To **TI'MBER.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To light on a tree. A cant word.

The one took up in a thicket of bruſh-wood, and the other *timbered* upon a tree hard by. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **TIMBER.** *v. a.* To furniſh with beams or timber.

TI'MBERED. *adj.* [from *timber*; *timbré*, Fr.] Built; formed; contrived.

He left the ſucceſſion to his ſecond ſon; not becauſe he thought him the beſt *timbered* to ſupport it. *Wotton.*

Many heads that undertake learning were never ſquared nor *timbered* for it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

TI'MBERSOW. *n. ſ.* A worm in wood; perhaps the wood louſe.

Divers creatures, though they be loathſome to take, are of this kind; as earth worms, *timberſows*, ſnails. *Bacon.*

TI'MBREL. *n. ſ.* [*timbre*, Fr. *tympanum*, Lat.] A kind of muſical inſtrument played by pulſation.

——————— The damſels they delight,
When they their *timbrels* ſmite,
And thereunto dance and carrol ſweet. *Spenſer's Epithal.*
In their hands ſweet *timbrels* all upheld on hight. *Spenſer.*

Praiſe with *timbrels*, organs, flutes;
Praiſe with violins and lutes. *Sandys's Paraph.*

For her through Egypt's fruitful clime renown'd,
Let weeping Nilus hear the *timbrel* ſound. *Pope's Statius.*

TIME. *n. ſ.* [tima, Saxon; *tym*, Erſe.] 1. The meaſure of duration. 2. Space of time. 3. Interval. 4. Life conſidered as employed, or deſtined to employment. 5. Seaſon; proper time. 6. A conſiderable ſpace of duration; continuance; proceſs of time. 7. Age; part of duration diſtinct from other parts. 8. Paſt time. 9. Early time. 10. Time conſidered as affording opportunity. 11. Particular quality of ſome part of duration. 12. Particular time. 13. Hour of childbirth. 14. Repetition of any thing, or mention with reference to repetition. 15. Muſical meaſure.

(1.) This conſideration of duration, as ſet out by certain periods, and marked by certain meaſures or epochas, is that which moſt properly we call *time*. *Locke.*

Time is like a faſhionable hoſt,
That ſlightly ſhakes his parting gueſt by th' hand,
But with his arms out-ſtretch'd, as he would fly,
Graſps the incomer. *Shakeſp. Triolus and Creſſida.*

Come what, come may,
Time and the hour runs through the rougheſt day. *Shakeſp.*

Nor will poliſhed amber, although it ſend forth a groſs exhalement, be found a long *time* defective upon the exacteſt ſcale. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Time, which conſiſteth of parts, can be no part of infinite duration, or of eternity; for then there would be infinite *time* paſt to-day, which to-morrow will be more than infinite. *Time* is therefore one thing, and infinite duration is another. *Grew.*

(2.) Daniel deſired that he would give him *time*, and that he would ſhew him the interpretation. *Dan.* ii. 16.

If a law be enacted to continue for a certain time, when that *time* is elapſed, the law ceaſeth without any farther abrogation. *White.*

He for the *time* remain'd ſtupidly good. *Milton.*

No *time* is allowed for digreſſions. *Swift.*

(3.) Pomanders, and knots of powders, you may have continually in your hand; whereas perfumes you can take but at *times*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

(4.) A great devourer of his *time*, was his agency for men of quality. *Fell.*

All ways of holy living, all inſtances, and all kinds of virtue, lie open to thoſe who are maſters of themſelves, their *time*, and their fortune. *Law.*

(5.) To every thing there is a ſeaſon, and a *time* to every purpoſe. *Eccluſ.* iii. 1.

They were cut down out of *time*, whoſe foundation was overflown with a flood. *Job*, xxii. 16.

He found nothing but leaves on it; for the *time* of figs was not yet. *Mar.* xi. 13.

Knowing the *time*, that it is high *time* to awake out of ſleep. *Rom.* xiii. 11.

Short were her marriage joys; for in the prime
Of youth her lord expir'd before his *time*. *Dryden.*

I hope I come in *time*, if not to make,
At leaſt, to ſave your fortune and your honour. *Dryden.*

The *time* will come when we ſhall be forced to bring our evil ways to remembrance, and then conſideration will do us little good. *Calamy's Sermons.*

(6.) Fight under him, there's plunder to be had;
A captain is a very gainful trade:
And when in ſervice your beſt days are ſpent,
In *time* you may command a regiment. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

In *time* the mind reflects on its own operations about the ideas got by ſenſation, and thereby ſtores itſelf with a new ſet of ideas, ideas of reflection. *Locke.*

One imagines, that the terreſtrial matter which is ſhowered down along with rain enlarges the bulk of the earth, and that it will in *time* bury all things under ground. *Woodward.*

I have reſolved to take *time*, and, in ſpite of all misfortunes, to write you, at intervals, a long letter. *Swift.*

(7.) They ſhall be given into his hand until a *time* and *times*. *Dan.* vii. 25.

If we ſhould impute the heat of the ſeaſon unto the co-operation of any ſtars with the ſun, it ſeems more favourable for our *times* to aſcribe the ſame unto the conſtellation of leo. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The way to pleaſe being to imitate nature, the poets and the painters, in ancient *times*, and in the beſt ages, have ſtudied her. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

(8.) I was the man in th' moon when *time* was. *Shakeſp.*

(9.) Stanley at Boſworth field, though he came *time* enough to ſave his life, yet he ſtaid long enough to endanger it. *Bacon.*

If they acknowledge repentance and a more ſtrict obedience to be one time or other neceſſary, they imagine it is *time* enough yet to ſet about theſe duties. *Rogers.*

(10.) The earl loſt no *time*, but marched day and night. *Clarendon.*

He continued his delights till all the enemies horſe were paſſed through his quarters; nor did then purſue them in any *time*. *Clarendon.*

I would aſk any man that means to repent at his death, how he knows he ſhall have an hour's *time* for it. *Duty of Man.*

Time is loſt, which never will renew,
While we too far the pleaſing path purſue,
Surveying nature. *Dryden's Virgil.*

(11.) Comets, importing change of *times* and ſtates,
Brandiſh your chryſtal treſſes in the ſky. *Shakeſpeare.*

All the prophets in their age, the *times*
Of great Meſſiah ſing. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

If any reply that the *times* and manners of men will not bear ſuch a practice, that is an anſwer from the mouth of a profeſſed *time*-ſerver. *South.*

(12.) Give order, that no ſort of perſon
Have, any *time*, recourſe unto the princes. *Shakeſpeare.*

When that company died, what *time* the fire devoured two hundred and fifty men. *Num.* xxvi. 10.

The worſt on me muſt light, when *time* ſhall be. *Milton.*

A *time* will come when my maturer muſe,
In Cæſar's wars a nobler theme ſhall chuſe. *Dryden.*

Theſe reſervoirs of ſnow they cut, diſtributing them to ſeveral ſhops, that from *time* to *time* ſupply Naples. *Addiſon.*

(13.) She intended to ſtay till delivered; for ſhe was within one month of her *time*. *Clarendon.*

The firſt time I ſaw a lady dreſſed in one of theſe petticoats, I blamed her for walking abroad when ſhe was ſo near her *time*; but ſoon I found all the modiſh part of the ſex as far gone as herſelf. *Addiſon, Spect.*

(14.) Four *times* he croſs'd the car of night. *Milton.*

Many *times* I have read of the like attempts begun, but never of any finiſhed. *Heylyn.*

Every ſingle particle would have a ſphere of void ſpace around it many hundred thouſand million million *times* bigger than the dimenſions of that particle. *Bentley.*

Lord Oxford I have now the third *time* mentioned in this letter, expects you. *Swift.*

(15.) ——— Muſick do I hear!
Ha, ha! keep *time*. How ſour ſweet muſick is
When *time* is broke and no proportion kept. *Shakeſp.*

You by the help of tune and *time*
Can make that ſong which was but rime. *Waller.*

——— On their exalted wings
To the cœleſtial orbs they climb,
And with th' harmonious ſpheres keep *time*. *Denham.*

Heroes who o'ercome, or die,
Have their hearts hung extremely high;
The ſtrings of which in battle's heat
Againſt their very corſlets beat;
Keep *time* with their own trumpet's meaſure,
And yield them moſt exceſſive pleaſure. *Prior.*

To TIME. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To adapt to the time; to bring or do at a proper time. 2. To regulate as to time. 3. To meaſure harmonically.

(1.) There is no greater wiſdom than well to *time* the beginnings and onſets of things. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

It is hard to believe that where his moſt numerous miracles were afforded, they ſhould all want the advantage of the congruous *timings* to give them their due weight and efficacy. *Hammond.*

The *timing* of things is a main point in the diſpatch of all affairs. *L'Eſtrange.*

This 'tis to have a virtue out of ſeaſon.
Mercy is good, but kings miſtake its *timing*. *Dryden.*

A man's conviction ſhould be ſtrong, and ſo well *timed*, that worldly advantages may ſeem to have no ſhare in it. *Addiſon.*

(2.) To the ſame purpoſe old Epopeus ſpoke,
Who overlook'd the oars, and *tim'd* the ſtroke. *Addiſon.*
(3.) He was a thing of blood, whoſe every motion
Was *tim'd* with dying cries. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Ti'meful. *adj.* [*time* and *full.*] Seaſonable; timely; early.

If this arch-politician find in his pupils any remorſe, any feeling of God's future judgments, he perſuades them that God hath ſo great need of mens ſouls, that he will accept them at any time, and upon any condition; interrupting, by his vigilant endeavours, all offer of *timeful* return towards God. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

Ti'meless. *adj.* [from *time.*] 1. Unſeaſonable; done at an improper time. 2. Untimely; immature; done before the proper time.

(1.) Nor fits it to prolong the heav'nly feaſt
Timeleſs, indecent, but retire to reſt. *Pope's Odyſſey.*
(2.) A pack of ſorrows which would preſs you down,
If unprevented, to your *timeleſs* grave. *Shakeſpeare.*
——— Noble Gloſter's death,
Who wrought it with the king, and who perform'd
The bloody office of his *timeleſs* end. *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.

Ti'mely. *adj.* [from *time.*] Seaſonable; ſufficiently early.

The Weſt glimmers with ſome ſtreaks of day,
Now ſpurs the lated traveller apace
To gain the *timely* inn. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
Happy were I in my *timely* death;
Could all my travels warrant me they live. *Shakeſp.*
Leſt heat ſhould hinder us, his *timely* care
Hath unbeſought provided. *Milton.*
——— I'll to my charge,
And ſhow my duty by my *timely* care. *Dryden.*

Ti'mely. *adv.* [from *time.*] Early; ſoon.

The beds i' th' Eaſt are ſoft, and thanks to you,
That call'd me *timelier* than my purpoſe hither. *Shakeſp.*
——— Sent to forewarn
Us *timely* of what elſe might be our loſs. *Milton.*
Timely adviſ'd, the coming evil ſhun;
Better not do the deed, than weep it done. *Prior.*

Ti'mepleaser. *n. ſ.* [*time* and *pleaſe.*] One who complies with prevailing opinions whatever they be.

Scandal, the ſuppliants for the people, call them
Timepleaſers, flatterers, foes to nobleneſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ti'meserving. *n. ſ.* [*time* and *ſerve.*] Mean compliance with preſent power.

If ſuch by trimming and *timeſerving*, which are but two words for the ſame thing, abandon the church of England; this will produce confuſion. *South.*

TI'MID. *adj.* [*timide*, Fr. *timidus*, Lat.] Fearful; timorous; wanting courage; wanting boldneſs.

Poor is the triumph o'er the *timid* hare. *Thomſon.*

Timi'dity. *n. ſ.* [*timidité*, Fr. *timiditas*, Lat. from *timid.*] Fearfulneſs; timorouſneſs; habitual cowardice.

The hare figured puſillanimity and *timidity* from its temper. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Ti'morous. *adj.* [*timor*, Latin.] Fearful; full of fear and ſcruple.

Prepoſſeſſed heads will ever doubt it, and *timorous* beliefs will never dare to try it. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The infant flames, whilſt yet they were conceal'd
In *tim'rous* doubts, with pity I beheld;
With eaſy ſmiles diſpell'd the ſilent fear,
That durſt not tell me what I dy'd to hear. *Prior.*

Ti'morously. *adv.* [from *timorous.*] Fearfully; with much fear.

——— We would have had you heard
The traitor ſpeak, and *tim'rouſly* confeſs
The manner and the purpoſe of his treaſons. *Shakeſp.*

Though they had ideas enough to diſtinguiſh gold from a ſtone, and metal from wood, yet they but *timorouſly* ventured on ſuch terms which ſhould pretend to ſignify their real eſſences. *Locke.*

Let daſtard ſouls be *timorouſly* wiſe:
But tell them, Pyrrhus knows not how to form
Far-fancy'd ills, and dangers out of ſight. *A. Phillips.*

Ti'morousness. *n. ſ.* [from *timorous.*] Fearfulneſs.

The clergy, through the *timorouſneſs* of many among them, were refuſed to be heard by their council. *Swift.*

Ti'mous. *adj.* [from *time.*] Early; timely; not innate. Obſolete.

By a wiſe and *timous* inquiſition, the peccant humours and humouriſts muſt be diſcovered, purged, or cut off. *Bacon.*

TIN. *n. ſ.* [*ten*, Dutch.] 1. One of the primitive metals called by the chemiſts jupiter. 2. Thin plates of iron covered with tin.

(1.) Quickſilver, lead, iron, and *tin*, have opacity or blackneſs. *Peacham on Blazoning.*

Tin ore ſometimes holds about one ſixth of *tin*. *Woodward.*

To **Tin.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with tin.

To keep the earth from getting into the veſſel, he employed a plate of iron *tinned* over and perforated. *Boyle.*

The cover may be *tinned* over only by nailing of ſingle tin plates over it. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

New *tinning* a ſaucepan is chargeable. *Swift.*

Ti'ncal. *n. ſ.* A mineral.

The *tincal* of the Perſians ſeems to be the chryſocolla of the ancients, and what our borax is made of. *Woodward.*

To **Tinct.** *v. a.* [*tinctus*, Lat. *teint*, Fr.] 1. To ſtain; to colour; to ſpot; to die. 2. To imbue with a taſte.

(1.) Some bodies have a more departible nature than others in colouration; for a ſmall quantity of ſaffron will *tinct* more than a very great quantity of wine. *Bacon.*

Some were *tincted* blue, ſome red, others yellow. *Brown.*

I diſtilled ſome of the *tincted* liquor, and all that came over was as limpid as rock water. *Boyle.*

Thoſe who have preſerved an innocence, would not ſuffer the whiter parts of their ſoul to be diſcoloured or *tincted* by the reflection of one ſin. *Decay of Piety.*

(2.) We have artificial wells made in imitation of the natural, as *tincted* upon vitriol, ſulphur, and ſteel. *Bacon.*

Tinct. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Colour; ſtain; ſpot.

——— That great med'cine hath
With his *tinct* gilded thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

The firſt ſcent of a veſſel laſts, and the *tinct* the wool firſt appears of. *B. Johnſon.*

——— Of evening *tinct*
The purple ſtreaming amethyſt is thine. *Thomſon.*

Ti'ncture. *n. ſ.* [*teinture*, Fr. *tinctura* from *tinctus*, Lat.] 1. Colour or taſte ſuperadded by ſomething. 2. Extract of ſome drug made in ſpirits.

(1.) The ſight muſt be ſweetly deceived by an inſenſible paſſage from bright colours to dimmer, which Italian artizans call the middle *tinctures*. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Hence the morning planet gilds her horn,
By *tincture* or reflection they augment
Their ſmall peculiar. *Milton.*
'Tis the fate of princes that no knowledge
Come pure to them, but paſſing through the eyes
And ears of other men, it takes a *tincture*
From every channel. *Denham.*

That beloved thing engroſſes him, and, like a coloured glaſs before his eyes, caſts its own colour and *tincture* upon all the images of things. *South.*

To begin the practice of an art with a light *tincture* of the rules, is to expoſe ourſelves to the ſcorn of thoſe who are judges. *Dryden.*

Malignant tempers, whatever kind of life they are engaged in, will diſcover their natural *tincture* of mind. *Addiſon.*

Few in the next generation who will not write and read, and have an early *tincture* of religion. *Addiſon.*

Sire of her joy and ſource of her delight;
O! wing'd with pleaſure take thy happy flight,
And give each future morn a *tincture* of thy white. *Prior.*
All manners take a *tincture* from our own,
Or come diſcolour'd through our paſſions ſhown. *Pope.*

Have a care leſt ſome darling ſcience ſo far prevail over your mind, as to give a ſovereign *tincture* to all your other ſtudies, and diſcolour all your ideas. *Watts.*

(2.) In *tinctures* drawn from vegetables, the ſuperfluous ſpirit of wine diſtilled off, leaves the extract of the vegetable. *Boyle.*

To TI'NCTURE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To imbue or impregnate with ſome colour or taſte. 2. To imbue the mind.

(1.) The bright ſun compacts the precious ſtone,
Imparting radiant luſtre like his own:
He *tinctures* rubies with their roſy hue,
And on the ſaphire ſpreads a heavenly blue. *Blackmore.*

A little black paint will *tincture* and ſpoil twenty gay colours. *Watts.*

(2.) Early were our minds *tinctured* with a diſtinguiſhing ſenſe of good and evil; early were the ſeeds of a divine love, and holy fear of offending, ſworn in our hearts. *Atterbury.*

To TIND. *v. a.* [*tendgan*, Gothick; tendan, Saxon.] To kindle; to ſet on fire.

TI'NDER. *n. ſ.* [tyndre, tendre, Saxon.] Any thing eminently inflammable placed to catch fire.

——— Strike on the *tinder*, ho!
Give me a taper. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

To theſe ſhameleſs paſtimes were their youth admitted, thereby adding, as it were, fire to *tinder*. *Hakewill.*

Where ſparks and fire do meet with *tinder*,
Thoſe ſparks more fire will ſtill engender. *Suckling.*

Whoever our trading with England would hinder,
To inflame both the nations do plainly conſpire;
Becauſe Iriſh linen will ſoon turn to *tinder*,
And wool it is greaſy, and quickly takes fire. *Swift.*

TI'NDERBOX. *n. ſ.* [*tinder* and *box.*] The box for holding tinder.

That worthy patriot, once the bellows,
And *tinderbox* of all his fellows. *Hudibras.*

He might even as well have employed his time in catching moles, making lanterns and *tinderboxes*. *Atterbury.*

TINE. *n. ſ.* [*tinne*, Iſlandick.] 1. The tooth of a harrow; the ſpike of a fork. 2. Trouble; diſtreſs.

(1.) In the ſouthern parts of England they deſtroy moles by traps that fall on them, and ſtrike ſharp *tines* or teeth through them. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

(2.) ——— The tragical effect,
Vouchſafe, O thou the mournful'ſt muſe of nine,
That wont'ſt the tragick ſtage for to direct,
In funeral complaints and wailful *tine*. *Spenſer.*

To TINE. *v. a.* [tynan, Saxon.] 1. To kindle; to light; to ſet on fire. 2. [tinan, Saxon, *to ſhut.*] To ſhut.

(1.) Strifeful Atin in their ſtubborn mind
Coals of contention and hot vengeance *tin'd*. *Spenſer.*

——— The clouds
Juſtling or puſh'd with winds, rude in their ſhock,
Tine the ſlant light'ning; whoſe thwart flame driv'n down,
Kindles the gummy bark of fir. *Milton.*

The prieſt with holy hands was ſeen to *tine*
The cloven wood, and pour the ruddy wine. *Dryden.*

To TINE. *v. n.* 1. To rage; to ſmart. *Spenſer.* 2. To fight.

(2.) Eden ſtain'd with blood of many a band
Of Scots and Engliſh both, that *tined* on his ſtrand. *Spenſ.*

To TINGE. *v. a.* [*tingo*, Lat.] To impregnate or imbue with a colour or taſte.

Sir Roger is ſomething of an humouriſt; and his virtues as well as imperfections are *tinged* by a certain extravagance, which makes them particularly his. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

A red powder mixed with a little blue, or a blue with a little red, doth not preſently loſe its colour; but a white powder mixed with any colour is preſently *tinged* with that colour, and is equally capable of being *tinged* with any colour whatever. *Newton's Opticks.*

If the eye be *tinged* with any colour, as in the jaundice, ſo as to *tinge* pictures in the bottom of the eye with that colour, all objects appear *tinged* with the ſame colour. *Newton.*

She lays ſome uſeful bile aſide,
To *tinge* the chyle's inſipid tide;
Elſe we ſhould want both gibe and ſatire,
And all be burſt with pure good-nature. *Prior.*

The infuſions of rhubarb and ſaffron *tinge* the urine with a high yellow. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

TI'NGENT. *adj.* [*tingens*, Lat.] Having the power to tinge.

This wood, by the tincture it afforded, appeared to have its coloured part genuine; but as for the white part, it appears much leſs enriched with the *tingent* property. *Boyle.*

TI'NGLASS. *n. ſ.* [*tin* and *glaſs.*] Biſmuth.

To TI'NGLE. *v. n.* [*tingelen*, Dutch.] 1. To feel a ſound, or the continuance of a ſound, in the ears. This is perhaps rather *tinkle.* 2. To feel a ſharp quick pain with a ſenſation of motion. 3. To feel either pain or pleaſure with a ſenſation of motion. The ſenſe of this word is not very well aſcertained.

(1.) The ears of them that hear it ſhall *tingle*. *Bible.*

When our ear *tingleth*, we uſually ſay that ſomebody is talking of us; which is an ancient conceit. *Brown.*

(2.) The pale boy ſenator yet *tingling* ſtands. *Pope.*

(3.) They ſuck pollution through their *tingling* veins. *Tickel.*

In a palſy, ſometimes the ſenſation or feeling is either totally aboliſhed, or dull with a ſenſe of *tingling*. *Arbuthnot.*

To TINK. *v. n.* [*tinnio*, Lat. *tincian*, Welſh.] To make a ſharp ſhrill noiſe.

TI'NKER. *n. ſ.* [from *tink*, becauſe their way of proclaiming their trade is to beat a kettle, or becauſe in their work they make a tinkling noiſe.] A mender of old braſs.

Am not I old Sly's ſon, by education a cardmaker, and now by preſent profeſſion a *tinker*. *Shakeſpeare.*

My copper medals by the pound
May be with learned juſtice weigh'd:
To turn the balance, Otho's head
May be thrown in: and for the mettle
The coin may mend a *tinker*'s kettle. *Prior.*

To TI'NKLE. *v. n.* [*tinter*, Fr. *tinnio*, Lat.] 1. To make a ſharp quick noiſe; to clink. 2. It ſeems to have been improperly uſed by *Pope*. 3. To hear a low quick noiſe.

(1.) The daughters of Zion are haughty, and walk with ſtretched out necks, making a *tinkling* with their feet. *Iſa.*

His feeble hand a javelin threw,
Which flutt'ring, ſeem'd to loiter as it flew:
Juſt, and but barely, to the mark it held,
And faintly *tinkl'd* on the brazen ſhield. *Dryden's Æn.*

——— The ſprightly horſe
Moves to the muſick of his *tinkling* bells. *Dodſley.*

(2.) The wand'ring ſtreams that ſhine between the hills,
The grots that echo to the *tinkling* rills. *Pope.*

(3.) With deeper brown the grove was overſpread,
A ſudden horrour ſeiz'd his giddy head,
And his ears *tinkled*, and the colour fled. *Dryden.*

TI'NMAN. *n. ſ.* [*tin* and *man.*] A manufacturer of tin, or iron tinned over.

——— Did'ſt thou never pop
Thy head into a *tinman*'s ſhop. *Prior.*

TI'NPENNY. *n. ſ.* A certain cuſtomary duty anciently paid to the tithingmen. *Bailey.*

TI'NWORM. *n. ſ.* An inſect. *Bailey.*

TI'NNER. *n. ſ.* [from *tin*; tin, Saxon.] One who works in the tin mines.

The Corniſh men, many of them could for a need live under-ground, that were *tinners*. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

TI'NNY. *adj.* [from *tin.*] Abounding with tin.

Thoſe arms of ſea that thruſt into the *tinny* ſtrand. *Drayton.*

TI'NSEL. *n. ſ.* [*etincelle*, Fr.] 1. A kind of ſhining cloth. 2. Any thing ſhining with falſe luſtre; any thing ſhewy and of little value.

(1.) A *tinſel* vail her amber locks did ſhrowd,
That ſtrove to cover what it could not hide. *Fairfax.*

It's but a night-gown in reſpect of your's; cloth of gold and cuts, underborne with a bluiſh *tinſel*. *Shakeſpeare.*

By Thetis' *tinſel* ſlipper'd feet,
And the ſongs of ſirens ſweet. *Milton.*

(2.) For favours cheap and common who would ſtrive;

Yet ſcatter'd here and there I ſome behold,
Who can diſcern the *tinſel* from the gold? *Dryden.*

If the man will too curiouſly examine the ſuperficial *tinſel* good, he undeceives himſelf to his own coſt. *Norris.*

No glittering *tinſel* of May fair,
Could with this rod of Sid compare. *Swift.*

Ye *tinſel* inſects, whom a court maintains,
That counts your beauties only by your ſtains,
Spin all your cobwebs o'er the eyes of day,
The muſe's wing ſhall bruſh you all away. *Pope.*

To **Ti'nsel.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To decorate with cheap ornaments; to adorn with luſtre that has no value.

Hence you phantaſtick poſtillers in ſong,
My text defeats your art, 'tis Nature's tongue,
Scorns all her *tinſoil'd* metaphors of pelf,
Illuſtrated by nothing but herſelf. *Cleaveland.*

She, *tinſell'd* o'er in robes of varying hues,
With ſelf-applauſe her wild creation views,
Sees momentary monſters riſe and fall,
And with her own fool's colours gilds them all. *Pope.*

Tint. *n. ſ.* [*teinte*, Fr. *tinta*, Ital.] A dye; a colour.

Whether thy hand ſtrike out ſome free deſign,
Where life awakes, and dawns at ev'ry line;
Or blend in beauteous *tint* the colour'd maſs,
And from the canvas call the mimick face. *Pope.*

The virtues of moſt men will only blow,
Like coy auriculas, in Alpine ſnow:
Tranſplant them to the equinoctial line,
Their vigour ſickens, and their *tints* decline. *Harte.*

Though it be allowed that elaborate harmony of colouring, a brilliancy of *tints*, a ſoft and gradual tranſition from one to another, preſent to the eye what an harmonious concert of muſic does to the ear, it muſt be remembered, that painting is not merely a gratification of ſight. *Reynolds.*

Ti'ny. *adj.* [*tint*, *tynd*, Daniſh.] Little; ſmall; puny. A burleſque word.

Any pretty little *tiny* kickſhaws. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

When that I was a little *tiny* boy,
A fooliſh thing was but a toy. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

But ah! I fear thy little fancy roves,
On little females and on little loves;
Thy pigmy children, and thy *tiny* ſpouſe,
The baby playthings that adorn thy houſe. *Swift.*

Tip. *n. ſ.* [*tip*, *tipken*, Dutch.] Top; end; point; extremity.

The *tip* no jewel needs to wear,
The *tip* is jewel of the ear. *Sidney.*

They touch the beard with the *tip* of their tongue, and wet it. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Thrice upon thy fingers *tip*,
Thrice upon thy rubied lip. *Milton.*

All the pleaſure dwells upon the *tip* of his tongue. *South.*

She has fifty private amours, which nobody yet knows any thing of but herſelf, and thirty clandeſtine marriages that have not been touched by the *tip* of the tongue. *Addiſon.*

I no longer look upon lord Plauſible as ridiculous, for admiring a lady's fine *tip* of an ear and pretty elbow. *Pope.*

To **Tip.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To top; to end; to cover on the end. 2. To ſtrike ſlightly; to tap.

(1.) ——— In his hand a reed
Stood waving, *tipp'd* with fire. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

With truncheon *tipp'd* with iron head,
The warriour to the liſts he led. *Hudibras.*

How would the old king ſmile
To ſee you weigh the paws, when *tipp'd* with gold,
And throw the ſhaggy ſpoils about your ſhoulders? *Addiſon.*

Quarto's, octavo's ſhape the leſs'ning pyre,
And laſt a little Ajax *tips* the ſpire. *Pope's Dunciad.*

Behold the place, where if a poet
Shin'd in deſcription, he might ſhow it;
Tell how the moon-beam trembling falls,
And *tips* with ſilver all the walls. *Pope's Horace.*

——— *Tipt* with jet,
Fair ermines ſpotleſs as the ſnows they preſs. *Thomſon.*

(2.) She writes love letters to the youth in grace,
Nay, *tips* the wink before the cuckold's face. *Dryden.*

The pert jackanapes *tipped* me the wink, and put out his tongue at his grandfather. *Tatler.*

A third rogue *tips* me by the elbow. *Swift.*

Their judgment was, upon the whole,
That lady is the dulleſt ſoul;
Then *tipt* their forehead in a jeer,
As who ſhould ſay, ſhe wants it here. *Swift.*

When I ſaw the keeper frown,
Tipping him with half a crown,
Now, ſaid I, we are alone,
Name your heroes one by one. *Swift.*

Ti'ppet. *n. ſ.* [tæppet, Saxon.] Something worn about the neck.

His turban was white, with a ſmall red croſs on the top: he had alſo a *tippet* of fine linnen. *Bacon.*

To **Ti'pple.** *v. n.* [*tepel*, a dug, old Teutonick.] To drink luxuriouſly; to waſte life over the cup.

Let us grant it is not amiſs to ſit,
And keep the turn of *tippling* with a ſlave,
To reel the ſtreets at noon. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

To **Ti'pple.** *v. a.* To drink in luxury or exceſs.

While his canting drone-pipe ſcan'd
The myſtick figures of her hand,
He *tipples* palmeſtry, and dines
On all her fortune-telling lines. *Cleaveland.*

To a ſhort meal he makes a tedious grace,
Before the barley-pudding comes in place;
Then bids fall on; himſelf for ſaving charges
A peel'd ſlic'd onion eats, and *tipples* verjuice. *Dryden.*

If a ſlumber haply does invade
My weary limbs, my fancy's ſtill awake,
Thoughtful of drink, and eager in a dream,
Tipples imaginary pots of ale. *Philips.*

Ti'pple. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Drink; liquor.

While the *tipple* was paid for, all went merrily on. *L'Eſtr.*

Ti'ppled. *adj.* [from *tipple.*] Tipſy; drunk.

Merry, we ſail from the Eaſt,
Half *tippled* at a rainbow feaſt. *Dryden.*

Ti'ppler. *n. ſ.* [from *tipple.*] A ſottiſh drunkard; an idle drunken fellow.

Ti'pstaff. *n. ſ.* [*tip* and *ſtaff.*] 1. An officer with a ſtaff tipped with metal. 2. The ſtaff itſelf ſo tipt.

(2.) One had in his hand a *tipſtaff* of a yellow cane, tipped at both ends with blue. *Bacon.*

Ti'psy. *adj.* [from *tipple.*] Drunk; overpowered with exceſs of drink.

The riot of the *tipſy* bacchanals,
Tearing the Thracian ſinger in their rage. *Shakeſpeare.*

Welcome joy and feaſt,
Midnight ſhout and revelry,
Tipſy dance and jollity. *Milton.*

Ti'ptoe. *n. ſ.* [*tip* and *toe.*] The end of the toe.

Where the fond ape, himſelf uprearing high,
Upon his *tiptoes* ſtalketh ſtately by. *Spenſ. Hubberd's Tale.*

He that outlives this day and comes ſafe home,
Will ſtand a *tiptoe* when this day is nam'd,
And rouſe him at the name of Criſpian. *Shakeſp.*

Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day
Stands *tiptoe* on the miſty mountains tops. *Shakeſp.*

Religion ſtands on *tiptoe* in our land,
Ready to paſs to the American ſtrand. *Herbert.*

Ten ruddy wildings in the wood I found,
And ſtood on *tiptoes* from the ground. *Dryden.*

Tire. *n. ſ.* [*tuyr*, Dutch.] 1. Rank; row. Sometimes written *tier*. 2. [Corrupted from *tiar* or *tiara*, or from *attire.*] A head dreſs. 3. Furniture; apparatus.

(1.) Your loweſt *tire* of ordnance muſt lie four foot clear above water, when all loading is in, or elſe thoſe your beſt pieces will be of ſmall uſe at ſea, in any grown weather that makes the billows to riſe. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

Stood rank'd of ſeraphim another row,
In poſture to diſplode their ſecond *tire*
Of thunder. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

In all thoſe wars there were few triremes, moſt of them being of one *tire* of oars of *fifty* banks. *Arbuthnot.*

(2.) On her head ſhe wore a *tire* of gold,
Adorn'd with gems and ouches. *Spenſer.*

Here is her picture: let me ſee;
If I had ſuch a *tire*, this face of mine
Were full as lovely as is this of hers. *Shakeſp.*

The judge of torments, and the king of tears,
Now fills a burniſh'd throne of quenchleſs fire,
And for his old fair robes of light he wears
A gloomy mantle of dark flame, the *tire*
That crowns his hated head on high, appears. *Craſhaw.*

When the fury took her ſtand on high,
A hiſs from all the ſnaky *tire* went round. *Pope.*

(3.) ———— Saint George's worth
Enkindles like deſire of high exploits:
Immediate ſieges, and the *tire* of war
Rowl in thy eager mind. *Philips.*

When they firſt peep forth of the ground, they ſhew their whole *tire* of leaves, then flowers, next ſeeds. *Woodward.*

To TIRE. *v. a* [tiꞃian, Saxon.] 1. To fatigue; to make weary; to haraſs; to wear out with labour or tediouſneſs. 2. It has often *out* added to intend the ſignification. 3. [From *attire* or *tire*, from *tiara*.] To dreſs the head.

(1.) *Tir'd* with toil, all hopes of ſafety paſt,
From pray'rs to wiſhes he deſcends at laſt. *Dryden.*

For this a hundred voices I deſire,
To tell thee what a hundred tongues wou'd *tire*;
Yet never could be worthily expreſt,
How deeply thou art ſeated in my breaſt. *Dryden's Perſius.*

(2.) Often a few that are ſtiff do *tire out* a greater number that are more moderate. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

———— A lonely way
The cheerleſs Albion wander'd half a day;
Tir'd out, at length a ſpreading ſtream he ſpy'd. *Tickel.*

(3.) Jezebel painted her face and *tired* her head. 2 *Kings*, ix. 30.

To TIRE. *v. n.* [teoꞃian, Saxon.] To fail with wearineſs.

TI'REDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tired*.] State of being tired; wearineſs.

It is not through the *tiredneſs* of the age of the earth, but through our own negligence that it hath not ſatisfied us bountifully. *Hakewill on Providence.*

TI'RESOME. *adj.* [from *tire*.] Weariſome; fatiguing; tedious.

Since the inculcating precept upon precept will prove *tireſome* to the reader, the poet muſt ſometimes relieve the ſubject with a pleaſant and pertinent digreſſion. *Addiſon.*

Nothing is ſo *tireſome* as the works of thoſe criticks who write in a dogmatick way, without language, genius, or imagination. *Addiſon.*

TI'RESOMENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tireſome*.] Act or quality of being tireſome.

TI'REWOMAN. *n. ſ.* [*tire* and *woman*.] A woman whoſe buſineſs is to make dreſſes for the head.

Why ſhould they not value themſelves for this outſide faſhionableneſs of the *tirewoman*'s making, when their parents have ſo early inſtructed them to do ſo. *Locke on Education.*

TI'RINGHOUSE. }
TI'RINGROOM. } *n. ſ.* [*tire* and *houſe*, or *room*.] The room in which players dreſs for the ſtage.

This green plot ſhall be our ſtage, this hawthorn brake our *tiringhouſe*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Man's life's a tragedy; his mother's womb,
From which he enters, is the *tiringroom*;
This ſpacious earth the theatre, and the ſtage
That country which he lives in; paſſions, rage,
Folly, and vice, are actors. *Wotton.*

TI'RWIT. *n. ſ.* [*vanellus*, Lat.] A bird. *Ainſworth.*

'TIS, contracted for *it is*.

'*Tis* deſtiny unſhunable. *Shakeſpeare.*

TI'SICK. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *phthiſick*.] Conſumption; morbid waſte.

TI'SICAL. *adj.* [for *phthiſical*.] Conſumptive.

TI'SSUE. *n. ſ.* [*tiſſue*, Fr. tiꞃan, *to weave*, Norman Saxon.] Cloth interwoven with gold or ſilver, or figured colours.

In their glittering *tiſſues* emblaz'd
Holy memorials, acts of zeal and love,
Recorded eminent. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

A robe of *tiſſue*, ſtiff with golden wire;
An upper veſt, once Helen's rich attire;
From Argos by the fam'd adultreſs brought,
With golden flow'rs and winding foliage wrought. *Dryd.*

To TI'SSUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To interweave; to variegate.

The chariot was covered with cloth of gold *tiſſued* upon blue. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

They have been always frank of their bleſſings to countenance any great action; and then, according as it ſhould proſper, to *tiſſue* upon it ſome pretence or other. *Wotton.*

Mercy will ſit between,
Thron'd in cœleſtial ſheen,
With radiant feet the *tiſſued* clouds down ſteering. *Milton.*

TIT. *n. ſ.* 1. A ſmall horſe: generally in contempt. 2. A woman: in contempt. 3. A *titmouſe* or *tomtit*. [*parus*, Lat.] A bird.

(1.) No ſtoring of paſture with baggagely *tit*,
With ragged, with aged, and evil at hit. *Tuſſer.*

Thou might'ſt have ta'en example
From what thou read'ſt in ſtory;
Being as worthy to ſit
On an ambling *tit*,
As thy predeceſſor Dory. *Denham.*

(2.) What does this envious *tit*, but away to her father with a tale. *L'Eſtrange.*

A willing *tit* that will venture her corps with you. *Dryden.*

Short pains for thee, for me a ſon and heir.
Girls coſt as many throes in bringing forth;
Beſide, when born, the *tits* are little worth. *Dryden.*

TITBI'T. *n. ſ.* [properly *tidbit*; *tid*, *tender*, and *bit*.] Nice bit; nice food.

John pampered eſquire South with *titbits* till he grew wanton. *Arbuthnot.*

TI'THEABLE. *adj.* [from *tithe*.] Subject to the payment of tithes; that of which tithes may be taken.

The popiſh prieſt ſhall, on taking the oath of allegiance to his majeſty, be entitled to a tenth part or tithe of all things *titheable* in Ireland belonging to the papiſts, within their reſpective pariſhes. *Swift.*

TITHE. *n. ſ.* [teoꝺa, Saxon, *tenth*.] 1. The tenth part; the part aſſigned to the maintenance of the miniſtry. 2. The tenth part of any thing. 3. Small part; ſmall portion, unleſs it be miſprinted for *titles*.

(1.) Many have made witty invectives againſt uſury: they ſay, that it is pity the devil ſhould have God's part, which is the *tithe*. *Bacon.*

Sometimes comes ſhe with a *tithe* pig's tail,
Tickling the parſon as he lies aſleep,
Then dreams he of another benefice. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) I have ſearched man by man, boy by boy; the *tithe* of a hair was never loſt in my houſe before. *Shakeſp.*

Since the firſt ſword was drawn about this queſtion,
Ev'ry *tithe* ſoul 'mongſt many thouſand diſmes
Hath been as dear as *Helen*. *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſſida.*

(3.) Offenſive wars for religion are ſeldom to be approved, unleſs they have ſome mixture of civil *tithes*. *Bacon.*

To TITHE. *v. a.* [teoꝺian, Saxon.] To tax; to levy the tenth part.

When I come to the *tithing* of them, I will *tithe* them one with another, and will make an Iriſhman the tithingman. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

By decimation and a *tithed* death,
If thy revenges hunger for that food
Which nature loaths, take thou the deſtin'd tenth. *Shak.*

When thou haſt made an end of *tithing* all the tithes of thine increaſe, the third year, the year of *tithing*, give unto the Levite, ſtranger, fatherleſs and widow. *Deut.* xxvi. 12.

To **Ti'the.** *v. n.* To pay tithe.

For lambe, pig, and calf, and for other the like,
Tithe ſo as thy cattle the lord do not ſtrike. *Tuſſer.*

Ti'ther. *n. ſ.* [from *tithe.*] One who gathers tithes.

Ti'thymal. *n. ſ.* [*tithymalle*, French; *tithymallus*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainſ.*

Ti'thing. *n. ſ.* [*tithinga*, law Latin, from *tithe.*] 1. *Tithing* is the number or company of ten men with their families knit together in a ſociety, all of them being bound to the king for the peaceable and good behaviour of each of their ſociety: of theſe companies there was one chief perſon, who, from his office, was called (toothingman) tithingman; but now he is nothing but a conſtable. *Cowel.* 2. Tithe; tenth part due to the prieſt.

(1.) Poor *Tom*, who is whipt from *tithing* to *tithing*, and ſtock puniſhed and impriſoned. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

(2.) Though vicar be bad, or the parſon evil,
Go not for thy *tithing* thyſelf to the devil. *Tuſſer.*

Ti'thingman. *n. ſ.* [*tithing* and *man.*] A petty peace-officer; an under-conſtable.

His hundred is not at his command further than his prince's ſervice; and alſo every *tithingman* may controul him. *Spenſer.*

To **Ti'tillate.** *v. n.* [*titillo*, Lat.] To tickle.

Juſt where the breath of life his noſtrils drew,
A charge of ſnuff the wily virgin threw;
The gnomes direct to ev'ry atom juſt,
The pungent grains of *titillating* duſt. *Pope.*

Titilla'tion. *n. ſ.* [*titillation*, French; *titillatio*, Lat. from *titillate.*] 1. The act of tickling. 2. The ſtate of being tickled. 3. Any ſlight or petty pleaſure.

(1.) Tickling cauſeth laughter: the cauſe may be the emiſſion of the ſpirits, and ſo of the breath, by a flight from *titillation.* *Bacon.*

(2.) In ſweets, the acid particles ſeem ſo attenuated in the oil as only to produce a ſmall and grateful *titillation.* *Arbuth.*

(3.) The delights which reſult from theſe nobler entertainments our cool thoughts need not be aſhamed of, and which are dogged by no ſuch ſad ſequels as are the products of thoſe *titillations*, that reach no higher than the ſenſes. *Glanville.*

Ti'tlark *n. ſ.* A bird.

The ſmaller birds do the like in their ſeaſons; as the leverock, *titlark*, and linnet. *Walton.*

Ti'tle. *n. ſ.* [*titelle*, old Fr. *titulus*, Lat.] 1. A general head comprizing particulars. 2. An appellation of honour. 3. A name; an appellation. 4. The firſt page of a book, telling its name, and generally its ſubject; an inſcription. 5. A claim of right.

(1.) Three draw the experiments of the former four into *titles* and tables for the better drawing of obſervations; theſe we call compilers. *Bacon.*

Among the many preferences that the laws of England have above others, I ſhall ſingle out two particular *titles*, which give a handſome ſpecimen of their excellencies above other laws in other parts or *titles* of the ſame. *Hale.*

(2.) To leave his wife, to leave his babes,
His manſion, and his *titles*, in a place
From whence himſelf does fly? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

——— Man over men
He made not lord: ſuch *title* to himſelf
Reſerving. *Milton.*

(3.) ——— My name's Macbeth.
— The devil himſelf could not pronounce a *title*
More hateful to mine ear. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Ill worthy I ſuch *title* ſhould belong
To me tranſgreſſor. *Milton.*

(4.) This man's brow, like to a *title* leaf,
Foretels the nature of a tragick volume. *Shakeſpeare.*

Our adverſaries encourage a writer who cannot furniſh out ſo much as a *title* page with propriety. *Swift.*

Others with wiſhful eyes on glory look,
When they have got their picture towards a book;
Or pompous *title*, like a gaudy ſign
Meant to betray dull ſots to wretched wine. *Young.*

(5.) Let the *title* of a man's right be called in queſtion; are we not bold to rely and build upon the judgment of ſuch as are famous for their ſkill in the laws? *Hooker.*

Is a man impoveriſhed by purchaſe? it is becauſe he paid his money for a lye, and took a bad *title* for a good. *South.*

——— 'Tis our duty
Such monuments, as we can build, to raiſe;
Leſt all the world prevent what we ſhould do,
And claim a *title* in him by their praiſe. *Dryden.*

If there were no laws to protect them, there were no living in this world for good men; and in effect there would be no laws, if it were a ſin in them to try a *title*, or right *themſelves* by them. *Kettleworth.*

To revenge their common injuries, though you had an undoubted *title* by your birth, you had a greater by your courage. *Dryden.*

Conti would have kept his *title* to Orange. *Addiſon.*

O the diſcretion of a girl! ſhe will be a ſlave to any thing that has not a *title* to make her one. *Southern.*

To **Ti'tle.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To entitle; to name; to call.

To theſe, that ſober race of men, whoſe lives
Religious, *titled* them the ſons of God,
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame,
Ignobly! *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Ti'tleless. *adj.* [from *title.*] Wanting a name or appellation. Not in uſe.

He was a kind of nothing, *titleleſs*,
Till he had forg'd himſelf a name o' th' fire
Of burning Rome. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Ti'tlepage. *n. ſ.* [*title* and *page.*] The page containing the title of a book.

We ſhould have been pleaſed to have ſeen our own names at the bottom of the *titlepage.* *Dryden.*

Ti'tmouse, or *tit.* *n. ſ.* [*tijt*, Dutch, a chick, or ſmall bird; *titlingier*, Iſlandick, a little bird: *tit* ſignifies *little* in the Teutonick dialects.] A ſmall ſpecies of birds.

The nightingale is ſovereign of ſong,
Before him ſits the *titmouſe* ſilent by,
And I unfit to thruſt in ſkilful throng,
Should Colin make judge of my foolerie. *Spenſer.*

The *titmouſe* and the peckers hungry brood,
And Progne with her boſom ſtain'd in blood. *Dryden.*

To **Ti'tter.** *v. n.* [formed, I ſuppoſe, from the ſound.] To laugh with reſtraint; to laugh without much noiſe.

In flow'd at once a gay embroider'd race,
And *titt'ring* puſh'd the pedants off the place. *Pope.*

Ti'tter. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. A reſtrained laugh. 2. I know not what it ſignifies in *Tuſſer.*

(2.) From wheat go and rake out the *titters* or tine,
If eare be not forth, it will riſe again fine. *Tuſſer.*

Ti'ttle. *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe from *tit.*] A ſmall particle; a point; a dot.

In the particular which concerned the church, the Scots would never depart from a *tittle.* *Clarendon.*

—— Angels themſelves diſdaining
T' approach thy temple, give thee in command
What to the ſmalleſt *tittle* thou ſhalt ſay
To thy adorers. *Milton.*

They thought God and themſelves linked in ſo faſt a covenant, that although they never performed their part, God was yet bound to make good every *tittle* of his. *South.*

Ned Faſhion hath been bred about court, and underſtands to a *tittle* all the punctilios of a drawing-room. *Swift.*

You are not advanced one *tittle* towards the proof of what you intend. *Waterland.*

Ti'ttletattle. *n. ſ.* [A word formed from *tattle* by a ludicrous reduplication.] Idle talk; prattle; empty gabble.

——— As the foe drew near
With love, and joy, and life and dear,
Our don, who knew this *tittletattle*,
Did, ſure as trumpet, call to battle. *Prior.*

For every idle *tittletattle* that went about, Jack was ſuſpected for the author. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of John Bull.*

To **TI'TTLETATTLE.** *v n.* [from *tattle.*] To prate idly.

You are full in your *tittletattlings* of Cupid; here is Cupid, and there is Cupid: I will tell you now what a good old woman told me. *Sidney.*

TITUBA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*titubo*, Lat.] The act of ſtumbling.

TI'TULAR. *adj.* [*titulaire*, Fr from *titulus*, Lat.] Nominal; having or conferring only the title.

They would deliver up the kingdom to the king of England to ſhadow their rebellion, and to be *titular* and painted head of thoſe arms. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

——Thrones, virtues, powers,
If theſe magnifick titles yet remain,
Not merely *titular*. *Milton.*

Both Valerius and Auſtin were *titular* biſhops. *Ayliffe.*

TITULA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *titular.*] The ſtate of being titular.

Julius, Auguſtus, and Tiberius, with great humility received the name of imperator; but their ſucceſſors retain the ſame even in its *titularity*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

TI'TULARY *adj.* [*titulaire*, Fr. from *titulus*, Latin.] 1. Conſiſting in a title. 2. Relating to a title.

(1.) The malecontents of his kingdom have not been baſe nor *titulary* impoſtors, but of an higher nature. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

(2.) William the Conqueror, howſoever he uſed the power of a conqueror to reward his Normans, yet mixed it with a *titulary* pretence, grounded upon the Confeſſor's will. *Bacon.*

TI'TULARY. *n. ſ.* [from the adj.] One that has a title or right.

The perſons deputed for the celebration of theſe maſſes were neither *titularies* nor perpetual curates, but perſons entirely conductitious. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

TI'VY. *adj.* [A word expreſſing ſpeed, from *tantivy*, the note of a hunting-horn.]

In a bright moon-ſhine while winds whiſtle loud,
Tivy, tivy, tivy, we mount and we fly,
All rocking in a downy white cloud:
And leſt our leap from the ſky ſhould prove too far,
We ſlide on the back of a new-falling ſtar. *Dryden.*

TO. *adv.* [to, Saxon; *te*, Dutch.] 1. A particle coming between two verbs, and noting the ſecond as the object of the firſt. 2. It notes the intention. 3. It notes the conſequence. 4. After an adjective it notes its object. 5. Noting futurity. 6. { To *and again.* To *and fro.* } Backward and forward.

(1.) The delay of our hopes teaches us *to* mortify our deſires. *Smallridge.*

(2.) Ambitious fool! with horny hoofs to paſs
O'er hollow arches of reſounding braſs,
To rival thunder. *Dryden's Æn.*

——She rais'd a war
In Italy, *to* call me back. *Dryden's All for Love.*

Urg'd by deſpair, again I go *to* try
The fate of arms, reſolv'd in fight *to* die. *Dryden.*

(3.) I have done my utmoſt to lead my life ſo pleaſantly as *to* forget all misfortunes. *Pope.*

(4.) We ready are *to* try our fortunes
To the laſt man. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

The lawleſs ſword his children's blood ſhall ſhed,
Increas'd for ſlaughter, born *to* beg their bread. *Sandys.*

(5.) It is not blood and bones that can be conſcious of their own hardneſs and redneſs; and we are ſtill *to* ſeek for ſomething elſe in our frame that receives thoſe impreſſions. *Bentley.*

(6.) Iſmay binds and looſeth ſouls condemn'd to woe,
And ſends the devils on errands *to and fro*. *Fairfax.*

——The ſpirits perverſe
With eaſy intercourſe paſs *to and fro*,
To tempt or puniſh mortals. *Milton.*

Dreſs it not till the ſeventh day, and then move the joint *to and fro*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Maſſes of marble, originally beat off from the ſtrata of the neighbouring rocks, rolled *to and again* till they were rounded to the form of pebbles. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

The winds in diſtant regions blow,
Moving the world of waters *to and fro*. *Addiſon.*

The mind, when turn'd adrift, no rules to guide,
Drives at the mercy of the wind and tide;
Fancy and paſſion toſs it *to and fro*,
A while torment, and then quite ſink in woe. *Young.*

TO. *prepoſition.* 1. Noting motion *towards:* oppoſed to *from.* 2. Noting accord or adaptation. 3. Noting addreſs or compellation. 4. Noting attention or application. 5. Noting addition or accumulation. 6. Noting a ſtate or place whither any one goes. 7. Noting oppoſition. 8. Noting amount. 9. Noting proportion. 10. Noting poſſeſſion or appropriation. 11. Noting perception. 12. Noting the ſubject of an affirmation. 13. In compariſon of. 14. As far as. 15. Noting intention. 16. After an adjective it notes the object. 17. Noting obligation. 18. Reſpecting. 19. Noting extent. 20. Towards. 21. Noting preſence. 22. Noting effect; noting conſequence. 23. After a verb *to* notes the object. 24 Noting the degree. 25. Before *day*, *to* notes the preſent day; before *morrow*, the day next coming; before *night*, either the preſent night, or night next coming. 26. *To day*, *to night*, *to morrow*, are uſed, not very properly, as ſubſtantives in the nominative and other caſes.

(1.) With that ſhe *to* him afreſh, and ſurely would have put out his eyes. *Sidney.*

——Tybalt fled;
But by and by comes back *to* Romeo,
And *to*'t they go like light'ning. *Shakeſpeare.*

Give not over ſo; *to* him again, entreat him,
Kneel down before him. *Shakeſp Meaſure for Meaſure.*

I'll *to* him again in the name of Brook; he'll tell me all his purpoſe. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

I'll *to* the woods among the happier brutes:
Come, let's away. *Smith.*

(2.) ——Thus they with ſacred thought
Mov'd on in ſilence *to* ſoft pipes. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

(3.) *To* you, my noble lord of Weſtmorland,
——I pledge your grace. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

Here's *to* you all, gentlemen, and let him that's good-natur'd in his drink pledge me. *Denham's Sophy.*

Now, *to* you, Raymond: can you gueſs no reaſon
Why I repoſe ſuch confidence in you? *Dryden.*

(4.) Turn out, you rogue! how like a beaſt you lie:
Go buckle *to* the law. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Sir Roger's kindneſs extends *to* their children's children. *Addiſon.*

(5.) Wiſdom he has, and *to* his wiſdom courage;
Temper *to* that, and unto all ſucceſs. *Denham's Sophy.*

(6.) Take you ſome company and away *to* horſe. *Shakeſp.*

He ſent his coachman's grandchild *to* prentice. *Addiſon.*

(7.) No foe unpuniſh'd in the fighting field,
Shall dare thee foot *to* foot with ſword and ſhield. *Dryden.*

(8.) There were *to* the number of three hundred horſe, and as many thouſand foot Engliſh. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

(9.) Enoch, whoſe days were, though many in reſpect of ours, yet ſcarce as three *to* nine in compariſon of theirs with whom he lived. *Hooker.*

——With theſe bars againſt me,
And yet to win her—all the world *to* nothing. *Shakeſp.*

Twenty *to* one offend more in writing too much than too little; even as twenty *to* one fall into ſickneſs rather by overmuch fulneſs than by any lack. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

The burial muſt be by the ſmallneſs of the proportion as fifty *to* one; or it muſt be holpen by ſomewhat which may fix the ſilver never to be reſtored when it is incorporated. *Bacon's Phyſical Remains.*

With a funnel filling bottles; *to* their capacity they will all be full. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Phyſicians have two women patients *to* one man. *Graunt.*

When an ambaſſador is diſpatched *to* any foreign ſtate, he ſhall be allowed *to* the value of a ſhilling a day. *Addiſon.*

Among the ancients the weight of oil was to that of wine as nine *to* ten. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Suppoſing them to have an equal ſhare, the odds will be three *to* one on their ſide. *Swift.*

(10.) Still a greater difficulty upon tranſlators riſes from the peculiarities every language hath *to* itſelf. *Felton.*

(11.) The flow'r itſelf is glorious to behold,
Sharp *to* the taſte. *Dryden's Virgil.*

(12.) I truſt, I may not truſt thee; for thy word
Is but the vain breath of a common man:
Believe me, I do not believe thee, man;
I have a king's oath *to* the contrary. *Shakeſp. King John.*

(13.) All that they did was piety *to* this. *Ben. Johnſon.*

There is no fool *to* the ſinner, who every moment ventures his ſoul. *Tillotſon.*

(14.) Some Americans, otherwiſe of quick parts, could not count *to* one thouſand, nor had any diſtinct idea of it, though they could reckon very well *to* twenty. *Locke.*

Coffee exhales in roaſting *to* the abatement of near one-fourth of its weight. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

(15.) This the conſul ſees, yet this man lives!
Partakes the publick cares; and with his eye
Marks and points out each man of us *to* ſlaughter.
Ben. Johnſon.

(16.) ——— Draw thy ſword in right.
I'll draw it as apparent *to* the crown,
And in that quarrel uſe it to the death. *Shakeſp.*

Fate and the dooming gods are deaf *to* tears. *Dryden.*

All were attentive *to* the godlike man,
When from his lofty couch he thus began. *Dryden.*

(17.) The Rabbins ſubtilely diſtinguiſh between our duty *to* God, and *to* our parents. *Holyday.*

Almanzor is taxed with changing ſides, and what tie has he on him *to* the contrary? He is not born their ſubject, and he is injured by them to a very high degree. *Dryden.*

(18.) He's walk'd the way of nature;
And *to* our purpoſes he lives no more. *Shakeſp.*

The effects of ſuch a diviſion are pernicious *to* the laſt degree, not only with regard *to* thoſe advantages which they give the common enemy, but *to* thoſe private evils which they produce in every particular. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

(19.) From the beginning to the end all is due *to* ſupernatural grace. *Hammond.*

(20.) She ſtretch'd her arms *to* heav'n. *Dryden.*

(21.) She ſtill beareth him an invincible hatred, and revileth him *to* his face. *Swift.*

(22.) Factions carried too high are much *to* the prejudice of the authority of princes. *Bacon.*

He was wounded tranſverſe the temporal muſcle, and bleeding almoſt *to* death. *Wiſeman.*

By the diſorder in the retreat, great numbers were crowded *to* death. *Clarendon.*

Ingenious *to* their ruin, ev'ry age
Improves the act and inſtruments of rage. *Waller.*

Under how hard a fate are women born,
Priz'd *to* their ruin, or expos'd *to* ſcorn! *Waller.*

To prevent the aſperſion of the Roman majeſty, the offender was whipt *to* death. *Dryden.*

Thus, *to* their fame, when finiſh'd was the fight,
The victors from their lofty ſteeds alight. *Dryden.*

Oh frail eſtate of human things,
Now *to* our coſt your emptineſs we know. *Dryden.*

A Britiſh king obliges himſelf by oath to execute juſtice in mercy, and not to exerciſe either *to* the total excluſion of the other. *Addiſon.*

The abuſe reigns chiefly in the country, as I found *to* my vexation when I was laſt there in a viſit I made to a neighbour. *Swift.*

Why with malignant elogies increaſe
The people's fears, and praiſe me *to* my ruin? *Smith.*

It muſt be confeſſed *to* the reproach of human nature, that this is but too juſt a picture of itſelf. *Broome's Odyſſey.*

(23.) Give me ſome wine; fill full.
I drink *to* th' general joy of the whole table,
And to our dear friend Banquo. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Had the methods of education been directed *to* their right end, this ſo neceſſary could not have been neglected. *Locke.*

This lawfulneſs of judicial proceſs appears from theſe legal courts erected to miniſter *to* it in the apoſtles days. *Kettleworth.*

Many of them have expoſed *to* the world the private misfortunes of families. *Pope.*

(24.) This weather-glaſs was ſo placed in the cavity of a ſmall receiver, that only the ſlender part of the pipe, *to* the height of four inches, remained expoſed to the open air. *Boyle.*

Tell her thy brother languiſhes *to* death. *Addiſon.*

A crow, though hatched under a hen, and who never has ſeen any of the works of its kind, makes its neſt the ſame, *to* the laying of a ſtick with all the neſts of that ſpecies. *Addiſon.*

If he employs his abilities *to* the beſt advantage, the time will come when the Supreme Governor of the world ſhall proclaim his worth before men and angels. *Addiſon, Spect.*

(25.) —— Banquo, thy ſoul's flight,
If it find heav'n, muſt find it out *to night.* *Shakeſp.*

To day they chas'd the boar. *Otway.*

This ought rather to be called a full purpoſe of committing ſin *to day*, than a reſolution of leaving it *to morrow*. *Calamy.*

(26.) *To morrow*, and *to morrow*, and *to morrow*,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day;
And all our yeſterdays have lighted fools
The way to duſky death. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The father of Solomon's houſe will have private conference with one of you the next day after *to morrow*. *Bacon.*

To day is ours, why do we fear?
To day is ours, we have it here;
Let's baniſh bus'neſs, baniſh ſorrow,
To the gods belongs *to morrow*. *Cowley.*

To morrow will deliver all her charms
Into my arms, and make her mine for ever. *Dryden.*

For what *to morrow* ſhall diſcloſe,
May ſpoil what you *to night* propoſe:
England may change, or Cloe ſtray;
Love and life are for *to day*. *Prior.*

TOAD. *n. ſ.* [ꞇaꝺe, Saxon.] A paddock; an animal reſembling a frog; but the frog leaps, the toad crawls: the toad is accounted venomous, perhaps without reaſon.

From th' extremeſt upward of thy head,
To the deſcent and duſt below thy foot,
A moſt *toad*-ſpotted traitor. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

——— I had rather be a *toad*,
And live upon the vapour of a dungeon,
Than keep a corner in the thing I love
For others uſe. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

In the great plague there were ſeen, in divers ditches about London, many *toads* that had tails three inches long, whereas *toads* uſually have no tails. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

In hollow caverns vermin make abode,
The hiſſing ſerpent, and the ſwelling *toad*. *Dryden.*

TO'ADFISH. *n. ſ.* A kind of ſea-fiſh.

TO'ADFLAX. *n. ſ.* A plant.

TO'ADSTONE. *n. ſ.* [*toad* and *ſtone*.] A concretion ſuppoſed to be found in the head of a toad.

The *toadſtone* preſumed to be found in the head of that animal, is not a thing impoſſible. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

TO'ADSTOOL. *n. ſ.* [*toad* and *ſtool*.] A plant like a muſhroom.

The griſly *todeſtool* grown there mought I ſee,
And loathing paddocks lording on the ſame. *Spenſer.*

Another imperfect plant like a muſhroom, but ſometimes as broad as a hat, called *toadſtool*, is not eſculent. *Bacon.*

To TOAST. *v. a.* [*torreo, toſtum*, Lat.] 1. To dry or heat at the fire. 2. To name when a health is drunk. *To toaſt* is uſed commonly when women are named.

(1.) The earth whereof the graſs is ſoon parched with the ſun, and *toaſted*, is commonly forced earth. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

To allure mice I find no other magick, than to draw out a piece of *toaſted* cheeſe. *Brown.*

(2.) Several popiſh gentlemen *toaſted* many loyal healths. *Addiſon.*

We'll try the empire you ſo long have boaſted;
And if we are not prais'd, we'll not be *toaſted*. *Prior.*

TOAST. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Bread dried before the fire. 2. Bread dried and put into liquor. 3. A celebrated woman whoſe health is often drunk.

(1.) You are both as rheumatick as two dry *toaſts*; you cannot one bear with another's infirmities. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.
Every third day take a ſmall *toaſt* of manchet, dipped in oil of ſweet almonds new drawn, and ſprinkled with loaf ſugar. *Bacon's Phyſical Remains.*

(2.) ——— Where's then the ſaucy boat
Co-rival'd greatneſs? or to harbour fled,
Or made a *toaſt* for Neptune? *Shakeſp. Troil. and Creſſida.*
Some ſquire, perhaps, you take delight to rack;
Whoſe game is whiſk, whoſe treat a *toaſt* in ſack. *Pope.*
(3.) I ſhall likewiſe mark out every *toaſt*, the club in which ſhe was elected, and the number of votes that were on her ſide. *Addiſon.*
Say, why are beauties prais'd and honour'd moſt,
The wiſe man's paſſion, and the vain man's *toaſt*?
Why deck'd with all that land and ſea afford,
Why angels call'd, and angel-like ador'd? *Pope.*

To'ASTER. *n. ſ.* [from *toaſt.*] He who toaſts.
We ſimple *toaſters* take delight
To ſee our women's teeth look white;
And ev'ry ſaucy ill-bred fellow
Sneers at a mouth profoundly yellow. *Prior.*

TOBA'CCO. *n. ſ.* [from *Tobaco* or *Tobago* in America.] The flower of the *tobacco* conſiſts of one leaf, is funnel-ſhaped, and divided at the top into five deep ſegments, which expand like a ſtar; the ovary becomes an oblong roundiſh membranaceous fruit, which is divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, and is filled with ſmall roundiſh ſeeds. *Miller.*
It is a planet now I ſee;
And, if I err not, by his proper
Figure, that's like a *tobacco*-ſtopper. *Hudibras.*
Bread or *tobacco* may be neglected; but reaſon at firſt recommends their trial, and cuſtom makes them pleaſant. *Locke.*
Salts are to be drained out of the clay by water, before it be fit for the making *tobacco*-pipes or bricks. *Woodward.*

TOBA'CCONIST. *n. ſ.* [from *tobacco.*] A preparer and vender of tobacco.

TOD. *n. ſ.* [*totte haar*, a lock of hair, German. *Skinner.* I believe rightly.] 1. A buſh; a thick ſhrub. Obſolete. 2. A certain weight of wool, twenty eight pounds.
(1.) Within the ivie *tod*,
There ſhrouded was the little god;
I heard a buſy buſtling. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*
(2.) Every eleven weather *tods*, every *tod* yields a pound and odd ſhillings. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

TOE. *n. ſ.* [ta, Saxon; *teen*, Dutch.] The divided extremities of the feet; the fingers of the feet.
——— Come all you ſpirits,
And fill me from the crown to th' *toe*, topful
Of direct cruelty. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
Sport that wrinkled care derides,
And laughter holding both his ſides;
Come and trip it as you go,
On the light fantaſtick *toe.* *Milton.*
Laſt to enjoy her ſenſe of feeling,
A thouſand little nerves ſhe ſends
Quite to our *toes*, and fingers ends. *Prior.*

TOFO'RE. *adv* [toforan, Saxon.] Before. Obſolete.
It is an epilogue to make plain
Some obſcure precedence that hath *tofore* been ſain. *Shakeſp.*
So ſhall they depart the manor with the corn and the bacon *tofore* him that hath won it. *Spectator.*

TOFT. *n. ſ.* [*toſtum*, law Latin.] A place where a meſſuage has ſtood. *Cowel and Ainſ.*

TO'GED. *adj.* [*togatus*, Lat.] Gowned; dreſſed in gowns.
——— The bookiſh theorick,
Wherein the *toged* conſuls can propoſe
As maſterly as he; mere prattle, without practice,
Is all his ſoldierſhip. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

TOGE'THER. *adv.* [togædere, Saxon.] 1. In company. 2. Not apart; not in ſeparation. 3. In the ſame place. 4 In the ſame time. 5. Without intermiſſion. 6. In concert. 7 In continuity. 8. TOGETHER *with.* In union with; in a ſtate of mixture with.

(1.) We turn'd o'er many books *together.* *Shakeſp.*
Both *together* went into the wood. *Milton.*
(2.) That king joined humanity and policy *together.* *Bacon.*
(3.) She lodgeth heat and cold, and moiſt and dry,
And life and death, and peace and war *together.* *Davies.*
(4.) While he and I live *together*, I ſhall not be thought the worſt poet. *Dryden.*
(5.) The Portugueſe expected his return for almoſt an age *together* after the battle. *Dryden.*
They had a great debate concerning the puniſhment of one of their admirals, which laſted a month *together.* *Addiſon.*
(6.) The ſubject is his confederacy with Henry the Eighth, and the wars they made *together* upon France. *Addiſon on Italy.*
(7.) Some tree's broad leaves *together* ſew'd,
And girded on our loins, may cover round. *Milton.*
(8.) Take the bad *together with* the good. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

To **TOIL.** *v. n.* [tilian, Saxon; *tuylen*, Dutch.] To labour; perhaps originally, to labour in tillage.
This Percy was the man neareſt my ſoul;
Who, like a brother, *toil'd* in my affairs,
And laid his love and life under my foot. *Shakeſp.*
Others ill-fated are condemn'd to *toil*
Their tedious life, and mourn their purpoſe blaſted
With fruitleſs act. *Prior.*
He views the main that ever *toils* below. *Thomſon.*

To **TOIL.** *v. a.* 1. To labour; to work at. 2. To weary; to overlabour.
(1.) *Toil'd* out my uncouth paſſage, forc'd to ride
Th' untractable abyſs. *Milton.*
(2.) He, *toil'd* with works of war, retir'd himſelf
To Italy. *Shakeſp. Richard II.*

TOIL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Labour; fatigue. 2. [*Toile, toiles*, Fr. *tela*, Latin.] Any net or ſnare woven or meſhed.
(1.) They live to their great, both *toil* and grief, where the blaſphemies of Arians are renewed. *Hooker.*
Not to irkſome *toil*, but to delight
He made us. *Milton.*
The love of praiſe, howe'er conceal'd by art,
Reigns more or leſs, and glows in ev'ry heart;
The proud to gain it *toils* and *toils* endure,
The modeſt ſhun it, but to make it ſure. *Young.*
(2.) ——— She looks like ſleep,
As ſhe would catch another Antony
In her ſtrong *toil* of grace. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
He had ſo placed his horſemen and footmen in the woods, that he ſhut up the Chriſtians as it were in a *toil.* *Knolles.*
——— All great ſpirits
Bear great and ſudden change with ſuch impatience
As a Numidian lion, when firſt caught,
Endures the *toil* that holds him. *Denham's Sophy.*
A fly falls into the *toil* of a ſpider. *L'Eſtrange.*
Fantaſtick honour, thou haſt fram'd a *toil*
Thyſelf, to make thy love thy virtues ſpoil. *Dryden.*

TO'ILET. *n. ſ.* [*toilette*, Fr.] A dreſſing table.
The merchant from the exchange returns in peace,
And the long labours of the *toilet* ceaſe. *Pope.*

TO'ILSOME. *adj.* [from *toil.*] Laborious; weary.
This were it *toilſome*, yet with thee were ſweet. *Milton.*
The law of the fourth commandment was not agreeable to the ſtate of innocency; for in that happy ſtate there was no *toilſome* labour for man or beaſt. *White.*
——— While here we dwell,
What can be *toilſome* in theſe pleaſant walks? *Milton.*
Abſent or dead, ſtill let a friend be dear,
A ſigh the abſent claims, the dead a tear;
Recal thoſe nights that clos'd thy *toilſome* days,
Still hear thy Parnel in his living lays. *Pope.*

TO'ILSOMENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *toilſome.*] Weariſomeneſs; laborioufneſs.

TO'KEN. *n. ſ.* [*taikns*, Gothick; tacn, Saxon; *teyken*, Dutch.] 1. A ſign. 2. A mark. 3. A memorial of friendſhip; an evidence of remembrance.
(1.) Shew me a *token* for good, that they which hate me may ſee it. *Pſal.* lxxxvi. 17.

(2.) They have not the leaſt *token* or ſhew of the arts and induſtry of China. *Heylyn.*

Whereſoever you ſee ingratitude, you may as infallibly conclude, that there is a growing ſtock of ill-nature in that breaſt, as you may know that man to have the plague upon whom you ſee the *tokens*. *South.*

(3.) Here is a letter from queen Hecuba,
A *token* from her daughter, my fair love. *Shakeſpeare.*
——— Whence came this?
This is ſome *token* from a newer friend. *Shakeſpeare.*
Pigwiggen gladly would commend
Some *token* to queen Mab to ſend,
Were worthy of her wearing. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

To To'ken. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make known. Not in uſe.

——— What in time proceeds,
May *token* to the future our paſt deeds. *Shakeſp.*

Told. pret and part. paſſ. of *tell*. Mentioned; related.

The acts of God to human ears
Cannot, without proceſs of ſpeech, be *told*. *Milton.*

To Tole. *v. a.* [This ſeems to be ſome barbarous provincial word.] To train; to draw by degrees.

Whatever you obſerve him to be more frighted at than he ſhould, *tole* him on to by inſenſible degrees, till at laſt he maſters the difficulty. *Locke.*

To'lerable. *adj.* [*tolerable*, Fr. *tolerabilis*, Latin.] 1. Supportable; that may be endured or ſupported. 2. Not excellent, not contemptible; paſſable.

(1.) Yourſelves, who have ſought them, ye ſo excuſe, as that ye would have men to think ye judge them not allowable, but *tolerable* only, and to be borne with, for the furtherance of your purpoſes, till the corrupt eſtate of the church may be better reformed. *Hooker.*

It ſhall be more *tolerable* for Sodom in the day of judgment than for that city. *Matth.* x. 15.

Cold and heat ſcarce *tolerable*. *Milton.*

There is nothing of difficulty in the external performance, but what hypocriſy can make *tolerable* to itſelf. *Tillotſon.*

(2.) The reader may be aſſured of a *tolerable* tranſlation. *Dryden.*

Princes have it in their power to keep a majority on their ſide by any *tolerable* adminiſtration, till provoked by continual oppreſſions. *Swift.*

To'lerableness. *n. ſ.* [from *tolerable*.] The ſtate of being tolerable.

To'lerably. *adv.* [from *tolerable*.] 1. Supportably; in a manner that may be endured. 2. Paſſably; neither well nor ill; moderately well.

(2.) Sometimes are found in theſe laxer ſtrata bodies that are ſtill *tolerably* firm. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

The perſon to whom this head belonged laughed frequently, and on particular occaſions had acquitted himſelf *tolerably* at a ball. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

To'lerance. *n. ſ.* [*tolerantia*, Lat. *tolerance*, Fr.] Power of enduring; act of enduring. Not uſed, though a good word.

Diogenes one froſty morning came into the market-place ſhaking, to ſhew his *tolerance*; many of the people came about him, pitying him: Plato paſſing by, and knowing he did it to be ſeen, ſaid, if you pity him indeed, let him alone to himſelf. *Bacon's Apophth.*

There wants nothing but conſideration of our own eternal weal, a *tolerance* or endurance of being made happy here, and bleſſed eternally. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

To To'lerate. *v. a* [*tolero*, Lat. *tolerer*, Fr.] To allow ſo as not to hinder; to ſuffer; to paſs uncenſured.

Inaſmuch as they did reſolve to remove only ſuch things of that kind as the church might beſt ſpare, retaining the reſidue; their whole counſel is, in this point, utterly condemned, as having either proceeded from the blindneſs of thoſe times, or from negligence, or from deſire of honour and glory, or from an erroneous opinion that ſuch things might be *tolerated* for a while. *Hooker.*

We ſhall *tolerate* flying horſes, harpies, and ſatyrs; for theſe are poetical fancies, whoſe ſhaded moralities requite their ſubſtantial falſities. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Men ſhould not *tolerate* themſelves one minute in any known ſin. *Decay of Piety.*

Crying ſhould not be *tolerated* in children. *Locke.*

We are fully convinced that we ſhall always *tolerate* them, but not that they will *tolerate* us. *Swift.*

Tolera'tion. *n. ſ.* [*tolero*, Latin.] Allowance given to that which is not approved.

I ſhall not ſpeak againſt the indulgence and *toleration* granted to theſe men. *South.*

TOLL. *n. ſ.* [This word ſeems derived from *tollo*, Lat. toll, Saxon; *tol*, Dutch; *told*, Daniſh; *toll*, Welſh; *taille*, French.] An exciſe of goods; a ſeizure of ſome part for permiſſion of the reſt.

Toll, in law, has two ſignifications: firſt, a liberty to buy and ſell within the precincts of a manor, which ſeems to import as much as a fair or market; ſecondly, a tribute or cuſtom paid for paſſage. *Cowel.*

Empſom and Dudley the people eſteemed as his horſe-leaches, bold men, that took *toll* of their maſter's griſt. *Bacon.*

The ſame Pruſias joined with the Rhodians againſt the Byzantines, and ſtopped them from levying the *toll* upon their trade into the Euxine. *Arbuthnot.*

To Toll. *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To pay toll or tallage. 2. To take toll or tallage. 3. [I know not whence derived.] To ſound as a ſingle bell.

(1.) I will buy me a ſon-in-law in a fair, and *toll* for him: for this I'll none of him. *Shakeſp. All's well that ends well.*

Where, when, by whom, and what y' were ſold for,
And in the open market *toll'd* for. *Hudibras.*
(2.) The meale the more yeeldeth, if ſervant be true,
And miller that *tolleth* takes none but his due. *Tuſſer.*
(3.) The firſt bringer of unwelcome news
Hath but a loſing office; and his tongue
Sounds ever after as a ſullen bell,
Remember'd *tolling* a departed friend. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

Our going to church at the *tolling* of a bell, only tells us the time when we ought to go to worſhip God. *Stillingfleet.*

——— *Toll, toll,*
Gentle bell, for the ſoul
Of the pure ones. *Denham.*
You love to hear of ſome prodigious tale,
The bell that *toll'd* alone, or Iriſh whale. *Dryden.*
They give their bodies due repoſe at night:
When hollow murmurs of their ev'ning bells
Diſmiſs the ſleepy ſwains, and *toll* them to their cells. *Dryden.*
With horns and trumpets now to madneſs ſwell,
Now ſink in ſorrows with a *tolling* bell. *Pope's Dunciad.*

To Toll. *v. a.* [*tollo*, Latin.] 1. To ring a bell. 2. To take away; to vacate; to annul. A term only uſed in the civil law: in this ſenſe the *o* is ſhort, in the former long. 3. To take away, or perhaps to invite. Obſolete.

(1.) When any one dies, then by *tolling* or ringing of a bell the ſame is known to the ſearchers. *Graunt.*

(2.) An appeal from ſentence of excommunication does not ſuſpend it, but then devolves it to a ſuperior judge, and *tolls* the preſumption in favour of a ſentence. *Ayliffe.*

(3.) The adventitious moiſture which hangeth looſe in a body, betrayeth and *tolleth* forth the innate and radical moiſture along with it. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To'llbooth. *n. ſ.* [*toll* and *booth*.] A priſon. *Ainſ.*

To To'llbooth. *v. a.* To impriſon in a tollbooth.

To theſe what did he give? why a hen,
That they might *tolbooth* Oxford men. *Biſhop Corbet.*

Tollga'therer. *n. ſ.* [*toll* and *gather*.] The officer that takes toll.

To'lsey. *n. ſ.* The ſame with *tollbooth*. *Dict.*

Toluta'tion. *n. ſ.* [*toluto*, Lat.] The act of pacing or ambling.

They move *per latera*, that is, two legs of one ſide together, which is *totulation* or ambling. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

They rode, but authors having not
Determin'd whether pace or trot,
That is to ſay, whether *tolutation*,
As they do term't, or ſuccuſſation,
We leave it. *Hudibras.*

TOMB. *n. ſ.* [*tombe*, *tombeau*, Fr. *tumba*, low Latin.] A monument in which the dead are encloſed.

Methinks, I ſee thee, now thou art below,
As one dead in the bottom of a *tomb*. *Shakeſp.*

Time is drawn upon *tombs* an old man bald, winged, with a ſithe and an hour-glaſs. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Poor heart! ſhe ſlumbers in her ſilent *tomb*,
Let her poſſeſs in peace that narrow room. *Dryden.*

The ſecret wound with which I bleed
Shall lie wrapt up, ev'n in my hearſe,
But on my *tomb*-ſtone thou ſhalt read
My anſwer to thy dubious verſe. *Prior.*

To TOMB. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bury; to entomb.

—— Souls of boys were there,
And youths, that *tomb'd* before their parents were. *May.*

TO'MBLESS. *adj.* [from *tomb*.] Wanting a tomb; wanting a ſepulchral monument.

Lay theſe bones in an unworthy urn,
Tombleſs, with no remembrance over them. *Shakeſp.*

TO'MBOY. *n. ſ.* [*Tom* a diminutive of *Thomas*, and *boy*.] A mean fellow; ſometimes a wild coarſe girl.

———————— A lady
Faſten'd to an empery, to be partner'd
With *tomboys*, hir'd with that ſelf-exhibition
Which your own coffers yield! *Shakeſp. Cymbiline.*

TOME. *n. ſ.* [Fr. τομὸς.] 1. One volume of many. 2. A book.

(2.) All thoſe venerable books of ſcripture, all thoſe ſacred *tomes* and volumes of holy writ, are with ſuch abſolute perfection framed. *Hooker.*

TOMTI'T. *n. ſ.* [See TITMOUSE.] A titmouſe; a ſmall bird.

You would fancy him a giant when you looked upon him, and a *tomtit* when you ſhut your eyes. *Spectator.*

TON. *n. ſ.* [*tonne*, Fr. See TUN.] A meaſure or weight.

Spain was very weak at home, or very ſlow to move, when they ſuffered a ſmall fleet of Engliſh to fire, ſink, and carry away, ten thouſand *ton* of their great ſhipping. *Bacon.*

TON. } In the names of places, are derived from the Saxon
TUN. } tun, a hedge or wall, and this ſeems to be from dun, a hill, the towns being anciently built on hills for the ſake of defence and protection in times of war. *Gibſon's Camden.*

TONE. *n. ſ.* [*ton*, Fr. *tonus*, Lat.] 1. Note; ſound. 2. Accent; ſound of the voice. 3. A whine; a mournful cry. 4. A particular or affected ſound in ſpeaking. 5. Elaſticity; power of extenſion and contraction.

(1.) Sounds called *tones* are ever equal. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The ſtrength of a voice or ſound makes a difference in the loudneſs or ſoftneſs, but not in the *tone*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

In their motions harmony divine
So ſmooths her charming *tones*, that God's own ear
Liſtens delighted. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

(2.) ———— Palamon replies,
Eager his *tone*, and ardent were his eyes. *Dryden.*

Each has a little ſoul he calls his own,
And each enunciates with a human *tone*. *Harte.*

(3.) Made children, with your *tones*, to run for't,
As bad as bloody-bones, or Lunsford. *Hudibras.*

(5.) Drinking too great quantities of this decoction may weaken the *tone* of the ſtomach. *Arbuthnot.*

TONG. *n. ſ.* [See TONGS.] The catch of a buckle. This word is uſually written *tongue*, but, as its office is to hold, it has probably the ſame original with *tongs*, and ſhould therefore have the ſame orthography.

Their hilts were burniſh'd gold, and handle ſtrong
Of mother pearl, and buckled with a golden *tong*. *Spenſer.*

TONGS. *n. ſ.* [tanᵹ, Saxon; *tang*, Dutch.] An inſtrument by which hold is taken of any thing; as of coals in the fire.

Another did the dying brands repair
With iron *tongs*, and ſprinkled oft the ſame
With liquid waves. *Spenſer.*

They turn the glowing maſs with crooked *tongs*;
The fiery work proceeds. *Dryden's Æn.*

Get a pair of *tongs* like a ſmith's *tongs*, ſtronger and toothed. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

TONGUE. *n. ſ.* [tunᵹ, Saxon; *tonghe*, Dutch.] 1. The inſtrument of ſpeech in human beings. 2. The organ by which animals lick. 3. Speech; fluency of words. 4. Power of articulate utterance. 5. Speech, as well or ill uſed. 6. A language. 7. Speech as oppoſed to thoughts or action. 8. A nation diſtinguiſhed by their language. A ſcriptural term. 9. A ſmall point: as, *the* tongue *of a balance.* 10. *To hold the* TONGUE. To be ſilent.

(1.) My conſcience hath a thouſand ſeveral *tongue*,
And every *tongue* brings in a ſev'ral tale,
And ev'ry tale condemns me for a villain. *Shakeſpeare.*

Who with the *tongue* of angels can relate. *Milton.*

They are *tongue*-valiant, and as bold as Hercules where there's no danger. *L'Eſtrange.*

My ears ſtill ring with noiſe, I'm vext to death,
Tongue-kill'd, and have not yet recover'd breath. *Dryden.*

Tongue-valiant hero, vaunter of thy might,
In threats the foremoſt; but the lag in fight. *Dryden.*

There have been female Pythagoreans, notwithſtanding that philoſophy conſiſted in keeping a ſecret, and the diſciple was to hold her *tongue* five years together. *Addiſon's Guard.*

Though they have thoſe ſounds ready at their *tongue*'s end, yet there are no determined ideas. *Locke.*

I ſhould make but a poor pretence to true learning, if I had not clear ideas under the words my *tongue* could pronounce. *Watts on the Mind.*

(2.) They hiſs for hiſs return'd with forked *tongue*
To forked *tongue*. *Milton.*

(3.) He ſaid; and ſilence all their *tongues* contain'd. *Chap.*

Much *tongue* and much judgment ſeldom go together; for talking and thinking are two quite differing faculties. *L'Eſtr.*

Firſt in the council-hall to ſteer the ſtate,
And ever foremoſt in a *tongue* debate. *Dryden's Æn.*

(4.) Parrots, imitating human *tongue*,
And ſinging-birds in ſilver cages hung. *Dryden.*

(5.) Give me thy hand; I am ſorry I beat thee: but, while thou liv'ſt, keep a good *tongue* in thy head. *Shakeſp.*

So brave a knight was Tydeus, of whom a ſonne is ſprong,
Inferiour farre in martiall deeds, though higher in his *tongue*. *Chapman.*

On evil days though fallen and evil *tongues*. *Milton.*

(6.) The Lord ſhall bring a nation againſt thee, whoſe *tongue* thou ſhalt not underſtand. *Deut.* xxvii. 49.

———— With wond'rous gifts endu'd,
To ſpeak all *tongues* and do all miracles. *Milton.*

So well he underſtood the moſt and beſt
Of *tongue* that Babel ſent into the Weſt;
Spoke them ſo truly, that he had, you'd ſwear,
Not only liv'd, but been born ev'ry where. *Cowley.*

An acquaintance with the various *tongues* is nothing but a relief againſt the miſchiefs which the building of Babel introduced. *Watts.*

(7.) Let us not love in word, neither in *tongue*, but in deed and in truth. 1 *John*, iii. 18.

(8.) The Lord ſhall deſtroy the *tongue* of the Egyptian ſea. *Iſaiah.*

(10.) 'Tis ſeldom ſeen that ſenators ſo young
Know when to ſpeak, and when to *hold their tongue*. *Dryd.*

Whilſt I live I muſt not *hold my tongue*,
And languiſh out old age in his diſpleaſure. *Addiſon.*

To TONGUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To chide; to ſcold.

——— But that her tender ſhame
Will not proclaim againſt her maiden loſs,
How might ſhe *tongue* me. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſure.*

To TONGUE. *v. n.* To talk; to prate.

'Tis ſtill a dream; or elſe ſuch ſtuff, as madmen
Tongue, and brain not. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

TO'NGUED. *adj.* [from *tongue*.] Having a tongue.

Tongu'd like the night-crow. *Donne.*

To'ngueless. *adj.* [from *tongue.*] 1. Wanting a tongue; ſpeechleſs. 2. Unnamed; not ſpoken of.

(1.) What *tongueleſs* blocks, would they not ſpeak? *Shakeſpeare.*

——— Our grave,
Like Turkiſh mute, ſhall have a *tongueleſs* mouth. *Shakeſp.*
That blood, like ſacrificing Abel's, cries,
Even from the *tongueleſs* caverns of the earth,
To me, for juſtice. *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.

(2.) One good deed, dying *tongueleſs,*
Slaughters a thouſand waiting upon that. *Shakeſp.*

To'nguepad. *n. ſ.* [*tongue* and *pad.*] A great talker.

She who was a celebrated wit at London is, in that dull part of the world, called a *tonguepad.* *Tatler.*

Tongueti'ed. *adj.* [*tongue* and *tie.*] 1. Having an impediment of ſpeech. 2. Unable to ſpeak freely from whatever cauſe.

(1.) They who have ſhort tongues, or are *tonguetied,* are apt to fall ſhort of the appulſe of the tongue to the teeth, and oftner place it on the gums, and ſay *t* and *d* inſtead of *th* and *dh*; as moder for mother. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

(2.) Love, and *tonguety'd* ſimplicity,
In leaſt ſpeak moſt to my capacity. *Shakeſp.*
He ſpar'd the bluſhes of the *tonguety'd* dame. *Tickel.*

To'nick. } *adj.* [*tonique,* Fr. τείνω.] 1. Being extended;
To'nical. } being elaſtick. 2. Relating to tones or ſounds.

(1.) Station is no reſt, but one kind of motion, relating unto that which phyſicians, from Galen, do name extenſive or *tonical.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To'nnage. *n. ſ.* [from *ton.*] A cuſtom or impoſt due for merchandiſe brought or carried in tons from or to other nations, after a certain rate in every ton. *Cowel.*

Tonnage and poundage upon merchandizes were collected, refuſed to be ſettled by act of parliament. *Clarendon.*

To'nsil. *n. ſ.* [*tonſille,* Fr. *tonſillæ,* Latin.] *Tonſils* or almonds are two round glands placed on the ſides of the baſis of the tongue, under the common membrane of the fauces, with which they are covered; each of them hath a large oval ſinus, which opens into the fauces, and in it there are a great number of leſſer ones, which diſcharge themſelves, through the great ſinus, of a mucous and ſlippery matter, into the fauces, larynx, and œſophagus, for the moiſtening and lubricating theſe parts. *Quincy.*

To'nsure. *n. ſ.* [*tonſure,* Fr. *tonſura,* Lat.] The act of clipping the hair; the ſtate of being ſhorn.

The veſtals, after having received the *tonſure,* ſuffered their hair to come again, being here full grown, and gathered under the veil. *Addiſon.*

Too. *adv.* [ꞇo, Saxon.] 1. Over and above; overmuch; more than enough. It is uſed to augment the ſignification of an adjective or adverb to a vicious degree. 2. It is ſometimes doubled to encreaſe its emphaſis; but this reduplication always ſeems harſh, and is therefore laid aſide. 3. Likewiſe; alſo.

(1.) ——— Your father's rough and ſtern,
His will *too* ſtrong to bend, *too* proud to learn. *Cowley.*

Groundleſs prejudices and weakneſſes of conſcience, inſtead of tenderneſs, miſlead *too* many others, *too* many, otherwiſe good men. *Spratt's Sermons.*

It is *too* much to build a doctrine of ſo mighty conſequence upon ſo obſcure a place of ſcripture. *Locke.*

Theſe ridiculous ſtories abide with us *too* long, and *too* far influence the weaker part of mankind. *Watts.*

(2.) Oh, that this *too too* ſolid fleſh would melt. *Shakeſp.*
Sometimes it would be full, and then
Oh! *too too* ſoon decreaſe again;
Eclips'd ſometimes, that 'twou'd ſo fall,
There wou'd appear no hope at all. *Suckling.*

(3.) See what a ſcourge is laid upon your hate:
And I, for winking at your diſcords *too,*
Have loſt a brace of kinſmen. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*
Let on my cup no wars be found,
Let thoſe incite to quarrels *too,*
Which wine itſelf enough can do. *Oldham.*

The arriving to ſuch a diſpoſition of mind as ſhall make a man take pleaſure in other mens ſins, is evident from the text and from experience *too.* *South.*

It is better than letting our trade fall for want of current pledges, and better *too* than borrowing money of our neighbours. *Locke.*

A courtier and a patriot *too.* *Pope.*
——— Let thoſe eyes that view
The daring crime, behold the vengeance *too.* *Pope.*

Took, the preterite, and ſometimes the participle paſſive of *take.*

——— Thy ſoldiers
All levied in my name, have in my name
Took their diſcharge. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

He is God in his friendſhip as well as in his nature, and therefore we ſinful creatures are not *took* upon advantages, nor conſumed in our provocations. *South's Sermons.*

——— Suddenly the thunder-clap
Took us unprepar'd. *Dryden.*

The ſame device encloſed the aſhes of men or boys, maids or matrons; for when the thought *took,* though at firſt it received its riſe from ſuch a particular occaſion, the ignorance of the ſculptors applied it promiſcuouſly. *Addiſon.*

This *took* up ſome of his hours every day. *Spectator.*

The riders would leap them over my hand; and one of the emperor's huntſmen, upon a large courſer, *took* my foot, ſhoe and all. *Swift.*

Leaving Polybus, I *took* my way
To Cyrrha's temple. *Pope's Statius.*

Tool. *n. ſ.* [ꞇol, ꞇool, Saxon.] 1. Any inſtrument of manual operation. 2. A hireling; a wretch who acts at the command of another.

(1.) In mulberries the ſap is towards the bark only, into which if you cut a little it will come forth; but if you pierce it deeper with a *tool* it will be dry. *Bacon.*

They found in many of their mines more gold than earth; a metal, which the Americans not regarding, greedily exchanged for hammers, knives, axes, and the like *tools* of iron. *Heylyn.*

Arm'd with ſuch gard'ning *tools* as art, yet rude,
Guiltleſs of fire had form'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The ancients had ſome ſecret to harden the edges of their *tools.* *Addiſon.*

(2.) ——— He'd chooſe
To talk with wits in dirty ſhoes;
And ſcorn the *tools* with ſtars and garters,
So often ſeen careſſing Charters. *Swift.*

To **Toot.** *v. n.* [Of this word, in this ſenſe, I know not the derivation: perhaps ꞇoꞇan, Saxon, contracted from ꞇopeꞇan, *to know* or *examine.*] 1. To pry; to peep; to ſearch narrowly and ſlily. It is ſtill uſed in the provinces, otherwiſe obſolete. 2. It was uſed in a contemptuous ſenſe, which I do not fully underſtand.

(1.) I caſt to go a ſhooting,
Long wand'ring up and down the land,
With bow and bolts on either hand,
For birds and buſhes *tooting.* *Spenſer's Paſt.*

(2.) This writer ſhould wear a *tooting* horn. *Howel.*

Tooth. *n. ſ.* plural *teeth.* [ꞇoð, Saxon; *tand,* Dutch.] 1. The *teeth* are the hardeſt and ſmootheſt bones of the body; about the ſeventh or eighth month they begin to pierce the edge of the jaw: the *dentes inciſivi,* or fore *teeth* of the upper jaw, appear firſt, and then thoſe of the lower jaw: after them come out the *canini* or eye *teeth,* and laſt of all the *molares* or grinders: about the ſeventh year they are thruſt out by new *teeth,* and if theſe *teeth* be loſt they never grow again; but ſome have ſhed their *teeth* twice: about the one-and-twentieth year the two laſt of the *molares* ſpring up, and they are called *dentes ſapientiæ.* *Quincy.* 2. Taſte; palate. 3. A tine, prong, or blade, of any multifid inſtrument. 4. The prominent part of wheels, by which they catch upon correſpondent parts of other bodies. 5. **Tooth** *and nail.* With one's utmoſt violence; with every means of attack or defence. 6. *To the* **Teeth.** In open oppoſition. 7. *To caſt in the* **Teeth.** To inſult by open exprobration. 8. *In ſpight of the* **Teeth.** Notwithſtanding threats expreſſed by ſhewing teeth; notwithſtanding any power of injury or defence. 9. *To ſhew the* **Teeth.** To threaten.

(1.) ——— Avaunt you curs!
Be thy mouth or black or white,
Tooth that poiſons if it bite. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Deſert deſerves with characters of braſs
A forted reſidence againſt the *tooth* of time,
And razure of oblivion. *Shakeſp.*

The *teeth* alone among the bones continue to grow in length during a man's whole life, as appears by the unſightly length of one *tooth* when its oppoſite happens to be pulled out. *Ray on the Creation.*

(2.) Theſe are not diſhes for thy dainty *tooth*;
What, haſt thou got an ulcer in thy mouth;
Why ſtand'ſt thou picking? *Dryden.*

(3.) The prieſt's ſervant came while the fleſh was in ſeething, with a fleſh hook of three *teeth.* 1 *Sam.* ii. 13.

I made an inſtrument in faſhion of a comb, whoſe *teeth*, being in number ſixteen, were about an inch and an half broad, and the intervals of the *teeth* about two inches wide. *Newton's Opticks.*

(4.) The edge whereon the *teeth* are is always made thicker than the back, becauſe the back follows the edge. *Moxon.*

In clocks, though the ſcrews and *teeth* be never ſo ſmooth, yet if they be not oiled will hardly move, though you clog them with never ſo much weight; but apply a little oil they whirl about very ſwiftly with the tenth part of the force. *Ray.*

(5.) A lion and bear were at *tooth and nail* which ſhould carry off a fawn. *L'Eſtrange.*

(6.) It warms the very ſickneſs in my heart,
That I ſhall live and tell him *to his teeth,*
Thus diddeſt thou. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

——— The action lies
In his true nature, and we ourſelves compell'd,
Ev'n *to the teeth* and forehead of our faults,
To give in evidence. *Shakeſp.*

The way to our horſes lies back again by the houſe, and then we ſhall meet 'em full *in the teeth.* *Dryden.*

(7.) A wiſe body's part it were not to put out his fire, becauſe his fond and fooliſh neighbour, from whom he borrowed wherewith to kindle it, might *caſt* him therewith *in the teeth,* ſaying, were it not for me thou would'ſt freeze, and not be able to heat thyſelf. *Hooker.*

(8.) The guiltineſs of my mind drove the groſſneſs of the foppery into a received belief, *in deſpight of the teeth* of all rhime and reaſon, that they were fairies. *Shakeſp.*

The only way is not to grumble at the lot they muſt bear *in ſpite of their teeth.* *L'Eſtrange.*

(9.) When the laws ſhew her *teeth*, but dares not bite
And South ſea treaſures are not brought to light. *Young.*

To **Tooth.** *v. a.* [from *tooth.*] 1. To furniſh with teeth; to indent. 2. To lock in each other.

(1.) Then ſaws were *tooth'd*, and ſounding axes made. *Dryden.*

The point hooked down like that of an eagle; and both the edges *toothed*, as in the Indian crow. *Grew's Muſæum.*

Get a pair of tongs like a ſmith's tongs, ſtronger and *toothed* at the end. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

(2.) It is common to *tooth* in the ſtretching courſe two inches with the ſtretcher only. *Moxon's Mech. Exerciſe.*

Tootha'ch. *n. ſ.* [*tooth* and *ach.*] Pain in the teeth.

There never yet was the philoſopher
That could endure the *toothach* patiently,
However at their eaſe they talk'd like gods. *Shakeſp.*

He that ſleeps feels not the *toothach.* *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

——— I have the *toothach.*
——What, ſigh for the *toothach!*
Which is but an humour or a worm. *Shakeſp.*

One was grown deſperate with the *toothach.* *Temple.*

To'othdrawer. *n. ſ.* [*tooth* and *draw.*] One whoſe buſineſs is to extract painful teeth.

Nature with Scots, as *toothdrawers*, hath dealt,
Who uſe to ſtring their teeth upon their belt. *Cleaveland.*

When the teeth are to be diſlocated, a *toothdrawer* is conſulted. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To'othed. *adj.* [from *tooth.*] Having teeth.

To'othless. *adj.* [from *tooth.*] Wanting teeth; deprived of teeth.

Deep-dinted wrinkles on her cheek ſhe draws,
Sunk are her eyes, and *toothleſs* are her jaws. *Dryden.*

They are fed with fleſh minced ſmall, having not only a ſharp head and ſnout, but a narrow and *toothleſs* ſnout. *Ray.*

To'othpick. }
To'othpicker. } *n. ſ.* [*tooth* and *pick.*] An inſtrument by which the teeth are cleanſed from any thing ſticking between them.

I will fetch you a *toothpicker* from the fartheſt inch of Aſia. *Shakeſp. Much ado about Nothing.*

He and his *toothpick* at my worſhip's meſs. *Shakeſp.*

Preſerve my woods, whereof, if this courſe hold, there will hardly be found in ſome places enough to make a *toothpick.* *Howel's England's Tears.*

If *toothpicks* of the lentiſck be wanting, of a quill then make a *toothpick.* *Sandys.*

Lentiſc is a beautiful ever-green, and makes the beſt *toothpickers.* *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To'othsome. *adj.* [from *tooth.*] Palatable; pleaſing to the taſte.

Some are good to be eaten while young, but nothing *toothſome* as they grow old. *Carew.*

To'othsomeness. *n. ſ.* [from *toothſome.*] Pleaſantneſs to the taſte.

To'othwort. *n. ſ.* [*dentaria*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

Top. *n. ſ.* [*topp*, Welſh; ꞇop, Saxon; *top*, Dutch and Daniſh; *topper*, a creſt, Iſlandick.] 1. The higheſt part of any thing. 2. The ſurface; the ſuperficies. 3. The higheſt place. 4. The higheſt perſon. 5. The utmoſt degree. 6. The higheſt rank. 7. The crown of the head. 8. The hair on the crown of the head; the forelock. 9. The head of a plant. 10. [*Top*, Daniſh.] An inverted conoid which children ſet to turn on the point, continuing its motion with a whip. 11. *Top* is ſometimes uſed as an adjective to expreſs lying on the top, or being at the top.

(1.) I ſhould not ſee the ſandy hour-glaſs run,
But I ſhould think of ſhallows and [illegible] flats,
And ſee my wealthy Andrew dock'd in ſand,
Vailing her high *top* lower than her ribs. *Shakeſp.*

He wears upon his baby brown the round
And *top* of ſovereignty. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Here is a mount, whoſe *toppe* ſeems to deſpiſe
The farre inferiour vale that underlies:
Who, like a great man rais'd aloft by fate,
Meaſures his height by others mean eſtate. *Brown.*

Here Sodom's tow'rs raiſe their proud *tops* on high,
The tow'rs as well as men outbrave the ſky. *Cowley.*

Thou nor on the *top* of old Olympus dwell'ſt. *Milton.*

One poor roof, made of poles meeting at the *top*, and covered with the bark of trees. *Heylyn.*

That government which takes in the conſent of the greateſt number of the people, may juſtly be ſaid to have the broadeſt bottom; and if it terminate in the authority of one ſingle perſon, it may be ſaid to have the narroweſt *top*, and ſo makes the firmeſt pyramid. *Temple.*

So up the ſteepy hill with pain
The weighty ſtone is rowl'd in vain;
Which having touch'd the *top* recoils,
And leaves the labourer to renew his toils. *Granville.*

Marine bodies are found upon hills, and at the bottom only ſuch as have fallen down from their *tops.* *Woodward.*

(2.) Plants that draw much nouriſhment from the earth hurt all things that grow by them, eſpecially ſuch trees as ſpread their roots near the *top* of the ground. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Shallow brooks that flow'd ſo clear,
The bottom did the *top* appear. *Dryden.*

(3.) He that will not ſet himſelf proudly at the *top* of all things, but will conſider the immenſity of this fabrick, may think, that in other manſions there may be other and different intelligent beings. *Locke.*

What muſt he expect, when he ſeeks for preferment, but univerſal oppoſition, when he is mounting the ladder, and every hand ready to turn him off when he is at the *top*? *Swift.*

(4.) ———— How would you be,
If he, which is the *top* of judgment, ſhould
But judge you as you are? *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

(5.) Zeal being the *top* and perfection of ſo many religious affections, the cauſes of it muſt be moſt eminent. *Spratt.*

If you attain the *top* of your deſires in fame, all thoſe who envy you will do you harm; and of thoſe who admire you few will do you good. *Pope.*

The *top* of my ambition is to contribute to that work. *Pope.*

(6.) Take a boy from the *top* of a grammar ſchool, and one of the ſame age bred in his father's family, and bring them into good company together, and then ſee which of the two will have the more manly carriage. *Locke on Education.*

(7.) All the ſtor'd vengeance of Heaven fall
On her ingrateful *top*! *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

———— 'Tis a per'lous boy,
Bold, quick, ingenious, forward, capable;
He's all the mother's from the *top* to toe. *Shakeſp.*

(8.) Let's take the inſtant by the forward *top*;
For we are old, and on our quick'ſt decrees
Th' inaudible and noiſeleſs foot of time
Steals, ere we can effect them. *Shakeſpeare.*

(9.) The buds made our food are called heads or *tops*, as cabbage heads. *Watts's Logick.*

(10.) Since I pluck't geeſe, play'd truant, and whipt *top*, I knew not what it was to be beaten till lately. *Shakeſp.*

For as whipp'd *tops*, and bandied balls,
The learned hold, are animals:
So horſes they affirm to be
Mere engines made by geometry. *Hudibras.*

As young ſtriplings whip the *top* for ſport
On the ſmooth pavement of an empty court,
The wooden engine flies and whirls about,
Admir'd with clamours of the beardleſs rout. *Dryden.*

Still humming on their drowſy courſe they keep,
And laſh'd ſo long, like *tops*, are laſh'd aſleep. *Pope.*

A *top* may be uſed with propriety in a ſimilitude by a Virgil, when the ſun may be diſhonoured by a Mævius. *Broome.*

(11.) The *top* ſtones laid in clay are kept together. *Mortim.*

To TOP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To riſe aloft; to be eminent. 2. To predominate. 3. To excel.

(1.) Thoſe long ridges of lofty and *topping* mountains which run Eaſt and Weſt, ſtop the evagation of the vapours to the North and South in hot countries. *Derham's Phyſico-Theol.*

Some of the letters diſtinguiſh themſelves from the reſt, and *top* it over their fellows; theſe are to be conſidered as letters and as cyphers. *Addiſon on Medals.*

(2.) The thoughts of the mind are uninterruptedly employed by the determinations of the will, influenced by that *topping* uneaſineſs while it laſts. *Locke.*

(3.) But write thy beſt and *top*, and in each line
Sir Formal's oratory will be thine. *Dryden.*

To TOP. *v. a.* 1. To cover on the top; to tip; to defend or decorate with ſomething extrinſick on the upper part. 2. To riſe above. 3. To outgo; to ſurpaſs. 4. To crop. 5. To riſe to the top of. 6. To perform eminently: as, *he* tops *his part*. This word, in this ſenſe, is ſeldom uſed but on light or ludicrous occaſions.

(1.) ———— The glorious temple rear'd
Her pile, far off appearing like a mount
Of alabaſter, *topp'd* with golden ſpires. *Milton.*

To him the faireſt nymphs do ſhow
Like moving mountains *topt* with ſnow. *Waller.*

There are other churches in the town, and two or three palaces, which are of a more modern make, and built with a good fancy; I was ſhown the little notre dame; that is handſomely deſigned, and *topp'd* with a cupola. *Addiſon.*

Top the bank with the bottom of the ditch. *Mortimer.*

(2.) A gourd planted by a large pine, climbing by the boughs twined about them, till it *topped* and covered the tree. *L'Eſtrange.*

(3.) He's poor in no one fault, but ſtor'd with all.
—— Eſpecially, in pride.
—— And *topping* all others in boaſting. *Shakeſpeare.*

So far he *topp'd* my thought,
That I in forgery of ſhapes and tricks
Come ſhort of what he did. *Shakeſpeare.*

I am, cries the envious, of the ſame nature with the reſt: why then ſhould ſuch a man *top* me? where there is equality of kind, there ſhould be no diſtinction of privilege. *Collier.*

(4.) *Top* your roſe trees a little with your knife near a leaf bud. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

(5.) If ought obſtruct thy courſe, yet ſtand not ſtill,
But wind about till thou haſt *topp'd* the hill. *Denham.*

TOPA'RCH. *n. ſ.* [τόπος and αρχὴ.] The principal man in a place.

They are not to be conceived potent monarchs, but *toparchs*, or kings of narrow territories. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

TO'PARCHY. *n. ſ.* [from *toparch.*] Command in a ſmall diſtrict.

TO'PAZ. *n. ſ.* [*topaſe*, Fr. *topazius*, low Lat.] A yellow gem.

The golden ſtone is the yellow *topaz.* *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Can blazing carbuncles with her compare?
The *tophas* ſent from ſcorched Meroe?
Or pearls preſented by the Indian ſea? *Sandys's Paraph.*

With light's own ſmile the yellow *topaz* burns. *Thomſon.*

To TOPE. *v. n.* [*topff*, German, *an earthen pot*; *toppen*, Dutch, *to be mad. Skinner* prefers the latter etymology; *toper*, Fr.] To drink hard; to drink to exceſs.

If you *tope* in form and treat,
'Tis the ſour ſauce to the ſweet meat,
The fine you pay for being great. *Dryden.*

TO'PER. *n. ſ.* [from *tope.*] A drunkard.

TO'PFUL. *adj.* [*top* and *full.*] Full to the top; full to the brim.

———— 'Tis wonderful
What may be wrought out of their diſcontent;
Now that their ſouls are *topful* of offence. *Shakeſp.*

Till a conſiderable part of the air was drawn out of the receiver, the tube continued *topful* of water as at firſt. *Boyle.*

One was ingenious in his thoughts and bright in his language; but ſo *topful* of himſelf, that he let it ſpill on all the company. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

Fill the largeſt tankard-cup *topfull.* *Swift.*

TOPGA'LLANT. *n. ſ.* [*top* and *gallant.*] 1. The higheſt ſail. 2. It is proverbially applied to any thing elevated, or ſplendid.

(2.) A roſe grew out of another, like honeyſuckles, called top and *topgallants.* *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

I dare appeal to the conſciences of *topgallant* ſparks. *L'Eſtrange.*

TOPHA'CEOUS. *adj.* [from *tophus*, Lat.] Gritty; ſtony.

Acids mixed with them precipitate a *tophaceous* chalky matter, but not a cheeſy ſubſtance. *Arbuthnot.*

TOPHE'AVY. *adj.* [*top* and *heavy.*] Having the upper part too weighty for the lower.

A roof ſhould not be too heavy nor too light; but of the two extremes a houſe *topheavy* is the worſt. *Wotton's Arch.*

Topheavy drones, and always looking down,
As over-ballaſted within the crown,
Mutt'ring betwixt their lips ſome myſtick thing. *Dryden.*

Theſe *topheavy* buildings, reared up to an invidious height, and which have no foundation in merit, are in a moment blown down by the breath of kings. *Davenant.*

As to ſtiff gales *topheavy* pines bow low
Their heads, and lift them as they ceaſe to blow. *Pope.*

TO'PHET. *n. ſ.* [.תפת Heb. *a drum.*] Hell; a ſcriptural name.

The pleaſant valley of Hinnom, *tophet* thence
And black Gehenna called, the type of hell. *Milton.*

Fire and darkneſs are here mingled with all other ingredients that make that *tophet* prepared of old. *Burnet.*

To'pical. *adj.* [from τόπος.] 1. Relating to ſome general head. 2. Local; confined to ſome particular place. 3. Applied medically to a particular part.

(2.) *Topical* or probable arguments, either from conſequence of Scripture, or from human reaſon, ought not to be admitted or credited, againſt the conſentient teſtimony and authority of the ancient Catholick church. *White.*

An argument from authority is but a weaker kind of proof; it being but a *topical* probation, and an inartificial argument, depending on naked aſſeveration. *Brown.*

Evidences of fact can be no more than *topical* and probable. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

What then ſhall be rebellion? ſhall it be more than a *topical* ſin, found indeed under ſome monarchical medicines? *Holiday.*

(3.) A woman with ſome unuſual hemorrhage, is only to be cured by *topical* remedies. *Arbuthnot.*

To'pically. *adv.* [from *topical.*] With application to ſome particular part.

This *topically* applied becomes a phænigmus, or rubifying medicine, and is of ſuch fiery parts, that they have of themſelves conceived fire and burnt a houſe. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

TO'PICK. *n. ſ.* [*topique*, Fr. τόπος.] 1. Principle of perſuaſion. 2. A general head; ſomething to which other things are referred. 3. Things as are externally applied to any particular part.

(1.) Contumacious perſons, who are not to be fixed by any principles, whom no *topics* can work upon. *Wilkins.*

I might dilate on the difficulties, the temper of the people, the power, arts, and intereſt of the contrary party; but thoſe are invidious *topicks*, too green in remembrance. *Dryden.*

Let them argue over all the *topicks* of divine goodneſs and human weakneſs, and whatſoever other pretences ſinking ſinners catch at to ſave themſelves by, yet how trifling muſt be their plea! *South's Sermons.*

The principal branches of preaching are, to tell the people what is their duty, and then convince them that it is ſo: the *topicks* for both are brought from ſcripture and reaſon. *Swift.*

(2.) All arts and ſciences have ſome general ſubjects, called *topicks*, or common places; becauſe middle terms are borrowed, and arguments derived from them for the proof of their various propoſitions. *Watts's Logick.*

(3.) In the cure of ſtrumæ, the *topicks* ought to be diſcutient. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To'pknot. *n. ſ.* [*top* and *knot.*] A knot worn by women on the top of the head.

This arrogance amounts to the pride of an aſs in his trappings; when 'tis but his maſter's taking away his *topknot* to make an aſs of him again. *L'Eſtrange.*

To'pless. *adj.* [from *top.*] Having no top.

——— He ſent abroad his voice,
Which Pallas far off echo'd; who did betwixt them hoiſe
Shrill tumult to a *topleſs* height. *Chapman's Iliad.*

To'pman. *n. ſ.* [*top* and *man.*] The ſawer at the top.

The pit-ſaw enters the one end of the ſtuff, the *topman* at the top, and the pitman under him, the *topman* obſerving to guide the ſaw exactly in the line. *Moxon's Mech. Exerciſes.*

To'pmost. *adj.* [An irregular ſuperlative formed from *top.*] Uppermoſt; higheſt.

——— A ſwarm of bees,
Unknown from whence they took their airy flight,
Upon the *topmoſt* branch in clouds alight. *Dryden's Æn.*

From ſteep to ſteep the troops advanc'd with pain,
In hopes at laſt the *topmaſt* cliff to gain;
But ſtill by new aſcents the mountain grew,
And a freſh toil preſented to their view. *Addiſon.*

Men pil'd on men with active leaps ariſe,
And build the breathing fabrick to the ſkies;
A ſprightly youth above the *topmoſt* row,
Points the tall pyramid, and crowns the ſhow. *Addiſon.*

Topo'grapher. *n. ſ.* [τόπος and γράφω.] One who writes deſcriptions of particular places.

Topo'graphy. *n. ſ.* [*topographie*, Fr. τόπος and γράφω.] Deſcription of particular places.

That philoſophy gives the exacteſt *topography* of the extramundane ſpaces. *Glanville's Sceſis.*

The *topography* of Sulmo in the Latin makes but an aukward figure in the verſion. *Cromwell.*

To'pping. *adj.* [from *top.*] Fine; noble; gallant. A low word.

The *topping* fellow I take to be the anceſtor of the fine fellow. *Tatler.*

To'ppingly. *adv.* Splendidly; nobly. A low word.

To'ppingly. *adj.* [from *topping.*] Fine; gay; gallant; ſhewy. An obſolete word.

Theſe *toppinglie* gheſts be in number but ten,
As welcome to dairie as beares among men. *Tuſſer.*

To **To'pple.** *v. n.* [from *top.*] To fall forward; to tumble down.

Though bladed corn be lodged and trees blown down;
Though caſtles *topple* on their warders heads. *Shakeſp.*

The wiſeſt aunt telling the ſaddeſt tale,
Sometime for three-foot ſtool miſtaketh me;
Then ſlip I from her quite, down *topples* ſhe. *Shakeſp.*

Toppro'ud. *adj.* [*top* and *proud.*] Proud in the higheſt degree.

——— This *top-proud* fellow,
By intelligence I do know
To be corrupt and treaſonous. *Shakeſp.*

Topsa'il. *n. ſ.* [*top* and *ſail.*] The higheſt ſail.

Contarenus meeting with the Turk's gallies, which would not vail their *topſails*, fiercely aſſailed them. *Knolles.*

Strike, ſtrike the *topſail*; let the main-ſheet fly,
And furl your ſails. *Dryden's Fables.*

Topsytu'rvy. *adv.* [This *Skinner* fancies to *top in turf.*] With the bottom upward.

All ſuddenly was turn'd *topſyturvy*, the noble lord eftſoons was blamed, the wretched people pitied, and new counſels plotted. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

If we without this help can make a head
To puſh againſt the kingdom; with his help
We ſhall o'erturn it *topſyturvy* down. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

Wave woundeth wave again, and billow billow gores,
And *topſyturvy* ſo fly tumbling to the ſhores. *Drayton.*

God told man what was good, but the devil ſurnamed it evil, and thereby turned the world *topſyturvy*, and brought a new chaos upon the whole creation. *South.*

Man is but a *topſyturvy* creature; his head where his heels ſhould be, grovelling on the earth. *Swift.*

Tor. *n. ſ.* [ꞇoꞃ, Saxon.] 1. A tower; a turret. 2. A high pointed rock or hill, whence *tor* in the initial ſyllable of ſome local names.

Torch. *n. ſ.* [*torche*, Fr. *torcia*, Italian; *intortitium*, low Lat.] A wax light generally ſuppoſed to be bigger than a candle.

Baſilius knew by the waſting of the *torches*, that the night alſo was far waſted. *Sidney.*

Here lies the duſky *torch* of Mortimer,
Choak'd with ambition of the meaner ſort. *Shakeſp.*

They light the nuptial *torch*, and bid invoke
Hymen. *Milton.*

Never was known a night of ſuch diſtraction;
Noiſe ſo confus'd and dreadful: *torches* gliding
Like meteors, by each other in the ſtreets. *Dryden.*

——— I'm weary of my part;
My *torch* is out; and the world ſtands before me
Like a black deſart at th' approach of night. *Dryden.*

When men of infamy to grandeur ſoar,
They light a *torch* to ſhew their ſhame the more. *Young.*

To'rchbearer. *n. ſ.* [*torch* and *bear.*] One whoſe office is to carry a torch.

He did in a genteel manner chaſtiſe their negligence, with making them, for that night, the *torchbearers*. *Sidney.*

To'rchlight. *n. ſ.* [*torch* and *light.*] Light kindled to ſupply the want of the ſun.

When the emperor Charles had claſped Germany almoſt in his fiſt, he was forced to go from Iſburgh, and, as if in a maſk, by *torchlight*, to quit every foot he had gotten. *Bacon.*

If thou like a child didſt fear before,
Being in the dark, where thou didſt nothing ſee;
Now I have brought thee *torchlight* fear no more. *Davies.*

To'rcher. *n. ſ.* [from *torch.*] One that gives light.

Ere the horſes of the ſun ſhall bring
Their fiery *torcher* his diurnal ring. *Shakeſp.*

Tore. preterite, and ſometimes participle paſſive of *tear.*

Upon his head an old Scotch cap he wore,
With a plume feather all to pieces *tore.* *Spenſer.*

Tore. *v. a.* [Of this word I cannot gueſs the meaning.]

Proportion according to rowen or *tore* upon the ground: the more *tore* the leſs hay will do. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To **Torme'nt.** *v. a.* [*tourmenter*, Fr.] 1. To put to pain; to haraſs with anguiſh; to excruciate. 2. To teaze; to vex with importunity. 3. To put into great agitation. [*tormente*, Fr. a great ſtorm.]

(1.) No ſleep cloſe up that deadly eye of thine,
Unleſs it be while ſome *tormenting* dream
Affrights thee with a hell of ugly devils. *Shakeſp.*
I am glad to be conſtrain'd to utter what
Torments me to conceal. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*
Art thou come to *torment* us before the time? *Matt.* viii.
——— Evils on me light
At once, by my foreknowledge gaining birth
Abortive, to *torment* me ere their being. *Milton.*
(3.) ——— They ſoaring on main wing
Tormented all the air. *Milton.*

To'rment. *n. ſ.* [*tourment*, Fr.] 1. Any thing that gives pain, as diſeaſe. 2. Pain; miſery; anguiſh. 3. Penal anguiſh; torture.

(1.) They brought unto him all ſick people that were taken with divers diſeaſes and *torments*, and he healed them. *Matt.*

(2.) ——— The more I ſee
Pleaſures about me, ſo much more I feel
Torment within me. *Milton.*
(3.) No priſoners there, inforc'd by *torments*, cry;
But fearleſs by their old tormenters lie. *Sandy's Paraph.*
Not ſharp revenge, nor hell itſelf can find
A fiercer *torment* than a guilty mind,
Which day and night doth dreadfully accuſe,
Condemns the wretch, and ſtill the charge renews. *Dryden.*

Torme'ntor. *n. ſ.* [from *torment.*] 1. One who torments; one who gives pain. 2. One who inflicts penal tortures.

(1.) He called to me for ſuccour, deſiring me at leaſt to kill him, to deliver him from thoſe *tormenters.* *Sidney.*

(2.) No priſoners there, enforc'd by torments, cry,
But fearleſs by their old *tormentors* lie. *Sandys on Job.*
Let his *tormentor*, conſcience, find him out. *Milton.*
Had'ſt thou full pow'r to kill,
Or meaſure out his torments by thy will;
Yet, what could'ſt thou, *tormentor*, hope to gain?
Thy loſs continues unrepaid by pain. *Dryden's Juv.*

The commandments of God being conformable to the dictates of right reaſon, man's judgment condemns him when he violates any of them; and ſo the ſinner becomes his own *tormentor.* *South's Sermons.*

The ancient martyrs paſſed through ſuch new inventions and varieties of pain as tired their *tormentors.* *Addiſon.*

To'rmentil. *n. ſ.* [*tormentille*, Fr. *tormentilla*, Lat.] Septfoil. A plant.

The root of *tormentil* has been uſed for tanning of leather, and accounted the beſt aſtringent in the whole vegetable kingdom. *Miller.*

Refreſh the ſpirits externally by ſome epithemata of balm, bugloſs, with the powder of the roots of *tormentil.* *Wiſeman.*

Torn. part. paſſ. of *tear.*

Ye ſhall not eat any fleſh that is *torn* of beaſts. *Exod.* xxii.

Torna'do. *n. ſ.* [*tornado*, Spaniſh.] A hurricane; a whirlwind.

Nimble coruſcations ſtrike the eye,
And bold *tornado's* bluſter in the ſky. *Garth.*

Torpe'do. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A fiſh which while alive, if touched even with a long ſtick, benumbs the hand that ſo touches it, but when dead is eaten ſafely.

To'rpent. *adj.* [*torpens*, Lat.] Benumbed; ſtruck motionleſs; not active; incapable of motion.

A comprehenſive expedient to aſſiſt the frail and *torpent* memory through ſo multifarious an employment. *Evelyn.*

To'rpid. *adj.* [*torpidus*, Lat.] Numbed; motionleſs; ſluggiſh; not active.

Without heat all things would be *torpid* and without motion. *Ray on the Creation.*

The ſun awakes the *torpid* ſap. *Thomſon's Spring.*

To'rpidness. *n. ſ.* [from *torpid.*] The ſtate of being torpid.

Though the object about which it is exerciſed be poor, little, and low, yet a man hath this advantage by the exerciſe of this faculty about it, that it keeps it from reſt and *torpidneſs*, it enlargeth and habituates it for a due improvement even about nobler objects. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

To'rpitude. *n. ſ.* [from *torpid.*] State of being motionleſs; numbneſs; ſluggiſhneſs.

Some, in their moſt perfect ſtate, ſubſiſt in a kind of *torpitude* or ſleeping ſtate. *Derham.*

To'rpor. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Dulneſs; numbneſs; inability to move; dulneſs of ſenſation.

Motion diſcuſſes the *torpor* of ſolid bodies, which, beſide their motion of gravity, have in them a natural appetite not to move at all. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Torrefa'ction. *n. ſ.* [*torrefaction*, Fr. *torrefacio*, Lat.] The act of drying by the fire.

When torrefied ſulphur makes bodies black, why does *torrefaction* make ſulphur itſelf black. *Boyle on Colours.*

If it have not a ſufficient inſolation it looketh pale; if it be ſunned too long it ſuffereth *torrefaction.* *Brown.*

To **To'rrefy.** *v. a.* [*torrifier*, Fr. *torrefacio*, Lat.] To dry by the fire.

In the ſulphur of bodies *torrefied* conſiſt the principles of inflammability. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The Africans are more peculiarly ſcorched and *torrefied* from the ſun by addition of dryneſs from the ſoil. *Brown.*

Divers learned men aſſign, for the cauſe of blackneſs, the ſooty ſteam of aduſt or *torrefied* ſulphur. *Boyle on Colours.*

Torrefied ſulphur makes bodies black; I deſire to know why torrefaction makes ſulphur itſelf black? *Boyle.*

Another cliſter is compoſed of two heminæ of white wine, half a hemina of honey, Ægyptian nitre *torrefied* a quadrant. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To'rrent. *n. ſ.* [*torrent*, Fr. *torrens*, Lat.] 1. A ſudden ſtream raiſed by ſhowers. 2. A violent and rapid ſtream; tumultuous current.

(1.) ——— The near in blood,
Forſake me like the *torrent* of a flood. *Sandys on Job.*
Will no kind flood, no friendly rain,
Diſguiſe the marſhal's plain diſgrace;
No *torrents* ſwell the low Mohayne,
The world will ſay he durſt not paſs. *Prior.*

(2.) Not far from Caucaſus are certain ſteep falling *torrents*, which waſh down many grains of gold, as in many other parts of the world: and the people there inhabiting uſe to ſet many fleeces of wool in theſe deſcents of waters, in which the grains of gold remain, and the water paſſeth through, which Strabo witneſſeth to be true. *Raleigh.*

The memory of thoſe who, out of duty and conſcience, oppoſed that *torrent* which did overwhelm them, ſhould not loſe the recompence due to their virtue. *Clarendon.*

When ſhrivell'd herbs on with'ring ſtems decay,
The wary ploughman, on the mountain's brow,
Undams his wat'ry ſtores, huge *torrents* flow,
Temp'ring the thirſty fever of the field. *Dryden's Georg.*
Eraſmus, that great injur'd name,
Stemm'd the wild *torrent* of a barb'rous age. *Pope.*

To'rrent. *adj.* [*torrens*, Lat.] Rolling in a rapid ſtream.

——— Fierce Phlegeton,
Whoſe waves of *torrent* fire inflame with rage. *Milton.*

To'rrid. *adj.* [*torride*, Fr. *torridus*, Lat.] 1. Parched; dried with heat. 2. Burning; violently hot. 3. It is particularly applied to the regions or zone between the tropicks.

(1.) Galen's commentators mention a twofold dryneſs; the one concomitated with a heat, which they call a *torrid* tabes; the other with a coldneſs, when the parts are conſumed through extinction of their native heat. *Harvey on Conſump.*

(2.) ——— This with *torrid* heat,
And vapours as the Libyan air aduſt,
Began to parch that temperate clime. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
(3.) ——— Columbus firſt
Found a temp'rate in a *torrid* zone;
The fev'riſh air fann'd by a cooling breeze. *Dryden.*
Thoſe who amidſt the *torrid* regions live,
May they not gales unknown to us receive?
See daily ſhow'rs rejoice the thirſty earth,
And bleſs the flow'ry buds ſucceeding birth. *Prior.*

Torse. *n. ſ.* [In heraldry.] A wreath.

To'rsel. *n. ſ.* [*torſe*, Fr.] Any thing in a twiſted form.

When you lay any timber on brickwork, as *torſels* for mantle trees to lie on, or lintols over windows, lay them in loam. *Moxon's Mech. Exerciſes.*

To'rsion. *n. ſ.* [*torſio*, Lat.] The act of turning or twiſting.

Tort. *n. ſ.* [*tort*, Fr. *tortum*, low Lat.] Miſchief; injury; calamity. Obſolete.

Then gan triumphant trumpets ſound on high,
That ſent to Heaven the echoed report
Of their new joy, and happy victory
Againſt him that had been long oppreſt with *tort*,
And faſt impriſoned in ſieged fort. *Spenſer.*
He dreadleſs bad them come to court,
For no wild beaſts ſhould do them any *tort*. *Spenſer.*
Your diſobedience and ill managing
Of actions, loſt for want of due ſupport,
Refer I juſtly to a further ſpring,
Spring of ſedition, ſtrife, oppreſſion, *tort*. *Fairfax.*

To'rtile. *adj.* [*tortilis*, Lat.] Twiſted; wreathed.

To'rtion. *n. ſ.* [from *tortus*, Lat.] Torment; pain. Not in uſe.

All purgers have a raw ſpirit or wind, which is the principal cauſe of *tortion* in the ſtomach and belly. *Bacon.*

To'rtious. *adj.* [from *tort*.] Injurious; doing wrong. *Spenſer.*

To'rtive. *adj.* [from *tortus*, Lat.] Twiſted; wreathed.

Knots by the conflux of meeting ſap,
Infect the ſound pine, and divert his grain
Tortive and errand from his courſe of growth. *Shakeſp.*

To'rtoise. *n. ſ.* [*tortue*, Fr.] 1. An animal covered with a hard ſhell: there are tortoiſes both of land and water. 2. A form into which the ancient ſoldiers uſed to throw their troops, by bending down and holding their bucklers above their heads ſo that no darts could hurt them.

(1.) In his needy ſhop a *tortoiſe* hung,
An alligator ſtuft. *Shakeſpeare.*

A living *tortoiſe* being turned upon its back, not being able to make uſe of its paws for the returning of itſelf, becauſe they could only bend towards the belly, it could help itſelf only by its neck and head; ſometimes one ſide, ſometimes another, by puſhing againſt the ground, to rock itſelf as in a cradle, to find out where the inequality of the ground might permit it to roll its ſhell. *Ray on the Creation.*

(2.) Their targets in a *tortoiſe* caſt, the foes
Secure advancing, to the turrets roſe. *Dryden's Æn.*

Tortuo'sity. *n. ſ.* [from *tortuous*.] Wreath; flexure.

Theſe the midwife contriveth unto a knot cloſe unto the body of the infant, from whence enſueth that *tortuoſity*, or complicated nodoſity, called the navel. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To'rtuous. *adj.* [*tortueux*, Fr. from *tortuoſus*, *tortus*, Lat.] 1. Twiſted; wreathed; winding. 2. Miſchievous. [Thus I explain it, on ſuppoſition that it is derived from *tort*, wrong; but it may mean *crooked:* as we ſay, *crooked* ways for *bad* practices, *crooked* being regularly enough oppoſite to *right*. This in ſome copies is *tortious*, and therefore from *tort*.]

(1.) So vary'd he, and of his *tortuous* train
Curl'd many a wanton wreath. *Milton.*

Aqueous vapours, like a dry wind, paſs through ſo long and *tortuous* a pipe of lead. *Boyle.*

(2.) Ne ought he car'd whom he endamaged
By *tortuous* wrong, or whom bereav'd of right. *Spenſer.*

To'rture. *n. ſ.* [*torture*, Fr. *tortura*, Lat.] 1. Torments judicially inflicted; pain by which guilt is puniſhed, or confeſſion extorted. 2. Pain; anguiſh; pang.

(1.) ——— Hecate
Then led me trembling through thoſe dire abodes,
And taught the *tortures* of th' avenging gods. *Dryden.*
(2.) ——— Better be with the dead,
Than on the *torture* of the mind to lie
In reſtleſs extaſy. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
Ghaſtly ſpaſm or racking *torture*. *Milton.*

To **To'rture.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To puniſh with tortures. 2. To vex; to excruciate; to torment. 3. To keep on the ſtretch.

(1.) Hipparchus my enfranchis'd bondman,
He may at pleaſure whip, or hang, or *torture*. *Shakeſp.*
The ſcourge inexorable and the *torturing* hour
Call us to penance. *Milton.*
(2.) Still muſt I cheriſh the dear, ſad remembrance
At once to *torture*, and to pleaſe my ſoul. *Addiſon's Cato.*

(3.) The bow *tortureth* the ſtring continually, and thereby holdeth it in a continual trepidation. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

To'rturer. *n. ſ.* [from *torture*.] He who tortures; tormenter.

I play the *torturer* by ſmall and ſmall,
To lengthen out the worſt that muſt be ſpoken. *Shakeſp.*

When king Edward the ſecond was amongſt his *torturers*, the more to diſgrace his face, they ſhaved him, and waſhed him with cold water; the king ſaid, Well, yet I will have warm water, and ſo ſhed abundance of tears. *Bacon's Apoph.*

To'rvity. *n. ſ.* [*torvitas*, Lat.] Sourneſs; ſeverity of countenance. Not uſed.

To'rvous. *adj.* [*torvus*, Lat.] Sour of aſpect; ſtern; ſevere of countenance. Not uſed.

That *torvous* ſour look produced by anger, and that gay and pleaſing countenance accompanying love. *Derham.*

To'ry. *n. ſ.* [A cant term, derived, I ſuppoſe, from an Iriſh word ſignifying a ſavage.] One who adheres to the ancient conſtitution of the ſtate, and the apoſtolical hierarchy of the church of England; oppoſed to a *whig*.

The knight is more a *tory* in the country than the town, becauſe it more advances his intereſt. *Addiſon.*

This Proteſtant zealot, this Engliſh divine,
In church and in ſtate was of principles ſound;
Was truer than ſteel to the Hanover line,
And griev'd that a *tory* ſhould live above ground. *Swift.*
To confound his hated coin,
All parties and religions join,
Whigs, *tories*. *Swift.*

To **Tose.** *v. n.* [Of the ſame original with *teize*.] To comb wool.

To **Toss.** *v. a.* [*taſſen*, Dutch; *taſſer*, French, to accumulate; *Minſhew.* Θεῶσαι, to dance; *Meric Caſaubon.* *Toſen*, German, to make a noiſe; *Skinner:* perhaps from *to us*, a word uſed by thoſe who would have any thing thrown to them. Pret. *toſſed* or *toſt*; part. paſſ. *toſſed* or *toſt*.] 1. To throw with the hand, as a ball at play. 2. To throw with violence. 3. To lift with a ſudden and violent motion. 4. To agitate; to put into violent motion. 5. To make reſtleſs; to diſquiet. 6. To keep in play; to tumble over.

(1.) With this ſhe ſeem'd to play, and, as in ſport,
Toſs'd to her love in preſence of the court. *Dryden.*

A ſhepherd diverted himſelf with *toſſing* up eggs and catching them again. *Addiſon.*

(2.) Back do I *toſs* theſe treaſons to thy head. *Shakeſp.*

Volcanos diſcharge forth with the fire not only metallick and mineral matter, but huge ſtones, *toſſing* them up to a very great height in the air. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

(3.) Behold how they *toſs* their torches on high,
How they point to the Perſian abodes. *Dryden.*

I call'd to ſtop him, but in vain:
He *toſt* his arm aloft, and proudly told me,
He would not ſtay. *Addiſon's Cato.*

So talk too idle buzzing things;
Toſs up their heads, and ſtretch their wings. *Prior.*

(4.) The getting of treaſures by a lying tongue is a vanity *toſſed* to and fro. *Prov.* xxi. 6.

Things will have their firſt or ſecond agitation; if they be not *toſſed* upon the arguments of counſel, they will be *toſſed* upon the waves of fortune, and be full of inconſtancy, doing and undoing. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Cowls, hoods, and habits, with their wearers *toſt*,
And flutter'd into rags. *Milton.*

I have made ſeveral voyages upon the ſea, often been *toſſed* in ſtorms. *Addiſon, Spect.*

(5.) She did love the knight of the red croſs,
For whoſe dear ſake ſo many troubles her did *toſs*. *Spenſer.*

——— Calm region once,
And full of peace, now *toſt* and turbulent. *Milton.*

(6.) That ſcholar ſhould come to a better knowledge in the Latin tongue than moſt do, that ſpend four years in *toſſing* all the rules of grammar in common ſchools. *Aſcham.*

To Toss. *v. n.* 1. To fling; to winch; to be in violent commotion. 2. To be toſſed. 3. *To* Toss *up.* To throw a coin into the air, and wager on what ſide it ſhall fall.

(1.) Dire was the *toſſing*! deep the groans! deſpair
Tended the ſick, buſieſt from couch to couch. *Milton.*

Galen tells us of a woman patient of his whom he found very weak in bed, continually *toſſing* and tumbling from one ſide to another, and totally deprived of her reſt. *Harvey.*

To *toſs* and fling, and to be reſtleſs, only frets and enrages our pain. *Tillotſon.*

And thou, my ſire, not deſtin'd by thy birth,
To turn to duſt and mix with common earth,
How wilt thou *toſs* and rave, and long to die,
And quit thy claim to immortality! *Addiſon's Ovid.*

They throw their perſon with a hoydon air
Acroſs the room, and *toſs* into the chair. *Young.*

(2.) Your mind is *toſſing* on the ſea,
There where your argoſies
Do overpeer the petty *traffickers*. *Shakeſpeare.*

(3.) I'd try if any pleaſure could be found,
In *toſſing up* for twenty thouſand pound. *Brampſton.*

Toss. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. The act of toſſing. 2. An affected manner of raiſing the head.

(1.) The diſcus that is to be ſeen in the hand of the celebrated Caſtor at Don Livio's is perfectly round; nor has it any thing like a ſling faſtened to it, to add force to the *toſs*. *Addiſon.*

(2.) His various modes from various fathers follow;
One taught the *toſs*, and one the new French wallow:
His ſword-knot this, his cravat that deſigned. *Dryden.*

There is hardly a polite ſentence in the following dialogues which doth not require ſome ſuitable *toſs* of the head. *Swift.*

To'ssel. *n. ſ.* See Tassel.

Tie at each lower corner a handful of hops with a piece of packthread to make a *toſſel*, by which you may conveniently lift the bag when full. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To'sser. *n. ſ.* [from *toſs*.] One who throws; one who flings and writhes.

To'sspot. *n. ſ.* [*toſs* and *pot*.] A toper and drunkard.

Tost. preterite and part. paſſ. of *toſs*.

In a troubled ſea of paſſion *toſt*. *Milton.*

To'tal. *adj.* [*totus*, Lat. *total*, Fr.] 1. Whole; complete; full. 2. Whole; not divided.

(1.) ——— They ſet and riſe;
Leſt *total* darkneſs ſhould by night regain
Her old poſſeſſion, and extinguiſh life. *Milton.*

If all the pains that, for thy Britain's ſake,
My paſt has took, or future life may take,
Be grateful to my queen; permit my pray'r,
And with this gift reward my *total* care. *Prior.*

(2.) ——— Either to undergo
Myſelf the *total* crime; or to accuſe
My other ſelf, the partner of my life. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Tota'lity. *n. ſ.* [*totalité*, Fr.] Complete ſum; whole quantity.

To'tally. *adv.* [from *total*.] Wholly; fully; completely.

The ſound interpreters expound this image of God, of natural reaſon; which, if it be *totally* or moſtly defaced, the right of government doth ceaſe. *Bacon's Holy War.*

The obdurate ſinner, that hath long hardened his own heart againſt God, thereby provokes him *totally* to withdraw all inward grace from him. *Hammond.*

Charity doth not end with this world, but goes along with us into the next, where it will be perfected: but faith and hope ſhall then *totally* fail; the one being changed into ſight, the other into enjoyment. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

T'o'ther, contracted for *the other*.

As bad the one as *t'other*. *Farnaby.*

To To'tter. *v. n.* [*tateren*, to ſtagger, Dutch.] To ſhake ſo as to threaten a fall.

What news, in this our *tott'ring* ſtate?
—It is a reeling world indeed, my lord;
And I believe will never ſtand upright. *Shakeſp.*

As a bowing wall ſhall ye be, and as a *tottering* fence. *Pſalms.*

The foes already have poſſeſs'd the wall,
Troy nods from high, and *totters* to her fall. *Dryden.*

To'ttery. } *adj.* [from *totter*.] Shaking; unſteady;
To'tty. } dizzy. Neither of thoſe words is uſed.

Siker thy head very *tottie* is,
So on thy corbe ſhoulder it leans amiſſe. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

To Touch. *v. a.* [*toucher*, Fr. *tœtſen*, Dutch.] 1. To perceive by the ſenſe of feeling. 2. To handle ſlightly, without effort or violence. 3. To reach with any thing, ſo as that there be no ſpace between the thing reached and the thing brought to it. 4. To come to; to attain. 5. To try as gold with a ſtone. 6. To relate to. 7. To meddle with; not totally to forbear. 8. To affect. 9. To move; to ſtrike mentally; to melt. 10. To delineate or mark out. 11. To cenſure; to animadvert upon. Not uſed. 12. To infect; to ſeize ſlightly. 13. To bite; to wear; to have an effect on. 14. To ſtrike a muſical inſtrument. 15. To influence by impulſe; to impel forcibly. 16. To treat of perfunctorily. 17. *To* Touch *up.* To repair, or improve by ſlight ſtrokes, or little emendations.

(1.) Nothing but body can be *touch'd* or *touch*. *Creech.*

(2.) In the middle of the bridge there is a draw-bridge made with ſuch artifice, that the ſentinel diſcovering any force approaching, may, by only *touching* a certain iron with his foot, draw up the bridge. *Brown's Travels.*

(3.) He brake the withs as a thread of tow is broken when it *toucheth* the fire. *Judg.* xvi. 9.

Him thus intent, Ithuriel with his ſpear
Touch'd lightly. *Milton.*

(4.) ——— Their impious folly dar'd to prey
On herds devoted to the god of day;
The god vindictive doom'd them never more,
Ah men unbleſs'd! to *touch* their natal ſhore. *Pope's Odyſ.*

(5.) ——— When I have ſuit,
Wherein I mean to *touch* your love indeed,
It ſhall be full of poize and difficulty,
And fearful to be granted. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Words ſo debas'd and hard, no ſtone
Was hard enough to *touch* them on. *Hudibras.*

(6.) In ancient times was publickly read firſt the ſcripture, as, namely, ſomething out of the books of the prophets of God; ſome things out of the apoſtles writings; and, laſtly, out of the holy evangeliſts ſome things which *touched* the perſon of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt. *Hooker.*

The quarrel *toucheth* none but us alone;
Betwixt ourſelves let us decide it then. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

(7.) He ſo light was at legerdemain,
That what he *touch'd* came not to light again. *Spenſer.*

(8.) ——— What of ſweet
Hath *touch'd* my ſenſe, flat ſeems to this. *Milton.*

(9.) I was ſenſibly *touched* with that kind impreſſion. *Congreve.*

The tender ſire was *touch'd* with what he ſaid,
And flung the blaze of glories from his head,
And bid the youth advance. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

(10.) Nature affords at leaſt a glimm'ring light:
The lines, though *touch'd* but faintly, are drawn right. *Pope.*

(11.) Doctor Parker, in his ſermon before them, *touched* them for their living ſo near, that they went near to *touch* him for his life. *Hayward.*

(12.) Peſtilent diſeaſes are bred in the Summer; otherwiſe thoſe *touched* are in moſt danger in the Winter. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

(13.) Its face muſt be very flat and ſmooth, and ſo hard, that a file will not *touch* it, as ſmiths ſay, when a file will not eat, or race it. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

(14.) They *touch'd* their golden harps, and prais'd. *Milt.*
One dip the pencil, and one *touch* the lyre. *Pope.*

(15.) ——— No decree of mine,
To *touch* with lighteſt moment of impulſe
His free will. *Milton.*

(16.) This thy laſt reaſoning words *touch'd* only. *Milton.*

(17.) What he ſaw was only her natural countenance *touched up* with the uſual improvements of an aged coquette. *Addiſon.*

To TOUCH. *v. n.* 1. To be in a ſtate of junction ſo that no ſpace is between them; as, two ſpheres *touch* only at points. 2. To faſten on; to take effect on. 3. *To* TOUCH *at.* To come to without ſtay. 4. *To* TOUCH *on.* To mention ſlightly. 5. *To* TOUCH *on* or *upon.* To go for a very ſhort time. 6. *To* TOUCH *on* or *upon.* To light upon in mental enquiries.

(2.) Strong waters pierce metals, and will *touch* upon gold that will not *touch* upon ſilver. *Bacon.*

(3.) The next day we *touched at* Sidon. *Acts,* xxvii. 3.

Oh fail not to *touch at* Peru;
With gold there our veſſel we'll ſtore. *Cowley.*

Civil law and hiſtory are ſtudies which a gentleman ſhould not barely *touch at*, but conſtantly dwell upon. *Locke.*

A fiſhmonger lately *touched at* Hammerſmith. *Spectator.*

(4.) The ſhewing by what ſteps knowledge comes into our minds, it may ſuffice to have only *touched on.* *Locke.*

It is an uſe no body has dwelt upon; if the antiquaries have *touched upon* it, they immediately quitted it. *Addiſon.*

(5.) He *touched upon* the Moluccoes. *Abbot.*

Which monſters, leſt the Trojan's pious hoſt
Should bear, or *touch upon* th' inchanted coaſt,
Propitious Neptune ſteer'd their courſe by night. *Dryden.*

I made a little voyage round the lake, and *touched on* the ſeveral towns that lie on its coaſts. *Addiſon on Italy.*

(6.) It is impoſſible to make obſervations in art or ſcience which have not been *touched upon* by others. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

TOUCH. *n. ſ.* [from the noun.] 1. Reach of any thing ſo that there is no ſpace between the things reaching and reached. 2. The ſenſe of feeling. 3. The act of touching. 4. State of being touched. 5. Examination, as by a ſtone. 6. Teſt; that by which any thing is examined. 7. Proof; tried qualities. 8. [*Touche,* Fr.] Single act of a pencil upon the picture. 9. Feature; lineament. 10. Act of the hand upon a muſical inſtrument. 11. Power of exciting the affections. 12. Something of paſſion or affection. 13. Particular relation. 14. [*Touche,* Fr.] A ſtroke. 15. Animadverſion; cenſure. 16. Exact performance of agreement. 17. A ſmall quantity intermingled. 18. A hint; ſlight notice given. 19. A cant word for a ſlight eſſay.

(1.) ——— No falſehood can endure
Touch of celeſtial temper, but returns
Of force to its own likeneſs. *Milton.*

(2.) ——— O dear ſon Edgar,
Might I but live to ſee thee in my *touch,*
I'd ſay, I had eyes again. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

The ſpirit of wine, or chemical oils, which are ſo hot in operation, are to the firſt *touch* cold. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

By *touch* the firſt pure qualities we learn,
Which quicken all things, hot, cold, moiſt and dry;
By *touch,* hard, ſoft, rough, ſmooth, we do diſcern;
By *touch,* ſweet pleaſure, and ſharp pain we try. *Davies.*

The ſpider's *touch* how exquiſitely fine!
Feels at each thread, and lives along the line. *Pope.*

The fifth ſenſe is *touch,* a ſenſe over the whole body. *Locke.*

(3.) The *touch* of the cold water made a pretty kind of ſhrugging come over her body, like the twinkling of the faireſt among the fixed ſtars. *Sidney.*

——— With one virtuous *touch*
Th' archchemick ſun produces precious things. *Milton.*

(4.) The time was once when thou unurg'd wou'dſt vow,
That never *touch* was welcome to thy hand,
Unleſs I touch'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

(5.) To-morrow, good ſir Michell, is a day
Wherein the fortune of ten thouſand men
Muſt bide the *touch.* *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

Ah Buckingham, now do I ply the *touch,*
To try if thou be current gold indeed. *Shakeſp.*

Albeit ſome of theſe articles were merely deviſed, yet the duke being of baſe gold, and fearing the *touch,* ſubſcribed that he did acknowledge his offences. *Hayward.*

(6.) The law-makers rather reſpected their own benefit than equity, the true *touch* of all laws. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

(7.) Come my ſweet wife, my deareſt mother, and
My friends of noble *touch!* when I am forth,
Bid me farewel, and ſmile. *Shakeſp.*

(8.) ——— Artificial ſtrife
Lives in thoſe *touches,* livelier than life. *Shakeſp.*

It will be the more difficult for him to conceive when he has only a relation given him, without the nice *touches* which make the graces of the picture. *Dryden.*

Never give the leaſt *touch* with your pencil, till you have well examined your deſign. *Dryden.*

(9.) Thus Roſalind of many parts
By heav'nly ſynod was deviſ'd;
Of many faces, eyes and hearts,
To have the *touches* deareſt priz'd. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

A ſon was copy'd from his voice ſo much,
The very ſame in ev'ry little *touch.* *Dryden.*

(10.) ——— Here let the ſounds of muſick
Creep in our ears; ſoft ſtilneſs and the night
Become the *touches* of ſweet harmony. *Shakeſpeare.*

Nor wanted power to mitigate and ſwage,
With ſolemn *touches,* troubled thoughts. *Milton.*

(11.) ——— Not alone
The death of Fulvia, with more urgent *touches,*
Do ſtrongly ſpeak t' us. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

(12.) He which without our nature could not on earth ſuffer for the world, doth now alſo, by means thereof, both make interceſſion to God for ſinners, and exerciſe dominion over all men, with a true, natural, and a ſenſible *touch* of mercy. *Hooker.*

——— He loves us not:
He wants the natural *touch.* *Shakeſp.*

(13.) Speech of *touch* towards others ſhould be ſparingly uſed; for diſcourſe ought to be as a field, without coming home to any man. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

(14.) Our kings no ſooner fall out, but their mints make war upon one another; one meets ſometimes with very nice *touches* of raillery. *Addiſon on Medals.*

Another ſmart *touch* of the author we meet with in the fifth page, where, without any preparation, he breaks out all on a ſudden into a vein of poetry. *Addiſon.*

Though its error may be ſuch,
As Knags and Burgeſs cannot hit,
It yet may feel the nicer *touch*
Of Wicherley's or Congreve's wit. *Prior.*

He gave the little wealth he had
To build a houſe for fools and mad;
To ſhew by one ſatyrick *touch*,
No nation wanted it ſo much. *Swift.*

(15.) I never bare any *touch* of conſcience with greater regret. *King Charles.*

Soon mov'd with *touch* of blame, thus Eve,
What words have paſs'd thy lips, Adam, ſevere. *Milton.*

(16.) *Touch* kept it commended, yet credit to keepe
Is pay and diſpatch him, yer ever ye ſleepe. *Tuſſer.*

Quoth Hudibras, thou offer'ſt much,
But art not able to keep *touch*. *Hudibras.*

I keep *touch* both with my promiſe to Philopolis, and with my own uſual frugality in theſe kind of collations. *More.*

He was not to expect that ſo perfidious a creature ſhould keep *touch* with him. *L'Eſtrange.*

(17.) Madam, I have a *touch* of your condition,
That cannot brook the accent of reproof. *Shakeſpeare.*

This coming ſtill nearer to an aſpiration, a *touch* of it may perhaps be an ingredient in the rough guttural pronunciation of the Welſh and Iriſh. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

(18.) The king your maſter knows their diſpoſition very well; a ſmall *touch* will put him in mind of them. *Bacon.*

(19.) Print my preface in ſuch a form as, in the bookſellers phraſe, will make a ſixpenny *touch*. *Swift.*

To'uchable. *adj.* [from *touch.*] Tangible; that may be touched.

To'uch-hole. *n. ſ.* [*touch* and *hole.*] The hole through which the fire is conveyed to the powder in the gun.

In a piece of ordnance, if you ſpeak in the *touch-hole*, and another lay his ear to the mouth of the piece, the ſound is far better heard than in the open air. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

To'uchiness. *n. ſ.* [from *touching.*] Peeviſhneſs; iraſcibility.

My friends reſented it as a motion not guided with ſuch diſcretion as the *touchineſs* of thoſe times required. *K. Charles.*

To'uching. *prep.* [This word is originally a participle of *touch.*] With reſpect, regard, or relation to. It has often the particle *as* before it, of which there ſeems to be no uſe. *Touching* is now obſolete, though more conciſe than the mode of ſpeech now adopted.

Touching things which belong to diſcipline, the church hath authority to make canons and decrees, even as we read in the apoſtles times it did. *Hooker.*

Touching our perſon, ſeek we no revenge;
But we our kingdom's ſafety muſt ſo tender,
Whoſe ruin you three ſought, that to her laws
We do deliver you. *Shakeſpeare's Henry V.*

The heavens and the earth remained in the ſame ſtate in which they were created, *as touching* their ſubſtance, though there was afterwards added multiplicity of perfection in reſpect of beauty. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

Touching the debt, he took himſelf to be acquitted thereof. *Hayward.*

Socrates choſe rather to die than renounce or conceal his judgment *touching* the unity of the Godhead. *South.*

To'uching. *adj.* [from *touch.*] Pathetick; affecting; moving.

To'uchingly. *adv.* [from *touch.*] With feeling emotion; in a pathetick manner.

This laſt fable ſhows how *touchingly* the poet argues in love affairs. *Garth.*

To'uchmenot. *n. ſ.* [*cucumis agreſtis*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

To'uchstone. *n. ſ.* [*touch* and *ſtone*; *pierre de touche*, Fr.] 1. Stone by which metals are examined. 2. Any teſt or criterion.

(1.) Chilon would ſay, that gold was tried with the *touchſtone*, and men with gold. *Bacon's Apophth.*

If he intends to deal clearly, why does he make the *touchſtone* faulty, and the ſtandard uncertain? *Collier.*

(2.) Is not this their rule of ſuch ſufficiency, that we ſhould uſe it as a *touchſtone* to try the orders of the church? *Hooker.*

The work, the *touchſtone* of the nature, is;
And by their operations things are known. *Davies.*

Money ſerves for the *touchſtone* of common honeſty. *L'Eſtr.*

Time is the ſureſt judge of truth: I am not vain enough to think I have left no faults in this, which that *touchſtone* will not diſcover. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

To'uchwood. *n. ſ.* [*touch* and *wood.*] Rotten wood uſed to catch the fire ſtruck from the flint.

A race of reſolute ſtout trees they are, ſo abounding with metal and heat, that they quickly take fire, and become *touchwood*. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

To make white powder, the powder of rotten willows is beſt; ſpunk, or *touchwood* prepared, might make it ruſſet. *Bro.*

To'uchy. *adj.* [from *touch.*] Peeviſh; irritable; iraſcible; apt to take fire. A low word.

You are upon a *touchy* point, and therefore treat ſo nice a ſubject with proportionable caution. *Collier on Pride.*

You are ſo *touchy*, and take things ſo hotly, I am ſure there muſt be ſome miſtake in this. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of John Bull.*

TOUGH. *adj.* [toh, Saxon.] 1. Yielding to flexure or extenſion without fracture; not brittle. 2. Stiff; not eaſily flexible. 3. Not eaſily injured or broken. 4. Viſcous; clammy; ropy; tenacious.

(1.) Of bodies ſome are fragile, and ſome are *tough*, and not fragile. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

(2.) ——— The bow he drew,
And almoſt join'd the horns of the *tough* eugh. *Dryden.*
Fate with nature's law would ſtrive,
To ſhew plain-dealing once an age may thrive;
And when ſo *tough* a frame ſhe could not bend,
Exceeded her commiſſion to befriend. *Dryden.*

(3.) O ſides you are too *tough!*
Will you yet hold? *Shakeſp.*

A body made of braſs the crone demands
For her lov'd nurſling, ſtrung with nerves of wire,
Tough to the laſt, and with no toil to tire. *Dryden.*

To To'ughen. *v. n.* [from *tough.*] To grow tough.

Hops off the kiln lay three weeks to cool, give and *toughen*, elſe they will break to powder. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To To'ughen. *v. a.* To make tough.

To'ughness. *n. ſ.* [from *tough.*] 1. Not brittleneſs; flexibility. 2. Viſcoſity; tenacity; clammineſs; glutinouſneſs. 3. Firmneſs againſt injury.

(1.) To make an induration with *toughneſs*, and leſs fragility, decoct bodies in water for three days; but they muſt be ſuch into which the water will not enter. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

A well-temper'd ſword is bent at will,
But keeps the native *toughneſs* of the ſteel. *Dryden.*

(2.) In the firſt ſtage the viſcoſity or *toughneſs* of the fluids ſhould be taken off by diluents. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

(3.) I confeſs me knit to thy deſerving with cables of perdurable *toughneſs*. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

TOUPE'T. *n. ſ.* [French.] A curl; an artificial lock of hair.

Remember ſecond-hand *toupees* and repaired ruffles. *Swift.*

TOUR. *n. ſ.* [*tour*, French.] 1. Ramble; roving journey. 2. Turn; revolution. In both theſe ſenſes it is rather French than Engliſh. 3. In *Milton* it is probably tower; elevation; high flight.

(1.) I made the *tour* of all the king's palaces. *Addiſon.*

Were it permitted, he'd make the *tour* of the whole ſyſtem of the ſun. *Arbuthnot and Pope's Mart. Scribl.*

(2.) Firſt Ptolemy his ſcheme cœleſtial wrought,
And of machines a wild proviſion brought;
Orbs centrick and eccentrick he prepares,
Cycles and epicycles, ſolid ſpheres
In order plac'd, and with bright globes inlaid,
To ſolve the *tours* by heavenly bodies made. *Blackmore.*

(3.) The bird of Jove ſtoop'd from his airy *tour*,
Two birds of gayeſt plume before him drove. *Milton.*

To'urnament. }
To'urney. } *n. ſ.* [*tournamentum*, low Lat.] 1. Tilt; juſt, military ſport; mock encounter. 2. *Milton* uſes it ſimply for encounter; ſhock of battle.

(1.) They might, under the pretence
Of tilts and *tournaments*,
Provide them horſe and armour for defence. *Daniel.*

For juſts, *tourneys*, and barriers, the glories of them are the chariots, wherein challengers make their entry. *Bacon.*

Whence came all thoſe juſts, tiltings, and *tournaments*, ſo much in uſe in theſe parts. *Temple's Miſcel.*

He liv'd with all the pomp he could deviſe,
At tilts and *tournaments* obtain'd the prize,
But found no favour in his lady's eyes. *Dryden.*

(2.) With cruel *tournament* the ſquadrons join!
Where cattle paſtur'd late, now ſcatter'd lie
With carcaſſes, and arms, th' inſanguin'd field. *Milton.*

To **TO'URNEY.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To tilt in the liſts.

An elfin born of noble ſtate,
Well could he *tourney*, and in liſts debate. *Spenſer.*

TO'URNIQUET. *n. ſ.* [French.] A bandage uſed in amputations, ſtraitened or relaxed by the turn of a handle.

If the orifice does not readily appear, looſen the *tourniquet*, and the effuſion of blood will direct you to it. *Sharp.*

To **TOUSE.** *v. a.* [probably of the ſame original with *taw*, *teize*, *toſe*.] To pull; to tear; to haul; to drag: whence *touſer* or *towzer*, the name of a maſtiff.

As a bear whom angry curs have *touz'd*,
Having off ſhak'd them and eſcap'd their hands,
Becomes more fell, and all that him withſtands
Treads down and overthrows. *Spenſer.*

She toſſes, tumbles, ſtrikes, turns, *touſes*, ſpurns, and ſprauls,
Caſting with furious limbs her holders to the walls. *Drayt.*

Take him hence; to th' rack with him: we'll *towze* you joint by joint, but we will know his purpoſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

To *towze* ſuch things as flutter
To honeſt Bounce is bread and butter. *Swift.*

TOW. *n. ſ.* [ꞇoƿ, Sax.] Flax or hemp beaten and combed into a filamentous ſubſtance.

Tow twiſted round the handle of an inſtrument makes it eaſier to be held. *Sharp.*

To **TOW.** *v. a.* [ꞇeon, ꞇeohan, Saxon, to lead; *toghen*, old Dutch.] To draw by a rope, particularly through the water.

—— Thou knew'ſt too well
My heart was to thy rudder ty'd by th' ſtring,
And thou ſhould'ſt *tow* me after. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

The ſeamen *towed*, and I ſhoved, till we arrived. *Swift.*

TOWA'RD.
TOWA'RDS. } *prep.* [ꞇoƿaꞃð, Saxon.] 1. In a direction to. 2. With local tendency to. 3. Near to: as, the danger now comes *towards* him. 4. With reſpect to; touching; regarding. 5. With ideal tendency to. 6. Nearly; little leſs than.

(1.) He ſet his face *toward* the wilderneſs. *Num.* xxiv. 1.

(2.) —— The currents drive,
Tow'rds the retreating ſea, their furious tide. *Milton.*

(4.) We brought them to as great peace between themſelves, as love *towards* us for having made the peace. *Sidney.*

—— Repent you not,
As that the ſin hath brought you to this ſhame,
Which ſorrow's always *tow'rds* ourſelves, not heav'n?
Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.

His heart relented *towards* her. *Milton.*

By our law, no good is to be left undone *towards* all, not the good of the tongue, the hand, the heart. *South.*

(5.) This was the firſt alarm England received *towards* any trouble, after it had enjoyed for ſo many years the moſt uninterrupted proſperity. *Clarendon.*

(6.) I am *towards* nine years older ſince I left you. *Swift.*

TO'WARD.
TO'WARDS. } *adv.* [It is doubtful whether in this uſe the word be adverb or adjective.] Near; at hand; in a ſtate of preparation.

What might be *toward* that this ſweaty haſte
Doth make the night joint labourer with the day? *Shakeſp.*

TO'WARD. *adj.* Ready to do or learn; not froward.

TO'WARDLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *towardly*.] Docility; compliance; readineſs to do or to learn.

The beauty and *towardlineſs* of theſe children moved her brethren to envy. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

TO'WARDLY. *adj.* [from *toward*.] Ready to do or learn; docile; compliant with duty.

Some young *towardly* noblemen or gentlemen were uſually ſent as aſſiſtants or attendants. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

TO'WARDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *toward*.] Docility.

Parents will not throw away the *towardneſs* of a child, and the expence of education upon a profeſſion, the labour of which is increaſed, and the rewards are vaniſhed. *South.*

TO'WEL. *n. ſ.* [*touaille*, French; *touaglio*, Italian.] A cloth on which the hands are wiped.

—— They with their fine ſoft graſſy *towels* ſtand,
To wipe away the drops and moiſture from her hand. *Dray.*

His arm muſt be kept up with a napkin or *towel*. *Wiſeman.*

Th' attendants water for their hands ſupply,
And having waſh'd, with ſilken *towels* dry. *Dryden's Æn.*

TO'WER. *n. ſ.* [ꞇoƿ, Saxon; *tour*, Fr. *torre*, Italian; *turris*, Latin.] 1. A high building; a building raiſed above the main edifice. 2. A fortreſs; a citadel. 3. A high head-dreſs. 4. High flight; elevation.

(1.) Let us build us a city and a *tower*, whoſe top may reach unto heaven. *Gen.* xi. 4.

Tow'rs and battlements it ſees
Boſom'd high in tufted trees. *Milton.*

—— He them beholding, ſoon
Comes down to ſee their city, ere the *tow'r*
Obſtruct Heav'n tow'rs. *Milton.*

(2.) A ſtrong *tower* from the enemy. *Pſalms.*

(3.) Lay trains of amorous intrigues
In *towers*, and curls, and perriwigs. *Hudibras.*

To **TO'WER.** *v. n.* To ſoar; to fly or riſe high.

On th' other ſide an high rock *tow'red* ſtill. *Spenſer.*

—— No marvel
My lord protector's hawks do *tower* ſo well. *Shakeſp.*

Circular baſe of riſing folds that *tower'd*
Fold above fold a ſurging maze. *Milton.*

Tow'ring his height, and ample was his breaſt. *Dryden.*

The crooked plough, the ſhare, the *tow'ring* height
Of waggons, and the cart's unwieldy weight;
Theſe all muſt be prepar'd. *Dryden's Georg.*

All thoſe ſublime thoughts which *tower* above the clouds, and reach as high as heaven itſelf, take their riſe, not one jot beyond thoſe ideas which ſenſe or reflection have offered for the contemplation of the mind. *Locke.*

TO'WER-MUSTARD. *n. ſ.* [*turritis*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

TO'WERED. *adj.* [from *tower*.] Adorned or defended by towers.

Might ſhe the wiſe Latona be,
Or the *tow'red* Cybele. *Milton's Arcades.*

TO'WERY. *adj.* [from *tower*.] Adorned or guarded with towers.

Here naked rocks and empty waſtes were ſeen,
There *tow'ry* cities and the foreſts green. *Pope.*

Riſe, crown'd with lights, imperial Salem riſe!
Exalt thy *tow'ry* head, and lift thy eyes! *Pope's Meſſiah.*

TOWN. *n. ſ.* [ꞇun, Saxon; *tuyn*, Dutch; from ꞇinan, Saxon, *ſhut*.] 1. Any walled collection of houſes. 2. Any collection of houſes larger than a village. 3. In England, any number of houſes to which belongs a regular market, and which is not a city or the ſee of a biſhop. 4. The inhabitants of a town. 5. The court end of London. 6. The people who live in the capital. 7. It is uſed by the inhabitants of every town or city: as we ſay, *a new family is come to* town. 8. It is uſed emphatically for the capital: as, *he lives ſix months in* town, *and ſix in the country*.

(1.) She let them down by a cord; for her houſe was upon the *town* wall. *Joſ.* ii. 15.

When Alexandria was beſieg'd and won,
He paſs'd the trenches firſt, and ſtorm'd the *town*. *Betterton.*

(2.) Speak the ſpeech trippingly on the tongue: but if you mouth it, as many of our players do, I had as lieve the *town* crier had ſpoke the lines. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Into whatſoever city or *town* ye enter, enquire who in it is worthy, and there abide. *Matt.* x. 11.

Before him *towns* and rural works between. *Milton.*
——— My friend this inſult ſees,
And flies from *towns* to woods, from men to trees. *Broome.*

(4.) —— To the clear ſpring cold Artæa went;
To which the whole *towne* for their water ſent. *Chapman.*

(5.) A virgin whom her mother's care
Drags from the *town* to wholeſome country air. *Pope.*

(6.) He all at once let down,
Stuns with his giddy larum half the *town*. *Pope.*

(7.) There is ſome new dreſs or new diverſion juſt come to *town*. *Law.*

To'wnclerk. *n. ſ.* [*town* and *clerk*.] An officer who manages the publick buſineſs of a place.

The *townclerk* appeaſed the people. *Acts*, xix. 35.

Townho'use. *n. ſ* [*town* and *houſe*.] The hall where publick buſineſs is tranſacted.

A *townhouſe* built at one end will front the church that ſtands at the other. *Addiſon on Italy.*

To'wnship. *n. ſ.* [*town* and *ſhip*.] The corporation of a town; the diſtrict belonging to a town.

I am but a poor petitioner of our whole *townſhip*. *Shakeſp.*

They had built houſes, planted gardens, erected *townſhips*, and made proviſion for their poſterity. *Raleigh.*

To'wnsman. *n. ſ.* [*town* and *man*.] 1. An inhabitant of a place. 2. One of the ſame town.

(1.) Here come the *townſmen* on proceſſion,
Before your highneſs to preſent the man. *Shakeſp.*

In the time of king Henry the ſixth, in a fight between the earls of Ormond and Deſmond, almoſt all the *townſmen* of Kilkenny were ſlain. *Davies on Ireland.*

They marched to Newcaſtle, which being defended only by the *townſmen*, was given up to them. *Clarendon.*

I left him at the gate firm to your intereſt,
T' admit the *townſmen* at their firſt appearance. *Dryden.*

Townta'lk. *n. ſ.* [*town* and *talk*.] Common prattle of a place.

If you tell the ſecret, in twelve hours it ſhall be *towntalk*. *L'Eſtrange.*

To'xical. *adj.* [*toxicum*, Latin.] Poiſonous; containing poiſon.

Toy. *n. ſ.* [*toyen*, *tooghen*, to dreſs with many ornaments, Dutch.] 1. A petty commodity; a trifle; a thing of no value. 2. A plaything; a bauble. 3. Matter of no importance. 4. Folly; trifling practice; ſilly opinion. 5. Play; ſport; amorous dalliance. 6. Odd ſtory; ſilly tale. 7. Slight repreſentation. 8. Wild fancy; irregular imagery; odd conceit.

(1.) Might I make acceptable unto her that *toy* which I had found, following an acquaintance of mine at the plough. *Sidney.*

They exchange for knives, glaſſes, and ſuch *toys*, great abundance of gold and pearl. *Abbot.*

———— Becauſe of old
Thou thyſelf doat'dſt on womankind, admiring
Their ſhape, their colour, and attractive grace:
None are, thou think'ſt, but taken with ſuch *toys*. *Milton.*

O virtue! virtue! what art thou become,
That men ſhould leave thee for that *toy* a woman! *Dryden.*

(2.) To dally thus with death is no fit *toy*,
Go find ſome other play-fellows, mine own ſweet boy. *Spenſer.*

What a profuſion of wealth laid out in coaches, trappings, tables, cabinets, and the like precious *toys!* *Addiſon.*

In Delia's hand this *toy* is fatal found,
Nor could that fabled dart more ſurely wound. *Pope.*

We ſmile at floriſts, we deſpiſe their joy,
And think their hearts enamour'd of a *toy*. *Young.*

(3.) 'Tis a cockle or a walnut ſhell,
A knack, a *toy*, a trick, a baby's cap. *Shakeſp.*

—— High and noble things I ſlightly may not tell,
Nor light and idle *toys* my lines may vainly ſwell. *Drayton.*

(4.) The things which ſo long experience of all ages hath confirmed and made profitable, let us not preſume to condemn as follies and *toys*, becauſe we ſometimes know not the cauſe and reaſon of them. *Hooker.*

(5.) Ye ſons of Venus, play your ſports at will;
For greedy Pleaſure, careleſs of your *toys*,
Thinks more upon her paradiſe of joys. *Spenſer's Epithal.*

So ſaid he, and forbore not glance or *toy*
Of amorous intent. *Milton.*

(6.) —— I never may believe
Theſe antick fables, nor theſe fairy *toys*. *Shakeſp.*

(7.) Shall that which hath always received this conſtruction, be now diſguiſed with a *toy* of novelty? *Hooker.*

(8.) The very place puts *toys* of deſperation,
Without more motive, into every brain,
That looks ſo many fathoms to the ſea,
And hears it roar beneath. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

To **Toy.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To trifle; to dally amorouſly; to play.

To'yish. *adj.* [from *toy*.] Trifling; wanton.

To'yishness. *n. ſ.* [from *toyiſh*.] Nugacity; wantonneſs.

Your ſociety will diſcredit that *toyiſhneſs* of wanton fancy, that plays tricks with words, and frolicks with the caprices of frothy imagination. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

To'yman. *n. ſ.* [from *toy*.] A ſeller of toys.

But what in oddneſs can be more ſublime,
Than S——, the foremoſt *toyman* of his time? *Young.*

To'yshop. *n. ſ.* [*toy* and *ſhop*.] A ſhop where playthings and little nice manufactures are ſold.

Fans, ſilks, ribbands, laces, and gewgaws, lay ſo thick together, that the heart was nothing elſe but a *toyſhop*. *Addiſon.*

With varying vanities from every part,
They ſhift the moving *toyſhop* of their heart. *Pope.*

To **Toze.** *v. a.* [See Towse and Tease.] To pull by violence or importunity.

Think'ſt thou, for that I inſinuate, or *toze* from thee thy buſineſs, I am therefore no courtier. *Shakeſpeare.*

Trace. *n. ſ.* [*trace*, Fr. *traccia*, Italian.] 1. Mark left by any thing paſſing; footſteps. 2. Remain; appearance of what has been. 3. [From *tiraſſer*, French; *tiraſſes*, traces.] Harneſs for beaſts of draught.

(1.) Theſe as a line their long dimenſion drew,
Streaking the ground with ſinuous *trace*. *Milton.*

(2.) The people of theſe countries are reported to have lived like the beaſts among them, without any *traces* of orders, laws, or religion. *Temple.*

There are not the leaſt *traces* of it to be met, the greateſt part of the ornaments being taken from Trajan's arch, and ſet up to the conqueror. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The ſhady empire ſhall retain no *trace*
Of war, or blood, but in the Sylvan chace. *Pope.*

(3.) Her waggon ſpokes made of long ſpinner's legs;
The cover, of the wings of graſhoppers;
The *traces*, of the ſmalleſt ſpider's web. *Shakeſp.*

——— The labour'd ox
In his looſe *traces* from the furrow came. *Milton.*

While lab'ring oxen, ſpent with toil and heat,
In their looſe *traces* from the field retreat. *Pope.*

——— Twelve young mules,
New to the plough, unpractis'd in the *trace*. *Pope's Odyſ.*

To **Trace.** *v. a.* [*tracer*, Fr. *tracciare*, Italian.] 1. To follow by the footſteps, or remaining marks. 2. To follow with exactneſs; 3. To mark out. 4. To walk over.

(1.) I feel thy power to *trace* the ways
Of higheſt agents. *Milton.*

You may *trace* the deluge quite round the globe in profane hiſtory; and every one of theſe people have a tale to tell concerning the reſtauration. *Burnet's Theory.*

They do but *trace* over the paths beaten by the ancients, or comment, critick, or flouriſh upon them. *Temple.*

To this haſte of the mind a not due *tracing* of the arguments to their true foundation is owing. *Locke.*

(2.) That ſervile path thou nobly doſt decline,
Of *tracing* word by word, and line by line. *Denham.*

(3.) He allows the ſoul power to *trace* images on the brain, and perceive them. *Locke.*

His pen can *trace* out a true quotation. *Swift.*

(4.) ——— Men as they *trace*,
Both feet and face one way are wont to lead. *Spenſer.*

We do *trace* this alley up and down. *Shakeſp.*

TRA'CER. *n. ſ.* [from *trace.*] One that traces.

Ambaſſadors ſhould not be held the *tracers* of a plot of ſuch malice. *Howel.*

TRACK. *n. ſ.* [*trac*, old French; *traccia*, Italian.] 1. Mark left upon the way by the foot or otherwiſe. 2. A road; a beaten path.

(1.) Following the *track* of Satan. *Milton.*

Hung by the neck and hair, and dragg'd around,
The hoſtile ſpear yet ſticking in his wound,
With *tracks* of blood inſcrib'd the duſty ground. *Dryden.*

Conſider the exterior frame of the globe, if we may find any *tracks* or footſteps of wiſdom in its conſtitution. *Bentley.*

(2.) With *track* oblique ſidelong he works his way. *Milton.*

Behold Torquatus the ſame *track* perſue,
And next, the two devoted Decii view. *Dryden's Æn.*

To **TRACK.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To follow by the footſteps or marks left in the way.

As ſhepherd's cur that in dark evening's ſhade
Hath *tracked* forth ſome ſavage beaſtis treade. *Spenſer.*

He was not only a profeſſed imitator of Horace, but a learned plagiary in all the others; you *track* him every where in their ſnow. *Dryden.*

TRA'CKLESS. *adj.* [from *track.*] Untrodden; marked with no footſteps.

Loſt in *trackleſs* fields of ſhining day,
Unable to diſcern the way,
Which Naſſau's virtue only could explore. *Prior.*

TRACT. *n. ſ.* [*tractus*, Lat.] 1. Any kind of extended ſubſtance. 2. A region; a quantity of land. 3. Continuity; any thing protracted, or drawn out to length. 4. Courſe; manner of proceſs; unleſs it means, in this place, rather, diſcourſe; explanation. 5. It ſeems to be uſed by *Shakeſpeare* for *track*. 6. [*Tractatus*, Latin.] A treatiſe; a ſmall book.

(1.) Heav'n hides nothing from thy view,
Nor the deep *tract* of hell. *Milton.*

(2.) Only there are ſome *tracts* which, by high mountains, are barred from air and freſh wind. *Raleigh.*

Monte Circeio, by Homer called inſula Æea, is a very high mountain joined to the main land by a narrow *tract* of earth. *Addiſon.*

(3.) The myrtle flouriſheth ſtill; and wonderful it is that for ſo long a *tract* of time ſhe ſhould ſtill continue freſh. *Howel.*

Your bodies may at laſt turn all to ſpirit,
Improv'd by *tract* of time, and wing'd aſcend
Ethereal as we. *Milton.*

As in *tract* of ſpeech a dubious word is eaſily known by the coherence with the reſt, and a dubious letter by the whole word; ſo may a deaf perſon, having competent knowledge of language, by an acute ſagacity by ſome more evident word diſcerned by his eye, know the ſenſe. *Holder.*

(4.) ——— The *tract* of every thing
Would, by a good diſcourſer, loſe ſome life
Which action's ſelf was tongue to. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

(5.) The weary ſun hath made a golden ſet,
And, by the bright *tract* of his fiery car,
Gives ſignal of a goodly day to-morrow. *Shakeſp.*

(6.) The church clergy at that time writ the beſt collection of *tracts* againſt popery that ever appeared. *Swift.*

TRA'CTABLE. *adj.* [*tractabilis*, Lat. *traitable*, French.] 1. Manageable; docile; compliant; obſequious; practicable; governable. 2. Palpable; ſuch as may be handled.

(1.) For moderation of thoſe affections growing from the very natural bitterneſs and gall of adverſity, the ſcripture much alledgeth contrary fruit, which affliction likewiſe hath, whenſoever it falleth on them that are *tractable*, the grace of God's holy ſpirit concurring therewith. *Hooker.*

Tractable obedience is a ſlave
To each incenſed will. *Shakeſp. Henry* VII.

If thou doſt find him *tractable* to us,
Encourage him, and tell him all our reaſons;
If he be leaden, icy, cold, unwilling,
Be thou ſo too. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

As thoſe who are bent to do wickedly will never want tempters to urge them on in an evil courſe; ſo thoſe who yield themſelves *tractable* to good motions, will find the ſpirit of God more ready to encourage them. *Tillotſon.*

If a ſtrict hand be kept over children from the beginning, they will in that age be *tractable*, and quietly ſubmit. *Locke.*

(2.) The other meaſures are of continued quantity viſible, and for the moſt part *tractable*; whereas time is always tranſient, neither to be ſeen nor felt. *Holder on Time.*

TRA'CTABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tractable.*] The ſtate of being tractable; compliance; obſequiouſneſs.

It will be objected, that whatſoever I fancy of children's *tractableneſs*, yet many will never apply. *Locke.*

TRA'CTABLY. *adv.* In a tractable manner; gently.

TRA'CTATE. *n. ſ.* [*tractatus*, Lat.] A treatiſe; a tract; a ſmall book.

Many divines of our own nation, in ſermons and written *tractates* of the Sabbath, and in their expoſitions of the fourth commandment, maintain the foreſaid poſition. *White.*

Though philoſophical *tractates* make enumeration of authors, yet are their reaſons uſually introduced. *Brown.*

We need no other evidence than Glanville's *tractate*. *Hale.*

TRA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *tractus*, Lat.] The act of drawing; the ſtate of being drawn.

The malleus being fixed to an extenſible membrane, follows the *traction* of the muſcle, and is drawn inwards to bring the terms of that line nearer in proportion as it is curved, and ſo gives a tenſion to the tympanum. *Holder.*

TRA'CTILE. *adj.* [*tractus*, Latin.] Capable to be drawn out or extended in length; ductile.

The conſiſtences of bodies are very divers; fragile, tough; flexible, inflexible; *tractile*, or to be drawn forth in length, intractile. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

TRACTI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *tractile.*] The quality of being tractile.

Silver, whoſe ductility and *tractility* are much inferiour to thoſe of gold, was drawn out to ſo ſlender a wire, that a ſingle grain amounted to twenty-ſeven feet. *Derham.*

TRADE. *n. ſ.* [*tratta*, Italian.] 1. Traffick; commerce; exchange of goods for other goods, or for money. 2. Occupation; particular employment, whether manual or mercantile, diſtinguiſhed from the liberal arts or learned profeſſions. 3. Inſtruments of any occupation. 4. Any employment not manual; habitual exerciſe. 5. Cuſtom; habit; ſtanding practice. 6. Formerly *trade* was uſed of domeſtick, and *traffick* of foreign commerce.

(1.) Whoſoever commands the ſea, commands the *trade*; whoſoever commands the *trade* of the world, commands the riches of the world, and conſequently the world itſelf. *Raleigh.*

Trade increaſes in one place and decays in another. *Temple.*

(2.) Appoint to every one that is not able to live of his freehold a certain *trade* of life; the which *trade* he ſhall be bound to follow. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

——— How dizzy! half way down
Hangs one that gathers ſamphire, dreadful *trade*. *Shakeſp.*
I'll mountebank their loves, and come home belov'd
Of all the *trades* in Rome. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

——— Fear and piety,
Inſtruction, manners, myſteries, and *trades*,
Decline to your confounding contraries. *Shakeſp.*

——— The rude Equicolæ
Hunting their ſport, and plund'ring was their *trade*. *Dryd.*

Fight under him; there's plunder to be had;
A captain is a very gainful *trade*. *Dryden's Juv.*

The whole diviſion that to Mars pertains,
All *trades* of death, that deal in ſteel for gains. *Dryden.*

The emperor Pertinax applied himſelf in his youth to a gainful *trade*; his father, judging him fit for a better employment, had a mind to turn his education another way; the ſon was obſtinate in purſuing ſo profitable a *trade*, a ſort of merchandiſe of wood. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

(3.) ——— The ſhepherd bears
His houſe and houſhold gods, his *trade* of war,
His bow and quiver, and his truſty cur. *Dryden's Virgil.*

(4.) Call ſome of young years to train them up in that *trade*; and ſo fit them for weighty affairs. *Bacon.*

(5.) Thy ſin's not accidental, but a *trade*. *Shakeſp.*

To TRADE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To traffick; to deal; to hold commerce. 2. To act merely for money. 3. Having a trading wind.

(1.) He commanded theſe ſervants to be called, to know how much every man had gained by *trading*. *Luke,* xix. 15.

Delos, a ſacred place, grew a free port, where nations warring with one another reſorted with their goods, and *traded*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Maximinus *traded* with the Goths in the product of his eſtate in Thracia. *Arbuthnot.*

(2.) Saucy and overbold! how did you dare
To *trade* and traffick with Macbeth,
In riddles and affairs of death? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

(3.) They on the *trading* flood ply tow'rd the pole. *Milton.*

To TRADE. *v. a.* To ſell or exchange in commerce.

They were thy merchants: they *traded* the perſons of men and veſſels of braſs in thy market. *Ezek.* xxvii. 13.

TRADE-WIND. *n. ſ.* [*trade* and *wind.*] The monſoon; the periodical wind between the tropicks.

Thus to the eaſtern wealth through ſtorms we go,
But now, the Cape once doubled, fear no more;
A conſtant *trade-wind* will ſecurely blow,
And gently lay us on the ſpicey ſhore. *Dryden.*

His were the projects of perpetuum mobiles, and of increaſing the *trade-wind* by vaſt plantations of reeds. *Arbuth.*

Comfortable is the *trade-wind* to the equatorial parts, without which life would be both ſhort and grievous. *Cheyne.*

TRA'DED. *adj.* [from *trade.*] Verſed; practiſed.

Truſt not thoſe cunning waters of his eyes;
For villainy is not without ſuch a rheum:
And he long *traded* in it makes it ſeem
Like rivers of remorſe and innocence. *Shakeſpeare.*

——— Eyes and ears,
Two *traded* pilots 'twixt the dangerous ſhores
Of will and judgment. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

TRA'DER. *n. ſ.* [from *trade.*] 1. One engaged in merchandiſe or commerce. 2. One long uſed in the methods of money getting; a practitioner.

(1.) Pilgrims are going to Canterbury with rich offerings, and *traders* riding to London with fat purſes. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

——— Now the victory's won,
We return to our laſſes like fortunate *traders*,
Triumphant with ſpoils. *Dryden.*

Many *traders* will neceſſitate merchants to trade for leſs profit, and conſequently be more frugal. *Child on Trade.*

That day *traders* ſum up the accounts of the week. *Swift.*

TRA'DESFOLK. *n. ſ.* [*trade* and *folk.*] People employed in trades.

By his advice victuallers and *tradesfolk* would ſoon get all the money of the kingdom into their hands. *Swift.*

TRA'DESMAN. *n. ſ.* [*trade* and *man.*] A ſhopkeeper. A merchant is called a *trader*, but not a tradeſman; and it ſeems diſtinguiſhed in *Shakeſpeare* from a man that labours with his hands.

I live by the awl, I meddle with no *tradeſmen*'s matters. *Shakeſpeare.*

——— They rather had beheld
Diſſentious numbers peſt'ring ſtreets; than ſee
Our *tradeſmen* ſinging in their ſhops, and going
About their functions. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Order a trade thither and thence ſo as ſome few merchants and *tradeſmen*, under colour of furniſhing the colony with neceſſaries, may not grind them. *Bacon.*

Tradeſmen might conjecture what doings they were like to have in their reſpective dealings. *Graunt.*

M. Jordain would not be thought a *tradeſman*, but ordered ſome ſilk to be meaſured out to his partner's friends: now I give up my ſhop. *Prior.*

From a plain *tradeſman* with a ſhop, he is now grown a very rich country gentleman. *Arbuth. Hiſt. of John Bull.*

Domeſticks in a gentleman's family have more opportunities of improving their minds, than the ordinary *tradeſmen*. *Swift.*

Boaſtful and rough, your firſt ſon is a ſquire;
The next a *tradeſman*, meek and much a liar. *Pope's Ep.*

Penitens was a buſy notable *tradeſman*, very proſperous in his dealings, but died in the thirty-fifth year of his age. *Law.*

TRADE'FUL. *adj.* [*trade* and *full.*] Commercial; buſy in traffick.

Ye *tradeful* merchants that with weary toil
Do ſeek moſt precious things to make your gain,
And both the Indies of their treaſure ſpoil,
What needeth you to ſeek ſo far in vain. *Spenſer.*

TRADI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*tradition*, Fr. *traditio*, Latin.] 1. The act or practiſe of delivering accounts from mouth to mouth without written memorials; communication from age to age. 2. Any thing delivered orally from age to age.

(1.) To learn it we have *tradition*; namely, that ſo we believe, becauſe both we from our predeceſſors, and they from theirs, have ſo received. *Hooker.*

(2.) ——— They the truth
With ſuperſtions and *traditions* taint,
Left only in thoſe written records pure. *Milton.*

It is well known to have been a general *tradition* amongſt theſe nations, that the world was made and had a beginning. *Wilkins.*

——— Our old ſolemnities
From no blind zeal, or fond *tradition* riſe;
But ſav'd from death, our Argives yearly pay
Theſe grateful honours to the God of day. *Pope's Statius.*

TRADI'TIONAL. *adj.* [from *tradition.*] 1. Delivered by tradition; deſcending by oral communication; tranſmitted by the foregoing to the following age. 2. Obſervant of traditions, or idle rites. Not uſed, nor proper.

(1.) Whence may we have the infallible *traditional* ſenſe of ſcripture, if not from the heads of their church? *Tillotſon.*

If there be any difference in natural parts, it ſhould ſeem the advantage lies on the ſide of children born from wealthy parents, the ſame *traditional* ſloth and luxury which render their body weak, perhaps refining their ſpirits. *Swift.*

(2.) ——— God forbid
We ſhould infringe the holy privilege
Of ſanctuary!
——You are too ſenſeleſs obſtinate, my lord;
Too ceremonious and *traditional*. *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.

TRADI'TIONALLY. *adv.* [from *traditional.*] 1. By tranſmiſſion from age to age. 2. From tradition without evidence of written memorials.

(1.) There is another channel wherein this doctrine is *traditionally* derived from Saint John, namely, from the clergy of Aſia. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

(2.) It croſſeth the proverb, and Rome might well be built in a day, if that were true which is *traditionally* related by Strabo, that the great cities Anchiale and Tarſus were built by Sardanapalus both in one day. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

TRADI'TIONARY. *adj.* [from *tradition.*] Delivered by tradition; tranſmiſſive; handed down from age to age.

Suppoſe the ſame *traditionary* ſtrain
Of rigid manners in the houſe remain,
Inveterate truth, an old plain Sabine's heart. *Dryden.*

Oral tradition is more uncertain, eſpecially if we may take that to be the *traditionary* ſenſe of texts of ſcripture. *Tillotſon.*

The fame of our Saviour, which in ſo few years had gone through the whole earth, was confirmed and perpetuated by ſuch records as would preſerve the *traditionary* account of him to after-ages. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

TRA'DITIVE. *adj.* [*traditive*, French; from *trado*, Lat.] Tranſmitted or tranſmiſſible from age to age.

Suppoſe we on things *traditive* divide,
And both appeal to ſcripture to decide. *Dryden's Hind and Panther.*

To TRADU'CE. *v. a.* [*traduco*, Lat. *traduire*, Fr.] 1. To cenſure; to condemn; to repreſent as blameable; to calumniate; to decry. 2. To propagate; to encreaſe or continue by deriving one from another.

(1.) The beſt ſtratagem that Satan hath, who knoweth his kingdom to be no one way more ſhaken than by the publick devout prayers of God's church, is by *traducing* the form and manner of them, to bring them into contempt, and ſo ſlack the force of all mens devotion towards them. *Hooker.*

Thoſe particular ceremonies which they pretend to be ſo ſcandalous, we ſhall more thoroughly ſift, when other things alſo *traduced* in the publick duties of the church are, together with theſe, to be touched. *Hooker.*

Whilſt calumny has ſuch potent abetters, we are not to wonder at its growth: as long as men are malicious and deſigning they will be *traducing*. *Government of the Tongue.*

From that preface he took his hint; though he had the baſeneſs not to acknowledge his benefactor, but inſtead of it to *traduce* me in libel. *Dryden's Fab.*

(2.) None are ſo groſs as to contend for this,
That ſouls from bodies may *traduced* be;
Between whoſe natures no proportion is,
When root and branch in nature ſtill agree. *Davies.*

From theſe only the race of perfect animals were propagated and *traduced* over the earth. *Hale.*

Some believe the ſoul is made by God, ſome by angels, and ſome by the generant: whether it be immediately created or *traduced* hath been the great ball of contention to the latter ages. *Glanville's Sceſis.*

TRADU'CEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *traduce.*] Cenſure; obloquy.

——— Rome muſt know
The value of her own: 'twere a concealment
Worſe than a theft, no leſs than a *traducement*,
To hide your doings. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

TRADU'CER. *n. ſ.* [from *traduce.*] 1. A falſe cenſurer; a calumniator. 2. One who derives.

TRADU'CIBLE. *adj* [from *traduce.*] Such as may be derived.

Though oral tradition might be a competant diſcoverer of the original of a kingdom, yet ſuch a tradition were incompetent without written monuments to derive to us the original laws, becauſe they are of a complext nature, and therefore not orally *traducible* to ſo great a diſtance of ages. *Hale.*

TRADU'CTION. *n. ſ.* [from *traduce.*] 1. Derivation from one of the ſame kind; propagation. 2. Tradition; tranſmiſſion from one to another. 3. Conveyance; act of transferring. 4. Tranſition.

(1.) The patrons of *traduction* accuſe their adverſaries of affronting the attributes of God; and the aſſerters of creation impeach them of violence to the nature of things. *Glanville.*

If by *traduction* came thy mind,
Our wonder is the leſs to find
A ſoul ſo charming from a ſtock ſo good;
Thy father was transfus'd into thy blood. *Dryden.*

(2.) Touching traditional communication and *traduction* of truths connatural and engraven, I do not doubt but many of them have had the help of that derivation. *Hale.*

(3.) Since America is divided on every ſide by conſiderable ſeas, and no paſſage known by land, the *traduction* of brutes could only be by ſhipping: though this was a method uſed for the *traduction* of uſeful cattle from hence thither, yet it is not credible that bears and lions ſhould have ſo much care uſed for their tranſportation. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

(4.) The reports and fugues have an agreement with the figures in rhetorick of repetition and *traduction*. *Bacon.*

TRA'FFICK. *n. ſ.* [*trafique*, Fr. *traffico*, Italian.] 1. Commerce; merchandiſing; large trade; exchange of commodities. *Traffick* was formerly uſed of foreign commerce in diſtinction from *trade*. 2. Commodities; ſubject of traffick.

(1.) *Traffick*'s thy god. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

——— My father
A merchant of great *traffick* through the world. *Shakeſp.*

Tyre, a town indeed of great wealth and *traffick*, and the moſt famous empory of the elder times. *Heylyn.*

As he was, for his great wiſdom, ſtiled the Engliſh Solomon, he followed the example of that wiſe king in nothing more than by advancing the *traffick* of his people. *Addiſon.*

(2.) You'll ſee a draggled damſel
From Billingſgate her fiſhy *traffick* bear. *Gay.*

To **TRA'FFICK.** *v. n.* [*trafiquer*, Fr. *trafficare*, Italian.] 1. To practiſe commerce; to merchandiſe; to exchange commodities. 2. To trade meanly or mercenarily.

(1.) They firſt plant for corn and cattle, and after enlarge themſelves for things to *traffick* withal. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

(2.) Saucy and overbold! how did you dare
To trade and *traffick* with Macbeth,
In riddles and affairs of death? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

How haſt thou dar'd to think ſo vilely of me,
That I would condeſcend to thy mean arts,
And *traffick* with thee for a prince's ruin? *Rowe.*

TRA'FFICKER. *n. ſ.* [*trafiqueur*, Fr. from *traffick.*] Trader; merchant.

Your Argoſies with portly ſail,
Like ſigniors and rich burghers on the flood,
Do overpeer the petty *traffickers*
That curtſy to them. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

In it are ſo many Jews very rich, and ſo great *traffickers*, that they have moſt of the Engliſh trade in their hands. *Addiſon.*

TRA'GACANTH. *n. ſ.* [*tragacantha*, Lat.] A gum which proceeds from the inciſion of the root or trunk of a plant ſo called. *Trevoux.*

TRAGE'DIAN. *n. ſ.* [from *tragedy*; *tragœdus*, Lat.] 1. A writer of tragedy. 2. An actor of tragedy.

(1.) Many of the poets themſelves had much nobler conceptions of the Deity, than to imagine him to have any thing corporeal; as in theſe verſes out of the ancient *tragedian*. *Stilling.*

(2.) I can counterfeit the deep *tragedian*;
Speak, and look back, and pry on ev'ry ſide,
Tremble and ſtart at wagging of a ſtraw,
Intending deep ſuſpicion. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*

To the well-lung'd *tragedian*'s rage
They recommend their labours of the ſtage. *Dryden.*

TRA'GEDY. *n. ſ.* [*tragedie*, Fr. *tragœdia*, Latin.] 1. A dramatick repreſentation of a ſerious action. 2. Any mournful or dreadful event.

(1.) Thouſands more, that yet ſuſpect no peril,
Will now conclude their plotted *tragedy*. *Shakeſpeare.*

All our *tragedies* are of kings and princes; but you never ſee a poor man have a part unleſs it be as a chorus, or to fill up the ſcenes, to dance, or to be derided. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

Imitate the ſiſter of painting, *tragedy*; which employs the whole forces of her art in the main action. *Dryden.*

An anthem to their god Dionyſus, whilſt the goat ſtood at his altar to be ſacrificed, was called the goat-ſong or *tragedy*. *Rymer's Tragedies of the laſt Age.*

There to her heart ſad *tragedy* addreſt
The dagger, wont to pierce the tyrant's breaſt. *Pope.*

(2.) ——— I ſhall laugh at this,
That they, who brought me in my maſter's hate,
I live to look upon their *tragedy*. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*

I look upon this now done in England as another act of the ſame *tragedy* which was lately begun in Scotland. *K. Charles.*

TRA'GICAL. } *adj.* [*tragicus*, Lat. *tragique*, Fr.] 1. Relating to tragedy. 2. Mournful; calamitous; ſorrowful; dreadful.
TRA'GICK. }

(1.) ——— The root and tragical effect,
Vouchſafe, O thou the mournfull'ſt muſe of nine,
That wont'ſt the *tragick* ſtage for to direct,
In funeral complaints and wailful tine
Reveal to me. *Spenſer's Muiopotmos.*

Thy Clarence he is dead that ſtabb'd my Edward;
And the beholders of this *tragick* play,
Untimely ſmother'd in their duſky graves. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*

(2.) A dire induction I am witneſs to;
And will to France, hoping the conſequence
Will prove as bitter, black, and *tragical*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The gaudy, blabbing, and remorſeful day,
Is crept into the boſom of the ſea:
And now loud howling wolves arouſe the jades,
That drag the *tragick* melancholy night. *Shakeſp. Hen. VI.*

Why look you ſtill ſo ſtern and *tragical?* *Shakeſp.*

So *tragical* and merited a fate
Shall ſwallow thoſe who God and juſtice hate. *Sandys.*

I now muſt change thoſe notes to *tragick.* *Milton.*

The tale of this ſong is a pretty *tragical* ſtory; and pleaſes becauſe it is a copy of nature. *Addiſon.*

Bid them dreſs their bloody altars
With every circumſtance of *tragick* pomp. *Rowe.*

TRA'GICALLY. *adv.* [from *tragical*] 1. In a tragical manner; in a manner befitting tragedy. 2. Mournfully; ſorrowfully; calamitouſly.

(1.) Juvenal's genius was ſharp and eager; and as his provocations were great, he has revenged them *tragically. Dryden.*

TRA'GICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tragical.*] Mournfulneſs; calamitouſneſs.

Like bold Phaëtons we deſpiſe all benefits of the father of light, unleſs we may guide his chariot; and we moralize the fable as well in the *tragicalneſs* of the event as in the inſolence of the undertaking. *Decay of Piety.*

TRAGICO'MEDY. *n. ſ.* [*tragicomedie*, Fr. from *tragedy* and *comedy.*] A drama compounded of merry and ſerious events.

On the world's ſtage, when our applauſe grows high,
For acting here life's *tragi-comedy*,
The lookers-on will ſay we act not well,
Unleſs the laſt the former ſcenes excel. *Denham.*

The faults of that drama are in the kind of it, which is *tragi-comedy*; but it was given to the people. *Dryden.*

We have often had *tragi-comedies* upon the Engliſh theatre with ſucceſs: but in that ſort of compoſition the tragedy and comedy are in diſtinct ſcenes. *Gay.*

TRAGICO'MICAL. *adj.* [*tragicomique*, Fr. *tragical* and *comical.*] 1. Relating to tragi-comedy. 2. Conſiſting of a mixture of mirth with ſorrow.

(1.) The whole art of the *tragi-comical* farce lies in interweaving the ſeveral kinds of the drama, ſo that they cannot be diſtinguiſhed. *Gay's What d'ye call it.*

TRAGICO'MICALLY. *adv.* [from *tragicomical.*] In a tragicomical manner.

Laws my Pindarick parents matter'd not,
So I was *tragicomically* got. *Bramſton.*

To TRAJE'CT. *v. a.* [*trajectus*, Latin.] To caſt through; to throw.

The diſputes of thoſe aſſuming confidents, that think ſo highly of their attainments, are like the controverſy of thoſe in Plato's den, who having never ſeen but the ſhadow of an horſe *trajected*, eagerly contended, whether its neighing proceeded from its appearing mane or tail. *Glanville's Sceps.*

If there are different kinds of æther, they have a different degree of rarity; by which it becomes ſo fit a medium for *trajecting* the light of all cœleſtial bodies. *Grew's Coſm.*

If the ſun's light be *trajected* through three or more croſs priſms ſucceſſively, thoſe rays which in the firſt priſm are refracted more than others, are in all the following priſms refracted more than others in the ſame proportion. *Newton.*

TRAJE'CT. *n. ſ.* [*trajet*, Fr. *trajectus*, Latin.] A ferry; a paſſage for a water-carriage.

What notes and garments he doth give thee,
Bring to the *traject*, to the common ferry,
Which trades to Venice. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

TRAJE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*trajectio*, Lat.] 1. The act of darting through. 2. Emiſſion.

(1.) Later aſtronomers have obſerved the free motion of ſuch comets as have, by a *trajection* through the æther, wandered through the cœleſtial or interſtellar part of the univerſe. *Boyle.*

(2.) The *trajections* of ſuch an object more ſharply pierce the martyred ſoul of John, than afterwards did the nails the crucified body of Peter. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To TRAIL. *v. a.* [*trailler*, Fr.] 1. To hunt by the track. 2. To draw along the ground. 3. To draw a long floating or waving body. 4. [*Treglen*, Dutch.] To draw; to drag.

(2.) Beat thou the drum, that it ſpeak mournfully;
Trail your ſteel pikes. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Faintly he ſtaggered through the hiſſing throng,
And hung his head, and *trail'd* his legs along. *Dryden.*

(3.) What boots the regal circle on his head,
That long behind he *trails* his pompous robe,
And, of all monarchs, only graſps the globe? *Pope.*

(4.) Becauſe they ſhall not *trail* me through their ſtreets
Like a wild beaſt, I am content to go. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Thrice happy poet, who may *trail*
Thy houſe about thee like a ſnail;
Or harneſs'd to a nag, at eaſe
Take journies in it like a chaiſe;
Or in a boat, whene'er thou wilt,
Canſt make it ſerve thee for a tilt. *Swift.*

To TRAIL. *v. n.* To be drawn out in length.

When his brother ſaw the red blood *trail*
Adown ſo faſt, and all his armour ſteepe,
For very felneſs loud he 'gan to weep. *Spenſer.*

Swift men of foot, whoſe broad-ſet backs their *trailing* hair did hide. *Chapman.*

Since the flames purſu'd the *trailing* ſmoke,
He knew his boon was granted. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*

From o'er the roof the blaze began to move,
And *trailing* vaniſh'd in th' Idean grove.
It ſwept a path in heav'n, and ſhone a guide,
Then in a ſteaming ſtench of ſulphur dy'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

TRAIL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1 Scent left on the ground by the animal purſued; track followed by the hunter. 2. Any thing drawn to length. 3. Any thing drawn behind in long undulations.

(1.) See but the iſſue of my jealouſy: if I cry out thus upon no *trail*, never truſt me when I open again. *Shakeſpeare.*

How chearfully on the falſe *trail* they cry!
Oh, this is counter, you falſe Daniſh dogs. *Shakeſp.*

I do think, or elſe this brain of mine
Hunts not the *trail* of policy ſo ſure
As I have us'd to do, that I have found
The very cauſe of Hamlet's lunacy. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

(2.) From thence the fuming *trail* began to ſpread,
And lambent glories danc'd about her head. *Dryden's Æn.*

When light'ning ſhoots in glitt'ring *trails* along:
It ſhines, 'tis true, and gilds the gloomy night;
But when it ſtrikes, 'tis fatal. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*

(3.) And round about her work ſhe did empale
With a fair border wrought of ſundry flow'rs,
Enwoven with an ivy winding *trail.* *Spenſer's Muiopotmos.*

A ſudden ſtar it ſhot through liquid air,
And drew behind a radiant *trail* of hair. *Pope.*

To TRAIN. *v. a.* [*trainer*, Fr.] 1. To draw along. 2. To draw; to entice; to invite; to allure. 3. To draw by artifice or ſtratagem. 4. To draw from act to act by perſuaſion or promiſe. 5. To educate; to bring up: commonly with *up.* 6. To exerciſe, or form to any practice by exerciſe.

(1.) —— In hollow cube he *train'd*
His deviliſh enginery. *Milton.*

(2.) ———— If but twelve French
Were there in arms, they would be as a call
To *train* ten thouſand Engliſh to their ſide. *Shakeſpeare.*

(3.) For that cauſe I *train'd* thee to my houſe. *Shakeſp.*

Oh *train* me not, ſweet mermaid, with thy note!
To drown me in thy ſiſter's flood of tears.
Sing, Syren, to thyſelf, and I will doat:
Spread o'er the ſilver waves thy golden hair,
And as a bed I'll take thee, and there lie. *Shakeſp.*

(4.) ———— We did *train* him on,
And his corruption being ta'en from us,
We as the ſpring of all ſhall pay for all. *Shakeſp. Hen. IV.*

(5.) ———— I can ſpeak Engliſh,
For I was *train'd up* in the Engliſh court. *Shakeſp.*

———— A moſt rare ſpeaker,
To nature none more bound; his *training* ſuch
That he may furniſh and inſtruct great teachers. *Shakeſp.*

A place for exerciſe and *training up* of youth in the faſhion of the heathen. 2 *Mac.* iv. 9.

Call ſome of young years to *train* them *up* in that trade, and ſo fit them for weighty affairs. *Bacon.*

Spirits *train'd up* in feaſt and ſong. *Milton.*

The firſt Chriſtians were by great hardſhips *trained up* for glory. *Tillotſon.*

The young ſoldier is to be *trained* on to the warfare of life; wherein care is to be taken that more things be not repreſented as dangerous than really are ſo. *Locke.*

(6.) Abram armed his *trained* ſervants born in his houſe, and purſued. *Gen.* xiv. 14.

The warrior horſe here bred he's taught to *train*. *Dryden.*

TRAIN. *n. ſ.* [*train*, Fr.] 1. Artifice; ſtratagem of enticement. 2. The tail of a bird. 3. The part of a gown that falls behind upon the ground. 4. A ſeries; a conſecution: either local or mental. 5. Proceſs; method; ſtate of procedure. 6. A retinue; a number of followers or attendants. 7. An orderly company; a proceſſion. 8. The line of powder reaching to the mine. 9. **TRAIN** *of artillery*. Cannons accompanying an army.

(1.) He caſt by treaty and by *trains*
Her to perſuade. *Spenſer.*

Their general did with due care provide,
To ſave his men from ambuſh and from *train*. *Fairfax.*

——— This mov'd the king,
To lay to draw him in by any *train*. *Daniel's Civil War.*

Swol'n with pride into the ſnare I fell
Of fair fallacious looks, venereal *trains*,
Soft'ned with pleaſure and voluptuous life. *Milton.*

——— Now to my charms
And to my wily *trains*! I ſhall ere long
Be well ſtock'd with as fair a herd as graz'd
About my mother Circe. *Milton.*

The practice begins of crafty men upon the ſimple and good; theſe eaſily follow and are caught, while the others lay *trains* and purſue a game. *Temple.*

(2.) Coſtly followers are not to be liked, leſt while a man makes his *train* longer he makes his wings ſhorter. *Bacon.*

Contracting their body, and being forced to draw in their fore parts to eſtabliſh the hinder in the elevation of the *train*, if the fore parts do part and incline to the ground, the hinder grow too weak, and ſuffer the *train* to fall. *Brown.*

The bird guideth her body with her *train*, and the ſhip is ſteered with the rudder. *Hakewill.*

——— Th' other, whoſe gay *train*
Adorns him colour'd with the florid hue
Of rainbows and ſtarry eyes. *Milton.*

The *train* ſteers their flights, and turns their bodies like the rudder of a ſhip; as the kite, by a light turning of his *train*, moves his body which way he pleaſes. *Ray.*

(3.) A thouſand pounds a year, for pure reſpect!
That promiſes more thouſands: honour's *train*
Is longer than his fore ſkirts. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

(4.) Rivers now ſtream and draw their humid *train*. *Milt.*

Diſtinct gradual growth in knowledge carries its own light with it, in every ſtep of its progreſſion, in an eaſy and orderly *train*. *Locke.*

If we reflect on what is obſervable in ourſelves, we ſhall find our ideas always paſſing in *train*, one going and another coming, without intermiſſion. *Locke.*

They laboured in vain ſo far to reach the apoſtle's meaning, all along in the *train* of what he ſaid. *Locke.*

Some truths reſult from any ideas, as ſoon as the mind puts them into propoſitions; other truths require a *train* of ideas placed in order, a due comparing of them, and deductions made with attention. *Locke.*

What would'ſt thou have me do? conſider well
The *train* of ills our love would draw behind it. *Addiſon.*

The author of your beings can by a glance of the eye, or a word ſpeaking, enlighten your mind, and conduct you to a *train* of happy ſentiments. *Watts.*

(5.) If things were once in this *train*, if virtue were eſtabliſhed as neceſſary to reputation, and vice not only loaded with infamy, but made the infallible ruin of all men's pretenſions, our duty would take root in our nature. *Swift.*

(6.) My *train* are men of choice and rareſt parts,
That in the moſt exact regard ſupport
The worſhips of their names. *Shakeſpeare.*

Our fire walks forth, without more *train*
Accompany'd than with his own complete
Perfections. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

——— Thou ſhould'ſt be ſeen
A goddeſs among gods, ador'd, and ſerv'd
By angels numberleſs, thy daily *train*. *Milton.*

He comes not with a *train* to move our fear. *Dryden.*

The king's daughter, with a lovely *train*
Of fellow nymphs, was ſporting on the plain. *Addiſon.*

He would put a check to the fury of the war, that a ſtop might be put to thoſe ſins which are of its *train*. *Smallridge.*

(7.) Faireſt of ſtars, laſt in the *train* of night,
If better thou belong not to the dawn. *Milton.*

Who the knights in green, and what the *train*
Of ladies dreſs'd with daiſies on the plain? *Dryden.*

(8.) Since firſt they fail'd in their deſigns,
To take in heav'n by ſpringing mines;
And with unanſwerable barrels
Of gunpowder, diſpute their quarrels;
Now take a courſe more practicable,
By laying *trains* to fire the rabble. *Hudibras.*

Shall he that gives fire to the *train* pretend to waſh his hands of the hurt that's done by the playing of the mine! *L'Eſtrange's Fables.*

(9.) With an army abundantly ſupplied with a *train of artillery*, and all other proviſions neceſſary, the king advanced towards Scotland. *Clarendon.*

TRAINBA'NDS. *n. ſ.* [*train* and *band*: I ſuppoſe for *trained band.*] The militia; the part of a community trained to martial exerciſe.

He directed the *trainbands*, which conſiſted of the moſt ſubſtantial houſholders, to attend. *Clarendon.*

——— Give commiſſion
To ſome bold man, whoſe loyalty you truſt,
And let him raiſe the *trainbands* of the city. *Dryden.*

A council of war was called, wherein we agreed to retreat: but before we could give the word, the *trainbands*, taking advantage of our delay, fled firſt. *Addiſon.*

TRAINBE'ARER. *n. ſ.* [from *train* and *bearer.*] One that holds up a train.

TRAINO'IL. *n. ſ.* [*train* and *oil.*] Oil drawn by coction from the fat of the whale.

TRA'INY. *adj.* [from *train.*] Belonging to train oil. A bad word.

——— Here ſteams aſcend,
Where the huge hogſheads ſweat with *trainy* oil. *Gay.*

To **TRAIPSE.** *v. a.* [A low word. See **TRAPE.**] To walk in a careleſs or ſluttiſh manner.

Two ſlip ſhod muſes *traipſe* along,
In lofty madneſs, meditating ſong. *Pope.*

TRAIT. *n. ſ.* [*trait*, Fr.] A ſtroke; a touch. Scarce Engliſh.

By this ſingle *trait* Homer makes an eſſential difference between the Iliad and Odyſſey; that in the former the people periſhed by the folly of their kings; in this by their own folly. *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

TRAITOR. *n. ſ.* [*traître*, Fr. *traditor*, Lat.] One who being truſted betrays.

The law laid that grievous puniſhment upon *traitors*, to forfeit all their lands to the prince, that men might be terrified from committing treaſons. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

If you flatter him, you are a great *traitor* to him. *Bacon.*

I'll put him thus far into the plot, that he ſhould be ſecured as a *traitor*; but when I am out of reach, he ſhall be releaſed. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

There is no difference, in point of morality, whether a man calls me *traitor* in one word, or ſays I am one hired to betray my religion and ſell my country. *Swift.*

TRA'ITORLY. *adj.* [from *traitor.*] Treacherous; perfidious.

Theſe *traitorly* raſcals miſeries are to be ſmil'd at, their offences being ſo capital. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

TRA'ITOROUS. *adj.* [from *traitor.*] Treacherous; perfidious; faithleſs.

What news with him, that *trait'rous* wight? *Daniel.*

——————— Pontinius knows not you,
While you ſtand out upon theſe *traitorous* terms. *B. Johnſ.*

The *traitorous* or treacherous, who have miſled others, he would have ſeverely puniſhed, and the neutrals noted. *Bacon.*

More of his majeſty's friends have loſt their lives in this rebellion than of his *traitorous* ſubjects. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

TRA'ITOROUSLY. *adv.* [from *traitorous.*] In a manner ſuiting traitors; perfidiouſly; treacherouſly.

Good duke Humphry *traiterouſly* is murther'd
By Suffolk. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Thou bitter ſweet! whom I had laid
Next me, me *traiterouſly* haſt betray'd;
And unſuſpected half inviſibly
At once fled into him, and ſtay'd with me. *Donne.*

They had *traitorouſly* endeavoured to ſubvert the fundamental laws, deprive the king of his regal power, and to place on his ſubjects a tyrannical power. *Clarendon.*

TRA'ITRESS. *n. ſ.* [from *traitor.*] A woman who betrays.

I, what I am, by what I was, o'ercome:
Traitreſs, reſtore my beauty and my charms,
Nor ſteal my conqueſt with my proper arms. *Dryden.*

By the dire fury of a *traitreſs* wife,
Ends the ſad evening of a ſtormy life. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

TRALATI'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *tranſlatus*, Lat] Metaphorical; not literal.

TRALATI'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *tralatitious.*] Metaphorically; not literally; not according to the firſt intention of the word.

Language properly is that of the tongue directed to the ear by ſpeaking; written language is *tralatitiouſly* ſo called, becauſe it is made to repreſent to the eye the ſame words which are pronounced. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

To TRALI'NEATE. *v. n.* [*trans* and *line.*] To deviate from any direction.

If you *tralineate* from your father's mind,
What are you elſe but of a baſtard kind?
Do then, as your progenitors have done,
And by their virtues prove yourſelf their ſon. *Dryden.*

TRA'MMEL. *n. ſ.* [*tramail*, Fr. *trama*, *tragula*, Lat.] 1. A net in which birds or fiſh are caught. 2. Any kind of net. 3. A kind of ſhackles in which horſes are taught to pace.

(1.) The *trammel* differeth not much from the ſhape of the bunt, and ſerveth to ſuch uſe as the wear and haking. *Carew.*

(2.) Her golden locks ſhe roundly did upty
In braided *trammels*, that no looſer hairs
Did out of order ſtray about her dainty ears. *Spenſer.*

(3.) I may go ſhufflingly at firſt, for I was never before walked in *trammels*; yet I ſhall drudge at conſtancy, till I have worn off the hitching in my pace. *Dryden's Span. Fryar.*

To TRA'MMEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To catch; to intercept.

——————— If th' aſſaſſination
Could *trammel* up the conſequence, and catch
With its ſurceaſe ſucceſs. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

To TRA'MPLE. *v. a.* [*trampe*, Daniſh.] To tread under foot with pride, contempt, or elevation.

Caſt not your pearls before ſwine, leſt they *trample* them under their feet. *Matt.* vii. 6.

My ſtrength ſhall *trample* thee as mire. *Milton.*

To TRA'MPLE. *v. n.* 1. To tread in contempt. 2. To tread quick and loudly.

(1.) Diogenes *trampled* on Plato's pride with greater of his own. *Government of the Tongue.*

——————— Your country's gods I ſcorn,
And *trample* on their ignominious altars. *Rowe.*

(2.) I hear his thund'ring voice reſound,
And *trampling* feet that ſhake the ſolid ground. *Dryden.*

TRA'MPLER. *n. ſ.* [from *trample.*] One that tramples.

TRANA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*trano*, Latin.] The act of ſwimming over.

TRANCE. *n. ſ.* [*tranſe*, Fr. *tranſitus*, Lat. It might therefore be written *tranſe.*] An extaſy; a ſtate in which the ſoul is rapt into viſions of future or diſtant things; a temporary abſence of the ſoul from the body. See TRANSE.

Gynecia had been in ſuch a *trance* of muſing, that Zelmane was fighting with the lion before ſhe knew of any lion's coming. *Sidney.*

Rapt with joy reſembling heavenly madneſs,
My ſoul was raviſht quite as in a *trance*. *Spenſer's Sonnet.*

ThatUlieſſen, once which made the rivers dance,
And in his rapture rais'd the mountains from their *trance*. *Drayton.*

Abſtract as in a *trance* methought I ſaw. *Milton.*

——————— Sudden he ſtarts,
Shook from his tender *trance*. *Thomſon's Spring.*

TRA'NCED. *adj.* [from *trance.*] Lying in a trance or extaſy.

His grief grew puiſſant, and the ſtrings of life
Began to crack. Twice then the trumpets ſounded,
And there I left him *tranc'd*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

TRA'NGRAM. *n. ſ.* [A cant word.] An odd intricately contrived thing.

What's the meaning of all theſe *trangrams* and gimcracks? what are you going about, jumping over my maſter's hedges, and running your lines croſs his grounds? *Arbuthnot.*

TRA'NNEL. *n. ſ.* A ſharp pin. Perhaps from *trennel.*

With a ſmall *trannel* of iron, or a large nail grounded to a ſharp point, they mark the brick. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

TRA'NQUIL. *adj.* [*tranquille*, Fr. *tranquillus*, Latin.] Quiet; peaceful; undiſturbed.

——————— I had been happy
So I had nothing known. Oh now, for ever
Farewel the *tranquil* mind! farewel content! *Shakeſp.*

TRANQUI'LLITY. *n. ſ.* [*tranquillitas*, Latin; *tranquillité*, Fr.] Quiet; peace of mind; peace of condition; freedom from perturbation.

——————— Leave off,
To let a weary wretch from her due reſt,
And trouble dying ſouls *tranquillity*. *Spenſer.*

How rev'rend is the face of this tall pile,
Whoſe aged pillars rear their marble heads
To bear aloft its arch'd and pond'rous roof,
By its own weight made ſteadfaſt and immoveable,
Looking *tranquillity*. *Congreve.*

You can ſcarce imagine any hero paſſing from one ſtage of life to another with ſo much *tranquillity*, ſo eaſy a tranſition, and ſo laudable a behaviour. *Pope.*

To TRANSA'CT. *v. a.* [*tranſactus*, Lat.] 1. To manage; to negotiate; to conduct a treaty or affairs. 2. To perform; to do; to carry on.

(2.) It cannot be expected they ſhould mention particulars which were *tranſacted* amongſt ſome few of the diſciples only, as the transfiguration and the agony. *Addiſon.*

TRANSA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*tranſaction*, Fr. from *tranſact.*] Negotiation; dealing between man and man; management; affairs; things managed.

It is not the purpoſe of this diſcourſe to ſet down the particular *tranſactions* of this treaty. *Clarendon.*

TRANSA'NIMATION. *n. ſ.* [*trans* and *anima.*] Conveyance of the ſoul from one body to another.

If the *tranſanimation* of Pythagoras were true, that the ſouls of men tranſmigrating into ſpecies anſwering their former natures, ſome men cannot eſcape that very brood whoſe ſire Satan entered. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To TRANSCE'ND. *v. a.* [*tranſcendo*, Latin.] 1. To paſs; to overpaſs. 2. To ſurpaſs; to outgo; to exceed; to excel. 3. To ſurmount; to riſe above.

(1.) It is a dangerous opinion to ſuch popes, as ſhall *tranſcend* their limits and become tyrannical. *Bacon.*

To judge herſelf, ſhe muſt herſelf *tranſcend*,
As greater circles comprehend the leſs. *Davies.*

(2.) This glorious piece *tranſcends* what he could think;
So much his blood is nobler than his ink. *Waller.*

——— Theſe are they
Deſerve their greatneſs and unenvy'd ſtand,
Since what they act *tranſcends* what they command. *Denh.*

High though her wit, yet humble was her mind,
As if ſhe cou'd not, or ſhe wou'd not find,
How much her worth *tranſended* all her kind. *Dryden*

(3.) Make diſquiſition whether theſe unuſual lights be meteorological impreſſions not *tranſcending* the upper region, or whether to be ranked among celeſtial bodies. *Howel.*

To **TRANSCE'ND.** *v. n.* 1. To climb. Not in uſe. 2. To ſurpaſs thought.

(1.) To conclude, becauſe things do not eaſily ſink, they do not drown at all, the fallacy is a frequent addition in human expreſſions, which often give diſtinct accounts of proximity, and *tranſcend* from one unto another. *Brown.*

(2.) The conſiſtence of grace and free will, in this ſenſe, is no ſuch *tranſcending* myſtery, and I think there is no text in ſcripture that ſounds any thing towards making it ſo. *Hammond.*

TRANSCE'NDENCE.
TRANSCE'NDENCY. } *n. ſ.* [from *tranſcend.*] 1. Excellence; unuſual excellence; ſupereminence. 2. Exaggeration; elevation beyond truth.

(2.) It is true greatneſs to have in one the frailty of a man, and the ſecurity of a God: this would have done better in poeſy, where *tranſcendencies* are more allowed. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

TRANSCE'NDENT. *adj.* [*tranſendens*, Latin; *tranſcendant*, Fr.] Excellent; ſupremely excellent; paſſing others.

The title of queen is given by Ignatius to the Lord's-day, not by way of derogation and diminution, but to ſignify the eminent and *tranſcendent* honour of the day. *White.*

Thou, whoſe ſtrong hand, with ſo *tranſcendent* worth,
Holds high the rein of fair Parthenope. *Craſhaw.*

There is, in a lawgiver, a habitual and ultimate intention of a more excellent and *tranſcendent* nature. *Biſhop Sanderſon.*

If thou beeſt he—But O! how fal'n, how chang'd
From him who in the happy realms of light,
Cloath'd with *tranſcendent* brightneſs, did'ſt outſhine
Myriads though bright. *Milton.*

Oh charming princeſs! Oh *tranſcendent* maid! *A. Philips.*

The right our Creator has to our obedience is of ſo high and *tranſcendent* a nature, that it can ſuffer no competition; his commands muſt have the firſt and governing influence on all our actions. *Rogers's Sermons.*

TRANSCENDE'NTAL. *adj.* [*tranſcendentalis*, low Latin.] 1. General; pervading many particulars. 2. Supereminent; paſſing others.

(2.) Though the Deity perceiveth not pleaſure nor pain, as we do; yet he muſt have a perfect and *tranſcendental* perception of theſe, and of all other things. *Grew's Coſmol.*

TRANSCE'NDENTLY. *adv.* [from *tranſcendent.*] Excellently; ſupereminently.

The law of Chriſtianity is eminently and *tranſcendently* called the word of truth. *South's Sermons.*

To **TRA'NSCOLATE.** *v. a.* [*trans* and *colo*, Latin.] To ſtrain through a ſieve or colander; to ſuffer to paſs, as through a ſtrainer.

The lungs are, unleſs pervious like a ſpunge, unfit to imbibe and *tranſcolate* the air. *Harvey.*

To **TRANSCRI'BE.** *v. a.* [*tranſcribo*, Lat. *tranſcrire*, Fr.] To copy; to write from an exemplar.

He was the original of all thoſe inventions from which others did but *tranſcribe* copies. *Clarendon.*

The moſt rigid exactors of mere outward purity do but *tranſcribe* the folly of him who pumps very laboriouſly in a ſhip, yet neglects to ſtop the leak. *Decay of Piety.*

If we imitate their repentance as we *tranſcribe* their faults, we ſhall be received with the ſame mercy. *Rogers.*

TRANSCRI'BER. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſcribe.*] A copier; one who writes from a copy.

A coin is in no danger of having its characters altered by copiers and *tranſcribers.* *Addiſon.*

Writings have been corrupted by little and little, by unſkilful *tranſcribers.* *Waterland.*

TRA'NSCRIPT. *n. ſ.* [*tranſcript*, Fr. *tranſcriptum*, Latin.] A copy; any thing written from an original.

The Grecian learning was but a *tranſcript* of the Chaldean and Egyptian; and the Roman of the Grecian. *Glanville.*

The decalogue of Moſes was but a *tranſcript*, not an original. *South's Sermons.*

Dictate, O mighty Judge! what thou haſt ſeen
Of cities and of courts, of books and men,
And deign to let thy ſervant hold the pen.
Through ages thus I may preſume to live,
And from the *tranſcript* of thy proſe receive
What my own ſhort-liv'd verſe can never give. *Prior.*

TRANSCRI'PTION. *n. ſ.* [*tranſcription*, Fr. from *tranſcriptus*, Latin.] The act of copying.

The ancients were but men; the practice of *tranſcription* in our days was no monſter in their's: plagiary had not its nativity with printing, but began in times when thefts were difficult. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The corruptions that have crept into it by many *tranſcriptions* was the cauſe of ſo great difference. *Brerewood.*

TRANSCRI'PTIVELY. *adv.* [from *tranſcript.*] In manner of a copy.

Not a few *tranſcriptively* ſubſcribing their names to other mens endeavours, tranſcribe all they have written. *Brown.*

To **TRANSCU'R.** *v. n.* [*tranſcurro*, Lat.] To run or rove to and fro.

By fixing the mind on one object, it doth not ſpatiate and *tranſcur.* *Bacon.*

TRANSCU'RSION. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſcurſus*, Lat.] Ramble; paſſage through; paſſage beyond certain limits; extraordinary deviation.

In a great whale, the ſenſe and the affects of any one part of the body inſtantly make a *tranſcurſion* throughout the whole. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

I have briefly run over *tranſcurſions*, as if my pen had been poſting with them. *Wotton's Life of Buckingham.*

His philoſophy gives them *tranſcurſions* beyond the vortex we breathe in, and leads them through others which are only known in an hypotheſis. *Glanville's Sceſis.*

I am to make often *tranſcurſions* into the neighbouring foreſts as I paſs along. *Howel.*

If man were out of the world, who were then left to view the face of heaven, to wonder at the *tranſcurſion* of comets. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

TRANSE. *n. ſ.* [*tranſe*, Fr. See **TRANCE.**] A temporary abſence of the ſoul; an ecſtaſy.

Abſtract as in a *tranſe*, methought I ſaw,
Though ſleeping, where I lay, and ſaw the ſhape
Still glorious before whom awake I ſtood. *Milton.*

TRANSELEMENTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*trans* and *element.*] Change of one element into another.

Rain we allow; but if they ſuppoſe any other *tranſelementation*, it neither agrees with Moſes's philoſophy, nor Saint Peter's. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

TRANSE'XION. *n. ſ.* [*trans* and *ſexus*, Lat.] Change from one ſex to another.

It much impeacheth the iterated *tranſexion* of hares, if that be true which ſome phyſicians affirm, that tranſmutation of ſexes was only ſo in opinion, and that thoſe tranſfeminated perſons were really men at firſt. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To **TRA'NSFER.** *v. a.* [*transferer*, Fr. *transfero*, Latin.] 1. To convey; to make over from one to another: with *to*, ſometimes with *upon*. 2. To remove; to tranſport.

(1.) He that *transfers* the laws of the Lacedemonians *to* the people of Athens, ſhould find a great abſurdity and inconvenience. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

Was't not enough you took my crown away,
But cruelly you muſt my love betray?
I was well pleas'd to have *transferr'd* my right,
And better chang'd your claim of lawleſs might. *Dryden.*

——— The king,
Who from himſelf all envy would remove,
Left both to be determin'd by the laws,
And *to* the Grecian chiefs *transferr'd* the cauſe. *Dryden.*

This was one perverſe effect of their ſitting at eaſe under their vines and fig-trees, that they forget from whence that eaſe came, and *tranſferred* all the honour of it *upon* themſelves. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Your ſacred aid religious monarchs own,
When firſt they merit, then aſcend the throne:
But tyrants dread you, leſt your juſt decree
Tranſfer the power and ſet the people free. *Prior.*

By reading we learn not only the actions and the ſentiments of diſtant nations, but *tranſfer* to ourſelves the knowledge and improvements of the moſt learned men. *Watts.*

(2.) The king was much moved with this unexpected accident, becauſe it was ſtirred in ſuch a place where he could not with ſafety *tranſfer* his own perſon to ſuppreſs it. *Bacon.*

He thirty rowling years the crown ſhall wear,
Then from Lavinium ſhall the ſeat *tranſfer.* *Dryden.*

Tra'nsfer. *n. ſ.* A change of property; a delivery of property to another.

Transfe'rrer. *n. ſ.* He that transfers.

Transfigura'tion. *n. ſ.* [*transfiguration*, Fr.] 1. Change of form. 2. The miraculous change of our bleſſed Saviour's appearance on the mount.

(1.) In kinds where the diſcrimination of ſexes is obſcure, theſe transformations are more common, and in ſome without commixture; as in caterpillars or ſilkworms, wherein there is a viſible and triple *transfiguration.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

(2.) It cannot be expected that other authors ſhould mention particulars which were tranſacted amongſt ſome of the diſciples, ſuch as the *transfiguration* and the agony in the garden. *Addiſon.*

Did Raphael's pencil never chuſe to fall?
Say, are his works *transfigurations* all? *Blackmore.*

To **TRANSFI'GURE.** *v. a.* [*transfigurer*, French; *trans* and *figura*, Lat.] To transform; to change with reſpect to outward appearance.

I am the more zealous to *transfigure* your love into devotion, becauſe I have obſerved your paſſion to have been extremely impatient of confinement. *Boyle.*

The nuptial right his outrage ſtrait attends,
The dow'r deſir'd is his *transfigur'd* friends:
The incantation backward ſhe repeats,
Inverts her rod, and what ſhe did defeats. *Garth.*

To **Transfi'x.** *v. a.* [*transfixus*, Lat.] To pierce through.

Amongſt theſe mighty men were women mix'd;
The bold Semiramis, whoſe ſides *transfix'd*
With ſon's own blade, her foul reproaches ſpoke. *Spenſer.*
——— With linked thunderbolts
Transfix us to the bottom of this gulph. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
——— Diana's dart
In an unhappy chace *transfix'd* her heart. *Dryden's Homer.*
Nor good Eurytion envy'd him the prize,
Though he *transfix'd* the pigeon in the ſkies. *Dryden.*
Till fate ſhall with a ſingle dart
Transfix the pair it cannot part. *Fenton.*

To **Transfo'rm.** *v. a.* [*transformer*, Fr. *trans* and *forma*, Lat.] To metamorphoſe; to change with regard to external form.

She demanded of him, whether the goddeſs of thoſe woods had ſuch a power to *transform* every-body. *Sidney.*

Love is blind, and lovers cannot ſee
The pretty follies that themſelves commit;
For if they could, Cupid himſelf would bluſh
To ſee me thus *transformed* to a boy. *Shakeſpeare.*
As is the fable of the lady fair,
Which for her luſt was turn'd into a cow;
When thirſty to a ſtream ſhe did repair,
And ſaw herſelf *transform'd* ſhe wiſt not how. *Davies.*

To **Transfo'rm.** *v. n.* To be metamorphoſed.

His hair *transforms* to down, his fingers meet
In ſkinny films and ſhape his oary feet. *Addiſon.*

Transforma'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *transform.*] Change of ſhape; act of changing the form; ſtate of being changed with regard to form; metamorphoſis.

——— Something you have heard
Of Hamlet's *transformation*; ſo I call it,
Since not th' exterior, nor the inward man,
Reſembles that it was. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*
What beaſt could'ſt thou be, that were not ſubject to a beaſt?
And what a beaſt art thou already, and ſeeſt not thy loſs in *transformation!* *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

The menſuration of all manner of curves, and their mutual *transformation*, are not worth the labour of thoſe who deſign either of the three learned profeſſions. *Watts.*

Transfreta'tion. *n. ſ.* [*trans* and *fretum*, Lat.] Paſſage over the ſea.

Since the laſt *transfretation* of king Richard the ſecond, the crown of England never ſent over numbers of men ſufficient to defend the ſmall territory. *Davies on Ireland.*

To **Transfu'se.** *v. a.* [*transfuſus*, Latin.] To pour out of one into another.

Between men and beaſts there is no poſſibility of ſocial communion; becauſe the well-ſpring of that communion is a natural delight which man hath to *transfuſe* from himſelf into others, and to receive from others into himſelf, eſpecially thoſe things wherein the excellency of this kind doth moſt conſiſt. *Hooker.*

Transfus'd on thee his ample ſpirit reſts. *Milton.*

When did his muſe from Fletcher ſcenes purloin,
As thou whoſe Eth'ridge doſt *transfuſe* to thine?
But ſo *transfus'd*, as oil and waters flow,
His always floats above, thine ſinks below. *Dryden.*

Where the juices are in a morbid ſtate, if one could ſuppoſe all the unſound juices taken away and ſound juices immediately *transfuſed*, the ſound juices would grow morbid. *Arbuthnot.*

Transfu'sion. *n. ſ.* [*transfuſion*, Fr. *transfuſus*, Lat.] The act of pouring out of one into another.

The crooked part of the pipe was placed in a box, to prevent the loſs of the quickſilver that might fall aſide in the *transfuſion* from the veſſel into the pipe. *Boyle.*

Poeſy is of ſo ſubtle a ſpirit, that in the pouring out of one language into another it will all evaporate; and if a new ſpirit be not added in the *transfuſion*, there will remain nothing but a *caput mortuum.* *Denham.*

Something muſt be loſt in all *transfuſion*, that is, in all tranſlations, but the ſenſe will remain. *Dryden.*

What noiſe have we had about tranſplantation of diſeaſes and *transfuſion* of blood. *Baker on Learning.*

To **Transgre'ss.** *v. a.* [*tranſgreſſer*, French; *tranſgreſſus*, Latin.] 1. To paſs over; to paſs beyond. 2. To violate; to break.

(1.) Long ſtood the noble youth oppreſs'd with awe,
And ſtupid at the wond'rous things he ſaw,
Surpaſſing common faith, *tranſgreſſing* nature's law. *Dryd.*

(2.) Let no man doubt but that every thing is well done, becauſe the world is ruled by ſo good a guide as *tranſgreſſeth* not his own law, than which nothing can be more abſolute, perfect, and juſt. *Hooker.*

This ſorrow we muſt repeat as often as we *tranſgreſs* the divine commandments. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

To **Transgre'ss.** *v. n.* To offend by violating a law.

I would not marry her, though ſhe were endowed with all Adam had left him before he *tranſgreſſed.* *Shakeſp.*

Achan *tranſgreſſed* in the thing accurſed. 1 *Chron.* ii. 7.

He upbraideth us with our offending the law, and objecteth to our infamy the *tranſgreſſings* of our education. *Wiſdom.*

Transgre'ssion. *n. ſ.* [*tranſgreſſion*, Fr. from *tranſgreſs.*] 1. Violation of a law; breach of a command. 2. Offence; crime; fault.

(1.) Shall I abuſe this conſecrated gift
Of ſtrength, again returning with my hair
After my great *tranſgreſſion*: ſo requite
Favour renew'd, and add a greater ſin. *Milton.*

All accuſation ſtill is founded upon ſome law; for where there is no law, there can be no *tranſgreſſion*; and where there can be no *tranſgreſſion*, there ought to be no accuſation. *South's Sermons.*

(2.) ———— What's his fault?
—The flat *tranſgreſſion* of a ſchool-boy, who, being overjoyed with finding a bird's neſt, ſhews it his companion, and he ſteals it.
—Wilt thou make a truſt a *tranſgreſſion*? The *tranſgreſſion* is in the ſtealer. *Shakeſp. Much Ado.*

Teach us, ſweet madam, for our rude *tranſgreſſion*
Some fair excuſe. *Shakeſp. Love's Labour loſt.*

TRANSGRE'SSIVE. *adj.* [from *tranſgreſs.*] Faulty; culpable; apt to break laws.

Though permitted unto his proper principles, Adam perhaps would have ſinned without the ſuggeſtion of Satan, and from the *tranſgreſſive* infirmities of himſelf might have erred alone, as well as the angels before him. *Brown.*

TRANSGRE'SSOR. *n. ſ.* [*tranſgreſſeur*, French; from *tranſgreſs.*] Lawbreaker; violator of command; offender.

He intended the diſcipline of the church ſhould be applied to the greateſt and moſt ſplendid *tranſgreſſors*, as well as to the puniſhment of meaner offenders. *Clarendon.*

———— I go to judge
On earth theſe thy *tranſgreſſors*; but thou know'ſt
Whoever judg'd, the worſt on me muſt light
When time ſhall be. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
Ill worthy I, ſuch title ſhould belong
To me *tranſgreſſor*! who for thee ordain'd
A help, became thy ſnare. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

TRA'NSIENT. *adj.* [*tranſiens*, Latin.] Soon paſt; ſoon paſſing; ſhort; momentary; not laſting; not durable.

How ſoon hath thy prediction, ſeer bleſt!
Meaſur'd this *tranſient* world, the race of time,
Till time ſtand fix'd. *Milton.*

He that rides poſt through a country, may, from the *tranſient* view, tell how in general the parts lie. *Locke.*

Love hitherto a *tranſient* gueſt,
Ne'er held poſſeſſion in his breaſt. *Swift.*
What is looſe love? a *tranſient* guſt,
A vapour fed from wild deſire. *Pope.*

TRA'NSIENTLY. *adv.* [from *tranſient.*] In paſſage; with a ſhort paſſage; not with continuance.

I touch here but *tranſiently*, without any ſtrict method, on ſome few of thoſe many rules of imitating nature which Ariſtotle drew from Homer. *Dryden.*

TRA'NSIENTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſient.*] Shortneſs of continuance; ſpeedy paſſage.

It were to be wiſhed that all words of this ſort, as they reſemble the wind in fury and impetuouſneſs, ſo they might do alſo in *tranſientneſs* and ſudden expiration. *Decay of Piety.*

TRANSI'LIENCE. } *n. ſ.* [from *tranſilio*, Lat.] Leap from
TRANSI'LIENCY. } thing to thing.

By unadviſed *tranſiliency* leaping from the effect to its remoteſt cauſe, we obſerve not the connection of more immediate cauſalities. *Glanville's Sceps.*

TRA'NSIT. *n. ſ.* [*tranſitus*, Latin.] In aſtronomy, the paſſing of any planet juſt by or under any fixt ſtar; or of the moon covering or moving cloſe by any other planet. *Harris.*

TRANSI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*tranſitio*, Latin.] 1. Removal; paſſage from one to another. 2. Change; made of change. 3. [*Tranſition*, Fr.] Paſſage in writing or converſation from one ſubject to another.

(1.) Heat and cold have a virtual *tranſition* without communication of ſubſtance, but moiſture not. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

As for the mutation of ſexes, and *tranſition* into one another, we cannot deny it in hares, it being obſervable in man. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

I have given ſome intimations of the changes which happen in the interior parts of the earth, I mean the *tranſitions* and removes of metals and minerals there. *Woodward.*

(2.) The ſpots are of the ſame colour throughout, there being an immediate *tranſition* from white to black, and not declining gradually, and mixing as they approach. *Woodward.*

You can ſcarce imagine any hero paſſing from one ſtage of life to another with ſo eaſy a *tranſition*, and ſo laudable a behaviour. *Pope.*

As once incloſ'd in woman's beauteous mould;
Thence, by a ſoft *tranſition* we repair,
From earthly vehicles to theſe of air. *Pope.*
(3.) He with *tranſition* ſweet new ſpeech reſumes. *Milton.*

Covetouſneſs was none of his faults, but deſcribed as a veil over the true meaning of the poet, which was to ſatyrize his prodigality and voluptuouſneſs, to which he makes a *tranſition*. *Dryden.*

TRA'NSITIVE. *adj.* [*tranſitivus*, Latin.] 1. Having the power of paſſing. 2. [In grammar.] A verb *tranſitive* is that which ſignifies an action, conceived as having an effect upon ſome object; as *ferio terram*, I ſtrike the earth. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

(1.) One cauſe of cold is the contact of cold bodies; for cold is active and *tranſitive* into bodies adjacent, as well as heat. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

TRA'NSITORILY. *adv.* [from *tranſitory.*] With ſpeedy evaneſcence; with ſhort continuance.

TRA'NSITORINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſitory.*] Speedy evaneſcence.

TRA'NSITORY. *n. ſ.* [*tranſitoire*, French; *tranſitorius*, from *tranſeo*, Lat.] Continuing but a ſhort time; ſpeedily vaniſhing.

O Lord, comfort and ſuccour all them who in this *tranſitory* life are in trouble. *Common Prayer.*

If we love things have ſought; age is a thing
Which we are fifty years in compaſſing:
If *tranſitory* things, which ſoon decay,
Age muſt be lovelieſt at the lateſt day. *Donne.*

Religion prefers thoſe pleaſures which flow from the preſence of God evermore, infinitely before the *tranſitory* pleaſures of this world. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

To **TRA'NSLATE.** *v. n.* [*tranſlatus*, Latin.] 1. To tranſport; to remove. 2. It is particularly uſed of the removal of a biſhop from one ſee to another. 3. To tranſfer from one to another; to convey. 4. To change. 5. [*Tranſlater*, old Fr.] To interpret in another language; to change into another language retaining the ſenſe. 6. To explain. A low colloquial uſe.

(1.) Since our father is *tranſlated* unto the gods, our will is, that they that are in our realm live quietly. *2 Mac.* xi. 23.

By faith Enoch was *tranſlated* that he ſhould not ſee death. *Heb.* xi. 5.

———— Thoſe argent fields
Tranſlated ſaints or middle ſpirits hold. *Milton.*
Of the ſame ſoil their nurſery prepare
With that of their plantation, leſt the tree
Tranſlated ſhould not with the ſoil agree. *Dryden.*
The gods their ſhapes to winter birds *tranſlate*,
But both obnoxious to their former fate. *Dryden.*

To go to heaven is to be *tranſlated* to that kingdom you have longed for; to enjoy the glories of eternity. *Wake.*

(2.) Fiſher, biſhop of Rocheſter, when the king would have *tranſlated* him from that poor biſhoprick to a better, he refuſed, ſaying, he would not forſake his poor little old wife, with whom he had ſo long lived. *Camden's Remains.*

(3.) I will *tranſlate* the kingdom from the houſe of Saul, and ſet up the throne of David. *2 Sam.* iii. 10.

Lucian affirms the ſouls of uſurers, after their death, to be metempſychoſed, or *tranſlated* into the bodies of aſſes, there to remain for poor men to take their pennyworths out of their bones and ſides with the cudgel and ſpur. *Peacham.*

As there are apoplexies from inveterate gouts, the regimen muſt be to *tranſlate* the morbifick matter upon the extremities of the body. *Arbuthnot.*

Perverſe mankind! whoſe wills, created free,
Charge all their woes on abſolute decree;
All to the dooming gods their guilt *tranſlate*,
And follies are miſcall'd the crimes of fate. *Pope.*

(4.) One do I perſonate of Timon's frame,
Whom fortune with her iv'ry hand wafts to her,
Whoſe preſent grace to preſent ſlaves and ſervants
Tranſlates his rivals. *Shakeſp. Timon.*
———— Happy is your grace,

That can *tranſlate* the ſtubbornneſs of fortune
Into ſo quiet and ſo ſweet a ſtyle. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

(5.) I can conſtrue the action of her familiar ſtile, and the hardeſt voice of her behaviour, to be engliſhed right, is, I am Sir John Falſtaff's.

—He hath ſtudied her well, and *tranſlated* her out of honeſty into Engliſh. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Nor word for word too faithfully *tranſlate*. *Roſcommon.*

Read this ere you *tranſlate* one bit
Of books of high renown. *Swift.*

——— Were it meant that in deſpite
Of art and nature ſuch dull clods ſhould write,
Bavius and Mævius had been ſav'd by fate
For Settle and for Shadwell to *tranſlate*. *Duke.*

(6.) There's matter in theſe ſighs, theſe profound heaves
You muſt *tranſlate*; 'tis fit we underſtand them. *Shakeſp.*

TRANSLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*tranſlatio*, Lat. *tranſlation*, Fr.] 1. Removal; act of removing. 2. The removal of a biſhop to another ſee. 3. The act of turning into another language; interpretation. 4. Something made by tranſlation; verſion.

(1.) His diſeaſe was an aſthma; the cauſe a metaſtaſis or *tranſlation* of humours from his joints to his lungs. *Harvey.*

Tranſlations of morbifick matter ariſe in acute diſtempers. *Arbuthnot.*

(2.) If part of the people be ſomewhat in the election, you cannot make them nulls or cyphers in the privation or *tranſlation*. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

The king, the next time the biſhop of London came to him, entertained him with this compellation, my lord's grace of Canterbury, you are very welcome; and gave order for all the neceſſary forms for the *tranſlation*. *Clarendon.*

(3.) A book of his travels hath been honoured with *tranſlation* into many languages. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Nor ought a genius leſs than his that writ,
Attempt *tranſlation*; for tranſplanted wit,
All the defects of air and ſoil doth ſhare,
And colder brains like colder climates are. *Denham.*

(4.) Of *tranſlations*, the better I acknowledge that which cometh nearer to the very letter of the very original verity. *Hooker.*

TRANSLA'TIVE. *adj.* [*tranſlativus*, Latin.] Taken from others.

TRANSLA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*tranſlateur*, old French; from *tranſlate*.] One that turns any thing into another language.

A new and nobler way thou doſt perſue,
To make tranſlations and *tranſlators* too. *Denham.*

No tranſlation our own country ever yet produced, hath come up to that of the Old and New Teſtament; and I am perſuaded, that the *tranſlators* of the Bible were maſters of an Engliſh ſtile much fitter for that work than any we ſee in our preſent writings, the which is owing to the ſimplicity that runs through the whole. *Swift.*

TRANSLA'TORY. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſlate*.] Transferring.

The *tranſlatory* is a lie that transfers the merits of a man's good action to another more deſerving. *Arbuthnot.*

TRANSLOCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*trans* and *locus*, Lat.] Removal of things reciprocally to each others places.

There happened certain *tranſlocations* at the deluge, the matter conſtituting animal and vegetable ſubſtances being diſſolved, and mineral matter ſubſtituted in its place, and thereby like *tranſlocation* of metals in ſome ſprings. *Woodward.*

TRANSLU'CENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſlucent*.] Diaphaneity; tranſparency.

Lumps of rock cryſtal heated red hot, then quenched in fair water, exchanged their *tranſlucency* for whiteneſs, the ignition and extinction having cracked each lump into a multitude of minute bodies. *Boyle on Colours.*

TRANSLU'CENT. } *adj.* [*trans* and *lucens* or *lucidus*, Lat.]
TRANSLU'CID. } Tranſparent; diaphanous; clear; giving a paſſage to the light.

In anger the ſpirits aſcend and wax eager; which is ſeen in the eyes, becauſe they are *tranſlucid*. *Bacon.*

Wherever fountain or freſh current flow'd
Againſt the eaſtern ray, *tranſlucent*, pure,
With touch ætherial of heav'n's fiery rod,
I drank. *Milton.*

The golden ewer a maid obſequious brings,
Repleniſh'd from the cool *tranſlucent* ſprings. *Pope's Odyſ.*

TRA'NSMARINE. *adj.* [*tranſmarinus*, Lat.] Lying on the other ſide of the ſea; found beyond ſea.

She might have made herſelf miſtreſs of Timaurania, her next *tranſmarine* neighbour. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

To TRA'NSMEW. *v. a.* [*tranſmuto*, Lat. *tranſmuer*, Fr.] To tranſmute; to transform; to metamorphoſe; to change. Obſolete.

When him liſt the raſcal routs appall,
Men into ſtones therewith he could *tranſmew*,
And ſtones to duſt, and duſt to nought at all. *Spenſer.*

TRA'NSMIGRANT. *adj.* [*tranſmigrans*, Lat.] Paſſing into another country or ſtate.

Beſides an union in ſovereignty, or a conjunction in pacts, there are other implicit confederations, that of colonies or *tranſmigrants* towards their mother nation. *Bacon's Holy War.*

To TRA'NSMIGRATE. *v. n.* [*tranſmigro*, Latin.] To paſs from one place or country into another.

This complexion is maintain'd by generation; ſo that ſtrangers contract it not, and the natives which *tranſmigrate* omit it not without commixture. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

If Pythagoras's tranſanimation were true, that the ſouls of men *tranſmigrating* into ſpecies anſwering their former natures, ſome men muſt live over many ſerpents. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Their ſouls may *tranſmigrate* into each other. *Howel.*

——— Regard
The port of Luna, ſays our learned bard;
Who, in a drunken dream, beheld his ſoul
The fifth within the *tranſmigrating* roll. *Dryden.*

TRANSMIGRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*tranſmigration*, French; from *tranſmigrate*.] Paſſage from one place or ſtate into another.

The ſequel of the conjunction of natures in the perſon of Chriſt is no aboliſhment of natural properties appertaining to either ſubſtance, no tranſition or *tranſmigration* thereof out of one ſubſtance into another. *Hooker.*

Seeing the earth of itſelf puts forth plants without ſeed, plants may well have a *tranſmigration* of ſpecies. *Bacon.*

From the opinion of the metempſychoſis, or *tranſmigration* of the ſouls of men into the bodies of beaſts, moſt ſuitable unto their human condition, after his death, Orpheus the muſician became a ſwan. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Eaſing their paſſage hence, for intercourſe
Of *tranſmigration*, as their lot ſhall lead. *Milton.*

'Twas taught by wiſe Pythagoras,
One ſoul might through more bodies paſs:
Seeing ſuch *tranſmigration* there,
She thought it not a fable here. *Denham.*

When thou wert form'd, heav'n did a man begin,
But the brute ſoul by chance was ſhuffled in:
In woods and wilds thy monarchy maintain,
Where valiant beaſts, by force and rapine, reign.
In life's next ſcene, if *tranſmigration* be,
Some bear or lion is reſerv'd for thee. *Dryden's Aureng.*

TRANSMI'SSION. *n. ſ.* [*tranſmiſſion*, Fr. *tranſmiſſus*, Lat.] The act of ſending from one place to another, or from one perſon to another.

If there were any ſuch notable *tranſmiſſion* of a colony hither out of Spain, the very chronicles of Spain would not have omitted ſo memorable a thing. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Operations by *tranſmiſſion* of ſpirits is one of the higheſt ſecrets in nature. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

In the *tranſmiſſion* of the ſea-water into the pits, the water riſeth; but in the *tranſmiſſion* of the water through the veſſels it falleth. *Bacon.*

Theſe move ſwiftly, but then they require a medium well diſpoſed, and their *tranſmiſſion* is eaſily ſtopped. *Bacon.*

The uvea has a muſculous power, and can dilate and contract that round hole in it called the pupil, for the better moderating the *tranſmiſſion* of light. *More.*

Languages of countries are loſt by *tranſmiſſion* of colonies of a different language. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

This enquiry will be of uſe, as a parallel diſcovery of the *tranſmiſſion* of the Engliſh laws into Scotland. *Hale.*

Their reflexion or *tranſmiſſion* depends on the conſtitution of the air and water behind the glaſs, and not the ſtriking of the rays upon the parts of the glaſs. *Newton's Opticks.*

TRANSMI'SSIVE. *adj.* [from *tranſmiſſus*, Latin.] Tranſmitted; derived from one to another.

And ſtill the ſire inculcates to his ſon
Tranſmiſſive leſſons of the king's renown. *Prior.*
Itſelf a ſun: it with *tranſmiſſive* light
Enlivens worlds deny'd to human ſight. *Prior.*
Then grateful Greece with ſtreaming eyes would raiſe
Hiſtorick marbles to record his praiſe;
His praiſe eternal on the faithful ſtone,
Had with *tranſmiſſive* honour grac'd his ſon. *Pope.*

To **TRANSMI'T.** *v. a.* [*tranſmitto*, Lat. *tranſmettre*, Fr.] To ſend from one perſon or place to another.

By means of writing, former ages *tranſmit* the memorials of ancient times and things to poſterity. *Hale.*

He ſent orders to his friend in Spain to ſell his eſtate, and *tranſmit* the money to him. *Addiſon.*

Thus flouriſh'd love, and beauty reign'd in ſtate,
Till the proud Spaniard gave this glory's date:
Paſt is the gallantry, the fame remains,
Tranſmitted ſafe in Dryden's lofty ſcenes. *Granville.*
Shine forth, ye planets, with diſtinguiſh'd light;
Again *tranſmit* your friendly beams to earth,
As when Britannia joy'd for Anna's birth. *Prior.*

TRANSMI'TTAL. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſmit*.] The act of tranſmitting; tranſmiſſion. I know not that this word has any authority.

Beſides the *tranſmittal* to England of two-thirds of the revenues of Ireland, they make our country a receptacle for their ſupernumerary pretenders to offices. *Swift.*

TRANSMI'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſmit*.] One that tranſmits.

TRANSMU'TABLE. *adj.* [*tranſmuable*, Fr. from *tranſmute*.] Capable of change; poſſible to be changed into another nature or ſubſtance.

It is no eaſy matter to demonſtrate that air is ſo much as convertible into water; how *tranſmutable* it is unto fleſh may be of deeper doubt. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The fluids and ſolids of an animal body are eaſily *tranſmutable* into one another. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

TRANSMU'TABLY. *adv.* [from *tranſmute*.] With capacity of being changed into another ſubſtance or nature.

TRANSMUTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*tranſmutation*, Fr. *tranſmutatio*, from *tranſmuto*, Latin.] 1. Change into another nature or ſubſtance. The great aim of alchemy is the tranſmutation of baſe metals into gold. 2. Succeſſive change. Not proper.

(1.) Am not I old Sly's ſon, by birth a pedlar, by education a cardmaker, by *tranſmutation* a bear herd. *Shakeſp.*

The *tranſmutation* of plants one into another, is *inter magnalia naturæ*, for the *tranſmutation* of ſpecies is, in the vulgar philoſophy, pronounced impoſſible; but ſeeing there appear ſome manifeſt inſtances of it, the opinion of impoſſibility is to be rejected, and the means thereof to be found out. *Bacon.*

The converſion into a body merely new, and which was not before; as ſilver to gold, or iron to copper, is better called, for diſtinction ſake, *tranſmutation*. *Bacon.*

The changing of bodies into light, and light into bodies, is very conformable to the courſe of nature, which ſeems delighted with *tranſmutations*. Water, which is a very fluid taſteleſs ſalt, ſhe changes by heat into vapour, which is a ſort of air, and by cold into ice, which is a hard, pellucid, brittle, fuſible ſtone; and this ſtone returns into water by heat, and water returns into vapour by cold. *Newton.*

The ſuppoſed change of worms into flies is no real *tranſmutation*; but moſt of thoſe members, which at laſt become viſible to the eye, are exiſtent at the beginning, artificially complicated together. *Bentley's Sermons.*

(2.) The ſame land ſuffereth ſundry *tranſmutations* of owners within one term. *Bacon's Office of Alienation.*

To **TRANSMU'TE.** *v. n.* [*tranſmuto*, Lat. *tranſmuer*, Fr.] To change from one nature or ſubſtance to another.

Suidas thinks, that by the golden fleece was meant a golden book of parchment which is of ſheeps-ſkin, and therefore called golden, becauſe it was taught therein how other metals might be *tranſmuted*. *Raleigh.*

That metals may be *tranſmuted* one into another, I am not ſatisfied of the fact. *Ray on the Creation.*

TRANSMU'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſmute*.] One that tranſmutes.

TRA'NSOM. *n. ſ.* [*tranſenna*, Lat.] 1. A thwart beam or lintel over a door. 2. [Among mathematicians.] The vane of an inſtrument called a croſs-ſtaff, being a piece of wood fixed acroſs with a ſquare ſocket upon which it ſlides. *Bailey.*

TRANSPA'RENCY. *n. ſ.* [*tranſparence*, Fr. from *tranſparent*.] Clearneſs; diaphaneity; tranſlucence; power of tranſmitting light.

A poet of another nation would not have dwelt ſo long upon the clearneſs and *tranſparency* of the ſtream; but in Italy one ſeldom ſees a river that is extremely bright and limpid, moſt of them being muddy. *Addiſon.*

Another cauſe is the greater *tranſparency* of the veſſels occaſioned by the thinneſs and delicacy of their coats. *Arbuthnot.*

TRANSPA'RENT. *adj.* [*tranſparent*, Fr. *trans* and *appareo*, Lat.] Pervious to the light; clear; pellucid; diaphanous; tranſlucent; not opaque.

Nor ſhines the ſilver moon one half ſo bright,
Through the *tranſparent* boſom of the deep,
As doth thy face through tears of mine give light,
Thou ſhin'ſt in every tear that I do weep. *Shakeſp.*

Wait upon him with whom you ſpeak with your eye; for there be many wiſe men that have ſecret hearts and *tranſparent* countenances. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Each thought was viſible that roll'd within,
As through a cryſtal caſe the figur'd hours are ſeen;
And heav'n did this *tranſparent* veil provide,
Becauſe ſhe had no guilty thought to hide. *Dryden.*

Her boſom appeared all of chryſtal, and ſo wonderfully *tranſparent*, that I ſaw every thought in her heart. *Addiſon.*

Tranſparent forms, too fine for mortal ſight,
Their fluid bodies half-diſſolv'd in light. *Pope.*

TRANSPI'CUOUS. *adj.* [*trans* and *ſpecio*, Latin.] Tranſparent; pervious to the ſight.

——— What if that light,
Sent from her through the wide *tranſpicuous* air,
To the terreſtrial moon be as a ſtar. *Milton.*
Now thy wine's *tranſpicuous*, purg'd from all
Its earthy groſs, yet let it feed awhile
On the fat refuſe. *Philips.*

To **TRANSPI'ERCE.** *v. n.* [*tranſpercer*, French; *trans* and *pierce*.] To penetrate; to make way through; to permeate.

A mind, which through each part infus'd doth paſs,
Faſhions and works, and wholly doth *tranſpierce*
All this great body of the univerſe. *Raleigh.*
His forceful ſpear, which, hiſſing as it flew,
Pierc'd through the yielding planks of jointed wood:
The ſides *tranſpierc'd* return a rattling ſound,
And groans of Greeks inclos'd came iſſuing through the wound. *Dryden's Æn.*

TRANSPIRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*tranſpiration*, Fr.] Emiſſion in vapour.

That a bullet dipped in oil, by preventing the *tranſpiration* of air, will carry farther, and pierce deeper, my experience cannot diſcern. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The *tranſpiration* of the obſtructed fluids is imagined to be one of the ways that an inflammation is removed. *Sharp.*

To **TRANSPI'RE.** *v. a.* [*tranſpiro*, Latin; *tranſpirer*, Fr.] To emit in vapour.

To **TRANSPI'RE.** *v. n.* [*tranſpirer*, French.] 1. To be emitted by inſenſible vapour. 2. To eſcape from ſecreſy to notice: a ſenſe lately innovated from France, without neceſſity.

(1.) The nuts freſh got are full of a ſoft pulpy matter, which in time *tranſpires*, and paſſes through the ſhell. *Woodw.*

To TRANSPLA'CE. *v. a.* [*trans* and *place.*] To remove; to put into a new place.

It was *tranſplaced* from the left ſide of the Vatican unto a more eminent place. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

To TRANSPLA'NT. *v. a.* [*trans* and *planto*, Lat. *tranſplanter*, Fr.] 1. To remove and plant in a new place. 2. To remove and ſettle. 3. To remove.

(1.) The nobleſt fruits *tranſplanted* in our iſle,
With early hope and fragrant bloſſoms ſmile. *Roſcommon.*
Salopian acres flouriſh with a growth,
Peculiar ſtil'd the Ottley; be thou firſt
This apple to *tranſplant*. *Phillips.*

(2.) If any *tranſplant* themſelves into plantations abroad, who are ſchiſmaticks or outlaws, ſuch are not fit to lay the foundation of a new colony. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

(3.) Of light the greater part he took
Tranſplanted from her cloudy ſhrine, and plac'd
In the ſun's orb. *Milton.*

He proſpered at the rate of his own wiſhes, being *tranſplanted* out of his cold barren dioceſe of Saint David's into a warmer climate. *Clarendon.*

TRANSPLANTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*tranſplantation*, French.] 1. The act of tranſplanting or removing to another ſoil. 2. Conveyance from one to another. 3. Removal of men from one country to another.

(1.) It is confeſſed, that love changed often doth nothing; nay, it is nothing; for love, where it is kept fixed to its firſt object, though it burn not, yet it warms and cheriſhes, ſo as it needs no *tranſplantation*, or change of ſoil, to make it fruitful. *Suckling.*

(2.) What noiſe have we had for ſome years about *tranſplantation* of diſeaſes, and transfuſion of blood! *Baker.*

(3.) Moſt of kingdoms have throughly felt the calamities of forcible *tranſplantations*, being either overwhelmed by new colonies that fell upon them, or driven, as one wave is driven by another, to ſeek new ſeats, having loſt their own. *Raleigh.*

This appears a replication to what Menelaus had offered concerning the *tranſplantation* of Ulyſſes to Sparta. *Broome.*

TRANSPLA'NTER. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſplant.*] One that tranſplants.

To TRANSPO'RT. *v. a.* [*trans* and *porto*, Lat. *tranſporter*, French.] 1. To convey by carriage from place to place. 2. To carry into baniſhment, as a felon. 3. To ſentence as a felon to baniſhment. 4. To hurry by violence of paſſion. 5. To put into ecſtaſy; to raviſh with pleaſure.

(1.) I came hither to *tranſport* the tidings. *Shakeſp.*
Why ſhould ſhe write to Edmund! might not you
Tranſport her purpoſes by word? *Shakeſp.*

Rivers from one end of the world to the other, which, among other uſes, were made to *tranſport* men. *Raleigh.*

A ſubterranean wind *tranſports* a hill
Torn from Pilorus. *Milton.*

Cæſar found the ſeas betwixt France and Britain ſo ill furniſhed with veſſels, that he was fain to make ſhips to *tranſport* his army. *Heylyn.*

In the diſturbances of a ſtate, the wiſe Pomponius *tranſported* all the remaining wiſdom and virtue of his country into the ſanctuary of peace and learning. *Dryden.*

(2.) We return after being *tranſported*, and are ten times greater rogues than before. *Swift.*

(4.) You are *tranſported* by calamity
Thither where more attends you, and you ſlander
The helms o' th' ſtate. *Shakeſp.*
They laugh as if *tranſported* with ſome fit
Of paſſion. *Milton.*

I ſhew him once *tranſported* by the violence of a ſudden paſſion. *Dryden.*

If an ally not immediately concerned contribute more than the principal party, he ought to have his ſhare in what is conquered; or if his romantick diſpoſition *tranſport* him ſo far as to expect little or nothing, they ſhould make it up in dignity. *Swift.*

(5.) Here *tranſported* I behold, *tranſported* touch. *Milton.*

Thoſe on whom Chriſt beſtowed miraculous cures were ſo *tranſported* with them, that their gratitude ſupplanted their obedience. *Decay of Piety.*

TRA'NSPORT. *n. ſ.* [*tranſport*, Fr. from the verb.] 1. Tranſportation; carriage; conveyance. 2. A veſſel of carriage; particularly a veſſel in which ſoldiers are conveyed. 3. Rapture; ecſtaſy. 4. A felon ſentenced to exile.

(1.) The Romans neglected their maritime affairs; for they ſtipulated with the Carthaginians to furniſh them with ſhips for *tranſport* and war. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

(2.) Nor dares his *tranſport* veſſels croſs the waves,
With ſuch whoſe bones are not compos'd in graves. *Dryd.*

Some ſpoke of the men of war only, and others added the *tranſports*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

(3.) A truly pious mind receives a temporal bleſſing with *gratitude*, a ſpiritual one with ecſtacy and *tranſport*. *South.*

TRANSPO'RTANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſport.*] Conveyance; carriage; removal.

——— O, be thou my Charon,
And give me ſwift *tranſportance* to thoſe fields,
Where I may wallow in the lily beds
Propos'd for the deſerver! *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

TRANSPORTA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſport.*] 1. Conveyance; carriage. 2. Tranſmiſſion or conveyance. 3. Baniſhment for felony. 4. Ecſtatic violence of paſſion.

(1.) Cottington and Porter had been ſent before to provide a veſſel for their *tranſportation*. *Wotton.*

(2.) Some were not ſo ſolicitous to provide againſt the plague, as to know whether we had it from the malignity of our own air, or by *tranſportation*. *Dryden.*

(4.) All pleaſures that affect the body muſt needs weary, becauſe they tranſport, and all *tranſportation* is a violence; and no violence can be laſting but determines upon the falling of the ſpirits. *South.*

TRANSPO'RTER. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſport.*] One that tranſports.

The pilchard merchant may reap a ſpeedy benefit by diſpatching, ſaving, and ſelling to the *tranſporters*. *Carew.*

TRANSPO'SAL. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſpoſe.*] The act of putting things in each other's place. *Swift.*

To TRANSPO'SE. *v. a.* [*tranſpoſer*, French; *tranſpoſitum*, Latin.] 1. To put each in the place of other. 2. To put out of place.

(1.) The letters of Elizabetha regina *tranſpoſed* thus, *Angliæ Hera, beaſti*, ſignify, O England's ſovereign! thou haſt made us happy. *Camden's Rem.*

Tranſpoſe the propoſitions, making the medius terminus the predicate of the firſt and the ſubject of the ſecond. *Locke.*

(2.) That which you are my thoughts cannot *tranſpoſe*;
Angels are bright ſtill, though the brighteſt fell. *Shakeſp.*

TRANSPOSI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*tranſpoſition*, Fr. from *tranſpoſe.*] 1. The act of putting one thing in the place of another. 2. The ſtate of being put out of one place into another.

(2.) The common centre of gravity in the terraqueous globe is ſteady, and not liable to any accidental *tranſpoſition*, nor hath it ever ſhifted its ſtation. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

To TRANSSHA'PE. *v. a.* [*trans* and *ſhape.*] To transform; to bring into another ſhape.

I'll tell thee how Beatrice prais'd thy wit: I ſaid thou hadſt a fine wit; right, ſaid ſhe, a fine little one; nay, ſaid I, he hath the tongues; that I believe, ſaid ſhe; for he ſwore a thing to me on Monday night which he forſwore on Tueſday morning; there's a double tongue: thus did ſhe *tranſhape* thy particular virtues. *Shakeſp. Much ado about Nothing.*

To TRANSUBSTA'NTIATE. *v. a.* [*tranſubſtantier*, Fr.] To change to another ſubſtance.

——— O ſelf-traitor, I do bring
The ſpider love which *tranſubſtantiates* all,
And can convert manna to gall. *Donne.*
Nor ſeemingly, but with keen diſpatch
Of real hunger, and concoctive heat
To *tranſubſtantiate*; what redounds, tranſpires
Through ſpirits with eaſe. *Milton.*

TRANSUBSTANTIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*tranſubſtantiation*, Fr.] A miraculous operation believed in the Romiſh church, in which the elements of the euchariſt are ſuppoſed to be changed into the real body and blood of CHRIST.

How is a Romaniſt prepared eaſily to ſwallow, not only againſt all probability, but even the clear evidence of his ſenſes, the doctrine of *tranſubſtantiation?* *Locke.*

TRANSUDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *tranſude.*] The act of paſſing in ſweat, or perſpirable vapour, through any integument.

The drops proceeded not from the *tranſudation* of the liquors within the glaſs. *Boyle.*

To TRANSU'DE. *v. n.* [*trans* and *ſudo*, Latin.] To paſs through in vapour.

Purulent fumes cannot be tranſmitted throughout the body before the maturation of an apoſthem, nor after, unleſs the humour break; becauſe they cannot *tranſude* through the bag of an apoſthem. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

TRANSVE'RSAL. *adj.* [*tranſverſal*, Fr. *trans* and *verſalis*, Lat.] Running croſſwiſe.

An aſcending line, direct, as from ſon to father, or grandfather, is not admitted by the law of England; or in the *tranſverſal* line, as to the uncle or aunt, great-uncle or great-aunt. *Hale.*

TRANSVE'RSALLY. *adv.* [from *tranſverſal.*] In a croſs direction.

There are divers ſubtile enquiries and demonſtrations concerning the ſeveral proportions of ſwiftneſs and diſtance in an arrow ſhot vertically, horizontally, or *tranſverſally.* *Wilkins.*

To TRANSVE'RSE. *v. a.* [*tranſverſus*, Lat.] To change; to overturn.

Nothing can be believed to be religion by any people, but what they think to be divine; that is, ſent immediately from God: and they can think nothing to be ſo, that is in the power of man to alter or *tranſverſe.* *Leſley.*

TRANSVE'RSE. *adj.* [*tranſverſus*, Latin.] Being in a croſs direction.

——— His violent touch
Fled and purſu'd *tranſverſe* the reſonant fugue. *Milton.*

Part in ſtrait lines, part in *tranſverſe* are found,
One forms a crooked figure, one a round;
The entrails theſe embrace in ſpiral ſtrings,
Thoſe claſp th' arterial tubes in tender rings. *Blackmore.*

What natural agent could impel them ſo ſtrongly with a *tranſverſe* ſide blow againſt that tremendous weight and rapidity, when whole worlds are a falling! *Bentley's Sermons.*

TRANSVE'RSELY. *adv.* [from *tranſverſe.*] In a croſs direction.

At Stonehenge the ſtones lie *tranſverſely* upon each other. *Stillingfleet.*

In all the fibres of an animal there is a contractile power; for if a fibre be cut *tranſverſely*, both the ends ſhrink and make the wound gape. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

TRANSU'MPTION. *n. ſ.* [*trans* and *ſumo*, Lat.] The act of taking from one place to another.

TRA'NTERS. *n. ſ.* Men who carry fiſh from the ſea-coaſts to ſell in the inland countries. *Bailey.*

TRAP. *n. ſ.* [ꞇꞃappe, Saxon; *trape*, Fr. *trappola*, Ital.] 1. A ſnare ſet for thieves or vermin. 2. An ambuſh; a ſtratagem to betray or catch unawares. 3. A play at which a ball is driven with a ſtick.

(1.) Die as thou ſhouldeſt, but do not die impatiently, and like a fox catched in a *trap.* *Taylor's Holy Living.*

The *trap* ſprings and catches the ape by the fingers. *L'Eſtr.*

(2.) And lurking cloſely, in await now lay,
How he might any in his *trap* betray. *Spenſer.*

——— God and your majeſty
Protect mine innocence, or I fall into
The *trap* is laid for me. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

They continually laid *traps* to enſnare him, and made ſiniſter interpretations of all the good he did. *Calamy.*

He ſeems a *trap* for charity to lay,
And cons by night his leſſon for the day. *Dryden.*

(3.) Unruly boys learn to wrangle at *trap*, or rook at ſpan-farthing. *Locke on Education.*

He that of feeble nerves and joints complains,
From nine-pins, coits, and from *trap*-ball abſtains. *King.*

To TRAP. *v. a.* [ꞇꞃappan, Saxon.] 1. To enſnare; to catch by a ſnare or ambuſh; to take by ſtratagem. 2. [See TRAPPING.] To adorn; to decorate.

(1.) My brain, more buſy than the lab'ring ſpider,
Weaves tedious ſnares to *trap* mine enemies. *Shakeſp.*

If you require my deeds, with ambuſh'd arms
I *trapp'd* the foe, or tir'd with falſe alarms. *Dryden.*

(2.) ——— The ſteed that bore him
Was *trapp'd* with poliſh'd ſteel, all ſhining bright,
And covered with th' atchievements of the knight. *Spenſer.*

To ſpoil the dead of weed is ſacrilege:
But leave theſe reliques of his living might
To deck his hearſe and *trap* his tomb black ſteed. *Spenſer.*

Lord Lucius preſented to you four milk-white horſes *trapt* in ſilver. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

Steeds with ſcarlet *trapp'd.* *Cowley.*

TRAPDO'OR. *n. ſ.* [*trap* and *door.*] A door opening and ſhutting unexpectedly.

The arteries which carry from the heart to the ſeveral parts have valves which open outward like *trapdoors*, and give the blood a free paſſage; and the veins, which bring it back to the heart, have valves and *trapdoors* which open inwards, ſo as to give way unto the blood to run into the heart. *Ray.*

To TRAPE. *v. a.* [commonly written *to traipſe:* probably of the ſame original with *drab.*] To run idly and ſluttiſhly about. It is uſed only of women.

TRAPES. *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe from *trape.*] An idle ſlatternly woman.

He found the ſullen *trapes*
Poſſeſt with th' devil, worms, and claps. *Hudibras.*

From door to door I'd ſooner whine and beg,
Than marry ſuch a *trapes.* *Gay's What d'ye call it.*

Since full each other ſtation of renown,
Who would not be the greateſt *trapes* in town? *Young.*

TRA'PSTICK. *n. ſ.* [*trap* and *ſtick.*] A ſtick with which boys drive a wooden ball.

A fooliſh ſwoop between a couple of thick bandy legs and two long *trapſticks* that had no calfs. *Spectator.*

TRAPE'ZIUM. *n. ſ.* [τραπέζιον; *trapeſe*, Fr.] A quadrilateral figure, whoſe four ſides are not equal, and none of its ſides parallel. *Dict.*

Two of the lateral *trapezia* are as broad. *Woodward.*

TRAPEZO'ID. *n. ſ.* [τραπέζιον and εἶδος; *trapeſoide*, Fr.] An irregular figure, whoſe four ſides are not parallel. *Dict.*

TRA'PPINGS. *n. ſ.* [This word *Minſhew* derives from *drap*, French, *cloth.*] 1. Ornaments appendant to the ſaddle. 2. Ornaments; dreſs; embelliſhments; external, ſuperficial, and trifling decoration.

(1.) ——— Capariſons and ſteeds,
Baſes and tinſel *trappings*, gorgeous knights
At jouſt and tournament. *Milton.*

——— Theſe indeed ſeem,
But I have that within which paſſeth ſhew;
Theſe but the *trappings* and the ſuits of woe. *Shakeſp.*

He has fair words, rich *trappings*, and large promiſes; but works only for his maſter. *L'Eſtrange.*

The points of honour poets may produce,
Trappings of life, for ornament, not uſe. *Dryden.*

Such pageantry be to the people ſhown;
There boaſt thy horſe's *trappings*, and thy own. *Dryden.*

——— Draw him ſtrictly ſo,
That all who view the piece may know
He needs no *trappings* of fictitious fame. *Dryden.*

In ſhips decay'd no mariner confides,
Lur'd by the gilded ſtern and painted ſides;
Yet at a ball unthinking fools delight,
In the gay *trappings* of a birth-day night. *Swift.*

TRASH. *n. ſ.* [*tros*, Iſlandick; *druſen*, German.] 1. Any thing worthleſs; droſs; dregs. 2. A worthleſs perſon.

3. Matter improper for food, frequently eaten by girls in the green ſickneſs. 4. I believe that the original ſignification of *traſh* is the loppings of trees, from the verb.

(1.) Lay hands upon theſe traitors, and their *traſh*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Look what a wardrobe here is for thee!
—Let it alone, thou fool, it is but *traſh*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Who ſteals my purſe, ſteals *traſh*; 'tis ſomething, nothing;
'Twas mine, 'tis his; and has been ſlave to thouſands.
But he that filches from me my good name,
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

More than ten Hollenſheds, or Halls, or Stows,
Of trivial houſhold *traſh* he knows; he knows
When the queen frown'd or ſmil'd. *Donne.*

The collectors only conſider; the greater fame a writer is in poſſeſſion of, the more *traſh* he may bear to have tacked to him. *Swift.*

Weak fooliſh man! will heav'n reward us there
With the ſame *traſh* mad mortals wiſh for here? *Pope.*

(2.) ——— I ſuſpect this *traſh*
To be a party in this injury. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

(3.) O that inſtead of *traſh* thou'dſt taken ſteel. *Garth.*

To TRASH. *v. a.* 1. To lop; to crop. 2. To cruſh; to humble.

(1.) Being once perfected how to grant ſuits,
How to deny them; whom t' advance, and whom
To *traſh* for overtopping. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

(2.) Not ſuch as was fit to be impoſed on hard-hearted Jews, to encumber and *traſh* them, but ſuch as becomes an ingenuous people. *Hammond's Pract. Catechiſm.*

TRA'SHY. *adj.* [from *traſh*.] Worthleſs; vile; uſeleſs.

A judicious reader will diſcover in his cloſet that *traſhy* ſtuff, whoſe glittering deceived him in the action. *Dryden.*

To TRA'VAIL. *v. n.* [*travailler*, French.] 1. To labour; to toil. 2. To be in labour; to ſuffer the pains of childbirth.

(2.) I *travail* not, nor bring forth children. *Iſa.* xxiii. 4.

She being with child cried, *travailing* in birth, and pained to be delivered. *Rev.* xii. 2.

His heart is in continual labour; it *travails* with the obligation, and is in pangs till it be delivered. *South's Sermons.*

To TRA'VAIL. *v. a.* To haraſs; to tire.

As if all theſe troubles had not been ſufficient to *travail* the realm, a great diviſion fell among the nobility. *Hayward.*

A gleam of light turn'd thitherward in haſte
His *travell'd* ſteps. *Milton.*

TRA'VAIL. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Labour; toil; fatigue. 2. Labour in childbirth.

(1.) As every thing of price, ſo this doth require *travail*. *Hooker.*

Such impotent perſons as are unable for ſtrong *travail*, are yet able to drive cattle to and fro to their paſture. *Spenſer.*

(2.) In the time of her *travail* twins were in her. *Gen.* xxxviii.

To procure eaſy *travails* of women, the intention is to bring down the child, but not too faſt. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

TRAVE, TRAVE'L, or TRAVI'SE. *n. ſ.* A wooden frame for ſhoeing unruly horſes. *Ainſworth.*

To TRA'VEL. *v. n.* [This word is generally ſuppoſed originally the ſame with *travail*, and to differ only as particular from general: in ſome writers the word is written alike in all its ſenſes; but it is more convenient to write *travail* for *labour*, and *travel* for *journey*.] 1. To make journeys: it is uſed for ſea as well as land, though ſometimes we diſtinguiſh it from *voyage*, a word appropriated to the ſea. 2. To paſs; to go; to move. 3. To make journeys of curioſity. 4. To labour; to toil. This ſhould be rather *travail*.

(1.) ——— I've watch'd and *travell'd* hard;
Some time I ſhall ſleep out; the reſt I'll whiſtle. *Shakeſp.*

In the foreſt ſhall ye lodge, O ye *travelling* companies of Dedanim. *Iſa.* xxi. 13.

Raphael deign'd to *travel* with Tobias. *Milton.*

Fain would I *travel* to ſome foreign ſhore,
So might I to myſelf myſelf reſtore. *Dryden.*

If others believed he was an Egyptian from his knowledge of their rites, it proves at leaſt that he *travelled* there. *Pope.*

(2.) ——— By th' clock 'tis day;
And yet dark night ſtrangles the *travelling* lamp. *Shakeſp.*

Time *travels* in divers paces, with divers perſons; I'll tell you who time ambles withal, who time trots withal. *Shakeſp.*

Thus flying Eaſt and Weſt, and North and South,
News *travell'd* with increaſe from mouth to mouth. *Pope.*

(3.) Nothing tends ſo much to enlarge the mind as *travelling*, that is, making a viſit to other towns, cities, or countries, beſide thoſe in which we were born and educated. *Watts.*

(4.) If we labour to maintain truth and reaſon, let not any think that we *travel* about a matter not needful. *Hooker.*

To TRA'VEL. *v. a.* 1. To paſs; to journey over. 2. To force to journey.

(1.) Thither to arrive I *travel* thus profound. *Milton.*

(2.) There are other privileges granted unto moſt of the corporations, that they ſhall not be charged with garriſons, and they ſhall not be *travelled* forth of their own franchiſes. *Spenſer.*

TRA'VEL. *n. ſ.* [*travail*, Fr. from the noun.] 1. Journey; act of paſſing from place to place. 2. Journey of curioſity or inſtruction. 3. Labour; toil. This ſhould be *travail*: as in *Daniel*. 4. Labour in childbirth. This ſenſe belongs rather to *travail*. 5. TRA'VELS. Account of occurrences and obſervations of a journey into foreign parts.

(1.) ——— Love had cut him ſhort,
Confin'd within the purlieus of his court.
Three miles he went, nor farther could retreat,
His *travels* ended at his country-ſeat. *Dryden.*

Mingled ſend into the dance
Moments fraught with all the treaſures,
Which thy eaſtern *travel* views. *Prior.*

(2.) Let him ſpend his time no more at home,
Which would be great impeachment to his age,
In having known no *travel* in his youth. *Shakeſpeare.*

Travel in the younger ſort is a part of education; in the elder a part of experience. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

In my *travels* I had been near their ſetting out in Theſſaly, and at the place of their landing in Carniola. *Brown's Trav.*

A man not enlightened by *travel* or reflexion, grows as fond of arbitrary power, to which he hath been uſed, as of barren countries, in which he has been born and bred. *Addiſon.*

(3.) He wars with a retiring enemy,
With much more *travail* than with victory. *Daniel.*

What think'ſt thou of our empire now, though earn'd
With *travel* difficult. *Milton.*

(4.) Thy mother well deſerves that ſhort delight,
The nauſeous qualms of ten long months and *travel* to requite. *Dryden's Virgil.*

(5.) A book of his *travels* hath been honoured with the tranſlation of many languages. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Hiſtories engage the ſoul by ſenſible occurrences; as alſo voyages, *travels*, and accounts of countries. *Watts.*

TRA'VELLER. *n. ſ.* [*travailleur*, Fr. from *travel*.] 1. One who goes a journey; a wayfarer. 2. One who viſits foreign countries.

(1.) The weary *traveller* wand'ring that way,
Therein did often quench his thirſty heat. *Spenſer.*

——— At the olive roote
They drew them then in heape, moſt far from foote
Of any *traveller*. *Chapman.*

A little eaſe to theſe my torments give,
Before I go where all in ſilence mourn,
From whoſe dark ſhores no *travellers* return. *Sandys.*

This was a common opinion among the Gentiles, that the gods ſometimes aſſumed human ſhape, and converſed upon earth with ſtrangers and *travellers*. *Bentley's Sermons.*

If a poor *traveller* tells her, that he has neither ſtrength, nor food, nor money left, ſhe never bids him go to the place from whence he came. *Law.*

(2.) Farewel monſieur *traveller*; look you liſp and wear ſtrange ſuits, and diſable all the benefits of your own country. *Shakeſpeare.*

Theſe *travailers* for cloaths, or for a meale,
At all adventures, any lye will tell. *Chapman.*

The *traveller* into a foreign country knows more by the eye, than he that ſtayeth at home can by relation of the *traveller.* *Bacon's New Atlantis.*

They are *travellers* newly arrived in a ſtrange country, we ſhould therefore not miſlead them. *Locke.*

TRA'VELTAINTED. *adj.* [*travel* and *tainted.*] Haraſſed; fatigued with travel.

I have foundered nine ſcore and odd poſts: and here, *travel-tainted* as I am, have, in my pure and immaculate valour, taken Sir John Coleville. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

TRA'VERS. *adv.* [French.] Athwart; acroſs. Not uſed.

He ſwears brave oaths, and breaks them bravely, quite *travers*, athwart the heart of his lover. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRA'VERSE. *adv.* [*a travers*, Fr.] Croſſwiſe; athwart.

Bring water from ſome hanging grounds, in long furrows; and from thoſe drawing it *traverſe* to ſpread. *Bacon.*

The ridges of the fallow field lay *traverſe.* *Hayward.*

TRA'VERSE. *prep.* Through croſſwiſe.

——— He through the armed files
Darts his experienc'd eye, and ſoon *traverſe*
The whole battalion views their order due. *Milton.*

TRA'VERSE. *adj.* [*tranſverſus*, Lat. *traverſe*, Fr.] Lying acroſs; lying athwart.

The paths cut with *traverſe* trenches much encumbered the carriages until the pioneers levelled them. *Hayward.*

Oak being ſtrong in all poſitions, may be truſted in croſs and *traverſe* work for Summers. *Wotton's Architect.*

TRA'VERSE. *n. ſ.* 1. Any thing laid or built croſs. 2. Something that thwarts, croſſes, or obſtructs; croſs accident; thwarting obſtacle. This is a ſenſe rather French than Engliſh.

(1.) The Tirſan cometh with all his generation; and if there be a mother from whom the whole lineage deſcended, there is a *traverſe* placed in a loft where ſhe ſitteth. *Bacon.*

(2.) A juſt and lively picture of human nature in its actions, paſſions, and *traverſes* of fortune. *Dryden.*

He ſees no defect in himſelf, but is ſatisfied that he ſhould have carried on his deſigns well enough, had it not been for unlucky *traverſes* not in his power. *Locke.*

To **TRA'VERSE.** *v. a.* [*traverſer*, French. It was anciently accented on the laſt ſyllable.] 1. To croſs; to lay athwart. 2. To croſs by way of oppoſition; to thwart with obſtacles. 3. To oppoſe; to croſs by an objection. A law term. 4. To wander over; to croſs. 5. To ſurvey; to examine thoroughly.

(1.) ——— Myſelf, and ſuch
As ſlept within the ſhadow of your power,
Have wander'd with our *traverſt* arms, and breath'd
Our ſufferance vainly. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

The parts ſhould be often *traverſed* or croſſed by the flowing of the folds which looſely encompaſs them, without ſitting too ſtraight. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

(2.) This treatiſe has, ſince the firſt conception thereof, been often *traverſed* with other thoughts. *Wotton.*

John Bull thought himſelf now of age to look after his own affairs; Frog reſolved to *traverſe* this new project, and to make him uneaſy in his own family. *Arbuthnot.*

(3.) You ſave th' expence of long litigious laws,
Where ſuits are *travers'd*, and ſo little won,
That he who conquers is but laſt undone. *Dryden.*

Without a good ſkill in hiſtory, and a new geography to underſtand him aright, one may loſe himſelf in *traverſing* the decree. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

(4.) ——— He many a walk *travers'd*
Of ſtatelieſt covert, cedar, pine, or palm. *Milton.*

He that ſhall *traverſe* over all this habitable earth, with all thoſe remote corners of it, reſerved for the diſcovery of theſe later ages, may find ſome nations without cities, ſchools, houſes, garments, coin; but not without their God. *Wilkins.*

The lion ſmarting with the hunter's ſpear,
Though deeply wounded, no way yet diſmay'd;
In ſullen fury *traverſes* the plain,
To find the vent'rous foe. *Prior.*

Believe me, prince, there's not an African
That *traverſes* our vaſt Numidian deſarts
In queſt of prey, and lives upon his bow,
But better practiſes theſe boaſted virtues. *Addiſon's Cato.*

What ſeas you *travers'd* and what fields you fought! *Pope.*

(5.) My purpoſe is to *traverſe* the nature, principles, and properties, of this deteſtable vice, ingratitude. *South.*

To **TRA'VERSE.** *v. n.* To uſe a poſture of oppoſition in fencing.

To ſee thee fight, to ſee thee *traverſe*, to ſee thee here, to ſee thee there. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

TRA'VESTY. *adj.* [*traveſti*, French.] Dreſſed ſo as to be made ridiculous; burleſqued.

TRAUMA'TICK. *adj.* [τραυματικὸς.] Vulnerary; uſeful to wounds.

I deterged and diſpoſed the ulcer to incarn, and to do ſo I put the patient into a *traumatick* decoction. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

TRAY. *n. ſ.* [*tray*, Swediſh.] A ſhallow wooden veſſel in which meat or fiſh is carried.

Sift it into a *tray*, or bole of wood. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

No more her care ſhall fill the hollow *tray*,
To fat the guzzling hogs with floods of whey. *Gay.*

TRA'YTRIP. *n. ſ.* A play, I know not of what kind.

I ſhall play my freedom at *traytrip*, and become thy bond ſlave. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

TRE'ACHEROUS. *adj.* [from *treachery.*] Faithleſs; perfidious; guilty of deſerting or betraying.

——— He bad the lion to be remitted
Unto his ſeat, and thoſe ſame *treacherous* vile
Be puniſhed for their preſumptuous guile. *Spenſer.*

Deſire in rapture gaz'd awhile,
And ſaw the *treach'rous* goddeſs ſmile. *Swift.*

TRE'ACHEROUSLY. *adv.* [from *treacherous.*] Faithleſsly; perfidiouſly; by treaſon; by diſhoneſt ſtratagem.

Then 'gan Carauſius tyrannize anew,
And him Alectus *treacherouſly* ſlew,
And took on him the robe of emperor. *Spenſer.*

——— Thou haſt ſlain
The flower of Europe for his chivalry,
And *treacherouſly* haſt thou vanquiſh'd him. *Shakeſp.*

Let others freeze with angling reeds,
Or *treacherouſly* poor fiſh beſet,
With ſtrangling ſnare, or winding net. *Donne.*

I treated, truſted you, and thought you mine;
When, in requital of my beſt endeavours,
You *treacherouſly* practis'd to undo me,
Seduc'd my only child, and ſtole her. *Otway.*

They bid him ſtrike, to appeaſe the ghoſt
Of his poor father *treacherouſly* loſt. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

TRE'ACHEROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *treacherous.*] The quality of being treacherous; perfidiouſneſs.

TRE'ACHERY. *n. ſ.* [*tricherie*, Fr.] Perfidy; breach of faith.

TREA'CHETOR.
TREA'CHOUR. } *n. ſ.* [from *tricher*, *tricheur*, Fr.] A traitor; one who betrays; one who violates his faith or allegiance. Not in uſe.

Good Claudius with him battle fought,
In which the king was by a *treachetour*
Diſguiſed ſlain. *Spenſer.*

Where may that *treachour* then be found,
Or by what means may I his footing tract. *Spenſer.*

TRE'ACLE. *n. ſ.* [*triacle*, Fr. *triakle*, Dutch; *theriaca*, Latin.] 1. A medicine made up of many ingredients. 2. Molaſſes; the ſpume of ſugar.

(1.) The phyſician that has obſerved the medicinal virtues of *treacle*, without knowing the nature of each of the ſixty odd ingredients, may cure many patients with it. *Boyle.*

Treacle water has much of an acid in it. *Floyer.*

To **Tread.** *v. n.* pret. *trod.* part. paſſ. *trodden.* [*trudan*, Gothick; ꞇꞃeꝺan, Saxon; *treden*, Dutch.] 1. To ſet the foot. 2. To trample; to ſet the feet in ſcorn or malice. 3. To walk with form or ſtate. 4. To copulate as birds.

(1.) ——— He ne'er drinks,
But Timon's ſilver *treads* upon his lip. *Shakeſp.*

Thoſe which perfume the air moſt, being trodden upon and cruſhed, are burnet, wild thyme, and water mint; therefore ſet whole alleys of them, to have the pleaſure when you walk or *tread*. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

——— Thoſe dropping gums
Aſk riddance, if we mean to *tread* with eaſe. *Milton.*

Where'er you *tread* the bluſhing flow'rs ſhall riſe. *Pope.*

(2.) ——— Thou
Muſt, as a foreign recreant, be led
With manacles along our ſtreet, or elſe
Triumphantly *tread* on thy country's ruin,
And bear the palm. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Thou ſhalt *tread* upon their high places. *Deut.* xxxiii. 29.

(3.) When he walks, he moves like an engine,
And the ground ſhrinks before his *treading*. *Shakeſp.*

Ye that ſtately *tread* or lowly creep. *Milton.*

(4.) When ſhepherds pipe on oaten ſtraws;
When turtles *tread*. *Shakeſp.*

What diſtance between the *treading* or coupling, and the laying of the egg? *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

They bill, they *tread*, Alcyone compreſs'd,
Seven days ſits brooding on her floating neſt. *Dryden.*

To **Tread.** *v. a.* 1. To walk on; to feel under the foot. 2. To preſs under the foot. 3. To beat; to track. 4. To walk on in a formal or ſtately manner. 5. To cruſh under foot; to trample in contempt or hatred. 6. To put in action by the feet. 7. To love as the male bird the female.

(1.) Would I had never *trod* this Engliſh earth,
Or felt the flatteries that grow upon it! *Shakeſp.*

He dy'd obedient to ſevereſt law;
Forbid to *tread* the promis'd land he ſaw. *Prior.*

(2.) *Tread* the ſnuff out on the floor to prevent ſtinking. *Swift.*

(3.) Full of briars is this working world.
—They are but burs: if we walk not in the *trodden* paths, our very petticoats will catch them. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

(4.) Methought ſhe *trod* the ground with greater grace. *Dryden.*

(5.) Through thy name will we *tread* them under that riſe againſt us. *Pſal.* xliv. 5.

Why was I rais'd the meteor of the world,
Hung in the ſkies, and blazing as I travell'd,
'Till all my fires were ſpent; and then caſt downward
To be *trod* out by Cæſar? *Dryden's All for Love.*

(6.) They *tread* their wine-preſſes and ſuffer thirſt. *Job*, xxiv.

(7.) He feather'd her and *trod* her. *Dryden's Fables.*

Tread. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Footing; ſtep with the foot. 2. Way; track; path. 3. The cock's part in the egg.

(1.) If the ſtreets were pav'd with thine eyes,
Her feet were much too dainty for ſuch *tread*. *Shakeſp.*

The quaint mazes in the wanton green,
For want of *tread*, are undiſtinguiſhable. *Milton.*

——— High above the ground
Their march was, and the paſſive air upbore
Their nimble *tread*. *Milton.*

The dancer on the rope, with doubtful *tread*,
Gets wherewithal to cloath and buy him bread. *Dryden.*

How wert thou wont to walk with cautious *tread*,
A diſh of tea, like milk-pail, on thy head! *Swift.*

(2.) Cromwell is the king's ſecretary; further,
Stands in the gap and *tread* for more preferment. *Shakeſp.*

Tre'ader. *n. ſ.* [from *tread*.] He who treads.

The *treaders* ſhall tread out no wine in their preſſes. *Iſa.*

Tre'adle. *n. ſ.* [from *tread*.] 1. A part of an engine on which the feet act to put it in motion. 2. The ſperm of the cock.

(1.) The farther the fore-end of the *treadle* reaches out beyond the fore-ſide of the lathe, the greater will the ſweep of the fore-end of the *treadle* be, and conſequently the more revolutions is made at one tread. *Moxon's Mech. Exerciſes.*

(2.) Whether it is not made out of the garm, or *treadle* of the egg, ſeemeth of leſſer doubt. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

At each end of the egg is a *treadle*, formerly thought to be the cock's ſperm. *Derham.*

TRE'ASON. *n. ſ.* [*trahiſon*, French.] An offence committed againſt the dignity and majeſty of the commonwealth: it is divided into high *treaſon* and petit *treaſon*. High *treaſon* is an offence againſt the ſecurity of the commonwealth, or of the king's majeſty, whether by imagination, word, or deed; as to compaſs or imagine *treaſon*, or the death of the prince, or the queen conſort, or his ſon and heir-apparent; or to deflower the king's wife, or his eldeſt daughter unmarried, or his eldeſt ſon's wife; or levy war againſt the king in his realm, or to adhere to his enemies by aiding them; or to counterfeit the king's great ſeal, privy ſeal, or money; or knowingly to bring falſe money into this realm counterfeited like the money of England, and to utter the ſame; or to kill the king's chancellor, treaſurer, juſtice of the one bench, or of the other; juſtices in eyre, juſtices of aſſize, juſtices of oyer and terminer, when in their place and doing their duty; or forging the king's ſeal manual, or privy ſignet; or diminiſhing or impairing the current money: and, in ſuch *treaſon*, a man forfeits his lands and goods to the king: and it is called *treaſon* paramount. Petit *treaſon* is when a ſervant kills his maſter, a wife her huſband; ſecular or religious kills his prelate; this *treaſon* gives forfeiture to every lord within his own fee: both *treaſons* are capital. *Cowel.*

He made the overture of thy *treaſons* to us. *Shakeſp.*

——— Man diſobeying,
Diſloyal breaks his fealty, and ſins
Againſt the high ſupremacy of heaven:
To expiate his *treaſon* hath nought left. *Milton.*

This being a *treaſon* againſt God, by a commerce with his enemy. *Holyday.*

Athaliah cried, *Treaſon*, *treaſon*. 2 *Kings*, xi. 14.

Tre'asonable. }
Tre'asonous. } *adj.* [from *treaſon*.] Having the nature or guilt of treaſon. *Treaſonous* is out of uſe.

Him by proofs as clear as founts in July
I know to be corrupt and *treaſonous*. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Againſt the undivulg'd pretence I fight
Of *treas'nous* malice. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Moſt mens heads had been intoxicated with imaginations of plots, and *treaſonable* practices. *Clarendon.*

Were it a draught for June when ſhe banquets,
I wou'd not taſte thy *treaſonous* offer. *Milton.*

A credit to run ten millions in debt without parliamentary ſecurity is dangerous, illegal, and perhaps *treaſonable*. *Swift.*

TRE'ASURE. *n. ſ.* [*treſor*, French; *theſaurus*, Latin.] Wealth hoarded; riches accumulated.

——— An inventory, importing
The ſeveral parcels of his plate, his *treaſure*,
Rich ſtuffs. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

He uſed his laws as well for collecting of *treaſure*, as for correcting of manners. *Bacon.*

Gold is *treaſure* as well as ſilver, becauſe not decaying, and never ſinking much in value. *Locke.*

To **Tre'asure.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hoard; to repoſite; to lay up.

After thy hardneſs and impenitent heart thou *treaſureſt* up unto thyſelf wrath againſt the day of wrath. *Rom.* ii. 5.

Practical principles are *treaſured* up in man's mind, that, like the candle of the Lord in the heart of every man, diſcovers what he is to do, and what to avoid. *South.*

No, my remembrance *treaſures* honeſt thoughts,
And holds not things like thee; I ſcorn thy friendſhip.
Rowe.

Some thought it mounted to the lunar ſphere,
Since all things loſt on earth are *treaſur'd* there. *Pope.*

TRE'ASURER. *n. ſ.* [from *treaſure*; *treſorier*, Fr.] One who has care of money; one who has charge of treaſure.

This is my *treaſure*, let him ſpeak
That I have reſerv'd nothing. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Before the invention of laws, private affections in ſupreme rulers made their own fancies both their *treaſurers* and hangmen, weighing in this balance good and evil. *Raleigh.*

TRE'ASURERSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *treaſurer.*] Office or dignity of treaſurer.

He preferred a baſe fellow, who was a ſuitor for the *treaſurerſhip*, before the moſt worthy. *Hakewill.*

TRE'ASUREHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*treaſure* and *houſe.*] Place where hoarded riches are kept.

Let there be any grief or diſeaſe incident to the ſoul of men, for which there is not in this *treaſurehouſe* a preſent comfortable remedy to be found. *Hooker.*

——— Thou ſilver *treaſurehouſe*,
Tell me once more, what title doſt thou bear? *Shakeſp.*

Gather together into your ſpirit, and its *treaſurehouſe*, the memory, not only all the promiſes of God, but alſo the former ſenſes of the divine favours. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

TRE'ASURY. *n. ſ.* [from *treaſure*; *treſorerie*, Fr.] 1. A place in which riches are accumulated. 2. It is uſed by *Shakeſpeare* for *treaſure*.

(1.) And yet I know not how conceit may rob
The *treaſury* of life, when life itſelf
Yields to the theft. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Ulyſſes' goods. A very *treaſurie*
Of braſs, and gold, and ſteele of curious frame. *Chapman.*

He had a purpoſe to furniſh a fair caſe in that univerſity with choice collections from all parts, like that famous *treaſury* of knowledge at Oxford. *Wotton.*

The ſtate of the *treaſury* the king beſt knows. *Temple.*

Phyſicians, by *treaſuries* of juſt obſervations, grow to ſkill in the art of healing. *Watts.*

(2.) And make his chronicle as rich with prize,
As is the ouzy bottom of the ſea
With ſunken wreck and ſumleſs *treaſuries*. *Shakeſp.*

——— Thy ſumptuous buildings
Have coſt a maſs of publick *treaſury*. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

To **TREAT.** *v. a.* [*traiter*, French; *tracto*, Lat.] 1. To negotiate; to ſettle. 2. [*Tracto*, Latin.] To diſcourſe on. 3. To uſe in any manner, good or bad. 4. To handle; to manage; to carry on. 5. To entertain without expenſe to the gueſt.

(1.) To *treat* the peace, a hundred ſenators
Shall be commiſſioned. *Dryden's Æneid.*

(3.) He *treated* his priſoner with great harſhneſs. *Spectator.*

Since living virtue is with envy curs'd,
And the beſt men are *treated* like the worſt;
Do thou, juſt goddeſs, call our merits forth,
And give each deed th' exact, intrinſick worth. *Pope.*

(4.) Zeuxis and Polygnotus *treated* their ſubjects in their pictures, as Homer did in his poetry. *Dryden.*

To **TREAT.** *v. n.* [*traiter*, Fr. ꞇꞃahꞇian, Saxon.] 1. To diſcourſe; to make diſcuſſions. 2. To practiſe negotiation. 3. To come to terms of accommodation. 4. To make gratuitous entertainments.

(1.) Of love they *treat* till th' ev'ning ſtar appear'd. *Milton.*

Abſence, what the poets call death in love, has given occaſion to beautiful complaints in thoſe authors who have *treated* of this paſſion in verſe. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

(2.) The king *treated* with them. 2 *Mac.* xiii. 22.

(3.) You, Maſter Dean, frequent the great,
Inform us, will the emp'ror *treat*? *Swift.*

(4.) If we do not pleaſe, at leaſt we *treat*. *Prior.*

TREAT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. An entertainment given. 2. Something given at an entertainment.

(1.) This is the ceremony of my fate;
A parting *treat*, and I'm to die in ſtate. *Dryden.*

He pretends a great concern for his country, and inſight into matters: now ſuch profeſſions, when recommended by a *treat*, diſpoſe an audience to hear reaſon. *Collier.*

What tender maid but muſt a victim fall
For one man's *treat*, but for another's ball? *Pope.*

(2.) Dry figs and grapes, and wrinkled dates were ſet,
In caniſters t' enlarge the little *treat*. *Dryden.*

The king of gods revolving in his mind
Lycaon's guilt and his inhuman *treat*. *Dryden.*

TRE'ATABLE. *adj.* [*traitable*, French.] Moderate; not violent.

A virtuous mind ſhould rather wiſh to depart this world with a kind of *treatable* diſſolution, than be ſuddenly cut off in a moment, rather to be taken than ſnatched away. *Hooker.*

The heats or the colds of ſeaſons are leſs *treatable* than with us. *Temple.*

TRE'ATISE. *n. ſ.* [*tractatus*, Latin.] Diſcourſe; written tractate.

The time has been my fell of hair
Wou'd at a diſmal *treatiſe* rouze, and ſtir
As life were in't. *Shakeſp.*

Beſides the rules given in this *treatiſe* to make a perfect judgment of good pictures, there is required a long converſation with the beſt pieces. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

TRE'ATMENT. *n. ſ.* [*traitment*, Fr.] Uſage; manner of uſing good or bad.

Scarce an humour or character which they have not uſed; all comes waſted to us: and were they to entertain this age, they could not now make ſuch plenteous *treatment*. *Dryden.*

Accept ſuch *treatment* as a ſwain affords. *Pope.*

TRE'ATY. *n. ſ.* [*traité*, French.] 1. Negotiation; act of treating. 2. A compact of accommodation relating to publick affairs. 3. [For *entreaty.*] Supplication; petition; ſolicitation.

(1.) She began a *treaty* to procure;
And ſtabliſh terms betwixt both their requeſts. *Spenſer.*

He caſt by *treaty* and by trains
Her to perſuade. *Spenſer.*

(2.) A peace was concluded, being rather a bargain than a *treaty*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

——— Echion then
Lets fall the guiltleſs weapon from his hand,
And with the reſt a peaceful *treaty* makes. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

(3.) ——— I muſt
To the young man ſend humble *treaties*, dog,
And palter in the ſhift of lowneſs. *Shakeſp.*

TRE'BLE. *adj.* [*triple*, French; *triplus*, *triplex*, Lat.] 1. Threefold; triple. 2. Sharp of ſound. A muſical term.

(1.) ——— Some I ſee,
That twofold balls and *treble* ſceptres carry. *Shakeſp.*

——— Who can
His head's huge doors unlock, whoſe jaws with great
And dreadful teeth in *treble* ranks are ſet. *Sandys.*

All his malice ſerv'd but to bring forth
Infinite goodneſs, grace, and mercy ſhewn
On man by him ſeduc'd; but on himſelf
Treble confuſion, wrath, and vengeance pour'd. *Milton.*

A lofty tow'r, and ſtrong on every ſide
With *treble* walls. *Dryden's Æneid.*

The pious Trojan then his jav'lin ſent,
The ſhield gave way; through *treble* plates it went
Of ſolid braſs. *Dryden's Æneid.*

(2.) The ſharper or quicker percuſſion of air cauſeth the more *treble* ſound, and the lower or heavier the baſe ſound. *Bacon.*

To **TRE'BLE.** *v. a.* [from the adjective; *triplico*, Latin; *tripler*, French.] To multiply by three; to make thrice as much.

She conceiv'd, and *trebling* the due time,
Brought forth this monſtrous maſs. *Spenſer.*

I would not be ambitious in my wiſh,
To wiſh myſelf much better; yet for you,
I would be *trebled* twenty times myſelf,
A thouſand times more fair. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

Aquarius ſhines with feebler rays,
Four years he *trebles*, and doubles ſix ſcore days. *Creech.*

To TRE'BLE. *v. n.* To become threefold.

Whoever annually runs out, as the debt doubles and *trebles* upon him, ſo doth his inability to pay it. *Swift.*

TRE'BLE. *n. ſ.* A ſharp ſound.

The *treble* cutteth the air ſo ſharp, as it returneth too ſwift to make the ſound equal; and therefore a mean or tenor is the ſweeteſt. *Bacon.*

The lute ſtill trembles underneath thy nail:
At thy well-ſharpen'd thumb from ſhore to ſhore,
The *trebles* ſqueak for fear, the baſes roar. *Dryden.*

TRE'BLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *treble.*] The ſtate of being treble.

The juſt proportion of the air percuſſed towards the baſeneſs or *trebleneſs* of tones, is a great ſecret in ſounds. *Bacon.*

TRE'BLY. *adv.* [from *treble.*] Thrice told; in threefold number or quantity.

——— His jav'lin ſent,
The ſhield gave way; through treble plates it went
Of ſolid braſs, of linnen *trebly* roll'd. *Dryden's Æneid.*

The ſeed being ſo neceſſary for the maintenance of the ſeveral ſpecies, it is in ſome doubly and *trebly* defended. *Ray.*

TREE. *n. ſ.* [*trie*, Iſlandick; *tree*, Daniſh.] 1. A large vegetable, riſing with one woody ſtem, to a conſiderable height. 2. Any thing branched out.

(1.) *Trees* and ſhrubs, of our native growth in England, are diſtinguiſhed by Ray. 1. Such as have their flowers diſjointed and remote from the fruit; and theſe are, 1. Nuciferous ones; as, the walnut tree, the hazel-nut tree, the beach, the cheſnut, and the common oak. 2. Coniferous ones; of this kind are the Scotch firs, male and female; the pine, the common alder tree, and the birch tree. 3. Bacciferous, as, the juniper and yew trees. 4. Lanigerous ones; as the black, white, and trembling poplar, willows, and oſiers of all kinds. 5. Such as bear their ſeeds, having an imperfect flower, in leafy membranes; as, the horſe-bean. 6. Such as have their fruits and flowers contiguous; of theſe ſome are pomiferous; as, apples and pears: and ſome bacciferous; as, the ſorb or ſervice tree, the white or hawthorn, the wild roſe, ſweet brier, currants, the great bilbery-buſh, honey-ſuckle, joy. Pruniferous ones, whoſe fruit is pretty large and ſoft, with a ſtone in the middle; as, the black-thorn or ſloe tree, the black and white bullace tree, the black cherry, *&c.* Bacciferous ones; as, the ſtrawberry tree in the weſt of Ireland, miſletoe, water elder, large laurel, the viburnum or way-faring tree, the dogbery tree, the ſea black thorn, the berry-bearing elder, the privet bar-berry, common elder, the holy, the buckthorn, the berry-bearing heath, the bramble, and ſpindle tree or prickwood. Such as have their fruit dry when ripe; as, the bladder nut tree, the box tree, the common elm and aſh, the maple, the gaule or ſweet willow, common heath, broom, dyers wood, furze or gorſe, the lime tree, *&c.* *Miller.*

Sometimes we ſee a cloud that's dragoniſh,
A forked mountain, or blue promontory
With *trees* upon't, that nod unto the world,
And mock our eyes with air. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Who can bid the *tree* unfix his earth-bound root. *Shakeſp.*

It is pleaſant to look upon a *tree* in Summer covered with green leaves, decked with bloſſoms, or laden with fruit, and caſting a pleaſant ſhade: but to conſider how this *tree* ſprang from a little ſeed, how nature ſhaped and fed it till it came to this greatneſs, is a more rational pleaſure. *Burnet.*

Trees ſhoot up in one great ſtem, and at a good diſtance from the earth, ſpread into branches: thus gooſeberries are ſhrubs, and oaks are *trees.* *Locke.*

(2.) Vain are their hopes who fancy to inherit,
By *trees* of pedigrees, or fame or merit:
Though plodding heralds through each branch may trace
Old captains and dictators of their race. *Dryden.*

TREE *germander.* *n. ſ.* A plant.

TREE *of life.* *n. ſ.* [*lignum vitæ*, Latin.] An evergreen: the wood is eſteemed by turners. *Miller.*

TREE *primroſe.* *n. ſ.* A plant.

TREEN. old plur. of *tree.*

—— Well run greenhood, got between
Under the ſand-bag he was ſeen;
Lowting low like a for'ſter green,
He knows his tackle and his *treen.* *Ben. Johnſon.*

TREEN. *adj.* Wooden; made of wood. Obſolete.

Sir Thomas Rookeſby, being controlled for firſt ſuffering himſelf to be ſerved in *treen* cups, anſwered, Theſe homely cups pay truly for that they contain: I had rather drink out of treen and pay gold and ſilver, than drink out of gold and ſilver and make wooden payments. *Camden.*

TRE'FOIL. *n. ſ.* [*trifolium*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

Hope, by the ancients, was drawn in the form of a ſweet and beautiful child, ſtanding upon tiptoes, and a *trefoil*, or three-leaved graſs in her hand. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Some ſow *trefoil* or rye-graſs with their clover. *Mortimer.*

TRE'ILLAGE. *n. ſ.* [French.] *Treillage* is a contexture of pales to ſupport eſpalliers, making a diſtinct incloſure of any part of a garden. *Trevoux.*

There are as many kinds of gardening as of poetry: makers of flower-gardens are epigrammatiſts and ſonneteers, contrivers of bowers, grottos, *treillages*, and caſcades, are romance writers. *Spectator.*

TRE'LLIS. *n. ſ.* [French.] Is a ſtructure of iron, wood, or oſier, the parts croſſing each other like a lattice. *Trevoux.*

To TRE'MBLE. *v. n.* [*trembler*, Fr. *tremo*, Lat.] 1. To ſhake as with fear or cold; to ſhiver; to quake; to ſhudder. 2. To quiver; to totter. 3. To quaver; to ſhake as a ſound.

(1.) —— My compaſſionate heart
Will not permit my eyes once to behold
The thing, whereat it *trembles* by ſurmiſe. *Shakeſp.*

——————— God's name
And power thou *trembleſt* at. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

Shew your ſlaves how cholerick you are,
And make your bondmen *tremble.* *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

When he heard the king, he fell into ſuch a *trembling* that he could hardly ſpeak. *Clarendon.*

Frighted Turnus *trembl'd* as he ſpoke. *Dryden's Æneid.*

He ſhook the ſacred honours of his head,
With terror *trembl'd* heav'n's ſubſiding hill,
And from his ſhaken curls ambroſial dews diſtil. *Dryden.*

Ye pow'rs, revenge your violated altars,
That they who with unhallow'd hands approach
May *tremble.* *Rowe.*

(2.) Sinai's grey top ſhall *tremble.* *Milton.*

We cannot imagine a maſs of water to have ſtood upon the middle of the earth like one great drop, or a *trembling* jelly, and all the places about it dry. *Burnet.*

(3.) Winds make a noiſe unequally, and ſometimes when vehement *tremble* at the height of their blaſt. *Bacon.*

TRE'MBLINGLY. *adv.* [from *trembling.*] So as to ſhake or quiver.

——— *Tremblingly* ſhe ſtood,
And on the ſudden dropt. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Say what the uſe, were finer opticks giv'n,
T' inſpect a mite, not comprehend the heav'n:
Or touch, if *tremblingly* alive all o'er,
To ſmart and agonize at every pore? *Pope.*

TREME'NDOUS. *adj.* [*tremendus*, Latin.] Dreadful; horrible; aſtoniſhingly terrible.

There ſtands an altar where the prieſt celebrates ſome myſteries ſacred and *tremendous.* *Tatler.*

In that portal ſhou'd the chief appear,
Each hand *tremendous* with a brazen ſpear. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

TRE'MOUR. *n. ſ.* [*tremor*, Lat.] 1. The ſtate of trembling. 2. Quivering or vibratory motion.

(1.) He fell into an univerſal *tremour* of all his joints, that when going his legs trembled under him. *Harvey.*

By its ſtyptick and ſtimulating quality it affects the nerves, occaſioning *tremours*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

(2.) Theſe ſtars do not twinkle when viewed through teleſcopes which have large apertures: for the rays of light which paſs through divers parts of the aperture tremble each of them apart, and by means of their various, and ſometimes contrary *tremours*, fall at one and the ſame time upon different points in the bottom of the eye. *Newton.*

TRE'MULOUS. *adj.* [*tremulus*, Latin.] 1. Trembling; fearful. 2. Quivering; vibratory.

(1.) The tender *tremulous* Chriſtian is eaſily diſtracted and amazed by them. *Decay of Piety.*

(2.) He owned to have ſome kind of little diſcompoſure in the choice of things perfectly indifferent; for where there was nothing to determine him, the balance, by hanging even became *tremulous*. *Fell.*

Breath vocalized, that is, vibrated or undulated, impreſſes a ſwift *tremulous* motion in the lips, tongue or palate, which breath paſſing ſmooth does not. *Holder.*

As thus th' effulgence *tremulous* I drink,
The lambent light'nings ſhoot acroſs the ſky. *Thomſon.*

TRE'MULOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tremulous*.] The ſtate of quivering.

TREN. *n. ſ.* A fiſh ſpear. *Ainſ.*

To TRENCH. *v. a.* [*trancher*, Fr.] 1. To cut. 2. To cut or dig into pits or ditches. 3. To fortify by earth thrown up.

(1.) ——— Safe in a ditch he bides,
With twenty *trenched* gaſhes on his head. *Shakeſp.*
This weak impreſs of love is as a figure
Trench'd in ice, which with an hour's heat
Diſſolves to water, and doth loſe his form. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) *Trench* the ground, and make it ready for the Spring. *Evelyn.*

Firſt draw thy faulchion, and on ev'ry ſide
Trench the black earth a cubit long and wide. *Pope.*

The *trenching* plough or coulter is uſeful in paſture-ground, to cut out the ſides of trenches or drains. *Mortimer.*

(3.) Pioneers with ſpades and pickax arm'd,
Forerun the royal camp to *trench* a field. *Milton.*

TRENCH. *n. ſ.* [*tranche*, French.] 1. A pit or ditch. 2. Earth thrown up to defend ſoldiers in their approach to a town, or to guard a camp.

(1.) ——— On that coaſt build,
And with a *trench* encloſe the fruitful field. *Dryden's Æn.*

When you have got your water up to the higheſt part of the land, make a ſmall *trench* to carry ſome of the water in, keeping it always upon a level. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

(2.) The citizens of Corioli have iſſued forth
And given to Lartius and to Marcius battle:
I ſaw our party to the *trenches* driven,
And then I came away. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
William carries on the *trench*,
Till both the town and caſtle yield. *Prior.*

TRE'NCHANT. *adj.* [*trenchant*, Fr.] Cutting; ſharp.

He fiercely took his *trenchant* blade in hand,
With which he ſtruck ſo furious and ſo fell,
That nothing ſeem'd the puiſſance could withſtand. *Spenſer.*
Againſt a vanquiſh'd foe, their ſwords
Were ſharp and *trenchant*, not their words. *Hudibras.*

TRE'NCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *trench*; *trenchoir*, Fr.] 1. A piece of wood on which meat is cut at table. 2. The table. 3. Food; pleaſures of the table.

(1.) ——— No more
I'll ſcrape *trencher*, nor waſh diſh. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*
My eſtate deſerves an heir more rais'd,
Than one which holds a *trencher*. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

When we find our dogs, we ſet the diſh or *trencher* on the ground. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

Their homely fare diſpatch'd; the hungry band
Invade their *trenchers* next, and ſoon devour. *Dryden.*

Many a child may have the idea of a ſquare *trencher*, or round plate, before he has any idea of infinite. *Locke.*

(2.) ——— How often haſt thou,
Fed from my *trencher*, kneel'd down at the board,
When I have feaſted? *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

(3.) It could be no ordinary declenſion of nature that could bring ſome men, after an ingenuous education, to place their *ſummum bonum* upon their *trenchers*, and their utmoſt felicity in wine. *South.*

TRE'NCHERFLY. *n. ſ.* [*trencher* and *fly*.] One that haunts tables; a paraſite.

He found all people came to him promiſcuouſly, and he tried which of them were friends, and which only *trencherflies* and ſpungers. *L'Eſtrange.*

TRE'NCHERMAN. *n. ſ.* [*trencher* and *man*.] 1. A cook. Obſolete. 2. A feeder; an eater.

(1.) Palladius aſſured him, that he had already been more fed to his liking than he could be by the ſkilfulleſt *trenchermen* of Media. *Sidney.*

(2.) You had victuals, and he hath holp to eat it: he's a very valiant *trencherman*; he hath an excellent ſtomach. *Shak.*

TRE'NCHERMATE. *n. ſ.* [*trencher* and *mate*.] A table companion; a paraſite.

Becauſe that judicious learning of the ancient ſages doth not in this caſe ſerve the turn, theſe *trenchermates* frame to themſelves a way more pleaſant; a new method they have of turning things that are ſerious into mockery, an art of contradiction by way of ſcorn. *Hooker.*

To TREND. *v. n.* To tend; to lie in any particular direction. It ſeems a corruption of *tend*.

The ſcouts to ſeveral parts divide their way,
To learn the natives names, their towns explore
The coaſts and *trendings* of the crooked ſhore. *Dryden.*

TRE'NTALS. *n. ſ.* [*trente*, Fr.] *Trentals* or *trigintals* were a number of maſſes, to the tale of thirty, ſaid on the ſame account, according to a certain order inſtituted by Saint Gregory. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

TRE'NDLE. *n. ſ.* [tꞃenꝺel, Saxon.] Any thing turned round. Now improperly written *trundle*.

TREPA'N. *n. ſ.* [*trepan*, French.] 1. An inſtrument by which chirurgeons cut out round pieces of the ſkull. 2. A ſnare; a ſtratagem by which any one is enſnared. [Of this ſignification *Skinner* aſſigns for the reaſon, that ſome Engliſh ſhips in queen Elizabeth's reign being invited, with great ſhew of friendſhip, into *Trapani*, a part of Sicily, were there detained.]

(2.) But what a thoughtleſs animal is man,
How very active in his own *trepan*? *Roſcommon.*

Can there be any thing of friendſhip in ſnares, hooks, and *trepans*? *South.*

During the commotion of the blood and ſpirits, in which paſſion conſiſts, whatſoever is offered to the imagination in favour of it, tends only to deceive the reaſon: it is indeed a real *trepan* upon it, feeding it with colours and appearances inſtead of arguments. *South.*

To TREPA'N. *v. a.* [from the noun; *trepaner*, French.] 1. To perforate with the trepan. 2. To catch; to enſnare.

(1.) A putrid matter flowed forth her noſtrils, of the ſame ſmell with that in *trepanning* the bone. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Few recovered of thoſe that were *trepanned*. *Arbuthnot.*

(2.) They *trepann'd* the ſtate, and fac'd it down
With plots and projects of our own. *Hudibras.*

Thoſe are but *trepanned* who are called to govern, being inveſted with authority but bereaved of power, which is nothing elſe but to mock and betray them into a ſplendid and magiſterial way of being ridiculous. *South.*

TREPHI'NE. *n. ſ.* A ſmall trepan; a ſmaller inſtrument of perforation managed by one hand.

I ſhewed a trepan and *trephine*, and gave them liberty to try both upon a ſkull. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

TREPIDA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*trepidatio*, Latin.] 1. The ſtate of trembling, or quivering. 2. State of terrour.

(1.) The bow tortureth the ſtring continually, and holdeth it in a continual *trepidation*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

All objects of the ſenſes which are very offenſive, cauſe the ſpirits to retire; upon which the parts, in ſome degree, are deſtitute; and ſo there is induced in them a *trepidation* and horror. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Moving of th' earth brings harms and fears,
Men reckon what it did and meant;
But *trepidation* of the ſpheres,
Though greater far, is innocent. *Donne.*

They paſs the planets ſev'n, and paſs the fix'd,
And that cryſtalline ſphere whoſe balance weighs
The *trepidation* talk'd, and that firſt-mov'd. *Milton.*

(2.) Becauſe the whole kingdom ſtood in a zealous *trepidation* of the abſence of ſuch a prince, I have been the more deſirous to reſearch the ſeveral paſſages of the journey. *Wotton.*

His firſt action of note was in the battle of Lepanto; where the ſucceſs of that great day, in ſuch *trepidation* of the ſtate, made every man meritorious. *Wotton.*

To **Tre'spass.** *v. n.* [*treſpaſſer*, French.] 1. To tranſgreſs; to offend. 2. To enter unlawfully on another's ground.

(1.) If they ſhall confeſs their treſpaſs which they *treſpaſſed* againſt me, I will remember my covenant. *Lev.* xxvi. 43.

They not only contradict the general deſign and particular expreſſes of the goſpel, but *treſpaſs* againſt all logick. *Norris.*

(2.) Their morals and œconomy,
Moſt perfectly they made agree:
Each virtue kept its proper bound,
Nor *treſpaſs'd* on the other's ground. *Prior.*

Tre'spass. *n. ſ.* [*treſpas*, French.] 1. Tranſgreſſion; offence. 2. Unlawful entrance on another's ground.

(1.) ——— Your purpos'd low correction
Is ſuch, as baſeſt, and the meaneſt wretches
For pilf'rings, and moſt common *treſpaſs*,
Are puniſh'd with. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

——— Will God incenſe his ire
For ſuch a petty *treſpaſs*? *Milton.*

Tre'spasser. *n. ſ.* [from *treſpaſs*.] 1. An offender; a tranſgreſſor. 2. One who enters unlawfully on another's ground.

(2.) If I come upon another's ground without his licence, or the licence of the law, I am a *treſpaſſer*, for which the owner may have an action of treſpaſs againſt me. *Walton.*

Tre'ssed. *adj.* [from *treſſe*, French.] Knotted or curled.

Nor this nor that ſo much doth make me mourn,
But for the lad, whom long I lov'd ſo dear,
Now loves a laſs that all his love doth ſcorn,
He plunged in pain his *treſſed* locks doth tear. *Spenſer.*

Tre'sses. *n. ſ.* without a ſingular. [*treſſe*, Fr. *treccia*, Italian.] A knot or curl of hair.

Hung be the heav'ns with black, yield day to night!
Comets, importing change of times and ſtates,
Brandiſh your cryſtal *treſſes* in the ſky. *Shakeſp.*

——— Her ſwelling breaſt
Naked, met his under the flowing gold
Of her looſe *treſſes* hid. *Milton.*

——— Adam had wove
Of choiceſt flow'rs a garland to adorn
Her *treſſes*, and her rural labours crown. *Milton.*

Fair *treſſes* man's imperial race enſnare,
And beauty draws us with a ſingle hair. *Pope.*

Then ceaſe, bright nymph! to mourn the raviſh'd hair,
Which adds new glory to the ſhining ſphere!
Not all the *treſſes* that fair hair can boaſt
Shall draw ſuch envy as the lock you loſt. *Pope.*

Tre'stle. *n. ſ.* [*treſteau*, French.] 1. The frame of a table. 2. A moveable form by which any thing is ſupported.

Tret. *n. ſ.* [Probably from *tritus*, Lat.] An allowance made by merchants to retailers, which is four pounds in every hundred weight, and four pounds for waſte or refuſe of a commodity. *Bailey.*

Tre'things. *n. ſ.* [*trethingi*, low Latin, from *tretbu*, Welſh, to tax.] Taxes; impoſts.

Treve't. *n. ſ.* [ðꞃıeꝼeꞇ, Saxon; *trepied*, French.] Any thing that ſtands on three legs: as, a ſtool.

Trey. *n. ſ.* [*tres*, Latin; *trois*, French.] A three at cards.

White-handed miſtreſs, one ſweet word with thee.
——Honey, milk, and ſugar; there is three.
——Nay then, two *treys*; metheglin, wort, and malmſey.
Shakeſp. Love's Labour Loſt.

Tri'able. *adj.* [from *try*.] 1. Poſſible to be experimented; capable of trial. 2. Such as may be judicially examined.

(1.) For the more eaſy underſtanding of the experiments *triable* by our engine, I inſinuated that notion, by which all of them will prove explicable. *Boyle.*

(2.) No one ſhould be admitted to a biſhop's chancellorſhip without good knowledge in the civil and canon laws, ſince divers cauſes *triable* in the ſpiritual court are of weight. *Ayliffe.*

Tri'ad. *n. ſ.* [*trias*, Latin; *triade*, French.] Three united.

Tri'al. *n. ſ.* [from *try*.] 1. Teſt; examination. 2. Experiment; act of examining by experience. 3. Experience; experimental knowledge. 4. Judicial examination. 5. Temptation; teſt of virtue. 6. State of being tried.

(1.) With *trial* fire touch me his finger end;
If he be chaſte the flame will back deſcend,
And turn him to no pain; but if he ſtart,
It is the fleſh of a corrupted heart. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) I leave him to your gracious acceptance,
Whoſe *trial* ſhall better publiſh his commendation. *Shakeſp.*

Skilful gardeners make *trial* of the ſeeds by putting them into water gently boiled; and if good, they will ſprout within half an hour. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

There is a mixed kind of evidence relating both to the ſenſes and underſtanding, depending upon our own obſervation and repeated *trials* of the iſſues and events of actions or things, called experience. *Wilkins.*

(3.) Others had *trial* of cruel mockings and ſcourgings. *Heb.*

(4.) *Trial* is uſed in law for the examination of all cauſes, civil or criminal, according to the laws of our realm: the *trial* is the iſſue, which is tried upon the inditement, not the inditement itſelf. *Cowel.*

——— He hath reſiſted law,
And therefore law ſhall ſcorn him further *trial*
Than the ſeverity of publick power. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

A canon of the Jews required, in all ſuits and judicial *trials* betwixt rich and poor, that either each ſhould ſtand, or both ſhould ſit. *Kettlewell.*

They ſhall come upon their *trial*, have all their actions ſtrictly examined. *Nelſon.*

(5.) Leſt our *trial*, when leaſt ſought,
May find us both perhaps far leſs prepar'd,
The willinger I go. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

No ſuch company as then thou ſaw'ſt
Intended thee, for *trial* only brought,
To ſee how thou could'ſt judge of fit and meet. *Milton.*

Every ſtation is expoſed to ſome *trials*, either temptations that provoke our appetites, or diſquiet our fears. *Rogers.*

(6.) Good ſhepherd, tell this youth what 'tis to love.
——It is to be all made of ſighs and tears;
It is to be made all of faith and ſervice,
All humbleneſs, all patience and impatience;
All purity, all *trial*, all obſervance. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Tria'ngle. *n. ſ.* [*triangle*, Fr. *triangulum*, Latin.] A figure of three angles.

The three angles of a *triangle* are equal to two right ones. *Locke.*

Tria'ngular. *adj.* [*triangularis*, Latin.] Having three angles.

The frame thereof ſeem'd partly circular,
And part *triangular*; O work divine!
Theſe two the firſt and laſt proportions are. *Spenſer.*

Though a round figure be moſt capacious for the honey, and convenient for the bee; yet did ſhe not chuſe that, becauſe there muſt have been *triangular* ſpaces left void. *Ray.*

Tribe. *n. ſ.* [*tribus*, Latin; from *trev*, Britiſh; *b* and *v* being labials of promiſcuous uſe in the ancient Britiſh words; *trev* from *tir ef*, his lands, is ſuppoſed by Mr. *Rowland* to be Celtick, and uſed before the Romans had any thing to do with the Britiſh government. This notion will not be much recommended, when it is told, that he derives *centuriæ* from *trev*, ſuppoſing it to be the ſame with our *centrev*, importing a hundred *trevs* or *tribes*.] 1. A diſtinct body of the people as divided by family or fortune, or any other characteriſtick. 2. It is often uſed in contempt.

(1.) I ha' been writing all this night unto all the *tribes*
And centuries for their voices, to help Catiline
In his election. *Ben. Johnſon.*

If the heads of the *tribes* can be taken off, and the miſled multitude will ſee their error, ſuch extent of mercy is honourable. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Who now ſhall rear you to the ſun, or rank
Your *tribes*, and water from th' ambroſial fount. *Milton.*
Teach ſtraggling mountaineers, for publick good,
To rank in *tribes*, and quit the ſavage wood,
Houſes to build. *Tate.*

I congratulate my country upon the increaſe of this happy *tribe* of men, ſince, by the preſent parliament, the race of freeholders is ſpreading into the remoteſt corners. *Addiſon.*

(2.) Folly and vice are eaſy to deſcribe,
The common ſubjects of our ſcribbling *tribe*. *Roſcommon.*

TRI'BLET or **TRIBO'ULET**. *n. ſ.* A goldſmith's tool for making rings. *Ainſ.*

TRIBULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*tribulation*, Fr.] Perſecution; diſtreſs; vexation; diſturbance of life.

Tribulation being preſent cauſeth ſorrow, and being imminent breedeth fear. *Hooker.*

——— The juſt ſhall dwell,
And after all their *tribulations* long,
See golden days, fruitful of golden deeds. *Milton.*
——— Death becomes
His final remedy; and after life
Try'd in ſharp *tribulation*, and refin'd
By faith, and faithful works. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Our church taught us to pray, that God would, not only in all time of our *tribulation*, but in all time of our wealth, deliver us. *Atterbury.*

TRIBU'NAL. *n. ſ.* [*tribunal*, Latin and French.] 1. The ſeat of a judge. 2. A court of juſtice.

(1.) I' th' market place, on a *tribunal* ſilver'd,
Cleopatra and himſelf in chairs of gold
Were publickly enthron'd. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
——— He ſees the room
Where the whole nation does for juſtice come,
Under whoſe large roof flouriſhes the gown,
And judges grave on high *tribunals* frown. *Waller.*

There is a neceſſity of ſtanding at his *tribunal*, who is infinitely wiſe and juſt. *Grew's Coſmol.*

He, who for our ſakes ſtood before an earthly *tribunal*, might therefore be conſtituted judge of the whole world. *Nelſon.*

(2.) Summoning arch-angels to proclaim
Thy dread *tribunal*. *Milton.*

TRI'BUNE. *n. ſ.* [*tribun*, Fr. *tribunus*, Lat.] 1. An officer of Rome choſen by the people. 2. The commander of a Roman legion.

(1.) Theſe are the *tribunes* of the people,
The tongues o' th' common mouth: I do deſpiſe them. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRIBUNI'TIAL.
TRIBUNI'TIOUS. } *adj.* [*tribunitius*, Lat.] Suiting a tribune; relating to a tribune.

Let them not come in multitudes, or in a *tribunitious* manner; for that is to clamour counſels, not to inform. *Bacon.*

Oh happy ages of our anceſtors,
Beneath the kings and *tribunitial* powers
One jail did all their criminals reſtrain. *Dryden's Juv.*

TRI'BUTARY. *adj.* [*tributaire*, Fr. *tributarius*, Latin.] 1. Paying tribute as an acknowledgment of ſubmiſſion to a maſter. 2. Subject; ſubordinate. 3. Paid in tribute.

(1.) Thenceforth this land was *tributary* made
T' ambitious Rome, and did their rule obey,
Till Arthur all that reckoning did defray:
Yet oft the Briton kings againſt them ſtrongly ſway'd. *Spenſ.*
Whilſt Malvern, king of hills, fair Severn overlooks,
Attended on in ſtate with *tributary* brooks. *Drayton.*
The two great empires of the world I know;
And ſince the earth none larger does afford,
This Charles is ſome poor *tributary* lord. *Dryden.*
Around his throne the ſea-born brothers ſtood,
That ſwell with *tributary* urns his flood. *Pope.*
(2.) Theſe he, to grace his *tributary* gods,
By courſe commits to ſeveral government,
And gives them leave to wear their ſaphire crowns,
And wield their little tridents. *Milton's Comus.*
O'er Judah's king ten thouſand tyrants reign,
Legions of luſt, and various pow'rs of ill
Inſult the maſter's *tributary* will. *Prior.*
(3.) Nor flatt'ry tunes theſe *tributary* lays. *Concanen.*

TRI'BUTARY. *n. ſ.* [from *tribute*.] One who pays a ſtated ſum in acknowledgment of ſubjection.

All the people therein ſhall be *tributaries* unto thee, and ſerve thee. *Deut.* xx. 11.

The Iriſh lords did only promiſe to become *tributaries* to king Henry the ſecond: and ſuch as only pay tribute are not properly ſubjects, but ſovereigns. *Davies.*

TRI'BUTE. *n. ſ.* [*tribut*, Fr. *tributum*, Lat.] Payment made in acknowledgment; ſubjection.

They that received *tribute* money ſaid, Doth not your maſter pay *tribute*? *Matt.* xvii. 2.

——— She receives
As *tribute* warmth and light. *Milton.*
To acknowledge this was all he did exact;
Small *tribute*, where the will to pay was act. *Dryden.*

TRICE. *n. ſ.* [I believe this word comes from *trait*, Fr. corrupted by pronunciation.] A ſhort time; an inſtant; a ſtroke.

If they get never ſo great ſpoil at any time, the ſame they waſte in a *trice*, as naturally delighting in ſpoil, though it do themſelves no good. *Spenſer.*

Juſt in the nick the cook knock'd thrice,
And all the waiters in a *trice*
His ſummons did obey:
Each ſerving man with diſh in hand,
March'd boldly up like our train'd band,
Preſented, and away. *Suckling.*
He could raiſe ſcruples dark and nice,
And after ſolve them in a *trice*. *Hudibras.*
So when the war had rais'd a ſtorm,
I've ſeen a ſnake in human form,
All ſtain'd with infamy and vice,
Leap from the dunghil in a *trice*. *Swift.*

It ſeems incredible at firſt, that all the blood in our bodies ſhould circulate in a *trice*, in a very few minutes; but it would be more ſurpriſing if we knew the ſhort periods of the great circulation of water. *Bentley's Sermons.*

A man ſhall make his fortune in a *trice*,
If bleſs'd with pliant, though but ſlender ſenſe,
Feign'd modeſty, and real impudence. *Young.*

TRICHO'TOMY. *n. ſ.* [τριχοτομέω.] Diviſion into three parts.

Some diſturb the order of nature by dichotomies, *trichotomies*, ſevens, twelves: let the ſubject with the deſign you have in view determine the number of parts into which you divide it. *Watts.*

TRICK. *n. ſ.* [*treck*, Dutch.] 1. A ſly fraud. 2. A dexterous artifice. 3. A vicious practice. 4. A juggle; an antick; any thing done to cheat jocoſely, or to divert. 5. An unexpected effect. 6. A practice; a manner; a habit. Not in uſe. 7. A number of cards laid regularly up in play: as, *a trick of cards*.

(1.) Sir Thomas Moor ſaid, that a *trick* of law had no leſs power than the wheel of fortune, to lift men up, or caſt them down. *Raleigh.*

A bantering droll took a journey to Delphos, to try if he could put a *trick* upon Apollo. *L'Eſtrange.*

Such a one thinks to find ſome ſhelter in my friendſhip, and I betray him: he comes to me for counſel, and I ſhew him a *trick.* *South.*

——— He ſwore by Stix,
Whate'er ſhe would deſire, to grant;
But wiſe Ardelia knew his *tricks.* *Swift.*

(2.) Gather the loweſt and leaving the top,
Shall teach thee a *trick* for to double thy crop. *Tuſſer.*
And now, as oft in ſome diſtemper'd ſtate,
On one nice *trick* depends the gen'ral fate. *Pope.*

(3.) Suſpicion ſhall be ſtuck full of eyes:
For treaſon is but truſted like a fox,
Who ne'er ſo tame, ſo cheriſh'd and lock'd up,
Will have a wild *trick* of his anceſtors. *Shakeſp.*

I entertain you with ſomewhat more worthy than the ſtale exploded *trick* of fulſome panegyricks. *Dryden.*

——— Some friends to vice pretend,
That I the *tricks* of youth too roughly blame. *Dryden.*

(4.) A rev'rend prelate ſtopp'd his coach and ſix,
To laugh a little at our Andrew's *tricks.* *Prior.*

(5.) So felleſt foes who broke their ſleep,
To take the one the other, by ſome chance,
Some *trick* not worth an egg, ſhall grow dear friends.
Shakeſp. Coriolanus.

(6.) I ſpoke it but according to the *trick*: if you'll hang me, you may. *Shakeſp.*

The *trick* of that voice I well remember. *Shakeſp.*

——— Behold,
Although the print be little, the whole matter
And copy of the father: eye, noſe, lip,
The *trick* of 's frown, his forehead. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

To **Trick.** *v. a.* [from the noun; *tricker*, French.] 1. To cheat; to impoſe on; to defraud. 2. To dreſs; to decorate; to adorn; properly to knot. [*trica*, in low Latin, ſignifies *a knot of hair*; *treccia*, Italian: hence *trace*. *Matt. Weſtmonaſterienſis* ſays of *Godiva* of Coventry, that ſhe rode *tricas capitis & crines diſſolvens*.] 3. To perform with a light touch; though it may here mean *to dreſs*.

(1.) It is impoſſible that the whole world ſhould thus conſpire to cheat themſelves, to put a deluſion on mankind, and *trick* themſelves into belief. *Stephens's Sermons.*

(2.) And *trick* them up in knotted curls anew. *Drayton.*

They turned the impoſture upon the king, and gave out, that to defeat the true inheritor he had *tricked* up a boy in the likeneſs of Edward Plantagenet. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

——— Horribly *trickt*
With blood of fathers, mothers, daughters, ſons,
Bak'd and impaſted with the parching fires. *Shakeſp.*

This pillar is but a medley, or a maſs of all the precedent ornaments, making a new kind by ſtealth; and though the moſt richly *tricked*, yet the pooreſt in this, that he is a borrower of all his beauty. *Wotton's Architect.*

Their heads are *trickt* with taſſels and flowers. *Sandys.*

Woeful ſhepherds, weep no more,
For Lycidas, your ſorrow, is not dead:
Sunk, though he be, beneath the wat'ry floor;
So ſinks the Day-ſtar in the ocean bed,
And yet anon repairs his drooping head,
And *tricks* his beams, and with new-ſpangled ore,
Flames in the forehead of the morning ſky. *Milton.*

Not *trick'd* and frounc'd as ſhe was wont
With the Attick boy to hunt. *Milton.*

A daw that had a mind to be ſparkiſh, *tricked* himſelf up with all the gay feathers he could muſter. *L'Eſtrange.*

Love is an airy good, opinion makes,
That *tricks* and dreſſes up the gawdy dream. *Dryden.*

People laviſh it profuſely in *tricking* up their children in fine cloaths, and yet ſtarve their minds. *Locke.*

(3.) Come, the colours and the ground prepare:
Dip in the rainbow, *trick* her off in air,
Chuſe a firm cloud before it fall, and in it
Catch e'er ſhe change the Cynthia of this minute. *Pope.*

To **Trick.** *v. n.* To live by fraud.

Thus they jog on, ſtill *tricking*, never thriving,
And murd'ring plays, which ſtill they call reviving. *Dryden.*

Tri'cker. *n. ſ.* [This is often written *trigger*; I know not which is right.] The catch which being pulled diſengages the cock of the gun, that it may give fire.

Pulling aſide the *tricker* we obſerved, that the force of the ſpring of the lock was not ſenſibly abated by the abſence of the air. *Boyle.*

——— As a gooſe
In death contracts his talons cloſe;
So did the knight, and with one claw
The *tricker* of his piſtol draw. *Hudibras.*

Tri'cking. *n. ſ.* [from *trick.*] Dreſs; ornament.

Get us properties and *tricking* for our fairies. *Shakeſp.*

Tri'ckish. *adj.* [from *trick.*] Knaviſhly artful; fraudulently cunning; miſchievouſly ſubtle.

All he ſays is in a looſe, ſlippery, and *trickiſh* way of reaſoning. *Pope.*

To **Tri'ckle.** *v. n.* [Of this word I find no etymology that ſeems well authoriſed or probable.] To fall in drops; to rill in a ſlender ſtream.

——— He, prick'd with pride,
Forth ſpurred faſt; adown his courſer's ſide
The red blood *trickling*, ſtain'd the way. *Spenſer.*

Faſt beſide there *trickled* ſoftly down
A gentle ſtream, whoſe murm'ring wave did play
Amongſt the puny ſtones, and made a ſound
To lull him ſoft aſleep that by it lay. *Spenſer.*

Some noiſes help ſleep; as, the blowing of the wind, and *trickling* of water, as moving in the ſpirits a gentle attention, which ſtilleth the diſcurſive motion. *Bacon.*

He wakened by the *trickling* of his blood. *Wiſeman.*

Beneath his ear the faſt'ned arrow ſtood,
And from the wound appear'd the *trickling* blood. *Dryden.*

He lay ſtretch'd along, his eyes fixt upward,
And ever and anon a ſilent tear
Stole down, and *trickled* from his hoary beard. *Dryden.*

The emblems of honour wrought on the front in the brittle materials above-mentioned, *trickled* away under the firſt impreſſions of the heat. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Imbrown'd with native bronze, lo! Henly ſtands,
Tuning his voice and balancing his hands:
How fluent nonſenſe *trickles* from his tongue!
How ſweet the periods, neither ſaid nor ſung. *Pope.*

They empty heads conſole with empty ſound.
No more, alas! the voice of fame they hear,
The balm of dulneſs *trickling* in their ear. *Pope's Dunciad.*

Tri'cksy. *adj.* [from *trick.*] Pretty. This is a word of endearment. Obſolete.

The fool hath planted in his memory
An army of good words; and I do know
A many fools that ſtand in better place,
Garniſh'd like him, that for a *trickſy* word
Defy the matter. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

All this ſervice have I done ſince I went.
—My *trickſy* ſpirit! *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Trico'rporal. *adj.* [*tricorpus*, Latin.] Having three bodies.

Tride. *adj.* [among hunters; *tride*, French.] Short and ready. *Bailey.*

Tri'dent. *n. ſ.* [*trident*, Fr. *tridens*, Latin.] A three forked ſceptre of Neptune.

His nature is too noble for the world:
He would not flatter Neptune for his *trident.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Can'ſt thou with fiſgigs pierce him to the quick?
Or in his ſkull thy barbed *trident* ſtick? *Sandys on Job.*

He lets them wear their ſaphire crowns,
And wield their little *tridents.* *Milton.*

Several find a myſtery in every tooth of Neptune's *trident.* *Addiſon on Ancient Medals.*

Tri'dent. *adj* Having three teeth.

Tri'ding. *n. ſ.* [ꞇꞃıðınᵹa, Saxon; rather *trithing.*] The third part of a county or ſhire. This diviſion is only uſed in Yorkſhire, where it is corrupted into *riding*.

Tri'duan. *adj.* [from *triduum*, Lat.] 1. Laſting three days. 2. Happening every third day.

Trie'nnial. *adj.* [*triennis*, Lat. *triennal*, Fr.] 1. Laſting three years. 2. Happening every third year.

(1.) I paſſed the bill for *triennial* parliaments. *King Char.*

Richard the Third, though he came in by blood, yet the ſhort time of his *triennial* reign he was without any, and proved one of my beſt lawgivers. *Howel's England's Tears.*

Tri'er. *n. ſ.* [from *try.*] 1. One who tries experimentally. 2. One who examines judicially. 3. Teſt; one who brings to the teſt.

(1.) The ingenious *triers* of the German experiment found, that their glaſs veſſel was lighter when the air had been drawn out than before by an ounce and very near a third. *Boyle.*

(2.) Courts of juſtice are bound to take notice of acts of parliament, and whether they are truly pleaded or not; and therefore they are the *triers* of them. *Hale.*

There ſhould be certain *triers* or examiners appointed by the ſtate to inſpect the genius of every particular boy. *Spect.*

(3.) ——— You were uſed
To ſay, extremity was the *trier* of ſpirits;
That common chances common men could bear. *Shakeſp.*

To **Tri'fallow.** *v. a.* [*tres*, Latin, and ꝼealʒa, Saxon, a harrow.] To plow land the third time before ſowing. *Bailey.*

The beginning of Auguſt is the time of *trifallowing*, or laſt plowing, before they ſow their wheat. *Mortimer.*

Tri'fid. *adj.* [among botaniſts.] Cut or divided into three parts. *Bailey.*

Trifi'stulary. *adj.* [*tres* and *fiſtula*, Latin.] Having three pipes.

Many of that ſpecies whoſe *trifiſtulary* bill or crany we have beheld. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To **Tri'fle.** *v. n.* [*tryfelen*, Dutch.] 1. To act or talk without weight or dignity; to act with levity; to talk with folly. 2. To mock; to play the fool. 3. To indulge light amuſement; as, he *trifled* all his time. 4. To be of no importance.

(1.) When they ſaw that we ought to abrogate ſuch popiſh ceremonies as are unprofitable, or elſe might have other more profitable in their ſtead, they *trifle* and they beat the air about nothing which toucheth us, unleſs they mean that we ought to abrogate all popiſh ceremonies. *Hooker.*

(2.) ——— Do not believe,
That, from the ſenſe of all civility,
I thus would play and *trifle* with your *reverence*. *Shakeſp.*

(3.) Whatever raiſes a levity of mind, a *trifling* ſpirit, renders the ſoul incapable of ſeeing, apprehending, and reliſhing the doctrines of piety. *Law.*

(4.) 'Tis hard for every *trifling* debt of two ſhillings to be driven to law. *Spenſer.*

To **Tri'fle.** *v. a.* To make of no importance. Not in uſe.

Threeſcore and ten I can remember well,
Within the volume of which time I've ſeen
Hours dreadful and things ſtrange; but this ſore night
Hath *trifled* former knowings. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Tri'fle. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A thing of no moment.

The inſtruments of darkneſs tell us truths;
Win us with honeſt *trifles*, to betray us
In deep conſequence. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Old Chaucer doth of Topas tell,
Mad Rabelais of Pantagruel,
A later third of Dowſabell,
With ſuch poor *trifles* playing:
Others the like have labour'd at,
Some of this thing, and ſome of that,
And many of they know not what,
But that they muſt be ſaying. *Drayton's Nimphid.*

The infinitely greateſt confeſſed good is neglected, to ſatisfy the ſucceſſive uneaſineſs of our deſires purſuing *trifles*. *Locke.*

Brunetta's wiſe in actions great, and rare,
But ſcorns on *trifles* to beſtow her care:
Thus ev'ry hour Brunetta is to blame,
Becauſe the occaſion is beneath her aim.
Think nought a *trifle*, though it ſmall appear;
Small ſands the mountain, moments make the year;
And *trifles* life. Your care to *trifles* give,
Or you may die, before you truly live. *Young.*

Tri'fler. *n. ſ.* [*trifelaar*, Dutch.] One who acts with levity; one that talks with folly.

A man cannot tell whether Apelles or Albert Durer were the more *triflers*, whereof the one would make a perſonage by geometrical proportions, the other by taking the beſt parts out of divers faces to make one excellent. *Bacon.*

Shall I, who can enchant the boiſt'rous deep,
Bid Boreas halt, make hills and foreſts move,
Shall I be baffled by this *trifler*, love. *Granville.*

As much as ſyſtematical learning is decried by ſome vain *triflers* of the age, it is the happieſt way to furniſh the mind with knowledge. *Watts.*

Triflers not even in trifles can excel;
'Tis ſolid bodies only poliſh well. *Young.*

Tri'fling. *adj.* [from *trifle.*] Wanting worth; unimportant; wanting weight.

To a ſoul ſupported with an aſſurance of the divine favour, the honours or afflictions of this life will be equally *trifling* and contemptible. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Tri'flingly. *adv.* [from *trifling.*] Without weight; without dignity; without importance.

Thoſe who are carried away with the ſpontaneous current of their own thoughts, muſt never humour their minds in being thus *triflingly* buſy. *Locke.*

Trifo'liate. *adj.* [*tres* and *folium*, Lat.] Having three leaves.

Trifoliate cytiſus reſtrained its boughs
For humble ſheep to crop, and goats to brouze. *Harte.*

Tri'form. *adj.* [*triformis*, Lat.] Having a triple ſhape.

The moon her monthly round
Still ending, ſtill renewing through mid heav'n,
With borrow'd light her countenance *triform*
Hence fills, and empties, to enlighten th' earth. *Milton.*

Tri'gger. *n. ſ.* [derived by *Junius* from *trigue*, Fr. from *intricare*, Lat. See Tricker.] 1. A catch to hold the wheel on ſteep ground. 2. The catch that being pulled looſes the cock of the gun.

(2.) The pulling the *trigger* of the gun with which the murder is committed, has no natural connection with thoſe ideas that make up the complex one, murder. *Locke.*

Trigi'ntals. *n. ſ.* [from *triginta*, Latin, *thirty.*] Trentals or *trigintals* were a number of maſſes to the tale of thirty, inſtituted by St. Gregory. *Ayliffe.*

Tri'glyph. *n. ſ.* [In architecture.] A member of the frize of the Dorick order ſet directly over every pillar, and in certain ſpaces in the intercolumniations. *Harris.*

The Dorick order has now and then a ſober garniſhment of lions heads in the cornice, and of *triglyphs* and metopes always in the frize. *Wotton.*

Tri'gon. *n. ſ.* [τρίγωνον.] A triangle. A term in aſtrology.

The ordinary height of a man ninety-ſix digits, the ancient Egyptians eſtimated to be equal to that myſtical cubit among them ſtiled paſſus Ibidis, or the *trigon* that the Ibus makes at every ſtep, conſiſting of three latera, each thirty-two digits. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Trigo'nal. *adj.* [from *trigon.*] Triangular; having three corners.

A ſpar of a yellow hue ſhot into numerous *trigonal* pointed ſhoots of various ſizes, found growing to one ſide of a perpendicular fiſſure of a ſtratum of free ſtone. *Woodward.*

TRIGONO'METRY. [τρίγωνος and μέτρον.] *Trigonometry* is the art of meaſuring triangles, or of calculating the ſides of any triangle ſought, and this is plain or ſpherical. *Harris.*

On a diſcovery of Pythagoras all *trigonometry*, and conſequently all navigation, is founded. *Guardian.*

TRIGONOME'TRICAL. *adj.* [from *trigonometry.*] Pertaining to trigonometry.

TRILA'TERAL. *adj.* [*trilateral*, French; *tres* and *latus*, Latin.] Having three ſides.

TRILL. *n. ſ.* [*trillo*, Italian.] Quaver; tremulouſneſs of muſick.

Long has a race of heroes fill'd the ſtage,
That rant by note, and through the gamut rage,
In ſongs and airs expreſs their martial fire
Combat in *trills*, and in a fugue expire. *Addiſon.*

To **TRILL.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To utter quavering.

Through the ſoft ſilence of the liſtening night
The ſober-ſuited ſongſtreſs *trills* her lay. *Thomſon.*

To **TRILL.** *v. n.* 1. To trickle; to fall in drops or ſlender ſtreams. 2. To play in tremulous vibrations of ſound.

(1.) Did your letters pierce the queen to any demonſtration of grief?—
Aye, ſhe took 'em; read 'em in my preſence;
And now and then an ample tear *trill'd* down
Her delicate cheek. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

(2.) Am I call'd upon the grave debate,
To judge of *trilling* notes and tripping feet. *Dryden.*

TRI'LLION. *n. ſ.* [A word invented by *Locke.*] A million of millions of millions; a million twice multiplied by a million.

TRILU'MINAR. } *adj.* [*triluminaris*, Latin.] Having
TRILU'MINOUS. } three lights. *Dict.*

TRIM. *adj.* [ʒeꞇꞃẏmmeꝺ, Saxon, *completed.*] Nice; ſmug; dreſſed up. It is uſed with ſlight contempt.

Tone paine in cottage doth take,
When t'other *trim* bowers do make. *Tuſſer's Huſbandry.*

A *trim* exploit, a manly enterprize,
To conjure tears up in a poor maid's eyes
With your deriſion. *Shakeſp. Midſummer Night's Dream.*

The Dorick order has, in compariſon of thoſe that follow, a more maſculine aſpect, and little *trimmer* than the Tuſcan that went before, ſave a ſober garniſhment now and then of lions heads in the cornice, and of triglyphs and metopes always in the frize. *Wotton's Architect.*

Doſt thou not bluſh to live ſo like a beaſt,
So *trim*, ſo diſſolute, ſo looſely dreſt. *Dryden's Perſius.*

To **TRIM.** *v. a.* [ꞇꞃimman, Saxon, *to build.*] 1. To fit out. 2. To dreſs; to decorate. 3. To ſhave; to clip. 4. To make neat; to adjuſt. 5. To balance a veſſel. 6. It has often *up* emphatically.

(1.) Malicius cenſurers ever,
As rav'nous fiſhes do a veſſel follow
That is new *trimm'd*. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

(2.) Our youth got me to play the woman's part,
And I was *trimm'd* in Julia's gown. *Shakeſpeare.*

Pennyroyal and orpin they uſe in the country to *trim* their houſes, binding it with a lath againſt a wall. *Bacon.*

Two arts attend architecture, like her principal gentlewomen, to dreſs and *trim* her, picture and ſculpture. *Wotton.*

The victim ox that was for altars preſt,
Trimm'd with white ribbons and with garlands dreſt,
Sunk of himſelf. *Dryden's Georg.*

(3.) Mephiboſheth had neither dreſſed his feet, nor *trimmed* his beard. *2 Sam.* xix. 24.

Clip and *trim* thoſe tender ſtrings like a beard. *Brown.*

The barber may *trim* religion as he pleaſes. *Howel.*

Trim off the ſmall ſuperfluous branches. *Mortimer.*

(4.) I found her *trimming* up the diadem
On her dead miſtreſs. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Go, ſirrah, to my cell, as you look
To have my pardon, *trim* it handſomely. *Shakeſp.*

Yet are the men more looſe than they!
More kemb'd, and bath'd, and rubb'd, and *trimm'd*,
More ſleek, more ſoft, and ſlacker limb'd. *Ben. Johnſon.*

To blaſt the living, gave the dead their due,
And wreaths, herſelf had tainted, *trimm'd* anew. *Tickel.*

When workmen fit a piece into other work, they ſay they *trim* in a piece. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

Each muſe in Leo's golden days
Starts from her trance, and *trims* her wither'd bays. *Pope.*

O'er globes, and ſceptres, now, on thrones it ſwells,
Now, *trims* the midnight lamp in college cells. *Young.*

(5.) Sir Roger put his coachman to *trim* the boat. *Spectator.*

(6.) He gave you all the duties of a man,
Trimm'd up your praiſes with a princely tongue,
Spoke your deſervings like chronicle. *Shakeſp.*

To **TRIM.** *v. n.* To balance; to fluctuate between two parties.

If ſuch by *trimming* and time-ſerving, which are but two words for the ſame thing, betray the church by nauſeating her pious orders, this will produce confuſion. *South.*

For men to pretend that their will obeys that law, while all beſides their will ſerves the faction; what is this but a groſs, fulſome juggling with their duty, and a kind of *trimming* it between God and the devil. *South.*

He who would hear what ev'ry fool cou'd ſay,
Would never fix his thought, but *trim* his time away. *Dryden.*

TRIM. *n. ſ.* Dreſs; geer; ornaments. It is now a word of ſlight contempt.

They come like ſacrifices in their *trim*,
And to the five-ey'd maid of ſmoaky war,
All hot, and bleeding, will we offer them. *Shakeſp.*

——— Forget
Your labourſome and dainty *trims*, wherein
You made great Juno angry. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

The goodly London in her gallant *trim*,
The phœnix daughter of the vanquiſh'd old,
Like a rich bride does to the ocean ſwim,
And on her ſhadow rides in floating gold. *Dryden.*

TRI'MLY. *adv.* [from *trim.*] Nicely; neatly.

——— Her yellow golden hair
Was *trimly* woven, and in treſſes wrought. *Spenſer.*

The mother, if of the houſhold of our lady, will have her ſon cunning and bold, in making him to live *trimly*. *Aſcham.*

TRI'MMER. *n. ſ.* [from *trim.*] 1. One who changes ſides to balance parties; a turncoat. 2. A piece of wood inſerted.

(1.) The ſame bat taken after by a weazel begged for mercy: No, ſays the weazel, no mercy to a mouſe: Well, ſays t'other, but you may ſee by my wings that I am a bird; and ſo the bat 'ſcaped in both by playing the *trimmer*. *L'Eſtr.*

To confound his hated coin,
All parties and religions join,
Whigs, tories, *trimmers*. *Swift.*

(2.) Before they pin up the frame of ground-plates, they muſt fit in the ſummer and the girders, and all the joiſts and the *trimmers* for the ſtair-caſe. *Moxon's Mech. Exerciſes.*

TRI'MMING. *n. ſ.* [from *trim.*] Ornamental appendages to a coat or gown.

Judgment without vivacity of imagination is too heavy, and like a dreſs without fancy; and the laſt without the firſt is too gay, and but all *trimming*. *Garth's Preface to Ovid.*

TRI'MNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *trim.*] Neatneſs, petty elegance of dreſs.

TRINAL. *adj.* [*trinus*, Latin.] Threefold.

Like many an angel's voice,
Singing before th' eternal majeſty,
In their *trinal* triplicity on high. *Spenſer.*

That far-beaming blaze of majeſty,
Wherewith he wont at heav'ns high council table
To ſit the midſt of *trinal* unity,
He laid aſide. *Milton.*

Trine. *n. ſ.* [*trine*, Fr. *trinus*, Latin.] An aſpect of planets placed in three angles of a trigon, in which they are ſuppoſed by aſtrologers to be eminently benign.

——— To th' other five,
Their planetary motions, and aſpects,
In ſextile, ſquare, and *trine*, and oppoſite,
Of noxious efficacy. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Now frequent *trines* the happier lights among,
And high-rais'd Jove from his dark priſon freed,
Thoſe weights took off that on his planet hung,
Will glorioſly the new-laid works ſucceed. *Dryden.*

From Aries right-ways draw a line, to end
In the ſame round, and let that line ſubtend
An equal triangle; now ſince the lines
Muſt three times touch the round, and meet three ſigns,
Where'er they meet in angles thoſe are *trines*. *Creech.*

To **Trine.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put in a trine aſpect.

This advantage age from youth has won,
As not to be outridden, though outrun;
By fortune he was now to Venus *trin'd*,
And with ſtern Mars in Capricorn was join'd. *Dryden.*

TRI'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*trinitas*, Lat. *trinité*, Fr.] The incomprehenſible union of the three perſons in the Godhead.

Touching the picture of the *trinity*, I hold it blaſphemous and utterly unlawful. *Peacham.*

In my whole eſſay there is not any thing like an objection againſt the *trinity*. *Locke.*

Tri'nket. *n. ſ.* [This *Skinner* derives ſomewhat harſhly from *trinquet*, Fr. *trinchetto*, Ital. *a topſail*. I rather imagine it corrupted from *tricket*, ſome petty finery or decoration.] 1. Toys; ornaments of dreſs; ſuperfluities of decoration. 2. Things of no great value; tackle; tools.

(1.) Beauty and uſe can ſo well agree together, that of all the *trinkets* wherewith they are attired, there is not one but ſerves to ſome neceſſary purpoſe. *Sidney.*

They throng who ſhould buy firſt, as if my *trinkets* had been hallowed. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Let her have but three wrinkles in her face,
Soon will you hear the ſawcy ſteward ſay,
Pack up with all your *trinkets* and away. *Dryden's Juv.*

She was not hung about with toys and *trinkets*, tweezer-caſes, pocket-glaſſes. *Arbuthnot.*

How Johnny wheedl'd, threat'n'd, fawn'd,
Till Phyllis all her *trinkets* pawn'd. *Swift.*

(2.) What huſbandlie huſbands except they be fooles,
But handſom have ſtorehouſe for *trinkets* and tooles. *Tuſſ.*

Go with all your ſervants and *trinkets* about you. *L'Eſtr.*

Trio'bolar. *adj.* [*triobolaris*, Lat.] Vile; mean; worthleſs.

Turn your libel into verſe, and then it may paſs current amongſt the balladmongers for a *triobolar* ballad. *Cheynel.*

To **Trip.** *v. a.* [*treper*, Fr. *trippen*, Dutch.] 1. To ſupplant; to throw by ſtriking the feet from the ground by a ſudden motion. 2. To ſtrike from under the body. 3. To catch; to detect.

(1.) ——— He conjunct
Tripp'd me behind. *Shakeſp.*

——— Be you contented,
To have a ſon ſet your decrees at naught,
To *trip* the courſe of law, and blunt the ſword
That guards the peace and ſafety of your perſon. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) I *tript* up thy heels and beat thee. *Shakeſp.*

The words of Hobbes's defence *trip* up the heels of his cauſe; I had once reſolved. To reſolve preſuppoſeth deliberation, but what deliberation can there be of that which is inevitably determined by cauſes without ourſelves. *Bramhall.*

(3.) ——— Theſe women
Can *trip* me, if I err; who, with wet cheeks,
Were preſent when ſhe finiſh'd. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

To **Trip.** *v. n.* 1. To fall by loſing the hold of the feet. 2. To fail; to err; to be deficient. 3. To ſtumble; to titubate. 4. To run lightly. 5. To take a ſhort voyage.

(2.) Saint Jerome, who pardons not over-eaſily his adverſaries, if any where they chance to *trip*, preſſeth him as thereby making all ſorts of men God's enemies. *Hooker.*

Virgil is ſo exact in every word, that none can be changed but for a worſe: he pretends ſometimes to *trip*, but it is to make you think him in danger when moſt ſecure. *Dryden.*

Many having uſed their utmoſt diligence to ſecure a retention of the things committed to the memory, cannot certainly know where it will *trip* and fail them. *South.*

Will ſhines in mixed company, making his real ignorance appear a ſeeming one: our club has caught him *tripping*, at which times they never ſpare him. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

Several writers of uncommon erudition would expoſe my ignorance, if they caught me *tripping* in a matter of ſo great moment. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

(3.) I may have the idea of a man's drinking till his tongue *trips*, yet not know that it is called drunkenneſs. *Locke.*

(4.) ——— In ſilence ſad,
Trip we after the night's ſhade. *Shakeſp.*

The old ſaying is, the third pays for all; the triplex, ſir, is a good *tripping* meaſure. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

He throws his arm, and with a long-drawn daſh
Blends all together; then diſtinctly *trips*
From this to that; then quick returning ſkips
And ſnatches this again, and pauſes there. *Craſhaw.*

On old Lycæus or Cyllene hoar,
Trip no more in twilight ranks,
Though Erymanth your loſs deplore,
A better ſoil ſhall give you thanks. *Milton's Arcades.*

She bounded by, and *tripp'd* ſo light
They had not time to take a ſteady ſight. *Dryden.*

Stay, nymph, he cry'd, I follow not a foe;
Thus from the lion *trips* the trembling doe. *Dryden.*

Well thou doſt to hide from common ſight
Thy cloſe intrigues, too bad to bear the light:
Nor doubt I, but the ſilver-footed dame
Tripping from ſea on ſuch an errand came. *Dryden.*

He'll make a pretty figure in a triumph,
And ſerve to *trip* before the victor's chariot. *Addiſon.*

The lower plaits of the drapery in antique figures in ſculpture and painting, ſeem to have gathered the wind when the perſon is in a poſture of *tripping* forward. *Addiſon.*

In Britain's iſles, as Heylin notes,
The ladies *trip* in petticoats. *Prior.*

They gave me inſtructions how to ſlide down and *trip* up the ſteepeſt ſlopes. *Pope.*

Trip. *n ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. A ſtroke or catch by which the wreſtler ſupplants his antagoniſt. 2. A ſtumble by which the foothold is loſt. 3. A failure; a miſtake. 4. A ſhort voyage or journey.

(1.) O thou diſſembling cub! what wilt thou be,
When time hath ſow'd a grizzel on thy caſe?
Or will not elſe thy craft ſo quickly grow,
That thine own *trip* ſhall be thine overthrow? *Shakeſp.*

He ſtript for wreſtling, ſmears his limbs with oil,
And watches with a *trip* his foe to foil. *Dryden's Georg.*

It was a noble time when *trips* and Corniſh hugs could make a man immortal. *Addiſon on Medals.*

(3.) He ſaw his way, but in ſo ſwift a pace,
To chuſe the ground might be to loſe the race:
They then, who of each *trip* th' advantage take,
Find but thoſe faults which they want wit to make. *Dryd.*

Each ſeeming *trip*, and each digreſſive ſtart,
Diſplays their caſe the more, and deep-plann'd art. *Harte.*

(4.) I took a *trip* to London on the death of the queen. *Pope.*

Tri'partite. *adj.* [*tripartite*, Fr. *tripartitus*, Latin.] Divided into three parts; having three correſpondent copies; relating to three parties.

Our indentures *tripartite* are drawn. *Shakeſp. Hen. IV.*

TRIPE. *n. ſ.* [*tripe*, Fr. *trippa*, Italian and Spaniſh.] 1. The inteſtines; the guts. 2. It is uſed in ludicrous language for the human belly.

(1.) How ſay you to a fat *tripe* finely broil'd?
—— I like it well. *Shakeſpeare.*

In private draw your poultry, clean your *tripe*. *King.*

TRI'PEDAL. *adj.* [*tres* and *pes*, Lat.] Having three feet.

TRIPE'TALOUS. *adj.* [*tres* and *πέταλον*.] Having a flower conſiſting of three leaves.

TRI'PHTHONG. *n. ſ.* [*triphthongue*, French; τρεῖς and φθόγγη.] A coalition of three vowels to form one ſound: as, *eau*; *eye*.

TRI'PLE. *adj.* [*triple*, Fr. *triplex*, *triplus*, Lat.] 1. Threefold; conſiſting of three conjoined. 2. Treble; three times repeated.

(1.) ———— See in him
The *triple* pillar of the world transform'd
Into a ſtrumpet's ſtool. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*
———— O night and ſhades,
How are ye join'd with hell in *triple* knot,
Againſt th' unarm'd weakneſs of one virgin,
Alone and helpleſs! *Milton.*

Thrice happy pair! ſo near ally'd
In royal blood and virtue too:
Now love has you together ty'd,
May none this *triple* knot undo. *Waller.*

By thy *triple* ſhape as thou art ſeen
In heav'n, earth, hell, grant this. *Dryden.*

Strong Alcides, after he had ſlain
The *triple* Geryon, drove from conquer'd Spain
His captive herds. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Out bounc'd the maſtiff of the *triple* head;
Away the hare with double ſwiftneſs fled. *Swift.*

(2.) We have taken this as a moderate meaſure betwixt the higheſt and loweſt; but if we had taken only a *triple* proportion, it would have been ſufficient. *Burnet.*

If then the atheiſt can have no imagination of more ſenſes than five, why doth he ſuppoſe that a body is capable of more? If we had double or *triple* as many, there might be the ſame ſuſpicion for a greater number without end. *Bentley.*

To TRI'PLE. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] 1. To treble; to make thrice as much, or as many. 2. To make threefold.

(1.) To what purpoſe ſhould words ſerve, when nature hath more to declare than groans and ſtrong cries; more than ſtreams of bloody ſweat; more than his doubled and *tripled* prayers can expreſs. *Hooker.*

If theſe halfpence ſhould gain admittance, in no long ſpace of time his limited quantity would be *tripled* upon us. *Swift.*

(2.) Time, action, place, are ſo preſerv'd by thee,
That e'en Corneille might with envy ſee
Th' alliance of his *tripled* unity. *Dryden.*

TRI'PLET. *n. ſ.* [from *triple*.] 1. Three of a kind. 2. Three verſes rhyming together: as,

Waller was ſmooth, but Dryden taught to join
The varying verſe, the full reſounding line,
The long majeſtick march and energy divine. *Pope.*
Some wretched lines from this neglected hand
May find my hero on the foreign ſtrand,
Warm with new fires, and pleas'd with new command. *Prior.*

(1.) There ſits C—nts, D—ks, and Harriſon,
How they ſwagger from their garriſon;
Such a *triplet* could you tell
Where to find on this ſide hell. *Swift.*

(2.) I frequently make uſe of *triplet* rhymes, becauſe they bound the ſenſe, making the laſt verſe of the *triplet* a pindarick. *Dryden.*

TRI'PLICATE. *adj.* [from *triplex*, Lat.] Made thrice as much.

Triplicate ratio, in geometry, is the ratio of cubes to each other; which ought to be diſtinguiſh'd from triple. *Harris.*

All the parts, in height, length, and breadth, bear a duplicate or *triplicate* proportion one to another. *Grew.*

TRIPLICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *triplicate*.] The act of trebling or adding three together.

Since the margin of the viſible horizon in the heavenly globe is parallel with that in the earthly, accounted but one hundred and twenty miles diameter; ſenſe muſt needs meaſure the azimuths, or verticle circles, by *triplication* of the ſame diameter of one hundred and twenty. *Glanville.*

TRIPLI'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*triplicité*, Fr. from *triplex*, Latin.] Trebleneſs; ſtate of being threefold.

It was a dangerous *triplicity* to a monarchy, to have the arms of a foreigner, the diſcontents of ſubjects, and the title of a pretender to meet. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Affect not duplicities nor *triplicities*, nor any certain number of parts in your diviſion of things. *Watts's Logick.*

TRI'PMADAM. *n. ſ.* An herb.

Tripmadam is uſed in ſalads. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

TRI'POD. *n. ſ.* [*tripus*, Latin.] A ſeat with three feet, ſuch as that from which the prieſteſs of Apollo delivered oracles.

Two *tripods* caſt in antick mould,
With two great talents of the fineſt gold. *Dryden's Æn.*

TRI'POLY. *n. ſ.* [I ſuppoſe from the place whence it is brought.] A ſharp cutting ſand.

In poliſhing glaſs with putty, or *tripoly*, it is not to be imagined that thoſe ſubſtances can by grating and fretting the glaſs bring all its leaſt particles to an accurate poliſh. *Newton.*

TRI'POS. *n. ſ.* A tripod. See TRIPOD.

Welcome all that lead or follow,
To the oracle of Apollo;
Here he ſpeaks out of his pottle,
Or the *tripos*, his tower bottle. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Craz'd fool, who would'ſt be thought an oracle,
Come down from off the *tripos*, and ſpeak plain. *Dryden.*

TRI'PPER. *n. ſ.* [from *trip*.] One who trips.

TRI'PPING. *adj.* [from *trip*.] Quick; nimble.

The clear ſun of the freſh wave largely drew,
As after thirſt; which made their flowing ſhrink
From ſtanding lake, to *tripping* ebb; that ſtole
With ſoft foot tow'rds the deep. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

TRI'PPING. *n. ſ.* [from *trip*.] Light dance.

Back, ſhepherds, back, enough your play,
Here be without duck or nod,
Other *trippings* to be trod,
Of lighter toes. *Milton.*

TRI'PTOTE. *n. ſ.* [*triptoton*, Latin.] *Triptote* is a noun uſed but in three caſes. *Clarke.*

TRIPU'DIARY. *adj.* [*tripudium*, Lat.] Performed by dancing.

Claudius Pulcher underwent the like ſucceſs when he continued the *tripudiary* augurations. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

TRIPUDIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*tripudium*, Lat.] Act of dancing.

TRI'PPINGLY. *adv.* [from *tripping*.] With agility; with ſwift motion.

This ditty after me
Sing, and dance it *trippingly*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Speak the ſpeech *trippingly* on the tongue: but if you mouth it as many of our players do, I had as lieve the town-crier had ſpoke my lines. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

TRIRE'ME. *n. ſ.* [*triremis*, Lat.] A galley with three benches of oars on a ſide.

TRISE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*tres* and *ſectio*, Lat.] Diviſion into three equal parts: the triſection of an angle is one of the deſiderata of geometry.

TRI'STFUL. *adj.* [*triſtis*, Latin.] Sad; melancholy; gloomy; ſorrowful. A bad word.

———— Heav'n's face doth glow
With *triſtful* viſage; and, as 'gainſt the doom,
I thought ſick at the act. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

TRISU'LC. *n. ſ.* [*triſulcus*, Lat.] A thing of three points.

Conſider the threefold effect of Jupiter's *triſulc*, to burn, diſcuſs, and terebrate. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

TRISYLLA'BICAL. *adj.* [*triſyllabe*, Fr. from *triſyllable*.] Conſiſting of three ſyllables.

TRISY'LLABLE. *n. ſ.* [*triſyllaba*, Latin.] A word conſiſting of three ſyllables.

TRITE. *adj.* [*tritus*, Latin.] Worn out; ſtale; common; not new.

Theſe duties cannot but appear of infinite concern when we reflect how uncertain our time is: this may be thought ſo *trite* and obvious a reflection, that none can want to be reminded of it. *Rogers's Sermons.*

She gives her tongue no moment's reſt,
In phraſes batter'd, ſtale, and *trite*,
Which modern ladies call polite. *Swift.*

TRI'TENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *trite.*] Staleneſs; commonneſs.

TRITHE'ISM. *n. ſ.* [*tritheiſme*, Fr. τρεῖς and θεός.] The opinion which holds three diſtinct gods.

TRI'TURABLE. *adj.* [*triturable*, French; from *triturate.*] Poſſible to be pounded or comminuted.

It is not only *triturable* and reducible to powder by contrition, but will not ſubſiſt in a violent fire. *Brown.*

TRITURA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*trituration*, French; *trituro*, Lat.] Reduction of any ſubſtances to powder upon a ſtone with a muller, as colours are ground: it is alſo called levigation.

He affirmeth, that a pumice ſtone powdered is lighter than one entire; that abatement can hardly be avoided in *trituration*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

TRI'VET. *n. ſ.* [See TREVET.] Any thing ſupported by three feet.

The beſt at horſe-race he ordain'd a lady for his prize,
Generally praiſeful; fair and young, and ſkill'd in houſewiferies,
Of all kind fitting; and withal a *trivet*, that encloſ'd
Twenty-two meaſures. *Chapman's Iliad.*
The *trivet* table of a foot was lame,
A blot which prudent Baucis overcame,
Who thruſts beneath the limping leg a ſherd. *Dryden.*

TRI'VIAL. *adj.* [*trivial*, Fr. *trivialis*, Latin.] 1. Vile; worthleſs; vulgar; ſuch as may be picked up in the highway. 2. Light; trifling; unimportant; inconſiderable. This uſe is more frequent, though leſs juſt.

(1.) Be ſubjects great, and worth a poet's voice,
For men of ſenſe deſpiſe a *trivial* choice. *Roſcommon.*
(2.) This argues conſcience in your grace,
But the reſpects thereof are nice and *trivial*,
All circumſtances well conſidered. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

This way of meaſuring felicities was ſo natural to him, that it would occur even in the moſt *trivial* inſtances. *Fell.*

See yon mad fools, who, for ſome *trivial* right,
For love, or for miſtaken honour, fight. *Dryden.*

Were they only ſome ſlight and *trivial* indiſcretions, to which the example of the world expoſed us, it might perhaps not much concern our religion. *Rogers.*

In ev'ry work regard the writer's end;
And if the means be juſt, the conduct true,
Applauſe, in ſpite of *trivial* faults, is due. *Pope.*

The ancient poets are like many modern ladies: let an action be never ſo *trivial* in itſelf, they always make it appear of the utmoſt importance. *Pope.*

TRI'VIALLY. *adv.* [from *trivial.*] 1. Commonly; vulgarly. 2. Lightly; inconſiderably.

(1.) Money is not the ſinews of war, as is *trivially* ſaid, where the ſinews of mens arms, in effeminate people, fail. *Bacon.*

TRI'VIALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *trivial.*] 1. Commonneſs; vulgarity. 2. Lightneſs; unimportance.

TRI'UMPH. *n. ſ.* [*triumphus*, Latin; *triomphe*, French.] 1. Pomp with which a victory is publickly celebrated. 2. State of being victorious. 3. Victory; conqueſt. 4. Joy for ſucceſs. 5. A conquering card now called *trump*. See TRUMP.

(1.) Hence will I drag thee headlong by the heels
Unto a dunghil, which ſhall be thy grave;
And there cut off thy moſt ungracious head,
Which I will bear in *triumph* to the king. *Shakeſpeare.*

In ancient times the *triumphs* of the generals from victory, and the great donatives upon diſbanding the armies, were things able to enflame all mens courage. *Bacon.*

(2.) Sublime with expectation when to ſee
In *triumph* iſſuing forth their glorious chief. *Milton.*
——— Hercules from Spain,
Arriv'd in *triumph*, from Geryon ſlain. *Dryden's Æneid.*
(3.) ——— Eros has
Packt cards with Cæſar, and falſe play'd my glory
Unto an enemy's *triumph*. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
——— Each order bright
Sung *triumph*, and him ſung victorious king. *Milton.*
If fools admire, or whining coxcombs toaſt,
The vain coquets the trifling *triumphs* boaſt. *Logie.*
(4.) Great *triumph* and rejoicing was in heav'n. *Milton.*

To **TRI'UMPH.** *v. n.* [*triumpho*, Latin; *triompher*, French. This word is always accented in proſe on the firſt ſyllable, but in poetry ſometimes on the laſt.] 1. To celebrate a victory with pomp; to rejoice for victory. 2. To obtain victory. 3. To inſult upon an advantage gained.

(1.) The *triumphing* of the wicked is ſhort, and the joy of the hypocrite is but for a moment. *Job*, xx. 5.

Your victory, alas! begets my fears?
Can you not then *triumph* without my tears? *Dryden.*

(2.) This great commander ſought many times to perſuade Solyman to forbear to uſe his forces any farther againſt the Chriſtians, over whom he had ſufficiently *triumphed*, and turn them upon the Perſians. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

Then all this earthy groſſneſs quit,
Attir'd with ſtars, we ſhall for ever ſit,
Triumphing over death, and chance, and time. *Milton.*
There fix thy faith and *triumph* o'er the world;
For who can help, or who can ſave beſides? *Rowe.*
While blooming youth and gay delight
Sit on thy roſy cheeks confeſt,
Thou haſt, my dear, undoubted right
To *triumph* o'er this deſtin'd breaſt. *Prior.*
(3.) How ill beſeeming is it in thy ſex
To *triumph*, like an Amazonian trull! *Shakeſpeare.*
Sorrow on all the pack of you,
That *triumph* thus upon my miſery. *Shakeſpeare.*
——— Our grand foe,
Who now *triumphs*, and in th' exceſs of joy
Sole reigning, holds. *Milton.*

TRIU'MPHAL. *adj.* [*triomphal*, Fr. *triumphalis*, Lat. from *triumph.*] Uſed in celebrating victory.

He left only *triumphal* garments to the general. *Bacon.*

——— Ye ſo near heav'n's door,
Triumphal with *triumphal* act have met. *Milton.*
Steel could the works of mortal pride confound,
And hew *triumphal* arches to the ground. *Pope.*
Leſt we ſhould for honour take
The drunken quarrel of a rake;
Or think it ſeated in a ſcar,
Or on a proud *triumphal* car. *Swift.*

TRIU'MPHAL. *n. ſ.* [*triumphalia*, Latin; triumphal ornaments.] A token of victory. Not in uſe.

He to his crew that ſat conſulting brought
Joyleſs *triumphals* of his hop'd ſucceſs. *Milton.*

TRIU'MPHANT. *adj.* [*triumphans*, Latin; *triumphant*, Fr.] 1. Celebrating a victory. 2. Rejoicing as for victory. 3. Victorious; graced with conqueſt.

(1.) Captives bound to a *triumphant* car. *Shakeſpeare.*

It was drawn as a *triumphant* chariot, which at the ſame time both follows and triumphs. *South's Sermons.*

(2.) Think you, but that I know our ſtate ſecure,
I would be ſo *triumphant* as I am? *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.
——— Off with the traitor's head;
And now to London with *triumphant* march,
There to be crowned. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.
Succeſsful beyond hope, to lead ye forth
Triumphant out of this infernal pit. *Milton.*

(3.) As in the militant church men are excommunicate, not ſo much for their offence, as for their obſtinacy; ſo ſhall it be in the church *triumphant*: the kingdom of heaven ſhall be barred againſt men, not ſo much for their ſin committed, as for their lying therein without repentance. *Perkins.*

He ſpeedily through all the hierarchies
Intends to paſs *triumphant*, and give laws. *Milton.*

Athena, war's *triumphant* maid,
The happy ſon will, as the father, aid. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Triu′mphantly. *adv.* [from *triumphant.*] 1. In a triumphant manner in token of victory; joyfully as for victory. 2. Victoriouſly; with ſucceſs. 3. With inſolent exultation.

(1.) Victory with little loſs doth play
Upon the dancing banners of the French;
Who are at hand *triumphantly* diſplay'd. *Shakeſp.*

Herſelf in perſon went to ſeek the ſacred croſs,
Whereon our Saviour dy'd; which found, as it was ſought,
From Salem unto Rome *triumphantly* ſhe brought. *Drayton.*

Through armed ranks *triumphantly* ſhe drives,
And with one glance commands ten thouſand lives. *Granville.*

(2.) Thou muſt, as a foreign recreant, be led
With manacles along our ſtreet; or elſe
Triumphantly tread on thy country's ruin,
And bear the palm. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

(3.) A mighty governing lye goes round the world, and has almoſt baniſhed truth out of it; and ſo reigning *triumphantly* in its ſtead, is the ſource of moſt of thoſe confuſions that plague the univerſe. *South's Sermons.*

Triu′mpher. *n. ſ.* [from *triumph.*] One who triumphs.

Theſe words become your lips, as they paſs through them,
And enter in our ears, like great *triumphers*,
In their applauding gates. *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

Auguſt was dedicated to Auguſtus by the ſenate, becauſe in the ſame month he was the firſt time created conſul, and thrice *triumpher* in Rome. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Triu′mvirate. } *n. ſ.* [*triumviratus* or *triumviri*, Latin.]
Triu′mviri. } A coalition or concurrence of three men.

Lepidus of the *triumvirate*
Should be depos'd. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

The *triumviri*, the three corner cap of ſociety. *Shakeſpeare.*

During that *triumvirate* of kings, Henry the eighth of England, Francis the firſt of France, and Charles the fifth emperor of Germany, none of the three could win a palm of ground but the other two would balance it. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

With theſe the Piercies them confederate,
And, as three heads, conjoin in one intent,
And inſtituting a *triumvirate*,
Do part the land in triple government. *Daniel's Civil War.*

From diſtant regions fortune ſends
An odd *triumvirate* of friends. *Swift.*

Tri′une. *adj.* [*tres* and *unus*, Latin.] At once three and one.

We read in ſcripture of a *triune* Deity, of God made fleſh in the womb of a virgin, and crucified by the Jews. *Burnet.*

To **Troat.** *v. a.* [with hunters.] To cry as a buck does at rutting-time. *Dict.*

Tro′car. *n. ſ.* [*trocar* corrupted from *trois quart*, French.] A chirurgical inſtrument.

The handle of the *trocar* is of wood, the canula of ſilver, and the perforator of ſteel. *Sharp's Surgery.*

Trocha′ical. *adj.* [*trochaïque*, Fr. *trochaicus*, Lat.] Conſiſting of trochees.

Trocha′nters. *n. ſ.* [τροχαντῆρες.] Two proceſſes of the thigh bone, called *rotator major* and *minor*, in which the tendons of many muſcles terminate. *Dict.*

TRO′CHEE. *n. ſ.* [*trochæus*, Lat. *trochée*, Fr. τροχαῖος.] A foot uſed in Latin poetry, conſiſting of a long and ſhort ſyllable.

Trochi′licks. *n. ſ.* [τροχίλιον, τροχὸς, a wheel.] The ſcience of rotatory motion.

There ſucceeded new inventions and horologies, compoſed by *trochilicks*, or the artifice of wheels, whereof ſome are kept in motion by weight, others without. *Brown.*

It is requiſite that we rightly underſtand ſome principles in *trochilicks*, or the art of wheel inſtruments; as chiefly the relation betwixt the parts of a wheel and thoſe of a balance, the ſeveral proportions in the ſemidiameter of a wheel being anſwerable to the ſides of a balance. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

Tro′chings. *n. ſ.* The branches on a deer's head. *Ainſ.*

Trochi′sch. *n. ſ.* [τροχίσκος; *trochiſque*, Fr. *trochiſcus*, Lat.] A kind of tablet or lozenge.

The *trochiſks* of vipers, ſo much magnified, and the fleſh of ſnakes ſome ways condited and corrected. *Bacon.*

Trode, the preterite of *tread*.

They *trode* the grapes and made merry. *Judges*, ix. 27.

Trode. *n. ſ.* [from *trode*, pret. of *tread.*] Footing.

The *trode* is not ſo tickle. *Spenſer.*

They never ſet foot on that ſame *trode*,
But baulke their right way, and ſtrain abroad. *Spenſer.*

Trod. }
Tro′dden. } participle paſſive of *tread.*

Jeruſalem ſhall be *trodden* down of the Gentiles. *Luke*, xxi.

Thou, infernal ſerpent, ſhalt not long
Rule in the clouds; like an autumnal ſtar,
Or light'ning, thou ſhalt fall from heav'n *trod* down
Under his feet. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

Ev'n the rough rocks with tender myrtle bloom,
And *trodden* weeds ſend out a rich perfume. *Addiſon.*

Tro′glodyte. *n. ſ.* [τρωγλοδύτης.] One who inhabits caves of the earth.

Procure me a *troglodyte* footman, who can catch a roe at his full ſpeed. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To **Troll.** *v. a.* [*trollen*, to roll, Dutch; perhaps from *trochlea*, Lat. a thing to turn round.] To move circularly; to drive about.

With the phant'ſies of hey troll,
Troll about the bridal bowl,
And divide the broad-bread cake,
Round about the bride's ſtake. *Ben. Johnſon's Underwoods.*

To **Troll.** *v. n.* 1. To roll; to run round. 2. To fiſh for a pike with a rod which has a pulley towards the bottom, which I ſuppoſe gives occaſion to the term.

(1.) How pleaſant on the banks of Styx,
To *troll* it in a coach and ſix. *Swift.*

(2.) Nor drain I ponds the golden carp to take,
Nor *trowle* for pikes, diſpeoplers of the lake. *Gay.*

Tro′llop. *n. ſ.* [A low word, I know not whence derived.] A ſlatternly, looſe woman.

Tro′lmydames. *n. ſ.* [Of this word I know not the meaning.]

A fellow I have known to go about with *trolmydames*: I knew him once a ſervant of the prince. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

Tro′nage. *n. ſ.* Money paid for weighing.

TROOP. *n. ſ.* [*troupe*, Fr. *troppa*, Italian; *troope*, Dutch; *trop*, Swediſh; *troppa*, low Latin.] 1. A company; a number of people collected together. 2. A body of ſoldiers. 3. A ſmall body of cavalry.

(1.) That which ſhould accompany old age,
As honour, love, obedience, *troops* of friends,
I muſt not look to have. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

——— Saw you not a bleſſed *troop*
Invite me to a banquet, whoſe bright faces
Caſt thouſand beams upon me like the ſun? *Shakeſpeare.*

As the mind, by putting together the repeated ideas of unity, makes the collective mode of any number, as a ſcore, or a groſs; ſo by putting together ſeveral particular ſubſtances, it makes collective ideas of ſubſtances, as a *troop*, an army. *Locke.*

(2.) Æneas ſeeks his abſent foe,
And ſends his ſlaughter'd *troops* to ſhades below. *Dryden.*

To **Troop.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To march in a body. 2. To march in haſte. 3. To march in company.

(1.) I do not, as an enemy to peace,
Troop in the throngs of military men,
But rather ſhew a while like fearful war. *Shakeſp.*

——— They anon
With hundreds, and with thouſands, *trooping* came,
Attended. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Armies at the call of trumpet
Troop to their ſtandard. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

(2.) Yonder ſhines Aurora's harbinger,
At whoſe approach ghoſts, wand'ring here and there,
Troop home to churchyards. *Shakeſpeare.*

The dry ſtreets flow'd with men,
That *troop'd* up to the king's capacious court. *Chapman.*

(3.) I do inveſt you jointly with my power,
Preheminence, and all the large effects
That *troop* with majeſty. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Tro'oper. *n. ſ.* [from *troop.*] A horſe ſoldier. A trooper fights only on horſeback; a dragoon marches on horſeback, but fights either as a horſeman or footman.

Cuſtom makes us think well of any thing: what can be more indecent than for any to wear boots but *troopers* and travellers? yet not many years ſince it was all the faſhion. *Grew.*

Trope. *n. ſ.* [τρόπος; *trope*, Fr. *tropus*, Lat.] A change of a word from its original ſignification; as, the clouds *foretel* rain, for *foreſhew.*

For rhetorick he could not ope
His mouth, but out there flew a *trope.* *Hudibras.*

If this licence be included in a ſingle word, it admits of *tropes*; if in a ſentence, of figures. *Dryden.*

Tro'phied. *adj.* [from *trophy.*] Adorned with trophies.

Some greedy minion, or imperious wife,
The *trophy'd* arches, ſtory'd halls invade,
And haunt their ſlumbers in the pompous ſhade. *Pope.*

Tro'phy. *n. ſ.* [*tropæum*, *trophæum*, Latin.] Something ſhewn or treaſured up in proof of victory.

What *trophy* then ſhall I moſt fit deviſe,
In which I may record the memory
Of my love's conqueſt, peerleſs beauty's prize
Adorn'd with honour, love, and chaſtity? *Spenſer.*

——— To have borne
His bruiſed helmet and his bended ſword
Before him through the city, he forbids;
Giving all *trophy*, ſignal, and oſtent,
Quite from himſelf to God. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

——— There lie thy bones,
Till we with *trophies* do adorn thy tomb. *Shakeſp.*

Twice will I not review the morning's riſe,
Till I have torn that *trophy* from thy back,
And ſplit thy heart for wearing it. *Shakeſp.*

In ancient times the *trophies* erected upon the place of the victory, the triumphs of the generals upon their return, the great donatives upon the diſbanding of the armies, were things able to enflame all mens courage. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Around the poſts hung helmets, darts and ſpears,
And captive chariots, axes, ſhields, and bars,
And broken beaks of ſhips, the *trophies* of their wars. *Dryden.*

The tomb with manly arms and *trophies* grace,
To ſhew poſterity Elpenor was. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Set up each ſenſeleſs wretch for nature's boaſt,
On whom praiſe ſhines, as *trophies* on a poſt. *Young.*

Tro'pical. *adj.* [from *trope.*] 1. Rhetorically changed from the original meaning. 2. [From *tropick.*] Placed near the tropick; belonging to the tropick.

(1.) A ſtrict and literal acceptation of a looſe and *tropical* expreſſion was a ſecond ground. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The words are *tropical* or figurative, and import an hyperbole, which is a way of expreſſing things beyond what really and naturally they are in themſelves. *South.*

The foundation of all parables is, ſome analogy or ſimilitude between the *tropical* or alluſive part of the parable, and the thing intended by it. *South's Sermons.*

(2.) The pine apple is one of the *tropical* fruits. *Salmon.*

TRO'PICK. *n. ſ.* [*tropique*, Fr. *tropicus*, Latin.] The line at which the ſun turns back, of which the North has the tropick of Cancer, and the South the tropick of Capricorn.

Under the *tropick* is our language ſpoke,
And part of Flanders hath receiv'd our yoke. *Waller.*

Since on ev'ry ſea, on ev'ry coaſt,
Your men have been diſtreſs'd, your navy toſt,
Sev'n times the ſun has either *tropick* view'd,
The Winter baniſh'd, and the Spring renew'd. *Dryden.*

Tropolo'gical. *adj.* [*tropologique*, Fr. τρόπος and λόγος.] Varied by tropes; changed from the original import of the words.

Tropo'logy. *n. ſ.* [τρόπος and λόγος.] A rhetorical mode of ſpeech including tropes, or a change of ſome word from the original meaning.

Not attaining the deuterology and ſecond intention of words, they omit their ſuperconſequences, coherences, figures, or *tropologies*, and are not perſuaded beyond their literalities. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Tro'ssers. *n. ſ.* [*trouſſes*, French.] Breeches; hoſe. See **Trouse.**

You rode like a kern of Ireland; your French hoſe off, and in your ſtrait *troſſers.* *Shakeſp. Hen. V.*

To **Trot.** *v. n.* [*trotter*, French; *trotten*, Dutch.] 1. To move with a high jolting pace. 2. To walk faſt; or, to travel on foot: in a ludicrous or contemptuous ſenſe.

(1.) Poor Tom, that hath made him proud of heart, to ride on a bay *trotting* horſe, over four-inch'd bridges, to courſe his own ſhadow for a traitor. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Whom doth time *trot* withal?
—He *trots* hard with a young maid, between the contract of her marriage and the day it is ſolemniz'd: if the interim be but a ſevennight, time's pace is ſo hard that it ſeems the length of ſeven years. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*

Take a gentle *trotting* horſe, and come up and ſee your old friends. *Dennis.*

Trot. *n. ſ.* [*trot*, French; from the verb.] 1. The jolting high pace of a horſe. 2. An old woman, in contempt. I know not whence derived.

(1.) ——— His honeſty is not
So looſe or eaſy, that a ruffling wind
Can blow away, or glitt'ring look it blind:
Who rides his ſure and even *trot*,
While the world now rides by, now lags behind. *Herbert.*

Here lieth one who did moſt truly prove,
That he could never die while he could move;
So hung his deſtiny, never to rot
While he might ſtill jog on and keep his *trot.* *Milton.*

The virtuoſo's ſaddle will amble when the world is upon the hardeſt *trot.* *Dryden.*

(2.) Give him gold enough, and marry him to an old *trot* with ne'er a tooth in her head: why, nothing comes amiſs, ſo money comes withal. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

How now bold-face, cries an old *trot*; ſirrah, we eat our own hens, and what you eat you ſteal. *L'Eſtrange.*

Tro'tter. *n. ſ.* [from *trot.*] 1. One that walks a jolting pace. 2. A ſheep's foot.

Troth. *n. ſ.* [*trouth*, old Engliſh; ꞇꞃeoð, Saxon.] 1. Belief; faith; fidelity. 2. Truth; verity.

(1.) Saint Withold met the night mare,
Bid her light and her *troth* plight. *Shakeſpeare.*

Stephen aſſails the realm, obtains the crown,
Such tumults raiſing as torment them both:
Th' afflicted ſtate, divided in their *troth*
And partial faith, moſt miſerable grown,
Endures the while. *Daniel's Civil War.*

(2.) In *troth*, thou'rt able to inſtruct grey hairs,
And teach the wily African deceit. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Tro'thless. *adj.* [from *troth.*] Faithleſs; treacherous.

Thrall to the faithleſs waves and *trothleſs* ſky. *Fairfax.*

Tro'thplight. *adj.* [*troth* and *plight.*] Betrothed; affianced.

——— This, your ſon in law,
Is *trothplight* to your daughter. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

To TRO'UBLE. *v. a.* [*troubler*, French.] 1. To diſturb; to perplex. 2. To afflict; to grieve. 3. To diſtreſs; to make uneaſy. 4. To buſy; to engage overmuch. 5. To give occaſion of labour to. A word of civility or ſlight regard. 6. To teize; to vex. 7. To diſorder; to put into agitation or commotion. 8. [In low language.] To ſue for a debt.

(1.) An hour before the worſhipp'd ſun
Pear'd through the golden window of the Eaſt,
A *troubled* mind drew me to walk abroad. *Shakeſp.*

But think not here to *trouble* holy reſt. *Milton.*

Never *trouble* yourſelf about thoſe faults which age will cure. *Locke on Education.*

(2.) It would not *trouble* me to be ſlain for thee, but much it torments me to be ſlain by thee. *Sidney.*

They pertinaciouſly maintain, that afflictions are no real evils, and therefore a wiſe man ought not to be *troubled* at them. *Tillotſon.*

Though it is in vain to be *troubled* for that which I cannot chuſe, yet I cannot chuſe but be afflicted. *Tillotſon.*

(3.) He had credit enough with his maſter to provide for his own intereſt, and *troubled* not himſelf for that of others. *Clarendon.*

Be not diſmay'd nor *troubled* at theſe tidings. *Milton.*

He was ſore *troubled* in mind, and much diſtreſſed. 1 *Mac.*

(4.) Martha, thou art careful, and *troubled* about many things. *Luke*, x. 41.

(5.) I will not *trouble* myſelf to prove that all terms are not definable, from that progreſs *in infinitum* which it will lead us into. *Locke.*

(6.) ——— The boy ſo *troubles* me;
'Tis paſt enduring. *Shakeſpeare.*

(7.) A woman mov'd is like a fountain *troubled*;
Muddy, ill ſeeming, thick, bereft of beauty. *Shakeſp.*

An angel went down into the pool and *troubled* the water; whoſoever firſt after the *troubling* ſtepped in was made whole. *John*, v. 4.

God looking forth will *trouble* all his hoſt. *Milton.*

——— Hear how ſhe the ear employs;
Their office is the *troubled* air to take. *Davies.*

Seas are *troubled* when they do revoke
Their flowing waves into themſelves again. *Davies.*

It is not bare agitation, but the ſediment at the bottom, that *troubles* and defiles the water. *South.*

The beſt law in our days is that which continues our judges during their good behaviour, without leaving them to the mercy of ſuch who might, by an undue influence, *trouble* and pervert the courſe of juſtice. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Thy force alone their fury can reſtrain,
And ſmooth the waves, or ſwell the *troubl'd* main. *Dryden.*

Tro'uble. *n. ſ.* [*trouble*, French.] 1. Diſturbance; perplexity. 2. Affliction; calamity. 3. Moleſtation; obſtruction; inconvenience. 4. Uneaſineſs; vexation.

(1.) They all his hoſt derided, while they ſtood
A while in *trouble*. *Milton.*

(2.) Double, double, toil and *trouble*,
Fire burn and cauldron bubble. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

(3.) Take to thee from among the cherubim
The choice of flaming warriours, leſt the fiend
Some new *trouble* raiſe. *Milton.*

(4.) ——— I have dream'd
Of much offence and *trouble*, which my mind
Knew never till this irkſome night. *Milton.*

Tro'ublestate. *n. ſ.* [*trouble* and *ſtate.*] Diſturber of a community; publick makebate.

Thoſe fair baits theſe *trouble-ſtates* ſtill uſe,
Pretence of common good, the king's ill courſe,
Muſt be caſt forth. *Daniel's Civil War.*

Tro'ubler. *n. ſ.* [from *trouble.*] Diſturber; confounder.

Unhappy falls that hard neceſſity,
Quoth he, the *troubler* of my happy peace,
And vowed foe of my felicity. *Spenſer.*

Heav'ns hurl down their indignation
On thee, thou *troubler* of the poor world's peace! *Shakeſp.*

The beſt temper of minds deſireth good name and true honour; the lighter, popularity and applauſe; the more depraved, ſubjection and tyranny; as is ſeen in great conquerors and *troublers* of the world, and more in arch-hereticks. *Bacon.*

He knowing well that nation muſt decline,
Whoſe chief ſupport and ſinews are of coin,
Our nation's ſolid virtue did oppoſe
To the rich *troublers* of the world's repoſe. *Waller.*

The ſword juſtly drawn by us can ſcarce ſafely be ſheathed, till the power of the great *troubler* of our peace be pared, as to be under no apprehenſions for the future. *Atterbury.*

Tro'ublesome. *adj.* [from *trouble.*] 1. Vexatious; uneaſy; afflictive. 2. Full of moleſtation. 3. Burdenſome; tireſome; weariſome. 4. Full of teizing buſineſs. 5. Slightly haraſſing. 6. Unſeaſonably engaging; improperly importuning. 7. Importunate; teizing.

(1.) ——— Heav'n knows
By what bye-paths and indirect crooked ways
I met this crown; and I myſelf know well
How *troubleſome* it ſat upon my head:
To thee it ſhall deſcend with better quiet. *Shakeſp.*

He muſt be very wiſe that can forbear being troubled at things very *troubleſome*. *Tillotſon.*

(2.) Though our paſſage through this world be rough and *troubleſome*, yet the trouble will be but ſhort, and the reſt and contentment at the end will be an ample recompence. *Atterbury.*

(3.) My mother will never be *troubleſome* to me. *Pope.*

(4.) All this could not make us accuſe her, though it made us almoſt pine away for ſpight, to loſe any of our time in ſo *troubleſome* an idleneſs. *Sidney.*

(5.) ——— They eas'd the putting off
Theſe *troubleſome* diſguiſes which we wear. *Milton.*

Why doth the crown lie there upon his pillow,
Being ſo *troubleſome* a bedfellow? *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

(6.) She of late is lightened of her womb,
That her to ſee ſhould be but *troubleſome*. *Spenſer.*

(7.) Two or three *troubleſome* old nurſes never let me have a quiet night's reſt with knocking me up. *Arbuthnot.*

Tro'ublesomely. *adv.* [from *troubleſome.*] Vexatiouſly; weariſomely; unſeaſonably; importunately.

Though men will not be ſo *troubleſomely* critical as to correct others in the uſe of words; yet, where truth is concerned, it can be no fault to deſire their explication. *Locke.*

Tro'ublesomeness. *n. ſ.* [from *troubleſome.*] 1. Vexatiouſneſs; uneaſineſs. 2. Importunity; unſeaſonableneſs.

(1.) The lord treaſurer complained of the *troubleſomeneſs* of the place, for that the exchequer was ſo empty: the chancellor anſwered, Be of good cheer, for now you ſhall ſee the bottom of your buſineſs at the firſt. *Bacon.*

Tro'ublous. *adj.* [from *trouble.*] Tumultuous; confuſed; diſordered; put into commotion. An elegant word, but diſuſed.

——— He along would fly
Upon the ſtreaming rivers, ſport to find;
And oft would dare tempt the *troublous* wind. *Spenſer.*

Soon as they this mock king did eſpy,
Their *troublous* ſtrife they ſtinted by and by. *Spenſer.*

No other noiſe, nor people's *troublous* cries,
As ſtill are wont t' annoy the walled town,
Might there be heard. *Spenſer.*

As a tall ſhip toſſed in *troublous* ſeas,
Whom raging winds threaten to make the prey
Of the rough rocks. *Spenſer.*
Then, maſters, look to ſee a *troublous* world. *Shakeſp.*
——— Only one ſupply
In four years *troublous* and expenſive reign. *Daniel.*

TRO'VER. *n. ſ.* [*trouver*, French.] In the common law, is an action which a man hath againſt one that having found any of his goods refuſeth to deliver them upon demand. *Cowel.*

TROUGH. *n. ſ.* [ꞇꞃoᵹ, ꞇꞃoh, Saxon; *troch*, Dutch; *trou*, Daniſh; *traug*, Iſlandick; *truogo*, Italian.] Any thing hollowed and open longitudinally on the upper ſide.

——— The bloody boar
That ſpoil'd your ſummer fields and fruitful vines,
Swills your warm blood like waſh, and makes his *trough*
In your embowel'd boſoms. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

They had no ſhips but big *troughs*, which they call canoes. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

Where there is a good quick fall of rain-water, lay a half *trough* of ſtone, of a good length, three foot deep, with one end upon the high ground, the other upon the low; cover the *trough* with brakes a good thickneſs, and caſt ſand upon the top of the brakes, the lower end of the *trough* will run like a ſpring of water. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Some log, perhaps, upon the water ſwam,
An uſeleſs drift, which rudely cut within,
And hollow'd, firſt a floating *trough* became,
And croſs ſome riv'let paſſage did begin. *Dryden.*

That alſo is accounted virgin quickſilver, which, having no need to paſs the fire, is ſeparated by water firſt in a ſieve, and afterwards in a long *trough*. *Brown's Travels.*

The water diſſolves the particles of ſalt mixed in the ſtone, and is conveyed by long *troughs* and canals from the mines to Hall, where it is received in vaſt ciſterns, and boiled off. *Addiſon.*

To TROUL. *v. n.* [*trollen*, to roll, Dutch.] See TROLL. 1. To move volubly. 2. To utter volubly.

(1.) Bred only, and completed, to the taſte
Of luſtful appetence; to ſing, to dance,
To dreſs, and *troul* the tongue, and roll the eye. *Milton.*

(2.) Let us be jocund. Will you *troul* the catch
You taught me while-ere? *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

To TROUNCE. *v. a.* [derived by *Skinner* from *tronc* or *tronſon*, French, a club.] To puniſh by an indictment or information.

More probable, and like to hold
Than hand, or ſeal, or breaking gold;
For which ſo many, that renounc'd
Their plighted contracts, have been *trounc'd.* *Hudibras.*

If you talk of peaching, I'll peach firſt: I'll *trounce* you for offering to corrupt my honeſty. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

TROUSE. } *n. ſ.* [*trouſſe*, Fr. *truiſh*, Erſe.] Breeches;
TRO'USERS. } hoſe. See TROSSERS.

The leather quilted jack ſerves under his ſhirt of mail, and to cover his *trouſe* on horſeback. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

The unſightlineſs and pain in the leg may be helped by wearing a laced ſtocking; a laced *trouſe* will do as much for the thigh. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

TROUT. *n. ſ.* [ꞇꞃuhꞇ, Saxon; *trocta*, *truta*, *trutta*, Lat.] 1. A delicate ſpotted fiſh inhabiting brooks and quick ſtreams. 2. A familiar phraſe for an honeſt, or perhaps for a ſilly fellow.

(1.) The pond will keep *trout* and ſalmon in their ſeaſonable plight, but not in their reddiſh grain. *Carew.*

Worſe than the anarchy at ſea,
Where fiſhes on each other prey;
Where ev'ry *trout* can make as high rants
O'er his inferiours as our tyrants. *Swift.*

(2.) Here comes the *trout* that muſt be caught with tickling. *Shakeſp.*

To TROW. *v. n.* [ꞇꞃeoꝺian, Saxon; *troe*, Daniſh.] 1. To think; to imagine; to conceive. A word now diſuſed, and rarely uſed even in ancient writers but in familiar language. 2. To believe.

(1.) What handſomeneſs, *trow* you, can be obſerved in that ſpeech, which is made one knows not to whom? *Sidney.*

Is there any reaſonable man, *trow* you, but will judge it meeter that our ceremonies of Chriſtian religion ſhould be Popiſh than Turkiſh or Heatheniſh? *Hooker.*

——— To-morrow next
We will for Ireland; and 'tis time, I *trow*. *Shakeſp.*
O rueful day! rueful indeed, I *trow*. *Gay.*

(2.) Lend leſs than thou oweſt,
Learn more than thou *troweſt*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

TROW. *interject.* [for *I trow*, or *trow you.*] An exclamation of enquiry.

Well, if you be not turn'd Turk, there is no more ſailing by the ſtar.
—What means the fool, *trow?* *Shakeſp.*

TRO'WEL. *n. ſ.* [*truelle*, Fr *trulla*, Lat.] 1. A *trowel* is a tool to take up the mortar with, and ſpread it on the bricks; with which alſo they cut the bricks to ſuch lengths as they have occaſion, and alſo ſtop the joints. *Moxon.* 2. It is uſed for any coarſe inſtrument.

(1.) This was dext'rous at his *trowel*,
That was bred to kill a cow well. *Swift.*

(2.) ——— How ſhall I anſwer you?
—As wit and fortune will.
—Or as the deſtinies decree.
—Well ſaid, that was laid on with a *trowel*. *Shakeſp.*

The moſt accurate engravings or emboſſments ſeem ſuch rude, bungling, deformed works, as if they had been done with a mattock, or a *trowel*. *Wilkins.*

TROY-WE'IGHT. } *n. ſ.* [from *Troies*, French.] A kind of
TROY. } weight by which gold and bread are weighed, conſiſting of theſe denominations: a pound = 12 ounces; ounce = 20 pennyweights; pennyweight = 24 grains.

The Engliſh phyſicians make uſe of *troyweight* after the following manner.

Grains				
20	Scruple			
60	3	Drachm		
480	24	8	Ounce	
5760	288	96	12	Pound.

The Romans left their ounce in Britain, now our averdupois ounce, for our *troy* ounce we had elſewhere. *Arbuthnot.*

TRU'ANT. *n. ſ.* [*truand*, old Fr *treuwant*, Dutch, *a vagabond.*] An idler; one who wanders idly about, neglecting his duty or employment. To play the *truant* is, in ſchools, to ſtay from ſchool without leave.

For my part, I may ſpeak it to my ſhame,
I have a *truant* been to chivalry. *Shakeſp.*

Though myſelf have been an idle *truant*,
Omitting the ſweet benefit of time,
To clothe mine age with angel-like perfection;
Yet hath Sir Protheus made fair advantage of his days. *Shakeſp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

Providence would only initiate mankind into the knowledge of her treaſures, leaving the reſt to our induſtry, that we might not live like idle loiterers and *truants*. *More.*

Our ſhips are laden with the Trojan ſtore,
And you like *truants* come too late aſhore. *Dryden's Æn.*

TRU'ANT. *adj.* Idle; wandering from buſineſs; lazy; loitering.

What keeps you from Wertemberg?
—A *truant* diſpoſition, good my lord. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

He made a bluſhing cital of himſelf,
And chid his *truant* youth with ſuch a grace,
As if he maſter'd there a double ſpirit,
Of teaching, and of learning inſtantly. *Shakeſp.*

Where thou ſeeſt a ſingle ſheep remain
In ſhades aloof, or couch'd upon the plain,
Or late to lag behind with *truant* pace,
Revenge the crime. *Dryden.*

To TRU'ANT. *v. n.* [*truander*, to beg about a country, Fr.

truwanten, old German.] To idle at a diſtance from duty ; to loiter ; to be lazy.

'Tis double wrong to *truant* with your bed,
And let her read it in thy looks at board. *Shakeſp.*

Tru'antship. *n. ſ.* [*trualté*, old Fr. from *truant* ; *truandiſe* in *Chaucer* is beggary.] Idleneſs ; negligence ; neglect of ſtudy or buſineſs.

The maſter ſhould not chide with him if the child have done his diligence, and uſed no *truantſhip*. *Aſcham.*

Tru'btail. *n. ſ.* A ſhort ſquat woman. *Ainſworth.*

Trubs. *n. ſ.* [*tuber*, Lat.] A ſort of herb. *Ainſworth.*

Truce. *n. ſ.* [*truga*, low Lat. *tregua*, Italian ; *truie*, old Fr.] 1. A temporary peace ; a ceſſation of hoſtilities. 2. Ceſſation ; intermiſſion ; ſhort quiet.

(1.) Leagues and *truces* made between ſuperſtitious perſons, and ſuch as ſerve God aright. *Hooker.*

They pray in vain to have ſin pardoned, which ſeek not alſo to prevent ſin by prayer, even every particular ſin, by prayer againſt all ſin, except men can name ſome tranſgreſſion wherewith we ought to have *truce*. *Hooker.*

——— All this utter'd
With gentle breath, calm look, knees humbly bent,
Could not make *truce* with the unruly ſpleen
Of Tybalt, deaf to peace. *Shakeſpeare.*

This token ſerveth for a flag of *truce*
Betwixt ourſelves, and all our followers. *Shakeſpeare.*

Men ſhall be lovers of their own ſelves, without natural affection, *truce* breakers. *2 Tim.* iii. 3.

Leſt the *truce* with treaſon ſhould be mixt,
'Tis my concern to have the tree betwixt. *Dryden.*

Shadwel till death true dulneſs would maintain ;
And in his father's right, and realm's defence,
Ne'er wou'd have peace with wit, nor *truce* with ſenſe. *Dryd.*

(2.) —— There he may find
Truce to his reſtleſs thoughts, and entertain
The irkſome hours. *Milton.*

Sickneſſes, which in the latter years of his life gave him but ſhort and ſeldom *truce*. *Fell.*

Trucida'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *trucido*, Latin.] The act of killing.

To **Truck.** *v. n.* [*troquer*, Fr. *truccare*, Italian ; *trocar*, Spaniſh ; deduced by *Salmaſius* from τρώγειν, *to get money*.] To traffick by exchange ; to give one commodity for another.

To **Truck.** *v. a.* To give in exchange ; to exchange.

The Indians *truck* gold for glaſſes *L'Eſtrange.*

Go, miſer ! go ; for lucre ſell thy ſoul,
Truck wares for wares, and trudge from pole to pole ;
That men may ſay, when thou art dead and gone,
See, what a vaſt eſtate he left his ſon ! *Dryden.*

I ſee nothing left us, but to *truck* and barter our goods like the wild Indians, with each other. *Swift.*

Truck. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Exchange ; traffick by exchange. 2. [τροχος.] Wooden wheels for carriage of cannon. *Ainſworth.*

(1.) It is no leſs requiſite to maintain a *truck* in moral offices, than in the common buſineſs of commerce. *L'Eſtrange.*

Love is covetous ; I muſt have all of you : heart for heart is an equal *truck*. *Dryden.*

Tru'cklebed, or *trundlebed*. *n. ſ.* [properly *troclebed* ; from *trochlea*, Latin, or τροχὸς.] A bed that runs on wheels under a higher bed.

There's his chamber, his houſe, his caſtle, his ſtanding bed and *trucklebed*. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

If he that is in battle ſlain
Be in the bed of honour lain ;
He that is beaten may be ſaid
To lie in honour's *trucklebed*. *Hudibras.*

To **Tru'ckle** *v. n.* [This word is, I believe, derived from *trucklebed*, which is always under another bed.] To be in a ſtate of ſubjection or inferiority ; to yield ; to creep.

Shall our nation be in bondage thus
Unto a land that *truckles* under us? *Cleaveland.*

For which ſo many a legal cuckold
Has been run down in courts and *truckl'd*. *Hudibras.*

Men may be ſtiff and obſtinate upon a wrong ground, and ply and *truckle* too upon as falſe a foundation. *L'Eſtrange.*

Religion itſelf is forced to *truckle* to worldly policy. *Norris.*

His zeal was not to laſh our crimes,
But diſcontent againſt the times :
For had we made him timely offers,
To raiſe his poſt or fill his coffers,
Perhaps he might have *truckled* down,
Like other brethren of his gown. *Swift.*

They were ſubdued and inſulted by Alexander's captains, and continued under ſeveral revolutions, a ſmall *truckling* ſtate, of no name till they fell under the Romans. *Swift.*

Tru'culence. *n. ſ.* [*truculentia*, Latin.] 1. Savageneſs of manners. 2. Terribleneſs of aſpect.

Tru'culent. *adj.* [*truculentus*, Latin.] 1. Savage ; barbarous. 2. Terrible of aſpect. 3. Deſtructive ; cruel.

(1.) A barbarous Scythia, where the ſavage and *truculent* inhabitants transfer themſelves from place to place in waggons, as they can find paſture, and live upon milk, and fleſh roaſted in the ſun at the pomels of their ſaddles. *Ray.*

(3.) Peſtilential ſeminaries, according to their groſſneſs or ſubtilty, cauſe more or leſs *truculent* plagues, ſome of ſuch malignity, that they enecate in two hours. *Harvey on the Plague.*

To **Trudge.** *v. n.* [*truggiolare*, Italian.] To travel laboriouſly ; to jog on ; to march heavily on.

No man is ſecure, but night-walking heralds,
That *trudge* between the king and miſtreſs Shore. *Shakeſp.*

No ſooner was he fit to *trudge*,
But both made ready to diſlodge. *Hudibras.*

Away they *trudged* together, and about midnight got to their journey's end. *L'Eſtrange.*

Once a poor rogue, 'tis true, I trod the ſtreet,
And *trudg'd* to Rome upon my naked feet :
Gold is the greateſt god. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

He that will know the truth, muſt leave the beaten track, which none but ſervile minds *trudge* continually in. *Locke.*

TRUE. *adj.* [ꞇꞃeoƿa, ꞇꞃuƿa, Saxon.] 1. Not falſe ; not erroneous ; agreeing with fact, or with the nature of things. 2. Not falſe ; agreeing with our own thoughts. 3. Pure from the crime of falſehood ; veracious. 4. Genuine ; real ; not counterfeit. 5. Faithful ; not perfidious ; ſteady. 6. Honeſt ; not fraudulent. 7. Exactly ; truly conformable to a rule. 8. Rightful.

(1.) Of thoſe he choſe the falſeſt two,
And fitteſt for to forge *true* ſeeming lies. *Spenſer.*

Teeth hadſt thou in thy head when thou waſt born,
And, if the reſt be *true* which I have heard,
Thou cam'ſt into the world with thy legs forward. *Shakeſp.*

——— Heſperian fables *true*,
If *true*, here only. *Milton.*

What you ſaid had not been *true*,
If ſpoke by any elſe but you. *Cowley.*

(3.) A *true* witneſs delivereth ſouls. *Proverb.*

(4.) The darkneſs is paſt, and the *true* light now ſhineth. *1 John.*

Among unequals what ſociety
Can ſort ? What harmony or *true* delight ? *Milton.*

Unbind the charms that in ſlight fables lie,
And teach that truth is *trueſt* poeſy. *Cowley.*

Religion, as it is the moſt valuable thing in the world, ſo it gives the *trueſt* value to them who promote the practice of it by their example and authority. *Atterbury.*

(5.) My revenge is now at Milford, would I had wings to follow it ! come and be *true*. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

So young and ſo untender ?
——So young my lord, and *true*.
——Let it be ſo ; thy truth then be thy dower. *Shakeſp.*

——————— Do not ſee
My fair roſe wither ; yet look up ; behold,
That you in pity may diſſolve to dew,
And waſh him freſh again with *true* love tears. *Shakeſp.*

——— I'll rather die
Deſerted, than oblige thee with a fact
Pernicious to thy peace, chiefly aſſur'd
Remarkably ſo late of thy ſo *true*,
So faithful, love unequal'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

——— The firſt great work
Is, that yourſelf may to yourſelf be *true*. *Roſcommon.*

When this fire is kindled, both ſides inflame it: all regard of merit is loſt in perſons employed, and theſe only choſen that are *true* to the party. *Temple.*

Smil'd Venus, to behold her own *true* knight
Obtain the conqueſt, though he loſt the fight. *Dryden.*

True to the king her principles are found;
Oh that her practice were but half ſo ſound!
Stedfaſt in various turns of ſtate ſhe ſtood,
And ſeal'd her vow'd affection with her blood. *Dryden.*

The *trueſt* hearts for Voiture heav'd with ſighs;
Voiture was wept by all the brighteſt eyes. *Pope.*

True to his charge the bard preſerv'd her long
In honour's limits, ſuch the pow'r of ſong. *Pope.*

(6.) The thieves have bound the *true* man: now could thou and I rob the thieves and go merrily to London, it would be argument for a week. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

If king Edward be as *true* and juſt,
As I am ſubtle, falſe, and treacherous,
This day ſhould Clarence cloſely be mew'd up. *Shakeſp.*

(7.) If all thoſe great painters, who have left us ſuch fair platforms, had rigorouſly obſerved it, they had made things more regularly *true*, but withal very unpleaſing. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

——— He drew
A circle regularly *true*. *Prior.*

Tickel's firſt book does not want its merit; but I was diſappointed in my expectation of a tranſlation nicely *true* to the original; whereas in thoſe parts where the greateſt exactneſs ſeems to be demanded, he has been the leaſt careful. *Arb.*

(8.) They ſeize the ſceptre;
Then loſe it to a ſtranger, that the *true*
Anointed King Meſſiah might be born
Bar'd of his right. *Milton.*

TRUEBO'RN. *adj.* [*true* and *born.*] Having a right by birth to any title.

Where'er I wander, boaſt of this I can,
Though baniſh'd, yet a *trueborn* Engliſhman. *Shakeſpeare.*

Let him that is a *trueborn* gentleman,
And ſtands upon the honour of his birth,
From off this briar pluck a white roſe with me. *Shakeſp.*

TRUEBRE'D. *adj.* [*true* and *bred.*] Of a right breed.

Two of them I know to be as *truebred* cowards as ever turned back. *Shakeſp.*

Bauble do you call him? he's a ſubſtantial *truebred* beaſt, bravely forehanded. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

TRUEHE'ARTED. *adj.* [*true* and *heart.*] Honeſt; faithful.

I have known no honeſter or *truerhearted* man: fare thee well. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRU'ELOVE. *n. ſ.* An herb.

TRUELO'VERKNOT. } *n. ſ.* [*true*, *love*, and *knot.*] Lines
TRUELO'VERSKNOT. } drawn through each other with many involutions, conſidered as the emblem of interwoven affection.

I'll carve your name on barks of trees
With *trueloveknots*, and flouriſhes,
That ſhall infuſe eternal ſpring. *Hudibras.*

TRU'ENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *true.*] Sincerity; faithfulneſs.

The even carriage between two factions proceedeth not always of moderation, but of a *trueneſs* to a man's ſelf, with end to make uſe of both. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

TRUEPE'NNY. *n. ſ.* [*true* and *penny.*] A familiar phraſe for an honeſt fellow.

Say'ſt thou ſo? art thou there, *truepenny?*
Come on. *Shakeſpeare.*

TRU'FFLE. *n. ſ.* [*trufle*, *truffe*, French.] In Italy, the uſual method for the finding of *truffles*, or ſubterraneous muſhrooms, called by the Italians tartufali, and in Latin tubera terræ, is by tying a cord to the hind leg of a pig, and driving him, obſerving where he begins to root. *Ray.*

TRUG. *n. ſ.* A hod for mortar.

TRULL. *n. ſ.* [*trulla*, Italian.] 1. A low whore; a vagrant ſtrumpet. 2. It ſeems to have had firſt at leaſt a neutral ſenſe: a girl; a laſs; a wench.

(1.) I'm ſure, I ſcar'd the dauphin and his *trull*. *Shakeſpeare.*

——— A *trull* who ſits
By the town wall, and for her living knits. *Dryden.*

So Mævius, when he drain'd his ſkull,
To celebrate ſome ſuburb *trull*;
His ſimilies in order ſet,
And ev'ry crambo he cou'd get;
Before he could his poem cloſe,
The lovely nymph had loſt her noſe. *Swift.*

(2.) Among the reſt of all the route
A paſſing proper laſſe,
A white-hair'd *trull*, of twenty years,
Or neere about there was:
In ſtature paſſing all the reſt,
A gallant girl for hewe;
To be compar'd with towniſh nymphs,
So fair ſhe was to viewe. *Turberville.*

TRU'LY. *adv.* [from *true.*] 1. According to truth; not falſely; faithfully; honeſtly. 2. Really; without fallacy. 3. Exactly; juſtly. 4. Indeed: a ſlight affirmation, almoſt expletive.

(1.) They thought they might do it, not only willingly, becauſe they loved him; and *truly*, becauſe ſuch indeed was the mind of the people; but ſafely, becauſe ſhe who ruled the king was agreed thereto. *Sidney.*

No untruth can avail the patron long; for things moſt *truly* are moſt behoovefully ſpoken. *Hooker.*

(2.) Wiſdom alone is *truly* fair. *Milton.*

Such as are efficaciouſly called, juſtified, and ſanctified, while they live, are *truly* holy, and when they die, are perfectly holy. *Pearſon.*

(3.) Right reaſon is nothing elſe but the mind of man judging of things *truly*, and as they are in themſelves. *South.*

(4.) I have not undertaken it out of any wanton pleaſure in mine own pen; not *truly* without often pondering with myſelf beforehand what cenſures I might incur. *Wotton.*

TRUMP. *n. ſ.* [*trompe*, Dutch, and old Fr. *tromba*, Ital.] 1. A trumpet; an inſtrument of warlike muſick. 2. [Corrupted from *triumph*. *Latimer*, in a Chriſtmas ſermon, exhibited a game at cards, and made the ace of hearts *triumph*: *Fox.*] A winning card; a card that has particular privileges in a game. 3. *To put to* or *upon the* TRUMPS. To put to the laſt expedient.

(1.) Whilſt any *trump* did ſound, or drum ſtruck up,
His ſword did ne'er leave ſtriking in the field. *Shakeſp.*

Yet firſt to thoſe ychain'd in ſleep,
The wakeful *trump* of doom muſt thunder through the deep. *Milton.*

——— I heard
The neighing courſers and the ſoldiers cry,
And ſounding *trumps* that ſeem'd to tear the ſky. *Dryden.*

Beneath this tomb an infant lies,
To earth whoſe body lent,
Hereafter ſhall more glorious riſe,
But not more innocent.
When the archangel's *trump* ſhall blow,
And ſouls to bodies join,
What crowds ſhall wiſh their lives below
Had been as ſhort as thine. *Weſley.*

(2.) Him Baſto follow'd, but his fate more hard,
Gain'd but one *trump* and one plebeian card. *Pope.*

Now her heart with pleaſure jumps,
She ſcarce remembers what is *trumps*. *Swift.*

(3.) We are now *put upon* our laſt *trump*; the fox is earth'd, but I ſhall ſend my two terriers in after him. *Dryden.*

To **TRUMP.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To win with a trump card. 2. *To* **TRUMP** *up.* [from *tromper*, Fr. to cheat.] To deviſe; to forge.

TRU'MPERY. *n. ſ.* [*tromperie*, French, a cheat.] 1. Something fallaciouſly ſplendid; ſomething of leſs value than it ſeems. 2. Falſehood; empty talk. 3. Something of no value; trifles.

(1.) The *trumpery* in my houſe bring hither,
For ſtate to catch theſe thieves. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

(2.) Breaking into parts the ſtory of the creation, and delivering it over in a myſtical ſenſe, wrapping it up mixed with other their own *trumpery*, they have ſought to obſcure the truth thereof. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

(3.) Embrios and idiots, eremits and friars,
White, black, and grey, with all their *trumpery*. *Milton.*

Another cavity of the head was ſtuffed with billetdoux, pricked dances, and other *trumpery* of the ſame nature. *Addiſon.*

TRU'MPET. *n. ſ.* [*trompette*, French and Dutch.] 1. An inſtrument of martial muſick ſounded by the breath. 2. In military ſtyle, a trumpeter. 3. One who celebrates; one who praiſes.

(1.) —— What's the buſineſs?
That ſuch a hideous *trumpet* calls to parley
The ſleepers of the houſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

If any man of quality will maintain upon Edmund earl of Gloſter, that he is a manifold traitor, let him appear by the third ſound of the *trumpet*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

As diſperſt ſouldiers at the *trumpet*'s call,
Haſte to their colours all. *Cowley.*

———————— He blew
His *trumpet*, heard in Oreb ſince perhaps
When God deſcended, and perhaps once more
To ſound at gen'ral doom. Th' angelick blaſt
Filled all the regions. *Milton.*

The laſt loud *trumpet*'s wond'rous ſound
Shall through the rending tombs rebound,
And wake the nations under ground. *Roſcommon.*

Things of deep ſenſe we may in proſe unfold,
But they move more in lofty numbers told;
By the loud *trumpet* which our courage aids,
We learn that ſound, as well as ſenſe, perſuades. *Waller.*

The *trumpet*'s loud clangor
Excites us to arms,
With ſhrill notes of anger,
And mortal alarms. *Dryden.*

Every man is the maker of his own fortune, and muſt be in ſome meaſure the *trumpet* of his fame. *Tatler.*

Let the loud *trumpet* ſound,
Till the roofs all around,
The ſhrill echoes rebound. *Pope.*

(2.) He wiſely deſired, that a *trumpet* might be firſt ſent for a paſs. *Clarendon.*

Among our forefathers, the enemy, when there was a king in the field, demanded by a *trumpet* in what part he reſided, that they might avoid firing upon the royal pavilion. *Addiſon.*

(3.) Glorious followers, who make themſelves as *trumpets* of the commendation of thoſe they follow, taint buſineſs for want of ſecrecy, and export honour from a man, and make him a return in envy. *Bacon.*

That great politician was pleaſed to have the greateſt wit of thoſe times in his intereſts, and to be the *trumpet* of his praiſes. *Dryden.*

TRU'MPET-FLOWER. *n. ſ.* [*bignonia.*] A tubulous flower. *Miller.*

To **TRU'MPET.** *v. a.* [*trompetter*, Fr. from the noun.] To publiſh by ſound of trumpet; to proclaim.

That I did love the Moor to live with him,
My downright violence to form my fortunes
May *trumpet* to the world. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

———— Why ſo tart a favour
To *trumpet* ſuch good tidings? *Shakeſp.*

They went with ſound of trumpet; for they did nothing but publiſh and *trumpet* all the reproaches they could deviſe againſt the Iriſh. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

TRU'MPETER. *n. ſ.* [from *trumpet.*] 1. One who ſounds a trumpet. 2. One who proclaims, publiſhes, or denounces. 3. [*ſcolopex.*] A fiſh.

(1.) ———— *Trumpeters*,
With brazen din blaſt you the city's ear,
Make mingle with our rattling tabourines. *Shakeſp.*

As they returned, a herald and *trumpeter* from the Scots overtook them. *Hayward.*

Their men lie ſecurely intrench'd in a cloud,
And a *trumpeter* hornet to battle ſounds loud. *Dryden.*

An army of *trumpeters* would give as great a ſtrength as this confederacy of tongue warriors, who, like thoſe military muſicians, content themſelves with animating their friends to battle. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

(2.) Where there is an opinion to be created of virtue or greatneſs, theſe men are good *trumpeters*. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

How came ſo many thouſands to fight, and die in the ſame rebellion? why were they deceived into it by thoſe ſpiritual *trumpeters*, who followed them with continual alarms of damnation if they did not venture life, fortune and all, in that which thoſe impoſtors called the cauſe of God. *South.*

TRU'MPET-TONGUED. *adj.* [*trumpet* and *tongue.*] Having tongues vociferous as a trumpet.

———— This Duncan's virtues
Will plead, like angels, *trumpet-tongu'd* againſt
The deep damnation of his taking off. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

TRU'MPLIKE. *adj.* Reſembling a trumpet.

—— A breaſt of braſſe, a voyce
Infract and *trumplike*. *Chapman.*

To **TRUNCA'TE.** *v. a.* [*trunco*, Lat.] To maim; to lop; to cut ſhort.

TRUNCA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *truncate.*] The act of lopping or maiming.

TRU'NCHEON. *n. ſ.* [*tronçon*, French.] 1. A ſhort ſtaff; a club; a cudgel. 2. A ſtaff of command.

(1.) With his *truncheon* he ſo rudely ſtroke
Cymocles twice, that twice him forc'd his foot revoke. *Spenſer.*

Set limb to limb, and thou art far the leſſer;
Thy hand is but a finger to my fiſt;
Thy leg is a ſtick compared with this *truncheon*. *Shakeſp.*

The Engliſh ſlew divers of them with plummets of lead tied to a *truncheon* or ſtaff by a cord. *Hayward.*

One with a broken *truncheon* deals his blows. *Dryden.*

(2.) ———— The hand of Mars
Beckon'd with fiery *truncheon* my retire. *Shakeſp.*

No ceremony that to great ones 'longs,
The marſhal's *truncheon*, nor the judge's robe,
Become them with one half ſo good a grace,
As mercy does. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

To **TRU'NCHEON.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To beat with a truncheon.

Captain, thou abominable cheater! If captains were of my mind, they would *truncheon* you out of taking their names upon you before you earn'd them. *Shakeſp.*

TRUNCHEONE'ER. *n. ſ.* [from *truncheon.*] One armed with a truncheon.

I miſt the meteor once, and hit that woman, who cried out, chibs! when I might ſee from far ſome forty *truncheoneers* draw to her ſuccour. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*

To **TRU'NDLE.** *v. n.* [*trondeler*, Picard French; ꞇꞃenꝺl, *a bowl*, Saxon.] To roll; to bowl along.

In the four firſt it is heaved up by ſeveral ſpondees intermixed with proper breathing places, and at laſt *trundles* down in a continued line of dactyls. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

TRU'NDLE. *n. ſ.* [ꞇꞃenꝺl, Saxon.] Any round rolling thing.

TRU'NDLE-TAIL. *n. ſ.* Round tail.

———— Avaunt you curs!
Hound or ſpaniel, brache or hym,
Or bobtail tike, or *trundle-tail*. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

TRUNK. *n. ſ.* [*truncus*, Lat. *tronc*, Fr.] 1. The body of a tree. 2. The body without the limbs of an animal. 3. The main body of any thing. 4. [*Tronc*, French.] A cheſt for cloaths; ſometimes a ſmall cheſt commonly lined with paper. 5. The proboſcis of an elephant, or other animal. 6. A long tube through which pellets of clay are blown.

(1.) ——— He was
The ivy, which had hid my princely *trunk*,
And ſuckt my verdure out on't. *Shakeſp.*

About the moſſy *trunk* I wound me ſoon;
For high from ground the branches would require
Thy utmoſt reach. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Creeping 'twixt 'em all, the mantling vine
Does round their *trunks* her purple cluſters twine. *Dryden.*

Some of the largeſt trees have ſeeds no bigger than ſome diminutive plants, and yet every ſeed is a perfect plant with a *trunk*, branches, and leaves, incloſed in a ſhell. *Bentley.*

(2.) The charm and venom which they drunk,
Their blood with ſecret filth infected hath,
Being diffuſed through the ſenſeleſs *trunk*. *Spenſer.*

Thou bring'ſt me happineſs and peace, ſon John;
But health, alack, with youthful wings is flown
From this bare, wither'd *trunk*. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

(3.) The large *trunks* of the veins diſcharge the refluent blood into the next adjacent *trunk*, and ſo on to the heart. *Ray.*

(4.) Neither preſs, coffer, cheſt, *trunk*, well, vault, but he hath an abſtract for the remembrance of ſuch places. *Shakeſp.*

Some odd fantaſtick lord would fain
Carry in *trunks*, and all my drudgery do. *Dryden.*

Where a young man learned to dance, there happened to ſtand an old *trunk* in the room, the idea of which had ſo mixed itſelf with the turns of all his dances, that, though he could dance excellently well, yet it was only whilſt that *trunk* was there; nor could he perform well in any other place, unleſs that, or ſome ſuch other *trunk*, had its due poſition in the room. *Locke.*

——— Your poem ſunk,
And ſent in quires to line a *trunk*:
If ſtill you be diſpos'd to rhyme,
Go try your hand a ſecond time. *Swift.*

(5.) Leviathan that at his gills
Draws in, and at his *trunk* ſpouts out a ſea. *Milton.*

When elephant 'gainſt elephant did rear
His *trunk*, and caſtles juſtled in the air,
My ſword thy way to victory had ſhown. *Dryden.*

(6.) In rolls of parchment *trunks*, the mouth being laid to the one end and the ear to the other, the ſound is heard much farther than in the open air. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

In a ſhooting *trunk*, the longer it is to a certain limit, the ſwifter and more forcibly the air drives the pellet. *Ray.*

To **TRUNK.** *v. a.* [*trunco*, Lat.] To truncate; to maim; to lop. Obſolete.

Large ſtreams of blood out of the *trunked* ſtock
Forth guſhed, like water ſtreams from riven rock. *Spenſer.*

TRU'NKED. *adj.* [from *trunk.*] Having a trunk.

She is thick ſet with ſtrong and well *trunked* trees. *Howel.*

TRUNK-HOSE. *n. ſ.* [*trunk* and *hoſe.*] Large breeches formerly worn.

The ſhort *trunk-hoſe* ſhall ſhow thy foot and knee
Licentious, and to common eye-ſight free;
And with a bolder ſtride, and looſer air,
Mingl'd with men, a man thou muſt appear. *Prior.*

TRU'NNIONS. *n. ſ.* [*trognons*, French.] The knobs or bunchings of a gun, that bear it on the cheeks of a carriage. *Bailey.*

TRU'SION. *n. ſ.* [*trudo*, Latin.] The act of thruſting or puſhing.

By attraction we do not underſtand drawing, pumping, ſucking, which is really pulſion and *truſion*. *Bentley.*

TRUSS. *n. ſ.* [*trouſſe*, Fr.] 1. A bandage by which ruptures are reſtrained from lapſing. 2. Bundle; any thing thruſt cloſe together. 3. Trouſe; breeches. Obſolete.

(1.) A hernia would ſucceed, and the patient be put to the trouble of wearing a *truſs*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

(2.) All as a poor pedler he did wend,
Bearing a *truſs* of trifles at his back,
As belles and babies, and glaſſes in his packe. *Spenſer.*

The rebels firſt won the plain at the hill's foot by aſſault, and then the even ground on the top, by carrying up great *truſſes* of hay before them, to dead their ſhot. *Carew.*

An aſs was wiſhing for a mouthful of freſh graſs to knap upon, in exchange for a heartleſs *truſs* of ſtraw. *L'Eſtrange.*

The fair one devoured a *truſs* of ſallet, and drunk a full bottle to her ſhare. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

To **TRUSS.** *v. a.* [*trouſſer*, French.] To pack up cloſe together.

What in moſt Engliſh writers uſeth to be looſe and untight, in this author, is well grounded, finely framed, and ſtrongly *truſſed* up together. *Spenſer.*

Some of them ſend the ſcriptures before, *truſs* up bag and baggage, make themſelves in a readineſs, that they may fly from city to city. *Hooker.*

You might have *truſſed* him and all his apparel into an eelſkin. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

TRUST. *n. ſ.* [*trauſt*, Runick.] 1. Confidence; reliance on another. 2. Charge received in confidence. 3. Confident opinion of any event. 4. Credit given without examination. 5. Credit on promiſe of payment. 6. Something committed to one's faith. 7. Depoſite; ſomething committed to charge, of which an account muſt be given. 8. Confidence in ſuppoſed honeſty. 9. State of him to whom ſomething is entruſted.

(1.) What a fool is honeſty! and *truſt*, his ſworn brother, a very ſimple gentleman. *Shakeſp.*

My misfortunes may be of uſe to credulous maids, never to put too much *truſt* in deceitful men. *Swift.*

(2.) Expect no more from ſervants than is juſt,
Reward them well if they obſerve their *truſt*. *Denham.*

In my wretched caſe 'twill be more juſt
Not to have promis'd, than deceive your *truſt*. *Dryden.*

Thoſe ſervants may be called to an account who have broken their *truſt*. *Davenant.*

(3.) His *truſt* was with th' eternal to be deemed
Equal in ſtrength. *Milton.*

(4.) Moſt take things upon *truſt*, and miſemploy their aſſent by lazily enſlaving their minds to the dictates of others. *Locke.*

(5.) Ev'n ſuch is time, who takes on *truſt*
Our youth, our joys, our all we have,
And pays us but with age and duſt. *Raleigh.*

(6.) They cannot ſee all with their own eyes; they muſt commit many great *truſts* to their miniſters. *Bacon.*

——— Thou the ſooner
Temptation found'ſt, or over potent charms,
To violate the ſacred *truſt* of ſilence
Depoſited within thee. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Our taking of a *truſt* doth not engage us to diſobey our Lord, or do any evil thing. *Kettlewell.*

(7.) Although the advantages one man poſſeſſeth more than another, may be called his property with reſpect to other men, yet with reſpect to God they are only a *truſt*. *Swift.*

(8.) Behold, I commit my daughter unto thee of ſpecial *truſt*; wherefore do not entreat her evil. *Tob.* x. 12.

(9.) I ſerve him truly, that will put me in *truſt*.
Shakeſp. King Lear.

Being tranſplanted out of his cold barren dioceſe he was left in that great *truſt* with the king. *Clarendon.*

To **TRUST.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To place confidence in; to confide in. 2. To believe; to credit. 3. To admit in confidence to the power over any thing. 4. To commit with confidence. 5. To venture confidently. 6. To ſell upon credit.

(1.) I'd be torn in pieces ere I'd *truſt* a woman
With wind. *Ben. Johnſon.*

(2.) Give me your hand: *truſt* me you look well.
Shakeſpeare.

(3.) When you lie down, with a ſhort prayer commit yourſelf into the hands of your faithful Creator; and when you have done, *truſt* him with yourſelf as you muſt do when you are dying. *Taylor.*

(4.) Give me good fame, ye pow'rs, and make me juſt,
This much the rogue to publick ears will *truſt*:
In private then:—When wilt thou, mighty Jove,
My wealthy uncle from this world remove? *Dryden.*

Whom with your pow'r and fortune, Sir, you *truſt*,
Now to ſuſpect is vain. *Dryden.*

(5.) Fool'd by thee to *truſt* thee from my ſide. *Milton.*

To **Trust.** *v. n.* 1. To be confident of ſomething future. 2. To have confidence; to rely; to depend without doubt. 3. To be credulous; to be won to confidence. 4. To expect.

(1.) I *truſt* to come unto you, and ſpeak face to face. *2 John.*

From this grave, this duſt,
My God ſhall raiſe me up I *truſt*. *Raleigh.*

Whom I *truſted* to be my friend, all I had was in his power, and by God's bleſſing I was never deceived in my truſt. *Fell.*

(2.) The iſles ſhall wait upon me, and on mine arm ſhall they *truſt*. *Iſa.* li. 5.

The Lord is a buckler to all that *truſt* in him. 2 *Sam.* xxii.

Sin never ſhall hurt them more who rightly *truſt*
In this his ſatisfaction. *Milton.*

(3.) Well you may fear too far
——Safer than *truſt* too far. *Shakeſp.*

(4.) The ſimplicity of the goat ſhews us what an honeſt man is to *truſt* to that keeps a knave company. *L'Eſtrange.*

Truste'e. *n. ſ.* [from *truſt.*] 1. One entruſted with any thing. 2. One to whom ſomething is committed for the uſe and behoof of another.

(1.) Having made choice of ſuch a confeſſor that you may *truſt* your ſoul with, ſincerely open your heart to him, and look upon him only as he is a *truſtee* from God, commiſſioned by him as his miniſterial deputy, to hear, judge, and abſolve you. *Taylor's Guide to a Penitent.*

(2.) You are not the *truſtees* of the publick liberty: and if you have not right to petition in a crowd, much leſs to intermeddle in the management of affairs. *Dryden.*

Tru'ster. *n. ſ.* [from *truſt.*] One who truſts.

Nor ſhall you do mine ear that violence,
To make it *truſter* of your own report
Againſt yourſelf. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Tru'stiness. *n. ſ.* [from *truſt.*] Honeſty; fidelity; faithfulneſs.

If the good qualities which lie diſperſed among other creatures, innocence in a ſheep, *truſtineſs* in a dog, are ſingly ſo commendable, how excellent is the mind, which ennobles them into virtues. *Grew's Coſmol.*

Tru'stless. *adj.* [from *truſt.*] Unfaithful; unconſtant; not to be truſted. A word elegant, but out of uſe.

I beheld this fickle *truſtleſs* ſtate,
Of vain world's glory, flirting to and fro. *Spenſer.*

Tru'sty. *adj.* [from *truſt.*] 1. Honeſt; faithful; true; fit to be truſted. 2. Strong; ſtout; ſuch as will not fail.

(1.) This daſtard, at the battle of Poictiers,
Before we met, or that a ſtroke was given,
Like to a *truſty* 'ſquire, did run away. *Shakeſp.*

——This *truſty* ſervant
Shall paſs between us. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

He removeth away the ſpeech of the *truſty*, and taketh away the underſtanding of the aged. *Job*, xii. 26.

Guyomar his *truſty* ſlave has ſent. *Dryden's Indian Emperor.*

Theſe prodigious treaſures which flow'd in to him, he buried under ground by the hands of his moſt *truſty* ſlaves. *Addiſon.*

(2.) When he ſaw no power might prevail,
His *truſty* ſword he call'd to his aid. *Spenſer.*

The neighing ſteeds are to the chariot ty'd,
The *truſty* weapon ſits on ev'ry ſide. *Dryden's Æneid.*

TRUTH. [ꞇꞃeoƿða, Saxon.] 1. The contrary to falſehood; conformity of notions to things. 2. Conformity of words to thoughts. 3. Purity from falſehood. 4. Right opinion. 5. Fidelity; conſtancy. 6. Honeſty; virtue. 7. It is uſed ſometimes by way of conceſſion. 8. Exactneſs; conformity to rule. 9. Reality; real ſtate of things. 10. *Of a* Truth, or *in* Truth. In reality.

(1.) All *truths* are equal, *veritas non recipit magis ac minus.* *Wilkins.*

That men are pubeſcent at the year of twice ſeven is accounted a punctual *truth.* *Brown.*

Perſuaſive words, impregn'd
With reaſon to her ſeeming and with *truth.* *Milton.*

This clue leads them through the mizmaze of opinions and authors to *truth* and certainty. *Locke.*

(2.) Shall *truth* fail to keep her word? *Milton.*

Truth is the joining or ſeparating of ſigns, as the things ſignified agree or diſagree. *Locke.*

(3.) ——— So young and true.
——Let it be ſo, thy *truth* then be thy dower. *Shakeſp.*

(4.) But ſelf-devoted from the prime of youth
To life ſequeſter'd, and aſcetic *truth*,
With faſting mortify'd, worn out with tears,
And bent beneath the load of ſev'nty years. *Harte.*

(5.) The thoughts of paſt pleaſure and *truth*,
The beſt of all bleſſings below. *Song.*

(6.) The money I tender for him in the court;
If this will not ſuffice, it muſt appear
That malice bears down *truth.* *Shakeſpeare.*

(7.) She ſaid, *truth* Lord: yet the dogs eat of the crumbs which fall. *Matth.* xv. 27.

(8.) Ploughs to go true depend much upon the *truth* of the iron work. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

(9.) In *truth*, what ſhould any prayer, framed to the miniſter's hand, require, but only ſo to be read as behoveth. *Hooker.*

There are innumerable *truths* with which we are wholly unacquainted. *Beattie.*

(10.) *Of a truth*, Lord, the kings of Aſſyria have deſtroyed the nations. 2 *Kings*, xix. 17.

Trutina'tion. *n. ſ.* [*trutina*, Lat.] The act of weighing; examination by the ſcale.

Men may miſtake if they diſtinguiſh not the ſenſe of levity unto themſelves, and in regard of the ſcale or deciſion of *trutination.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To **Try.** *v. a.* [*trier*, French.] 1. To examine; to make experiment of. 2. To experience; to aſſay; to have knowledge or experience of. 3. To examine as a judge. 4. To bring before a judicial tribunal. 5. To bring to a deciſion, with *out* emphatical. 6. To act on as a teſt. 7. To bring as to a teſt. 8. To eſſay; to attempt. 9. To purify; to refine. 10. To uſe as means.

(1.) Some among you have beheld me fighting,
Come *try* upon yourſelves what you have ſeen me. *Shakeſpeare.*

—— He cannot be a perfect man,
Not being *tried* and tutor'd in the world. *Shakeſp.*

Doth not the ear *try* words, and the mouth taſte meat? *Job.*

(2.) Thou know'ſt only good; but evil haſt not *try'd.* *Milton.*

Some to far Oaxis ſhall be ſold,
Or *try* the Libyan heat, or Scythian cold. *Dryden.*

With me the rocks of Scylla you have *try'd*,
Th' inhuman Cyclops, and his den defy'd;
What greater ills hereafter can you bear? *Dryden.*

(5.) Nicanor hearing of their couragiouſneſs to fight for their country, durſt not *try* the matter by the ſword. 2 *Mac.* xiv.

I'll *try* it *out*, and give no quarter. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

(6.) The fire ſev'n times *tried* this;
Sev'n times *tried* that judgment is,
Which did never chuſe amiſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

Sure he who firſt the paſſage *try'd*
In harden'd oak his heart did hide,
And ribs of iron arm'd his ſide. *Dryden.*

(7.) The *trying* of your faith worketh patience. *James*, i. 3.

They open to themſelves at length the way
Up hither under long obedience *try'd.* *Milton.*

(8.) Let us *try* advent'rous work. *Milton.*

(9.) ———— After life
Try'd in ſharp tribulation and refin'd
By faith and faithful works. *Milton.*

(10.) To eaſe her cares the force of ſleep ſhe *tries,*
Still wakes her mind, though ſlumbers ſeal her eyes. *Swift.*

To **TRY.** *v. n.* To endeavour; to attempt; to make eſſay.

He firſt deceas'd, ſhe for a little *try'd*
To live without him, lik'd it not, and dy'd. *Wotton.*
Up and *try.* *Woolaſton.*

TUB. *n. ſ.* [*tobbe, tubbe*, Dutch.] 1. A large open veſſel of wood. 2. A ſtate of ſalivation; ſo called, becauſe the patient was formerly ſweated in a tub.

(1.) In the Eaſt Indies, if you ſet a *tub* of water open in a room where cloves are kept, it will be drawn dry in twenty-four hours. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

They fetch their precepts from the Cynick *tub.* *Milton.*

Skilful coopers hoop their *tubs*
With Lydian and with Phrygian dubs. *Hudibras.*

(2.) ———— Seaſon, the ſlaves
For *tubs* and baths, bring down the roſe cheek'd youth
To th' *tub*-faſt, and the diet. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

TUBE. *n. ſ.* [*tube*, Fr. *tubus*, Latin.] A pipe; a ſiphon; a long hollow body.

There bellowing engines with their fiery *tubes*
Diſpers'd æthereal forms and down they fell. *Roſcommon.*

A ſpot like which aſtronomer
Through his glaz'd optick *tube* yet never ſaw. *Milton.*

This bears up part of it out at the ſurface of the earth, the reſt through the *tubes* and veſſels of the vegetables thereon. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

TU'BERCLE. *n. ſ.* [*tubercule*, French; from *tuberculum*, Latin.] A ſmall ſwelling or excreſcence on the body; a pimple.

By what degrees the *tubercles* ariſe,
How ſlow, or quick, they ripen into ſize. *Sewell.*

A conſumption of the lungs, without an ulceration, arrives through a ſchirroſity, or a crude *tubercle.* *Harvey.*

TU'BEROSE. *n. ſ.* A flower.

The ſtalks of *tuberoſe* run up four foot high more or leſs, the common way of planting them is in pots in March, in good earth. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Eternal ſpring, with ſmiling verdure here,
Warms the mild air, and crowns the youthful year,
The *tuberoſe* ever breathes and violets blow. *Garth.*

TU'BEROUS. *adj.* [*tubereux*, Fr. from *tuber*, Lat.] Having prominent knots or excreſcences.

Parts of *tuberous* hæmatitæ ſhew ſeveral varieties in the cruſts, ſtriature, and conſtitution of the body. *Woodward.*

TU'BULAR. *adj.* [from *tubus*, Latin.] Reſembling a pipe or trunk; conſiſting of a pipe; long and hollow; fiſtular.

He hath a *tubular* or pipe-like ſnout reſembling that of the hippocampus, or horſe-fiſh. *Grew's Muſæum.*

TU'BULE. *n. ſ.* [*tubulus*, Lat.] A ſmall pipe, or fiſtular body.

As the ludus Helmontii, and the other nodules have in them ſea-ſhells that were incorporated with them during the time of their formation at the deluge, ſo theſe ſtones had then incorporated with them teſtaceous *tubules*, related to the ſiphunculi or rather the vermiculi marini. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

TU'BULATED. }
TU'BULOUS. } *adj.* [from *tubulus*, Latin.] Fiſtular; longitudinally hollow.

The teeth of vipers are *tubulated* for the conveyance of the poiſon into the wound they make; but their hollowneſs doth not reach to the top of the tooth. *Derham's Phyſico-Theol.*

TUCK. *n ſ.* [*tweca*, Welſh, a knife; *eſtoc*, French; *ſtocco*, Italian.] 1. A long narrow ſword. 2. A kind of net.

(1.) If he by chance eſcape your venom'd *tuck*,
Our purpoſe may hold there. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Theſe being prim'd, with force he labour'd
To free's ſword from retentive ſcabbard;
And after many a painful pluck,
From ruſty durance he bail'd *tuck.* *Hudibras.*

(2.) The *tuck* is narrower meaſhed, and therefore ſcarce lawful, with a long bunt in the midſt. *Carew.*

To **TUCK.** *v. n.* [from *trucken*, German. To preſs. *Skinner.*] 1. To gather into a narrower compaſs; to cruſh together; to hinder from ſpreading. 2. To incloſe, by tucking cloaths round.

(1.) She *tucked* up her veſtments, like a Spartan virgin, and marched directly forwards to the utmoſt ſummit of the promontory. *Addiſon.*

The ſex, at the ſame time they are letting down their ſtays, are *tucking* up their petticoats, which grow ſhorter and ſhorter every day. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

The following age of females firſt *tucked* up their garments to the elbows, and expoſed their arms to the air. *Addiſon.*

Dick adept! *tuck* back thy hair,
And I will pour into thy ear. *Prior.*

(2.) Make his bed after different faſhions, that he may not feel every little change, who is not to have his maid always to lay all things in print and *tuck* him in warm. *Locke on Educat.*

To **TUCK.** *v. n.* To contract. A bad word.

An ulcer diſcharging a naſty thin ichor, the edges *tuck* in, and growing ſkinned and hard, give it the name of a callous ulcer. *Sharp's Surgery.*

TU'CKER. *n. ſ.* A ſmall piece of linen that ſhades the breaſt of women.

A female ornament by ſome called a *tucker*, and by others the neck-piece, being a ſlip of fine linen or muſlin, uſed to run in a ſmall kind of ruffle round the uppermoſt verge of the ſtays. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

TU'CKETSONANCE. *n. ſ.* The ſound of the tucket. An ancient inſtrument of muſick.

———— Let the trumpets ſound,
The *tucketſonance* and the note to mount. *Shakeſp. Hen. V.*

TU'EL. *n. ſ.* [*tuyeau*, French.] The anus. *Skinner.*

TU'ESDAY. *n. ſ.* [ꞇueꞅꝺaꝣ, Saxon; ꞇuẏ, Saxon, is Mars.] The third day of the week.

TUFTA'FFETY. *n. ſ.* [from *tufted* and *taffety.*] A villous kind of ſilk.

His cloaths were ſtrange, tho' coarſe, and black, tho' bare:
Sleeveleſs his jerkin was, and it had been
Velvet: but it was now, ſo much ground was ſeen,
Become *tufftaffaty.* *Donne.*

TUFT. *n. ſ.* [*tuffe*, French.] 1. A number of threads or ribbands, flowery leaves, or any ſmall bodies joined together. 2. A cluſter; a plump.

(1.) Upon ſweet brier, a fine *tuft* or bruſh of moſs of divers colours, you ſhall ever find full of white worms. *Bacon.*

It is notorious for its goatiſh ſmell, and *tufts* not unlike the beard of that animal. *More againſt Atheiſm.*

A *tuft* of daiſies on a flow'ry lea. *Dryden.*

Near a living ſtream their manſion place
Edg'd round with moſs and *tufts* of matted graſs. *Dryden.*

The male among birds often appears in a creſt, comb, a *tuft* of feathers, or a natural little plume, erected like a pinacle on the top of the head. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

(2.) Going a little aſide into the wood, where many times before ſhe delighted to walk, her eyes were ſaluted with a *tuft* of trees ſo cloſe ſet together, as with the ſhade the moon gave through it, it might breed a fearful kind of devotion to look upon it. *Sidney.*

My houſe is at the *tuſt* of olives hard by. *Shakeſp.*

——— An iſland lie
Girt with th' unmeaſur'd ſea; and is ſo nie,
That in the midſt I ſaw the ſmoke ariſe,
Through *tuſts* of trees. *Chapman.*

—— With high woods the hills were crown'd;
With *tufts* the valleys, and each fountain ſide,
With borders long the rivers. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Under a *tuſt* of ſhade, that on a green
Stood whiſp'ring ſoft, by a freſh fountain ſide
They ſat them down. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

To **TUFT.** *v. a.* To adorn with a tuft. A doubtful word, not authoriſed by any competent writer.

——— Sit beneath the ſhade
Of ſolemn oaks, that *tuft* the ſwelling mounts,
Thrown graceful round. *Thomſon.*

TU'FTED. *adj.* [from *tuſt.*] Growing in tufts or cluſters.

——— There does a ſable cloud
Turn forth her ſilver lining on the night,
And caſt a gleam over this *tufted* grove. *Milton.*

Towers and battlements it ſees,
Boſom'd high in *tufted* trees,
Where perhaps ſome beauty lies
The cynoſure of neighbouring eyes. *Milton.*

'Midſt the deſert fruitful fields ariſe,
That crown'd with *tufted* trees and ſpringing corn,
Like verdant iſles the ſable waſte adorn. *Pope.*

TU'FTY. *adj.* [from *tuſt.*] Adorned with tufts. A word of no authority.

Let me ſtrip thee of thy *tuſty* coat,
Spread thy ambroſial ſtores. *Thomſon's Summer.*

To **TUG.** *v. a.* [ꞇiȝan, ꞇeoȝan, Saxon.] 1. To pull with ſtrength long continued in the utmoſt exertion; to draw. 2. To pull; to pluck.

(1.) No more *tug* one another thus, nor moily ourſelves; receive
Priſe equal; conqueſts crown ye both: the liſts to others leave. *Chapman's Iliads.*

——— Theſe two maſſy pillars
With horrible confuſion to and fro
He *tugg'd*, he ſhook, till down they came, and drew
Upon the heads of all that ſat beneath,
The whole roof after them, with burſt of thunder. *Milton.*

Take pains the genuine meaning to explore,
There ſweat, there ſtrain, *tug* the laborious oar. *Roſcom.*

(2.) ——— Prieſt, beware thy beard;
I mean to *tug* it, and to cuff you ſoundly. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

There leaving him to his repoſe
Secured from the purſuit of foes,
And wanting nothing but a ſong,
And a well tun'd theorbo hung
Upon a bough, to eaſe the pain
His *tugg'd* ears ſuffer'd, with a ſtrain. *Hudibras.*

To **TUG.** *v. n.* 1. To pull; to draw. 2. To labour; to contend; to ſtruggle.

(1.) The meaner ſort will *tug* luſtily at one oar. *Sandys.*

There is *tugging* and pulling this way and that way. *More.*

Thus galley-ſlaves *tug* willing at their oar,
Content to work in proſpect of the ſhore;
But would not work at all, if not conſtrain'd before. *Dry.*

We have been *tugging* a great while againſt the ſtream, and have almoſt weathered our point; a ſtretch or two more will do the work; but if inſtead of that we ſlacken our arms, and drop our oars, we ſhall be hurried back to the place from whence we ſet out. *Addiſon on the War.*

(2.) ——— Caſt your good counſels
Upon his paſſion; let myſelf and fortune
Tug for the time to come. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

His face is black and full of blood,
His hands abroad diſplay'd, as one that graſpt
And *tugg'd* for life. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

They long wreſtled and ſtrenuouſly *tugg'd* for their liberty with a no leſs magnanimous than conſtant pertinacy. *Howe.*

Go now with ſome daring drug,
Bait thy diſeaſe, and while they *tug*,
Thou to maintain the cruel ſtrife,
Spend the dear treaſure of thy life. *Craſhaw.*

TUG. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Pull performed with the utmoſt effort.

—— Downward by the feet he drew
The trembling daſtard: at the *tug* he falls,
Vaſt ruins come along, rent from the ſmoaking walls. *Dryden.*

TU'GGER. *n. ſ.* [from *tug.*] One that tugs or pulls hard.

TUI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*tuitio*; from *tueor*, Lat.] Guardianſhip; ſuperintendent care; care of a guardian or tutor.

A folly for a man of wiſdom to put himſelf under the *tuition* of a beaſt. *Sidney.*

They forcibly endeavour to caſt the churches, under my care and *tuition*, into the moulds they have faſhioned to their deſigns. *King Charles.*

If government depends upon religion, this ſhews the peſtilential deſign of thoſe that attempt to disjoin the civil and eccleſiaſtical intereſts, ſetting the latter wholly out of the *tuition* of the former. *South's Sermons.*

When ſo much true life is put into them, freely talk with them about what moſt delights them, that they may perceive that thoſe under whoſe *tuition* they are, are not enemies to their ſatisfaction. *Locke.*

TU'LIP. *n. ſ.* [*tulipe*, Fr. *tulipa*, Lat.] A flower.

The properties of a good *tulip* are, 1. It ſhould have a tall ſtem. 2. The flower ſhould conſiſt of ſix leaves, three within, and three without, the former being larger than the latter. 3. Their bottom ſhould be proportioned to their top; their upper part ſhould be rounded off, and not terminate in a point. 4. The leaves when opened ſhould neither turn inward nor bend outward, but rather ſtand erect; the flower ſhould be of a middling ſize, neither over large nor too ſmall. 5. The ſtripes ſhould be ſmall and regular, ariſing quite from the bottom of the flower. The chives ſhould not be yellow, but of a brown colour. They are generally divided into three claſſes, viz. præcoces, or early flowers; medias, or middling flowers; and ſerotines, or late flowers. The early blowing *tulips* are not near ſo fair, nor riſe half ſo high as the late ones, but are chiefly valued for appearing ſo early in the ſpring. *Miller.*

The *tulip* opens with the riſing, and ſhuts with the ſetting ſun. *Hakewill.*

Why *tulips* of one colour produce ſome of another, and running through all, ſtill eſcape a blue. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

TU'LIPTREE. *n. ſ.* A tree.

To **TU'MBLE.** *v. n.* [*tomber*, Fr. *tommelen*, Dutch; *tombolare*, Italian.] 1. To fall; to come ſuddenly and violently to the ground. 2. To fall in great quantities tumultuouſly. 3. To roll about. 4. To play tricks by various librations of the body.

(1.) ——— Though the treaſure
Of nature's germins *tumble* all together,
Anſwer me. *Shakeſpeare.*

To ſtand or walk, to riſe or *tumble*,
As matter and as motion jumble. *Prior.*

Siſyphus lifts his ſtone up the hill; which carried to the top, it immediately *tumbles* to the bottom. *Addiſon.*

(2.) When riches come by the courſe of inheritance and teſtaments, they come *tumbling* upon a man. *Bacon.*

(3.) I ſaw at the bottom of one tree a gentleman bound with many garters hand and foot, ſo as well he might *tumble* and toſs. *Sidney.*

Glo'ſter ſtumbled, and in falling ſtruck me
Into the *tumbling* billows of the main. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*

(4.) Reform our ſenſe, and teach the men t' obey;
They'll leave their *tumbling*, if you lead the way. *Rowe.*

To **Tu'mble.** *v. a.* 1. To turn over; to throw about by way of examination. 2. To throw by chance or violence. 3. To throw down.

(1.) When it came to the ears of Maximilian, and *tumbling* it over and over in his thoughts, that he ſhould at one blow be defeated of the marriage of his daughter and his own, he loſt all patience. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

A man by *tumbling* his thoughts, and forming them into expreſſions, gives them a new fermentation, which works them into a finer body. *Collier on Pride.*

They *tumbled* all their little quivers o'er,
To chuſe propitious ſhafts. *Prior.*

(2.) The mind often ſets itſelf on work in ſearch of ſome hidden ideas; though ſometimes they are rouzed and *tumbled* out of their dark cells into open day-light by ſome turbulent paſſions. *Locke.*

(3.) Wilt thou ſtill be hammering treachery,
To *tumble* down thy huſband and thyſelf,
From top of honour to diſgrace's feet? *Shakeſp.*

King Lycurgus, while he fought in vain,
His friends to free, was *tumbled* on the plain. *Dryden.*

If a greater force than his holds him faſt, or *tumbles* him down, he is no longer free. *Locke.*

Tu'mble. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A fall.

A country-fellow got an unlucky *tumble* from a tree: why, ſays a paſſenger, I could have taught you a way to climb, and never hurt yourſelf with a fall. *L'Eſtrange.*

Tu'mbler. *n. ſ.* [from *tumble.*] 1. One who ſhows poſtures by various contortions of body, or feats of activity. 2. A large drinking glaſs.

(1.) What ſtrange agility and activeneſs do common *tumblers* and dancers on the rope attain to by exerciſe? *Wilkins.*

Nic. bounced up with a ſpring equal to that of the nimbleſt *tumblers* or rope-dancers. *Arbuthnot.*

Never by *tumbler* thro' the hoops was ſhown,
Such ſkill in paſſing all, and touching none. *Pope.*

Tu'mbrel. *n. ſ.* [*tombereau*, French.] A dungcart.

Twifallow once ended, get *tumbrel* and man,
And compaſs that fallow as ſoon as ye can. *Tuſſer.*

My corps is in a *tumbril* laid, among
The filth and ordure, and inclos'd with dung;
That cart arreſt, and raiſe a common cry,
For ſacred hunger of my gold I die. *Dryden.*

What ſhall I do with this beaſtly *tumbril?* go lie down and ſleep, you ſot. *Congreve.*

He ſometimes rode in an open *tumbril.* *Tatler.*

Tumefa'ction. *n. ſ.* [*tumefactio*, Latin.] Swelling.

The common ſigns and effects of weak fibres, are paleneſs, a weak pulſe, *tumefactions* in the whole body. *Arbuthnot.*

To **Tu'mefy.** *v. a.* [*tumefacio*, Latin.] To ſwell; to make to ſwell.

I applied three ſmall cauſticks triangular about the *tumified* joint. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

A conſumption actually begun is when ſome parts of the lungs are knotted and *tumefied.* *Blackmore.*

A fleſhy excreſcence, exceeding hard and *tumefied*, ſuppoſed to demand extirpation. *Sharp's Surgery.*

Tu'mid. *adj.* [*tumidus*, Latin.] 1. Swelling; puffed up. 2. Protuberant; raiſed above the level. 3. Pompous; boaſtful; puffy; falſely ſublime.

(2.) So high as heav'd the *tumid* hills, ſo low
Down ſunk a hollow bottom broad and deep,
Capacious bed of waters. *Milton.*

(3.) Though ſuch expreſſions may ſeem *tumid* and aſpiring; yet cannot I ſcruple to uſe ſeeming hyperboles in mentioning felicities, which make the higheſt hyperboles but ſeeming ones. *Boyle.*

TU'MOUR. *n. ſ.* [*tumor*, Latin.] 1. A morbid ſwelling. 2. Affected pomp; falſe magnificence; puffy grandeur; ſwelling mien; unſubſtantial greatneſs.

(1.) *Tumour* is a diſeaſe, in which the parts recede from their natural ſtate by an undue encreaſe of their bigneſs. *Wiſeman.*

Having diſſected this ſwelling vice, and ſeen what it is that feeds the *tumour*, if the diſeaſe be founded in pride, the abating that is the moſt natural remedy. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

The formation of knots and *tumours* in any part of the body, external or internal, that degenerate at length into an ulcer, ariſe from this, that ſome parts of the blood becoming by their ſize of figure diſproportioned to the ſmall winding channels of the glands, cannot freely ſlip through. *Blackmore.*

(2.) His ſtile was rich of phraſe, but ſeldom in bold metaphors; and ſo far from the *tumour*, that it rather wants a little elevation. *Wotton.*

It is not the power of *tumour* and bold looks upon the paſſions of the multitude. *L'Eſtrange.*

Tu'morous. *adj.* [from *tumour.*] 1. Swelling; protuberant. 2. Faſtuous; vainly pompous; falſely magnificent.

(1.) Who ever ſaw any cypreſs or pine, ſmall below and above, and *tumorous* in the middle, unleſs ſome diſeaſed plant. *Wotton.*

(2.) According to their ſubject, theſe ſtiles vary; for that which is high and lofty, declaring excellent matter, becomes vaſt and *tumourous*, ſpeaking of petty and inferior things. *Ben. Johnſon.*

His limbs were rather ſturdy than dainty, ſublime and almoſt *tumorous*, in his looks and geſtures. *Wotton.*

To **Tump**, among gardeners, to fence trees about with earth.

To **Tu'mulate.** *v. n.* [*tumulo*, Latin.] To ſwell. This ſeems to be the ſenſe here, but I ſuſpect the word to be wrong.

Urinous ſpirits, or volatile alkalies, are ſuch enemies to acid, that as ſoon as they are put together, they *tumulate* and grow hot, and continue to fight till they have diſarmed or mortified each other. *Boyle.*

Tumulo'se. *adj.* [*tumuloſus*, Latin.] Full of hills. *Bailey.*

Tumulo'sity. *n. ſ.* [*tumulus*, Latin.] Hillineſs. *Bailey.*

TU'MULT. *n. ſ.* [*tumulte*, French; *tumultus*, Latin.] 1. A promiſcuous commotion in a multitude. 2. A multitude put into wild commotion. 3. A ſtir; an irregular violence; a wild commotion.

(1.) A *tumult* is improved into a rebellion, and a government overturned by it. *L'Eſtrange.*

With ireful taunts each other they oppoſe,
Till in loud *tumult* all the Greeks aroſe. *Pope.*

(3.) What ſtir is this? what *tumults* in the heav'ns?
Whence cometh this alarum and this noiſe? *Shakeſp.*

Tumult and confuſion all embroil'd. *Milton.*

This piece of poetry, what can be nobler than the idea it gives us of the Supreme Being thus raiſing a *tumult* among the elements, and recovering them out of their confuſion, thus troubling and becalming nature? *Addiſon, Spectator.*

Tumu'ltuarily. *adv.* [from *tumultuary.*] In a tumultuary manner.

Tumu'ltuariness. *n. ſ.* [from *tumultuary.*] Turbulence; inclination or diſpoſition to tumults or commotions.

The *tumultuarineſs* of the people, or the factiouſneſs of preſbyters, gave occaſion to invent new models. *K. Charles.*

Tumu'ltuary. *adj.* [*tumultuaire*, French; from *tumult.*] 1. Diſorderly; promiſcuous; confuſed. 2. Reſtleſs; put into irregular commotion.

(1.) Perkin had learned, that people under command uſed to conſult, and after to march in order, and rebels contrariwiſe; and obſerving their orderly, and not *tumultuary* arming, doubted the worſt. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

My followers were at that time no way proportionable to hazard a *tumultuary* conflict. *King Charles.*

Is it likely, that the divided atoms ſhould keep the ſame ranks in ſuch a variety of *tumultuary* agitations in that liquid medium? *Glanville's Scepſis.*

(2.) Men who live without religion, live always in a *tumultuary* and reſtleſs ſtate. *Atterbury.*

To TUMU'LTUATE. *v. n.* [*tumultuor*, Latin.] To make a tumult.

TUMULTUA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *tumultuate.*] Irregular and confuſed agitation.

That in the ſound the contiguous air receives many ſtrokes from the particles of the liquor, ſeems probable by the ſudden and eager *tumultuation* of its parts. *Boyle.*

TUMU'LTUOUS. *adj.* [from *tumult*; *tumultueux*, French.] 1. Violently carried on by diſorderly multitudes. 2. Put into violent commotion; irregularly and confuſedly agitated. 3. Turbulent; violent. 4 Full of tumult.

(1.) Many civil broils, and *tumultuous* rebellions, they fairly overcame, by reaſon of the continual preſence of their king, whoſe only perſon oftentimes contains the unruly people from a thouſand evil occaſions. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

(2.) The ſtrong rebuff of ſome *tumultuous* cloud
Hurry'd him aloft. *Milton.*

His dire attempt; which nigh the birth
Now rowling, boils in his *tumultuous* breaſt,
And like a deviliſh engine back recoils
Upon himſelf. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The vital blood, that had forſook my heart,
Returns again in ſuch *tumultuous* tides,
It quite o'ercomes me. *Addiſon's Cato.*

(3.) Nought reſts for me in this *tumultuous* ſtrife,
But to make open proclamation. *Shakeſp.*

Furiouſly running in upon him with *tumultuous* ſpeech, he violently raught from his head his rich cap of ſables. *Knolles.*

(4.) The winds began to ſpeak louder, and as in a *tumultuous* kingdom, to think themſelves fitteſt inſtruments of commandment. *Sidney.*

TUMU'LTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *tumultuous.*] By act of the multitude; with confuſion and violence.

It was done by edict, not *tumultuouſly*; the ſword was not put into the people's hand. *Bacon's Holy War.*

TUN. *n. ſ.* [tunne, Saxon; *tonne*, Dut. *tonne*, *tonneau*, French.] 1. A large caſk. 2. A pipe; the meaſure of two hogſheads. 3. Any large quantity proverbially. 4. A drunkard: in burleſque. 5. The weight of two thouſand pounds. 6. A cubick ſpace in a ſhip, ſuppoſed to contain a tun. 7. *Dryden* has uſed it for a perimetrical meaſure, I believe without precedent or propriety.

(1.) ——— As when a ſpark
Lights on a heap of powder, laid
Fit for the *tun*, ſome magazine to ſtore
Againſt a rumour'd war. *Milton.*

(3.) I have ever follow'd thee with hate,
Drawn *tuns* of blood out of thy country's breaſt. *Shakeſp.*

(4.) Here's a *tun* of midnight-work to come,
Og from a treaſon-tavern rolling home. *Dryden.*

(6.) So fenced about with rocks and lets, that without knowledge of the paſſages, a boat of ten *tuns* cannot be brought into the haven. *Heylyn.*

(7) A *tun* about was every pillar there;
A poliſh'd mirrour ſhone not half ſo clear. *Dryden.*

To TUN. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into caſks; to barrel.

If in the muſt, or wort, while it worketh, before it be *tunned*, the burrage ſtay a time, and be often changed with freſh, it will make a ſovereign drink for melancholy. *Bacon.*

The ſame fermented juice degenerating into vinegar, yields an acid and corroding ſpirit. The ſame juice *tunned* up, arms itſelf with tartar. *Boyle's Works.*

TU'NABLE. *adj.* [from *tune.*] Harmonious; muſical.

——— A cry more *tunable*
Was never hallo'd to, nor cheer'd with horn. *Shakeſp.*

Hard are the ways of truth, and rough to walk,
Smooth on the tongue diſcours'd, pleaſing to th' ear,
And *tunable* as ſylvan pipe or ſong. *Milton.*

All *tunable* ſounds, whereof human voice is one, are made by a regular vibration of the ſonorous body, and undulation of the air, proportionable to the acuteneſs or gravity of the tone. *Holder.*

Several lines in Virgil are not altogether *tunable* to a modern ear. *Garth's Pref. to Ovid.*

TU'NABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tunable.*] Harmony; melodiouſneſs.

TU'NABLY. *adv.* [from *tunable.*] Harmoniouſly; melodiouſly.

TU'N-DISH. *n. ſ.* [from *tun* and *diſh.*] A tunnel.

TUNE. *n. ſ.* [*toon*, Dutch; *ton*, Swediſh; *tuono*, Italian; *tone*, French; *tonus*, Latin.] 1. *Tune* is a diverſity of notes put together. *Locke.* 2. Sound; note. 3. Harmony; order; concert of parts. 4. State of giving the due ſounds; as, *the fiddle is in* tune, or *out of* tune. 5. Proper ſtate for uſe or application; right diſpoſition; fit temper; proper humour. 6. State of any thing with reſpect to order.

(1.) Came he to ſing a raven's note,
Whoſe diſmal *tune* bereft my vital pow'rs. *Shakeſp.*

Tunes and airs have in themſelves ſome affinity with the affections; as merry *tunes*, doleful *tunes*, ſolemn *tunes*, *tunes* inclining mens minds to pity, warlike *tunes*; ſo that *tunes* have a prediſpoſition to the motion of the ſpirits. *Bacon.*

Keep unſteddy nature to her law,
And the low world in meaſur'd motion draw
After the heav'nly *tune*, which none can hear
Of human mould with groſs unpurged ear. *Milton.*

That ſweet ſong you ſung one ſtarry night,
The *tune* I ſtill retain, but not the words. *Dryden.*

The diſpoſition in the fiddle to play *tunes*. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

(2.) ——— Such a noiſe aroſe
As the ſhrouds make at ſea in a ſtiff tempeſt,
As loud, and to as many *tunes*. *Shakeſpeare.*

(3.) A continual parliament I thought would but keep the commonweal in *tune*, by preſerving laws in their due execution and vigour. *King Charles.*

(5.) A child will learn three times as much when he is in *tune*, as he will with double the time and pains, when he goes aukwardly, or is dragged unwillingly to it. *Locke.*

(6.) Diſtreſſed Lear, in his better *tune*, remembers what we are come about. *Shakeſp.*

To TUNE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To put into ſuch a ſtate, as that the proper ſounds may be produced. 2. To ſing harmoniouſly. 3. To put into order, ſo as to produce the proper effect.

(1.) ——— Their golden harps they took,
Harps ever *tun'd*, that glitter'd by their ſide. *Milton.*

——— *Tune* your harps,
Ye angels, to that ſound; and thou, my heart,
Make room to entertain thy flowing joy. *Dryden.*

(2.) Fountains, and ye that warble as ye flow,
Melodious murmurs, warbling *tune* his praiſe. *Milton.*

Rouze up, ye Thebans; *tune* your Io Pæans;
Your king returns, the Argians are o'ercome. *Dryden.*

Leave ſuch to *tune* their own dull rhymes, and know
What's roundly ſmooth, and languiſhingly ſlow. *Pope.*

To TUNE. *v. n.* 1. To form one ſound to another. 2. To utter with the voice inarticulate harmony.

(1.) The winds were huſh'd, no leaf ſo ſmall
At all was ſeen to ſtir;
Whilſt *tuning* to the waters fall,
The ſmall birds ſang to her. *Drayton's Cynthia.*

——— All ſounds on fret or ſtop
Temper'd ſoft *tunings*, intermix'd with voice. *Milton.*

Tu'neful. *adj.* [*tune* and *full.*] Muſical; harmonious.

——— I ſaw a pleaſant grove,
With chant of *tuneful* birds reſounding love. *Milton.*

Earth ſmiles with flow'rs renewing, laughs the ſky,
And birds to lays of love their *tuneful* notes apply. *Dryden.*

For thy own glory ſing our ſov'reign's praiſe,
God of verſes and of days!
Let all thy *tuneful* ſons adorn
Their laſting works with William's name. *Prior.*

Poets themſelves muſt fall, like thoſe they ſung,
Deaf the prais'd ear, and mute the *tuneful* tongue. *Pope.*

Tu'neless. *adj.* [from *tune.*] Unharmonious; unmuſical.

When in hand my *tuneleſs* harp I take,
Then do I more augment my foes deſpight. *Spenſer.*

Swallow, what doſt thou
With thy *tuneleſs* ſerenade? *Cowley.*

Tu'ner. *n. ſ.* [from *tune.*] One who tunes.

The pox of ſuch antick, liſping, affected phantaſies, theſe new *tuners* of accents. *Shakeſp.*

TU'NICK. *n. ſ.* [*tunique*, French; *tunica*, Latin.] 1. Part of the Roman dreſs. 2. Natural covering; integument; tunicle.

(1.) The *tunicks* of the Romans, which anſwer to our waiſtcoats, were without ornaments, and with very ſhort ſleeves. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

(2.) Lohocks and ſyrups abate and demulce the hoarſeneſs of a cough, by mollifying the ruggedneſs of the intern *tunick* of the gullet. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Their fruit is locked up all winter in their gems, and well fenced with neat and cloſe *tunicks*. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

The dropſy of the *tunica vaginalis* is owing to a preternatural diſcharge of that water continually ſeparating on the internal ſurface of the *tunick*. *Sharp.*

Tu'nicle. *n. ſ.* [from *tunick.*] Natural cover; integument.

The humours and *tunicles* are purely tranſparent, to let in the light and colour unſoiled. *Ray.*

One ſingle grain of wheat, barley, or rye, ſhall contain four or five diſtinct plants under one common *tunicle*; a very convincing argument of the providence of God. *Bentley.*

Tu'nnage. *n. ſ.* [from *tun.*] 1. Content of a veſſel meaſured by the tun. 2. Tax laid by a tun; as, to levy *tunnage* and poundage.

(1.) The conſideration of the riches of the ancients leads to that of their trade, and to inquire into the bulk and *tunnage* of their ſhipping. *Arbuthnot.*

Tu'nnel. *n. ſ.* 1. The ſhaft of a chimney; the paſſage for the ſmoke. 2. A funnel; a pipe by which liquor is poured into veſſels. 3. A net wide at the mouth, and ending in a point, and ſo reſembling a funnel or tunnel.

(1.) It was a vault ybuilt for great diſpence,
With many ranges rear'd along the wall,
And one great chimney, whoſe long *tunnel* thence
The ſmoak forth threw. *Spenſer.*

The water being rarified, and by rarification reſolved into wind, will force up the ſmoke, which otherwiſe might linger in the *tunnel*, and oftentimes reverſe. *Wotton's Arch.*

(2.) For the help of the hearing, make an inſtrument like a *tunnel*, the narrow part of the bigneſs of the hole of the ear, and the broader end much larger. *Bacon.*

To **Tu'nnel.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To form like a tunnel. 2. To catch in a net. 3. This word is uſed by Derham for to make net-work; to reticulate.

(1.) The Phalænæ tribe inhabit the *tunnelled*, convolved leaves. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

(3.) Some birds not only weave the fibrous parts of vegetables, and curiouſly *tunnel* them into neſts, but artificially ſuſpend them on the twigs of trees. *Derham.*

Tu'nny. *n. ſ.* [*tonnen*, Italian; *thynnus*, Latin.] A ſea-fiſh.

Some fiſh are boiled and preſerved freſh in vinegar, as *tunny* and turbot. *Carew.*

Tup. *n. ſ.* [I know not of what original.] A ram. This word is yet uſed in Staffordſhire, and in other provinces.

To **Tup.** *v. n.* To butt like a ram.

Tu'rban.
Tu'rbant.
Tu'rband. } *n. ſ.* [A Turkiſh word.] The cover worn by the Turks on their heads.

——— Gates of monarchs
Arch'd are ſo high, that giants may jet through,
And keep their impious *turbands* on, without
Good-morrow to the ſun. *Shakeſpeare.*

His hat was in the form of a *turban*, not ſo huge as the Turkiſh *turbans*. *Bacon.*

From utmoſt Indian iſle, Taprobane,
Duſk faces with white ſilken *turbants* wreath'd. *Milton.*
I ſee the Turk nodding with his *turbant*. *Howel.*

Some for the pride of Turkiſh courts deſign'd,
For folded *turbants* fineſt Holland bear. *Dryden.*

Tu'rbaned. *adj.* [from *turban.*] Wearing a turban.

——— A *turban'd* Turk
That beat a Venetian, and traduc'd the ſtate,
I took by the throat. *Shakeſp.*

Tu'rbary. *n. ſ.* [*turbaria*, low Lat. from *turf.*] The right of digging turf. *Skinner.*

TU'RBID. *adj.* [*turbidus*, Latin.] Thick; muddy; not clear.

Though lees make the liquid *turbid*, yet they refine the ſpirits. *Bacon.*

The brazen inſtruments of death diſcharge
Horrible flames, and *turbid* ſtreaming clouds
Of ſmoke ſulphureous, intermix'd with theſe
Large globous irons fly. *Philips.*

The ordinary ſprings, which were before clear, freſh, and limpid, become thick and *turbid*, as long as the earthquake laſts. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſtory.*

Tu'rbidness. *n. ſ.* [from *turbid.*] Muddineſs; thickneſs.

Tu'rbinated. *adj.* [*turbinatus*, Latin.] 1. Twiſted; ſpiral; paſſing from narrower to wider. 2. Among botaniſts, plants are called *turbinated*, as ſome parts of them reſemble, or are of a conical figure. *Dictionary.*

(1.) Let mechaniſm here produce a ſpiral and *turbinated* motion of the whole moved body without an external director. *Bentley.*

Turbina'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *turbinated.*] The art of ſpinning like a top.

Tu'rbith. *n. ſ.* [*turpethus*, Lat.] Yellow mercury precipitate.

I ſent him twelve grains of *turbith* mineral, and purged it off with a bitter draught. I repeated the *turbith* once in three days; and the ulcers ſhell'd ſoon off. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Tu'rbot. *n. ſ.* [*turbot*, French and Dutch; *rhombus*, Lat.] A delicate fiſh.

Some fiſh are preſerved freſh in vinegar, as *turbot*. *Carew.*

Of fiſhes you ſhall find in arms the whale, the ſalmon, the *turbot*. *Peacham.*

Nor oyſters of the Lucrine lake
My ſober appetite would wiſh,
Nor *turbot*. *Dryden.*

Tu'rbulence.
Tu'rbulency. } *n. ſ.* [*turbulence*, French; *turbulentia*, Latin.] 1. Tumult; confuſion. 2. Diſorder of paſſions. 3. Tumultuouſneſs; tendency to confuſion.

(1.) ——— I have dream'd
Of bloody *turbulence*; and this whole night
Hath nothing been but forms of ſlaughter. *Shakeſp.*

——— Oft-times noxious where they light
On man, beaſt, plant, waſteful and turbulent,
Like *turbulencies* in the affairs of men,
Over whoſe heads they roar, and ſeem to point:
They oft foreſignify and threaten ill. *Milton.*

(2.) I come to calm thy *turbulence* of mind,
If reaſon will reſume her ſov'reign ſway. *Dryden.*

(3.) You think this *turbulence* of blood,
From ſtagnating preſerves the flood,
Which thus fermenting by degrees,
Exalts the ſpirits, ſinks the lees. *Swift.*

Tu'rbulent. *adj.* [*turbulentus*, Latin.] 1. Raiſing agitation; producing commotion. 2. Expoſed to commotion; liable to agitation. 3. Tumultuous; violent.

(1.) ——— From the clear milky juice allaying
Thirſt, and refreſh'd; nor envy'd them the grape,
Whoſe heads that *turbulent* liquor fills with fumes. *Milton.*

(2.) ——— Calm region once,
And full of peace; now toſt, and *turbulent!* *Milton.*

(3.) What wondrous ſort of death has heav'n deſign'd
For ſo untam'd, ſo *turbulent* a mind? *Dryden.*

Nor need we tell what anxious cares attend
The *turbulent* mirth of wine, nor all the kinds
Of maladies that lead to death's grim cave,
Wrought by intemperance. *Dryden.*

Men of ambitious and *turbulent* ſpirits, that were diſſatisfied with privacy, were allowed to engage in matters of ſtate. *Bentley.*

Tu'rbulently. *adv.* [from *turbulent.*] Tumultuouſly; violently.

Turd. *n. ſ.* [tuꞃꝺ, Saxon.] Excrement.

TURF. *n. ſ.* [tẏꞃꝼ, Saxon; *torf*, Dutch; *torf*, Swediſh.] A clod covered with graſs; a part of the ſurface of the ground.

——— Where was this lane?
Cloſe by the battle, ditch'd, and wall'd with *turf.* *Shakeſp.*

Turf and peats are cheap fuels, and laſt long. *Bacon.*

Could that divide you from near uſhering guides?
They left me weary on a graſſy *turf.* *Milton.*

Each place ſome monument of thee ſhould bear;
I with green *turfs* would grateful altars raiſe. *Dryden.*

——— Their bucklers ring around,
Their trampling turns the *turf*, and ſhakes the ſolid ground. *Dryden's Æn.*

The ambaſſador every morning religiouſly ſaluted a *turf* of earth dug out of his own native ſoil, to remind him that all the day he was to think of his country. *Addiſon.*

——— His flock daily crops
Their verdant dinner from the moſſy *turf*,
Sufficient. *Philips.*

Yet ſhall thy grave with riſing flow'rs be dreſt,
And the green *turf* lie lightly on thy breaſt. *Pope.*

To **Turf.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cover with turfs.

The face of the bank next the ſea is *turfed.* *Mortimer.*

Tu'rfiness. *n. ſ.* [from *turf.*] The ſtate of abounding with turfs.

Tu'rfy. *adj.* [from *turf.*] Full of turfs.

Tu'rgent. *adj.* [*turgens*, Lat.] Swelling; protuberant; tumid.

Where humours are *turgent*, it is neceſſary not only to purge them, but alſo to ſtrengthen the infeſted parts. *Gov. Ton.*

——— The cluſters clear,
White o'er the *turgent* film the living dew. *Thomſon.*

Turge'scence. } **Turge'scency.** } *n. ſ.* [*turgeſcens*, Latin.] 1. The act of ſwelling; the ſtate of being ſwollen. 2. Empty magnificence.

(1.) The inſtant *turgeſcence* is not to be taken off, but by medicines of higher natures. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Tu'rgid. *adj.* [*turgidus*, Latin.] 1. Swelling; bloated; filling more room than before. 2. Pompous; tumid; faſtuous; vainly magnificent.

(1.) A bladder, moderately filled with air, and ſtrongly tied, held near the fire grew *turgid* and hard; and brought nearer, ſuddenly broke with a vehement noiſe. *Boyle.*

The ſpirits embroil'd with the malignity, and drowned in the blood *turgid* and tumified by the febrile fermentation, are by phlebotomy relieved. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

——— Diſburthen thou thy ſapleſs wood
Of its rich progeny; the *turgid* fruit
Abounds with mellow liquor. *Philips.*

Thoſe channels *turgid* with th' obſtructed tide
Stretch their ſmall holes and make their meſhes wide. *Black.*

(2.) Some have a violent and *turgid* manner of talking and thinking; whatſoever they judge of is with a tincture of this vanity. *Watts's Logick.*

Turgi'dity. *n. ſ.* [from *turgid.*] State of being ſwollen.

The forerunners of an apoplexy are dulneſs, ſlowneſs of ſpeech, vertigos, weakneſs, waterineſs, and *turgidity* of the eyes. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Tu'rkey. *n. ſ.* [*gallina turcica*, Lat.] A large domeſtick fowl ſuppoſed to be brought from Turkey.

Here he comes ſwelling like a *turkey*-cock. *Shakeſp.*

The *turkey*-cock hath ſwelling gills, the hen leſs. *Bacon.*

So ſpeeds the wily fox,
Who lately filch'd the *turkey*'s callow care. *Gay.*

Tu'rkois. *n. ſ.* [*turquoiſe*, French, from *turkey.*] A blue ſtone numbered among the meaner precious ſtones, now diſcovered to be a bone impregnated with cupreous particles.

Thoſe bony bodies found among copper-ores are tinged with green or blue: the *turcois* ſtone, as it is commonly ſtiled by lapidaries, is part of a bone ſo tinged. *Woodward.*

Tu'rkscap. *n. ſ.* [*martagon.*] An herb. *Ainſ.*

Turm. *n. ſ.* [*turmæ*, Lat.] A troop. Not in uſe.

Legions and cohorts, *turms* of horſe and wings. *Milton.*

Tu'rmerick. *n. ſ.* [*turmerica*, Lat.] An Indian root which makes a yellow die.

Tu'rmoil. *n. ſ.* [derived by *Skinner* from *tremouille*, Fr. a mil-hopper, more probably derived from *moil*, to labour.] Trouble; diſturbance; haraſſing uneaſineſs; tumultuous moleſtation. Little in uſe.

He ſeeks, with torment and *turmoil*,
To force me live, and will not let me die. *Spenſer.*

There I'll reſt, as after much *turmoil*
A bleſſed ſoul doth in elyſium. *Shakeſp.*

Blinded greatneſs ever in *turmoil*,
Still ſeeking happy life, makes life a toil. *Daniel.*

Happy when I, from this *turmoil* ſet free,
That peaceful and divine aſſembly ſee. *Denham.*

To **Turmo'il.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To haraſs with commotion. 2. To weary; to keep in unquietneſs.

(1.) That is not fault of will in thoſe godly fathers, but the troublous occaſions wherewith that wretched realm hath continually been *turmoiled.* *Spenſer.*

It is her fatal misfortune above all other countries, to be miſerably toſſed and *turmoiled* with theſe ſtorms of affliction. *Spenſer.*

Haughty Juno, who with endleſs broil
Did earth, and heav'n, and Jove himſelf *turmoil*,
At length aton'd, her friendly pow'r ſhall join. *Dryden.*

(2.) Having newly left thoſe grammatic ſhallows, where they ſtuck unreaſonably to learn a few words, on the ſudden are tranſported to be toſt and *turmoil'd* with their unballaſted wits in fathomleſs and unquiet deeps of controverſy. *Milton.*

To **Turn.** *v. a.* [tuꞃnan, Sax. *tourner*, Fr. from *torno*, Lat.] 1. To put into a circular or vertiginous motion; to move round; to revolve. 2. To put the upperſide downwards; to ſhift with regard to the ſides. 3. To change with reſpect to poſition. 4. To change the ſtate of the balance. 5. To bring the inſide out. 6. To change as to the poſture of the body, or direction of the look. 7. To form on a lathe by moving round. [*torno*, Lat.] 8. To form; to ſhape. 9. To change; to tranſform; to metamorphoſe; to tranſmute. 10. To make of another colour. 11. To change; to alter. 12. To make a reverſe of fortune. 13. To tranſlate. 14. To change to another opinion, or party, worſe or better; to convert; to pervert. 15. To change with regard to inclination or temper. 16. To alter from one ſect or purpoſe to another. 17. To betake. 18. To tranſfer. 19. To fall upon by ſome change. 20. To make to nauſeate. 21. To make giddy. 22. To infatuate; to make mad: applied to the head or brain. 23. To change direction to, or from any point. 24. To direct by a change to a certain purpoſe or propenſion. 25. To double in. 26. To revolve; to agitate in the mind. 27. To bend from a perpendicular edge; to blunt. 28. To drive by violence; to expel: with *out*, or *out of*. 29. To apply by a change of uſe. 30. To reverſe; to repeal. 31. To keep paſſing in a courſe of exchange or traffick. 32. To adapt the mind. 33. To put towards another. 34. To retort; to throw back. 35. *To* TURN *away*. To diſmiſs from ſervice; to diſcard. 36. *To* TURN *away*. To avert. 37. *To* TURN *back*. To return to the hand from which it was received. 38. *To* TURN *off*. To diſmiſs contemptuouſly. 39. *To* TURN *off*. To give over; to reſign. 40. *To* TURN *off*. To deflect; to divert. 41. *To be* TURNED *of*. To advance to an age beyond. An odd ungrammatical phraſe. 42. *To* TURN *over*. To transfer. 43. *To* TURN *over*. To refer. 44. *To* TURN *over*. To examine one leaf of a book after another. 45. *To* TURN *over*. To throw off the ladder. 46. *To* TURN *to*. To have recourſe to.

(1.) She would have made Hercules *turn* the ſpit; yea and have cleft his club to make the fire too. *Shakeſp.*

He *turn'd* me about with his finger and thumb, as one would ſet up a top. *Shakeſp.*

Here's a knocking, indeed: if a man were porter of hell-gate, he ſhould have old *turning* the key. *Shakeſp.*

——— They in numbers that compute
Days, months, and years, towards his all-chearing lamp
Turn ſwift their various motions, or are *turn'd*
By his magnetic beam. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

(2.) When the hen has laid her eggs ſo that ſhe can cover them, what care does ſhe take in *turning* them frequently, that all parts may partake of the vital warmth! *Addiſon.*

(3.) ——— Expert
When to advance, or ſtand, or *turn* the ſway
Of battle. *Milton.*

He bid his angels *turn* aſcanſe the poles. *Milton.*

(4.) You weigh equally, a feather will *turn* the ſcale. *Shakeſp.*

If I ſurvive, ſhall Troy the leſs prevail,
A ſingle ſoul's too light to *turn* the ſcale. *Dryden.*

(5.) ——— He called me ſot;
And told me I had *turn'd* the wrong ſide out. *Shakeſp.*

——— The vaſt abyſs
Up from the bottom *turn'd* by furious winds. *Milton.*

(6.) Apollo, angry at the ſight, from top of Ilion cride;
Turne head, ye well-rod peeres of Troy. *Chapman.*

His gentle dumb expreſſion *turn'd* at length
The eye of Eve to mark his play. *Milton.*

The rage of thirſt and hunger now ſuppreſt,
The monarch *turns* him to his royal gueſt. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

(7.) As the placing one foot of a pair of compaſſes on a plane, and moving about the other foot, deſcribes a circle with the moving point; ſo any ſubſtance, pitched ſteddy on two points, as on an axis, and moved about, alſo deſcribes a circle concentric to the axis: and an edge-tool ſet ſteddy to that part of the outſide of the ſubſtance, will in a circumvolution of that ſubſtance, cut off all the parts that lie farther off the axis, and make the outſide alſo concentric to the axis. This is the whole ſum of *turning*. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

The whole lathe is made ſtrong, becauſe the matter it *turns* being metal, is heavier than wood, and with forcible coming about, would, if the lathe were ſlight, make it tremble, and ſo ſpoil the work. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

(8.) His whole perſon is finely *turned*, and ſpeaks him a man of quality. *Tatler.*

What nervous arms he boaſts, how firm his tread,
His limbs how *turn'd*, how broad his ſhoulders ſpread! *Pope.*

(9.) —— My throat of war be *turn'd*
To the virgin's voice that babies lulls aſleep. *Shakeſp.*

——— This mock of his
Hath *turn'd* his balls to gunſtones. *Shakeſp. Hen. V.*

Turn the council of Ahitophel into fooliſhneſs. 2 *Sam.* xv.

Impatience *turns* an ague into a fever, a fever to the plague, fear into deſpair, anger into rage, loſs into madneſs, and ſorrow to amazement. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

O goodneſs! that ſhall evil *turn* to good. *Milton.*

Of ſooty coal th' empirick alchemiſt
Can *turn*, or holds it poſſible to *turn*
Metals of droſſieſt ore to perfect gold. *Milton.*

(10.) The choler of a hog *turned* ſyrup of violets green. *Floyer.*

(11.) Diſdain not me although I be not fair:
Doth beauty keep which never ſun can burn,
Nor ſtorms do *turn*? *Sidney.*

Some dear friend dead; elſe nothing in the world
Could *turn* ſo much the conſtitution
Of any conſtant man. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

(12.) —— Fortune confounds the wiſe,
And when they leaſt expect it, *turns* the dice. *Dryden.*

(13.) —— The bard whom pilfer'd paſtorals renown;
Who *turns* a Perſian tale for half a crown,
Juſt writes to make his barrenneſs appear. *Pope.*

(14.) *Turn* ye not unto idols, nor make to yourſelves molten gods. *Lev.* xix. 4.

(15.) *Turn* thee unto me, and have mercy upon me. *Pſ.* xxv.

(16.) That unreadineſs which they find in us, they *turn* it to the ſoothing up themſelves in that accurſed fancy. *Hooker.*

When a ſtorm of ſad miſchance beats upon our ſpirits, *turn* it into advantage, to ſerve religion or prudence. *Taylor.*

God will make theſe evils the occaſion of a greater good, by *turning* them to advantage in this world, or increaſe of our happineſs in the next. *Tillotſon.*

(17.) Sheep, and great cattle, it ſeems indifferent which of theſe two were moſt *turned* to. *Temple.*

(18.) Theſe came to David to Hebron, to *turn* the kingdom of Saul to him. 1 *Chron.* xii. 23.

(19.) The deſtruction of Demetrius, ſon to Philip II. of Macedon, *turned* upon the father, who died of repentance. *Bacon.*

(20.) The report, and much more the ſight of a luxurious feeder, would *turn* his ſtomach. *Fell.*

This beaſtly line quite *turns* my ſtomach. *Pope.*

(21.) Eaſtern prieſts in giddy circles run,
And *turn* their heads to imitate the ſun. *Pope.*

(22.) My aking head can ſcarce ſupport the pain,
This curſed love will ſurely *turn* my brain:
Feel how it ſhoots. *Theocrit.*

There is not a more melancholy object than a man who has his head *turned* with religious enthuſiaſm. *Addiſon.*

Alas! ſhe raves; her brain, I fear, is *turn'd*. *Rowe.*

(23.) ——— The ſun
Was bid *turn* reins from th' equinoctial road. *Milton.*

A man, though he *turns* his eyes towards an object, yet he may chuſe whether he will curiouſly ſurvey it. *Locke.*

Unleſs he *turns* his thoughts that way, he will no more have diſtinct ideas of the operations of his mind, than he will have of a clock, who will not *turn* his eyes to it. *Locke.*

They *turn* away their eyes from a beautiful proſpect. *Addiſ.*

(24.) My thoughts are *turn'd* on peace.
Already have our quarrels fill'd the world
With widows and with orphans. *Addiſon's Cato.*

This *turns* the buſieſt ſpirits from the old notions of honour and liberty to the thoughts of traffick. *Addiſon.*

His natural magnanimity *turn'd* all his thoughts upon ſomething more valuable than he had in view. *Addiſon.*

He *turn'd* his parts rather to books and converſation, than to politicks. *Prior.*

He is ſtill to ſpring from one of a poetical diſpoſition, from whom he might inherit a ſoul *turn'd* to poetry. *Pope.*

(25.) Thus a wiſe taylor is not pinching,
But *turns* at ev'ry ſeam an inch in. *Swift.*

(26.) *Turn* theſe ideas about in your mind, and take a view of them on all ſides. *Watts.*

(27.) Quick wits are more quick to enter ſpeedily, than able to pierce far; like ſharp tools, whoſe edges be very ſoon *turn'd.* *Aſcham.*

(28.) Rather *turn* this day *out of* the week;
This day of ſhame. *Shakeſpeare.*

They *turn'd* weak people and children unable for ſervice *out of* the city. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

He now was grown deform'd and poor,
And fit to be *turn'd out of* door. *Hudibras.*

If I had taken to the church, I ſhould have had more ſenſe than to have *turn'd* myſelf *out of* my benefice by writing libels on my pariſhioners. *Dryden's Preface to Fables.*

'Twould be hard to imagine that God would *turn* him *out of* paradiſe, to till the ground, and at the ſame time advance him to a throne. *Locke.*

A great man in a peaſant's houſe, finding his wife handſome, *turn'd* the good man *out of* his dwelling. *Addiſon.*

(29.) They all the ſacred myſteries of heaven
To their own vile advantages ſhall *turn.* *Milton.*

When the paſſage is open, land will be *turned* moſt to great cattle; when ſhut, to ſheep. *Temple.*

(30.) God will *turn* thy captivity, and have compaſſion upon thee. *Deut.* xxx.

(31.) Theſe are certain commodities, and yield the readieſt money of any that are *turn'd* in this kingdom, as they never fail of a price abroad. *Temple.*

A man muſt guard, if he intends to keep fair with the world, and *turn* the penny. *Collier of Popularity.*

(32.) However improper he might have been for ſtudies of a higher nature, he was perfectly well *turn'd* for trade. *Addiſon.*

(33.) I will ſend my fear before thee, and make all thine enemies *turn* their backs unto thee. *Exod.* xxiii. 27.

(34.) Luther's conſcience, by his inſtigations, *turns* theſe very reaſonings upon him. *Atterbury.*

(35.) She did nothing but turn up and down, as ſhe had hoped to *turn away* the fancy that maſter'd her, and hid her face as if ſhe could have hidden herſelf from her own fancies. *Sidney.*

Yet you will be hanged for being ſo long abſent, or be *turn'd away.* *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

She *turn'd away* one ſervant for putting too much oil in her ſallad. *Arbuthnot.*

(36.) A third part of prayer is deprecation; that is, when we pray to God to *turn away* ſome evil from us. *Duty of Man.*

(37.) We *turn* not *back* the ſilks upon the merchant,
When we have ſpoil'd them. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

(38.) —— Having brought our treaſure
Then take we down his load, and *turn* him *off*,
Like to the empty aſs, to ſhake his ears. *Shakeſpeare.*

The murmurer is *turn'd off*, to the company of thoſe doleful creatures that inhabit the ruins of Babylon. *Government of the Tongue.*

He *turn'd off* his former wife to make room for this marriage. *Addiſon.*

(39.) The moſt adverſe chances are like the ploughing and breaking the ground, in order to a more plentiful harveſt. And yet we are not ſo wholly *turned off* to that reverſion, as to have no ſupplies for the preſent; for beſides the comfort of ſo certain an expectation in another life, we have promiſes alſo for this. *Decay of Piety.*

(40.) The inſtitution of ſports was intended by all governments to *turn off* the thoughts of the people from buſying themſelves in matters of ſtate. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

(41.) Narciſſus now his ſixteenth year began,
Juſt *turn'd of* boy, and on the verge of man. *Ovid's Met.*

When *turned of* forty, they determined to retire to the country. *Addiſon.*

Irus, though now *turned of* fifty, has not appeared in the world ſince five and twenty. *Addiſon.*

(42.) Excuſing himſelf and *turning over* the fault to fortune; then let it be your ill fortune too. *Sidney.*

(43.) After he had ſaluted Solyman, and was about to declare the cauſe of his coming, he was *turn'd over* to the Baſſa's. *Knolles.*

'Tis well the debt no payment does demand,
You *turn* me *over* to another hand. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

(44.) Some conceive they have no more to do than to *turn over* a concordance. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

(45.) —— Criminals condemned to ſuffer
Are blinded firſt, and then *turn'd over.* *Butler.*

(46.) He that has once acquired a prudential habit, doth not, in his buſineſs, *turn to* theſe rules. *Grew.*

Helvicus's tables may be *turn'd to* on all occaſions. *Locke.*

To TURN. *v. n.* 1. To move round; to have a circular or vertiginous motion. 2. To ſhew regard or anger, by directing the look towards any thing. 3. To move the body round. 4. To move from its place. 5. To change poſture. 6. To have a tendency or direction. 7. To move the face to another quarter. 8. To depart from the way; to deviate. 9 To alter; to be changed; to be transformed. 10. To become by a change. 11. To change ſides. 12. To change the mind, conduct, or determination. 13. To change to acid. Uſed of milk. 14. To be brought eventually. 15. To depend on, as the chief point. 16 To grow giddy. 17. To have an unexpected conſequence or tendency. 18. *To* TURN *away.* To deviate from a proper courſe. 19 To return; to recoil. 20. To be directed to or from any point; as, the needle *turns* to the pole. 21. To change attention or practice. 22. *To* TURN *off.* To divert one's courſe.

(1.) Such a light and mettl'd dance
Saw you never;
And by lead-men for the nonce,
That *turn* round like grindleſtones. *Ben. Johnſon.*

The gate on golden hinges *turning.* *Milton.*

The cauſe of the imagination that things *turn* round, is, for that the ſpirits themſelves *turn*, being compreſſed by the vapour of the wine; for every liquid body, upon compreſſion, *turneth*, as we ſee in water: and it is all one to the ſight, whether the viſual ſpirits move, or the object moveth, or the medium moveth. And we ſee that long *turning* round breedeth the ſame imagination. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

(2.) Pompey *turned* upon him and bade him be quiet. *Bacon.*

The underſtanding *turns* inwards on itſelf, and reflects on its own operations. *Locke.*

Turn, mighty monarch, *turn*, this way;
Do not refuſe to hear. *Dryden.*

(3.) Nature wrought ſo, that ſeeing me ſhe *turn'd.* *Milton.*

He ſaid, and *turning* ſhort with ſpeedy pace,
Caſts back a ſcornful glance and quits the place. *Dryden.*

(4.) The ancle-bone is apt to *turn* out on either ſide, by reaſon of relaxation of the tendons upon the leaſt walking. *Wiſeman.*

(5.) If one with ten thouſand dice, ſhould throw five thouſand ſiſes once or twice, we might ſay he did it by chance; but if, with almoſt an infinite number he ſhould, without failing, throw the ſame ſiſes, we ſhould certainly conclude he did it by art, or that theſe dice could *turn* upon no other ſide. *Cheyne.*

(6.) His cares all *turn* upon Aſtyanax,
Whom he has lodg'd within the citadel. *A. Philips.*

(7.) The night ſeems doubled with the fear ſhe brings.
The morning, as miſtaken, *turns* about,
And all her early fires again go out. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

(8.) My lords *turn* in, into your ſervant's houſe. *Geneſis*, xix. 2.

Virgil, ſuppoſe in deſcribing the fury of his heroe in a battle, when endeavouring to raiſe our concernment to the higheſt pitch, *turns* ſhort on the ſudden into ſome ſimilitude, which diverts attention from the main ſubject. *Dryden.*

(9.) In ſome ſprings of water if you put wood, it will *turn* into the nature of ſtone. *Bacon.*

Your bodies may at laſt *turn* all to ſpirit. *Milton.*

A ſtorm of ſad miſchance will *turn* into ſomething that is good, if we liſt to make it ſo. *Taylor.*

This ſuſpicion *turned* to jealouſy, and jealouſy to rage; then ſhe diſdains and threatens, and again is humble. *Dryden.*

For this I ſuffer'd Phœbus' ſteeds to ſtray,
And the mad ruler to miſguide the day,
When the wide earth to heaps of aſhes *turn'd*,
And Heav'n itſelf the wand'ring chariot burn'd. *Pope.*

Rather than let a good fire be wanting, enliven it with the butter that happens to *turn* to oil. *Swift.*

(10.) Cygnets from grey *turn* white; hawks from brown *turn* more white. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Oil of vitriol and petroleum, a drachm of each, will *turn* into a mouldy ſubſtance. *Boyle.*

They *turn* viragos too; the wreſtler's toil
They try. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

In this diſeaſe, the gall will *turn* of a blackiſh colour, and the blood verge towards a pitchy conſiſtence. *Arbuthnot.*

(11.) I *turn'd*, and try'd each corner of my bed,
To find if ſleep were there, but ſleep was loſt. *Dryden.*

As a man in a fever *turns* often, although without any hope of eaſe, ſo men in the extremeſt miſery fly to the firſt appearance of relief, though never ſo vain. *Swift's Intellig.*

(12.) *Turn* from thy fierce wrath. *Exod.* xxxii. 12.

Turn at my reproof: behold I will pour out my ſpirit. *Prov.*

He will relent and *turn* from his diſpleaſure. *Milton.*

(13.) Has friendſhip ſuch a faint and milky heart,
It *turns* in leſs than two nights? *Shakeſp. Timon of Athens.*

Aſſes milk *turneth* not ſo eaſily as cows. *Bacon.*

(14.) Let their vanity be flattered with things that will do them good; and let their pride ſet them on work on ſomething which may *turn* to their advantage. *Locke on Education.*

Chriſtianity directs our actions ſo, as every thing we do may *turn* to account at the great day. *Addiſon, Spect.*

Socrates meeting Alcibiades going to his devotions, and obſerving his eyes fixed with great ſeriouſneſs, tells him that he had reaſon to be thoughtful, ſince a man might bring down evils by his prayers, and the things which the gods ſend him at his requeſt might *turn* to his deſtruction. *Addiſon.*

For want of due improvement, theſe uſeful inventions have not *turned* to any great account. *Baker's Reflect. on Learning.*

(15.) The queſtion *turns* upon this point; when the preſbyterians ſhall have got their ſhare of employments, whether they ought not, by their own principles, to uſe the utmoſt of their power to reduce the whole kingdom to an uniformity. *Swift.*

Conditions of peace certainly *turn* upon events of war. *Sw.*

The firſt platform of the poem, which reduces into one important action all the particulars upon which it *turns*. *Pope.*

(16.) ——— I'll look no more,
Leſt my brain *turn*, and the deficient ſight
Topple down headlong. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

(17.) If we repent ſeriouſly, ſubmit contentedly and ſerve him faithfully, afflictions ſhall *turn* to our advantage. *Wake.*

(18.) The *turning away* of the ſimple ſhall ſlay him. *Proverbs.*

(19.) ——— His foul eſteem
Sticks no diſhonour on our front, but *turns*
Foul on himſelf. *Milton.*

(21.) Forthwith from dance to ſweet repaſt they *turn*. *Milton.*

(22.) The peaceful banks which profound ſilence keep,
The little boat ſecurely paſſes by,
But where with noiſe the waters creep,
Turn off with care, for treacherous rocks are near. *Norris.*

This word, through all the variety of its applications, commonly preſerves that idea of *change* which is included in its primary meaning, all gyration, and all deflection being change of place; a few of its uſes imply direction or tendency, but direction or tendency is always the cauſe and conſequence of change of place.

TURN. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. The act of turning; gyration. 2. Meander; winding way. 3. Winding or flexuous courſe. 4. A walk to and fro. 5. Change; viciſſitude; alteration. 6. Succeſſive courſe. 7. Manner of proceeding; change from the original intention or firſt appearance. 8. Chance; hap. 9. Occaſion; incidental opportunity. 10. Time at which, by ſucceſſive viciſſitudes, any thing is to be had or done. 11. Actions of kindneſs or malice. 12. Reigning inclination. 13. A ſtep off the ladder at the gallows. 14. Convenience; uſe; purpoſe; exigence. 15. The form; caſt; ſhape; manner. 16. The manner of adjuſting the words of a ſentence. 17. New poſition of things; as, ſomething troubleſome happens at every *turn*. 18. *By* TURNS. One after another; alternately.

(2.) Fear miſled the youngeſt from his way;
But Niſus hit the *turns*. *Dryden.*

(3.) After a turbulent and noiſy courſe among the rocks, the Teverne falls into the valley, and after many *turns* and windings glides peaceably into the Tiber. *Addiſon.*

(4.) My good and gracious lord of Canterbury:
Come, you and I muſt walk a *turn* together. *Shakeſp.*

Nothing but the open air will do me good, I'll take a *turn* in your garden. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

Upon a bridge ſomewhat broader than the ſpace a man takes up in walking, laid over a precipice, deſire ſome eminent philoſopher to take a *turn* or two upon it. *Collier.*

(5.) An admirable facility muſick hath to expreſs and repreſent to the mind, more inwardly than any other ſenſible mean, the very ſtanding, riſing, and falling; the very ſteps and inflections every way; the *turns* and varieties of all paſſions whereunto the mind is ſubject. *Hooker.*

Oh, world, thy ſlippery *turns*! friends now faſt ſworn,
On a diſſenſion of a doit, break out
To bittereſt enmity. *Shakeſp.*

The ſtate of chriſtendom might by this have a *turn*. *Bacon.*

This *turn* hath made amends! thou haſt fulfill'd
Thy words, Creator bounteous. *Milton.*

This *turn*'s too quick to be without deſign;
I'll ſound the bottom of 't ere I believe. *Dryden.*

Too well the *turns* of mortal chance I know,
And hate relentleſs of my heavenly foe. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

An Engliſh gentleman ſhould be well verſed in the hiſtory of England, that he may obſerve the ſeveral *turns* of ſtate, and how produced. *Locke.*

(6.) The King with great nobleneſs and bounty, which virtues had their *turns* in his nature, reſtored Edward Stafford. *Bacon.*

(7.) While this flux prevails, the ſweats are much diminiſhed; while the matter that fed them takes another *turn*, and is excluded by the glands of the inteſtines. *Blackmore.*

The Athenians were offered liberty, but the wiſe *turn* they thought to give the matter, was a ſacrifice of the author. *Sw.*

(8.) Every one has a fair *turn* to be as great as he pleaſes. *Collier.*

(9.) An old dog, falling from his ſpeed, was loaden at every *turn* with blows and reproaches. *L'Eſtrange.*

(10.) Myſelf would be glad to take ſome breath, and deſire that ſome of you would take your *turn* to ſpeak. *Bacon.*

His *turn* will come to laugh at you again. *Denham.*

The ſpiteful ſtars have ſhed their venom down,
And now the peaceful planets take their *turn*. *Dryden.*

Though they held the power of the civil ſword unlawful, whilſt they were to be governed by it, yet they eſteemed it very lawful when it came to their *turn* to govern. *Atterbury.*

A ſaline conſtitution of the fluids is acid, alkaline, or muriatic: of theſe in their *turns*. *Arbuthnot.*

The nymph will have her *turn* to be
The tutor, and the pupil, he. *Swift.*

(11.) ——— Lend this virgin aid,
Thanks are half loſt when good *turns* are delay'd. *Fairfax.*

Some malicious natures place their delight in doing ill *turns.* *L'Eſtrange.*

Shrewd *turns* ſtrike deeper than ill words. *South.*

(12.) This is not to be accompliſhed but by introducing religion to be the *turn* and faſhion of the age. *Swift.*

(13.) They, by their ſkill in palmiſtry,
Will quickly read his deſtiny;
And make him glad to read his leſſon,
Or take a *turn* for it at the ſeſſion. *Butler.*

(14.) Diogenes' diſh did never ſerve his maſter for more *turns*, notwithſtanding that he made it his diſh, cup, cap, meaſure, and water-pot, than a mantle doth an Iriſhman. *Spenſer.*

They never found occaſion for their *tourn*,
But almoſt ſtarv'd did much lament and mourn. *Hubberd.*

His going I could frame to ſerve my *turn*;
Save him from danger, do him love and honour. *Shakeſp.*

My daughter Catharine is not for your *turn.* *Shakeſp.*

——— To perform this murder was elect;
A baſe companion, few or none could miſs,
Who firſt did ſerve their *turn*, and now ſerves his. *Dan.*

They tried their old friends of the city, who had ſerved their *turns* ſo often, and ſet them to get a petition. *Clarendon.*

Neither will this ſhift ſerve the *turn.* *Wilkins.*

This philoſophy may paſs with the moſt ſenſual, while they pretend to be reaſonable; but whenever they have a mind to be otherwiſe, to drink or to ſleep, will ſerve the *turn.* *Temple's Miſcellanies.*

(15.) Our young men take up ſome cry'd up Engliſh poet, without knowing wherein his thoughts are improper to his ſubject, or his expreſſions unworthy of his thoughts, or the *turn* of both is unharmonious. *Dryden.*

Seldom any thing raiſes wonder in me, which does not give my thought a *turn* that makes my heart the better. *Addiſon.*

Female virtues are of a domeſtick *turn.* The family is the proper province for private women to ſhine in. *Addiſon.*

An agreeable *turn* appears in her ſentiments upon the moſt ordinary affairs of life. *Addiſon.*

Wit doth not conſiſt ſo much in advancing things new, as in giving things known an agreeable *turn.* *Addiſon, Spect.*

Before I made this remark, I wondered to ſee the Roman poets, in their deſcription of a beautiful man, ſo often mention the *turn* of his neck and arms. *Addiſon.*

A young man of a ſprightly *turn* in converſation, had an inordinate deſire of appearing faſhionable. *Spectator.*

Books give the ſame *turn* to our thoughts and reaſoning, that good company does to our converſation. *Swift's Miſc.*

The very turn of voice, the good pronunciation, and the alluring manner which ſome teachers have attained, will engage the attention. *Watts.*

They who are conſcious of their guilt, and apprehenſive that the juſtice of the nation ſhould take notice of their theft and rapine, will try to give all things a falſe *turn*, and to fill every place with falſe ſuggeſtions. *Davenant.*

The firſt coin being made of braſs, gave the denomination to money among the Romans, and the whole *turn* of their expreſſions is derived from it. *Arbuthnot.*

(16.) The *turn* of words, in which Ovid excells all poets, are ſometimes a fault or ſometimes a beauty, as they are uſed properly or improperly. *Dryden.*

The three firſt ſtanzas are rendered word for word with the original, not only with the ſame elegance, but the ſame ſhort *turn* of expreſſion peculiar to the ſapphick ode. *Addiſon.*

(18.) They feel *by turns* the bitter change
Of fierce extremes; extremes by change more fierce. *Milton.*

The challenge to Dametas ſhall belong,
Menalcas ſhall ſuſtain his under-ſong;
Each in his turn your tuneful numbers bring;
By turns the tuneful muſes love to ſing. *Dryden's Virgil.*

By turns put on the ſuppliant, and the lord;
Threaten'd this moment, and the next implor'd. *Prior.*

TU'RNBENCH. *n. ſ.* [*turn* and *bench.*] A term of turners.

Small work in metal is turn'd in an iron lathe called a *turnbench*, which they ſcrew in a vice, and having fitted their work upon a ſmall iron axle, with a drill barrel, fitted upon a ſquare ſhank, at the end of the axis, next the left-hand, they with a drill-bow, and drill-ſtring, carry it about. *Moxon.*

TU'RNCOAT. *n. ſ.* [*turn* and *coat.*] One who forſakes his party or principles; a renegade.

Courteſy itſelf muſt turn to diſdain, if you come in her preſence.—Then is courteſy a *turncoat.* *Shakeſp.*

TU'RNER. *n. ſ.* [from *turn.*] One whoſe trade is to turn in a lathe.

Nor box, nor limes without their uſe are made,
Smooth-grain'd and proper for the *turner*'s trade. *Dryden.*

Some *turners*, to ſhew their dexterity in turning, turn long and ſlender pieces of ivory, as ſmall as an hay-ſtalk. *Moxon.*

TU'RNING. *n. ſ.* [from *turn.*] Flexure; winding; meander.

——— I ran with headlong haſte
Thro' paths and *turnings* often trod by day. *Milton.*

TU'RNINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *turning.*] Quality of turning; tergiverſation; ſubterfuge.

So nature formed him, to all *turningneſs* of ſleights; that though no man had leſs goodneſs, no man could better find the places whence arguments might grow of goodneſs. *Sidney.*

TU'RNIP. *n. ſ.* A white eſculent root.

The flower conſiſts of four leaves, which are placed in form of a croſs; out of the flower cup riſes the pointal, which afterward turns to a pod, divided into two cells by an intermediate partition, to which the valves adhere on both ſides, and are full of roundiſh ſeeds: a carneous and tuberous root. *Miller.*

November is drawn with bunches of parſnips and *turnips* in his right-hand. *Peacham on Drawing.*

The goddeſs roſe amid the inmoſt round,
With wither'd *turnip*-tops her temples crown'd. *Gay.*
Turnips hide their ſwelling heads below. *Gay's Paſt.*

TURNPI'KE. *n. ſ.* [*turn* and *pike*, or *pique.*] 1. A croſs of two bars armed with pikes at the end, and turning on a pin, fixed to hinder horſes from entering. 2. Any gate by which the way is obſtructed.

(2.) The gates are ſhut, and the *turnpikes* locked. *Arbuth.*

TU'RNSICK. *adj.* [*turn* and *ſick.*] Vertiginous; giddy.

If a man ſee another turn ſwiftly and long; or if he look upon wheels that turn, himſelf waxeth *turnſick.* *Bacon.*

TURNSO'L. *n. ſ.* [*Heliotropium*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

TU'RNSPIT. *n. ſ.* [*turn* and *ſpit.*] He that anciently turned a ſpit, inſtead of which jacks are now generally uſed. It is now uſed of a dog that turns the ſpit.

I give you joy of the report
That he's to have a place at court;
Yes, and a place he will grow rich in,
A *turnſpit* in the royal kitchen. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

TU'RNSTILE. *n. ſ.* [*turn* and *ſtile.*] A turnpike in a footpath.

——— A *turnſtile* is more certain
Than, in events of war, dame Fortune. *Hudibras.*

——— Twirling *turnſtiles* interrupt the way,
The thwarting paſſenger ſhall force them round. *Gay.*

TU'RPENTINE. *n. ſ.* [*turpentina*, Ital. *terebinthina*, Lat.] The gum exuded by the pine, the juniper, and other trees of that kind.

As the *turpentine* tree I ſtretched out my branches. *Eccluſ.*

Vertgreaſe grinded with *turpentine*, put into a pot, and as you uſe it warm it. *Peacham on Drawing.*

TU'RQUOISE. *n. ſ.* See TURKOIS.

One ſhew'd me a ring, he had of your daughter for a monkey.—Out upon her! it was my *turquoiſe*, I had it when I was a bachelor. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

Tu'rpitude. *n. ſ.* [*turpitude*, Fr. *turpitudo*, from *turpis*, Lat.] Eſſential deformity of words, thoughts or actions; inherent vileneſs; badneſs.

——— How would'ſt thou have paid
My better ſervice, when my *turpitude*
Thou thus doſt crown with gold? *Shakeſpeare.*

Decency imports a certain meaſure of one thing to another; the preſervation of which is properly that rule by which every thing ought to act; and conſequently the violation of it implies a *turpitude* or indecency. *South.*

Tu'rret. *n. ſ.* [*turris*, Latin.] A ſmall eminence raiſed above the reſt of the building; a little tower.

Diſcourſe I pr'ythee on this *turret*'s top. *Shakeſp.*

All things well ordered, he withdrew with ſpeed
Up to a *turret* high, two ports between,
That ſo he might be near at every need,
And overlook the lands and furrows green. *Fairfax.*

Make Windſor hills in lofty numbers riſe,
And lift her *turrets* nearer to the ſkies. *Pope.*

Tu'rreted. *adj.* [from *turret*.] Formed like a tower; riſing like a tower.

Take a *turreted* lamp of tin, in the form of a ſquare; the height of the *turret* being thrice as much as the length of the lower part, whereupon the lamp ſtandeth. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Tu'rtle.
Tu'rtledove. } *n. ſ.* [tuꞃtle, Saxon; *tortorelle*, Fr. *tortorella*, Italian; *turtur*, Latin.] 1. A ſpecies of dove. 2. It is uſed among ſailors and gluttons for a tortoiſe.

(1.) When ſhepherds pipe on oaten ſtraws,
And merry larks are ploughmens clocks:
When *turtles* tread. *Shakeſp. Love's Labour Loſt.*

We'll teach him to know *turtles* from jays. *Shakeſp.*

Take me an heifer and a *turtle* dove. *Gen.* xv. 9.

Galen propos'd the blood of *turtles* dropt warm from their wings. *Wiſeman.*

Tush. *interj.* [Of this word I can find no credible etymology.] An expreſſion of contempt.

Tuſh, ſay they, how ſhould God perceive it: is there knowledge in the moſt high? *Pſalm* lxxiii.

Sir Thomas Moor found fault with his lady's continual chiding, ſaying; the conſideration of the time, for it was Lent, ſhould reſtrain her. *Tuſh, tuſh*, my lord, ſaid ſhe, look, here is one ſtep to heaven-ward, ſhewing him a friar's girdle. I fear me, quoth Sir Thomas, this one ſtep will not bring you up a ſtep higher. *Camden's Remains.*

Tuſh never tell me, I take it much unkindly
That thou, Iago, who haſt had my purſe,
As if the ſtrings were thine, ſhould know of this. *Shakeſp.*

Tusk. *n. ſ.* [tẏxaꞅ, Saxon; *toſken*, old Friſick.] The long teeth of a pugnacious animal; the fang; the holding tooth.

Some creatures have over-long, or out-growing teeth, called fangs, or *tuſks*; as boars and pikes. *Bacon.*

The boar depended upon his *tuſks*. *L'Eſtrange.*

——— As two boars,
With riſing briſtles, and with frothy jaws,
Their adverſe breaſts with *tuſks* oblique they wound. *Dryd.*

——— A monſtrous boar
Whetting his *tuſks*, and churning hideous foam. *Smith.*

Tu'sked.
Tu'sky. } *adj.* [from *tuſk*.] Furniſhed with tuſks.

Into the naked woods he goes,
And ſeeks the *tuſky* boar to rear. *Dryden.*

Of thoſe beaſts no one was horned and *tuſked* too; the ſuperfluous blood not ſufficing to feed both. *Grew.*

Tu'ssuck. *n. ſ.* [diminutive of *tuzz*.] A tuft of graſs or twigs.

The firſt is remarkable for the ſeveral *tuſſucks* or bunches of thorns, wherewith it is armed round. *Grew.*

Tut. *interj.* [This ſeems to be the ſame with *tuſh*.] A particle noting contempt.

Tut, tut! grace me no grace, nor uncle me no uncle. *Shakeſpeare.*

Tut, tut! here's a mannerly forbearance. *Shakeſp.*

Tu'tanag. *n. ſ.* *Tutanage* is the Chineſe name for ſpelter, which we erroneouſly apply to the metal of which caniſters are made, that are brought over with the tea from China. It being a coarſe pewter made with the lead carried from England and tin got in the kingdom of Quintang. *Woodward.*

Tu'telage. *n. ſ.* [*tutelle*, *tutelage*, Fr. *tutela*, Lat.] Guardianſhip; ſtate of being under guardian.

The *tutelage* whereof, as thoſe paſt worlds did pleaſe,
Some to Minerva gave, and ſome to Hercules. *Drayton.*

If one in the poſſeſſion of lands die, and leave a minor to ſucceed to him, his *tutelage* belongeth to the king. *Drummond.*

He accoupled the ambaſſage with an article in the nature of a requeſt, that the French king might, according unto his right of ſeigniory or *tutelage*; diſpoſe of the marriage of the young ducheſs of Britany. *Bacon.*

Tu'telar.
Tu'telary. } *adj.* [*tutela*, Lat.] Having the charge or guardianſhip of any perſon or thing; protecting; defenſive; guardian.

According to the traditions of the magicians the *tutelary* ſpirits will not remove at common appellations, but at the proper names of things, whereunto they are protectors. *Brown.*

Temperance, that virtue without pride, and fortune without envy, that gives indolence of body, with an equality of mind; the beſt guardian of youth and ſupport of old age: the precept of reaſon, as well as religion, and phyſician of the ſoul as well as the body; the *tutelar* goddeſs of health, and univerſal medicine of life. *Temple.*

Theſe *tutelar* genii who preſided over the ſeveral people committed to their charge, were watchful over them. *Dryden.*

But you, O Grecian chiefs, reward my care,
Sure I may plead a little to your grace:
Enter'd the town; I then unbarr'd the gates,
When I remov'd the *tutelary* fates. *Dryden.*

Ye *tutelar* gods who guard this royal fabric. *Rowe.*

Tu'tor. *n. ſ.* [*tutor*, Lat. *tuteur*, Fr.] One who has the care of another's learning and morals; a teacher or inſtructor.

When I am as I have been,
Approach me, and thou ſhalt be as thou waſt,
The *tutor* and the feeder of my riots;
Till then I baniſh thee on pain of death. *Shakeſp.*

When nobles are the tailors *tutors*;
No hereticks burnt but wenches ſuiters. *Shakeſp.*

A primitive Chriſtian, that coming to a friend to teach him a pſalm, began, I ſaid I will look to my ways, that I offend not with my tongue; upon which he ſtopt his *tutor*, ſaying, this is enough if I learn it. *Government of the Tongue.*

His body thus adorn'd, he next deſign'd
With lib'ral arts to cultivate his mind:
He ſought a *tutor* of his own accord,
And ſtudy'd leſſons he before abhorr'd. *Dryden.*

No ſcience is ſo ſpeedily learned by the nobleſt genius without a *tutor*. *Watts.*

To **Tu'tor.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To inſtruct; to teach; to document. 2. To treat with ſuperiority or ſeverity.

(1.) This boy is foreſt born,
And hath been *tutor'd* in the rudiments
Of many deſperate ſtudies by his uncle. *Shakeſp.*

——— He cannot be a perfect man,
Not being tried and *tutor'd* in the world. *Shakeſpeare.*

The cock has his ſpurs, and he ſtrikes his feet inward with ſingular ſtrength and order; yet he does not this by any ſyllogiſtical method, but is merely *tutor'd* by inſtinct. *Hale.*

(2.) ——— I hardly yet have learn'd
T' inſinuate, flatter, bow, and bend my knee:
Give ſorrow leave a while to *tutor* me
To this ſubmiſſion. *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.

I take a review of my little boys mounted upon hobby-horſes, and of little girls *tutoring* their babies. *Addiſon.*

TU'TORAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *tutor.*] The authority or ſolemnity of a tutor.

Children care not for the company of their parents or *tutors*, and men will care leſs for theirs, who would make them children by uſurping a *tutorage*. *Government of the Tongue.*

TU'TORESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tutor.*] Directreſs; inſtructreſs; governeſs.

Fidelia ſhall be your *tutoreſs*. *Moore's Foundling.*

And, what ſtill more his ſtagg'ring virtue try'd,
His mother, *tut'reſs* of that virtue, dy'd. *Harte.*

TU'TTY. *n. ſ.* [*tutia*, low Lat. *tuthie*, Fr.] A ſublimate of zinc or calamine collected in the furnace.

TU'STAN, or *parkleaves.* *n. ſ.* [*androſæmum*, Lat.] A plant.

TUZ. *n. ſ.* [I know not whether it is not a word merely of cant.] A lock or tuſt of hair.

With odorous oil thy head and hair are ſleek;
And then thou kemp'ſt the *tuzzes* on thy cheek;
Of theſe thy barbers take a coſtly care. *Dryden.*

TWAIN. *adj.* [ꞇpꝣen, baꞇpa, both, twain, Saxon] Two. An old word, not now uſed but ludicrouſly.

'Tis not the tryal of a woman's war,
The bitter clamour of two eager tongues,
Can arbitrate this cauſe betwixt us *twain*. *Shakeſpeare.*
——— Such ſmiling rogues as theſe,
Like rats, oft bite the holy cords in *twain*,
Too intricate t' unlooſe. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Of my condition take no care;
It fits not; thou and I long ſince are *twain*. *Milton.*

When old winter ſplit the rocks in *twain*;
He ſtrip'd the bears-foot of its leafy growth. *Dryden.*

The trembling widow, and her daughters *twain*,
This woeful cackling cry with horror heard. *Dryden.*

To **TWANG.** *v. n.* [A word formed from the ſound.] To ſound with a quick ſharp noiſe.

——— A thouſand *twanging* inſtruments
Will hum about mine ears. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

His quiver o'er his ſhoulders Phœbus threw,
His bow *twang'd*, and his arrows rattled as they flew. *Dryd.*

With her thund'ring voice ſhe menac'd high;
And every accent *twang'd* with ſmarting ſorrow. *Dryden.*
——— The *twanging* bows
Send ſhowers of ſhafts, that on their barbed points
Alternate ruin bear. *Philips.*

Sounds the tough horn and *twangs* the quiv'ring ſtring. *Pope.*

To **TWANG.** *v. a.* To make to ſound ſharply.

A ſwaggering accent ſharply *twang'd* off, gives manhood approbation. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

TWANG. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. A ſharp quick ſound. 2. An affected modulation of the voice.

(1.) They by the ſound and *twang* of noſe,
If all be ſound within, diſcloſe. *Butler's Hudibras.*

So ſwells each wind-pipe; aſs intones to aſs,
Harmonic *twang* of leather, horn and braſs. *Pope.*

(2.) If he be but a perſon in vogue with the multitude, he can make popular, rambling, incoherent ſtuff, ſeaſoned with *twang* and tautology, paſs for high rhetorick. *South.*

He has ſuch a *twang* in his diſcourſe, and ungraceful way of ſpeaking through his noſe, that one can hardly underſtand him. *Arbuthnot.*

TWANG. *interj.* A word making a quick action, accompanied with a ſharp ſound. Little uſed, and little deſerving to be uſed.

There's one, the beſt in all my quiver,
Twang! thro' his very heart and liver. *Prior.*

TWA'NGLING. *adj.* [from *twang.*] Contemptibly noiſy.

——— She did call me raſcal, fidler,
And *twangling* jack, with twenty ſuch vile terms. *Shakeſp.*

To **TWANK.** *v. n.* [Corrupted from *twang.*] To make to ſound.

A freeman of London has the privilege of diſturbing a whole ſtreet with *twanking* of a braſs kettle. *Addiſon.*

'TWAS. Contracted from *it was.*

If he aſks who bid thee, ſay *'twas* I. *Dryden.*

To **TWA'TTLE.** *v. n.* [ſchwatzen, German.] To prate; to gabble; to chatter.

It is not for every *twattling* goſſip to undertake. *L'Eſtrange.*

TWAY. For TWAIN.

Gyon's angry blade ſo fierce did play
On th' other's helmet, which as Titan ſhone,
That quit it clove his plumed creſt in *tway*. *Spenſer.*

TWA'YBLADE. *n. ſ.* [*Ophris*, Lat.] A polypetalous flower, conſiſting of ſix diſſimilar leaves, of which the five upper ones are ſo diſpoſed, as to repreſent in ſome meaſure an helmet, the under one being headed and ſhaped like a man. *Miller.*

To **TWEAG.** } *v. a.* [It is written *tweag* by *Skinner*, but
To **TWEAK.** } *tweak* by other writers; *twacken*, German.]
To pinch; to ſqueeze betwixt the fingers.

Who calls me villain, breaks my pate acroſs,
Tweaks me by the noſe. *Shakeſp.*

To rouſe him from lethargick dump,
He *tweak'd* his noſe. *Butler.*

Look in their face, they *tweak'd* your noſe. *Swift.*

TWEAGUE. } *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Perplexity; ludicrous
TWEAK. } diſtreſs. A low word.

This put the old fellow in a rare *tweague*. *Arbuthnot.*

To **TWE'EDLE.** *v. a.* [I know not whence derived.] To handle lightly. Uſed of awkward fiddling.

A fidler brought in with him a body of luſty young fellows, whom he had *tweedled* into the ſervice. *Addiſon.*

TWE'EZERS. *n. ſ.* [*etuy*, French.] Nippers, or ſmall pincers, to pluck off hairs.

There hero's wits are kept in pond'rous vaſes,
And beaus in ſnuff-boxes and *tweezer* caſes. *Pope.*

TWELFTH. *adj.* [ꞇpelꝼꞇa, Saxon.] Second after the tenth; the ordinal of twelve.

He found Eliſha plowing with twelve yoke of oxen, and he with the *twelfth.* *1 Kings*, xix. 9.

Suppoſing, according to the ſtandard, five ſhillings were to weigh an ounce, wanting about ſixteen grains, whereof one *twelfth* were copper, and eleven *twelfths* ſilver, it is plain here the quantity of ſilver gives the value. *Locke.*

TWE'LFTHTIDE. *n. ſ.* The twelfth day after Chriſtmas.

Plough-munday, next after that *twelfthtide*,
Bids out with the plough. *Tuſſer's Huſbandry.*

TWELVE. *adj.* [ꞇpelꝼ, Saxon.] Two and ten; twice ſix.

Thou haſt beat me out *twelve* ſeveral times. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Had we no quarrel elſe to Rome, but that
Thou art thence baniſh'd, we would muſter all,
From *twelve* to twenty. *Shakeſp.*

What man talk'd with you yeſternight
Out at your window betwixt *twelve* and one? *Shakeſp.*

On his left hand *twelve* reverend owls did fly:
So Romulus, 'tis ſung, by Tyber's brook,
Preſage of ſway from twice ſix vultures, took. *Dryden.*

TWE'LVEMONTH. *n. ſ.* [*twelve* and *month.*] A year, as conſiſting of twelve months.

I ſhall laugh at this a *twelvemonth* hence. *Shakeſp.*

This year or *twelvemonth*, by reaſon that the moon's months are ſhorter than thoſe of the ſun, is about eleven days ſhorter than the ſun's year. *Holder.*

Taking the ſhoots of the paſt ſpring and pegging them down in very rich earth perfectly conſumed, watering them upon all occaſions, by this time *twelvemonth* they will be ready to remove. *Evelyn.*

In the ſpace of about a *twelvemonth* I have run out of a whole thouſand pound upon her. *Addiſon.*

Not twice a *twelvemonth* you appear in print. *Pope.*

TWE'LVEPENCE. *n. ſ.* [*twelve* and *pence.*] A ſhilling.

TWE'LVEPENNY. *adj.* [*twelve* and *penny.*] Sold for a ſhilling.

I would wiſh no other revenge, from this rhyming judge of the *twelvepenny* gallery. *Dryden.*

TWE'LVESCORE. *n. ſ.* [*twelve* and *ſcore.*] Twelve times twenty; two hundred and forty.

Twelveſcore viragos of the Spartan race. *Dryden.*

TWE'NTIETH. *adj.* [ꞇpenꞇeoꝫoða, Saxon.] Twice tenth; ordinal of twenty.

——— This year,
The *twentieth* from the firing the capitol,
As fatal too to Rome, by all predictions. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Why was not I the *twentieth* by deſcent
From a long reſtive race of droning kings? *Dryden.*

This crown now muſt be raiſed, and coined one *twentieth* lighter; which is nothing but changing the denomination, calling that a crown now, which yeſterday was but a part, *viz.* nineteen *twentieths.* *Locke.*

TWE'NTY. *adj.* [ꞇpenꞇıꝫ, Saxon.] 1. Twice ten. 2. A proverbial or indefinite number.

(1.) Hammond ſeldom did eat or drink more than once in *twenty*-four hours, and ſome fruit towards night. *Fell.*

At leaſt nineteen in *twenty* of theſe perplexing words might be changed into eaſy ones. *Swift.*

(2.) Maximilian, upon *twenty* reſpects, could not have been the man. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

TWI'BIL. *n. ſ.* [*twy* for *two* and *bill*, *bipennis*, Latin.] A halbert. *Ainſworth.*

TWICE. *adv.* [ꞇpıꝫıð, Saxon; *twees*, Dutch.] 1. Two times. 2. Doubly. 3. It is often in uſed in compoſition.

(1.) Upon his creſt he ſtruck him ſo,
That *twice* he reeled, ready *twice* to fall. *Spenſer.*

He *twice* eſſay'd to caſt his ſon in gold;
Twice from his hands he drop'd the forming mould. *Dryd.*

(2.) A little ſum you mourn, while moſt have met
With *twice* the loſs, and by as vile a cheat. *Dryden.*

(3.) Life is tedious as a *twice*-told tale,
Vexing the dull ear of a drowſy man. *Shakeſp.*

Twice-born Bacchus burſt the thund'rer's thigh,
And all the gods that wander thro' the ſky. *Creech.*

Extol the ſtrength of a *twice*-conquer'd race. *Dryden.*

To **TWI'DLE.** *v. a.* [This is commonly written *tweedle.*] To touch lightly. A low word.

With my fingers upon the ſtupe, I preſſed cloſe upon it, and *twidled* it in, firſt one ſide, then the other. *Wiſeman.*

TWIG. *n. ſ.* [ꞇpıꝫ, ꞇpıꝫꝫa, Saxon; *twyg*, Dutch.] A ſmall ſhoot of a branch; a ſwitch tough and long.

The Britons had boats made of willow *twigs*, covered on the outſide with hides, and ſo had the Venetians. *Raleigh.*

They choſe the fig-tree, ſuch as ſpread her arms,
Branching ſo broad and long, that in the ground
The bended *twigs* take root. *Milton.*

Can'ſt thou with a weak angle ſtrike the whale,
His huge jaw with a *twig* or bulruſh bore? *Sandys.*

If they cut the *twigs* at evening, a plentiful and pleaſant juice comes out. *More.*

——— From parent bough
A cyon meetly ſever: after force
A way into the crabſtock's cloſe wrought grain
By wedges, and within the living wound
Incloſe the foſter *twig*, around which ſpread
The binding clay. *Philips.*

TWI'GGEN. *adj.* [from *twig.*] Made of twigs; wicker.

I'll beat the knave into a *twiggen* bottle. *Shakeſp.*

The ſides and rim ſewed together after the manner of *twiggen* work. *Grew.*

TWI'GGY. *adj.* [from *twig.*] Full of twigs.

TWI'LIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*tweelicht*, Dutch; ꞇpeoneleohꞇ, Sax.] 1. The dubious or faint light before ſunriſe, and after ſunſet; obſcure light. 2. Uncertain view.

(1.) Her *twilights* were more clear than our mid-day. *Donne.*

Suſpicions amongſt thoughts are like bats amongſt birds, they ever fly by *twilight*. Certainly they are to be well guarded. *Bacon.*

(2.) A faint weak love of virtue, and of good,
Reflects from her on them, which underſtood
Her worth; and though ſhe have ſhut in all day,
The *twilight* of her memory doth ſtay. *Donne.*

He that ſaw hell in's melancholy dream,
And in the *twilight* of his phancy's theme,
Scar'd from his ſins, repented in a fright,
Had he view'd Scotland, had turn'd proſelyte. *Cleaveland.*

—— Ambroſial night, with clouds exhal'd
From that high mount of God, whence light and ſhade
Spring both, the face of brighteſt heav'n had chang'd
To grateful *twilight.* *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

——— When the ſun was down,
They juſt arriv'd by *twilight* at a town. *Dryden.*

In the greateſt part of our concernment he has afforded us only the *twilight* of probability, ſuitable to our ſtate of mediocrity. *Locke.*

TWI'LIGHT. *adj.* 1. Not clearly or brightly illuminated; obſcure; deeply ſhaded. 2. Seen or done by twilight.

(1.) When the ſun begins to fling
His flaring beams, me goddeſs bring
To arched walks of *twilight* groves. *Milton.*

—— O'er the *twilight* groves, and duſky caves,
Long-ſounding iſles, and intermingled graves,
Black Melancholy ſits, and round her throws
A death-like ſilence, and a dead repoſe. *Pope.*

(2.) An old Lycæus or Cyllene hoar,
Trip no more in *twilight* ranks. *Milton.*

TWIN. *n. ſ.* [ꞇpınn, Saxon; *tweelingen*, Dutch.] 1. Children born at a birth. It is therefore ſeldom uſed in the ſingular; though ſometimes it is uſed for one of twins. 2. Gemini, the ſign of the zodiack.

(1.) In this myſtery of ill opinions, here's the *twin* brother of thy letter; but let thine inherit firſt, for mine never ſhall. *Shakeſpeare.*

——————— In beſtowing
He was moſt princely: ever witneſs for him
Thoſe *twins* of learning Ipſwich and Oxford. *Shakeſp.*

If that moment of the time of birth be of ſuch moment, whence proceedeth the great difference of the conſtitutions of *twins*, which, though together born, have ſtrange and contrary fortunes? *Drummond.*

————— The divided dam
Runs to the ſummons of her hungry lamb;
But when the *twin* cries halves, ſhe quits the firſt. *Cleavel.*

No weight of birth did on one ſide prevail,
Two *twins* leſs even lie in Nature's ſcale. *Cowley.*

They came *twins* from the womb, and ſtill they live
As if they would go *twins* too to the grave. *Otway.*

Fair Leda's *twins*, in time to ſtars decreed,
One fought on foot, one curb'd the fiery ſteed. *Dryden.*

Had there been the ſame likeneſs in all men, as ſometimes in *twins*, it would have given occaſion to confuſion. *Grew.*

(2.) —— This, when the ſun retires,
Firſt ſhines, and ſpreads black night with feeble fires,
Then parts the *twins* and crab. *Creech.*

When now no more, th' alternate *twins* are fir'd,
Short is the doubtful empire of the night. *Thomſon.*

To **TWIN.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To be born at the ſame birth. 2. To bring two at once. 3. To be paired; to be ſuited.

(1.) He that is approv'd in this offence,
Though he had *twinn'd* with me both at a birth,
Shall loſe me. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

(2.) Ewes yearly by *twinning* rich maſters do make. *Tuſſer.*

(3.) Hath nature given them eyes,
Which can diſtinguiſh 'twixt
The fiery orbs above and the *twinned* ſtones
Upon the humbl'd beach? *Shakeſp.*

O how inſcrutable! his equity
Twins with his power. *Sandys.*

Twinbo'rn. *adj.* [*twin* and *born.*] Born at the ſame birth.

Our ſins lay on the king; he muſt bear all:
O hard condition, and *twinborn* with greatneſs! *Shakeſp.*

To **Twine.** *v. a.* [ꞇpinan, Saxon; *twynan*, Dutch.] 1. To twiſt or complicate ſo as to unite, or form one body or ſubſtance out of two or more. 2. I know not whether this is from *twine* or *twin.* 3. To unite itſelf.

(1.) Thou ſhalt make an hanging of blue, and fine *twined* linen, wrought with needlework. *Exod.* xxvi. 36.

(2.) By original lapſe, true liberty
Is loſt, which always with right reaſon dwells,
Twin'd, and from her hath no dividual being. *Milton.*

(3.) Lumps of ſugar loſe themſelves, and *twine*
Their ſubtile eſſence with the ſoul of wine. *Craſhaw.*

To **Twine.** *v. n.* 1. To convolve itſelf; to wrap itſelf cloſely about. 2. To unite by interpoſition of parts. 3. To wind; to make flexures. 4. To turn round.

(1.) Let wreaths of triumph now my temples *twine*,
The victor cry'd, the glorious prize is mine! *Pope.*

(2.) Friends now faſt ſworn, who *twine* in love
Unſeparable, ſhall, within this hour,
On a diſſenſion of a doit, break out
To bittereſt enmity. *Shakeſp.*

(3.) As rivers, though they bend and *twine*,
Still to the ſea their courſe incline:
Or as philoſophers who find
Some fav'rite ſyſtem to their mind,
In every point to make it fit,
Will force all nature to ſubmit. *Swift.*

The deer ruſtles thro' the *twining* brake. *Thomſon.*

(4.) ——— O friends!
Some one abides within here, that commends
The place to us, and breathes a voice divine;
As ſhe ſome web wrought, or her ſpindles *twine*,
She cheriſht with her ſong. *Chapman.*

Twine. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. A twiſted thread. 2. Twiſt; convolution. 3. Embrace; act of convolving itſelf round.

(1.) Not any damſel, which her vaunteth moſt
In ſkilful knitting of ſoft ſilken *twine.* *Spenſer.*

A pointed ſword hung threat'ning o'er his head,
Suſtain'd but by a ſlender *twine* of thread. *Dryden.*

(2.) Nor all the gods beſide
Longer dare abide,
Not Typhon huge ending in ſnaky *twine.* *Milton.*

——— Welcome joy and feaſt,
Braid your locks with roſy *twine*,
Dropping odours, dropping wine. *Milton.*

(3.) ——— Everlaſting hate
The vine to ivy bears, but with am'rous *twine*
Claſps the tall elm. *Philips.*

To **Twinge.** *v. a.* [*twingen*, German; *twinge*, Daniſh.] 1. To torment with ſudden and ſhort pain. 2. To pinch; to tweak.

(1.) The gnat charg'd into the noſtrils of the lion, and there *twing'd* him till he made him tear himſelf, and ſo maſter'd him. *L'Eſtrange.*

(2.) When a man is paſt his ſenſe,
There's no way to reduce him thence,
But *twinging* him by th' ears and noſe,
Or laying on of heavy blows. *Hudibras.*

Twinge. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Short ſudden ſharp pain. 2. A tweak; a pinch.

(1.) The wickedneſs of this old villain ſtartles me, and gives me a *twinge* for my own ſin, though far ſhort of his. *Dryden.*

(2.) How can you fawn upon a maſter that gives you ſo many blows and *twinges* by the ears? *L'Eſtrange.*

Twink. *n. ſ.* [See **Twinkle.**] The motion of an eye; a moment. Not in uſe.

She hung about my neck, and kiſs on kiſs
She vied ſo faſt, proteſting oath on oath,
That in a *twink* ſhe won me to her love. *Shakeſp.*

To **Twi'nkle.** *v. n.* [ꞇpinclian, Saxon.] 1. To ſparkle; to flaſh irregularly; to ſhine with intermitted light; to ſhine faintly; to quiver. 2. To open and ſhut the eye by turns. 3. To play irregularly.

(1.) At firſt I did adore a *twinkling* ſtar,
But now I worſhip a celeſtial ſun. *Shakeſp.*

As plays the ſun upon the glaſſey ſtreams,
Twinkling another counterfeited beam,
So ſeems this gorgeous beauty. *Shakeſp.*

Some their forked tails ſtretch forth on high,
And tear the *twinkling* ſtars from trembling ſky. *Fairfax.*

God compriſes all the goods we value in the creatures, as the ſun doth the light that *twinkles* in the ſtars. *Boyle.*

——— The ſtar of love,
That *twinkles* you to fair Almeyda's bed. *Dryden.*

Think you your new French proſelytes are come
To ſtarve abroad, becauſe they ſtarv'd at home?
Your benefices *twinkl'd* from afar. *Dryden.*

So weak your charms, that like a winter's night,
Twinkling with ſtars, they freeze me while they light. *Dryden.*

Theſe ſtars do not *twinkle* when viewed through teleſcopes which have large apertures: for the rays of light which paſs through divers parts of the aperture, tremble each of them apart; and by means of their various, and ſometimes contrary tremors, fall at one and the ſame time upon different points in the bottom of the eye. *Newton.*

(2.) The owl fell a moping and *twinkling.* *L'Eſtrange.*

(3.) His eyes will *twinkle*, and his tongue will roll,
As though he beck'ned, and call'd back his ſoul. *Donne.*

Twi'nkle.
Twi'nkling. } *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. A ſparkling intermitting light. 2. A motion of the eye. 3. A ſhort ſpace, ſuch as is taken up by a motion of the eye.

(2.) Suddenly, with *twinkle* of her eye,
The damſel broke his miſintended dart. *Spenſer.*

I come, I come; the leaſt *twinkle* had brought me to thee. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

(3.) Money can thy wants at will ſupply,
Shields, ſteeds, and arms, and all things for thee meet,
It can pourvey in *twinkling* of an eye. *Spenſer.*

Theſe falſe beauties of the ſtage are no more laſting than a rainbow; when the actor gilds them no longer with his reflection, they vaniſh in a *twinkling.* *Dryden.*

The action, paſſion, and manners of ſo many perſons in a picture, are to be diſcerned in the *twinkling* of an eye, if the ſight could travel over ſo many different objects all at once. *Dryden.*

Twi'nling. *n. ſ.* [diminutive of *twin.*] A twin lamb; a lamb of two brought at a birth.

Twinlings increaſe bring. *Tuſſer's Huſb.*

Twi'nner. *n. ſ.* [from *twin.*] A breeder of twins.

Ewes yeerely by twinning rich maiſters do make,
The lambe of ſuch *twinners* for breeders go take. *Tuſſer.*

To **Twirl.** *v. a.* [from *whirl.*] To turn round; to move by a quick rotation.

Wool and raw ſilk by moiſture incorporate with other thread; eſpecially if there be a little wreathing, as appeareth by the twiſting and *twirling* about of ſpindles. *Bacon.*

Dextrous damſels *twirl* the ſprinkling mop. *Gay.*

——— See ruddy maids,
Some taught with dextrous hand to *twirl* the wheel. *Dodſl.*

To **Twirl.** *v. n.* To revolve with a quick motion.

Twirl. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Rotation; circular motion. 2. Twiſt; convolution.

(2.) The *twirl* on this is different from that of the others; this being an heteroſtropha, the *twirls* turning from the right-hand to the left. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

To TWIST. *v. a.* [ʒeꞇpıꞅan, Saxon; *twiſten*, Dutch.] 1. To form by complication; to form by convolution. 2. To contort; to writhe. 3. To wreath; to wind; to encircle by ſomething round about. 4. To form; to weave. 5. To unite by intertexture of parts. 6. To unite; to inſinuate.

(1.) ——— Do but deſpair,
And if thou want'ſt a cord, the ſmalleſt thread
That ever ſpider *twiſted* from her womb,
Will ſtrangle thee. *Shakeſp.*

To reprove diſcontent, the ancients feigned, that in hell ſtood a man *twiſting* a rope of hay; and ſtill he *twiſted* on, ſuffering a aſs to eat up all that was finiſhed. *Taylor.*

Would Clotho waſh her hands in milk,
And *twiſt* our thread with gold and ſilk;
Would ſhe in friendſhip, peace, and plenty,
Spin out our years to four times twenty,
And ſhould we both in this condition
Have conquer'd love, and worſe ambition,
Elſe theſe two paſſions by the way
May chance to ſhew us ſcurvy play. *Prior.*

The taſk were harder to ſecure my own
Againſt the pow'r of thoſe already known;
For well you *twiſt* the ſecret chains that bind
With gentle force the captivated mind. *Lyttleton.*

(2.) Either double it into a pyramidical, or *twiſt* it into a ſerpentine form. *Pope.*

(3.) There are pillars of ſmoke *twiſted* about with wreaths of flame. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

(4.) If thou doſt love fair Hero, cheriſh it,
And thou ſhalt have her: was't not to this end
That thou began'ſt to *twiſt* ſo fine a ſtory? *Shakeſp.*

(5.) ——— All know how prodigal
Of thy great ſoul thou art, longing to *twiſt*
Bays with that ivy, which ſo early kiſt
Thy youthful temples. *Waller.*

(6.) When avarice *twiſts* itſelf, not only with the practice of men, but the doctrines of the church; when eccleſiaſticks diſpute for money, the miſchief ſeems fatal. *Decay of Piety.*

To TWIST. *v. n.* To be contorted; to be convolved.

In an ileus, commonly called the *twiſting* of the guts, is a circumvolution or inſertion of one part of the gut within the other. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Deep in her breaſt he plung'd the ſhining ſword:
Th' Inachians view the ſlain with vaſt ſurpriſe,
Her *twiſting* volumes, and her rolling eyes. *Pope.*

TWIST. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Any thing made by convolution, or winding two bodies together. 2. A ſingle ſtring of a cord. 3. A cord; a ſtring. 4. Contortion; writhe. 5. The manner of twiſting.

(1.) ——— Minerva nurs'd him
Within a *twiſt* of twining oſiers laid. *Addiſon.*

(2.) Winding a thin ſtring about the work hazards its breaking, by the fretting of the ſeveral *twiſts* againſt one another. *Moxon's Mech. Exerciſes.*

(3.) Through theſe labyrinths, not my grov'ling wit,
But thy ſilk *twiſt*, let down from heav'n to me,
Did both conduct and teach me, how by it
To climb to thee. *Herbert.*

——— About his chin the *twiſt*
He ty'd, and ſoon the ſtrangl'd ſoul diſmiſs'd. *Dryden.*

(4.) Not the leaſt turn or *twiſt* in the fibres of any one animal, which does not render them more proper for that particular animal's way of life than any other caſt or texture. *Addiſon.*

(5.) Jack ſhrunk at firſt ſight of it; he found fault with the length, the thickneſs, and the *twiſt*. *Arbuthnot.*

TWI'STER. *n. ſ.* [from *twiſt*.] 1. One who twiſts; a ropemaker. 2. The inſtrument of twiſting. To this word I have annexed ſome remarkable lines, which explain *twiſt* in all its ſenſes.

(2.) When a *twiſter* a-twiſting will twiſt him a twiſt,
For the twiſting of his twiſt he three twines doth intwiſt;
But if one of the twines of the twiſt do untwiſt,
The twine that untwiſteth untwiſteth the twiſt.
Untwirling the twine that untwiſteth between,
He twirls with his *twiſter* the two in a twine;
Then twice having twiſted the twines of the twine,
He twitcheth the twine he had twined in twain.
The twain that in twining before in the twine,
As twins were intwiſted, he now doth untwine,
'Twixt the twain intertwiſting a twine more between,
He, twirling his *twiſter*, makes a twiſt of the twine. *Wallis.*

To TWIT. *v. a.* [eꝺpıꞇan, Saxon.] To ſneer; to flout; to reproach.

When approaching the ſtormy ſtowers
We mought with our ſhoulders bear off the ſharp ſhowers,
And ſooth to ſaine, nought ſeemeth ſike ſtrife,
That ſhepherds ſo *twiten* each other's life. *Spenſer.*

When I proteſt true loyalty to her,
She *twits* me with my falſhood to my friend. *Shakeſp.*

Æſop minds men of their errors without *twitting* them for what's amiſs. *L'Eſtrange.*

This theſe ſcoffers *twitted* the Chriſtians with. *Tillotſon.*

Galen bled his patients, till by fainting they could bear no longer; for which he was *twitted* in his own time. *Baker.*

To TWITCH. *v. a.* [ꞇpıccıan, Saxon.] To vellicate; to pluck with a quick motion; to ſnatch; to pluck with a haſty motion.

—— He roſe, and *twitch'd* his mantle blue,
To-morrow to freſh woods, and paſtures new. *Milton.*

Twitch'd by the ſleeve, he mouths it more and more. *Dry.*

——— With a furious leap
She ſprung from bed, diſturbed in her mind,
And fear'd at ev'ry ſtep a *twitching* ſpright behind. *Dryden.*

Thrice they *twitch'd* the diamond in her ear. *Pope.*

TWITCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. A quick pull; a ſudden vellication. 2. A contraction of the fibres.

(1.) But Hudibras gave him a *twitch*
As quick as light'ning in the breech. *Milton.*

The lion gave one hearty *twitch*, and got his feet out of the trap, but left his claws behind. *L'Eſtrange.*

(2.) ——— Other confed'rate pairs
Contract the fibres, and the *twitch* produce,
Which gently puſhes on the grateful food
To the wide ſtomach, by its hollow road. *Blackmore.*

Mighty phyſical their fear is,
For ſoon as noiſe of combat near is,
Their heart deſcending to their breeches,
Muſt give their ſtomachs cruel *twitches*. *Prior.*

A fit of the ſtone is the cure, from the inflammation and pain occaſioning convulſive *twitches*. *Sharp.*

TWI'TCHGRASS. *n. ſ.* A plant.

Twitchgraſs is a weed that keeps ſome land looſe, hollow, and draws away the virtue of the ground. *Mortimer.*

To TWITTER. *v. n.* 1. To make a ſharp tremulous intermitted noiſe. 2. To be ſuddenly moved with any inclination. A low word.

(1.) ——— This muſt be done;
Swallows *twitter* on the chimney-tops. *Dryden.*

They *twitter* chearful, till the vernal months
Invite them back. *Thomſon.*

(2.) A widow which had a *twittering* toward a ſecond huſband, took a goſſipping companion to manage the job. *L'Eſtr.*

TWI'TTER. *n. ſ.* 1. Any motion or diſorder of paſſion; ſuch as a violent fit of laughing, or fit of fretting. 2. An upbraider.

(1.) —— The ancient errant knights
Won all their ladies hearts in fights,
And cut whole giants into fritters,
To put them into amorous *twitters*. *Hudibras.*

The moon was in a heavy *twitter*, that her cloaths never fitted her. *L'Eſtrange.*

TWITTLETWA'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [A ludicrous reduplication of *twattle.*] Tattle; gabble. A vile word.

Inſipid *twittletwattles*, frothy jeſts, and jingling witticiſms, inure us to a miſunderſtanding of things. *L'Eſtrange.*

'TWIXT. A contraction of *betwixt.*

Twilight, ſhort arbiter *'twixt* day and night. *Milton.*

TWO. *adj.* [*twai*, Gothick; ꞇƿu, Saxon.] 1. One and one. 2. It is uſed in compoſition.

(1.) Between *two* hawks, which flies the higher pitch;
Between *two* dogs, which hath the deeper mouth;
Between *two* blades, which bears the better temper;
Between *two* horſes, which doth bear him beſt;
Between *two* girls, which hath the merrieſt eye,
I have ſome ſhallow ſpirit of judgment. *Shakeſp.*

Three words it will three times report, and then the *two* latter for ſome times. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Fifteen chambers were to lodge us *two* and *two* together. *Bacon.*

———————— They lay
By *two* and *two* acroſs the common way. *Dryden.*

(2.) Next to the raven's age, the Pylian king
Was longeſt liv'd of any *two*-legg'd thing. *Dryden.*

A rational animal better deſcribed man's eſſence, than a *two*-legged animal, with broad nails, and without feathers. *Locke.*

The *two*-ſhap'd Ericthonius had his birth
Without a mother, from the teeming earth. *Addiſon.*

Her regiſter was a *two*-leaved book of record, one page containing the names of her living, and the other of her deceaſed members. *Ayliffe.*

TWO'EDGED. *adj.* [*two* and *edge.*] Having an edge on either ſide.

——— Clariſſa drew, with tempting grace,
A *twoedg'd* weapon from her ſhining caſe. *Pope.*

TWO'FOLD. *adj.* [*two* and *fold.*] Double; two of the ſame kind; or two different things coexiſting.

Our prayer againſt ſudden death importeth a *twofold* deſire, that death when it cometh may give us ſome convenient reſpite, or if that be denied us of God, yet we may have wiſdom to provide always before-hand. *Hooker.*

Through mirkſom air her ready way ſhe makes,
Her *twofold* team, of which two black as pitch,
And two were brown, yet each to each unlike,
Did ſoftly ſwim away. *Fairy Queen.*

O thou! the earthly author of my blood,
Whoſe youthful ſpirit in me regenerate,
Doth now with *twofold* vigour lift me up,
To reach at victory above my head,
Add proof unto mine armour with thy prayers,
And with thy bleſſings ſteel my lance's point. *Shakeſpeare.*

Our *twofold* ſeas waſh either ſide. *Dryden.*

Time and place taken for diſtinguiſhable portions of ſpace and duration, have each of them a *twofold* acceptation. *Locke.*

Ewes, that erſt brought forth but ſingle lambs,
Now dropp'd their *twofold* burdens. *Prior.*

Holineſs may be taken in a *twofold* ſenſe; for that external holineſs, which belongs to perſons or things, offered to God; or for thoſe internal graces which ſanctify our natures. *Atterbury.*

TWO'FOLD. *adv.* Doubly.

A proſelyte you make *twofold* more the child of hell than yourſelves. *Matt.* xxiii. 15.

TWO'HANDED. *adj.* [*two* and *hand.*] Large; bulky; enormous of magnitude.

———— With huge *twohanded* ſway,
Brandiſh'd aloft, the horrid edge came down,
Wide waſting. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

If little, then ſhe's life and ſoul all o'er;
An amazon, the large *twohanded* whore. *Dryden.*

TWO'PENCE. *n. ſ.* A ſmall coin, valued at twice a penny.

You all ſhew like gilt *twopences* to me. *Shakeſp.*

To **TYE.** *v. a.* To bind. See TIE.

TYE. *n. ſ.* See TIE. A knot; a bond or obligation.

———————— Lay your
Command upon me; to the which my duties
Are with a moſt indiſſoluble *tye*
For ever knit. *Shakeſp.*

I have no *tye* upon you to be true,
But that which looſen'd your's, my love to you. *Dryden.*

Honour's a ſacred *tye*, the law of kings,
The noble mind's diſtinguiſhing perfection,
That aids and ſtrengthens virtue where it meets her,
And imitates her actions where ſhe is not;
It ought not to be ſported with. *Addiſon.*

Lend me aid, I now conjure thee, lend,
By the ſoft *tye* and ſacred name of friend. *Pope.*

TY'GER. *n. ſ.* See TIGER.

TYKE. *n. ſ.* [See TIKE.] Tyke in Scottiſh ſtill denotes a dog, or one as contemptible and vile as a dog, and from thence perhaps comes *teague.*

Baſe *tyke*, call'ſt thou me hoſt? now,
By this hand, I ſwear I ſcorn the term. *Shakeſp.*

TY'MBAL. *n. ſ.* [*tymbal*, Fr.] A kind of kettle-drum.

Yet gracious charity! indulgent gueſt!
Were not thy pow'r exerted in my breaſt;
My ſpeeches would ſend up unheeded pray'r:
The ſcorn of life would be but wild deſpair:
A *tymbal*'s ſound were better than my voice,
My faith were form, my eloquence were noiſe. *Prior.*

TYMPANI'TES. *n. ſ.* [τυμπανίτης.] That particular ſort of dropſy that ſwells the belly up like a drum, and is often cured by tapping.

TY'MPANUM. *n. ſ.* A drum; a part of the ear, ſo called from its reſemblance to a drum.

The three little bones in meatu auditorio, by firming the *tympanum*, are a great help to the hearing. *Wiſeman.*

TY'MPANY. *n. ſ.* [from *tympanum*, Lat.] A kind of obſtructed flatulence that ſwells the body like a drum; the wind dropſy.

Hope, the Chriſtian grace, muſt be proportioned and attemperate to the promiſe; if it exceed that temper and proportion, it becomes a tumour and *tympany* of hope. *Hammond.*

He does not ſhew us Rome great ſuddenly,
~~As if the empire~~ were a *tympany*,
But gives it natural growth, tells how and why
The little body grew ſo large and high. *Suckling.*

——— Others that affect
A lofty ſtile, ſwell to a *tympany*. *Roſcommon.*

Pride is no more than an unnatural *tympany*, that riſes in a bubble, and ſpends itſelf in a blaſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

Nor let thy mountain-belly make pretence
Of likeneſs; thine's a *tympany* of ſenſe.
A tun of man in thy large bulk is writ,
But ſure thou'rt but a kilderkin of wit. *Dryden.*

The air is ſo rarified in this kind of dropſical tumour, as makes it hard and tight like a drum, and from thence it is called a *tympany*. *Arbuthnot.*

TY'NY. *adj.* Small.

He that has a little *tyny* wit,
Muſt make content with his fortunes fit. *Shakeſp.*

TYPE. *n. ſ.* [*type*, Fr. *typus*, Lat. τύπος.] 1. Emblem; mark of ſomething. 2. That by which ſomething future is prefigured. 3. A ſtamp; a mark. Not in uſe. 4. A printing letter.

(1.) ———— Clean renouncing
The faith they have in tennis, and tall ſtockings,
Short bolſter'd breeches, and thoſe *types* of travel,
And underſtanding again the honeſt men. *Shakeſp.*

Thy emblem, gracious queen, the Britiſh roſe,
Type of ſweet rule, and gentle majeſty. *Prior.*

(2.) ——— Informing them by *types*
And ſhadows of that deſtin'd ſeed to bruiſe
The ſerpent, by what means he ſhall atchieve
Mankind's deliverance. *Milton.*

The Apoſtle ſhews the Chriſtian religion to be in truth and ſubſtance what the Jewiſh was only in *type* and ſhadow. *Tillotſ.*

(3.) Thy father bears the *type* of King of Naples,
Yet not ſo wealthy as an Engliſh yeoman. *Shakeſp.*
What good is cover'd with the face of heav'n
To be diſcover'd, that can do me good?
—— Th' advancement of your children, gentle lady,
—— Up to ſome ſcaffold, there to loſe their heads;
—— No, to the dignity and height of fortune,
The high imperial *type* of this earth's glory. *Shakeſp.*
Which, though in their mean *types* ſmall matter doth appeare,
Yet both of good account are reck'ned in the ſhiere. *Drayt.*

To TYPE. *v. n.* To prefigure.

He ratified ceremonial and poſitive laws, in reſpect of their ſpiritual uſe and ſignification, and by fulfilling all things *typed* and prefigured by them. *White.*

TY'PICK. } *adj.* [*typique*, Fr. *typicus*, Lat.] Emblematical;
TY'PICAL. } figurative of ſomething elſe.

The Levitical prieſthood was only *typical* of the Chriſtian; which is ſo much more holy and honourable than that, as the inſtitution of Chriſt is more excellent than that of Moſes. *Att.*

Hence that many courſers ran,
Hand-in-hand, a goodly train,
To bleſs the great Eliza's reign;
And in the *typic* glory ſhow
What fuller bliſs Maria ſhall beſtow. *Prior.*

TY'PICALLY. *adv.* [from *typical.*] In a typical manner.

This excellent communicativeneſs of the divine nature is *typically* repreſented, and myſteriouſly exemplified by the Porphyrian ſcale of being. *Norris.*

TY'PICALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *typical.*] The ſtate of being typical.

To TY'PIFY. *v. a.* [from *type.*] To figure; to ſhow in emblem.

The reſurrection of Chriſt hath the power of a pattern to us, and is ſo *typified* in baptiſm, as an engagement to riſe to newneſs of life. *Hammond.*

Our Saviour was *typified* indeed by the goat that was ſlain; at the effuſion of whoſe blood, not only the hard hearts of his enemies relented, but the ſtony rocks and vail of the temple were ſhattered. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

TYPO'GRAPHER. *n. ſ.* [τύπος and γράφω.] A printer.

TYPOGRA'PHICAL. *adj.* [from *typography.*] 1. Emblematical; figurative. 2. Belonging to the printer's art.

TYPOGRA'PHICALLY. *adv.* [from *typographical.*] 1. Emblematically; figuratively. 2. After the manner of printers.

TYPO'GRAPHY. *n. ſ.* [*typographie*, Fr. *typographia*, Lat.] 1. Emblematical, figurative, or hieroglyphical repreſentation. 2. The art of printing.

(1.) Thoſe diminutive and pamphlet treatiſes daily publiſhed amongſt us, are pieces containing rather *typography* than verity. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

TYRA'NNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *tyrant.*] A ſhe tyrant.

They were by law of that proud *tyranneſs*,
Provok'd with wrath and envy's falſe ſurmiſe. *Spenſer.*
———— The *tyranneſs* doth joy to ſee
The huge maſſacres which her eyes do make. *Spenſer.*

TYRA'NNICAL. } *adj.* [*tyrannus*, Lat. *tyrannique*, French; τυραννικὸς.] Suiting a tyrant; acting like a tyrant; cruel; deſpotick; imperious.
TYRA'NNICK. }

——— Charge him home that he affects
Tyrannic power. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
——— You have contriv'd to take
From Rome all ſeaſon'd office, and to wind
Yourſelf into a power *tyrannical.* *Shakeſp.*

Domitian had been *tyrannical*; and in his time many noble houſes were overthrown by falſe accuſations. *Bacon.*

Subdue and quell, o'er all the earth,
Brute violence, and proud *tyrannick* pow'r. *Milton.*

If the ſpirit of a ſubject be rebellious, in a prince it will be *tyrannical* and intolerable. *Taylor.*

——— She hath recourſe
To tears and prayers, again ſhe feels the ſmart
Of a freſh wound from the *tyrannick* dart. *Denham.*
Our ſects a more *tyrannick* power aſſume,
And would for ſcorpions change the rods of Rome. *Roſc.*
And by the nobles, by his commons curſt,
Th' oppreſſor rul'd *tyrannick* where he durſt;
Stretch'd o'er the poor and church his iron rod,
And treats alike his vaſſals and his God. *Pope.*

TYRA'NNICALLY. *adv.* [from *tyrannical.*] In manner of a tyrant.

TYRA'NNICIDE *n. ſ.* [*tyrannus* and *cædo*, Latin.] The act of killing a tyrant.

To TY'RANNISE. *v. n.* [*tyraniſer*, Fr. from *tyrant.*] To play the tyrant; to act with rigour and imperiouſneſs.

While we truſt in the mercy of God thro' Chriſt Jeſus, fear will not be able to *tyranniſe* over us. *Hooker.*

Then gan Carauſius *tyranniſe* anew,
And gainſt the Romans bent their proper power,
And ſo Alectus treacherouſly ſlew,
And took on him the robe of Emperor. *Spenſer.*
———— I made thee miſerable,
What time I threw the people's ſuffrages
On him, that thus doth *tyranniſe* o'er me. *Shakeſp.*
A crew, whom like ambition joins
With him, or under him to *tyranniſe.* *Milton.*
Beauty had crown'd you, and you muſt have been
The whole world's miſtreſs, other than a queen;
All had been rivals, and you might have ſpar'd,
Or kill'd and *tyranniſ'd* without a guard. *Waller.*

He does violence to his own faculties, *tyranniſes* over his own mind, and uſurps the prerogative that belongs to truth alone, which is to command by its own authority. *Locke.*

TY'RANNOUS. *adj.* [from *tyrant.*] Tyrannical; deſpotick; arbitrary; ſevere; cruel; imperious. Not in uſe.

It is ſtrange to ſee the unmanlike cruelty of mankind, who, not content with their *tyrannous* ambition, to have brought the others virtuous patience under them, think their maſterhood nothing without doing injury to them. *Sidney.*

Lately grown into a loathing and deteſtation of the unjuſt and *tyrannous* rule of Harold, an uſurper. *Spenſer.*

Betwixt two charming words, comes in my father,
And, like the *tyrannous* breathing of the north,
Shakes all our buds from blowing. *Shakeſp.*
———————— 'Tis excellent
To have a giant's ſtrength; but it is *tyrannous*
To uſe it like a giant. *Shakeſp.*
Fear you his *tyrannous* paſſion more, alas!
Than the queen's life? *Shakeſp.*
Subjection to his empire *tyrannous.* *Milton.*

After the death of this *tyrannous* and ambitious king, theſe writings came abroad. *Temple.*

TY'RANNY. *n. ſ.* [*tyrannis*, Lat. τυραννὶς, *tyrannie*, Fr.] 1. Abſolute monarchy imperiouſly adminiſtered. 2. Unreſiſted and cruel power. 3. Cruel government; rigorous command. 4. Severity; rigour; inclemency.

(1.) ———— Our grand foe,
Who now triumphs, and, in th' exceſs of joy,
Sole reigning holds the *tyranny* of heav'n. *Milton.*

The cities fell often under *tyrannies*, which ſpring naturally out of popular governments. *Temple.*

(2.) ——— Boundleſs intemperance
In nature is a *tyranny*; it hath been
Th' untimely emptying of the happy throne,
And fall of many kings. *Shakeſp.*
(3.) —— Bleed, bleed, poor country!
Great *tyranny* lay thou thy baſis ſure,
For goodneſs dares not check thee. *Shakeſp.*

Suſpicions diſpoſe kings to *tyranny*, and huſbands to jealouſy. *Bacon.*

——— God in judgment juſt,
Subjects him from without to violent lords;
Who oft as undeſervedly enthral
His outward freedom; *tyranny* muſt be. *Milton.*

(4.) The *tyranny* o' th' open night's too rough
For nature to endure. *Shak. King Lear.*

TY'RANT. *n. ſ.* [τύραννος; *tyrannus*, Lat. *Rowland* contends that this word, with the correſpondent Greek and Latin, is derived from *tir*, Welch and Erſe, land, and *rhanner*, Welch, to ſhare, *q. d. tirhanner*, a ſharer, or divider of land among his vaſſals.] 1. An abſolute monarch governing imperiouſly 2. A cruel deſpotick and ſevere maſter; an oppreſſor.

(2.) Love to a yielding heart is a king, but to a reſiſting is a *tyrant*. *Sidney.*

I would not be the villain that thou think'ſt,
For the whole ſpace that's in the *tyrant*'s graſp,
And the rich eaſt to boot. *Shak. Macb.*

Diſſembling courteſy! how fine this *tyrant*
Can tickle where ſhe wounds! *Shak. Cymb.*

The houſe of woe, and dungeon of our *tyrant*. *Milton.*

Conſider thoſe grand agents and lieutenants of the devil, by whom he ſcourges and plagues the world under him, to wit, *tyrants*; and was there ever any *tyrant* who was not alſo falſe and perfidious! *South.*

Thou meant'ſt to kill a *tyrant*, not a king. *Dryden.*

When *tyrant* cuſtom had not ſhackl'd man,
But free to follow nature was the mode. *Thomſon.*

TYRE. *n. ſ.* [properly *tire*.] See TIRE.

I have ſeen her beſet and bedecked all over with emeralds and pearls, ranged in rows about the *tyre* of her head. *Hakew.*

TY'RO. *n. ſ.* [properly *tiro*, as in the Latin.] One yet not maſter of his art; one in his rudiments.

There ſtands a ſtructure on a riſing hill,
Where *tyros* take their freedom out to kill. *Garth's Diſp.*

V.

V, Has two powers, expreſſed in modern Engliſh by two characters, *V* conſonant and *U* vowel, which ought to be conſidered as two letters; but as they were long confounded while the two uſes were annexed to one form, the old cuſtom ſtill continues to be followed.

U, the vowel, has two ſounds; one clear, expreſſed at other times by *eu*, as *obtuſe*; the other cloſe, and approaching to the Italian *u*, or Engliſh *oo*, as *obtund*.

V, the conſonant, has a ſound nearly approaching to thoſe of *b* and *f*. With *b* it is by the Spaniards and Gaſcons always confounded, and in the Runick alphabet is expreſſed by the ſame character with *f*, diſtinguiſhed only by a diacritical point. Its ſound in Engliſh is uniform. It is never mute.

VA'CANCY. *n. ſ.* [from *vacant.*] 1. Empty ſpace; vacuity. 2. Chaſm; ſpace unfilled. 3. [*Vacance*, Fr.] State of a poſt or employment when it is unſupplied. 4. [*Vacances*, Fr.] Time of leiſure; relaxation; intermiſſion; time unengaged. 5. Liſtleſſneſs; emptineſs of thought.

(1.) ——— How is't
That thus you bend your eye on *vacancy*,
And with th' incorporal air do hold diſcourſe.
Shakeſp. Hamlet.

(2.) The reader finds a wide *vacancy*, and knows not how to tranſport his thoughts to the next particular, for want of ſome connecting idea. *Watts's Logick.*

(3.) They were content to bribe them with the nomination of ſome biſhops, and diſpoſal of the revenues of ſome churches during the *vacancies*. *Leſley.*

In the *vacancy* of a biſhop, the guardian of the ſpiritualities was ſummon'd to parliament in the biſhop's room. *Ayliffe.*

(4.) If ſometimes, each other's eyes we meet,
Thoſe little *vacancies* from toil are ſweet. *Dryden.*

The daily intervals of time and *vacancies* from neceſſary labour, together with the one day in ſeven in the Chriſtian world, allow ſufficient time. *Watts.*

(5.) When alone, or in company, they ſit ſtill without doing any thing, I like it worſe; for all diſpoſitions to idleneſs or *vacancy*, even before they are habits, are dangerous. *Wotton.*

VA'CANT. *adj.* [*vacant*, French; *vacans*, Latin.] 1. Empty; unfilled; void. 2. Free; unencumbered; uncrowded. 3. Not filled by an incumbent, or poſſeſſour. 4. Being at leiſure; diſengaged. 5. Thoughtleſs; empty of thought; not buſy.

(1.) Why ſhould the air ſo impetuouſly ruſh into the cavity of the receiver, if there were before no *vacant* room to receive it. *Boyle.*

A better race to bring into their *vacant* room. *Milton.*

(2.) Religion is the intereſt of all; but philoſophy of thoſe only that are at leiſure, and *vacant* from the affairs of the world. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

A very little part of our life is ſo *vacant* from uneaſineſſes, as to leave us free to the attraction of remoter good. *Locke.*

(3.) Leſt the fiend invade *vacant* poſſeſſion. *Milton.*

Others when they allowed the throne *vacant*, thought the ſucceſſion ſhould immediately go to the next heir. *Swift.*

(4.) They which have the government, ſcatter the army abroad, and place them in villages to take their victuals of them, at ſuch *vacant* times as they lie not in camp. *Spenſer.*

Sir John Berkley was the more *vacant* for that ſervice, by the reduction of Barnſtaple. *Clarendon.*

Beſides thoſe portions of time which the neceſſities of nature and of civil life extorted from him, there was not a minute of the day which he left *vacant*. *Fell.*

The memory relieves the mind in her *vacant* moments, and prevents any chaſms of thought, by ideas of what is paſt. *Addiſon.*

(5.) ——— The wretched ſlave,
Who with a body fill'd, and *vacant* mind,
Gets him to reſt, cramm'd with diſtreſſful bread. *Shakeſp.*

The duke had a pleaſant and *vacant* face, proceeding from a ſingular aſſurance in his temper. *Wotton's Buck.*

To **VA'CATE.** *v. a.* [*vaco*, Latin.] 1. To annul; to make void; to make of no authority. 2. To make vacant; to quit poſſeſſion of; as, he *vacated* the throne. 3. To defeat; to put an end to.

(1.) That after-act *vacating* the authority of the precedent, tells the world that ſome remorſe touched even Strafford's moſt implacable enemies. *King Charles.*

The neceſſity of obſerving the Jewiſh Sabbath was *vacated* by the apoſtolical inſtitution of the Lord's day. *Nelſon.*

(3.) —— He *vacates* my revenge;
For while he truſts me, 'twere ſo baſe a part
To fawn, and yet betray. *Dryden.*

VACA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*vacation*, French; *vacatio*, Latin.] 1. Intermiſſion of juridical proceedings, or any other ſtated employments; receſs of courts or ſenates. 2. Leiſure; freedom from trouble or perplexity.

(1.) *Vacation* is all that time which paſſes between term and term, at London. *Cowel.*

As theſe clerks want not their full taſk of labour during the open term, ſo there is for them whereupon to be occupied in the *vacation* only. *Bacon Off. of Alienat.*

(2.) Benefit of peace, quiet, and *vacation* for piety, have rendered it neceſſary in every Chriſtian commonwealth, by laws to ſecure propriety. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

VA'CCARY. *n. ſ.* [*vacca*, Latin.] A cow-houſe; a cow-paſture. *Bailey.*

VACI'LLANCY. *n. ſ.* [*vacillans*, from *vacillo*, Lat. *vacillant*, Fr.] A ſtate of wavering; fluctuation; inconſtancy. Not much in uſe.

I deny that all mutability implies imperfection, though ſome does, as that *vacillancy* in human ſouls, and ſuch mutations as are found in corporeal matter. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

VACILLA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*vacillatio*, from *vacillo*, Latin; *vacillation*, French.] The act or ſtate of reeling or ſtaggering.

The muſcles keep the body upright, and prevent its falling, by readily aſſiſting againſt every *vacillation*. *Derham*.

VA'CUIST. *n. ſ.* [from *vacuum*.] A philoſopher that holds a *vacuum*: oppoſed to a *pleniſt*.

Thoſe ſpaces, which the *vacuiſts* would have to be empty, becauſe they are manifeſtly devoid of air, the pleniſts do not prove repleniſhed with ſubtle matter. *Boyle*.

VACUA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*vacuus*, Lat.] The act of emptying. *Dict*.

VACU'ITY. *n. ſ.* [*vacuitas*, from *vacuus*, Lat. *vacuite*, Fr.] 1. Emptineſs; ſtate of being unfilled. 2. Space unfilled; ſpace unoccupied. 3. Inanity; want of reality.

(1.) Hunger is ſuch a ſtate of *vacuity*, as to require a freſh ſupply of aliment. *Arbuthnot*.

(2.) In filling up *vacuities*, turning out ſhadows and ceremonies, by explicit preſcription of ſubſtantial duties, which thoſe ſhadows did obſcurely repreſent. *Hammond's Fund*.

— He, that ſeat ſoon failing, meets
A vaſt *vacuity*. *Milton*.

Body and ſpace are quite different things, and a *vacuity* is interſperſed among the particles of matter. *Bentley*.

God, who alone can anſwer all our longings, and fill every *vacuity* of our ſoul, ſhould entirely poſſeſs our heart. *Rogers*.

Redeeming ſtill at night theſe *vacuities* of the day. *Fell*.

(3.) The ſoul is ſeen, like other things, in the mirror of its effects but if they'll run behind the glaſs to catch at it, their expectations will meet with *vacuity* and emptineſs. *Glanville*.

VA'CUOUS. *adj.* [*vacuus*, Lat. *vacuë*, Fr.] Empty; unfilled.

Boundleſs the deep, becauſe I AM who fill
Infinitude: nor *vacuous* the ſpace. *Milton's Par. Loſt*.

VA'CUUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] Space unoccupied by matter.

Our enquiries about *vacuum*, or ſpace and atoms, will ſhew us ſome good practical leſſons. *Watts*.

To VADE. *v. n.* [*vado*, Latin.] To vaniſh; to paſs away. *Spenſer*. A word uſeful in poetry, but not received.

Be ever gloried here thy ſovereign name,
That thou may'ſt ſmile on all which thou haſt made;
Whoſe frown alone can ſhake this earthly frame,
And at whoſe touch the hills in ſmoak ſhall *vade*. *Wotton*.

VA'GABOND. *adj.* [*vagabundus*, low Latin; *vagabond*, Fr.] 1. Wandering without any ſettled habitation; wanting a home. 2. Wandering; vagrant.

(1.) Let them pronounce the ſteep Tarpeian death;
Vagabond exile: yet I would not buy
Their mercy at the price of one fair word.
Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.

A *vagabond* debtor may be cited in whatever place or juriſdiction he is found. *Ayliffe's Parergon*.

(2.) —— This common body
Like to a *vagabond* flag upon the ſtream,
Goes to, and back, lacqueying the varying tide. *Shakeſp*.
Their prayers by envious winds
Blown *vagabond* or fruſtrate. *Milton*.

VA'GABOND. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] 1. A vagrant; a wanderer, commonly in a ſenſe of reproach. 2. One that wanders illegally, without a ſettled habitation.

(1.) We call thoſe people wanderers and *vagabonds* that have no dwelling place. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World*.

Reduc'd like Hannibal, to ſeek relief
From court to court, and wander up and down
A *vagabond* in Afric. *Addiſon's Cato*.

(2.) *Vagabond* is a perſon without a home. *Watts*.

VAGA'RY. *n. ſ.* [from *vagus*, Latin.] A wild freak; a capricious frolick.

—— They chang'd their minds,
Flew off, and into ſtrange *vagaries* fell,
As they wou'd dance. *Milton's Par. Loſt*.

Would your ſon engage in ſome frolic, or take a *vagary*, were it not better he ſhould do it with, than without your knowledge. *Locke on Education*.

VAGINOPE'NNOUS. *adj.* [*vagina*, and *penna*, Latin.] Sheathwinged; having the wings covered with hard caſes.

VA'GOUS. *adj.* [*vagus*, Latin; *vague*, Fr.] Wandering; unſettled. Not in uſe.

Such as were born and begot of a ſingle woman, through a *vagous* luſt, were called Sporii. *Ayliffe*.

VA'GRANCY. *n. ſ.* [from *vagrant*.] A ſtate of wandering; unſettled condition.

VA'GRANT *adj.* Wandering; unſettled; vagabond; unfixed in place.

Do not oppoſe popular miſtakes and ſurmiſes, or *vagrant* and fictitious ſtories. *More's Divine Dialogues*.

Take good heed what men will think and ſay;
That beauteous Emma *vagrant* courſes took,
Her father's houſe, and civil life forſook. *Prior*.
Her lips no living bard, I weet,
May ſay how red, how round, how ſweet;
Old *Homer* only could indite
Their *vagrant* grace, and ſoft delight:
They ſtand recorded in his book,
When Helen ſmil'd, and Hebe ſpoke. *Prior*.

VA'GRANT. *n. ſ.* [*vagant*, French.] A ſturdy beggar; wanderer; vagabond; man unſettled in habitation. In an ill ſenſe.

Vagrants and outlaws ſhall offend thy view,
Train'd to aſſault, and diſciplin'd to kill. *Prior*.
You'll not the progreſs of your atoms ſtay,
Nor to collect the *vagrants* find a way. *Blackmore*.

To relieve the helpleſs poor; to make ſturdy *vagrants* relieve themſelves; to hinder idle hands from being miſchievous, are things of evident uſe. *F. Atterbury*.

—— Ye *vagrants* of the ſky,
To right or left, unheeded take your way. *Pope*.

VAGUE. *adj.* [*vague*, Fr. *vagus*, Latin.] 1. Wandering; vagrant; vagabond. 2. Unfixed; unſettled; undetermined; indefinite.

(1.) Gray encouraged his men to ſet upon the *vague* villains, good neither to live peaceably, nor to fight. *Hayward*.

(2.) The perception of being, or not being, belongs no more to theſe *vague* ideas, ſignified by the terms, whatſoever and thing, than it does to any other ideas. *Locke*.

VAIL. *n. ſ.* [*voile*, French. This word is now frequently written *veil*, from *velum*, Latin; and the verb *veil*, from the verb *velo*; but the old orthography commonly derived it, I believe rightly, from the French.] 1. A curtain; a cover thrown over any thing to be concealed. 2. A part of female dreſs, by which the face and part of the ſhape is concealed. 3. Money given to ſervants. It is commonly uſed in the plural. See VALE.

(1.) While they ſuppoſed to lie hid in their ſecret ſins, they were ſcattered under a dark *vail* of forgetfulneſs. *Wiſdom*.

To VAIL. *v. a.* To cover. See VEIL.

To VAIL. *v. a.* [*avaler le bonet*, French. *Addiſon* writes it *veil*, ignorantly.] 1. To let fall; to ſuffer to deſcend. 2. To let fall in token of reſpect. 3. To fall; to let ſink in fear, or for any other intereſt.

(1.) They ſtiffly refuſed to *vail* their bonnets, which is reckoned intolerable contempt by ſeafarers. *Carew*.

—— The virgin 'gan her beavoir *vale*,
And thank'd him firſt, and thus began her tale. *Fairfax*.

(2.) Certain of the Turks gallies, which would not *vail* their top ſails, the Venetians fiercely aſſailed. *Knolles's Hiſt*.

Before my princely ſtate let your poor greatneſs fall,
And *vail* your tops to me, the ſovereign of you all. *Drayt*.

They had not the ceremony of *veiling* the bonnet in ſalutations; for, in medals, they ſtill have it on their heads. *Addiſon*.

(3.) —— That furious Scot,
'Gan *vail* his ſtomach, and did grace the ſhame
Of thoſe that turn'd their backs. *Shakeſp*.

To VAIL. *v. n.* To yield; to give place; to ſhew reſpect by yielding. In this ſenſe, the modern writers have ignorantly written *veil.*

Thy convenience muſt *veil* to thy neighbour's neceſſity; and thy very neceſſities muſt yield to thy neighbour's extremity. *South.*

VAIN. *adj.* [*vain,* Fr. *vanus,* Latin.] 1. Fruitleſs; ineffectual. 2. Empty; unreal; ſhadowy. 3. Meanly proud; proud of petty things; with *of* before the cauſe of vanity. 4. Shewy; oſtentatious. 5. Idle; worthleſs; unimportant. 6. Falſe; not true. 7. *In* VAIN. To no purpoſe; to no end ineffectually; without effect.

(1.) ——— Let no man ſpeak again
To alter this; for counſel is but *vain.* *Shakeſp.*
——— *Vain* is the force of man,
To cruſh the pillars which the pile ſuſtain. *Dryden.*
(2.) Before the paſſage horrid Hydra ſtands,
Gorgons, Geryon with his triple frame,
And *vain* chimera, vomits empty flame. *Dryden's Æn.*
Unmov'd his eyes, and wet his beard appears;
And ſhedding *vain,* but ſeeming real tears. *Dryden.*

(3.) No folly like *vain* glory; nor any thing more ridiculous than for a *vain* man to be ſtill boaſting of himſelf. *L'Eſtrange.*

He wav'd a torch aloft, and, madly *vain,*
Sought godlike worſhip from a ſervile train. *Dryden.*
—— The minſtrels play'd on ev'ry ſide,
Vain of their art, and for the maſtery vy'd. *Dryden.*

To be *vain* is rather a mark of humility than pride. *Vain* men delight in telling what honours have been done them, what great company they have kept, and the like; by which they plainly confeſs, that theſe honours were more than their due, and ſuch as their friends would not believe, if they had not been told: whereas a man truly proud, thinks the honours below his merit, and ſcorns to boaſt. *Swift.*

Ah friend! to dazzle let the *vain* deſign;
To raiſe the thought, and touch the heart, be thine. *Pope.*
Here learn the great unreal wants to feign,
Unpleaſing truths here mortify the *vain.* *Savage.*
Ye *vain!* deſiſt from your erroneous ſtrife;
Be wiſe, and quit the falſe ſublime of life;
The true ambition there alone reſides,
Where juſtice vindicates, and wiſdom guides. *Young.*
(4.) Load ſome *vain* church with old theatrick ſtate. *Pope.*
(5.) Both all things *vain,* and all who in *vain* things
Built their fond hopes of glory, or laſting fame
Or happineſs. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*
He heard a grave philoſopher maintain,
That all the actions of our life were *vain,*
Which with our ſenſe of pleaſure not conſpir'd. *Denham.*
To your *vain* anſwer will you have recourſe,
And tell 'tis ingenite active force. *Blackmore.*
(7.) ——— He tempts *in vain.* *Milton.*
Providence and nature never did any thing *in vain.* *L'Eſtr.*
Strong Halys ſtands *in vain;* weak Phlegys flies. *Dryden.*

The philoſophers of old did *in vain* enquire whether *ſummum bonum* conſiſted in riches, bodily delights, virtue, or contemplation. *Locke.*

If we hope for what we are not likely to poſſeſs, we act and think *in vain,* and make life a greater dream and ſhadow than it really is. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

If from this diſcourſe one honeſt man ſhall receive ſatisfaction, I ſhall think that I have not written nor lived *in vain.* *Weſt on the Reſurrection.*

VAINGLO'RIOUS. *adj.* [*vanus* and *glorioſus,* Latin.] Boaſting without performances; proud in diſproportion to deſert.

Vain-glorious man, when flutt'ring wind does blow,
In his light wings is lifted up to ſky. *Spenſer.*
—— Strength to glory aſpires
Vain-glorious, and through infamy ſeeks fame. *Milton.*

This his arrogant and *vain-glorious* expreſſion witneſſeth. *Hale.*

VAINGLO'RY. *n. ſ.* [*vana gloria,* Latin.] Pride above merit; empty pride; pride in little things.

He had nothing of *vain-glory,* but yet kept ſtate and majeſty to the height; being ſenſible, that majeſty maketh the people bow, but *vain-glory* boweth to them. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Expoſe every blaſt of *vain-glory* every idle thought, to be chaſtened by the rod of ſpiritual diſcipline. *Taylor.*

This extraordinary perſon, out of his natural averſion to *vain-glory,* wrote ſeveral pieces, which he did not aſſume the honour of. *Addiſon.*

A monarch's ſword, when mad *vain-glory* draws;
Not Waller's wreath can hide the nation's ſcar. *Pope.*

VA'INLY. *adv.* [from *vain.*] 1. Without effect; to no purpoſe; in vain. 2. Proudly; arrogantly. 3. Idly; fooliſhly.

(1.) Our cannons malice *vainly* ſhall be ſpent
Againſt th' invulnerable clouds of heav'n. *Shakeſp.*
In weak complaints you *vainly* waſte your breath;
They are not tears that can revenge his death. *Dryden.*

(2.) Humility teaches us to think neither *vainly* nor vauntingly of ourſelves. *Delany.*

(3.) Nor *vainly* hope to be invulnerable. *Milton.*

If Lentulus be ambitious, he ſhall be *vainly* credulous; preſuming his advancement to be decreed by the Sybilline oracles. *Grew's Coſmol.*

VA'INNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *vain.*] The ſtate of being vain. Pride; falſehood; emptineſs.

I hate ingratitude more in a man,
Than lying, *vainneſs,* babbling. *Shakeſp.*

VAIR *or* VA'IRY. *adj.* [in heraldry.] Variegated with coverings of gold, red, or other colours.

VA'IVODE. *n. ſ.* [*waiwod,* a governour, Sclavonian.] A prince of the Dacian provinces.

VA'LANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *Valencia,* whence the uſe of them came. *Skinner.*] The fringes or drapery hanging round the teſter and ſtead of a bed.

——— My houſe
Is richly furniſhed with plate and gold;
Valance of Venice, gold in needlework. *Shakeſp.*

Thruſt the *valance* of the bed, that it may be full in ſight. *Swift.*

To VA'LANCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To decorate with drapery. Not in uſe.

Old friend, thy face is *valanc'd* ſince
I ſaw thee laſt; com'ſt thou to beard me. *Shakeſp.*

VALE. *n. ſ.* [*val,* Fr. *vallis,* Latin.] 1. A low ground; a valley; a place between two hills. *Vale* is a poetical word. 2. [From *avail,* profit; or *vale,* farewel. If from *avail,* it muſt be written *vail,* as *Dryden* writes. If from *vale,* which I think is right, it muſt be *vale.*] Money given to ſervants.

(1.) In Ida *vale*: who knows not Ida *vale?*
An hundred ſhepherds woned. *Spenſer.*
Met in the *vale* of Arde. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.
—— Anchiſes, in a flow'ry *vale,*
Review'd his muſter'd race, and took the tale. *Dryden.*
In thoſe fair *vales* by nature form'd to pleaſe,
Where Guadalquiver ſerpentines with eaſe. *Harte.*
(2.) Since our knights and ſenators account
To what their ſordid, begging *vails* amount;
Judge what a wretched ſhare the poor attends,
Whoſe whole ſubſiſtence on thoſe alms depends. *Dryden.*

His revenue, beſides *vales,* amounted to thirty pounds. *Swift.*

VALEDI'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*valedico,* Latin.] A farewel.

A *valediction* forbidding to weep. *Donne.*

VALEDI'CTORY. *adj.* [from *valedico,* Latin.] Bidding farewel.

VA'LENTINE. *n. ſ.* A ſweetheart, choſen on Valentine's day.

—— Now all nature ſeem'd in love,
And birds had drawn their *valentines.* *Wotton.*

Vale'rian. *n. ſ.* [*valeriana*, Latin; *valerian*, Fr.] A plant.

Va'let. *n. ſ.* [*valet*, French.] A waiting ſervant.

Giving caſt-clothes to be worn by *valets*, has a very ill effect upon little minds. *Addiſon.*

Valetudina'rian. } *adj.* [*valetudinaire*, Fr. *valetudo*,
Valetu'dinary. } Lat.] Weakly; ſickly; infirm of health.

Phyſic, by purging noxious, humours, prevents ſickneſs in the healthy, or recourſe thereof in the *valetudinary*. *Browne.*

Shifting from the warmer vallies, to the colder hills, or from the hills to the vales, is a great benefit to the *valetudinarian*, feeble part of mankind. *Derham.*

Some patients have been liable to this ſymptom, and reduced by it to a *valetudinary* and very unequal ſtate of health. *Blackmore.*

Cold of winter, by ſtopping the pores of perſpiration, keeps the warmth more within; whereby there is a greater quantity of ſpirits generated in healthful animals, for the caſe is quite otherwiſe in *valetudinary* ones. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

Valetudinarians muſt live where they can command and ſcold. *Swift.*

Va'liance. *n. ſ.* [from *valiant*; *vaillance*, Fr.] Valour; perſonal puiſſance; fierceneſs; bravery. Not in uſe.

With ſtiff force he ſhook his mortal lance,
To let him weet his doughty *valiance*. *Spenſer.*

Va'liant. *adj.* [*vaillant*, French.] Stout; perſonally puiſſant; brave. We ſay a *valiant* man; a *valiant* action.

Only be thou *valiant* for me, and fight the Lord's battles. 1 *Sam.* xviii. 17.

Hale, a very *valiant* fencer, undertook to teach that ſcience in a book, and was laughed at. *Walton.*

The church of Antioch might meet at that time to celebrate the memory of ſuch a *valiant* combat and martyr of Chriſt. *Nelſon.*

Va'liantly. *adv.* [from *valiant.*] Stoutly; with perſonal ſtrength; with perſonal bravery.

Farewel, kind lord; fight *valiantly* to-day:
Thou art fram'd of the firm truth of valour. *Shakeſp.*

It was the duty of a good ſoldier *valiantly* to withſtand his enemies, and not to be troubled with any evil hap. *Knolles.*

Va'liantness. *n. ſ.* [from *valiant.*] Valour; perſonal bravery; puiſſance; fierceneſs; ſtoutneſs.

Thy *valiantneſs* was mine; thou ſuck'dſt it from me. *Shakeſp.*

Achimetes having won the top of the walls, by the *valiantneſs* of the defendants was forced to retire. *Knolles.*

Shew not thy *valiantneſs* in wine. *Eccluſ.* xxxi. 25.

Va'lid *adj.* [*valide*, French; *validus*, Latin.] 1. Strong; powerful; efficacious; prevalent. 2. Having intellectual force; prevalent; weighty; concluſive.

(1.) —— Perhaps more *valid* arms,
Weapons more violent, when next we meet
May ſerve to better us, and worſe our foes. *Milton.*

(2.) A difference in their ſentiments as to particular queſtions is no *valid* argument againſt the general truth believed by them, but rather a clearer and more ſolid proof of it. *Stephens.*

Vali'dity. *n. ſ.* [*validite*, Fr. from *valid.*] 1. Force to convince; certainty. 2. Value. A ſenſe not uſed.

(1.) You are perſuaded of the *validity* of that famous verſe,
'Tis expectation makes a bleſſing dear. *Pope.*
(2.) To thee and thine,
Remain this ample third of our fair kingdom;
No leſs in ſpace, *validity*, and pleaſure,
Than that conferr'd on Gonerill. *Shakeſp.*

Valla'ncy. *n. ſ.* [from *valance.*] A large wig that ſhades the face.

But you, loud Sirs, who through your curls look big,
Criticks in plume and white *vallancy* wig. *Dryden.*

Va'lley. *n. ſ.* [*vallée* Fr. *vallis*, Latin.] A low ground; a hollow between hills.

Vallies are the intervals betwixt mountains. *Woodward.*

Live with me, and be my love,
And we will all the pleaſure prove,
That hills and *vallies* yield. *Raleigh.*
Sweet interchange of hill and *valley*. *Milton.*

I have been ready to freeze on the top of a hill; and in an hour's time after, have ſuffered as great inconvenience from the heat of the *valley*. *Brown's Travels.*

Va'lorous. *adj.* [from *valour.*] Brave; ſtout; valiant.

The famous warriors of the antique world
Us'd trophies to erect in ſtately wiſe,
In which they would the records have enroll'd,
Of their great deeds and *valorous* empriſe. *Spenſer.*

Captain Jamy is a marvellous *valorous* gentleman. *Shakeſpeare.*

Va'lorously. *adv.* [from *valorous.*] In a brave manner.

Va'lour. *n. ſ.* [*valeur*, Fr. *valor*, Latin. *Ainſworth.*] Perſonal bravery; ſtrength; proweſs; puiſſance; ſtoutneſs.

That I may pour the ſpirits in thine ear,
And chaſtiſe, with the *valour* of my tongue,
All that impedes thee. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
—— Here I conteſt
As hotly and as nobly with thy love,
As ever in ambitious ſtrength I did
Contend againſt thy *valour*. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
—— When *valour* preys on reaſon,
It eats the ſword it fights with. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleo.*

An innate *valour* appeared in him, when he put himſelf upon the ſoldiers defence, as he received the mortal ſtab. *Howel.*

For contemplation he, and *valour* form'd;
For ſoftneſs ſhe, and ſweet attractive grace. *Milton.*
Such were theſe giants; men of high renown!
For, in thoſe days, might only ſhall be admir'd,
And *valour*, and heroic virtue, call'd. *Milton.*

Valour gives awe, and promiſes protection to thoſe who want heart or ſtrength to defend themſelves. This makes the authority of men among women; and that of a maſter-buck in a numerous herd. *Temple's Miſcel.*

Va'luable *adj.* [*valable*, Fr. from *value.*] 1. Precious; being of great price. 2 Worthy; deſerving regard.

(2.) A juſt account of that *valuable* perſon, whoſe remains lie before us. *F. Atterbury.*

The value of ſeveral circumſtances in ſtory, leſſens very much by diſtance of time; though ſome minute circumſtances are very *valuable*. *Swift's Thoughts.*

Valua'tion *n. ſ.* [from *value.*] 1 The act of ſetting a value; appraiſement. 2 Value ſet upon any thing.

(1.) Humility in man conſiſts not in denying any gift that is in him, but in a juſt *valuation* of it, rather thinking too meanly than too highly *Ray on the Creation.*

(2.) No reaſon I, ſince of your lives you ſet
So ſlight a *valuation*, ſhould reſerve
My crack'd one to more care *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Take out of mens minds falſe *valuations*, and it would leave the minds of a number of men, poor ſhrunken things. *Bacon.*

The writers expreſſed not the *valuation* of the denarius, without regard to its preſent *valuation*. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Valua'tor *n. ſ.* [from *value.*] An appraiſer; one who ſets upon any thing its price. A word which I have found no where elſe.

What *valuators* will the biſhops make uſe of? *Swift.*

Va'lue. *n. ſ.* [*value*, Fr. *valor*, Latin] 1 Price; worth. 2. High rate. 3 Rate; price equal to the worth of the thing bought.

(1.) Ye are phyſicians of no *value*. *Job*, xiii.

Learn to live for your own ſake, and the ſervice of God; and let nothing in the world be of any *value* with you, but that which you can turn into a ſervice to God, and a means of your future happineſs. *Law.*

(2.) Cæſar is well acquainted with your virtues,
And therefore ſets this *value* on your life:
Let him but know the price of Cato's friendſhip,
And name your terms *Addiſon.*

(3.) He ſent him money; it was with this obliging teſtimony, that his deſign was not to pay him the *value* of his pictures, becauſe they were above any price. *Dryden.*

To Va'lue. *v. a.* [*valoir*, Fr. from the noun.] 1. To rate at a certain price. 2. To rate highly; to have in high eſteem. 3. To appraiſe; to eſtimate. 4. To be worth; to be equal in worth to. 5. To take account of. 6. To reckon at, with reſpect to number or power. 7. To conſider with reſpect to importance; to hold important. 8. To equal in value; to countervail. 9. To raiſe to eſtimation. This is a ſenſe not in uſe.

(1.) When the country grows better inhabited, the tithes and other obventions will be more augmented, and better *valued.* *Spenſer.*

A mind *valuing* his reputation at the due price, will repute all diſhoneſt gain much inferior thereunto. *Carew's Survey.*

God alone *values* right the good. *Milton.*

(2.) Some of the fineſt treatiſes in dialogue, many very *valued* pieces of French, Italian, and Engliſh appear. *Addiſon.*

He *values* himſelf upon the compaſſion with which he relieved the afflicted. *Atterbury.*

To him your orchard's early fruits are due,
A pleaſing off'ring, when 'tis made by you;
He *values* theſe. *Pope.*

(3.) If he be poorer than eſtimation, the prieſt ſhall *value* him. *Lev.* xxvii. 8.

(4.) The peace between the French and us not *values*
The coſt that did conclude it. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

(5.) If a man be in ſickneſs, the time will ſeem longer without a clock than with; for the mind doth *value* every moment. *Bacon.*

(6.) The queen is *valued* thirty thouſand ſtrong:
Her faction will be full as ſtrong as ours. *Shakeſp.*

(7.) ——— The king muſt take it ill,
So ſlightly *valued* in his meſſenger. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Neither of them *valued* their promiſes, according to rules of honour or integrity. *Clarendon.*

(8.) It cannot be *valued* with the gold of ophir. *Job,* xxviii. 16.

(9.) She ordered all things, reſiſting the wiſdom of the wiſeſt, by making the poſſeſſor thereof miſerable; *valuing* the folly of the moſt fooliſh, by making the ſucceſs proſperous. *Sidney.*

Some *value* themſelves to their country by jealouſies of the crown. *Temple.*

Vanity, or a deſire of *valuing* ourſelves by ſhewing others faults. *Temple.*

Va'lueless. *adj.* [from *value.*] Being of no value.

——— A counterfeit
Reſembling majeſty; which, touch'd and tried,
Proves *valueleſs.* *Shakeſp. King John.*

Va'luer. *n. ſ.* [from *value.*] He that values.

Hammond was no *valuer* of trifles. *Fell.*

VALVE. *n. ſ.* [*valva*, Latin.] 1. A folding door. 2. Any thing that opens over the mouth of a veſſel. 3. [In anatomy.] A kind of membrane, which opens in certain veſſels to admit the blood, and ſhuts to prevent its regreſs.

(1.) Swift through the *valves* the viſionary fair
Repaſs'd. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Opening their *values*, ſelf-mov'd on either ſide,
The adamantine doors expanded wide:
When death commands they cloſe, when death commands
divide. *Harte.*

(2.) This air, by the opening of the *valve*, and forcing up of the ſucker, may be driven out. *Boyle.*

(3.) The arteries, with a contractile force, drive the blood ſtill forward; it being hindered from going backward by the *valves* of the heart. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Va'lvule. *n. ſ.* [*valvule*, Fr.] A ſmall valve.

Vamp. *n. ſ.* The upper leather of a ſhoe. *Ainſw.*

To VAMP. *v. a.* [This is ſuppoſed probably enough by *Skinner* to be derived from *avant*, Fr. *before*; and to mean laying on a new outſide.] To piece an old thing with ſome new part.

——— You wiſh
To *vamp* a body with a dangerous phyſick,
That's ſure of death without. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

This opinion hath been *vamped* up by Cardan. *Bentley.*

I had never much hopes of your *vampt* play. *Swift.*

Va'mper. *n. ſ.* [from *vamp.*] One who pieces out an old thing with ſomething new.

Van. *n. ſ.* [from *avant*, French.] 1. The front of an army; the firſt line. 2. [*van*, Fr. *vannus*, Latin.] Any thing ſpread wide by which a wind is raiſed; a fan. 3. A wing with which the air is beaten.

(1.) Before each *van* prick forth the airy knights. *Milton.*

——— The foe he had ſurvey'd,
Arrang'd, as t' him they did appear,
With *van*, main battle, wings and rare. *Hudibras.*

Van to *van* the foremoſt ſquadrons meet,
The midmoſt battles haſt'ning up behind. *Dryden.*

(2.) The other token of their ignorance of the ſea was an oar, they call it a corn-*van.* *Broome on the Odyſſey.*

(3.) ——— His ſail-broad *vans*
He ſpreads for flight, and in the ſurging ſmoke
Up-lifted, ſpurns the ground. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

——— A fiery globe
Of angels on full ſail of wing drew nigh,
Who on their plumy *vans* receiv'd him ſoft
From his uneaſy ſtation, and upbore,
As on a floating couch, through the blithe air. *Milton.*

——— His diſabled wing unſtrung:
He wheel'd in air, and ſtretch'd his *vans* in vain;
His *vans* no longer could his flight ſuſtain. *Dryden.*

The *vanes* are broad on one ſide, a narrower on the other; both which miniſter to the progreſſive motion of the bird. *Derham.*

Va'ncourier. *n. ſ.* [*avantcourier*, French.] A harbinger; a precurſor.

Vane. *n. ſ.* [*vaene*, Dutch.] A plate hung on a pin to turn with the wind.

A man ſhe wou'd ſpell backward;
If tall, a lance ill-headed;
If ſpeaking, why a *vane* blown with all winds. *Shakeſp.*

Va'nguard. *n. ſ.* [*avant garde*, French.] The front, or firſt line of the army.

The king's *vant-guard* maintained fight againſt the whole power of the enemies. *Bacon.*

The martial Idomen, who bravely ſtood before
In *vant-guard* of his troops, and marcht, for ſtrength a ſavage bore. *Chapman.*

Vanguard to right and left the front unfold. *Milton.*

Vani'lla. *n. ſ.* [*vanille*, French.] A plant. The fruit of thoſe plants is uſed to ſcent chocolate. *Miller.*

When mixed with *vanillios*, or ſpices, chocolate acquires the good and bad qualities of aromatic oils. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

To Va'nish. *v. n.* [*vaneſco*, Latin; *evanouir*, Fr.] 1. To loſe perceptible exiſtence. 2. To paſs away from the ſight; to diſappear. 3. To paſs away; to be loſt.

(1.) High honour is not only gotten and born by pain and danger, but muſt be nurſed by the like, or elſe *vaniſheth* as ſoon as it appears to the world. *Sidney.*

While fancy brings the *vaniſh'd* piles to view,
And builds imaginary Rome anew. *Pope.*

(2.) ——— Whither are they *vaniſh'd?*
— Into the air; and what ſeem'd corporal
Melted as breath into the wind. *Shakeſp.*

— Now I have taken heart, thou *vaniſheſt.* *Shakeſp.*

——— He cut the cleaving ſky
And in a moment *vaniſh'd* from her eye. *Pope's Odyſſ.*

(3.) — All theſe delights will *vaniſh.* *Milton.*

That ſpirit of religion and ſeriouſneſs, by which we had diſtinguiſhed ourſelves, *vaniſhed* all at once, and a ſpirit of infidelity and prophaneneſs ſtarted up. *Atterbury.*

Va'nity. *n. ſ.* [*vanitas*, Lat. *vanite*, Fr.] 1. Emptineſs; uncertainty; inanity. 2. Fruitleſs deſire; fruitleſs endeavour. 3. Trifling labour. 4. Falſehood; untruth. 5. Empty pleaſure; vain purſuit; idle ſhew; unſubſtantial enjoyment; petty object of pride. 6. Oſtentation; arrogance. 7. Petty pride; pride exerted upon ſlight grounds; pride operating on ſmall occaſions.

(1.) *Vanity* of *vanities* all is *vanity*. *Eccl.*

(2.) *Vanity* poſſeſſeth many, who are deſirous to know the certainty of things to come. *Sidney.*

— Thy pride
And wand'ring *vanity*, when leaſt was ſafe,
Rejected my forewarning. *Milton.*

(3.) To uſe long diſcourſe againſt thoſe things which are both againſt ſcripture and reaſon, might rightly be judged a *vanity* in the anſwerer, not much inferior to that of the inventor. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

(4.) Here I may well ſhew the *vanity* of that which is reported in the ſtory of Walſingham. *Sir J. Davies.*

(5.) Were it not ſtrange if God ſhould have made ſuch ſtore of glorious creatures on earth, and leave them all to be conſumed in ſecular *vanity*, allowing none but the baſer ſort to be employed in his own ſervice. *Hooker.*

—— I muſt
Beſtow upon the eyes of this young couple
Some *vanity* of mine art. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Caſt not her ſerious wit on idle things;
Make her free will ſlave to *vanity*. *Davies.*
Sin, with *vanity*, had fill'd the works of men. *Milton.*

The eldeſt equal the youngeſt in the *vanity* of their dreſs; and no other reaſon can be given of it, but that they equal, if not ſurpaſs them, in the *vanity* of their deſires. *South.*

Think not when woman's tranſient breath is fled,
That all her *vanities* at once are dead;
Succeeding *vanities* ſhe ſtill regards,
And though ſhe plays no more, o'erlooks the cards. *Pope.*

(6.) The ground-work thereof is true, however they, through *vanity*, whilſt they would not ſeem to be ignorant, do thereupon build many forged hiſtories of their own antiquity. *Spenſer.*

Whether it were out of the ſame *vanity*, which poſſeſſed all thoſe learned philoſophers and poets, that Plato alſo publiſhed, not under the right authors names, thoſe things which he had read in the Scriptures; or fearing the ſeverity of the Areopagite, and the example of his maſter Socrates, I cannot judge. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

(7.) Can you add guilt to *vanity*, and take
A pride to hear the conqueſts which you make. *Dryden.*

'Tis an old maxim in the ſchools,
That *vanity*'s the food of fools:
Yet now and then your men of wit
Will condeſcend to take a bit. *Swift's Miſcel.*

The corruption of the world indulges women in great *vanity*, and mankind ſeem to conſider them in no other view, than as ſo many painted idols, that are to allure and gratify their paſſions. *Law.*

To VAN. *v. a.* [from *vannus*, Latin; *vanner*, Fr.] To fan; to winnow. Not in uſe.

The corn, which in *vanning* lieth loweſt is the beſt. *Bacon.*

To VA'NQUISH. *v. a.* [*vaincre*, French.] 1. To conquer; to overcome; to ſubdue. 2. To confute.

(1.) Wer't not aſhame, that, whilſt you live at jar,
The fearful French, whom you late *vanquiſhed*,
Should make a ſtart o'er ſeas, and *vanquiſh* you. *Shakeſp.*

They ſubdued and *vanquiſhed* the rebels in all encounters. *Clarendon.*

The gods the victor, Cato the *vanquiſh'd* choſe:
But you have done what Cato could not do,
To chuſe the *vanquiſh'd*, and reſtore him too. *Dryden.*

(2.) This bold aſſertion has been fully *vanquiſhed* in a late reply to the biſhop of Meaux's treatiſe. *F. Atterbury.*

VA'NQUISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *vanquiſh*.] Conqueror; ſubduer.

——— He would pawn his fortunes
To hopeleſs reſtitution, ſo he might
Be call'd your *vanquiſher*. *Shakeſp.*

I ſhall riſe victorious, and ſubdue
My *vanquiſher*; ſpoil'd of his vaunted ſpoil. *Milton.*
Troy's *vanquiſher*, and great Achilles' ſon. *A. Philips.*

VA'NTAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *advantage*.] 1. Gain; profit. 2. Superiority; ſtate in which one had better means of action than another. 3. Opportunity; convenience.

(1.) What great *vantage* do we get by the trade of a paſtor. *Sidney.*

(2.) With the *vantage* of mine own excuſe,
Hath he excepted moſt againſt my love. *Shakeſp.*

He had them at *vantage*, being tired and harraſſed with a long march. *Bacon.*

The pardoned perſon muſt not think to ſtand upon the ſame *vantage* of ground with the innocent. *South.*

(3.) Be aſſur'd, Madam, 'twill be done
With his next *vantage*. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

To VA'NTAGE. *v. a.* [from *advantage*.] To profit. Not in uſe.

We yet of preſent peril be afraid;
For needleſs fear did never *vantage* none. *Spenſer.*

VA'NTBRASS. *n. ſ.* [*avant bras*, Fr.] Armour for the arm.

I'll hide my ſilver beard in a gold beaver,
And in my *vantbrace* put this wither'd brawn. *Shakeſp.*
Put on *vantbraſs*, and greves, and gauntlet. *Milton.*

VA'PID. *adj.* [*vapidus*, Latin.] Dead; having the ſpirit evaporated; ſpiritleſs; maukiſh; flat.

—— Thy wines let feed a-while
On the fat refuſe; leſt too ſoon disjoin'd,
From ſpritely it to ſharp or *vapid* change. *Philips.*

The effects of a *vapid* and viſcous conſtitution of blood, are ſtagnation, acrimony, and putrefaction. *Arbuthnot.*

VA'PIDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *vapid*.] The ſtate of being ſpiritleſs or maukiſh; maukiſhneſs.

VAPORA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*vaporation*, Fr. *vaporatio*, Lat. from *vapour*.] The act of eſcaping in vapours.

VA'PORER. *n. ſ.* [from *vapour*.] A boaſter; a braggart.

This ſhews theſe *vaporers*, to what ſcorn they expoſe themſelves. *Government of the Tongue.*

VA'PORISH. *adj.* [from *vapour*.] 1. Vaporous; full of vapours. 2. Splenetick; peeviſh; humorſome.

(1.) It proceeded from the nature of the *vapouriſh* place. *Sandys.*

(2.) Pallas grew *vap'riſh* once and odd,
She would not do the leaſt right thing. *Pope.*

VA'POROUS. *adj.* [*vaporeux*, Fr. from *vapour*.] 1. Full of vapours or exhalations; fumy. 2. Windy; flatulent.

(1.) The *vaporous* night approaches. *Shakeſp.*

This ſhifting our abode from the warmer and more *vaporous* air of the vallies, to the colder and more ſubtile air of the hills, is a great benefit to the valetudinarian part. *Derham.*

(2.) If the mother eat much beans, or ſuch *vaporous* food, it endangereth the child to become lunatick. *Bacon.*

Some more ſubtile corporeal element, may ſo equally bear againſt the parts of a little *vaporours* moiſture, as to form it into round drops. *More againſt Atheiſm.*

The food which is moſt *vaporous* and perſpirable, is the moſt eaſily digeſted. *Arbuthnot.*

A little tube, jetting out from the extremity of an artery, may carry off theſe *vaporous* ſteams of the blood. *Cheyne.*

VA'POUR. *n. ſ.* [*vapeur*, Fr. *vapor*, Latin.] 1. Any thing exhalable; any thing that mingles with the air. 2. Fume; ſteam. 3. Wind; flatulence. 4. Mental fume; vain imagination; fancy unreal. 5. [In the plural.] Diſeaſes cauſed by flatulence, or by diſeaſed nerves; hypochondriacal maladies; melancholy; ſpleen.

(1.) — Jove a dreadful ſtorm call'd forth
Againſt our navy; covered ſhore and all
With gloomy *vapours*. *Chapman.*
Vapour, and miſt, and exhalation hot. *Milton.*

When firſt the ſun too pow'rful beams diſplays,
It draws up *vapours* which obſcure its rays:
But ev'n thoſe clouds at laſt adorn its way,
Reflect new glories, and augment the day. *Pope.*

(2.) The morning is the beſt, becauſe the imagination is not clouded by the *vapours* of meat. *Dryden.*

In diſtilling hot ſpirits, if the head of the ſtill be taken off, the *vapour* which aſcends out of the ſtill will take fire at the flame of a candle, and the flame will run along the *vapour* from the candle to the ſtill. *Newton's Optics.*

For the impoſthume, the *vapour* of vinegar, and any thing which creates a cough, are proper. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

(3.) In the Theſſalian witches, and the meetings of witches that have been recorded, great wonders they tell, of carrying in the air, transforming themſelves into other bodies. Theſe fables are the effects of imagination: for ointments, if laid on any thing thick, by ſtopping of the pores, ſhut in the *vapours*, and ſend them to the head extremely. *Bacon.*

(4.) If his ſorrow bring forth amendment, he hath the grace of hope, though it be clouded over with a melancholy *vapour*, that it be not diſcernible even to himſelf. *Hammond.*

(5.) To this we muſt aſcribe the ſpleen, ſo frequent in ſtudious men, as well as the *vapours* to which the other ſex are ſo often ſubject. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

To **VA'POUR.** *v. n.* [*vaporo*, Latin.] 1. To paſs in a vapour or fume; to fly off in evaporations. 2. To emit fumes. 3. To bully; to brag.

(1.) When thou from this world wilt go,
The whole world *vapours* in thy breath. *Donne.*

(2.) Swift running waters *vapour* not ſo much as ſtanding waters. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

(3.) Not true, quoth he? Howe'er you *vapour*,
I can what I affirm make appear. *Hudibras.*

Theſe are all the mighty powers
You vainly boaſt, to cry down ours;
And what in real value's wanting,
Supply with *vapouring* and ranting. *Hudibras.*

That I might not be *vapour'd* down by inſignificant teſtimonies, I uſed the name of your ſociety to annihilate all ſuch arguments. *Glanville.*

Be you to us but kind;
Let Dutchmen *vapour*, Spaniards curſe,
No ſorrow we ſhall find. *E. Dorſet's Song.*

To **VA'POUR.** *v. a.* To effuſe, or ſcatter in fumes or vapour.

Break off this laſt lamenting kiſs,
Which ſucks two ſouls, and *vapours* both away. *Donne.*

He'd laugh to ſee one throw his heart away,
Another ſighing *vapour* forth his ſoul,
A third to melt himſelf in tears. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Opium loſeth ſome of its poiſonous quality, if *vapoured* out, and mingled with ſpirit of wine. *Bacon.*

It muſt be holpen by ſomewhat which may fix the ſilver, never to be reſtored, or *vapoured* away, when incorporated into ſuch a maſs of gold. *Bacon.*

VA'RIABLE *adj.* [*variable*, Fr. *variabilis*, Latin.] Changeable; mutable; inconſtant.

O ſwear not by th' inconſtant moon,
That monthly changes in her circled orb;
Leſt that thy love prove likewiſe *variable*. *Shakeſp.*

—— Haply countries different,
With *variable* objects, ſhall expel
This ſomething ſettled matter in his heart. *Shakeſp.*

By the lively image of other creatures, did thoſe ancients repreſent the *variable* paſſions of mortals; as by ſerpents were ſignified deceivers. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

His heart I know how *variable*, and vain,
Self-left. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

VA'RIABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *variable*.] 1. Changeableneſs; mutability. 2. Levity; inconſtancy.

(1.) You are not ſolicitous about the *variableneſs* of the weather, or the change of ſeaſons. *Addiſon.*

(2.) Cenſurers ſubject themſelves to the charge of *variableneſs* in judgment. *Clariſſa.*

VA'RIABLY. *adv.* [from *variable*.] Changeably; mutably; inconſtantly; uncertainly.

VA'RIANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *vary*.] Diſcord; diſagreement; diſſention.

I am come to ſet a man at *variance* againſt his father. *Matth.*

A cauſe of law, by violent courſe,
Was, from a *variance*, now a war become. *Daniel.*

Set not any one doctrine of the goſpel at *variance* with others, which are all admirably conſiſtent. *Spratt.*

She runs, but hopes ſhe does not run unſeen:
While a kind glance at her purſuer flies,
How much at *variance* are her feet and eyes. *Pope.*

If the learned would not ſometimes ſubmit to the ignorant; the old to the weakneſſes of the young; there would be nothing but everlaſting *variance* in the world. *Swift.*

——— Many bleed,
By ſhameful *variance* betwixt man and man. *Thomſon.*

Who are they that ſet the firſt and ſecond articles at *variance* with each other, when for fourteen centuries, and more, they have agreed moſt amicably together. *Waterland.*

VARIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*variatio*, Latin; *variation*, French.] 1. Change; mutation; difference from itſelf. 2. Difference; change from one to another. 3. Succeſſive change. 4. [In grammar.] Change of termination of nouns. 5. Change in natural phenomenons. 6. Deviation. 7. *Variation of the compaſs*; deviation of the magnetick needle from an exact parallel with the meridian.

(1.) After much *variation* of opinions, the priſoner was acquitted of treaſon, but by moſt voices found guilty of felony. *Hayward.*

The operation of agents will eaſily admit of intention and remiſſion, but the eſſences of things are conceived not capable of any ſuch *variation*. *Locke.*

The fame of our writers is confined to theſe two iſlands, and it is hard it ſhould be limited in time as much as place, by the perpetual *variations* of our ſpeech. *Swift.*

There is but one common matter, which is diverſified by accidents, and the ſame numerical quantity, by *variations* of texture, may conſtitute ſucceſſively all kinds of body. *Bentley.*

(2.) In ſome other places are more females born than males; which, upon this *variation* of proportion, I recommend to the curious. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

Each ſea had its peculiar ſhells, and the ſame *variation* of ſoils; this tract affording ſuch a terreſtrial matter as is proper for the formation of one ſort of ſhell-fiſh; that of another. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

(3.) Sir Walter Blunt,
Stain'd with the *variation* of each ſoil
Betwixt that Holmedon and this ſeat of ours. *Shakeſp.*

(4.) The rules of grammar, and uſeful examples of the *variation* of words, and the peculiar form of ſpeech are often appointed to be repeated. *Watts on the Mind.*

(5.) The duke run a long courſe of calm proſperity, without any viſible eclipſe or wane in himſelf, amidſt divers *variations* in others. *Wotton's Life of Buckingham.*

(6.) He obſerved the *variation* of our Engliſh from the original, and made an intire tranſlation of the whole for his private uſe. *Fell.*

If we admit a *variation* from the ſtate of his creation, that *variation* muſt be neceſſarily after an eternal duration, and therefore within the compaſs of time. *Hale.*

I may ſeem ſometimes to have varied from his ſenſe; but the greateſt *variations* may be fairly deduced from him. *Dryden.*

VA'RICOUS. *adj.* [*varicoſus*, Latin.] Diſeaſed with dilatation.

There are inſtances of one vein only being *varicous*, which may be deſtroyed by tying it above and below the dilatation. *Sharpe.*

To **VA'RIEGATE.** *v. a.* [*variegatus*, ſchool Latin.] To diverſify; to ſtain with different colours.

The ſhells are filled with a white ſpar, which *variegates* and adds to the beauty of the ſtone. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

They had fountains of *variegated* marble in their rooms. *Arbuthnot.*

Ladies like *variegated* tulips ſhow;
'Tis to their changes half the charms we owe:
Such happy ſpots the nice admirers take,
Fine by defect, and delicately weak. *Pope.*

VARIEGA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *variegate.*] Diverſity of colours.

Plant your choice tulips in natural earth, ſomewhat impoveriſhed with very fine ſand; elſe they will ſoon loſe their *variegations.* *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

VARI'ETY. *n. ſ.* [*variete,* Fr. *varietas,* Latin.] 1. Change; ſucceſſion of one thing to another; intermixture of one thing with another. 2. One thing of many by which *variety* is made. In this ſenſe it has a plural. 3. Difference; diſſimilitude. 4. Variation; deviation; change from a former ſtate. 5. Many and different kinds.

(1.) All ſorts are here that all th' earth yields;
Variety without end. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Variety is nothing elſe but a continued novelty. *South.*

If the ſun's light conſiſted of but one ſort of rays, there would be but one colour in the whole world, nor would it be poſſible to produce any new colour by reflections or refractions; and by conſequence that the *variety* of colours depends upon the compoſition of light. *Newton's Optics.*

(2.) The incloſed warmth, which the earth hath in itſelf, ſtirred up by the heat of the ſun, aſſiſteth nature in the ſpeedier procreation of thoſe *varieties,* which the earth bringeth forth. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

(3.) There is a *variety* in the tempers of good men, with relation to the different impreſſions they receive from different objects of charity. *F. Atterbury.*

(4.) It were a great vanity to reject thoſe reaſons drawn from the nature of things, or to go about to anſwer thoſe reaſons by ſuppoſitions of a *variety* in things, from what they now appear. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

(5.) He now only wants more time to do that *variety* of good which his ſoul thirſts after. *Law.*

VA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*varius,* Latin.] 1. Different; ſeveral; manifold. 2 Changeable; uncertain; unfixed; unlike itſelf. 3. Unlike each other. 4. Variegated; diverſified.

(1.) Then were they known to men by *various* names,
And *various* idols, through the heathen world. *Milton.*

(2.) The names of mixed modes want ſtandards in nature, whereby to adjuſt their ſignification; therefore they are very *various* and doubtful. *Locke.*

(3.) —— He in deriſion ſets
Upon their tongues a *various* ſpirit,
To raſe quite out their native language. *Milton.*

So many and ſo *various* laws are given. *Milton.*

Vaſt crowds of vanquiſh'd nations march along,
Various in arms, in habit, and in tongue. *Dryden.*

Various of temper, as of face or frame,
Each individual: his great end the ſame. *Pope.*

(4.) —— Herbs ſudden flower'd,
Opening their *various* colours. *Milton.*

VA'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *various.*] In a various manner.

Having been *variouſly* toſſed by fortune, directed his courſe to a ſafe harbour. *Bacon.*

Various objects from the ſenſe,
Variouſly repreſenting. *Milton.*

Thoſe various ſquadrons, *variouſly* deſign'd,
Each veſſel freighted with a ſeveral load;
Each ſquadron waiting for a ſeveral wind;
All find but one, to burn them in the road. *Dryden.*

Different aliments, while they repair the fluids and ſolids, act *variouſly* upon them according to their different natures. *Arbuthnot.*

VA'RIX. *n. ſ.* [Lat. *varice,* Fr.] A dilatation of the vein.

In ulcers of the legs, accompanied with *varices* or dilatations of the veins, the *varix* can only be aſſiſted by the bandage. *Sharpe.*

VA'RLET. *n. ſ.* [*varlet,* old French, now *valet.*] 1. Anciently a ſervant or footman. 2. A ſcoundrel; a raſcal. This word has deviated from its original meaning, as *fur* in Latin.

(1.) Such lords ill example do give,
Where *varlets* and drabs ſo may live. *Tuſſer's Huſbandry.*

—— They ſpy'd
A *varlet* running towards them haſtily. *Spenſer.*

(2.) I am the verieſt *varlet* that ever chew'd. *Shakeſ. H. IV.*

Where did'ſt thou leave theſe *varlets.* *Shakeſp.*

Thou, *varlet,* doſt thy maſter's gains devour;
Thou milk'ſt his ewes, and often twice an hour. *Dryden.*

When the Roman legions were in a diſpoſition to mutiny, an impudent *varlet,* who was a private centinel, reſolved to try the power of his eloquence. *Addiſon.*

VA'RLETRY. *n. ſ.* [from *varlet.*] Rabble; crowd; populace.

—— Shall they hoiſt me up,
And ſhew me to the ſhouting *varletry*
Of cenſ'ring Rome. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

VA'RNISH. *n. ſ.* [*vernis,* French; *vernix,* Latin.] 1. A matter laid upon wood, metal, or other bodies, to make them ſhine. 2. Cover; palliation.

(1.) We'll put on thoſe ſhall praiſe your excellence,
And ſet a double *varniſh* on the fame. *Shakeſp.*

The fame of Cicero had not borne her age ſo well, if it had not been joined with ſome vanity? Like unto *varniſh,* that makes cielings not only ſhine, but laſt. *Bacon.*

This the blue *varniſh,* that the green endears,
The ſacred ruſt of twice ten hundred years. *Pope.*

To **VA'RNISH.** *v. a.* [*verniſſer, vernir,* Fr. from the noun.] 1. To cover with ſomething ſhining. 2. To cover; to conceal or decorate with ſomething ornamental. 3. To palliate; to hide with colour of rhetorick.

(1.) ———— O vanity!
To ſet a pearl in ſteel ſo meanly *varniſhed.* *Sidney.*

Clamber not you up to the caſements,
Nor thruſt your head into the publick ſtreet,
To gaze on chriſtian fools with *varniſh'd* faces. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) Specious deeds on earth, which glory excites;
Or cloſe ambition *varniſh'd* o'er with zeal. *Milton.*

Young people are uſed to *varniſh* o'er their non-performance and forbearance of good actions by a pretence unto humility. *Fell.*

His manly heart was ſtill above
Diſſembled hate, or *varniſh'd* love. *Dryden.*

Men eſpouſe the well-endow'd opinions in faſhion, and then ſeek arguments to make good their beauty, or *varniſh* over and cover their deformity. *Locke's Works.*

(3.) They *varniſh* all their errors, and ſecure
The ills they act, and all the world endure. *Denham.*

Cato's voice was ne'er employ'd
To clear the guilty, and to *varniſh* crimes. *Addiſon.*

Speak the plain truth, and *varniſh* not your crimes. *Philips.*

VA'RNISHER. *n. ſ.* [from *varniſh.*] 1. One whoſe trade is to varniſh. 2. A diſguiſer; an adorner.

(1.) An oil obtained of common oil, may probably be of good uſe to ſurgeons and *varniſhers.* *Boyle.*

(2.) Modeſt dulneſs lurks in thought's diſguiſe;
Thou *varniſher* of fools, and cheat of all the wiſe. *Pope.*

VA'RVELS. *n. ſ.* [*vervelles,* Fr.] Silver rings about the leg of a hawk, on which the owner's name is engraved. *Dict.*

To **VA'RY.** *v. a.* [*varior,* Latin; *varier,* French.] 1. To change; to make unlike itſelf. 2. To change to ſomething elſe. 3. To make of different kinds. 4. To diverſify; to variegate.

(1.) —— Let your ceaſeleſs change
Vary to our great Creator ſtill new praiſe. *Milton.*

(2.) Gods that never change their ſtate,
Vary oft their love and hate. *Waller.*

The maſter's hand, which to the life can trace
The airs, the lines, the features of the face;
May, with a free and bolder ſtroke, expreſs
A *vary'd* poſture, or a flatt'ring dreſs. *Denham.*

We are to *vary* the cuſtoms, according to the time and country where the ſcene of action lies. *Dryden.*

—— He *varies* ev'ry ſhape with eaſe
And tries all forms that may Pomona pleaſe. *Pope.*

(3.) God hath divided the genius of men according to the different affairs of the world; and *varied* their inclinations, according to the variety of actions to be performed. *Brown.*

(4.) —— God hath here
Vary'd his bounty ſo with new delights. *Milton.*

To Va'ry. *v. n.* 1. To be changeable; to appear in different forms. 2. To be unlike each other. 3. To alter; to become unlike itſelf. 4. To deviate; to depart. 5. To ſucceed each other. 6. To diſagree; to be at variance. 7. To ſhift colours.

(1.) —— Darkling ſtands
The *varying* ſhore o' th' world. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

(2.) Thoſe who made laws, had their minds poliſhed above the vulgar: and yet unaccountably the public conſtitutions of nations *vary*. *Collier on Pride.*

(3.) He had a ſtrange interchanging of large and unexpected pardons, with ſeveral executions; which could not be imputed to any inconſtancy, but to a principle he had ſet unto himſelf, that he would *vary* and try both ways in turn. *Bacon.*

So *varied* he, and of his torturous train
Curl'd many a wanton wreath. *Milton.*

That each from other differs, firſt confeſs;
Next, that he *varies* from himſelf no leſs. *Pope.*

(4.) The crime conſiſts in violating the law, and *varying* from the right rule of reaſon. *Locke.*

(5.) While fear and anger, with alternate grace,
Pant in her breaſt, and *vary* in her face. *Addiſon's Cato.*

(6.) In judgment of her ſubſtance thus they *vary*,
And *vary* thus in judgment of her ſeat;
For ſome her chair up to the brain do carry,
Some ſink it down into the ſtomach's heat. *Davies.*

(7.) Will the falcon, ſtooping from above,
Smit with her *varying* plumage, ſpare the dove?
Admires the jay the inſect's gilded wings?
Or hears the hawk when Philomela ſings. *Pope.*

Va'ry. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Change; alteration. Not in uſe.

Such ſmiling rogues as theſe ſooth every paſſion;
Renege, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks,
With every gale and *vary* of their maſters. *Shakeſp.*

Va'scular. *adj.* [from *vaſculum*, Lat.] Conſiſting of veſſels; full of veſſels.

Nutrition of the ſolids is performed by the circulating liquid in the ſmalleſt *vaſcular* ſolids. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Vasculi'ferous. *adj.* [*vaſculum* and *fero*, Latin.] Such plants as have, beſides the common calyx, a peculiar veſſel to contain the ſeed, ſometimes divided into cells; and theſe have always a monopetalous flower, either uniform or difform. *Quincy.*

Vase. *n. ſ.* [*vaſe*, French; *vaſa*, Latin.] 1. A veſſel; generally a veſſel rather for ſhow than uſe. 2. It is uſed for a ſolid piece of ornamental marble.

(1.) —— The toilet ſtands unveil'd,
Each ſilver *vaſe* in myſtick order laid. *Pope.*

VA'SSAL. *n. ſ.* [*vaſſal*, French; *vaſſallo*, Italian.] 1. One who holds of a ſuperiour lord. 2. A ſubject; a dependant. 3. A ſervant; one who acts by the will of another. 4. A ſlave; a low wretch.

(1.) Every petty prince, *vaſſal* to the emperor, can coin what money he pleaſeth. *Swift's View of Ireland.*

The *vaſſals* are invited to bring in their complaints to the viceroy, who impriſons and chaſtiſes their maſters. *Addiſon.*

(2.) She cannot content the lord with performance of his diſcipline, that hath at her ſide a *vaſſal*, whom Satan hath made his vicegerent, to croſs whatſoever the faithful ſhould do. *Hooker.*

Such as they thought fit for labour, they received as *vaſſals*; but imparted not the benefit of laws, but every one made his will a law unto his own *vaſſal*. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

The common people were free ſubjects to the king, not ſlaves and *vaſſals* to their pretended lords. *Davies.*

The mind hath not reaſon to remember, that paſſions ought to be her *vaſſals*, not her maſters. *Raleigh.*

Vaſſals of his anger, when the ſcourge
Inexorable, and the torturing hour
Calls us to penance. *Milton.*

—— As all his *vaſſals* eagerly deſir'd;
With mind averſe, he rather underwent
His people's will, than gave his own conſent. *Dryden.*

He ſubjugated a king, and called him his *vaſſal*. *Baker.*

(3.) I am his fortune's *vaſſal*, and I ſend him
The greatneſs he has got. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

(4.) Thou ſwear'ſt thy Gods in vain
O *vaſſal*! miſcreant. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Va'ssallage. *n. ſ.* [*vaſſelage*, Fr. from *vaſſal*.] The ſtate of a vaſſal; tenure at will; ſervitude; ſlavery; dependance.

—— He renounc'd the *vaſſalage*
Of Rome again. *Spenſer.*

All my pow'rs do their beſtowing loſe,
Like *vaſſalage* at unawares encountering
The eye of majeſty. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

They wou'd have brought the Achæans from the condition of followers and dependents unto meer *vaſſalage*. *Raleigh.*

—— Let us not then purſue,
By force impoſſible, by leave obtain'd
Unacceptable, though in heav'n our ſtate
Of ſplendid *vaſſalage*. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Curs'd *vaſſalage*,
Firſt idoliz'd till love's hot fire be o'er;
Then ſlaves to thoſe who courted us before. *Dryden.*

VAST. *adj.* [*vaſte*, Fr. *vaſtus*, Latin.] 1. Large; great. 2. Viciouſly great; enormouſly extenſive or capacious.

(1.) What the parliament meant to attempt with thoſe *vaſt* numbers of men, every day levied. *Clarendon.*

That is an ample and capacious mind, which takes in *vaſt* and ſublime ideas without pain. *Watts.*

—— His open ſtores,
Though *vaſt*, were little to his ampler heart. *Thomſon.*

(2.) The vicious language is *vaſt*, and gaping, ſwelling, and irregular; when it contends to be high, full of rock, mountain, and pointedneſs. *B. Johnſon.*

So bore the ſhip aloft her fiery bound,
About whom ruſht the billowes, blacke and *vaſt*. *Chapman.*

They view'd the *vaſt* unmeaſurable abyſs. *Milton.*

Others with *vaſt* Typhean rage more fell,
Rend up both rocks and hills, and ride the air
In whirlwind, hell ſcarce holds the wild uproar. *Milton.*

Vast. *n. ſ.* [*vaſtum*, Latin.] An empty waſte.

They ſhook hands, as over a *vaſt*; and embrac'd, as from the ends of oppos'd winds. *Shakeſp.*

Through the *vaſt* of heav'n it ſounded. *Milton.*

—— The wat'ry *vaſt*,
Secure of ſtorms, your royal brother paſt. *Pope.*

Vasta'tion. *n. ſ.* [*vaſtatio*, from *vaſto*, Latin.] Waſte; depopulation.

This wild-fire made the ſaddeſt *vaſtations*, in the many fatal outrages which theſe eager contentions occaſion. *Dec. of Piety.*

Vasti'dity. *n. ſ.* [*vaſtitas*, Lat. from *vaſty*.] Wideneſs; immenſity. A barbarous word.

—— Perpetual durance,
Through all the world's *vaſtidity*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Va'stly. *adv.* [from *vaſt*.] Greatly; to a great degree.

Holland's reſolving upon its own defence, without our ſhare in the war, would leave us to enjoy the trade of the world, and thereby grow *vaſtly* both in ſtrength and treaſures. *Temple.*

They may, and do *vaſtly* differ in their manners, inſtitutions, cuſtoms; but yet all of them agree in having ſome deity to worſhip. *Wilkins.*

It is *vaſtly* the concern of government, and of themſelves too, whether they be morally good or bad. *South.*

Va'stness. *n. ſ.* [from *vaſt*.] Immenſity; enormous greatneſs.

Behemoth, biggeſt born of earth, upheav'd
His *vaſtneſs*. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

She by the rocks compell'd to ſtay behind,
Is by the *vaſtneſs* of her bulk confin'd. *Waller.*

When I compare this little performance with the *vaſtneſs* of my ſubject, methinks I have brought but a cockle-ſhell of water from the ocean. *Glanville.*

Arioſto obſerved not moderation in the *vaſtneſs* of his draught. *Dryden.*

Hence we may diſcover the cauſe of the *vaſtneſs* of the ocean. *Bentley.*

VA'STY. *adj.* [from *vaſt.*] Large; enormouſly great.

I can call ſpirits from the *vaſty* deep. *Shakeſp.*

VAT. *n. ſ.* [*vat*, Dutch; *fat*, Saxon.] A veſſel in which liquors are kept in the immature ſtate.

Plumpy Bacchus, with pink eyen,
In thy *vats* our cares be drown'd. *Shakeſp.*

Let him produce his *vats* and tubs in oppoſition to heaps of arms and ſtandards. *Addiſon.*

Wouldſt thou thy *vats* with gen'rous juice ſhould froth,
Reſpect thy orchats. *Philips.*

VA'TICIDE. *n. ſ.* [*vates* and *cædo*, Latin.] A murderer of poets.

The caitiff *vaticide* conceiv'd a prayer. *Pope.*

To **VATI'CINATE.** *v. n.* [*vaticinor*, Latin.] To propheſy; to practiſe prediction.

The moſt admired of all prophane prophets, whoſe predictions have been ſo much cried up, did *vaticinate* here. *Howel.*

VA'VASOUR. *n. ſ.* [*vavaſſeur*, French.] One who himſelf holding of a ſuperiour lord, has others holding under him.

Names have been taken of civil honours, as king, knight, valvaſor, or *vavaſor*, ſquire. *Camden.*

VA'UDEVIL. *n. ſ.* [*vaudeville*, Fr.] A ſong common among the vulgar, and ſung about the ſtreets, *Trev.* A ballad; a trivial ſtrain.

VAULT. *n. ſ.* [*voulte*, Fr. *volta*, Ital. *voluta*, low Latin.] 1. A continued arch. 2. A cellar. 3. A cave; a cavern. 4. A repoſitory for the dead.

(1.) —— O, you are men of ſtone:
Had I your tongues and eyes, I'd uſe them ſo
That heaven's *vault* ſhould crack. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

The word ſignifies an orb or ſphere. And this ſhews us both the form of the Moſaical abyſs, which was included within this *vault*; and the form of the habitable earth, which was the outward ſurface of this *vault*, or the cover of the abyſs. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

(2.) —— Creep into the hill-hole.
He will ſeek there; neither preſs, well, *vault*, but he hath an abſtract for the remembrance of. *Shakeſp.*

The wine of life is drawn, and the meer lees
Is left this *vault* to brag of. *Shakeſp.*

Whether your fruitful fancy lies
To baniſh rats that haunt our *vault*. *Swift.*

(3.) The ſilent *vaults* of death, unknown to light,
And hell itſelf, lie naked to his ſight. *Sandys.*

(4.) Shall I not be ſtifled in the *vault*,
To whoſe foul mouth no healthſome air breathes in. *Shakeſp.*

To **VAULT.** *v. a.* [*voûter*, Fr. from the noun.] 1. To arch; to ſhape to a vault. 2. To cover with an arch.

(1.) — Hath nature given them eyes
To ſee this *vaulted* arch, and the rich cope
Of ſea and land, which can diſtinguiſh 'twixt
The fiery orbs above, and the twinn'd ſtones
Upon th' humbl'd beach. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

(2.) — Over head the diſmal hiſs
Of fiery darts in flaming vollies flew;
And flying *vaulted* either hoſt with fire. *Milton.*

To **VAULT.** *v. n.* [*voltiger*, Fr. *volteggiare*, Ital.] 1. To leap; to jump. 2. To play the tumbler, or poſture-maſter.

(1.) *Vaulting* ambition, which o'erleaps itſelf,
And falls on th' other. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The pretty *vaulting* ſea refus'd to drown me,
Knowing that thou would'ſt have me drown'd on ſhore. *Shakeſpeare.*

— He is *vaulting* variable ramps
In your deſpite, upon your purſe. *Shakeſp.*

If I could win a lady by *vaulting* into my ſaddle with my armour on, I ſhould quickly leap into a wife. *Shakeſp.*

Leaning on his lance, he *vaulted* on a tree. *Dryden.*

If a man ſhou'd leap a garret, or *vault* down the monument, wou'd he leave the memory of a hero behind him. *Collier on Duelling.*

Lucan *vaulted* upon Pegaſus with all the heat and intrepidity of youth. *Addiſon.*

VAULT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A leap; a jump.

VA'ULTAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *vault.*] Arched cellar. Not in uſe.

He'll call you to ſo hot an anſwer for it,
That caves and womby *vaultages* of France
Shall chide your treſpaſs, and return your mock
In ſecond accent to his ordnance. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

VA'ULTED. *adj.* [from *vault.*] Arched; concave.

Reſtore the lock! ſhe cries, and all around
Reſtore the lock! the *vaulted* roofs rebound. *Pope.*

VA'ULTER. *n. ſ.* [from *vault.*] A leaper; a jumper; a tumbler.

VA'ULTY. *adj.* [from *vault.*] Arched; concave. A bad word.

I will kiſs thy deteſtable bones,
And put my eye-balls in thy *vaulty* brows,
And ring theſe fingers with thy houſhold worms. *Shakeſp.*

I'll ſay that is not the lark, whoſe notes do beat
The *vaulty* heav'ns ſo high above our heads. *Shakeſp.*

To **VAUNT.** *v. a.* [*vanter*, Fr.] To boaſt; to diſplay with oſtentation.

—— Not that great champion
Whom famous poets verſe ſo much doth *vaunt*;
And hath for twelve huge labours high extoll'd,
So many furies and ſharp hits did haunt. *Spenſer.*

Not any damſel which her *vaunteth* moſt,
In ſkilful knitting of ſoft ſilken twine. *Spenſer.*

My vanquiſher ſpoil'd of his *vaunted* ſpoil. *Milton.*

To **VAUNT.** *v. n.* 1. To play the braggart; to talk with oſtentation; to make vain ſhow; to boaſt. 2. I ſcarcely know in what ſenſe Dryden has uſed this word, unleſs it be miſwritten for *vaults*.

(1.) You ſay, you are a better ſoldier;
Let it appear ſo; make your *vaunting* true. *Shakeſp.*

The illuſions of magick were put down, and their *vaunting* in wiſdom reproved with diſgrace. *Wiſdom*, xvii. 7.

So ſpake th' apoſtate angel, though in pain;
Vaunting aloud, but rack'd with deep deſpair. *Milton.*

Pride which prompts a man to *vaunt* and overvalue what he is, does incline him to diſvalue what he has. *Government of the Tongue.*

(2.) 'Tis he: I feel him now in ev'ry part;
Like a new world he *vaunts* about my heart. *Dryden.*

VAUNT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Brag; boaſt; vain oſtentation.

Sir John Perrot bent his courſe not to that point, but rather quite contrary, in ſcorn, and in vain *vaunt* of his own counſels. *Spenſer.*

—— Him I ſeduc'd
With other promiſes and other *vaunts*. *Milton.*

Such *vaunts* as his who can with patience read,
Who thus deſcribes his hero when he's dead?
In heat of action ſlain, he ſcorns to fall,
But ſtill maintains the war, and fights at all. *Granville.*

VAUNT. *n. ſ.* [from *avant*, Fr.] The firſt part. Not uſed.

—— Our play
Leaps o'er the *vaunt* and firſtlings. *Shakeſp.*

VA'UNTER. *n. ſ.* [*vanteur*, Fr. from *vaunt.*] Boaſter; braggart; man given to vain oſtentation.

—— Some feign
To menage ſteeds, as did this *vaunter*; but in vain. *Spenſer.*

Tongue-valiant hero; *vaunter* of thy might;
In threats the foremoſt, but the lag in fight. *Dryden.*

VA'UNTFUL. *adj.* [*vaunt* and *full.*] Boaſtful; oſtentatious.

Whiles all the heavens on lower creatures ſmil'd,
Young Clarion, with *vauntful* luſtihed,
After his guiſe did caſt abroad to fare. *Spenſer.*

VA'UNTINGLY. *adv.* [from *vaunting.*] Boaſtfully; oſtentatiouſly.

I heard thee ſay, and *vauntingly* thou ſpak'ſt it,
That thou wert cauſe of noble Gloſter's death. *Shakeſp.*

VA'UNTMURE. *n. ſ.* [*avant mur*, Fr.] A falſe wall; a work raiſed before the main wall.

With another engine named the warwolfe, he pierced with one ſtone, and cut, as even as a thread, two *vauntmures*. *Camden's Remains.*

This warlike captain, daily attempting the *vanmures*, in the end by force obtained the ſame; and ſo poſſeſſed of the place, deſperately kept it 'till greater help came running in, who, with wonderful expedition, clapt up a ſtrong covering betwixt the wall and the *vanmure*. *Knolles.*

VA'WARD. *n. ſ.* [*van* and *ward.*] Fore part. Obſolete.

Since we have the *vaward* of the day,
My love ſhall hear the muſic of my hounds. *Shakeſp.*
——— Marcius,
Their bands i' th' *vaward* are the Antiates
Of their beſt truſt. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

He deſired nothing more than to have confirmed his authority in the minds of the vulgar, by the preſent and ready attendance of the *vayvod*. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

U'BERTY. *n. ſ.* [*ubertas*, Latin.] Abundance; fruitfulneſs.

UBICA'TION. } *n. ſ.* [from *ubi*, Latin.] Local relation;
UBI'ETY. } whereneſs. A ſcholaſtick term.

Relations, *ubications*, duration, the vulgar philoſophy admits to be ſomething; and yet to enquire in what place they are, were groſs. *Glanville.*

UBI'QUITARY. *adj.* [from *ubique*, Latin.] Exiſting every where.

For wealth and an *ubiquitary* commerce, none can exceed her. *How.*

UBI'QUITARY. *n. ſ.* [from *ubique*, Latin.] One that exiſts every where.

How far wide is Aquinas, which ſaith, by the ſame reaſon that an angel might be in two places, he might be in as many as you will? See now, either Xavier is every where, or elſe the carcaſs of a friar is more ſubtle than the nature of an angel. To conclude, either Aquinas is falſe, or the papiſts *ubiquitaries*. *Hall.*

UBI'QUITY. *n. ſ.* [from *ubique*, Latin.] Omnipreſence; exiſtence at the ſame time in all places.

In the one there is attributed to God death, whereof divine nature is not capable; in the other *ubiquity* unto man, which human nature admitteth not. *Hooker.*

Pem ſhe hight,
A ſolemn wight,
As you ſhould meet,
In any ſtreet,
In that *ubiquity*. *B. Johnſon.*

Could they think that to be infinite and immenſe, the *ubiquity* of which they could thruſt into a corner of their cloſet. *South.*

U'DDER. *n. ſ.* [uðeꞃ, Saxon; *uder*, Dutch; *uber*, Lat.] The breaſt or dugs of a cow, or other large animal.

A lioneſs, with *udders* all drawn dry,
Lay couching head on ground. *Shak.*
——— Sithence the cow
Produc'd an ampler ſtore of milk; the ſhe-goat,
Not without pain, dragg'd her diſtended *udder*. *Prior.*

U'DDERED. *adj.* [from *udder.*] Furniſhed with udders.

Marian ſoft could ſtroke the *udder'd* cow. *Gay.*

VEAL. *n. ſ.* [*veel*, a calf, *veeler*, *veſler*, to bring forth a calf, old French; *vitellus*, Latin.] The fleſh of a calf killed for the table.

Would'ſt thou with mighty beef augment thy meal,
Seek Leadenhall; St. James's ſends thee *veal*. *Gay.*

VE'CTION. } *n. ſ.* [*vectio*, *vectito*, Latin.] The
VECTITA'TION. } act of carrying, or being carried.

Enervated lords are ſoftly lolling in their chariots; a ſpecies of *vectitation* ſeldom uſed amongſt the antients. *Arbuthnot.*

VE'CTURE. *n. ſ.* [*vectura*, Latin.] Carriage.

Three things one nation ſelleth unto another; the commodity as nature yieldeth it, the manufacture and the *vecture* or carriage. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

To VEER. *v. n.* [*virer*, French.] To turn about.

— Nigh river's mouth, where wind
Veers oft, as oft he ſteers and ſhifts her ſail. *Milton.*
——— If a wild uncertainty prevail,
And turn your *veering* heart with ev'ry gale;
You loſe the fruit of all your former care,
For the ſad proſpect of a juſt deſpair. *Roſcommon.*
— I have no taſte of the noiſy praiſe
Of giddy crouds, as changeable as winds;
Servants to change, and blowing with the tide
Of ſwol'n ſucceſs; but *veering* with its ebb. *Dryden.*
—— A-head the maſter pilot ſteers
And as he leads, the following navy *veers*. *Dryden.*

It is a double misfortune to a nation given to change, when they have a ſovereign that is prone to fall in with all the turns and *veerings* of the people. *Addiſ. Freeholder.*

The wind *veered* about to north-weſt. *Derham.*

To VEER. *v. a.* 1. To let out. 2. To turn; to change.

(1.) As it is a great point of art, when our matter requires it, to enlarge and *veer* out all ſail; ſo to take it in and contract it, is of no leſs praiſe when the argument doth aſk it. *Ben. Johnſon.*

(2.) — I ſee the haven nigh at hand,
To which I mean my weary courſe to bend;
Veer the main-ſheet, and bear up with the land. *Spenſer.*

Sailing farther, it *veers* its lilly to the weſt, and regardeth that quarter, wherein the land is nearer or greater. *Brown.*

VEGETABI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *vegetable.*] Vegetable nature; the quality of growth without ſenſation.

The coagulating ſpirits of ſalts, and lapidifical juice of the ſea, entering the parts of the plant, overcomes its *vegetability*, and converts it unto a lapideous ſubſtance. *Brown.*

VE'GETABLE. *n. ſ.* [*vegetabilis*, ſchool Latin; *vegetable*, French.] Any thing that has growth without ſenſation, as plants.

Vegetables are organized bodies conſiſting of various parts, containing veſſels furniſhed with different juices; and taking in nouriſhment from without, uſually by means of a root fixed to the earth, or to ſome other body, as in the generality of plants; ſometimes by means of pores diſtributed over the whole ſurface, as in ſub-marine plants. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

Let brutes and *vegetables* that cannot think,
So far as drought and nature urges, drink. *Waller.*

There are ſeveral kinds of creatures in the world, and degrees of dignity amongſt them; ſome being more excellent than others, animate more than inanimate, ſenſitives more than *vegetables*, and men more than brutes. *Wilkins.*

In *vegetables* it is the ſhape, and in bodies, not propagated by ſeed, it is the colour we moſt fix on. *Locke.*

Other animated ſubſtances are called *vegetables*, which have within themſelves the principle of another ſort of life and growth, and of various productions of leaves, flowers and fruit, ſuch as we ſee in plants, herbs, trees. *Watts.*

VE'GETABLE. *adj.* [*vegetabilis*, Latin.] 1. Belonging to a plant. 2. Having the nature of plants.

(1.) The *vegetable* world, each plant and tree,
From the fair cedar on the craggy brow,
To creeping moſs. *Prior.*

Both mechaniſms are equally curious, from one uniform juice to extract all the variety of *vegetable* juices; or from ſuch variety of food to make a fluid very near uniform to the blood of an animal. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

(2.) — Amidſt them ſtood the tree of life,
High eminent, blooming ambroſial fruit
Of *vegetable* gold. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

That vegetative terreſtrial hath been ever the ſtanding fund, out of which is derived the matter of all animal and *vegetable* bodies. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſtory.*

To VE'GETATE. *v. n* [*vegeto*, Latin.] To grow as plants; to ſhoot out; to grow without ſenſation.

Rain water may be endued with ſome *vegetating* or prolifick virtue, derived from ſome ſaline or oleoſe particles. *Ray.*

As long as the ſeeds remained lodged in a natural ſoil, they would ſoon *vegetate*, and ſend forth a new ſet of trees. *Woodward.*

See dying vegetables life ſuſtain;
See life diſſolving *vegetate* again. *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

VEGETA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *vegeto*, Latin.] 1. The power of producing the growth of plants. 2. The power of growth without ſenſation.

(1.) The exterior ſurface conſiſted of a terreſtrial matter proper for the nouriſhment of plants, being little entangled with mere mineral matter, that was unfit for *vegetation*. *Woodward.*

The ſun, deep-darting to the dark retreat
Of *vegetation*, ſets the ſteaming power
At large. *Thomſon's Spring.*

Love warbles through the vocal groves,
And *vegetation* paints the plain. *Anonymous.*

(2.) Plants, though beneath the excellency of creatures endued with ſenſe, yet exceed them in the faculty of *vegetation* and of fertility. *Hooker.*

Theſe pulſations I attribute to a plaſtick nature, or vital principle, as the *vegetation* of plants muſt alſo be. *Ray.*

VE'GETATIVE. *adj* [*vegetatif*, Fr. from *vegetate*] 1. Having the quality of growing without life. 2. Having the power to produce growth in plants.

(1.) Creatures *vegetative* and growing, have their ſeeds in themſelves. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

(2.) The nature of plants doth conſiſt in having a *vegetative* ſoul, by which they receive nouriſhment and growth, and are enabled to multiply their kind. *Wilkins.*

Homer makes deities of the *vegetative* faculties, and virtues of the field. *Broome on the Odyſſey.*

VE'GETATIVENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *vegetative*.] The quality of producing growth.

VEGE'TE. *adj.* [*vegetus*, Latin.] Vigorous; active; ſpritely.

The ſoul was *vegete*, quick and lively; full of the youthfulneſs and ſpritelineſs of youth. *South.*

The faculties in age muſt be leſs *vegete* and nimble than in youth. *Wallis.*

VE'GETIVE. *adj.* [from *vegeto*, Lat.] Vegetable; having the nature of plants.

Nor rent off, but cut off ripe bean with a knife,
For hindering ſtalke of hir *vegetive* life. *Tuſſer.*

VE'GETIVE. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A vegetable.

Hence *vegetives* receive their fragrant birth,
And clothe the naked boſom of the earth. *Sandys.*

The tree ſtill panted in th' unfiniſh'd part,
Nor wholly *vegetive*; and heav'd her heart. *Dryden.*

VE'HEMENCE. } *n. ſ.* [*vehementia*, Latin.] 1. Violence;
VE'HEMENCY. } force. 2. Ardour; mental violence; terrour.

(1.) ——— Univerſal hubbub wild,
Of ſtunning ſounds and voices all confus'd,
Aſſaults his ears with loudeſt *vehemence*. *Milton.*

(2.) Think ye are men; deem it not impoſſible for you to err: ſift impartially your own hearts, whether it be force of reaſon, or *vehemency* of affection, which hath bred, and ſtill doth feed theſe opinions in you. *Hooker.*

—— The beſt perſuaſions
Fail not to uſe; and with what *vehemency*
Th' occaſion ſhall inſtruct you. *Shak. Henry* VIII.

Would it apply well to the *vehemence* of your affection, that I ſhould win what you would enjoy? *Shak.*

The extremity of the condition produced ſome earneſtneſs and *vehemency* of expreſſion more than ordinary. *Clarendon.*

This pure cauſe would kindle my rap'd ſpirits
To ſuch a flame of ſacred *vehemence*,
That dumb things would be mov'd to ſympathize. *Milton.*

He hurries on his action with variety of events, and ends it in leſs compaſs than two months. This *vehemence* of his is moſt ſuitable to my temper. *Dryden.*

Marcus is over-warm; his fond complaints
Have ſo much earneſtneſs and paſſion in them,
I hear him with a ſecret kind of horror,
And tremble at his *vehemence* of temper. *Addiſon's Cato.*

VE'HEMENT. *adj.* [*vehement*, Fr. *vehemens*, Latin.] 1. Violent; forcible. 2. Ardent; eager; fervent.

(1.) A ſtrong imagination hath more force upon light and ſubtile motions, than upon motions *vehement* or ponderous. *Bacon.*

Gold will endure a *vehement* fire for a long time, without any change. *Grew.*

(2.) By their *vehement* inſtigation,
In this juſt ſuit come I to move your grace. *Shakeſ.*

——————— I find
In all things elſe delight indeed; but ſuch,
As uſ'd or not, works in the mind no change,
Nor *vehement* deſire. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

VE'HEMENTLY. *adv.* [from *vehement*.] 1. Forciby. 2. Pathetically; urgently.

(2.) The Chriſtian religion inculcates kindneſs more *vehemently*, and forbids malice and hatred more ſtrictly than any religion did before. *Tillotſon.*

VE'HICLE. *n. ſ.* [*vehiculum*, Latin.] 1. That in which any thing is carried. 2. That part of a medicine which ſerves to make the principal ingredient potable. 3. That by means of which any thing is conveyed.

(1.) Evil ſpirits might very properly appear in *vehicles* of flame, to terrify and ſurprize. *Addiſ. Guardian.*

(2.) That the meat deſcends by one paſſage; the drink, or moiſtening *vehicle* by another, is a popular tenet. *Brown.*

(3.) The gaiety of a diverting word, ſerves as a *vehicle* to convey the force and meaning of a thing. *L'Eſtrange.*

To VEIL. *v. n.* [*velo*, Latin. See VAIL.] 1. To cover with a veil, or any thing which conceals the face. 2. To cover; to inveſt. 3. To hide; to conceal.

(1.) Her face was *veil'd*; yet to my fancied ſight,
Love, ſweetneſs, goodneſs in her perſon ſhin'd. *Milton.*

It became the Jewiſh faſhion when they went to pray, to *veil* their heads and faces. *Boyle.*

(2.) ——————— I deſcry,
From yonder blazing cloud that *veils* the hill,
One of the heav'nly hoſt. *Milton.*

(3.) Of darkneſs viſible ſo much be lent,
As half to ſhew, half *veil* the deep intent. *Pope.*

VEIL. *n. ſ.* [*velum*, Latin.] 1. A cover to conceal the face. 2. A cover; a diſguiſe.

(1.) —— To feed his fiery luſtful eye,
He ſnatch'd the *veil* that hung her face before. *Spenſer.*

The Paphian queen from that fierce battle borne,
With gored hand, and *veil* ſo rudely torn,
Like terror did among the immortals breed. *Waller.*

The famous painter cou'd allow no place
For private ſorrow in a prince's face:
Yet, that his piece might not exceed belief,
He caſts a *veil* upon ſuppoſed grief. *Waller.*

As *veils* tranſparent cover, but not hide,
Such metaphors appear when right apply'd.
When through the phraſe we plainly ſee the ſenſe,
Truth with ſuch obvious meanings will diſpenſe. *Granville.*

— She accepts the hero, and the dame
Wraps in her *veil*, and frees from ſenſe of ſhame. *Pope.*

(2.) I will pluck the borrow'd *veil* of modeſty from the ſo ſeeming Mrs. Page; divulge Page himſelf for a ſecure and wilful Acteon. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Knock on my heart; for thou haſt ſkill to find
If it ſound ſolid, or be fill'd with wind;

And thro' the *veil* of words thou view'ſt the naked mind. *Dryden.*

The ill-natured man expoſes thoſe failings in human nature, which the other would caſt a *veil* over. *Addiſon.*

VEIN. *n. ſ.* [*veine*, Fr. *vena*, Latin.] 1. The veins are only a continuation of the extreme capillary arteries reflected back again towards the heart, and uniting their channels as they approach it, till at laſt they all form three large veins; the *cava deſcendens*, which brings the blood back from all the parts above the heart; the *cava aſcendens*, which brings the blood from all the parts below the heart; and the *porta*, which carries the blood to the liver. The coats of the veins are the ſame with thoſe of the arteries, only the muſcular coat is as thin in all the veins, as it is in the capillary arteries; the preſſure of the blood againſt the ſides of the veins being leſs than that againſt the ſides of the arteries. In the veins there is no pulſe, becauſe the blood is thrown into them with a continued ſtream, and becauſe it moves from a narrow channel to a wider. The capillary veins unite with one another, as the capillary arteries. In all the veins perpendicular to the horizon, excepting thoſe of the uterus and and of the porta, are ſmall membranes or valves; like ſo many half thimbles ſtuck to the ſide of the veins, with their mouths towards the heart. In the motion of the blood towards the heart, they are preſſed cloſe to the ſide of the veins; but if blood ſhould fall back, it muſt fill the valves; and they being diſtended, ſtop up the channel, ſo that no blood can repaſs them. *Quincy.* 2. Hollow; cavity. 3. Courſe of metal in the mine. 4. Tendency or turn of the mind or genius. 5. Favourable moment; time when any inclination is predominant. 6. Humour; temper. 7. Continued diſpoſition. 8. Current; continued production. 9 Strain; quality. 10. Streak; variegation: as the *veins* of the marble.

(1.) When I did firſt impart my love to you,
I freely told you all the wealth I had
Ran in my *veins*; I was a gentleman. *Shak.*

——— Horror chill
Ran through his *veins*, and all his joints relax'd. *Milton.*

(2.) ——— Found where caſual fire
Had waſted woods, on mountain, or in vale,
Down to the *veins* of earth. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Let the glaſs of the priſms be free from *veins*, and their ſides be accurately plane, and well-poliſhed, without thoſe numberleſs waves or curls, which uſually ariſe from ſand-holes. *Newton's Opticks.*

(3.) There is a *vein* for the ſilver. *Job*, xxviii. 1.

Part hidden *veins* digg'd up, nor hath this earth
Entrails unlike, of mineral and ſtone. *Milton.*

It is in men as in ſoils, where ſometimes there is a *vein* of gold which the owner knows not of. *Swift's Thoughts.*

(4.) Invoke the muſes and improve my *vein*. *Waller.*

We ought to attempt no more than what is in the compaſs of our genius, and according to our *vein*. *Dryden.*

(5.) Artizans have not only their growths and perfections, but likewiſe their *veins* and times. *Wotton's Architecture.*

(6.) —I put your grace in mind
Of what you promis'd me.
I am not in the giving *vein* to-day. *Shakeſ. Richard* III.

Certainly he that hath a ſatirical *vein*, as he maketh others afraid of his wit, ſo he had need to be afraid of others. *Bacon.*

They among themſelves in pleaſant *vein*
Stood ſcoffing. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Speak'ſt thou in earneſt or in jeſting *vein*? *Dryden.*

The currier ſtruck the uſurer upon the right *vein*. *L'Eſtra.*

(7.) The *vein* I have had of running into ſpeculations of this kind, upon a greater ſcene of trade, have coſt me this preſent ſervice. *Temple.*

(8.) He can open a *vein* of true and noble thinking. *Swift.*

VE'INED.
VE'INY. } *adj.* [*veineux*, Fr. from *vein*.] 1. Full of veins. 2. Streaked; variegated.

(2.) The root of an old white thorn will make very fine boxes and combs, and many of them are very finely *veined*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Effulgent, hence the *veiny* marble ſhines. *Thomſon.*

VELLE'ITY. *n. ſ.* [*velleité*, Fr. *velleitas*, from *velle*, Latin.] *Velleity* is the ſchool-term uſed to ſignify the loweſt degree of deſire. *Locke.*

The wiſhing of a thing is not properly the willing of it; but it is that which is called by the ſchools an imperfect *velleity*, and imports no more than an idle, un-operative complacency in, and deſire of the end, without any conſideration of the means. *South.*

To VE'LLICATE. *v. a.* [*vellico*, Latin.] To twitch; to pluck; to act by ſtimulation.

Thoſe ſmells are all ſtrong, and do pull and *vellicate* the ſenſe. *Bacon.*

Convulſions ariſing from ſomething *vellicating* a nerve in its extremity, are not very dangerous. *Arbuthnot.*

VELLICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*vellicatio*, Latin.] Twitching; ſtimulation.

All purgers have a kind of twitching and *vellication*, beſides the griping, which cometh of wind. *Bacon.*

There muſt be a particular motion and *vellication* impreſt upon the nerves, elſe the ſenſation of heat will not be produced. *Watts on the Mind.*

VE'LLUM. *n. ſ.* [*velin*, French; *velamen*, Latin; rather *vitulinum*, low Latin.] The ſkin of a calf dreſſed for the writer.

The ſkull was very thin, yielding to the leaſt preſſure of my finger, as a piece of *vellum*. *Wiſeman.*

VELO'CITY. *n. ſ.* [*velocite*, Fr. *velocitas*, Lat.] Speed; ſwiftneſs; quick motion.

Had the *velocities* of the ſeveral planets been greater or leſs than they are now, at the ſame diſtances from the ſun; or had their diſtances from the ſun, or the quantity of the ſun's matter, and conſequently his attractive power, been greater or leſs than they are now, with the ſame *velocities*: they would not have revolved in concentric circles, but moved in hyperbolas, or parabolas, or in ellipſes, very eccentric. *Bentley's Sermons.*

VE'LVET. *n. ſ.* [*veluto*, Ital. *villus*, Latin; *velours*, Fr.] Silk with a ſhort fur or pile upon it.

Clad in white *velvet* all their troop they led,
With each an oaken chaplet on his head. *Dryden.*

The different ranging the ſuperficial parts of bodies, as of *velvet*, watered ſilk, we think probably is nothing but the different refraction of their inſenſible parts. *Locke.*

VE'LVET. *adj.* 1. Made of velvet. 2. Soft; delicate.

(1.) This was moulded on a porringer,
A *velvet* diſh. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*

(2.) Through the *velvet* leaves the wind,
All unſeen, 'gan paſſage find. *Shak.*

Poor deer, quoth he, thou mak'ſt a teſtament
As worldlings do, giving thy ſum of more
To that which had too much. Then being alone
Left and abandon'd of his *velvet* friends;
'Tis right, quoth he; thus miſery doth part
The flux of company. *Shak.*

—— Such bleſſings nature pours,
O'er-ſtockt mankind enjoy but half her ſtores;
In diſtant wilds, by human eyes unſeen,
She rears her flow'rs, and ſpreads her *velvet* green. *Young.*

To VE'LVET. *v. n.* To paint velvet.

Verditure, ground with a weak gum arabic water, is the paleſt green that is, but good to *velvet* upon black in any drapery. *Peacham on Drawing.*

VE'LURE. *n. ſ.* [*velours*, Fr.] Velvet. An old word.

His horſe with one girt, ſix times pieced, and a woman's crupper of *velure*, pieced with packthread. *Shak.*

VE'NAL. *adj.* [*venal*, Fr. *venalis*, Latin.] 1. Mercenary; proſtitute. 2. [from *vein*.] Contained in the veins. A technical word.

(1.) This verſe be thine, my friend, nor thou refuſe
This, from no *venal* or ungrateful muſe. *Pope.*

(2.) It is unreaſonable to affirm, that the cool *venal* blood ſhould be heated ſo high in the interval of two pulſes. *Ray.*

VENA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*venalite*, Fr. from *venal.*] Mercenarineſs; proſtitution.

VENA'TICK. *adj.* [*venaticus*, Latin.] Uſed in hunting.

VENA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*venatio*, Latin.] The act or practice of hunting.

The manner of their *venation* we ſhall find to be otherways than by ſawing away of trees. *Brown.*

To VEND. *v. a.* [*vendre*, Fr. *vendo*, Latin.] To ſell; to offer to ſale.

He had a great parcel of glaſſes packed up, which not having the occaſion he expected to *vend*, and make uſe of, lay by him. *Boyle.*

VE'NDEE. *n. ſ.* [from *vend.*] One to whom any thing is ſold.

If a vicar ſows his glebe, or if he ſells his corn, and the *vendee* cuts it, he muſt pay the tithes to the parſon. *Ayliffe.*

VE'NDER. *n. ſ.* [*vendeur*, Fr. from *vend.*] A ſeller.

Where the conſumption of commodity is, the *venders* ſeat themſelves. *Graunt.*

Thoſe make the moſt noiſe who have the leaſt to ſell, which is very obſervable in the *venders* of card-matches. *Addiſon.*

VE'NDIBLE. *adj.* [*vendibilis*, Latin.] Saleable; marketable.

——— Silence only is commendable
In a neat's tongue dried, and a maid not *vendible*. *Shak.*

This ſo profitable and *vendible* a merchandize, riſeth not to a proportionable enhancement with other leſs beneficial commodities. *Carew.*

The ignorant mine-man, aiming only at the obtaining a quantity of ſuch a metal as may be *vendible* under ſuch a determinate name, has neither the deſign nor ſkill to make nice ſeparations of the heterogeneous bodies. *Boyle.*

VE'NDIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *vendible.*] The ſtate of being ſaleable.

VE'NDIBLY. *adv.* [from *vendible.*] In a ſaleable manner.

VENDITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*venditatio*, from *vendito*, Latin.] Boaſtful diſplay.

Some, by a cunning proteſtation againſt all reading, and *venditation* of their own naturals, think to divert the ſagacity of their readers from themſelves, and cool the ſcent of their own fox-like thefts; when yet they are ſo rank as a man may find whole pages together uſurped from one author. *Ben. Johnſon.*

VENDI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*vendition*, Fr. *venditio*, Lat.] Sale; the act of ſelling.

To VENE'ER. *v. a.* [among cabinet-makers.] To make a kind of marquetry or inlaid work, whereby ſeveral thin ſlices of fine woods of different ſorts are faſtened or glued on a ground of ſome common wood. *Bailey.*

VE'NEFICE. *n. ſ.* [*veneficium*, Latin.] The practice of poiſoning.

VENEFI'CIAL. *adj.* [from *veneficium*, Latin.] Acting by poiſon; bewitching.

The magical virtues of miſſelto, and conceived efficacy unto *veneficial* intentions, ſeemeth a Pagan relique derived from the antient Druides. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

VENEFI'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *veneficium*, Latin.] By poiſon or witchcraft.

Leſt witches ſhould draw or prick their names therein, and *veneficiouſly* miſchief their perſons, they broke the ſhell. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

VE'NEMOUS. *adj.* [from *venin*, Fr.] Poiſonous. Commonly, though not better, *venomous.*

The barbarians ſaw the *venemous* beaſt hang on his hand. *Acts*, xxviii. 4.

To VE'NENATE. *v. a.* [*veneno*, Latin.] To poiſon; to infect with poiſon.

Theſe miaſms entering the body, are not ſo energic, as to *venenate* the entire maſs of blood in an inſtant. *Harvey.*

By giving this in fevers after calcination, whereby the *venenate* parts are carried off. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

VENENA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *venenate.*] Poiſon; venom.

This *venenation* ſhoots from the eye; and this way a baſiliſk may impoiſon. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

VENE'NE. } *adj.* [*veneneux*, Fr. from *venenum*, Latin.]
VENENO'SE. } Poiſonous; venemous.

Dry air opens the ſurface of the earth to diſincarcerate *venene* bodies, or to attract or evacate them hence. *Harvey.*

Malphigi, in his treatiſe of galls, under which he comprehends all preternatural and morboſe tumours of plants, demonſtrates that all ſuch tumours, where any inſects are found, are raiſed up by ſome *venenoſe* liquor, which, together with their eggs, ſuch inſects ſhed upon the leaves. *Ray.*

VE'NERABLE. *adj.* [*venerable*, French; *venerabilis*, Latin.] To be regarded with awe; to be treated with reverence.

As by the miniſtry of ſaints, it pleaſed God there to ſhew ſome rare effect of his power; or in regard of death, which thoſe ſaints have ſuffered for the teſtimony of Jeſus Chriſt, did thereby make the places where they died *venerable.* *Hooker.*

To make the paſſage eaſy, ſafe, and plain,
That leads us to this *venerable* wall. *Fairfax.*

Ye lamps of heav'n! he ſaid, and lifted high
His hands, now free. Thou *venerable* ſky!
Inviolable pow'rs, ador'd with dread,
Be all of you adjur'd. *Dryd. Æneid.*

VE'NERABLY. *adv.* [from *venerable.*] In a manner that excites reverence.

The Palatine, proud Rome's imperial ſeat,
An awful pile! ſtands *venerably* great.
Thither the kingdoms and the nations come. *Addiſon.*

To VE'NERATE. *v. a.* [*venerer*, Fr. *veneror*, Latin.] To reverence; to treat with veneration; to regard with awe.

When baſeneſs is exalted, do not bate
The place its honour for the perſon's ſake:
The ſhrine is that which thou doſt *venerate*,
And not the beaſt that bears it on its back. *Herbert.*

The lords and ladies here approaching paid
Their homage, with a low obeiſance made;
And ſeem'd to *venerate* the ſacred ſhade. *Dryd.*

A good clergyman muſt love and *venerate* the goſpel that he teaches, and prefer it to all other learning. *Clariſſa.*

Ev'n the peaſant dares theſe rights to ſcan,
And learn to *venerate* himſelf as man. *Goldſmith.*

VENERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*veneration*, Fr. *veneratio*, Latin.] Reverend regard; awful reſpect.

Theology is the comprehenſion of all other knowledge, directed to its true end, *i. e.* the honour and *veneration* of the Creator, and the happineſs of mankind. *Locke.*

We find a ſecret awe and *veneration* for one who moves above us in a regular and illuſtrious courſe of virtue. *Addiſon.*

VENERA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *venerate.*] Reverencer.

If the ſtate of things, as they now appear, involve a repugnancy to an eternal exiſtence, the arguments muſt be concluſive to thoſe great prieſts and *venerators* of nature. *Hale.*

VENE'REAL. *adj.* [*venereus*, Latin.] 1. Relating to love. 2. Conſiſting of copper, called *venus* by chemiſts.

(1.) —— Theſe are no *venereal* ſigns;
Vengeance is in my heart, death in my hand. *Shak.*

Then ſwol'n with pride, into the ſnare I fell,
Of fair fallacious looks, *venereal* trains,
Soften'd with pleaſure and voluptuous life. *Milton.*

They are averſe to *venereal* pleaſure. *Addiſon.*

Venereal diſtempers confirmed by frequent relapſes, where the tranſient ſatisfaction is overbalanced by a ſad variety of tragical ſufferings that attend it, often produce a downright conſumption of the lungs. *Blackmore.*

(2.) Blue vitriol, how *venereal* and unſophiſticated ſoever, rubbed upon the whetted blade of a knife, will not impart its latent colour. *Boyle.*

VENE'REOUS. *adj.* [from *venery.*] Libidinous; luſtful.

The male is leſſer than the female, and very *venereous.* *Derham.*

VE'NERY. *n. ſ.* [*venerie*, from *vener*, French.] 1. The ſport of hunting. 2. [From *Venus.*] The pleaſures of the bed.

(1.) To the woods ſhe goes to ſerve her turn,
And ſeek her ſpouſe, that from her ſtill does fly,
And follows other game and *venery*. *Spenſer.*

Deſcribing beaſts of *venery* and fiſhes, he hath ſparingly inſerted the vulgar conditions thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The Norman demoliſhed many churches and chapels in New Foreſt, to make it fitter for his pleaſure and *venery*. *Howel.*

(2.) Contentment, without the pleaſure of lawful *venery*, is continence; of unlawful, chaſtity. *Grew's Coſmol.*

VE'NEY. *n. ſ.* [*venez*, French.] A bout; a turn at fencing.

I bruis'd my ſhin with playing at ſword and dagger, three *veneys* for a diſh of ſtewed prunes. *Shak.*

VENESE'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*vena* and *ſectio*, Latin.] Bloodletting; the act of opening a vein; phlebotomy.

If the inflammation be ſudden, after evacuation by lenient purgatives, or a clyſter and *veneſection*, have recourſe to anodynes. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To **VENGE.** *v. a.* [*venger*, French.] To avenge; to puniſh.

——— You are above,
You juſtices, that theſe our nether crimes,
So ſpeedily can *venge*. *Shak.*

VE'NGEABLE. *adj.* [from *venge.*] Revengeful; malicious.

— A thrillant dart he threw,
Headed with ire, and *vengeable* deſpite. *Spenſer.*

VE'NGEANCE. *n. ſ.* [*vengeance*, French.] 1. Puniſhment; penal retribution; avengement. 2. It is uſed in familiar language. *To do with a vengeance* is *to do with vehemence.* This phraſe was formerly ſolemn and dignified; *what a vengeance*, emphatically *what?*

(1.) The right conceit which they had, that to perjury *vengeance* is due, was not without good effect as touching their lives, who feared the wilful violation of oaths. *Hooker.*

All the ſtor'd *vengeances* of heaven fall
On her ingrateful top! *Shak. King Lear.*

— The ſouls of all that I had murder'd
Came to my tent, and every one did threat
To-morrow's *vengeance* on the head of Richard. *Shak.*

Let me ſee thy *vengeance* on them. *Jer.* xi. 20.

Reſolutions of future reforming do not always ſatisfy thy juſtice, nor prevent thy *vengeance* for former miſcarriages. *King Charles.*

Jove's and Latona's ſon his wrath expreſs'd,
In *vengeance* of his violated prieſt. *Dryden.*

The chorus interceded with heaven for the innocent, and implored its *vengeance* on the criminal. *Addiſ. Spectator.*

Round him a croud of threatning furies ſtands,
With inſtruments of *vengeance* in their hands. *Harte.*

(2.) Till the day appear, of reſpiration to the juſt,
And *vengeance* to the wicked. *Milton.*

When the ſame king adventured to murmur, the pope could threaten to teach him his duty with a *vengeance*. *Raleigh.*

——— Aſmodeus the fiſhy fume
Drove, though enamour'd, from the ſpouſe
Of Tobit's ſon, and with a *vengeance* ſent
From Medea poſt to Egypt, there faſt bound. *Milton.*

But what a *vengeance* makes thee fly
From me too, as thine enemy? *Hudibras.*

VE'NGEFUL. *adj.* [from *vengeance* and *full.*] Vindictive; revengeful; retributive.

——— Doubt not but God
Hath wiſelier arm'd his *vengeful* ire. *Milton.*

Diſſembling for her ſake his riſing cares,
And with wiſe ſilence pond'ring *vengeful* wars. *Prior.*

VE'NIABLE } *adj.* [*veniel*, Fr. from *venia*, Latin.] 1.
VE'NIAL. } Pardonable; ſuſceptible of pardon; excuſable. 2. Permitted; allowed

(1.) If they do nothing 'tis a *venial* ſlip. *Shak.*

More *veniable* is a dependence upon potable gold, whereof Paracelſus, who died himſelf at forty-ſeven, gloried that he could make other men immortal. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

What horror will invade the mind,
When the ſtrict judge, who would be kind,
Shall have few *venial* faults to find? *Roſcommon.*

While good men are employed in extirpating mortal ſins, I ſhould rally the world out of indecencies and *venial* tranſgreſſions. *Addiſon.*

(2.) No more of talk where God, or angel-gueſt,
With man, as with his friend, familiar us'd
To ſit indulgent, and with him partake
Rural repaſt; permitting him the while
Venial diſcourſe unblam'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

VE'NIALNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *venial.*] State of being excuſable.

VE'NISON. *n. ſ.* [*venaiſon*, French.] Game; beaſt of chaſe; the fleſh of deer. *Chapman* writes it as it is ſpoken, *venzon.*

—— Shall we kill us *veniſon*?
And yet it irks me, the poor dappled fools
Shou'd have their round haunches gor'd. *Shak.*

We have a hot *veniſon* paſty to dinner. *Shak.*

——— To our *venzon*'s ſtore
We added wine, till we could wiſh no more. *Chapman.*

In the records of Ireland, no mention is made of any park, though there be vert and *veniſon* within this land. *Davies's Hiſt. of Ireland.*

——— He for the feaſt prepar'd,
In equal portions with the *ven'ſon* ſhar'd. *Dryden.*

VE'NOM. *n. ſ.* [*venin*, French.] Poiſon.

Your eyes, which hitherto hath borne in them
The fatal balls of murthering baſiliſks:
The *venom* of ſuch looks we fairly hope
Have loſt their quality. *Shak. Henry* V.

——— Beware of yonder dog;
Look, when he fawns, he bites; and, when he bites,
His *venom* tooth will rankle to the death. *Shak. Rich.* III.

Like ſome tall tree, the monſter of the wood,
O'erſhading all that under him would grow,
He ſheds his *venom* on the plants below. *Dryden.*

To **VE'NOM.** *v. a.* To infect with venom; to poiſon; to envenom.

VE'NOMOUS. *adj.* [from *venom.*] 1. Poiſonous. 2. Malignant; miſchievous.

(1.) Thy tears are ſalter than a younger man's,
And *venomous* to thy eyes. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

(2.) A poſterity not unlike their majority of miſchievous progenitors; a *venomous* and deſtructive progeny. *Brown.*

This falſity was broached by Cochleus, a *venomous* writer; one careleſs of truth or falſhood. *Addiſon.*

VE'NOMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *venomous.*] Poiſonouſly; miſchievouſly; malignantly.

——— His unkindneſs,
That ſtrip'd her from his benediction, turn'd her
To foreign caſualties. Theſe things ſting him
So *venomouſly* that burning ſhame detains him
From his Cordelia. *Shak. King Lear.*

His praiſe of foes is *venomouſly* nice;
So touch'd, it turns a virtue to a vice. *Dryden.*

VE'NOMOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *venomous.*] Poiſonneſs; malignity.

VENT. *n. ſ.* [*fente*, French.] 1. A ſmall aperture; a hole; a ſpiracle; paſſage at which any thing is let out. 2. Paſſage out of ſecrecy to publick notice. 3. The act of opening. 4. Emiſſion; paſſage. 5. Diſcharge; means of diſcharge. 6. [*vente*, Fr *venditio*, Latin.] Sale.

(1.) ——— On her breaſt
There is a *vent* of blood, and ſomething blown;
The like is on her arm. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

— They at once their reeds
Put forth, and to a narrow *vent* apply'd
With niceſt touch. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Have near the bung-hole a little *vent*-hole ſtopped with a ſpile. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Scarce any countries that are much annoyed with earthquakes, that have not one of theſe fiery *vents*, diſgorging that fire, whereby it gains an exit. *Woodward.*

To draw any drink, be not at the trouble of opening a *vent*; or if you take out the vent, ſtay not to put it in. *Swift.*

Full o'er their heads the ſwelling bag he rent,
And all the furies iſſued at the *vent*. *Pope.*

(2.) It failed by late ſetting-out, and ſome contrariety of weather, whereby the particular deſign took *vent* beforehand. *Wotton.*

(3.) —— The farmer's cades mature,
Now call for *vent*; his lands exhauſt, permit
T' indulge a-while. *Philips.*

(4.) The ſmother'd fondneſs burns within him;
When moſt it ſwells and labours for a *vent*,
The ſenſe of honour, and deſire of fame,
Drive the big paſſion back into his heart. *Addiſon's Cato.*

(5.) Had, like grief, been dew'd in tears,
Without the *vent* of words. *Milton.*

Land-floods are a great improvement of land, where a *vent* can be had. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

(6.) For the mart, it was alledged that the *vent* for Engliſh cloaths would hereby be open in all times of war. *Hayward.*

By this war there is no *vent* for any commodity but of wool. *Temple's Miſcellany.*

He drew off a thouſand copies of a treatiſe, which not one in threeſcore can underſtand, can hardly exceed the *vent* of that number. *Pope's Letters.*

To VENT. *v. a.* [*venter*, French, from the noun; *ſventare*, Italian.] 1. To let out at a ſmall aperture. 2. To let out; to give way to. 3. To utter; to report. 4. To emit; to pour out. 5. To publiſh. 6. To ſell; to let go to ſale.

(2.) Hunger broke ſtone walls; that the gods ſent not
Corn for the rich men only: with theſe ſhreds
They *vented* their complainings. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

When men are young, and have little elſe to do, they might *vent* the overflowings of their fancy that way. *Denham.*

— Lab'ring ſtill, with endleſs diſcontent,
The queen of heav'n did thus her fury *vent*. *Dryden.*

(3.) Had it been *vented* and impoſed in ſome of the moſt learned ages, it might then, with ſome pretence of reaſon, have been ſaid to be the invention of ſome crafty ſtateſman. *Stephens.*

(4.) —— Revoke thy doom,
Or whilſt I can *vent* clamour from my throat,
I'll tell thee thou doſt evil. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

(5.) Their ſectators did greatly enrich their inventions, by *venting* the ſtolen treaſures of divine letters, altered by profane additions, and diſguiſed by poetical converſions. *Raleigh.*

(6.) This profitable merchandize not riſing to a proportionable enhancement with other leſs beneficial commodities, they impute to the owners not *venting* and venturing the ſame. *Carew.*

Therefore did thoſe nations *vent* ſuch ſpice, ſweet gums and pearls, as their own countries yielded. *Raleigh.*

To VENT. *v. n.* To ſnuff: as, he *venteth* into the air. *Spenſer.*

VE'NTAIL. *n. ſ.* [from *vantail*, Fr.] That part of the helmet made to lift up. *Spenſer.*

VENTA'NNA. *n. ſ.* [Spaniſh.] A window.

—— What after paſs'd
Was far from the *ventanna*, when I ſate;
But you were near, and can the truth relate. *Dryden.*

VE'NTER. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] 1. Any cavity of the body, chiefly applied to the head, breaſt and abdomen, which are called by anatomiſts the three *venters*. 2. Womb; mother.

(2.) *A* has iſſue *B* a ſon, and *C* a daughter, by one *venter*; and *D* a ſon by another *venter*. If *B* purchaſes in fee, and dies without iſſue, it ſhall deſcend to the ſiſter, and not to the brother of the half blood. *Hale.*

VE'NTIDUCT. *n. ſ.* [*ventus* and *ductus*, Latin.] A paſſage for the wind.

Having been informed of divers *ventiducts*, I wiſh I had had the good fortune, when I was at Rome, to take notice of theſe organs. *Boyle.*

To VE'NTILATE. *v. a.* [*ventilo*, Latin.] 1. To fan with wind. 2. To winnow; to fan. 3. To examine; to diſcuſs.

(1.) In cloſe, low, and dirty alleys, the air is penn'd up, and obſtructed from being *ventilated* by the winds. *Harvey.*

Miners, by perflations with large bellows, letting down tubes and ſinking new ſhafts, give free paſſage to the air, which *ventilates* and cools the mines. *Woodward.*

(3.) Nor is the right of the party, nor the judicial proceſs in right of that party ſo far perempted, but that the ſame may be begun again, and *ventilated* de novo. *Ayliffe.*

VENTILA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*ventilatio*, Latin; from *ventilate*.] 1. The act of fanning; the ſtate of being fanned. 2. Vent; utterance. Not in uſe. 3. Refrigeration.

(1.) The ſoul, worn with too frequent culture, muſt lie fallow, till it has recruited its exhauſted ſalts, and again enriched itſelf by the *ventilations* of the air. *Addiſon.*

(2.) To his ſecretary Doctor Maſon, whom he let lie in a pallet near him, for natural *ventilation* of his thoughts, he would break out into bitter eruptions. *Wotton's Buckingham.*

(3.) Procure the blood a free courſe, *ventilation* and tranſpiration by ſuitable and ecphractic purges. *Harvey.*

VENTILA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *ventilate*.] An inſtrument contrived by Dr. *Hale* to ſupply cloſe places with freſh air.

VE'NTRICLE. *n. ſ.* [*ventricule*, Fr. *ventriculus*, Latin.] 1. The ſtomach. 2. Any ſmall cavity in an animal body, particularly thoſe of the heart.

(1.) Whether I will or not, while I live, my heart beats, and my *ventricle* digeſts what is in it. *Hale.*

(2.) Know'ſt thou how blood, which to the heart doth flow,
Doth from one *ventricle* to the other go. *Donne.*

The heart being a muſcular part, the ſides are compoſed of two orders of fibres running ſpirally from baſe to top, contrarily one to the other; and ſo being drawn or contracted, conſtringe the *ventricles*, and ſtrongly force out the blood. *Ray.*

The mixture of blood and chyle, after its circulation through the lungs, being brought back into the left *ventricle* of the heart, is drove again by the heart into the aorta, through the the whole arterial ſyſtem. *Arbuthnot.*

VENTRI'LOQUIST. *n. ſ.* [*ventriloque*, Fr. *venter* and *loquor*, Lat.] One who ſpeaks in ſuch a manner as that the ſound ſeems to iſſue from his belly.

VE'NTURE. *n. ſ.* [*avanture*, Fr.] 1. A hazard; an undertaking of chance and danger. 2. Chance; hap. 3. The thing put to hazard; a ſtake. 4. *At a* VENTURE. At hazard; without much conſideration; without any thing more than the hope of a lucky chance.

(1.) —— When he reads
Thy perſonal *venture* in the rebel's fight,
His wonders and his praiſes do contend
Which ſhould be thine or his. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

For a man to doubt whether there be any hell, and thereupon to live ſo as if abſolutely there were none; but when he dies to find himſelf confuted in the flames, this muſt be the height of woe and diſappointment, and a bitter conviction of an irrational *venture*, and abſurd choice. *South.*

I, in this *venture*, double gains purſue,
And laid out all my ſtock to purchaſe you. *Dryden.*

When infinite happineſs is put in one ſcale, againſt infinite miſery in the other; if the worſt that comes to the pious man, if he miſtakes, be the beſt that the wicked can attain to, if he be in the right, who can, without madneſs, run the *venture*? *Locke.*

(2.) The king reſolved with all ſpeed to aſſail the rebels, and yet with that providence and ſurety, as ſhould leave little to *venture* or fortune. *Bacon.*

(3.) My *ventures* are not in one bottom truſted,
Nor to one place. *Shakeſp. Mer. of Venice.*
On ſuch a full ſea are we now a-float:

And we muſt take the current when it ſerves,
Or loſe our *ventures*. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

Thrice happy you, that look as from the ſhore,
And have no *venture* in the wreck to ſee. *Daniel.*

(4.) You have made but an eſtimate of thoſe lands *at a venture*, ſo as it ſhould be hard to build any certainty of charge upon it. *Spenſer.*

A bargain *at a venture* made,
Between two partners in a trade. *Hudibras.*

A covetous and an envious man joined in a petiton to Jupiter, who ordered Apollo to tell them that their deſire ſhould be granted *at a venture*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Here was no ſcampering away *at a venture*, without fear or wit. *L'Eſtrange.*

If Ahab be deſigned for death, though a ſoldier in the enemy's army draws a bow *at a venture*, yet the ſure unerring directions of providence ſhall carry it in a direct courſe to his heart. *South.*

To Ve'nture. *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To dare. 2. To run a hazard. 3. *To* Ve'nture *at.* *To* Ve'nture *on* or *upon.* To engage in; or make attempts without any ſecurity of ſucceſs upon mere hope.

(1.) A man were better riſe in his ſuit; for he that would have *ventured* at firſt to have loſt the ſuitor, will not in the concluſion loſe both the ſuitor and his own former favour. *Bacon.*

Origen mentioning their being caſt out of Jeruſalem, *ventures* to aſſure them that they would never be re-eſtabliſhed, ſince they had committed that horrid crime againſt the Saviour of the world. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

(2.) Nor is indeed that man leſs mad than theſe,
Who freights a ſhip to *venture* on the ſeas,
With one frail interpoſing plank to ſave
From certain death, roll'd on by ev'ry wave. *Dryden.*

I am ſo overjoy'd I can ſcarce believe I am at liberty; like a bird that has often beaten her wing in vain againſt her cage, dare hardly *venture* out, though ſhe ſee it open. *Dryden.*

(3.) That ſlander is found a truth now; and held for certain,
The king will *venture at* it. *Shakeſp.*

It were a matter of great profit, ſave that it is too conjectural to *venture upon*, if one could diſcern what corn, herbs, or fruits are like to be in plenty and ſcarcity, by ſome ſigns in the beginning of the year. *Bacon.*

I never yet the tragic ſtrain eſſay'd,
Deterr'd by that inimitable maid:
And when I *venture at* the comic ſtile,
Thy ſcornful lady ſeems to mock my toil. *Waller.*

Though they had ideas enough to diſtinguiſh gold from a ſtone, yet they but timorouſly *ventured on* ſuch terms as aurietas and ſaxietas. *Locke.*

Turco-Papiſmus I would deſire him to read, before he *ventures at* capping of characters. *Atterbury.*

To Ve'nture. *v. a.* 1. To expoſe to hazard. 2. To put or ſend on a venture.

(1.) In my ſchool-days, when I had loſt one ſhaft,
I ſhot his fellow of the ſelf-ſame flight;
By *vent'ring* both, I oft found both. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) The fiſh *ventured* for France, they pack in ſtaunch hogſheads, ſo as to keep them in their pickle. *Carew.*

Ve'nturer. *n. ſ.* [from *venture.*] He who ventures.

Ve'nturesome. *adj.* [from *venture.*] Bold; daring.

Ve'nturesomely. *adv.* In a bold or daring manner.

Ve'nturous. *adj.* [from *venture.*] Daring, bold, fearleſs; ready to run hazards.

Charles was guided by mean men, who would make it their maſter-piece of favour to give *venturous* counſels, which no great or wiſe man would. *Bacon.*

——— He paus'd not, but with *vent'rous* arm
He pluck'd, he taſted. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Columbus having led the way, was ſeconded by Americus Veſpuſius, an old *venturous* Florentine. *Heylyn.*

The *vent'rous* humour of our mariners coſts this iſland many brave lives every year. *Temple.*

Savage pirates ſeek through ſeas unknown,
The lives of others, *vent'rous* of their own. *Pope.*

Ve'nturously. *adv.* [from *venturous.*] Daringly; fearleſly; boldly.

Siege was laid to the fort by the Lord Gray, then deputy, with a ſmaller number than thoſe were within the fort; *venturouſly* indeed; but haſte was made to attack them before the rebels came in to them. *Bacon.*

Ve'nturousness. *n. ſ.* [from *venturous*] Boldneſs; willingneſs to hazard.

Her coming into a place where the walls and cielings were whited over, much offended her ſight, and made her repent her *vent'rouſneſs*. *Boyle on Colours.*

Ve'nus' *baſin.* [*dipſacus major*, Lat.]
Ve'nus' *comb.* [*pecten Veneris*, Lat.]
Ve'nus' *hair.* [*adiantum.*] } *n. ſ.* Plants.
Ve'nus' *looking-glaſs.*
Ve'nus' *navel wort.*

Vera'city. *n. ſ.* [*verax*, Latin.] 1. Moral truth; honeſty of report. 2. Phyſical truth; conſiſtency of report with fact. Leſs proper.

(2.) When they ſubmitted to the moſt ignominious and cruel deaths, rather than retract their teſtimony, there was no reaſon to doubt the *veracity* of thoſe facts which they related. *Addiſon.*

Vera'cious. *adj.* [*verax*, Latin.] Obſervant of truth.

Verb. *n. ſ.* [*verbe*, Fr. *verbum*, Lat.] A part of ſpeech ſignifying exiſtence, or ſome modification thereof, as action, paſſion. And withal ſome diſpoſition or intention of the mind relating thereto, as of affirming, denying, interrogating, commanding. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

Men uſually talk of a noun and a *verb*. *Shakeſp.*

Ve'rbal. *adj.* [*verbal*, Fr. *verbalis*, Latin.] 1. Spoken, not written. 2. Oral; uttered by mouth. 3. Conſiſting in mere words. 4. Verboſe; full of words. Out of uſe. 5. Minutely exact in words. 6. Literal; having word anſwering to word. 7. [*verbal*, Fr. in grammar.] A *verbal* noun is a noun derived from a verb.

(1, 2.) Made ſhe no *verbal* queſt? ———
——— Yes; once or twice ſhe heav'd the name of father
Pantingly forth; as if it preſt her heart. *Shakeſp.*

(3.) ——— If young African for fame,
His waſted country freed from Punick rage,
The deed becomes unprais'd, the man at leaſt;
And loſes, though but *verbal*, his reward. *Milton.*

Being at firſt out of the way to ſcience, in the progreſs of their inquiries they muſt loſe themſelves, and the truth, in a *verbal* labyrinth. *Glanville.*

It was ſuch a denial or confeſſion of him as would appear in preaching: but this is managed in words and *verbal* profeſſion. *South.*

(4.) ——— I am ſorry
You put me to forget a lady's manners,
By being ſo *verbal*. *Shakeſp.*

(5.) Neglect the rules each *verbal* critick lays,
For not to know ſome trifles is a praiſe. *Pope.*

(6.) Whoſoever offers at *verbal* tranſlation, ſhall have the misfortune of that young traveller, who loſt his own language abroad, and, brought home no other inſtead of it. *Denham.*

The *verbal* copier is incumber'd with ſo many difficulties at once, that he can never diſentangle himſelf from all. *Dryden.*

Verba'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *verbal.*] Mere words; bare literal expreſſion.

Sometimes he will ſeem to be charmed with words of holy ſcripture, and to fly from the letter and dead *verbality*, who muſt only ſtart at the life and animated materials thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Ve'rbally. *adv.* [from *verbal.*] 1. In words; orally. 2. Word for word.

(1.) The manner of our denying the deity of Chriſt here prohibited, was by words and oral expreſſions *verbally* to deny it. *South's Sermons.*

(2.) 'Tis almoſt impoſſible to tranſlate *verbally* and well, at the ſame time. *Dryden.*

VERBA'TIM. *adv.* [Latin.] Word for word.

Think not, although in writing I preferr'd
The manner of thy vile outrageous crimes,
That therefore I have forg'd, or am not able
Verbatim to rehearſe the method of my pen. *Shakeſp.*

See the tranſcripts of both charters *verbatim* in Mat. Paris. *Hale.*

To VE'RBERATE. *v. a.* [*verbero*, Latin.] To beat; to ſtrike.

VERBERA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*verberation*, Fr. from *verberate.*] Blows; beating.

Riding or walking againſt great winds is a great exerciſe, the effects of which are redneſs and inflammation; all the effects of a ſoft preſs or *verberation*. *Arbuthnot.*

VERBO'SE. *adj.* [*verboſus*, Lat.] Exuberant in words; prolix; tedious by multiplicity of words.

——— Let envy
Ill-judging and *verboſe*, from Lethe's lake,
Draw tuns unmeaſurable. *Prior.*

They ought to be brief, and not too *verboſe* in their way of ſpeaking; and to propound the matter of their argument in a mild and gentle manner. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

VERBO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [*verboſite*, Fr. from *verboſe.*] Exuberance of words; much empty talk.

He draweth out the thread of his *verboſity*
Finer than the ſtaple of his argument. *Shakeſp.*

To give an hint more of the *verboſities* of this philoſophy, a ſhort view of a definition or two will be ſufficient evidence. *Glanville.*

Homer is guilty of *verboſity*, and of a tedious prolix manner of ſpeaking: he is the greateſt talker of all antiquity. *Broome.*

VE'RDANT. *adj.* [*verdoiant*, Fr. *viridans*, Lat.] Green. This word is ſo lately naturalized, that *Skinner* could find it only in a dictionary.

—— Each odorous buſhy ſhrub
Fenc'd up the *verdant* wall. *Milton.*

VE'RDERER. *n. ſ.* [*verdier*, Fr. *viridarius*, low Lat.] An officer in the foreſt.

VE'RDICT. *n. ſ.* [*verum dictum*, Latin.] 1. The determination of the jury declared to the judge. 2. Declaration; deciſion; judgment; opinion.

(1.) Before the jury go together, 'tis all to nothing what the *verdict* ſhall be. *Spenſer.*

They have a longing deſire to overcome, and to have the *verdict* paſs for them, be it right or wrong. *Kettlewell.*

(2.) Deceived greatly they are, who think that all they whoſe names are cited amongſt the favourers of this cauſe, are on any ſuch *verdict* agreed. *Hooker.*

Theſe were enormities condemned by the moſt natural *verdict* of common humanity; and ſo very groſs and foul, that no man could pretend ignorance avoided. *South.*

A very likely matter, indeed, that the emperor ſhould aſk the Arians whether they would be tried by the *verdict* of thoſe who had before condemned the Arians by name. *Waterland.*

VE'RDIGRISE. *n. ſ.* The ruſt of braſs, which in time being conſumed and eaten with tallow, turneth into green; in Latin *ærugo*; in French *vert de gris*, or the hoary green. *Peacham.*

Braſs turned into green, is called *verdigriſe*. *Bacon.*

VE'RDITER. *n. ſ.* Chalk made green.

Verditure ground with a weak gum arabic water, is the fainteſt and paleſt green. *Peacham.*

VE'RDURE. *n. ſ.* [*verdure*, Fr.] Green; green colour.

—— Its *verdure* clad
Her univerſal face with pleaſant green. *Milton.*
Let twiſted olive bind thoſe laurels faſt,
Whoſe *verdure* muſt for ever laſt. *Prior.*

VE'RDUROUS. *adj.* [from *verdure.*] Green; covered with green; decked with green.

— Higher than their tops
The *verd'rous* wall of paradiſe up-ſprung;
Which to our general ſire gave proſpect large. *Milton.*
There the lowing herds chew *verd'rous* paſture. *Philips.*

VERECU'ND. *adj.* [*verecond*, old French; *verecundus*, Latin.] Modeſt; baſhful. *Dict.*

VERGE. *n. ſ.* [*verge*, Fr. *virga*, Latin.] 1. A rod; or ſomething in form of a rod, carried as an emblem of authority. The mace of a dean. 2. [*vergo*, Latin.] The brink; the edge; the utmoſt border. 3. In law. *Verge* is the compaſs about the king's court, bounding the juriſdiction of the lord ſteward of the king's houſhold, and of the coroner of the king's houſe, and which ſeems to have been 12 miles round. *Verge* hath alſo another ſignification, and is uſed for a ſtick, or rod, whereby one is admitted tenant, and, holding it in his hand, ſweareth fealty to the lord of the manor; who, for that reaſon, is called tenant by the *verge*. *Cowel.*

(1.) Suppoſe him now a dean compleat,
Devoutly lolling in his ſeat;
The ſilver *verge*, with decent pride,
Stuck underneath his cuſhion ſide. *Swift.*
(2.) ——— Would the incluſive *verge*
Of golden metal, that muſt round my brow,
Were red hot ſteel to ſear me to the brain. *Shakeſp.*
— I ſay, and will in battle prove,
Or here, or elſewhere, to the furtheſt *verge*,
That ever was ſurvey'd by Engliſh eye. *Shakeſp.*
——— You are old,
Nature in you ſtands on the very *verge*
Of her confine. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
Serve they as a flow'ry *verge* to bind
The fluid ſkirts of that ſame watry cloud,
Leſt it again diſſolve and ſhow'r the earth. *Milton.*
Let fortune empty her whole quiver on me,
I have a ſoul, that, like an ample ſhield,
Can take in all, and *verge* enough for more. *Dryden.*

Every thing great, within the *verge* of nature, or out of it, has a proper part aſſigned it in this poem. *Addiſon.*

Then let him chuſe a damſel young and fair,
To bleſs his age, and bring a worthy heir,
To ſooth his care, and, free from noiſe and ſtrife,
Conduct him gently to the *verge* of life. *Pope.*
(3.) —— Fear not; whom we raiſe,
We will make faſt within a hallow'd *verge*. *Shakeſp.*

To VERGE. *v. n.* [*vergo*, Lat.] To tend; to bend downwards.

They ſerve indifferently for vowels in reſpect of the aperture, and for conſonants in reſpect of the pene-appulſe; and ſo much the more *verging* either way according to the reſpective occaſions. *Holder.*

The nearer I find myſelf *verging* to that period of life which is to be labour and ſorrow, the more I prop myſelf upon thoſe few ſupports that are left. *Swift.*

Such are indicated, when the juices of a human body *verge* to putrefaction. *Arbuthnot.*

——— Man,
Perhaps acts ſecond to ſome ſphere unknown;
Touches ſome wheel, or *verges* to ſome goal;
'Tis but a part we ſee, and not the whole. *Pope.*

VE'RGER. *n. ſ.* [from *verge.*] He that carries the mace before the dean.

I can tip the *verger* with half a crown, and get into the beſt ſeat. *Farquhar.*

VERI'DICAL. *adj.* [*veridicus*, Latin.] Telling truth. *Dict.*

VERIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *verify.*] Confirmation by argument or evidence.

In *verification* of this we will mention a phenomenon of our engine. *Boyle.*

VE'RIFIER. *n. ſ.* [from *verify.*] One who aſſures a thing to be true.

To VE'RIFY. *v. n.* [*vereſier*, French.] To juſtify againſt charge of falſehood, to confirm; to prove true.

What ſeemeth to have been uttered concerning ſermons, and their efficacy or neceſſity, in regard of divine matter, muſt conſequently be *verified* in ſundry other kinds of teaching, if the matter be the ſame in all. *Hooker.*

This is *verified* by a number of examples, that whatſoever is gained by an abuſive treaty, ought to be reſtored. *Bacon.*

So ſhalt thou beſt fulfil, beſt *verify*
The prohets old, who ſung thy endleſs reign. *Milton.*

So ſpake this oracle, then *verified*,
When Jeſus, ſon of Mary, ſecond Eve,
Saw Satan fall. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

Though you may miſtake a year;
Though your prognoſticks run too faſt,
They muſt be *verify'd* at laſt. *Swift.*

Spain ſhall have three kings; which is now wonderfully *verified*; for beſides the king of Portugal, there are now two rivals for Spain. *Swift.*

VE'RILY. *adv.* [from *very.*] 1. In truth; certainly. 2. With great confidence.

(1.) *Verily* 'tis better to be lowly born,
Than to be perk'd up in a gliſt'ring grief. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) It was *verily* thought, that had it not been for four great diſfavourers of that voyage, the enterprize had ſucceeded. *Bacon.*

By repealing the ſacramental teſt, we are *verily* perſuaded the conſequence will be an entire alteration of religion among us. *Swift on the Sacramental Teſt.*

VERISI'MILAR. }
VERISI'MILOUS. } *adj.* [*veriſimilis*, Latin.] Probable; likely.

Many erroneous doctrines of Pontificians are, in our days, wholly ſupported by *veriſimilous* and probable reaſons. *White.*

VERISIMI'LITUDE. }
VERISIMI'LITY. } *n. ſ.* [*veriſimilitudo*, Latin.] Probability; likelihood; reſemblance of truth.

Touching the *veriſimility* or probable truth of this relation, ſeveral reaſons ſeem to overthrow it. *Brown.*

A noble nation, upon whom if not ſuch verities, at leaſt ſuch *veriſimilities* of fortitude were placed. *Brown.*

Veriſimilitude and opinion are an eaſy purchaſe; but true knowledge is dear and difficult. Like a point, it requires an acuteneſs to its diſcovery: while *veriſimilitude*, like the expanded ſuperficies, is obvious, ſenſible, and affords a large and eaſy field for looſe enquiry. *Glanville.*

The plot, the wit, the characters, the paſſions, are exalted as high as the imagination of the poet can carry them, with proportion to *veriſimility*. *Dryden on Dramatick Poetry.*

Though Horace gives permiſſion to painters and poets to dare every thing, yet he encourages neither to make things out of nature and *veriſimility*. *Dryden.*

VE'RITABLE. *adj.* [*veritable*, Fr.] True; agreeable to fact.

—— Indeed! is't true?
—— Moſt *veritable*: therefore look to't well. *Shakeſp.*

The preſage of the year ſucceeding made from inſects in oak apples, is I doubt too indiſtinct, nor *veritable* from event. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

VE'RITABLY. *adv.* [from *veritable.*] In a true manner.

VE'RITY. *n. ſ.* [*verite*, Fr. *veritas*, Latin.] 1. Truth; conſonance to the reality of things. 2. A true aſſertion; a true tenet. 3. Moral truth; agreement of the words with the thoughts.

(1.) If any refuſe to believe us diſputing for the *verity* of religion eſtabliſhed, let them believe God himſelf thus miraculouſly working for it. *Hooker.*

I ſaw their weapons drawn; there was a noiſe;
That's *verity*. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

The precipitancy of diſputation, and the ſtir and noiſe of paſſions that uſually attend it, muſt needs be prejudicial to *verity*; its calm inſinuations can no more be heard in ſuch a buſtle, than a whiſtle among a croud of ſailors in a ſtorm. *Glanville.*

It is a propoſition of eternal *verity*, that none can govern while he is deſpiſed. We may as well imagine that there may be a king without majeſty, a ſupreme without ſovereignty. *South.*

(2.) And that age, which my grey hairs make ſeem more than it is, hath not diminiſhed in me the power to protect an undeniable *verity*. *Sidney.*

Wherefore ſhould any man think, but that reading itſelf is one of the ordinary means, whereby it pleaſeth God, of his gracious goodneſs, to inſtil that celeſtial *verity*, which being but ſo received, is nevertheleſs effectual to ſave ſouls. *Hooker.*

— If there come truth from them,
Why by the *verities* on thee made good,
May they not be my oracles as well. *Shakeſp.*

Muſt virtue be preſerved by a lie?
Virtue and truth do ever beſt agree;
By this it ſeems to be a *verity*,
Since the effects ſo good and virtuous be. *Davies.*

VE'RJUICE. *n. ſ.* [*verjus*, French.] Acid liquor expreſſed from crab apples. It is vulgarly pronounced *varges.*

Hang a dog upon a crab-tree, and he'll never love *verjuice.* *L'Eſtrange.*

— The barley-pudding comes in place:
Then bids fall on: himſelf, for ſaving charges,
A peel'd ſlic'd onion eats, and tipples *verjuice.* *Dryden.*

The native *verjuice* of the crab, deriv'd
Through th' infix'd graff, a grateful mixture forms
Of tart and ſweet. *Philips.*

VERMICE'LLI. *n. ſ.* [Italian.] A paſte rolled and broken in the form of worms.

With oyſters, eggs, and *vermicelli*,
She let him almoſt burſt his belly. *Prior.*

VERMI'CULAR. *adj.* [*vermiculus*, Latin.] Acting like a worm; continued from one part to another of the ſame body.

By the *vermicular* motion of the inteſtines, the groſſer parts are derived downwards, while the finer are ſqueez'd into the narrow orifices of the lacteal veſſels. *Cheyne.*

To VERMI'CULATE. *v. a.* [*vermicule*, Fr. *vermiculatus*, Lat.] To inlay; to work in chequer work, or pieces of divers colours. *Bailey.*

VERMICULA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *vermiculate.*] Continuation of motion from one part to another.

My heart moves naturally by the motion of palpitation; my guts by the motion of *vermiculation.* *Hale.*

VE'RMICULE. *n. ſ.* [*vermiculus*, *vermis*, Latin.] A little grub, worm.

I ſaw the ſhining oak-ball ichneumon ſtrike its terebra into an oak-apple, to lay its eggs therein: and hence are many *vermicules* ſeen towards the outſide of theſe apples. *Derham.*

VERMI'CULOUS. *adj.* [*vermiculoſus*, Lat.] Full of grubs; reſembling grubs.

VE'RMIFORM. *adj.* [*vermiforme*, Fr. *vermis* and *formo*, Latin.] Having the ſhape of a worm.

VE'RMIFUGE. *n. ſ.* [from *vermis* and *fugo*, Lat.] Any medicine that deſtroys or expels worms.

VE'RMIL. }
VERMI'LION. } *n. ſ.* [*vermeil*, *vermillon*, Fr.] 1. The cochineal; a grub of a particular plant. 2. Factitious or native cinnabar; ſulphur mixed with mercury. This is the uſual though not primitive ſignification. 3. Any beautiful red colour.

(2.) The imperfect metals are ſubject to ruſt, except mercury, which is made into *vermillion* by ſolution or calcination. *Bacon.*

The faireſt and moſt principal red is *vermillion*, called in Latin *minium*. It is a poiſon, and found where great ſtore of quickſilver is. *Peacham.*

(3.) How the red roſes fluſh up in her cheeks,
And the pure ſnow with goodly *vermil* ſtain,
Like crimſon dy'd in grain. *Spenſer.*

There grew a goodly tree him fair beſide,
Loaden with fruit and apples roſie red,
As they in pure *vermillion* had been dy'd,
Whereof great virtues over all were red. *Spenſer.*

Simple colours are ſtrong and ſenſible, though they are clear as *vermillion*. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

To VERMI'LION. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To die red.

A ſprightly red *vermilions* all her face,
And her eyes languiſh with unuſual grace. *Granville.*

VE'RMIN. *n. ſ.* [*vermin*, Fr. *vermis*, Latin.] 1. Any noxious animal. Uſed commonly for ſmall creatures. 2. It is uſed in contempt of human beings.

(1.) What is your ſtudy? ——
—How to prevent the fiend, and to kill *vermin*. *Shakeſp.*

The head of a wolf, dried and hanged up in a dove-houſe, will ſcare away *vermin*, ſuch as weazels and polecats. *Bacon.*

An idle perſon only lives to ſpend his time, and eat the fruits of the earth, like a *vermin* or a wolf. *Taylor.*

A weazle taken in a trap, was charg'd with miſdemeanors, and the poor *vermin* ſtood much upon her innocence. *L'Eſtrange.*

Great injuries theſe *vermin*, mice and rats, do in the field. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

—— He that has ſo little wit
To nouriſh *vermin*, may be bit. *Swift.*

(2.) ——— The ſtars determine
You are my priſoners, baſe *vermin*. *Hudibras.*

To VE'RMINATE. *v. n.* [from *vermin.*] To breed vermin.

VERMINA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *verminate.*] Generation of vermin.

Redi diſcarding anomalous generation, tried experiments relating to the *vermination* of ſerpents and fleſh. *Derham.*

VE'RMINOUS. *adj.* [from *vermin.*] Tending to vermin; diſpoſed to breed vermin.

A waſting of childrens fleſh depends upon ſome obſtruction of the entrails, or *verminous* diſpoſition of the body. *Harvey.*

VERMI'PAROUS. *adj.* [*vermis* and *pario*, Latin.] Producing worms.

Hereby they confound the generation of *vermiparous* animals with oviparous. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

VERNA'CULAR. *adj.* [*vernaculus*, Latin.] Native; of one's own country.

London weekly bills number deep in conſumptions; the ſame likewiſe proving inſeparable accidents to moſt other diſeaſes; which inſtances do evidently bring a conſumption under the notion of a *vernacular* diſeaſe to England. *Harvey.*

The hiſtories of all our former wars are tranſmitted to us in our *vernacular* idiom. I do not find in any of our chronicles, that Edward the third ever reconnoiter'd the enemy, though he often diſcovered the poſture of the French, and as often vanquiſhed them. *Addiſon.*

VE'RNAL. *adj.* [*vernus*, Latin.] Belonging to the ſpring.

—— With the year
Seaſons return; but not to me returns,
Or ſight of *vernal* bloom, or ſummer's roſe. *Milton.*

VE'RNANT. *adj.* [*vernans*, Lat.] Flouriſhing as in the ſpring.

—— Elſe had the ſpring
Perpetual ſmil'd on earth, with *vernant* flow'rs,
Equal in days and nights. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

VERNI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*verna*, Latin.] Servile carriage; the ſubmiſſive fawning behaviour of a ſlave. *Bailey.*

VERSABI'LITY. } *n. ſ.* [*verſabilis*, Lat.] Aptneſs to be
VE'RSABLENESS. } turn'd or wound any way. *Dict.*

VE'RSAL. *adj.* [A cant word for *univerſal.*] Total; whole.

——— Some for brevity,
Have caſt the *verſal* world's nativity. *Hudibras.*

VE'RSATILE. *adj.* [*verſatilis*, Latin.] 1. That may be turned round. 2. Changeable; variable. 3. Eaſily applied to a new taſk.

(1.) Th' advent'rous pilot in a ſingle year
Learn'd his ſtate cock-boat dext'rouſly to ſteer;
Verſatile, and ſharp-piercing like a ſcrew,
Made good th' old paſſage, and ſtill forc'd a new. *Harte.*

(2.) One colour to us ſtanding in one place, hath a contrary aſpect in another; as in thoſe *verſatile* repreſentations in the neck of a dove, and folds of ſcarlet. *Glanville.*

VE'RSATILENESS. } *n. ſ.* [from *verſatile.*] The quality of
VERSATI'LITY. } being verſatile.

VERSE. *n. ſ.* [*vers*, Fr. *verſus*, Latin.] 1. A line conſiſting of a certain ſucceſſion of ſounds, and number of ſyllables. 2. [*verſet*, Fr.] A ſection or paragraph of a book. 3. Poetry; lays; metrical language. 4. A piece of poetry.

(1.) Thou haſt by moonlight at her window ſung,
With feigning voice, *verſes* of feigning love. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) Thus far the queſtions proceed upon the conſtruction of the firſt earth; in the following *verſes* they proceed upon the demolition of that earth. *Burnet.*

(3.) *Verſe* embalms virtue: and tombs and thrones of rhymes
Preſerve frail tranſitory fame as much
As ſpice doth body from air's corrupt touch. *Donne.*

If envious eyes their hurtful rays have caſt,
More pow'rful *verſe* ſhall free thee from the blaſt. *Dryden.*

Whilſt ſhe did her various pow'r diſpoſe;
Virtue was taught in *verſe*, and Athens' glory roſe. *Prior.*

——— You compoſe
In ſplay-foot *verſe*, or hobbling proſe. *Prior.*

(4.) This *verſe*, my friend, be thine. *Pope.*

To VERSE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To tell in verſe; to relate poetically.

In the ſhape of Corin ſate all day,
Playing on pipes of corn, and *verſing* love. *Shakeſp.*

To be VE'RSED. *v. n.* [*verſor*, Latin.] To be ſkilled in; to be acquainted with.

She might be ignorant of their nations, who was not *verſed* in their names, as not being preſent at the general ſurvey of animals, when Adam aſſigned unto every one a name concordant unto its nature. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

This *verſ'd* in death, th' infernal knight relates,
And then for proof fulfill'd their common fates. *Dryden.*

VE'RSEMAN. *n. ſ.* [*verſe* and *man.*] A poet; a writer in verſe. In ludicrous language.

The god of us *verſemen*, you know, child, the ſun. *Prior.*

From limbs of this great Hercules are fram'd
Whole groups of pigmies, who are *verſemen* nam'd. *Harte.*

VE'RSICLE. *n. ſ.* [*verſiculus*, Latin.] A little verſe.

VERSIFICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*verſification*, Fr. from *verſify.*] The art or practice of making verſes.

Donne alone had your talent, but was not happy to arrive at your *verſification*. *Dryden.*

Some object to his *verſification*; which is in poetry, what colouring is in painting, a beautiful ornament. But if the proportions are juſt, though the colours ſhould happen to be rough, the piece may be of ineſtimable value. *Glanville.*

VERSIFICA'TOR. } *n. ſ.* [*verſificateur*, Fr. *verſificator*,
VE'RSIFIER. } Latin.] A verſifier; a maker of verſes with or without the ſpirit of poetry.

Statius, the beſt *verſificator* next Virgil, knew not how to deſign after him. *Dryden.*

In Job and the Pſalms we ſhall find more ſublime ideas, more elevated language, than in any of the heathen *verſifiers* of Greece or Rome. *Watts on the Mind.*

To VE'RSIFY. *v. n.* [*verſifier*, Fr. *verſificor*, Latin.] To make verſes.

You would wonder to hear how ſoon even children will begin to *verſify*. *Sidney.*

To follow rather the Goths in rhyming, than the Greeks in true *verſifying*, were even to eat acorns with ſwine, when we may freely eat wheat bread among men. *Aſcham.*

I'll *verſify* in ſpite, and do my beſt,
To make as much waſte paper as the reſt. *Dryden.*

To VE'RSIFY. *v. a.* To relate in verſe.

Unintermix'd with fictious fantaſies,
I'll *verſify* the truth, not poetize. *Daniel.*

VE'RSION. *n. ſ.* [*verſion*, Fr. *verſio*, Latin.] 1. Change; transformation. 2. Change of direction. 3. Tranſlation. 4. The act of tranſlating.

(1.) Springs, the antients thought to be made by the *verſion* of air into water. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

(2.) Comets are rather gazed upon, than wiſely obſerved in their effects; that is, what kind of comet, for magnitude, colour, *verſion* of the beams, produceth what kind of effects. *Bacon.*

(3.) This exact propriety of Virgil I particularly regarded; but muſt confeſs, that I have not been able to make him appear wholly like himſelf For where the original is cloſe, no *verſion* can reach it in the ſame compaſs. *Dryden.*

It will be as eaſy, nay much eaſier, to invent ſome pretence or other againſt the reading, *verſion*, or conſtruction. *Waterland.*

Vert. *n. ſ.* [*vert*, French.] *Vert*, in the laws of the foreſt, ſignifies every thing that grows, and bears a green leaf within the foreſt that may cover and hide a deer. *Cowel.*

I find no mention in all the records of Ireland, of a park or free warren, notwithſtanding the great plenty of *vert* and veniſon. *Sir. J. Davies.*

Ve'rtebral. *adj.* [from *vertebræ*, Latin.] Relating to the joints of the ſpine.

The carotid, *vertebral*, and ſplenick arteries are not only variouſly contorted, but here and there dilated, to moderate the motion of the blood. *Ray on the Creation.*

Ve'rtebre *n. ſ.* [*vertebre*, Fr. *vertebra*, Latin] A joint of the back.

The ſeveral *vertebres* are ſo elegantly compacted together, that they are as ſtrong as if they were but one bone. *Ray.*

VE'RTEX. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] 1. Zenith; the point over head. 2. A top of a hill; the top of any thing.

(1.) Theſe keep the *vertex*; but betwixt the bear
And ſhining zodiack, where the planets err,
A thouſand figur'd conſtellations roll. *Creech.*

(2.) Mountains eſpecially abound with different ſpecies of vegetables; every *vertex* or eminence affording new kinds. *Derham.*

VE'RTICAL. *adj.* [*vertical*, Fr. from *vertex.*] 1. Placed in the zenith. 2. Placed in a direction perpendicular to the horizon.

(1.) 'Tis raging noon; and *vertical* the ſun
Darts on the head direct his forceful rays. *Thomſon.*

(2.) From theſe laws, all the rules of bodies aſcending or deſcending in *vertical* lines may be deduced. *Cheyne.*

Vertica'lity. *n. ſ.* [from *vertical.*] The ſtate of being in the zenith

Unto them the ſun is vertical twice a year; making two diſtinct ſummers in the different points of the *verticality*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Ve'rtically. *adv.* [from *vertical.*] In the zenith.

Although it be not vertical unto any part of Aſia, yet it *vertically* paſſeth over Peru and Braſilia. *Brown.*

Vertici'llate. *adj.* [from *verticillum*, Latin.] *Verticillate* plants are ſuch as have their flowers intermixt with ſmall leaves growing in a kind of whirls about the joints of a ſtalk, as pennyroyals, horehound, &c. *Quincy.*

Verti'city. *n ſ.* [from *vertex.*] The power of turning; circumvolution; rotation.

Thoſe ſtars do not peculiarly glance on us, but carry a common regard unto all countries, unto whom their *verticity* is alſo common. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

We believe the *verticity* of the needle, without a certificate from the days of old. *Glanville.*

Whether they be globules, or whether they have a *verticity* about their own centers, that produce the idea of whiteneſs in us, the more particles of light are reflected from a body, the whiter does the body appear. *Locke.*

Verti'ginous. *adj.* [*vertiginoſus*, Latin.] 1. Turning round; rotatory. 2. Giddy.

(1.) This *vertiginous* motion gives day and night ſucceſſively over the whole earth, and makes it habitable all around. *Bentley.*

(2.) Theſe extinguiſh candles, make the workmen faint and *vertiginous*; and, when very great, ſuffocates and kills them. *Woodward.*

VE'RTIGO. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] A giddineſs; a ſenſe of turning in the head.

Vertigo is the appearance of viſible objects that are without motion, as if they turned round, attended with a fear of falling, and a dimneſs of ſight. *Quincy.*

The forerunners of an apoplexy are dulneſs, *vertigos*, tremblings. *Arbuthnot.*

That old *vertigo* in his head,
Will never leave him till he's dead. *Swift.*

Ve'rvain. } *n. ſ.* [*verveine*, French; *verbena*, Lat.] A plant.
Ve'rvine. }

She night-ſhade ſtrows to work him ill,
Therewith the *vervain*, and her dill,
That hindreth witches of their will. *Drayton.*

Some ſcatt'ring pot-herbs here and there he found,
Which cultivated with his daily care,
And bruis'd with *vervain*, were his frugal fare. *Dryd.*

Ve'rvain *mallow.* *n. ſ.* A plant. It hath the whole habit of the mallow or althæa; but differs from it in having its leaves deeply divided. *Miller.*

Ve'rveles. *n. ſ.* [*vervelle*, French.] Labels tied to a hawk. *Ainſw.*

VE'RY. *adj.* [*veray*, or *vrai*, French; whence *veray* in antient Engliſh. It has its degrees *verier* and *verieſt.*] 1. True; real. 2. Having any qualities, commonly bad, in an eminent degree; complete; perfect; mere. 3 To note the things emphatically, or eminently. 4. Same, emphatically.

(1.) —— Why do I pity him,
That with his *very* heart deſpiſeth me? *Shak.*
In *very* deed, as the Lord liveth. 1 *Sam.* xxv. 34.
O that in *very* deed we might behold it. *Dryd. and Lee.*

(2.) Thoſe who had drunk of Circe's cup, were turned into *very* beaſts. *Davies.*

There, where *very* deſolation dwells,
By grots and caverns ſhagg'd with horrid ſhades,
She may paſs on. *Milton.*

(3.) 'Tis an ill office for a gentleman;
Eſpecially againſt his *very* friend. *Shakeſ.*
—— Was not my love
The *verier* wag o' th' two? *Shak.*
— We can contain ourſelves,
Were he the *verieſt* antick in the world. *Shak.*

In a ſeeing age, the *very* knowledge of former times paſſes but for ignorance in a better dreſs. *South.*

The pictures of our great grandmothers in Queen Elizabeth's time, are cloathed down to the *very* wriſts, and up to the *very* chin. *Addiſ. Guardian.*

(4.) Women are as roſes, whoſe fair flower
Being once diſplay'd, doth fall that *very* hour. *Shak.*

The cocks beat the partridge, which ſhe laid to heart: but finding theſe *very* cocks cutting one another, ſhe comforted herſelf. *L'Eſtrange.*

So catholick a grace is charity, that whatever time is the ſpecial opportunity of any other Chriſtian grace, that *very* time is alſo the ſpecial opportunity of charity. *Spratt.*

Ve'ry. *adv.* In a great degree; in an eminent degree.

The Greek orator was ſo *very* famous for this, that his antagoniſt reading over the oration which had procured his baniſhment, aſked them, If they were ſo much affected by the bare reading of it, how much more they would have been alarmed, had they heard him? *Addiſon.*

That bold challenge was thought *very* ſtrange. *Leſley.*

To **VE'SICATE.** *v. a.* [*veſica*, Latin.] To bliſter.

Celſus propoſes, that in all theſe internal wounds, the external parts be *veſicated*, to make more powerful revulſion from within. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

I ſaw the cuticular *veſicated*, and ſhining with a burning heat. *Wiſeman.*

Vesica'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *veſicate.*] Bliſtering; ſeparation of the cuticle.

I applied ſome vinegar prepared with litharge, defending the *veſication* with pledgets. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Vesi'catory. *n. ſ.* [*veſicatorium*, technical Latin.] A bliſtering medicine.

Ve'sicle. *n. ſ.* [*veſicula*, Latin.] A ſmall cuticle, filled or inflated.

Nor is the humour contained in ſmaller veins, but in a *veſicle*, or little bladder. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The lungs are made up of ſuch air pipes and *veſicles* interwoven with blood-veſſels, to purify, ferment, or ſupply the ſanguineous maſs with nitro-aerial particles. *Ray.*

VESI'CULAR. *adj.* [from *veſicula*, Lat.] Hollow; full of ſmall interſtices.

A muſcle is a bundle of *veſicular* threads, or of ſolid filaments, involved in one common membrane. *Cheyne.*

VE'SPER. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The evening ſtar; the evening.

Theſe ſigns are black *Veſper*'s pageants. *Shak.*

VE'SPERS. *n. ſ.* [without the ſingular, from *veſperus*, Lat.] The evening ſervice of the Romiſh church.

VE'SPERTINE. *adj.* [*veſpertinus*, Latin.] Happening or coming in the evening; pertaining to the evening.

VE'SSEL. *n. ſ.* [*vaſſelle*, French; *vas*, Latin.] 1. Any thing in which liquids, or other things, are put. 2. The containing parts of an animal body. 3. Any vehicle in which men or goods are carried on the water. 4. Any capacity; any thing containing. 5. [In theology.] One relating to God's houſehold.

(1.) For Banquo's iſſue have I fill'd my mind;
Put rancours in the *veſſel* of my peace,
Only for them. *Shak. Macbeth.*

If you have two *veſſels* to fill, and you empty one to fill the other, there ſtill remains one *veſſel* empty. *Burnet.*

(2.) Of theſe elements are conſtituted the ſmalleſt fibres; of thoſe fibres the *veſſels*; of thoſe *veſſels* the organs of the body. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Another cauſe of a waſting ulcer in the lungs, is, the diſruption of a *veſſel*, whence the blood iſſues into the cavities and interſtices of the lungs, and is thence expectorated by a cough. *Blackmore.*

(3.) The ſons and nephews of Noah, who peopled the iſles, had *veſſels* to tranſport themſelves. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

The Phœnicians firſt invented open *veſſels*, and the Egyptians ſhips with decks. *Heylyn.*

The *veſſel* is repreſented as ſtranded. The figure before it ſeems to lift it off the ſhallows. *Addiſon on Medals.*

From ſtorms of rage, and dangerous rocks of pride,
Let thy ſtrong hand this little *veſſel* guide;
It was thy hand that made it: through the tide
Impetuous of this life, let thy command
Direct my courſe, and bring me ſafe to land. *Prior.*
Now ſecure the painted *veſſel* glides;
The ſun-beams trembling on the floating tides. *Pope.*

(4.) ——— I have my fill
Of knowledge, what this *veſſel* can contain. *Milton.*

(5.) If the rigid doctrines be found apt to cool all thoſe men's love of God, who have not the confidence to believe themſelves of the number of the few choſen *veſſels*, and to beget ſecurity and preſumption in others who have conquered thoſe difficulties. *Hammond.*

To VE'SSEL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into a veſſel; to barrel.

Take earth, and *veſſel* it; and in that ſet the ſeed. *Bacon.*

VE'SSETS. *n. ſ.* A kind of cloth commonly made in Suffolk. *Bailey.*

VE'SSICNON. *n. ſ.* [among horſemen.] A windgall, or ſoft ſwelling on the inſide and outſide of a horſe's hoof. *Dict.*

VEST. *n. ſ.* [*veſtis*, Latin.] An outer garment.

——— Over his lucid arms
A military *veſt* of purple flow'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
When the queen in royal habit's dreſt,
Old myſtick emblems grace th' imperial *veſt*. *Smith.*

To VEST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To dreſs; to deck; to enrobe. 2. To dreſs in a long garment. 3. To make poſſeſſour of; to inveſt with: it has *with* before the thing poſſeſſed. 4. To place in poſſeſſion: with *in* before the poſſeſſour.

(1.) The verdant fields with thoſe of heav'n may vie,
With ether *veſted*, and a purple ſky. *Dryd.*

— Light! Nature's reſplendent robe;
Without whoſe *veſting* beauty all were wrapt
In gloom. *Thomſon.*

(2.) Juſt Simeon, and prophetic Anna ſpoke,
Before the altar and the *veſted* prieſt. *Milton.*

(3.) To ſettle mens conſciences, 'tis neceſſary that they know the perſon, who by right is *veſted with* power over them. *Locke.*

Had I been *veſted with* the monarch's pow'r,
Thou muſt have ſigh'd, unlucky youth! in vain. *Prior.*

(4.) The militia their commiſſioners poſitively required to be entirely *veſted in* the parliament. *Clarendon.*

Empire and dominion was *veſted in* him, for the good and behoof of others. *Locke.*

VE'STAL. *n. ſ.* [*veſtalis*, Latin.] A virgin conſecrated to *Veſta*; a pure virgin.

——— Women are not
In their beſt fortunes ſtrong; but want will perjure
The ne'er-touch'd *veſtal*. *Shak.*
How happy is the blameleſs *veſtal*'s lot?
The world forgetting, by the world forgot. *Pope.*

VE'STAL. *adj.* [*veſtalis*, Latin.] Denoting pure virginity.

Her *veſtal* livery is but ſick and green,
And none but fools do wear it. *Shak.*

VE'STIBULE. *n. ſ.* [*veſtibulum*, Latin.] The porch or firſt entrance of a houſe.

VE'STIGE. *n. ſ.* [*veſtigium*, Latin.] Footſtep; mark left behind in paſſing.

The truth paſſes ſo ſlightly through men's imaginations, that they muſt uſe great ſubtilty to track its *veſtiges*. *Harvey.*

VE'STMENT. *n. ſ.* [*veſtimentum*, Latin.] Garment; part of dreſs.

Were it not better that the love which men bear unto God, ſhould make the leaſt things that are employed in his ſervice amiable, than that their over-ſcrupulous diſlike of ſo mean a thing as a *veſtment*, ſhould from the very ſervice of God withdraw their hearts and affections. *Hooker.*

Heaven then would ſeem thy image, and reflect
Thoſe ſable *veſtments*, and that bright aſpect. *Waller.*

The ſculptors could not give *veſtments* ſuitable to the quality of the perſons repreſented. *Dryden.*

VE'STRY. *n. ſ.* [*veſtiaire*, French; *veſtiarium*, Latin.] 1. A room appendant to the church, in which the ſacerdotal garments, and conſecrated things are repoſited. 2. A parochial aſſembly commonly convened in the veſtry.

(1.) Bold Amycus, from the robb'd *veſtry* brings
The chalices of heav'n; and holy things
Of precious weight. *Dryden.*

(2.) They create new ſenators, *veſtry* elders, without any commandment of the word. *White.*

The common-council are choſen every year, ſo many for every pariſh, by the *veſtry*, and common convention of the people of that pariſh. *Clarendon.*

Go with me where paltry conſtables will not ſummon us to *veſtries*. *Blount to Pope.*

VE'STURE. *n. ſ.* [*veſture*, old French; *veſtura*, Italian.] 1. Garment; robe. 2. Dreſs; habit; external form.

(1.) Her breaſts half hid, and half were laid to ſhow;
Her envious *veſture* greedy ſight repelling. *Fairfax.*
What, weep you when you but behold
Our Cæſar's *veſture* wounded? *Shak. Julius Cæſar.*
To bear my lady's train, leſt the baſe earth
Should from her *veſture* chance to ſteal a kiſs. *Shakeſp.*
Here ruddy braſs, and gold refulgent blaz'd;
There poliſh'd cheſts embroider'd *veſtures* grac'd. *Pope.*
(2.) There's not the ſmalleſt orb which thou behold'ſt,
But in his motion like an angel ſings,
But this muddy *veſture* of decay
Doth groſly cloſe us in, we cannot hear it. *Shak.*

Rocks, precipices, and gulfs, apparel'd with a *veſture* of plants, would reſemble mountains and vallies. *Bentley.*

VETCH. *n. ſ.* [*vicia*, Latin.] A plant with a papilionaceous flower, producing a legume.

Where *vetches*, pulſe, and tares have ſtood,
And ſtalks of lupines grew. *Dryden.*

An ervum is a ſort of *vetch*, or ſmall pea. *Arbuthnot.*

VE'TCHY. *adj.* [from *vetch.*] Made of vetches; abounding in vetches; conſiſting of vetch or peaſe-ſtraw.

If to my cottage thou wilt reſort,
There may'ſt thou ligge in a *vetchy* bed,
'Till fairer fortune ſhew forth his head. *Spenſer.*

VE'TERAN. *n. ſ.* [*veteranus*, Latin.] An old ſoldier; a man long practiſed in any thing.

The Arians, for the credit of their faction, took the eldeſt, the beſt experienced, the moſt wary, and the longeſt practiſed *veterans* they had amongſt them. *Hooker.*

If king Charles II. had made war upon France, he might have conquered it by the many *veterans*, which had been inured to ſervice in the civil wars. *Addiſon.*

Enſigns that pierc'd the foe's remoteſt line,
The hardy *veteran* with tears reſigns. *Addiſon.*

We were forced to uncover, or be regarded as *veterans* in the beau monde. *Addiſon.*

VE'TERAN. *adj.* Long practiſed in war; long experienced.

There was a mighty ſtrong army of land-forces, to the number of fifty thouſand *veteran* ſoldiers. *Bacon.*

The Britiſh youth ſhall hail thy wiſe command;
Thy temper'd ardour, and thy *veteran* ſkill. *Thomſon.*

VETERINA'RIAN. *n. ſ.* [*veterinarius*, Lat.] One ſkilled in the diſeaſes of cattle.

That a horſe has no gall, is not only ſwallowed by common farriers, but alſo received by good *veterinarians*, and ſome who have laudably diſcourſed upon horſes. *Brown.*

To VEX. *v. a.* [*vexo*, Latin.] 1. To plague; to torment; to haraſs. 2. To diſturb; to diſquiet. 3. To trouble with ſlight provocations.

(1.) ——— Do you think
The king will ſuffer but the little finger
Of this man to be *vex'd?* *Shak. Henry* VIII.

Do poor Tom ſome charity, whom the foul fiend *vexes.* *Shakeſpeare.*

When ſhe preſſed him daily, ſo that his ſoul was *vexed* unto death, he told her all his heart. *Judges*, xvi. 16.

Still may the dog the wand'ring troops conſtrain
Of airy ghoſts, and *vex* the guilty train. *Dryd.*

You are the cauſe of all my care:
Your eyes ten thouſand dangers dart;
Ten thouſand torments *vex* my heart;
I love, and I deſpair. *Prior.*

(2.) Alack, 'tis he; why, he was met even now,
As mad as the *vext* ſea; ſinging aloud. *Shakeſp.*

Rang'd on the banks beneath our equal oars,
White curl the waves, and the *vex'd* ocean roars. *Pope.*

To VEX. *v. n.* To fret; to be on tenters; to be uneaſy.

—— Ulyſſes gave good care, and fed
And drunke his wine, and *vext*, and raviſhed
His food for mere vexation. *Chapman.*

VEXA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *vex.*] 1. The act of troubling. 2. The ſtate of being troubled; uneaſineſs; ſorrow. 3. The cauſe of trouble or uneaſineſs. 4. An act of haraſſing by law. 5. A ſlight teazing trouble.

(1.) ——— O that huſband,
My ſupreme crown of grief, and thoſe repeated *vexations* of it! *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

(2.) *Vexation* almoſt ſtops my breath,
That ſundred friends greets in the hour of death. *Shak.*

Paſſions too violent, inſtead of heightening our pleaſures, afford us nothing but *vexation* and pain. *Temple.*

(3.) Your children were *vexation* to your youth;
But mine ſhall be a comfort to your age. *Shakeſp.*

(4.) Albeit the party grieved thereby, may have ſome reaſon to complain of an untrue charge, yet may he not well call it an unjuſt *vexation.* *Bacon.*

VEXA'TIOUS. *adj.* [from *vexation.*] 1. Afflictive; troubleſome; cauſing trouble. 2. Full of trouble; full of uneaſineſs. 3. Teazing; ſlightly troubleſome.

(1.) Conſider him maintaining his uſurped title by continual *vexatious* wars againſt the kings of Judah. *South.*

Vexatious thought ſtill found my flying mind,
Nor bound by limits, nor to place confin'd;
Haunted my nights, and terrify'd my days;
Stalk'd through my gardens, and purſu'd my ways;
Nor ſhut from artful bow'r, nor loſt in winding maze. *Prior.*

(2.) He leads a *vexatious* life, who in his nobleſt actions is ſo gored with ſcruples, that he dares not make a ſtep without the authority of another. *Digby.*

VEXA'TIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *vexatious.*] Troubleſomely; uneaſily.

VEXA'TIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *vexatious.*] Troubleſomeneſs; uneaſineſs.

VE'XER. *n. ſ.* [from *vex.*] He who vexes.

U'GLILY. *adv.* [from *ugly.*] Filthily; with deformity; in ſuch a manner as to raiſe diſlike.

U'GLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *ugly.*] 1. Deformity; contrariety to beauty. 2. Turpitude; loathſomeneſs; moral depravity.

(1.) All that elſe ſeem'd fair and freſh in ſight,
Was turned now to dreadful *uglineſs.* *Spenſer.*

She takes her topicks from the advantages of old age and *uglineſs.* *Dryden.*

(2.) Their dull ribaldry cannot but be very nauſeous and offenſive to any one, who does not, for the ſake of the ſin itſelf pardon the *uglineſs* of its circumſtances. *South.*

U'GLY. *adj.* [This word was antiently written *ougly*; whence Mr. *Dier* ingeniouſly deduces it from *ouphlike*; that is, like an *ouph*, *elf*, or *goblin*. In Saxon oga is terrour; and in Gothick *ogan* is to fear.] Deformed; offenſive to the ſight; contrary to beautiful; hateful.

——— If Caſſio do remain,
He hath a daily beauty in his life,
That makes me *ugly.* *Shak.*

O, I have paſs'd a miſerable night,
So full of *ugly* ſights, of ghaſtly dreams. *Shakeſp.*

Was this the cottage, and the ſafe abode
Thou toldſt me of? What grim aſpects are theſe,
Theſe *ugly*-headed monſters? *Milton.*

VI'AL. *n. ſ.* [φιαλη.] A ſmall bottle.

——— You Gods! look down
And from your ſacred *vials* pour your grace
Upon my daughter's head. *Shakeſp.*

Take thou this *vial*, being then in bed,
And this diſtilled liquor drink thou off. *Shakeſp.*

Another lamp burnt in an old marble ſepulchre belonging to ſome of the antient Romans incloſed in a glaſs *vial.* *Wilkins.*

I placed a thin *vial*, well ſtopped up, within the ſmoke of the vapour, but nothing followed. *Addiſon.*

Chemical waters, that are each tranſparent, when ſeparate, ferment into a thick troubled liquor, when mixed in the ſame *vial.* *Addiſon.*

To VI'AL. *v. a.* To incloſe in a vial.

This ſhe with precious *vial'd* liquors heals;
For which the ſhepherds at the feſtivals
Carol her goodneſs loud in ruſtick lays. *Milton.*

VI'AND. *n. ſ.* [*viande*, French; *vivanda*, Ital.] Food; meat dreſſed.

The belly only like a gulf remain'd,
I' th' midſt of the body idle and unactive,
Still cupboarding the *viand.* *Shak.*

——— No matter, ſince
They've left their *viands* behind, for we have ſtomachs.
Wilt pleaſe you taſte of what is here? *Shak.*

Theſe are not fruits forbidden; no interdict
Defends the touching of theſe *viands* pure;
Their taſte no knowledge works, at leaſt of evil. *Milton.*

From ſome ſorts of food leſs pleaſant to the taſte, perſons in health, and in no neceſſity of uſing ſuch *viands*, had better to abſtain. *Ray.*

—— The tables in fair order ſpread ;
Viands of various kinds allure the taſte,
Of choiceſt ſort and ſavour ; rich repaſt ! *Pope.*

VIA'TICUM. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] 1. Proviſion for a journey. 2. The laſt rites uſed to prepare the paſſing ſoul for its departure.

To **VI'BRATE.** *v. a.* [*vibro*, Latin.] 1. To brandiſh; to move to and fro with quick motion. 2. To make to quiver.

(2.) Breath vocalized, that is *vibrated* or undulated, may differently affect the lips, and impreſs a ſwift tremulous motion, which breath paſſing ſmooth doth not. *Holder.*

To **VI'BRATE.** *v. n.* 1. To play up and down, or to and fro. 2. To quiver.

(1.) The air, compreſſed by the fall and weight of the quickſilver, would repel it a little upwards, and make it *vibrate* a little up and down. *Boyle.*

Do not all fixed bodies, when heated beyond a certain degree, emit light, and ſhine ? And is not this emiſſion performed by the *vibrating* motions of their parts ? *Newton.*

(2.) The whiſper that to greatneſs ſtill too near,
Perhaps, yet *vibrates* on his ſovereign's ear. *Pope.*

VIBRA'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *vibro*, Latin.] The act of moving, or ſtate of being moved with quick reciprocations, or returns ; the act of quivering.

It ſparkled like the coal upon the altar, with the fervours of piety, the heats of devotion, and the ſallies and *vibrations* of an harmleſs activity. *South.*

Do not the rays of light, in falling upon the bottom of the eye, excite *vibrations* in the tunica retina ? Which *vibrations* being propagated along the ſolid fibres of the optic nerves into the brain, cauſe the ſenſe of ſeeing. *Newton.*

Mild *vibrations* ſooth the parted ſoul,
New to the dawning of celeſtial day. *Thomſon.*

VI'CAR. *n. ſ.* [*vicarius*, Latin.] The incumbent of an appropriated or impropriated benefice. 2. One who performs the functions of another ; a ſubſtitute.

(1.) ———— Procure the *vicar*
To ſtay for me at church, 'twixt twelve and one,
To give our hearts united ceremony. *Shak.*

———— Yours is the prize ;
The *vicar* my defeat, and all the village ſee. *Dryden.*

A landed youth, whom his mother would never ſuffer to look into a book for fear of ſpoiling his eyes, upon hearing the clergy decried, what a contempt muſt he entertain, not only for his *vicar* at home, but for the whole order. *Swift.*

(2.) An archbiſhop may not only excommunicate and interdict his ſuffragans, but his *vicar*-general may do the ſame. *Ayliffe.*

VI'CARAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *vicar.*] The benefice of a vicar.

This gentleman lived in his *vicarage* to a good old age, and having never deſerted his flock, died vicar of Bray. *Swift.*

VICA'RIOUS. *adj.* [*vicarius*, Latin.] Deputed ; delegated ; acting in the place of another.

The ſoul in the body is but a ſubordinate efficient, and *vicarious* and inſtrumental in the hands of the Almighty, being but his ſubſtitute in this regiment of the body. *Hale.*

What can be more unnatural, than for a man to rebel againſt the *vicarious* power of God in his ſoul ? *Norris.*

VI'CARSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *vicar.*] The office of a vicar.

VICE. *n. ſ.* [*vitium*, Latin.] 1. The courſe of action oppoſite to virtue ; depravity of manners ; inordinate life. 2. A fault ; an offence. It is generally uſed for an habitual fault, not for a ſingle enormity. 3. The fool, or punchinello of old ſhows. 4. [*Vijs*, Dutch.] A kind of ſmall iron preſs with ſcrews, uſed by workmen. 5. Gripe ; graſp. 6. [*Vice*, Latin.] It is uſed in compoſition for one, *qui vicem gerit*, who performs, in his ſtead, the office of a ſuperiour, or who has the ſecond rank in command : as, *a* viceroy, vicechancellor.

(1.) —— No ſpirit more groſs to love
Vice for itſelf. *Milton.*

The foundation of error will lie in wrong meaſures of probability ; as the foundation of *vice* in wrong meaſures of good. *Locke.*

(2.) — No *vice*, ſo ſimple, but aſſumes
Some mark of virtue on its outward parts. *Shak.*

———— Yet my poor country
Shall have more *vices* than it had before ;
More ſuffer by him that ſhall ſucceed. *Shakeſp.*

Where the exceſs and defect do make *vices*, or ſuch things as ought not to be, there the mediocrity muſt denote ſomething that ought to be, and conſequently muſt be a virtue. *Wilkins.*

Ungovern'd appetite a brutiſh *vice*. *Milton.*

I cannot blame him for inveighing ſo ſharply againſt the *vices* of the clergy in his age. *Dryden.*

Proud views and vain deſires in our worldly employments, are as truly *vices* and corruptions, as hypocriſy in prayer, or vanity in alms. *Law.*

(3.) — I'll be with you again
In a trice, like to the old *vice*,
Your need to ſuſtain ;
Who with dagger of lath, in his rage and his wrath,
Cries, ah, ha ! to the devil. *Shak.*

His face made of braſs, like a *vice* in a game. *Tuſſer.*

(4.) He found that marbles taught him percuſſion ; bottleſcrews, the *vice* ; whirligigs, the axis in peritrochio. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

(5.) If I but fiſt him once ; if he come but within my *vice*. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **VICE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To draw by a kind of violence.

— With all confidence he ſwears,
As he had ſeen't or been an inſtrument
To *vice* you to't, that you have touch'd his queen
Forbiddenly. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

VICEA'DMIRAL. *n. ſ.* [*vice* and *admiral.*] 1. The ſecond commander of a fleet. 2. A naval officer of the ſecond rank.

(1.) The foremoſt of the fleet was the admiral : the rearadmiral was Cara Mahometes, an arch-pirate. The *viceadmiral* in the middle of the fleet with a great ſquadron of gallies, ſtruck ſail directly. *Knolles.*

VICEA'DMIRALTY. *n. ſ.* [from *viceadmiral.*] The office of a viceadmiral.

The *viceadmiralty* is exerciſed by Mr. Trenanion. *Carew.*

VICEA'GENT. *n. ſ.* [*vice* and *agent.*] One who acts in the place of another.

A vaſſal Satan hath made his *viceagent*, to croſs whatever the faithful ought to do. *Hooker.*

VI'CED. *adj.* [from *vice.*] Vitious ; corrupt. Not uſed.

Be as a planetary plague, when Jove
Will o'er ſome high-*vic'd* city hang his poiſon
In the ſick air. *Shak.*

VICEGE'RENT. *n. ſ.* [*vicem gerens*, Latin.] A lieutenant ; one who is intruſted with the power of the ſuperiour, by whom he is deputed.

All precepts concerning kings are comprehended in theſe ; remember thou art a man ; remember thou art God's *vicegerent*. *Bacon.*

Employ it in unfeigned piety towards God ; in unſhaken duty to his *vicegrent* ; in hearty obedience to his church. *Sp. att.*

Great father of the gods, when for our crimes
Thou ſend'ſt ſome heavy judgment on the times ;
Some tyrant king, the terrour of his age,
The type and true *vicegerent* of thy rage,
Thus puniſh. *Dryden.*

VICEGE'RENT. *adj.* [*vicegerens*, Latin.] Having a delegated power ; acting by ſubſtitution.

Whom ſend I to judge thee ? Whom but thee,
Vicegerent ſon ! To thee I have transferr'd
All judgment, whether in heav'n, or earth, or hell. *Milton.*

VICEGE'RENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *vicegerent.*] The office of a vicegerent ; lieutenancy ; deputed power.

The authority of conſcience ſtands founded upon its *vicegerency* and deputation under God. *South.*

VICECHA'NCELLOR. *n. ſ.* [*vicecancellarius*, Latin.] The ſecond magiſtrate of the univerſities.

VI'CENARY. *adj.* [*vicenarius*, Lat.] Belonging to twenty. *Bailey.*

VI'CEROY. *n. ſ.* [*viceroi*, French.] He who governs in place of the king with regal authority.

Shall I, for lucre of the reſt unvanquiſh'd,
Detract ſo much from that prerogative,
As to be call'd but *viceroy* of the whole? *Shak.*

Mendoza, *viceroy* of Peru, was wont to ſay, that the government of Peru was the beſt place the king of Spain gave, ſave that it was ſomewhat too near Madrid. *Bacon.*

We are ſo far from having a king, that even the *viceroy* is generally abſent four fifths of his time. *Swift.*

VI'CEROYALTY. *n. ſ.* [from *viceroy*.] Dignity of a viceroy.

Theſe parts furniſh out *viceroyalties* for the grandees; but in war are incumbrances to the kingdom. *Addiſon.*

VI'CETY. *n. ſ.* [Of this word I know not well the meaning or original: a *nice* thing is now called in vulgar language, *point vice*, from the French *point deviſe*, or *point de vice*; whence the barbarous word *vicety* may be derived.] Nicety; exactneſs. A word not uſed.

— Here is to the fruit of Pem,
Grafted upon Stub his ſtem;
With the peakiſh nicety,
And old Sherewood's *vicety*. *B. Johnſon.*

VICI'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*vicinus*, Latin.] 1. Nearneſs; ſtate of being near. 2. Neighbourhood.

(1.) The poſition of things is ſuch, that there is a *vicinity* between agents and patients, that the one inceſſantly invades the other. *Hale.*

The abundance and *vicinity* of country ſeats. *Swift.*

(2.) He ſhall find out and recall the wandering particles home, and fix them in their old *vicinity*. *Rogers.*

Gravity alone muſt have carried them downwards to the *vicinity* of the ſun. *Bentley.*

VI'CINAGE. *n. ſ.* [*vicinia*, Latin.] Neighbourhood; places adjoining.

VICI'NAL. } *adj.* [*vicinus*, Latin.] Near; neighbouring.
VICI'NE. }

Opening other *vicine* paſſages might obliterate any track; as the making of one hole in the yielding mud, defaces the print of another near it. *Glanville.*

VI'CIOUS. *adj.* [from *vice*.] See VITIOUS. Devoted to vice; not addicted to virtue.

—— He heard this heavy curſe,
Servants of ſervants on his *vicious* race. *Milton.*

VICI'SSITUDE. *n. ſ.* [*viciſſitudo*, Latin.] 1. Regular change; return of the ſame things in the ſame ſucceſſion. 2. Revolution; change.

(1.) —— It makes through heav'n
Grateful *viciſſitude*, like day and night. *Milton.*

The rays of light are alternately diſpoſed to be reflected or refracted for many *viciſſitudes*. *Newton.*

This ſucceſſion of things upon the earth, is the reſult of the *viciſſitude* of ſeaſons, and is as conſtant as is the cauſe of that *viciſſitude*, the ſun's declination. *Woodward.*

(2.) During the courſe of the war, did the *viciſſitudes* of good and bad fortune affect us with humility or thankfulneſs. *Atterbury.*

Verſe ſweetens toil, however rude the ſound,
All at her work the village maiden ſings;
Nor as ſhe turns the giddy wheel around,
Revolves the ſad *viciſſitude* of things. *Giffard.*

VI'CONTIELS. In law *vicontiel* rents are certain farms for which the ſheriff pays a rent to the king, and makes what profit he can of them. *Vicontiel* writs are ſuch writs as are triable in the county court, before the ſheriff. *Bailey.*

VI'CTIM. *n. ſ.* [*victima*, Latin.] 1. A ſacrifice; ſomething ſlain for a ſacrifice. 2. Something deſtroyed.

(1.) All that were authors of ſo black a deed,
Be ſacrific'd as *victims* to his ghoſt. *Denham.*
And on the *victim* pour the ruddy wine. *Dryden.*
Clitumnus' waves, for triumphs after war,
The *victim* ox, and ſnowy ſheep prepare. *Addiſon.*
(2.) Behold where age's wretched *victim* lies;
See his head trembling, and his half-clos'd eyes. *Prior.*

VI'CTOR. *n. ſ.* [*victor*, Latin.] 1. Conqueror; vanquiſher; he that gains the advantage in any conteſt. *Victor* is ſeldom uſed with a genitive; we ſay the *conqueror of kingdoms*, not the *victor of kingdoms*; and never but with regard to ſome ſingle action or perſon: as we never ſay, Cæſar was in general *a great victor*, but that he was *victor at Pharſalia*. We rarely ſay Alexander was *victor of Darius*, though we ſay he was *victor at Arbela*; but we never ſay he was *victor of Perſia*. 2. *Pope* has uſed this word in a manner perhaps unauthoriſed.

(1.) This ſtrange race more ſtrange conceits did yield;
Who *victor* ſeem'd, was to his ruin brought;
Who ſeem'd o'erthrown, was miſtreſs of the field. *Sidney.*
Some time the flood prevails, and then the wind,
Both tugging to be *victors*, breaſt to breaſt,
Yet neither conqueror, nor conquered. *Shak.*
Although the *victor*, we ſubmit to Cæſar. *Shak.*
——— Say where and when
Their fight; what ſtroke ſhall bruiſe the *victor*'s heel. *Milton.*

Our Hebrew ſongs and harps in Babylon,
That pleas'd ſo well our *victors* ear, declare
That rather Greece from us theſe arts deriv'd. *Milton.*
Their hearts at laſt the vanquiſh'd re-aſſume,
And now the *victors* fall. *Denham.*
In love the *victors* from the vanquiſh'd fly;
They fly that wound, and they purſue that die. *Waller.*
Fortune's unjuſt; ſhe ruins oft the brave,
And him who ſhould be *victor*, makes the ſlave. *Dryden.*
Loſe not a thought on me, I'm out of danger;
Heaven will not leave me in the *victor*'s hand. *Addiſon.*
(2.) There *victor* of his health, his fortune, friends,
And fame, this lord of uſeleſs thouſands ends. *Pope.*

VICTO'RIOUS. *adj.* [*victorieux*, French.] 1. Conquering; having obtained conqueſt; ſuperiour in conteſt. 2. Producing conqueſt. 3. Betokening conqueſt.

(1.) Victory doth more often fall by errour of the vanquiſh'd, than by the valour of the *victorious*. *Hayward.*

The ſun return'd *victorious* with his ſaints. *Milton.*
That happy ſun, ſaid he, will riſe again,
Who twice *victorious* did our navy ſee:
And I alone muſt view him riſe in vain,
Without one ray of all his ſtar for me. *Dryden.*
(2.) Sudden theſe honours ſhall be ſnatch'd away,
And curs'd for ever this *victorious* day. *Pope.*
(3.) Now are our brows bound with *victorious* wreaths;
Our bruiſed arms hung up for monuments. *Shak.*

VICTO'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *victorious*.] With conqueſt; ſucceſsfully; triumphantly.

That grace will carry us, if we do not wilfully betray our ſuccours, *victoriouſly* through all difficulties. *Hammond.*

VICTO'RIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *victorious*.] The ſtate or quality of being victorious.

VI'CTORY. *n. ſ.* [*victoria*, Latin.] Conqueſt; ſucceſs in conteſt; triumph.

——— At his nurſe's tears
He whin'd and roar'd away your *victory*,
That pages bluſh'd at him. *Shak.*
Then to the heav'n of heav'ns he ſhall aſcend
With *victory*, triumphing o'er his foes. *Milton.*

Obedience is a complicated act of virtue, and many graces are exerciſed in one act of obedience. It is an act of humility, of mortification and ſelf-denial, of charity to God, of care of the publick, of order and charity to ourſelves. It is a great inſtance of a victory over the moſt refractory paſſions. *Taylor.*

Vi'ctress. *n. ſ.* [from *victor.*] A female that conquers. Not uſed.

I'll lead thy daughter to a conqueror's bed ;
And ſhe ſhall be ſole *victreſs* ; Cæſar's Cæſar. *Shak.*

Vi'ctual. }
Vi'ctuals. } *n. ſ.* [*victuailles*, Fr. *vittonaglia*, Ital.] Proviſion of food ; ſtores for the ſupport of life ; meat ; ſuſtenance. *Chapman* has written it as it is colloquially pronounced.

He landed in theſe iſlands, to furniſh himſelf with *victuals* and freſh water. *Abbot's Deſcript. of the World.*

You had muſty *victuals*, and he hath holp to eat it : he hath an excellent ſtomach. *Shakeſp.*

——— A huge great flagon full I bore,
And in a good large knapſacke, *victles* ſtore. *Chapman.*

He was not able to keep that place three days for lack of *victual.* *Knolles.*

They, unprovided of tackling and *victual*, are forced to ſea by a ſtorm. *K. Charles.*

To Vi'ctual. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſtore with proviſion for food.

——— Talbot, farewell ;
I muſt go *victual* Orleans forthwith. *Shak.*

Vi'ctualler. *n. ſ.* [from *victuals.*] 1. One who provides victuals. 2. One who keeps a houſe of entertainment.

(1.) They planted their artillery againſt the haven, to impeach ſupply of victuals ; yet the Engliſh *victuallers* ſurceaſed not to bring all things neceſſary. *Hayward.*

Their conqueſt half is to the *victualler* due. *King.*

VIDE'LICET. adv. [Latin.] To wit ; that is. This word is generally written *viz.*

Vidu'ity. *n. ſ.* [from *viduus*, Latin.] Widowhood.

To Vie. *v. a.* [Of this word the etymology is very uncertain.] 1. To ſhow, or practice in competition. 2 In this paſſage the meaning ſeems to be, to add ; to accumulate.

(1.) They *vie* power and expence with thoſe that are too high. *L'Eſtrange.*

You *vie* happineſs in a thouſand eaſy and ſweet diverſions. *Evelyn.*

(2.) She hung about my neck, and kiſs and kiſs
She *vied* ſo faſt,
That in a twink ſhe won me to her love. *Shak.*

To Vie. *v. n.* To conteſt ; to contend ; to ſtrive for ſuperiority.

In a trading nation, the younger ſons may be placed in ſuch a way of life, as may enable them to *vie* with the beſt of their family. *Addiſon.*

The wool, when ſhaded with Ancona's dye,
May with the proudeſt Tyrian purple *vie.* *Addiſon.*

Now voices over voices riſe ;
While each to be the loudeſt *vies.* *Swift.*

To VIEW. *v. a.* [*veu*, Fr. from *veoir*, or *voir.*] 1. To ſurvey ; to look on by way of examination. 2. To ſee ; to perceive by the eye.

(1.) Go, and *view* the country. *Joſ.* vii. 2.

Th' almighty father bent down his eye,
His own works and their works at once to *view.* *Milton.*

View not this ſpire, by meaſures giv'n,
To buildings rais'd by common hands. *Prior.*

Whene'er we *view* ſome well-proportion'd dome ;
No ſingle parts unequally ſurprize ;
All comes united to th' admiring eyes. *Pope.*

(2.) They here with eyes aghaſt
View'd firſt their lamentable lot. *Milton.*

No more I hear, no more I *view*,
The phantom flies me, as unkind as you. *Pope.*

VIEW. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Proſpect. 2. Sight ; power of beholding. 3. Intellectual ſight ; mental ken. 4. Act of ſeeing. 5. Sight ; eye. 6. Survey ; examination by the eye. 7. Intellectual ſurvey. 8. Space that may be taken in by the eye ; reach of ſight. 9. Appearance ; ſhow. 10. Diſplay ; exhibition to the ſight or mind. 11. Proſpect of intereſt. 12. Intention ; deſign.

(1.) ——— You ſhall tread a courſe
Pretty, and full of *view* ; yea, haply, near
The reſidence of Poſthumus. *Shak. Cymbel.*

Vaſt and indefinite *views*, which drown all apprehenſions of the uttermoſt objects, are condemned by good authors. *Wotton.*

The walls of Pluto's palace are in view. *Dryd.*

Cut wide *views* through mountains to the plain,
You'll wiſh your hill, or ſhelter'd hill again. *Pope.*

(2.) I go, to take for ever from your *view*,
Both the lov'd object, and the hated too. *Dryd.*

Theſe things duly weigh'd, will give us a clear *view* into the ſtate of human liberty. *Locke.*

Inſtruct me other joys to prize,
With other beauties charm my partial eyes ;
Full in my *view* ſet all the bright abode,
And make my ſoul quit Abelard for God. *Pope.*

(3.) Some ſafer reſolution I've in *view.* *Milton.*

(4.) ——— Th' unexpected ſound
Of dogs and men, his wakeful ear does wound ;
Rouz'd with the noiſe, he ſcarce believes his ear,
Willing to think th' illuſions of his fear
Had giv'n this falſe alarm ; but ſtraight his *view*
Confirms that more than all he fears is true. *Denham.*

(5.) Objects near our *view* are thought greater than thoſe of a larger ſize, that are more remote. *Locke.*

(6.) ——— Time never will renew,
While we too far the pleaſing path purſue,
Surveying nature with too nice a *view.* *Dryd.*

(7.) If the mind has made this inference by finding out the intermediate ideas, and taking a *view* of the connection of them, it has proceeded rationally. *Locke.*

(8.) The fame through all the neighb'ring nations flew,
When now the Trojan navy was in *view.* *Dryd.*

(9.) —— In that accompliſh'd mind,
Helpt by the night, new graces find ;
Which, by the ſplendour of her *view*,
Dazzl'd before we never knew. *Waller.*

(10.) To give a right *view* of this miſtaken part of liberty, would any one be a changeling, becauſe he is leſs determined by wiſe conſiderations than a wiſe man ? *Locke.*

(11.) No man ſets himſelf about any thing, but upon ſome *view* or other, which ſerves him for a reaſon. *Locke.*

(12.) He who ſojourns in a foreign country, refers what he ſees to the ſtate of things at home ; with that *view* he makes all his reflections. *Atterbury.*

With a *view* to commerce, in returning from his expedition againſt the Parthians, he paſſed through Egypt. *Arbuthnot.*

Fiſher, the jeſuit, in the year 1626, ſeconded the cardinal in the ſame plea, and upon the ſame *views.* *Waterland.*

Vi'ewer. *n. ſ.* [from *view.*] One who views.

Vi'ewless. *adj.* [from *view.*] Unſeen ; not diſcernible by the ſight.

To be impriſon'd in the *viewleſs* winds,
And blown with reſtleſs violence about
The pendant world. *Shak.*

Each ſtair myſteriouſly was meant, nor ſtood
There always, but drawn up to heav'n ſometimes
Viewleſs. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Swift through the valves the viſionary fair
Repaſs'd, and *viewleſs* mix'd with common air. *Pope.*

Light-bounding from the earth, at once they riſe ;
Their feet half *viewleſs* quiver in the ſkies. *Pope.*

Vigesima'tion. *n. ſ.* [*vigeſimus*, Lat.] The act of putting to death every twentieth man. *Bailey.*

Vi'gil. *n ſ.* [*vigilia*, Latin.] 1. Watch ; devotions performed in the cuſtomary hours of reſt. 2. A faſt kept before a holiday. 3. Service uſed on the night before a holiday. 4. Watch ; forbearance of ſleep.

(1.) So they in heaven their odes and *vigils* tun'd. *Milt.*
Shrines! where their *vigils* pale-eyed virgins keep,
And pitying ſaints, whoſe ſtatues learn to weep. *Pope.*

(2.) He that outlives this day, and ſees old age,
Will yearly on the *vigil* feaſt his neighbours,
And ſay to-morrow is St. Criſpian. *Shak.*
And that, which on the Baptiſt's *vigil* ſends
To nymphs and ſwains the viſion of their friends. *Harte.*

(3.) No altar is to be conſecrated without reliques, which placed before the church door, the *vigils* are to be celebrated that night before them. *Stillingfleet.*

The rivals call my muſe another way,
To ſing their *vigils* for th' enſuing day. *Dryd.*

(4.) Though Venus and her ſon ſhould ſpare
Her rebel heart, and never teach her care;
Yet Hymen may perforce her *vigils* keep,
And for another's joy ſuſpend her ſleep. *Waller.*

Nothing wears out a fine face like the *vigils* of the card-table, and thoſe cutting paſſions which attend them. *Addiſon.*

VI'GILANCE. } **VI'GILANCY.** } *n. ſ.* [*vigilance*, French; *vigilantia*, Latin.] 1. Forbearance of ſleep. 2. Watchfulneſs; circumſpection; inceſſant care. 3. Guard; watch.

(1.) Ulyſſes yielded unſeaſonably to ſleep, and the ſtrong paſſion for his country ſhould have given him *vigilance.* *Broome.*

(2.) Shall Henry's conqueſt, Bedford's *vigilance,*
Your deeds of war, and all our counſel die? *Shak.*

In this their military care, there were few remarkable occaſions under the duke, ſaving his continual *vigilancy,* and voluntary hazard of his perſon. *Wotton.*

——— Of theſe the *vigilance*
I dread; and to elude, thus wrapp'd in miſt
Of midnight vapour, glide obſcure. *Milton.*

We are enabled to ſubdue all other creatures; and uſe for our behoof the ſtrength of the ox, the ſagacity and *vigilancy* of the dog. *Ray.*

(3.) —— No poſt is free, no place,
That guard and moſt unuſual *vigilance*
Does not attend my taking. *Shak. K. Lear.*
——— In at this gate none paſs
The *vigilance* here plac'd, but ſuch as come
Well known from heav'n. *Milton.*

VI'GILANT. *adj.* [*vigilans*, Latin.] Watchful; circumſpect; diligent; attentive.

They have many prayers, but every of them very ſhort, as if they were darts thrown out with a kind of ſudden quickneſs; leſt that *vigilant* and erect attention of mind, which in prayer is very neceſſary, ſhould be waſted or dulled through continuance. *Hooker.*

Take your places, and be *vigilant*:
If any noiſe or ſoldier you perceive,
Let us have knowledge. *Shakeſp.*

The treaſurer, as he was *vigilant* in ſuch caſes, had notice of the clerk's expiration ſo ſoon, that he procured the king to ſend a meſſage to the maſter of the rolls. *Clarend.*

VI'GILANTLY. *adv.* [from *vigilant.*] Watchfully; attentively; circumſpectly.

Thus in peace, either of the kings ſo *vigilantly* obſerved every motion of the others, as if they had lived upon the alarm. *Hayward.*

VI'GOROUS. *adj.* [from *vigor*, Latin.] Forcible; not weakened; full of ſtrength and life.

Fam'd for his valour young;
At ſea ſucceſsful, *vigorous* and ſtrong! *Waller.*

Their appetite is not dull'd by being gratified, but returns always freſh and *vigorous.* *Atterbury.*

Though the beginnings of confederacies have been always *vigorous* and ſucceſsful, their progreſs has been generally feeble, and even unfortunate. *Davenant.*

VI'GOROUSLY. *adv.* [from *vigour.*] With force; forcibly; without weakneſs.

The prince had two giant ſhips;
With his one ſo *vigorouſly* he preſs'd,
And flew ſo home, they could not riſe again. *Dryd.*

If the fire burns bright and *vigorouſly,* it is no matter by what means it was at firſt kindled. *South.*

That prince whoſe cauſe you eſpouſe ſo *vigorouſly,* is the principal in the war, and you but a ſecond. *Swift.*

VI'GOROUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *vigour.*] Force; ſtrength.

He hath given excellent ſufferance and *vigorouſneſs* to the ſufferers, arming them with ſtrange courage, heroical fortitude, invincible reſolution, and glorious patience. *Taylor.*

VI'GOUR. *n. ſ.* [*vigor*, Latin.] 1. Force; ſtrength. 2. Mental force; intellectual ability. 3. Energy; efficacy.

(1.) ——— Shame to be overcome,
Wou'd utmoſt *vigour* raiſe, and rais'd unite. *Milton.*
Pernicious fire wither'd all their ſtrength,
And of their wonted *vigour* left them drain'd. *Milton.*
The mind and ſpirit remains
Invincible, and *vigour* ſoon returns. *Milton.*
No deep within her gulf can hold
Immortal *vigour.* *Milton.*
The *vigour* of this arm was never vain:
Witneſs theſe heaps of ſlaughter. *Dryden.*

(3.) ——— In the fruitful earth
His beams, unactive elſe, their *vigour* find. *Milton.*
How does Carteſius all his ſinews ſtrain,
The earth's attractive *vigour* to explain? *Blackmore.*

VILE. *adj.* [*vil*, Fr. *vilis*, Latin.] 1. Baſe; mean; worthleſs; ſordid; deſpicable. 2. Morally impure; wicked.

(1.) Our caſe were miſerable, if that wherewith we moſt endeavour to pleaſe God, were in his ſight ſo *vile* and deſpicable as men's diſdainful ſpeech would make it. *Hooker.*

I diſdaining ſcorn'd, and craved death,
Rather than I would be ſo *vile* eſteem'd. *Shakeſ.*
He to-day that ſheds his blood with me,
Shall be my brother; be he ne'er ſo *vile,*
This day ſhall gentle his condition. *Shak.*
O ye Pegaſian nymphs, that hating *viler* things,
Delight in lofty hills, and in delicious ſprings. *Drayton.*

The inhabitants account gold but as a *vile* thing. *Abbot.*

That ſinful creature man elected is,
And in our place the heavens poſſeſs he muſt;
Vile man, begot of clay, and born of duſt. *Fairfax.*

A ſpontaneous production is againſt matter of fact; a thing without example not only in man, but the *vileſt* of weeds. *Bentley.*

(2.) Reſtor'd by thee, *vile* as I am, to place
Of new acceptance. *Milton.*

VI'LED. *adj.* [from *vile*, whence *revile.*] Abuſive; ſcurrilous; defamatory.

He granted life to all except to one, who had uſed *vil'd* ſpeeches againſt king Edward. *Hayward.*

VI'LELY. *adv.* [from *vile.*] Baſely; meanly; ſhamefully.

The Volſcians *vilely* yielded the town. *Shak.*
——— How can I
Forget my Hector, treated with diſhonour,
Depriv'd of funeral rites, and *vilely* dragg'd,
A bloody corſe, about the walls of Troy. *A. Philips.*

VI'LENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *vile.*] 1. Baſeneſs; meanneſs; deſpicableneſs. 2. Moral or intellectual baſeneſs.

(1.) His *vileneſs* us ſhall never awe:
But here our ſports ſhall be:
Such as the golden world firſt ſaw,
Moſt innocent and free. *Drayton.*

Reflect on the eſſential *vileneſs* of matter, and its impotence to conſerve its own being. *Creech.*

Conſidering the *vileneſs* of the clay, I wondered that no tribune of that age durſt ever venture to aſk the potter, what doſt thou make? *Swift.*

(2.) ——— Then, *vileneſs* of mankind!

Could one, alas! repeat me good or great,
Waſh my pale body, or bewail my fate? *Prior.*

VI'LIFIER. *n. ſ.* [from *vilify.*] One that vilifies.

To VI'LIFY. *v. a.* [from *vile.*] 1. To debaſe; to degrade; to make vile. 2. To defame; to make contemptible.

(1.) —— Their Maker's image
Forſook them, when themſelves they *vilify'd*
To ſerve ungovern'd appetite, and took
His image whom they ſerv'd. *Milton.*

(2.) —— Tomalin could not abide,
To hear his ſovereign *vilify'd.* *Drayton.*

The diſpleaſure of their prince, thoſe may expect, who would put in practice all methods to *vilify* his perſon. *Addiſon.*

Many paſſions diſpoſe us to depreſs and *vilify* the merit of one riſing in the eſteem of mankind. *Addiſon.*

VILL. *n. ſ.* [*ville,* Fr. *villa,* Latin.] A village; a ſmall collection of houſes. Little in uſe.

This book gives an account of the manurable lands in every manor, town, or *vill.* *Hale.*

VI'LLA. *n. ſ.* [*villa,* Lat.] A country ſeat.

The antient Romans lay the foundations of their *villas* and palaces within the very borders of the ſea. *Addiſon.*

At ſix hours diſtance from Bizantium's walls,
Where Boſphorus into the Euxine falls,
In a gay diſtrict, call'd th' Elyſian vale,
A furniſh'd *villa* ſtands, propos'd for ſale. *Harte.*
All vaſt poſſeſſions; juſt the ſame the caſe,
Whether you call them *villa,* park, or chace. *Pope.*

VI'LLAGE. *n. ſ.* [*village,* Fr.] A ſmall collection of houſes in the country, leſs than a town.

Beggars, with roaring voices, from low farms,
Or pelting *villages,* ſheep coats, and mills,
Inforce their charity. *Shakeſp.*
—— The early *village* cock
Hath twice done ſalutation to the morn. *Shakeſp.*
You have many enemies, that know not
Why they are ſo; but, like the *village* curs,
Bark when their fellows do. *Shakeſp.*

The country *villages* were burnt down to the ground. *Knolles.*

Thoſe *village*-words give us a mean idea of the thing. *Dryd.*

Seam'd o'er with wounds which his own ſabre gave,
In the vile habit of a *village* ſlave. *Pope.*

VI'LLAGER. *n. ſ.* [from *village.*] An inhabitant of the village.

Brutus had rather be a *villager,*
Than to repute himſelf a ſon of Rome
Under ſuch hard conditions. *Shak.*
—— When once her eye
Hath met the virtue of this magick duſt,
I ſhall appear ſome harmleſs *villager,*
Whom thrift keeps up about his country geer. *Milton.*

If there are conveniencies of life, which common uſe reaches not, it is not reaſon to reject them, becauſe every *villager* doth not know them. *Locke.*

VI'LLAGERY. *n. ſ.* [from *village.*] Diſtrict of villages.

Robin Goodfellow, are you not he,
That fright the maidens of the *villagery*? *Shak.*

VI'LLAIN. *n. ſ.* [*vilain,* Fr. *villanus,* low Lat.] 1. One who held by a baſe tenure. 2. A wicked wretch.

(1.) The Iriſh inhabiting the lands fully conquered, being in condition of ſlaves and *villains,* did render a greater revenue, than if they had been made the king's free ſubjects. *Davies.*

(2.) We were prevented by a dozen armed knights, or rather *villains,* who, uſing this time of their extreme feebleneſs, all together ſet upon them. *Sidney.*

O *villain! villain!* his very opinion in the letter. Abhorred *villain!* unnatural, deteſted, brutiſh *villain.* *Shak.*

—— What in the world,
That names me traitor, *villain*-like he lies. *Shak.*

He was ſtabbed to the heart by the hand of a *villain,* upon the mere impious pretence of his being odious to the parliament. *Clarendon.*

Calm thinking *villains,* whom no faith could fix;
Of crooked counſels, and dark politicks. *Pope.*

VI'LLANAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *villain.*] 1. The ſtate of a villain; baſe ſervitude. 2. Baſeneſs; infamy.

(1.) They exerciſe moſt bitter tyranny,
Upon the parts brought into their bondage;
No wretchedneſs is like to ſinful *villanage.* *Spenſer.*

Upon every ſuch ſurrender and grant, there was but one freeholder, which was the lord himſelf; all the reſt were but tenants in *villanage,* and were not fit to be ſworn in juries. *Davies.*

(2.) If in thy ſmoke it ends, their glories ſhine;
But infamy and *villanage* are thine. *Dryd.*

To VI'LLANIZE. *v. a.* [from *villain.*] To debaſe; to degrade; to defame.

Were virtue by deſcent, a noble name
Could never *villanize* his father's fame;
But, as the firſt, the laſt of all the line,
Would, like the ſun, ev'n in deſcending ſhine. *Dryd.*

Theſe are the fools, whoſe ſtolidity can baffle all arguments; whoſe glory is in their ſhame, in the debaſing and *villanizing* of mankind to the condition of beaſts. *Bentley.*

VI'LLANOUS. *adj.* [from *villain.*] 1. Baſe; vile; wicked. 2. Sorry: in a familiar ſenſe. 3. It is uſed by *Shakeſpeare* to exaggerate any thing deteſtable.

(2.) Thou art my ſon; I have partly thy mother's word, partly my own opinion; but chiefly a *villanous* trick of thine eye doth warrant me. *Shak.*

(3.) —— We ſhall loſe our time,
And all be turn'd to barnacles or apes,
With foreheads *villanous* low. *Shak. Tempeſt.*

VI'LLANOUSLY. *adv.* [from *villanous.*] Wickedly; baſely.

The wandering Numidian falſified his faith, and *villanouſly* ſlew Selymes the king, as he was bathing himſelf. *Knolles.*

VI'LLANOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *villanous.*] Baſeneſs; wickedneſs.

VI'LLANY. *n. ſ.* [from *villain*; *villonnie,* old French.] 1. Wickedneſs; baſeneſs; depravity; groſs atrociouſneſs. 2. A wicked action; a crime. In this ſenſe it has a plural.

(1.) Truſt not thoſe cunning waters of his eyes;
For *villainy* is not without ſuch a rheum:
And he, long traded in it, makes it ſeem
Like rivers of remorſe and innocence. *Shak.*

He is the prince's jeſter; and the commendation is not in his wit, but in his *villany.* *Shakeſp.*

(2.) No *villany,* or flagitious action was ever yet committed; but a lie was firſt or laſt the principal engine to effect it. *South.*

Such *villainies* rous'd Horace into wrath;
And 'tis more noble to purſue his path,
Than an old tale. *Dryden.*

VILLA'TICK. *adj.* [*villaticus,* Latin.] Belonging to villages.

Evening dragon came,
Aſſailant on the perched rooſts,
And neſts in order rang'd,
Of tame *villatick* fowl. *Milton.*

VI'LLI. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] In anatomy, are the ſame as fibres; and in botany, ſmall hairs like the grain of pluſh or ſhag, with which, as a kind of excreſſence, ſome trees do abound. *Quincy.*

VI'LLOUS. *adj.* [*villoſus,* Latin.] Shaggy; rough; furry.

The liquor of the ſtomach, which with faſting grows ſharp, and the quick ſenſation of the inward *villous* coat of the ſtomach, ſeem to be the cauſe of the ſenſe of hunger. *Arbuth.*

VIMI'NEOUS. *adj.* [*vimineus,* Lat.] Made of twigs.

As in the hive's *vimineous* dome,
Ten thouſand bees enjoy their home;
Each does her ſtudious action vary,
To go and come, to fetch and carry. *Prior.*

VI'NCIBLE. *adj.* [from *vinco*, Latin.] Conquerable; ſuperable.

He not *vincible* in ſpirit, and well aſſured that ſhortneſs of proviſion would in a ſhort time draw the ſeditious to ſhorter limits, drew his ſword. *Hayward.*

Becauſe 'twas abſolutely in my power to have attended more heedfully, there was liberty in the principle, the miſtake which influenced the action was *vincible*. *Norris.*

VI'NCIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *vincible*.] Liableneſs to be overcome. *Dict.*

VI'NCTURE. *n. ſ.* [*vinctura*, Lat.] A binding. *Bailey.*

VINDE'MIAL. *adj.* [*vindemia*, Latin.] Belonging to a vintage.

To VINDE'MIATE. *v. n.* [*vindemia*, Lat.] To gather the vintage.

Now *vindemiate*, and take your bees towards the expiration of this month. *Evelyn.*

VINDEMIA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*vindemia*, Latin] Grape gathering. *Bailey.*

To VI'NDICATE. *v. a.* [*vindico*, Lat.] 1. To juſtify; to ſupport; to maintain. 2. To revenge; to avenge. 3. To aſſert; to claim with efficacy. 4. To clear; to protect from cenſure.

(1.) Where the reſpondent denies any propoſition, the opponent muſt directly *vindicate* and confirm that propoſition; *i. e.* he muſt make that propoſition the concluſion of his next ſyllogiſm. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

(2.) We ought to have added, how far an holy war is to be purſued; whether to enforce a new belief, and to *vindicate* or puniſh infidelity? *Bacon.*

Man is not more inclinable to obey God than man; but God is more powerful to exact ſubjection, and to *vindicate* rebellion. *Pearſon on the Creed.*

The more numerous the offenders are, the more his juſtice is concerned to *vindicate* the affront. *Tillotſon.*

Aſſemble ours, and all the Theban race,
To *vindicate* on Athens thy diſgrace. *Dryd.*

(3.) Never any touch'd upon this way, which our poet juſtly has *vindicated* to himſelf. *Dryd. Pref. to Ovid.*

The beauty of this town, without a fleet,
From all the world ſhall *vindicate* her trade. *Dryd.*

(4.) God's ways of dealing with us, are by propoſition of terrors and promiſes. To theſe is added the authority of the commander, *vindicated* from our neglect by the interpoſition of the greateſt ſigns and wonders, in the hands of his prophets, and of his ſon. *Hammond.*

I may aſſert eternal providence,
And *vindicate* the ways of God to man. *Milton.*

VINDICA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*vindication*, Fr. from *vindicate*.] Defence; aſſertion; juſtification.

This is no *vindication* of her conduct. She ſtill acts a mean part, and, through fear, becomes an accomplice, in endeavouring to betray the Greeks. *Broome.*

VINDI'CATIVE. *adj.* [from *vindicate*.] Revengeful; given to revenge.

——— He, in heat of action,
Is more *vindicative* than jealous love. *Shakeſp.*

Publick revenges are for the moſt part fortunate; but in private revenge it is not ſo. *Vindicative* perſons live the life of witches, who, as they are miſchievous, ſo end they unfortunate. *Bacon.*

The fruits of aduſted choler, and the evaporations of a *vindicative* ſpirit. *Howel.*

Do not too many believe no zeal to be ſpiritual, but what is cenſorious or *vindicative?* Whereas no zeal is ſpiritual, that is not alſo charitable. *Spratt's Sermons.*

Diſtinguiſh betwixt a paſſion purely *vindicative*, and thoſe counſels where divine juſtice avenges the innocent. *L'Eſtrange.*

VINDICA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [from *vindicate*.] One who vindicates; an aſſertor.

He treats tyranny, and the vices attending it, with the utmoſt rigour; and conſequently a noble ſoul is better pleas'd with a jealous *vindicator* of Roman liberty, than with a temporizing poet. *Dryden.*

VI'NDICATORY. *adj.* [from *vindicator*.] 1. Punitory; performing the office of vengeance. 2. Defenſory; juſtificatory.

(1.) The afflictions of Job were no *vindicatory* puniſhments to take vengeance of his ſins, but probatory chaſtiſements to make trial of his graces. *Bramhall's Anſwer to Hobbes.*

VINDI'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *vindicta*, Lat.] Given to revenge; revengeful.

I am *vindictive* enough to repel force by force. *Dryd.*

Auguſtus was of a nature too *vindictive*, to have contented himſelf with ſo ſmall a revenge. *Dryd.*

Suits are not reparative, but *vindictive*, when they are commenced againſt inſolvent perſons. *Kettlewell.*

VINE. *n. ſ.* [*vinea*, Latin.] The plant that bears the grape. The flower conſiſts of many leaves placed in a regular order, and expanding in form of a roſe: the ovary, which is ſituated in the bottom of the flower, becomes a round fruit, full of juice, and contains many ſmall ſtones in each. The tree is climbing, ſending forth claſpers at the joints, by which it faſtens itſelf to what plant ſtands near it, and the fruit is produced in bunches. The ſpecies are, 1. The wild vine, commonly called the claret grape. 2. The July grape. 3. The Corinth grape, vulgarly called the currant grape. 4. The parſley leav'd grape. 5. The miller's grape. This is called the Burgundy in England: The leaves of this ſort are very much powdered with white in the ſpring, from whence it had the name of miller's grape. 6. Is what is called in Burgundy Pineau, and at Orleans, Auverna: it makes very good wine. 7. The white chaſſelas, or royal muſcadine: it is a large white grape; the juice is very rich. 8. The black chaſſelas, or black muſcadine; the juice is very rich. 9. The red chaſſelas, or red muſcadine. 10. The burlake grape. 11. The white muſtat, or white Frontiniac. 12. The red Frontiniac. 13. The black Frontiniac. 14. The damaſk grape. 15. The white ſweet water. 16. The black ſweet water. 17. The white muſcadine. 18. The raiſin grape. 19. The Greek grape. 20. The pearl grape. 21. The St. Peter's grape, or heſperian. 22. The malmſey grape. 23. The malmſey muſcadine. 24. The red Hamburgh grape. 25. The black Hamburgh, or warmer grape. 26. The Switzerland grape. 27. The white muſcat, or Frontiniac of Alexandria; called alſo the Jeruſalem muſcat and groſs muſcat. 28. The red muſcat, or Frontiniac of Alexandria. 29. The white melie grape. 30. The white morillon. 31. The Alicant grape. 32. The white Auvernat. 33. The grey Auvernat. 34. The raiſin muſcat. The late duke of Tuſcany, who was very curious in collecting all the ſorts of Italian and Greek grapes into his vineyards, was poſſeſſed of upwards of three hundred ſeveral varieties. *Miller.*

The *vine*-prop elm, the poplar never dry. *Fairy Queen.*

In her days every man ſhall eat in ſafety,
Under his own *vine*, what he plants. *Shakeſp.*

The captain left of the poor to be *vine*-dreſſers. *2 Kings* xxv.

Depending *vines* the ſhelving cavern ſcreen,
With purple cluſters bluſhing through the green. *Pope.*

VINEFRE'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *vine* and *fret*.] A worm that eats vine leaves.

VI'NEGAR. *n. ſ.* [*vinaigre*, Fr.] 1. Wine grown ſour; eager wine. 2. Any thing really or metaphorically ſour.

(1.) *Vinegar* is made by ſetting the veſſel of wine againſt the hot ſun; and therefore *vinegar* will not burn, much of the finer parts being exhaled. *Bacon.*

Heav'n's bleſt beam turns *vinegar* more ſour. *Pope.*

(2.) Some laugh like parrots at a bag-piper,
And others of ſuch *vinegar* aſpect,
That they'll not ſhow their teeth in way of ſmile. *Shak.*

VI'NNEWED, or *Vinney. adj.* Mouldy. *Ainſw.*

VI'NEYARD. *n. ſ.* [ƿinȝeaꞃꝺ, Saxon.] A ground planted with vines.

Let us not live in France; let us quit all,
And give our *vineyards* to a barb'rous people. *Shak.*

Though ſome had ſo ſurfeited in the *vineyards*, and with the wines, that they had left behind, the generoſity of the Spaniards ſent them all home again. *Clarendon.*

Vi'nous. *adj.* [from *vinum*, Latin.] Having the qualities of wine; conſiſting of wine.

The motion of the oily drops may be in part due to ſome partial ſolution made by the *vinous* ſpirit. *Boyle.*

——— Water will imbibe
The ſmall remains of ſpirit, and acquire
A *vinous* flavour. *Philips.*

Vi'ntage. *n. ſ.* [*vinage*, Fr.] The produce of the vine for the year.

The beſt wines are in the drieſt *vintages*. *Bacon.*

Our firſt ſucceſs in war make Bacchus crown,
And half the *vintage* of the year our own. *Waller.*

Vi'ntager. *n. ſ.* [from *vintage*.] He who gathers the vintage. *Ainſw.*

Vi'ntner. *n. ſ.* [from *vinum*, Latin.] One who ſells wine.

The *vintner* may draw what religion he pleaſes. *Howel.*

The *vintner*, by mixing poiſon with his wines, deſtroys more lives than any malignant diſeaſe. *Swift.*

Vi'ntry. *n. ſ.* The place where wine is ſold. *Ainſw.*

Vi'ol. *n. ſ.* [*violle*, Fr. *viola*, Italian.] A ſtringed inſtrument of muſick.

My tongue's uſe is to me no more,
Than an unſtringed *viol*, or a harp. *Shak.*

To ſtrain a ſtring, ſtop it with the finger, as in the necks of lutes and *viols*. *Bacon.*

The trembling lute ſome touch, ſome ſtrain the *viol* beſt. *Drayton.*

Loud o'er the reſt Cremona's trump doth ſound;
Me ſofter airs befit, and ſofter ſtrings
Of lute or *viol*, ſtill more apt for mournful things. *Milton.*

Vi'olable. *adj.* [from *violabilis*, Lat.] Such as may be violated or hurt.

Viola'ceous. *adj.* [from *viola*, Latin.] Reſembling violets.

To Vi'olate. *v. a.* [*violo*, Latin.] 1. To injure; to hurt. 2. To infringe; to break any thing venerable. 3. To injure by irreverence. 4. To raviſh; to deflower.

(1.) I queſtion thy bold entrance,
Employ'd to *violate* the ſleep of thoſe
Whoſe dwelling God hath planted here in bliſs. *Milton.*

Kindneſs for man, and pity for his fate,
May mix with bliſs, and yet not *violate*. *Dryden.*

——— Ceaſe
To know what known will *violate* thy peace. *Pope.*

(2.) ——— Some of *violated* vows
'Twixt the ſouls of friend and friend. *Shak.*

Thoſe offences which are by their ſpecial qualities breaches of ſupernatural laws, do alſo, for that they are generally evil, *violate* in general that principle of reaſon, which willeth univerſally to fly from evil. *Hooker.*

Thoſe reaſonings which, by *violating* common ſenſe, tend to ſubvert every principle of rational belief, to ſap the foundations of truth and ſcience, and to leave the mind expoſed to all the horrors of ſcepticiſm. *Beattie.*

(3.) I would *violate* my own arm rather than a church. *Brown.*

Forbid to *violate* the ſacred fruit. *Milton.*

(4.) The Sabine's *violated* charms
Obſcur'd the glory of his riſing arms. *Prior.*

Viola'tion. *n. ſ.* [*violatio*, Latin.] 1. Infringement or injury of ſomething ſacred or venerable. 2. Rape; the act of deflowering.

(1.) Their right conceit that to perjury vengeance is due, was not without good effect, as touching the courſe of their lives, who feared the wilful *violation* of oaths. *Hooker.*

Men, who had no other guide but their reaſon, conſidered the *violation* of an oath to be a great crime. *Addiſon.*

(2.) If your pure maidens fall into the hand
Of hot and forcing *violation*. *Shak.*

Viola'tor. *n. ſ.* [*violator*, Lat.] 1. One who injures or infringes ſomething ſacred. 2. A raviſher.

(1.) May ſuch places, built for divine worſhip, derive a bleſſing upon the head of the builders, as laſting as the curſe that never fails to reſt upon the ſacrilegious *violators* of them. *South.*

(2.) Angelo is an adult'rous thief,
An hypocrite, a virgin *violator*. *Shakeſp.*

How does ſhe ſubject herſelf to the *violator*'s upbraidings and inſults! *Clariſſa.*

Vi'olence. *n. ſ.* [*violentia*, Latin.] 1. Force; ſtrength applied to any purpoſe. 2. An attack; an aſſault; a murder. 3. Outrage; unjuſt force. 4. Eagerneſs; vehemence. 5. Injury; infringement. 6. Forcible defloration.

(1.) To be impriſon'd in the viewleſs wind,
And blown with reſtleſs *violence* about. *Shak.*

——— All the elements
At leaſt had gone to wreck, diſturb'd and torn
With *violence* of this conflict, had not ſoon
Th' eternal hung his golden ſcales. *Milton.*

(2.) A noiſe did ſcare me from the tomb;
And ſhe, too deſperate, would not go with me:
But, as it ſeems, did *violence* on herſelf. *Shak.*

(3.) Griev'd at his heart, when looking down he ſaw
The whole earth fill'd with *violence*; and all fleſh
Corrupting each their way. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

(4.) ——— That ſeal
You aſk for with ſuch *violence*, the king
With his own hand gave me. *Shakeſp.*

(5.) We cannot, without offering *violence* to all records, divine and human, deny an univerſal deluge. *Burnet.*

Vi'olent. *adj.* [*violentus*, Latin.] 1. Forcible; acting with ſtrength. 2. Produced or continued by force. 3. Not natural, but brought by force. 4. Aſſailant; acting by force. 5. Unſeaſonably vehement. 6. Extorted; not voluntary.

(1.) A *violent* croſs wind blows. *Milton.*

(2.) The poſture we find them in, according to his doctrine, muſt be look'd upon as unnatural and *violent*; and no *violent* ſtate can be perpetual. *Burnet.*

(3.) Conquered death diſcovers them ſcarce men;
Violent or ſhameful death its due reward. *Milton.*

(4.) Some *violent* hands were laid on Humphry's life. *Shakeſpeare.*

A foe ſubtile or *violent*. *Milton.*

(5.) We might be reckoned fierce and *violent*, to tear away that, which, if our mouths did condemn, our conſciences would ſtorm and repine thereat. *Hooker.*

The covetous extortioner ſhould remember, that ſuch *violents* ſhall not take heaven, but hell by force. *Decay of Piety.*

(6.) ——— How ſoon unſay
Vows made in pain, as *violent* and void! *Milton.*

Vi'olently. *adv.* [from *violent*.] With force; forcibly; vehemently.

Temp'rately proceed to what you would
Thus *violently* redreſs. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

Flame burneth more *violently* towards the ſides, than in the midſt. *Bacon.*

Antient privileges muſt not, without great neceſſities, be revoked, nor forfeitures be exacted *violently*, nor penal laws urged rigorouſly. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

Vi'olet. [*violette*, Fr. *viola*, Lat.] A flower. It hath a polypetalous anomalous flower, ſomewhat reſembling the papilionaceous flower; for its two upper petals repreſent the ſtandard, the two ſide ones the wings; but the lower one, which ends in a tail, reſembles the iris. Out of the empalement ariſes the pointal, which becomes a three-cornered fruit opening into three parts, and full of roundiſh ſeeds. There are nine ſpecies. *Miller.*

When daiſies pied, and *violets* blue,
Do paint the meadows much bedight. *Shakeſp.*

Sweet echo, ſweeteſt nymph that liv'ſt unſeen,
By ſlow Meander's margent green,
And in the *violet*-embroider'd vale. *Milton.*

It alters not our ſimple idea, whether we think that blue be in the *violet* itſelf, or in our mind only; and only the power of producing it by the texture of its parts, to be in the *violet* itſelf. *Locke.*

VI'OLIN. *n. ſ.* [*violen*, Fr. from *viol.*] A fiddle; a ſtringed inſtrument of muſick.

Praiſe with timbrels, organs, flutes;
Praiſe with *violins*, and lutes. *Sandys.*

Sharp *violins* proclaim
Their jealous pangs, and deſperation,
For the fair diſdainful dame. *Dryden.*

VI'OLIST. *n. ſ.* [from *viol.*] A player on the viol.

VIOLONCE'LLO. *n. ſ.* [Italian.] A ſtringed inſtrument of muſick.

VI'PER. *n. ſ.* [*vipera*, Lat.] 1. A ſerpent of that ſpecies which brings its young alive, of which many are poiſonous. 2. Any thing miſchievous.

(1.) A *viper* came out of the heat, and faſtened on his hand. *Acts*, xxviii. 3.

He'll gall of aſps with thirſty lips ſuck in;
The *viper*'s deadly teeth ſhall pierce his ſkin. *Sandys.*

Viper-catchers have a remedy, in which they place ſuch great confidence, as to be no more afraid of the bite of a *viper*, than of a common puncture. This is no other than axungia viperina, preſently rubbed into the wound. *Derham.*

(2.) —— Where is this *viper*,
That would depopulate the city, and
Be every man himſelf. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

VI'PERINE. *adj.* [*viperinus*, Latin.] Belonging to a viper.

VI'PEROUS. *adj* [*vipereus*, Lat. from *viper.*] Having the qualities of a *viper*.

—— My tender years can tell,
Civil diſſention is a *vip'rous* worm,
That gnaws the bowels of the commonwealth. *Shakeſp.*

We are peremptory to diſpatch
This *viperous* traitor. *Shakeſp.*

Some *vip'rous* critick may bereave
Th' opinion of thy worth for ſome defect. *Daniel's Muſoph.*

VI'PER's *bugloſs*. *n. ſ.* [*echium*, Latin] A plant. Each flower is ſucceeded by four ſeeds, which are in form of a viper's head. *Miller.*

VI'PER's *graſs*. *n. ſ.* [*ſcorzonera*, Lat.] A plant.

VIRA'GO. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] 1. A female warriour; a woman with the qualities of a man. 2. It is commonly uſed in deteſtation for an impudent turbulent woman.

(1.) Melpomene repreſented like a *virago* or manly lady, with a majeſtick and grave countenance. *Peacham.*

To arms! to arms! the fierce *virago* cries,
And ſwift as lightning to the combat flies. *Pope.*

VI'RELAY. *n. ſ.* [*virelay*, *virelai*, Fr.] A ſort of little ancient French poem, that conſiſted only of two rhymes and ſhort verſes, with ſtops. *L'Acad.*

The mournful muſe in mirth now liſt ne maſk,
As ſhe was wont in youngth and ſummer days;
But if thou algate luſt like *virelays*,
And looſer ſongs of love to underſong. *Spenſer.*

The band of flutes began to play,
To which a lady ſung a *virelay*:
And ſtill at ev'ry cloſe ſhe would repeat
The burden of the ſong, the daiſy is ſo ſweet. *Dryden.*

VI'RENT. *adj.* [*virens*, Lat.] Green, not faded.

In theſe, yet freſh and *virent*, they carve out the figures of men and women. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

VIRGE. *n. ſ.* [*virga*, Lat. better *verge*, from *verge*, Fr.] A dean's mace.

Suppoſe him now a dean compleat,
Devoutly lolling in his ſeat;
The ſilver *virge*, with decent pride,
Stuck underneath his cuſhion ſide. *Swift.*

VI'RGIN. *n. ſ.* [*vierge*, Fr. *virgo*, Lat.] 1. A maid; a woman unacquainted with men. 2. A woman not a mother. Unuſual. 3. Any thing untouched or unmingled; any thing pure; as, *virgin honey*. 4. The ſign of the zodiac in which the ſun is in Auguſt.

(1.) This aſpect of mine hath fear'd the valiant;
The beſt regarded *virgins* of our clime
Have lov'd it too. *Shakeſp.*

—— Senſeleſs bauble!
Art thou a fœdary for this act, and look'ſt
So *virgin*-like without. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

The damſel was very fair, and a *virgin*. *Gen.* xxiv. 16.

—— Angelo is an adult'rous thief,
An hypocrite, a *virgin* violator. *Shakeſp.*

Much leſs can that have any place,
At which a *virgin* hides her face. *Cowley.*

(2.) Likeſt to Ceres in her prime,
Yet *virgin* of Proſerpina from Jove. *Milton.*

(3.) Tapers of white wax, commonly called *virgin* wax, burn with leſs ſmoke than common yellow wax. *Boyle.*

I have found *virgin* earth in the peat-marſhes of Cheſhire. *Woodward.*

Below the upper was a deep bed of ſand only, which I weighed, together with the *virgin*-mould. *Derham.*

(4.) Thence down amain by Leo and the *Virgin*. *Milton.*

VI'RGIN. *adj.* Befitting a virgin; ſuitable to a virgin; maidenly.

Can you blame her then, being a maid, yet roſed over with the *virgin* crimſon of modeſty, if ſhe deny the appearance of a naked blind boy. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

What ſays the ſilver with her *virgin* hue. *Shakeſp.*

— With eaſe a brother o'ercame
The formal decencies of *virgin*-ſhame. *Cowley.*

As I look upon you all to be ſo many great bleſſings of a married ſtate; ſo I leave it to your choice, either to do as I have done, or to aſpire after higher degrees of perfection in a *virgin* ſtate of life. *Law.*

To **VI'RGIN.** *v. n.* [a cant word.] To play the virgin.

——— A kiſs
Long as my exile, ſweet as my revenge!
I carried from thee, my dear; and my true lip
Hath *virgin'd* it e'er ſince. *Shakeſpeare's Coriolanus.*

VI'RGINAL. *adj.* [from *virgin.*] Maiden; maidenly; pertaining to a virgin.

On the earth more fair was never ſeen,
Of chaſtity and honour *virginal*. *Fairy Queen.*

——— Tears *virginal*
Shall be to me even as the dew to fire;
And beauty, that the tyrant oft reclaims,
Shall to my flaming wrath be oil and flax. *Shakeſp.*

Purity is a ſpecial part of this ſuperſtructure, reſtraining of all deſires of the fleſh within the known limits of conjugal or *virginal* chaſtity. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

To **VI'RGINAL.** *v. n.* To pat; to ſtrike as on the virginal. A cant word.

Still *virginalling* upon thy palm. *Shakeſp.*

VI'RGINAL. *n. ſ.* [more uſually *virginals.*] A muſical inſtrument ſo called, becauſe commonly uſed by young ladies.

The muſician hath produced two means of ſtraining ſtrings. The one is ſtopping them with the finger, as in the necks of lutes and viols; the other is the ſhortneſs of the ſtring, as in harps and *virginals*. *Bacon.*

VIRGI'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*virginitas*, Lat.] Maidenhead; unacquaintance with man.

You do impeach your modeſty too much,
To truſt the opportunity of night,
And the ill counſel of a deſart place,
With the rich worth of your *virginity*. *Shakeſp.*

Natural *virginity* of itſelf is not a ſtate more acceptable to God; but that which is choſen in order to the conveniencies of religion, and ſeparation from worldly incumbrances. *Taylor.*

VI'RILE. *adj.* [*virilis*, Lat.] Belonging to man; not puerile; not feminine.

VIRI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*virilite*, Fr. *virilitas*, Lat. from *virile*.] 1. Manhood; character of man. 2. Power of procreation.

(1.) The lady made generous advances to the borders of *virility*. *Rambler.*

(2.) The great climacterical was paſt, before they begat children, or gave any teſtimony of their *virility*; for none begat children before the age of ſixty-five. *Brown.*

VIRMI'LION. *n. ſ.* Properly *vermilion*. A red colour.

Ægle, the faireſt Nais of the flood,
With a *vermilion* dye his temples ſtain'd. *Roſcommon.*

VI'RTUAL. *adj.* [*virtuel*, Fr. from *virtue*.] Having the efficacy without the ſenſible or material part.

Metalline waters have *virtual* cold in them. Put therefore wood into ſmith's water, and try whether it will not harden. *Bacon.*

Heat and cold have a *virtual* tranſition, without communication of ſubſtance. *Bacon.*

Love not the heav'nly ſpirits? And how their love
Expreſs they? by looks only? or, do they mix
Irradiance? *virtual*, or immediate touch. *Milton.*
—— Every kind that lives,
Fomented by his *virtual* pow'r, and warm'd. *Milton.*

Neither an actual or *virtual* intention of the mind, but only that which may be gathered from the outward acts. *Stillingfleet.*

VIRTUA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *virtual*.] Efficacy.

In one grain of corn there lieth dormant a *virtuality* of many other, and from thence ſometimes proceed an hundred ears. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

VI'RTUALLY. *adv.* [from *Virtual*.] In effect, though not materially.

They are *virtually* contained in other words ſtill continued. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Such is our conſtitution, that the bulk of the people *virtually* give their approbation to every thing they are bound to obey. *Addiſon.*

To **VI'RTUATE.** *v. a.* [from *virtue*.] To make efficacious. Not uſed.

Potable gold ſhould be endued with a capacity of being aſſimilated to the innate heat, and radical moiſture; or at leaſt *virtuated* with a power of generating the ſaid eſſentials. *Harvey.*

VI'RTUE. *n. ſ.* [*virtus*, Latin.] 1. Moral goodneſs: oppoſed to *vice*. 2. A particular moral excellence. 3. Medicinal quality. 4. Medicinal efficacy. 5. Efficacy; power. Before *virtue* is uſed ſometimes *by* and ſometimes *in*; by *in virtue* is meant *in conſequence* of the *virtue*. 6. Acting power. 7. Secret agency; efficacy, without viſible or material action. 8. Bravery; valour. 9. Excellence; that which gives excellence. 10. One of the orders of the celeſtial hierarchy.

(1.) Either I'm miſtaken, or there is *virtue* in that Falſtaff. *Shakeſpeare.*

If there's a power above us,
And that there is, all nature cries aloud
Through all her works, he muſt delight in *virtue*,
And that which he delights in muſt be happy. *Addiſon.*
Virtue only makes our bliſs below. *Pope.*

The character of prince Henry is improved by Shakeſpeare; and through the veil of his vices and irregularities, we ſee a dawn of greatneſs and *virtue*. *Shakeſp. illuſtrated.*

(2.) — In Belmont is a lady,
And ſhe is fair, and, fairer than that word,
Of wond'rous *virtues*. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*
Remember all his *virtues*,
And ſhew mankind that goodneſs is your care. *Addiſon.*
(3.) —— All bleſt ſecrets,
All you unpubliſh'd *virtues* of the earth,
Be aidant and remediate. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

The virtuous bezoar is taken from the beaſt that feedeth upon the mountains; and that without *virtue* from thoſe that feed in the vallies. *Bacon.*

(4.) An eſſay writer muſt practiſe the chymical method, and give the *virtue* of a full draught in a few drops. *Addiſon.*

(5.) If neither words, nor herbs will do, I'll try ſtones; for there's a *virtue* in them. *L'Eſtrange.*

Where there is a full purpoſe to pleaſe God, there, what a man can do, ſhall, *by virtue* thereof, be accepted. *South.*

They are not ſure, *by virtue* of ſyllogiſm, that the concluſion certainly follows from the premiſes. *Locke.*

This they ſhall attain, partly *in virtue* of the promiſe made by God; and partly *in virtue* of piety. *Atterbury.*

He uſed to travel through Greece, *by virtue* of this fable, which procured him reception in all the towns. *Addiſon.*

(6.) Jeſus knowing that *virtue* had gone out of him, turned him about. *Mark*, v. 30.

(7.) She moves the body, which ſhe doth poſſeſs;
Yet no part toucheth, but by *virtue*'s touch. *Davies.*
(8.) Truſt to thy ſingle *virtue*; for thy ſoldiers
Took their diſcharge. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

The conqueſt of Paleſtine, with ſingular *virtue* they performed, and held that kingdom ſome few generations. *Raleigh.*

(9.) In the Greek poets, as alſo in Plautus, the œconomy of poems is better obſerved than in Terence; who thought the ſole grace and *virtue* of their fable, the ſticking in of ſentences, as ours do the forcing in of jeſts. *B. Johnſon.*

(10.) Thrones, dominations, princedoms, *virtues*, pow'rs. *Milton.*

A winged *virtue* through th' etherial ſky,
From orb to orb unwearied doſt thou fly. *Tickel.*

VI'RTUELESS. *adj.* [from *virtue*.] 1. Wanting virtue; deprived of virtue. 2. Not having efficacy; without operating qualities.

(2.) All ſecond cauſes, together with nature herſelf, without that operative faculty which God gave them, would become altogether ſilent, *virtueleſs*, and dead. *Raleigh.*

Virtueleſs ſhe wiſht all herbs and charms,
Wherewith falſe men increaſe their patients harms. *Fairfax.*

Some would make thoſe glorious creatures *virtueleſs*. *Hakew.*

VIRTUO'SO. *n. ſ.* [Italian.] A man ſkilled in antique or natural curioſities; a man ſtudious of painting, ſtatuary, or architecture.

Methinks thoſe generous *virtuoſi* dwell in a higher region than other mortals. *Glanville.*

Virtuoſo, the Italians call a man who loves the noble arts, and is a critick in them. And amongſt our French painters, the word *vertueux* is underſtood in the ſame ſignification. *Dryden.*

This building was beheld with admiration by the *virtuoſi* of that time. *Tatler.*

Showers of rain are now met with in every water-work; and the *virtuoſos* of France covered a little vault with artificial ſnow. *Addiſon.*

VI'RTUOUS. *adj.* [from *virtue*.] 1. Morally good: applied to perſons and practices. 2. [Applied to women.] Chaſte. 3. Done in conſequence of moral goodneſs. 4. Efficacious; powerful. 5. Having wonderful or eminent properties. 6. Having medicinal qualities.

(1.) If his occaſion were not *virtuous*,
I ſhould not urge it half ſo faithfully. *Shakeſp.*
Virtuous and holy, be thou conqueror. *Shakeſp.*
What ſhe wills to do or ſay,
Is wiſeſt, *virtuouſeſt*, diſcreeteſt, beſt. *Milton.*
Favour'd of heav'n, who finds
One *virtuous* rarely found,
That in domeſtick good combines:
Happy that houſe! his way to peace is ſmooth. *Milton.*

Since there is that neceſſity of it for God's ſervice, and all *virtuous* ends, it cannot in its own nature be a thing offenſive and unlawful to us. *Kettleworth.*

(2.) Miſtreſs Ford, the modeſt wife, the *virtuous* creature, that hath the jealous fool to her huſband. *Shakeſp.*

(3.) Nor love is always of a vicious kind,
But oft to *virtuous* acts inflames the mind. *Dryden.*

Conſider how often, how powerfully you are called to a *virtuous* life, and what great and glorious things God has done for you, and to make you in love with every thing that can promote his glory. *Law.*

(4.) Before her gates, hill-wolves and lions lay;

Which, with her *virtuous* drugs, ſo tame ſhe made,
That wolf, nor lion, would one man invade. *Chapman.*

With one *virtuous* touch, th' arch-chemic ſun,
Produces, with terreſtrial humour mix'd,
Here in the dark, ſo many precious things. *Milton.*

(5.) ——— Out of his hand,.
That *virtuous* ſteel he rudely ſnatch'd away. *Spenſer.*

Lifting up his *virtuous* ſtaff on high,
He ſmote the ſea, which calmed was with ſpeed. *Spenſer.*

He own'd that *virtuous* ring and glaſs. *Milton.*

(6.) Some obſerve that there is a *virtuous* bezoar, and another without virtue; the *virtuous* is taken from the beaſt that feedeth where there are theriacal herbs; and that without virtue, from thoſe that feed where no ſuch herbs are. *Bacon.*

— The ladies ſought around
For *virtuous* herbs, which, gather'd from the ground,
They ſqueez'd the juice; and cooling ointment made. *Dryd.*

VI'RTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *virtuous.*] In a virtuous manner; according to the rules of virtue.

The gods are my witneſſes, I deſire to do *virtuouſly*. *Sidney.*

In ſum, they taught the world no leſs *virtuouſly* how to die, than they had done before how to live. *Hooker.*

They that mean *virtuouſly*, and yet do ſo,
The devil their virtue tempts not, they tempt heav'n. *Shak.*

Not from gray hairs authority doth flow,
Nor from bald heads, nor from a wrinkled brow;
But our paſt life, when *virtuouſly* ſpent,
Muſt to our age thoſe happy fruits preſent. *Denham.*

The coffeeman has a little daughter four years old, who has been *virtuouſly* educated. *Addiſon.*

VI'RTUOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *virtuous.*] The ſtate or character of being virtuous.

Many other adventures are intermeddled; as the love of Britomert, and *virtuouſneſs* of Belphæbe; and the laſciviouſneſs of Helenora. *Spenſer.*

VI'RULENCE.
VI'RULENCY. } *n. ſ.* [from *virulent*] Mental poiſon; malignity; acrimony of temper; bitterneſs.

Diſputes in religion are managed with *virulency* and bitterneſs. *Decay of Piety.*

Men by unworthy malice and impotent *virulence* had highly diſobliged him. *Fell.*

It inſtils into their minds the utmoſt *virulence*, inſtead of that charity which is the perfection and ornament of religion. *Addiſ.*

The whigs might eaſily have maintained a majority among the clergy, if they had not too much encouraged intemperance of ſpeech, and *virulence* of pen, in the moſt proſtitute of their party. *Swift.*

VI'RULENT. [*virulent*, Fr. *virulentus*, Latin.] 1. Poiſonous; venemous. 2. Poiſoned in the mind; bitter; malignant.

VI'RULENTLY. *adv.* [from *virulent.*] Malignantly; with bitterneſs.

VI'SAGE. *n. ſ.* [*viſage*, Fr. *viſaggio*, Italian.] Face; countenance; look. It is now rarely uſed but with ſome ideas of diſlike or horrour.

—— Phebe doth behold
Her ſilver *viſage* in the wat'ry glaſs,
Decking with liquid pearl the bladed graſs. *Shakeſp.*

When ſhe ſhall hear this of thee, with her nails
She'll flea thy wolfiſh *viſage*. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

—— Whereto ſerves mercy,
But to confront the *viſage* of offence. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

—— With hoſtile frown,
And *viſage* all inflam'd, firſt thus began. *Milton.*

By the rout, that made the hideous roar,
His goary *viſage* down the ſtream was ſent;
Down the ſwift Hebrus to the Leſbian ſhore. *Milton.*

Love and beauty ſtill that *viſage* grace;
Death cannot fright 'em from their wonted place. *Waller.*

To **VI'SCERATE.** *v. a.* [*viſcera*, Latin.] To embowel; to exentrate.

VI'SCID. *adj.* [*viſcidus*, Latin.] Glutinous; tenacious.

VISCI'DITY. *n. ſ.* [from *viſcid.*] 1. Glutinouſneſs; tenacity; ropineſs. 2. Glutinous concretion.

(1.) This motion in ſome human creatures may be weak, in reſpect to the *viſcidity* of what is taken, ſo as not to be able to propel it. *Arbuthnot.*

(2.) Cathartick of mercurials precipitate the *viſcidities* by their ſtypticity. *Floyer.*

VISCO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [*viſcoſite*, Fr. from *viſcous.*] 1. Glutinouſneſs; tenacity. 2. A glutinous ſubſtance.

(1.) The air being mixed with the animal fluids, determines their condition as to rarity, denſity, *viſcoſity*, tenuity. *Arbuthnot.*

(2.) A tenuous emanation, or continued effluvium, after ſome diſtance, retracteth unto itſelf, as is obſervable in drops of ſyrups, and ſeminal *viſcoſities*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

VI'SCOUNT *n. ſ.* [*vicecomes*, Latin.] *Viſcount* ſignifies as much as ſheriff; between which two words there is no other difference, but that the one comes from our conquerors the Normans, and the other from our anceſtors the Saxons. *Viſcount* alſo ſignifies a degree of nobility next to an earl, which is an old name of office, but a new one of dignity, never heard of amongſt us, till Henry VI. his days. *Cowel.*

VISCOU'NTESS. *n. ſ.* [from *viſcount*. *Viſcount* and *viſcounteſs* are pronounced *vicount* and *vicounteſs.*] The lady of a viſcount; a peereſs of the fourth order.

VI'SCOUS. *adj.* [*viſqueux*, Fr. *viſcoſus*, Lat.] Glutinous; ſticky; tenacious.

The cauſe of the ſcouring virtue of nitre is, that it hath a ſubtle ſpirit, which ſevereth and divideth any thing that is foul and *viſcous*. *Bacon.*

Holly is of ſo *viſcous* a juice as they make bird-lime of the bark. *Bacon.*

VISIBI'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*viſibilite*, Fr. from *viſible.*] 1. The ſtate or quality of being perceptible by the eye. 2. State of being apparent, or openly diſcoverable; conſpicuouſneſs.

(1.) The colours of outward objects brought into a darkened room, do much depend for their *viſibility*, upon the dimneſs of the light they are beheld by. *Boyle.*

(2.) They produced this as an inſtance againſt the perpetual *viſibility* of the church, and he brings it to prove that it ceaſed to be a true church. *Stillingfleet.*

In theſe, the *viſibility* and example of our virtues will chiefly conſiſt. *Rogers's Sermons.*

VI'SIBLE. *adj.* [*viſible*, Fr. *viſibilis*, Latin.] 1. Perceptible by the eye. 2. Diſcovered to the eye. 3. Apparent; open; conſpicuous.

Viſibles work upon a looking-glaſs, which is like the pupil of the eye; and audibles upon the places of echo, which reſemble the cavern of the ear. *Bacon.*

On this mount he appeared; under this tree
Stood *viſible*; and I
Here with him at this fountain talk'd. *Milton.*

Each thought was *viſible*, that roll'd within,
As through a cryſtal caſe the figur'd hours are ſeen. *Dryden.*

A long ſeries of anceſtors ſhews the native luſtre with great advantage; but if he degenerate from his line, the leaſt ſpot is *viſible* on ermine. *Dryden.*

What's true beauty, but fair Virtue's face,
Virtue made *viſible* in outward grace. *Young.*

(2.) If that the heavens do not their *viſible* ſpirits
Send quickly down to tame the vile offences,
Humanity muſt perforce prey on itſelf,
Like monſters of the deep. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

(3.) The factions at court were greater, or more *viſible* than before. *Clarendon.*

VI'SIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *viſible.*] State or quality of being viſible.

VI'SIBLY. *adv.* [from *viſible.*] In a manner perceptible by the eye.

The day being *viſibly* governed by the ſun, is a little longer than the revolution of the equator; ſo much as is occaſioned by the advance of the ſun in his annual contrary motion along the ecliptick. *Holder.*

By the head we make known more *viſibly* our ſupplications, our threatenings: enough to ſee the face, and to underſtand the mind at half a word. *Dryden.*

VI'SION. *n. ſ.* [*viſion*, Fr. *viſio*, Latin.] 1. Sight; the faculty of ſeeing. 2. The act of ſeeing. 3. A ſupernatural appearance; a ſpectre; a phantom. 4. A dream; ſomething ſhewn in a dream. A dream happens to a ſleeping, a viſion may happen to a waking man. A dream is ſuppoſed natural, a viſion miraculous; but they are confounded.

(1.) Anatomiſts, when they have taken off from the bottom of the eye that outward and moſt thick coat called the dura mater, can then ſee through the thinner coats, the pictures of objects lively painted thereon. And theſe pictures, propagated by motion along the fibres of the optick nerves into the brain, are the cauſe of *viſion*. *Newton's Optics.*

Theſe theorems being admitted into optics, there would be ſcope enough of handling that ſcience voluminouſly, after a new manner; not only by teaching thoſe things which tend to the perfection of *viſion*, but alſo by determining mathematically all kinds of phenomena of colours which could be produced by refractions. *Newton's Optics.*

(2.) *Viſion* in the next life is the perfecting of faith in this; or faith here is turned into *viſion* there, as hope into enjoyment. *Hammond's Pract. Catechiſm.*

(3.) The days ſeems long, but night is odious;
No ſleep, but dreams; no dreams, but *viſions* ſtrange. *Sidney.*

Laſt night the very gods ſhew'd me a *viſion*. *Shakeſp.*

God's mother deigned to appear to me;
And, in a *viſion*, full of majeſty,
Will'd me to leave my baſe vocation. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

—— Him God vouchſaf'd,
To call by *viſion*, from his father's houſe,
Into a land which he will ſhew him. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

(4.) His dream returns; his friend appears again:
The murd'rer's come; now help, or I am ſlain!
'Twas but a *viſion* ſtill, and *viſions* are but vain. *Dryden.*

The idea of any thing in our mind, no more proves the exiſtence of that thing, than the *viſions* of a dream make a true hiſtory. *Locke.*

VI'SIONARY. *adj.* [*viſionnaire*, Fr. from *viſion*.] 1. Affected by phantoms; diſpoſed to receive impreſſions on the imagination. 2. Imaginary; not real; ſeen in a dream; perceived by the imagination only.

(1.) No more theſe ſcenes my meditation aid,
Or lull to reſt the *viſionary* maid. *Pope's Eloiſa to Aberlard.*

(2.) The hounds at nearer diſtance hoarſly bray'd;
The hunter cloſe purſu'd the *viſionary* maid. *Dryden.*

If you have any ſkill in dreams, let me know whether I have the ſame place in the real heart, that I had in the *viſionary* one. *Addiſon.*

Our victories only led us to further *viſionary* proſpects; advantage was taken of the ſanguine temper which ſucceſs had wrought the nation up to. *Swift.*

VI'SIONARY. } *n. ſ.* [*viſionnaire*, Fr.] One whoſe imagi-
VI'SIONIST. } nation is diſturbed.

This account exceeded all the Noctambuli or *viſionaries* I have met with. *Turner.*

The lovely *viſionary* gave him perpetual uneaſineſs. *Fem. Quix.*

To VI'SIT. *v. a.* [*viſiter*, Fr. *viſito*, Latin.] 1. To go to ſee. 2. [In ſcriptural language.] To ſend good or evil judicially. 3. To ſalute with a preſent. 4. To come to a ſurvey, with judicial authority.

(1.) You muſt go *viſit* the lady that lies in.—I *viſit* her with my prayers; but I cannot go thither. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Virgins *viſited* by angel pow'rs. *Pope.*

(2.) When God *viſiteth*, what ſhall I anſwer him. *Job*, xxxi. 14.

Thou ſhalt be *viſited* of the Lord with thunder. *Iſa.* xxix. 6.

God *viſit* thee in good things. *Judith*, xiii. 20.

That venerable body is in little concern after what manner their mortal enemies intend to treat them, whenever God ſhall *viſit* us with ſo fatal an event. *Swift.*

(3.) Samſon *viſited* his wife with a kid. *Judges*, xv. 1.

(4.) The biſhop ought to *viſit* his dioceſe every year in perſon. *Ayliffe.*

To VI'SIT. *v. n.* To keep up the intercourſe of ceremonial ſalutations at the houſes of each other.

Whilſt ſhe was under her mother ſhe was forced to be genteel, to live in ceremony, to ſit up late at nights, to be in the folly of every faſhion, and always *viſiting* on Sundays. *Law.*

VI'SIT. *n. ſ.* [*viſite*, Fr. from the verb.] The act of going to ſee another.

In a deſigned or accidental *viſit*, let ſome one take a book, which may be agreeable, and read in it. *Watts.*

If this woman would make fewer *viſits*, or not be always talkative, they would neither of them find it half ſo hard to be affected with religion. *Law.*

VI'SITABLE. *adj.* [from *viſit*.] Liable to be viſited.

All hoſpitals built ſince the reformation, are *viſitable* by the king or lord chancellor. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

VI'SITANT. *n. ſ.* [from *viſit*.] One who goes to ſee another.

—— He alone
To find where Adam ſhelter'd, took his way,
Not unperceiv'd of Adam, who to Eve,
While the great *viſitant* approach'd, thus ſpake. *Milton.*

One viſit begins an acquaintance; and when the *viſitant* comes again, he is no more a ſtranger. *South.*

Edward the firſt, who had been a *viſitant* in Spain, upon action in the holy land, fixed both our pounds by the meaſures of the Eaſt. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Griev'd that a *viſitant* ſo long ſhould wait
Unmark'd, unhonour'd, at a monarch's gate,
Inſtant he flew. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Acquainted with the world, and quite well bred,
Druſa receives her *viſitants* in bed. *Young.*

VISITA'TION. *n. ſ.* [*viſito*, Latin.] 1. The act of viſiting. 2. Object of viſits. 3. [*Viſitation*, Fr.] Judicial viſit or perambulation. 4. Judicial evil ſent by God; ſtate of ſuffering judicial evil. 5. Communication of divine love.

(1.) —— He comes not
Like to his father's greatneſs; his approach,
So out of circumſtance and ſudden, tells us,
'Tis not a *viſitation* fram'd, but forc'd
By need and accident. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

What would you with the princeſs? ——
—— Nothing but peace and gentle *viſitation*. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) —— O flow'rs,
My early *viſitation*, and my laſt. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

(3.) Your grace, in your metropolitical *viſitation*, hath begun a good work in taking this into your religious conſideration; and you have endeavoured a reformation. *White.*

The biſhop ought to viſit his dioceſe every year in perſon, unleſs he omits the ſame becauſe he would not burthen his churches; and then ought to ſend his arch-deacon, which was the original of the arch-deacon's *viſitation*. *Ayliffe.*

(4.) That which thou doſt not underſtand when thou readeſt, thou ſhalt underſtand in the day of thy *viſitation*. For many ſecrets of religion are not perceived till they be felt, and are not felt but in the day of a great calamity. *Taylor.*

(5.) The moſt comfortable *viſitations* God hath ſent men from above, have taken eſpecially the times of prayer as their moſt natural opportunities. *Hooker.*

VISITATO'RIAL. *adj.* [from *viſitor*.] Belonging to a judicial viſitor.

Some will have it, that an archdeacon does of common right execute this *viſitatorial* power in his archdeaconry: but others ſay that an archdeacon has a *viſitatorial* power only of common right *per modum ſimplicis ſcrutinii*, as being biſhop's vicar. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

VI'SITER. *n. ſ.* [from *viſit*.] 1. One who comes to ſee another. 2. [*Viſiteur*, Fr.] An occaſional judge; one who regulates the diſorders of any ſociety.

(1.) Here's ado to lock up honeſty and honour from the acceſs of gentle *viſitors*. *Shakeſp.*

You ſee this confluence, this great flood of *viſiters*. *Shak.*

Conſumptives of this degree entertain their *viſiters* with ſtrange rambling diſcourſes of their intent of going here and there. *Harvey.*

I have a large houſe, yet I ſhould hardly prevail to find one *viſiter*, if I were not able to hire him with a bottle of wine. *Swift to Gay.*

(2.) The *viſiters* expell'd the orthodox; they, without ſcruple or ſhame, poſſeſs'd themſelves of their colleges. *Walton.*

To him you muſt your ſickly ſtate refer;
Your charter claims him as your *viſiter*. *Garth.*

Whatever abuſes have crept into the univerſities, might be reformed by ſtrict injunctions to the *viſitors* and heads of houſes. *Swift's Project for the Advancement of Religion.*

VI'SIVE. *adj.* [*viſif*, Fr. *viſus*, Latin.] Formed in the act of ſeeing.

This happens when the axis of the *viſive* cones, diffuſed from the object, fall not upon the ſame plane; but that which is conveyed into one eye is more depreſſed or elevated than that which enters the other. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

VI'SNOMY. *n. ſ.* [corrupted from *phyſiognomy*.] Face; countenance. Not in uſe.

Twelve gods do ſit around in royal ſtate,
And Jove in midſt with awful majeſty,
To judge the ſtrife between them ſtirred late:
Each of the gods by his like *viſnomy*
Eath to be known, but Jove above them all,
By his great looks and pow'r imperial. *Spenſer.*

VI'SOR. *n. ſ.* [This word is variouſly written, *viſard*, *viſar*, *viſor*, *vizard*, *vizor*. I prefer *viſor*, as neareſt the Latin *viſus*, and concurring with *viſage*, a kindred word; *viſiere*, French.] A maſk uſed to disfigure and diſguiſe. See VIZARD.

I fear, indeed, the weakneſs of my government before, made you think ſuch a maſk would be grateful unto me: and my weaker government ſince, makes you pull off the *viſor*. *Sidney.*

This loutiſh clown is ſuch that you never ſaw ſo ill-favoured a *viſar*; his behaviour ſuch, that he is beyond the degree of ridiculous. *Sidney.*

By which deceit doth maſk in *viſor* fair,
And caſt her colours dyed deep in grain,
To ſeem like truth, whoſe ſhape ſhe well can fain. *Spenſer.*

But that thy face is, *vizor*-like, unchanging,
Made impudent with uſe of evil deeds,
I wou'd eſſay, proud queen, to make thee bluſh. *Shakeſp.*

——— One *viſor* remains,
And that is Claudio; I know him by his bearing. *Shakeſp.*

The Cyclops, a people of Sicily, remarkable for cruelty, might, perhaps, in their wars uſe a head-piece, or *vizor*. *Broome's Odyſſey.*

Swarms of knaves the *vizor* quite diſgrace,
And hide ſecure behind a naked face. *Young.*

VI'SORED. *adj.* [from *viſor*.] Maſked.

Hence with thy brew'd enchantments, foul deceiver!
Haſt thou betray'd my credulous innocence
With *viſor'd* falſhood and baſe forgery. *Milton.*

VI'STA. *n. ſ.* [Italian.] View; proſpect through an avenue.

In St. Peter's, when a man ſtands under the dome, if he looks upwards, he is aſtoniſhed at the ſpacious hollow of the cupola, that makes one of the beautifuleſt *viſtas* that the eye can paſs through. *Addiſon on Italy.*

— The finiſh'd garden to the view
Its *viſtas* opens, and its alleys green. *Thomſon's Spring.*

VI'SUAL. *adj.* [*viſuel*, French.] Uſed in ſight; exerciſing the power of ſight; inſtrumental to ſight.

An eye thruſt forth ſo as it hangs a pretty diſtance by the *viſual* nerve, hath been without any power of ſight; and yet, after being replaced, recovered ſight. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Nor thinke my hurt offends me; for my ſire
Can ſoone repoſe in it the *viſual* fire. *Chapman.*

—— The air,
No where ſo clear, ſharpen'd his *viſual* ray
To objects diſtant far. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Then purg'd with euphraſy and rue
The *viſual* nerve; for he had much to ſee. *Milton.*

VI'TAL. *adj.* [*vitalis*, Latin.] 1. Contributing to life; neceſſary to life. 2. Relating to life. 3. Containing life. 4. Being the ſeat of life. 5. So diſpoſed as to live. Little uſed, and rather Latin than Engliſh. 6. Eſſential; chiefly neceſſary.

(1.) His heart, broken with unkindneſs and affliction, ſtretched ſo far beyond his limits with this exceſs of comfort, as it was able no longer to keep ſafe his *vital* ſpirits. *Sidney.*

All nature laughs, the groves are freſh and fair;
The ſun's mild luſtre warms the *vital* air. *Pope.*

(2.) Let not Bardolph's *vital* thread be cut
With edge of penny cord, and vile reproach. *Shakeſp.*

On the rock a ſcanty meaſure place
Of *vital* flax, and turn the wheel a-pace. *Dryden.*

(3.) Spirits that live throughout;
Vital in every part; not as frail man,
In intrails, heart, or head, liver or reins,
Cannot but by annihilating die. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

—— On the watry calm,
His brooding wings the ſpirit of God outſpreads;
And *vital* virtue infus'd, and *vital* warmth
Throughout the fluid maſs. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

(4.) The dart flew on, and pierc'd a *vital* part. *Pope.*

(5.) Pythagoras and Hippocrates not only affirm the birth of the ſeventh month to be *vital*, that of the eighth mortal; but the progreſſion thereto to be meaſured by rule. *Brown.*

(6.) —— Know grief's *vital* part
Conſiſts in nature, not in art. *Bp. Corbet.*

VITA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [from *vital*.] Power of ſubſiſting in life.

Whether that motion, *vitality* and operation were by incubation, or how elſe, the manner is only known to God. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

For the ſecurity of ſpecies produced only by ſeed, providence hath endued all ſeed with a laſting *vitality*, that if by any accident it happen not to germinate the firſt year, it will continue its fæcundity twenty or thirty years. *Ray.*

VI'TALLY. *adv.* [from *vital*.] In ſuch a manner as to give life.

This organical ſtructure of human bodies, whereby they are fitted to live and move, and be *vitally* informed by the ſoul, is the workmanſhip of a moſt wiſe, powerful, and beneficent maker. *Bentley.*

VI'TALS. *n. ſ.* [Without the ſingular.] Parts eſſential to life.

By fits my ſwelling grief appears,
In riſing ſighs, and falling tears,
That ſhow too well the warm deſires,
The ſilent, ſlow, conſuming fires,
Which on my inmoſt *vitals* prey,
And melt my very ſoul away. *Phillips.*

VI'TELLARY. *n. ſ.* [from *vitellus*, Latin.] The place where the yolk of the egg ſwims in the white.

A greater difficulty in the doctrine of eggs is, how the ſperm of the cock attaineth into every egg; ſince the *vitellary*, or place of the yolk, is very high. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To **VI'TIATE.** *v. a.* [*vitio*, Latin.] To deprave; to ſpoil; to make leſs pure.

The ſun in his garden gives him the purity of viſible objects, and of true nature, before ſhe was *vitiated* by luxury. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

The organs of ſpeech are managed by ſo many muſcles, that ſpeech is not eaſily deſtroyed, though often ſomewhat *vitiated* as to ſome particular letters. *Holder.*

Spirits encountering foul bodies, and exciting a fermentation of thoſe *vitiated* humours, precipitate into putrid fevers. *Harvey.*

This undiſtinguiſhing complaiſance will *vitiate* the taſte of the readers, and miſguide many of them in their judgments, where to approve and where to cenſure. *Garth.*

A tranſpoſition of the order of the ſacramental words, in ſome men's opinion, *vitiates* baptiſm. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Vitia'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *vitiate.*] Deprivation; corruption.

The foreſaid extenuation of the body is imputed to the blood's *vitiation* by malign putrid vapours ſmoking throughout the veſſels. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

To **VITILI'TIGATE.** *v. n.* [*vitioſus* and *litigo*, Latin.] To contend in law litigiouſly and cavillouſly.

Vitilitiga'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *vitilitigate.*] Contention; cavillation.

I'll force you by right ratiocination,
To leave your *vitilitigation.* *Hudibras.*

Vitio'sity. *n. ſ.* [from *vitioſus*, Latin.] Depravity; corruption.

He charges it wholly upon the corruption, perverſeneſs, and *vitioſity* of man's will, as the only cauſe that rendered all the arguments his doctrine came cloathed with, unſucceſsful. *South.*

VI'TIOUS. *adj.* [*vicieux*, Fr. *vitioſus*, Latin.] 1. Corrupt; wicked; oppoſite to virtuous. It is rather applied to habitual faults, than criminal actions. It is uſed of perſons and practices. 2. Corrupt; having phyſical ill qualities.

(1.) ——— Make known
It is no *vitious* blot, murder, or foulneſs
That hath depriv'd me of your grace. *Shak. K. Lear.*
— Witneſs th' irreverent ſon
Of him who built the ark; who, for the ſhame
Done to his father, heard his heavy curſe,
' Servant of ſervants,' on his *vitious* race. *Milton.*
Wit's what the *vitious* fear, the virtuous ſhun;
By fools 'tis hated, and by knaves undone. *Pope.*

No troops abroad are ſo ill diſciplin'd as the Engliſh; which cannot well be otherwiſe, while the common ſoldiers have before their eyes the *vitious* example of their leaders. *Swift.*

(2.) When *vitious* language contends to be high, it is full of rock, mountain, and pointedneſs. *B. Johnſon.*

Here from the *vicious* air and ſickly ſkies,
A plague did on the dumb creation riſe. *Dryden.*

Vi'tiously. *adv.* [from *vitious.*] Not virtuouſly; corruptly.

Vi'tiousness. *n. ſ.* [from *vitious.*] Corruptneſs; ſtate of being vitious.

When we in our *vitiouſneſs* grow hard,
The wiſe gods ſeal our eyes. *Shak.*

What makes a governor juſtly deſpiſed is *vitiouſneſs* and ill morals. Virtue muſt tip the preacher's tongue, and the ruler's ſcepter with authority. *South.*

VI'TREOUS. *adj.* [*vitre*, Fr. *vitreus*, Latin.] Glaſſy; conſiſting of glaſs; reſembling glaſs.

The hole anſwers to the pupil of the eye; the cryſtalline humour to the lenticular glaſs; the dark room to the cavity containing the *vitreous* humour, and the white paper to the retina. *Ray on the Creation.*

When the phlegm is too viſcous, or ſeparates into too great a quantity, it brings the blood into a morbid ſtate: this viſcous phlegm ſeems to be the *vitreous* petuite of the antients. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Vi'treousness. *n. ſ.* [from *vitreous.*] Reſemblance of glaſs.

Vi'trificable. *adj.* [from *vitrificate.*] Convertible into glaſs.

To **VITRI'FICATE.** *v. a.* [*vitrum* and *facio*, Lat.] To change into glaſs.

We have metals *vitrificated*, and other materials, beſides thoſe of which you make glaſs. *Bacon.*

Vitrifica'tion. *n. ſ.* [*vitrification*, Fr. from *vitrificate.*] Production of glaſs; act of changing, or ſtate of being changed into glaſs.

For *vitrification* likewiſe, what metals will endure it? Alſo, becauſe *vitrification* is accounted a kind of death of metals, what *vitrification* will admit of turning back again, and what not? *Bacon's Phyſical Remarks.*

If the heat be more fierce, it maketh the groſſer part itſelf run and melt; as in the making of ordinary glaſs; and in the *vitrification* of earth in the inner parts of furnaces; and in the *vitrification* of brick and metals. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Upon the knowledge of the different ways of making minerals and metals capable of *vitrification*, depends the art of making counterfeit or fictitious gems. *Boyle on Colours.*

To **Vi'trify.** *v. a.* [*vitrifier*, Fr. *vitrum* and *facio*, Lat.] To change into glaſs.

Metals will vitrify; and perhaps ſome portion of the glaſs of metal *vitrified*, mixed in the pot of ordinary glaſs metal, will make the whole maſs more tough. *Bacon.*

Iron-ſlag, *vitrified*, has in it cortices incompaſſing one another, like thoſe in agats. *Woodward.*

To **Vi'trify.** *v. n.* To become glaſs; to be changed into glaſs.

Chymiſts make veſſels of animal ſubſtances calcined, which will not *vitrify* in the fire; for all earth which hath any ſalt or oil in it, will turn to glaſs. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Vi'triol. *n. ſ.* [*vitriol*, French; *vitriolum*, Latin.] *Vitriol* is produced by addition of a metallick matter with the foſſil acid ſalt. *Woodward.*

I rubbed it with the *vitriol*-ſtone. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Vi'triolate. }
Vi'triolated. } *adj.* [*vitriolé*, Fr. from *vitriolum*, Latin.] Impregnated with vitriol; conſiſting of vitriol.

Iron may be diſſolved by any tart, ſalt, or *vitriolated* water. *Bacon.*

The water having diſſolved the imperfectly calcined body, the *vitriolate* corpuſcles ſwimming in the liquor, by their occurſions conſtituted little maſſes of vitriol, which gave the water they impregnated a fair *vitriolate* colour. *Boyle.*

Vitrio'lick. }
Vitri'olous. } *adj.* [*vitriolique*, French; from *vitriolum*, Latin.] Reſembling vitriol; containing vitriol.

Copperoſe of Mars, by ſome called ſalt of ſteel, made by the ſpirits of vitriol or ſulphur, will, after ablution, be attracted by the loadſtone: and therefore whether thoſe ſhooting ſalts partake but little of ſteel, and be not rather the *vitriolous* ſpirits fixed unto ſalt by the effluvium or odour of ſteel, is not without good queſtion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Theſe ſalts have ſomewhat of a nitrous taſte, but mix'd with a ſmatch of a *vitriolick*. *Grew's Muſæum.*

By over-fermentation or long-keeping, wine becomes ſharp as in hock, like the *vitriolick* acidity. *Floyer.*

Vi'tuline. *adj.* [*vitulinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a calf, or to veal. *Bailey.*

Vitu'perable. *adj.* [*vituperabilis*, Latin.] Blame worthy. *Ainſw.*

To **Vitu'perate.** *v. a.* [*vituperer*, Fr. *vitupero*, Latin.] To blame; to cenſure.

Vitupera'tion. *n. ſ.* [*vituperatio*, Lat.] Blame; cenſure.

Such a writing ought to be clean, and free from any cavil or *vituperation* of raſure. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

VIVA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*vivax*, Latin.] 1. Long-lived. 2. Spritely; gay; active; lively.

(1.) Though we ſhould allow them their perpetual calm and equability of heat, they will never be able to prove, that therefore men would be ſo *vivacious* as they would have us believe. *Bentley.*

Viva'ciousness. }
Viva'city. } *n. ſ.* [*vivacite*, French; from *vivacious.*] 1. Livelineſs; ſpritelineſs. 2. Longævity; length of life. 3. Power of living.

(1.) He had a great *vivacity* in his countenance. *Dryden.*

(2.) Fables are raiſed concerning the *vivacity* of deer; for neither are their geſtation nor increment ſuch as may afford an argument of long life. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

(3.) They are eſteemed very hot in operation, and will, in a convenient air, ſurvive ſome days the loſs of their heads and hearts; ſo vigorous is their *vivacity.* *Boyle.*

Vi'vary. *n. ſ.* [*vivarium*, Latin.] A warren. *Ainſw.*

Vive. *adj.* [*vif*, French; *vivus*, Latin.] Lively; forcible; preſſing.

By a *vive* and forcible perſwaſion, he mov'd him to a war upon Flanders. *Bacon.*

Vi'vency. *n. ſ.* [*vivo*, Latin.] Manner of ſupporting or continuing life, or vegetation.

Although not in a diſtinct and indiſputable way of *vivency*, or anſwering in all points the property of plants, yet in inferior and deſcending conſtitutions, they are determined by ſeminalities. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Vi'ves. *n. ſ.* A diſtemper among horſes.

Vives is much like the ſtrangles; and the chief difference is, that for the moſt part the ſtrangles happen to colts and young horſes while they are at graſs, by feeding with their heads downwards; by which means the ſwelling inclines more to the jaws; but the *vives* happens to horſes at any age and time, and is more particularly ſeated in the glands and kernels under the ears. *Farrier's Dict.*

VI'VID. *adj.* [*vividus*, Latin.] 1. Lively; quick; ſtriking. 2. Spritely; active.

(1.) The liquor, retaining its former *vivid* colour, was grown clear again. *Boyle.*

To make theſe experiments the more manifeſt, ſuch bodies ought to be choſen as have the fulleſt and moſt *vivid* colours, and two of thoſe bodies compared together. *Newton.*

Ah! what avail his gloſſy varying dyes?
The *vivid* green his ſhining plumes unfold,
His painted wings, and breaſt that flames with gold. *Pope.*

(2.) Body is a fit workhouſe for ſprightly, *vivid* faculties to exerciſe and exert themſelves in. *South.*

Where the genius is bright, and the imagination *vivid*, the power of memory may loſe its improvement. *Watts.*

Vi'vidly. *adv.* [from *vivid.*] With life; with quickneſs; with ſtrength.

In the moon we can with excellent teleſcopes diſcern many hills and vallies, whereof ſome are more, and ſome leſs *vividly* illuſtrated; and others have a fainter, others a deeper ſhade. *Boyle on Colours.*

Senſitive objects affect a man, in the ſtate of this preſent life, much more warmly and *vividly* than thoſe which affect only his nobler part, his mind. *South.*

Vi'vidness. *n. ſ.* [from *vivid.*] Life; vigour; quickneſs.

Vivi'fical. *adj.* [*vivificus*, Lat.] Giving life. *Bailey.*

To **VIVI'FICATE.** *v. a.* [*vivifico*, Latin.] 1. To make alive; to inform with life; to animate. 2. To recover from ſuch a change of form as ſeems to deſtroy the eſſential properties. A chymical term.

Vivifica'tion. *n. ſ.* [*vivification*, Fr. from *vivificate.*] The act of giving life.

If that motion be in a certain order, there followeth *vivification* and figuration. *Bacon.*

Vivi'fick. *adj.* [*vivifique*, Fr. *vivificus*, Latin.] Giving life; making alive.

Without the ſun's ſalutary and *vivifick* beams, all motion would ceaſe, and nothing be left but darkneſs and death. *Ray.*

To **Vi'vify.** *v. a.* [*vivifier*, Fr. *vivus* and *facio*, Latin.] To make alive; to animate; to endue with life.

It hath been obſerved by the antients, that there is a worm that breedeth in old ſnow, of a reddiſh colour, and dull of motion; which would ſhew, that ſnow hath in it a ſecret warmth, elſe it could hardly *vivify.* *Bacon.*

Sitting on eggs doth *vivify*, not nouriſh. *Bacon.*

Gut-worms, as ſoon as *vivified*, creep into the ſtomach for nutriment. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Vivi'parous. *adj.* [*vivus* and *pario*, Latin.] Bringing the young alive: oppoſed to *oviparous.*

When we perceive that batts have teats, it is not unreaſonable to infer, they give ſuck; but whereas no other flying animals have theſe parts, we cannot from them infer a *viviparous* excluſion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Their ſpecies might continue, though they had been *viviparous*; yet it would have brought their individuals to very ſmall numbers. *More againſt Atheiſm.*

If birds had been *viviparous*, the burthen of their womb had been ſo great and heavy, that their wings would have failed them. *Ray on the Creation.*

Vi'xen. *n. ſ.* *Vixen* or *fixen* is the name of a ſhe-fox; otherwiſe applied to a woman whoſe nature and condition is thereby compared to a ſhe-fox. *Verſtegan.*

O! when ſhe's angry, ſhe's keen and ſhrewd;
She was a *vixen*, when ſhe went to ſchool;
And though ſhe be but little, ſhe is fierce. *Shakeſp.*

See a pack of ſpaniels, called lovers, in a hot purſuit of a two-legg'd *vixen*, who only flies the whole loud pack, to be ſingled out by one. *Wycherly.*

Viz. *n. ſ.* [This word is *videlicet*, written with a contraction.] To wit; that is. A barbarous form of an unneceſſary word.

That which ſo oft by ſundry writers,
Has been apply'd t'almoſt all fighters,
More juſtly may b' aſcribed to this,
Than any other warrior, *viz.*
None ever acted both parts bolder,
Both of a chieftain and a ſoldier. *Hudibras.*

The chief of all ſigns which the Almighty endued man with, is human voice, and the ſeveral modifications thereof by the organs of ſpeech, *viz.* the letters of the alphabet, form'd by the ſeveral motions of the mouth. *Holder.*

Let this be done relatively, *viz.* one thing greater or ſtronger, caſting the reſt behind, and rendering it leſs ſenſible by its oppoſition. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

Vi'zard. *n. ſ.* [*viſiere*, Fr. See Visor.] A maſk uſed for diſguiſe.

Let the ſuits of the maſkers be graceful, and ſuch as become the perſon when the *vizards* are off. *Bacon.*

——— Æſchylus
Brought *vizards* in a civiler diſguiſe. *Roſcommon.*

A lie is like a *vizard*, that may cover the face indeed, but can never become it. *South.*

Ye ſhall know them by their fruits, not by their well or ill living; for they put on the *vizard* of ſeeming ſanctity. *Atterbury.*

He miſtook it for a very whimſical ſort of maſk, but upon a nearer view he found, that ſhe held her *vizard* in her hand. *Addiſon.*

To **Vi'zard.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To maſk.

——— Degree being *vizarded*,
Th' unworthieſt ſhews as fairly in the maſk. *Shakeſp.*

Vi'zier. *n. ſ.* [properly *Wazir.*] The prime miniſter of the Turkiſh empire.

He made him *vizier*, which is the chief of all the baſſas. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

This grand *vizier* preſuming to inveſt
The chief imperial city of the weſt;
With the firſt charge compell'd in haſte to riſe,
His treaſure, tents and cannon left a prize. *Waller.*

U'LCER. *n. ſ.* [*ulcere*, Fr. *ulcus*, Latin.] A ſore of continuance; not a new wound.

— Thou anſwer'ſt, ſhe is fair;
Pour'ſt in the open *ulcer* of my heart
Her eyes, her hair, her cheek, her gait, her voice! *Shak.*

My *ulcers* ſwell,
Corrupt and ſmell. *Sandys's Paraphraſe.*

Inteſtine ſtone and *ulcer*, colick pangs. *Milton.*

While he was dreſſing that opening, other abſceſſes were raiſed, and from the ſeveral apoſtemations ſinuous *ulcers* were made. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To **U'lcerate.** *v. n.* To turn to an ulcer.

To **U'lcerate.** *v. a.* [*ulcerer*, Fr. *ulcero*, Latin.] To diſeaſe with ſores.

Some depend upon the intemperament of the part *ulcerated*; others upon the continual afflux of lacerative humours. *Harvey.*

An acrid and purulent matter mixeth with the blood, in ſuch as have their lungs *ulcerated*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Ulcera'tion. *n. ſ.* [*ulceration*, French; *ulceratio*, from *ulcero*, Latin.] 1. The act of breaking into ulcers. 2. Ulcer; ſore.

(2.) The effects of mercury on *ulcerations* are manifeſt. *Arbuthnot.*

U'lcerous. *adj.* [*ulceroſus*, Latin.] Afflicted with old ſores.

——— Strangely viſited people,
All ſwoln and *ulc'rous* he cures. *Shak. Macbeth.*

An *ulcerous* diſpoſition of the lungs, and an ulcer of the lungs, may be appoſitely termed cauſes of a pulmonique conſumption. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

U'lcerousness. *n. ſ.* [from *ulcerous.*] The ſtate of being ulcerous.

U'lcered. *adj.* [*ulcere*, Fr. from *ulcer.*] Grown by time from a hurt to an ulcer.

Æſculapius went about with a dog and a ſhe-goat; the firſt for licking *ulcered* wounds, and the goat's milk for the diſeaſes of the ſtomach. *Temple.*

Uli'ginous. *adj.* [*uliginoſus*, Latin.] Slimy; muddy.

The *uliginous* lacteous matter taken notice of in the coral fiſhings upon the coaſt of Italy, was only a collection of the corallin particles. *Woodward.*

U'LTIMATE. *adj.* [*ultimus*, Latin.] Intended in the laſt reſort; being the laſt in the train of conſequences.

I would be at the worſt; worſt is my port,
My harbour, and my *ultimate* repoſe. *Milton.*

Many actions apt to procure fame, are not conducive to this our *ultimate* happineſs. *Addiſon.*

The *ultimate* allotment of God to men, is really a conſequence of their own voluntary choice, in doing good or evil. *Rogers's Sermons.*

U'ltimately. *adv.* [from *ultimate.*] In the laſt conſequence.

Charity is more extenſive than either of the two other graces, which center *ultimately* in ourſelves; for we believe, and we hope for our own ſakes: but love, which is a more diſintereſted principle, carries us out of ourſelves, into deſires and endeavours of promoting the intereſts of other beings. *Atterbury.*

Truſt in our own powers, *ultimately* terminates in the friendſhip of other men, which theſe advantages aſſure to us. *Rogers.*

Ulti'mity. *n. ſ.* [*ultimus*, Latin.] The laſt ſtage; the laſt conſequence. A word very convenient, but not in uſe.

Alteration of one body into another, from crudity to perfect concoction, is the *ultimity* of that proceſs. *Bacon.*

U'ltramarine. *n. ſ.* [*ultra* and *marinus*, Lat.] One of the nobleſt blue colours uſed in painting, produced by calcination from the ſtone called lapis lazuli. *Hill.*

Others, notwithſtanding they are brown, ceaſe not to be ſoft and faint, as the blue of *ultramarine*. *Dryden.*

U'ltramarine. *adj.* [*ultra marinus*, Latin.] Being beyond the ſea; foreign. *Ainſw.*

Ultramo'ntane. *adj.* [*ultramontain*, Fr. *ultra montanus*, Lat.] Being beyond the mountains.

Ultramu'ndane. *adj.* [*ultra* and *mundus*, Latin.] Being beyond the world.

Ultro'neous. *adj.* [*ultro*, Latin.] Spontaneous; voluntary.

U'mbel. *n. ſ.* In botany, the extremity of a ſtalk or branch divided into ſeveral pedicles or rays, beginning from the ſame point, and opening ſo as to form an inverted cone. *Dict.*

Umbe'llated. *adj.* In botany, is ſaid of flowers when many of them grow together in umbels. *Dict.*

Umbelli'ferous. *adj.* [*umbel* and *fero*, Lat.] In botany, being a plant that bears many flowers, growing upon many footſtalks, proceeding from the ſame centre; and chiefly appropriated to ſuch plants whoſe flowers are compoſed of five leaves, as fennel and parſnip. *Dict.*

U'mber. *n. ſ.* 1. *Umber* is a ſad colour; which grind with gum-water, and lighten it with a little ceruſe, and a ſhive of ſaffron. *Peacham.* 2. A fiſh. [*thymallus*, Lat.]

(1.) I'll put myſelf in poor and mean attire,
And with a kind of *umber* ſmirch my face. *Shak.*

Umbre is very ſenſible and earthy; there is nothing but pure black which can diſpute with it. *Dryd.*

The *umbres*, ochres, and minerals found in the fiſſures, are much finer than thoſe found in the ſtrata. *Woodward.*

(2.) The *umber* and grayling differ as the herring and pilcher do: but though they may do ſo in other nations, thoſe in England differ nothing but in their names. *Walt. Angler.*

U'mbered. *adj.* [from *umber* or *umbra*, Lat.] Shaded; clouded.

From camp to camp, through the foul womb of night,
Fire anſwers fire; and through their paly flames
Each battle ſees the other's *umber'd* face. *Shak. Henry* V.

Umbi'lical. *adj.* [*umbilicale*, Fr. from *umbilicus*, Latin.] Belonging to the navel.

Birds are nouriſhed by *umbilical* veins, and the navel is manifeſt a day or two after excluſion. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

In a calf, the *umbilical* veſſels terminate in certain bodies divided into a multitude of carneous papillæ, received into ſo many ſockets of the cotyledons growing on the womb. *Ray.*

U'mbles. *n. ſ.* [*umbles*, French.] A deer's entrails. *Dict.*

U'MBO. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The point, or prominent part of a buckler.

Thy words together ty'd in ſmall hanks,
Cloſe as the Macedonian phalanx;
Or like the *umbo* of the Romans,
Which fierceſt foes could break by no means. *Swift.*

U'mbrage. *n. ſ.* [*ombrage*, French.] 1. Shade; ſkreen of trees. 2. Shadow; appearance. 3. Reſentment; offence; ſuſpicion of injury.

(1.) ——— O, might I here
In ſolitude live ſavage; in ſome glade
Obſcur'd, where higheſt woods, impenetrable
To ſtar, or ſun-light, ſpread their *umbrage* broad,
And brown as evening! *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

——— Men ſwelt'ring run
To grotts and caves, and the cool *umbrage* ſeek
Of woven arborets. *Philips.*

(2.) The reſt are *umbrages* quickly diſpelled; the aſtrologer ſubjects liberty to the motions of heaven. *Bramhall againſt Hobbes.*

The opinion carries no ſhew of truth nor *umbrage* of reaſon on its ſide. *Woodward.*

Such a removal of the metal out of one part of the maſs, and collecting of it in another, has miſled ſome, and given *umbrage* to an opinion, that there is a growth of metal in ore expoſed to the air. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

(3.) Although he went on with the war, yet it ſhould be but with his ſword in his hand, to bend the ſtiffneſs of the other party to accept of peace: and ſo the king ſhould take no *umbrage* of his arming and proſecution. *Bacon.*

UMBRA'GEOUS. *adj.* [*ombragieux*, Fr.] Shady; yielding ſhade.

Umbrageous grots and caves of cool receſs. *Milton.*

Walk daily in a pleaſant, airy, and *umbrageous* garden. *Harvey.*

The ſtealing ſhower is ſcarce to patter heard,
Beneath th' *umbrageous* multitude of leaves. *Thomſon.*

Umbra'geousness. *n. ſ.* [from *umbrageous.*] Shadineſs.

The exceeding *umbrageouſneſs* of this tree, he compareth to the dark and ſhadowed life of man; through which the ſun of juſtice being not able to pierce, we have all remained in the ſhadow of death, till it pleaſed Chriſt to climb the tree of the croſs, for our enlight'ning and redemption. *Raleigh.*

UMBRA'TILE. *adj.* [*umbratilis*, Latin.] Being in the ſhade.

U'MBREL. } *n. ſ.* [from *umbra*, Lat.] A ſkreen uſed in
UMBRE'LLA. } hot countries to keep off the ſun, and in others to bear off the rain.

I can carry your *umbrella*, and fan your ladyſhip. *Dryden.*

——— Good houſewives
Defended by th' *umbrella*'s oily ſhed,
Safe through the wet on clinking pattens tread. *Gay.*

UMBRIE'RE. *n. ſ.* The viſor of the helmet. *Spenſer.*

UMBRO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [*umbroſus*, Latin.] Shadineſs; excluſion of light.

Oiled paper becometh more tranſparent, and admits the viſible rays with much leſs *umbroſity*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

U'MPIRAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *umpire.*] Arbitration; friendly deciſion of a controverſy.

U'MPIRE. *n. ſ.* [This word *Minſhew*, with great applauſe from *Skinner*, derives from *un pere*, Fr. a *father.*] An arbitrator; one who, as a common friend, decides diſputes. It is by *Brown* taken ſimply for a judge in a ſenſe not uſual.

Give me ſome preſent counſel; or, behold,
'Twixt my extremes and me, this bloody knife
Shall play the *umpire*; arbitrating that,
Which the commiſſion of thy years and art
Could to no iſſue of true honour bring. *Shak.*

Juſt death, kind *umpire* of men's miſeries,
With ſweet enlargement doth diſmiſs me hence. *Shak.*

But as ſwayne unkent fed on the plaines
And made the eccho *umpire* of my ſtraines. *Brown.*

The learned Sennertus, in that book, takes not upon him to play the advocate for the chymiſts, but the *umpire* betwixt them and the peripateticks. *Boyle.*

The vaſt diſtance that ſin had put between the offending creature, and the offended Creator, required the help of ſome great *umpire* and interceſſor, to open him a new way of acceſs to God; and this Chriſt did for us as mediator. *South.*

The jealous ſects, that dare not truſt their cauſe
So far from their own will as from the laws,
You for their *umpire* and their ſynod take. *Dryd.*

Among thoſe perſons going to law was utterly a fault, being ordinarily on ſuch accounts, as were too light for the hearing of courts and *umpires*. *Kettlewell.*

UN. A Saxon privative or negative particle anſwering to *in* of the Latins, and *α* of the Greeks, *on*, Dutch. It is placed almoſt at will before adjectives and adverbs. All the inſtances of this kind of compoſition cannot therefore be inſerted; but I have collected a number ſufficient, perhaps more than ſufficient, to explain it.

The examples however, though numerous, might have eaſily been made more; for almoſt every adjective has a ſubſtantive and an adverb adhering to it, as *unfaithful*, *unfaithfulneſs*, *unfaithfully*. *Un* is prefixed to adjectives with their derivatives, as *unapt*, *unaptneſs*, *unaptly*; and to paſſive participles as *hurt*, *unhurt*; *favoured*, *unfavoured*: it is prefixed likewiſe to participial adjectives, as *pleaſing*, *unpleaſing*, but rarely in the verbal ſenſe expreſſing action; we cannot ſay the dart flew *unwounding*, though we ſay the man eſcaped *unwounded*. *In* and *un* may be thus diſtinguiſhed. To words merely Engliſh we prefix *un*, as *unfit*; to words borrowed in the poſitive ſenſe, but made negative by ourſelves, we prefix *un*, as *generous*, *ungenerous*. When we borrow both words we retain the Latin or French *in*, as *elegant*, *inelegant*; *politick*, *impolitick*. Before ſubſtantives if they have the Engliſh termination *neſs*, as *unfitneſs*, *ungraciouſneſs*; it is proper to prefix *un* if they have the Latin or French terminations in *tude*, *ice*, or *ence*; and for the moſt part if they end in *ty* the negative *in* is put before them, as *unapt*, *unaptneſs*, *inaptitude*; *unjuſt*, *injuſtice*; *imprudence*; *unfaithful*, *unfaithfulneſs*, *infidelity*.

UNABA'SHED. *adj.* [from *abaſhed.*] Not ſhamed; not confuſed by modeſty.

Earleſs on high, ſtood *unabaſh'd* Defoe,
And Tutchin flagrant from the ſcourge below. *Pope.*

UNA'BLE. *adj.* [from *able.*] 1. Not having ability. With *to* before a verb, and *for* before a noun. 2. Weak; impotent.

(1.) The Amalekites ſet on them, ſuppoſing that they had been weary, and *unable to* reſiſt. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

——— Zeal mov'd thee:
To pleaſe thy gods thou didſt it; gods *unable*
T' acquit themſelves, and proſecute their foes. *Milton.*

The prince *unable to* conceal his pain,
Gaz'd on the fair,
And ſigh'd, and look'd, and ſigh'd again. *Dryden.*

I intended to put it in practice, though far *unable for* the attempt of ſuch a poem. *Dryden.*

Man, under the diſadvantages of a weak and fallen nature, was *unable* even *to* form an idea of happineſs worthy his reaſonable ambition. *Rogers.*

(2.) A love that makes breath poor, and ſpeech *unable*;
Beyond all manner of ſo much I love you. *Shak.*

UNABO'LISHED. *adj.* [from *aboliſhed.*] Not repealed; remaining in force.

The number of needleſs laws *unaboliſhed*, doth weaken the force of them that are neceſſary. *Hooker.*

UNACCE'PTABLE. *adj* [from *acceptable.*] Not pleaſing; not ſuch as is well received.

The marquis at that time was very *unacceptable* to his countrymen. *Clarendon.*

'Tis as indecent as *unacceptable*, and all men are willing to ſlink out of ſuch company, the ſober for the hazards, and jovial for the unpleaſantneſs. *Government of the Tongue.*

Every method for deterring others from the like practices for the future, muſt be *unacceptable* and diſpleaſing to the friends of the guilty. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

If he ſhrinks from an *unacceptable* duty, there is a ſecret reſerve of infidelity at the bottom. *Rogers's Sermons.*

UNACCE'PTABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *unacceptable.*] State of not pleaſing.

This alteration ariſes from the *unacceptableneſs* of the ſubject I am upon. *Collier on Pride.*

UNACCE'PTED. *adj.* [from *accepted.*] Not accepted.

By turns put on the ſuppliant, and the Lord
Offer'd again the *unaccepted* wreath,
And choice of happy love, or inſtant death. *Prior.*

UNACCE'SSIBLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *acceſſibleneſs.*] State of not being to be attained or approached.

Many excellent things are in nature, which, by reaſon of the remoteneſs from us, and *unacceſſibleneſs* to them, are not within any of our faculties to apprehend. *Hale.*

UNACCO'MMODATED *adj.* [from *accommodated.*] Unfurniſhed with external convenience.

Unaccommodated man is no more than ſuch a poor, bare forked animal as thou art. *Shakeſp.*

UNACCO'MPANIED. *adj.* [from *accompanied.*] Not attended.

Seldom one accident, proſperous or adverſe, cometh *unaccompanied* with the like. *Hayward.*

UNACCO'MPLISHED. *adj.* [from *accompliſhed.*] Unfiniſhed; incomplete.

Beware of death, thou canſt not die unperjur'd,
And leave an *unaccompliſh'd* love behind.
Thy vows are mine. *Dryden.*

The gods diſmay'd at his approach, withdrew,
Nor durſt their *unaccompliſh'd* crime purſue. *Dryden.*

UNACCO'UNTABLE. *adj.* [from *accountable.*] 1. Not explicable; not to be ſolved by reaſon; not reducible to rule. 2. Not ſubject; not controlled.

(1.) I ſhall note difficulties, which are not uſually obſerved, though *unaccountable*. *Glanville.*

The folly is ſo *unaccountable*, that enemies paſs upon us for friends. *L'Eſtrange.*

There has been an *unaccountable* diſpoſition of late, to fetch the faſhion from the French. *Addiſon.*

What is yet more *unaccountable*, would he complain of their reſiſting his omnipotence. *Rogers's Sermons.*

The Chineſe are an *unaccountable* people, ſtrangely compounded of knowledge and ignorance. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

The manner whereby the ſoul and body are united, and how they are diſtinguiſhed, is wholly *unaccountable* to us. *Swift.*

UNACCO'UNTABLY. *adv.* Strangely.

The boy proved to be the ſon of the merchant, whoſe heart had ſo *unaccountably* melted at the ſight of him. *Addiſon.*

UNA'CCURATE. *adj.* [from *accurate.*] Not exact.

Galileo uſing an *unaccurate* way, defined the air to be in weight to water but as one to four hundred. *Boyle.*

UNA'CCURATENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *unaccurate.*] Want of exactneſs. For this are commonly uſed *inaccurate* and *inaccuracy.*

It may be much more probably maintained than hitherto, as againſt the *unaccurateneſs* and unconcludingneſs of the analytical experiments vulgarly to be relied on. *Boyle.*

UNACCU'STOMED. *adj.* [from *accuſtomed.*] 1. Not uſed; not habituated: with *to.* 2. New; not uſual.

(1.) I was chaſtiſed as a bullock *unaccuſtomed to* the yoke. *Jeremiah*, xxxi.

The neceſſity of air to the moſt of animals *unaccuſtomed to* the want of it, may beſt be judged of by the following experiments. *Boyle.*

(2.) ——— I'll ſend one to Mantua,
Where that ſame baniſh'd runagate doth live,
Shall give him ſuch an *unaccuſtom'd* dram,
That he ſhall ſoon keep Tibalt company. *Shak.*
——— Their priſtine worth
The Britons recollect, and gladly change
Sweet native home, for *unaccuſtom'd* air. *Philips.*

An old word ought never to be fixed to an *unaccuſtomed* idea, without juſt and evident neceſſity. *Watts's Logick.*

UNACKNO'WLEDGED. *adj.* [from *acknowledge.*] Not owned.

The fear of what was to come from an unknown, at leaſt an *unacknowledged* ſucceſſor to the crown, clouded much of that proſperity. *Clarendon.*

UNACQUA'INTANCE. *n. ſ.* [from *acquaintance.*] Want of familiarity; want of knowledge: followed by *with.*

The firſt is an utter *unacquaintance with* his maſter's deſigns, in theſe words; the ſervant knoweth not what his maſter doth. *South.*

UNACQUA'INTED. *adj.* [from *acquainted.*] 1. Not known; unuſual; not familiarly known. 2. Not having familiar knowledge: followed by *with.*

(1.) She greatly grew amazed at the ſight,
And th' *unacquainted* light began to fear. *Spenſer.*

(2.) Feſtus, an infidel, a Roman, one whoſe ears were *unacquainted with* ſuch matter, heard him, but could not reach unto that whereof he ſpake. *Hooker.*

——— Where elſe
Shall I inform my *unacquainted* feet
In the blind mazes of this tangled world? *Milton.*
——— Art thou a courtier,
Or I a king? My ears are *unacquainted*
With ſuch bold truths, eſpecially from thee. *Denham.*
Youth, that *with* joys had *unacquainted* been,
Envy'd grey hairs, that once good days had ſeen. *Dryden.*

Let us live like thoſe who expect to die, and then we ſhall find that we fear'd death only becauſe we were *unacquainted with* it. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

UNA'CTIVE. *adj.* [from *active.*] 1. Not briſk; not lively. 2. Having no employment. 3. Not buſy; not diligent. 4. Having no efficacy.

(1.) Silly people commend tame, *unactive* children, becauſe they make no noiſe, nor give them any trouble. *Locke.*

(2.) Man hath his daily work of body or mind
Appointed, which declares his dignity;
While other animals *unactive* range,
And of their doings God takes no account. *Milton.*
(3.) ——— His life,
Private, *unactive*, calm, contemplative;
Little ſuſpicious to any king. *Milton.*

An homage which nature commands all underſtandings to pay to virtue; and yet it is but a faint, *unactive* thing; for in defiance of the judgment, the will may ſtill remain as much a ſtranger to virtue as before. *South.*

(4.) ——— In the fruitful earth
His beams, *unactive* elſe their vigour find. *Milton.*

UNA'CTUATED. *adj.* Not actuated.

The peripatetick matter is a mere *unactuated* power. *Glanville.*

UNADMI'RED. *adj.* Not regarded with honour.

Oh! had I rather *unadmir'd* remain'd,
In ſome lone iſle, or diſtant northern land;
Where the gilt chariot never marks the way. *Pope.*

UNADO'RED. *adj.* Not worſhipped.

Nor was his name unheard, or *unador'd*
In antient Greece. *Milton.*

UNADO'RNED. *adj.* Not decorated; not embelliſhed.

——— The earth, till then
Deſert and bare, unſightly, *unadorn'd*,
Brought forth the tender graſs. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
But hoary winter, *unadorn'd* and bare,
Dwells in the dire retreat, and freezes there. *Addiſon.*

UNADVE'NTUROUS. *adj.* Not adventurous.

The wiſeſt, unexperienc'd, will be ever
Timorous and loth, with novice modeſty,
Irreſolute, unhardy, *unadvent'rous.* *Milton's Par. Reg.*

UNADVI'SED. *adj.* 1. Imprudent; indiſcreet. 2. Done without due thought; raſh.

(1.) ——— Madam, I have *unadvis'd*
Deliver'd you a paper that I ſhould not. *Shak.*
(2.) ——— This contract to-night
Is too raſh, too *unadvis'd*, too ſudden,
Too like the light'ning, which doth ceaſe to be,
Ere one can ſay, it lightens. *Shak. Romeo and Juliet.*

Theſe proſperous proceedings were turned back by the *unadviſed* forwardneſs of divers chief counſellors, in making ſudden and unreaſonable alterations. *Hayward.*

Specifick conformities can be no *unadviſed* productions; but are regulated by the immediate efficiency of ſome knowing agent. *Glanville.*

UNADVI'SEDLY. *adv.* Imprudently; raſhly; indiſcreetly.

A ſtrange kind of ſpeech unto Chriſtian ears; and ſuch, as I hope they themſelves do acknowledge *unadviſedly* uttered. *Hooker.*

What man's wit is there able to ſound the depth of thoſe dangerous and fearful evils, whereinto our weak and impotent nature is inclinable to ſink itſelf, rather than to ſhew an acknowledgment of error in that which once we have *unadviſedly* taken upon us to defend, againſt the ſtream of a contrary public reſolution. *Hooker.*

What is done cannot be now amended;
Men ſhall deal *unadviſedly* ſometimes,
Which after-hours give leiſure to repent of. *Shak.*

A word *unadviſedly* ſpoken on the one ſide, or miſunderſtood on the other, has raiſed ſuch an averſion to him, as in time has produced a perfect hatred of him. *South.*

UNADU'LTERATED. *adj.* Genuine; not ſpoiled by ſpurious mixtures.

I have only diſcovered one of thoſe channels, by which the hiſtory of our Saviour might be conveyed pure and *unadulterated.* *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

UNAFFE'CTED. *adj.* 1. Real; not hypocritical. 2. Free from affectation; open; candid; ſincere. 3. Not formed by too rigid obſervation of rules; not laboured. 4. Not moved; not touched: as, *he ſat* unaffected *to hear the tragedy.*

(1.) ——— They bore the king
To lie in ſolemn ſtate, a publick ſight:
Groans, cries, and howlings fill the crouded place,
And *unaffected* ſorrow ſat on ev'ry face. *Dryden.*

(2.) — The maid improves her charms,
With inward greatneſs, *unaffected* wiſdom,
And ſanctity of manners. *Addiſon's Cato.*
Of ſofteſt manners, *unaffected* mind;
Lover of peace, and friend of human kind. *Pope.*

(3.) Men divinely taught, and better teaching
The ſolid rules of civil government,
In their majeſtic, *unaffected* ſtile,
Than all the oratory of Greece and Rome. *Milton.*

Unaffe'ctedly. *adv.* Really; without any attempt to produce falſe appearances.

He was always *unaffectedly* cheerful; no marks of any thing heavy at his heart broke from him. *Locke.*

Unaffe'cting. *adj.* Not pathetick; not moving the paſſions.

Unaffli'cted. *adj.* Free from trouble.

— My *unafflicted* mind doth feed
On no unholy thoughts for benefit. *Daniel's Muſophilus.*

Unagree'able. *adj.* Inconſiſtent; unſuitable.

Advent'rous work! yet to thy pow'r and mine
Not *unagreeable*, to found a path
Over this main, from hell to that new world. *Milton.*

Unagree'ableness. *n. ſ.* Unſuitableneſs to; inconſiſtency with.

Papias, a holy man, and ſcholar of St. John, having delivered the milennium, men choſe rather to admit a doctrine, whoſe *unagreeableneſs* to the goſpel oeconomy, rendered it ſuſpicious, than think an apoſtolick man could ſeduce them. *Decay of Piety.*

Unai'dable. *adj.* Not to be helped.

The congregated college have concluded,
That labouring art can never ranſom nature
From her *unaidable* eſtate. *Shakeſp.*

Unai'ded. *adj.* Not aſſiſted; not helped.

Their number, counting thoſe th' *unaided eye*
Can ſee, or by invented tubes deſcry,
The wideſt ſtretch of human thought exceeds. *Blackmore.*

Unai'ming. *adj.* Having no particular direction.

The noiſy culverin, o'ercharg'd lets fly,
And burſts, *unaiming*, in the rended ſky;
Such frantick flights are like a madman's dream,
And nature ſuffers in the wild extreme. *Granville.*

Una'king. *adj.* Not feeling or cauſing pain.

Shew them th' *unaking* ſcars which I would hide,
As if I had received them for the hire
Of their breath only. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

Una'lienable. *adj.* Not to be transferred.

Hereditary right ſhould be kept ſacred, not from any *unalienable* right in a particular family, but to avoid the conſequences that uſually attend the ambition of competitors. *Swift.*

Unalla'yed. *adj.* Not impaired by bad mixtures.

Unallayed ſatisfactions are joys too heavenly to fall to many men's ſhares on earth. *Boyle.*

Unalli'ed. *adj.* 1. Having no powerful relation. 2. Having no common nature: not congenial.

(2.) He is compounded of two very different ingredients, ſpirit and matter; but how ſuch *unallied* and diſproportioned ſubſtances ſhould act upon each other, no man's learning yet could tell him. *Collier on Pride.*

Una'lterable. *adj.* Unchangeable; immutable.

The law of nature, conſiſting in a fixed, *unalterable* relation of one nature to another, is indiſpenſable. *South.*

— They fixt *unalterable* laws,
Settling the ſame effect on the ſame cauſe. *Creech.*

The truly upright man is inflexible in his uprightneſs, and *unalterable* in his purpoſe. *Atterbury.*

Una'lterableness. *n. ſ.* Immutability; unchangeableneſs.

This happens from the *unalterableneſs* of the corpuſcles, which conſtitute and compoſe thoſe bodies. *Woodward.*

Una'lterably. *adv.* Unchangeably; immutably.

Retain *unalterably* firm his love intire. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

The day and year are ſtandard meaſures, becauſe they are *unalterably* conſtituted by thoſe motions. *Holder on Time.*

Una'ltered. *adj.* Not changed; not changeable.

It was thought in him an unpardonable offence to alter any thing; in us intolerable that we ſuffer any thing to remain *unaltered.* *Hooker.*

To whom our Saviour, with *unalter'd* brow;
Thy coming hither, though I know thy ſcope,
I bid not, or forbid. *Milton.*

To ſhew the truth of my *unalter'd* breaſt,
Know that your life was giv'n at my requeſt. *Dryden.*

Since theſe forms begin, and have their end,
On ſome *unalter'd* cauſe they ſure depend. *Dryden.*

Grains and nuts paſs often through animals *unalter'd.* *Arbuthnot.*

Amongſt the ſhells that were fair, *unaltered*, and free from ſuch mineral inſinuations, there were ſome which could not be match'd by any ſpecies of ſhell-fiſh now found upon the ſea ſhores. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

Unama'zed. *adj.* Not aſtoniſhed; free from aſtoniſhment.

Though at the voice much marvelling; at length
Not *unamaz'd*, ſhe thus in anſwer ſpake. *Milton.*

Unambi'tious. *adj.* Free from ambition.

My humble muſe, in *unambitious* ſtrains,
Paints the green foreſts, and the flow'ry plains. *Pope.*

I am one of thoſe *unambitious* people, who will love you forty years hence. *Pope.*

Uname'ndable. *adj.* [*inemendabilis*, Latin.] Not to be changed for the better.

He is the ſame man; ſo is every one here that you know: mankind is *unamendable.* *Pope to Swift.*

Una'miable. *adj.* Not raiſing love.

Thoſe who repreſent religion in an *unamiable* light, are like the ſpies ſent by Moſes, to make a diſcovery of the land of promiſe, when, by their reports, they diſcouraged the people from entering upon it. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

Theſe men are ſo well acquainted with the *unamiable* part of themſelves, that they have not the confidence to think they are really beloved. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

Nor are the hills *unamiable*, whoſe tops
To heav'n aſpire. *Philips.*

Unanaly'sed. *adj.* Not reſolved into ſimple parts.

Some large cryſtals of refined and *unanalyſed* nitre, appeared to have each of them ſix flat ſides. *Boyle.*

Una'nchored. *adj.* Not anchored.

A port there is inclos'd on either ſide,
Where ſhips may reſt, *unanchor'd*, and unty'd. *Pope.*

Unane'led. *adj.* [*un* and *knell*] Without the bell rung. This ſenſe I doubt.

Thus was I, ſleeping, by a brother's hand
Cut off, ev'n in the bloſſoms of my ſin,
Unhouſel'd, unanointed, *unanel'd.* *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Una'nimated. *adj.* Not enlivened; not vivified.

Look on thoſe half lines as the imperfect products of a haſty muſe: like the frogs in the Nile, part kindled into life, and part a lump of uninformed *unanimated* matter. *Dryden.*

Unani'mity. *n. ſ.* [*unanimité*, Fr.] Agreement in deſign or opinion.

An honeſt party of men acting with *unanimity*, are of infinitely greater conſequence, than the ſame party aiming at the ſame end by different views. *Addiſon.*

UNA'NIMOUS. *adj.* [*unanime*, Fr. *unanimis*, Lat.] Being of one mind; agreeing in deſign or opinion.

——They wont to meet
So oft in feſtivals of joy, and love

Unanimous, as ſons of one great ſire
Hymning th' eternal father. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

With thoſe which Minio's fields and Phyrgi gave,
All bred is arms, *unanimous* and brave. *Dryden.*

UNA'NIMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *unanimous.*] With one mind.

This particular is *unanimouſly* reported by all the antient Chriſtian authors. *Addiſon on the Chriſtian Religion.*

UNA'NIMOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *unanimous.*] The ſtate of being unanimous.

UNANO'INTED *adj.* 1. Not anointed. 2. Not prepared for death by extreme unction.

(2.) Thus was I, ſleeping, by a brother's hand
Cut off even in the bloſſoms of my ſin,
Unhouſel'd, *unanointed*, unanel'd. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

UNA'NSWERABLE. *adj.* Not to be refuted.

This is a manifeſt and *unanſwerable* argument. *Raleigh.*

I ſhall not conclude it falſe, though I think the emergent difficulties, which are its attendants, *unanſwerable.* *Glanville.*

The pye's queſtion was wiſely let fall without a reply, to intimate that it was *unanſwerable.* *L'Eſtrange.*

Theſe ſpeculations are ſtrong intimations, not only of the excellency of a human ſoul, but of its independence on the body; and if they do not prove, do at leaſt confirm, theſe two great points, which are eſtabliſhed by many other reaſons that are *unanſwerable.* *Addiſon, Spectator.*

As to the excuſe drawn from the demands of creditors, if it be real, it is *unanſwerable.* *Atterbury's Sermons.*

UNA'NSWERABLY. *adv.* Beyond confutation.

It will put their little logick hard to it, to prove, that there can be any obedience, where there is no command. And therefore it *unanſwerably* follows, that the abettors of the forementioned principle plead conſcience in a direct and bare-faced contradiction to God's expreſs command. *South.*

UNA'NSWERED. *adj.* 1. Not oppoſed by a reply. 2. Not confuted. 3. Not ſuitably returned.

(1.) *Unanſwer'd* leſt thou boaſt. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

—— Muſt I tamely bear
This arrogance *unanſwer'd!* Thou'rt a traitor. *Addiſon.*

(2.) All theſe reaſons, they ſay, have been brought, and were hitherto never anſwer'd; beſides a number of merriments and jeſts *unanſwer'd* likewiſe. *Hooker.*

(3.) Quench, Corydon, thy long *unanſwer'd* fire;
Mind what the common wants of life require. *Dryden.*

UNAPPA'LLED. *adj.* Not daunted; not impreſs'd by fear.

—— If my memory muſt thus be thralled
To that ſtrange ſtroke, which conquered all my ſenſes;
Can thoughts ſtill thinking ſo reſt *unappalled.* *Sidney.*

—— Infernal ghoſts
Environ'd thee; ſome howl'd, ſome yell'd, ſome ſhriek'd;
Some bent at thee their fiery darts; while thou
Sat'ſt *unappall'd* in calm and ſinleſs peace. *Milton.*

— As a lion, *unappall'd* with fear,
Springs on the toils, and ruſhes on the ſpear. *Dryden.*

Does this appear like guilt? When thus ſerene,
With eyes erect, and viſage *unappall'd*,
Fixt on that awful face, I ſtand the charge;
Amaz'd, not fearing. *Smith's Phæd. and Hypolitus.*

UNAPPA'RELLED. *adj.* Not dreſſed; not cloathed.

In Peru, though they were an *unapparelled* people, and had ſome cuſtoms very barbarous, yet the government of the Incas had many parts of civility. *Bacon's Holy War.*

—— Till our ſouls be *unapparelled*
Of bodies, they from bliſs are baniſhed. *Donne.*

UNAPPA'RENT. *adj.* Obſcure; not viſible.

—— Thy potent voice he hears
And longer will delay to hear thee tell
His generation, and the riſing birth
Of nature, from the *unapparent* deep. *Milton.*

UNAPPEA'SABLE. *adj.* Not to be pacified; implacable.

The *unappeaſable* rage of Hildebrand and his ſucceſſors, never left perſecuting him, by raiſing one rebellion upon another. *Raleigh's Eſſays.*

I ſee thou art implacable; more deaf
To pray'rs than winds to ſeas; yet winds to ſeas
Are reconcil'd at length, and ſeas to ſhore.
Thy anger, *unappeaſable*, ſtill rages,
Eternal tempeſt never to be calm'd. *Milton.*

UNAPPE'ASED. *adj.* Not pacified.

——— Sacrifice his fleſh,
That ſo the ſhadows be not *unappeas'd.* *Shakeſp.*

His ſon forgot, his empreſs *unappeas'd*;
How ſoon the tyrant with new love is ſeiz'd. *Dryden.*

UNA'PPLICABLE. *adj.* [from *apply.*] Such as cannot be applied.

Gratitude, by being confined to the few, has a very narrow province to work on, being acknowledged to be *unapplicable*, and ſo conſequently ineffectual to all others. *Hammond.*

Their beloved earl of Mancheſter appeared now as *unapplicable* to their purpoſes as the other. *Clarendon.*

The ſingling out, and laying in order thoſe intermediate ideas, that demonſtratively ſhew the equality or inequality of *unapplicable* quantities, has produced diſcoveries. *Locke.*

UNAPPREHE'NDED. *adj.* Not underſtood.

They of whom God is altogether *unapprehended*, are but few in number, and for groſſneſs of wit ſuch that they hardly ſeem to hold the place of human being. *Hooker.*

UNAPPREHE'NSIVE. *adj.* [from *apprehend.*] 1. Not intelligent; not ready of conception. 2. Not ſuſpecting.

(1.) The ſame temper of mind makes a men *unapprehenſive* and inſenſible of any miſery ſuffered by others. *South.*

UNAPPROA'CHED. *adj.* Inacceſſible.

——— God is light,
And never but in *unapproached* light
Dwelt from eternity. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

UNAPPRO'VED. *adj.* [from *approve.*] Not approved.

——— Evil into the mind
May come and go ſo *unapprov'd*, and leave
No ſpot behind. *Milton.*

UNA'PT. *adj.* [from *apt.*] 1. Dull; not apprehenſive. 2. Not ready; not propenſe. 3. Unfit; not qualified: with *to* before a verb, *for* before a noun. 4. Improper; unfit; unſuitable.

(2.) I am a ſoldier, and *unapt* to weep. *Shakeſp.*

My blood hath been too cool and temperate,
Unapt to ſtir at theſe indignities. *Shakeſp.*

(3.) Fear doth grow from an apprehenſion of deity indued with irreſiſtible power to hurt; and is of all affections (anger excepted) the *unapteſt to* admit any conference with reaſon. *Hooker.*

A longing after ſenſual pleaſures is a diſſolution of the ſpirit of a man, and makes it looſe, ſoft and wandering, *unapt for* noble, wiſe, or ſpiritual employments. *Taylor.*

UNA'PTLY. *adv.* [from *unapt.*] Unfitly; improperly.

He ſwims on his back; and the ſhape of his back ſeems to favour it, being very like the bottom of a boat: nor do his hinder legs *unaptly* reſemble a pair of oars. *Grew.*

UNA'PTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *unapt.*] 1. Unfitneſs; unſuitableneſs. 2. Dulneſs; want of apprehneſion. 3. Unreadineſs; diſqualification; want of propenſion.

(1.) Men's apparel is commonly made according to their conditions; and their conditions are often governed by their garments; for the perſon that is gowned, is by his gown put in mind of gravity, and alſo reſtrained from lightneſs by the very *unaptneſs* of his weed. *Spenſer.*

(2.) That *unaptneſs* made you miniſter
Thus to excuſe yourſelf. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

(3.) The mind, by being engaged in a taſk beyond its ſtrength, like the body ſtrained by lifting at a weight too heavy, has often its force broken, and thereby gets an *unaptneſs*, or an averſion to any vigorous attempt ever after. *Locke.*

UNA'RGUED. *adj.* [from *argue.*] 1. Not diſputed. 2. Not cenſured.

(1.) ——— What thou bid'ſt,
Unargu'd I obey; ſo God ordains. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

(2.) Not that his work liv'd in the hands of foes,
Unargu'd then, and yet hath fame from thoſe. *B. Johnſon.*

To **Una'rm.** *v. a.* [from *arm.*] To diſarm; to ſtrip of armour; to deprive of arms.

Unarm, unarm, and do not fight to-day. *Shakeſp.*

Unarm me Eros; the long day's taſk is done,
And we muſt ſleep. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Galen would not leave unto the world too ſubtle a theory of poiſons; *unarming* thereby the malice of venemous ſpirits. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Una'rmed. *adj.* [from *unarm.*] Having no armour; having no weapons.

—— On the weſtern coaſt
Rideth a puiſſant navy: To our ſhores
Throng many doubtful, hollow-hearted friends,
Unarm'd and unreſolv'd to beat them back. *Shakeſp.*

——— He all *unarm'd*
Shall chace thee with the terror of his voice
From thy demoniack holds, poſſeſſion foul;
Thee and thy legions, yelling they ſhall fly,
And beg to hide them in a herd of ſwine. *Milton.*

—— Though *unarm'd* I am,
Here without my ſword or pointed lance,
Hope not, baſe man, unqueſtion'd hence to go. *Dryden.*

Whereas moſt other creatures are furniſhed with weapons for their defence; man is born altogether *unarmed.* *Grew.*

Unarra'igned. *adj.* Not brought to a trial.

As lawful lord, and king by juſt deſcent,
Should here be judg'd unheard. and *unarraign'd.* *Daniel.*

Unarra'yed. *adj.* Not dreſſed.

As if this infant world yet *unarray'd,*
Naked and bare in Nature's lap were laid. *Dryden.*

Half *unarray'd,* he ran to his relief,
So haſty and ſo artleſs was his grief. *Dryden.*

Una'rtful. *adj.* 1. Having no art, or cunning. 2. Wanting ſkill.

(1.) A chearful ſweetneſs in his looks he has,
And innocence *unartful* in his face. *Dryden's Juv.*

(2.) How *unartful* would it have been to have ſet him in a corner, when he was to have given light and warmth to all the bodies round him. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

Una'rtfully. *adv.* In an unartful manner.

In the report, although it be not *unartfully* drawn, and is perfectly in the ſpirit of a pleader, there is no great ſkill required to detect the many miſtakes. *Swift's Miſcellany.*

Unartifi'cially. *adv.* Contrarily to art.

Not a feather is *unartificially* made, miſplaced, redundant, or defective. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

Una'sked. *adj.* 1. Not courted by ſolicitation. 2. Not ſought by entreaty or care.

(1.) With what eagerneſs, what circumſtance
Unaſk'd, thou tak'ſt ſuch pains to tell me only
My ſon's the better man. *Denham's Sophy.*

(2.) —— The bearded corn enſu'd
From earth *unaſk'd,* nor was that earth renew'd. *Dryden.*

— How, or why
Shou'd all conſpire to cheat us with a lye?
Unaſk'd their pains, ungrateful their advice;
Starving their gain, and martyrdom their price. *Dryden.*

Unaspi'ring. *adj.* Not ambitious.

To be modeſt and *unaſpiring,* in honour preferring one another. *Rogers.*

Unassa'iled. *adj.* Not attacked; not aſſaulted.

As I intend, Clifford, to thrive to-day,
It grieves my ſoul to leave thee *unaſſail'd.* *Shakeſp.*

—— I believe
That he, the ſupreme good, t' whom all things ill
Are but as ſlaviſh officers of vengeance,
Would ſend a gliſt'ring guardian, if need were,
To keep my life and honour *unaſſail'd.* *Milton's Comus.*

Unassa'ilable. *adj.* Exempt from aſſault.

In the number, I do but know one,
That *unaſſailable* holds on his rank,
Unſhak'd of motion. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

Unassa'yed. *adj.* Unattempted.

What is faith, love, virtue *unaſſay'd*
Alone, without exterior help ſuſtain'd. *Milton.*

Unassi'sted. *adj.* Not helped.

Its victories were the victories of reaſon, *unaſſiſted* by the force of human power, and as gentle as the triumphs of light over darkneſs. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

What *unaſſiſted* reaſon could not diſcover, that God has ſet clearly before us in the revelation of the goſpel: a felicity equal to our moſt enlarged deſires; a ſtate of immortal and unchangeable glory. *Rogers.*

Unassi'sting. *adj.* Giving no help.

With theſe I went, a brother of the war;
Nor idle ſtood, with *unaſſiſting* hands,
When ſavage beaſts, and men's more ſavage bands,
Their virtuous toil ſubdu'd: yet theſe I ſway'd. *Dryden.*

Unassu'ming. *adj.* Not arrogant.

— *Unaſſuming* worth in ſecret liv'd,
And died neglected. *Thomſon's Winter.*

Unassu'red. *adj.* 1. Not confident. 2. Not to be truſted.

(1.) The enſuing treatiſe, with a timorous and *unaſſured* countenance, adventures into your preſence. *Glanville.*

(2.) The doubts and dangers, the delays and woes;
The feigned friends, the *unaſſured* foes,
Do make a lover's life a wretch's hell. *Spenſer.*

Unatta'inable. *adj.* Not to be gained or obtained; being out of reach.

Praiſe and prayer are God's due worſhip; which are *unattainable* by our diſcourſe, ſimply conſidered, without the benefit of divine revelation. *Dryden's Religio Laici.*

I do not expect that men ſhould be perfectly kept from error; that is more than human nature can, by any means, be advanced to: I aim at no ſuch *unattainable* privilege; I only ſpeak of what they ſhould do. *Locke.*

Unatta'inableness. *n. ſ.* State of being out of reach.

Deſire is ſtopped by the opinion of the impoſſibility, or *unattainableneſs* of the good propoſed. *Locke.*

Unatte'mpted. *adj.* Untried; not aſſayed.

He left no means *unattempted* of deſtroying his ſon. *Sidney.*

Not that I have the power to clutch my hand,
When his fair angels would ſalute my palm;
But that my hand, as *unattempted* yet,
Like a poor beggar, raileth on the rich. *Shakeſp.*

— It purſues
Things *unattempted* yet in proſe or rhyme. *Milton.*

Leave nothing *unattempted* to deſtroy
That perjur'd race. *Denham.*

Shall we be diſcouraged from any attempt of doing good, by the poſſibility of our failing in it? How many of the beſt things would, at this rate, have been left *unattempted.* *Atterbury.*

Unatte'nded. *adj.* 1. Having no retinue, or attendants. 2. Having no followers. 3. Unaccompanied; forſaken.

(1.) With goddeſs-like demeanor forth ſhe went,
Not *unattended.* *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

(2.) Such *unattended* generals can never make a revolution in Parnaſſus. *Dryden.*

(3.) ——— Your conſtancy
Hath left you *unattended.* *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Unatte'nding. *adj.* Not attending.

—— Ill is loſt that praiſe,
That is addreſs'd to *unattending* ears. *Milton.*

Ev'ry nymph of the flood, her treſſes rending,
Throws off her armlet of pearl in the main;
Neptune in anguiſh his charge *unattending,*
Veſſels are found'ring, and vows are in vain. *Dryden.*

Unatte'ntive. *adj.* Not regarding.

Man's nature is ſo *unattentive* to good, that there can ſcarce be too many monitors. *Government of the Tongue.*

Such things are not accompanied with ſhow, and therefore ſeldom draw the eyes of the *unattentive.* *Tatler.*

Unattoned. *adj.* Not expiated.

Could you afford him ſuch a bribe as that,
A brother's blood yet *unatton'd.* *Rowe.*

Unava'ilable. *adj.* Uſeleſs; vain with reſpect to any purpoſe.

When we have endeavoured to find out the ſtrongeſt cauſes, wherefore they ſhould imagine that reading is ſo *unavailable*, the moſt we can learn is, that ſermons are the ordinance of God, the ſcriptures dark, and the labour of reading eaſy. *Hooker.*

UNAVA'ILING. *adj.* Uſeleſs; vain.

Since my inevitable death you know,
You ſafely *unavailing* pity ſhow:
'Tis popular to mourn a dying foe. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

Supine he tumbles on the crimſon ſands,
Before his helpleſs friends and native bands,
And ſpreads for aid his *unavailing* hands. *Pope.*

UNAVOI'DABLE. *adj.* 1. Inevitable; not to be ſhunned. 2. Not to be miſſed in ratiocination.

(1.) Oppreſſion on one ſide, and ambition on the other, are the *unavoidable* occaſions of war. *Dryden.*

It is *unavoidable* to all, to have opinions, without certain proofs of their truth. *Locke.*

Single acts of tranſgreſſion will, through weakneſs and ſurprize, be *unavoidable* to the beſt guarded. *Rogers.*

The merits of Chriſt will make up the *unavoidable* deficiencies of our ſervice; will prevail for pardon to our ſincere repentance. *Rogers.*

All ſentiments of worldly grandeur vaniſh at that *unavoidable* moment, which decides the deſtiny of men. *Clariſſa.*

(2.) That ſomething is of itſelf, is ſelf-evident, becauſe we ſee things are; and the things that we ſee muſt either have had ſome firſt cauſe of their being, or have been always, and of themſelves: one of them is *unavoidable.* *Tillotſon.*

I think it *unavoidable* for every rational creature, that will examine his own or any other exiſtence, to have the notion of an eternal, wiſe being, who had no beginning. *Locke.*

UNAVOI'DABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Inevitability.

How can we conceive it ſubject to material impreſſions? and yet the importunity of pain, and *unavoidableneſs* of ſenſations, ſtrongly perſuade that we are ſo. *Glanville.*

UNAVO'IDABLY. *adv.* Inevitably.

The moſt perfect adminiſtration muſt *unavoidably* produce oppoſition from multitudes who are made happy by it. *Addiſon.*

UNAVO'IDED. *adj.* Inevitable.

We ſee the very wreck that we muſt ſuffer;
And *unavoided* is the danger now. *Shakeſp.*

Rare poems aſk rare friends;
Yet ſatyrs, ſince the moſt of mankind be
Their *unavoided* ſubject, feweſt ſee. *B. Johnſon.*

UNAUTHORI'SED. *adj.* Not ſupported by authority; not properly commiſſioned.

——— To kiſs in private?
An *unauthorized* kiſs. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

It is for you to ravage ſeas and land,
Unauthoriz'd by my ſupreme command. *Dryden.*

UNAWA'RE. } *adv.* [from *aware*, or *wary*.] 1. Without thought; without previous meditation.
UNAWA'RES. }

2. Unexpectedly; when it is not thought of; ſuddenly. 3. In this ſenſe I believe *at unawares* is the proper uſe.

(1.) Take heed leſt you fall *unawares* into that inconvenience you formerly found fault with. *Spenſer.*

——— It is my father's face,
Whom, in this conflict, I *unawares* have kill'd. *Shakeſp.*

Firm we ſubſiſt; yet poſſible to ſwerve,
And fall into deception *unaware.* *Milton.*

A pleaſant beverage he prepar'd before,
Of wine and honey mix'd; with added ſtore
Of opium: to his keeper this he brought,
Who ſwallow'd *unawares* the ſleepy draught,
And ſnor'd ſecure. *Dryden.*

'Tis a ſenſation like that of a limb lopp'd off; one is trying every minute *unawares* to uſe it, and finds it is not. *Pope.*

(2.) Leſt deſtruction come upon him at *unawares*, and let his net that he hath hid catch himſelf. *Pſalm* xxxvi. 8.

My hand, *unawares* to me, was, by the force of that endeavour it juſt before employed to ſuſtain the fallen weight, carried up with ſuch violence, that I bruiſed it. *Boyle.*

Though we live never ſo long, we are ſtill ſurprized: we put the evil day far from us, and then it catches us *unawares*, and we tremble at the proſpect. *Wake.*

(3.) He breaks *at unawares* upon our walks,
And, like a midnight wolf, invades the fold. *Dryden.*

UNA'WED. *adj.* Unreſtrained by fear or reverence.

The raging and fanatic diſtemper of the houſe of commons muſt be attributed to the want of ſuch good miniſters of the crown, as, being *unawed* by any guilt of their own, could have watched other mens. *Clarendon.*

Unforc'd by puniſhment, *unaw'd* by fear,
His words were ſimple, and his ſoul ſincere. *Dryden.*

UNBA'CKED. *adj.* 1. Not tamed; not taught to bear the rider. 2. Not countenanced; not aided.

(1.) ——— Then I beat my tabor;
At which, like *unback'd* colts, they prick'd their ears,
Advanc'd their eyelids, lifted up their noſes,
As they ſmelt muſick. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

A well wayed horſe will ſafely convey thee to thy journey's end, when an *unback'd* filly may give thee a fall. *Suckling.*

They flinch like *unback'd* fillies. *Dennis's Letters.*

(2.) Let the weight of thine own infamy
Fall on thee unſupported, and *unback'd.* *Daniel's Civil War.*

UNBA'LANCED. *adj.* Not poiſed; not in equipoiſe.

Let earth *unbalanc'd* from her orbit fly,
Planets and ſuns runs lawleſs through the ſky. *Pope.*

UNBA'LLASTED. *adj.* Not kept ſteady by ballaſt; unſteady.

They having but newly left thoſe grammatick flats, where they ſtruck unreaſonably, to learn a few words with lamentable conſtruction; and now on the ſudden tranſported under another climate, to be toſt and turmoiled with their *unballaſted* wits, in fathomleſs and unquiet deeps of controverſy, do, for the moſt part, grow into hatred of learning. *Milton.*

As at ſea th' *unballaſt* veſſel rides,
Caſt to and fro, the ſport of winds and tides:
So in the bounding chariot toſs'd on high,
The youth is hurried headlong through the ſky. *Addiſon.*

UNBA'NDED. *adj.* [from *band.*] Wanting a ſtring, or band.

Your hoſe ſhould be ungarter'd, your bonnet *unbanded*, and every thing demonſtrating a careleſs deſolation. *Shakeſp.*

To UNBA'R. *v. a.* [from *bar.*] To open, by removing the bars; to unbolt.

'Tis not ſecure, this place or that to guard,
If any other entrance ſtand *unbarr'd.* *Denham.*

——— Theſe rites the king refus'd
Deaf to their cries; nor would the gates *unbar*
Of ſacred peace, or looſe th' impriſon'd war. *Dryden.*

UNBA'RBED. *adj.* [*barba*, Latin.] Not ſhaven. Out of uſe.

Muſt I go ſhew them my *unbarbed* ſconce!
Muſt my baſe tongue give to my noble heart
A lie. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

UNBA'RKED. *adj.* [from *bark.*] Decorticated; ſtripped of the bark.

A branch of a tree, *unbarked* ſome ſpace at the bottom, and ſo ſet in the ground, hath grown. *Bacon.*

UNBA'SHFUL. *adj.* Impudent; ſhameleſs.

Nor did I with *unbaſhful* forehead wooe
The means of weakneſs and debility. *Shakeſp.*

UNBA'TED. *adj.* [from *bate.*] Not repreſſed; not blunted.

Where is the horſe, that doth untread again
His tedious meaſures with th' *unbated* fire
That he did pace them firſt. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

UNBA'THED. *adj.* [from *bath.*] Not wet.

Fierce Paſimond, their paſſage to prevent,
Thruſt full on Cymon's back in his deſcent;
The blade return'd *unbath'd*, and to the handle bent.
Dryden.

UNBA'TTERED. *adj.* Not injured by blows.

I cannot ſtrike at wretched kernes, whoſe arms
Are hir'd to bear their ſtaves: or thou, Macbeth; A

Or elſe my ſword, with an *unbatter'd* edge,
I ſheath again undeeded. *Shakeſp.*

***To* Unba'y.** *v. a.* To ſet open; to free from the reſtraint of mounds.

I ought now to looſe the reins of my affections, to *unbay* the current of my paſſion, and love on without boundary or meaſure. *Norris's Miſcellany.*

Unbea'ring. *adj.* Bringing no fruit.

He with his pruning hook disjoins
Unbearing branches from their head,
And grafts more happy in their ſtead. *Dryden.*

Unbea'ten. *adj.* 1. Not treated with blows. 2. Not trodden.

(1.) His mare was truer than his chronicle;
For ſhe had rode five miles unſpurr'd, *unbeaten*,
And then at laſt turn'd tail towards Neweaton. *Bp. Corbet.*

(2.) We muſt tread *unbeaten* paths, and make a way where we do not find one; but it ſhall be always with a light in our hand. *Bacon.*

If your bold muſe dare tread *unbeaten* paths. *Roſcommon.*

Virtue, to crown her fav'rites, loves to try
Some new, *unbeaten* paſſage to the ſky. *Swift.*

Unbeco'ming. *adj.* Indecent; unſuitable; indecorous.

—— Here's our chief gueſt. ——
—— If he had been forgotten,
It had been as a gap in our great feaſt,
And all things *unbecoming*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

—— No thought of flight,
None of retreat, no *unbecoming* deed
That argu'd fear. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

I ſhould rather believe that the noſe was the ſeat of wrath in beaſts than in mankind; and that it was *unbecoming* of any but Pan, who had very much of the beaſt in him, to wrinkle up his noſe in anger. *Dryden.*

My grief lets *unbecoming* ſpeeches fall:
I ſhould have dy'd, and not complain'd at all. *Dryden.*

This petulancy in converſation prevails among ſome of that ſex, where it appears the moſt *unbecoming* and unnatural. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Men of wit, learning, and virtue, might ſtrike out every offenſive or *unbecoming* paſſage from plays. *Swift.*

Such proceed upon debates without *unbecoming* warmth. *Swift.*

Unbeco'mingness. *n. ſ.* Indecency; indecorum.

If words are ſometimes to be uſed, they ought to be grave, kind and ſober, repreſenting the ill or *unbecomingneſs* of the fault. *Locke.*

***To* Unbe'd.** *v. a.* To raiſe from a bed.

Eels *unbed* themſelves, and ſtir at the noiſe of thunder. *Walton's Angler.*

Unbefi'tting. *adj.* Not becoming; not ſuitable.

—— Love is full of *unbefitting* ſtrains,
All wanton as a child, ſkipping in vain. *Shakeſp.*

Far be it that I ſhould write thee ſin, or blame!
Or think thee *unbefitting* holieſt place. *Milton.*

He might ſeveral times have made peace with his diſcontented ſubjects upon terms not at all *unbefitting* his dignity or intereſt; but he rather choſe to ſacrifice the whole alliance to his private paſſion. *Swift.*

***To* Unbege't.** *v. n.* To deprive of exiſtence.

Wiſhes each minute he could *unbeget*
Thoſe rebel ſons, who dare t' uſurp his ſeat. *Dryden.*

Unbego't. } *adj.* [from *begot.*] 1. Eternal; with-
Unbego'tten. } out generation. 2. Not yet generated.
3. Not attaining exiſtence.

(1.) Why ſhould he attribute the ſame honour to matter, which is ſubject to corruption, as to the eternal, *unbegotten*, and immutable God. *Stillingfleet.*

(2.) —— God omnipotent, muſt'ring
Armies of peſtilence; and they ſhall ſtrike
Your children yet unborn, and *unbegot*. *Shakeſp.*

—— In thy pow'r
It lies yet, ere conception, to prevent
The race unbleſt, to being yet *unbegot*. *Milton.*

(3.) Where a child finds his own parents his perverters, better were it for him to have been unborn and *unbegot*, than aſk a bleſſing of thoſe whoſe converſation breathes nothing but a curſe. *South.*

***To* Unbegui'le.** *v. a.* To undeceive; to ſet free from the influence of any deceit.

Then *unbeguile* thyſelf, and know with me,
That angels, though on earth employ'd they be,
Are ſtill in heav'n. *Donne.*

Their comelineſs *unbeguiled* the vulgar of the odd opinion the loyaliſts had formerly infuſed into them, by their concionatory invectives. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

Unbehe'ld. *adj.* Unſeen; not diſcoverable to the ſight.

Theſe then, though *unbeheld* in deep of night,
Shine not in vain. *Milton.*

Unbeli'ef. *n. ſ.* 1. Incredulity. 2. Infidelity; irreligion.

(1.) —— 'Tis not vain or fabulous,
What the ſage poets, taught by th' heav'nly muſe,
Storied of old in high immortal verſe,
Of dire chimæra's, and enchanted iſles,
And rifted rocks, whoſe entrance leads to hell;
For ſuch there be, but *unbelief* is blind. *Milton.*

I'm juſtly plagu'd by this your *unbelief*,
And am myſelf the cauſe of my own grief. *Dryden.*

Such an univerſal acquaintance with things will keep you from an exceſs of credulity and *unbelief*; *i. e.* a readineſs to believe or to deny every thing at firſt hearing. *Watts.*

(2.) Where profeſs'd *unbelief* is, there can be no viſible church of Chriſt; there may be where ſound belief wanteth. *Hooker.*

***To* Unbelie've.** *v. a.* 1. To diſcredit; not to truſt. 2. Not to think real or true.

(1.) Heav'n ſhield your grace from woe,
As I, thus wrong'd, hence *unbelieved* go. *Shakeſp.*

So great a prince and favourite ſo ſuddenly metamorphoſed into travellers with no greater train, was enough to make any man *unbelieve* his five ſenſes. *Wotton's Buckingham.*

(2.) Nor leſs than ſight and hearing could convince,
Of ſuch an unforeſeen and *unbeliev'd* offence. *Dryden.*

Unbelie'ver. *n. ſ.* An infidel; one who believes not the ſcripture of God.

The antient fathers being often conſtrained to ſhew, what warrant they had ſo much to rely upon the ſcriptures, endeavoured ſtill to maintain the authority of the books of God, by arguments ſuch as *unbelievers* themſelves muſt needs think reaſonable, if they judged thereof as they ſhould. *Hooker.*

What endleſs war wou'd jealous nations tear,
If none above did witneſs what they ſwear?
Sad fate of *unbelievers*, and yet juſt,
Among themſelves to find ſo little truſt. *Waller.*

In the New Teſtament, religion is uſually expreſſed by faith in God and Chriſt, and the love of them. Hence it is that true Chriſtians are ſo frequently called believers; and wicked and ungodly men *unbelievers*. *Tillotſon.*

He pronounces the children of ſuch parents as were, one of them a Chriſtian, and the other an *unbeliever*, holy, on account of the faith and holineſs of that one. *Atterbury.*

Men always grow vicious before they become *unbelievers*; but if you would once convince profligates by topicks drawn from the view of their own quiet, reputation, and health, their infidelity would ſoon drop off. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

Unbelie'ving. *adj.* Infidel.

—— No pauſe,
No ſtay of ſlaughter found his vigorous arm;
But th' *unbelieving* ſquadrons turn'd to flight,
Smote in the rear. *Philips.*

This wrought the greateſt confuſion in the *unbelieving* Jews, and the greateſt conviction in the Gentiles. *Addiſon.*

In the days of the apoſtle, when all who profeſſed themſelves diſciples of Chriſt were converts of conſcience, this ſevere cenſure might be reſtrained to the *unbelieving* part of mankind. *Rogers.*

Unbelo'ved. *adj.* Not loved.

Whoe'er you are, not *unbelov'd* by heav'n,
Since on our friendly ſhore your ſhips are driven. *Dryden.*

To **UNBE'ND.** *v. a.* 1. To free from flexure. 2. To relax; to remit; to ſet at eaſe for a time. 3. To relax vitiouſly or effeminately.

(1.) It is lawful to relax and *unbend* our bow, but not to ſuffer it to be unready, or unſtrung. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

I muſt be in the battle; but I'll go
With empty quiver, and *unbended* bow. *Dryden.*

(2.) Here have I ſeen the king, when great affairs
Gave leave to ſlacken and *unbend* his cares,
Attended to the chace by all the flow'r of youth. *Denham.*

From thoſe great cares when eaſe your ſoul *unbends*,
Your pleaſures are deſign'd to noble ends. *Dryden.*

(3.) You *unbend* your noble ſtrength, to think
So brain-ſickly of things. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

UNBE'NDING. *adj.* 1. Not ſuffering flexure. 2. Not yielding; reſolute. 3. Devoted to relaxation.

(1.) Not ſo, when ſwift Camilla ſcours the plain,
Flies o'er th' *unbending* corn, and ſkims along the main. *Pope.*

(2.) Ye noble few, who here *unbending* ſtand
Beneath life's preſſures, yet a little while,
And all your woes are paſt. *Thomſon.*

(3.) Since what was omitted in the acting is now kept in, I hope it may entertain your lordſhip at an *unbending* hour. *Rowe.*

UNBENE'VOLENT. *adj.* Not kind.

A religion which not only forbids, but by its natural influence ſweetneſs all bitterneſs and aſperity of temper, and corrects that ſelfiſh narrowneſs of ſpirit, which inclines men to a fierce, *unbenevolent* behaviour. *Rogers.*

UNBE'NEFICED. *adj.* Not preferred to a benefice.

More vacant pulpits wou'd more converts make;
All wou'd have latitude enough to take:
The reſt *unbenefic'd* your ſects maintain. *Dryden.*

UNBENI'GHTED. *adj.* Never viſited by darkneſs.

Beyond the polar circles; to them day
Had *unbenighted* ſhone, while the low ſun,
To recompence his diſtance, in their ſight
Had rounded ſtill the horizon. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

UNBENI'GN. *adj.* Malignant; malevolent.

——— To th' other five
Their planetary motions, and aſpects,
In ſextile, ſquare, and trine, and oppoſite,
Of noxious efficacy; and when to join
In ſynod *unbenign*. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

UNBE'NT. *adj.* 1. Not ſtrained by the ſtring 2. Having the bow unſtrung. 3. Not cruſhed; not ſubdued. 4. Relaxed; not intent.

(1.) Apollo heard, and conqu'ring his diſdain,
Unbent his bow, and Greece inſpir'd again. *Dryden.*

(2.) —— Why haſt thou gone ſo far,
To be *unbent* when thou haſt ta'en thy ſtand,
Th' elected deer before thee? *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

(3.) But thou, ſecure of ſoul, *unbent* with woes,
The more thy fortune frowns, the more oppoſe. *Dryden.*

(4.) —— Be not always on affairs intent,
But let thy thoughts be eaſy and *unbent*:
When our mind's eyes are diſengag'd and free,
They clearer, farther, and diſtinctly ſee. *Denham.*

UNBESEE'MING. *adj.* Unbecoming.

No emotion of paſſion tranſported me by the indignity of his carriage, to do or ſay any thing *unbeſeeming* myſelf. *King Charles.*

Far be the ſpirit of the chace from them;
Uncomely courage, *unbeſeeming* ſkill. *Thomſon.*

UNBESO'UGHT. *adj.* Not intreated.

Leſt heat ſhould injure us, his timely care
Hath, *unbeſought*, provided; and his hands
Cloath'd us unworthy; pitying while he judg'd. *Milton.*

UNBESTO'WED. *adj.* Not given; not diſpoſed of.

He had now but one ſon and one daughter *unbeſtowed*. *Bacon.*

UNBETRA'YED. *adj.* Not betrayed.

——— Many being privy to the fact
How hard is it to keep it *unbetray'd*. *Daniel's Civil War.*

UNBEWA'ILED. *adj.* Not lamented.

Let determin'd things to deſtiny
Hold *unbewail'd* their way. *Shak. Ant. and Cleo.*

To **UNBEWI'TCH.** *v. a.* [from *witch*.] To free from faſcination.

To **UNBI'ASS.** *v. a.* To free from any external motive; to diſentangle from prejudice.

That our underſtandings may be free to examine, and reaſon *unbiaſſed* give its judgment; being that whereon a right direction of our conduct to true happineſs depends; it is in this we ſhould employ our chief care. *Locke.*

The ſtanding evidences of the goſpel, every time they are conſider'd, gain upon ſincere, *unbiaſs'd* minds. *Atterbury.*

The trueſt ſervice a private man may do his country, is by *unbiaſſing* his mind, as much as poſſible, between the rival powers. *Swift.*

Where's the man who counſel can beſtow,
Unbiaſs'd, or by favour, or by ſpite;
Not dully prepoſſeſs'd, nor blindly right. *Pope.*

UNBI'ASSEDLY. *adv.* Without external influence; without prejudice.

I have ſought the true meaning; and have *unbiaſſedly* embraced what, upon a fair enquiry, appeared ſo to me. *Locke.*

UNBI'D. }
UNBI'DDEN. } *adj.* 1. Uninvited. 2. Uncommanded; ſpontaneous.

(1.) ——— *Unbidden* gueſts
Are often welcomeſt when they are gone. *Shak.*

(2.) Thorns alſo and thiſtles it ſhall bring thee forth
Unbid. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Roſes *unbid*, and ev'ry fragrant flow'r,
Flew from their ſtalks, to ſtrow thy nuptial bow'r. *Dryd.*

Unbidden earth ſhall wreathing ivy bring,
And fragrant herbs the promiſes of ſpring. *Dryd.*

UNBI'GOTTED. *adj.* Free from bigotry.

Eraſmus, who was an *unbigotted* Roman Catholick, was ſo much tranſported with this paſſage of Socrates, that he could ſcarce forbear looking upon him as a ſaint, and deſiring him to pray for him. *Addiſon.*

To **UNBI'ND.** *v. a.* [from *bind*.] To looſe; to untie.

His own woe's author, whoſo bound it finds,
As did Pyrocles, and it wilfully *unbinds*. *Spenſer.*

——— Ye Latian dames,
If there be here, who dare maintain
My right, nor think the name of mother vain,
Unbind your fillets, looſe your flowing hair,
And orgies, and nocturnal rites prepare. *Dryd.*

On the ſixth inſtant it was thought fit to *unbind* his head. *Tatler.*

To **UNBI'SHOP.** *v. a.* [from *biſhop*.] To deprive of epiſcopal orders.

I cannot look upon Titus as ſo far *unbiſhoped* yet, but that he ſtill exhibits to us all the eſſentials of juriſdiction. *South.*

UNBI'TTED. *adj.* [from *bit*.] Unbridled; unreſtrained.

We have reaſon to cool our raging motions, our carnal ſtings, our *unbitted* luſts; whereof I take this love to be a ſect or cyon. *Shak. Othello.*

UNBLA'MABLE. *adj.* Not culpable; not to be charged with a fault.

Much more could I ſay concerning this *unblamable* inequality of fines and rates. *Bacon.*

He lov'd his people, him they idoliz'd;
And thence proceeds my mortal hatred to him;
That thus *unblamable* to all beſide,
He err'd to me alone. *Dryd. Don Sebaſtian.*

UNBLA'MABLY. *adv.* Without taint of fault.

Ye are witneſſes, and God alſo, how holily, and juſtly, and *unblamably* we behaved ourſelves. 1 *Theſſ.* i. 10.

UNBLA'MED. *adj.* Blameleſs; free from fault.

Shall ſpend your days in joy *unblam'd*, and dwell
Long time in peace. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Unblam'd, abundance crown'd the royal board,

What time this dome rever'd her prudent lord,
Who now is doom'd to mourn. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

UNBLE'MISHED. *adj.* Free from turpitude ; free from reproach ; free from deformity.

O welcome, pure-ey'd faith, white-handed hope ;
Thou hovering angel, girt with golden wings,
And thou *unblemiſh'd* form of chaſtity. *Milton's Comus.*

Under this ſtone lies virtue, youth,
Unblemiſh'd probity, and truth. *Waller.*

Is none worthy to be made a wife
In all this town ? Suppoſe her free from ſtrife,
Rich, fair and fruitful ; of *unblemiſh'd* life. *Dryd.*

They appointed, out of theſe new converts, men of the beſt ſenſe, and of the moſt *unblemiſh'd* lives, to preſide over theſe ſeveral aſſemblies. *Addiſon.*

UNBLE'NDED. *adj.* Not mingled.

None can boaſt a knowledge depurate from defilement, within this atmoſphere of fleſh ; it dwells no where in *unblended* proportions on this ſide the empyreum. *Glanville.*

UNBLE'NCHED. *adj.* Not diſgraced ; not injured by any ſoil.

There, where very deſolation dwells,
She may paſs on with *unbleneb'd* majeſty ;
Be it not done in pride, or in preſumption. *Milton.*

UNBLE'ST. *adj.* 1. Accurſed ; excluded from benediction. 2. Wretched ; unhappy.

(1.) It is a ſhameful and *unbleſſed* thing, to take the ſcum of people, and wicked, condemned men, to be the people with whom you plant. *Bacon.*

(2.) ——— In thy pow'r
It lies yet, ere conception, to prevent
The race *unbleſt*, to being yet unbegot. *Milton.*

What is true paſſion, if *unbleſt* it dies ?
And where is Emma's joy, if Henry flies ? *Prior.*

UNBLOO'DIED. *adj.* Not ſtained with blood.

Who finds the partridge in the puttock's neſt,
But may imagine how the bird was dead,
Although the kite ſoar with *unbloodied* beak. *Shak.*

UNBLOO'DY. *adj.* Not cruel ; not ſhedding blood ; not ſtained with blood.

Under the ledge of Atlas lies a cave,
The venerable ſeat of holy hermits,
Who there, ſecure in ſeparated cells,
From the purling ſtreams, and ſavage fruits,
Have wholeſome bev'rage, and *unbloody* feaſts. *Dryd.*

UNBLO'WN. *adj.* Having the bud yet unexpanded.

Ah ! my poor princes ! Ah ! my tender babes !
My *unblown* flowers, new-appearing ſweets ! *Shak.*

UNBLU'NTED. *adj.* Not becoming obtuſe.

A ſword, whoſe weight without a blow might ſlay ;
Able, *unblunted*, to cut hoſts away. *Cowley's Davideis.*

UNBO'DIED. *adj.* 1. Incorporeal ; immaterial. 2. Freed from the body.

(1.) If we could conceive of things as angels and *unbodied* ſpirits do, without involving them in thoſe clouds language throws upon them, we ſhould ſeldom be in danger of ſuch miſtakes as are perpetually committed. *Watts's Logick.*

(2.) She hath the bonds broke of eternal night ;
Her ſoul *unbodied* of the burdenous corpſe. *Spenſer.*

All things are but alter'd, nothing dies ; ———
And here and there th' *unbody'd* ſpirit flies. *Dryden.*

UNBO'ILED. *adj.* Not ſodden.

A quarter of a pint of rice *unboiled*, will ariſe to a pint boiled. *Bacon.*

To UNBO'LT. *v. a.* To ſet open ; to unbar.

I'll call my uncle down ;
He ſhall *unbolt* the gates. *Shak. Troilus and Creſſida.*

UNBO'LTED. *adj.* Coarſe ; groſs ; not refined, as flower by bolting or ſifting.

I will tread this *unbolted* villain into mortar, and daub the wall of a jakes with him. *Shak. K. Lear.*

UNBO'NNETED. *adj.* Wanting a hat or bonnet.

——— This night, wherein
The lion, and the belly-pinched wolf
Keep their fur dry ; *unbonneted* he runs,
And bids what will, take all. *Shak. K. Lear.*

UNBOO'KISH. *adj.* 1. Not ſtudious of books. 2. Not cultivated by erudition.

(2.) As he ſhall ſmile, Othello ſhall go mad ;
And his *unbookiſh* jealouſy muſt conſtrue
Poor Caſſio's ſmiles, geſtures, and light behaviour,
Quite in the wrong. *Shak. Othello.*

UNBO'RN. *adj.* Not yet brought into life ; future ; being to come.

Some *unborn* ſorrow, ripe in fortune's womb,
Is coming tow'rd me. *Shak. R. II.*

The woes to come, the children yet *unborn*
Shall feel this day, as ſharp to them as thorn. *Shak.*

Never ſo much as in a thought *unborn*,
Did I offend you. *Shak. As you like it.*

He on the wings of cherubim
Up-lifted, in paternal glory rode
Far into chaos, and the world *unborn*. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

To what wretched ſtate reſerv'd !
Better end here *unborn* ! Why is life giv'n
To be thus waſted from us. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

——— A queen, from whom
The ſouls of kings *unborn* for bodies wait. *Dryden.*

UNBO'RROWED. *adj.* Genuine ; native ; one's own.

But the luxurious father of the fold,
With native purple, and *unborrow'd* gold,
Beneath his pompous fleece ſhall proudly ſweat. *Dryden.*

In ſubſtances, eſpecially thoſe which the common and *unborrow'd* names of any language are applied to, ſome remarkable, ſenſible qualities, ſerve to diſtinguiſh one from another. *Locke.*

UNBO'TTOMED. *adj.* 1. Without bottom ; bottomleſs. 2. Having no ſolid foundation ; having no reliance.

(1.) The dark, *unbottom'd*, infinite abyſs. *Milton.*

(2.) This is a ſpecial act of Chriſtian hope, to be thus *unbottomed* of ourſelves, and faſtened upon God, with a full reliance, truſt, and dependance on his mercy. *Hammond.*

To UNBO'SOM. *v. a.* 1. To reveal in confidence. 2. To open ; to diſcloſe.

(1.) I lov'd thee, as too well thou knew'ſt ;
Too well, *unboſom'd* all my ſecrets to thee,
Not out of levity, but overpower'd
By thy requeſt, who could deny thee nothing. *Milton.*

Do we *unboſom* all our ſecrets to him, and hide nothing that paſſeth in the depth of our hearts from him ? *Atterbury.*

(2.) Should I thence, hurried on viewleſs wing,
Take up a weeping on the mountains wild,
The gentle neighbourhood of grove and ſpring
Would ſoon unboſom all their echo's mild. *Milton.*

UNBO'UGHT. *adj.* 1. Obtained without money. 2. Not finding any purchaſer.

(1.) The *unbought* dainties of the poor. *Dryd. Horace.*

(2.) The merchant will leave our native commodities *unbought* upon the hands of the farmer, rather than export them to a market, which will not afford him returns with profit. *Locke.*

UNBO'UND. *adj.* 1. Looſe ; not tied. 2. Wanting a cover : uſed of books. 3. *Preterite of unbind.*

(2.) He that has complex ideas, without particular names for them, would be in no better caſe than a bookſeller, who had volumes that lay *unbound*, and without titles ; which he could make known to others, only by ſhewing the looſe ſheets. *Locke.*

(3.) Some from their chains the faithful dogs *unbound*. *Dryden.*

UNBO'UNDED. *adj.* 1. Infinite ; interminable. 2. Unlimited ; unreſtrained.

(1.) Long were to tell what I have done ;
I voyag'd the unreal, vaſt, *unbounded* deep
Of horrible confuſion. *Milton.*

The wide, th' *unbounded* proſpect lies before me ;
But ſhadows, clouds, and darkneſs reſt upon it. *Addiſon.*

(2.) ——— He was a man
Of an *unbounded* ſtomach, ever ranking
Himſelf with princes. *Shak.*

He had given his curioſity its full, *unbounded* range, and examin'd not only in contemplation, but by ſenſitive experiment, whatever could be good for the ſons of men. *Decay of Piety.*

Unbo'undedly. *adv.* Without bounds; without limits.

So *unboundedly* miſchievous is that petulant member, that heaven and earth are not wide enough for its range, but it will find work at home too. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Unbo'undedness. *n. ſ.* Exemption from limits.

Finitude, applied to created things, imports the proportions of the ſeveral properties of theſe things to one another. Infinitude, the *unboundedneſs* of theſe degrees of properties. *Cheyne.*

Unbo'wed. *adj.* Not bent.

He knits his brow, and ſhews an angry eye,
And paſſeth by with ſtiff, *unbowed* knee,
Diſdaining duty that to us belongs. *Shak. H. VI.*

To **Unbo'wel.** *v. n.* To exenterate; to eviſcerate.

In this chapter I'll *unbowel* the ſtate of the queſtion. *Hakewill.*

It is now become a new ſpecies of divinity, to branch out with fond diſtinctions our holy faith, which the pious ſimplicity of the firſt Chriſtians received to practice; not to read upon as an anatomy, *unbowel* and diſſect to try experiments. *Decay of Piety.*

To **Unbra'ce.** *v. a.* 1. To looſe; to relax. 2. To make the clothes looſe.

(1.) With whoſe reproach and odious menace,
The knight emboiling in his haughty heart,
Knit all his forces, and 'gan ſoon *unbrace*
His graſping hold. *Spenſer.*
Somewhat of mournful ſure my ears does wound;
Drums *unbrac'd*, with ſoldiers broken cries. *Dryd.*
Nought ſhall the pſaltry and the harp avail,
When the quick ſpirits their warm march forbear,
And numbing coldneſs has *unbrac'd* the ear. *Prior.*
Waſting years, that wither human race,
Exhauſt thy ſpirits, and thy arms *unbrace*. *Pope's Iliad.*
(2.) ——— Is it phyſical,
To walk *unbrac'd*, and ſuck up the humours
Of the dank morning? *Shak. Jul. Cæſ.*
Hamlet, with his doublet all *unbrac'd*;
No hat upon his head, his ſtockings looſe. *Shak.*

Unbre'athed. *v. a.* Not exerciſed.

They now have toil'd their *unbreath'd* memories,
With the ſame plea againſt our nuptials. *Shak.*

Unbre'athing. *adj.* Unanimated.

——— They ſpake not a word;
But like dumb ſtatues, or *unbreathing* ſtones,
Star'd each on other, and look'd deadly pale. *Shakeſ.*

Unbre'd. *adj.* 1. Not inſtructed in civility; ill educated. 2. Not taught: with *to*.

(1.) *Unbred* minds muſt be a little ſent abroad. *Government of the Tongue.*

Children learn from *unbred* or debauched ſervants, untowardly tricks. *Locke on Education.*

Sure never any thing was ſo *unbred* as that odious man. *Congreve's Way of the World.*

(2.) ——— A warriour dame,
Unbred to ſpinning, in the loom unſkill'd. *Dryden.*

Unbree'ched. *adj.* Having no breeches.

Looking on my boy's face, methoughts I did recoil
Twenty three years, and ſaw myſelf *unbreech'd*,
In my green velvet coat. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

Unbri'bed. *adj.* Not influenced by money or gifts; not hired.

——— The ſoul gave all:
Unbrib'd it gave; or, if a bribe appear,
No leſs than heav'n. *Dryden.*
To ſuccour the diſtreſs'd;
Unbrib'd by love; unterrify'd by threats. *A. Phillips.*

Unbri'dled. *adj.* Licentious; not reſtrained.

This is not well, raſh and *unbridled* boy,
To fly the favours of ſo good a king. *Shak.*
——— To what licence
Dares thy *unbridled* boldneſs run itſelf? *B. Johnſon.*

We have conſidered religious zeal, which tranſgreſſes in *unbridled* exceſs. *Spratt's Sermons.*

Unbro'ke. }
Unbro'ken. } *adj.* [from *break*.] 1. Not violated. 2. not ſubdued; not weakened. 3. Not tamed.

(1.) God pardon all oaths that are broke to me;
God keep all vows *unbroke*, are made to thee. *Shak.*

Some married perſons, even in their marriage, do pleaſe God, by preſerving their faith unbroken. *Taylor.*

He firſt broke peace in heav'n, and faith, till then
Unbroken. *Milton.*
(2.) From his ſeat the Pylian prince aroſe:
Two centuries already he fulfill'd;
And now began the third, *unbroken* yet. *Dryden.*
How broad his ſhoulders ſpread! by age *unbroke*! *Pope.*
(3.) ——— A lonely cow,
Unworn with yokes, *unbroken* to the plough. *Addiſon.*

Unbro'therlike. }
Unbro'therly. } *adj.* Ill ſuiting with the character of a brother.

Victor's *unbrotherlike* heat towards the eaſtern churches, fomented that difference about Eaſter into a ſchiſm. *D. of Piety.*

Unbru'ised. *adj.* Not bruiſed; not hurt.

——— On Dardan plains,
The freſh, and yet *unbruiſed* Greeks do pitch,
Their brave pavillions. *Shakeſp.*
Care keeps his watch in ev'ry old man's eye:
And where care lodgeth, ſleep will never lie;
But where *unbruiſed* youth with unſtuft brain,
Doth couch his limbs, there golden ſleep doth reign. *Shak.*

To **Unbu'ckle.** *v. a.* To looſe from buckles.

We have been down together in my ſleep,
Unbuckling helms; fiſting each other's throat,
And wak'd half dead with nothing. *Shak. Coriolanus.*
He that *unbuckles* this, till we do pleaſe
To doff't for our purpoſe, ſhall hear a ſtorm. *Shak.*
His ſtarry helm *unbuckled*, ſhew'd him prime
In manhood, where youth ended. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
All *unbuckling* the rich mail they wore,
Laid their bright arms along the ſable ſhore. *Pope.*

To **Unbui'ld.** *v. a.* To raze; to deſtroy.

This is the way to kindle, not to quench;
T' *unbuild* the city, and to lay all flat. *Shak.*
What will they then but *unbuild*
His living temples, built by faith to ſtand;
Their own faith, not another's? *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Unbui'lt. *adj.* Not yet erected.

Built walls you ſhun, *unbuilt* you ſee. *Dryden.*

Unbu'ried. *adj.* Not interred; not honoured with the rites of funeral.

Why ſuffer'ſt thou thy ſons, *unburied* yet,
To hover on the dreadful ſhore of Styx? *Shak.*

The moſs which groweth upon the ſkull of a dead man *unburied*, will ſtaunch blood potently. *Bacon.*

——— Him double cares attend,
For his *unburied* ſoldiers, and his friend. *Dryden.*
Breathleſs he lies; and his *unbury'd* ghoſt,
Depriv'd of funeral rites, pollutes your hoſt. *Dryd.*
——— The wand'ring ghoſts
Of kings *unbury'd* on the waſted coaſts. *Pope's Statius.*

Unbu'rned. }
Unbu'rnt. } *adj.* 1. Not conſumed; not waſted; not injured by fire. 2. Not heated with fire.

(1.) Creon denies the rites of fun'ral fires to thoſe,
Whoſe breathleſs bodies yet he calls his foes;
Unburn'd, unburied, on a heap they lie. *Dryden.*

(2.) Burnt wine, is more hard and aſtringent, than wine *unburnt*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Unbu'rning. *adj.* Not conſuming by heat.

What we have ſaid of the *unburning* fire called light, ſtreaming from the flame of a candle, may eaſily be applied to all other light deprived of ſenſible heat. *Digby.*

To UNBU'RTHEN. *v. a.* 1. To rid of a load. 2. To throw off. 3. To diſcloſe what lies heavy on the mind.

(1.) We'll ſhake all cares and buſineſs from our age,
Conferring them on younger ſtrengths; while we
Unburden'd crawl tow'rd death. *Shak. K. Lear.*

(2.) Sharp Buckingham *unburthens* with his tongue
The envious load that lies upon his heart. *Shak.*

(3.) From your love I have a warranty
T' *unburthen* all my plots and purpoſes,
How to get clear of all the debts I owe. *Shak.*

To UNBU'TTON. *v. a.* To looſe any thing buttoned.

Thou art fat-witted with drinking old ſack, and *unbuttoning* thee after ſupper. *Shak. H. IV.*

Many catch cold on the breaſt, by leaving their doublets *unbuttoned.* *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

His ſilk waiſtcoat was *unbuttoned* in ſeveral places. *Addiſon.*

UNCALCI'NED. *adj.* Free from calcination.

A ſaline ſubſtance, ſubtler than ſal ammoniack, carried up with it *uncalcined* gold in the form of ſubtile exhalations. *Boyle.*

UNCA'LLED. *adj.* Not ſummoned; not ſent for; not demanded.

Baſilius had ſervants, who, though they came not *uncalled,* yet at call were ready. *Sidney.*

He, bolder now, *uncall'd* before her ſtood. *Milton.*

Mild Lucina came *uncall'd,* and ſtood
Beſide the ſtruggling boughs, and heard the groan,
Then reach'd her midwife hand to ſpeed the throes. *Dryd.*

To UNCA'LM. *v. a.* To diſturb. A harſh word.

What ſtrange diſquiet has *uncalm'd* your breaſt,
Inhuman fair, to rob the dead of reſt? *Dryd.*

UNCA'NCELLED. *adj.* Not eraſed; not abrogated.

I only mourn my yet *uncancell'd* ſcore;
You put me paſt the pow'r of paying more. *Dryd.*

UNCANO'NICAL. *adj.* Not agreeable to the canons.

UNCA'PABLE. *adj.* [*incapable,* French; *incapax,* Latin.] Not capable; not ſuſceptible. Now more frequently *incapable.*

——— Thou art come to anſwer
A ſtony adverſary, an inhuman wretch,
Uncapable of pity, void and empty
From any dram of mercy. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

He who believes himſelf *uncapable* of pardon, goes on without any care of reforming. *Hammond.*

This, whilſt they are under the deceit of it, makes them *uncapable* of conviction; and they applaud themſelves as zealous champions for truth, when indeed they are contending for error. *Locke.*

UNCA'RED *for. adj.* Not regarded; not attended to.

Their kings, to better their worldly eſtate, left their own and their people's ghoſtly condition *uncared for.*

UNCA'RNATE. *adj.* Not fleſhly.

Nor need we be afraid to aſcribe that to the incarnate ſon, which ſometimes is attributed unto the *uncarnate* father. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To UNCA'SE. *v. a.* 1. To diſengage from any covering. 2. To flay; to ſtrip.

(1.) See Pompey is *uncaſing* for the combat. *Shak.*

Thou ſhalt be maſter, Tranio, in my ſtead.
'Tis hatch'd, and ſhall be ſo: Tranio, at once
Uncaſe thee; take my colour'd hat and cloak. *Shak.*

Uncaſe me, and do with me what you pleaſe. *Addiſon.*

(2.) All men him *uncaſed* 'gan deride. *Hubberd's Tale.*

Partly by his voice, and partly by his ears, the aſs was diſcover'd; and conſequently *uncaſed,* well laughed at, and well cudgell'd. *L'Eſtrange.*

UNCA'UGHT. *adj.* Not yet catched.

——— ——— Let him fly far;
Not in this land ſhall he remain *uncaught,*
And found diſpatch'd. *Shak. K. Lear.*

His boſom glows with treaſures yet *uncaught.* *Gay.*

UNCA'USED. *adj.* Having no precedent cauſe.

UNCA'UTIOUS. *adj.* Not wary; heedleſs.

Unforeſeen, they ſay, is unprepar'd:
Uncautious Arcite thought himſelf alone. *Diya.*

UNCE'LEBRATED. *adj.* Not ſolemnized.

Thus was the firſt day, ev'n and morn;
Nor paſs'd *uncelebrated,* nor unſung
By the celeſtial choirs. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

UNCE'NSURED. *adj.* Exempt from publick reproach.

How difficult muſt it be for any ruler to live *uncenſured,* where every one of the community is thus qualified for modelling the conſtitution? *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Fear moſt to tax an honourable fool,
Whoſe right it is *uncenſur'd* to be dull. *Pope.*

To be *uncenſured,* and to be obſcure, is the ſame thing. *Pope's Letters.*

UNCE'RTAIN. *adj.* [*incertain,* French; *incertus,* Latin.] 1. Doubtful; not certainly known. 2. Doubtful; not having certain knowledge. 3. Not ſure in the conſequence. 4. Not exact; not ſure. 5. Unſettled; unregular.

(1.) That ſacred pile, ſo vaſt, ſo high,
That whether 'tis a part of earth or ſky,
Uncertain ſeems; and may be thought a proud
Aſpiring mountain, or deſcending cloud. *Denham.*

(2.) Man, without the protection of a ſuperior being, is ſecure of nothing that he enjoys, and *uncertain* of every thing he hopes for. *Tillotſon.*

Condemned on Caucaſus to lie,
Still to be dying, not to die;
With certain pain, *uncertain* of relief,
True emblem of a wretched lover's grief. *Granville.*

(3.) I muſt be married to my brother's daughter,
Or elſe my kingdom ſtands on brittle glaſs:
Murther her brothers, and then marry her!
Uncertain way of gain! *Shak. R. III.*

In the bright air the fauchion ſhone,
Or whiſtling ſlings diſmiſs'd th' *uncertain* ſtone. *Gay.*

The ſearch of our future being, is but a needleſs, anxious, and *uncertain* haſte to be knowing, ſooner than we can, what, without all this ſolicitude, we ſhall know a little later. *Pope.*

(4.) Aſcanius young, and eager of his game,
Soon bent his bow, *uncertain* in his aim:
But the dire fiend the fatal arrow guides,
Which pierc'd his bowels through his panting ſides. *Dryd.*

(5.) As the form of our publick ſervice is not voluntary, ſo neither are the parts thereof *uncertain*; but they are all ſet down in ſuch order, and with ſuch choice, as hath in the wiſdom of the church, ſeemed beſt. *Hooker.*

UNCE'RTAINED. *adj.* Made uncertain. A word not uſed.

The diverſity of ſeaſons are not ſo *uncertained* by the ſun and moon alone, who always keep one and the ſame courſe, but that the ſtars have alſo their working therein. *Raleigh.*

UNCE'RTAINLY. *adv.* 1. Not ſurely; not certainly. 2. Not confidently.

(1.) Go, mortals, now, and vex yourſelves in vain
For wealth, which ſo *uncertainly* muſt come:
When that was brought ſo far, and with ſuch pain,
Was only kept to loſe it nearer home. *Dryden.*

Names muſt be of very unſteady meaning, if the ideas be referred to ſtandards without us, that cannot be known at all, or but very imperfectly and *uncertainly.* *Locke.*

(2.) They that are paſt all hope of good, are paſt
All fear of ill; and yet if he be dead,
Speak ſoftly, or *uncertainly.* *Denham's Sophy.*

UNCE'RTAINTY. *n. ſ.* 1. Dubiouſneſs; want of knowledge. 2. Inaccuracy. 3. Contingency; want of certainty. 4. Something unknown.

(1.) All great concernments muſt delays endure;
Raſhneſs and haſte make all things unſecure;
And if uncertain thy pretenſions be,
Stay till fit time wear out *uncertainty.* *Denham.*

You common cry of curs, whoſe breath I hate,
Here then remain with your *uncertainty*;
Let ev'ry feeble rumour ſhake your hearts. *Shak.*

(2.) That which makes doubtfulneſs and *uncertainty* in the ſignification of ſome, more than other words, is the difference of ideas they ſtand for. *Locke.*

(3.) God's omniſcience is a light ſhining into every dark corner, ſtedfaſtly graſping the greateſt and moſt ſlippery *uncertainties.* *South's Sermons.*

(4.) Our ſhepherd's caſe is every man's caſe, that quits a moral certainty for an *uncertainty,* and leaps from the honeſt buſineſs he was brought up to, into a trade he has no ſkill in. *L'Eſtrange.*

To **UNCHA'IN.** *v. a.* To free from chains.

Minerva thus to Perſeus lent her ſhield,
Secure of conqueſt, ſent him to the field;
The hero acted what the queen ordain'd;
So was his fame complete, and Andromede *unchain'd.* *Prior.*

UNCHA'NGEABLE. *adj.* Immutable; not ſubject to variation.

If the end for which a law provideth, be perpetually neceſſary; and the way whereby it provideth perpetually alſo moſt apt, no doubt but that every ſuch law ought for ever to remain *unchangeable.* *Hooker.*

UNCHA'NGED. *adj.* 1. Not altered. 2. Not alterable.

(1.) When our fortunes are violently changed, our ſpirits are *unchanged.* *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*

More ſafe I ſing with mortal voice; *unchang'd*
To hoarſe, or mute. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

(2.) ———— Diſmiſs thy fear,
And heav'n's *unchang'd* decrees attentive hear:
More pow'rful gods have torn thee from my ſide. *Dryd.*

Honour *unchang'd,* a principle profeſt,
Fixt to one ſide, but mod'rate to the reſt. *Pope.*

UNCHA'NGEABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Immutability.

This *unchangeableneſs* of colour I am now to deſcribe. *Newton.*

UNCHA'NGEABLY. *adv.* Immutability; without change.

All truth is *unchangeably* the ſame; that propoſition, which is true at any time, being ſo for ever. *South.*

Her firſt order, diſpoſition, frame,
Muſt then ſubſiſt *unchangeably* the ſame. *Blackmore.*

UNCHA'NGING. *adj.* Suffering no alteration.

But that thy face is, vizor-like, *unchanging,*
Made impudent with uſe of evil deeds,
I would eſſay, proud queen, to make thee bluſh. *Shak.*

True expreſſion, like th' *unchanging* ſun,
Clears and improves whate'er it ſhines upon:
It gilds all objects, but it alters none. *Pope.*

To **UNCHA'RGE.** *v. a.* To retract an accuſation.

Even his mother ſhall *uncharge* the practice
And call it accident. *Shak. Hamlet.*

UNCHA'RITABLE. *adj.* Contrary to charity; contrary to the univerſal love preſcribed by chriſtianity.

All the rich mines of learning ranſack'd are
To furniſh ammunition for this war;
Uncharitable zeal our reaſon whets,
And double edges on our paſſion ſets. *Denham.*

This fills the minds of weak men with *uncharitable* interpretations of thoſe actions of which they are not competent judges. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

UNCHA'RITABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Want of charity.

The penitence of the criminal may have number'd him among the ſaints, when our unretracted *uncharitableneſs* may ſend us to unquenchable flames. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

God commands us to love our enemies, ſo that if we hate them we ſin, and are juſtly kept back by our own *uncharitableneſs.* *Kettlewell.*

Heaven and hell are the proper regions of mercy and *uncharitableneſs.* *Atterbury.*

UNCHA'RITABLY. *adv.* In a manner contrary to charity.

I did not mean the cutting off all that nation with the ſword; which, far be it from me that I ſhould ever think ſo deſperately, or wiſh ſo *uncharitably.* *Spenſer.*

Urge neither charity nor ſhame to me;
Uncharitably with me have you dealt,
And ſhamefully my hopes by you are butcher'd. *Shak.*

Men, imprudently and *uncharitably* often, employ their zeal for perſons. *Spratt.*

UNCHA'RY. *adj.* Not wary; not cautious; not frugal.

I've ſaid too much unto a heart of ſtone,
And laid my honour too *unchary* out. *Shak.*

UNCHA'STE. *adj.* Lewd; libidinous; not continent; not chaſte; not pure.

One, that in divers places I had heard before blazed, as the moſt impudently *unchaſte* woman of all Aſia. *Sidney.*

——— In my maſter's garments,
Which he inforc'd from me, away he poſts
With *unchaſte* purpoſes, to violate
My lady's honour. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

Whoſoever is *unchaſte,* cannot reverence himſelf; and the reverence of a man's ſelf is, next religion, the chiefeſt bridle of all vices. *Bacon.*

——— Luſt, by *unchaſte* looks,
Lets in defilement to the inward parts. *Milton.*

If ſhe thinks to be ſeparated by reaſon of her huſband's *unchaſte* life, then the man will be uncurably ruined. *Taylor.*

UNCHA'STITY. *n. ſ.* Lewdneſs; incontinence.

That generation was more particularly addicted to intemperance, ſenſuality, and *unchaſtity.* *Woodward.*

When the ſun is among the horned ſigns, he may produce ſuch a ſpirit of *unchaſtity,* as is dangerous to the honour of your worſhips families. *Arbuthnot.*

UNCHEE'RFULNESS. *n. ſ.* Melancholy; gloomineſs of temper.

Many, by a natural *uncheerfulneſs* of heart, love to indulge this uncomfortable way of life. *Addiſon, Spect.*

UNCHE'CKED. *adj.* 1. Unreſtrained; not hindered. 2. Not contradicted.

(1.) Apt the mind, or fancy is to rove
Uncheck'd, and of her roving is no end. *Milton.*

Thee on the wing thy *uncheck'd* vigour bore,
To wanton freely, or ſecurely ſoar. *Smith to J. Philips.*

(2.) What news on the Ryalto?
—— Why, yet it lives there *uncheck'd,* that Anthonio hath a ſhip of rich lading wreck'd. *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*

UNCHE'WED. *adj.* Not maſticated.

He fills his famiſh'd maw, his mouth runs o'er
With *unchew'd* morſels, while he churns the gore. *Dryd.*

To **UNCHI'LD.** *v. a.* To deprive of children.

He hath widow'd and *unchilded* many a one,
Which to this hour bewail the injury. *Shak.*

UNCHRI'STIAN. *adj.* 1. Contrary to the laws of chriſtianity. 2. Unconverted; infidel.

(1.) It's uncharitable, *unchriſtian,* and inhuman, to paſs a peremptory ſentence of condemnation upon a try'd friend, where there is any room left for a more favourable judgment. *L'Eſtrange.*

Theſe *unchriſtian* fiſhers of men, are fatally caught in their own nets. *South.*

I could diſpenſe with the unphiloſophicalneſs of this their hypotheſis, were it not *unchriſtian.* *Norris.*

(2.) Whereupon grew a queſtion, whether a chriſtian ſoldier might herein do as the *unchriſtian* did, and wear as they wore. *Hooker.*

UNCHRI'STIANNESS. *n. ſ.* Contrariety to chriſtianity.

The *unchriſtianneſs* of thoſe denials might ariſe from a diſpleaſure to ſee me prefer my own divines before their miniſters. *King Charles.*

UNCIRCUM'CISED. *adj.* Not circumciſed; not a Jew.

Th' *uncircumciſ'd* ſmil'd grimly with diſdain. *Cowley.*

UNCIRCUMCI'SION. *n. ſ.* Omiſſion of circumciſion.

God, that gives the law that a Jew ſhall be circumciſed, thereby conſtitutes *uncircumciſion* an obliquity; which, had he not given that law, had never been ſuch. *Hammond.*

Uncircumscri'bed. *adj.* Unbounded; unlimited.

Though I, *uncircumſcrib'd* myſelf, retire,
And put not forth my goodneſs. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

An arbitrary prince is the maſter of a non-reſiſting people; for where the people is *uncircumſcribed*, the obedience ought to be unlimited. *Addiſon.*

The ſovereign was flattered by a ſet of men into a perſuaſion, that the regal authority was unlimited and *uncircumſcrib'd*. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Unci'rcumspect. *adj.* Not cautious; not vigilant.

Their *uncircumſpect* ſimplicity had been uſed, eſpecially in matters of religion. *Hayward.*

Uncircumsta'ntial. *adj.* Unimportant. A bad word.

The like particulars, although they ſeem *uncircumſtantial*, are oft ſet down in holy ſcripture. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Unci'vil. *adj.* [*incivil*, Fr. *incivilis*, Latin.] Unpolite; not agreeable to rules of elegance, or complaiſance.

Your undutiful, *uncivil*, and uncharitable dealing in this your book, hath detected you. *Whitgifte.*

They love me well, yet I have much to do,
To keep me from *uncivil* outrages. *Shak.*

My friends are ſo unreaſonable, that they would have me be *uncivil* to him. *Spectator.*

Unci'villy. *adv.* Unpolitely; not complaiſantly.

Somewhat in it he would not have done, or deſired undone, when he broke forth as deſperately, as before he had done *uncivilly*. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Unci'vilized. *adj.* 1. Not reclaimed from barbarity. 2. Coarſe; indecent.

(1.) But we, brave Britons, foreign laws deſpiſ'd,
And kept unconquer'd, and *unciviliz'd*:
Fierce for the liberties of wit, and bold,
We ſtill defy'd the Romans, as of old. *Pope.*

(2.) Several, who have been poliſhed in France, make uſe of the moſt coarſe, *unciviliz'd* words in our language. *Addiſon.*

Uncla'rified. *adj.* Not purged; not purified.

One ounce of whey *unclarified*; one ounce of oil of vitriol, make no apparent alteration. *Bacon's Phyſ. Remarks.*

To **Uncla'sp.** *v. a.* To open what is ſhut with claſps.

Thou know'ſt no leſs, but all: I have *unclaſp'd*
To thee the book, ev'n of my ſecret ſoul. *Shak.*

Prayer can *unclaſp* the girdles of the north, ſaying to a mountain of ice, be thou removed hence, and caſt into the ſea. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

Uncla'ssick. *adj.* Not claſſick.

Angel of dulneſs, ſent to ſcatter round
Her magick charms o'er all *unclaſſick* ground. *Pope.*

U'ncle. *n. ſ.* [*oncle*, Fr.] The father or mother's brother.

Hamlet puniſhes his *uncle* rather for his own death, than the murther of his father. *Shakeſp. Illuſtrated.*

Uncle'an. *adj.* 1. Foul; dirty; filthy. 2. Not purified by ritual practices. 3. Foul with ſin. 4. Lewd; unchaſte.

(1.) ——— Charon,
A ſordid god: down from his hoary chin
A length of beard deſcends, uncomb'd, *unclean*. *Dryden.*

—— Prieſts are patterns for the reſt;
The gold of heav'n, who bear the God impreſs'd:
But when the precious coin is kept *unclean*,
The ſov'reign's image is no longer ſeen.
If they be foul, on whom the people truſt,
Well may the baſer braſs contract a ruſt. *Dryden.*

(3.) Beſides how vile, contemptible, ridiculous,
What act more execrably *unclean*, profane? *Milton.*

What agonies muſt he endure? What difficulties overcome, before he can cleanſe himſelf from the pollutions of ſin, and be a fit inhabitant of that holy place, where no *unclean* thing ſhall enter? *Rogers's Sermons.*

(4.) —Let them all encircle him about,
And, fairy-like too, pinch the *unclean* knight,
And aſk him, why that hour of fairy revel,
In their ſo ſacred paths he dares to tread,
In ſhape profane. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Some tree, whoſe broad, ſmooth leaves together ſew'd,
And girded on our loins, may cover round
Thoſe middle parts; that this new comer, ſhame,
There ſit not, and reproach us as *unclean*. *Milton.*

Adultery of the heart, conſiſting of inordinate and *unclean* affections. *Perkins.*

Uncle'anliness. *n. ſ.* Want of cleanlineſs.

This profane liberty and *uncleanlineſs*, the archbiſhop reſolv'd to reform. *Clarendon.*

Uncle'anly. *adj.* 1. Foul; filthy; naſty. 2. Indecent; unchaſte.

(1.) Civet is of a baſer birth than tar;
The very *uncleanly* flux of a cat. *Shak.*

(2.) 'Tis pity that theſe harmonious writers have ever indulged any thing *uncleanly* or impure to defile their paper. *Watts.*

Uncle'anness. *n. ſ.* 1. Lewdneſs; incontinence. 2. Want of cleanlineſs; naſtineſs. 3. Sin; wickedneſs. 4. Want of ritual purity.

(1.) In St. Giles's I underſtood that moſt of the vileſt and moſt miſerable houſes of *uncleanneſs* were. *Graunt.*

(2.) Be not curious nor careleſs in your habit; be not troubleſome to thyſelf, or to others, by unhandſomeneſs, or *uncleanneſs*. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

(3.) I will ſave you from all your *uncleanneſſes*. *Ez.* xxxvi. 29.

Uncle'ansed. *adj.* Not cleanſed.

Pond earth is a good compoſt, if the pond have been long *uncleanſed*: ſo the water be not too hungry. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To **Uncle'nch** *v. a.* To open the cloſed hand.

The hero ſo his enterprize recalls;
His fiſt *unclenches*, and the weapon falls. *Garth.*

To **Uncle'w.** *v. a.* [from *clew*.] To undo.

If I ſhould pay you for't as 'tis extoll'd,
It would *unclew* me quite. *Shak. Timon.*

Uncli'pped. *adj.* Whole; not cut.

As ſoon as there began a diſtinction between clipped and *unclipped* money, bullion aroſe. *Locke.*

To **Unclo'ath.** *v. a.* To ſtrip; to make naked.

The boughs and branches are never *uncloathed* and left naked. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

Poor orphans minds are left as *uncloath'd* and naked altogether, as their bodies. *Atterbury.*

Cover the couch over with thick woollen clothes, the warmth whereof will make it come preſently; which once perceived, forthwith *uncloath* it. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To a diſtinct knowledge of things, we muſt *uncloath* them of all theſe mixtures, that we may contemplate them naked, and in their own nature. *Watts's Logick.*

To **Unclo'g.** *v. a.* 1. To diſencumber; to exonerate. 2. To ſet at liberty.

(1.) ——— Could I meet 'em
But once a day, it would *unclog* my heart
Of what lies heavy to't. *Shak.*

(2.) Then air, becauſe *unclog'd* in empty ſpace,
Flies after fire, and claims the ſecond place. *Dryden.*

To **Uncloi'ster.** *v. n.* To ſet at large.

Why did I not, *uncloiſter'd* from the womb,
Take my next lodging in a tomb? *Norris.*

To **Unclo'se.** *v. a.* To open.

Soon as thy letters trembling I *uncloſe*,
That well known name awakens all my woes. *Pope.*

Unclo'sed. *adj.* Not ſeparated by incloſures.

The king's army would, through thoſe *uncloſed* parts, have done them little harm. *Clarendon.*

Unclo'uded. *adj.* Free from clouds; clear from obſcurity; not darkened.

——— The father unfolding bright
Tow'rd the right hand his glory on the ſon
Blaz'd forth *unclouded* deity. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

— True virtues, with *unclouded* light,
All great, all royal, ſhine divinely bright. *Roſcommon.*

Bleſt with temper, whoſe *unclouded* ray,
Can make to-morrow cheerful as to-day. *Pope.*

Unclo'udedness. *n. ſ.* Openneſs; freedom from gloom.

The love I would perſuade, makes nothing more conducive to it, than the greateſt *uncloudedneſs* of the eye, and the perfecteſt illuſtration of the object; which is ſuch, that the cleareſt reaſon is the moſt advantageous light it can deſire to be ſeen by. *Boyle.*

Unclo'udy. *adj.* Free from a cloud.

Now night in ſilent ſtate begins to riſe,
And twinkling orbs beſtrow th' *uncloudy* ſkies;
Her borrow'd luſtre growing Cynthia lends. *Gay.*

To Unclu'tch. *v. a.* To open.

If the terrors of the Lord could not melt his bowels, *unclutch* his griping hand, or diſſeize him of his prey; yet ſure it muſt diſcourage him from graſping of heaven too. *Decay of Piety.*

To Unco'if. *v. a.* To pull the cap off.

Yonder are two apple-women ſcolding, and juſt ready to *uncoif* one another. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

To Unco'il. *v. a.* [from *coil.*] To open from being coiled or wrapped one part upon another.

The ſpiral air veſſels are like threads of cobweb, a little *uncoiled.* *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

Unco'ined. *adj.* Not coined.

While thou liv'ſt, Kate, take a fellow of plain, *uncoined* conſtancy. *Shak. Henry* V.

An ounce of coined ſtandard ſilver, muſt be of equal value to an ounce of *uncoined* ſtandard ſilver. *Locke.*

Uncolle'cted. *adj.* Not collected; not recollected.

Aſham'd, confuſ'd, I ſtarted from my bed,
And to my ſoul yet *uncollected* ſaid;
Into thyſelf, fond Solomon! return;
Reflect again, and thou again ſhalt mourn. *Prior.*

Unco'loured. *adj.* Not ſtained with any colour, or die.

Out of things *uncoloured* and tranſparent, we can repreſent unto you all ſeveral colours. *Bacon.*

Whether to deck with clouds the *uncolour'd* ſky,
Or wet the thirſty earth with falling ſhow'rs;
Riſing, or falling, ſtill advance his praiſe. *Milton.*

Unco'mbed. *adj.* Not parted or adjuſted by the comb.

——— They might perceive his head
To be unarmed, and curled, *uncombed* hairs,
Upſtarting ſtiff. *Spenſer.*

Their locks are beds of *uncomb'd* ſnakes, that wind
About their ſhady brows in wanton rings. *Craſhaw.*

Thy locks *uncomb'd*, like a rough wood appear. *Dryd.*

Unco'meatable. *adj.* Inacceſſible; unattainable. A low, corrupt word.

Unco'meliness. *n. ſ.* Want of grace; want of beauty.

The ruined churches are ſo unhandſomely patched, and thatched, that men do even ſhun the places, for the *uncomelineſs* thereof. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

He prais'd women's modeſty, and gave orderly, well-behaved reproof to all *uncomelineſs.* *Shak.*

Thoſe arches which the Tuſcan writers call *di terzo*, and *di quarto acuto*, becauſe they always concur in an acute angle, both for the natural imbecillity of the angle itſelf, and likewiſe for their very *uncomelineſs*, ought to be exiled from judicious eyes. *Wotton's Architecture.*

Forgetting that duty of modeſt concealment which they owed to the father of their country, in caſe they had diſcovered any real *uncomelineſs.* *K. Charles.*

The beauty or *uncomelineſs* in good and ill breeding, will make deeper impreſſions on them, in the examples of others, than from any rules. *Locke.*

Unco'mely. *adj.* Not comely; wanting grace.

Though he thought inquiſitiveneſs an *uncomely* gueſt, he could not but aſk who ſhe was. *Sidney.*

Neither is the ſame accounted an *uncomely* manner of riding: for great warriors ſay, they never ſaw a more comely man than the Iriſhman, nor that cometh on more bravely in his charge. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

Many, who troubled them moſt in their counſels, durſt not go thither, for fear of *uncomely* affronts. *Clarendon.*

Uncomely courage, unbeſeeming ſkill. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

Unco'mfortable. *adj.* 1. Affording no comfort; gloomy; diſmal; miſerable. 2. Receiving no comfort; melancholy.

(1.) He much complaineth of his own *uncomfortable* exile, wherein he ſuſtained many moſt grievous indignities, and endured the want of ſundry, both pleaſures and honours, before enjoyed. *Hooker.*

Chriſtmas is in the moſt dead, *uncomfortable* time of the year, when the poor people would ſuffer very much, if they had not good cheer to ſupport them. *Addiſon.*

Ours is melancholy and *uncomfortable* portion here below! A place, where not a day paſſes, but we eat our bread with ſorrow and cares: the preſent troubles us, the future amazes; and even the paſt fills us with grief and anguiſh. *Wake.*

The ſun ne'er views th' *uncomfortable* ſeats,
When radiant he advances or retreats. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Unco'mfortableness. *n. ſ.* Want of cheerfulneſs.

The want of juſt diſpoſitions to the holy ſacrament, may occaſion this *uncomfortableneſs.* *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

Unco'mfortably. *adv.* Without cheerfulneſs.

Uncomma'nded. *adj.* Not commanded.

It is eaſy to ſee what judgment is to be paſſed upon all thoſe affected, *uncommanded*, abſurd auſterities of the Romiſh profeſſion. *South.*

Unco'mmon. *adj.* Not frequent; rare; not often found or known.

Some of them are *uncommon*, but ſuch as the reader muſt aſſent to, when he ſees them explained. *Addiſon.*

Unco'mmonly. *adv.* Not frequently; to an uncommon degree.

Unco'mmonness. *n. ſ.* Inſrequency; rareneſs; rarity.

Our admiration of the antiquities about Naples and Rome, does not ſo much ariſe out of their greatneſs as *uncommonneſs.* *Addiſon.*

Uncompa'ct. *adj.* Not compact; not cloſely cohering.

Theſe rivers were not ſtreams of running matter; for how could a liquid, that lay hardening by degrees, ſettle in ſuch a furrowed, *uncompact* ſurface? *Addiſon.*

Uncommu'nicated. *adj.* Not communicated.

There is no ſuch mutual infuſion as really cauſeth the ſame natural operations or properties to be made common unto both ſubſtances; but whatſoever is natural to deity, the ſame remaineth in Chriſt *uncommunicated* unto his manhood; and whatſoever natural to manhood, his deity thereof is uncapable. *Hooker.*

Unco'mpanied. *adj.* Having no companion.

Thence ſhe fled, *uncompanied*, unſought. *Fairfax.*

Uncompa'ssionate. *adj.* Having no pity.

Neither deep groans, nor ſilver-ſhedding tears,
Could penetrate her *uncompaſſionate* ſire. *Shak.*

Hero and Leander were drowned in the *uncompaſſionate* ſurges. *Sandys's Journey.*

If thou in ſtrength all mortals doſt exceed;
In *uncompaſſionate* anger do not ſo. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Uncompe'lled. *adj.* Free from compulſion.

The amorous needle, once joined to the loadſtone, would never, *uncompelled*, forſake the inchanting mineral. *Boyle.*

Keep my voyage from the royal ear,
Nor, *uncompell'd*, the dangerous truth betray,
Till twice ſix times deſcends the lamp of day. *Pope.*

Uncomplaisa'nt. *adj.* Not civil; not obliging.

A natural roughneſs makes a man *uncomplaiſant* to others, ſo that he has no deference for their inclinations. *Locke.*

Uncomple'at. *adj.* Not perfect; not finiſhed.

Various incidents do not make different fables, but are only the *uncompleat* and unfiniſhed parts of the ſame fable. *Pope.*

Uncompo'unded. *adj.* 1. Simple; not mixed. 2. Simple; not intricate.

(1.) Hardneſs may be reckoned the property of all *uncompounded* matter. *Newton's Opticks.*

Your *uncompounded* atoms, you,
Figures in numbers infinite allow;
From which, by various combination, ſprings
This unconfin'd diverſity of things. *Blackmore.*

(2.) The ſubſtance of the faith was compriſed in that *uncompounded* ſtyle, but was afterwards prudently enlarged, for the repelling heretical invaders. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Uncompre'ssed. *adj.* Free from compreſſion.

We might be furniſhed with a reply, by ſetting down the differing weight of our receiver, when emptied, and when full of *uncompreſſed* air. *Boyle.*

Uncomprehe'nsive. *adj.* 1. Unable to comprehend. 2. In *Shakeſpeare* it ſeems to ſignify *incomprehenſible.*

(2.) The providence, that's in a watchful ſtate,
Knows almoſt every grain of Pluto's gold;
Finds bottom in th' *incomprehenſive* deep. *Shak.*

Unconce'ivable. *adj.* Not to be underſtood; not to be comprehended by the mind.

In the communication of motion by impulſe, we can have no other conception, but of the paſſing of motion out of one body into another; which is as obſcure and *unconceivable*, as how our minds move or ſtop our bodies by thought. *Locke.*

Thoſe atoms wond'rous ſmall muſt be,
Small to an *unconceivable* degree;
Since though theſe radiant ſpoils diſpers'd in air,
Do ne'er return, and ne'er the ſun repair. *Blackmore.*

Unconce'ivableness. *n. ſ.* Incomprehenſibility.

The *unconceivableneſs* of ſomething they find in one, throws men violently into the contrary hypotheſis, though altogether as unintelligible. *Locke.*

Unconce'ived. *adj.* Not thought; not imagined.

Vaſt is my theme, yet *unconceiv'd*, and brings
Untoward words, ſcarce looſen'd yet from things. *Creech.*

Unconce'rn. *n. ſ.* Negligence; want of intereſt; freedom from anxiety; freedom from perturbation.

Such things had been charged upon us by the malice of enemies, the want of judgment in friends, and the *unconcern* of indifferent perſons. *Swift.*

Unconce'rned. *adj.* 1. Having no intereſt. 2. Not anxious; not diſturbed; not affected. Before the thing it has *with* in Milton, *for* in Dryden, and *at* in Rogers.

(1.) An idle perſon is like one that is dead, *unconcerned* in the changes and neceſſities of the world. *Taylor.*

The earth's motion is to be admitted, notwithſtanding the ſeeming contrary evidence of *unconcerned* ſenſes. *Glanville.*

It ſeems a principle in human nature, to incline one way more than another, even in matters where we are wholly *unconcerned.* *Swift.*

(2.) ——— See the morn,
All *unconcern'd with* our unreſt, begins
Her roſy progreſs ſmiling. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

You call'd me into all your joys, and gave me
An equal ſhare; and in this depth of miſery
Can I be *unconcerned?* *Denham's Sophy.*

——The virgin from the ground
Upſtarted freſh, already clos'd the wound;
And *unconcern'd for* all ſhe felt before,
Precipitates her flight along the ſhore. *Dryden.*

Happy mortals, *unconcern'd for* more,
Confin'd their wiſhes to their native ſhore. *Dryden.*

We ſhall be eaſy and *unconcerned at* all the accidents of the way, and regard only the event of the journey. *Rogers.*

Unconce'rnedly. *adv.* Without intereſt or affection; without anxiety; without perturbation.

Not the moſt cruel of our conquering foes,
So *unconcern'dly* can relate our woes,
As not to lend a tear. *Denham.*

Death was denounc'd, that frightful ſound,
Which ev'n the beſt can hardly bear:
He took the ſummons, void of fear,
And *unconcern'dly* caſt his eyes around,
As if to find and dare the grieſly challenger. *Dryden.*

Is heaven, with its pleaſures for evermore, to be parted with ſo *unconcernedly?* Is an exceeding and eternal weight of glory too light in the balance againſt the hopeleſs death of the atheiſt, and utter extinction. *Bentley.*

Unconce'rnedness. *n. ſ.* Freedom from anxiety, or perturbation.

No man, having done a kindneſs to another, would think himſelf juſtly dealt with, in a total neglect, and *unconcernedneſs* of the perſon who had received that kindneſs. *South.*

Unconce'rning. *adj.* Not intereſting; not affecting; not belonging to one.

Things impoſſible in their nature, or *unconcerning* to us, cannot beget it. *Decay of Piety.*

This ſcience of medals, which is charged with ſo many *unconcerning* parts of knowledge, and built on ſuch mean materials, appears ridiculous to thoſe that have not examined it. *Addiſon on Medals.*

Unconce'rnment. *n. ſ.* The ſtate of having no ſhare.

Being privileged by an happy *unconcernment* in thoſe legal murders, you may take a ſweeter reliſh of your own innocence. *South.*

Unconclu'dent. } *adj.* Not deciſive; inferring no plain
Unconclu'ding. } or certain concluſion or conſequence.

Our arguments are inevident and *unconcludent.* *Hale.*

He makes his underſtanding only the warehouſe of other mens falſe and *unconcluding* reaſonings, rather than a repoſitory of truth for his own uſe. *Locke.*

Unconclu'dingness. *n. ſ.* Quality of being unconcluding.

Either may be much more probably maintained than hitherto, as againſt the unaccurateneſs and the *unconcludingneſs* of the analytical experiments vulgarly relied on. *Boyle.*

Unconco'cted. *adj.* Not digeſted; not matured.

We ſwallow cherry-ſtones, but void them *unconcocted.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

In theology, I put as great a difference between our new lights and antient truths, as between the ſun and an *unconcocted*, evanid meteor. *Glanville.*

Did ſhe extend the gloomy clouds on high,
Where all th' amazing fireworks of the ſky,
In *unconcocted* ſeeds fermenting lie. *Blackmore.*

Uncondе'mned. *adj.* Not condemned.

It was a familiar and *uncondemned* practice amongſt the Greeks and Romans, to expoſe, without pity, their innocent infants. *Locke.*

Uncondi'tional. *adj.* Abſolute; not limited by any terms.

O paſs not, Lord! an abſolute decree,
Or bind thy ſentence *unconditional*;
But in thy ſentence our remorſe foreſee,
And, in that foreſight, this thy doom recal. *Dryden.*

Our Saviour left a power in his church to abſolve men from their ſins; but this was not an abſolute and *unconditional* power veſted in any, but founded upon repentance, and on the penitent's belief in him alone. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

Unconfi'nable. *adj.* Unbounded.

You rogue! you ſtand upon your honour! why, thou *unconfinable* baſeneſs, it is as much as I can do to keep mine honour. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Unconfi'ned. *adj.* 1. Free from reſtraint. 2. Having no limits; unbounded.

(1.) ——— I wonder at it.
That ſhews thou art *unconfin'd.* *Shak.*

Chaucer has refined on Boccace, and has mended the ſtories he has borrowed: though proſe allows more liberty of thought, and the expreſſion is more eaſy when *unconfined* by numbers. Our countryman carries weight, and yet wins the race at diſadvantage. *Dryden.*

Poets, a race long *unconfin'd* and free,

Still fond and proud of ſavage liberty,
Receiv'd his laws. *Pope's Eſſay on Criticiſm.*

(2.) If that which men eſteem their happineſs, were, like the light, the ſame ſufficient and *unconfined* good, whether ten thouſand enjoy the benefit of it, or but one, we ſhould ſee men's good will and kind endeavours would be as univerſal. *Spectator.*

Bleſt with a taſte exact, yet *unconfin'd*;
A knowledge both of books and human kind. *Pope.*

UNCONFI'RMED. *adj.* 1. Not fortified by reſolution; not ſtrengthened; raw; weak. 2. Not ſtrengthened by additional teſtimony. 3. Not ſettled in the church by the right of confirmation.

(1.) ——— The unexpected ſpeech
The king had made upon the new-rais'd force,
In th' *unconfirm'd* troops, much fear did breed. *Daniel.*
(2.) ——— He would have reſign'd
To him his heav'nly office, nor was long
His witneſs *unconfirm'd*. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

UNCONFO'RM. *adj.* Unlike; diſſimilar; not analogous.

Not *unconform* to other ſhining globes. *Milton.*

UNCONFO'RMABLE. *adj.* Inconſiſtent; not conforming.

Unto thoſe general rules, they know we do not defend, that we may hold any thing *unconformable*. *Hooker.*

Moral good, is an action conformable to the rule of our duty. Moral evil, is an action *unconformable* to it, or a neglect to fulfil it. *Watts's Logick.*

UNCONFO'RMITY. *n. ſ.* Incongruity; inconſiſtency.

The moral goodneſs or evil of men's actions, which conſiſt in their conformity or *unconformity* to right reaſon, muſt be eternal, neceſſary, and unchangeable. *South.*

UNCONFU'SED. *adj.* Diſtinct; free from confuſion.

It is more diſtinct and *unconfuſed* than the ſenſitive memory. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

If in having our ideas in the memory ready at hand, conſiſts quickneſs of parts; in this of having them *unconfuſed*, and being able nicely to diſtinguiſh one thing from another, conſiſts the exactneſs of judgment. *Locke.*

UNCONFU'SEDLY. *adv.* Without confuſion.

Every one finds that he knows, when any idea is in his underſtanding, and that, when more than one are there, he knows them, diſtinctly and *unconfuſedly*, from one another. *Locke.*

UNCONFU'TABLE. *adj.* Irrefragable; not to be convicted of errour.

One political argument they boaſted of as *unconfutable*, that from the marriages of eccleſiaſticks, would enſue poverty in many of the children, and thence a diſgrace and burden to the church. *Spratt's Sermons.*

UNCONGE'ALED. *adj.* Not concreted by cold.

By expoſing wine, after four months digeſtion in horſedung, unto the extremity of cold, the aqueous parts will freeze, but the ſpirit retire, and be found *uncongealed* in the center. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

UNCO'NJUGAL. *adj.* Not conſiſtent with matrimonial faith; not befitting a wife or huſband.

——— My name
To all poſterity may ſtand defam'd;
With malediction mention'd, and the blot
Of falſhood moſt *unconjugal* traduc'd. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

UNCONNE'CTED. *adj.* Not coherent; not joined by proper tranſitions or dependence of parts; lax; looſe; vague.

Thoſe who contemplate only the fragments broken off from any ſcience, diſperſed in ſhort, *unconnected* diſcourſes, can never ſurvey an entire body of truth. *Watts.*

UNCONNI'VING. *adj.* Not forbearing penal notice.

To that hideous place not ſo confin'd,
By rigour *unconniving*; but that oft
Leaving my dolorous priſon, I enjoy
Large liberty, to round this globe of earth. *Milton.*

UNCO'NQUERABLE. *adj.* Not to be ſubdued; inſuperable; not to be overcome; invincible.

Louis was darting his thunder on the Alps, and cauſing his enemies to feel the force of his *unconquerable* arms. *Dryden.*

Spadillio, firſt *unconquerable* lord!
Led off two captive trumps, and ſwept the board. *Pope.*

UNCO'NQUERABLY. *adv.* Invincibly; inſuperably.

The herds of Iphyclus, detain'd in wrong;
Wild, furious herds, *unconquerably* ſtrong. *Pope.*

UNCO'NQUERED. *adj.* 1. Not ſubdued; not overcome. 2. Inſuperable; invincible.

(1.) ——— To die ſo tamely,
O'ercome by paſſion and misfortune,
And ſtill *unconquer'd* by my foes, ſounds ill. *Denham.*
Unconquer'd yet, in that forlorn eſtate,
His manly courage overcame his fate. *Dryd.*

(2.) Theſe brothers had a-while ſerv'd the king of Pontus; and in all his affairs, eſpecially of war, whereunto they were only apt, they had ſhewed as *unconquered* courage, ſo a rude faithfulneſs. *Sidney.*

What was that ſnaky-headed gorgon ſhield,
That wiſe Minerva wore, *unconquer'd* virgin!
Wherewith ſhe freez'd her foes to congeal'd ſtone,
But rigid looks, and chaſte auſterity,
And noble grace, that daſh'd brute violence,
With ſudden adoration and blank awe? *Milton.*

UNCO'NSCIONABLE. *adj.* 1. Exceeding the limits of any juſt claim or expectation. 2. Forming unreaſonable expectations. 3. Enormous; vaſt. A low word. 4. Not guided or influenced by conſcience.

(1.) A man may oppoſe an *unconſcionable* requeſt for an unjuſtifiable reaſon. *L'Eſtrange.*

(2.) You cannot be ſo *unconſcionable* as to charge me for not ſubſcribing of my name, for that would reflect too groſly upon your own party, who never dare it. *Dryden.*

(3.) His giantſhip is gone ſomewhat creſt-fall'n,
Stalking with leſs *unconſcionable* ſtrides,
And lower looks, but in a ſultry chaſe. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

(4.) How infamous is the falſe, fraudulent, and *unconſcionable*? hardly ever did any man of no conſcience continue a man of any credit long. *South.*

UNCO'NSCIONABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Unreaſonableneſs of hope or claim.

UNCO'NSCIONABLY. *adv.* Unreaſonably.

Indeed 'tis pity you ſhould miſs
Th' arrears of all your ſervices;
And for th' eternal obligation,
Y' have laid upon th' ungrateful nation,
Be uſed ſo *unconſcionably* hard,
As not to find a juſt reward. *Hudibras.*
This is a common vice; though all things here
Are ſold, and ſold *unconſcionably* dear. *Dryden's Juv.*

UNCO'NSCIOUS. *adj.* 1. Having no mental perception. 2. Unacquainted; unknowing.

(1.) *Unconſcious* cauſes only ſtill impart
Their utmoſt ſkill, their utmoſt power exert:
Thoſe which can freely chuſe, diſcern, and know,
Can more or leſs of art and care beſtow. *Blackmore.*
(2.) A yearling bullock to thy name ſhall ſmoke,
Untam'd, *unconſcious* of the galling yoke. *Pope.*

UNCO'NSECRATED. *adj.* Not ſacred; not dedicated; not devoted.

The ſin of Iſrael had even *unconſecrated* and profaned that ſacred edifice, and robbed it of its only defence. *South.*

UNCONSE'NTED. *adj.* Not yielded.

We ſhould extend it even to the weakneſſes of our natures, to our proneneſs to evil; for however theſe, *unconſented* to, will not be imputed to us, yet are they matter of ſorrow. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

UNCONSI'DERED. *adj.* Not conſidered; not attended to.

Love yourſelf; and in that love,
Not *unconſidered* leave your honour. *Shakeſ.*

It will not be *unconſidered*, that we find no open track in this labyrinth. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Unco'nsonant. *adj.* Incongruous; unfit; inconſiſtent.

It ſeemed a thing *unconſonant*, that the world ſhould honour any other as the Saviour, but him whom it honoureth as the Creator of the world. *Hooker.*

Unco'nstant. *adj.* [*inconſtant*, Fr. *inconſtans*, Latin.] Fickle; not ſteady; changeable; mutable.

More *unconſtant* than the wind; who woos
Ev'n now the frozen boſom of the north;
And, being anger'd, puffs away from thence,
Turning his face to the dew-dropping ſouth. *Shak.*

——— Th' *unconſtant* ſkies
Do change their courſe as ſev'ral winds ariſe. *May's Virgil.*

Unco'nstrained. *adj.* Free from compulſion.

Will you, with free and *unconſtrained* ſoul,
Give me your daughter? *Shakeſp.*

Theſe be the miſeries which our firſt parents brought upon all mankind, unto whom God, in his creation, gave a free and *unconſtrained* will. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

——— His highneſs is return'd.———
And *unconſtrain'd?* But with what change
Of countenance did he receive the meſſage? *Denham.*

Made for his uſe, yet he has form'd us ſo,
We *unconſtrain'd*, what he commands us, do. *Dryden.*

Unconstra'inedly. *adv.* Without force ſuffered.

Such a patron has frankly, generouſly, and *unconſtrainedly* relieved me. *South.*

Unconstra'int. *n. ſ.* Freedom from conſtraint; eaſe.

Mr. Dryden writ more like a ſcholar; and though the greateſt maſter of poetry, he wanted that eaſineſs, that air of freedom and *unconſtraint*, which is more ſenſibly to be perceived, than deſcribed. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

Unconsu'lting. *adj.* [*inconſultus*, Lat.] Heady; raſh; improvident; imprudent.

It was the fair Zelmane, Plexirtus's daughter, whom *unconſulting* affection, unfortunately born to mewards, had made borrow ſo much of her natural modeſty, as to leave her more decent rayments. *Sidney.*

Unconsu'med. *adj.* Not waſted; not deſtroyed by any waſting power.

———— Hope never comes,
That comes to all, but torture without end
Still urges, and a fiery deluge fed
With ever-burning ſulphur *unconſum'd*. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Fixedneſs, or a power to remain in the fire *unconſumed*, is an idea that always accompanies our complex ideas, ſignified by the word gold. *Locke.*

Unconsu'mmate. *adj.* Not conſummated.

—— Acron came to the fight,
Who left his ſpouſe betroth'd, and *unconſummate* night. *Dryden.*

Unconte'mned. *adj.* Not deſpiſed.

——— Which of the peers,
Have *uncontemn'd* gone by him, or at leaſt
Stood not neglected? *Shak. Henry VIII.*

Unconte'nted. *adj.* Not contented; not ſatisfied.

——Permit me, chief,
To lead this *uncontented* gift away. *Dryden.*

Unconte'ntingness. *n. ſ.* Want of power to ſatisfy.

The decreed *uncontentingneſs* of all other goods, is richly repaired by its being but an aptneſs to prove a riſe to our love's ſettling in God. *Boyle.*

Unconte'stable. *adj.* Indiſputable; not controvertible.

Where is the man that has *unconteſtible* evidence of the truth of all that he holds, or of the falſhood of all he condemns. *Locke.*

Unconte'sted. *adj.* Not diſputed; evident.

'Tis by experience *unconteſted* found,
Bodies orbicular, when whirling round,
Still ſhake off all things on their ſurface plac'd. *Blackmore.*

Uncontri'te. *adj.* Not religiouſly penitent.

The prieſt, by abſolving an *uncontrite* ſinner, cannot make him contrite. *Hammond's Practical Catechiſm.*

Uncontrove'rted. *adj.* Not diſputed; not liable to debate.

One reaſon of the *uncontroverted* certainty of mathematical ſcience is, becauſe 'tis built upon clear and ſettled ſignifications of names. *Glanville.*

Uncontro'ulable. *adj.* 1. Reſiſtleſs; powerful beyond oppoſition. 2. Indiſputable; irrefragable.

(1.) ——— Gaza mourns,
And all that band them to reſiſt
His *uncontroulable* intent. *Milton.*

(2.) The penſion was granted, by reaſon of the king of England's *uncontroulable* title to England. *Hayward.*

This makes appear the error of thoſe, who think it an *uncontroulable* maxim, that power is always ſafer lodged in many hands, than in one; thoſe many are as capable of enſlaving as a ſingle perſon. *Swift.*

Uncontro'ulably. *adv.* 1. Without poſſibility of oppoſition. 2. Without danger of refutation.

(2.) *Uncontroulably*, and under general conſent, many opinions are paſſant, which, upon due examination, admit of doubt. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Since this light was to reſt within them, and the judgment of it wholly to remain in themſelves, they might ſafely and *uncontroulably* pretend it greater or leſs. *South.*

Uncontro'uled. *adj.* 1. Unreſiſted; unoppoſed; not to be overruled. 2. Not convinced; not refuted.

(1.) Should I try the *uncontrouled* worth
Of this pure cauſe, 'twould kindle my rapid ſpirits
To ſuch a flame of ſacred vehemence,
That dumb things would be mov'd to ſympathize. *Milton.*

O'er barren mountains, o'er the flow'ry plain,
Extends thy *uncontroul'd* and boundleſs reign. *Dryden.*

The Britiſh navy, *uncontroul'd*,
Shall wave her double croſs t' extremeſt clime
Terrific, and return with odorous ſpoils. *Phillips.*

(2.) That Julius Cæſar was ſo born, is an *uncontrouled* report. *Hayward.*

Uncontro'uledly. *adv.* Without controul; without oppoſition.

Mankind avert killing, and being killed; but when the phantaſm honour has once poſſeſſed the mind, no reluctance of humanity is able to make head againſt it; but it commands *uncontrouledly*. *Decay of Piety.*

Unconve'rsable. *adj.* Not ſuitable to converſation; not ſocial.

Faith and devotion are traduced and ridiculed, as moroſe, *unconverſable* qualities. *Rogers.*

Unconve'rted. *adj.* 1. Not perſuaded of the truth of Chriſtianity. 2. Not religious; not yet induced to live a holy life. Thus *Baxter* wrote a Call to the *Unconverted*.

(1.) Salvation belongeth unto none, but ſuch as call upon the name of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt: which nations, as yet *unconverted*, neither do, nor poſſibly can do, till they believe. *Hooker.*

The *unconverted* heathens, who were preſſed by the many authorities that confirmed our Saviour's miracles, accounted for them after the ſame manner. *Addiſon on Chriſtian Religion.*

The apoſtle reminds the Epheſians of the guilt and miſery of their former *unconverted* eſtate, when aliens from the commonwealth of Iſrael. *Rogers.*

Unconvi'nced. *adj.* Not convinced.

A way not to be introduced into the ſeminaries of thoſe, who are to propagate religion, or philoſophy, amongſt the ignorant and *unconvinced*. *Locke.*

To **Unco'rd.** *v. a.* To looſe a thing bound with cords.

Uncorre'cted. *adj.* Inaccurate; not poliſhed to exactneſs.

I have written this too haſtily and too looſely: it comes out from the firſt draught, and *uncorrected*. *Dryden.*

Uncorru'pt. *adj.* Honeſt; upright; not tainted with wickedneſs; not influenced by iniquitous intereſt.

The pleaſures of ſin, and this world's vanities, are cenſured with *uncorrupt* judgment. *Hooker.*

Men alledge they ne'er can find
Thoſe beauties in a female mind,
Which raiſe a flame that will endure,
For ever *uncorrupt* and pure. *Swift.*

UNCORRU'PTED. *adj.* Not vitiated; not depraved.

—— Such a hero never ſprings,
But from the *uncorrupted* blood of kings. *Roſcommon.*
—— Man, yet new,
No rule but *uncorrupted* reaſon knew,
And with a native bent did good purſue. *Dryden.*

Nothing is more valuable than the records of antiquity: I wiſh we had more of them, and more *uncorrupted.* *Locke.*

UNCORRU'PTNESS. *n. ſ.* Integrity; uprightneſs.

In doctrine, ſhew *uncorruptneſs,* gravity, ſincerity. *Titus,* ii. 7.

To UNCO'VER. *v. a.* 1. To diveſt of a covering. 2. To deprive of cloaths. 3. To ſtrip of the roof. 4. To ſhew openly; to ſtrip of a veil, or concealment. 5. To bare the head, as in the preſence of a ſuperiour.

(1.) After you are up, *uncover* your bed, and open the curtains to air it. *Harvey.*

Seeing an object ſeveral millions of leagues, the very inſtant it is *uncovered,* may be ſhewn to be a miſtake in matter of fact. *Locke.*

(2.) Thou wert better in thy grave, than to anſwer, with thy *uncovered* body, this extremity of the ſkies. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

(3.) —— Porches and ſchools,
Uncover'd, and with ſcaffolds cumber'd ſtood. *Prior.*

(4.) —— He cover'd; but his robe
Uncover'd more: ſo roſe the Danite ſtrong,
Shorn of his ſtrength. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

There will certainly come ſome day or other, to *uncover* every ſoul of us. *Pope's Letters.*

(5.) Rather let my head dance on a bloody pole,
Than ſtand *uncover'd* to the vulgar groom. *Shak.*

UNCO'UNSELLABLE. *adj.* Not to be adviſed.

It would have been *uncounſellable* to have marched, and have left ſuch an enemy at their backs. *Clarendon.*

UNCO'UNTABLE. *adj.* Innumerable.

Thoſe *uncountable,* glorious bodies, were not ſet in the firmament for no other end than to adorn it. *Raleigh.*

UNCO'UNTERFEIT. *adj.* Genuine; not ſpurious.

True zeal is not any ſingle affection of the ſoul, but a ſtrong mixture of many holy affections, filling the heart with all pious intentions; all, not only *uncounterfeit,* but moſt fervent. *Spratt's Sermons.*

To UNCO'UPLE. *v. a.* To looſe dogs from their couples.

Uncouple in the weſtern valley, go;
Diſpatch, I ſay, and find the foreſter. *Shakeſp.*
The hunt is up, the morn is bright and gray;
The fields are fragrant, and the woods are green;
Uncouple here, and let us make a bay. *Shakeſp.*
The land on which they fought, th' appointed place,
In which th' *uncoupled* hounds began the chace. *Dryden.*

UNCO'URTEOUS. *adj.* Uncivil; unpolite.

In behaviour ſome will ſay, ever ſad, ſurely ſober, and ſomewhat given to muſing, but never *uncourteous.* *Sidney.*

UNCO'URTEOUSLY. *adv.* Uncivilly; unpolitely.

Though ſomewhat merrily, yet *uncourteouſly* he railed upon England, objecting extreme beggary, and mere barbarouſneſs unto it. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

UNCO'URTLINESS. *n. ſ.* Unſuitableneſs of manners to a court; inelegance.

The quakers preſented an addreſs, which, notwithſtanding the *uncourtlineſs* of their phraſes, the ſenſe was very honeſt. *Addiſon.*

UNCO'URTLY. *adj.* Inelegant of manners; uncivil.

The lord treaſurer not entering into thoſe refinements of paying the publick money upon private conſiderations, hath been ſo *uncourtly* as to ſtop it. *Swift.*

UNCO'UTH. *adj.* [uncuð, Saxon.] Odd; ſtrange; unuſual.

A very *uncouth* ſight was to behold,
How he did faſhion his untoward pace;
For as he forward mov'd his footing old,
So backward ſtill was turn'd his wrinkled face. *Spenſer.*
The lovers ſtanding in this doleful wiſe,
A warrior bold unwares approached near,
Uncouth in arms yclad, and ſtrange diſguiſe. *Fairfax.*
I am ſurprized with an *uncouth* fear;
A chilling ſweat o'erruns my trembling joints;
My heart ſuſpects more than mine eye can ſee. *Shak.*
The trouble of thy thoughts this night
Affects me equally; nor can I like
This *uncouth* dream, of evil ſprung, I fear. *Milton.*
—— Say on;
For I that day was abſent, as befel,
Bound on a voyage *uncouth,* and obſcure,
Far on excurſion toward the gates of hell. *Milton.*

It was ſo *uncouth* a ſight, for a fox to appear without a tale, that the very thoughts made him weary of his life. *L'Eſtrange.*

The ſecret ceremonies I conceal,
Uncouth, perhaps unlawful to reveal. *Dryden.*

I am more in danger to miſunderſtand his true meaning, than if I had come to him with a mind unpoſſeſſed by doctors of my ſect, whoſe reaſonings will of courſe make all chime that way, and make the genuine meaning of the author ſeem harſh, ſtrained, and *uncouth* to me. *Locke.*

He made that a pleaſant ſtudy, which, in the hands of Bartolus and Baldus, was *uncouth* and rugged. *Baker.*

UNCO'UTHLY. *adv.* Oddly; ſtrangely.

Venetians do not more *uncouthly* ride,
Than did their lubber ſtate mankind beſtride. *Dryd.*

UNCO'UTHNESS. *n. ſ.* Oddneſs; ſtrangeneſs.

To deny himſelf in the leſſer inſtances, that ſo when the greater come, they may not have the diſadvantage of *uncouthneſs,* and perfect ſtrangeneſs, to enhance their difficulty, muſt be acknowledged reaſonable. *Decay of Piety.*

To UNCREA'TE. *v. a.* To annihilate; to reduce to nothing; to deprive of exiſtence.

Tempt me with ſuch affrights no more,
Leſt what I made I *uncreate.* *Carew.*
Who created thee, lamenting learn;
Who can *uncreate* thee thou ſhalt know. *Milton.*
Light dies before her *uncreating* word. *Pope.*

UNCREA'TED. *adj.* 1. Not yet created. 2. [*Incree,* Fr.] Not produced by creation.

(1.) —— How haſt thou diſturb'd
Heav'n's bleſſed peace, and into nature brought
Miſery, *uncreated* till the crime
Of thy rebellion? *Milton.*

(2.) What cauſe within, or what without is found,
That can a being *uncreated* bound? *Blackmore.*

The next paragraph proves, that the idea we have of God is God himſelf; it being ſomething as he ſays, *uncreated.* *Locke.*

UNCRE'DITABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Want of reputation.

To all other diſſwaſives, we may add this of the *uncreditableneſs*: the beſt that can be ſaid is, that they uſe wit fooliſhly, whereof the one part devours the other. *Decay of Piety.*

UNCRO'PPED. *adj.* Not cropped; not gathered.

—— Thy abundance wants
Partakers, and *uncropp'd* falls to the ground. *Milton.*

UNCRO'SSED. *adj.* Uncancelled.

Such gain the cap of him, that makes them fine,
Yet keeps his book *uncroſs'd.* *Shak. Cymbeline.*

UNCRO'UDED. *adj.* Not ſtraitened by want of room.

—— An amphitheatre,
On its publick ſhows, unpeopled Rome,
And held *uncrouded* nations in its womb. *Addiſon.*

To UNCRO'WN. *v. a.* To deprive of a crown; to deprive of ſovereignty.

——— He hath done me wrong;
And therefore I'll *uncrown* him ere't be long. *Shak.*
——— Ye pow'rs!
See a ſacred king *uncrown'd*;
See your offſpring, Albion, bound. *Dryd. Albion.*

U'NCTION. *n. ſ.* [*unction*, French.] 1. The act of anointing. 2. Unguent; ointment. 3. The act of anointing medically. 4. Any thing ſoftening, or lenitive. 5. The The rite of anointing in the laſt hours. 6. Any thing that excites piety and devotion; that which melts to devotion.

(1.) The *unction* of the tabernacle, the table, the laver, the altar of God, with all the inſtruments appertaining thereunto, made them for ever holy. *Hooker.*

(2.) The king himſelf the ſacred *unction* made;
As king by office, and as prieſt by trade. *Dryden.*

(3.) Such as are of hot conſtitutions, ſhould uſe bathing in hot water, rather than *unctions*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

(4.) ——— Mother,
Lay not that flattering *unction* to your ſoul,
That not your treſpaſs, but my madneſs ſpeaks. *Shak.*

(5.) Their extreme *unction*, adminiſtered as the dying man's viaticum, which St. James mentioned as the ceremony of his recovery, may be added. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

UNCTUO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [from *unctuous.*] Fatneſs; oilineſs.

Fuliginous exhalations contain an *unctuoſity* in them, and ariſe from the matter of fuel. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

U'NCTUOUS. *adj.* Fat; clammy; oily.

Dry up thy harrow'd veins, and plough-torn leas,
Whereof ingrateful man, with liqu'riſh draughts,
And morſels *unctuous*, greaſes his pure mind,
That from it all conſideration ſlips. *Shakeſ.*
——— A wand'ring fire,
Compact of *unctuous* vapour, which the night
Condenſes, and the cold environs round,
Kindled through agitation to a flame. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

So fat and *unctuous*, that with the bellies of five of them, there is made uſually a hogſhead of train oil. *Heylyn.*

The trees were *unctuous* fir, and mountain aſh. *Dryd.*

Whether they *unctuous* exhalations are,
Fir'd by the ſun, or ſeeming ſo alone. *Dryden.*
——— Th' infernal winds,
Dilating, and with *unctuous* vapour fed,
Diſdain'd their narrow cells. *Philips.*

Camphire, oil-olive, linſeed-oil, ſpirit of turpentine, and amber, are fat, ſulphureous, *unctuous* bodies. *Newton.*

U'NCTUOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* Fatneſs; oilineſs; clammineſs; greaſineſs.

A great degree of *unctuouſneſs* is not neceſſary to the production of the like effects. *Boyle.*

UNCU'LLED. *adj.* Not gathered.

A ſweaty reaper from his tillage brought
Firſt fruits, the green ear, and the yellow ſheaf,
Uncull'd, as came to hand. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

UNCU'LPABLE. *adj.* Not blamable.

Thoſe canons do bind, as they are edicts of nature; which the Jews obſerving as yet unwritten, and thereby framing ſuch church orders, as in their law were not preſcribed, are notwithſtanding in that reſpect *unculpable*. *Hooker.*

UNCU'CKOLDED. *adj.* Not made a cuckold.

As it is a heart-breaking to ſee a handſome man looſe-wiv'd, ſo it is a deadly ſorrow to behold a foul knave *uncuckolded*. *Shakeſpeare's Ant. and Cleo.*

UNCU'LTIVATED. *adj.* [*incultus*, Latin.] 1. Not cultivated; not improved by tillage. 2. Not inſtructed; not civilized.

(1.) Our iſle, indeed, too fruitful was before;
But all *uncultivated* lay,
Out of the ſolar walk. *Dryden.*

God gave the world to men in common; but ſince he gave it for their benefit, it cannot be ſuppoſed he meant it ſhould always remain common and *uncultivated*. *Locke.*

(2.) The firſt tragedians found that ſerious ſtile
Too grave for their *uncultivated* age. *Roſcommon.*

Theſe are inſtances of nations, where *uncultivated* nature has been left to itſelf, without the help of letters. *Locke.*

UNCU'MBERED. *adj.* Not burthened; not embarraſſed.

Lord of yourſelf, *uncumber'd* with a wife. *Dryd.*

UNCU'RBABLE. *adj.* That cannot be curbed, or checked. Not uſed.

So much *uncurbable* her garboiles, Cæſar,
Made out of her impatience, which not wanted
Shrewdneſs of policy. *Shak. Ant. and Cleo.*

UNCU'RBED. *adj.* Licentious; not reſtrained.

With frank, and with *uncurbed* plainneſs,
Tell us the Dauphin's mind. *Shak. H. V.*

To UNCU'RL. *v. a.* To looſe from ringlets, or convolutions.

There ſtands a rock; the raging billows roar
Above his head in ſtorms; but when 'tis clear,
Uncurl their ridgy backs, and at his feet appear. *Dryd.*

The lion's foe lies proſtrate on the plain,
He ſheaths his paws, *uncurls* his angry mane;
And, pleas'd with bloodleſs honours of the day,
Walks over, and diſdains th' inglorious prey. *Dryd.*

The furies ſink upon their iron beds,
And ſnakes *uncurl'd* hang liſt'ning round their heads. *Pope.*

To UNCU'RL. *v. n.* To fall from the ringlets.

My fleece of woolly hair now *uncurls*,
Even as an adder, when ſhe doth unrowl
To do ſome fatal execution. *Shak. Titus Andron.*

UNCU'RLED. *adj.* Not collected into ringlets.

Alike in feature both, and garb appear;
With honeſt faces, though *uncurled* hair. *Dryd.*

But ſince, alas frail beauty muſt decay;
Curl'd or *uncurl'd*, ſince locks will turn to grey;
What then remains, but well our pow'r to uſe,
And keep good humour ſtill, whate'er we loſe? *Pope.*

UNCU'RRENT. *adj.* Not current; not paſſing in common payment.

Your voice, like a piece of *uncurrent* gold, is not crack'd with in the ring. *Shak. Hamlet.*

I can no other anſwer make but thanks;
And thanks, and ever thanks: and oft good turns
Are ſhuffled off with ſuch *uncurrent* pay. *Shakeſp.*

To UNCU'RSE. *v. a.* To free from any execration.

Uncurſe their ſouls; their peace is made
With head, and not with hands. *Shak. R. II.*

UNCU'RST. *adj.* Not execrated.

Sir John Hotham unreproached, unthreatened, *uncurſed* by any language or ſecret imprecation of mine, not long after pays his own and his eldeſt ſon's heads. *K. Charles.*

Heav'n ſure has kept this ſpot of earth *uncurſt*,
To ſhew how all things were created firſt. *Waller.*

UNCU'T. *adj.* Not cut.

We muſt reſign! heav'n his great ſoul doth claim,
In ſtorms as loud as his immortal fame:
His dying groans, his laſt breath ſhake our iſle,
And trees *uncut* fall for his fun'ral pile. *Waller.*

A nail *uncut*, and head uncomb'd ſhe loves;
And would draw on jack-boots, as ſoon as gloves. *Young.*

To UNDA'M. *v. a.* To open; to free from the reſtraint of mounds.

When the fiery ſuns too fiercely play,
And ſhrivell'd herbs on with'ring ſtems decay;
The wary ploughman on the mountain's brow,
Undams his watry ſtores. *Dryd. Georgicks.*

UNDA'MAGED. *adj.* Not made worſe; not impaired.

Plants will frequent changes try,
Undamag'd, and their marriageable arms
Conjoin with others. *Philips.*

UNDA'UNTED. *adj.* Unſubdued by fear; not depreſſed.

Bring forth men children only;
For thy *undaunted* metal ſhould compoſe
Nothing but males. *Shak. Macbeth.*

——— With him went
Harman, who did the twice fir'd Harry ſave,
And in his burning ſhip *undaunted* fought. *Dryden.*
Mirror of antient faith in early youth!
Undaunted worth, inviolable truth!
No foe unpuniſh'd in the fighting field,
Shall dare thee. *Dryd.*

UNDA'UNTEDNESS. *n. ſ.* Boldneſs; bravery; intrepidity.

Luther took up a briſker air of aſſurance, and ſhewed a particular *undauntedneſs* in the cauſe of truth, when it had ſo mighty an oppoſer. *Atterbury.*

The art of war, which they admired in him, and his *undauntedneſs* under dangers, were ſuch virtues as theſe iſlanders were not uſed to. *Pope.*

UNDA'UNTEDLY. *adv.* Boldly; intrepidly; without fear.

It ſhall bid his ſoul go out of his body *undauntedly*, and lift up its head with confidence, before ſaints and angels. *South.*

UNDA'ZZLED. *adj.* Not dimmed, or confuſed by ſplendour.

Here matter new to gaze the devil met
Undazzled. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

As *undazzled* and untroubled eyes, as eagles can be ſuppoſed to caſt on glow-worms, when they have been newly gazing on the ſun. *Boyle.*

To UNDE'AF. *v. a.* To free from deafneſs.

Though Richard my life's counſel would not hear,
My death's ſad tale may yet *undeaf* his ear. *Shak.*

UNDEBA'UCHED. *adj.* Not corrupted by debauchery.

When the world was buxome, freſh and young,
Her ſons were *undebauch'd*, and therefore ſtrong. *Dryd.*

UNDE'CAGON. *n. ſ.* [from *undecim*, Lat. and γωνία, Gr.] A figure of eleven angles or ſides.

UNDECA'YING. *adj.* Not ſuffering diminution or declenſion.

The fragrant myrtle, and the juicy vine,
Their parents *undecaying* ſtrength declare,
Which with freſh labour, and unweary'd care,
Supplies new plants. *Blackmore on the Creation.*

UNDECA'YED. *adj.* Not liable to be diminiſhed, or impaired.

How fierce in fight, with courage *undecay'd*!
Judge if ſuch warriours want immortal aid. *Dryd.*

If in the melancholy ſhades below,
The flames of friends and lovers ceaſe to glow;
Yet mine ſhall ſacred laſt; mine *undecay'd*
Burn on through life, and animate my ſhade. *Pope.*

To UNDECE'IVE. *v. a.* To ſet free from the influence of a fallacy.

All men will try, and hope to write as well,
And, not without much pains, be *undeceiv'd*. *Roſcommon.*

My muſe enraged, from her urn,
Like ghoſts of murder'd bodies does return
T' accuſe the murderers, to right the ſtage,
And *undeceive* the long-abuſed age. *Denham.*

Our coming judgments do in part *undeceive* us, and rectify the groſſer errors. *Glanville.*

So far as truth gets ground in the world, ſo far ſin loſes it. Chriſt ſaves the world by *undeceiving* it. *South.*

UNDECE'IVABLE. *adj.* Not liable to deceive, or be deceived.

It ſerves for more certain computation, by how much it is a larger and more comprehenſive period, and under a more *undeceivable* calculation. *Holder on Time.*

UNDECE'IVED. *adj.* Not cheated; not impoſed on.

All of a tenour was their after life;
No day diſcolour'd with domeſtick ſtrife:
No jealouſy, but mutual truth believ'd;
Secure repoſe, and kindneſs *undeceiv'd*. *Dryden.*

UNDECI'DED. *adj.* Not determined; not ſettled.

For one thing, which we have left to the order of the church, they had twenty which were *undecided* by the expreſs word of God. *Hooker.*

To whoſe muſe we owe that ſort of verſe,
Is *undecided* by the men of ſkill. *Roſcommon.*

Ariſtotle has left *undecided* the duration of the action. *Dryden.*

When two adverſe winds engage with horrid ſhock,
Levying their equal force with utmoſt rage,
Long *undecided* laſts the airy ſtrife. *Philips.*

To UNDE'CK. *v. a.* To deprive of ornaments.

——— I find myſelf a traitor;
For I have given here my ſoul's conſent,
T' *undeck* the pompous body of a king. *Shakeſp.*

UNDE'CKED. *adj.* Not adorned; not embelliſhed.

Eve has *undeck'd*, ſave with herſelf. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

UNDECI'SIVE. *adj.* Not deciſive; not concluſive.

Two nations differing about the antiquity of their language, made appeal to an *undeciſive* experiment, when they agreed upon the trial of a child brought up among the wild inhabitants of the deſert. *Glanville.*

UNDECLI'NED. *adj.* 1. Not grammatically varied by termination. 2. Not deviating; not turned from the right way.

(2.) In his track my wary feet have ſtept;
His *undeclined* ways preciſely kept. *Sandys's Parap.*

UNDE'DICATED. *adj.* 1. Not conſecrated; not devoted. 2. Not inſcribed to a patron.

(2.) I ſhould let this book come forth *undedicated*, were it not that I look upon this dedication as a duty. *Boyle.*

UNDEE'DED. *adj.* Not ſignalized by action.

My ſword, with an unbatter'd edge,
I ſheath again *undeeded*. *Shak. Macbeth.*

UNDEFA'CED. *adj.* Not deprived of its form; not disfigured.

Thoſe arms, which for nine centuries had brav'd
The wrath of time on antick ſtone engrav'd;
Now torn by mortars, ſtand yet *undefac'd*,
On nobler trophies by thy valour rais'd. *Granville.*

UNDEFE'ASIBLE. *adj.* Not defeaſible; not to be vacated or annulled.

UNDEFI'LED. *adj.* Not polluted; not vitiated; not corrupted.

Virtue weareth a crown for ever, having gotten the victory, ſtriving for *undefiled* rewards. *Wiſdom*, iv. 3.

Whoſe bed is *undefil'd*, and chaſte, pronounc'd. *Milton.*

Her Arethuſian ſtream remains unſoil'd,
Unmix'd with foreign filth, and *undefil'd*;
Her wit was more than man, her innocence a child. *Dryd.*

UNDEFI'NED. *adj.* Not circumſcribed, or explained by a definition.

There is no ſuch way to give defence to abſurd doctrines, as to guard them round with legions of obſcure, doubtful, *undefined* words. *Locke.*

UNDEFI'NABLE. *adj.* Not to be marked out, or circumſcribed by a definition.

That which is indefinite, though it hath bounds, as not being infinite, yet thoſe bounds to us are *undefinable*. *Grew.*

Why ſimple ideas are *undefinable* is, that the ſeveral terms of a definition, ſignifying ſeveral ideas, they can all, by no means, repreſent an idea, which has no compoſition at all. *Locke.*

UNDEFO'RMED. *adj.* Not deformed; not disfigured.

The ſight of ſo many gallant fellows, with all the pomp and glare of war, yet *undeform'd* by battles, may poſſibly invite your curioſity. *Pope.*

UNDEFI'ED. *adj.* Not ſet at defiance; not challenged.

Falſe traitor, thou broken haſt
The law of arms, to ſtrike foe *undefied*;
But thou thy treaſon's fruit, I hope, ſhalt taſte
Right ſour, and feel the law, the which thou haſt defac'd. *Spenſer.*

——— Tarifa
Changed a blunt cane for a ſteel-pointed dart,

And meeting Ozmyn next,
Who wanting time for treaſon to provide,
He baſely threw it at him, *undefy'd*. *Dryden.*

UNDELI'BERATED. *adj.* Not carefully conſidered.

The prince's *undeliberated* throwing himſelf into that engagement, tranſported him with paſſion. *Clarendon.*

UNDELI'GHTED. *adj.* Not pleaſed; not touched with pleaſure.

——— The fiend
Saw *undelighted* all delight; all kind
Of living creatures, new to ſight. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

UNDELI'GHTFUL. *adj.* Not giving pleaſure.

He could not think of involving himſelf in the ſame *undelightful* condition of life. *Clarendon.*

UNDEMO'LISHED. *adj.* Not razed; not thrown down.

She *undemoliſh'd* ſtood, and ev'n till now
Perhaps had ſtood. *Philips.*

They ſtood by, and ſuffered Dunkirk to lie *undemoliſhed.* *Swift.*

UNDEMO'NSTRABLE. *adj.* Not capable of fuller evidence.

Out of the precepts of the law of nature, as of certain, common, and *undemonſtrable* principles, man's reaſon doth neceſſarily proceed unto certain more particular determinations: which particular determinations being found out according unto the reaſon of man, they have the names of human laws. *Hooker.*

UNDENI'ABLE. *adj.* Such as cannot be gainſaid.

That age which my gray hairs make ſeem more than it is, hath not diminiſhed in me the power to protect an *undeniable* verity. *Sidney.*

He ſuppoſed the principles, upon which he grounded his arguments, to have been *undeniable.* *White.*

Of thoſe of the ſecond claſs, we have a plain and *undeniable* certainty. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

UNDENI'ABLY. *adv.* So plainly, as to admit no contradiction.

It is *undeniably* founded in the expreſs affirmations of holy writ. *Hammond.*

This account was differently related by the antients; that is, *undeniably* rejected by the moderns. *Brown.*

I grant that nature all poets ought to ſtudy: but then this alſo *undeniably* follows, that thoſe things which delight all ages, muſt have been an imitation of nature. *Dryd.*

UNDEPLO'RED. *adj.* Not lamented.

Riſe wretched widow! riſe; nor *undeplor'd*
Permit my ghoſt to paſs the Stygian ford;
But riſe prepar'd to mourn thy periſh'd lord. *Dryd.*

UNDEPRA'VED. *adj.* Not corrupted.

Knowledge dwelt in our *undepraved* natures, as light in the ſun; it is now hidden in us like ſparks in a flint. *Glanv.*

UNDEPRI'VED. Not diveſted by authority; not ſtripped of any poſſeſſion.

He, *undepriv'd*, his benefice forſook. *Dryden.*

U'NDER. *prepoſition.* [undar, Gothick; unꝺeꞃ, Saxon; *onder*, Dutch.] 1. In a ſtate of ſubjection to. 2. In the ſtate of pupillage to. 3. Beneath; ſo as to be covered, or hidden; not over; not above. 4. Below in place; not above. This is the ſenſe of *under ſail*; that is, *having the ſails* ſpread aloft. 5. In a leſs degree than. 6. For leſs than. 7. Leſs than; below. 8. By the ſhow of. 9. With leſs than. 10. In the ſtate of inferiority to; noting rank or order of precedence. 11. In a ſtate of being loaded with. 12. In a ſtate of oppreſſion by, or ſubjection to. 13. In a ſtate in which one is ſeized or overborn. 14. In a ſtate of being liable to, or limited by. 15. In a ſtate of depreſſion, or dejection by; in a ſtate of inferiority. 16. In the ſtate of bearing, or being known by. 17. In the ſtate of. 18. Not having reached or arrived to; noting time. 19. Repreſented by. 20. In a ſtate of protection. 21. With reſpect to; referred to. 22. Atteſted by. 23. Subjected to; being the ſubject of. 24. In the next ſtage of ſubordination. 25. In a ſtate of relation that claims protection. 26. It is generally oppoſed to *above*, or *over*.

(1.) When good Saturn, baniſh'd from above,
Was driven to hell, the world was *under* Jove. *Dryd.*

Every man is put under a neceſſity, by his conſtitution, as an intelligent being, to be determined by his own judgment, what is beſt for him to do; elſe he would be *under* the determination of ſome other than himſelf, which is want of liberty. *Locke.*

(2.) ——— To thoſe that live
Under thy care, good rules and patterns give. *Denham.*

The princes reſpected Helim, and made ſuch improvements *under* him, that they were inſtructed in learning. *Guardian.*

(3.) Fruit put in bottles, and the bottles let down into wells *under* water, will keep long. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The doctor had before him the barbarous uſage of his brethren, clap'd on ſhipboard *under* hatches. *Fell.*

If it ſtood always under this form, it would have been *under* fire, if it had not been *under* water. *Burnet.*

Thy bees lodge *under* covert of the wind. *Dryd.*

Many a good poetick vein is buried *under* a trade, and never produces any thing for want of improvement. *Locke.*

(4.) As they went *under ſail* by him, they held up their hands and made their prayers. *Sidney.*

By that fire that burn'd the Carthage queen,
When the falſe Trojan *under ſail* was ſeen. *Shak.*

Miſſeltoe hath been found to put forth *under* the boughs, and not only above the boughs; ſo it cannot be any thing that falleth upon the bough. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Be gather'd now, ye waters, *under* heav'n. *Milton.*

(5.) Medicines take effect ſometimes *under*, and ſometimes above, the natural proportion of their virtue. *Hooker.*

If you write in your ſtrength, you ſtand revealed at firſt; and ſhould you write *under* it, you cannot avoid ſome peculiar graces. *Dryd. Dedication to Juvenal.*

(6.) We are thrifty enough not to part with any thing ſerviceable to our bodies, *under* a good conſideration; but make little account of what is moſt beneficial to our ſouls. *Ray.*

(7.) Man, once fallen, was nothing but a total pollution, and not to be reformed by any thing *under* a new creation. *South.*

Theſe men of forehead love to inſure a cauſe, and ſeldom talk *under* certainty and demonſtration. *Collier on Confidence.*

There are ſeveral hundred pariſhes in England *under* twenty pounds a year, and many *under* ten. *Swift.*

(8.) That which ſpites me more than all the wants,
He does it *under* name of perfect love. *Shak.*

'Tis hard to bind any ſyllogiſm ſo cloſe upon the mind, as not to be evaded *under* ſome plauſible diſtinction. *Baker.*

(9.) Several young men could never leave the pulpit *under* half a dozen conceits. *Swift.*

(10.) It was too great an honour for any man *under* a duke. *Addiſon.*

(11.) He ſhall but bear them, as the aſs bears gold,
To groan and ſweat *under* the buſineſs. *Shak.*

——— He holds the people
Of no more ſoul, nor fitneſs for the world,
Than camels in their war; who have their provender
Only for bearing burthens, and ſore blows
For ſinking *under* them. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

(12.) After all, they have not been able to give any conſiderable comfort to the mind, *under* any of the great preſſures of this life. *Tillotſon.*

At any rate we deſire to be rid of the preſent evil, which we are apt to think nothing abſent can equal; becauſe, *under* the preſent pain, we find not ourſelves capable of any, the leaſt degree of happineſs. *Locke.*

Women and children did not ſhew the leaſt ſigns of complaint, *under* the extremity of torture. *Collier.*

Illuſtrious parent! now ſome token give,
That I may Clymene's proud boaſt believe,
Nor longer *under* falſe reproaches grieve. *Addiſon.*

(13.) The prince and princeſs muſt be *under* no leſs amazement. *Pope.*

(14.) That which we move for our better inſtruction's ſake, turneth unto choler in them; they anſwer fumingly. Yet in this their mood, they caſt forth ſomewhat, wherewith, *under* pain of greater diſpleaſure, we muſt reſt contented. *Hooker.*

The greateſt part of mankind is ſlow of apprehenſion; and therefore, in many caſes, *under* a neceſſity of ſeeing with other men's eyes. *South.*

A generation ſprung up amongſt us, that flattered princes that they have a divine right to abſolute power, let the laws and conditions *under* which they enter upon their authority, be what they will. *Locke.*

It is not ſtrange to find a country half unpeopled, where ſo great a proportion of both ſexes is tied *under* ſuch vows of chaſtity. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Things of another world are *under* the diſadvantage of being diſtant, and therefore operate but faintly. *Atterbury.*

(15.) ——— There is none but he,
Whoſe being I do fear, and *under* him,
My genius is rebuk'd, as Antony's was by Cæſar. *Shak.*

(16.) This faction, *under* the name of Puritan, became very turbulent, during the reign of Elizabeth. *Swift.*

The raiſing of ſilver coin has been only by coining it with leſs ſilver in it, *under* the ſame denomination. *Locke.*

(17.) If they can ſucceed without blood, as *under* the preſent diſpoſition of things, it is very poſſible they may, it is to be hoped they will be ſatisfied. *Swift.*

(18.) Three ſons he dying left *under* age;
By means whereof, their uncle Vortigern
Uſurp'd the throne during their pupillage. *Spenſer.*

(19.) Morpheus is repreſented by the antient ſtatuaries *under* the figure of a boy aſleep, with a bundle of poppy in his hand. *Addiſon.*

(20.) *Under* favour, there are other materials for a commonwealth, beſides ſtark love and kindneſs. *Collier.*

(21.) Mr. Duke may be mentioned *under* the double capacity of a poet and a divine. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

Under this head may come in the ſeveral conteſts and wars betwixt popes and the ſecular princes. *Leſley.*

(22.) Cato major, who had with great reputation borne all the great offices of the commonwealth, has left us an evidence, *under* his own hand, how much he was verſed in country affairs. *Locke on Education.*

(23.) To deſcribe the revolutions of nature, will require a ſteady eye; eſpecially ſo to connect the parts, and preſent them all *under* one view. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Memory is the ſtorehouſe of our ideas. For the narrow mind of man, not being capable of having many ideas *under* view at once, it was neceſſary to have a repoſitory to lay them up. *Locke.*

The thing *under* proof is not capable of demonſtration, and muſt be ſubmitted to the trial of probabilities. *Locke.*

Diſtinct conceptions, that anſwer their verbal diſtinctions, ſerve to clear any thing in the ſubject *under* conſideration. *Locke.*

I rather ſuſpect my own judgment, than believe a fault to be in that poem, which lay ſo long *under* Virgil's correction, and had his laſt hand put to it. *Addiſon.*

(24.) This is the only ſafe-guard, *under* the ſpirit of God, that dictated theſe ſacred writings, that can be relied on. *Locke.*

U'NDER. *adv.* 1. In a ſtate of ſubjection or inferiority. 2. Below; not above. 3. Leſs: oppoſed to *over* or *more*. 4. It has a ſignification reſembling that of an adjective; lower in place; inferiour; ſubject; ſubordinate. But, perhaps, in this ſenſe it ſhould be conſidered as united to the following word. 5. It is much uſed in compoſition, in ſeveral ſenſes, which the following examples will explain.

(1.) Ye purpoſe to keep *under* the children of Judah for bondmen and bond-women. *2 Chron.* xxviii. 10.

(3.) He kept the main ſtock without alteration, *under* or over. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

(4.) ——— I will fight
Againſt my canker'd country with the ſpleen
Of all the *under* fiends. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

UNDERA'CTION. *n. ſ.* Subordinate action; action not eſſential to the main ſtory.

The leaſt epiſodes, or *underactions*, interwoven in it, are parts neceſſary, or convenient to carry on the main deſign. *Dryden.*

To UNDERBEA'R. *v. a.* [*under* and *bear*.] 1. To ſupport; to endure. 2. To line; to guard. Out of uſe.

(1.) What reverence he did throw away on ſlaves?
Wooing poor craftmen with the craft of ſmiles,
And patient *underbearing* of his fortune. *Shak.*

(2.) The dutcheſs of Milan's gown; not like your cloth of gold, ſet with pearls, down-ſleeves, ſide-ſleeves, and ſkirts round, *underborne* with a bluiſh tinſel. *Shak. Much Ado about Nothing.*

UNDERBEA'RER. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *bearer*.] In funerals, thoſe that ſuſtain the weight of the body, diſtinct from thoſe who are bearers of ceremony, and only hold up the pall.

To UNDERBI'D. *v. a.* [*under* and *bid*.] To offer for any thing leſs than it is worth.

UNDERCLE'RK. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *clerk*.] A clerk ſubordinate to the principal clerk.

Coleby, one of his under-ſwearers, was tried for robbing the treaſury, where he was an *underclerk*. *Swift.*

To UNDERDO'. *v. n.* [*under* and *do*.] 1. To act below one's abilities. 2. To do leſs than is requiſite.

(1.) You overact, when you ſhould *underdo*;
A little call yourſelf again, and think. *B. Johnſon.*

(2.) Nature much oftener overdoes than *underdoes*: You ſhall find twenty eggs with two yolks, for one that hath none. *Grew.*

UNDERFA'CTION. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *faction*.] Subordinate faction; ſubdiviſion of a faction.

Chriſtianity loſes by conteſts of *underfactions*. *D. of Piety.*

UNDERFE'LLOW. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *fellow*.] A mean man; a ſorry wretch.

They carried him to a houſe of a principal officer, who with no more civility, though with much more buſineſs than thoſe *underfellows* had ſhewed, in captious manner put interrogatories unto him. *Sidney.*

UNDERFI'LLING. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *fill*.] Lower part of an edifice.

To found our habitation firmly, firſt examine the bed of earth upon which we will build, and then the *underfillings*, or ſubſtruction, as the antients called it. *Wotton's Architecture.*

To UNDERFO'NG. *v. a.* [*under* and ꝼanᵹan, Saxon.] To take in hand. Obſolete.

Thou, Menalcas, that by thy treachery
Didſt *underfong* my lady to wexe ſo light,
Shouldſt well be known for ſuch thy villainy. *Spenſer.*

To UNDERFU'RNISH. *v. a.* [*under* and *furniſh*.] To ſupply with leſs than enough.

Can we ſuppoſe God would *underfurniſh* man for the ſtate he deſigned him, and not afford him a ſoul large enough to purſue his happineſs? *Collier on Kindneſs.*

To UNDERGI'RD. *v. a.* [*under* and *gird*.] To bind below; to round the bottom.

When they had taken it up, they uſed helps, *undergirding* the ſhip. *Acts*, xxvii. 17.

To UNDERGO'. *v. a.* [*under* and *go*.] 1. To ſuffer; to ſuſtain; to endure evil. 2. To ſupport; to hazard. Not in uſe. 3. To ſuſtain; to be the bearer of; to poſſeſs. Not in uſe. 4. To ſuſtain; to endure without fainting. 5. To paſs through. 6. To be ſubject to.

(1.) With mind averſe, he rather *underwent*
His people's will, than gave his own conſent. *Dryd.*

(2.) I have moved certain Romans,
To *undergo* with me, an enterprize

Of honourable, dang'rous conſequence. *Shak.*

Such they were, who might preſume t' have done
Much for the king and honour of the ſtate,
Having the chiefeſt actions *undergone.* *Daniel's Civil War.*

(3.) Their virtues elſe be they as pure as grace;
As infinite as man may *undergo*;
Shall, in the general cenſure, take corruption
From that particular fault. *Shak. Hamlet.*

(4.) ——— ——— It rais'd in me
An *undergoing* ſtomach, to bear up
Againſt what ſhould enſue. *Shak. Tempeſt.*

(5.) I carried on my enquiries to try whether this riſing world, when finiſhed, would continue always the ſame; or what changes it would ſucceſſively *undergo*, by the continued action of the ſame cauſes. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Bread put into the ſtomach of a dying man, will *undergo* the alteration that is merely the effect of heat. *Arbuthnot.*

(6.) Claudio *undergoes* my challenge, and either I muſt ſhortly hear from him, or I will ſubſcribe him a coward. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNDERGRO'UND. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *ground.*] Subterraneous ſpace.

They have promiſed to ſhew your highneſs
A ſpirit rais'd from depth of *underground.* *Shak.*

——— Waſh'd by ſtreams
From *underground*, the liquid ore he drains
Into fit molds prepared. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

UNDERGRO'WTH. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *growth.*] That which grows under the tall wood.

——— So thick entwin'd,
As one continu'd brake, the *undergrowth*
Of ſhrubs, and tangling buſhes, had perplex'd
All path of man, or beaſt, that paſs'd that way. *Milton.*

UNDERHA'ND. *adv.* [*under* and *hand.*] 1. By means not apparent; ſecretly. 2. Clandeſtinely; with fraudulent ſecrecy.

(1.) Theſe multiplied petitions of worldly things in prayer, have, beſides their direct uſe, a ſervice, whereby the church *underhand*, through a kind of heavenly fraud, taketh therewith the ſouls of men, as with certain baits. *Hooker.*

(2.) She *underhand* dealt with the principal men of that country, that they ſhould perſuade the king to make Plangus his aſſociate. *Sidney.*

They, by their precedents of wit,
T' out-faſt, out-loiter, and out-ſit,
Can order matters *underhand*,
To put all buſineſs to a ſtand. *Hudibras.*

It looks as if I had deſired him *underhand* to write ſo ill againſt me; but I have not brib'd him to do me this ſervice. *Dryden.*

Such mean revenge, committed *underhand*,
Has ruin'd many an acre of good land. *Dryd.*

Wood is ſtill working *underhand* to force his halfpence upon us. *Swift.*

I'll haſten to my Roman ſoldiers,
Inflame the mutiny, and *underhand*
Blow up their diſcontents. *Addiſon's Cato.*

UNDERHA'ND. *adj.* Secret; clandeſtine; ſly.

I had notice of my brother's purpoſe, and have, by *underhand* means laboured to diſſuade him. *Shak.*

I ſhould take it as a very great favour from ſome of my *underhand* detractors, if they would break all meaſures with me. *Addiſon.*

UNDERLA'BOURER. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *labourer.*] A ſubordinate workman.

About the carriage of one ſtone for Amaſis, the diſtance of twenty days journey, for three years were employed two thouſand choſen men, governors, beſides many *underlabourers.* *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

UNDERI'VED. *adj.* [from *derived.*] Not borrowed.

The ideas it is buſied about ſhould be, ſometimes at leaſt, thoſe more congenial ones, which it had in itſelf, *underived* from the body. *Locke.*

To UNDERLA'Y. *v. a.* [*under* and *lay.*] To ſtrengthen by ſomething laid under.

UNDERLE'AF. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *leaf.*] A ſpecies of apple.

The *underleaf*, whoſe cyder is beſt at two years, is a plentiful bearer. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To UNDERLI'NE. *v. a.* [*under* and *line.*] 1. To mark with lines below the words. 2. To influence ſecretly.

(2.) By meer chance in appearance, though *underlined* with a providence, they had a full ſight of the infanta. *Wotton.*

U'NDERLING. *n. ſ.* [from *under.*] An inferiour agent; a ſorry, mean fellow.

The great men, by ambition never ſatisfied, grew factious; and the *underlings*, glad indeed to be *underlings* to them they hated leaſt, to preſerve them from ſuch they hated moſt. *Sidney.*

Hereby the heads of the Septs are made ſtronger, whom it ſhould be a moſt ſpecial policy to weaken, and to ſet up and ſtrengthen divers of their *underlings* againſt them. *Spenſer.*

— The fault is not in our ſtars,
But in ourſelves, that we are *underlings.* *Shakeſp.*

O'er all his brethren he ſhall reign as king,
Yet every one ſhall make him *underling.* *Milton.*

They may print this letter, if the *underlings* at the poſt-office take a copy of it. *Pope and Swift.*

To UNDERMI'NE. *v. a.* [*under* and *mine.*] 1. To dig cavities under any thing, ſo that it may fall, or be blown up; to ſap. 2. To excavate under. 3. To injure by clandeſtine means.

(1.) Though the foundation on a rock were laid,
The church was *undermin'd* and then betray'd. *Denham.*

An injudicious endeavour to exalt Virgil, is much the ſame, as if one ſhould think to raiſe the ſuperſtructure by *undermining* the foundation. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*

(2.) A vaſt rock *undermin'd* from one end to the other, and a highway running through it, as long and as broad as the mall. *Addiſon on Italy.*

(3.) Making the king's ſword ſtrike whom they hated, the king's purſe reward whom they loved; and, which is worſt of all, making the royal countenance ſerve to *undermine* the royal ſovereignty. *Sidney.*

They, knowing Eleanor's aſpiring humour,
Have hir'd me to *undermine* the dutcheſs. *Shakeſp.*

——— The father ſecure,
Ventures his filial virtue,
Againſt whate'er may tempt, whate'er ſeduce,
Allure or terrify, or *undermine.* *Milton.*

The *undermining* ſmile becomes habitual; and the drift of his plauſible converſation, is only to flatter one, that he may betray another. *Dryden.*

He ſhould be warn'd who are like to *undermine* him, and who to ſerve him. *Locke on Education.*

UNDERMI'NER. *n. ſ.* [from *undermine.*] 1. He that ſaps; he that digs away the ſupports. 2. A clandeſtine enemy.

(2.) The enemies and *underminers* thereof are Romiſh Catholicks. *Bacon.*

When I perceiv'd all ſet on enmity,
As on my enemies, where-ever chanc'd,
I us'd hoſtility, and took their ſpoil,
To pay my *underminers* in their coin. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

The moſt experienced diſturbers and *underminers* of government, have always laid their firſt train in contempt, endeavouring to blow it up in the judgment and eſteem of the ſubject. *South.*

U'NDERMOST. *adj.* [This is a kind of ſuperlative, anomalouſly formed from *under.*] 1. Loweſt in place. 2. Loweſt in ſtate or condition.

(1.) Uſing oil of almonds, we drew up with the *undermoſt* ſtone a much greater weight. *Boyle.*

(2.) It happens well for the party that is *undermoſt*, when a work of this nature falls into the hands of thoſe, who content themſelves to attack their principles, without expoſing their perſons. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

This opinion, taken by other ſectaries, was to laſt no longer than they were *undermoſt.* *Atterbury.*

UNDERNE'ATH. *adv.* [Compounded from *under* and *neath*, of which we ſtill retain the comparative *nether*, but in adverbial ſenſe uſe *beneath.*] In the lower place; below; under; beneath.

——— Forthwith up to the clouds
With him I flew, and *underneath* beheld
The earth outſtretch'd immenſe, a proſpect wide. *Milton.*

And as I awake, ſweet muſick breathe
Above, about, or *underneath*;
Sent by ſome ſpirit to mortals good. *Milton.*

Or ſullen Mole that runneth *underneath*;
Or Severn ſwift, guilty of maidens death. *Milton.*

The monſter caught in open day,
Inclos'd, and in deſpair to fly away,
Howls horrible from *underneath*. *Dryden.*

The ſlate did not lie flat upon it, but left a free paſſage *underneath*. *Addiſon.*

UNDERNE'ATH. *prep.* Under.

——— Fellows in arms,
Bruis'd *underneath* the yoke of tyranny,
Thus far into the bowels of the land
Have we march'd on. *Shakeſp.*

Pray God, ſhe prove not maſculine ere long!
If *underneath* the ſtandard of the French
She carry armour, as ſhe hath begun. *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

Underneath this ſtone doth lie,
As much beauty as could die;
Which in life did harbour give,
To more virtue than could live. *B. Johnſon.*

What is, hath been; what hath been ſhall enſue;
And nothing *underneath* the ſun is new.
Sandys's Paraphraſe.

The north and ſouth, and each contending blaſt,
Are *underneath* his wide dominion caſt. *Dryden.*

UNDERO'FFICER. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *officer.*] An inferiour officer; one in ſubordinate authority.

This certificate of excommunication by biſhops, of all others, is moſt in uſe; and would be more ſo, were it not for the manifold abuſes about its execution committed by *underofficers*. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To U'NDERPIN. *v. a.* [*under* and *pin.*] To prop; to ſupport.

Victors, to ſecure themſelves againſt diſputes of that kind, *underpin* their acqueſt *jure belli*. *Hale's Common Law.*

UNDE'ROGATORY. *adj.* Not derogatory.

Of our happineſs the apoſtle gives a negative deſcription; and to create in us apprehenſions *underogatory* from what we ſhall poſſeſs, exalts them above all that we can fancy. *Boyle.*

U'NDERPART. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *part.*] Subordinate or uneſſential part.

The Engliſh will not bear a thorough tragedy, but are pleaſed that it ſhould be lightened with *underparts* of mirth. *Dryden.*

UNDERPE'TTICOAT. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *petticoat.*] The petticoat worn next the body.

They go to bed as tired with doing nothing, as I after quilting a whole *under-petticoat*. *Spectator.*

U'NDERPLOT. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *plot.*] 1. A ſeries of events proceeding collaterally with the main ſtory of a play, and ſubſervient to it. 2. A clandeſtine ſcheme.

(1.) In a tragi-comedy, there is to be but one main deſign; and though there be an *underplot*, yet it is ſubſervient to the chief fable. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*

(2.) The huſband is ſo miſled by tricks, and ſo loſt in a crooked intrigue, that he ſtill ſuſpects an *underplot*. *Addiſon.*

To UNDERPRA'ISE. *v. a.* [*under* and *praiſe.*] To praiſe below deſert.

—— In *underpraiſing* thy deſerts,
Here find the firſt deficience of our tongue. *Dryden.*

To UNDERPRI'ZE. *v. a.* [*under* and *prize.*] To value at leſs than the worth.

——— How far
The ſubſtance of my praiſe doth wrong this ſhadow
In *underprizing* it; ſo far this ſhadow
Doth limp behind the ſubſtance. *Shakeſp.*

To UNDERPRO'P. *v. a.* [*under* and *prop.*] To ſupport; to ſuſtain

Here am I left to *underprop* the land,
Who, weak with age, cannot ſupport myſelf. *Shakeſp.*

There was made a ſhoring or *underproping* act for the benevolence; to make the ſums not brought in, to be leviable by courſe of law. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Thou that art us'd t' attend the royal throne,
And *underprop* the head that bears the crown. *Fenton.*

UNDERPROPO'RTIONED. *adj.* [*under* and *proportion.*] Having too little proportion.

To be haughty, and to make ſcanty and *underproportioned* returns of civility, plainly tells people, they muſt be very mannerly. *Collier on Pride.*

UNDERPU'LLER. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *puller.*] Inferiour or ſubordinate puller.

The myſtery of ſeconds and thirds is ſuch a maſter-piece, that no deſcription can reach. Theſe *underpullers* in deſtruction are ſuch implicit mortals as are not to be matched. *Collier.*

To UNDERRA'TE. *v. a.* [*under* and *rate.*] To rate too low.

UNDERRA'TE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A price leſs than is uſual.

To give all will befit thee well,
But not at *underrates* to ſell. *Cowley.*

The uſeleſs brute is from Newmarket brought,
And at an *underrate* in Smithfield bought,
To turn a mill. *Dryden.*

To UNDERSA'Y. *v. n.* [*under* and *ſay.*] To ſay by way of derogation or contradiction. Obſolete.

They ſay, they con to heaven the highway;
But I dare *underſay*,
They never ſet foot on that ſame trode,
But balke their right way, and ſtrain abroad. *Spenſer.*

UNDERSE'CRETARY. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *ſecretary.*] An inferiour or ſubordinate ſecretary.

The Jews have a tradition, that Elias ſits in heaven, and keeps a regiſter of all men's actions, good or bad. He hath his *under-ſecretaries* for the ſeveral nations, that take minutes of all that paſſes. *Bacon's Theory of the Earth.*

To UNDERSE'LL. *v. a.* [*under* and *ſell.*] To defeat, by ſelling for leſs; to ſell cheaper than another.

Their ſtock being rated at ſix in the hundred, they may, with great gain, *underſell* us, our ſtock being rated at ten.
Child's Diſcourſe of Trade.

UNDERSE'RVANT. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *ſervant.*] A ſervant of the lower claſs.

Beſides the nerves, the bones, as *underſervants*, with the muſcles, are employed to raiſe him up. *Grew's Coſmology.*

To U'NDERSET. *v. a.* [*under* and *ſet.*] To prop; to ſupport.

The merchant-adventurers, being a ſtrong company, and well *underſet* with rich men, and good order, held out bravely.
Bacon's Henry VII.

UNDERSE'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *underſet.*] Prop; pedeſtal; ſupport.

The four corners thereof had *underſetters*. 1 *Kings*, vii. 30.

UNDERSE'TTING. *n. ſ.* [from *underſet.*] Lower part; pedeſtal.

Their *underſettings*, or pedeſtals, are, in height, a third part of the column. *Wotton's Architecture.*

UNDERSHE'RIFF. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *ſheriff.*] The deputy of the ſheriff.

Since 'tis my doom, love's *underſhrieve*,
Why this reprieve?
Why doth my ſhe advowſon fly? *Cleveland's Poems.*

UNDERSHE'RIFFRY. *n. ſ.* [from *underſheriff.*] The buſineſs, or office of an *underſheriff*.

The cardinals of Rome call all temporal buſineſs, of wars and embaſſages, *ſhirreria*, which is *underſheriffries*; as if they were but matters for underſheriffs and catchpoles: though many times thoſe *underſheriffries* do more good than their high ſpeculations. *Bacon.*

UNDERSHO'T. *part. adj.* [*under* and *ſhoot.*] Moved by water paſſing under it.

The impriſoned water payeth the ranſom of driving an *underſhot* wheel for his enlargement. *Carew's Surv. of Cornwall.*

UNDERSO'NG. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *ſong.*] Chorus; burthen of a ſong.

So ended ſhe; and all the reſt around
To her redoubled that her *underſong.* *Spenſer.*
The challenge to Damætas ſhall belong;
Menalcas ſhall ſuſtain his *underſong*;
Each in his turn your tuneful numbers bring. *Dryden.*

To **UNDERSTA'ND.** *v. a.* preterite *underſtood.* [unꝺeꞃꞅꞇanꝺan, Saxon.] 1. To conceive with adequate ideas; to have full knowledge of; to comprehend; to know. 2. To know the meaning of; to be able to interpret. 3. To ſuppoſe to mean. 4. To know by experience. 5. To know by inſtinct. 6. To interpret at leaſt mentally; to conceive with reſpect to meaning. 7. To know another's meaning. 8. To hold in opinion with conviction. 9. To mean without expreſſing. 10. To know what is not expreſſed.

(1.) I nam'd them as they paſs'd, and *underſtood*
Their nature, with ſuch knowledge God endu'd
My ſudden apprehenſion. *Milton.*

When did his pen on learning fix a brand,
Or rail at arts he did not *underſtand.* *Dryden.*

He hopes you will your foreign taſte command
To bear for once with what you *underſtand.* *Addiſon.*

(2.) He gather'd his own doom, which *underſtood,*
Not inſtant, but of future time, to hell
He now return'd. *Milton.*

The Ulyſſes of Ovid upbraids his ignorance, that he *underſtood* not the ſhield for which he pleaded. *Dryden.*

(3.) The moſt learned interpreters *underſtood* the words of ſin, and not of Abel. *Locke.*

(4.) Love unlibidinous reigned, nor jealouſy
Was *underſtood,* the injur'd lover's hell. *Milton.*

(5.) — Amorous intent, well *underſtood*
Of Eve, whoſe eye darted contagious fire. *Milton.*

(6.) ——— The truth
Left only in thoſe written records pure,
Though not but by the ſpirit *underſtood.* *Milton.*

His ſin might have been greater in that reſpect: but that it was not ſo to be *underſtood,* appears by the oppoſition. *Stillingfleet.*

(7.) ——— Each to other calls
Not *underſtood,* till hoarſe, and all in rage
As mock'd, they ſtorm. *Milton.*

(8.) For well I *underſtand* in the prime end
Of nature her th' inferior. *Milton.*

(9.) —— War then, war
Open or *underſtood,* muſt be reſolv'd. *Milton.*

(10.) ——— I bring them to receive
From thee their names, and pay thee fealty
With low ſubjection; *underſtand* the ſame
Of fiſh, within their watry reſidence,
Not hither ſummon'd. *Milton.*

To **UNDERSTA'ND.** *v. n.* 1. To have the uſe of intellectual faculties; to be an intelligent or conſcious being. 2. To be informed by another. 3. Not to be ignorant; to have learned.

(1.) I have given thee a wiſe and *underſtanding* heart. *Chronicles.*

—— All my ſoul be
Imparadis'd in you, in whom alone
I *underſtand,* and grow, and ſee. *Donne.*

(2.) I *underſtood* of the evil Eliaſhib did. *Neh.* xiii. 7.

I *underſtand* by Sanga, you have been
Solicited againſt the commonwealth
By one Umbrenus. *B. Johnſon's Catiline.*

(3.) I *underſtood* not that a grateful mind
By owing owes not, but ſtill pays, at once
Indebted and diſcharg'd. *Milton.*

I *underſtood* not all was but a ſhew
Rather than ſolid virtue. *Milton.*

UNDERSTA'NDING. *n. ſ.* [from *underſtand.*] 1. Intellectual powers; faculties of the mind, eſpecially thoſe of knowledge and judgment. 2. Skill; knowledge; exact comprehenſion. 3. Intelligence; terms of communication.

(1.) I ſpeak as my *underſtanding* inſtructs me, and as mine honeſty puts it to utterance. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Make him of quick *underſtanding* in the fear of the Lord. *Iſaiah.*

When ſhe rates things, and moves from ground to ground,
The name of reaſon ſhe obtains by this:
But when by reaſon ſhe the truth hath found,
And ſtandeth fix'd, ſhe *underſtanding* is. *Davies.*

Life and ſenſe,
Fancy and *underſtanding*: whence the ſoul
Reaſon receives, and reaſon is her being. *Milton.*

We find wiſdom withdrawing the will from the quarrels of the *underſtanding,* and more eſteeming of peace than of opinion. *Holyday.*

By *underſtanding,* I mean that faculty whereby we are enabled to apprehend the objects of knowledge, generals as well as particulars; abſent things as well as preſent, and to judge of their truth or falſhood or evil. *Wilkins.*

God is to the *underſtanding* of man, as the light of the ſun is to our eyes, its firſt and moſt glorious object. *Tillotſon.*

The *underſtandings* of a ſenate are often enſlaved by three or four leaders. *Swift.*

(2.) Right *underſtanding* conſiſts in the perception of the viſible or probable agreement or diſagreement of ideas. *Locke.*

Very mean people have raiſed their minds to a great ſenſe and *underſtanding* of religion. *Locke.*

(3.) He hoped the loyalty of his ſubjects would concur with him in the preſerving of a good *underſtanding* between him and his people. *Clarendon.*

We have got into ſome *underſtanding* with the enemy, by means of Don Diego. *Arbuthnot.*

UNDERSTA'NDING. *adj.* Knowing; ſkilful.

The preſent phyſician is a very *underſtanding* man, and well read. *Addiſon on Italy.*

UNDERSTA'NDINGLY. *adv.* [from *underſtand.*] With knowledge.

Sundays may be *underſtandingly* ſpent in theology. *Milton.*

UNDERSTOO'D. pret. and part. paſſive of *underſtand.*

UNDERSTRA'PPER. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *ſtrap.*] A petty fellow; an inferiour agent.

Every *underſtrapper* perk'd up, and expected a regiment, or his ſon muſt be a major. *Swift.*

To **UNDERTA'KE.** *v. a.* preterite *undertook*; participle paſſive *undertaken.* [*underfangen,* German.] 1. To attempt; to engage in. 2. To aſſume a character. Not in uſe. 3. To engage with; to attack. 4. To have the charge of.

(1.) ——— The taſk he *undertakes*
Is numbering ſands, and drinking oceans dry. *Shakeſp.*

The charity of his mother, who *undertook* the manage of his family became a ſeaſonable aſſiſtant and expedient in the ſingle ſtate. *Fell.*

Hence our gen'rous emulation came;
We *undertook,* and we perform'd the ſame. *Roſcommon.*

Fiercer than cannon, and than rocks more hard,
The Engliſh *undertake* th' unequal war. *Dryden.*

Of dangers *undertaken,* fame atchiev'd,
They talk by turns. *Dryden.*

(2.) His name and credit ſhall you *undertake,*
And in my houſe you ſhall be friendly lodg'd. *Shakeſp.*

(3.) It is not fit your lordſhip ſhould *undertake* every companion, that you give offence to. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

You'll *undertake* her no more. *Shakeſp.*

(4.) To th' waterſide I muſt conduct your grace,
Then give my charge up to Sir Nicholas Vaux,
Who *undertakes* you to your end. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VIII.

To **UNDERTA'KE.** *v. n.* 1. To aſſume any buſineſs or province. 2. To venture; to hazard. 3. To promiſe; to ſtand bound to ſome condition.

(1.) O Lord, I am oppreſſed, *undertake* for me. *Iſa.* xxxviii. 34.

I *undertook* alone to wing th' abyſs. *Milton.*

(2.) It is the cowiſh terror of his ſpirit,
That dare not *undertake*. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

(3.) If the curious ſearch the hills after rains, I dare *undertake* they will not loſe their labour. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

Underta'ken. part. paſſive of *undertake.*

Underta'ker. *n. ſ.* [from *undertake.*] 1. One who engages in projects and affairs. 2. One who engages to build for another at a certain price. 3. One who manages funerals.

(1.) Antrim was naturally a great *undertaker*. *Clarendon.*

Undertakers in Rome purchaſe the digging of fields, and arrive at great eſtates by it. *Addiſon.*

This ſerves to free the enquiry from the perplexities that ſome *undertakers* have encumber'd it with. *Woodward.*

Oblige thy fav'rite *undertakers*
To throw me in but twenty acres. *Prior.*

(2.) Should they build as faſt as write,
'Twould ruin *undertakers* quite. *Swift's Miſcellanies.*

(3.) While rival *undertakers* hover round,
And with his ſpade the ſexton marks the ground. *Young.*

Underta'king. *n. ſ.* [from *undertake.*] Attempt; enterprize; engagement.

Mighty men they are called; which ſheweth a ſtrength ſurpaſſing others: are men of renown, that is, of great *undertaking* and adventurous actions. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

If this ſeem too great an *undertaking* for the humour of our age, then ſuch a ſum of money ought to lie ready for taking off all ſuch pieces of cloth as ſhall be brought in. *Temple.*

Underte'nant. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *tenant.*] A ſecondary tenant: one who holds from him that holds from the owner.

Settle and ſecure the *undertenants*; to the end there may be a repoſe and eſtabliſhment of every ſubject's eſtate, lord and tenant. *Davies's Hiſt. of Ireland.*

Undertoo'k. preterite of *undertake.*

Undervalua'tion. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *value.*] Rate not equal to the worth.

There is often failing by an *undervaluation*; for in divers children their ingenerate powers are of ſlow diſcloſure. *Wotton.*

To **Underva'lue.** *v. a.* [*under* and *value.*] 1. To rate low; to eſteem lightly; to treat as of little worth. 2. To depreſs; to make low in eſtimation; to deſpiſe.

(1.) Her name is Portia, nothing *undervalu'd*
To Cato's daughter. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

My chief delight lay in diſcharging the duties of my ſtation; ſo that in compariſon of it, I *undervalu'd* all enſigns of authority. *Atterbury.*

(2.) I write not this with the leaſt intention to *undervalue* the other parts of poetry. *Dryden.*

In a kingdom growing glorious by the reputation of a ſovereign, multitudes leſſen and *undervalue* it. *Addiſon.*

Schooling Luther an *undervaluing* term, would make one think that Eraſmus had a mean opinion of him. *Atterbury.*

Underva'lue. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Low rate; vile price.

The unſkilfulneſs, careleſſneſs, or knavery of the traders, added much to the *undervalue* and diſcredit of theſe commodities abroad. *Temple.*

Underva'luer. *n. ſ.* [from *undervalue.*] One who eſteems lightly.

An *undervaluer* of money was Sir Henry Wotton. *Walton.*

Underwe'nt. preterite of *undergo.*

U'nderwood. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *wood.*] The low trees that grow among the timber.

When you fell *underwood*, ſow haws and ſloes. *Mortimer.*

U'nderwork. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *work.*] Subordinate buſineſs; petty affairs.

Thoſe that are proper for war, fill up the laborious part of life, and carry on the *underwork* of the nation. *Addiſon.*

To **Underwo'rk.** *v. a.* preterite *underworked*, or *underwrought*; participle paſſive *underworked*, or *underwrought*. 1. To deſtroy by clandeſtine meaſures. 2. To labour or poliſh leſs than enough. 3. To work at a price below the common.

(1.) Thou from loving England art ſo far,
That thou haſt *underwrought* its lawful king,
To cut off the ſequence of poſterity. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) Apelles ſaid of Protogenes, that he knew not when to give over. A work may be overwrought as well as *underwrought*. *Dryden.*

Underwo'rkman. *n. ſ.* [*under* and *workman.*] An inferiour, or ſubordinate labourer.

Nor would they hire *under-workmen* to employ their parts and learning to diſarm their mother of all. *Leſley.*

Under-workmen are expert enough at making a ſingle wheel in a clock, but are utterly ignorant how to adjuſt the ſeveral parts. *Swift.*

To **Underwri'te.** *v. a.* [*under* and *write.*[To write under ſomething elſe.

He began firſt with his pipe, and then with his voice, thus to challenge Dorus, and was by him anſwered in the *underwritten* ſort. *Sidney.*

What addition and change I have made, I have here *underwritten*. *Sanderſon.*

Underwri'ter. *n. ſ.* [from *underwrite.*] An inſurer; ſo called from writing his name under the conditions.

Undeſcri'bed. *adj.* Not deſcribed.

They urge, that God left nothing in his word *undeſcribed*, whether it concerned the worſhip of God, or outward polity. *Hooker.*

This is ſuch a ſingular practice, that I had rather leave it *undeſcribed*, than give it its proper character. *Collier on Pride.*

Undeſcri'ed. *adj.* Not ſeen; unſeen; undiſcovered.

Undeſe'rved. *adj.* 1. Not merited; not obtained by merit. 2 Not incurred by fault.

(1.) This victory, obtained with great, and truely not *undeſerved*, honour to the two princes, the whole eſtates, with one conſent, gave the crown to Muſidorus. *Sidney.*

(2.) The ſame virtue which gave him a diſregard of fame, made him impatient of an *undeſerved* reproach. *Addiſon.*

Undeſe'rvedly. *adv.* [from *undeſerved.*] Without deſert, whether of good or ill.

Our deſire is to yield them a juſt reaſon, even of the leaſt things, wherein *undeſervedly* they have but as much as dreamed that we do amiſs. *Hooker.*

He which ſpeaketh no more than edifieth, is *undeſervedly* reprehended for much ſpeaking. *Hooker.*

Theſe oft as *undeſervedly* inthral
His outward freedom. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Science diſtinguiſhes a man of honour from one of thoſe athletick brutes, whom *undeſervedly* we call heroes. *Dryden.*

Undeſe'rver. *n. ſ.* One of no merit.

You ſee how men of merit are ſought after; the *undeſerver* may ſleep, when the man of action is called on. *Shakeſp.*

Undeſe'rving. *adj.* 1. Not having merit; not having any worth. 2. Not meriting any particular advantage or hurt: with *of.*

(1.) It exerts itſelf promiſcuouſly towards the deſerving and the *undeſerving*, if it relieves alike the idle and the indigent. *Addiſon.*

Shall we repine at a little miſplaced charity, when an all-wiſe being ſhowers down every day his benefits on the unthankful and *undeſerving*. *Atterbury.*

Who loſe a length of *undeſerving* days,
Would you uſurp the lover's dear-bought praiſe. *Pope.*

(2.) I was carried to miſlike, then to hate; laſtly to deſtroy this ſon *undeſerving* deſtruction. *Sidney.*

My felicity is in retaining the good opinion of honeſt men, who think me not quite *undeſerving of* it. *Pope.*

Undeſi'gned. *adj.* Not intended; not purpoſed.

Great effects by inconſiderable means are ſometimes brought about; and thoſe ſo wholly *undeſigned* by ſuch as are the immediate actors. *South.*

Where you conduct find,
Uſe and convenience; will you not agree,

That ſuch effects could not be *undeſign'd*,
Nor could proceed, but from a knowing mind. *Blackmore*.

UNDESI'GNING. *adj.* 1. Not acting with any ſet purpoſe. 2. Having no artful or fraudulent ſchemes; ſincere.

(1.) Could atoms, which, with undirected flight,
Roam'd through the void, and rang'd the realms of night,
In order march, and to their poſts advance,
Led by no guide, but *undeſigning* chance. *Blackmore*.

(2.) He looks upon friendſhip, gratitude, and ſenſe of honour as terms to impoſe upon weak, *undeſigning* minds. *South*.

UNDESI'RABLE. *adj.* Not to be wiſhed; not pleaſing.

——To add what wants
In female ſex, the more to draw his love,
And render me more equal: and perhaps,
A thing not *undeſirable*, ſome time
Superior; for inferior, who is free. *Milton's Par. Loſt*.

UNDESI'RED. *adj.* Not wiſhed; not ſolicited.

O goddeſs-mother, give me back to fate;
Your gift was *undeſir'd*, and came too late. *Dryden*.

UNDESI'RING. *adj.* Negligent; not wiſhing.

The baits of gifts and money to deſpiſe,
And look on wealth with *undeſiring* eyes:
When thou canſt truly call theſe virtues thine,
Be wiſe, and free, by heav'n's conſent and mine. *Dryden*.

UNDESTRO'YALBE. *adj.* Indeſtructible; not ſuſceptive of deſtruction. Not in uſe.

Common glaſs, once made, ſo far reſiſts the violence of the fire, that moſt chymiſts think it a body more *undeſtroyable* than gold itſelf. *Boyle*.

UNDESTRO'YED. *adj.* Not deſtroyed.

The eſſences of thoſe ſpecies are preſerved whole and *undeſtroyed*, whatever changes happen to any, or all of the individuals. *Locke*.

UNDETE'RMINABLE. *adj.* Impoſſible to be decided.

On either ſide the fight was fierce, and ſurely *undeterminable* without the death of one of the chiefs. *Wotton*.

Rather an heir had no ſuch right by divine inſtitution, than that God ſhould give ſuch a right, but yet leave it doubtful and *undeterminable* who ſuch heir is. *Locke*.

UNDETE'RMINATE. *adj.* 1. Not ſettled; not decided; contingent. Regularly indeterminate. 2. Not fixed.

(1.) Surely the Son of God could not die by chance, nor the greateſt thing that ever came to paſs in nature, be left to an *undeterminate* event. *South*.

(2.) Fluid, ſlippery, and *undeterminate* it is of itſelf. *More*.

UNDETE'RMINATENESS.
UNDETERMINA'TION. } *n. ſ.* [from *undeterminate*. We ſay more regularly *indeterminateneſs* and *indetermination*.] 1. Uncertainty; indeciſion. 2. The ſtate of not being fixed, or invincibly directed.

(1.) He is not left barely to the *undetermination*, incertainty and unſteadineſs of the operation of his faculties, without a certain, ſecret, prediſpoſition of them to what is right. *Hale*.

(2.) The idea of a free agent is *undeterminateneſs* to one part, before he has made choice. *More's Divine Dialogues*.

UNDETE'RMINED. *adj.* 1. Unſettled; undecided. 2. Not limited; not regulated; not defined.

(1.) He has left his ſucceſſion as *undetermined*, as if he had ſaid nothing about it. *Locke*.

——Extended wide
In circuit, *undetermin'd*, ſquare or round. *Milton*.

(2.) It is difficult to conceive that any ſuch thing ſhould be as matter, *undetermined* by ſomething called form. *Hale*.

UNDEVO'TED. *adj.* Not devoted.

The lords Say and Brooke, two popular men, and moſt *undevoted* to the church, poſitively refuſed to make any ſuch proteſtation. *Clarendon*.

UNDIA'PHANOUS. *adj.* Not pellucid; not tranſparent.

When the materials of glaſs melted, with calcined tin, have compoſed a maſs *undiaphanous* and white, this white enamel is the baſis of all concretes, that goldſmiths employ in enamelling. *Boyle on Colours*.

UNDI'D. the preterite of *undo*.

This ſo *undid* all I had done before:
I could attempt, and he endure no more. *Roſcommon*.

UNDIGE'STED. *adj.* Not concocted; not ſubdued by the ſtomach.

Ambition, the diſeaſe of virtue, bred
Like ſurfeits from an *undigeſted* fulneſs,
Meets death in that which is the means of life. *Denham*.

The glaring ſun breaks in at ev'ry chink,
Yet plung'd in ſloth we lie, and ſnore ſupine,
As fill'd with fumes of *undigeſted* wine. *Dryden*.

Meat remaining in the ſtomach *undigeſted*, dejection of appetite, wind coming upwards, are ſigns of a phlegmatick conſtitution. *Arbuthnot on Diet*.

UNDI'GHT. preterite of *put off*. It is queſtionable whether it have a preſent tenſe. Obſolete.

From her fair head her fillets ſhe *undight*,
And laid her ſtole aſide. *Spenſer*.

UNDIMI'NISHED. *adj.* Not impaired; not leſſened.

I ſtill accounted myſelf *undiminiſhed* of my largeſt conceſſions. *K. Charles*.

Think not, revolted ſpirit! thy ſhape the ſame,
O *undiminiſh'd* brightneſs, to be known
As when thou ſtood'ſt in heav'n, upright and pure. *Milton*.

Sergius, who a bad cauſe bravely try'd,
All of a piece, and *undiminiſh'd*, dy'd. *Dryden*.

The deathleſs muſe, with *undiminiſh'd* rays,
Through diſtant times the lovely dame conveys. *Addiſon*.

When ſacrilegious hands had raſed the church, even to the foundation, theſe charities they ſuffered to ſtand *undiminiſh'd*, untouch'd. *Atterbury*.

UNDI'NTED. *adj.* Not impreſſed by a blow.

I muſt rid all the ſea of pirates: this 'greed upon,
To part with unhackt edges, and bear back
Our barge *undinted*. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra*.

UNDI'PPED. *adj.* [*un* and *dip*.] Not dipped; not plunged.

——I think thee
Impenetrably good; but, like Achilles,
Thou had'ſt a ſoft Egyptian heel *undip'd*,
And that has made thee mortal. *Dryden's Cleomenes*.

UNDIRE'CTED. *adj.* Not directed.

The realm was left, like a ſhip in a ſtorm, amidſt all the raging ſurges unruled and *undirected* of any: for they to whom ſhe was committed, fainted or forſook their charge. *Spenſer*.

Could atoms, which, with *undirected* flight,
Roam'd through the void, and rang'd the realms of night,
Of reaſon deſtitute, without intent,
In order march. *Blackmore on the Creation*.

UNDISCE'RNIBLE. *adj.* Not to be diſcerned; inviſible.

I ſhou'd be guiltier than my guiltineſs,
To think I ſhould be *undiſcernible*,
When I perceive your grace. *Shakeſp*.

The apoſtle knowing that the diſtinction of theſe characters was *undiſcernible* by men in this life, admoniſhes thoſe, who had the moſt comfortable aſſurances of God's favour, to be nevertheleſs apprehenſive. *Rogers*.

UNDISCE'RNIBLY. *adv.* Inviſibly; imperceptibly.

Many ſecret indiſpoſitions will *undiſcernibly* ſteal upon the ſoul, and it will require time and cloſe application to recover it to the ſpiritualities of religion. *South*.

UNDISCE'RNED. *adj.* Not obſerved; not diſcovered; not deſcried.

Our profeſſion, though it leadeth us into many truths *undiſcerned* by others, yet doth diſturb their communications. *Brown's Vulgar Errours*.

Broken they break, and rallying they renew,
In other forms, the military ſhew:
At leaſt in order *undiſcern'd* they join,
And march together in a friendly line. *Dryden*.

UNDISCE'RNEDLY. *adv.* So as to be undiſcovered.

Some aſſociated particles of ſalt-petre, by lurking *undiſcern-*

edly in the fixed nitre, had eſcaped the analyſing violence of the fire. *Boyle.*

Undisce'rning. *adj.* Injudicious; incapable of making due diſtinction.

Undiſcerning muſe, which heart, which eyes,
In this new couple doſt thou prize. *Donne.*

His long experience informed him well of the ſtate of England; but of foreign tranſactions, he was entirely *undiſcerning* and ignorant. *Clarendon.*

Thus her blind ſiſter, fickle fortune, reigns,
And *undiſcerning* ſcatters crowns and chains. *Pope.*

Undisco'rding. *adj.* Not diſagreeing; not jarring in muſick.

We on earth, with *undiſcording* voice,
May rightly anſwer that melodious noiſe;
As once we did, till diſproportion'd ſin
Jarr'd againſt nature's chime. *Milton.*

Undi'sciplined. *adj.* 1. Not ſubdued to regularity and order. 2. Untaught; uninſtructed.

(1.) To be diſpenſed withal is an argument of natural infirmity, if it be neceſſary; but if it be not, it ſignifies an *undiſciplined* and unmortified ſpirit. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*

Divided from thoſe climes where art prevails:
Undiſciplin'd by precepts of the wiſe;
Our inborn paſſions will not brook controul;
We follow nature. *Philips.*

(2.) A gallant man had rather fight to great diſadvantages in the field, in an orderly way, than ſkuffle with an *undiſciplin'd* rabble. *King Charles.*

Dry is a man of a clear head, but few words; and gains the ſame advantage over Puzzle, that a ſmall body of regular troops would gain over a numberleſs, *undiſciplin'd* militia. *Spectator.*

Undisco'verable. *adj.* Not to be found out.

He was to make up his accounts, and by an eaſy, *undiſcoverable* cheat, he could provide againſt the impending diſtreſs. *Rogers.*

Undisco'vered. *adj.* Not ſeen; not deſcried; not found out.

Coming into the falling of a way, which led us into a place, of each ſide whereof men might eaſily keep themſelves *undiſcovered*, I was encompaſſed ſuddenly by a great, troop of enemies. *Sidney.*

When the griefs of Job were exceeding great, his words accordingly to open them were many: howbeit, ſtill unto his ſeeming they were *diſcovered*. *Hooker.*

Time glides, with *undiſcover'd* haſte;
The future but a length behind the paſt. *Dryden.*

By your counſels we are brought to view
A rich and *undiſcover'd* world in you. *Dryden.*

In ſuch paſſages I diſcover'd ſome beauty yet *undiſcover'd*. *Dryden.*

Undiscree't. *adj.* Not wiſe; imprudent.

If thou be among the *undiſcreet*, obſerve the time. *Ecclus.* xxvii.

Undisgui'sed. *adj.* Open; artleſs; plain; expoſed to view.

—— If thou art Venus,
Diſguis'd in habit, *undiſguis'd* in ſhape;
O help us, captives, from our chains t'eſcape. *Dryden.*

If once they can dare to appear openly and *undiſguiſed*, when they can turn the ridicule upon ſeriouſneſs and piety, the contagion ſpreads like a peſtilence. *Rogers.*

Undisho'noured. *adj.* Not diſhonoured.

Keep then fair league and truce with thy true bed:
I live diſtained, thou *undiſhonoured*. *Shakeſp.*

Undisma'yed. *adj.* Not diſcouraged; not depreſſed with fear.

He in the midſt thus *undiſmay'd* began. *Milton.*
— Though oft repuls'd, again
They rally *undiſmay'd*. *Philips.*

He aim'd a blow againſt his *undiſmay'd* adverſary. *Arbuthnot.*

Undisobli'ging. *adj.* Inoffenſive.

All this he would have expatiated upon, with connexions of the diſcourſes, and the moſt eaſy, *undiſobliging* tranſitions. *Broome.*

Undispe'rsed. *adj.* Not ſcattered.

We have all the redolence of the perfumes we burn upon his altars; the ſmoke doth vaniſh ere it can reach the ſky; and whilſt it is *undiſperſed*, it but clouds it. *Boyle.*

Undispo'sed. *adj.* Not beſtowed.

The employments were left *undiſpoſed* of, to keep alive the hopes of impatient candidates. *Swift.*

Undispu'ted. *adj.* Incontrovertible; evident.

You, by an *undiſputed* title, are the king of poets. *Dryden.*

That virtue and vice tend to make theſe men happy, or miſerable, who ſeverally practiſe them, is a propoſition of undoubted, and by me *undiſputed*, truth. *Atterbury.*

Undisse'mbled. *adj.* 1. Openly declared. 2. Honeſt, not feigned.

(2.) Ye are the ſons of a clergy, whoſe *undiſſembled* and unlimited veneration for the holy ſcriptures, hath not hindered them from paying an inferiour, but profound regard to the beſt interpreters of it, the primitive writers. *Atterbury.*

Undi'ssipated. *adj.* Not ſcattered; not diſperſed.

Such little primary maſſes as our propoſition mentions, may remain *undiſſipated*. *Boyle.*

Undisso'lvable. *adj.* [from *un* and *diſſolvable*.] That cannot be diſſolved.

Undisso'lving. *adj.* Never melting.

Not cold Scythia's *undiſſolving* ſnows,
Nor the parch'd Lybian ſands thy huſband bore,
But mild Parthenope. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Undiste'mpered. *adj.* 1. Free from diſeaſe. 2. Free from perturbation.

(2.) Some ſuch laws may be conſidered, in ſome parliament that ſhall be at leiſure, from the urgency of more preſſing affairs, and ſhall be cool and *undiſtempered*. *Temple.*

Undisti'nguishable. *adj.* 1. Not to be diſtinctly ſeen. 2. Not to be known by any peculiar property.

(1.) Theſe things ſeem ſmall and *undiſtinguiſhable*,
Like far off mountains turned into clouds. *Shakeſp.*
The quaint mazes in the wanton green,
For lack of tread, are *undiſtinguiſhable*. *Shakeſp.*

Its lineaments are deſtroy'd, and the materials mixt in an *undiſtinguiſhable* confuſion. *Rogers.*

(2.) No idea can be *undiſtinguiſhable* from another, from which it ought to be different. *Locke.*

Undisti'nguished. *adj.* 1. Not marked out ſo as to be known from each other. 2. Not to be ſeen otherwiſe than confuſedly; not ſeparately and plainly deſcribed. 3. Not plainly diſcerned. 4. Admitting nothing between; having no intervenient ſpace. 5. Not marked by any particular property. 6. Not treated with any particular reſpect.

(1.) The *undiſtinguiſh'd* ſeeds of good and ill,
Heav'n, in his boſom, from our knowledge hides. *Dryden.*

'Tis longer ſince the creation of angels than of the world, by ſeven hundred years: whereby we would mark out ſo much of that *undiſtinguiſh'd* duration, as we ſuppoſe would have admitted ſeven hundred annual revolutions of the ſun. *Locke.*

(2.) 'Tis like the milky way, all over bright;
But ſown ſo thick with ſtars, 'tis *undiſtinguiſh'd* light. *Dryden.*

(3.) Wrinkles *undiſtinguiſh'd* paſs,
For I'm aſham'd to uſe a glaſs. *Swift.*

(4.) Oh *undiſtinguiſh'd* ſpace of woman's will. *Shakeſp.*

(5.) — Sleep to thoſe empty lids
Is grown a ſtranger; and day and night,
As *undiſtinguiſh'd* by my ſleep, as ſight. *Denham.*

(6.) Sad chance of war! now deſtitute of aid,
Falls *undiſtinguiſh'd* by the victor ſpade. *Pope.*

Undisti'nguishing. *adj.* Making no difference.

The promiſcuous and *undiſtinguiſhing* diſtribution of good and evil, which was neceſſary for carrying on the deſigns of providence in this life, will be rectified in another. *Addiſon.*

Undiſtinguiſhing complaiſance will vitiate the taſte of the readers. *Garth.*

UNDISTRA'CTED. *adj.* Not perplexed by contrariety of thoughts or deſires.

When Enoch had walked with God, he was ſo far from being tired with that laſting aſſiduity, that he admitted him to a more immediate, and more *undiſtracted* communion with himſelf. *Boyle.*

UNDISTRA'CTEDLY. *adv.* Without diſturbance from contrariety of ſentiments.

St. Paul tells us, that there is difference betwixt married and ſingle perſons; the affections of the latter being at liberty to devote themſelves more *undiſtractedly* to God. *Boyle.*

UNDISTRA'CTEDNESS. *n. ſ.* Freedom from interruption by different thoughts.

The ſtrange confuſions of this nation diſturb that calmneſs of mind, and *undiſtractedneſs* of thoughts. *Boyle.*

UNDISTU'RBED. *adj.* 1. Free from perturbation; calm; tranquil; placid. 2. Not interrupted by any hinderance or moleſtation. 3. Not agitated.

(1.) To our high-raiſ'd phantaſy preſent
That *undiſturbed* ſong of pure content. *Milton.*

The peaceful cities of th' Auſonian ſhore,
Lull'd in their eaſe, and *undiſturb'd* before,
Are all on fire. *Dryden.*

A ſtate, where our imitation of God ſhall end in the *undiſturbed* fruition of him to all eternity. *Atterbury.*

To be *undiſturbed* in danger, ſedately to conſider what is fitteſt to be done, and to execute it ſteadily, is a complex idea of an action, which may exiſt. But to be *undiſturbed* in danger, without uſing one's reaſon, is as real an idea as the other. *Locke.*

(2.) Nature ſtints our appetite,
And craves no more than *undiſturb'd* delight;
Which minds, unmix'd with cares and fears, obtain;
A ſoul ſerene, a body void of pain. *Dryden.*

Unvex'd with quarrels, *undiſturb'd* with noiſe,
The country king his peaceful realm enjoys. *Dryden.*

(3.) A good conſcience is a port which is land-lock'd on every ſide, where no winds can poſſibly invade. There a man may not only ſee his own image, but that of his maker, clearly reflected from the *undiſturb'd* and ſilent waters. *Dryden.*

UNDISTU'RBEDLY. *adv.* Calmly; peacefully.

Our minds are ſo weak, that they have need of all the aſſiſtances can be procured, to lay before them *undiſturbedly* the thread and coherence of any diſcourſe. *Locke.*

UNDIVI'DABLE. *adj.* Not ſeparable; not ſuſceptible of diviſion.

The beſt actors in the world for tragedy, paſtoral, ſcene *undividable*, or poem unlimited. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

— How comes it, huſband,
That thou art thus eſtranged from thyſelf?
Thyſelf, I call it, being ſtrange to me;
That *undividable*, incorporate,
Am better than thy dear ſelf's better part. *Shakeſp.*

UNDIVI'DED. *adj.* Unbroken; whole; not parted.

Love is not divided between God and God's enemy: we muſt love God with all our heart; that is, give him a whole and *undivided* affection. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*

He extends through all extent;
Spreads *undivided*, operates unſpent. *Pope.*

UNDIVU'LGED. *adj.* Secret; not promulgated.

—— Let the great gods
Find out their enemies now. Tremble, thou wretch,
That haſt within thee *undivulged* crimes,
Unwhipp'd of juſtice. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

To **UNDO'.** *v. a.* preterite *undid*; participle paſſive *undone.* [from *do.*] 1. To ruin; to bring to deſtruction. 2. To looſe; to open what is ſhut or faſtened; to unravel. 3. To change any thing done to its former ſtate; to recall, or annul any action.

(1.) As this immoderate favour of the multitude did him no good, ſo will it *undo* ſo many as ſhall truſt unto it. *Hayward.*

Subdued, *undone*, they did at laſt obey,
And change their own for their invader's way. *Roſcommon.*

Where, with like haſte, though ſeveral ways they run,
Some to *undo*, and ſome to be *undone.* *Denham.*

Hither ye come, diſlike, and ſo *undo*
The players, and diſgrace the poet too. *Denham.*

When I behold the charming maid,
I'm ten times more *undone*: while hope and fear,
With variety of pain diſtract me. *Addiſon's Cato.*

(2.) They falſe and fearful do their hands *undo*;
Brother, his brother; friend doth friend forſake. *Sidney.*

Pray *undo* this button. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

We implore thy powerful hand,
To *undo* the charmed band
Of true virgin here diſtreſs'd. *Milton.*

Were men ſo dull, they could not ſee
That Lyce painted, ſhould they flee,
Like ſimple birds, into a net,
So groſsly woven and ill-ſet;
Her own teeth would *undo* the knot,
And let all go that ſhe had got. *Waller.*

(3.) They may know, that we are far from preſuming to think that men can better any thing which God hath done, even as we are from thinking, that men ſhould preſume to *undo* ſome things of men, which God doth know they cannot better. *Hooker.*

——— It was a torment
To lay upon the damn'd, which Sycorax
Could not again *undo.* *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

We ſeem ambitious God's whole work t' *undo*;
Of nothing he made us, and we ſtrive too,
To bring ourſelves to nothing back. *Donne.*

They make the Deity do and *undo*, go forward and backwards. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

— By granting me ſo ſoon,
He has the merit of the gift *undone.* *Dryden.*

Without this our repentance is not real, becauſe we have not done what we can to *undo* our fault. *Tillotſon.*

Now will this woman, with a ſingle glance,
Undo what I've been labouring all this while. *Addiſon.*

When in time the martial maid
Found out the trick that Venus play'd,
She ſhakes her helm; ſhe knits her brows,
And, fir'd with indignation, vows,
To-morrow e'er the ſetting ſun,
She'd all *undo*, that ſhe had done. *Swift.*

UNDO'ING. *adj.* Ruining; deſtructive.

The great and *undoing* miſchief which befalls men, is by their being miſrepreſented. *South.*

UNDO'ING. *n. ſ.* Ruin; deſtruction; fatal miſchief.

To the utter *undoing* of ſome, many things by ſtrictneſs of law may be done, which equity and honeſt meaning forbiddeth. *Hooker.*

Falſe luſtre could dazzle my poor daughter to her *undoing.* *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Fools that we are, we know that ye deceive us;
Yet act, as if the fraud was pleaſing to us,
And our *undoing* joy. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*

Ign'rant of happineſs, and blind to ruin,
How oft are our petitions our *undoing.* *Harte.*

UNDO'NE. *adj.* [from *undo.*] 1. Not done; not performed. 2. Ruined; brought to deſtruction.

(1.) —— Do you ſmell a fault?
I cannot wiſh the fault *undone*, the
Iſſue of it being ſo proper. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

There was no opportunity to call either of theſe two great perſons to account for what they had done, or what they had left *undone.* *Clarendon.*

(2.) Already is the work begun;
And we reſt all *undone*, till all be done. *Daniel's Civil War.*

UNDO'UBTED. *adj.* Indubitable; indiſputable; unqueſtionable.

His fact, till now, came not to an *undoubted* proof. *Shakeſp.*

Thou, ſpirit, who ledſt this glorious eremite
Into the deſart, his victorious field,
Againſt the ſpiritual foe, and brought'ſt him thence,
By proof th' *undoubted* ſon of God, inſpire. *Milton.*

The relations of your trials may be received as *undoubted* records of certain events, and as ſecurely be depended on, as the propoſitions of Euclid. *Glanville.*

Made the world tremble with a num'rous hoſt,
And of *undoubted* victory did boaſt. *Waller.*

Though none of theſe be ſtrict demonſtration, yet we have an *undoubted* aſſurance of them, when they are proved by the beſt arguments that the nature of the thing will bear. *Tillotſon.*

UNDO'UBTEDLY. *adv.* Indubitably; without queſtion; without doubt.

Some fault *undoubtedly* there is in the very reſemblance of idolaters. *Hooker.*

—— This cardinal, *undoubtedly*
Was faſhion'd to much honour. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VIII.
Undoubtedly God will relent, and turn
From his diſpleaſure. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The original is *undoubtedly* one of the greateſt this age has produced. *Dryden.*

He that believes the Chriſtian doctrine, if he adhere to it, and live accordingly, ſhall *undoubtedly* be ſaved. *Tillotſon.*

UNDO'UBTING. *adj.* Admitting no doubt.

They to whom all this is revealed, and received with an *undoubting* faith, if they do not preſently ſet about ſo eaſy and ſo happy a taſk, muſt acknowledge themſelves in the number of the blind. *Hammond.*

UNDRA'WN. *adj.* Not pulled by any external force.

—— Forth ruſh'd
The chariot of paternal deity *undrawn*,
Flaſhing thick flames, wheel within wheel;
Itſelf inſtinct with ſpirit, but convoy'd
By four cherubick ſhapes. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

UNDRE'ADED. *adj.* Not feared.

—— Better far,
Than ſtill at hell's dark threſhold t' have ſat watch,
Unnam'd, *undreaded*, and thyſelf half ſtarv'd. *Milton.*

UNDRE'AMED. *adj.* Not thought on.

A courſe more promiſing,
Than a wild dedication of yourſelves
To unpath'd waters, *undream'd* ſhores; moſt certain
To miſeries enough. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

To **UNDRE'SS.** *v. a.* [from *dreſs.*] 1. To diveſt of cloaths; to ſtrip. 2. To diveſt of ornaments, or the attire of oſtentation.

(1.) *Undreſs* you, and come now to bed. *Shakeſp.*
—— All were ſtol'n aſide
To counſel and *undreſs* the bride. *Suckling.*
—— Her fellows preſs'd,
And the reluctant nymph by force *undreſs'd.* *Addiſon's Ovid.*
(2.) *Undreſs'd* at evening when ſhe found
Their odours loſt, their colours paſt,
She chang'd her look. *Prior.*

U'NDRESS. *n. ſ.* A looſe or negligent dreſs.

—— Reform her into eaſe,
And put her in *undreſs* to make her pleaſe. *Dryden.*

UNDRE'SSED. *adj.* 1. Not regulated. 2. Not prepared for uſe.

(1.) Thy vineyard lies half prun'd, and half *undreſs'd.* *Dryden.*

(2.) The common country people wore perones, ſhoes of *undreſſed* leather. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

UNDRI'ED. *adj.* Not dried.

Their titles in the field were try'd:
Witneſs the freſh laments, and fun'ral tears *undry'd.* *Dryden.*

Four pounds of *undried* hops, thorough ripe, will make one of dry. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

UNDRI'VEN. *adj* Not impelled either way.

As wint'ry winds contending in the ſky,
With equal force of lungs their titles try;
The doubtful rack of heav'n
Stands without motion, and the tide *undriv'n.* *Dryden.*

UNDRO'SSY. *adj* Free from recrement.

When a noontide ſun, with ſummer beams
Darts through a cloud, her watry ſkirts are edg'd
With lucid amber, or *undroſſy* gold. *Philips.*
Of heav'n's *undroſſy* gold, the gods' array
Refulgent, flaſh'd intolerable day. *Pope's Homer.*

UNDU'BITABLE. *adj.* Not admitting doubt; unqueſtionable.

Let that principle, that all is matter, and that there is nothing elſe, be received for certain and *undubitable*, and it will be eaſy to be ſeen, what conſequences it will lead us into. *Locke.*

UNDU'E. *adj.* [*indue*, Fr.] 1. Not right; not legal. 2. Not agreeable to duty.

(1.) That proceeding being at that time taxed for rigorous and *undue*, in matter and manner, makes it very probable there was ſome greater matter againſt her. *Bacon.*

(2.) He will not proſtitute his power to mean and *undue* ends, nor ſtoop to little and low arts of courting the people. *Atterbury.*

U'NDULARY. *adj.* [from *undulo*, Lat.] Playing like waves; playing with intermiſſions.

The blaſts and *undulary* breaths thereof maintain no certainty in their courſe. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To **U'NDULATE.** *v. a.* [from *undulo*, Latin.] To drive backward and forward; to make to play as waves.

Breath vocalized, *i. e.* vibrated and *undulated*, may in a different manner affect the lips, or tongue, or palate, and impreſs a ſwift, tremulous motion, which breath alone paſſing ſmooth doth not. *Holder on Speech.*

To **U'NDULATE.** *v. n.* To play as waves in curls.

Through *undulating* air the ſounds are ſent,
And ſpread o'er all the fluid element. *Pope.*

UNDULA'TION. *n. ſ* [from *undulate.*] Waving motion.

Worms and leeches will move both ways; and ſo will moſt of thoſe animals, whoſe bodies conſiſt of round and annulary fibres, and move by *undulation*, that is, like the waves of the ſea. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

All tuneable ſounds are made by a regular vibration of the ſonorous body, and *undulation* of the air, proportionable to the acuteneſs and gravity of the tone. *Holder.*

Two parallel walls beat the ſound back on each other, till the *undulation* is quite worn out. *Addiſon.*

U'NDULATORY. *adj.* [from *undulate.*] Moving in the manner of waves.

A conſtant *undulatory* motion is perceived by looking through teleſcopes. *Arbuthnot on Air.*

UNDU'LY. *adv.* Not properly; not according to duty.

Men *unduly* exerciſe their zeal againſt perſons; not only againſt evil perſons, but againſt thoſe that are the moſt venerable. *Spratt's Sermons.*

UNDU'TEOUS. *adj.* Not performing duty; irreverent; diſobedient.

She and I, long ſince contracted,
Are now ſo ſure, that nothing can diſſolve us;
And this deceit loſes the name of craft,
Of diſobedience, or *unduteous* title. *Shakeſp.*
—— In Latium ſafe he lay,
From his *unduteous* ſon, and his uſurping ſway. *Dryden.*

UNDU'TIFUL. *adj.* Not obedient; not reverent.

England thinks it no good policy to have that realm planted with Engliſh, leſt they ſhould grow ſo *undutiful* as the Iriſh, and become more dangerous. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

No man's reaſon did ever dictate to him, that it is fit for a creature not to love God; to be *undutiful* to his great ſovereign, and ungrateful to his beſt benefactor. *Tillotſon.*

UNDU'TIFULLY. *adv.* [from *undutiful.*] Not according to duty.

The fiſh had long in Cæſar's ponds been fed,
And from its lord *undutifully* fled. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

UNDU'TIFULNESS. *n. ſ.* Want of reſpect; irreverence; diſobedience.

I would have thought they would rather have held in, and ſtaid all the other from *undutifulneſs*, than need to be forced thereunto themſelves. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

Forbidding *undutifulneſs* to ſuperiours, ſedition and rebellion againſt magiſtracy. *Tillotſon.*

UNDY'ING. *adj.* Not deſtroyed; not periſhing.

——— Driven down
To chains of darkneſs, and th' *undying* worm. *Milton.*

UNEA'RNED. *adj.* Not obtained by labour or merit.

As I am honeſt Puck,
If we have *unearned* luck,
Now to 'ſcape the ſerpent's tongue,
We will make amends ere long. *Shakeſp.*

Our work is brought to little, though begun
Early, and th' hour of ſupper comes *unearn'd.* *Milton.*

——— Wilt thou rather chuſe
To lie ſupinely, hoping heav'n will bleſs
Thy ſlighted fruits, and give thee bread *unearn'd.* *Philips.*

UNEA'RTHED. *adj.* Driven from the den in the ground.

The robber of the fold,
Is from his craggy, winding haunts *unearth'd.* *Thomſon.*

UNEA'RTHLY. *adj.* Not terreſtrial.

——— The ſacrifice
How ceremonious, ſolemn, and *unearthly*
It was i' th' offering. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

UNE'ASILY. *adv.* Not without pain.

He lives *uneaſily* under the burden. *L'Eſtrange.*

They make mankind their enemy by their unjuſt actions, and conſequently live more *uneaſily* in the world than other men. *Tillotſon.*

UNE'ASINESS. *n. ſ.* Trouble; perplexity; ſtate of diſquiet.

——— Not a ſubject
Sits in heart-grief and *uneaſineſs,*
Under the ſweet ſhade of your government. *Shakeſp.*

The ſame *uneaſineſs* which ev'ry thing
Gives to our nature, life muſt alſo bring. *Denham.*

We may be ſaid to live like thoſe who have their hope in another life, if we bear the *uneaſineſſes* that befall us here with conſtancy. *Atterbury.*

Men are diſſatisfied with their ſtation, and create to themſelves all the *uneaſineſs* of want. They fancy themſelves poor, and under this perſuaſion feel all the diſquiet of real poverty. *Rogers.*

His majeſty will maintain his juſt authority over them; and whatever *uneaſineſs* they may give themſelves, they can create none in him. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

The libels againſt his grandfather, that fly about his very court, give him *uneaſineſs.* *Swift.*

UNE'ASY. *adj.* 1. Painful; giving diſturbance. 2. Diſturbed; not at eaſe. 3. Conſtraining; cramping. 4. Conſtrained; not diſengaged; ſtiff. 5. Peeviſh; difficult to pleaſe. 6. Difficult. Out of uſe.

(1.) The wiſeſt of the Gentiles forbad any libations to be made for dead infants, as believing they paſſed into happineſs through the way of mortality, and for a few months wore an *uneaſy* garment. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*

On a tottering pinacle the ſtanding is *uneaſy,* and the fall deadly. *Decay of Piety.*

His preſent thoughts are *uneaſy,* becauſe his preſent ſtate does not pleaſe him. *L'Eſtrange.*

—— *Uneaſy* life to me,
Still watch'd and importun'd, but worſe for thee. *Dryden.*

(2.) Happy low! lie down;
Uneaſy lies the head that wears a crown. *Shakeſp.*

— *Uneaſy* juſtice upward flew,
And both the ſiſters to the ſtars withdrew. *Dryden.*

The paſſion and ill language proceeded from a gall'd and *uneaſy* mind. *Tillotſon.*

It is ſuch a pleaſure as makes a man reſtleſs and *uneaſy,* exciting freſh deſires. *Addiſon.*

One would wonder how any perſon ſhould deſire to be king of a country, in which the eſtabliſhed religion is directly oppoſite to that he profeſſes. Were it poſſible for ſuch a one to accompliſh his deſigns, his own reaſon might tell him, there could not be a more *uneaſy* prince, nor a more unhappy people. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

If we imagine ourſelves intitled to any thing we have not, we ſhall be *uneaſy* in the want of it; and that uneaſineſs will expoſe us to all the evil perſuaſions of poverty. *Rogers.*

The ſoul, *uneaſy* and confin'd from home,
Reſts and expatiates in a life to come. *Pope.*

(3.) —— Some ſervile imitators
Preſcribe at firſt ſuch ſtrict, *uneaſy* rules,
As they muſt ever ſlaviſhly obſerve. *Roſcommon.*

(4.) In converſation, a ſolicitous watchfulneſs about one's behaviour, inſtead of being mended, will be conſtrained, *uneaſy,* and ungraceful. *Locke.*

(5.) A ſour, untractable nature, makes him *uneaſy* to thoſe who approach him. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

(6.) We will, not appearing what we are, have ſome queſtion with the ſhepherd: from his ſimplicity, I think it not *uneaſy* to get the cauſe of my ſon's reſort thither. *Shakeſp.*

——— This ſwift buſineſs
I muſt *uneaſy* make; leſt too light winning
Make the prize light. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Divers things, knowable by the bare light of nature, are yet ſo *uneaſy* to be ſatisfactorily underſtood, that, let them be delivered in the cleareſt expreſſions, the notions themſelves will appear obſcure. *Boyle.*

UNE'ATEN. *adj.* Not devoured.

Though they had but two horſes left *uneaten,* they had never ſuffered a ſummons to be ſent to them. *Clarendon.*

UNE'ATH. *adv.* [from *eath*; eað, Saxon; eaſy.] 1. Not eaſily. Out of uſe. 2. It ſeems in *Spenſer* to ſignify the ſame as *beneath.* Under; below.

(1.) *Uneath* may ſhe endure the flinty ſtreet,
To tread them with her tender feeling feet. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) —— A roaring, hideous ſound,
That all the air with terror filled wide,
And ſeem'd *uneath* to ſhake the ſtedfaſt ground. *Spenſer.*

UNE'DIFYING. *adj.* Not improving in good life.

Our practical divinity is as ſound and affecting, as that of our popiſh neighbours is flat and *unedifying.* *Atterbury.*

UNELE'CTED. *adj.* Not choſen.

——— Putting him to rage,
You ſhould have ta'en th' advantage of his choler,
And paſs'd him *unelected.* *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

UNE'LIGIBLE. *adj.* Not proper to be choſen.

Both extremes, above or below the proportion of our character, are dangerous; and 'tis hard to determine which is moſt *uneligible.* *Rogers.*

UNEMPLO'YED. *adj.* 1. Not buſy; at leiſure; idle. 2. Not engaged in any particular work.

(1.) —— Other creatures, all day long
Rove idle, *unemploy'd,* and leſs need reſt. *Milton.*

Wilt thou then ſerve Philiſtines with that gift,
Which was expreſly given thee to annoy them?
Better at home lie bedrid, not only idle,
Inglorious, *unemploy'd,* with age out-worn. *Milton.*

Our wiſe Creator has annexed to ſeveral objects, and to the ideas we receive of them, as alſo, to ſeveral of our thoughts, a concomitant pleaſure, that thoſe faculties which we are endowed with, might not remain idle and *unemployed.* *Locke.*

Men, ſoured with poverty, and *unemployed,* eaſily give into any proſpect of change. *Addiſon.*

(2.) Pales unhonour'd, Ceres *unemploy'd,*
Were all forgot. *Dryden.*

UNE'MPTIABLE. *adj.* Not to be emptied; inexhauſtible. Obſolete.

Whatſoever men or angels know, it is a drop of that *unemptiable* fountain of wiſdom, which hath diverſely imparted her treaſures. *Hooker.*

UNENDO'WED. *adj.* Not inveſted; not graced.

A man rather unadorned with any parts of quickneſs, and *unendowed* with any notable virtues, than notorious for any defect of underſtanding. *Clarendon.*

Aſpiring, factious, fierce and loud,
With grace and learning *unendow'd.* *Swift.*

UNENGA'GED. *adj.* Not engaged; not appropriated.

When we have ſunk the only *unengaged* revenues leſt, our incumbrances muſt remain perpetual. *Swift.*

UNENJO'YED. *adj.* Not obtained; not poſſeſſed.
Each day's a miſtreſs *unenjoy'd* before;
Like travellers, we're pleas'd with ſeeing more. *Dryden.*

UNENJO'YING. *adj.* Not uſing; having no fruition.
The more we have, the meaner is our ſtore;
The *unenjoying*, craving wretch is poor. *Creech.*

UNENLI'GHTENED. *adj.* Not illuminated.
Moral virtue natural reaſon, *unenlightened* by revelation, preſcribes. *Atterbury.*

UNENLA'RGED. *adj.* Not enlarged; narrow; contracted.
Unenlarged ſouls are diſguſted with the wonders which the microſcope has diſcovered concerning the ſhape of little animals, which equal not a pepper-corn. *Watts.*

UNENSLA'VED. *adj.* Free; not enthralled.
——— By thee
She ſits a ſov'reign, *unenſlav'd* and free. *Addiſon.*

UNENTERTA'INING. *adj.* Giving no delight; giving no entertainment.
It was not *unentertaining* to obſerve by what degrees I ceaſed to be a witty writer. *Pope.*

UNE'NVIED. *adj.* Exempt from envy.
The fortune, which no body ſees, makes a man happy and *unenvied.* *Bacon.*
—— This loſs
Thus far at leaſt recover'd, hath much more
Eſtabliſh'd in a ſafe, *unenvied* throne,
Yielded with full conſent. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
—— Theſe *unenvied* ſtand;
Since what they act, tranſcends what they command. *Denh.*
What health promotes, and gives *unenvy'd* peace,
Is all expenceleſs, and procur'd with eaſe. *Blackmore.*
Beneath our humble cottage, let us haſte,
And here *unenvy'd*, rural dainties taſte. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

UNENTO'MBED. *adj.* Unburied; uninterred.
Think'ſt thou *unentomb'd* to croſs the floods. *Dryden.*

UNE'QUABLE. *adj.* Different from itſelf; diverſe.
March and September, the two equinoxes, are the moſt unſettled and *unequable* of ſeaſons. *Bentley's Sermons.*

UNE'QUAL. *adj.* [*inæqualis*, Latin.] 1. Not even. 2. Not equal; inferiour. 3. Partial; not beſtowing on both the ſame advantages. 4. [*Inegal*, Fr.] Diſproportioned; ill matched. 5. Not regular; not uniform.
(1.) There ſits deformity to mock my body;
To ſhape my legs of an *unequal* ſize. *Shakeſpeare.*
You have here more than one example of Chaucer's *unequal* numbers. *Dryden.*
(2.) Among *unequals*, what ſociety. *Milton.*
To bliſs unknown my lofty ſoul aſpires;
My lot *unequal* to my vaſt deſires. *Arbuthnot.*
(3.) When to conditions of *unequal* peace,
He ſhall ſubmit, then may he not poſſeſs
Kingdom nor life. *Denham.*
(4.) —— *Unequal* work we find,
Againſt *unequal* arms to fight in pain. *Milton.*
From his ſtrong arm I ſaw his rival run,
And in a croud th' *unequal* combat ſhun. *Dryden.*
And oft the furious waſp the hive alarms,
With louder hums, and with *unequal* arms. *Addiſon.*
Fierce Belinda on the baron flies,
Nor fear'd the chief th' *unequal* fight to try. *Pope.*
(5.) So ſtrong, yet ſo *unequal* pulſes beat. *Dryden.*

UNE'QUALABLE. *adj.* Not to be equalled; not to be paralleled.
Chriſt's love to God is filial and *unequalable.* *Boyle.*

UNE'QUALLED. *adj.* Unparalleled; unrivalled in excellence.
By thoſe *unequalled* and invaluable bleſſings, he manifeſted how much he hated ſin, and how much he loved ſinners. *Boyle.*
Dorinda came, diveſted of the ſcorn,
Which the *unequall'd* maid ſo long had worn. *Roſcommon.*

UNE'QUALLY. *adv.* In different degrees; in diſproportion one to the other.
When we view ſome well-proportion'd dome,
No ſingle parts *unequally* ſurprize;
All comes united to th' admiring eyes. *Pope.*

UNE'QUALNESS. *n. ſ.* Inequality; ſtate of being unequal.

UNE'QUITABLE. *adj.* Not impartial; not juſt.
We force him to ſtand to thoſe meaſures which we think too *unequitable* to preſs upon a murderer. *Decay of Piety.*

UNEQUI'VOCAL. *adj.* Not equivocal.
This conceit is erroneous, making putrefactive generations correſpondent unto ſeminal productions, and conceiving *unequivocal* effects, and univocal conformity unto the efficient. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

UNE'RRABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Incapacity of errour.
The many innovations of that church witneſs the danger of preſuming upon the *unerrableneſs* of a guide. *Decay of Piety.*

UNE'RRING. *adj.* [*inerrans*, Latin.] 1. Committing no miſtake. 2. Incapable of failure; certain.
(1.) The irreſiſtible infirmities of our nature, make a perfect and *unerring* obedience impoſſible. *Rogers.*
Faſt in chains conſtrain the various god;
Who bound obedient to ſuperior force,
Unerring will preſcribe your deſtin'd courſe. *Pope.*
——— His javelin threw,
Hiſſing in air th' *unerring* weapon flew. *Dryden.*
(2.) The king a mortal ſhaft lets fly
From his *unerring* hand. *Denham.*
Is this th' *unerring* power? the ghoſt reply'd;
Nor Phœbus flatter'd; nor his anſwers ly'd. *Dryden.*
Of lovers of truth, for truth's ſake; there is this one *unerring* mark, the not entertaining any propoſition, with greater aſſurance than the proofs it is built upon will warrant. *Locke.*

UNE'RRINGLY. *adv.* Without miſtake.
What thoſe figures are, which ſhould be mechanically adapted, to fall ſo *unerringly* into regular compoſitions, is beyond our faculties to conceive. *Glanville.*

UNESCHE'WABLE. *adj.* Inevitable; unavoidable; not to be eſcaped. Not in uſe.
He gave the mayor ſufficient warning to ſhift for ſafety, if an *uneſchewable* deſtiny had not haltered him. *Carew.*

UNESPI'ED. *adj.* Not ſeen; undiſcovered; undeſcried.
Treachery, guile, and deceit, are things which may for a while, but do not long go *uneſpied.* *Hooker.*
From living eyes her open ſhame to hide,
And live in rocks and caves long *uneſpy'd.* *Spenſer.*
Nearer to view his prey, and *uneſpy'd*
To mark what of their ſtate he more might learn. *Milton.*
The ſecond ſhaft came ſwift, and *uneſpy'd*;
And pierc'd his hand, and nail'd it to his ſide. *Dryden.*

UNESSE'NTIAL. *adj.* 1. Not being of the laſt importance; not conſtituting eſſence. 2. Void of real being.
(1.) Tillotſon was moved rather with pity, than indignation, towards the perſons of thoſe who differed from him in the *uneſſential* parts of Chriſtianity. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*
(2.) —— The void profound
Of *uneſſential* night receives him next. *Milton.*

UNESTA'BLISHED. *adj.* Not eſtabliſhed.
From plain principles, doubt may be fairly ſolved, and not clapped up from petitionary foundations *uneſtabliſhed.* *Brown.*

UNE'VEN. *adj.* 1. Not even; not level. 2. Not ſuiting each other; not equal.
(1.) Theſe high wild hills, and rough, *uneven* ways,
Draw out our miles, and make them weariſome. *Shakeſp.*
Some ſaid it was beſt to fight with the Turks in that *uneven*, mountain country, where the Turks chief ſtrength conſiſting in the multitude of his horſemen, ſhould ſtand him in ſmall ſtead. *Knolles's Hiſtory.*
They made the ground *uneven* about their neſt, inſomuch that the ſlate did not lie flat. *Addiſon.*
(2.) The Hebrew verſe conſiſts of *uneven* feet. *Peacham.*

Une'venness. *n. ſ.* 1. Surface not level; inequality of ſurface. 2. Turbulence; changeable ſtate. 3. Not ſmoothneſs.

(1.) This ſoftneſs of the foot, which yields to the ruggedneſs and *unevenneſs* of the roads, renders the feet leſs capable of being worn, than if they were more ſolid. *Ray on the Creation.*

That motion which can continue long in one and the ſame part of the body, can be propagated a long way from one part to another, ſuppoſing the body homogeneal; ſo that the motion may not be reflected, refracted, interrupted or diſordered by any *unevenneſs* of the body. *Newton.*

(2.) Edward II. though an unfortunate prince, and by reaſon of the troubles and *unevenneſs* of his reign, the very law itſelf had many interruptions; yet it held its current in that ſtate his father had left it in. *Hale.*

(3.) Notwithſtanding any ſuch *unevenneſs* or indiſtinctneſs in the ſtyle of thoſe places, concerning the origin and form of the earth. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Une'vitable. *adj.* [*inevitabilis*, Lat. *inevitable*, Fr.] Inevitable; not to be eſcaped.

So jealous is ſhe of my love to her daughter, that I never yet begin to open my mouth to the *unevitable* Philoclea, but that her unwiſhed preſence gave my tale a concluſion, before it had a beginning. *Sidney.*

Unexa'cted. *adj.* Not exacted; not taken by force.

All was common, and the fruitful earth
Was free, to give her *unexacted* birth. *Dryden.*

Unexa'mined. *adj.* Not enquired; not tried; not diſcuſſed.

Yet within theſe five hours Haſtings liv'd
Untainted, *unexamin'd*, free at liberty. *Shakeſp.*

They utter all they think, with a violence and indiſpoſition, *unexamin'd*, without relation to perſon, place, or fitneſs. *B. Johnſon.*

The moſt pompous ſeeming knowledge, that is built on the *unexamined* prejudices of ſenſe, ſtands not. *Glanville.*

Unexa'mpled. *adj.* Not known by any precedent or example.

Charles returned with *unexampled* loſs from Algiers. *Raleigh.*

—— O *unexampl'd* love!
Love no where to be found leſs than divine. *Milton.*

God vouchſaf'd Enoch an *unexampled* exemption from death. *Boyle.*

—— Your twice-conquer'd vaſſals,
Firſt, by your courage, then your clemency,
Here humbly vow to ſacrifice thir lives,
The gift of this your *unexampled* mercy,
To your command. *Denham's Sophy.*
I tune my pipe afreſh, each night and day,
Thy *unexampled* goodneſs to extol. *Philips.*

Unexce'ptionable. *adj.* Not liable to any objection.

Perſonal prejudices ſhould not hinder us from purſuing, with joint hands and hearts, the *unexceptionable* deſign of this pious inſtitution. *Atterbury.*

Unexco'gitable. *adj.* Not to be found out.

Wherein can man reſemble his *unexcogitable* power and perfectneſs. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

Une'xecuted. *adj.* Not performed; not done.

Leave *unexecuted* your own renowned knowledge. *Shakeſp.*

Unexci'sed. *adj.* Not ſubject to the payment of exciſe.

And beggars taſte thee *unexcis'd* by kings. *Brown.*

Unexe'mplified. *adj.* Not made known by inſtance of example.

Thoſe wonders a generation returned with ſo *unexemplified* an ingratitude, that it is not the leaſt of his wonders, that he would vouchſafe to work any of them. *Boyle.*

This being a new, *unexemplify'd* kind of policy, muſt paſs for the wiſdom of this particular age, ſcorning the examples of all former ages. *South.*

Unexerci'sed. *adj.* Not practiſed; not experienced.

Meſſapus, with his ardour, warms
A heartleſs train, *unexercis'd* in arms. *Dryden.*

Abſtract ideas are not ſo obvious to the yet *unexercifed* mind, as particular ones. *Locke.*

Unexe'mpt. *adj.* Not free by peculiar privilege.

You invert the cov'nants of her truſt,
And harſhly deal like an ill borrower,
With that which you receiv'd on other terms,
Scorning that *unexempt* condition
By which all mortal frailty muſt ſubſiſt. *Milton.*

Unexhau'sted. *adj.* [*inexhauſtus*, Latin.] Not ſpent; not drained to the bottom.

What avail her *unexhauſted* ſtores?
While proud oppreſſion in her vallies reigns. *Addiſon.*

Unexpa'nded. *adj.* Not ſpread out.

Every fœtus bears a ſecret hoard;
With ſleeping, *unexpanded* iſſue ſtor'd. *Blackmore.*

Unexpe'cted. *adj.* Not thought on; ſudden; not provided againſt.

Have wiſdom to provide always beforehand, that thoſe evils overtake us not, which death *unexpected* doth uſe to bring upon careleſs men; and although it be ſudden in itſelf, nevertheleſs, in regard of our prepared minds, it may not be ſudden. *Hooker.*

Sith evils, great and *unexpected*, do cauſe oftentimes even them to think upon divine power with fearfulleſt ſuſpicions, which have been otherwiſe the moſt ſacred adorers thereof; how ſhould we look for any conſtant reſolution of mind in ſuch caſes, ſaving only where unfeigned affection to God hath bred the moſt aſſured confidence to be aſſiſted by his hand? *Hooker.*

O *unexpected* ſtroke! worſe than death!
Muſt I thus leave thee, paradiſe? *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
— Them *unexpected* joy ſurpriſ'd,
When the great enſign of Meſſiah blaz'd. *Milton.*
——— Some amazement;
But ſuch as ſprung from wonder, not from fear,
It was ſo *unexpected*. *Denham's Sophy.*
To the pale foes they ſuddenly draw near,
And ſummon them to *unexpected* fight. *Dryden.*
Deep was the wound; he ſtagger'd with the blow,
And turn'd him to his *unexpected* foe. *Dryden.*

When Barcelona was taken by a moſt *unexpected* accident of a bomb lighting on the magazine, then the Catalonians revolted. *Swift.*

Unexpe'ctedly. *adv.* Suddenly; at a time unthought of.

Oft he ſeems to hide his face,
But *unexpectedly* returns. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

A moſt bountiful preſent, when I was moſt in want of it, came moſt ſeaſonably and *unexpectedly* to my relief. *Dryden.*

If the concernment be poured in *unexpectedly* upon us, it overflows us. *Dryden.*

You have fairer warning than others, who are *unexpectedly* cut off. *Wake.*

My heart was filled with a deep melancholy, to ſee ſeveral dropping *unexpectedly* in the midſt of mirth. *Addiſon.*

Unexpe'ctedness. *n. ſ.* Suddenneſs; unthought of time or manner.

He deſcribes the *unexpectedneſs* of his appearance. *Watts.*

Unexpe'rienced. *adj.* Not verſed; not acquainted by trial or practice.

The wiſeſt, *unexperienc'd*, will be ever
Timorous and loth, with novice modeſty,
Irreſolute, unhardy, unadvent'rous. *Milton.*

Long uſe may ſtrengthen men againſt many ſuch inconveniencies, which, to *unexperienced* perſons, may prove very hazardous. *Wilkin's Math. Magick.*

——— The pow'rs of Troy;
Not a raw and *unexperienc'd* train,
But firm body of embattl'd men. *Dryden.*

Theſe reproaches are the extravagant ſpeeches of thoſe *unexperienced* in the things they ſpeak againſt. *Tillotſon.*

Unexperienced young men, if unwarned, take one thing for another. *Locke.*

The ſmalleſt accident intervening, often produces ſuch changes, that a wiſe man is juſt as much in doubt of events, as the moſt ignorant and *unexperienced*. *Swift.*

Unexpe'dient. *adj.* Inconvenient; not fit.

Muſick would not be *unexpedient* after meat, to aſſiſt and cheriſh nature in her firſt concoction, and ſend their minds back to ſtudy in good tune. *Milton on Education.*

Unexpe'rt. *adj.* [*inexpertus*, Lat.] Wanting ſkill or knowledge.

Receive the partner of my inmoſt ſoul:
Him you will find in letters, and in laws
Not *unexpert*. *Prior.*

Unexplo'red. *adj.* 1. Not ſearched out. 2. Not tried; not known.

(1.) Oh! ſay what ſtranger cauſe, yet *unexplor'd*,
Could make a gentle belle reject a lord? *Pope.*
(2.) Under thy friendly conduct will I fly,
To regions *unexplor'd*. *Dryden.*

Unexpo'sed. *adj.* Not laid open to cenſure.

They will endeavour to diminiſh the honour of the beſt treatiſe, rather than ſuffer the little miſtakes of the author to paſs *unexpoſed*. *Watts on the Mind.*

Unexpre'ssible. *adj.* Ineffable; not to be uttered.

What *unexpreſſible* comfort does overflow the pious ſoul, from a conſcience of its own innocency. *Tillotſon.*

Unexpre'ssive. *adj.* 1. Not having the power of uttering or expreſſing. This is the natural and analogical ſignification. 2. Inexpreſſible; unutterable; ineffable; not to be expreſſed. Improper, and out of uſe.

(2.) Run, run, Orlando, carve on every tree
The fair, the chaſte, and *inexpreſſive* ſhe. *Shak.*
With nectar pure, his ouzy locks he laves,
And hears the *unexpreſſive* nuptial ſong,
In the bleſt kingdoms, meek, of joy and love. *Milton.*
The helmed cherubim,
And ſworded ſeraphim,
Are ſeen in glitt'ring ranks, with wings diſplay'd,
Harping in loud and ſolemn quire,
With *inexpreſſive* notes to heaven's new-born heir. *Milton.*

Unexte'nded. *adj.* Occupying no aſſignable ſpace; having no dimenſions.

How inconceivable is it, that a ſpiritual, *i. e.* an *unextended* ſubſtance, ſhould repreſent to the mind an extended one, as a triangle? *Locke.*

Unexti'nguishable. *adj.* [*inextinguible*, Fr.] Unquenchable; not to be put out.

Pain of *unextinguiſhable* fire
Muſt exerciſe us, without hope of end. *Milton.*

What native, *unextinguiſhable* beauty muſt be impreſſed through the whole, which the defædation of ſo many parts by a bad printer, and a worſe editor, could not hinder from ſhining forth? *Bentley.*

Unexti'nguished. *adj.* [*inextinctus*, Latin.] 1. Not quenched; not put out. 2. Not extinguiſhable.

(1.) The ſouls, whom that unhappy flame invades,
Make endleſs moans, and, pining with deſire,
Lament too late their *unextinguiſh'd* fire. *Dryd.*
Ev'n o'er your cold, your ever-ſacred urn,
His conſtant flame, ſhall *unextinguiſh'd* burn. *Lyttleton.*

(2.) And ardent thirſt of honour; a ſoul unſatisfied with all it has done, and an *unextinguiſh'd* deſire of doing more. *Dryden.*

Unfa'ded. *adj.* Not withered.

——— A lovely flow'r,
Unfaded yet, but yet unfed below,
No more to mother earth, or the green ſtem ſhall owe. *Dryden.*

Unfa'ding. *adj.* Not liable to wither.

For her th' *unfading* roſe of Eden blooms,
And wings of ſeraphs ſhed divine perfumes. *Pope.*

Unfa'iling. *adj.* Certain; not miſſing.

Nothing the united voice of all hiſtory proclaims ſo loud, as the certain, *unfailing* curſe, that has purſued and overtook ſacrilege. *South.*

Thou, ſecure of my *unfailing* word,
Compoſe thy ſwelling ſoul, and ſheath the ſword. *Dryd.*

Unfa'ir. *adj.* Diſingenuous; ſubdolous; not honeſt.

You come, like an *unfair* merchant, to charge me with being in your debt. *Swift.*

Unfa'irly. *adv.* [from *unfair*.] Not in a juſt manner.

Unfa'ithful. *adj.* 1. Perfidious; treacherous. 2. Impious; infidel.

(1.) If you break one jot of your promiſe, I will think you the moſt atheiſtical break promiſe, and the moſt unworthy, that may be choſen out of the groſs band of the *unfaithful*. *Shakeſpeare.*

My feet, through wine, *unfaithful* to their weight,
Betray'd me tumbling from a tow'ry height. *Pope.*
(2.) ——— Thence ſhall come
To judge th' *unfaithful* dead; but to reward
His faithful, and receive them into bliſs. *Milton.*

Unfa'ithfully. *adv.* Treacherouſly; perfidiouſly.

There is danger of being *unfaithfully* counſelled; and more for the good of them that counſel, than for him that is counſelled. *Bacon.*

Unfa'ithfulness. *n. ſ.* Treachery; perfidiouſneſs.

As the obſcurity of what ſome writers deliver, makes it very difficult to be underſtood; ſo the *unfaithfulneſs* of too many others, makes it unfit to be relied on. *Boyle.*

Unfa'llowed. *adj.* Not fallowed.

——— Th' *unfallow'd* glebe
Yearly o'ercomes the granaries with ſtores
Of golden wheat. *Phillips.*

Unfami'liar. *adj.* Unaccuſtomed; ſuch as is not common.

The matters which we handle, ſeem, by reaſon of newneſs, dark, intricate, *unfamiliar*. *Hooker.*

Chaucer's uncouth, or rather *unfamiliar* language, deters many readers. *Warton's Spenſer.*

Unfa'shionable. *adj.* Not modiſh; not according to the reigning cuſtom.

A man writes good ſenſe, but he has not a happy manner of expreſſion. Perhaps he uſes obſolete and *unfaſhionable* language. *Watts's Logick.*

Unfa'shionableness. *n. ſ.* Deviation from the mode.

Natural *unfaſhionableneſs* is much better than apiſh, affected poſtures. *Locke.*

Unfa'shionably. *adv.* [from *unfaſhionable*.] 1. Not according to the faſhion. 2. Unartfully.

(2.) Deform'd, unfiniſh'd, ſent before my time
Into this breathing world, ſcarce half made up;
And that ſo lamely and *unfaſhionably*,
That dogs bark at me. *Shak. Richard* III.

Unfa'shioned. *adj.* Not modified by art. 2. Having no regular form.

(1.) Mark but how terribly his eyes appear;
And yet there is ſomething roughly noble there;
Which, in *unfaſhion'd* nature, looks divine,
And, like a gem, does in the quarry ſhine. *Dryden.*
(2.) A lifeleſs lump, *unfaſhion'd* and unfram'd,
Of jarring ſeeds, and juſtly chaos nam'd. *Dryden.*

To **Unfa'sten.** *v. a.* To looſe; to unfix.

He had no ſooner *unfaſtened* his hold, but that a wave forcibly ſpoiled his weaker hand of hold. *Sidney.*

——— Then in the key-hole turns
Th' intricate wards, and every bolt and bar
Of maſſy iron, or ſolid rock, with eaſe
Unfaſtens. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Unfa'thered. *adj.* Fatherleſs; having no father.

——— They do obſerve
Unfather'd heirs, and loathly births of nature. *Shak.*

Unfa'thomable. *adj.* 1. Not to be ſounded by a line. 2. That of which the end or extent cannot be found.

(1.) In the midſt of the plain a beautiful lake, which the inhabitants thereabouts pretend is *unfathomable*. *Addiſ.*

Beneath *unfathomable* depths they faint,
And ſecret in their gloomy caverns pant. *Addiſ. Ovid.*

(2.) A thouſand parts of our bodies may be diverſified in all the dimenſions of ſolid bodies; which overwhelms the fancy in a new abyſs of *unfathomable* number. *Bentley's Serm.*

UNFA'THOMABLY. *adv.* So as not to be ſounded.

Cover'd pits, *unfathomably* deep. *Thomſon.*

UNFA'THOMED. *adj.* Not to be ſounded.

——— The Titan race
He ſing'd with light'ning, rowl within th' *unfathom'd* ſpace. *Dryden.*

UNFATI'GUED. *adj.* Unwearied; untired.

——— Over dank, and dry,
They journey toilſome, *unfatigu'd* with length
Of march. *Phillips.*

UNFA'VOURABLE. *adj.* Not kind.

UNFA'VOURABLY. *adv.* 1. Unkindly; unpropitiouſly. 2. So as not to countenance or ſupport.

(2.) Bacon ſpeaks not *unfavourably* of this. *Glanville.*

UNFEA'RED. *adj.* 1. Not affrighted; intrepid; not terrified. Not in uſe. 2. Not dreaded; not regarded with terrour.

(1.) ——— Juſt men
Though Heaven ſhould ſpeak with all his wrath at once,
That with his breath the hinges of the world
Did crack, we ſhould ſtand upright and *unfear'd.*
Ben. Johnſon.

UNFE'ASIBLE. *adj.* Impracticable.

UNFE'ATHERED. *adj.* Implumous; naked of feathers.

The mother nightingale laments alone;
Whoſe neſt ſome prying churl had found, and thence
By ſtealth convey'd th' *unfeather'd* innocence. *Dryden.*

UNFE'ATURED. *adj.* Deformed; wanting regularity of features.

——— Viſage rough,
Deform'd, *unfeatur'd*, and a ſkin of buff. *Dryden.*

UNFE'D. *adj.* Not ſupplied with food.

Each bone might through his body well be read,
And every ſinew ſeen through his long faſt;
For nought he car'd, his carcaſs long *unfed.* *Spenſer.*
A griſly foaming wolf *unfed*,
Met me unarm'd, yet trembling fled. *Roſcomm.*

UNFE'ED. *adj.* Unpaid.

It is like the breath of an *unfeed* lawyer; you gave me nothing for't. *Shak. K. Lear.*

UNFE'ELING. *adj.* Inſenſible; void of mental ſenſibility.

Dull, *unfeeling*, barren ignorance,
Is made my gaoler to attend on me. *Shak. Rich. II.*
Unlucky Welſted! thy *unfeeling* maſter,
The more thou tickleſt, gripes his fiſt the faſter. *Pope.*

UNFE'IGNED. *adj.* Not counterfeited; not hypocritical; real; ſincere.

Here I take the like *unfeigned* oath,
Never to marry her. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*
Thouſand decencies that daily flow
From all her words and actions, mix'd with love,
And ſweet compliance, which declare *unfeigned*
Union of mind. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
Sorrow *unfeign'd*, and humiliation meek. *Milton.*

Employ it in *unfeigned* piety towards God. *Spratt.*

UNFE'IGNEDLY. *adv.* Really; ſincerely; without hypocriſy.

He pardoneth all them that truly repent, and *unfeignedly* believe his holy goſpel. *Comm. Prayer.*

How ſhould they be *unfeignedly* juſt, whom religion doth not cauſe to be ſuch; or they religious, which are not found ſuch by the proof of their juſt actions? *Hooker.*

Prince dauphin, can you love this lady?——
——I love her moſt *unfeignedly.* *Shak. K. John.*

Thou haſt brought me and my people *unfeignedly* to repent of the ſins we have committed. *K. Charles.*

UNFE'LT. *adj.* Not felt; not perceived.

——— All my treaſury
Is but yet *unfelt* thanks, which, more enrich'd,
Shall be your love and labour's recompence. *Shak.*
——Her looks, from that time infus'd
Sweetneſs into my heart, *unfelt* before. *Milton.*
'Tis pleaſant, ſafely to behold from ſhore
The rowling ſhips, and hear the tempeſt roar;
Not that another's pain is our delight,
But pains *unfelt* produce the pleaſing ſight. *Dryden.*

UNFE'NCED. *adj.* 1. Naked of fortification. 2. Not ſurrounded by any incloſure.

(1.) I'd play inceſſantly upon theſe jades;
Even till *unfenced* deſolation
Leave them as naked as the vulgar air. *Shak.*

UNFERME'NTED. *adj.* Not fermented.

All ſuch vegetables muſt be *unfermented*; for fermentation changes their nature. *Arb. on Aliments.*

UNFE'RTILE. *adj.* Not fruitful; not prolifick.

Peace is not ſuch a dry tree, ſuch a ſapleſs, *unfertile* thing, but that it might fructify and increaſe. *Decay of Piety.*

To UNFE'TTER. *v. a.* To unchain; to free from ſhackles.

Unfetter me with ſpeed,
I ſee you troubled that I bleed. *Dryd.*

This moſt uſeful principle may be *unfetter'd*, and reſtored to its native freedom of exerciſe. *Addiſ. Spectator.*

The ſoul in theſe inſtances is not entirely looſe and *unfetter'd* from the body. *Addiſ. Spectator.*

Th' *unfetter'd* mind by thee ſublim'd. *Thomſon.*

UNFI'GURED. *adj.* Repreſenting no animal form.

In *unfigured* paintings the nobleſt is the imitation of marbles, and of architecture, as arches, freezes. *Wotton.*

UNFI'LLED. *adj.* Not filled; not ſupplied.

Come not to table, but when thy need invites thee; and if thou beeſt in health, leave ſomething of thy appetite *unfilled.* *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

The air did not preciſely fill up the vacuities of the veſſel, ſince it left ſo many *unfilled.* *Boyle.*

The throne of my forefathers
Still ſtands *unfill'd.* *Addiſ. Cato.*

UNFI'LIAL. *adj.* Unſuitable to a ſon.

——— You offer him a wrong,
Something *unfilial.* *Shak.*

Teach the people, that to hope for heaven is a mercenary, legal, and therefore *unfilial*, affection. *Boyle.*

UNFI'NISHED. *adj.* Incomplete; not brought to an end; not brought to perfection; imperfect; wanting the laſt hand.

It is for that ſuch outward ornament
Was laviſh'd on their ſex, that inward gifts
Were left for haſte *unfiniſh'd.* *Milton.*

I did dedicate to you a very *unfiniſhed* piece. *Dryd.*

His haſty hands left his pictures ſo *unfiniſhed*, that the beauty in the picture faded ſooner than in the perſon after whom it was drawn. *Spectator.*

And now let conſcious Cecil view the piece,
Where virtue in her lovelieſt light is ſhewn;
Let theſe *unfiniſh'd* lays in part expreſs
Your great forefather's bounties, and your own. *Heigh.*

This collection contains not only ſuch pieces as come under our review, but many others, even *unfiniſhed.* *Swift.*

UNFI'RM. *adj.* 1. Weak; feeble. 2. Not ſtable.

(1.) Our fancies are more giddy and *unfirm*
Than women's are. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*
—— So is the *unfirm* king
In three divided; and his coffers ſound
With hollow poverty and emptineſs. *Shak.*
(2.) Take the time, while ſtagg'ring yet they ſtand,
With feet *unfirm*, and prepoſſeſs the ſtrand. *Dryd.*

UNFI'T. *adj.* 1. Improper; unſuitable. 2. Unqualified.

(1.) They eaſily perceive how *unfit* that were for the preſent, which was for the firſt age convenient enough. *Hooker.*

Neither can I think you would impoſe upon me an *unfit* and over-ponderous argument. *Milton on Education.*

(2.) *Unfit* he was for any worldly thing,
And eke unable once to ſtir or go. *Spenſer.*
Old as I am, for ladies love *unfit*,
The pow'r of beauty I remember yet. *Dryd.*

A genius that can hardly take in the connection of three propoſitions, is utterly *unfit* for ſpeculative ſtudies. *Watts.*

To Unfi't. *v. a.* To diſqualify.

Thoſe excellencies, as they qualified him for dominion, ſo they *unfitted* him for a ſatiſfaction or acquieſcence in his vaſſals. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Unfi'tting. *adj.* Not proper.

Although monoſyllables, ſo riſe in our tongue, are *unfitting* for verſes, yet are they the moſt fit for expreſſing briefly the firſt conceits of the mind. *Camden.*

Unfi'tly. *adv.* Not properly; not ſuitably.

Others, reading to the church thoſe books which the apoſtles wrote, are neither untruly nor *unfitly* ſaid to preach. *Hooker.*

The kingdom of France may be not *unfitly* compared to a body that hath all its blood drawn up into the arms, breaſt and back. *Howel.*

Unfi'tness. *n. ſ.* 1. Want of qualifications. 2. Want of propriety.

(1.) In ſetting down the form of common prayer, there was no need that the book ſhould mention either the learning of a fit, or the *unfitneſs* of an ignorant miniſter. *Hooker.*

It is looked upon as a great weakneſs, and *unfitneſs* for buſineſs, for a man to be ſo open, as really to think not only what he ſays, but what he ſwears. *South.*

To Unfi'x. *v. a.* 1. To looſen; to make leſs faſt. 2. To make fluid.

(1.) — Plucking to *unfix* an enemy,
He doth unfaſten ſo and ſhake a friend. *Shakeſp.*
Who can impreſs the foreſt, bid the tree
Unfix his earth-bound root? *Shak. Macbeth.*
(2.) Stiff with eternal ice, and hid in ſnow,
The mountain ſtands; nor can the riſing ſun
Unfix her froſts, and teach them how to run. *Dryd.*

Unfi'xed. *adj.* 1. Wandering; erratick; inconſtant; vagrant. 2. Not determined.

(1.) So vaſt a noiſe, as if not fleets did join;
But lands *unfix'd*, and floating nations ſtrove. *Dryd.*
Her lovely looks a ſprightly mind diſcloſe,
Quick as her eyes, and as *unfix'd* as thoſe. *Pope.*
(2.) Irreſolute on which ſhe ſhou'd rely:
At laſt *unfix'd* in all, is only fix'd to die. *Dryd.*

Unfle'dged. *adj.* That has not yet the full furniture of feathers; young; not completed by time; not having attained full growth.

The friends thou haſt, and their adoption try'd,
Grapple them to thy ſoul with hooks of ſteel:
But do not dull thy palm with entertainment
Of each new-hatch'd, *unfledg'd* comrade. *Shak.*
In thoſe *unfledg'd* days was my wife a girl. *Shak.*
Unfledg'd actors learn to laugh and cry. *Dryd.*

Unfle'shed. *adj.* Not fleſhed; not ſeaſoned to blood; raw.

Nature his limbs only for war made fit;
With ſome leſs foe thy *unfleſh'd* valour try.
As a generous, *unfleſh'd* hound, that hears
From far the hunter's horn and chearful cry,
So will I haſte. *Dryd. Cleomenes.*

Unfo'iled. *adj.* Unſubdued; not put to the worſt.

The uſurped powers thought themſelves ſecure in the ſtrength of an *unfoiled* army of ſixty thouſand men, and in a revenue proportionable. *Temple.*

To Unfo'ld. *v. a.* 1. To expand; to ſpread; to open. 2. To tell; to declare. 3. To diſcover; to reveal. 4. To diſplay; to ſet to view. 5. To releaſe or diſmiſs from a fold.

(1.) —— I ſaw on him riſing
Out of the water, heav'n above the clouds
Unfold her cryſtal doors; thence on his head
A perfect dove deſcend. *Milton.*
Invade his hiſſing throat, and winding ſpires,
'Till ſtretch'd in length th' *unfolded* foe retires. *Dryd.*
—— Ah, what avail!
The vivid green his ſhining plumes *unfold.* *Pope.*
Sloth *unfolds* her arms, and wakes;
Liſt'ning envy drops her ſnakes. *Pope's St. Cecilia.*
(2.) What tidings with our couſin Buckingham? ——
—Such as my heart doth tremble to *unfold.* *Shak.*
Unfold to me why you are heavy. *Shak.*
Unfold the paſſion of my love;
Surprize her with diſcourſe of my dear faith. *Shak.*
Helen, to you our minds we will *unfold.* *Shak.*
—— Ship and men *unfold*
That to this iſle convaid you. *Chapman.*
How comes it thus? *Unfold*, celeſtial guide! *Milton.*
Things of deep ſenſe we may in proſe *unfold*;
But they move more, in lofty numbers told. *Waller.*
(3.) Time ſhall *unfold* what plaited cunning hides,
Who covers faults, at laſt with ſhame derides. *Shak.*

If the object be ſeen through two or more ſuch convex or concave glaſſes, every glaſs ſhall make a new image, and the object ſhall appear in the place, and of the bigneſs of the laſt image, which conſideration *unfolds* the theory of microſcopes and teleſcopes. *Newton's Opticks.*

(4.) We are the inhabitants of the earth, and endowed with underſtanding; doth it then properly belong to us, to examine and *unfold* the works of God? *Burnet.*

(5.) The *unfolding* ſtar calls up the ſhepherd. *Shak.*

To Unfo'ol. *v. a.* To reſtore from folly.

Have you any way to *unfool* me again? *Shak.*

Unforbi'd.
Unforbi'dden. } *adj.* Not prohibited.

— If *unforbid* thou may'ſt unfold
What we, not to explore the ſecrets, aſk
Of his eternal empire. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Theſe are the *unforbidden* trees; and here we may let looſe the reins, and indulge our thoughts. *Norris.*

A good man not only forbears thoſe gratifications, which are forbidden by reaſon and religion, but even reſtrains himſelf in *unforbidden* inſtances. *Atterbury.*

Unforbi'ddenness. *n. ſ.* The ſtate of being unforbidden.

The bravery you are ſo ſevere to, is no where expreſsly prohibited in ſcripture; and this *unforbiddenneſs* they think ſufficient to evince, that the ſumptuouſneſs you condemn is not in its own nature ſinful. *Boyle.*

Unfo'rced. *adj.* 1. Not compelled; not conſtrained. 2. Not impelled; not externally urged. 3. Not feigned; not artificially heightened. 4. Not violent; eaſy; gradual. 5 Not contrary to eaſe.

(1.) This gentle and *unforc'd* accord of Hamlet
Sits ſmiling to my heart. *Shak. Hamlet.*
Unforc'd by puniſhment, unaw'd by fear,
His words were ſimple, and his ſoul ſincere. *Dryd.*
(2.) No more can impure man retain and move
In that pure region of a worthy love,
Than earthly ſubſtance can, *unforc'd*, aſpire,
And leave his nature to converſe with fire. *Donne.*

(3.) Upon theſe tidings they broke forth into ſuch *unforced* and unfeigned paſſions, as it plainly appeared that good-nature did work in them. *Hayward.*

(4.) Windſor the next above the valley ſwells
Into my eye, and doth itſelf preſent
With ſuch an eaſy and *unforc'd* aſſent,
That no ſtupendous precipice denies
Acceſs, no horror turns away our eyes. *Denham.*

(5.) If one arm is ſtretched out, the body muſt be ſomewhat bow'd on the oppoſite ſide, in a ſituation which is *unforc'd*. *Dryden.*

Unfo'rcible. *adj.* Wanting ſtrength.

The ſame reaſon which cauſeth to yield that they are of ſome force in the one, will conſtrain to acknowledge, that they are not in the other altogether *unforcible*. *Hooker.*

Unforebo'ding. *adj.* Giving no omens.

Unnumber'd birds glide thro' th' aerial way,
Vagrants of air, and *unforeboding* ſtray. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Unforekno'wn. *adj.* Not foreſeen by preſcience.

It had no leſs prov'd certain, *unforeknown*. *Milton.*

Unforeski'ned. *adj.* Circumciſed.

Won by a Philiſtine from the *unforeſkin'd* race. *Milton.*

Unforesee'n. *adj.* Not known before it happened.

Unforeſeen, they ſay, is unprepar'd. *Dryd.*

Unfo'rfeited. *adj.* Not forfeited.

This was the antient, and is yet the *unforfeited* glory of our religion. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Unforgo'tten. *adj.* Not loſt to memory.

The thankful remembrance of ſo great a benefit received, ſhall for ever remain *unforgotten.* *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

Unforgi'ving. *adj.* Relentleſs; implacable.

The ſow with her broad ſnout for rooting up
Th' intruſted ſeed, was judg'd to ſpoil the crop;
The covetous churl, of *unforgiving* kind,
Th' offender to the bloody prieſt reſign'd. *Dryd.*

Unfo'rmed. *adj.* Not modified into regular ſhape.

All putrefaction being a diſſolution of the firſt form, is a mere confuſion, and *unformed* mixture of the parts. *Bacon.*

The ſame boldneſs diſcovers itſelf in the ſeveral adventures he meets with during his paſſage through the regions of *unformed* matter. *Spectator.*

Unforsa'ken. *adj.* Not deſerted.

They extend no farther to any ſort of ſins continued in or *unforſaken*, than as they are reconcileable with ſincere endeavours to forſake them. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Unfo'rtified. *adj.* 1. Not ſecured by walls or bulwarks. 2. Not ſtrengthened; infirm; weak; feeble. 3. Wanting ſecurities.

(1.) Their weak heads, like towns *unfortify'd*,
'Twixt ſenſe and nonſenſe daily change their ſide. *Pope.*

(2.) It ſhews a will moſt incorrect to heav'n;
A heart *unfortify'd*, a mind impatient;
An underſtanding ſimple, and unſchool'd. *Shak.*

(3.) They will not reſtrain a ſecret miſchief, which, conſidering the *unfortify'd* ſtate of mankind, is a great defect. *Collier.*

Unfo'rtunate. *adj.* Not ſucceſsful; unproſperous; wanting luck; unhappy. It is uſed both of a train of events, as, *an* unfortunate *life*; or of a ſingle event, as, *an* unfortunate *expedition*; or of perſons, as, *an* unfortunate *man*; or *an* unfortunate *commander*.

All things religiouſly taken in hand, are proſperouſly ended; becauſe whether men in the end have that which religion did allow to deſire, or that which it teacheth them contentedly to ſuffer, they are in neither event *unfortunate.* *Hooker.*

Whoſoever will live altogether out of himſelf, and ſtudy other men's humours, ſhall never be *unfortunate.* *Raleigh.*

Vindictive perſons live the life of witches, who, as they are miſchievous, end *unfortunate.* *Bacon.*

He that would hunt an hare with an elephant, is not *unfortunate* for miſſing the mark, but fooliſh for chuſing ſuch an unapt inſtrument. *Taylor.*

The virgins ſhall on feaſtful days
Viſit his tomb with flowers, only bewailing
His lot *unfortunate* in nuptial choice,
From whence captivity and loſs of eyes. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Unfo'rtunately. *adv.* Unhappily; without good luck.

Unconſulting affection *unfortunately* born to mewards, made Zelmane borrow ſo much of her natural modeſty, as to leave her more decent raiments. *Sidney.*

Moſt of theſe artiſts *unfortunately* miſcarry'd, by falling down and breaking their arms. *Wilkins.*

She kept her countenance when the lid remov'd
Diſclos'd the heart, *unfortunately* lov'd. *Dryd.*

Unfo'rtunateness. *n. ſ.* [from *unfortunate.*] Ill luck.

O me, the only object of the deſtinies diſpleaſure, whoſe greateſt fortunateneſs is more unfortunate, than my ſiſter's greateſt *unfortunateneſs.* *Sidney.*

Unfo'ught. *adj.* [*un* and *fought.*] Not fought.

They uſed ſuch diligence in taking the paſſages, that it was not poſſible they ſhould eſcape *unfought* with. *Knolles.*

Unfou'led. *adj.* Unpolluted; uncorrupted; not ſoiled.

The humour and tunicles are purely tranſparent, to let in light *unfoul'd* and unſophiſticated by any tincture. *More.*

Unfou'nd. *adj.* Not found; not met with.

Somewhat in her excelling all her kind,
Excited a deſire till then unknown;
Somewhat *unfound*, or found in her alone. *Dryd.*

Unfra'mable. *adj.* Not to be moulded. Not uſed.

The cauſe of their diſpoſition ſo *unframable* unto ſocieties, wherein they live, is for that they diſcern not aright what force theſe laws ought to have. *Hooker.*

Unfra'med. *adj.* Not formed; not faſhioned.

A lifeleſs lump, unfaſhion'd and *unfram'd*,
Of jarring ſeeds, and juſtly chaos nam'd. *Dryd.*

Unfre'quent. *adj.* Uncommon; not happening often.

Part thereof is viſible unto any ſituation; but being only diſcoverable in the night, and when the air is clear, it becomes *unfrequent.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To **Unfreque'nt.** *v. a.* To leave; to ceaſe to frequent. A bad word.

Glad to ſhun his hoſtile gripe,
They quit their thefts, and *unfrequent* the fields. *Philips.*

Unfreque'nted. *adj.* Rarely viſited; rarely entered.

Many *unfrequented* plots there are,
Fitted by kind for rape and villainy. *Shak.*

Retiring from the pop'lar noiſe, I ſeek
This *unfrequented* place to find ſome eaſe. *Milton.*

How well your cool and *unfrequented* ſhade
Suits with the chaſte retirements of a maid? *Roſcomm.*

Can he not paſs an aſtronomick line,
Nor farther yet in liquid æther roll,
'Till he has gain'd ſome *unfrequented* place? *Blackmore.*

With what caution does the hen provide herſelf a neſt in places *unfrequented*, and free from noiſe. *Addiſ.*

Unfre'quently. *adv.* Not commonly.

They, like Judas, deſire death, and not *unfrequently* purſue it. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

Unfrie'nded. *adj.* Wanting friends; uncountenanced; unſupported.

Theſe parts to a ſtranger,
Unguided and *unfriended*, often prove
Rough and unhoſpitable. *Shak. Twelfth Night.*

Great acts require great means of enterprize;
Thou art unknown, *unfriended*, low of birth. *Milton.*

———— O God!
Who me *unfriended* brought'ſt, by wond'rous ways,
The kingdom of my fathers to poſſeſs. *Dryd.*

Unfrie'ndliness. *n. ſ.* [from *unfriendly.*] Want of kindneſs; want of favour.

You might be apt to look upon ſuch diſappointments as the effects of an *unfriendlineſs* in nature or fortune to your particular attempts. *Boyle.*

Unfrie'ndly. *adj.* Not benevolent; not kind.

What ſignifies an *unfriendly* parent or brother? 'Tis friendſhip only that is the cement which effectively combines mankind. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

This fear is not that ſervile dread, which flies from God as an hoſtile, *unfriendly* being, delighting in the miſery of his creatures. *Rogers.*

Unfro'zen. *adj.* Not congealed to ice.

Though the more aqueous parts will, by the loſs of their motion, be turned into ice, yet the more ſubtile parts remain *unfrozen.* *Boyle.*

Unfrui'tful. *adj.* 1. Not prolifick. 2. Not fructiferous. 3. Not fertile. 4. Not producing good effects.

(1.) Ah! hopeleſs, laſting flames! like thoſe that burn
To light the dead, and warm th' *unfruitful* urn. *Pope.*

(2.) The naked rocks are not *unfruitful* there;
Their barren tops with luſcious food abound. *Waller.*

(3.) Lay down ſome general rules for the knowing of fruitful and *unfruitful* ſoils. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Unfulfi'lled. *adj.* Not fulfilled.

——— Fierce deſire,
Still *unfulfilled* with pain of longing, pines. *Milton.*

To **Unfu'rl.** *v. a.* To expand; to unfold; to open.

The next motion is that of *unfurling* the fan, in which are ſeveral little flirts and vibrations. *Addiſ.*

Her ſhips anchor'd, and her ſails *unfurl'd*
In either Indies. *Prior.*

His ſails by Cupid's hands *unfurl'd*,
To keep the fair, he gave the world. *Prior.*

To **Unfu'rnish.** *v. a.* 1. To deprive; to ſtrip; to diveſt. 2. To leave naked.

(1.) ——— Thy ſpeeches
Will bring me to conſider that which may
Unfurniſh me of reaſon. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

(2.) The Scot on his *unfurniſh'd* kingdom
Came pouring like a tide into a breach. *Shak.*

Unfu'rnished. *adj.* 1. Not accommodated with utenſils, or decorated with ornaments. 2. Unſupplied.

(1.) It derogates not more from the goodneſs of God, that he has given us minds *unfurniſh'd* with thoſe ideas of himſelf, than that he hath ſent us into the world with bodies unclothed. *Locke.*

I live in the corner of a vaſt *unfurniſh'd* houſe. *Swift.*

Unga'in. } *adj.* [ungeng, Saxon.] Awkward; uncouth.
Unga'inly. }

An *ungainly* ſtrut in their walk. *Swift.*

Unga'lled. *adj.* Unhurt; unwounded.

Let the ſtricken deer go weep,
The hart *ungalled* play;
For ſome muſt watch, while ſome muſt ſleep;
So runs the world away. *Shak. Hamlet.*

Unga'rtered. *adj.* Being without garters.

You chid at Sir Protheus, for going *ungartered.* *Shak.*

Unga'thered. *adj.* Not cropped; not picked.

We wonder'd why ſhe kept her fruit ſo long:
For whom ſo late the *ungather'd* apples hung. *Dryd.*

Unge'nerated. *adj.* Unbegotten; having no beginning.

Millions of ſouls muſt have been *ungenerated*, and have had no being. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Unge'nerative. *adj.* Begetting nothing.

He is a motion *ungenerative*, that's infallible. *Shakeſp.*

Unge'nerous. *adj.* 1. Not noble; not ingenuous; not liberal. 2. Ignominious.

(1.) To look into letters already opened or dropped, is held an *ungenerous* act. *Pope.*

(2.) The victor never will impoſe on Cato
Ungenerous terms. His enemies confeſs
The virtues of humanity are Cæſar's. *Addiſon.*

Unge'nial. *adj.* Not kind or favourable to nature.

The northern ſhires have a more cloudy, *ungenial* air, than any part of Ireland. *Swift to Pope.*

Sullen ſeas that waſh th' *ungenial* pole. *Thomſon.*

Unge'ntle. *adj.* Harſh; rude; rugged.

Smile, gentle heaven! or ſtrike, *ungentle* death!
For this world frowns, and Edward's ſun is clouded.
Shakeſpeare.

——— He is
Vicious, *ungentle*, fooliſhly blunt, unkind. *Shakeſp.*

——— Love, to thee I ſacrifice
All my *ungentle* thoughts. *Denham's Sophy.*

Unge'ntlemanly. *adj.* Illiberal; not becoming a gentleman.

The demeanor of thoſe under Waller, was much more *ungentlemanly* and barbarous. *Clarendon.*

This he contradicts in the almanack publiſhed for the preſent year, and in an *ungentlemanly* manner. *Swift.*

Unge'ntleness. *n. ſ.* Harſhneſs; rudeneſs; ſeverity.

Reward not thy ſheepe, when ye take off his cote,
With twitches and patches as broad as a groat:
Let not ſuch *ungentleneſs* happen to thine. *Tuſſer.*

Unge'ntly. *adv.* Harſhly; rudely.

— You've *ungently*, Brutus,
Stole from my bed. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

Why ſpeaks my father ſo *ungently.* *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Nor was it *ungently* received by Lindamira.
Arbuthnot and Pope.

Unge'ntleness. *n. ſ.* Unkindneſs; incivility.

You have done me much *ungentleneſs*
To ſhew the letter that I write to you. *Shakeſp.*

Ungeome'trical. *adj.* Not agreeable to the laws of geometry.

All the attempts before Sir Iſaac Newton, to explain the regular appearances of nature, were *ungeometrical*, and all of them inconſiſtent and unintelligible. *Cheyne.*

Ungi'lded. *adj.* Not overlaid with gold.

You who each day can theatres behold,
Like Nero's palace, ſhining all with gold,
Our mean, *ungilded* ſtage will ſcorn. *Dryden.*

To **Ungi'rd.** *v. a.* To looſe any thing bound with a girdle.

The man *ungirded* his camels, and gave them ſtraw and provender. *Gen.* xxiv. 32.

——— The bleſt parent
Ungirt her ſpacious boſom, and diſcharg'd
The pond'rous birth. *Prior.*

Ungi'rt. *adj.* Looſely dreſſed.

One tender foot was bare, the other ſhod;
Her robe *ungirt.* *Waller.*

Mulciber aſſigns the proper place
For Carians, and th' *ungirt* Numidian race. *Dryden.*

Unglo'rified. *adj.* Not honoured; not exalted with praiſe and adoration.

Leſt God ſhould be any way *unglorified*, the greateſt part of our daily ſervice conſiſteth, according to the bleſſed apoſtle's own preciſe rule, in much variety of pſalms and hymns; that out of ſo plentiful a treaſure, there might be for every man's heart to chuſe out for his own ſacrifice. *Hooker.*

Unglo'ved. *adj.* Having the hand naked.

When we were come near to his chair, he ſtood up, holding forth his hand *ungloved*, and in poſture of bleſſing. *Bacon.*

Ungi'ving. *adj.* Not bringing gifts.

In vain at ſhrines th' *ungiving* ſuppliant ſtands:
This 'tis to make a vow with empty hands. *Dryden.*

To **Unglu'e.** *v. a.* To looſe any thing cemented.

Small rains relax and *unglue* the earth, to give vent to inflamed atoms. *Harvey on the Plague.*

She ſtretches, gapes, *unglues* her eyes,
And aſks if it be time to riſe. *Swift.*

To **Ungo'd.** *v. a.* To diveſt of divinity.

Were we wak'ned by this tyranny,
T' *ungod* this child again, it could not be
I ſhould love her, who loves not me. *Donne.*

Thus men *ungodded* may to places riſe,
And ſects may be preferr'd without diſguiſe. *Dryden.*

Ungo'dlily. *adv.* Impiouſly; wickedly.

'Tis but an ill eſſay of that godly fear, to uſe that very goſpel ſo irreverently and *ungodlily.* *Government of the Tongue.*

Ungo'dliness. *n. ſ.* Impiety; wickedneſs; neglect of God.

How groſsly do many of us contradict the plain precepts of the goſpel by our *ungodlineſs* and worldly luſts. *Tillotſon.*

Ungo'dly. *adj.* 1. Wicked; negligent of God and his laws. 2. Polluted by wickedneſs.

(1.) ——— His juſt, avenging ire,
Had driven out th' *ungodly* from his ſight,
And the habitations of the juſt. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The ſinner here intended is the *ungodly* ſinner: he who forgets or defies his God. *Rogers.*

(2.) Let not the hours of this *ungodly* day
Wear out in peace. *Shakeſp.*

Ungo'red. *adj.* Unwounded; unhurt.

I ſtand aloof, and will no reconcilement;
'Till by ſome elder maſters of known honour,
I have a voice and precedent of peace,
To keep my name *ungor'd.* *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Ungo'rged. *adj.* Not filled; not ſated.

The hell-hounds, as *ungorged* with fleſh and blood,
Purſue their prey. *Dryden.*

Oh *ungorg'd* appetite! Oh ravenous thirſt
Of a ſon's blood. *Smith's Phædra and Hippolytus.*

Ungo'vernable. *adj.* 1. Not to be ruled; not to be reſtrained. 2. Licentious; wild; unbridled.

(1.) They'll judge every thing by models of their own; and thus are rendered unmanagable by any authority, and *ungovernable* by other laws, but thoſe of the ſword. *Glanville.*

(2.) So wild and *ungovernable* a poet, cannot be tranſlated literally; his genius is too ſtrong to bear a chain. *Dryden.*

He was free from any rough, *ungovernable* paſſions, which hurry men on to ſay and do very offenſive things. *Atterbury.*

Ungo'verned. *adj.* 1. Being without government. 2. Not regulated; unbridled; licentious.

(1.) —— The eſtate is yet *ungovern'd*. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

—— It pleaſeth God above,
And all good men of this *ungovern'd* iſle. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) —— Seek for him,
Leſt his *ungovern'd* rage diſſolve the life
That wants the means to lead it. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

—— Themſelves they vilify'd
To ſerve *ungovern'd* appetite. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Nor what to bid, or what forbid, he knows;
Th' *ungovern'd* tempeſt to ſuch fury grows. *Dryden.*

From her own back the burthen would remove,
And lays the load on his *ungovern'd* love. *Dryden.*

Ungo't. *adj.* 1. Not gained; not acquired. 2. Not begotten.

(2.) He is as free from touch or ſoil with her,
As ſhe from one *ungot*. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

His loins yet full of *ungot* princes; all
His glory in the bud. *Waller.*

Ungra'ceful. *adj.* Wanting elegance; wanting beauty.

—— Raphael anſwer'd heav'n,
Nor are thy lips *ungraceful*, ſire of men. *Milton.*

A ſolicitous watchfulneſs about one's behaviour, inſtead of being mended, it will be conſtrained, uneaſy, and *ungraceful*. *Locke.*

He enjoyed the greateſt ſtrength of good ſenſe, and the moſt exquiſite taſte of politeneſs. Without the firſt learning is but an incumbrance; and without the laſt is *ungraceful*. *Addiſon.*

Ungra'cefulness. *n. ſ.* Inelegance; awkwardneſs.

To attempt the putting another genius upon him, will be labour in vain; and what is ſo plaiſtered on, will have always hanging to it the *ungracefulneſs* of conſtraint. *Locke.*

Ungra'cious. *adj.* 1. Wicked; odious; hateful. 2. Offenſive; unpleaſing. 3. Unacceptable; not favoured.

(1.) He, catching hold of her *ungracious* tongue,
Thereon an iron lock did faſten firm and ſtrong. *Spenſer.*

—— I'll in the mature time,
With this *ungracious* paper ſtrike the ſight
Of the death-practis'd duke. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Do not as ſome *ungracious* paſtors do,
Shew me the ſteep and thorny way to heav'n;
Whilſt he, a puft and reckleſs libertine,
Himſelf the primroſe path of dalliance treads,
And recks not his own rede. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

—— To the gods alone
Our future offspring, and our wives are known;
Th' audacious ſtrumpet, and *ungracious* ſon. *Dryden.*

(2.) Show me no parts which are *ungracious* to the ſight, as all pre-ſhortenings uſually are. *Dryden.*

Neither is it rare to obſerve among excellent and learned divines, a certain *ungracious* manner, or an unhappy tone of voice which they never have been able to ſhake off. *Swift.*

(3.) They did not except againſt the perſons of any, though ſeveral were moſt *ungracious* to them. *Clarendon.*

Any thing of grace towards the Iriſh rebels, was as *ungracious* at Oxford, as at London. *Clarendon.*

Ungramma'tical. *adj.* [from *un* and *grammatical*.] Not according to grammar.

Ungra'nted. *adj.* Not given; not yielded; not beſtowed.

This only from your goodneſs let me gain,
And this *ungranted*, all rewards are vain. *Dryden.*

Ungra'teful. *adj.* 1. Making no returns, or making ill returns for kindneſs. 2. Making no returns for culture. 3. Unpleaſing; unacceptable.

(1.) No perſon is remarkably *ungrateful*, who was not alſo inſufferably proud. *South.*

(2.) Moſt when driv'n by winds, the flaming ſtorm
Of the long files deſtroys the beauteous form;
Nor will the wither'd ſtock be green again;
But the wild olive ſhoots, and ſhades th' *ungrateful* plain. *Dryden.*

(3.) It cannot be *ungrateful*, or without ſome pleaſure to poſterity, to ſee the moſt exact relation of an action ſo full of danger. *Clarendon.*

What is in itſelf harſh and *ungrateful*, muſt make harſh and *ungrateful* impreſſions upon us. —*Atterbury.*

Ungra'tefully. *adv.* 1. With ingratitude. 2. Unacceptably; unpleaſingly.

(1.) When call'd to diſtant war,
His vanquiſh'd heart remain'd a victim here:
Oriana's eyes that glorious conqueſt made;
Nor was his love *ungratefully* repaid. *Granville.*

We often receive the benefit of our prayers, when yet we *ungratefully* charge heaven with denying our petitions. *Wake.*

Ungra'tefulness. *n. ſ.* 1. Ingratitude; ill return for good. 2. Unacceptableneſs; unpleaſing quality.

(1.) Can I, without the deteſtable ſtain of *ungratefulneſs*, abſtain from loving him, who, far exceeding the beautifulneſs of his ſhape with the beautifulneſs of his mind, is content ſo to abaſe himſelf as to become Dametas's ſervant for my ſake. *Sidney.*

Ungra'vely. *adv.* Without ſeriouſneſs.

—— His preſent portance
Gibingly, and *ungravely*, he did faſhion. *Shakeſp.*

Ungrou'nded *adj.* Having no foundation.

Ignorance, with an indifferency for truth, is nearer to it than opinion with *ungrounded* inclination, which is the great ſource of errour. *Locke.*

This is a confidence the moſt *ungrounded* and irrational. For upon what ground can a man promiſe himſelf a future repentance, who cannot promiſe himſelf a futurity. *South.*

Ungru'dgingly. *adv.* Without ill will; willingly; heartily; cheerfully.

If, when all his art and time is ſpent,
He ſay 'twill ne'er be found, yet be content;
Receive from him the doom *ungrudgingly*,
Becauſe he is the mouth of deſtiny. *Donne.*

Ungua'rded. *adj.* 1. Undefended. 2. Careleſs; negligent; not attentive to danger.

(1.) Proud art thou met? Thy hope was to have reach'd
The throne of God *unguarded*, and his ſide
Abandon'd. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

All through th' *unguarded* gates with joy reſort,
To ſee the ſlighted camp, the vacant port. *Denham.*

No door there was th' *unguarded* houſe to keep,
On creaking hinges turn'd, to break his ſleep. *Dryden.*

(2.) All the evils that proceed from an untied tongue, and an *unguarded*, unlimited will, we put upon the accounts of drunkenneſs. *Taylor.*

The ſpy, which does this treaſure keep,
Does ſhe ne'er ſay her pray'rs, nor ſleep?
Or have not gold and flatt'ry pow'r,
To purchaſe one *unguarded* hour. *Prior.*

With an *unguarded* look ſhe now devour'd
My nearer face; and now recall'd her eye,
And heav'd, and ſtrove to hide a ſudden ſigh. *Prior.*

It was intended only to divert a few young ladies, of good ſenſe and good humour enough to laugh not only at their ſex's little *unguarded* follies, but at their own. *Pope.*

Are we not encompaſſed by multitudes, who watch every careleſs word, every *unguarded* action of our lives. *Rogers.*

Ungui'ded. *adj.* Not directed; not regulated.

The blood weeps from my heart, when I do ſhape,
In forms imaginary, th' *unguided* days,

And rotten times that you ſhall look upon,
When I am ſleeping with my anceſtors. *Shakeſp.*

Can *unguided* matter keep itſelf to ſuch exact conformities, as not in the leaſt ſpot to vary from the ſpecies. *Glanville.*

They reſolve all into the accidental, *unguided* motions of blind matter. *Locke.*

—— Nature, void of choice,
Does by *unguided* motion things produce,
Regardleſs of their order. *Blackmore on the Creation.*

U'nguent. *n. ſ.* [*unguentum*, Latin.] Ointment.

Pre-occupation of mind ever requireth preface of ſpeech, like a fomentation to make the *unguent* enter. *Bacon.*

There is an intercourſe between the magnetick *unguent* and the vulnerated body. *Glanville.*

With *unguents* ſmooth, the lucid marble ſhone. *Pope.*

Ungue'ssed. *adj.* Not attained by conjecture.

He me ſent, for cauſe to me *ungueſs'd.* *Spenſer.*

Unha'bitable. *adj.* [*inhabitable*, Fr. *inhabitabilis*, Lat.] Not capable to ſupport inhabitants; uninhabitable.

The night and day was always a natural day of twenty-four hours, in all places remote from the *unhabitable* poles of the world, and winter and ſummer always meaſured a year. *Holder.*

Though the courſe of the ſun be curbed between the tropicks, yet are not thoſe parts directly ſubject to his perpendicular beams, *unhabitable*, or extremely hot. *Ray.*

Unha'cked. *adj.* Not cut; not hewn; not notched with cuts.

With a bleſſed, and unvex'd retire,
With *unhack'd* ſwords, and helmets all unbruis'd.
We will bear home that luſty blood again. *Shakeſp.*

Part with *unhack'd* edges, and bear back
Our targe undinted. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

To **Unha'llow.** *v. a.* To deprive of holineſs; to profane; to deſecrate.

——— Perhaps the fact
Is not ſo heinous now, foretaſted fruit;
Profan'd firſt by the ſerpent; by him firſt
Made common, and *unhallow'd*, ere our taſte. *Milton.*

The vanity *unhallows* the virtue. *L'Eſtrange.*

This one uſe left ſuch an indelible ſacredneſs upon them, that the impiety of the deſign could be no ſufficient reaſon to *unhallow* and degrade them to common uſe. *South.*

Unha'llowed. *adj.* Unholy; profane.

——— Thy curriſh ſpirit
Govern'd a wolf who hang'd for human ſlaughter:
Ev'n from the gallow's did his fell ſoul fleet;
And while thou lay'ſt in thy *unhallow'd* dam
Infus'd itſelf in thee. *Shakeſp. Merchant of Venice.*

I had not thought to have unlock'd my lips
In this *unhallow'd* air, but that this jugler
Would think to charm my judgment, as mine eyes,
Obtruding falſe rules, pranck'd in reaſon's garb. *Milton.*

Nor ſhall preſume to violate theſe bands,
Or touch thy perſon with *unhallow'd* hands. *Dryden.*

Here ceaſe thy flight, nor with *unhallow'd* lays
Touch the fair fame of Albion's golden days. *Pope.*

To **Unha'nd.** *v. a.* To looſe from the hand.

Still am I call'd. *Unhand* me, gentlemen. *Shakeſp.*

Unhand me, traitors. *Denham's Sophy.*

Unha'ndled. *adj.* Not handled; not touched.

A race of youthful and *unhandled* colts,
Fetching mad bounds. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

—— Cardinal Campeius
Hath left the cauſe o' th' king *unhandled.*
Shakeſpeare's Henry VIII.

Unha'ndsome. *adj.* 1. Ungraceful; not beautiful. 2. Illiberal; diſingenuous.

(1.) I was glad I had done ſo good a deed for a gentlewoman not *unhandſome*, whom before I had in like ſort helped. *Sid.*

She that ſo far the reſt out-ſhin'd;
Sylvia the fair, while ſhe was kind,
Seems only not *unhandſome* now. *Waller.*

As I cannot admit that there is any thing *unhandſome* or irregular; ſo much leſs can I grant that there is any thing incommodious in the globe. *Woodward.*

Unha'ndsomely. *adv.* [from *unhandſome.*] 1. Inelegantly; ungracefully. 2. Diſingenuouſly; illiberally.

(1.) The ruined churches are ſo *unhandſomely* patched and thatched, that men do even ſhun the places for the uncomelineſs thereof. *Spenſer.*

(2.) He raves, Sir; and to cover my diſdain,
Unhandſomely would his denial feign. *Dryden.*

Unha'ndsomeness. *n. ſ.* [from *unhandſome.*] 1. Want of beauty. 2. Want of elegance. 3. Illiberalneſs; diſingenuity.

(1.) The ſweetneſs of her countenance did give ſuch a grace to what ſhe did, that it did make handſome the *unhandſomeneſs* of it; and make the eye force the mind to believe, that there was a praiſe in that unſkilfulneſs. *Sidney.*

(2.) Be not troubleſome to thyſelf, or to others, by *unhandſomeneſs* or uncleanneſs. *Taylor.*

Unha'ndy. *adj.* Awkward; not dexterous.

To **Unha'ng.** *v. a.* [from *un* and *hang.*] To diveſt of hangings.

Unha'nged. *adj.* Not put to death by the gallows.

There live not three good men *unhang'd* in England.
Shakeſpeare.

Unha'p. *n. ſ.* Miſsluck; ill fortune.

She viſited that place, where firſt ſhe was ſo happy as to ſee the cauſe of her *unhap.* *Sidney.*

Unha'ppied. [This word ſeems a participle from *unhappy*, which yet is never uſed as a verb.] Made unhappy.

—— You have miſled a prince,
A happy gentleman in blood and lineament,
By you *unhappied*, and disfigur'd clean. *Shakeſp.*

Unha'ppily. *adv.* [from *unhappy.*] Miſerably; unfortunately; wretchedly; calamitouſly.

You hold a fair aſſembly; you do well, lord.
You are a churchman, or I'll tell you, cardinal,
I ſhould judge now moſt *unhappily.* *Shakeſp.*

He was *unhappily* too much uſed as a check upou the lord Coventry. *Clarendon.*

—— I unweeting have offended,
Unhappily deceiv'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

There is a day a coming, when all theſe witty fools ſhall be *unhappily* undeceived. *Tillotſon.*

Unha'ppiness. *n. ſ.* 1. Miſery; infelicity. 2. Misfortune; ill luck. 3 Miſchievous prank.

(1.) If ever he have child, abortive be it,
Prodigious, and untimely brought to light,
And that be heir to his *unhappineſs.* *Shakeſp.*

The real foundation of our *unhappineſs* would be laid in our reaſon, and we ſhould be more miſerable than the beaſts, by how much we have a quicker apprehenſion. *Tillotſon.*

It is our great *unhappineſs*, when any calamities fall upon us, that we are uneaſy, and diſſatisfied. *Wake.*

(2.) St. Auſtin hath laid down a rule to this purpoſe, though he had the *unhappineſs* not to follow it always himſelf. *Burnet.*

(3.) She hath often dream'd of *unhappineſs*, and weaked herſelf with laughing. *Shakeſp. Much Ado.*

Unha'ppy. *adj.* 1. Wretched; miſerable; unfortunate; calamitous; diſtreſſed. 2. Unlucky; miſchievous; irregular. Obſolete.

(1.) Deſire of wand'ring this *unhappy* morn. *Milton.*

You know not, while you here attend,
Th' unworthy fate of your *unhappy* friend:
Breathleſs he lies, and his unbury'd ghoſt
Depriv'd of funeral rites. *Dryden.*

To **Unha'rbour.** *v. a.* To drive from ſhelter.

Unha'rboured. *adj.* Affording no ſhelter.

—— 'Tis chaſtity:
She that has that is clad in complete ſteel;
And, like a quiver'd nymph, with arrows keen,
May trace huge foreſts, and *unharbour'd* heaths,
Infamous hills, and ſandy perilous wilds. *Milton.*

Unha'rdened. *adj.* Not confirmed; not made hard.

——— Meſſengers
Of ſtrong prevailment in *unharden'd* youth. *Shakeſp.*

UNHA'RDY. *adj.* Feeble ; tender ; timorous.
The wiſeſt, unexperienc'd, will be ever
Tim'rous and loth, with novice modeſty ;
Irreſolute, *unhardy*, unadvent'rous. *Milton.*

UNHA'RMED. *adj.* Unhurt ; not injured.
In ſtrong proof of chaſtity well armed,
From love's weak, childiſh bow ſhe lives *unharm'd*: *Shakeſpeare.*

Though great light be inſufferable to our eyes : yet the higheſt degree of darkneſs does not diſeaſe them, for cauſing no diſorderly motion, it leaves that curious organ *unharmed*. *Locke.*

The Syrens once deluded, vainly charm'd ;
Ty'd to the maſt, Ulyſſes ſail'd *unharm'd*. *Granville.*

UNHA'RMFUL. *adj.* Innoxious ; innocent.
Themſelves *unharmful*, let them live unharm'd ;
Their jaws diſabled, and their claws diſarm'd. *Dryden.*

UNHARMO'NIOUS. *adj.* 1. Not ſymmetrical ; diſproportionate. 2. Unmuſical ; ill-ſounding.

(1.) Thoſe pure, immortal elements, that know
No groſs, no *unharmonious* mixture foul,
Eject him, tainted now, and purge him off. *Milton.*

(2.) His thoughts are improper to his ſubject, his expreſſions unworthy of his thoughts, or the turn of both is *unharmonious*. *Dryden.*

That barbarous cuſtom of abbreviating words, to fit them to the meaſure of verſes, has formed harſh, *unharmonious* ſounds. *Swift.*

To **UNHA'RNESS.** *v. a.* 1. To looſe from the traces. 2. To diſarm ; to diveſt of armour.

(1.) The ſweating ſteers *unharneſs'd* from the yoke,
Bring back the crooked plough. *Dryden.*
The mules *unharneſs'd* range beſide the main. *Pope.*

If there were ſix horſes, the poſtillion always *unharneſſed* four, and placed them on a table. *Swift.*

UNHA'ZARDED. *adj.* Not adventured ; not put in danger.
Here I ſhould ſtill enjoy thee day and night
Whole to myſelf, *unhazarded* abroad,
Fearleſs at home. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

UNHA'TCHED. *adj.* 1. Not diſcloſed from the eggs. 2. Not brought to light.
(2.) ——— Some *unhatch'd* practice
Hath puddled his clear ſpirit. *Shakeſp.*

UNHEA'LTHFUL. *adj.* Morbid ; unwholeſome.
The diſeaſes which make years *unhealthful*, are ſpotted fevers ; and the *unhealthful* ſeaſon is the autumn. *Graunt.*

At every ſentence ſet his life at ſtake,
Though the diſcourſe were of no weightier things,
Than ſultry ſummers, or *unhealthful* ſprings. *Dryden.*

UNHEA'LTHY. *adj.* Sickly ; wanting health.
No body would have a child cramm'd at breakfaſt, who would not have him dull and *unhealthy*. *Locke on Education.*

He, intent on ſomewhat that may eaſe
Unhealthy mortals, and with curious ſearch
Examines all the properties of herbs. *Philips.*

To **UNHEA'RT.** *v. a.* To diſcourage ; to depreſs.
——— To bite his lip,
And hum at good Cominius, much *unhearts* me. *Shakeſp.*

UNHEA'RD. *adj.* 1. Not perceived by the ear. 2. Not vouchſafed an audience. 3. Unknown in celebration. 4. UNHEARD *of*. Obſcure ; not known by fame. 5. UNHEARD *of*. Unprecedented.

(1.) For the noiſe of drums and timbrels loud,
Their childrens cries *unheard*. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
(2.) What pangs I feel, unpitied and *unheard*! *Dryden.*
(3.) Nor was his name *unheard*, or unador'd. *Milton.*
(4.) Free from hopes or fears, in humble eaſe,
Unheard of may I live and die in peace. *Granville.*

(5.) There is a foundation laid for the moſt *unheard of* confuſion that ever was introduced into a nation. *Swift.*

UNHE'ATED. *adj.* Not made hot.
Neither ſalts, nor the diſtilled ſpirits of them can penetrate the narrow pores of *unheated* glaſs. *Boyle.*

UNHE'EDED. *adj.* Diſregarded ; not thought worthy of notice ; eſcaping notice.
True experiments may, by reaſon of the eaſy miſtake of ſome *unheeded* circumſtance, be unſucceſsfully tried. *Boyle.*

He of his fatal guile gave proof *unheeded*. *Milton.*
——— Her hair
In a ſimple knot was ty'd above ;
Sweet negligence ! *unheeded* bait of love. *Dryden.*
The triumph ceas'd — tears guſh'd from ev'ry eye,
The world's great victor paſs'd *unheeded* by. *Pope.*

UNHE'EDFUL. *adj.* [from *unheed*.] Not cautious.

UNHE'EDING. *adj.* Negligent ; careleſs.
I have not often ſeen him ; if I did,
He paſs'd unmark'd my *unheeding* eyes. *Dryden.*

UNHE'EDY. *adj.* Precipitate ; ſudden.
Learning his ſhip from thoſe white rocks to ſave,
Which all along the ſouthern ſea-coaſt lay,
Threat'ning *unheedy* wreck, and raſh decay,
He nam'd Albion. *Spenſer.*
Nor hath love's mind of any judgment taſte ;
Wings and no eyes, figure *unheedy* haſte. *Shakeſp.*
So have I ſeen ſome tender ſlip,
Sav'd with care from winter's nip ;
The pride of her carnation train
Pluck'd up by ſome *unheedy* ſwain. *Milton.*

To **UNHE'LE.** *v. a.* To uncover ; to expoſe to view. *Spenſer.*

UNHE'LPED. *adj.* Unaſſiſted ; having no auxiliary ; unſupported.
Unhelp'd I am, who pity'd the diſtreſs'd,
And none oppreſſing, am by all oppreſs'd. *Dryden.*

UNHE'LPFUL. *adj.* Giving no aſſiſtance.
— I bewail good Glo'ſter's caſe
With ſad, *unhelpful* tears. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VII.

UNHE'WN. *part. adj.* Not hewn.
In occaſions of merriment, this rough-caſt, *unhewn* poetry, was inſtead of ſtage plays. *Dryden's Dedication to Juv.*

UNHI'DEBOUND. *adj.* Lax of maw ; capacious.
— Though plenteous, all too little ſeems
To ſtuff this maw, this vaſt *unhidebound* corps. *Milton.*

To **UNHI'NGE.** *v. a.* 1. To throw from the hinges. 2. To diſplace by violence. 3. To diſorder ; to confuſe.

(2.) For want of cement, ribs of rock disjoin'd
Without an earthquake, from their baſe would ſtart,
And hills *unhing'd*, from their deep roots depart. *Blackmore.*

(3.) Rather than not accompliſh my revenge,
Juſt, or unjuſt, I would the world *unhinge*. *Waller.*

If God's providence did not order it, cheats would not only juſtle private men out of their rights, but *unhinge* ſtates, and run all into confuſion. *Ray on the Creation.*

UNHO'LINESS. *n. ſ.* Impiety ; profaneneſs ; wickedneſs.
Too foul and manifeſt was the *unholineſs* of obtruding upon men remiſſion of ſins for money. *Raleigh.*

UNHO'LY. *adj.* 1. Profane ; not hallowed. 2. Impious ; wicked.

(1.) Doth it follow that all things now in the church are *unholy*, which the Lord hath not himſelf preciſely inſtituted. *Hooker.*

—— From the paradiſe of God,
Without remorſe, drive out the ſinful pair,
From hallow'd ground the *unholy*. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

(2.) We think not ourſelves the holier, becauſe we uſe it ; ſo neither ſhould they with whom no ſuch thing is in uſe, think us therefore *unholy*, becauſe we ſubmit ourſelves unto that, which, in a matter ſo indifferent, the wiſdom of authority and law have thought comely. *Hooker.*

Far other dreams my erring ſoul employ ;
Far other raptures of *unholy* joy. *Pope.*

UNHO'NOURED. *adj.* 1. Not regarded with veneration ; not celebrated. 2. Not treated with reſpect.
Unhonour'd though I am, at leaſt, ſaid ſhe,
Not unreveng'd that impious act ſhall be. *Dryden.*

Pales *unhonour'd*, Ceres unemploy'd,
Were all forgot. *Dryden.*

(2.) Griev'd that a viſitant ſo long ſhou'd wait,
Unmark'd, *unhonour'd*, at a monarch's gate. *Pope.*

To UNHO'OP. *v. a.* To diveſt of hoops.

Unhoop the fair ſex, and cure this faſhionable tympany got among them. *Addiſon.*

UNHO'PED. } *adj.* Not expected; greater than hope
UNHO'PED *for.* } had promiſed.

—— With *unhop'd* ſucceſs
Th' embaſſadors return with promis'd peace. *Dryden.*

Heav'n has inſpir'd with a ſudden thought,
Whence your *unhop'd-for* ſafety may be wrought. *Dryden.*

UNHO'PEFUL. *adj.* Such as leaves no room to hope.

Benedict is not the *unhopefulleſt* huſband that I know: thus far I can praiſe him; he is of approved valour. *Shakeſp.*

I thought the rouſing ſtyle I wrote in, might prove no *unhopeful* way to procure ſomewhat conſiderable from thoſe great maſters of chymical arcana. *Boyle.*

To UNHO'RSE. *v. a.* To beat from an horſe; to throw from the ſaddle.

He would *unhorſe* the luſtieſt challenger. *Shakeſp.*

The emperor reſcued a noble gentleman, whom, *unhorſed* and ſore wounded, the enemy was ready to have ſlain. *Knolles.*

On a fourth he flies, and him *unhorſes* too. *Daniel.*

—— They are forc'd
To quit their boats, and fare like men *unhors'd*. *Waller.*

The knights *unhors'd* may riſe from off the plain,
And fight on foot, their honour to regain. *Dryden.*

UNHO'SPITABLE *adj.* [*inhoſpitalis*, Lat.] Affording no kindneſs or entertainment to ſtrangers; cruel; barbarous.

The cruel nation, covetous of prey,
Stain'd with my blood th' *unhoſpitable* coaſt. *Dryden.*

UNHO'STILE. *adj.* Not belonging to an enemy.

—— The high-prancing ſteeds
Spurn their diſmounted riders; they expire
Indignant, by *unhoſtile* wounds deſtroy'd. *Philips.*

To UNHOU'SE. *v. a.* To drive from the habitation.

Seek true religion: O where? Mirreus!
Thinking her *unhous'd* here, and fled from us,
Seek her at Rome. *Donne.*

Death unawares with his cold, kind embrace,
Unhous'd thy virgin ſoul from her fair biding place. *Milton.*

UNHOU'SED. *adj.* 1. Homeleſs; wanting a houſe. 2. Having no ſettled habitation.

(1.) ——— Call the creatures,
Whoſe naked natures live all the ſpight
Of wreakful heav'n; whoſe bare, *unhouſed* trunks,
To the conflicting elements expos'd,
Anſwer meer nature. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

(2.) But that I love the gentle Deſdemona,
I would not my *unhouſed*, free condition
Put into circumſcription and confine. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

—— Hear this,
You *unhous'd* lawleſs, rambling libertines. *Southern.*

UNHOU'SELLED. *adj.* Having not the ſacrament.

Thus was I ſleeping, by a brother's hand,
Of life, of crown, of queen at once diſpatch'd;
Cut off even in the bloſſoms of my ſin,
Unhouſel'd, unanointed, unanell'd. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

UNHU'MBLED. *adj.* Not humbled; not touched with ſhame or confuſion.

Should I of theſe the liberty regard,
Who, freed as to their antient patrimony,
Unhumbled, unrepented, unreformed,
Headlong would follow. *Milton's Par. Regain'd.*

UNHU'RT. *adj.* Free from harm.

Of fifteen hundred, eight hundred were ſlain in the field; and of the remaining ſeven hundred, two men only came off *unhurt*. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

I tread more lightly on the ground;
My nimble feet from *unhurt* flow'rs rebound;
I walk in air. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

—— Supported by thy care,
Through burning climes I paſs'd *unhurt*,
And breath'd in tainted air. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

—— The ſtars ſhall fade away;
But thou ſhalt flouriſh in immortal youth,
Unhurt, amidſt the war of elements,
The wrecks of matter, and the cruſh of worlds. *Addiſon.*

UNHU'RTFUL. *adj.* Innoxious; harmleſs; doing no harm.

You hope the duke will return no more, or
You imagine me too *unhurtful* an oppoſite. *Shakeſpeare.*
Flames *unhurtful*, hovering, dance in air. *Blackmore.*

UNHU'RTFULLY. *adv.* Without harm; innoxiouſly.

We laugh at others as innocently and as *unhurtfully*, as at ourſelves. *Pope to Swift.*

U'NICORN. *n. ſ.* [*unicornis*, *unus* and *cornu*, Latin.] 1. A beaſt, whether real or fabulous, that has only one horn. 2. A bird.

(1.) Wert thou the *unicorn*, pride and wrath would confound thee. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

Unicorns may be betray'd with trees,
Bears with glaſſes, men with flatterers. *Shakeſp.*

Nature in cornigerous animals hath placed the horns inverted upwards, as in the rhinoceros, Indian aſs, and *unicorn* beetles. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

It is not of conſequence, that becauſe Dioſcorides hath made no mention of *unicorns* horn, there is therefore no ſuch thing in nature. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Some *unicorns* we will allow even among inſects, as thoſe naſicornous beetles deſcribed by Muffetus. *Brown.*

Will the fierce *unicorn* thy voice obey,
Stand at the crib, and feed upon the hay. *Sandys.*

(2.) Of the *unicorn* bird, the principal marks are theſe; headed and footed like the dunghill cock, tailed like a gooſe, horned on his forehead, with ſome likeneſs, as the unicorn is pictured; ſpur'd on his wings, bigger than a ſwan. *Grew.*

U'NIFORM. *adj.* [*unus* and *forma.*] 1. Keeping its tenour; ſimilar to itſelf. 2. Conforming to one rule; acting in the ſame manner; agreeing with each other.

(1.) Though when confuſedly mingled, as in this ſtratum, it may put on a face never ſo *uniform*, and alike, yet it is in reality very different. *Woodward.*

(2.) The only doubt is about the manner of their unity, how far churches are bound to be *uniform* in their ceremonies, and what way they ought to take for that purpoſe. *Hooker.*

Creatures of what condition ſoever, though each in different manner, yet all with *uniform* conſent, admire her, as the mother of their peace and joy. *Hooker.*

Numbers, being neither *uniform* in their deſigns, nor direct in their views, neither could manage nor maintain the power they got. *Swift.*

UNIFO'RMITY. *n. ſ.* [*uniformité*, Fr.] 1. Reſemblance to itſelf; even tenour. 2. Conformity to one pattern; reſemblance of one to another.

(1.) There is no *uniformity* in the deſign of Spenſer; he aims at the accompliſhment of no one action. *Dryden.*

Queen Elizabeth was remarkable for that ſteadineſs and *uniformity* which ran through all her actions. *Addiſon.*

(2.) The unity of that viſible body and church of Chriſt, conſiſteth in that *uniformity*, which all the ſeveral perſons thereunto belonging have, by reaſon of that one Lord, whoſe ſervants, they all profeſs themſelves; that one faith which they all acknowledge: that one baptiſm wherewith they are all initiated. *Hooker.*

The great council of Nice ordained that there ſhould be a conſtant *uniformity* in this caſe. *Nelſon.*

U'NIFORMLY. *adv.* [from *uniform.*] 1. Without variation; in an even tenour. 2. Without diverſity of one from another.

(1.) That faith received from the apoſtles, the church, though diſperſed throughout the world, doth notwithſtanding keep as ſafe, as if it dwelt within the walls of ſome one houſe, and as *uniformly* hold, as if it had but one only heart and ſoul. *Hooker.*

The capillamenta of the nerves are each of them ſolid and uniform; and the vibrating motion of the æthereal medium may be propagated along them from one end to the other *uniformly*, and without interruption. *Newton's Opticks.*

Unima'ginable. *adj.* Not to be imagined by the fancy; not to be conceived.

——— Things to their thought
So *unimaginable*, as hate in heav'n. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The ſkilful organiſt plies his grave-fancied deſcant in lofty fugues, or the whole ſymphony, with artful and *unimaginable* touches, adorns and graces the well-ſtudied chords of ſome choice compoſer. *Milton on Education.*

An infinite ſucceſſion of the generations of men, without any permanent foundation, is utterly *unimaginable*. *Tillotſon.*

Unima'ginably. *adv.* To a degree not to be imagined.

Little commiſſures, where they adhere, may not be porous enough to be pervious to the *unimaginably* ſubtle corpuſcles, that make up the beams of light. *Boyle.*

Uni'mitable. *adj.* [*inimitable*, Fr. *inimitabilis*, Lat.] Not to be imitated.

Both theſe are *unimitable*. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Unimmo'rtal. *adj.* Not immortal; mortal.

They betook them ſeveral ways,
Both to deſtroy, or *unimmortal* make
All kinds. *Milton.*

Unimpa'irable. *adj.* Not liable to waſte or diminution.

If the ſuperior be *unimpairable*, it is a ſtrong preſumption, that the inferiors are likewiſe unimpaired. *Hakewill.*

Unimpa'ired. *adj.* Not diminiſhed; not worn out.

Yet *unimpair'd* with labours, or with time,
Your age but ſeems to a new youth to climb. *Dryd.*

If our ſilver and gold diminiſhes, our publick credit continues *unimpaired*. *Addiſon on the State of the War.*

Unimplo'red. *adj.* Not ſolicited.

If anſwerable ſtile I can obtain
Of my celeſtial patroneſs, who deigns
Her nightly viſitation *unimplor'd*. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Unimpo'rtant. *adj.* 1. Not momentous. 2. Aſſuming no airs of dignity.

(2.) A free, *unimportant*, natural, eaſy manner; diverting others juſt as we diverted ourſelves. *Pope to Swift.*

Unimportu'ned. *adj.* Not ſolicited; not teazed to compliance.

——— Who ever ran
To danger *unimportun'd*, he was then
No better than a ſanguine, virtuous man. *Donne.*

Unimpro'vable. *adj.* Incapable of melioration.

Unimpro'vableness. *n. ſ.* [from *unimprovable*.] Quality of not being improvable.

This muſt be imputed to their ignorance and *unimproveableneſs* in knowledge, being generally without literature. *Hammond.*

Unimpro'ved. *adj.* 1. Not made better. 2. Not made more knowing. 3. Not taught; not meliorated by inſtruction.

(2.) Not a maſk went *unimprov'd* away. *Pope.*

(3.) ——— Young Fortinbraſs,
Of *unimprov'd* mettle hot and full. *Shak. Hamlet.*

Shallow, *unimproved* intellects, are confident pretenders to certainty. *Glanville.*

Unincrea'sable. *adj.* Admitting no increaſe.

That love, which ought to be appropriated to God, reſults chiefly from an altogether, or almoſt *unincreaſeable* elevation and vaſtneſs of affection. *Boyle.*

Unindi'fferent. *adj.* Partial; leaning to a ſide.

His opinion touching the catholick church was as *unindifferent*, as, touching our church, the opinion of them that favour this pretended reformation is. *Hooker.*

Unindu'strious. *adj.* Not diligent; not laborious.

Pride we cannot think ſo ſluggiſh or *uninduſtrious* an agent, as not to find out expedients for its purpoſe. *Decay of Piety.*

Uninfla'mmable. *adj.* Not capable of being ſet on fire.

The *uninflammable* ſpirit of ſuch concretes, may be pretended to be but a mixture of phlegm and ſalt. *Boyle.*

Uninfla'med. *adj.* Not ſet on fire.

When weak bodies come to be inflamed, they gather a much greater heat than others have *uninflamed*. *Bacon.*

Uninfo'rmed. *adj.* 1. Untaught; uninſtructed. 2. Unanimated; not enlivened.

(1.) ——— Nor *uninform'd*
Of nuptial ſanctity and marriage rites. *Milton.*

No *uninformed* minds can repreſent virtue ſo noble to us, that we neceſſarily add ſplendour to her. *Pope.*

Uninge'nuous. *adj.* Illiberal; diſingenuous.

Did men know how to diſtinguiſh between reports and certainties, this ſtratagem would be as unſkilful, as it is *uningenuous*. *Decay of Piety.*

Uninha'bitable. *adj.* Unfit to be inhabited.

If there be any place upon earth of that nature that paradiſe had, the ſame muſt be found within that ſuppoſed *uninhabitable* burnt zone, or within the tropicks. *Raleigh.*

Had not the deep been form'd, that might contain
All the collected treaſures of the main;
The earth had ſtill o'erwhelm'd with water ſtood,
To man an *uninhabitable* flood. *Blackmore.*

Uninha'bitableness. *n. ſ.* Incapacity of being inhabited.

Divers radicated opinions, ſuch as that of the *uninhabitableneſs* of the torrid zone, of the ſolidity of the celeſtial part of the world, are generally grown out of requeſt. *Boyle.*

Uninha'bited. *adj.* Having no dwellers.

The whole iſland is now *uninhabited*. *Sandys.*

Uninhabited, untill'd, unſown
It lies, and breeds the bleating goat alone. *Pope.*

I caſt anchor on the leeſide of the iſland, which ſeemed to be *uninhabited*. *Swift.*

Uni'njured. *adj.* Unhurt; ſuffering no harm.

You may as well ſpread out the unſun'd heaps
Of miſers treaſure by an outlaw's den,
And tell me is it ſafe; as bid me hope
Danger will let a helpleſs maiden paſs,
Uninjur'd in this wild, ſurrounding waſte. *Milton.*

Then in full age, and hoary holineſs
Retire, great teacher! to thy promis'd bliſs:
Untouch'd thy tomb, *uninjur'd* be thy duſt,
As thy own fame among the future juſt. *Prior.*

Uninscri'bed. *adj.* Having no inſcription.

Make ſacred Charles's tomb for ever known;
Obſcure the place, and *uninſcrib'd* the ſtone.
Oh fact accurſt! *Pope.*

Uninspi'red. *adj.* Not having received any ſupernatural inſtruction or illumination.

Thus all the truths that men, *uninſpired*, are enlightened with, came into their minds. *Locke.*

My paſtoral muſe her humble tribute brings,
And yet not wholly *uninſpir'd* ſhe ſings. *Dryd.*

Uninstru'cted. *adj.* Not taught; not helped by inſtitution.

That fool intrudes, raw in this great affair,
And *uninſtructed* how to ſtem the tide. *Dryd.*

It will be a prejudice to none but widows and orphans, and others *uninſtructed* in the arts and management of more ſkilful men. *Locke.*

It is an unſpeakable bleſſing to be born in thoſe parts where wiſdom flouriſhes; though there are even in theſe parts, ſeveral poor, *uninſtructed* perſons. *Addiſon.*

Though we find few amongſt us, who profeſs themſelves Anthropomorphites, yet we may find, amongſt the ignorant and *uninſtructed* Chriſtians, many of that opinion. *Locke.*

Uninstru'ctive. *adj.* Not conferring any improvement.

Were not men of abilities thus communicative, their wiſdom would be in a great meaſure uſeleſs, and their experience *uninſtructive.* *Addiſon.*

Uninte'lligent. *adj.* Not knowing; not ſkilful; not having any conſciouſneſs.

We will give you ſleepy drinks, that your ſenſes may be *unintelligent* of our inſufficience. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

The viſible creation is far otherwiſe apprehended by the philoſophical enquirer, than the *unintelligent* vulgar. *Glanville.*

This concluſion, if men allow'd of, they would not deſtroy ill-formed productions. Ay, but theſe monſters. Let them be ſo; what will your drivelling, *unintelligent*, untractable changeling be? *Locke.*

Why then to works of nature is aſſign'd
An author *unintelligent* and blind;
When ours proceed from choice? *Blackmore.*

The obvious products of *unintelligent* nature. *Bentley.*

Unintelligibi'lity. *n. ſ.* Quality of not being intelligible.

Credit the *unintelligibility* of this union and motion. *Glanville.*

If we have truly proved the *unintelligibility* of it in all other ways, this argumentation is undeniable. *Burnet.*

Uninte'lligible. *adj.* [*inintelligible*, Fr.] Not ſuch as can be underſtood.

The Latin, three hundred years before Tully, was as *unintelligible* in his time, as the Engliſh and French of the ſame period are now. *Swift.*

——— Did Thetis
Theſe arms thus labour'd for her ſon prepare;
For that dull ſoul to ſtare with ſtupid eyes,
On the learn'd *unintelligible* prize! *Dryd.*

This notion muſt be deſpiſed as harmleſs, *unintelligible* enthuſiaſm. *Rogers.*

Uninte'lligibly. *adv.* In a manner not to be underſtood.

Sound is not *unintelligibly* explained by a vibrating motion communicated to the medium. *Locke.*

To talk of ſpecifick differences in nature, without reference to general ideas, is to talk *unintelligibly.* *Locke.*

Uninte'ntional. *adj.* Not deſigned; happening without deſign.

Beſides the *unintentional* deficiencies of my ſtyle, I have purpoſely tranſgreſſed the laws of oratory, in making my periods over-long. *Boyle.*

Uni'nteressed.
Uni'nterested. } *adj.* Not having intereſt.

The greateſt part of an audience is always *unintereſſed*, though ſeldom knowing. *Dryd.*

Unintermi'tted. *adj.* Continued; not interrupted.

This motion of the heavenly bodies ſeem to be partly continued and *uninterrupted*, as that motion of the firſt moveable partly interpolated and interrupted. *Hale's Origin.*

Unintermi'xed. *adj.* Not mingled.

Unintermix'd with fictitious fantaſies,
I verify the truth, not poetize. *Daniel's Civil War.*

Uninterru'pted. *adj.* Not broken; not interrupted.

Thy conſtant quiet fills my peaceful breaſt
With unmixt joy, *uninterrupted* reſt. *Roſcommon.*

Governments ſo divided among themſelves in matters of religion, maintain *uninterrupted* union and correſpondence, that no one of them is for invading the rights of another. *Addiſon.*

The hills riſe inſenſibly, and leave the eye a vaſt, *uninterrupted* proſpect. *Addiſon.*

The *uninterrupted* ſtitch in ſuperficial wounds, is rejected. *Sharp's Surgery.*

Uninterru'ptedly. *adv.* Without interruption.

A ſucceſſive augmentation *uninterruptedly* continued, in an actual exiſtence of believing congregations in all ages unto the end of the world. *Pearſon.*

The will thus determined, never lets the underſtanding lay by the object; but all the thoughts of the mind, and powers of the body are *uninterruptedly* employed. *Locke.*

Unintre'nched. *adj.* Not intrenched.

It had been cowardice in the Trojans, not to have attempted any thing againſt an army that lay unfortified and *unintrenched.* *Pope.*

Uninve'stigable. *adj.* Not to be ſearched out.

The number of the works of this viſible world being *uninveſtigable* by us, afford us a demonſtrative proof of the unlimited extent of the Creator's ſkill. *Ray.*

Uninvi'ted. *adj.* Not aſked.

His honeſt friends, at thirſty hour of duſk,
Come *uninvited.* *Philips.*

Unjoi'nted. *adj.* 1. Disjoined; ſeparated. 2. Having no articulation.

(1.) I hear the ſound of words; their ſenſe the air
Diſſolves *unjointed* ere it reach my ear. *Milt. Agoniſtes.*

(2.) They are all three immoveable or *unjointed*, of the thickneſs of a little pin. *Grew's Muſæum.*

U'nion. *n. ſ.* [*unio*, Latin.] 1. The act of joining two or more, ſo as to make them one. 2. Concord; conjunction of mind or intereſts. 3. A pearl. Not in uſe. 4. [In law.] *Union* is a combining or conſolidation of two churches in one, which is done by the conſent of the biſhop, the patron, and incumbent. And this is properly called an *union*: but there are two other ſorts, as when one church is made ſubject to the other, and when one man is made prelate of both, and when a conventual is made cathedral. Touching *union* in the firſt ſignification, there was a ſtatute, an. 37 Hen. VIII. chap. 21. that it ſhould be lawful in two churches, whereof the value of the one is not above ſix pounds in the king's books, of the firſt fruits, and not above one mile diſtant from the other. *Union* in this ſignification is perſonal, and that is for the life of the incumbent; or real, that is, perpetual, whoſoever is incumbent. *Cowel.*

(1.) Adam, from whoſe dear ſide I boaſt me ſprung,
And gladly of our *union* hear thee ſpeak,
One heart, one ſoul in both! *Milt. Par. Loſt.*
One kingdom, joy, and *union* without end. *Milton.*

(2.) The experience of thoſe profitable emanations from God, moſt commonly are the firſt motive of our love; but when we have once taſted his goodneſs, we love the ſpring for its own excellency, paſſing from conſidering ourſelves, to an *union* with God. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

(3.) The king ſhall drink to Hamlet's better breath;
And in the cup an *union* ſhall he throw,
Richer than that which four ſucceſſive kings
In Denmark's crown have worn. *Shak. Hamlet.*

Uni'parous. *adj.* [*unus* and *pario.*] Bringing one at a birth.

Others make good the paucity of their breed with the duration of their days, whereof there want not examples in animals *uniparous.* *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

U'nison. *adj.* [*unus* and *ſonus*, Lat.] Sounding alone.

Sounds intermix'd with voice
Choral, or *uniſon.* *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

U'nison. *n. ſ.* 1. A ſtring that has the ſame ſound with another. 2. A ſingle unvaried note.

(1.) When moved matter meets with any thing like that, from which it received its primary impreſs, it will in like manner move it, as in muſical ſtrings tuned *uniſons.* *Glanville.*

(2.) Loſt was the nation's ſenſe, nor could be found,
While a long, ſolemn *uniſon* went round. *Pope.*
Diverſify'd 'midſt *uniſon* of chime,
Freer than air, yet manacled with rhyme. *Harte.*

U'nit. *n. ſ.* [*unus*, *unitus*, Lat.] One; the leaſt number; or the root of numbers.

If any atom ſhould be moved mechanically, without attraction, 'tis above a hundred million millions odds to an *unit*, that it would not ſtrike upon any other atom, but glide through an empty interval without contact. *Bentley.*

Units are the integral parts of any large number. *Watts.*

To UNI'TE. *v. a.* [*unitus*, Latin] 1. To join two or more into one. 2. To make to agree. 3. To make to adhere. 4. To join. 5. To join in intereſt.

(1.) The force which wont in two to be diſperſed,
In one alone right hand he now *unites*. *Spenſer.*

——— Whatever truths
Redeem'd from error, or from ignorance,
Thin in their authors, like rich veins of ore,
Your works *unite*, and ſtill diſcover more. *Dryd.*

A propoſition for *uniting* both kingdoms was begun. *Swift.*

(2.) The king propoſed nothing more than to *unite* his kingdom in one form of worſhip. *Clarendon.*

(3.) The peritonæum, which is a dry body, may be *united* with the muſculous fleſh. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

(4.) In the lawful name of marrying,
To give our hearts *united* ceremony. *Shak.*

Charity is of a faſtening and *uniting* nature. *Pearſon.*

Let the ground of the picture be well *united* with colours of a friendly nature. *Dryd. Du Freſnoy.*

(5.) Unto their aſſembly, mine honour be not thou *united*. *Geneſis.*

To UNI'TE. *v. n.* 1. To join in an act; to concur; to act in concert. 2. To coaleſce; to be cemented; to be conſolidated. 3. To grow into one.

(1.) If you will now *unite* in your complaints,
And force them with a conſtancy, the cardinal
Cannot ſtand under them. *Shak. H. VIII.*

UNI'TEDLY. *adv.* With union; ſo as to join.

The eyes, which are of a watry nature, ought to be much painted, and *unitedly* on their lower parts; but boldly touch'd above by the light and ſhadows. *Dryd. Du Freſnoy.*

UNI'TER. *n. ſ.* The perſon or thing that unites.

Suppoſe an *uniter* of a middle conſtitution, that ſhould partake of ſome of the qualities of both. *Glanville.*

UNI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*union*, Fr. from *unite*.] The act or power of uniting; conjunction; coalition. A word proper, but little uſed.

As long as any different ſubſtance keeps off the *unition*, hope not to cure a wound. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

U'NITIVE. *adj.* [from *unite*.] Having the power of uniting.

That can be nothing elſe but the *unitive* way of religion, which conſiſts of the contemplation and love of God. *Norris.*

U'NITY. *n. ſ.* [*unitas*, Lat.] 1. The ſtate of being one. 2. Concord; conjunction. 3. Agreement; uniformity. 4. Principle of dramatick writing, by which the tenour of the ſtory, and propriety of repreſentation is preſerved. 5. [In law.] *Unity* of poſſeſſion is a joint poſſeſſion of two rights by ſeveral titles. For example, I take a leaſe of land from one upon a certain rent; afterwards I buy the fee-ſimple. This is an *unity* of poſſeſſion, whereby the leaſe is extinguiſhed; by reaſon that I, who had before the occupation only for my rent, am become lord of the ſame, and am to pay my rent to none. *Cowel.*

(1.) Thoſe hereticks introduced a plurality of Gods; and ſo made the profeſſion of the *unity* part of the ſymbolum, that ſhould diſcriminate the orthodox from them. *Hammond.*

The production of one being the deſtruction of another, although they generate, they increaſe not; and muſt not be ſaid to multiply, who do not tranſcend an *unity*. *Brown.*

——— Man is to beget
Like of his like; his image multiply'd:
In *unity* defective; which requires
Collateral love, and deareſt amity. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Whatever we can conſider as one thing, ſuggeſts to the underſtanding the idea of *unity*. *Locke.*

(2.) That which you hear, you'll ſwear
You ſee, there is ſuch *unity* in the proofs. *Shak.*

Nor can we call thoſe many, who endeavour to keep the *unity* of the ſpirit in the bond of peace. By this, ſaid our Saviour, ſhall all men know that ye are my diſciples, if ye have love one to another, and this is the *unity* of charity. *Pearſon.*

Take *unity* then out of the world, and it diſſolves into a chaos. *Holyday.*

We, of all Chriſtians, ought to promote *unity* among ourſelves and others. *Spratt's Sermons.*

(3.) To the avoiding of diſſention, it availeth much, that there be amongſt them an *unity*, as well in ceremonies as in doctrine. *Hooker.*

(4.) The *unities* of time, place, and action, are exactly obſerved. *Dryd. Preface to All for Love.*

Although in poetry it be abſolutely neceſſary that the *unities* of time, place, and action ſhould be thoroughly underſtood, there is ſtill ſomething more eſſential, that elevates and aſtoniſhes the fancy. *Addiſon.*

UNJU'DGED. *adj.* Not judicially determined.

Cauſes *unjudg'd* diſgrace the loaded file,
And ſleeping laws the king's neglect revile. *Prior.*

UNIVE'RSAL. *adj.* [*univerſalis*, Latin.] 1. General; extending to all. 2. Total; whole. 3. Not particular; compriſing all particulars.

(1.) All ſorrowed: if all the world could have ſeen't, the woe had been univerſal. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

Appetite, an *univerſal* wolf,
So doubly ſeconded with will and power,
Muſt make perforce an *univerſal* prey,
And laſt eat up itſelf. *Shak. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Divine laws and precepts ſimply and formally moral, are *univerſal*, in reſpect of perſons, and in regard of their perpetual obligation. *White.*

This excellent epiſtle, though, in the front of it, it bears a particular inſcription, yet in the drift of it is *univerſal*, as deſigning to convince all mankind of the neceſſity of ſeeking for happineſs in the goſpel. *South.*

No ſubject can be of *univerſal*, hardly can it be of general concern. *Reynolds.*

(2.) From harmony, from heav'nly harmony,
This *univerſal* frame began. *Dryden.*

(3.) ——— From things particular
She doth abſtract the *univerſal* kinds. *Davies.*

An *univerſal* was the object of imagination, and there was no ſuch thing in reality. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

UNIVE'RSAL. *n. ſ.* The whole; the general ſyſtem of the univerſe. Not in uſe.

To what end had the angel been ſet to keep the entrance into Paradiſe after Adam's expulſion, if the *univerſal* had been paradiſe. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

Plato calleth God the cauſe and original, the nature and reaſon of the *univerſal*. *Raleigh.*

UNIVERSA'LITY. *n. ſ.* [*univerſalitas*, ſchool Lat.] Not particularity; generality; extenſion to the whole.

This catholiciſm, or ſecond affection of the church, conſiſteth generally in *univerſality*, as embracing all ſorts of perſons, as to be diſſeminated through all nations, as comprehending all ages, as containing all neceſſary and ſaving truths, as obliging all conditions of men to all kind of obedience, as curing all diſeaſes, and planting all graces in the ſouls of men. *Pearſon.*

This catalogue of ſin, is but of ſin under a limitation; an *univerſality* of ſin under a certain kind; that is, of all ſins of direct and perſonal commiſſion. *South.*

The *univerſality* of the deluge I inſiſt upon: and that marine bodies are found in all parts of the world. *Woodward.*

A ſpecial concluſion cannot be inferred from a moral *univerſality*, nor always from a phyſical one; though it may be always inferred from an *univerſality* that is metaphyſical. *Watts.*

He might have ſeen it in an inſtance or two; and he miſtook accident for *univerſality*. *Reynolds.*

Unive'rsally *adv.* [from *univerſal.*] Throughout the whole; without exception.

Thoſe offences which are breaches of ſupernatural laws, violate in general that principle of reaſon, which willeth *univerſally* to fly from evil. *Hooker.*

There beſt beheld, where *univerſally* admir'd. *Milton.*

What he borrows from the antients he repays with uſury of his own, in coin as good, and as *univerſally* valuable. *Dryden.*

This inſtitution of charity-ſchools *univerſally* prevailed. *Addiſon.*

U'niverse. *n. ſ.* [*univers*, Fr. *univerſum*, Lat.] The general ſyſtem of things.

Creeping murmur, and the poring dark,
Fills the wide veſſel of the *univerſe*. *Shak.*

God here ſums up all into man; the whole into a part; the *univerſe* into an individual. *South.*

——— Father of heav'n!
Whoſe word call'd out this *univerſe* to birth. *Prior.*

Unive'rsity. *n. ſ.* [*univerſitas*, Lat.] A ſchool, where all the arts and faculties are taught and ſtudied.

While I play the good huſband at home, my ſon and ſervants ſpend all at the *univerſity*. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*

In the treatiſes alſo of place between eccleſiaſtical dignities, or degrees of the *univerſities*, ſuch reaſons and authorities are commonly uſed as may be applied likewiſe to temporal dignities. *Selden.*

The *univerſities*, eſpecially Aberdeen, flouriſhed under many excellent ſcholars, and very learned men. *Clarendon.*

Uni'vocal. *adj.* [*univocus*, Lat.] 1. Having one meaning. 2. Certain; regular; perſuing always one tenour.

(1.) *Univocal* words are ſuch as ſignify but one idea, or but one ſort of thing: equivocal words are ſuch as ſignify two or more different ideas, or different ſorts of objects. *Watts.*

(2.) This conceit makes putrefactive generations correſpondent unto ſeminal productions; and conceives inequivocal effects, and *univocal* conformity unto the efficient. *Brown.*

Uni'vocally. *adv.* [from *univocal.*] 1. In one term; in one ſenſe. 2. In one tenour.

(1.) How is ſin *univocally* diſtinguiſhed into venial and mortal, if the venial be not ſin? *Hall.*

It were too great preſumption to think, that there is any thing in any created nature, that can bear any perfect reſemblance of the incomprehenſible perfection of the divine nature: very being itſelf does not predicate *univocally* touching God, and any created being, and intellect, and will, as we attribute them to him. *Hale.*

(2.) All creatures are generated *univocally* by parents of their own kind; there is no ſuch thing as ſpontaneous generation. *Ray.*

Unjo'yous. *adj.* Not gay; not cheerful.

Morn late riſing o'er the drooping world,
Lifts her pale eye *unjoyous*. *Thomſon's Winter.*

Unju'st. *adj.* [*injuſte*, Fr. *injuſtus*, Latin.] Iniquitous; contrary to equity; contrary to juſtice. It is uſed both of perſons and things.

——— I ſhould forge
Quarrels *unjuſt* againſt the good and loyal,
Deſtroying them for wealth. *Shak. Macbeth.*

——— The Piercies,
Finding his uſurpation moſt *unjuſt*,
Endeavour'd my advancement to the throne. *Shak.*

He that is *unjuſt* in the leaſt, is *unjuſt* alſo in much. *Luke*, xvi.

Succeeding kings juſt recovery of their right, from *unjuſt* uſurpations and extortions, ſhall never be prejudiced by any act of mine. *K. Charles.*

Th' *unjuſt* the juſt hath ſlain. *Milton.*

He who was ſo *unjuſt* as to do his brother an injury, will ſcarce be ſo juſt to condemn himſelf for it. *Locke.*

Unju'stifiable. *adj.* Not to be defended; not to be juſtified.

If theſe reproaches, which aim only at oſtentation of wit, be ſo *unjuſtifiable*, what ſhall we ſay to thoſe that are drawn, that are founded in malice? *Government of the Tongue.*

If we could look into effects, we might pronounce boldly; but for a man to give his opinion of what he ſees but in part, is an *unjuſtifiable* piece of raſhneſs. *Addiſon.*

In a juſt and honourable war we engaged; not out of ambition, or any other *unjuſtifiable* motive, but for the defence of all that was dear to us. *Atterbury.*

Unju'stifiableness. *n. ſ.* The quality of not being juſtifiable.

He wiſhed them to conſider of the illegality of all thoſe commiſſions, and of the *unjuſtifiableneſs* of all the proceedings which had been by virtue of them. *Clarendon.*

When it is unlawful upon the *unjuſtifiableneſs* of the ground, we ſin in it till we put an end to it. *Kettlewell.*

Unju'stifiably. *adv.* In a manner not to be defended.

Unju'stly. *adv.* In a manner contrary to right.

——— If aught againſt my life
Thy country ſought of thee, it ſought *unjuſtly*. *Milton.*

Whom, but for voting peace, the Greeks purſue,
Accus'd *unjuſtly*, then *unjuſtly* ſlew. *Denham.*

Your choler does *unjuſtly* riſe,
To ſee your friends purſue your enemies. *Dryden.*

Moderation the one ſide very juſtly diſowns, and the other as *unjuſtly* pretends to. *Swift.*

Unke'mpt. *adj.* Not combed. Obſolete.

Thenot, to that I choſe thou doſt me tempt;
But ah! too well I wot my humble vaine,
And how my rhimes been rugged and *unkempt*. *Spenſer.*

To **Unke'nnel** *v. a.* 1. To drive from his hole. 2. To rouſe from its ſecrecy or retreat.

(1.) Search, ſeek, find out. I warrant we'll *unkennel* the fox. Let me ſtop this way firſt. So, now uncape. *Shak.*

I warrant you colonel, we'll *unkennel* him. *Dryd.*

(2.) ——— If his occult guilt
Do not itſelf *unkennel* in one ſpeech,
It is a damned ghoſt that we have ſeen. *Shak.*

Unke'nt. *adj.* [*un* and *ken*, to know.] Unknown. Obſolete.

Go, little book, thyſelf preſent,
As child whoſe parent is *unkent*,
To him, that is the preſident
Of nobleneſs and chivalrie. *Spenſer.*

Unke'pt. *adj.* 1. Not kept; not retained. 2. Unobſerved; unobeyed.

(2.) Many things kept generally heretofore, are now in like ſort generally *unkept*, and aboliſhed, every where. *Hooker.*

Unki'nd. *adj.* Not favourable; not benevolent.

In nature there's no blemiſh but the mind;
None can be call'd deform'd, but the *unkind*. *Shak.*

——— To the noble mind
Rich gifts wax poor, when givers prove *unkind*. *Shak.*

To Nimrod our author ſeems a little *unkind*; and ſays, that he, againſt right, enlarged his empire. *Locke.*

A real joy I never knew,
Till I believ'd thy paſſion true;
A real grief I ne'er can find,
'Till thou prov'ſt perjur'd or *unkind*. *Prior.*

Or, if they ſerve you, ſerve you diſinclin'd,
And, in their height of kindneſs, are *unkind*. *Young.*

Unki'ndly. *adj.* [*un* and *kind.*] 1. Unnatural; contrary to nature. 2. Malignant; unfavourable.

(1.) ——— They, with their filthineſs,
Polluted this ſame gentle ſoil long time,
That their own mother loath'd their beaſtlineſs,
And 'gan abhor her brood's *unkindly* crime,
All were they born of her own native ſlime. *Spenſer.*

(2.) The goddeſs, that in rural ſhrine,
Dwell'ſt here with Pan, or Sylvan, by bleſt ſong
Forbidding every bleak, *unkindly* fog,
To touch the proſperous growth of this tall wood. *Milt.*

Unki'ndly. *adv.* 1. Without kindneſs; without affection. 2. Contrarily to nature.
(1.) ——— The herd, *unkindly* wiſe,
Or chaces him from thence, or from him flies. *Denham.*
——— If we *unkindly* part,
Will not the poor fond creature break her heart? *Dryd.*
(2.) ——— All works of nature,
Abortive, monſtrous, or *unkindly* mix'd. *Milt.*

Unki'ndness. *n. ſ.* [from *unkind.*] Malignity; ill-will; want of affection.
Take no *unkindneſs* of his haſty words. *Shak.*
His unjuſt *unkindneſs*, that in all reaſon ſhould have quench'd her love, hath, like an impediment in the current, made it more violent and unruly. *Shak. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*
After their return, the duke executed the ſame authority in conferring all favours, and in revenging himſelf upon thoſe who had manifeſted any *unkindneſs* towards him. *Clarendon.*
Eve—As one who loves, and ſome *unkindneſs* meets,
With ſweet, auſtere compoſure, thus reply'd. *Milt.*
Chriſt, who was the only perſon to have reſented this *unkindneſs*, finds an extenuation of it. *South's Sermons.*
She ſigh'd, ſhe wept, ſhe low'd; 'twas all ſhe could;
And with *unkindneſs* ſeem'd to tax the God. *Dryd.*

To **Unki'ng.** *v. a.* To deprive of royalty.
God ſave king Henry, *unking'd* Richard ſays,
And ſend him many years of ſunſhine days. *Shak.*
It takes the force of law: how then, my lord!
If as they would *unking* my father now,
To make you way. *Southern.*

Unki'ssed. *adj.* Not kiſſed.
Foul words, are but foul wind, and foul wind is but foul breath, and foul breath is noiſome: therefore I will depart *unkiſt.* *Shak. Much Ado.*

Unkni'ghtly. *adj.* Unbecoming a knight.
With ſix hours hard riding through wild places, I overgot them a little before night, near an old ill-favoured caſtle, the place where I perceived they meant to perform their *unknightly* errand. *Sidney.*

To **Unkni't.** *v. a.* 1. To unweave; to ſeparate. 2. To open.
(1.) Would he had continu'd to his country
As he began, and not *unknit* himſelf
The noble knot he made. *Shak. Coriolanus.*
(2.) *Unknit* that threat'ning, unkind brow,
And dart not ſcornful glances from thoſe eyes. *Shak.*

U'nkle. *n. ſ.* [*oncle*, Fr.] The brother of a father or mother. See Uncle.
The Engliſh power is near, led on by Malcolm,
His *uncle* Siward, and the good Macduff. *Shak.*
Give me good fame, ye pow'rs! and make me juſt:
Thus much the rogue to publick ears will truſt:
In private then:—when wilt thou, mighty Jove!
My wealthy *uncle* from this world remove? *Dryd.*

To **Unkno'w.** *v. a.* To ceaſe to know.
——— It's already known;
Oh! can you keep it from yourſelves, *unknow* it. *Smith.*

Unkno'wable. *adj.* Not to be known.
Diſtinguiſh well between knowables and *unknowables.* *Watts.*

Unkno'wing. *adj.* 1. Ignorant; not knowing: with *of.* 2. Not practiſed; not qualified.
(1.) Let me ſpeak to th' yet *unknowing* world,
How theſe things came about. *Shak. Hamlet.*
Though *unknowing* perſons may accuſe others, yet can they never the more abſolve themſelves. *Decay of Piety.*
Unknowing I prepar'd thy bridal bed;
With empty hopes of happy iſſue fed. *Dryd.*
Unknowing he requires it; and when known,
He thinks it his; and values it, 'tis gone. *Dryd.*
His hounds, *unknowing of* his change, purſue
The chace, and their miſtaken maſter ſlew. *Dryd.*
Proteus, mounting from the hoary deep,
Surveys his charge, *unknowing of* deceit. *Pope.*
(2.) So Lybian huntſmen, on ſome ſandy plain,
From ſhady coverts rouz'd, the lion chace:
The kingly beaſt roars out with loud diſdain,
And ſlowly moves, *unknowing* to give place. *Dryd.*
Theſe were they, whoſe ſouls the furies ſteel'd,
And curs'd, with hearts *unknowing* how to yield. *Pope.*

Unkno'wingly. *adv.* Ignorantly; without knowledge.
The beauty I behold has ſtruck me dead:
Unknowingly ſhe ſtrikes, and kills by chance. *Dryd.*
They are like the Syrians, who were firſt ſmitten with blindneſs, and *unknowingly* led out of their way, into the capital of their enemy's country. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Unkno'wn. *adj.* 1. Not known. 2. Greater than is imagined. 3. Not having cohabitation. 4. Without communication.
(1.) ——— 'Tis not *unknown* to you,
How much I have diſabled my eſtate. *Shak.*
Many are the trees of God, that grow
In paradiſe, and various, yet *unknown*
To us. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
Here may I always on this downy graſs,
Unknown, unſeen, my eaſy minutes paſs. *Roſcommon.*
If any chance has hither brought the name
Of Palamedes, not *unknown* to fame,
Accus'd and ſentenc'd for pretended crimes. *Dryd.*
Though inceſt is indeed a deadly crime,
You are not guilty, ſince *unknown* 'twas done,
And known, had been abhorr'd. *Dryd. Don Sebaſtian.*
At fear of death, that ſaddens all
With terrors round, can reaſon hold her throne?
Deſpiſe the known, nor tremble at th' *unknown.* *Pope.*
(2.) The planting of hemp and flax would be an *unknown* advantage to the kingdom. *Bacon.*
(3.) ——— I am yet
Unknown to woman; never was forſworn. *Shak.*
(4.) At a little inn, the man of the houſe, formerly a ſervant in the family, to do honour to his old maſter, had, *unknown* to Sir Roger, put him up in a ſign-poſt. *Addiſon.*

Unla'boured. *adj.* 1. Not produced by labour. 2. Not cultivated by labour. 3 Spontaneous; voluntary.
(1.) *Unlabour'd* harveſts ſhall the fields adorn,
And cluſter'd grapes ſhall bluſh on ev'ry thorn. *Dryd.*
(2.) Not eaſtern monarchs on their nuptial day,
In dazzling gold and purple ſhine ſo gay,
As the bright natives of th' *unlabour'd* field,
Unvers'd in ſpinning, and in looms unſkill'd. *Blackmore.*
(3.) Their charms, if charms they have, the truth ſupplies,
And from the theme *unlabour'd* beauties riſe. *Tickel.*

To **Unla'ce.** *v. a.* 1. To looſe any thing faſtened with ſtrings. 2. To looſe a woman's dreſs. 3. To diveſt of ornaments.
(1.) He could not endure ſo cruel caſe,
But thought his arms to leave, and helmet to *unlace.* *Spenſer.*
——— A little river roll'd,
By which there ſat a knight with helm *unlac'd*,
Himſelf refreſhing with the liquid cold. *Spenſer.*
The helmet from my brow *unlac'd.* *Pope's Odyſſey.*
(2.) Can I forget, when they in priſon placing her,
With ſwelling heart, in ſpite, and due diſdainfulneſs,
She lay for dead, till I help'd with *unlacing* her. *Sidney.*
Unlace yourſelf, for that harmonious chime
Tells me from you that now it is bed-time. *Donne.*
(3.) ——— You *unlace* your reputation,
And ſpend your rich opinion for the name of a night-brawler. *Shak. Othello.*

To **Unla'de.** *v. a.* 1. To remove from the veſſel which carries. 2. To exonerate that which carries. 3. To put out. Uſed of a veſſel.
(1.) ——— He's a fooliſh ſeaman,
That, when his ſhip is ſinking, will not
Unlade his hopes into another bottom. *Denham.*

(2.) The vent'rous merchant, who deſign'd for far,
And touches on our hoſpitable ſhore,
Charm'd with the ſplendour of this northern ſtar,
Shall here *unlade* him, and depart no more. *Dryd.*

(3.) We landed at Tyre; for there the ſhip was to *unlade* her burden. *Acts*, xxi. 3.

UNLA'ID. *adj.* 1. Not placed; not fixed. 2. Not pacified; not ſtilled; not ſuppreſſed.

(1.) Whatſoever we do behold now in this preſent world, it was inwrapped within the bowels of divine mercy, written in the book of eternal wiſdom, and held in the hands of omnipotent power, the firſt foundations of the world being as yet *unlaid*. *Hooker.*

(2.) No evil thing that walks by night,
Blue, meagre hag, or ſtubborn *unlaid* ghoſt,
Hath hurtful pow'r o'er true virginity. *Milton.*

UNLAME'NTED. *adj.* Not deplored.

After ſix years ſpent in outward opulency, and inward murmur that it was not greater, he died *unlamented* by any. *Clarendon.*

Thus *unlamented* paſs the proud away,
The pride of fools, and pageant of a day. *Pope.*

To **UNLA'TCH.** *v. a.* To open by lifting up the latch.

——— My worthy wife
The door *unlatch'd*; and, with repeated calls,
Invites her former lord within my walls. *Dryd.*

UNLA'WFUL. *adj.* Contrary to law; not permitted by the law.

Before I be convict by courſe of law,
To threaten me with death is moſt *unlawful*. *Shak.*

It is an *unlawful* thing for a Jew to come unto one of another nation. *Acts*, x. 28.

Shew me when it is our duty, and when *unlawful* to take theſe courſes, by ſome general rule of a perpetual, never-failing truth. *South.*

The ſecret ceremonies I conceal,
Uncouth, perhaps, *unlawful* to reveal. *Dryd.*

UNLA'WFULLY. *adv.* 1. In a manner contrary to law or right. 2. Illegitimately; not by marriage.

(1.) He that gains all that he can lawfully this year, next year will be tempted to gain ſomething *unlawfully*. *Taylor.*

(2.) I had rather my brother die by the law, than my ſon ſhould be *unlawfully* born. *Shak.*

Give me your opinion, what part I, being *unlawfully* born, may claim of the man's affection, who begot me. *Addiſ.*

UNLA'WFULNESS. *n. ſ.* 1. Contrariety to law; ſtate of being not permitted. 2. Illegitimacy.

(1.) If thoſe alledged teſtimonies of ſcripture did indeed concern the matter to ſuch effect as was pretended, that which they ſhould infer were *unlawfulneſs*. *Hooker.*

The original reaſon of the *unlawfulneſs* of lying is, that it carries with it an act of injuſtice, and a violation of the right of him, to whom we were obliged to ſignify our minds. *South.*

To **UNLE'ARN.** *v. a.* To forget, or diſuſe what has been learned.

Antiſthenes, being aſked of one, what learning was moſt neceſſary for man's life? anſwered, to *unlearn* that which is naught. *Bacon.*

This were to imply, that all books in being ſhould be deſtroyed; and that all the age ſhould take new pains to *unlearn* thoſe habits which have coſt them ſo much labour. *Holder.*

The government of the tongue is a piece of morality which ſober nature dictates, which yet our greateſt ſcholars have *unlearnt*. *Decay of Piety.*

Some cyders have by art, or age, *unlearn'd*
Their genuine reliſh, and of ſundry wines
Aſſum'd the flavour. *Philips.*

What they thus learned from him in one way, they did not *unlearn* again in another. *Atterb.*

A wicked man is not only obliged to learn to do well, but *unlearn* his former life. *Rogers.*

UNLE'ARNED. *adj.* 1. Ignorant; not informed; not inſtructed. 2. Not gained by ſtudy; not known. 3. Not ſuitable to a learned man.

(1.) This ſelected piece, which you tranſlate,
Foretells your ſtudies may communicate,
From darker dialect of a ſtrange land,
Wiſdom that here th' *unlearn'd* ſhall underſtand. *Davenant.*

And by ſucceſſion of *unlearned* times,
As bards began, ſo monks rung on the chimes. *Roſcom.*

Some at the bar, with ſubtilty defend
The cauſe of an *unlearned*, noble friend. *Dryd.*

Though *unlearned* men well enough underſtood the words white and black, yet there were philoſophers found, who had ſubtlety enough to prove that white was black. *Locke.*

(2.) They learn mere words, or ſuch things chiefly as were better *unlearned*. *Milton on Educat.*

(3.) I will prove thoſe verſes to be very *unlearned*, neither ſavouring of poetry, wit, or invention. *Shak.*

UNLE'ARNEDLY. *adv.* Ignorantly; groſsly.

He, in his epiſtle, plainly affirmeth, they think *unlearnedly*, who are of another belief. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

UNLEA'VENED. *adj.* Not fermented; not mixed with fermenting matter.

They baked *unleavened* cakes of the dough, for it was not leavened. *Exod.* ii. 39.

UNLE'ISUREDNESS. *n. ſ.* Buſineſs; want of time; want of leiſure. Not in uſe.

My eſſay touching the ſcripture having been written partly in England, partly in another kingdom, it were ſtrange if there did not appear much unevenneſs, and if it did not betray the *unleiſuredneſs* of the wandering author. *Boyle.*

UNLE'SS. *conjunct.* Except; if not; ſuppoſing that not.

Let us not ſay, we keep the commandments of the one, when we break the commandments of the other: for, *unleſs* we obſerve both, we obey neither. *Hooker.*

Unleſs I look on Sylvia in the day,
There is no day for me to look upon. *Shak.*

What hidden ſtrength,
Unleſs the ſtrength of heav'n, if you mean that? *Milton.*

For ſure I am, *unleſs* I win in arms,
To ſtand excluded from Emilia's charms;
Nor can my ſtrength avail, *unleſs* by thee,
Endu'd with force, I gain the victory. *Dryd.*

The commendation of adverſaries is the greateſt triumph of a writer, becauſe it never comes *unleſs* extorted. *Dryd.*

No poet ever ſweetly ſung,
Unleſs he were, like Phœbus, young;
Nor ever nymph inſpir'd to rhyme,
Unleſs, like Venus, in her prime. *Swift.*

UNLE'SSONED. *adj.* Not taught.

——— The full ſum of me
Is an *unleſſon'd* girl, unſchool'd, unpractiſ'd;
Happy in this, ſhe is not yet ſo old
But ſhe may learn. *Shak.*

UNLE'TTERED. *adj.* Unlearned; untaught.

When the apoſtles of our Lord were ordained to alter the laws of heatheniſh religion, St. Paul excepted, the reſt were unſchooled and *unlettered* men. *Hooker.*

Such as the jocund flute, or gameſome pipe
Stirs up among the looſe, *unletter'd* hinds,
Who thank the gods amiſs. *Milton.*

Th' *unletter'd* chriſtian, who believes in groſs,
Plods on to heav'n, and ne'er is at a loſs. *Dryd.*

UNLE'VELLED. *adj.* Not laid even.

All *unlevell'd* the gay garden lies. *Tickel.*

UNLIBI'DINOUS. *adj.* Not luſtful; pure from carnality.

——— In thoſe hearts
Love *unlibidinous* reign'd; nor jealouſy
Was underſtood, the injur'd lover's hell. *Milton.*

UNLI'CENSED. *adj.* Having no regular permiſſion.

Aſk what boldneſs brought him hither
Unlicenſed. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Warn the thoughtleſs, ſelf-confiding train,
No more, *unlicens'd*, thus to brave the main. *Pope.*

Unli'cked. *adj.* Shapeleſs; not formed: from the opinion that the bear licks her young to ſhape.

Shape my legs of an unequal ſize,
To diſproportion me in every part,
Like to a chaos, or *unlick'd* bear-whelp. *Shak.*

Thoſe *unlickt* bear-whelps. *Donne.*

The bloody bear, an independent beaſt,
Unlick'd to form, in groans her hate expreſt. *Dryd.*

Unli'ghted. *adj.* Not kindled; not ſet on fire.

There lay a log *unlighted* on the earth:
For th' unborn chief the fatal ſiſters came,
And rais'd it up, and toſs'd it on the flame. *Dryd.*

The ſacred wood, which on the altar lay,
Untouch'd, *unlighted* glows. *Prior.*

Unli'ghtsome. *adj.* Dark; gloomy; wanting light.

——— Firſt the ſun,
A mighty ſphere! he fram'd, *unlightſome* firſt,
Though of æthereal mould. *Milton.*

Unli'ke. *adj.* 1. Diſſimilar; having no reſemblance. 2. Improbable; unlikely; not likely.

(1.) Where caſes are ſo *unlike* as theirs and ours, I ſee not how that which they did, ſhould induce, much leſs inforce us to the ſame practice. *Hooker.*

So the twins humours, in our Terence, are
Unlike; this harſh and rude, that ſmooth and fair. *Denham.*

Unlike the niceneſs of our modern dames;
Affected nymphs, with new affected names. *Dryd.*

Our ideas, whilſt we are awake, ſucceed one another, not much *unlike* the images in the inſide of a lanthorn. *Locke.*

Some ſhe diſgrac'd, and ſome with honours crown'd;
Unlike ſucceſſes equal merits found. *Pope.*

(2.) Make not impoſſible that which but ſeems *unlike*. *Shak.*

What befel the empire of Almaigne were not *unlike* to befal to Spain, if it ſhould break. *Bacon.*

Unli'kelihood. } *n. ſ.* [from *unlikely*.] Improbability.
Unli'keliness. }

The work was carried on, amidſt all the *unlikelihoods* and diſcouraging circumſtances imaginable; the builders holding the ſword in one hand, to defend the trowel working with the other. *South.*

There are degrees herein, from the very neighbourhood of demonſtration, quite down to improbability and *unlikelineſs*, even to the confines of impoſſibility. *Locke.*

Unli'kely. *adj.* 1. Improbable; not ſuch as can be reaſonably expected. 2. Not promiſing any particular event.

(1.) A very *unlikely* envy ſhe hath ſtumbled upon. *Sidney.*

(2.) Effects are miraculous and ſtrange, when they grow by *unlikely* means. *Hooker.*

My advice and actions both have met
Succeſs in things *unlikely*. *Denham's Sophy.*

This collection we thought not only *unlikely* to reach the future, but unworthy of the preſent age. *Swift.*

Unli'kely. *adv.* Improbably.

The pleaſures we are to enjoy in that converſation, not *unlikely* may proceed from the diſcoveries each ſhall communicate to another, of God and nature. *Pope.*

Unli'keness. *n. ſ.* Diſſimilitude; want of reſemblance.

Imitation pleaſes, becauſe it affords matter for enquiring into the truth or falſhood of imitation, by comparing its likeneſs, or *unlikeneſs* with the original. *Dryd.*

Unli'mitable. *adj.* Admitting no bounds.

He tells us 'tis unlimited and *unlimitable*. *Locke.*

Unli'mited. *adj.* 1. Having no bounds; having no limits. 2. Undefined; not bounded by proper exceptions. 3. Unconfined; not reſtrained.

(1.) So *unlimited* is our impotence to recompence or repay God's dilection, that it fetters our very wiſhes. *Boyle.*

It is ſome pleaſure to a finite underſtanding, to view *unlimited* excellencies, which have no bounds, though it cannot comprehend them. *Tillotſ.*

(2.) With groſs and popular capacities, nothing doth more prevail than *unlimited* generalities, becauſe of their plainneſs at the firſt ſight; nothing leſs, with men of exact judgment, becauſe ſuch rules are not ſafe to be truſted over far. *Hooker.*

(3.) All the evils that can proceed from an untied tongue, and an unguarded, *unlimited* will, we put upon the accounts of drunkenneſs. *Taylor.*

Aſcribe not unto God ſuch an *unlimited* exerciſe of mercy, as may deſtroy his juſtice. *Rogers.*

Huſbands are counſelled not to truſt too much to their wives owning the doctrine of *unlimited* conjugal fidelity. *Arbuth.*

Unli'mitedly. *adv.* Boundleſly; without bounds.

Many aſcribe too *unlimitedly* to the force of a good meaning, to think that it is able to bear the ſtreſs of whatſoever commiſſions they ſhall lay upon it. *Decay of Piety.*

Unli'neal. *adj.* Not coming in the order of ſucceſſion.

They put a barren ſcepter in my gripe,
Thence to be wrench'd with an *unlineal* hand,
No ſon of mine ſucceeding. *Shak. Macbeth.*

To **Unli'nk.** *v. a.* To untwiſt; to open.

——— About his neck
A green and gilded ſnake had wreath'd itſelf;
Who with her head, nimble in threats, approach'd
The opening of his mouth; but ſuddenly
Seeing Orlando, it *unlink'd* itſelf. *Shak.*

Unli'quified. *adj.* Unmelted; undiſſolved.

Theſe huge, unwieldy lumps remained in the melted matter, rigid and *unliquified*, floating in it like cakes of ice in a river. *Addiſ. on Italy.*

To **Unlo'ad.** *v. a.* 1. To diſburthen; to exonerate; to free from load. 2. To put off any thing burdenſome.

(1.) Like an aſs, whoſe back with ingots bows,
Thou bear'ſt thy heavy riches but a journey,
And death *unloadeth* thee. *Shakeſp. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

Vain man forbear, of cares *unload* thy mind;
Forget thy hopes, and give thy fears to wind. *Creech.*

Some to *unload* the fertile branches run. *Pope.*

(2.) To you duke Humphry muſt *unload* his grief. *Shak.*

Nor can my tongue *unload* my heart's great burthen. *Shakeſpeare.*

To **Unlo'ck.** *v. a.* 1. To open what is ſhut with a lock. 2. To open in general.

(1.) I have ſeen her *unlock* her cloſet, take forth paper. *Shakeſpeare.*

——— She ſprings a light,
Unlocks the door, and ent'ring out of breath,
The dying ſaw, and inſtruments of death. *Dryd.*

(2.) My purſe, my perſon, my extremeſt means,
Lie all *unlock'd* to your occaſions. *Shakeſp. Mer. of Venice.*

I yielded, and *unlock'd* her all my heart,
Who with a grain of manhood well reſolv'd,
Might eaſily have ſhook off all her ſnares. *Milton.*

Sand is an advantage to cold clays, in that it warms them, and *unlocks* their binding qualities. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

A lixivium of quick-lime *unlocks* the ſalts that are entangled in the viſcid juices of ſome ſcorbutick perſons. *Arbuth.*

Thy foreſts, Windſor! and thy green retreats
Invite my lays. Be preſent, ſylvan maids!
Unlock your ſprings, and open all your ſhades. *Pope.*

Unlo'cked. *adj* Not faſtened with a lock.

Unlo'oked. } *adj.* Unexpected; not foreſeen.
Unlo'oked *for.* }

Yet perhaps had their number prevailed, if the king of Pontus had not come *unlook'd for* to their ſuccour. *Sidney.*

How much *unlook'd for* is this expedition! *Shak.*

——— God, I pray him
That none of you may live your natural age,
But by ſome *unlook'd* accident cut off. *Shak.*

Whatſoever is new is *unlooked for*; and ever it mends ſome, and pares others. *Bacon.*

From that high hope, to what relapſe
Unlook'd for are we fall'n. *Paradiſe Regain'd.*

Your affairs I have recommended to the king, but with *unlook'd* ſucceſs. *Denham.*

Nor fame I ſlight, nor for her favours call;
She comes *unlook'd for*, if ſhe comes at all. *Pope.*

To UNLOO'SE. *v. a.* To looſe. A word perhaps barbarous and ungrammatical, the particle prefixed implying negation; ſo that to *unlooſe*, is properly *to bind.*

York, *unlooſe* your long impriſon'd thoughts,
And let thy tongue be equal with thy heart. *Shak.*

——— The weak, wanton Cupid,
Shall from your neck *unlooſe* his am'rous fold;
And, like a dew-drop from the lion's mane,
Be ſhook to air. *Shak. Troil. and Creſſida.*

Turn him to any cauſe of policy;
The gordian knot of it he will *unlooſe*,
Familiar as his garter. *Shak. Henry V.*

——— It reſted in you,
T' *unlooſe* this tied-up juſtice, when you pleas'd. *Shak.*

The latchet of his ſhoes I am not worthy to ſtoop down and *unlooſe*. *Mark.* i, 7.

He that ſhould ſpend all his time in tying inextricable knots, only to baffle the induſtry of thoſe that ſhould attempt to *unlooſe* them, would be thought not much to have ſerved his generation. *Decay of Piety.*

To UNLOO'SE. *v. n.* To fall in pieces; to loſe all union and connexion.

Without this virtue, the publick union muſt *unlooſe*; the ſtrength decay; and the pleaſure grow faint. *Collier.*

UNLO'SABLE. *adj.* [A word rarely uſed.] Not to be loſt.

Whatever may be ſaid of the *unloſable* mobility of atoms, yet divers parts of matter may compoſe bodies, that need no other cement to unite them, than the juxta-poſition, and reſting together of their parts, whereby the air, and other fluids that might diſſipate them, are excluded. *Boyle.*

UNLO'VED. *adj.* Not loved.

As love does not always reflect itſelf, Zelmane, though reaſon there was to love Palladius, yet could not ever perſwade her heart to yield with that pain to Palladius, as they feel, that feel *unloved* love. *Sidney.*

What though I be not fortunate;
But miſerable moſt to love *unlov'd!* *Shak.*

He was generally *unloved*, as a proud and ſupercilious perſon. *Clarendon.*

UNLO'VELINESS. *n. ſ.* Unamiableneſs; inability to create love.

The old man, growing only in age and affection, followed his ſuit with all means of unhoneſt ſervants, large promiſes, and each thing elſe that might help to countervail his own *unlovelineſs*. *Sidney.*

UNLO'VELY. *adj.* That cannot excite love. There ſeems by this word generally more intended than barely negation. See UNLOVELINESS.

UNLO'VING. *adj.* Unkind; not fond.

——— Thou, bleſt with a goodly ſon,
Didſt yield conſent to diſinherit him;
Which argu'd thee a moſt *unloving* father. *Shak.*

UNLU'CKILY. *adv.* Unfortunately; by ill luck.

Things have fallen out ſo *unluckily*,
That we have had no time to move our daughter. *Shak.*

An ant dropt *unluckily* into the water. *L'Eſtra.*

A fox *unluckily* croſſing the road, drew off a conſiderable detachment. *Addiſ. Freeholder.*

UNLU'CKY. *adj.* 1. Unfortunate; producing unhappineſs. This word is generally uſed of accidents ſlightly vexatious. 2. Unhappy; miſerable; ſubject to frequent misfortunes. 3. Slightly miſchievous; miſchievouſly waggiſh. 4. Ill-omen'd; inauſpicious.

(1.) You may make an experiment often, without meeting with any of thoſe *unlucky* accidents which make ſuch experiments miſcarry. *Boyle.*

(2.) Then ſhall I you recount a rueful caſe,
Said he; the which with this *unlucky* eye
I late beheld. *Spenſer.*

(3.) His friendſhip is counterfeit, ſeldome to truſt;
His doings *unluckie*, and ever unjuſt. *Tuſſer.*

Why, cries an *unlucky* wag, a leſs bag might have ſerved. *L'Eſtrange.*

There was a lad, th' *unluckieſt* of his crew,
Was ſtill contriving ſomething bad, but new. *King.*

(4.) When I appear, ſee you avoid the place,
And haunt me not with that *unlucky* face. *Dryd.*

UNLU'STROUS. *adj.* Wanting ſplendour; wanting luſtre.

Should I join gripes with hands
Made hard with hourly falſhood, as with labour;
Then glad myſelf with peeping in an eye,
Baſe and *unluſtrous* as the ſmoaky light
That's fed with ſtinking tallow. *Shak.*

To UNLU'TE. *v. a.* To ſeparate veſſels cloſed with chymical cement.

Our antimony thus handled, affordeth us an ounce of ſulphur, of ſo ſulphureous a ſmell, that upon the *unluting* the veſſels, it infected the room with a ſcarce ſupportable ſtink. *Boyle.*

UNMA'DE. *adj.* 1. Not yet formed; not created. 2. Deprived of form or qualities. 3. Omitted to be made.

(1.) Thou waſt begot in Demogorgon's hall,
And ſaw'ſt the ſecrets of the world *unmade*. *Spenſer.*

Then might'ſt thou tear thy hair,
And fall upon the ground as I do now,
Taking the meaſure of an *unmade* grave. *Shak.*

(2.) The firſt earth was perfectly *unmade* again, taken all to pieces, and framed a-new. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſtory.*

(3.) You may the world of more defects upbraid,
That other works by nature are *unmade*;
That ſhe did never at her own expence
A palace rear. *Blackmore.*

UNMA'IMED. *adj.* Not deprived of any eſſential part.

An interpreter ſhould give his author entire and *unmaimed*; the diction and the verſification only are his proper province. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad.*

UNMA'KABLE. *adj.* Not poſſible to be made.

If the principles of bodies are unalterable, they are alſo *unmakable* by any but a divine power. *Grew's Coſmology.*

To UNMA'KE. *v. a.* To deprive of former qualities before poſſeſſed. To deprive of form or being.

They've made themſelves, and their fitneſs now
Does *unmake* you. *Shak. Macbeth.*

God does not make or *unmake* things, to try experiments. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Empire! thou poor and deſpicable thing,
When ſuch as theſe make, or *unmake* a king. *Dryd.*

Bring this guide of the light within to the trial; God, when he makes the prophet, does not *unmake* the man. *Locke.*

To UNMA'N. *v. a.* 1. To deprive of the conſtituent qualities of a human being, as reaſon. 2. To emaſculate. 3. To break into irreſolution; to deject.

(1.) What, quite *unmann'd* in folly? *Shak. Macbeth.*

Groſs errors *unman*, and ſtrip them of the very principles of reaſon, and ſober diſcourſe. *South.*

(3.) Her clamours pierce the Trojans ears,
Unman their courage, and augment their fears. *Dryd.*

Ulyſſes veil'd his penſive head;
Again *unman'd*, a ſhower of ſorrows ſhed. *Pope.*

UNMA'NAGEABLE. *adj.* 1. Not manageable; not eaſily governed. 2. Not eaſily wielded.

(1.) They'll judge every thing by models of their own, and thus are rendered *unmanageable* by any authority but that of abſolute dominion. *Glanville.*

None can be concluded *unmanageable* by the milder methods of government, till they have been thoroughly tried upon him; and if they will not prevail, we make no excuſes for the obſtinate. *Locke.*

UNMA'NAGED. *adj.* 1. Not broken by horſemanſhip. 2. Not tutored; not educated.

(1.) Like colts, or *unmanaged* horſes, we ſtart at dead bones and lifeleſs blocks. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

(2.) Savage princes flaſh out ſometimes into an irregular greatneſs of thought, and betray, in their actions, an unguided force, and *unmanaged* virtue. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

UNMA'NLIKE. } *adj.* 1. Unbecoming a human being. 2.
UNMA'NLY. } Unſuitable to a man; effeminate.

(1.) It is ſtrange to ſee the *unmanlike* cruelty of mankind, who, not content with their tyrannous ambition, to have brought the others virtuous patience under them, think their maſterhood nothing, without doing injury to them. *Sidney.*

Where the act is *unmanly*, or the expectation contradictious to the attributes of God, our hopes we ought never to entertain. *Collier againſt Deſpair.*

(2.) By the greatneſs of the cry, it was the voice of man; though it was a very *unmanlike* voice, ſo to cry. *Sidney.*

——— New cuſtoms,
Though never ſo ridiculous,
Nay, let them be *unmanly*, yet are follow'd. *Shak.*

This is in thee a nature but affected;
A poor *unmanly* melancholy, ſprung
From change of fortune. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

——— My ſervitude, ignoble,
Unmanly, ignominious, infamous. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

Unmanly dread invades the French aſtony'd,
And ſtreight their uſeleſs arms they quit. *Philips.*

Think not thy friend can ever feel the ſoft
Unmanly warmth, and tenderneſs of love. *Addiſ.*

UNMA'NNERED. *adj.* Rude; brutal; uncivil.

You have a ſlanderous, beaſtly, unwaſh'd tongue,
In your rude mouth, and ſavouring yourſelf,
Unmanner'd lord. *B. Johnſon's Catiline.*

If your barking dog diſturb her eaſe,
Th' *unmanner'd* malefactor is arraign'd. *Dryd. Juv.*

UNMA'NNERLINESS. *n. ſ.* Breach of civility; ill behaviour.

A ſort of *unmannerlineſs* is apt to grow up with young people, if not early reſtrain'd; and that is a forwardneſs to interrupt others ſpeaking. *Locke on Education.*

UNMA'NNERLY. *adj.* Ill bred; not civil; not complaiſant.

——— Sweetheart,
I were *unmannerly* to take you out,
And not to kiſs you. *Shak. Henry VIII.*

He call'd them untaught knaves, *unmannerly*,
To bring a ſlovenly, unhandſome coarſe
Betwixt the wind and his nobility. *Shak. Henry IV.*

He will prove the weeping philoſopher, when he grows old, being ſo full of *unmannerly* ſadneſs in his youth. *Shak.*

Bare-faced ribaldry is both *unmannerly* in itſelf, and fulſome to the reader. *Dryd.*

A divine dares hardly ſhew his perſon among fine gentlemen; or, if he fall into ſuch company, he is in continual apprehenſion that ſome pert man of pleaſure ſhould break an *unmannerly* jeſt, and render him ridiculous. *Swift.*

UNMA'NNERLY. *adv.* Uncivilly.

——— Forgive me,
If I have us'd myſelf *unmannerly*. *Shak.*

UNMANU'RED. *adj.* Not cultivated.

——— The land,
In antique times was ſavage wilderneſs;
Unpeopl'd, *unmanur'd*, unprov'd, unprais'd. *Spenſer.*

UNMA'RKED. *adj.* Not obſerved; not regarded.

I got a time, *unmarked* by any, to ſteal away, I cared not whither, ſo I might eſcape them. *Sidney.*

This place *unmark'd*, though oft I walk'd the green,
In all my progreſs I had never ſeen. *Dryd.*

Entring at the gate, conceal'd in clouds,
He mix'd, *unmark'd*, among the buſy throng,
Borne by the tide, and paſs'd unſeen along. *Dryd.*

Unmark'd, unhonour'd at a monarch's gate. *Pope.*

NMA'RRIED. *adj.* Having no huſband, or no wife.

Unmarried men are beſt friends, beſt maſters, beſt ſervants, but not always beſt ſubjects, for they are light to run away. *Bacon.*

Huſbands and wives, boys and *unmarry'd* maids. *Dryd.*

To **UNMA'SK.** *v. a.* 1. To ſtrip of a maſk. 2. To ſtrip of any diſguiſe.

(2.) With full cups they had *unmaſk'd* his ſoul. *Roſcommon.*

Though in Greek or Latin they amuſe us, yet a tranſlation *unmaſks* them, whereby the cheat is tranſparent. *Glanville.*

To **UNMA'SK.** *v. n.* To put off the maſk.

My huſband bids me; now I will *unmaſk*.
This is that face was worth the looking on. *Shak.*

UNMA'SKED. *adj.* Naked; open to the view.

O I am yet to learn a ſtateſman's art;
My kindneſs, and my hate *unmaſk'd* I wear,
For friends to truſt, and enemies to fear. *Dryd.*

UNMA'STERABLE. *adj.* Unconquerable; not to be ſubdued.

The fætor is *unmaſterable* by the natural heat of man; not to be dulcified by concoction, beyond unſavoury condition. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

UNMA'STERED. *adj.* 1. Not ſubdued. 2. Not conquerable.

(2.) Weigh what loſs your honour may ſuſtain, if you
Or loſe your heart, or your chaſte treaſure open
To his *unmaſter'd* importunity. *Shak. Hamlet.*

He cannot his *unmaſter'd* grief ſuſtain,
But yields to rage, to madneſs and diſdain. *Dryd.*

UNMA'TCHABLE. *adj.* Unparalleled; unequalled.

The ſoul of Chriſt, that ſaw in this life the face of God, was, through ſo viſible preſence of Deity, filled with all manner of graces and virtues in that *unmatchable* degree of perfection; for which, of him we read it written, that God with the oil of gladneſs anointed him. *Hooker.*

England breeds very valiant creatures; their maſtiffs are of *unmatchable* courage. *Shak. Henry V.*

UNMA'TCHED. *adj.* Matchleſs; having no match, or equal.

That glorious day, which two ſuch navies ſaw,
As each, *unmatch'd*, might to the world give law;
Neptune, yet doubtful whom he ſhould obey,
Held to them both the trident of the ſea. *Dryd.*

UNME'ANING. *adj.* Expreſſing no meaning; having no meaning.

With round, *unmeaning* face. *Pope.*

UNME'ANT. *adj.* Not intended.

The flying ſpear was after Ilus ſent:
But Rhætus happen'd on a death *unmeant*. *Dryd.*

UNME'ASURABLE. *adj.* Boundleſs; unbounded.

——— Common mother! thou
Whoſe womb *unmeaſurable*, and infinite breaſt
Teems and feeds all. *Shak. Timon.*

You preſerved the luſtre of that noble family, which the *unmeaſurable* profuſion of anceſtors had eclipſed. *Swift.*

UNMEA'SURED. *adj.* 1. Immenſe; infinite. 2. Not meaſured; plentiful beyond meaſure.

(1.) Does the ſun dread th' imaginary ſign,
Nor farther yet in liquid æther roll,
'Till he has gain'd ſome unfrequented place,
Loſt to the world, in vaſt, *unmeaſur'd* ſpace. *Blackmore.*

(2.) From him all perfect good, *unmeaſur'd* out, deſcends. *Milton.*

UNME'DITATED. *adj.* Not formed by previous thought.

——— Neither various ſtyle,
Nor holy rapture, wanted they, to praiſe
Their maker, in fit ſtrains pronounc'd, or ſung
Unmeditated. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

UNME'DLED *with*. *adj.* Not touched; not altered.

The flood-gate is opened and cloſed for ſix days, continuing other ten days *unmedled with*. *Carew.*

UNMEE'T. *adj.* Not fit; not proper; not worthy.

Madam was young, *unmeet* the rule of ſway. *Spenſer.*

——— I am *unmeet*;
For I cannot flatter thee in pride. *Shak.*

——— O my father!

Prove you that any man with me converſ'd
At hours *unmeet*, refuſe me, hate me. *Shak.*

Alack! my hand is ſworn
Ne'er to pluck thee from thy thorn;
Vow, alack! for youth *unmeet*,
Youth ſo apt to pluck a ſweet. *Shakeſp.*

Its fellowſhip *unmeet* for thee,
Good reaſon was thou freely ſhould'ſt diſlike. *Milton.*

That muſe deſires the laſt, the loweſt place,
Who, though *unmeet*, yet touch'd the trembling ſtring
For the fair fame of Anne. *Prior.*

UNME'LLOWED. *adj.* Not fully ripened.

His years but young, but his experience old;
His head *unmellow'd*, but his judgment ripe. *Shakeſp.*

UNME'LTED. *adj.* Undiſſolved by heat.

Snow on Ætna does *unmelted* lie,
Whence rowling flames, and ſcatter'd cinders fly. *Waller.*

UNME'NTIONED. *adj.* Not told; not named.

They left not any error in government *unmentioned* or unexpreſſed, with the ſharpeſt and moſt pathetical expreſſions. *Clarendon.*

Oh let me here ſink down
Into my grave, *unmention'd* and unmourn'd! *Southern.*

UNME'RCHANTABLE. *adj.* Unſaleable; not vendible.

They feed on ſalt, *unmerchantable* pilchard. *Carew.*

UNME'RCIFUL. *adj.* 1. Cruel; ſevere; inclement. 2. Unconſcionable; exorbitant.

(1.) For the humbling of this *unmerciful* pride in the eagle, providence has found out a way. *L'Eſtra.*

The pleaſant luſtre of flame delights children at firſt; but when experience has convinced them, by the exquiſite pain it has put them to, how cruel and *unmerciful* it is, they are afraid to touch it. *Locke.*

Whatſoever doctrine repreſents God as unjuſt and *unmerciful*, cannot be from God, becauſe it ſubverts the very foundation of religion. *Rogers.*

(2.) Not only the peace of the honeſt, unwriting ſubject was daily moleſted, but *unmerciful* demands were made of his applauſe. *Pope.*

UNME'RCIFULLY. *adv.* Without mercy; without tenderneſs.

A little warm fellow fell moſt *unmercifully* upon his Gallick majeſty. *Addiſ.*

UNME'RCIFULNESS. *n. ſ.* Inclemency; cruelty; want of tenderneſs.

Conſider the rules of friendſhip, leſt juſtice turn into *unmercifulneſs*. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

UNME'RITED. *adj.* Not deſerved; not obtained otherwiſe than by favour.

This day, in whom all nations ſhall be bleſt,
Favour *unmerited* by me, who ſought
Forbidden knowledge by forbidden means. *Milton.*

A tottering pinnacle *unmerited* greatneſs is. *Gov. Tongue.*

UNME'RITABLE. *adj.* Having no deſert. Not in uſe.

Your love deſerves my thanks; but my deſert
Unmeritable, ſhuns your high requeſt. *Shakeſp.*

UNME'RITEDNESS. *n. ſ.* State of being undeſerved.

As to the freeneſs or *unmeritedneſs* of God's love; we need but conſider, that we ſo little could at firſt deſerve his love, that he loved us even before we had a being. *Boyle.*

UNMI'LKED. *adj.* Not milked.

The ewes ſtill folded with diſtended thighs,
Unmilk'd, lay bleating in diſtreſsful cries. *Pope.*

UNMI'NDED. *adj.* Not heeded; not regarded.

——— He was
A poor, *unminded* outlaw, ſneaking home;
My father gave him welcome to the ſhore. *Shak.*

He after Eve ſeduc'd, *unminded*, ſlunk
Into the wood. *Milton.*

UNMI'NDFUL. *adj.* Not heedful; not regardful; negligent; inattentive.

——— Worldly wights in place
Leave off their work, *unmindful* of this law,
To gaze on them. *Spenſer.*

I ſhall let you ſee, that I am not *unmindful* of the things you would have me remember. *Boyle.*

Who now enjoys thee, credulous, all gold;
Who always vacant, always amiable,
Hopes thee; of flattering gales
Unmindful. *Milton.*

Unmindful of the crown that virtue gives,
After this mortal change, to her true ſervants,
Amongſt the enthroned gods on ſainted ſeats. *Milton.*

He, not *unmindful* of his uſual art,
Firſt in diſſembled fire attempts to part;
Then roaring beaſts he tries. *Dryd. Virgil.*

When thoſe who diſlike the conſtitution, are ſo very zealous in their offers for the ſervice of their country, they are not wholly *unmindful* of their party, or themſelves. *Swift.*

To UNMI'NGLE. *v. a.* To ſeparate things mixed.

It will *unmingle* the wine from the water; the wine aſcending, and the water deſcending. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

UNMI'NGLED. *adj.* Pure; not vitiated by any thing mingled.

——— As eaſy may'ſt thou fall
A drop of water in the breaking gulph,
And take *unmingled* thence your drop again,
Without addition or diminiſhing. *Shakeſp.*

Springs on high hills, are pure and *unmingled*. *Bacon.*

His cup is full of pure and *unmingled* ſorrow. *Taylor.*

——— Veſſels of *unmingled* wine,
Mellifluous, undecaying, and divine. *Pope.*

UNMI'NGLEABLE. *adj.* Not ſuſceptible of mixture. Not uſed.

The ſulphur of the concrete loſes by the fermentation, the property of oil being *unmingleable* with water. *Boyle.*

The *unmingleable* liquors retain their diſtinct ſurfaces. *Boyle.*

UNMI'RY. *adj.* Not fouled with dirt.

Paſs, with ſafe, *unmiry* feet,
Where the rais'd pavement leads athwart the ſtreet. *Gay.*

UNMI'TIGATED. *adj.* Not ſoftened.

With publick accuſation, uncovered ſlander, *unmitigated* rancour. *Shak. Much Ado.*

UNMI'XED. } *adj.* Not mingled with any thing; pure;
UNMI'XT. } not corrupted by additions.

Thy commandment all alone ſhall live
Within the book and volume of my brain,
Unmix'd with baſer matter. *Shak. Hamlet.*

It exhibits a mixture of new conceits and old; whereas the inſtauration gives the new, *unmixed* otherwiſe than with ſome little aſperſion of the old. *Bacon.*

Thy conſtant quiet fills my peaceful breaſt,
With *unmix'd* joy, uninterrupted reſt. *Roſcomm.*

What is glory but the blaze of fame,
The people's praiſe, if always praiſe *unmixt*? *Milton.*

Thy Arethuſan ſtream remains unſoil'd;
Unmixt with foreign filth, and undefil'd. *Dryd.*

——— Together out they fly,
Inſeparable now, the truth and lie:
And this or that *unmixt* no mortal ear ſhall find. *Pope.*

UNMO'ANED. *adj.* Not lamented.

Fatherleſs diſtreſs was left *unmoan'd*;
Your widow dolours likewiſe be unwept. *Shakeſp.*

UNMOI'ST. *adj.* Not wet.

Volatile Hermes, fluid and *unmoiſt*,
Mounts on the wings of air. *Philips.*

UNMOI'STENED. *adj.* Not made wet.

The incident light that meets with a groſſer liquor, will have its beams more or leſs interruptedly reflected, than they would be if the body had been *unmoiſtened*. *Boyle.*

UNMOLE'STED. *adj.* Free from diſturbance; free from external troubles.

Cleopatra was read o'er,
While Scot, and Wake, and twenty more,
That teach one to deny one's ſelf,
Stood *unmoleſted* on the ſhelf. *Prior.*

The fowls of the air, and the beaſts of the field, are ſupplied with every thing, *unmoleſted* by hopes or fears. *Rogers.*

Safe on my ſhore each *unmoleſted* ſwain,
Shall tend the flocks, or reap the bearded grain. *Pope.*

To **Unmo'or.** *v. a.* 1. To looſe from land, by taking up the anchors. 2. *Prior* ſeems to have taken it for caſting anchor.

(1.) We with the riſing morn our ſhips *unmoor'd*,
And brought our captives, and our ſtores aboard. *Pope.*
(2.) Soon as the Britiſh ſhips *unmoor*,
And jolly long-boat rows to ſhore. *Prior.*

Unmo'ralized. *adj.* Untutored by morality.

This is cenſured as the mark of a diſſolute and *unmoralized* temper. *Norris.*

Unmo'rtgaged. *adj.* Not mortgaged.

Is there one God unſworn to my deſtruction?
The leaſt, *unmortgag'd* hope? for, if there be,
Methinks I cannot fall. *Dryd. All for Love.*

This he has repeated ſo often, that at preſent there is ſcarce a ſingle gabel *unmortgaged.* *Addiſ. on Italy.*

Unmo'rtified. *adj.* Not ſubdued by ſorrow and ſeverities.

If our conſcience reproach us with *unmortified* ſin, our hope is the hope of an hypocrite. *Rogers.*

Unmo'veable. *adj.* Such as cannot be removed or altered.

Wherein conſiſts the preciſe and *unmoveable* boundaries of that ſpecies. *Locke.*

Unmo'ved. *adj.* 1. Not put out of one place into another. 2. Not changed in reſolution. 3. Not affected; not touched with any paſſion. 4. Unaltered by paſſion.

(1.) ——— Vipers that do fly
The light, oft under *unmov'd* ſtalls do lie. *May's Virgil.*
Nor winds, nor winter's rage o'erthrows
His bulky body, but *unmov'd* he grows. *Dryd.*

Cheſs-men, ſtanding on the ſame ſquares of the cheſs-board, we ſay they are all in the ſame place, or *unmoved*; though, perhaps, the cheſs-board hath been carried out of one room into another. *Locke.*

(2.) Among innumerable falſe, *unmov'd*,
Unſhaken, unſeduc'd. *Milton.*
(3.) Cæſar, the world's great maſter and his own,
Unmov'd, ſuperior ſtill in ev'ry ſtate,
And ſcarce deteſted in his country's fate. *Pope.*
(4.) ——— I meant to meet
My fate with face *unmov'd*, and eyes unwet. *Dryd.*

Unmo'ving. *adj.* 1. Having no motion. 2. Having no power to raiſe the paſſions; unaffecting.

(1.) The celeſtial bodies, without impulſe, had continued unactive, *unmoving* heaps of matter. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*

To **Unmo'uld.** *v. a.* To change as to the form.

——— Its pleaſing poiſon
The viſage quite transforms of him that drinks,
And the inglorious likeneſs of a beaſt
Fixes inſtead, *unmoulding* reaſon's mintage,
Character'd in the face. *Milton.*

Unmo'urned. *adj.* Not lamented; not deplored.

—— O let me here ſink down
Into my grave unmention'd and *unmourn'd.* *Southern.*

To **Unmu'zzle.** *v. a.* To looſe from a muzzle.

Now *unmuzzle* your wiſdom. *Shakeſp.*
Have you not ſet mine honour at the ſtake,
And baited it with all th' *unmuzzl'd* thoughts
Thy tyrannous heart can think? *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

To **Unmu'ffle.** *v. a.* To put off a covering from the face.

Unmuffle, ye faint ſtars! and thou, fair moon,
That wont'ſt to love the traveller's benizon,
Stoop thy pale viſage through an amber cloud,
And diſinherit chaos, that reigns here
In double night, of darkneſs and of ſhades. *Milton.*

Unmu'sical. *adj.* Not harmonious; not pleaſing by ſound.

Let argument bear no *unmuſical* ſound,
Nor jars interpoſe, ſacred friendſhip to grieve. *B. Johnſon.*

One man's ambition wants ſatisfaction, another's avarice, a third's ſpleen; and this diſcord makes up the very *unmuſical* harmony of our murmurs. *Decay of Piety.*

Unna'med. *adj.* Not mentioned.

Author of evil, unknown till thy revolt,
Unnam'd in heav'n. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Unna'tural. *adj.* 1. Contrary to the laws of nature; contrary to the common inſtincts. 2. Acting without the affections planted by nature. 3. Forced; not agreeable to the real ſtate of perſons or things; not repreſenting nature.

(1.) ——— Her offence
Muſt be of ſuch *unnatural* degree,
That monſters it. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

People of weak heads on the one hand, and vile affections on the other, have made an *unnatural* divorce between being wiſe and good. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

'Tis irreverent and *unnatural*, to ſcoff at the infirmities of old age. *L'Eſtrange.*

(2.) ——— Rome, whoſe gratitude
Tow'rds her deſerving children, is enroll'd
In Jove's own book, like an *unnatural* dam,
Should now eat up her own. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
If the tyrant were, to a ſon ſo noble, ſo *unnatural*,
What will he be to us. *Denham's Sophy.*

(3.) They admire only glittering trifles, that in a ſerious poem are nauſeous, becauſe they are *unnatural.* Would any man, who is ready to die for love, deſcribe his paſſion like Narciſſus. *Dryden.*

In an heroic poem, two kinds of thoughts are carefully to be avoided; the firſt, are ſuch as are affected and *unnatural*; the ſecond, ſuch as are mean and vulgar. *Addiſon.*

Unna'turalness. *n. ſ.* Contrariety to nature.

The God, which is the God of nature, doth never teach *unnaturalneſs.* *Sidney.*

Unna'turally. *adv.* In oppoſition to nature.

All the world have been frighted with an apparition of their own fancy, or they have moſt *unnaturally* conſpired to cozen themſelves. *Tillotſon.*

Unna'vigable. *adj.* Not to be paſſed by veſſels; not to be navigated.

Pindar's *unnavigable* ſong,
Like a ſwift ſtream from mountains pours along. *Cowley.*
Some who the depths of eloquence have found,
In that *unnavigable* ſtream were drown'd. *Dryden.*
Let wit her ſails, her oars let wiſdom lend;
The helm let politick experience guide:
Yet ceaſe to hope thy ſhort liv'd bark ſhall ride
Down ſpreading fate's *unnavigable* tide. *Prior.*

The Indian ſeas were believ'd to be *unavigable.* *Arbuthnot.*

Unne'cessarily. *adv.* Without neceſſity; without need; needleſsly.

To abrogate, without conſtraint of manifeſt harm thereby ariſing, had been to alter *unneceſſarily*, in their judgment, the antient, received cuſtom of the whole church. *Hooker.*

'Tis highly imprudent in the greateſt of men, *unneceſſarily* to provoke the meaneſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

Theſe words come in without any connexion with the ſtory, and conſequently *unneceſſarily.* *Broome.*

Unne'cessariness. *n. ſ.* Needleſſneſs.

Theſe are ſuch extremes as afford no middle for induſtry to exiſt, hope being equally out-dated by the deſperateneſs or *unneceſſarineſs* of an undertaking. *Decay of Piety.*

Unne'cessary. *adj.* Needleſs; not wanted; uſeleſs.

The doing of things *unneceſſary*, is many times the cauſe why the moſt neceſſary are not done. *Hooker.*

Thou whoreſon zed; thou *unneceſſary* letter. *Shakeſp.*

Let brave ſpirits, fitted for command by ſea or land, not be laid by, as perſons *unneceſſary* for the time. *Bacon.*

Lay that *unneceſſary* fear aſide;
Mine be the care new people to provide. *Dryden.*

Unneceſſary coinage, as well as *unneceſſary* revival of words, runs into affectation; a fault to be avoided on either hand. *Dryden.*

They did not only ſhun perſecution, but affirmed, that it was *unneceſſary* for their followers to bear their religion through ſuch fiery trials. *Addiſon.*

UNNE'IGHBOURLY. *adj.* Not kind; not ſuitable to the duties of a neighbour.

Parnaſſus is but a barren mountain, and its inhabitants make it more ſo, by their *unneighbourly* deportment. *Garth.*

UNNE'IGHBOURLY. *adv.* In a manner not ſuitable to a neighbour; with malevolence; with mutual miſchief.

Theſe two Chriſtian armies might combine
The blood of malice in a vein of league,
And not to ſpend it ſo *unneighbourly.* *Shakeſp.*

UNNE'RVATE. *adj.* Weak; feeble. A bad word.

Scaliger calls them fine and lively in Muſæus; but abject, *unnervate,* and unharmonious in Homer. *Broome.*

To **UNNE'RVE.** *v. a.* To weaken; to enfeeble.

The precepts are often ſo minute and full of circumſtances that they weaken and *unnerve* his verſe. *Addiſon.*

UNNE'RVED. *adj.* Weak; feeble.

Pyrrhus at Priam drives, in rage ſtrikes wide;
But with the whiff and wide of his fell ſword,
Th' *unnerv'd* father falls. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

UNNE'TH.
UNNE'THES. } *adv.* [This is from un and eað, Saxon, *eaſy*; and ought therefore to be written *uneath.*] Scarcely; hardly; not without difficulty. Obſolete.

Diggon, I am ſo ſtiffe and ſtanke,
That *unneth* I may ſtand any more;
And how the weſtern wide bloweth ſore,
Beating the wither'd leaf from the tree. *Spenſer.*
——— A ſhepherd's boy,
When winter's waſteful ſpight was almoſt ſpent,
Led forth his flocke, that had been long ypent;
So faint they waxe, and feeble in the fold,
That now *unnethes* their feet could 'em uphold. *Spenſer.*

UNNO'BLE. *adj.* Mean; ignominious; ignoble.

I have offended reputation;
A moſt *unnoble* ſwerving. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

UNNO'TED. *adj.* 1. Not obſerved; not regarded; not heeded. 2. Not honoured.

(1.) ——— They may jeſt,
'Till their own ſcorn return to them *unnoted.* *Shakeſp.*
He drew his ſeat familiar to her ſide,
Far from the ſuitor train, a brutal crowd;
Where the free gueſt *unnoted* might relate,
If haply conſcious of his father's fate. *Pope.*
(2.) A ſhameful fate now hides my hopeleſs head,
Unwept, *unnoted,* and for ever dead. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

UNNU'MBERED. *adj.* Innumerable.

The ſkies are painted with *unnumber'd* ſparks;
They are all fire, and every one doth ſhine. *Shakeſp.*

Our bodies are but the anvils of pain and diſeaſes, and our minds the hives of *unnumbered* cares and paſſions. *Raleigh.*

Of various forms, *unnumber'd* ſpectres, more
Centaurs, and double ſhapes, beſiege the door. *Dryden.*
Pitchy and dark the night ſometimes appears;
Our joy and wonder ſometimes ſhe excites,
With ſtars *unnumber'd.* *Prior.*

UNOBSE'QUIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* Incompliance; diſobedience.

They make one man's particular failings, confining laws to others; and convey them, as ſuch, to their ſucceeders, who are bold to miſname all *unobſequiouſneſs* to their incogitancy, preſumption. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

UNOBE'YED. *adj.* Not obeyed.

——— Not leave
Unworſhipp'd, *unobey'd,* the throne ſupreme. *Milton.*

UNOBJE'CTED. *adj.* Not charged as a fault, or contrary argument.

What will he leave *unobjected* to Luther, when he makes it his crime that he defied the devil. *Atterbury.*

UNOBNO'XIOUS. *adj.* Not liable; not expoſed to any hurt.

So *unobnoxious* now, ſhe hath buried both;
For none to death ſins, that to ſin is loth. *Donne.*
——— In fight they ſtood
Unwearied, *unobnoxious* to be pain'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

UNOBSE'RVABLE. *adj.* Not to be obſerved; not diſcoverable.

A piece of glaſs reduced to powder, the ſame which, when entire, freely tranſmitted the beams of light, acquiring by contuſion, a multitude of minute ſurfaces, reflects, in a confuſed manner, little and ſingly *unobſervable* images of the lucid body, that from a diaphanous, it degenerates into a white body. *Boyle on Colours.*

UNOBSE'RVANT. *adj.* 1. Not obſequious. 2. Not attentive.

(2.) The *unobſervant* multitude may have ſome general, confuſed apprehenſions of a beauty, that gilds the outſide frame of the univerſe. *Glanville.*

UNOBSE'RVED. *adj.* Not regarded; not attended to; not heeded; not minded.

The motion in the minute parts of any ſolid body, which is the principal cauſe of violent motion, though *unobſerved,* paſſeth without ſound. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

They the Son of God, our Saviour meek,
Sung victor; and from heav'nly feaſt refreſh'd,
Brought on his way with joy; he, *unobſerved,*
Home to his mother's houſe private return'd. *Milton.*

Every unwonted meteor is portentous, and the appearance of any *unobſerved* ſtar, ſome divine prognoſtick. *Glanville.*

Such was the Boyne, a poor inglorious ſtream,
That in Hibernian vales obſcurely ſtray'd,
And *unobſerv'd* in wild meanders play'd. *Addiſon.*

Had I err'd in this caſe, it had been a well-meant miſtake, and might have paſs'd *unobſerv'd.* *Atterbury.*

UNOBSE'RVING. *adj.* Inattentive; not heedful.

His ſimilitudes are not placed, as our *unobſerving* criticks tell us, in the heat of any action; but commonly in its declining. *Dryden.*

UNOBSTRU'CTED. *adj.* Not hindered; not ſtopped.

Unobſtructed matter flies away,
Ranges the void, and knows not where to ſtay. *Blackmore.*

UNOBSTRU'CTIVE. *adj.* Not raiſing any obſtacle.

Why ſhould he halt at either ſtation? why
Not forward run in *unobſtructive* ſky? *Blackmore.*

UNOBTA'INED. *adj.* Not gained; not acquired.

As the will doth now work upon that object by deſire, which is motion towards the end, as yet *unobtained:* ſo likewiſe upon the ſame hereafter received, it ſhall work alſo by love. *Hooker.*

UNO'BVIOUS. *adj.* Not readily occurring.

Of all the metals, not any ſo conſtantly diſcloſeth its *unobvious* colour, as copper. *Boyle on Colours.*

UNO'CCUPIED. *adj.* Unpoſſeſſed.

If we ſhall diſcover further to the north pole, we ſhall find all that tract not to be vain, uſeleſs, or *unoccupied.* *Ray.*

The fancy hath power to create them in the ſenſories, then *unoccupied* by external impreſſions. *Grew's Coſmology.*

UNO'FFERED. *adj.* Not propoſed to acceptance.

For the ſad buſineſs of Ireland, he could not expreſs a greater ſenſe, there being nothing left on his part *unoffered* or undone. *Clarendon.*

UNOFFE'NDING. *adj.* 1. Harmleſs; innocent. 2. Sinleſs; pure from fault.

(1.) Thy *unoffending* life I could not ſave;
Nor weeping could I follow to thy grave. *Dryden.*

(2.) If thoſe holy and *unoffending* ſpirits, the angels, veil their faces before the throne of his majeſty; with what awe ſhould we, ſinful duſt and aſhes, approach that infinite power we have ſo grievouſly offended. *Rogers.*

To **UNO'IL.** *v. a.* To free from oil.

A tight maid, ere he for wine can aſk,
Gueſſes his meaning, and *unoils* the flaſk. *Dryden.*

UNO'PENING. *adj.* Not opening.

Benighted wanderers, the foreſt o'er,
Curſe the ſav'd candle, and *unopening* door. *Pope.*

UNO'PERATIVE. *adj.* Producing no effects.

The wiſhing of a thing is not properly the willing of it; but an imperfect velleity, and imports no more than an idle, *unoperative* complacency in the end, with a direct abhorrence of the means. *South.*

UNOPPO'SED. *adj.* Not encountered by any hoſtility or obſtruction.

Proud, art thou met? thy hope was to have reach'd
The height of thy aſpiring *unoppos'd*,
The throne of God unguarded. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
To every nobler portion of the town,
The curling billows roll their reſtleſs tide:
In parties now they ſtruggle up and down,
As armies, *unoppos'd*, for prey divide. *Dryden.*
The people, like a headlong torrent go,
And ev'ry dam they break or overflow:
But *unoppos'd* they either loſe their force,
Or wind in volumes to their former courſe. *Dryden.*

UNO'RDERLY. *adj.* Diſordered; irregular.

Since ſome ceremonies muſt be uſed, every man would have his own faſhion; whereof what other would be the iſſue, but infinite diſtraction, and *unorderly* confuſion in the church. *Sanderſon.*

UNO'RDINARY. *adj.* Uncommon; unuſual. Not uſed.

I do not know how they can be excuſed from murder, who kill monſtrous births, becauſe of an *unordinary* ſhape, without knowing whether they have a rational ſoul or no. *Locke.*

UNO'RGANIZED. *adj.* Having no parts inſtrumental to the nouriſhment of the reſt.

It is impoſſible for any organ to regulate itſelf: much leſs may we refer this regulation to the animal ſpirits, an *unorganized* fluid. *Grew's Coſmology.*

UNORI'GINAL. }
UNORI'GINATED. } *adj.* Having no birth; ungenerated.

I toil'd out my uncouth paſſage, forc'd to ride
Th' untractable abyſs, plung'd in the womb
Of *unoriginal* night, and chaos wild. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

In ſcripture, Jehovah ſignifies, that God is underived, *unoriginated*, and ſelf-exiſtent. *Stephens's Sermons.*

UNO'RTHODOX. *adj.* Not holding pure doctrine.

A fat benefice became a crime againſt its incumbent: and he was ſure to be *unorthodox*, that was worth the plundering. *Decay of Piety.*

UNO'WED. *adj.* Having no owner.

——— England now is left
To tug and ſcramble, and to part by th' teeth
The *unowed* intereſt of proud, ſwelling ſtate. *Shakeſp.*

UNO'WNED. *adj.* 1. Having no owner. 2. Not acknowledged; not claimed.

(2.) Of night or lonelineſs it recks me not;
I fear the dread events that dog them both,
Leſt ſome ill-greeting touch attempt the perſon
Of our *unowned* ſiſter. *Milton.*
O happy, *unown'd* youths? your limbs can bear
The ſcorching dog-ſtar, and the winter's air;
While the rich infant, nurs'd with care and pain,
Thirſts with each heat, and coughs with ev'ry rain. *Gay.*

To **UNPA'CK.** *v. a.* 1. To diſburden; to exonerate. 2. To open any thing bound together.

(1.) I, the ſon of a dear father murther'd,
Muſt, like a whore, *unpack* my heart with words. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) He had a great parcel of glaſſes packed up, which, when he had *unpacked*, a great many cracked of themſelves. *Boyle.*

UNPA'CKED. *adj.* Not collected by unlawful artifices.

——— The knight
Reſolv'd to leave him to the fury
Of juſtice, and an *unpack'd* jury. *Hudibras.*

UNPA'ID. *adj.* 1. Not diſcharged. 2. Not receiving dues or debts. 3. **UNPA'ID** *for.* That for which the price is not yet given; taken on truſt.

(1.) Receive from us knee tribute not *unpaid*. *Milton.*
Nor hecatomb unſlain, nor vows *unpaid*;
On Greeks, accurs'd, this dire confuſion bring. *Dryden.*
What can atone, oh ever-injur'd ſhade!
Thy fate unpity'd, and thy rites *unpaid*. *Pope.*

(2.) How often are relations neglected, and tradeſmen *unpaid*, for the ſupport of this vanity. *Collier.*

Th' embroider'd ſuit, at leaſt, he deem'd his prey;
That ſuit, an *unpaid* taylor ſnatch'd away. *Pope.*
(3.) Richer, than doing nothing for a bauble;
Prouder, than ruſtling in *unpaid for* ſilk. *Shakeſp.*

UNPA'INED. *adj.* Suffering no pain.

— Too unequal work we find,
Againſt unequal arms to fight in pain;
Againſt *unpain'd*, impaſſive. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

UNPA'INFUL. *adj.* Giving no pain.

That is generally called hard, which will put us to pain ſooner than change figure; and that ſoft, which changes the ſituation of its parts, upon an eaſy and *unpainful* touch. *Locke.*

UNPA'LATABLE. *adj.* Nauſeous; diſguſting.

The man who laugh'd but once to ſee an aſs
Mumbling to make the croſs-grain'd thiſtles paſs,
Might laugh again to ſee a jury chaw
The prickles of *unpalatable* law. *Dryden.*

A good man will be no more diſturbed at the methods of correction, than by ſeeing his friend take *unpalatable* phyſick. *Collier on Kindneſs.*

UNPA'RAGONED. *adj.* Unequalled; unmatched.

Either your *unparagon'd* miſtreſs is dead, or ſhe's out-priz'd by a trifle. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

UNPARA'LLELED. *adj.* Not matched; not to be matched; having no equal.

——— I have been
The book of his good acts, whence men have read
His fame, *unparalleled*, haply amplified. *Shakeſp.*
Who had thought this clime had held
A deity ſo *unparallell'd*. *Milton's Arcades.*

The father burſt out again in tears, upon receiving this inſtance of an *unparallelled* fidelity from one who he thought had given herſelf up to the poſſeſſion of another. *Addiſon.*

O fact *unparallell'd*! Charles! beſt of kings!
What ſtars their black, diſaſtrous influence ſhed
On thy nativity? *Philips.*

UNPA'RDONABLE. *adj.* [*impardonable*, French.] Irremiſſible.

It was thought in him an *unpardonable* offence to alter any thing: in us as intolerable, that we ſuffer any thing to remain unaltered. *Hooker.*

Oh, 'tis a fault too *unpardonable*. *Shakeſp.*

The kinder the maſter, the more *unpardonable* is the traitor. *L'Eſtrange.*

Conſider how *unpardonable* the refuſal of ſo much grace muſt render us. *Rogers.*

UNPA'RDONABLY. *adv.* Beyond forgiveneſs.

Luther's conſcience turns theſe reaſonings upon him, and infers, that Luther muſt have been *unpardonably* wicked in uſing maſſes for fifteen years. *Atterbury.*

UNPA'RDONED. *adj.* Not forgiven. 2. Not diſcharged; not cancelled by a legal pardon.

(1.) How know we that our ſouls ſhall not this night be required, laden with thoſe *unpardoned* ſins, for which we propoſed to repent to-morrow. *Rogers.*

(2.) My returning into England *unpardoned*, hath deſtroyed that opinion. *Raleigh.*

UNPA'RDONING. *adj.* Not forgiving.

Curſe on th' *unpard'ning* prince, whom tears can draw
To no remorſe; who rules by lion's law;
And deaf to pray'rs, by no ſubmiſſion bow'd,
Rends all alike, the penitent and proud. *Dryden.*

Unpa'rliamentariness. *n. ſ.* Contrariety to the uſage or conſtitution of parliament.

Senſible he was of that diſreſpect; reprehending them for the *unparliamentarineſs* of their remonſtrance in print. *Clarendon.*

Unpa'rliamentary. *adj.* Contrary to the rules of parliament.

The ſecret of all this unprecedented proceeding in their maſters, they muſt not impute to their freedom in debate, but to that *unparliamentary* abuſe of ſetting individuals upon their ſhoulders, who were hated by God and man. *Swift.*

Unpa'rted. *adj.* Undivided; not ſeparated.

Too little it eludes the dazzl'd ſight,
Becomes mix'd blackneſs or *unparted* light. *Prior.*

Unpa'rtial. *adj.* Equal; honeſt. Not in uſe.

Clear evidence of truth, after a ſerious and *unpartial* examination. *Sanderſon.*

Unpa'rtially. *adv.* Equally; indifferently.

Deem it not impoſſible for you to err; ſift *unpartially* your own hearts, whether it be force of reaſon, or vehemency of affection, which hath bred theſe opinions in you. *Hooker.*

Unpa'ssable. *adj.* 1. Admitting no paſſage. 2. Not current; not ſuffered to paſs.

(1.) Every country, which ſhall not do according to theſe things, ſhall be made not only *unpaſſable* for men, but moſt hateful to wild beaſts. *Eſther*, xvi. 24.

They are vaſt and *unpaſſable* mountains, which the labour and curioſity of no mortal has ever yet known. *Temple.*

You ſwell yourſelf as though you were a man of learning already; you are thereby building a moſt *unpaſſable* barrier againſt all improvement. *Watts on the Mind.*

(2.) Making a new ſtandard for money, muſt make all money which is lighter than that ſtandard, *unpaſſable.* *Locke.*

Unpa'ssionate.
Unpa'ssionated. } *adj.* Free from paſſion; calm; impartial.

He attended the king into Scotland, and was ſworn a counſellor in that kingdom; where, as I have been inſtructed by *unpaſſionate* men, he did carry himſelf with ſingular ſweetneſs. *Wotton's Buckingham.*

More ſober heads have a ſet of miſconceits, which are as abſurd to an *unpaſſionated* reaſon, as thoſe to our unbiaſſed ſenſes. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

The rebukes, which their faults will make hardly to be avoided, ſhould not only be in ſober, grave, and *unpaſſionate* words, but alſo alone and in private. *Locke on Education.*

Unpa'ssionately. *adv.* Without paſſion.

Make us *unpaſſionately* to ſee the light of reaſon and religion. *K. Charles.*

Unpa'thed. *adj.* Untracked; unmarked by paſſage.

——— A courſe more promiſing,
Than a wild dedication of yourſelves
To *unpath'd* waters, undream'd ſhores; moſt certain
To miſeries enough. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*

Unpa'wned. *adj.* Not given to pledge.

He roll'd his eyes, that witneſs'd huge diſmay,
Where yet, *unpawn'd*, much learned lumber lay. *Pope.*

To **Unpa'y.** *v. a.* To undo. A low ludicrous word.

Pay her the debt you owe her, and *unpay* the villainy you have done her: the one you may do with ſterling money, and the other with current repentance. *Shakeſp.*

Unpea'ceable. *adj.* Quarrelſome; inclined to diſturb the tranquillity of others.

Lord, purge out of all hearts thoſe *unpeaceable*, rebellious, mutinous, and tyrannizing, cruel ſpirits; thoſe prides and haughtineſſes, judging and condemning, and deſpiſing of others. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

The deſign is to reſtrain men from things, which make them miſerable to themſelves, *unpeaceable* and troubleſome to the world. *Tillotſon.*

To **Unpe'g.** *v. a.* To open any thing cloſed with a peg.

Unpeg the baſket on the houſe's top;
Let the birds fly. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Unpe'nsioned. *adj.* Not kept in dependance by a penſion.

Could penſion'd Boileau laſh in honeſt ſtrain
Fatt'rers and bigots, ev'n in Louis' reign;
And I not ſtrip the gilding off a knave,
Unplac'd, *unpenſion'd*, no man's heir or ſlave. *Pope.*

To **Unpe'ople.** *v. a.* To depopulate; to deprive of inhabitants.

——— The land
In antique times was ſavage wilderneſs,
Unpeopl'd, unmanur'd. *Spenſer.*
Shall war *unpeople* this my realm. *Shakeſp.*
——— To few unknown
Long after; now *unpeopl'd*, and untrod. *Milton.*
The lofty mountains feed the ſavage race,
Yet few, and ſtrangers, in th' *unpeopl'd* place. *Dryden.*

He muſt be thirty-five years old, a doctor of the faculty, and eminent for his religion and honeſty; that his raſhneſs and ignorance may not *unpeople* the commonwealth. *Addiſon.*

Unperce'ived. *adj.* Not obſerved; not heeded; not ſenſibly diſcovered; not known.

The aſhes, wind *unperceived* ſhakes off. *Bacon.*
——— He alone
To find where Adam ſhelter'd, took his way,
Not *unperceiv'd* of Adam. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
Thus daily changing, by degrees I'd waſte,
Still quitting ground, by *unperceiv'd* decay,
And ſteal myſelf from life, and melt away. *Dryden.*
Unperceiv'd the heav'ns with ſtars were hung. *Dryden.*
Oft in pleaſing taſks we wear the day,
While ſummer ſuns roll *unperceiv'd* away. *Pope.*

Unperce'ivedly. *adv.* So as not to be perceived.

Some oleaginous particles, *unperceivedly*, aſſociated themſelves to it. *Boyle.*

Unpe'rfect. *adj.* [*imparfait*, Fr. *imperfectus*, Lat.] Incomplete.

Apelles' picture of Alexander at Epheſus, and his Venus, which he left at his death *unperfect* in Chios, were the chiefeſt. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Unpe'rfectness. *n. ſ.* Imperfection; incompleteneſs.

Virgil and Horace ſpying the *unperfectneſs* in Ennius and Plautus, by true imitation of Homer and Euripides, brought poetry to perfectneſs. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Unperfo'rmed. *adj.* Undone; not done.

A good law without execution, is like an *unperformed* promiſe. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*

Unpe'rishable. *adj.* Laſting to perpetuity; exempt from decay.

We are ſecured to reap in another world everlaſting, *unperiſhable* felicities. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

Unpe'rjured. *adj.* Free from perjury.

Beware of death; thou can'ſt not die *unperjur'd*,
And leave an unaccompliſh'd love behind.
Thy vows are mine. *Dryden.*

Unperple'xed. *adj.* Diſentangled; not embarraſſed.

In learning, little ſhould be propoſed to the mind at once; and that being fully maſtered, proceed to the next adjoining part, yet unknown, ſimple, *unperplexed* propoſition. *Locke.*

Unperspi'rable. *adj.* Not to be emitted through the pores of the ſkin.

Bile is the moſt *unperſpirable* of animal fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

Unpersua'dable. *adj.* Inexorable; not to be perſuaded.

He, finding his ſiſter's *unperſuadable* melancholy, through the love of Amphialus, had for a time left her court. *Sidney.*

Unpe'trified. *adj.* Not turned to ſtone.

In many concreted plants, ſome parts remain *unpetrify'd*; that is, the quick and livelier parts remain as wood, and were never yet converted. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Unphiloso'phical. *adj.* Unſuitable to the rules of philoſophy, or right reaſon.

Your conceptions are *unphiloſophical*. You forget that the brain has a great many ſmall fibres in its texture; which, according to the different ſtrokes they receive from the animal ſpirits, awaken a correſpondent idea. *Collier.*

It became him who created them, to ſet them in order: and if he did ſo, it is *unphiloſophical* to ſeek for any other origin of the world, or to pretend that it might ariſe out of a chaos by the mere laws of nature. *Newton's Opticks.*

UNPHILOSO'PHICALLY. *adv.* In a manner contrary to the rules of right reaſon.

They forget that he is the firſt cauſe of all things, and diſcourſe moſt *unphiloſophically*, abſurdly, and unſuitably to the nature of an infinite being; whoſe influence muſt ſet the firſt wheel a-going. *South.*

UNPHILOSO'PHICALNESS. *n. ſ.* Incongruity with philoſophy.

I could diſpenſe with the *unphiloſophicalneſs* of this their hypotheſis were it not unchriſtian. *Norris.*

To UNPHILO'SOPHIZE. *v. a.* To degrade from the character of a philoſopher. A word made by *Pope.*

Our paſſions, our intereſts flow in upon us, and *unphiloſophize* us into mere mortals. *Pope.*

UNPIE'RCED. *adj.* Not penetrated; not pierced.

Th' *unpierc'd* ſhade imbrown'd the noontide bow'rs. *Milton.*

True Witney broad-cloth, with its ſhag unſhorn,
Unpierc'd, is in the laſting tempeſt worn. *Gay.*

UNPI'LLARED. *adj.* Deprived of pillars.

See the cirque falls! th' *unpillar'd* temple nods!
Streets pav'd with heroes! Tiber choak'd with gods! *Pope.*

UNPI'LLOWED. *adj.* Wanting a pillow.

Perhaps ſome cold bank is her bolſter now,
Or 'gainſt the rugged bark of ſome broad elm,
Leans her *unpillow'd* head, fraught with ſad fears. *Milton.*

To UNPI'N. *v. a.* To open what is ſhut, or faſtened with a pin.

My love doth ſo approve him,
That even his ſtubbornneſs, his checks and frowns,
(Pr'ythee *unpin* me) have grace and favour in them. *Shakeſpeare.*

Unpin that ſpangle breaſt-plate which you wear,
That th' eyes of buſy fools may be ſtopt there. *Donne.*

—— Who is the honeſt man?
He that doth ſtill and ſtrongly good purſue,
To God, his neighbour, and himſelf moſt true:
Whom neither force, nor fawning can
Unpin, or wrench from giving all their due. *Herbert.*

UNPI'NKED. *adj.* Not marked with eyelet holes.

Gabriel's pumps were all *unpink'd* i' th' heel. *Shakeſp.*

UNPI'TIED. *adj.* Not compaſſionated; not regarded with ſympathetical ſorrow.

Richard yet lives; but at hand, at hand
Inſues his piteous and *unpitied* end. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

Rich in the world's opinion, and men's praiſe,
And full in all we cou'd deſire, but days:
He that is warn'd of this, and ſhall forbear
To vent a ſigh for him, or ſhed a tear;
May he live long ſcorn'd, and *unpity'd* fall,
And want a mourner at his funeral. *Bp. Corbet.*

But he whoſe words and fortunes diſagree,
Abſurd, *unpity'd* grows a publick jeſt. *Roſcommon.*

He that does not ſecure himſelf of a ſtock of reputation in his greatneſs, ſhall moſt certainly fall *unpitied* in his adverſity. *L'Eſtrange.*

As the greateſt curſe that I can give,
Unpitied be depos'd, and after live. *Dryden's Aurengzebe.*

As ſome ſad turtle his loſt love deplores;
Thus, far from Delia, to the winds I mourn,
Alike unheard, *unpity'd*, and forlorn. *Pope.*

Paſſion *unpity'd*, and ſucceſsleſs love,
Plant daggers in my heart, and aggravate
My other grief. *Addiſon's Cato.*

UNPI'TIFULLY. *adv.* Unmercifully; without mercy.

—— He beat him moſt pitifully.
—Nay, that he did not; he beat him moſt *unpitifully*. *Shak.*

UNPI'TYING. *adj.* Having no compaſſion.

To ſhame, to chains, or to a certain grave,
Lead on, *unpitying* guides behold your ſlave. *Glanville.*

UNPLA'CED. *adj.* Having no place of dependance.

Unplac'd, unpenſion'd. *Pope.*

UNPLA'GUED. *adj.* Not tormented.

— Ladies, that have your feet
Unplagu'd with corns, we'll have a bout with you. *Shakeſp.*

UNPLA'NTED. *adj.* Not planted; ſpontaneous.

Figs there *unplanted* through the fields do grow,
Such as fierce Cato did the Romans ſhow. *Waller.*

UNPLA'USIBLE. *adj.* Not plauſible; not ſuch as has a fair appearance.

There was a mention of granting five ſubſidies; and that meeting being, upon very unpopular, and *unplauſible* reaſons, immediately diſſolved, thoſe five ſubſidies were exacted, as if an act had paſſed to that purpoſe. *Clarendon.*

I, under fair pretence of friendly ends,
And well-plac'd words of gloſing courteſy,
Baited with reaſons not *unplauſible*,
Win me into the eaſy-hearted man,
And hug him into ſnares. *Milton.*

UNPLA'USIVE. *adj.* Not approving.

— 'Tis like he'll queſtion me,
Why ſuch *unplauſive* eyes are bent on him. *Shakeſp.*

UNPLEA'SANT. *adj.* Not delighting; troubleſome; uneaſy.

Their ſkilful ears preceive certain harſh and *unpleaſant* diſcords in the ſound of our common prayer ſuch as the rules of divine harmony, ſuch as the laws of God cannot bear. *Hooker.*

——— O ſweet Portia!
Here are a few of the *unpleaſant'ſt* words
That ever blotted paper. *Shakeſp. Merch of Venice.*

Wiſdom is very *unpleaſant* to the unlearned. *Ecclus.* v. 20.

Upon Adam's diſobedience, God chaſed him out of paradiſe, the moſt delicious part of the earth, into ſome other the moſt barren and *unpleaſant*. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

UNPLEA'SANTLY. *adv.* Not delightfully; uneaſily.

We cannot boaſt of good-breeding, and the art of life; but yet we don't live *unpleaſantly* in primitive ſimplicity and good humour. *Pope.*

UNPLEA'SANTNESS. *n. ſ.* Want of qualities to give delight.

As for *unpleaſantneſs* of ſound, if it doth happen the good of men's ſouls doth deceive our ears, that we note it not, or arm them with patience to endure it. *Hooker.*

Many people cannot at all endure the air of London, not only for its *unpleaſantneſs*, but for the ſuffocations which it cauſes. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

All men are willing to ſkulk out of ſuch company; the ſober for the hazards, and the jovial for the *unpleaſantneſs* of it. *Government of the Tongue.*

UNPLEA'SED. *adj.* Not pleaſed; not delighted.

Me rather had, my heart might feel your love,
Than my *unpleas'd* eye feel your courteſy. *Shakeſp.*

Condemn'd to live with ſubjects ever mute,
A ſalvage prince, *unpleas'd*, though abſolute. *Dryden.*

UNPLEA'SING. *adj.* Offenſive; diſguſting; giving no delight.

——— Set to dreſs this garden:
How dares thy tongue ſound this *unpleaſing* news? *Shakeſp.*

Hence the many miſtakes, which have made learning ſo *unpleaſing* and ſo unſucceſsful. *Milton.*

If all thoſe great painters, who have left us ſuch fair platforms, had rigorouſly obſerved it in their figures, they had made things more regularly true, but withal very *unpleaſing*. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

Howe'er *unpleaſing* be the news you bring,
I blame not you but your imperious king. *Dryden.*

UNPLI'ANT. *adj.* Not eaſily bent; not conforming to the will.

The chiſel hath more glory than the pencil; that being ſo hard an inſtrument, and working upon ſo *unpliant* ſtuff, can yet leave ſtrokes of ſo gentle appearance. *Wotton.*

Unplo'wed. *adj.* Not plowed.

Good ſound land, that hath lain long *unplowed.* *Mortimer.*

To **Unplu'me.** *v. a.* To ſtrip of plumes; to degrade.

In the moſt ordinary phænomena in nature, we ſhall find enough to ſhame confidence, and *unplume* dogmatizing. *Glanv.*

Unpoe'tical. }
Unpoe'tick. } *adj.* Not ſuch as becomes a poet.

Nor for an epithet that fails,
Bite off your *unpoetick* nails.
Unjuſt! why ſhou'd you in ſuch veins,
Reward your fingers for your brains. *Bp. Corbet.*

Unpo'liſhed. *adj.* 1. Not ſmoothed; not brightened by attrition. 2. Not civilized; not refined.

(1.) Palladio, having noted in an old arch at Verona, ſome part of the materials cut in fine forms, and ſome *unpoliſhed,* doth conclude, that the antients did leave the outward face of their marbles, or free-ſtone, without any ſculpture till they were laid in the body of the building. *Wotton.*

He affirms it to have been the antient cuſtom of all the Greeks, to ſet up *unpoliſhed* ſtones inſtead of images, to the honour of the gods. *Stillingfleet.*

(2.) —— Finding new words,
Such as of old wiſe bards employ'd to make
Unpoliſh'd men their wild retreats forſake. *Waller.*
Thoſe firſt *unpoliſh'd* matrons, big and bold,
Gave ſuck to infants, of gigantick mould. *Dryden.*

Unpoli'te. *adj.* [*impoli,* Fr. *impolitus,* Lat.] Not elegant; not refined; not civil.

Diſcourſes for the pulpit ſhould be caſt into a plain method, and the reaſons ranged under the words, firſt, ſecondly, and thirdly; however they may be now fancied to ſound *unpolite,* or unfaſhionable. *Watts on the Mind.*

Unpollu'ted. *adj.* [*impollutus,* Lat.] Not corrupted; not defiled.

—— Lay her i' th' earth;
And from her fair and *unpolluted* fleſh
May violets ſpring! *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*
'Till oft converſe with heav'nly habitants
Begin to caſt a beam on th' outward ſhape,
The *unpolluted* temple of the mind,
And turns it by degrees to the ſoul's eſſence,
'Till all be made immortal. *Milton.*
Though *unpolluted* yet with actual ill,
She half commits, who ſins but in her will. *Dryden.*

Unpo'pular. *adj.* Not fitted to pleaſe the people.

The practices of theſe men, under the covert of feigned zeal, made the appearance of ſincere devotion ridiculous and *unpopular.* *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Unpo'rtable. *adj.* [*un* and *portable.*] Not to be carried.

Had their cables of iron chains had any great length, they had been *unportable*; and being ſhort, the ſhips muſt have ſunk at an anchor in any ſtream of weather or counter-tide. *Raleigh.*

Unpoſſe'ſſed. *adj.* Not had; not held; not enjoyed.

—— He claims the crown.——
—Is the chair empty? is the ſword unſway'd?
Is the king dead? the empire *unpoſſeſs'd.* *Shakeſp.*
Such vaſt room in nature *unpoſſeſs'd*
By living ſoul, deſert, and deſolate,
Only to ſhine; yet ſcarce to contribute,
Each orb a glimpſe of light. *Milton.*
The cruel ſomething *unpoſſeſs'd*
Corrodes and leavens all the reſt. *Prior.*

Unpoſſe'ſſing. *adj.* Having no poſſeſſion.

Thou *unpoſſeſſing* baſtard, doſt thou think,
That I would ſtand againſt thee. *Shakeſp.*

Unpra'cticable. *adj.* Not feaſible.

I try'd ſuch of the things that came into my thoughts, as were not in that place and time *unpracticable.* *Boyle.*

Unpra'ctiſed. *adj.* 1. Not ſkilful by uſe and experience; raw; being in the ſtate of a novice. 2. Not known; or not familiar by uſe.

—— The full ſum of me
Is an unleſſon'd girl, unſchool'd, *unpractis'd.* *Shakeſp.*
Unpractis'd, unprepar'd, and ſtill to ſeek. *Milton*
I am young, a novice in the trade;
The fool of love, *unpractis'd* to perſuade,
And want the ſoothing arts. *Dryden.*
(2.) His tender eye, by too direct a ray,
Wounded, and flying from *unpractis'd* day. *Prior.*

Unpra'iſed. *adj.* Not celebrated; not praiſed.

—— The land,
In antique times was ſalvage wilderneſs;
Unpeopl'd, unmanur'd, unprov'd, *unprais'd.* *Spenſer.*
—— If young African for fame
His waſted country freed from Punick rage,
The deed becomes *unprais'd,* the man at leaſt,
And loſes, though but verbal, his reward. *Milton.*
Nor paſs *unprais'd* the veſt and veil divine,
Which wand'ring foliage, and rich flow'rs entwine. *Dryden.*

Unpreca'rious. *adj.* Not dependent on another.

The ſtars, which grace the high expanſion bright,
By their own beams, and *unprecarious* light,
At a vaſt diſtance from each other lie. *Blackmore.*

Unpre'cedented. *adj.* Not juſtifiable by any example.

The ſecret of all this *unprecedented* proceeding in their maſters, they muſt not impute to freedom. *Swift.*

To **Unpredi'ct.** *v. a.* To retract prediction.

Means I muſt uſe, thou ſay'ſt prediction elſe
Will *unpredict,* and fail me of the throne. *Milton.*

Unprefe'rred. *adj.* Not advanced.

To make a ſcholar, keep him under, while he is young, or *unpreferred.* *Collier on Pride.*

Unpre'gnant. *adj.* Not prolifick; not quick of wit.

This deed unſhapes me quite, makes me *unpregnant,*
And dull to all proceedings. *Shak.*

Unpreju'dicate. *adj.* Not prepoſſeſſed by any ſettled notions.

A pure mind in a chaſte body, is the mother of wiſdom, ſincere principles, and *unprejudicate* underſtanding. *Taylor.*

Unpre'judiced. *adj.* Free from prejudice; free from prepoſſeſſion; not pre-occupied by opinion; void of preconceived notions.

The meaning of them may be ſo plain, as that any *unprejudiced* and reaſonable man may certainly underſtand them. *Tillotſon.*

Several, when they had informed themſelves of our Saviour's hiſtory, and examined, with *unprejudiced* minds, the doctrines and manners of his diſciples, were ſo ſtruck, that they profeſſed themſelves of that ſect. *Addiſ.*

Unprela'tical. *adj.* Unſuitable to a prelate.

The archbiſhop of York, by ſuch *unprelatical,* ignominious arguments, in plain terms adviſed him to paſs that act. *Clarendon.*

Unpreme'ditated. *adj.* Not prepared in the mind beforehand.

Aſk me what queſtion thou canſt poſſible,
And I will anſwer *unpremeditated.* *Shak. Henry VI.*
She dictates to me ſlumb'ring; or inſpires
Eaſy my *unpremeditated* verſe. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The flow of ſpeech make *unpremeditated* harangues, or converſe readily in languages that they are but little acquainted with. *Addiſ.*

Unprepa'red. *adj.* 1. Not fitted by previous meaſures. 2. Not made fit for the dreadful moment of departure.

(1.) —— In things which moſt concern
Unpractis'd, *unprepar'd,* and ſtill to ſeek. *Milton.*

To come *unprepar'd* before him, is an argument that we do not eſteem God. *Duppa's Rules for Devotion.*

Fields are full of eyes, and woods have ears;
For this the wiſe are ever on their guard,
For, unforeſeen, they ſay, is *unprepar'd.* *Dryd.*
(2.) I would not kill thy *unprepared* ſpirit;
No; heavens forefend. *Shak. Othello.*
My *unprepar'd,* and unrepenting breath,
Was ſnatch'd away by the ſwift hand of death. *Roſcom.*

Unprepa'redness. *n. ſ.* State of being unprepared.

I believe my innocency and *unpreparedneſs* to aſſert my rights and honour, make me the moſt guilty in their eſteem; who would not ſo eaſily have declared a war againſt me, if I had firſt aſſaulted them. *K. Charles.*

UNPREPOSSE′SSED. *adj.* Not prepoſſeſſed; not pre-occupied by notions.

The *unprepoſſeſſed* on the one hand, and the well-diſpoſed ed on the other, are affected with a due fear of theſe things. *South.*

It finds the mind naked, and *unprepoſſeſſed* with any former notions, and ſo eaſily and inſenſibly gains upon the aſſent. *South.*

UNPRE′SSED. *adj.* 1. Not preſſed. 2. Not inforced.

(1.) Have I my pillow left *unpreſs'd* in Rome? *Shak.*

In theſe ſoft ſhades, *unpreſs'd* by human feet,
Thy happy Phœnix keeps his balmy ſeat. *Tickel.*

(2.) They left not any error in government unmentioned, or *unpreſſed*, with the ſharpeſt and moſt pathetical expreſſions. *Clarendon.*

UNPRETE′NDING. *adj.* Not claiming any diſtinctions.

Bad writers are not ridiculed, becauſe ridicule ought to be a pleaſure; but to undeceive and vindicate the honeſt and *unpretending* part of mankind from impoſition. *Pope.*

UNPREVA′ILING. *adj.* Being of no force.

Throw to earth this *unprevailing* woe. *Shak. Hamlet.*

UNPREVE′NTED. *adj.* 1. Not previouſly hindered. 2. Not preceded by any thing.

(1.) A pack of ſorrows, which wou'd preſs you down,
If *unprevented*, to your timeleſs grave. *Shak.*

(2.) ——— Thy grace
Comes *unprevented*, unimplor'd, unſought. *Milton.*

UNPRI′NCELY. *adj.* Unſuitable to a prince.

I could not have given my enemies greater advantages, than by ſo *unprincely* an inconſtancy. *K. Charles.*

UNPRI′NTED. *adj.* Not printed.

Defer it, till you have finiſhed theſe that are yet *unprinted.* *Pope.*

UNPRI′NCIPLED. *adj.* Not ſettled in tenets or opinions.

I do not think my ſiſter ſo to ſeek,
Or ſo *unprincipl'd* in virtue's book,
As that the ſingle want of light and noiſe
Could ſtir the conſtant mood of her calm thoughts. *Milton.*

Others betake them to ſtate affairs, with ſouls ſo *unprincipled* in virtue, and true generous breeding, that flattery, and court ſhifts, and tyrannous aphoriſms, appear to them the higheſt points of wiſdom. *Milton on Education.*

UNPRI′SABLE. *adj.* Not valued; not of eſtimation.

A baubling veſſel was he captain of,
For ſhallow draught and bulk *unpriſable.* *Shak.*

UNPRI′SONED. *adj.* Set free from confinement.

Several deſires led parts away,
Water declin'd with earth, the air did ſtay;
Fire roſe, and each from other but unty'd,
Themſelves *unpriſon'd* were, and purify'd. *Donne.*

UNPRI′ZED. *adj.* Not valued.

Not all the dukes of wat'riſh Burgundy,
Can buy this *unpriz'd*, precious maid of me. *Shak.*

UNPROCLA′IMED. *adj.* Not notified by a publick declaration.

The Syrian king, who to ſurprize
One man, aſſaſſin-like, had levy'd war,
War *unproclaim'd.* *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

UNPROFA′NED *adj.* Not violated.

Unſpoil'd ſhall be her arms, and *unprofan'd*
Her holy limbs with any human hand:
And in a marble tomb laid in her native land. *Dryd.*

UNPRO′FITABLE *adj.* Uſeleſs; ſerving no purpoſe.

The church being eaſed of *unprofitable* labours, needful offices may the better be attended. *Hooker.*

Should he reaſon with *unprofitable* talk? *Job*, xv. 3.

My ſon Oneſimus I have begotten in my bonds; which in time paſt was to thee *unprofitable*, but now profitable to thee and me. *Philemon* 11.

They receive aliment ſufficient, and yet no more than they can well digeſt; and withal ſweat out the coarſeſt and *unprofitableſt* juice. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

It is better to fall honourably, than to ſurvive in an *unprofitable* and unglorious life. *L'Eſtra.*

Then they who brothers better claim diſown,
Defraud their clients, and to lucre ſold,
Sit brooding on *unprofitable* gold. *Dryd.*

With ſhame and ſorrow fill'd,
For plotting an *unprofitable* crime. *Dryd.*

An ox that waits the coming blow,
Old and *unprofitable* to the plough. *Dryd.*

——— With tears ſo tender,
As any heart, but only her's, could move;
Trembling before her bolted doors he ſtood,
And there pour'd out th' *unprofitable* flood. *Dryd.*

UNPRO′FITABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Uſeleſſneſs.

We are ſo perſuaded of the *unprofitableneſs* of your ſcience, that you can but leave us where you find us; but if you ſucceed, you increaſe the number of your party. *Addiſ.*

UNPRO′FITABLY. *adv.* Uſeleſsly; without advantage.

I ſhou'd not now *unprofitably* ſpend
Myſelf in words, or catch at empty hope,
By airy ways, for ſolid certainties. *B. Johnſon.*

——— Our country's cauſe,
That drew our ſwords, now wreſts 'em from our hands,
And bids us not delight in Roman blood
Unprofitably ſhed. *Addiſ. Cato.*

UNPRO′FITED. *adj.* Having no gain.

Be clamorous, and leap all civil bounds,
Rather than make *unprofited* return. *Shak.*

UNPROLI′FICK. *adj.* Barren; not productive.

Great rains drown many inſects, and render their eggs *unprolifick*, or deſtroy them. *Hale.*

UNPRO′MISING. *adj.* Giving no promiſe of excellence; having no appearance of value.

If he be naturally liſtleſs and dreaming, this *unpromiſing* diſpoſition is none of the eaſieſt to be dealt with. *Locke.*

An attempt as difficult and *unpromiſing* of ſucceſs, as if he ſhould make the eſſay, to produce ſome new kinds of animals out of ſuch ſenſeleſs materials. *Bentley.*

UNPRONO′UNCED. *adj.* Not uttered; not ſpoken.

Mad'ſt imperfect words, with childiſh trips,
Unpronounc'd, ſlide through my infant lips. *Milton.*

UNPRO′PER. *adj.* 1. Not peculiar. 2. Unfit; not right.

(1.) Millions nightly lie in thoſe *unproper* beds,
Which they dare ſwear peculiar. *Shak. Othello.*

UNPRO′PERLY. *adv.* Contrarily to propriety; improperly.

I kneel before thee, and *unproperly*
Shew duty as miſtaken all the while
Between the child and parent. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

UNPROPI′TIOUS. *adj.* Not favourable; inauſpicious.

'Twas when the dog-ſtar's *unpropitious* ray
Smote ev'ry brain, and wither'd ev'ry bay,
Sick was the ſun. *Pope.*

UNPROPO′RTIONED. *adj.* Not ſuited to ſomething elſe.

Give thy thoughts no tongue,
Nor any *unproportion'd* thought his act. *Shak.*

UNPRO′PPED. *adj.* Not ſupported; not upheld.

He lives at random, careleſsly diffus'd,
With languiſh'd head *unprop'd*,
As one paſt hope, abandon'd,
And by himſelf given over. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

The fatal fang drove deep within his thigh,
And cut the nerves; the nerves no more ſuſtain
The bulk; the bulk, *unpropp'd*, falls headlong on the plain. *Dryden.*

UNPROPO′SED. *adj.* Not propoſed.

The means are *unpropos'd.* *Dryd.*

UNPRO′SPEROUS. *adj.* [*improſper*, Latin.] Unfortunate; not proſperous.

The winter had been very *unproſperous* and unſucceſsful to the king. *Clarendon.*

Nought *unproſp'rous* ſhall thy ways attend,
Born with good omens, and with heav'n thy friend. *Pope.*

UNPRO'SPEROUSLY. *adv.* Unſucceſsfully.

When a prince fights juſtly, and yet *unproſperouſly*, if he could ſee all thoſe reaſons for which God hath ſo ordered it, he would think it the moſt reaſonable thing in the world. *Taylor.*

UNPROTE'CTED. *adj.* Not protected; not ſupported; not defended.

By woeful experience, they both did learn, that to forſake the true God of heaven, is to fall into all ſuch evils upon the face of the earth, as men, either deſtitute of grace divine, may commit, or *unprotected* from above, endure. *Hooker.*

UNPRO'VED. *adj.* 1. Not tried; not known by trial. 2. Not evinced by argument.

(1.) ——— The land,
In antique times was ſavage wilderneſs,
Unpeopl'd, unmanur'd, *unproved*, unprais'd. *Spenſer.*

There I found a freſh, *unproved* knight,
Whoſe many hands, imbru'd in guilty blood,
Had never been. *Fairy Queen.*

(2.) There is much of what ſhould be demonſtrated, left *unproved* by thoſe chymical experiments. *Boyle.*

To **UNPROVI'DE.** *v. a.* To diveſt of reſolution or qualifications; to unfurniſh.

I'll not expoſtulate with her, leſt
Her beauty *unprovide* my mind again. *Shak. Othello.*

Proſperity inviting every ſenſe,
With various arts to *unprovide* my mind;
What but a Spartan ſpirit can ſuſtain
The ſhocks of ſuch temptations? *Southern.*

UNPROVI'DED. *adj.* 1. Not ſecured or qualified by previous meaſures. 2. Not furniſhed; not previouſly ſupplied.

(1.) Where ſhall I find one that can ſteal well? O, for a fine thief of two and twenty, or thereabout; I am heinouſly *unprovided*. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

With his prepared ſword he charges home
My *unprovided* body, lanc'd my arm. *Shak.*

Tears, for a ſtroke foreſeen, afford relief;
But *unprovided* for a ſudden blow,
Like Niobe we marble grow,
And petrify with grief. *Dryd.*

(2.) Thoſe *unprovided* of tackling and victual, are forced to ſea. *K. Charles.*

The ſeditious had neither weapons, order, nor counſel; but being in all things *unprovided*, were ſlain like beaſts. *Hayward.*

Th' ambitious empreſs with her ſon is join'd,
And, in his brother's abſence, has deſign'd
Th' *unprovided* town to take. *Dryd.*

True zeal is not a ſolitary, melancholy grace, as if only fit to dwell in mean minds; ſuch as are utterly *unprovided* of all other natural, moral, or ſpiritual abilities. *Spratt.*

Courts are ſeldom *unprovided* of perſons under this character, on whom moſt employments naturally fall. *Swift.*

UNPROVO'KED. *adj.* Not provoked.

The teeming earth, yet guiltleſs of the plough,
And *unprovok'd*, did fruitful ſtores allow. *Dryd.*

Let them forbear all open and ſecret methods of encouraging a rebellion ſo deſtructive, and ſo *unprovoked*. *Addiſ.*

UNPROVO'KING. *adj.* Giving no offence.

I ſtabbed him a ſtranger, *unprovoking*, inoffenſive. *Fleetwood.*

UNPRU'NED. *adj.* Not cut; not lopped.

The whole land is full of weeds;
Her fruit trees all *unprun'd*. *Shakeſp.*

UNPU'BLICK. *adj.* Private; not generally known, or ſeen.

Virgins muſt be retired and *unpublick*: for all freedom of ſociety is a violence done to virginity, not in its natural, but in its moral capacity; that is, it loſes part of its ſeverity and ſtrictneſs, by publiſhing that perſon, whoſe work is religion, whoſe thoughts muſt dwell in heaven. *Taylor.*

UNPU'BLISHED. *adj.* 1. Secret; unknown. 2. Not given to the publick.

(1.) ——— All bleſt ſecrets;
All you *unpubliſh'd* virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears. *Shak. K. Lear.*

(2.) Apply your care wholly to thoſe which are *unpubliſh'd*. *Pope.*

UNPU'NISHED. *adj.* [*impunis*, Lat.] Not puniſhed; ſuffered to continue in impunity.

Bind not one ſin upon another, for in one thou ſhalt not be *unpuniſhed*. *Ecclus.* viii. 8.

Divine juſtice will not let oppreſſion go *unpuniſhed*. *L'Eſtrange.*

The vent'rous victor, march'd *unpuniſh'd* hence,
And ſeem'd to boaſt his fortunate offence. *Dryd.*

UNPU'RCHASED. *adj.* Unbought.

Unpurchas'd plenty our full tables loads,
And part of what they lent, return t'our gods. *Denham.*

UNPU'RGED. *adj.* Not purged; unpurified.

——— Is Brutus ſick?
And will he ſteal out of his wholeſome bed,
To tempt the rheumy and *unpurged* air,
To add unto his ſickneſs? *Shak. Julius Cæſar.*

In her viſage round thoſe ſpots, *unpurg'd*
Vapours not yet into her ſubſtance turn'd. *Milton.*

UNPU'RIFIED. *adj.* 1. Not freed from recrement. 2. Not cleanſed from ſin.

(2.) Our ſinful nation having been long in the furnace, is now come out, but *unpurified*. *Decay of Piety.*

UNPU'RPOSED. *adj.* Not deſigned; not intentional.

——— Do it
Or thy precedent ſervices are all
But accidents *unpurpos'd*. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

UNPURSU'ED. *adj.* Not purſued.

All night the dreadleſs angel *unpurſu'd*
Through heav'n's wide champain held his way. *Milton.*

UNPU'TRIFIED. *adj.* Not corrupted by rottenneſs.

Meat and drink laſt longer *unputrified*, or unſowered in winter than in ſummer. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

No animal *unputrified*, being burnt, yields any alkaline ſalt, but putrified, yields a volatile alkali. *Arbuthnot.*

UNQUA'LIFIED. *adj.* Not fit.

'Till he has denudated himſelf of all theſe incumbrances, he is utterly *unqualified* for theſe agonies. *Decay of Piety.*

All the writers againſt Chriſtianity, ſince the revolution, have been of the loweſt rank in regard to literature, wit, and ſenſe; and upon that account wholly *unqualified* to propagate hereſies, unleſs among a people already abandoned. *Swift.*

Tories are more hated by the zealous whigs, than the very papiſts, and as much *unqualified* for the ſmalleſt offices. *Swift.*

To **UNQUA'LIFY.** *v. a.* To diſqualify; to diveſt of qualification.

Arbitrary power ſo diminiſhes the baſis of the female figure, as to *unqualify* a woman for an evening walk. *Addiſon.*

Our private misfortunes may *unqualify* us for charity: but reflect, whether they may not have been inflicted by God, as a juſt puniſhment of our former unmercifulneſs. *Atterb.*

Deafneſs *unqualifies* me for all company. *Swift.*

UNQUA'RRELLABLE. *adj.* Such as cannot be impugned.

There ariſe unto the examination ſuch ſatisfactory and *unquarrellable* reaſons, as may confirm the cauſes generally received. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

To **UNQUE'EN.** *v. a.* To diveſt of the dignity of queen.

——— Embalm me,
Then lay me forth; although *unqueen'd*, yet like
A queen, and daughter to a king, inter me. *Shak.*

UNQUE'NCHABLE. *adj.* Unextinguiſhable.

We repreſent wildfires burning in water and *unquenchable*. *Bacon.*

—— The people on their holidays,
Impetuous, inſolent, *unquenchable*. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

The criminal's penitence may have number'd him among the ſaints, when our unretracted uncharitableneſs may ſend us to *unquenchable* flames. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

Our love of God, our *unquenchable* deſires to promote our well-grounded hopes to enjoy his glory, ſhould take the chief place in our zeal. *Spratt's Serm.*

UNQUE'NCHABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Unextinguiſhableneſs.

I was amazed to ſee the *unquenchableneſs* of this fire. *Hakewill.*

UNQUE'NCHED. *adj.* 1. Not extinguiſhed. 2. Not extinguiſhable.

(1.) We have heats of dungs, and of lime *unquenched*. *Bacon.*

(2.) Sadneſs, or great joy, equally diſſipate the ſpirits, and immoderate exerciſe in hot air, with *unquenched* thirſt. *Arbuth.*

UNQUE'STIONABLE. *adj.* 1. Indubitable; not to be doubted. 2. Such as cannot bear to be queſtioned without impatience: this ſeems to be the meaning here.

(1.) The duke's carriage was ſurely noble throughout; of *unqueſtionable* courage in himſelf, and rather fearful of fame than danger. *Wotton.*

One reaſon that mathematical demonſtrations are uncontroverted, is becauſe intereſt hath no place in thoſe *unqueſtionable* verities. *Glanville's Scepſis.*

There is an *unqueſtionable* magnificence in every part of Paradiſe Loſt. *Addiſ.*

(2.) What were his marks?——
——A lean cheek, which you have not; an *unqueſtionable* ſpirit, which you have not. *Shakeſp.*

UNQUE'STIONABLY. *adv.* Indubitably; without doubt.

If the fathers were *unqueſtionably* of the houſhold of faith, and all to do good to them; then certainly their children cannot be ſtrangers in this houſhold. *Spratt.*

St. Auſtin was *unqueſtionably* a man of parts, but interpoſing in a controverſy where his talent did not lie, ſhewed his zeal againſt the antipodes to very ill purpoſe. *Burnet.*

UNQUE'STIONED. *adj.* 1. Not doubted; paſſed without doubt. 2. Indiſputable; not to be oppoſed. 3. Not interrogated; not examined.

(1.) Other relations in good authors, though we do not poſitively deny, yet have they not been *unqueſtioned* by ſome. *Brown.*

(2.) It did not pleaſe the gods, who inſtruct the people;
And their *unqueſtion'd* pleaſures muſt be ſerv'd. *B. Johnſon.*

(3.) She mutt'ring pray'rs as holy rites ſhe meant,
Through the divided crowd *unqueſtion'd* went. *Dryd.*

UNQUI'CK. *adj.* Motionleſs; not alive.

His ſenſes droop, his ſteady eyes *unquick*;
And much he ails, and yet he is not ſick. *Daniel's Civil War.*

UNQUI'CKENED. *adj.* Not animated; not ripened to vitality.

Every fœtus bears a ſecret hoard,
With ſleeping, unexpanded iſſue ſtor'd:
Which num'rous, but *unquicken'd* progeny,
Claſp'd, and enwrapp'd, within each other lie. *Blackmore.*

UNQUI'ET. *adj.* [*inquiet*, Fr. *inquietus*, Latin.] 1. Moved with perpetual agitation; not calm; not ſtill. 2. Diſturbed; full of perturbation; not at peace. 3. Reſtleſs; unſatisfied.

(1.) From grammatick flats and ſhallows, they are on the ſudden tranſported to be toſſed and turmoiled with their unballaſted wits, in fathomleſs and *unquiet* depths of controverſy. *Milton.*

(2.) Go with me to church, and call me wife,
And then away to Venice to your friend;
For never ſhall you lie by Portia's ſide
With an *unquiet* ſoul. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

Thy love hopeful to regain,
From thee I will not hide
What thoughts in my *unquiet* breaſt are ris'n. *Milton.*

(3.) She glares in balls, front boxes, and the ring;
A vain, *unquiet*, glitt'ring, wretched thing. *Pope.*

Mirth from company is but a fluttering, *unquiet* motion, that beats about the breaſt for a few moments, and after leaves it empty. *Pope.*

UNQUI'ETLY. *adv.* Without reſt.

Whoſe there beſides foul weather?——
——One minded like the weather, moſt
Unquietly. *Shak. King Lear.*

UNQUI'ETNESS. *n. ſ.* 1. Want of tranquillity. 2. Want of peace. 3 Reſtleſſneſs; turbulence. 4. Perturbation; uneaſineſs.

(1.) Thou, like a violent noiſe, cam'ſt ruſhing in,
And mak'ſt them wake and ſtart to new *unquietneſs*. *Denham.*

(2.) It is moſt enemy to war, and moſt hateth *unquietneſs*. *Spenſer.*

(3.) What pleaſure can there be in that eſtate,
Which your *unquietneſs* has made me hate? *Dryd.*

(4.) Is my lord angry?——
—He went hence but now,
And certainly in ſtrange *unquietneſs*. *Shak. Othello.*

From inordinate love, and vain fear, comes all *unquietneſs* of ſpirit, and diſtraction of our ſenſes. *Taylor.*

UNRA'CKED. *adj.* Not poured from the lees.

Rack the one veſſel from the lees, and pour the lees of the racked veſſel into the *unracked* veſſel. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

UNRA'KED. *adj.* Not thrown together and covered. Uſed only of fires.

Cricket, to Windſor chimnies ſhalt thou leap:
Where fires thou find'ſt *unrak'd*, and hearths unſwept,
There pinch the maids. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

UNRA'NSACKED. *adj.* Not pillaged.

He gave that rich city for a prey unto his ſoldiers, who left neither houſe, nor corner thereof *unranſacked*. *Knolles.*

UNRA'NSOMED. *adj.* Not ſet free by payment for liberty.

Unranſom'd here receive the ſpotleſs fair,
Accept the hecatomb the Greeks prepare. *Pope's Iliad.*

To UNRA'VEL. *v. a.* 1. To diſentangle; to extricate; to clear. 2. To diſorder; to throw out of the preſent order. 3. To clear up the intrigue of a play.

(1.) He has *unravelled* the ſtudied cheats of great artificers. *Fell.*

——— There *unravel* all
This dark deſign, this myſtery of fate. *Addiſ. Cato.*

With Machiavelian ſagacity thou *unraveled'ſt* intrigues of ſtate. *Arbuth.*

(2.) How can any thing ſucceed well with people that are to be pleaſed with nothing, unleſs the ball of the univerſe may be *unravelled*, and the laws of Providence reverſed? *L'Eſtra.*

—— O the traytor's name!
I'll know it; I will: art ſhall be conjur'd for it,
And nature all *unravell'd*. *Dryd. and Lee's Oedipus.*

So prophane and ſceptical an age takes a pride in *unravelling* all the received principles of reaſon and religion. *Tillotſon.*

(3.) The ſolution, or *unravelling* of the intrigue commences, when the reader begins to ſee the doubts cleared up. *Pope.*

Thus ſupernaturally is the plot brought to perfection; nor is the *unravelling* of it leſs happily imagined. *Shak. Illuſt.*

UNRA'ZORED. *adj.* Unſhaven.

As ſmooth as Hebe's their *unrazor'd* lips. *Milton.*

UNRE'ACHED. *adj.* Not attained.

Labour with unequal force to climb
That lofty hill, *unreach'd* by former time. *Dryd.*

UNRE'AD. *adj.* 1. Not read; not publickly pronounced. 2. Untaught; not learned in books.

(1.) Theſe books are ſafer and better to be left publickly *unread*. *Hooker.*

His muſe had ſtarv'd, had not a piece *unread*,
And by a player bought, ſupply'd her bread. *Dryd.*

(2.) — Uncertain whoſe the narrower ſpan,
The clown *unread*, or half-read gentleman. *Dryd.*

UNRE'ADINESS. *n. ſ.* 1. Want of readineſs; want of promptneſs. 2. Want of preparation.

(1.) This impreparation and *unreadineſs*, when they find in us, they turn it to the ſoothing up of themſelves in that accurſed fancy. *Hooker.*

(2.) Nothing is ſo great an enemy to tranquillity, and a contented ſpirit, as the amazement and confuſions of *unreadineſs* and inconſideration. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

UNRE'ADY. *adj.* 1. Not prepared; not fit. 2. Not prompt; not quick. 3. Awkward; ungain.

(1.) ——— The fairy knight
Departed thence, albe his wounds wide,
Not throughly heal'd, *unready* were to ride. *Spenſer.*
How now, my lords? what all *unready* ſo? *Shak.*

(2.) From a temperate inactivity, we are *unready* to put in execution the ſuggeſtions of reaſon; or by a content in every ſpecies of truth, we embrace the ſhadow thereof. *Brown.*

(3.) Young men, in the conduct of actions, uſe extreme remedies at firſt, and, that which doubleth all errors, will not acknowledge or retract them; like an *unready* horſe, that will neither ſtop nor turn. *Bacon.*

UNRE'AL. *adj.* Unſubſtantial; having only appearance.

—— Hence, terrible ſhadow!
Unreal mock'ry, hence! *Shak. Macbeth.*
——— I with pain
Voyag'd th' *unreal*, vaſt, unbounded deep
Of horrible confuſion. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

UNRE'ASONABLE. *adj.* 1. Exorbitant; claiming, or inſiſting on more than is fit. 2. Not agreeable to reaſon. 3. Greater than is fit; immoderate.

(1.) Since every language is ſo full of its own proprieties, that what is beautiful in one, is often barbarous in another, it would be *unreaſonable* to limit a tranſlator to the narrow compaſs of his author's words. *Dryd. Pref. to Ovid.*

My intention in prefixing your name, is not to deſire your protection of the following papers, which I take to be a very *unreaſonable* requeſt; ſince, by being inſcribed to you, you cannot recommend them without ſome ſuſpicion of partiality. *Swift's Project for the Advancement of Religion.*

(2.) No reaſon known to us; but that there is no reaſon thereof, I judge moſt *unreaſonable* to imagine. *Hooker.*

It is *unreaſonable* for men to be judges in their own caſes; ſelf-love will make men partial to themſelves and their friends. *Locke.*

She entertained many *unreaſonable* prejudices againſt him, before ſhe was acquainted with his perſonal worth. *Addiſ.*

(3.) Thoſe that place their hope in another world, have, in a great meaſure, conquer'd dread of death, and *unreaſonable* love of life. *Atterbury.*

UNRE'ASONABLENESS. *n. ſ.* 1. Exorbitance; exceſſive demand. 2. Inconſiſtency with reaſon.

(1.) The *unreaſonableneſs* of propoſitions is not more evident, than that they are not the joint deſires of their major number. *King Charles.*

A young univerſity diſputant was complaining of the *unreaſonableneſs* of a lady, with whom he was engaged in a point of controverſy. *Addiſ. Freeholder.*

(2.) The *unreaſonableneſs* and preſumption of thoſe that thus project, have not ſo much as a thought, all their lives long, to advance ſo far as attrition. *Hammond.*

UNRE'ASONABLY. *adv.* 1. In a manner contrary to reaſon. 2. More than enough.

(2.) I'll not over the threſhold, till my lord return from the wars.—
—Fye! you confine yourſelf moſt *unreaſonably.* *Shak.*

To UNRE'AVE. *v. a.* [now *unravel*; from *un* and *reave*, or *ravel*; perhaps the ſame with *rive*, to tear or break aſunder.] To unwind; to diſentangle.

Penelope, for her Ulyſſes' ſake
Deviſ'd a web her woers to deceive;
In which the work that ſhe all day did make,
The ſame at night ſhe did *unreave.* *Spenſer.*

UNREBA'TED. *adj.* Not blunted.

A number of fencers try it out with *unrebated* ſwords. *Hakewill.*

UNREBU'KABLE. *adj.* Obnoxious to no cenſure.

Keep this commandment without ſpot, *unrebukable*, until the appearing of Chriſt. *1 Tim.* vi. 14.

UNRECE'IVED. *adj.* Not received.

Where the ſigns and ſacraments of his grace are not, through contempt, *unreceived*, or received with contempt, they really give what they promiſe, and are what they ſignify. *Hooker.*

UNRECLA'IMED. *adj.* 1. Not tamed. 2. Not reformed.

(1.) A ſavageneſs of *unreclaimed* blood,
Of general aſſault. *Shak. Hamlet.*

(2.) This is the moſt favourable treatment a ſinner can hope for, who continues *unreclaimed* by the goodneſs of God. *Rogers.*

UNRECONCI'LABLE. *adj.* 1. Not to be appeaſed; implacable. 2. Not to be made conſiſtent with.

(1.) ——— Let me lament,
That our ſtars, *unreconcilable*, ſhould have divided
Our equalneſs to this. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

(2.) He had many infirmities and ſins, *unreconcilable* with perfect righteouſneſs. *Hammond's Pract. Catechiſm.*

UNRE'CONCILED. *adj.* Not reconciled.

If you bethink yourſelf of any crime
Unreconcil'd as yet to heav'n and grace,
Solicit for it ſtraight. *Shak. Othello.*

UNRECO'RDED. *adj.* Not kept in remembrance by publick monuments.

Unrecorded left through many an age,
Worthy t' have not remain'd ſo long unſung. *Milton.*
——— The great Antilocus! a name
Not *unrecorded* in the rolls of fame. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

UNRECO'UNTED. *adj.* Not told; not related.

This is yet but young, and may be left
To ſome ears *unrecounted.* *Shak. Henry* VIII.

UNRECRU'ITABLE. *adj.* Incapable of repairing the deficiencies of an army.

Empty and *unrecruitable* colonels of twenty men in a company. *Milton on Educat.*

UNRECU'RING. *adj.* Irremediable.

I found her ſtraying in the park,
Seeking to hide herſelf; as doth the door,
That hath received ſome *unrecuring* wound. *Shak.*

UNREDU'CED. *adj.* Not reduced.

The earl divided all the reſt of the Iriſh countries *unreduced*, into ſhires. *Davies's Ireland.*

UNREFO'RMABLE. *adj.* Not to be put into a new form.

The rule of faith is alone unmoveable and *unreformable*: to wit, of believing in one only God omnipotent, creator of the world, and in his ſon Jeſus Chriſt, born of the virgin Mary. *Hammond's Fundam.*

UNREFO'RMED. *adj.* 1. Not amended; not corrected. 2. Not brought to newneſs of life.

(1.) This general revolt, when overcome, produced a general reformation of the Iriſhry, which ever before had been *unreformed.* *Davies's Ireland.*

We retain the Julian conſtitution of the year, *unreformed*, without conſideration of the defective minutes. *Holder.*

(2.) If he may believe that Chriſt died for him, as now he is an *unreformed* Chriſtian, then what needs he reformation? *Hammond.*

Unhumbled, unrepentant, *unreform'd.* *Milton.*

UNREFRA'CTED. *adj.* Not refracted.

The ſun's circular image is made by an *unrefracted* beam of light. *Newton's Opticks.*

UNREFRE'SHED. *adj.* Not cheared; not relieved.

Its ſymptoms are a ſpontaneous laſſitude, being *unrefreſhed* by ſleep. *Arbuth.*

UNREGA'RDED. *adj.* Not heeded; not reſpected; neglected.

—— We, ever by his might,
Had thrown to ground the *unregarded* right. *Spenſer.*

Do'ſt ſee, how *unregarded* now
That piece of beauty paſſes ?
There was a time when I did vow
To that alone ;
But mark the fate of faces. *Suckling.*

On the cold earth lies th' *unregarded* king ;
A headleſs carcaſs, and a nameleſs thing. *Denham.*

Me you have often counſell'd to remove
My vain purſuit of *unregarded* love. *Dryd.*

Laws againſt immorality have not been executed, and proclamations to inforce them, are wholly *unregarded.* *Swift.*

UNRE'GISTERED. *adj.* Not recorded.

——— Hotter hours,
Unregiſter'd in vulgar fame, you have
Luxuriouſly pick'd out. *Shak. Ant. and Cleop.*

UNREGE'NERATE. *adj.* Not brought to a new life.

This is not to be underſtood promiſcuouſly of all men, *unregenerate* perſons, as well as regenerate. *Stephens.*

UNRE'INED. *adj.* Not reſtrained by the bridle.

Leſt from thy flying ſteed *unrein'd*, as once
Bellerophon, though from a lower clime
Diſmounted, on th' Aleian field I fall. *Milton.*

UNRELE'NTING. *adj.* Hard ; cruel ; feeling no pity.

By many hands your father was ſubdu'd ;
But only ſlaughter'd by the ireful arm
Of *unrelenting* Clifford. *Shak. Henry VI.*

Place pitchy barrels on the fatal ſtake,
That ſo her torture may be ſhortened.
Will nothing turn your *unrelenting* hearts ? *Shak.*

Theſe are the realms of *unrelenting* fate ;
And awful Rhadamanthus rules the ſtate. *Dryd.*

Falſe tears ſhall wet his *unrelenting* eyes,
And his glad heart with artful ſighs ſhall heave. *Smith.*

UNRELIE'VABLE. *adj.* Admitting no ſuccour.

As no degree of diſtreſs is *unrelievable* by his power, ſo no extremity of it is inconſiſtent with his compaſſion. *Boyle.*

UNRELIE'VED. *adj.* 1. Not ſuccoured. 2. Not eaſed.

(1.) ——— The goddeſs griev'd,
Her favour'd hoſt ſhou'd periſh *unreliev'd.* *Dryd.*

(2.) The uneaſineſs of *unrelieved* thirſt is not leſſened by continuance, but grows the more unſupportable. *Boyle.*

UNREMA'RKABLE. *adj.* 1. Not capable of being obſerved. 2. Not worthy of notice.

(1.) Our underſtanding, to make a complete notion, muſt add ſomething elſe to this fleeting and *unremarkable* ſuperficies, that may bring it to our acquaintance. *Digby.*

UNREME'DIABLE. *adj.* Admitting no remedy.

He ſo handled it, that it rather ſeemed he had more come into a defence of an *unremediable* miſchief already committed, than that they had done it at firſt by his conſent. *Sidney.*

UNREME'MBERING. *adj.* Having no memory.

That *unrememb'ring* of its former pain,
The ſoul may ſuffer mortal fleſh again. *Dryd.*

UNREME'MBERED. *adj.* Not retained in the mind ; not recollected.

I cannot paſs *unremembered*, their manner of diſguiſing the ſhafts of chimnies in various faſhions, whereof the nobleſt is the pyramidal. *Wotton's Architect.*

UNREME'MBRANCE. *n. ſ.* Forgetfulneſs ; want of remembrance.

Some words are negative in their original language, but ſeem poſitive, becauſe the negation is unknown ; as amneſty, an *unremembrance*, or general pardon. *Watts's Logick.*

UNREMO'VEABLE. *adj.* Not to be taken away.

Never was there any woman, that with more *unremoveable* determination gave herſelf to love, after ſhe had once ſet before her mind the worthineſs of Amphialus. *Sidney.*

You know the fiery quality of the duke,
How *unremoveable* and fixt he is
In his own courſe. *Shakeſp.*

UNREMO'VED. *adj.* 1. Not taken away. 2. Not capable of being removed.

(1.) It is impoſſible, where this opinion is imbibed and *unremoved*, to found any convincing argument. *Hammond.*

We could have had no certain proſpect of his happineſs, while the laſt obſtacle was *unremoved.* *Dryd. Virgil.*

(2.) Like Teneriff or Atlas *unremov'd.* *Milton.*

UNREMO'VEABLY. *adv.* In a manner that admits no removal.

His diſcontents are *unremoveably* coupled to his nature. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNREPA'ID. *adj.* Not recompenſed ; not compenſated.

——— Hadſt thou full pow'r
To meaſure out his torments by thy will ;
Yet what couldſt thou, tormentor, hope to gain ?
Thy loſs continues, *unrepaid* by pain. *Dryd.*

UNREPE'ALED. *adj.* Not revoked ; not abrogated.

When you are pinched with any *unrepealed* act of parliament, you declare you will not be obliged by it. *Dryd.*

Nature's law, and *unrepeal'd* command,
That gives to lighter things the greateſt height. *Blackmore.*

UNREPE'NTED. *adj.* Not expiated by penitential ſorrow.

They are no fit ſupplicants to ſeek his mercy in the behalf of others, whoſe own *unrepented* ſins provoked his juſt indignation. *Hooker.*

——— If I, vent'ring to diſpleaſe
God for the fear of man, and man prefer,
Set God behind : which in his jealouſy
Shall never, *unrepented*, find forgiveneſs. *Milt. Agoniſtes.*

——— As in *unrepented* ſin ſhe dy'd,
Doom'd to the ſame bad place, is puniſh'd for her pride. *Dryden.*

With what confuſion will he hear all his *unrepented* ſins produced before men and angels ? *Rogers.*

UNREPE'NTING. } *adj.* Not repenting ; not penitent ;
UNREPE'NTANT. } not ſorrowful for ſin.

Should I of theſe the liberty regard,
Who freed, as to their antient patrimony,
Unhumbl'd, *unrepentant*, unreform'd,
Headlong would follow. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

My unprepar'd, and *unrepenting* breath,
Was ſnatch'd away by the ſwift hand of death. *Roſcommon.*

——— All his arts reveal,
From the firſt moment of his vital breath,
To his laſt hour of *unrepenting* death. *Dryd.*

Nor tyrants fierce, that *unrepenting* die,
E'er felt ſuch rage as thou. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

UNREPI'NING. *adj.* Not peeviſhly complaining.

Barefoot as ſhe trod the flinty pavement,
Her footſteps all along were mark'd with blood ;
Yet ſilent on ſhe paſs'd, and *unrepining.* *Rowe.*

UNREPLE'NISHED. *adj.* Not filled.

Some air retreated thither, kept the mercury out of the *unreplenished* ſpace. *Boyle.*

UNREPRIE'VABLE. *adj.* Not to be reſpited from penal death.

Within me is a hell ; and there the poiſon
Is, as a fiend, confin'd, to tyrannize
In *unreprievable* condemned blood. *Shak. K. John.*

UNREPRO'ACHED. *adj.* Not upbraided ; not cenſured.

Sir John Hotham, *unreproached*, uncurſed by any imprecation of mine, pays his head. *K. Charles.*

UNREPRO'VEABLE. *adj.* Not liable to blame.

You hath he reconciled, to preſent you holy, unblameable, and *unreproveable* in his ſight. *Col.* i. 22.

UNREPRO'VED. *adj.* 1. Not cenſured. 2. Not liable to cenſure.

(1.) Chriſtians have their churches, and *unreproved* exerciſe of religion. *Sandys's Journey.*

(2.) The antique world, in his firſt flow'ring youth,
With gladſome thanks, and *unreproved* truth,
The gifts of ſov'reign bounty did embrace. *Spenſer.*

If I give thee honour due,
Mirth, admit me of thy crew,

To live with her, and live with thee,
In *unreproved* pleaſures free. *Milton.*

Unrepu'gnant. *adj.* Not oppoſite.

When ſcripture doth yield us natural laws, what particular order is thereunto moſt agreeable; when poſitive, which way to make laws *unrepugnant* unto them. *Hooker.*

Unre'putable. *adj.* Not creditable.

When we ſee wiſe men examples of duty, we are convinced that piety is no *unreputable* qualification, and that we are not to be aſhamed of our virtue. *Rogers.*

Unreque'sted. *adj.* Not aſked.

With what ſecurity can our embaſſadors go, *unrequeſted* of the Turkiſh emperor, without his ſafe conduct? *Knolles.*

Unrequi'table. *adj.* Not to be retaliated.

Some will have it that all mediocrity of folly is fooliſh, and becauſe an *unrequitable* evil may enſue, an indifferent convenience muſt be omitted. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

So *unrequitable* is God's love, and ſo inſolvent are we, that that love vaſtly improves the benefit, by which alone we might have pretended to ſome ability of retribution. *Boyle.*

Unrese'nted. *adj.* Not regarded with anger.

The failings of theſe holy perſons, paſſed not *unreſented* by God; and the ſame ſcripture which informs us of the ſin, records the puniſhment. *Rogers.*

Unrese'rved. *adj.* 1. Not limited by any private convenience. 2. Open; frank; concealing nothing.

(1.) The piety our heavenly father will accept, muſt conſiſt in an entire, *unreſerved* obedience to his commands; ſince whoſoever offends in one precept, is guilty of the whole law. *Rogers.*

Unrese'rvedness. *n. ſ.* Unlimitedneſs; frankneſs; largeneſs.

The tenderneſs and *unreſervedneſs* of his love, made him think thoſe his friends or enemies, that were ſo to God. *Boyle.*

Unrese'rvedly. *adv.* 1. Without limitations. 2. Without concealment; openly.

(1.) I am not to embrace abſolutely and *unreſervedly* the opinion of Ariſtotle. *Boyle.*

(2.) I know your friendſhip to me is extenſive; and it is what I owe to that friendſhip, to open my mind *unreſervedly* to you. *Pope.*

Unrese'rvedness. *n. ſ.* Openneſs; frankneſs.

I write with more *unreſervedneſs* than ever man wrote. *Pope.*

Unresi'sted. *adj.* 1. Not oppoſed. 2. Reſiſtleſs; ſuch as cannot be oppoſed.

(1.) The æthereal ſpaces are perfectly fluid; they neither aſſiſt, nor retard, the planets, which roll through as free and *unreſiſted*, as if they moved in a vacuum. *Bentley's Sermons.*

(2.) Thoſe gods! whoſe *unreſiſted* might
Have ſent me to theſe regions void of light. *Dryd.*
What wonder then, thy hairs ſhould feel
The conqu'ring force of *unreſiſted* ſteel? *Pope.*

Unresi'sting. *adj.* Not oppoſing; not making reſiſtance.

The ſheep was ſacrific'd on no pretence,
But meek and *unreſiſting* innocence:
A patient uſeful creature. *Dryden.*

Since the planets move horizontally through the liquid and *unreſiſting* ſpaces of the heav'ns, where no bodies at all, or inconſiderable ones, occur, they may preſerve the ſame velocity which the firſt impulſe impreſs'd. *Bentley.*

Unreso'lvable. *adj.* Not to be ſolved; inſoluble.

For a man to run headlong, while his ruin ſtares him in the face; ſtill to preſs on to the embraces of ſin, is a problem *unreſolvable* upon any other ground, but that ſin infatuates before it deſtroys. *South.*

Unreso'lved. *adj.* 1. Not determined; having made no reſolution: ſometimes with *of*. 2. Not ſolved; not cleared.

(1.) ——— On the weſtern coaſt
Rideth a puiſſant navy: to our ſhores
Throng many doubtful, hollow-hearted friends,
Unarm'd, and *unreſolv'd* to beat them back. *Shak.*
——— Turnus *unreſolv'd* of flight,
Moves tardy back, and juſt recedes from fight. *Dryd.*

(2.) I do not ſo magnify this method, to think it will perfectly clear every hard place, and leave no doubt *unreſolved.* *Locke.*

Unreso'lving. *adj.* Not reſolving; not determined.

She her arms about her *unreſolving* huſband threw. *Dryden.*

Unrespe'ctive. *adj.* Inattentive; taking little notice.

I will converſe with iron-witted fools,
And *unreſpective* boys; none are for me
That look into me with conſiderate eyes. *Shak.*

Unre'st. *n. ſ.* Diſquiet; want of tranquillity; unquietneſs. Not in uſe.

Wiſe beheſt, thoſe creeping flames by reaſon to ſubdue,
Before their rage grew to ſo great *unreſt.* *Spenſer.*
Repoſe, ſweet gold, for their *unreſt*,
That have their alms out of the empreſs' cheſt. *Shak.*
Diſmay'd confuſion all poſſeſs'd;
The afflicted troop, hearing their plot deſcry'd:
Then runs amaz'd diſtreſs, with ſad *unreſt*,
To this, to that; to fly, to ſtand, to hide. *Daniel.*
Silence, in truth, would ſpeak my ſorrows beſt;
For deepeſt wounds can leaſt their feelings tell;
Yet, let me borrow from mine own *unreſt*,
But time to bid him, whom I lov'd, farewell. *Wotton.*
——— Up they roſe,
As from *unreſt*; and each the other viewing,
Soon found their eyes how open'd, and their minds
How darken'd! *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Unresto'red. *adj.* 1. Not reſtored. 2. Not cleared from an attainder.

(2.) The ſon of an *unreſtored* traitor has no pretences to the quality of his anceſtors. *Collier on Duelling.*

Unrestra'ined. *adj.* 1. Not confined; not hindered. 2. Licentious; looſe. 3. Not limited.

(1.) My tender age in luxury was train'd,
With idle eaſe, and pageants entertain'd,
My hours my own, my pleaſures *unreſtrain'd.* *Dryd.*
(2.) The taverns he daily doth frequent,
With *unreſtrained*, looſe companions. *Shak.*

(3.) Were there in this aphoriſm an *unreſtrained* truth, yet were it not reaſonable to infer from a caution, a non-uſance, or abolition. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Unretra'cted. *adj.* Not revoked; not recalled.

The penitence of the criminal may have numbered him amongſt the ſaints, when our *unretracted* uncharitableneſs may ſend us to unquenchable flames. *Government of the Tongue.*

Nothing but plain malevolence can juſtify diſunion. Malevolence ſhewn in a ſingle, outward act, *unretracted*, or in habitual ill-nature. *Collier on Friendſhip.*

Unreve'aled. *adj.* Not told; not diſcovered.

Had ye once ſeen theſe her celeſtial treaſures,
And *unrevealed* pleaſures,
Then would ye wonder, and her praiſes ſing. *Spenſer.*
Dear, fatal name! reſt ever *unreveal'd*;
Nor paſs theſe lips, in holy ſilence ſeal'd. *Pope.*

Unreve'nged. *adj.* Not revenged.

So might we die, not envying them that live;
So would we die, not *unrevenged* all. *Fairfax.*
——— Unhonour'd though I am,
Not *unreveng'd* that impious act ſhall be. *Dryden.*
Great Pompey's ſhade complains that we are ſlow,
And Scipio's ghoſt walks *unreveng'd* amongſt us. *Addiſon.*

Unre'verend. *adj.* Irreverent; diſreſpectful.

See not your bride in theſe *unreverent* robes. *Shak.*
Fie! *unreverend* tongue! to call her bad,
Whoſe ſov'reignty ſo oft thou haſt preferr'd,
With twenty thouſand ſoul-confirming oaths. *Shak.*

Unre'verently. *adv.* Diſreſpectfully.

I did *unreverently* blame the gods,

Who wake for thee, though thou ſnore for thyſelf. *Ben. Johnſon.*

UNREVE'RSED. *adj.* Not revoked; not repealed.

She hath offer'd to the doom,
Which *unreverſed* ſtands in effectual force,
A ſea of melting tears. *Shak.*

UNREVO'KED. *adj.* Not recalled.

Hear my decree, which *unrevok'd* ſhall ſtand. *Milton.*

UNREWA'RDED. *adj.* Not rewarded; not recompenſed.

Providence takes care that good offices may not paſs *unrewarded.* *L'Eſtrange.*

Since for common good I yield the fair,
My private loſs let grateful Greece repair;
Nor *unrewarded* let your prince complain,
That he alone has fought and bled in vain. *Pope.*

To UNRI'DDLE. *v. a.* To ſolve an enigma; to explain a problem.

Some kind power *unriddle* where it lies,
Whether my heart be faulty, or her eyes! *Suckling.*

The Platonick principles will not *unriddle* the doubt. *Glanville.*

A reverſe often clears up the paſſage of an old poet, as the poet often ſerves to *unriddle* the reverſe. *Addiſon.*

UNRIDI'CULOUS. *adj.* Not ridiculous.

If an indifferent and *unridiculous* object could draw this auſtereneſs unto a ſmile, he hardly could with perpetuity reſiſt proper motives thereof. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

To UNRI'G. *v. a.* To ſtrip of the tackle.

Rhodes is the ſovereign of the ſea no more;
Their ſhips *unrigg'd*, and ſpent their naval ſhore. *Dryd.*

UNRI'GHT. *adj.* Wrong. In *Spenſer*, this word ſhould perhaps be *untight.*

What in moſt Engliſh writers uſeth to be looſe, and as it were *unright*, in this author is well grounded, timely framed, and ſtrongly truſſed up together. *Spenſer's Gloſſary to Kal.*

Shew that thy judgment is not *unright.* *Wiſdom*, xii.

UNRI'GHTEOUS. *adj.* Unjuſt; wicked; ſinful; bad.

Octavius here lept into his room,
And it uſurped by *unrighteous* doom;
But he his title juſtify'd by might. *Spenſer.*

——— Within a month!
Ere yet the ſalt of moſt *unrighteous* tears,
Had left the fluſhing in her galled eyes,
She married.—Oh moſt wicked ſpeed! *Shak.*

Let the wicked man forſake his way, and the *unrighteous* man his thoughts, and let him return unto the Lord. *Iſa.* lv.

UNRI'GHTEOUSLY. *adv.* Unjuſtly; wickedly; ſinfully.

——— For them
Their foes a deadly Shibboleth deviſe:
By which *unrighteouſly* it was decreed,
That none to truſt or profit ſhould ſucceed,
Who would not ſwallow firſt a pois'nous wicked weed. *Dryden.*

A man may fall *undeſervedly* under publick diſgrace, or is *unrighteouſly* oppreſſed. *Collier on Pride.*

UNRI'GHTEOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* Wickedneſs; injuſtice.

Our Romaniſts can no more abide this propoſition converted, than themſelves. All ſin, ſay they, is a tranſgreſſion of the law; but every tranſgreſſion of the law is not ſin. The apoſtle, therefore, turns it for us: all *unrighteouſneſs*, ſays he, is ſin; but every tranſgreſſion of the law is *unrighteouſneſs*, ſaith Auſtin upon this place. *Hall.*

Some things have a natural deformity in them, as perjury, perfidiouſneſs, *unrighteouſneſs*, and ingratitude. *Tillotſon.*

UNRI'GHTFUL. *adj.* Not rightful; not juſt.

——— Thou, which know'ſt the way
To plant *unrightful* kings, wilt know again
To pluck him headlong from th' uſurped throne. *Shak.*

To UNRI'NG. *v. a.* To deprive of a ring.

Be forc'd to impeach a broken hedge,
And pigs *unring'd* at viſ. franc pledge. *Hudibras.*

To UNRI'P. *v. a.* [This word is improper; there being no difference between *rip* and *unrip*; and the negative particle is therefore of no force; yet it is well authoriſed.] To cut open.

——— Like a traitor
Didſt break that vow, and, with thy treach'rous blade,
Unrip'dſt the bowels of thy ſov'reign's ſon. *Shak.*

He could not now, with his honour, ſo *unrip*, and put a lye upon all that he had ſaid and done before, as to deliver him up. *Bacon's H. VII.*

We are angry with ſearchers, when they break open trunks, and *unrip* packs, and open ſealed letters. *Taylor.*

Cato well obſerves, that friendſhip ought not to be *unripped*, but unſtitched. *Collier.*

UNRI'PE. *adj.* 1. Immature; not fully concocted. 2. Not ſeaſonable; not yet proper. 3. Too early.

(1.) Purpoſe is of violent birth, but poor validity;
Which now, like fruits *unripe*, ſticks on the tree,
But fall unſhaken when they mellow be. *Shak.*

In this northern tract our hoarſer throats,
Utter *unripe* and ill-conſtrained notes. *Waller.*

(2.) He fix'd his *unripe* vengeance to defer,
Sought not the garden, but retir'd unſeen,
To brood in ſecret on his gather'd ſpleen. *Dryden.*

(3.) Who hath not heard of the valiant, wiſe, and juſt Dorilaus, whoſe *unripe* death doth yet, ſo many years ſince, draw tears from virtuous eyes? *Sidney.*

UNRI'PENED *adj.* Not matured.

Were you with theſe, you'd ſoon forget
The pale, *unripen'd* beauties of the north. *Addiſ. Cato.*

UNRI'PENESS. *n. ſ.* Immaturity; want of ripeneſs.

The ripeneſs, or *unripeneſs*, of the occaſion, muſt ever be well weighed; and generally it is good to commit the beginnings of all great actions to Argus, with his hundred eyes; and the ends to Briareus, with his hundred hands. *Bacon.*

UNRI'VALLED. *adj.* 1. Having no competitor. 2. Having no peer or equal.

(1.) Honour forbid! at whoſe *unrival'd* ſhrine,
Eaſe, pleaſure, virtue, all our ſex reſign. *Pope.*

To UNRO'L. *v. a.* To open what is rolled or convolved.

——— O horror!
The queen of nations, from her antient ſeat,
Is ſunk for ever in the dark abyſs;
Time has *unroll'd* her glories to the laſt,
And now clos'd up the volume. *Dryd. All for Love.*

UNROMA'NTICK. *adj.* Contrary to romance.

It is a baſe, *unromantick* ſpirit not to wait on you. *Swift.*

To UNRO'OF. *v. a.* To ſtrip off the roof or covering of houſes.

The rabble ſhould have firſt *unroof'd* the city,
Ere ſo prevail'd with me. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

UNRO'OSTED. *adj.* Driven from the rooſt.

Thou dotard! thou art woman-tir'd, *unrooſted*,
By thy old dame Partlet here. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

To UNRO'OT. *v. a.* To tear from the roots; to extirpate; to eradicate.

Since you've made the days and nights as one,
To wear your gentle limbs in my affairs,
Be bold; you do ſo grow in my requital,
That nothing can *unroot* you. *Shak.*

Unroot the foreſt oaks and bear away
Flocks, folds, and trees, an undiſtinguiſhed prey. *Dryd.*

UNRO'UGH. *adj.* Smooth.

——— Siward's ſon,
And many *unrough* youths, that even now
Proteſt their firſt of manhood. *Shak. Macbeth.*

UNRO'UNDED. *adj.* Not ſhaped, not cut to a round.

——— Thoſe unfil'd piſtolets,
That more than cannon-ſhot avails or lets;
Which, negligently left *unrounded*, look
Like many-angled figures in the book
Of ſome dread conjurer. *Donne.*

Unro'yal. *adj.* Unprincely; not royal.

By the advice of his envious counſellors, he ſent them with *unroyal* reproaches to Muſidorus and Pyrocles, as if they had done traiterouſly. *Sidney.*

To **Unru'ffle.** *v. n.* To ceaſe from commotion, or agitation.

Where'er he guides his finny courſers,
The waves *unruffle*, and the ſea ſubſides. *Dryd.*

Unru'ffled. *adj.* Calm; tranquil; not tumultuous.

Vent all thy paſſion, and I'll ſtand its ſhock,
Calm and *unruffled* as a ſummer's ſea,
When not a breath of wind flies o'er its ſurface. *Addiſon.*

Unru'led. *adj.* Not directed by any ſuperiour power.

The realm was left, like a ſhip in a ſtorm, amidſt all the raging ſurges, *unruled* and undirected of any; for they to whom ſhe was committed, fainted in their labour, or forſook their charge. *Spenſer.*

Unru'liness. *n. ſ.* [from *unruly*.] Turbulence; tumultuouſneſs; licentiouſneſs.

By the negligence of ſome who were hardly to be commanded, and by the *unrulineſs* of others, who without leave were gone aſhore, ſo fair an occaſion of victory was neglected. *Knolles.*

No care was had to curb the *unrulineſs* of anger, or the exorbitance of deſire. Amongſt all their ſacrifices they never ſacrificed ſo much as one luſt. *South.*

Unru'ly. *adj.* Turbulent; ungovernable; licentious; tumultuous.

In ſacred bands of wedlock ty'd
To Therion, a looſe *unruly* ſwain;
Who had more joy to range the foreſt wide,
And chace the ſavage beaſt with buſy pain. *Spenſer.*
Down I come, like gliſt'ring Phaeton,
Wanting the manage of *unruly* jades. *Shak. R. II.*

The beſt and ſoundeſt of his time hath been but raſh; then muſt we look from his age, to receive but *unruly* waywardneſs. *Shak. K. Lear.*

The tongue is an *unruly* evil, full of deadly poiſon. *Ja.* iii.

Thou doſt a better life, and nobler vigour give;
Doſt each *unruly* appetite controul. *Roſcommon.*
Love inſults, diſguiſed in the cloud,
And welcome force of that *unruly* croud. *Waller.*

Paſſions kept their place, and tranſgreſſed not the boundaries of their proper natures; nor were the diſorders begun, which are occaſioned by the licence of *unruly* appetites. *Glanville.*

You muſt not go where you may dangers meet.
Th' *unruly* ſword will no diſtinction make,
And beauty will not there give wounds, but take. *Dryd.*

Unsa'fe. *adj.* Not ſecure; hazardous; dangerous.

If they would not be drawn to ſeem his adverſaries, yet others ſhould be taught how *unſafe* it was to continue his friends. *Hooker.*

——— With ſpeed retir'd
Where erſt was thickeſt fight, th' angelick throng,
And left large field, *unſafe* within the wind
Of ſuch commotion. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*
—— Uncertain ways *unſafeſt* are,
And doubt a greater miſchief than deſpair. *Denham.*
Phlegyan robbers make *unſafe* the road. *Dryd.*

Unsa'fely. *adv* Not ſecurely; dangerouſly.

Take it, while yet 'tis praiſe, before my rage,
Unſafely juſt, break looſe on this bad age;
So bad, that thou thyſelf hadſt no defence
From vice, but barely by departing hence. *Dryden.*

As no man can walk, ſo neither can he think, uneaſily or *unſafely*; but in uſing, as his legs, ſo his thoughts amiſs, which a virtuous man never doth. *Grew.*

Unsa'id. *adj.* Not uttered; not mentioned.

Chanticleer ſhall wiſh his words *unſaid*. *Dryden.*

That I may leave nothing material *unſaid*, among the ſeveral ways of imitation, I ſhall place tranſlation and paraphraſe. *Felton's Claſſicks.*

Unsa'lted. *adj.* Not pickled or ſeaſoned with ſalt.

The muriatick ſcurvy, induced by too great quantity of ſea-ſalt, and common among mariners, is cured by a diet of freſh *unſalted* things, and watery liquor acidulated. *Arbuthnot.*

Unsalu'ted. *adj.* [*inſalutatus*, Lat.] Not ſaluted.

——— Gods! I prate;
And the moſt noble mother of the world
Leave *unſaluted*. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

Unsa'nctified. *adj.* Unholy; not conſecrated; not pious.

Her obſequies have been ſo far enlarged
As we have warrantry; her death was doubtful;
And but that great command o'erſways the order,
She ſhould in ground *unſanctify'd* have lodg'd
'Till the laſt trump. *Shak. Hamlet.*

Unsa'tiable. *adj.* [*inſatiabilis*, Lat.] Not to be ſatisfied; greedy without bounds.

Unſatiable in their longing to do all manner of good to all the creatures of God, but eſpecially men. *Hooker.*

Craſſus the Roman, for his *unſatiable* greedineſs, was called the gulph of avarice. *Raleigh.*

Unsatisfa'ctoriness. *n. ſ.* Failure of giving ſatisfaction.

That which moſt deters me from ſuch trials, is their *unſatisfactorineſs*, though they ſhould ſucceed. *Boyle.*

Unsatisfa'ctory. *adj.* 1. Not giving ſatisfaction. 2. Not clearing the difficulty.

(2.) That ſpeech of Adam, The woman thou gaveſt me to be with me, ſhe gave me of the tree, and I did eat, is an *unſatisfactory* reply, and therein was involved a very impious error. *Brown's Vulg. Errours.*

Latria to the croſs, is point blank againſt the definition of the council of Nice; and it is an *unſatisfactory* anſwer to ſay, they only were againſt latria given to images for themſelves. *Stillingfleet.*

Unsa'tisfied. *adj.* 1. Not contented; not pleaſed. 2. Not ſettled in opinion. 3. Not filled; not gratified to the full.

(1.) Q. Elizabeth being to reſolve upon a great officer, and being by ſome put in ſome doubt of that perſon, whom ſhe meant to advance, ſaid, ſhe was like one with a lanthorn ſeeking a man, and ſeemed *unſatisfied* in the choice of a man for that place. *Bacon.*

Flaſhy wits, who cannot fathom a large diſcourſe, muſt be very much *unſatisfied* of me. *Digby.*

(2.) Concerning the analytical preparation of gold, they leave perſons *unſatisfied*. *Boyle.*

(3.) Though he were *unſatisfied* in getting,
Yet in beſtowing he was moſt princely. *Shak.*
Whether ſhall I, by juſtly plaguing
Him whom I hate, be more unjuſtly cruel
To her I love? or, being kind to her,
Be cruel to myſelf, and leave *unſatisfied*
My anger and revenge? *Denham's Sophy.*

Eternity, human nature can't look into, without a religious awe: our thoughts are loſt in the endleſs view, and return to us weary and *unſatisfied*, without finding bounds or place to fix on. *Rogers.*

Unsa'tisfiedness. *n. ſ.* [from *unſatisfied*.] The ſtate of being not ſatisfied.

Between my own *unſatisfiedneſs* in conſcience, and a neceſſity of ſatisfying the importunities of ſome, I was perſwaded to chuſe rather what was ſafe, than what ſeemed juſt. *King Charles.*

That *unſatisfiedneſs* with tranſitory fruitions, that men deplore as the unhappineſs of their nature, is indeed the privilege of it, as it is the prerogative of men not to be pleaſed with ſuch fond toys as children doat upon. *Boyle.*

Unsa'tisfying. *adj.* Unable to gratify to the full.

Nor is fame only *unſatisfying* in itſelf, but the deſire of it lays us open to many accidental troubles. *Addiſon.*

Unsa'vouriness. *n. ſ.* [from *unſavoury*.] 1. Bad taſte. 2. Bad ſmell.

(2.) If we concede a national *unſavourineſs* in any people, yet ſhall we find the Jews leſs ſubject hereto than any. *Brown.*

UNSA'VOURY. *adj.* 1. Taſteleſs. 2. Having a bad taſte. 3. Having an ill ſmell; fetid. 4. Unpleaſing; diſguſting.

(1.) Can that which is *unſavoury* be eaten without ſalt? or is there any taſte in the white of an egg? *Job*, vi. 6.

(2.) ——— *Unſavoury* food, perhaps,
To ſpiritual natures. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

(3.) Some may emit an *unſavoury* odour, which may happen from the quality of what they have taken. *Brown.*

(4.) Things of ſo mean regard, although neceſſary to be ordered, are notwithſtanding very *unſavoury*, when they come to be diſputed of; becauſe diſputation pre-ſuppoſeth ſome difficulty in the matter. *Hooker.*

Unſavoury news; but how made he eſcape? *Shak.*

To **UNSA'Y.** *v. a.* To retract; to recant; to deny what has been ſaid.

Call you me fair; that fair again *unſay*;
Demetrius loves you, fair. *Shakeſp.*
Say and *unſay*, feign, flatter, or abjure. *Milton.*
——— How ſoon
Would height recall high thoughts, how ſoon *unſay*
What feign'd ſubmiſſion ſwore. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
To ſay, and ſtrait *unſay*, pretending firſt
To fly pain, profeſſing next the ſpy,
Argues no leader, but a liar trac'd. *Milton.*

There is nothing ſaid there, which you may have occaſion to *unſay* hereafter. *Atterbury.*

UNSCA'LY. *adj.* Having no ſcales.

The jointed lobſter, and *unſcaly* ſoale. *Gay.*

UNSCA'RRED. *adj.* Not marked with wounds.

And muſt ſhe die for this? O let her live;
So ſhe may live *unſcarr'd* from bleeding ſlaughter,
I will confeſs ſhe was not Edward's daughter. *Shak.*

UNSCHOLA'STICK. *adj.* Not bred to literature.

Notwithſtanding theſe learned diſputants, it was to the *unſcholaſtick* ſtateſman, that the world owed their peace and liberties. *Locke.*

UNSCHO'OLED. *adj.* Uneducated; not learned.

When the apoſtles were ordained to alter the laws of heatheniſh religion, they were, St. Paul excepted, *unſchooled* and unlettered men. *Hooker.*

UNSCO'RCHED. *adj.* Not touched by fire.

——— His hand,
Not ſenſible of fire, remain'd *unſcorch'd.* *Shak.*

UNSCO'URED. *adj.* Not cleaned by rubbing.

——— Th' enrolled penalties,
Which have, like *unſcour'd* armour, hung by th' wall,
And none of them been worn. *Shak.*

UNSCRA'TCHED. *adj.* Not torn.

——— I with much expedient march
Have brought a counter-check before your gates,
To ſave *unſcratch'd* your city's threaten'd cheeks. *Shak.*

UNSCRE'ENED. *adj.* Not covered; not protected.

Thoſe balls of burniſhed braſs, the tops of churches are adorned with, derive their glittering brightneſs from their being expoſed, *unſcreened*, to the ſun's refulgent beams. *Boyle.*

UNSCRI'PTURAL. *adj.* Not defenſible by ſcripture.

The doctrine delivered in my ſermon was neither new nor *unſcriptural*, nor in itſelf falſe. *Atterbury.*

To **UNSE'AL.** *v. a.* To open any thing ſealed.

——— This new glare of light
Caſt ſudden on his face, *unſeal'd* his ſight. *Dryd.*

UNSE'ALED. *adj.* 1. Wanting a ſeal. 2. Having the ſeal broken.

(1.) ——— Your oaths
Are words, and poor conditions but *unſeal'd.* *Shak.*

To **UNSE'AM.** *v. a.* To rip; to cut open.

He ne'er ſhook hands, nor bid farewel to him,
'Till he *unſeam'd* him from the nape to th' chops,
And fix'd his head upon our battlements. *Shak.*

UNSE'ARCHABLE. *adj.* Inſcrutable; not to be explored.

All is beſt, though we often doubt
What th' *unſearchable* diſpoſe
Of higheſt wiſdom brings about,
And ever beſt found in the cloſe. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*
——— Thou haſt vouchſaf'd
This friendly condeſcenſion, to relate
Things elſe by me *unſearchable.* *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Job diſcourſeth of the ſecrets of nature, and *unſearchable* perfections of the works of God. *Tillotſon.*

Theſe counſels of God are to us *unſearchable*; neither has he left us in ſcripture any marks, by which we may infallibly conclude ourſelves in that happy number he has choſen. *Rogers.*

It is a vaſt hindrance to the enrichment of our underſtandings, if we ſpend too much of our time among infinites and *unſearchables.* *Watts's Logick.*

UNSE'ARCHABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Impoſſibility to be explored.

The *unſearchableneſs* of God's ways ſhould be a bridle to reſtrain preſumption, and not a ſanctuary for ſpirits of error. *Bramhall's Anſwer to Hobbes.*

UNSE'ASONABLE. *adj.* 1. Not ſuitable to time or occaſion; unfit; untimely; ill-timed. 2. Not agreeable to the time of the year. 3. Late; as, unſeaſonable *time of night.*

(1.) Zeal, unleſs it be rightly guided, when it endeavours the moſt buſily to pleaſe God, forceth upon him thoſe *unſeaſonable* offices which pleaſe him not. *Hooker.*

Their counſel muſt ſeem very *unſeaſonable*, who adviſe men to ſuſpect that wherewith the world hath had, by their own account, twelve hundred years acquaintance. *Hooker.*

It is then a very *unſeaſonable* time to plead law, when ſwords are in the hands of the vulgar. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

The commiſſioners pulled down or defaced all images in churches, in ſuch *unſeaſonable* faſhion, as is done in hoſtility. *Hayward.*

This digreſſion I conceived not *unſeaſonable* for this place, nor upon this occaſion. *Clarendon.*

——— Haply mention may ariſe
Of ſomething not *unſeaſonable* to aſk. *Milton.*

Timothy laid out a-nights, and went abroad often at *unſeaſonable* hours. *Arbuthnot.*

(2.) Like an *unſeaſonable* ſtormy day,
Which makes the ſilver rivers drown their ſhores,
As if the world were all diſſolv'd in tears. *Shak.*

UNSE'ASONABLENESS. *n. ſ.* Diſagreement with time or place.

The moral goodneſs, unfitneſs, and *unſeaſonableneſs* of moral or natural actions, falls not within the verge of a brutal faculty. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

UNSE'ASONABLY. *adv.* Not ſeaſonably; not agreeably to time or occaſion.

Some things it aſketh *unſeaſonably*, when they need not to be prayed for, as deliverance from thunder and tempeſt, when no danger is nigh. *Hooker.*

Leave to fathom ſuch high points as theſe,
Nor be ambitious, ere the time, to pleaſe;
Unſeaſonably wiſe, till age and cares
Have form'd thy ſoul to manage great affairs. *Dryd.*

By the methods preſcribed, more good, and leſs miſchief, will be done in acute diſtempers, than by medicines improperly and *unſeaſonably* applied. *Arbuthnot.*

Ulyſſes yielded *unſeaſonably*, and the ſtrong paſſion for his country ſhould have given him vigilance. *Broome.*

UNSE'ASONED. *adj.* 1. Unſeaſonable; untimely; ill-timed. Out of uſe. 2. Unformed; not qualified by uſe. 3. Irregular; inordinate. 4. Not kept till fit for uſe. 5. Not ſalted; as, unſeaſoned *meat.*

(1.) Your majeſty hath been this fortnight ill,
And theſe *unſeaſon'd* hours perforce muſt add
Unto your ſickneſs. *Shak. H. IV.*

I think myſelf in a better plight for a lender than you are; the which hath ſomething emboldened me to this *unſeaſoned* intruſion. *Shak.*

(2.) 'Tis an *unſeaſon'd* courtier; adviſe him. *Shak.*

(3.) The commiſſioners pulled down or defaced all images in churches, in ſuch unſeaſonable and *unſeaſoned* faſhion, as if done in hoſtility. *Hayward.*

UNSE'CONDED. *adj.* 1. Not ſupported. 2. Not exemplified a ſecond time.

(1.) ——— Him did you leave
Second to none, *unſeconded* by you,
To look upon the hideous god of war
In diſadvantage. *Shak. H. IV.*

(2.) Strange and *unſeconded* ſhapes of worms ſucceeded. *Brown.*

To UNSE'CRET. *v. a.* To diſcloſe; to divulge.

He that conſulteth what he ſhould do, ſhould not declare what he will do; but let princes beware, that the *unſecreting* of their affairs comes not from themſelves. *Bacon.*

UNSE'CRET. *adj.* Not cloſe; not truſty.

Who ſhall be true to us,
When we are ſo *unſecret* to ourſelves. *Shakeſp.*

UNSECU'RE. *adj.* Not ſafe.

—— Love, though moſt ſure,
Yet always to itſelf ſeems *unſecure.* *Denham.*

UNSEDU'CED. *adj.* Not drawn to ill.

If ſhe remain *unſeduc'd*, you not making it appear otherwiſe; for your ill opinion, and th' aſſault you have made to her chaſtity, you ſhall anſwer me with your ſword. *Shakeſp.*

Among innumerable falſe, unmov'd,
Unſhaken, *unſeduc'd*, unterrify'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

UNSEE'ING. *adj.* Wanting the power of viſion.

I ſhou'd have ſcratch'd out your *unſeeing* eyes,
To make my maſter out of love with thee. *Shakeſp.*

To UNSEE'M. *v. n.* Not to ſeem. Not in uſe.

You wrong the reputation of your name,
In ſo *unſeeming* to confeſs receipt
Of that, which hath ſo faithfully been paid. *Shakeſp.*

UNSEE'MLINESS. *n. ſ.* Indecency; indecorum; uncomelineſs.

All as before his ſight whom we fear, and whoſe preſence to offend with any the leaſt *unſeemlineſs*, we would be ſurely as loth as they, who moſt reprehend or deride that we do. *Hooker.*

UNSEE'MLY. *adj.* Indecent; uncomely; unbecoming.

Contentions as yet were never able to prevent two evils; the one a mutual exchange of *unſeemly* and unjuſt diſgraces offered by men, whoſe tongues and paſſions are out of rule; the other a common hazard of both, to be made a prey by ſuch as ſtudy how to work with moſt advantage in private. *Hooker.*

Adultery of the tongue, conſiſting in corrupt, diſhoneſt, and *unſeemly* ſpeeches. *Perkins.*

——— Let us now deviſe
What beſt may for the preſent ſerve to hide
The parts of each from other, that ſeem moſt
To ſhame obnoxious, and *unſeemlieſt* ſeen. *Milton.*

——— Her gifts
Were ſuch, as under government well ſeem'd;
Unſeemly to bear rule. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

My ſons, let your *unſeemly* diſcord ceaſe;
If not in friendſhip, live at leaſt in peace. *Dryden.*

I wiſh every *unſeemly* idea, and wanton expreſſion had been baniſh'd from amongſt them. *Watts.*

UNSEE'MLY. *adv.* Indecently; unbecomingly.

Charity doth not behave itſelf *unſeemly*, ſeeketh not her own. *1 Cor.* xiii. 5.

Unmanly dread invades the French aſtony'd;
Unſeemly yelling; diſtant hills return
The hideous noiſe. *Philips.*

UNSEE'N. *adj.* 1. Not ſeen; not diſcovered. 2. Inviſible; undiſcoverable. 3. Unſkilled; unexperienced.

(1.) A jeſt *unſeen*, inſcrutable, inviſible,
As a noſe on a man's face, or a weathercock on a ſteeple. *Shakeſp.*

——— Her father and myſelf
Will ſo diſpoſe ourſelves, that ſeeing, *unſeen*,
We may of the encounter frankly judge. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

A painter became a phyſician; whereupon one ſaid to him, you have done well; for before the faults of your work were ſeen, but now they are *unſeen.* *Bacon.*

Here may I always on this downy graſs,
Unknown, *unſeen*, my eaſy minutes paſs. *Roſcommon.*

Millions of ſpiritual creatures walk the earth
Unſeen, both when we wake, and when we ſleep. *Milton.*

——— At his birth a ſtar
Unſeen before in heaven, proclaims him come;
And guides the eaſtern ſages who enquire
His place, to offer incenſe, myrrh, and gold. *Milton.*

——— On ſhe came,
Led by her heav'nly maker, though *unſeen*,
And guided by his voice. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The footſteps of the deity he treads,
And ſecret moves along the crowded ſpace,
Unſeen of all the rude Phæacian race. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

(2.) The weeds of hereſy being grown into ripeneſs, do, even in the very cutting down, ſcatter oftentimes thoſe ſeeds which for a while lie *unſeen* and buried in the earth; but afterward freſhly ſpring up again no leſs pernicious than at the firſt. *Hooker.*

(3.) He was not *unſeen* in the affections of the court, but had not reputation enough to reform it. *Clarendon.*

UNSE'LFISH. *adj.* Not addicted to private intereſt.

The moſt intereſted cannot purpoſe any thing ſo much to their own advantage, notwithſtanding which the inclination is nevertheleſs *unſelfiſh.* *Spectator.*

UNSE'NT. *adj.* 1. Not ſent. 2. UNSENT *for.* Not called by letter or meſſenger.

(2.) If a phyſician ſhould go from houſe to houſe *unſent for*, and enquire what woman hath a cancer, or what man a fiſtula, he would be as unwelcome as the diſeaſe itſelf. *Taylor.*

Somewhat of weighty conſequence brings you here ſo often, and *unſent for.* *Dryden.*

UNSE'PARABLE. *adj.* Not to be parted; not to be divided.

Oh world, thy ſlippery turns! Friends now faſt ſworn,
Who twine as 'twere in love
Unſeparable, ſhall, within this hour,
Break out to bittereſt enmity. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

UNSE'PARATED. *adj.* Not parted.

There ſeek the Theban bard;
To whom Perſephone, entire and whole,
Gave to retain th' *unſeparated* ſoul. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

UNSE'RVICEABLE. *adj.* Uſeleſs; bringing no advantage or convenience.

The beaſt, impatient of his ſmarting wound,
Thought with his wings to fly above the ground,
But his late wounded wing *unſerviceable* found. *Spenſer.*

'Tis certainly demonſtrated, that the condenſation and expanſion of any proportion of the air, is always proportional to the weight incumbent upon it: ſo that if the atmoſphere had been much greater or leſs than it is, it would on the ſurface of the earth, have been *unſerviceable* for vegetation and life. *Bentley.*

It can be no *unſerviceable* deſign to religion, to undeceive men in ſo important a point. *Rogers.*

UNSE'RVICEABLY. *adv.* Without uſe; without advantage.

It does not enlarge the dimenſions of the globe, or lie idly and *unſerviceably* there, but part of it is introduced into the plants which grow thereon, and the reſt either remounts again, with the aſcending vapour, or is waſh'd down into rivers. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

UNSE'T. *adj.* Not ſet; not placed.

They urge that God left nothing in his word undeſcribed, nothing *unſet* down; and therefore charged them ſtrictly to keep themſelves into that without any alteration. *Hooker.*

To UNSE'TTLE. *v. a.* 1. To make uncertain. 2. To move from a place. 3. To overthrow.

(1.) Such a doctrine *unſettles* the titles to kingdoms and eſtates; for if the actions from which ſuch ſettlements ſpring were illegal, all that is built upon them muſt be ſo too: but the laſt is abſurd, therefore the firſt muſt be ſo likewiſe. *Arbuthnot.*

(2.) As big as he was, did there need any great matter to *unſettle* him. *L'Eſtrange.*

UNSE'TTLED. *adj.* 1. Not fixed in reſolution; not determined; not ſteady. 2. Unequable; not regular; changeable. 3. Not eſtabliſhed. 4. Not fixed in a place of abode.

(1.) A ſolemn air, and the beſt comforter
To an *unſettled* fancy, cure thy brains. *Shakeſp.*
——— Prepar'd I was not
For ſuch a buſineſs; there am I found
So much *unſettled.* *Shakeſp.*
With them, a baſtard of the king deceas'd,
And all th' *unſettl'd* humours of the land,
Raſh, inconſiderate, fiery, voluntary. *Shakeſp.*
Uncertain and *unſettled* he remains,
Deep verſ'd in books, and ſhallow in himſelf. *Milton.*

A covetous man deliberated betwixt the qualms of a wambling ſtomach, and an *unſettled* mind. *L'Eſtrange.*

Unſettled virtue ſtormy may appear;
Honour, like mine, ſerenely is ſevere. *Dryden.*

Impartially judge, whether from the very firſt day that our religion was *unſettled*, and church government flung out of doors, the civil government has ever been able to fix upon a ſure foundation. *South.*

(2.) March and September, the two equinoxes, are the moſt windy and tempeſtuous, the moſt *unſettl'd* and unequable ſeaſons in moſt countries. *Bentley's Sermons.*

(3.) ——— My cruel fate,
And doubts attending an *unſettled* ſtate,
Forc'd me to guard my coaſt. *Dryden.*

(4.) David ſuppoſed that it could not ſtand with the duty which he owed unto God, to ſet himſelf in an houſe of cedar trees, and to behold the ark of the Lord's covenant *unſettled.* *Hooker.*

UNSE'TTLEDNESS. *n. ſ.* 1. Irreſolution; undetermined ſtate of mind. 2. Uncertainty; fluctuation. 3. Want of fixity.

(2.) The *unſettledneſs* of my condition has hitherto put a ſtop to my thoughts concerning it. *Dryden.*

(3.) When the ſun ſhines upon a river, though its waves roll this way and that by the wind, yet, for all their *unſettledneſs*, the ſun ſtrikes them with a direct and certain beam. *South.*

UNSE'VERED. *adj.* Not parted; not divided.

Honour and policy, like *unſever'd* friends,
I' th' war do grow together. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
Their bands, though ſlack, no diſſolution fear;
Th' *unſever'd* parts the greateſt preſſure bear;
Though looſe, and fit to flow, they ſtill cohere. *Blackmore.*

To UNSE'X. *v. a.* To make otherwiſe than the ſex commonly is.

——— All you ſpirits
That tend on mortal thoughts, *unſex* me here,
And fill me, from the crown to th' toe, top full
Of direct cruelty. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

UNSHA'DOWED *adj.* Not clouded; not darkened.

He alone ſees all things with an *unſhadowed*, comprehenſive viſion, who eminently is all. *Glanville.*

UNSHA'KEABLE. *adj.* Not ſubject to concuſſion. Not in uſe.

——— Your iſle ſtands,
As Neptune's park, ribbed and paled in
With rocks *unſhakeable*, and roaring waters. *Shakeſp.*

UNSHA'KED. *adj.* Not ſhaken. Not in uſe.

——— I know but one,
That unaſſailable holds on his rank,
Unſhak'd of motion. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

UNSHA'KEN. *adj.* 1. Not agitated; not moved. 2. Not ſubject to concuſſion. 3. Not weakened in reſolution; not moved.

(1.) ——— Purpoſe is
Of violent birth, but poor validity;
Which now, like fruits unripe, ſticks on the tree,
But fall *unſhaken*, when they mellow be. *Shakeſp.*

The wicked's ſpite againſt God, is but like a madman's running his head againſt the wall, that leaves the wall *unſhaken*, but daſhes his own brains out. *Boyle.*

(3.) ——— Ill waſt thou ſhrouded then,
O patient ſon of God! yet only ſtood'ſt
Unſhaken. *Milton's Par. Regain'd.*

Employ it in unfeigned piety towards God, in *unſhaken* duty to his vicegerent. *Spratt.*

His principles were founded in reaſon, and ſupported by virtue, and therefore did not lie at the mercy of ambition: his notions were no leſs ſteady and *unſhaken*, than juſt and unright. *Addiſon.*

To UNSHA'KLE. *v. a.* To looſe from bonds.

A laudable freedom of thought *unſhackles* their minds from the narrow prejudices of education, and opens their eyes to a more extenſive view of the publick good. *Addiſon.*

UNSHA'MED. *adj.* Not ſhamed.

The brave man ſeeks not popular applauſe;
Unſham'd though foil'd, he does the beſt he can:
Force is of brutes, but honour is of man. *Dryden.*

UNSHA'PEN. *adj.* Miſhapen; deformed.

This *unſhapen* earth we now inhabit, is the form it was found in when the waters had retired. *Burnet.*

Gaſping for breath th' *unſhapen* Phocæ die,
And on the boiling wave extended lie. *Addiſon.*

UNSHA'RED. *adj.* Not partaken; not had in common.

Bliſs, as thou haſt part, to me is bliſs;
Tedious *unſhar'd* with thee, and odious ſoon. *Milton.*

To UNSHE'ATH. *v. a.* To draw from the ſcabbard.

Executioner, *unſheath* thy ſword. *Shakeſp.*
Mowbray, the biſhop Scroop, Haſtings, and all
Are brought to the correction of your law:
There is not now a rebel's ſword *unſheath'd.* *Shakeſp.*
— Far hence be ſouls profane!
Now, Trojan, take the way thy fates afford;
Aſſume thy courage, and *unſheath* thy ſword. *Dryden.*
——— The Roman ſenate has reſolv'd,
'Till time give better proſpects, ſtill to keep
The ſword *unſheath'd* and turn its edge on Cæſar. *Addiſon.*
Each chief his ſev'nfold ſhield diſplay'd,
And half *unſheath'd* the ſhining blade. *Pope.*

UNSHE'D. *adj.* Not ſpilt.

To blood *unſhed* the rivers muſt be turn'd. *Milton.*

UNSHE'LTERED. *adj.* Wanting a ſcreen; wanting protection.

He is breeding that worm, which will ſmite this gourd, and leave him *unſheltered* to that ſcorching wrath of God, which will make the improvement of Jonah's paſſionate wiſh, that God would take away his life, his moſt rational deſire. *Decay of Piety.*

UNSHI'ELDED. *adj.* Not guarded by the ſhield.

——— He try'd a tough, well-choſen ſpear!
Though Cygnus then did no defence provide,
But ſcornful offer'd his *unſhielded* ſide. *Dryden.*

To UNSHI'P. *v. a.* To take out of a ſhip.

At the cape we landed for freſh water; but diſcovering a leak, we *unſhipped* our goods, and watered there. *Swift.*

UNSHO'CKED. *adj.* Not diſguſted; not offended.

Thy ſpotleſs thoughts *unſhock'd* the prieſt may hear. *Tickell.*

UNSHO'D. *adj.* [from *unſhoed.*] Having no ſhoes.

Their feet *unſhod*, their bodies wrapt in rags;
And both as ſwift on foot, as chaſed ſtags. *Spenſer.*

Withhold thy foot from being *unſhod.* *Jer.* ii.

The king's army, naked and *unſhod*, would, through thoſe incloſed parts, have done them little harm. *Clarendon.*

UNSHO'OK. *part. adj.* Not ſhaken.

Pit, box, and gall'ry in convulſions hurl'd,
Thou ſtand'ſt *unſhook* amidſt a burſting world. *Pope.*

UNSHO'RN. *adj.* Not clipped.

——— This ſtrength, diffus'd
No leſs through all my ſinews, joints and bones,

Than thine, while I preſerv'd theſe locks *unſhorn*,
The pledge of my unviolated vow. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*
Straight as a line in beauteous order ſtood,
Of oaks *unſhorn*, a venerable wood. *Dryden.*

UNSHO'T. *part. adj.* Not hit by ſhot.
He that on her his bold hand lays,
With Cupid's pointed arrow plays;
They, with a touch, they are ſo keen,
Wound us *unſhot*, and ſhe unſeen. *Waller.*

To **UNSHO'UT.** *v. a.* To annihilate, or retract a ſhout.
Unſhout the noiſe that baniſh'd Marcius;
Repeal him, with the welcome of his mother. *Shakeſp.*

UNSHO'WERED. *adj.* Not watered by ſhowers.
—— Nor is Oſiris ſeen
In Memphian grove or green,
Trampling the *unſhower'd* graſs with lowings loud. *Milton.*

UNSHRI'NKING. *adj.* Not recoiling; not ſhunning danger or pain.
Your ſon, my lord, has paid a ſoldier's debt;
He only liv'd but till he was a man;
The which no ſooner had his proweſs confirm'd,
In the *unſhrinking* ſtation where he fought,
But, like a man, he died. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

UNSHU'NNABLE. *adj.* Inevitable.
—— 'Tis the plague of great ones,
Prerogativ'd are they leſs than the baſe;
'Tis deſtiny *unſhunnable* like death. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

UNSI'FTED. *adj.* 1. Not parted by a ſieve. 2. Not tried; not known by experience.
(1.) The ground one year at reſt, forget not thou
With richeſt dung to hearten it again,
Or with *unſifted* aſhes. *May's Virgil.*
(2.) Affection! puh! you ſpeak like a green girl,
Unſifted in ſuch perilous circumſtance. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNSI'GHT. *adj.* Not ſeeing. A low word, uſed only with *unſeen*, as in the example following. Probably formed by corruption of *unſighted*.
They'll ſay our buſineſs to reform
The church and ſtate is but a worm;
For to ſubſcribe, *unſight*, unſeen,
To an unknown church diſcipline. *Hudibras.*

UNSI'GHTED. *adj.* Inviſible; not ſeen.
Beauties that from worth ariſe,
Are like the grace of deities,
Still preſent with us, though *unſighted.* *Suckling.*

UNSI'GHTLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *unſightly.*] Deformity; diſagreeableneſs to the eye.

The *unſightlineſs* in the legs, may be helped, by wearing a laced ſtocking. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

UNSI'GHTLY. *adj.* Diſagreeable to the ſight.
—— On my knees I beg,
That you'll vouchſafe me raiment, bed, and food.—
—Good Sir, no more: theſe are *unſightly* tricks. *Shakeſp.*
Thoſe bloſſoms alſo, and thoſe dropping gums,
That lie beſtrown, *unſightly*, and unſmooth,
Aſk riddance, if we mean to tread with eaſe. *Milton.*
Amongſt the reſt, a ſmall, *unſightly* root,
But of divine effect, he cull'd me out. *Milton.*

It muſt have been a fine genius for gardening, that could have formed ſuch an *unſightly* hollow, into ſo beautiful an area. *Spectator.*

UNSINCE'RE. *adj.* [*inſincerus*, Latin.] 1. Not hearty; not faithful. 2. Not genuine; impure; adulterated. 3 Not ſound; not ſolid.

(2.) I have ſo often met with chymical preparations, which I have found *unſincere*, that I dare ſcarce truſt any. *Boyle.*

(3.) Myrrha was joy'd the welcome news to hear;
But, clogg'd with guilt, the joy was *unſincere*. *Dryden.*

UNSINCE'RITY. *adj* Adulteration; cheat.

A ſpirit of ſea-ſalt may, without any *unſincerity*, be ſo prepared, as to diſſolve crude gold. *Boyle.*

To **UNSI'NEW.** *v. a.* To deprive of ſtrength.
Nor are the nerves of his compacted ſtrength,
Stretch'd and diſſolv'd into *unſinew'd* length. *Denham.*
Now toys and trifles from their Athens come,
And dates and pepper have *unſinew'd* Rome. *Dryden.*

The affected purity of the French has *unſinew'd* their heroick verſe. The language of an epick poem is almoſt wholly figurative: yet are they ſo fearful of a metaphor, that no example of Virgil can encourage them to be bold with ſafety. *Dryden.*

UNSI'NEWED. *adj.* Nerveleſs; weak.
—— Two ſpecial reaſons
May to you, perhaps, ſeem much *unſinew'd*
And yet to me are ſtrong. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

UNSI'NGED. *adj.* Not ſcorched; not touched by fire.

By the command of Domitian, when caſt into a chaldron of burning oil, he came out *unſinged*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Three men paſſed through a fiery furnace, untouch'd, *unſinged.* *Stephens's Sermons.*

UNSI'NKING. *adj.* Not ſinking.
Anxur feels the cool, refreſhing breeze
Blown off the ſea, and all the dewy ſtrand
Lies cover'd with a ſmooth, *unſinking* ſand. *Addiſon.*

UNSI'NNING. *adj.* Impeccable.

A perfect *unſinning* obedience, free from particular acts of tranſgreſſion. *Rogers.*

UNSKA'NNED. *adj.* Not meaſured; not computed.
This tiger-footed rage, when it ſhall find
The harm of *unſkann'd* ſwiftneſs, will, too late,
Tie leaden pounds to's heels. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

UNSKI'LLED. *adj.* Wanting ſkill; wanting knowledge: with *in* before a noun, and *to* before a verb.
Unſkill'd in Hellebore, if thou ſhouldſt try
To mix it, and miſtake the quantity,
The rules of phyſick would againſt thee cry. *Dryden.*
Unſkill'd and young, yet ſomething ſtill I write,
Of Ca'ndiſh beauty, join'd to Cecil's wit. *Prior.*
Not eaſtern monarchs on their nuptial day,
In dazzling gold and purple ſhine ſo gay,
As the bright natives of th' unlabour'd field,
Unvers'd in ſpinning, and *in* looms *unſkill'd.* *Blackmore.*
Poets, like painters, thus *unſkill'd to* trace
The naked nature, and the living grace,
With gold and jewels cover every part,
And hide with ornaments their want of art. *Pope.*

UNSKI'LFUL. *adj.* Wanting art; wanting knowledge.

This overdone, or come tardy off, though it make the *unſkilful* laugh, cannot but make the judicious grieve. *Shakeſp.*

Hear his ſighs, though mute:
Unſkilful with what words to pray, let me
Interpret for him. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

A man, *unſkilful* in ſyllogiſm, could perceive the weakneſs and inconcluſiveneſs of a long, artificial and plauſible diſcourſe. *Locke.*

Uſing a man's words, according to the propriety of the language, though it be not always underſtood, leaves the blame on him, who is ſo *unſkilful* in the language, as not to underſtand it, when uſed as it ought. *Locke.*

UNSKI'LFULLY. *adv.* Without knowledge; without art.

You ſpeak *unſkilfully*; or, if your knowledge be more, it is much darkened in your malice. *Shakeſp.*

UNSKI'LFULNESS. *n. ſ.* Want of art; want of knowledge.

The ſweetneſs of her countenance did give ſuch a grace to what ſhe did, that it did make handſome the unhandſomeneſs, and make the eye force the mind to believe that there was a praiſe in that *unſkilfulneſs*. *Sidney.*

Let no prices be heightened by the neceſſity or *unſkilfulneſs* of the contractor. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

UNSLA'IN. *adj.* Not killed.

If there were any who felt a pity of ſo great a fall, and had yet any ſparks of *unſlain* duty left in them towards me, yet durſt they not ſhew it. *Sidney.*

Not hecatomb *unſlain*, nor vows unpaid,
On Greeks accurs'd, this dire contagion bring. *Dryden.*

UNSLA'KED. *adj.* Not quenched.
—— Her deſires new rous'd,

And yet *unſlak'd*, will kindle in her fancy,
And make her eager to renew the feaſt. *Dryden.*

Wheat ſteep'd in brine, drawing the brine from it, they mix with *unſlack'd* lime beat to powder, and ſo ſow it. *Mortimer.*

UNSLEE'PING. *adj.* Ever wakeful.

—— And roſeate dews diſpos'd
All but th' *unſleeping* eyes of God to reſt.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.

UNSLI'PPING. *adj.* Not liable to ſlip; faſt.

—— To knit your hearts
With an *unſlipping* knot, take, Antony,
Octavia to wife. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

UNSMI'RCHED. *adj.* Unpolluted; not ſtained.

That drop of blood that's calm proclaims me baſtard;
Cries cuckold to my father; brands the harlot
Ev'n here, between the chaſte and *unſmirch'd* brow
Of my true mother. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

UNSMO'KED. *adj.* Not ſmoked.

His antient pipe in ſable dy'd,
And half *unſmoak'd* lay by his ſide. *Swift.*

UNSMO'OTH. *adj.* Rough; not even; not level. Not uſed.

Thoſe bloſſoms, and thoſe dropping gums
That lie beſtrown, unſightly, and *unſmooth*,
Aſk riddance, if we mean to tread with eaſe. *Milton.*

UNSO'CIABLE. *adj.* [*inſociabilis*, Lat.] Not kind; not communicative of good; not ſuitable to ſociety.

By how much the more we are accompanied with plenty, by ſo much the more greedily is our end deſired, whom when time hath made *unſociable* to others, we become a burden to ourſelves. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

Such a behaviour deters men from a religious life, by repreſenting it as an *unſociable* ſtate, that extinguiſhes all joy. *Addiſon.*

UNSO'CIABLY. *adv.* Not kindly; without good-nature.

Theſe are pleas'd with nothing that is not *unſociably* ſour, ill-natur'd, and troubleſome. *L'Eſtrange.*

UNSO'ILED. *adj.* Not polluted; not tainted; not ſtained.

Who will believe thee, Iſabel?
My *unſoil'd* name, th' auſtereneſs of my life,
Will your accuſation overweigh. *Shakeſp.*

The humours are tranſparent, to let in the light *unſoiled* and unſophiſticated by any inward tincture. *Ray.*

Her Arethuſian ſtream remains *unſoil'd*,
Unmix'd with foreign filth, and undefil'd. *Dryden.*

UNSO'LD. *adj.* Not exchanged for money.

Mopſus the ſage, who future things foretold,
And t'other ſeer, yet by his wife *unſold*. *Dryden.*
Adieu, my children! better thus expire
Unſtall'd, *unſold*; thus glorious mount in fire. *Pope.*

UNSO'LDIERLIKE. *adj.* Unbecoming a ſoldier.

Perhaps they had ſentinels waking while they ſlept; but even this would be *unſoldierlike* in our age. *Broome.*

UNSO'LID. *adj.* Fluid; not coherent.

The extenſion of body is nothing but the coheſion of ſolid, ſeparable, moveable parts; and the extenſion of ſpace, the continuity of *unſolid*, inſeparable and unmoveable parts. *Locke.*

UNSOO'T, for *unſweet*. *Spenſer.*

UNSOPHI'STICATED. *adj.* Not adulterated; not counterfeit.

The humour and tunicles are purely tranſparent, to let in light and colours, unfouled and *unſophiſticated* by any inward tincture. *More againſt Atheiſm.*

Blue vitriol, how venereal and *unſophiſticated* ſoever, rubb'd upon the whetted blade of a knife, will not impart its latent colour. *Boyle.*

If authors will not keep cloſe to truth by unvaried terms, and plain, *unſophiſticated* arguments; yet it concerns readers not to be impoſed on, by fallacies. *Locke.*

UNSO'LVED. *adj.* Not explicated.

Why may not a ſincere ſearcher of truth, by labour and prayer, find out the ſolution of thoſe perplexities, which have hitherto been *unſolv'd*. *Watts.*

As Virgil propounds a riddle which he leaves *unſolved*; ſo I will give you another, and leave the expoſition to your acute judgment. *Dryden.*

UNSO'RTED. *adj.* Not diſtributed by proper ſeparation.

Their ideas, ever indifferent and repugnant, lie in the brain *unſorted*, and thrown together without order. *Watts.*

UNSO'UGHT. *adj.* 1. Had without ſeeking. 2. Not ſearched; not explored.

(1.) —— Mad man, that does ſeek
Occaſion of wrath, and cauſe of ſtrife;
She comes *unſought*; and ſhunned, follows eke. *Spenſer.*
Her virtue, and the conſcience of her worth,
That would be woo'd, and not *unſought* be won. *Milton.*
—— They new hope reſume,
To find whom at the firſt they found *unſought*. *Milton.*
The ſea o'er-fraught would ſwell, and th' *unſought* diamonds
Would ſo emblaze the forehead of the deep. *Milton.*
—— Slumber, which forgot
When call'd before to come, now came *unſought*. *Milton.*

If ſome foreign and *unſought* ideas offer themſelves, reject them, and keep them from taking off our minds from its preſent purſuit. *Locke.*

Thou that art ne'er from velvet ſlipper free,
Whence comes this *unſought* honour unto me? *Fenton.*
(2.) Hopeleſs to find, yet loth to leave *unſought*,
Or that, or any place that harbours men. *Shakeſp.*

UNSO'UND. *adj.* 1. Sickly; wanting health. 2. Not free from cracks. 3. Rotten; corrupted. 4. Not orthodox. 5. Not honeſt; not upright. 6. Not true; not certain; not ſolid. 7. Not faſt; not calm. 8. Not cloſe; not compact. 9. Not ſincere; not faithful. 10. Not ſolid; not material. 11. Erroneous; wrong. 12. Not faſt under foot.

(1.) —— Intemp'rate youth
Ends in an age imperfect, and *unſound*. *Denham.*

An animal whoſe juices are *unſound*, can never be duly nouriſhed; for *unſound* juices can never duly repair the fluids and ſolids. *Arbuthnot.*

(4.) Theſe arguments being ſound and good, it cannot be *unſound* or evil to hold ſtill the ſame aſſertion. *Hooker.*

Eutyches of ſound belief, as touching their true perſonal copulation, become *unſound*, by denying the difference which ſtill continueth between the one and the other nature. *Hooker.*

(5.) —— Do not tempt my miſery,
Leſt it ſhould make me ſo *unſound* a man,
As to upbraid you with thoſe kindneſſes
That I have done for you. *Shakeſpeare.*
(6.) —— Their vain humours, fed
With fruitleſs follies and *unſound* delights. *Spenſer.*
(7.) —— The now ſad king,
Toſs'd here and there, his quiet to confound,
Feels ſudden terror bring cold ſhivering;
Liſts not to eat; ſtill muſes; ſleeps *unſound*. *Daniel.*

(8.) Some lands make *unſound* cheeſe, notwithſtanding all the care of the good houſewife. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

(9.) This Boobyclod ſoon drops upon the ground
A certain token that his love's *unſound*;
While Lubberkin ſticks firmly. *Gay.*
(10.) Of ſuch ſubtle ſubſtance and *unſound*,
That like a ghoſt he ſeem'd, whoſe grave-cloaths are unbound. *Spenſer.*
(11.) — What fury, what conceit *unſound*,
Preſenteth here to death ſo ſweet a child. *Fairfax.*
His puiſſance, truſting in th' Almighty's aid,
I mean to try, whoſe reaſon I have try'd
Unſound and falſe. *Milton.*

UNSO'UNDED. *adj.* Not tried by the plummet.

—— Glo'ſter is
Unſounded yet, and full of deep deceit. *Shakeſp. Hen. VI.*
Orpheus' lute was ſtrung with poets ſinews,
Whoſe golden touch could ſoften ſteel and ſtones;
Make tygers tame, and huge leviathans
Forſake *unſounded* deeps to dance on ſands. *Shakeſp.*

Unso'undneſs. *n. ſ.* 1. Erroneouſneſs of belief; want of orthodoxy. 2. Corruptneſs of any kind. 3. Want of ſtrength; want of ſolidity.

(1.) If this be unſound, wherein doth the point of *unſoundneſs* lie. *Hooker.*

(2.) Neither is it to all men apparent, which complain of unſound parts, with what kind of *unſoundneſs* every ſuch part is poſſeſſed. *Hooker.*

(3.) The *unſoundneſs* of this principle has been often expoſed, and is univerſally acknowledged. *Addiſon.*

Unso'ured. *adj.* 1. Not made ſour. 2. Not made moroſe.

(1.) Meat and drink laſt longer unputrified and *unſour'd* in winter than in ſummer. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

(2.) Secure theſe golden early joys,
That youth *unſour'd* with ſorrow bears. *Dryden.*

Unso'wn. *adj.* Not propagated by ſcattering ſeed.

Muſhrooms come up haſtily in a night, and yet are *unſown.* *Bacon.*

If the ground lie fallow and *unſown*, corn-flowers will not come. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The flow'rs *unſown* in fields and meadows reign'd,
And weſtern winds immortal ſpring maintain'd. *Dryden.*

Unspa'red. *adj.* Not ſpared.

—— Whatever thing
The ſcythe of time mows down, devour *unſpared.* *Milton.*

Unspa'ring. *adj.* 1. Not parſimonious. 2. Not merciful.

(1.) She gathers tribute large, and on the board
Heaps with *unſparing* hand. *Milton.*

To **Unspe'ak.** *v. a.* To retract; to recant.

I put myſelf to thy direction, and
Unſpeak mine own detraction; here abjure
The taints and blames I laid upon myſelf. *Shakeſp.*

Unspe'akable. *adj.* Not to be expreſſed; ineffable; unutterable.

A thing, which uttered with true devotion and zeal of heart, affordeth to God himſelf that glory, that aid to the weakeſt ſort of men, to the moſt perfect that ſolid comfort, which is *unſpeakable.* *Hooker.*

A heavier taſk could not have been impos'd,
Than I to ſpeak my grief *unſpeakable.* *Shakeſp.*

—— Both addreſt for fight
Unſpeakable: for who, though with the tongue
Of angels, can relate. *Milton.*

The comfort it conveys is ſomething bigger than the capacities of mortality; mighty, and *unſpeakable*; and not to be underſtood, till it comes to be felt. *South.*

This fills the minds of weak men with groundleſs fears, and *unſpeakable* rage towards their fellow ſubjects. *Addiſon.*

Unspe'akably. *adv.* Inexpreſſibly; ineffably.

When nature is in her diſſolution, and preſents us with nothing but bleak and barren proſpects, there is ſomething *unſpeakably* chearful in a ſpot of ground which is covered with trees, that ſmile amidſt all the rigours of winter. *Spectator.*

Unspe'cified. *adj.* Not particularly mentioned.

Were it not requiſite that it ſhould be concealed, it had not paſſed *unſpecified.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Unspe'culative. *adj.* Not theoretical.

Some *unſpeculative* men may not have the ſkill to examine their aſſertions. *Government of the Tongue.*

Unspe'd. *adj.* Not diſpatched; not performed.

—— Venutus withdraws,
Unſped the ſervice of the common cauſe. *Garth.*

Unspe'nt. *adj.* Not waſted; not diminiſhed; not weakened; not exhauſted.

The ſound incloſed within the ſides of the bell, cometh forth at the holes *unſpent* and more ſtrong. *Bacon.*

Thy fame, not circumſcrib'd with Engliſh ground,
Flies like the nimble journeys of the light,
And is, like that, *unſpent* too in its flight. *Dryden.*

To **Unsphe're.** *v. a.* To remove from its orb.

You put me off with limber vows; but I,
Though you wou'd ſeek t' *unſphere* the ſtars with oaths,
Should yet ſay, Sir, no going. *Shakeſp.*

— Let my lamp at midnight hour
Be ſeen in ſome high lonely tow'r,
Where I may oft out-watch the bear,
With thrice great Hermes; or *unſphere*
The ſpirit of Plato, to unfold
What worlds or what vaſt regions hold
Th' immortal mind. *Milton.*

Unspi'ed. *adj.* 1. Not ſearched; not explored. 2. Not ſeen; not diſcovered.

(1.) With narrow ſearch I muſt walk round
This garden, and no corner leave *unſpy'd.* *Milton.*

(2.) Reſolv'd to find ſome fault, before *unſpy'd*;
And diſappointed, if but ſatisfy'd. *Tickell.*

Unspi'lt. *adj.* 1. Not ſhed. 2. Not ſpoiled; not marred.

(1.) That blood which thou and thy great grandſire ſhed;
And all that ſince theſe ſiſter nations bled,
Had been *unſpilt*, had happy Edward known,
That all the blood he ſpilt had been his own. *Denham.*

(2.) To borrow to-daie, and to-morrow to mis,
For lender or borrower noiance it is;
Then have of thine owne, without lending, *unſpilt.* *Tuſſer.*

To **Unspi'rit.** *v. a.* To diſpirit; to depreſs; to deject.

Denmark has continued ever ſince weak and *unſpirited*, bent only upon ſafety. *Temple.*

Could it be in the power of any temporal loſs, ſo much to diſcompoſe and *unſpirit* my ſoul. *Norris.*

Unspo'iled. *adj.* 1. Not plundered; not pillaged. 2. Not marred; not hurt; not made uſeleſs; not corrupted.

(1.) All the way that they fled, for very deſpight, in their return they utterly waſted whatſoever they had before left *unſpoiled.* *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

The Engliſh ſearch'd the rivers in ſuch ſort, as they left few ſhips *unſpoiled* or untaken. *Hayward.*

Unſpoil'd ſhall be her arms, and unprofan'd
Her holy limbs. *Dryden.*

(2.) Bathurſt, yet *unſpoil'd* by wealth. *Pope.*

Unspo'tted. *adj.* 1. Not marked with any ſtain. 2. Immaculate; not tainted with guilt.

(1.) —— A milk-white hind,
Without *unſpotted*, innocent within. *Dryden.*

Seven bullocks yet unyok'd for Phœbus chuſe,
And for Diana ſeven *unſpotted* ewes. *Dryden.*

(2.) Satyran bid him other buſineſs ply,
Than hunt the ſteps of pure, *unſpotted* maid. *Spenſer.*

A heart *unſpotted* is not eaſily daunted. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

There is no king, be his cauſe never ſo ſpotleſs, if it come to the arbitrement of ſwords, can try it out with all *unſpotted* ſoldiers. *Shakeſp. Hen.* V.

Pure religion and undefiled is this, to viſit the fatherleſs and widows in their affliction, and to keep himſelf *unſpotted* from the world. *James*, i. 27.

Wiſdom is the grey hair to men, and an *unſpotted* life is old age. *Apocrypha.*

Make her his eternal bride;
And from her fair *unſpotted* ſide
Two bliſsful twins are to be born. *Milton.*

Thou wilt not leave me in the loathſome grave
His prey, nor ſuffer my *unſpotted* ſoul
For ever with corruption there to dwell. *Milton.*

Vindicate the honour of religion, by a pure and *unſpotted* obedience to its precepts. *Rogers.*

Unsqua'red. *adj.* Not formed; irregular.

—— When he ſpeaks,
'Tis like a chime a-mending, with terms *unſquar'd*;
Which, from the tongue of roaring Typhon dropt,
Would ſeem hyperboles. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

Unsta'ble. *adj.* [*inſtabilis*, Latin.] 1. Not fixed; not faſt. 2. Inconſtant; irreſolute.

(1.) A popular ſtate not founded on the general intereſts of the people, is of all others the moſt uncertain, *unſtable*, and ſubject to the moſt eaſy changes. *Temple.*

Thus air was void of light, and earth *unſtable*. *Dryden.*

See harneſs'd ſteeds deſert the ſtony town,
And wander roads *unſtable*, not their own. *Gay.*

(2.) —— Where gentry, title, wiſdom,
Cannot conclude by the yea and no
Of general ignorance, it muſt omit
Real neceſſities, and give way the while
T' *unſtable* ſlightneſs. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

A double-minded man is *unſtable*. *James*, i. 8.

Unsta'id. *adj.* Not cool; not prudent; not ſettled into diſcretion; not ſteady; mutable.

His *unſtayed* youth had long wandered in the common labyrinth of love; in which time, to warn young people of his unfortunate folly, he compil'd theſe twelve oeglogues. *Spenſer.*

To the gay gardens his *unſtaid* deſire
Him wholly carried, to refreſh his ſpirits. *Spenſer.*

Will the king come, that I may breathe my laſt
In wholeſome counſel to his *unſtaid* youth. *Shakeſp.*

Tell me, how will the world repute me,
For undertaking ſo *unſtaid* a journey?
I fear it will make me ſcandalized. *Shakeſp.*

— Wo to that land,
Which gaſps beneath a child's *unſtaid* command. *Sandys.*

Unsta'idness. *n. ſ.* 1. Indiſcretion; volatile mind. 2. Uncertain motion.

(2.) The oft changing of his colour, with a kind of ſhaking *unſtaidneſs* over all his body, he might ſee in his countenance ſome great determination mixed with fear. *Sidney.*

Unsta'ined. *adj.* Not ſtained; not died; not diſcoloured; not diſhonoured; not polluted.

Pure and *unſtained* religion ought to be the higheſt of all cares appertaining to public regimen. *Hooker.*

Ne let her waves with any filth be dy'd,
But ever, like herſelf, *unſtained* hath been try'd. *Spenſer.*

— I do commit into your hand
Th' *unſtained* ſword that you have us'd to bear,
With this remembrance, that you uſe the ſame
With a like bold, juſt, and impartial ſpirit,
As you have done 'gainſt me. *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

I will do it without fear or doubt,
To live an *unſtain'd* wife to my ſweet love. *Shakeſp.*

— Your youth,
And the true blood which peeps forth faintly through it,
Do plainly give you out an *unſtain'd* ſhepherd. *Shakeſp.*

The hooked chariot ſtood
Unſtain'd with hoſtile blood. *Milton.*

—That good earl, once preſident
Of England's council, and her treaſury;
Who liv'd in both *unſtain'd* with gold or fee,
And left them both, more in himſelf content. *Milton.*

Her people guiltleſs, and her fields *unſtain'd*. *Roſcommon.*

Theſe, of the garter call'd, of faith *unſtain'd*,
In fighting fields the laurel have obtain'd. *Dryden.*

To Unsta'te. *v. a.* To put out of dignity.

High-battled Cæſar will
Unſtate his happineſs, and be ſtag'd to th' ſhew
Againſt a ſworder. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

I wou'd *unſtate* myſelf, to be in a due reſolution. *Shakeſp.*

Unsta'tutable. *adj.* Contrary to ſtatute.

That plea did not avail, although the leaſe were notoriouſly *unſtatutable*, the rent reſerved, being not a ſeventh part of the real value. *Swift.*

Unsta'unched. *adj.* Not ſtopped; not ſtayed.

— With the iſſuing blood
Stifle the villain, whoſe *unſtaunched* thirſt
York and young Rutland could not ſatisfy. *Shakeſp.*

Unste'adily. *adv.* 1. Without any certainty. 2. Inconſtantly; not conſiſtently.

(2.) He that uſes his words looſely and *unſteadily*, will not be minded, or not underſtood. *Locke.*

Unste'adiness. *n. ſ.* Want of conſtancy; irreſolution; mutability.

A prince of this character, will inſtruct us by his example, to fix the *unſteadineſs* of our politicks. *Addiſon.*

In the reſult, we find the ſame ſpirit of cruelty, the ſame blindneſs, and obſtinacy, and *unſteadineſs*. *Swift.*

Unste'ady. *adj.* 1. Inconſtant; irreſolute. 2. Mutable; variable; changeable. 3. Not fixed; not ſettled.

(1.) And her *unſteady* hand hath often plac'd
Men in high pow'r, but ſeldom holds them faſt. *Denham.*

No meaſures can be taken of an *unſteady* mind; ſtill 'tis too much or too little. *L'Eſtrange.*

While choice remains, he will be ſtill *unſteady*,
And nothing but neceſſity can fix him. *Rowe.*

(2.) If the motion of the ſun were as unequal as that of a ſhip driven by *unſteady* winds, it would not at all help us to meaſure time. *Locke.*

Unste'adfast. *adj.* Not fixed; not faſt; not reſolute.

—— I'll read you matter,
As full of peril and advent'rous ſpirit,
As to o'erwalk a current, roaring loud,
On the *unſteadfaſt* footing of a ſpear. *Shakeſp.*

Unstee'ped. *adj.* Not ſoaked.

Other wheat was ſown *unſteeped*, but watered twice a day. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

To Unsti'ng. *v. a.* To diſarm of a ſting.

He has diſarmed his afflictions, *unſtung* his miſeries; and though he has not the proper happineſs of the world, yet he has the greateſt that is to be enjoyed in it. *South's Sermons.*

Unsti'nted. *adj.* Not limited.

In the works of nature is *unſtinted* goodneſs ſhewn us by their author. *Skelton.*

Unsti'rred. *adj.* Not ſtirred; not agitated.

Such ſeeming milks ſuffered to ſtand *unſtirred*, let fall to the bottom a reſinous ſubſtance. *Boyle on Colours.*

To Unsti'tch. *v. a.* To open by picking the ſtitches.

Cato well obſerves, though in the phraſe of a taylor, friendſhip ought not to be unripped, but *unſtiched*. *Collier.*

Unsto'oping. *adj.* Not bending; not yielding.

Such neighbour nearneſs to our ſacred blood
Should nothing priv'lege him, nor partialize
Th' *unſtooping* firmneſs of my upright ſoul. *Shakeſp.*

To U'nstop *v. a.* To free from ſtop or obſtruction; to open.

Such white fumes have been afforded, by *unſtopping* a liquor diaphanous and red. *Boyle on Colours.*

The eyes of the blind ſhall be opened, and the ears of the deaf *unſtopped*. *Iſa.* xxxv. 5.

One would wonder to find ſuch a multitude of nitches *unſtopped*. *Addiſon.*

Unsto'pped. *adj.* Meetin no reſiſtance.

The flame *unſtopp'd*, at firſt more fury gains,
And Vulcan rides at large with looſen'd reins. *Dryden.*

Unstra'ined. *adj.* Eaſy; not forced.

By an eaſy and *unſtrained* derivation; it implies the breath of God. *Hakewill on Providence.*

Unstra'itened *adj.* Not contracted.

The eternal wiſdom, from which we derive our beings, enriched us with all theſe ennoblements that were ſuitable to the meaſures of an *unſtraitened* goodneſs, and the capacity of ſuch a creature. *Glanville.*

Unstre'ngthened. *adj.* Not ſupported; not aſſiſted.

The church of God is neither of capacity ſo weak, nor ſo *unſtrengthened* with authority from above, but that her laws may exact obedience at the hands of her own children. *Hooker.*

To Unstri'ng. *v. a.* 1. To relax any thing ſtrung; to deprive of ſtrings. 2. To looſe; to untie.

(1.) My tongue's uſe is to me no more,
Than an *unſtringed* viol or harp. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

Eternal ſtructures let them raiſe,
On William and Maria's praiſe;
Nor fear they can exhauſt the ſtore,
'Till nature's muſick lies *unſtrung*. *Prior.*

His idle horn on fragrant myrtles hung;
His arrows ſcatter'd, and his bow *unſtrung*. *Smith.*

(2.) Invaded thus, for want of better bands,
His garland they *unſtring*, and bind his hands. *Dryden.*

Unstru'ck. *adj.* Not moved; not affected.

——— Over dank and dry,
They journey toilſome, unfatigu'd with length
Of march, *unſtruck* with horror at the ſight
Of Alpine ridges bleak. *Philips.*

Unstu'died. *adj.* Not premeditated; not laboured.

In your converſation I cou'd obſerve a clearneſs of notion, expreſs'd in ready and *unſtudied* words. *Dryden.*

Unstu'ffed. *adj.* Unfilled; not crowded.

Care keeps his watch in every old man's eye;
And where care lodgeth, ſleep will never lie:
But where unbruiſed youth with *unſtuft* brain,
Doth couch his limbs, there golden ſleep doth reign. *Shak.*

Unsubsta'ntial. *adj.* 1. Not ſolid; not palpable. 2. Not real.

(1.) Welcome, thou *unſubſtantial* air that I embrace;
The wretch that thou haſt blown unto the worſt,
Owes nothing to thy blaſts. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

——— Darkneſs now roſe,
As daylight ſunk, and brought in low'ring night,
Her ſhadowy offspring, *unſubſtantial* both,
Privation mere of light and abſent day. *Milton.*

(2.) If empty, *unſubſtantial* beings may be ever made uſe of on this occaſion, there were never any more nicely imagined and employed. *Addiſon.*

Unsucce'eded. *adj.* Not ſucceeded.

Unjuſt equal o'er equals to let reign;
One over all, with *unſucceeded* power. *Milton.*

Unsucce'ssful. *adj.* Not having the wiſhed event; not fortunate.

O the ſad fate of *unſucceſsful* ſin!
You ſee yon heads without, there's worſe within. *Cleaveland.*

——— Ye pow'rs return'd
From *unſucceſsful* charge! be not diſmay'd. *Milton.*

Hence appear the many miſtakes, which have made learning generally ſo unpleaſing and ſo *unſucceſsful.* *Milton.*

My counſels may be *unſucceſsful*, but my prayers,
Shall wait on all your actions. *Denham.*

The corruption, perverſeneſs, and vitioſity of man's will, he charges as the only cauſe that rendered all the arguments his doctrine came cloathed with, *unſucceſsful.* *South.*

Had Portius been the *unſucceſsful* lover,
The ſame compaſſion would have fall'n on him. *Addiſon.*

Succeſsful authors do what they can to exclude a competitor, while the *unſucceſsful*, with as much eagerneſs, lay their claim to him as their brother. *Addiſon.*

Thoſe are generally more *unſucceſsful* in their purſuit after fame, who are more deſirous of obtaining it. *Addiſon.*

Leave dang'rous truths to *unſucceſsful* ſatire. *Pope.*

Unsucce'ssfully. *adv.* Unfortunately; without ſucceſs.

The humble and contented man pleaſes himſelf innocently; while the ambitious man attempts to pleaſe others ſinfully, and, perhaps, in the iſſue *unſucceſsfully* too. *South.*

Unsucce'ssfulness. *n. ſ.* Want of ſucceſs; event contrary to wiſh.

Admonitions, fraternal or paternal, then more publick reprehenſions, and upon the *unſucceſsfulneſs* of all theſe milder medicaments, the cenſures of the church. *Hammond.*

Unsucce'ssive. *adj.* Not proceeding by flux of parts.

We cannot ſum up the *unſucceſſive* and ſtable direction of God. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The *unſucceſſive* duration of God with relation to himſelf, doth not communicate unto other created beings, the ſame manner of duration. *Hale.*

Unsu'cked. *adj.* Not having the breaſts drawn.

Unſuck'd of lamb or kid, that tend their play. *Milton.*

Unsu'fferable. *adj.* Not ſupportable; intolerable; not to be endured.

The irkſome deformities, whereby through endleſs and ſenſeleſs effuſions of indigeſted prayers, they oftentimes diſgrace, in moſt *unſufferable* manner, the worthieſt part of chriſtian duty towards God. *Hooker.*

That glorious form, that light *unſufferable*,
And that far-beaming blaze of majeſty,
Wherewith he wont at heav'n's high council table
To ſit the midſt of trinal unity,
He laid aſide. *Milton.*

A ſtinking breath, and twenty ill ſmells beſides, are more *unſufferable* by her natural ſluttiſhneſs. *Swift.*

Unsuffi'cience. *n. ſ.* [*inſuffiſance*, Fr.] Inability to anſwer the end propoſed.

The error and *unſufficience* of the arguments, doth make it on the contrary ſide againſt them, a ſtrong preſumption that God hath not moved their hearts to think ſuch things as he hath not enabled them to prove. *Hooker.*

Unsuffi'cient. *adj.* [*inſuffiſant*, Fr.] Unable; inadequate.

Malebranche having ſhewed the difficulties of the other ways, and how *unſufficient* they are, to give a ſatiſfactory account of the ideas we have, erects this, of ſeeing all things in God, upon their ruin, as the true. *Locke.*

Unsu'gared. *adj.* Not ſweetened with ſugar.

Try it with ſugar put into water formerly ſugared, and into other water *unſugared.* *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Unsu'itable. *adj.* Not congruous; not equal; not proportionate.

Virginity, like an old courtier, wears her cap out of faſhion; richly ſuited, but *unſuitable*, juſt like the brooch and the tooth-pick, which we wear not now. *Shakeſpeare.*

He will ſmile upon her, which will now be ſo *unſuitable* to her diſpoſition, being addicted to a melancholy, that it cannot but turn him into contempt. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

That would likelieſt render contempt inſtead;
Hard recompence, *unſuitable* return
For ſo much good. *Milton's Par. Regain'd.*

All that heaven and happineſs ſignifies is *unſuitable* to a wicked man; and therefore could be no felicity to him. *Tillotſon.*

Conſider whether they be not unneceſſary expences; ſuch as are *unſuitable* to our circumſtances. *Atterbury.*

To enter into a party, as into an order of friars, with ſo reſigned an obedience to ſuperiours, is very *unſuitable* with the civil and religious liberties we ſo zealouſly aſſert. *Swift.*

Unsu'itableness. *n. ſ.* Incongruity; unfitneſs.

The *unſuitableneſs* of one man's aſpect to another man's fancy, has raiſed ſuch an averſion, as has produced a perfect hatred of him. *South.*

Unsu'iting. *adj.* Not fitting; not becoming.

Whilſt you were here, o'erwhelmed with your grief,
A paſſion moſt *unſuiting* ſuch a man. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Leave thy joys, *unſuiting* ſuch an age,
To a freſh comer, and reſign the ſtage. *Dryden.*

Unsu'llied. *adj.* Not fouled; not diſgraced; pure.

My maiden honour yet is pure
As the *unſullied* lilly. *Shakeſp.*

The royal authority, a moſt dutiful obſervance has ever been the proper, *unſullied* honour of your church. *Spratt.*

Rays which on Hough's *unſulli'd* mitre ſhine. *Pope.*

——— Theſe an altar raiſe:
An hecatomb of pure, *unſully'd* lays
That altar crowns. *Pope.*

Unsu'ng. *adj.* Not celebrated in verſe; not recited in verſe.

Thus was the firſt day ev'n and morn,
Nor paſs'd uncelebrated, nor *unſung*
By the cœleſtial choirs. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Half yet remains *unſung*; but narrower bound
Within the viſible diurnal ſphere. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Here the muſe ſo oft her harp has ſtrung,
That not a mountain rears its head *unſung.* *Addiſon.*

Unsu'nned. *adj.* Not expoſed to the ſun.

I thought her as chaſte as *unſunn'd* ſnow. *Shakeſp.*

You may as well ſpread out the *unſunn'd* heaps
Of miſers treaſure by an outlaw's den,
And tell me it is ſafe, as bid me hope
Danger will wink at opportunity.

And let a ſingle, helpleſs maiden paſs
Uninjur'd in this wild ſurrounding waſte. *Milton.*

Unsupe'rfluous. *adj.* Not more than enough.

Nature's full bleſſings would be well diſpens'd
In *unſuperfluous*, even proportion,
And ſhe no whit encumber'd with her ſtore. *Milton.*

Unsuppla'nted. *adj.* 1. Not forced, or thrown from under that which ſupports it. 2. Not defeated by ſtratagem.

Gladſome they quaff, yet not encroach on night,
Seaſon of reſt; but well bedew'd repair
Each to his home with *unſupplanted* feet. *Philips.*

Unsuppli'ed. *adj.* Not ſupplied; not accommodated with ſomething neceſſary.

Prodigal in ev'ry other grant,
Her ſire left *unſupply'd* her only want. *Dryden.*

Every man who enjoys the poſſeſſion of what he naturally wants, and is unmindful of the *unſupplied* diſtreſs of other men, betrays the ſame temper. *Spectator.*

Unsuppo'rtable. *adj.* [*inſupportable*, Fr.] Intolerable; ſuch as cannot be endured.

The uneaſineſs of unrelieved thirſt, by continuance grows the more *unſupportable*. *Boyle.*

The waters mounted up into the air, thicken and cool it; and by their interpoſition betwixt the earth and the ſun, fence off the ardent heat, which would be otherwiſe *unſupportable*. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſtory.*

Unsuppo'rtably. *adv.* Intolerably.

For a man to do a thing, while his conſcience aſſures him that he ſhall be infinitely, *unſupportably* miſerable, is certainly unnatural. *South.*

Unsuppo'rted. *adj.* 1. Not ſuſtained; not held up. 2. Not aſſiſted.

(1.) ——— Them ſhe up-ſtays
Gently with myrtle band; mindleſs the while
Herſelf, though faireſt *unſupported* flow'r. *Milton.*

(2.) Nor have our ſolitary attempts been ſo diſcouraged, as to deſpair of the favourable look of learning upon our ſingle and *unſupported* endeavours. *Brown's Pref. to Vulgar Errours.*

Unsu're. *adj.* Not fixed; not certain.

What is love? 'tis not hereafter;
Preſent mirth hath preſent laughter;
What's to come is ſtill *unſure*. *Shakeſp.*

— The men he preſt but late,
To hard aſſays unfit, *unſure* at need,
Yet arm'd to point in well attempted plate. *Fairfax.*

The king, ſuppoſing his eſtate to be moſt ſafe, when indeed moſt *unſure*, advanced many to new honours. *Hayward.*

How vain that ſecond life in others breath!
Th' eſtate which wits inherit after death!
Eaſe, health, and life, for this they muſt reſign:
Unſure, the tenure, but how vaſt the fine! *Pope.*

Unsurmo'untable. *adj.* [*inſurmontable*, Fr.] Inſuperable; not to be overcome.

What ſafety is it, for avoiding ſeeming abſurdities, and *unſurmountable* rubs in one opinion, to take refuge in the contrary, which is built on ſomething altogether as inexplicable. *Locke.*

Unsusce'ptible. *adj.* Incapable; not liable to admit.

She a goddeſs died in grain,
Was *unſuſceptible* of ſtain. *Swift.*

Unsuspe'ct.
Unsuspe'cted. } *adj.* Not conſidered as likely to do or mean ill.

Here is the head of that ignoble traitor,
The dangerous and *unſuſpected* Haſtings. *Shakeſp. R. III.*

——— Author *unſuſpect*,
Friendly to man, far from deceit or guile. *Milton.*

——— On the coaſt averſe
From entrance, or cherubick watch, by ſtealth
Found *unſuſpected* way. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

This day, my Perſicus, thou ſhalt perceive,
Whether I keep myſelf thoſe rules I give,
Or elſe an *unſuſpected* glutton live. *Dryden.*

They are perſons of unqueſtionable abilities, altogether *unſuſpected* of avarice or corruption. *Swift.*

Unsuspe'cting. *adj.* Not imagining that any ill is deſigned.

When Albion ſends her eager ſons to war,
Pleas'd, in the gen'ral's ſight, the hoſt lie down
Sudden, before ſome *unſuſpecting* town;
The captive race, one inſtant makes our prize,
And high in air Britannia's ſtandard flies. *Pope.*

Unsuspi'cious. *adj.* Having no ſuſpicion.

He his guide requeſted to let him lean
With both his arms on thoſe two maſſy pillars,
That to the arched roof gave main ſupport:
He *unſuſpicious* led him. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

The eaſy queen receiv'd my faint addreſs,
With eager hope and *unſuſpicious* faith. *Smith.*

Unsusta'ined. *adj.* Not ſupported; not held up.

Its head, though gay,
Hung drooping, *unſuſtain'd*. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

All *unſuſtain'd* between the wave and ſky,
Beneath my feet the whirling billows fly. *Pope.*

To **Unswa'the.** *v. a.* To free from folds or convolutions of bandage.

In the morning an old woman came to *unſwathe* me. *Addiſon.*

Unswa'yable. *adj.* Not to be governed or influenced by another.

He bow'd his nature, never known before
But to be rough, *unſwayable* and free. *Shakeſp.*

Unswa'yed. *adj.* Not wielded; not held in the hand.

He makes for England, here to claim the crown.—
— Is the chair empty? is the ſword *unſway'd*?
Is the king dead? the empire unpoſſeſs'd. *Shakeſp.*

To **Unswe'ar.** *v. n.* Not to ſwear; to recant any thing ſworn.

The ape was glad to end the ſtrife ſo light,
And thereto ſwore; for who would not oft ſwear,
And oft *unſwear*, a diadem to bear. *Spenſer.*

To **Unswe'at.** *v. a.* To eaſe after fatigue; to cool after exerciſe.

The interim of *unſweating* themſelves regularly, and convenient reſt before meat, may, with profit and delight, be taken up with ſolemn muſick. *Milton on Education.*

Unswe'ating. *adj.* Not ſweating.

In froſt and ſnow, if you complain of heat,
They rub th' *unſweating* brow, and ſwear they ſweat. *Dryden.*

Unswee't. *adj.* Not ſweet; diſagreeable.

Long were to tell the troublous ſtorms that toſs
The private ſtate, and make the life *unſweet*. *Spenſer.*

Unswe'pt. *adj.* Not bruſhed away; not cleaned by ſweeping.

What cuſtom wills in all things, ſhould we do't,
The duſt of antique time would lie *unſwept*. *Shakeſp.*

Unswo'rn. *adj.* Not bound by an oath.

— You are yet *unſworn*:
When you have vow'd, you muſt not ſpeak with men. *Shakeſpeare.*

Unta'inted. *adj.* 1. Not ſullied; not polluted. 2. Not charged with any crime. 3. Not corrupted by mixture.

(1.) Sweet prince, th' *untainted* virtue of your years
Hath not yet div'd into the world's deceit. *Shakeſp.*

What ſtronger breaſt-plate than a heart *untainted*? *Shakeſpeare.*

Ireland's *untainted* loyalty remain'd. *Roſcommon.*

Compare the ingenuous pliableneſs to virtuous counſels in youth, as it comes freſh and *untainted*, out of the hands of nature, with the confirmed obſtinacy in an aged ſinner. *South.*

This *untainted* year is all your own;
Your glories may, without our crimes, be ſhown. *Dryden.*

The moſt *untainted* credit of a witneſs will ſcarce be able to find belief. *Locke.*

Keep the air of the room *untainted* with fire, ſmoke, or the breaths of many people. *Arbuthnot.*

(2.) And yet within theſe five hours Haſtings liv'd
Untainted, unexamin'd, free at liberty. *Shakeſp.*

(3.) The conſcious walls conceal the fatal ſecret;
Th' *untainted* winds refuſe th' infecting load. *Smith.*

UNTA'KEN. *adj.* 1. Not taken. 2. UNTAKEN *up.* Not filled.

(1.) Until this day remaineth the vail *untaken* away. 2 *Cor.* iii.

The Engliſh ſearched the rivers in ſuch ſort, as they left few ſhips unſpoiled or *untaken*. *Hayward.*

Diſpoſe already of th' *untaken* ſpoil. *Waller.*

Otherwiſe the whole buſineſs had miſcarried, and Jeruſalem remain'd *untaken*. *Dryden.*

A thouſand ſchemes the monarch's mind employ;
Elate in thought, he ſacks *untaken* Troy. *Pope.*

(2.) The narrow limits of this diſcourſe, will leave no more room *untaken up* by heaven. *Boyle.*

UNTA'LKED *of.* *adj.* Not mentioned in the world.

Spread thy cloſe curtain, love-performing night,
That the runaway's eyes may wink, and Romeo
Leap to theſe arms, *untalk'd of* and unſeen. *Shakeſp.*

No happineſs can be, where is no reſt;
Th' unknown, *untalk'd of* man is only bleſt. *Dryden.*

UNTA'MEABLE. *adj.* Not to be tamed; not to be ſubdued.

Gold is ſo *untameable* by the fire, that after many meltings and violent heats, it does ſcarce diminiſh. *Wilkins.*

He is ſwifter than any other bull, and *untameable*. *Grew.*

UNTA'MED. *adj.* Not ſubdued; not ſuppreſſed; not ſoftened by culture or diſcipline.

A people very ſtubborn and *untamed*; or, if ever tamed, yet lately have quite ſhooken off their yoke, and broken the bonds of their obedience. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

What death has heav'n deſign'd,
For ſo *untam'd*, ſo turbulent a mind! *Dryden.*

Man alone acts more contrary to nature, than the wild and moſt *untamed* part of the creation. *Locke.*

To UNTA'NGLE. *v. a.* To looſe from intricacy or convolution.

O time, thou muſt *untangle* this, not I;
It is too hard a knot for me t' untie. *Shakeſp.*

—— This is that very Mab,
That cakes the elflocks, in foul, ſluttiſh hairs,
Which, once *untangl'd*, much miſfortune bodes. *Shakeſp.*

I'll give thee up my bow and dart;
Untangle but this cruel chain,
And freely let me fly again. *Prior.*

UNTA'STED. *adj.* Not taſted; not tried by the palate.

The tall ſtag reſolves to try
The combat next; but if the cry
Invades again his trembling ear,
He ſtraight reſumes his wonted care;
Leaves the *untaſted* ſpring behind,
And wing'd with fear, outflies the wind. *Waller.*

If he chance to find
A new repaſt, or an *untaſted* ſpring,
Bleſſes his ſtars, and thinks it luxury. *Addiſon's Cato.*

UNTA'STING. *adj.* 1. Not perceiving any taſte. 2. Not trying by the palate.

(1.) —— Cydonian oil,
Whoſe balmy juice glides o'er th' *untaſting* tongue. *Smith.*

UNTA'UGHT. *adj.* 1. Uninſtructed; uneducated; ignorant; unlettered. 2. Debarr'd from inſtruction. 3. Unſkilled, new; not having uſe or practice.

(1.) A lie is continually in the mouth of the *untaught*. *Eccluſ.* xx.

Taught, or *untaught*, the dunce is ſtill the ſame;
Yet ſtill the wretched maſter bears the blame. *Dryden.*

On ev'ry thorn delightful wiſdom grows,
In ev'ry ſtream a ſweet inſtruction flows;
But ſome *untaught* o'erhear the whiſp'ring rill,
In ſpite of ſacred leiſure, blockheads ſtill. *Young.*

(2.) He, that from a child *untaught*, or a wild inhabitant of the woods, will expect principles of ſciences, will find himſelf miſtaken. *Locke.*

(3.) Suffolk's imperial tongue is ſtern and rough,
Us'd to command, *untaught* to plead for favour. *Shakeſ.*

To UNTEA'CH. *v. a.* To make to quit, or forget what has been inculcated.

That elder berries are poiſon, as we are taught by tradition, experience will *unteach* us. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Their cuſtoms are by nature wrought;
But we, by art, *unteach* what nature taught. *Dryden.*

UNTEA'CHABLE. *adj.* That cannot be taught.

UNTE'MPERED. *adj.* Not tempered.

One built up a wall, and others daubed it with *untempered* mortar. *Ezek.* xiii. 10.

UNTE'MPTED. *adj.* 1. Not embarraſſed by temptation. 2. Not invited by any thing alluring.

(1.) In temptation diſpute not, but rely upon God, and contend not with him but in prayer, and with the help of a prudent *untempted* guide. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

(2.) *Untempted*, or by wager or by price,
He would attempt to climb the precipice. *Cotton on the Peak.*

UNTE'NABLE. *adj.* 1. Not to be held in poſſeſſion. 2. Not capable of defence.

(2.) He produced a warrant, that the town being *untenable*, he ſhould retire. *Clarendon.*

Caſaubon abandons a poſt that was *untenable*. *Dryden.*

UNTE'NANTED. *adj.* Having no tenant.

The country ſeems to be full ſtock'd with cattle, no ground being *untenanted*. *Temple.*

UNTE'NDED. *adj.* Not having any attendance.

They fall, unbleſt, *untended*, and unmourn'd. *Thomſon.*

UNTE'NDER. *adj.* Wanting ſoftneſs; wanting affection.

So young, and ſo *untender*?—
—So young, my lord, and true. *Shakeſp.*

UNTE'NDERED. *adj.* Not offered.

Caſſibelan granted Rome a tribute,
Yearly three thouſand pounds; which by thee lately
Is left *untender'd*. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

To UNTE'NT. *v. a.* To bring out of a tent.

Will he not, upon our fair requeſt,
Untent his perſon, and ſhare the air with us. *Shakeſp.*

UNTE'NTED. *adj.* [from *tent*.] Having no medicaments applied.

Blaſts and fogs upon thee!
Th' *untented* woundings of a father's curſe
Pierce every fence about thee. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

UNTE'RRIFIED. *adj.* Not affrighted; not ſtruck with fear.

Among innumerable falſe, unmov'd,
Unſhaken, unſeduc'd, *unterrify'd*. *Milton.*

To ſuccour the diſtreſt;
Unbrib'd by love, *unterrify'd* by threats;
Theſe are exploits worthy Achilles' ſon. *A. Philips.*

UNTHA'NKED. *adj.* 1. Not repaid with acknowledgment of kindneſs. 2. Not received with thankfulneſs.

(1.) —— If all the world
Should in a pet of temperance feed on pulſe,
Drink the clear ſtream, and nothing wear but freeze,
Th' All giver wou'd be *unthank'd*, wou'd be unprais'd. *Milton.*

Their batter'd admiral too ſoon withdrew,
Unthank'd by ours for his unfiniſh'd fight. *Dryden.*

(2.) Forc'd from her preſence, and condemn'd to live:
Unwelcome freedom, and *unthank'd* reprieve. *Dryden.*

UNTHA'NKFUL. *adj.* Ungrateful; returning no acknowledgment for good received.

The caſting away of things profitable for ſuſtenance, is an *unthankful* abuſe of the fruits. *Hooker.*

He is kind to the *unthankful*. *Luke*, vi. 35.

They which he created, were *unthankful* unto him which prepared life for them. 2 *Eſdr.* viii.

If you reckon that for evil, you are *unthankful* for the bleſſing. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*

The bare ſuppoſal of one petty loſs, makes us *unthankful* for all that's left. *L'Eſtrange.*

UNTHA'NKFULLY. *adv.* Without thanks; without gratitude.

I judged it requiſite to ſay ſomething, to prevent my being thought to have *unthankfully* taken one of the chief paſſages of my diſcourſe from a book to which I was utterly a ſtranger. *Boyle.*

UNTHA'NKFULNESS. *n. ſ.* Neglect or omiſſion of acknowledgment for good received; want of ſenſe of benefits; ingratitude.

Thou dieſt in thine *unthankfulneſs*; and thine ignorance makes thee away. *Shakeſp.*

Immoderate favours breed firſt *unthankfulneſs*, and afterwards hate. *Hayward.*

The unthankful ſtand reckoned among the moſt enormous ſinners, which evinces the virtue oppoſite to *unthankfulneſs*, to bear the ſame place in the rank of duties. *South.*

UNTHA'WED. *adj.* Not diſſolved after froſt.

——Your wine lock'd up,
Or fiſh deny'd, the river yet *unthaw'd*. *Pope.*

To **UNTHI'NK.** *v. a.* To recall, or diſmiſs a thought.

Unthink your ſpeaking, and ſay ſo no more. *Shakeſp.*

UNTHI'NKING. *adj.* Thoughtleſs; not given to reflection.

Gray-headed infant; and in vain grown old;
Art thou to learn, that in another's gold
Lie charms reſiſtleſs! that all laugh to find
Unthinking plainneſs ſo o'erſpread thy mind. *Creech.*

An effectual remedy for the wandering of thoughts whoever ſhall propoſe, would do great ſervice to the ſtudious, and perhaps help *unthinking* men to become thinking. *Locke.*

The *unthinking* part contract an unreaſonable averſion to that eccleſiaſtical conſtitution. *Addiſon.*

With earneſt eyes, and round *unthinking* face,
He firſt the ſnuff-box open'd, then the caſe. *Pope.*

UNTHO'RNY. *adj.* Not obſtructed by prickles.

It were ſome extenuation of the curſe, if *in ſudore vultus tui* were confinable unto corporal exercitations, and there ſtill remained a paradiſe, or *unthorny* place of knowledge. *Brown.*

UNTHO'UGHT of. *adj.* Not regarded; not heeded.

That ſhall be the day, whene'er it lights,
This gallant Hotſpur, this all-praiſed knight,
And your *unthought of* Harry chance to meet. *Shakeſp.*

To **UNTHRE'AD** *v. a.* To looſe.

He with his bare wand can *unthread* thy joints,
And crumble all thy ſinews. *Milton.*

UNTHRE'ATENED. *adj.* Not menaced.

Sir John Hotham was unreproached, and *unthreatened*, by any language of mine. *K. Charles.*

U'NTHRIFT. *n. ſ.* An extravagant; a prodigal.

——My rights and royalties
Pluckt from my arms perforce, and giv'n away
To upſtart *unthrifts*. *Shakeſp.*

The curious *unthrift* makes his cloaths too wide,
And ſpares himſelf, but would his taylor chide. *Herbert.*

Yet nothing ſtill; then poor and naked come;
Thy father will receive his *unthrift* home,
And thy bleſt Saviour's blood diſcharge the mighty ſum. *Dryden.*

U'NTHRIFT. *adj.* Profuſe; waſteful; prodigal; extravagant.

——In ſuch a night,
Did Jeſſica ſteal from the wealthy Jew,
And, with an *unthrift* love, did run from Venice. *Shakeſp.*

UNTHRI'FTILY *adv.* Without frugality.

Our attainments cannot be overlarge, and yet we manage a narrow fortune very *unthriftily*. *Collier.*

UNTHRI'FTINESS. *n. ſ.* Waſte; prodigality; profuſion.

The third ſort are the poor by idleneſs or *unthriftineſs*, as riotous ſpenders, vagabonds, loiterers. *Hayward.*

The more they have hitherto embezzled their parts, the more ſhould they endeavour to expiate that *unthriftineſs*, by a more careful managery for the future. *Govern. of the Tongue.*

UNTHRI'FTY. *adj.* 1. Prodigal; profuſe; laviſh; waſteful. 2. Not in a ſtate of improvement. 3. Not eaſily made to thrive or fatten. A low word.

(1.) The caſtle I found of good ſtrength, having a great mote round about it; the work of a noble gentleman of whoſe *unthrifty* ſon he had bought it. *Sidney.*

Can no man tell me of my *unthrifty* ſon. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) Our abſence makes us *unthrifty* to our knowledge. *Shakeſpeare.*

(3.) Grains given to a hide-bound or *unthrifty* horſe, recover him. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

UNTHRI'VING. *adj.* Not thriving; not proſpering; not growing rich.

Let all who thus unhappily employ their inventive faculty, conſider, how *unthriving* a trade it is finally like to prove, that their falſe accuſations of others will rebound in true ones on themſelves. *Government of the Tongue.*

To **UNTHRO'NE.** *v. a.* To pull down from a throne.

—Him to *unthrone*, we then
May hope, when everlaſting fate ſhall yield
To fickle chance, and chaos judge the ſtrife. *Milton.*

To **UNTI'E.** *v. a.* 1. To unbind; to free from bonds. 2. To looſen; to make not faſt; to unfaſten. 3. To looſen from convolution or knot. 4. To ſet free from any obſtruction. 5. To reſolve; to clear.

(1.) Though you *untie* the winds, and let them fight
Againſt the churches; though the yeſty waves
Confound and ſwallow navigation up. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

(2.) All that of myſelf is mine,
Lovely Amoret, is thine;
Sachariſſa's captive fain
Would *untie* his iron chain;
And thoſe ſcorching beams to ſhun,
To thy gentle ſhadow run. *Waller.*

The chain I'll in return *untie*,
And freely thou again ſhalt fly. *Prior.*

(3.) The fury heard; while on Cocytus' brink,
Her ſnakes *untied*, ſulphureous waters drink. *Pope.*

(4.) All the evils of an *untied* tongue, we put upon the accounts of drunkenneſs. *Taylor.*

(5.) They quicken ſloth, perplexities *untie*;
Make roughneſs ſmooth, and hardneſs mollifie. *Denham.*

A little more ſtudy will ſolve thoſe difficulties, *untie* the knot, and make your doubts vaniſh. *Watts.*

UNTI'ED. *adj.* 1. Not bound; not gathered in a knot. 2. Not faſtened by any binding, or knot. 3. Not faſt. 4. Not held by any tie or band.

(1.) ——Her hair
Unty'd, and ignorant of artful aid,
A-down her ſhoulders looſely lay diſplay'd. *Prior.*

(2.) Your hoſe ſhould be ungartered, your ſhoe *untied*, and every thing about you demonſtrating a careleſs deſolation. *Shakeſpeare.*

UNTI'L. *adv.* 1. To the time that. 2. To the place that. 3. To the degree that.

(1.) The ſcepter ſhall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet, *untill* Shiloh come. *Gen.* xlix. 10.

——Treaſons are acted,
As ſoon as thought; though they are never believ'd
Until they come to act. *Denham.*

(2.) In open proſpect nothing bounds our eye,
Until the earth ſeems join'd unto the ſky. *Dryden.*

(3.) Thou ſhalt puſh Syria *untill* they be conſumed. *Chron.*

UNTI'L. *prep.* 1. To. Uſed of time. 2. To. Uſed of objects. Obſolete.

(1.) His ſons were prieſts of the tribe of Dan *untill* the day of the captivity. *Judges.*

(2.) So ſoon as he from far deſcry'd
Thoſe gliſt'ring arms, that heaven with light did fill,
He rous'd himſelf full blithe, and haſten'd them *until*. *Spenſer.*

Unti'lled. *adj.* Not cultivated.

The glebe *untill'd*, might plenteous crops have born;
Rich fruits and flow'rs, without the gard'ner's pains,
Might ev'ry hill have crown'd, have honour'd all the plains.
Blackmore on the Creation.

Lands lain long *untill'd*, contract a ſour juice, which cauſes the land to run to unprofitable trumpery. *Mortimer.*

The ſoil *untill'd*, a ready harveſt yields;
With wheat and barley wave the golden fields. *Pope.*

Unti'mbered. *adj.* Not furniſhed with timber; weak.

Where's then the ſaucy boat,
Whoſe weak *untimber'd* ſides but even now
Co-rival'd greatneſs? or to harbour fled,
Or made a toaſt for Neptune? *Shak.*

Unti'mely. *adj.* Happening before the natural time.

Boundleſs intemp'rance hath been
Th' *untimely* emptying of the happy throne. *Shak.*

——— Matrons and maids
With tears lament the knight's *untimely* fate. *Dryd.*

Such were the notes thy once-lov'd poet ſung,
'Till death *untimely* ſtopp'd his tuneful tongue.
Oh juſt beheld and loſt! *Pope.*

Unti'mely. *adv.* Before the natural time.

He only fair, and what he fair hath made;
All other fair, like flowers *untimely* fade. *Spenſer.*

If ever he have child, abortive be it;
Prodigious and *untimely* brought to light. *Shak.*

—— Butchers, and villains!
How ſweet a plant have you *untimely* cropt? *Shak.*

——— Call up our friends,
And let them know what we mean to do,
And what's *untimely* done. *Shak. Hamlet.*

Why came I ſo *untimely* forth
Into a world, which, wanting thee,
Cou'd entertain us with no worth? *Waller.*

Unti'nged. *adj.* 1. Not ſtained; not diſcoloured. 2. Not infected.

(1.) It appears what beams are *untinged*, and which paint the primary, or ſecondary iris. *Boyle on Colours.*

(2.) Your inattention I cannot pardon; Pope has the ſame defect, neither is Bolingbroke *untinged* with it. *Swift to Gay.*

Unti'rable. *adj.* Indefatigable; unwearied.

A moſt incomparable man, breath'd as it were
To an *untirable* and continuate goodneſs. *Shak.*

Unti'red. *adj.* Not made weary.

Hath he ſo long held out with me *untir'd*,
And ſtops he now for breath? *Shak. Rich.* III.

See great Marcellus! how *untir'd* in toils,
He moves with manly grace, how rich with regal ſpoils!
Dryden.

Unti'tled. *adj* [*un* and *title.*] Having no title.

——— O nation miſerable!
With an *untitled* tyrant, bloody ſcepter'd;
When ſhalt thou ſee thy wholeſome days again? *Shak.*

U'nto. *prep.* [It was the old word for *to*; now obſolete.] To. See To.

O continue thy loving kindneſs *unto* them. *Pſ.* xxxvi.

It was their hurt untruly to attribute ſuch great power *unto* falſe gods. *Hooker.*

She, by her wicked arts, and wily ſkill,
Unwares me wrought *unto* her wicked will. *Spenſer.*

The uſe of the navel is to continue the infant *unto* the mother, and by the veſſels thereof convey its ſuſtentation. *Brown.*

Children permitted the freedom of both hands, often confine *unto* the left. *Brown.*

Me, when the cold Digentian ſtream revives,
What does my friend believe I think or aſk?
Let me yet leſs poſſeſs, ſo may I live,
Whate'er of life remains *unto* myſelf. *Temple.*

Unto'ld. *adj.* 1. Not related. 2. Not revealed. 3. Not numbered.

(1.) Better a thouſand ſuch as I,
Their grief *untold*, ſhould pine and die;
Than her bright morning, overcaſt
With ſullen clouds, ſhould be defac'd. *Waller.*

(2.) Obſcene words are very indecent to be heard: for that reaſon, ſuch a tale ſhall be left *untold* by me. *Dryd.*

Unto'uched. *adj.* 1. Not touched; not reached. 2. Not moved; not affected. 3. Not meddled with.

(1.) Achilles, though dipt in Styx, yet having his heel *untouched* by that water, was ſlain in that part.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

Three men paſſed through a fiery furnace *untouched*, unſinged.
Stephens's Serm.

(2.) They, like perſons wholly *untouched* with his agonies, and unmoved with his paſſionate intreaties, ſleep away all concern for him or themſelves. *Sidney.*

(3.) — We muſt purſue the ſylvan lands;
Th' abode of nymphs, *untouch'd* by former hands. *Dryd.*

Several very antient trees grow upon the ſpot, from whence they conclude, that theſe particular tracts muſt have lain *untouched* for ſome ages. *Addiſ.*

Unto'ward. *adj.* 1. Froward; perverſe; vexatious; not eaſily guided, or taught. 2. Awkward; ungraceful. 3. Inconvenient; troubleſome; unmanageable.

(1.) Have to my window; and if ſhe be froward,
Then haſt thou taught Hortenſio to be *untoward.* *Shak.*

The ladies prove averſe,
And more *untoward* to be won,
Than by Caligula the moon. *Hudibras.*

They were a croſs, odd, *untoward* people. *South.*

Some men have made a very *untoward* uſe of this, and ſuch as he never intended they ſhould. *Woodward.*

(2.) Vaſt is my theme, yet unconceiv'd, and brings
Untoward words, ſcarce looſen'd from the things. *Creech.*

Some clergymen hold down their heads within an inch of the cuſhion; which, beſides the *untoward* manner, hinders them from making the beſt advantage of their voice. *Swift.*

(3.) The rabbins write, when any Jew
Did make to God or man a vow,
Which afterwards he found *untoward*,
Or ſtubborn to be kept, or too hard;
Any three other Jews o' th' nation,
Might free him from the obligation. *Hudibras.*

Unto'wardly *adj.* Awkward; perverſe; froward.

They learn, from unbred or debauched ſervants, *untowardly* tricks and vices. *Locke on Educat.*

Unto'wardly. *adv.* Awkwardly; ungainly; perverſely.

He that provides for this ſhort life, but takes no care for eternity, acts as *untowardly* and as croſsly to the reaſon of things, as can be. *Tillotſ.*

He explained them very *untowardly.* *Tillotſ.*

Untra'ceable. *adj.* Not to be traced.

The workings of providence are ſecret and *untraceable*, by which it diſpoſes of the lives of men. *South's Sermons.*

Untra'ced. *adj.* Not marked by any footſteps.

Nor wonder, if advantag'd in my flight,
By taking wing from thy auſpicious height,
Through *untrac'd* ways, and airy paths I fly,
More boundleſs in my fancy than my eye. *Denham.*

Untra'ctable. *adj.* [*intraitable*, Fr. *intractabilis*, Lat.] 1. Not yielding to common meaſures and management; not governable; ſtubborn. 2. Rough; difficult.

(1.) The French, ſuppoſing that they had advantage over the Engliſh, began to be ſtiff, and almoſt *untractable*, ſharply preſſing for ſpeedy reſolutions and ſhort meetings.
Hayward.

If any father have a ſon thus perverſe and *untractable*, I know not what more he can do but pray for him. *Locke.*

Ulcers *untractable* in the legs, with a gangrenous appearance in the ſkin. *Arbuth. on Diet.*

(2.) I forc'd to ride th' *untractable* abyſs. *Milton.*

Untra'ctableness. *n. ſ.* Unwillingneſs, or unfitneſs to be regulated or managed; ſtubbornneſs.

The great difference in mens intellectuals ariſes from a defect in the organs of the body, particularly adapted to think; or in the dulneſs or *untractableneſs* of thoſe faculties, for want of uſe. *Locke.*

UNTRA'DING. *adj.* Not engaged in commerce.

Men leave eſtates to their children in land, as not ſo liable to caſualties as money, in *untrading* and unſkilful hands. *Locke.*

UNTRA'INED. *adj.* 1. Not educated; not inſtructed; not diſciplined. 2. Irregular; ungovernable.

(1.) My wit *untrain'd* in any kind of art. *Shak.*

The king's forces charged lively, and they again as ſtoutly received the charge; but being an *untrained* multitude, without any ſoldier or guide, they were ſoon put to flight. *Hayw.*

——— Life,
To noble and ignoble, is more ſweet
Untrain'd in arms, where raſhneſs leads not on. *Milton.*

No expert general will bring a company of raw, *untrained* men into the field; but will, by little bloodleſs ſkirmiſhes, inſtruct them in the manner of the fight. *Decay of Piety.*

(2.) Gad not abroad at ev'ry queſt and call
Of an *untrained* hope or paſſion:
To court each place of fortune that doth fall,
Is wantonneſs in contemplation. *Herbert.*

UNTRANSFE'RRABLE. *adj.* Incapable of being given from one to another.

In parliament there is a rare co-ordination of power, though the ſovereignty remain ſtill entire and *untransferable*, in the prince. *Howel's Pre-eminence of Parliament.*

UNTRANSPA'RENT. *adj.* Not diaphanous; opaque.

Though held againſt the light they appear'd of a tranſparent yellow, yet looked on with one's back turned to the light, they exhibited an *untranſparent* blue. *Boyle on Colours.*

UNTRA'VELLED. *adj.* 1. Never trodden by paſſengers. 2. Having never ſeen foreign countries.

(1.) We find no open track, or conſtant manuduction in this labyrinth, but are ofttimes fain to wander in America, and *untravelled* parts. *Brown's Pref. to Vulgar Errours.*

(2.) An *untravelled* Engliſhman cannot reliſh all the beauties of Italian pictures; becauſe the poſtures expreſſed in them are often ſuch as are peculiar to that country. *Addiſ.*

To **UNTRE'AD.** *v. a.* To tread back; to go back in the ſame ſteps.

We will *untread* the ſteps of damned flight,
And, like a bated and retired flood,
Leaving our rankneſs and irregular courſe,
Stoop low within thoſe bounds we have o'erlook'd. *Shak.*

UNTRE'ASURED. *adj.* Not laid up; not repoſited.

——— Her attendants
Saw her a-bed and in the morning early
They found the bed *untreaſur'd* of their miſtreſs. *Shak.*

UNTRE'ATABLE. *adj.* Not treatable; not practicable

Men are of ſo *untreatable* a temper, that nothing can be obtained of them. *Decay of Piety.*

UNTRI'ED. *adj.* 1. Not yet attempted. 2. Not yet experienced. 3 Not having paſſed trial.

(1.) ——— It behoves,
From hard eſſays, and ill ſucceſſes paſt,
A faithful leader, not to hazard all
Through ways of danger, by himſelf *untry'd.* *Milton.*

That ſhe no ways nor means may leave *untry'd*,
Thus to her ſiſter ſhe herſelf apply'd. *Denham.*

(2.) ——— Never more
Mean I to try, what raſh *untry'd* I ſought,
The pain of abſence from thy ſight. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The happieſt of mankind overlooking thoſe ſolid bleſſings which they already have, ſet their hearts upon ſomewhat which they want; ſome *untry'd* pleaſure, which, if they could but taſte, they ſhould then be completely bleſt. *Atterb.*

Self-preſervation, the long acquaintance of ſoul and body, the *untry'd* condition of a ſeparation, are ſufficient reaſons not to turn our backs upon life, out of an humour. *Collier.*

Eternity! thou pleaſing dreadful thought!
Through what variety of *untry'd* being,
Through what new ſcenes and changes muſt we paſs? *Addiſon.*

(3.) ——— The father ſecure,
Ventures his filial virtue, though *untry'd*,
Againſt whate'er may tempt. *Milton's Par. Regain'd.*

UNTRI'UMPHABLE. *adj.* Which allows no triumph.

What towns, what garriſons might you,
With hazard of this blood ſubdue;
Which now y'are bent to throw away
In vain, *untriumphable* fray? *Hudibras.*

UNTRO'D. } *adj.* Not paſſed; not marked by the
UNTRO'DDEN. } foot.

The way he came, not having mark'd, return
Was difficult, by human ſteps *untrod.* *Paradiſe Regain'd.*

Now while the heav'n by the ſun's team *untrod*,
Hath took no print of the approaching light,
And all the ſpangled hoſt keep watch. *Milton.*

A garland made of ſuch new bays,
And ſought in ſuch *untrodden* ways,
As no man's temples e'er did crown. *Waller.*

Who was the firſt to explore th' *untrodden* path,
When life was hazarded in ev'ry ſtep? *Addiſ. Cato.*

UNTRO'LLED. *adj.* Not bowled; not rolled along.

Hard fate! *untroll'd* is now the charming dye;
The playhouſe and the parks unviſited muſt lie. *Dryd.*

UNTRO'UBLED. *adj.* 1. Not diſturbed by care, ſorrow, or guilt. 2. Not agitated; not confuſed; free from paſſion. 3. Not interrupted in the natural courſe. 4. Tranſparent; clear; not mudded.

(1.) Quiet *untroubled* ſoul, awake! awake!
Arm, fight and conquer, for fair England's ſake. *Shak.*

(2.) Our Saviour meek, and with *untroubled* mind,
After his airy jaunt, though hurry'd ſore,
Hungry and cold, betook him to his reſt. *Milton.*

(3.) Would they think with how ſmall allowance
Untroubled nature doth herſelf ſuffice,
Such ſuperfluities they would deſpiſe. *Spenſer.*

(4.) The equal diſtribution of the ſpirits in the liquor with the tangible parts, ever repreſenteth bodies clear and *untroubled.* *Bacon.*

UNTRU'E. *adj.* 1. Falſe; contrary to reality. 2. Falſe; not faithful.

(1.) By what conſtruction ſhall any man make thoſe compariſons true, holding that diſtinction *untrue.* *Hooker.*

That a veſſel filled with aſhes, will receive the like quantity of water, that it would have done if it had been empty, is utterly *untrue*, for the water will not go in by a fifth part. *Bacon.*

(2.) I cannot break ſo ſweet a bond,
Unleſs I prove *untrue*;
Nor can I ever be ſo fond,
To prove *untrue* for you. *Suckling.*

Flora commands thoſe nymphs and knights,
Who liv'd in ſlothful eaſe, and looſe delights:
Who never acts of honour durſt purſue,
The men inglorious knights, the ladies all *untrue.* *Dryd.*

UNTRU'LY. *adv.* Falſely; not according to truth.

It was their hurt *untruly* to attribute ſo great power unto falſe gods. *Hooker.*

On theſe mountains it is generally received that the ark reſted, but *untruly.* *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

UNTRU'STINESS. *n. ſ.* Unfaithfulneſs.

Secretary Peter, under pretence of gravity, covered much *untruſtineſs* of heart. *Hayward.*

UNTRU'TH. *n. ſ.* 1. Falſehood; contrariety to reality. 2. Moral falſehood; not veracity. 3. Treachery; want of fidelity. 4 Falſe aſſertion.

(2.) He who is perfect, and abhors *untruth*,
With heavenly influence inſpires my youth. *Sandys.*

(3.) ——— I would,
So my *untruth* had not provok'd him to it,

The king had cut off my head with my brother's. *Shak.*

(4.) In matter of ſpeculation or practice, no *untruth* can poſſibly avail the patron and defender long; and things moſt truly, are likewiſe moſt behovefully ſpoken. *Hooker.*

There is little hope for common juſtice in this diſpute, from a man, who lays the foundations of his reaſonings in ſo notorious an *untruth*. *Atterb.*

UNTU'NABLE. *adj.* Unharmonious; not muſical.

My news in dumb ſilence will I bury,
For they are harſh, *untunable*, and bad. *Shak.*

A luteſtring, merely unequal in its parts, giveth a harſh and *untunable* ſound; which ſtrings we call falſe. *Bacon.*

His harſh *untunable* pipe is no more fit than a raven's, to join with the muſick of a choir. *Tatler.*

To **UNTU'NE.** *v. a.* 1. To make incapable of harmony. 2. To diſorder.

(1.) Take but degree away, *untune* that ſtring,
And hark what diſcord follows. *Shak.*

When the laſt and dreadful hour,
This crumbling pageant ſhall devour,
The trumpet ſhall be heard on high,
The dead ſhall live, the living die,
And muſick ſhall *untune* the ſky. *Dryd.*

The captives, as their tyrant ſhall require,
That they ſhould breathe the ſong, and touch the lyre,
Shall ſay; can Jacob's ſervile race rejoice,
Untun'd the muſick, and diſus'd the voice? *Prior.*

(2.) ——— O you kind gods!
Cure this great breach in his abuſed nature;
Th' *untun'd* and jarring ſenſes, O wind up
Of this child-changed father. *Shak. K. Lear.*

UNTU'RNED. *adj.* Not turned.

New crimes invented, left *unturn'd* no ſtone,
To make my guilt appear, and hide his own. *Dryd.*

So eager hath the inquiſitive part of mankind been to bring this matter to a fair iſſue, that no ſtone hath been left *unturned*, no way, whereby theſe things could have been brought forth of the ſea, but one or other hath pitched upon. *Woodward.*

UNTU'TORED. *adj.* Uninſtructed; untaught.

Thy mother took into her blameful bed
Some ſtern *untutor'd* churl; and noble ſtock
Was graft with crab-tree ſlip, whoſe fruit thou art. *Shak.*

Thy even thoughts with ſo much plainneſs flow,
Their ſenſe *untutor'd* infancy may know,
Yet to ſuch height is all that plainneſs wrought,
Wit may admire, and letter'd pride be taught. *Prior.*

To **UNTWI'NE.** *v. a.* 1. To open what is held together by convolution. 2. To open what is wrapped on itſelf. 3. To ſeparate that which claſps round any thing.

(1.) But ſince the ſiſters did ſo ſoon *untwine*
So fair a thread, I'll ſtrive to piece the line. *Waller.*

(2.) It turns finely and ſoftly three or four turns, cauſed by the *untwining* of the beard by the moiſture. *Bacon.*

(3.) Divers worthy gentlemen of England, all the Syren ſongs of Italy could never *untwine* from the maſt of God's words. *Aſcham.*

To **UNTWI'ST.** *v. a.* To ſeparate any things involved in each other, or wrapped up on themſelves.

Untwiſting his deceitful clew,
He 'gan to weave a web of wicked guile. *Spenſer.*

The intereſt of prince and people is ſo enfolded in a mutual embrace, that they cannot be *untwiſted* without pulling a limb off. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

Untwiſting all the chains that tie
The hidden ſoul of harmony. *Milton.*

No, I'll *untwiſt* you;
I have occaſion for your ſtay on earth. *Dryd.*

Tarred hempen ropes cut ſmall and *untwiſted*, are beneficial for lands. *Mortimer's Huſband.*

Untwiſt a wire, and from her gums
A ſet of teeth completely comes. *Swift.*

To **UNTY'.** *v. a.* [See UNTIE.] To looſe.

O time! thou muſt untangle this, not I:
It is too hard a knot for me t' *untie*. *Shak.*

Unlac'd her ſtays, her night-gown is *unty'd*,
And what ſhe has of head-dreſs is aſide. *Young.*

To **UNVA'IL.** *v. a.* To uncover; to ſtrip of a veil. This word is *unvail*, or *unveil*, according to its etymology. See VAIL, and VEIL.

Troy reviv'd, her mourning face *unvail'd*. *Denham.*

UNVA'LUABLE. *adj.* Ineſtimable; being above price.

Secure the innocence of children, by imparting to them the *unvaluable* bleſſing of a virtuous and pious education. *Atterbury.*

UNVA'LUED. *adj.* 1. Not prized; neglected. 2. Ineſtimable; above price.

(1.) He may not, as *unvalued* perſons do,
Carve for himſelf; for on his choice depends
The ſafety and the health of the whole ſtate. *Shak.*

(2.) I thought I ſaw a thouſand fearful wrecks;
Ineſtimable ſtones, *unvalu'd* jewels. *Shak.*

UNVA'NQUISHED. *adj.* Not conquered; not overcome.

Shall I for lucre of the reſt *unvanquiſh'd*,
Detract ſo much from that prerogative,
As to be called but viceroy of the whole? *Shak.*

Victory doth more often fall by error of the *unvanquiſhed*, than by the valour of the victorious. *Hayward.*

They riſe *unvanquiſh'd*. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

UNVA'RIABLE. *adj.* [*invariable*, Fr.] Not changeable; not mutable.

The two great hinges of morality ſtand fixt and *unvariable* as the two poles: whatever is naturally conducive to the common intereſt, is good; and whatever has a contrary influence, is evil. *Norris.*

UNVA'RIED. *adj.* Not changed; not diverſified.

If authors cannot be prevailed with to keep cloſe to truth and inſtruction, by *unvaried* terms, and plain, unſophiſticated arguments; yet it concerns readers not to be impoſed on. *Locke.*

They ring round the ſame *unvaried* chimes,
With ſure returns of ſtill-expected rhymes. *Pope.*

UNVA'RNISHED. *adj.* 1. Not overlaid with varniſh. 2. Not adorned; not decorated.

(2.) I will a round, *unvarniſh'd* tale deliver,
Of my whole courſe of love; what drugs, what charms
I won his daughter with. *Shak. Othello.*

UNVA'RYING. *adj.* Not liable to change.

We cannot keep by us any ſtanding, *unvarying* meaſure of duration, which conſiſts in a conſtant fleeting ſucceſſion, as we can of certain lengths of extenſion, as inches marked out in permanent parcels of matter. *Locke.*

To **UNVE'IL.** *v. a.* [See VEIL and VAIL.] 1. To uncover; to diveſt of a veil. 2. To diſcloſe; to ſhow.

(1.) ——— The moon,
Apparent queen, *unveil'd* her peerleſs light. *Milton.*

To the limpid ſtream direct thy way,
When the gay morn *unveils* her ſmiling ray. *Pope.*

(2.) The providence, that's in a watchful ſtate,
Knows almoſt every grain of Pluto's gold;
Does ev'n our thoughts *unveil* in their dumb cradles. *Shak.*

Now *unveil'd*, the toilet ſtands diſplay'd,
Each ſilver vaſe in myſtick order laid. *Pope.*

UNVE'ILEDLY. *adv.* Plainly; without diſguiſe.

Not knowing what uſe you will make of what has been *unveiledly* communicated to you, I was unwilling that ſome things, which had coſt me pains, ſhould fall into any man's hands, that ſcorns to purchaſe knowledge with pains. *Boyle.*

UNVE'NTILATED. *adj.* Not fanned by the wind.

This, animals, to ſuccour life, demand;
Nor ſhould the air *unventilated* ſtand;
The idle deep corrupted would contain
Blue deaths. *Blackmore's Creation.*

Unve'ritable. *adj.* Not true.

All theſe proceeded upon *unveritable* grounds. *Brown.*

Unve'rsed. *adj.* Unacquainted; unſkilled.

Not eaſtern monarchs, on their nuptial day,
In dazzling gold and purple ſhine ſo gay,
As the bright natives of th' unlabour'd field,
Unvers'd in ſpinning, and in looms unſkill'd. *Blackmore.*

Unve'xed. *adj.* Untroubled; undiſturbed.

With a bleſt and *unvext* retire,
With unhack'd ſwords, and helmets all unbruis'd,
We will bear home that luſty blood again. *Shak.*
Unvex'd with thought of wants which may betide;
Or for to-morrow's dinner to provide. *Dryden's Juv.*

Unvi'olated. *adj* Not injured; not broken.

Herein you war againſt your reputation,
And draw within the compaſs of ſuſpect
Th' *unviolated* honour of your wife. *Shak.*

He, with ſingular conſtancy, preſerved his duty and fidelity to his majeſty *unviolated.* *Clarendon.*

——— This ſtrength diffus'd
No leſs through all my ſinews, joints, and bones,
Than thine, while I preſerv'd theſe locks unſhorn,
The pledge of my *unviolated* vow. *Milton.*

Unvi'rtuous. *adj.* Wanting virtue.

If they can find in their hearts that the poor, *unvirtuous,* fat knight ſhall be any further afflicted, we two will be the miniſters. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

Unvi'sited. *adj.* Not reſorted to.

——— In ſome wild zone
Dwell, not *unviſited* of heav'n's fair light,
Secure. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
The playhouſe and the park *unviſited* muſt lie. *Dryd.*

Unu'niform. *adj.* Wanting uniformity.

Such an *ununiform* piety is in many ſo exactly apportioned to Satan's intereſt, that he has no cauſe to wiſh the change of his tenure. *Decay of Piety.*

Unvo'yageable. *adj.* Not to be paſſed over or voyaged.

Not this *unvoyageable* gulph obſcure,
Detain from following thy illuſtrious track. *Milton.*

Unu'rged. *adj.* Not incited; not preſſed.

The time was once, when thou *unurg'd* would'ſt vow,
That never words were muſick to thine ear,
Unleſs I ſpake. *Shakeſp. Comedy of Errours.*

Unu'sed. *adj.* 1. Not put to uſe; unemployed. 2. Not accuſtomed.

(1.) She whoſe huſband about that time died, forgetting the abſent Plangus, or, at leaſt, not hoping of him to attain ſo aſpiring a purpoſe, left no art *unuſed,* which might keep the line from breaking, whereat the fiſh was already taken. *Sidney.*

Sure he that made us with ſuch large diſcourſe,
Looking before and after, gave us not
That capability and godlike reaſon,
To ruſt in us *unus'd.* *Shak. Hamlet.*

(2.) He, *unuſed* to ſuch entertainment, did ſhortly and plainly anſwer what he was. *Sidney.*

——— One, whoſe eyes,
Albeit *unuſed* to the melting mood,
Dropt tears as faſt as the Arabian trees
Their medicinal gum. *Shak. Othello.*
——— What art thou?
Not from above: no, thy wan looks betray
Diminiſh'd light, and eyes *unus'd* to day. *Dryd.*

Unu'seful. *adj.* Uſeleſs; ſerving no purpoſe.

I was perſuaded, by experience, that it might not be *unuſeful* in the capacities it was intended for. *Glanville.*

Birds flutter with their wings, when there is but a little down upon them, and they are as yet utterly *unuſeful* for flying. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

As when the building gains a ſurer ſtay,
We take th' *unuſeful* ſcaffolding away. *Dryd.*
——— Pleas'd to find his age
Declining, not *unuſeful* to his lord. *Philips.*

Unu'sual. *adj.* Not common; not frequent; rare.

With this *unuſual* and ſtrange courſe they went on, till God, in whoſe heavieſt worldly judgments I nothing doubt but that there may lie hidden mercy, gave them over to their own inventions. *Hooker.*

You gain your point, if your induſtrious art
Can make *unuſual* words eaſy and plain. *Roſcom.*
A ſprightly red vermilions all her face;
And her eyes languiſh with *unuſual* grace. *Granville.*

That peculiar turn, that the words ſhould appear new, yet not *unuſual,* but very proper to his auditors. *Felton.*

The river flows redundant, and attacks
The ling'ring remnant with *unuſual* tide. *Philips.*

Unu'sualness. *n. ſ.* Uncommonneſs; infrequency.

It is the *unuſualneſs* of the time, not the appearance, that ſurprizes Alcinous. *Broome.*

Unu'sually. *adv.* [from *unuſual*] Not in the uſual manner.

Unu'tterable. *adj.* Ineffable; inexpreſſible.

——— Sighs now breath'd
Unutterable; which the ſpirit of pray'r
Inſpir'd, and wing'd for heav'n with ſpeedier flight
Than loudeſt oratory. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

What thinks he of the happineſs of another life, wherein God will fill us with *unutterable* joy? *Kettlewell.*

——— It wounds my ſoul
To think of your *unutterable* ſorrows,
When you ſhall find Hippolitus was guiltleſs. *Smith.*

Unvu'lnerable. *adj.* Exempt from wound; not vulnerable.

——— The god of ſoldiers inform
Thy thoughts with nobleneſs, that thou may'ſt prove
To ſhame *unvulnerable,* and ſtick i' th' wars
Like a great ſea mark, ſtanding every flaw. *Shak.*

Unwa'kened. *adj.* Not rouſed from ſleep.

——— The more
His wonder was, to find *unwaken'd* Eve
With treſſes diſcompos'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Unwa'lled. *adj.* Having no walls.

He came to Tauris, a great and rich city, but *unwalled,* and of no ſtrength. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

Unwa'res. *adv.* Unexpectedly; before any caution, or expectation.

——— She, by her wicked arts,
Too falſe and ſtrong for earthly ſkill or might,
Unwares me wrought unto her wicked will. *Spenſer.*
——— The Deity
Hath given ſo many other ſighes and cares
To my attendant ſtate, that well *unwares*
You might be hurt for me. *Chapman.*
His loving mother came upon a day
Unto the woods, to ſee her little ſon,
And chanc'd *unwares* to meet him in the way,
After his ſports and cruel paſtime done. *Fairfax.*
Still we ſail, while proſperous blows the wind,
Till on ſome ſecret rock *unwares* we light. *Fairfax.*

Unwa'rily. *adv.* Without caution; careleſly; heedleſly.

The beſt part of my powers
Were in the waſhes all *unwarily*
Devour'd by the unexpected flood. *Shak.*

If I had not *unwarily* engaged myſelf for the preſent publiſhing it, I ſhould have kept it till I had look'd over it. *Digby.*

By ſuch principles, they renounce their legal claim to liberty and property, and *unwarily* ſubmit to what they really abhor. *Freeholder.*

Unwa'riness. *n. ſ.* [from *unwary*] Want of caution; careleſneſs.

The ſame temper which inclines us to a deſire of fame, naturally betrays us into ſuch ſlips and *unwarineſſes*, as are not incident to men of a contrary diſpoſition. *Spect.*

Unwa'rlike. *adj.* Not fit for war; not uſed to war; not military.

He ſafely might old troops to battle lead,
Againſt th' *unwarlike* Perſian, and the Mede;
Whoſe haſty flight did from a bloodleſs field,
More ſpoils than honour to the victor yield. *Waller.*

Avert *unwarlike* Indians from his Rome,
Triumph abroad, ſecure our peace at home. *Dryd.*

Unwa'rned. *adj.* Not cautioned; not made wary.

Unexperienced young men, if *unwarned*, take one thing for another, and judge by the outſide. *Locke.*

——— May hypocrites,
That ſlyly ſpeak one thing, another think,
Drink on *unwarn'd*, till by inchanting cups
Infatuate, they their wily thoughts diſcloſe. *Philips.*

Unwa'rrantable. *adj.* Not defenſible; not to be juſtified; not allowed.

At very diſtant removes an extemporary intercourſe is feaſible, and may be compaſſed without *unwarrantable* correſpondence with the people of the air. *Glanville.*

He who does an *unwarrantable* action through a falſe information, which he ought not to have believed, cannot in reaſon make the guilt of one ſin the excuſe of another. *South.*

Unwa'rrantably. *adv.* Not juſtifiably; not defenſibly.

A true and humble ſenſe of your own unworthineſs, will not ſuffer you to riſe up to that confidence, which ſome men *unwarrantably* pretend to, nay, *unwarrantably* require of others. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

Unwa'rranted. *adj.* Not aſcertained; uncertain.

The ſubjects of this kingdom believe it is not legal for them to be enforced to go beyond the ſeas, without their own conſent, upon hope of an *unwarranted* conqueſt; but to reſiſt an invading enemy, the ſubject muſt be commanded out of the counties where they inhabit. *Bacon.*

Unwa'ry. *adj.* 1. Wanting caution; imprudent; haſty; precipitate. 2. Unexpected. Obſolete.

(1.) — Nor think me ſo *unwary*,
To bring my feet again into the ſnare
Where once I have been caught. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

So ſpake the falſe archangel, and infuſ'd
Bad influence into th' *unwary* breaſt. *Milton.*

Turning ſhort, he ſtruck with all his might
Full on the helmet of th' *unwary* knight:
Deep was the wound. *Dryd.*

Propoſitions about religion are inſinuated into the *unwary*, as well as unbiaſſed underſtandings of children, and riveted there by long cuſtom. *Locke.*

(2.) All in the open hall amazed ſtood,
At ſuddenneſs of that *unwary* ſight,
And wonder'd at his breathleſs haſty mood. *Spenſer.*

Unwa'shed. } *adj.* Not waſhed; not cleanſed by waſhing.
Unwa'shen. }

Another lean *unwaſh'd* artificer
Cuts off his tale, and talks of Arthur's death. *Shak.*

To eat with *unwaſhen* hands defileth not a man. *Matth.* xv.

He accepts of no unclean, no *unwaſhed* ſacrifice; and if repentance uſher not in, prayer will never find admittance. *Duppa.*

When the fleece is ſhorn, if ſweat remains
Unwaſh'd, it ſoaks into their empty veins. *Dryd.*

Unwa'sted. *adj* Not conſumed; not diminiſhed.

Why have thoſe rocks ſo long *unwaſted* ſtood,
Since, laviſh of their ſtock, they through the flood
Have, ages paſt, their melting cryſtal ſpread,
And with their ſpoils the liquid regions fed? *Blackmore.*

Unwa'sting. *adj.* Not growing leſs; not decaying.

Pureſt love's *unwaſting* treaſure;
Conſtant faith, fair hope, long leiſure;
Sacred Hymen! theſe are thine. *Pope.*

Unwa'yed. *adj.* Not uſed to travel; not ſeaſoned in the road.

Beaſts, that have been rid off their legs, are as much for a man's uſe, as colts that are *unwayed*, and will not go at all. *Suckling*

Unwea'kened. *adj.* Not weakened.

By reaſon of the exſuction of ſome air out of the glaſs, the elaſtical power of the remaining air was very much debilitated, in compariſon of the *unweakened* preſſure of the external air. *Boyle.*

Unwe'aponed. *adj.* Not furniſhed with offenſive arms.

As the beaſts are armed with fierce teeth, paws, horns, and other bodily inſtruments of much advantage againſt *unweaponed* men; ſo hath reaſon taught man to ſtrengthen his hand with ſuch offenſive arms, as no creature elſe can well avoid. *Raleigh.*

Unwe'ariable. *adj.* Not to be tired; indefatigable.

Deſire to reſemble him in goodneſs, maketh them *unweariable*. *Hooker.*

Unwe'aried. *adj.* 1. Not tired; not fatigued. 2. Indefatigable; continual; not to be ſpent; not ſinking under fatigue.

(1.) — The Creator from his work
Deſiſting, though *unwearied*, up return'd. *Milton.*
Their bloody taſk *unweary'd*, ſtill they ply. *Waller.*
Still th' *unweary'd* ſire purſues the tuneful ſtrain. *Dryd.*

(2.) He joy'd to range abroad in freſh attire,
Through the wide compaſs of the airy coaſt,
And with *unwearied* limbs each part t' enquire. *Spenſer.*

Godlike his *unweary'd* bounty flows;
Firſt loves to do, then loves the good he does. *Denham.*

A winged virtue through th' etherial ſky,
From orb to orb, *unweary'd* doſt thou fly. *Tickel.*

An *unwearied* devotion in the ſervice of God, recommended the goſpel to the world. *Rogers's Serm.*

The righteous ſhall certainly be ſaved, but then the Chriſtian character of a righteous man implies a conſtant, *unwearied* perſeverance in many painful inſtances of duty. *Rogers.*

To **Unwe'ary.** *v. a.* To refreſh after wearineſs.

It *unwearies*, and refreſhes more than any thing, after too great labour. *Temple.*

Unwe'd. *adj.* Unmarried.

This ſervitude makes you to keep *unwed*. *Shakeſpeare.*

Unwee'ded. *adj.* Not cleared from weeds.

Fie! 'tis an *unweeded* garden,
That grows to ſeed; things rank, and groſs in nature,
Poſſeſs it merely. *Shak. Hamlet.*

Unwe'dgeable. *adj.* Not to be cloven.

——— Merciful heav'n!
Thou rather with thy ſharp and ſulph'rous bolt
Split'ſt the *unwedgeable* and gnarled oak,
Than the ſoft myrtle. *Shak. Meaſ. for Meaſure.*

Unwee'ped. *adj.* Not lamented. Now *unwept*.

He muſt not float upon his watry bier
Unweept, and welter to the parching wind,
Without the meed of ſome melodious tear. *Milton.*

Unwee'ting. *adj.* Ignorant; unknowing.

Her ſeeming dead he found with feigned fear,
As all *unweeting* of that well ſhe knew;
And pained himſelf with buſy care to rear
Her out of careleſs ſwoon. *Spenſer.*

But contrary, *unweeting* he fulfilled
The purpos'd counſel, pre-ordain'd and fix'd,
Of the moſt high. *Milton.*

Unwe'ighed. *adj.* 1. Not examined by the balance. 2. Not conſiderate; negligent.

(1.) Solomon left all the veſſels *unweighed*, becauſe they were exceeding many. *1 Kings*, vii.

(2.) What *unweighed* behaviour hath this Flemiſh drunkard pickt out of my converſation, that he dares in this manner eſſay me? why he hath not been thrice in my company! *Shak.*

Daughter, what words have paſs'd thy lips *unweigh'd*,
Deem not unjuſtly by my doom oppreſt,
Of human race the wiſeſt, and the beſt. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Unwe'ighing. *adj.* Inconſiderate; thoughtleſs.

Wiſe? why, no queſtion but he was—a very ſuperficial, ignorant, *unweighing* fellow. *Shak.*

Unwe'lcome. *adj.* Not pleaſing; not grateful; not well received.

Such welcome and *unwelcome* things at once,
'Tis hard to reconcile. *Shak. Macbeth.*

——— Soon as th' *unwelcome* news
From earth arriv'd at heaven-gate, diſpleas'd
All were who heard. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Though he that brings *unwelcome* news
Has but a loſing office, yet he that ſhews
Your danger firſt, and then your way to ſafety,
May heal that wound he made. *Denham's Sophy.*

Forc'd from her preſence, and condemn'd to live;
Unwelcome freedom, and unthank'd reprieve. *Dryd.*

From the very inſtances of perception, ſome things are grateful, and others *unwelcome* to them; ſome things that they incline to, and others that they fly. *Locke.*

Such haſty nights as theſe, would give very *unwelcome* interruptions to our labours. *Bentley's Serm.*

Unwe'pt. *adj.* Not lamented; not bemoaned.

Our fatherleſs diſtreſs was left unmoan'd;
Your widow dolours likewiſe be *unwept.* *Shak. Rich.* III.

We, but the ſlaves that mount you to the throne:
A baſe, ignoble crowd, without a name;
Unwept, unworthy of the fun'ral flame;
By duty bound to forfeit each his life. *Dryd.*

Unwe't. *adj.* Not moiſt.

——— Once I meant to meet
My fate with face unmov'd, and eyes *unwet*;
Yet ſince I have thee here in narrow room,
My tears ſhall ſet thee firſt afloat within thy tomb. *Dryd.*

Unwhi'pt. *adj.* Not puniſhed; not corrected with the rod.

——— Tremble, thou wretch,
Thou haſt within thee undivulged crimes,
Unwhipt of juſtice. *Shak. King Lear.*

Once I caught him in a lie;
And then, *unwhipt*, he had the ſenſe to cry. *Pope.*

Unwho'lesome. *adj.* 1. Inſalubrious; miſchievous to health. 2. Corrupt; tainted.

(1.) The diſcovery of the diſpoſition of the air, is good for the prognoſticks of wholeſome and *unwholeſome* years. *Bacon.*

There I a priſoner chain'd, ſcarce freely draw
The air impriſon'd alſo, cloſe and damp,
Unwholeſome draught; but here I find amends,
The breath of heav'n freſh-blowing, pure and ſweet,
With day-ſpring born; here leave me to reſpire. *Milton.*

How can any one be aſſured, that his meat and drink are not poiſoned, and made *unwholeſome* before they are brought to him? *South.*

Rome is never fuller of nobility than in ſummer; for the country towns are ſo infeſted with *unwholeſome* vapours, that they dare not truſt themſelves in them, while the heats laſt. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Children born healthy, often contract diſeaſes from an *unwholeſome* nurſe. *Arbuth. on Diet.*

(2.) We'll uſe this *unwholeſome* humidity; this groſs, watry pumpion: we'll teach him to know turtles from jays. *Shakeſpeare.*

Unwi'eldily. *adv.* Heavily; with difficult motion.

Unwieldily they wallow firſt in ooze;
Then in the ſhady covert ſeek repoſe. *Dryd.*

Unwi'eldiness. *n. ſ.* Heavineſs; difficulty to move, or be moved.

To what a cumberſome *unwieldineſs*,
And burdenous corpulence my love had grown,
But that I made it feed upon
That which love worſt endures, diſcretion. *Donne.*

The ſuppoſed *unwieldineſs* of its maſſy bulk, grounded upon our experience of the inaptitude of great and heavy bodies to motion, is a mere impoſture of our ſenſes. *Glanville.*

Unwi'eldy. *adj.* Unmanageable; not eaſily moving or moved; bulky; weighty; ponderous.

An ague, meeting many humours in a fat, *unwieldy* body of fifty-eight years old, in four or five fits carried him out of the world. *Clarendon.*

——— Part, huge of bulk!
Wallowing *unwieldy*, enormous in their gait,
Tempeſt the ocean. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Unwieldy ſums of wealth, which higher mount,
Than files of marſhal'd figures can account. *Dryd.*

Nothing here th' *unwieldy* rock avails,
Rebounding harmleſs from the plaited ſcales,
That, firmly join'd, preſerv'd him from a wound,
With native armour cruſted all around. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

What carriage can bear away all the rude and *unwieldy* loppings of a branchy tree at once? *Watts on the Mind.*

Unwi'lling. *adj.* Loath; not contented; not inclined; not complying by inclination.

The nature of man is *unwilling* to continue doing that wherein it ſhall always condemn itſelf. *Hooker.*

——— If thou doſt find him tractable,
Encourage him, and tell him all our reaſons
If he be leaden, icy, cold, *unwilling*,
Be thou ſo too. *Shak. R.* III.

If the ſun riſe *unwilling* to his race,
Clouds on his brows, and ſpots upon his face,
Suſpect a drizzling day. *Dryden.*

Heav'n's unchang'd decrees attentive hear;
More pow'rful gods have torn thee from my ſide,
Unwilling to reſign, and doom'd a bride. *Dryd.*

At length I drop, but in *unwilling* ears,
This ſaving counſel, keep your piece nine years. *Pope.*

Unwi'llingly. *adv.* Not with good-will; not without loathneſs.

The whining ſchool-boy, with his ſatchel,
And ſhining morning face, creeping like ſnail
Unwillingly to ſchool. *Shak. As You Like it.*

A feaſt the people held to Dagon, and forbid
Laborious works, *unwillingly* this reſt
Their ſuperſtition yields. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

——— Still diſmay'd
By ſeas or ſkies, *unwillingly* they ſtay'd. *Denham.*

Theſe men were once the prince's foes, and then
Unwillingly they made him great: but now,
Being his friends, ſhall willingly undo him. *Denham.*

The dire contagion ſpreads ſo faſt,
That where it ſeizes, all relief is vain;
And therefore muſt *unwillingly* lay waſte
That country, which would elſe the foe maintain. *Dryd.*

Unwi'llingness. *n. ſ.* Loathneſs; diſinclination.

Obedience, with profeſſed *unwillingneſs* to obey, is no better than manifeſt diſobedience. *Hooker.*

What moved the man to yield to her perſuaſions? Even the ſame cauſe that hath moved all men ſince, an *unwillingneſs* to grieve her, and make her ſad, leſt ſhe ſhould pine, and be overcome with ſorrow. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

——— I ſee with what *unwillingneſs*
You lay upon me this command, and through your fears
Diſcern your love, and therefore muſt obey you. *Denham.*

There is in moſt people a reluctance and *unwillingneſs* to be forgotten. We obſerve, even among the vulgar, how fond they are to have an inſcription over their grave. *Swift.*

To **Unwi'nd.** *v. a.* pret. and part. paſſive *unwound.* 1. To ſeparate any thing convolved; to untwiſt; to untwine. 2. To diſentangle; to looſe from entanglement.

(1.) All his ſubjects having by ſome years learned, ſo to hope for good and fear harm, only from her, that it ſhould have needed a ſtronger virtue than his, to have *unwound* ſo deeply an entered vice. *Sidney.*

——— Empirick politicians uſe deceit:
You boldly ſhew that ſkill which they pretend,
And work by means as noble as your end;
Which ſhould you veil, we might *unwind* the clue,
As men do nature, till we came to you. *Dryd.*

(2.) Deſiring to ſerve God as they ought; but being not ſo ſkilful as in every point to *unwind* themſelves, where the ſnares of gloſing ſpeech lie to entangle them, are in mind not a little troubled, when they hear ſo bitter invectives againſt that, which this church hath taught them to reverence as holy. *Hooker.*

As you *unwind* her love from him,
Leſt it ſhould ravel, and be good to none,
Bottom it on me. *Shak. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

To Unwi'nd. *v. n.* To admit evolution.

Put the bottom into clean ſcalding water, and they will eaſily *unwind*. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

Unwi'ped. *adj.* Not cleaned by rubbing.

Their hands and faces were all badg'd with blood,
So were their daggers, which *unwip'd* we found
Upon their pillows. *Shak. Macbeth.*

Unwi'se. *adj.* Weak; defective in wiſdom.

O good, but moſt *unwiſe* patricians! why,
You grave, but reckleſs ſenators, have you thus
Giv'n Hydra here to chuſe an officer. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

Be not ta'en tardy by *unwiſe* delay. *Shak.*

He who of thoſe delights can judge, and ſpare
To interpoſe them oft, is not *unwiſe*. *Milton.*

This the Greeks ſay, this the barbarians; the wiſe and the *unwiſe*. *Tillotſon.*

When kings grow ſtubborn, ſlothful, or *unwiſe*,
Each private man for publick good ſhould riſe. *Dryd.*

When the balance of power is duly fixed in a ſtate, nothing is more dangerous or *unwiſe*, than to give way to the firſt ſteps of popular encroachments. *Swift.*

Unwi'sely. *adv.* Weakly; not prudently; not wiſely.

Lady Zelmane, like ſome, *unwiſely* liberal, that more delight to give preſents than pay debts, choſe rather to beſtow her love upon me, than to recompence him. *Sidney.*

Unwiſely we the wiſer Eaſt
Pity, ſuppoſing them oppreſs'd
With tyrant's force. *Waller.*

To Unwi'sh. *v. a.* To unwiſh that which is, not to be.

My liege would you and I alone,
Without more help, could fight this royal battle.——
—— Why now thou haſt *unwiſh'd* five thouſand men;
Which likes me better than to wiſh us one. *Shak.*

To deſire there were no God, were plainly to *unwiſh* their own being, which muſt be annihilated in the ſubſtraction of that eſſence, which ſubſtantially ſupporteth them. *Brown.*

Unwi'shed. *adj.* Not ſought; not deſired.

So jealous is ſhe of my love to her daughter, that I never yet begin to open my mouth to the unevitable Philoclea, but that her *unwiſhed* preſence gave my tale a concluſion, before it had a beginning. *Sidney.*

——— To his *unwiſhed* yoke
My ſoul conſents not to give ſov'reignty. *Shak.*

While heaping *unwiſh'd* wealth I diſtant roam;
The beſt of brothers at his natal home,
By the dire fury of a traitreſs wife,
End the ſad evening of a ſtormy life. *Pope.*

Unwi'st. *adj.* Unthought of; not known. *Spenſer.*

To Unwi't. *v. a.* To deprive of underſtanding. Not uſed.

Friends all but now; even now
In quarter, and in terms like bride and groom
Diveſting them for bed; and then but now,
As if ſome planet had *unwitted* men,
Swords out, and tilting one at other's breaſts. *Shak.*

Unwithdra'wing. *adj.* Continually liberal.

Wherefore did Nature pour her bounties forth,
With ſuch a full and *unwithdrawing* hand,
Covering the earth with odours, fruits, and flocks? *Milt.*

Unwithstoo'd. *adj.* Not oppoſed.

——— Creſſy plains,
And Agincourt, deep ting'd with blood, confeſs
What the Silures vigour *unwithſtood*,
Cou'd do in rigid fight. *Philips.*

Unwi'tnessed. *adj.* Wanting teſtimony; wanting notice.

Leſt their zeal to the cauſe ſhould any way be *unwitneſſed*. *Hooker.*

Unwi'ttingly. *adv.* [Properly *unweetingly*, from *unweeting*.] Without knowledge; without conſciouſneſs.

In theſe fatal things it falls out that the high-working powers make ſecond cauſes *unwittingly* acceſſary to their determinations. *Sidney.*

Thoſe things are termed moſt properly natural agents, which keep the law of their kind *unwittingly*, as the heavens and elements of the world, which can do no otherwiſe than they do. *Hooker.*

Atheiſts repudiate all title to heaven, merely for preſent pleaſure; beſides the extreme madneſs of running ſuch a deſperate hazard after death, they *unwittingly* deprive themſelves here of that tranquillity they ſeek for. *Bentley.*

Unwo'nted. *adj.* 1. Uncommon; unuſual; rare; infrequent. 2. Unaccuſtomed; unuſed.

(1.) His ſad, dull eyes, ſunk deep in hollow pits,
Could not endure th' *unwonted* ſun to view. *Spenſer.*

My father's of a better nature
Than he appears by ſpeech; this is *unwonted*
Which now came from him. *Shak.*

Every *unwonted* meteor is portentous, and ſome divine prognoſtick. *Glanville.*

Thick breath, quick pulſe, and heaving of my heart,
All ſigns of ſome *unwonted* change appear. *Dryd.*

(2.) Philoclea, who bluſhing, and withal ſmiling, making ſhamefaſtneſs pleaſant, and pleaſure ſhamefaſt, tenderly moved her feet, *unwonted* to feel the naked ground. *Sidney.*

Sea calves *unwonted* to freſh waters fly. *May.*

——————— O how oft ſhall he
On faith and changed gods complain; and ſeas
Rough with black winds and ſtorms,
Unwonted ſhall admire. *Milton.*

Unwo'rking. *adj.* Living without labour.

Lazy and *unworking* ſhopkeepers in this being worſe than gameſters, do not only keep ſo much of the money of a country in their hands, but make the publick pay them for it. *Locke.*

Unwo'rshipped. *adj.* Not adored.

——————— He reſolv'd to leave
Unworſhipp'd, unobey'd the throne ſupreme. *Milton.*

Unwo'rthily. *adv.* Not according to deſert; either above or below merit.

——————— I vow'd, baſe knight,
To tear the garter from thy craven leg,
Which I have done, becauſe *unworthily*
Thou waſt inſtalled. *Shak. H. VI.*

Fearing leſt my jealous aim might err,
And ſo *unworthily* diſgrace the man,
I gave him gentle looks. *Shak.*

If we look upon the Odyſſey as all a fiction, we conſider it *unworthily*. It ought to be read as a ſtory founded upon truth, adorned with embelliſhments of poetry. *Broome.*

Unwo'rthiness. *n. ſ.* Want of worth; want of merit.

A mind fearing the *unworthineſs* of every word that ſhould be preſented to her ears, at length brought it forth in this manner. *Sidney.*

O let not an excellent ſpirit do itſelf ſuch wrong, as to think where it is placed, embraced, and loved, there can be any *unworthineſs*; ſince the weakeſt miſt is not eaſilier driven away by the ſun, than that is chaſed away with ſo high thoughts. *Sidney.*

Every night he comes with ſongs compos'd
To her *unworthineſs*: it nothing ſtands us
To chide him from our eaves, for he perſiſts. *Shak.*

I fear'd to find you in another place;
But, ſince you're here, my jealouſy grows leſs:
You will be kind to my *unworthineſs*. *Dryd.*

Have a true and humble ſenſe of your own *unworthineſs*, which will not ſuffer you to riſe to a confidence unwarrantably pretended to by ſome. *Wake on Death.*

Unwo'rthy. *adj.* 1. Not deſerving: whether good or bad. 2. Wanting merit. 3. Mean; worthleſs; contemptible. 4. Not ſuitable; not adequate. 5. Unbecoming; vile.

(1.) The Athanaſian creed and doxology ſhould remain in uſe, the one as a moſt divine explication of the chiefeſt articles of our Chriſtian belief; the other as an heavenly acclamation of joyful applauſe to his praiſes, in whom we believe: neither the one nor the other *unworthy* to be heard ſounding, as they are in the church of Chriſt. *Hooker.*

Every particular accident, not *unworthy* the remembrance, for brevity I wittingly paſs over. *Knolles.*

(2.) ——— Degree being vizarded,
Th' *unworthieſt* ſhews as fairly in the maſk. *Shak.*

Are there *unworthy* men choſen to offices? *Whitgifte.*

So may I, blind fortune leading me,
Miſs that which one *unworthier* may attain;
And die with grieving. *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*

(3.) Tell me, Philoclea, did you ever ſee ſuch a ſhepherd? did you ever hear of ſuch a prince? and then tell me if a ſmall or *unworthy* aſſault have conquered me? *Sidney.*

(4.) I laid at her feet a work, which was *unworthy* her, but which I hope ſhe will forgive. *Dryd.*

Our friend's papers are in my hands, and I will take care to ſuppreſs things *unworthy* of him. *Pope to Swift.*

Care is taken to interſperſe additions in ſuch a manner, that ſcarce any book can be bought, without purchaſing ſomething *unworthy* of the author. *Swift.*

(5.) The brutal action rous'd his manly mind:
Mov'd with *unworthy* uſage of the maid,
He, though unarm'd, reſolv'd to give her aid. *Dryd.*

Unwo'und. part. paſſ. and pret. of *unwind.* Untwiſted.

Thatchers tie with withs, but old pitch'd ropes *unwound* are more laſting. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

Unwo'unded. *adj.* 1. Not wounded. 2. Not hurt.

(1.) ——— We may offend
Our yet *unwounded* enemies. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

(2.) ——— Oh! bleſt with temper:
She who can love a ſiſter's charms, or hear
Sighs for a daughter with *unwounded* ear. *Pope.*

To **Unwra'p.** *v. a.* [from *un* and *wrap.*] To open what is folded.

To **Unwre'ath.** *v. a.* To untwine.

The beards of wild oats, and of divers other wild plants, continually wreath and *unwreath* themſelves, according to the temperature of the ambient air. *Boyle.*

Unwri'ting. *adj.* Not aſſuming the character of an author.

The peace of the honeſt *unwriting* ſubject was daily moleſted. *Arbuthnot.*

Unwri'tten. *adj.* 1. Not written; not conveyed by writing; oral; traditional. 2. Not containing writing.

(1.) A rule of right *unwritten*, but delivered by tradition from one to another. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

The laws of England may be divided into the written law, and the *unwritten*. *Hale.*

(2.) As to his underſtanding, they bring him in void of all notion, a rude, *unwritten* blank; making him to be created as much an infant, as others are born. *South.*

Unwro'ught. *adj.* Not laboured; not manufactured.

Or prove at leaſt to all of wiſer thought,
Their hearts were fertile land, although *unwrought*.
Fairfax.

Yet thy moiſt clay is pliant to command;
Unwrought and eaſy to the potter's hand:
Now take the mold, now bend thy mind to feel
The firſt ſharp motions of the forming wheel. *Dryd.*

Unwru'ng. *adj.* Not pinched.

We that have free ſouls, it touches us not; let the galled jade winch, our withers are *unwrung*. *Shak. Hamlet.*

Unyie'lded. *adj.* Not given up.

O'erpower'd at length, they force him to the ground,
Unyielded as he was, and to the pillar bound. *Dryd.*

To **Unyo'ke.** *v. a.* 1. To looſe from the yoke. 2. To part; to disjoint.

(1.) ——— Our army is diſpers'd already:
Like youthful ſteers *unyok'd*, they took their courſe
Eaſt, weſt, north, ſouth. *Shak. H. IV.*

Homer calls them like gods, and yet gives them the employment of ſlaves; they *unyoke* the mules. *Broome.*

(2.) Shall theſe hands, ſo lately purg'd of blood,
So join'd in love, ſo ſtrong in both,
Unyoke this ſeizure, and this kind regreet? *Shak.*

Unyo'ked. *adj.* 1. Having never worn a yoke. 2. Licentious; unreſtrained.

(1.) Sev'n bullocks yet *unyok'd* for Phœbus chuſe,
And for Diana ſev'n unſpotted ewes. *Dryd.*

(2.) ——— I will a-while uphold
The *unyok'd* humour of your idleneſs. *Shak. H. IV.*

Unzo'ned. *adj.* Not bound with a girdle.

Eaſy her motion ſeem'd, ſerene her air;
Full, though *unzon'd*, her boſom. *Prior.*

Voca'bulary. *n. ſ.* [*vocabularium*, Lat. *vocabulaire*, Fr.] A dictionary; a lexicon; a word book.

Some have delivered the polity of ſpirits, and that they ſtand in awe of conjurations, which ſignify nothing, not only in the dictionary of man, but in the ſubtiler *vocabulary* of Satan. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Among other books, we ſhould be furniſhed with *vocabularies* and dictionaries of ſeveral ſorts. *Watts.*

VO'CAL. *adj.* [*vocal*, Fr. *vocalis*, Latin.] 1. Having a voice. 2. Uttered or modulated by the voice.

(1.) Eyes are *vocal*, tears have tongues;
And there be words not made with lungs;
Sententious ſhow'rs! O let them fall,
Their cadence is rhetorical. *Craſhaw.*

Witneſs if I be ſilent, morn or even,
To hill, or valley, fountain, or freſh ſhade,
Made *vocal* by my ſong, and taught his praiſe. *Milton.*

Smooth-ſliding Mincius, crown'd with *vocal* reeds,
That ſtrain I heard was of a higher mood. *Milton.*

——— None can animate the lyre,
And the mute ſtrings with *vocal* ſouls inſpire,
As Helen, in whoſe eyes ten thouſand Cupids dwell. *Dryden.*

Memnon, though ſtone, was counted *vocal*;
But 'twas the god, mean while, that ſpoke all.
Rome oft has heard a croſs haranguing,
With prompting prieſt behind the hanging. *Prior.*

(2.) They which, under pretence of the law ceremonial being abrogated, require the abrogation of inſtrumental muſick, approving nevertheleſs the uſe of *vocal* melody to remain, muſt ſhew ſome reaſon wherefore the one ſhould be thought a legal ceremony, and not the other. *Hooker.*

They join'd their *vocal* worſhip to the choir
Of creatures wanting voice. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Voca'lity. *n. ſ.* [*vocalitas*, Lat. from *vocal.*] Power of utterance; quality of being utterable by the voice.

L and R being in extremes, one of roughneſs, the other of ſmoothneſs and freeneſs of *vocality*, are not eaſy in tract of vocal ſpeech to be pronounced ſpiritally. *Holder.*

To **Vo'calize.** *v. a.* [from *vocal.*] To form into voice.

It is one thing to give an impulſe to breath alone; another thing to *vocalize* that breath, *i. e.* in its paſſage through the larynx, to give it the ſound of human voice. *Holder.*

Vo'cally. *adv.* [from *vocal.*] In words; articulately.

Although it is as natural to mankind, to expreſs their deſires *vocally*, as it is for brutes to uſe their natural vocal ſigns; yet the forming of languages into this or that faſhion, is a buſineſs of inſtitution. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Voca'tion. *n. ſ.* [*vocation*, French; *vocatio*, Latin.] 1. Calling by the will of God. 2. Summons. 3. Trade; employment; calling. 4. It is uſed ironically in contempt.

(1.) Neither doth that which St. Paul, or other apoſtles, teach, enforce the utter diſability of any other men's *vocation* thought requiſite in this church for the ſaving of ſouls. *Hooker.*

They which thus were in God eternally by their intended admiſſion to life, have, by *vocation* or adoption, God actually now in them. *Hooker.*

(2.) What can be urged for them who not having the *vocation* of poverty to ſcribble, out of meer wantonneſs make themſelves ridiculous? *Dryden.*

(3.) He would think his ſervice greatly rewarded, if he might obtain by that means to live in the ſight of his prince, and yet practiſe his own choſen *vocation*. *Sidney.*

God's mother, in a viſion full of majeſty,
Will'd me to leave my baſe *vocation*. *Shak. H. VI.*

God has furniſhed men with faculties ſufficient to direct them in the way they ſhould take, if they will ſeriouſly employ them, when their ordinary *vocations* allow them the leiſure. *Locke.*

(4.) But leſt you ſhould for honour take
The drunken quarrels of a rake,
Or when a whore in her *vocation*,
Keeps punctual to an aſſignation. *Swift.*

Vo'cative *n. ſ.* [*vocatif*, French; *vocativus*, Latin.] The grammatical caſe uſed in calling or ſpeaking to.

Vocifera'tion *n. ſ.* [*vociferatio*, *vocifero*, Lat.] Clamour; outcry.

The lungs, kept too long upon the ſtretch by *vociferation*, or loud ſinging, may produce the ſame effect. *Arbuthnot.*

Voci'ferous. *adj.* [*vocifero*, Lat.] Clamorous; noiſy.

Thrice three *vociferous* heralds roſe to check the rout. *Chapman.*

Several templars, and others of the more *vociferous* kind of critics, went with a reſolution to hiſs, and confeſs'd they were forced to laugh. *Pope.*

VOGUE. *n. ſ.* [*vogue*, Fr. from *voguer*, to float, or fly at large.] Faſhion; mode.

It is not more abſurd to undertake to tell the name of an unknown perſon by his looks, than to vouch a man's ſaintſhip from the vogue of the world. *South.*

Uſe may revive the obſoleteſt words,
And baniſh thoſe that now are moſt in *vogue*. *Roſcommon.*
What factions th' have, and what they drive at
In publick *vogue*, or what in private. *Hudibras.*

In the *vogue* of the world, it paſſes for an exploit of honour, for kings to run away with whole countries, that they have no pretence to. *L'Eſtrange.*

No periodical writer, who always maintains his gravity, and does not ſometimes ſacrifice to the graces, muſt expect to keep in *vogue* for any time. *Addiſon.*

At one time they keep their patients ſo cloſe and warm, as almoſt to ſtifle them; and all on a ſudden the cold regimen is in *vogue*. *Baker on Learning.*

VOICE. *n. ſ.* [*voix*, French; *vox*, Latin.] 1. Sound emitted by the mouth. 2. Sound of the mouth, as diſtinguiſhed from that uttered by another mouth. 3. Any ſound made by breath. 4. Vote; ſuffrage; opinion expreſſed. 5. Language; words; expreſſion.

(1.) ——— I aſſay to ſee
The works of men; or heare mortalitie
Expire a *voice*. *Chapman.*

(2.) Air in ſounds that are not tones, which are all equal, admitteth much variety, as in the *voices* of living creatures, and in the *voices* of ſeveral men; for we can diſcern ſeveral men by their *voices*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

(3.) O Marcus, I am warm'd; my heart
Leaps at the trumpet's *voice*, and burns for glory. *Addiſon.*

(4.) Are you all reſolv'd to give your *voices*?
But that's no matter, the greater part carries it. *Shak.*

——— I've no words;
My *voice* is in my ſword! thou bloodier villain
Than terms can give thee out. *Shak. Macbeth.*

The ſtate was betrayed by the multitude and corruption of *voices*, and muſt ſhortly periſh, if not committed to the grave judgment of ſome few; for two hundred gave *voices*, reducing that multitude to fifty, who, for their experience, were holden for men of greateſt gravity. *Knolles.*

Some laws ordain, and ſome attend the choice
Of holy ſenates, and elect by *voice*. *Dryden.*

(5.) Let us call on God in the *voice* of his church. *Fell.*

To **Voice.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To rumour; to report. Out of uſe. 2. To vote. Obſolete.

(1.) Is this th' Athenian minion, whom the world
Voic'd ſo regardfully? *Shak. Timon.*

It was *voiced* that the king purpoſed to put to death Edward Plantagenet, priſoner in the Tower; whereat there was great murmur. *Bacon's H. VII.*

——— Many ſought to feed
The eaſy creditors of novelties,
By *voicing* him alive. *Daniel's Civil War.*

(2.) Your minds, pre-occupied with what
You rather muſt do, than what you ſhould do,
Made you, againſt the grain, to *voice* him conſul. *Shak.*

To **Voice.** *v. n.* To clamour; to make outcries. Obſolete.

Stir not queſtions of juriſdiction; and rather aſſume thy right in ſilence, than *voice* it with claims. *Bacon.*

It is not the gift of every perſon to harangue the multitude, to *voice* it loud and high. *South's Sermons.*

Voi'ced. *adj.* [from the noun.] Furniſhed with a voice.

——— That's Erythæa,
Or ſome angel *voic'd* like her. 'Tis ſhe! my ſtruggling ſoul
Would fain go out to meet and welcome her! *Denham.*

VOID. *adj.* [*vuide*, Fr.] 1. Empty; vacant. 2. Vain; ineffectual; null; vacated. 3. Unſupplied; unoccupied. 4. Wanting; unfurniſhed; empty. 5. Unſubſtantial; unreal.

(1.) The earth was without form and *void*, and darkneſs was upon the face of the deep. *Geneſis*, i. 2.

I'll get me to a place more *void*, and there
Speak to great Cæſar as he comes along. *Shak.*

(2.) If it be *void*, and to no purpoſe, that the names of men are ſo frequent in their books, what did move them to bring them in? *Hooker.*

My word ſhall not return void, but accompliſh that which I pleaſe. *Iſa.* lv. 11.

This cuſtom made their whole government void, as an engine built againſt human ſociety, worthy to be fired and pulled down. *Bacon.*

Though the wiſdom of a future parliament may find cauſe to declare this, or that act of parliament *void*, yet there will be the ſame temper requiſite to repeal it. *Clarendon.*

The two houſes declared, that nothing which ſhould from that time paſs under the great ſeal, ſhould be good and valid, but *void* and null. *Clarendon.*

Some kind of ſubjection is due from every man to every man, which cannot be made *void* by any power whatſoever. *Swift.*

(3.) Queen Elizabeth, importuned much to ſupply divers great offices that had been long *void*, anſwered nothing to the matter, but roſe up on the ſudden, and ſaid, I am ſure my office will not be long *void*. *Camden.*

(4.) If ſome be admitted into the miniſtry, *void* of learning, or lewd in life, are all the reſt to be condemned? *Whitgifte.*

How *void* of reaſon are our hopes and fears! *Dryd.*

Being *void* of all friendſhip and enmity, they never complain. *Swift.*

(5.) Senſeleſs, lifeleſs idol, *void* and vain. *Pope.*

Void. *n. ſ.* [from the adject.] An empty ſpace; vacuum; vacancy.

Pride, where wit fails, ſteps in to our defence,
And fills up all the mighty *void* of ſenſe. *Pope.*
——— With what power
Were firſt th' unwieldy planets launch'd along,
Th' illimitable *void*? *Thomſon.*

To Void. *v. a.* [from the adjective; *vuider*, Fr.] 1. To quit; to leave empty. 2. To emit; to pour out. 3. To emit as excrement. 4. To vacate; to nullify; to annul.

(1.) If they will fight with us, bid them come down,
Or *void* the field. *Shak. H. V.*

Towards this paſſage, ſomewhat darker than the chamber which he *voided*, this aſſaſſinate gave him, with a back blow, a deep wound into his left ſide. *Wotton's Buckingham.*

(2.) The aſcending water is vented by fits, every circumvolution *voiding* only ſo much as is contained in one helix. *Wilkins.*

(3.) Excrements ſmell ill to the ſame creature that *voideth* them; and the cat burieth what ſhe *voideth*. *Bacon.*

Believ'd the heav'ns were made of ſtone,
Becauſe the ſun had *voided* one. *Hudibras.*

Fleſhy filaments, or matter *voided* by urine, are ſuſpicious ſymptoms of a ſtone in the kidnies, eſpecially if the patient has been ſubject to *voiding* of gravel. *Arbuthnot.*

(4.) It was become a practice, upon any ſpecious pretences, to *void* the ſecurity that was at any time given for money ſo borrowed. *Clarend.*

To Void. *v. n.* 1. To be emitted. 2. To receive what is emitted.

(1.) By the uſe of emulſions, and frequent emollient injections, his urine *voided* more eaſily. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

(2.) How in our *voiding* lobby haſt thou ſtood,
And duly waited for my coming forth? *Shak. H. VI.*

Vo'idable. *adj.* [from *void.*] Such as may be annulled.

If the metropolitan, pretending the party deceaſed had *bona notabilia* in divers dioceſes, grants letters of adminiſtration, ſuch adminiſtration is not *void*, but *voidable* by a ſentence. *Ayliffe.*

Vo'idance. *n. ſ.* [from *void.*] 1. The act of emptying. 2. Ejection from a benefice.

Vo'ider. *n. ſ.* [from *void.*] A baſket, in which broken meat is carried from the table.

——— A *voider* for the nonce,
I wrong the devil ſhould I pick their bones. *Cleaveland.*

Vo'idness. *n. ſ.* [from *void.*] 1. Emptineſs; vacuity. 2. Nullity; inefficacy. 3. Want of ſubſtantiality.

(3.) If thereby you underſtand their nakedneſs and *voidneſs* of all mixt bodies, good divines are of opinion, that the work of the creation was not in itſelf diſtinguiſhed by days. *Hakewill.*

VO'ITURE. *n. ſ.* [French.] Carriage; tranſportation by carriage. Not in uſe.

They ought to uſe exerciſe by *voiture* or carriage. *Arbuthnot.*

Vo'lant. *adj.* [*volans*, Latin; *volant*, Fr.] 1. Flying; paſſing through the air. 2. Nimble; active.

(1.) The *volant*, or flying automata, are ſuch mechanical contrivances, as have a ſelf-motion, whereby they are carried aloft in the air, like birds. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

(2.) ——— His *volant* touch
Inſtinct through all proportions, low, and high,
Fled, and purſu'd tranſverſe the reſonant fuge. *Milton.*
Blind Britiſh bards, with *volant* touch,
Traverſe loquacious ſtrings, whoſe ſolemn notes
Provoke to harmleſs revels. *Philips.*

Vo'latile. *adj.* [*volatilis*, Latin.] 1. Flying; paſſing through the air. 2. [*Volatile*, Fr.] Having the power to paſs off by ſpontaneous evaporation. 3. Lively; fickle; changeable of mind; full of ſpirit; airy.

(1.) The caterpillar towards the end of ſummer waxeth *volatile*, and turneth to a butterfly. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

There is no creature only *volatile*, or no flying animal but hath feet as well as wings; becauſe there is not ſufficient food for them always in the air. *Ray on the Creation.*

(2.) In vain, though by their pow'rful art they bind,
Volatile Hermes. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

When arſenick with ſoap gives a regulus, and with mercury ſublimate a *volatile* fuſible ſalt, like butter of antimony; doth not this ſhew that arſenick, which is a ſubſtance totally *volatile*, is compounded of fix'd and *volatile* parts, ſtrongly cohering by a mutual attraction; ſo that the *volatile* will not aſcend without carrying up the fixed. *Newton.*

(3.) Active ſpirits, who are ever ſkimming over the ſurface of things with a *volatile* temper, will fix nothing in their mind. *Watts on the Mind.*

You are as giddy and *volatile* as ever, juſt the reverſe of Mr. Pope, who hath always loved a domeſtick life. *Swift.*

VO'LATILE. *n. ſ.* [*volatile*, French.] A winged animal.

The air conveys the heat of the ſun, maintains fires, and ſerves for the flight of *volatiles*. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Vo'latileness. }
Volati'lity. } *n. ſ.* [*volatilite*, Fr. from *volatile.*] 1. The quality of flying away by evaporation; not fixity. 2. Mutability of mind; airineſs; livelineſs.

(1.) Upon the compound body, chiefly obſerve the colour, fragility, or pliantneſs, the *volatility* or fixation, compared with ſimple bodies. *Bacon.*

Of *volatility*, the utmoſt degree is, when it will fly away without returning. *Bacon.*

Heat cauſeth the ſpirits to ſearch ſome iſſue out of the body, as in the *volatility* of metals. *Bacon.*

The animal ſpirits cannot, by reaſon of their ſubtilty and *volatileneſs*, be diſcovered to the ſenſe. *Hale.*

The *volatility* of mercury argues that they are not much bigger; nor may they be much leſs, leſt they loſe their opacity. *Newton's Opticks.*

By the ſpirit of a plant, we underſtand that pure, elaborated oil, which, by reaſon of its extreme *volatility*, exhales ſpontaneouſly, in which the odour or ſmell conſiſts. *Arbuthnot.*

Volatiliza'tion. *n. ſ.* [from *volatilize.*] The act of making volatile.

Chemiſts have, by a variety of ways, attempted in vain the *volatilization* of the ſalt of tartar. *Boyle.*

To Vo'latilize. *v. a.* [*volatiliſer*, French; from *volatile.*] To make volatile; to ſubtilize to the higheſt degree.

Spirit of wine has a refractive power, in a middle degree between thoſe of water and oily ſubſtances, and accordingly ſeems to be compoſed of both, united by fermentation: the water, by means of ſome ſaline ſpirits with which it is impregnated, diſſolving the oil, and *volatilizing* it by the action. *Newton's Opticks.*

Spirituous liquors are ſo far from attenuating, *volatilizing*, and rendering perſpirable the animal fluids, that it rather condenſeth them. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Vole. *n. ſ.* [*vole*, Fr.] A deal at cards, that draws the whole tricks.

Paſt ſix, and not a living ſoul!
I might by this have won a *vole*. *Swift.*

VOLCA'NO. *n. ſ.* [Italian, from *Vulcan.*] A burning mountain.

Navigators tell us there is a burning mountain in an iſland, and many *volcano's* and fiery hills. *Brown.*

When the Cyclops o'er their anvils ſweat,
From the *volcano's* groſs eruptions riſe,
And curling ſheets of ſmoke obſcure the ſkies. *Garth.*

Subterraneous minerals ferment, and cauſe earthquakes, and cauſe furious eruptions of *volcano's*, and tumble down broken rocks. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Why want we then encomiums on the ſtorm,
Or famine, or *volcano's*? They perform
Their mighty deeds; they hero-like can ſlay,
And ſpread their ample deſerts in a day. *Young.*

Vo'lery. *n. ſ.* [*volerie*, Fr] A flight of birds.

An old boy, at his firſt appearance, is ſure to draw on him the eyes and chirping of the whole town *volery*; amongſt which, there will not be wanting ſome birds of prey, that will preſently be on the wing for him. *Locke.*

Volita'tion. *n. ſ.* [*volito*, Lat.] The act or power of flying.

Birds and flying animals are almoſt erect, advancing the head and breaſt in their progreſſion, and only prone in the act of *volitation*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Voli'tion. *n. ſ.* [*volitio*, Lat.] The act of willing; the power of choice exerted.

To ſay that we cannot tell whether we have liberty, becauſe we do not underſtand the manner of *volition*, is all one as to ſay, that we cannot tell whether we ſee or hear, becauſe we do not underſtand the manner of ſenſation. *Wilkins.*

There is as much difference between the approbation of the judgment, and the actual *volitions* of the will, as between a man's viewing a deſirable thing with his eye, and reaching after it with his hand. *South's Sermons.*

Volition is the actual exerciſe of the power the mind has to order the conſideration of any idea, or the forbearing to conſider it; or to prefer the motion of any part of the body to its reſt, by directing any particular action, or its forbearance. *Locke.*

Vo'litive. *adj.* Having the power to will.

They not only perfect the intellectual faculty, but the *volitive*; making the man not only more knowing, but more wiſe and better. *Hale.*

Vo'lley. *n. ſ.* [*volee*, Fr.] 1. A flight of ſhot. 2. A burſt; an emiſſion of many at once

(1.) From the wood a *volley* of ſhot ſlew two of his company. *Raleigh's Apology.*

More on his guns relies, than on his ſword,
From whence a fatal *volley* we receiv'd. *Waller.*

(2.) A fine *volley* of words, gentlemen, and quickly ſhot off. *Shakeſp.*

Diſtruſtful ſenſe with modeſt caution ſpeaks;
It ſtill looks home, and ſhort excurſions makes;
But rattling nonſenſe in full *vollies* breaks. *Pope.*

To **Vo'lley.** *v. n.* To throw out.

The holding every man ſhall beat as loud
As his ſtrong ſides can *volley*. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Vo'llied. *adj.* [from *volley*.] Diſploded; diſcharged with a volley.

—— —— I ſtood
Thy fierceſt, when in battle to thy aid
The blaſting *volley'd* thunder made all ſpeed. *Milton.*
The Gallick navy impotent to bear
His *volley'd* thunder, torn, diſſever'd, ſcud. *Philips.*

Volt. *n. ſ.* [*volte*, Fr.] *Volt* ſignifies a round or a circular tread; a gate of two treads made by a horſe going ſideways round a center; ſo that theſe two treads make parallel tracts, the one which is made by the fore feet larger, and the other by the hinder feet ſmaller; the ſhoulders bearing outwards, and the croupe approaching towards the center. *Farrier's Dict.*

Volubi'lity. *n. ſ.* [*volubilité*, Fr. *volubilitas*, from *volubilis*, Latin.] 1. The act or power of rolling. 2. Activity of tongue; fluency of ſpeech. 3. Mutability; liableneſs to revolution.

(1.) *Volubility*, or aptneſs to roll, is the property of a bowl, and is derived from its roundneſs. *Watts's Logick.*

Then cæleſtial ſpheres ſhould forget their wonted motions, and by irregular *volubility*, turn themſelves any way, as it might happen. *Hooker.*

(2.) Say ſhe be mute, and will not ſpeak a word,
Then I'll commend her *volubility*. *Shakeſp.*

He expreſs'd himſelf with great *volubility* of words, natural and proper. *Clarendon.*

He had all the French aſſurance, cunning, and *volubility* of tongue. *Addiſon.*

She ran over the catalogue of diverſions with ſuch a *volubility* of tongue, as drew a gentle reprimand from her father. *Female Quixote.*

(3.) He that's a victor this moment, may be a ſlave the next: and this *volubility* of human affairs, is the judgment of providence, in the puniſhment of oppreſſion. *L'Eſtrange.*

Vo'luble. *adj.* [*volubilis*, Latin.] 1. Formed ſo as to roll eaſily; formed ſo as to be eaſily put in motion. 2. Rolling; having quick motion. 3. Nimble; active. Applied to the tongue. 4 Fluent of words. It is applied to the ſpeech, or the ſpeaker.

(1.) Neither the weight of the matter of which a cylinder is made, nor its round *voluble* form, which, meeting with a precipice, do neceſſarily continue the motion of it, are any more imputable to that dead, choiceleſs creature in its firſt motion. *Hammond.*

The adventitious corpuſcles may produce ſtability in the matter they pervade, by expelling thence thoſe *voluble* particles, which, whilſt they continued, did by their ſhape unfit for coheſion, or, by their motion, oppoſe coalition. *Boyle.*

(2.) —— This leſs *voluble* earth,
By ſhorter flight to th' eaſt, had left him there. *Milton.*
Then *voluble*, and bold; now hid, now ſeen,
Among thick-woven arborets. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

(3.) A friend promiſed to diſſect a woman's tongue, and examine whether there may not be in it certain juices, which render it ſo wonderfully *voluble* and flippant. *Addiſon.*

Theſe with a *voluble* and flippant tongue, become mere echo's. *Watts on the Mind.*

(4.) Caſſio, a knave very *voluble*; no further conſcionable, than in putting on the meer form of civil and humane ſeeming, for the better compaſſing of his looſe affection. *Shakeſp.*

If *voluble* and ſharp diſcourſe be marr'd,
Unkindneſs blunts it more than marble hard. *Shakeſp.*

VO'LUME. *n. ſ.* [*volumen*, Latin.] 1. Something rolled, or convolved. 2. As much as ſeems convolved at once; as a fold of a ſerpent, a wave of water. 3. [*Volume*, Fr.] A book; ſo called, becauſe books were antiently rolled upon a ſtaff.

(2.) Threeſcore and ten I can remember well;
Within the *volume* of which time I've ſeen
Hours dreadful, and things ſtrange. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
Unoppos'd they either loſe their force,
Or wind in *volumes* to their former courſe. *Dryden.*
Behind the gen'ral mends his weary pace,
And ſilently to his revenge he ſails:
So glides ſome trodden ſerpent on the graſs,
And long behind his wounded *volume* trails. *Dryden.*
—— Thames' fruitful tides,
Slow through the vale in ſilver *volumes* play. *Fenton.*

By the inſinuations of theſe cryſtals, the *volumes* of air are driven out of the watery particles, and many of them uniting, form larger *volumes*, which thereby have a greater force to expand themſelves. *Cheyne.*

(3.) Guyon all this while his book did read,
Ne yet has ended; for it was a great
And ample *volume*, that doth far exceed
My leiſure, ſo long leaves here to repeat. *Spenſer.*
—— Calmly, I do beſeech you. ——
Aye, as an hoſtler, that for the pooreſt piece
Will bear the knave by th' *volume*. *Shakeſp.*

The moſt ſagacious man is not able to find out any blot or error in this great *volume* of the world. *Wilkins.*

I ſhall not now enlarge on the wrong judgments whereby men miſlead themſelves. This would make a *volume*. *Locke.*

If one ſhort *volume* cou'd comprize
All that was witty, learn'd and wiſe:
How would it be eſteem'd and read. *Swift.*

Volu'minous. *adj.* [from *volume*.] 1. Conſiſting of many complications. 2. Conſiſting in many volumes, or books. 3. Copious; diffuſive.

(1.) The ſerpent roll'd *voluminous* and vaſt. *Milton.*

(2.) If heav'n write aught of fate, by what the ſtars
Voluminous, or ſingle characters
In their conjunction met, give me to ſpell. *Milton.*

There is pleaſure in doing ſomething new, though never ſo little, without peſtering the world with *voluminous* tranſcriptions. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

The moſt ſevere reader makes allowances for many reſts and nodding-places in a *voluminous* writer. *Spectator.*

(3.) He did not bear contradiction without much paſſion, and was too *voluminous* in diſcourſe. *Clarendon.*

VOLU'MINOUSLY. *adv.* [from *voluminous.*] In many volumes or books.

The controverſies are hotly managed by the divided ſchools, and *voluminouſly* every where handled. *Granville.*

VO'LUNTARILY. *adv.* [*volontiers,* Fr. from *voluntary.*] Spontaneouſly; of one's own accord; without compulſion.

Sith there is no likelihood that ever *voluntarily* they will ſeek inſtruction at our hands, it remaineth that unleſs we will ſuffer them to periſh, ſalvation itſelf muſt ſeek them. *Hooker.*

To be agents *voluntarily* in our own deſtruction, is againſt God and nature. *Hooker.*

Self-preſervation will oblige a man *voluntarily,* and by choice, to undergo any leſs evil, to ſecure himſelf but from the probability of an evil incomparably greater. *South.*

VO'LUNTARY. *adj.* [*volontaire,* Fr. *voluntarius,* Latin.] 1. Acting without compulſion; acting by choice. 2. Willing; acting with willingneſs. 3. Done by deſign; purpoſed. 4. Done without compulſion. 5. Acting of its own accord; ſpontaneous.

(1.) God did not work as a neceſſary, but a *voluntary* agent; intending before-hand, and decreeing with himſelf, that which did outwardly proceed from him. *Hooker.*

——— The lottery of my deſtiny
Bars me the right of *voluntary* chuſing. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) Then virtue was no more, her guard away,
She fell to luſt a *voluntary* prey. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

(3.) If a man be lopping a tree, and his ax-head fall from the helve, out of his hand, and kills another paſſing by; here is indeed manſlaughter, but no *voluntary* murther. *Perkins.*

(4.) *Voluntary* forbearance denotes the forbearance of an action, conſequent to an order of the mind. *Locke.*

The old duke is baniſhed; the new duke, and three or four loving lords, have put themſelves into *voluntary* exile with him. *Shakeſp. As you Like it.*

They muſt have recourſe to abſtinence, which is but *voluntary* faſting, and to exerciſe, which is but *voluntary* labour. *Seed's Sermons.*

(5.) The publick prayers of the people of God in churches thoroughly ſettled, did never uſe to be *voluntary* dictates, proceeding from any man's extemporal wit. *Hooker.*

Thoughts which *voluntary* move
Harmonious numbers. *Milton.*

VO'LUNTARY. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] 1. A volunteer; one who engages in any affair of his own accord. 2. A piece of muſick play'd at will, without any ſettled rule.

(1.) All th' unſettled humours of the land;
Raſh, inconſid'rate, fiery *voluntaries.* *Shakeſp.*

Ajax was here the *voluntary,* and you as under an impreſs. *Shakeſp.*

The bordering wars were made altogether by *voluntaries,* upon their own head. *Davies's Ireland.*

Aids came in partly upon miſſives, and partly *voluntaries* from all parts. *Bacon.*

(2.) Whiſtling winds, like organs, play'd,
Until their *voluntaries* made
The waken'd earth in odours riſe,
To be her morning ſacrifice. *Cleaveland.*

By a *voluntary* before the firſt leſſon, we are prepar'd for admiſſion of thoſe divine truths, which we are ſhortly to receive. *Spectator.*

VOLUNTEE'R. *n. ſ.* [*voluntaire,* Fr.] A ſoldier who enters into the ſervice of his own accord.

Congreve, and the author of the Relapſe, being the principals in the diſpute, I ſatisfy them; as for the *volunteers,* they will find themſelves affected with the misfortune of their friends. *Collier.*

All Aſia now was by the ears;
And gods beat up for *volunteers*
To Greece and Troy. *Prior.*

To **VOLUNTEE'R.** *v. n.* To go for a ſoldier. A cant word.

Leave off theſe wagers, for in conſcience ſpeaking,
The city needs not your new tricks for breaking:
And if you gallants loſe, to all appearing,
You'll want an equipage for *volunteering.* *Dryden.*

VOLU'PTUARY. *n. ſ.* [*voluptuaire,* Fr. *voluptuarius,* Lat.] A man given up to pleaſure and luxury.

Does not the *voluptuary* underſtand in all the liberties of a looſe and a lewd converſation, that he runs the riſk of body and ſoul. *L'Eſtrange.*

The parable was intended againſt the *voluptuaries*; men who liv'd like heathens, diſſolutely, without regarding any of the reſtraints of religion. *Atterbury.*

VOLU'PTUOUS. *adj.* [*voluptuoſus,* Latin; *voluptueux,* Fr.] Given to exceſs of pleaſure; luxurious.

He them deceives; deceiv'd in his deceit;
Made drunk with drugs of dear *voluptuous* receipt. *Spenſer.*

If a new ſect have not two properties, it will not ſpread. The one is the ſupplanting, or the oppoſing of authority eſtabliſhed; the other is the giving licenſe to pleaſures, and a *voluptuous* life. *Bacon.*

——— Thou wilt bring me ſoon
To that new world of light and bliſs, among
The gods, who live at eaſe, where I ſhall reign
At thy right hand *voluptuous,* without end. *Milton.*

Then ſwol'n with pride, into the ſnare I fell
Of fair fallacious looks; venereal trains,
Soft'ned with pleaſure, and *voluptuous* life. *Milton.*

Speculative atheiſm ſubſiſts only in our ſpeculation; whereas really human nature cannot be guilty of the crime. Indeed a few ſenſual and *voluptuous* perſons may for a ſeaſon eclipſe this native light of the ſoul, but can never wholly ſmother and extinguiſh it. *Bentley's Sermons.*

VOLU'PTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from *voluptuous.*] Luxuriouſly; with indulgence of exceſſive pleaſure.

Had I a dozen ſons, I had rather eleven died nobly for their country, than one *voluptuouſly* ſurfeit out of action. *Shakeſp.*

This cannot be done, if my will be ſo worldly or *voluptuouſly* diſpoſed, as never to ſuffer me to think of them; but perpetually to carry away, and apply my mind to other things. *South.*

VOLU'PTUOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *voluptuous.*] Luxuriouſneſs; addictedneſs to exceſs of pleaſure.

——— There's no bottom
In my *voluptuouſneſs*: your wives, your daughters,
Your matrons, and your maids, could not fill up
The ciſtern of my luſt. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

If he fill'd his vacancy with his *voluptuouſneſs,*
Full ſurfeits, and the dryneſs of his bones
Call on him for't. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Here where ſtill ev'ning is, not noon nor night;
Where no *voluptuouſneſs,* yet all delight. *Donne.*

Theſe ſons of Epicurus, for *voluptuouſneſs* and irreligion, muſt paſs for the only wits of the age. *South.*

— You may be free, unleſs
Your other lord forbids, *voluptuouſneſs.* *Dryden.*

VOLU'TATION. *n. ſ.* [*volutatio,* Latin.] Wallowing; rolling.

VOLU'TE. *n. ſ.* [*volute,* French.] A member of a column.

That part of the capitals of the Ionick, Corinthian, and Compoſite orders, which is ſuppoſed to repreſent the bark of trees twiſted and turned into ſpiral lines, or, according to others, the head-dreſſes of virgins in their long hair. According to Vitruvius, thoſe that appear above the ſtems in the Corinthian order, are ſixteen in every capital, four in the Ionick, and eight in the Compoſite. Theſe *volutes* are more eſpecially remarkable in the Ionick capital, repreſenting a pillow or cuſhion laid between the abacus and echinus: whence that antient architect calls the *voluta* pulvinus. *Harris.*

It is ſaid there is an Ionick pillar in the Santa Maria Tranſtevere, where the marks of the compaſs are ſtill to be ſeen on the *volute*; and that Palladio learnt from thence the working of that difficult problem. *Addiſon.*

VO'MICA. *n. ſ.* [Latin.] An encyſted humour in the lungs.

If the ulcer is not broke, it is commonly called a *vomica*, attended with the ſame ſymptoms as an empyema; becauſe the *vomica* communicating with the veſſels of the lungs, muſt neceſſarily void ſome of the putrid matter, and taint the blood. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

VO'MICK NUT. *n. ſ.* *Vomick nut* is the nucleus of a fruit of an Eaſt-Indian tree, the wood of which is the lignum colubrinum, or ſnakewood of the ſhops. It is flat, compreſſed, and round, of the breadth of a ſhilling, and about the thickneſs of a crownpiece. It is certain poiſon to quadrupeds and birds; and taken internally, in ſmall doſes, it diſturbs the whole human frame, and brings on convulſions. *Hill's Mat. Medica.*

To **VO'MIT.** *v. n.* [*vomo*, Latin.] To caſt up the contents of the ſtomach.

The dog, when he is ſick at the ſtomach, knows his cure, falls to his graſs, *vomits*, and is well. *More.*

To **VO'MIT.** *v. a.* [*vomir*, Fr.] 1. To throw up from the ſtomach: often with *up* or *out*. 2. To throw up with violence from any hollow.

(1.) As though ſome world unknown,
By pamp'red nature's ſtore too prodigally fed,
And ſurfeiting therewith, her ſurcreaſe *vomited*. *Drayton.*

The fiſh *vomited out* Jonah upon the dry land. *Jonah*, ii.

Vomiting is of uſe, when the foulneſs of the ſtomach requires it. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

Weak ſtomachs *vomit up* the wine that they drink in too great quantities, in the form of vinegar. *Arbuthnot.*

VO'MIT *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. The matter thrown up from the ſtomach. 2. An emetick medicine; a medicine that cauſes vomit.

(1.) He ſhall caſt up the wealth by him devour'd,
Like *vomit* from his yawning entrails pour'd. *Sandys.*

(2.) This *vomit* may be repeated often, if it be found ſucceſsful. *Blackmore.*

Whether a *vomit* may be ſafely given, muſt be judged by the circumſtances; if there be any ſymptoms of an inflammation of the ſtomach, a *vomit* is extremely dangerous. *Arbuthnot.*

VOMI'TION. *n. ſ.* [from *vomo*, Lat.] The act or power of vomiting.

How many have ſaved their lives, by ſpewing up their debauch? Whereas, if the ſtomach had wanted the faculty of *vomition*, they had inevitably died. *Grew's Coſmology.*

VO'MITIVE. *adj.* [*vomitif*, French.] Emetick; cauſing vomits.

From this vitriolous quality, mercurius dulcis, and vitriol *vomitive*, occaſion black ejections. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

VO'MITORY. *adj.* [*vomitoire*, Fr. *vomitorius*, Lat.] Procuring vomits; emetick.

Since regulus of ſtibium, or glaſs of antimony, will communicate to water or wine a purging or *vomitory* operation, yet the body itſelf, after iterated infuſions, abates not virtue or weight. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Some have vomited up ſuch bodies as theſe, namely, thick, ſhort, blunt pins, which, by ſtraining, they vomit up again, or by taking *vomitories* privately. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

VORA'CIOUS. *adj.* [*vorace*, Fr. *vorax*, Lat.] 1. Greedy to eat; ravenous; edacious. 2. Rapacious; greedy.

(1.) So *voracious* is this humour grown, that it draws in every thing to feed it. *Government of the Tongue.*

VORA'CIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *voracious*.] Greedily; ravenouſly.

VORA'CIOUSNESS. } *n. ſ.* [*voracite*, Fr. *voracitas*, Lat.
VORA'CITY. } from *voracious*.] Greedineſs; ravine; ravenouſneſs.

He is as well contented with this, as thoſe that with the rarities of the earth pamper their *voracities*. *Sandys.*

Creatures by their *voracity* pernicious, have commonly fewer young. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

VO'RTEX. *n. ſ.* In the plural *vortices*. [Latin.] Any thing whirled round.

If many contiguous *vortices* of molten pitch were each of them as large as thoſe which ſome ſuppoſe to revolve about the ſun and fix'd ſtars; yet theſe, and all their parts would, by their tenacity and ſtiffneſs, communicate their motion to one another. *Newton's Opticks.*

Nothing elſe could impel it, unleſs the etherial matter be ſuppoſed to be carried about the ſun, like a *vortex*, or whirlpool, as a vehicle to convey it and the reſt of the planets. *Bentley's Sermons.*

The gath'ring number as it moves along,
Involves a vaſt involuntary throng:
Who gently drawn, and ſtraggling leſs and leſs,
Roll in her *vortex*, and her power confeſs. *Pope.*

VO'RTICAL. *adj.* [from *vortex*.] Having a whirling motion.

If three equal round veſſels be filled, the one with cold water, the other with oil, the third with molten pitch, and the liquors be ſtirred about alike, to give them a *vortical* motion; the pitch, by its tenacity, will loſe its motion quickly; the oil, being leſs tenacious, will keep it longer; and the water being ſtill leſs tenacious, will keep it longeſt, but yet will loſe it in a ſhort time. *Newton's Opticks.*

It is not a magnetical power, nor the effect of a *vortical* motion; thoſe common attempts towards the explication of gravity. *Bentley's Sermons.*

VO'TARIST. *n. ſ.* [*devotus*, Latin.] One devoted to any perſon or thing; one given up by a vow to any ſervice or worſhip; votary.

I wiſh a more ſtrict reſtraint
Upon the ſiſterhood, the *votariſts* of St. Clare. *Shakeſp.*

Earth, yield me roots! What is here?
Gold! yellow, glittering, precious gold!
No, gods, I am no idle *votariſt*. *Shakeſp.*

—— The grey-hooded ev'n,
Like a ſad *votariſt* in palmer's weed,
Roſe from the hindmoſt wheels of Phœbus' wain. *Milton.*

VO'TARY. *n. ſ.* One devoted, as by a vow, to any particular ſervice, worſhip, ſtudy, or ſtate of life.

Wherefore waſte I time to counſel thee?
Thou art a *votary* to fond deſire. *Shakeſp.*

Thou, faint god of ſleep! forget that I
Was ever known to be thy *votary*.
No more my pillow ſhall thine altar be,
Nor will I offer any more to thee,
Myſelf a melting ſacrifice. *Craſhaw.*

'Twas the coldneſs of the *votary*, and not the prayer, that was in fault, whenever fervor was deficient at the publick office of the church. *Fell.*

By theſe means, men worſhip the idols that have been ſet up in their minds, and ſtamp the characters of divinity upon abſurdities and errors, become zealous *votaries* to bulls and monkies. *Locke.*

The enemy of our happineſs has his ſervants and *votaries*, among thoſe who are called by the name of the ſon of God. *Rogers's Sermons.*

How can heav'nly wiſdom prove
An inſtrument to earthy love?
Know'ſt thou not yet, that men commence
Thy *votaries* for want of ſenſe. *Swift.*

VO'TARY. *adj.* Conſequent to a vow.

Superſtition is now ſo well advanced, that men of the firſt blood are as firm as butchers by occupation: and *votary* reſolution is made equipollent to cuſtom, even in matter of blood. *Bacon.*

VO'TARESS. *n. ſ.* [female of *votary*.] A woman devoted to any worſhip or ſtate.

The imperial *vot'reſs* paſſed on,
In maiden meditation, fancy free. *Shakeſp.*

His mother was a *vot'reſs* of my order;

And, in the ſpiced Indian air by night,
Full often ſhe hath goſſip'd by my ſide. *Shakeſp.*

No roſary this *vot'reſs* needs,
Her very ſyllables are beads. *Cleaveland.*

Thy *vot'reſs* from my tender years I am;
And love like thee, the woods and ſylvan game. *Dryden.*

What force have pious vows? the queen of love
His ſiſter ſends, her *vot'reſs* from above. *Pope.*

VOTE. *n. ſ.* [*votum*, Lat.] Suffrage; voice given and numbered.

He that joins inſtruction with delight,
Profit with pleaſure, carries all the *votes*. *Roſcommon.*

How many have no other ground for their tenets, than the ſuppoſed honeſty or learning of thoſe of the ſame profeſſion? as if truth were to be eſtabliſhed by the *vote* of the multitude. *Locke.*

The final determination ariſes from the majority of opinions or *votes* in the aſſembly, becauſe they ought to be ſway'd by the ſuperior weight of reaſon. *Watts.*

To VOTE. *v. a.* 1. To chuſe by ſuffrage; to determine by ſuffrage. 2. To give by vote.

(1.) You are not only in the eye and ear of your maſter; but you are alſo a favourite, the favourite of the time, and ſo are in his boſom alſo; the world hath alſo *voted* you, and doth ſo eſteem of you. *Bacon.*

(2.) The parliament *voted* them one hundred thouſand pounds by way of recompence for their ſufferings. *Swift.*

VO'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *vote.*] One who has the right of giving his voice or ſuffrage.

Elections growing chargeable, the *voters*, that is, the bulk of the common people, have been univerſally ſeduced into bribery, perjury, drunkenneſs, malice, and ſlander. *Swift.*

—— He hates an action baſe;
Can ſometimes drop a *voter*'s claim,
And give up party to his fame. *Swift.*

VO'TIVE. *adj.* [*votivus*, Latin.] Given by vow.

——— Such in Iſis' temple you may find,
On *votive* tablets to the life pourtray'd. *Dryden.*

Venus! take my *votive* glaſs;
Since I am not what I was,
What from this day I ſhall be,
Venus! let me never ſee. *Prior.*

To VOUCH. *v. a.* [*voucher*, Norman French.] 1. To call to witneſs; to obteſt. 2. To atteſt; to warrant; to declare; to maintain by repeated affirmations.

(1.) The ſun and day are witneſſes for me;
Let him who fights unſeen relate his own,
And *vouch* the ſilent ſtars and conſcious moon. *Dryden.*

(2.) You do not give the cheer; the feaſt is ſold
That is not often *vouched*, while 'tis making
'Tis given with welcome. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

The conſiſtency of the diſcourſe, and the pertinency of it to the deſign he is upon, *vouches* it worthy of our great apoſtle. *Locke.*

They made him aſhamed to *vouch* the truth of the relation, and afterwards to credit it. *Atterbury.*

To VOUCH. *v. n.* To bear witneſs; to appear as a witneſs; to give teſtimony.

He declares he will not believe her, until the elector of Hanover ſhall *vouch* for the truth of what ſhe hath ſo ſolemnly affirmed. *Swift.*

VOUCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Warrant; atteſtation.

What praiſe couldſt thou beſtow on a deſerving woman indeed? one that, in the authority of her merit, did juſtly put on the *vouch* of very malice itſelf. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

VO'UCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *vouch.*] 1. One who gives witneſs to any thing. 2. Teſtimony.

(1.) All the great writers of that age ſtand up together as *vouchers* for one another's reputation. *Spectator.*

I have added nothing to the malice or abſurdity of them, which it behoves me to declare, ſince the *vouchers* themſelves will be ſo ſoon loſt. *Pope.*

(2.) ——— ——— Better to ſtarve,
Than crave the hire which firſt we do deſerve;
Why in this wolviſh gown ſhould I ſtand here,
To beg of Hob and Dick, that do appear
Their needleſs *voucher*. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

The ſtamp is a mark, and a public *voucher*, that a piece of ſuch denomination is of ſuch a weight, and of ſuch a fineneſs, *i. e.* has ſo much ſilver in it. *Locke.*

To VOUCHSA'FE. *v. a.* [*vouch* and *ſafe.*] 1. To permit any thing to be done without danger. 2. To condeſcend to grant.

(2.) He grew content to mark their ſpeeches, then marvel at ſuch wit in ſhepherds, after to like their company, and laſtly to *vouchſafe* conference. *Sidney.*

Shall I *vouchſafe* your worſhip a word or two? ——
— Two thouſand, fair woman, and I'll
Vouchſafe thee hearing. *Shakeſp.*

But if the ſenſe of touch ſeem ſuch delight
Beyond all other, think the ſame *vouchſaf'd*
To cattle and each beaſt. *Milton.*

It is not ſaid by the apoſtle, that God *vouchſafed* to the heathens the means of ſalvation; and yet I will not affirm that God will ſave none of thoſe, to whom the ſound of the goſpel never reached. *South's Sermons.*

To VOUCHSA'FE. *v. n.* To deign; to condeſcend; to yield.

Do I not ſee Zelmane, who does not think a thought which is not firſt weigh'd by wiſdom and virtue? doth not ſhe *vouchſafe* to love me with like ardour. *Sidney.*

Vouchſafe, divine perfection of a woman,
Of theſe ſuppoſed crimes to give me leave
By circumſtance but to acquit myſelf. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*

Vouchſafe, illuſtrious Ormond, to behold
What pow'r the charms of beauty had of old. *Dryden.*

VOUCHSA'FEMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *vouchſafe.*] Grant; condeſcenſion.

The infinite ſuperiority of God's nature, places a vaſt diſparity betwixt his greateſt communicated *vouchſafements*, and his boundleſs, and therefore to his creatures incommunicable perfections. *Boyle.*

VOW. *n. ſ.* [*vœu*, Fr. *votum*, Latin.] 1. Any promiſe made to a divine power; an act of devotion, by which ſome part of life, or ſome part of poſſeſſions is conſecrated to a particular purpoſe. 2. A ſolemn promiſe, commonly uſed for a promiſe of love or matrimony.

(1.) The gods are deaf to hot and peeviſh *vows*:
They are polluted offerings. *Shakeſp.*

Where honour or where conſcience does not bind,
No other law ſhall ſhackle me,
Slave to myſelf I will not be,
Nor ſhall my future actions be confin'd
By my own preſent mind.
Who by reſolves or *vows* engag'd does ſtand
For days that yet belong to fate,
Does, like an unthrift, mortgage his eſtate
Before it comes into his hand.
The bondman of the cloiſter ſo,
All that he does receive does always owe,
And ſtill as time comes in it goes away,
Not to enjoy, but debts to pay.
Unhappy ſlave, and pupil to a bell,
Which his hours' work, as well as hours, does tell,
Unhappy till the laſt, the kind releaſing knell. *Cowley.*

If you take that *vow* and that wiſh to be all one, you are miſtaken; a wiſh is a far lower degree than a *vow*. *Hammond.*

She *vows* for his return with vain devotion pays. *Dryden.*

(2.) By all the *vows* that ever men have broke,
In number more than ever woman ſpoke. *Shakeſp.*

Thoſe who wear the woodbine on their brow,
Were knights of love, who never broke their *vow*;
Firm to their plighted faith. *Dryden.*

To VOW. *v. a.* [*vouer*, Fr. *voveo*, Latin.] 1. To conſecrate by a ſolemn dedication; to give to a divine power. 2. To devote: a ceremonial phraſe.

(1.) David often *voweth* unto God the ſacrifice of praiſe and thankſgiving in the congregation. *Hooker.*

Vow and pay unto the Lord. *Pſ.* lxxvi.

When we have not only *vowed*, but delivered them over into the poſſeſſion of Almighty God, for the maintenance of his publick worſhip, and the miniſters thereof, they are not now arbitrable, nor to be revoked. *Spelman.*

Whoever ſees theſe irreligious men,
With burden of a ſickneſs, weak and faint,
But hears them talking of religion then,
And *vowing* of their ſoul to ev'ry ſaint. *Davies.*

This plant Latinus, when his town he wall'd,
Then found, and from the tree Laurentum call'd:
And laſt, in honour of his new abode,
He *vow'd* the laurel to the laurel's god. *Dryden.*

(2.) To Maſter Harvey, upon ſome ſpecial conſideration, I have *vowed* this my labour. *Spenſer.*

To **Vow.** *v. n.* To make vows or ſolemn promiſes.

Doſt ſee how unregarded now
That piece of beauty paſſes?
There was a time, when I did *vow*
To that alone; but mark the fate of faces. *Suckling.*

Vo'wed. *part. paſſ.* [from the verb.] Conſecrated by ſolemn declaration.

Vo'wel. *n. ſ.* [*voyelle*, Fr. *vocalis*, Lat.] A letter which can be uttered by itſelf.

I diſtinguiſh letters into *vowels* and conſonants, yet not wholly upon their reaſon, that a *vowel* may be ſounded alone, a conſonant not without a *vowel*; which will not be found all true; for many of the conſonants may be ſounded alone, and ſome joined together without a vowel, as bl. ſt. and as we pronounce the latter ſyllable of people, riffle. *Holder.*

Virgil makes the two *vowels* meet without an eliſion. *Broome.*

Vowfe'llow. *n. ſ.* [*vow* and *fellow.*] One bound by the ſame vow.

— Who are the votaries,
That are *vowfellows* with this virtuous king. *Shakeſp.*

VO'YAGE. *n. ſ.* [*voyage*, Fr.] 1. A travel by ſea. 2. Courſe; attempt; undertaking. A low phraſe. 3. The practice of travelling.

(1.) Guyon forward 'gan his *voyage* make,
With his black palmer, that him guided ſtill. *Spenſer.*

Our ſhips went ſundry *voyages*, as well to the pillars of Hercules, as to other parts in the Atlantick and Mediterranean ſeas. *Bacon.*

This great man acted like an able pilot in a long *voyage*; contented to ſit in the cabin when the winds were allay'd, but ready to reſume the helm when the ſtorm aroſe. *Prior.*

(2.) If he ſhould intend his *voyage* towards my wife, I wou'd turn her looſe to him; and what he gets more of her than ſharp words, let it lie on my head. *Shakeſp.*

If you make your *voyage* upon her, and prevail, I am no further your enemy. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

(3.) All nations have interknowledge of one another, by *voyage* into foreign parts, or ſtrangers that come to them. *Bacon.*

To **Vo'yage.** *v. n.* [*voyager*, Fr. from the noun.] To travel by ſea.

For *voyaging* to learn the direful art,
To taint with deadly drugs the barbed dart;
Ilus refus'd t' impart the baneful truſt. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

To **Vo'yage.** *v. a.* To travel; to paſs over.

——— I with pain
Voyag'd th' unreal, vaſt, unbounded deep
Of horrible confuſion. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Vo'yager. *n. ſ.* [*voyageur*, Fr. from *voyage.*] One who travels by ſea.

Diſdain not in thy conſtant travelling
To do as other *voyagers*, and make
Some turns into leſs creeks, and wiſely take
Freſh water at the Heliconian ſpring. *Donne.*

How comfortable this is, *voyagers* can beſt tell. *Cheyne.*

Deny your veſſels, ye deny in vain;
A private *voyager* I paſs the main. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Up. *adv.* [up, Saxon; *op*, Dutch and Daniſh.] 1. Aloft; on high; not down. 2. Out of bed; in the ſtate of being riſen from reſt. 3. In the ſtate of being riſen from a ſeat. 4. From a ſtate of decumbiture or concealment. 5. In a ſtate of being built. 6. Above the horizon. 7. To a ſtate of proficiency. 8. In a ſtate of exaltation. 9. In a ſtate of climbing. 10. In a ſtate of inſurrection. 11. In a ſtate of being increaſed, or raiſed. 12. From a remoter place, coming to any perſon or place. 13. Into order: as, he drew *up* his regiment. 14. From younger to elder years. 15. **Up** *and down.* Diſperſedly; here and there. 16. **Up** *and down.* Backward and forward. 17. **Up** *to.* To an equal height with. 18. **Up** *to.* Adequately to. 19. **Up** *with.* A phraſe that ſignifies the act of raiſing any thing to give a blow. 20. It is added to verbs, implying ſome accumulation, or increaſe.

(1.) From thoſe two brethren, admire the wonderful changes of worldly things, now *up* now down, as if the life of man were not of much more certainty than a ſtage play. *Knolles.*

Thither his courſe he bends; but *up* or down,
By center, or eccentrick, hard to tell,
Or longitude. *Milton.*

(2.) Helen was not *up?* was ſhe? *Shakeſp.*

His chamber being commonly ſtived with ſuiters, when he was *up*, he gave his legs, arms, and breaſt to his ſervants to dreſs him, his eyes to his letters, and ears to petitioners. *Wotton.*

(3.) Upon his firſt riſing, a general whiſper ran among the country people, that Sir Roger was *up*. *Addiſon.*

(5.) *Up* with my tent; here will I lie to-night;
But where to-morrow? — well, all's one for that. *Shakeſp.*

(6.) As ſoon as the ſun is *up*, ſet upon the city. *Judges*, ix.

Now more with roſy light had ſtreak'd the ſky,
Up roſe the ſun, and *up* roſe Emily;
Addreſs'd her early ſteps to Cynthia's fane. *Dryden.*

(7.) Till we have wrought ourſelves *up* into this degree of Chriſtian indifference, we are in bondage. *Atterbury.*

(8.) Thoſe that were *up* themſelves kept others low;
Thoſe that were low themſelves held others hard,
Ne ſuffered them to riſe, or greater grow. *Spenſer.*

Henry the Fifth is crown'd; *up* vanity!
Down royal ſtate! all you ſage counſellors hence. *Shakeſp.*

(9.) ——— Straight the rumor flew
Up to the city; which heard, up they drew
By daies firſt breake. *Chapman.*

(10.) The gentle archbiſhop of York is *up*
With well-appointed powers. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

——— Rebels there are *up*
And put the Engliſhmen unto the ſword. *Shakeſp.*

Thou haſt fir'd me; my ſoul's *up* in arms,
And mans each part about me. *Dryden.*

(11.) Grief and paſſion are like floods ariſed in little brooks by a ſudden rain: they are quickly *up*, and if the concernment be pour'd unexpectedly in upon us, it overflows us. *Dryden.*

(12.) As a boar was whetting his teeth, *up* comes a fox to him. *L'Eſtrange.*

(14.) I am ready to die from my youth *up*. *Pſ.* lxxxviii.

(15.) Abundance of them are ſeen ſcattered *up and down* like ſo many little iſlands when the tide is low. *Addiſon.*

(16.) Our deſire is, in this preſent controverſy, not to be carried *up and down* with the waves of uncertain arguments, but rather poſitively to lead on the minds of the ſimpler ſort by plain and eaſy degrees, till the very nature of the thing itſelf do make manifeſt what is truth. *Hooker.*

The ſkipping king he rambled *up and down*,
With ſhallow jeſters. *Shakeſp.*

Up and down he traverſes his ground;
Now wards a felling blow, now ſtrikes again:
Then nimbly ſhifts a thruſt, then lends a wound;
Now back he gives, then ruſhes on amain. *Daniel.*

——— Thou and death
Shall dwell at eaſe, and *up and down* unſeen
Wing ſilently the buxom air. *Milton.*

On this windy ſea of land, the fiend
Walk'd *up and down* alone, bent on his prey. *Milton.*

What a miſerable life doſt thou lead, ſays a dog to a lion, to run ſtarving *up and down* thus in woods. *L'Eſtrange.*

—— She moves! life wanders *up and down*
Through all her face, and lights up every charm. *Addiſon.*

(17.) Tantalus was puniſhed with the rage of an eternal thirſt, and ſet *up to* the chin in water, that fled from his lips whenever he attempted to drink it. *Addiſon.*

(18.) The wiſeſt men in all ages have lived *up to* the religion of their country, when they ſaw nothing in it oppoſite to morality. *Addiſon.*

They are determined to live *up to* the holy rule, by which they have obliged themſelves to walk. *Atterbury.*

We muſt not only mortify all theſe paſſions that ſolicit us; but we muſt learn to do well, and act *up to* the poſitive precepts of our duty. *Rogers's Sermons.*

(19.) She, quick and proud, and who did Pas deſpiſe,
Up with her fiſt, and took him on the face;
Another time, quoth ſhe, become more wiſe:
Thus Pas did kiſs her hand with little grace. *Sidney.*

(20.) If we could number *up* thoſe prodigious ſwarms that ſettled in every part of the Campania of old Rome, they would amount to more than can be found in any ſix parts of Europe of the ſame extent. *Addiſon on Italy.*

UP. *interject.* 1. A word exhorting to riſe from bed. 2. A word of exhortation, exciting or rouſing to action.

(1.) *Up, up!* cries gluttony, 'tis break of day;
Go drive the deer, and drag the finny prey. *Pope.*
(2.) *Up* then, Melpomene, the mournful muſe of nine;
Such cauſe of mourning never hadſt afore.
Up, griſly ghoſts; and *up* my rueful rime;
Matter of mirth now ſhalt thou have no more. *Spenſer.*
But *up*, and enter now into full bliſs. *Milton.*
Up, up, for honour's ſake; twelve legions wait you,
And long to call you chief. *Dryd.*

UP. *prep.* From a lower to a higher part; not down.

In going *up* a hill, the knees will be moſt weary; in going down, the thighs: for that in lifting the feet, when a man goeth *up* the hill, the weight of the body beareſt moſt upon the knees, and in going down, upon the thighs. *Bacon.*

To **UPBE'AR.** *v. a.* preter. *upbore*; part. paſſ. *upborn.* [*up* and *bear.*] 1. To ſuſtain aloft; to ſupport in elevation. 2. To raiſe aloft. 3. To ſupport from falling.

(1.) *Upborn* with indefatigable wings. *Milton.*
Rang'd in a line the ready racers ſtand,
Start from the goal, and vaniſh o'er the ſtrand:
Swift as on wings of wind, *upborn* they fly,
And drifts of riſing duſt involve the ſky. *Pope.*
(2.) ——— This with pray'r,
Or one ſhort ſigh of human breath, *upborn*,
Ev'n to the ſeat of God. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
——— A monſtrous wave *upbore*
The chief, and daſh'd him on the craggy ſhore. *Pope.*
(3.) Vital pow'rs 'gan wax both weak and wan,
For want of food and ſleep, which two *upbear*,
Like weighty pillars, this frail life of man. *Spenſer.*

To **UPBRA'ID.** *v. a.* [upᵹebꞃœðan, upᵹebꞃeðan, Saxon] 1. To charge contemptuouſly with any thing diſgraceful. It has commonly *with*, ſometimes *of*, before the thing imputed; ſometimes it has only an accuſative of the thing, as in *Milton*, and ſometimes the perſon without the thing, or the thing without the perſon. 2. To object as matter of reproach: with *to* before the perſon. 3. To urge with reproach. 4. To reproach on account of a benefit received from the reproacher. 5. To bring reproach upon; to ſhew faults by being in a ſtate of compariſon. 6. To treat with contempt. Not in uſe.

(1.) The fathers, when they were *upbraided with* that defect, comforted themſelves with the meditation of God's moſt gracious nature, who did not therefore the leſs accept of their hearty affection. *Hooker.*

——— It ſeem'd in me
But as an honour ſnatch'd with boiſt'rous hand,
And I had many living to *upbraid*
My gain of it by their aſſiſtances,
Which daily grew to quarrel. *Shak. Henry IV.*
If you refuſe your aid, yet do not
Upbraid us *with* our diſtreſs. *Shak. Coriolanus.*
Vain man! how long wilt thou *thy God upbraid*?
And, like the roaring of a furious wind,
Thus vent the vile diſtemper of thy mind? *Sandys.*
How cunningly the ſorcereſs diſplays
Her own tranſgreſſions, to *upbraid* me *mine.* *Milton.*

'Tis a general complaint againſt you, and I muſt *upbraid* you *with* it, that becauſe you need not write, you will not. *Dryden.*

You may the world *of* more defects *upbraid*,
That other works by nature are unmade;
That ſhe did never at her own expence
A palace rear. *Blackmore.*

(2.) Thoſe that have been bred together, are more apt to envy their equals when raiſed: for it doth *upbraid unto* them their own fortunes, and pointeth at them. *Bacon.*

Any of theſe, without regarding the pains of churchmen, grudge or *upbraid to* them thoſe ſmall remains of antient piety, which the rapacity of ſome ages has ſcarce left. *Spratt.*

May they not juſtly *to* our climes *upbraid*,
Shortneſs of night, and penury of ſhade. *Prior.*
(3.) ——— I have too long born
Your blunt *upbraidings*, and your bitter ſcoffs. *Shak.*

He that knowingly commits an ill, has the *upbraidings* of his own conſcience. *Decay of Piety.*

(4.) ——— Ev'ry hour
He flaſhes into one groſs crime or other;
His knights grow riotous, and he himſelf *upbraids* us
On ev'ry trifle. *Shak. K. Lear.*

If any lack wiſdom, let him aſk of God that giveth liberally, and *upbraideth* not. *James,* i. 5.

Be aſhamed of *upbraiding* ſpeeches before friends; and after thou haſt given *upbraid* not. *Eccluſ.* xli. 22.

(5.) Ah, my ſon, how evil fits it me to have ſuch a ſon, and how much doth thy kindneſs *upbraid* my wickedneſs? *Sidney.*

The counſel which I cannot take,
Inſtead of healing, but *upbraids* my weakneſs. *Addiſon.*
(6.) There alſo was that mighty monarch laid,
Low under all, yet above all in pride;
That name of native fire did foul *upbraid*,
And would, as Ammon's ſon, be magnify'd. *Spenſer.*

UPBRA'IDER. *n. ſ.* [from *upbraid.*] One that reproaches.

UPBRA'IDINGLY. *adv.* By way of reproach.

The time was when men would learn and ſtudy good things, not envy thoſe that had them. Then men were had in price for learning; now letters only make men vile. He is *upbraidingly* called a poet, as if it were a contemptible nick-name. *Ben. Johnſon.*

To **UPBRA'Y.** *v. a.* [A word formed from *upbraid* by *Spenſer*, for the ſake of a rhyming termination.] To ſhame.

——— Vile knight,
That knights and knighthood doſt with ſhame *upbray*,
And ſhew'ſt th' enſample of thy childiſh might,
With ſilly, weak, old women thus to fight. *Spenſer.*

UPBRO'UGHT. part. paſſ. of *upbring.* Educated; nurtured.

—— Divinely wrought,
And of the brood of angels, heav'nly born,
And with the crew of bleſſed ſaints *upbrought*,
Each of which did her with her gifts adorn. *Spenſer.*

U'PCAST. [Participle from *To caſt up.* The verb *To upcaſt* is not in uſe.] Thrown upwards.

Beaſts with *upcaſt* eyes forſake their ſhade,
And gaze, as if I were to be obey'd. *Dryd.*
Old Saturn, here with *upcaſt* eyes,
Beheld his abdicated ſkies. *Addiſon.*

U'pcast. *n. ſ.* A term of bowling; a throw; a caſt.

Was there ever man had ſuch luck? when I kiſs'd the jack, upon an *upcaſt* to be hit away! *Shak. Cymbeline.*

To **Upga'ther.** *v. a.* [*up* and *gather.*] To contract.

Himſelf he cloſe *upgather'd* more and more
Into his den, that his deceitful train,
By his there being might not be bewraid,
Ne any noiſe, ne any queſtion made. *Spenſer.*

Upha'nd. *adj.* [*up* and *hand.*] Lifted by the hand.

The *uphand* ſledge is uſed by underworkmen, when the work is not of the largeſt, yet requires help to batter. They uſe it with both their hands before them, and ſeldom lift their hammer higher than their head. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

Uphe'ld. pret. and part. paſſ. of *uphold.* Maintained; ſuſtained.

——— He who reigns
Monarch in heav'n, 'till then, as one ſecure,
Sat on his throne, *upheld* by old repute. *Milton.*

Uphi'll. *adj.* [*up* and *hill.*] Difficult; like the labour of climbing an hill.

What an *uphill* labour muſt it be to a learner, who has thoſe firſt rudiments to maſter at twenty years of age, which others are taught at ten. *Clariſſa.*

Yet, as immortal, in our *uphill* chace
We preſs coy fortune with unſlacken'd pace. *Young.*

To **Uphoa'rd.** *v. a.* [*up* and *hoard.*] To treaſure; to ſtore; to accumulate in private places.

Heaps of huge words *uphoarded* hideouſly
With horrid ſound, though having little ſenſe,
They think to be chief praiſe of poetry;
And thereby wanting due intelligence,
Have marr'd the face of goodly poeſie,
And made a monſter of their fantaſie. *Spenſer.*
If thou haſt *uphoarded* in thy life
Extorted treaſure, in the womb of earth,
Speak of it. *Shak.*

To **Upho'ld.** *v. a.* preter. *upheld*; and part. paſſ. *upheld*, and *upholden.* [*up* and *hold.*] 1. To lift on high. 2. To ſupport; to ſuſtain; to keep from falling. 3. To keep from declenſion. 4. To ſupport in any ſtate of life. 5. To continue; to keep from defeat. 6. To keep from being loſt. 7. To continue without failing. 8. To continue in being.

(1.) The mournful train with groans and hands *upheld*,
Beſought his pity. *Dryd.*

(2.) — While life *upholds* this arm,
This arm *upholds* the houſe of Lancaſter. *Shak.*

This great man found no means to continue and *uphold* his ill-purchaſed greatneſs, but by rejecting the Engliſh law, and aſſuming, in lieu thereof, the barbarous cuſtoms of the Iriſh. *Davies's Ireland.*

Poetry and painting were *upheld* by the ſtrength of imagination. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

(3.) There is due from the judge to the advocate ſome commendation, where cauſes are fair pleaded; for that *upholds* in the client the reputation of his council, and beats down in him the conceit of his cauſe. *Bacon.*

Never was a time, when the interpoſition of the magiſtrate was more neceſſary, to ſecure the honour of religion, and *uphold* the authority of thoſe great principles, by which his own authority is beſt *upheld.* *Atterb.*

(4.) Many younger brothers have neither lands nor means to *uphold* themſelves. *Raleigh.*

(5.) Divers, although peradventure not willing to be yoked with elderſhips, yet were contented to *uphold* oppoſition againſt biſhops, not without greater hurt to the courſe of their whole proceedings. *Hooker.*

(6.) ——— Faulconbridge,
In ſpite of ſpite, alone *upholds* the day. *Shak.*

(7.) A deaf perſon, by obſerving the motions of another man's mouth, knows what he ſays, and *upholds* a current communication of diſcourſe with him. *Holder.*

(8.) As Nebuchodnoſor liveth, who hath ſent thee for the *upholding* of every living thing. *Judith*, xi. 7.

A due proportion is held betwixt the parts, as well in the natural body of man, as the body politick of the ſtate, for the *upholding* of the whole. *Hakewill.*

Upho'lder. *n. ſ.* [from *uphold.*] 1. A ſupporter. 2. A ſuſtainer in being. 3. An undertaker; one who provides for funerals.

(1.) Suppoſe then Atlas ne'er ſo wiſe:
Yet when the weight of kingdoms lies
Too long upon his ſingle ſhoulders,
Sink down he muſt, or find *upholders.* *Swift.*

(2.) The knowledge thereof is ſo many manuductions to the knowledge and admiration of the infinite wiſdom of the Creator and *upholder* of them. *Hale.*

(3.) The company of *upholders* have a right upon the bodies of the ſubjects. *Arbuth.*

Where the braſs knocker wrapt in flannel band,
Forbids the thunder of the footman's hand;
Th' *upholder*, rueful harbinger of death,
Waits with impatience for the dying breath. *Gay.*

Upho'lsterer. *n. ſ.* [A corruption of *upholder.*] One who furniſhes houſes; one who fits up apartments with beds and furniture.

If a corner of the hanging wants a ſingle nail, ſend for the *upholſterer.* *Swift.*

Mere wax as yet, yet faſhion him with eaſe,
Your barber, cook, *upholſterer.* *Pope.*

U'pland. *n. ſ.* [*up* and *land.*] Higher ground.

Men at firſt, after the flood, liv'd in the *uplands* and ſides of the mountains, and by degrees ſunk into the plains. *Burnet.*

U'pland. *adj.* 1. Higher in ſituation. 2. Rude; ſavage. This is the meaning in *Chapman*; probably becauſe the uplanders, having leſs commerce, were leſs civiliſed.

(1.) Thoſe in Cornwall do no more by nature than others elſewhere by choice, conceive themſelves an eſtranged ſociety from the *upland* dwellers, and carry an emulation againſt them. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Sometimes with ſecure delight,
The *upland* hamlets will invite. *Milton.*

(2.) And long'd to ſee this heap of fortitude,
That ſo illiterate was, and *upland* rude,
That lawes divine nor humane he had learn'd. *Chapman.*

Upla'ndish. *adj.* [from *upland.*] Mountainous; inhabiting mountains.

Lion-like, *uplandiſh*, and mere wild,
Slave to his pride; and all his nerves being naturally compil'd
Of eminent ſtrength; ſtalks out and preys upon a ſilly ſheep. *Chapman's Iliads.*

To **Upla'y.** *v. a.* [*up* and *lay.*] To hoard; to lay up.

We are but farmers of ourſelves; yet may,
If we can ſtock ourſelves and thrive, *uplay*
Much, much good treaſure for the great rent-day. *Donne.*

To **Upli'ft.** *v. a.* [*up* and *lift.*] To raiſe aloft.

—— Mechanick ſlaves,
With greaſy aprons, rules, and hammers, ſhall
Uplift us to the view. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

The baniſh'd Bolingbroke repeals himſelf;
And, with *uplifted* arms, is ſafe arriv'd
At Ravenſpurg. *Shak. Rich. II.*

Together both, with next t' almighty arm
Uplifted imminent, one ſtroke they aim'd. *Milton.*

Satan talking to his neareſt mate,
With head *uplift* above the wave, and eyes
That ſparkling blaz'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

When by juſt vengeance guilty mortals periſh,
The gods behold their puniſhment with pleaſure,
And lay th' *uplifted* thunderbolt aſide. *Addiſ. Cato.*

Songs, ſonnets, epigrams, the winds *uplift*,
And whiſk them back to Evans, Young and Swift. *Pope.*

U'pmost. *adj.* [an irregular ſuperlative formed from *up.*] Higheſt; topmoſt.

—— Away! ye ſkum,
That ſtill riſe *upmoſt* when the nation boils;
That have but juſt enough of ſenſe to know
The maſter's voice, when rated to depart. *Dryd.*

UPO'N. *prep.* [*up* and *on.*] 1. Not under; noting being on the top. 2. Not within; being on the outſide. 3. Thrown over the body, as cloaths. 4. By way of imprecation or infliction. 5. It expreſſes obteſtation, or proteſtation. 6. It is uſed to expreſs any hardſhip or miſchief. 7. In conſequence of. Now little in uſe. 8. In immediate conſequence of. 9. In a ſtate of view. 10. Suppoſing a thing granted. 11. Relating to a ſubject. 12. With reſpect to. 13. In conſideration of. 14. In noting a particular day. 15. Noting reliance or truſt. 16. Near to; noting ſituation. 17. In the ſtate of. 18. On occaſion of. 19. Noting aſſumption: as, he takes ſtate *upon* him; he took an office *upon* him. 20. Noting the time when an event came to paſs. It is ſeldom applied to any denomination of time longer than a day. 21. Noting ſecurity. 22. Noting attack. 23. On pain of. 24. At the time of; on occaſion of. 25. By inference from. 26. Noting attention. 27. Noting particular pace. 28. Exactly; according to. 29. By; noting the means of ſupport. 30. *Upon* is, in many of its ſignifications, now contracted into *on*, eſpecially in poetry. See ON. The meaning of this particle is very multifarious; for it is applied both to place, which ſeems its original ſignification; to time, which ſeems its ſecondary meaning; and to intellectual or corporeal operations. It always retains an intimation, more or leſs obſcure, of ſome *ſubſtratum*, ſomething precedent, or ſome ſubject. It is not eaſy to reduce it to any general idea.

(1.) As I did ſtand my watch *upon* the hill,
I look'd toward Birnam; and anon methought
The wood began to move. *Shak. Macbeth.*

(2.) Blood that is *upon* the altar. *Bible.*

(3.) I have ſeen her riſe from her bed, throw her night-gown *upon* her. *Shak. Macbeth.*

(4.) Hard-hearted Clifford! take me from the world!
My ſoul to heav'n, my blood *upon* your heads. *Shak.*

No man, who had a mind to do wrong, would be aw'd from doing it, by a law that is always to be a ſword in a ſcabbard, and muſt never be pleaded againſt him, or executed *upon* him. *Kettleworth.*

(5.) How? that I ſhould murder her?
Upon the love, and truth, and vows, which I
Have made to thy command!—I, her!—her blood! *Shak.*

(6.) If we would neither impoſe *upon* ourſelves, nor others, we muſt lay aſide that fallacious method of cenſuring by the lump. *Burnet.*

That it is not a fault inſeparable from ſuits, but is the ſin of the managers: it lies not naturally *upon* the thing, but only *upon* the contingent circumſtances and manner of doing. *Kettleworth.*

(7.) Let me not find you before me again *upon* any complaint whatſoever. *Shak. Meaſ. for Meaſure.*

Then the princes of Germany had but a dull fear of the greatneſs of Spain, *upon* a general apprehenſion of the ambitious deſigns of that nation. *Bacon.*

I wiſh it may not be concluded, leſt, *upon* ſecond cogitations, there ſhould be cauſe to alter. *Bacon.*

Theſe forces took hold of divers; in ſome *upon* diſcontent, in ſome *upon* ambition, in ſome *upon* levity, and deſire of change, and in ſome few *upon* conſcience and belief, but in moſt *upon* ſimplicity; and in divers out of dependance upon ſome of the better ſort, who did in ſecret favour theſe bruits. *Bacon.*

He made a great difference between people that did rebel *upon* wantonneſs, and them that did rebel *upon* want. *Bacon.*

Upon pity they were taken away, *upon* ignorance they are again demanded. *Hayward.*

Promiſes can be of no force, unleſs they be believed to be conditional, and unleſs that duty propoſed to be inforced by them, be acknowledged to be part of that condition, *upon* performance of which thoſe promiſes do, and *upon* the neglect of which thoſe promiſes ſhall not belong to any. *Hammond.*

The king had no kindneſs for him *upon* an old account, as remembering the part he had acted againſt the earl of Strafford. *Clarendon.*

Though ſin offers itſelf in never ſo pleaſing and alluring a dreſs at firſt, yet the remorſe and inward regrets of the ſoul, *upon* the commiſſion of it, infinitely overbalance thoſe faint and tranſient gratifications. *South's Sermons.*

The common corruption of human nature, *upon* the bare ſtock of its original depravation, does not uſually proceed ſo far. *South's Sermons.*

When we make judgments *upon* general preſumptions, they are made rather from the temper of our own ſpirit, than from reaſon. *Burnet.*

'Tis not the thing that is done, but the intention in doing it, that makes good or evil. There's a great difference betwixt what we do *upon* force, and what *upon* inclination. *L'Eſtrange.*

The determination of the will *upon* enquiry, is following the the direction of that guide. *Locke.*

There broke out an irreparable quarrel between their parents; the one valuing himſelf too much *upon* his birth, and the other upon his poſſeſſions. *Spectator.*

The deſign was diſcovered by a perſon, as much noted for his ſkill in gaming, as in politicks, *upon* the baſe, mercenary end of getting money by wagers. *Swift.*

(8.) Waller ſhould not make advantage *upon* that enterprize, to find the way open to him to march into the weſt. *Clarendon.*

A louder kind of ſound was produced by the impetuous eruptions of the halituous flames of the ſalt-petre, *upon* caſting a live coal thereon. *Boyle.*

So far from taking little advantages againſt us for every failing, that he is willing to pardon our moſt wilful miſcarriages, *upon* our repentance and amendment. *Tillotſon.*

Upon leſſening intereſt to four *per cent.* you fall the price of your native commodities, or leſſen your trade. *Locke.*

The mind, *upon* the ſuggeſtion of any new notion, runs immediately after ſimilies, to make it the clearer. *Locke.*

If *upon* the peruſal of ſuch writings, he does not find himſelf delighted; or if, *upon* reading the admired paſſages in ſuch authors, he finds a coldneſs and indifference in his thoughts, he ought to conclude, that he wants the faculty of diſcovering them. *Spectator.*

This advantage we loſt *upon* the invention of fire-arms. *Addiſ.*

(9.) Is it *upon* record? or elſe reported
Succeſſively, from age to age? *Shak. Rich. III.*

The next heroes we meet with *upon* record were Romulus and Numa. *Temple.*

The atheiſts taken notice of among the antients, are left branded *upon* the records of hiſtory. *Locke.*

(10.) If you ſay neceſſity is the mother of arts and inventions, and there was no neceſſity before, and therefore theſe things were ſlowly invented, this is a good anſwer *upon* our ſuppoſition. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

(11.) Ambitious Conſtance would not ceaſe,
'Till ſhe had kindled France, and all the world,
Upon the right and party of her ſon. *Shak. K. John.*

Yet when we can entreat an hour to ſerve,
Would ſpend it in ſome words *upon* that buſineſs,
If you would grant the time. *Shak. Macbeth.*

Upon this, I remember a ſtrain of refined civility, that when any woman went to ſee another of equal birth, ſhe worked at her own work in the other's houſe. *Temple.*

(12.) The king's ſervants, who were ſent for, were examined *upon* all queſtions propoſed to them. *Dryd.*

(13.) *Upon* the whole matter, and humanly ſpeaking, I doubt there was a fault ſomewhere. *Dryd.*

Upon the whole, it will be neceſſary to avoid that perpetual repetition of the ſame epithets which we find in Homer. *Pope.*

(14.) Conſtantia he looked upon as given away to his rival *upon* the day on which their marriage was to be ſolemnized. *Addiſon.*

(15.) We now may boldly ſpend *upon* the hope
Of what is to come in. *Shak. Henry IV.*

God commands us, by our dependance *upon* his truth and his holy word, to believe a fact that we do not underſtand: and this is no more than what we do every day in the works of nature, *upon* the credit of men of learning. *Swift.*

(16.) The enemy lodged themſelves at Aldermaſton, and thoſe from Newberry and Reading, in two other villages *upon* the river Kennet, over which he was to paſs. *Clarendon.*

The Lucqueſe plead preſcription for hunting in one of the duke's foreſts, that lies *upon* their frontiers. *Addiſon.*

(17.) They were entertained with the greateſt magnificence that could be, *upon* no greater warning. *Bacon.*

(18.) The earl of Cleveland, a man of ſignal courage, and an excellent officer *upon* any bold enterpriſe, advanced. *Clarendon.*

(19.) Since he acts as his ſervant, he takes his judicial determination *upon* himſelf, as if it were his own. *Kettleworth.*

(20.) In the twelfth month, *on* the thirteenth day. *Eſther.*

(21.) We have borrowed money for the king's tribute, and that *upon* our lands and *upon* our vineyards. *Nehem.*

(22.) The Philiſtines be *upon* thee Samſon. *Judges.*

(23.) To ſuch a ridiculous degree of truſting her ſhe had brought him, that ſhe cauſed him to ſend us word, that *upon* our lives we ſhould do whatſoever ſhe commanded us. *Sidney.*

(24.) Impartially examine the merits and conduct of the preſbyterians *upon* theſe two great events, and the pretenſions to favour which they challenge upon them. *Swift.*

(25.) Without it, all diſcourſes of government and obedience, *upon* his principles, would be to no purpoſe. *Locke.*

(26.) He preſently loſt the ſight of what he was *upon*; his mind was filled with diſorder and confuſion. *Locke.*

(27.) Provide ourſelves of the virtuoſo's ſaddle, which will be ſure to amble, when the world is *upon* the hardeſt trot. *Dryden.*

(28.) In goodly form comes on the enemy;
And by the ground they hide, I judge the number
Upon or near the rate of thirty thouſand. *Shak.*

(29.) Upon a cloſer inſpection of theſe bodies, the ſhells are affixed to the ſurfaces of them in ſuch a manner, as bodies, lying on the ſea-ſhores, *upon* which they live. *Woodward.*

U'PPER. *adj.* [a comparative from *up.*] 1. Superiour in place; higher. 2. Higher in power or dignity.

(1.) Give the forehead a majeſtick grace, the mouth ſmiling; which you ſhall do by making a thin *upper* lip, and ſhadowing the mouth line a little at the corners. *Peacham.*

Our knight did bear no leſs a pack
Of his own buttocks on his back;
Which now had almoſt got the *upper*
Hand of his head for want of crupper. *Hudibras.*

The underſtanding was then clear, and the ſoul's *upper* region lofty and ſerene, free from the vapours of the inferior affections. *South's Sermons.*

With ſpeed to-night repair:
For not the gods, nor angry Jove will bear
Thy lawleſs wand'ring walks in *upper* air. *Dryd.*

Deep as the dark infernal waters lie,
From the bright regions of the chearful ſky;
So far the proud aſcending rocks invade
Heav'n's *upper* realms, and caſt a dreadful ſhade. *Addiſon.*

(2.) The like corrupt and unreaſonable cuſtom prevailed far, and got the *upper* hand of right reaſon with the greateſt part. *Hooker.*

U'PPERMOST. *adj.* [ſuperlative from *upper.*] 1. Higheſt in place. 2. Higheſt in power or authority. 3. Predominant; moſt powerful.

(1.) The waters, called the waters above the heavens, are but the clouds, and waters engendered in the *uppermoſt* air. *Raleigh.*

In all things follow nature, not painting clouds in the bottom of your piece, and waters in the *uppermoſt* parts. *Dryden.*

(2.) The lower powers are gotten *uppermoſt*, and we ſee like men on our heads, as Plato obſerved of old, that on the right hand, which is indeed on our left. *Glanville.*

'Tis all one to the common people who's *uppermoſt*. *L'Eſtrange.*

This ſpecies of diſcretion will carry a man ſafe through all parties, ſo far, that whatever faction happens to be *uppermoſt*, his claim is allowed for a ſhare. *Swift.*

(3.) As in perfumes compos'd with art and coſt,
'Tis hard to ſay what ſcent is *uppermoſt*;
Nor this part muſk or civet can we call,
Or amber, but a rich reſult of all;
So ſhe was all a ſweet. *Dryd.*

U'PPISH. *adj.* [from *up.*] Proud; arrogant. A low word.

To UPRA'ISE. *v. a.* [*up* and *raiſe.*] To raiſe up; to exalt.

This would interrupt his joy
In our confuſion, and our joy *upraiſe*
In his diſturbance. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

To UPRE'AR. *v. a.* [*up* and *rear.*] To rear on high.

Heav'n-born charity! thy bleſſings ſhed;
Bid meagre want *uprear* her ſickly head. *Gay.*

U'PRIGHT. *adj.* [*up* and *right.* This word, with its derivatives, is in proſe accented on the firſt ſyllable; but in poetry ſeems to be accented indifferently on the firſt or ſecond.] 1. Straight up; perpendicularly erect. 2. Erected; pricked up. 3. Honeſt; not declining from the right.

(1.) Comb down his hair; look! look! it ſtands *upright.* *Shak.*

They are *upright* as the palm-tree. *Jer.* x.

In the morning, taking of ſomewhat of eaſy digeſtion, as milk, furthers nouriſhment: but this would be done ſitting *upright*, that the milk may paſs more ſpeedily to the ſtomach. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

A tree at firſt ſetting, ſhould not be ſhaken; and therefore put two little forks about the bottom of your trees, to keep them *upright.* *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Circe, the daughter of the ſun; whoſe charms
Whoever taſted loſt his *upright* ſhape,
And downward fell into a grov'ling ſwine. *Milton.*
Forthwith *upright* he rears from off the pool
His mighty ſtature. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

(2.) All have their ears *upright*, waiting when the watchword ſhall come, that they ſhould all ariſe unto rebellion. *Spenſer*

Stood Theodore ſurpriz'd in deadly fright,
With chatt'ring teeth, and briſtling hair *upright.* *Dryd.*

(3.) Such neighbour nearneſs ſhould not partialize
Th' unſtooping firmneſs of my *upright* ſoul. *Shak.*
——— How haſt thou inſtill'd
Thy malice into thouſands, once *upright*
And faithful, now prov'd falſe! *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
The moſt *upright* of mortal man was he;
The moſt ſincere, and holy woman, ſhe. *Dryd.*

U'PRIGHT. *n. ſ.* Elevation; orthography.

You have the orthography, or *upright* of this ground-plat, and the explanation thereof, with a ſcale of feet and inches. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

U'PRIGHTLY. *adv.* [from *upright.*] 1. Perpendicularly to the horizon. 2. Honeſtly; without deviation from the right.

(2.) Men by nature apter to rage than deceit; not greatly ambitious, more than to be well and *uprightly* dealt with. *Sidney.*

Princes in judgment, and their delegate judges, muſt judge the cauſes of all perſons *uprightly* and impartially, without any perſonal conſideration. *Taylor.*

To live *uprightly* then is ſure the beſt,
To ſave ourſelves, and not to damn the reſt. *Dryd.*

U'PRIGHTNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *upright.*] 1. Perpendicular erection. This was antiently accented on the ſecond. 2. Honeſty; integrity.

(1.) So the fair tree, which ſtill preſerves
Her fruit and ſtate, while no wind blows,
In ſtorms from that *uprightneſs* ſwerves,
And the glad earth about her ſtrows
With treaſure from her yielding boughs. *Waller.*

(2.) The hypocrite bends his principles and practice to the faſhion of a corrupt world; but the truly upright man is inflexible in his *uprightneſs*, and unalterable in his purpoſe. *Atterbury.*

To **UPRI'SE.** *v. n.* [*up* and *riſe.*] 1. To riſe from decumbiture. 2. To riſe from below the horizon. 3. To riſe with acclivity.

(1.) Early, before the morn with crimſon ray,
The windows of bright heaven opened had,
Through which into the world the dawning day
Might look, that maketh every creature glad,
Uproſe Sir Gyon. *Spenſer.*

Thou knoweſt my down-ſitting and mine *upriſing.* *Pſalm* cxxxix.

Uproſe the virgin with the morning light,
Obedient to the viſion of the night. *Pope.*

(2.) *Uproſe* the ſun. *Cowley.*

(3.) Was that the king that ſpurr'd his horſe ſo hard
Againſt the ſteep *upriſing* of the hill? *Shak.*

UPRI'SE. *n. ſ.* Appearance above the horizon.

Did ever raven ſing ſo like a lark,
That gives ſweet tidings of the ſun's *upriſe.* *Shak.*

U'PROAR. *n. ſ.* [*oproer*, Dutch. This word likewiſe is accented on the firſt ſyllable in proſe; in verſe, indifferently on either.] Tumult; buſtle; diſturbance; confuſion.

The Jews which believed not, ſet all the city on an *uproar.* *Acts*, xvii. 5.

It were well if his holineſs had not ſet the world in an *uproar*, by nouriſhing of war. *Raleigh.*

He levied forces in a diſordered *uproar*, albeit the treaſon reſted in him and ſome other his complices. *Hayward.*

The *uproar* was ſo loud, that the accuſation itſelf could not be heard. *Holiday.*

Others with vaſt Typhæan rage more fell,
Rend up both rocks and hills, and ride the air
In whirlwind: hell ſcarce holds the wild *uproar.* *Milton.*

——— Horror thus prevail'd,
And wild *uproar!* ah, who at length will end
This long pernicious fray? *Philips.*

The impiety of this ſentiment ſet the audience in an *uproar*; and made Socrates, though an intimate friend of the poet, go out of the theatre with indignation. *Addiſon.*

To **U'PROAR.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To throw into confuſion. Not in uſe.

——— Had I power, I ſhould
Pour the ſweet milk of concord into hell,
Uproar the univerſal peace, confound
All unity on earth. *Shak. Macbeth.*

To **U'PROOT.** *v. a.* [*up* and *root.*] To tear up by the root.

Orpheus could lead the ſavage race,
And trees *uprooted* left their place,
Sequacious of the lyre:
But bright Cecilia rais'd the wonder higher,
When to her organ vocal breath was giv'n,
An angel heard, and ſtraight appear'd,
Miſtaking earth for heav'n. *Dryd.*

To **UPRO'USE.** *v. a.* [*up* and *rouſe.*] To waken from ſleep; to excite to action.

Thou art *uprous'd* by ſome diſtemperature. *Shak.*

U'PSHOT. *n. ſ.* [*up* and *ſhot.*] Concluſion; end; laſt amount; final event.

With this he kindleth his ambitious ſpighte
To like deſire and praiſe of noble fame,
The only *upſhot*, whereto he doth aim. *Hubbard's Tale.*

I cannot purſue with any ſafety this ſport to the *upſhot.* *Shakeſpeare.*

In this *upſhot*, purpoſes miſtook
Fall on th' inventors heads. *Shak. Hamlet.*

Every leading demonſtration to the main *upſhot* of all, which is the proportion betwixt the ſphere and cylinder, is a pledge of the wit and reaſon of that mathematician. *More.*

Upon the *upſhot*, afflictions are but the methods of a merciful providence, to force us upon the only means of ſetting matters right. *L'Eſtrange.*

Here is an end of the matter, ſays the prophet: here is the *upſhot* and reſult of all; here terminate both the prophecies of Daniel and St. John. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Let's now make an end of matters peaceably, as we ſhall quickly come to the *upſhot* of our affair. *Arbuthnot.*

At the *upſhot*, after a life of perpetual application to reflect that you have been doing nothing for yourſelf, and that the ſame or leſs induſtry might have gained you a friendſhip that can never deceive or end; a glory, which, though not to be had till after death, yet ſhall be felt and enjoy'd to eternity. *Pope.*

U'PSIDE *down.* [an adverbial form of ſpeech.] 1. With the lower part above the higher. 2. In confuſion; in complete diſorder.

(1.) In the day-time they fiſh in their boats, which they draw unto the land at night; and, turning them *upſide down*, ſleep under them. *Heylin.*

(2.) In his lap a maſs of coin he told,
And turned *upſide down* to feed his eye,
And covetous deſire, with his huge treaſure. *Spenſer.*

The flood did not ſo turn *upſide down* the face of the earth, as thereby it was made paſt knowledge, after the waters were decreaſed. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

The ſevere notions of Chriſtianity turned all this *upſide down*, filling all with ſurprize and amazement. They came upon the world, like light darting full upon the face of a man aſleep, who had a mind not to be diſturbed. *South.*

U'PSPRING. *n. ſ.* [*up* and *ſpring.*] This word ſeems to ſignify upſtart; a man ſuddenly exalted. Not uſed.

The king doth wake to-night, and takes his rouſe;
Keeps waſſel, and the ſwagg'ring *upſpring* reels. *Shak.*

To **UPSTA'ND.** *v. n.* [*up* and *ſtand.*] To be erected.

Sea calves unwonted to freſh rivers fly;
The water ſnakes with ſcales *upſtanding* die. *May.*

To **UPSTA'Y.** *v. a.* [*up* and *ſtay.*] To ſuſtain; to ſupport.

——— Them ſhe *upſtays*
Gently with myrtle band; mindleſs the while
Herſelf, though faireſt unſupport'd flow'r. *Milton.*

To **UPSTA'RT.** *v. n.* [*up* and *ſtart.*] To ſpring up ſuddenly.

——— He *upſtarted* brave
Out of the well, wherein he drenched lay,
As eagle freſh out of the ocean wave. *Spenſer.*

Thus having ſpoke, he ſat; thus anſwer'd then,
Upſtarting from his throne, the king of men,
His breaſt with fury fill'd. *Dryd.*

U'PSTART. *n. ſ.* [*up* and *ſtart.*] One ſuddenly raiſed to wealth, power, or honour; what ſuddenly riſes and appears.

Two hundred in a place will be enough for the ſafeguard of that country, and keeping under all ſudden *upſtarts*, that ſhall ſeek to trouble the peace thereof. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

——— My rights and royalties
Pluckt from my arms perforce, and given away
To *upſtart* unthrifts. *Shak.*

Muſhrooms have two ſtrange properties; the one, that they yield ſo delicious a meat; the other, that they come up ſo haſtily, even in a night, and yet they are unſown: and therefore ſuch as are *upſtarts* in ſtate, they call in reproach muſhrooms. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

The king did not neglect Ireland, the ſoil where theſe muſhrooms and *upſtart* weeds, that ſpring up in a night, did chiefly proſper. *Bacon.*

——— A place of bliſs
In the purlieus of heav'n, and therein plac'd
A race of *upſtart* creatures, to ſupply
Perhaps our vacant room. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

——— Inordinate deſires,
And *upſtart* paſſions, catch the government
From reaſon. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Mean *upſtarts*, when they come once to be preferred, forget their fathers. *L'Eſtrange.*

Trade, he ſaid, carried from us the commodities of our country, and made a parcel of *upſtarts*, as rich as men of the moſt antient families. *Addiſ. Freeholder.*

To Upswa'rm. *v. a.* [*up* and *ſwarm.*] To raiſe in a ſwarm. Out of uſe.

You've taken up the ſubjects of my father;
And both againſt the voice of heav'n and him
Have here *upſwarm'd* them. *Shak. Henry* IV.

To Upta'ke. *v. a.* [*up* and *take.*] To take into the hands.

He hearkened to his reaſon, and the child
Uptaking, to the palmer gave to bear. *Spenſer.*

To Uptra'in. *v. a.* [*up* and *train.*] To bring up; to educate. Not uſed.

King Lear in happy peace long reign'd,
But had no iſſue male him to ſucceed,
But three fair daughters, which were well *uptrain'd*
In all that ſeem'd fit for kingly ſeed. *Spenſer.*

To Uptu'rn. *v. a.* [*up* and *turn.*] To throw up; to furrow.

So ſcented the grim feature, and *upturn'd*
His noſtrils wide into the murky air. *Milton.*

Beyond all marks, with many a giddy round
Down ruſhing, it *upturns* a hill of ground. *Pope.*

U'pward. *adj.* [*up* and peaꞃꝺ, Saxon.] Directed to a higher part.

Spread upon a lake, with *upward* eye,
A plump of fowl behold their foe on high. *Dryd.*

——— The angel ſaid,
With *upward* ſpeed his agile wings he ſpread. *Prior.*

U'pward. *n. ſ.* The top. Out of uſe.

From th' extreameſt *upward* of thy head,
To the deſcent and duſt below thy foot,
A moſt toad-ſpotted traitor. *Shak. King Lear.*

U'pward. } U'pwards. } *adv.* [*up* and peaꞃꝺ.] 1. Towards a higher place: oppoſed to *downward*. 2. Towards heaven and God. 3. With reſpect to the higher part. 4. More than; with tendency to a higher or greater number. 5. Towards the ſource.

(1.) ——— I thought
To ſmooth your paſſage, and to ſoften death:
For I would have you, when you *upward* move,
Speak kindly of me to our friends above. *Dryd.*

In ſheets of rain the ſky deſcends,
And ocean ſwell'd with waters *upwards* tends;
One riſing, falling one; the heav'ns and ſea
Meet at their confines, in the middle way. *Dryd.*

A man on a cliff, is at liberty to leap twenty yards downwards into the ſea, not becauſe he has power to do the contrary action, which is to leap twenty yards *upwards*, for that he cannot do; but he is therefore free, becauſe he has a power to leap, or not to leap. *Locke.*

(2.) Looking inward, we are ſtricken dumb; looking *upward*, we ſpeak and prevail. *Hooker.*

(3.) Dagon, ſea monſter! *upward* man,
And downward fiſh. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

(4.) Their counſel muſt ſeem very unſeaſonable, who adviſe men now to ſuſpect that, wherewith the world hath had, by their own account, twelve hundred years acquaintance and *upwards*, enough to take away ſuſpicion. *Hooker.*

I have been your wife in this obedience
Upward of twenty years; and have been bleſt
With many children by you. *Shak. Henry* VIII.

(5.) — Be Homer's works your ſtudy;
Thence form your judgment, thence your notions bring,
And trace the muſes *upward* to their ſpring. *Pope.*

To Upwi'nd. *v. a.* pret. and paſſ. *upwound.* [*up* and *wind.*] To convolve.

As ſhe lay upon the dirty ground,
Her huge long tail her den all overſpread;
Yet was in knots and many boughts *upwound.* *Spenſer.*

Urba'nity. *n. ſ.* [*urbanité*, Fr. *urbanitas*, Lat.] Civility; elegance; politeneſs; merriment; facetiouſneſs.

A ruſtical ſeverity baniſhes all *urbanity*, whoſe harmleſs condition is conſiſtent with religion. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Raillery is the ſauce of civil entertainment; and without ſome ſuch tincture of *urbanity*, good-humour falters. *L'Eſtrange.*

Moral doctrine, and *urbanity*, or well-mannered wit, conſtitute the Roman ſatire. *Dryden.*

U'rchin. *n. ſ.* [*heureuchin*, Armorick; *erinaceus*, Lat.] 1. A hedge-hog. 2. A name of ſlight anger to a child.

(1.) *Urchins* ſhall, for that vaſt of night that they may work,
All exerciſe on thee. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

A thouſand fiends, a thouſand hiſſing ſnakes,
Ten thouſand ſwelling toads, as many *urchins*,
Would make ſuch fearful and confuſed cries,
As any mortal body, hearing it,
Would ſtraight fall mad. *Shakeſp. Titus Andronicus.*

That nature deſigns the preſervation of the more infirm creatures, by the defenſive armour it hath given them, is demonſtrable in the common hedge-hog, or *urchin*. *Ray.*

(2.) Pleas'd Cupid heard, and check'd his mother's pride:
And who's blind now, mamma? the *urchin* cry'd.
'Tis Cloe's eye, and cheek, and lip, and breaſt:
Friend Howard's genius fancy'd all the reſt. *Prior.*

Ure. *n. ſ.* Practice; uſe; habit. Obſolete.

Is the warrant ſufficient for any man's conſcience to build ſuch proceedings upon, as are and have been put in *ure* for the eſtabliſhment of that cauſe. *Hooker.*

He would keep his hand in *ure* with ſomewhat of greater value, till he was brought to juſtice. *L'Eſtrange.*

U'reter. *n. ſ.* [ὀυρητὴρ; *uretere*, Fr.] *Ureters* are two long and ſmall canals from the baſon of the kidnies, one on each ſide. Their uſe is to carry the urine from the kidnies to the bladder. *Quincy.*

The kidnies and *ureters* ſerve for expurgation. *Wiſeman.*

U'rethra. *n. ſ.* [οὔρηθρα; *uretre*, Fr.] The paſſage of the urine.

Caruncles are looſe fleſh, ariſing in the *urethra*. *Wiſeman.*

To Urge. *v. a.* [*urgeo*, Latin.] 1. To incite; to puſh; to preſs by motives. 2. To provoke; to exaſperate. 3. To follow cloſe, ſo as to impel. 4. To labour vehemently; to do with eagerneſs, or violence. 5. To preſs; to enforce. 6. To preſs as an argument. 7. To importune; to ſolicit. 8. To preſs in oppoſition, by way of objection.

(1.) You do miſtake your buſineſs: my brother
Did *urge* me in his act. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

What I have done my ſafety *urg'd* me to. *Shakeſp.*

This *urges* me to fight, and fires my mind. *Dryden.*

High Epidaurus *urges* on my ſpeed,
Fam'd for his hills, and for his horſe's breed. *Dryden.*

The heathens had but uncertain apprehenſions of what *urges* men moſt powerfully to forſake their ſins. *Tillotſon.*

(2.) *Urge* not my father's anger, Eglamour,
But think upon my grief. *Shakeſp.*

(3.) Man? and for ever? wretch! what wouldſt thou have?
Heir *urges* heir, like wave impelling wave. *Pope.*

(4.) He, ſeiz'd with horror, in the ſhades of night,
Through the thick deſarts headlong *urg'd* his flight. *Pope.*

(5.) The enemy's in view; draw up your powers;
Your haſte is now *urg'd* on you. *Shakeſp.*

Urge your petitions in the ſtreet. *Shakeſp. Jul. Cæſar.*

And great Achilles *urge* the Trojan fate. *Dryden.*

(6.) — He pleaded ſtill not guilty;

The king's attorney, on the contrary,
Urg'd on examinations, proofs, confeſſions,
Of divers witneſſes. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VIII.

Urge the neceſſity and ſtate of times,
And be not peeviſh. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

But againſt all this, ſome may *urge* two places, which ſeem to take away all ſuits among Chriſtians. *Kettlewell.*

(7.) —— He *urged* ſore,
With piercing words and pitiful implore,
Him haſty to ariſe. *Spenſer.*

(8.) Though every man have a right in diſpute to *urge* a falſe religion, with all its abſurd conſequences; yet it is barbarous incivility ſcurrilouſly to ſport with that which others account religion. *Tillotſon.*

To URGE. *v. n.* To preſs forward.

A palace, when 'tis that which it ſhould be,
Stands ſuch, or elſe decays:
But he which dwells there is not ſo; for he
Strives to *urge* upward, and his fortune raiſe. *Donne.*

U'RGENCY. *n. ſ.* [from *urgent.*] Preſſure of difficulty or neceſſity.

Being for ſome hours extremely preſſed by the neceſſities of nature, I was under great difficulties between *urgency* and ſhame. *Gulliver's Travels.*

U'RGENT. *adj.* [*urgent*, Fr. *urgens*, Latin.] 1. Cogent; preſſing; violent. 2. Importunate; vehement in ſolicitation.

(1.) Things ſo ordained are to be kept; howbeit not neceſſarily, any longer than till there grow ſome *urgent* cauſe to ordain the contrary. *Hooker.*

—— Not alone
The death of Fulvia, but more *urgent* touches,
Do ſtrongly ſpeak t' us. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

This ever hath been that true cauſe of more wars, than upon all other occaſions, though it leaſt partakes of the *urgent* neceſſity of ſtate. *Raleigh.*

Let a father ſeldom ſtrike, but upon very *urgent* neceſſity, and as the laſt remedy. *Locke on Education.*

(2.) The Egyptians were *urgent* upon the people, that they might ſend them out in haſte. *Exod.* xii. 33.

U'RGENTLY. *adv.* [from *urgent.*] Cogently; violently; vehemently; importunately.

Acrimony in their blood, and afflux of humours to their lungs, *urgently* indicate phlebotomy. *Harvey.*

U'RGER. *n. ſ.* [from *urge.*] One who preſſes; importuner.

I wiſh Pope were as great an *urger* as I. *Swift.*

U'RGEWONDER. *n. ſ.* A ſort of grain.

This barley is called by ſome *urgewonder.* *Mortimer.*

U'RIM. *n. ſ.* *Urim* and thummim were ſomething in Aaron's breaſtplate; but what, criticks and commentators are by no means agreed. The word *urim* ſignifies light, and thummim perfection. It is moſt probable that they were only names given to ſignify the clearneſs and certainty of the divine anſwers which were obtained by the high prieſt conſulting God with his breaſt plate on, in contradiſtinction to the obſcure, enigmatical, uncertain, and imperfect anſwers of the heathen oracles. *Newton's Notes on Milton.*

He in cœleſtial panoply, all arm'd
Of radiant *urim*, work divinely wrought. *Milton.*

U'RINAL. *n. ſ.* [*urinal*, Fr. from *urine.*] A bottle, in which water is kept for inſpection.

Theſe follies ſhine through you, like the water in an *urinal*. *Shakeſp. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

A candle out of a muſket will pierce through an inch board, or an *urinal* force a nail through a plank. *Brown.*

This hand, when glory calls,
Can brandiſh arms, as well as *urinals.* *Garth.*

Some with ſcymitars in their hands, and others with *urinals*, ran to and fro. *Spectator.*

U'RINARY. *adj.* [from *urine.*] Relating to the urine.

The urachus or ligamentous paſſage is derived from the bottom of the bladder, whereby it diſchargeth the wateriſh and *urinary* part of its contents. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Diureticks that relax the *urinary* paſſages, ſhould be tried before ſuch as ſtimulate. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

U'RINATIVE. *adj.* Working by urine; provoking urine.

Medicines *urinative* do not work by rejection and indigeſtion, as ſolutive do. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

URINA'TOR. *n. ſ.* [*urinateur*, Fr. *urinator*, Lat.] A diver; one who ſearches under water.

The precious things that grow there, as pearl, may be much more eaſily fetched up by the help of this, than by any other way of the *urinators.* *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

Thoſe relations of *urinators* belong only to thoſe places where they have dived, which are always rocky. *Ray.*

U'RINE. *n. ſ.* [*urine*, Fr. *urina*, Latin.] Animal water.

Drink, Sir, is a great provoker of noſe-painting, ſleep, and *urine.* *Shakeſp.*

As though there were a ſeminality in *urine*, or that, like the ſeed, it carried with it the idea of every part, they fooliſhly believe we can viſibly behold therein the anatomy of every particle. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The chyle cannot paſs by *urine* nor ſweat. *Arbuthnot.*

To U'RINE. *v. n.* [*uriner*, Fr. from the noun.] To make water.

Places where men *urine* commonly, have ſome ſmell of violets. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

No oviparous animal, which ſpawn or lay eggs, doth *urine*, except the tortoiſe. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

U'RINOUS. *adj.* [from *urine.*] Partaking of urine.

The putrid matter being diſtilled, affords a water impregnated with an *urinous* ſpirit, like that obtainable from animal ſubſtances. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

URN. *n. ſ.* [*urne*, Fr. *urna*, Latin.] 1. Any veſſel, of which the mouth is narrower than the body. 2. A water-pot; particularly that in the ſign of Aquarius. 3. The veſſel in which the remains of burnt bodies were put.

(1.) Veſta is not diſpleas'd, if her chaſte *urn*
Do with repaired fuel burn:
But my ſaint frowns, though to her honour'd name,
I conſecrate a never-dying flame. *Carew.*

— Minos, the ſtrict inquiſitor,
Lives, and crimes, with his aſſeſſors, hears;
Round, in his *urn*, the blended balls he rolls;
Abſolves the juſt, and dooms the guilty ſouls. *Dryden.*

(2.) The fiſh oppoſe the maid, the watry *urn*
With adverſe fires ſees raging Leo burn. *Creech.*

(3.) Or lay theſe bones in an unworthy *urn*,
Tombleſs, with no remembrance over them. *Shakeſp.*

A ruſtick digging in the ground by Padua, found an *urn*, or earthen pot, in which there was another *urn*; and in this leſſer, a lamp clearly burning. *Wilkins.*

His ſcatter'd limbs with my dead body burn;
And once more join us in the pious *urn.* *Dryden.*

URO'SCOPY. *n. ſ.* [οὖρον and σκέπτω.] Inſpection of urine.

In this work, attempts will exceed performances; it being compoſed by ſnatches of time, as medical vacations, and *uroſcopy* would permit. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

U'RRY. *n. ſ.* A mineral.

In the coal-mines they dig a blue or black clay, that lies near the coal, commonly called *urry*, which is an unripe coal, and is very proper for hot lands, eſpecially paſture ground. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

US. the oblique caſe of *we.*

The lord made not this covenant with our fathers, but with *us*, even *us*, who are all of us here alive this day. *Deut.* v.

U'SAGE. *n. ſ.* [*uſage*, Fr.] 1. Treatment. 2. Cuſtom; practice long continued. 3. Manners; behaviour. Obſolete.

(1.) —— Which way
Might'ſt thou deſerve, or they impoſe this *uſage.* *Shakeſp.*

The luſtre in your eye, heav'n in your cheek,
Plead you fair *uſage.* *Shakeſp. Triol. and Creſſida.*

——— My brother
Is pris'ner to the biſhop, at whoſe hands
He hath good *uſage*, and great liberty. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

The reſt were ſav'd, and made enthralled ſwaines
To all the baſeſt *uſages* there bred. *Chapman.*

What *uſage* have I met with from this adverſary, who paſſes by the very words I tranſlated, and produces other paſſages; and then hectors and cries out of my diſingenuity. *Stillingfleet.*

Are not hawks brought to the hand, and to the lure; and lions reclaimed by good *uſage*? *L'Eſtrange.*

He was alarmed with the expectation of that *uſage*, which was then a certain conſequent of ſuch meritorious acts. *Fell.*

Neptune took unkindly to be bound,
And Eurus never ſuch hard *uſage* found
In his Æolian priſon. *Dryden.*

(2.) Of things once received and confirmed by uſe, long *uſage* is a law ſufficient. In civil affairs, when there is no other law, cuſtom itſelf doth ſtand for law. *Hooker.*

(3.) A gentle nymph was found,
Hight Aſtery, excelling all the crew,
In courteous *uſage*, and unſtained hue. *Spenſer.*

U'SAGER. *n. ſ.* [*uſager*, Fr. from *uſage.*] One who has the uſe of any thing in truſt for another.

He conſum'd the common treaſury;
Whereof he being the ſimple *uſager*
But for the ſtate, not in propriety,
Did alien t' his minions. *Daniel's Civil War.*

U'SANCE. *n. ſ.* [*uſance*, Fr.] 1. Uſe; proper employment. 2. Uſury; intereſt paid for money.

(1.) ——— What art thou,
That here in deſart haſt thine habitance,
And theſe rich heaps of wealth doſt hide apart
From the world's eye, and from her right *uſance*. *Spenſer.*

(2.) He lends out money gratis, and brings down
The rate of *uſance*. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*

USE. *n. ſ.* [*uſus*, Latin.] 1. The act of employing any thing to any purpoſe. 2. Qualities that make a thing proper for any purpoſe. 3. Need of; occaſion on which a thing can be employed. 4. Advantage received; power of receiving advantage. 5. Convenience; help; uſefulneſs. 6. Uſage; cuſtomary act. 7. Practice; habit. 8. Cuſtom; common occurence. 9. Intereſt; money paid for the uſe of money.

(1.) The fat of the beaſt that dieth of itſelf, may be uſed in any other *uſe*. *Lev.* vii. 24.

Number, the mind makes *uſe* of in meaſuring all things by us meaſurable. *Locke.*

Conſider the hiſtory, with what *uſe* our author makes of it. *Locke.*

Things may, and muſt differ in their *uſe*; but yet they are all to be uſed according to the will of God. *Law.*

(2.) Rice is of excellent *uſe* for illneſſes of the ſtomach, that proceed from cold or moiſt humours; a great digeſter and reſtorer of appetite. *Temple.*

(3.) This will ſecure a father to my child;
That done, I have no farther *uſe* for life. *A. Philips.*

(4.) More figures in a picture than are neceſſary, our author calls figures to be let; becauſe the picture has no *uſe* for them. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

(5.) Diſtinct growth in knowledge carries its own light in every ſtep of its progreſſion; than which nothing is of more *uſe* to the underſtanding. *Locke.*

Nothing would be of greater *uſe* towards the improvement of knowledge and politeneſs, than ſome effectual method for correcting, enlarging, and aſcertaining our language. *Swift.*

When will my friendſhip be of *uſe* to thee. *A. Philips.*

You ſhew us Rome was glorious, not profuſe,
And pompous buildings once were things of *uſe*. *Pope.*

(6.) That which thoſe nations did uſe, having been alſo in *uſe* with others, the ancient Roman laws do forbid. *Hooker.*

He that firſt brought the word ſham, wheedle, or banter in *uſe*, put together, as he thought fit, thoſe ideas he made it ſtand for. *Locke.*

(7.) Sweetneſs, truth, and ev'ry grace,
Which time and *uſe* are wont to teach,
The eye may in a moment reach,
And read diſtinctly in her face. *Waller.*

(8.) O Cæſar! theſe things are beyond all *uſe*,
And I do fear them. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

(9.) If it be good, thou haſt received it from God, and then thou art more obliged to pay duty and tribute, *uſe*, and principal to him. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*

Moſt of the learned, Heathen and Chriſtian, aſſert the taking of *uſe* to be unlawful; yet the divines of the reformed church beyond the ſeas, do generally affirm it to be lawful. *South's Sermons.*

To USE. *v. a.* [*uſer*, Fr. *uſus*, Latin.] 1. To employ to any purpoſe. 2. To accuſtom; to habituate. 3. To treat. 4. To practiſe cuſtomarily. 5. To behave: with the reciprocal pronoun. Out of uſe.

(1.) ——— You're welcome,
Moſt learned rev'rend Sir, into our kingdom;
Uſe us and it. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VIII.

They could *uſe* both the right hand and the left, in hurling ſtones and ſhooting arrows. 1 *Chron.* xii. 2.

——— This occaſion gave
For me to *uſe* my wits, which to their height
I ſtriv'd to ſkrew up. *Chapman.*

Two trumpets of ſilver, that thou mayeſt *uſe* for the calling of the aſſembly. *Num.* x. 2.

He was unhappily too much *uſed* as a check upon the lord Coventry; and when that lord perplexed their counſels with inconvenient objections, the authority of the lord Mancheſter was ſtill called upon. *Clarendon.*

Theſe words of God to Cain, are, by many interpreters, underſtood in a quite different ſenſe than what our author *uſes* them in. *Locke.*

That prince was uſing all his endeavours to introduce popery, which he openly profeſſed. *Swift.*

(2.) He that intends to gain th' Olympick prize,
Muſt *uſe* himſelf to hunger, heat and cold. *Roſcommon.*

Thoſe who think only of the matter, *uſe* themſelves only to ſpeak extempore. *Locke on Education.*

— I've hitherto been *uſed* to think
A blind officious zeal to ſerve my king,
The ruling principle. *Addiſon's Cato.*

A people long *uſed* to hardſhips, loſe by degrees the very notions of liberty; they look upon themſelves as at mercy. *Swift.*

(3.) Why doſt thou *uſe* me thus? I know thee not. *Shakeſpeare.*

When he came to aſk leave of Solyman that he might depart, he was courteouſly *uſed* of him. *Knolles.*

——— I know
My Aurengzebe would ne'er have *us'd* me ſo. *Dryden.*

If Virgil or Ovid be thus *uſed*, 'tis no longer to be called their work, when neither the thoughts nor words are drawn from the original. *Dryden.*

St. Paul was not afraid to plead his own cauſe, and ſerve himſelf of law, when others went about to *uſe* him with violence, contrary to it. *Kettleworth.*

I love to *uſe* people according to their own ſenſe of good-breeding. *Tatler.*

Cato has *us'd* me ill; he has refus'd
His daughter Marcia to my ardent vows. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Gay is *uſed* as the friends of tories are by whigs, and generally by tories too. *Pope to Swift.*

(4.) *Uſe* hoſpitality one to another, without grudging. 1 *Pet.* iv.

(5.) Pray forgive me, if I have *us'd* myſelf unmannerly. *Shakeſpeare.*

To USE. *v. n.* 1. To be accuſtomed; to practiſe cuſtomarily. 2. To be cuſtomarily in any manner; to be wont. 3. To frequent; to inhabit. Obſolete.

(1.) They *uſe* to place him that ſhall be their captain upon a ſtone, always reſerved for that purpoſe, and placed commonly upon a hill. *Spenſer's State of Ireland.*

In polling of trees, many do *uſe* to leave a bough or two on the top, to help to draw up the ſap. *Bacon.*

A prudent governor, to advance religion, will not conſider men's duty but their practice; not what they ought to do, but what they *uſe* to do. *South's Sermons.*

(2.) Fears *uſe* to be repreſented in ſuch an imaginary faſhion, as they rather dazzle mens eyes than open them. *Bacon.*

The waters going and returning as the waves and great commotions of the ſea *uſe* to do, retired leiſurely. *Burnet.*

(3.) ——— Conduct me well
In theſe ſtrange ways, where never foot did *uſe*. *Spenſer.*

Snakes that *uſe* within the houſe for ſhade,
Securely lurk, and, like a plague, invade
Thy cattle with venom. *May's Virgil.*

Ye vallies low, where the mild whiſpers *uſe*
Of ſhades, and wanton winds, and guſhing brooks. *Milton.*

U'SEFUL. *adj.* [*uſe* and *full.*] Convenient; profitable to any end; conducive or helpful to any purpoſe; valuable for uſe.

Providence would only enter mankind into the *uſeful* knowledge of her treaſures, leaving the reſt to employ our induſtry. *More's Antidote.*

Gold and ſilver being little *uſeful* to the life of man, in proportion to food, raiment, and carriage, has its value only from the conſent of men. *Locke.*

That the legiſlature ſhould have power to change the ſucceſſion, is very *uſeful* towards preſerving our religion and liberty. *Swift.*

Deliver a particular account of the great and *uſeful* things already performed. *Swift.*

Next to reading, meditation and prayer, there is nothing that ſo ſecures our hearts from fooliſh paſſions, nothing that preſerves ſo holy and wiſe a frame of mind, as ſome *uſeful*, humble employment of ourſelves. *Law.*

U'SEFULLY. *adv.* [from *uſeful.*] In ſuch a manner as to help forward ſome end.

In this account they muſt conſtitute two at leaſt, male and female, in every ſpecies; which chance could not have made ſo very nearly alike, without copying, nor ſo *uſefully* differing, without contrivance. *Bentley's Sermons.*

U'SEFULNESS. *n. ſ.* Conduciveneſs or helpfulneſs to ſome end.

The grandeur of the commonwealth ſhows itſelf chiefly in works that were neceſſary or convenient. On the contrary, the magnificence of Rome, under the emperors, was rather for oſtentation than any real *uſefulneſs*. *Addiſon.*

U'SELESS. *adj.* [from *uſe.*] Anſwering no purpoſe; having no end.

So have I ſeen the loſt clouds pour
Into the ſea an *uſeleſs* ſhow'r;
And the vext ſailors curſe the rain,
For which poor ſhepherds pray'd in vain. *Waller.*

The hurtful teeth of vipers are *uſeleſs* to us, and yet are parts of their bodies. *Boyle.*

His friend, on whoſe aſſiſtance he moſt relied, either proves falſe and forſakes him, or looks on with an *uſeleſs* pity, and cannot help him. *Rogers's Sermons.*

The waterman forlorn along the ſhore,
Penſive reclines upon his *uſeleſs* oar. *Gay.*

U'SELESSLY. *adv* [from *uſeleſs.*] Without the quality of anſwering any purpoſe.

In a ſauntering humour, ſome, out of cuſtom, let a good part of their lives run *uſeleſsly* away, without buſineſs or recreation. *Locke.*

U'SELESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *uſeleſs.*] Unfitneſs to any end.

He made a learned diſcourſe on the trouble, *uſeleſſneſs*, and indecency of foxes wearing tails. *L'Eſtrange.*

He would convince them of the vanity and *uſeleſſneſs* of that learning, which makes not the poſſeſſor a better man. *South.*

U'SER. *n. ſ.* [from *uſe.*] One who uſes.

Such things, which, by imparting the delight to others, makes the *uſer* thereof welcome, as muſick, dancing, hunting, feaſting, riding. *Sidney.*

That wind-like *uſer* of his feet, faire Thetis' progenie. *Chapman.*

My lord received from the counteſs of Warwick, a lady powerful in the court, and indeed a virtuous *uſer* of her power, the beſt advice that was ever given. *Wotton.*

U'SHER. *n. ſ.* [*huiſſier*, Fr.] 1. One whoſe buſineſs is to introduce ſtrangers, or walk before a perſon of high rank. 2. An under-teacher; one who introduces young ſcholars to higher learning.

(1.) —— The wife of Antony
Should have an army for an *uſher*, and
The neighs of horſe to tell her approach
Long ere ſhe did appear. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

You make guards and *uſhers* march before, and then enters your prince. *Tatler.*

Gay paid his courtſhip with the croud,
As far as modeſt pride allow'd;
Rejects a ſervile *uſher*'s place,
And leaves St. James's in diſgrace. *Swift.*

(2.) Though grammar's profits leſs than rhetorick's are,
Yet ev'n in thoſe his *uſher* claims a ſhare. *Dryden.*

To **U'SHER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To introduce as a fore-runner or harbinger; to forerun.

No ſun ſhall ever *uſher* forth my honours,
Or gild again the noble troops that waited
Upon my ſmiles. *Shakeſp. Hen. VIII.*

——— The ſun,
Declin'd, was haſting now with prone career
To th' ocean iſles, and in th' aſcending ſcale
Of heav'n, the ſtars, that *uſher* evening roſe. *Milton.*

As the deluge is repreſented a diſruption of the abyſs, ſo the future combuſtion of the earth is to be *uſher'd* in, and accompanied with violent impreſſions upon nature, and the chief will be earthquakes. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

With ſongs and dance we celebrate the day,
And with due honours *uſher* in the May. *Dryden.*

The Examiner was *uſher'd* into the world by a letter, ſetting forth the great genius of the author. *Addiſon.*

Oh name for ever ſad! for ever dear!
Still breath'd in ſighs, ſtill *uſher'd* with a tear. *Pope.*

USQUEBA'UGH. *n. ſ.* [An Iriſh and Erſe word, which ſignifies the water of life.] It is a compounded diſtilled ſpirit, being drawn on aromaticks; and the Iriſh ſort is particularly diſtinguiſhed for its pleaſant and mild flavour. The Highland ſort is ſomewhat hotter; and, by corruption, in Scottiſh they call it *whiſky*.

U'STION. *n. ſ.* [*uſtion*, Fr. *uſtus*, Lat.] The act of burning; the ſtate of being burned.

USTO'RIOUS. *adj.* [*uſtum*, Lat.] Having the quality of burning.

The power of a burning glaſs is by an *uſtorious* quality in the mirror or glaſs, ariſing from a certain unknown ſubſtantial form. *Watts.*

U'SUAL. *adj.* [*uſuel*, Fr.] Common; frequent; cuſtomary; frequently occurring.

Conſultation with oracles was a thing very *uſual* and frequent in their times. *Hooker.*

Could I the care of Providence deſerve,
Heav'n muſt deſtroy me, if it would preſerve:
And that's my fate, or ſure it would have ſent
Some *uſual* evil for my puniſhment. *Dryden.*

For roots and herbage, rais'd at hours to ſpare,
With humble milk, compos'd his *uſual* fare. *Harte.*

U'SUALLY. *adv.* [from *uſual.*] Commonly; frequently; cuſtomarily.

The finding out the ſimilitudes of different things, wherein the phanſie is converſant, is *uſually* a bar to the diſcerning the diſparities of ſimilar appearances, which is the buſineſs of diſcretion. *Fell.*

If men's deſires are *uſually* as large as their abilities, what courſe we took to allure the former, by that we might engage the latter. *South's Sermons.*

Where men err againſt this method, it is *uſually* on purpoſe, and to ſhew their learning. *Swift.*

U'sualness. *n. ſ.* [from *uſual.*] Commonneſs; frequency.

Usuca'ption. *n. ſ.* [*uſus* and *capio*, Lat.] In the civil law, the acquiſition of the property of a thing, by poſſeſſion and enjoyment thereof for a certain term of years preſcribed by law. *Dict.*

Usufru'ct. *n. ſ.* [*uſufruit*, Fr. *uſus* and *fructus*, Latin.] The temporary uſe; enjoyment of the profits, without power to alienate.

The perſons receiving the ſame, have only the *uſufruct* thereof, and not any fee or inheritance therein. *Ayliffe.*

Usufru'ctuary. *n. ſ.* [*uſufructuaire*, Fr. *uſufructuarius*, Lat.] One that has the uſe and temporary profit, not the property of a thing.

The parſons of pariſhes are not in law accounted proprietors, but only *uſufructuaries*, as having no right of fee ſimple veſted in them. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To **U'sure.** *v. n.* [*uſura*, Latin.] To practice uſury; to take intereſt for money.

Is this the balſam that the *uſuring* ſenate
Pours into captains wounds? *Shakeſp. Timon.*

U'surer. *n. ſ.* [*uſurier*, Fr. *uſura*, Lat.] One who puts money out at intereſt. Commonly uſed for one that takes exorbitant intereſt.

Fie; thou ſham'ſt thy ſhape, thy love, thy wit;
Which, like an *uſurer*, abound'ſt in all,
And uſeſt none in that true uſe indeed,
Which ſhould bedeck thy ſhape, thy love, thy wit. *Shakeſ.*

When *uſurers* tell their gold i' th' field,
And bawds and whores do churches build. *Shakeſp.*

If thou lend money to any that is poor, thou ſhalt not be to him as an *uſurer*, nor lay upon him uſury. *Ex.* xxii. 25.

There may be no commutative injuſtice, while each retains a mutual benefit, the *uſurer* for his money, the borrower for his induſtry. *Child on Trade.*

The aſſes uſuræ occaſioned great tumults among the people; yet he that took it was not reckoned to tranſgreſs any law; and there were ſome greedy *uſurers* that exacted double, triple. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

Usu'rious. *adj.* [*uſuaire*, Fr. from *uſury.*] Given to the practice of uſury; exorbitantly greedy of profit.

For every hour that thou wilt ſpare me now,
I will allow,
Uſurious god of love, twenty to thee,
When with my brown my grey hairs equal be. *Donne.*

To **Usu'rp.** *v. a.* [*uſurper*, Fr. *uſurpo*, Latin.] To poſſeſs by force or intruſion; to ſeize, or poſſeſs without right.

So ugly a darkneſs, as if it would prevent the night's coming, *uſurped* the day's right. *Sidney.*

Not having the natural ſuperiority of fathers, their power muſt be *uſurped*, and then unlawful; or if lawful, then granted or conſented unto by them over whom they exerciſe the ſame, or elſe given them extraordinarily from God. *Hooker.*

In as much as the due eſtimation of heavenly truth dependeth wholly upon the known and approved authority of thoſe famous oracles of God, it greatly behoveth the church to have always moſt ſpecial care, leſt human inventions *uſurp* the room and title of divine worſhip. *Hooker.*

— Victorious prince of York!
Before I ſee thee ſeated in that throne,
Which now the houſe of Lancaſter *uſurps*,
Theſe eyes ſhall never cloſe. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

What art thou, that *uſurp'ſt* this time of night,
Together with that fair and warlike form. *Shakeſp.*

Their fox-like thefts are ſo rank, as a man may find whole pages *uſurped* from one author. *Ben. Johnſon.*

——— So he dies,
But ſoon revives; death over him no pow'r
Shall long *uſurp*: ere the third dawning light
Return, the ſtars of morn ſhall ſee him riſe
Out of his grave. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

—— All fountains of the deep
Broke up, ſhall heave the ocean to *uſurp*
Beyond all bounds, 'till inundation riſe
Above the higheſt hills. *Milton.*

——— Farewell court,
Where vice not only hath *uſurpt* the place,
But the reward, and even the name of virtue. *Denham.*

Your care about your banks infers a fear
Of threat'ning floods and inundations near:
If ſo, a juſt reprize would only be
Of what the land *uſurp'd* upon the ſea. *Dryden.*

Who next *uſurps*, will a juſt prince appear,
So much your ruin will his reign endear. *Dryden.*

Struggling in vain, impatient of her load,
And lab'ring underneath the pond'rous God;
The more ſhe ſtrove to ſhake him from her breaſt,
With more and far ſuperior force he preſs'd,
Commands his entrance, and, without controul,
Uſurps her organs, and inſpires her ſoul. *Dryden.*

Who's this, that dares *uſurp*
The guards and habit of Numidia's prince. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Usurpa'tion. *n. ſ.* [*uſurpation*, Fr. from *uſurp.*] Forcible, unjuſt, illegal ſeizure or poſſeſſion.

——— The Piercies,
Finding his *uſurpation* moſt unjuſt,
Endeavour'd my advancement to the throne. *Shakeſp.*

Succeeding kings recovery of their right from unjuſt *uſurpations*, ſhall never be prejudiced by any act of mine. *King Charles.*

To raiſe a tempeſt on the ſea was *uſurpation* on the prerogative of Neptune, who had given him no leave. *Dryden.*

O baſeneſs to ſupport a tyrant throne,
And cruſh your freeborn brethren of the world!
Nay, to become a part of *uſurpation*,
T' eſpouſe the tyrant's perſon and her crimes. *Dryden.*

Whatever oppoſition was made to the *uſurpations* of king James, proceeded altogether from the church of England. *Swift.*

Usu'rper. *n. ſ.* [from *uſurp.*] One who ſeizes or poſſeſſes that to which he has no right. It is generally uſed of one who excludes the right heir from the throne.

Ever ſithence he hath continued his firſt uſurped power, and now exacteth upon all men what he liſt: ſo that now to ſubdue or expel an *uſurper*, ſhould be no unjuſt enterprize, but a reſtitution of ancient right unto the crown. *Spenſer.*

— Richard duke of York,
Was rightful heir unto the Engliſh crown;
And that your majeſty was an *uſurper*. *Shakeſp.*

But this *uſurper*, his encroachment proud,
Stays not on man; to God his tow'r intends
Siege and defiance. *Milton.*

Few *uſurpers* to the ſhades deſcend
By a dry death, or with a quiet end. *Dryden.*

He griev'd, the land he freed ſhould be oppreſs'd,
And he leſs for it than *uſurpers* do. *Dryden.*

Usu'rpingly *adv* [from *uſurp.*] Without juſt claim.

Lay aſide the ſword,
Which ſways *uſurpingly* theſe ſeveral titles,
And put the ſame into young Arthur's hand,
Thy right royal ſovereign. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

U'sury. *n. ſ.* [*uſure*, Fr. *uſura*, Lat.] 1. Money paid for the uſe of money; intereſt. 2. The practice of taking intereſt. It is commonly uſed with ſome reproach.

(1.) He that high does ſit, and all things ſee,
With equal eyes, their merits to reſtore;
Behold, what ye this day have done for me,
And what I cannot quit, requite with *uſury*. *Spenſer.*

The wiſhed day is come at laſt,
That ſhall, for all the pains and ſorrows paſt,
Pay to her *uſury* of long delight. *Spenſer.*

Our angles are like money put to *uſury*; they may thrive, though we ſit ſtill and do nothing. *Walton's Angler.*

What he borrows from the antients, he repays with *uſury* of his own; in coin as good, and almoſt as univerſally valuable. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*

(2.) *Uſury* bringeth the treaſure of a realm into few hands: for the uſurer being at certainties and others at uncertainties, at the end, moſt of the money will be in the box. *Bacon.*

Ute'nsil. *n. ſ.* [*utenſile*, Fr. *utenſile*, low Lat.] An inſtrument for any uſe, ſuch as the veſſels of the kitchen, or tools of a trade.

Burn but his books; he has brave *utenſils*,
Which, when he has a houſe, he'll deck withal. *Shakeſp.*

Mules after theſe, camels and dromedaries,
And waggons fraught with *utenſils* of war. *Milton.*

Tithes and lands given to God are never: and plate, veſtments, and other ſacred *utenſils*, are ſeldom conſecrated. *South.*

The ſprings of life their former vigour feel;
Such zeal he had for that vile *utenſil.* *Garth's Diſpenſary.*

U'terine. *adj.* [*uterin*, Fr. *uterinus*, Lat.] Belonging to the womb.

In hot climates, and where the *uterine* parts exceed in heat, by the coldneſs of ſome ſimple, they may be reduced unto a conceptive conſtitution *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

The veſſels of the interior glandulous ſubſtance of the womb, are contorted with turnings and meanders, that they might accommodate themſelves without danger of rupture to the neceſſary extenſion of the *uterine* ſubſtance. *Ray.*

U'terus *n. ſ.* [Latin.] The womb.

Uti'lity. *n. ſ* [*utilite*, Fr. *utilitas*, Lat.] Uſefulneſs; profit; convenience; advantageouſneſs: applied to things only: as, *this book is of great* utility; not, *this book was written for the utility of ſcholars.*

Thoſe things which have long gone together, are confederate; whereas new things piece not ſo well; but though they help by their *utility*, yet they trouble by their inconformity. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Should we blindly obey the reſtraints of phyſicians and aſtrologers, we ſhould confine the *utility* of phyſick unto a very few days. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

M. Zulichem deſired me that I would give a relation of the cure of the gout, that might be made publick, as a thing which might prove of common *utility* to ſo great numbers as were ſubject to that diſeaſe. *Temple.*

U'tis. *n. ſ.* A word which probably is corrupted, at leaſt, is not now underſtood. *Utis* was the *octave* of a ſaint's day, and may perhaps be taken for any feſtivity.

Then here will be old *utis*: it will be an excellent ſtratagem. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

U'tmost. *adj.* [uτmœꞅτ, Saxon; from uττeꞃ.] 1. Extreme; placed at the extremity. 2. Being in the higheſt degree.

(1.) Much like a ſubtile ſpider, which doth ſit
In middle of her web, which ſpreadeth wide;
If ought do touch the *utmoſt* thread of it,
She feels it inſtantly on every ſide. *Davies.*

As far remov'd from God and light of heav'n,
As from the center thrice to th' *utmoſt* pole. *Milton.*

——— I went, by your command,
To view the *utmoſt* limits of the land. *Dryden.*

(2.) — I'll undertake to bring him,
Where he ſhall anſwer by a lawful form,
In peace, to his *utmoſt* peril. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

U'tmost. *n. ſ.* The moſt that can be; the greateſt power; the higheſt degree; the greateſt effort.

——— What miſcarries,
Shall be the general's, fault, though he perform
To the *utmoſt* of a man. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

——— I will be free,
Even to the *utmoſt* as I pleaſe in words. *Shakeſp.*

Such a conſcience, as has employed the *utmoſt* of its ability to give itſelf the beſt information, and cleareſt knowledge of its duty, that it can, is a rational ground for a man to build ſuch an hope upon. *South.*

——— Try your fortune. ———
—I have to the *utmoſt*. Doſt thou think me deſperate
Without juſt cauſe. *Dryden's All for Love.*

A man, having carefully enquired into all the grounds of probability and unlikelineſs, and done his *utmoſt* to inform himſelf in all particulars, may come to acknowledge on which ſide the probability reſts. *Locke.*

The enemy thinks of raiſing threeſcore thouſand men: let us perform our *utmoſt*, and we ſhall overwhelm them with our multitudes. *Addiſon.*

U'tter. *adj.* [uττeꞃ, Saxon.] 1. Situate on the outſide, or remote from the centre. 2. Placed beyond any compaſs; out of any place. 3. Extreme; exceſſive; utmoſt. This ſeems to be *Milton*'s meaning here; though the former ſenſe may ſerve. 4. Complete; total. 5. Peremptory. 6. Perfect; mere.

(1.) ——— In my flight
Through *utter* and through middle darkneſs borne,
I ſung of chaos, and eternal night. *Milton.*

(2.) Purſue theſe ſons of darkneſs; drive them out
From all heav'n's bounds, into the *utter* deep. *Milton.*

(3.) Such place eternal juſtice had prepar'd
For thoſe rebellious; here their priſon ordain'd
In *utter* darkneſs; and their portion ſet
As far remov'd from God, and light of heav'n,
As from the center thrice to th' utmoſt pole. *Milton.*

(4.) The parliament thought the *utter* taking it away neceſſary for the preſervation of the kingdom. *Clarendon.*

(5.) There could not be any other eſtimate made of the loſs, than by the *utter* refuſal of the auxiliary regiments of London and Kent to march farther. *Clarendon.*

(6.) They feel fewer corporal pains, and are *utter* ſtrangers to all thoſe anxious thoughts which diſquiet mankind. *Atterbury.*

To **U'tter.** *v. a.* [from the adjective; to make publick, or *let out*; *palam facere*] 1. To ſpeak; to pronounce; to expreſs. 2. To diſcloſe; to diſcover; to publiſh. 3. To ſell; to vend 4. To diſperſe; to emit at large.

(1.) Men ſpake not with the inſtruments of writing, neither writ with the inſtruments of ſpeech; and yet things recorded with the one, and *uttered* with the other, may be preached well enough with both. *Hooker.*

Theſe very words I've heard him *utter.* *Shakeſp.*

There's more gold: but, ſirrah,
We ſay the dead are well. Bring it to that,
The gold I give thee will I melt, and pour
Down thy ill-*uttering* throat. *Shakeſp.*

Shall not they teach thee and tell thee, and *utter* words but of their heart. *Job*, viii. 10.

— Who knows but his poor, bleeding heart,
Amidſt its agonies, remember'd Marcia,
And the laſt words he *utter'd* call'd me cruel. *Addiſon.*

(2.) When do partial and ſiniſter affections more *utter* themſelves, than when an election is committed to many. *Whitgifte.*

Were it folly to be modeſt in *uttering* what is known to all the world. *Raleigh.*

I meant my words ſhould not reach your ears; but what I *utter'd* was moſt true. *Dryden's All for Love.*

(3.) Such mortal drugs I have, but Mantua's law
Is death to any he that *utters* them.
Shakeſp. Rom. and Juliet.

They bring it home, and *utter* it commonly by the name of Newfoundland fiſh. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

The Devonſhire and Somerſetſhire graſiers feed yearly great droves of cattle in the north quarter of Cornwall, and *utter* them at home. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

(4.) To preſerve us from ruin, the whole kingdom ſhould continue in a firm reſolution never to receive or *utter* this fatal coin. *Swift.*

U'tterable. *adj.* [from *utter.*] Expreſſible; ſuch as may be utterd.

U'tterance. *n. ſ.* [from *utter.*] 1. Pronunciation; manner of ſpeaking. 2. [*Outrance*, Fr.] Extremity; terms of extreme hoſtility. Out of uſe. 3. Vocal expreſſion; emiſſion from the mouth.

(1.) He, with *utt'rance* grave, and countenance ſad,
From point to point diſcours'd his voyage. *Spenſer.*

Many a man thinks admirably well, who has a poor *utter-*

ance ; while others have a charming manner of ſpeech, but their thoughts are trifling. *Watts.*

(2.) Of him I gather'd honour ;
Which he to ſeek of me again perforce,
Behoves me keep at *utterance.* *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*
——— Come, fate, into the liſt,
And champion me to th' *utterance.* *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

(3.) 'Till Adam, though no leſs than Eve abaſh'd
At length gave *utterance* to theſe words conſtrain'd. *Milton.*

Speaking is a ſenſible expreſſion of the notions of the mind, by ſeveral diſcriminations of *utterance* of voice, uſed as ſigns, having by conſent ſeveral determinate ſignificancies. *Holder.*

There have been ſome inventions, which have been able for the *utterance* of articulate ſounds, as the ſpeaking of certain words. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

U'TTERER. *n. ſ.* [from *utter.*] 1. One who pronounces. 2. A divulger ; a diſcloſer. 3. A ſeller ; a vender.

(2.) *Utterers* of ſecrets he from thence debarr'd ;
Babblers of folly, and blazers of crime. *Spenſer.*

U'TTERLY. *adv.* [from *utter.*] Fully ; completely ; perfectly. For the moſt part, in an ill ſenſe.

God, whoſe property is to ſhew his mercies then greateſt, when they are neareſt to be *utterly* deſpaired. *Hooker.*

Arguments taken from the authority of men, may not only ſo far forth as hath been declared, but further alſo be of ſome force in human ſciences ; which force, be it never ſo ſmall, doth ſhew that they are not *utterly* naught. *Hooker.*

All your int'reſt in thoſe territories
Is *utterly* bereft you ; all is loſt. *Shakeſp. Hen. VI.*

He was ſo *uttrely* tired with an employment ſo contrary to his humour, that he did not conſider the means that would lead him out of it. *Clarendon.*

There is no where any nation ſo *utterly* loſt to all things of law and morality, as not to believe the exiſtence of God. *Wilkins.*

While in the fleſh we cannot be *utterly* inſenſible of the afflictions that befal us. *Atterbury.*

U'TTERMOST. *adj.* [from *utter.*] Extreme ; being in the higheſt degree. 2. Moſt remote.

(1.) ——— Bereave me not,
Whereon I live ! thy gentle looks, thy aid,
Thy counſel in this *uttermoſt* diſtreſs. *Milton.*

(2.) The land, from the *uttermoſt* end of the ſtraits on Peru ſide, did go towards the ſouth. *Abbot's Deſcrip. of the World.*

U'TTERMOST. *n. ſ.* The greateſt.

There needed neither promiſe nor perſuaſion to make her do her *uttermoſt* for her father's ſervice. *Sidney.*

He cannot have ſufficient honour done unto him ; but the *uttermoſt* we can do, we muſt. *Hooker.*

UVE'OUS. *adj.* [from *uva,* Latin.] The *uveous* coat, or iris of the eye, hath a muſculous power, and can dilate and contract that round hole in it, called the pupil. *Ray on the Creation.*

VULCA'NO. *n. ſ.* [Italian.] A burning mountain : it is commonly written after the Italian *volcano.*

Earth calcin'd, flies off into the air ; the aſhes of burning mountains, in *vulcanos,* will be carried to great diſtances. *Arbuthnot.*

VU'LGAR. *adj.* [*vulgaire,* Fr. *vulgaris,* Lat.] 1. Plebeian ; ſuiting to the common people ; practiſed among the common people. 2. Vernacular ; national. 3. Mean ; low ; being of the common rate. 4. Publick ; commonly bruited.

(1.) Men who have paſſed all their time in low and *vulgar* life, cannot have a ſuitable idea of the ſeveral beauties and blemiſhes in the actions of great men. *Addiſon.*

(2.) It might be more uſeful to the Engliſh reader, who was to be his immediate care, to write in our *vulgar* language. *Fell.*

(3.) It requiring too great a ſagacity for *vulgar* minds to draw the line between virtue and vice, no wonder if moſt men attempt not a laborious ſcrutiny into things themſelves, but only take names and words, and ſo reſt in them. *South.*

Now waſting years my former ſtrength confound,
And added woes have bow'd me to the ground :
Yet by the ſtubble you may gueſs the grain,
And mark the ruins of no *vulgar* man. *Broome.*

(4.) Do you hear aught of a battle toward ?——
— Moſt ſure, and *vulgar* ; every one hears that. *Shakeſp.*

VU'LGAR. *n. ſ.* [*vulgaire,* Fr.] The common people.

——— I'll about ;
Drive away the *vulgar* from the ſtreets. *Shakeſp.*

Thoſe men, and their adherents, were then looked upon by the affrighted *vulgar,* as greater protectors of their laws and liberties than myſelf. *King Charles.*

The moſt conſidering and wiſeſt men in all ages and nations, have conſtantly differed from the *vulgar* in their thought. *Wilkins.*

The *vulgar* imagine the pretender to have been a child impoſed upon the nation by the fraudulent zeal of his parents, and their bigotted counſellors. *Swift.*

VU'LGARISM. *n. ſ.* [from *vulgar.*] Groſſneſs ; meanneſs ; vulgarity.

The great events of Greek and Roman fable and hiſtory, which early education, and the uſual courſe of reading have made familiar and intereſting to all Europe, without being degraded by the *vulgariſm* of ordinary life in any country. *Reynolds.*

VULGA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *vulgar.*] 1. Meanneſs ; ſtate of the loweſt people. 2. Mean or groſs mode.

(1.) Although their condition may place them many ſpheres above the multitude ; yet are they ſtill within the line of *vulgarity,* and democratical enemies to truth. *Brown.*

True it is, and I hope I ſhall not offend their *vulgarities,* if I ſay they are daily mocked into error by deviſers. *Brown.*

(2.) Is the grandeſophos of Perſius, and the ſublimity of Juvenal to be circumſcribed with the meanneſs of words, and *vulgarity* of expreſſion. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*

VU'LGARLY. *adv.* [from *vulgar.*] Commonly ; in the ordinary manner ; among the common people.

He was, which people much reſpect
In princes, and which pleaſes *vulgarly,*
Of goodly pers'nage and of ſweet aſpect. *Daniel.*

He that believes himſelf uncapable of pardon, goes on without thought of reforming ; ſuch an one we call *vulgarly* a deſperate perſon. *Hammond's Practical Catechiſm.*

As it is *vulgarly* underſtood, that he cut a paſſage for his army through theſe mighty mountains, it may ſeem incredible. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

VU'LNERABLE. *adj.* [*vulnerable,* Fr. *vulnerabilis,* Latin.] Suſceptive of wounds ; liable to external injuries.

Let fall thy blade on *vulnerable* creſts ;
I bear a charmed life, which muſt not yield
To one of woman born. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Achilles though dipt in Styx, yet, having his heel untouched by that water, although he were fortified elſewhere, he was ſlain in that part, as only *vulnerable* in the inferior and brutal part. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

VU'LNERARY. *adj.* [*vulneraire,* Fr. *vulnerarius,* Latin.] Uſeful in the cure of wounds.

Try whether the ſame effect will not enſue, by common *vulnerary* plaiſters. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

I kept the orifice open, and preſcribed him *vulneraries.* *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To **VU'LNERATE.** *v. a.* [*vulnero,* Lat.] To wound ; to hurt.

There is an intercourſe between the magnetick unguent and the *vulnerated* body. *Glanville's Sceps.*

VU'LPINE. *adj.* [*vulpinus,* Lat.] Belonging to a fox.

VU'LTURE. *n. ſ.* [*vultur,* Lat.] A large bird of prey remarkable for voracity.

Nor the night raven, that ſtill deadly yells,
Nor grieſly *vultures* make us once affear'd. *Spenſer.*

We've willing dames enough, there cannot be
That *vulture* in you to devour ſo many,
As will to greatneſs dedicate themſelves. *Shakeſp.*

A rav'nous *vulture* in his open'd ſide,
Her crooked beak and cruel talons try'd. *Dryden.*

VU'LTURINE. *adj.* [*vulturinus*, Lat.] Belonging to a vulture.

UVU'LA. *n. ſ.* [*uvula*, Lat.] In anatomy, a round ſoft ſpongeous body, ſuſpended from the palate near the foramina of the noſtrils over the glottis. *Dict.*

By an inſtrument bended up at one end, I got up behind the *uvula*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

UXO'RIOUS. *adj.* [*uxorius*, Latin.] Submiſſively fond of a wife; infected with connubial dotage.

Towards his queen he was nothing *uxorious*, nor ſcarce indulgent; but companionable and reſpective. *Bacon.*

That *uxorious* king whoſe heart, though large,
Beguil'd by fair idolatreſſes, fell
To idols foul. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
—— How would'ſt thou inſult,
When I muſt live *uxorious* to thy will
In perfect thraldom, how again betray me. *Milton.*

UXO'RIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *uxorious*.] With fond ſubmiſſion to a wife.

If thou art thus *uxoriouſly* inclin'd
To bear thy bondage with a willing mind,
Prepare thy neck. *Dryden's Juv.*

UXO'RIOUSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *uxorious*.] Connubial dotage; fond ſubmiſſion to a wife.

W.

W, Is a letter of which the form is not to be ſound in the alphabets of the learned languages; though it is not improbable that by our *w* is expreſſed the ſound of the Roman *v*, and the Eolick *f*. Both the form and ſound are excluded from the languages derived from the Latin.

W is ſometimes improperly uſed in diphthongs as a vowel, for *u*, *view*; *ſtrew*: the ſound of *w* conſonant, if it be a conſonant, is uniform.

To WA'BBLE. *v. n.* [A low barbarous word.] To move from ſide to ſide; to change direction.

If in your work you find it *wabble*; that is, that one ſide of the flat inclines to the right or left hand, with ſoft blows of an hammer ſet it to rights, and then ſcrew it hard up. *Moxon.*

WAD. *n. ſ.* [ƿeoꝺ, hay, Saxon.] 1. A bundle of ſtraw or other looſe matter thruſt cloſe together. 2. *Wadd*, or black lead, is a mineral of great uſe and value. *Woodward.*

WA'DDING. *n. ſ.* [from *wad*, *vad*, Iſlandick.] A kind of ſoft ſtuff looſely woven, with which the ſkirts of coats are ſtuffed out.

To WA'DDLE. *v. n.* [*wagghelen*, Dutch, to *waggle*; whence, by a caſual corruption, *waddle*.] To ſhake, in walking from ſide to ſide; to deviate in motion from a right line.

She could have run and *waddled* all about. *Shakeſp.*

The ſtrutting petticoat ſmooths and levels all diſtinctions; while I cannot but be troubled to ſee ſo many well-ſhaped, innocent virgins bloated up, and *waddling* up and down like big-bellied women. *Spectator.*

——— The farmer's gooſe,
Grown fat with corn and ſitting ſtill,
Can ſcarce get o'er the barn-door ſill,
And hardly *waddles* forth to cool
Her belly in the neighb'ring pool. *Swift.*

Dulneſs, of buſineſs the directing ſoul,
To human heads, like biaſs to the bowl;
Which, as more pond'rous, makes their aim more true,
Obliquely *waddling* to the mark in view. *Pope.*

She drawls her words, and *waddles* in her pace;
Unwaſh't her hands, and much beſnuff't her face. *Young.*

To WADE. *v. n.* [from *vadum*, Lat. pronounced *wadum*.] 1. To walk through the waters; to paſs water without ſwimming. 2. To paſs difficultly and laboriouſly.

(1.) We'll *wade* to the market-place in Frenchmen's blood. *Shakeſp.*

She *waded* through the dirt to pluck him off. *Shakeſpeare.*

——— I am in blood
Stept in ſo far, that, ſhould I *wade* no more,
Returning were as tedious as go o'er. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

He ſtaid ſeven days at the Craſſus, until a bridge was made for the tranſporting of his army, for that the river was not to be *waded* over. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

— Then ſince fortune's favours fade;
You that in her arms do ſleep,
Learn to ſwim, and not to *wade*,
For the hearts of kings are deep. *Wotton's Poems.*

With head, hands, wings, or feet purſues his way,
And ſwims, or ſinks, or *wades*, or creeps, or flies. *Milton.*

It is hard to *wade* deep in baths where ſprings ariſe. *Brown.*

Fowls that frequent waters, and only *wade*, have as well long legs as long necks; and thoſe that are made for ſwimming have feet like oars. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

(2.) They were not permitted to enter unto war, nor conclude any league of peace, nor to *wade* through any act of moment between them and foreign ſtates, unleſs the oracle of God, or his prophets, were firſt conſulted with. *Hooker.*

I have *waded* through the whole cauſe, ſearching the truth by the cauſes of truth. *Hooker.*

Virtue gives herſelf light, through darkneſs for to *wade*. *Spenſer.*

Occaſions you have met with to excite your faculties to *wade* a little farther into the poſitive part of theſe doctrines. *Hammond.*

I ſhould chuſe rather with ſpitting and ſcorn to be tumbled into the duſt in blood, bearing witneſs to any known truth of our Lord; than, by a denial of thoſe truths, through blood and perjury *wade* to a ſceptre, and lord it in a throne. *South.*

'Tis not to my purpoſe to *wade* into thoſe bottomleſs controverſies, which, like a gulph, have ſwallowed up ſo much time of learned men. *Decay of Piety.*

——— The dame
Now try'd the ſtairs, and *wading* through the night,
Search'd all the deep receſs, and uſher'd into light. *Dryden.*

The wrathful God then plunges from above,
And where in thickeſt waves the ſparkles drove,
There lights, and *wades* through fumes, and gropes his way,
Half-ſing'd, half-ſtiſ'd. *Dryden.*

The king's admirable conduct has *waded* through all theſe difficulties. *Davenant.*

Simonides, the more he contemplated the nature of the Deity, found that he *waded* but the more out of his depth, and that he loſt himſelf in the thought. *Addiſon.*

WA'FER. *n. ſ.* [*wafel*, Dutch.] 1. A thin cake. 2. The bread given in the euchariſt by the Romaniſts. 3. Paſte made to cloſe letters.

(1.) Wife, make us a dinner; ſpare fleſh, neither corn;
Make *wafers* and cakes, for our ſheepe muſt be ſhorne. *Tuſſer.*

Poor Sancho they perſuaded that he enjoyed a great dominion, and then gave him nothing to ſubſiſt upon but *wafers* and marmalade. *Pope.*

(2.) That the ſame body of Chriſt ſhould be in a thouſand places at once; that the whole body ſhould lie hid in a little thin *wafer*; yet ſo, that the members thereof ſhould not one run into another, but continue diſtinct, and have an order agreeable to a man's body, it doth exceed reaſon. *Hall.*

To **WAFT.** *v. a.* preter. *wafted*, or perhaps *waft*; particip. paſſive *wafted*, or *waft*. [probably from *wave.*] 1. To carry through the air, or on the water. 2. To buoy; to make float; to hinder from ſinking. 3. To beckon; to inform by a ſign of any thing moving.

(1.) — A braver choice of dauntleſs ſpirits,
Than now the Engliſh bottoms have *waft* o'er,
Did never float upon the ſwelling tide. *Shakeſp.*
——— Our high admiral
Shall *waft* them over with our royal fleet. *Shakeſp.*
Thence *wafted* with a merry gale,
Sees Leinſter, and the golden vale. *Drayton.*
Nor dares his tranſport-veſſel croſs the waves,
With ſuch whoſe bones are not compos'd in graves:
A hundred years they wander on the ſhores;
At length, their penance done, are *wafted* o'er. *Dryden.*
Lend to this wretch your hand, and *waft* him o'er
To the ſweet banks of yon forbidden ſhore. *Dryden.*

From hence might firſt ſpring that opinion of the vehicles of ſpirits; the vulgar conceiving that the breath was that wherein the ſoul was *wafted* and carried away. *Ray.*

They before *wafted* over their troops into Sicily in open veſſels. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

In vain you tell your parting lover,
You wiſh fair winds may *waft* him over:
Alas! what winds can happy prove,
That bear me far from what I love. *Prior.*
Speed the ſoft intercourſe from ſoul to ſoul,
And *waft* a ſigh from Indus to the pole. *Pope.*

(2.) Whether cripples, who have loſt their thighs, will not ſink but float; their lungs being able to *waft* up their bodies which are in others overpoiſed by the hinder legs, we have not made experiment. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To **WAFT.** *v. n.* To float.

It *wafted* nearer yet, and then ſhe knew,
That what before ſhe but ſurmis'd, was true. *Dryden.*
Thoſe trumpets his triumphant entry tell,
And now the ſhouts *waft* near the citadel. *Dryden.*

WAFT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. A floating body. I know not whether authoriſed. 2. Motion of a ſtreamer. Uſed as a token or mean of information at ſea.

(1.) From the bellowing eaſt oft the whirlwind's wing
Sweeps up the burthen of whole wintry plains,
In one wide *waft*. *Thomſon's Winter.*

WA'FTAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *waft.*] Carriage by water or air. Not in uſe.

What ſhip of Epidamnum ſtays for me? ——
— A ſhip you ſent me to, to hire *waftage*. *Shakeſp.*
—— I ſtalk about her door,
Like a ſtrange ſoul upon the Stygian banks,
Staying for *waftage*. *Shakeſp. Troilus and Creſſida.*

WA'FTER. *n. ſ.* [from *waft.*] A paſſage boat. *Ainſw.*

WA'FTURE. *n. ſ.* [from *waft.*] The act of waving. Not in uſe.

—— You anſwer'd not;
But with an angry *wafture* of your hand
Gave ſign for me to leave you. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

To **WAG.** *v. a.* [paʒlan, Saxon; *waggen*, Dutch.] To move lightly; to ſhake ſlightly.

You may as well forbid the mountain pines
To *wag* their high tops, and to make a noiſe,
When they are fretted with the guſts of heav'n. *Shakeſp.*
All that paſs hiſs and *wag* their heads at thee. *La.* ii. 15.
Thou canſt not *wag* thy finger, or begin
The leaſt light motion, but it tends to ſin. *Dryden.*
So have I ſeen in black and white,
A prating thing, a magpye hight,
Majeſtically ſtalk;
A ſtately, worthleſs animal,
That plies the tongue, and *was* the tail,
All flutter, pride, and talk. *Swift.*

To **WAG.** *v. n.* 1. To be in quick or ludicrous motion. 2. To go; to pack off. 3. To be moved.

(1.) Be merry, be merry, my wife has all;
For women are ſhrews, both ſhort and tall;
'Tis merry in hall, where beards *wag* all. *Shakeſp.*
I can counterfeit the deep tragedian;
Tremble and ſtart at *wagging* of a ſtraw. *Shakeſp.*
I will fight with him upon this theme,
Until my eyelids will no longer *wag*. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*
(2.) I will provoke him to't, or let him *wag*. *Shakeſp.*
(3.) —— Her charms ſhe mutter'd o'er;
And yet the reſty ſieve *wagg'd* ne'er the more:
I wept for woe. *Dryden's Theocritus.*

WAG. *n. ſ.* [pœʒan, Saxon, to cheat.] Any one ludicrouſly miſchievous; a merry droll.

Cupid the *wag*, that lately conquer'd had
Wiſe counſellors, ſtout captains puiſſant;
And ty'd them faſt to lead his triumphs bad,
Glutted with them, now plays with meaneſt things. *Sidney.*
Was not my lord the verier *wag* o' th' two? *Shakeſp.*
We wink at *wags*, when they offend,
And ſpare the boy, in hopes the man may mend. *Dryden.*

A counſellor never pleaded without a piece of packthread in his hand, which he uſed to twiſt about a finger all the while he was ſpeaking: the *wags* uſed to call it the thread of his diſcourſe. *Addiſon.*

WAGE. *n. ſ.* the plural *wages* is now only uſed. [*wegen*, or *wagen*, German; *gages*, Fr.] 1. Pay given for ſervice. 2. Gage; pledge. *Ainſworth.*

(1.) ——— All friends ſhall taſte
The *wages* of their virtue, and all foes
The cup of their deſervings. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
The laſt petition is for my men; they are the pooreſt,
But poverty could never draw them from me;
That they may have their *wages* duly paid them,
And ſomething over to remember me. *Shakeſp.*
——— He with a mighty *wage*,
Won ſuch, themſelves by oath as deeply durſt engage.
Drayton.

By Tom Thumb, a fairy page;
He ſent it, and doth him engage,
By promiſe of a mighty *wage*,
It ſecretly to carry. *Drayton's Nymphid.*

The thing itſelf is not only our duty, but our glory: and he who hath done this work, has in the very work partly received his *wages*. *South.*

To **WAGE.** *v. a.* [The origination of this word, which is now only uſed in the phraſe *to wage war*, is not eaſily diſcovered; *waegen*, in German, is to attempt any thing dangerous.] 1. To attempt; to venture. 2. To make; to carry on. Applied to war. 3. [From *wage, wages.*] To ſet to hire. Not in uſe. 4. To take to hire; to hire for pay; to hold in pay; to employ for wages. Obſolete. 5. [In law.] When an action of debt is brought againſt one, as for money or chattels, left or lent the defendant, the defendant may *wage* his law; that is, ſwear, and certain perſons with him, that he owes nothing to the plantiff in manner as he hath declared. The offer to make the oath is called *wager* of law: and when it is accompliſhed, it is called the making or doing of law. *Blount.*

(1.) We muſt not think the Turk is ſo unſkilful,
Neglecting an attempt of eaſe and gain,
To wake and *wage* a danger profitleſs. *Shakeſp.*
(2.) Return to her, and fifty men diſmiſs'd!
No; rather I abjure all roofs, and chuſe
To *wage* againſt the enmity o' th' air,
To be a comrade with the wolf. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*
The ſonnes of Greece *wag'd war* at Troy. *Chapman.*

Your reputation *wages war* with the enemies of your royal family, even within their trenches. *Dryden.*

He ponder'd, which of all his ſons was fit
To reign, and *wage* immortal *war* with wit. *Dryden.*
(3.) ——— Thou muſt *wage*
Thy works for wealth, and life for gold engage. *Spenſer.*

(4.) I ſeem'd his follower, not partner; and
He *wag'd* me with his countenance, as if
I had been mercenary. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

The officers of the admiralty having places of ſo good benefit, it is their parts, being well *waged* and rewarded, exactly to look into the ſound building of ſhips. *Raleigh.*

The king had erected his courts of ordinary reſort, and was at the charge not only to *wage* juſtice and their miniſters, but alſo to appoint the ſafe cuſtody of records. *Bacon.*

This great lord came not over with any great number of *waged* ſoldiers. *Davies's Ireland.*

WA'GER. *n. ſ.* [from *wage*, to venture.] 1. A bet; any thing pledged upon a chance or performance. 2. Subject on which bets are laid. 3. [In law.] An offer to make oath. See *To Wage* in law.

(1.) Love and miſchief made a *wager*, which ſhould have moſt power in me. *Sidney.*

Full faſt ſhe fled, ne ever look'd behind;
As if her life upon the *wager* lay. *Spenſer.*

As ſoon hereafter will I *wagers* lay
'Gainſt what an oracle ſhall ſay,
Fool that I was, to venture to deny
A tongue ſo us'd to victory,
A tongue ſo bleſt by nature and by art
That never yet it ſpoke but gain'd a heart. *Cowley.*

Beſides theſe plates for horſe-races, the *wagers* may be as the perſons pleaſe. *Temple.*

Factious, and fav'ring this or t'other ſide,
Their *wagers* back their wiſhes. *Dryden.*

If any atheiſt can ſtake his ſoul for a *wager*, againſt ſuch an inexhauſtible diſproportion; let him never hereafter accuſe others of credulity. *Bentley's Sermons.*

(2.) The ſea ſtrove with the winds which ſhould be louder; and the ſhrouds of the ſhip, with a ghaſtful noiſe to them that were in it, witneſſed that their ruin was the *wager* of the other's contention. *Sidney.*

(3.) Multiplication of actions upon the caſe were rare formerly, and thereby *wager* of law ouſted, which diſcouraged many ſuits. *Hale.*

To WA'GER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To lay; to pledge as a bet; to pledge upon ſome caſualty or performance.

'Twas merry, when you *wager'd* on your angling. *Shakeſp.*

He that will lay much to ſtake upon every flying ſtory, may as well *wager* his eſtate which way the wind will ſit next morning. *Government of the Tongue.*

— I feed my father's flock;
What can I *wager* from the common ſtock? *Dryden.*

WA'GES. *n. ſ.* See WAGE.

WA'GGERY. *n. ſ.* [from *wag.*] Miſchievous merriment; roguiſh trick; ſarcaſtical gaiety.

'Tis not the *waggeries* or cheats practiſed among ſchool-boys, that makes an able man; but the principles of juſtice, generoſity and ſobriety. *Locke.*

WA'GGISH. *adj.* [from *wag.*] Knaviſhly merry; merrily miſchievous; frolickſome.

——— Change fear and niceneſs,
The handmaids of all women, or, more truly,
Woman its pretty ſelf, to *waggiſh* courage. *Shakeſp.*

This new conceit is the *waggiſh* ſuggeſtion of ſome ſly and ſculking atheiſts. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

A company of *waggiſh* boys watching of frogs at the ſide of a pond, ſtill as any of them put up their heads, they would be pelting them down with ſtones. Children, ſays one of the frogs, you never conſider, that though this may be play to you, 'tis death to us. *L'Eſtrange.*

As boys, on holidays let looſe to play,
Lay *waggiſh* traps for girls that paſs that way;
Then ſhout to ſee in dirt and deep diſtreſs
Some ſilly cit. *Dryden.*

WA'GGISHLY. *adv.* [from *waggiſh.*] In a waggiſh manner.

WA'GGISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *waggiſh.*] Merry miſchief.

A Chriſtian boy in Conſtantinople had like to have been ſtoned for gagging, in a *waggiſhneſs*, a long billed fowl. *Bacon.*

To WA'GGLE. *v. n.* [*wagghelen*, German.] To waddle; to move from ſide to ſide.

The ſport Baſilius would ſhow to Zelmane, was the mounting of his hawk at a heron, which getting up on his *waggling* wings with pain, as though the air next to the earth were not fit for his great body to fly through, was now grown to diminiſh the ſight of himſelf. *Sidney.*

Why do you go nodding and *waggling* ſo, as if hip-ſhot? ſays the gooſe to her goſſeling. *L'Eſtrange.*

WA'GON *n. ſ.* [pœgen, Saxon; *waeghens*, Dutch; *vagn*, Iſlandick.] 1. A heavy carriage for burthens. 2. A chariot. Not in uſe.

(1.) The Hungarian tents, were encloſed round with *waggons*, one chained to another. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

Waggons fraught with utenſils of war. *Milton.*

(2.) Now fair Phœbus 'gan decline in haſte,
His weary *waggon* to the weſtern vale. *Spenſer.*

Then to her *waggon* ſhe betakes,
And with her bears the witch. *Spenſer.*

——— O Proſerpina,
For the flowers now that frighted thou let'ſt fall
From Dis's *waggon*. *Shakeſp.*

Her *waggon* ſpokes made of long ſpinners legs;
The cover, of the wings of graſshoppers. *Shakeſp.*

WA'GONAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *wagon.*] Money paid for carriage in a waggon.

WA'GONER. *n. ſ.* [from *wagon.*] One who drives a wagon.

By this, the northern *waggoner* had ſet
His ſevenfold team behind the ſtedfaſt ſtar,
That was in ocean waves yet never wet. *Spenſer.*

Gallop apace, you fi'ry-footed ſteeds,
Tow'rd Phœbus' manſion! ſuch a *waggoner*
As Phaeton would whip you to the weſt. *Shak.*

A *waggoner* took notice upon the creaking of a wheel, that it was the worſt wheel that made moſt noiſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

The *waggoners* that curſe their ſtanding teams,
Wou'd wake e'en drowſy Druſus from his dreams. *Dryden.*

WA'GTAIL. *n. ſ.* [*motacilla*, Lat.] A bird. *Ainſw.*

WAID. [I ſuppoſe for *weighed.*] Cruſhed.

His horſe *waid* in the back, and ſhoulder ſhotten. *Shak.*

WAIF. *n. ſ.* [*wavium*; *waivium*, law Latin; from *wave.*] Goods found, but claim'd by no body; that of which every one waves the claim. Sometimes written *weif*, or *weft*.

To WAIL. *v. a.* [*gualare*, Italian.] To moan; to lament; to bewail.

Wiſe men ne'er *wail* their preſent woes,
But preſently prevent the ways to *wail*. *Shak.*

Say, if my ſpouſe maintains her royal truſt?
Or if no more her abſent lord ſhe *wails*,
But the falſe woman o'er the wife prevails? *Pope.*

To WAIL. *v. n.* To grieve audibly; to expreſs ſorrow.

Tom ſhall make him weep and *wail*. *Shak.*

I will *wail* and howl. *Mic.* i. 8.

WAIL. *n. ſ.* Audible ſorrow.

——— Around the woods
She ſighs her ſong, which with her *wail* reſound. *Thomſon.*

WA'ILING. *n. ſ.* [from *wail.*] Lamentation; moan; audible ſorrow.

Other cries amongſt the Iriſh, ſavour of the Scythian barbariſm; as the lamentations of their burials, with diſpairful outcries, and immoderate *wailings*. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

The camp filled with lamentation and mourning, which would be increaſed by the weeping and *wailing* of them, which ſhould never ſee their brethren. *Knolles.*

Take up *wailing* for us, that our eyes may run down with tears. *Jer.* ix. 18.

The *wailings* of a maiden I recite. *Gay.*

WA'ILFUL. *adj.* [from *wail* and *full.*] Sorrowful; mournful.

Lay lime to tangle her deſires
By *wailful* ſonnets, whoſe compoſed rhimes
Should be full fraught with ſerviceable vows. *Shak.*

Wain. *n. ſ.* [contracted from *wagon.*] A carriage.

There antient night arriving, did alight
From her high weary *wain.* *Spenſer.*
Yours be the harveſt; 'tis the beggar's gain,
To glean the fallings of the loaded *wain.* *Dryden.*

Wa'inage. *n. ſ.* [from *wain.*] A finding of carriages. *Ainſworth.*

Wa'inrope. *n. ſ.* [*wain* and *rope*] A large cord, with which the load is tied on the wagon; cartrope.

Oxen and *wainropes* cannot hale them together. *Shak.*

Wa'inscot. *n. ſ.* [*wageſchot*, Dutch.] The inner wooden covering of a wall.

Some have the veins more varied and chambletted; as oak, whereof *wainſcot* is made. *Bacon.*

She never could part with plain *wainſcot* and clean hangings. *Arbuthnot.*

A rat your utmoſt rage defies,
That ſafe behind the *wainſcot* lies. *Swift.*

To **Wa'inscot.** *v. a.* [*waegenſchotten*, Dutch.] 1. To line walls with boards. 2. To line buildings with different materials.

(1.) Muſick ſoundeth better in chambers *wainſcotted* than hanged. *Bacon.*

(2.) It is moſt curiouſly lined, or *wainſcotted*, with a white teſtaceous cruſt, of the ſame ſubſtance and thickneſs with the *tubuli marini*. *Grew.*

One ſide commands a view of the garden, and the other is *wainſcotted* with looking-glaſs. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Wair. *n. ſ.* [In carpentry.] A piece of timber two yards long, and a foot broad. *Bailey.*

Waist. *n. ſ.* [*gwaſe*, Welſh; from the verb *gwaſen*, to preſs or bind.] 1. The ſmalleſt part of the body; the part below the ribs. 2. The middle deck, or floor of a ſhip.

(1.) The one ſeem'd woman to the *waiſt*, and fair,
But ended foul in many a ſcaly fold,
Voluminous and vaſt. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*
She, as a veil, down to her ſlender *waiſt*,
Her unadorned golden treſſes wore,
Diſhevel'd. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*
They ſeiz'd, and with entangling folds embrac'd,
His neck twice compaſſing, and twice his *waiſt*. *Denham.*
Stiff ſtays conſtrain her ſlender *waiſt*. *Gay.*
(2.) Sheets of water from the clouds are ſent,
Which hiſſing through the planks, the flames prevent,
And ſtop the fiery peſt: four ſhips alone
Burn to the *waiſt*, and for the fleet atone. *Dryd.*

Wa'istcoat. *n. ſ.* [*waiſt* and *coat.*] An inner coat; a coat cloſe to the body.

Selby lean'd out of the coach to ſhew his lac'd *waiſtcoat*. *Richardſon.*

To **Wait.** *v. a.* [*wachten*, Dutch.] 1. To expect; to ſtay for. 2. To attend; to accompany with ſubmiſſion or reſpect. 3. To attend as a conſequence of ſomething. 4. To watch as an enemy.

(1.) Bid them prepare within;
I am to blame to be thus *waited* for. *Shak.*
Aw'd with theſe words, in camps they ſtill abide,
And *wait* with longing looks their promis'd guide. *Dryd.*
Such courage did the antient heroes ſhow,
Who, when they might prevent, would *wait* the blow. *Dryden.*
(2.) He choſe a thouſand horſe, the flow'r of all
His warlike troops, to *wait* the funeral. *Dryden.*
(3.) ——— Such doom
Waits luxury, and lawleſs care of gain. *Philips.*
Remorſe and heavineſs of heart ſhall *wait* thee,
And everlaſting anguiſh be thy portion. *Rowe.*

(4.) He is *waited* for of the ſword. *Job*, xv. 22.

To **Wait.** *v. n.* 1. To expect; to ſtay in expectation. 2. To pay ſervile or ſubmiſſive attendance: with *on* before the ſubject. 3. To attend: with *on*. A phraſe of ceremony. 4. To ſtay; not to depart from. 5. To ſtay by reaſon of ſome hinderance. 6. To look watchfully. 7. To lie in ambuſh as an enemy. 8. To follow as a conſequence.

(1.) All the days of my appointed time will I *wait* till my change come. *Job*, xiv. 14.

He never ſuffered any body to *wait* that came to ſpeak with him, though upon a mere viſit. *Fell.*

——— The poultry ſtand
Waiting upon her charitable hand. *Gay.*
I know, if I am deprived of you, I die:
But oh! I die, if I *wait* longer for you. *A. Philips.*
(2.) Though Syrinx your Pan's miſtreſs were,
Yet Syrinx well might *wait on* her. *Milton's Arcades.*

One morning *waiting on* him at Cauſham, ſmiling upon me, he ſaid, he could tell me ſome news of myſelf. *Denham.*

Fortune and victory he did purſue,
To bring them, as his ſlaves, to *wait on* you. *Dryden.*

A parcel of ſoldiers robbed a farmer of his poultry, and then made him *wait* at table. *Swift.*

We can now not only converſe with, but gladly attend and *wait upon* the pooreſt kind of people. *Law.*

(3.) The dinner is on the table; my father deſires your worſhip's company.—

—I will *wait on* him. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

(4.) How ſhall we know when to *wait* for, when to decline perſecution. *South's Sermons.*

With Vulcan's rage the riſing winds conſpire,
And near our palace rolls the flood of fire:
Haſte, my dear father, 'tis no time to *wait*,
And load my ſhoulders with a willing freight. *Dryd.*

(6.) It is a point of cunning to *wait* upon him, with whom you ſpeak, with your eye, as the Jeſuits give it in precept. *Bacon.*

(7.) Such ambuſh *waited* to intercept thy way. *Milton.*

(8.) It will import thoſe men who dwell careleſs, to enter into ſerious conſultation how they may avert that ruin, which *waits* on ſuch a ſupine temper. *Decay of Piety.*

Wait. *n. ſ.* Ambuſh; inſidious and ſecret attempts. It is commonly uſed in theſe phraſes, *to lay wait*, and to *lie in wait*.

If he hurl at him by laying of *wait*, that he die; he that ſmote him ſhall be put to death. *Num.* xxxv. 20.

As a lion ſhall lie in *wait* for them. *Eccluſ.*
Why ſat'ſt thou like an enemy in *wait*. *Milton.*

Wa'iter. *n. ſ.* [from *wait.*] An attendant; one who attends for the accommodation of others.

Let the drawers be ready with wine and freſh glaſſes;
Let the *waiters* have eyes, though their tongues muſt be ty'd.
Ben. Johnſon's Tavern Academy.
——— The leaſt tart or pie,
By any *waiter* there ſtolen and ſet by. *Biſhop Corbet.*

A man of fire is a general enemy to all the *waiters* where you drink. *Tatler.*

The *waiters* ſtand in ranks; the yeomen cry,
Make room, as if a duke were paſſing by. *Swift.*

Wa'iting *gentlewoman.*
Wa'iting *maid.*
Wa'iting *woman.*
} *n. ſ.* [from *wait.*] An upper ſervant, who attends on a lady in her chamber.

——— He made me mad,
To talk ſo like a *waiting-gentlewoman*,
Of guns, and drums, and wounds. *Shak. H. IV.*

Flibbertigibbet, prince of mopping and mowing, ſince poſſeſſes chamber-maids and *waiting-women*. *Shak. K. Lear.*

All the little lime twigs laid,
By Machiavel the *waiting-maid*. *Cowley.*

The *waiting-woman* might be converſant in romances. *Swift.*

The *waiting-maid* hopes to ingratiate herſelf. *Swift.*

To **WAKE.** *v. n.* [*wakan*, Goth. ꝩacian, Sax. *waecken*, Dutch.] 1. To watch; not to ſleep. 2. To be rouſed from ſleep. 3. To ceaſe to ſleep. 4. To be quick; to be alive. 5. To be put in action; to be excited.

(1.) All night ſhe watch'd, ne once a-down would lay
Her dainty limbs in her ſad dreriment,
But praying ſtill did *wake*, and *waking* did lament. *Spenſer.*

The father *waketh* for the daughter, and the care for her taketh away ſleep. *Eccluſ.* xlii. 9.

Thou holdeſt mine eyes *waking*. *Pſ.* lxxvii. 4.

I cannot think any time, *waking* or ſleeping, without being ſenſible of it. *Locke.*

Though wiſdom *wakes*, ſuſpicion ſleeps. *Milton.*

(2.) Each tree ſtirr'd appetite, whereat I *wak'd.* *Milton.*

(3.) The ſiſters awaked from dreams, which flattered them with more comfort, than their *waking* would conſent to. *Sidney.*

Come, thou powerful God,
And thy leaden charming rod,
Dipt in the Lethean lake,
O'er his watchful temples ſhake,
Leſt he ſhould ſleep, and never *wake*. *Denham.*

(4.) In the valley of Jehoſhaphat,
The judging God ſhall cloſe the book of fate;
And there the laſt aſſizes keep,
For thoſe who *wake*, and thoſe who ſleep. *Dryd.*

(5.) Gentle airs to fan the earth now *wak'd.* *Milton.*

To WAKE. *v. a.* [peccian, Saxon; *wecken*, Dutch.] 1. To rouſe from ſleep. 2. To excite; to put in motion, or action. 3. To bring to life again, as if from the ſleep of death.

(1.) They *wak'd* each other, and I ſtood and heard them. *Shakeſpeare.*

Shock, who thought ſhe ſlept too long,
Leap'd up, and *wak'd* his miſtreſs with his tongue. *Pope.*

(2.) Prepare war, *wake* up the mighty men; let them come up. *Joel*, iii. 9.

Thine, like Amphion's hand, had *wak'd* the ſtone,
And from deſtruction call'd the riſing town;
Nor could he burn ſo faſt, as thou couldſt build. *Prior.*

——— What you've ſaid,
Has *wak'd* a thought in me, which may be lucky. *Rowe.*

To *wake* the ſoul by tender ſtrokes of art,
To raiſe the genius, and to mend the heart. *Prol. to Cato.*

(3.) ——— To ſecond life,
Wak'd in the renovation of the juſt. *Milton.*

WAKE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. The feaſt of the dedication of the church, formerly kept by watching all night. 2. Vigils; ſtate of forbearing ſleep.

(1.) Fill oven ful of flawnes, Ginnie paſſe not for ſleepe,
To-morrow thy father his *wake*-daie will keepe. *Tuſſer.*

The droiling peaſant ſcarce thinks there is any world beyond his village, nor gaiety beyond that of a *wake*. *Government of the Tongue.*

Putting all the Grecian actors down,
And winning at a *wake* their parſley crown. *Dryd.*

Sometimes the vulgar will of mirth partake,
And have exceſſive doings at their *wake*. *King's Art of Cookery.*

(2.) By dimpled brook, and fountain brim,
The wood-nymphs deckt with daiſies trim,
Their merry *wakes* and paſtimes keep:
What hath night to do with ſleep. *Milton.*

WA'KEFUL. *adj.* [*wake* and *full.*] Not ſleeping; vigilant.

Before her gate high God did ſweat ordain,
And *wakeful* watches ever to abide. *Spenſer.*

Why doſt thou ſhake thy leaden ſceptre? go,
Beſtow thy poppy upon *wakeful* woe,
Sickneſs and ſorrow, whoſe pale lids ne'er know
Thy downy finger; dwell upon their eyes,
Shut in their tears; ſhut out their miſeries. *Craſhaw.*

——— All thy fears,
Thy *wakeful* terrors, and affrighting dreams,
Have now their full reward. *Denham's Sophy.*

Diſſembling ſleep, but *wakeful* with the fright,
The day takes off the pleaſure of the night. *Dryden.*

WA'KEFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *wakeful.*] 1. Want of ſleep. 2. Forbearance of ſleep.

(1.) Other perfumes are fit to be uſed in burning agues, conſumptions, and too much *wakefulneſs*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

To WA'KEN. *v. n.* [from *wake.*] To wake; to ceaſe from ſleep; to be rouſed from ſleep.

Early Turnus *wak'ning* with the light,
All clad in armour, calls his troops to fight. *Dryden.*

To WA'KEN. *v. a.* 1. To rouſe from ſleep. 2. To excite to action. 3. To produce; to excite.

(1.) When he was *waken'd* with the noiſe,
And ſaw the beaſt ſo ſmall;
What's this, quoth he, that gives ſo weak a voice,
That *wakens* men withal? *Spenſer.*

A man that is *waken'd* out of ſleep. *Zech.* iv. 1.

We make no longer ſtay; go, *waken* Eve. *Milton.*

(2.) Then Homer's and Tyrtæus' martial muſe
Waken'd the world, and ſounded loud alarms. *Roſcommon.*

(3.) ——— They introduce
Their ſacred ſong, and *waken* raptures high. *Milton.*

WA'KEROBIN. *n. ſ.* [*arum*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

WALE. *n. ſ.* [pel, Saxon; a web.] A riſing part in the ſurface of cloth.

To WALK. *v. a.* [*walen*, German; pealcan, Saxon, to roll.] 1. To move by leiſurely ſteps, ſo that one foot is ſet down, before the other is taken up. 2. It is uſed in the ceremonious language of invitation, for *come* or *go*. 3. To move for exerciſe or amuſement. 4. To move the ſloweſt pace. Not to trot, gallop, or amble. Applied to a horſe. 5. To appear as a ſpectre. 6. To act on any occaſion. 7. To be in motion. Applied to a clamarous or abuſive female tongue; and is ſtill in low language retained. 8. To act in ſleep. 9. To range; to be ſtirring. 10. To move off; to depart. 11. To act in any particular manner. 12. To travel.

(1.) A man was ſeen *walking* before the door very compoſedly. *Clarendon.*

——— The ſelf ſame ſun
At once does ſlow and ſwiftly run.
Swiftly his daily journey' he goes,
But treads his annual with a ſtatelier pace,
And does three hundred rounds encloſe
Within one yearly circle's ſpace.
Thus with a double courſe in the ſame ſphere,
He runs the day and *walks* the year. *Cowley.*

(2.) ——— Sir, *walk* in.———
— I had rather *walk* here, I thank you. *Shak.*

(3.) What mean you, Cæſar? think you to *walk* forth. *Shakeſpeare.*

Theſe bow'rs as wide as we need *walk*. *Milton.*

(5.) ——— The ſpirits of the dead
May *walk* again; if ſuch things be, thy mother
Appear'd to me laſt night. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

It then draws near the ſeaſon
Wherein the ſpirit is wont to *walk*. *Shak. Hamlet.*

There were *walking* ſpirits of the houſe of York, as well in Ireland as in England. *Davies's Ireland.*

Some ſay no evil thing that *walks* by night,
In fog, or fire, by lake, or mooriſh fen,
Blue meagre hag, or ſtubborn unlaid ghoſt,
That breaks his magick chains at curfew time;
No goblin, or ſwart fairy of the mine,
Hath hurtful pow'r o'er true virginity. *Milton.*

In vain the cock has ſummon'd ſprights away,
She *walks* at noon, and blaſts the bloom of day. *Young.*

(6.) Do you think I'd *walk* in any plot,
Where Madam Semphronia ſhould take place of me,
And Fulvia come i' th' rear? *B. Johnſon.*

(7.) As ſhe went, her tongue did *walk*
In foul reproach, and terms of vile deſpight;
Provoking him by her outrageous talk. *Spenſer.*

(8.) ——— When was it ſhe laſt *walk'd?*

——— I have ſeen her riſe from her bed, unlock her cloſet, take forth paper, fold it, write upon't, read it, and return to bed; yet all this while in a moſt faſt ſleep. *Shak. Macbeth.*

(9.) ——— Affairs that *walk*,
As they ſay ſpirits do at midnight, have
In them a milder nature, than the buſineſs
That ſeeks diſpatch by day. *Shak. H.* VIII.

(10.) When he comes forth, he will make their cows and garrons to *walk*, if he doth no other harm to their perſons. *Spenſer.*

(11.) Do juſtly, love mercy, and *walk* humbly with thy God. *Micah.*

I'll love with fear the only God, and *walk*
As in his preſence. *Milton.*

(12.) The Lord hath bleſſed thee; he knoweth thy *walking* through this wilderneſs. *Deut.* ii. 7.

To WALK. *v. a.* 1. To paſs through. 2. To lead out, for the ſake of air or exerciſe: as, he *walked* his horſe in the meadow.

(1.) I do not without danger *walk* theſe ſtreets. *Shakeſpeare.*

——— No rich or noble knave
Shall *walk* the world in credit to his grave. *Pope.*

WALK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Act of walking for air or exerciſe. 2. Gait; ſtep; manner of moving. 3. A length of ſpace, or circuit through which one walks. 4. An avenue ſet with trees. 5. Way; road; range; place of wandering. 6. Region; ſpace. 7. [*Turbo*, Latin.] A fiſh. 8. *Walk* is the ſloweſt or leaſt raiſed pace, or going of a horſe. In a *walk*, a horſe lifts two legs of a ſide, one after the other, beginning with the hind leg firſt; as ſuppoſe that he leads with the legs on his right ſide, then he lifts his far hind foot firſt; and in the time that he is ſetting it down, which in a ſtep is always ſhort of the tread of his fore foot upon the ſame ſide, he lifts his far fore foot, and ſets it down before his near foot, and juſt as he lifts up his near hind foot, and ſets it down again juſt ſhort of his near fore foot, and juſt as he is ſetting it down, he lifts his near fore foot, and ſets it down juſt before his far fore foot. *Farrier's Dict.*

(1.) Not *walk* by moon without thee, is ſweet. *Milton.*

——— Her keeper by her ſide,
To watch her *walks*, his hundred eyes applied. *Dryden.*

Philander uſed to take a *walk* in a neighbouring wood. *Addiſon.*

I long to renew our old intercourſe, our morning conferences, and our evening *walks*. *Pope.*

(2.) Morpheus, of all his numerous train, expreſs'd
The ſhape of man, and imitated beſt;
The *walk*, the words, the geſture could ſupply,
The habit mimick, and the mien ſupply. *Dryden.*

(3.) He uſually from hence to th' palace gate
Makes it his *walk*. *Shak. Macbeth.*

She would never miſs one day,
A *walk* ſo fine, a ſight ſo gay. *Prior.*

(4.) He hath left you all his *walks*,
His private harbours, and new-planted orchards,
On that ſide the Tiber. *Shak. Jul. Cæſar.*

Goodlieſt trees planted with walks and bow'rs. *Milt.*

(5.) The mountains are his *walks*, who wand'ring feeds
On ſlowly-ſpringing herbs. *Sandys's Paraphraſe.*

If that way be your *walk*, you have not far. *Milton.*

Set women in his eye, and in his *walk*,
Among daughters of men the faireſt found. *Milton.*

Our ſouls, for want of that acquaintance here,
May wander in the ſtarry *walks* above. *Dryden.*

That bright companion of the ſun,
Whoſe glorious aſpect ſeal'd our new-born king;
And now a round of greater years begun,
New influence from his *walks* of light did bring. *Dryd.*

(6.) Wanting an ampler ſphere to expatiate in, he open'd a boundleſs *walk* for his imagination. *Pope.*

They are to be cautiouſly ſtudied by thoſe who are ambitious of treading the great *walk* of hiſtory. *Reynolds.*

WA'LKER. *n. ſ.* [from *walk.*] One that walks.

I ride and walk, and am reputed the beſt *walker* in this town. *Swift to Gay.*

May no ſuch vicious *walkers* crowd the ſtreet. *Gay.*

WA'LKINGSTAFF. *n. ſ.* A ſtick which a man holds to ſupport him in walking.

The club which a man of an ordinary ſize could not lift, was but a *walking-ſtaff* for Hercules. *Glanville.*

WALL. *n. ſ.* [*wal*, Welſh; *vallum*, Lat. pall, Saxon; *walle*, Dutch.] 1. A ſeries of brick or ſtone, or other materials carried upwards, and cemented with mortar; the ſide of a building. 2. Fortification; works built for defence. In this ſenſe it is commonly uſed plurally. 3. *To take the wall.* To take the upper place; not to give place.

(1.) Poor Tom! that eats the *wall*-newt and the water-newt. *Shak. K. Lear.*

Where though I mourn my matchleſs loſs alone,
And none between my weakneſs judge and me;
Yet even theſe gentle *walls* allow my moan,
Whoſe doleful echoes with my plaints agree. *Wotton.*

Part riſe in cryſtal *wall* or ridge direct. *Milton.*

(2.) With love's light wings did I o'erperch theſe *walls*;
For ſtony limits cannot hold out love. *Shakeſp.*

— General, the *walls* are thine:
Witneſs the world, that I create thee here
My lord and maſter. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

——— A prey
To that proud city, whoſe high *walls* thou ſaw'ſt
Left in confuſion. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

I ruſh undaunted to defend the *walls*. *Dryden.*

(3.) I will *take the wall* of any man or maid of Montague's. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

When once the poet's honour ceaſes,
From reaſon far his tranſports rove:
And Boileau, for eight hundred pieces,
Makes Louis *take the wall* of Jove. *Prior.*

To WALL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To incloſe with walls. 2. To defend by walls.

(1.) There bought a piece of ground, which Birſa call'd,
From the bull's hide they firſt incloſ'd and *wall'd*. *Dryden.*

(2.) The *walled* towns do work my greater woe:
The foreſt wide is fitter to reſound
The hollow echo of my careful cries. *Spenſer.*

His council adviſed him to make himſelf maſter of ſome good *walled* town. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

The Spaniards caſt themſelves continually into roundels, their ſtrongeſt ſhips *walling* in the reſt. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

The terror of his name, that *walls* us in
From danger. *Denham's Sophy.*

WALLCREE'PER. *n. ſ.* [*picus martius*, Lat.] A bird. *Ainſworth.*

WA'LLET. *n. ſ.* [peallian, to travel, Saxon.] 1. A bag, in which the neceſſaries of a traveller are put; a knapſack. 2. Any thing protuberant and ſwagging.

(1.) Having entered into a long gallery, he laid down his *wallet*, and ſpread his carpet, in order to repoſe himſelf upon it. *Addiſon.*

(2.) Who would believe, that there were mountineers
Dew-lapt like bulls, whoſe throats had hanging at them
Wallets of fleſh. *Shakeſp.*

WA'LLEYE. *n. ſ.* [from *wall* and *eye.*] A diſeaſe in the cryſtalline humour of the eye; the glaucoma.

WALLE'YED. *adj.* [*wall* and *eye.*] Having white eyes.

Wall-eyed ſlave! whither wouldſt thou convey
This growing image of thy fiend-like face? *Shakeſp.*

WA'LLFLOWER. *n. ſ.* [*parietaria*, Lat.] A ſpecies of ſtockgilliflower.

WA'LLFRUIT. *n. ſ.* Fruit, which to be ripened muſt be planted againſt a wall.

To *wallfruit* and garden-plants, there cannot be a worſe enemy than ſnails. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To W**A'LLOP**. *v. n.* [ƿealan, to boil, Saxon.] To boil.

W**A'LLOUSE**. *n. ſ.* [*cimex*, Lat.] An inſect; a bug. *Ainſworth.*

To WA'LLOW. *v. n.* [*walugan*, Gothick; ƿalƿian, Saxon.] 1. To move heavily and clumſily. 2. To roll himſelf in mire, or any thing filthy. 3. To live in any ſtate of filth or groſs vice.

(1.) —— Part, huge of bulk!
Wallowing unwieldy, enormous in their gait,
Tempeſt the ocean. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

(2.) Gird thee with ſackcloth, and *wallow* thyſelf in aſhes. *Jer.* vi.

Dead bodies, in all places of the camp, *wallowed* in their own blood. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

A boar was *wallowing* in the water, when a horſe was going to drink. *L'Eſtrange.*

(3.) God ſees a man *wallowing* in his native impurity, delivered over as an abſolute captive to ſin, polluted with its guilt, and enſlaved by its power; and in this moſt loathſome condition, fixes upon him as an object of his diſtinguiſhing mercy. *South.*

A W**A'LLOW**. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A kind of rolling walk.

One taught the toſs, and one the French new *wallow*;
His ſword knot this, his cravat that deſign'd. *Dryden.*

W**ALLRU'E**. *n. ſ* [*adiantum album*, Lat.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

W**A'LLWORT**. *n. ſ.* [*ebulum*, Lat.] A plant, the ſame with dwarf-elder, or danewort.

W**A'LNUT**. *n. ſ.* [ƿalh hnuta, Saxon; *nux juglans*, Lat.] The characters are; it hath male flowers, or katkins, which are produced at remote diſtances from the fruit on the ſame tree; the outer cover of the fruit is very thick and green, under which is a rough hard ſhell, in which the fruit is incloſed, ſurrounded with a thin ſkin: the kernel is deeply divided into four lobes; and the leaves of the tree are pinnated or winged. The ſpecies are, 1. The common walnut. 2. The large French walnut. 3. The thin-ſhell'd walnut. 4. The double walnut. 5. The late ripe walnut. 6. The hard-ſhell'd walnut. 7. The Virginian black walnut. 8. Virginian black walnut, with a long furrowed fruit. 9. The hickery, or white Virginian walnut. 10. The ſmall hickery, or white Virginian walnut. *Miller.*

'Tis a cockle, or a *walnut*-ſhell;
A knack, a toy. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

Help to ſearch my houſe this one time; if I find not what I ſeek, let them ſay of me, as jealous as Ford, that ſearcheth a hollow *walnut* for his wife's leman. *Shakeſp.*

Some woods have the veins ſmooth, as fir and *walnut*. *Bacon.*

W**A'LTRON**. *n. ſ.* The morſe, or *waltron*, is called the ſea-horſe. *Woodward.*

To W**A'MBLE**. *v. n.* [*wemmelen*, Dutch.] To roll with nauſea and ſickneſs. It is uſed of the ſtomach.

A covetous man deliberated betwixt the qualms of a *wambling* ſtomach, and an unſettled mind. *L'Eſtrange.*

W**AN**. *adj.* [ƿann, Saxon; *gwan*, weakly, Welſh.] Pale, as with ſickneſs; languid of look.

Sad to view his viſage pale and *wane*,
Who erſt in flowers of freſheſt youth was clad. *Spenſer.*

— All the charms of love,
Salt Cleopatra, ſoften thy *wan* lip!
Let witchcraft join with beauty.
Shakeſpeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.

Why ſo pale and *wan*, fond lover?
Pr'ythee, why ſo pale?
Will, when looking well can't move her,
Looking ill prevail? *Suckling.*

Their courſe through thickeſt conſtellations held,
Spreading their bane; the blaſted ſtars look'd *wan*. *Milton.*
— How chang'd from him,
Companion of my arms! how *wan*! how dim!
How faded all thy glories! *Dryden.*

W**AN**, for *won*; the old pret. of *win*.

And thoſe with which th' Eubean young man *wan*
Swift Atalanta, when through craft he her outran. *Spenſer.*

Th' report of his great acts that over Europe ran,
In that moſt famous field he with the emperor *wan*. *Drayt.*

He *wan* the king with ſecrecy and diligence; but chiefly becauſe he was his old ſervant in his leſs fortunes. *Bacon.*

W**AND**. *n. ſ.* [*vaand*, Daniſh.] 1. A ſmall ſtick, or twig; a long rod. 2. Any ſtaff of authority, or uſe. 3. A charming rod.

(1.) The ſkilful ſhepherd peel'd me certain *wands*. *Shakeſpeare.*

With a whip or *wand*, if you ſtrike the air, the ſharper and quicker you ſtrike it, the louder ſound it giveth. *Bacon.*

His ſpear, to equal which the talleſt pine
Hewn on Norwegian hills, to be the maſt
Of ſome great admiral, were but a *wand*. *Milton.*

A child runs away laughing, with good ſmart blows of a *wand* on his back, who would have cried for an unkind word. *Locke on Education.*

(2.) Though he had both ſpurs and *wand*, they ſeemed rather marks of ſovereignty, than inſtruments of puniſhment. *Sidney.*

He held before his decent ſteps a ſilver *wand*. *Milton.*

(3.) Nay, lady, ſit; if I but wave this *wand*,
Your nerves are all chain'd up in alabaſter. *Milton.*

Picus bore a buckler in his hand;
His other wav'd a long divining *wand*. *Dryden.*

To W**A'NDER**. *v. n.* [ƿandrian, Saxon; *wandelen*, Dutch.] 1. To rove; to ramble here and there; to go, without any certain courſe. It has always a ſenſe either evil or ſlight, and imports either idleneſs, vitiouſneſs, or miſery. 2. To deviate; to go aſtray.

(1.) I have no will to *wander* forth of doors. *Shakeſp.*

—— I will go loſe myſelf,
And *wander* up and down to view the city. *Shakeſp.*

The old duke is baniſh'd; four loving lords have put themſelves into exile with him, whoſe revenues enrich the new duke; therefore he gives them good leave to *wander*. *Shakeſ.*

—— Then came *wand'ring* by
A ſhadow like an angel, with bright hair
Dabbled in blood, and he ſhriek'd out aloud. *Shakeſp.*

They *wandered* about in ſheeps and goat ſkins. *Heb.* xi.

Let them *wander* up and down for meat. *Pſ.* lix.

— From this nuptial bow'r,
How ſhall I part, and whither *wander* down
Into a lower world? *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

They give the reins to *wand'ring* thoughts,
'Till by their own perplexities involv'd,
They ravel more. *Milton.*

Here ſhould my wonder dwell, and here my praiſe;
But my fixt thoughts my *wand'ring* eye betrays. *Denham.*

A hundred years they *wander* on the ſhore. *Dryden.*

Virgil introduces his Æneas in Carthage, before he brings him to Laurentum; and even after that, he *wanders* to the kingdom of Evander. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

(2.) O let me not *wander* from thy commandments. *Pſ.* cxix.

To W**A'NDER**. *v. a.* To travel over, without a certain courſe.

—— The nether flood
Runs diverſe, *wand'ring* many a famous realm. *Milton.*

—— Thoſe few eſcap'd
Famine and anguiſh, will at laſt conſume,
Wand'ring that wat'ry deſart. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

See harneſs'd ſteeds deſert the ſtony town,
And *wander* roads unſtable, not their own. *Gay.*

W**A'NDERER**. *n. ſ.* [from *wander*.] Rover; rambler.

Nor for my peace will I go far,
As *wanderers* that ſtill do roam;
But make my ſtrengths ſuch as they are,
Here in my boſom, and at home. *Ben. Johnſon.*

He here to every thirſty *wanderer*,
By ſly enticement, gives his baneful cup. *Milton.*

The whole people is a race of ſuch merchants as are *wanderers* by profeſſion, and at the ſame time are in all places incapable of lands or offices. *Spectator.*

Taſte, that eternal *wanderer*, which flies,
From head to ears, and now from ears to eyes. *Pope.*

Wa'ndering. *n. ſ.* [from *wander.*] 1. Uncertain peregrination. 2. Aberration; miſtaken way. 3. Incertainty; want of being fixed.

(1.) He aſks the god, what new appointed home
Should end his *wand'rings*, and his toils relieve. *Addiſon.*

(2.) If any man's eagerneſs of glory has made him overſee the way to it, let him now recover his *wanderings*. *Decay of Piety.*

(3.) A proper remedy for this *wandering* of thoughts would do great ſervice to the ſtudious. *Locke.*

When a right knowledge of ourſelves enters into our minds, it makes as great a change in all our thoughts and apprehenſions, as when we awake from the *wanderings* of a dream. *Law.*

To **WANE.** *v. n.* [ƿanian, to grow leſs, Saxon.] 1. To grow leſs; to decreaſe. Applied to the moon: oppoſed to *wax*. 2. To decline; to ſink.

(1.) The huſbandman, in ſowing and ſetting, upon good reaſon obſerves the waxing and *waining* of the moon. *Hakewill.*

Waining moons their ſettled periods keep,
To ſwell the billows, and ferment the deep. *Addiſon.*

(2.) — A lady far more beautiful
Than any woman in this *waining* age. *Shakeſp.*

—— I will interchange
My *wained* ſtate for Henry's regal crown. *Shakeſp.*

— Your father were a fool
To give thee all; and in his *waining* age
Set foot under thy table. *Shakeſp.*

In theſe confines ſlily have I lurk'd,
To watch the *waining* of mine enemies. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

Nothing more jealous than a favourite, towards the *waining* time, and ſuſpect of ſatiety. *Wotton.*

I'm *waining* in his favour, yet I love him. *Dryden.*

You ſaw but ſorrow in its *waining* form,
A working ſea remaining from a ſtorm:
When the now weary waves roll o'er the deep,
And faintly murmur, ere they fall aſleep. *Dryden.*

Land and trade ever will wax and *wane* together. *Child.*

Her *waining* form no longer ſhall incite
Envy in woman, or deſire in man. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*

Wane. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Decreaſe of the moon. 2. Decline; diminution; declenſion.

(1.) The ſowing at the *wane* of the moon is thought to make the corn ſound. *Bacon.*

Young cattle, that are brought forth in the full of the moon, are ſtronger and larger than thoſe that are brought forth in the *wane*. *Bacon.*

— This is fair Diana's caſe;
For all aſtrologers maintain,
Each night a bit drops off her face,
When mortals ſay ſhe's in her *wane*. *Swift.*

(2.) You're caſt upon an age, in which the church is in its *wane*. *South.*

Wang. *n. ſ.* Jaw teeth. *Ainſworth.*

Wa'nned. *adj.* [from *wan.*] Turned pale and faint-coloured.

Is it not monſtrous that this player here,
But in a fiction, in a dream of paſſion,
Could force his ſoul ſo to his own conceit,
That, from her working, all his viſage *wann'd*. *Shakeſp.*

Wa'nness. *n. ſ.* [from *wan.*] Paleneſs; languor.

To **Want.** *v. a.* [ƿana, Saxon.] 1. To be without ſomething fit or neceſſary. 2. To be defective in ſomething. 3. To fall ſhort of; not to contain. 4. To be without; not to have. 5. To need; to have need of; to lack. 6. To wiſh; to long; to deſire.

(1.) *Want* no money, Sir John; you ſhall *want* none. *Sha.*

A man to whom God hath given riches, ſo that he *wanteth* nothing for his ſoul of all that he deſireth, yet God giveth him not power to eat thereof. *Eccl.* vi. 2.

Smells do moſt of them *want* names. *Locke.*

(2.) ——— Nor can this be,
But by fulfilling that which thou didſt *want*,
Obedience to the law. *Milton.*

(3.) Nor think, though men were none,
That heav'n wou'd *want* ſpectators, God *want* praiſe. *Milton.*

(4.) By deſcending from the thrones above,
Thoſe happy places, thou haſt deign'd a while
To *want*, and honour theſe. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

How loth I am to have recourſe to rites
So full of horror, that I once rejoice
I *want* the uſe of ſight. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

The unhappy never *want* enemies. *Richardſon's Clariſſa.*

(5.) It hath cauſed a great irregularity in our calendar, and *wants* to be reformed, and the equinox to be rightly computed. *Holder.*

The ſylvans to their ſhades retire,
Thoſe very ſhades and ſtreams new ſhades and ſtreams require,
And *want* a cooling breeze of wind to fan the raging fire. *Dryden.*

God, who ſees all things intuitively, does not *want* helps; he neither ſtands in need of logick, nor uſes it. *Baker.*

(6.) Down I come, like gliſt'ring Phaeton,
Wanting the manage of unruly jades. *Shakeſp.*

What *wants* my ſon? for know
My ſon thou art, and I muſt call thee ſo. *Addiſon's Ovid.*

Men who *want* to get a woman into their power, ſeldom ſcruple the means. *Richardſon's Clariſſa.*

To **Want.** *v. n.* 1. To be wanted; to be improperly abſent; not to be in ſufficient quantity. 2. To fail; to be deficient. 3. To be miſſed; to be not had.

(1.) Nor did there *want* cornice or freeze. *Milton.*

Finds wealth where 'tis, beſtows it where it *wants*;
Cities in deſarts, woods in cities plants. *Denham.*

We have the means in our hands, and nothing but the application of them is *wanting*. *Addiſon.*

As in bodies, thus in ſouls, we find
What *wants* in blood and ſpirits, ſwell'd with wind. *Pope.*

The deſign, the diſpoſition, the manners, and the thoughts, are all before it; where any of thoſe are *wanting*, or imperfect, ſo much *wants* in the imitation of human life. *Dryden.*

(2.) Nor ſhall I to the work thou enterpriſeſt
Be *wanting*, but afford thee equal aid. *Milton.*

Though England is not *wanting* in a learned nobility, yet unhappy circumſtances have confined me to narrow choice. *Dryden.*

Whatever fortune, good or bad betide,
No time ſhall find me *wanting* to my truth. *Dryden.*

Religion will never be without enemies, nor thoſe enemies be *wanting* in endeavours to expoſe it to the contempt of mankind. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Several are againſt his ſevere uſage of you, and would be glad of an occaſion to convince the reſt of their error, if you will not be *wanting* to yourſelf. *Swift.*

(3.) ——— Twelve, *wanting* one, he ſlew,
My brethren: I alone ſurviv'd. *Dryden.*

Granivorous animals have a long colon and cæcum, which in carnivorous are *wanting*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Want. *n. ſ.* 1. Need. 2. Deficiency. 3. The ſtate of not having. 4. Poverty; penury; indigence. 5. [ƿanð, Saxon.] A mole.

(1.) ————— It infers the good
By thee communicated, and our *want*. *Milton.*

Parents ſhould diſtinguiſh between the *wants* of fancy, and thoſe of nature. *Locke.*

Here learn the great unreal *wants* to feign,
Unpleaſing truths here mortify the vain. *Savage.*

Ev'n to brute beaſts his righteous care extends,
He feels their ſuff'rings, and their *wants* befriends. *Harte.*

(2.) This proceeded not from any *want* of knowledge, but of judgment. *Dryden.*

One objection to Civita Vecchia, is that the air is not wholeſome: this proceeds from *want* of inhabitants. *Addiſon.*

The blood flows through the veſſels, by the exceſs of the force of the heart above the incumbent preſſure, which in fat people is exceſſive; and as *want* of a due quantity of motion of the fluids increaſeth fat, the diſeaſe is the cauſe of itſelf. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Wants of all kinds are made to frame a plea,
One learns to liſp, another not to ſee. *Young.*

(3.) You ſhall have no reaſon to complain of me, for *want* of a generous diſdain of this world. *Pope.*

(4.) Nothing is ſo hard for thoſe who abound in riches, as to conceive how others can be in *want*. *Swift.*

(5.) A kind of hare reſembling a *want* in his feet, and a cat in his tail. *Heylyn.*

WA'NTON. *adj.* [This word is derived by *Minſhew* from *want one*, a man or woman that wants a companion. This etymology, however odd, *Junius* ſilently adopts. *Skinner*, who had more acuteneſs, cannot forbear to doubt it, but offers nothing better.] 1. Laſcivious; libidinous; lecherous; luſtful. 2. Licentious; diſſolute. 3. Frolickſome; gay; ſportive; airy. 4. Looſe; unreſtrained. 5. Quick, and irregular of motion. 6. Luxuriant; ſuperfluous. 7. Not regular; turned fortuitouſly.

(1.) Thou art froward by nature, enemy to peace,
Laſcivious, *wanton*; more than well beſeems
A man of thy profeſſion. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.
Entic'd to do him *wanton* rites. *Milton.*

(2.) ——— My plenteous joys,
Wanton in fulneſs, ſeek to hide themſelves
In drops of ſorrow. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
Men grown *wanton* by proſperity,
Study'd new arts of luxury and eaſe. *Roſcommon.*

(3.) As flies to *wanton* boys, we are to th' gods:
They kill us for their ſport. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
— Note a wild and *wanton* herd,
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad bounds. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*
How eagerly ye follow my diſgrace,
As if it fed ye; and how ſleek and *wanton*
Y' appear, in every thing may bring my ruin. *Shakeſpeare.*
Time drives the flocks from field to fold;
The flow'rs do fade, and *wanton* fields
To wayward winter reckoning yields. *Raleigh.*

(4.) How does your tongue grow *wanton* in her praiſe. *Addiſon.*

(5.) She as a veil down to the ſlender waiſt
Her unadorned golden treſſes wore,
Diſhevell'd, but in *wanton* ringlets wav'd,
As the vine curls her tendrils. *Milton.*

(6.) What we by day lop overgrown,
One night or two, with *wanton* growth derides,
Tending to wild. *Milton.*
Women richly gay in gems and *wanton* dreſs. *Milton.*

(7.) The quaint mazes in the *wanton* green,
For want of trade are undiſtinguiſhable. *Milton.*

WA'NTON. *n. ſ.* 1. A laſcivious perſon; a ſtrumpet; a whoremonger. 2. A trifler; an inſignificant flutterer. 3. A word of ſlight endearment.

(1.) To lip a *wanton* in a ſecure couch,
And to ſuppoſe her chaſte. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

An old *wanton* will be doating upon women, when he can ſcarce ſee without ſpectacles. *South's Sermons.*

(2.) ——— Shall a beardleſs boy,
A cocker'd, ſilken *wanton* brave your fields,
Mocking the air with colours idly ſpread,
And find no check. *Shakeſp. K. John.*
—— Paſs with your beſt violence;
I am afraid you make a *wanton* of me. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

(3.) Peace, my *wantons*; he will do
More than you can aim unto. *Ben. Johnſon.*

To WA'NTON. *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To play laſciviouſly. 2. To revel; to play. In *Otway* it may be an adjective. 3. To move nimbly, and irregularly.

(1.) He from his guards and midnight tent,
Diſguis'd o'er hills and vallies went,
To *wanton* with the ſprightly dame,
And in his pleaſure loſt his fame. *Prior.*

(2.) Oh! I heard him *wanton* in his praiſe;
Speak things of him might charm the ears. *Otway.*
——— Nature here
Wanton'd as in her prime, and play'd at will
Her virgin fancies. *Milton.*
—— O ye muſes! deign your bleſs'd retreat,
Where Horace *wantons* at your ſpring,
And Pindar ſweeps a bolder ſtring. *Fenton.*

WA'NTONLY. *adv.* [from *wanton.*] Laſciviouſly; frolickſomely; gayly; ſportively; careleſsly.

Into what ſundry gyres her wondered ſelf ſhe throws,
And oft iniſles the ſhore, as *wantonly* ſhe flows. *Drayton.*
Thou doſt but try how far I can forbear,
Nor art that monſter which thou wouldſt appear:
But do not *wantonly* my paſſion move,
I pardon nothing that relates to love. *Dryden.*

WA'NTONNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *wanton.*] 1. Laſciviouſneſs; lechery. 2. Sportiveneſs; frolick; humour. 3. Licentiouſneſs; negligence of reſtraint.

(1.) The ſpirit of *wantonneſs* is ſcar'd out of him. *Shakeſp.*

Bulls and goats bled apace; but neither the violence of the one, nor the *wantonneſs* of the other, ever died a victim at any of their altars. *South.*

(2.) ——— When I was in France,
Young would be as ſad as night,
Only for *wantonneſs*. *Shakeſp. K. John.*
Love, rais'd on beauty, will like that decay;
Our hearts may bear its ſlender chain a day:
As flow'ry bands in *wantonneſs* are worn,
A morning's pleaſure, and at evening torn. *Pope.*

(3.) The tumults threatened to abuſe all acts of grace, and turn them into *wantonneſs*. *King Charles.*

——— *Wantonneſs* and pride
Raiſe out of friendſhip hoſtile deeds in peace. *Milton.*

WA'NTWIT. *n. ſ.* [*want* and *wit.*] A fool; an idiot.

Such a *wantwit* ſadneſs makes of me,
That I have much ado to know myſelf. *Shakeſp.*

WA'NTY. *n. ſ.* [I know not whence derived.] A broad girth of leather, by which the load is bound upon the horſe; a ſurcingle.

A panel and *wanty*, pack-ſaddle and ped,
With line to fetch litter. *Tuſſer.*

WA'PED. *adj.* [Of this word I know not the original, except that to *whape*, to ſhock, or deject, is found in *Spenſer*; from which the meaning may be gathered.] Dejected; cruſhed by miſery.

This makes the *waped* widow wed again. *Shakeſp.*

WA'PENTAKE. *n.ſ.* [from pœpun, Saxon, and *take*; *wapentakium*, *wapentagium*, low Latin.] *Wapentake* is all one with what we call a hundred: as, upon a meeting for that purpoſe, they touched each other's weapons, in token of their fidelity and allegiance. *Cowel.*

Hundred ſignifieth a hundred pledges, which were under the command and aſſurance of their alderman; which, as I ſuppoſe, was alſo called a *wapentake*, ſo named, of touching the weapon or ſpear of their alderman, and ſwearing to follow him faithfully, and ſerve their prince truly. But others think, that a *wapentake* was ten hundreds, or boroughs. *Spenſer.*

WAR. *n. ſ.* [*werre*, old Dutch; *guerre*, Fr.] 1. *War* may be defined the exerciſe of violence under ſovereign command againſt withſtanders; force, authority, and reſiſtance being the eſſential parts thereof. Violence; limited by authority, is ſufficiently diſtinguiſhed from robbery, and the like outrages; yet conſiſting in relation towards others, it neceſſarily requires a ſuppoſition of reſiſtance, whereby the force of *war* becomes different from the violence inflicted upon ſlaves or yielding malefactors. *Raleigh.* 2.

The inſtruments of war, in poetical language. 3. Forces; army. Poetically. 4. The profeſſion of arms. 5. Hoſtility; ſtate of oppoſition; act of oppoſition.

(1.) —— On, you nobleſt Engliſh,
Whoſe blood is fetcht from fathers of *war* proof. *Shakeſpeare.*

After a denunciation or indiction of *war*, the *war* is no more confined to the place of the quarrel, but left at large. *Bacon.*

I ſaw the figure and armour of him, that headed the peaſants in the *war* upon Bern, with the ſeveral weapons found on his followers. *Addiſon.*

(2.) —— The god of love inhabits there,
With all his rage, and dread, and grief, and care;
His complement of ſtores, and total *war*. *Prior.*

(3.) On th' embattled ranks the waves return,
And overwhelm the *war*. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

(4.) Thine almighty word leapt down from heaven, as a fierce man of *war* into the midſt of a land of deſtruction. *Wiſdom.*

(5.) ——— Duncan's horſes
Turn'd wild in nature, broke their ſtalls, flung out,
Contending 'gainſt obedience, as they would
Make *war* with man. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

To WAR. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make war; to be in a ſtate of hoſtility.

—— Was this a face,
To be expos'd againſt the *warring* winds. *Shakeſp.*
Why ſhould I *war* without the walls of Troy,
That find ſuch cruel battle here within. *Shakeſp.*
Make peace with God, for you muſt die, my lord—
— Have you that holy feeling in your ſoul,
To counſel me to make my peace with God,
And are you yet to your own ſouls ſo blind,
That you will *war* with God, by murd'ring me. *Shakeſp.*

He teacheth my hands to *war*. *2 Sam.* xxii.

This charge I commit unto thee, ſon Timothy, that thou by them mighteſt *war* a good warfare. *1 Tim.* i. 18.

He limited his forces, to proceed in aid of the Britons, but in no wiſe to *war* upon the French. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

We ſeem ambitious God's whole work t' undo;
With new diſeaſes on ourſelves we *war*,
And with new phyſick, a worſe engine far. *Donne.*
—— His next deſign
Was all the Theban race in arms to join,
And *war* on Theſeus. *Dryden.*

To the iſland of Delos, by being reckoned a ſacred place, nations *warring* with one another reſorted with their goods, and traded as in a neutral country. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

To WAR. *v. a.* To make war upon. Not uſed. In *Spenſer* it is probably falſely printed for *warraid*.

And them long time before great Nimrod was,
That firſt the world with ſword and fire *warred*. *Spenſer.*
To them the ſame was render'd, to the end,
To *war* the Scot, and borders to defend. *Daniel's Civ. War.*

To WA'RBLE. *v. a.* [*werben*, old Teutonick; *wervelen*, German; to twirl, or turn round.] 1. To quaver any ſound. 2. To cauſe to quaver. 3. To utter muſically.

(1.) Fountains, and ye that *warble* as ye flow,
Melodious murmurs *warbling* tune his praiſe. *Milton.*
(2.) —— Follow me as I ſing,
And touch the *warbled* ſtring. *Milton.*
(3.) She can thaw the numbing ſpell,
If ſhe be right invok'd with *warbled* ſong. *Milton.*

To WA'RBLE. *v. n.* 1. To be quavered. 2. To be uttered melodiouſly. 3. To ſing.

(1.) Such ſtrains ne'er *warble* in the linnet's throat. *Gay.*
(2.) A plaining ſong, plain-ſinging voice requires,
For *warbling* notes from inward cheering flow. *Sidney.*
There birds reſort, and in their kind, thy praiſe
Among the branches chant in *warbling* lays. *Wotton.*
(3.) Creatures that liv'd and mov'd, and walk'd, or flew;
Birds on the branches *warbling*; all things ſmil'd. *Milton.*
—— She *warbled* in her throat,
And tun'd her voice to many a merry note,
But indiſtinct. *Dryden.*
A bard amid the joyous circle ſings
High airs attemper'd to the vocal ſtrings;
Whilſt *warbling* to the varied ſtrain advance,
Two ſprightly youths to form the bounding dance. *Pope.*

WA'RBLER. *n. ſ.* [from *warble*.] A ſinger; a ſongſter.

—— Hark! on ev'ry bough,
In lulling ſtrains the feather'd *warblers* woo. *Tickel.*

WARD A ſyllable much uſed as an affix in compoſition, as *heavenward*, with tendency to heaven; *hitherward*, this way; from ƿeaꞃꝺ, Saxon; it notes tendency *to* or *from*.

Before ſhe could come to the arbour, ſhe ſaw walking from her-*ward*, a man in ſhepherdiſh apparel. *Sidney.*

To WARD. *v. a.* [ƿeaꞃꝺian, Saxon; *waren*, Dutch; *garder*, French.] 1. To guard; to watch. 2 To defend; to protect. 3. To fence off; to obſtruct, or turn aſide any thing miſchievous. It is now uſed with *of*, leſs elegantly.

(1.) He marched forth towards the caſtle wall,
Whoſe gates he found faſt ſhut, ne living wight
To *ward* the ſame, nor anſwer comer's call. *Spenſer.*
(2.) Tell him it was a hand that *warded* him
From thouſand dangers, bid him bury it. *Shakeſpeare.*
(3.) Not once the baron lift his armed hand
To ſtrike the maid, but gazing on her eyes,
Where lordly Cupid ſeem'd in arms to ſtand,
No way to *ward* or ſhun her blows he tries. *Fairfax.*
Up and down he traverſes his ground;
Now *wards* a felling blow, now ſtrikes again. *Daniel.*
Toxeus amaz'd, and with amazement ſlow,
Or to revenge, or *ward* the coming blow,
Stood doubting; and while doubting thus he ſtood,
Receiv'd the ſteel bath'd in his brother's blood. *Dryden.*
The pointed javelin *warded off* his rage. *Addiſon.*

The proviſion of bread for food; cloathing to *ward off* the inclemency of the air, were to be firſt look'd after. *Woodward.*

It inſtructs the ſcholar in the various methods of *warding off* the force of objections, and of diſcovering and repelling the ſubtle tricks of ſophiſters. *Watts on the Mind.*

To WARD. *v. n.* 1. To be vigilant; to keep guard. 2. To act upon the defenſive with a weapon.

(2.) So redoubling her blows, drove the ſtranger to no other ſhift than to *ward* and go back. *Sidney.*

Short crooked ſwords in cloſer fight they wear,
And on their *warding* arms light bucklers bear. *Dryden.*

WARD. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Watch; act of guarding. 2. Garriſon; thoſe who are intruſted to keep a place. 3. Guard made by a weapon in fencing. 4. Fortreſs; ſtrong hold. 5. [*Warda*, law Latin.] Diſtrict of a town. 6. Cuſtody; confinement. 7. The part of a lock, which, correſponding to the proper key, hinders any other from opening it. 8. One in the hands of a guardian. 9. The ſtate of a child under a guardian. 10. Guardianſhip; right over orphans.

(1.) Still when ſhe ſlept, he kept both watch and *ward*. *Spenſer.*

Sublime on theſe a tow'r of ſteel is rear'd;
And dire Tiſiphone there keeps the *ward*:
Girt in her ſanguine gown, by night and day,
Obſervant of the ſouls that paſs the downward way. *Dryden.*

(2.) By reaſon of theſe two forts, though there be but ſmall *wards* left in them, there are two good towns now grown, which are the greateſt ſtay of both thoſe two countries. *Spenſer.*

—— Th' aſſieged caſtles *ward*
Their ſtedfaſt ſtonds did mightily maintain. *Spenſer.*

(3.) Thou know'ſt my old *ward*; here I lay, and thus I bore my point. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

—— Come from thy *ward*,
For I can here diſarm thee with this ſtick. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*
—— Now, by proof it ſhall appear,
Whether thy horns are ſharper, or my ſpear.

At this, I threw: for want of other *ward*,
He lifted up his hand, his front to guard. *Dryden.*

(4.) She dwells ſecurely on the excellency of her honour. Now could I come to her with any detection in my hand, I could drive her from the *ward* of her purity, her reputation, and a thouſand other her defences, which now are too ſtrongly embattled againſt me. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

(5.) Throughout the trembling city plac'd a guard,
Dealing an equal ſhare to every *ward.* *Dryden.*

(6.) That wretched creature being deprehended in that impiety, was held in *ward.* *Hooker.*

Stopt there was his too veh'ment ſpeech with ſpeed,
And he ſent cloſe to *ward* from where he ſtood. *Daniel.*

(7.) ——— In the key-hole turns
Th' intricate *wards*, and ev'ry bolt and bar. *Milton.*

As there are locks for ſeveral purpoſes, ſo are there ſeveral inventions in the making and contriving their *wards*, or guards. *Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.*

The keys, as well as the locks, were fitted *ward* to *ward*, by the ſame wiſdom. *Grew's Coſmology.*

(8.) The king causeth bring up his *wards*, but beſtoweth no more of their rents upon them than is uſeful. *Drummond.*

— You know our father's *ward*,
The fair Monimia: is your heart at peace?
Is it ſo guarded that you could not love her? *Otway.*

Thy Violante's heart was ever thine,
Compell'd to wed, before ſhe was my *ward.* *Dryden.*

When ſtern as tutors, and as uncles hard,
We laſh the pupil, and defraud the *ward.* *Dryden.*

Titles of honour and privileges, the rich and the great can never deſerve, unleſs they employ them for the protection of theſe, the true *wards* and children of God. *Spratt.*

(9.) I muſt attend his majeſty's command, to whom I am now in *ward*, evermore in ſubjection. *Shakeſp.*

Lewis the eleventh of France having much abated the greatneſs and power of the peers, would ſay, that he had brought the crown out of *ward.* *Bacon.*

(10.) It is alſo inconvenient in Ireland, that the *wards* and marriages of gentlemen's children ſhould be in the diſpoſal of any of thoſe lords. *Spenſer.*

WA'RDEN. *n. ſ.* [*waerden*, Dutch.] 1. A keeper; a guardian. 2. A head officer. 3. Warden of the cinque ports. A magiſtrate that has the juriſdiction of thoſe havens in the eaſt part of England, commonly called the cinque ports, or five havens, who has there all that juriſdiction which the admiral of England has in places not exempt. The reaſon why one magiſtrate ſhould be aſſigned to theſe havens ſeems to be, becauſe in reſpect of their ſituation, they formerly required a more vigilant care than other havens, being in greater danger of invaſion by our enemies. *Cowel.* 4. [*Pyrum volemum*, Latin. I know not whence denominated.] A large pear.

(2.) The *warden* of apothecaries hall. *Garth.*

(4.) Nor muſt all ſhoots of pears alike be ſet,
Cruſtumian, Syrian pears, and *wardens* great. *May's Virgil.*

Ox-cheek when hot, and *wardens* bak'd ſome cry. *King.*

WA'RDER. *n. ſ.* [from *ward*] A keeper; a guard. 2. A truncheon by which an officer of arms forbade fight.

(1.) Upon thoſe gates with force he fiercely flew,
And rending them in pieces, felly ſlew
Thoſe *warders* ſtrange, and all that elſe he met. *Spenſer.*

Where be theſe *warders*, that they wait not here?
Open the gates. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

Though bladed corn be lodg'd and trees blown down,
Though caſtles topple on their *warders* heads. *Shakeſp.*

The *warders* of the gate but ſcarce maintain
Th' unequal combat, and reſiſt in vain. *Dryden.*

(2.) Then, then, when there was nothing could have ſtaid
My father from the breaſt of Bolingbroke,
O, when the king did throw his *warder* down,
His own life hung upon the ſtaff he threw. *Shakeſp.*

WA'RDMOTE. *n. ſ.* [ƿeaꞃꝺ and moꞇ, or ᵹemoꞇ, Saxon; *wardemotus*, low Latin.] A meeting; a court held in each ward or diſtrict in London for the direction of their affairs.

WA'RDROBE. *n. ſ* [*garderobe*, Fr. *garderoba*, low Latin.] A room where cloaths are kept.

The third had of their *wardrobe* cuſtody,
In which were not rich tires not garments gay,
The plumes of pride, and wings of vanity,
But cloaths meet to keep keen cold away. *Spenſer.*

—— I will kill all his coats,
I'll murder all his *wardrobe* piece by piece
Until I meet the king. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

—— Behold!
What from his *wardrobe* her belov'd allows,
To deck the wedding-day of his unſpotted ſpouſe. *Dryden.*

It would not be an impertinent deſign to make a kind of an old Roman *wardrobe*, where you ſhould ſee togas and tunicas, the chlamys and trabea, and all the different veſts and ornaments ſo often mentioned in the Greek and Roman authors. *Addiſon.*

WA'RDSHIP. *n ſ.* [from *ward.*] 1. Guardianſhip. 2. Pupillage; ſtate of being under ward.

(1.) By reaſon of the tenures in chief revived, the ſums for reſpect of homage be encreaſed, and the profits of *wardſhip* cannot but be much advanced. *Bacon.*

(2.) The houſes ſued out their livery, and redeemed themſelves from the *wardſhip* of tumults. *King Charles.*

WARE. The preterite of *wear*, more frequent *wore.*

A certain man *ware* no cloaths. *Luke*, viii. 27.

WARE. *adj.* [For this we commonly ſay *aware.*] 1. Being in expectation of; being provided againſt. 2. Cautious; wary.

(1.) The lord of that ſervant ſhall come in a day when he looketh not for him, and in an hour that he is not *ware* of him. *Matth.* xxiv. 50.

(2.) What man ſo wiſe, what earthly wit ſo *ware*,
As to deſcry the crafty cunning train
By which deceit doth maſk in Vizor fair. *Spenſer.*

Bid her well be *ware* and ſtill erect. *Milton.*

To WARE. *v. n.* To take heed of; to beware.

A ſhuffled, ſullen, and uncertain light
That dances through the clouds, and ſhuts again,
Then *ware* a riſing tempeſt on the main. *Dryden.*

WARE. *n. ſ.* [ƿaꞃn, Saxon; *waere*, Dutch; *wara*, Swediſh.] Commonly ſomething to be ſold.

Let us, like merchants, ſhew our fouleſt *wares*,
And think, perchance, they'll ſell. *Shakeſp.*

If the people bring *ware* or any victuals to ſell, that we would not buy it. *Nehem.* x. 31.

I know thou whole art but a ſhop
Of toys and trifles, traps and ſnares,
To take the weak, and make them ſtop;
Yet art thou falſer than thy *wares.* *Ben. Johnſon.*

Why ſhould my back thy love impair?
Let the dark ſhop commend the *ware.* *Cleaveland.*

London that vents of falſe *ware* ſo much ſtore,
In no *ware* deceives us more. *Cowley.*

He turns himſelf to other *wares* which he finds your markets take off. *Locke.*

WA'REFUL. *adj.* [*ware* and *full.*] Cautious; timorouſly prudent.

WA'REFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *wareful.*] Cautiouſneſs. Obſolete.

With pretence from Strephon her to guard,
He met her full; but full of *warefulneſs.* *Sidney.*

WA'REHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*ware* and *houſe.*] A ſtorehouſe of merchandiſe.

His underſtanding is only the *warehouſe* of other mens lumber, I mean falſe and unconcluding reaſonings rather than a repoſitory of truth for his own uſe. *Locke.*

She had never more ſhips at ſea, greater quantities of merchandiſe in her *warehouſes* than at preſent. *Addiſon.*

—— She the big *warehouſe* built,
Rais'd the ſtrong crane. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

WA'RELESS. *adj.* [from *ware.*] Uncautious; unwary. *Spenſer.*

WA'RELY. *adv.* [from *ware.*] Warily; cautiouſly; timorouſly.

They bound him hand and foot with iron chains,
And with continual watch did *warely* keep. *Spenſer.*

WA'RFARE. *n. ſ.* [*war* and *fare.*] Military ſervice; military life; ſtate of conteſt and ſolicitude.

—— In the wilderneſs
He ſhall firſt lay down the rudiments
Of his great *warfare*, ere I ſend him forth
To conquer ſin and death. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

Faithful hath been your *warfare*, and of God
Accepted, fearleſs in his righteous cauſe. *Milton.*

Tully, when he read the Tactics, was thinking on the bar which was his field of battle: the knowledge of *warfare* is thrown away on a general who does not make uſe of what he knows. *Dryden.*

The ſtate of Chriſtians, even when they are not actually perſecuted, is a perpetual ſtate of *warfare* and voluntary ſufferings. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

The ſcripture has directed us to refer theſe miſcarriages in our Chriſtian *warfare* to the power of three enemies. *Rogers.*

To **WA'RFARE.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To lead a military life.

That was the only amulet in that credulous *warfaring* age to eſcape dangers in battles. *Camden's Remains.*

WA'RHABLE. *adj.* [*war* and *habile*; from *habilis*, Lat. or *able.*] Military; fit for war.

The weary Britons, whoſe *warhable* youth
Was by Maximilian lately led away,
With wretched miſeries and woeful ruth,
Were to thoſe pagans made an open prey. *Spenſer.*

WA'RILY. *adv.* [from *wary.*] Cautiouſly; with timorous prudence; with wiſe forethought.

The charge thereof unto a courteous ſp'rit
Commended was, who thereby did attend,
And *warily* awaited day and night,
From other covetous fiends it to defend. *Spenſer.*

The change of laws, eſpecially concerning matters of religion, muſt be *warily* proceeded in. *Hooker.*

So rich a prize could not ſo *warily* be fenced, but that Portugals, French, Engliſh, and now of late the Low countrymen have laid in their own barns part of the Spaniards harveſt. *Heylyn.*

They ſearched diligently and concluded *warily*. *Spratt.*

It will concern a man to treat conſcience awfully and *warily*, by ſtill obſerving what it commands, but eſpecially what it forbids. *South's Sermons.*

WA'RINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *wary.*] Caution; prudent forethought; timorous ſcrupulouſneſs.

For your own conſcience he gives innocence,
But for your fame a diſcreet *warineſs*. *Donne.*

It will deſerve our ſpecial care and *warineſs* to deliver our thoughts in this manner. *Hammond.*

To determine what are little things in religion, great *warineſs* is to be uſed. *Spratt's Sermons.*

The path was ſo very ſlippery, the ſhade ſo exceeding gloomy, and the whole wood ſo full of echoes, that they were forced to march with the greateſt *warineſs*, circumſpection and ſilence. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Moſt men have ſo much of ill nature, or of *warineſs*, as not to ſooth the vanity of the ambitious man. *Addiſon.*

I look upon it to be a moſt clear truth; and expreſſed it with more *warineſs* and reſerve than was neceſſary. *Atterbury.*

WARK. *n. ſ.* [Anciently uſed for *work*; whence *bulwark.*] Building.

Thou findeſt fault where any's to be found,
And buildeſt ſtrong *wark* upon a weak ground. *Spenſer.*

WA'RLIKE. *adj.* [*war* and *like.*] 1. Fit for war; diſpoſed to war. 2. Military; relating to war.

(1.) She uſing ſo ſtrange, and yet ſo well ſucceeding a temper, made her people by peace *warlike*. *Sidney.*

Old Siward with ten thouſand *warlike* men,
All ready at appoint, was ſetting forth. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

When a *warlike* ſtate grows ſoft and effeminate, they may be ſure of a war. *Bacon.*

—— O imprudent Gauls,
Relying on falſe hopes, thus to incenſe
The *warlike* Engliſh. *Philips.*

(2.) The great arch-angel from his *warlike* toil
Surceas'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

WA'RLING. *n. ſ.* [from *war.*] This word is I believe only found in the following adage, and ſeems to mean, one often quarrelled with.

Better be an old man's darling than a young man's *warling*. *Camden's Remains.*

WA'RLOCK. }
WA'RLUCK. } *n. ſ.* [*vardlookr*, Iſlandick, a charm; ƿeꞃloᵹ, Saxon, an evil ſpirit. This etymology was communicated by Mr. *Wiſe.*] A male witch; a wizzard. *Warluck* in Scotland is applied to a man whom the vulgar ſuppoſe to be converſant with ſpirits, as a woman who carries on the ſame commerce is called a witch: he is ſuppoſed to have the invulnerable quality which Dryden mentions, who did not underſtand the word.

He was no *warluck*, as the Scots commonly call ſuch men, who they ſay are iron free or lead free. *Dryden.*

WARM. *adj.* [*warm*, Gothick; ƿeaꞃm, Saxon; *warm*, Dutch.] 1. Not cold, though not hot; heated to a ſmall degree. 2. Zealous; ardent. 3. Habitually paſſionate; ardent; keen. 4. Violent; furious; vehement. 5. Buſy in action; heated with action. 6. Fanciful; enthuſiaſtick. 7. Vigorous; ſpritely.

(1.) He ſtretched himſelf upon the child, and the fleſh of the child waxed *warm*. *2 Kings*, iv. 34.

Main ocean flow'd, not idle, but with *warm*
Prolifick humour, ſoft'ning all her globe. *Milton.*

We envy not the *warmer* clime that lies
In ten degrees of more indulgent ſkies. *Addiſon.*

(2.) I never thought myſelf ſo *warm* in any party's cauſe as to deſerve their money. *Pope.*

Each *warm* wiſh ſprings mutual from the heart. *Pope.*

Scaliger in his poetics is very *warm* againſt it. *Broome.*

(4.) Welcome day-light; we ſhall have *warm* work on't:
The Moor will 'gage
His utmoſt forces on his next aſſault,
To win a queen and kingdom. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

(5.) I hate the ling'ring ſummons to attend,
Death all at once would be a nobler end;
Fate is unkind: methinks a general
Should *warm*, and at the head of armies fall. *Dryden.*

(6.) If there be a ſober and a wiſe man, what difference will there be between his knowledge and that of the moſt extravagant fancy in the world? If there be any difference between them, the advantage will be on the *warm*-headed man's ſide, as having the more ideas, and the more lively. *Locke.*

(7.) Now *warm* in youth, now with'ring in thy bloom,
Loſt in a convent's ſolitary gloom. *Pope.*

To **WARM.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] 1. To free from cold; to heat in a gentle degree. 2. To heat mentally; to make vehement.

(1.) It ſhall be for a man to burn, for he ſhall take thereof and *warm* himſelf. *Iſa.* xliv. 15.

—— The mounted ſun
Shot down direct his fervid rays to *warm*
Earth's inmoſt womb. *Milton.*

Theſe ſoft fires with kindly heat
Of various influence, foment and *warm*. *Milton.*

(2.) The action of Homer being more full of vigour than that of Virgil, is more pleaſing to the reader: one *warms* you by degrees, the other ſets you on fire all at once, and never intermits his heat. *Dryden.*

To **WARM.** *v. n.* To grown leſs cold.

There ſhall not be a coal to *warm* at, nor fire to ſit before it. *Iſa.* xlvii. 14.

Wa'rmingpan. *n. ſ.* [*warm* and *pan.*] A covered braſs pan for warming a bed by means of hot coals.

Wa'rmingstone. *n. ſ.* [*warm* and *ſtone.*] To ſtones add the *warming-ſtone*, digged in Cornwall, which being well heated at the fire retains warmth a great while, and hath been found to give eaſe in the internal hæmorrhoids. *Ray.*

Wa'rmly. *adv.* [from *warm.*] 1. With gentle heat. 2. Eagerly; ardently.

(1.) There the warming ſun firſt *warmly* ſmote
The open field. *Milton.*

(2.) —— Now I have two right honeſt wives
One to Atrides I will ſend,
And t'other to my Trojan friend;
Each prince ſhall thus with honour have
What both ſo *warmly* ſeem to crave. *Prior.*

The ancients expect you ſhould do them right in the account you intend to write of their characters: I hope you think more *warmly* than ever of that deſign. *Pope.*

Wa'rmness. } *n. ſ.* [from *warm.*] 1. Gentle heat. 2.
Wa'rmth. } Zeal; paſſion; fervour of mind. 3. Fancifulneſs; enthuſiaſm.

(1.) Then am I the priſoner, and his bed my goal; from the loathed *warmth* whereof deliver me. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

Cold plants have a quicker perception of the heat of the ſun encreaſing than the hot herbs have; as a cold hand will ſooner find a little *warmth* than an hot. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

He vital virtue infuſ'd, and vital *warmth*
Throughout the fluid maſs. *Milton.*

Here kindly *warmth* their mounting juice ferments
To nobler taſtes, and more exalted ſcents. *Addiſon.*

(2.) What *warmth* is there in your affection towards any of theſe princely ſuitors that are already come. *Shakeſp.*

Our duties towards God and man, we ſhould perform with that unfeigned integrity which belongs to Chriſtian piety; with that temper and ſobriety which becomes Chriſtian prudence and charity; with that *warmth* and affection which agrees with Chriſtian zeal. *Spratt's Sermons.*

Your opinion that it is entirely to be neglected, would have been my own, had it been my own caſe; but I felt more *warmth* here than I did when firſt I ſaw his book againſt myſelf. *Pope.*

The beſt patriots, by ſeeing with what *warmth* and zeal the ſmalleſt corruptions are defended, have been wearied into ſilence. *Davenant.*

(3.) The ſame *warmth* of head diſpoſes men to both. *Temple.*

To **WARN.** *v. a.* [ƿæꞃnian, Saxon; *waernen*, Dutch; *warna*, Swediſh; *varna*, Iſlandick.] 1. To caution againſt any fault or danger; to give previous notice of ill. 2. To admoniſh of any duty to be performed, or practice or place to be avoided or forſaken. 3. To inform previouſly of good or bad. 4. *Milton* put no prepoſition before the thing.

(1.) What do'ſt thou ſcorn me for my gentle counſel?
And ſooth the devil that I warn thee from. *Shakeſp.*

The hand can hardly lift up itſelf high enough to ſtrike, but it muſt be ſeen? ſo that it *warns* while it threatens; but a falſe inſidious tongue may whiſper a lie ſo cloſe and low, that though you have ears to hear yet you ſhall not hear. *South.*

Juturna *warns* the Daunian chief,
Of Lauſus' danger, urging ſwift relief. *Dryden.*

He had chidden the rebellious winds for obeying the command of their uſurping maſter: he had *warned* them from the ſeas; he had beaten down the billows. *Dryden.*

If we conſider the miſtakes in mens diſputes and notions, how great a part is owing to words, and their uncertain or miſtaken ſignifications; this we are the more carefully to be *warned* of, becauſe the arts of improving it have been made the buſineſs of mens ſtudy. *Locke.*

The father, whilſt he *warn'd* his erring ſon,
The ſad examples which he ought to ſhun
Deſcrib'd. *Prior.*

When firſt young Maro ſung of kings and wars,
Ere *warning* Phœbus touch'd his trembling ears,
Perhaps he ſeem'd above the criticks law,
And but from nature's fountains ſcorn'd to draw. *Pope.*

(2.) Cornelius was *warned* from God by an holy angel to ſend for thee. *Acts*, x. 22.

(3.) He wonders to what end you have aſſembled
Such troops of citizens to come to him,
His grace not being *warn'd* thereof before. *Shak.*

He charg'd the ſoldiers with preventing care,
Their flags to follow, and their arms prepare,
Warn'd of the enſuing fight, and bade 'em hope the war.
Dryden's Æneid.

Man, who knows not hearts, ſhould make examples,
Which like a *warning*-piece muſt be ſhot off,
To fright the reſt from crimes. *Dryd. Spaniſh Friar.*

(4.) Our firſt parents had been *warn'd*
The coming of their ſecret foe, and 'ſcap'd
His mortal ſnare. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Wa'rning. *n. ſ.* [from *warn.*] 1. Caution againſt faults or dangers; previous notice of ill. 2. Previous notice: in a ſenſe indifferent.

(1.) I will thank the Lord for giving me *warning* in the night. *Pſalms.*

He groaning from the bottom of his breaſt,
This *warning* in theſe mournful words expreſt. *Dryd.*

Here wretched Phlegias warns the world with cries,
Could *warning* make the world more juſt or wiſe. *Dryden.*

You have fairer *warning* than others who are unexpectedly cut off, and ſo have a better opportunity, as well as greater engagements to provide for your latter end. *Wake.*

A true and plain relation of my misfortunes may be of uſe and *warning* to credulous maids, never to put too much truſt in deceitful men. *Swift's Story of the Injured Lady.*

(2.) Suppoſe he have a more leiſurely death, that ſome diſeaſe give him *warning* of its approach, yet perhaps he will not underſtand that *warning*, but will ſtill flatter himſelf, as very often ſick people do, with hopes of life to the laſt. *Duty of Man.*

Death called up an old man, and bade him come; the man excuſed himſelf, that it was a great journey to take upon ſo ſhort a *warning*. *L'Eſtrange.*

I ſaw with ſome diſdain, more nonſenſe than either I or as bad a poet could have crammed into it at a month's *warning*; in which time it was wholly written. *Dryd.*

Warp. *n. ſ.* [ƿeaꞃp, Saxon; *werp*, Dutch.] That order of thread in a thing woven that croſſes the woof.

The placing of the tangible parts in length or tranſverſe, as it is in the *warp* and the woof of texture, more inward or more outward. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

To **Warp.** *v. n.* [ƿeoꞃpan, Saxon; *werpen*, Dutch, to throw; whence we ſometimes ſay, *the work caſts.*] 1. To change from the true ſituation by inteſtine motion; to change the poſition of one part to another. 2. To loſe its proper courſe or direction. 3. To turn. I know not well the meaning here.

(1.) This fellow will but join you together as they join wainſcot, then one of you will prove a ſhrunk-pannel, and like green timber *warp*. *Shak. As you like it.*

They clamp one piece of wood to the end of another piece, to keep it from caſting or *warping*. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

(2.) ——— There's our commiſſion
From which we would not have you *warp*. *Shak.*

——— This is ſtrange! methinks
My favour here begins to *warp*. *Shak.*

All atteſt this doctrine, that the pope can give away the right of any ſovereign, if he ſhall never ſo little *warp*. *Dryd.*

This we ſhould do as directly as may be, with as little *warping* and declenſion towards the creature as is poſſible. *Norris.*

(3.) ——— The potent rod
Of Amram's ſon in Egypt's evil day
Wav'd round the coaſt, up call'd a pitchy cloud
Of locuſts, *warping* on the eaſtern wind,
That o'er the realm of impious Pharaoh hung
Like night. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

To WARP. *v. a.* 1. To contract; to ſhrivel. 2. To turn aſide from the true direction. 3. It is uſed by *Shakeſpeare* to expreſs the effect of froſt.

(2.) This firſt avow'd, nor folly *warp'd* my mind;
Nor the frail texture of the female kind
Betray'd my virtue. *Dryd.*
Not foreign or domeſtick treachery
Could *warp* thy ſoul to their unjuſt decree. *Dryd.*

A great argument of the goodneſs of his cauſe, which required in its defender zeal, to a degree of warmth able to *warp* the ſacred rule of the word of God. *Locke.*

I have no private conſiderations to *warp* me in this controverſy, ſince my firſt entering upon it. *Addiſon.*

Not *warp'd* by paſſion, aw'd by rumour,
Nor grave through pride, or gay through folly;
An equal mixture of good humour,
And ſenſible ſoft melancholy. *Swift.*

A conſtant watchfulneſs againſt all thoſe prejudices that might *warp* the judgment aſide from truth. *Watts.*

Ariſtotle's moral, rhetorical, and political writings, in which his excellent judgment is very little *warped* by logical ſubtleties, are far the moſt uſeful part of his philoſophy. *Beattie.*

(3.) Freeze, freeze, thou bitter ſky,
Thou do'ſt not bite ſo nigh
As benefits forgot:
Though thou the waters *warp*,
Thy ſting is not ſo ſharp
As friends remember'd not. *Shak. As you like it.*

To WA'RRANT. *v. n.* [*garantir*, French.] 1. To ſupport or maintain; to atteſt. 2. To give authority. 3. To juſtify. 4. To exempt; to privilege; to ſecure. 5. To declare upon ſurety.

(1.) She needeth not diſdain any ſervice, though never ſo mean, which was *warranted* by the ſacred name of father. *Sidney.*

He that readeth unto us the Scriptures delivereth all the myſteries of faith, and not any thing amongſt them all more than the mouth of the Lord doth *warrant*. *Hooker.*

If this internal light be conformable to the principles of reaſon, or to the word of God, which is atteſted revelation, reaſon *warrants* it, and we may ſafely receive it for true. *Locke.*

(2.) Now we'll together, and the chance of goodneſs
Be like our *warranted* quarrel. *Shak. Macbeth.*

(3.) How can any one *warrant* himſelf in the uſe of thoſe things againſt ſuch ſuſpicions, but in the truſt he has in the common honeſty and truth of men in general? *South.*

True fortitude is ſeen in great exploits,
That juſtice *warrants* and that wiſdom guides;
All elſe is tow'ring frenzy and diſtraction. *Addiſon.*

(4.) If my coming, whom, ſhe ſaid, he feared, as ſoon as he knew me by the armour, had not *warranted* her from that near approaching cruelty. *Sidney.*

Theſe thoughts cannot, in this your lonelineſs, *warrant* you from ſuſpicion in others, nor defend you from melancholy in yourſelf. *Sidney.*

I'll *warrant* him from drowning. *Shak. Tempeſt.*

——— In a place
Leſs *warranted* than this, or leſs ſecure,
I cannot be, that I ſhould fear to change it. *Milton.*

(5.) What a galled neck have we here! Look ye, mine's as ſmooth as ſilk, I *warrant* ye. *L'Eſtrange.*

——— The Moors king
Is ſafe enough, I *warrant* him for one. *Dryd. Span. Fryar.*

WA'RRANT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. A writ conferring ſome right or authority. 2. A writ giving the officer of juſtice the power of caption. 3. A ſecure inviolable grant. 4. A juſtificatory commiſſion. 5. Atteſtation. 6. Right; legality. Obſolete.

(1.) Are you now going to diſpatch this deed?
—We are, my lord, and come to have the *warrant*,
That we may be admitted where he is. *Shak. Rich.* III.

He ſent him a *warrant* for one thouſand pounds a year penſion for his life. *Clarendon.*

(2.) There was a damn'd deſign, cries one, no doubt;
For *warrants* are already iſſued out. *Dryd. Juv.*

(3.) His promiſe is our plain *warrant*, that in his name what we aſk we ſhall receive. *Hooker.*

(4.) Is this a *warrant* ſufficient for any man's conſcience to build ſuch proceedings upon, as have been and are put in uſe for the eſtabliſhment of that cauſe? *Hooker.*

When at any time they either wilfully break any commandment, or ignorantly miſtake it, that is no *warrant* for us to do ſo likewiſe. *Kettlewell.*

(5.) The place of Paradiſe might be ſeen unto Moſes, and unto the prophets who ſucceeded him; both which I take for my *warrant* to guide me in this diſcovery. *Raleigh.*

His *warrant* does the Chriſtian faith defend;
On that relying, all their quarrels end. *Waller.*

The Jewiſh religion was yet in poſſeſſion; and therefore, that this might ſo enter as not to intrude, it was to bring its *warrant* from the ſame hand of Omnipotence. *South.*

(6.) ——— I attach thee
For an abuſer of the world, a practicer
Of arts inhibited and out of *warrant*. *Shak. Othello.*
——— Therefore to horſe
And let us not be dainty of leave-taking,
But ſhift away: there's *warrant* in that theft,
Which ſteals itſelf when there's no mercy left. *Shak.*

WA'RRANTABLE. *adj.* [from *warrant*.] Juſtifiable; defenſible.

To purchaſe a clear and *warrantable* body of truth, we muſt forget and part with much we know. *Brown.*

His meals are coarſe and ſhort, his employment *warrantable*, his ſleep certain and refreſhing. *South.*

If I can mend my condition by any *warrantable* induſtry, the way is fair and open; and that's a privilege every reaſonable creature has in his commiſſion. *L'Eſtrange.*

WA'RRANTABLENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *warrantable*.] Juſtifiableneſs.

By the foil thereof you may ſee the nobleneſs of my deſire to you, and the *warrantableneſs* of your favour to me. *Sidney.*

WA'RRANTABLY. *adv.* [from *warrantable*.] Juſtifiably.

The faith which God requires is only this, that he will certainly reward all thoſe that believe in him, and obey his commandments; but for the particular application of this faith to ourſelves, that deſerves no more of our aſſent, nor can indeed *warrantably* have it, than what is founded upon the ſerious conſideration of our own performances. *Wake.*

WA'RRANTER. *n. ſ.* [from *warrant*.] 1. One who gives authority. 2. One who gives ſecurity.

WA'RRANTISE. *n. ſ.* [*warrantiſo*, law Latin; from *warrant*.] Authority; ſecurity.

There's none protector of the realm but I:
Break up the gates, I'll be your *warrantize*. *Shak. H.* VI.

WA'RRANTY. *n. ſ.* [*warrantia*, law Latin; *garantie*, *garant*, French.] 1. [In the common law.] A promiſe made in a deed by one man unto another for himſelf and his heirs, to ſecure him and his heirs againſt all men, for the enjoying of any thing agreed of between them. *Cowel.* 2. Authority; juſtificatory mandate. 3. Security.

(2.) Her obſequies have been ſo far enlarg'd
As we have *warranty*: her death was doubtful;
And but that great command o'erſways the order,
She ſhould in ground unſanctify'd have lodg'd
'Till the laſt trump. *Shakeſp.*

In the uſe of thoſe epithets we have the *warranty* and conſent of all the churches, ſince they ever had a liturgy. *Taylor.*

If they diſobey any precept, that is no excuſe to us, nor gives us any *warranty*, for company's ſake, to diſobey likewiſe. *Kettlewell.*

(3.) Every one cannot diſtinguiſh between fine and mixed ſilver; thoſe who have had the care and government of politick ſocieties, introduced coinage as a remedy; the ſtamp was a *warranty* of the publick, that under ſuch a denomination they ſhould receive a piece of ſuch a weight and fineneſs. *Locke.*

To **Warra'y.** *v. a.* [from *war*; or from *gwerroyer*, old French.] To make war upon. A word very elegant and expreſſive, though obſolete.

But Ebranc ſalved both their infancies
With noble deeds, and *warrayd* on Brunchild
In Hainault, where yet of his victories
Brave monuments remain, which yet that land envys. *Spenſer.*

Of theſe a mighty people ſhortly grew,
And puiſſant kings, which all the world *warraid*,
And to themſelves all nations did ſubdue. *Spenſer.*

This continual, cruel, civil war,
The which myſelf againſt myſelf do make,
Whilſt my weak powers of paſſions *warraid* are,
Nor ſkill can ſtint, nor reaſon can aſlake. *Spenſer.*

Six years were run ſince firſt in martial guiſe
The Chriſtian lords *warraid* the eaſtern land. *Fairfax.*

Warre. *adj.* [ƿœꞃꞃ, Saxon.] Worſe. Obſolete.

They ſay the world is *warre* than it wont,
All for her ſhepherds is baſely and bloont:
Others ſaine, but how truly I note,
All for they holden ſhame of their cote. *Spenſer's Paſt.*

WA'RREN. *n. ſ.* [*waerande*, Dutch; *guerenne*, French.] A kind of park for rabbits.

I found him here, as melancholy as a lodge in a *warren*. *Shakeſp. Much Ado about Nothing.*

The coney convenes a whole *warren*, tells her ſtory, and adviſes upon a revenge. *L'Eſtrange.*

Men ſhould ſet ſnares in their *warrens* to catch polecats and foxes. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

Wa'rrener. *n. ſ.* [from *warren*.] The keeper of a warren.

Wa'rriangle. *n. ſ.* [*lanio*.] A hawk. *Ainſw.*

Wa'rriour. *n. ſ.* [from *war*.] A ſoldier; a military man.

——— I came from Corinth,
Brought to this town by that moſt famous *warrior*,
Duke Menaphon. *Shak. Comedy of Errours.*

Fierce fiery *warriours* fight upon the clouds,
In ranks and ſquadrons and right form of war,
Which drizzled blood upon the Capitol. *Shak. Jul. Cæſar.*

I ſing the *warriour* and his mighty deeds. *Lauderdale.*

The *warriour* horſes ty'd in order fed. *Dryden's Æn.*

The mute walls relate the *warriour*'s fame,
And Trojan chiefs the Tyrians pity claim. *Dryden's Æn.*

Camilla led her troops, a *warriour* dame;
Unbred to ſpinning, in the loom unſkill'd,
She choſe the nobler Pallas of the field. *Dryden's Æn.*

Deſire of praiſe firſt broke the patriot's reſt,
And made a bulwark of the *warriour*'s breaſt. *Young.*

WART. *n. ſ.* [ƿeaꞃt, Saxon; *werte*, Dutch.] 1. A corneous excreſcence; a ſmall protuberance on the fleſh. 2. A protuberance of trees.

(1.) If thou prate of mountains, let them throw
Millions of acres on us, 'till our ground,
Singeing his pate againſt the burning ſun,
Make Oſſa like a *wart*. *Shak. Hamlet.*

In old ſtatues of ſtone, which have been put in cellars, the feet of them being bound with leaden bands, there it appeared the lead did ſwell, inſomuch as it hanged upon the ſtone like *warts*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Like vile ſtones lying in ſaffron'd tin,
Or *warts*, or weals, it hangs upon her ſkin. *Donne.*

In painting, the *warts* and moles, adding a likeneſs to the face, are not to be omitted. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

(2.) Malphigi, in his treatiſe of galls, under which he comprehends all preternatural and morboſe tumours of plants, doth demonſtrate that all ſuch *warts*, tumours, and excreſcences, where any inſects are found, are excited or raiſed up by ſome venenoſe liquors, which with their eggs ſuch inſects ſhed; or boring with their terebræ, inſtil into the very pulp of ſuch buds. *Ray on the Creation.*

Wa'rtwort. *n. ſ.* [*wart* and *wort*; *verrucaria*, Latin.] Spurge. *Ainſw.*

Wa'rty. *adj.* [from *wart*.] Grown over with warts.

Wa'rworn. *adj.* [*war* and *worn*.] Worn with war.

——— Their geſture ſad,
Inveſt in lank lean cheeks and *warworn* coats,
Preſented them unto the gazing moon
So many horrid ghoſts. *Shak. Henry V.*

Wa'ry. *adj.* [ƿæꞃ, Saxon.] Cautious; ſcrupulous; timorouſly prudent.

He is above, and we upon earth; and therefore it behoveth our words to be *wary* and few. *Hooker.*

Leontius, their biſhop, although an enemy to the better part, yet *wary* and ſubtle, as all the heads of the Arians faction were, could at no time be plainly heard to uſe either form. *Hooker.*

Good cauſe he had to haſten thence away;
For on a day his *wary* dwarf had ſpy'd,
Where in a dungeon deep huge numbers lay,
Of captive wretched thrals that wailed night and day. *Spenſer.*

Each thing feigned ought more *wary* be. *Spenſer.*

Each warns a *warier* carriage in the thing,
Leſt blind preſumption work their ruining. *Daniel.*

Others grow *wary* in their praiſes of one, who ſets too great a value on them, leſt they ſhould raiſe him too high in his own imagination. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

Was. The preterite of *To* Be.

Enoch walked with God, and *was* not; for God took him. *Gen. v. 24.*

To **WASH.** *v. a.* [ƿaꞅcan, Saxon; *waſſchen*, Dutch.] 1. To cleanſe by ablution. 2. To moiſten; to wet: as, the rain *waſhes* the flowers; the ſea *waſhes* many iſlands. 3. To affect by ablution. 4. To colour by waſhing.

(1.) How fain, like Pilate, would I *waſh* my hands
Of this moſt grievous guilty murther done! *Shak. Rich. III.*

Look how ſhe rubs her hands.
——It is an accuſtom'd action with her to ſeem thus *waſhing* her hands. *Shak. Macbeth.*

Waſh me thoroughly from mine iniquity, and cleanſe me from my ſin. *Pſ. li. 2.*

Thou didſt *waſh* thyſelf. *Ez. xxiii. 40.*

(3.) Be baptized, and *waſh* away thy ſins. *Acts, xxii. 16.*

Sins of irreligion muſt ſtill be ſo accounted for as to crave pardon, and be *waſhed* off by repentance. *Taylor.*

Recollect the things you have heard, that they may not be *waſhed* all away from the mind by a torrent of other engagements. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

(4.) To *waſh* over a coarſe or inſignificant meaning, is to counterfeit nature's coin. *Collier of the Aſpect.*

Shall poeſy, like law, turn wrong to right,
And dedications *waſh* an Æthiop white. *Young.*

To **Wash.** *v. n.* 1. To perform the act of ablution. 2. To cleanſe cloaths.

(1.) ——— I will go *waſh*;
And when my face is fair, you ſhall perceive
Whether I bluſh or no. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

Waſh and be clean. *2 Kings, v. 13.*

Let each becalm his troubled breaſt,
Waſh and partake ſerene the friendly feaſt. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

(2.) She can *waſh* and ſcour.
—A ſpecial virtue; for then ſhe need not be *waſhed* and ſcoured. *Shak. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

Wash. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Alluvion; any thing collected by water. 2. A bog; a marſh; a fen; a quagmire. 3. A medical or coſmetick lotion. 4. A ſuperficial ſtain or colour. 5. The feed of hogs gathered from waſhed diſhes. 6. The act of waſhing the cloaths of a family; the linen waſhed at once.

(1.) The *waſh* of paſtures, fields, commons, and roads, where rain-water hath a long time ſettled, is of great advantage to all land. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

(2.) Full thirty times hath Phœbus' car gone round
Neptune's ſalt *waſh*, and Tellus' orb'd ground. *Shakeſp.*

——— The beſt part of my power
Were in the *waſhes* all unwarily
Devoured by the unexpected flood. *Shak. King John.*

(3.) Try whether children may not have ſome *waſh* to make their teeth better and ſtronger. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

They paint and patch their imperfections
Of intellectual complections,
And daub their tempers o'er with *waſhes*,
As artificial as their faces. *Hudibras.*

He tried all manner of *waſhes* to bring him to a better complexion; but there was no good to be done. *L'Eſtrange.*

None are welcome to ſuch, but thoſe who ſpeak, paint and *waſh*; for that is the thing they love; and no wonder, ſince it is the thing they need. *South's Sermons.*

To ſteal from rainbows, ere they drop in ſhow'rs,
A brighter *waſh*. *Pope's Rape of the Lock.*

Here gallypots and vials plac'd,
Some fill'd with *waſhes*, ſome with paſte. *Swift.*

(4.) Imagination ſtamps ſignification upon his face, and tells the people he is to go for ſo much, who oftentimes, being deceived by the *waſh*, never examine the metal, but take him upon content. *Collier.*

(5.) The wretched, bloody, and uſurping boar,
That ſpoil'd your ſummer-fields and fruitful vines,
Swills your warm blood like *waſh*, and makes his trough
In your embowel'd boſoms. *Shak. Rich.* III.

Wa'shball. *n. ſ.* [*waſh* and *ball.*] Ball made of ſoap.

I aſked a poor man how he did; he ſaid he was like a *waſhba'l*, always in decay. *Swift.*

Wa'sher. *n. ſ.* [from *waſh.*] One that waſhes.

Quickly is his laundreſs, his *waſher*, and his wringer. *Shak.*

Wa'shpot. *n. ſ.* [*waſh* and *pot.*] A veſſel in which any thing is waſhed.

Behold ſev'n comely blooming youths appear,
And in their hands ſev'n golden *waſhpots* bear. *Cowley.*

Wa'shy. *adj.* [from *waſh.*] 1. Watery; damp. 2. Weak; not ſolid.

(1.) On the *waſhy* ouze deep channels wore,
Eaſy, ere God had bid the ground be dry. *Milton.*

(2.) A poliſh of clearneſs, evenly and ſmoothly ſpread, not over-thin and *waſhy*, but of a pretty ſolid conſiſtence. *Wotton.*

WASP. *n. ſ.* [ƿæſp, Saxon; *veſpa*, Latin; *gueſpe*, Fr.] A briſk ſtinging inſect, in form reſembling a bee.

More *waſps*, that buz about his noſe,
Will make this ſting the ſooner. *Shak. Henry* VIII.

Why, what a *waſp*-tongu'd and impatient
Art thou, to break into this woman's mood,
Tying thine ear to no tongue but thine own? *Shak. Hen.* IV.

Encount'ring with a *waſp*,
He in his arms the fly doth claſp. *Drayton.*

Wa'spish. *adj* [from *waſp.*] Peeviſh; malignant; irritable; iraſcible.

——— I'll uſe you for my laughter,
When you are *waſpiſh*. *Shak. Julius Cæſar.*

Come, you waſp, you are too angry.
—If I be *waſpiſh*, beſt beware my ſting. *Shakeſp.*

By the ſtern brow and *waſpiſh* action,
Which ſhe did uſe as ſhe was writing of it,
It bears an angry tenour. *Shak. As you like it.*

The taylor's wife was only a good hearty ſhrew, under the impotency of an unruly *waſpiſh* humour: ſhe would have her will. *L'Eſtrange.*

Upon this groſs miſtake the poor *waſpiſh* creature runs on for many leaves. *Stillingfleet.*

Much do I ſuffer, much, to keep in peace
This jealous, *waſpiſh*, wrong-head, rhiming race. *Pope.*

Wa'spishly. *adv.* [from *waſpiſh.*] Peeviſhly.

Wa'spishness. *n. ſ.* [from *waſpiſh.*] Peeviſhneſs; irritability.

Wa'ssail. *n. ſ.* [from ƿær ƿœl, your health, Saxon.] 1. A liquor made of apples, ſugar, and ale, anciently much uſed by Engliſh goodfellows. 2. A drunken bout. 3. A merry ſong.

(2.) The king doth wake to-night, and takes his rouſe,
Keeps *waſſail*, and the ſwagg'ring upſpring reels. *Shakeſp.*

Wa'ssailer. *n. ſ.* [from *waſſail.*] A toper; a drunkard.

I'm loth to meet the rudeneſs, and ſwill'd inſolence
Of ſuch late *waſſailers*. *Milton.*

Wast. The ſecond perſon of *was*, from *To be.*

To **WASTE.** *v. a.* [aƿeꞅtan, Saxon; *woeſten*, Dutch; *guaſtare*, Italian; *vaſtare*, Latin] 1. To diminiſh. 2. deſtroy uſeleſly, wantonly, and luxuriouſly; to ſquander. 3. To deſtroy; to deſolate. 4. To wear out. 5. To ſpend; to conſume.

(1.) The fire that mounts the liquor 'till't run o'er,
Seeming t'augment it, *waſtes* it. *Shak. Henry* VIII.

Could ſighs furniſh new breath, or draw life and ſpirits from the *waſting* of your's, your friends would encourage your paſſion. *Temple.*

The patient is much *waſted* and enfeebled; and he is the more ſo, becauſe in his confined ſtate of the diſtemper there is generally a great dejection of appetite. *Blackmore.*

(2.) The people's praying after the miniſter, they ſay, *waſteth* time. *Hooker.*

There muſt be providence uſed, that our ſhip-timber be not *waſted*. *Bacon.*

No ways and means their cabinet employ,
But their dark hours they *waſte* in barren joy. *Garth.*

(3.) He only their proviſions *waſtes* and burns. *Daniel.*

Peace to corrupt, no leſs than war to *waſte*. *Milton.*

Firſt vegetive, then feels, and reaſons laſt;
Rich of three ſouls, and lives all three to *waſte*. *Dryden.*

——— The Tyber
Inſults our walls, and *waſtes* our fruitful grounds. *Dryden.*

Now *waſting* years my former ſtrength confound,
And added woes have bow'd me to the ground;
Yet by the ſtubble you may gueſs the grain,
And mark the ruins of no vulgar man. *Broome.*

(4.) ——— Here condemn'd
To *waſte* eternal days in woe and pain. *Milton.*

(5.) ——— O were I able
To *waſte* it all myſelf, and leave you none! *Milton.*

To **Waste.** *v. n.* To dwindle; to be in a ſtate of conſumption.

Man dieth and *waſteth* away. *Job*, xiv. 10.

Their thoughts are thoughts of iniquity; *waſting* and deſtruction are in their paths. *Iſ.* lix. 7.

The latter watch of *waſting* night,
And ſetting ſtars to kindly ſleep invite. *Dryden.*

Waste. *adj.* [from the verb.] 1. Deſtroyed; ruined. 2. Deſolate; uncultivated. 3. Superfluous; exuberant; loſt for want of occupiers. 4 Worthleſs; that of which none but vile uſes can be made: as *waſte* wood. 5. That of which no account is taken, or value found.

(1.) The Sophi leaves all *waſte* in his retreat. *Milton.*

The multiplication and obſtinacy of diſputes, which have ſo laid *waſte* the intellectual world, is owing to nothing more than to the ill uſe of words. *Locke.*

When thus the gather'd ſtorms of wretched love,
In my ſwoln boſom, with long war had ſtrove,
Laid all the civil bonds of manhood *waſte*,
And ſcatter'd ruin as the torrent paſt. *Prior.*

(2.) There be very *waſte* countries and wilderneſſes; but we find not mention whether any do inhabit there. *Abbot.*

He found him in a deſert land, and in the *waſte* howling wilderneſs. *Deut.* xxxii. 10.

(3.) Quite ſurcharg'd with her own weight,
And ſtrangl'd with her *waſte* fertility. *Milton.*

(5.) It may be publiſhed as well as printed, that ſo much ſkill in Hebrew derivations may not lie for *waſte* paper. *Dryden.*

WASTE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Wanton or luxurious deſtruction; the act of ſquandering. 2. Conſumption; loſs. 3. Uſeleſs expenſe. 4. Deſolate or uncultivated ground. 5. Ground, place, or ſpace unoccupied. 6. Region ruined and deſerted. 7. Miſchief; deſtruction. 8. [A law term.] Deſtruction of wood or other products of land.

(1.) Freedom who loves, muſt firſt be wiſe and good;
But from that mark how far they rove we ſee,
For all this *waſte* of wealth, and loſs of blood. *Milton.*

So fooliſh and laviſh are we, that too often we uſe ſome words in mere *waſte*, and have no ideas for them. *Watts.*

(2.) Reaſons induce us to think it a good work, which they, in their care for well beſtowing of time, account *waſte*. *Hooker.*

Thin air is better pierced, but thick air preſerveth the ſound better from *waſte*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

It was providently deſigned to repair the *waſte* daily made by the frequent attrition in maſtication. *Ray on the Creation.*

(3.) But youth, the periſhing good, runs on too faſt,
And unenjoy'd it ſpends itſelf to *waſte*;
Few know the uſe of life before 'tis paſt. *Dryd.*

Secure the workings of your ſoul from running to *waſte*, and even your looſer moments will turn to happy account. *Watts.*

(4.) — See the man who ſpacious regions gave,
A *waſte* for beaſts, himſelf deny'd a grave. *Pope.*

Land that is left wholly to nature, that hath no improvement of paſturage, tillage, or planting, is called *waſte*. *Locke.*

(5.) Lifted aloft, he 'gan to mount up higher,
And, like freſh eagle, made his hardy flight
Thro' all that great wide *waſte*, yet wanting light. *Spenſer.*

—— Theſe gentlemen, on their watch,
In the dead *waſte* and middle of the night,
Had been thus encountred. *Shak. Hamlet.*

Forty days Elijah, without food,
Wander'd this barren *waſte*. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

Lords of the world's great *waſte*, the ocean, we
Whole foreſts ſend to reign upon the ſea. *Waller.*

From that dire deluge, through the wat'ry *waſte*,
Such length of years, ſuch various perils paſt. *Dryden.*

Thee I purſue, oh great ill-fated youth!
Through all the diſmal *waſte* of gloomy death. *Smith.*

(6.) —All the leafy nation ſinks at laſt,
And Vulcan rides in triumph o'er the *waſte*. *Dryden's Æn.*

(7.) The ſpirit of wantonneſs is, ſure, ſcarce out of him: if the devil have him not in fee-ſimple, he will never, I think, in the way of *waſte*, attempt us again. *Shak.*

(8.) You are but tenant for life, and ſhall make no *waſte*. *Shadwell.*

WA'STEFUL. *adj.* [*waſte and full.*] 1. Deſtructive; ruinous. 2. Wantonly or diſſolutely conſumptive. 3. Laviſh; prodigal; luxuriantly liberal. 4. Deſolate; uncultivated; unoccupied.

(1.) ———— The folly of man
Let in theſe *waſteful* furies. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

(2.) To ſmooth the ice, or add another hue
Unto the rainbow, or with taper light
To ſeek the beauteous eye of heav'n to garniſh,
Is *waſteful* and ridiculous exceſs. *Shak. K. John.*

In ſuch caſes they ſet them off more with wit and activity, than with coſtly and *waſteful* expences. *Bacon.*

(3.) How has kind heav'n adorn'd the happy land,
And ſcatter'd bleſſings with a *waſteful* hand! *Addiſon.*

(4.) In wilderneſs and *waſteful* deſarts ſtray'd,
To ſeek her knight. *Spenſer.*

Outrageous as a ſea, dark, *waſteful*, wild. *Milton.*

WA'STEFULLY. *adv.* [from *waſteful.*] With vain and diſſolute conſumption.

Never any man would think our labour miſ-pent, or the time *waſtefully* conſumed. *Hooker.*

—To her new-made favourite, Morat,
Her laviſh hand is *waſtefully* profuſe. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

WA'STEFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *waſteful.*] Prodigality.

WA'STENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *waſte.*] Deſolation; ſolitude.

—— She, of nought afraid,
Through woods and *waſteneſs* wide him daily ſought. *Spenſer.*

That day is a day of wrath, a day of *waſteneſs*. *Zeph.* i. 15.

WA'STER. *n. ſ.* [from *waſte.*] One that conſumes diſſolutely and extravagantly; a ſquanderer; vain conſumer.

——— Divers Roman knights,
The profuſe *waſters* of their patrimonies,
So threat'ned with their debts, as they will now
Run any deſperate fortune. *Ben Johnſon's Catiline.*

Plenty, in their own keeping, makes them wanton and careleſs, and teaches them to be ſquanderers and *waſters*. *Locke.*

Upon cards and dice never learn any play, and ſo be incapacitated for thoſe encroaching *waſters* of uſeful time. *Locke.*

Sconces are great *waſters* of candles. *Swift.*

WA'STREL. *n. ſ.* [from *waſte.*]

Their works, both ſtream and load, lie in ſeveral, or in *waſtrell*, that is, in incloſed grounds, or in commons. *Carew.*

WATCH. *n. ſ.* [pæcce, Saxon.] 1. Forbearance of ſleep. 2. Attendance without ſleep. 3. Attention; cloſe obſervation. 4. Guard; vigilant keep. 5. Watchmen; men ſet to guard. It is uſed in a collective ſenſe. 6. Place where a guard is ſet. 7. Poſt or office of a watchman. 8. A period of the night. 9. A pocket-clock; a ſmall clock moved by a ſpring.

(2.) All the long night their mournful *watch* they keep,
And all the day ſtand round the tomb and weep. *Addiſon.*

(3.) In my ſchool days, when I had loſt one ſhaft,
I ſhot his fellow, of the ſelf-ſame flight,
The ſelf-ſame way, with more adviſed *watch*,
To find the other forth; by vent'ring both,
I oft found both. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

(4.) Still, when ſhe ſlept, he kept both *watch* and ward. *Spenſer.*

—— Hie thee to thy charge;
Uſe careful *watch*, chuſe truſty centinels. *Shak. Rich.* III.

Love can find entrance not only into an open heart, but alſo into a heart well fortified, if *watch* be not well kept. *Bacon.*

(5.) Before her gate, high God did ſweat ordain,
And wakeful *watches* ever to abide. *Spenſer.*

Such ſtand in narrow lanes,
And beat our *watch*, and rob our paſſengers. *Shakeſp.*

The ports he did ſhut up, or at leaſt kept a *watch* on them, that none ſhould paſs to or fro that was ſuſpected. *Bacon.*

When by God's mercy in Chriſt, apprehended by faith, our hearts ſhall be purified, then to ſet *watch* and ward over them, and to keep them with all diligence. *Perkins.*

——— The tow'rs of heav'n are fill'd
With armed *watch*, that render all acceſs
Impregnable. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

An abſurdity our Saviour accounted it for the blind to lead the blind, and to put him that cannot ſee to the office of a *watch*. *South's Sermons.*

(6.) He upbraids Iago, that he made him
Brave me upon the *watch*. *Shak. Othello.*

(7.) As I did ſtand my *watch* upon the hill,
I look'd toward Birnam, and anon methought
The wood began to move. *Shak. Macbeth.*

(8.) ——— Your fair daughter,
At this odd, even, and dull *watch* o' th' night,
Is now tranſported with a gondelier,
To the groſs claſps of a laſcivious Moor. *Shak. Othello.*

All night he will purſue; but his approach
Darkneſs defends between, till morning *watch*. *Milton.*

The latter *watch* of waſting night,
And ſetting ſtars, to kindly ſleep invite. *Dryd. Æn.*

(9.) A *watch*, beſides the hour of the day, gives the day of the month, and the place of the ſun in the zodiack. *Hale.*

On the theatre we are confined to time; and though we talk not by the hour-glaſs, yet the *watch* often drawn out of the pocket warns the actors that their audience is weary. *Dryden.*

That Cloe may be ſerv'd in ſtate,
The hours muſt at her toilet wait;
Whilſt all the reaſoning fools below
Wonder their *watches* go ſo ſlow. *Prior.*

To WATCH. *v. n.* [pacian, Saxon.] 1. Not to ſleep; to wake. 2. To keep guard. 3. To look with expectation. 4. To be attentive; to be vigilant. 5. To be cautiouſly obſervant. 6. To be inſidiouſly attentive.

(1.) I have two nights *watch'd* with you; but can perceive no truth in your report. *Shak. Macbeth.*

Watching care will not let a man ſlumber, as a ſore diſeaſe breaketh ſleep. *Ecclus.* xxxi. 2.

Sleep, liſt'ning to thee, will *watch*. *Milton.*

(2.) I will *watch* over them for evil, and not for good. *Jer.* xliv.

In our *watching* we have *watched* for a nation that could not ſave us. *Lam.* iv. 17.

He gave ſignal to the miniſter that *watch'd*. *Milton.*

(3.) My ſoul waiteth for the Lord, more than they that *watch* for the morning. *Pſ.* cxxx. 6.

(4.) *Watch* thou in all things, endure afflictions. 2 *Tim.* iv. 5.

(5.) *Watch* over thyſelf, counſel thyſelf, judge thyſelf impartially. *Taylor.*

(6.) —— He ſomewhere nigh at hand
Watches, no doubt, with greedy hope to find
His wiſh, and beſt advantage us aſunder,
Hopeleſs to circumvent us join'd. *Milton.*

To WATCH. *v. a.* 1. To guard; to have in keep. 2. To obſerve in ambuſh. 3. To tend. 4. To obſerve in order to detect or prevent.

(1.) Flaming miniſters *watch* and tend their charge. *Mil.*

(2.) Saul ſent meſſengers unto David's houſe to *watch* him, and to ſlay him. 1 *Sam.* xix. 11.

He is bold, and lies near the top of the water, *watching* the motion of any water-rat that ſwims betwixt him and the ſky. *Walton.*

—— They under rocks their food
In jointed armour *watch*. *Milton.*

(3.) Paris *watched* the flocks in the groves of Ida. *Broome.*

WA'TCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *watch.*] 1 One who ſits up; one who does not go to ſleep. 2. Diligent overlooker or obſerver.

(1.) Get on your night-gown, leſt occaſion call us,
And ſhew us to be *watchers*. *Shak. Macbeth.*

(2.) Love hath chac'd ſleep from my enthralled eyes,
And made them *watchers* of mine own heart's ſorrow. *Shak.*

It is obſerved, by thoſe that are more attentive *watchers* of the works of nature. *More.*

WA'TCHET. *adj.* [pæceð, Saxon, weak. *Skinner.*] Blue; pale blue.

Whom,'midſt the Alps do hanging throats ſurpriſe?
Who ſtares in Germany at *watchet* eyes? *Dryd. Juv.*

WA'TCHFUL. *adj.* [*watch* and *full.*] Vigilant; attentive; cautious; nicely obſervant. It has *of* before the thing to be regulated, and *againſt* before the thing to be avoided.

—— Call home our exil'd friends,
That fled the ſnares of *watchful* tyranny. *Shak. Macbeth.*

Be *watchful*, and ſtrengthen the things ready to die. *Rev.* iii.

Nodding a while, and *watchful* of his blow,
He fell; and falling cruſh'd th' ungrateful nymph below. *Dry.*

Readers ſhould not lay by that caution which becomes a ſincere purſuit of truth, and ſhould make them always *watchful* againſt whatever might conceal or miſrepreſent it. *Locke.*

Be *watchful* of their behaviour, and as ready to require of them an exact obſervance of the duties of Chriſtianity, as of the duties of their ſervants. *Law.*

WA'TCHFULLY. *adv.* [from *watchful.*] Vigilantly; cautiouſly; attentively; with cautious obſervation; heedfully.

If this experiment were very *watchfully* tried in veſſels of ſeveral ſizes, ſome ſuch things may be diſcovered. *Boyle.*

WA'TCHFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *watchful.*] 1. Vigilance; heed; ſuſpicious attention; cautious regard; diligent obſervation. 2. Inability to ſleep.

(1.) The experience of our own frailties, and the conſideration of the *watchfulneſs* of the tempter, diſcourage us. *Ham.*

Love, fantaſtick pow'r! that is afraid
To ſtir abroad 'till *watchfulneſs* be laid;
Undaunted then o'er cliffs and valleys ſtrays,
And leads his vot'ries ſafe through pathleſs ways. *Prior.*

Huſbands are counſelled not to truſt too much to their wives owning the doctrine of unlimited conjugal fidelity, and ſo to neglect a due *watchfulneſs* over their manners. *Arbuthnot.*

Prejudices are cured by a conſtant jealouſy and *watchfulneſs* over our paſſions, that they may never interpoſe when we are called to paſs a judgment. *Watts.*

By a ſolicitous *watchfulneſs* about one's behaviour, inſtead of being mended, it will be conſtrained. *Locke.*

(2.) *Watchfulneſs*, ſometimes called a coma vigil, often precedes too great ſleepineſs. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

WA'TCHHOUSE. *n. ſ.* [*watch* and *houſe.*] Place where the watch is ſet.

Where ſtatues breath'd, the works of Phidias' hands,
A wooden pump or lonely *watchhouſe* ſtands. *Gay.*

WA'TCHING. *n. ſ.* [from *watch.*] Inability to ſleep.

The bullet, not having been extracted, occaſioned great pain and *watchings*. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

WA'TCHMAKER. *n. ſ.* [*watch* and *maker.*] One whoſe trade is to make watches, or pocket clocks.

Smithing comprehends all trades which uſe forge or file, from the anchorſmith to the *watchmaker*; they all uſing the ſame tools, though of ſeveral ſizes. *Moxon.*

WA'TCHMAN. *n. ſ.* [*watch* and *man.*] Guard; ſentinel; one ſet to keep ward.

— On the top of all I do eſpy
The *watchman* waiting, tydings glad to hear. *Fairy Queen.*

Turn him into London-ſtreets, that the *watchmen* might carry him before a juſtice. *Bacon.*

Drunkenneſs calls off the *watchmen* from their towers; and then all evils that proceed from a looſe heart, an untied tongue, and a diſſolute ſpirit, we put upon its account. *Taylor.*

Our *watchmen* from the tow'rs, with longing eyes,
Expect his ſwift arrival. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

The melancholy tone of a *watchman* at midnight. *Swift.*

WA'TCHTOWER. *n. ſ.* [*watch* and *tower.*] Tower on which a ſentinel was placed for the ſake of proſpect.

In the day-time ſhe ſitteth in a *watchtower*, and flieth moſt by night. *Bacon.*

Up unto the *watchtower* get,
And ſee all things deſpoil'd of fallacies. *Donne.*

To hear the lark begin his flight,
And ſinging ſtartle the dull night
From his *watchtower* in the ſkies,
'Till the dappled dawn doth riſe. *Milton.*

The ſenſes in the head, as ſentinels in a *watchtower*, convey to the ſoul the impreſſions of external objects. *Ray.*

WA'TCHWORD. *n. ſ.* [*watch* and *word.*] The word given to the ſentinels to know their friends.

All have their ears upright, waiting when the *watchword* ſhall come, that they ſhould all ariſe into rebellion. *Spenſer.*

We have heard the chimes at midnight, maſter Shallow.
—That we have, ſir John: our *watchword*, hem boys. *Shak.*

A *watchword* every minute of the night goeth about the walls, to teſtify their vigilancy. *Sandys.*

WA'TER. *n. ſ.* [*waeter*, Dutch; pæteɲ, Saxon.] 1. Sir Iſaac Newton defines *water*, when pure, to be a very fluid ſalt, volatile, and void of all ſavour or taſte; and it ſeems to conſiſt of ſmall, ſmooth, hard, porous, ſpherical particles, of equal diameters, and of equal ſpecifick gravities, as Dr. Cheyne obſerves; and alſo that there are between them ſpaces ſo large, and ranged in ſuch a manner, as to be pervious on all ſides. Their ſmoothneſs accounts for their ſliding eaſily over one another's ſurfaces: their ſphericity keeps them alſo from touching one another in more points than one; and by both theſe their frictions in ſliding over one another, is rendered the leaſt poſſible. Their hardneſs accounts for the incompreſſibility of water, when it is free from the intermixture of air. The poroſity of water is ſo very great, that there is at leaſt forty times as much ſpace as matter in it; for water is nineteen times ſpecifically lighter than gold, and conſequently rarer in the ſame proportion. *Quincy.* 2. The ſea. 3. Urine. 4. *To hold* WATER. To be ſound; to be tight. From a veſſel that will not leak. 5. It is uſed for the luſtre of a diamond. 6. WATER is much uſed in compoſition for things made with *water*, being in *water*, or growing in *water*.

(1.) My mildneſs hath allay'd their ſwelling griefs,
My mercy dry'd their *water*-flowing tears. *Shak. H. VI.*
Your *water* is a ſore decayer of your whorſon dead body
Shakeſp. Hamlet.

— The ſweet manner of it forc'd
Thoſe *waters* from me, which I would have ſtopp'd,
But I had not ſo much of man in me;
But all my mother came into mine eyes,
And gave me up to tears. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.
Men's evil manners live in braſs, their virtues
We write in *water*. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

Thoſe healths will make thee and thy ſtate look ill, Timon: here's that which is too weak to be a ſinner, honeſt *water*, which ne'er left man i' th' mire. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

Water is the chief ingredient in all the animal fluids and ſolids; for a dry bone, diſtilled, affords a great quantity of inſipid *water*: therefore *water* ſeems to be proper drink for every animal. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

(2.) Travel by land or by *water*. *Common Prayer.*

By *water* they found the ſea, weſtward from Peru, always very calm. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

(3.) If thou could'ſt, doctor, caſt
The *water* of my land, find her diſeaſe,
And purge it to a ſound and priſtine health,
I would applaud thee. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Go to bed, after you have made *water*. *Swift.*

(4.) A good Chriſtian and an honeſt man muſt be all of a piece, and inequalities of proceeding will never *hold water*. *L'Eſtrange.*

(5.) —'Tis a good form,
And rich: here is a *water*, look ye. *Shakeſp. Timon.*

(6.) She might ſee the ſame *water*-ſpaniel, which before had hunted, come and fetch away one of Philoclea's gloves, whoſe fine proportion ſhewed well what a dainty gueſt was wont there to be lodged. *Sidney.*

Oh that I were a mockery king of ſnow,
Standing before the ſun of Bolingbroke,
And melt myſelf away in *water*-drops. *Shakeſp.*
Poor Tom eats the wall-newt, and the *water*-newt. *Shakeſp.*

Touch me with noble anger!
O let not women's weapons, *water*-drops,
Stain my man's cheeks. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Let not the *water*-flood overflow me. *Pſ.* lxix. 15.

They ſhall ſpring up as among the graſs, as willows by the *water*-courſes. *Iſ.* xliv. 4.

As the hart panteth after the *water*-brook, ſo panteth my ſoul after thee, O God. *Pſalms.*

Deep calleth unto deep, at the noiſe of thy *water*-ſpouts. *Pſ.* xlii. 7.

He turneth rivers into a wilderneſs, and the *water*-ſprings into dry ground. *Pſ.* cvii. 33.

There were ſet ſix *water*-pots of ſtone. *Jo.* ii. 6.

Hercules's page, Hylas, went with a *water*-pot to fill it at a pleaſant fountain that was near. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

As the carp is accounted the *water*-fox for his cunning, ſo the roach is accounted the *water*-ſheep. *Walton's Angler.*

Sea-calves unwonted to freſh rivers fly;
The *water*-ſnakes with ſcales upſtanding die. *May's Virgil.*

By making the *water*-wheels larger, the motion will be ſo ſlow, that the ſcrew will not be able to ſupply the outward ſtreams. *Wilkins's Dædalus.*

Rain carried away apples, together with a dunghill that lay in the *water*-courſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

— Oh help, in this extremeſt need,
If *water*-gods are deities indeed. *Dryden.*

Becauſe the outermoſt coat of the eye might be pricked, and this humour let out, therefore nature hath made proviſion to repair it by the help of certain *water*-pipes, or lymphæducts, inſerted into the bulb of the eye, proceeding from glandules that ſeparate this water from the blood. *Ray.*

The *lacerta aquatica*, or *water*-newt, when young, hath four neat ramified fins, two on one ſide, growing out a little above its forelegs, to poiſe and keep its body upright, which fall off when the legs are grown. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

Other mortar uſed in making *water*-courſes, ciſterns, and fiſhponds, is very hard and durable. *Moxon.*

The moſt brittle *water*-carriage was uſed among the Egyptians, who, as Strabo ſaith, would ſail ſometimes in boats made of earthen ware. *Arbuthnot.*

A gentleman watered St. foin in dry weather at new ſowing, and, when it came up, with a *water*-cart, carrying his water in a caſk, to which there was a tap at the end, which lets the water run into a long trough full of ſmall holes. *Mort.*

In Hampſhire they ſell *water*-trefoil as dear as hops. *Mort.*

To WA'TER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To irrigate; to ſupply with moiſture. 2. To ſupply with water for drink. 3. To fertilize or accommodate with ſtreams. 4. To diverſify as with waves.

(1.) A river went out of Eden to *water* the garden. *Gen.* ii. 10.

A man's nature runs to herbs or weeds; therefore let him ſeaſonably *water* the one, and deſtroy the other. *Bacon.*

Chaſte moral writing we may learn from hence,
Neglect of which no wit can recompenſe;
The fountain which from Helicon proceeds,
That ſacred ſtream, ſhould never *water* weeds. *Waller.*

Could tears *water* the lovely plant, ſo as to make it grow again after once 'tis cut down, your friends would be ſo far from accuſing your paſſion, that they would encourage it, and ſhare it. *Temple.*

You may *water* the lower land when you will. *Mortimer.*

(2.) Now 'gan the golden Phœbus for to ſteep
His fiery face in billows of the weſt,
And his faint ſteeds *water'd* in ocean deep,
Whilſt from their journal labours they did reſt. *Spenſer.*

Did not each on the ſabbath looſe his ox from the ſtall, and lead him away to *watering*. *Luke*, xiii. 15.

His horſemen kept them in ſo ſtrait, that no man could, without great danger, go to *water* his horſe. *Knolles.*

Water him, and, drinking what he can,
Encourage him to thirſt again with bran. *Dryden.*

(3.) Mountains, that run from one extremity of Italy to the other, give riſe to an incredible variety of rivers that *water* it. *Addiſon on Italy.*

(4.) The different ranging the ſuperficial parts of velvet and *watered* ſilk, does the like. *Locke.*

To WA'TER. *v. n.* 1. To ſhed moiſture. 2. To get or take in water; to be uſed in ſupplying water. 3. *The mouth* WA'TERS. The man longs; there is a vehement deſire. From dogs who drop their ſlaver when they ſee meat which they cannot get.

(1.) I ſtain'd this napkin with the blood,
That valiant Clifford with his rapier's point
Made iſſue from the boſom of the boy;
And if thine eyes can *water* for his death,
I give thee this to dry thy cheeks withal. *Shakeſp. H. VI.*

——— Mine eyes,
Seeing thoſe beads of ſorrow ſtand in thine,
Began to *water*. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

The tickling of the noſtrils within, doth draw the moiſture to the noſtrils, and to the eyes by conſent; for they alſo will *water*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

How troubleſome is the leaſt mote, or duſt falling into the eye! and how quickly does it weep, and *water* upon the leaſt grievance. *South's Sermons.*

(2.) He ſet the rods he had pulled before the flocks in the gutters in the *watering* troughs. *Gen.* xxx. 38.

Mahomet ſent many ſmall boats, manned with harquebuſiers and ſmall ordnance, into the lake near unto the camp, to keep the Chriſtians from *watering* there. *Knolles.*

(3.) Cardinal Wolſey's *teeth watering* at the biſhoprick of Wincheſter, ſent one unto biſhop Fox, who had advanced him, for to move him to reſign the biſhoprick, becauſe extreme age had made him blind; which Fox did take in ſo ill part, that he willed the meſſenger to tell the cardinal, that, although I am blind, I have eſpied his malicious unthankfulneſs. *Camden.*

Theſe reaſons made his *mouth* to *water*,
With amorous longings to be at her. *Hudibras.*

Thoſe who contend for 4 *per cent.* have ſet men's *mouths a-watering* for money at that rate. *Locke.*

WATERCOLOURS. *n. ſ.* [*water* and *colour.*] Painters make colours into a ſoft conſiſtence with water or oil; thoſe they call *watercolours*, and theſe they term oil-colours. *Boyle on Colours.*

Leſs ſhould I dawb it o'er with tranſitory praiſe,
And *watercolours* of theſe days:
Theſe days! where e'en th' extravagance of poetry
Is at a loſs for figures to expreſs
Men's folly, whimſies, and inconſtancy. *Swift.*

WA'TERCRESSES. *n. ſ.* [*ſiſymbrium*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

The nymphs of floods are made very beautiful; upon their heads are garlands of *watercreſſes*. *Peacham on Drawing.*

WA'TERER. *n. ſ.* [from *water.*] One who waters.

This ill weed, rather cut off by the ground than plucked up by the root, twice or thrice grew forth again; but yet, maugre the warmers and *waterers*, hath been ever parched up. *Carew.*

WA'TERFAL. *n. ſ.* [*water* and *fall.*] Cataract; caſcade.

I have ſeen in the Indies far greater *waterfalls* than thoſe of Nilus. *Raleigh.*

Not Lacedæmon charms me more,
Than high Albana's airy walls,
Reſounding with her *waterfalls*. *Addiſon.*

WA'TERFLAG. *n. ſ.* [from *water* and *flag*; *iris aquatica*, Lat.] Water flower-de-luce.

WA'TERFOWL. *n. ſ.* Fowl that live, or get their food in water.

Waterfowl joy moſt in that air, which is likeſt water. *Bacon.*

Waterfowls ſupply the wearineſs of a long flight by taking water, and numbers of them are found in iſlands, and in the main ocean. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

Fiſh and *waterfowl*, who feed of turbid and muddy ſlimy water, are accounted the cauſe of phlegm. *Floyer.*

The ſtomachs of *waterfowl* that live upon fiſh, are human. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

WATERGRU'EL. *n. ſ.* [*water* and *gruel.*] Food made with oat meal boiled in water.

For breakfaſt milk, milk-pottage, *watergruel*, and flummery, are very fit to make for children. *Locke.*

The aliment ought to be ſlender, as *watergruel* acidulated. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

WA'TERHEN. *n ſ.* [from *water* and *hen*; *fulica*, Lat.] A coot; a waterfowl.

WA'TERINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *watery.*] Humidity; moiſture.

The forerunners of an apoplexy are dulneſs, night-mares, weakneſs, *wateryneſs*, and turgidity of the eyes. *Arbuthnot.*

WA'TERISH. *adj.* [from *water.*] 1. Reſembling water. 2. Moiſt; boggy.

(1.) Where the principles are only phlegm, what can be expected from the *wateriſh* matter, but an inſipid manhood, and a ſtupid old infancy? *Dryden.*

(2.) Some parts of the earth grow mooriſh or *wateriſh*, others dry. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

WA'TERISHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *wateriſh.*] Thinneſs; reſemblance of water.

A pendulous ſlimineſs anſwers a pituitous ſtate, or an acerbity, which reſembles the tartar of our humours, or *wateriſhneſs*, which is like the ſeroſity of our blood. *Floyer.*

WA'TERLEAF. *n. ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

WA'TERLILLY. *n. ſ.* [*nymphæa*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

Let them lie dry twelve months, to kill the water-weeds, as *waterlillies* and bull-ruſhes. *Walton's Angler.*

WA'TERMAN. *n. ſ.* [*water* and *man.*] A ferryman; a boatman.

Having blocked up the paſſage to Greenwich, they ordered the *watermen* to let fall their oars more gently. *Dryden.*

Bubbles of air working upward from the very bottom of the lake, the *watermen* told us that they are obſerved always to riſe in the ſame places. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The *waterman* forlorn, along the ſhore,
Penſive reclines upon his uſeleſs oar. *Gay.*

WA'TERMARK. *n. ſ.* [*water* and *mark.*] The utmoſt limit of the riſe of the flood.

—Men and beaſts
Were borne above the tops of trees that grew
On th' utmoſt margin of the *watermark*. *Dryden.*

WA'TERMELON. *n. ſ.* A plant. It hath trailing branches, as the cucumber or melon, and is diſtinguiſhed from other cucurbitaceous plants, by its leaf deeply cut and jagged, and by its producing uneatable fruit. *Miller.*

WA'TERMIL. *n. ſ.* Mill turned by water.

—— Forth flowed freſh
A guſhing river of black gory blood,
That drowned all the land whereon he ſtood:
The ſtream thereof would drive a *watermill*. *Spenſer.*

Corn ground by windmills, erected on hills, or in the plains where the *watermills* ſtood. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

WA'TERMINT. *n. ſ.* [*mentha aquatica.*] A plant.

WA'TERRADISH. *n. ſ.* A ſpecies of water-creſſes, which ſee.

WA'TERRAT. *n. ſ.* [*mus aquaticus.*] A rat that makes holes in banks.

There be land-rats and *water-rats*. *Shakeſp.*

The pike is bold, and lies near the top of the water, watching the motion of any frog, or *water-rat*, or mouſe. *Walton.*

WA'TERROCKET. *n. ſ.* [*eruca aquatica.*] A ſpecies of water-creſſes.

WA'TERVIOLET. *n. ſ.* [*bottonia*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

WATERSA'PPHIRE. *n. ſ.* A ſort of ſtone.

Waterſapphire is the occidental ſapphire, and is neither of ſo bright a blue, nor ſo hard as the oriental. *Woodward.*

WA'TERWILLOW. *n. ſ.* [from *water* and *willow*; *lyſimachia*, Latin.] A plant. *Ainſ.*

WA'TERWITH. *n. ſ.* [*water* and *with.*] A plant.

The *waterwith* of Jamaica growing on dry hills, in the woods, where no water is to be met with, its trunk, if cut into pieces two or three yards long, and held by either end to the mouth, affords ſo plentifully a limpid, innocent, and refreſhing water, or ſap, as gives new life to the droughty traveller or hunter. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

WA'TERWORK. *n. ſ.* [*water* and *work.*] Play of fountains; artificial ſpouts of water; any hydraulick performance.

Engines invented for mines and *waterworks* often fail in the performance. *Wilkins's Math. Magic.*

The French took from the Italians the firſt plans of their gardens, as well as *waterworks*. *Addiſon.*

WA'TERY. *adj.* [from *water.*] 1. Thin; liquid; like water. 2. Taſteleſs; inſipid; vapid; ſpiritleſs. 3. Wet; abounding with water. 4. Relating to the water. 5. Conſiſting of water.

(1.) Quickſilver, which is a moſt crude and *watery* body, heated, and pent in, hath the like force with gunpowder. *Bacon.*

The bile, by its ſaponaceous quality, mixeth the oil and *watery* parts of the aliment together. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

(2.) We'll uſe this unwholeſome humidity, this groſs, *watery* pumpion. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

No heterogeneous mixture uſe, as ſome
With *watry* turneps have debas'd their wines. *Philips.*

(3.) When the big lip, and *wat'ry* eye
Tell me, the riſing ſtorm is nigh;
'Tis then thou art yon angry main,
Deform'd by winds, and daſh'd by rain. *Prior.*

(4.) On the brims her ſire, the *wat'ry* god,
Roll'd from a ſilver urn his cryſtal flood. *Dryden.*

(5.) The *wat'ry* kingdom is no bar
To ſtop the foreign ſpirits; but they come,
As o'er a brook, to ſee fair Portia. *Shakeſp.*

—— Thoſe few eſcap'd
Famine, and anguiſh, will at laſt conſume,
Wand'ring that *wat'ry* deſart. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Betwixt us and you wide oceans flow,
And *wat'ry* deſarts. *Dryden's Indian Emperor.*

—— Perhaps you'll ſay,
That the attracted *wat'ry* vapours riſe
From lakes and ſeas, and fill the lower ſkies. *Blackmore.*

WA'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [from *waghelen*, to ſhake, German. *Skinner.*] 1. The barbs, or looſe red fleſh that hangs below the cock's bill. 2. A hurdle. *Ainſworth.*

(1.) The loach is of the ſhape of an eel, and has a beard of *wattles* like a barbel. *Walton.*

The barbel is ſo called, by reaſon of his barb, or *wattels*, at his mouth, which is under his noſe or chops. *Walton.*

The cock's comb and *wattels* are an ornament becoming his martial ſpirit. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

To WA'TTLE. *v. a.* [ƿaꞇelaꞅ, Saxon, *twigs.*] To bind with twigs; to form, by platting twigs one with another.

— Might we but hear
The folded flocks penn'd in their *wattled* cotes,
Or ſound of paſtoral reed with oaten ſtops. *Milton.*

A plough was found in a very deep bog, and a hedge *wattled* ſtanding. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

WAVE. *n. ſ.* [ƿæᵹe, Saxon; *waegh*, Dutch; *vague*, French.] 1. Water raiſed above the level of the ſurface; billow; water driven into inequalities. 2. Unevenneſs; inequality.

(1.) The ſhore, that o'er his *wave*-worn baſis bow'd. *Shakeſpeare.*

The *waves* that riſe would drown the higheſt hill;
But at thy check they flee, and when they hear
Thy thund'ring voice, they poſt to do thy will. *Wotton.*

Amidſt theſe toils ſucceeds the balmy night;
Now hiſſing waters the quench'd guns reſtore;
And weary *waves* withdrawing from the fight,
Are lull'd, and pant upon the ſilent ſhore. *Dryden.*

The *wave* behind impels the *wave* before. *Pope.*

Luxuriant on the *wave*-worn bank he lay
Stretch'd forth, and panting in the ſunny ray. *Pope.*

(2.) Thus it happens, if the glaſs of the priſms be free from veins, and their ſides be accurately plane and well poliſhed, without thoſe numberleſs *waves*, or curls, which uſually ariſe from ſand-holes a little ſmoothed in poliſhing with putty. *Newton.*

To WAVE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To play looſely; to float. 2. To be moved as a ſignal. 3. To be in an unſettled ſtate; to fluctuate; to waver.

(1.) ——— I may find
Your warlike enſigns *waving* in the wind. *Dryden.*

——— Meſſapus' helm
He laces on, and wears the *waving* creſt. *Dryden.*

(2.) A bloody arm it is, that holds a pine
Lighted above the capitol, and now
It *waves* unto us. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

(3.) They *wave* in and out, no way ſufficiently grounded, no way reſolved, what to think, ſpeak, or write, more than only that becauſe they have taken it upon them, they muſt be oppoſite. *Hooker.*

If he did not care whether he had their love or no, he *wav'd* indifferently 'twixt doing them neither good nor harm. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

To WAVE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To raiſe into inequalities of ſurface. 2. To move looſely. 3. To waft; to remove any thing floating. 4. To beckon; to direct by a waft or motion of any thing. 5. [*Gueſver*, Fr. *Skinner.*] To put off; to quit; to depart from. 6. To put aſide for the preſent.

(1.) — He had a thouſand noſes,
Horns welk'd and *wav'd* like the enridged ſea. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) They *wav'd* their fiery ſwords, and in the air
Made horrid circles. *Milton.*

Æneas *wav'd* his fatal ſword
High o'er his head. *Dryden.*

He beckoned to me, and, by the *waving* of his hand, directed me to approach the place where he ſat. *Addiſon.*

(3.) Some men never conceive how the motion of the earth below ſhould *wave* one from a knock perpendicularly directed from a body in the air above. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

(4.) Look with what courteous action
It *waves* you to a more removed ground:
But do not go with it. *Shakeſp.*

(5.) He reſolved not to *wave* his way upon this reaſon, that if he ſhould but once, by ſuch a diverſion, make his enemy believe he were afraid of danger, he ſhould never live without. *Wotton's Life of the Duke of Buckingham.*

Theſe, *waving* plots, found out a better way;
Some god deſcended, and preſerv'd the play. *Dryden.*

(6.) I have *wav'd* the ſubject of your greatneſs, to reſign myſelf to the contemplation of what is more peculiarly yours. *Dryden.*

Since ſhe her intereſt for the nation's *wav'd*,
Then I who ſav'd the king, the nation ſav'd. *Dryden.*

If any had a better right, they were content to *wave* it, and recognize the right of the other. *Leſley.*

To WA'VER. *v. n.* [ƿaꝼlan, Saxon.] 1. To play to and fro; to move looſely. 2. To be unſettled; to be uncertain, or inconſtant; to fluctuate; not to be determined. 3. To totter; to be in danger of falling.

(1.) I took two triangular glaſſes, and one of them being kept fixt in the ſame poſture, that the Iris it projected on the floor might not *waver*, I caſt on the ſame floor another Iris, with another priſm, moving it to and fro. *Boyle.*

The whitening ſhower deſcends,
At firſt thin *wavering*. *Thomſon's Winter.*

(2.) In which amazement, when the miſcreant
Perceived him to *waver*, weak and frail,
Whilſt trembling horror did his conſcience daunt,
And helliſh anguiſh did his ſoul aſſail. *Spenſer.*

Remember where we are;
In France, among a fickle, *wavering* nation. *Shakeſp.*

Thou almoſt mak'ſt me *waver* in my faith,
To hold opinion with Pythagoras,
That ſouls of animals infuſe themſelves
Into the trunks of men. *Shakeſp.*

Hold faſt the faith without *wavering*. *Heb.* x.

The *wav'ring* faith of people vain and light. *Daniel.*

Faith as abſolutely determines our minds, and as perfectly excludes all *wavering*, as our knowledge itſelf; and we may as well doubt of our own being, as we can, whether any revelation from God be true. *Locke.*

What if Hoſpinian ſhould have ſaid, that Luther *waver'd* in the point of the ſacrament? does it follow that he really did ſo? *Atterbury.*

They, who at this diſtance from the firſt riſe of the goſpel, after weighing the ſeveral evidences of it, *waver* in their faith, would have *waver'd*, though they had ſeen the firſt promulgers work wonders. *Atterbury.*

(3.) Has any diſloyalty dared to feign that religion *wavers?* They foully miſtake; as commonly they do, that are more cunning in other mens lives than in their own: 'tis not religion *wavers*, but their loyalty. *Holyday.*

WA'VERER. *n. ſ.* [from *waver.*] One unſettled and irreſolute.

Come, young *waverer*, come, and go with me;
In one reſpect I'll thy aſſiſtant be. *Shakeſp.*

WA'VY. *adj.* [from *wave.*] 1. Riſing in waves. 2. Playing to and fro, as in undulations.

(1.) ——In ſafe conduct of theſe
Did thirtie hollow-bottom'd barkes, divide the *wavie* ſeas.
Chapman.

For thee the ocean ſmiles, and ſmooths her *wavy* breaſt;
And heav'n itſelf with more ſerene and purer light is bleſt.
Dryden.

(2.) Where full-ear'd ſheaves of rye
Grow *wavy* on the tilth, that ſoil ſelect
For apples. *Philips.*
Let her glad vallies ſmile with *wavy* corn;
Let fleecy flocks her riſing hills adorn. *Prior.*

Wawes, or *waes. n. ſ.* A word uſed by *Spenſer*, according to the Saxon pronunciation. 1. For waves. 2. In the quoted paſſage it ſeems to be for *woes* [pa, Saxon.]

(1.) Another did the dying brands repair
With iron tongs, and ſprinkled oft the ſame
With liquid *waes.* *Spenſer.*
(2.) Whilſt they fly that gulf's devouring jaws,
They on this rock are rent, and ſunk in helpleſs *wawes.*
Spenſer.

To **Wawl.** *v. n.* [pa, *grief*, Saxon.] To cry; to howl.

The firſt time that we ſmell the air,
We *wawle* and cry. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

WAX. *n. ſ.* [pæxe, Saxon; *wex*, Daniſh; *wacks*, Dutch.] 1. The thick tenacious matter gathered by the bee, and formed into cells for the reception of the honey. 2. Any tenacious maſs, ſuch as is uſed to faſten letters. 3. A kind of concretion in the fleſh.

(1.) *Wax* conſiſts of an acid ſpirit, of a nauſeous taſte, and an oil or butter, which is emollient, laxative, and anodyne.
Arbuthnot.

They gave us food which may with nectar vie,
And *wax*, that does the abſent ſun ſupply. *Roſcommon.*

All the magiſtrates, every new or full moon, give honour to Confucius with bowings, *wax* candles, and incenſe.
Stillingfleet.

While viſits ſhall be paid on ſolemn days,
When num'rous *wax* lights in bright order blaze;
So long my honour, name, and praiſe ſhall live. *Pope.*

(2.) We ſoften the *wax*, before we ſet on the ſeal. *More.*

(3.) A fontanel in her neck was much inflamed, and many *wax*-kernels about it. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To **Wax.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſmear; to join with wax.

He form'd the reeds, proportion'd as they are;
Unequal in their length, and *wax'd* with care,
They ſtill retain the name of his ungrateful fair. *Dryden.*

To **Wax.** *v. n.* pret. *wox*, *waxed*, part. paſſ. *waxed*, *waxen.* [peaxan, Sax. *wachſen*, German.] 1. To grow; to increaſe; to become bigger, or more. Uſed of the moon, in oppoſition to *wane*, and figuratively of things which grow by turns bigger and leſs. 2. To paſs into any ſtate; to become; to grow. It is in either ſenſe now almoſt diſuſed.

(1.) The huſbandman in ſowing and ſetting, upon good reaſon, obſerves the *waxing* and waning of the moon. *Hakewill.*

— They *wax* and wane
'Twixt thrift and penury. *Carew.*

(2.) Where things have been inſtituted, which being convenient and good at the firſt, do afterward in proceſs of time *wax* otherwiſe, we make no doubt but they may be altered, yea, though councils or cuſtoms general have received them.
Hooker.

Careleſs the man ſoon *wax*, and his wit weak
Was overcome of things that did him pleaſe. *Spenſer.*
Art thou like the adder *waxen* deaf? *Shakeſp.*

We will deſtroy this place; becauſe the cry of them is *waxen* great before the Lord. *Gen.* xix. 13.

Flowers removed *wax* greater, becauſe the nouriſhment is more eaſily come by in the looſe earth. *Bacon.*

This anſwer given, Argantes wild drew near,
Trembling for ire, and *waxing* pale for rage;
Nor could he hold. *Fairfax.*

If I *wax* but cold in my deſire,
Think heav'n hath motion loſt, and the world fire. *Donne.*

Their manners *wax* more and more corrupt, in proportion as their bleſſings abound. *Atterbury.*

Wa'xchandler. *n. ſ.* [from *wax* and *chandler.*] A maker of wax candles.

Wa'xen. *adj.* [from *wax.*] Made of wax.

— Swarming next appear'd
The female bee, that feeds her huſband drone
Deliciouſly, and builds her *waxen* cells,
With honey ſtor'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
I can yet ſhoot beams, whoſe heat can melt
The *waxen* wings of this ambitious boy. *Denham.*
So weary bees in little cells repoſe;
But if night-robbers lift the well-ſtor'd hive,
An humming through their *waxen* city grows,
And out upon each other's wings they drive. *Dryden.*

Way. *n. ſ.* [pœᵹ, Saxon; *weigh*, Dutch.] 1. The road in which one travels. This word is applied in many relations which ſeem unlike one another, but have all the original of *road* or *travel*, noting either progreſſion or the mode of progreſſion, local or intellectual. 2 Road made for paſſengers. 3. A length of ſpace. 4. Courſe; direction of motion; local tendency. 5. Advance in life. 6. Paſſage; power of progreſſion made or given. 7. Vacancy made by timorous or reſpectful receſſion. 8 Courſe; regular progreſſion. 9. Courſe or progreſs conſidered as obſtructed or hindered. 10. Tendency to any meaning, or act. 11. Acceſs; means of admittance. 12 Sphere of obſervation. 13 Means; mediate inſtrument; intermediate ſtep. 14. Method; ſcheme of management. 15. Private determination; particular will or humour. 16. Manner; mode. 17. Method; manner of practice. 18. Method or plan of life, conduct or action. 19. Proceſs of things good or ill. 20. Right method to act or know. 21. General ſcheme of acting. 22. *By the way.* Without any neceſſary connection with the main deſign; *en paſſant.* 23. *To go* or *come one's way, or ways*; to come along, or depart. A familiar phraſe. 24. *Way* and *ways*, are now often uſed corruptly for *wiſe.*

(1.) I am amaz'd, and loſe my way,
Among the thorns and dangers of this world. *Shakeſp.*
You cannot ſee your *way.*—
—I have no *way*, and therefore want no eyes;
I ſtumbled when I ſaw. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
To God's eternal houſe direct the *way*,
A broad and ample road. *Milton.*
Fluttering the god, and weeping ſaid,
Pity poor Cupid, generous maid!
Who happen'd, being blind, to ſtray,
And on thy boſom loſt his *way.* *Prior.*
(2.) Know'ſt thou the *way* to Dover?—
— Both ſtile and gate, horſe-*way*, and foot-path. *Shakeſp.*
Attending long in vain, I took the *way*,
Which through a path, but ſcarcely printed, lay. *Dryden.*

(3.) Birnbaumer foreſt extends a great *way*, wherein are many deer, wild boars, foxes, wolves and bears.
Brown's Travels.

An old man that had travelled a great *way* under a huge burden, found himſelf ſo weary, that he called upon death to deliver him. *L'Eſtrange.*

(4.) I now go toward him, therefore follow me,
And mark what *way* I make. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale.*
Come a little nearer this *way*,
I warrant thee no body hears.
Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.
He ſtood in the gate, and aſk'd of ev'ry one
Which *way* ſhe took, and whither ſhe was gone. *Dryden.*
With downward force he took his *way*,
And roll'd his yellow billows to the ſea. *Dryden.*
My ſeven brave brothers, in one fatal day,
To death's dark manſions took the mournful *way.* *Dryden.*

To obſerve every the leaſt difference that is in things, keep the underſtanding ſteady and right in its *way* to knowledge. *Locke.*

(5.) The boy was to know his father's circumſtances, and that he was to make his *way* by his own induſtry. *Spectator.*

(6.) Back do I toſs theſe treaſons to thy head:
This ſword of mine ſhall give them inſtant *way*,
Where they ſhall reſt for ever. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

——— Th' angelick choirs,
On each hand parting, to his ſpeed gave *way*,
Through all th' empyreal road. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Youth and vain confidence thy life betray:
Through armies this has made Melantius' *way*. *Waller.*

The reaſon may be, that men ſeldom come into thoſe poſts, till after forty: about which time the natural heat beginning to decay, makes *way* for thoſe diſtempers. *Temple.*

The air could not readily get out of thoſe priſons, but by degrees, as the earth and water above would give *way*. *Burn.*

As a ſoldier foremoſt in the fight,
Makes *way* for others. *Dryden.*

Some make themſelves *way*, and are ſuggeſted to the mind by all the ways of ſenſation and reflection. *Locke.*

(7.) There would be left no difference between truth and falſehood, if what we certainly know, give *way* to what we may poſſibly be miſtaken in. *Locke.*

Nor was he ſatisfy'd, unleſs he made the pure profeſſion of the goſpel give *way* to ſuperſtition and idolatry, wherever he had power to expel the one, and eſtabliſh the other. *Atterbury.*

The ſenate, forced to yield to the tribunes of the people, thought it their wiſeſt courſe to give *way* alſo to the time. *Swift.*

I would give *way* to others, who might argue very well upon the ſame ſubject. *Swift.*

(8.) But give me leave to ſeize my deſtin'd prey,
And let eternal juſtice take the *way*. *Dryden.*

(9.) The imagination being naturally tumultuous, interpoſeth itſelf without aſking leave, caſting thoughts in our *way*, and forcing the underſtanding to reflect upon them. *Duppa.*

(10.) There is nothing in the words that ſound that *way*, or points particularly at perſecution. *Atterbury.*

(11.) Being once at liberty, 'twas ſaid, having made my *way* with ſome foreign prince, I would turn pirate. *Raleigh.*

(12.) Theſe inquiſitions are never without baſeneſs, and very often uſeleſs to the curious inquirer. For men ſtand upon their guards againſt them, laying all their counſels and ſecrets out of their *way*. *Taylor's Rule of Holy Living.*

The general officers, and the publick miniſters that fell in my *way*, were generally ſubject to the gout. *Temple.*

(13.) By noble *ways* we conqueſt will prepare;
Firſt offer peace, and that refuſ'd, make war. *Dryden.*

What conceivable *ways* are there, whereby we ſhould come to be aſſured that there is ſuch a being as God. *Tillotſon.*

A child his mother ſo well inſtructed this *way* in geography, that he knew the limits of the four parts of the world. *Locke.*

It is not impoſſible to God to make a creature with more *ways* to convey into the underſtanding the notice of corporeal things, than thoſe five he has given to man. *Locke.*

(14.) He durſt not take open *way* againſt them, and as hard it was to take a ſecret, they being ſo continually followed by the beſt, and every way ableſt of that region. *Sidney.*

A phyſician, unacquainted with your body, may put you in a way for a preſent cure, but, overthroweth your health in ſome other kind. *Bacon.*

Will not my yielded crown redeem my breath?
Still am I fear'd? is there no *way* but death. *Daniel.*

As by calling evil good, a man is miſrepreſented to himſelf in the *way* of flattery; ſo by calling good evil, he is miſrepreſented to others, in the *way* of ſlander. *South's Sermons.*

Now what impious *ways* my wiſhes took?
How they the monarch, and the man forſook. *Prior.*

(15.) He was of an high mind, and loved his own will and his *way*, as one that revered himſelf, and would reign indeed. *Bacon.*

——— If I had my *way*,
He had mew'd in flames at home, not i' th' ſenate;
I had ſing'd his furs by this time. *B. Johnſon's Catiline.*

(16.) She with a calm careleſſneſs let every thing ſlide, as we do by their ſpeeches, who neither in matter nor perſon do any *way* belong unto us. *Sidney.*

God hath ſo many times and *ways* ſpoken to men. *Hooker.*

Few writers make an extraordinary figure, who have not ſomething in their *way* of thinking or expreſſing, that is entirely their own. *Spectator.*

His *way* of expreſſing and applying them, not his invention of them, is what we admire. *Addiſon.*

(17.) Having loſt the *way* of nobleneſs, he ſtrove to climb to the height of terribleneſs. *Sidney.*

——— Matter of mirth,
She could deviſe, and thouſand *ways* invent,
To feed her fooliſh humour, and vain jolliment. *Spenſer.*

——— Taught
To live th' eaſieſt *way*, not with perplexing thoughts. *Milton.*

(18.) ——— To attain
The height and depth of thy eternal *ways*,
All human thought comes ſhort. *Milton.*

When a man ſees the prodigious expence our forefathers have been at in theſe barbarous buildings, one cannot but fancy what miracles they would have left us, had they only been inſtructed in the right *way*. *Addiſon on Italy.*

(19.) The affairs here began to ſettle in a proſperous *way*. *Heylyn.*

(20.) We are quite out of the *way*, when we think that things contain within themſelves the qualities that appear to us in them. *Locke.*

They are more in danger to go out of the *way*, who are marching under the conduct of a guide that will miſlead them, than he that has not yet taken a ſtep, and is likelier to enquire after the right *way*. *Locke.*

By me, they offer all that you can aſk,
And point an eaſy *way* to happineſs. *Rowe.*

(21.) Men who go out of the *way* to hint free things, muſt be guilty of abſurdity, or rudeneſs. *Clariſſa.*

(22.) Note, *by the way*, that unity of continuance is eaſier to procure, than unity of ſpecies. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Will. Honeycomb, now on the verge of threeſcore, aſked me, in his moſt ſerious look, whether I would adviſe him to marry lady Betty Single, who, *by the way*, is one of the greateſt fortunes about town. *Spectator.*

(23.) ——— Nay, *come your ways*;
This is his majeſty, ſay your mind to him. *Shakeſp.*

To a boy faſt aſleep upon the brink of a river, fortune came and wak'd him; prithee get up, and *go thy ways*, thou'lt tumble in and be drown'd elſe. *L'Eſtrange.*

(24.) But if he ſhall any *ways* make them void after he hath heard them, he ſhall bear her iniquity. *Numb.* xxx. 15.

They erect concluſions no *way* inferible from their premiſes. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Being ſent to reduce Paros, he miſtook a great fire at a diſtance for the fleet, and being no *ways* a match for them, ſet ſail for Athens. *Swift.*

'Tis no *way* the intereſt even of prieſthood. *Pope.*

WA'YBREAD. *n. ſ.* [*plantago.*] A plant. *Ainſ.*

WAYFA'RER. *n. ſ.* [*way* and *fare*, to go.] Paſſenger; traveller.

Howſoever, many *wayfarers* make themſelves glee, by putting the inhabitants in mind of this privilege; who again, eſpecially the women, forſlow not to bain them. *Carew.*

WAYFA'RING. *adj.* Travelling; paſſing; being on a journey.

They to whom all this is revealed, if they will not be directed into a path ſo plained and ſmoothed, that the *wayfaring* men, though fools, ſhall not err therein, muſt needs acknowledge themſelves in the number of the blind, that will not enter into God's reſt. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

WAYFA'RINGTREE. *n. ſ.* [*viburnum*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

_To_ WAYLA'Y. *v. a.* [*way* and *lay.*] To watch inſidiouſly in the way; to beſet by ambuſh.

I will *waylay* thee going home, where if it be thy chance to kill me,—thou kill'ſt me like a rogue and a villain. *Shakeſp.*

The employment of money is chiefly merchandizing or purchaſing; and uſury *waylays* both: it dulls and damps all induſtries. *Bacon.*

—— How thou lurk'ſt
In valley or green meadow, to *waylay*
Some beauty rare. *Milton's Paradiſe Regained.*

Now on their coaſts our conquering navy rides,
Waylays their merchants, and their land beſets,
Each day new wealth without their care provides,
They lay aſleep with prizes in their nets. *Dryden.*

Like hunted caſtors, conſcious of their ſtore,
Their *waylaid* wealth to Norway's coaſts they bring. *Dryd.*

WAYLA'YER. *n. ſ.* [from *waylay.*] One who waits in ambuſh for another.

WA'YLESS. *adj.* [from *way.*] Patleſs; untracked.

When on upon my *wayleſs* walk,
As my deſires me draw,
I, like a madman fell to talk
With every thing I ſaw. *Drayton's Cynthia.*

WA'YMARK. *n. ſ.* [*way* and *mark.*] Mark to guide in travelling.

Set thee up *waymarks*, make thee high heaps. *Jer.* xxxi. 21.

_To_ WA'YMENT. *v. a.* [ƿa, Saxon.] To lament, or grieve. Obſolete.

What boots it to weep and to *wayment*,
When ill is chanc'd, but doth the ill increaſe,
And the weak mind with double woe torment. *Spenſer.*

WA'YWARD. *adj.* [ƿa, *woe*, and ƿeaꞃꝺ, Saxon.] Froward; peeviſh; moroſe; vexatious; liking his own way.

That night the elder it was, the more *wayward* it ſhewed itſelf towards them. *Sidney.*

How *wayward* is this fooliſh love,
That like a teſty babe, will ſcratch the nurſe,
And preſently all humbled, kiſs the rode. *Shakeſp.*

Wayward beauty doth not fancy move,
A frown forbids, a ſmile engendreth love. *Fairfax.*

—— To miſchief bent,
He ſeldom does a good with good intent;
Wayward, but wiſe; by long experience taught
To pleaſe both parties, for ill ends he ſought. *Dryden.*

WA'YWARDLY. *adv.* [from *wayward.*] Frowardly; perverſely.

Waywardly proud; and therefore bold: becauſe extremely faulty. *Sidney.*

Howſoever, ſome will ſtill be *waywardly* diſpoſed: yet if ſuch as be in authority will do their duties, they may by convenience diſcipline be kept within the bounds of modeſty, or elſe remove. *Whitgifte.*

WA'YWARDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *wayward.*] Frowardneſs; perverſeneſs.

Such the behaviour of ladies, as builded their chaſtity not upon *waywardneſs*, but choice of worthineſs. *Sidney.*

The beſt of his time hath been but raſh; then muſt we look from his age to receive not alone the imperfections of long engrafted condition; but the unruly *waywardneſs* that infirm and cholerick years bring. *Shakeſp.*

A child will have as much wit as he hath *waywardneſs*. *Wotton on Education.*

WE. *pronoun.* [in oblique caſe *us.* See *I.*] 1. The plural of *I.* 2. I and others, indefinitely. 3. Improperly and ungrammatically for the oblique caſe, *us.*

(1.) —— Retire *we* to our chamber,
A little water clears us of this deed. *Shakeſp.*

—— Fair and noble hoſteſs,
We are your gueſts to-night. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Notwithſtanding animals had nothing like the uſe of reaſon, *we* find in them all the lower parts of our nature, in the greateſt ſtrength. *Addiſon.*

(2.) *We* firſt endure then pity the embrace. *Pope.*

(3.) ———— To poor *we*,
Thine enmity's moſt capital. *Shakeſp.*

WEAK. *adj.* [ƿæc, Saxon; *week*, Dutch.] 1. Feeble; not ſtrong. 2. Infirm; not healthy. 3. Soft; pliant; not ſtiff. 4. Low of ſound. 5. Feeble of mind; wanting ſpirit; wanting diſcernment. 6. Not much impregnated with any ingredient: as a *weak* tincture, *weak* beer. 7. Not powerful; not potent. 8. Not well ſupported by argument. 9. Unfortified.

(1.) He is weary and *weak* handed. 2 *Sam.* xvii. 2.

——— Here only *weak*,
Againſt the charm of beauty's powerful glance. *Milton.*

Wer't thou not *weak* with hunger, mad with love,
My hand ſhould force thee. *Dryden.*

Fame and reputation are *weak* ties: many have not the leaſt ſenſe of them: powerful men are only awed by them as they conduce to their intereſt. *Dryden.*

Children, being by the courſe of nature born *weak* and unable to provide for themſelves, they have, by the appointment of God, a right to be maintained by their parents. *Locke.*

(2.) ———— Here I ſtand your brave,
A poor, infirm, *weak*, and deſpis'd old man. *Shakeſp.*

He is now daily watching over the *weak* and infirm, humbling himſelf to perverſe, rude, ignorant people wherever he can find them. *Law.*

(4.) A voice not ſoft, *weak*, piping and womaniſh; but audible, ſtrong and manlike. *Aſcham.*

(5.) As the caſe ſtands with this preſent age, full of tongue and *weak* of brain, we yield to the ſtream thereof. *Hooker.*

This murder'd prince, though *weak*, he was,
He was not ill, nor yet ſo *weak*, but that
He ſhew'd much martial valour in his place. *Daniel.*

She firſt his *weak* indulgence will accuſe. *Milton.*

That Portugal hath yet no more than a ſuſpenſion of arms, they may thank the Whigs, whoſe falſe repreſentations they were ſo *weak* to believe. *Swift.*

Origen was never *weak* enough to imagine that there were two Gods, equal in inviſibility, in eternity, in greatneſs. *Waterland.*

To think every thing diſputable, is a proof of a *weak* mind, and captious temper. *Beattie.*

(7.) I muſt make fair weather yet a while,
Till Henry be more *wake* and I more ſtrong. *Shakeſp.*

The *weak*, by thinking themſelves ſtrong, are induced to venture and proclaim war againſt that which ruins them; and the ſtrong, by conceiting themſelves *weak*, are thereby rendered unactive and uſeleſs. *South's Sermons.*

If the poor found the rich diſpoſed to ſupply their wants, or if the *weak* might always find protection from the mighty, they could none of them lament their own condition. *Swift.*

(8.) A caſe ſo *weak* and feeble hath been much perſiſted in. *Hooker.*

(9.) To quell the tyrant love, and guard thy heart
On this *weak* ſide, where moſt our nature fails,
Would be a conqueſt worthy Cato's ſon. *Addiſon's Cato.*

_To_ WEA'KEN. *v. a.* To debilitate; to enfeeble; to deprive of ſtrength.

The firſt which *weakened* them was their ſecurity. *Hooker.*

Their hands ſhall be *weakened* from the work that it be not done. *Neh.* vi. 9.

—— Inteſtine broils,
Weakening the ſceptre of old night. *Milton.*

Every violence offered to the body *weakens* and impairs it, and renders it leſs durable. *Ray on the Creation.*

Let us not *weaken* ſtill the weaker ſide
By our diviſions. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Solemn impreſſions that ſeem to *weaken* the mind, may, by proper reflection, be made to ſtrengthen it. *Clariſſa.*

WEA'KLING. *n. ſ.* [from *weak.*] A feeble creature.

Thou art no Atlas for ſo great a weight:
And, *weakling*, Warwick takes his gift again,
And Henry is my king, Warwick his ſubject. *Shakeſp.*

——— Ulyſſes: who I thought was man'd
With great and goodly perſonage; and bore
A vertue anſwerable; and this ſhore

Should ſhake with weight of ſuch a conqueror,
When now a *weakling* came, a dwarfie thing. *Chapman.*

Æſop begged his companions not to overcharge him; they found him a *weakling*, and bade him pleaſe himſelf. *L'Eſtrange.*

Wea'kly. *adv.* [from *weak.*] 1. Feebly; faintly; without ſtrength. 2. With want of efficacy. 3. Indiſcreetly injudiciouſly; timorouſly; with feebleneſs of mind.

(2.) The motion of gravity worketh *weakly*, both far from the earth, and alſo within the earth. *Bacon.*

Was plighted faith ſo *weakly* ſeal'd above,
That for one error, I muſt loſe your love. *Dryden.*

(3.) This high gift of ſtrength committed to me,
Under the ſeal of ſilence, could not keep,
But *weakly* to a woman muſt reveal it. *Milton.*

Tancred, I neither am diſpos'd to make
Requeſt for life, nor offer'd life to take:
Much leſs deny the deed; but leaſt of all
Beneath pretended juſtice *weakly* fall. *Dryden's Fables.*

Wea'kly. *adj.* [from *weak.*] Not ſtrong; not healthy.

Being old and *weakly*, twenty years in priſon, it was ten to one that ever I ſhould have returned. *Raleigh.*

Wea'kness. *n. ſ.* [from *weak.*] 1. Want of ſtrength; want of force; feebleneſs. 2. Want of ſpritelineſs. 3. Want of ſteadineſs. 4. Infirmity; unhealthineſs. 5. Want of cogency. 6. Want of judgment; want of reſolution; fooliſhneſs of mind. 7. Defect; failing.

(1.) Troy in our *weakneſs* lives, not in her ſtrength. *Shakeſp.*

——— Argument
Of human *weakneſs* rather than of ſtrength. *Milton.*

The general's force, as kept alive by fight,
Now, not oppos'd, no longer can purſue:
Laſting till heav'n had done his courage right,
When he had conquer'd, he his *weakneſs* knew. *Dryden.*

(2.) New graces yearly like thy works diſplay,
Soft without *weakneſs*, without glaring gay. *Pope.*

(3.) By ſuch a review we ſhall diſcern and ſtrengthen our *weakneſſes* with good reſolution, and ſo order our future converſation as may render us leaſt expoſed to falling. *Rogers's Sermons.*

(4.) Perſons in thoſe poſts derive a *weakneſs* of conſtitution from the eaſe and luxury of their anceſtors, and the delicacy of their own education. *Temple.*

(5.) She ſeems to be conſcious of the *weakneſs* of thoſe teſtimonies. *Tillotſon.*

(6.) A woman, and thence weak.——
——*Weakneſs* is thy excuſe,
And I believe it; weakneſs to reſiſt
Philiſtian gold: if weakneſs may excuſe,
What murderer, what traitor, parricide,
Inceſtuous, ſacrilegious, but may plead it?
All wickedneſs is weakneſs. *Milton.*

(7.) If you will work on any man, you muſt know his nature, and ſo lead him; or his *weakneſſes* and diſadvantages, and ſo awe him. *Bacon.*

Many find a pleaſure in contradicting the common reports of fame, and in ſpreading abroad the *weakneſſes* of an exalted character. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

Wea'kside. *n. ſ.* [*weak* and *ſide.*] Foible; deficience; infirmity.

This dog would have fought for his maſter in any other caſe; but the love of mutton was his *weakſide*. *L'Eſtrange.*

Trade has increaſed their ſhipping, which they found to be their *weakſide* in their laſt attempts. *Temple.*

Weal. *n. ſ.* [pelan, Saxon; *wealuſt*, Dutch.] 1. Happineſs; proſperity; flouriſhing ſtate. 2. Republick; ſtate; publick intereſt.

(1.) ——— Our *weal* on you depending,
Counts it your *weal*, that he have liberty. *Shakeſp.*

As we love the *weal* of our ſouls and bodies, let us ſo behave ourſelves as we may be at peace with God. *Bacon.*

—— Thine, and of all thy ſons,
The *weal* or woe in thee is plac'd; beware. *Milton.*

Ireland ought to be conſidered, not only in its own intereſt, but likewiſe in relation to England, upon whoſe *weal* in the main, that of this kingdom depends. *Temple.*

(2.) ——— Blood hath been ſhed,
Ere human ſtatute purg'd the gen'ral *weal*. *Shakeſp.*

How ſhall the muſe, from ſuch a monarch ſteal
An hour, and not defraud the publick *weal*. *Pope.*

Weal. *n. ſ.* [palan, Saxon.] The mark of a ſtripe.

Like warts or *weals* it hangs upon her ſkin. *Donne.*

Weal *away. interj.* Alas. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

Weald, *Wald*, *Walt.* Whether ſingly or jointly ſignify a wood or grove, from the Saxon peald. *Gibſon.*

WEALTH. *n. ſ.* [paleð, rich, Saxon.] 1. Proſperity; external happineſs. 2. Riches; money, or precious goods.

(1.) In all time of our tribulation, in all time of our *wealth*, in the hour of death, and in the day of judgment, good Lord deliver us. *Common Prayer.*

(2.) ——— In deſart haſt thine habitance,
And theſe rich heaps of *wealth* doth hide apart
From the world's eye and from her right uſance. *Fairy Queen.*

——— I ſhould forge
Quarrels unjuſt againſt the good and loyal,
Deſtroying them for *wealth*. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

Once they flouriſhed in *wealth* and wit. *Holyday.*

I wiſh thee, Vin, above all *wealth*,
Both bodily and ghoſtly health:
Not too much wit or *wealth* come to thee;
For much of either may undo thee. *Biſhop Corbet.*

Each day new *wealth* without their care provides,
They lie aſleep with prizes in their nets. *Dryden.*

Wea'lthily. *adv.* [from *wealthy.*] Richly.

I come to wive it *wealthily* in Padua,
If *wealthily*, then happily in Padua. *Shakeſp.*

Wea'lthiness. *n. ſ.* [from *wealthy.*] Richneſs.

Wea'lthy. *adj.* [from *wealth.*] Rich; opulent; abundant.

If a gentleman, or any *wealthy* yeoman, have any children, the eldeſt ſhall be kept in ſome order, but all the reſt ſhall ſhift and fall to this occupation of ſtealing. *Spenſer.*

I will be married to a *wealthy* widow,
Ere three days paſs. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*

My ſpeculations, when ſold ſingle, like cherries upon the ſtick, are delights for the rich and *wealthy*; after ſome time they come to market in great quantities, and are every ordinary man's money. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

Not Neptune's ſelf from all his floods receives
A *wealthier* tribute than to thine he gives. *Pope.*

To WEAN. *v. a.* [penan, Saxon.] 1. To put from the breaſt; to ablactate. 2. To withdraw from any habit or deſire.

(1.) She was *weaned* when it did taſte the wormwood on the nipple; pretty fool to ſee it fall out with the dug. *Shakeſpeare.*

I have behaved as a child that is *weaned* of his mother. *Pſ.*

In *weaning* young creatures, the beſt way is never to let them ſuck the paps at all; for then they will drink up milk without any difficulty. *Ray on the Creation.*

A fortnight before you *wean* calves from milk, let water be mixed with it. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

(2.) Here the place whoſe pleaſant ſight
From other ſhades have *wean'd* my wand'ring mind;
Tell me what wants me here. *Spenſer.*

I the rather *wean* me from deſpair,
For love of Edward's offspring in my womb. *Shakeſp.*

Seriouſly reflect on the happy ſtate he ſhall moſt certainly arrive to, if he but *wean* himſelf from theſe worldly impediments here that clog his ſoul's flight. *Digby.*

Children newly *weaned* from their parents, put out their hands towards them in their dreams, as if they were ſtill preſent. *Stillingfleet.*

There the coarſe cake, and homely huſks of beans,
From pamp'ring riot the young ſtomach *weans*. *Dryden.*

The troubles of age were intended by the Author of our being to *wean* us gradually from our fondneſs of life, the nearer we approach to the end of it. *Swift.*

Wea'nel. } *n. ſ.* [from *wean.*] 1. An animal newly
Wea'nling. } weaned. 2. A child newly weaned.

(1.) Though when as Lowder was far away,
This wolfiſh ſheep would catchen his prey;
A lamb, or a kid, or a *weanel* waſt,
With that to the wood would he ſpeed haſte. *Spenſer.*
To gorge the fleſh of lambs and *weanling* kids,
On hills where flocks are fed, flies tow'rd the ſprings
Of Ganges or Hydaſpes. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

WEA'PON. *n. ſ.* [ƿeapon, Saxon.] Inſtrument of offence; ſomething with which one is armed to hurt another.

——— The giant
Down let fall his arm, and ſoft withdrew
His *weapon* huge, that heaved was on high,
For to have ſlain the man that on the ground did lie. *Spenſer.*
The cry of Talbot ſerves me for a ſword;
For I have loaden me with many ſpoils,
Uſing no other *weapon* but his name. *Shakeſp. H. VI.*
—— Take this *weapon*
Which I have here recover'd from the Moor. *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*
——— Touch me with noble anger;
O let not womens *weapons*, water drops,
Stain my man's cheeks. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
His foes, who came to bring him death,
Bring him a *weapon* that before had none. *Daniel.*
With his full force he whirl'd it firſt around,
Imperial Juno turn'd the courſe before;
And fix'd the wand'ring *weapon* in the door. *Dryden's Æn.*

Wea'poned. *adj.* [from *weapon.*] Armed for offence; furniſhed with arms.

In what ſort, ſo ill *weaponed*, could you atchieve this enterprize. *Sidney.*

Both the combatants entered, apparelled only in their doublets and hoſes, and *weaponed* with ſword, buckler, and dagger. *Hayward.*

Wea'ponless. *adj.* [from *weapon.*] Having no weapon; unarmed.

—— Sampſon
Ran on embattl'd armies, clad in iron,
And *weaponleſs* himſelf,
Made arms ridiculous, uſeleſs the forgery
Of brazen ſhield and ſpear, the hammer'd cuiraſs,
Chalybean temper'd ſteel, and frock of mail,
Adamantean proof. *Milton.*

Wea'ponsalve. *n. ſ.* [*weapon* and *ſalve.*] A ſalve which was ſuppoſed to cure the wound, being applied to the weapon that made it.

That the ſympathetick powder and the *weaponſalve* conſtantly perform what is promiſed, I leave others to believe. *Boyle.*

To **Wear.** *v. a.* preterite *wore*, participle *worn.* [ƿeaɲan, Saxon.] 1. To waſte with uſe or time, or inſtruments; to impair or leſſen by gradual diminution. 2. To conſume tediouſly. 3. To carry appendant to the body. 4. To exhibit in appearance. 5. To affect by degrees. 6. *To* **Wear** *out.* To haraſs. 7. *To* **Wear** *out.* To waſte or deſtroy by degrees.

(1.) O wicked world! one that is well nigh *worn* to pieces with age, to ſhow himſelf a young gallant. *Shakeſp.*

Protogenes could lay his colours ſo artificially, that one being *worn* off, a freſh ſhould ſucceed to the number of five. *Peacham.*

Waters *wear* the ſtones. *Job*, xiv. 19.

An haſty word, or an indiſcreet action, does not diſſolve the bond, but that friendſhip may be ſtill ſound in heart; and ſo outgrow and *wear* off theſe little diſtempers. *South.*

They have had all advantages to the making them wiſe unto ſalvation, yet ſuffer their manhood to *wear* out and obliterate all thoſe rudiments of their youth. *Decay of Piety.*

To his name inſcrib'd, their tears they pay,
Till years and kiſſes *wear* his name away. *Dryden.*
Kings titles commonly begin by force,
Which time *wears* off and mellows into right. *Dryden.*

No differences of age, tempers, or education, can *wear* out religion, and ſet any conſiderable number of men free from it. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

Theodoſius exerted himſelf to animate his penitent in the courſe of life ſhe was entering upon, and *wear* out of her mind groundleſs fears. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

(2.) ——— What maſks, what dances,
To *wear* away this long age of three hours. *Shakeſp.*

In moſt places, their toil is ſo extreme as they cannot endure it above four hours; the reſidue they *wear* out at coites and kayles. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

Wiſeſt and beſt men full oft beguil'd,
With goodneſs principl'd, not to reject
The penitent, but ever to forgive,
Are drawn to *wear* out miſerable days. *Milton.*
(3.) ——— This pale and angry roſe
Will I for ever *wear*. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*
——— Why art thou angry?—
That ſuch a ſlave as this ſhould *wear* a ſword,
Who *wears* not honeſty. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
—— What is this
That *wears* upon his baby brow the round
And top of ſovereignty. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
I am the firſt-born ſon of him that laſt
Wore the imperial diadem of Rome. *Shakeſp.*

Their adorning, let it not be that outward adorning of plaiting the hair, and of *wearing* of gold. 1 *Pet.* iii. 3.

—— Eas'd the putting off
Theſe troubleſome diſguiſes which we *wear*. *Milton.*
He aſk'd what arms the ſwarthy Memnon *wore*;
What troops he landed. *Dryden's Virg. Æneid.*

This is unconſcionable dealing, to be made a ſlave, and not know whoſe livery I *wear*. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

On her white breaſt a ſparkling croſs ſhe *wore*. *Pope.*
(4.) Such an infectious face her ſorrow *wears*,
I can bear death, but not Cydaria's tears. *Dryden.*

(5.) Trials *wear* us into a liking of what poſſibly, in the firſt eſſay, diſpleaſed us. *Locke.*

A man who has any reliſh for true writing, from the maſterly ſtrokes of a great author every time he peruſes him, *wears* himſelf into the ſame manner. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

(6.) He ſhall *wear out* the ſaints. *Dan.* vii. 25.

(7.) This very rev'rent lecher, quite *worn out*
With rheumatiſms, and crippled with his gout. *Dryden.*

To **Wear.** *v. n.* 1. To be waſted with uſe or time. It has commonly ſome particle, as, *out*, *away*, *off*. 2. To be tediouſly ſpent. 3. To paſs away by degrees.

(1.) Thou wilt ſurely *wear away*. *Exod.* xviii. 18.

In thoſe who have loſt their ſight when young, in whom the ideas of colours having been but ſlightly taken notice of, and ceaſing to be repeated, do quite *wear out*. *Locke.*

(2.) Thus *wore out* night, and now the herald lark
Left his ground-neſt, high tow'ring to deſcry
The morn's approach, and greet her with his ſong. *Milton.*

(3.) If paſſion cauſes a preſent terror, yet it ſoon *wears off*; and inclination will eaſily learn to ſlight ſuch ſcarecrows. *Locke.*

The difficulty will every day grow leſs and *wear off*, and obedience become eaſy and familiar. *Rogers's Sermons.*

Wear. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. The act of wearing; the thing worn. 2. [ƿæɲ, Saxon, a fen; *wâr*, German, a mound.] A dam to ſhut up and raiſe the water; often written *weir* or *wier*. 3. A net of twigs to catch fiſh.

(1.) It was th' inchantment of her riches
That made m' apply t' your crony witches;
That in return would pay th' expence,
The *wear* and tear of conſcience. *Hudibras.*

(2.) They will force themſelves through flood-gates, or over *wears*, hedges or ſtops in the water. *Walton's Angler.*

Weard. *n. ſ.* *Weard*, whether initial or final, ſignifies watchfulneſs or care, from the Saxon ƿeaꞃdan, to ward or keep. *Gibſon.*

WEA'RER. *n. ſ.* [from *wear.*] 1. One who has any thing appendant to his perſon. 2. That which waſtes or diminiſhes.

(1.) Were I the *wearer* of Antonio's beard,
I would not ſhave't to-day. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Cowels, hoods and habits with their *wearers* toſt,
And flutter'd into rags. *Milton.*

Armour bears off inſults, and preſerves the *wearer* in the day of battle; but the danger once repelled, it is laid aſide, as being too rough for civil converſation. *Dryden.*

We ought to leave room for the humour of the artiſt or *wearer.* *Addiſon on Italy.*

(2.) Take away this meaſure from our dreſs and habits, and all is turned into ſuch paint and glitter, and ridiculous ornaments, as are a real ſhame to the *wearer.* *Law.*

WEA'RING. *n. ſ.* [from *wear.*] Cloaths.

—— It was his bidding;
Give me my nightly *wearing* and adieu. *Shakeſp.*

WEA'RINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *weary.*] 1. Laſſitude; ſtate of being ſpent with labour. 2. Fatigue; cauſe of laſſitude. 3. Impatience of any thing. 4. Tediouſneſs.

(1.) ——— Come, our ſtomachs
Will make what's homely ſavoury; *wearineſs*
Can ſnore upon the flint, when reſty ſloth
Finds the down pillow hard. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

Water-fowls ſupply the *wearineſs* of a long flight by taking water. *Hale.*

Heaven, when the creature lies proſtrate in the weakneſs of ſleep and *wearineſs,* ſpreads the covering of night and darkneſs to conceal it. *South's Sermons.*

To full bowls each other they provoke;
At length, with *wearineſs* and wine oppreſs'd,
They riſe from table, and withdraw to reſt. *Dryden.*

(2.) The more remained out of the *wearineſs* and fatigue of their late marches. *Clarendon.*

WEA'RISH. *adj.* [I believe from ƿæꞃ, Saxon, a quagmire. See WEERISH.] 1. Boggy; watery. 2. Weak; waſhy.

(2.) A garment over-rich and wide for many of their *weariſh* and ill-diſpoſed bodies. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

WEA'RISOME. *adj.* [from *weary.*] Troubleſome; tedious; cauſing wearineſs.

The ſoul preferreth reſt in ignorance before *weariſome* labour to know. *Hooker.*

Theſe high wild hills, and rough uneven ways,
Draw out our miles, and make them *weariſome.* *Shakeſp.*

Troops cameto the army the day before, haraſſed with a long and *weariſome* march. *Bacon.*

Coſtly I reckon not them alone which charge the purſe, but which are *weariſome* and importune in ſuits. *Bacon.*

Shrinking up or ſtretching out are *weariſome* poſitions, and ſuch as perturb the quiet of thoſe parts. *Brown.*

——— This muſt be our taſk
In heav'n, this our delight; how *weariſome*
Eternity ſo ſpent, in worſhip paid
To whom we hate. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Satiety from all things elſe doth come,
Then life muſt to itſelf grow *weariſome.* *Denham.*

WEA'RISOMELY. *adv.* [from *weariſome.*] Tediouſly; ſo as to cauſe wearineſs.

As of Nimrod, ſo are the opinions of writers different touching Aſſur, and the beginning of that great ſtate of Aſſyria; a controverſy *weariſomely* diſputed, without any direct proof or certainty. *Raleigh.*

WEA'RISOMENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *weariſome.*] 1. The quality of tiring. 2. The ſtate of being eaſily tired.

(2.) A wit, quick without lightneſs, ſharp without brittleneſs, deſirous of good things without newfangleneſs, diligent in painful things without *weariſomeneſs.* *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

To WEA'RY. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] 1. To tire; to fatigue; to haraſs; to ſubdue by labour. 2. To make impatient of continuance. 3. To ſubdue or haraſs by any thing irkſome.

(1.) Better that the enemy ſeek us;
So ſhall he waſte his means, *weary* his ſoldiers,
Doing himſelf offence. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

The people labour in the very fire, *weary* themſelves for very vanity. *Hab.* ii. 13.

Dewy ſleep oppreſs'd them *weary'd.* *Milton.*

Sea would be pools without the bruſhing air,
To curl the waves; and ſure ſome little care
Should *weary* nature ſo, to make her want repoſe. *Dryden.*

You have already *weary'd* fortune ſo,
She cannot farther be your friend or foe,
But ſits all breathleſs. *Dryden.*

It would not be difficult to continue a paper by reſuming the ſame ſubjects, and *wearying* out the reader with the ſame thoughts in a different phraſe. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

(2.) I ſtay too long by thee, I *weary* thee. *Shakeſp. Hen. V.*

Should the government be *wearied* out of its preſent patience, what is to be expected by ſuch turbulent men. *Addiſon.*

(3.) ——— Muſt'ring all her wiles,
With blandiſh'd parleys, feminine aſſaults,
Tongue-batteries; ſhe ſurceas'd not day nor night
To ſtorm me over-watch'd and *weary'd* out. *Milton.*

WEA'RY. *adj.* [ƿeꞃiᵹ, Saxon; *waeren,* to be tired, Dutch.] 1. Subdued by fatigue; tired with labour. 2. Impatient of the continuance of any thing painful or irkſome. 3. Deſirous to diſcontinue. 4. Cauſing wearineſs; tireſome.

(1.) Fair Phœbus 'gan decline, in haſte,
His *weary* waggon to the weſtern vale. *Spenſer.*

——— Gentle Warwick,
Let me embrace thee in my *weary* arms,
I, that did never weep, now melt with woe. *Shakeſp.*

I am *weary,* yea, my memory is tir'd:
Have we no wine here. *Shakeſp.*

An old man broken with the ſtorms of ſtate,
Is come to lay his *weary* bones among ye:
Give him a little earth for charity. *Shakeſp.*

Let us not be *weary* in well-doing. *Gal.* vi. 9.

Our ſwords ſo wholly did the fates employ,
That they at length grew *weary* to deſtroy:
Refus'd the work we brought, and out of breath,
Made ſorrow and deſpair attend for death. *Dryden.*

(2.) The king was as *weary* of Scotland, as he had been impatient to go thither, finding all things propoſed to him without conſideration of his honour or intereſt. *Clarendon.*

My hopes all flat, nature within me ſeems,
In all her functions, *weary* of herſelf. *Milton.*

(3.) See the revolution of the times,
Make mountains level, and the continent
Weary of ſolid firmneſs, melt itſelf
Into the ſeas. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

(4.) Their gates to all were open evermore
That by the *weary* way were travelling,
And one ſat waiting ever them before
To call in comers-by that needy were and poor. *Spenſer.*

The *wearieſt* and moſt lothed life
That age, ach, penury, impriſonment,
Can lay on nature, is a paradiſe
To what we fear of death. *Shakeſp.*

Put on what *weary* negligence you pleaſe,
You and your fellows; I'd have it come to queſtion. *Shakeſpeare.*

WEA'SEL. *n. ſ.* [ƿeꞅel, Saxon; *weſel,* Dutch; *muſtela,* Latin.] A ſmall animal that eats corn and kills mice.

Ready in gybes, quick-anſwer'd, ſaucy, and
As quarrelſome as the *weaſel.* *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*

A *weaſel* once made ſhift to ſlink
In at a corn-loft through a chink. *Pope.*

WE'SAND. *n. ſ.* [ƿaꞅen, Saxon. This word is very variouſly written; but this orthography is neareſt to the original word.] The windpipe; the paſſage through which the breath is drawn and emitted; the larynx.

Marry Diggon, what ſhould him affray,
To take his own where ever it lay:
For had his *weaſand* been a little wider,
He would have devoured both hidder and ſhidder. *Spenſer.*

Cut his *wezand* with the knife. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

Matter to be diſcharged by expectoration muſt firſt paſs into the lungs, then into the aſpera arteria, or *weaſand*, and from thence be coughed up and ſpit out by the mouth. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

The ſhaft that ſlightly was impreſs'd,
Now from his heavy fall with weight increas'd,
Drove through his neck aſlant; he ſpurns the ground,
And the ſoul iſſues through the *weazon's* wound. *Dryden.*

WEA'THER. *n. ſ.* [ƿeðeꞃ, Saxon.] 1. State of air, reſpecting either cold or heat, wet or drineſs. 2. The change of the ſtate of the air. 3. Tempeſt; ſtorm.

(1.) Who's there, beſides foul *weather?*—One minded like the *weather*, moſt unquietly. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

I am far better born than is the king:
But I muſt make fair *weather* yet a while,
Till Henry be more weak and I more ſtrong. *Shakeſp.*
Again the Northern winds may ſing and plow,
And fear no haven but from the *weather* now. *Cowley.*

Men muſt content themſelves to travel in all *weathers*, and through all difficulties. *L'Eſtrange.*

——— The ſun
Foretels the change of *weather* in the ſkies,
Whene'er through miſts he ſhoots his ſullen beams,
Suſpect a driſling day. *Dryden.*

(2.) It is a reverend thing to ſee an ancient caſtle not in decay; how much more to behold an ancient family, which have ſtood againſt the waves and *weathers* of time. *Bacon.*

(3.) What guſts of *weather* from that gath'ring cloud,
My thoughts preſage. *Dryden's Virgil.*

To WEA'THER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To expoſe to the air. 2. To paſs with difficulty. 3. *To* WEATHER *a point.* To gain a point againſt the wind; to accompliſh againſt oppoſition. 4. *To* WEATHER *out.* To endure.

(1.) He perch'd on ſome branch thereby,
To *weather* him and his moiſt wings to dry. *Spenſer.*
Muſtard-ſeed gather for being too ripe,
And *weather* it wel, yer ye give it a ſtripe. *Tuſſer.*
(2.) He *weather'd* fell Charibdis; but ere long,
The ſkies were darken'd, and the tempeſts ſtrong. *Garth.*

Could they *weather* and ſtand the ſhock of an eternal duration, and yet be at any time ſubject to a diſſolution. *Hale.*

(3.) We have been tugging a great while againſt the ſtream, and have almoſt *weather'd our point*; a ſtretch or two more will do the work. *Addiſon.*

(4.) When we have paſs'd theſe gloomy hours,
And *weather'd out* the ſtorm that beats upon us. *Addiſon.*

WEA'THERBEATEN. *adj.* Haraſſed and ſeaſoned by hard weather.

They perceived an aged man and a young, both poorly arrayed, extremely *weatherbeaten*; the old man blind, the young man leading him. *Sidney.*

She enjoys ſure peace for evermore,
As *weatherbeaten* ſhip arriv'd on happy ſhore. *Spenſer.*
— Thrice from the banks of Wye,
And ſandy bottom'd Severn, have I ſent
Him bootleſs home, and *weatherbeaten* back. *Shak. H. IV.*

I hope when you know the worſt, you will at once leap into the river, and ſwim through handſomely, and not *weatherbeaten* with the divers blaſts of irreſolution, ſtand ſhivering upon the brink. *Suckling.*

——— A *weatherbeaten* veſſel holds
Gladly the port. *Milton.*
Dido receiv'd his *weatherbeaten* troops. *Dryd. Virgil.*

The old *weatherbeaten* ſoldier carries in his hand the Roman eagle. *Addiſon.*

WEA'THERBOARD, or *Weatherbow. n. ſ.* In the ſea language, that ſide of a ſhip that is to the windward. *Dict.*

WEA'THERCOCK. *n. ſ.* [*weather* and *cock.*] 1. An artificial cock ſet on the top of a ſpire, which by turning, ſhows the point from which the wind blows. 2. Any thing fickle and inconſtant.

(1.) But alas! the ſun keeps his light, though thy faith be darkened; the rocks ſtand ſtill, though thou change like a *weathercock*. *Sidney.*

A kingfiſher hanged by the bill, converting the breaſt to that point of the horizon from whence the wind doth blow, is a very ſtrange introducing of natural *weathercocks*. *Brown.*

(2.) Where had you this pretty *weathercock?*——I cannot tell what his name is my huſband had him of. *Shak.*

He break my promiſe and abſolve my vow!
The word which I have given ſhall ſtand like fate,
Not like the king's, that *weathercock* of ſtate. *Dryden.*

WEA'THERDRIVEN. *part.* Forced by ſtorms or contrary winds.

Philip, during his voyage towards Spain, was *weatherdriven* into Weymouth. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

WEA'THERGAGE. *n. ſ.* [*weather* and *gage.*] Any thing that ſhews the weather.

To vere and tack, and ſteer a cauſe,
Againſt the *weathergage* of laws. *Hudibras.*

WEA'THERGLASS. *n. ſ.* [*weather* and *glaſs.*] 1. A barometer; a glaſs that ſhews the weight of the air. 2. A thermometer. Leſs uſed.

(1.) John's temper depended very much upon the air; his ſpirits roſe and fell with the *weatherglaſs*. *Arbuthnot.*

We ſhall hardly wiſh for a perpetual equinox to ſave the charges of *weatherglaſſes*; for the two equinoxes of our year are the moſt windy and tempeſtuous. *Bentley's Sermons.*

(2.) As in ſome *weatherglaſs* my love I hold,
Which falls or riſes with the heat or cold,
I will be conſtant yet. *Dryden.*

WEA'THERSPY. *n. ſ.* [*weather* and *ſpy.*] A ſtar-gazer; an aſtrologer; one that foretels the weather.

And ſooner may a gulling *weatherſpy*,
By drawing forth heav'n's ſcheme tell certainly,
What faſhion'd hats or ruffs, or ſuits next year,
Our giddy-headed antick youth will wear. *Donne.*

WEA'THERWISE. *adj.* [*weather* and *wiſe.*] Skilful in foretelling the weather.

WEA'THERWISER. *n. ſ.* [*weather* and *wiſen*, Dutch; to ſhow.] Any thing that foreſhews the weather.

Moſt vegetables expand their flowers and down in warm ſunſhiny weather, and again cloſe them toward the evening, or in rain, as is in the flowers of pimpernel, the opening and ſhutting of which are the countryman's *weatherwiſer*. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

To WEAVE. *v. a.* Preterite *wove*, *weaved*, part. paſſ. *woven*, *weaved*; [ƿeꝼan, Saxon; *weven*, Dutch.] 1. To form by texture; to form by inſerting one part of the materials with another. 2. To unite by intermixture. 3. To interpoſe; to inſert.

(1.) ——— Here in her hairs
The painter plays the ſpider, and hath *woven*
A golden meſh to intrap the hearts of men,
Faſter than gnats in cobwebs. *Shak.*
The women *wove* hangings for the grove. *2 Kings*, xxiii. 7.
There our ſecret thoughts unſeen,
Like nets be *weav'd* and intertwin'd,
Wherewith we catch each other's mind. *Carew.*
White ſeem'd her robes, yet *woven* ſo they were,
As ſnow and gold together had been wrought. *Dryden.*
Theſe purple veſts were *weav'd* by Dardan dames. *Dryd.*
Dan Pope for thy misfortune griev'd,
With kind concern and ſkill has *weav'd*
A ſilken web; and ne'er ſhall fade
Its colours; gently has he laid
The mantle o'er thy ſad diſtreſs:
And Venus ſhall the texture bleſs. *Prior.*

(2.) When religion was *woven* into the civil government, and flouriſhed under the protection of the emperors, mens thoughts and diſcourſes were full of ſecular affairs; but in the three firſt centuries of chriſtianity, men who embraced this religion had given up all their intereſts in this world, and lived in a perpetual preparation for the next. *Addiſon.*

(3.) The duke be here to-night! the better! beſt!
This *weaves* itſelf perforce into my buſineſs. *Shak.*

To **Weave.** *v. n.* To work with a loom.

Wea'ver. *n. ſ.* [from *weave.*] One who makes threads into cloth.

——— Upon theſe taxations,
The clothiers all not able to maintain
The many to them 'longing, have put off
The ſpinſters, carders, fullers, *weavers.* *Shak. Hen.* VIII.

My days are ſwifter than a *weaver*'s ſhuttle, and are ſpent without hope. *Job*, vii. 6.

The *weaver* may caſt religion upon what loom he pleaſe. *Howel.*

Her flag aloft ſpreads ruffling to the wind,
And ſanguine ſtreamers ſeem the flood to fire:
The *weaver* charm'd with what his loom deſign'd,
Goes on to ſee, and knows not to retire. *Dryden.*

Wea'verfish. *n. ſ.* [*araneus piſcis*, Latin] A fiſh. *Ainſworth.*

WEB. *n. ſ.* [ƿebba, Saxon.] 1. Texture; any thing woven. 2. Some part of a ſword. Obſolete. 3. A kind of duſky film that hinders the ſight; ſuffuſion.

(1.) Penelope, for her Ulyſſes' ſake,
Deviſ'd a *web* her wooers to deceive;
In which the work that ſhe all day did make,
The ſame at night ſhe did again unreave. *Spenſer.*

——— Staid at gate,
And heard within, the goddeſſe elevate
A voice divine, as at her *web* ſhe wrought,
Subtle, and glorious, and paſt earthly thought. *Chapman.*

Spiders touch'd, ſeek their *web*'s inmoſt part. *Davies.*

——— By day the *web* and loom,
And homely houſhold taſk ſhall be her doom. *Dryden.*

The fates, when they this happy *web* have ſpun,
Shall bleſs the ſacred clue, and bid it ſmoothly run. *Dryden.*

(2.) The ſword, whereof the *web* was ſteel;
Pommel, rich ſtone; hilt, gold, approv'd by touch. *Fairf.*

(3.) This is the foul flibertigibbet; he gives the *web* and the pin, ſquints the eye, and makes the hairlip. *Shakeſp.*

We'bbed. *adj.* [from *web.*] Joined by a film.

Such as are whole-footed, or whoſe toes are *webbed* together, their legs are generally ſhort, the moſt convenient ſize for ſwimming. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

We'bfooted. *adj.* [*web* and *foot.*] Palmipedous; having films between the toes.

Webfooted fowls do not live conſtantly upon the land, nor fear to enter the water. *Ray on the Creation.*

We'bster. *n. ſ.* [ƿebꞅꞇꞃe, Saxon; a woman-weaver.] A weaver. Obſolete.

After local names, the moſt in number have been derived from occupations; as Taylor, *Webſter*, Wheeler. *Camden.*

To **WED.** *v. a.* [ƿeꝺlan, Saxon.] 1. To marry; to take for huſband or wife. 2. To join in marriage. 3. To unite for ever. 4. To take for ever. 5. To unite by love or fondneſs.

(1.) If one by one you *wedded* all the world,
Or, from the all that are, took ſomething good
To make a perfect woman; ſhe you kill'd
Would be unparalell'd. *Shak.*

Never did thy beauty, ſince the day
I ſaw thee firſt, and *wedded* thee, adorn'd
With all perfection, ſo inflame my ſenſes. *Milton.*

——— Cloe, blind to wit and worth,
Weds the rich dullneſs of ſome ſon of earth. *Pope.*

(2.) In Syracuſe was I born, and *wed*
Unto a woman happy but for me. *Shakeſp.*

——— Then I ſhall be no more;
And Adam, *wedded* to another Eve,
Shall live with her. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The woman in us ſtill proſecutes a deceit like that begun in the garden; and our underſtandings are *wedded* to an Eve, as fatal as the mother of their miſeries. *Glanville.*

(3.) Affliction is enamour'd of thy parts,
And thou art *wedded* to calamity. *Shak. Romeo and Juliet.*

(4.) Though the principal men of the houſe of commons were again elected to ſerve in this parliament, yet they were far from *wedding* the war, or taking themſelves to be concerned to make good any declaration made by the former. *Clarendon.*

They poſitively and concernedly *wedded* his cauſe. *Clarendon.*

(5.) Men are *wedded* to their luſts, and reſolved upon a wicked courſe; and ſo it becomes their intereſt to wiſh there were no God. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

To **Wed.** *v. n.* To contract matrimony.

——— When I ſhall *wed*,
That lord whoſe hand ſhall take my plight, ſhall carry
Half my love with him, half my care and duty. *Shak.*

——— To love, to *wed*,
For Hymen's rites, and for the marriage bed
You were ordain'd. *Suckling.*

Nor took I Guiſcard, by blind fancy led,
Or haſty choice as many women *wed*;
But with deliberate care. *Dryden.*

We'dding. *n. ſ.* [from *wed.*] Marriage; nuptials; the nuptial ceremony.

——— Come, away!
For you ſhall hence upon your *wedding*-day. *Shakeſp.*

I will dance and eat plums at your *wedding.* *Shakeſp.*

Let her beauty be her *wedding* dower;
For me and my poſſeſſions ſhe eſteems not. *Shakeſp.*

When my ſon was entered into his *wedding*-chamber, he fell down and died. 2 *Eſdr.* x. 1.

Theſe three country bills agree, that each *wedding* produces four children. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

His friends were invited to come and make merry with him, and this was to be the *wedding*-feaſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

If ſhe affirmed herſelf a virgin, ſhe muſt on her *wedding*-day, and in her *wedding* cloaths perform the ceremony of going alone into the den, and ſtay an hour with the lion. *Swift.*

A woman ſeldom aſks advice before ſhe has bought her *wedding* cloaths. *Spectator.*

Wedge. *n. ſ.* [*vegge*, Daniſh; *wegge*, Dutch.] 1. A body, which having a ſharp edge, continually growing thicker, is uſed to cleave timber; one of the mechanical powers. 2. A maſs of metal. 3. Any thing in the form of a wedge.

(1.) A barbarous troop of clowniſh fone,
The honour of theſe noble bows down threw;
Under the *wedge* I heard the trunk to groan. *Spenſer.*

The fifth mechanical faculty is the *wedge* uſed in the cleaving of wood. *Wilkins's Mathematical Magick.*

He left his *wedge* within the cloven oak. *Dryd. Æneid.*

The oak let many a heavy groan, when he was cleft with a *wedge* of his own timber. *Arbuthnot's Hiſt. of John Bull.*

(2.) As ſparkles from the anvil uſed to fly,
When heavy hammers on the *wedge* are ſwaid. *Spenſer.*

When I ſaw a goodly Babyloniſh garment, and a *wedge* of gold of fifty ſhekels weight, then I coveted them. *Joſh.* vii.

(3.) ——— In warlike muſters they appear,
In rhombs and *wedges* and half-moons and wings. *Milton.*

To **Wedge.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To cleave with a wedge. 2. To drive as a wedge is driven. 3. To force as a wedge forces. 4. To faſten by wedges. 5. To fix as a wedge.

(1.) ——— My heart
As *wedged* with a ſigh would rive in twain,
Leſt Hector, or my father, ſhould perceive me. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) Where have you been broiling?—
—Among the crowd i' the abbey, where a finger
Could not be *wedg'd* in more. *Shak. Henry* VIII.

(3.) ——— Part
In common, rang'd in figure *wedge* their way;
Intelligent of ſeaſons. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

(4.) *Wedge* on the keeneſt ſcythes,
And give us ſteeds that ſnort againſt the foe. *A. Philips.*

(5.) Your wit will not ſo ſoon out as another man's will; it is ſtrongly *wedged* up in a blockhead. *Shakeſp.*

Sergeſthus in the centaur, ſoon he paſs'd,
Wedg'd in the rocky ſhoals and ſticking faſt. *Dryden.*

What impulſe can be propagated from one particle, entomb'd and *wedged* in the very center of the earth, to another in the center of Saturn. *Bentley's Sermons.*

WE'DLOCK. *n. ſ.* [ƿeꝺ and *lac*, Sax. marriage and gift.] Marriage; matrimony.

——She doth ſtray about
By holy croſſes, where ſhe kneels and prays
For happy *wedlock* hours. *Shakeſp.*

Sirrah, your brother is legitimate;
Your father's wife did after *wedlock* bear him:
And if ſhe did play falſe, the fault was her's. *Shak.*

Can *wedlock* know ſo great a curſe,
As putting huſbands out to nurſe? *Cleaveland.*

——He his happieſt choice too late,
Shall meet already link'd, and *wedlock*-bound
To a fell adverſary. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

——May not a priſon or a grave,
Like *wedlock*, honour's title have? *Denham.*

One thought the ſex's prime felicity
Was from the bonds of *wedlock* to be free:
And uncontroll'd to give account to none. *Dryden.*

A man determined about the fiftieth year of his age to enter upon *wedlock*. *Addiſon.*

WE'DNESDAY. *n. ſ.* [ƿoꝺenꞅꝺaᵹ, Saxon; *odenſday*, Swediſh; *woenſday*, Dutch; *wenſday*, Iſlandick.] The fourth day of the week, ſo named by the Gothick nations from *Woden* or *Odin*.

Where is the honour of him that died on *wedneſday*. *Shakeſpeare.*

The offices of prayer he had in his church, not only upon the ſundaies, and feſtivals, and their eves, as alſo *wedneſdaies* and fridaies. *Fell.*

WEE. *adj.* [A Saxon word of the ſame root with *weeing*, Dutch, *wenig*, German.] Little; ſmall: whence the word *weaſle* or *weeſel* is uſed for little; as a *weeſel* face. In *Scotland* it denotes ſmall or little; as, *wee* ane, a little one, or child; a *wee* bit, a little bit.

Does he not wear a great round beard, like a glover's paring knife?—No, forſooth; he hath but a little *wee* face with a little yellow beard. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

WE'ECHELM. *n. ſ.* [This is often written *witch elm.*] A ſpecies of elm.

A cion of a *weechelm* grafted upon an ordinary elm, will put forth leaves as broad as the brim of a hat. *Bacon.*

WEED. *n. ſ.* [ƿeoꝺ, Saxon, tares.] 1. An herb noxious or uſeleſs. 2. [Ƿœꝺa, Saxon; *waed*, Dutch.] A garment; cloaths; habit; dreſs. Now ſcarce in uſe, except in *widow's weeds*, the mourning dreſs of a widow. 3. It is uſed by *Chapman* for the upper garment.

(1.) If he had an immoderate ambition; which is a *weed*, if it be a *weed*, apt to grow in the beſt ſoils, it doth not appear that it is in his nature. *Clarendon.*

——He wand'ring feeds
On ſlowly growing herbs and ranker *weeds*. *Sandys.*

Too much manuring fill'd that field with *weeds*,
While ſects, like locuſts, did deſtroy the ſeeds. *Denham.*

Stinking *weeds* and poiſonous plants have their uſe. *More.*

When they are cut, let them lie, if weedy, to kill the *weeds*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Their virtue, like their Tyber's flood
Rolling, its courſe deſign'd the country's good;
But oft the torrent's too impetuous ſpeed,
From the low earth tore ſome polluting *weed*;
And with the blood of Jove there always ran
Some viler part, ſome tincture of the man. *Prior.*

If they are often ſeen to loſe that little religion they were taught in their youth, 'tis no more to be wondered at, than to ſee a little flower choaked and killed amongſt rank *weeds*. *Law.*

(2.) My mind for *weeds* your virtue's livery wears. *Sidney.*

Neither is it any man's buſineſs to cloath all his ſervants with one *weed*; nor theirs to cloath themſelves ſo, if left to their own judgments. *Hooker.*

——They meet upon the way
An aged ſire, in long black *weeds* yclad;
His feet all bare, his beard all hoary gray,
And by his belt his book he hanging had. *Spenſer.*

Livery is alſo called the upper *weed* which a ſerving man wears, ſo called as it was delivered and taken from him at pleaſure. *Spenſer.*

The ſnake throws her enamelled ſkin,
Weed wide enough to wrap a fairy in. *Shak.*

—Throngs of knights and barons bold,
In *weeds* of peace high triumphs hold,
With ſtore of ladies. *Milton.*

—Lately your fair hand in woman's *weed*
Wrapp'd my glad head. *Waller.*

(3.) ——The morning in her throne of gold,
Survaid the vaſt world, by whoſe orient light,
The nymph adorn'd me with attires as bright;
Her own hands putting on, both ſhirt and *weede*. *Chapm.*

To **WEED.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To rid of noxious plants. 2. To take away as noxious plants. 3. To free from any thing hurtful or offenſive. 4. To root out vice.

(1.) When you ſow the berries of bays, *weed* not the borders for the firſt half year; for the weed giveth them ſhade. *Bacon.*

Your ſeedlings having ſtood 'till June, beſtow a *weeding* or a ſlight howing upon them. *Mortimer.*

(2.) ——Oh Marcius,
Each word thou'ſt ſpoke hath *weeded* from my heart
A root of ancient envy. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

Sarcaſms, contumelies, and invectives, fill ſo many pages of our controverſial writings, that, were thoſe *weeded* out, many volumes would be reduced to a more moderate bulk and temper. *Decay of Piety.*

(3.) He *weeded* the kingdom of ſuch as were devoted to Elaiana, and manumized it from that moſt dangerous confederacy. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

(4.) Wiſe fathers be not as well aware in *weeding* from their children ill things, as they were before in grafting in them learning. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

One by one, as they appeared, they might all be *weeded* out, without any ſigns that ever they had been there. *Locke.*

WE'EDER. *n. ſ.* [from *weed.*] One that takes away any thing noxious.

A *weeder* out of his proud adverſaries,
A liberal rewarder of his friends. *Shak. Rich. III.*

WE'EDHOOK. *n. ſ.* [*weed* and *hook.*] A hook by which weeds are cut away or extirpated.

In May get a *weedhook*, a crotch, and a glove,
And weed out ſuch weeds as the corn doth not love. *Tuſſer.*

WE'EDLESS. *adj.* [from *weed.*] Free from weeds; free from any thing uſeleſs or noxious.

—So many *weedleſs* paradiſes be,
Which of themſelves produce no venomous ſin. *Donne.*

——A cryſtal brook,
When troubled moſt it does the bottom ſhow;
'Tis *weedleſs* all above, and rockleſs all below. *Dryden.*

WE'EDY. *adj.* [from *weed.*] 1. Conſiſting of weeds. 2. Abounding with weeds.

(1.) There on the pendant boughs, her coronet weed
Clamb'ring to hang, an envious ſliver broke,
When down her *weedy* trophies and herſelf
Fell in the weeping brook. *Shak. Hamlet.*

(2.) Hid in a *weedy* lake all night I lay,
Secure of ſafety. *Dryd. Æneid.*

If it is *weedy*, let it lie upon the ground. *Mortimer.*

WEEK. *n. ſ.* [ƿeoc, Saxon; *weke*, Dutch; *wecka*, Swediſh.] The ſpace of ſeven days.

Fulfil her *week*, and we will give thee this alſo. *Gen.* xxix.

The diviſion of time by *weeks*, hath been univerſally obſerved in the world, not only amongſt the civiliz'd, but likewiſe among the moſt barbarous nations. *Wilkins.*

We'ekday. *n. ſ.* [*week* and *day*]. Any day not Sunday.

One ſolid diſh his *weekday* meal affords,
An added pudding ſolemniz'd the Lord's. *Pope.*

We'ekly. *adj.* [from *week.*] Happening, produced, or done once a week; hebdomadary.

The Jews had always their *weekly* readings of the law of Moſes. *Hooker.*

So liv'd our ſires, ere doctors learn'd to kill,
And multiply'd with heirs their *weekly* bill. *Dryden.*

Nothing more frequent in their *weekly* papers, than affecting to confound the terms of clergy and high-church, and then loading the latter with calumny. *Swift.*

We'ekly. *adv.* [from *week.*] Once a week; by hebdomadal periods.

Theſe are obliged to perform divine worſhip in their turns *weekly*, and are ſometimes called hebdomadal canons. *Ayliffe.*

Weel. *n. ſ.* [pœl, Saxon.] 1. A whirlpool. 2. A twiggen ſnare or trap for fiſh, [perhaps from *willow.*]

To **Ween.** *v. n.* [penan, Saxon; *waenen*, Dutch.] To think; to imagine; to form a notion; to fancy. Obſolete.

Ah lady dear, quoth then the gentle knight,
Well may I *ween* your grief is wond'rous great. *Spenſer.*

So well it her beſeems, that ye would *ween*
Some angel ſhe had been. *Spenſer's Epithalamium.*

When *weening* to return, whence they did ſtray,
They cannot find that path which firſt was ſhown;
But wander to and fro in ways unknown,
Furtheſt from end then, when they neareſt *ween.* *Spenſer.*

—— Thy father, in pity of my hard diſtreſs,
Levy'd an army, *weening* to redeem
And reinſtal me in the diadem. *Shak. Henry* VI.

——— *Ween* you of better luck,
I mean, in perjur'd witneſs, than your maſter,
Whoſe miniſter you are, while here he liv'd
Upon this naughty earth. *Shak. Henry* VIII.

——— They *ween'd*
That ſelf-ſame day, by fight or by ſurprize,
To win the mount of God; and on his throne
To ſet the envier of his ſtate, the proud
Aſpirer; but their thoughts prov'd fond and vain. *Milton.*

To **WEEP.** *v. n.* preter. and part. paſſ. *wept*, *weeped*, [peopan, Saxon.] 1. To ſhow ſorrow by tears. 2. To ſhed tears from any paſſion. 3. To lament; to complain.

(1.) ——— In that ſad time
My manly eyes did ſcorn an humble tear;
And what theſe ſorrows could not hence exhale,
That beauty hath, and made them blind with *weeping.*
Shakeſpeare.

I fear he will prove the *weeping* philoſopher when he grows old, being ſo full of unmannerly ſadneſs in his youth. *Shak.*

The days of *weeping* and mourning for Moſes were ended. *Deut.* xxxiv. 8.

Have you *wept* for your ſin, ſo that you were indeed ſorrowful in your ſpirit? Are you ſo ſorrowful that you hate it? Do you ſo hate it that you have left it? *Taylor.*

Away, with women *weep*, and leave me here,
Fix'd, like a man, to die without a tear,
Or ſave, or ſlay us both. *Dryden.*

A corps it was, but whoſe it was, unknown;
Yet mov'd, howe'er, ſhe made the caſe her own;
Took the bad omen of a ſhipwreck'd man,
As for a ſtranger *wept.* *Dryden.*

When Darius *wept* over his army, that within a ſingle age not a man of all that confluence would be left alive, Artabanus improved his meditation by adding, that yet all of them ſhould meet with ſo many evils, that every one ſhould wiſh himſelf dead long before. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

(2.) Then they for ſudden joy did *weep*,
And I for ſorrow ſung,
That ſuch a king ſhould play bo-peep,
And go the fools among. *Shak. King Lear.*

(3.) They *weep* unto me, ſaying, Give us fleſh that we may eat. *Numb.*

To **Weep.** *v. a.* 1. To lament with tears; to bewail; to bemoan. 2. To ſhed moiſture. 3. To drop. 4. To abound with wet.

(1.) If thou wilt *weep* my fortunes, take my eyes.
Shakeſpeare.

Nor was I near to cloſe his dying eyes,
To waſh his wounds, to *weep* his obſequies. *Dryden.*

——— We wand'ring go
Through dreary waſtes, and *weep* each other's woe. *Pope.*

(2.) ——— Thus was this place
A happy rural ſeat of various view,
Groves whoſe rich trees *wept* od'rous gums and balm.
Milton.

(3.) Let India boaſt her plants, nor envy we
The *weeping* amber or the balmy tree,
While by our oaks the precious loads are borne,
And realms commanded which thoſe trees adorn. *Pope.*

(4.) Rye-graſs grows on clayey and *weeping* grounds.
Mortimer.

We'eper. *n. ſ.* [from *weep.*] 1. One who ſheds tears; a lamenter; a bewailer; a mourner. 2. A white border on the ſleeve of a mourning coat.

(1.) If you have ſerved God in an holy life, ſend away the women and the *weepers*: tell them it is as much intemperance to weep too much as to laugh too much: if thou art alone, or with fitting company, die as thou ſhould'ſt; but do not die impatiently, and like a fox catched in a trap. *Taylor.*

Laughter is eaſy; but the wonder lies,
What ſtore of brine ſupply'd the *weeper*'s eyes. *Dryd.*

We'erish. *adj.* [See **Wearish.**] This old word is uſed by *Aſcham* in a ſenſe which the lexicographers ſeem not to have known. Applied to taſtes, it means inſipid; applied to the body, weak and waſhy: here it ſeems to mean ſour; ſurly.

A voice not ſoft, weak, piping, womaniſh; but audible, ſtrong, and manlike: a countenance not *weeriſh* and crabbed, but fair and comely. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

To **Weet.** *v. n.* preterite *wot*, or *wote.* [pitan, Saxon; *weten*, Dutch.] To know; to be informed; to have knowledge. Obſolete.

Him the prince with gentle court did board;
Sir knight, mought I of you this court'ſy read,
To *weet* why on your ſhield, ſo goodly ſcor'd,
Bear ye the picture of that lady's head? *Spenſer.*

——————I bind,
On pain of puniſhment, the world to *weet*
We ſtand up peerleſs. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

But well I *weet* thy cruel wrong
Adorns a nobler poet's ſong. *Prior.*

We'etless. *adj.* [from *weet.*] Unknowing. *Spenſer.*

We'evil. *n. ſ.* [pefel, Saxon; *vevel*, Dutch; *curculio*, Latin.] A grub.

A worm called a *weevil*, bred under ground, feedeth upon roots; as parſnips and carrots. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

Corn is ſo innocent from breeding of mice, that it doth not produce the very *weevils* that live in it and conſume it.
Bentley.

We'ezel. *n. ſ.* [See **Weasel.**]

I ſuck melancholy out of a ſong, as a *weazel* ſucks eggs.
Shakeſpeare.

The corn-devouring *weezel* here abides,
And the wiſe ant. *Dryden's Georg.*

Weft. The old preterite and part. paſſ. from *To wave.*
Spenſer.

Weft. *n. ſ.* [*guaive*, French; *voſa*, to wander, Iſlandick; *vagus*, Latin.] 1. That of which the claim is generally waved; any thing wandering without an owner, and ſeized by the lord of the manor. 2. It is in *Bacon* for *waft*, a gentle blaſt.

(1.) His horſe, it is the herald's *weft*;
No, 'tis a mare. *Ben. Johnſon's Underwoods.*

(2.) The ſmell of violets exceedeth in ſweetneſs that of ſpices, and the ſtrongeſt ſort of ſmells are beſt in a *weft* afar off. *Bacon.*

WEFT. *n. ſ.* [ƿefta, Saxon.] The woof of cloth.

We'ftage. *n. ſ.* [from *weft.*] Texture.

The whole muſcles, as they lie upon the bones, might be truly tanned; whereby the *weftage* of the fibres might more eaſily be obſerved. *Grew's Muſæum.*

To **Weigh.** *v. a.* [ƿægan, Saxon; *weyhen*, Dutch.] 1. To examine by the balance. 2. To be equivalent to in weight. 3. To pay, allot, or take by weight. 4. To raiſe; to take up the anchor. 5. To examine; to balance in the mind; to conſider. 6. To compare by the ſcales. 7. To regard; to conſider as worthy of notice. 8. *To* Weigh *down.* To overbalance. 9. *To* Weigh *down.* To overburden; to oppreſs with weight; to depreſs.

(1.) Earth taken from land adjoining to the Nile, and preſerved, ſo as not to be wet nor waſted, and *weighed* daily, will not alter weight until the ſeventeenth of June, when the river beginneth to riſe; and then it will grow more and more ponderous, 'till the river cometh to its height. *Bacon.*

Th' Eternal hung forth his golden ſcales,
Wherein all things created firſt he *weigh'd.* *Milton.*

She does not *weigh* her meat in a pair of ſcales, but ſhe weighs it in a much better balance; ſo much as gives a proper ſtrength to her body, and renders it able and willing to obey the ſoul. *Law.*

(2.) They that muſt *weigh* out my afflictions,
They that my truſt muſt grow to, live not here;
They are, as all my comforts are, far hence. *Shak.*

By the exſuction of the air out of a glaſs-veſſel, it made that veſſel take up, or ſuck up, to ſpeak in the common language, a body *weighing* divers ounces. *Boyle.*

(3.) They *weighed* for my price thirty pieces of ſilver. *Zech.* xi.

(4.) Barbaroſſa, uſing this exceeding cheerfulneſs of his ſoldiers, *weighed* up the fourteen gallies he had ſunk. *Knolles.*

——— They having freight
Their ſhips with ſpoile enough, *weigh* ancor ſtreight. *Chap.*

Here he left me, ling'ring here delay'd
His parting kiſs, and there his anchor *weigh'd.* *Dryden.*

(5.) Regard not who it is which ſpeaketh, but *weigh* only what is ſpoken. *Hooker.*

I have in equal balance juſtly *weigh'd*
What wrongs our arms may do, what wrongs we ſuffer,
And find our griefs heavier than our offences.
Shakeſpeare's Henry IV.

The ripeneſs or unripeneſs of the occaſion muſt ever be well *weighed.* *Bacon.*

His majeſty's ſpeedy march left that deſign to be better *weighed* and digeſted. *Clarendon.*

You choſe a retreat, and not 'till you had maturely *weighed* the advantages of riſing higher, with the hazards of the fall. *Dryden.*

All grant him prudent; prudence intereſt *weighs*,
And intereſt bids him ſeek your love and praiſe. *Dryden.*

The mind, having the power to ſuſpend the ſatisfaction of any of its deſires, is at liberty to examine them on all ſides and *weigh* them with others. *Locke.*

He is the only proper judge of our perfections, who *weighs* the goodneſs of our actions by the ſincerity of our intentions. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

(6.) Here in nice balance truth with gold ſhe *weighs*,
And ſolid pudding againſt empty praiſe. *Pope.*

(7.) I weigh not you———
You do not *weigh* me; that is, you care not for me. *Shak.*

(8.) Fear *weighs down* faith with ſhame.
Daniel's Civil War.

(9.) ——— In thy blood will reign
A melancholy damp of cold and dry,
To *weigh* thy ſpirits *down.* *Milton.*

——— Her father's crimes
Sit heavy on her, and *weigh down* her prayers;
A crown uſurp'd, a lawful king depos'd,
His children murder'd. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

My ſoul is quite *weigh'd down* with care, and aſks
The ſoft refreſhment of a moment's ſleep. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Excellent perſons, *weighed down* by this habitual ſorrow of heart, rather deſerve our compaſſion than reproach. *Addiſon.*

To **Weigh.** *v. n.* 1. To have weight. 2. To be conſidered as important; to have weight in the intellectual balance. 3. To raiſe the anchor. 4. To bear heavily; to preſs hard. 5. To ſink by its own weight.

(1.) Exactly weighing and ſtrangling a chicken in the ſcales, upon an immediate ponderation, we could diſcover no difference in weight; but ſuffering it to lie eight or ten hours until it grew perfectly cold, it *weighed* moſt ſenſibly lighter. *Brown.*

(2.) This objection ought to *weigh* with thoſe, whoſe reading is deſigned for much talk and little knowledge. *Locke.*

A wiſe man is then beſt ſatisfied, when he finds that the ſame argument which *weighs* with him has *weighed* with thouſands before him, and is ſuch as hath born down all oppoſition. *Addiſon.*

(3.) When gath'ring clouds o'erſhadow all the ſkies,
And ſhoot quick lightnings, *weigh*, my boys, he cries. *Dryden.*

(4.) Can'ſt thou not miniſter to a mind diſeas'd,
And with ſome ſweet oblivious antidote
Cleanſe the ſtuff'd boſom of that perilous ſtuff
Which *weighs* upon the heart? *Shak. Macbeth.*

(5.) The Indian fig boweth ſo low, as it taketh root again; the plenty of the ſap, and the ſoftneſs of the ſtalk, making the bough, being overloaden, *weigh down.* *Bacon.*

We'ighed. *adj.* [from *weigh.*] Experienced.

In an embaſſy of weight, choice was made of ſome ſad perſon of known experience, and not of a young man, not *weighed* in ſtate matters. *Bacon.*

We'igher. *n. ſ.* [from *weigh.*] He who weighs.

WEIGHT. *n. ſ.* [ƿiht, Saxon.] 1. Quantity meaſured by the balance. 2. A maſs by which, as the ſtandard, other bodies are examined. 3. Ponderous maſs. 4 Gravity; heavineſs; tendency to the center. 5. Preſſure; burthen; overwhelming power. 6. Importance; power; influence; efficacy.

(1.) Tobacco cut and weighed, and then dried by the fire, loſeth *weight*; and, after being laid in the open air, recovereth *weight* again. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Fain would I chuſe a middle courſe to ſteer;
Nature's too kind, and juſtice too ſevere:
Speak for us both, and to the balance bring,
On either ſide, the father and the king:
Heav'n knows my heart is bent to favour thee:
Make it but ſcanty *weight*, and leave the reſt to me. *Dryden.*

So was every thing of the temple even to the *weight* of a fleſh-hook given to David, as you may ſee. *Leſley.*

Boerhaave fed a ſparrow with bread four days, in which time it eat more than its own *weight*; and yet there was no acid found in its body. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

(2.) Juſt balances, juſt *weights* ſhall ye have. *Lev.* xix. 36.

Undoubtedly there were ſuch *weights* which the phyſicians uſed, who, though they might reckon according to the *weight* of the money, they did not weigh their drugs with pieces of money. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

When the balance is entirely broke, by mighty *weights* fallen into either ſcale, the power will never continue long in equal diviſion, but run intirely into one. *Swift.*

(3.) A man leapeth better with *weights* in his hands than without; for that the *weight*, if proportionable, ſtrengtheneth the ſinews by contracting them; otherwiſe, where no contraction is needful, *weight* hindereth: as we ſee in horſeraces, men are curious to foreſee that there be not the leaſt *weight* upon the one horſe more than upon the other. In leaping with *weights*, the arms are firſt caſt backwards, and then forwards, with ſo much the greater force. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

Wolſey, who from his own great ſtore might have
A palace or a college for his grave,
Lies here interr'd:
Nothing but earth to earth, no pond'rous *weight*
Upon him, but a pebble or a quoit:
If thus thou lie'ſt neglected, what muſt we
Hope after death, who are but ſhreds of thee? *Bp. Corbet.*

——— All their confidence
Under the *weight* of mountains bury'd deep. *Milton.*

Pride, like a gulf, ſwallows us up; our very virtues, when ſo leavened, becoming *weights* and plummets to ſink us to the deeper ruin. *Government of the Tongue.*

Then ſhun the ill; and know, my dear,
Kindneſs and conſtancy will prove
The only pillars fit to bear
So vaſt a *weight* as that of love. *Prior.*

(4.) Heavineſs or *weight* is not here conſidered as being ſuch a natural quality, whereby condenſed bodies do of themſelves tend downwards; but rather as being an affection, whereby they may be meaſured. *Wilkins.*

— The ſhaft that ſlightly was impreſs'd,
Now from his heavy fall with *weight* increas'd,
Drove through his neck. *Dryd.*

What natural agent impel them ſo ſtrongly with a tranſverſe ſide blow againſt that tremendous *weight* and rapidity, when whole worlds are falling? *Bentley.*

(5.) Thou art no Atlas for ſo great a *weight*. *Shak.*

As ſome of the angels did ſcarce ſooner receive, than break the law of obedience; ſo ſome men, by an unhappy imitation of ſuch angels, are more ready to ſlander the *weight* of their yoke than to bear it. *Holyday.*

——— So ſhall the world go on,
To good malignant, to bad men benign,
Under her own *weight* groaning. *Milton.*

— We muſt thoſe, who groan beneath the *weight*
Of age, diſeaſe, or want, commiſerate. *Denham.*

The prince may carry the plough, but the *weight* lies upon the people. *L'Eſtrange.*

Poſſeſſion's load was grown ſo great,
He ſunk beneath the cumb'rous *weight*. *Swift.*

They are like ſo many *weights* upon our minds, that make us leſs able, and leſs inclined to raiſe up our thoughts and affections to the things that are above. *Law.*

(6.) — How to make ye ſuddenly an anſwer,
In ſuch a point of *weight*, ſo near mine honour,
In truth I know not. *Shak. Henry VIII.*

If this right of heir carry any *weight* with it, if it be the ordinance of God, muſt not all be ſubject to it. *Locke.*

To make the ſenſe of eſteem or diſgrace ſink the deeper, and be of the more *weight*, other agreeable or diſagreeable things ſhould conſtantly accompany theſe different ſtates. *Locke.*

An author's arguments loſe their *weight*, when we are perſuaded that he only writes for argument's ſake. *Addiſon.*

See, Lord, the ſorrows of my heart,
Ere yet it be too late;
And hear my Saviour's dying groans,
To give thoſe ſorrows *weight*. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

The ſolemnities that encompaſs the magiſtrate add dignity to all his actions, and *weight* to all his words. *Atterbury.*

WE'IGHTILY. *adv.* [from *weighty*.] 1. Heavily; ponderouſly. 2. Solidly; importantly.

(2.) Is his poetry the worſe, becauſe he makes his agents ſpeak *weightily* and ſententiouſly? *Broome's Notes on the Odyſſey.*

WE'IGHTINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *weighty*.] 1. Ponderoſity; gravity; heavineſs. 2. Solidity; force. 3. Importance.

(2.) I fear I have dwelt longer on this paſſage than the *weightineſs* of any argument in it requires. *Locke.*

(3.) The apparent defect of her judgment, joined to the *weightineſs* of the adventure, cauſed many to marvel. *Hayward.*

WE'IGHTLESS. *adj.* [from *weight*.] Light; having no gravity.

How by him balanc'd in the *weightleſs* air?
Can'ſt thou the wiſdom of his works declare? *Sandys.*

It muſt both *weightleſs* and immortal prove,
Becauſe the centre of it is above. *Dryden.*

WE'IGHTY. *adj.* [from *weight*.] 1. Heavy; ponderous. 2. Important; momentous; efficacious. 3. Rigorous; ſevere. Not in uſe.

(1.) You have already weary'd fortune ſo,
She cannot farther be your friend or foe;
But ſits all breathleſs, and admires to feel
A fate ſo *weighty*, that it ſtops her wheel. *Dryden.*

(2.) ——— I to your aſſiſtance do make love,
Maſking the buſineſs from the common eye
For ſundry *weighty* reaſons. *Shak. Macbeth.*

It only forbids ſuits in lighter loſſes and indignities, ſuch as our Lord there mentions, and making the law the inſtrument of revenge in *weightier* matters. *Kettlewell.*

No fool Pythagoras was thought:
Whilſt he his *weighty* doctrines taught,
He made his liſt'ning ſcholars ſtand,
Their mouth ſtill cover'd with their hand:
Elſe, may-be, ſome odd thinking youth,
Leſs friend to doctrine than to truth,
Might have refus'd to let his ears
Attend the muſick of the ſpheres. *Prior.*

Thus ſpoke to my lady the knight full of care,
Let me have your advice in a *weighty* affair. *Swift.*

(3.) If, after two days ſhine, Athens contains thee,
Attend our *weightier* judgment. *Shak. Timon.*

WE'LAWAY. *interj.* [This I once believed a corruption of *weal away*, that is, *happineſs is gone*: ſo *Junius* explained it; but the Saxon exclamation is palapa, *woe on woe*: from *welaway* is formed by corruption *weladay*.] Alas.

Harrow now out, and *wealaway*, he cried,
What diſmal day hath ſent this curſed light! *Spenſer.*

Ah, *welaway!* moſt noble lords, how can
Your cruel eyes endure ſo piteous ſight? *Spenſer.*

Welaway, the while I was ſo fond,
To leave the good that I had in hond. *Spenſer.*

WE'LCOME. *adj.* [*bien venu*, French; pilcume, Saxon; *welkom*, Dutch.] 1. Received with gladneſs; admitted willingly to any place or enjoyment; grateful; pleaſing. 2. *To bid* WELCOME. To receive with profeſſions of kindneſs.

(1.) ——— I ſerve you, madam:
Your graces are right *welcome*. *Shak. King Lear.*

——— He, though not of the plot, will like it,
And wiſh it ſhould proceed; for, unto men
Preſt with their wants, all change is ever *welcome*. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Here let me earn my bread,
'Till oft invocated death
Haſten the *welcome* end of all my pains. *Milton.*

He that knows how to make thoſe he converſes with eaſy, has found the true art of living, and being *welcome* and valued every where. *Locke.*

(2.) Some ſtood in a row in ſo civil a faſhion, as if to *welcome* us; and divers put their arms a little abroad, which is their geſture when they *bid* any *welcome*. *Bacon.*

WE'LCOME. *interj.* A form of ſalutation uſed to a new comer, elliptically uſed for *you are welcome*.

——— *Welcome*, he ſaid,
O long expected to my dear embrace. *Dryd.*
Welcome, great monarch, to your own. *Dryd.*

WE'LCOME. *n. ſ.* 1. Salutation of a new comer. 2. Kind reception of a new comer.

(1.) *Welcome* ever ſmiles, and farewel goes out ſighing. *Shakeſpeare.*

Leontes opening his free arms, and weeping
His *welcome* forth. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

(2.) I ſhould be free from injuries, and abound as much in the true cauſes of *welcomes*, as I ſhould find want of the effects thereof. *Sidney.*

I look'd not for you yet, nor am provided
For your fit *welcome.* *Shak. King Lear.*

Madam, new years may well expect to find
Welcome from you, to whom they are ſo kind:
Still as they paſs they court and ſmile on you,
And make your beauty as themſelves ſeem new. *Waller.*

Where diligence opens the door of the underſtanding, and impartiality keeps it, truth finds an entrance and a *welcome* too. *South's Sermons.*

To **WE'LCOME.** *v. a.* To ſalute a new comer with kindneſs.

——I know no cauſe
Why I ſhould *welcome* ſuch a gueſt as grief,
Save bidding farewel to ſo ſweet a gueſt
As my ſweet Richard. *Shakeſp. Richard* II.

They ſtood in a row in ſo civil a faſhion, as if to *welcome* us. *Bacon.*

Thus we ſalute thee with our early ſong,
And *welcome* thee, and wiſh thee long. *Milton.*

———— To *welcome* home
His warlike brother, is Pirithous come. *Dryden.*

The lark and linnet ſtrain their warbling throats,
To *welcome* in the Spring. *Dryden.*

WE'LCOME *to our houſe. n. ſ.* [*lactuca marina*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainſw.*

WE'LCOMENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *welcome.*] Gratefulneſs.

Our joys, after ſome centuries of years, may ſeem to have grown elder, by having been enjoyed ſo many ages; yet will they really ſtill continue new, not only upon the ſcores of their *welcomeneſs*, but by their perpetually equal, becauſe infinite, diſtance from a period. *Boyle.*

WE'LCOMER. *n. ſ.* [from *welcome.*] The ſaluter or receiver of a new comer.

Farewel, thou woeful *welcomer* of glory. *Shak.*

WELD, or *Would. n. ſ.* [*luteola*, Latin.] Yellow weed, or dyers weed.

To **WELD**, for *To wield.* *Spenſer.*

To **WELD.** *v. a.* To beat one maſs into another, ſo as to incorporate them.

Sparkling or *welding* heat is uſed when you double up your iron to make it thick enough, and ſo *weld* or work in the doubling into one another. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

WE'LDER. *n. ſ.* [A term perhaps merely Iriſh; though it may be derived from *To wield*, to *turn* or *manage*: whence *wielder*, welder] Manager; actual occupier.

Such immediate tenants have others under them, and ſo a third and fourth in ſubordination, till it comes to the *welder*, as they call him, who ſits at a rack-rent, and lives miſerably. *Swift.*

WE'LFARE. *n. ſ.* [*well* and *fare.*] Happineſs; ſucceſs; proſperity.

If friends to a government forbear their aſſiſtance, they put it in the power of a few deſperate men to ruin the *welfare* of thoſe who are ſuperior to them in ſtrength and intereſt. *Addiſon.*

Diſcretion is the perfection of reaſon: cunning is a kind of inſtinct that only looks out after our immediate intereſt and *welfare.* *Addiſon, Spectator.*

To **WELK.** *v. a.* [Of this word in *Spenſer* I know not well the meaning: ƿealcan, in Saxon, is to *roll*; *wolken*, in German, and ƿelcen, in Saxon, are clouds; whence I ſuppoſe *welk*, or *whilk*, is an undulation or corrugation, or corrugated or convolved body. *Whilk* is uſed for a ſmall ſhell-fiſh.] To cloud; to obſcure. It ſeems in *Spenſer* both active and neuter.

Now ſad winter *welked* hath the day,
And Phœbus, weary of his yearly taſk,
Eſtabliſhed hath his ſteeds in lowly lay,
And taken up his inn in fiſhes haſk. *Spenſer.*

As gentle ſhepherd in ſweet eventide,
When ruddy Phœbus 'gins to *welk* in Weſt,
Marks which do bite their haſty ſupper beſt. *Spenſer.*

The *welked* Phœbus 'gan avale
His weary wain. *Spenſer.*

WE'LKED. *adj.* Set with protuberances. Properly, I believe, *whelked*, from *whelk.*

———— Methought his eyes
Were two full moons: he had a thouſand noſes,
Horns *welk'd* and wav'd like the enridged ſea. *Shak.*

WE'LKIN. *n. ſ.* [from ƿealcan, to toll, or ƿelcen, clouds, Saxon.] 1. The viſible regions of the air. Out of uſe, except in poetry. 2. **WELKIN** *Eye*, is, I ſuppoſe, blue eye; ſkycoloured eye.

(1.) Ne in all the *welkin* was no cloud. *Chaucer.*

He leaves the *welkin* way moſt beaten plain,
And rapt with whirling wheels inflames the ſkyen,
With fire not made to burn, but fairly for to ſhine. *Spenſer.*

The ſwallow peeps out of her neſt,
And cloudy *welkin* cleareth. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

Spur your proud horſes hard, and ride in blood:
Amaze the *welkin* with your broken ſtaves. *Shak. R.* III.

—— With feats of arms
From either end of heav'n the *welkin* burns. *Milton.*

——No my taſk is ſmoothly done,
I can fly, or I can run
Quickly to the green earth's end,
Where the bow'd *welkin* ſlow doth bend. *Milton.*

———— Their hideous yells
Rend the dark *welkin.* *Philips.*

(2.) ——— Yet were it true
To ſay this boy were like me! Come, ſir page,
Look on me with your *welkin eye*, ſweet villain. *Shak.*

WELL. *n. ſ.* [ƿelle, ƿœll, Saxon.] 1. A ſpring; a fountain; a ſource. 2. A deep narrow pit of water. 3. The cavity in which ſtairs are placed.

(1.) —— Begin then, ſiſters of the ſacred *well*,
That from beneath the ſeat of Jove doth ſpring. *Milton.*

—— As the root and branch are but one tree,
And *well* and ſtream do but one river make;
So if the root and *well* corrupted be,
The ſtream and branch the ſame corruption take. *Davies.*

(2.) Now up, now down, like buckets in a *well.* *Dryd.*

The muſcles are ſo many *well*-buckets: when one of them acts and draws, 'tis neceſſary that the other muſt obey. *Dryd.*

(3.) Hollow newelled ſtairs are made about a ſquare hollow newel: ſuppoſe the *well*-hole to be eleven foot long, and ſix foot wide, and we would bring up a pair of ſtairs from the firſt floor eleven foot high, it being intended a ſky-light ſhall fall through the hollow newel. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

To **WELL.** *v. n.* [ƿeallan, Saxon.] To ſpring; to iſſue as from a ſpring.

Thereby a cryſtal ſtream did gently play,
Which from a ſacred fountain *welled* forth alway. *Spenſer.*

———— A dreary corſe,
All wallow'd in his own yet lukewarm blood,
That from his wound yet *welled* freſh, alas! *Spenſer.*

Himſelf aſſiſts to lift him from the ground,
With clotted locks, and blood that *well'd* from out the wound. *Dryd. Æneid.*

———— From his two ſprings,
Pure *welling* out, he through the lucid lake
Of fair Dambea rolls his infant ſtream. *Thomſon's Summer.*

To **WELL.** *v. a.* To pour any thing forth.

To her people wealth they forth do *well*,
And health to every foreign nation. *Spenſer.*

WELL. *adj.* [*Well* ſeems to be ſometimes an adjective, though it is not always eaſy to determine its relations.] 1. Not ſick; being in health. 2. Happy. 3. Convenient; advantageous. 4. Being in favour. 5. Recovered from any ſickneſs or misfortune.

(1.) Lady, I am not *well*, elſe I ſhould anſwer
From a full flowing ſtomach. *Shak. King Lear.*

In poiſon there is phyſick; and this news,
That would, had I been *well*, have made me ſick,
Being ſick, hath in ſome meaſure made me *well*. *Shak.*

While thou art *well*, thou mayeſt do much good; but when thou art ſick, thou can'ſt not tell what thou ſhalt be able to do: it is not very much nor very good. Few men mend with ſickneſs, as there are but few who by travel and a wandering life become devout. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

Men under irregular appetites never think themſelves *well*, ſo long as they fancy they might be better; then from better they muſt riſe to beſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

'Tis eaſy for any, when *well*, to give advice to them that are not. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*

(2.) ——— Mark, we uſe
To ſay the dead are *well*. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Holdings were ſo plentiful, and holders ſo ſcarce, as *well* was the landlord, who could get one to be his tenant. *Carew.*

Charity is made the conſtant companion and perfection of all virtues; and *well* it is for that virtue where it moſt enters, and longeſt ſtays. *Spratt's Sermons.*

(3.) This exactneſs is neceſſary, and it would be *well* too, if it extended itſelf to common converſation. *Locke.*

It would have been *well* for Genoa, if ſhe had followed the example of Venice, in not permitting her nobles to make any purchaſe of lands in the dominions of a foreign prince. *Addiſon.*

(4.) He followed the fortunes of that family; and was *well* with Henry the Fourth. *Dryd.*

(5.) ——— I am ſorry
For your diſpleaſure; but all will ſure be *well*. *Shak.*

Juſt thoughts, and modeſt expectations are eaſily ſatisfied. If we don't over-rate our pretenſions, all will be *well*. *Collier.*

WELL. *adv.* [*will*, Gothick; pell, Saxon; *wel*, Dutch; *vel*, Iſlandick.] 1. Not ill; not unhappily. 2. Not ill; not wickedly. 3. Skilfully; properly; in a laudable manner. 4. Not amiſs; not unſucceſsfully; not erroneouſly. 5. Not inſufficiently; not defectively. 6. To a degree that gives pleaſure. 7. With praiſe; favourably. 8. *Well* is ſometimes like the French *bien*, a term of conceſſion. 9. Conveniently; ſuitably. 10. To a ſufficient degree; a kind of ſlight ſenſe. 11. It is a word by which ſomething is admitted as the ground for a concluſion. 12. *As well as.* Together with; not leſs than. 13. *Well is him* or *me*; *bene eſt*, he is happy. 14. *Well nigh.* Nearly; almoſt. 15. *Well enough.* In a moderate degree; tolerably. 16. It is uſed much in compoſition, to expreſs any thing right, laudable, or not defective.

(1.) Some ſenſe, and more eſtate, kind heav'n
To this *well*-lotted peer has given:
What then? he muſt have rule and ſway;
Elſe all is wrong till he's in play. *Prior.*

(2.) My bargains, and *well*-won thrift he calls int'reſt. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thou one bad act with many deeds *well* done
May'ſt cover. *Milton.*

(3.) Beware and govern *well* thy appetite. *Milton.*

Whether the learn'd Minerva be her theme,
Or chaſte Diana bathing in the ſtream;
None can record their heavenly praiſe ſo *well*. *Dryden.*

What poet would not mourn to ſee
His brother write as *well* as he? *Swift.*

(4.) Solyman commended them for a plot ſo *well* by them laid, more than he did the victory of others got by good fortune, not grounded upon any good reaſon. *Knolles.*

The ſoldier that philoſopher *well* blam'd,
Who long and loudly in the ſchools declaim'd. *Denham.*

'Tis almoſt impoſſible to tranſlate verbally and *well*. *Dryd.*

(5.) The plain of Jordan was *well* watered every where. *Geneſis.*

We are *well* able to overcome it. *Num.* xiii. 30.

The merchant adventurers being a ſtrong company, and *well* underſet with rich men, held out bravely. *Bacon.*

(6.) I like *well*, in ſome places, fair columns upon frames of carpenters work. *Bacon.*

(7.) All the world ſpeaks *well* of you. *Pope.*

(8.) The knot might *well* be cut, but untied it could not be. *Sidney.*

(9.) ——— Know
In meaſure what the mind can *well* contain. *Milton.*

(10.) A private caution I know not *well* how to ſort, unleſs I ſhould call it political, by no means to build too near a great neighbour. *Wotton.*

(11.) *Well*, let's away, and ſay how much is done. *Shak.*

Well, by this author's confeſſion, a number ſuperior are for the ſucceſſion in the houſe of Hanover. *Swift.*

(12.) Long and tedious, *as well as* grievous and uneaſy courſes of phyſick, how neceſſary ſoever to the cure, much enfeeble the patient, and reduce him to a low and languiſhing ſtate. *Blackmore.*

Coptos was the magazine of all the trade from Æthiopia, by the Nile, *as well as* of thoſe commodities that came from the weſt by Alexandria. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

(13.) *Well is him* that dwelleth with a wife of underſtanding, and that hath not ſlipped with his tongue. *Eccluſ.* xxv. 8.

(14.) I freed *well nigh* half th' angelick name. *Milton.*

(16.) Antiochus underſtanding him not to be *well*-affected to his affairs, provided for his own ſafety. 2 *Mac.* iv. 21.

There may be ſafety to the *well*-affected Perſians; but to thoſe which do conſpire againſt us, a memorial of deſtruction. *Eſther*, xvi. 23.

Should a whole hoſt at once diſcharge the bow,
My *well*-aim'd ſhaft with death prevents the foe. *Pope.*

What *well*-appointed leader fronts us here? *Shak.*

Well-apparel'd April on the heel
Of limping winter treads. *Shak. Romeo and Juliet.*

The pow'r of wiſdom march'd before,
And ere the ſacrificing throng he join'd,
Admoniſh'd thus his *well*-attending mind. *Pope.*

——— Such muſick
Before was never made,
But when of old the ſons of morning ſung,
Whilſt the Creator great
His conſtellations ſet,
And the *well*-balanc'd world on hinges hung. *Milton.*

Learners muſt at firſt be believers, and their maſter's rules having been once made axioms to them, they miſlead thoſe who think it ſufficient to excuſe them, if they go out of their way in a *well*-beaten track. *Locke.*

He choſe a thouſand horſe, the flow'r of all
His warlike troops, to wait the funeral:
To bare him back, and ſhare Evander's grief;
A *well*-becoming, but a weak relief. *Dryd.*

——— Thoſe oppoſed files,
Which lately met in the inteſtine ſhock,
And furious cloſe of civil butchery,
Shall now, in mutual *well*-beſeeming ranks,
March all one way. *Shak. Henry* IV.

O'er the Elean plains, thy *well*-breath'd horſe
Impels the flying car, and wins the courſe. *Dryd.*

More diſmal than the loud diſploded roar
Of brazen enginery, that ceaſeleſs ſtorms
The baſtion of a *well*-built city. *Philips.*

He conducted his courſe among the ſame *well*-choſen friendſhips and alliances with which he began it. *Addiſon.*

My ſon corrupts a *well*-derived nature
With his inducement. *Shakeſp.*

If good accrue, 'tis conferr'd moſt commonly on the baſe and infamous; and only happening ſometimes to *well*-deſervers. *Dryd.*

It grieves me he ſhould deſperately adventure the loſs of his *well*-deſerving life. *Sidney.*

What a pleaſure is *well*-directed ſtudy in the ſearch of truth! *Locke.*

A certain ſpark of honour, which roſe in her *well*-diſpoſed mind, made her fear to be alone with him, with whom alone ſhe deſired to be. *Sidney.*

The unprepoſſeſſed, the *well*-diſpoſed, who both together make much the major part of the world, are affected with a due fear of theſe things. *South's Sermons.*

A clear idea is that, whereof the mind hath ſuch a full and evident perception, as it does receive from an outward object, operating duly on a *well*-diſpoſed organ. *Locke.*

Amid the main, two mighty fleets engage;
Actium ſurveys the *well* diſputed prize. *Dryden.*

The ways of *well*-doing are in number even as many as are the kinds of voluntary actions: ſo that whatſoever we do in this world, and may do it ill, we ſhew ourſelves therein by *well*-doing to be wiſe. *Hooker.*

The conſcience of *well*-doing may paſs for a recompence. *L'Eſtrange.*

Beg God's grace that the day of judgment may not overtake us unawares, but that by a patient *well*-doing we may wait for glory, honour, and immortality. *Nelſon.*

God will judge every man according to his works; to them, who by patient continuance in *well*-doing, endure through the heat and burden of the day, he will give the reward of their labour. *Rogers's Sermons.*

——— As far the ſpear I throw,
As flies an arrow from the *well* drawn bow. *Pope.*

Fair nymphs and *well*-dreſs'd youths around her ſhone,
But ev'ry eye was fixt on her alone. *Pope.*

Such a doctrine in St. James's air,
Shou'd chance to make the *well*-dreſs'd rabble ſtare. *Pope.*

The deſire of eſteem, riches, or power, makes men eſpouſe the *well*-endowed opinions in faſhion. *Locke.*

We ought to ſtand firm in *well*-eſtabliſhed principles, and not be tempted to change for every difficulty. *Watts.*

Echenus ſage, a venerable man!
Whoſe *well*-taught mind the preſent age ſurpaſs'd. *Pope.*

Some reliques of the true antiquity, though diſguiſed, a *well*-eyed man may happily diſcover. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

How ſweet the products of a peaceful reign?
The heaven-taught poet, and enchanting ſtrain:
The *well*-fill'd palace, the perpetual feaſt;
A land rejoicing and a people bleſt. *Pope.*

Turkiſh blood did his young hands imbrue.
From thence returning with deſerv'd applauſe,
Againſt the Moors his *well*-fleſh'd ſword he draws. *Dryden.*

Faireſt piece of *well*-form'd earth,
Urge not thus your haughty birth. *Waller.*

A rational ſoul can be no more diſcerned in a *well*-formed, than ill-ſhaped infant. *Locke.*

A *well*-formed propoſition is ſufficient to communicate the knowledge of a ſubject. *Watts.*

Oh! that I'd dy'd before the *well*-fought wall!
Had ſome diſtinguiſh'd day renown'd my fall,
All Greece had paid my ſolemn funerals. *Pope.*

Good men have a *well*-grounded hope in another life; and are as certain of a future recompence, as of the being of God. *Atterbury.*

Let firm, *well*-hammer'd ſoles protect thy feet
Through freezing ſnows. *Gay's Trivia.*

The camp of the heathen was ſtrong, and *well*-harneſſed, and compaſſed round with horſemen. *1 Mic. iv. 7.*

Among the Romans, thoſe who ſaved the life of a citizen, were dreſſed in an oaken garland; but among us, this has been a mark of ſuch *well*-intentioned perſons as would betray their country. *Addiſon.*

———— He, full of fraudful arts,
This *well*-invented tale for truth imparts. *Dryd.*

He, by enquiry, got to the *well*-known houſe of Kalander. *Sidney.*

Soon as thy letters trembling I uncloſe,
That *well*-known name awakens all my woes. *Pope.*

Where proud Athens rears her tow'ry head,
With opening ſtreets, and ſhining ſtructures ſpread,
She paſt, delighted, with the *well*-known ſeats. *Pope.*

From a confin'd *well*-manag'd ſtore,
You both employ and feed the poor. *Waller.*

A noble ſoul is better pleas'd with a zealous vindicator of liberty, than with a temporizing poet, or *well*-manner'd court ſlave, and one who is ever decent, becauſe he is naturally ſervile. *Dryd. Dedication to Juvenal.*

Well-meaners think no harm; but for the reſt,
Things ſacred they pervert, and ſilence is the beſt. *Dryden.*

By craft they may prevail on the weakneſs of ſome *well*-meaning men to engage in their deſigns. *Rogers's Sermons.*

He examines that *well*-meant, but unfortunate, lie of the conqueſt of France. *Arbuthnot.*

A critick ſuppoſes he has done his part, if he proves a writer to have fail'd in an expreſſion; and can it be wonder'd at, if the poets ſeem reſolv'd not to own themſelves in any error? for as long as one ſide deſpiſes a *well*-meant endeavour, the other will not be ſatisfied with a moderate approbation. *Pope's Preface to his Works.*

Many ſober, *well*-minded men, who were real lovers of the peace of the kingdom, were impoſed upon. *Clarendon.*

Jarring int'reſts of themſelves create
Th' according muſick of a *well*-mix'd ſtate. *Pope.*

When the blaſt of winter blows,
Into the naked wood he goes;
And ſeeks the tuſky boar to rear,
With *well*-mouth'd hounds, and pointed ſpear. *Dryden.*

The applauſe that other people's reaſon gives to virtuous and *well*-ordered actions, is the proper guide of children, till they grow able to judge for themſelves. *Locke.*

The fruits of unity, next unto the *well*-pleaſing of God, which is all in all, are towards thoſe that are without the church; the other toward thoſe that are within. *Bacon.*

The exerciſe of the offices of charity is always *well*-pleaſing to God, and honourable among men. *Atterbury.*

My voice ſhall ſound, as you do prompt mine ear;
And I will ſtoop and humble my intents
To your *well*-practis'd wiſe directions. *Shak. Henry VI.*

The *well*-proportion'd ſhape, and beauteous face,
Shall never more be ſeen by mortal eyes. *Dryden.*

'Twas not the haſty product of a day,
But the *well*-ripen'd fruit of wiſe delay. *Dryden.*

Procure thoſe that are freſh gathered, ſtrait, ſmooth, and *well*-rooted. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

If I ſhould inſtruct them to make *well*-running verſes, they want genius to give them ſtrength. *Dryd.*

The eating of a *well*-ſeaſoned diſh, ſuited to a man's palate, may move the mind, by the delight itſelf that accompanies the eating, without reference to any other end. *Locke.*

Inſtead of *well*-ſet hair, baldneſs. *Iſa. iii. 24.*

——— A ſharpe edg'd ſword, he girt about
His *well*-ſpred ſhoulders. *Chapman.*

Abraham and Sarah were old, and *well*-ſtricken in age. *Geneſis.*

Many *well*-ſhaped innocent virgins are waddling like big-bellied women. *Spectator.*

We never ſee beautiful and *well*-taſted fruits from a tree choaked with thorns and briars. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

——— The *well*-tim'd oars
With ſounding ſtrokes divide the ſparkling waves. *Smith.*

Wiſdom's triumph is *well*-tim'd retreat,
As hard a ſcience to the fair as great. *Pope.*

Mean time we thank you for your *well*-took labour.
Go to your reſt. *Shak. Hamlet.*

Oh you are *well*-tun'd now; but I'll let down the pegs that make this muſick. *Shak. Othello.*

Her *well*-turn'd neck he view'd,
And on her ſhoulders her diſhevel'd hair. *Dryden.*

A *well*-weighed judicious poem, which at firſt gains no more upon the world than to be juſt received, inſinuates itſelf by inſenſible degrees into the liking of the reader. *Dryd.*

———— He rails
On me, my bargains, and my *well*-won thrift,
Which he calls intereſt. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

Each by turns the other's bound invade,
As, in ſome *well*-wrought picture, light and ſhade. *Pope.*

We'lladay. *interject.* [This is a corruption of *welaway.* See Welaway.] Alas.

O *welladay*, miſtreſs Ford, having an honeſt man to your huſband, to give him ſuch cauſe of ſuſpicion. *Shakeſpeare.*

Ah, *welladay!* I'm ſhent with baneful ſmart. *Gay.*

Wellbe'ing. *n. ſ.* [*well* and *be.*] Happineſs; proſperity.

Man is not to depend upon the uncertain diſpoſitions of men for his *wellbeing*, but only on God and his own ſpirit. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

——— For whoſe *wellbeing*
So amply, and with hands ſo liberal,
Thou haſt provided all things. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The moſt ſacred ties of duty are founded upon gratitude: ſuch as the duties of a child to his parent, and of a ſubject to his ſovereign. From the former there is required love and honour, in recompence of being; and from the latter obedience and ſubjection, in recompence of protection and *wellbeing*. *South's Sermons.*

All things are ſubſervient to the beauty, order, and *wellbeing* of the whole. *L'Eſtrange.*

He who does not co-operate with this holy ſpirit, receives none of thoſe advantages which are perfecting of his nature, and neceſſary to his *wellbeing*. *Spectator.*

Wellbo'rn. *adj.* Not meanly deſcended.

One whoſe extraction from an ancient line,
Gives hope again that *wellborn* men may ſhine. *Waller.*

Heav'n, that *wellborn* ſouls inſpires,
Prompts me through lifted ſwords, and riſing fires,
To ruſh undaunted to defend the walls. *Dryd.*

Wellbre'd. *adj.* [*well* and *bred.*] Elegant of manners; polite.

None have been with admiration read,
But who, beſides their learning, were *wellbred*. *Roſcom.*

Both the poets were *wellbred* and well-natur'd. *Dryd.*

Wellbred ſpaniels civilly delight,
In mumbling of the game they dare not bite. *Pope.*

Welldo'ne. *interject.* A word of praiſe.

Welldone, thou good and faithful ſervant. *Matth.* xxv. 21.

We'llfare. *n. ſ.* [*well* and *fare.*] Happineſs; proſperity.

They will aſk, what's the final cauſe of a king? And they will anſwer, the people's *welfare*. Certainly a true anſwer; and as certainly an imperfect one. *Holyday.*

Wellfa'voured. *adj.* [*well* and *favour.*] Beautiful; pleaſing to the eye.

His wife ſeems to be *wellfavoured*. I will uſe her as the key of the cuckoldy rogue's coffer. *Shakeſpeare.*

Wellme't. *interj.* [*well* and *meet.*] A term of ſalutation.

Once more to-day *wellmet*, diſtempered lords;
The king by me requeſts your preſence ſtraight. *Shak.*

Wellna'tured. *adj.* [*well* and *nature.*] Good-natured; kind.

On their life no grievous burthen lies,
Who are *wellnatur'd*, temperate and wiſe:
But an inhuman and ill-temper'd mind,
Not an eaſy part in life can find. *Denham.*

The manners of the poets were not unlike; both of them were well-bred, *wellnatured*, amorous and libertine at leaſt in their writings; it may be alſo in their lives. *Dryden.*

Still with eſteem no leſs convers'd than read;
With wit *wellnatur'd*, and with books well-bred. *Pope.*

Wellni'gh. *adv.* [*well* and *nigh.*] Almoſt.

The ſame ſo ſore annoyed has the knight,
That *wellnigh* choaked with the deadly ſtink,
His forces fail. *Spenſer.*

My feet were almoſt gone: my ſteps had *wellnigh* ſlipt. *Pſalms.*

England was *wellnigh* ruined by the rebellion of the barons, and Ireland utterly neglected. *Davies.*

Whoever ſhall read over St. Paul's enumeration of the duties incumbent upon it, might conclude, that *wellnigh* the whole of chriſtianity is laid on the ſhoulders of charity alone. *Spratt's Sermons.*

Notwithſtanding a ſmall diverſity of poſitions, the whole aggregate of matter, as long as it retained the nature of a chaos, would retain *wellnigh* an uniform tenuity of texture. *Bentley.*

Wellspe'nt. *adj.* Paſſed with virtue.

They are to lie down without any thing to ſupport them in their age, but the conſcience of a *wellſpent* youth. *L'Eſtrange.*

What a refreſhment then will it be to look back upon a *wellſpent* life? *Calamy's Sermons.*

The conſtant tenour of their *wellſpent* days,
No leſs deſerv'd a juſt return of praiſe. *Pope.*

We'llspring. *n. ſ.* [pœllᵹeſpꞃıᵹ, Saxon.] Fountain; ſource.

The fountain and *wellſpring* of impiety, is a reſolved purpoſe of mind to reap in this world, what ſenſual profit or ſenſual pleaſure ſoever the world yieldeth. *Hooker.*

Underſtanding is a *wellſpring* of life. *Prov.* xvi. 22.

Wellwi'ller. *n. ſ.* [*well* and *willer.*] One who means kindly.

Diſarming all his own countrymen, that no man might ſhew himſelf a *wellwiller* of mine. *Sidney.*

There are fit occaſions miniſtred for men to purchaſe to themſelves *wellwillers* by the colour, under which they oftentimes proſecute quarrels of envy. *Hooker.*

Wellwi'sh. *n. ſ.* [*well* and *wiſh.*] A wiſh of happineſs.

Let it not enter into the heart of any one that hath a *wellwiſh* for his friends or poſterity, to think of a peace with France, till the Spaniſh monarchy be entirely torn from it. *Addiſon.*

Wellwi'sher. *n. ſ.* [from *wellwiſh.*] One who wiſhes the good of another.

The actual traitor is guilty of perjury in the eye of the law; the ſecret *wellwiſher* of the cauſe is ſo before the tribunal of conſcience. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Betray not any of your *wellwiſhers* into the like inconveniencies. *Spectator.*

No man is more your ſincere *wellwiſher* than myſelf, or more the ſincere *wellwiſher* of your family. *Pope.*

Welt. *n. ſ.* A border; a guard; an edging.

Little low hedges made round like *welts*, with ſome pretty pyramids, I like well. *Bacon.*

Certain ſcioli, or ſmatterers, are buſy in the ſkirts and outſides of learning, and have ſcarce any thing of ſolid literature to recommend them. They may have ſome edging or trimming of a ſcholar, a *welt*, or ſo; but no more. *B. Johnſon.*

To **Welt.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To ſew any thing with a border.

To **We'lter.** *v. n.* [pealꞇan, Saxon; *welteren*, Dutch; *volutari*, Latin.] 1. To roll in water or mire. 2. To roll voluntarily; to wallow.

(1.) He muſt not float upon his watry bier
Unweep'd, nor *welter* to the parching winds. *Milton.*

The companions of his fall o'erwhelm'd
He ſoon diſcerns; and *welt'ring* by his ſide
The next himſelf. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The gaſping head flies off; a purple flood
Flows from the trunk, that *welters* in the blood. *Dryd.*

He ſung Darius, great and good,
By too ſevere a fate,
Fallen from his high eſtate,
And *welt'ring* in his blood. *Dryden's St. Cecilia.*

Bellona wades in blood; that mangled body,
Deform'd with wounds, and *weltring* in its gore,
I know it well; Oh cloſe the dreadful ſcene;
Believe me, Phœbus, I have ſeen too much. *Murphy.*

(2.) If a man inglut himſelf with vanity, or *welter* in filthineſs like a ſwine, all learning, all goodneſs is ſoon forgotten. *Aſch.*

Wemm. *n. ſ.* [pem, Saxon.] A ſpot; a ſcar.

Although the wound be healed, yet the *wemme* or ſcar ſtill remaineth. *Brerewood on Language.*

Wen. *n. ſ.* [pen, Saxon.] A fleſhy or callous excreſcence, or protuberance.

Warts are ſaid to be deſtroy'd by the rubbing them with a green elder ſtick, and then burying the ſtick to rot in muck.

It would be tried with corns and *wens*, and ſuch other excreſcences. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Mountains ſeem but ſo many *wens* and unnatural protuberances upon the face of the earth. *More.*

The poet rejects all incidents which are foreign to his poem: they are *wens* and other excreſcences, which belong not to the body. *Dryd. Du Freſnoy.*

A promontory *wen* with grieſly grace,
Stood high upon the handle of his face. *Dryd.*

WENCH. *n. ſ.* [ƿencle, Saxon.] 1. A young woman. 2. A young woman in contempt; a ſtrumpet. 3. A ſtrumpet.

(1.) What do I, ſilly *wench*, know what love hath prepared for me? *Sidney.*

Now—how doſt thou look now? Oh ill-ſtarr'd *wench!*
Pale as thy ſmock! when we ſhall meet at compt,
This look of thine will hurl my ſoul from heav'n,
And fiends will ſnatch at it. Cold, cold, my girl,
Ev'n like thy chaſtity. *Shak. Othello.*

Thou wouldſt perſwade her to a worſe offence
Than that, whereof thou didſt accuſe her *wench.* *Donne.*

(2.) But the rude *wench* her anſwer'd nought at all. *Spenſer.*

Do not pray in *wench*-like words with that
Which is ſo ſerious. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

Men have theſe ambitious fancies,
And wanton *wenches* read romances. *Prior.*

(3.) It is not a digreſſion to talk of bawds in a diſcourſe upon *wenches.* *Spectator.*

To WENCH. *v. n.* [from *wench.*] To frequent looſe women.

They aſked the knight whether he was not aſhamed to go a *wenching* at his years. *Addiſon.*

WE'NCHER. *n. ſ.* [from *wench.*] A fornicator.

He muſt be no great eater, drinker, or ſleeper; no gameſter, *wencher*, or fop. *Grew's Coſmology.*

To WEND. *v. n.* [ƿendan, Saxon.] 1. To go; to paſs to or from. This word is now obſolete, but its preterite *went*, is ſtill in uſe. 2. To turn round. It ſeems to be an old ſea term.

(1.) Back to Athens ſhall the lovers *wend*
With league, whoſe date till death ſhall never end. *Shak.*

They *went* on, and inferred, that if the world were a living creature, it had a ſoul. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

When Rome ſhall *wend* to Benevento;
Great feats ſhall he atchieve! *Arbuthnot.*

(2.) A ſhip of 600 tons will carry as good ordnance as a ſhip of 1200 tons; and though the greater have double the number, the leſſer will turn her broadſides twice, before the greater can *wend* once. *Raleigh.*

WE'NNEL. *n. ſ.* [a corrupted word for *weanling.*] An animal newly taken from the dam.

Pinch never thy *wennels* of water or meat,
If ever ye hope for to have them good neat. *Tuſſer.*

WE'NNY. *adj.* [from *wen.*] Having the nature of a wen.

Some perſons, ſo deformed with theſe, have ſuſpected them to be *wenny.* *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

WENT. *pret.* [See WEND and GO.]

WEPT. pret. and part. of *weep.*

She for joy tenderly *wept.* *Milton.*

WERE, of the verb *To be.* The plural in all perſons of indicative imperfect, and all the perſons of the ſubjective imperfect, except the ſecond, which is *wert.*

To give our ſiſter to one uncircumciſed, *were* a reproach unto us. *Gen.* xxxiv. 14.

In infuſions in things that are of too high a ſpirit, you *were* better pour off the firſt infuſion, and uſe the latter. *Bacon.*

—Henry divided, as it *were*,
The perſon of himſelf into four parts. *Daniel's Civil War.*

As though there *were* any feriation in nature, or *juſtitium*'s imaginable in profeſſions, this ſeaſon is termed the phyſicians vacation. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

He had been well aſſur'd that art
And conduct *were* of war the better part. *Dryd.*

WERE. *n. ſ.* A dam. See WEAR.

O river! let thy bed be turned from fine gravel to weeds and mud; let ſome unjuſt niggards make *weres* to ſpoil thy beauty. *Sidney.*

WERT. the ſecond perſon ſingular of the ſubjunctive imperfect of *To be.*

—— Thou *wert* heard. *B. Johnſon.*

O that thou *wert* as my brother. *Cant.* viii. 1.

All join'd, and thou of many *wert* but one. *Dryd.*

WERTH, *weorth*, *wyrth.* *n. ſ.* Whether initial or final in the names of places, ſignify a farm, court, or village, from the Saxon ƿeorðig, uſed by them in the ſame ſenſe. *Gibſon's Camden.*

WE'SIL. *n. ſ.* See WESAND.

The *weſil*, or windpipe, we call aſpera arteria. *Bacon.*

WEST. *n. ſ.* [ƿeſt, Saxon; *weſt*, Dutch.] The region where the ſun goes below the horizon at the equinoxes.

The *weſt* yet glimmers with ſome ſtreaks of day:
Now ſpurs the lated traveller apace,
To gain the timely inn. *Shak. Macbeth.*

The moon in level'd *weſt* was ſet. *Milton.*

All bright Pœbus views in early morn,
Or when his evening beams the *weſt* adorn. *Pope.*

WEST. *adj.* Being towards, or coming from, the region of the ſetting ſun.

A mighty ſtrong *weſt* wind took away the locuſts. *Ex.* x.

This ſhall be your *weſt* border. *Num.* xxxiv. 6.

The Phenicians had great fleets; ſo had the Carthaginians, which is yet farther *weſt.* *Bacon.*

WEST. *adv.* To the weſt of any place; more weſtward.

———— *Weſt* of this foreſt,
In goodly form comes on the enemy. *Shakeſp.*

What earth yields in India eaſt or *weſt.* *Milton.*

Weſt from Orontes to the ocean. *Milton.*

WE'STERING. *adj.* Paſſing to the weſt.

The ſtar that roſe at evening bright,
Toward heav'n's deſcent had ſlop'd his *weſtering* wheel. *Milton.*

WE'STERLY. *adj.* [from *weſt.*] Tending or being towards the weſt.

Theſe bills give us a view of the moſt eaſterly, ſoutherly, and *weſterly* parts of England. *Graunt's Bills of Mortal.*

WE'STERN. *adj.* [from *weſt.*] Being in the weſt, or toward the part where the ſun ſets.

Now fair Phœbus 'gan decline in haſte
His weary waggon to the *weſtern* vale. *Spenſer.*

The *weſtern* part is a continued rock. *Addiſon.*

WE'STWARD. *adv.* [ƿeſtƿeard, Saxon.] Towards the weſt.

By water they found the ſea *weſtward* from Peru, which is always very calm. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

The grove of ſycamore,
That *weſtward* rooteth from the city ſide. *Shak.*

When *weſtward* like the ſun you took your way,
And from benighted Britain bore the day. *Dryden.*

———— The ſtorm flies,
From *weſtward*, when the ſhow'ry kids ariſe. *Addiſon.*

———— At home then ſtay,
Nor *weſtward* curious take thy way. *Prior.*

WE'STWARDLY. *adv.* [from *weſtward.*] With tendency to the weſt.

If our loves faint, and *weſtwardly* decline;
To me thou falſely thine,
And I to thee mine actions ſhall diſguiſe. *Donne.*

WET. *adj.* [pœt, Saxon; *waed*, Daniſh.] 1. Humid; having ſome moiſture adhering: oppoſed to *dry*. 2. Rainy; watery.

(1.) They are *wet* with the ſhow'rs of the mountains. *Job*, xxiv.

The ſoals of the feet have great affinity with the head, and the mouth of the ſtomach; as going *wet*-ſhod to thoſe that uſe it not, affecteth both. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Fiſhermen who know the place *wet* and dry, have given unto ſeven of theſe valleys peculiar names. *Brown.*

(2.) *Wet* weather ſeldom hurts the moſt unwiſe. *Dryd.*

WET. *n. ſ.* Water; humidity; moiſture; rainy weather.

Plants appearing weather'd, ſtubby, and curled, is the effect of immoderate *wet*. *Bacon.*

Now the ſun, with more effectual beams,
Had cheer'd the face of earth, and dry'd the *wet*
From drooping plant. *Milt. Par. Reg.*

Tuberoſes will not endure the *wet*; therefore ſet your pots into the conſerve, and keep them dry. *Evelyn.*

Your maſter's riding-coat turn inſide out, to preſerve the outſide from *wet*. *Swift.*

To WET. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To humectate; to moiſten; to make to have moiſture adherent. 2. To moiſten with drink.

(1.) Better learn of him, that learned be,
And han been watered at the muſes well;
The kindly dew drops from the higher tree,
And *wets* the little plants, that lowly dwell. *Spenſer.*

A drop of water running ſwiftly over ſtraw, *wetteth* not. *Bacon.*

Wet the thirſty earth with falling ſhow'rs. *Milton.*

(2.) Let's drink the other cup to *wet* our whiſtles, and ſo ſing away all ſad thoughts. *Walton's Angler.*

WE'THER. *n. ſ.* [ƿeðeꞃ, Saxon; *weder*, Dutch.] A ram caſtrated.

I am a tainted *wether* of the flock,
Meeteſt for death. *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*

He doth not apprehend how the tail of an African *weather* outweigheth the body of a good calf, that is, an hundred pound. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

Although there be naturally of horſes, bulls, or rams, more males than females; yet artificially, that is, by making geldings, oxen and *weathers*, there are fewer. *Graunt.*

When Blowzelind expir'd, the *weather*'s bell
Before the drooping flock toll'd forth her knell. *Gay.*

It is much more difficult to find a fat *weather*, than if half that ſpecies were fairly knock'd on the head. *Swift.*

WE'TNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *wet*.] The ſtate of being wet; moiſture; humidity.

The *wetneſs* of theſe bottoms often ſpoils them for corn. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To WEX. *v. a.* [corrupted from *wax* by *Spenſer*, for a rhyme, and imitated by *Dryden*.] To grow; to increaſe.

She firſt taught men a woman to obey;
But when her ſon to man's eſtate did *wex*,
She it ſurrender'd. *Spenſer.*

She trod a *wexing* moon, that ſoon wou'd wane,
And drinking borrow'd light, be fill'd again. *Dryden.*

Counting ſev'n from noon,
'Tis Venus' hour, and in the *wexing* moon. *Dryd.*

WE'ZAND. *n. ſ.* [See WESAND.] The windpipe.

Air is inguſtible, and by the rough artery, or *wezand*, conducted into the lungs. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

WHALE. *n. ſ.* [hƿale, Saxon; *balæna*, Latin.] The largeſt of the fiſh; the largeſt of the animals that inhabit this globe.

God created the great *whales*. *Geneſis.*

Barr'd up with ribs of *whale*-bone, ſhe did leeſe
None of the *whale*'s length, for it reach'd her knees. *Biſhop Corbet.*

The greateſt *whale* that ſwims the ſea,
Does inſtantly my pow'r obey. *Swift.*

WHAME. *n. ſ.* The *whame*, or burrel fly, is vexatious to horſes in ſummer, not by ſtinging, but by their bombylious noiſe, or tickling them in ſtinging their nits on the hair. *Derham.*

WHA'LY. *adj.* [See WEAL.] Marked in ſtreaks: properly *wealy*.

A bearded goat, whoſe rugged hair,
And *whaly* eyes, the ſign of jealouſy,
Was like the perſon's ſelf, whom he did bear. *F. Queen.*

WHARF. *n. ſ.* [*warf*, Swediſh; *werf*, Dutch.] A perpendicular bank or mole, raiſed for the convenience of lading or emptying veſſels; a quay, or key.

Duller ſhould'ſt thou be, than the fat weed,
That roots itſelf in eaſe on Lethe's *wharf*,
Would'ſt thou not ſtir in this. *Shak. Hamlet.*

There were not in London uſed ſo many *wharfs*, or keys, for the landing of merchants goods. *Child on Trade.*

WHA'RFAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *wharf*.] Dues for landing at a wharf.

WHA'RFINGER. *n. ſ.* [from *wharf*.] One who attends a wharf.

WHAT. *pronoun.* [hƿæt, Saxon; *wat*, Dutch.] 1. That which: pronoun indefinite. 2. Which part. 3. Something that is in one's mind indefinitely. 4. Which of ſeveral. 5. An interjection by way of ſurpriſe or queſtion. 6. WHAT *Though*. *What* imports it *though?* notwithſtanding. An elliptical mode of ſpeech. 7. WHAT *Time*, *What day*. At the time when; on the day when. 8. [Pronoun interrogative.] Which of many? interrogatively. 9. To how great a degree, uſed either interrogatively or indefinitely. 10. It is ſometimes uſed for *whatever*. 11. It is uſed adverbially for partly; in part. 12. WHAT *Ho!* An interjection of calling.

(1.) —— *What* you can make her do,
I am content to look on; *what* to ſpeak,
I am content to hear. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

Let them ſay *what* they will, ſhe will do what ſhe liſt. *Drayton.*

In theſe caſes we examine the why, the *what*, and the how of things. *L'Eſtrange.*

He's with a ſuperſtitious fear not aw'd,
For *what* befals at home, or *what* abroad. *Dryd.*

It can be no more ſin to aſk *what* God grants. *Kettleworth.*

A ſatire on one of the common ſtamp, never meets with that approbation, as *what* is aimed at a perſon whoſe merit places him upon an eminence. *Addiſon.*

Mark *what* it is his mind aims at in the queſtion, and not what words he expreſſes. *Locke.*

If any thing be ſtated in a different manner from *what* you like, tell me freely. *Pope to Swift.*

Whatever commodities lie under the greateſt diſcouragements from England, thoſe are *what* they are moſt induſtrious in cultivating. *Swift.*

(2.) If we rightly eſtimate things, *what* in them is purely owing to nature, and *what* to labour, we ſhall find ninety-nine parts of a hundred are wholly to be put on the account of labour. *Locke.*

(3.) I tell thee *what*, corporal, I could tear her. *Shak.*

(4.) Comets are rather gazed upon than wiſely obſerved; that is, in the heaven, or laſting, produceth what kind of effect. *Bacon.*

See *what* natures accompany *what* colours; for by that you ſhall induce colours by producing thoſe natures. *Bacon.*

Shew *what* aliment is proper for that intention, and *what* intention is proper to be purſued in ſuch a conſtitution. *Arbuthnot.*

(5.) *What!* canſt thou not forbear me half an hour,
Then get thee gone, and dig my grave thyſelf? *Shak.*

What if I advance an invention of my own to ſupply the defect of our new writers. *Dryd. Juv.*

(6.) *What though* a child may be able to read; there is no doubt but the meaneſt among the people under the law had been as able as the prieſts themſelves were to offer ſacrifice, did this make ſacrifice of no effect? *Hooker.*

What though none live my innocence to tell,
I know it; truth may own a generous pride,
I clear myſelf, and care for none beſide. *Dryden.*

(7.) *What day* the genial angel to our ſire
Brought her, more lovely than Pandora. *Milton.*

Then balmy ſleep had charm'd my eyes to reſt,
What time the morn myſterious viſions brings,
While purer ſlumbers ſpread their golden wings. *Pope.*

Me ſole the daughter of the deep addreſs'd;
What time with hunger pin'd, my abſent mates
Roam'd the wild iſle in ſearch of rural cates. *Pope.*

(8.) ——— *What* art thou,
That here in deſart haſt thy habitance? *Spenſer.*

What is't to thee if he neglect thy urn,
Or without ſpices lets thy body burn? *Dryden.*

Whate'er I begg'd, thou like a dotard ſpeak'ſt
More than is requiſite; and *what* of this?
Why is it mention'd now? *Dryden.*

What one of an hundred of the zealous bigots in all parties ever examined the tenets he is ſo ſtiff in? *Locke.*

When any new thing comes in their way, children aſk the common queſtion of a ſtranger, *what* is it? *Locke.*

(9.) ——— Am I ſo much deform'd?
What partial judges are our love and hate? *Dryd.*

(10.) Whether it were the ſhortneſs of his foreſight, the ſtrength of his will, or the dazling of his ſuſpicions, or *what* it was, certain it is, that the perpetual troubles of his fortunes could not have been without ſome main errors in his nature. *Bacon.*

(11.) The enemy having his country waſted, *what* by himſelf, and *what* by the ſoldiers, findeth ſuccour in no place. *Spenſer.*

Thus, *what* with the *war*, *what* with the ſweat, *what* with the gallows, and *what* with poverty, I am cuſtom ſhrunk. *Shakeſpeare.*

The year before, he had ſo uſed the matter, that *what* by force, *what* by policy, he had taken from the Chriſtians above thirty ſmall caſtles. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

When they come to caſt up the profit and loſs, *what* betwixt force, intereſt, or good manners, the adventurer eſcapes well, if he can but get off. *L'Eſtrange.*

What with carrying apples, grapes, and fewel, he finds himſelf in a hurry. *L'Eſtrange.*

What with the benefit of their ſituation, the art and parſimony of their people, they have grown ſo conſiderable, that they have treated upon an equal foot with great princes. *Temple.*

They live a popular life and then *what* for buſineſs, pleaſures, company, there's ſcarce room for a morning's reflection. *Norris.*

If theſe halfpence ſhould gain admittance, in no long ſpace of time, *what* by the clandeſtine practices of the coiner, *what* by his own counterfeits and thoſe of others, his limited quantity would be tripled. *Swift.*

(12.) *What ho!* thou genius of the clime, *what ho!*
Ly'ſt thou aſleep beneath theſe hills of ſnow?
Stretch out thy lazy limbs. *Dryden.*

WHA'TEVER.
WHA'TSO.
WHA'TSOEVER. } *pronouns.* [from *what* and *ſoever.* *Whatſo* is not now in uſe.] 1. Having one nature or another; being one or another either generically, ſpecifically or numerically. 2. Any thing, be it what it will. 3. The ſame, be it this or that. 4. All that; the whole that; all particulars that.

(1.) To forfeit all your goods, lands, tenements,
Caſtles, and *whatſoever*, and to be
Out of the king's protection. *Shak. H. VIII.*

Whatſoever is firſt in the invention, is laſt in the execution. *Hammond.*

If thence he 'ſcape into *whatever* world. *Milton.*

In *whatſoever* ſhape he lurk I'll know. *Milton.*

Wiſely reſtoring *whatſoever* grace
It loſt by change of times, or tongues or place. *Denham.*

Holy writ abounds in accounts of this nature, as much as any other hiſtory *whatſoever*. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

No contrivance, no prudence *whatſoever* can deviate from his ſcheme, without leaving us worſe than it found us. *Atterbury.*

Thus *whatever* ſucceſſive duration ſhall be bounded at one end, and be all paſt and preſent, muſt come infinitely ſhort of infinity. *Bentley's Serm.*

Whatever is read differs as much from what is repeated without book, as a copy does from an original. *Swift.*

I deſire nothing, I preſs nothing upon you, but to make the moſt of human life, and to aſpire after perfection in *whatever* ſtate of life you chuſe. *Law.*

(2.) *Whatſoever* our liturgy hath more than theirs, they cut it off. *Hooker.*

——— *Whatever* thing
The ſcythe of time mows down, devour. *Milton.*

(3.) Be *whate'er* Vitruvius was before. *Pope.*

(4.) From hence he views with his black lidded eye,
Whatſo the heaven in his wide vault contains. *Spenſer.*

Whate'er the ocean pales or ſky inclips
Is thine. *Shakeſp.*

At once came forth *whatever* creeps. *Milton.*

WHEAL. *n. ſ.* [See WEAL.] A puſtule; a ſmall ſwelling filled with matter.

The humour cannot tranſpire, whereupon it corrupts and raiſes little *wheals* or bliſters. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

WHEAT. [ƿpeaꞇe, Saxon; *weyde*, Dutch; *triticum*, Latin.] The grain of which bread is chiefly made.—It hath an apetalous flower, diſpoſed into ſpikes; each of them conſiſts of many ſtamina which are included in a ſquamoſe flower-cup, having awns: the pointal riſes in the center, which afterwards becomes an oblong ſeed, convex on one ſide, but furrowed on the other: it is farinaceous, and incloſed by a coat which before was the flower-cup: theſe are produced ſingly, and collected in a cloſe ſpike, being affixed to an indented axis. The ſpecies are; 1. White or red *wheat*, without awn. 2. Red *wheat*, in ſome places called Kentiſh *wheat*. 3. White *wheat*. 4. Red-eared bearded *wheat*. 5. Cone *wheat*. 6. Grey *wheat*, and in ſome places duckbill *wheat* and grey pollard. 7. Polonian *wheat*. 8. Many eared *wheat*. 9. Summer *wheat*. 10. Naked barley. 11. Long grained *wheat*. 12. Six rowed *wheat*. 13. White eared *wheat* with long awns: Of all theſe ſorts cultivated in this country, the cone *wheat* is chiefly preferved, as it has a larger ear and a fuller grain than any other; but the ſeeds of all ſhould be annually changed; for if they are ſown on the ſame farm, they will not ſucceed ſo well as when the ſeed is brought from a diſtant country. *Miller.*

He mildews the white *wheat*, and hurts the poor creature of the earth. *Shak. K. Lear.*

Reuben went in the days of *wheat*-harveſt. *Gen.* xxx.

Auguſt ſhall bear the form of a young man of a fierce aſpect; upon his head a garland of *wheat* and rye. *Peacham.*

Next to rice is *wheat*; the bran of which is highly aceſcent. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

The damſels laughing fly: the giddy clown
Again upon a *wheat*-ſheaf drops a down. *Gay.*

WHEA'TEN. *adj.* [from *wheat.*] Made of wheat.

Of *wheaten* flour ſhalt thou make them. *Exod.* xxix.

Here ſummer in her *wheaten* garland crown'd. *Addiſon.*

The aſſize of *wheaten* bread is in London. *Arbuthnot.*

His taſk it was the *wheaten* loaves to lay,
And from the banquet take the bowls away. *Pope.*

There is a project on foot for tranſporting our beſt *wheaten* ſtraw to Dunſtable, and obliging us by law to take off yearly ſo many tun of the ſtraw hats. *Swift.*

WHEA'TEAR. *n. ſ.* [*ocuanthe*, Lat.] A ſmall bird very delicate.

What cook would loſe her time in picking larks, *wheatears*, and other ſmall birds? *Swift.*

WHEA'TPLUM. *n. ſ.* A ſort of plum. *Ainſw.*

To **WHEE'DLE.** *v. a.* [Of this word I can find no etymology, though uſed by good writers. *Locke* ſeems to mention it as a cant word.] To entice by ſoft words; to flatter; to perſuade by kind words.

His buſ'neſs was to pump and *wheedle*,
And men with their own keys unriddle,
To make them to themſelves give anſwers,
For which they pay the necromancers. *Hudibras.*

A fox ſtood licking of his lips at the cock, and *wheedling* him to get him down. *L'Eſtrange.*

——— His fire,
From Mars his forge ſent to Minerva's ſchools
To learn the unlucky art of *wheedling* fools. *Dryd.*

He that firſt brought the word ſham, or *wheedle*, in uſe, put together, as he thought fit, ideas he made it ſtand for. *Locke.*

A laughing, toying, *wheedling*, whimp'ring ſhe,
Shall make him amble on a goſſip's meſſage. *Rowe.*

The world has never been prepared for theſe trifles by prefaces, *wheedled* or troubled with excuſes. *Pope.*

Johnny *wheedl'd*, threaten'd, fawn'd,
Till Phillis all her trinkets pawn'd. *Swift.*

WHEEL. *n. ſ.* [Hƿeol, Saxon; *wiel*, Dutch; *hioel*, Iſlandick.] 1. A circular body that turns round upon an axis. 2. A circular body. 3. A carriage that runs upon wheels. 4. An inſtrument on which criminals are tortured. 5. The inſtrument of ſpinning. 6. Rotation; revolution. 7. A compaſs about; a tract approaching to circularity.

(1.) Carnality within raiſes all the combuſtions without: this is the great *wheel* to which the clock owes its motion. *Decay of Piety.*

Where never yet did pry,
The buſy morning's curious eye;
The *wheels* of thy bold coach paſs quick and free,
And all's an open road to thee. *Cowley.*

The gaſping charioteer beneath the *wheel*
Of his own car. *Dryden.*

Fortune ſits all breathleſs, and admires to feel
A fate ſo weighty, that it ſtops her wheel. *Dryd.*

Some watches are made with four *wheels*. *Locke.*

A *wheel*-plough is one of the eaſieſt draughts. *Mortimer.*

(2.) Let go thy hold when a great *wheel* runs down a hill, leſt it break thy neck with following it. *Shak. K. Lear.*

(3.) Through the proud ſtreet ſhe moves the publick gaze,
The turning *wheel* before the palace ſtays. *Pope.*

(4.) Let them pull all about mine ears, preſent me
Death on the *wheel*, or at wild horſes heels. *Shak.*

Thou art a ſoul in bliſs, but I am bound
Upon a *wheel* of fire. *Shak. K. Lear.*

For all the torments of her *wheel*
May you as many pleaſures ſhare. *Waller.*

His examination is like that which is made by the rack and *wheel*. *Addiſon.*

(5.) Verſe ſweetens care, however rude the ſound,
All at her work the village maiden ſings;
Nor as ſhe turns the giddy *wheel* around,
Revolves the ſad viciſſitudes of things. *Giffard.*

(6.) Look not too long upon theſe turning *wheels* of viciſſitude, leſt we become giddy. *Bacon.*

According to the common viciſſitude and *wheel* of things, the proud and the inſolent, after long trampling upon others, come at length to be trampled upon themſelves. *South.*

(7.) He throws his flight in many an airy *wheel*. *Milton.*

To **WHEEL.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] 1. To move on wheels. 2. To turn on an axis. 3. To revolve; to have a rotatory motion. 4. To turn; to have viciſſitudes. 5. To fetch a compaſs. 6. To roll forward.

(2.) The moon carried about the earth always ſhews the ſame face to us, not once *wheeling* upon her own center. *Bentley.*

(3.) The courſe of juſtice *wheel'd* about,
And left thee but a very prey to time. *Shak.*

(5.) ——— Spies
Held me in chace, that I was forc'd to *wheel*
Three or four miles about. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

——— You my Myrmidons,
Mark what I ſay, attend me where I *wheel*. *Shak.*

Continually *wheeling* about, he kept them in ſo ſtrait, that no man could, without great danger, go to water his horſe. *Knolles.*

——— He at hand provokes
His rage, and plies him with redoubled ſtrokes;
Wheels as he *wheels*. *Dryden.*

Half theſe draw off, and coaſt the ſouth
With ſtricteſt watch: theſe other *wheel* the north:
Our circuit meets full weſt: as flame they part,
Half *wheeling* to the ſhield, half to the ſpear. *Milton.*

Now ſmoothly ſteers through air his rapid flight,
Then *wheeling* down the ſtep of heav'n he flies
And draws a radiant circle o'er the ſkies. *Pope.*

(6.) ——— Thunder
Muſt *wheel* on the earth, devouring where it rolls. *Milton.*

To **WHEEL.** *v. a.* To put in a rotatory motion; to make to whirl round.

——— Heav'n rowl'd
Her motions, as the firſt great Mover's hand
Firſt *wheels* their courſe. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

WHEE'LBARROW. *n. ſ.* [*wheel* and *barrow*.] A carriage driven forward on one wheel.

Carry bottles in a *wheelbarrow* upon rough ground, but not filled full, but leave ſome air. *Bacon.*

Pippins did in *wheelbarrows* abound. *King.*

WHEE'LER. *n. ſ.* [from *wheel*.] A maker of wheels.

After local names, the moſt have beeen derived from occupations, as Potter, Smith, Braſier, *Wheeler*, Wright. *Camden.*

WHEE'LWRIGHT. *n. ſ.* [*wheel* and *wright*.] A maker of wheel-carriages.

It is a tough wood, and all heart, being good for the *wheelwrights*. *Mortimer.*

WHEE'LY. *adj.* [from *wheel*.] Circular; ſuitable to rotation.

Hinds exerciſe the pointed ſteel
On the hard rock, and give a *wheely* form
To the expected grinder. *Philips.*

To **WHEEZE.** *v. n.* [Hƿeoꞅon, Saxon.] To breath with noiſe.

The conſtriction of the trachæa ſtreightens the paſſage of the air, and produces the *wheezing* in the aſthma. *Floyer.*

It is eaſy to run into ridicule the beſt deſcriptions, when once a man is in the humour of laughing, till he *wheezes* at his own dull jeſt. *Dryden.*

The fawning dog runs mad; the *wheezing* ſwine
With coughs is choak'd. *Dryd. Virgil.*

Prepare balſamick cups, to *wheezing* lungs
Medicinal, and ſhort-breath'd. *Philips.*

Wheezing aſthma loth to ſtir. *Swift.*

WHELK. *n. ſ.* [See to WELK.] 1. An inequality; a protuberance. 2. A puſtule. [See WEAL.]

(1.) His face is all bubuckles, and *whelks*, and knobs, and flames of fire. *Shak. H. V.*

To **WHELM.** *v. a.* [aƿhilꝼan, Saxon; *wilma*, Iſlandick.] 1. To cover with ſomething not to be thrown off; to bury. 2. To throw upon ſomething ſo as to cover or bury it.

(1.) Grievous miſchiefs which a wicked fay
Had wrought, and many *whelm'd* in deadly pain. *Spenſer.*
This pink is my prize, or ocean *whelm* them all. *Shak.*
On thoſe curſed engines triple row,
They ſaw them *whelm'd,* and all their confidence
Under the weight of mountains bury'd deep. *Milton.*
So the ſad offence deſerves,
Plung'd in the deep for ever let me lye,
Whelm'd under ſeas. *Addiſon.*

Diſcharge the load of earth that lies on you, like one of the mountains under which the poets ſay, the giants and men of the earth are *whelmed.* *Pope.*

——— Deplore
The *whelming* billow and the faithleſs oar. *Gay.*

(2.) *Whelm* ſome things over them, and keep them there. *Mortimer.*

WHELP. *n. ſ.* [*welp,* Dutch; *huolpar,* Iſlandick; *hwalp,* Swediſh.] 1. The young of a dog; a puppy. 2. The young of any beaſt of prey. 3. A ſon. In contempt. 4. A young man. In contempt.

(1.) They call'd us, for our fierceneſs, Engliſh dogs,
Now, like their *whelps,* we crying run away. *Shak.*

Whelps come to their growth within three quarters of a year. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Whelps are blind nine days, and then begin to ſee as generally believed; but as we have elſewhere declared, it is rare that their eye-lids open until the twelfth day. *Brown.*

(2.) The lion's *whelp* ſhall be to himſelf unknown. *Shakeſpeare.*

Thoſe unlickt bear *whelps.* *Donne.*

(3.) The young *whelp* of Talbot's raging brood
Did fleſh his puny ſword in Frenchmens blood. *Shak.*

(4.) Slave, I will ſtrike your ſoul out with my foot,
Let me but find you again with ſuch a face:
You *whelp.* *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

That aukward *whelp,* with his money-bags, would have made his entrance. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

WHELP. *v. n.* To bring young. Applied to beaſts, generally beaſts of prey.

A lioneſs hath *whelped* in the ſtreets,
And graves have yawn'd. *Shak. Jul. Cæſar.*
——— In their palaces,
Where luxury late reign'd, ſea-monſters *whelp'd*
And ſtabled. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

In a bitch ready to *whelp,* we found four puppies. *Boyle.*

WHEN. *adv.* [*whan,* Gothick; hƿænne, Saxon; *wanneer,* Dutch.] 1. At the time that. 2. At what time? interrogatively. 3. Which time. 4. After the time that. 5. At what time. 6. At what particular time. 7. WHEN *as.* At the time when; what time. Obſolete.

(1.) Divers curious men judged that one Theodoſius ſhould ſucceed, *when* indeed Theodoſius did. *Camden.*

One who died ſeveral ages ago, raiſes a ſecret fondneſs and benevolence for him in our minds, *when* we read his ſtory. *Addiſon.*

(2.) *When* was it ſhe laſt walk'd?—
—Since his majeſty went into the field. *Shak. Macbeth.*

——— If there's a pow'r above us,
And that there is all nature cries aloud,
Through all her works; he muſt delight in virtue,
And that which he delights in muſt be happy.
But *when?* or where? *Addiſon.*

(3.) I was adopted heir by his conſent;
Since *when,* his oath is broke. *Shak. H. VI.*

(4.) *When* I have once handed a report to another, how know I how he may improve it? *Government of the Tongue.*

(5.) ——— Kings may
Take their advantage *when* and how they liſt. *Daniel.*

(6.) His ſeed, *when* is not ſet, ſhall bruiſe my head. *Milton.*

(7.) This *when as* Guyon ſaw, he 'gan enquire
What meant that preace about that lady's throne. *Spenſer.*

When as ſacred light began to dawn
In Eden on the humid flow'rs, that breath'd
Their morning incenſe, came the human pair. *Milton.*

WHENCE. *adv.* [Formed from *where* by the ſame analogy with *hence* from *here.*] 1. From what place? 2. From what perſon? 3. From what cauſe? 4. From which premiſes 5. From what place or perſon: indefinitely. 6. For which cauſe. 7. From what ſource: indefinitely. 8. From which cauſe. 9. *From* WHENCE. A vitious mode of ſpeech. 10. *Of* WHENCE. Another barbariſm.

(1.) *Whence,* and what art thou, execrable ſhape? *Milt.*

(2.) *Whence,* feeble nature! ſhall we ſummon aid,
If by our pity and our pride betray'd? *Prior.*

(3.) *Whence* comes this unſought honour unto me?
Whence does this mighty condeſcenſion flow? *Fenton.*

(4.) Their practice was to look no farther before them than the next line; *whence* it will follow, that they can drive to no certain point. *Dryden.*

(5.) Grateful to acknowledge *whence* his good deſcends. *Milton.*

(6.) Recent urine, diſtilled with a fixed alkali, is turned into an alkaline nature; *whence* alkaline ſalts, taken into a human body, have the power of turning its benign ſalts into fiery and volatile. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

(7.) I have ſhewn *whence* the underſtanding may get all the ideas it has. *Locke.*

(8.) Ulcers, which corrode, and make the wind-pipe dry and leſs flexible, *whence* that ſuffering proceeds. *Blackmore.*

(9.) *From whence* he views, with his black-lidded eye,
Whatſo the heaven in his wide vault contains. *Spenſer.*

To leave his wife, to leave his babes,
His manſion and his titles, in a place
From whence himſelf does fly. *Shak. Macbeth.*

O how unlike the place *from whence* they fell! *Milton.*

(10.) ——— He aſk'd his guide,
What and *of whence* was he who preſs'd the hero's ſide? *Dryden's Æneid.*

WHE'NCESOEVER. *adv.* [*whence* and *ever.*] From what place ſoever; from what cauſe ſoever.

Any idea, *whenceſoever* we have it, contains in it all the properties it has. *Locke.*

Wretched name, or arbitrary thing!
Whence ever I thy cruel eſſence bring,
I own thy influence; for I feel thy ſting. *Prior.*

WHE'NEVER. } *adv.* [*when* and *ever,* or *ſoever.*] At
WHE'NSOEVER. } whatſoever time.

O welcome hour *whenever!* Why delays
His hand to execute? *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Men grow firſt acquainted with many of theſe ſelf-evident truths, upon their being propoſed; not becauſe innate, but becauſe the conſideration of the nature of things, contained in thoſe words, would not ſuffer him to think otherwiſe, how or *whenſoever* he is brought to reflection. *Locke.*

Our religion, *whenever* it is truly received into the heart, will appear in juſtice, friendſhip, and charity. *Rogers.*

WHERE. *adv.* [hƿœꞃ, Saxon; *waer,* Dutch.] 1 At which place or places. 2. At what place? 3. At the place in which. 4 *Any* WHERE. At any place. 5. WHERE, like *here* and *there,* has in compoſition a kind of pronominal ſignification; as, *whereof.* of which. 6. It has the nature of a noun. Not now in uſe.

(1.) She viſited that place, *where* firſt ſhe was ſo happy as to ſee the cauſe of her unhap. *Sidney.*

God doth in publick prayer reſpect the ſolemnity of places, *where* his name ſhould be called on amongſt his people. *Hooker.*

In every land we have a larger ſpace,
Where we with green adorn our fairy bow'rs. *Dryden.*

In Lydia born,
Where plenteous harveſts the fat fields adorn. *Dryden.*

The ſolid parts, where the fibres are more cloſe and compacted. *Blackmore.*

(2.) *Where* were ye, nymphs, when the remorſeleſs deep
Clos'd o'er the head of your lov'd Lycidas. *Milton.*

Ah! *where* was Eloiſe? *Pope.*

(3.) *Where* I thought the remnant of mine age
Should have been cheriſh'd by her child-like duty,
I now am full reſolv'd to take a wife. *Shak.*

(4.) Thoſe ſubterraneous waters were univerſal, as a diſſolution of the exterior earth could not be made *any where* but it would fall into waters. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

(6.) He ſhall find no *where* ſafe to hide himſelf. *Spenſer.*

Bid them farewel, Cordelia, though unkind:
Thou loſeſt here, a better *where* to find. *Shak. K. Lear.*

WHE'REABOUT. *adv.* [*where* and *about.*] 1. Near what place? 2. Near which place. 3. Concerning which. 4. Near what place? as, *whereabout* did you loſe what you are ſeeking?

(2.) ——— Thou firm ſet earth,
Hear not my ſteps, which way they walk, for fear
Thy very ſtones prate of my *whereabout.* *Shak. Macbeth.*

(3.) The greatneſs of all actions is meaſured by the worthineſs of the ſubject from which they proceed, and the object *whereabout* they are converſant: we muſt of neceſſity, in both reſpects, acknowledge that this preſent world affordeth not any thing comparable unto the duties of religion. *Hooker.*

WHEREA'S. *adv.* [*where* and *as.*] 1. When on the contrary. 2. At which place. Obſolete. 3. The thing being ſo that. Always referred to ſomething different. 4. But on the contrary.

(1.) Are not thoſe found to be the greateſt zealots who are moſt notoriouſly ignorant? *whereas* true zeal ſhould always begin with true knowledge. *Spratt's Sermons.*

The aliment of plants is nearly one uniform juice; *whereas* animals live upon very different ſorts of ſubſtances. *Arbuthnot.*

(2.) They came to fiery flood of Phlegeton,
Whereas the damned ghoſts in torments fry. *Fa. Queen.*

——— Prepare to ride unto St. Alban's,
Whereas the king and queen do mean to hawk.
Shakeſp. Henry VI.

(3.) *Whereas* we read ſo many of them ſo much commended, ſome for their mild and merciful diſpoſition, ſome for their virtuous ſeverity, ſome for integrity of life; all theſe were the fruits of true and infallible principles delivered unto us in the word of God. *Hooker.*

Whereas all bodies ſeem to work by the communication of their natures, and impreſſions of their motions; the diffuſion of ſpecies viſible ſeemeth to participate more of the former, and the ſpecies audible of the latter. *Bacon.*

Whereas wars are generally cauſes of poverty, the ſpecial nature of this war with Spain, if made by ſea, is like to be a lucrative war. *Bacon.*

Whereas ſeeing requires light, a free medium, and a right line to the objects, we can hear in the dark, immured, and by curve lines. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

Whereas at firſt we had only three of theſe principles, their number is already ſwoln to five. *Baker on Learning.*

(4.) One imagines that the terreſtrial matter, which is ſhowered down with rain, enlarges the bulk of the earth: another fancies that the earth will ere long all be waſhed away by rains, and the waters of the ocean turned forth to overwhelm the dry land: *whereas*, by this diſtribution of matter, continual proviſion is every where made for the ſupply of bodies. *Woodward.*

WHEREA'T. *adv.* [*where* and *at.*] 1. At which. 2. At what? as, *whereat* are you offended.

(1.) This he thought would be the fitteſt reſting place, 'till we might go further from his mother's fury; *whereat* he was no leſs angry, and aſhamed, than deſirous to obey Zelmane. *Sidney.*

This is in man's converſion unto God, the firſt ſtage *whereat* his race towards heaven beginneth. *Hooker.*

——— *Whereat* I wak'd, and found
Before mine eyes all real, as the dream
Had lively ſhadow'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

When we have done any thing *whereat* they are diſpleaſed, if they have no reaſon for it, we ſhould ſeek to rectify their miſtakes about it, and inform them better. *Kettlewell.*

WHEREBY'. *adv.* [*where* and *by.*] 1. By which. 2. By what? as *whereby* wilt thou accompliſh thy deſign.

(1.) But even that, you muſt confeſs, you have received of her, and ſo are rather gratefully to thank her, than to preſs any further, 'till you bring ſomething of your own, *whereby* to claim it. *Sidney.*

Prevent thoſe evils *whereby* the hearts of men are loſt. *Hooker.*

——— You take my life,
When you do take the means *whereby* I live. *Shakeſp.*

If an enemy hath taken all that from a prince *whereby* he was a king, he may refreſh himſelf by conſidering all that is left him, *whereby* he is a man. *Taylor.*

This is the moſt rational and moſt profitable way of learning languages, and *whereby* we may beſt hope to give account to God of our youth ſpent herein. *Milton.*

This delight they take in doing of miſchief, *whereby* I mean the pleaſure they take to put any thing in pain that is capable of it, is no other than a foreign and introduced diſpoſition. *Locke.*

WHERE'VER. *adv.* [*where* and *ever.*] At whatſoever place.

Which to avenge on him they dearly vow'd,
Wherever that on-ground they mought him find. *Spenſer.*

— Him ſerve, and fear!
Of other creatures, as him pleaſes beſt,
Wherever plac'd, let him diſpoſe. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Not only to the ſons of Abraham's loins
Salvation ſhall be preach'd; but to the ſons
Of Abraham's faith, *wherever* through the world. *Milton.*

Where-e'er thy navy ſpreads her canvas wings,
Homage to thee, and peace to all ſhe brings. *Waller.*

The climate, about thirty degrees, may paſs for the Heſperides of our age, whatever or *where-ever* the other was. *Temple.*

He cannot but love virtue, *wherever* it is. *F. Atterbury.*

Wherever he hath receded from the Moſaick account of the earth, he hath receded from nature and matter of fact. *Woodward.*

Wherever Shakeſpeare has invented, he is greatly below the noveliſt; ſince the incidents he has added are neither neceſſary nor probable. *Shakeſp. Illuſtrated.*

WHE'REFORE. *adv.* [*where* and *for.*] 1. For which reaſon. 2. For what reaſon.

(1.) The ox and the aſs deſire their food, neither purpoſe they unto themſelves any end *wherefore.* *Hooker.*

There is no cauſe *wherefore* we ſhould think God more deſirous to manifeſt his favour by temporal bleſſings towards them than towards us. *Hooker.*

Shall I tell you why?
——Ay, ſir; and *wherefore*; for, they ſay, every why hath a *wherefore.* *Shakeſp. Comedy of Errours.*

(2.) *Wherefore* gaze this goodly company,
As if they ſaw ſome wond'rous monument. *Shakeſp.*

O *wherefore* was my birth from heav'n foretold
Twice by an angel. *Milton's Agoniſtes.*

WHEREI'N. *adv.* [*where* and *in.*] 1. In which. 2. In what.

(1.) Whenever yet was your appeal denied?
Wherein have you been galled by the king? *Shak. H.* VI.

Try waters by weight, *wherein* you may find ſome difference, and the lighter account the better. *Bacon.*

——— Heav'n
Is as the book of God before thee ſet,
Wherein to read his wond'rous works. *Milton.*

—Too ſoon for us the circling hours
This dreaded time have compaſt, *wherein* we
Muſt bide the ſtroke of that long threaten'd wound. *Milt.*

—This the happy morn
Wherein the ſon of heav'n's eternal king,
Our great redemption from above did bring! *Milton.*

Had they been treated with more kindneſs, and their queſtions anſwered, they would have taken more pleaſure in improving their knowledge, *wherein* there would be ſtill newneſs. *Locke.*

Their treaty was finiſhed, *wherein* I did them ſeveral good offices, by the credit I now had at court, and they made me a viſit. *Swift.*

There are times *wherein* a man ought to be cautious as well as innocent. *Swift.*

(2.) They ſay, *wherein* have we wearied him? *Malachi.*

WHEREI'NTO. *adv.* [*where* and *into.*] Into which.

Where's the palace, *whereinto* foul things
Sometimes intrude not. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Another diſeaſe is the putting forth of wild oats, *whereinto* corn oftentimes degenerates. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

My ſubject does not oblige me to point forth the place *whereinto* this water is now retreated. *Woodward.*

WHE'RENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *where.*] Ubiety; imperfect locality.

A point hath no dimenſions, but only a *whereneſs*, and is next to nothing. *Grew's Coſmology.*

WHEREO'F. *adv.* [*where* and *of.*] 1. Of which. 2. Of what: indefinitely. 3. Of what? interrogatively; as, *whereof* was the houſe built.

(1.) A thing *whereof* the church hath, ever ſithence the firſt beginning, reaped ſingular commodity. *Hooker.*

I do not find the certain numbers *whereof* their armies did conſiſt. *Davies on Ireland.*

'Tis not very probable that I ſhould ſucceed in ſuch a project, *whereof* I have not had the leaſt hint from any of my predeceſſors, the poets. *Dryden.*

(2.) How this world, when and *whereof* created. *Milton.*

WHEREO'N. *adv.* [*where* and *on.*] 1. On which. 2. On what? as, *whereon* did he ſit.

(1.) As for thoſe things *whereon*, or elſe wherewith, ſuperſtition worketh, polluted they are by ſuch abuſe. *Hooker.*

Infected be the air *whereon* they ride. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

So looks the ſtrand, *whereon* th' imperious flood
Hath left a witneſs'd uſurpation. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

He lik'd the ground *whereon* ſhe trod. *Milton.*

WHE'RESO. } *adv.* [*where* and *ſoever.*] 1. In what
WHERESOE'VER. } place ſoever. *Whereſo* is obſolete.
2. To what place ſoever. Not proper.

(1.) That ſhort revenge the man may overtake,
Whereſo he be, and ſoon upon him light. *Spenſer.*

Poor naked wretches, *whereſoe'er* you are,
That bide the pelting of this pitileſs ſtorm,
How ſhall your houſeleſs heads defend you
From ſeaſons ſuch as theſe. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

——— He oft
Frequented their aſſemblies, *whereſo* met.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.

(2.) Can miſery no place of ſafety know?
The noiſe purſues me *whereſoe'er* I go. *Dryden.*

WHERETO'. } *adv.* [*where* and *to*, or *unto.*] 1. To
WHEREUNTO'. } which. 2. To what? to what end? as, *whereto* is this expenſe.

(1.) She bringeth forth no kind of creature, *whereto* ſhe is wanting in that which is needful. *Hooker.*

What Scripture doth plainly deliver, to that the firſt place both of credit and obedience is due; the next *whereunto* is whatſoever any man can neceſſarily conclude by force of reaſon: after theſe, the voice of the church ſucceedeth. *Hooker.*

I hold an old accuſtom'd feaſt,
Whereto I have invited many a gueſt. *Shak. Rom. and Jul.*

Whereto th' Almighty anſwer'd, not diſpleas'd. *Milton.*

WHEREUPO'N. *adv.* [*where* and *upon.*] Upon which.

The townſmen mutinied, and ſent to Eſſex; *whereupon* he came thither. *Clarendon.*

Whereupon there had riſen a war betwixt them, if the earl of Deſmond had not been ſent into England. *Davies.*

WHEREWI'TH. } *adv.* [*where* and *with*, or *withal.*] 1.
WHEREWITHA'L. } With which. 2. With what? interrogatively. 3. I know that *wherewithal* is ever uſed in queſtion.

(1.) As for thoſe things *wherewith* ſuperſtition worketh, polluted they are. *Hooker.*

Her bliſs is all in pleaſure and delight,
Wherewith ſhe makes her lovers drunken. *Spenſer.*

Northumberland, thou ladder *wherewithal*
The mounting Bolingbroke aſcends my throne. *Shakeſp.*

In regard of the troubles *wherewith* this king was diſtreſſed in England, this army was not of ſufficient ſtrength to make an entire conqueſt of Ireland. *Davies on Ireland.*

The builders of Babel, ſtill with vain deſign,
New Babels, had they *wherewithal*, would build. *Milton.*

You will have patience with a debtor, who has an inclination to pay you his obligations, if he had *wherewithal* ready about him. *Wycherley.*

The prince could ſave from ſuch a number of ſpoilers, *wherewithal* to carry on his wars abroad. *Davenant.*

The frequency, warmth and affection, *wherewith* they are propoſed. *Rogers's Sermons.*

But it is impoſſible for a man, who openly declares againſt religion, to give any reaſonable ſecurity that he will not be falſe and cruel, whenever a temptation offers, which he values more than he does the power *wherewith* he was truſted. *Swift.*

(2.) If the ſalt hath loſt its ſavour *wherewith* ſhall it be ſalted. *Matthew.*

To WHE'RRET. *v. a.* [Corrupted, I ſuppoſe, from *ferret.*] 1. To hurry; to trouble; to teaze. A low colloquial word. 2. To give a box on the ear. *Ainſworth.*

WHE'RRY. *n. ſ.* [Of uncertain derivation.] A light boat uſed on rivers.

And falling down into a lake,
Which him up to the neck doth take,
His fury ſomewhat it doth ſlake,
He calleth for a ferry;
What was his club he made his boat,
And in his oaken cup doth float,
As ſafe as in a *wherry.* *Drayton's Nymphid.*

Let the veſſel ſplit on ſhelves,
With the freight enrich themſelves:
Safe within my little *wherry*,
All their madneſs makes me merry. *Swift.*

To WHET. *v. a.* [hƿettan, Saxon; *wetten*, Dutch.] 1. To ſharpen by attrition. 2. To edge; to make angry or acrimonious: it is uſed with *on* and *forward*, but improperly.

(1.) Fool, thou *whet'ſt* a knife to kill thyſelf.
Shakeſp. Richard III.

Thou hid'ſt a thouſand daggers in thy thoughts,
Which thou haſt *whetted* on thy ſtony heart,
To ſtab at half an hour of my frail life. *Shakeſp. H.* IV.

——— This viſitation
Is but to *whet* thy almoſt blunted purpoſe. *Shakeſp. Ham.*

Unſophiſticated vitriol, rubbed on the *whetted* blade of a knife, will not impart its colour. *Boyle.*

There is the Roman ſlave *whetting* his knife, and liſtening. *Addiſon on Italy.*

Eloquence, ſmooth and cutting, is like a razor *whetted* with oil. *Swift.*

(2.) —Peace, good queen;
O *whet* not *on* theſe too too furious peers;
For bleſſed are the peace-makers. *Shakeſp.*

Since Caſſius firſt did *whet* me againſt Cæſar,
I have not ſlept. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

I will *whet on* the king. *Shakeſp. King John.*

He favoured the Chriſtian merchants; and the more to *whet* him *forwards*, the baſſa had cunningly inſinuated into his acquaintance one Mulearabe. *Knolles.*

Let not thy deep bitterneſs beget
Careleſs deſpair in me; for that will *whet*
My mind to ſcorn. *Donne.*

The cauſe why onions, ſalt, and pepper, in baked meats, move appetite, is by vellication of thoſe nerves; for motion *whetteth.* *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

A diſpoſition in the king began to be diſcovered, which, nouriſhed and *whetted on* by bad counſellors, proved the blot of his times; which was the cruſhing treaſure out of his ſubjects purſes, by penal laws. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

'Tis ſad that we ſhould ſacrifice the church's peace to the *whetting* and inflaming of a little vain curioſity. *Decay of Piety.*

Great contemporaries *whet* and cultivate each other. *Dryden.*

Himſelf invented firſt the ſhining ſhare,
And *whetted* human induſtry by care;
Nor ſuffer'd ſloth to ruſt his active reign. *Dryden's Georg.*

WHET. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. The act of ſharpening. 2. Any thing that makes hungry, as a dram.

(2.) An iv'ry table is a certain *whet*;
You would not think how heartily he'll eat. *Dryden.*

He aſſiſted at four hundred bowls of punch, not to mention ſips, drams, and *whets*. *Spectator.*

WHE'THER. *adv.* [Ƿƿæðeꞃ, Saxon.] A particle expreſſing one part of a disjunctive queſtion in oppoſition to the other: anſwered by *or*.

As they, ſo we have likewiſe a publick form, how to ſerve God both morning and evening, *whether* ſermons may be had *or* no. *Hooker.*

Reſolve *whether* you will *or* no. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

Perkins's three counſellors regiſtered themſelves ſanctuary-men; and *whether* upon pardon obtained, *or* continuance within the privilege, they were not proceeded with. *Bacon.*

If we adjoin to the lords, *whether* they prevail *or* not, we engulph ourſelves into aſſured danger. *Hayward.*

Then didſt thou found that order, *whether* love
Or victory thy royal thoughts did move,
Each was a noble cauſe. *Denham.*

It has been the queſtion of ſome curious wits, *Whether* in the world there are more heads *or* feet. *Holyday.*

Epictetus forbids a man, on ſuch an occaſion, to conſult with the oracle *whether* he ſhould do it *or* no, it being neceſſary to be done. *Decay of Piety.*

Whether by health *or* ſickneſs, life *or* death, mercy is ſtill contriving and carrying on the ſpiritual good of all who love God. *South's Sermons.*

This aſſiſtance is only offered to men, and not forced upon them, *whether* they will *or* no. *Tillotſon.*

When our foreign trade exceeds our exportation of commodities, our money muſt go to pay our debts, *whether* melted *or* not. *Locke.*

Whether it be that the richeſt of theſe diſcoveries fall not into the pope's hands, *or* for ſome other reaſon, the prince of Farneſe will keep this ſeat from being turned up, till one of his own family is in the chair. *Addiſon on Italy.*

WHE'THER. *pronoun.* Which of two.

Whither when they came, they fell at words
Whether of them ſhould be the lord of lords. *Spenſer.*

Whether of them twain did the will of his father. *Mat.* xxi.

Whether is more beneficial, that we ſhould have the ſame yearly quantity of heat diſtributed equally, *or* a greater ſhare in Summer, and in Winter a leſs. *Bentley.*

Let them take *whether* they will: if they deduce all animals from ſingle pairs, even to make the ſecond of a pair, is to write after a copy. *Bentley.*

WHE'TSTONE. *n. ſ.* [*whet* and *ſtone.*] Stone on which any thing is whetted, or rubbed to make it ſharp.

The minds of the afflicted do never think they have fully conceived the weight or meaſure of their own woe: they uſe their affection as a *whetſtone* both to wit and memory. *Hooker.*

What avail'd her reſolution chaſte,
Whoſe ſobereſt looks were *whetſtones* to deſire. *Fairfax.*

Theſe the *whetſtone* ſharps to eat,
And cry, milſtones are good meat. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Diligence is to the underſtanding as the *whetſtone* to the razor; but the will is the hand, that muſt apply the one to the other. *South.*

A *whetſtone* is not an inſtrument to carve with; but it ſharpens thoſe that do. *Shakeſp. Illuſtrated.*

WHE'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from *whet.*] One that whets or ſharpens.

Love and enmity are notable *whetters* and quickeners of the ſpirit of life in all animals. *More.*

WHEY. *n. ſ.* [Ƿƿæᵹ, Saxon; *wey*, Dutch.] 1. The thin or ſerous part of milk, from which the oleoſe or grumous part is ſeparated. 2. It is uſed of any thing white and thin.

(1.) I'll make you feed on curds and *whey*. *Shakeſp.*

Milk is nothing but blood turned white, by being diluted with a greater quantity of ſerum or *whey* in the glandules of the breaſt. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

(2.) —— Thoſe linen cheeks of thine
Are counſellors to fear. What, ſoldiers *whey* face! *Shakeſpeare.*

WHE'YEY. } *adj.* [from *whey.*] Partaking of whey; re-
WHE'YISH. } ſembling whey.

Thoſe medicines, being opening and piercing, fortify the operation of the liver, in ſending down the *wheyey* part of the blood to the reins. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

—— He that quaffs
Such *wheyiſh* liquors, oft with cholick pangs
He'll roar. *Philips.*

WHICH. *pron.* [Ƿƿılc, Saxon; *welk*, Dutch.] 1. The pronoun relative; relating to things. 2. It had formerly ſometimes *the* before it. 3. It formerly was uſed for *who*, and related likewiſe to perſons: as in the firſt words of the Lord's prayer. 4. The genitive of *which*, as well as of *who*, is *whoſe*; but *whoſe*, as derived from *which*, is ſcarcely uſed but in poetry. 5. It is ſometimes a demonſtrative: as, take *which* you will. 6. It is ſometimes an interrogative: as, *which* is the man.

(1.) The apoſtles term it the pledge of our heavenly inheritance, ſometimes the handſel or earneſt of that *which* is to come. *Hooker.*

In deſtructions by deluge, the remnant *which* hap to be reſerved are ignorant. *Bacon.*

To *which* their want of judging abilities, add alſo their want of opportunity to apply to ſuch conſideration as may let them into the true goodneſs and evil of things, *which* are qualities *which* ſeldom diſplay themſelves to the firſt view. *South's Sermons.*

The queen of furies by their ſide is ſet,
And ſnatches from their mouths th' untaſted meat,
Which, if they touch, her hiſſing ſnakes ſhe rears. *Dryden.*

After the ſeveral earths, conſider the parts of the ſurface of this globe *which* is barren, as ſand and rocks. *Locke.*

(2.) Do they not blaſpheme that worthy name, by *the which* ye are called. *Ja.* ii. 7.

(3.) The Almighty, *which* giveth wiſdom to whomſoever it pleaſeth him, did, for the good of his church, ſtay thoſe eager affections. *Hooker.*

—— Do you hear, ſir, of a battle?
—— Every one hears that,
Which can diſtinguiſh ſound. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Had I been there, *which* am a ſilly woman,
The ſoldiers ſhould have toſs'd me on their pikes,
Before I would have granted to that act. *Shakeſp. H.* VI.

(4.) Of man's firſt diſobedience, and the fruit
Of that forbidden tree, *whoſe* mortal taſte. *Milton.*

(5.) —— What is the night?
— Almoſt at odds with morning, *which is which*. *Shakeſp.*

(6.) *Which* of you convinceth me of ſin. *John.*

For *which* of theſe works do ye ſtone me. *John.*

—— Two fair twins,
The puzzled ſtrangers *which* is *which* enquire. *Tickle.*

WHI'CHSOEVER. *pron.* [*which* and *ſoever.*] Whether one or the other.

Whichſoever of theſe he takes, and how often ſoever he doubles it, he finds that he is not one jot nearer the end of ſuch addition than at firſt ſetting out. *Locke.*

WHIFF. *n. ſ.* [*chwyth*, Welſh.] A blaſt; a puff of wind.

Pyrrhus at Priam drives, in rage ſtrikes wide;
But with the *whiff* and wind of his fell ſword,
Th' unnerved father falls. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

If ſome unſav'ry *whiff* betray the crime,
Invent a quarrel ſtraight. *Dryden.*

Three pipes after dinner he conſtantly ſmokes,
And ſeaſons his *whiffs* with impertinent jokes. *Prior.*

Nick pulled out a boatſwain's whiſtle: upon the firſt *whiff* the tradeſmen came jumping in. *Arbuthnot.*

To Whi'ffle. *v. n.* [from *whiff.*] To move inconſtantly, as if driven by a puff of wind.

Nothing is more familiar, than for a *whiffling* fop, that has not one grain of the ſenſe of a man of honour, to play the hero. *L'Eſtrange.*

Was our reaſon given, to be thus puff'd about,
Like a dry leaf, an idle ſtraw, a feather,
The ſport of ev'ry *whiffling* blaſt that blows? *Rowe.*

A perſon of a *whiffling* and unſteady turn of mind cannot keep cloſe to a point of controverſy, but wanders from it perpetually. *Watts.*

Whi'ffler. *n. ſ.* [from *whiffle.*] 1. An ancient officer of ſtate. 2. One of no conſequence; one moved with a whiff or puff.

(1.) —— The beach
Pales in the flood with men, with wives and boys,
Whoſe ſhouts and claps outvoice the deep-mouth'd ſea,
Which, like a mighty *whiffler* 'fore the king,
Seems to prepare his way. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

(2.) Our fine young ladies retain in their ſervice a great number of ſupernumerary and inſignificant fellows, which they uſe like *whifflers*, and commonly call ſhoeing-horns. *Spectator.*

Every *whiffler* in a laced coat, who frequents the chocolate-houſe, ſhall talk of the conſtitution. *Swift.*

WHIG. *n. ſ.* [Ƕƿœᵹ, Saxon.] 1. Whey. 2. The name of a faction.

(2.) The ſouth-weſt counties of Scotland have ſeldom corn enough to ſerve them round the year; and the northern parts producing more than they need, thoſe in the weſt come in the Summer to buy at Leith the ſtores that come from the north; and from a word, whiggam, uſed in driving their horſes, all that drove were called the whiggamors, and ſhorter the *whiggs*. Now in that year before the news came down of duke Hamilton's defeat, the miniſters animated their people to riſe and march to Edinburgh; and they came up marching on the head of their pariſhes with an unheard-of fury, praying and preaching all the way as they came. The marquis of Argyle and his party came and headed them, they being about ſix thouſand. This was called the whiggamor's inroad; and ever after that, all that oppoſed the court came in contempt to be called *whigs*: and from Scotland the word was brought into England, where it is now one of our unhappy terms of diſunion. *Burnet.*

Whoever has a true value for church and ſtate, ſhould avoid the extremes of *whig* for the ſake of the former, and the extremes of tory on the account of the latter. *Swift.*

Whi'ggish. *adj.* [from *whig.*] Relating to the whigs.

She'll prove herſelf a tory plain,
From principles the whigs maintain;
And, to defend the *whiggiſh* cauſe,
Her topicks from the tories draws. *Swift.*

Whi'ggism. *n. ſ.* [from *whig.*] The notions of a whig.

I could quote paſſages from fifty pamphlets, wholly made up of *whiggiſm* and atheiſm. *Swift.*

While. *n. ſ.* [*weil*, German; Ƕƿıle, Saxon.] Time; ſpace of time.

If my beauty be any thing, then let it obtain this much of you, that you will remain ſome *while* in this company, to eaſe your own travel and our ſolitarineſs. *Sidney.*

I have ſeen her riſe from her bed, and again return to bed; yet all this *while* in a moſt faſt ſleep. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

One *while* we thought him innocent,
And then w' accus'd the conſul. *Ben. Johnſon's Catiline.*

We ſaw him feeding come,
And on his necke a burthen lugging home,
Moſt highly huge, of ſere-wood; which the pile
That fed his fire, ſupplied all ſupper *while.* *Chapman.*

I hope all ingenuous perſons will advertiſe me fairly, if they think it worth their *while*, of what they diſlike in it. *Digby.*

Pauſing a *while*, thus to herſelf ſhe mus'd. *Milton.*

How couldſt thou look for other, but that God ſhould condemn thee for the doing of thoſe things for which thine own conſcience did condemn thee, all the *while* thou waſt doing of them. *Tillotſon.*

That which I have all this *while* been endeavouring to convince men to, is no other but what God himſelf doth particularly recommend. *Tillotſon.*

Few, without the hope of another life, would think it worth their *while* to live above the allurements of ſenſe. *Atterbury.*

What fate has diſpoſed of the papers, 'tis not worth *while* to tell. *Locke.*

Whi'le.
Whi'les. } *adv.* [Ƕƿıle, Saxon. *Whiles* is now out of uſe.] 1. During the time that. 2. As long as. 3. At the ſame time that.
Whi'lst.

(1.) — *Whiles* I was protector,
Pity was all the fault that was in me. *Shakeſp. H. VI.*

What we have, we prize not to the worth,
Whiles we enjoy it; but being lackt and loſt,
Why, then we rack the value. *Shakeſp.*

Repeated, *while* the ſedentary earth
Attains her end. *Milton.*

(2.) Uſe your memory, you will ſenſibly experience a gradual improvement, *while* you take care not to overload it. *Watts.*

(3.) *Whiles* by the experiment of this miniſtration they glorify God, for your profeſſed ſubjection unto the goſpel. 2 *Cor.* ix.

Can he imagine that God ſends forth an irreſiſtible ſtrength againſt ſome ſins, *whilſt* in others he permits men a power of repelling his grace. *Decay of Piety.*

All hearts ſhall bend, and ev'ry voice
In loud applauding ſhouts rejoice
While all his gracious aſpect praiſe,
And crowds grow loyal as they gaze. *Addiſon.*

He ſits attentive to his own applauſe,
While Wits and Templars ev'ry ſentence raiſe,
And wonder with a fooliſh face of praiſe. *Pope.*

To While. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To loiter.

Men guilty this way never have obſerved that the *whiling* time, the gathering together, and waiting a little before dinner, is the moſt aukwardly paſſed away of any. *Spectator.*

Whi'lere. *adv.* [*while* and *ere*, or *before.*] A little while ago; ere while. Not in uſe.

That curſed wight, from whom I ſcap'd *whilere*,
A man of hell, that calls himſelf Deſpair. *Spenſer.*

Let us be jocund: will you troul the catch
You taught me but *while-ere?* *Shakeſp.*

—— Thoſe armies that *while-ere*
Affrighted all the world, by him ſtruck dead with fear. *Drayton.*

Here lies Hobbinol, our ſhepherd *whilere.* *Raleigh.*

He who, with all heav'n's heraldry, *whilere*
Enter'd the world, now bleeds to give us eaſe. *Milton.*

Whi'lom. *adv.* [Ƕƿılom, Saxon, that is, *once on a time.*] Formerly; once; of old. Not in uſe.

Where now the ſtudious lawyers have their bowers,
There *whilom* wont the Templar knights abide,
'Till they decayed through pride. *Spenſer.*

In northern clime a val'rous knight
Did *whilom* kill his bear in fight,
And wound a fiddler. *Hudibras.*

Yet art thou not inglorious in thy fate;
For ſo Apollo, with unweeting hand,
Whilom did ſlay his dearly loved mate. *Milton.*

WHIM. *n. ſ.* [This word is derived by *Skinner* from a thing turning round; nor can I find any etymology more probable.] A freak; an odd fancy; a caprice; an irregular motion of deſire.

All the ſuperfluous *whims* relate,
That fill a female gameſter's pate. *Swift.*

He learnt his *whims*, and high-flown notions too,
Such as fine men adopt, and fine men rue. *Harte.*

To Whi'mper. *v. n.* [*wimmeren*, German.] To cry without any loud noiſe.

The father by his authority ſhould always ſtop this ſort of crying, and ſilence their *whimpering*. *Locke.*

A laughing, toying, wheedling, *whimp'ring* ſhe,
Shall make him amble on a goſſip's meſſage. *Rowe.*

In peals of thunder now ſhe roars, and now
She gently *whimpers* like a lowing cow. *Swift.*

Whi'mpled. *adj.* [I ſuppoſe from *whimper.*] This word ſeems to mean diſtorted with crying.

This *whimpled*, whining, purblind, wayward boy,
This ſignior Junio's giant dwarf, Dan Cupid,
Regent of love-rhimes, lord of folded arms,
Th' anointed ſovereign of ſighs and groans. *Shakeſp.*

Whi'msey. *n. ſ.* [Only another form of the word *whim.*] A freak; a caprice; an odd fancy; a whim.

At this rate a pretended freak or *whimſey* may be palliated. *L'Eſtrange.*

All the ridiculous and extravagant ſhapes that can be imagined, all the fancies and *whimſies* of poets and painters, and Egyptian idolaters, if ſo be they are conſiſtent with life and propagation, would be now actually in being, if our atheiſts notion were true. *Ray on the Creation.*

So now, as health or temper changes,
In large compaſs Alma ranges;
This day below, the next above,
As light or ſolid *whimſeys* move. *Prior.*

What I ſpeak, my fair Cloe, and what I write, ſhows
The difference there is betwixt nature and art;
I court others in verſe, but I love thee in proſe;
And they have my *whimſies*, but thou haſt my heart. *Prior.*

Oranges in *whimſey*-boards went round. *King.*

He ſpoke this with ſuch a ſedate and undiſturbed mind, that I could not impute it to melancholy, or a ſplenetick *whimſey*. *Blackmore.*

—— Th' extravagance of poetry
Is at a loſs for figures to expreſs
Men's folly, *whimſies*, and inconſtancy. *Swift.*

Whi'msical. *adj.* [from *whimſey.*] Freakiſh; capricious; oddly fanciful.

In another circumſtance I am particular, or, as my neighbours call me, *whimſical*: as my garden invites into it all the birds, I do not ſuffer any one to deſtroy their neſts. *Addiſon.*

Whin. *n. ſ.* [*chwyn*, Welſh; *geniſta ſpinoſa*, Latin.] Furze; gorſe.

With *whins* or with furzes thy hovel renew. *Tuſſer.*

Plants that have prickles in their leaf are holly, juniper, *whin*-buſh, and thiſtle. *Bacon.*

To **Whine.** *v. n.* [ƿanian, Saxon; *weenen*, Dutch; *cwyno*, Welſh.] To lament in low murmurs; to make a plaintive noiſe; to moan meanly and effeminately.

They came to the wood, where the hounds were in couples ſtaying their coming, but with a *whining* accent craving liberty. *Sidney.*

—— At his nurſe's tears
He *whin'd* and roar'd away your victory,
That pages bluſh'd at him. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Twice and once the hedge-pig *whin'd*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

—— Whip him,
'Till, like a boy, you ſee him cringe his face,
And *whine* aloud for mercy. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

The common people have a *whining* tone and accent in their ſpeech, as if they did ſtill ſuffer ſome oppreſſion. *Davies.*

Then, if we *whine*, look pale,
And tell our tale,
Men are in pain
For us again;
So, neither ſpeaking, doth become
The lover's ſtate, nor being dumb. *Suckling.*

He made a viler noiſe than ſwine
In windy weather, when they *whine*. *Hudibras.*

Some, under ſheeps cloathing, had the properties of wolves, that is, they could *whine* and howl, as well as bite and devour. *South's Sermons.*

I was not born ſo baſe to flatter crouds,
And move your pity by a *whining* tale. *Dryd. Don Sebaſt.*

Laughing at their *whining* may perhaps be the proper method. *Locke.*

Life was given for noble purpoſes; and therefore it muſt not be ſacrificed to a quarrel, nor *whined* away in love. *Collier.*

Upon a general mourning, mercers, and woollen drapers would in four and twenty hours raiſe their cloths and ſilks to above a double price; and, if the mourning continued long, come *whining* with petitions to the court, that they were ready to ſtarve. *Swift.*

Whine. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Plaintive noiſe; mean or affected complaint.

The favourable opinion of men comes oftentimes by a few demure looks and affected *whines*, ſet off with ſome odd devotional poſtures and grimaces. *South.*

—— Thy hateful *whine* of woe
Breaks in upon my ſorrows, and diſtracts
My jarring ſenſes with thy beggar's cry. *Rowe's J. Shore.*

To **Whi'nny** *v. n.* [*hinnio*, Lat. from the ſound.] To make a noiſe like a horſe or colt.

Whi'nyard. *n. ſ.* [ƿinnan and aꞃe, to gain honour, Sax. *Skinner.* I know not whether this word was ever uſed ſeriouſly, and therefore perhaps it might be denominated in contempt from *whin*, a tool to cut *whins.*] A ſword: in contempt.

He ſnatch'd his *whinyard* up, that fled
When he was falling off his ſteed. *Hudibras.*

To **WHIP.** *v. a.* [Ƿpeopan, Saxon; *wippen*, Dutch.] 1. To ſtrike with any thing tough and flexible. 2. To ſew ſlightly. 3. To drive with laſhes. 4. To correct with laſhes. 5. To laſh with ſarcaſm. 6. To inwrap.

(1.) —— He took
The harneſs'd ſteeds, that ſtill with horror ſhook,
And plies them with the laſh, and *whips* 'em on;
And, as he *whips*, upbraids 'em with his ſon. *Addiſon.*

(2.) In half *whipt* muſlin needles uſeleſs lie. *Gay.*

(3.) This unbeard ſaucineſs, and boyiſh troops,
The king doth ſmile at; and is well prepar'd
To *whip* this dwarfiſh war, theſe pigmy arms,
From out the circle of his territories. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

Let's *whip* theſe ſtragglers o'er the ſeas again;
Laſh hence theſe over-weening rags of France,
Theſe famiſh'd beggars. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*

Since I pluckt geeſe, play'd truant, and *whipt* top, I knew not what 'twas to be beaten till lately. *Shakeſp.*

If ordered every day to *whip* his top, ſo long as to make him weary, he will wiſh for his book, if you promiſe it him as a reward of having *whipt* his top luſtily quite out. *Locke.*

Whipt cream; unfortify'd with wine or ſenſe!
Froth'd by ſlattern-muſe, Indifference. *Harte.*

(4.) I'll leave you to the hearing of the cauſe,
Hoping you'll find good cauſe to *whip* them all. *Shakeſp.*

—— Reaſon with the fellow,
Before you puniſh him, where he heard this,
Leſt you ſhould chance to *whip* your information. *Shakeſp.*

Hourly we ſee ſome raw pin-feather'd thing
Attempt to mount, and fights and heroes ſing,
Who for falſe quantities was *whipt* at ſchool
But t' other day, and breaking grammar-rule. *Dryden.*

How did he return this haughty brave,
Who *whipt* the winds, and made the ſea his ſlave. *Dryden.*

This requires more than ſetting children a taſk, and *whipping* them without any more ado, if it be not done to our fancy. *Locke.*

Oh chain me! *whip* me! let me be the ſcorn
Of ſordid rabbles and inſulting crowds!
Give me but life. *Smith's Phædra and Hippol.*

Heirs to titles and large eſtates have a weakneſs in their eyes, and are not able to bear the pain and indignity of *whipping*. *Swift.*

(5.) They would *whip* me with their fine wits, 'till I was as creſt-fallen as a dried pear. *Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

(6.) Its ſtring is firmly *whipt* about with ſmall gut, that it may the eaſier move in the edge of the rowler. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*

To **Whip.** *v. a.* To take any thing nimbly: always with a particle aſcertaining the ſenſe; as, *out, on, up, away.* A ludicrous uſe.

— In his lawleſs fit,
Behind the arras hearing ſomething ſtir,
He *whipt* his rapier *out*, and cries, a rat!
And in this brainiſh apprehenſion kills
The unſeen good old man. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

She in a hurry *whips up* her darling under her arm. *L'Eſtrange.*

Raiſe yourſelf upon your hinder legs, and then ſtretch out your head: I can eaſily *whip up* to your horns, and ſo out of the well. *L'Eſtrange.*

Briſk Suſan *whips* her linen *from* the rope,
Whilſt the firſt drizz'ling ſhow'r is born aſlope. *Swift.*

Thus diſpoſed, it lies ready for you to *whip* it *out* in a moment. *Swift.*

To **Whip.** *v. n.* To move nimbly. A ludicrous word.

Two friends travelling together, met a bear upon the way: the one *whips up* a tree, and the other throws himſelf flat upon the ground. *L'Eſtrange.*

The ſimple 'ſquire made a ſudden ſtart to follow; but the juſtice of the quorum *whipped* between. *Tatler.*

WHIP. *n. ſ.* [Hƿeop, Saxon.] An inſtrument of correction tough and pliant.

— There ſat infernal pain,
And faſt beſide him ſat tumultuous ſtrife;
The one in hand an iron *whip* did ſtrain,
The other brandiſhed a bloody knife. *Spenſer.*

Put in ev'ry honeſt hand a *whip*,
To laſh the raſcal naked through the world. *Shak. Othello.*

Love is merely madneſs, and deſerves as well a dark-houſe and a *whip* as madmen do. *Shakeſp.*

High on her head ſhe rears two twiſted ſnakes;
Her chain ſhe rattles, and her *whip* ſhe ſhakes. *Dryden.*

In his right hand he holds the *whip*, with which he is ſuppoſed to drive the horſes of the ſun. *Addiſon.*

Whip *and ſpur.* With the utmoſt haſte.

— Each ſtaunch polemick
Came *whip and ſpur*, and daſh'd thro' thin and thick. *Dunc.*

Whi'pcord. *n. ſ.* [*whip* and *cord.*] Cord of which laſhes are made.

In Raphael's firſt works are many ſmall foldings, often repeated, which look like ſo many *whipcords*. *Dryden.*

Whi'pgrafting. *n. ſ.* [In gardening.] A kind of grafting.

Whi'phand. *n. ſ.* [*whip* and *hand.*] Advantage over.

The archangel, when diſcord was reſtive, and would not be drawn from her beloved monaſtry with fair words, has the *whiphand* of her, and drags her out with many ſtripes. *Dryden.*

Whi'plash. *n. ſ.* The laſh or ſmall end of a whip.

Have *whiplaſh* wel knotted and cartrope inough. *Tuſſer.*

Whi'pper. *n. ſ.* [from *whip.*] One who puniſhes with whipping.

Love is merely a madneſs, and deſerves as well a dark-houſe and a whip as madmen do; and the reaſon why they are not ſo puniſhed is, that the *whippers* are in love too. *Shakeſpeare.*

Whi'ppingpost. *n. ſ.* [*whip* and *poſt.*] A pillar to which criminals are bound when they are laſhed.

Could not the *whippingpoſt* prevail,
With all its rhet'rick, nor the jail,
To keep from flaying ſcourge thy ſkin,
And ankle free from iron gin. *Hudibras.*

Whi'psaw. *n. ſ.* [*whip* and *ſaw.*] The *whipſaw* is uſed by joiners to ſaw ſuch great pieces of ſtuff that the handſaw will not eaſily reach through. *Moxon.*

Whi'pstaff. *n. ſ.* [On ſhipboard.] A piece of wood faſtened to the helm, which the ſteerſman holds in his hand to move the helm and turn the ſhip. *Bailey.*

Whi'pster. *n. ſ.* [from *whip.*] A nimble fellow.

— I am not valiant neither;
But ev'ry puny *whipſter* gets my ſword. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Give that *whipſter* but his errand,
He takes my lord chief juſtice' warrant. *Prior.*

Whipt, for *whipped.*

In Bridewel a number be ſtript,
Leſſe worthie than theeſe to be *whipt*. *Tuſſer.*

To **WHIRL.** *v. a.* [Hƿýꞃꝼan, Saxon; *wirbelen*, Dutch.] To turn round rapidly.

My thoughts are *whirled* like a potter's wheel:
I know not where I am, nor what I do. *Shakeſpeare's Henry VI.*

He *whirls* his ſword around without delay,
And hews through adverſe foes an ample way. *Dryden.*

With his full force he *whirl'd* it firſt around;
But the ſoft yielding air receiv'd the wound. *Dryden.*

—— The Stygian flood,
Falling from on high, with bellowing ſound,
Whirls the black waves and rattling ſtones around. *Addiſon.*

—— With impetuous motion *whirl'd* apace,
This magick wheel ſtill moves, yet keeps its place. *Granville.*

They have ever been taught by their ſenſes, that the ſun, with all the planets and the fixed ſtars, are *whirled* round this little globe. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To **Whirl.** *v. n.* 1. To run round rapidly. 2. To move haſtily.

(1.) He rapt with *whirling* wheels, inflames the ſkyen,
With fire not made to burn, but fairly for to ſhine. *Spenſer.*

—— Five moons were ſeen to-night,
Four fixed, and the fifth did *whirl* about
The other four in wond'rous motion. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

As young ſtriplings whip the top for ſport
On the ſmooth pavement of an empty court,
The wooden engine flies and *whirls* about,
Admir'd with clamours of the beardleſs rout. *Dryden.*

— Wild and diſtracted with their fears,
They juſtling plunge amidſt the ſounding deeps;
The flood away, the ſtruggling ſquadron ſweeps,
And men and arms, and horſes *whirling* bears. *Smith.*

(2.) — She what he ſwears regards no more
Than the deaf rocks when the loud billows roar;
But *whirl'd* away, to ſhun his hateful ſight,
Hid in the foreſt. *Dryden's Æn.*

Whirl. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Gyration; quick rotation; circular motion; rapid circumvolution. 2. Any thing moved with rapid rotation.

(1.) 'Twere well your judgments but in plays did range;
But ev'n your follies and debauches change
With ſuch a *whirl*, the poets of your age
Are tir'd and cannot ſcore them on the ſtage. *Dryden.*

Wings raiſe my feet; I'm pleas'd to mount on high,
Trace all the mazes of the liquid ſky;
Their various turnings and their *whirls* declare,
And live in the vaſt regions of the air. *Creech's Manilius.*

Nor *whirl* of time, nor flight of years can waſte. *Creech.*

I have been watching what thoughts came up in the *whirl* of fancy, that were worth communicating. *Pope.*

How the car rattles, how its kindling wheels
Smoke in the *whirl*: the circling ſand aſcends,
And in the noble duſt the chariot's loſt. *Smith.*

(2.) For though in dreadful *whirls* we hung
High on the broken wave,
I knew thou wert not ſlow to hear,
Nor impotent to ſave. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

Whi'rlbat. *n. ſ.* [*whirl* and *bat.*] Any thing moved rapidly round to give a blow. It is frequently uſed by the poets for the ancient ceſtus.

At *whirlbat* he had ſlain many, and was now himſelf ſlain by Pollux. *L'Eſtrange.*

The *whirlbat's* falling blow they nimbly ſhun,
And win the race ere they begin to run. *Creech's Manil.*

The guardian angels of kingdoms he rejected, as Dares did the *whirlbats* of Eryx, when they were thrown before him by Entellus. *Dryden.*

The *whirlbat* and the rapid race ſhall be
Reſerv'd for Cæſar, and ordain'd by me. *Dryden's Virgil.*

WHI'RLBONE. *n. ſ.* The patella; the cap of the knee. *Ainſworth.*

WHI'RLIGIG. *n. ſ.* [*whirl* and *gig.*] A toy which children ſpin round.

He found that marbles taught him percuſſion, and *whirligigs* the axis in peritrochio. *Arbuthn. and Pope's Mart. Scribl.*

That ſince they gave things their beginning,
And ſet this *whirligig* a-ſpinning. *Prior.*

WHI'RLPIT. }
WHI'RLPOOL. } *n. ſ.* [Hƿẏꞃꝼpole, Saxon.] A place where the water moves circularly, and draws whatever comes within the circle towards its centre; a vortex.

Poor Tom! whom the foul fiend hath led through ford and *whirlpool*, o'er bog and quagmire. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

— In the fathomleſs profound
Down ſunk they, like a falling ſtone,
By raging *whirlpits* overthrown. *Sandys.*

This calm of heaven, this mermaid's melody,
Into an unſeen *whirlpool* draws you faſt
And in a moment ſinks you. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

Send forth, ye wiſe! ſend forth your lab'ring thought:
Let it return with empty notions fraught,
Of airy columns every moment broke,
Of circling *whirlpools*, and of ſpheres of ſmoke. *Prior.*

There might ariſe ſome vertiginous motions or *whirlpools* in the matter of the chaos, whereby the atoms muſt be thruſt and crowded to the middle of thoſe *whirlpools*, and there conſtipate one another into great ſolid bodies. *Bentley.*

WHI'RLWIND. *n. ſ.* [*werbelwind*, German.] A ſtormy wind moving circularly.

In the very torrent and *whirlwind* of your paſſion, beget a temperance that may give it ſmoothneſs. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

With *whirlwinds* from beneath ſhe toſs'd the ſhip,
And bare expos'd the boſom of the deep. *Dryden's Æn.*

WHI'RRING. *adj.* A word formed in imitation of the ſound expreſſed by it.

From the brake the *whirring* pheaſant ſprings,
And mounts exulting on triumphant wings. *Pope.*

WHISK. *n. ſ.* [*wiſchen*, to wipe, German.] 1. A ſmall beſom, or bruſh. 2. A part of a woman's dreſs.

(1.) The white of an egg, though in part tranſparent, yet being long agitated with a *whiſk* or ſpoon, loſes its tranſparency. *Boyle.*

If you break any china with the top of the *whiſk* on the mantle-tree, gather up the fragments. *Swift.*

(2.) An eaſy means to prevent being one farthing the worſe for the abatement of intereſt, is wearing a lawn *whiſk* inſtead of a point de Venice. *Child of Trade.*

To **WHISK.** *v. a.* [*wiſchen*, to wipe, German.] 1. To ſweep with a ſmall beſom. 2. To move nimbly, as when one ſweeps.

(2.) Cardan believ'd great ſtates depend
Upon the tip o' th' bear's tail's end;
That as ſhe *whiſk'd* it t'wards the ſun,
Strow'd mighty empires up and down. *Hudibras.*

WHI'SKER. *n. ſ.* [from *whiſk.*] The hair growing on the cheek unſhaven; the muſtachio.

A ſacrifice to fall of ſtate,
Whoſe thread of life the fatal ſiſters
Did twiſt together with its *whiſkers*. *Hudibras.*

Behold four kings in majeſty rever'd,
With hoary *whiſkers* and a forky beard. *Pope.*

A painter added a pair of *whiſkers* to the face. *Addiſon.*

To **WHI'SPER.** *v. n.* [*wiſperen*, Dutch.] To ſpeak with a low voice, ſo as not to be heard but by the ear cloſe to the ſpeaker; to ſpeak with ſuſpicion or timorous caution.

He ſometimes with fearful countenance would deſire the king to look to himſelf; for that all the court and city were full of *whiſperings* and expectation of ſome ſudden change. *Sidney.*

All that hate me *whiſper* together againſt me. *Pſ.* xli. 7.

In ſpeech of man, the *whiſpering* or ſuſurrus, whether louder or ſofter; is an interior ſound; but the ſpeaking out is an exterior ſound, and therefore you can never make a tone, nor ſing in *whiſpering*; but in ſpeech you may. *Bacon.*

—— The king Aceſtis calls;
Then ſoftly *whiſper'd* in her faithful ear,
And bade his daughters at the rites appear. *Pope.*

It is as offenſive to ſpeak wit in a fool's company, as it would be ill manners to *whiſper* in it: he is diſpleaſed at both, becauſe he is ignorant of what is ſaid. *Pope.*

The hollow *whiſper'ing* breeze, the pliant rills
Purle down amid' the twiſted roots. *Thomſon.*

To **WHI'SPER.** *v. a.* 1. To addreſs in a low voice. 2. To utter in a low voice. 3. To prompt ſecretly.

(1.) When they talk of him, they ſhake their heads,
And *whiſper* one another in the ear. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

Give ſorrow words; the grief that does not ſpeak,
Whiſpers the o'erfraught heart, and bids it break. *Shakeſp.*

He firſt *whiſpers* the man in the ear, that ſuch a man ſhould think ſuch a card. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

The ſteward *whiſpered* the young Templar, that's true to my knowledge. *Tatler.*

(2.) You have heard of the news abroad, I mean the *whiſper'd* ones; for they are yet but ear-kiſſing arguments. *Shakeſpeare.*

—— Sit and eat your bread
Nor *whiſper* more a word; or get ye gone,
And weepe without doors. *Chapman.*

They might buzz and *whiſper* it one to another, and, tacitly withdrawing from the apoſtles, noiſe it about the city. *Bentley.*

(3.) —— Charles the emperor,
Under pretence to ſee the queen his aunt,
For 'twas indeed his colour, but he came
To *whiſper* Wolſey, here makes viſitation. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

WHI'SPER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A low ſoft voice; cautious and timorous ſpeech.

The extenſion is more in tones than in ſpeech; therefore the inward voice or *whiſper* cannot give a tone. *Bacon.*

Strictly obſerve the firſt hints and *whiſper* of good and evil that paſs in the heart, and this will keep conſcience quick and vigilant. *South.*

Soft *whiſpers* through th' aſſembly went. *Dryden.*

He uncall'd, his patron to controul,
Divulg'd the ſecret *whiſpers* of his ſoul. *Dryden.*

With ſuch like falſe *whiſpers*, in former reigns, the ears of princes have been poiſoned. *Davenant.*

WHI'SPERER. *n. ſ.* [from *whiſper.*] 1. One that ſpeaks low. 2. A private talker; a teller of ſecrets; a conveyer of intelligence.

(2.) Kings truſt in eunuchs hath rather been as to good ſpials and good *whiſperers* than good magiſtrates. *Bacon.*

WHIST. [This word is called by *Skinner*, who ſeldom errs, an interjection commanding ſilence, and ſo it is commonly uſed; but *Shakeſpeare* uſes it as a verb, and *Milton* as an adjective or a participle.] 1. Are ſilent. 2. Still; ſilent; or, put to ſilence. 3. Be ſtill.

(1.) Come unto theſe yellow ſands,
And then take hands;
Curt'ſied when you have, and kiſt,
The wild waves *whiſt*. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

(2.) The winds, with wonder *whiſt*,
Smoothly the waters kiſs'd,
Whiſpering new joys to the mild ocean. *Milton.*

WHIST. *n. ſ.* A game at cards requiring cloſe attention and ſilence; vulgarly pronounced *whiſk*.

The clergyman uſed to play at *whiſt* and ſwobbers. *Swift.*

—— *Whiſt* awhile
Walks his grave round, beneath a cloud of ſmoke,
Wreath'd fragrant from the pipe. *Thomſon's Autumn.*

To **WHI'STLE.** *v. n.* [Hƿıꞅꞇlan, Saxon; *fiſtulo*, Latin.] 1. To form a kind of muſical ſound by an inarticulate modulation of the breath. 2. To make a ſound with a ſmall wind inſtrument. 3. To ſound ſhrill.

(1.) —— I've watch'd and travell'd hard;
Some time I ſhall ſleep out, the reſt I'll *whiſtle.* *Shakeſp.*

Let one *whiſtle* at the one end of a trunk, and hold your ear at the other, and the ſound ſhall ſtrike ſo ſharp as you can ſcarce endure it. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

While the plowman near at hand
Whiſtles o'er the furrow'd land. *Milton.*

—— Should Bertran ſound his trumpets,
And Torriſmond but *whiſtle* through his fingers,
He draws his army off. *Dryden's Spaniſh Fryar.*

He *whiſtl'd* as he went for want of thought. *Dryden.*

—— The ploughman leaves the taſk of day,
And trudging homeward *whiſtles* on the way. *Gay.*

(3.) ——— His big manly voice
Changing again toward childiſh treble pipes,
He *whiſtles* in his ſound. *Shakeſp.*

Soft whiſpers run along the leafy woods,
And mountains *whiſtle* to the murm'ring floods. *Dryden.*

— Rhætus from the hearth a burning brand
Selects, and whirling waves; 'till from his hand
The fire took flame, then daſh'd it from the right
On fair Charaxus' temples, near the ſight
Then *whiſtling* paſt came on. *Dryden.*

When winged deaths in *whiſtling* arrows fly,
Wilt thou, though wounded, yet undaunted ſtay,
Perform thy part, and ſhare the dangerous day. *Prior.*

The wild winds *whiſtle*, and the billows roar,
The ſplitting raft the furious tempeſt tore. *Pope.*

To **WHI'STLE.** *v. a.* To call by a whiſtle.

Let him *whiſtle* them backwards and forwards, till he is weary. *South's Sermons.*

He chanced to miſs his dog: we ſtood ſtill till he had *whiſtled* him up. *Addiſon.*

When ſimple pride for flatt'ry makes demands,
May dunce by dunce be *whiſtled* off my hands! *Pope.*

WHI'STLE. *n. ſ.* [ƿhiſtle, Saxon.] 1. Sound made by the modulation of the breath in the mouth. 2. A ſound made by a ſmall wind inſtrument. 3. The mouth; the organ of whiſtling. 4. A ſmall wind inſtrument. 5. The noiſe of winds. 6. A call, ſuch as ſportmen uſe to their dogs.

(1.) My ſire in caves conſtrains the wind,
Can with a breath their clam'rous rage appeaſe;
They fear his *whiſtle*, and forſake the ſeas. *Dryden.*

(3.) Let's drink the other cup to wet our *whiſtles*, and ſo ſing away all ſad thoughts. *Walton's Angler.*

(4.) The maſters and pilots were ſo aſtoniſhed, that they knew not how to direct; and if they knew, they could ſcareely, when they directed, hear their own *whiſtle.* *Sidney.*

——— Behold,
Upon the hempen tackle ſhipboys climbing;
Hear the ſhrill *whiſtle*, which doth order give
To ſounds confuſ'd. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

Small *whiſtles*, or ſhepherds oaten pipes, give a ſound, becauſe of their extreme ſlenderneſs, whereby the air is more pent than in a wider pipe. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Her infant grandame's *whiſtle* next it grew,
The bells ſhe gingl'd, and the *whiſtle* blew. *Pope.*

(6.) Madam, here comes my lord.
— I have been worth the *whiſtle.* *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

The knight, purſuing this epiſtle,
Believ'd he'd brought her to his *whiſtle.* *Hudibras.*

WHI'STLER. *n. ſ.* [from *whiſtle.*] One who whiſtles.

The prize was a guinea to be conferred upon the ableſt *whiſtler*, who could whiſtle cleareſt, and go through his tune without laughing. *Addiſon.*

WHIT. *n. ſ.* [ƿiht, a thing; aƿiht, any thing, Sax.] A point; a jot.

We love, and are no *whit* regarded. *Sidney.*

— Her ſacred book with blood ywrit,
That none could read, except ſhe did him teach;
She unto him diſcloſed every *whit*,
And heavenly documents thereout did preach. *Spenſer.*

The motive cauſe of doing it is not in ourſelves, but carrieth us as if the wind ſhould drive a feather in the air; we no *whit* furthering that whereby we are driven. *Hooker.*

Although the lord became the king's tenant, his country was no *whit* reformed thereby, but remained in the former barbariſm. *Davies on Ireland.*

Nature's full bleſſings would be well diſpens'd
In unſuperfluous, even proportion,
And ſhe no *whit* encumber'd with her ſtore. *Milton.*

It does not me a *whit* diſpleaſe,
That the rich all honours ſeize. *Cowley.*

In account of ancient times it ought to ſatisfy any enquirer, if they can be brought any *whit* near one another. *Tillotſon.*

It is every *whit* as honourable to aſſiſt a good miniſter, as to oppoſe a bad one. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

WHITE. *adj.* [hƿit, Saxon; *wit*, Dutch.] 1. Having ſuch an appearance as ariſes from the mixture of all colours; ſnowy. 2. Having the colour of fear; pale. 3. Having the colour appropriated to happineſs and innocence. 4. Grey with age. 5. Pure; unblemiſhed.

(1.) When the paper was held nearer to any colour than to the reſt, it appeared of that colour to which it approached neareſt; but when it was equally, or almoſt equally diſtant from all the colours, ſo that it might be equally illuminated by them all, it appeared *white.* *Newton's Opticks.*

Why round our coaches crowd the *white*-glov'd beaus? *Pope.*

(2.) — My hands are of your colour, but I ſhame
To wear a heart ſo *white.* *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

(3.) Welcome, pure-ey'd faith, *white*-handed hope;
Thou hovering angel girt with golden wings,
And thou unblemiſh'd form of chaſtity. *Milton.*

Wert thou that ſweet-ſmiling youth?
Or that crown'd matron, ſage, *white*-robed truth. *Milton.*

Let this auſpicious morning be expreſt
With a *white* ſtone, diſtinguiſh'd from the reſt;
White as thy fame, and as thy honour clear,
And let new joys attend on thy new-added year. *Dryden.*

To feaſtful mirth be this *white* hour aſſign'd
And ſweet diſcourſe, the banquet of the mind. *Pope.*

Peace o'er the world her olive-wand extend,
And *white*-rob'd innocence from heav'n deſcend. *Pope.*

(4.) ——— I call you ſervile miniſters,
That have with two pernicious daughters join'd,
Your high-engender'd battles 'gainſt a head
So old and *white* as this. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

So minutes, hours, and days, weeks, months and years
Paſt over, to the end they were created,
Would bring *white* hairs unto a quiet grave. *Shakeſp.*

(5.) Unhappy Dryden! in all Charles's days
Roſcommon only boaſts unſpotted lays:
And in our own, excuſe ſome courtly ſtains,
No *whiter* page than Addiſon's remains. *Pope.*

WHITE. *n. ſ.* 1. Whiteneſs; any thing white; white colour. 2. The mark at which an arrow is ſhot, which uſed to be painted white. 3. The albugineous part of eggs. 4. The white part of the eye.

(1.) My Nan ſhall be the queen of all the fairies,
Finely attir'd in a robe of *white.* *Shakeſp.*

A friend coming to viſit me, I ſtopp'd him at the door, and before I told him what the colours were, or what I was doing, I aſked him which of the two *whites* were the beſt, and wherein they differed? and after he had at that diſtance view'd them well, he anſwer'd, that they were both good *whites*, and that he could not ſay which was beſt, nor wherein their colours differ'd. *Newton's Opticks.*

(2.) If a mark be ſet up for an archer at a great diſtance, let him aim as exactly as he can, the leaſt wind ſhall take his arrow, and divert it from the *white.* *Dryden.*

Remove him then, and all your plots fly ſure
Point blank, and level to the very *white*
Of your deſigns. *Southern.*

(3.) I'll fetch ſome flax and *whites* of eggs
T' apply to's bleeding face. *Shakeſp.*

The ſtrongeſt repellents are the *whites* of new-laid eggs beaten to a froth, with alum. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

When fates among the ſtars do grow,
Thou into the cloſe neſts of time doſt peep;
And there with piercing eye,
Through the firm ſhell and the thick *white* doſt ſpy
Years to come a forming lie,
Cloſe in their ſacred ſecundine aſleep. *Cowley.*

What principle manages the *white* and yolk of an egg into ſuch a variety of textures, as is requiſite to faſhion a chick. *Boyle.*

The two inmoſt regions repreſent the yolk and the membrane that lies next above it; ſo the exteriour region of the earth is as the ſhall of the egg, and the abyſs under it as the *white* that lies under the ſhell. *Burnet.*

(4.) ——— Our general himſelf
Sanctifies himſelf with's hands,
And turns up the *white* o' th' eye to his diſcourſe. *Shakeſp.*

The horny or pellucid coat of the eye, doth not lie in the ſame ſuperficies with the *white* of the eye, but riſeth up as a hillock, above its convexity. *Ray.*

To **WHITE.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make white; to dealbate; to whitewaſh.

His raiment became ſhining, exceeding white as ſnow; ſo as no fuller on earth can *white* them. *Mar.* ix. 3.

Like unto *whited* ſepulchres, which appear beautiful outward, but are within full of dead means bones. *Matt.* xxiii.

WHITELE'AD. *n. ſ.* *White lead* is made by taking ſheet-lead, and having cut it into long and narrow ſlips, they make it up into rolls, but ſo that a ſmall diſtance may remain between every ſpiral revolution. Theſe rolls are put into earthen pots, ſo ordered that the lead may not ſink down above half way, or ſome ſmall matter more in them: theſe pots have each of them very ſharp vinegar in the bottom, ſo full as almoſt to touch the lead. When the vinegar and lead have both been put into the pot, it is covered up cloſe, and ſo left for a certain time; in which ſpace the corroſive fumes of the vinegar will reduce the ſurface of the lead into a mere white calx, which they ſeparate by knocking it with a hammer. There are two ſorts of this ſold at the colour ſhops, the one called ceruſe, which is the moſt pure part, and the other is called *white lead.* *Quincy.*

WHITELI'VERED. *adj.* [from *white* and *liver.*] Envious; malicious; or cowardly.

WHI'TELY. *adj.* [from *white.*] Coming near to white.

A *whitely* wanton, with a velvet brow,
With two pitch-balls ſtuck in her face for eyes. *Shakeſp.*

Now, governor, I ſee I muſt bluſh
Quite through this vail of night a *whitely* ſhame,
To think I could deſign to make thoſe free,
Who were by nature ſlaves. *Southern's Oroonoko.*

WHI'TEMEAT. *n. ſ.* [*white* and *meat.*] Food made of milk.

Much ſaltneſs in *whitemate* is ill for the ſtone. *Tuſſer.*

The Iriſh baniſhed into the mountains, lived only upon *whitemeats.* *Spenſer.*

To **WHI'TEN.** *v. a.* [from *white.*] To make white.

The ſmoke of ſulphur will not black a paper, and is commonly uſed by women to *whiten* tiffanies. *Brown.*

Flax, the ſoil and climate are proper for *whitening,* by the frequency of brooks, and alſo of winds. *Temple.*

Women of my complexion ought to be more modeſt, eſpecially ſince our faces debar us from all artificial *whitenings.* *Guardian.*

Striking her cliff, the ſtorm confirms her pow'r;
The waves but *whiten* her triumphant ſhore. *Prior.*

Whether the darken'd room to muſe invite,
Or *whiten'd* wall provoke the ſkew'r to write;
In durance, exile, Bedlam, or the mint,
Like Lee or Budgell, I will rhyme and print. *Pope.*

To **WHI'TEN.** *v. n.* To grow white.

— The bark expects its freight;
The looſen'd canvas trembles with the wind,
And the ſea *whitens* with auſpicious gales. *Smith.*

WHI'TENER. *n. ſ.* [from *whiten.*] One who makes any thing white.

WHI'TENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *white.*] 1. The ſtate of being white; freedom from colour. 2. Paleneſs. 3. Purity; cleanneſs

(1.) This doth lead me to her hand,
Of my firſt love the fatal band,
Where *whiteneſs* doth for ever ſit;
Nature herſelf enamell'd it. *Sidney.*

Whiteneſs is a mean between all colours, having diſpoſed itſelf indifferently to them all, ſo as with equal facility to be tinged with any of them. *Newton's Opticks.*

(2.) Thou trembleſt, and the *whiteneſs* of thy cheek,
Is apter than thy tongue to tell thy errand. *Shakeſp.*

(3.) The leaſt ſpot is viſible on ermine; but to preſerve this *whiteneſs* in its original purity, you have, like that ermine, forſaken the common track of buſineſs, which is not always clean. *Dryden.*

WHI'TEPOT. *n. ſ.* A kind of food.

Cornwall ſquab-pye, and Devon *whitepot* brings. *King.*

WHITES. *n. ſ.* [*fluor albus.*] It ariſes from a laxneſs of the glands of the uterus, and a cold pituitous blood. *Quincy.*

WHITETHO'RN. *n. ſ.* [*ſpina alba,* Latin.] A ſpecies of thorn.

As little as a *whitethorn* and a pear-tree ſeem of kin, a cion of the latter will ſometimes proſper well, being grafted upon a ſtock of the former. *Boyle.*

WHI'TEWASH. *n. ſ.* [*white* and *waſh.*] 1. A waſh to make the ſkin ſeem fair. 2. A kind of liquid plaſter with which walls are whitened.

(1.) The clergy, during Cromwell's uſurpation, were very much taken up in reforming the female world; I have heard a whole ſermon againſt a *white-waſh.* *Addiſon.*

(2.) Four rooms, above, below, this manſion grac'd
With *white-waſh* deckt, and river-ſand o'er-caſt. *Harte.*

WHI'TEWINE. *n. ſ.* [*white* and *wine.*] A ſpecies of wine produced from the white grapes.

The ſeeds and roots are to be cut, beaten, and infuſed in *whitewine.* *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

WHI'THER. *adv.* [hƿýðeꞃ, Saxon.] 1. To what place? interrogatively. 2. To what place? Abſolutely. 3. To which place: relatively. 4. To what degree? Obſolete; perhaps never in uſe.

(1.) Siſter, well met; *whither* away ſo faſt?—
—No farther than the Tower. *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

The common people ſwarm like ſummer flies;
And *whither* fly the gnats, but to the ſun. *Shakeſp.*

Ah! *whither* am I hurry'd? ah! forgive,
Ye ſhades, and let your ſiſter's iſſue live. *Dryden.*

(2.) I ſtray'd I knew not *whither.* *Milton.*

(3.) *Whither,* when as they came, they fell at words,
Whether of them ſhould be the lord of lords. *Spenſer.*

At Canterbury, *whither* ſome voice was run on before, the mayor ſeized on them, as they were taking freſh horſes. *Wot.*

That lord advanced to Wincheſter, *whither* Sir John Berkley brought him two regiments more of foot. *Clarendon.*

(4.) *Whither* at length wilt thou abuſe our patience?
Still ſhall thy fury mock us. *Ben. Johnſon.*

WHITHERSOE'VER. *adv.* [*whither* and *ſoever.*] To whatſoever place.

For whatever end faith is deſigned, and *whitherſoever* the nature and intention of the grace does drive us, thither we muſt go, and to that end we muſt direct all our actions. *Taylor.*

WHI'TING. *n. ſ.* [*wittingh,* Dutch; *alburnus,* Lat.] 1. A ſmall ſeafiſh. 2. A ſoft chalk. [from *white.*]

(1.) Some fiſh are gutted, ſplit, and kept in pickle, as *whiting* and mackerel. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

The muſcular fibres of fiſhes are more tender than thoſe of terreſtrial animals, and their whole ſubſtance more watery. Some fiſhes, as *whitings*, can be almoſt entirely diſſolved into water. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

(2.) That this impregnated liquor may be improved, they pour it upon *whiting*, which is a white chalk, or clay finely powdered, cleanſed, and made up into balls. *Boyle.*

When you clean your plate, leave the *whiting* plainly to be ſeen in all the chinks. *Swift.*

Whi'tish. *adj.* [from *white.*] Somewhat white.

The ſame aqua-fortis, that will quickly change the redneſs of red lead into a darker colour, will, being put upon crude lead, produce a *whitiſh* ſubſtance, as with copper it did a bluiſh. *Boyle.*

Whi'tishness. *n. ſ.* [from *whitiſh.*] The quality of being ſomewhat white.

Take good venereal vitriol of a deep blue, and compare with ſome of the entire cryſtals, purpoſely reſerved, ſome of the ſubtile powder of the ſame ſalt, which will exhibit a very conſiderable degree of *whitiſhneſs*. *Boyle on Colours.*

Whi'tleather. *n. ſ.* [*white* and *leather.*] Leather dreſſed with alum, remarkable for toughneſs.

Whole bridle and ſaddle, *whitlether* and nal,
With collars and harneis. *Tuſſer's Huſbandry.*

He bor'd the nerves through, from the heel to th' ankle, and then knit
Both to his chariot, with a thong of *whitleather*. *Chapman.*

Nor do I care much, if her pretty ſnout
Meet with her furrow'd chin, and both together
Hem in her lips, as dry as good *whitleather*. *Suckling.*

Whi'tlow. *n. ſ.* [Hpit, Saxon, and *loup*, a wolf. *Skinner.* Hpit, Saxon, and *low*, a flame. *M. Lye.*] A ſwelling between the cuticle and cutis, called the mild whitlow or between the perioſteum and the bone, called the malignant whitlow.

Paronychia is a ſmall ſwelling about the nails and ends of the fingers, by the vulgar people generally called *whitflaw*. *Wiſeman.*

Whi'tsour. *n. ſ.* A kind of apple.

Whi'tster, or *whiter.* *n. ſ.* [from *white.*] A whitener.

Carry it among the *whitſters* in Datchet mead. *Shakeſp.*

Whi'tsul. *n ſ.* A provincial word.

Their meat was *whitſul*, as they call it, namely, milk, ſour milk, cheeſe, curds, butter. *Carew.*

Whi'tsuntide. *n. ſ.* [*white* and *ſunday*; becauſe the converts newly baptized, appeared from Eaſter to Whitſuntide in white. *Skinner.*] The feaſt of Pentecoſt.

Strephon, with leafy twigs of laurel tree,
A garland made on temples for to wear;
For he then choſen was the dignity
Of village lord that *Whitſontide* to bear. *Sidney.*

This they employ in brewing and baking againſt *Whitſontide*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

And let us do it with no ſhew of fear;
Nor with no more than if we heard that England
Were buſied with a *Whitſon* morrice dance. *Shakeſp.*

Whi'ttentree. *n. ſ.* [*ſambucus aquatica.*] A ſort of tree. *Ainſworth.*

WHI'TTLE. *n. ſ.* [hpýtel, Saxon.] 1. A white dreſs for a woman. Not in uſe. 2. [Hpýtel, Saxon.] A knife.

(2.) There's not a *whittle* in th' unruly camp,
But I do prize it at my love, before
The reverend'ſt throat in Athens. *Shakeſp.*

A dagger hanging at his belt he had,
Made of an antient ſword's well-temper'd blade;
He wore a Sheffield *whittle* in his hoſe. *Betterton's Miller.*

To **Whi'ttle.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To cut with a knife. 2. To edge; to ſharpen. Not in uſe.

(2.) When they are come to that once, and are thoroughly *whittled*, then ſhall you have them caſt their wanton eyes upon men's wives. *Hakewill on Providence.*

To **Whiz.** *v. n.* [from the ſound that it expreſſes.] To make a loud humming noiſe.

The exhalations, *whizzing* in the air,
Give ſo much light, that I may read by them. *Shakeſp.*

——— Turn him about,
I know him, he'll but *whiz*, and ſtrait go out. *Dryden.*

Soon all with vigour bend their truſty bows,
And from the quiver each his arrow choſe:
Hippocoon's was the firſt; with forceful ſway
It flew, and *whizzing* cut the liquid way. *Dryden.*

Who. *pronoun.* genitive *whoſe*; other caſes *whom.* [hpa, Saxon; *wie*, Dutch.] 1. A pronoun relative, applied to perſons. 2. Which of many. 3. *As who ſhould ſay*, elliptically for *as one who ſhould ſay.* 4. *Whoſe* is the genitive of *which*, as well as of *who*, and is applied to things. 5. It has ſometimes a disjunctive ſenſe. 6. It is uſed often interrogatively; as, *who* is this? meaning, what is the character or name of this perſon? *Who* ſhall do this? that is, where ſhall any be found that can do this.

(1.) We have no perfect deſcription of it, nor any knowledge how, or by *whom* it is inhabited. *Abbot.*

Oft have I ſeen a timely-parted ghoſt,
Of aſhy ſemblance, meagre, pale, and bloodleſs,
Being all deſcended to the lab'ring heart,
Who, in the conflict that it holds with death,
Attracts the ſame for aidance 'gainſt the enemy. *Shakeſp.*

Were the grac'd perſon of our Banquo preſent,
Whom I may rather challenge for unkindneſs,
Than pity for miſchance. *Shakeſpeare's Macbeth.*

——— The ſon of Duncan,
From *whom* this tyrant holds the due of birth,
Lives in the Engliſh court. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

(2.) A man can never be obliged to ſubmit to any power, unleſs he can be ſatisfied, *who* is the perſon *who* has a right to exerciſe it. *Locke.*

We are ſtill as much at a loſs, *who* civil power belongs to. *Locke.*

(3.) Hope throws a generous contempt upon ill uſage, and looks like a handſome defiance of a misfortune: *as who ſhould ſay*, you are ſomewhat troubleſome now, but I ſhall conquer you. *Collier againſt Deſpair.*

(4.) *Whoſe* ſoever ſins ye remit, they are remitted; and *whoſe* ſoever ſins ye retain they are retained. *John*, xx. 23.

The queſtion *whoſe* ſolution I require,
Is what the ſex of women moſt deſire. *Dryden.*

Is there any other doctrine, *whoſe* followers are puniſhed? *Addiſon.*

(5.) There thou tell'ſt of kings, and *who* aſpire,
Who fall, *who* riſe, *who* triumphs, *who* do moan. *Daniel.*

Tell *who* loves *who*; what favours ſome partake,
And *who* is jilted. *Dryden.*

(6.) In the grave *who* ſhall give thee thanks. *Pſalms.*

Who is like unto the Lord. *Pſalms.*

Who is this that darkneth counſel by words without knowledge. *Job.*

Who firſt ſeduc'd them to that dire revolt?
The infernal ſerpent. *Milton.*

Who feeds that alms-houſe neat, but void of ſtate,
Where age and want ſit ſmiling at the gate?
Who taught that heav'n-directed ſpire to riſe?
The man of Roſs; each liſping babe replies. *Pope.*

Whoe'ver. *pronoun.* [*who* and *ever.*] Any one, without limitation or exception.

Whoever doth to temperance apply
His ſtedfaſt life, and all his actions frame,
Truſt me, ſhall find no greater enemy,
Than ſtubborn perturbation to the ſame. *Spenſer.*

I think myſelf beholden, *whoever* ſhews me my miſtakes. *Locke.*

Whoe'er thou art, that fortune brings to keep
The rights of Neptune, monarch of the deep;
Thee firſt it fits, O ſtranger, to prepare
The due libation, and the ſolemn prayer. *Pope.*

Whoever is really brave, has always this comfort when he is oppreſs'd, that he knows himſelf to be ſuperior to thoſe who injure him, by forgiving it. *Pope.*

Whole. *adj.* [palȝ, Saxon, *heel*, Dutch.] 1. All; total; containing all 2. Complete; not defective. 3. Uninjured; unimpaired. 4. Well of any hurt or ſickneſs.

(1.) All the *whole* army ſtood agaz'd at him. *Shakeſp.*

——— This I my glory account,
My exaltation, and my *whole* delight. *Milton.*

——— Looking down he ſaw
The *whole* world fill'd with violence, and all fleſh
Corrupting each their way. *Milton.*

Wouldſt thou be ſoon deſtroy'd and periſh *whole*,
Truſt Maurus with the life, and Milbourne with the ſoul. *Dryden.*

——— Fierce extremes,
Contiguous might diſtemper the *whole* frame. *Milton.*

(2.) The elder did *whole* regiments afford,
The younger brought his fortune and his ſword. *Waller.*

(3.) Anguiſh is come upon me, becauſe my life is yet *whole* in me. *2 Sam.* i. 9.

For while unhurt, divine Jordain,
Thy work and Seneca's remain;
Thou keep'ſt his body, they his ſoul,
He lives and breathes, reſtor'd and *whole*. *Prior.*

(4.) When they had done circumciſing all the people, they abode in the camp, till they were *whole*. *Joſ.* v. 8.

WHOLE. *n. ſ.* 1. The totality; no part omitted; the complex of all the parts. 2. A ſyſtem; a regular combination.

(1.) Fear God, and keep his commandments, for this is the *whole* of man. *Eccleſiaſtes.*

It contained the *whole* of religion amongſt the antients; and made philoſophy more agreeable. *Broome.*

There is a metaphyſical *whole*, when the eſſence of a thing is ſaid to conſiſt of two parts, the genus and the difference, *i. e.* the general and the ſpecial nature, which, being joined together, make up a definition. *Watts's Logick.*

(2.) Begin with ſenſe, of every art the ſoul,
Parts anſwering parts, ſhall ſlide into a *whole*. *Pope.*

WHO'LESALE. *n. ſ.* [*whole* and *ſale*.] 1. Sale in the lump, not in ſeparate ſmall parcels. 2. The whole maſs.

(2.) Some from vanity, or envy, deſpiſe a valuable book, and throw contempt upon it by *wholeſale*. *Watts.*

WHO'LESALE. *adj.* Buying or ſelling in the lump, or in large quantities.

Theſe are *wholeſale* chapmen to Satan, that do not truck and barter one crime for another, but take the whole herd. *Government of the Tongue.*

This coſt me at the *wholeſale* merchant's a hundred drachmas;
I make two hundred by ſelling it in retail. *Addiſon.*

WHO'LESOME. *adj.* [*heelſam*, Dutch; *heylſam*, Teutonick; both from ƿæl, Saxon, *health*.] 1. Sound. Contrary to unſound in doctrine. 2. Contributing to health. 3. Preſerving; ſalutary. Obſolete. 4. Uſeful; conducive to happineſs or virtue. 5. Kindly; pleaſing. A burleſque uſe.

(1.) So the doctrine contain'd be but *wholeſome* and edifying, a want of exactneſs in ſpeaking may be overlook'd. *Atterbury.*

(2.) Night not now, as ere man fell,
Wholeſome and cool and mild; but with black air
Accompany'd, with damps and dreadful gloom. *Milton.*

Beſides the *wholeſome* luxury which that place abounds with, a kitchen garden is a more pleaſant ſight than the fineſt orangery. *Addiſon.*

She held it *wholeſomer* by much,
To reſt a little on the couch. *Prior.*

(3.) The Lord helpeth his anointed, and will hear him from his holy heaven; even with the *wholeſome* ſtrength of his right hand. *Pſalm* xx. 6.

(4.) They ſuffer us to famiſh, repeal daily any *wholeſome* act eſtabliſhed againſt the rich, and, provide more piercing ſtatutes to chain up the poor. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

——— 'Tis no leſs
To govern juſtly, make your empire flouriſh,
With *wholeſome* laws, in riches, peace, and plenty;
Than, by the expence of wealth and blood, to make
New acquiſitions. *Denham's Sophy.*

(5.) I cannot make you a *wholeſome* anſwer; my wit's diſeaſed. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

——— To wail friends loſt,
Is not by much ſo *wholeſome*, profitable,
As to rejoice at friends but newly found. *Shakeſpeare.*

WHO'LESOMELY. *adv.* [from *wholeſome*.] Salubriouſly; ſalutiferouſly.

WHO'LESOMENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *wholeſome*] 1. Quality of conducing to health; ſalubrity. 2. Salutarineſs; conduciveneſs to good.

(1.) His palate was ſo tractable and ſubdued to the dictates of an higher choice, that he really thought no meat pleaſant, but in proportion to its *wholeſomeneſs*. *Fell.*

We made a ſtandard of the healthfulneſs of the air, from the proportion of acute and epidemical diſeaſes, and of the *wholeſomeneſs* of the food from that of the chronical. *Graunt.*

At Tonon they ſhewed us a great fountain of water, that is in great eſteem for its *wholeſomeneſs*; weighing two ounces in a pound leſs than the ſame meaſure of the lake water. *Addiſon.*

Little foreſaw he that th' Almighty pow'r,
Who feeds the faithful at his choſen hour,
Conſults not taſte, but *wholeſomeneſs* of food,
Nor means to pleaſe their ſenſe, but do them good. *Harte.*

WHO'LLY. *adv.* [from *whole*.] 1. Completely; perfectly. 2. Totally; in all the parts or kinds.

(1.) The thruſt was ſo ſtrong, that he could not ſo *wholly* beat it away, but that it met with his thigh, through which it ran. *Sidney.*

Thus equal deaths are dealt with equal chance;
By turns they quit their ground, by turns advance:
Victors, and vanquiſh'd in the various field,
Nor *wholly* overcome, nor *wholly* yield. *Dryden.*

This ſtory was written before Boccace; but its author being wholly loſt, Chaucer is now become an original. *Dryden.*

(2.) Metals are *wholly* ſubterranny. *Bacon.*

Nor *wholly* loſt we ſo deſerv'd a prey;
For ſtorms repenting part of it reſtor'd. *Dryden.*

They employed themſelves *wholly* in domeſtic life; and provided a woman could keep her houſe in order, ſhe never troubled herſelf about regulating the commonwealth. *Addiſon.*

WHOM. the accuſative of *who*, ſingular and plural.

As God is originally holy in himſelf, ſo he might communicate his ſanctity to the ſons of men, *whom* he intended to bring into the fruition of himſelf. *Pearſon.*

There be men in the world, *whom* you had rather have your ſon be with five hundred pounds, than ſome other with five thouſand. *Locke on Education.*

WHOMSOE'VER. *pron.* [oblique caſe of *whoſoever*.] Any without exception.

With *whomſoever* thou findeſt thy goods, let him not live. *Gen.* xxxi. 32.

Nature has beſtowed mines on ſeveral parts; but their riches are only for the induſtrious and frugal. *Whomſoever* elſe they viſit, 'tis with the diligent and ſober only they ſtay. *Locke.*

WHOO'BUB. *n. ſ.* Hubbub. See HUBBUB.

In this time of lethargy, I pick'd and cut moſt of their feſtival purſes: and had not the old man come in with a *whoobub* againſt his daughter, and ſcar'd my choughs from the chaff, I had not left a purſe in the whole army. *Shak.*

WHOOP. *n. ſ.* [See HOOP.] 1. A ſhout of purſuit. 2. [*Upupa*, Latin.] A bird. *Dict.*

(1.) Let them breathe a-while, and then
Cry *whoop*, and ſet them on again. *Hudibras.*

A fox croſſing the road, drew off a conſiderable detachment, who clapp'd ſpurs to their horſes, and purſued him with *whoops* and hallows. *Addiſon.*

To WHOOP. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To ſhout with malignity. It is written by *Drayton*, *whoot*.

Treaſon and murder ever kept together,
As two yoke devils ſworn to either's purpoſe:
Working ſo groſly in a nat'ral cauſe,
That admiration did not *whoop* at them. *Shak.*

Satyrs, that in ſlades and gloomy dimbles dwell,
Run *whooting* to the hills to clap their ruder hands. *Drayt.*

To Whoop. *v. a.* To inſult with ſhouts.

While he truſts me, 'twere ſo baſe a part
To fawn, and yet betray; I ſhou'd be hiſs'd
And *whoop'd* in hell for that ingratitude. *Dryden.*

WHORE. *n. ſ.* [hoꞃ, Saxon; *hoere*, Dutch.] 1. A woman who converſes unlawfully with men; a fornicatreſs; an adultreſs; a ſtrumpet. 2. A proſtitute; a woman who receives men for money.

(1.) To put out the word *whore*, thou doſt me wo,
Throughout my book; troth, put out woman too.
Ben. Johnſon.

(2.) ——————— Orontes
Conveys his wealth to Tiber's hungry ſhores,
And fattens Italy with foreign *whores*. *Dryden.*

We weary'd ſhould lie down in death:
This cheat of life would take no more;
If you thought fame but empty breath:
Your Phyllis but a perjur'd *whore*. *Prior.*

To Whore. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To converſe unlawfully with the other ſex.

'Tis a noble general's prudent part,
To cheriſh valour, and reward deſert:
Let him be daub'd with lace, live high, and *whore*;
Sometimes be louſy, but be never poor. *Dryden.*

To Whore. *v. a.* To corrupt with regard to chaſtity.

Have I *whor'd* your wife? *Congreve.*

Who'redom. *n. ſ.* [from *whore.*] Fornication.

Some let go *whoredom* as an indifferent matter, which yet ſtrive for an holy-day, as for their life. *Hall.*

Nor can that perſon who accounts it his recreation to ſee one man wallowing in his filthy revels, and another infamous by his ſenſuality, be ſo impudent as to allege, that all the enormous draughts of the one can leave the leaſt reliſh upon the tip of his tongue; or that all the fornications and *whoredoms* of the other can quench his own luſt. *South's Sermons.*

Whorema'ster. } *n. ſ.* [*whore* and *maſter*, or *monger.*]
Whoremo'nger. } One who keeps whores, or converſes with a fornicatreſs.

What is a *whoremaſter*, fool? a fool in good cloaths and ſomething like thee. *Shakeſpeare.*

As if we were drunkards, by a planetary influence; an admirable evaſion of *whoremaſter* man, to lay his goatiſh diſpoſition on the change of a ſtar. *Shak. King Lear.*

Art thou fully perſuaded that no *whoremonger* nor adulterer ſhall have any inheritance in the kingdom of God? and doſt thou continue to practiſe theſe vices? *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

A rank notorious *whoremaſter*, to chooſe,
To thruſt his neck into the marriage nooſe. *Dryden.*

If he were jealous, he might clip his wife's wings; but what would this avail, when there were flocks of *whoremaſters* perpetually hovering over his houſe. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

Who'reson. *n. ſ.* [*whore*, and *ſon.*] A baſtard. It is generally uſed in a ludicrous diſlike.

Whoreſon, mad compound of majeſty, welcome. *Shak.*
Thou *whoreſon* Zed! thou unneceſſary letter. *Shakeſp.*
—— How now, you *whoreſon* peaſant,
Where have you been theſe two days loitering? *Shak.*
Frog was a ſly *whoreſon*, the reverſe of John. *Arbuthnot.*

Who'rish. *adj.* [from *whore.*] Unchaſte; incontinent.

You, like a letcher, out of *whoriſh* loins
Breed out your inheritors. *Shak. Troilus and Creſſida.*

By means of a *whoriſh* woman a man is brought to a piece of bread. *Prov.* vi. 26.

Who'rishly. *adv.* [from *whoriſh.*] Harlot-like.

Who'rtleberry. *n. ſ.* [heoꞃtbeꞃlan, Saxon; *vitis idæa.*] Bilberry. A plant. *Miller.*

Whose. *n. ſ.* 1. Genitive of *who*. 2. Genitive of *which*.

(1.) ——————— Though I could
With barefac'd power ſweep him from my ſight,
And bid my will avouch it, yet I muſt not;
For certain friends that are both his and mine,
Whoſe loves I may not drop. *Shak. Macbeth.*

(2.) Thy name affrights me, in *whoſe* ſound is death.
Shakeſpeare.

Thoſe darts *whoſe* points make gods adore
His might, and deprecate his power. *Prior.*

Who'so. } *pronoun.* [*who* and *ſoever.*] Any, with-
Whosoe'ver. } out reſtriction. *Whoſo* is out of uſe.

Whoſo is out of hope to attain to another's virtue, will ſeek to come at even hand, by depreſſing another's fortune. *Bacon.*

Let there be perſons licenſed to lend upon uſury; let the rate be ſomewhat more eaſy for the merchant than that he formerly payed; for all borrowers ſhall have ſome eaſe, be he merchant or *whoſoever*. *Bacon.*

——————— He incloſ'd
Knowledge of good and evil, in this tree,
That *whoſo* eats thereof, forthwith attains
Wiſdom. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Whoſoever hath Chriſt for his friend, ſhall be ſure of counſel, and *whoſoever* is his own friend will be ſure to obey it. *South's Sermons.*

To Whurr. *v. n.* To pronounce the letter *r* with too much force. *Dict.*

Whurt. *n. ſ.* A whortleberry; a bilberry.

For fruits, both wild, as *whurts*, ſtrawberries, pears and plums, though the meaner ſort come ſhort, the gentlemen ſtep not far behind thoſe of other parts. *Carew.*

Why. *adv.* [hƿi, foꞃhƿi, Saxon.] 1. For what reaſon? Interrogatively. 2. For which reaſon. Relatively. 3. For what reaſon. Relatively. 4. It is ſometimes uſed emphatically.

(1.) If it be lawful to ſupport the faith of the church againſt an irreſiſtable party, *why* not the government and diſcipline of the church? *Leſley.*

They both deal juſtly with you; *why?* not from any regard they have for juſtice, but becauſe their fortune depends on their credit. *Swift.*

(2.) In every ſin, men muſt not conſider the unlawfulneſs thereof only, but the reaſon *why* it ſhould be unlawful. *Perkins.*

Mortar will not have attained its utmoſt compactneſs till fourſcore years after it has been employed; and this is one reaſon *why*, in demoliſhing ancient fabricks, it is more eaſy to break the ſtone than the mortar. *Boyle.*

——————— No ground of enmity
Why he ſhould mean me ill. *Milton.*

Such, whoſe ſole bliſs is eating; who can give
But that one brutal reaſon, *why* they live. *Dryden.*

(3.) I was diſpatch'd for their defence and guard;
And liſten *why*, for I will tell you now. *Milton.*

We examine the *why*, the what and the how of things.
L'Eſtrange.

Turn the diſcourſe; I have a reaſon *why*
I would not have you ſpeak ſo tenderly. *Dryden.*

(4.) Ninus' tomb, man; *why*, you muſt not ſpeak that yet: that you anſwer to Pyram. *Shak.*

——— You have not been a-bed then?
Why, no; the day had broke before we parted. *Shak.*

If her chill heart I cannot move,
Why I'll enjoy the very love. *Cowley.*

Whence is this? *why*: from that eſſential ſuitableneſs which obedience has to the relation which is between a rational creature and his Creator. *South's Sermons.*

Whyno't. *adv.* A cant word for violent or peremptory procedure.

——— Capoch'd your rabbins of the ſynod,
And ſnap'd their canons with a *whynot*. *Hudibras.*

Wi. [Saxon.] Holy. Thus *wimund*, holy peace; *wibert*, eminent for ſanctity; *alwi*, altogether holy, as Hierocles, Hieronymus, Hoſius, &c. *Gibſon's Camden.*

Wic, *Wich*. Comes from the Saxon ƿic, which according to the different nature and condition of places, hath a

threefold ſignification; implying either a village, or a bay made by the winding banks of a river, or a caſtle.
Gibſon's Camden.

Wick. *n. ſ.* [ƿeoce, Saxon; *wiecke*, Dutch.] The ſubſtance round which is applied the wax or tallow of a torch or candle.

But true it is, that when the oil is ſpent,
The light goes out, and *wick* is thrown away;
So, when he had reſign'd his regiment,
His daughter 'gan to deſpiſe his drooping day. *Spenſer.*

There lives within the very flame of love
A kind of *wick* or ſnuff that will abate it. *Shak.*

Bodies are inflamed wholly and immediately, without any *wick* to help the inflammation. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Little atoms of oil or melted wax continually aſcend apace up the *wick* of a burning candle. *Digby.*

The fungous parcels about the *wicks* of candles only ſignifieth a moiſt and pulvious air about them.
Brown's Vulgar Errours.

WI'CKED. *adj.* [Of this common word the etymology is very obſcure: ƿicca, is *an enchanter*; ƿæccan, is *to oppreſs*; ƿiꞃian, *to curſe*; ƿiceꝺ, is *crooked*: all theſe however *Skinner* rejects for *vitiatus*, Latin. Perhaps it is a compound of ƿic, *vile*, *bad*, and *head*, *malum caput.*] 1. Given to vice; not good; flagitious; morally bad. 2. It is a word of ludicrous or ſlight blame. 3. Curſed; baneful; pernicious; bad in effect; as, medicinal things are called virtuous.

(1.) The dwelling-place of the *wicked* ſhall come to nought. *Job.*

And as the better ſpirit, when ſhe doth bear
A ſcorn of death, doth ſhew ſhe cannot die;
So when the *wicked* ſoul death's face doth fear,
Ev'n then ſhe proves her own eternity. *Davies.*

He of their *wicked* ways ſhall them admoniſh. *Milton.*

But ſince thy veins paternal virtue fires,
Go and ſucceed! the rivals aims deſpiſe;
For never, never *wicked* man was wiſe. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

(2.) That ſame *wicked* baſtard of Venus, that blind raſcally boy, that abuſes every one's eyes becauſe his own are out, let him be judge how deep I am in love. *Shak.*

(3.) The *wicked* weed which there the fox did lay,
From underneath his head he took away. *Spenſer.*

As *wicked* dew as e'er my mother bruſh'd,
With raven's feather from unwholeſome fen,
Drop on you both. *Shak. Tempeſt.*

Wi'ckedly. *adv.* [from *wicked.*] Criminally; corruptly; badly.

I would now ſend him where they all ſhould ſee,
Clear as the light his heart ſhine; where no man
Could be ſo *wickedly* or fondly ſtupid,
But ſhould cry out, he ſaw, touch'd, felt wickedneſs,
And graſp'd it. *Ben. Johnſon.*

He behaved himſelf with great modeſty and wonderful repentance; being convinced in his conſcience that he had done *wickedly*. *Clarendon.*

That thou may'ſt the better bring about
Thy wiſhes, thou art *wickedly* devout. *Dryden.*

'Tis phraſe abſurd to call a villain great:
Who *wickedly* is wiſe, or madly brave,
Is but the more a fool, the more a knave. *Pope.*

Wi'ckedness. *n. ſ.* [from *wicked.*] Corruption of manners; guilt; moral ill.

It is not good that children ſhould know any *wickedneſs*; olds folks have diſcretion and know the world. *Shak.*

Theſe tents thou ſaw'ſt ſo pleaſant, were the tents
Of *wickedneſs*; wherein ſhall dwell his race
Who ſlew his brother. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Wi'cker. *adj.* [*vigre*, a twig, Daniſh; *twiggen*, Dutch.] Made of ſmall ſticks.

Each one a little *wicker* baſket had
Made of fine twigs, entrailed curiouſly;
In which they gather'd flow'rs. *Spenſer.*

——— Then quick did dreſs
His halfe milke up for cheeſe, and in a preſſe
Of *wicker* preſt it. *Chapman.*

The long broad ſhields, made up of *wicker* rods, which are commonly uſed among the northern Iriſh, but eſpecially among the Scots, are brought from the Scythians. *Spenſer.*

If your influence be quite damm'd up
With black uſurping miſts, ſome gentle taper,
Through a ruſh candle from the *wicker* hole
Of ſome clay habitation, viſit us
With thy long-levell'd rule of ſtreaming light. *Milton.*

A fooliſh painter drew January ſitting in a *wicker* chair, with four nightcaps on by the fire, and without doors green trees, as if it had been in the midſt of July. *Peacham.*

Wi'cket. *n. ſ.* [*wicked*, Welſh; *guighet*, Fr. *wicket*, Dutch.] A ſmall gate.

When none yielded, her unruly page,
With his rude claws the *wicket* open rent,
And let her in. *Spenſer.*

Theſe *wickets* of the ſoul are plac'd on high,
Becauſe all ſounds do lightly mount aloft. *Davies.*

Now St. Peter at Heav'n's *wicket* ſeems
To wait them with his keys. *Milton.*

The cave was now a common way,
The *wicket*, often open'd, knew the key. *Dryden.*

The chaffering with diſſenters, and dodging about this or the other ceremony, is like opening a few *wickets*, by which no more than one can get in at a time. *Swift.*

WIDE. *adj.* [ƿiꝺe, Saxon; *wijd*, Dutch.] 1. Broad; extended far each way. 2. Broad to a certain degree: as, *three inches* wide. 3. Deviating; remote.

(1.) They found fat paſture, and the land was *wide* and quiet. *1 Chron. iv. 40.*

He wand'ring long a *wider* circle made,
And many-languag'd nations he ſurvey'd. *Pope.*

(3.) Many of the fathers were far *wide* from the underſtanding of this place. *Raleigh.*

Conſider the abſurdities of that diſtinction betwixt the act and the obliquity, and the contrary being ſo *wide* from the truth of ſcripture and the attributes of God, and ſo noxious to good life, we may certainly conclude, that to the perpetration of whatſoever ſin, there is not at all any predeſtination of God.
Hammond's Fundamentals.

——— To move
His laughter at their quaint opinions *wide*. *Milton.*

Oft *wide* of nature muſt he act a part,
Make love in tropes, in bombaſt break his heart. *Tickel.*

Wide. *adv.* 1. At a diſtance. In this ſenſe *wide* ſeems to be ſometimes an adverb. 2. With great extent.

(1.) ——— A little *wide*
There was a holy chapel edify'd,
Wherein the hermit wont to ſay
His holy things each morn and even tide. *Spenſer.*

The Chineſe, a people whoſe way of thinking ſeems to lie as *wide* of ours in Europe as their country does. *Temple.*

(2.) ——— Of all theſe bounds rich'd
With plenteous rivers, and *wide* ſkirted meads,
We make thee lady. *Shak. King Lear.*

On the eaſt-ſide of the garden place,
Cherubic watch; and of a ſword the flame
Wide-waving; all approach far off to fright. *Milton.*

She open'd, but to ſhut;
Excell'd her pow'r, the gates *wide* open ſtood. *Milton.*

——— With huge two-handed ſway,
Brandiſh'd aloft the horrid age came dawn,
Wide waſting. *Milton.*

The ſouth wind roſe, and with black wings,
Wide hovering all the clouds together drove
From under heav'n. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Stretch'd at eaſe the panting lady lies,
To ſhun the fervour of meridian ſkies;
While ſweating ſlaves catch ev'ry breeze of air,
And with *wide*-ſpreading fans refreſh the fair. *Gay.*
Yet *wide* was ſpread their fame in ages paſt,
And poets once had promis'd they ſhould laſt. *Pope.*

Wi'dely. *adv.* [from *wide.*] 1. With great extent each way. 2. Remotely; far.

(1.) Any that conſiders how immenſe the intervals of the chaos are, in proportion to the bulk of the atoms, will hardly induce himſelf to believe, that particles ſo *widely* diſſeminated could ever throng one another to a compact texture. *Bentley.*

(2.) Let him exerciſe the freedom of his reaſon, and his mind will be ſtrengthened, and the light which the remote parts of truth will give to one another, will ſo aſſiſt his judgment, that he will ſeldom be *widely* out. *Locke.*

To **Wi'den.** *v. a.* [from *wide.*] To make wide; to extend.

So now the gates are ope; now prove good ſeconds;
'Tis for the followers, fortune *widens* them,
Not for the flyers. *Shak. Coriolanus.*

Theſe accidents when they firſt happen, ſeem but ſmall and contemptible; but by degrees they branch out and *widen* themſelves into a numerous train of miſchievous conſequences. *South.*

He was accuſtomed to ſleep with a peaceable noſe, ſoftning in his ſlumbers the wrinkles of it, and the anger which commonly mounted to that part; but now his noſtrils were *widened* to the laſt degree of fury. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

To **Wi'den.** *v. n.* To grow wide; to extend itſelf.

It is in this that the ſpecies of brutes are diſcriminated from man, and that proper difference, wherein they are wholly ſeparated, and which at laſt *widens* to ſo vaſt a diſtance. *Locke.*

With her the temple ev'ry moment grew,
Upward the columns ſhoot, the roofs aſcend,
And arches *widen*, and long iſles extend. *Pope.*

Wi'deness. *n. ſ.* [from *wide.*] 1. Breadth; large extent each way. 2. Comparative breadth.

(1.) The rugged hair began to fall away;
The ſweetneſs of her eyes did only ſtay,
Though not ſo large; her crooked horns decreaſe;
The *wideneſs* of her jaws and noſtrils ceaſe. *Dryden.*

(2.) Within the ſame annual time, the center of the earth is carried above fifty times as far round the orbis magnus, whoſe *wideneſs* we now aſſume to be twenty thouſand terreſtrial diameters. *Bentley's Sermons.*

Wi'dgeon. *n. ſ.* A water-fowl not unlike a wild duck, but not ſo large

Among the firſt ſort we reckon creyſers, curlews, and *widgeons.* *Carew.*

WI'DOW. *n. ſ.* [pɪꝺpa, Saxon; *weduwe*, Dutch; *weddw*, Welſh; *vidua*, Latin.] A woman whoſe huſband is dead.

——— To take the *widow*,
Exaſperates, makes mad her ſiſter Goneril. *Shak.*
——— Catharine no more
Shall be call'd queen; but princeſs dowager,
And *widow* to prince Arthur. *Shakeſpeare's Hen.* VIII.
Our fatherleſs diſtreſs was left unmoan'd,
Your *widow*-dolours likewiſe be unwept. *Shak. Rich.* III.
And will ſhe yet debaſe her eyes on me,
That cropt the golden prime of this ſweet prince,
And made her *widow* to a woeful bed? *Shakeſpeare.*
And you, fair *widow*, who ſtay here alive,
Since he ſo much rejoices, ceaſe to grieve;
Your joys and pains were wont the ſame to be,
Begin not now, bleſt pair! to diſagree. *Cowley.*
The barren they more miſerable make,
And from the *widow* all her comfort take. *Sandys.*
He warns the *widow*, and her houſhold gods,
To ſeek a refuge in remote abodes. *Dryden.*

Who has the paternal power whilſt the *widow* queen is with child. *Locke.*

To **Wi'dow.** *v. a.* [from *widow.*] 1. To deprive of a huſband. 2. To endow with a widow-right. 3. To ſtrip of any thing good.

(1.) ——— In this city he
Hath *widow'd* and unchilded many a one,
Which to this hour bewail the injury. *Shak. Coriolan.*
——— You are beguil'd;
Both you and I; for Romeo is exil'd:
He made you for a highway to my bed,
But I, a maid, die maiden *widowed.* *Shak.*
Thy little care to mend my *widow'd* nights,
Has forc'd me to recourſe of marriage rites,
To fill an empty ſide. *Dryd.*

(2.) ——— For his poſſeſſions,
Although by confiſcation they are ours,
We do inſtate and *widow* you withal,
To buy you a better huſband. *Shak.*

(3.) ——— The *widow'd* iſle in mourning
Dried up her tears. *Dryd.*
Inclement weather and froſty blaſts deface
The blitheſome year, trees of their ſhrivel'd fruits
Are *widow'd*, dreary ſtorms o'er all prevail. *Philips.*

Wi'dower. *n. ſ.* [from *widow.*] One who has loſt his wife.

The king, ſealing up all thoughts of love under the image of her memory, remained a *widower* many years after. *Sidney.*

The main conſents are had, and here we'll ſtay
To ſee our *widower*'s ſecond marriage-day. *Shak.*

They that marry, as they that ſhall get no children; and they that marry not, as the *widowers.* 2 *Eſdr.* xvi. 44.

Wi'dowhood. *n. ſ.* [from *widow.*] 1. The ſtate of a widow. 2. Eſtate ſettled on a widow. Not in uſe.

(1.) Cecropia, having in her *widowhood* taken this young Arteſia into her charge, had taught her to think that there is no wiſdom but in including both heaven and earth in one's ſelf. *Sidney.*

Ne ween my right with ſtrength adown to tread,
Through weakneſs of my *widowhood* or woe,
For truth is ſtrong. *Spenſer.*

She employed her laſt *widowhood* to works no leſs bountiful than charitable. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

It is of greater merit wholly to abſtain from things deſirable, than after fruition to be content to leave them; as they who magnify ſingle life prefer virginity much before *widowhood.* *Wotton.*

Cheriſh thy haſten'd *widowhood* with the gold
Of matrimonial treaſon: ſo farewell. *Milton.*

(2.) For that dow'ry, I'll aſſure her of
Her *widowhood*, be it that ſhe ſurvives me,
In all my lands. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*

Widowhu'nter. *n. ſ.* [*widow* and *hunter.*] One who courts widows for a jointure.

The *widowhunters* about town often afford them great diverſion. *Addiſon.*

Widow-ma'ker. *n. ſ.* [*widow* and *maker.*] One who deprives women of their huſbands.

——— It grives my ſoul
That I muſt draw this metal from my ſide
To be a *widowmaker.* *Shak. King John.*

Wi'dow-wail. *n. ſ.* [*widow* and *wail.*] A plant. *Miller.*

Width. *n. ſ.* [from *wide.*] Breadth; wideneſs. A low word.

For the *width* of the morteſs gage this ſide, then for the tennant, gage on that end of the quarter you intend the tennant ſhall be made. *Moxon.*

Let thy vines in the intervals be ſet,
Indulge their *width*, and add a roomy ſpace,
That their extremeſt lines may ſcarce embrace. *Dryd.*

To **WIELD.** *v. a.* [pealꝺan, Saxon; to manage in the hand.] 1. To uſe with full command, as a thing not too heavy for the holder. 2. To handle: in an ironical ſenſe.

(1.) His looks are full of peaceful majeſty,
His head by nature fram'd to wear a crown,
His hand to *wield* a ſcepter, and himſelf
Likely in time to bleſs a regal throne. *Shak.*

'Mongſt foreſts, hills, and floods, was ne'er ſuch heave
and ſhove,
Since Albion *wielded* arms againſt the ſon of Jove. *Drayt.*

There is that hand bolden'd to blood and war,
That muſt the ſword in wond'rous actions *wield.* *Daniel.*

They are in the dark before they are aware; and then they make a noiſe only with terms; which, like too heavy weapons that they cannot *wield,* carry their ſtrokes beyond their aim. *Digby on Bodies.*

——— The leaſt of whom could *wield*
Theſe elements, and arm him with the force
Of all their regions. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Part *wield* their arms, part curb the foaming ſteed. *Milton.*

If Rome's great ſenate could not *wield* that ſword,
Which of the conquer'd world had made them lord;
What hope had ours, while yet their pow'r was new,
To rule victorious armies but by you? *Waller.*

He worthieſt, after him, his ſword to *wield,*
Or wear his armour, or ſuſtain his ſhield. *Dryd.*

(2.) Baſe Hungarian wight, wilt thou the ſpigot *wield.* *Shakeſpeare.*

Wie'ldy. *adj.* [from *wield.*] Manageable.

Wi'ery. *adj.* [from *wire.*] 1. Made of wire: it were better written *wiry.* 2. Drawn into wire. 3. [From ƿæꞃ, a pool.] Wet; weariſh; moiſt. Obſolete.

(1.) Your gown going off, ſuch beauteous ſtate reveals,
As when through flow'ry meads th' hill's ſhadow ſteals;
Off with that *wiery* coronet, and ſhew
The hairy diadem which on your head doth grow. *Donne.*

(2.) Polymnia ſhall be drawn with her hair hanging looſe about her ſhoulders, reſembling *wiery* gold. *Peacham on Drawing.*

(3.) Where but by chance a ſilver drop hath fall'n,
Ev'n to that drop ten thouſand *wiery* friends
Do glew themſelves in ſociable grief. *Shak.*

Wife. *n. ſ.* Plural *wives.* [ƿıꝼ, Saxon; *wiff,* Dutch.] 1. A woman that has a huſband. 2. It is uſed for a woman of low employment.

(1.) ——— There's no bottom, none
In my voluptuouſneſs: your *wives,* your daughters,
Your matrons and your maids could not fill up
The ciſtern of my luſt. *Shak. Macbeth.*

The kings of Spain have been uſed to ſay, that they loved the Eaſt-Indies for their miſtreſs only, in whoſe favours they could patiently enough endure a rival; but eſteemed America as their *wife,* in whoſe love they could not brook a competitor without foul diſhonour. ~~*Heylyn.*~~

The *wife,* where danger or diſhonour lurks,
Safeſt and ſeemlieſt by her huſband ſtays. *Milton.*

The *wife* her huſband murders, he the *wife.* *Dryd.*

Fond of his friend, and civil to his *wife.* *Pope.*

(2.) Strawberry *wives* lay two or three great ſtrawberries at the mouth of their pot, and all the reſt are little ones. *Bacon.*

Wig. *n. ſ.* *Wig* being a termination in the names of men ſignifies war, or elſe a heroe, from ƿıᵹa, a word of that ſignification. *Gibſon's Camden.*

Wig. *n. ſ.* [Contracted from *periwig.*] 1. Falſe hair worn on the head. 2. A ſort of cake.

(1.) Triumphing Tories and deſponding Whigs
Forget their feuds, and join to ſave their *wigs.* *Swift.*

WIGHT. *n. ſ.* [ƿıhꞇ, Saxon.] A perſon; a being. Now uſed only in irony or contempt.

Beſhrew the witch! with venomous *wight* ſhe ſtays,
Tedious as hell; but flies the graſps of love,
With wings more momentary ſwift than thought. *Shakeſp.*

This world below did need one *wight,*
Which might thereof diſtinguiſh ev'ry part. *Davies.*

This meaner *wights,* of truſt and credit bare,
Not ſo reſpected, could not look t'effect. *Daniel.*

A *wight* he was, whoſe very ſight wou'd
Entitle him mirror of knighthood. *Hudibras.*

The water flies all taſte of living *wight.* *Milton.*

How could'ſt thou ſuffer thy devoted knight,
On thy own day, to fall by foe oppreſs'd,
The *wight* of all the world who lov'd thee beſt. *Dryden.*

His ſtation he yielded up to a *wight* as diſagreeable as himſelf. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

In Fame's full bloom lies Florio down at night,
And wakes next day a moſt inglorious *wight*;
The tulip's dead. *Young.*

Wight. *adj.* Swift; nimble. Out of uſe.

He was ſo wimble and ſo *wight,*
From bough to bough he leaped light,
And oft the pumies latched. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*

Wi'ghtly. *adv.* [from *wight.*] Swiftly; nimbly. Obſolete.

Her was her, while it was day-light,
But her is now a moſt wretched wight;
For day that was is *wightly* paſt,
And now at laſt the night doth haſt. *Spenſer.*

Wight. An initial in the names of men, ſignifies ſtrong; nimble; luſty: being purely Saxon. *Gibſon's Camden.*

WILD. *adj.* [ƿılꝺ, Saxon; *wild,* Dutch.] 1. Not tame; not domeſtick. 2. Propagated by nature; not cultivated. 3. Deſart; uninhabited. 4. Savage; uncivilized: uſed of perſons, or practices. 5. Turbulent; tempeſtuous; irregular. 6. Licentious; ungoverned. 7. Inconſtant; mutable; fickle. 8. Inordinate; looſe. 9. Uncouth; ſtrange. 10. Done or made without any conſiſtent order or plan. 11. Meerly imaginary.

(1.) For I am he, am born to tame you, Kate,
And bring you from a *wild* cat to a kate,
Conformable as other houſhold kates. *Shakeſp.*

Winter's not gone yet, if the *wild* geeſe fly that way. *Shakeſpeare.*

All beaſts of the earth ſince *wild.* *Milton.*

(2.) Whatſoever will make a *wild* tree a garden tree, will make a garden tree to have leſs core or ſtone. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

Gooſe graſs or *wild* tanſy is a weed that ſtrong clays are very ſubject to. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

The *wild* bee breeds in the ſtocks of old willows, in which they firſt bore a canal, and furniſh afterwards with hangings, made of roſe leaves: and to finiſh their work divide the whole into ſeveral rooms or neſts. *Grew's Muſæum.*

(3.) The *wild* beaſt where he wons in foreſt *wild.* *Milton.*

(4.) ——— Affairs that walk,
As they ſay ſpirits do, at midnight, have
In them a *wilder* nature, than the buſineſs
That ſeeks diſpatch by day. *Shak. Henry VIII.*

Though the inundation deſtroyed man and beaſt generally, yet ſome few *wild* inhabitants of the woods eſcaped. *Bacon.*

When they might not converſe with any civil men without peril of their lives, whither ſhould they fly but into the woods and mountains, and there live in a *wild* and barbarous manner. *Davies on Ireland.*

May thoſe already curſt Eſſexian plains,
Where haſty death and pining ſickneſs reigns,
Prove as a deſart, and none there make ſtay,
But ſavage beaſts, or men as *wild* as they. *Waller.*

(5.) His paſſions and his virtues lie confuſ'd,
And mixt together in ſo *wild* a tumult,
That the whole man is quite diſfigur'd in him. *Addiſon.*

(6.) The barbarous diſſonance
Of that *wild* rout that tore the Thracian bard. *Milton.*

Valour grown *wild* by pride, and pow'r by rage,
Did the true charms of majeſty impair:
Rome by degrees advancing more in age,
Show'd ſad remains of what had once been fair. *Prior.*

(7.) In the ruling paſſion, there alone,
The *wild* are conſtant, and the cunning known. *Pope.*

(8.) ———— Other bars he lays before me,
My riots paſt, my *wild* ſocieties. *Shak.*

Beſides, thou art a beaux; what's that my child?
A fop well-dreſt, extravagant and *wild*:
She that cries herbs has leſs impertinence,
And in her calling, more of common ſenſe. *Dryd.*

(9.) ———— What are theſe,
So wither'd, and ſo *wild* in their attire,
That look not like th' inhabitants o' the earth,
And yet are on't. *Shak. Macbeth.*

(10.) With mountains, as with weapons, arm'd; they make
Wild work in heav'n. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The ſea was very neceſſary to the ends of providence, and would have been a very *wild* world had it been without. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

(11.) As univerſal as theſe appear to be, an effectual remedy might be applied: I am not at preſent upon a *wild* ſpeculative project, but ſuch a one as may be eaſily put in execution. *Swift.*

WILD. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A deſert; a tract uncultivated and uninhabited.

——— Whereas the ſcorching ſky
Doth ſinge the ſandy *wilds* of ſpiceful Barbary. *Drayt.*

———— We ſometimes
Who dwell this *wild*, conſtrain'd by want come forth
To town or village nigh. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

———— This gentle knight
Forſook his eaſy couch at early day,
And to the wood and *wilds* purſu'd his way. *Dryden.*

Then Libya firſt, of all her moiſture drain'd,
Became a barren waſte, a *wild* of ſand. *Addiſon.*

Is there a nation in the *wilds* of Afric,
Amidſt the barren rocks and burning ſands
That does not tremble at the Roman name? *Addiſon.*

You rais'd theſe hallow'd walls; the deſart ſmil'd,
And paradiſe was open'd in the *wild*. *Pope.*

WILD *Baſil.* *n. ſ.* [*acinus*, Lat.] A plant. *Miller.*

WILD *Cucumber.* *n. ſ.* [*elaterium*, Lat.] A plant. The branches are ſomewhat like thoſe of the cucumber, but have no tendrils; the fruit is prickly, and when ripe burſts with great elaſticity, and abounds with fetid juice. *Miller.*

WILD *Olive.* *n. ſ.* [*eleagnus*, Latin, from ἐλαία, an olive, and ἄγνος *vitex*.] This plant hath leaves like thoſe of the chaſte tree, and a fruit like an olive. *Miller.*

WILDSE'RVICE. *n. ſ.* [*cratægus*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

To **WI'LDER.** *v. a.* [from *wild.*] To loſe or puzzle in an unknown or pathleſs tract.

The little courtiers, who ne'er come to know
The depth of factions, as in mazes go,
Where intereſts meet, and croſs ſo oft, that they
With too much care are *wildered* in the way. *Dryden.*

Oh thou! who free'ſt me from my doubtful ſtate,
Long loſt and *wilder'd* in the maze of fate,
Be preſent ſtill. *Pope.*

WI'LDERNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *wild.*] 1. A deſert; a tract of ſolitude and ſavageneſs. 2. The ſtate of being wild or diſorderly. Not in uſe.

(1.) He travell'd through wide waſteful ground,
That nought but deſert *wilderneſs* ſhew'd all around. *Spenſer.*

When as the land ſhe ſaw no more appear,
But a wild *wilderneſs* of waters deep,
Then 'gan ſhe greatly to lament and weep. *Spenſer.*

O my poor kingdom, ſick with civil blows!
When that my care could not with-hold thy riots,
What wilt thou do when riot is thy care?
O, thou wilt be a *wilderneſs* again,
Peopled with wolves, thy old inhabitants! *Shakeſp.*

But who can always on the billows lie?
The wat'ry *wilderneſs* yields no ſupply. *Waller.*

All thoſe animals have been obliged to change their woods and *wilderneſſes* for lodgings in cities. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*

(2.) The paths and bow'rs, doubt not, but our joint hands
Will keep from *wilderneſs* with eaſe. *Milton.*

WI'LDFIRE. *n. ſ.* [*wild* and *fire.*] A compoſition of inflammable materials, eaſy to take fire, and hard to be extinguiſhed.

When thou rann'ſt up Gadſhill in the night to catch my horſe, I did think thou had'ſt been an ignis fatuus, or a ball of *wildfire*. *Shakeſp.*

Though brimſtone, pitch, *wildfire*, burn equally, and are hard to quench, yet they make no ſuch fiery wind as gun-powder. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Yet ſhall it in his boiling ſtomach turn
To bitter poiſon, and like *wildfire* burn;
He ſhall caſt up the wealth by him devour'd. *Sandys.*

No matter in the world ſo proper to write with as *wildfire*, as no characters can be more legible than thoſe which are read by their own light. *Addiſon's Guardian.*

In flames, like Semele's, be brought to bed,
While opening hell ſpouts *wildfire* at your head. *Pope.*

WILDGO'OSECHASE. *n. ſ.* A purſuit of ſomething as unlikely to be caught as the wildgooſe.

If our wits run the *wildgooſechace*, I have done; for thou haſt more of the *wildgooſe* in one of thy wits, than I have in my whole five. *Shakeſp.*

Let a man conſider the time, money, and vexation, that this *wildgooſechace* has coſt him, and then ſay what have I gotten to anſwer all this expence, but giddy frolick. *L'Eſtrange.*

WI'LDING. *n. ſ.* [*wildelinghe*, Dutch.] A wild ſour apple.

Ten ruddy *wildings* in the wood I found,
And ſtood on tip-toes, reaching from the ground. *Dryden.*

The red ſtreak, of all cyder fruit, hath obtained the preference, being but a kind of *wilding*, never pleaſing to the palate. *Mortimer.*

The *wilding*'s fibres are contriv'd
To draw th' earth's pureſt ſpirit, and reſiſt
Its feculence. *Philips.*

WI'LDLY. *adv.* [from *wild.*] 1. Without cultivation. 2. Without tameneſs; with ferity. 3. With diſorder; with perturbation or diſtraction. 4. Without attention; without judgment; heedleſsly. 5. Capriciouſly; irrationally. 6. Irregularly.

(1.) That which grows *wildly* of itſelf, is worth nothing. *More.*

(3.) Put your diſcourſe into ſome frame, and ſtart not ſo *wildly* from my affair. *Shakeſp.*

Mrs. Page, at the door, ſweating, blowing, and looking *wildly*, would needs ſpeak with you. *Shakeſp.*

Young mothers *wildly* ſtare with fear oppreſt,
And ſtrain their helpleſs infants to their breaſt. *Dryden.*

His fever being come to a height, he grew delirious and talked very *wildly*. *Female Quixote.*

(4.) As th' unthought accident is guilty
Of what we *wildly* do, ſo we profeſs
Ourſelves to be the ſlaves of chance, and flies
Of every wind that blows. *Shakeſp.*

(5.) Who is there ſo *wildly* ſceptical as to queſtion, whether the ſun ſhall riſe in the eaſt. *Wilkins.*

(6.) She *wildly* wanton, wears by night away
The ſign of all our labours done by day. *Dryden.*

WI'LDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *wild.*] 1. Rudeneſs; diſorder like that of uncultivated ground. 2. Inordinate vivacity; irregularity of manners. 3. Savageneſs; brutality. 4. Ferity; the ſtate of an animal untamed: contrary to *tameneſs*. 5. Uncultivated ſtate. 6. Deviation from a ſettled courſe; irregularity. 7. Alienation of mind.

(1.) The heath, which was the third part of our plot, I wiſh to be framed, as much as may be, to a natural *wildneſs*. *Bacon.*

Vainly thou tell'ſt me, what the woman's care
Shall in the *wildneſs* of the wood prepare. *Prior.*

(2.) The ſame ſtarved juſtice hath done nothing but prated to me of the *wildneſs* of his youth, and the feats he hath done about Turnbal-ſtreet; and every third word a lie. *Shakeſp.*

——— He is giv'n
To ſports, to *wildneſs*, and much company. *Shakeſp.*

(3.) He came in like a wild man: but ſuch a *wildneſs* as ſhewed his eye-ſight had tamed him, full of withered leaves; which though they fell not, ſtill threatened falling. *Sidney.*

(5.) Their *wildneſs* loſe, and quitting nature's part,
Obey the rules and diſcipline of art. *Dryden.*

(6.) A delirium is but a ſhort *wildneſs* of the imagination; a ſettled irregularity of fancy is diſtraction and madneſs. *Watts.*

(7.) ——— Ophelia, I wiſh
That your good beauties be the happy cauſe
Of Hamlet's *wildneſs*; ſo ſhall I hope your virtues
May bring him to his wonted way again. *Shakeſp.*

WILE. *n. ſ.* [ƿile, Saxon; *wiel*, Iſlandick.] A deceit; a fraud; a trick; a ſtratagem; a practice artful, ſly, and inſidious.

Their leader by his *wiles* had much obtain'd,
And done much miſchief on the Engliſh ſtate. *Daniel.*

My ſentence is for open war; of *wiles*
More unexpert, I boaſt not; them let thoſe
Contrive who need. *Milton.*

Life eſſay'd the ſureſt *wile*,
Gilding itſelf with Laura's ſmile, *Roſcommon.*

So Sforza, curs'd with a too fertile brain,
Loſt by his *wiles* the pow'r his wit did gain. *Dryden.*

The heart of man is ſo full of *wiles*, artifices, and deceit, there is no gueſſing at what he is from his ſpeeches. *Addiſon.*

Wiſdom's above ſuſpecting *wiles*,
The queen of learning gravely ſmiles. *Swift.*

WI'LFUL. *adj.* [*will* and *full.*] 1. Stubborn; contumacious; perverſe; inflexible. 2. Done or ſuffered by deſign.

(1.) The *wilful* never want woe. *Proverb.*

(2.) Sthenobœa herſelf did choak
With *wilful* cord, for wanting of her will. *Spenſer.*

——— Thou to me
Art all things under heav'n, all places thou,
Who for my *wilful* crime art baniſh'd hence. *Milton.*

The ſilent ſtranger ſtood amaz'd to ſee
Contempt of wealth, and *wilful* poverty. *Dryden.*

By chance he ancient amities forgot,
Or elſe expung'd them with one *wilful* blot:
Nor knew he God nor man, nor faith, nor friends,
But for by-purpoſes and worldly ends. *Harte.*

WI'LFULLY. *adv.* [from *wilful.*] 1. Obſtinately; ſtubbornly. 2. By deſign; on purpoſe.

(1.) The mother, who being determinately, leaſt I ſhould ſay of a great lady *wilfully*, bent to marry her to Demagoras, tried all ways which a witty and hard-hearted mother could deviſe. *Sidney.*

Evil could ſhe conceal her fire, and *wilfully* perſevered ſhe in it. *Sidney.*

Religion is matter of our freeſt choice; and if men will obſtinately and *wilfully* ſet themſelves againſt it, there is no remedy. *Tillotſon.*

(2.) That will carry us, if we do not *wilfully* betray our ſuccours, through all difficulties. *Hammond.*

If you do not *wilfully* paſs over any of your greater offences, but confeſs particularly, and repent ſeriouſly of them, God will more eaſily paſs by your leſſer infirmities. *Bp. Tayl.*

This let him know;
Leſt, *wilfully* offending, he pretend
Surpriſal. *Milton.*

WI'LFULNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *wilful.*] Obſtinacy; ſtubbornneſs; perverſeneſs.

So full of *wilfulneſs* and ſelf-liking is our nature, that without ſome definitive ſentence, which, being given, may ſtand, ſmall hope there is that ſtrifes will end. *Hooker.*

——— Thy cauſeleſs ruth repreſs;
He that his ſorrow ſought through *wilfulneſs*,
And his foe fetter'd would releaſe again,
Deſerves to taſte his folly's fruit. *Spenſer.*

——— Never hydra-headed *wilfulneſs*
So ſoon did loſe his ſeat, and all at once,
As in this king. *Shakeſp.*

Sins of preſumption are ſuch as proceed from pride, arrogancy, *wilfulneſs* and haughtineſs of man's heart. *Perkins.*

A ſtiff and ſtubborn obſtinacy, is not ſo much firmneſs and reſolution, as *wilfulneſs*. *L'Eſtrange.*

That is not haſtily to be interpreted obſtinacy or *wilfulneſs*, which is the natural product of their age. *Locke.*

WI'LILY. *adv.* [from *wily.*] By ſtratagem; fraudulently.

They did work *wilily*, and went and made as if they had been ambaſſadors. *Joſhua.*

WI'LINESS *n. ſ.* [from *wily.*] Cunning; guile.

The ungodly, for his own luſt, doth perſecute the poor: let them be taken in the crafty *wilineſs* that they have imagined. *Pſalm* x. 2.

She ſupplied the weakneſs of force by *wilineſs* of art, and advantage of treaty. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

WILL. *n. ſ.* [ƿilla, Saxon; *wille*, Dutch.] 1. That power by which we deſire, and purpoſe; velleity. 2. Choice; arbitrary determination. 3. Diſcretion; choice. 4. Command; direction. 5. Diſpoſition; inclination; deſire. 6. Power; government. 7. Divine determination. 8. Teſtament; diſpoſition of a dying man's effects. 9. GOOD-*will.* Favour; kindneſs. 10. GOOD *will.* Right intention. 11. ILL *will.* Malice; malignity.

(1.) What freedom the *will* naturally, under this corrupt ſtate, hath I do not conſider. *Hammond.*

The *will* cannot be conſtrained. *Perkins.*

Two principal fountains there are of human actions, knowledge and *will*; which *will*, in things tending towards any end, is termed choice. *Hooker.*

(2.) *Will* is the power, which the mind has to order the conſideration of any idea, or the forbearing to conſider it, or to prefer the motion of any part of the body to its reſt, and vice verſa. *Locke's Works.*

Is it her nature, or is it her *will*,
To be ſo cruel to an humble foe?
If nature, then ſhe may it mend with ſkill;
If *will*, then ſhe at *will* may *will* forego. *Spenſer.*

Theſe things have a ſhew of wiſdom in *will* worſhip and humility. *Col.* ii. 23.

Will holds the ſcepter in the ſoul,
And on the paſſions of the heart doth reign. *Davies.*

The truth is, ſuch a man underſtands by his *will*, and believes a thing true or falſe, merely as it agrees or diſagrees with a violent inclination; and therefore, whilſt that inclination laſts in its ſtrength, he diſcovers nothing of the different degrees of evidence. *Atterbury.*

(3.) Religion was obſerved in the beginning of the world, before there were civil laws amongſt them, I mean any other than the meer *wills* of their princes and governors. *Wilkins.*

Go then the guilty at thy *will* chaſtize. *Pope.*

(4.) At his firſt ſight the mountains are ſhaken, and at his *will* the ſouth wind bloweth. *Eccleſ.* xliii. 16.

Our prayers ſhould be according to the *will* of God, they ſhould have nothing in them, but what is wiſe and holy, and heavenly. *Law.*

(5.) I make bold to preſs upon you with ſo little preparation.
You're welcome; what's your *will?* *Shakeſp.*

He hath a *will*, he hath a power to perform. *Drummond.*

He ſaid, and with ſo good a *will* to die,
Did to his breaſt the fatal point apply,
It found his heart. *Dryden.*

(6.) Deliver me not over unto the *will* of mine enemies. *Pſalms.*

He had his *will* of his maid before he could go; he had the maſtery of his parents ever ſince he could prattle; and why, now he is grown up, muſt he be reſtrained? *Locke.*

(7.) I would give a thouſand furlongs of ſea for an acre of barren ground. The *wills* above be done; but I would fain die a dry death. *Shakeſp.*

(8.) Another branch of their revenue ſtill
Remains, beyond their boundleſs right to kill,
Their father yet alive, impower'd to make a *will*. *Dryden.*

Do men make their laſt *wills* by word of mouth only? *Stephens's Sermons.*

(9.) I'll to the doctor, he hath my *good-will*,
And none but he to marry with Nan Page. *Shakeſp.*

(10.) Some preach Chriſt of envy, and ſome of *good will*. *Phil.* i. 15.

WILL *with a wiſp.* *n. ſ.* Jack with a lanthorn. *Will with the wiſp* is of a round figure, in bigneſs like the flame of a candle; but ſometimes broader, and like a bundle of twigs ſet on fire. It ſometimes gives a brighter light than that of a wax-candle; at other times more obſcure, and of a purple colour. When viewed near at hand, it ſhines leſs than at a diſtance. They wander about in the air, not far from the ſurface of the earth; and are more frequent in places that are unctuous, mouldy, marſhy, and abounding with reeds. They haunt burying places, places of execution, dunghills. They commonly appear in ſummer, and at the beginning of autumn, and are generally at the height of about ſix feet from the ground. Now they dilate themſelves, and now contract. Now they go on like waves, and rain as it were ſparks of fire; but they burn nothing. They follow thoſe that run away, and fly from thoſe that follow them. Some that have been catched were obſerved to conſiſt of a ſhining, viſcous, and gelatinous matter, like the ſpawn of frogs, not hot or burning, but only ſhining; ſo that the matter ſeems to be phoſphorus, prepared and raiſed from putrified plants or carcaſſes by the heat of the ſun; which is condenſed by the cold of the evening, and then ſhines. *Muſchenbrook.*

Will-a-wiſp miſleads night-faring clowns,
O'er hills and ſinking bogs. *Gay.*

To WILL. *v. a.* [*wilgan*, Gothick; pillan, Saxon; *willen*, Dutch.] 1. To deſire that any thing ſhould be, or be done; or not be, or not be done. 2. To be inclined or reſolved to have. 3. To command; to direct. 4. It has a looſe and ſlight ſignification. 5. It is one of the ſigns of the future tenſe; of which it is difficult to ſhow or limit the ſignification:

I will come. I am determined to come; importing choice.

Thou wilt come. It muſt be ſo that thou muſt come, importing neceſſity; or it ſhall be that thou ſhalt come, importing choice.

Wilt thou come? Haſt thou determined to come? importing choice.

He will come. He is reſolved to come; or it muſt be that he muſt come, importing either choice or neceſſity.

It will come. It muſt ſo be that it muſt come; importing neceſſity.

The plural follows the analogy of the ſingular.

(1.) To *will*, is to bend our ſouls to the having or doing of that which they ſee to be good. *Hooker.*

Let Richard be reſtor'd to his blood,
As *will* the reſt; ſo *willeth* Wincheſter. *Shakeſp.*

I ſpeak not of God's determining his own will, but his predetermining the acts of our will. There is as great difference betwixt theſe two, as betwixt my *willing* a lawful thing myſelf, and my inducing another man to do that which is unlawful. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

Whoſoever *wills* the doing of a thing, if the doing of it be in his power, he will certainly do it; and whoſoever does not do that thing, which he has in his power to do, does not properly *will* it. *South.*

A man that ſits ſtill, is ſaid to be at liberty, becauſe he can walk if he *wills* it. *Locke.*

(2.) ——— She's too rough for me;
There, there, Hortenſio, *will* you any wife. *Shakeſp.*

(3.) St. Paul did *will* them of Corinth, every man to lay up ſomewhat on the Sunday, and to reſerve it in ſtore for the church of Jeruſalem, for the relief of the poor there. *Hooker.*

How rarely does it meet with this time's guiſe,
When man was *willed* to love his enemies. *Shakeſp.*

Our battle is more full of names than yours,
Our men more perfect in the uſe of arms,
Our armours all as ſtrong, our cauſe the beſt;
Then reaſon *wills* our hearts ſhould be as good. *Shakeſp.*

He *willed* him to be of good comfort, promiſing to beſtow upon him whatſoever he ſhould win. *Knolles.*

If they had any buſineſs, his Majeſty *willed* that they ſhould attend. *Clarendon.*

——— 'Tis your's, O queen! to *will*
The work, which duty binds me to fulfil. *Dryden.*

(4.) Let the circumſtances of life be what, or where they *will*, a man ſhould never neglect improvement. *Watts.*

WI'LLI and *Vili*, among the Engliſh Saxons, as *viele* at this day among the Germans, ſignified many. So *willielmus* is the defender of many; *wilfred*, peace to many; which are anſwered in ſenſe and ſignification by Polymachus, Polycrates, and Polyphilus. *Gibſon's Camden.*

WI'LLING. *adj.* [from *will*.] 1. Inclined to any thing; conſenting; not diſpoſed to refuſe. 2. Pleaſed; deſirous. 3. Favourable; well diſpoſed to any thing. 4. Ready; complying. 5. Choſen. 6. Spontaneous. 7. Conſenting.

(1.) Some other able, and as *willing*, pays
The rigid ſatisfaction. *Milton.*

Can any man truſt a better ſupport under affliction, than the friendſhip of Omnipotence, who is both able and *willing*, and knows how to relieve him. *Bentley.*

(2.) He *willing* to pleaſe one in authority, forced all his ſkill to make the reſemblance of the beſt faſhion. *Wiſdom.*

He ſtoop'd with weary wings and *willing* feet. *Milton.*

(3.) As many as were *willing* hearted brought bracelets and earrings. *Ex.* xxxv. 22.

(4.) Religion hath force to qualify all ſorts of men, to make governors the apter to rule with conſcience, inferiors for conſcience ſake the *willinger* to obey. *Hooker.*

We've *willing* dames enough. *Shakeſp.*

(5.) They're held with his melodious harmony,
In *willing* chains, and ſweet captivity. *Milton.*

(6.) ——— Forbear, if thou haſt pity,
Theſe groans proceed not from a ſenſeleſs plant,
No ſpouts of blood run *willing* from a tree. *Dryden.*

(7.) How can hearts not free ſerve *willing*. *Milton.*

WI'LLINGLY. *adv.* [from *will*.] 1. With one's own conſent; without diſlike; without reluctance. 2. By one's own deſire.

(1.) That preſervation of peace and unity amongſt Chriſtian churches ſhould be by all good means procured, we join moſt *willingly* and gladly with them. *Hooker.*

——— I dare not make myſelf ſo guilty,
To give up *willingly* that noble title
Your maſter wed me to. *Shakeſp.*

This ranſom, if my whole inheritance,
May compaſs, it ſhall *willingly* be paid. *Milton.*

(2.) The condition of that people is not ſo much to be envied as ſome would *willingly* repreſent it. *Addiſon.*

WI'LLINGNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *willing*.] Conſent; freedom from reluctance; ready compliance.

We praiſe the things we hear with much more *willingneſs* than thoſe we ſee; becauſe we envy the preſent, and reverence the paſt; thinking ourſelves inſtructed by the one, and overlaid by the other. *Ben. Johnſon.*

It is not doing good after that ſame wonderful manner, that Chriſt's example obligeth us unto, but to a like *willingneſs* and readineſs to do good as far as our power reacheth. *Calamy.*

For never yet a generous mind did gain ;
We yield on parley ; but are ſtorm'd in vain :
Conſtraint, in all things, makes the pleaſure leſs,
Sweet is the love which comes with *willingneſs*. *Dryden.*

Wi'llow. *n. ſ.* [pelle, Saxon ; *ſalix*, Lat. *gwilou*, Welſh.] A tree worn by forlorn lovers. It hath amentaceous flowers conſiſting of ſeveral ſtamina, which are collected into a ſpike but are barren. The embryoes are produced upon different trees from the male flowers, and afterwards become a fruit or huſk, ſhaped like a cone, opening in two parts, and containing downy ſeeds. *Miller.*

I offered him my company to a *willow* tree, to make him a garland, as being forſaken, to bind him up a rod, as being worthy to be whipt. *Shakeſp.*

In ſuch a night
Stood Dido with a *willow* in her hand
Upon the wild ſea banks. *Shakeſp.*

Tell him, in hope he'll prove a widower ſhortly,
I wear the *willow* garland for his ſake. *Shakeſp.*

When heaven's burning eye the fields invades,
To marſhes he reſorts, obſcur'd with reeds,
And hoary *willows*, which the moiſture feeds. *Sandys.*

Afflicted Iſrael ſhall ſit weeping down,
Their harps upon the neighb'ring *willows* hung,
Nor joyous hymn encouraging their tongue. *Prior.*

Wi'llowish. *adj.* [from *willow*.] Reſembling the colour of willow.

Make his body with greeniſh coloured crewel, or *willowiſh* colour. *Walton.*

Wi'llowweed. *n. ſ.* [from *willow* and *weed* ; *lyſimachia*, Lat.] A plant. *Ainſworth.*

Wi'llowwort. *n. ſ.* A plant. *Miller.*

Wi'ly. *adj.* [from *wile*.] Cunning ; ſly ; full of ſtratagem ; fraudulent ; inſidious ; ſubtle ; miſchievouſly artful.

They are ſo cautelous and *wily* headed, eſpecially being men of ſmall practice in law matters, that you would wonder whence they borrow ſuch ſubtilities and ſhifts. *Spenſer.*

—— In the *wily* ſnake
Whatever ſlights, none would ſuſpicions mark
As from his wit, and native ſubtilty
Proceeding. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Since this falſe, *wily*, doubling diſpoſition of mind, is ſo intolerably miſchievous to ſociety, God is ſometimes pleaſed, in mere compaſſion to men, to give them warning of it, by ſetting ſome odd mark upon ſuch Cains. *South.*

My *wily* nurſe by long experience found,
And firſt diſcover'd to my ſoul its wound ;
'Tis love ſaid ſhe. *Dryden.*

Wi'mble. *n. ſ.* [*wimpel*, old Dutch, from *wemelen*, to bore.] An inſtrument with which holes are bored.

At harveſt-home, trembling to approach
The little barrel, which he fears to broach :
He 'ſays the *wimble*, often draws it back,
And deals to thirſty ſervants, but a ſmack. *Dryden.*

As when a ſhipwright ſtands his workmen o'er,
Who plye the *wimble* ſome huge beam to bore,
Urg'd on all hands it nimbly ſpins about,
The grain deep-piercing till it ſcoops it out. *Pope.*

The trepan is like a *wimble*, uſed by joiners. *Sharp.*

Wi'mble. *adj.* Active ; nimble ; ſhifting to and fro. Such ſeems to be the meaning here.

He was ſo *wimble* and ſo wight,
From bough to bough he leaped light,
And oft the pumies latched :
Therewith afraid I ran away ;
But he that earſt ſeem'd but to play,
A ſhaft in earneſt ſnatched. *Spenſer.*

Wi'mple. *n. ſ.* [*guimple*, Fr.] A hood ; a veil. It is printed in *Spenſer* perhaps by miſtake *wimble*.

So fair and freſh, as faireſt flower in May,
For ſhe had laid her mournful ſtole aſide,
And widow-like ſad *wimble* thrown away. *Spenſer.*

The Lord will take away the changeable ſuits of apparel, and the *wimples*, and the criſping-pins. *Iſ.* ii. 22.

Wi'mple. *n. ſ.* [*peplion*, Lat.] A plant.

To **Wi'mple.** *v. a.* To draw down as a hood or veil.

—— The ſame did hide,
Under a veil that *wimbled* was full low. *Spenſer.*

Win. Whether initial or final in the names of men may either denote a maſculine temper, from pin, which ſignifies in Saxon, war, ſtrength, &c. or elſe the general love and eſteem he hath among the people ; from the Saxon pine, *i. e.* dear, beloved. In the name of places it implies a battle fought there. *Gibſon.*

To **Win.** *v. a.* Pret. *wan* and *won* ; part. paſſ. *won*. [pinna, Sax. *winnen*, Dutch.] 1. To gain by conqueſt. 2. To gain the victory in a conteſt. 3. To gain ſomething withheld, or ſomething valuable. 4. To obtain ; to allure to kindneſs or compliance. 5. To gain by play. 6. To gain by perſuaſion. 7. To gain by courtſhip.

(1.) The town of Gaza where the enemy lay encamped, was not ſo ſtrong but it might be *won*. *Knolles.*

He gave him a command in his navy, and under his good conduct *won* many iſlands. *Heylyn.*

His whole deſcent, who thus ſhall Canaan *win*. *Milton.*

Follow chearful to the trembling town ;
Preſs but an entrance, and preſume it *won*. *Dryden.*

(2.) Loyalty is ſtill the ſame
Whether it *win* or loſe the game ;
True as the dial to the ſun,
Altho' it be not ſhin'd upon. *Hudibras.*

I five years at Tarentum *wan*
The queſtorſhip, and then our love began. *Denham.*

—— Thy well breath'd horſe
Impels the flying car, and *wins* the courſe. *Dryden.*

(3.) When you ſee my ſon, tell him, that his ſword can never *win* the honour that he loſes. *Shakeſp.*

Reſolv'd to *win*, he meditates the way,
By force to raviſh, or by fraud betray. *Pope.*

(4.) Thy virtue *wan* me ; with virtue preſerve me. Doſt thou love me ? Keep me then ſtill worthy to be beloved. *Sidney.*

—— Deviliſh Macbeth
By many of theſe trains hath ſought to *win* me. *Shakeſp.*

(5.) He had given a diſagreeable vote in parliament, for which reaſon not a man would have ſo much correſpondence with him as to *win* his money. *Addiſon.*

(6.) They *win* great numbers to receive
With joy the tidings brought from heav'n. *Milton.*

(7.) She's beautiful ; and therefore to be woo'd :
She is a woman, therefore to be *won*. *Shakeſp.*

No tears, Celia, now ſhall *win*
My reſolv'd heart to return
I have ſearch'd thy ſoul within,
And find nought but pride and ſcorn. *Carew.*

That flood witneſs'd his inconſtant flame,
When thus he ſwore, and *won* the yielding dame. *Gay.*

To **Win.** *v. n.* 1. To gain the victory. 2. To gain influence or favour. 3. To gain ground. 4. To be conqueror or gainer at play.

(1.) —— Nor is it ought but juſt,
That he who in debate of truth hath *won*,
Should *win* in arms. *Milton.*

(2.) You expreſs yourſelf very deſirous to *win* upon the judgment of your maſter, and not upon his affections only. *Bacon.*

You have a ſoftneſs and beneficence *winning* on the hearts of others. *Dryden.*

Thy words like muſick every breaſt controul ;
Steal thro' the air, and *win* upon the ſoul. *Pope.*

(3.) The rabble will in time *win* upon power. *Shakeſp.*

(4.) Charles I will play no more to-night ;
My mind's not on't, you are too hard for me.
— Sir, I did never *win* of you before.
— But little, Charles ;
Nor ſhall not when my fancy's on my play. *Shakeſpeare.*

To WINCE. *v. n.* [*gwingo*, Welſh.] To kick as impatient of a rider, or of pain.

I will ſit as quiet as a lamb,
I will not ſtir, nor *wince*, nor ſpeak a word. *Shakeſp.*
Room, room, for my horſe will *wince*,
If he came within ſo many yards of a prince. *B. Johnſon.*
The angry beaſt did ſtraight reſent
The wrong done to his fundament,
Began to kick, and fling, and *wince*,
As if h' had been beſide his ſenſe. *Hudibras.*

WI'NCER. *n. ſ.* [from *wince.*] A kicking beaſt.

WINCH. *n. ſ.* [*guincher*, French, to twiſt.] A windlace; ſomething held in the hand by which a wheel or cylinder is turned.

Put a *winch* with the wheel. *Mortimer.*

To WINCH. *v. a.* [The ſame with *wince*, or perhaps from *guincher*, French, to *twiſt*; *winch* ſignifying ſometimes to writhe or contort the body.] To kick with impatience; to ſhrink from any uneaſineſs.

——— We who have free ſouls,
It touches not, let the gall'd jade *winch*;
Our withers are unwrung. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*
Have theſe bones rattled, and this head
So often in thy quarrel bled!
Nor did I ever *winch* or grudge it. *Hudibras.*
This laſt alluſion gaul'd the panther more;
Yet ſeem'd ſhe not to *winch*, though ſhrewdly pain'd. *Dryden.*

Their conſciences are gall'd, and this makes them *winch* and fling, as if they had ſome mettle. *Tillotſon.*

WI'NCOPIPE. *n. ſ.* There is a ſmall red flower in the ſtubble-fields, which country people call the *wincopipe*; which if it opens in the morning, you may be ſure, a fair day will follow. *Bacon.*

WIND. *n. ſ.* [ƿınd, Saxon; *wind*, Dutch; *gwynt*, Welſh.] 1. *Wind* is when any tract of air moves from the place it is in, to any other, with an impetus that is ſenſible to us, wherefore it was not ill called by the antients, a ſwifter courſe of air; a flowing wave of air; a flux, effuſion, or ſtream of air. *Muſchenbroek.* 2. Direction of the blaſt from a particular point. As eaſtward; weſtward. 3. Breath; power or act of reſpiration. 4. Air cauſed by any action. 5. Breath modulated by an inſtrument. 6. Air impregnated with ſcent. 7. Flatulence; windineſs. 8. Any thing inſignificant or light as wind. 9. *Down the* WIND. To decay. 10. *To take or have the* WIND. To gain or have the upper-hand.

(1.) The worthy fellow is our general. He's the rock, the oak not to be *wind* ſhaken. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Love's heralds ſhould be thoughts,
Which ten times faſter glides than the ſun beams,
Driving back ſhadows over low'ring hills.
Therefore do nimble-pinion'd doves draw love;
And therefore hath the *wind*-ſwift Cupid wings. *Shakeſp.*

Falmouth lieth farther out in the trade way, and ſo offereth a ſooner opportunity to *wind* driven ſhips than Plymouth. *Carew.*

Wind is nothing but a violent motion of the air, produced by its rarefaction, more in one place than another, by the ſunbeams, the attractions of the moon, and the combinations of the earth's motions. *Cheyne.*

(2.) I'll give thee a *wind*.
I myſelf have all the other,
And the very points they blow;
All the quarters that they know
T' th' ſhipman's card. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

In the year 1300, one Flavio of Malphi, in the realm of Naples, found out the compaſs or *pixis nautica*, conſiſting of eight *winds* only, the four principal, and four collateral; and not long after, the people of Bruges and Antwerp perfected that excellent invention, adding twenty-four other ſubordinate *winds* or points. *Heylyn.*

(3.) If my *wind* were but long enough to ſay my prayers, I would repent. *Shakeſp.*

His *wind* he never took whilſt the cup was at his mouth, but juſtly obſerv'd the rule of drinking with one breath. *Hakewill.*

The perfume of the flowers, and their virtues to cure ſhortneſs of *wind* in purſy old men, ſeems to agree moſt with the orange. *Temple.*

It ſtop'd at once the paſſage of his *wind*,
And the free ſoul to flitting air reſign'd. *Dryden.*

(4.) ——— On each ſide her
Stood pretty dimpled boys, like ſmiling Cupids
With divers colour'd fans, whoſe *wind* did ſeem
To glow the delicate cheeks which they did cool. *Shakeſp.*
In an organ, from one blaſt of *wind*
To many a row of pipes the ſound-board breathes. *Milton.*

(5.) Where the air is pent, there breath or other blowing, which carries but gentle percuſſion, ſuffices to create ſound; as in pipes and *wind* inſtruments. *Bacon.*

Their inſtruments were various in their kind,
Some for the bow, and ſome for breathing *wind*. *Dryden.*

(6.) A hare had long eſcap'd purſuing hounds,
By often ſhifting into diſtant grounds,
Till finding all his artifices vain,
To ſave his life, he leap'd into the main.
But there, alas! he could no ſafety find,
A pack of dog-fiſh had him in the *wind*. *Swift.*

(7.) —— It turns
Wiſdom to folly, as nouriſhment to *wind*. *Milton.*

(8.) Think not with *wind* of airy threats to awe. *Milton.*

(9.) A man that had a great veneration for an image in his houſe, found that the more he prayed to it to proſper him in the world, the more he went *down the wind* ſtill. *L'Eſtrange.*

(10.) Let a king in council beware how he opens his own inclinations too much, for elſe counſellors will but *take the wind* of him; inſtead of giving free council. *Bacon.*

To WIND. *v. a.* preter. *wound*; in *Pope winded*; part. *wound*. [ƿından, Saxon; *winden*, Dutch; from the noun.] 1. To blow; to ſound by inflation. 2. To turn round; to twiſt. 3. To regulate in motion; to turn to this or that direction. 4. To noſe; to follow by ſcent. 5. To turn by ſhifts or expedients. 6. To introduce by inſinuation. 7. To change. 8. To entwiſt; to enfold; to encircle. 9. *To* WIND *out*. To extricate. 10. *To* WIND *up*. To bring to a ſmall compaſs, as a bottom of thread. 11. *To* WIND *up*. [Uſed of a watch.] To convolve the ſpring. 12. To put into a ſtate of renovated or continued motion. 13. *To* WIND *up*. To raiſe by degrees. 14. *To* WIND *up*. To ſtraiten a ſtring by turning that on which it is rolled; to put in tune. 15. *To* WIND *up*. To put in order for regular action: from a watch.

(1.) The ſquire 'gan nigher to approach,
And *wind* his horn under the caſtle wall,
That with the noiſe it ſhook as it would fall. *Spenſer.*
Every Triton's horn is *winding*,
Welcome to the wat'ry plain. *Dryden.*
Ye vig'rous ſwains! while youth ferments your blood,
Wind the ſhrill horn, or ſpread the waving net. *Pope.*

(2.) Nero could touch and time the harp well; but in government ſometimes he uſed to *wind* the pins too high, and ſometimes let them down too low. *Bacon.*

The figure of a ſturdy woman done by Michael Angelo, waſhing and *winding* of linen cloaths, in which act ſhe wrings out the water that made the fountain. *Wotton.*

Wind the wood bine round this arbour. *Milton.*

(3.) He vaulted with ſuch eaſe into his ſeat,
As if an angel dropt down from the clouds,
To turn and *wind* a firy pegaſus,
And witch the world with noble horſemanſhip. *Shakeſp.*
In a commonwealth or realm,
The government is call'd the helm;

With which, like veſſels under ſail,
They're turn'd and *winded* by the tail. *Hudibras.*

(5.) Whence turning of religion's made
The means to turn and *wind* a trade. *Hudibras.*

Mr. Whiſton did not care to give more than ſhort, general hints of this famous challenge, and the iſſue of it; but he endeavours to *wind* and turn himſelf every way to evade its force. *Waterland.*

(6.) ——— You have contriv'd to take
From Rome all ſeaſon'd offices, and to *wind*
Yourſelf into a power tyrannical. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

Edmund, ſeek him out, *wind* me into him, frame the buſineſs after your own wiſdom. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Little arts and dexterities they have to *wind* in ſuch things into diſcourſe. *Government of the Tongue.*

(7.) Were our legiſlature veſted in the prince, he might *wind* and turn our conſtitution at his pleaſure, and ſhape our government to his fancy. *Addiſon.*

(8.) Sleep thou, and I will *wind* thee in my arms. *Shakeſp.*

You know me well, and herein ſpend but time
To *wind* about my love with circumſtance. *Shakeſp.*

—— Sometime am I
All *wound* with adders who with cloven tongues
Do hiſs me into madneſs. *Shakeſp.*

(9.) When he found himſelf dangerouſly embarked, he bethought himſelf of all poſſible ways to diſentangle himſelf, and *to wind* himſelf *out* of the labyrinth he was in. *Clarendon.*

(10.) Without ſolemnly *winding up* one argument, and intimating that he began another, he lets his thoughts, which were fully poſſeſſed of the matter, run in one continued ſtrain. *Locke.*

(11.) I frown the while, and perchance *wind up* my watch, or play with ſome rich jewel. *Shakeſp.*

(12.) Fate ſeemed to *wind* him *up* for fourſcore years,
Yet freſhly ran he on, ten winters more:
Till like a clock worn out with calling time:
The wheels of weary life at laſt ſtood ſtill. *Dryden.*

Will not the author of the univerſe, having made an automaton, which can *wind up* itſelf, ſee whether it hath ſtood ſtill, or gone true. *Grew.*

Is there a tongue, like Delia's o'er her cup,
That runs for ages without *winding up?* *Young.*

(13.) Theſe he did ſo *wind up* to his purpoſe that they withdrew from the court. *Hayward.*

When they could not coolly convince him, they railed, and called him an heretick: thus they *wound up* his temper to a pitch, and treacherouſly made uſe of that infirmity. *Atterbury.*

(14.) Hylas! why ſit we mute,
Now that each bird ſaluteth the ſpring?
Wind up the ſlacken'd ſtrings of thy lute,
Never canſt thou want matter to ſing. *Waller.*

Your lute may *wind* its ſtrings but little higher
To tune their notes to that immortal quire. *Prior.*

(15.) ——— O you kind gods!
Cure this great breach of his abuſed nature;
Th' untun'd and jarring ſenſes, O, *wind up*,
Of this child-changed father. *Shak.*

The weyward ſiſters, hand in hand,
Poſters of the ſea and land,
Thus do go about, about,
Thrice to thine, and thrice to mine,
And thrice again to make up nine:
Peace, the charm's *wound up.* *Shak. Macbeth.*

To **WIND.** *v. n.* 1. To turn; change. 2. To turn; to be convolved. 3. To move round. 4. To proceed in flexures. 5. *Wound* is commonly the preterite. *Pope* has uſed *winded.* 6. To be extricated; to be diſentangled: with *out.*

(1.) So ſwift your judgments turn and *wind*,
You caſt our fleeteſt wits a mile behind. *Dryd.*

(2.) Some plants can ſupport themſelves, and ſome others creep along the ground, or *wind* about other trees, and cannot ſupport themſelves. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Stairs of a ſolid newel ſpread only upon one ſmall newel, as the ſeveral folds of fans ſpread about their center; but theſe, becauſe they ſometimes *wind*, and ſometimes fly off from that *winding*, take more room up in the ſtair-caſe. *Moxon.*

(3.) If aught obſtruct thy courſe, yet ſtand not ſtill,
But *wind* about, 'till thou haſt topp'd the hill. *Denham.*

(4.) It ſhall not *wind* with ſuch a deep indent,
As rob me of ſo rich a bottom here. *Shak.*

——— ——— Ever more did *winde*
About his boſome a moſt crafty minde. *Chapman.*

——— He *winds* with eaſe
Through the pure marble air his oblique way,
Amongſt innumerable ſtars. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

It was a rock *winding* with one aſcent. *Milton.*

The ſilver Thames, her own domeſtick flood,
Shall bear her veſſels like a ſweeping train;
And often *wind*, as of his miſtreſs proud,
With longing eyes to meet her face again. *Dryden.*

You that can ſearch thoſe many corner'd minds,
Where woman's crooked fancy turns and *winds.* *Dryd.*

Still fix thy eyes intent upon the throng,
And, as the paſſes open, *wind* along. *Gay.*

(5.) Swift aſcending from the azure wave,
He took the path that *winded* to the cave. *Pope.*

(6.) Long lab'ring underneath, ere they could *wind*
Out of ſuch priſon. *Milton.*

WI'NDBOUND. *adj.* [*wind* and *bound.*] Confined by contrary winds.

Yet not for this the *windbound* navy weigh'd;
Slack were their ſails, and Neptune diſobey'd. *Dryden.*

When I beſtir myſelf, it is high ſea in his houſe; and when I ſit ſtill, his affairs forſooth are *windbound.* *Addiſon, Spect.*

Is it reaſonable that our Engliſh fleet, which uſed to be the terror of the ocean, ſhould be *windbound?* *Spectator.*

WI'NDEGG. *n. ſ.* An egg not impregnated; an egg that does not contain the principles of life.

Sound eggs ſink, and ſuch as are addled ſwim; as do alſo thoſe termed hypenemia, or *windeggs.* *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

WI'NDER. *n. ſ.* [from *wind.*] 1. An inſtrument or perſon by which any thing is turned round. 2. A plant that twiſts itſelf round others.

(1.) The *winder* ſhows his workmanſhip ſo rare
As doth the fleece excel, and mocks her looſer clew;
As neatly bottom'd up as nature forth it drew. *Drayton.*

To keep troubleſome ſervants out of the kitchen, leave the *winder* ſticking on the jack to fall on their heads. *Swift.*

(2.) Plants that put forth their ſap haſtily, have their bodies not proportionable to their length; and therefore they are *winders* and creepers, as ivy and bryony. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

WI'NDFALL. *n. ſ.* [*wind* and *fall.*] 1. Fruit blown down from the tree. 2. An unexpected legacy.

(1.) Gather now, if ripe, your Winter fruits, as apples, to prevent their falling by the great winds; alſo gather your *windfalls.* *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

WI'NDFLOWER. *n. ſ.* The anemone. A flower.

WI'NDGALL. *n. ſ.* [*wind* and *gall.*] *Windgalls* are ſoft, yielding, flatulent tumours or bladders, full of corrupt jelly, which grow upon each ſide of the fetlock joints, and are ſo painful in hot weather and hard ways, that they make a horſe to halt. They are cauſed by violent ſtraining, or by a horſe's ſtanding on a ſloping floor, or from extreme labour and heat, or by blows. *Farrier's Dict.*

His horſe infected with the faſhions, full of *windgalls*, and ſped with ſpavins. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*

WI'NDGUN. *n. ſ.* [*wind* and *gun.*] Gun which diſcharges the bullet by means of wind compreſſed.

The *windgun* is charged by the forcible compreſſion of air, being injected through a ſyringe; the ſtrife and diſtenſion of the impriſoned air ſerving, by the help of little falls or ſhuts within, to ſtop and keep cloſe the vents by which it was admitted. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

Forc'd from *windguns,* lead itſelf can fly,
And wond'rous ſlugs cut ſwiftly through the ſky. *Pope.*

Wi'ndiness. *n. ſ.* [from *windy.*] 1. Fulneſs of wind; flatulence. 2. Tendency to generate wind. 3. Tumour; puffineſs.

(1.) A *windineſs* and puffing up of your ſtomach after dinner, and in the morning. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

Orifices are prepared ~~for the~~ letting forth of the rarified ſpirits in ructus, or *windineſs,* the common effects of all fermented liquors. *Floyer on the Humours.*

(2.) Sena loſeth ſomewhat of its *windineſs* by decocting: and, generally, ſubtile or windy ſpirits are taken off by incenſion or evaporation. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

(3.) From this his modeſt and humble charity, virtues which rarely cohabit with the ſwelling *windineſs* of much knowledge, iſſued this. *Brerewood on Languages.*

Wi'nding. *n. ſ.* [from *wind.*] Flexure; meander.

It was the pleaſanteſt voyage in the world to follow the *windings* of this river Inn, through ſuch a variety of pleaſing ſcenes as the courſe of it naturally led us. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The ways of heav'n are dark and intricate;
Our underſtanding traces them in vain,
Nor ſees with how much art the *windings* run,
Nor where the regular confuſion ends. *Addiſon's Cato.*

Wi'ndingsheet. *n. ſ.* [*wind* and *ſheet.*] A ſheet in which the dead are enwrapped.

Theſe arms of mine ſhall be thy *windingſheet*;
My heart, ſweet boy, ſhall be thy ſepulchre;
For from my heart thine image ne'er ſhall go. *Shak. H. VI.*

The great *windingſheets,* that bury all things in oblivion, are deluges and earthquakes. *Bacon.*

The chaſte Penelope, having, as ſhe thought, loſt Ulyſſes at ſea, employed her time in preparing a *windingſheet* for Laertes, the father of her huſband. *Spectator.*

Wi'ndlass. *n. ſ.* [*wind* and *lace.*] 1. A handle by which a rope or lace is wrapped together round a cylinder. 2. A handle by which any thing is turned.

(2.) Thus do we of wiſdom and of reach,
With *windlaſſes,* and with aſſays of byas,
By indirections find directions out. *Shak. Hamlet.*

Wi'ndle. *n. ſ.* [from *To wind.*] A ſpindle. *Ainſw.*

Wi'ndmill. *n. ſ.* [*wind* and *mill.*] A mill turned by the wind.

We like Don Quixote do advance
Againſt a *windmill* our vain lance. *Waller.*

Such a ſailing chariot might be more conveniently framed with moveable ſails, whoſe force may be impreſſed from their motion, equivalent to thoſe in a *windmill.* *Wilkins.*

Windmills grind twice the quantity in an hour that watermills do. *Mortimer's Huſb.*

His fancy has made a giant of a *windmill,* and he's now engaging it. *F. Atterbury.*

Wi'ndow. *n. ſ.* [*vindue,* Daniſh. *Skinner* thinks it originally *wind-door.*] 1. An aperture in a building by which air and light are intromitted. 2. The frame of glaſs or any other materials that covers the aperture. 3. Lines croſſing each other. 4. An aperture reſembling a window.

(1.) Being one day at my *window* all alone,
Many ſtrange things happened me to ſee. *Spenſer.*

A fair view her *window* yields,
The town, the river, and the fields. *Waller.*

He through a little *window* caſt his ſight,
Though thick of bars that gave a ſcanty light;
But ev'n that glimmering ſerv'd him to deſcry
Th' inevitable charms of Emily. *Dryden.*

When you leave the *windows* open for air, leave books on the *window*-ſeat, that they may get air too. *Swift.*

(2.) To thee I do commend my watchful ſoul,
Ere I let fall the *windows* of mine eyes:
Sleeping or waking, oh defend me ſtill! *Shak. R. III.*

In the ſun's light, let into my darkened chamber through a ſmall round hole in my *window* ſhutter, at about ten or twelve feet from the *window,* I placed a lens. *Newt. Opt.*

(3.) The fav'rite that juſt begins to prattle,
Is very humourſome, and makes great clutter,
'Till he has *windows* on his bread and butter. *King.*

To **Wi'ndow.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To furniſh with windows. 2. To place at a window. 3. To break into openings.

(1.) Between theſe half columns above, the whole room was *windowed* round. *Wotton's Architecture.*

With pert flat eyes ſhe *window'd* well its head,
A brain of feathers, and a heart of lead. *Pope's Dunciad.*

(2.) Would'ſt thou be *window'd* in great Rome, and ſee
Thy maſter thus with pleacht arms, bending down
His corrigible neck, his face ſubdu'd
To penetrative ſhame? *Shak. Ant. and Cleo.*

(3.) Poor naked wretches, whereſoe'er you are,
That bide the pelting of this pitileſs ſtorm,
How ſhall your houſeleſs heads, and unfed ſides,
Your loop'd and *window'd* raggedneſs, defend you
From ſeaſons ſuch as theſe? *Shak. K. Lear.*

Wi'ndpipe. *n. ſ.* [*wind* and *pipe.*] The paſſage for the breath; the *aſpera arteria*

Let gallows gape for dogs, let man go free,
And let not hemp his *windpipe* ſuffocate. *Shak. H. V.*

The wezzon, rough artery, or *windpipe,* is a part inſervient to voice and reſpiration: thereby the air deſcendeth unto the lungs, and is communicated unto the heart. *Brown.*

The quacks of government, who ſat
At th' unregarded helm of ſtate,
Conſider'd timely how t' withdraw,
And ſave their *windpipes* from the law. *Hudibras.*

Becauſe continual reſpiration is neceſſary for the ſupport of our lives, the *windpipe* is made with annulary cartilages. *Ray.*

The *windpipe* divides itſelf into a great number of branches, called bronchia: theſe end in ſmall air-bladders, capable to be inflated by the admiſſion of air, and to ſubſide at the expulſion of it. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Wi'ndward. *adv.* [from *wind.*] Towards the wind.

Wi'ndy. *adj.* [from *wind.*] 1. Conſiſting of wind. 2. Next the wind. 3. Empty; airy. 4. Tempeſtuous; moleſted with wind. 5. Puffy; flatulent.

(1.) ——— See what ſhowers ariſe,
Blown with the *windy* tempeſt of my ſoul
Upon thy wounds, that kill mine eyes and heart. *Shak.*

Subtile or *windy* ſpirits are taken off by incenſion or evaporation. *Bacon.*

(2.) Lady, you have a merry heart.
——Yes, my lord, I thank it, poor fool,
It keeps on the *windy* ſide of care. *Shak.*

(3.) Why ſhould calamity be full of words?
——*Windy* attornies to their client woes,
Poor breathing orators of miſeries. *Shak. R. III.*

What *windy* joy this day had I conceiv'd,
Hopeful of his deliv'ry, which now proves
Abortive as the firſt-born bloom of Spring,
Nipt with the lagging rear of Winter's froſt! *Milton.*

Look, here's that *windy* applauſe, that poor tranſitory pleaſure, for which I was diſhonoured. *South.*

Of ev'ry nation, each illuſtrious name
Such toys as theſe have cheated into fame,
Exchanging ſolid quiet to obtain
The *windy* ſatisfaction of the brain. *Dryd. Juv.*

(4.) On this *windy* ſea of land the fiend
Walk'd up and down. *Milton.*

It is not bare agitation, but the ſediment at the bottom, that troubles and defiles the water; and when we ſee it *windy* and duſty, the wind does not make but only raiſe duſt. *South.*

(5.) In ſuch a *windy* colic, water is the beſt remedy after a ſurfeit of fruit. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

Wine. *n. ſ.* [ƿin, Saxon; *vinn,* Dutch.] 1. The fermented juice of the grape. 2. Preparations of vegetables by fermentations, called by the general name of *wines*, have quite different qualities from the plant; for no fruit, taken crude, has the intoxicating quality of *wine*. *Arbuthnot.*

(1.) The *wine* of life is drawn, and the mere lees
Is left this vault to brag of. *Shak. Macbeth.*

Do not fall in love with me;
For I am falſer than vows made in *wine*. *Shak.*

The increaſe of the vineyards for the *wine*-cellars. *Chron.*

Be not amongſt *wine*-bibbers, amongſt riotous eaters. *Proverbs.*

Thy garments like him that treadeth in the *wine*-fat. *Iſaiah.*

They took old ſacks upon their aſſes, and *wine*-bottles old and rent, and bound up. *Joſ.* ix. 4.

Where the *wine*-preſs is hard wrought, it yields a harſh *wine* that taſtes of the grape-ſtone. *Bacon.*

His troops on my ſtrong youth like torrents ruſht;
As in a *wine*-preſs, Judah's daughter cruſht. *Sandys.*

With large *wine*-offerings pour'd, and ſacred feaſt. *Milton.*

Shall I, to pleaſe another *wine*-ſprung mind,
Loſe all mine own? God hath giv'n me a meaſure,
Short of his canne and body: muſt I find
A pain in that, wherein he finds a pleaſure? *Herbert.*

The firſtlings of the flocks are doom'd to die;
Rich fragrant *wines* the cheering bowl ſupply. *Pope.*

If the hogſhead falls ſhort, the *wine*-cooper had not filled it in proper time. *Swift's Directions to the Butler.*

WING. *n. ſ.* [ᵹehpınᵹ, Saxon; *winge*, Daniſh.] 1. The limb of a bird by which ſhe flies. 2. A fan to winnow. 3. Flight; paſſage by the wing. 4. The motive or incitement of flight. 5. The ſide bodies of an army. 6. Any ſide piece.

(1.) As Venus' bird, the white ſwift lovely dove,
Doth on her *wings* her utmoſt ſwiftneſs prove,
Finding the gripe of falcon fierce not fur. *Sidney.*

——— Ignorance is the curſe of God,
Knowledge the *wing* wherewith we fly to heav'n. *Shak.*

An eagle ſtirreth up her neſt, ſpreadeth abroad her *wings*, taketh them, and beareth them on her wings. *Deut.* xxxii.

——— A ſpleenleſs wind ſo ſtretcht
Her *wings* to waft us, and ſo urg'd our keel. *Chapman.*

The prince of augurs, Helitherſes, roſe;
Preſcient he view'd th' aerial tracts, and drew
A ſure preſage from ev'ry *wing* that flew. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

(2.) *Wing*, cartnave, and buſhel, peck, ready at hand. *Tuſſer.*

(3.) Light thickens, and the crow
Makes *wing* to th' rooky wood:
Good things of day begin to droop and drowze,
While night's black agents to their prey do rouze. *Shak.*

——— Thy affections hold a *wing*
Quite from the flight of all thy anceſtors. *Shak. H. IV.*

I have purſued her as love hath purſued me, on the *wing* of all occaſions. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

While paſſion is upon the *wing*, and the man fully engaged in the proſecution of ſome unlawful object, no remedy or controul is to be expected from his reaſon. *South.*

You are too young your power to underſtand;
Lovers take *wing* upon the leaſt command. *Dryden.*

And ſtraight, with in-born vigour, on the *wing*,
Like mounting larks, to the new morning ſing. *Dryd.*

Then life is on the *wing*; then moſt ſhe ſinks,
When moſt ſhe ſeems reviv'd. *Smith's Phædra and Hippol.*

(4.) —— Fearful commenting
Is leaden ſervitor to dull delay;
Delay leads impotent and ſnail-pac'd beggary:
Then fiery expedition be my *wing*,
Jove's Mercury, and heralds for a king. *Shak. R. III.*

(5.) The footmen were Germans, to whom were joined as *wings* certain companies of Italians. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

——— The left *wing* put to flight,
The chiefs o'erborn, he ruſhes on the right. *Dryden.*

(6.) The plough proper for ſtiff clays is long, large, and broad, with a deep head and a ſquare earth-board, the coulter long and very little bending, with a very large *wing*. *Mortimer.*

To WING. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To furniſh with wings; to enable to fly. 2. To ſupply with ſide bodies.

(1.) ——— The ſpeed of gods
Time counts not, tho' with ſwifteſt minutes *wing'd*. *Milton.*

Who knows but he, whoſe hand the light'ning forms,
Who heaves old ocean, and who *wings* the ſtorms,
Pours fierce ambition in a Cæſar's mind,
Or turns young Ammon looſe to ſcourge mankind. *Pope.*

(2.) ——— We ourſelf will follow
In the main battle, which on either ſide
Shall be well *winged* with our chiefeſt horſe. *Shak. R. III.*

To WING. *v. n.* 1. To tranſport by flight. 2. To exert the power of flying.

(1.) ——— I, an old turtle,
Will *wing* me to ſome wither'd bough, and there
My mate, that's never to be found again,
Lament till I am loſt. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

(2.) Warm'd with more particles of heav'nly flame,
He *wing'd* his upward flight, and ſoar'd to fame;
The reſt remain'd below, a crowd without a name. *Dryden.*

Struck with the horrour of the ſight,
She turns her head, and *wings* her flight. *Prior.*

From the Meotis to the northern ſea,
The goddeſs *wings* her deſp'rate way. *Prior.*

WI'NGED. *adj.* [from *wing.*] 1. Furniſhed with wings; flying. 2. Swift; rapid.

(1.) And ſhall grace not find means, that finds her way,
The ſpeedieſt of thy *winged* meſſengers,
To viſit all thy creatures? *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

We can fear no force
But *winged* troops, or Pegaſean horſe. *Waller.*

The *winged* lion's not ſo fierce in fight,
As Lib'ri's hand preſents him to our ſight. *Waller.*

The cockney is ſurprized at many actions of the quadruped and *winged* animals in the fields. *Watts.*

(2.) —— Now we bear the king
Tow'rd Calais: grant him there, and there being ſeen,
Heave him away upon your *winged* thoughts
Athwart the ſea. *Shak. H. V.*

Hie, good ſir Michael, bear this ſealed brief
With *winged* haſte to the lord marſhal. *Shak. H. IV.*

WINGEDPEA'. *n. ſ.* [*ochrus*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

WI'NGSHELL. *n. ſ.* [*wing* and *ſhell.*] The ſhell that covers the wing of inſects.

The long ſhelled goat-chaffer is above an inch long, and the *wingſhells* of themſelves an inch, and half an inch broad; ſo deep as to come down below the belly on both ſides. *Grew.*

WI'NGY. *adj.* [from *wing.*] Having wings; reſembling wings.

They ſpring together out, and ſwiftly bear
The flying youth through clouds and yielding air;
With *wingy* ſpeed outſtrip the eaſtern wind,
And leave the breezes of the morn behind. *Addiſon.*

To WINK. *v. n.* [ƿincian, Saxon; *wincken*, Dutch.] 1. To ſhut the eyes. 2. To hint, or direct by the motion of the eyelids. 3. To cloſe and exclude the light. 4. To connive; to ſeem not to ſee; to tolerate. 5. To be dim.

(1.) Let's ſee thine eyes; *wink* now, now open them:
In my opinion, yet, thou ſee'ſt not well. *Shak. H. VI.*

They're fairies; he that ſpeaks to them ſhall die:
I'll *wink* and couch; no man their ſports muſt eye. *Shakeſpeare.*

——— His falſe cunning
Taught him to face me out of his acquaintance,
And grew a twenty years removed thing,
While one would *wink*. *Shak. T. Night.*

He with great imagination,
Proper to madmen, led his pow'rs to death,
And, *winking*, leap'd into deſtruction. *Shak. H. IV.*

In deſpite of all this, he runs fooliſhly into his ſin and ruin, merely becauſe he *winks* hard, and ruſhes violently like a horſe into the battle. *Taylor.*

The Scripture repreſents wicked men as without underſtanding; not that they are deſtitute of the natural faculty; they are not blind, but they *wink*. *Tillotſon.*

If any about them ſhould make them think there is any difference between being in the dark and *winking*, get it out of their minds. *Locke.*

(2.) You ſaw my maſter *wink* and laugh upon you. *Shakeſpeare.*

Send him a ſpoon when he wants a knife: *wink* at the footman to leave him without a plate. *Swift.*

(3.) While Hermes pip'd and ſung, and told his tale,
The keeper's *winking* eyes began to fail,
And drowſy ſlumber on the lids to creep,
'Till all the watchmen was at length aſleep. *Dryden.*

When you ſhoot, and ſhut one eye,
You cannot think he would deny
To lend the t'other friendly aid,
Or *wink*, as coward, and afraid. *Prior.*

(4.) They be better content with one that will *wink* at their faults, than with him that will reprove them. *Whitgifte.*

I, for *winking* at your diſcords too,
Have loſt a brace of kinſmen. *Shak. Rom. and Jul.*

Let not night ſee my black and deep deſires;
The eye *wink* at the hand! *Shak. Macbeth.*

The king gave him great gifts, and *winked* at the great ſpoil of Boſworth-field, which came almoſt wholly to this man's hands. *Bacon's H. VII.*

Let us not write at a looſe rambling rate,
In hope the world will *wink* at all our faults. *Roſcommon.*

Obſtinacy cannot be *winked* at, but muſt be ſubdued. *Locke.*

Cato is ſtern, and awful as a god:
He knows not how to *wink* at human frailty,
Or pardon weakneſs that he never felt. *Addiſon's Cato.*

(5.) The ſullen tyrant ſlept not all the night,
But, lonely walking by a *winking* light,
Sobb'd, wept and groan'd, and beat his wither'd breaſt. *Dryden.*

WINK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Act of cloſing the eye. 2. A hint given by motion of the eye.

(1.) ——— You doing thus,
To the perpetual *wink* for ay might put
This ancient moral. *Shak. Tempeſt.*

At every *wink* of an eye ſome new grace will be born. *Shakeſpeare.*

Since I receiv'd command to do this buſineſs,
I have not ſlept one *wink*. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

The beams ſo reverend and ſtrong,
Do'ſt thou not think
I could eclipſe and cloud them with a *wink*,
But that I would not loſe her ſight ſo long? *Donne.*

It raged ſo all night, that I could not ſleep a *wink*. *Temple.*

Not write! but then I think;
And for my ſoul I cannot ſleep a *wink*. *Pope.*

(2.) Her *wink* each bold attempt forbids. *Sidney.*

The ſtockjobber thus from 'Change-alley goes down,
And tips you the freeman a *wink*;
Let me have but your vote to ſerve for the town,
And here is a guinea to drink. *Swift.*

WI'NKER. *n. ſ.* [from *wink.*] One who winks.

A ſet of nodders, *winkers*, and whiſperers, whoſe buſineſs is to ſtrangle all others offspring of wit in their birth. *Pope.*

WI'NKINGLY. *adv.* [from *winking.*] With the eye almoſt cloſed.

If one beholdeth the light, he vieweth it *winkingly*, as thoſe do that are purblind; but if any thing that is black, he looketh upon it with a broad and full eye. *Peacham on Drawing.*

WI'NNER. *n. ſ.* [from *win.*] One who wins.

A gameſter, having loſt all, borroweth of his next fellow-gameſter ſomewhat to maintain play; which he ſetting unto him again, ſhortly winneth all from the *winner*. *Spenſer.*

——— Go together,
You precious *winners* all; your exultation
Partake to every one. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

Beſhrew the *winners*; for they play'd me falſe. *Shakeſpeare.*

Whether the *winner* laughs or no, the loſer will complain; and rather than quarrel with his own ſkill, will do it at the dice. *Temple.*

WI'NNING. *participial adj.* [from *win.*] Attractive; charming.

——— Yet leſs fair,
Leſs *winning* ſoft, leſs amiably mild,
Than that ſmooth wat'ry image. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

——— On her, as queen,
A pomp of *winning* graces waited ſtill;
And from about her ſhot darts of deſire
Into all eyes, to wiſh her ſtill in ſight. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

——— Cato's ſoul
Shines out in every thing ſhe acts or ſpeaks,
While *winning* mildneſs and attractive ſmiles
Dwell in her looks, and with becoming grace
Soften the rigour of her father's virtues. *Addiſon.*

WI'NNING. *n. ſ.* [from *win.*] The ſum won.

A ſimile in one of Congreve's prologues compares a writer to a buttering gameſter, that ſtakes all his *winnings* upon every caſt; ſo that if he loſes the laſt throw, he is ſure to be undone. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

To **WI'NNOW.** *v. a.* [ƿinꝺƿian, Saxon; *evanno*, Latin.] 1. To ſeparate by means of the wind; to part the grain from the chaff. 2. To fan; to beat as with wings. 3. To ſift; to examine. 4. To ſeparate; to part.

(1.) Were our royal faith martyrs in love,
We ſhall be *winnow'd* with ſo rough a wind,
That even our corn ſhall ſeem as light as chaff,
And good from bad find no partition. *Shak. H. IV.*

In the ſun your golden grain diſplay,
And thraſh it out and *winnow* it by day. *Dryd. Virgil.*

(2.) Now on the polar winds, then with quick fan
Winnows the buxome air. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

(3.) *Winnow* well this thought, and you ſhall find
'Tis light as chaff that flies before the wind. *Dryden.*

(4.) ——— Bitter torture ſhall
Winnow the truth from falſehood. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

To **WI'NNOW.** *v. n.* To part corn from chaff.

Winnow not with every wind, and go not into every way. *Eccluſ. v. 9.*

WI'NNOWER. *n. ſ.* [from *winnow.*] He who winnows.

WI'NTER. *n. ſ.* [ƿinꞇeꞃ, Saxon; *winter*, Daniſh, German, and Dutch.] The cold ſeaſon of the year.

Though he were already ſtept into the *winter* of his age, he found himſelf warm in thoſe deſires, which were in his ſon far more excuſeable. *Sidney.*

After Summer evermore ſucceeds
The barren *Winter* with his nipping cold. *Shak. H. VI.*

A woman's ſtory at a *Winter*'s fire. *Shak. Macbeth.*

He hath bought a pair of caſt lips of Diana: a nun of *Winter*'s ſiſterhood kiſſes not more religiouſly; the very ice of chaſtity is in them. *Shak. As you like it.*

The two beneath the diſtant poles complain
Of endleſs *Winter* and perpetual rain. *Dryden.*

Lieſt thou aſleep beneath thoſe hills of ſnow?
Stretch out thy lazy limbs; awake, awake,
And *Winter* from thy furry mantle ſhake. *Dryden.*

Suppoſe our poet was your foe before,
Yet now, the bus'neſs of the field is o'er,

'Tis time to let your civil wars alone,
When troops are into *Winter*-quarters gone. *Dryden.*

He that makes no reflections on what he reads, only loads his mind with a rhapſody of tales, fit in *Winter*-nights for the entertainment of others. *Locke.*

Stern *Winter* ſmiles on that auſpicious clime,
The fields are florid with unfading prime. *Pope.*

To define *Winter*, I conſider firſt wherein it agrees with Summer, Spring, Autumn, and I find they are all ſeaſons of the year; therefore a ſeaſon of the year is a genus: then I obſerved wherein it differs from theſe, and that is in the ſhortneſs of the days; therefore this may be called its ſpecial nature, or difference: then, by joining theſe together, I make a definition, *Winter* is that ſeaſon of the year wherein the days are ſhorteſt. *Watts's Logick.*

To WI'NTER. *v. n* [from the noun.] To paſs the Winter.

The fowls ſhall ſummer upon them, and all the beaſts of the earth ſhall *winter* upon them. *Iſ.* xviii. 6.

Becauſe the haven was not commodious to *winter* in, the more part adviſed to depart. *Acts*, xxvii. 12.

To WI'NTER. *v. a.* To feed or manage in the Winter.

The cattle generally ſold for ſlaughter within, or exportation abroad, had never been handled or *wintered* at handmeat. *Temple.*

Young lean cattle may by their growth pay for their *wintering*, and ſo be ready to fat next Summer. *Mortimer.*

WINTER is often uſed in compoſition.

The king ſat in the *winter*-houſe, and there was a fire burning before him. *Jer.* xxxvi. 22.

If in November and December they fallow, 'tis called a *Winter*-fallowing. *Mortimer.*

Shred it very ſmall with thyme, ſweet margarome, and a little *Winter*-ſavoury. *Walton's Angler.*

WI'NTERBEATEN. *adj.* [*Winter* and *beat.*] Haraſſed by ſevere weather.

He compareth his careful caſe to the ſad ſeaſon of the year, to the froſty ground, to the frozen trees, and to his own *winter-beaten* flocke. *Spenſer.*

WI'NTERCHERRY. *n. ſ.* [*alkekenge.*] A plant. The fruit is about the bigneſs of a cherry, and incloſed in the cup of the flower, which ſwells over it in form of a bladder. *Miller.*

WI'NTERCITRON. *n. ſ.* A ſort of pear.

WI'NTERGREEN. *n. ſ.* [*pyrola*, Latin] A plant. *Miller.*

WI'NTERLY. *adj.* [*Winter* and *like.*] Such as is ſuitable to Winter; of a wintry kind.

—— If't be Summer news,
Smile to't before; if *winterly*, thou need'ſt
But keep that count'nance ſtill. *Shak. Cymbeline.*

WI'NTRY. *adj.* [from *Winter.*] Brumal; hyemal; ſuitable to Winter.

He ſaw the Trojan fleet diſpers'd, diſtreſs'd
By ſtormy winds, and *wintry* heav'n oppreſs'd. *Dryd.*

WI'NY. *adj.* [from *wine.*] Having the taſte or qualities of wine.

Set cucumbers among muſkmelons, and ſee whether the melons will not be more *winy*, and better taſted. *Bacon.*

To WIPE. *v. a.* [ƿipan, Saxon.] 1. To cleanſe by rubbing with ſomething ſoft. 2. To take away by terſion. 3. To ſtrike off gently. 4. To clear away. 5. [*Emungo.*] To cheat; to defraud. 6. *To* WIPE *out.* To efface.

(1.) ———— Such a handkerchief,
I'm ſure it was your wife's, did I to-day
See Caſſio *wipe* his beard with. *Shak. Othello.*

———— See a gentle tear let fall
From either eye, and *wip'd* them with her hair. *Milton.*

Then with her veſt the wound ſhe *wipes* and dries. *Denham.*

(2.) Calumniate ſtoutly; for though we *wipe* away with never ſo much care the dirt thrown at us, there will be left ſome ſulliage behind. *Decay of Piety.*

(3.) Let me *wipe* off this honourable dew,
That ſilverly doth progreſs on thy cheeks. *Shak.*

Some natural tears they dropp'd, but *wip'd* them ſoon. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*

A young man, having ſuffered many tortures, eſcaped with life, and told his fellow Chriſtians, that the pain of them had been rendered tolerable by the preſence of an angel, who ſtood by him, and wiped off the tears and ſweat. *Addiſon.*

(4.) Macduff, this noble paſſion,
Child of integrity, hath from my ſoul
Wip'd the black ſcruples; reconcil'd my thoughts
To thy good truth and honour. *Shak. Macbeth.*

(5.) The next bordering lords commonly incroach one upon another, as one is ſtronger, or lie ſtill in wait to *wipe* them out of their lands. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

(6.) This blot, that they object againſt your houſe,
Shall be *wip'd* out in the next parliament. *Shak. H.* VI.

As thou lov'ſt me, Camillo, *wipe* not *out* the reſt of thy ſervices by leaving me now. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

Take one in whom decrepid old age has blotted out the memory of his paſt knowledge, and clearly *wiped out* the ideas his mind was formerly ſtored with, and ſtopped up all the paſſages for new ones to enter; or if there be ſome of the inlets yet left open, the impreſſions made are ſcarce perceived. *Locke.*

WIPE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. An act of cleanſing. 2. A blow; a ſtroke; a jeer; a gybe; a ſarcaſm. 3. [*Vanellus.*] A bird. *Ainſw.*

(2.) To ſtateſmen would you give a *wipe*,
You print it in Italick type:
When letters are in vulgar ſhapes,
'Tis ten to one the wit eſcapes;
But when in capitals expreſt,
The dulleſt reader ſmokes the jeſt. *Swift.*

WI'PER. *n. ſ.* [from *wipe*] An inſtrument or perſon by which any thing is wiped.

The maids and their makes,
At dancing and wakes,
Had their napkins and poſies,
And the *wipers* for their noſes. *Ben. Johnſon.*

WIRE. *n. ſ.* [*virer*, French, to draw round. *Skinner.*] Metal drawn into ſlender threads.

Tane was the damſel; and without remorſe
The king condemn'd her, guiltleſs, to the fire:
Her vail and mantle pluckt they off by force,
And bound her tender arms in twiſted *wire*. *Fairfax.*

Thou ſhalt be whipt with *wire*, and ſtew'd in brine,
Smarting in ling'ring pickle. *Shak. Ant. and Cleo.*

The ſoldier, that man of iron,
Whom ribs of horror all environ,
That's ſtrong with *wire* inſtead of veins,
In whoſe embraces you're in chains. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

And the cherubick hoſt, in thouſand quires,
Touch their immortal harps of golden *wires*. *Milton.*

Some roll a mighty ſtone, ſome laid along,
And, bound with burning *wires*, on ſpokes of wheels are hung. *Dryd. Æneid.*

To WI'REDRAW. *v. a.* [*wire* and *draw.*] 1. To ſpin into wire. 2. To draw out into length. 3. To draw by art or violence.

(2.) A fluid moving through a flexible canal, when ſmall, by its friction will naturally lengthen, and *wiredraw* the ſides of the canal, according to the direction of its axis. *Arbuthnot.*

(3.) I have been wrongfully accuſed, and my ſenſe *wiredrawn* into blaſphemy. *Dryden.*

WI'REDRAWER. *n. ſ.* [*wire* and *draw.*] One who ſpins wire.

Thoſe who have need of unmixed ſilver, as gilders and *wiredrawers*, muſt, beſides an equal weight of ſilver mixed with other metals, give an overplus to reward the refiner's ſkill. *Locke.*

To WIS. *v. a.* pret. and part. paſſ. *wiſt.* [*wiſſen*, German; *wyſen*, Dutch.] To think; to imagine. Obſolete.

Thus proud and fierce, unto the hearts he ſtept
Of them poor ſouls; and cutting reaſon's reins,
Made them his own before they had it *wiſt.* *Sidney.*

—When Mammon ſaw his purpoſe miſt,
Him to entrap unwares, another way he *wiſt.* *Spenſer.*

This book, adviſedly read and diligently followed but one year at home, would do a young gentleman more good, I *wiſs*, than three years travel abroad. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

—— There be fools alive, I *wis*,
Silver'd o'er; and ſo was this. *Shak.*

—— Marry with a king,
A batchelor, a handſome ſtrippling too,
I *wis* your grandam had a worſer match. *Shak. Rich.* III.

When for more worlds the Macedonian cry'd,
He *wiſt* not Thetys in her lap did hide
Another yet, a world reſerv'd for you,
To make more great than that he did ſubdue. *Waller.*

WI'SDOM. *n. ſ.* [ƿiſdom, Saxon; *wiiſdom*, Daniſh.] 1. Sapience; the power of judging rightly; the knowledge of divine and human things. 2. Prudence; ſkill in affairs; judicious conduct.

(1.) That which moveth God to work is goodneſs, and that which ordereth his work is *wiſdom*, and that which perfecteth his work is power. *Hooker.*

As from ſenſes reaſon's work doth ſpring,
So many reaſons underſtanding gain,
And many underſtandings knowledge bring,
And by much knowledge *wiſdom* we obtain. *Davies.*

Wiſdom is that which makes men judge what are the beſt ends, and what the beſt means to attain them, and gives a man advantage of counſel and direction. *Temple.*

As ſcience is properly that knowledge which relateth to the eſſences of things, ſo *wiſdom* to their operations. *Grew's Coſmology.*

O ſacred ſolitude! divine retreat!
Choice of the prudent! envy of the great!
By thy pure ſtream, or in the waving ſhade,
We court fair *wiſdom*, that celeſtial Maid. *Young.*

(2.) ———— 'Tis much he dares,
And to that dauntleſs temper of his mind,
He hath a *wiſdom* that doth guide his valour
To act in ſafety. *Shak. Macbeth.*

Wiſdom and fortune combating together,
If that the former dare but what it can,
No chance may ſhake it. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

WISE. *adj.* [ƿiſ, Saxon; *wiis*, Dutch and Daniſh.] 1. Sapient; judging rightly; having much knowledge. 2. Judicious; prudent; practically knowing. 3. Skilful; dexterous. 4. Skilled in hidden arts: a ſenſe ſomewhat ironical. 5. Grave; becoming a wiſe man.

(1.) Heav'n is for thee too high; be lowly *wiſe*. *Milton.*

All the writings of the ancient Goths were compoſed in verſe, which were called runes, or viiſes, and from thence the term of *wiſe* came. *Temple.*

———— Since the floods demand
For their deſcent a prone and ſinking land:
Does not this due declivity declare,
A *wiſe* director's providential care? *Blackmore.*

The *wiſeſt* and beſt men in all ages, have lived up to the religion of their country, when they ſaw nothing in it oppoſite to morality. *Addiſon.*

(2.) There were ten virgins, five of them were *wiſe*, and five were fooliſh. *Matthew.*

I would have you *wiſe* unto that which is good, and ſimple concerning evil. *Rom.* xvi. 19.

The young and gay declining, Alma flies
At nobler game, the mighty and the *wiſe*:
By nature more an eagle than a dove,
She impiouſly prefers the world to love. *Young.*

(3.) Speak unto all that are *wiſe*-hearted, whom I have filled with the ſpirit of wiſdom, that they may make Aaron's garments. *Exod.* xxviii. 3.

Do we count him a *wiſe* man, who is *wiſe* in any thing but his own proper profeſſion and employment, and *wiſe* for every body but himſelf? *Tillotſon.*

They are *wiſe* to do evil, but to do good they have no knowledge. *Jer.* iv. 22.

(4.) There was an old fat woman even now with me.——
—Pray, was't not the *wiſe* woman of Brainford? *Shak.*

(5.) One eminent in *wiſe* deport ſpake much. *Milton.*

It muſt be a *wiſe* Being that is the cauſe of thoſe *wiſe* effects. *Wilkins.*

WISE. *n. ſ.* [ƿiſe, Saxon; *wyſe*, Dutch; *weiſe*, German; *guiſe*, Fr. *guiſa*, Italian.] Manner; way of being or acting. This word, in the modern dialect, is often corrupted into *ways.*

This ſong ſhe ſings in moſt commanding *wiſe*;
Come, ſhepherd's boy, let now thy heart be bow'd
To make itſelf to my leaſt look a ſlave. *Sidney.*

Ere we farther paſs, I will deviſe
A paſſport for us both, in fitteſt *wiſe*. *Spenſer.*

On this *wiſe* ye ſhall bleſs Iſrael. *Numb.* vi. 23.

The lovers ſtanding in this doleful *wiſe*,
A warrior bold approached. *Fairfax.*

With foam upon thy lips, and ſparkling eyes,
Thou ſay'ſt and do'ſt in ſuch outrageous *wiſe*,
That mad Oreſtes, if he ſaw the ſhow,
Wou'd ſwear thou wert the madder of the two. *Dryden.*

'Tis in no *wiſe* ſtrange that ſuch a one ſhould believe, that things were blindly ſhuffled. *Woodward.*

WISEA'CRE. *n. ſ.* [It was anciently written *wiſeſegger*, as the Dutch *wiſeggher*, a ſoothſayer.] 1. A wiſe, or ſententious man. Obſolete. 2. A fool; a dunce.

(2.) Why, ſays a *wiſeacre* that ſat by him, were I as the king of France, I would ſcorn to take part with footmen. *Addiſon.*

WI'SELY. *adv.* [from *wiſe.*] Judiciouſly; prudently.

If thou covet death, as utmoſt end
Of miſery; ſo thinking to evade
The penalty pronounc'd; doubt not God
Hath *wiſelier* arm'd his vengeful ire. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

He ſits like diſcontented Damocles,
When by the ſportive tyrant *wiſely* ſhown,
The dangerous pleaſure of a flatter'd throne. *Dryden.*

Admitting their principles to be true, they act *wiſely*: they keep their end, evil as it is, ſteadily in view. *Rogers.*

The doctors, tender of their fame,
Wiſely on me lay all the blame:
We muſt confeſs his caſe was nice,
But he wou'd never take advice. *Swift.*

WI'SENESS. *n. ſ.* [from *wiſe.*] Wiſdom; ſapience. Obſolete.

No leſs deſerveth his wittineſs in deviſing, his pithineſs in uttering, his paſtoral rudeneſs, and his moral *wiſeneſs*. *Spenſer.*

To WISH. *v. n.* [ƿiſcan, Saxon.] 1. To have ſtrong deſire; to long. 2. To be diſpoſed, or inclined. 3. It has a ſlight ſignification of hope, or fear.

(1.) The ſun beat upon the head of Jonah, that he fainted, and *wiſhed* in himſelf to die. *Jonah*, iv. 8.

If all the year were playing holidays,
To ſport would be as tedious as to work;
But when they ſeldom come, they *wiſht* for come. *Shakeſp.*

They have more than heart could *wiſh*. *Pſ.* lxxiii. 7.

———— Eve,
With lowlineſs majeſtick from her ſeat,

And grace, that won who ſaw to *wiſh* her ſtay,
Roſe, and went forth. *Milton.*

There are ſhips prepar'd by my command,
That ſhall convey you to the *wiſht*-for port. *Addiſon's Cato.*

That Noah or Janus underſtood navigation, may be very well ſupported by his image found upon the firſt Roman coins. One ſide was ſtampt with a Janus bifrons, and the other with a roſtrum, or prow of a ſhip. This is as good an argument as an antiquary could *wiſh* for. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

And much he *wiſh'd*, but durſt not aſk to part. *Parnel.*

(2.) Thoſe potentates, who do not *wiſh* well to his affairs, have ſhewn reſpect to his perſonal character. *Addiſon.*

(3.) I *wiſh* it may not prove ſome ominous foretoken of misfortune, to have met with ſuch a miſer as I am. *Sidney.*

To WISH. *v. a.* 1. To deſire; to long for. 2. To recommend by wiſhing. 3. To imprecate. 4. To aſk.

(1.) He was fain to pull him out by the heels, and ſhew him the beaſt as dead as he could *wiſh* it. *Sidney.*

(2.) Had I as many ſons as I have heirs,
I would not *wiſh* them to a fairer death. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

(3.) If heavens have any grievous plague in ſtore,
Exceeding thoſe that I can *wiſh* upon thee;
O let them keep it till thy ſins be ripe,
And then hurl down their indignation. *Shakeſp. R. III.*

(4.) Digby ſhould find the beſt way to make Antrim communicate the affair to him, and to *wiſh* his aſſiſtance. *Clarendon.*

WISH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Longing deſire. 2. Thing deſired. 3. Deſire expreſſed.

(1.) ——— To his *wiſh*,
Beyond his hope, Eve ſeparate he ſpies. *Milton.*

A *wiſh* is properly the deſire of a man ſitting or lying ſtill; but an act of the will, is a man of buſineſs vigorouſly going about his work. *South's Sermons.*

(2.) What next I bring ſhall pleaſe thee; be aſſur'd,
Thy likeneſs, thy fit help, thy other ſelf,
Thy *wiſh*, exactly to thy heart's deſire. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

(3.) Shame come to Romeo!——
—Bliſter'd be thy tongue
For ſuch a *wiſh*. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

I admire your whig-principles of reſiſtance in the ſpirit of the Barcelonians: I join in your *wiſh* for them. *Pope.*

WI'SHEDLY. *adv.* [from *wiſhed*.] According to deſire. Not uſed.

What could have happened unto him more *wiſhedly*, than with his great honour to keep the town ſtill. *Knolles.*

WI'SHER. *n. ſ.* [from *wiſh*.] 1. One who longs. 2. One who expreſſes wiſhes.

Wiſhers and woulders are never good houſeholders. *Prov.*

With half that wiſh, the *wiſher*'s eyes be preſs'd.
Shakeſpeare.

WI'SHFUL. *adj.* [from *wiſh* and *full*.] 1. Longing; ſhowing deſire. 2. Deſirable; exciting wiſhes.

(1.) From Scotland am I ſtol'n ev'n of pure love,
To greet mine own land with my *wiſhful* ſight. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) Nor could I ſee a ſoile where ere I came,
More ſweete and *wiſhfull*. *Chapman.*

WI'SHFULLY. *adv.* [from *wiſhful*.] Earneſtly; with longing.

WI'SKET. *n. ſ.* A baſket. *Ainſworth.*

WISP. *n. ſ.* [*wiſp*, Swediſh, and old Dutch.] A ſmall bundle, as of hay or ſtraw.

A *wiſp* of ſtraw for a ballad. *Shakeſp.*

A gentleman would faſt five days, without meat, bread, or drink; but the ſame uſed to have continually a great *wiſp* of herbs that he ſmelled on: and amongſt thoſe, ſome eſculent herb of ſtrong ſcent, as onions. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Jews, who their whole wealth can lay
In a ſmall baſket, on a *wiſp* of hay. *Dryden.*

WIST. pret. and part. of *wis*.

WI'STFUL. *adj.* 1. Attentive; earneſt; full of thought. 2. It is uſed by *Swift*, as it ſeems, for *wiſhful*; though it may mean earneſt, eager.

(1.) Why, Grubbinel, doſt thou ſo *wiſtful* ſeem?
There's ſorrow in thy look. *Gay's Paſtorals.*

(2.) Lifting up one of my ſaſhes, I caſt many a *wiſtful* melancholy look towards the ſea. *Swift.*

WI'STFULLY. *adv.* [from *wiſtful*.] Attentively; earneſtly.

With that he fell again to pry
Through perſpective more *wiſtfully*. *Hudibras.*

WI'STLY *adv.* [from *wis*.] Attentively; earneſtly.

Speaking it, he *wiſtly* look'd on me;
As who ſhall ſay,—I would thou wert the man. *Shakeſp.*

To WIT. *v. n.* [ƿitan, Saxon.] To know. This word is now only uſed in the phraſe *to wit*; that is to ſay.

There is an officer, to *wit*, the ſheriff of the ſhire, whoſe office it is, to walk up and down his bailiwick. *Spenſer.*

Yet are theſe feet, whoſe ſtrengthleſs ſtay is numb,
Unable to ſupport this lump of clay,
Swift-winged with deſire to get a grave:
As *witting*, I no other comfort have. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

WIT. *n. ſ.* [ȝeƿit, Saxon; from ƿitan, to know.] 1. The powers of the mind; the mental faculties; the intellects. This is the original ſignification. 2. Imagination; quickneſs of fancy. 3. Sentiments produced by quickneſs of fancy; or by genius: the effect of wit. 4. A man of fancy. 5. A man of genius. 6. Senſe; judgment. 7. Faculty of the mind. 8. [In the plural.] Soundneſs of underſtanding; intellect not crazed; ſound mind. 9. Contrivance; ſtratagem; power of expedients; invention; ingenuity.

(1.) Who would ſet his *wit* to ſo fooliſh a bird. *Shakeſp.*

The king your father was reputed for
A prince moſt prudent, of an excellent
And unmatch'd *wit* and judgment. *Shakeſp. Hen. VIII.*

Will puts in practice what the *wit* deviſeth:
Will ever acts, and *wit* contemplates ſtill:
And as from *wit* the power of wiſdom riſeth,
All other virtues daughters are of will.
Will is the prince, and *wit* the counſellor,
Which doth for common good in council ſit;
And when *wit* is reſolv'd, will lends her power
To execute what is adviſ'd by *wit*. *Davies on Ireland.*

For *wit* and pow'r, their laſt endeavours bend
T' outſhine each other. *Dryden.*

(2.) They never meet, but there's a ſkirmiſh of *wit* between them.

—Alas, in our laſt conflict four of his five *wits* went halting off, and now is the whole man govern'd by one. *Shakeſp.*

Lewd, ſhallow, hair-brain'd huffs, make atheiſm and contempt of religion, the only badge and character of *wit*. *South.*

And though a tun in thy large bulk be writ,
Yet thou art but a kilderkin of *wit*. *Dryden.*

Wit lying moſt in the aſſemblage of ideas, and putting thoſe together with quickneſs and variety, wherein can be found any reſemblance, or congruity, thereby to make up pleaſant pictures in the fancy. Judgment, on the contrary, lies in ſeparating carefully one from another, ideas, wherein can be found the leaſt difference, thereby to avoid being miſled by ſimilitude. *Locke.*

Cou'd any but a knowing prudent cauſe
Begin ſuch motions, and aſſign ſuch laws?
If the great mind had form'd a different frame,
Might not your wanton *wit* the ſyſtem blame. *Blackmore.*

(3.) All ſorts of men take a pleaſure to gird at me. The brain of this fooliſh compounded clay, man, is not able to invent any thing that tends more to laughter, than what I invent, and is invented on me. I am not only witty in myſelf, but the cauſe that *wit* is in other men. *Shakeſp.*

His works become the frippery of *wit*. *Ben. Johnſon.*

The Romans made thoſe times the ſtandard of their *wit*, when they ſubdu'd the world. *Spratt.*

The definition of *wit* is only this; that it is a property of thoughts and words; or, in other terms, thoughts and words elegantly adapted to the ſubject. *Dryden.*

Let a lord once but own the happy lines;
How the *wit* brightens, and the ſtyle refines. *Pope.*

(4.) Intemperate *wits* will ſpare neither friend nor foe; and make themſelves the common enemies of mankind. *L'Eſtrange.*

A poet, being too witty himſelf, could draw nothing but *wits* in a comedy: even his fools were infected with the diſeaſe of their author. *Dryden.*

To tell them wou'd a hundred tongues require;
Or one vain *wit*'s, that might a hundred tire. *Pope.*

(5.) Hence 'tis a *wit*, the greateſt word of fame,
Grows ſuch a common name;
And *wits* by our creation they become;
Juſt ſo as titular biſhops made at Rome:
'Tis not a rule, 'tis not a jeſt,
Admir'd with laughter at a feaſt,
Nor florid talk which can that title gain,
The proofs of wit for ever muſt remain. *Cowley.*

Searching *wits*, of more mechanick parts;
Who grac'd their age with new invented arts:
Thoſe who to worth their bounty did extend,
And thoſe who knew that bounty to commend. *Dryden.*

How vain that ſecond life in others breath?
Th' eſtate which *wits* inherit after death;
Eaſe, health, and life, for this they muſt reſign,
Unſure the tenure, but how vaſt the fine!
The great man's curſe, without the gain endure;
Be envy'd, wretched; and be flatter'd poor. *Pope.*

Nought but a genius can a genius fit;
A *wit* herſelf, Amelia weds a *wit*. *Young.*

(6.) Strong was their plot,
Their practice cloſe, their faith ſuſpected not;
Their ſtates far off, and they of wary *wit*. *Daniel.*

Come, leave the loathed ſtage,
And this more loathſome age;
Where pride and impudence in faction knit,
Uſurp the chair of *wit*. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Though his youthful blood be fir'd with wine,
He wants not *wit* the danger to decline. *Dryden.*

(7.) If our *wits* run the wild-gooſe chace, I have done; for thou haſt more of the wild-gooſe in one of thy *wits*, than I have in my whole five. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*

(8.) ——— I had a ſon
Now outlaw'd from my blood; he ſought my life:
The grief hath craz'd my *wits*. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

Are his *wits* ſafe? is he not light of brain? *Shakeſp.*

Sound ſleep cometh of moderate eating; he riſeth early, and his *wits* are with him: but the pain of watching, and choler, and pangs of the belly, are with an unſatiable man. *Eccluſ.* xxxi. 20.

No man in his *wits* can make any doubt, whether there be ſuch things as motion, and ſenſation and continuity of bodies. *Wilkins.*

Wickedneſs is voluntary frenzy, and every ſinner does more extravagant things than any man that is crazed, and out of his *wits*, only that he knows better what he does. *Tillotſon.*

No man in his *wits* can ſeriouſly think that his own ſoul hath exiſted from all eternity. *Bentley.*

(9.) How can it chuſe but bring the ſimple to their *wits* end? how can it chuſe but vex and amaze them. *Hooker.*

I was like to be apprehended for the witch of Brainford; but that my admirable dexterity of *wit*, counterfeiting the action of an old woman, delivered me. *Shakeſp.*

Sleights from his *wit* and ſubtlety proceed. *Milton.*

The neighbourhood were at their *wits* end, to conſider what would be the iſſue. *L'Eſtrange.*

Wi'tcraft. *n. ſ.* [*wit* and *craft.*] Contrivance; invention. Obſolete.

He was no body that could not hammer out of his name an invention by this *witcraft*, and picture it accordingly. *Camden's Remains.*

Wi'tcracker. *n. ſ.* [*wit* and *cracker.*] A joker; one who breaks a jeſt.

A college of *witcrackers* cannot flout me out of my humour; doſt thou think I care for a ſatire or an epigram. *Shakeſp.*

Wi'tworm. *n. ſ.* [*wit* and *worm.*] One that feeds on wit; a canker of wit.

Thus to come forth ſo ſuddenly a *witworm*. *B. Johnſon.*

WITCH. *n. ſ.* [ƿicce, Saxon.] 1. A woman given to unlawful arts. 2. [From ƿic, Saxon.] A winding ſinuous bank.

(1.) Wiſe judges have preſcribed, that men may not raſhly believe the confeſſions of *witches*, nor the evidence againſt them. For the *witches* themſelves are imaginative; and people are credulous, and ready to impute accidents to witchcraft. *Bacon.*

View the ruder *witch*, the conjurer by root, and has ſhe not ſtore of ignorance, and zeal of miſchief. *Holyday.*

—— The night-hag comes to dance
With Lapland *witches*, while the lab'ring moon
Eclipſes at their charms. *Milton.*

When I conſider whether there are ſuch perſons as *witches*, my mind is divided: I believe in general that there is ſuch a thing as witchcraft, but can give no credit to any particular inſtance of it. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

(2.) Leave me thoſe hills where harbrough nis to ſee;
Nor holy buſh, nor briar, nor winding *witch*. *Spenſer.*

To **Witch.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bewitch; to enchant.

Me ill beſits, that in der-doing arms,
And honour's ſuit my vowed days do ſpend,
Unto thy bounteous baits, and pleaſing charms,
With which weak men thou *witcheſt* to attend. *Spenſer.*

'Tis now the very *witching* time of night,
When church-yards yawn. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

I'll *witch* ſweet ladies with my words and look. *Shakeſp.*

Wi'tchcraft. *n. ſ.* [*witch* and *craft.*] 1. The practices of witches. 2. Power more than natural.

(1.) People are credulous, and ready to impute accidents and natural operations to *witchcraft*. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

(2.) Urania name, whoſe force he knew ſo well,
He quickly knew what *witchcraft* gave the blow. *Sidney.*

Have not ſome of learning and gravity thought themſelves wiſe, in thinking *witch-craft* rather a miſtake, than a crime? *Holyday.*

—— If you cannot
Bar his acceſs to the king, never attempt
Any thing on him, for he hath a *witchcraft*
Over the king in's tongue. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VIII.

What ſubtile *witchcraft* man conſtrains,
To change his pleaſure into pains. *Denham.*

Wi'tchery. *n. ſ.* [from *witch.*] Enchantment.

Another kind of petty *witchery*, if it be not altogether deceit, they call charming of beaſts and birds. *Raleigh.*

——— Great Comus!
Deep-ſkill'd in all his mother's *witcheries*. *Milton.*

To **Wite.** *v. a.* [ƿitan, Saxon.] To blame; to reproach.

The palmer 'gan moſt bitterly
Her to rebuke, for being looſe and light;
Which not abiding, but more ſcornfully
Scoffing at him, that did her juſtly *wite*,
She turn'd her boat about. *Spenſer.*

Wite. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Blame; reproach. *Spenſer.*

With. *prepoſit.* [ƿið, Saxon.] 1. By. Noting the cauſe. 2. Noting the means. 3. Noting the inſtrument. 4. On the ſide of; for; noting confederacy, or favour. 5. In oppoſition to; in competition or conteſt. 6. Noting compariſon. 7. In ſociety; noting connection. 8. In company of. 9. In appendage; noting conſequence, or concomitance. 10. In mutual dealing. 11. Noting confidence: as, *I truſt you* with *all my ſecrets*; or, *I truſt all my ſecrets* with *you.* 12. In partnerſhip. 13. Noting connection. 14. Immediately after. 15. Amongſt. 16. Upon. 17. In conſent. Noting parity of ſtate. 18. This prepoſition might perhaps be exemplified in many more relations, for its uſe is very frequent, and therefore very lax and various. *With* and *by*, it is not always eaſy to diſtinguiſh, nor perhaps is any diſtinction always obſerved. *With* ſeems rather to denote an inſtrument, and *by* a cauſe: thus, *he killed his enemy* with *a ſword, but he died* by *an* *arrow*. The arrow is conſidered rather as a cauſe, as there is no menrion of an agent. If the agent be more remote, *by* is uſed; as, *the vermine which he could not kill* with *his gun, he killed* by *poiſon*: if theſe two propſitions be tranſpoſed, the ſentence, though equally intelligible, will be leſs agreeable to the common modes of ſpeech. 19. *With* in compoſition ſignifies oppoſition, or privation, except *withal.*

(1.) Truth, tir'd *with* iteration,
As true as ſteel, as plantage to the moon. *Shakeſp.*

With thy pow'rful blaſt,
Heat apace, and cool as faſt. *Carew.*

They adhered to John their deprived biſhop: and could not be charmed *with* the ſaintſhip of any ſecond biſhop, during his life. *Leſley.*

With ev'ry ſtab her bleeding heart was torn,
With wounds much harder to be ſeen than born. *Rowe.*

(2.) Rude and unpoliſhed are all operations of the ſoul in their beginnings, before they are cultivated *with* art and ſtudy. *Dryden.*

(3.) Boreas through the lazy vapour flies,
And ſweeps, *with* healthy wings, the rank polluted ſkies. *Rowe.*

By perflations *with* large bellows, miners give motion to the air. *Woodward.*

(4.) Fear not, for I am *with* thee. *Geneſis.*

(5.) I do conteſt as hotly and as nobly *with* thy love,
As ever againſt thy valour. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
He ſhall lie *with* any friar in Spain. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*

(6.) Can blazing carbuncles *with* her compare. *Sandys.*

(7.) God gave man a ſoul that ſhould live for ever, although the body be deſtroyed; and thoſe who were good ſhould be *with* him. *Stillingfleet.*

In all thy humours, whether grave or mellow;
Thou'rt ſuch a touchy, teſty, pleaſing fellow;
Haſt ſo much wit, and mirth, and ſpleen about thee,
There is no living *with* thee, nor without thee. *Tatler.*

(8.) At the inſtant that your meſſenger came, in loving viſitation was *with* me, a young doctor from Rome. *Shakeſp.*

(9.) Men might know the perſons who had a right to regal power, and *with* it their obedience. *Locke.*

(10.) I will buy *with* you, ſell *with* you, talk *with* you, walk *with* you, and ſo following; but I will not eat *with* you, drink *with* you, nor pray *with* you. *Shakeſp.*

(12.) Though Jove himſelf no leſs content would be,
To part his throne, and ſhare his heaven *with* thee. *Pope.*

(13.) Pity your own, or pity our eſtate,
Nor twiſt our fortunes *with* your ſinking fate. *Dryden.*

(14.) *With* that ſhe told me, that, though ſhe ſpake of her father Cremes, ſhe would hide no truth from me. *Sidney.*

With that, he crawled out of his neſt,
Forth creeping on his caitiff hands and thighs. *Fairy Queen.*

In falling, both an equal fortune try'd;
Wou'd fortune for my fall ſo well provide!
With this he pointed to his face, and ſhow'd
His hands, and all his habit ſmear'd with blood. *Dryden.*

With that, the God his darling phantom calls,
And from his falt'ring lips this meſſage falls. *Garth.*

(15.) Jaſper Duke of Bedford, whom the king uſed to employ *with* the firſt in his wars, was then ſick. *Bacon.*

Tragedy was originally *with* the antients, a piece of religious worſhip. *Rymer's Tragedies of laſt Age.*

Immortal powers the term of conſcience know,
But intereſt is her name *with* men below. *Dryden.*

(16.) Such arguments had invincible force *with* thoſe Pagan philoſophers, who became Chriſtians. *Addiſon.*

(17.) See! where on earth the flow'ry glories lie:
With her they flouriſh'd, and *with* her they die. *Pope.*

(19.) A preſent natural good may be *parted with*, upon a profitable expectation of a future moral good. *Wilkins.*

Wi'thal. *adv.* [*with* and *all.*] 1. Along with the reſt; likewiſe; at the ſame time. 2. It is ſometimes uſed by writers where we now uſe *with*, but I think improperly.

(1.) Yet it muſt be *withal* conſidered, that the greateſt part of the world are they which be fartheſt from perfection. *Hooker.*

How well ſupply'd with noble counſellors?
How modeſt in exception, and *withal*
How terrible in conſtant reſolution. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

The one contains my picture, prince;
If you chuſe that, then I am yours *withal.* *Shakeſp.*

This that prince did not tranſmit as a power, to make conqueſt, but as a retinue for his ſon, and *withal* to enable him to recover ſome part of Ulſter. *Davies on Ireland.*

The river being wholly of freſh water, and ſo large *withal*, chilleth the air. *Heylyn.*

God, when he gave me ſtrength, to ſhew *withal*
How ſlight the gift was, hung it in my hair. *Milton.*

'Tis neceſſary men ſhould be out of their non-age before they can attain to an actual uſe of this principle; and *withal* that they ſhould be ready to exert and exerciſe their faculties. *Wilkins.*

I cannot, cannot bear: 'tis paſt; 'tis done:
Periſh this impious, this deteſted ſon!
Periſh his ſire, and periſh I *withal*,
And let the houſe's heir, and the hop'd kingdom fall. *Dryden.*

Chriſt had not only an infinite power to work miracles, but alſo an equal wiſdom to know the juſt force and meaſure of every argument, to perſuade, and *withal* to look through and through all the dark corners of the ſoul of man, and to diſcern what prevails upon them, and what does not. *South.*

(2.) Time brings means to furniſh him *withal*;
Let him but wait th' occaſions as they fall. *Daniel.*

It is to know what God loves and delights in, and is pleaſed *withal*, and would have us do in order to our happineſs. *Tillotſon.*

We owe to chriſtianity the diſcovery of the moſt perfect rule of life, that ever the world was acquainted *withal.* *Tillotſon.*

To **Withdra'w.** *v. a.* [*with* and *draw*; from ƿıð, or ƿıðen, Saxon, *againſt* and *draw.*] 1. To take back; to bereave. 2. To call away; to make to retire.

(1.) It is not poſſible they ſhould obſerve the one, who from the other *withdraw* unneceſſarily obedience. *Hooker.*

Impoſſible it is that God ſhould *withdraw* his preſence from any thing, becauſe the very ſubſtance of God is infinite. *Hooker.*

(2.) Nauſicaa is *withdrawn*, and a whole nation introduced, for a more general praiſe of Ulyſſes. *Broome.*

To **Withdra'w.** *v. n.* To retire; to retreat.

She from her huſband ſoft *withdrew.* *Milton.*

At this exceſs of courage all amaz'd,
The foremoſt of his foes a-while *withdraw*:
With ſuch reſpect in enter'd Rome they gaz'd,
Who on high chairs the godlike fathers ſaw. *Dryden.*

Duumvir has paſs'd the noon of life; but cannot *withdraw* from entertainments, which are pardonable only before that ſtage of our being. *Tatler.*

Withdra'wingroom. *n. ſ.* [*withdraw* and *room.*] Room behind another for retirement.

For an ordinary gentleman, a hall, a great parlour, with a *withdrawingroom*, with a kitchen, butteries, and other conveniencies, is ſufficient. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Wi'the. *n. ſ.* 1. A willow twig. 2. A band, properly a band of twigs; [ƿıðe ſignifies a band.]

(1.) An Iriſh rebel put up a petition, that he might be hanged in a *with*, and not a halter, becauſe it had been ſo uſed with former rebels. *Bacon.*

——— There let him lie
Till I, of cut-up oſiers, did imply
A *with*, a fathome long, with which his feete
I made together, in a ſure league meete. *Chapman.*

(2.) Theſe cords and *wythes* will hold men's conſciences, when force attends and twiſts them. *King Charles.*

Birch is of uſe for ox-yoaks, hoops, ſcrews, *wythes* for faggots. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

To Wi'ther. *v. n.* [ᵹepıðeꞃoð, Saxon, dry, faded.] 1. To fade; to grow ſapleſs; to dry up. 2. To waſte, or pine away. 3. To loſe, or want animal moiſture.

(1.) That which is of God we defend, to the utmoſt of that ability which he hath given: that which is otherwiſe, let it *wither* even in the root from whence it hath ſprung. *Hooker.*

When I have pluck'd thy roſe,
I cannot give it vital growth again;
It needs muſt *wither*. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

It ſhall *wither* in all the leaves of her ſpring. *Ezek.* xvii 9.

The ſoul may ſooner leave off to ſubſiſt, than to love; and like the vine, it *withers* and dies, if it has nothing to embrace. *South's Sermons.*

(2.) Are there ſo many left of your own family, that you ſhould deſire wholly to reduce it, by ſuffering the laſt branch of it to *wither* away before its time. *Temple.*

(3.) Vain men, how vaniſhing a bliſs we crave,
Now warm in love, now *with'ring* in the grave. *Dryden.*

To Wi'ther. *v. a.* 1. To make to fade. 2. To make to ſhrink, decay, or wrinkle, for want of animal moiſture.

(1.) The ſun is no ſooner riſen with a burning heat, but it *withereth* the graſs, and the flower thereof falleth. *Ja.* i. 11.

(2.) Age cannot *wither* her, nor cuſtom ſtale her infinite variety. *Shakeſp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Look how I am bewitch'd; behold, mine arm
Is, like a blaſted ſapling, *withered* up. *Shakeſp.*

—— What are theſe,
So *wither'd*, and ſo wild in their attire,
That look not like th' inhabitants o' th' earth,
And yet are on't? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Thy youth, thy ſtrength, thy beauty, which will change
To *wither'd*, weak, and grey. *Milton.*

In Spain our ſprings, like old men's children be,
Decay'd and *wither'd*, from their infancy:
No kindly ſhowers fall on our barren earth,
To hatch the ſeaſons in a timely birth. *Dryden.*

Wi'theredness. *n. ſ.* [from *withered.*] The ſtate of being withered; marcidity.

Water them as ſoon as ſet, 'till they have recovered their *witheredneſs*. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Wi'therband. *n. ſ.* A piece of iron, which is laid under a ſaddle, about four fingers above the horſe's *withers*, to keep the two pieces of wood tight, that form the bow. *Farrier's Dict.*

Wi'thers. *n. ſ.* Is the joining of the ſhoulder-bones at the bottom of the neck and mane, towards the upper part of the ſhoulder. *Farrier's Dict.*

— Let the gall'd beaſt wince;
We are unwrung in the *withers*. *Shakeſp.*

Rather than let your maſter take long journies, contrive that the ſaddle may pinch the beaſt in his *withers*. *Swift.*

Wi'therwrung. The hurt expreſſed by *witherwrung* ſometimes is cauſed by a bite of a horſe, or by a ſaddle being unfit, eſpecially when the bows are too wide; for when they are ſo, they bruiſe the fleſh againſt the ſpines of the ſecond and third vertebræ of the back, which forms that prominence that riſes above their ſhoulders. *Farrier's Dict.*

To Withho'ld. *v. a.* [*with* and *hold.*] *Withheld*, or *withholden*, pret. and part. *Spenſer* has, for the ſake of rhyme, very licentiouſly written *withhault*. 1. To reſtrain; to keep from action; to hold back. 2. To hinder; to obſtruct. 3. To take away; to refuſe.

(1.) That hand, which as no kind of imminent danger could cauſe at firſt to *withhold* itſelf, ſo neither have any practices, ſo many, ſo bloody, following ſince, been ever able to make weary. *Hooker.*

Sith mine he is, or free or bound;
Withhold, O ſovereign prince, your haſty hand
From knitting league with him. *Spenſer.*

—— The prince
Would fain have come with me to meet your grace;
And by his mother was perforce *withheld*. *Shakeſp.*

A great number of ſuits are for abuſive words, or a box on the ear, or other trivial matters, which leave no permanent ill effects, but if our paſſions may be *with-held* from eſtimating them, paſs off without making us the worſe, or doing us any prejudice. *Kettlewell.*

—— Be careful to *withhold*
Your talons from the wretched and the bold:
Tempt not the brave and needy to deſpair;
For though your violence ſhould leave them bare
Of gold and ſilver, ſwords and darts remain. *Dryden.*

Volition is an act of the mind, knowingly exerting that dominion it takes itſelf to have over any part of man, by employing it in, or *withholding* it from any particular action. *Locke.*

(2.) What difficulties there are, which as yet *withhold* our aſſent, till we be further and better ſatisfied, I hope no indifferent amongſt them will ſcorn or refuſe to hear. *Hooker.*

(3.) Soon as Titan 'gan his head exault,
And ſoon again as he his light *withhault*,
Their wicked engines they againſt it bent. *Spenſer.*

Withho'lden. *part. paſſ.* of *withhold.*

The word keep back, ſheweth, that it was a thing formerly due unto God; for we cannot ſay that any thing is kept back, or *withholden*, that was not due before. *Spelman.*

Withho'lder. *n. ſ.* [from *withhold.*] He who withholds.

Withi'n. *prep.* [ƿıðınnan, Saxon.] 1. In the inner part of. 2. In the compaſs of; not beyond; uſed both of place and time. 3. Not reaching to any thing external. 4. Not longer ago than. 5. Into the reach of. 6. In the reach of. 7. Into the heart or confidence of. 8. Not exceeding. 9. In the incloſure of.

(1.) — Who then ſhall blame
His peſter'd ſenſes to recoil and ſtart,
When all that is *within* him does condemn
Itſelf for being there? *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

By this means, not only many helpleſs perſons will be provided for, but a generation of men will be bred up, *within* ourſelves, not perverted by any other hopes. *Spratt.*

'Till this be cur'd by religion, it is as impoſſible for a man to be happy, that is, pleaſed and contented *within* himſelf, as it is for a ſick man to be at eaſe. *Tillotſon.*

The river is afterwards wholly loſt *within* the waters of the lake, that one diſcovers nothing like a ſtream, till within about a quarter of a mile from Geneva. *Addiſon.*

(2.) Next day we ſaw, *within* akenning before us, thick clouds, which put is in hope of land. *Bacon.*

A beet-root, and a radiſh root, which had all their leaves cut cloſe to the roots, *within* ſix weeks had fair leaves. *Bacon.*

Moſt birds come to their growth *within* a fortnight. *Bacon.*

Within ſome while the king had taken up ſuch liking of his perſon, that he reſolved to make him a maſterpiece. *Wotton.*

The invention of arts neceſſary or uſeful to human life, hath been *within* the knowledge of men. *Burnet.*

As to infinite ſpace, a man can no more have a poſitive idea of the greateſt, than he has of the leaſt ſpace. For in this latter, which is more *within* our comprehenſion, we are capable only of a comparative idea of ſmallneſs, which will always be leſs than any one, whereof we have the poſitive idea. *Locke.*

This, with the green hills and naked rocks *within* the neighbourhood, makes the moſt agreeable confuſion. *Addiſon.*

Bounding deſires *within* the line, which birth and fortune have marked out, is an indiſpenſible duty. *Atterbury.*

(3.) Were every action concluded *within* itſelf, and drew no conſequences after it, we ſhould undoubtedly never err in our choice of good. *Locke.*

(4.) *Within* theſe five hours Haſtings liv'd
Untainted, unexamin'd, free at liberty. *Shakeſp.*

Within theſe three hours, Tullus,
Alone I fought in your Corioli walls,
And made what work I pleas'd. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

(5.) When on the brink the foaming boar I met,

The deſp'rate ſavage ruſh'd *within* my force,
And bore me headlong with him down the rock. *Otway.*

(6.) Secure of outward force, within himſelf
The danger lies, yet lies *within* his pow'r;
Againſt his will he can receive no harm. *Milton.*

I have ſuffer'd in your woe:
Nor ſhall be wanting ought *within* my pow'r
For your relief. *Dryden.*

Though Aurengzebe return a conqueror,
Both he and ſhe are ſtill *within* my pow'r. *Dryden.*

(7.) When by ſuch inſinuations they have once got *within* him, and are able to drive him on from one lewdneſs to another, no wonder if they rejoice to ſee him guilty of all villainy. *South.*

(8.) Be inform'd how much your huſband's revenue amounts to, and be ſo good a computer, as to keep *within* it. *Swift.*

(9.) No interwoven reeds a garland made,
To hide his brows *within* the vulgar ſhade;
But poplar wrethes around his temples ſpread. *Addiſon.*

Sedentary and *within*-door arts, and delicate manufactures, that require rather the finger than the arm, have a contrariety to a military diſpoſition. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

Withi'n. *adv.* 1. In the inner parts; inwardly; internally. 2. In the mind.

(1.) This is yet the outward, faireſt ſide
Of our deſign. *Within* reſts more of fear,
More dread of ſad event yet undeſcry'd. *Daniel.*

— Yet ſure tho' the ſkin
Be clos'd without, the wound feſters *within.* *Carew.*

— Death thou haſt ſeen
In his firſt ſhape on man; but many ſhapes
Of death, and many are the ways that lead
To his grim cave; all diſmal! yet to ſenſe
More terrible at th' entrance, than *within.* *Milton.*

(2.) Language ſeems too low a thing to expreſs your excellence, and our ſouls are ſpeaking ſo much *within*, that they deſpiſe all foreign converſation. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

Theſe, as thy guards from outward harms, are ſent;
Ills from *within* thy reaſon muſt prevent. *Dryden.*

Withi'nside. *adv.* [*within* and *ſide.*] In the interiour parts.

The forceps for extracting the ſtone is repreſented a little open, that the teeth may be better ſeen *withinſide.* *Sharp.*

Witho'ut. *prep.* [ƿıðuꞇan, Saxon.] 1. Not with. 2. In a ſtate of abſence from. 3. In the ſtate of not having. 4. Beyond; not within the compaſs of. 5. Suppoſing the negation, or omiſſion of. 6. Not by; not by the uſe of; not by help of. 7. On the outſide of. 8. Not within. 9. With exemption from.

(1.) Many there are, whoſe deſtinies have prevented their deſires, and made their good motives the wards of their executors, not *without* miſerable ſucceſs. *Hall.*

(2.) Haſt ſo much wit, and mirth, and ſpleen about thee,
There is no living with thee, nor *without* thee. *Tatler.*

(3.) The virtuous bezoar is taken from the beaſt that feedeth upon the mountains; and that *without* virtue, from thoſe that feed in the vallies. *Bacon.*

Infallibility and inerrableneſs are aſſumed and incloſed by the Romiſh church, *without* any inerrable ground to hold it on. *Hammond.*

If the ideas be not innate, there was a time, when the mind was *without* thoſe principles; and then they will not be innate, but be derived from ſome other original. *Locke.*

(4.) Eternity, before the world and after, is *without* our reach: but that little ſpot of ground that lies betwixt thoſe two great oceans, this we are to cultivate. *Burnet's Theory.*

(5.) *Without* the ſeparation of the two monarchies, the moſt advantageous terms from the French, muſt end in our deſtruction. *Addiſon.*

(6.) Exceſs of diet in coſtly meats and drinks fetched from beyond the ſeas, would be avoided: wiſe men will do it *without* a law; I would there might be a law to reſtrain fools. *Bacon.*

There is in a manner two ſorts of virgin mercury; the one running out and diſcovering itſelf without labour, the other requiring ſome way of extraction and ſeparation, though not ſo high an one as by fire. *Brown's Travels.*

(7.) ——— *Without* the gate
Some drive the cars, and ſome the courſers rein. *Dryden.*

(8.) When the weather hinders me from taking my diverſions *without* doors, I frequently make a little party with ſelect friends. *Addiſon.*

(9.) The great lords of Ireland informed the king, that the Iriſhry might not be naturalized *without* damage to themſelves or the crown. *Davies's Ireland.*

Happineſs under this view, every one conſtantly purſues. Other things acknowledged to be good, he can look upon *without* deſire, paſs by, and be content without. *Locke.*

Witho'ut. *adv.* 1. Not on the inſide. 2. Out of doors. 3. Externally; not in the mind.

(1.) Forming trees and ſhrubs into ſundry ſhapes, is done by moulding them within, and cutting them *without.* *Bacon.*

Wiſe men uſe ſtudies; for they teach not their own uſe; but that is a wiſdom *without* them, and above them, won by obſervation. *Bacon.*

Theſe were from *without* the growing miſeries. *Milton.*

Having gone as far as they could *without*, they began to obſerve them within. *Grew.*

(2.) The reception of light into the body of the building, was very prompt from *without*, and from within. *Wotton.*

Their doors are barr'd againſt a bitter flout;
Snarl, if you pleaſe, but you ſhall ſnarl *without.* *Dryd.*

Witho'ut. *conjunct.* Unleſs; if not; except. Not in uſe, except in converſation.

I find my love ſhall be proved no love, *without* I leave to love, being too unfit a veſſel in whom ſo high thoughts ſhould be engraved. *Sidney.*

You will never live to my age, *without* you keep yourſelves in breath with exerciſe, and in heart with joyfulneſs. *Sidney.*

Withou'ten. *prep.* [ƿıðuꞇan, Saxon.] Without. Obſolete.

Her face ſo fair, as fleſh it ſeemed not,
But heavenly pourtrait of bright angel's hue,
Clear as the ſky, *withouten* blame or blot,
Through goodly mixture of complexion's dew. *Spenſer.*

To **Withsta'nd.** *v. a.* [*with* and *ſtand.*] To gainſtand; to oppoſe; to reſiſt.

The violence of ſorrow is not at the firſt to be ſtriven withal, being like a mighty beaſt, ſooner tamed with following, than overthrown by *withſtanding.* *Sidney.*

The wonderful zeal and fervour wherewith ye have *withſtood* the received orders of this church, was the firſt thing which cauſed me to enter unto conſideration, whether every chriſtian man fearing God, ſtand bound to join with you. *Hooker.*

It is our frailty that in many things we all do amiſs, but a virtue that we would do amiſs in nothing, and a teſtimony of that virtue, that when we pray that what occaſion of ſin ſoever do offer itſelf, we may be ſtrengthened from above to *withſtand* it. *Hooker.*

They ſoon ſet ſail; nor now the fates *withſtand*;
Their forces truſted with a foreign hand. *Dryd.*

When Elymas withſtood Paul and Barnabas, and when Paul ſays of Alexander, he had greatly *withſtood* our words, do we think the *withſtanding* there was without ſpeaking? *Atterbury.*

Withsta'nder. *n. ſ.* [from *withſtand.*] An opponent; reſiſting power.

War may be defined the exerciſe of violence under ſovereign command againſt *withſtanders*; force, authority, and reſiſtance being the eſſential parts thereof. *Raleigh.*

Withwi'nd. *n. ſ.* [*convolvulus*, Latin.] An herb.

Wi'thy. *n. ſ.* [ƿıðıᵹ, Saxon.] Willow. A tree.

Wi'tless. *adj.* [from *wit.*] Wanting underſtanding; inconſiderate; wanting thought.

Why then ſhould *witleſs* man ſo much miſween
That nothing is but that which he hath ſeen? *Spenſer.*

I have ever lov'd the life remov'd;
And held in idle price to haunt aſſemblies,
Where youth, and coſt, and *witleſs* brav'ry keeps. *Shakeſp.*

——— So't pleas'd my deſtiny,
Guilty of my ſin of going, to think me
As vain, as *witleſs*, and as falſe as they
Which dwell in court. *Donne.*

He kept us ſlaves, by which we fitly prove
That *witleſs* pity breedeth fruitleſs love. *Fairfax.*

——— The apple's outward form
Delectable, the *witleſs* ſwain beguiles,
'Till with a writhen mouth and ſpattering noiſe
He taſtes the bitter morſel and rejects. *Philips.*

Wi'tling. *n. ſ.* [Diminutive of *wit.*] A pretender to wit; a man of petty ſmartneſs.

You have taken off the ſenſeleſs ridicule, which for many years the *witlings* of the town have turned upon their fathers and mothers. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

Thoſe half-learn'd *witlings* num'rous in our iſle,
As half-form'd inſects on the banks of Nile. *Pope.*

A beau and *witling* periſh'd in the throng,
One dy'd in metaphor, and one in ſong. *Pope.*

Wi'tness. *n. ſ.* [ƿıtneꞅꞅe, Saxon.] 1. Teſtimony; atteſtation. 2. One who gives teſtimony. 3. *With a* **Wi'tness.** Effectually; to a great degree, ſo as to leave ſome laſting mark or teſtimony behind. A low phraſe.

(1.) The devil can cite ſcripture for his purpoſe;
An evil ſoul producing holy *witneſs*,
Is like a villain with a ſmiling cheek;
A goodly apple rotten at the heart. *Shak.*

May we, with the warrant of womanhood, and the *witneſs* of a good conſcience, purſue him any further revenge? *Shak.*

If I bear *witneſs* of myſelf, my *witneſs* is not true. *John.*

Many bare falſe *witneſs*, but their *witneſs* agreed not. *Mar.*

Nor was long his *witneſs* unconfirmed. *Milton.*

Ye moon and ſtars bear *witneſs* to the truth!
His only crime, if friendſhip can offend,
Is too much love to his unhappy friend. *Dryden's Æneid.*

Our ſenſes bear *witneſs* to the truth of each others report, concerning the exiſtence of ſenſible things. *Locke.*

(2.) ——— The king's attorney
Urg'd on examinations, proofs, confeſſions
Of divers *witneſſes*. *Shak. Henry VIII.*

God is *witneſs* betwixt me and thee. *Gen.* xxxi. 50.

——— Thy trial chooſe
With me, beſt *witneſs* of thy virtue try'd. *Milton.*

A fat benefice became a crime, and *witneſs* too againſt its incumbent. *Decay of Piety.*

Nor need I ſpeak my deeds, for theſe you ſee;
The ſun and day are *witneſſes* for me. *Dryd.*

(3.) Here was a bleſſing handed out with the firſt pairs of animals at their creation; and it had effect *with a witneſs*. *Woodward.*

Now gall is bitter *with a witneſs*;
And love is all delight and ſweetneſs. *Prior.*

To **Wi'tness.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To atteſt; to tell with aſſeveration.

——— There ran a rumour
Of many worthy fellows that were out,
Which was to my belief *witneſs'd* the rather,
For that I ſaw the tyrant's pow'r a-foot. *Shak.*

Though by the father he were hir'd to this,
He ne'er could *witneſs* any touch or kiſs. *Donne.*

Theſe be thoſe diſcourſes of God, whoſe effects thoſe that live *witneſs* in themſelves; the ſenſible in their ſenſible natures, the reaſonable in their reaſonable ſouls. *Raleigh.*

To **Wi'tness.** *v. n.* To bear teſtimony.

The ſea ſtrave with the winds which ſhould be louder, and the ſhrouds of the ſhip with a ghaſtly noiſe to them that were in it, *witneſſed* that their ruin was the wager of the others contention. *Sidney.*

Mine eye doth his effigies *witneſs*,
Moſt truly limn'd and living in your face. *Shak.*

Witneſs you ever-burning lights above!
You elements that clip us round about!
Witneſs that here Iago now doth give
The execution of his wit, hands and heart,
To Othello's ſervice. *Shak.*

——— Lorenzo
Shall *witneſs* I ſet forth as ſoon as you. *Shak.*

——— I *witneſs* to
The times that brought them in. *Shak.*

Another beareth witneſs of me, and I know that the witneſs which he *witneſſeth* of me is true. *John,* v. 32.

The Americans do acknowledge and ſpeak of the deluge in their continent, as Acoſta *witneſſeth*, and Laet in the hiſtories of them. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

Witneſs, ye heav'ns! I live not by my fault,
I ſtrove to have deſerv'd the death I ſought. *Dryd. Æneid.*

Lord Falkland *witneſſes* for me, that in a book there were many ſubjects that I had thought on for the ſtage. *Dryden.*

Witneſs for me ye awful gods,
I took not arms till urg'd by ſelf-defence,
The eldeſt law of nature. *Rowe.*

Wi'tness. *interj.* An exclamation ſignifying that perſon or thing may atteſt it.

For want of words, or lack of breath,
Witneſs, when I was worried with thy peels. *Milton.*

Witsna'pper. *n. ſ.* [*wit* and *ſnap.*] One who affects repartee.

Go in, ſirrah; bid them prepare for dinner.—
—That is done, ſir; they have all ſtomachs.——
—What a *witſnapper* are you! *Shak.*

Wi'tted. *adj.* [from *wit.*] Having wit: as, a quick *witted* boy.

Wi'tticism. *n. ſ.* [from *witty.*] A mean attempt at wit. This word *Dryden* innovated. *A mighty* witticiſm, *pardon a new word. Dryden's preface to the State of Innocence.*

We have a libertine fooling even in his laſt agonies, with a *witticiſm* between his teeth, without any regard to ſobriety and conſcience. *L'Eſtrange.*

He is full of conceptions, points of epigram and *witticiſms*, all which are below the dignity of heroick verſe. *Addiſon.*

Wi'ttily. *adv.* [from *witty.*] 1. Ingeniouſly; cunningly; artfully. 2. With flight of imagination.

(1.) But is there any other beaſt that lives,
Who his own harm ſo *wittily* contrives? *Dryd.*

(2.) In converſation *wittily* pleaſant, pleaſantly gameſome. *Sidney.*

The old hermit, that never ſaw pen and ink, very *wittily* ſaid to a niece of king Gordybuck, that that is, is. *Shak.*

Obſtinate contemners of all helps and arts, ſuch as preſuming on their natural parts, dare deride all diligence, and ſeem to mock at the terms when they underſtand not the things; think that way to get off *wittily* with their ignorance. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Wi'ttiness. *n. ſ.* [from *witty.*] The quality of being witty.

No leſs deſerveth his *wittineſs* in deviſing, his pithineſs in uttering, his paſtoral rudeneſs and his moral wiſeneſs. *Spenſer.*

Wi'ttingly. *adv.* [from *witting*, knowing; ƿıtan, Sax. to weet or know.] Knowingly; not ignorantly; with knowledge; by deſign.

Whatſoever we work as men, the ſame we do *wittingly* work and freely; neither are we, according to the manner of natural agents, any way ſo tied, but that it is in our power to leave things we do undone. *Hooker.*

Withhold revenge, 'tis not my fault,
Nor *wittingly* have I infring'd my vow. *Shak. Henry VI.*

During that dreadful ſiege, every particular accident for brevity I *wittingly* paſs over. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

He knowingly and *wittingly* brought evil into the world. *More.*

No forger of lies willingly and *wittingly* furniſhed out the means of his own detection. *Weſt on the Reſurrection.*

WI'TTOL. *n. ſ.* [ƿıttol, Saxon; from ƿıtan, *to know.*]

A man who knows the falſehood of his wife, and ſeems contented; a tame cuckold.

O Mars, for what doth ſerve thy armed ax?
To let that *witold* beaſt conſume in flames
Thy Venus child. *Sidney.*

Amaimon ſounds well; Lucifer well; yet they are the names of fiends: but cuckold, *wittol*, the devil himſelf hath not ſuch a name. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

The Theban *wittal*, when he once deſcries
Jove is his rival, falls to ſacrifice. *Cleaveland.*

Wi'ttolly. *adj.* [from *wittol.*] Cuckoldly.

The jealous *wittolly* knave hath maſſes of money. *Shakeſp.*

Wi'tty. *adj.* [from *wit.*] 1. Judicious; ingenious; inventive. 2. Full of imagination. 3. Sarcaſtick; full of taunts.

(1.) The deep-revolving, *witty* Buckingham,
No more ſhall be the neighbour to my counſels. *Shak.*

Thou art beautiful in thy countenance, and *witty* in thy words. *Judith*, xi. 23.

(2.) Hiſtories make men wiſe, poets *witty*, the mathematick ſubtile. *Bacon.*

Where there is a real ſtock of wit, yet the *wittieſt* ſayings will be found in a great meaſure the iſſues of chance. *South.*

In gentle verſe the *witty* told their flame,
And grac'd their choiceſt ſongs with Emma's name. *Prior.*

(3.) Honeycomb, who was ſo unmercifully *witty* upon the women, has given the ladies ample ſatisfaction by marrying a farmer's daughter. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

Wi'twal. *n. ſ.* [*vireo*, Lat.] A bird. *Ainſworth.*

To **Wive.** *v. n.* [from *wife.*] To marry; to take a wife.

——— Were ſhe as rough
As are the ſwelling Adriatic ſeas,
I came to *wive* it wealthily in Padua. *Shak.*

The ancient ſaying is no hereſy,
Hanging and *wiving* goes by deſtiny. *Shak.*

A ſhop of all qualities that man loves woman for; beſides that hook of *wiving*, fairneſs, which ſtrikes the eye. *Shak.*

Deſign or chance make others *wive*,
But nature did this match contrive. *Waller.*

To **Wive.** *v. a.* 1. To match to a wife. 2. To take for a wife.

(1.) ——— She dying gave it me;
And bid me, when my fate would have me *wiv'd*,
To give it her. *Shak. Othello.*

(2.) If he have the condition of a ſaint, and the complexion of a devil, I had rather he ſhould ſhrive me than *wive* me. *Shakeſpeare.*

Wi'vely. *adv.* [from *wive.*] It were written more analogically *wifely*, that is *wife-like.*] Belonging to a wife.

Baſilius could not abſtain from praiſing Parthenia, as the perfect picture of a womanly virtue, and *wively* faithfulneſs. *Sidney.*

Wives. *n. ſ.* The plural of wife.

A man of his learning ſhould not ſo lightly have been carried away with old *wives* tales, from approvance of his own reaſon. *Spenſer's Ireland.*

Wi'zard. *n. ſ.* [from *wiſe.*] A conjurer; an inchanter; a he-witch. It had probably at firſt a laudable meaning.

Patience, good lady; *wizards* know their times. *Shak.*

He hearkens after prophecies and dreams,
And from the croſs-row plucks the letter G;
And ſays, a *wizard* told him that by G
His iſſue diſinherited ſhould be. *Shak. Richard* III.

That damn'd *wizard*, hid in ſly diſguiſe,
For ſo by certain ſigns I knew, had met
Already, ere my beſt ſpeed could prevent
The aidleſs innocent lady his wiſh'd prey. *Milton.*

——— The prophecies of *wizards* old
Increas'd her terror, and her fall foretold. *Waller.*

The wily *wizard* muſt be caught,
For, unconſtrain'd, he nothing tells for nought. *Dryden.*

WO. *n. ſ.* [ƿa, Saxon.] 1. Grief; ſorrow; miſery; calamity. 2. It is often uſed in denunciations, *wo be*; or in exclamations of ſorrow, *wo is*; anciently *wo wurth*; ƿa ƿuꞃð, Saxon. 3. A denunciation of calamity; a curſe. 4. *Wo* ſeems in phraſes of denunciation or imprecation to be a ſubſtantive, and in exclamation an adjective, as particularly in the quoted lines, which ſeem improper and ungrammatical.

(1.) The king is mad: how ſtiff is my vile ſenſe,
That I ſtand up and have ingenious feeling
Of my huge ſorrows! better I were diſtract;
So ſhould my thoughts be ſever'd from my griefs;
And *woes* by wrong imaginations, loſe
The knowledge of themſelves. *Shak. King Lear.*

So many miſeries have craz'd my voice,
That my *woe*-weary'd tongue is ſtill. *Shak.*

——— Her raſh hand in evil hour,
Forth reaching to the fruit, Eve pluck'd, ſhe eat:
Earth felt the wound; and nature from her ſeat
Sighing through all her works, gave ſigns of *woe*
That all was loſt. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

O'er dreary waſtes, they weep each other's *woe*. *Pope.*

(2.) All is but lip wiſdom which wants experience: I now, *wo is* me, do try what love can do. *Sidney.*

——— *Wo is* my heart;
That poor ſoldier, that ſo richly fought,
Whoſe rags ſham'd gilded arms; whoſe naked breaſt
Stept before ſhields of proof, cannot be found. *Shak.*

Many of our princes, *woe* the while!
Lie drown'd and ſoak'd in mercenary blood. *Shak.*

Happy are they which have been my friends; and *woe to* my lord chief-juſtice. *Shak. Henry* IV.

Howl ye, *wo worth* the day. *Ezek.* xxx. 2.

Wo be to the ſhepherds of Iſrael that do feed themſelves. *Ez.*

Wo is me for my hurt, my wound is grievous. *Jer.* x. 19.

He took and laid it by and wept for *wo*. *Chapman.*

If God be ſuch a being as I have deſcribed, *wo* to the world if it were without him: this would be a thouſand times greater loſs to mankind than the extinguiſhing of the ſun. *Tillotſon.*

Woe to the vanquiſh'd, *woe!* *Dryden's Albion.*

(3.) Can there be a *wo* or curſe in all the ſtores of vengeance equal to the malignity of ſuch a practice; of which one ſingle inſtance could involve all mankind in one confuſion? *South.*

(4.) *Woe* are we, Sir! you may not live to wear
All your true followers out. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Woad. *n. ſ.* [ƿaꝺ, Saxon; *glaſtum*, Lat.] A plant.

In times of old, when Britiſh nymphs were known
To love no foreign faſhions like their own;
When dreſs was monſtrous, and fig-leaves the mode,
And quality put on no paint but *woad*. *Garth.*

Wo'begone. *adj.* [*wo* and *begone.*] Loſt in wo; diſtracted in wo; overwhelmed with ſorrow.

——— Such a man,
So dull, ſo dead in look, ſo *woebegone*,
Drew Priam's curtain in the dead of night,
And would have told him half his Troy was burn'd;
But Priam found the fire, ere he his tongue. *Shak.*

——— Who ſo *woebegone*
For Ochy, as the iſle of ancient Avalon? *Drayton.*

Tancred he ſaw his life's joy ſet at nought,
So *woebegone* was he with pains of love. *Fairfax.*

Woft. The obſolete participle paſſive from *To waft.*

A braver choice of dauntleſs ſpirits
Than now the Engliſh bottoms have *woft*,
Did never float upon the ſwelling tide. *Shak.*

Wo'ful. *adj.* [*wo* and *full.*] 1. Sorrowful; afflicted; mourning. 2. Calamitous; afflictive. 3. Wretched; paltry; ſorry.

(1.) The *woful* Gynecia, to whom reſt was no eaſe, had left her lothed lodging, and gotten herſelf into the ſolitary places thoſe deſarts were full of. *Sidney.*

How many *woful* widows left to bow
To ſad diſgrace! *Daniel's Civil War.*

In a tow'r, and never to be looſ'd,
The *woful* captive kinſmen are incloſ'd. *Dryden.*
(2.) Wilful extravagance ends in *woful* want. *Proverb.*
O *woful* day! O day of woe! *Phillips.*
(3.) What *woful* ſtuff this madrigal would be,
In ſome ſtarv'd hackney-ſonneteer, or me?
But let a lord once own the happy lines,
How the wit brightens! how the ſtyle refines! *Pope.*

Wo'fully. *adv.* [from *woful.*] 1. Sorrowfully; mournfully. 2. Wretchedly; in a ſenſe of contempt.

(2.) He who would paſs ſuch a judgment upon his condition, as ſhall be confirmed at that great tribunal, from which there lies no appeal, will find himſelf *wofully* deceived, if he judges of his ſpiritual eſtate by any of theſe meaſures. *South.*

Wo'fulness. *n. ſ.* [from *woful.*] Miſery; calamity.

Wold. *n. ſ.* *Wold*, whether ſingly or jointly, in the names of places, ſignifies a plain open country; from the Saxon ƿold, a plain and a place without wood. *Gibſon's Camden.*

Wold and *wald* with the Saxons ſignified a ruler or governour; from whence *bertwold* is a famous governour; *æthelwold* a noble governour: *herwald*, and by inverſion *waldher*, a general of an army. *Gibſon's Camden.*

WOLF. [ƿulf, Saxon; *wolf*, Dutch.] 1. A kind of wild dog that devours ſheep: thence any thing ravenous or deſtructive. 2. An eating ulcer.

(1.) Advance our waving colours on the walls,
Reſcu'd is Orleans from the Engliſh *wolves.* *Shak.*
No, rather I abjure all roofs, and chuſe
To be a com'rade with the *wolf* and owl,
Neceſſity's ſharp pinch. *Shak. King Lear.*
If *wolves* had at thy gate howl'd that ſtern time,
Thou ſhould'ſt have ſaid, Go, porter, turn the key,
All cruel's elſe ſubſcrib'd. *Shak. King Lear.*

(2.) How dangerous it is in ſenſible things to uſe metaphorical expreſſions; and what abſurd conceits the vulgar will ſwallow in the literals, an example we have in our profeſſion, who having called an eating ulcer by the name of *wolf*, common apprehenſion conceives a reality therein. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Wo'lfdog. *n. ſ.* [*wolf* and *dog.*] 1. A dog of a very large breed kept to guard ſheep. 2. A dog ſuppoſed to be bred between a dog and wolf.

(1.) The luckleſs prey, how treach'rous tumblers gain,
And dauntleſs *wolfdogs* ſhake the lion's mane. *Tickel.*

Wo'lfish. *adj.* [from *wolf.*] Reſembling a wolf in qualities or form.

——Thy deſires
Are *wolfiſh*, bloody, ſtarv'd, and ravenous. *Shak.*
——I have another daughter,
Who, I am ſure, is kind and comfortable;
When ſhe ſhall hear this of thee, with her nails
Shall flea thy *wolfiſh* viſage. *Shak. King Lear.*

Nothing more common than thoſe *wolfiſh* back-friends in all our pretenſions. *L'Eſtrange.*

A pretence of kindneſs is the univerſal ſtale to all baſe projects: all *wolfiſh* deſigns walk under ſheeps cloathing. *Government of the Tongue.*

Wolfsba'ne. *n. ſ.* [*wolf* and *bane*; *aconitum*, Latin.] A poiſonous plant; aconite. *Miller.*

Wolfsbane is an early flower. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*

Wo'lfsmilk. *n. ſ.* [*tithymallus*, Latin.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

Wo'lvish. *adj.* [from *wolves*, of *wolf*; *wolfiſh* is more proper.] Reſembling a wolf.

Why in this *wolviſh* gown do I ſtand here,
To beg of Hob and Dick? *Shak. Coriolanus.*

My people are grown half wild, they would not worry one another ſo in that *wolviſh* belluine manner elſe. *Howel.*

There is a baſe *wolviſh* principle within that is gratified with another's miſery. *South's Sermons.*

WO'MAN. *n. ſ.* [ƿiꝼman, ƿimman, Saxon; whence we yet pronounce *women* in the plural, *wimmen*, *Skinner* and *Wallis.*] 1. The female of the human race. 2. A female attendant on a perſon of rank.

(1.) That man who hath a tongue is no man,
If with his tongue he cannot win a *woman.* *Shak.*
Thou dotard, thou art *woman*-tir'd, unrooſted
By thy dame Parlet here. *Shak. Winter's Ta.*
Women are ſoft, mild, pitiful and flexible;
Thou ſtern, obdurate, flinty, rough, remorſeleſs. *Shak.*

And Abimelech took men-ſervants and *women*-ſervants. *Geneſis.*

O *woman*, lovely *woman*, nature form'd thee
To temper man: we had been brutes without thee. *Otway.*
Ceneus a *woman* once and once a man;
But ending in the ſex ſhe firſt began. *Dryd. Æneid.*
Women are made as they themſelves would chuſe,
Too proud to aſk, too humble to refuſe. *Garth.*

Women in their nature are much more gay and joyous than men; whether it be that their blood is more refined, their fibres more delicate, and their animal ſpirits more light: vivacity is the gift of *women*, gravity that of men. *Addiſon.*

(2.) I could not perſonally deliver to her
What you commanded me; but by her *woman*
I ſent you meſſage. *Shak. Henry VIII.*

To Wo'man. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make pliant like a woman.

——I've felt ſuch quirks of joy and grief,
That the firſt face of neither on the ſtart
Can *woman* me unto't. *Shak.*

Wo'maned. *adj.* [from *woman.*] Accompanied; united with a woman.

I do attend here on the general,
And think it no addition, nor my wiſh,
To have him ſee me *woman'd.* *Shak. Othello.*

Womanha'ter. *n. ſ.* [*woman* and *hater.*] One that has an averſion from the female ſex.

How could it come into your mind,
To pitch on me of all mankind,
Againſt the ſex to write a ſatyr;
And brand me for a *womanhater.* *Swift.*

Wo'manhood. } *n. ſ.* [from *woman.*] The character and
Wo'manhead. } collective qualities of a woman. Obſolete.

Ne in her ſpeech, ne in her haviour,
Was lightneſs ſeen, or looſer vanity,
But gracious *womanhood* and gravity. *Spenſer.*
There dwells ſweet love and conſtant chaſtity,
Unſpotted faith, and comely *womanhood*,
Regard of honour, and mild modeſty. *Spenſer.*
'Tis preſent death I beg; and one thing more,
That *womanhood* denies my tongue to tell:
O keep me from their worſe than killing luſt. *Shak.*
When my grave is broke up again,
Some ſecond gueſt to entertain;
For graves have learn'd that *womanhead*
To be to more than one a bed. *Donne.*

Wo'manish. *adj.* [from *woman.*] Suitable to a woman; having the qualities of a woman; reſembling a woman.

Neither doubt you, becauſe I wear a woman's apparel, I will be the more *womaniſh*; ſince I aſſure you there is nothing I deſire more than fully to prove myſelf a man. *Sidney.*

Zelmane making a *womaniſh* habit to be the armour of her boldneſs, giving up her life to the lips of Philoclea, humbly beſought her to keep her ſpeech a while within the paradiſe of her mind. *Sidney.*

A voice not ſoft, weak, piping, and *womaniſh*, but audible, ſtrong, and manlike. *Aſcham.*

She then to him theſe *womaniſh* words 'gan ſay,
For love of me, leave off. *Spenſer.*
——Our fathers minds are dead,
And we are govern'd with our mothers ſpirits;
Our yoke and ſuff'rance ſhew us *womaniſh.* *Shak.*
I do not think he fears death;
He never was ſo *womaniſh.* *Shak.*

During his baniſhment, he was ſo ſoftened and dejected, as he wrote nothing but a few *womaniſh* epiſtles. *Bacon.*

In ſad look of *womaniſh* complaint. *Denham.*

I melt to *womaniſh* tears, and if I ſtay,
I find my love my courage will betray. *Dryden.*

The godlike hero, in his breaſt
Diſdain'd, or was aſham'd to ſhow
So weak, ſo *womaniſh* a woe. *Dryd.*

To **Womani'se.** *v. a.* [from *woman.*] To emaſculate; to effeminate; to ſoften. Proper, but not uſed.

This effeminate love of a woman doth *womanize* a man. *Sidney.*

Womanki'nd. *n. ſ.* [*woman* and *kind.*] The female ſex; the race of women.

Muſidorus had over bitterly glanced againſt the reputation of *womankind.* *Sidney.*

So eaſy is t'appeaſe the ſtormy wind
Of malice, in the calm of pleaſant *womankind.* *Spenſer.*

Becauſe thou doat'ſt on *womankind*, admiring
Their ſhape, their colour, and attractive grace,
None are, thou think'ſt, but taken with ſuch toys. *Milton.*

Each inconvenience makes their virtue cold;
But *womankind* in ills is ever bold. *Dryd. Juv.*

Juba might make the proudeſt of our ſex,
Any of *womankind*, but Marcia, happy. *Addiſon's Cato.*

——— She advanc'd, that *womankind*
Would by her model form their mind. *Swift.*

Wo'manly. *adj.* [from *woman.*] 1. Becoming a woman; ſuiting a woman; feminine; not maſculine. 2. Not childiſh; not girliſh.

(1.) I'm in this earthly world, where to do harm
Is often laudable; to do good ſometime
Accounted dangerous folly: why then, alas!
Do I put up that *womanly* defence,
To ſay I'd done no harm? *Shak.*

——— She brings you froward wives
As priſoners, to her *womanly* perſuaſion. *Shak.*

——— All will ſpy in thy face
A bluſhing *womanly* diſcovering grace. *Donne.*

Rage choaks my words; 'tis *womanly* to weep. *Dryd.*

Let him be taught to put off all thoſe tender airs, affected ſmiles, and all the enchanting *womanly* behaviour that has made him the object of his own admiration. *Arbuthn. and Pope.*

(2.) Young perſons, under a *womanly* age, are often troubled with ſome of the ſame ſymptoms. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

Wo'manly. *adv.* [from *woman.*] In the manner of a woman; effeminately.

Womb. *n. ſ.* [*wamba*, Goth. ƿamb, Saxon; *wæmb*, Iſlandick.] 1. The place of the fætus in the mother. 2. The place whence any thing is produced. 3. Any cavity.

(1.) When yet he was but tenderly bodied, and the only ſon of my *womb.* *Shak. Coriolanus.*

New-born children bring not many ideas into the world, bating ſome faint ideas of hunger and thirſt which they may have felt in the *womb.* *Locke.*

Conceiving, as ſhe ſlept, her fruitful *womb*
Swell'd with the founder of immortal Rome. *Addiſon.*

(2.) The earth was form'd, but in the *womb* as yet
Of waters, embryon immature involv'd,
Appear'd not. *Milton.*

The *womb* of earth the genial ſeeds receives. *Dryden.*

(3.) An amphitheatre unpeopled Rome,
And held, uncrowded, nations in its *womb.* *Addiſon.*

To **Womb.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To incloſe; to breed in ſecret.

——— Not for all the ſun ſees, or
The cloſe earth *wombs*, will I break my oath
To this my fair belov'd. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

Wo'mby. *adj.* [from *womb.*] Capacious. Not in uſe.

He'll call you to ſo hot anſwer for it,
That caves and *womby* vaultages of France
Shall chide your treſpaſs, and return your mock,
In ſecond accent to his ordnance. *Shak. Henry* V.

Wo'men. Plural of *woman.*

——— Thus it ſhall befal
Him who to worth in *women* over-truſts. *Milton.*

Won. The preterite and participle paſſive of *win.*

——— All theſe the Parthian,
From the luxurious kings of Antioch *won.* *Milton.*

Againſt myſelf I victorious have *won*,
And by my fatal abſence am undone. *Dryden.*

My mother is *won* over to my ſide, but dares not mention me to my father, for fear of provoking him. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

To **Won.** *v. n.* [ƿunian, Saxon; *wonen*, German.] To dwell; to live; to have abode. Not in uſe.

——— Him fortuned
To come where vile Arcaſia does *wonn.* *Spenſer.*

——— Out of the ground uproſe
As from his lair, the wild beaſt where he *wons*
In foreſt wild. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

A people near the northern pole that *won*;
Whom Ireland ſent from loughes and foreſts hore. *Fairf.*

Won. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Dwelling; habitation. Obſolete.

What ſecret place, quoth he, can ſafely hold
So huge a maſs, and hid from heaven's eye;
Or where haſt thou thy *won*, that ſo much gold
Thou can'ſt preſerve from wrong and robbery. *Spenſer.*

——— The ſolitary *won*
Of dreaded beaſts, the Lybian lion's moan. *Beaum. Pſyche.*

To **WO'NDER.** *v. n.* [ƿunꝺꞃian, Saxon; *wonder*, Dutch.] To be ſtruck with admiration; to be pleaſed or ſurpriſed ſo as to be aſtoniſhed: with *at*, rarely with *after.*

The want of theſe magazines of victuals I have complained of in England, and *wondered at* in other countries. *Spenſer.*

His deadly wound was healed: and all the world *wondered after* the beaſt. *Rev.* xiii. 3.

No wonder to us, who have converſed with too many ſtrange actions, now to *wonder at* any thing: wonder is from ſurpriſe, and ſurprize ceaſes upon experience. *South.*

King Turnus *wonder'd at* the fight renew'd. *Dryden.*

Who can *wonder* that the ſciences have been ſo overcharged with inſignificant and doubtful expreſſions, capable to make the moſt quick-ſighted little the more knowing? *Locke.*

I could not ſufficiently *wonder at* the intrepidity of theſe diminutive mortals, who durſt venture to mount and walk upon my body. *Swift.*

Wo'nder. *n. ſ.* [ƿunꝺoꞃ, Saxon; *wonder*, Dutch.] 1. Admiration; aſtoniſhment; amazement; ſurpriſe cauſed by ſomething unuſual or unexpected. 2. Cauſe of wonder; a ſtrange thing; ſomething more or greater than can be expected. 3. Any thing mentioned with wonder.

(1.) ——— What is he, whoſe griefs
Bear ſuch an emphaſis? whoſe phraſe of ſorrow
Conjure the wand'ring ſtars, and makes them ſtand
Like *wonder*-wounded hearers. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Wonder cauſeth aſtoniſhment, or an immoveable poſture of the body; for in *wonder* the ſpirits fly not as in fear, but only ſettle. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

(2.) The Corniſh *wonder*-gatherer deſcribeth the ſame. *Carew.*

Great effects come of induſtry in civil buſineſs; and to try things oft, and never to give over, doth *wonders.* *Bacon.*

——— Lo, a *wonder* ſtrange!
Of every beaſt, and bird, and inſect ſmall
Came ſevens, and pairs. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

——— What woman will you find,
Though of this age the *wonder* and the fame,
On whom his leiſure will vouchſafe an eye
Of fond deſire? *Milton's Par. Reg.*

No *wonder* ſleep from careful lovers flies,
To bathe himſelf in Schariſſa's eyes;
As fair Aſtrea once from earth to heav'n,
By ſtrife and loud impiety was driven. *Waller.*

Drawn for your prince, that ſword could *wonders* do:
The better cauſe makes mine the ſharper now. *Waller.*

It is no *wonder* if part of the matter of this diſeaſe, which ſo eaſily adheres to the glands, and augments and diſtends them to an unnatural dimenſion, ſhould at length ſtop in the lungs. *Blackmore.*

(3.) There Babylon the *wonder* of all tongues. *Milton.*

Ample ſouls among mankind have arrived at that prodigious extent of knowledge which renders them the *wonder* and glory of the nation where they live. *Watts.*

WO'NDERFUL. *adj.* [*wonder* and *full.*] Admirable; ſtrange; aſtoniſhing.

I uttered that which I underſtood not, things too *wonderful* for me which I knew not. *Job*, xlii. 3.

——— Strange
Hath been the cauſe, and *wonderful* to hear. *Milton.*

WO'NDERFUL. *adv.* To a wonderful degree. Improperly uſed.

The houſe which I am about to build ſhall be *wonderful* great. 2 *Chron.* ii. 9.

WO'NDERFULLY. *adv.* [from *wonderful.*] In a wonderful manner; to a wonderful degree.

The pope, knowing himſelf to be unprofitable to the Chriſtian world, was *wonderfully* glad to hear that there were ſuch echoes of him ſounding in remote parts. *Bacon.*

There is ſomething *wonderfully* divine in the airs of this picture. *Addiſon's Italy.*

If a man out of vanity, or from a deſire of being in the faſhion, or in order to paſs for *wonderfully* wiſe, ſhall ſay that Berkley's doctrine is true, while at the ſame time his belief is preciſely the ſame with mine, I leave him to enjoy the fruits of his hypocriſy. *Beattie.*

WO'NDERMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *wonder.*] Aſtoniſhment; amazement. Not in uſe, except in low language.

— When my pen would write her titles true,
It raviſh'd is with fancy's *wonderment.* *Spenſer.*

Thoſe things which I here ſet down, do naturally take the ſenſe, and not reſpect petty *wonderments.* *Bacon.*

The neighbours made a *wonderment* of it, and aſked him what he meant. *L'Eſtrange.*

WO'NDERSTRUCK. *adj.* [*wonder* and *ſtrike.*] Amazed.

——— Aſcanius, *wonderſtruck* to ſee
That image of his filial piety. *Dryd. Æneid.*

WO'NDER-WORKING. *adj.* [from *wonder* and *working.*] One that does ſurpriſing things.

WO'NDROUS. *adj.* [This is contracted from *wonderous*, of *wonder.*] 1. Admirable; marvellous; ſtrange; ſurprizing. 2. [*Wondrous* is barbarouſly uſed for an adverb.] In a ſtrange degree.

(1.) The credit of whoſe virtue reſt with thee;
Wondrous indeed, if cauſe of ſuch effects. *Milton.*

In ſuch charities ſhe paſs'd the day;
'Twas *wond'rous* how ſhe found an hour to pray. *Dryden.*

Reſearches into the ſprings of natural bodies, and their motions, ſhould awaken us to admire the *wondrous* wiſdom of our Creator in all the works of nature. *Watts.*

(2.) From that part where Moſes remembereth the giants, begotten by the ſons of good men upon the daughters of the wicked; did they ſteal thoſe *wondrous* great acts of their ancient kings and powerful giants. *Raleigh.*

There is a place deep, *wondrous* deep, below
Which genuine night and horrours doe o'erflow. *Cowley.*

——— To ſhun th' allurement is not hard
To minds reſolv'd, forewarn'd and well prepar'd;
But *wond'rous* difficult, when once beſet,
To ſtruggle through the ſtraits, and break th' involving net. *Dryden.*

——— You are ſo beautiful,
So *wondrous* fair, you juſtify rebellion. *Dryden.*

Sylphs, yet mindful of their ancient race,
Are, as when women, *wond'rous* fond of place. *Pope.*

WO'NDROUSLY. *adv.* [from *wondrous.*] 1. To a ſtrange degree. 2. In a ſtrange manner.

(1.) My lord led *wondrouſly* to diſcontent. *Shak.*

——— This made Proſerpina
Make to them the greater ſpeed,
For fear that they too much ſhould bleed,
Which wondrouſly her troubled. *Drayton.*

Such doctrines in the pidgeon houſe were taught:
You need not aſk how *wondrouſly* they wrought. *Dryd.*

Of injur'd fame, and mighty wrongs receiv'd,
Cloe complains, and *wondrouſly*'s aggriev'd. *Granville.*

(2.) Then medicines *wound'rouſly* compos'd, the ſkilful leech applyed. *Chapman.*

To **WONT.**
To be **WONT.** } *v. n.* [Preterite and participle *wont*; ƿunian, Saxon; *gewoonen*, Dutch.] To be accuſtomed; to uſe; to be uſed.

A yearly ſolemn feaſt ſhe *wont* to make,
The day that firſt doth lead the year around. *Spenſer.*

Through power of that, his cunning thieveries
He *wonts* to work; that none the ſame eſpies. *Spenſer.*

Jaſon the Theſſalian was *wont* to ſay, that ſome things muſt be done unjuſtly, that many things may be done juſtly. *Bacon.*

——— I this night have dream'd;
If dream'd, not as I oft am *wont*, of thee,
But of offence and trouble. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

The eagle's fate and mine are one,
Which on the ſhaft that made him die
Eſpy'd a feather of his own,
Wherewith he *wont* to ſoar ſo high. *Waller.*

For others that he ſaw perplexed about the manage of their difficult affairs, he was *wont* to aſk them, when they would begin to truſt God, or permit him to govern the world. *Fell.*

A mother was *wont* always to indulge her daughters, when any of them deſired ſquirrels or birds, but then they muſt keep them well. *Locke.*

Another ſort of ſophiſm is *wont* to be called an imperfect enumeration or falſe induction, when from a few experiments men infer general theorems. *Watts's Logick.*

WONT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Cuſtom; habit; uſe. Out of uſe.

Paſſing their time according to their *wont*, they waited for the coming of Phalantus. *Sidney.*

Things natural in that regard forget their ordinary natural *wont*, that which is heavy mounting ſometime upwards of its own accord. *Hooker.*

'Tis not his *wont* to be the hindmoſt man,
Whate'er occaſion keeps him from us now. *Shakeſpeare.*

They are by ſudden alarm or watchword to be called out to their military motions under ſky or covert, according to the ſeaſon, as was the Roman *wont.* *Milton.*

WO'N'T. A contraction of *would not*: uſed for *will not.*

WO'NTED. *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Accuſtomed; uſed; uſual: uſed both of perſons and things.

Her champion ſtout, to aid his friend,
Again his *wonted* weapon proved. *Spenſer.*

So pray'd they, innocent, and to their thoughts
Firm peace recover'd ſoon and *wonted* calm. *Milton.*

The pond-frog would fain have gotten the other frog over; but ſhe was *wonted* to the place, and would not remove. *L'Eſtrange.*

Who have no houſe, ſit round where once it was,
And with full eyes each *wonted* room require;
Haunting the yet warm aſhes of the place,
As murther'd men walk where they did expire. *Dryden.*

WO'NTEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *wonted.*] State of being accuſtomed to. Not in uſe.

Did I ſee any thing more of Chriſt in thoſe that pretend to other modes of government, I might ſuſpect my judgment biaſſed with prejudice or *wontedneſs* of opinion. *King Charles.*

WO'NTLESS. *adj.* [from *wont.*] Unaccuſtomed; unuſual. Obſolete.

Whither, love, wilt thou now carry me?
What *wontleſs* fury do'ſt thou now inſpire
Into my feeble breaſt, when full of thee. *Spenſer.*

To **WOO.** *v. a.* [aƿoȝod, courted, Saxon.] 1. To court;

to ſue to for love. 2. To court ſolicitouſly; to invite with importunity.

(1.) We cannot fight for love, as men may do;
We ſhould be *woo'd*, and were not made to *woo*. *Shakeſp.*

Some lay in dead mens ſkulls; and in thoſe holes
Where eyes did once inhabit, there were crept,
As 'twere in ſcorn of eyes, reflecting gems;
That *woo'd* to the ſlimy bottom of the deep,
And mock'd the dead bones that lay ſcatter'd by. *Shakeſp.*

—— Fancies and notions he purſues,
Which ne'er had being but in thought:
Each like the Grecian artiſt *woos*
The image he himſelf has wrought. *Prior.*

—— My proud rival *woos*
Another partner to his throne and bed. *Philips.*

How is the loadſtone nature's ſubtle pride,
By the rude iron *woo'd*, and made a bride. *Cowley.*

Oh, ſtretch thy reign, fair peace! from ſhore to ſhore,
Till conqueſt ceaſe, and ſlav'ry be no more;
Till the freed Indians in their native groves
Reap their own fruits, and *woo* their ſable loves. *Pope.*

(2.) Yet can ſhe love a foreign emperor,
Whom of great worth and pow'r ſhe hears to be;
If ſhe be *woo'd* but by ambaſſador,
Or but his letters or his pictures ſee:
So while the virgin ſoul on earth doth ſtay,
She *woo'd* and tempted is ten thouſand ways
By theſe great pow'rs, which on the earth bear ſway,
The wiſdom of the world, wealth, pleaſure, praiſe. *Davies.*

Sweet bird that ſhun'ſt the noiſe of folly,
Moſt muſical, moſt melancholy!
Thee, chauntreſs oft the woods among,
I *woo* to hear thy even-ſong. *Milton.*

To Woo. *v. n.* To court; to make love.

With pomp, and trains, and in a crowd they *woo*,
When true felicity is but in two. *Dryden.*

WOOD. *adj.* [*wods*, Gothick; ƿoꝺ, Saxon; *woed*, Dutch.] Mad; furious; raging. Obſolete.

Winds do rage as winds were *wood*,
And cauſe ſpring tides to raiſe great flood. *Tuſſer.*

Coal-black ſteeds yborn of helliſh brood,
That on their ruſty bits did champ as they were *wood*. *Speſer.*

Calm the tempeſt of his paſſion *wood*;
The banks are overflown, when ſtopped is the flood. *Spenſer.*

Wood. *n. ſ.* [ƿuꝺe, Saxon; *woud*, Dutch.] 1. A large and thick collection of trees. 2. The ſubſtance of trees; timber.

(1.) The *wood*-born people fall before her flat,
And worſhip her as goddeſs of the *wood*. *Spenſer.*

—— S. Valentine is paſt:
Begin theſe *wood*-birds but to couple now? *Shakeſp.*

The *woods* are ruthleſs, dreadful, deaf and dull:
There ſpeak and ſtrike. *Shakeſp. Titus and Andronicus.*

— Light thickens, and the crow
Makes wing to the rooky *wood*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Amongſt his well-grown *woods*, the ſhag-hair'd ſatyrs ſtand. *Drayton.*

Hecate, when ſhe gave to rule the *woods*,
Then led me trembling through thoſe dire abodes. *Dryden.*

(2.) Balm his foul head with warm diſtilled waters,
And burn ſweet *wood* to make the lodging ſweet. *Shakeſp.*

The cavity of the tin plate was filled with a melted cement, made of pitch, roſin, and *wood*-aſhes, well incorporated. *Boyle.*

Having filled it about five inches with throughly kindled *wood*-coals, we let it down into the glaſs. *Boyle.*

——— Of long growth there ſtood
A laurel's trunk, a venerable *wood*. *Dryden's Æn.*

The ſoft *wood* turners uſe commonly. *Moxon.*

The ſize of faggots and *wood*-ſtacks differs. *Mortimer.*

Herrings muſt be ſmoked with *wood*. *Child.*

Wooda'nemone. *n. ſ.* A plant.

Woo'dbind. } *n. ſ.* [ƿuꝺbinꝺ, Saxon; *periclymenon*, Lat.]
Woo'dbine. } Honeyſuckle.

—— Beatrice, e'en now
Couch'd in the *woodbine* coverture. *Shakeſp.*

The nymphs of the mountains would be drawn, upon their heads garlands of *woodbine* and wild roſes. *Peacham.*

Woo'dcock. *n. ſ.* [ƿoꝺucoc, Saxon; *ſtolopax*, Latin.] A bird of paſſage with a long bill; his food is not known. It is a word ludicrouſly uſed for a dunce.

He hath bid me to a calve's head and a capon; ſhall I not find a *woodcock* too. *Shakeſp.*

Soon as in doubtful day the *woodcock* flies,
Her cleanly pail the pretty houſewife bears. *Gay.*

Woo'ded. *adj.* [from *wood*.] Supplied with wood.

——— *Wooded* ſo,
It makes a ſpring of all kinds that grow. *Chapman.*

The lord Strutts have been poſſeſſed of a very great landed eſtate, well-conditioned, *wooded* and watered. *Arbuthnot.*

Woo'ddrink. *n. ſ.* Decoction or infuſion of medicinal woods, as ſaſſafras.

The drinking elder-wine or *wooddrinks* are very uſeful. *Floyer on the Humours.*

Woo'den. *adj.* [from *wood*.] 1. Ligneous; made of wood; timber. 2. Clumſy; awkward.

(1.) Like a ſtrutting player, whoſe conceit,
Lies in his hamſtring, he doth think it rich
To hear the *wooden* dialogue and ſound
'Twixt his ſtretch'd footing and the ſcaffoldage. *Shakeſp.*

They uſed to vault or leap up; and therefore they had *wooden* horſes in their houſes and abroad. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Preſs'd with the burden, Cæneus pants for breath;
And on his ſhoulders bears the *wooden* death. *Dryden.*

The haberdaſher ſtole off his hat that hung upon a *wooden* peg. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

(2.) I'll win this lady Margaret: for whom?
Why, for my king: tuſh, that's a *wooden* thing. *Shakeſp.*

When a bold man is out of countenance, he makes a very *wooden* figure on it. *Collier on Confidence.*

Woodfre'tter. *n. ſ.* [*teres*, Lat.] An inſect; a woodworm. *Ainſworth.*

Woo'dhole. *n. ſ.* [*wood* and *hole*.] Place where wood is laid up.

What ſhould I do? or whither turn? amaz'd,
Confounded to the dark receſs I fly,
Of *woodhole*. *Philips.*

Woo'dland. *n. ſ.* [*wood* and *land*.] Woods; ground covered with woods.

This houſhold beaſt, that us'd the *woodland* grounds,
Was view'd at firſt by the young hero's hounds,
As down the ſtream he ſwam. *Dryden's Æn.*

He that rides poſt through a country, may, from the tranſient view, tell how the parts lie; here a moraſs, and there a river, *woodland* in one part, and ſavanas in another. *Locke.*

By her awak'd, the *woodland* choir
To hail the common god prepares;
And tempts me to reſume the lyre,
Soft warbling to the vernal airs. *Fenton.*

Here hills and vales, the *woodland* and the plain,
Here earth and water ſeems to ſtrive again. *Pope.*

Woodla'rk. *n. ſ.* [*galerita arborea*, Latin.] A melodious ſort of wild lark.

Woo'dlouse. *n. ſ.* [*wood* and *louſe*.] An inſect. The millepes or *woodlouſe* is a ſmall inſect, it has only fourteen pair of ſhort legs; it is a very ſwift, runner, but it can occaſionally roll itſelf up into the form of a ball. They are found under old logs of wood or large ſtones, or between the bark and wood of decayed trees. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

Wrap thyſelf up like a *woodlouſe*, and dream revenge. *Congreve.*

There is an inſect they call a *woodlouſe*,
That folds up itſelf in itſelf for a houſe,

As round as a ball, without head, without tail,
Inclos'd cap-a-pe in a ſtrong coat of mail. *Swift.*

Woo'dman. *n. ſ.* [*wood* and *man.*] A ſportſman; a hunter.

Their cry being compoſed of ſo well ſorted mouths, that any man would perceive therein ſome kind of proportion, but the ſkilful *woodmen* did find a muſick. *Sidney.*

The duke is a better *woodman* than thou takeſt him for. *Shakeſp.*

This is ſome one like us night-foundered here,
Or elſe ſome neighbour *woodman.* *Milton.*

So when the *woodman*'s toil her cave ſurrounds
And with the hunter's cry the grove reſounds,
With grief and rage the mother lion ſtung,
Fearleſs herſelf, yet trembles for her young. *Pope.*

Woo'dmonger. *n. ſ.* [*wood* and *monger.*] A woodſeller.

Woo'dnightshade. *n. ſ.* [*ſolanum ſylvaticum,* Latin.] A plant.

Woo'dnote. *n. ſ.* Wild muſick.

Then to the well-trod ſtage anon,
If Johnſon's learned ſock be on,
Or ſweeteſt Shakeſpear, fancy's child,
Warble his native *woodnotes* wild. *Milton.*

Woodny'mph. *n. ſ.* [*wood* and *nymph.*] A fabled goddeſs of the woods.

Soft ſhe withdrew, and like a *woodnymph* light,
Oread, or Dryad, or of Delia's train,
Betook her to the groves. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

By dimpled brook and fountain brim,
The *woodnymphs,* deck'd with daiſies trim,
Their merry wakes and paſtimes keep. *Milton.*

Woodo'ffering. *n. ſ.* Wood burnt on the altar.

We caſt the lots for the *woodoffering.* *Neh.* x. 34.

Woo'dpecker. *n. ſ.* [*wood* and *peck*; *picus martius,* Lat.] A bird.

The ſtructure of the tongue of the *woodpecker* is very ſingular, whether we look at its great length, its bones and muſcles, its incompaſſing parts of the neck and head, the better to exert itſelf in length, and, again, to retract it into its cell; and laſtly, whether we look at its ſharp, horny, bearded point, and the gluey matter at the end of it, the better to ſtab and draw little maggots out of wood. *Derham's Phyſico-theology.*

Woo'dpigeon or *Woodculver.* *n. ſ.* [*palumbes,* Lat.] A wild pigeon.

Woodroo'f. *n. ſ.* [*aſperula,* Lat.] An herb. *Ainſworth.*

Woo'dsare *n ſ.* The froth called *woodſare,* being like a kind of ſpittle, is found upon herbs, as lavender and ſage. *Bacon.*

Woo'dseere. *n. ſ.* [*wood* and *ſere.*] The time when there is no ſap in the tree. Obſolete.

From May to October leave cropping, for why,
In *woodſeere,* whatſoever thou croppeſt ſhall die. *Tuſſer.*

Woo'dsorrel. *n. ſ.* [*oxys,* Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

Woo'dward. *n. ſ.* [*wood* and *ward.*] A foreſter.

Woo'dworm. *n. ſ.* [from *wood* and *worm*; *coſſis,* Latin.] A worm bred in wood.

Woo'dy. *adj.* [from *wood.*] 1. Abounding with wood. 2. Ligneous; conſiſting of wood. 3. Relating to woods; ſilvan.

(1.) Oft in glimmering bow'rs and glades
He met her, and in ſecret ſhades
Of *woody* Ida's inmoſt grove. *Milton.*

—— Four times ten days I've paſs'd
Wand'ring this *woody* maze, and human food
Nor taſted, nor had appetite. *Milton's Par. Reg.*

Diana's *woody* realms he next invades,
And croſſes through the conſecrated ſhades. *Addiſon.*

(2.) In the *woody* parts of plants, which are their bones, the principles are ſo compounded as to make them flexible without joints, and alſo elaſtick. *Grew.*

Herbs are thoſe plants whoſe ſtalks are ſoft, and have nothing *woody* in them, as graſs and hemlock. *Locke.*

(3.) With the *woody* nymphs when ſhe did play. *Spenſer.*

All the ſatyrs ſcorn their *woody* kind,
And henceforth nothing fair but her on earth they find. *Spenſer.*

Woo'er. *n. ſ.* [from *woo.*] One who courts a woman.

The *wooers* moſt are toucht on this oſtent,
To whom are dangers great and imminent. *Chapman.*

Ariſtippus ſaid, that thoſe that ſtudied particular ſciences, and neglected philoſophy, were like Penelope's *wooers,* that made love to the waiting woman. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*

Uſurping *wooers* felt his thund'ring ſword,
And willing nations knew their native lord. *Creech.*

Woof. *n. ſ.* [from *wove.*] 1. The ſet of threads that croſſes the warp; the weft. 2. Texture; cloth.

(1.) The placing of the tangible parts in length or tranſverſe, as in the warp and the *woof* of textile, is more inward or more outward. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

(2.) —— A veſt of purple flow'd,
Iris had dipp'd the *woof.* *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

—— I muſt put off
Theſe my ſky-robes, ſpun out of Iris, *woof.* *Milton.*

To ſpread the pall beneath the regal chair,
Of ſofteſt *woof,* is bright Alcippe's care. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

Woo'ingly. *adv.* [from *wooing.*] Pleaſingly; ſo as to invite ſtay.

The temple-haunting martlet does approve,
By his lov'd manſionry, that heaven's breath
Smells *wooingly* here. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

WOOL. *n. ſ.* [pul, Saxon; *wollen,* Dutch.] 1. The fleece of ſheep; that which is woven into cloth. 2. Any ſhort thick hair.

(1.) A gown made of the fineſt *wool,*
Which from our pretty lambs we pull;
Fair lined ſlippers for the cold,
With buckles of the pureſt gold. *Raleigh.*

Concerning their complaint for price of *wool,* he would give orders that his commiſſioners ſhould cauſe clothiers to take *wool,* paying only two parts of the price. *Hayward.*

Struthium is a root uſed by the *wool*-dreſſers. *Arbuthnot.*

(2.) In the cauldron boil and bake;
Wool of bat and tongue of dog. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Woo'lfel. *n. ſ.* [*wool* and *fell.*] Skin not ſtripped of the wool.

Wool and *woolfels* were ever of little value in this kingdom. *Davies on Ireland.*

Woo'llen. *adj.* [from *wool.*] Made of wool not finely dreſſed, and thence uſed likewiſe for any thing coarſe: it is likewiſe uſed in general for *made of wool,* as diſtinct from *linen.*

—— I was wont
To call them *woollen* vaſſals, things created
To buy and ſell with groats. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

I could not endure a huſband with a beard on his face: I had rather lye in *woollen.* *Shakeſp. Much Ado about Nothing.*

Woollen cloth with tenter, linen ſcarcely. *Bacon.*

At dawn of day our general cleft his pate,
Spite of his *woollen* night-cap. *Dryden.*

Woo'llen. *n. ſ.* Cloth made of wool.

His breeches were of rugged *woollen,*
And had been at the ſiege of Bullen. *Hudibras.*

Odious! in *woollen!* 'twould a ſaint provoke!
No, let a charming chintz and Bruſſels lace
Wrap my cold limbs and ſhade my lifeleſs face. *Pope.*

He is a bel-eſprit and a *woollen* draper. *Swift.*

Woo'lly. *adj.* [from *wool.*] 1. Cloathed with wool. 2. Conſiſting of wool. 3. Reſembling wool.

(1.) —— When the work of generation was
Between theſe *woolly* breeders,
The ſkilful ſhepherd peel'd me certain wands. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) Some few, by temp'rance taught, approaching ſlow,
To diſtant fate by eaſy journeys go:
Gently they lay 'em down, as ev'ning ſheep
On their own *woolly* fleeces ſoftly ſleep. *Dryden.*

(3.) —— What ſignifies
My fleece of *woolly* hair, that now uncurls. *Shakeſp.*

—— Nothing profits more
Than frequent ſnows: O may'ſt thou often ſee
Thy furrows whiten'd by the *woolly* rain,
Nutritious. *Philips.*

Woo'lpack. } *n. ſ.* [*wool, pack,* and *ſack.*] 1. A bag
Woo'lsack. } of wool; a bundle of wool. 2. The ſeat of the judges in the houſe of lords. 3. Any thing bulky without weight.

(2.) At bar abuſive, on the bench unable,
Knave on the *woolſack*, fop at council table. *Dryden.*
(3.) Chaos of preſbyt'ry, where laymen guide
With the tame *woolpack* clergy by their ſide. *Claveland.*

Woo'lward. *adv.* [*wool* and *ward.*] In wool. Not uſed.

I have no ſhirt: I go *woolward* for penance. *Shakeſp.*

Woop. *n. ſ.* [*rubicilla*, Latin.] A bird.

Woos. *n. ſ.* [*alga*, Latin.] See-weed. An herb.

WORD. *n. ſ.* [ƿoꞃð, Saxon; *woord*, Dutch.] 1. A ſingle part of ſpeech. 2. A ſhort diſcourſe. 3. Talk; diſcourſe. 4. Diſpute; verbal contention. 5. Language; oral expreſſion; living ſpeech. 6. Promiſe. 7. Signal; token; order. 8. Account; tidings; meſſage. 9. Declaration; purpoſe expreſſed. 10. Affirmation. 11. Scripture; word of God. 12. The ſecond perſon of the ever adorable Trinity. A ſcripture term.

(1.) If you ſpeak three *words*, it will three times report you the three *words*. *Bacon.*

As conceptions are the images of things to the mind within itſelf, ſo are *words* or names the marks of thoſe conceptions to the minds of them we converſe with. *South's Sermons.*

Amongſt men who confound their ideas with *words*, there muſt be endleſs diſputes, wrangling, and jargon. *Locke.*

Each wight who reads not, and but ſcans and ſpells,
Each *word* catcher that lives on ſyllables. *Pope.*

(2.) Shall I vouchſafe your worſhip a *word* or two?
—Two thouſand, and I'll vouchſafe thee the hearing. *Shakeſp.*

——— A *word*, Lucilius,
How he receiv'd you. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

A friend who ſhall own thee in thy loweſt condition, anſwer all thy wants, and, in a *word* never leave thee. *South.*

In a *word*, the Goſpel deſcribes God to us in all reſpects ſuch a one as we would wiſh him to be. *Tillotſon.*

(3.) Why ſhould calamity be full of *words?*
—Let them have ſcope, though what they do impart
Help nothing elſe, yet they do eaſe the heart. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*

He commanded the men to be ranged in battalions, and rid to every ſquadron, giving them ſuch *words* as were proper to the occaſion. *Clarendon.*

——— If you diſlike the play,
Pray make no *words* on't 'till the ſecond day,
Or third be paſt; for we would have you know it,
The loſs will fall on us, not on the poet. *Denham.*
Ceaſe this contention: be thy words ſevere,
Sharp as he merits but the ſword forbear. *Dryden.*

If *words* are ſometimes to be uſed, they ought to be grave, kind, and ſober, repreſenting the ill, or unbecomingneſs of the faults. *Locke.*

If I appear a little *word*-bound in my firſt ſolutions, I hope it will be imputed to the long diſuſe of ſpeech. *Spectator.*

(4.) ——— In argument upon a caſe,
Some *words* there grew 'twixt Somerſet and me. *Shakeſp.*

(5.) Found you no diſpleaſure by *word* or countenance. *Shakeſp.*

I'll write thee a challenge, or I'll deliver thy indignation to him by *word* of mouth. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

Why ſhould ſhe write to Edmund? Might not you
Tranſport her purpoſes by *word*. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*

An eaſy way, by *word* of mouth communicated to me. *Boyle.*

(6.) Obey thy parents, keep thy *word* juſtly, ſwear not. *Shakeſp.*

I take your princely *word* for theſe redreſſes.
—I give it you, and will maintain my *word*. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

All of them ſtout and hard people, falſe of their *words*, treacherous in their practices, and mercileſs in their revenges. *Heylyn.*

The duke ſhall wield his conqu'ring ſword,
The king ſhall paſs his honeſt *word*. *Dryden.*

(7.) — Every ſoldier, kill his priſoners;
Give the *word* through. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

(8.) —— Bring we *word* thither
How the world goes, that to the pace of it
I may ſpur on my journey. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
— Two optick nerves ſhe ties,
Like ſpectacles acroſs the eyes;
By which the ſpirits bring her *word*,
Whene'er the balls are fix'd or ſtirr'd. *Prior.*

(9.) I know you brave, and take you at your *word*;
That preſent ſervice which you vaunt, afford. *Dryden.*

(10.) Every perſon has enough to do to work out his own ſalvation; which, if we will take the apoſtle's *word*, is to be done with fear and trembling. *Decay of Piety.*

I deſire not the reader ſhould take my *word*, and therefore I will ſet two of their diſcourſes in the ſame light for every man to judge. *Dryden.*

(11.) They ſay this church of England neither hath the *word* purely preached, nor the ſacraments ſincerely miniſtred. *Whitgift.*

(12.) Thou my *Word*, begotten ſon, by thee
This I perform. *Milton.*

To Word. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To diſpute.

He that deſcends not to *word* it with a ſhrew, does worſe than beat her. *L'Eſtrange.*

To Word. *v. a.* To expreſs in proper words.

Whether his extemporary *wording* might not be a defect. *Fell.*

Let us blacken him what we can, ſaid Harriſon of the bleſſed king, upon the *wording* and drawing up his charge againſt approaching trial. *South.*

Whether I have improved theſe fables or no, in the *wording* or meaning of them, the book muſt ſtand or fall to itſelf. *L'Eſtrange.*

The apology for the king is the ſame, but *worded* with greater deference to that great prince. *Addiſon.*

Wo'rdy. *adj.* [from *word*.] Verboſe; full of words.

Phocion, beholding a *wordy* orator, while he was making a magnificent ſpeech full of vain promiſes, ſaid, I now fix my eyes upon a cypreſs-tree: it has all the pomp imaginable in its branches, leaves, and height, but it bears no fruit. *Spectator.*

We need not laviſh hours in *wordy* periods,
As do the Romans, ere they dare to fight. *Philips's Briton.*
Intemp'rate rage, a *wordy* war, began. *Pope.*

Wore. The preterite of *wear*.

This on his helmet *wore* a lady's glove,
And that a ſleeve embroider'd by his love. *Dryden.*
My wife, the kindeſt, deareſt, and the trueſt
That ever *wore* the name. *Rowe's Royal Convert.*

To WORK. *v. n.* pret. *worked*, or *wrought*. [ƿeoꞃcan, Saxon; *werken*, Dutch.] 1. To labour; to travail; to toil. 2. To be in action; to be in motion. 3. To act; to carry on operations. 4. To operate as a manufacturer. 5. To ferment. 6. To operate; to have effect. 7. To obtain by diligence. 8. To act internally; to operate as a purge, or other phyſick. 9. To act as on a ſubject. 10. To make way. 11. To be toſſed or agitated.

(1.) Good Kent, how ſhall I live and *work*
To match thy goodneſs? life will be too ſhort. *Shakeſp.*
Go and *work*; for no ſtraw ſhall be given you. *Ex. v. 18.*
Whether we *work* or play, or ſleep or wake,
Our life doth paſs, and with time's wings doth fly. *Davies.*
(2.) Glory grows guilty of deteſted crimes,
When for fame's ſake
We bend to that the *working* of the heart, *Shakeſp.*

In Morat your hopes a crown deſign'd
And all the woman *work'd* within your mind. *Dryden.*

(3.) ——— Our better part remains
To *work* in cloſe deſign. *Milton.*

(4.) They that *work* in fine flax. *Iſaiah*, xix. 9.

(5.) Into wine and ſtrong beer put ſome like ſubſtances, while they *work*, which may make them fume and inflame leſs. *Bacon.*

Try the force of imagination upon ſtaying the *working* of beer, when the barm is put in. *Bacon.*

If in the wort of beer, while it *worketh*, before it be tunned, the burrage be often changed with freſh, it will make a ſovereign drink for melancholy. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

(6.) — With ſome other buſineſs put the king
From theſe ſad thoughts that *work* too much upon him. *Shakeſp.*

All things *work* together for good to them that love God. *Rom.* viii. 28.

Gravity *worketh* weakly, both far from the earth, and alſo within the earth. *Bacon.*

Although the ſame tribute laid by conſent, or by impoſing, be all one to the purſe, yet it *works* diverſely on the courage: no people overcharged with tribute is fit for empire. *Bacon.*

Theſe poſitive undertakings *wrought* upon many to think that this opportunity ſhould not be loſt. *Clarendon.*

Nor number, nor example with him *wrought*
To ſwerve from truth or change his conſtant mind. *Milton.*

We ſee the *workings* of gratitude in the Iſraelites. *South.*

Objects of pity, when the cauſe is new,
Would *work* too fiercely on the giddy crowd. *Dryden.*

Poiſon will *work* againſt the ſtars: beware,
For ev'ry meal an antidote prepare. *Dryden jun. Juvenal.*

When this reverence begins to *work* in him, next conſider his temper of mind. *Locke.*

This ſo *wrought* upon the child, that afterwards he deſired to be taught. *Locke.*

Humours and manners *work* more in the meaner ſort than with the nobility. *Addiſon on Italy.*

The ibibaboca is a foot round, and three yards and a half long; his colours are white, black, and red: of all ſerpents his bite is the moſt pernicious, yet worketh the ſloweſt. *Grew.*

(7.) —— Without the king's aſſent
You *wrought* to be a legate. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

(8.) ——— *Work* on,
My medicine, *work!* thus credulous fools are caught. *Shakeſp.*

I ſhould have doubted the operations of antimony, where uch a potion could not *work*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

It is benign, nor far from the nature of aliment, into which, upon defect of *working*, it is oft times converted. *Brown.*

Moſt purges, heat a little; and all of them *work* beſt, that is, cauſe the blood ſo to do, as do fermenting liquors, in warm weather, or in a warm room. *Grew's Coſmol.*

(9.) Let it be pain of body, or diſtreſs of mind, there's matter yet left for philoſophy and conſtancy to *work* upon. *L'Eſtrange.*

Natural philoſophy has ſenſible objects to *work* upon; but then it often puzzles the reader with the intricacy of its notions. *Addiſon.*

The predictions Bickerſtaff publiſhed, relating to his death, too much affected and *worked* on his imagination. *Swift.*

(10.) Body ſhall up to ſpirit *work*. *Milton.*
Who would truſt chance, ſince all men have the ſeeds
Of good and ill, which ſhould *work* upward firſt. *Dryden.*

(11.) Vex'd by wint'ry ſtorms, Benacus raves,
Confus'd with *working* ſands and rolling waves. *Addiſon.*

To Work. *v. a.* preter. and participle paſſ. *worked* or *wrought*. 1. To labour; to manufacture; to form by labour. 2. To bring by action into any ſtate. 3. To influence by ſucceſſive impulſes. 4. To make by gradual labour, and continued violence. 5. To produce by labour; to effect. 6. To manage; in a ſtate of motion; to put into motion. 7. To put to labour; to exert. 8. To embroider with a needle; as, ſhe *worked* an apron. 9. *To* Work *out*. To effect by toil. 10. *To* Work *out*. To eraze; to efface. 11. *To* Work *up*. To raiſe.

(1.) He could have told them of two or three gold mines and a ſilver mine, and given the reaſon why they forbare to *work* them at that time, and when they left off from *working* them. *Raleigh's Apology.*

The chaos, by the Divine Power, was *wrought* from one form into another, 'till it ſettled into an habitable earth. *Burnet.*

This mint is to *work* off part of the metals found in the neighbouring mountains. *Addiſon.*

The young men acknowledge in love-letters, ſealed with a particular wax, with certain enchanting words *wrought* upon the ſeals, that they died for her. *Tatler.*

They now begin to *work* the wond'rous frame,
To ſhape the parts, and raiſe the vital flame. *Blackmore.*

The induſtry of the people *works* up all their native commodities to the laſt degree of manufacture. *Swift.*

(2.) So the pure limpid ſtream, when foul with ſtains
Of ruſhing torrents and deſcending rains,
Works itſelf clear, and, as it runs, refines,
'Till by degrees the floating mirrour ſhines. *Addiſon's Cato.*

(3.) If you would *work* any man, know his nature and faſhions, and ſo lead him. *Bacon.*

To haſten his deſtruction, come yourſelf,
And *work* your royal father to his ruin. *A. Philips.*

(4.) Sidelong he *works* his way. *Milton.*
Through winds, and waves, and ſtorms he *works* his way,
Impatient for the battle: one day more,
Will ſet the victor thundering at our gates. *Addiſon.*

(5.) ——— Fly the dreadful war,
That in thyſelf thy leſſer parts do move,
Outrageous anger, and woe-*working* jar. *Spenſer.*

Our light affliction for a moment *worketh* for us a far more eternal weight of glory. *2 Cor.* iv. 18.

We might *work* any effect, not holpen by the co-operation of ſpirits, but only by the unity of nature. *Bacon.*

Moiſture, although it doth not paſs through bodies without communication of ſome ſubſtance, as heat and cold do, yet it *worketh* effects by qualifying of the heat and cold. *Bacon.*

Such power, being above all that the underſtanding of man can conceive, may well *work* ſuch wonders. *Drummond.*

God only wiſe, to puniſh pride of wit,
Among mens wits hath this confuſion *wrought*;
As the proud tow'r, whoſe points the clouds did hit,
By tongues confuſion was to ruin brought. *Davies.*

——— Of the tree,
Which, taſted, *works* knowledge of good and evil,
Thou may'ſt not: in the day thou eat'ſt, thou dy'ſt. *Milton.*

Each herb he knew, that *works* or good or ill,
More learn'd than Meſve, half as learn'd as Hill. *Harte.*

(6.) Mere perſonal valour could not ſupply want of knowledge in building and *working* ſhips. *Arbuthnot.*

(7.) —— Now, Marcus, thy virtue's on the proof;
Put forth thy utmoſt ſtrength, *work* every nerve,
And call up all thy father in thy ſoul. *Addiſon's Cato.*

(8.) I *worked* a violent leaf. *Spectator.*

(9.) Not only every ſociety, but every ſingle perſon has enough to do to *work out* his own ſalvation. *Decay of Piety.*

The mind takes the hint from the poet, and *works out* the reſt by the ſtrength of her own faculties. *Addiſon.*

(10.) —— Tears of joy for your returning ſpilt,
Work out and expiate our former guilt. *Dryden.*

(11.) That which is wanting to *work up* the pity to a greater height, was not afforded me by the ſtory. *Dryden.*

This lake reſembles a ſea, when *worked up* by ſtorms. *Addiſon.*

The ſun, that rolls his chariot o'er their heads,
Works up more fire and colour in their cheeks. *Addiſon's Cato.*

We ſhould inure ourſelves to ſuch thoughts, 'till they have *worked up* our ſouls into filial awe and love of him. *Atterbury.*

WORK. *n. ſ.* [ƿeoꞃc, Saxon; *werk*, Dutch.] 1. Toil; labour; employment. 2. A ſtate of labour. 3. Bungling attempt. 4. Flowers or embroidery of the needle. 5. Any fabrick or compages of art. 6. Action; feat; deed. 7. Any thing made. 8. Operation. 9. Effect; conſequence of agency. 10 Management; treatment. 11. *To ſet on* WORK. To employ; to engage.

(1.) Bread, correction, and *work* for a ſervant. *Eccluſ.* xxxiii.

In the bottom of ſome mines in Germany there grow vegetables, which the *work*-folks ſay have magical virtue. *Bacon.*

The ground, unbid, gives more than we can aſk;
But *work* is pleaſure, we chuſe our taſk. *Dryden.*

(2.) All the world is perpetually at *work*, only that our poor mortal lives ſhould paſs the happier for that little time we poſſeſs them, or elſe end the better when we loſe them: upon this occaſion riches came to be coveted, honours eſteemed, friendſhip purſued, and virtues admired. *Temple*

(3.) It is pleaſant to ſee what *work* our adverſaries make with this innocent canon: ſometimes 'tis a mere forgery of hereticks, and ſometimes the biſhops that met there were not ſo wiſe as they ſhould have been. *Stillingfleet.*

(4.) —— Round her *work* ſhe did empale,
With a fair border wrought of ſundry flowers,
Inwoven with an ivy-winding trail.. *Spenſer.*

That handkerchief you gave me: I muſt take out the *work*: a likely piece of work, that you ſhould find it in your chamber, and know not who left it there. This is ſome minx's token, and I muſt take out the *work?* There, give it your hobbyhorſe: whereſoever you had it, I'll take out no *work* on't. *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Flavia is very idle, and yet very fond of fine *work*: This makes her often ſit working in bed until noon. *Law.*

(5.) Nor was the *work* impair'd by ſtorms alone,
But felt th' approaches of too warm a ſun. *Pope.*

(6.) The inſtrumentalneſs of riches to *works* of charity, have rendered it neceſſary in every Chriſtian commonwealth by laws to ſecure propriety. *Hammond.*

Nothing lovelier can be found in woman,
Than good *works* in her huſband to promote. *Milton.*
Not in the *works* of bloody Mars employ'd,
The wanton youth inglorious peace enjoy'd. *Pope.*

(7.) Where is that holy fire, which verſe is ſaid
To have? Is that enchanting force decay'd?
Verſe, that draws natureſs *works* from nature's law,
Thee, her beſt *work*, to her work cannot draw. *Donne.*
O faireſt of creation! laſt and beſt
Of all God's *works*! creature, in whom excels
Whatever can to ſight or thought be form'd;
Holy, divine, good, amiable, or ſweet,
How art thou loſt! *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

(8.) As to the compoſition or diſſolution of mixt bodies, which is the chief *work* of elements, and requires an intire application of the agents, water hath the principality and exceſs over earth. *Digby.*

(9.) ———— Fancy
Wild *work* produces oft, and moſt in dreams. *Milton.*

(10.) Let him alone; I'll go another way to *work* with him. *Shakeſp.*

(11.) It *ſetteth* thoſe wits *on work* in better things, which would be elſe employed in worſe. *Hooker.*

WO'RKER. *n. ſ.* [from *work.*] One that works.

——Ye fair nymphs, which oftentimes have loved
The cruel *worker* of your kindly ſmarts,
Prepare yourſelves, and open wide your hearts. *Spenſer.*

His father was a *worker* in braſs. 1 *Kings*, vii. 14.

You ſpoke me fair; but betrayed me: depart from me, you profeſſors of holineſs, but *workers* of iniquity. *South.*

WO'RKFELLOW. *n. ſ.* [*work* and *fellow.*] One engaged in the ſame work with another.

Timotheus, my *workfellow*, and Lucius, ſalute you. *Romans.*

WO'RKHOUSE. } *n. ſ.* [from *work* and *houſe.*] 1. A place in which any manufacture is
WO'RKINGHOUSE. } carried on. 2. A place where idlers and vagabonds are condemned to labour.

(1.) The quick forge and *workinghouſe* of thought. *Shakeſp.* H. V.

Protogenes had his *workhouſe* in a garden out of town, where he was daily finiſhing thoſe pieces he begun. *Dryden.*

(2.) Haſt thou ſuffered at any time by vagabonds and pilferers? Eſteem and promote thoſe uſeful charities which remove ſuch peſts into priſons and *workhouſes*. *Atterbury.*

WO'RKINGDAY. *n. ſ.* [*work* and *day.*] Day on which labour is permitted; not the ſabbath; it therefore is taken for coarſe and common.

How full of briars is this *workingday* world. *Shakeſp.*
Will you have me, lady?
—— No, my lord, unleſs I might have another for *workingdays*; your grace is too coſtly to wear every day. *Shakeſp.*

WO'RKMAN. *n. ſ.* [*work* and *man.*] An artificer; a maker of any thing.

When *workmen* ſtrive to do better than well,
They do confound their ſkill in covetouſneſs. *Shak.*

If prudence works, who is a more cunning *workman*? *Wiſdom.*

There was no other cauſe preceding than his own will, no other matter than his own power, no other *workman* than his own word, and no other conſideration than his own infinite goodneſs. *Raleigh.*

They have inſcribed the pedeſtal, to ſhew their value for the *workman*. *Addiſon on Italy.*

WO'RKMANLY. *adj.* [from *workman.*] Skilful; well performed; workmanlike.

WO'RKMANLY. *adv.* Skilfully; in a manner becoming a workman.

It having but fortie foot *workmanly* dight,
Take ſaffron enough for a lord and a knight. *Tuſſer.*
———— We will fetch thee ſtraight
Daphne roaming through a thorny wood,
Scratching her legs, that one ſhall ſwear ſhe bleeds,
And at that ſight ſhall ſad Apollo weep,
So *workmanly* the blood and tears are drawn. *Shak.*

WO'RKMANSHIP. *n. ſ.* [from *workman.*] 1. Manufacture; ſomething made by any one. 2. The ſkill of a worker; the degree of ſkill diſcovered in any manufacture. 3. The art of working.

(1.) Nor any ſkill'd in *workmanſhip* emboſs'd,
Nor any ſkill'd in loops of fing'ring fine,
Might in their diverſe cunning ever dare
With this ſo curious network to compare. *Spenſer.*

By how much Adam exceeded all men in perfection, by being the immediate *workmanſhip* of God, by ſo much did that choſen garden exceed all parts of the world. *Raleigh.*

He moulded him to his own idea, delighting in the choice of the materials; and afterwards, as great architects uſe to do, in the *workmanſhip* of his regal hand. *Wotton.*

What more reaſonable than to think, that if we be God's *workmanſhip*, he ſhall ſet this mark of himſelf upon all reaſonable creatures? *Tillotſon.*

(2.) The Tritonian goddeſs having heard
Her blazed fame, which all the world had fill'd,
Came down to prove the truth, and due reward
For her praiſe-worthy *workmanſhip* to yield. *Spenſer.*
The wand'ring ſtreams, in whoſe entrancing gyres
Wiſe Nature oft herſelf her *workmanſhip* admires. *Drayton.*

(3.) If there were no metals, 'tis a myſtery to me how Tubalcain could ever have taught the *workmanſhip* and uſe of them. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

WO'RKMASTER. *n. ſ.* [*work* and *maſter.*] The performer of any work.

What time this world's great *workmaſter* did caſt
To make all things, ſuch as we now behold,

It ſeems that he before his eyes had plac'd
A goodly pattern, to whoſe perfect mould
He faſhion'd them ſo comely. *Spenſer.*

Every carpenter and *workmaſter* that laboureth. *Eccl.* xxxviii.

Deſire, which tends to know
The works of God, thereby to glorify
The great *workmaſter*, leads to no exceſs. *Milton.*

Wo'rkwoman. *n. ſ.* [*work* and *woman.*] 1. A woman ſkilled in needle-work. 2. A woman that works for hire.

(1.) The moſt fine-fingred *workwoman* on ground,
Arachne, by his means was vanquiſhed. *Spenſer.*

Wo'rkyday. *n. ſ.* [Corrupted from *workingday.*] The day not the ſabbath.

Tell her but a *workiday* fortune. *Shak.*

Sunday, the other days, and thou
Make up one man; whoſe face thou art,
The *workydays* are the back part. *Herbert.*

Holydays, if haply ſhe were gone,
Like *workydays*, I wiſh would ſoon be done. *Gay.*

WORLD. *n. ſ.* [ƿoꞃlꝺ, Saxon; *wereld*, Dutch.] 1. *World* is the great collective idea of all bodies whatever. *Locke.* 2. Syſtem of beings. 3. The earth; the terraqueous globe. 4. Preſent ſtate of exiſtence. 5. A ſecular life. 6. Publick life; the publick. 7. Buſineſs of life; trouble of life. 8. Great multitude. 9. Mankind; an hyperbolical expreſſion for many: *all the world* is a favourite phraſe in French, for *many.* 10. Courſe of life. 11. Univerſal empire. 12. The manners of men; the practice of life. 13. Every thing that the world contains. 14. A large tract of country; a wide compaſs of things. 15. A collection of wonders; a wonder. Obſolete. 16. Time. A ſenſe originally Saxon; now only uſed in *World without end.* 17. *In the world.* In poſſibility. 18. *For all the world.* Exactly. A ludicrous ſenſe; now little uſed.

(2.) Begotten before all *worlds.* *Nicene Creed.*

God hath in theſe laſt days ſpoken unto us by his ſon, by whom he made the *worlds.* *Hebr.* i. 2.

——— Know how this *world*
Of heav'n and earth conſpicuous firſt began. *Milton.*

(3.) ——— He the *world*
Built on circumfluous waters. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Ferdinand Magellanus was the firſt that compaſſed the whole *world.* *Heylyn.*

(4.) I'm in this earthly *world*, where to do harm
Is often laudable; to do good ſometime
Accounted dangerous folly. *Shak. Macbeth.*

The making of a will is generally an uneaſy taſk, as being at once a double parting with the *world.* *Fell.*

I was not come into the *world* then. *L'Eſtrange.*

He wittingly brought evil into the *world.* *More.*

Chriſtian fortitude conſiſts in ſuffering for the love of God, whatever hardſhips can befal in the *world.* *Dryden.*

(5.) Happy is ſhe that from the *world* retires,
And carries with her what the *world* admires.
Thrice happy ſhe, whoſe young thoughts fixt above,
While ſhe is lovely, does to heav'n make love;
I need not urge your promiſe, ere you find
An entrance here, to leave the *world* behind? *Waller.*

By the *world*, we ſometimes underſtand the things of this *world*; the variety of pleaſures and intereſts which ſteal away our affections from God. Sometimes we are to underſtand the men of the *world*, with whoſe ſolicitations we are ſo apt to comply. *Rogers's Sermons.*

(6.) Why doſt thou ſhew me thus to th' *world?*
Bear me to priſon. *Shak. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

Hence baniſhed, is baniſh'd from the *world*;
And *world*-exil'd is death. *Shak. Rom. and Jul.*

(7.) Here I'll ſet up my everlaſting reſt,
And ſhake the yoke of man's ſuſpicious ſtars
From this *world*-wearied fleſh. *Shak. Rom. and Jul.*

(8.) You a *world* of curſes undergo,
Being the agents, or baſe ſecond means. *Shak.*

Nor doth this wood lack *worlds* of company;
For you in my reſpect are all the world. *Shak.*

I leave to ſpeak of a *world* of other attempts furniſhed by kings. *Raleigh's Apology.*

Garments richly woven
And *worlds* of prize. *Chapman.*

In double fiftie ſable barks: with him a *world* of men
Moſt ſtrong and full of valure went. *Chapman.*

What a *world* of contradictions would follow upon the contrary opinion, and what a *world* of confuſions upon the contrary practice. *Biſhop Sanderſon.*

Juſt ſo romances are, for what elſe
Is in them all, but love and battles?
O' th' firſt of theſe we have no great matter
To treat of, but a *world* o' th' latter. *Hudibras.*

It brought into this world a *world* of woe. *Milton.*

There were a *world* of paintings, and among the reſt the picture of a lion. *L'Eſtrange.*

Marriage draws a *world* of buſineſs on our hands, ſubjects us to law-ſuits, and loads us with domeſtick cares. *Dryd.*

From thy corporeal priſon freed,
Soon haſt thou reach'd the goal with mended pace;
A *world* of woes diſpatch'd in little ſpace. *Dryden.*

Why will you fight againſt ſo ſweet a paſſion,
And ſteel your heart to ſuch a *world* of charms? *Addiſon.*

(9.) This hath bred high terms of ſeparation between ſuch and the reſt of the *world*, whereby the one ſort are named the brethren, the godly; the other worldlings, time-ſervers, pleaſers of men more than of God. *Hooker.*

——— 'Tis the duke's pleaſure,
Whoſe diſpoſition, *all the world* well knows,
Will not be rubb'd nor ſtopp'd. *Shak. K. Lear.*

Thus the *world* may ſee what 'tis to innovate! *Drayton.*

He was willing to declare to *all the world*, that, as he had been brought up in that religion eſtabliſhed in the church of England, ſo he could maintain the ſame by unanſwerable reaſons. *Clarendon.*

We turn them over to the ſtudy of beauty and dreſs, and the whole *world* conſpires to make them think of nothing elſe. *Law.*

(10.) Perſons of conſcience will be afraid to begin the *world* unjuſtly. *Clariſſa.*

(11.) Rome was to ſway the *world.* *Milton.*

This through the eaſt juſt vengeance hurl'd,
Love loſt poor Antony the *world.* *Prior.*

(12.) Children ſhould not know any wickedneſs. Old folks have diſcretion, and know the *world.* *Shakeſp.*

What ſtart at this! when ſixty years have ſpread
Their grey experience o'er thy hoary head?
Is this the all obſerving age could gain?
Or haſt thou known the *world* ſo long in vain? *Dryd.*

If knowledge of the *world* makes man perfidious,
May Juba ever live in ignorance. *Addiſon's Cato.*

The girl might paſs, if we could get her
To know the *world* a little better;
To know the *world!* a modern phraſe
For viſits, ombre, balls and plays. *Swift.*

(13.) Had I now a thouſand *worlds*, I would give them all for one year more, that I might preſent to God one year of ſuch devotion and good works, as I never before ſo much as intended. *Law.*

(14.) 'Tis I who love's Columbus am, 'tis I,
That muſt new *worlds* in it deſcry. *Cowley.*

(15.) The baſſa having recommended Barbaruſſa, it was a *world* to ſee, how the court was changed upon him. *Knolles.*

(17.) All the precautions *in the world* were taken for the marriage of his younger brother. *Addiſon.*

(18.) He had a pair of horns like a bull, his feet cloven, as many eyes upon his body as my grey mare hath dapples, and *for all the world* ſo placed. *Sidney.*

Wo'rldliness. *n. ſ.* [from *worldly.*] Covetouſneſs; addictedneſs to gain.

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So *workmanly* the blood and tears are drawn. *Shak.*

Wo'rkmanship. *n. ſ.* [from *workman.*] 1. Manufacture; ſomething made by any one. 2. The ſkill of a worker; the degree of ſkill diſcovered in any manufacture. 3. The art of working.

(1.) Nor any ſkill'd in *workmanſhip* emboſs'd,
Nor any ſkill'd in loops of fing'ring fine,
Might in their diverſe cunning ever dare
With this ſo curious network to compare. *Spenſer.*

By how much Adam exceeded all men in perfection, by being the immediate *workmanſhip* of God, by ſo much did that choſen garden exceed all parts of the world. *Raleigh.*

He moulded him to his own idea, delighting in the choice of the materials; and afterwards, as great architects uſe to do, in the *workmanſhip* of his regal hand. *Wotton.*

What more reaſonable than to think, that if we be God's *workmanſhip*, he ſhall ſet this mark of himſelf upon all reaſonable creatures? *Tillotſon.*

(2.) The Tritonian goddeſs having heard
Her blazed fame, which all the world had fill'd,
Came down to prove the truth, and due reward
For her praiſe-worthy *workmanſhip* to yield. *Spenſer.*
The wand'ring ſtreams, in whoſe entrancing gyres
Wiſe Nature oft herſelf her *workmanſhip* admires. *Drayton.*

(3.) If there were no metals, 'tis a myſtery to me how Tubalcain could ever have taught the *workmanſhip* and uſe of them. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

Wo'rkmaster. *n. ſ.* [*work* and *maſter.*] The performer of any work.

What time this world's great *workmaſter* did caſt
To make all things, ſuch as we now behold,

It ſeems that he before his eyes had plac'd
A goodly pattern, to whoſe perfect mould
He faſhion'd them ſo comely. *Spenſer.*

Every carpenter and *workmaſter* that laboureth. *Eccl.* xxxviii.

Deſire, which tends to know
The works of God, thereby to glorify
The great *workmaſter*, leads to no exceſs. *Milton.*

WO'RKWOMAN. *n. ſ.* [*work* and *woman.*] 1. A woman ſkilled in needle-work. 2. A woman that works for hire.

(1.) The moſt fine-fingred *workwoman* on ground,
Arachne, by his means was vanquiſhed. *Spenſer.*

WO'RKYDAY. *n. ſ.* [Corrupted from *workingday.*] The day not the ſabbath.

Tell her but a *workiday* fortune. *Shak.*

Sunday, the other days, and thou
Make up one man; whoſe face thou art,
The *workydays* are the back part. *Herbert.*

Holydays, if haply ſhe were gone,
Like *workydays*, I wiſh would ſoon be done. *Gay.*

WORLD. *n. ſ.* [ƿoꞃlꝺ, Saxon; *wereld*, Dutch.] 1. *World* is the great collective idea of all bodies whatever. *Locke.* 2. Syſtem of beings. 3. The earth; the terraqueous globe. 4. Preſent ſtate of exiſtence. 5. A ſecular life. 6. Publick life; the publick. 7. Buſineſs of life; trouble of life. 8. Great multitude. 9. Mankind; an hyperbolical expreſſion for many: *all the world* is a favourite phraſe in French, for *many.* 10. Courſe of life. 11. Univerſal empire. 12. The manners of men; the practice of life. 13. Every thing that the world contains. 14. A large tract of country; a wide compaſs of things. 15. A collection of wonders; a wonder. Obſolete. 16. Time. A ſenſe originally Saxon; now only uſed in *World without end.* 17. *In the world.* In poſſibility. 18. *For all the world.* Exactly. A ludicrous ſenſe; now little uſed.

(2.) Begotten before all *worlds.* *Nicene Creed.*

God hath in theſe laſt days ſpoken unto us by his ſon, by whom he made the *worlds.* *Hebr.* i. 2.

——— Know how this *world*
Of heav'n and earth conſpicuous firſt began. *Milton.*

(3.) ——— He the *world*
Built on circumfluous waters. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

Ferdinand Magellanus was the firſt that compaſſed the whole *world.* *Heylyn.*

(4.) I'm in this earthly *world*, where to do harm
Is often laudable; to do good ſometime
Accounted dangerous folly. *Shak. Macbeth.*

The making of a will is generally an uneaſy taſk, as being at once a double parting with the *world.* *Fell.*

I was not come into the *world* then. *L'Eſtrange.*

He wittingly brought evil into the *world.* *More.*

Chriſtian fortitude conſiſts in ſuffering for the love of God, whatever hardſhips can befal in the *world.* *Dryden.*

(5.) Happy is ſhe that from the *world* retires,
And carries with her what the *world* admires.
Thrice happy ſhe, whoſe young thoughts fixt above,
While ſhe is lovely, does to heav'n make love;
I need not urge your promiſe, ere you find
An entrance here, to leave the *world* behind? *Waller.*

By the *world*, we ſometimes underſtand the things of this *world*; the variety of pleaſures and intereſts which ſteal away our affections from God. Sometimes we are to underſtand the men of the *world*, with whoſe ſolicitations we are ſo apt to comply. *Rogers's Sermons.*

(6.) Why doſt thou ſhew me thus to th' *world?*
Bear me to priſon. *Shak. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*

Hence baniſhed, is baniſh'd from the *world*;
And *world*-exil'd is death. *Shak. Rom. and Jul.*

(7.) Here I'll ſet up my everlaſting reſt,
And ſhake the yoke of man's ſuſpicious ſtars
From this *world*-wearied fleſh. *Shak. Rom. and Jul.*

(8.) You a *world* of curſes undergo,
Being the agents, or baſe ſecond means. *Shak.*

Nor doth this wood lack *worlds* of company;
For you in my reſpect are all the world. *Shak.*

I leave to ſpeak of a *world* of other attempts furniſhed by kings. *Raleigh's Apology.*

Garments richly woven
And *worlds* of prize. *Chapman.*

In double fiftie ſable barks: with him a *world* of men
Moſt ſtrong and full of valure went. *Chapman.*

What a *world* of contradictions would follow upon the contrary opinion, and what a *world* of confuſions upon the contrary practice. *Biſhop Sanderſon.*

Juſt ſo romances are, for what elſe
Is in them all, but love and battles?
O' th' firſt of theſe we have no great matter
To treat of, but a *world* o' th' latter. *Hudibras.*

It brought into this world a *world* of woe. *Milton.*

There were a *world* of paintings, and among the reſt the picture of a lion. *L'Eſtrange.*

Marriage draws a *world* of buſineſs on our hands, ſubjects us to law-ſuits, and loads us with domeſtick cares. *Dryd.*

From thy corporeal priſon freed,
Soon haſt thou reach'd the goal with mended pace;
A *world* of woes diſpatch'd in little ſpace. *Dryden.*

Why will you fight againſt ſo ſweet a paſſion,
And ſteel your heart to ſuch a *world* of charms? *Addiſon.*

(9.) This hath bred high terms of ſeparation between ſuch and the reſt of the *world*, whereby the one ſort are named the brethren, the godly; the other worldlings, time-ſervers, pleaſers of men more than of God. *Hooker.*

——— 'Tis the duke's pleaſure,
Whoſe diſpoſition, *all the world* well knows,
Will not be rubb'd nor ſtopp'd. *Shak. K. Lear.*

Thus the *world* may ſee what 'tis to innovate! *Drayton.*

He was willing to declare to *all the world*, that, as he had been brought up in that religion eſtabliſhed in the church of England, ſo he could maintain the ſame by unanſwerable reaſons. *Clarendon.*

We turn them over to the ſtudy of beauty and dreſs, and the whole *world* conſpires to make them think of nothing elſe. *Law.*

(10.) Perſons of conſcience will be afraid to begin the *world* unjuſtly. *Clariſſa.*

(11.) Rome was to ſway the *world.* *Milton.*

This through the eaſt juſt vengeance hurl'd,
Love loſt poor Antony the *world.* *Prior.*

(12.) Children ſhould not know any wickedneſs. Old folks have diſcretion, and know the *world.* *Shakeſp.*

What ſtart at this! when ſixty years have ſpread
Their grey experience o'er thy hoary head?
Is this the all obſerving age could gain?
Or haſt thou known the *world* ſo long in vain? *Dryd.*

If knowledge of the *world* makes man perfidious,
May Juba ever live in ignorance. *Addiſon's Cato.*

The girl might paſs, if we could get her
To know the *world* a little better;
To know the *world!* a modern phraſe
For viſits, ombre, balls and plays. *Swift.*

(13.) Had I now a thouſand *worlds*, I would give them all for one year more, that I might preſent to God one year of ſuch devotion and good works, as I never before ſo much as intended. *Law.*

(14.) 'Tis I who love's Columbus am, 'tis I,
That muſt new *worlds* in it deſcry. *Cowley.*

(15.) The baſſa having recommended Barbaruſſa, it was a *world* to ſee, how the court was changed upon him. *Knolles.*

(17.) All the precautions *in the world* were taken for the marriage of his younger brother. *Addiſon.*

(18.) He had a pair of horns like a bull, his feet cloven, as many eyes upon his body as my grey mare hath dapples, and *for all the world* ſo placed. *Sidney.*

WO'RLDLINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *worldly.*] Covetouſneſs; addictedneſs to gain.

Wo'rldling. *n. ſ.* [from *world.*] A mortal ſet upon profit.

Baſeminded wretches! are your thoughts ſo deeply bemired in the trade of ordinary *worldlings*, as for reſpect of gain to let ſo much time paſs. *Sidney.*

The one ſort are named the brethren, the godly; the other *worldlings*, timeſervers, and pleaſers of men more than pleaſers of God. *Hooker.*

God of the world and *worldlings*,
Great Mammon! greateſt god below the ſky. *Spenſer.*

For his weeping in the needleſs ſtream;
Poor deer, quoth he, thou mak'ſt a teſtament
As *worldlings* do, giving thy ſum of more
To that which had too much. *Shak. As you like it.*

That other on his friends his thoughts beſtows:
The covetous *worldling*, in his anxious mind,
Thinks only on the wealth he left behind. *Dryd.*

If we conſider the expectations of futurity, the *worldling* gives up the argument. *Rogers.*

Wo'rldly. *adj.* [from *world.*] 1. Secular; relating to this life, in contradiſtinction to the life to come. 2. Bent upon this world; not attentive to a future ſtate. 3. Human; common; belonging to the world.

(1.) He is divinely bent to meditation;
And in no *worldly* ſuits would he be moved,
To draw him from his holy exerciſe. *Shak. R. III.*

Haſt thou not *worldly* pleaſure at command? *Shak.*

The fortitude of a chriſtian conſiſts in patience, not in enterprizes which the poets call heroic, and which are commonly the effects of intereſt, pride, and *worldly* honour. *Dryd.*

Compare the happineſs of men and beaſts no farther than it reſults from *worldly* advantages. *Atterbury.*

As to *worldly* affairs, which my friends thought ſo heavy upon me, they are moſt of them of our own making, and fall away as ſoon as we know ourſelves. *Law.*

(2.) They'll practiſe how to live ſecure,
Worldly or diſſolute, on that their lords
Shall leave them to enjoy. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

(3.) Many years it hath continued, ſtanding by no other *worldly* mean, but that one only hand which erected it. *Hooker.*

Times and places are approved witneſſes of *worldly* actions. *Raleigh's Hiſtory of the World.*

Wo'rldly. *adv.* [from *world.*] With relation to the preſent life.

It is a token of a *worldly* wiſe man, not to contend in vain againſt the nature of times wherein he liveth. *Raleigh.*

Subverting *worldly* ſtrong and *worldly* wiſe,
By ſimply meek. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

This cannot be done, if my will be *worldly*, or voluptuouſly diſpoſed. *South's Sermons.*

Since your mind is *worldly* bent,
Therefore of the two gifts in my diſpoſe,
Think ere you ſpeak; I grant you leave to chooſe. *Dryd.*

WORM. *n. ſ.* [ƿyꞃm, Saxon; *worm*, Dutch; *vermis*, Lat.] 1. A ſmall harmleſs ſerpent that lives in the earth. 2. A poiſonous ſerpent. 3. Animal bred in the body. 4. The animal that ſpins ſilk. Silkworm. 5. Grubs that gnaw wood and furniture. 6. Something tormenting. 7. Any thing vermiculated, or turned round; any thing ſpiral.

(1.) ——— Both the princes
Thy broken faith hath made a prey to *worms*. *Shak.*

——— Help me into ſome houſe,
Or I ſhall faint:—a plague o' both your houſes!
They have made *worms* meat of me. *Shak.*

Though *worms* devour me, though I turn to mold,
Yet in my fleſh I ſhall his face behold:
I from my marble monument ſhall riſe
Again intire, and ſee him with theſe eyes. *Sandys's Par.*

At once came forth whatever creeps the ground,
Inſect or *worm*. *Milton.*

(2.) The mortal *worm*. *Shak.*

(3.) Phyſicians obſerve theſe *worms* engendered within the body of man. *Harvey on Conſumptions.*

(4.) Thou oweſt the *worm* no ſilk, the ſheep no wool. *Shakeſpeare.*

(5.) ——— 'Tis no aukward claim,
Pick'd from the *worm*-holes of long-vaniſh'd days,
Nor from the duſt of old oblivion rak'd. *Shak. H. V.*

(6.) The *worm* of conſcience ſtill begnaw thy ſoul. *Shakeſpeare.*

The chains of darkneſs, and th' undying *worm*. *Milt.*

(7.) The threads of ſcrews, when bigger than can be made in ſcrew-plates, are called *worms*. The length of a *worm* begins at the one end of the ſpindle, and ends at the other; the breadth of the *worm* is contained between any two grooves on the ſpindle; the depth of the *worm* is cut into the diameter of the ſpindle, *viz.* the depth between the outſide of the *worm*, and the bottom of the groove. *Moxon.*

To **Worm.** *v. n.* [from the noun.] To work ſlowly, ſecretly, and gradually.

When debates and fretting jealouſy,
Did *worm* and work within you more and more,
Your colour faded. *Herbert.*

To **Worm.** *v. a.* 1. To drive by ſlow and ſecret means, perhaps as by a ſcrew. 2. To deprive a dog of ſomething, nobody knows what, under his tongue, which is ſaid to prevent him, nobody knows why, from running mad.

(1.) They find themſelves *wormed* out of all power, by a new ſpawn of independents, ſprung from your own bowels. *Swift.*

(2.) Every one that keepeth a dog, ſhould have him *wormed*. *Mortimer.*

Wo'rmeaten. [*worm* and *eaten.*] 1. Gnawed by worms. 2. Old; worthleſs.

(1.) For his verity in love, I do think him as concave as a covered goblet, or a *wormeaten* nut. *Shak.*

(2.) His chamber all was hanged about with rolls,
And old records from antient times deriv'd;
Some made in books, ſome in long parchment ſcrolls,
That were all *wormeaten*, and full of canker holes. *Spenſer.*

Things among the Greeks, which antiquity had worn out of knowledge, were called ogygia, which we call *wormeaten*, or of defaced date. *Raleigh's Hiſt. of the World.*

Thine's like *wormeaten* trunks cloath'd in ſeal's ſkin;
Or grave, that's duſt without, and ſtink within. *Donne.*

Wo'rmwood. *n. ſ.* [from its virtue to kill worms in the body; perhaps properly *wormwort.*] *Wormwood* hath an indeterminate ſtalk, branching out into many ſmall ſhoots, with ſpikes of naked flowers hanging downward; the leaves are hoary and bitter. Of this plant there are thirty-two ſpecies, one of which, the common *wormwood*, grows in the roads; but it is alſo planted in gardens for common uſe. Great variety of ſea *wormwoods* are found in the ſalt marſhes of England, and ſold in the markets for the true Roman *wormwood*, though they differ greatly. *Miller.*

She was wean'd; I had then laid
Wormwood to my dug. *Shak. Rom. and Jul.*

Pituitous Cacochymia muſt be corrected by bitters, as *wormwood* wine. *Floyer on the Humours.*

I aſk whether one be not invincibly conſcious to himſelf of a different perception, when he actually taſtes *wormwood*, or only thinks on that ſavour. *Locke.*

Wo'rmy. *adj.* [from *worm.*] Full of worms.

Spirits that in croſsways and floods have burial,
Already to their *wormy* beds are gone. *Shak.*

Yet can I not perſuade me thou art dead,
Or that thy corſe corrupts in earth's dark womb,
Or that thy beauties lie in *wormy* bed. *Milton.*

Worn. part. paſſ. of *wear.* *Worn out* is quite conſumed.

——— His is a maiden ſhield,
Guiltleſs in fight: mine batter'd, hew'd and bor'd,
Worn out of ſervice, muſt forſake his lord. *Dryden.*

What I now offer, is the wretched remainder of a ſickly age, *worn out* with ſtudy, and oppreſs'd by fortune. *Dryden.*

The greateſt part of mankind are given up to labour, whoſe lives are *worn out* only in the proviſions for living. *Locke.*

Your cold hypocriſy's a ſtale device,
A *worn-out* trick; would'ſt thou be thought in earneſt,
Cloath thy feign'd zeal in rage, in fire, in fury. *Addiſon.*

WO'RNIL. *n. ſ.* In the backs of cows in the ſummer, are maggots generated, which in Eſſex we call *wornils*, being firſt only a ſmall knot in the ſkin. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

To **WO'RRY.** *v. a.* [ƿoꞃıᵹen, Saxon: whence perhaps the word *warray.*] 1. To tear, or mangle, as a beaſt tears its prey. 2. To haraſs, or perſecute brutally.

(1.) If we with thrice ſuch powers left at home,
Cannot defend our own doors from the dog;
Let us be *worried.* *Shak. H. V.*

The fury of the tumults might fly ſo high as to *worry* and tear thoſe in pieces, whom as yet they but play'd with in their paws. *K. Charles.*

'Tis no new thing for the dogs that are to keep the wolves from *worrying* the ſheep, to be deliver'd up to the enemy, for fear the ſheep ſhould *worry* the wolves. *L'Eſtrange.*

This revives and imitates that inhuman barbarity of the old heathen perſecutors, wrapping up chriſtians in the ſkins of wild beaſts, that ſo they might be *worried* and torn in pieces by dogs. *South's Sermons.*

(2.) Then embraces his ſon-in-law; then again *worries* he his daughter with clipping her. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

For want of words, or lack of breath,
Witneſs when I was *worried* with thy peals. *Milton.*

It has pleaſed Providence at length to give us righteouſneſs inſtead of exaction, and hopes of religion to a church *worried* with reformation. *South's Sermons.*

——— All his care
Was to preſerve me from the barbarous rage,
Which *worried* him only for being mine. *Southern.*

I ſhall not ſuffer him to *worry* any man's reputation, nor indeed fall on any perſon whatſoever. *Addiſon.*

——— Let them rail,
And *worry* one another at their pleaſure. *Rowe.*

Madam, contrive and invent,
And *worry* him out, 'till he gives his conſent. *Swift.*

WORSE. *adj.* The comparative of *bad: bad, worſe, worſt.* [ƿyꞃꞅ, Saxon.] More bad; more ill.

Why ſhould he ſee your faces *worſe* liking than the children of your ſort? *Daniel,* i. 10.

In happineſs and miſery, the queſtion ſtill remains, how men come often to prefer the *worſe* to the better, and to chuſe that, which, by their own confeſſion, has made them miſerable. *Locke.*

WORSE. *adv.* In a manner more bad.

The more one ſickens, the *worſe* at eaſe he is. *Shak.*

The **WORSE.** *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] 1. The loſs; not the advantage; not the better. 2. Something leſs good.

(1.) Was never man, who moſt conqueſts atchiev'd,
But ſometimes had the *worſe,* and loſt by war. *Spenſer.*

Judah was put to *the worſe* before Iſrael; and they fled to their tents. 2 *Kings,* xiv. 12.

(2.) A man, whatever are his profeſſions, always thinks *the worſe* of a woman, who forgives him for making an attempt on her virtue. *Clariſſa.*

To **WORSE.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To put to diſadvantage. This word, though analogical enough, is not now uſed.

——— Perhaps more valid arms,
Weapons more violent, when next we meet,
May ſerve to better us, and *worſe* our foes. *Milton.*

WO'RSER. *adj.* A barbarous word, formed by corrupting *worſe* with the uſual comparative termination.

Gods! take my breath from me;
Let not my *worſer* ſpirit tempt me again
To die before you pleaſe. *Shak.*

A dreadful quiet felt, and *worſer* far
Than arms, a ſullen interval of war. *Dryd.*

WO'RSHIP. *n. ſ.* [ƿeoꞃðꞅcype, Saxon.] 1. Dignity; eminence; excellence. 2. A character of honour. 3. A title of honour. 4. A term of ironical reſpect. 5. Adoration; religious act of reverence. 6 Honour; reſpect; civil deference. 7. Idolatry of lovers; ſubmiſſive reſpect.

(1.) ——— Elfin born of noble ſtate,
And muckle *worſhip* in his native land,
Well could he tourney, and in liſts debate. *Spenſer.*

My train are men of choice, and rareſt parts,
That all particulars of duty know;
And in the moſt exact regard ſupport
The *worſhip* of their names. *Shak. K. Lear.*

Thou madeſt him lower than the angels, to crown him with glory and *worſhip.* *Pſ.* viii. 5.

(2.) I belong to *worſhip,* and affect
In honour, honeſty. *Shak. H. VIII.*

(3.) Dinner is on table; my father deſires your *worſhip's* company. *Shak. Merry Wives of Windſor.*

The old Romans freedom did beſtow,
Our princes *worſhip* with a blow. *Hudibras.*

What lands and lordſhips for their owner know
My quondam barber, but his *worſhip* now. *Dryden.*

(4.) Againſt your *worſhip,* when had S——k writ?
Or P—ge pour'd forth the torrent of his wit? *Pope.*

(5.) They join their vocal *worſhip* to the quire
Of creatures wanting voice. *Milton.*

Under the name of church, I underſtand a body, or collection of human perſons profeſſing faith in Chriſt, gathered together in ſeveral places of the world for the *worſhip* of the ſame God, and united into the ſame corporation. *Pearſon.*

He wav'd a torch aloft, and, madly vain,
Sought godlike *worſhip* from a ſervile train. *Dryden.*

The *worſhip* of God is an eminent part of religion, and prayer is a chief part of religious *worſhip*: hence religion is deſcribed by ſeeking God. *Tillotſon.*

There was a voyage of the Egyptians under Oſiris up the Danube; from them the Suevi had their *worſhip* of Iſis. *Arbuthnot.*

(6.) The humble gueſt ſhall have *worſhip* in the preſence of thoſe who ſit at meat with him. *Luke,* xiv. 10.

Since God hath appointed government among men, it is plain that his intention was, that ſome kind of *worſhip* ſhould be given from ſome to others; for where there is a power to puniſh and reward, there is a foundation of *worſhip* in thoſe who are under that power; which *worſhip* lies in expreſſing a due regard to that power, by a care not to provoke it, and an endeavour to obtain the favour of it, which, among mankind, is called civil *worſhip.* *Stillingfleet.*

(7.) 'Tis not your inky brows, your black ſilk hair,
Your bugle eyeballs, nor your cheek of cream
That can entame my ſpirits to your *worſhip.* *Shak.*

To **WO'RSHIP.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To adore; to honour or venerate with religious rites. 2. To reſpect; to honour; to treat with civil reverence. 3. To honour with amorous reſpect.

(1.) Thou ſhalt *worſhip* no other God. *Exod.* xxxiv. 14.

Let no man beguile you of your reward, in a voluntary humility and *worſhipping* of angels. *Col.* ii. 18.

The law of nature] teacheth, that the true and living God ought to be *worſhipped,* and that a ſufficient and convenient time is to be ſet apart for the ſame. *White.*

Adore and *worſhip* God Supreme. *Milton.*

Firſt *worſhip* God; he that forgets to pray,
Bids not himſelf good-morrow nor good-day. *T. Randolph.*

On the ſmooth rind the paſſenger ſhall ſee
Thy name engrav'd, and *worſhip* Helen's tree. *Dryd.*

(2.) ——— Our grave,
Like Turkiſh mute, ſhall have a tongueleſs mouth,
Not *worſhipp'd* with a waxen epitaph. *Shak. H. V.*

(3.) With bended knees I daily *worſhip* her,
Yet ſhe conſumes her own idolater. *Carew.*

To Wo'rship. *v. n.* To perform acts of adoration.

The people went to *worſhip* before the golden calf. *1 Kings.*

Wo'rshipful. *adj.* [*worſhip* and *full.*] 1. Claiming reſpect by any character or dignity. 2. A term of ironical reſpect.

(1.) ——— This is *worſhipful* ſociety,
And fits the mounting ſpirit like myſelf. *Shak.*

When old age comes upon him, it comes alone, bringing no other evil with it; but when it comes to wait upon a great and *worſhipful* ſinner, who for many years has ate well and done ill, it is attended with a long train of rheums. *South.*

(2.) Every man would think me an hypocrite; and what excites your moſt *worſhipful* thought to think ſo? *Shak.*

Suppoſe this *worſhipful* idol be made, yet ſtill it wants ſenſe and motion. *Stillingfleet.*

Wo'rshipfully. *adv.* [from *worſhipful.*] Reſpectfully.

Haſtings will loſe his head, ere give conſent,
His maſter's ſon, as *worſhipfully* he terms it,
Shall loſe the royalty of England's throne. *Shak.*

Wo'rshipper. *n. ſ.* [from *worſhip.*] Adorer; one that worſhips.

What art thou, thou idol ceremony?
What kind of god art thou that ſuffer'ſt more
Of mortal griefs, than do thy *worſhippers*. *Shak. H. V.*

Thoſe places did not confine the immenſity of God, nor give his *worſhippers* a nearer approach to heaven by their height. *South's Sermons.*

If poſterity takes its notions of us from our medals, they muſt fancy one of our kings paid a great devotion to Minerva, that another was a profeſſed *worſhipper* of Apollo. *Addiſon.*

By ſanctifying the ſeventh day after they had laboured ſix, they avowed themſelves *worſhippers* of that only God, who created heaven and earth. *Nelſon.*

Worst. *adj.* [The ſuperlative of *bad*, formed from *worſe: bad, worſe, worſt.*] Moſt bad; moſt ill.

If thou hadſt not been born the *worſt* of men,
Thou hadſt been knave and flatterer. *Shak.*

The pain that any one actually feels is ſtill of all other the *worſt*; and it is with anguiſh they cry out. *Locke.*

Worst. *n. ſ.* The moſt calamitous or wicked ſtate; the utmoſt height or degree of any thing ill.

Who is't can ſay, I'm at the *worſt*?
I'm worſe than e'er I was,
And worſe I may be yet: the *worſt* is not,
So long as we can ſay, this is the *worſt*. *Shak.*

That you may be armed againſt the *worſt* in this unhappy ſtate of affairs in our diſtreſſed country, I ſend you theſe conſiderations on the nature and immortality of the ſoul. *Digby.*

Happy the man, and happy he alone,
He, who can call to-day his own:
He who ſecure within can ſay,
To-morrow do thy *worſt*, for I have liv'd to-day. *Dryden.*

Sir Roger gets into the frontiers of his eſtate, before he beats about in ſearch of a hare, on purpoſe to ſpare his own fields, where he is always ſure of finding diverſion when the *worſt* comes to the *worſt*. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

To Worst. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To defeat; to overthrow.

The caſe will be no worſe than where two duelliſts enter the field, where the *worſted* party hath his ſword given him again without further hurt. *Suckling.*

The bear was in a greater fright,
Beat down and *worſted* by the knight. *Hudibras.*

It is downright madneſs to contend where we are ſure to be *worſted*. *L'Eſtrange.*

The victorious Philiſtines were *worſted* by the captivated ark, which foraged their country more than a conquering army. *South's Sermons.*

She could have brought the chariot again, when ſhe ſaw her brother *worſted* in the duel. *Dryden.*

Wo'rsted. *n. ſ.* [from *Worſted*, a town in Norfolk famous for the woollen manufacture.] Woollen yarn; wool ſpun.

A baſe, proud, ſhallow, beggarly three ſuited, hundred pound, filthy *worſted*-ſtocking knave. *Shak. K. Lear.*

There Ridpath, Roper cudgel'd might ye view;
The very *worſted* ſtill look'd black and blue. *Pope.*

Wort. *n. ſ.* [ƿyꞃꞇ, Saxon; *wort*, Dutch.] 1. Originally a general name for an herb; whence it ſtill continues in many, as *liverwort*, *ſpleenwort*. 2. A plant of the cabbage kind. 3. [Ƿẏꞃꞇ, Saxon.] New beer either unfermented, or in the act of fermentation.

(3.) If in the *wort* of beer, while it worketh, before it be tunned, the burrage be often changed with freſh, it will make a ſovereign drink for melancholy. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Worth, *or Wurth*, *v. n.* [ƿeoꞃðan, Saxon.] To be. This word is only now retained in *wo worth*, or *wurth*; *wo* be.

——— Wo *worth* the man
That firſt did teach the curſed ſteel to bite
In his own fleſh, and make way to the living ſp'rit. *Spenſer.*

Worth. In the termination of the names of places comes from ƿoꞃð, a court or farm, or ƿoꞃðiᵹ, a ſtreet or road. *Gibſon.*

WORTH. *n. ſ.* [ƿeoꞃð, Saxon.] 1. Price; value. 2. Excellence; virtue. 3. Importance; valuable quality.

(1.) Your clemency will take in good *worth* the offer of theſe my ſimple and mean labours. *Hooker.*

——— What is *worth* in any thing,
But ſo much money as 'twill bring? *Hudibras.*

A common marcaſite ſhall have the colour of gold exactly; and yet upon trial yield nothing of *worth* but vitriol and ſulphur. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

(2.) How can you him unworthy then decree;
In whoſe chief part your *worths* implanted be. *Sidney.*

Is there any man of *worth* and virtue, although not inſtructed in the ſchool of Chriſt, that had not rather end the days of this tranſitory life at Cyrus, than to ſink down with them of whom Elihu hath ſaid, *memento moriuntur*. *Hooker.*

Having from theſe ſuck'd all they had of *worth*,
And brought home that faith which you carried forth,
I throughly love. *Donne.*

Her virtue, and the conſcience of her *worth*
That wou'd be woo'd. *Milton.*

——— A nymph of your own train
Gives us your character in ſuch a ſtrain,
As none but ſhe, who in that court did dwell,
Could know ſuch *worth*, or *worth* deſcribe ſo well. *Waller.*

Detected *worth*, like beauty diſarray'd,
To covert flies, of praiſe itſelf afraid. *Young.*

(3.) Peradventure thoſe things whereupon time was then well ſpent, have ſithence that loſt their dignity and *worth*. *Hooker.*

Take a man poſſeſſed with a ſtrong deſire of any thing, and the *worth* and excellency of that thing appears much greater than when that deſire is quite extinguiſhed. *South.*

Worth. *adj.* 1. Equal in price to; equal in value to. 2. Deſerving of, either in a good or bad ſenſe. 3. Equal in poſſeſſions to.

(1.) Women will love her that ſhe is a woman,
More *worth* than any man: men that ſhe is
The rareſt of all women. *Shak. Winter's Tale.*

You have not thought it *worth* your labour to enter a profeſſed diſſent againſt a philoſophy, which the greateſt part of Europe have deſerted, as a mere maze of words. *Glanville.*

As if 'tis nothing *worth* that lies conceal'd;
And ſcience is not ſcience till reveal'd. *Dryden.*

It is *worth* while to conſider how admirably he has turned the courſe of his narration, and made his huſbandman concerned even in what relates to the battle. *Addiſon.*

If your arguments produce no conviction, they are *worth* nothing to me. *Beattie.*

(2.) Your ſon and daughter found this treſpaſs *worth*
The ſhame which here it ſuffers. *Shak.*

The caſtle appeared to be a place *worth* the keeping and capable to be made ſecure againſt a good army. *Clarendon.*

Here we may reign ſecure, and, in my choice,
To reign is *worth* ambition, though in hell. *Milt.*

Haſte hither Eve, and *worth* thy ſight behold,
Eaſtward among thoſe trees, what glorious ſhape
Comes this way moving. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

——— Whatſoever
Is worthy of their love is *worth* their anger. *Denham.*

This is life indeed; life *worth* preſerving;
Such life as Juba never felt till now. *Addiſon's Cato.*

I have long had it in my thoughts to trouble you with a letter; but was diſcouraged for want of ſomething that I could think *worth* ſending fifteen hundred miles. *Berkley to Pope.*

Many things are *worth* enquiry to one man, which are not ſo to another. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

(3.) ——— Dang'rous rocks,
Which touching but my gentle veſſel's ſide,
Would ſcatter all the ſpices on the ſtream,
Enrobe the roaring waters with my ſilks;
And in a word, but even now *worth* this,
And now *worth* nothing. *Shak. Merch. of Ven.*

Although *worth* nothing, he ſhall be proffered the beſt endowed, and moſt beautiful virgin of their iſland. *Sandys.*

At Geneva are merchants reckoned *worth* twenty hundred thouſand crowns. *Addiſon's Italy.*

WO'RTHILY. *adv.* [from *worthy.*] 1. Suitably; not below the rate of. 2. Deſervedly; according to merit. 3. Juſtly; not without cauſe.

(1.) The divine original of our ſouls hath little influence upon us to engage us to walk *worthily* of our extraction, and to do nothing that is baſe. *Ray.*

(2.) ——— They are betray'd
While they pervert pure nature's healthful rules
To loathſome ſickneſs, *worthily,* ſince they
God's image did not reverence in themſelves. *Milton.*

You *worthily* ſucceed, not only to the honours of your anceſtors, but alſo to their virtues. *Dryd.*

(3.) Chriſtian men having, beſides the common light of all men, ſo great help of heavenly direction from above, together with the lamps of ſo bright examples as the church of God doth yield, it cannot but *worthily* ſeem reproachful for us to leave both the one and the other. *Hooker.*

The king is preſent; if't be known to him
That I gainſay my deed, how may he wound,
And *worthily,* my falſhood. *Shak. H. VIII.*

A Chriſtian cannot lawfully hate any one; and yet I affirm that ſome may very *worthily* deſerve to be hated; and of all, the deceiver deſerves it moſt. *South's Sermons.*

WO'RTHINESS. *n. ſ.* [from *worthy.*] 1. Deſert; merit. 2. Excellence; dignity; virtue. 3. State of being worthy; quality of deſerving.

(1.) The prayers which our Saviour made were for his own *worthineſs* accepted, ours God accepteth not, but with this condition, if they be joined with a belief in Chriſt. *Hooker.*

(2.) Determining never to marry but him, whom ſhe thought worthy of her, and that was one in whom all *worthineſſes* were harboured. *Sidney.*

He that is at all times good, muſt hold his virtue to you, whoſe *worthineſs* would ſtir it up where it wanted, rather than ſlack it where there is ſuch abundance. *Shak.*

Who is ſure he hath a ſoul, unleſs
It ſee and judge, and follow *worthineſs,*
And by deeds praiſe it? he who doth not this,
May lodge an inmate ſoul, but 'tis not his. *Donne.*

What ſet my thoughts on work was the *worthineſs* and curioſity of the ſubject in itſelf. *Holder.*

(3.) She is not worthy to be loved, that hath not ſome feeling of her own *worthineſs.* *Sidney.*

WO'RTHLESS. *adj.* [from *worth.*] 1. Having no virtues, dignity, or excellence. 2. Having no value.

(1.) You, his falſe hopes, the truſt of England's honour,
Keep off aloof with *worthleſs* emulation. *Shakeſp.*

A little time will melt her frozen thoughts,
And *worthleſs* Valentine ſhall be forgot. *Shakeſp.*

——— On Laura's lap you lay,
Chiding the *worthleſs* crowd away. *Roſcommon.*

(2.) My anxious pains we all the day,
In ſearch of what we like, employ:
Scorning at night the *worthleſs* prey,
We find the labour gave the joy. *Prior.*

——— Am I then doom'd to fall
By a boy's hand? and for a *worthleſs* woman? *Addiſon.*

WO'RTHLESSNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *worthleſs.*] Want of excellence; want of dignity; want of value.

But that mine own *worthleſneſs* ſpoils the conceit, I could think our company parallel to the ſeven wiſe men of Greece. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

A notable account is given us by the apoſtle of this windy inſignificant charity of the will, and of the *worthleſneſs* of it, not enlivened by deeds. *South's Sermons.*

WO'RTHY. *adj.* [from *worth.*] 1. Deſerving; ſuch as merits: with *of* before the thing deſerved. 2. Valuable; noble; illuſtrious; having excellence or dignity. 3. Having worth; having virtue. 4. Not good. A term of ironical commendation. 5. Suitable for any quality good or bad; equal in value; equal in dignity. 6. Suitable to any thing bad. 7. Deſerving of ill.

(1.) She determined never to marry any but him, whom ſhe thought *worthy of* her, and that was one in whom all worthineſſes were harboured. *Sidney.*

Further, I will not flatter you,
That all I ſee in you is *worthy* love,
Than this; that nothing do I ſee in you
That ſhould merit hate. *Shak. King John.*

——— Thou art *worthy of* the ſway,
To whom the heav'ns in thy nativity
Adjudg'd an olive branch and laurel crown. *Shak.*

(2.) If the beſt things have the perfecteſt and beſt operations, it will follow, that ſeeing man is the *worthieſt* creature on earth, and every ſociety of men more *worthy* than any man, and of ſociety that moſt excellent which we call the church. *Hooker.*

He now on Pompey's baſis lies along,
No *worthier* than the duſt? *Shak. Julius Cæſar.*

A war upon the Turks is more *worthy* than upon any other Gentiles in point of religion and honour; though hope of ſucceſs might invite ſome other choice. *Bacon.*

Think of her *worth,* and think that God did mean,
This *worthy* mind ſhould *worthy* things embrace:
Blot not her beauties with thy thoughts unclean,
Nor her diſhonour with thy paſſion baſe. *Davies.*

Happier thou may'ſt be, *worthier* canſt not be. *Milton.*

(3.) The doctor is well money'd, and his friends
Potent at court; he, none but he, ſhall have her;
Though twenty thouſand *worthier* come to crave her. *Shak.*

The matter I handle is the moſt important within the whole extent of human nature, for a *worthy* perſon to employ himſelf about. *Digby on the Soul.*

We ſee, though order'd for the beſt,
Permitted laurels grace the lawleſs brow,
Th' unworthy rais'd, the *worthy* caſt below. *Dryden.*

(4.) ——— My *worthy* wife our arms miſlaid,
And from beneath my head my ſword convey'd;
The door unlatch'd; and with repeated calls
Invites her former lord within my walls. *Dryden.*

(5.) Flowers *worthy* of paradiſe. *Milton.*

Thou, Drances, art below a death from me:
Let that vile ſoul in that vile body reſt,
The lodging is well *worthy* of the gueſt. *Dryden.*

My ſuff'rings for you make your heart my due;
Be *worthy* me, as I am *worthy* you. *Dryd.*

(6.) ——— The mercileſs Macdonald,
Worthy to be a rebel; for to that
The multiplying villanies of nature
Do ſwarm upon him. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

(7.) What has he done to Rome that's *worthy* death. *Shakeſpeare.*

If the wicked man be *worthy* to be beaten, the judge ſhall cauſe him to be beaten. *Deut.* xxv. 2.

Wo'rthy. *n. ſ.* [from the adjective.] A man laudable for any eminent quality, particularly for valour.

Such as are conſtellated unto knowledge come ſhort of themſelves if they go not beyond others, and muſt not ſit down under the degree of *worthies*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

It were a matter of more trouble, than neceſſity, to repeat in this quarrel, what has been alledged by the *worthies* of our church. *Holyday.*

——— What do theſe *worthies*
But rob and ſpoil, burn, ſlaughter, and enſlave
Peaceable nations. *Milton's Par. Regained.*

No *worthies* form'd by any muſe but thine
Could purchaſe robes, to make themſelves ſo fine. *Waller.*

For this day's palm, and for thy former acts,
Thou Arthur haſt acquir'd a future fame,
And of three Chriſtian *worthies* art the firſt. *Dryden.*

The next *worthy* came in with a retinue of hiſtorians. *Tatler.*

To **Wo'rthy.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To render worthy; to aggrandiſe; to exalt. Not uſed.

He conjunct, trip'd me behind;
And put upon him ſuch a deal of man,
That *worthied* him; got praiſes of the king,
For him attempting, who was ſelf-ſubdu'd. *Shak.*

To **Wot.** *v. n.* [ƿitan, Saxon; whence *weet*, to know; of which the preterite was *wot*, knew: which by degrees was miſtaken for the preſent tenſe.] To know; to be aware. Obſolete.

The ſalve of reformation they mightily call for, but where, and what the ſores are which need it, as they *wot* full little, ſo they think not greatly material to ſearch. *Hooker.*

Well I *wot*, compar'd to all the reſt
Of each degree that beggar's life is beſt. *Spenſer.*

More water glideth by the mill
Than *wots* the miller of. *Shak.*

———*Wot* you, what I found?
Forſooth, an inventory, thus importing. *Shak.*

Wove. The preterite and participle paſſive of *weave*.

Adam, waiting her return, had *wove*
Of choiceſt flow'rs, a garland. *Milton.*

Wo'ven. The participle paſſive of *weave*.

Would. The preterite of *will*. 1. It is generally uſed as an auxiliary verb with an infinitive, to which it gives the force of the ſubjunctive mood. 2. I Would *do it*. My reſolution is that it ſhould be done by me. *Thou* Wou'ldest *do it*. Such muſt be the conſequence to thee; that ſuch ſhould be thy act. *He* Would or *it would*. This muſt be the conſequence to *him* or *it*; that ſuch ſhould be *his* act, or *its* effect. 3. The plural as the ſingular. 4. Was or am reſolved; I wiſh or wiſhed to; I am or was willing. 5. It is a familiar term for *wiſh to do*, or *to have*. 6. Should wiſh. 7. It is uſed in old authors for *ſhould*. 8. It has the ſignification of I wiſh, or I pray; this, I believe, is improper; and formed by a gradual corruption of the phraſe, *would God*; which originally imported, *that God would, might God will, might God decree*; from this phraſe ill underſtood came *would to God*; thence, *I would to God:* and thence *I would*, or elliptically, *would* come to ſignify, I *wiſh:* and ſo it is uſed even in good authors, but ought not to be imitated.

(1.) If God's providence did not ſo order it, cheats *would* daily be committed, which would juſtle private men out of their rights, and unhinge ſtates. *Ray.*

(3.) ——— To themſelves they live,
And to their iſland, that enough *would* give
A good inhabitant. *Chapman.*

He by the rules of his own mind, could conſtrue no other end of mens doings but ſelf-ſeeking, ſuddenly feared what they could do, and as ſuddenly ſuſpected what they *would* do, and as ſuddenly hated them, as having both might and mind ſo to do. *Sidney.*

There are ſeveral who *would*, or at leaſt pretend they *would*, bear much in their own buſineſs, who will bear nothing at all. *Kettlewell.*

(4.) She *would* give her a leſſon for walking ſo late, that ſhould make her keep within doors for one fortnight. *Sidney.*

Jealous Philoclea, that was even jealous of herſelf; for Zelmane *would* needs have her glove. *Sidney.*

—— You *would* be ſatisfied?—
Would? nay, and will. *Shak. Othello.*

They know not what they are, nor what they *would* be, any further than that they *would* not be what they are. *L'Eſtrange.*

It will be needleſs to enumerate all the ſimple ideas belonging to each ſenſe: nor indeed is it poſſible if we *would*; there being a great many more of them belonging to moſt of the ſenſes than we have names for. *Locke.*

By pleaſure and pain I *would* be underſtood to ſignify, whatſoever delights or moleſts us, whether from the thoughts of our minds, or any thing operating on our bodies. *Locke.*

(5.) What *wouldſt* thou with us? *Shak. King Lear.*

Mr. Slender, what *would* you with me?—
—I *Would* little or nothing with you. *Shak.*

(6.) ——— Celia! if you apprehend
The muſe of your incenſed friend;
Nor *would* that he record your blame,
And make it live; repeat the ſame;
Again deceive him, and again,
And then he ſwears he'll not complain. *Waller.*

(7.) The exceſs of diet *would* be avoided. *Bacon.*

As for percolation, which belongeth to ſeparation, trial *would* be made by clarifying by adheſion, with milk put into new beer and ſtirred with it. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*

(8.) *I would* my father look'd but with my eyes. *Shakeſp.*

I would this muſick would come.
I, this ſound I better know. *Shak.*

Wiſe men will do it without a law; I *would* there might be a law to reſtrain fools. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*

Liſt! *I would* I could hear mo. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Would to heaven, that youth ſuch ſpirit did feed
Now in my nerves; and that my joynts were knit
With ſuch a ſtrength, as made me then held fit
To lead men with Ulyſſes. *Chapman.*

This is yet the outward, faireſt ſide
Of our deſign: within reſts more of fear
Than my moſt worthy lords, *I would* there were. *Daniel.*

Would thou hadſt hearken'd to my words, and ſtay'd
With me, as I beſought thee, when that ſtrange
Deſire of wand'ring, this unhappy morn,
Poſſeſs'd thee. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Would God we might prevent the need of ſuch unkindly expedients, and by a thankful ſenſe of what we have, provide to conſerve it. *Decay of Piety.*

I ſcarce am pleas'd, I tamely mount the throne,
Would Aurengzebe had all their ſouls in one. *Dryden.*

And *would* to heav'n the ſtorm you felt, would bring
On Carthaginian coaſts your wand'ring king. *Dryden.*

Wou'lding. *n. ſ.* [from *would*.] Motion of deſire; diſpoſition to any thing; propenſion; inclination; incipient purpoſe.

It will be every man's intereſt to join good performances to ſpiritual purpoſes, to ſubdue the exorbitances of the fleſh, as well as to continue the *wouldings* of the ſpirit. *Hammond.*

Wound. *n. ſ.* [ƿunꝺ, Saxon; *wonde*, Dutch.] A hurt given by violence.

I am faint; my gaſhes cry for help.—
—So well thy words become thee as thy *wounds*,
They ſmack of honour both. *Shak. Macbeth.*

Now ſhew the *wound* mine eyes have made in thee;
Scratch thee but with a pin, and there remains
Some ſcar of it. *Shak.*

He ſtooping, open'd my left ſide, and took
From thence a rib: wide was the *wound*,
But ſuddenly fill'd up and heal'd. *Milton.*

Not poiſon but a *wound* the ſoldier ſlew. *Rowe.*

The aliment of ſuch as have freſh *wounds* ſhould be mild, without ſtimulating or ſaline ſubſtances. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

They feel the ſmart and ſee the ſcar of their former *wounds*; and know that they muſt be made a ſacrifice to the leaſt attempt towards a change. *Swiſt.*

To WOUND. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To hurt by violence.

Th' untented *woundings* of a father's curſe
Pierce ev'ry fence about thee. *Shak. King Lear.*

I kill, and I make alive; I *wound*, and I heal. *Deut.*

The battle went ſore againſt Saul, and the archers hit him, and he was ſore *wounded*. 1 *Sam.* xxxi. 3.

He was *wounded* for our tranſgreſſions, he was bruiſed for our iniquities. *Iſa.* liii. 5.

When ye ſin ſo againſt the brethren, and *wound* their weak conſcience, ye ſin againſt Chriſt. 1 *Cor.* viii. 12.

———Adonis from his native rock
Ran purple to the ſea, ſuppos'd with blood
Of Thammuz, yearly *wounded*. *Milton.*

Heroes of old, when *wounded* ſhelter ſought. *Dryd.*

The ſavages *wounded* Atkins, and ſlew his followers. *Robinſon Cruſoe.*

Wound. The preterite and participle paſſive of *wind*.

———He had rais'd to every ayry blow
A front of great height; and in ſuch a place
That round ye might behold, of circular grace
A walk ſo *wound* about it. *Chapman.*

Theſe mathematical engines cannot be ſo eaſily and ſpeedily *wound* up, and ſo certainly levelled as the other. *Wilkins.*

The parliament being called here, and the main ſettlement of Ireland *wound* up in England, and put into the Duke of Ormond's hands to paſs here into an act, all perſons came over in a ſhoal. *Temple.*

Wou'nder. *n. ſ.* [from *wound*.] He that wounds.

Wou'ndless. *adj.* [from *wound*.] Exempt from wounds.

Wou'ndwort. *n. ſ.* [*vulneraria*, Latin.] A plant. *Miller.*

Wou'ndy. *adj.* Exceſſive. A low bad word.

We have a world of holydays; that 'tis a *woundy* hindrance to a poor man that lives by his labour. *L'Eſtrange.*

Theſe ſtockings of Suſan's coſt a *woundy* deal of pains the pulling on. *Gay.*

Wox.
Woxe. } The preterite of *wax*. Became. Obſolete.

The ape in wond'rous ſtomach *wox*,
Strongly encourag'd by the crafty fox. *Spenſer.*

Not one puff of wind there did appear,
That all the three the great *wox* much afraid. *Spenſer.*

Wo'xen. The participle of *To wax*. Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

Wrack. *n. ſ.* [*wrack*, Dutch; ƿꞃæcce, Saxon, a wretch; the poets uſe *wrack* or *wreck* indifferently as rhyme requires, the latter writers of proſe commonly *wreck*. See Wreck.] 1. Deſtruction of a ſhip by winds or rocks. 2. Ruin; deſtruction. This is the true Saxon meaning.

(1.) Now, with full ſails into the port I move,
And ſafely can unlade my breaſt of love;
Quiet and calm: why ſhould I then go back,
To tempt the ſecond hazard of a *wrack*? *Dryden.*

(2.) With uſe of evil, growing more and more evil, they took delight in ſlaughter, and pleaſed themſelves in making others *wrack* the effect of their power. *Sidney.*

A world devote to univerſal *wrack*. *Milton.*

To Wrack. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To deſtroy in the water; to wreck. [See Wreck.] 2. It ſeems in *Milton* to mean *to rock*, to ſhake. 3. To torture; to torment. This is commonly written *rack*; and the inſtrument of torture, always *rack*.

(2.) Each on his rock tranſfix'd, the ſport and prey
Of *wracking* whirlwinds. *Milton.*

(3.) Merab rejoic'd in her *wrack'd* lover's pain,
And fortify'd her virtue with diſdain. *Cowley.*

Pharaoh's and Joſeph's dreams are oftentimes *wracked* beyond their ſymbolization. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

To Wra'ngle. *v. n.* [from *wrangheſeur*, Dutch. *Minſhew. wrong, Skinner.*] To diſpute peeviſhly; to quarrel perverſely; to altercate; to ſquabble.

Yes, for a ſcore of kingdoms you ſhould *wrangle*,
And I would call it fair play. *Shak. Tempeſt.*

———Some unhatch'd practice
Hath puddled his clear ſpirit; and in ſuch caſes,
Men's nature *wrangle* with inferiour things,
Though great ones are their object. *Shak. Othello.*

How wounding a ſpectacle is it to ſee thoſe who were by Chriſt deſigned for fiſhers of men, picking up ſhells on the ſhore, and unmanly *wrangling* about them too? *Decay of Piety.*

In incompleat ideas we impoſe on ourſelves, and *wrangle* with others. *Locke.*

Amongſt unthinking men, who examine not ſcrupulouſly ideas, but confound them with words, there muſt be endleſs diſpute and *wrangling*. *Locke.*

His great application to the law had not infected his temper with any thing litigious; he did not know what it was to *wrangle* on indifferent points. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Fill'd with the ſenſe of age, the fire of youth,
A ſcorn of *wrangling*, yet a zeal for truth. *Pope.*

And all the queſtion, *wrangle* e'er ſo long,
Is only this, if God has plac'd him wrong. *Pope.*

He adviſes therefore to ſet aſide all logical *wranglings*, and to produce the teſtimonies of the antients. *Waterland.*

Wra'ngle. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A quarrel; a perverſe diſpute.

The giving the prieſt a right to the tithe would produce lawſuits and *wrangles*. *Swift.*

Wra'ngler. *n. ſ.* [from *wrangle*.] A perverſe, peeviſh, diſputative man.

Tell him h'ath made a match with ſuch a *wrangler*,
That all the courts of France will be diſturb'd
With chaſes. *Shak. Henry* V.

Lord, the houſe and family are thine,
Though ſome of them repine;
Turn out theſe *wranglers*, which defile thy ſeat:
For where thou dwelleſt all is neat. *Herbert.*

You ſhould be free in every anſwer, rather like well-bred gentlemen in polite converſation, than like noiſy and contentious *wranglers*. *Watts on the Mind.*

The captious turn of an habitual *wrangler* deadens the underſtanding, ſours the temper, and hardens the heart. *Beattie.*

To Wrap. *v. a.* preterite and part. paſſ. *wrapped* or *wrapt*. [Ƿꞃeoꞃplan, Saxon, to turn; *wreſſler*, Daniſh.] 1. To roll together; to complicate. 2. To involve; to cover with ſomething rolled or thrown round. It has often the particle *up* intenſive. 3. To compriſe; to contain. 4. *To* Wrap *up*. To involve totally. 5. [It is often corruptly written for *rap* or *rapt*, from *rapio*, Lat.] To ſnatch up miraculouſly. 6. To tranſport; to put in ecſtaſy: for *rapt*. 7. Perhaps the quoted paſſage ſhould properly be *rap'd*; though *wrapped* is now frequently uſed in this ſenſe.

(1.) Peter ſeeth the napkin that was about his head *wrapped* together by itſelf. *John*, xx. 7.

This ſaid, he took his mantle's foremoſt part,
He 'gan the ſame together fold and *wrap*. *Fairfax.*

(2.) ———Nilus opens wide
His arms, and ample boſom to the tide,
And ſpreads his mantle o'er the winding coaſt:
In which he *wraps* his queen and hides the flying hoſt. *Dryden.*

Wiſe poets, that *wrap* truth in tales,
Knew her themſelves through all her veils. *Carew.*
The ſword made bright is *wrapt up* for the ſlaughter. *Ezek.*
Their vigilance to elude, I *wrapt* in miſt
Of midnight vapour glide obſcure. *Milton.*
Wrap candles *up* in paper. *Swift's Directions to the Butler.*

(3.) Leontine's young wife, in whom all his happineſs was *wrapt up*, died in a few days after the death of her daughter. *Addiſon.*

(4.) ——— Some dear cauſe
Will in concealment *wrap* me *up* a while;
When I am known aright, you ſhall not grieve
Lending me this acquaintance. *Shak. King Lear.*

King John fled to Laſcus, who was careful how to comfort him, *wrapt up* in ſo many calamities, after the loſs of his kingdom. *Knolles's Hiſtory of the Turks.*

Things reflected on, in groſs and tranſiently, carry the ſhew of nothing but difficulty in them, and are thought to be *wrapped up* in impenetrable obſcurity. *Locke.*

(5.) Whatever things were diſcovered to St. Paul, when he was *wrapped up* into the third heaven, all the deſcription he makes is, that there are ſuch things as eye hath not ſeen, ear heard, nor hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive. *Locke.*

(6.) Much more the reverent ſire prepar'd to ſay,
Wrapped with his joy; how the two armies lay. *Cowley.*
(7.) *Wrapt up* in ſilent fear he lies. *Waller.*
Wrap'd in amaze the matrons wildly ſtare. *Dryden.*

Wra'pper. *n. ſ.* [from *wrap.*] 1. One that wraps. 2. That in which any thing is wrapped.

(2.) My arms were preſſed to my ſides, and my legs cloſed together by ſo many *wrappers*, that I looked like an Egyptian mummy. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

WRATH. *n. ſ.* [ƿꞃað, Saxon; *wrede*, Daniſh; *wreed*, cruel, Dutch.] Anger; fury; rage.

Thou doſt the prayers of the righteous ſeed
Preſent before the majeſty divine,
And his avenging *wrath* to clemency incline. *Spenſer.*
With one fool's head I came to woo,
But I go away with two:
Sweet, adieu! I'll keep my oath,
Patiently to bear my *wrath*. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*

I fear,—leſt there be debates, envyings, *wraths*, ſtrifes. *Corinthians.*

He hop'd not to eſcape, but ſhun
The preſent, fearing guilty what his *wrath*
Might ſuddenly inflict. *Milton.*
Achilles' *wrath*, to Greece the direful ſpring
Of woes unnumber'd, heav'nly goddeſs, ſing. *Pope.*

Wra'thful. *adj.* [*wrath* and *full.*] Angry; furious; raging.

He cry'd, as raging ſeas are wont to roar,
When wintry ſtorm his *wrathful* wreck doth threat. *Spenſer.*

——— Fly from wrath:
Sad be the ſights, and bitter fruits of war,
And thouſand furies wait on *wrathful* ſwords. *Spenſer.*
How now, your *wrathful* weapons drawn! *Shakeſpeare.*

The true evangelical zeal ſhould abound more in the mild and good-natured affections, than the vehement and *wrathful* paſſions. *Spratt's Sermons.*

Wra'thfully. *adv.* [from *wrathful.*] Furiouſly; paſſionately.

——— Gentle friends,
Let's kill him boldly, but not *wrathfully*. *Shak.*

Wra'thless. *adj.* [from *wrath.*] Free from anger.

Before his feet, ſo ſheep and lions lay,
Fearleſs and *wrathleſs*, while they heard him play. *Waller.*

To Wreak. *v. a.* Old preterite and part. paſſ. *wroke* and *wroken*; now *wreaked*. It is likely that the word *wrought*, which is only uſed in the paſt tenſe, is originally the preterite of *wreak*. [ƿꞃæcan, Saxon; *wrecken*, Dutch; *recken*, German.] 1. To revenge. 2. To execute any violent deſign. This is the ſenſe in which it is now uſed. 3. It is corruptly written for *reck*, to heed; to care.

(1.) In an ill hour thy foes thee hither ſent,
Another's wrongs to *wreak* upon thyſelf. *Spenſer.*
Him all that while occaſion did provoke
Againſt Pyrocles, and new matter fram'd
Upon the old, him ſtirring to be *wroke*
Of his late wrongs. *Spenſer.*
Pale death our valiant leader hath oppreſt,
Come *wreak* his loſs, whom bootleſs ye complain. *Fairfax.*
——— ——— You could purſue
The ſon of Perops then, and did the goddeſs ſtir
That villainy to *wreak* the tyrant did to her. *Drayton.*
(2.) On me let death *wreak* all his rage. *Milton.*
——— He left the dame,
Reſolv'd to ſpare her life, and ſave her ſhame,
But that deteſted object to remove,
To *wreak* his vengeance, and to cure her love. *Dryd.*
Think how you drove him hence, a wand'ring exile,
To diſtant climes, then think what certain vengeance
His rage may *wreak* on your unhappy orphan. *Smith.*
——— Her huſband ſcour'd away,
To *wreak* his hunger on the deſtin'd prey. *Pope.*
(3.) My maſter is of churliſh diſpoſition,
And little *wreaks* to find the way to heav'n
By doing deeds of hoſpitality. *Shak. As you like it.*

Wreak. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Revenge; vengeance. Obſolete. 2. Paſſion; furious fit. Obſolete.

(1.) ——— Fortune, mine avowed foe,
Her wrathful *wreaks* themſelves do now allay. *Spenſer.*
Join with the Goths, and with revengeful war
Take *wreak* on Rome for this ingratitude,
And vengeance on the traitor Saturnine. *Shak. Tit. Andr.*
Some ill's behind, rude ſwaine, for thee to beare;
That fear'd not to devoure thy gueſts, and breake
All laws of humanes: Jove ſends therefore *wreake*. *Chapm.*
(2.) ——— ——— What and if
His ſorrows have ſo overwhelm'd his wits,
Shall we be thus afflicted in his *wreaks*,
His fits, his frenzy, and his bitterneſs? *Shak. Tit. Andr.*

Wre'akful. *adj.* [from *wreak.*] Revengeful; angry. Not in uſe.

——— Call the creatures,
Whoſe naked natures live in all the ſpite
Of *wreakful* heaven. *Shak.*
——— She in Olympus' top
Muſt viſit Vulcan for new arms, to ſerve her *wreakful* ſon. *Chapman's Iliad.*

Wre'akless. *adj.* [I know not whether this word be miſwritten for *reckleſs*, careleſs; or comes from *wreak*, revenge, and means unrevenging.]

So flies the *wreakleſs* ſhepherd from the wolf;
So firſt the harmleſs flock doth yield his fleece,
And next his throat unto the butcher's knife. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*

WREATH. *n. ſ.* [ƿꞃeoð, Saxon.] 1. Any thing curled or twiſted. 2. A garland; a chaplet.

(1.) The *wreath* of three was made a *wreath* of five: to theſe three firſt titles of the two houſes, were added the authorities parliamentary and papal. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

———Clouds began
To darken all the hill, and ſmoke to roll
In duſky *wreaths* reluctant flames. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
———He of his tortuous train
Curl'd many a wanton *wreath*. *Milton.*
———Let altars ſmoak,
And richeſt gums, and ſpice, and incenſe roll
Their fragrant *wreaths* to heav'n. *Smith's Phæd. and Hip.*
(2.) Now are our brows bound with victorious *wreaths*,
Our bruiſed arms hung up for monuments. *Shak. Rich. III.*
Dropp'd from his head, a *wreath* lay on the ground. *Roſcommon.*

The boughs of Lotos, form'd into a *wreath*,
This monument, thy maiden beauty's due,
High on a plane-tree ſhall be hung to view. *Dryden.*
When for thy head the garland I prepare,
A ſecond *wreath* ſhall bind Aminta's hair;
And when my choiceſt ſongs thy worth proclaim,
Alternate verſe ſhall bleſs Aminta's name. *Prior.*

To WREATH. *v. a.* preterite *wreathed*; part. paſſ. *wreathed*, *wreathen.* [from the noun.] 1. To curl; to twiſt; to convolve. 2. It is here uſed for, *to writhe.* 3. To interweave; to entwine one in another. 4. To encircle as a garland. 5. To encircle as with a garland; to dreſs in a garland.

(1.) ——— Longaville
Did never ſonnet for her ſake compile,
Nor never laid his *wreathed* arms athwart
His loving boſom, to keep down his heart. *Shak.*
——— About his neck
A green and gilded ſnake had *wreath'd* itſelf,
Who, with her head, nimble in threats approach'd
The opening of his mouth; but ſuddenly,
Seeing Orlando, it unlink'd itſelf,
And with indented glides did ſlip away. *Shak. As you like it.*

The beard of an oat is *wreathed* at the bottom, and one ſmooth entire ſtraw at the top: they take only the part that is *wreathed*, and cut off the other. *Bacon.*

(2.) ——— Impatient of the wound,
He rolls and *wreaths* his ſhining body round;
Then headlong ſhoots beneath the daſhing tide. *Gay.*

(3.) Two chains of pure gold of *wreathen* work ſhalt thou make them, and faſten the *wreathen* chains to the ouches. *Exodus*, xxviii.

As ſnakes breed in dunghills not ſingly, but in knots; ſo in ſuch baſe noiſome hearts you ſhall ever ſee pride and ingratitude indiviſibly *wreathed* and twiſted together. *South.*

(4.) In the flow'rs that *wreath* the ſparkling bowl,
Fell adders hiſs, and pois'nous ſerpents rowl. *Prior.*
(5.) ——— For thee ſhe feeds her hair,
And with thy winding ivy *wreathes* her lance. *Dryden.*
The ſoldier, from ſucceſsful camps returning,
With laurel *wreath'd*, and rich with hoſtile ſpoil,
Severs the bull to Mars. *Prior.*

To WREATH. *v. n.* To be interwoven; to be intertwined.

Here, where the labourer's hands have form'd a bow'r
Of *wreathing* trees, in ſinging waſte an hour. *Dryden.*

WRE'ATHY. *adj.* [from *wreath.*] Spiral; curled; twiſted.

That which is preſerved at St. Dennis, near Paris, hath *wreathy* ſpires, and cochleary turnings about, which agreeth with the deſcription of an unicorn's horn in Ælian. *Brown.*

WRECK. *n. ſ.* [ƿꞃæcce, Saxon, a miſerable perſon; *wracke*, Dutch, a ſhip broken.] 1. Deſtruction by being driven on rocks or ſhallows at ſea; deſtruction by ſea. 2. Diſſolution by violence. 3. Ruin; deſtruction. 4. It is miſprinted here for *wreak.* 5. The thing wrecked: as, the ſhip was conſidered as a *wreck.*

(1.) Fair be ye ſure; but hard and obſtinate,
As is a rock amidſt the raging floods;
'Gainſt which a ſhip, of ſuccour deſolate,
Doth ſuffer *wreck* both of herſelf and goods. *Spenſer.*
—— Like thoſe that ſee their *wreck*
Ev'n on the rocks of death; and yet they ſtrain,
That death may not them idly find t' attend
To their uncertain taſk, but work to meet their end. *Daniel.*
Think not that flying fame reports my fate;
I preſent, I appear, and my own *wreck* relate. *Dryden.*
(2.) —— Not only Paradiſe,
In this commotion, but the ſtarry cope
Had gone to *wreck.* *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
The ſoul ſhall flouriſh in immortal youth,
Unhurt amidſt the war of elements,
The *wreck* of matter, and the cruſh of worlds. *Addiſon.*
(3.) ——— Whether he was
Combin'd with Norway, or did line the rebel
With hidden help and vantage; or that with both
He labour'd in his country's *wreck*, I know not. *Shak.*
(4.) He cry'd as raging ſeas are wont to roar,
When wintry ſtorm his wrathful *wreck* doth threat. *Spenſer.*

To WRECK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To deſtroy by daſhing on rocks or ſands. 2. To ruin. 3. In the quoted paſſages it is ignorantly uſed for *wreak*, in its different ſenſes of *revenge* and *execute.*

(1.) Have there been any more ſuch tempeſts, wherein ſhe hath wretchedly been *wrecked?* *Spenſer on Ireland.*

——— A pilot's thumb,
Wreck'd as homeward he did come. *Shak. Macbeth.*

The coral found growing upon *wrecked* ſhips and loſt anchors, that are daily dragged up out of the ſea, demonſtrates that coral continues to be formed to this day. *Woodward.*

(2.) Weak and envy'd, if they ſhould conſpire,
They *wreck* themſelves, and he hath his deſire. *Daniel.*
(3.) Eighty odd years of ſorrow have I ſeen,
And each hour's joy *wreck'd* with a week of teen. *Shak.*
I faint! I die! the goddeſs cry'd:
O cruel, could'ſt thou find none other
To *wreck* thy ſpleen on? Parricide!
Like Nero, thou haſt ſlain thy mother. *Prior.*

To WRECK. *v. n.* To ſuffer wreck.

——— With manlier objects we muſt try
His conſtancy, with ſuch as have more ſhew
Of worth, of honour, glory, and popular praiſe,
Rocks whereon greateſt men have often *wreck'd.* *Milton.*

WREN. *n. ſ.* [ƿꞃenna, Saxon; *regulus*, Lat.] A ſmall bird.

——— The poor *wren*,
The moſt diminutive of birds, will fight,
Her young ones in her neſt, againſt the owl. *Shak. Macbeth.*

All ages have conceived that the *wren* is the leaſt of birds, yet the diſcoveries of America have ſhewed us one far leſs, the hum-bird not much exeeding a beetle. *Brown.*

To WRENCH. *v. a.* [ƿꞃinᵹan, Saxon; *wrenghen*, Dutch.] 1. To pull by violence; to wreſt; to force. 2. To ſprain; to diſtort.

(1.) *Wrench* his ſword from him. *Shak. Othello.*
——— Oh form!
How often doſt thou with thy caſe, thy habit,
Wrench awe from fools, and tie the wiſer ſouls
To thy falſe ſeeming! *Shak. Meaſ. for Meaſ.*
Give me that mattock and the *wrenching* iron. *Shak.*

Cæſar's army, wanting ſomething, demanded a miſſion or diſcharge, with no intention it ſhould be granted; but thought by that means to *wrench* him to their other deſires. *Bacon.*

—— Sing the Parthian, when transfix'd he lies,
Wrenching the Roman jav'lin from his thighs. *Dryden.*

Struggling to get looſe, I broke the ſtrings, and *wrenched* out the pegs that faſtened my arm to the ground. *Swift.*

(2.) ——— O moſt ſmall fault!
How ugly didſt thou in Cordelia ſhow?
Which, like an engine, *wrencht* my frame of nature
From the fix'd place; drew from my heart all love,
And added to the gall. *Shak. King Lear.*

You *wrenched* your foot againſt a ſtone, and were forced to ſtay. *Swift.*

WRENCH. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. A violent pull or twiſt. 2. A ſprain. 3. *Wrenches*, in *Chaucer*, ſignifies means, ſleights, ſubtilties; which is, I believe, the ſenſe here.

(2.) Some ſmall part of the foot being injured by a *wrench*, the whole leg thereby loſes its ſtrength. *Locke.*

(3.) He reſolved to make his profit of this buſineſs of Britain, as a quarrel for war; and that of Naples as a *wrench* and mean for peace. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

To WREST. *v. a.* [ƿꞃæſtan, Saxon.] 1. To twiſt by violence; to extort by writhing or force. 2. To diſtort; to writhe; to force.

(1.) To wring this ſentence, to *wreſt* thereby out of men's hands the knowledge of God's doctrine, is without all reaſon. *Aſcham.*

——To what wretched ſtate reſerv'd,
Better end here unborn! Why is life giv'n,
To be thus *wreſted* from us? *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Where you charged in perſon, you were a conqueror: the rebels afterwards recovered ſtrength, and *wreſted* that victory from others that they had loſt to you. *Dryden.*

—— Our country's cauſe,
That drew our ſwords, now *wreſts* 'em from our hand,
And bids us not delight in Roman blood,
Unprofitably ſhed. *Addiſon's Cato.*

O prince, I bluſh to think what I have ſaid;
But fate has *wreſted* the confeſſion from me. *Addiſon.*

(2.) So far to extend their ſpeeches, is to *wreſt* them againſt their meaning. *Hooker.*

My father's purpoſes have been miſtook,
And ſome about him have too laviſhly
Wreſted his meaning and authority. *Shak. Henry IV.*
Wreſt once the law to your authority;
To do a great right, do a little wrong. *Shak.*

WREST. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1. Diſtortion; violence. 2. It is uſed in *Spenſer* and *Shakeſpeare* for an active or moving power: I ſuppoſe, from the force of a tilter acting with his lance in his reſt. 3. An inſtrument to tune.

(1.) Whereas it is concluded, out of weak premiſes, that the retaining of divers things in the church of England, which other reformed churches have caſt out, muſt needs argue that we do not well, unleſs we can ſhew that they have done ill: what needeth this *wreſt*, to draw out from us an accuſation of foreign churches? *Hooker.*

(2.) Adown he keſt it with ſo puiſſant *wreſt*,
That back again it did aloft rebound,
And gave againſt his mother earth a groneful ſound. *Spenſer.*
Antenor is ſuch a *wreſt* in their affairs,
That their negotiations all muſt ſlack'n
Wanting his manage. *Shak. Troil. and Creſſida.*

WRE'STER. *n. ſ.* [from *wreſt*.] He who wreſts.

To WRE'STLE. *v. n.* [from *wreſt*.] 1. To contend who ſhall throw the other down. 2. To ſtruggle; to contend: followed by *with*.

(1.) If ever he goes alone again, I'll never *wreſtle* for prize more. *Shak. As you like it.*

Another, by a fall in *wreſtling*, ſtarted the end of the clavicle from the ſternon. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*

To play or *wreſtle* well, it ſhould be uſed with thoſe that do it better. *Temple.*

None in the leap ſpring with ſo ſtrong a bound,
Or firmer in the *wreſtling* preſs the ground. *Pope.*

(2.) I perſuaded them, if they lov'd Benedick,
To wiſh him *wreſtle* with affection,
And never to let Beatrice know of it. *Shak.*

James knew not how to *wreſtle with* deſperate contingencies, and ſo abhorred to be entangled in ſuch. *Clarendon.*

WRE'STLER. *n. ſ.* [from *wreſtle*.] 1. One who wreſtles; one who profeſſes the athletick art. 2. One who contends in wreſtling.

(1.) When the young *wreſtlers* at their ſport grew warm,
Old Milo wept, to ſee his naked arm. *Denham.*
'Tis not from whom, but where we live;
The place does oft thoſe graces give:
Great Julius, on the mountains bred,
A flock perhaps, or herd, had led;
He that the world ſubdu'd, had been
But the beſt *wreſtler* on the green. *Waller.*

(2.) So earneſt with thy God, can no new care,
No ſenſe of danger, interrupt thy prayer?
The ſacred *wreſtler*, 'till a bleſſing giv'n,
Quits not his hold, but halting conquers heav'n. *Waller.*
Two *wreſtlers* help to pull each other down. *Dryden.*

WRETCH. *n. ſ.* [ƿrecca, Saxon.] 1. A miſerable mortal. 2. A worthleſs ſorry creature. 3. It is uſed by way of ſlight, or ironical pity, or contempt. 4. It is ſometimes a word of tenderneſs, as we now ſay *poor thing*.

(1.) When I loved, I was a *wretch*. *Accidence.*
She weeps, and ſays her Henry is depoſ'd;
He ſmiles, and ſays his Edward is inſtall'd;
That ſhe, poor *wretch*, for grief can ſpeak no more. *Shakeſpeare.*
——— The butcher takes away the calf,
And binds the *wretch*, and beats it when it ſtrives. *Shakeſpeare.*
Illuſtrious *wretch*! repine not, nor reply:
View not what heav'n ordains with reaſon's eye;
For bright the object is, the diſtance is too high. *Prior.*

(2.) Baſe-minded *wretches*, are your thoughts ſo deeply bemired in the trade of ordinary worldlings, as for reſpect of gain ſome paultry wool may yield you, to let ſo much time paſs without knowing perfectly her eſtate? *Sidney.*

——— He now
Has theſe poor men in queſtion: never ſaw I
Wretches ſo quake; they kneel, they kiſs the earth,
Forſwear themſelves as often as they ſpeak. *Shak.*
Title of honour, worth and virtue's right,
Should not be giv'n to a *wretch* ſo vile. *Daniel's Civil War.*

When they are gone, a company of ſtarved hungry *wretches* ſhall take their places. *L'Eſtrange.*

(3.) When ſoon away the waſp doth go;
Poor *wretch* was never frighted ſo:
He thought his wings were much too ſlow,
O'erjoy'd they ſo were parted. *Drayton's Nymphid.*
Then, if the ſpider find him faſt beſet,
She iſſues forth, and runs along her loom:
She joys to touch the captive in her net,
And drags the little *wretch* in triumph home. *Dryden.*

(4.) Excellent *wretch*. *Shak.*
Chaſten'd but thus, and thus his leſſon taught,
The happy *wretch* ſhe put into her breaſt. *Sidney.*

WRETCHED. *adj.* [from *wretch*.] 1. Miſerable; unhappy. 2. Calamitous; afflictive. 3. Sorry; pitiful; paltry; worthleſs. 4. Deſpicable; hatefully contemptible.

(1.) Theſe we ſhould judge to be moſt miſerable, but that a *wretcheder* ſort there are, on whom, whereas nature hath beſtowed ripe capacity, their evil diſpoſition ſeriouſly goeth about therewith to apprehend God, as being not God. *Hooker.*

O cruel death! to thoſe you are more kind,
Than to the *wretched* mortals left behind. *Waller.*
— Why do'ſt thou drive me
To range all o'er a waſte and barren place,
To find a friend? The *wretched* have no friends. *Dryden.*

(3.) When God was ſerved with legal ſacrifices, ſuch was the miſerable and *wretched* condition of ſome mens minds, that the beſt of every thing they had, being culled out for themſelves, if there were in their flocks any poor, ſtarved, or diſeaſed thing not worth the keeping, they thought it good enough for the altar of God. *Hooker.*

Affected noiſe is the moſt *wretched* thing,
That to contempt can empty ſcribblers bring. *Roſcommon.*

Forgive the many failings of thoſe who, with their *wretched* art, cannot arrive to thoſe heights that you poſſeſs. *Dryden.*

(4.) An adventure worthy to be remembered for the unuſed examples therein, as well of true natural goodneſs as of *wretched* ungratefulneſs. *Sidney.*

WRE'TCHEDLY. *adv.* [from *wretched*.] 1. Miſerably; unhappily. 2. Meanly; deſpicably.

(1.) From theſe two wars, ſo *wretchedly* entered into, the duke's ruin took its date. *Clarendon.*

(2.) When ſuch little ſhuffling arts come once to be ripped up, and laid open, how poorly and *wretchedly* muſt that man ſneak, who finds himſelf guilty and baffled too? *South.*

WRE'TCHEDNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *wretched*.] 1. Miſery; unhappineſs; afflicted ſtate. 2. Pitifulneſs; deſpicableneſs.

(1.) My miſery cannot be greater than it is: fear not the danger of my blind ſteps, I cannot fall worſe than I am, and do not obſtinately continue to infect thee with my *wretchedneſs.* *Sidney.*

—— He 'gan inquire
What hard miſhap him brought to ſuch diſtreſs,
And made that caitif's thrall the thrall of *wretchedneſs.* *Spenſer.*

—— Clarion did at laſt decline
To loweſt *wretchedneſs*; and is there then
Such rancor in the hearts of mighty men. *Spenſer.*

When they are weary of wars, and brought down to extreme *wretchedneſs*, then they creep a little, and ſue for grace, 'till they have recovered their ſtrength again. *Spenſer.*

I love not to ſee *wretchedneſs* o'ercharg'd,
And duty in his ſervice periſhing. *Shakeſp.*

We have with the feeling loſt the very memory of ſuch *wretchedneſs* as our forefathers endured by thoſe wars, of all others the moſt cruel. *Raleigh.*

Wre'tchless. *adj.* [This is, by I know not whoſe corruption, written for *reckleſs.*] Careleſs; mindleſs; heedleſs.

For any man to put off his preſent repentance, on contemplation of a poſſibility that his latter repentance may ſerve the turn, is the moſt *wretchleſs* preſumption, and hath no promiſe of mercy annexed to it. *Hammond.*

If perſons of ſo circumſpect a piety have been thus overtaken, what ſecurity can there be for our *wretchleſs* oſcitancy? *Government of the Tongue.*

Wre'tchlessness. *n. ſ.* [from *wretchleſs.*] Careleſneſs.

The devil drives them into deſperation, or into *wretchleſſneſs* of unclean living. *Common Prayer.*

To **WRI'GGLE.** *v. n.* [ƿꞃigan, Saxon; *ruggelen*, Dutch.] To move to and fro with ſhort motions.

If ſheep or thy lamb fall a *wrigling* with tail,
Go by and by ſearch it, whiles help may prevail. *Tuſſer.*

The buſy importunities of theſe extenſional phantaſms I look upon as contemptuouſly, as upon the quick *wrigglings* up and down of piſmires. *More.*

The excellency of ſawing is to keep in the line marked to be ſawn, without *wriggling* on either ſide. *Moxon.*

To bed went the bridegroom and the bride:
Was never ſuch an ill-pair'd couple ty'd:
Reſtleſs he toſs'd, and tumbled to and fro,
And roll'd and *wriggled* farther off for woe. *Dryden.*

How wildly will ambition ſteer!
A vermin *wriggling* in th' uſurper's ear. *Dryden.*

And both he and his ſucceſſors would often *wriggle* in their ſeats as long as the cuſhion laſted. *Swift.*

To **Wri'ggle.** *v. a.* To put in a quick reciprocating motion; to introduce by ſhifting motion.

Ralpho was mounted now, and gotten
O'erthwart his beaſt with active vaulting,
Wriggling his body to recover
His ſeat, and caſt his right leg over. *Hudibras.*

A ſlim thin-gutted fox made a hard ſhift to *wriggle* his body into an hen-rooſt. *L'Eſtrange.*

Wri'ggletail. *n. ſ.* For *wrigglingtail.* See **Wriggle.**

My ragged ronts all ſhiver and ſhake;
They wont in the wind, wagg their *wriggletails*,
Peark as a peacoke, but naught it avails. *Spenſer.*

Wright. *n. ſ.* [ƿꞃihta, ƿẏꞃhta, Saxon.] A workman; an artificer; a maker; a manufacturer.

Nor place the neighbour Cyclops their delights,
In brave vermilion prow deckt ſhips; nor *wrights*
Uſeful and ſkilfull. *Chapman.*

It is impoſſible duly to conſider theſe things, without being rapt into admiration of the infinite wiſdom of the Divine Architect, and contemning the arrogant pretences of the world and animal *wrights*, and much more the productions of chance. *Cheyne.*

The verb To write has the ſame ſound with *wright*, a workman, right or equity, and rite or ceremony; but ſpelled very differently. *Watts's Logick.*

To **WRING.** *v. a.* preter. and part. paſſ. *wringed* and *wrung.* [ƿꞃingan, Saxon.] 1. To twiſt; to turn round with violence. 2. To force by contortion; with a particle, as *out.* 3. To ſqueeze; to preſs. 4. To writhe. 5. To pinch. 6. To force by violence; to extort. 7. To haraſs; to diſtreſs; to torture. 8. To diſtort; to turn to a wrong purpoſe. 9. To perſecute with extortion.

(1.) The prieſt ſhall *wring* off his head, and burn it on the altar. *Lev.* i. 15.

(2.) He thruſt the fleece together, and *wringed* the dew *out* of it, a bowl full of water. *Judg.* vi. 38.

The figure of a ſturdy woman, done by Michael Angelo, waſhing and winding of linen cloths; in which act ſhe *wrings out* the water that made the fountain. *Wotton.*

Apply mild detergents on pledgets of lint over it, with a compreſs *wrung out.* *Wiſeman.*

(3.) In ſleep I heard him ſay, ſweet Deſdemona,
Let us be wary, let us hide our loves!
And then, ſir, would he gripe and *wring* my hand. *Shakeſpeare.*

(4.) The ſilly owner of the goods
Weeps over them, and *wrings* his hapleſs hands. *Shakeſp.*

(5.) The king began to find where his ſhoe did *wring* him, and that it was his depreſſing the houſe of York that did rankle and feſter the affections of his people. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

If he had not been too much grieved, and *wrung* by an uneaſy and ſtreight fortune, he would have been an excellent man of buſineſs. *Clarendon.*

(6.) I had rather coin my heart,
And drop my blood for drachmas, than to *wring*
From the hard hands of peaſants their vile traſh
By any indirection. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

Who can be bound by any ſolemn vow
To *wring* the widow from her cuſtom'd right,
And have no other reaſon for his wrong,
But that he was bound by a ſolemn oath? *Shak. Hen. VI.*

— That which I muſt ſpeak,
Muſt either puniſh me, not being believ'd,
Or *wring* redreſs from you. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*

——— Thirty ſpies,
Threatening cruel death, conſtrain'd the bride
To *wring* from me, and tell to them my ſecret. *Milton.*

(7.) He dives into the king's ſoul, and there ſcatters
Doubts, dangers, *wringing* of the conſcience,
Fear and deſpair, and all theſe for his marriage. *Shak.*

Pleaſure enchants, impetuous rage tranſports,
And grief dejects and *wrings* the tortur'd ſoul. *Roſcom.*

Didſt thou taſte but half the griefs
That *wring* my ſoul, thou couldſt not talk thus coldly. *Addiſon.*

(8.) To *wring* this ſentence, to wreſt thereby out of men's hands the knowledge of God's doctrine, is without all reaſon. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*

Lord, how dare theſe men thus *wring* the ſcriptures. *Whitgift.*

(9.) The merchant-adventurers have been often wronged and *wringed* to the quick; but were never quick and lively in thanks to thoſe by whoſe endeavours they were freed. *Hayw.*

To **Wring.** *v. n.* To writhe with anguiſh.

'Tis all men's office to ſpeak patience
To thoſe that *wring* under the load of ſorrow;
But no man's virtue nor ſufficiency,
To be ſo moral, when he ſhall endure
The like himſelf. *Shakeſp. Much Ado about Nothing.*

Wri'nger. *n. ſ.* [from *wring.*] One who ſqueezes the water out of cloaths.

One Mrs. Quickly is in the manner of his nurſe, his laundreſs, his waſher, and his *wringer.* *Shakeſp.*

Wri'nkle. *n. ſ.* [ƿꞃincle, Saxon; *wrinkel*, Dutch.] 1. Corrugation or furrow of the ſkin or the face. 2. Rumple of cloth. 3. Any roughneſs.

(1.) Give me that glaſs, and therein will I read:
No deeper *wrinkles* yet? Hath ſorrow ſtruck

So many blows upon this face of mine,
And made no depeer wounds. *Shakeſp. Richard* II.

She hath continued a virgin without any viſible token, or leaſt *wrinkle* of old age. *Howel's Vocal Foreſt.*

To ſee a beggar's brat in riches flow,
Adds not a *wrinkle* to my even brow. *Dryden.*

Though you and all your ſenſeleſs tribe,
Could art, or time, or nature bribe,
To make you look like beauty's queen,
And hold for ever at fifteen ;
No bloom of youth can ever blind
The cracks and *wrinkles* of your mind :
All men of ſenſe will paſs your door,
And croud to Stella's at fourſcore. *Swift.*

(3.) Our Britiſh heav'n was all ſerene ;
No threatning cloud was nigh,
Not the leaſt *wrinkle* to deform the ſky. *Dryden.*

To WRI'NKLE. *v. a.* [ƿꞃinclian, Saxon.] 1. To corrugate ; to contract into furrows. 2. To make rough or uneven.

(1.) — It is ſtill fortune's uſe
To let the wretched man outlive his wealth,
To view with hollow eye and *wrinkled* brow
An age of poverty. *Shakeſpeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Scorn makes us *wrinkle* up the noſe, and ſtretch the noſtrils alſo, at the ſame time drawing up the upper lip. *Bacon.*

— Here ſteams aſcend,
That in mixt fumes the *wrinkled* noſe offend. *Gay.*

Here ſtood ill-nature, like an ancient maid,
Her *wrinkled* form in black and white array'd. *Pope.*

(2.) A keen north-wind, blowing dry,
Wrinkled the face of deluge, as decay'd. *Milton.*

WRIST. *n. ſ.* [ƿꞃiꞅꞇ, Saxon.] The joint by which the hand is joined to the arm.

He took me by the *wriſt*, and held me hard. *Shak.*

The brawn of the arm muſt appear full, ſhadowed on one ſide : then ſhew the *wriſt* bone thereof. *Peacham.*

The axillary artery, below the cubit, divideth unto two parts ; the one running along the radius, and paſſing by the *wriſt*, or place of the pulſe, is at the fingers ſubdivided unto three branches. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

WRI'STBAND. *n. ſ.* [*wriſt* and *band.*] The faſtening of the ſhirt at the hand.

WRIT. *n. ſ.* [from *write.*] 1. Any thing written ; ſcripture. This ſenſe is now chiefly uſed in ſpeaking of the Bible. 2. A judicial proceſs, by which any one is ſummon'd as an offender. 3. A legal inſtrument.

(1.) The church, as a witneſs, preacheth his mere revealed truth, by reading publickly the ſacred Scripture ; that a ſecond kind of preaching is the reading of holy *writ*. *Hooker.*

Divine Eliza, ſacred empreſs,
Live ſhe for ever, and her royal places
Be filled with praiſes of divineſt wits,
That her eternize with their heavenly *writs*. *Spenſer.*

Bagdat riſes out of the ruins of the old city of Babylon, ſo much ſpoken of in holy *writ*. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

— Others famous after known,
Although in holy *writ* not nam'd. *Paradiſe Regain'd.*

He cannot keep his fingers from meddling with holy *writ*. *More's Divine Dialogues.*

Sacred *writ* our reaſon does exceed. *Waller.*

His ſtory, filled with ſo many ſurpriſing incidents, bears ſo cloſe an analogy with what is delivered in holy *writ*, that it is capable of pleaſing the moſt delicate reader, without giving offence to the moſt ſcrupulous. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

Of ancient *writ* unlocks the learned ſtore,
Conſults the dead, and lives paſt ages o'er. *Pope.*

(2.) Hold up your head : hold up your hand,
Wou'd it were not my lot to ſhew ye
This cruel *writ*, wherein you ſtand
Indicted by the name of Cloe. *Prior.*

(3.) The king is fled to London,
To call a preſent court of parliament :
Let us purſue him, ere the *writs* go forth. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

I folded the *writ* up in form of th' other,
Subſcrib'd it, gave the impreſſion, plac'd it ſafely,
The changeling never known. *Shakeſp.*

For every *writ* of entry, whereupon a common recovery is to be ſuffered, the queen's fine is to be rated upon the *writ* original, if the lands compriſed therein be held. *Ayliffe.*

WRIT. The preterite of *write.*

—— When Sappho *writ*,
By their applauſe the criticks ſhow'd their wit. *Prior.*

WRI'TATIVE. A word of *Pope*'s coining : not to be imitated.

Increaſe of years makes men more talkative, but leſs *writative* ; to that degree, that I now write no letters but of plain how d'ye's. *Pope to Swift.*

To WRITE. *v. a.* preterite *writ* or *wrote* ; part. paſſ. *written*, *writ*, or *wrote.* [ƿꞃiꞇan, aƿꞃiꞇan, Saxon ; *ad rita*, Iſlandick ; *wreta*, a letter, Gothick.] 1. To expreſs by means of letters. 2. To engrave ; to impreſs. 3. To produce as an author. 4. To tell by letter.

(1.) —— I'll *write* you down,
The which ſhall point you forth, at every ſitting,
What you muſt ſay. *Shakeſp.*

Men's evil manners live in braſs, their virtues we *write* in water. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

When a man hath taken a wife, and ſhe find no favour in his eyes, then let him *write* her a bill of divorcement. *Deut.*

David *wrote* a letter. 2 *Sam.* xi.

The time, the place, the manner how to meet,
Were all in punctual order plainly *writ*. *Dryden.*

(2.) Cain was ſo fully convinced that every one had a right to deſtroy ſuch a criminal, that he cries out, every one that findeth me ſhall ſlay me ; ſo plain was it *writ* in the hearts of all mankind. *Locke.*

(3.) When more indulgent to the writer's eaſe,
You are ſo good, to be ſo hard to pleaſe ;
No ſuch convulſive pangs it will require
To *write*—the pretty things that you admire. *Granville.*

(4.) I choſe to *write* the thing I durſt not ſpeak
To her I lov'd. *Prior.*

To WRITE. *v. n.* 1. To perform the act of writing. 2. To play the authour. 3. To tell in books. 4. To ſend letters. 5. To call one's ſelf ; to be entitled ; to uſe the ſtyle of. 6. To compoſe ; to form compoſitions.

(1.) I have ſeen her riſe from her bed, take forth paper, fold it, and *write* upon't. *Shak. Macbeth.*

Baſſanio gave his ring away
Unto the judge that begg'd it ; and his clerk,
That took ſome pains in *writing*, he begg'd mine. *Shakeſp.*

(2.) Hearts, tongues, figures, ſcribes, bards, poets, cannot
Think, ſpeak, caſt, *write*, ſing, number
His love to Antony. *Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

There is not a more melancholy object in the learned world than a man who has *written* himſelf down. *Addiſon.*

(3.) I paſt the melancholy flood,
With that grim ferryman which poets *write* of. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

(4.) He *wrote* for all the Jews, concerning their freedom. 1 *Eſdr.*

(5.) About it, and *write* happy when thou'ſt done. *Shakeſp.*

Let it not your wonder move,
Leſs your laughter that I love ;
Though I now *write* fifty years,
I have had, and have my peers. *Ben. Johnſon.*

Thoſe who begun to *write* themſelves men, but thought it no ſhame to learn. *Fell.*

He *writes* himſelf *divina providentia*, whereas other biſhops only uſe *divina permiſſione*. *Ayliffe.*

(6.) Chaſte moral writing we may learn from hence,
Neglect of which no wit can recompence ;
The fountain which from Helicon proceeds,
That ſacred ſtream, ſhould never water weeds. *Waller.*

They can *write* up to the dignity and character of the authors. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

WRI'TER. *n. ſ.* [from *write.*] 1. One who practiſes the art of writing. 2. An authour.

(2.) All three were ruined by juſtice and ſentence, as delinquents; and all three famous *writers*. *Bacon.*

Peaceable times are the beſt to live in, though not ſo proper to furniſh materials for a *writer*. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Writers are often more influenced by a deſire of fame, than a regard to the publick good. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

Would a *writer* know how to behave himſelf with relation to poſterity, let him conſider in old books what he finds that he is glad to know, and what omiſſions he moſt laments. *Swift.*

To **WRITHE.** *v. a.* [ƿꞃıðan, Saxon.] 1. To diſtort; to deform with diſtortion. 2. To twiſt with violence. 3. To wreſt; to force by violence; to torture; to diſtort. 4. To twiſt.

(1.) It cannot be this weak and *writhed* ſhrimp
Should ſtrike ſuch terror in his enemies. *Shak. Henry* VI.

Hatefuleſt diſreliſh *writh'd* their jaws
With ſoot and cinders. *Milton.*

Her mouth ſhe *writh'd*, her forehead taught to frown,
Her eyes to ſparkle fires to love unknown:
Her ſallow cheeks her envious mind did ſhew,
And ev'ry feature ſpoke aloud the curſtneſs of a ſhrew. *Dryden.*

(2.) Then Satan firſt knew pain,
And *writh'd* him to and fro convolv'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Amid' the plaited ſcales it took its courſe,
And in the ſpinal marrow ſpent its force;
The monſter hiſs'd aloud, and rag'd in vain,
And *writh'd* his body to and fro with pain;
He bit the dart. *Addiſon.*

(3.) The reaſon which he yieldeth, ſheweth the leaſt part of his meaning to be that whereunto his words are *writhed*. *Hooker.*

(4.) — The King of heav'n
Bar'd his red arm, and launching from the ſky
His *writhen* bolt, not ſhaking empty ſmoke,
Down to the deep abyſs the flaming felon ſtrook. *Dryden.*

To **WRITHE.** *v. n.* To be convolved with agony or torture.

Let each be broken on the rack;
Then, with what life remains, impaled, and left
To *writhe* at leiſure round the bloody ſtake. *Addiſon.*

To **WRI'THLE.** *v. a.* [from *writhe.*] To wrinkle; to corrugate. Obſolete.

Her *writhled* ſkin, as rough as maple rind,
So ſcabby was, that would have loathed all womankind. *Spenſer.*

WRI'TING. *n. ſ.* [from *writ.*] 1. A legal inſtrument; as, the *writings* of an eſtate. 2. A compoſure; a book. 3. A written paper of any kind.

(1.) Gentlemen keep *writings* in their cloſets, ladies medicines. *Seller.*

(2.) They thought no other *writings* in the world ſhould be ſtudied, inſomuch as one of their great prophets exhorting them to caſt away all reſpects unto human *writings*, to his motion they condeſcended. *Hooker.*

Such arguments had an invincible force with thoſe pagan philoſophers, who became Chriſtians, as we find in moſt of their *writings*. *Addiſon.*

(3.) In at his windows throw
Writings, all tending to the great opinion
That Rome holds of his name. *Shakeſp. Julius Cæſar.*

WRI'TINGMASTER. *n. ſ.* One who teaches to write.

The facility of which I ſpoke conſiſts not in bold ſtrokes, if it makes not a great effect at a diſtance: that ſort of freedom belongs rather to a *writingmaſter* than a painter. *Dryden.*

WRI'TTEN. The participle paſſive of *write.*

Their doctrine and their ſtory *written* left,
They die. *Milton.*

Language is a connexion of audible ſigns, the moſt apt in nature for communication of our thoughts: *written* language is a deſcription of the ſaid audible ſigns, by ſigns viſible. *Holder.*

WRO'KEN. The part. paſſ. of *To wreak.* *Spenſer.*

WRONG. *n. ſ.* [ƿꞃanᵹe, Saxon.] 1. An injury; a deſigned or known detriment; not right; not juſtice. 2. Errour; not right; not truth.

(1.) It is a harm, and no *wrong*, which he hath received. *Sidney.*

She reſolved to ſpend all her years, which her youth promiſed ſhould be many, in bewailing the *wrong*, and yet praying for the wrongdoer. *Sidney.*

If he may not command them, then that law doth *wrong* that bindeth him to bring them forth to be juſtified. *Spenſer.*

——They ever do pretend
To have receiv'd a *wrong*, who *wrong* intend. *Daniel.*

One ſpake much of right and *wrong*. *Milton.*

Imitation of an author is the moſt advantageous way for a tranſlator to ſhew himſelf, but the greateſt *wrong* which can be done to the reputation of the dead. *Dryden.*

Cowley preferred a garden and a friend, to thoſe whom in our own *wrong* we call the great. *Dryden.*

Expecting more in my own *wrong*,
Protracting life, I've liv'd a day too long. *Dryden.*

In the judgment of right and *wrong*, every man has a ſelf. *Watts's Logick.*

(2.) Be not blindly guided by the throng,
The multitude is always in the *wrong*. *Roſcommon.*

Here was *wrong* on both ſides; and what would follow but confuſion. *Leſley.*

Proceed: quoth Dick, ſir, I aver
You have already gone too far;
When people once are in the *wrong*,
Each line they add is much too long:
Who faſteſt walks, but walks aſtray,
Is only fartheſt from his way. *Prior.*

WRONG. *adj.* [from the noun.] 1. Not morally right; not juſt; not agreeable to propriety or truth; not true. 2. Not phyſically right; unfit; unſuitable. 3. Acting improperly.

(1.) I find you are an invincible Amazon, ſince you will overcome, though in a *wrong* matter. *Sidney.*

If it be right to comply with the wrong, then it is *wrong* to comply with the right. *Leſley.*

When the dictates of honour are contrary to thoſe of religion and equity, they give *wrong*, ambitious, and falſe ideas of what is good and laudable. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

Their hearts are conſtantly employed, perverted, and kept in a *wrong* ſtate, by the indiſcreet uſe of ſuch things as are lawful to be uſed. *Law.*

(2.) —Of Glo'ſter's treachery,
And of the loyal ſervice of his ſon,
When I inform'd him, then he call'd me ſot,
And told me I had turn'd the *wrong* ſide out. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

We never think of the main buſineſs of life, 'till a vain repentance minds us of it at the *wrong* end. *L'Eſtrange.*

Dividing a living of five hundred pounds a year into ten parts, is a contrivance, the meaning whereof hath got on the *wrong* ſide of my comprehenſion. *Swift.*

Singularity ſhews ſomething *wrong* in the mind. *Clariſſa.*

(3.) Who want, while thro' black life they dream along,
Senſe to be right, and paſſion to be *wrong*. *Young.*

WRONG. *adv.* Not rightly; amiſs.

If he go *wrong*, ſhe will give him over to his own ruin. *Eccleſ.*

A thouſand odd capricios, men's minds are acted by, may make one man quote another man's words *wrong*. *Locke.*

Ten cenſure *wrong*, for one that writes amiſs. *Pope.*

To **WRONG.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To injure; to uſe unjuſtly, either by doing injury, or imputing evil without juſtice.

So worthy a part of divine ſervice we ſhould greatly *wrong*, if we did not eſteem preaching as the bleſſed ordinance of God. *Hooker.*

For fear the ſtones her tender foot ſhould *wrong*,
Be ſtrewed with fragrant flowers all along. *Spenſer.*

Judge me, you gods! *wrong* I mine enemy. *Shakeſp.*

— Once more farewel!
And know thou *wrong'ſt* me, if thou think'ſt
Ever was love or ever grief like mine. *Addiſon.*

WRONGDO'ER. *n. ſ.* [*wrong* and *doer.*] An injurious perſon.

She reſolved to ſpend all her years in bewailing the wrong, and yet praying for the *wrongdoer.* *Sidney.*

If any ſeat be taken away by a ſtranger, the churchwarden may have action againſt the *wrongdoer.* *Ayliffe.*

WRO'NGER. *n. ſ.* [from *wrong.*] He that injures; he that does wrong.

——That cuckold lives in bliſs,
Who, certain of his fate, loves not his *wronger.*
Shakeſp. Othello.

Many times a prince is driven to ſpend far more of his treaſure in puniſhing by war the *wrongers* of his people, than the loſs of his people did amount unto. *Raleigh.*

WRO'NGFUL. *adj.* [*wrong* and *full.*] Injurious; unjuſt.

I am ſo far from granting thy requeſt,
That I deſpiſe thee for thy *wrongful* ſuit. *Shakeſp.*

He that hath wronged ſo in daily trade, that he knows not in what meaſure he hath done it, muſt redeem his fault by alms, according to the value of his *wrongful* dealing. *Taylor.*

——Thoſe whom forms of laws
Condemn'd to die, when traitors judg'd their cauſe,
Nor want they lots, nor judges to review
The *wrongful* ſentence, and award a new. *Dryden.*

WRO'NGFULLY. *adv.* [from *wrongful.*] Unjuſtly.

Dorus, ſaid Pamela, you blame your fortune very *wrongfully,* ſince the fault is not in fortune, but in you, that cannot frame yourſelf to your fortune; and as *wrongfully* do require Mopſa to ſo great a diſparagement as to her father's ſervant. *Sidney.*

—— This poor fellow,
He had thought to murder *wrongfully.* *Shakeſp.*

—— Salius then, exclaiming loud,
Urges his cauſe may in the court be heard,
And pleads, the prize is *wrongfully* conferr'd. *Dryden.*

I cry thee mercy, for ſuſpecting a friar of the leaſt goodnature; what, would you accuſe him *wrongfully.* *Dryden.*

He who ſuffers *wrongfully* in a man's opinion, reſolves to give him reaſon for his ſuſpicion. *Spectator.*

WRO'NGHEAD. } *adj.* [*wrong* and *head.*] Having a
WRONGHE'ADED. } perverſe underſtanding.

Much do I ſuffer, much to keep in peace
This jealous, waſpiſh, *wrongheaded,* rhyming race. *Pope.*

WRO'NGLY. *adv.* [from *wrong.*] Unjuſtly; amiſs.

— What thou would'ſt highly
That would'ſt thou holily; would'ſt not play falſe,
And yet would'ſt *wrongly* win. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Madmen having joined together ſome ideas very *wrongly,* err, as men do that argue right from wrong principles. *Locke.*

WRO'NGLESSLY. *adv.* [from *wrongleſs.*] Without injury to any.

Dearly eſteemed of her for his exceeding good parts, being honourably courteous, and *wrongleſsly* valiant, conſiderately pleaſant in converſation, and an excellent courtier, without unfaithfulneſs. *Sidney.*

WROTE. pret. and part. of *write.*

No man has the eſtate of his ſoul drawn upon his face, nor the decree of his election *wrote* upon his forehead. He who would know a man thoroughly, muſt follow him into the cloſet of his heart; the inſpection of which is only the prerogative of omniſcience. *South.*

WROTH. *adj.* [ƿꞃaꝺ, Saxon; *vrod,* Daniſh.] Angry. Out of uſe.

The Lord ſaid unto Cain, Why art thou *wroth.* *Gen.* iv.

WROUGHT. [ƿꞃoȝꝺ, Saxon. The pret. and part. paſſ. as it ſeems, of *work;* as the Dutch *wercken,* makes *gerocht;* or more analogically of the old word *wreak.*] 1. Effected; performed. 2. Influenced; prevailed on. 3. Produced; cauſed. 4. Worked; laboured. 5. Gained; attained. 6. Operated. 7. Uſed in labour. 8. Worked; driven. 9. Actuated. 10. Manufactured. 11. Formed. 12. Excited by degrees, produced by degrees. 13. Guided; managed. 14. Agitated; diſturbed.

(1.) Why trouble ye the woman? for ſhe hath *wrought* a good work upon me. *Matth.* xxvi. 10.

The Jews wanted not power and ability to have convinced the world of the falſhood of theſe miracles, had they never been *wrought.* *Stephens's Sermons.*

(2.) Had I thought the ſight of my poor image
Would thus have *wrought* you, for the ſtone is mine,
I'd not have ſhewed it. *Shakeſp.*

If thou be one that haſt, by the help of God's grace, been *wrought* upon by theſe calls, and brought from a prophane or worldly, to a Chriſtian courſe of life, thou art ſurely in the higheſt degree tied to magnify and praiſe his goodneſs. *Duty of Man.*

Nor number, nor example with him *wrought*
To ſwerve from truth. *Milton.*

Do not I know him? could his brutal mind
Be *wrought* upon? could he be juſt or kind. *Dryden.*

This Artemiſa, by her charms,
And all her ſex's cunning, *wrought* the king. *Rowe.*

(3.) All his good prov'd ill in me,
And *wrought* but malice. *Milton.*

They *wrought* by their faithfulneſs the publick ſafety. *Dryden.*

This *wrought* the greateſt confuſion in the unbelieving Jews, and the greateſt conviction in the Gentiles, who every where ſpeak with aſtoniſhment of theſe truths they met with in this new magazine of learning, which was opened. *Addiſon.*

—— His too eager love
Has made him buſy to his own deſtruction.
His threats have *wrought* this change of mind in Pyrrhus.
Philips's Diſtreſt Mother.

(4.) They that *wrought* in ſilver, and whoſe works are unſearchable, are gone down to the grave. *Bar.* iii. 18.

Moſes and Eleazar took the gold, even all *wrought* jewels. *Num.* xvi. 22.

Celeſtial panoply, divinely *wrought.* *Milton.*

What might be *wrought*
Fuſil, or graven in metal. *Milton.*

(5.) We ventured on ſuch dang'rous ſeas,
That if we *wrought* out life, 'twas ten to one. *Shakeſp.*

(6.) — Such another field
They dreaded worſe than hell: ſo much the fear
Of thunder, and the ſword of Michael,
Wrought ſtill within them. *Milton.*

(7.) Take an heifer which hath not been *wrought* with, and which hath not drawn in the yoke. *Deut.* xxi. 3.

(8.) As infection from body to body is received many times by the body paſſive, yet it is by the good diſpoſition thereof repulſed and *wrought* out, before it be formed in a diſeaſe. *Bacon.*

(9.) Vain Morat, by his own raſhneſs *wrought,*
Too ſoon diſcover'd his ambitious thought;
Believ'd me his, before I ſpoke him fair,
And pitch'd his head into the ready ſnare. *Dryden.*

(10.) It had been no leſs a breach of peace to have *wrought* any mine of his, than it is now a breach of peace, to take a town of his in Guiana, and burn it. *Raleigh.*

(11.) He that hath *wrought* us for the ſame thing, is God. 2 *Cor.*

(12.) — The ſpirit is *wrought,*
To dare things high, ſet up an end my thought. *Chapman.*

The two friends had *wrought* themſelves to ſuch an habitual tenderneſs for the children under their direction, that each of them had the real paſſion of a father. *Addiſon.*

Advantage was taken of the ſanguine temper which ſo many ſucceſſes had *wrought* the nation up to. *Swift.*

Whatever littleneſs and vanity is to be obſerved in the minds of women, it is like the cruelty of butchers, a temper that is *wrought* into them by that life which they are taught and accuſtomed to lead. *Law.*

(13.) A ſhip by ſkilful ſteerſman *wrought.* *Milton.*

(14.) We ſtay upon your leiſure——
—Give me your favour: my dull brain was *wrought*
With things forgot. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

WRUNG. The preter. and part. paſſive of *wring*.

He firſt cald to me: then my hand he *wrung*. *Chapman.*

No mortal was ever ſo much at eaſe, but his ſhoe *wrung* him ſomewhere. *L'Eſtrange.*

The tender anguiſh nature ſhoots
Through the *wrung* boſom of the dying man. *Thomſon.*

WRY. *adj.* [from *writhe.*] 1. Crooked; deviating from the right direction. 2. Diſtorted. 3. Wrung; perverted; wreſted.

(1.) Sometimes to her news of myſelf to tell
I go about, but then is all my beſt
Wry words, and ſtamm'ring, or elſe doltiſh dumb;
Say then, can this but of enchantment come. *Sidney.*

(2.) It is but a kick with thy keels, and a *wry* mouth, and Sir Roger will be with thee. *Arbuthnot.*

Inſtructive work! whoſe *wry*-mouth'd portraiture
Diſplay'd the fates her confeſſors endure. *Pope.*

Cutting the *wry* neck is never to be practiſed, but when the diſorder is a contraction of the maſtoideus muſcle. *Sharp.*

(3.) He mangles and puts a *wry* ſenſe upon proteſtant writers. *Atterbury.*

To **WRY.** *v. n.* [from the adjective.] To be contorted and writhed; to deviate from the right direction.

Theſe *wry* too much on the right hand, aſcribing to the holy ſcripture ſuch kind of perfection as it cannot have. *Sandys.*

To **WRY.** *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make to deviate; to diſtort.

To what paſs are our minds brought, that from the right line of virtue are *wryed* to theſe crooked ſhifts. *Sidney.*

WRYNE'CK. *n. ſ.* [*torquilla*, Lat.] A bird.

X.

X Is a letter, which, though found in Saxon words, begins no word in the Engliſh language.

Y.

Y, At the beginning of words, is commonly taken, though I think, erroneouſly for a conſonant; at the end, and when it follows a conſonant, is a vowel, and has the ſound of *i*. It is uſed at the end of words, and whenever two *i i*'s would come together; and in words derived from the Greek, to expreſs the *u*. *Y* was much uſed by the Saxons, whence *y* is found for *i* in the old Engliſh writers.

Y is in old Engliſh ſometimes prefixed as an increaſing ſyllable to preterites, and paſſive participles of verbs. It ſeems borrowed from ᵹe, the Saxon *augmentum* of the preterite. It is ſometimes put before preſent tenſes, but, I think, erroneouſly.

Yacht. *n. ſ.* [a Dutch word.] A ſmall ſhip for carrying paſſengers.

Yard. *n. ſ.* [ᵹeaꞃꝺ, Saxon.] 1. Incloſed ground adjoining to an houſe. 2. [ᵹeꞃꝺ, Saxon.] A meaſure of three feet. 3. The ſupporters of the ſails.

(1.) One of the lions leaped down into a neighbour's *yard*, where, nothing regarding the crowing of the cocks, he eat them up. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Xanthus one day ſent Æſop into the *yard*, and bade him look well about him. *L'Eſtrange.*

His wanton kids with budding horns prepar'd,
Fight harmleſs battles in his homely *yard*. *Dryden.*

(2.) A peer, a counſellor, and a judge, are not to be meaſured by the common *yard*, but by the pole of ſpecial grace. *Bacon.*

The arms, ſpread croſs in a ſtraight line, and meaſured from one end of the long finger on one hand, to that of the other; made a meaſure equal to the ſtature, and is named a fathom. Half of that, *viz.* from the end of the long finger of either arm, ſo ſpread, to the middle of the breaſt, is, with us, called a *yard*. *Holder on Time.*

An aqueduct of a Gothick ſtructure, that conveys water from mount St. Francis to Spoletto, from the foundation of the loweſt arch to the top, is two hundred and thirty *yards*. *Addiſon.*

(3.) A breeze from ſhore began to blow;
The ſailors ſhip their oars, and ceaſe to row;
Then hoiſt their *yards* a-trip, and all their ſails
Let fall to court the wind. *Dryden.*

Ya'rdwand. *n. ſ.* [*yard* and *wand.*] A meaſure of a yard.

All the revolutions in nature can give it nothing more than different degrees of dimenſions. What affinity has thinking with ſuch attributes? no more than there is between a ſyllogiſm and a *yardwand*. *Collier.*

Yare. *adj.* [ᵹeaꞃpe, Saxon.] Ready; dexterous; eager.

Yare, yare, good Iros, quick;—methinks I hear
Antony call. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

I do deſire to learn, Sir; and I hope, if you have occaſion to uſe me for your turn, you ſhall find me *yare*. *Shakeſp.*

Ya'rely. *adv.* [from *yare.*] Dexterouſly; ſkilfully.

—— The ſilken tackles,
Swell with the touches of thoſe flower-ſoft hands
That *yarely* frame the office. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

Yarn. *n. ſ.* [ᵹeaꞃn, Saxon.] Spun wool; woollen thread.

You would be another Penelope; yet they ſay, all the *yarn* ſhe ſpun in Ulyſſes's abſence, did but fill Ithaca full of moths. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

The web of our life is of a mingled *yarn*, good and ill together; our virtues would be proud, if our faults whipt them not; and our crimes would deſpair, if they were not cheriſh'd by our virtues. *Shakeſp.*

Yarn is a commodity very proper to this country, which of all others ought to be moſt encouraged. *Temple.*

It may be uſeful for the reeling of *yarn*. *Wilkins.*

The fates but only ſpin the coarſer clue,
The fineſt of the wool is left for you.
Spare me but one ſmall portion of the twine,
And let the ſiſters cut below your line:
The reſt among the rubbiſh may they ſweep,
Or add it to the *yarn* of ſome old miſer's heap. *Dryden.*

To **Yarr.** *v. n.* [from the ſound, *hirrio*, Lat.] To growl, or ſnarl like a dog. *Ainſw.*

Ya'rrow. *n. ſ.* [*millefolium*, Lat.] A plant.

Yawl. *n. ſ.* A little veſſel belonging to a ſhip, for convenience of paſſing to and from it.

To **YAWN.** *v. n.* [ᵹeonan, Saxon.] 1. To gape; to oſcitate; to have the mouth opened involuntarily by fumes, as in ſleepineſs. 2. To open wide. 3. To expreſs deſire by yawning.

(1.) The ſad-ey'd juſtice, with his ſurly hum,
Delivering o'er to executors pale
The lazy, *yawning* drone. *Shakeſp. Henry V.*

In *yawning*, the inner parchment of the ear is extended. When a man *yawneth*, he cannot hear ſo well. *Bacon.*

At length ſhook off himſelf, and aſk'd the dame;
And aſking *yawn'd*, for what intent ſhe came. *Dryden.*

To whom the *yawning* pilot faſt aſleep,
Me didſt thou bid, to truſt the treacherous deep. *Dryden.*

(2.) ——— The gaſhes,
That bloodily did *yawn* upon his face. *Shakeſp.*

'Tis now the very witching time of night,
When churchyards *yawn*. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*

Now will I dam up this thy *yawning* mouth,
For ſwallowing up the treaſure of the realm. *Shakeſp.*

He ſhall caſt up the wealth by him devour'd,
Like vomit, from his *yawning* entrails pour'd. *Sandys.*

——— Hell at laſt
Yawning receiv'd them whole, and on them clos'd. *Milton.*

The ſword pierc'd his tender ſides;
Down fell the beauteous youth; the *yawning* wound
Guſh'd out a purple ſtream. *Dryden.*

High ſhe rear'd her arm, and with her ſceptre ſtruck

The *yawning* cliff: from its diſparted height
Adown the mount the guſhing torrent ran. *Prior.*

(3.) The chiefeſt thing at which lay-reformers *yawn*, is, that the clergy may, through conformity in condition, be poor as the apoſtles were. In which one circumſtance, if they imagine ſo great perfection, they muſt think that church which hath ſuch ſtore of mendicant friars, a church in that reſpect moſt happy. *Hooker.*

Yawn. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] 1 Oſcitation. 2. Gape; hiatus.

(1.) Thee, Paridel, ſhe mark'd thee, there
Stretch'd on the rack of a too eaſy chair;
And heard thy everlaſting *yawn* confeſs
The pains and penalties of idleneſs. *Pope.*

(2.) Hence to the borders of the marſh they go,
That mingles with the baleful ſtreams below;
And ſometimes with a mighty *yawn*, 'tis ſaid,
Opens a diſmal paſſage to the dead,
Who, pale with fear, the rending earth ſurvey,
And ſtartle at the ſudden flaſh of day. *Addiſon.*

Ya'wning. *adj.* [from *yawn.*] Sleepy; ſlumbering.

— Ere to black Hecat's ſummons
The ſhard-born beetle, with his drowſy hums,
Hath rung night's *yawning* peal, there ſhall be done
A deed of dreadful note. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Y'clad. part. for *clad.* Cloathed.

Her ſight did raviſh, but her grace in ſpeech,
Her words *yclad* with wiſdom's majeſty,
Make me from wond'ring fall to weeping joys. *Shakeſp.*

Y'cleped. [The participle paſſive of *clepe*, to call; clepan, Saxon; with the increaſing particle *y*, which was uſed in the old Engliſh in the preterites and participles, from the Saxon ʒe.] Called; termed; named.

But come, thou goddeſs, fair and free,
In heav'n *yclep'd* Euphroſine,
And by men, heart-eaſing mirth. *Milton.*

Ydra'd. The old pret. of *to dread.* *Spenſer.*

Ye. The nominative plural of *thou.*

Ye are they which juſtify yourſelves. *Luke*, xvi. 15.

Yea. *adv.* [ea, or ʒea, Saxon; *ja*, Daniſh, German, and Dutch.] 1. Yes. A particle of affirmation; meaning, it is ſo, or is it ſo? 2. A particle by which the ſenſe is intended or enforced: not only ſo, but more than ſo.

(1.) *Yea*, hath God ſaid, ye ſhall not eat of every tree in the garden. *Gen.* iii. 1.

Let your converſation be *yea, yea*; nay, nay. *Matth.* v.

Why do diſputes in wrangling ſpend the day?
Whilſt one ſays only *yea*, and t'other nay. *Denham.*

(2.) I am weary; *yea*, my memory is tir'd. *Shakeſp.*

A raſcally, *yea*, forſooth, knave, to bear a gentleman in hand, and then ſtand upon ſecurity. *Shakeſp.*

From theſe Phillippinæ are brought coſtly ſpices, *yea*, and gold too. *Abbot's Deſcription of the World.*

All the promiſes of God are *yea*, and amen; that is, are verified, which is the importance of *yea*, and confirmed, which is meant by amen, into an immutability. *Hammond.*

—— They durſt abide
Jehovah thund'ring out of Sion, thron'd
Between the cherubim; *yea*, often plac'd
Within his ſanctuary itſelf their ſhrines. *Milton.*

Notwithſtanding this great proximity of man to himſelf; *yea*, and notwithſtanding the obſervations made in all ages, we ſtill remain ignorant of many things concerning ourſelves. *Hale.*

To Yead, *or* Yede. *v. n.* preterite *yode.* [This word ſeems to have been corruptly formed from ʒeoꝺ, the Saxon preterite of ʒan.] To go; to march. Obſolete.

They wander at will, and ſtay at pleaſure,
And to their folds *yeade* at their own leiſure. *Spenſer.*

Then bad the knight this lady *yede* aloof,
And to an hill herſelf withdraw aſide,
From whence ſhe might behold that battle's proof,
And eke be ſafe from danger far deſcry'd. *Spenſer.*

Yet for ſhe *yode* thereat half aghaſt,
And Kiddy the door ſparred after her faſt. *Spenſer.*

That ſame mighty man of God,
That bloud red billows like a walled front,
On either ſide diſparted with his rod,
'Till that his army dry-foot through them *yod.* *Spenſer.*

To Yean. *v. n.* [eanian, Saxon.] To bring young. Uſed of ſheep.

— This I ſcarcely drag along,
Who *yeaning* on the rocks has left her young. *Dryden.*

Ewes *yean* the polled-lamb with the leaſt danger. *Mort.*

Yea'nling. *n. ſ.* [from *yean.*] The young of ſheep.

All the *yeanlings* which were ſtreak'd and pied,
Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Shakeſp.*

Year. *n. ſ.* [ʒeaꞃ, Saxon.] 1. If one by the word *year* mean twelve months of thirty days each, *i. e.* three hundred and ſixty days; another intend a ſolar *year* of three hundred ſixty-five days; and a third mean a lunar *year*, or twelve lunar months, *i. e.* three hundred fifty-four days, there will be a great variation and error in their account of things, unleſs they are well apprized of each other's meaning. *Watts's Logick.* 2. It is often uſed plurally, without a plural termination. 3. In the plural, old age.

(1.) See the minutes, how they run:
How many makes the hour full compleat,
How many hours bring about the day,
How many days will finiſh up the *year*,
How many *years* a mortal man may live. *Shakeſp.*

——— With the *year*
Seaſons return, but not to me returns
Day, or the ſweet approach of even or morn. *Milton.*

Though we ſuppoſe but the addition of one man for every thouſand *years*, yet long before this time there ſhould have been a greater number than there could be ſands in the earth. *Wilkins.*

The doctor upon occaſion calculating his expenees on himſelf, found them to be not above five pound in the *year*. *Fell.*

Oviparous creatures have eggs enough at firſt conceived in them, to ſerve them for many *years* laying, allowing ſuch a proportion for every *year*, as will ſerve for one or two incubations. *Ray on the Creation.*

He accepted a curacy of thirty pounds a *year*. *Swift.*

(2.) I fight not once in forty *year*. *Shakeſp.*

(3.) —Some mumble-news,
That ſmiles his cheek in *years*, and knows the trick
To make my lady laugh when ſhe's diſpos'd,
Told our intents. *Shakeſp. Love's Labour Loſt.*

There died alſo Cecile, mother to king Edward IV. being of extreme *years*, and who had lived to ſee three princes of her body crowned, and four murthered. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

He look'd in *years*, yet in his *years* were ſeen,
A youthful vigour, and autumnal green. *Dryden.*

Ye'arling. *adj.* [from *year.*] Being a year old.

A *yearling* bullock to thy name ſhall ſmoke;
Untam'd, unconſcious of the galling yoke. *Pope.*

Ye'arly. *adj.* [from *year.*] Annual; happening every year; laſting a year.

The *yearly* courſe that brings this day about,
Shall never ſee it but a holiday. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

Why the changing oak ſhould ſhed
The *yearly* honour of his ſtately head;
Whilſt the diſtinguiſh'd yew is ever ſeen,
Unchang'd his branch, and permanent his green. *Prior.*

Ye'arly. *adv.* Annually; once a year.

He that outlives this day, and ſees old age,
Will *yearly* on the vigil feaſt his neighbours,
And ſay, to-morrow is Saint Criſpian. *Shakeſp. Hen.* V.

For numerous bleſſings *yearly* ſhower'd,
And property with plenty crown'd;
For freedom ſtill maintain'd alive;
For theſe, and more, accept our pious praiſe. *Dryden.*

Not numerous are our joys, when life is new,
And *yearly* ſome are falling of the few. *Young.*

To Yearn. *v. n.* [eaꞃnan, Saxon.] To feel great internal uneaſineſs. In *Spenſer* it is ſometimes *earn.* It is by

Spenſer uſed for deſire, or the pain of longing; it now implies tenderneſs or pity.

He deſpis'd to tread in due degree,
But chaff'd, and foam'd, with courage fierce and ſtern,
And to be eas'd of that baſe burden ſtill did *yearn*. *Spenſer*.

— Make the libbard ſtern
Leave roaring, when in rage he for revenge did *yearn*. *Spenſ*.

Though peeping cloſe into the thick,
Might ſee the moving of ſome quick:
But were it fairy, fiend, or ſnake,
My courage *earned* it to wake,
And manfully thereat ſhot. *Spenſer*.

——Falſtaff, he is dead,
And we muſt *yearn* therefore. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

Joſeph made haſte; for his bowels did *yearn* upon his brother: and he ſought where to weep, and he enter'd into his chamber. *Gen.* xliii. 30.

When the fair Leucothoe he eſpy'd,
To check his ſteeds, impatient Phœbus *yearn'd*,
Though all the world was in his courſe concern'd. *Waller*.

Yet for all the *yearning* pain
Y'have ſuffer'd for their loves, in vain,
I fear they'll prove ſo nice and coy,
To have, and t'hold, and to enjoy. *Hudibras*.

Where our heart does but relent, his melts; where our eye pities, his bowels *yearn*. *South's Sermons*.

At beholding the miſeries of others, they find ſuch *yearnings* in their bowels, and ſuch ſenſible commotions raiſed in their breaſts, as they can by no means ſatisfy. *Calamy*.

Your mother's heart *yearns* towards you. *Addiſon*.

Unmov'd the mind of Ithacus remain'd;
But Anticlus, unable to controul,
Spoke loud the language of his *yearning* ſoul. *Pope*.

To Yearn. *v. a.* To grieve; to vex.

She laments for it, that it would
Yern your heart to ſee it. *Shakeſp*.

— I am not covetous of gold,
It *yearns* me not if men my garments wear. *Shakeſp*.

Yest. *n. ſ.* [ȝeꞅꞇ, Saxon.] 1. The foam, ſpume, or flower of beer in fermentation; barm. 2. The ſpume on troubled water; foam; froth.

(1.) *Yeaſt* and outward means do fail,
And have no power to work on ale. *Hudibras*.

When drays bound high, they never croſs behind,
Where bubbling *yeaſt* is blown by guſts of wind. *Gay*.

(2.) Now the ſhip boring the moon with her main-maſt, and anon ſwallowed with *yeaſt* and froth, as you'd thruſt a cork into a hogſhead. *Shakeſp. Winter's Tale*.

Ye'sty. *adj.* [from *yeſt*.] Frothy; ſpumy; foamy.

Though you untie the winds, and let them fight
Againſt the churches; though the *yeſty* waves
Confound and ſwallow navigation up. *Shakeſp. Macbeth*.

Yelk. *n. ſ.* [from ȝealeƿe, *yellow*, Saxon.] The yellow part of the egg. It is commonly pronounced, and often written *yolk*.

The *yolk* of the egg conduceth little to the generation of the bird, but only to the nouriſhment of the ſame: for if a chicken be opened, when it is new hatched, you ſhall find much of the *yolk* remaining. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*.

That a chicken is formed out of the *yelk* of an egg, with ſome antient philoſophers the people ſtill opinion. *Brown*.

— All the feather'd kind,
From th' included *yolk*, not ambient white aroſe. *Dryden*.

To YELL. *v. n.* To cry out with horrour and agony.

Nor the night raven, that ſtill deadly *yells*;
Nor griſly vultures make us once affeared. *Spenſer*.

——— Each new morn,
New widows howl, new orphans cry; new ſorrows
Strike heav'n on the face, that it reſounds,
As if it felt with Scotland, and *yell'd* out
Like ſyllables of dolour. *Shakeſp. Macbeth*.

Now worſe than e'er he was before,
Poor Puck doth *yell*, poor Puck doth roar,
That wak'd queen Mab, who doubted ſore
Some treaſon had been wrought her. *Drayton's Nymphid*.

Yelling monſters, that with ceaſeleſs cry
Surround me. *Milton*.

Night-ſtruck fancy dreams the *yelling* ghoſt. *Thomſon*.

Yell. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A cry of horrour.

With like tim'rous accent and dire *yell*,
As when, by night and negligence, the fire
Is ſpread in populous cities. *Shakeſp. Othello*.

Hence are heared the groans of ghoſts the pains
Of ſounding laſhes, and of dragging chains.
The Trojan ſtood aſtoniſh'd at their cries,
And aſk'd his guide from whence thoſe *yells* ariſe. *Dryden*.

——— Others in frantick mood
Run howling through the ſtreets; their hideous *yells*
Rend the dark welkin. *Philips*.

YE'LLOW. *adj.* [ȝeolepe, Saxon; *gheleuwe*, Dutch; *giallo*, Italian.] Being of a bright glaring colour, as gold.

——— Only they that come to ſee a fellow
In a long mottley coat, guarded with *yellow*,
Will be deceiv'd. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII. *Prologue*.

He brought the green ear and the *yellow* ſheaf. *Milton*.

After a lively orange followed an intenſe bright and copious *yellow*, which was alſo the beſt of all the *yellows*. *Newton*.

——— Negligent of food,
Scarce ſeen, he wades among the *yellow* broom. *Thomſon*.

Ye'llowboy *n. ſ.* A gold coin. A very low word.

John did not ſtarve the cauſe; there wanted not *yellowboys* to ſee council. *Arbuthnot's John Bull*.

Ye'llowhammer. *n. ſ.* [*cenchrymus bellonii*] A bird.

Ye'llowish. *adj.* [from *yellow*.] Approaching to yellow.

Although amber be commonly of a *yellowiſh* colour, yet there is found of it alſo black, white, brown, green, blue, and purple. *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt*.

Ye'llowishness. *n. ſ.* [from *yellowiſh*.] The quality of approaching to yellow.

Bruiſed madder, being drenched with the like alcalizate ſolution, exchanged its *yellowiſhneſs* for a redneſs. *Boyle*.

Ye'llowness. *n. ſ.* [from *yellow*.] 1. The quality of being yellow. 2. It is uſed in *Shakeſpeare* for jealouſy.

(1.) Apples, covered in lime and aſhes, were well matured, as appeared in the *yellowneſs* and ſweetneſs. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory*.

Yellowneſs of the ſkin and eyes, and a ſaffron-coloured urine, are ſigns of an inflammatory diſpoſition of the liver. *Arbuthn*.

(2.) Ford I will poſſeſs with *yellowneſs*. *Shakeſp*.

Ye'llows. *n. ſ.* A diſeaſe in horſes. When the gall-pipe is ſtopped up, that matter which ſhould be turned into gall is carried back into the blood, and tinctures it yellow; ſo that the eyes, inſide of the lips, ſlaver, and all the parts of the horſe, that are capable of ſhewing the colour, appear yellow. *Farrier's Dict*.

His horſe ſped with ſpavins, and raied with the *yellows*. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew*.

To Yelp. *v. n.* [ȝealpan, Saxon.] To bark as a beagle-hound after his prey.

A little herd of England's tim'rous deer,
Maz'd with a *yelping* kennel of French curs. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* VI.

YE'OMAN. *n. ſ.* [Of this word the original is much doubted: the true etymology ſeems to be that of *Junius*, who derives it from *geman*, Friſick, a villager.] 1. A man of a ſmall eſtate in land; a farmer; a gentleman farmer. 2. It ſeems to have been anciently a kind of ceremonious title given to ſoldiers: whence we have ſtill *yeomen* of the guard. 3. It was probably a freeholder not advanced to the rank of a gentleman. 4. It ſeems to have had likewiſe the notion of a gentleman ſervant.

(1.) Gentlemen ſhould uſe their children as the honeſt farmers and ſubſtantial *yeomen* do theirs. *Locke*.

He that has a ſpaniel by his ſide is a *yeoman* of about one hundred pounds a year, an honeſt man: he is juſt qualified to kill an hare. *Addiſon*.

(2.) Tall *yeomen* ſeemed they, and of great might,
And were enranged ready ſtill for fight. *Spenſer.*

——— You, good *yeomen*,
Whoſe limbs were made in England, ſhew us here
The mettle of your paſture. *Shakeſp. Hen.* V.

He inſtituted, for the ſecurity of his perſon, a band of fifty archers, under a captain, to attend him, by the name of *yeomen* of his guard. *Bacon's Henry* VII.

Th' appointment for th' enſuing night he heard;
And therefore in the cavern had prepar'd
Two brawny *yeomen* of his truſty guard. *Dryden.*

At Windſor St. John whiſpers me i' th' ear;
The waiters ſtand in ranks, the *yeomen* cry
Make room, as if a duke were paſſing by. *Swift.*

(3.) His grandfather was Lyonel duke of Clarence,
Third ſon to the third Edward, king of England:
Spring creſtleſs *yeomen* from ſo deep a root?
Shakeſpeare's Hen. VI.

(4.) A jolly yeoman, marſhal of the hall,
Whoſe name was appetite, he did beſtow
Both gueſts and meats. *Spenſer.*

YEO'MANRY. *n. ſ.* [from *yeoman*] The collective body of yeomen.

This did amortize a great part of the lands of the kingdom unto the hold and occupation of the *yeomanry*, or middle people, of a condition between gentlemen and cottagers. *Bacon.*

To **YERK.** *v. a.* [Of unknown etymology.] To throw out or move with a ſpring. A leaping horſe is ſaid to *yerk*, or ſtrike out his hind legs, when he flings and kicks with his whole hind quarters, ſtretching out the two hinder legs near together, and even to their full extent. *Farrier's Dict.*

——— Their wounded ſteeds
Fret fetlock deep in gore, and with wild rage
Yerk out their armed heels at their dead maſters. *Shakeſp.*

YERK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] A quick motion.

To **YERN.** *v. a.* See YEARN.

YES. *adv.* [ʒiſe, Saxon.] 1. A term of affirmation; the affirmative particle oppoſed to *no*. 2. It is a word of enforcement: even ſo; not only ſo, but more.

(1.) Pray, Madam, are you married?—*Yes. More's Fables.*

(2.) This were a fit ſpeech for a general in the head of an army, when going to battle: *yes*, and it is no leſs fit ſpeech in the head of a council, upon a deliberation of entrance into a war. *Bacon.*

Yes, you deſpiſe the man to books confin'd,
Who from his ſtudy rails at human kind,
Though what he learns he ſpeaks. *Pope.*

YE'STER. *adj.* [*ghiſter*, Dutch; *heſternus*, Latin.] Being next before the preſent day. It is not often uſed but in compoſition with another word, as *day* or *night*.

Love might as well be ſow'd upon our ſands,
As [illegible] a breaſt ſo barren:
To love an enemy, the only one
Remaining too, whom *yeſter* ſun beheld
Muſt'ring her charms. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

YE'STERDAY. *n. ſ.* [ʒiſtanꝺæʒ, Saxon.] The day laſt paſt; the day next before to-day.

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day
To the laſt ſyllable of recorded time;
And all our *yeſterdays* have lighted fools
The way to duſty death. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

We are but of *yeſterday* and know nothing, becauſe our days upon earth are a ſhadow. *Job*, viii. 9.

You are both fluid, chang'd ſince *yeſterday*;
Next day repairs but ill laſt day's decay;
Nor are, although the river keep the name,
Yeſterday's waters, and to-day's the ſame. *Donne.*

If *yeſterday* could be recall'd again,
Ev'n now would I conclude my happy reign. *Dryden.*

Yeſterday was ſet apart as a day of publick thankſgiving for the late extraordinary ſucceſſes. *Addiſon.*

Mrs. Simper ſends complaint in your *yeſterday's* Spectator. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

— Naked from the womb
We *yeſterday* came forth; and in the tomb
Naked again we muſt to-morrow lie:
Born to lament, to labour, and to die. *Prior.*

YE'STERDAY. *adv.* On the day laſt paſt.

Martius gave us *yeſterday* a repreſentation of the empire of the Turks with no ſmall vigour of words. *Bacon.*

YE'STERNIGHT. *n. ſ.* The night before this night.

YE'STERNIGHT. *adv.* On the night laſt paſt.

Eleven hours I've ſpent to write it over;
For *yeſternight* by Cateſby was it ſent me.
Shakeſpeare's Richard III.

The diſtribution of this conference was made by Eupolis *yeſternight*. *Bacon.*

YET. *conjunct.* [ʒẏt, ʒet, ʒeta, Saxon.] Nevertheleſs; notwithſtanding; however.

They had a king was more than him before;
But *yet* a king, where they were nought the more. *Daniel.*

French laws forbid the female reign,
Yet love does them to ſlav'ry draw. *Cowley.*

Though ſuch men have lived never ſo much upon the reſerve; *yet* if they be obſerved to have a particular fondneſs for perſons noted for any ſin, it is ten to one but there was a communication in the ſin, before there was ſo in affection. *South.*

The heathens would never ſuffer their gods to be reviled, which *yet* were no gods; and ſhall it be allowed to any man to make a mock of him that made heaven and earth. *Tillotſon.*

He is ſomewhat arrogant at his firſt entrance, and is too inquiſitive through the whole tragedy; *yet* theſe imperfections being balanced by great virtues, they hinder not our compaſſion for his miſeries. *Dryden's Du Freſnoy.*

Let virtuoſo's in five years be writ,
Yet not one thought accuſe the toil of wit. *Dryden.*

YET. *adv.* 1. Beſide; over and above. 2. Still; the ſtate ſtill remaining the ſame. 3. Once again. 4. At this time; ſo ſoon; hitherto: with a negative before it. 5. At leaſt; at all. Noting uncertainty; or indetermination. 6. It denotes continuance and extenſion, greater or ſmaller. 7. Still; in a new degree. 8. Even; after all. A kind of emphatical addition to a negative. 9. Hitherto: ſometimes with *as* before it.

(1.) This furniſhes us with *yet* one more reaſon, why our Saviour lays ſuch a particular ſtreſs on acts of mercy. *Atterbury.*

(2.) They atteſt facts they had heard while they were *yet* heathens; and had they not found reaſon to believe them, they would ſtill have continued heathens, and made no mention of them in their writings. *Addiſon.*

(3.) *Yet*, *yet* a moment, one dim ray of light,
Indulge, dread chaos and eternal night. *Pope's Dunciad.*

(4.) Thales being aſked when a man ſhould marry, ſaid, young men *not yet*; old men, not at all. *Bacon.*

(5.) A man that would form a compariſon betwixt Quintilian's declamations, if *yet* they be Quintilian's, and the orations of Tully, would be in danger of forfeiting his diſcretion. *Baker.*

(6.) Shake not his hour-glaſs, when his haſty ſand
Is ebbing to the laſt:
A little longer, *yet* a little longer,
And nature drops him down without your ſin,
Like mellow fruit without a winter ſtorm. *Dryden.*

Yet a few days, and thoſe which now appear
In youth and beauty like the blooming year,
In life's ſwift ſcene ſhall change. *Dryden.*

(7.) He that takes from a thief that which the thief took from an honeſt man, and keeps it to himſelf, is the wickeder thief of the two, by how much the rapine is made *yet* blacker by the pretence of piety and juſtice. *L'Eſtrange.*

(8.) If any man neglect his duty, his fault muſt not be aſcribed to the rule appointed, neither *yet* to the whole church. *Whitgift.*

Men may not too raſhly believe the confeſſions of witches, nor *yet* the evidence againſt them; for the witches themſelves are imaginative, and people are credulous, and ready to impute accidents and natural operations to witchcraft. *Bacon.*

Nor *yet* amidſt this joy and brighteſt morn
Was abſent, after all his miſchief done,
The prince of darkneſs. *Milton's Par. Regain'd.*

(9.) Hope beginning here, with a trembling expectation of things far removed, and *as yet* but only heard of, endeth with real and actual fruition of that which no tongue can expreſs. *Hooker.*

Ye'ven, for *given.*

Wants not a fourth grace to make the dance even?
Let that room to my lady be *yeven*;
— She ſhall be a grace,
To fill the fourth place
And reign with the reſt in heaven. *Spenſer.*

Yew. *n. ſ.* [ıp, Saxon; *yw*, Welſh. This is often written *eugh*; but the former orthography is at once nearer to the ſound and the derivation. See Eugh.] A tree of tough wood: uſed for bows, and therefore planted in churchyards.

It hath amentaceous flowers, which conſiſt of many apices, for the moſt part ſhaped like a muſhroom, and are barren; but the embryoes, which are produced at remote diſtances on the ſame tree, do afterward become hollow bell-ſhaped berries, which are full of juice, and include ſeeds ſomewhat like acorns, having, as it were a little cup to each. *Miller.*

The ſhooter *eugh*, the broad-leav'd ſycamore,
The barren plantane, and the walnut ſound;
The myrrhe, that her foul ſin doth ſtill deplore,
Alder the owner of all wateriſh ground. *Fairfax.*

——— Slips of *yew*,
Shiver'd in the moon's eclipſe. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

——— He drew,
And almoſt join'd the horns of the tough *yew*. *Dryden.*

— The diſtinguiſh'd *yew* is ever ſeen,
Unchang'd his branch, and permanent his green. *Prior.*

Ye'wen. *adj.* [from *yew.*] Made of the wood of yew.

— His ſtiff arms to ſtretch with *eughen* bow,
And manly legs ſtill paſſing to and fro. *Hubberd's Tale.*

To **Yex.** *v. n.* To have the hiccough.

Yex. *n. ſ.* The hiccough.

Yfe're. *adv.* [ẏfeꞃe, Saxon.] Together. *Spenſer.*

To **YIELD.** *v. a.* [ᵹelꝺan, Saxon, to pay.] 1. To produce; to give in return for cultivation or labour. 2. To produce in general. 3. To afford; to exhibit. 4. To give as claimed of right. 5. To allow; to concede. 6. To permit; to grant. 7. To emit; to expire. 8. To reſign; to give up: ſometimes with a particle, as *up* or *over.* 9. To ſurrender: ſometimes with *up.*

(1.) When thou tilleſt the ground, it ſhall not henceforth *yield* unto thee her ſtrength. *Gen.* iv. 12.

No country for the bigneſs of it can be better watered, or *yield* fairer fruits. *Heylyn.*

Strabo tells us the mines at Carthagena *yielded* the Romans *per diem* to the value of twenty-five thouſand drachms, eight hundred and ſeven pounds five ſhillings and ten pence. *Arbuthnot.*

(2.) He makes milch kine *yield* blood. *Shakeſp.*

The wilderneſs *yieldeth* food for them. *Job*, xxiv. 5.

All the ſubſtances of an animal, fed even with aceſcent ſubſtances, *yield* by fire nothing but alkaline ſalts. *Arbuthnot.*

(3.) Philoclea would needs have her glove, and not without ſo mighty a lour as that face could *yield.* *Sidney.*

The mind of man deſireth evermore to know the truth, according to the moſt infallible certainty which the nature of things can *yield.* *Hooker.*

If you take the idea of white, which one parcel of ſnow *yielded* yeſterday to your ſight, and another idea of white from another parcel of ſnow you ſee to-day, and put them together in your mind, they run into one, and the idea of whiteneſs is not at all increaſed. *Locke.*

(4.) —— I the praiſe
Yield thee, ſo well thou haſt this day purvey'd. *Milton.*

(5.) I *yield* it juſt, ſaid Adam, and ſubmit. *Milton.*

I that have not only *yielded*, but challenged the undoubted truth of the propoſition, can make no queſtion of its corollaries. *Hammond.*

(6.) —— Life is but air,
That *yields* a paſſage to the whiſtling ſword,
And cloſes when 'tis gone. *Dryden's Don Sebaſtian.*

(7.) ——— Often did I ſtrive
To *yield* the ghoſt; but ſtill the envious flood
Kept in my ſoul, and would not let it forth
To find the empty, vaſt and wand'ring air. *Shakeſpeare's Richard* III.

He gathered up his feet into the bed, and *yielded* up the ghoſt. *Gen.* xlix. 33.

(8.) He not *yielding over* to old age his country delights, eſpecially of hawking, was at that time, following a merlin, brought to ſee this injury offered unto us. *Sidney.*

Thus I have *yielded up* into your hand
The circle of my glory. *Shakeſp. K. John.*

She to realities *yields* all her ſhows. *Milton.*

'Tis the pride of man which is the ſpring of this evil, and an unwillingneſs to *yield up* their own opinions. *Watts.*

(9.) The enemies ſometimes offered unto the ſoldiers, upon the walls, great rewards, if they would *yield up* the city, and ſometimes threatened them as faſt. *Knolles.*

They laugh, as if to them I had quitted all,
At random *yielded up* to their miſrule. *Milton.*

To **Yield.** *v. n.* 1. To give up the conqueſt; to ſubmit. 2. To comply with any perſon, or motive power. 3. To comply with things required or enforced. 4. To concede; to admit; to allow; not to deny. 5. To give place as inferiour in excellence or any other quality.

(1.) —— He *yields* not in his fall;
But fighting dies, and dying kills withal. *Daniel.*

—— All is not loſt: immortal hate,
And courage never to ſubmit or *yield.* *Milton.*

If the inſpiring and expiring organ of any animal be ſtopt, it ſudden *yields* to nature, and dies. *Walton's Angler.*

— There he ſaw the fainting Grecians *yield*,
And here the trembling Trojans quit the field,
Purſu'd by fierce Achilles. *Dryden.*

(2.) Conſidering this preſent age ſo full of tongue, and weak of brain, behold we *yield* to the ſtream thereof. *Hooker.*

I ſee a *yielding* in the looks of France:
Mark, how they whiſper. *Shakeſp. King John.*

— This ſupernatural ſoliciting, if ill,
Why hath it given me earneſt of ſucceſs?
If good, why do I *yield* to that ſuggeſtion,
Whoſe horrid image doth upfix my hair? *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

With her much fair ſpeech ſhe cauſed him to *yield.* *Prov.*

The Jews have agreed to deſire thee that thou wouldſt bring down Paul; but do not thou *yield* unto them. *Acts*, xxiii. 21.

They ſhew the world that they are not of a *yielding* temper, which will be wronged or baffled. *Kettlewell.*

(3.) There could be no ſecure peace, except the Lacedemonians *yielded* to thoſe things, which being granted, it would be no longer in their power to hurt the Athenians. *Bacon.*

— If much converſe
Theſe ſatiate, to ſhort abſence I could *yield.* *Milton.*

(4.) If we *yield* that there is a God, and that this God is almighty and juſt, it cannot be avoided but that, after this life ended, he adminiſters juſtice unto men. *Hakewill.*

(5.) The fight of Achilles and Cygnus, and the fray betwixt the Lapithæ and Centaurs, *yield* to no other part of this poet. *Dryden.*

— Tell me in what more happy fields
The thiſtle ſprings, to which the lily *yields.* *Pope.*

Yie'lder. *n. ſ.* [from *yield.*] One who yields.

— Briars and thorns at their apparel ſnatch,
Some ſleeves, ſome hats; from *yielders* all things catch. *Shakeſp.*

Some guard theſe traitors to the block of death,
Treaſon's true bed, and *yielder* up of breath.
Shakeſp. Henry IV.

YOKE. *n. ſ.* [ȝeoc, Saxon; *jeck*, Dutch; *jugum*, Latin; *joug*, French.] 1. The bandage placed on the neck of draught oxen. 2. A mark of ſervitude; ſlavery. 3. A chain; a link; a bond. 4. A couple; two; a pair. It is uſed in the plural with the ſingular termination.

(1.) Bring a red heifer, wherein is no blemiſh, and upon which never came *yoke*. *Numb.* xix. 2.

A yearling bullock to thy name ſhall ſmoke,
Untam'd, unconſcious of the galling *yoke*. *Pope.*

(2.) — Our country ſinks beneath the *yoke*;
It weeps, it bleeds. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

In bands of iron fetter'd you ſhall be?
An eaſier *yoke* than what you put on me.
Dryd. Aurengzebe.

(3.) This *yoke* of marriage from us both remove,
Where two are bound to draw, though neither love.
Dryden.

(4.) Thoſe that accuſe him in his intent towards our wives, are a *yoke* of his diſcarded men. *Shakeſp.*

His lands a hundred *yoke* of oxen till'd. *Dryden's Æn.*

A *yoke* of mules outgoes a *yoke* of oxen, when ſet to work at the ſame time; for mules are ſwifter. *Broome.*

To **Yoke.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] 1. To bind by a yoke to a carriage. 2. To join or couple with another. 3. To enſlave; to ſubdue. 4. To reſtrain; to confine.

(1.) This Stetes promiſed to do, if he alone would *yoke* together two brazen-hoofed bulls, and, plowing the ground, ſow dragons teeth. *L'Eſtrange.*

Four milk-white bulls, the Thracian uſe of old,
Were *yok'd* to draw his car of burniſh'd gold. *Dryden.*

(2.) ——— My name
Be *yok'd* with his that did betray the beſt. *Shakeſp.*

—— Caſſius, you are *yoked* with a lamb,
That carries anger as the flint bears fire.
Shakeſpeare's Julius Cæſar.

Seek not in Latian bands to *yoke*
Our fair Lavinia. *Dryden's Æn.*

(3.) ——— Theſe are the arms
With which he *yoketh* your rebellious necks,
Razeth your cities. *Shakeſp.*

(4.) Men marry not; but chuſe rather a libertine ſingle life, than to be *yoked* in marriage. *Bacon.*

Xerxes, the liberty of Greece to *yoke*,
Over Helleſpont bridg'd his way. *Milton.*

The words and promiſes, that *yoke*
The conqueror, are quickly broke. *Hudibras.*

Yo'ke-elm. *n. ſ.* [*carpinus*, Lat.] A tree. *Ainſworth.*

Yo'kefellow.
Yo'kemate. } *n. ſ.* [*yoke* and *fellow*, or *mate.*] 1. Companion in labour. 2. Mate; fellow; commonly partner in marriage.

(1.) —— *Yokefellows* in arms,
Let us to France. *Shakeſp. Henry* V.

(2.) —— You cannot think me fit
To be th' *yokefellow* of your wit,
Nor take one of ſo mean deſerts
To be the partner of your parts. *Hudibras.*

Before Toulon thy *yokemate* lies,
Where all the live-long night he ſighs. *Stepney.*

Thoſe who have moſt diſtinguiſhed themſelves by railing at the ſex, very often chuſe one of the moſt worthleſs for a companion and *yokefellow*. *Addiſon, Spectator.*

Yold, for *yielded.* Obſolete. *Spenſer.*

Yolk. *n. ſ.* [See Yelk.] The yellow part of an egg.

Nature hath provided a large *yolk* in every egg, a great part whereof remaineth after the chicken is hatched; and by a channel made on purpoſe, ſerves inſtead of milk to nouriſh the chick for a conſiderable time. *Ray on the Creation.*

Yon.
Yond.
Yo'nder. } *adj.* [ȝeonꝺ, Saxon.] Being at a diſtance within view.

Madam, *yond* young fellow ſwears he will ſpeak with you. *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.*

Good mother, do not marry me to *yon* fool. *Shakeſp.*

Would you not laugh to meet a great counſellor of ſtate in a flat cap, his gloves under his girdle, and *yond* haberdaſher in a velvet gown furred with ſables. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcoveries.*

Tigranes, being encamped upon a hill with four hundred thouſand men, diſcovered the army of the Romans, being not above fourteen thouſand, marching towards him: he made himſelf merry with it, and ſaid, *yonder* men are too many for an ambaſſage, and too few for a fight. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

— For proof look up,
And read thy lot in *yon* celeſtial ſign.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.

Yon flow'ry arbors, *yonder* allies green. *Milton.*

Let other ſwains attend the rural care,
But nigh *yon* mountain let me tune my lays. *Pope.*

Then hear me, gracious Heav'n and grant my pray'r,
Make *yonder* man the fav'rite of thy care;
Nouriſh the plant with thy celeſtial dew
Like manna let it fall, and ſtill be new. *Harte.*

If I were to fall down *yonder* precipice and break my neck, I ſhould be no more a man of this world. *Beattie.*

Yon.
Yond.
Yo'nder. } *adv.* At a diſtance within view. It is uſed when we direct the eye from another thing to the object.

The fringed curtains of thine eyes advance,
And ſay what thou ſee'ſt *yond*. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

— Firſt, and chiefeſt, with thee bring
Him that *yon* ſoars on golden wing,
Guiding the fiery-wheeled throne,
The cherub, contemplation. *Milton.*

Yonder are two apple-women ſcolding.
Arbuthnot and Pope.

Yond. *adj.* [I know not whence derived.] Mad; furious: perhaps tranſported with rage; under alienation of mind: in which ſenſe it concurs with the reſt.

Then like a lion, which hath long time ſought
His robbed whelps, and at the laſt them found
Amongſt the ſhepherd ſwains, then waxeth wood and *yond*;
So fierce he laid about him. *Spenſer.*

Nor thoſe three brethren, Lombards, fierce and *yond*.
Fairfax.

Yore, or *of Yore. adv.* [ȝeoȝaꞃa, Saxon.] 1. Long. 2 Of old time; long ago: with *of* before it.

(1.) Witneſs the burning altars, which he ſwore,
And, guilty, heavens of his bold perjury;
Which though he hath polluted oft and *yore*,
Yet I to them for judgment juſt do fly. *Spenſer.*

(2.) And ſeated here a ſee, his biſhoprick *of yore*,
Upon the fartheſt point of this unfruitful ſhore. *Drayton.*

Thee bright-ey'd Veſta long *of yore*
To ſolitary Saturn bore. *Milton.*

There liv'd, as authors tell, in days *of yore*,
A widow ſomewhat old, and very poor. *Dryden.*

In times *of yore* an ancient baron liv'd;
Great gifts beſtow'd, and great reſpect receiv'd. *Prior.*

The dev'l was piqu'd ſuch ſaintſhip to behold,
And long'd to tempt him, like good Job of old;
But Satan now is wiſer than *of yore*,
And tempts by making rich, not making poor. *Pope.*

You. *pron.* [eoƿ, ıuh, Saxon; of ȝe ye.] 1. The oblique caſe of *ye*. 2. It is uſed in the nominative in common language, when the addreſs is to perſons; and though firſt introduced by corruption, is now eſtabliſhed. In the quoted lines *you* and *ye* are uſed ungrammatically in the places of each other, but even this uſe is cuſtomary. 3. It is the ceremonial word for the ſecond perſon ſingular, and is always uſed, except in ſolemn language. 4. It is uſed indefinitively, as the French *on*; any one; whoſoever. 5. *You* is uſed in the ſubſequent members of a ſentence, as diſtinguiſhed from *ye*.

(1.) Ye have heard of the diſpenſation of the grace of God, which is given me to *you* ward. *Eph.* iii. 2.

—I thought to ſhow *you*
How eaſy 'twas to die, by my example,
And hanſel fate before *you*. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

(2.) What gain *you* by forbidding it to teaze *ye?*
It now can neither trouble *ye*, nor pleaſe *ye*. *Dryden.*

(3.) In vain *you* tell your parting lover,
You wiſh fair winds may waft him over. *Prior.*

But, Madam, if the fates withſtand, and *you*
Are deſtin'd Hymen's willing victim too. *Pope.*

(4.) We paſſed by what was one of thoſe rivers of burning matter; this looks, at a diſtance, like a new-plowed land; but as *you* come near it, *you* ſee nothing but a long heap of heavy disjointed clods. *Addiſon on Italy.*

(5.) Stand forth, *ye* champions, who the gauntlet wield,
Or *you* the ſwifteſt racers of the field. *Pope.*

YOUNG. *adj.* [ıonᵹ, ẏeonᵹ, Saxon; *jong*, Dutch.] 1. Being in the firſt part of life; not old: uſed of animal life. 2. Ignorant; weak. 3. It is ſometimes applied to vegetable life.

(1.) Gueſts ſhould be interlarded, after the Perſian cuſtom, by ages *young* and old. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

There's not the ſmalleſt orb which thou behold'ſt,
But in his motion like an angel ſings,
Still quiring to the *young*-ey'd cherubims. *Shakeſp.*

—— I firmly am reſolv'd
Not to beſtow my *youngeſt* daughter,
Before I have a huſband for the elder. *Shakeſp.*

—— Thou old and true Menenius,
Thy tears are ſalter than a *younger* man's,
And venomous to thine eyes. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

He ordain'd a lady for his prize,
Generally praiſeful, fair and *young*, and ſkill'd in houſewiferies. *Chapman.*

In timorous deer he hanſels his *young* paws,
And leaves the rugged bear for firmer claws. *Cowley.*

Nor need'ſt thou by thy daughter to be told,
Though now thy ſprity blood with age be cold,
Thou haſt been *young*. *Dryden.*

When we ſay a man is *young*, we mean that his age is yet but a ſmall part of that which uſually men attain to: and when we denominate him old, we mean that his duration is run out almoſt to the end of that which men do not uſually exceed. *Locke.*

It will be but an ill example to prove, that dominion, by God's ordination, belonged to the eldeſt ſon; becauſe Jacob the *youngeſt* here had it. *Locke.*

From earth they rear him ſtruggling now with death,
And Neſtor's *youngeſt* ſtops the vents of breath. *Pope.*

(2.) Come, elder brother, thou art too *young* in this. *Shakeſp.*

(3.) There be trees that bear beſt when they begin to be old, as almonds; the cauſe is, for that all trees that bear muſt have an oily fruit; and *young* trees have a more watry juice, and leſs concocted. *Bacon.*

YOUNG. *n. ſ.* The offſpring of animals collectively.

The hedge-ſparrow fed the cuckoo ſo long,
That it had its head bit off by its *young*. *Shakeſpeare's King Lear.*

So many days my ewes have been with *young*;
So many weeks ere the poor fools will yean. *Shakeſp.*

The eggs diſclos'd their callow *young*. *Milton.*

The reaſon why birds are oviparous, and lay eggs, but do not bring forth their *young* alive, is becauſe there might be more plenty. *More's Antidote againſt Atheiſm.*

Not ſo her *young*; for their unequal line
Was heroes make, half human, half divine;
Their earthly mold obnoxious was to fate;
Th' immortal part aſſum'd immortal ſtate. *Dryden.*

Thoſe inſects, for whoſe *young* nature hath not made proviſion of ſufficient ſuſtenance, do themſelves gather and lay up in ſtore for them. *Ray on the Creation.*

YOU'NGISH. *adj.* [from *young*.] Somewhat young.

She let her ſecond room to a very genteel *youngiſh* man. *Tatler.*

YOU'NGLING. *n. ſ.* [from *young*; ẏeonᵹlinᵹ, Saxon.] Any creature in the firſt part of life.

More dear unto their God, than *younglings* to their dam. *Fairy Queen.*

Youngling, thou canſt not love ſo dear as I.—
—Grey beard, thy love doth freeze. *Shakeſp.*

When we perceive that bats have teats, it is not unreaſonable to infer, they ſuckle their *younglings* with milk. *Brown.*

Encourag'd thus, ſhe brought her *younglings* nigh. *Dryden.*

The ſtately beaſt the two Tyrrheidæ bred,
Snatch'd from his dam, and the tame *youngling* fed. *Dryden.*

YOU'NGLY. *adv.* [from *young*.] 1. Early in life. 2. Ignorantly; weakly.

(1.) —— Say we read lectures to you,
How *youngly* he began to ſerve his country,
How long continu'd, and what ſtock he ſprings of. *Shakeſp.*

YOU'NGSTER. }
YOU'NKER. } *n. ſ.* [from *young*.] A young perſon: in contempt.

What, will you make a *younker* of me? ſhall I not take mine eaſe in mine inn, but I ſhall ſo have my pocket pick'd? *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.

See how the morning opes her golden gates,
And takes her farewel of the glorious ſun:
How well reſembles it the prime of youth,
Trimm'd like a *yonker* prancing to his love. *Shakeſp.*

While Ulyſſes ſlept there; and cloſe by
The other *yonkers*, he abroad would ly. *Chapman.*

Fame tells, by age fame reverend grown,
That Phœbus gave his chariot to his ſon;
And whilſt the *youngſter* from the path declines,
Admiring the ſtrange beauty of the ſigns,
Proud of his charge, he drove the fiery horſe,
And would outdo his father in his courſe. *Creech.*

The *youngſter*, who at nine and three
Drinks with his ſiſters milk and tea,
From breakfaſt reads till twelve o'clock,
Burnet and Heylin, Hobbes and Locke. *Prior.*

YOUNGTH. *n. ſ.* [from *young*.] Youth. Obſolete.

The mournful muſe in mirth now liſt ne maſk,
As ſhe was wont in *youngth* and ſummer days. *Spenſer.*

YOUR. *pronoun.* [eoƿeꞃ, Saxon.] 1. Belonging to you. It is uſed properly when we ſpeak to more than one, and ceremoniouſly and cuſtomarily when to only one. 2. *Your* is uſed in an indeterminate ſenſe. 3. *Yours* is uſed when the ſubſtantive goes before or is underſtood; as, this is *your* book, this book is *yours*.

(1.) Either *your* unparagoned miſtreſs is dead, or ſhe's outprized by a trifle. *Shakeſp.*

Impute *your* danger to our ignorance;
The braveſt men are ſubject moſt to chance. *Dryden.*

— Ye dauntleſs Dardans hear,
Think on the ſtrength which once *your* fathers bore. *Pope.*

(2.) Every true man's apparel fits *your* thief: if it be too little for *your* thief, *your* true man thinks it big enough. If it be too big for *your* thief, *your* thief thinks it little enough; ſo every true man's apparel fits *your* thief. *Shakeſp.*

There is a great affinity between coins and poetry, and *your* medalliſt and critic are much nearer related than the world imagine. *Addiſon on the Medals.*

A diſagreement between theſe ſeldom happens, but among *your* antiquaries and ſchoolmen. *Felton on the Claſſicks.*

(3.) Pray for this man and for his iſſue,
Whoſe heavy hand hath bow'd you to the grave,
And beggar'd *yours* for ever. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

That done, our day of marriage ſhall be *yours*,
One feaſt, one houſe, one mutual happineſs. *Shakeſp.*

— This kiſs, if it durſt ſpeak,
Would ſtretch thy ſpirits up into the air:
Conceive and fare thee well.—
—*Yours* in the ranks of death. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

He is forſworn, if e'er thoſe eyes of *yours*
Behold another day break in the eaſt. *Shakeſp.*

While the ſword this monarchy ſecures,
'Tis manag'd by an abler hand than *yours*. *Dryden.*

My wealth, my city and myſelf are *yours*. *Dryden.*

It is my employment to revive the old of paſt ages to the preſent, as it is *yours* to tranſmit the young of the preſent to the future. *Pope.*

YOURSE'LF. *n. ſ.* [*your* and *ſelf.*] 1. You, even you; ye, not others. 2. In the oblique caſes it has the ſenſe of reciprocation, or reference to the ſame ſubject mentioned before: as, *you love only* yourſelf; *you have betrayed* yourſelves *by your raſhneſs.* 3. It is ſometimes reciprocal in the nominative.

(1.) If it ſtand as you *yourſelf* ſtill do,
Within the eye of honour; be aſſur'd,
My purſe, my perſon, my extremeſt means,
Lie all unlock'd to your occaſions. *Shakeſp.*

— O heav'ns!
If you do love old men, if your ſweet ſway
Allow obedience, if *yourſelves* are old,
Make it your cauſe. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

(2.) Whenever you are more intent upon adorning your perſons, than upon perfecting of your ſouls, you are much more beſide *yourſelves*, than he that had rather have a laced coat than a healthful body. *Law.*

(3.) Be but *yourſelves*. *Pope.*

YOU'TH. *n. ſ.* [ẏeoȝuð, Saxon.] 1. The part of life ſucceeding to childhood and adoleſcence; the time from fourteen to twenty-eight. 2. A young man. 3. Young men. Collectively.

(1.) But could *youth* laſt, and love ſtill-breed,
Had joys no date, and age no need;
Then theſe delights my mind might move,
To live with thee, and be thy love. *Raleigh.*

His ſtarry helm unbuckled ſhow'd him prime
In manhood, where *youth* ended. *Milton.*

The ſolidity, quantity, and ſtrength of the aliment, is to be proportioned to the labour or quantity of muſcular motion, which in *youth* is greater than any other age. *Arbuthnot.*

(2.) ——— Siward's ſon,
And many unrough *youths* even now,
Proteſt their firſt of manhood. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

— If this were ſeen,
The happieſt *youth* viewing his progreſs through,
What perils paſt, what croſſes to enſue,
Would ſhut the book and ſit him down and die. *Shakeſp.*

O'er the lofty gate his art emboſs'd
Androgeos' death, and off'rings to his ghoſt;
Sev'n *youths* from Athens yearly ſent, to meet
The fate appointed by revengeful Crete. *Dryden.*

—— The pious chief
A hundred *youths* from all his train elects,
And to the Latian court their courſe directs. *Dryden.*

(3.) As it is fit to read the beſt authors to *youth* firſt, ſo let them be of the openeſt and cleareſt; as Livy before Salluſt, Sidney before Donne. *Ben. Johnſon.*

About him exercis'd heroick games,
Th' unarmed *youth* of heav'n. *Milton.*

The graces put not more exactly on
Th' attire of Venus, when the ball ſhe won,
Than that young beauty by thy care is dreſt,
When all your *youth* prefers her to the reſt. *Waller.*

YOU'THFUL. *adj.* [*youth* and *full.*] 1. Young. 2. Suitable to the firſt part of life. 3. Vigorous as in youth.

(1.) —— Our army is diſpers'd already:
Like *youthful* ſteers unyok'd they took their courſe,
Eaſt, weſt, north, ſouth. *Shakeſpeare's Henry* IV.

There, in a heap of ſlain, among the reſt,
Two *youthful* knights they found beneath a load oppreſt
Of ſlaughter'd foes. *Dryden.*

(2.) —Here be all the pleaſures
That fancy can beget on *youthful* thoughts,
When the freſh blood grows lively, and returns
Briſk as the April buds in primroſe ſeaſon. *Milton.*

— In his years were ſeen
A *youthful* vigour and autumnal green. *Dryden.*

The nymph ſurveys him, and beholds the grace
Of charming features, and a *youthful* face. *Pope.*

(3.) How is a good Chriſtian animated by a ſtedfaſt belief of an everlaſting enjoyment of perfect felicity, ſuch as, after millions of millions of ages is ſtill *youthful* and flouriſhing, and inviting as at the firſt? no wrinkles in the face, no grey hairs on the head of eternity. *Bentley.*

YOU'THFULLY. *adv.* [from *youthful.*] In a youthful manner.

YOU'THLY. *adj.* [from *youth.*] Young; early in life. Obſolete.

True be thy words, and worthy of thy praiſe,
That warlike feats doſt higheſt glorify,
Therein have I ſpent all my *youthly* days,
And many battles fought and many frays. *Spenſer.*

YOU'THY. *adj.* [from *youth.*] Young; youthful. A bad word.

The ſcribbler had not genius to turn my age, as indeed I am an old maid, into raillery, for affecting a *youthier* turn than is conſiſtent with my time of day. *Spectator.*

YPI'GHT. *part.* [*y* and *pight*, from *pitch.*] Fixed.

— That ſame wicked wight
His dwelling has low in an hollow cave,
Far underneath a craggy clift *ypight*,
Dark, doleful, dreary, like a greedy grave. *Spenſer.*

YUCK. *n. ſ.* [*jocken*, Dutch.] Itch.

YULE. *n. ſ.* [ȝeol, ẏeol, ẏehul, Saxon.] The time of Chriſtmas.

YUX. *n. ſ.* [ẏeox, Saxon; ſometimes pronounced *yex.*] The hiccough.

Z.

Z, Is found in the Saxon alphabets, ſet down by Grammarians, but is read in no word originally Teutonick: its ſound is uniformly that of an hard S. No word of Engliſh original begins with Z.

Za'ffar.
Za'ffir. } *n. ſ.* Powder the calx of cobalt fine, and mix it with three times its weigh of powdered flints, this being wetted with common water, concretes into a maſs called *zaffre*, which from its hardneſs has been miſtaken for a native mineral. *Hill.*

Cobalt being ſublimed, the flowers are of a blue colour; theſe, German mineraliſts call *zaffir*. *Woodward.*

The artificers in glaſs tinge their glaſs blue with that dark mineral *zaphra*. *Boyle on Colours.*

Za'ny. *n. ſ.* [Probably of *zanei*, the contraction of Giovanni: from *ſanna*, a ſcoff, according to *Skinner*.] One employed to raiſe laughter by his geſtures, actions and ſpeeches; a merry Andrew; a buffoon.

Some carrytale, ſome pleaſeman, ſome ſlight *zany*,
Some mumblenews, ſome trencher knight, ſome Dick,
Told our intents before. *Shakeſp.*

Then write that I may follow, and ſo be
Thy echo, thy debtor, thy foil, thy *zany*,
I ſhall be thought, if mine like thine I ſhape,
All the world's lion, though I be thy ape. *Donne.*

Oh, great reſtorer of the good old ſtage,
Preacher at once, and *zany* of thy age. *Pope's Dunciad.*

Za'rnich. *n. ſ.* *Zarnich* is a ſubſtance in which orpiment is found; it approaches to the nature of orpiment, but without its luſtre and foliated texture. The common kinds of *zarnich* are green and yellow. *Hill's Materia Medica.*

ZEAL. *n. ſ.* [ζῆλος, *zelus*, Latin.] Paſſionate ardour for any perſon or cauſe.

This preſent age, wherein *zeal* hath drowned charity and ſkill; meekneſs will not now ſuffer any man to marvel, whatſoever he ſhall hear reproved by whomſoever. *Hooker.*

If I had had time to have made new liveries, I would have beſtowed the thouſand pound I borrowed of you: but it is no matter, this poor ſhow doth better; this doth infer the *zeal* I had to ſee him. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*

——— O Cromwell, Cromwell!
Had I but ſerv'd my God with half the *zeal*
I ſerv'd my king, he would not in mine age
Have left me naked to mine enemies. *Shakeſp.*

The bare fervour and *zeal* is taken in commutation for much other piety, by many the moſt eager contenders. *Hammond.*

——— Among the ſeraphims
Abdiel, than whom none with more *zeal* ador'd
The Deity, and divine commands obey'd,
Stood up, and in a flame of *zeal* ſevere,
The current of his fury thus oppos'd. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

Had *zeal* anciently armed itſelf againſt ſovereignty, we had never heard of a calendar of ſaints. *Holyday.*

We muſt look our prayers be with *zeal* and earneſtneſs: it is not enough that we ſo far attend them, as barely to know what it is we ſay, but we muſt put forth all the affection and devotion of our ſouls. *Duty of Man.*

Zeal, the blind conductor of the will. *Dryden.*

She with ſuch a *zeal* the cauſe embrac'd,
As women, where they will, are all in haſte;
The father, mother, and the kin beſide,
Were overborne by the fury of the tide. *Dryden.*

The princes applaud with a furious joy,
And the king ſeiz'd a flambeau with *zeal* to deſtroy. *Dryden.*

Seriouſneſs and *zeal* in religion is natural to the Engliſh. *Tillotſon's Sermons.*

Good men often blemiſh the reputation of their piety by over-acting ſome things in their religion; by an indiſcreet *zeal* about things wherein religion is not concerned. *Tillotſon.*

True *zeal* ſeems not to be any one ſingle affection of the ſoul; but rather a ſtrong mixture of many holy affections; rather a gracious conſtitution of the whole mind, than any one particular grace, ſwaying a devout heart, and filling it with all pious intentions; all not only uncounterfeit, but moſt fervent. *Spratt's Sermons.*

When the ſins of a nation have provoked God to forſake it, he ſuffers thoſe to concur in the moſt pernicious counſels for enſlaving conſcience, who pretend to the greateſt *zeal* for the liberty of it. *Stillingfleet.*

This rebellion has diſcovered to his majeſty, who have eſpouſed his intereſts with *zeal* or indifference. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*

A ſcorn of flattery and a *zeal* for truth. *Pope.*

There is nothing noble in a clergyman but burning *zeal* for the ſalvation of ſouls; nor any thing poor in his profeſſion, but idleneſs and worldly ſpirit. *Law.*

Zea'lot. *n. ſ.* [*zeloteur*, French; ζηλωτης.] One paſſionately ardent in any cauſe. Generally uſed in diſpraiſe.

But now, whereas theſe *zealots* complain of us, for partaking with the Roman church, in things lawful and good; they themſelves comply with the ſame in articles and actions, which are of no good quality. *White.*

The fury of *zealots*, inteſtine bitterneſs and diviſion were the greateſt occaſion of the deſtruction of Jeruſalem. *King Charles.*

Are not thoſe men too often the greateſt *zealots* who are moſt notoriouſly ignorant? true zeal ſhould always begin with true knowledge, and thence proceed to an unwearied paſſion, for what it once knows to be worthy of ſuch paſſion. *Spratt.*

No wonder that ſo many of theſe deluded *zealots* have been engaged in a cauſe which they at firſt abhorred, and have wiſhed or acted for the ſucceſs of an enterprize, that might have ended in the extirpation of the proteſtant religion. *Addiſon.*

Zea'lous. *adj.* [from *zeal*.] Ardently paſſionate in any cauſe.

Our hearts are right with God, and our intentions pious, if we act our temporal affairs with a deſire no greater than our neceſſity, and in actions of religion we be *zealous*, active and operative, ſo far as prudence will permit. *Taylor.*

This day, at height of noon, came to my ſphere,
A ſpirit *zealous*, as he ſeem'd, to know
More of the Almighty's works. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

We ſhould be not only devout towards God, but *zealous* towards men; endeavouring by all prudent means to recover them out of thoſe ſnares of the devil, whereby they are taken captive. *Decay of Piety.*

It is not at all good to be *zealous* againſt any perſon, but only againſt their crimes. It is better to be zealous for things than for perſons: but then it ſhould be only for good things; a rule that does certainly exclude all manner of zeal for ill things, all manner of zeal for little things. *Spratt's Sermons.*

Being inſtructed only in the general, and *zealous* in the main deſign; and as finite beings not admitted into the ſecrets of government, the laſt reſorts of providence, or capable of diſcovering the final purpoſes of God, they muſt be ſometimes ignorant of the means conducing to thoſe ends in which alone they can oppoſe each other. *Dryden.*

Being thus ſaved himſelf, he may be *zealous* in the ſalvation of ſouls. *Law.*

Zea'lously. *adv.* [from *zealous.*] With paſſionate ardour.

Thy care is fixt, and *zealouſly* attends,
To fill thy odorous lamp with deeds of light,
And hope that reaps not ſhame. *Milton.*

To enter into a party as into an order of friars, with ſo reſigned an obedience to ſuperiors, is very unſuitable with the civil and religious liberties we ſo *zealouſly* aſſert. *Swift.*

Zea'lousness. *n. ſ.* [from *zealous.*] The quality of being zealous.

Ze'chin. *n. ſ.* [So named from *Zecha*, a place in Venice where the mint is ſettled for coinage.] A gold coin worth about nine ſhillings ſterling.

Zedo'ary. *n. ſ.* [*zedoaire*, French.] A ſpicy plant, ſomewhat like ginger in its leaves, but of a ſweet ſcent.

Zed. *n. ſ.* The name of the letter *z.*

Thou whoreſon *zed*, thou unneceſſary letter. *Shakeſp.*

Ze'nith. *n. ſ.* [Arabick.] The point over head oppoſite to the nadir.

Fond men! if we believe that men do live
Under the *zenith* of both frozen poles,
Though none come thence, advertiſement to give,
Why bear we not the like faith of our ſouls. *Davies.*

Theſe ſeaſons are deſigned by the motions of the ſun, when that approaches neareſt our *zenith*, or vertical point, we call it Summer. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Ze'phyr.
Ze'phyrus. } *n. ſ.* [*zephyrus*, Latin.] The weſt wind; and poetically any calm ſoft wind.

——— They are as gentle
As *zephyrs* blowing below the violet.
Shakeſpeare's Cymbeline.

Zephyr, you ſhall ſee a youth with a merry countenance, holding in his hand a ſwan with wings diſplayed, as about to ſing. *Peacham on Drawing.*

Forth ruſh the levant and the ponent winds,
Eurus and *Zephyr.* *Milton.*

Mild as when *Zephyrus* on Flora breathes. *Milton.*

Zest. *n. ſ.* 1. The peel of an orange ſqueezed into wine. 2. A reliſh; a taſte added.

(2.) Almighty Vanity! to thee they owe
Their *zeſt* of pleaſure, and their balm of woe. *Young.*

To **Zest.** *v. a.* To heighten by an additional reliſh.

Zete'tick. *adj.* [from ζητέω.] Proceeding by enquiry.

Zeu'gma. *n. ſ.* [from ζεῦγμα.] A figure in Grammar, when a verb agreeing with divers nouns, or an adjective with divers ſubſtantives, is referred to one expreſsly, and to the other by ſupplement; as, luſt overcame ſhame, boldneſs fear, and madneſs reaſon.

Zo'cle. *n. ſ.* [In architectnre.] A ſmall ſort of ſtand or pedeſtal, being a low ſquare piece or member, ſerving to ſupport a buſto, ſtatue, or the like, that needs to be raiſed; alſo a low ſquare member ſerving to ſupport a column, inſtead of a pedeſtal, baſe, or plinth. *Dictionary.*

Zo'diack. *n. ſ.* [*zodiaque*, Frrench; ζωδιακὸς, ἐκ τῶν ζώων, the living creatures, the figures of which are painted on it in globes.] 1. The track of the ſun through the twelve ſigns; a great circle of the ſphere, containing the twelve ſigns. 2. It is uſed by *Milton* for a girdle.

(1.) The golden ſun ſalutes the morn,
And having gilt the ocean with his beams,
Gallops the *zodiack* in his gliſt'ring coach. *Shak.*

Years he number'd ſcarce thirteen,
When fates turn'd cruel;
Yet three fill'd *zodiacks* had he been
The ſtage's jewel. *B. Johnſon.*

It exceeds even their abſurdity to ſuppoſe the *zodiack* and planets to be efficient of, and antecedent to themſelves, or to exert any influences before they were in being. *Bentley.*

Here in a ſhrine that caſt a dazzling light,
Sat fixt in thought the mighty Stagyrite:
His ſacred head a radiant *zodiack* crown'd,
And various animals his ſides ſurround. *Pope.*

(2.) ——— By his ſide,
As in a gliſt'ring *zodiack* hung the ſword,
Satan's dire dread; and in his hand the ſpear. *Milton.*

Zone. *n. ſ.* [ζωνὴ; *zona*, Latin.] 1. A girdle. 2. A diviſion of the earth. 3. Circuit; circumference.

(1.) ——— The middle part
Girt like a ſtarry *zone* his waiſt, and round
Skirted his loins, and thighs, with downy gold
And colours dipp'd in heav'n. *Milt. Par. Loſt.*

An embroider'd *zone* ſurrounds her waiſt. *Dryd.*

Thy ſtatues, Venus, though by Phidias' hands
Deſign'd immortal, yet no longer ſtands;
The magick of thy ſhining *zone* is paſt,
But Saliſbury's garter ſhall for ever laſt. *Granville.*

Scarce could the goodneſs from her nymph be known,
But by the creſcent and the golden *zone.* *Pope.*

(2.) The whole ſurface of the earth is divided into five *zones*: the firſt is contained between the two tropicks, and is called the torrid *zone*. There are two temperate *zones*, and two frigid *zones*. The northern temperate *zone* is terminated by the tropick of Cancer and the artick polar circle: the ſouthern temperate *zone* is contained between the tropick of Capricorn and the polar circle: the frigid *zones* are circumſcribed by the polar circles, and the poles are in their centers.

True love is ſtill the ſame: the torrid *zones*,
And thoſe more frigid ones,
It muſt not know:
For love grown cold or hot,
Is luſt or friendſhip, not
The thing we ſhow;
For that's a flame would die,
Held down or up too high:
Then think I love more than I can expreſs,
And would love more, could I but love thee leſs.
Suckling.

And as five *zones* th' etherial regions bind,
Five correſpondent are to earth aſſign'd:
The ſun, with rays directly darting down,
Fires all beneath, and fries the middle *zone.* *Dryd.*

(3.) ——— Scarce the ſun
Hath finiſh'd half his journey, and ſcarce begins
His other half in the great *zone* of heav'n. *Milton.*

Zoo'grapher. *n. ſ.* [ζωὴ and γράφω.] One who deſcribes the nature, properties, and forms of animals.

One kind of locuſt ſtands not prone, or a little inclining upward; but in a large erectneſs, elevating the two fore legs, and ſuſtaining itſelf in the middle of the other four, by *zoographers* called the prophet and praying locuſt. *Brown.*

Zoo'graphy. *n. ſ.* [of ζωὴ and γράφω.] A deſcription of the forms, natures, and properties of animals.

If we contemplate the end, its principal final cauſe being the glory of its Maker, this leads us into divinity; and for its ſubordinate, as it is deſigned for alimental ſuſtenance to living creatures, and medicinal uſes to man, we are thereby conducted into *zoography.* *Glanv. Sceps.*

Zoo'logy. *n. ſ.* [of ζῶον and λογος.] A treatiſe concerning living creatures.

Zoo'phyte. *n. ſ.* [ζώαφυτον, of ζωος and φυτὸν.] Certain vegetables or ſubſtances which partake of the nature both of vegetables and animals.

Zoopho'rick *Column. n. ſ.* [In architecture.] A ſtatuary column, or a column which bears or ſupports the figure of an animal. *Dict.*

Zoo'phorus. *n. ſ.* [ζωοφορὸς.] A part between the architraves and cornice, ſo called on account of the ornaments carved on it, among which were the figures of animals. *Dict.*

Zoo'tomist. *n. ſ.* [of ζωοτομία.] A diſſector of the bodies of brute beaſts.

Zoo'tomy. *n. ſ.* [ζωοτομία, of ζῶον and τεμνω.] Diſſection of the bodies of beaſts.

FINIS.

FH
MVSEVM
BRITANNICVM

1